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Motivation and Goals : We propose to use high pressure to help design and understand new classes of materials suitable for reversible hydrogen storage using a suite of experimental techniques such as Raman and IR spectroscopy, X-ray and neutron scattering and also investigate site specific interactions of storage materials with molecular hydrogen at high pressures. These studies on systems such as $\text{NH}_3\text{BH}_3\text{-H}_2$; $\text{SiH}_4\text{-CH}_4\text{-GeH}_4\text{-H}_2$; Xe-H_2 have yielded new compounds and insights into interaction of H_2 with other molecular systems.

$\text{H}_2\text{S-H}_2$; $\text{SiH}_4\text{-H}_2$ and $\text{GeH}_4\text{-H}_2$ binary systems – tuning intermolecular interactions with pressure

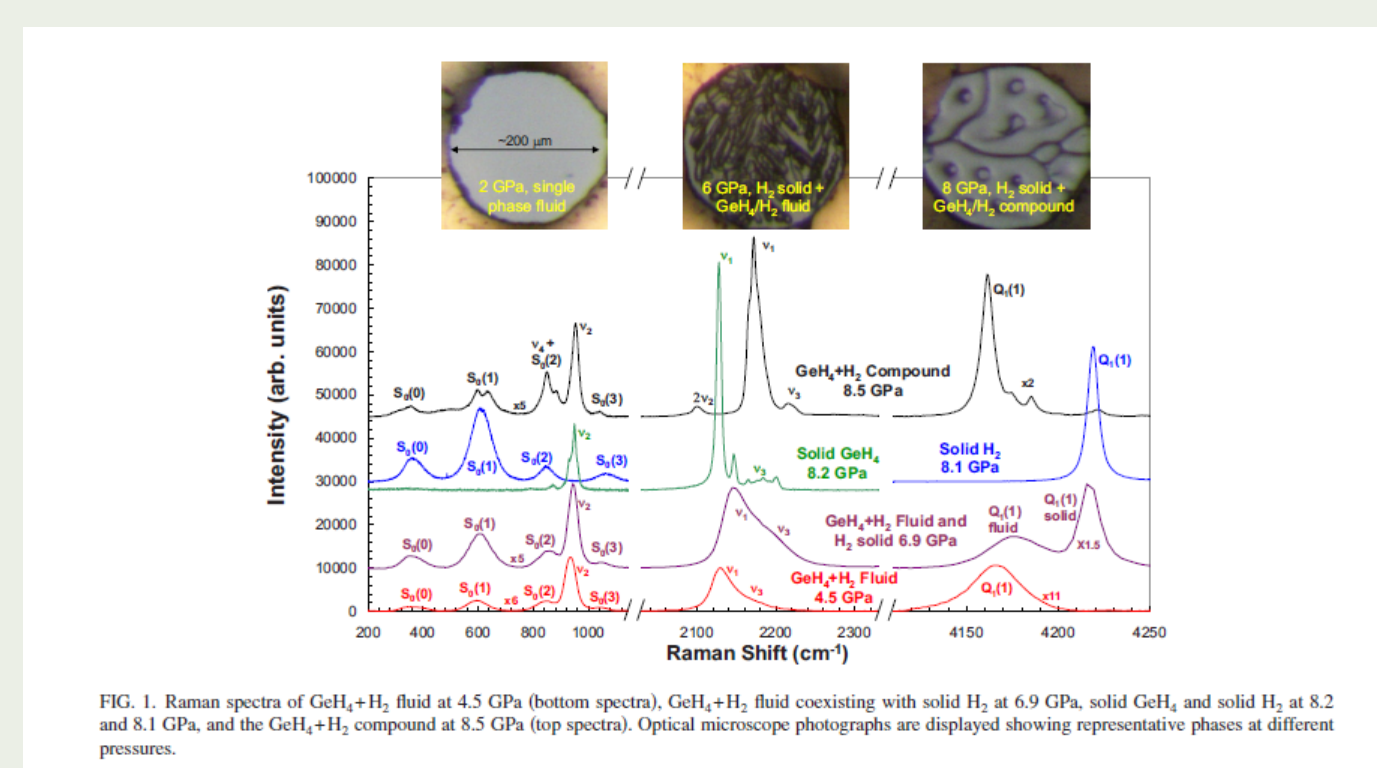


FIG. 1. Raman spectra of $\text{GeH}_4\text{-H}_2$ fluid at 4.5 GPa (bottom spectra), $\text{GeH}_4\text{-H}_2$ fluid coexisting with solid H_2 at 6.9 GPa, solid GeH_4 and solid H_2 at 8.2 and 8.1 GPa, and the $\text{GeH}_4\text{-H}_2$ compound at 8.3 GPa (top spectra). Optical microscope photographs are displayed showing representative phases at different pressures.

