Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)

Mechanochemical synthesis under deuterium gas in the Li-Mg-N-D

system: a neutron diffraction study

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Fig. S1 shows the recorded IR spectrum of as-milled $2Li_3+Mg$ powders after long-time milling (12 h). The characteristic bands lines of $Mg(NH_2)_2$ compound are identified at 3270 and 3328 cm⁻¹, very close to values reported by Linde and Juza¹: 3277 and 3329 cm⁻¹. In addition, a shoulder is detected at 3234 cm⁻¹ which, based on PCI measurements, is tentatively assigned to intermediate compounds (LiNH₂ or $Li_2Mg_2N_3H_3$ phases) due to incomplete D-uptake (reaction yield 87.5 %).



Fig. S1: infrared absorption spectrum after long-time milling of 2Li₃+Mg under deuterium gas for 12 h.

¹ G. Linde and R. Juza, Z. Für Anorg. Allg. Chem., 1974, 409, 199–214

Fig. S2 shows the graphical output of the Rietveld refinement of NPD data for the long-time milled $2Li_3$ +Mg powder after thermal heating to 443 K. The as-milled amorphous Mg(ND₂)₂ phase crystallizes in the tetragonal unit cell (*I*4₁/*acd* space group) with lattice parameters *a* = 10.503 and *c* = 19.948 Å at 443K.



Fig. S2: Rietveld refinement of the in-situ NPD diffraction pattern of long-time milled 2Li₃+Mg powder after thermal heating to 443 K. Observed (red dots), calculated (black solid line) and difference curves (blue solid line below) are shown. Vertical bars correspond to (*hkl*) Bragg line positions for Mg(ND₂)₂, LiD and stainless-steel sample holder (SH1 and SH2) phases.

Fig. S3 shows the evolution of NPD patterns in the angular domain $2\theta = 25-70^{\circ}$ during step-wise deuteration of Li₃MgN₂D phase. As D incorporates in this phase to form a solid solution like Li_{3- δ - ϵ}Mg_{1+ δ}N₂D_{1- δ + ϵ} phase, a diffraction peak gradually appears at $2\theta = 28.8^{\circ}$ revealing increasing atomic ordering as compared to the starting disordered cubic Li₃MgN₂D phase (S.G. = *Fm* \Box *m*). The new diffraction peak can be indexed in the *P* \Box *3m* space group.



Fig. S3. Evolution of NPD patterns during Region AI with increasing deuterium pressure (from bottom to top). Diffraction lines for $Li_{3-\delta-\epsilon}Mg_{1+\delta}N_2D_{1-\delta+\epsilon}$ phase are indexed in S.G. $P \Box 3m$. Additional peaks from Li D phase and Fe-peaks from the sample holder (SH) are also marked.

Fig. S4 shows the graphical output of the Rietveld fit of NPD data acquired during the PCT desorption at 473 K for a D-content of 5.65 D/reactants. Beside diffraction peaks from the stainless steel sample holder, the fit comprises three phases: α -Li₂MgN₂D₂ (blue), β -Li₂MgN₂D₂ (red) and LiD (green). The structure of α and β polymorphs of Li₂MgN₂D₂ reported by Rijssenbeek et *al.* have been used.² The refined lattice parameters are *a* = 5.009 Å, *b* = 9.832Å and *c* = 5.211 Å for α -Li₂MgN₂D₂ (S.G. *Iba*2) and *a* = 5.050 Å for β -Li₂MgN₂D₂ (S.G. *P* \square 3*m*).



Fig. S4. Rietveld refinement of the sample at D-content of 5.65 D/reactants during desorption PCT isotherm (473 K). Observed (dots), calculated (black solid line) and difference curves (blue solid line below) are shown. Vertical bars correspond to (*hkl*) Bragg line positions for α -Li₂MgN₂D₂ (blue), β -Li₂MgN₂D₂ (red), LiD (green) and sample holder (pink and brown).

Phase contents were evaluated as 29, 39 and 32 wt.% for α -Li₂MgN₂D₂, β -Li₂MgN₂D₂ and LiD, respectively. This concurs with the desorption reaction:

 $Mg (ND_2)_2 + 6LiD \rightarrow Li_2MgN_2D_2(66 \text{ wt.}\%) + 4LiD (34 \text{ wt.}\%) + 2D_2$

The unit cell volumes of α and β polymorphs are 256 Å³ (Z = 4) and 128.79 Å³ (Z = 2) respectively. Note that the lattice parameter of the cubic imide compound β -Li₂MgN₂D₂ (a = 5.050 Å) on desorption is very close to that found for the novel imide phase at its maximum D-solubility limit on absorption (a = 5.046 Å). This supports that both imide structures are almost equivalent.

² J. Rijssenbeek, Y. Gao, J. Hanson, Q. Huang, C. Jones and B. Toby, *J. Alloys Compd.*, 2008, **454**, 233–244