

# SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

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7 **Closing the hydrogen cycle with the couple sodium**  
8 **borohydride-methanol, via the formation of sodium**  
9 **tetramethoxyborate and sodium metaborate**

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11 **Running title: Closing the hydrogen cycle with sodium borohydride-methanol**

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13 Kübra Aydın <sup>1</sup>, Büşra Nur Kulaklı <sup>1</sup>, Bilge Coşkuner Filiz <sup>2</sup>, Damien Alligier <sup>3</sup>, Umit B. Demirci <sup>3</sup>, Aysel Kantürk  
14 Figen <sup>1\*</sup>

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17 <sup>1</sup>Department of Chemical Engineering, Yildiz Technical University, İstanbul, Turkey

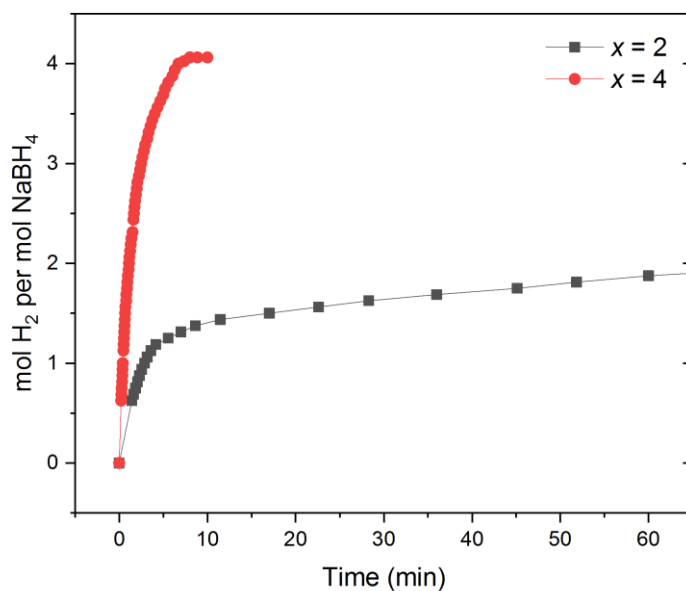
18 <sup>2</sup>Science and Technology Application and Research Center, Yildiz Technical University, İstanbul, Turkey

19 <sup>3</sup>Institut Européen des Membranes, IEM – UMR 5635, ENSCM, CNRS, Univ Montpellier, Montpellier, France

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21 \* Corresponding author: akanturk@yildiz.edu.tr; ayselkanturk@gmail.com; +90 212 383 47 28;

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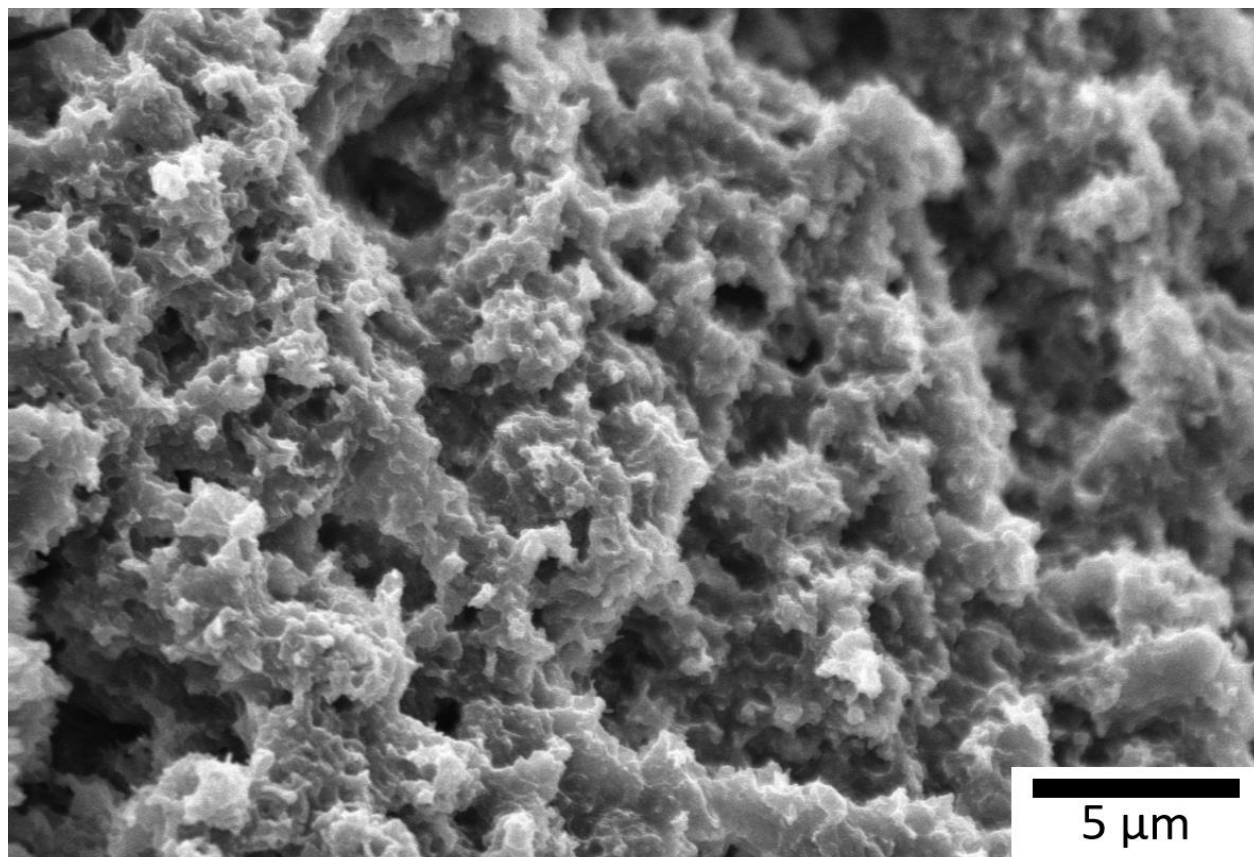
### Methanolysis of NaBH<sub>4</sub> with $x = 2$ equiv CH<sub>3</sub>OH and $x = 4$ equiv CH<sub>3</sub>OH