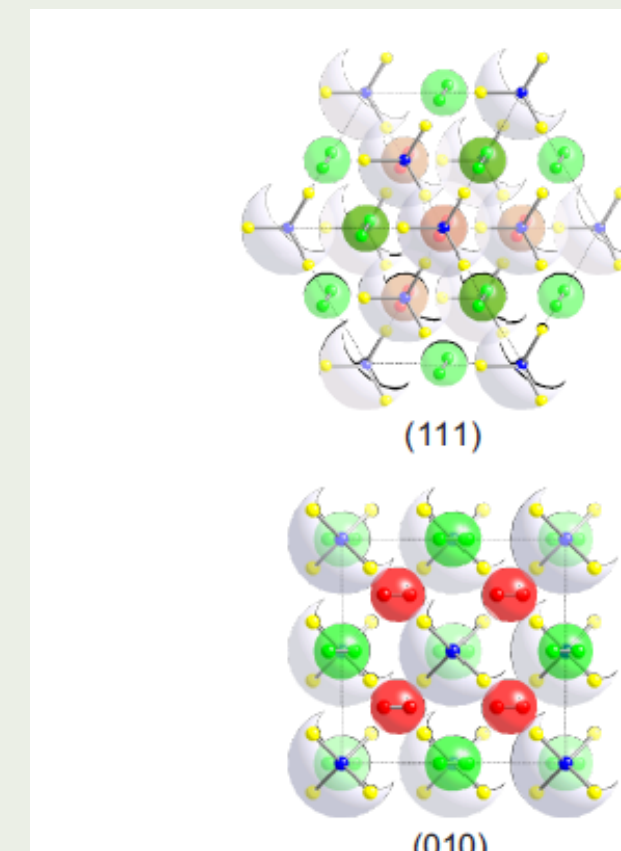
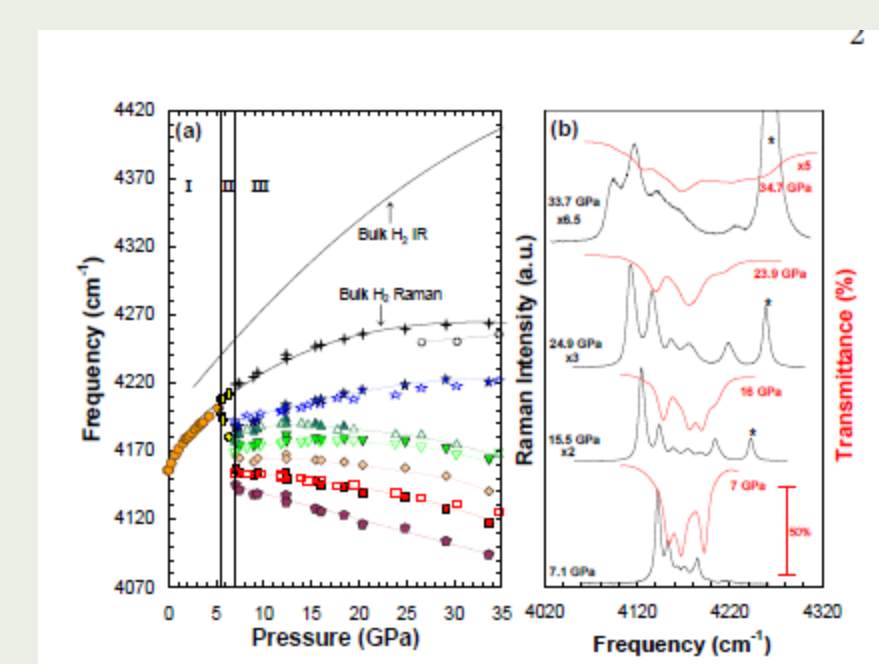
