

Supplementary material

A novel intermediate in the $\text{LiAlH}_4\text{--LiNH}_2$ hydrogen storage system

L. H. Jepsen¹, D. B. Ravnsbæk², C. Grundlach³, F. Besenbacher⁴, J. Skibsted⁵, T. R. Jensen^{1*}

¹*Center for Materials Crystallography, Interdisciplinary Nanoscience Center (iNANO) and Department of Chemistry, Aarhus University, Langelandsgade 140, DK-8000 Aarhus C, Denmark*

²*Department of Material Science and Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 77 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge 02139, MA, USA*

³*MAXlab-II Laboratory, Lund University, Ole Romers vag 1, 223 63, S-22100 Lund, Sweden*

⁴*Interdisciplinary Nanoscience Center (iNANO) and Department of Physics and Astronomy, 8000 Aarhus C, Denmark*

⁵*Instrument Centre for Solid-State NMR Spectroscopy, Department of Chemistry, Aarhus University, Denmark.*

*Corresponding author

Torben R. Jensen, Ph.D., Associate Professor
Center for Materials Crystallography
iNANO and Department of Chemistry
Langelandsgade 140
DK-8000 Aarhus C
Aarhus University
Denmark

Table S1 Observed temperatures for decomposition and formation of listed compounds during *in situ* SR-PXD. All samples are heated from RT with 5 °C/min under dynamic vacuum.

	s0	s1	s2	s3	s1(DSC)
Decomposition of LiAlH_4 (°C)	151	162	155	160	174
Decomposition of Li_3AlH_6 (°C)	213	206	205	205	209
Reaction between LiNH_2 and LiH (°C)	287	296	285	292	298
Formation of $\text{Li}_{4-x}\text{Al}_x(\text{NH})_{2-2x}\text{N}_{2x}$ (°C)	-	340	310	315	
Last observation of Li_2NH (°C)	>500	>500	390	391	
Formation of Li_3AlN_2 (°C)	410	413	410	408	
Disappearance of Al (°C)	>500	>500	620	>500	

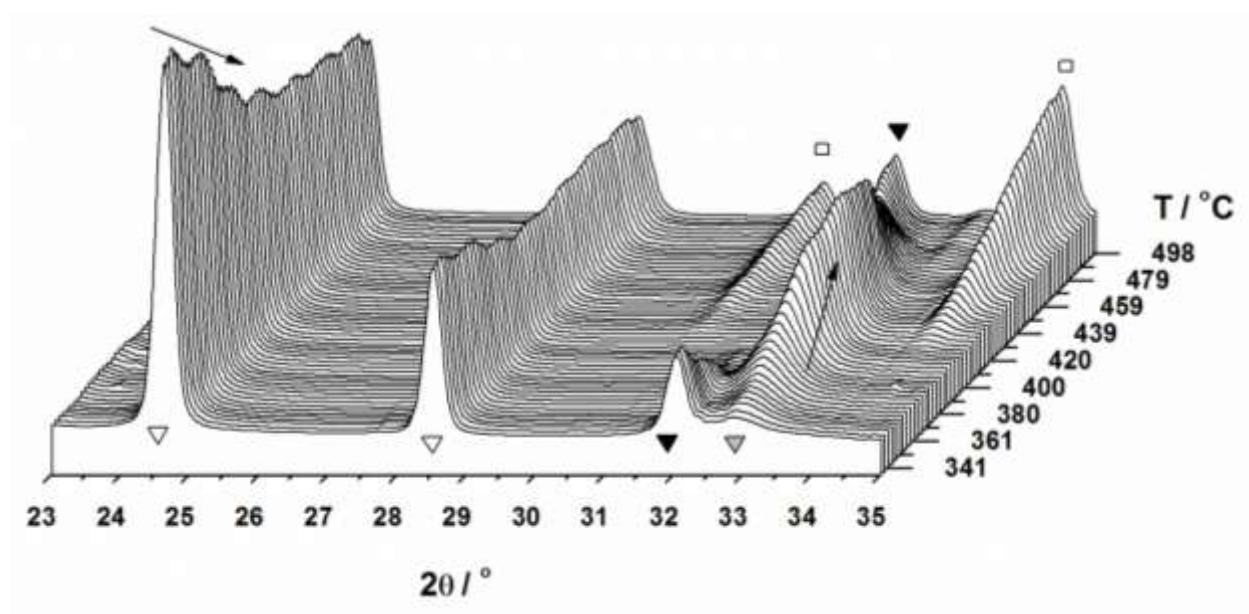


Figure S1 *In situ* SR-PXD of $\text{LiAlH}_4\text{--LiNH}_2$ (1:2.5, s3) heated from RT to 500 °C (5 °C/min, dynamic vacuum, $\lambda = 1.00355$ Å). Symbols: ▼ Li_2NH ; ▽ $\text{Li}_{4-x}\text{Al}_x(\text{NH})_{2-2x}\text{N}_{2x}$; ◻ Al; ◻ Li_3AlN_2 . Reflections from Al and Li_2NH decrease and disappear, respectively when $\text{Li}_{4-x}\text{Al}_x(\text{NH})_{2-2x}\text{N}_{2x}$ is formed.

