

A DFT based equilibrium study of a chemical mixture Tachyhydrite and their lower hydrates for long term heat storage

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Abstract. Chloride based salt hydrates are promising materials for seasonal heat storage. However, hydrolysis, a side reaction, deteriorates, their cycle stability. To improve the kinetics and durability, we have investigated the optimum operating conditions of a chemical mixture of CaCl_2 and MgCl_2 hydrates. In this study, we apply a GGA-DFT to gain insight into the various hydrates of CaMg_2Cl_6 . We have obtained the structural properties, atomic charges and vibrational frequencies of CaMg_2Cl_6 hydrates. The entropic contribution and the enthalpy change are quantified from ground state energy and harmonic frequencies. Subsequently, the change in the Gibbs free energy of thermolysis was obtained under a wide range of temperature and pressure. The equilibrium product concentration of thermolysis can be used to design the seasonal heat storage system under different operating conditions.

1. Introduction

The variation of solar radiation with geographical basis, daily and seasonal basis is the major concern in its large scale utilizations. The solution of this intermittency is the solar energy storage. Solar energy can be stored in the form of chemical energy (in batteries) or in the form of thermal energy. Thermal energy can be stored by sensible heat, latent heat or thermochemical form. Thermochemical form has highest energy density compared to other thermal forms, therefore suitable for compact heat storage. Salt hydrate, carbonates and hydroxide are major class of promising thermochemical materials (TCMs) for seasonal heat storage [1, 2, 3]. Salt hydrates store energy via a reversible physico-chemical reaction in which it undergo dehydration-hydration reaction for charging and discharging cycle respectively. Chloride based salt hydrates are one class of TCMs having good storage capacity and fast kinetics. Hydrolysis is an irreversible side reaction, which appears in chloride based hydrates (usually in MgCl_2 hydrates). It produces corrosive HCl gas and affects the durability of chloride based salt hydrates.

Mixture of salt hydrates is used to improve the kinetics and hinder undesired side reactions. Hydrolysis can be hindered by mixing with other halides [4]. To decrease the dehydration temperature of $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$ and $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$, various salts like chlorides, acetates, sulphates, and nitrates have been doped and nitrates was found to be effective in decreasing the dehydration temperature [6]. The chemical dopant has been chosen based on either scientific approach or trial and error approach. In the scientific approach, the dopant is chosen as similar structure as the base material while in the second method it is based on a chemical intuition [7]. Posern



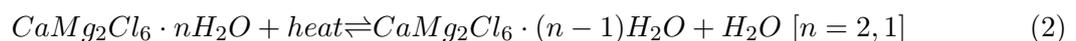
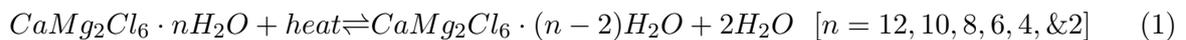
and Kaps have been observed that 20 % of MgSO_4 hydrate and 85 % MgCl_2 hydrate mixture has better hydration rate and higher temperature lift [5]. Rammelberg et al. [20] have examined many salt hydrate mixtures to overcome the operational challenges of TCMs like agglomeration, slow kinetics and durability. They observed that the mixture of CaCl_2 and MgCl_2 hydrates has faster kinetics and better durability than their ingredient salt hydrates.

Tachyhydrite ($\text{CaMg}_2\text{Cl}_6 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$) is a chemical mixture of CaCl_2 and MgCl_2 hydrates. It is a naturally occurring hygroscopic material, present in evaporite deposits and cretaceous potash formation [9, 10]. It has been shown a potential application in chemical conversion from α to β form of spodumene [11]. The salt hydrates of CaCl_2 , MgCl_2 , MgSO_4 have been explored using DFT-GGA [16, 17, 18]. In this present study, we will obtain the thermolysis of various hydrates of CaMg_2Cl_6 under a wide range of temperature and pressure. The relative stability of their hydrate is analyzed by means of DFT calculations. We obtain the Bader charges and vibrational frequencies for the stable configurations. Subsequently, the equilibrium product concentrations of dehydration and hydrolysis reaction are obtained under various temperature and pressure regimes. These equilibrium curves can be used to predict the operating range and the onset temperature of HCl formation (hydrolysis) of various hydrates of CaMg_2Cl_6 . These equilibrium curves can be used to design the seasonal heat storage system.

