## Ammonia-Storage in Lithium Intercalated Fullerides

## **Electronic Supplementary Information**

D. Pontiroli<sup>1</sup>, D. D'Alessio<sup>1</sup>, M. Gaboardi<sup>1</sup>, G. Magnani<sup>1</sup>, C. Milanese<sup>2</sup>, S. G. Duyker<sup>3,4</sup>,

V. Peterson<sup>3</sup>, N. Sharma<sup>5</sup> and M. Riccò<sup>1</sup>

 Dipartimento di Fisica e Scienze della Terra, Università di Parma, Viale delle Scienze 7/a, 43124 Parma, Italy
Pavia H<sub>2</sub> Lab, C.S.G.I & Dipartimento di Chimica, Sezione di Chimica Fisica, Università degli Studi di Pavia, V.le Taramelli 16, 27100 Pavia, Italy
The Bragg Institute, Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation, Locked Bag 2001, Kirrawee DC, NSW 2232, Australia
School of Chemistry, The University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia
School of Chemistry, University of New South Wales (UNSW), Sydney, Australia

**Figure 1S:** Laboratory powder diffraction profile of  $Li_6C_{60}$  before and after the ammoniation stages. The powder diffraction of the pristine  $Li_6C_{60}$  sample is displayed at the bottom, showing the typical fcc arrangement. The crystal structure deeply change after treatment with ammonia (1<sup>st</sup> amm., hyper-ammoniated phase), where the first peak is significantly shifted towards smaller angles, confirming the occurrence of ammonia co-intercalation in the sample. After the complete ammonia desorption, the sample recover again a fcc packing (1<sup>st</sup> des.). A second treatment in ammonia brings again to a hyper-ammoniated phase, with improved crystallinity (2<sup>nd</sup> amm.). Asterisk indicates the presence of peak arising from Li amide.



**Figure 25:** Thermal evolution of the neutron powder diffraction profiles of  $(ND_3)_yLi_3C_{60}$  (left) and  $(ND_3)_yLi_{12}C_{60}$  (right) during in-situ measurements performed at WOMBAT in the temperature range 50-500K. Asterisks show peaks arising from Li amide.



