

Preparation and Some Properties of Nanostructural Rare Earth Nitrides by Using the Reaction of Hydrides with Ammonia

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Abstract- By the use of the thermal decomposition of rare earth (RE) amides to nitrides, the preparation of nanostructural RE nitrides (CeN, PrN, NdN, SmN, GdN, TbN, DyN, HoN and ErN) was extensively studied in search of optimal conditions. In this method, the preparation of amides as an effective precursor for the nitrides was similarly of importance; the amide was here prepared by high-pressure reactions of RE hydrides with ammonia in an autoclave or reactive ball milling of the RE hydrides and ammonia. CeN, PrN, NdN and SmN were successfully prepared by the thermal decomposition of the RE amides or amide-like compounds formed by the reaction of the dihydrides with ammonia, whereas GdN, TbN, DyN, HoN and ErN were not obtained in this way. The dihydrides of gadolinium, terbium, dysprosium, holmium and erbium were generally too stable to react with ammonia to form the amides compared to those of cerium, praseodymium, neodymium and samarium. In the preparation of CeN, PrN and SmN, the amide precursors obtained by the autoclave reaction of the dihydrides with ammonia yielded nanostructural nitrides with higher surface areas (3.9-5.9 m²/g), compared to those obtained by the reactive ball milling method.

Keywords: Rare earth, Amide, Nitride, Hydride, Ammonia, Ball Milling.

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1. Introduction

There has been a growing interest in science and application of rare earth (RE) materials [1-3]. We have studied catalytic properties of a variety of RE compounds [4-8]. It has been recently found that RE nitrides are very active as a catalyst; thus europium and ytterbium nitride

(EuN and YbN) obtained by the thermal decomposition of their amides show catalytic activity for the partial hydrogenation of benzene to cyclohexene [9,10] and the selective dimerization of olefin [11]. Europium amide (Eu(NH₂)₂) and ytterbium amide (Yb(NH₂)₂ and Yb(NH₂)₃) prepared by taking advantage of the solubility of Eu and Yb metals in liquid ammonia are effective precursors for the formation of EuN and YbN, respectively. The thermal decomposition of the europium and ytterbium amides thus obtained leads to active nanocrystalline EuN and YbN with high surface areas of 49-107 and 123-146 m²/g, respectively [10, 12, 13]. Thus the use of solubility of Eu and Yb in liquid ammonia provides a useful method for obtaining the active nanostructural nitrides.

Other RE metals than Eu and Yb exhibit poor solubility toward liquid ammonia, and hence similar procedures cannot be applied to the preparation of nitrides. There have been studies reported on many processes for the preparation of nitrides [14, 15], but none is fully satisfactory for catalysts. The direct reaction of RE metals with ammonia or nitrogen at elevated temperatures is undesirable for the preparation of stoichiometric nitrides [16].

Our investigation has been directed to the preparation of nanostructural RE nitrides with high surface areas. In view of the fact that the pyrolysis of the Eu amide and Yb amide was effective for the formation of nanostructural nitrides, in this study we undertook to use amides as a precursor of nitrides to synthesize nanostructural CeN, PrN, NdN, SmN, GdN, TbN, DyN, HoN and ErN.

RE hydride + NH₃ → RE amide – (pyrolysis) → nanostructural RE nitride

Therefore, by the use of the reaction of metal hydrides with ammonia to prepare amides as a precursor [17, 18], interest has centred on the preparation conditions and the influence of differences in preparation methods on the properties of the nitrides formed. This research has been reported in preliminary form [19]. The preparation of RE amides is here investigated by two methods; one was reactive ball milling under an ammonia atmosphere and the other was high-pressure reactions in an autoclave at 473-573 K.

2. Experimental

2.1. Materials

RE metals (99.9%; Ce, Pr, Nd, Sm, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho and Er) were purchased from the Santoku Co. and used in powder form by filing. Ammonia gas (Iwatani Ind. Ltd.) was purified through a calcium oxide column and subsequently through a sodium hydroxide column.