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25 **Figure S1.** Hydrogen evolution curves for methanolysis of NaBH<sub>4</sub> such as  $x = 2$  and  $x = 4$ . Because  
26 of the slow kinetics in the second part of the H<sub>2</sub> evolution curve with  $x = 2$ , the data collection  
27 was limited to 1 hour (and the reaction was left for completion).  
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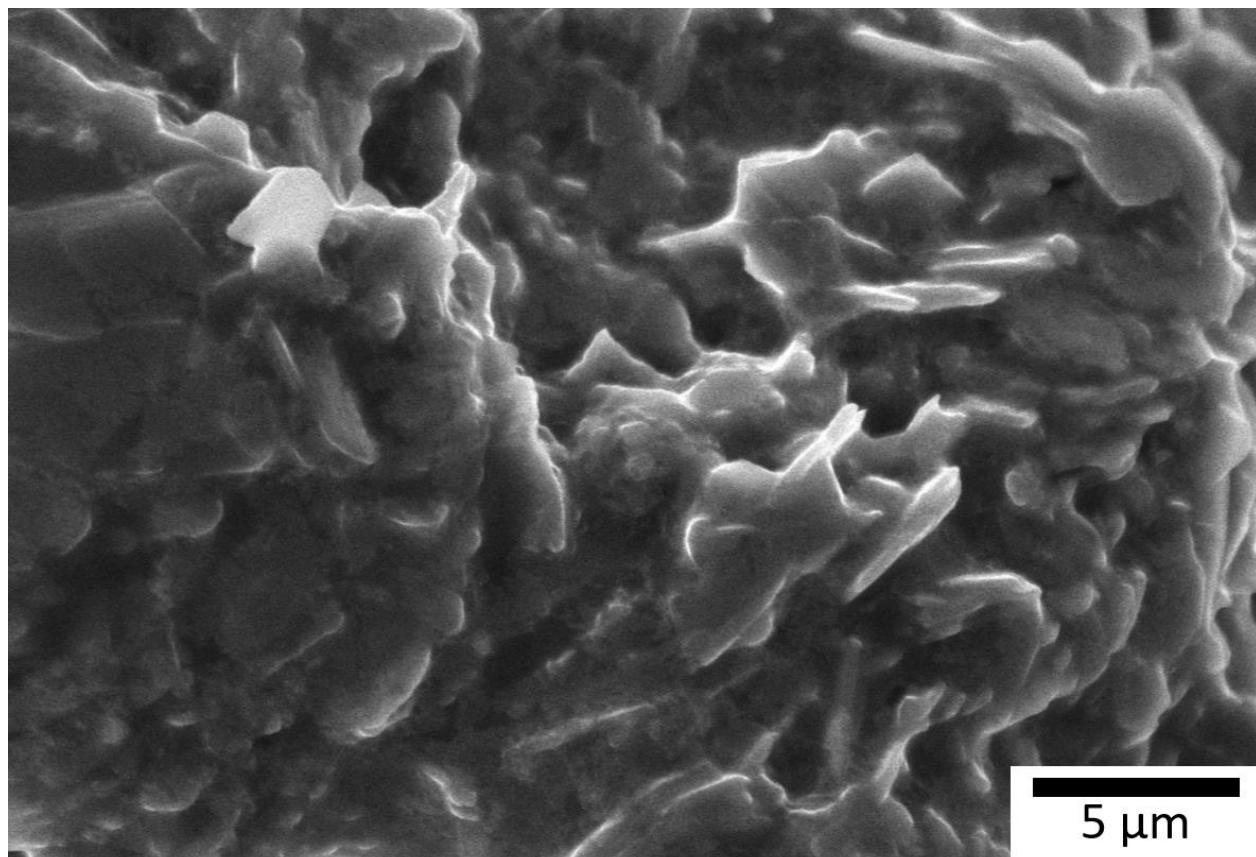
SEM images of the solids recovered after methanolysis of  $\text{NaBH}_4$  such as  $x = 2$  to 32



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**Figure S2.** SEM image of the solids recovered after methanolysis of  $\text{NaBH}_4$  such as  $x = 2$ .