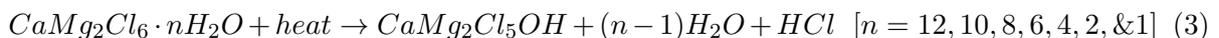
2. Methodology

In the present study, all the gaseous molecule of CaMg_2Cl_6 hydrates are optimized in DFT using Perdew-Wang exchange and correlation functional (PW91) [15] under generalized gradient approximation (GGA) [13] implemented in Amsterdam Density Functional (ADF) program [12]. A spin restricted Kohn-Sham method is used with double-polarized triple- ζ basis set by keeping the maximum integration accuracy.

CaMg_2Cl_6 hydrates can undergo a cycle of hydration/dehydration reactions. The plausible dehydration reaction of CaMg_2Cl_6 hydrates can be described similar to the CaCl_2 and MgCl_2 hydrates as:



Hydrolysis, an irreversible undesirable side reaction may compete with dehydration in the thermolysis of tachyhydrite. Hydrolysis can be described as;



To investigate the equilibrium condition of above reactions, it is essential to obtain the Gibbs free energy (G) of each components at given pressure (p) and temperature (T). The Gibbs free energy of molecule is defined as:

$$G(T, p) = E^{tot} - TS^{tot} + pV \quad (4)$$

The partial contributions in the above equation include total energy (E^{tot}), configurational entropic contribution (TS^{tot}), and pV term. These partial terms can be further partitioned as:

$$E^{tot} = E^{rot} + E^{trans} + E^{vib} + E^{ZPE} + E^{gr} \quad (5)$$

and

$$S^{tot} = S^{trans} + S^{rot} + S^{vib} \quad (6)$$

Where in E^{rot} , E^{trans} , E^{vib} , E^{ZPE} , and E^{gr} are rotational, translational, vibrational, zero point energy and electronic ground state energy respectively. A S^{trans} , S^{rot} , and S^{vib} are translational, rotational, and vibrational contribution of the entropy. The optimized geometry, harmonic frequencies, and electronic ground state energy are required to obtain the Gibbs free energy of a molecule under ideal polyatomic gas assumption [21].

The ΔG of a chemical reaction can be expressed as:

$$\Delta G = \sum G_{prod} - \sum G_{reac} \quad (7)$$

Where G_{prod} and G_{reac} is Gibbs free energy of product and reactant respectively. The equilibrium concentration of products and reactants can be obtained by equating ΔG to zero. The physical state of reactants and products are essential to calculate the ΔG of a reaction. Experimentally, $\text{CaMg}_2\text{Cl}_6 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ remains in solid phase and H_2O , HCl exist in the gaseous phase. The physical states of lower hydrates are remain unknown and computationally challenging for solid phase.

The Gibbs free energy of crystalline phase of MgCl_2 hydrates were lower than the gas phase energy of the MgCl_2 hydrates [16, 19]. Although, these calculations were carried out for another solid salt hydrates, this should hold true for $\text{CaMg}_2\text{Cl}_6 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ also. Hydrolysis reaction usually happen in the liquid phase salt hydrates mixture [16]. As the solid phase of lower hydrates of CaMg_2Cl_6 are unexplored experimentally, the ΔG can be estimated by Gibbs free energy of gaseous phase (G_{gas}). The equilibrium thermodynamic study of thermolysis of CaMg_2Cl_6 hydrates under gas assumption will be considered as the safety limits of these reactions in seasonal heat storage systems.

3. Structure of various hydrates

The initial geometry of tachyhydrate is taken from known experimental structure [9]. The geometry optimization is carried in DFT formalism under the GGA approximation on the gaseous molecule of $\text{CaMg}_2\text{Cl}_6 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$. The optimized structure of $\text{CaMg}_2\text{Cl}_6 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ is symmetric as shown in Figure 1(a). The Mg atoms became hydrated with six H_2O molecules and form a distorted octahedral structure. These two distorted octahedron structures are connected via a bridge octahedral structure made of CaCl_6 . The optimized structure is similar to the experimental crystal [9]. The Bader atomic charge on the O atoms of hydrated water facing towards the bridge layer of CaCl_6 are 0.12 more electronegative and 0.09 Å shorter than non-facing O atoms (extreme left and right H_2O atoms). The Mg-Cl coordination length and atomic charges on Ca, Mg and Cl are symmetric in both of these distorted octahedron. The Mg-O coordination lengths are 2.07 and 2.15 Å. The experimental crystalline phase Mg-O coordination lengths are 2.10 and 2.01 Å, shows a good agreement between the experimental crystal structure and the DFT optimized structure

