

Supplementary data

Complete Dehydrogenation of $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4\text{BH}_3$ with $\text{NiM-Cr}_2\text{O}_3$ (M = Pt, Rh, Ir) Hybrid Nanoparticle

Jianmin Chen,^a Zhang-Hui Lu*,^a Qilu Yao,^a Gang Feng,^b Yan Luo^c

^aInstitute of Advanced Materials, College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Jiangxi Normal University, Nanchang, 330022, China

^bCollege of Chemistry, Nanchang University, Nanchang 330031, China

^cDepartment of Chemical Engineering, West Virginia University, WV 26506, United States

*Email: luzh@jxnu.edu.cn

Chemicals and materials

Potassium tetrachloroplatinate(II) (K_2PtCl_4 , J&K Chemical Reagent Co., 99.95%), iridium(III) chloride trihydrate ($IrCl_3 \cdot 3H_2O$, Aladdin Industrial Inc, Ir > 52 wt%), rhodium(III) chloride trihydrate ($RhCl_3 \cdot 3H_2O$, Aladdin Industrial Inc, Rh: 38.5-42.5 wt%), ruthenium(III) chloride hydrate ($RuCl_3 \cdot xH_2O$, Aladdin Industrial Inc, Ru: 38.0-42.0 wt%), sodium tetrachloropalladate (Na_2PdCl_4 , Aladdin Industrial Inc, 98%), nickel(II) chloride hexahydrate ($NiCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$, Sinopharm Chemical Reagent Co., 98%), iron(II) sulfate heptahydrate ($FeSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$, Sinopharm Chemical Reagent Co., 98%), cobalt(II) chloride hexahydrate ($CoCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$, Aladdin Industrial Inc, 98%) chromium(III) nitrate nonahydrate ($Cr(NO_3)_3 \cdot 9H_2O$, Aladdin Industrial Inc, 99.95%), polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP, Aldrich, 95%), sodium borohydride ($NaBH_4$, Aldrich, 99.9%), sodium hydroxide ($NaOH$, Nanchang Chemical Works, 96%) 1,4-dioxane (J&K Chemical Reagent Co., Ltd., 99.8%), hydrazine hemisulfate salt ($N_2H_4 \cdot 1/2H_2SO_4$, Aldrich), and n-pentane (Aldrich, 99.5%) were used as received. Ultrapure water with a specific resistance of 18.3 M Ω cm was obtained by reversed osmosis followed by ion exchange and filtration.

Preparation of hydrazine borane ($N_2H_4 \cdot BH_3$, HB)

HB was synthesized according to the previous reports [14,34-35]. Typically, 21.42 g of hydrazine hemisulfate salt ($N_2H_4 \cdot 1/2H_2SO_4$) and 10 g of $NaBH_4$ were added into 80 mL of anhydrous dioxane and stirred at room temperature under an atmosphere of dry Argon for 48 h. The resulting slurry was immediately centrifuged to obtain the clear solution. Subsequently, the filtrate was evaporated by vacuum dryer at 50 °C overnight to obtain the raw HB, which was further washed with n-pentane. The obtained material was a white solid, and its purity was verified by our previous reports [44,45].

Calculation method:

$$TOF = \frac{n_{H_2}}{n_{(metal)} \times t} \quad (S1)$$

Where n_{H_2} is the mole number of generated H_2 , $n_{(metal)}$ is the total mole number of Ni and Pt in catalyst and t is the completed reaction time in hour.

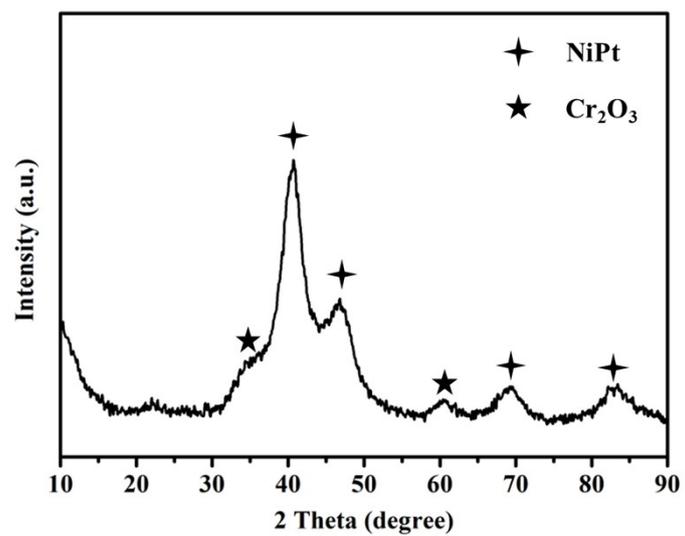


Fig. S1 XRD pattern of the as-synthesized Ni_{0.9}Pt_{0.1}-Cr₂O₃ NPs.