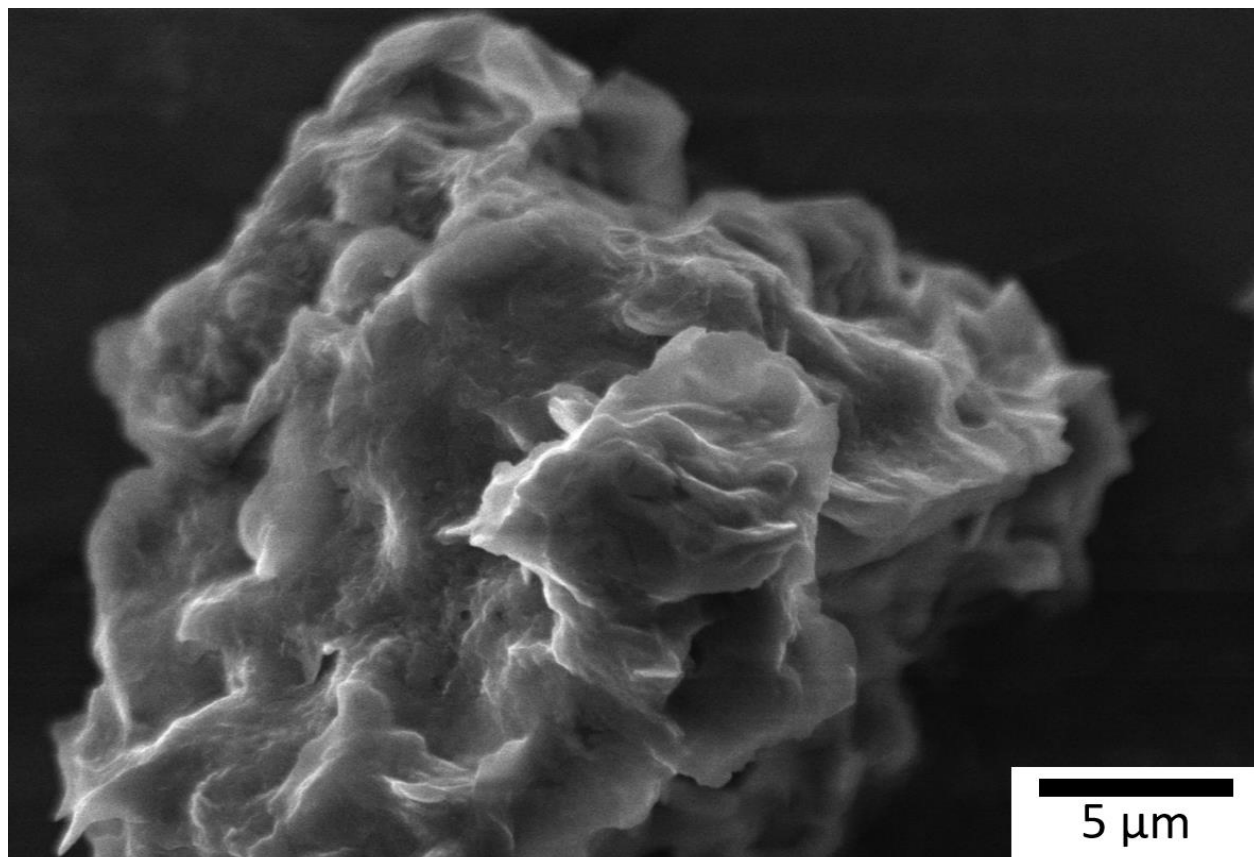
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**Figure S3.** SEM image of the solids recovered after methanolysis of NaBH<sub>4</sub> such as  $x = 4$ .

