Supporting Information

High catalytic efficiency of amorphous TiB₂ and NbB₂ nanoparticles

for the hydrogen storage of $2LiBH_4/MgH_2\ system$

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Fig. S1 Mass spectra of released gases from the mixture during ball milling: (a) for the synthesis of NbB₂; (b) for the synthesis of TiB₂.



Fig. S2 SEM images of as-synthesized NbB₂ (a), (b); and TiB₂ (c), (d).



Fig. S3 XRD patterns for synthesized TiB_2 and NbB_2 after heat treatment at 700 °C for 12 h. Broad peaks indicate that nanocrystallites are formed during heat treatment.





Fig. S4 TEM (a) and HRTEM (b) image for synthesized TiB_2 after heat treatment at 700 °C for 12 h, HRTEM (c) image for synthesized NbB₂ after heat treatment at 700 °C for 12 h. The inset in (a) is the corresponding SAED, which exhibits a conventional diffraction rings of a nanocrystalline phase. Uniform nanocrystallites with size of ~ 3 nm can be observed in (b) and (c).





Fig. S5 MS spectra of the $2LiBH_4/MgH_2$ composite: (a) undoped; (b) doped with nanoNbB₂; (c) doped with nanoTiB₂.



Fig. S6. SEM image (a) and corresponding EDS maps of Mg (b), B (c) and Ti (d) for the nanoTiB₂ doped $2LiBH_4/MgH_2$ after dehydrogenation in the 3rd cycle. The elements of Mg, B and Ti exhibit a homogeneous dispersion in the composite.



Fig. S7 FTIR spectra of nanoTiB₂-doped $2LiBH_4/MgH_2$: (a) after ball milling; (b) after hydrogenation of 3^{rd} cycle; (c) after hydrogenation of 5^{th} cycle; (d) after dehydrogenation of 6^{th} cycle at 400 °C.