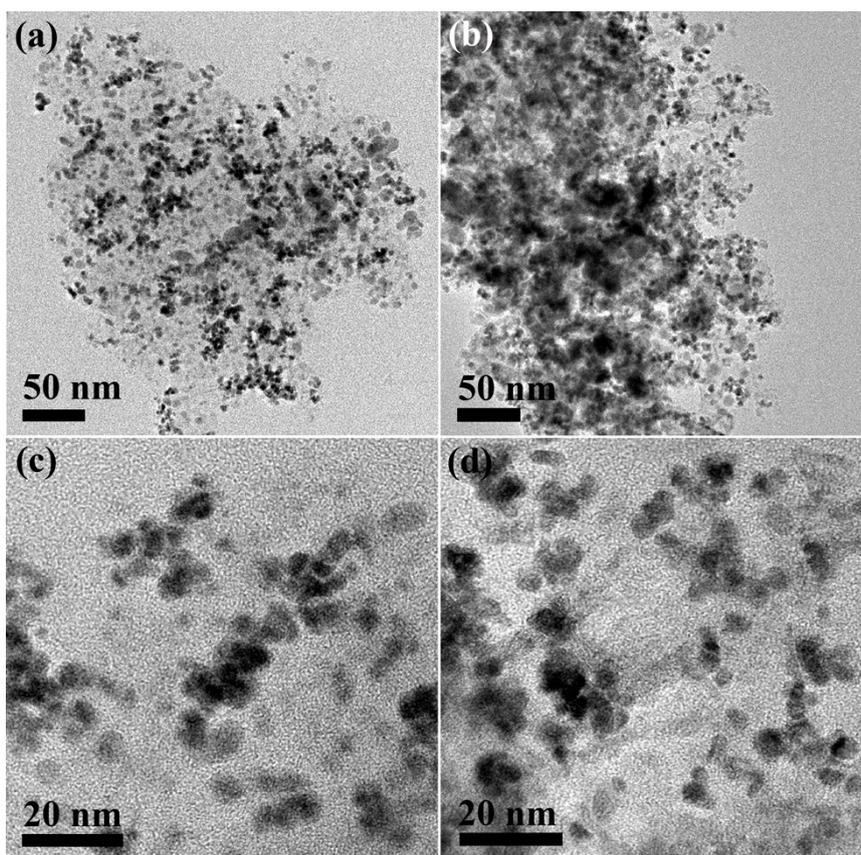


Fig. S2 TEM images of $\text{Ni}_{0.9}\text{Pt}_{0.1}\text{-Cr}_2\text{O}_3$ nanocatalysts before (a and c) and after (b and d) six catalytic runs.

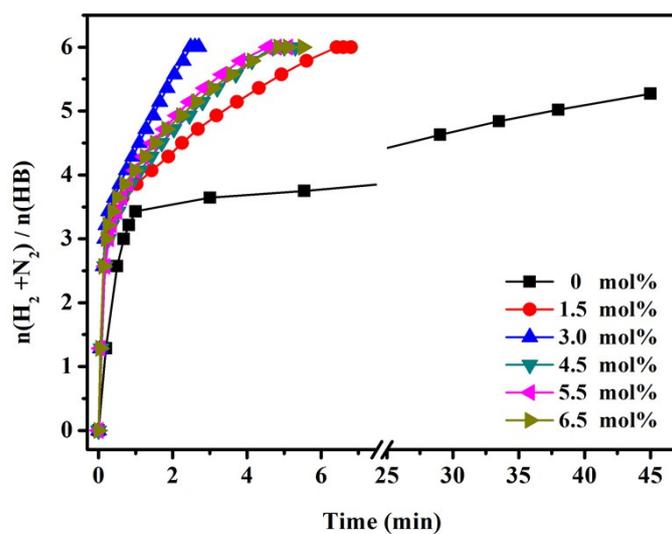


Fig. S3 Time course plots for the dehydrogenation of aqueous solution HB catalyzed by $\text{Ni}_{0.9}\text{Pt}_{0.1}-(\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3)_x$ with different molar contents ($x = 1/2 * [\text{Cr}/(\text{Ni} + \text{Pt} + \text{Cr})]$) of Cr_2O_3 ($n_{\text{NiPt}} : n_{\text{HB}} = 0.1$, $\text{NaOH} = 0.5 \text{ M}$, $T = 50 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$).