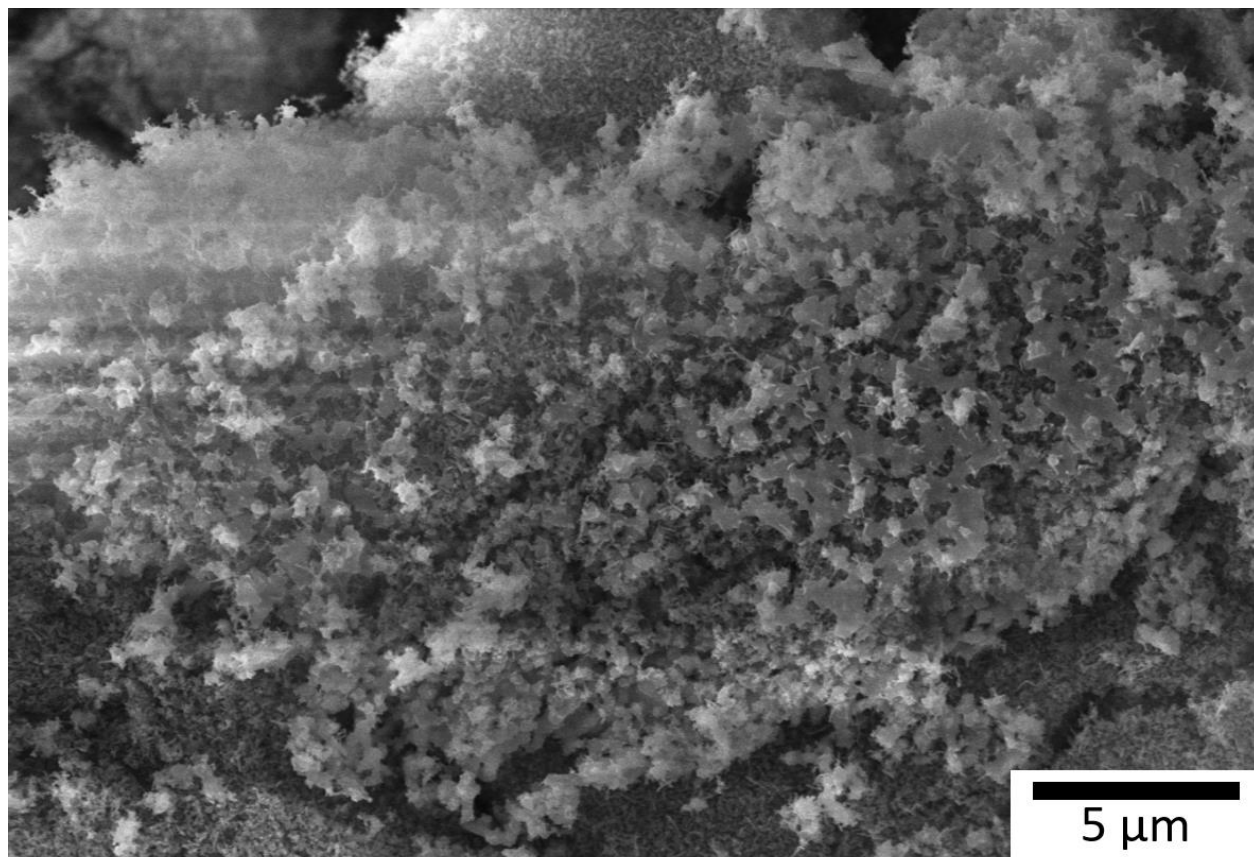
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**Figure S4.** SEM image of the solids recovered after methanolysis of NaBH<sub>4</sub> such as  $x = 8$ .

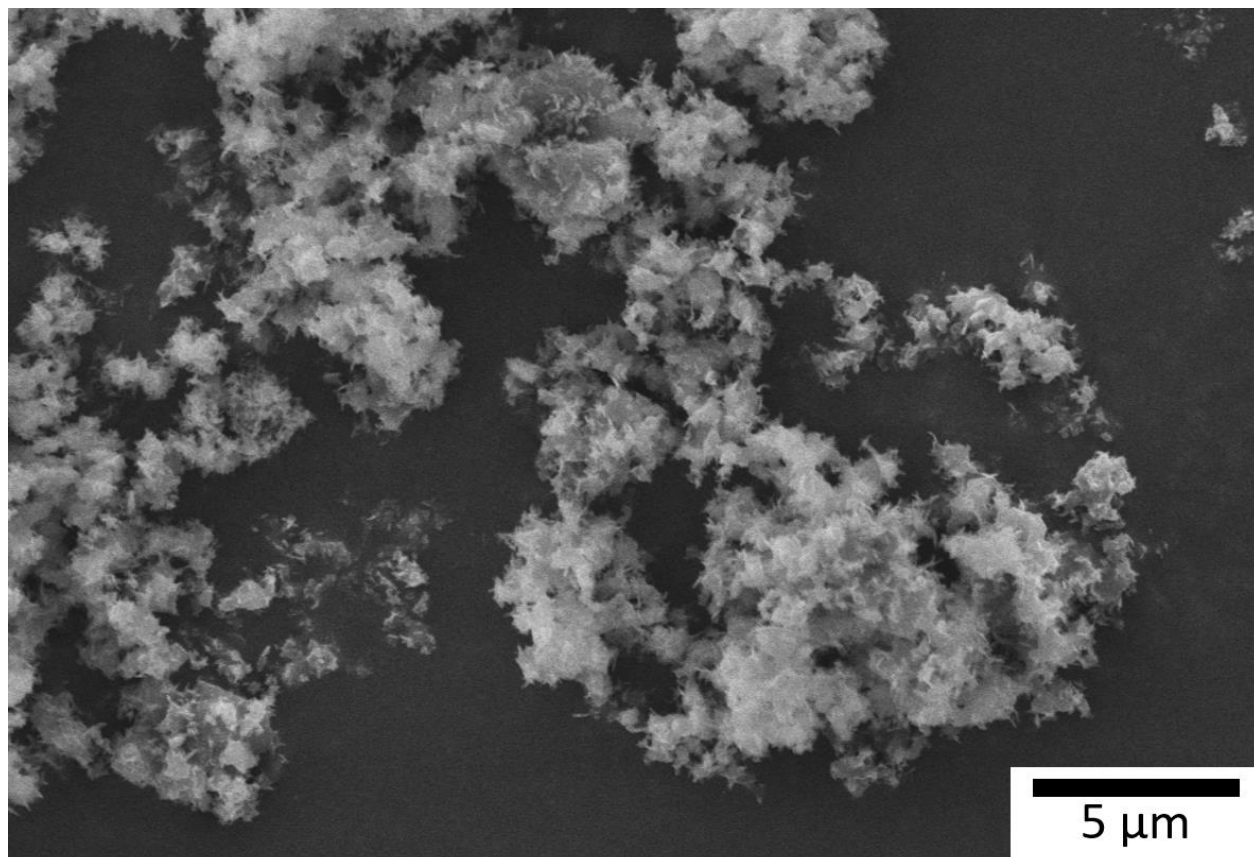
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**Figure S5.** SEM image of the solids recovered after methanolysis of  $\text{NaBH}_4$  such as  $x = 16$ .

