WILDE LAB.

[Understanding & Control of Hydrogen Absorption]

Department of Fundamental Engineering

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Nanoscale Surface Physical Chemistry

Graduate School of Engineering, Department of Applied Physics

How does hydrogen enter through surfaces into metals?

Nanoscale Analysis of Hydrogen Penetration, Diffusion, and Reactions at Surfaces and Interfaces

Hydrogen absorption into bulk metals and nanoparticles plays a key role in the industrial storage and purification of H₂ for clean energy applications such as fuel cells and also in hydrogenation catalysis. This research clarifies the microscopic reaction routes that connect the hydrogen states in the H₂ gas, adsorbed on the surface, and in the interior of H-absorbing metals such as palladium (Pd). Atomic level insight into the surface penetration process is obtained by using isotopic labeling (H, D) and well-characterized model surfaces of pure and modified (alloyed) Pd single crystals. The fundamental understanding of the absorption mechanism paves the way for the controlled design of novel highly efficient hydrogen storage materials and selective hydrogenation catalysts.

Experimental Techniques & Key Information

- ✓ Nuclear Reaction Analysis (NRA): Non-destructive Quantitative High-resolution Hydrogen Depth Profiling • Visualization of H-breathing by metallic nanocrystals and hydride nucleation beneath surfaces
- ✓ Thermal Desorption Spectroscopy (TDS): Bonding stability evaluation of hydrogen species Hydrogen absorption kinetics • Gas/surface/subsurface-H exchange mechanism • Kinetic isotope effects

Phys. Rev. B 78, 115411 (2008)

50

rmal desorptior

H-NRA signal z=0 H-NRA signal z

5N

Latest Research Topics

Depth z [nm]

300 L H+H,@ 100 K

150

50

0

Surface Subsurfac

Bulk

Spontaneous H_s

transitions without H₂:

Rare events

6.37

6.38 6.39 6.40 6.41

15N ion energy [MeV]

/-yield [cts/μC] 100 Pd(100)

- ✓ Hydrogen storage \rightarrow H-Absorption/Release Mechanism
- ✓ Hydrogenation Catalysis → Reactivity of 'Subsurface-H'
- ✓ MOS Devices → Relation of H-Impurities and Reliability

F 70

9 60

desorption

Atomistic mechanism of surface penetration and hydride nucleation in Pd crystals

Absorption requires H₂

Concerted gas/surface H

exchange and penetration

50 signal

30

20

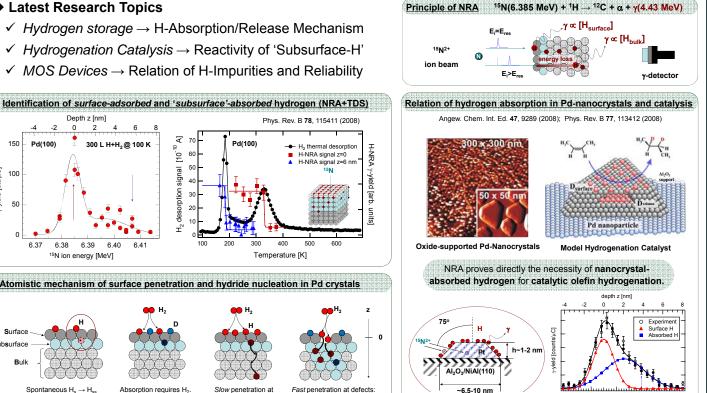
Pd(100)

300

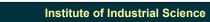
Slow penetration at

regular terrace sites → Bulk-dissolved H.

Temperature [K]



¹⁵N ion energy [MeV]



→ Localized subsurface

hydride nucleation