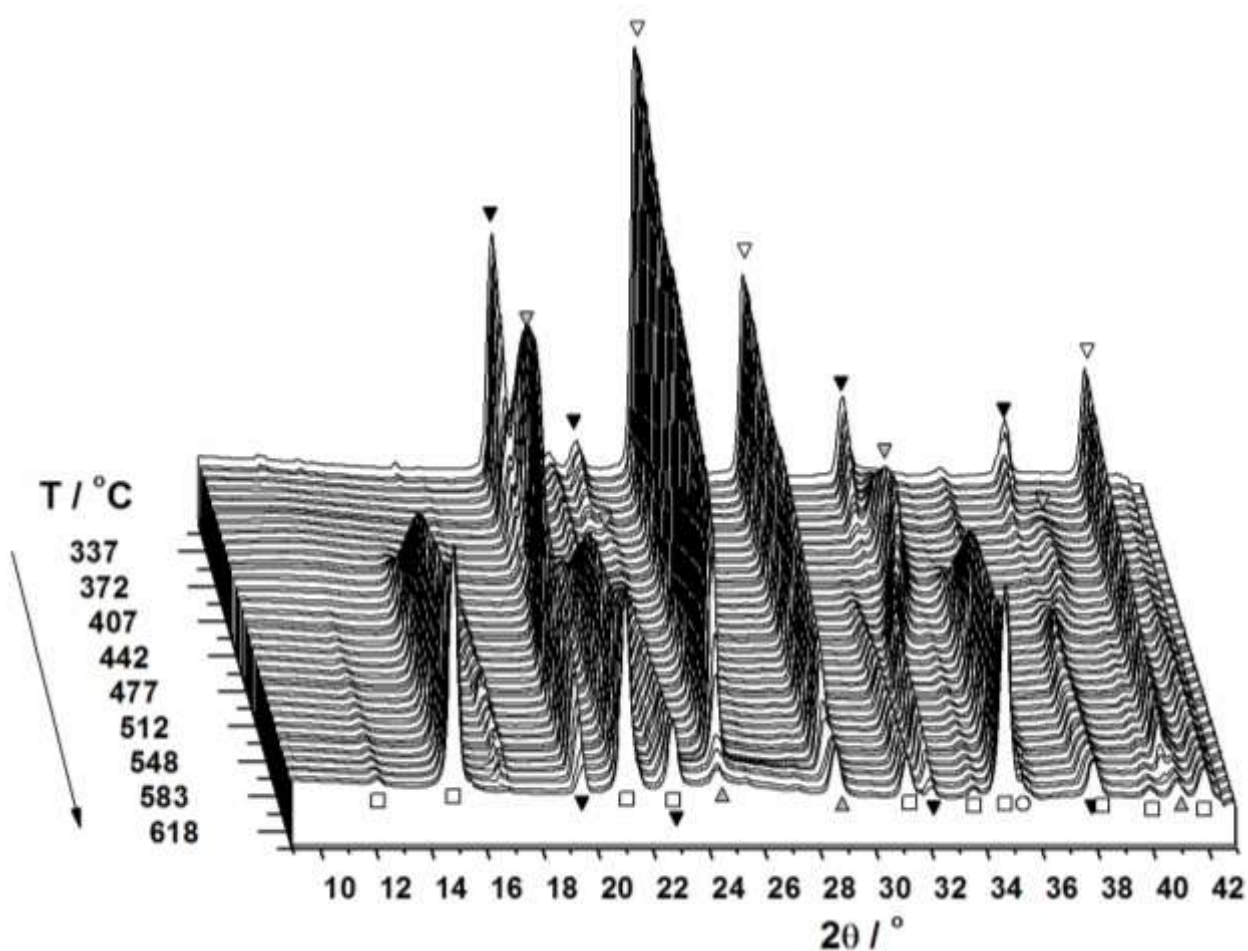


Figure S2 *In situ* SR-PXD of $\text{LiAlH}_4\text{--LiNH}_2$ (1:2, s2) heated from RT to 635 °C (5 °C/min, dynamic vacuum, $\lambda = 1.00989\text{Å}$). Symbols: ▼ Li_2NH ; ▲ $\text{Li}_{4-x}\text{Al}_x(\text{NH})_{2-2x}\text{N}_{2x}$; ▽ Al; □ Li_3AlN_2 ; ○ Li_2O