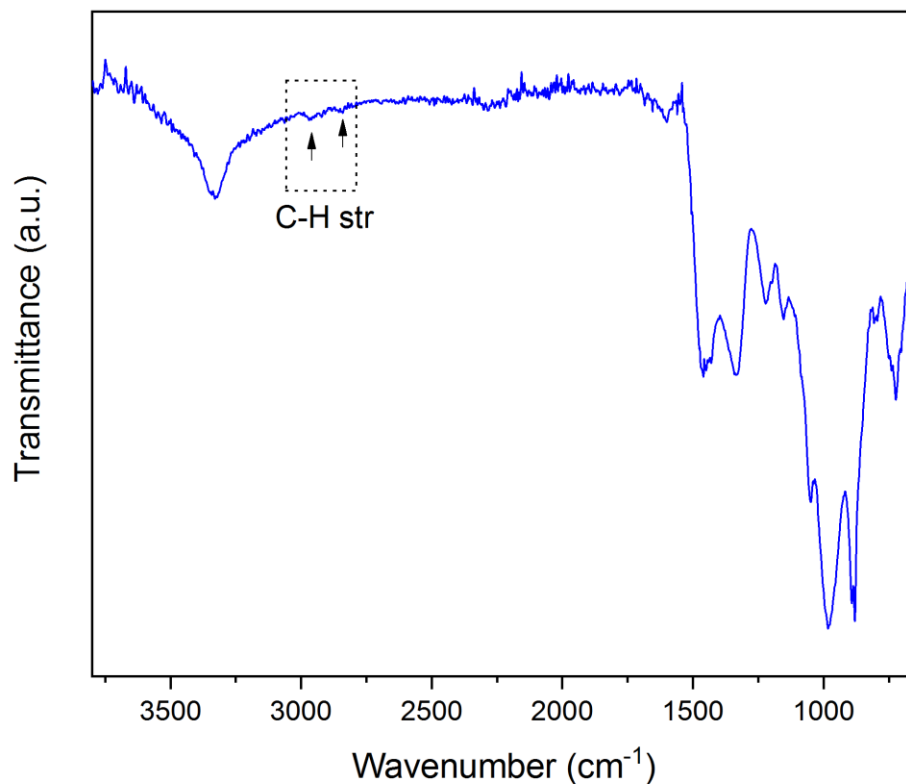
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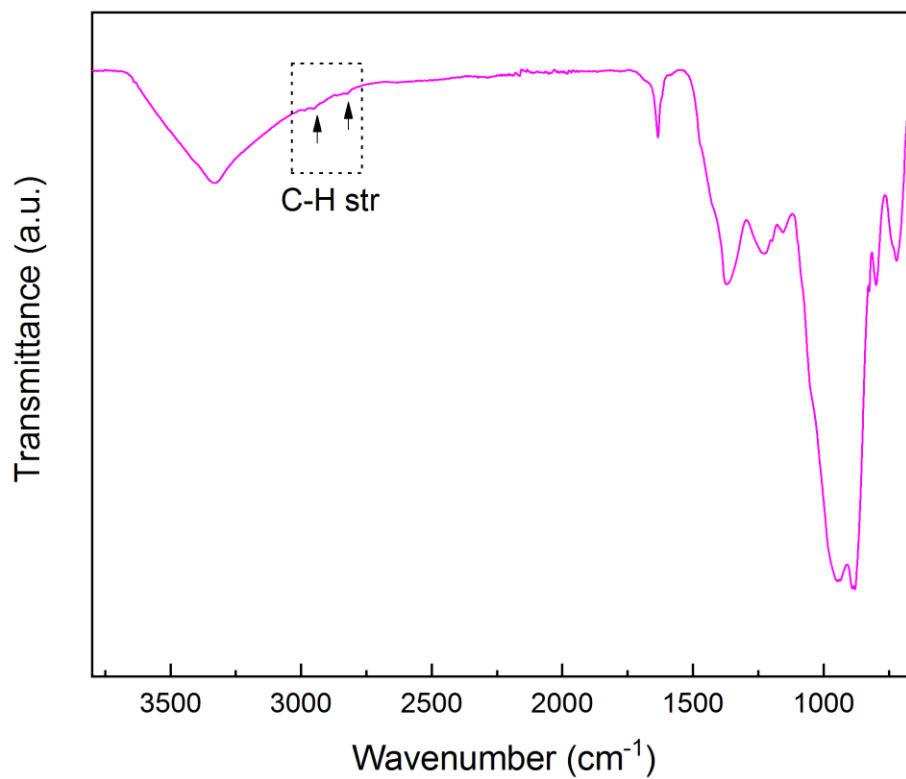
**Figure S6.** SEM image of the solids recovered after methanolysis of  $\text{NaBH}_4$  such as  $x = 32$ .

