
Gaseous Metal Hydrides $MBeH_3$ and M_2BeH_4 ($M = Li, Na$): Quantum Chemical Study of Structure, Vibrational Spectra and Thermodynamic Properties

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Abstract: The theoretical study of complex hydrides $MBeH_3$ and M_2BeH_4 ($M = Li, Na$) have been carried out using DFT MP2 methods with basis set 6-311++G (d, p). The optimized geometrical parameters, vibrational spectra and thermodynamic properties of the hydrides and subunits MH , M_2H^+ , M_2H_2 , BeH_2 , BeH_3^- have been determined. Two geometrical configurations, cyclic (C_{2v}) and linear ($C_{\infty v}$), were found for pentaatomic $MBeH_3$ molecules, the cyclic isomer being predominant. Three isomers of M_2BeH_4 molecules were revealed of the following shapes: two-cycled (D_{2d}), polyhedral (C_{2v}) and hexagonal (C_{2v}). Among these structures polyhedral isomer was found to have the lowest energy. The relative abundance of the M_2BeH_4 isomers in saturated vapour was analyzed. The enthalpies of formation $\Delta_f H^\circ(0)$ of complex hydrides in gaseous phase were determined (in $\text{kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$): 105 ± 26 ($LiBeH_3$), 63 ± 37 (Li_2BeH_4), 121 ± 27 ($NaBeH_3$), and 117 ± 39 (Na_2BeH_4). The thermodynamic stability of the hydrides was examined through Gibbs free energies for heterophase decomposition.

Keywords: Complex Hydrides, Geometrical Structure, Vibrational Spectra, Enthalpy of Dissociation, Enthalpy of Formation, Heterophase Decomposition, Hydrogen Storage Materials

1. Introduction

Fossil fuels as the main source of energy worldwide are depleting, unsteady in terms of price, and have a negative impact to both the environment and humans beings [1]. Hydrogen shows a promising interest as a synthetic fuel. In order to use hydrogen as the source of energy and replacement of fossil fuels; it has to overcome three technical challenges associated with the production, storage and use [2]. Chater reported that the problem of hydrogen storage remains as the most challenging [3].

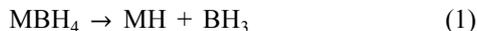
The large-scale deployment of vehicular fuel cells is hindered by the absence of a commercially feasible hydrogen storage technology. A selection of comparatively lightweight, low-cost, and high-capacity hydrogen storage devices must be available in a variety of sizes to meet different energy needs [4]. The use of hydrogen as fuel in transport offers the greatest challenge towards system design. The criteria for a

practical hydrogen store for mobile applications have been outlined by the U. S. Department of Energy [5].

Complex metal hydrides studied recently considered as promising materials for hydrogen storage [6]. When Bogdanović and Schwickardi [7] announced the reversibility of the catalyzed sodium alanate $NaAlH_4$ in hydrogen desorption and absorption reactions at ambient condition, several researches [8-12] have been focused on alkali complex hydrides particularly in the kinetics viewpoint. The complex hydrides Li_2MH_5 ($M = B$ or Al) were previously studied theoretically and it was shown that these materials are stable at low temperatures and suggested to be potential for hydrogen storage purposes [13]. The prediction and synthesis of hydride compound with sufficient amount of hydrogen contents were done in [14]. A lithium-hydride bonding in complexes $HMgHLiX$ with different ligands X including hydrogen was studied theoretically at MP2/6-311++G (d, p) level [15]. Vajeeston [16] investigated the atomic arrangements, electronic structures, and bonding nature

within the MMgH₃ (M = Li, Na, K, Rb, Cs) series so as to determine the stability of these materials for hydrogen storage applications.

The decomposition of the complex metal hydrides such as the alkali metal tetrahydrides to release hydrogen gas was reported in [17] to proceed in the following two channels:



Theoretical investigation of structural, electronic and thermodynamic properties of crystalline Na₂BeH₄ and the structural transition from α - to β -Na₂BeH₄ has been performed in [18].

This study aims at theoretical investigation of complex hydrides MBeH₃ and M₂BeH₄ (M = Li, Na) in gaseous state implying a potential application for hydrogen storage. The content of hydrogen is 15.8% (LiBeH₃), 8.6% (NaBeH₃), 14.8% (Li₂BeH₄), and 6.8% (Na₂BeH₄). The targets are to determine the structure, geometrical parameters, vibrational spectra and thermodynamic properties of the complex hydrides and subunits they composed of and examine the thermodynamic stability of the hydrides with respect to different channels of decomposition. Therefore, our work will provide useful information on the structural and thermodynamic properties of the species and contribute to an exploration of the hydrides for hydrogen storage application.

2. Computational Details

The calculations were carried by implementing density functional theory (DFT) with hybrid functional B3PW91 [19], and second-order Møller–Plesset perturbation theory (MP2) with the basis set 6-311++G(*d*, *p*). In order to find out the accuracy of calculated results, the properties of the diatomic alkali metal hydride molecules were computed by using two different DFT hybrid functionals, B3P86 and B3PW91, and MP2 method together with the said basis set; the calculated properties were then compared with available experimental data. The optimization of geometrical parameters and vibrational spectra computations were performed using the PC GAMESS (General Atomic and Molecular Electronic Structure System) program [20], Firefly version 8.1.0 [21]. Geometrical structures and IR spectra were visualized using the wxMcMolPlt [22] and ChemCraft software [23]. The thermodynamic functions were determined in rigid rotator-harmonic oscillator approximation by using Open thermo software [24].

The enthalpies of dissociation reactions $\Delta_r H^\circ(0)$ were computed using the formulae:

$$\Delta_r H^\circ(0) = \Delta_r E + \Delta_r \varepsilon \quad (3)$$

$$\Delta_r \varepsilon = 1/2hc(\sum \omega_{i \text{ prod}} - \sum \omega_{i \text{ react}}) \quad (4)$$

where $\Delta_r E$ is the energy of the reaction calculated through the total energies E of the species, $\Delta_r \varepsilon$ is the zero point vibration energy (ZPVE) correction, $\sum \omega_{i \text{ prod}}$ and $\sum \omega_{i \text{ react}}$ are the sums of the vibration frequencies of the products and reactants

respectively. The enthalpy of formation was computed by the underwritten equation:

$$\Delta_r H^\circ(0) = \sum \Delta_f H^\circ(0)_{\text{prod}} - \sum \Delta_f H^\circ(0)_{\text{react}} \quad (5)$$

where $\sum \Delta_f H^\circ(0)_{\text{prod}}$ and $\sum \Delta_f H^\circ(0)_{\text{react}}$ are enthalpies of formation of products and reactants, respectively. The values of $\sum \Delta_f H^\circ(0)_{\text{react}}$ were taken from Ivtanthermo Database [25]. The thermodynamic stability of the complex hydrides was examined through Gibbs free energy $\Delta_r G^\circ(T)$ of dissociation reactions. The values of $\Delta_r G^\circ(T)$ were calculated by the formula:

$$\Delta_r G^\circ(T) = \Delta_r H^\circ(T) - T\Delta_r S^\circ(T) \quad (6)$$

where $\Delta_r H^\circ(T)$ and $\Delta_r S^\circ(T)$ are the enthalpy and entropy of the reaction at temperature T .

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Subunits of Complex Hydrides

Diatomic molecules, NaH, LiH and H₂. Two DFT hybrid functionals, B3P86 and B3PW91, together with MP2 were used to calculate molecular parameters: equilibrium internuclear distance, normal vibrational frequency, and dipole moment (Table 1). To test an accuracy of the calculated results a comparison with the available experimental data has been done. The calculated parameters do not contradict to the experimental values [26–29]. Among two DFT methods, B3PW91 and B3P86, the former provided a bit more accurate results. Thereby the results for other species considered are represented as found by DFT/B3PW91 and MP2 methods.

Table 1. Properties of diatomic molecules.

Property	DFT/B3PW91	DFT/B3P86	MP2	Expt
		LiH		
$R_e(\text{Li-H})$	1.600	1.602	1.594	1.595 [27]
$-E$	8.07468	8.07418	8.02215	
ω_e	1397	1400	1437	1405 [26]
μ_e	5.8	5.8	6.0	5.9 [28]
		NaH		
$R_e(\text{Na-H})$	1.897	1.895	1.897	1.887 [27]
$-E$	162.81202	162.82073	162.53340	
ω_e	1175	1183	1192	1172 [26]
μ_e	5.6	5.6	7.1	
		H ₂		
$R_e(\text{H-H})$	0.745	0.748	0.738	0.741 [29]
$-E$	1.17858	1.17973	1.16030	
ω_e	4415	4392	4534	4401 [29]

Notes: here and hereafter in Tables 2–7, R_e is the equilibrium internuclear distance in Å, E is the total energy in au, ω_e is the vibrational frequency in cm⁻¹, μ_e is the dipole moment in D.