The structure of the lower hydrates are obtained by successive removal of the two H_2O atoms and re-optimization of structure in GGA-DFT. The Mg-Cl coordination length is continuously decreasing with the hydration number and it became 2.3 Å for $\text{CaMg}_2\text{Cl}_6 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ as shown in Figure 1(b). The hydration strength of Mg atom progressively increases with decrease in the hydration number. The electro-positive atomic charge on Ca and Mg atom is decreases from 1.726 to 1.63 and 1.549 to 1.530 as the hydration number varies from 12 to 1. The average electronegative charge on Cl atoms is keeps on decreasing from (-0.75 to -0.80) with the decrease in the hydration number from 12 to 2. The atomic charge distribution suggests that electrostatic interactions play a major role in stability and hydration of these hydrates.

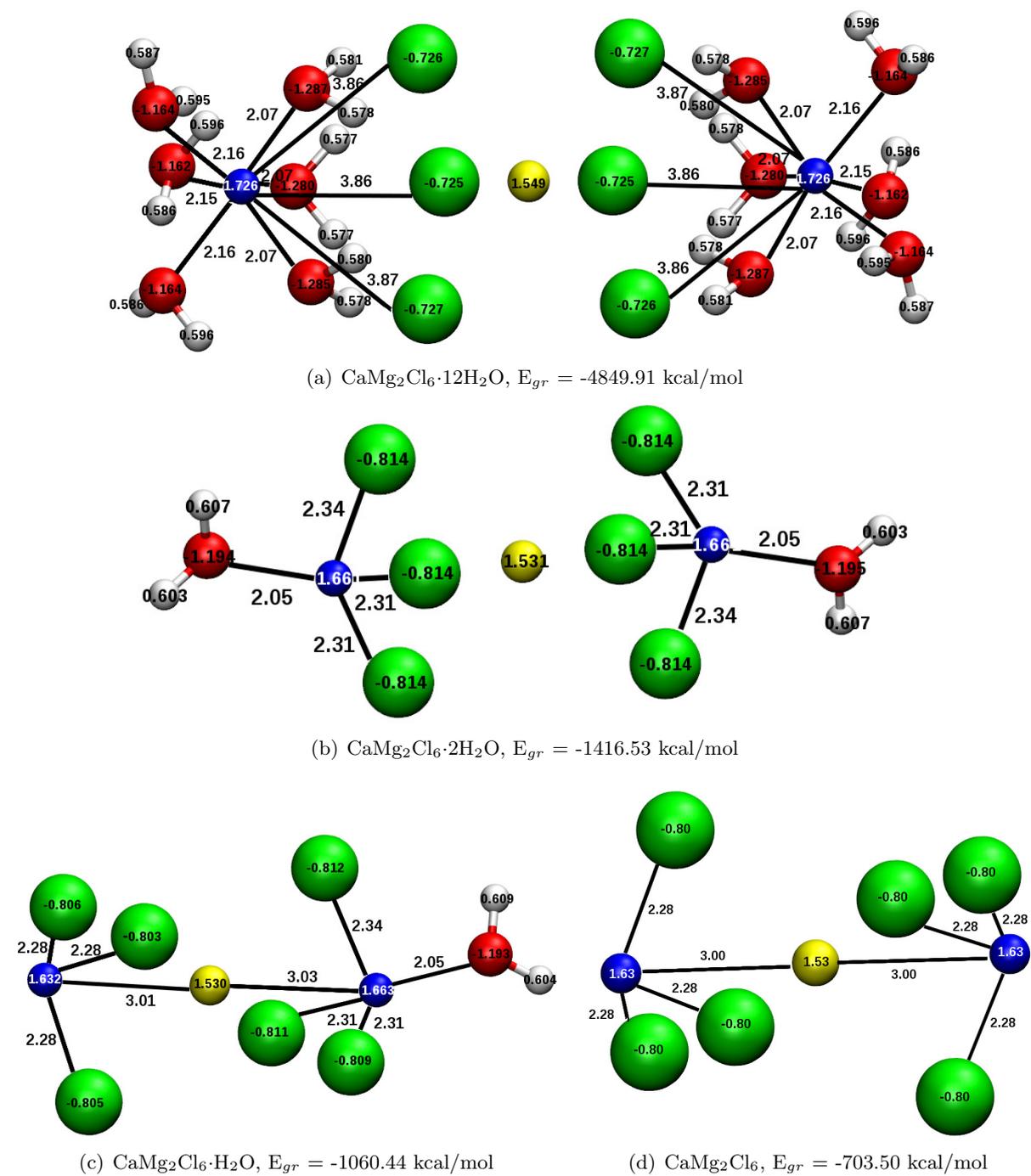


Figure 1. The optimized structures of $\text{CaMg}_2\text{Cl}_6 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{CaMg}_2\text{Cl}_6 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{CaMg}_2\text{Cl}_6 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ and CaMg_2Cl_6 . Bader charges and coordination lengths (in Å) are shown. Color scheme: Ca = yellow, Cl = green, Mg = blue, O = red and H = white.

4. Enthalpy change in thermolysis

We have obtained the binding enthalpy (E_{bind}) of various salt hydrates as:

$$E_{bind} = E_{CaMg_2Cl_6 \cdot nH_2O} - (E_{CaMg_2Cl_6} + nE_{H_2O}) \quad [n = 12, 10, 8, 6, 4, 2, \&1] \quad (8)$$

The enthalpy change in dehydration of salt hydrate per mole of water (E_{dehyd}) is defined as:

