

## Supporting Information

### Enhancement of Hydrogen Desorption from Nano-Composite

#### Prepared by Ball-Milling $\text{MgH}_2$ with in-situ Aerosol-Spraying $\text{LiBH}_4$

Zhao Ding\* and Leon Shaw

Department of Mechanical, Materials and Aerospace Engineering

Illinois Institute of Technology

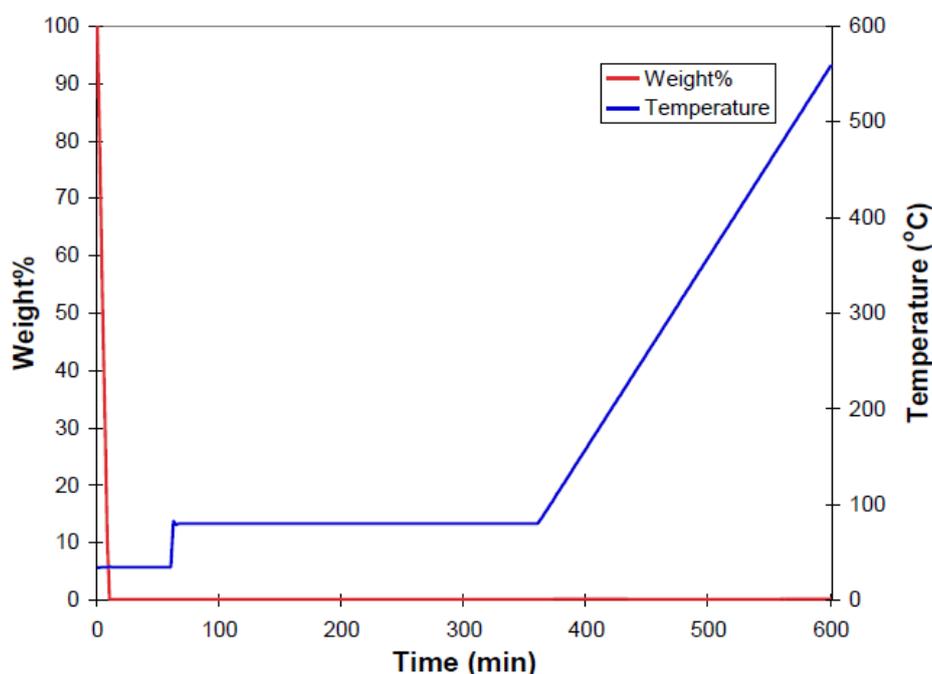
10 West 32<sup>nd</sup> Street, Chicago, Illinois, 60616, USA

\* Corresponding author: Zhao Ding, E-mail: [zding4@hawk.iit.edu](mailto:zding4@hawk.iit.edu)

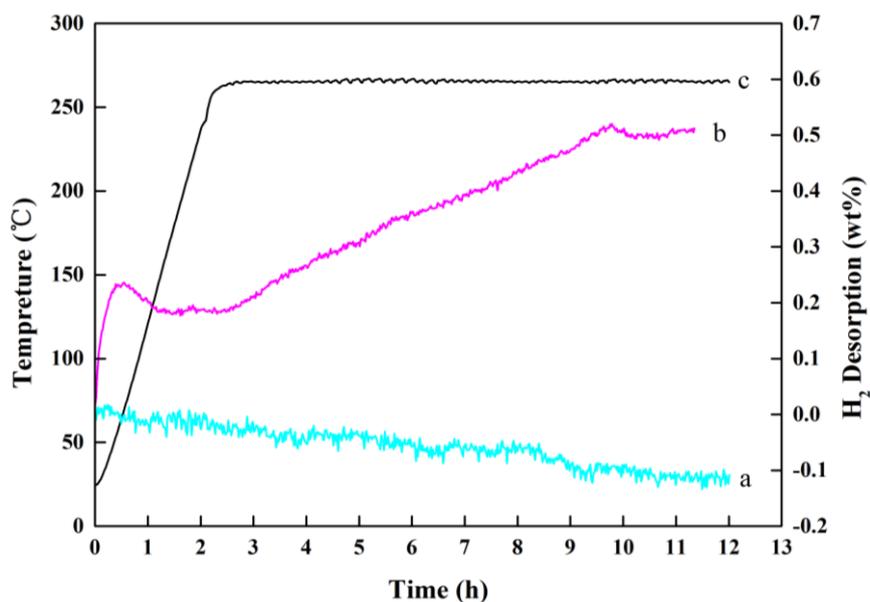
This Supporting Information contains:

Number of pages: 6 (S1-S6)