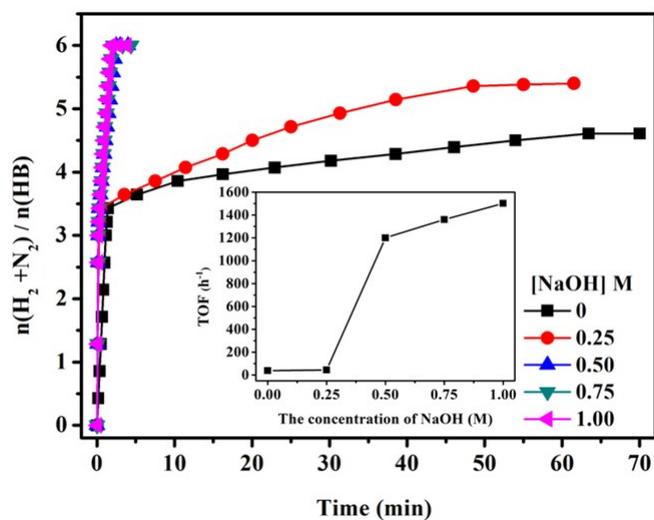


Fig. S4 Time course plots for the dehydrogenation of aqueous solution HB over Ni_{0.9}Pt_{0.1}-Cr₂O₃ NPs with different concentration of NaOH. The insert is the corresponding TOF over Ni_{0.9}Pt_{0.1}-Cr₂O₃ NPs with different concentration of NaOH ($n_{\text{NiPt}} : n_{\text{HB}} = 0.1$, $T = 50$ °C).

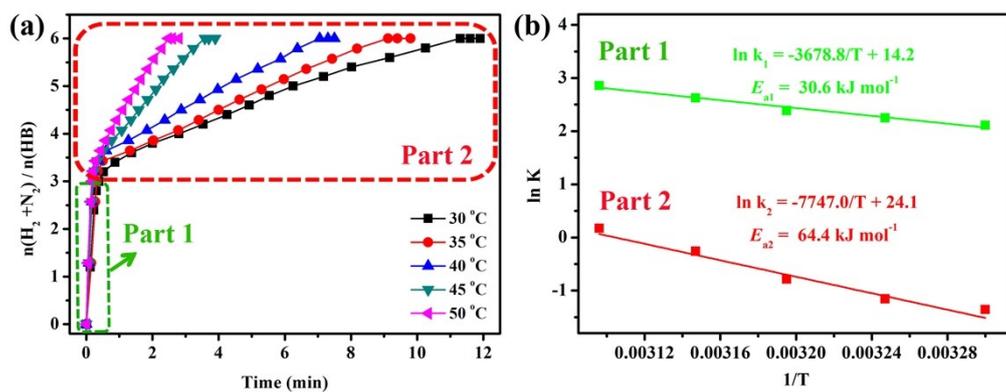


Fig. S5 (a) Time course plot for the dehydrogenation of aqueous solution HB over $\text{Ni}_{0.9}\text{Pt}_{0.1}\text{-Cr}_2\text{O}_3$ NPs at 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50 °C ($n_{\text{NiPt}} : n_{\text{HB}} = 0.1$, $\text{NaOH} = 0.5 \text{ M}$); (b) Plot of $\ln k$ versus $1/T$ for hydrogen generation from hydrolysis of the BH_3 group (Part 1) and decomposition of the N_2H_4 moiety (Part 2) of $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4\text{BH}_3$.