55 FTIR spectra of the solids recovered after methanolysis of  $\text{NaBH}_4$  such as  $x = 8, 16$  and  $32$   
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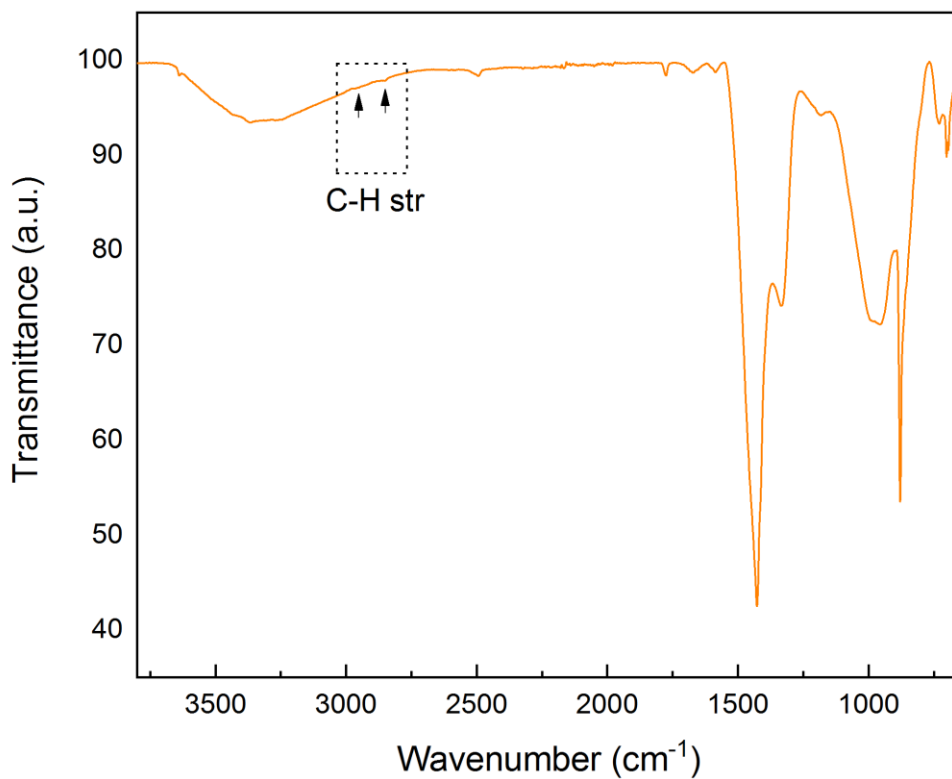


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58 **Figure S7.** FTIR spectra of the solid recovered after methanolysis of  $\text{NaBH}_4$  such as  $x = 8$ , to show  
59 the bands due to C–H stretching that are overlapped by the large and strong bond of O–H  
60 stretching. The other bands are ascribed in Figure 3 of the main text.



