

## The enhanced hydrogen storage combination of 6Mg(NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-9LiH-LiBH<sub>4</sub> observed in (Mg-B-N-H)-doped Mg(NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-2LiH system

Yao Zhang\*<sup>1</sup>, Hujun Cao<sup>2</sup>, Zhitao Xiong<sup>2</sup>, Guotao Wu<sup>2</sup>, Ping Chen<sup>2</sup>

 <sup>1</sup>School of Materials Sciences and Engineering, Southeast University, Nanjing 211189, China
<sup>2</sup>Complex Hydride Materials Research Group, Dalian National Laboratory for Clean Energy, Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Dalian 116023, China

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Doping Mg(NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-2LiH by 0.1mol Mg<sub>2</sub>(BH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub> compound exhibits enhanced hydrogen de/rehydrogenation performance. The peak width in temperature-programmed desorption (TPD) profile for the Mg(NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-2LiH-0.1Mg<sub>2</sub>(BH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub> was remarkably shrunk by 60°C from that of pristine Mg(NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-2LiH, and the peak temperature was lowered by 12°C from the latter. Its isothermal dehydrogenation rate was greatly improved by five times from the latter at 200°C. XRD, FTIR and NMR analyses revealed that a series of reactions occurred in the dehydrogenation of the composite. The prior interaction between LiH and Mg-B-N-H yielded intermediate LiBH<sub>4</sub>, Mg<sub>3</sub>N<sub>2</sub> and Li<sub>2</sub>Mg (NH)<sub>2</sub>, which can be described by a merged reaction of 6LiH + 2 Mg(BH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-Mg(NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub> → 4LiBH<sub>4</sub> + Mg<sub>3</sub>N<sub>2</sub> + Li<sub>2</sub>Mg (NH)<sub>2</sub> + 6H<sub>2</sub> ↑. The LiBH<sub>4</sub> and Mg<sub>3</sub>N<sub>2</sub> phases can be regarded as the meditation product between LiH with Mg(BH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, and the rapidly subsequent reaction product between intermediate MgH<sub>2</sub> with Mg(NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, respectively. Li<sub>2</sub>Mg (NH)<sub>2</sub> was generated from the interaction between LiH and Mg(NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>. Only a few Mg(NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub> joined in the reaction with LiH/MgH<sub>2</sub> but most was remained until the temperature was lifted to 180°C.

The formed LiBH<sub>4</sub> subsequently reacted with Mg(NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub> and LiH in molar ratio of 1:6:9 to form  $Li_2Mg_2(NH)_3$  and  $Li_4BN_3H_{10}$  phases. The observed  $6Mg(NH_2)_2$ -9LiH-LiBH<sub>4</sub> combination dominated the hydrogen release and soak in the Mg(NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-2LiH-0.1Mg<sub>2</sub>(BH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub> system. Such combination can be reflected by  $6Mg(NH_2)_2 + 9LiH + LiBH_4 \rightarrow Li_4(BH_4)(NH_2)_3 + 3 Li_2Mg_2(NH)_3 + 9H_2 \uparrow$ , which is thermodynamically reversible. It can be found that the thermal stability of the reversible system  $2Mg(NH_2)_2$ -3LiH /  $Li_2Mg_2(NH)_3$ -LiNH<sub>2</sub> was effectively altered by doping 1/3 mol LiBH<sub>4</sub>. The kinetics of the system was also enhanced by additive LiBH<sub>4</sub>.

Keywords: Hydrogen storage; Mg-B-N-H compounds; Kinetics; Doped Mg(NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-2LiH system