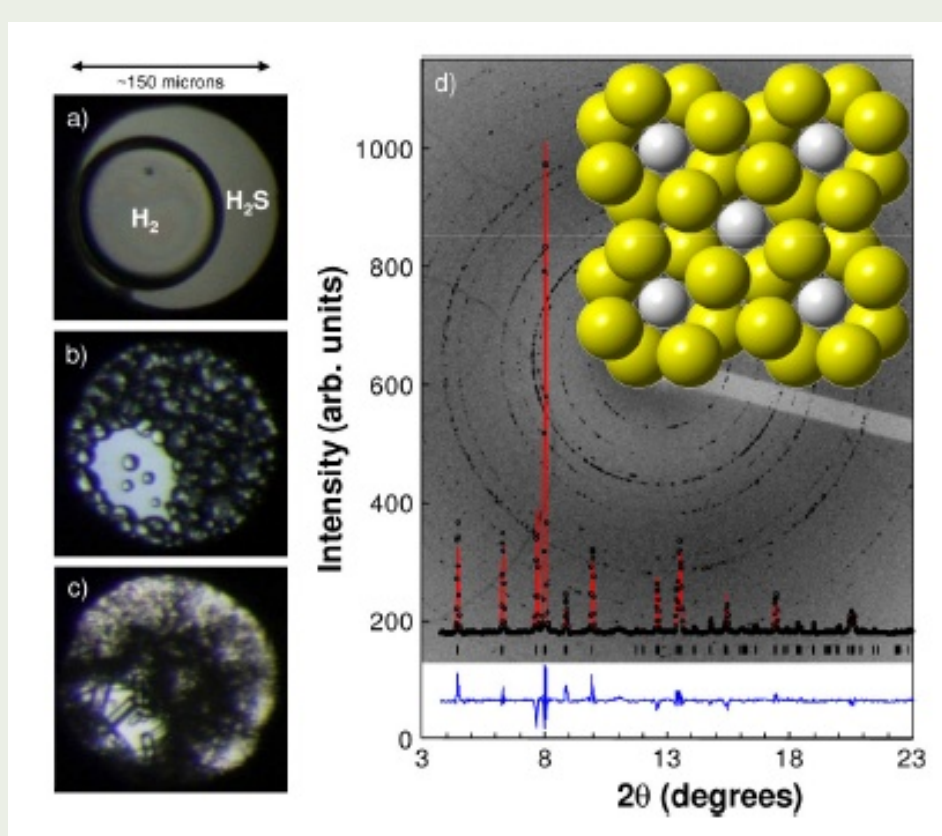
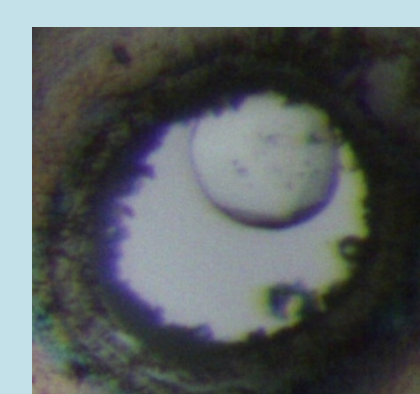