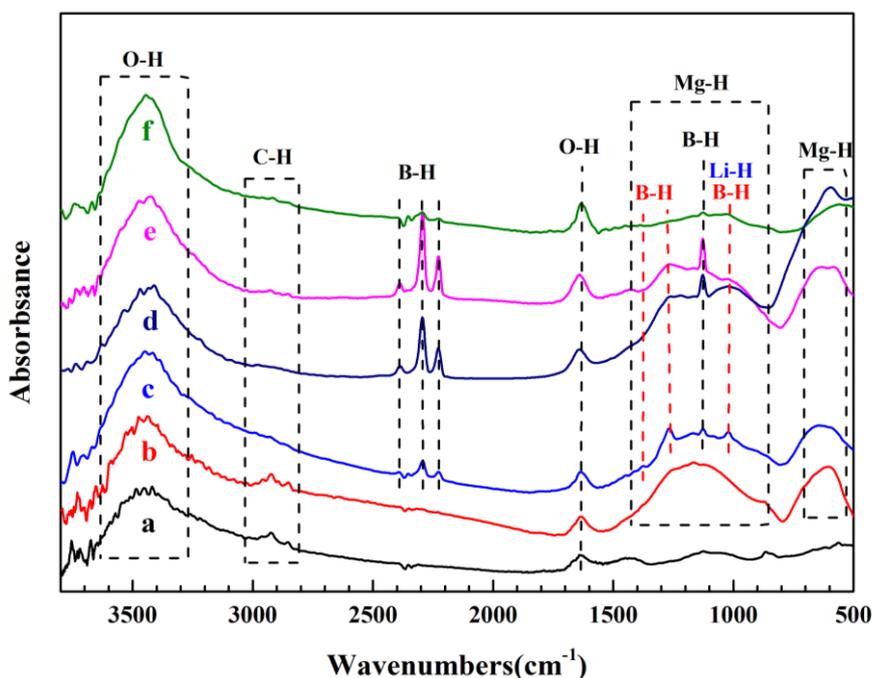
Number of figures: 9 (Figure S1-Figure S9)



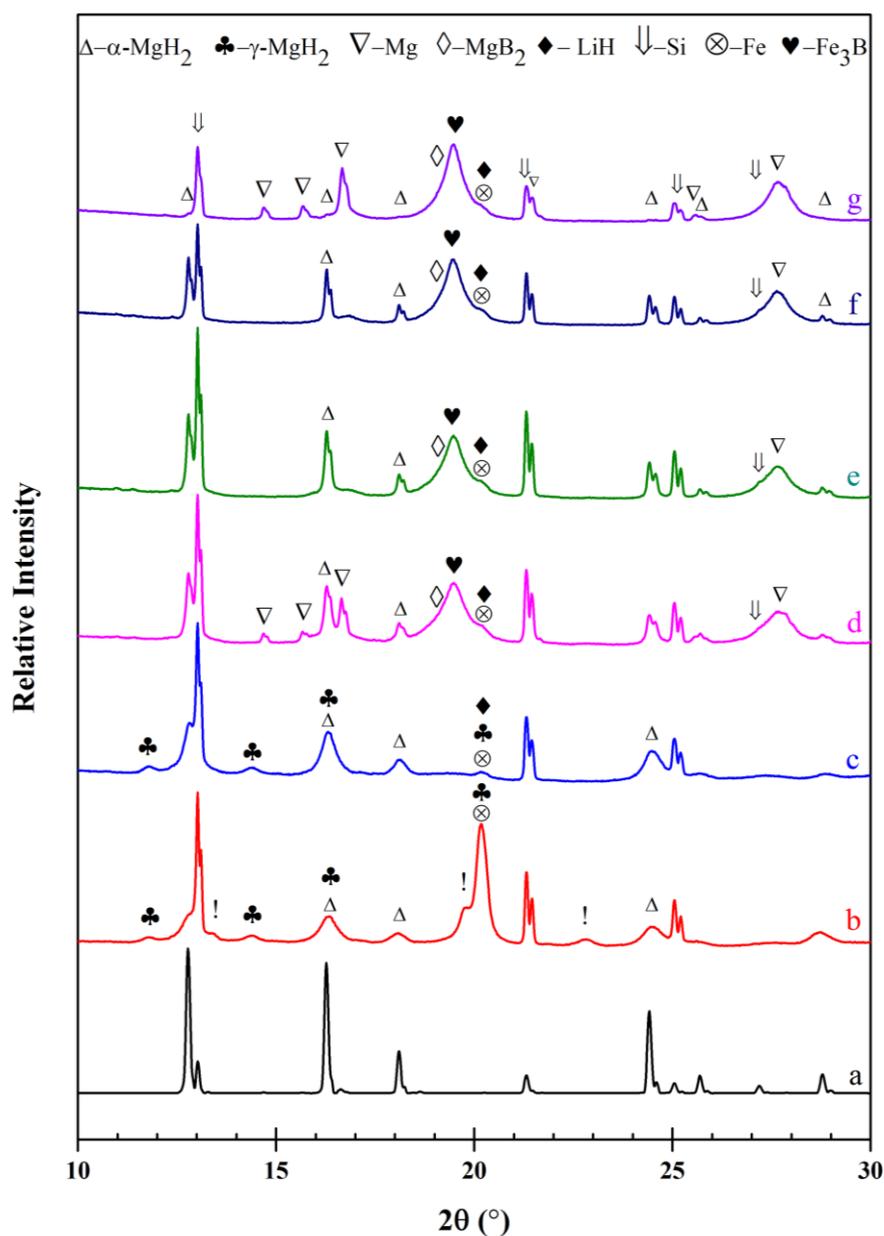
**Figure S1.** The thermogravimetric analysis of pure tetrahydrofuran (THF). The heating condition is: (i) held at room temperature for 60 min with a flowing argon atmosphere, (ii) jumped to 80°C and held for 300 min, and (iii) heated at 2 °C/min to 550°C. Note that all THF vaporizes in the first 20-min holding at room temperature. This is not a surprise at all because the boiling temperature of THF is 66°C.