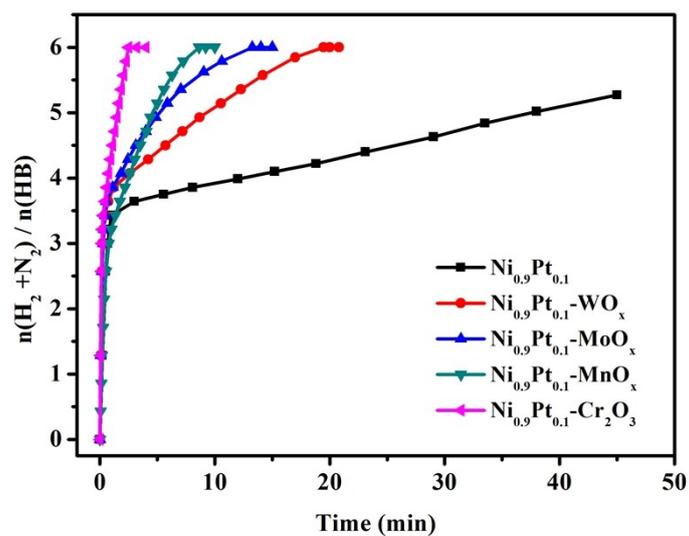


Fig. S6 Time course plots for the dehydrogenation of aqueous solution HB over $\text{Ni}_{0.9}\text{Pt}_{0.1}$ and $\text{Ni}_{0.9}\text{Pt}_{0.1}\text{-MO}_x$ NPs ($M = \text{Cr, Mo, W, and Mn}$) ($n_{\text{NiPt}} : n_{\text{HB}} = 0.1$, $n_{\text{MO}_x} : n_{(\text{NiPt} + \text{MO}_x)} = 0.06$, $\text{NaOH} = 0.5 \text{ M}$, $T = 50 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$).

