

Increased air stability and decreased dehydrogenation temperature of LiBH₄ via modification within poly(methylmethacrylate)

Jianmei Huang^{a,b}, Yurong Yan^a, Liuzhang Ouyang^{a,b,c*}, Hui Wang^{a,b}, Jiangwen Liu^{a,b},
Min Zhu^{a,b}

*^aSchool of Materials Science and Engineering, South China University of Technology,
Guangzhou, 510641, People's Republic of China; E-mail: meouyang@scut.edu.cn;*

*^bKey Laboratory of Advanced Energy Storage Materials of Guangdong Province,
South China University of Technology, Guangzhou, 510641, People's Republic of
China*

*^cThe Key Laboratory of Fuel Cell Technology of Guangdong Province, South China
University of Technology, Guangzhou, 510641, People's Republic of China*

Experimental Section

Preparation of LiBH₄@PMMA composite.

The air-stable LiBH₄@PMMA composite was prepared by adding the LiBH₄/THF solution (2.0 M LiBH₄ in tetrahydrofuran) into the PMMA that swelling in the DMAC (dimethylacetamide) solvent. The obtained solution was vigorously stirred and slowly heated up to 35°C and kept at that temperature for 2 h to obtain the gelatinous product. The gelatinous product was dried by vacuum in room temperature at least for 96 h to remove all the solvent. The composite after exposure to air was dried by freeze drying for 72 h to remove the moisture on the sample surface. Pure LiBH₄ used in this work was dried from the LiBH₄/THF solution for better comparison.

Instrument and Analysis

The phase structure of sample was characterized on rotation anode X-ray diffractometer (a Philips X'Pert MPD). Zeiss-Supra 40 scanning electron microscope (SEM) and JEOL-2100 transmission electron microscopy (TEM) with an operating voltage of 200 kV were employed to characterize morphology and structure of the LiBH₄@PMMA composite. The chemical bondings of the species were identified via a Fourier transform infrared spectrometer (FT-IR, Vector 33). The hydrogen evolution was determined by a mass-spectrometer (MS, Hiden, Qic 20) at a heating rate of 4 °C min⁻¹ and the inert Ar was used as the carrier gas with flow rate 60 ml min⁻¹. Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) measurements were performed by NETZSCH 400 under argon with a gas flow of 25 mL Ar min⁻¹ at a heating rate of 4 °C min⁻¹. Isothermal dehydrogenation properties of samples were measured by Setaram PCT-Pro 2000 apparatus at different temperatures. Sample was heated to the target temperature by a rate of 30 °C min⁻¹ and the desorbed hydrogen amount was measured to determine the dehydrogenation capacity and kinetic.

