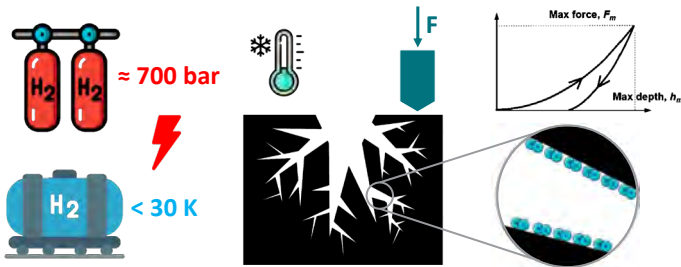
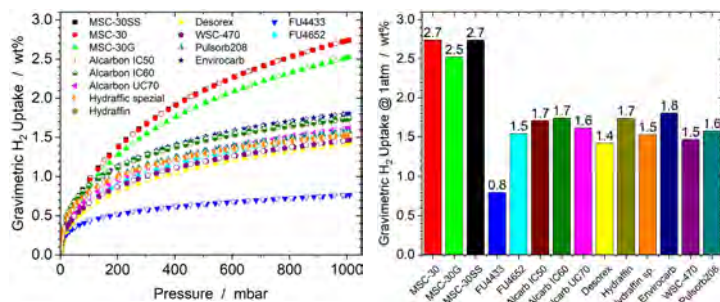


## Introduction & Motivation



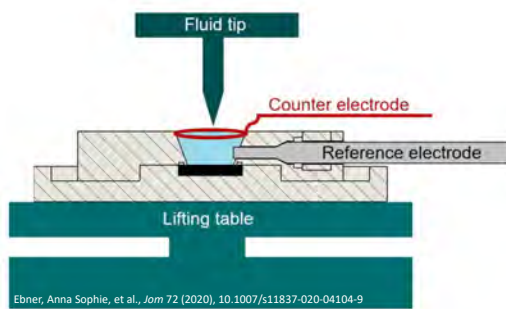
- Hydrogen → Crucial role in energy transition
- Challenging storage technologies
- Alternative: Storage in adsorbent materials → Mechanical behavior at cryogenic temperatures unknown
- Aim: Utilize micromechanical testing at cryogenic temperatures to evaluate the mechanical stability of activated carbons after cyclic hydrogen exposure.**

## Evaluation of H<sub>2</sub> uptake



- Highest gravimetric H<sub>2</sub> uptake at 77 K and 1 bar ≈ 2.7 wt%
- Further measurements at high pressures are necessary → Usable capacity between 1 bar and < 50 bar (tank pressure)
- Skeletal density and pore volume needs to be considered → Material based volumetric H<sub>2</sub> uptake

## Other H<sub>2</sub> testing options



- In-situ hydrogen charging cell to evaluate hydrogen-metal interactions via
  - Hardness in-/decrease
  - Change of pop-in loads
- Principle: Cathodic hydrogen charging
- Used inside KLA G200 nanoindenter

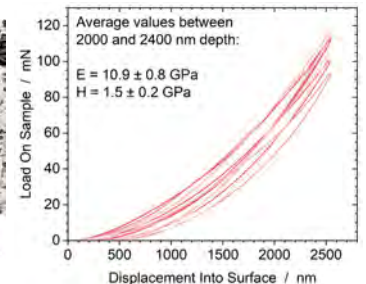
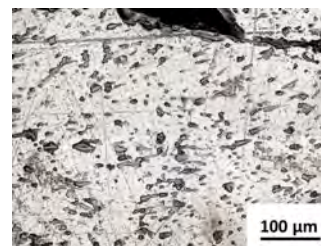
## Materials

- Activated carbons with different macroscopic forms
  - Powders
  - Pellets
  - Granules
- Different pore structures/sizes and surface areas
- Coconut or petroleum derived
- Commercial availability due to upscaling



## Experimental & Preliminary Results

- Micromechanical tests require a flat sample surface
- Comparison of traditional grinding & polishing and a preparation with femtosecond laser ablation system
- First indents at room temperature on surface prepared via traditional preparation → Further improvements necessary



## Outlook

- Influence of preparation method of carbons on their
  - Mechanical properties
  - Structural properties
- Degradation of carbons at cryogenic temperatures due to
  - Cyclic hydrogen exposure
  - Humidity impurities in hydrogen
- Tests at down to - 150 °C → Alemnis Indenter to be installed in September 2023



## Social Media