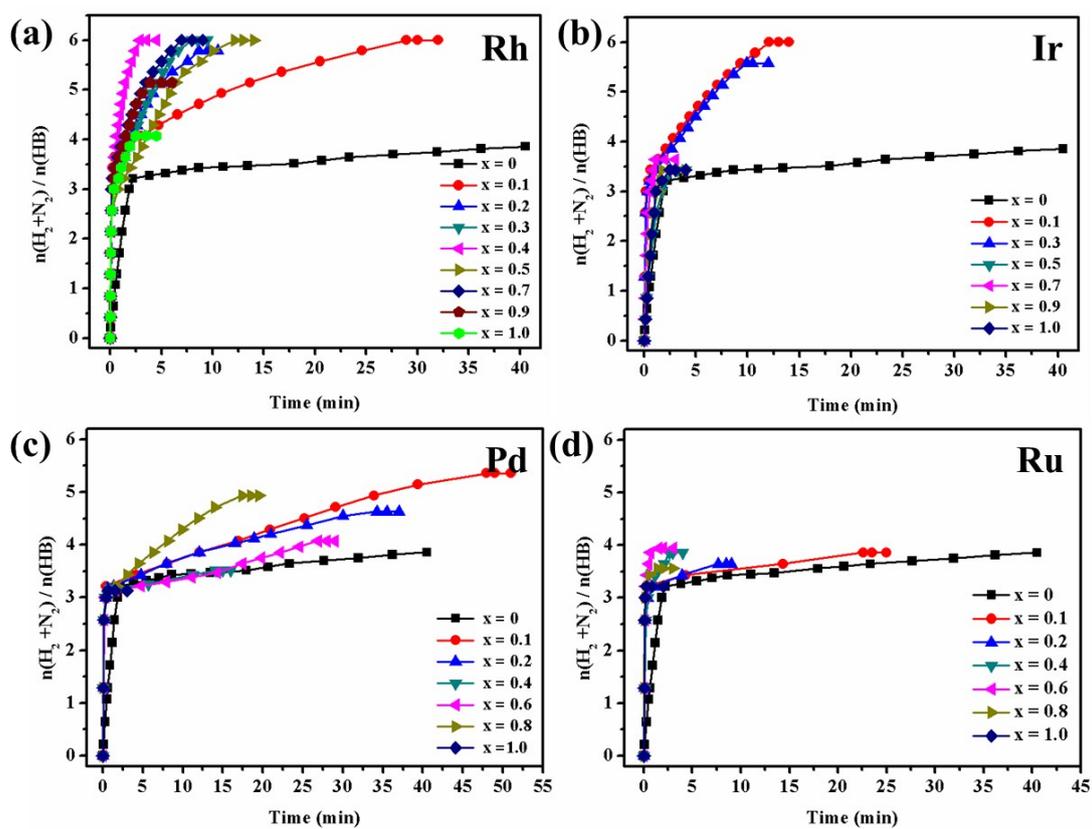


Fig. S7 Time course plots for the dehydrogenation of aqueous solution HB catalyzed by (a) Ni_{1-x}Rh_x-Cr₂O₃, (b) Ni_{1-x}Ir_x-Cr₂O₃, (c) Ni_{1-x}Pd_x-Cr₂O₃, and (d) Ni_{1-x}Ru_x-Cr₂O₃ NPs ($n_{\text{metal}} : n_{\text{HB}} = 0.1$, NaOH = 0.5 M, T = 50 °C, Cr₂O₃ : 3.0 mol%).

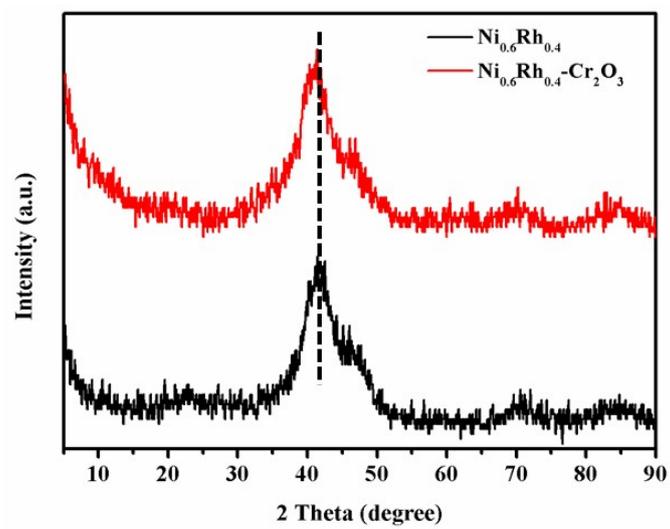


Fig. S8 XRD patterns of the as-synthesized $\text{Ni}_{0.6}\text{Rh}_{0.4}$ and $\text{Ni}_{0.6}\text{Rh}_{0.4}\text{-Cr}_2\text{O}_3$ samples.

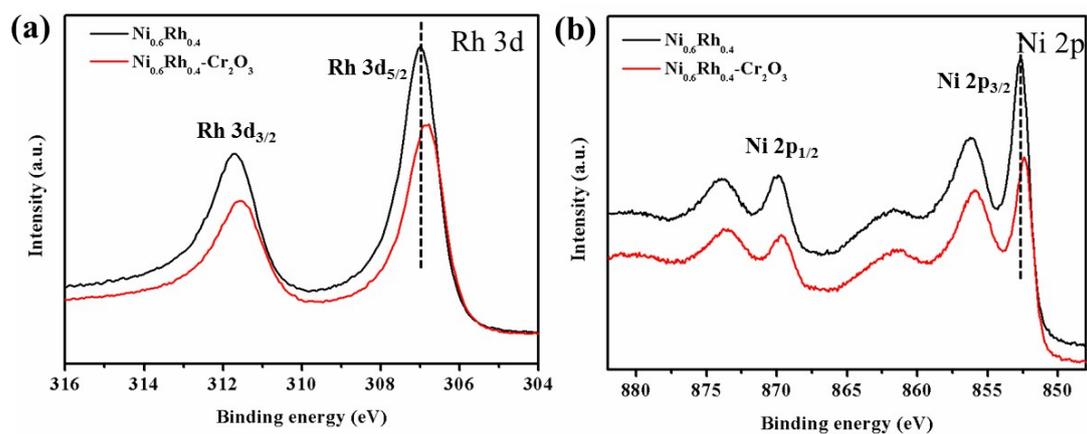


Fig. S9 The high resolution XPS spectra of (a) Rh 3d, (b) Ni 2p for $\text{Ni}_{0.6}\text{Rh}_{0.4}$ and $\text{Ni}_{0.6}\text{Rh}_{0.4}\text{-Cr}_2\text{O}_3$ nanocatalyst after argon etching 5 min, respectively.