FIG. 8. Proposed fcc structural model (Ge=blue, H=yellow, H_2 @ octahedral sites=green, H_2 @ tetrahedral sites=red). Atoms are shown in arbitrary (fixed) orientations and larger translucent spheres indicate rotational disorder. Images are shown normal to the (111) and (010) planes.

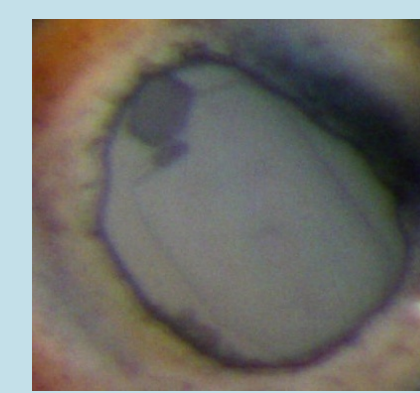


$\text{Xe(H}_2\text{)}_{24}$ – the most hydrogen-rich van der waals solid stable at 90 K and 1 atm.

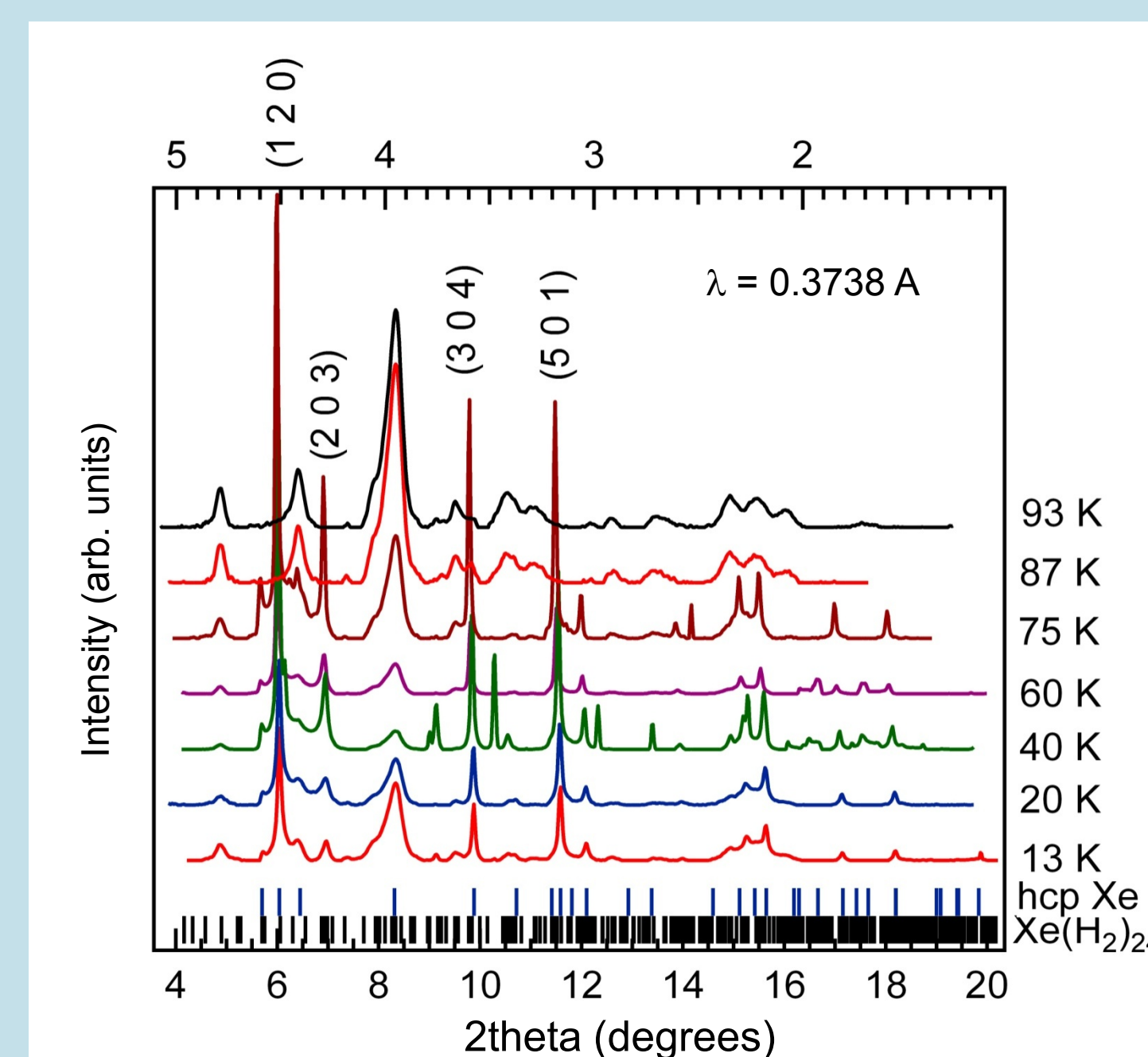