Triatomic molecule BeH₂ and ions M₂H⁺ (M = Li, Na).

The characteristics of the BeH₂ molecule are summarized in Table 2. The values obtained through the two methods are generally in agreement with each other and reference data [25]. The values of equilibrium internuclear distance by DFT and MP2 are slightly shorter, by 0.007 Å and 0.014 Å, than the experimental value, while the valence asymmetric frequency ω_2 is overrated by 3.2% (DFT) and 5.5% (MP2) respectively

compared to experimental magnitude. The structure of the triatomic ions M_2H^+ is linear of $D_{\infty h}$ symmetry (Fig. 1 a); the results are displayed in Table 3. The experimental reference data are not available.

Table 2. Properties of triatomic molecule BeH_2 ($D_{\infty h}$).

Property	DFT/B3PW91	MP2	Expt [30]
R_e (Be-H)	1.333	1.326	1.326
$-E$	15.90487	15.83934	
ω_1 (Σ_g^+)	2012 (0)	2064 (0)	
ω_2 (Σ_u^+)	2228 (5.8)	2279 (5.94)	2159
ω_3 (Π_u)	717 (15.9)	696 (16.8)	698

Note: the parenthesized values near frequencies are the IR intensities in $D^2 \text{amu}^{-1} \text{\AA}^{-2}$.

Table 3. Properties of triatomic ion, M_2H^+ ($M=Li, Na$), $D_{\infty h}$ symmetry.

Property	DFT/B3PW91	MP2
Li_2H^+		
R_e (M-H)	1.649	1.649
$-E$	15.44642	15.31464
ω_1 (Σ_u^+)	428 (0)	443 (0)
ω_2 (Σ_g^+)	1670 (11.7)	1720 (12.3)
ω_3 (Π_u)	391 (22.2)	404 (23.9)
Na_2H^+		
R_e (M-H)	1.972	1.974
$-E$	324.93814	324.12418
ω_1 (Σ_u^+)	201 (0)	211 (0)
ω_2 (Σ_g^+)	1345 (12.6)	1409 (13.3)
ω_3 (Π_u)	357 (21.3)	378 (24.3)

The properties calculated follow the trend of that for the

diatomic molecules MH (Table 1). It is worth mentioning that the internuclear distance $R_e(Li-H)$ in Li_2H^+ is longer by $\sim 0.05 \text{\AA}$ compared to that in LiH and $R_e(Na-H)$ in Na_2H^+ is longer by $\sim 0.08 \text{\AA}$ than that in NaH. The vibration frequencies calculated by two methods are in a good agreement between each other, respectively.

Tetraatomic ion BeH_3^- and molecules M_2H_2 ($M=Li, Na$).

The properties of the tetraatomic species are displayed in Tables 4 and 5; their structures are shown in Figs. 1 b, c. The tetraatomic ion BeH_3^- has the planar equilibrium configuration of the D_{3h} symmetry. The values obtained through two methods are generally in agreement with each other. For the M_2H_2 molecules, the values of internuclear distances, valence angles, and vibrational frequencies calculated by DFT and MP2 fairly match with each other respectively and with the theoretical results obtained previously [31]. The calculated enthalpy of dimerization for Li_2H_2 is in agreement within uncertainty limit with the experimental magnitude by Wu *et al.* [32].

Table 4. Properties of tetraatomic BeH_3^- ion, D_{3h} symmetry.

Property	DFT/B3PW91	MP2
R_e (Be-H)	1.423	1.415
$-E$	16.53280	16.44528
ω_1 (A_1')	1673 (0)	1726 (0)
ω_2 (A_2'')	831 (12.8)	870 (13.9)
ω_3 (E')	1673 (42.5)	1726 (43.4)
ω_4 (E'')	851 (8.6)	883 (10.1)

Table 5. Properties of dimers M_2H_2 ($M=Na, Li$), D_{2h} symmetry.

Property	Li_2H_2			Na_2H_2		
	DFT/B3PW91	MP2	Ref. [31]	DFT/B3PW91	MP2	Ref. [31]
R_e (M-H)	1.756	1.749	1.758	2.115	2.112	2.119
α_e (H-M-H)	99.5	99.6	100	96.8	96.5	96
$-E$	16.22595	16.12348		325.68079	325.12896	
ω_1 (A_g)	1159 (0)	1199 (0)	1194	955 (0)	1004 (0)	993
ω_2 (A_g)	515 (0)	526 (0)	524	225 (0)	230 (0)	228
ω_3 (B_{1g})	886 (0)	911 (0)	902	636 (0)	697 (0)	690
ω_4 (B_{1u})	592 (17.6)	607 (18.6)	604	444 (19.3)	459 (21.5)	458
ω_5 (B_{2u})	967 (22.2)	990 (23.9)	985	783 (22.8)	832 (25.4)	823
ω_6 (B_{3u})	1066 (21.7)	1100 (22.3)	1091	819 (24.1)	869 (25.0)	855
$-\Delta E_{\text{dim}}$	201.1	207.9	204 [30]	149.0	163.2	
$-\Delta_r H^\circ(0)_{\text{dim}}$	186.8	193.2	220 \pm 42 [31]	140.0	153.0	

Note: Here and hereafter α_e is bond angle in degrees; the values ΔE_{dim} and $\Delta_r H^\circ(0)_{\text{dim}}$ are the energies and enthalpies of dimerization reactions $2MH = M_2H_2$ in kJ mol^{-1} .

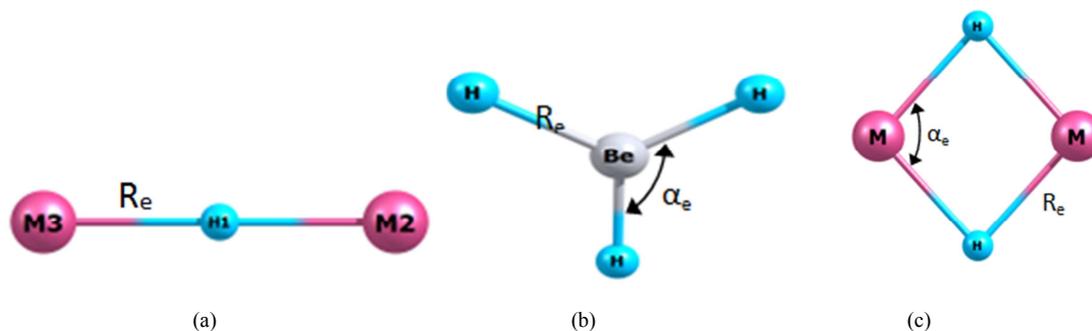


Figure 1. Equilibrium geometrical structure of the species: (a) M_2H^+ $D_{\infty h}$; (b) dimers M_2H_2 , D_{2h} ; (c) BeH_3^- , D_{3h} .

3.2. Geometrical Structure and Vibrational Spectra of Pentaatomic Molecules $LiBeH_3$ and $NaBeH_3$

Two possible geometrical configurations, cyclic (C_{2v}) and linear ($C_{\infty v}$), were considered for pentaatomic $MBeH_3$ molecules (Fig. 2). The calculated equilibrium geometrical parameters and vibrational frequencies for cyclic isomer are shown in Table 6. The binding in the cyclic isomer may be considered through an attachment of M^+ cation to BeH_3^- anion. Within the $MBeH_3$ molecules, the fragment BeH_3 is distorted compared to free BeH_3^- anion. In the latter the bond lengths and angles are equivalent, $R_e(Be-H) \approx 1.42 \text{ \AA}$ (Table 4) while in the $MBeH_3$ molecules the bridge distances $R_e(Be-H)$ are elongated to 1.44-1.45 Å ; and the terminal distance is

shortened to $\sim 1.35 \text{ \AA}$; the bond angles become also non-equivalent, the angle $\beta_e(H_4-Be_1-H_5)$ decreases to 104° in $LiBeH_3$ and 110° in $NaBeH_3$. Thus the BeH_3 moiety looks alike in both $LiBeH_3$ and $NaBeH_3$ molecules.

