International Journal of ELECTROCHEMICAL SCIENCE www.electrochemsci.org

## Phase Structure and Electrochemical Performances of $La_{0.63}Gd_{0.2}Mg_{0.17}Ni_{3.0-x}Co_{0.3}Al_x$ (x = 0.0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4) Alloys

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doi: 10.20964/2019.09.35

Received: 5 April 2019 / Accepted: 27 June 2019 / Published: 31 July 2019

The influences of Al substitution for Ni on the phase abundance, structures and electrochemical properties of La<sub>0.63</sub>Gd<sub>0.2</sub>Mg<sub>0.17</sub>Ni<sub>3.0-x</sub>Co<sub>0.3</sub>Al<sub>x</sub> (x = 0.0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4) alloys have been investigated. The main phase of Al-free base alloy is Ce<sub>2</sub>Ni<sub>7</sub>-type phase, Gd<sub>2</sub>Co<sub>7</sub>-type phase and CeNi<sub>3</sub>-type phase. After a little Al substitution, AB<sub>3</sub> phase shifts to A<sub>2</sub>B<sub>7</sub> phase. Further Al addition promotes the formation of CaCu<sub>5</sub>-type phase over the A<sub>2</sub>B<sub>7</sub>-type phase. The sample of x = 0.1 (AB<sub>3</sub> to A<sub>2</sub>B<sub>7</sub>) increases cycling stability and its discharge capacity almost unchanged. The further addition of Al (A<sub>2</sub>B<sub>7</sub> to CaCu<sub>5</sub>) still increases cycling stability, but decreases the maximum discharge capacity and high rate dischargeability. The substitution of Al elements increases the phase abundance of A<sub>2</sub>B<sub>7</sub>-type or CaCu<sub>5</sub>-type so as to improve the cycling stability. The ability of phase pulverization resistance of the metal hydride alloy at the negative electrode appeared to be the intrinsic reason of failure mode of this series of alloys.

**Keywords:** La-Mg-Ni-based hydrogen storage alloy, Al substitution, Microstructure, Electrochemical properties

## FULL TEXT

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