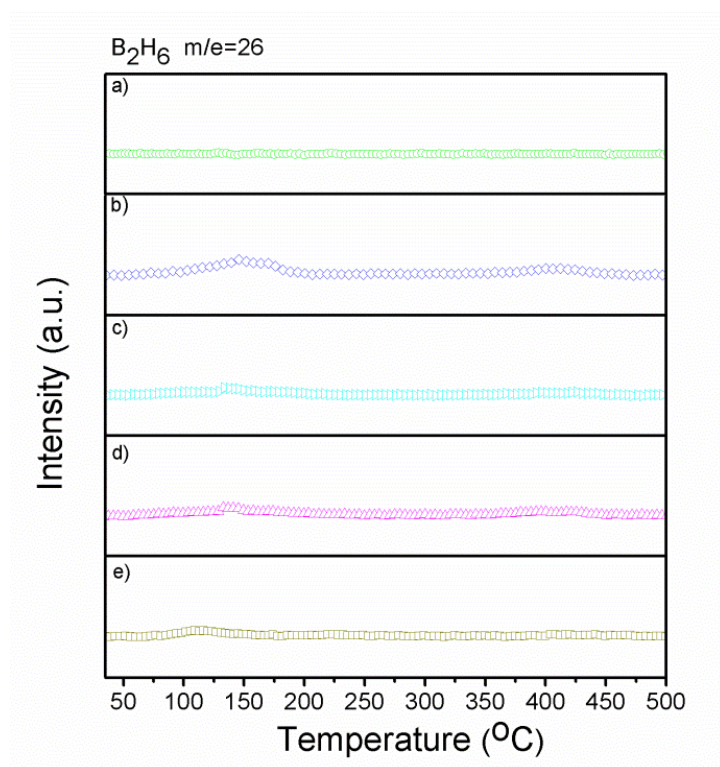


Figure S1. MS borane signals of pure $LiBH_4$ (a), $LiBH_4@PMMA$ composite (b) and after exposure the $LiBH_4@PMMA$ composite to air for 1h (c), 4h (d), 8h (e).

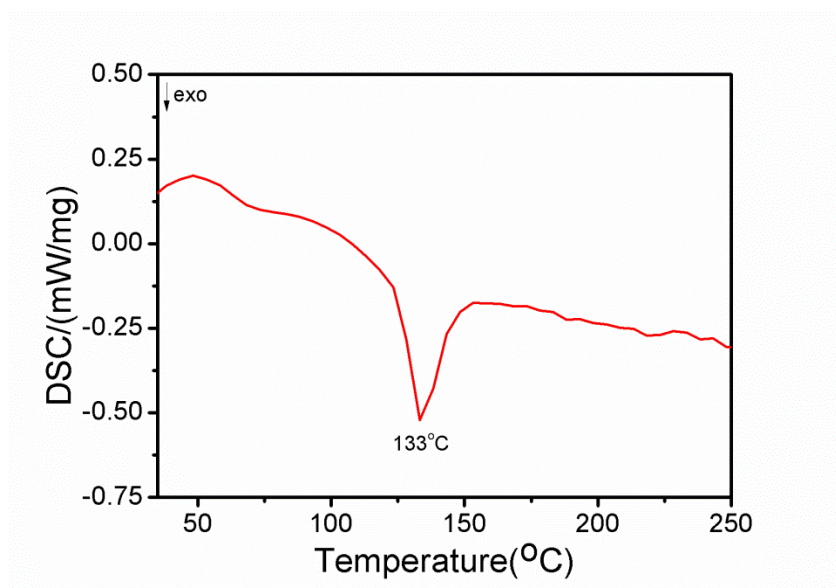


Figure S2. DSC plots of $LiBH_4@PMMA$ composite.

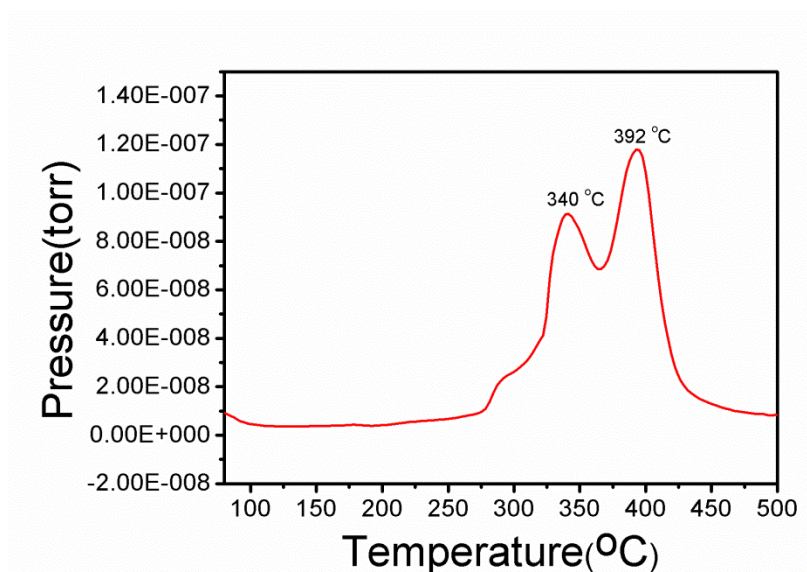


Figure S3. MS hydrogen signal of bulk LiBH_4 after ball milling with PMMA .