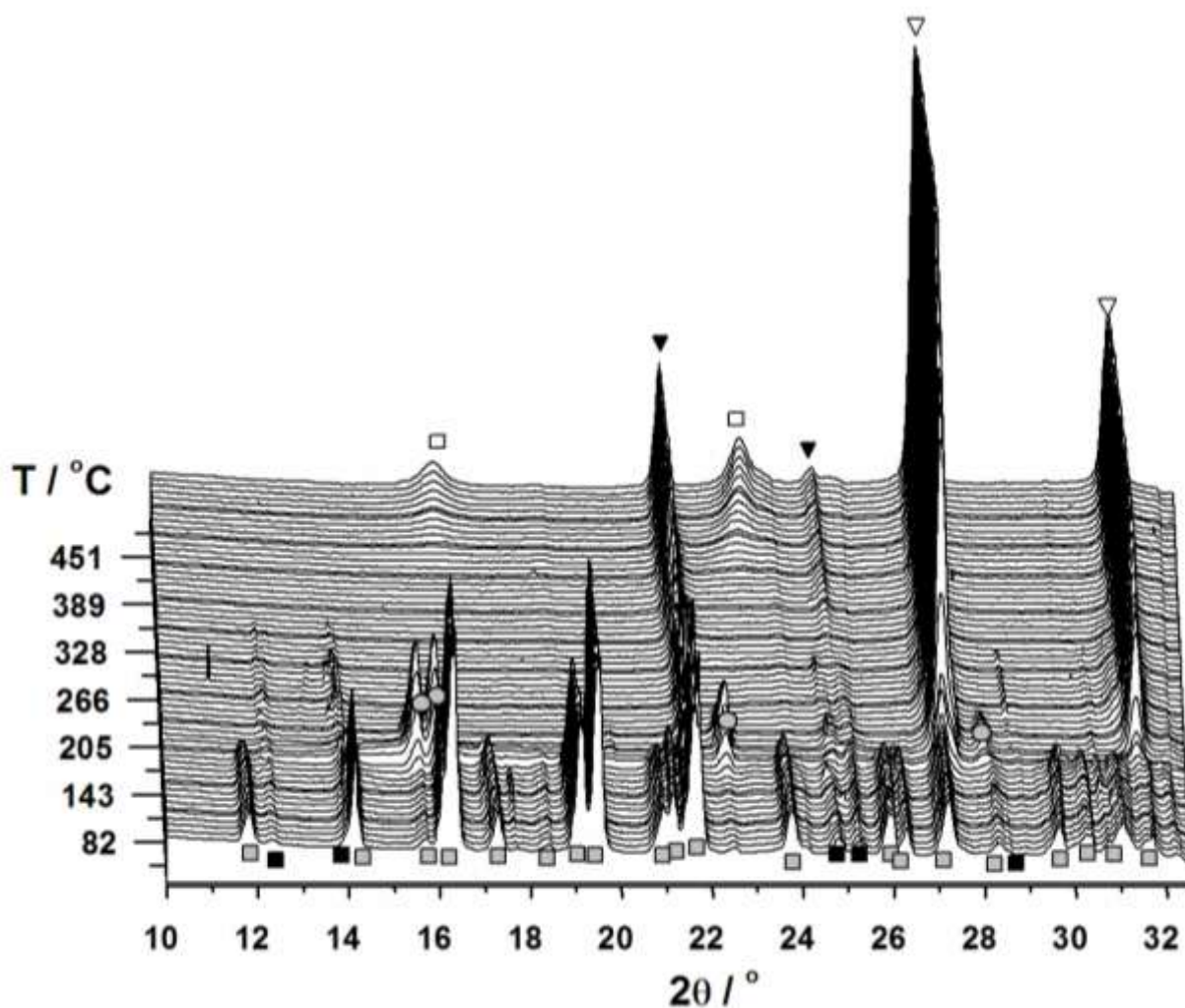


Figure S3 *In situ* SR-PXD of $\text{LiAlH}_4\text{--LiNH}_2$ (1:1, s_0) heated from RT to 500 °C (5 °C/min, dynamic vacuum, $\lambda = 1.10205 \text{ \AA}$). Li_2NH does not react with Al forming $\text{Li}_{4-x}\text{Al}_x(\text{NH})_{2-2x}\text{N}_{2x}$ in contrast to s_1 , s_2 and s_3 . Symbols: ■ LiNH_2 ; □ LiAlH_4 ; ● Li_3AlH_6 ; ▼ Li_2NH ; ▽ Al; □ Li_3AlN_2 .

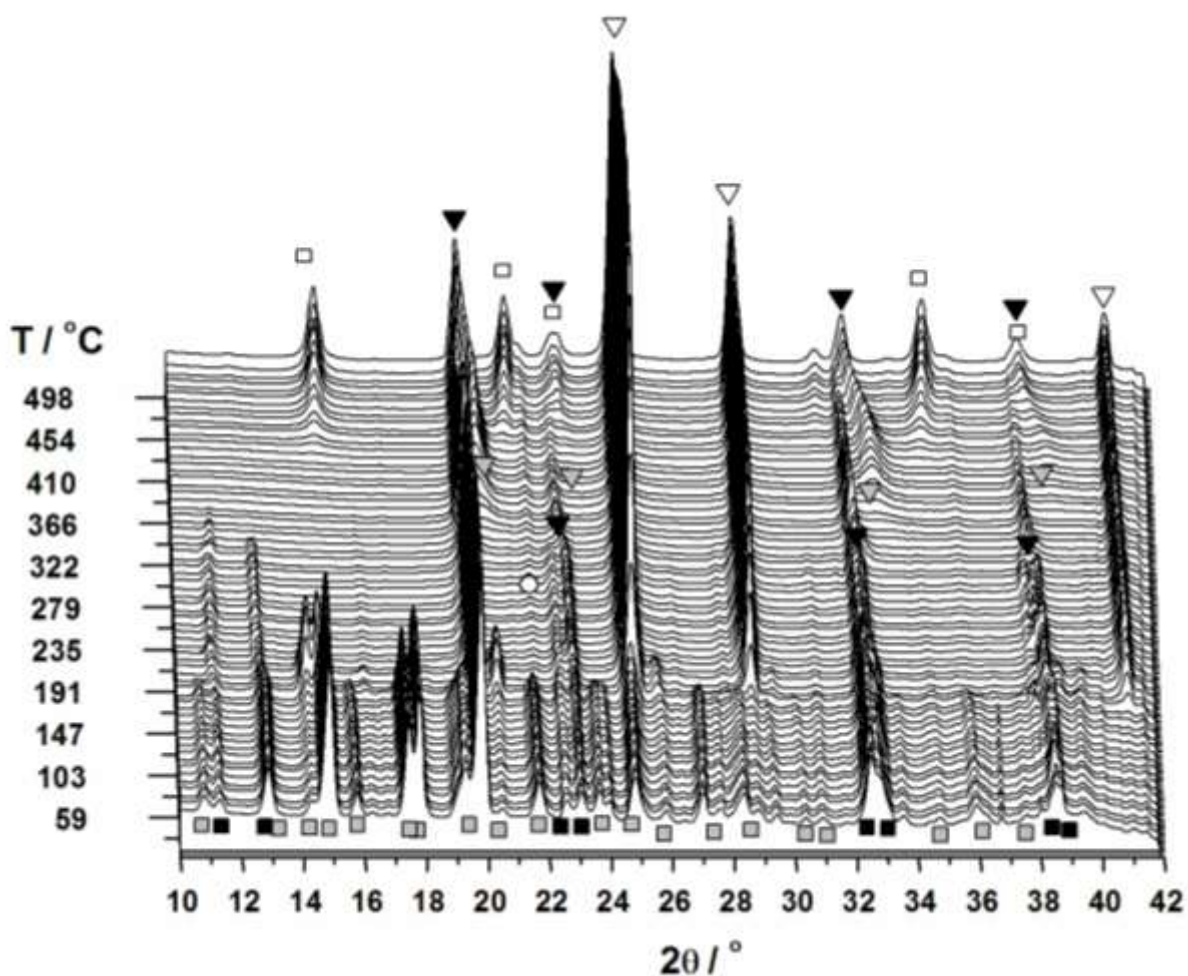


Figure S4 *In situ* SR-PXD of $\text{LiAlH}_4\text{--LiNH}_2$ (1:1.5, **s1**) heated from RT to 500 °C (5 °C/min, dynamic vacuum, $\lambda = 1.00355 \text{ \AA}$). Symbols: ■ LiNH_2 ; □ LiAlH_4 ; ○ Li_3AlH_6 ; ▼ Li_2NH ; ▽ Al

□ Li_3AlN_2 ; ▽ $\text{Li}_{4-x}\text{Al}_x(\text{NH})_{2-2x}\text{N}_{2x}$.