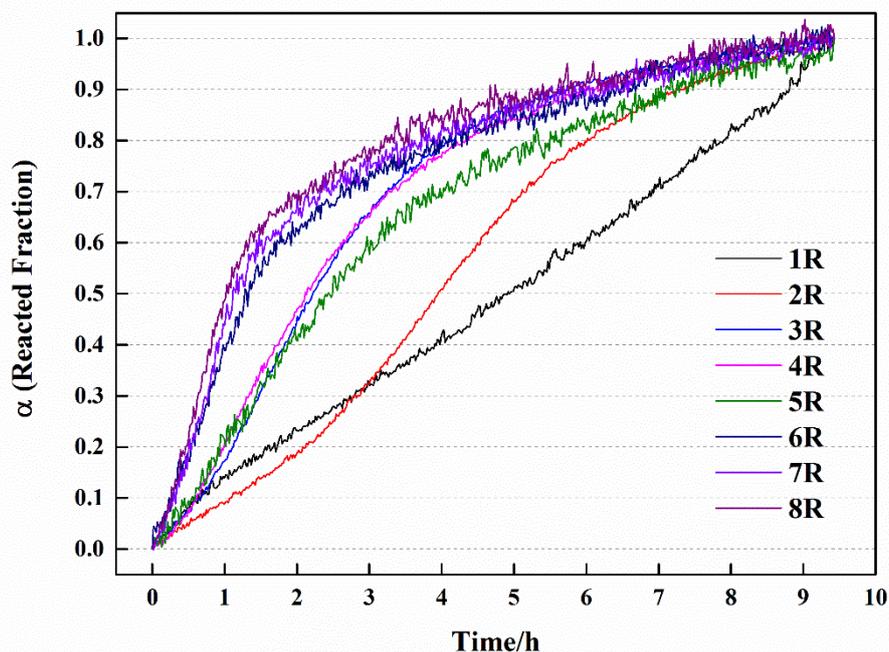
**Figure S2.** Behaviors of the empty PCT cell (a) under vacuum and (b) under 90 MPa  $H_2$  are also included, (c) is the experimental temperature.