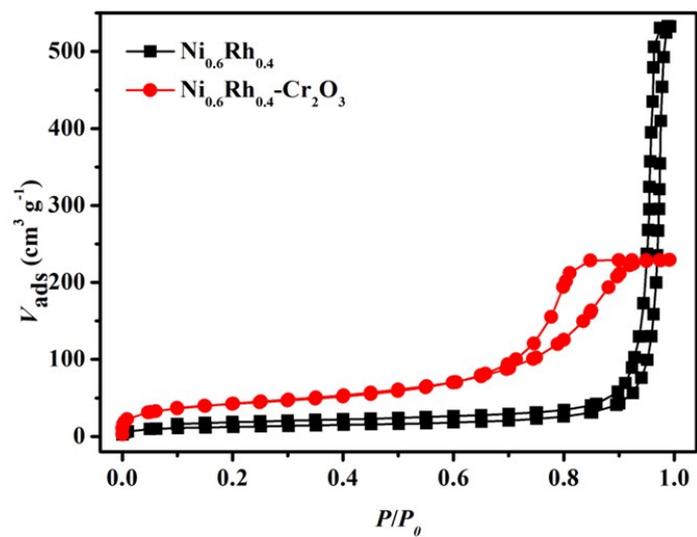


Fig. S10 Nitrogen isotherms recorded at 77 K for $\text{Ni}_{0.6}\text{Rh}_{0.4}$ and $\text{Ni}_{0.6}\text{Rh}_{0.4}-\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$ NPs.

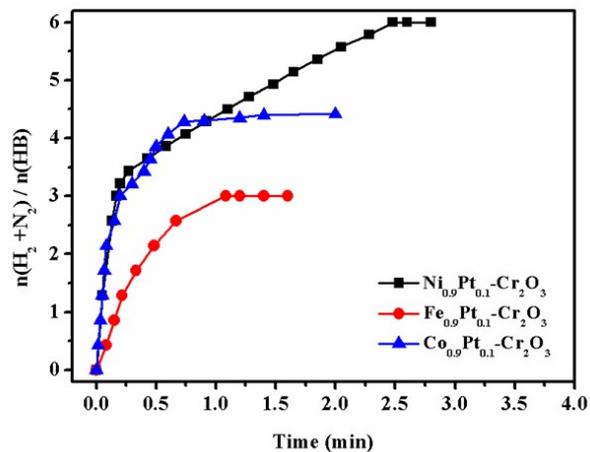


Fig. S11 Time course plots for the dehydrogenation of aqueous solution HB catalyzed by $\text{M}_{0.9}\text{Pt}_{0.1}\text{-Cr}_2\text{O}_3$ ($\text{M} = \text{Ni}, \text{Fe}, \text{and Co}$) ($n_{\text{metal}} : n_{\text{HB}} = 0.1$, $\text{NaOH} = 0.5 \text{ M}$, $T = 50 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$).

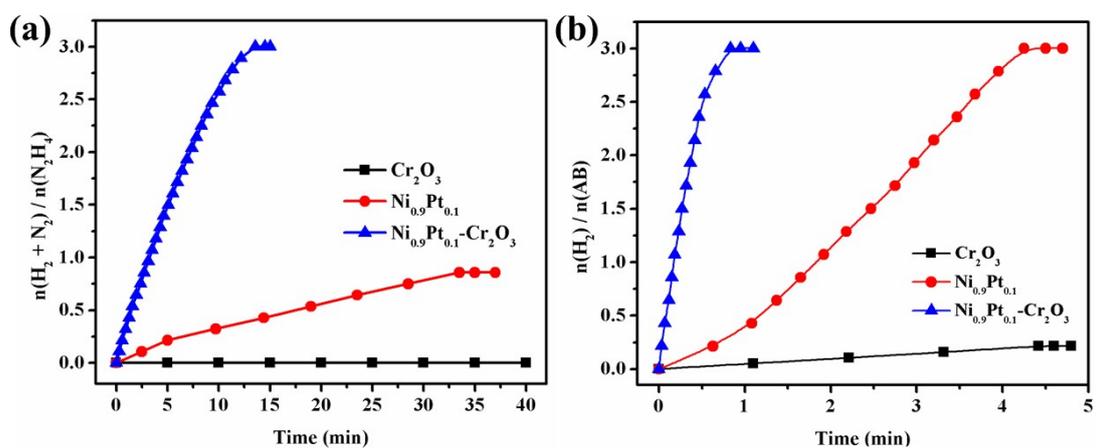


Fig. S12 Time course plots for the dehydrogenation of aqueous solution of (a) N_2H_4 and (b) AB catalyzed by Cr_2O_3 , $\text{Ni}_{0.9}\text{Pt}_{0.1}$, and $\text{Ni}_{0.9}\text{Pt}_{0.1}\text{-Cr}_2\text{O}_3$ ($n_{\text{metal}} : n_{\text{N}_2\text{H}_4} = 0.1$, $n_{\text{metal}} : n_{\text{AB}} = 0.1$).