$$\Delta E_{dehyd} = \begin{cases} 0.5 \times [E_{CaMg_2Cl_6 \cdot (n-2)H_2O} + 2E_{H_2O} - E_{CaMg_2Cl_6 \cdot nH_2O}], & (n = 4, 6, 8, 10, 12) \\ E_{CaMg_2Cl_6 \cdot (n-1)H_2O} + E_{H_2O} - E_{CaMg_2Cl_6 \cdot nH_2O}, & (n = 1, 2) \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

The enthalpy change in hydrolysis of salt hydrate (ΔE_{hydro}) is defined as:

$$E_{hydro} = [E_{CaMg_2Cl_5OHCl} + (n-1)E_{H_2O} + E_{HCl} - E_{CaMg_2Cl_6 \cdot nH_2O}] \quad (n = 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, \& 12) \quad (10)$$

Table 1. Enthalpy change in binding, dehydration and hydrolysis reactions. The parentheses represents di to anhydrous dehydration enthalpy

Molecule	E_{bind} kcal/mol	E_{dehyd} kcal/mol	E_{hydro} kcal/mol
CaMg ₂ Cl ₆ ·12H ₂ O	-187.85	7.41	198.52
CaMg ₂ Cl ₆ ·10H ₂ O	-173.04	15.30	183.71
CaMg ₂ Cl ₆ ·8H ₂ O	-142.44	7.26	153.11
CaMg ₂ Cl ₆ ·6H ₂ O	-127.92	17.37	138.59
CaMg ₂ Cl ₆ ·4H ₂ O	-93.18	19.95	103.85
CaMg ₂ Cl ₆ ·2H ₂ O	-53.27	26.21 (26.63)	63.94
CaMg ₂ Cl ₆ ·H ₂ O	-27.06	27.06	37.73

The binding enthalpy of the salt hydrates monotonically increases with hydration number as shown in Table 1. It indicates that hydration process becomes energetically favorable with increase in hydration number. The change in enthalpy of dehydration per mole of released water molecule is maximum for mono-hydrate and keeps on decreasing till octa-hydrate. It has a sudden peak for deca-hydrate bringing it to the level of the hexa, and it decreases again for dodeca being almost equal to the octahydrate. The intramolecular hydrogen bonding may be a plausible reason for the exceptional stability of the deca-hydrates. Another observation is that the enthalpy change in hydrolysis continuously increasing with hydration number. This employs, hydrolysis is relative difficult for higher hydrates.