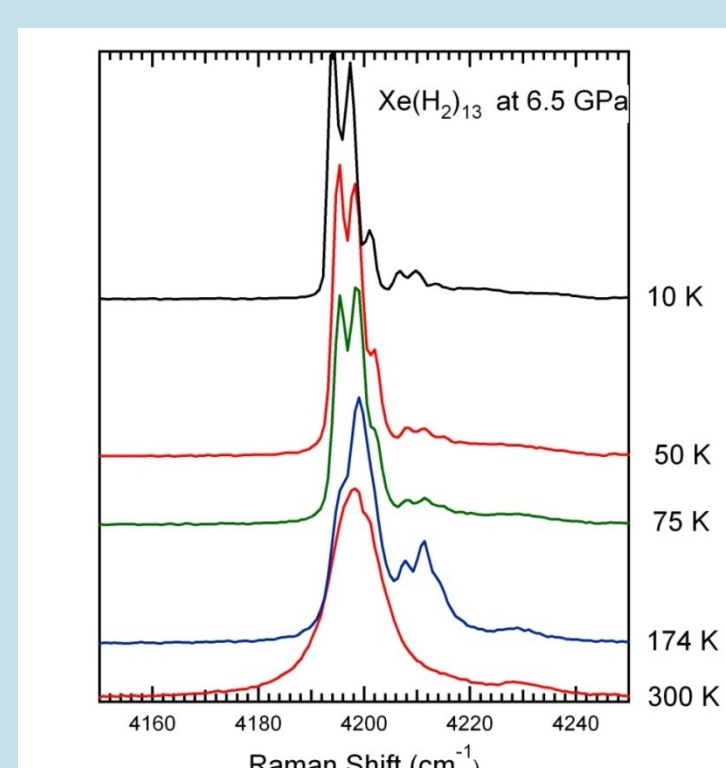
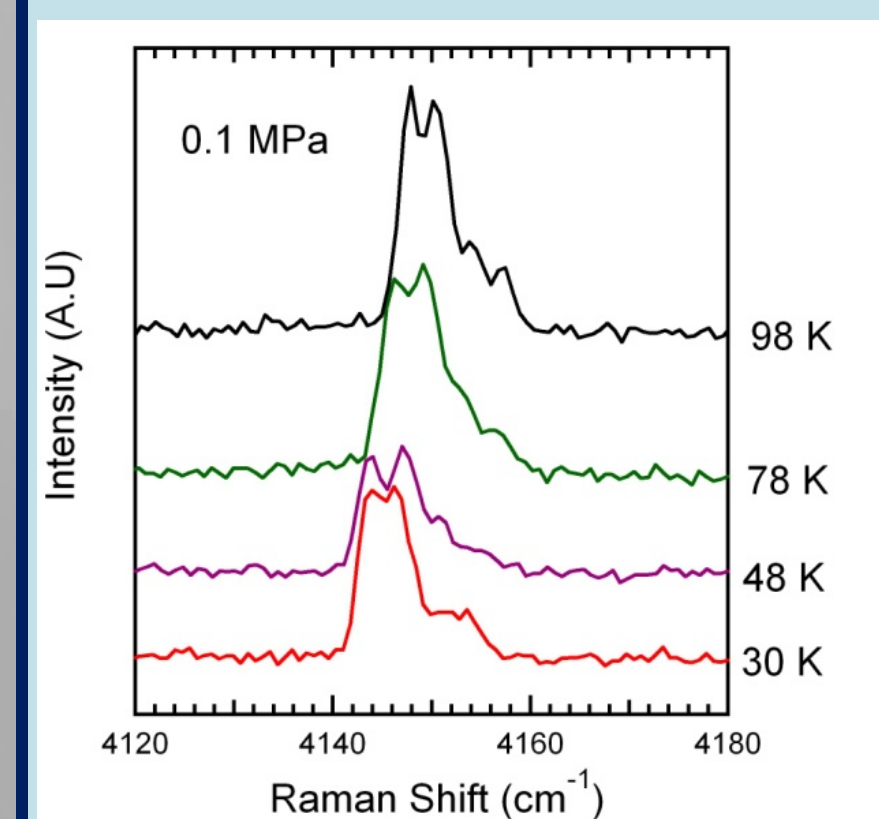
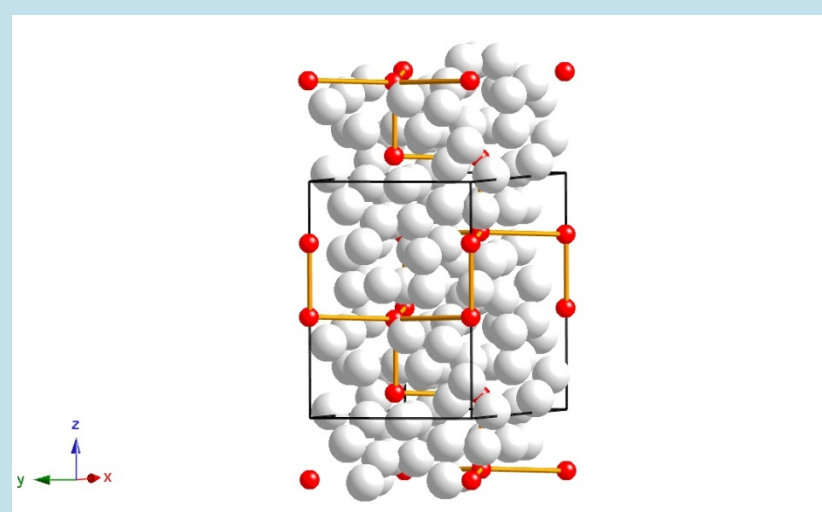
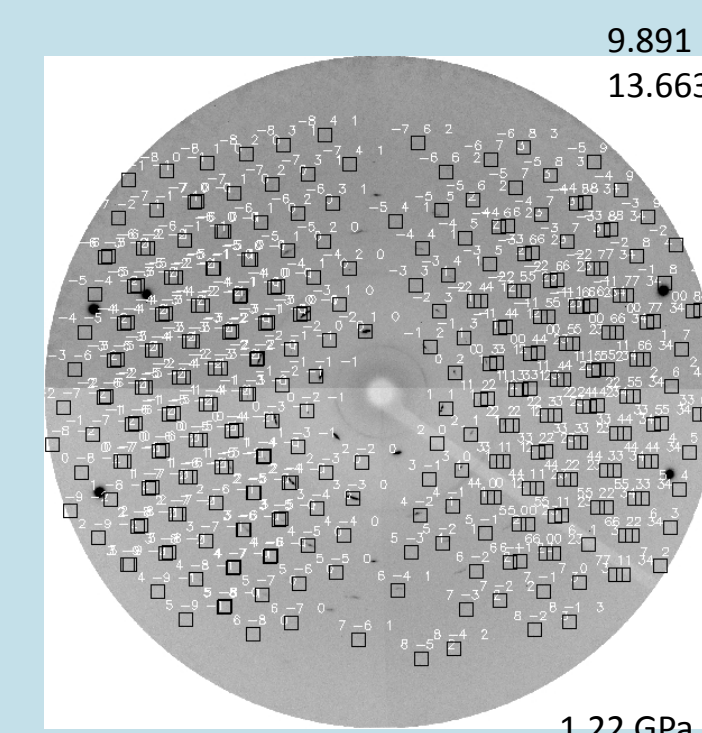
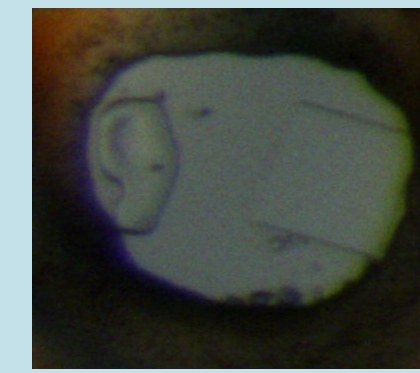
4.2 GPa
 $\text{Xe(H}_2\text{)}_{24}$