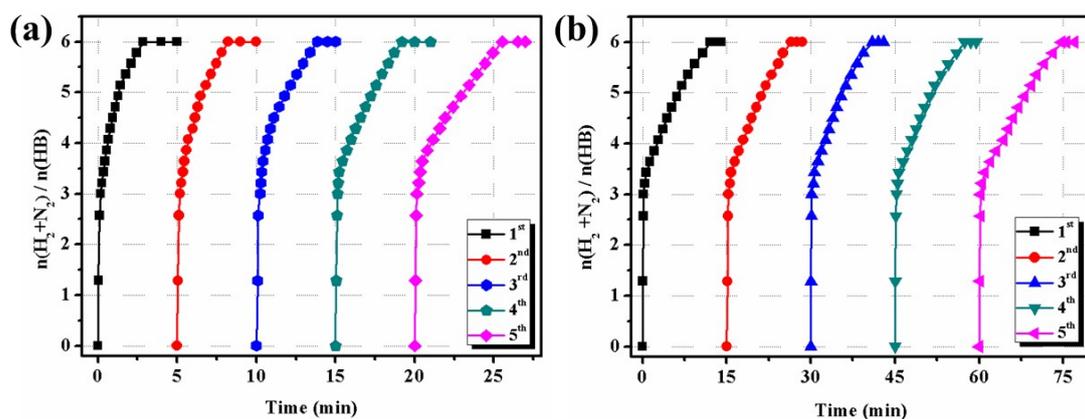


Fig. S13 Time course plots for the dehydrogenation of aqueous solution HB over (a) $\text{Ni}_{0.6}\text{Rh}_{0.4}\text{-Cr}_2\text{O}_3$ and (b) $\text{Ni}_{0.9}\text{Ir}_{0.1}\text{-Cr}_2\text{O}_3$ ($n_{\text{metal}} : n_{\text{HB}} = 0.1$, $\text{NaOH} = 2.0 \text{ M}$, $50 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$) at sequential runs by the addition of equivalent molar amounts of HB.

Table S1. Catalytic activities for dehydrogenation of hydrazine borane catalyzed by different catalysts.

Catalyst	Tem (°C)	n(metal)/ n(HB)	n(H₂+N₂)/n (HB)	TOF (h⁻¹)	Ref.
Ni _{0.6} Pt _{0.4} /MSC-30	30	0.1	5.95 ± 0.05	662 ^a	46
Ni ₅ @Pt	50	0.04	4.4	2.3 ^a	43
Ni _{0.89} Ir _{0.11}	50	0.14	4.9	9.5 ^a	42
Ni _{0.89} Rh _{0.11}	50	0.16	5.1	9.9 ^a	42
Ni _{0.89} Pt _{0.11}	50	0.14	5.79	18 ^a	40
Ni _{0.77} Ru _{0.23}	50	0.15	4.0	23.3 ^a	42
Ni@Rh ₄ Ni	50	0.1	5.74	72 ^a	45
Rh ₄ Ni NPs	50	0.1	5.8	90 ^a	44
CuNiMo	50	0.2	6.0	108 ^b	56
NiPt-CeO ₂	50	0.1	5.74	234 ^b	50
Ni _{0.9} Pt _{0.1} /graphene	50	0.1	6.0	240 ^b	51
Rh _{0.8} Ni _{0.2} @CeO _x /rGO	50	0.1	6.0	667 ^b	49
Ni _{0.9} Pt _{0.1} -Cr ₂ O ₃	50	0.1	6.0	1200	This study
Ni _{0.3} Pt _{0.7} -Cr ₂ O ₃	50	0.1	6.0	3093	This study
Ni _{0.5} Fe _{0.5} -CeO _x /MIL-101	70	0.2	6.0	351.3 ^b	57
CuNiMo	70	0.2	6.0	484 ^b	56

^aThe total TOF values were calculated according to the original data provided by the reports, in which the TOF values were not provided.

^bThe total TOF values were provided by the reports.