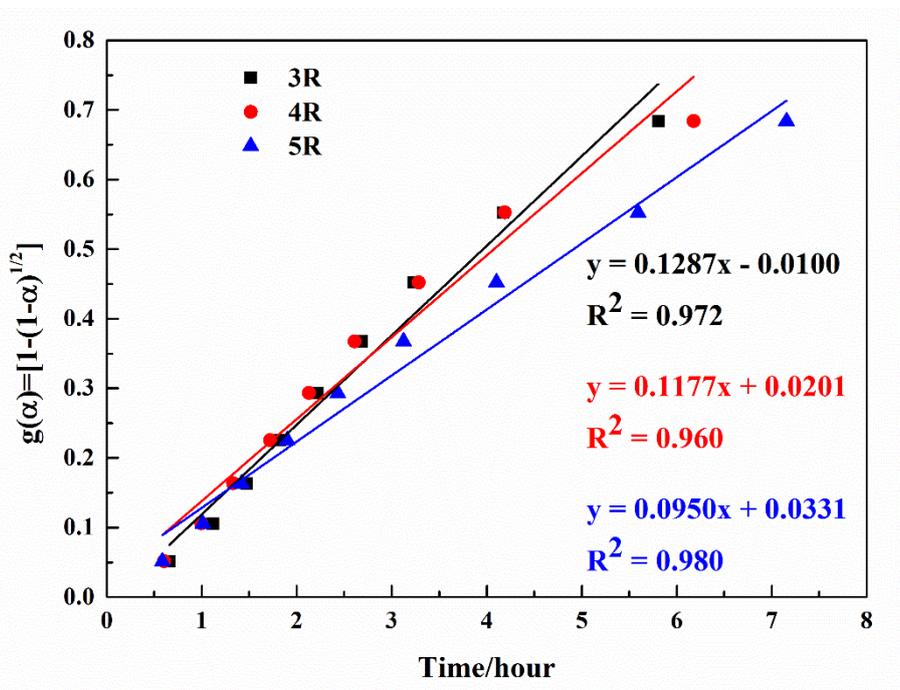
**Figure S3.** FTIR spectra of: (a) the commercially purchased bulk KBr powder, (b) hand mixed  $MgH_2 + C$  mixture, (c) the BMAS powder at the as-synthesized condition, (d) the BMAS powder after one dehydrogenation (1R), (e) the BMAS powder after one dehydrogenation and then one re-hydrogenation (1S), and (f) the BMAS powder after 7 cycles of dehydrogenation and re-hydrogenation and finally dehydrogenation (8R).



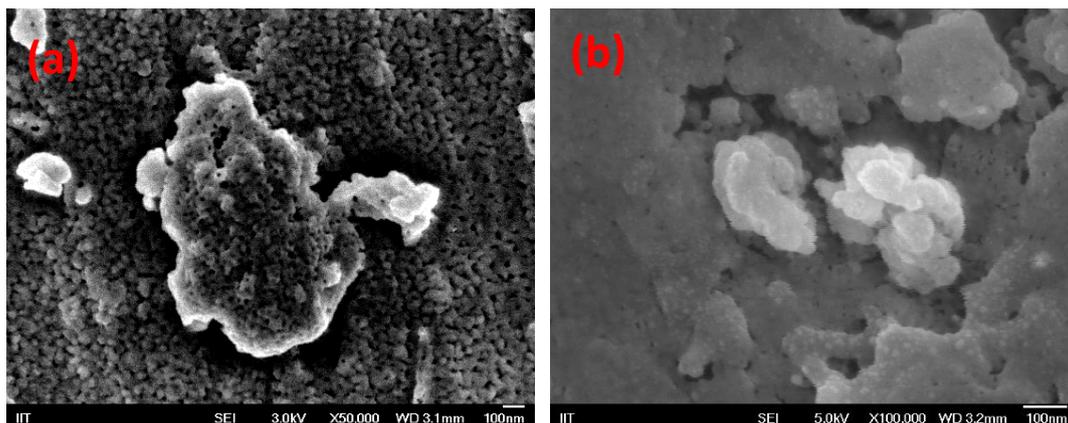
**Figure S4.** XRD patterns of: (a) hand mixed  $\text{MgH}_2 + \text{C}$  mixture, (b)  $\text{MgH}_2 + \text{C}$  mixture ball milled for 920 min but without aerosol spraying, (c) the BMAS powder at the as-synthesized condition, (d) the BMAS powder after one dehydrogenation (1R), (e) the BMAS powder after one dehydrogenation and then one re-hydrogenation (1S), (f) the BMAS powder after 4 cycles of dehydrogenation and re-hydrogenation (4S), and (g) the BMAS powder after 7 cycles of dehydrogenation and re-hydrogenation and finally dehydrogenation (8R). Note that 10 wt.% coarse-grained Si of 99.9% purity was added as the internal reference in each sample, and “!” stands for unknown compounds.