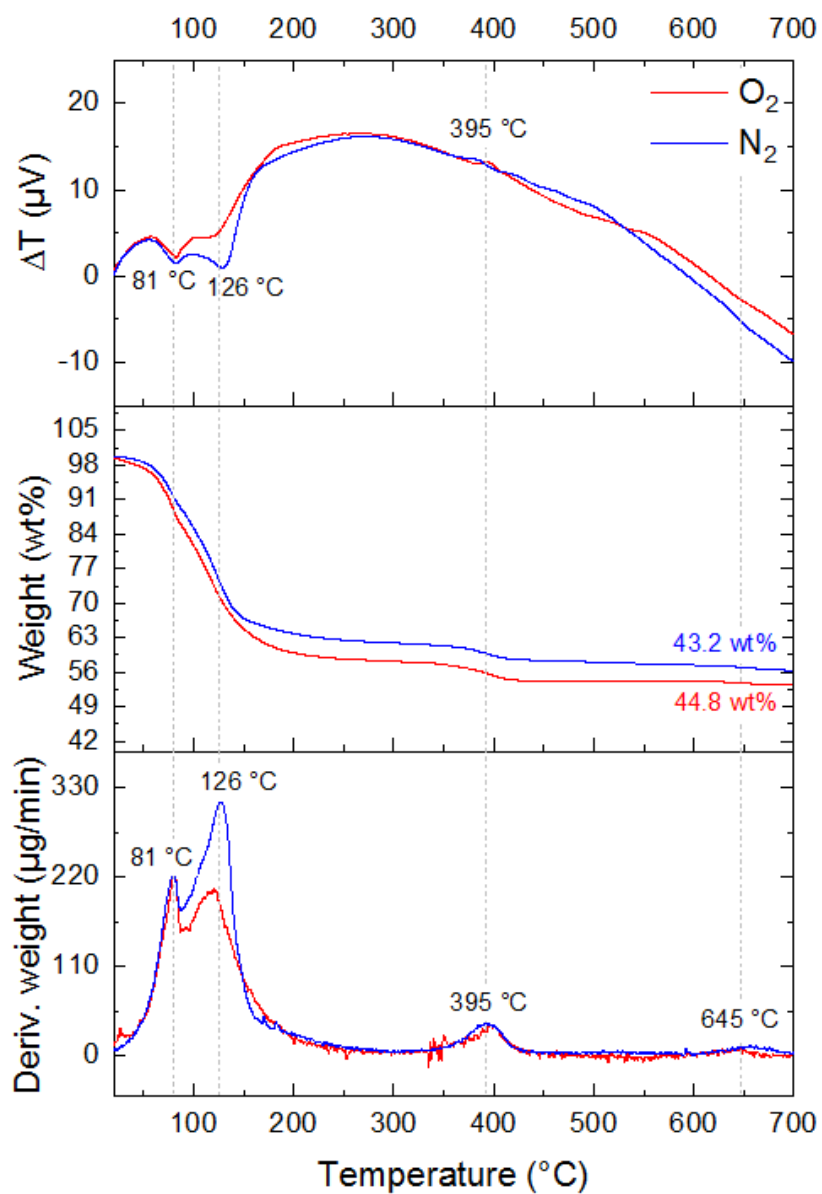


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62 **Figure S8.** FTIR spectra of the solid recovered after methanolysis of NaBH<sub>4</sub> such as x = 16, to  
63 show the bands due to C–H stretching that are overlapped by the large and strong bond of O–H  
64 stretching. The other bands are ascribed in Figure 3 of the main text.  
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67 **Figure S9.** FTIR spectra of the solid recovered after methanolysis of  $\text{NaBH}_4$  such as  $x = 32$ , to  
68 show the bands due to C–H stretching that are overlapped by the large and strong bond of O–H  
69 stretching. The other bands are ascribed in Figure 3 of the main text.  
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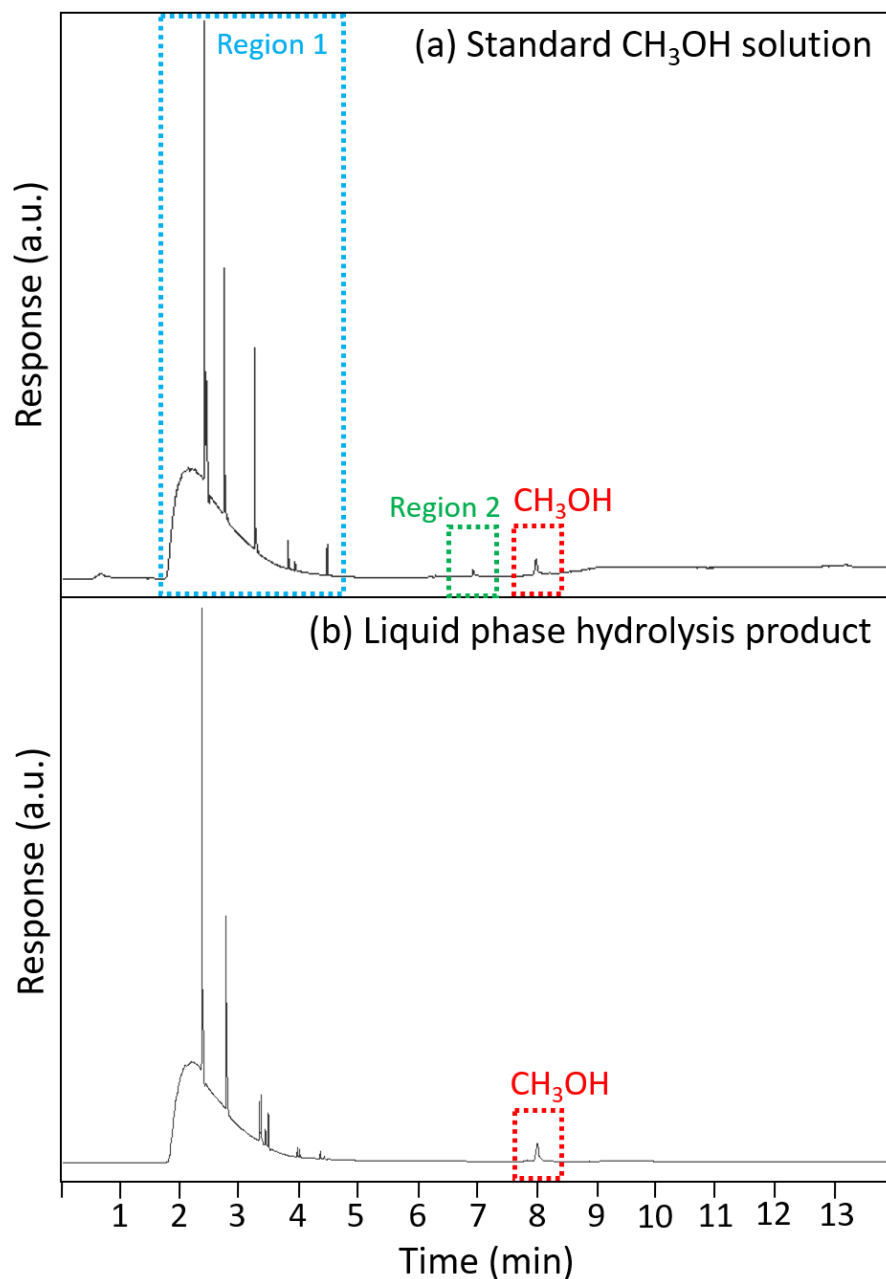
71 Thermal and calorimetric analysis of  $\text{NaB}(\text{OCH}_3)_4$ , under neutral and oxidative atmosphere  
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74 **Figure S10.** DTA/TG/DTG curves of the white solid obtained at  $x = 4$ . The experiments were  
75 performed under  $\text{O}_2$  and  $\text{N}_2$  atmosphere.  
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### Analysis of the liquid phase recovered after hydrolysis of $\text{NaB}(\text{OCH}_3)_4$



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**Figure S11.** (a) GC-FID chromatogram of the liquid phase hydrolysis product. (b) GC-FID chromatogram of the standard  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$  solution. The retention time of 8 min is to that of a standard  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$  solution. Regions 1 and 2 are discussed hereafter.

85 For the GC-FID experiment, the standard solution was prepared from GC degree pure  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$  and  
