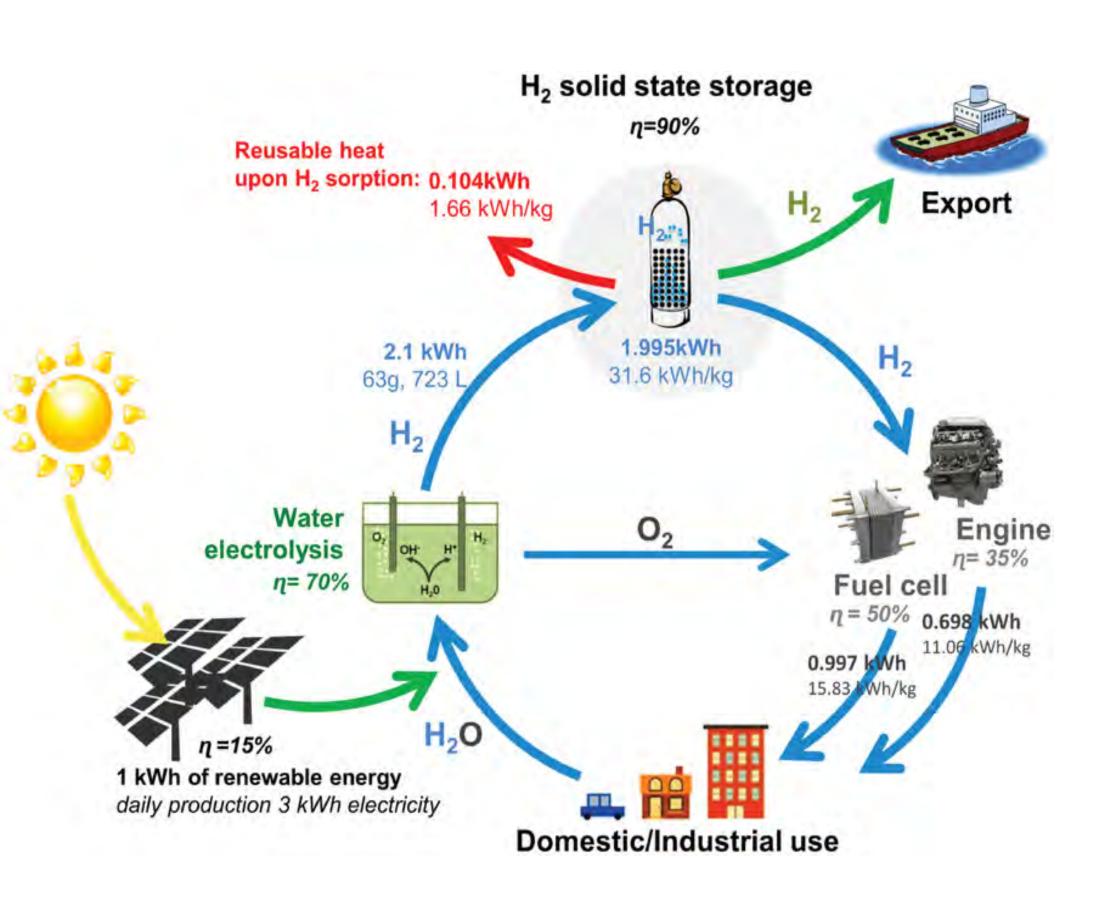


Boosting H₂ Release in NaBH₄ through Structural Control

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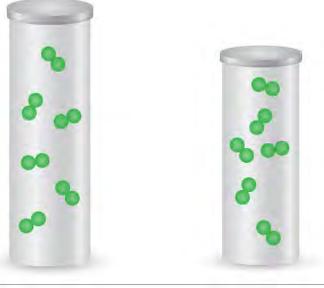
Hydrogen – A Key Contributor to the Energy Transition



- Hydrogen is a potential energy vector
- Provides more reliability and flexibility in enabling the use of renewables across industries
- Hydrogen production, storage and distribution/utilization are the key players for the global hydrogen economy
- The most demanding H₂ storage

Hydrogen Storage – Quo Vadis?

