Abstract Submitted for the MAR12 Meeting of The American Physical Society

Hydrogen storage on calcium coated boron (hetero-)fullerenes: A DFT study SULEYMAN ER, Harvard University, GEERT BROCKS, University of Twente, GILLES A. DE WIJS, Radboud University Nijmegen — Using density functional theory (DFT), we investigate hydrogen storage properties of calcium-coated molecular systems of B_{80} boron fullerene, $C_{48}B_{12}$ boron-doped heterofullerenes, and well-known C_{60} fullerene. Here, we consider the most common and low-lying isomers of B_{80} and $C_{48}B_{12}$. We find that the Ca-coated molecules have the following properties: (1) The binding of metal atoms to B_{80} or to $C_{48}B_{12}$ molecules is much stronger than their binding to a C_{60} molecule. (2) B_{80} and $C_{48}B_{12}$ have larger electron affinities than their carbon only counterpart, and accordingly discharge the surface Ca atoms more efficiently. (3) B_{80} molecule, however, shows structural deformations upon reacting with Ca atoms. (4) $C_{48}B_{12}Ca_6$, however, is stable at elevated temperatures. $C_{48}B_{12}$ has well-exposed, positively charged Ca atoms on its surface, and binds up to six hydrogen molecules per metal center with hydrogen binding energies of $0.17-0.14 \text{ eV/H}_2$, that are suitable for ambient temperature hydrogen storage.

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Date submitted: 19 Dec 2011

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