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A study of Mg-RE alloy as thermal energy storage material by using rapid solidification

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Cast and rapid solidification $\text{Ce}_2\text{Mg}_{17}$ alloy were synthesized by induction furnace melting and single roll rapid solidification method. The effects of rapid solidification rate on kinetics, thermodynamics and cycling stability of $\text{Ce}_2\text{Mg}_{17}$ alloy and the thermal storage mechanism were investigated by XRD (X-ray diffraction), SEM (Scanning Electron Microscope) and TEM (Transmission Electron Microscope). The reaction enthalpy of $\text{Ce}_2\text{Mg}_{17}$ is 75.5 kJ/mol H_2 and equilibrium pressure is 0.91 MPa at 400°C. The results also show that rapid solidified $\text{Ce}_2\text{Mg}_{17}$ alloy shows a better kinetics performance, compared to those of casted samples. As the rate of rapid solidification increases, the activation property and hydrogen capacity of $\text{Ce}_2\text{Mg}_{17}$ alloy are improved. XRD results show that during hydrogenation, $\text{Ce}_2\text{Mg}_{17}$ forms CeHx and Mg, and Mg is hydrogenated after the formation of CeHx. This disproportionation reaction is irreversible, but the $\text{Ce}_2\text{Mg}_{17}$ alloy after disproportionation reaction is still reversible. The amorphous structure formed in rapid solidification is in favor of CeHx decomposition. The disproportionation reaction improves anti-sintering properties and cycling stability. $\text{Ce}_2\text{Mg}_{17}$ system shows promise to solar power thermal energy storage.

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Study on properties of nanosilica/skim rubber composites

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The influence of nano-silica on the properties of Skim rubber composites was investigated. When the nano-silica particles were using method of using blends of latex into rubber, the 300% extension stress and aging properties increased evidently with increasing nano-silica amount from 5 to 20 phr. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) observations of the Tensile fracture surface showed that some apparent nano-silica particles were left on the surface of the composite, which strongly suggested that the nano-silicon particles were small and that interfacial adhesion between the nano-silica and rubber was relatively high. To improve the dispersion of the nano-silica in the rubber matrix, nano-silica/Skim rubber master batches were prepared by a latex compounding method. With nano-silica/Skim rubber master batches, no holes of nano-silica particles were left on the surface, this suggested that the interfacial strength was improved because of the fine dispersion of nano-silica. Mechanical properties and aging properties have a significantly improved. The composites exhibits excellent thermal performance, glass transition temperature (T_g) increased according to thermal properties test. Under different strain, Curves of G' versus $\tan\delta$ are different, more precisely, G' decreased and $\tan\delta$ increased with increasing silica loading, while Under different temperature, Showing the opposite phenomenon.

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