## THE UNIVERSITY of NORTH CAROLINA at CHAPEL HILL

# Background

# Electrides

Electrides are crystalline solids that have electrons occupying lattice sites rather than within atoms. These are anionic electrons or bare electrons.





## **Electron-Anion Exchange**

Typically, the gain or loss of electrons in a material must be accompanied by the reduction or oxidation of the atoms involved. In electrides, electrons and anions can be exchanged reversibly at room temperature. The net result of an EAX reaction is that atoms in the host lattice are neither oxidized nor reduced.





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 $H_2 \rightarrow 2H^+ + 2e^ 2H^+ + 2e^- \rightarrow H_2$ Hydrogen fuel cells (HFCs) generate electricity through a chemical reaction between Hydrogen and Oxygen, with water as the only by-product. Typically, HFCs require low temperatures and high pressure to store gaseous Hydrogen. Our work is motivated by the investigation into solid-state HFCs, which utilize a metal hydride to release and reabsorb hydrogen in its lattice structure. This project investigates the use of Yttrium Sulfide as hydrogen storage for a solid-state HFC metal hydride.







![](_page_0_Figure_18.jpeg)