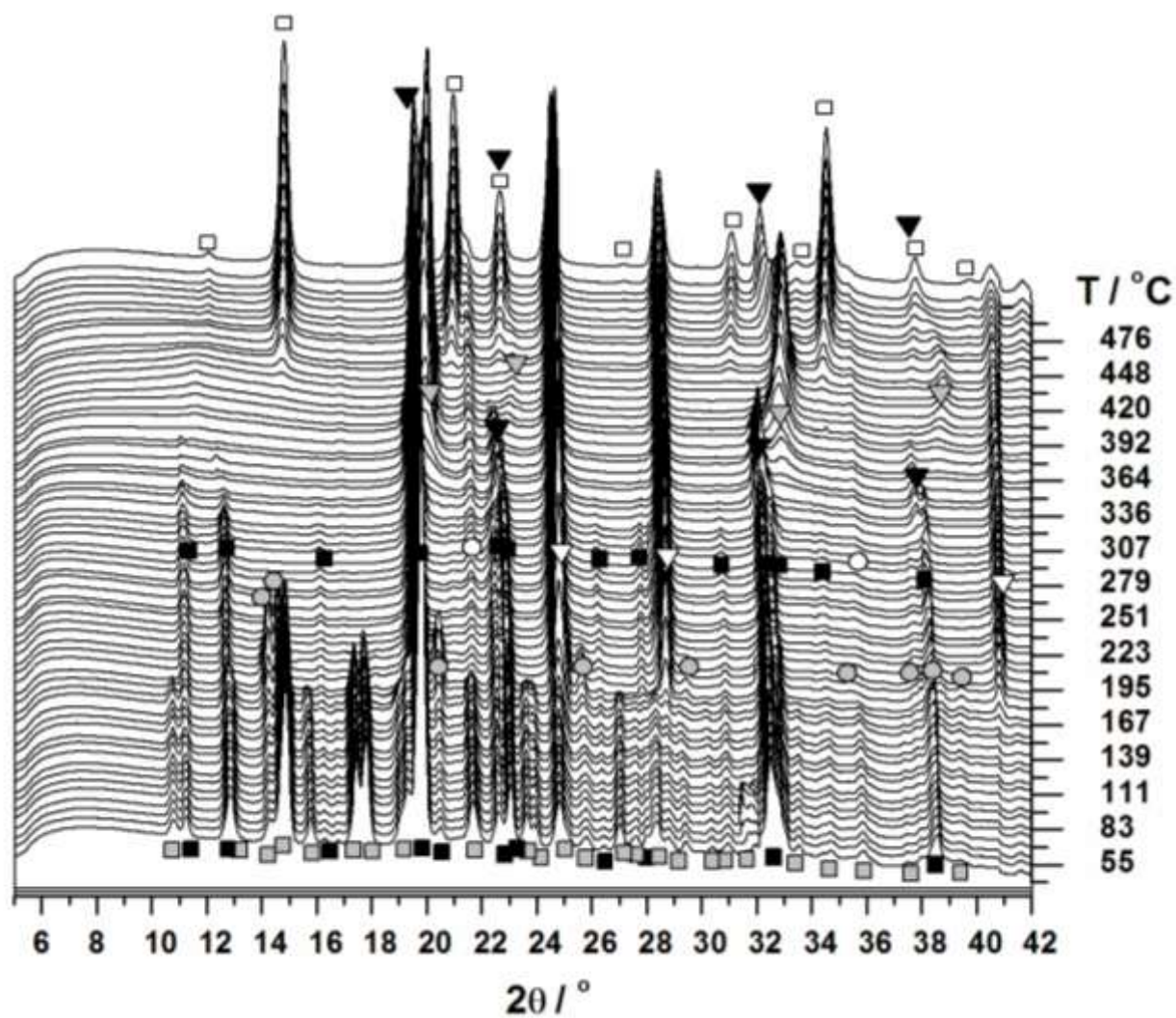


Figure S5 *In situ* SR-PXD of $\text{LiAlH}_4\text{--LiNH}_2$ (1:2.5, s3) heated from RT to 500 °C (5 °C/min, dynamic vacuum, $\lambda = 1.00355$ Å). Symbols: ■ LiNH_2 ; □ LiAlH_4 ; ○ Li_3AlH_6 ; ▼ $\text{Li}_{4-x}\text{Al}_x(\text{NH})_{2-2x}\text{N}_{2x}$; ▲ Li_2NH ; ▽ Al; □ Li_3AlN_2 .