4.8 GPa
 $\text{Xe(H}_2\text{)}_{13}$



5.2 GPa
 $\text{Xe(H}_2\text{)}_7$



- $\text{Xe(H}_2\text{)}_{24}$ the most hydrogen-rich solid known is stable at 1 atm and 90 K.
- In comparison to $\text{Ar(H}_2\text{)}_2$ and in fact other binary molecular solids, packing does not seem to play the vital role in this compound formation. First signs of true vdW bonding?
- Surprisingly, although Xe-H bond formation has been observed at relatively benign P-T conditions, we don't observe any evidence for Xe-H bond formation even in xenon rich mixtures.
- At ambient temperatures, no xenon-rich solids are found to occur

Somayazulu et al, Nature Chem. (2010)

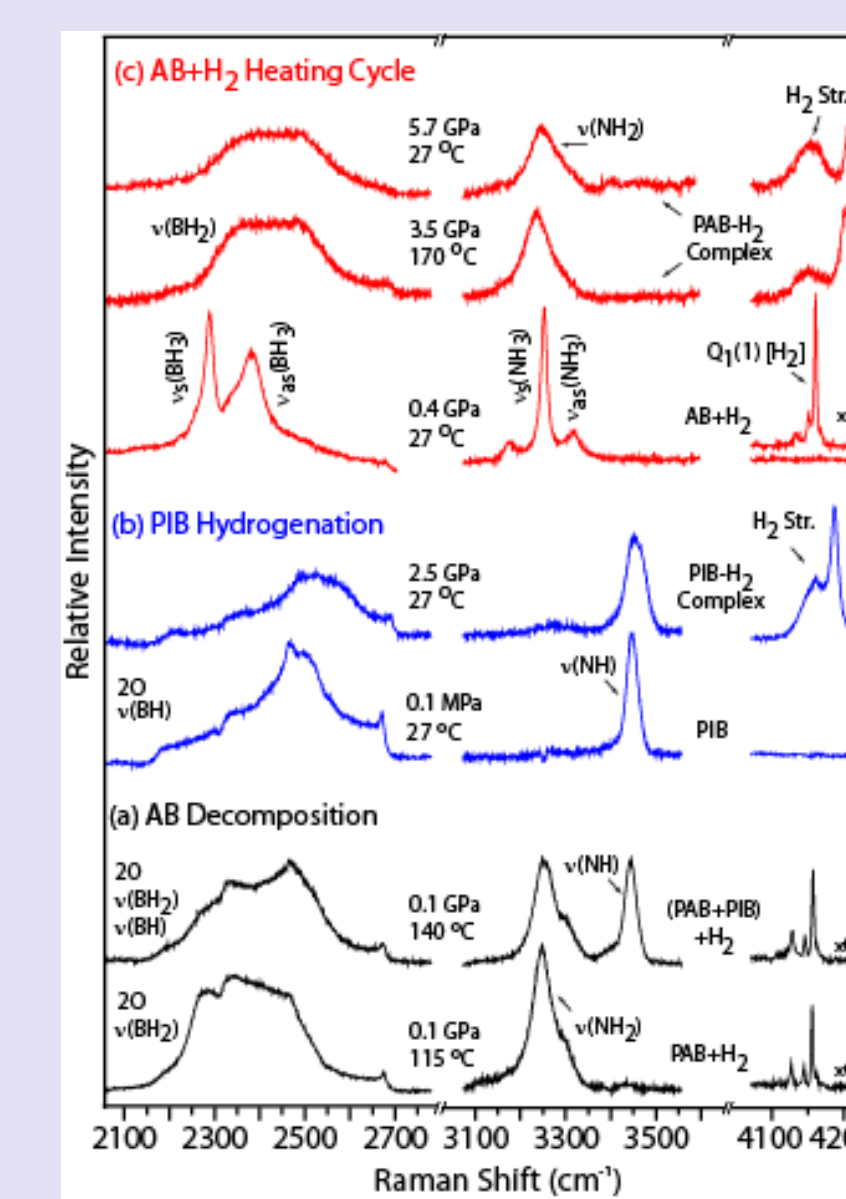
Ammonia Borane and related materials

Complexation kinetics much faster (and lower pressure) than AB-H_2 !

Reaction of 'clean' PIB with H_2 (2.5 GPa, RT)