2.2. Procedures of sample preparation

To prepare the RE hydrides, the reaction of the RE metals with hydrogen was carried out with a glass apparatus provided with a high vacuum system (ca. 2.7×10^{-2} Pa). Prior to the reaction, Ce, Pr, Nd or Sm powders were subjected to evacuation at 473 K for 2 h, then the hydrogenation of the metals was carried out at room temperature by introducing hydrogen gas of 0.066 MPa into a reactor with a fixed volume. Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho or Er powders were similarly evacuated at 623 K for 2 h, followed by the hydrogenation at 473 K. In all the metals used the amounts of absorbed hydrogen were determined by changes in pressures to become RE dihydrides.

The reaction of the dihydrides with ammonia was subsequently carried out with two methods. One was reactive ball milling (Fritsch Ltd.: P-6) under an ammonia atmosphere and the other was high-pressure reactions (12-14 MPa) in an autoclave at 473-573 K for 48 h. In a typical preparation of cerium amide by ball milling [19], cerium dihydride (0.25 g) was placed in a grinding bowl (made of zirconia; volume of 45 cm³), followed by introduction of 0.3 MPa ammonia. The mixtures were subjected to ball milling with zirconia balls (diameter: 3 mm, 55 g) for 0.25-20 h, operated at 650 rpm. Ball milling of other dihydrides and ammonia was similarly carried out to yield the RE amides.

To obtain the RE nitrides, the amides thus prepared decomposed under evacuation in the temperature range 300-1073 K.

2.3. Characterization

X-ray diffraction (XRD) analyses of the samples obtained were conducted with a Rigaku X-ray diffractometer (RINT 2200) using Cu-K α radiation. Thermal desorption spectrum (TDS) measurements were made in vacuo at a heating rate of 3 Kmin⁻¹ by continuously monitoring desorbed gases via quadrupolar mass spectrometer (Canon ANELVA Co.: M-101QA-TDF). Surface areas were measured with a Shimadzu TriStar 3000. All procedures of the RE samples obtained here were carried out without exposure to air.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Preparation of RE amides or amide-like compounds by the reactions of RE dihydrides with ammonia

First the preparation of RE hydrides by the direct reaction of the RE metals with hydrogen gas was carried out with measuring the amounts of absorbed hydrogen [20]. The RE metals used reacted normally with hydrogen to form the dihydrides. Upon increasing the hydrogen pressures, the dihydrides additionally absorbed hydrogen until a composition near trihydrides was reached. The RE hydrides with the composition of CeH_{2.01}, PrH_{2.01}, NdH_{2.04}, SmH_{2.02}, GdH_{1.94}, TbH_{1.99}, DyH_{2.00}, HoH_{1.71} and ErH_{1.84} were successfully prepared for use in this study, and the formation of all the dihydrides with a fluorite type structure was confirmed by XRD [20, 21].

3.1.1. Reactive ball milling of RE dihydrides and ammonia

The RE dihydrides thus prepared were subsequently subjected to reactive ball milling under an atmosphere of NH₃ for the reaction of the hydrides with ammonia; the hydride samples were placed in a grinding bowl made of zirconia, followed by introduction of ammonia gas at a pressure of 0.3 MPa. The mixtures were subjected to high-energy ball milling for 0.25-20 h. The dihydrides of cerium, praseodymium, neodymium and samarium readily reacted with ammonia upon ball milling. According to time courses of changes in XRD, the diffraction peaks corresponding to the dihydrides were considerably broadened and gradually diminished with