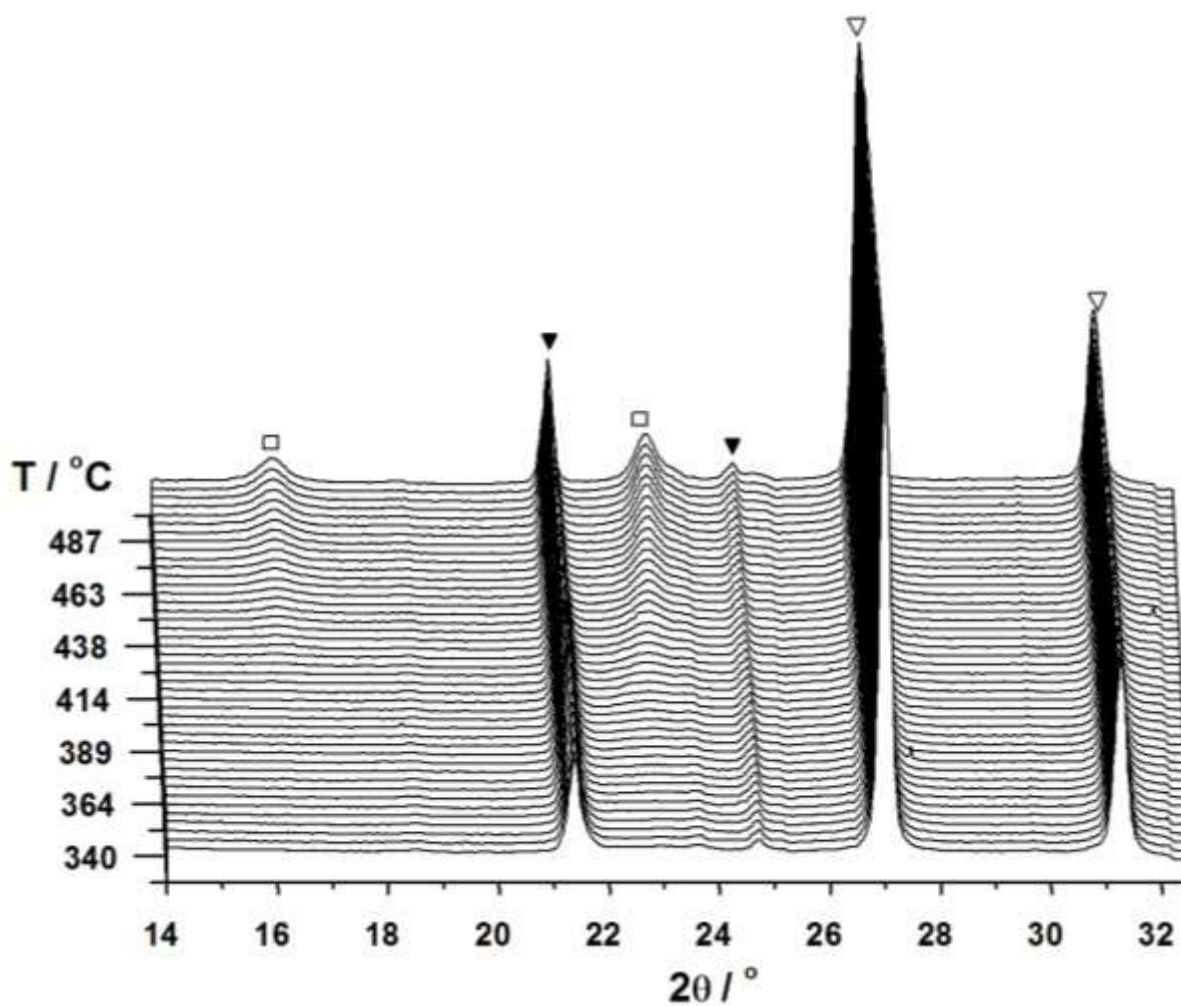


Figure S6 An expansion of the *in situ* SR-PXD data for $\text{LiAlH}_4\text{--LiNH}_2$ (1:1, **s0**) heated from RT to 500 °C (5 °C/min, dynamic vacuum, $\lambda = 1.10205 \text{ \AA}$). In contrast to **s1**, **s2** and **s3**, the formation of $\text{Li}_{4-x}\text{Al}_x(\text{NH})_{2-2x}\text{N}_{2x}$ is not observed. Symbols: ▼ Li_2NH ; ▽ Al; □ Li_3AlN_2 ;

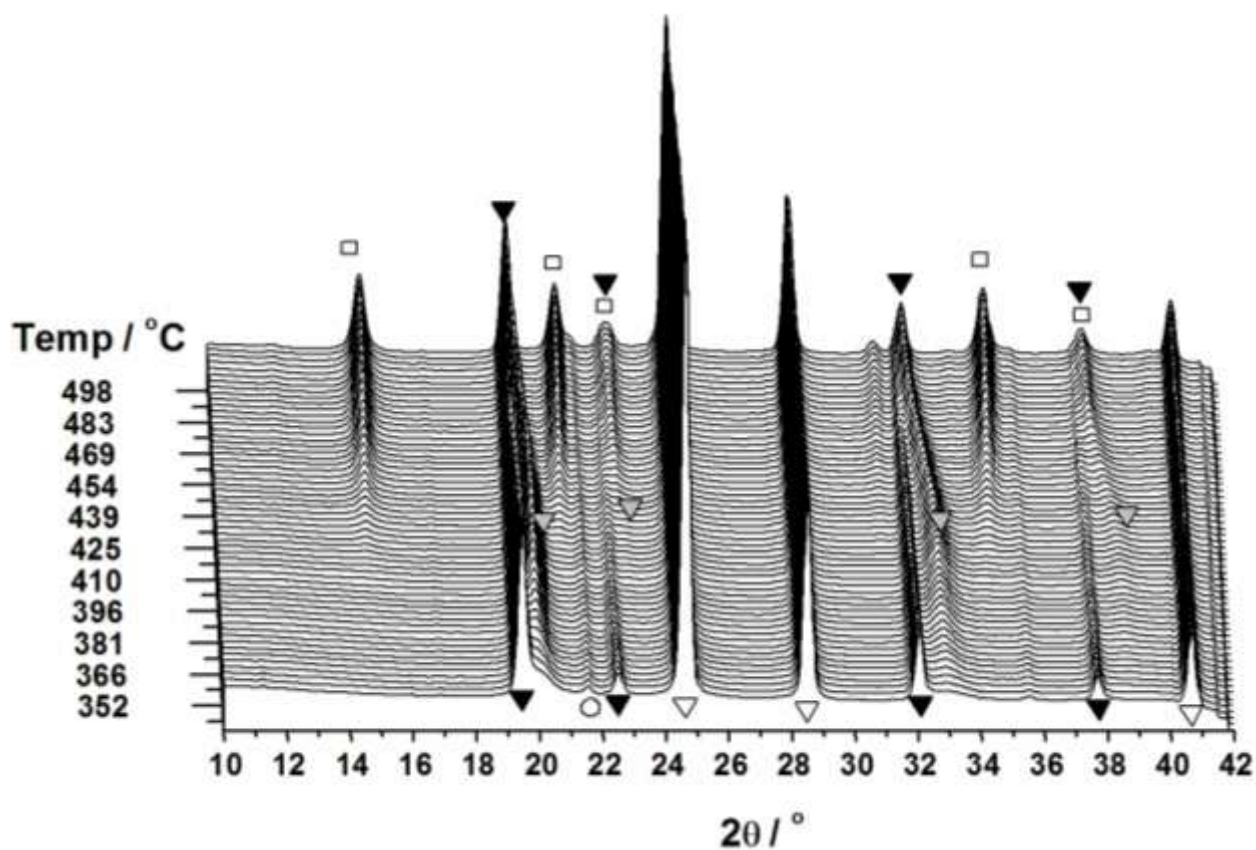


Figure S7 An expansion of the *in situ* SR-PXD data for $\text{LiAlH}_4\text{--LiNH}_2$ (1:1.5, **s1**) heated from RT to 500 °C (5 °C/min, dynamic vacuum, $\lambda = 1.00355 \text{ \AA}$). Only some of Li_2NH is consumed in the reaction with Al forming $\text{Li}_{4-x}\text{Al}_x(\text{NH})_{2-2x}\text{N}_{2x}$ in contrast to **s2** and **s3**, where all Li_2NH reacts with Al. Symbols: ▼ Li_2NH ; ▽ $\text{Li}_{4-x}\text{Al}_x(\text{NH})_{2-2x}\text{N}_{2x}$; ▾ Al; □ Li_3AlN_2 ; ○ Li_2O