The IR spectra of $MBeH_3$ (C_{2v}) molecules are presented in Fig. 3. The similarity of the vibrational bands is observed for $LiBeH_3$ and $NaBeH_3$. For instance the most intensive bands correspond to the Be-H stretching vibrations at 1528 cm^{-1} ($LiBeH_3$) and 1555 cm^{-1} ($NaBeH_3$). The highest vibration frequencies correspond to the Be_1-H_3 stretching vibrations at 2029 cm^{-1} ($LiBeH_3$) and 1980 cm^{-1} ($NaBeH_3$). The bending vibration H-Be-H is observed at 849 cm^{-1} ($LiBeH_3$) and 833 cm^{-1} ($NaBeH_3$).

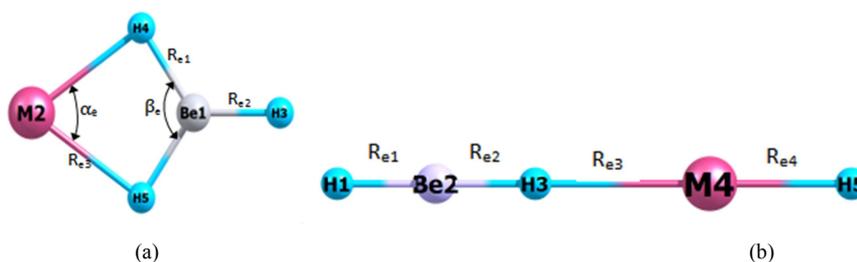


Figure 2. Equilibrium geometrical structure of $MBeH_3$ ($M = Li, Na$) molecules: (a) cyclic, C_{2v} ; (b) linear, $C_{\infty v}$.

Table 6. Properties of $MBeH_3$ ($M = Li, Na$) molecules (C_{2v}).

Property	$LiBeH_3$		$NaBeH_3$	
	DFT/B3PW91	MP2	DFT/B3PW91	MP2
$R_{e1}(Be_1-H_4)$	1.452	1.446	1.444	1.437
$R_{e2}(Be_1-H_3)$	1.352	1.345	1.361	1.355
$R_{e3}(M_2-H_5)$	1.740	1.733	2.099	2.097
$\alpha_e(H_4-M_2-H_5)$	82.5	82.2	69.0	68.3
$\beta_e(H_4-Be_1-H_5)$	104.3	103.9	110.7	109.9
$-E$	24.05487	23.93721	178.78495	178.44385
$\omega_1(A_1)$	2029 (7.08)	2078 (7.52)	1980 (7.41)	2026 (8.38)
$\omega_2(A_1)$	1622 (6.10)	1667 (6.59)	1618 (7.16)	1665 (7.99)
$\omega_3(A_1)$	1207 (9.94)	1252 (10.9)	1114 (4.88)	1160 (6.39)
$\omega_4(A_1)$	594 (1.32)	606 (1.41)	389 (1.18)	394 (1.24)
$\omega_5(B_1)$	1528 (13.8)	1561 (14.6)	1555 (15.3)	1595 (16.5)
$\omega_6(B_1)$	1106 (3.09)	1142 (3.65)	982 (3.64)	1017 (4.23)
$\omega_7(B_1)$	579 (0.72)	604 (0.76)	492 (0.38)	513 (0.39)
$\omega_8(B_2)$	849 (10.2)	882 (11.0)	833 (10.6)	868 (11.6)
$\omega_9(B_2)$	327 (0.09)	337 (0.05)	266 (0.04)	265 (0.02)

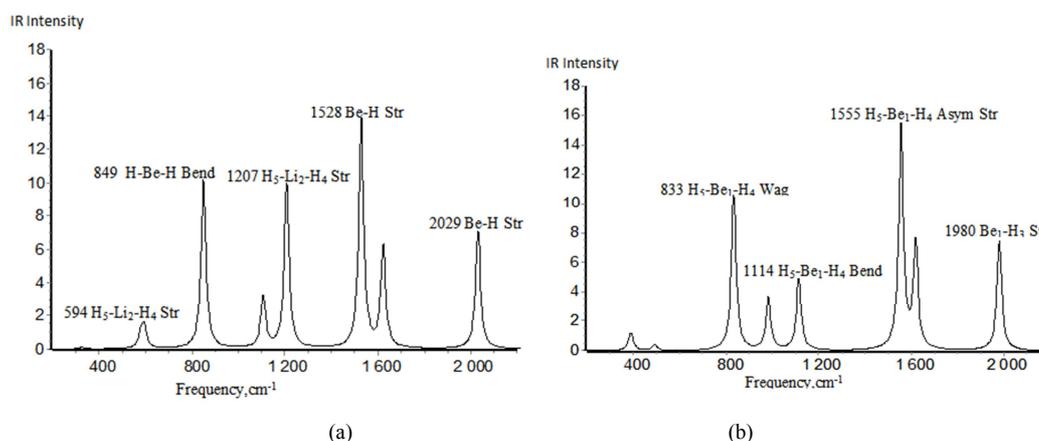


Figure 3. IR spectra of $MBeH_3$ ($M = Li, Na$) molecules, C_{2v} isomer, calculated by DFT/B3PW91: (a) $LiBeH_3$ (b) $NaBeH_3$.

Table 7. Properties of $MBeH_3$ ($M = Li, Na$) molecules (C_{∞}).

Property	LiBeH ₃		NaBeH ₃	
	DFT/B3PW91	MP2	DFT/B3PW91	MP2
$R_{e1}(Be_2-H_1)$	1.323	1.316	1.326	1.318
$R_{e2}(Be_2-H_3)$	1.337	1.328	1.339	1.330
$R_{e3}(M_4-H_3)$	1.914	1.869	2.351	2.299
$R_{e4}(M_4-H_5)$	1.613	1.608	1.909	1.914
$-E$	23.99016	23.87426	178.72323	178.38096
$\Delta_r E_{iso}$	169.9	165.3	162.0	165.1
$\omega_1 (\Sigma^+)$	2283(9.64)	2343(10.08)	2255(8.43)	2317(9.07)
$\omega_2 (\Sigma^+)$	2082(1.68)	2145(1.36)	2038(1.62)	2106(1.63)
$\omega_3 (\Sigma^+)$	1366(7.36)	1396(7.88)	1151(8.07)	1169(9.20)
$\omega_4 (\Sigma^+)$	252(0.01)	276(0.03)	142(0.04)	166(0.03)
$\omega_5 (\Pi)$	698(17.3)	701(17.9)	748(16.4)	763(17.4)
$\omega_6 (\Pi)$	214(6.74)	210(2.38)	198(0.93)	226(0.06)
$\omega_7 (\Pi)$	30(17.4)	57(22.3)	77(20.4)	67(23.8)

Note: $\Delta_r E_{iso}$ is the relative energy of linear isomer regarding cyclic, $\Delta_r E_{iso} = E_{lin} - E_{cycl}$, in kJ mol^{-1} .

The properties of the $MBeH_3$ molecules of linear configuration are shown in Table 7. The linear isomer $MBeH_3$ may be represented through linkage of the MH and BeH_2 molecules. Worth to mention that for lithium bonding complexes $HMgH \cdots LiH$ the linear structure was considered in [15], while existence of possible isomers had not been taken into account. Our results for $MBeH_3$ show that the energy of the linear isomer appeared to be much higher compared to the cyclic one, *i. e.* by 165 kJ mol^{-1} (MP2, both for $LiBeH_3$ and $NaBeH_3$). It is also worth to note a low frequency of vibration ω_7 which corresponds to bending of the Li-H-Be fragment. Moreover when the parameters of the linear isomers were calculated using DFT/P3P86 method the imaginary frequency for $LiBeH_3$ was revealed which indicates low stability of the linear structure with respect to bending deformation. Hence only this cyclic isomer was considered further in examination of thermodynamic properties of $MBeH_3$ hydrides.

3.3. Geometrical Structure and Vibrational Spectra of Heptaatomic Li_2BeH_4 and Na_2BeH_4 Molecules

Several different geometrical shapes of the M_2BeH_4 molecules have been considered: bipyramidal one with a tail of C_{2v} symmetry; polyhedral (compact or hat-shaped), C_{2v} ; two-cycles, D_{2d} ; and hexagonal shape, C_{2v} . Among these four configurations the first one was found to be unstable as

imaginary vibrational frequencies were revealed. The rest three structures were proved to correspond to the minima at the potential energy surface and therefore appeared to be isomers of M_2BeH_4 molecules. Hereafter these isomers are denoted as I, II, and III, for C_{2v} compact, D_{2d} , and C_{2v} hexagonal, respectively; the equilibrium geometrical configurations are shown in Fig. 4 and the parameters are displayed in Tables 8-10.