5. Atomistic thermodynamic equilibrium study

In the present study, we have obtained the equilibrium compositions (partial pressure) of products formed during the thermolysis (dehydration / hydrolysis) of various hydrates of CaMg₂Cl₆. We obtained the Gibbs free energy of each reactant and product from atomistic DFT calculations and equilibrium compositions are obtained by equating ΔG to zero. In the heat storage systems, the partial pressure of water (p_{H_2O}), partial pressure of HCl (p_{HCl}) and temperature (T) are controlling variables while partial pressure of salt hydrates are kept constant (1 atm). Thus, partial pressure of salt hydrate is kept constant in all the calculations.

5.1. Dehydration reaction of salt hydrates

Dehydration is an endothermic reaction in which hydrate molecules absorb thermal energy and disintegrate into lower hydrate or anhydrous form. To understand the effect of temperature on the dehydration reaction of CaMg_2Cl_6 hydrates, the equilibrium products of dehydration reaction is investigated in the temperature range of 100 to 1000 K. The equilibrium temperature-vapor pressure obtained from dehydration reactions of CaMg_2Cl_6 hydrates is shown in Figure 2. For seasonal heat storage, the typical operating temperatures are about 273 - 500 K. We have represented the dehydration reaction falling in this range with green color, and outside of this range with red color. The dodeca and octa hydrates of CaMg_2Cl_6 dehydrates at very low temperature (<200 K). This behavior is consistent with their low dehydration enthalpy change as given in Table 1.

The dehydration of deca, hexa, tetra and di (from di to mono conversion) descends in 273 to 500 K temperature range. These reactions have dehydration enthalpy ranging from 15.0 to 26.21 kcal/mol. The partial water pressure of 0.001 atm is obtained at 130.7, 290, 108.5, 341, 397.7, 673 K (530.3 for di to mono dehydration) and 948.5 K for dodeca, deca, octa, hexa, tetra, di and mono hydrate of CaMg_2Cl_6 respectively. The deca, hexa, tetra and di (from di to mono conversion) achieved 1 atm vapor pressure at 407.5, 478.2, 576 and 750.5 K respectively. Therefore $\text{CaMg}_2\text{Cl}_6 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ [n=10,6,4 and 2] can be screened as potential candidate for heat storage from the dehydration point of view.

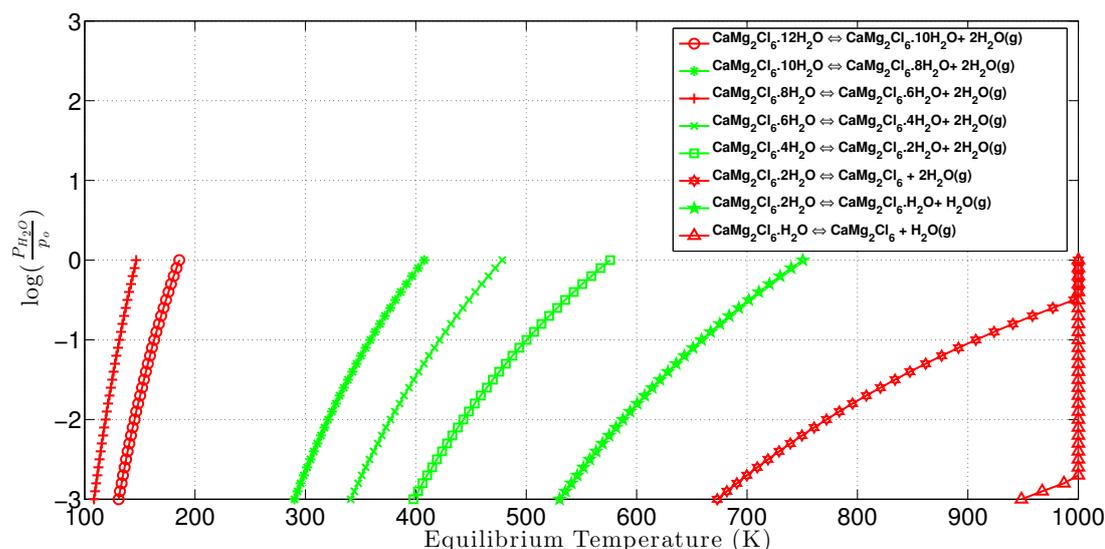


Figure 2. Equilibrium product concentrations for the dehydration reactions of CaMg_2Cl_6 hydrates at various temperatures and constant partial pressure of hydrate, $p_o = 1$ atm