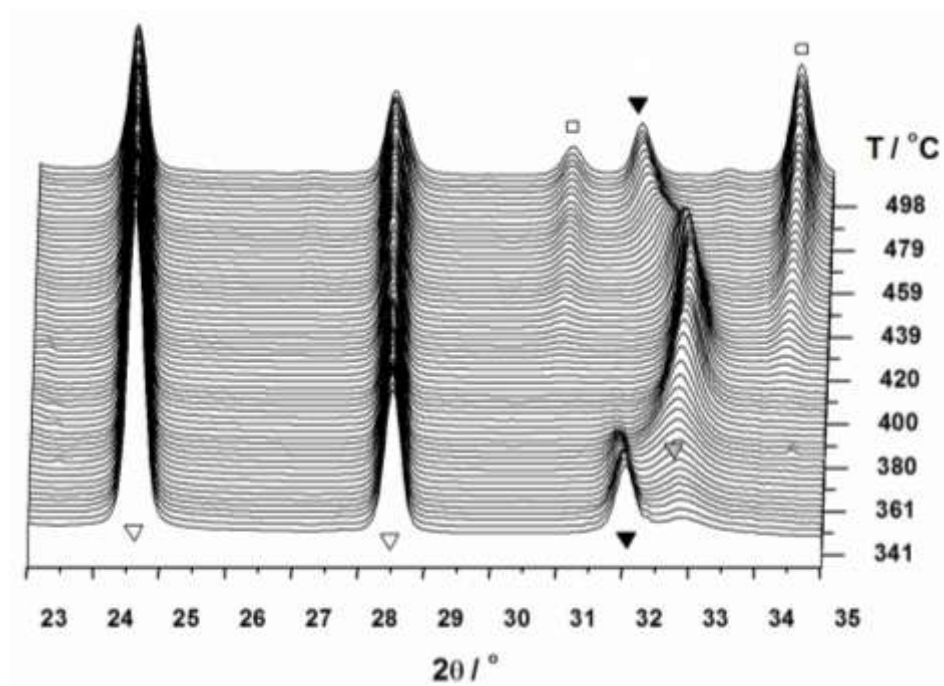


Figure S8 An expansion of the *in situ* SR-PXD data for $\text{LiAlH}_4\text{--LiNH}_2$ (1:2.5, **s3**) heated from RT to 500 °C (5 °C/min, dynamic vacuum, $\lambda = 1.00355 \text{ \AA}$). All Li_2NH is consumed in the reaction with Al forming $\text{Li}_{4-x}\text{Al}_x(\text{NH})_{2-2x}\text{N}_{2x}$ in contrast to **s1**. Symbols: ▼ Li_2NH ; ▽ $\text{Li}_{4-x}\text{Al}_x(\text{NH})_{2-2x}\text{N}_{2x}$; ▽ Al; □ Li_3AlN_2 .

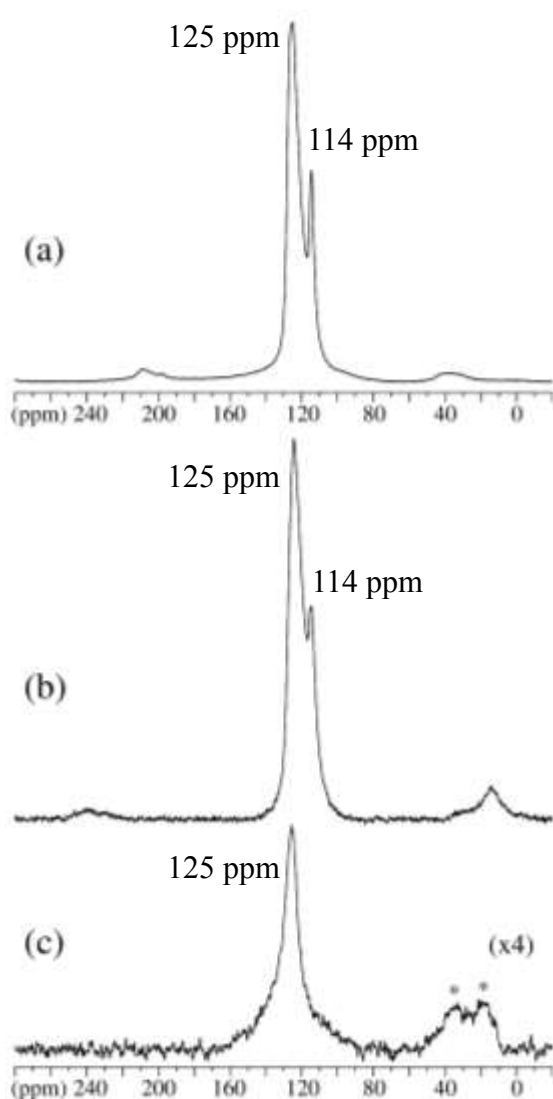


Figure S9 ^{27}Al MAS NMR spectra for (a, b) **s2_465** and (c) **s2_345**, acquired at (a) 14.09 T and (b, c) 9.39 T using spinning speeds of $\nu_R = 13.0$ kHz and 12.0 kHz, respectively. The spectrum in part (a) is the same spectrum as shown in Figure 4. The ^{27}Al chemical shift and line broadening for the centerband from $\text{Li}_{4-x}\text{Al}_x(\text{NH})_{2-2x}\text{N}_{2x}$ are almost independent of the magnetic field. The intensity in part (c) is multiplied by a factor of four as compared to the intensity in part (b). The asterisks indicate a static background signal from the 5 mm CP/MAS NMR probe used for the experiments in parts (b, c).