The binding in the polyhedral and two-cycled structures may be considered through an attachment of two M atoms to a slightly distorted tetrahedral BeH_4 moiety. In the first isomer there are two types of Be-H bonds with internuclear separations $R_{e1}(Be-H) \approx 1.53 \text{ \AA}$ and $R_{e2}(Be-H) \approx 1.42 \text{ \AA}$; the averaged of these two values, 1.47 \AA , is very close to the distance $R_e(Be-H)$ in the D_{2d} isomer. The averaged valence angle H-Be-H in BeH_4 fragment of the polyhedral isomers is about 109° that is almost equal to the tetrahedral angle. In the D_{2d} isomer, the angle H-Be-H is 104° (Li_2BeH_4) and 110° (Na_2BeH_4) that is also close to the tetrahedral angle. The hexagonal molecule may be considered through a combination of BeH_3^- and M_2H^+ subunits. The geometrical parameters, the bridge Be-H bond lengths ($\sim 1.42 \text{ \AA}$) and valence angle $\beta_e(H-Be-H) \approx 117^\circ$, of the hexagonal M_2BeH_4 molecules are similar to the respective parameters in free BeH_3^- ion as well as in cyclic $MBeH_3$ molecules.

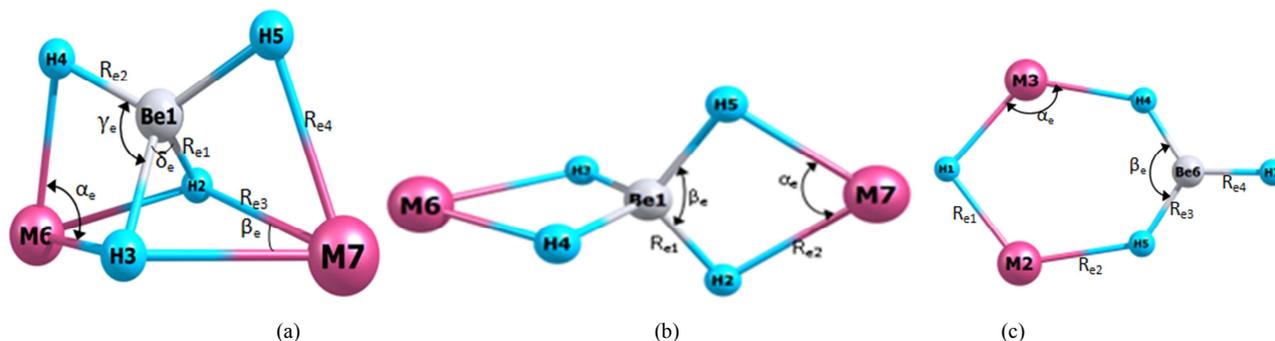


Figure 4. Equilibrium geometrical configurations of M_2BeH_4 isomers: (a) I, polyhedral (C_{2v}); (b) II, two-cycled (D_{2d}); (c) III, hexagonal (C_{2v}).

Table 8. Properties of M₂BeH₄ (M = Li, Na) molecules (C_{2v}, compact structure).

Property	Li ₂ BeH ₄		Na ₂ BeH ₄	
	DFT/B3PW91	MP2	DFT/B3PW91	MP2
R _{e1} (Be ₁ -H ₂)	1.530	1.525	1.533	1.528
R _{e2} (Be ₁ -H ₄)	1.413	1.406	1.430	1.422
R _{e3} (M ₇ -H ₂)	1.865	1.863	2.252	2.247
R _{e4} (M ₇ -H ₅)	1.822	1.82	2.126	2.125
α ₆ (H ₃ -M ₆ -H ₄)	78.0	77.8	66.5	66.2
β ₆ (H ₃ -M ₇ -H ₂)	70.4	70.2	60.7	60.3
γ ₆ (H ₃ -Be ₁ -H ₄)	104.1	104.2	108.2	108.1
δ ₆ (H ₃ -Be ₁ -H ₂)	89.3	89.2	95.8	95.2
-E	32.20966	32.03993	341.66059	341.04435
ω ₁ (A ₁)	1702(1.52)	1743(1.68)	1622(3.16)	1663(3.47)
ω ₂ (A ₁)	1409(8.62)	1448(8.67)	1338(11.2)	1371(11.9)
ω ₃ (A ₁)	1015(4.97)	1061(8.68)	994(1.67)	1046(2.43)
ω ₄ (A ₁)	1004(8.11)	1043(6.67)	936(7.75)	997(10.0)
ω ₅ (A ₁)	639(1.31)	651(1.47)	387(1.66)	397(1.75)
ω ₆ (A ₁)	275(0.23)	282(0.70)	132(0.41)	136(0.40)
ω ₇ (A ₂)	1038(0)	1072(0)	961(0)	999(0)
ω ₈ (A ₂)	476(0)	492(0)	333(0)	357(0)
ω ₉ (B ₁)	1772(13.7)	1810(14.7)	1650(17.3)	1696(19.4)
ω ₁₀ (B ₁)	1106(9.36)	1146(10.6)	1038(6.60)	1094(8.89)
ω ₁₁ (B ₁)	741(0.45)	755(0.42)	643(0.05)	675(0.08)
ω ₁₂ (B ₁)	674(5.41)	686(5.93)	459(4.73)	466(4.98)
ω ₁₃ (B ₂)	1259(13.8)	1282(14.5)	1207(17.5)	1230(18.4)
ω ₁₄ (B ₂)	894(5.76)	934(7.20)	845(7.37)	890(9.44)
ω ₁₅ (B ₂)	384(0.02)	389(0.24)	270(0.03)	283(0.03)
μ _e	5.6	5.8	7.7	8.2

Table 9. Properties of M₂BeH₄ (M = Li, Na) molecules (D_{2d}).

Property	Li ₂ BeH ₄		Na ₂ BeH ₄	
	DFT/B3PW91	MP2	DFT/B3PW91	MP2
R _{e1} (Be ₁ -H ₂)	1.471	1.464	1.477	1.470
R _{e2} (M ₇ -H ₂)	1.718	1.715	2.060	2.060
α ₆ (H ₂ -M ₇ -H ₅)	84.9	84.5	72.3	71.5
β ₆ (H ₂ -Be ₁ -H ₅)	104.1	103.9	110.8	109.9
-E	32.20384	32.03404	341.65577	341.03837
Δ _r E _{iso} (I-II)	15.3	15.5	12.6	15.7
ω ₁ (A ₁)	1537(0)	1573(0)	1497(0)	1533(0)
ω ₂ (A ₁)	1221(0)	1261(0)	1122(0)	1165(0)
ω ₃ (A ₁)	457(0)	464(0)	222(0)	225(0)
ω ₄ (B ₁)	733(0)	758(0)	769(0)	795(0)
ω ₅ (B ₂)	1520(17.9)	1554(19.2)	1440(24.2)	1474(26.2)
ω ₆ (B ₂)	1213(21.3)	1259(24.2)	1118(13.2)	1160(15.6)
ω ₇ (B ₂)	701(4.43)	717(4.5)	506(3.65)	514(3.82)
ω ₈ (E)	1436(30.0)	1464(32.5)	1408(35.5)	1441(39.0)
ω ₉ (E)	1107(7.0)	1144(8.98)	957(7.86)	996(11.32)
ω ₁₀ (E)	706(2.90)	729(3.58)	596(1.42)	613(1.76)
ω ₁₁ (E)	101(7.58)	114(7.84)	26(7.36)	21(8.08)

Note: Δ_rE_{iso}(I-II) is the energy of isomerization reaction M₂BeH₄ (I, C_{2v, comp}) = M₂BeH₄ (II, D_{2d}), Δ_rE_{iso}(I-II) = E(II) - E(I), in kJ·mol⁻¹.