86 deionized water as solvent. No peak from water (that does not burn) was expected because of

87 the use of a flame ionization detector. The GC-FID chromatogram of the standard CH<sub>3</sub>OH solution  
88 can be divided into two regions:

- 89 • **Region 1:** The peaks that are observed up to 5 min are typical of ghost peaks. They are  
90 related with the chromatograph system as reported in refs. [1,2,3].
- 91 • **Region 2:** There is one peak at about 7 min. It could be related to an impurity generally  
92 found in technical grade CH<sub>3</sub>OH solution, as reported elsewhere [4].

93 The regions 1 and 2 can be seen also in the chromatogram of the liquid phase hydrolysis product  
94 (Figure S11b), thereby confirming the presence of CH<sub>3</sub>OH.

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<sup>1</sup> Fialkov, A.B., Steiner, U., Lehotay, S.J., Amirav, A.. Sensitivity and noise in GC–MS: Achieving low limits of detection for difficult analytes. *International Journal of Mass Spectrometry* 2007, 260, 31.

<sup>2</sup> Sparkman, O.D. GC/MS: A practical user's guide, Marvin McMaster. *Journal of the American Society for Mass Spectrometry*, 2008, 19(8), R1.

<sup>3</sup> Troubleshooting Chromatographic Contamination Ghost Peaks/Carryover, Agilent Technologies, <https://www.agilent.com/cs/library/Support/Documents/a16039.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> Lorenz, S., Bosma, M., Kemperman, A., Mohan, V., Przybytek, J., Characterization and evaluation of technical Grade solvents and comparison to their purified counterparts. Honeywell Burdick & Jackson. Available at: <http://pages2.honeywell.com/rs/honeywell2/images/Honeywell-B%26J-poster-v2b.pdf> (accessed the 31<sup>st</sup> of May, 2020)