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## Enhancement of a chemical hydrogen storage system by a catalyst

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Hydrogen is one of innovative fuels which storage is a challenge so far. One of options is hydrogen storage in complex-hydride systems, where it is chemically bonded unless a sufficient heating is applied. Main virtues of a hydrogen storage system are: storage capacity, safety of use, reversibility, fast reaction rate and a moderate operation temperature. Amide-hydride mixtures, where  $\text{NH}_3$ -emission into the environment is prevented by hydrides, are considered attractive hydrogen storage systems. Their another advantage is weight hydrogen storage density if alkaline or alkaline earth metals are used.  $6\text{Mg}(\text{NH}_2)_2 \cdot 9\text{LiH}$  ("69") requires 500K to emit 5.2 wt.%  $\text{H}_2$  and about an hour to get fully dehydrogenated. However, when  $\text{LiBH}_4$  is admixed ("69x", where x is  $\text{LiBH}_4$  quantity), the re/desorption rates are reported to enhance by a factor of 3. This is explained by formation of a Li-ion and proton conductive substance at operation temperatures:  $\text{LiNH}_2$ - $\text{LiBH}_4$ , where  $\text{LiNH}_2$  is the first product of the reaction between  $\text{Mg}(\text{NH}_2)_2$  and  $\text{LiH}$ . Dehydrogenation rates increase along with the amount of  $\text{LiBH}_4$ . That leads to the hypothesis that different mixed phases appear in the course of operation depending on the amount of  $\text{LiBH}_4$ . The behaviour of different  $\text{LiNH}_2$ - $\text{LiBH}_4$  ratios under heating has been examined resulting in a phase diagram of this system. A juxtaposition of various 69x systems with systems  $\text{LiNH}_2$ - $\text{LiBH}_4$  is planned after revealing their micro-structures by means of total scattering measurements.

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