Proposal:	7-04-125	Council:	10/2012	
Title:	Neutron spectroscopy on Sodium-Intercalated Fullerides			
This proposal is a new proposal				
Researh Area:	Materials			
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Samples:	Sodium intercalated fulleride Na8C60 Sodium intercalated fulleride Na10C60			
Instrument	Req. Days	All. Days	From	То
IN4	6	5		
IN1 LAG	6	6	02/08/2013	08/08/2013

Abstract:

Na intercalated fullerides NaxC60 are nowadays intensively studied by theoreticians as systems for hydrogen storage applications. In particular decoration with alkali metals is expected to enhance the absorption capacity and reach the ideal binding energy via electrostatic interaction between molecular hydrogen and charged fullerenes. We recently managed to synthesize Na10C60 and Na8C60 and investigated the hydrogen absorption/desorption properties in Na10C60, finding a reversible 3.5 wt% H2 uptake through the formation of NaH and hydrogenated-C60 (fullerane). However, a clear understanding of hydrogen absorption mechanism as well as of the lattice dynamic modifications induced by the sodium intercalation, is still missing. Hence, we propose to investigate our samples before and after thermal treatment in hydrogen flux, by means of inelastic neutron scattering, in order to get more information about the dynamical properties of such systems. In this proposal, we require 6 days on the thermal-neutron Time-of-Flight IN4 spectrometer and 6 days on the hot-neutron two-axis Lagrange spectrometer at the ILL.

Neutron spectroscopy on Li and Na fullerides

We have recorded the INS spectra of $Li_6C_{60}H_{y_1}Li_{12}C_{60}H_y$ and $Na_{10}C_{60}H_y$ on the LAGRANGE spectrometer at the ILL.

Samples were obtained by solid state reaction of pure commercial C_{60} with the metal-azide and then subsequently put under hydrogen pressure (200 bar) at 200°C-400°C.

LAGRANGE is a high resolution (2%) and broad energy range (few meV – hundreds of meV depending on the used monochromator) hot neutron spectrometer, which well fits the spectroscopy of hydrogenated materials. Spectra were recorded at 5K to freeze the chemistry and reduce thermal vibrations. Cu(220) and Cu (331) were used to monochromatize the incident beam, allowing an energy transfer from 27 meV to 500meV. Previous investigation using the thermal neutron time-of-flight spectrometer IN4c (ILL) showed the existence of a broad and strong peak, located at around 150 meV for all the samples. This band is expected to originate mainly from Csp3-H bending modes, hence revealing the chemisorption of atomic hydrogen at the carbon buckyball, that took place during the hydrogenation process.

Thanks to the LAGRANGE high resolution, it has been possible to further investigate the structure of the C-H bending and stretching bands. The intensity and frequency of each peak strongly depend on the local environment of the chemisorbed hydrogen atoms.

In particular, the broad bending band located around 150 meV has been decomposed in different components, which surprisingly appear to be essentially similar for all the samples, even if additional features can be pointed out.

The combination of DFT calculations, currently in progress, and neutron spectroscopy data could allow to identify the preferential hydrogenation sites in Li and Na fullerides and subsequently, support structural models for the hydrofullerides.



Top: Experimental (S(Q, ω)) vs ω (incident energy) for H_yLi₁₂C₆₀ and H_yLi₆C₆₀ collected on Lagrange @5K using the Cu (331) monochromator. The presence of the peak at 100K in H_yLi₁₂C₆₀ (indicated with the red arrow) could be attributed to the formation of a minority phase of Li-H. Bottom: One of the possible isomers of C₆₀H₃₆ (D_{3d}) – Hall 1993