Conventional H₂ storage



150 bar

~10 g H₂ L⁻¹



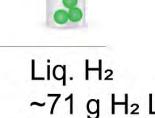




~28 g H₂ L⁻¹

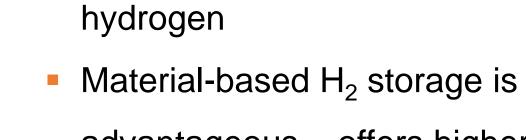


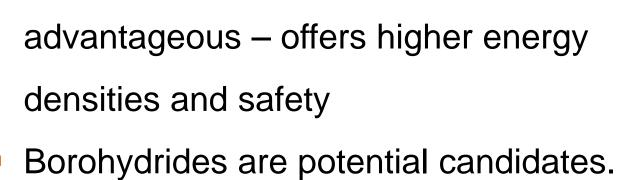
~40 g H₂ L⁻¹



~71 g H₂ L⁻¹ @ 20 K

Water





Gaseous-state H₂ storage; the most

mature and simple technique to store

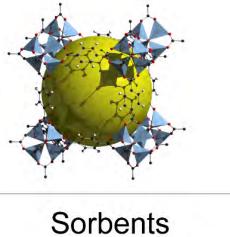
NaBH₄ with ~10.6 mass% H₂ is most widely used but requires >500 °C to release H₂