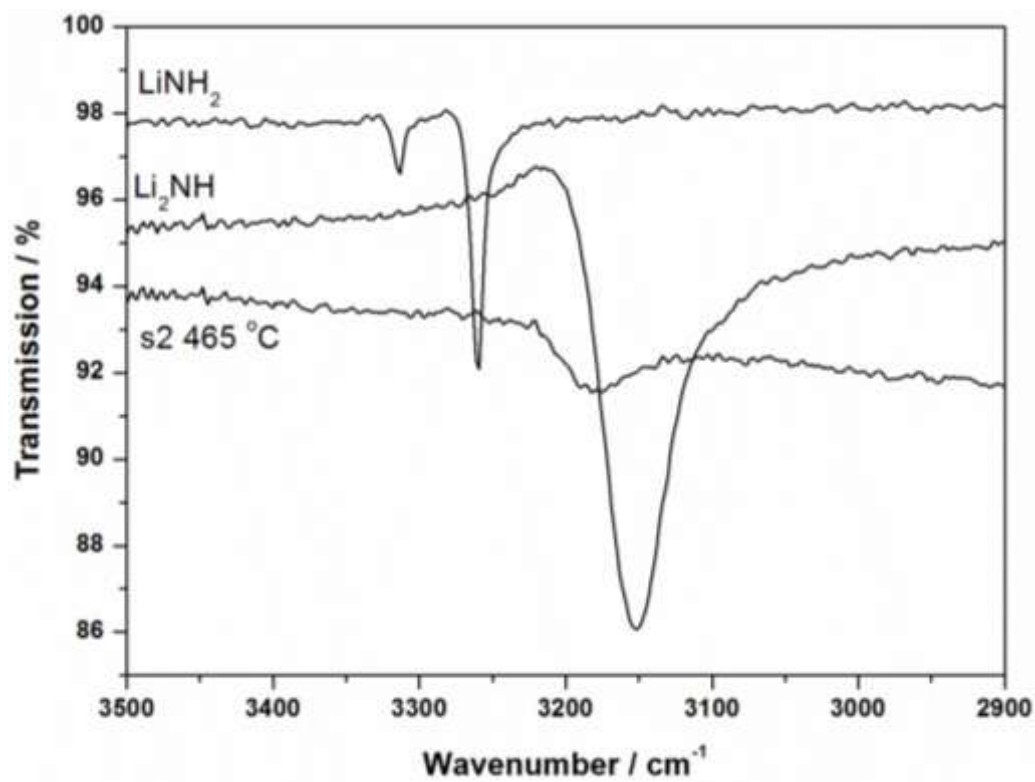


Figure S10 FTIR data obtained for LiNH_2 , Li_2NH and $s2_465$.

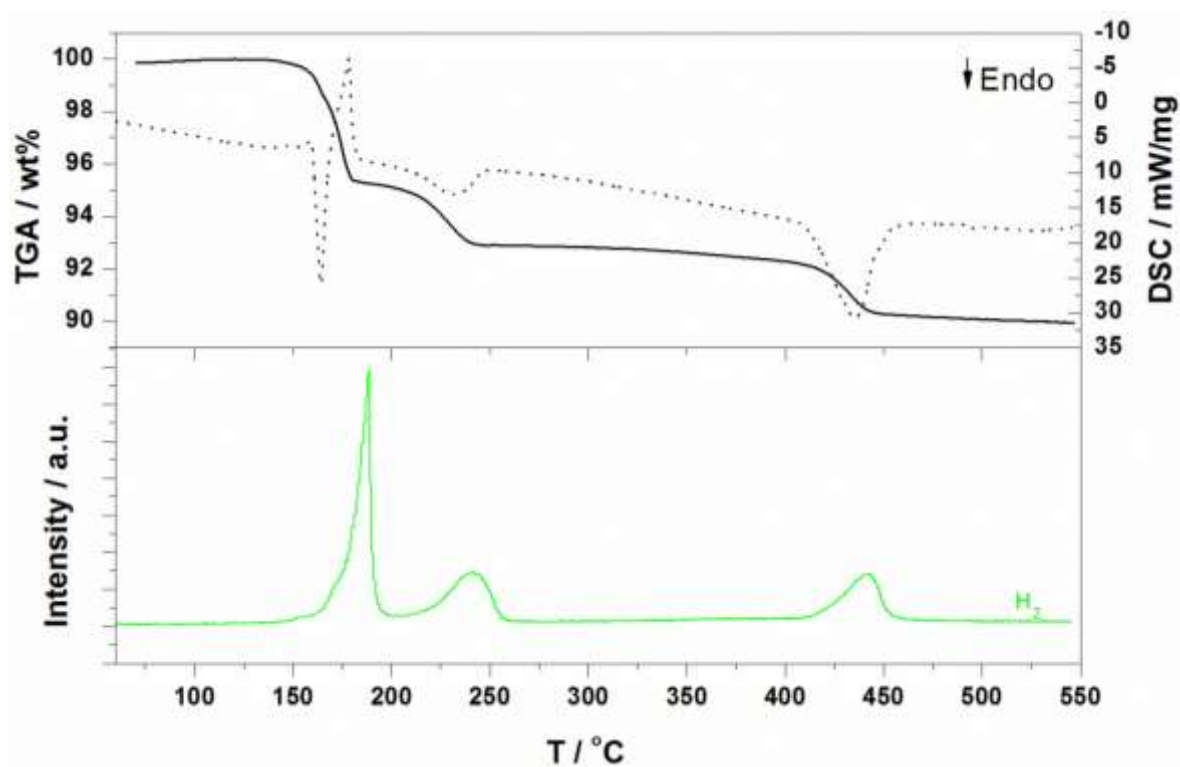


Figure S11 Upper: TGA (solid) and DSC (dotted) for LiAlH_4 heated from RT to 550 °C (5 °C/min). Lower: MS signal detecting H_2 .