milling times, due to a rapid progress of the nanocrystallization and the following reactions with ammonia. The results on the cerium dihydride were shown in Figs. 1a-c as a typical example [19]. The cerium dihydride immediately reacted with ammonia upon ball milling, and the cerium samples during ball milling varied from initially black to mint green at the end. After ball milling for 7 h, the XRD peaks of the dihydrides were hardly observed. However, there were no additional diffraction peaks which suggested new phases or products resulting from reactions of the cerium dihydride with ammonia; thus, no diffraction peaks assigned to the amide were observed. Although cerium amide was most likely formed upon reactions of the cerium dihydride with ammonia, regrettably, the formation of the cerium amide was not confirmed by XRD, probably due to a nanostructured or amorphous state. In reactive ball milling of the hydrides and ammonia, the dihydrides of praseodymium, neodymium and samarium showed behavior similar to the cerium dihydride as shown in Table 1, whereas the dihydrides of gadolinium, terbium, dysprosium, holmium and erbium hardly reacted with ammonia under the same milling conditions. The hydride phase of gadolinium, terbium, dysprosium, holmium and erbium remained unchanged during ball milling as shown in XRD results for dysprosium (Fig. 2) as an example. This is probably

due to that the dihydrides of gadolinium, terbium, dysprosium, holmium and erbium are thermodynamically too stable to react with ammonia to form the amides compared to those of cerium, praseodymium, neodymium and samarium. The differences in the reactivity of RE hydrides thus observed are almost consistent with the order of hydride stability evaluated by the free energy of formation of the RE dihydride [20].

The samples obtained after ball milling of the dihydrides of cerium, praseodymium, neodymium or samarium with ammonia were found to be converted into the nitride when subjected to thermal treatment at around 873 K as described in the next section. This indicates that the reaction products by ball milling of RE dihydride (RE: Ce, Pr, Nd or Sm)/NH₃ are certainly RE amides or amide-like compounds, which thermally decompose to the nitrides as described later in XRD and TDS results. Upon ball milling of the dihydrides of cerium, praseodymium, neodymium or samarium under an atmosphere of NH₃, thus these hydrides readily reacted with ammonia, resulting in the formation of the RE amides as shown in eq. (1).

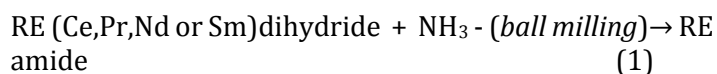


Table 1. Crystal phases observed for samples after ball milling and pyrolysis.

	Phase of rare earth samples								
	Ce	Pr	Nd	Sm	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er
After ball milling	-a)	-a)	-a)	-a)	hydride	hydride	hydride	hydride	hydride
After pyrolysis	nitride	nitride	nitride	nitride	hydride	hydride	hydride	hydride	hydride

a) amorphous

3.1.2. High-pressure reactions of RE dihydrides with ammonia in an autoclave

For the dihydrides of cerium, praseodymium and samarium which showed higher reactivity than those of gadolinium, terbium, dysprosium, holmium and erbium, the high-pressure reaction of the RE dihydrides with ammonia in an autoclave at elevated temperatures was further undertaken. In a 50 cm³ autoclave were placed the RE dihydrides under an atmosphere of dry nitrogen. The reactor was briefly evacuated, cooled by a dry ice/methanol bath, and then, about 4.4 x 10⁻³ m³ of purified ammonia gas was liquefied. The reaction mixtures were subsequently stirred and the autoclave reaction was carried out under 12-14 MPa at 473-573 K

for 48 h. Since the rise of reaction temperature induced the instability of RE hydride, resulting in acceleration of the reaction of hydride with ammonia, the reaction temperature of 573 K was more efficient than that of 473 K. The reaction products of cerium dihydride/NH₃ at 573 K for 48h were obtained as dark brown fine powders and the XRD results were shown in Fig. 1d, in comparison with the results on the products obtained by ball milling. There were no diffraction peaks arising from products or new phases in XRD, being similar to the results for the ball milling method as shown in Figs. 1b and c. XRD of the reaction products for praseodymium and samarium were similar to that for cerium.