5.2. Hydrolysis reaction of salt hydrates

Hydrolysis is a side reaction reaction which produces HCl and H_2O . To understand the effect of temperature on hydrolysis, we have varied the concentrations of each of the reaction products while keeping the concentration of other product fixed. Firstly, the equilibrium temperature is varied from 300-800 K at constant HCl pressure (0.0001 atm). The fixed low HCl pressure ($p_{\text{HCl}} = 0.0001$ atm) has low pressure gradient and represents slows hydrolysis rate. Such low concentrations of HCl can be used as safety limits for heat storage system. The onset of HCl formation temperature ($p_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 0.001$ atm) is shown in Figure 3. Hydrolysis is an undesirable

reaction in typical operating range (273 - 500 K) of seasonal heat storage application. We have represented the hydrolysis curve with green color for those hydrates whose hydrolysis starts above 500 K, and rest with red color. The difference between Figure 2 and Figure 3 is that in the later case hydrolysis is considered. Hydrolysis starts at higher temperature than dehydration as enthalpy change in hydrolysis is much higher than enthalpy change in dehydration (see Table 1). The onset of HCl formation is 312.5, 347.7, 362.0, 460.75, 524.5, 649.2, and 778.5 K for dodeca hydrate to mono hydrate respectively. To prevent the hydrolysis below 500 K, tetra and lower hydrates seem to be an ideal candidate. Hexa hydrate can also be a suitable candidate when operating temperature is below 450 K.

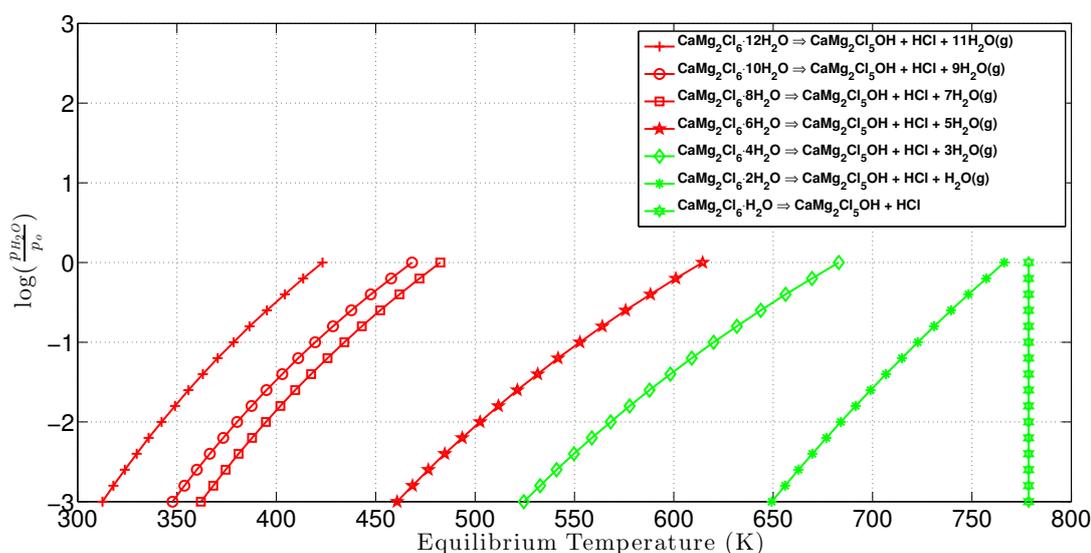


Figure 3. Equilibrium product concentration for the hydrolysis reactions of CaMg_2Cl_6 at various temperatures and fixed HCl pressure $p_{\text{HCl}} = 0.0001$ atm and $p_o = 1$ atm.

The effect of temperature on hydrolysis under constant water vapor pressure ($p_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 0.01$ atm) is shown in Figure 4. The slope of hydrolysis curve decrease from dodeca hydrate to mono hydrate as shown in Figure 4. The molar ratio between the HCl to H_2O decreases from mono to dodeca hydrate, therefore for a particular change in temperature affect maximum to mono-hydrate.