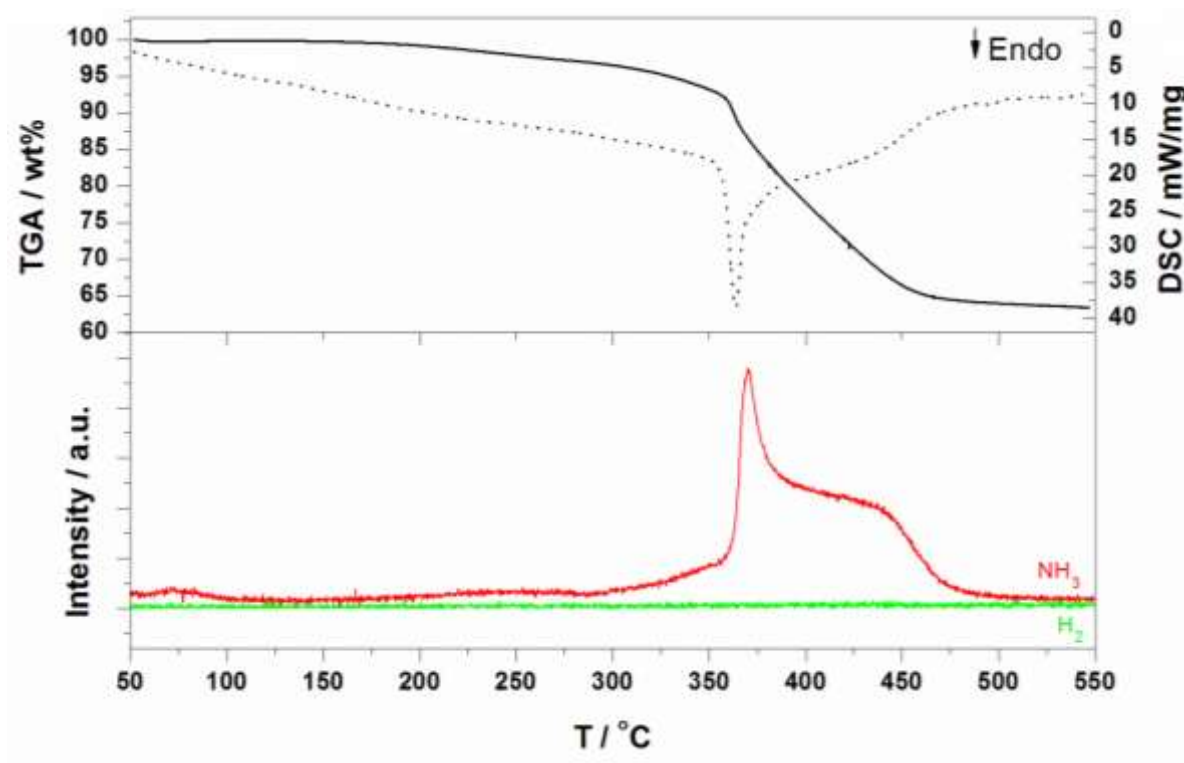


Figure S12 Upper: TGA (solid) and DSC (dotted) for LiNH_2 heated from RT to 550 °C (5 °C/min).

Lower: MS signal detecting NH_3 (red) and H_2 (green).

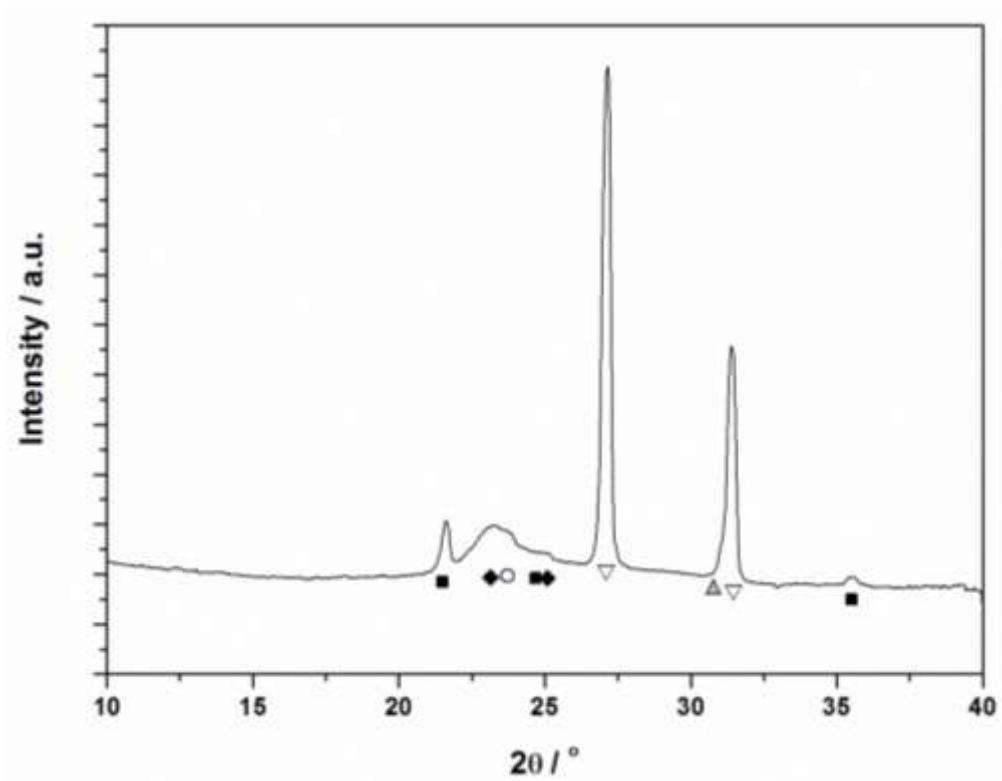


Figure S13 SR-PXD data for **s0** heated from RT to 500 °C under dynamic vacuum, and subsequently heated to 425 °C $p(\text{H}_2) = 100$ bar and finally cooled to RT, $\lambda = 1.10205$ Å. Symbols:

▽ Al; ◆ AlN; ○ Li_2O ; ▲ LiH; ■ LiNH_2 .