The IR spectra of three isomers of Li₂BeH₄ and Na₂BeH₄ molecules are presented in Fig. 5. By comparing IR spectra of Li₂BeH₄ and Na₂BeH₄ molecules, alike features may be observed for the isomers of the same symmetry. For the

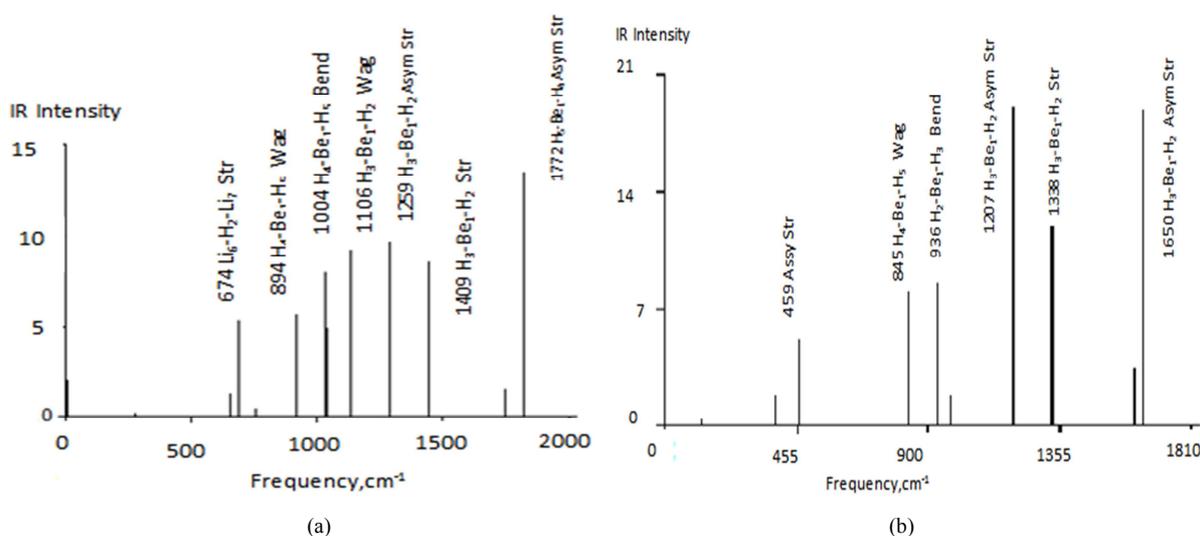
polyhedral isomer I, the bands of high intensity at 1259 cm^{-1} , 1772 cm^{-1} (Li_2BeH_4) and 1207 cm^{-1} , and 1650 cm^{-1} (Na_2BeH_4) correspond to H-Be-H asymmetrical stretching vibrations of BeH_4 moiety. For the two-cycled D_{2d} isomer, similar H-Be-H asymmetrical stretching vibrations of BeH_4 moiety are observed at 1436 cm^{-1} , 1520 cm^{-1} (Li_2BeH_4) and 1408 cm^{-1} , 1440 cm^{-1} (Na_2BeH_4). The most intensive band in spectrum of Li_2BeH_4 D_{2d} is seen at 1213 cm^{-1} and corresponds to the H-Li-H asymmetrical stretching mode, in Na_2BeH_4 D_{2d} the similar vibration is observed at 1118 cm^{-1} . For the hexagonal

isomer the most intense bands appear at 1764 cm^{-1} (Li_2BeH_4) and 1742 cm^{-1} (Na_2BeH_4) and are characterized by stretching modes of the BeH_3 fragment. Other similarities may be noted between two hexagonal species as wagging vibrations at 444 cm^{-1} Li-H-Li, 794 cm^{-1} H-Be-H (Li_2BeH_4) and 344 cm^{-1} Na-H-Na, 797 cm^{-1} H-Be-H (Na_2BeH_4). The vibration of highest frequency at about 2000 cm^{-1} , both for Li_2BeH_4 and Na_2BeH_4 , corresponds to the terminal bond Be-H stretching mode, that is the highest frequency correlates with the shortest bond length $R_e(\text{Be-H}) = 1.36\text{ \AA}$.

Table 10. Properties of $M_2\text{BeH}_4$ ($M = \text{Li}, \text{Na}$) molecules (C_{2v} , hexagonal structure).

Property	Li_2BeH_4		Na_2BeH_4	
	DFT/B3PW91	MP2	DFT/B3PW91	MP2
$R_{e1}(\text{M}_2\text{-H}_1)$	1.705	1.700	2.050	2.049
$R_{e2}(\text{M}_2\text{-H}_5)$	1.704	1.696	2.046	2.046
$R_{e3}(\text{Be}_6\text{-H}_5)$	1.426	1.421	1.425	1.418
$R_{e4}(\text{Be}_6\text{-H}_7)$	1.357	1.352	1.365	1.360
$\alpha_e(\text{H}_1\text{-M}_3\text{-H}_4)$	127.7	126.7	119.3	118.1
$\beta_e(\text{H}_4\text{-Be}_6\text{-H}_5)$	118.2	116.7	117.1	116.4
$-E$	32.19484	32.028467	341.65258	341.03774
$\Delta_r E_{\text{iso}}(\text{I-III})$	38.9	30.1	21.0	17.4
μ_e	4.5	4.6	5.4	5.5
$\omega_1(A_1)$	1988(7.94)	2033(8.62)	1946(9.37)	1988(10.1)
$\omega_2(A_1)$	1764(13.4)	1817(10.5)	1754(8.74)	1806(9.26)
$\omega_3(A_1)$	1090(2.29)	1130(2.20)	971(1.83)	1011(2.33)
$\omega_4(A_1)$	1045(11.6)	1067(12.5)	857(12.8)	866(13.6)
$\omega_5(A_1)$	429(0.61)	446(0.57)	325(0.88)	333(0.92)
$\omega_6(A_1)$	382(0.33)	386(0.40)	174(0.14)	176(0.16)
$\omega_7(A_2)$	234(0)	252(0)	180(0)	185(0)
$\omega_8(B_1)$	1763(9.07)	1808(14.4)	1742(14.8)	1791(16.2)
$\omega_9(B_1)$	1205(11.1)	1243(12.1)	975(12.8)	1005(13.9)
$\omega_{10}(B_1)$	1015(3.19)	1042(4.05)	917(3.44)	949(3.99)
$\omega_{11}(B_1)$	553(1.05)	569(1.07)	435(0.10)	442(0.09)
$\omega_{12}(B_1)$	150(1.61)	175(2.04)	35(1.55)	64(1.69)
$\omega_{13}(B_2)$	794(11.6)	835(12.3)	797(10.6)	839(11.7)
$\omega_{14}(B_2)$	445(5.83)	454(6.52)	344(8.17)	345(9.28)
$\omega_{15}(B_2)$	149(1.95)	153(1.54)	122(1.27)	113(1.29)
μ_e	4.5	4.6	5.4	5.5

Note: $\Delta_r E_{\text{iso}}(\text{I-III})$ is the energy of isomerization reaction $M_2\text{BeH}_4$ (I, $C_{2v, \text{comp}}$) = $M_2\text{BeH}_4$ (III, $C_{2v, \text{hex}}$), $\Delta_r E_{\text{iso}}(\text{I-III}) = E(\text{III}) - E(\text{I})$, in $\text{kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$.