Strategies to destabilize NaBH₄ are needed ~111 g H₂ L⁻¹

> Structure-dependent H₂ release has never been realized

Nanosizing has the potential to overcome the thermodynamic and kinetic barriers

Material-based H₂ storage



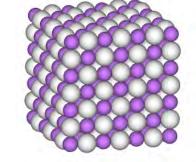
<70 g H₂ L⁻¹

Li-lon

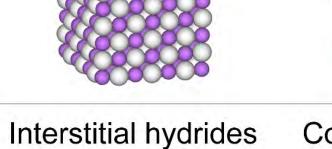
battery

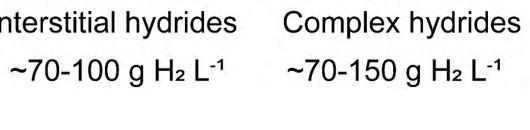
1 bar

~0.3 g H₂ L⁻¹



LaNi₅H₆







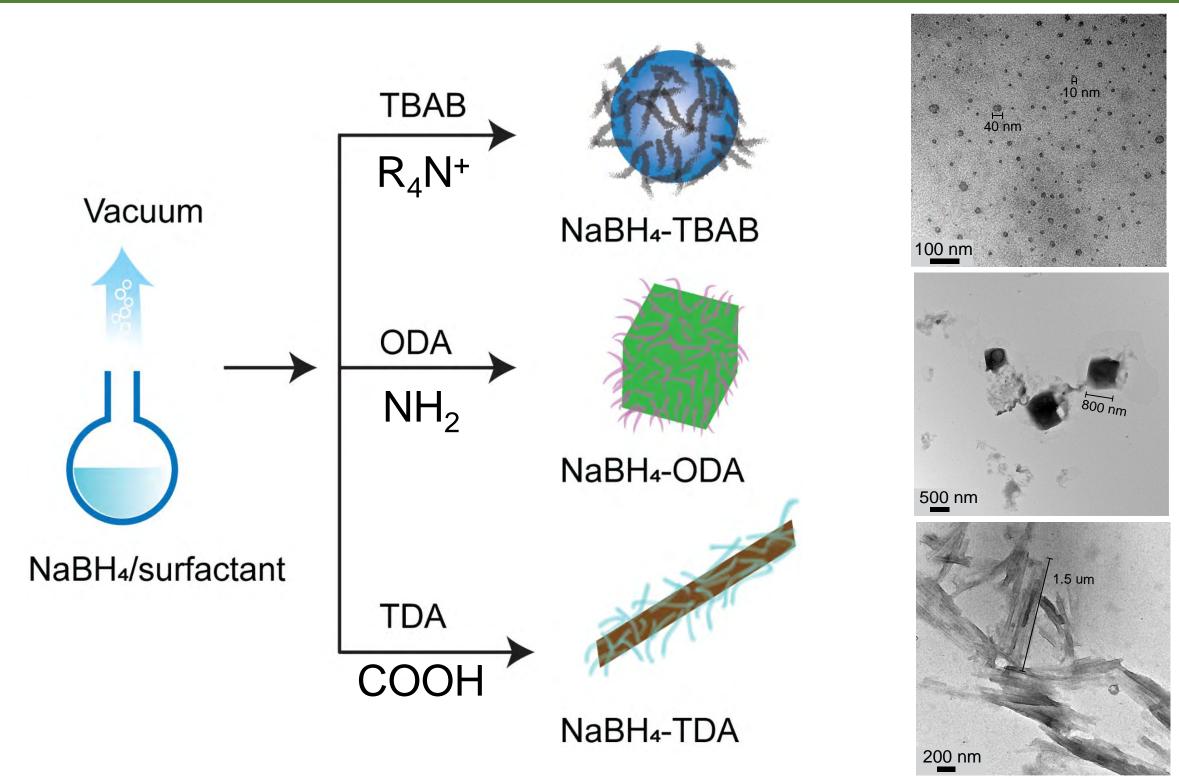








First-step Toward Tailoring NaBH₄ at the Nanoscale

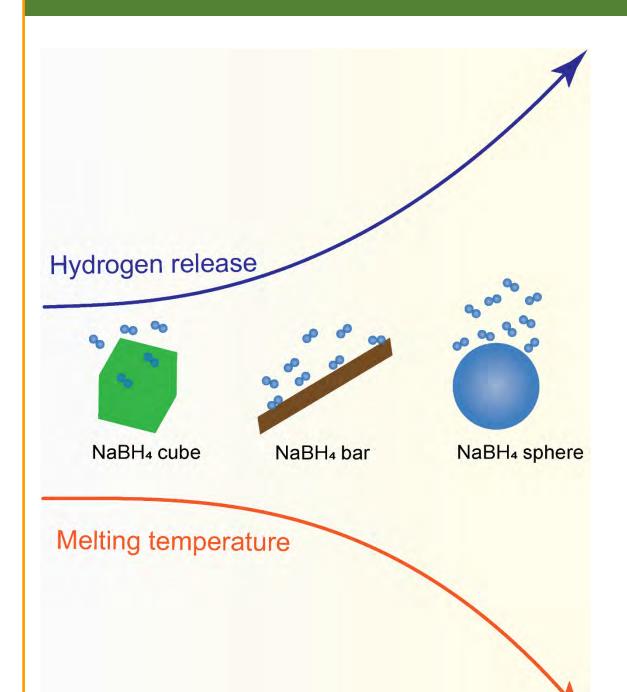


TBAB Tetrabutylammonium bromide ODA Octadecylamine TDA Tridecanoic acid

- Synthesis via evaporation induced self-assembly approach offers higher flexibility and tunability compared to other methods
- TBAB, ODA, and TDA directed NaBH₄ spheres, cubes, and bars, respectively.

Key Findings NaBH₄-TBAB NaBH₄-ODA NaBH₄-TDA (mu) 1050 BH₄ 750 1400 $NaBH_4$ NaB H₄ 600 1000 Avg. 300 2.5 5 20 Concentration of TBAB (mM) Concentration of ODA (mM) ppm ppm ppm -2 $BH_4^ BH_4$ BH_4 CH₂/CH₃ CH₂ CH_2 NCH₂ -45 ppm ppm Cosurfactant directed growth Siza of NaBH₄ Offers better control over ODATBAB Decreasing size and structure compared to single surfactant NaBH₄ • •••••• Shapes could be transformed from one to 1/8 1/4 1/2 TDA/TBAB another Size and structuredependent hydrogen properties were obtained TBAB ODA TDA 180 °C . 215 °C ~70 nm Ο₀ 400 -400 💭 440 °C ~90 nm 300 300 -445 °C <u>8</u> 200 -~250 nm <u>~</u> 100 ∤ Temperature (°C)

Conclusion



Morphologies

- For the first time, size and shape-controlled growth of NaBH₄ has been achieved
- The size can be controlled by tuning the synthetic parameters; evaporation rate or concentration of surfactant
- The desired assemblies either as spheres, cubes, or bars were further tailored using a cosurfactant
- The structurally controlled NaBH₄ showed notable shifts in their melting points and H₂ release temperatures
- Further structure-property correlations are anticipated in the future

References

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