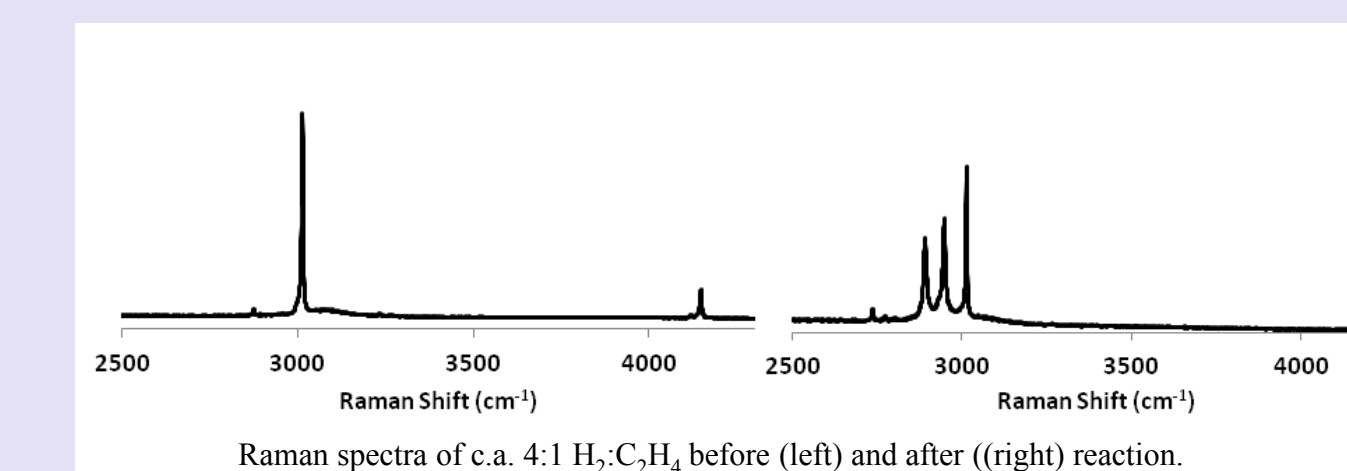


Decompose AB to PAB / PIB



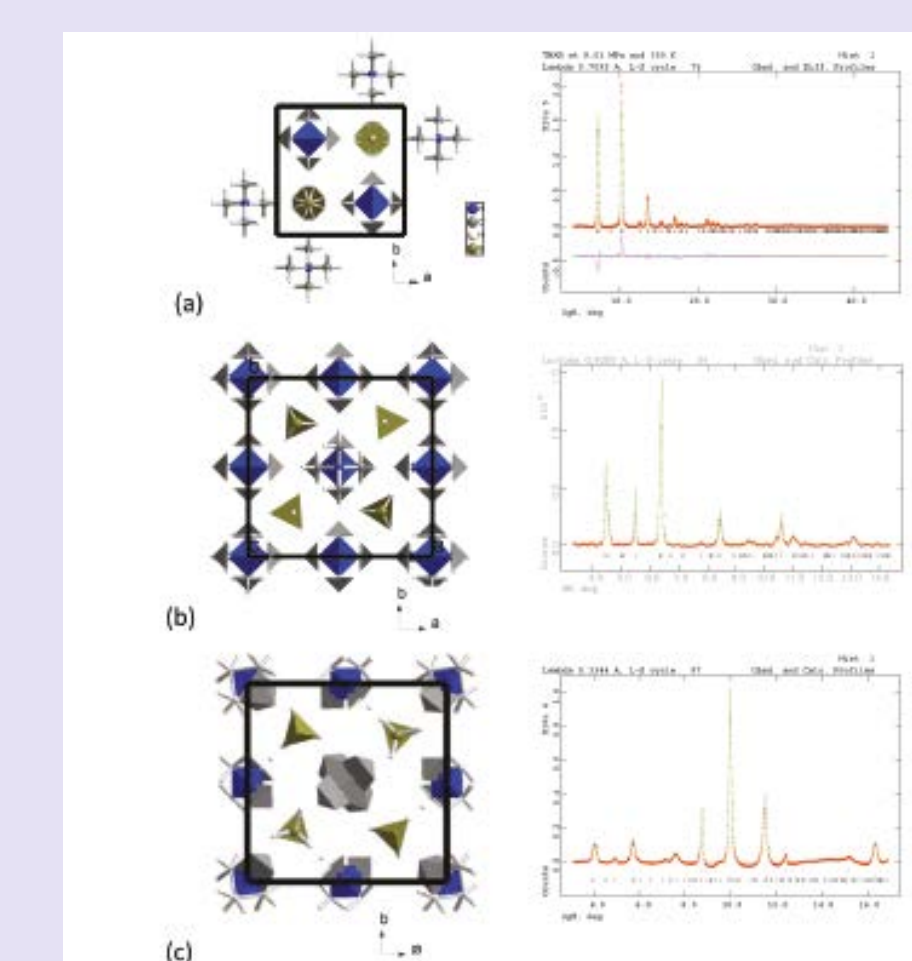
H_2 Complexes with PAB & PIB

Chellappa et al. ChemPhysChem (2010)



$\text{Me}_2\text{NHBH}_3/\text{H}_2$ mixtures were found to hydrogenate ethylene and carbon dioxide at room temperature and pressures above 0.5 GPa. Raman spectra of c.a. 4:1 $\text{H}_2\text{:C}_2\text{H}_4$ before (left) and after ((right) reaction. [Potter et al, J. Chem. Phys. (communicated)]

Pressure induced Phase transitions in TMAB.



Raman spectroscopy and synchrotron powder diffraction reveal a sequence of pressure induced phase transitions in Tetramethylammonium-borohydride at 5 and 20 GPa. [Allen Dalton et al, J. Phys. Chem A (2011)]

- $\text{CH}_4\text{+H}_2$
 - Compound formation, small perturbations from bulk molecular hydrogen (Somayazulu et al, Science, 1996)
- $\text{SiH}_4\text{+H}_2$
 - Compound formation, abnormally strong intermolecular interaction with hydrogen (T. Strobel et al, PRL, 2009)
- $\text{GeH}_4\text{+H}_2$
 - Compound formation?
 - Even stronger perturbation to H_2 ? (T. Strobel et al, J. Chem. Phys, 2010)
- $\text{H}_2\text{S +H}_2$
 - Host-Guest structure?
 - Hydrogen bonding evolution with pressure results in a novel clathrate structure. (T. Strobel et al, PRL, 2011)