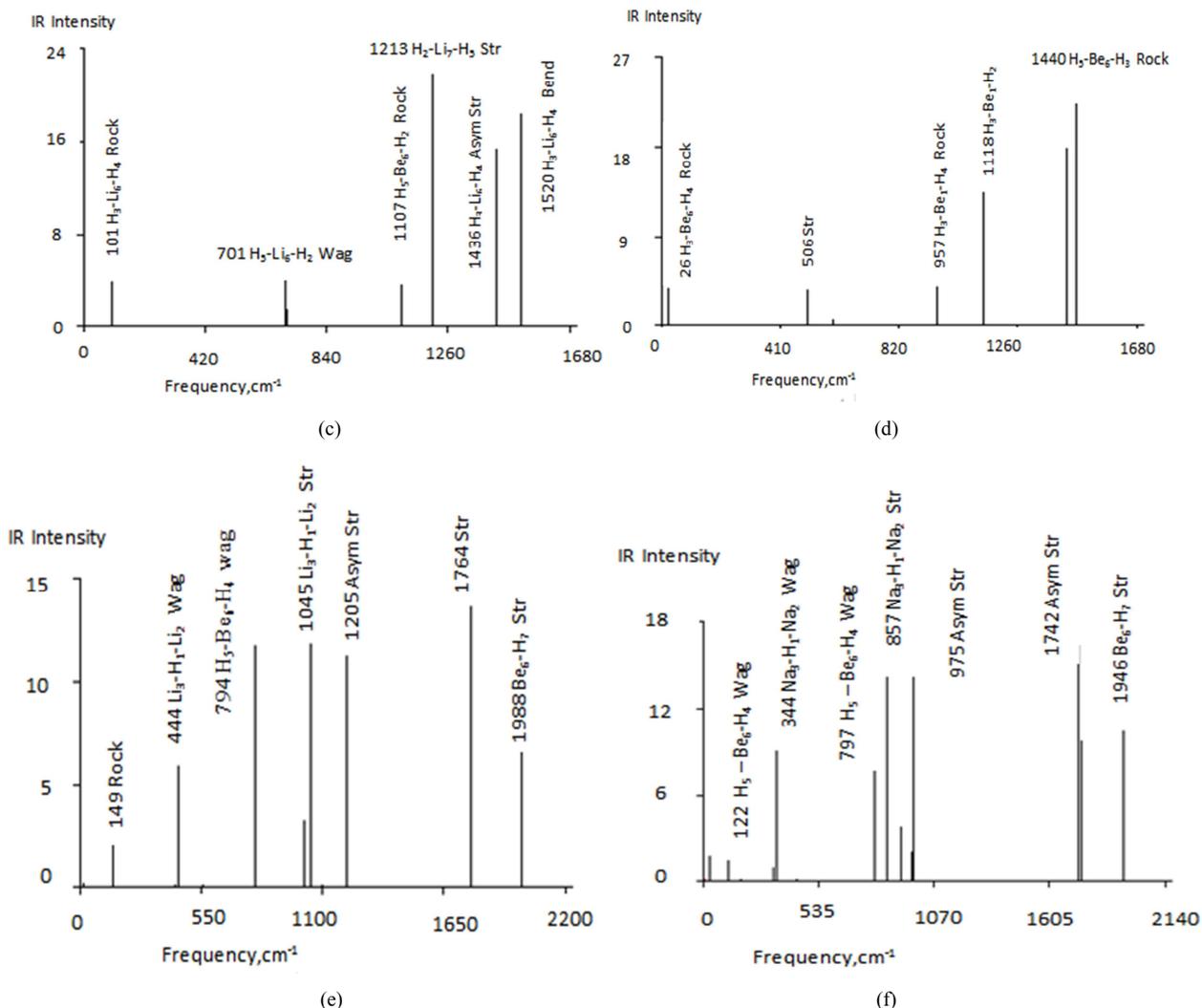


Figure 5. IR spectra of complex hydrides M_2BeH_4 ($M = Li, Na$) calculated by DFT/B3PW91: (a) Li_2BeH_4 (C_{2v} , compact); (b) Na_2BeH_4 (C_{2v} , compact); (c) Li_2BeH_4 (D_{2d}); (d) Na_2BeH_4 (D_{2d}); (e) Li_2BeH_4 (C_{2v} , hexagonal); (f) Na_2BeH_4 (C_{2v} , hexagonal).

The relative energies $\Delta_r E_{iso}$ of the isomers II and III regarding I given in Tables 9, 10 were calculated for the following isomerisation reactions:



The values of $\Delta_r E_{iso}$ are positive: for reaction R1 15.5 kJ mol^{-1} (Li_2BeH_4), 15.7 kJ mol^{-1} (Na_2BeH_4), and for R2 30.1 kJ mol^{-1} (Li_2BeH_4), 17.4 kJ mol^{-1} (Na_2BeH_4) according to MP2 calculations. Therefore among three isomers, I, II, and III, the first one has the lowest energy, followed by D_{2d} , and the hexagonal: $E(I) < E(II) < E(III)$ for both molecules. The energy difference between isomers II and III is 14.6 kJ mol^{-1} (Li_2BeH_4), and 1.7 kJ mol^{-1} (Na_2BeH_4) in favour of D_{2d} , thus worth to note the isomers II and III of the Na_2BeH_4 molecule are comparable by energy.

To evaluate the relative concentration of the isomers in the equilibrium vapour, the thermodynamic approach was applied. The following equation was used:

$$\Delta_r H^\circ(0) = T\Delta_r \Phi^\circ(T) - RT \ln \left(\frac{p_A}{p_B} \right) \quad (9)$$

where $\Delta_r H^\circ(0)$ is the enthalpy of isomerisation of the reaction; T is absolute temperature; $\Delta_r \Phi^\circ(T)$ is the reduced Gibbs energy of the reaction, $\Phi^\circ(T) = -[H^\circ(T) - H^\circ(0) - TS^\circ(T)]/T$; p_A/p_B is the pressure ratio between two isomers, that is p_{II}/p_I for reaction R1 and p_{III}/p_I for R2. The values of $\Delta_r H^\circ(0)$ were calculated using isomerization energies $\Delta_r E_{iso}$ and the ZPVE corrections $\Delta_r \epsilon$ by Eqs. (3) and (4). The relative concentrations p_A/p_B have been calculated for the temperature range between 500 and 2000 K; the plots are shown in Fig. 6. The graphs show that the relative concentrations of the isomers II and III increase with temperature increase for both molecules, for Li_2BeH_4 the growth is slow compared to Na_2BeH_4 . At 1000 K for Li_2BeH_4 and Na_2BeH_4 the values of p_{II}/p_I are equal to 0.6 and 5.2, respectively, while the ratios p_{III}/p_I are 2.5 and 30, respectively. Therefore the isomer I of Li_2BeH_4 molecule is more abundant at moderate temperatures, but at higher temperatures its concentration is noticeably decreasing. For Na_2BeH_4 the hexagonal isomer is much more abundant compared to either

isomers I and II. The fraction of each isomer of Na_2BeH_4 was estimated as $x_i = p_i/(p_I + p_{II} + p_{III})$ where i stands for I, II, or III, the results for two selected temperatures are given in Table 11. Thus as seen the hexagonal isomer of Na_2BeH_4 is predominant in a broad temperature range and its concentration is increasing with temperature raise.

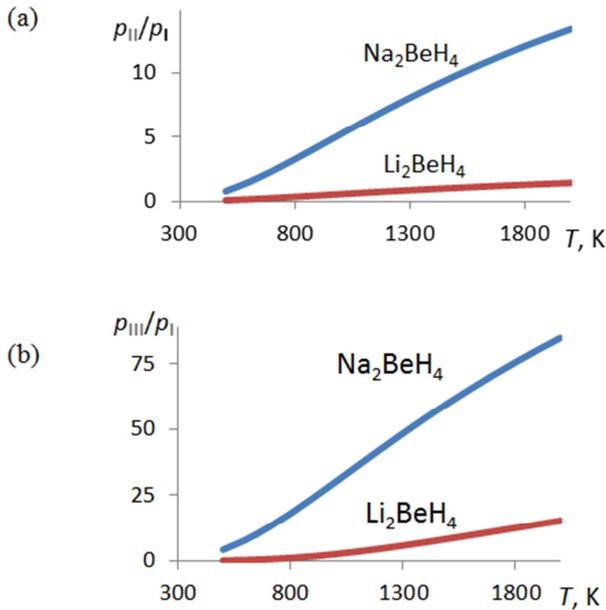


Figure 6. Relative abundance p_A/p_B versus temperature for three isomers of complex hydrides M_2BeH_4 by MP2 method: (a) $p_{II}(D_{2d})/p_I(C_{2v}, \text{comp})$; (b) $p_{III}(C_{2v}, \text{hex})/p_I(C_{2v}, \text{comp})$.

Table 11. The fraction x_i of isomers I, II, and III in equilibrium vapour of Na_2BeH_4 .

T, K	x_I	x_{II}	x_{III}
500	0.26	0.22	0.52
1000	0.03	0.14	0.83

Table 12. The energies and enthalpies of gas-phase dissociation reactions, and enthalpies of formation of gaseous complex hydrides LiBeH_3 and Li_2BeH_4 ; all values are given in kJ mol^{-1} .

