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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



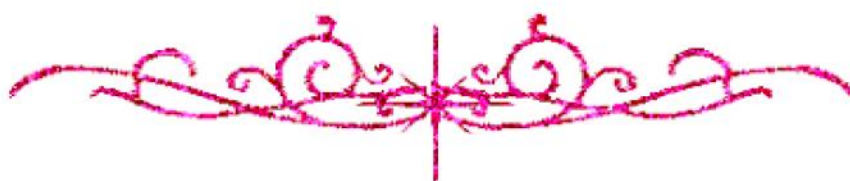
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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

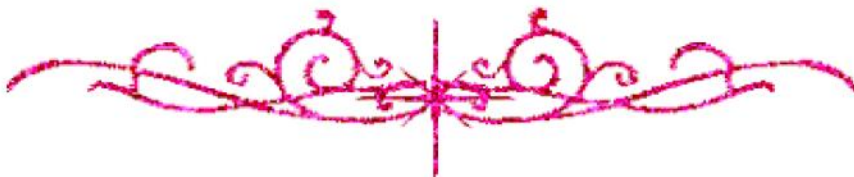
قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها
علي هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات



يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأقراص المدمجة بعيدا عن الغبار



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بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة



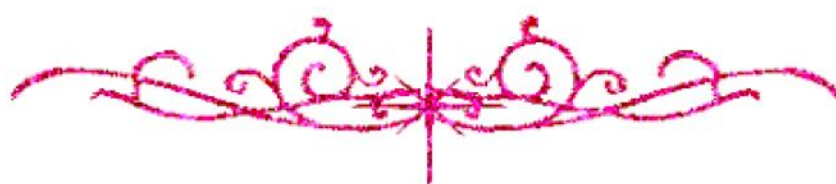
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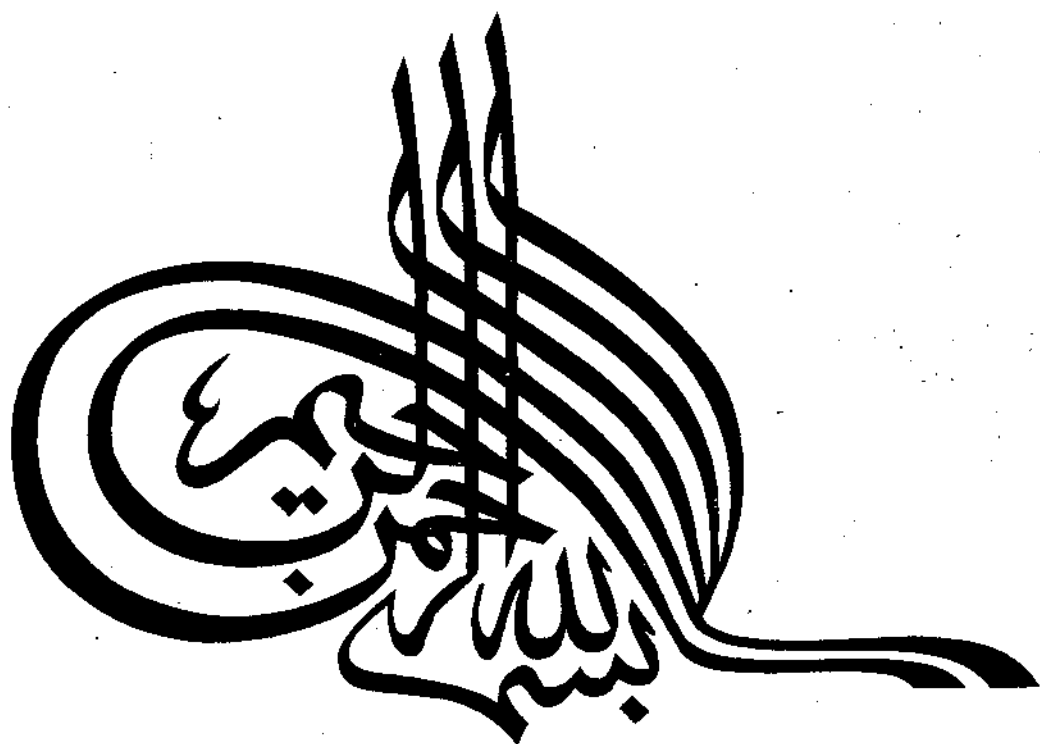


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**بالرسالة صفحات
لم ترد بالأصل**





B16611



Effect of the Various Parameters on the Performance of Hydrogen Storage in Intermetallic Compounds

Thesis

Submitted in partial fulfillment

For

The Degree of Doctor Philosophy

In

Materials Science

By

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

It is with pleasure and gratitude that I render acknowledgment herewith to many who have contributed their invaluable time, assistance and cooperation in having made possible the completeness of this work.

With profound gratitude. I thank Professor Essam El-Rafey, Vice Dean of Institute of Graduate Studies & Research, University of Alexandria, for his valuable and critical supervision throughout the course of this investigation and his fruitful discussions and candid contribution all over the study.

I gratefully acknowledge Dr. Samir L. Isaack, Associate Professor, of Chemical Engineering, Atomic Energy Authority, Alexandria Branch, that he affiliated this work and closely supervised all the steps of its progress. I would like to state that without his help this work might have never come into being.

I am also indebted to Associate Professor Motaz M. Soliman, Materials Science Department, Institute of Graduate Studies and Research, University of Alexandria for his sincere help and supervision.

To My Parents
To My Wife
To My Sons

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SUMMARY

SUMMARY

Hydrogen is an extraordinary clean, high quality fuel that could be used instead of oil and natural gas for transportation, heating and power generation when hydrogen is burned, the primary combustion is water vapor. No carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide, or particulate matter is burned in air at high temperatures, however, nitrogen oxides are formed. Due to its low density and the difficulty of liquefaction, it was tried to store it in the form of hydrides of some intermetallic compounds with the possibility of recovery at any time by just warming or releasing the pressure above the hydride.

To study the effect of various parameters on the performance of hydrogen storage in intermetallic, a number of experiments were carried out using the intermetallic compounds $\text{TiFe}_{0.9}\text{Mn}_{0.1}$ and $\text{TiFe}_{0.8}\text{Ni}_{0.2}$ which were hydrided and dehydrided under constant volume and pressure. The apparatus used for the process was constructed using type 316 stainless steel.

The activation of two alloys were studied by using two different methods:

1. By using the closed cycles methods (I) at various initial pressures ranging from 0.6 to 6.6 MPa for two alloys and the samples were hydrided and dehydrided without intercycle evacuation of the apparatus.
2. By using the open cycle method (II) at specific initial pressure 6.325 MPa, the samples were hydrided and dehydrided with intercycle evacuation of the apparatus after each cycle.