6. Conclusions

We have carried out a GGA-DFT calculations to obtain the optimized structures, Bader atomic charges and frequencies of various CaMg_2Cl_6 hydrates. The atomic charge distribution reveals that the stability and hydration strength of CaMg_2Cl_6 hydrates are dominated by electrostatic interactions. The structural property, ground state energy and harmonic frequencies are used to quantify the Gibbs free energy of each reactant for given T , P . The atomistic thermodynamic approach is used to quantify the equilibrium product concentration of thermolysis at various temperature and pressure conditions for various hydrates of CaMg_2Cl_6 .

The effect of temperature on the dehydration of tachyhydrite is similar to the experimental dehydration of the CaCl_2 and MgCl_2 hydrates. The dehydration of $\text{CaMg}_2\text{Cl}_6 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{CaMg}_2\text{Cl}_6 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$ starts at sub-zero temperature thus indicates that they are not stable at room temperature. The dehydration of $\text{CaMg}_2\text{Cl}_6 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{CaMg}_2\text{Cl}_6 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{CaMg}_2\text{Cl}_6 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, and $\text{CaMg}_2\text{Cl}_6 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ starts below 500 K. The hydrolysis reactions of CaMg_2Cl_6 hydrates

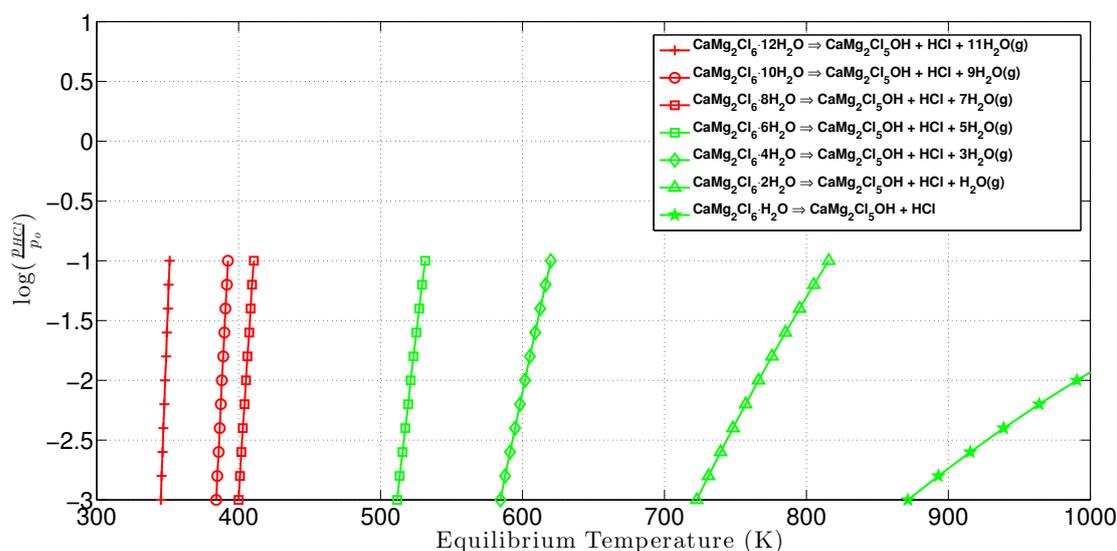


Figure 4. Equilibrium product concentration for the hydrolysis reactions of CaMg_2Cl_6 at various temperatures and fixed H_2O pressure $p_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 0.01$ atm and $p_o = 1$ atm.

are investigated under constant p_{HCl} and $p_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$. The onset of HCl formation (hydrolysis) temperature are obtained for a safety limit of p_{HCl} (0.0001 atm) under different temperature and pressure conditions. Hydrolysis of tetra, di and mono hydrates start above 500 K at the safety limit. Hydrolysis of these hydrates under constant vapor pressure ($p_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 0.01$) also begins above 500 K. In the lack of experimental studies, it can be concluded from the present studies that $\text{CaMg}_2\text{Cl}_6 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{CaMg}_2\text{Cl}_6 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{CaMg}_2\text{Cl}_6 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, and $\text{CaMg}_2\text{Cl}_6 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ are potential candidate for long term seasonal heat storage. It is expected that these hydrates can improve the hydrolysis resistance compared to MgCl_2 hydrates. Therefore can enhance the durability of the system.

6.1. Acknowledgments

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