No	Reaction	Method	$\Delta_r E$	$\Delta_r \varepsilon$	$\Delta_f H^\circ(0)$	$\Delta_f H^\circ(0)$
1	$\text{LiBeH}_3 = \text{LiH} + \text{BeH}_2$	DFT/B3PW91	197.77	-16.57	181.20	83.76
		MP2	198.81	-17.67	181.14	83.82
2	$\text{LiBeH}_3 = \text{Li} + \text{Be} + 3/2\text{H}_2$	DFT/B3PW91	382.73	-19.28	363.49	114.00
		MP2	360.87	-19.90	340.98	136.51
3	$\text{Li}_2\text{BeH}_4 = \text{LiBeH}_3 + \text{LiH}$	DFT/B3PW91	210.31	-61.09	149.22	73.98
		MP2	211.54	-62.74	148.79	74.47
4	$\text{Li}_2\text{BeH}_4 = 2\text{LiH} + \text{BeH}_2$	DFT/B3PW91	408.08	-35.38	372.70	31.70
		MP2	410.34	-36.96	373.38	31.02
5	$\text{Li}_2\text{BeH}_4 = \text{Li}_2\text{H}_2 + \text{BeH}_2$	DFT/B3PW91	207.0	-21.09	185.91	29.60
		MP2	202.43	-22.26	180.2	35.30
6	$\text{Li}_2\text{BeH}_4 = 2\text{LiH} + \text{Be} + \text{H}_2$	DFT/B3PW91	589.47	-42.90	546.57	52.06
		MP2	580.64	-44.14	536.50	62.13
7	$\text{Li}_2\text{BeH}_4 = 2\text{Li} + \text{Be} + 2\text{H}_2$	DFT/B3PW91	596.61	-33.21	563.40	71.82
		MP2	564.18	-34.23	529.95	105.29
8	$\text{Li}_2\text{BeH}_4 = \text{Li}_2\text{H}^+ + \text{BeH}_3^-$	DFT/B3PW91	603.02	-23.96	579.67	
		MP2	605.02	-23.64	581.38	

3.4. Thermodynamic Properties of Complex Hydrides

3.4.1. The Enthalpies of Dissociation Reactions and Enthalpies of Formation of Molecules

Different dissociation reactions of the complex hydrides MBeH_3 and M_2BeH_4 have been examined; for the latter the polyhedral isomer of C_{2v} symmetry was considered as lowest by energy. The calculated energies and enthalpies of gas-phase reactions are represented in Tables 9 and 10; the results obtained by DFT/B3PW91 and MP2 methods. Two types of dissociation reactions of complex hydrides, MBeH_3 and M_2BeH_4 were considered: a partial dissociation and complete reduction of the hydride with hydrogen gas release. The values of $\Delta_r H^\circ(0)$ show that all reactions proceed with the absorption of energy (endothermic). The partial dissociation of both penta- and heptaatomic hydrides requires much less energy than reaction with hydrogen formation. The most energy consuming reactions are those with H_2 evolving (reactions 2 for MBeH_3 and 6, 7 for M_2BeH_4) and dissociation into ionic subunits M_2H^+ and BeH_3^- (reactions 8).

The enthalpies of formation $\Delta_f H^\circ(0)$ of the complex hydrides were calculated through the enthalpies of the reactions and enthalpies of formation of the gaseous products, Li, Na, H_2 , LiH, NaH [25] and BeH_2 [27]. The enthalpies of formation of M_2H_2 molecules involved in reactions 5 were obtained through the enthalpies of dimerization reactions (Table 5), the averaged values of $\Delta_f H^\circ(0)$ between DFT/B3PW91 and MP2 methods were accepted: $90 \pm 10 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ (Li_2H_2) and $139 \pm 10 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ (Na_2H_2). The enthalpies of formation of the penta- and heptaatomic hydrides are presented in the far right column in Tables 12, 13. The enthalpies of formation of MBeH_3 molecules are accepted as the averaged values found through the enthalpies of reactions 1 and 2; similarly for M_2BeH_4 through reactions 3-7. Uncertainties were estimated as half-differences between maximum and minimum magnitudes. The accepted values of $\Delta_f H^\circ(0)$ are gathered in Table 14.

Table 13. The energies and enthalpies of gas-phase dissociation reactions, and enthalpies of formation of gaseous complex hydrides NaBeH₃ and Na₂BeH₄; all values are given in kJ mol⁻¹.

No	Reaction	Method	$\Delta_r E$	$\Delta_r \epsilon$	$\Delta_f H^\circ(0)$	$\Delta_f H^\circ(0)$
1	NaBeH ₃ = NaH + BeH ₂	DFT/B3PW91	178.71	-14.22	164.49	103.83
		MP2	186.70	-15.59	171.31	97.01
2	NaBeH ₃ = Na + Be + 3/2H ₂	DFT/B3PW91	311.65	-15.58	296.07	131.44
		MP2	320.36	-15.73	304.63	151.34
3	Na ₂ BeH ₄ = NaBeH ₃ + NaH	DFT/B3PW91	167.02	-55.09	111.94	134.69
		MP2	176.20	-57.50	118.69	121.12
4	Na ₂ BeH ₄ = 2NaH + BeH ₂	DFT/B3PW91	345.74	-28.63	317.11	94.01
		MP2	362.90	-30.95	331.94	79.18
5	Na ₂ BeH ₄ = Na ₂ H ₂ + BeH ₂	DFT/B3PW91	196.74	-19.59	177.14	87.50
		MP2	199.66	-20.75	178.90	85.70
6	Na ₂ BeH ₄ = 2NaH + Be + H ₂	DFT/B3PW91	527.13	-36.15	490.98	114.37
		MP2	533.19	-38.14	495.05	110.30
7	Na ₂ BeH ₄ = 2Na + Be + 2H ₂	DFT/B3PW91	430.22	-23.81	406.41	128.87
		MP2	403.86	-25.30	378.57	156.71
8	Na ₂ BeH ₄ = Na ₂ H ⁺ + BeH ₃ ⁻	DFT/B3PW91	499.40	-18.58	480.00	
		MP2	497.94	-17.95	480.00	

Table 14. Accepted enthalpies of formation (in kJ mol⁻¹) of gaseous complex hydrides MBeH₃ and M₂BeH₄ (M = Li, Na).

Hydride	$\Delta_f H^\circ(0)$	Hydride	$\Delta_f H^\circ(0)$
LiBeH ₃	105 ± 26	NaBeH ₃	121 ± 27
Li ₂ BeH ₄	63 ± 37	Na ₂ BeH ₄	117 ± 39

Stability of the gaseous complex hydrides MBeH₃ and M₂BeH₄ regarding heterophase decomposition with hydrogen release were also considered. The enthalpies of the heterophase reactions were calculated and given in Table 12. The required enthalpies of formation of Be, LiH, NaH, Li, Na in condensed phase were taken from [25]. In the heterophase reactions considered, beryllium is in solid state, the alkali metal hydrides are in gas-phase (reactions 1, 4) or in condensed phase (reactions 2, 5); complete decomposition is described by reactions 3, 6. The results show that the reactions in which gaseous MH are among the products are endothermic, while the rest reactions are exothermic; the biggest energy being released in reactions 2 and 5 with MH_(c).

3.4.2. Thermal Stability of the Complex Hydrides and Thermodynamic Favourability of the Reactions

The thermodynamic stability of the complex hydrides MBeH₃ and M₂BeH₄ was examined through Gibbs free energies for heterophase reactions shown in Table 15. The temperature dependences of $\Delta_r G^\circ$ are presented in Figs. 7-9. For the reactions in which MH is in gaseous phase $\Delta_r G^\circ$ are negative at moderate and elevated temperatures (Fig. 7); the decomposition reactions are thermodynamically favoured at

temperatures above 350 K (NaBeH₃), 500 K (LiBeH₃), 800 K (Na₂BeH₄) and 1000 K (Li₂BeH₄). Thus the MBeH₃ hydrides appeared to be less stable thermodynamically than M₂BeH₄ and Na-containing hydrides are less stable compared to Li-hydrides.

For reactions in which both MH and Be are in condensed phase (Fig. 8) the values of $\Delta_r G^\circ(T)$ are negative for whole temperature range considered. The Na-containing hydrides are slightly more stable than Li-hydrides as the values of $\Delta_r G^\circ(T)$ for the former are less negative. The inflections on the curves correspond to phase change transition of the products, namely the melting points of LiH_(c) and NaH_(c) at 965 K and 911 K [25], respectively. The Gibbs free energy for the decomposition reaction of MBeH₃ decreases with temperature raise, while for M₂BeH₄ hydrides the values of $\Delta_r G^\circ$ pass through maximum at temperatures of the phase transitions. Here the entropy has an impact on $\Delta_r G^\circ(T)$: as a jump of entropy at phase transition of MH_(c) occurs hence the contribution of entropy factor $T\Delta_r S$ increases with temperature raise.

Table 15. The enthalpies of heterophase dissociation reactions of gaseous hydrides MBeH₃ and M₂BeH₄.