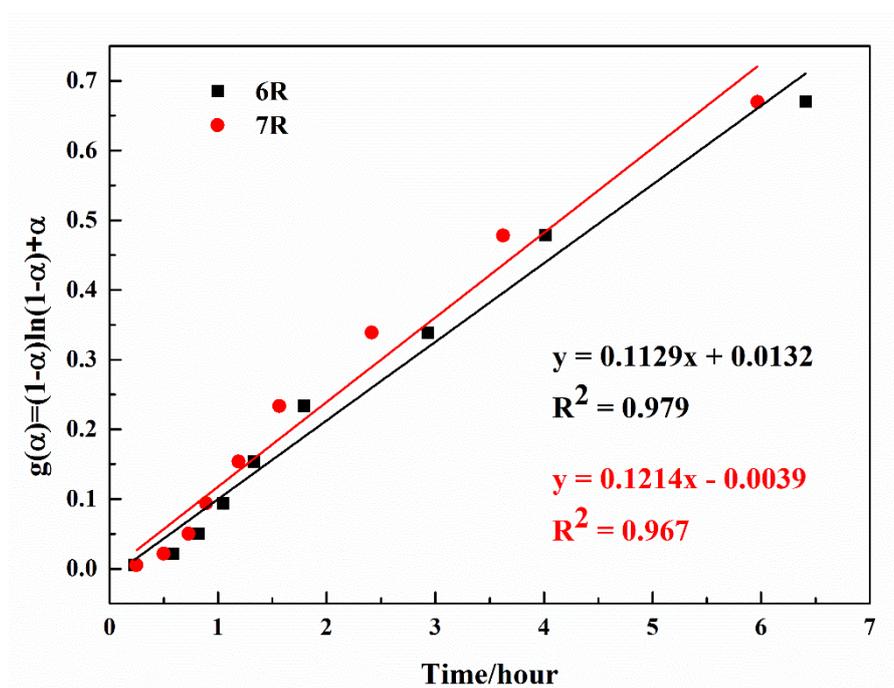
**Figure S5.** Normalized isothermal dehydrogenation curves of the BMAS powder with 50% LiBH<sub>4</sub> at 265 °C.



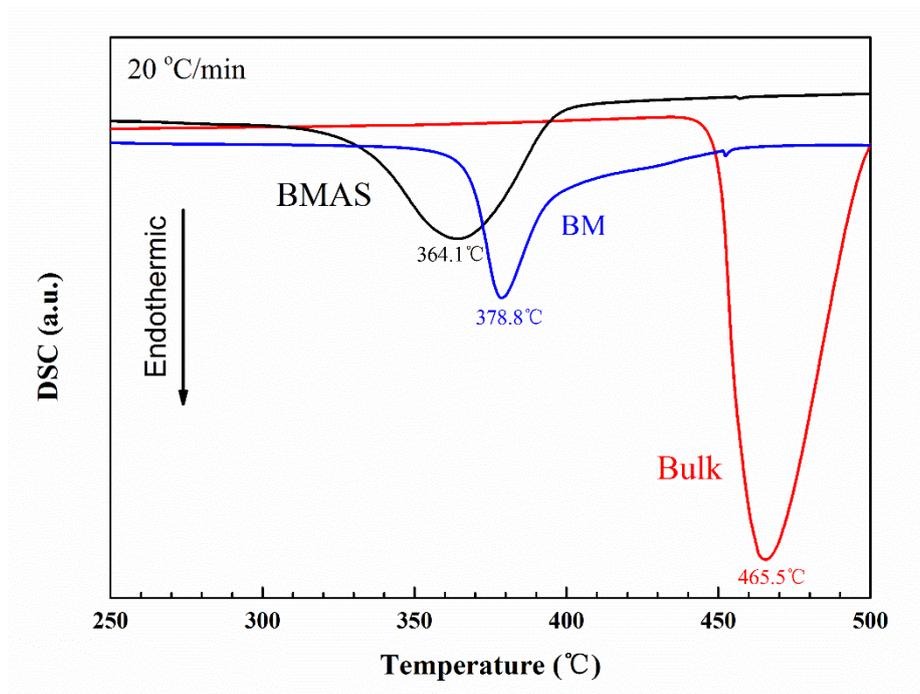
**Figure S6.** Time dependence of R2 kinetic modeling equations for the third, fourth and fifth dehydrogenation of the BMAS powder with 50% LiBH<sub>4</sub> at 265 °C.



**Figure S7.** FESEM images of: (a) hand-mixed  $\text{MgH}_2$  + 5 vol.% C mixture and (b) BMAS powder with 50%  $\text{LiBH}_4$ .



**Figure S8.** Time dependence of D2 kinetic modeling equations for the sixth and seventh dehydrogenation of the BMAS powder with 50%  $\text{LiBH}_4$  at 265 °C.



**Figure S9.** DSC curves of the Bulk (bulk  $\text{LiBH}_4$ ), BM (ball-milled  $\text{MgH}_2+\text{C}$ ), and BMAS (BMAS powder with 50%  $\text{LiBH}_4$ ) at a heating rate of 20 °C/min.