No	Reaction	$\Delta_r H^\circ(0)$, kJ mol ⁻¹	
		M = Li	M = Na
1	MBeH ₃ = MH _(g) + Be _(c) + H _{2(g)}	34	22
2	MBeH ₃ = MH _(c) + Be _(c) + H _{2(g)}	-191	-173
3	MBeH ₃ = M _(c) + Be _(c) + 3/2H _{2(g)}	-105	-121
4	M ₂ BeH ₄ = 2MH _(g) + Be _(c) + H _{2(g)}	220	172
5	M ₂ BeH ₄ = 2MH _(c) + Be _(c) + H _{2(g)}	-234	-221
6	M ₂ BeH ₄ = 2M _(c) + Be _(c) + 2H _{2(g)}	-63	-117

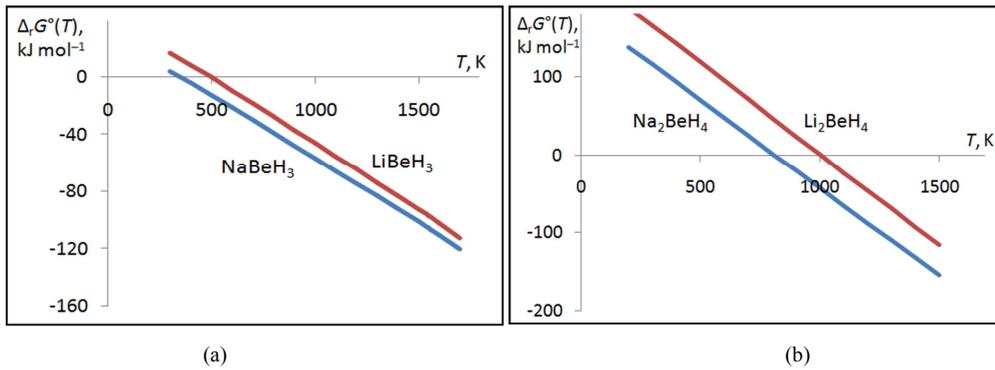


Figure 7. Gibbs free energy $\Delta_r G^\circ(T)$ against temperature for heterophase decomposition reactions of complex hydrides $M\text{BeH}_3$ and $M_2\text{BeH}_4$: (a) $M\text{BeH}_3(\text{g}) = M\text{H}(\text{g}) + \text{Be}(\text{c}) + \text{H}_2(\text{g})$; (b) $M_2\text{BeH}_4(\text{g}) = 2M\text{H}(\text{g}) + \text{Be}(\text{c}) + \text{H}_2(\text{g})$.

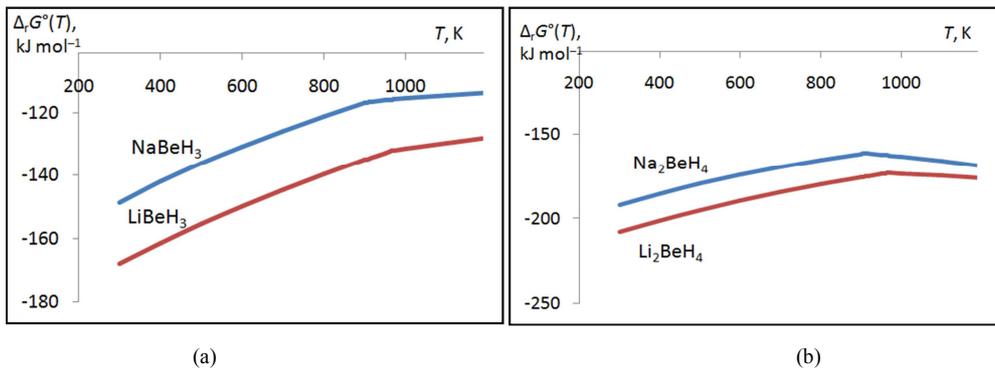


Figure 8. Gibbs free energy $\Delta_r G^\circ(T)$ against temperature for heterophase decomposition reactions of complex hydrides $M\text{BeH}_3$ and $M_2\text{BeH}_4$: (a) $M\text{BeH}_3(\text{g}) = M\text{H}(\text{c}) + \text{Be}(\text{c}) + \text{H}_2(\text{g})$; (b) $M_2\text{BeH}_4(\text{g}) = 2M\text{H}(\text{c}) + \text{Be}(\text{c}) + \text{H}_2(\text{g})$.

For the reactions with complete dissociation into alkaline metal and beryllium in condensed phase (Fig. 9) the Gibbs free energies are negative in the temperature range considered and decreasing with temperature increase, this indicates that the decomposition processes are spontaneous. In contrast to previous case (Fig. 8), the Na-containing hydrides are less stable than Li-hydrides as the values of $\Delta_r G^\circ(T)$ are less negative for the latter.

For different channels of dissociation of the hydrides, a correlation between $\Delta_r G^\circ(T)$ and $\Delta_r H^\circ(0)$ values may be noted: the lower is the enthalpy of the reaction the more negative are $\Delta_r G^\circ(T)$ and hence the more favourable the decomposition process. For instance, for the reactions with gaseous alkali hydrides $M\text{H}$ the enthalpies $\Delta_r H^\circ(0)$ are positive, $\sim 20\text{--}30$ kJ

mol^{-1} ($M\text{BeH}_3$) and $\sim 170\text{--}220$ kJ mol^{-1} ($M_2\text{BeH}_4$); then the Gibbs free energies are positive at low and moderate temperatures and turn negative at certain temperatures said (Fig. 7). This implies that the reversibility of the reactions is able to be attained. For other heterogeneous reactions the $\Delta_r H^\circ(0)$ values are negative, the Gibbs free energies are more negative (Figs. 8, 9) that is the decomposition of the hydrides, both $M\text{BeH}_3$ and $M_2\text{BeH}_4$, is spontaneous in the whole temperature range considered. The reaction with Li/Na and Be in condensed phase the reversibility may be achieved by pressure increase (Le Châtelier's principle). The reversibility of the decomposition reactions of hydrides is one of the requirements for hydrogen storage materials.

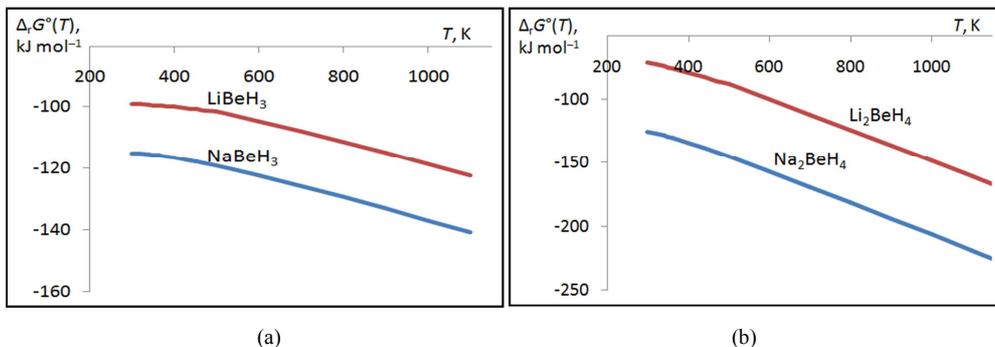


Figure 9. Gibbs free energy $\Delta_r G^\circ(T)$ against temperature for heterophase decomposition reactions of complex hydrides $M\text{BeH}_3$ and $M_2\text{BeH}_4$: (a) $M\text{BeH}_3(\text{g}) = M(\text{c}) + \text{Be}(\text{c}) + 3/2\text{H}_2(\text{g})$; (b) $M_2\text{BeH}_4(\text{g}) = 2M(\text{c}) + \text{Be}(\text{c}) + 2\text{H}_2(\text{g})$.

4. Conclusion

The geometrical parameters, vibrational spectra and thermodynamic properties of the complex hydrides $MBeH_3$ and M_2BeH_4 ($M = Li, Na$) and subunits have been determined using DFT/B3PW91 and MP2 methods. The results obtained by both methods are in a good agreement between each other and with the reference data available for subunits MH , BeH_2 , M_2H_2 . The enthalpies of different gas-phase dissociation reactions were computed; the enthalpies of formation of the complex hydrides were found. The Gibbs free energies $\Delta_r G^\circ(T)$ of heterophase decomposition of $MBeH_3$ and M_2BeH_4 with hydrogen release were analyzed. It was shown the reactions the products of which were gaseous alkaline metals and solid beryllium may be reversible at moderate temperatures. The reactions of complete decomposition (products are $M_{(c)}$, $Be_{(c)}$, H_2) were shown to be spontaneous at a broad temperature range; the reversibility of the reactions may be attained if certain conditions are provided. The complex hydrides $MBeH_3$ and M_2BeH_4 ($M = Na$ or Li) may be considered as promising candidates for hydrogen storage applications as they showed the feasibility of hydrogen gas production.

Authors' Contributions

Authors participated equally in all steps to the completion of this work.

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