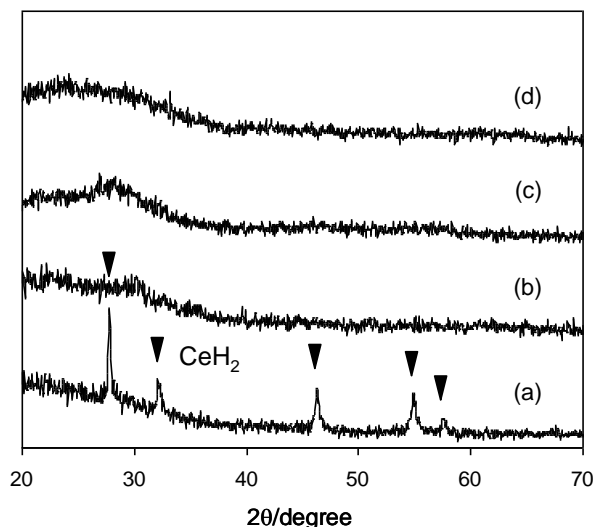


Figure 1. XRD results of the reaction products of cerium dihydride/ NH_3 .
(a) cerium dihydride as a starting material, (b) after ball milling for 3 h, (c) after ball milling for 7 h and (d) after the autoclave reaction at 573 K for 48 h.

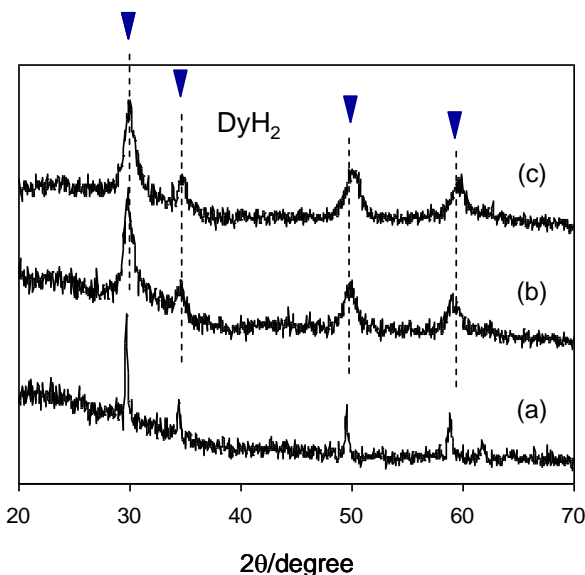


Figure 2. XRD changes with ball milling of dysprosium dihydride/ NH_3 .
(a) dysprosium dihydride as a starting material, (b) after ball milling for 5 h and (c) after ball milling for 7 h.

3.2. Thermal decomposition of reaction products of RE dihydride/ NH_3 to nitrides

To obtain the RE nitrides, the reaction products of RE dihydride/ NH_3 thus obtained thermally decomposed

under evacuation in the temperature range 300-1073 K. The thermal decomposition processes were followed by taking XRD measurements as a function of evacuation temperatures. As shown by changes in XRD (Figs. 3a-d) for the milling products of cerium dihydride/ NH_3 for 7 h, the decomposition started from about 673 K and the diffraction peaks of cerium nitride CeN with cubic structure were clearly observed upon thermal treatment at about 873 K. This strongly indicates that the reaction of $\text{CeH}_{2.01}$ with NH_3 certainly occurs to form amides or amide-like products as a precursor for CeN [19]. It was found that upon treatment at higher temperatures the considerable crystallization of CeN proceeded further. On the other hand, the reaction products of cerium dihydride/ NH_3 in an autoclave showed the similar decomposition behavior (Figs. 4a-d), but broad diffraction peaks of CeN were only just observed upon evacuation at around 1073 K. Nanostructured CeN appears to develop from the reaction products by the autoclave method rather than the milling method. This reflects differences in surface areas and crystallite sizes (Table 2); thus, CeN prepared by the autoclave reaction showed surface areas about an order of magnitude larger than CeN by the milling method.

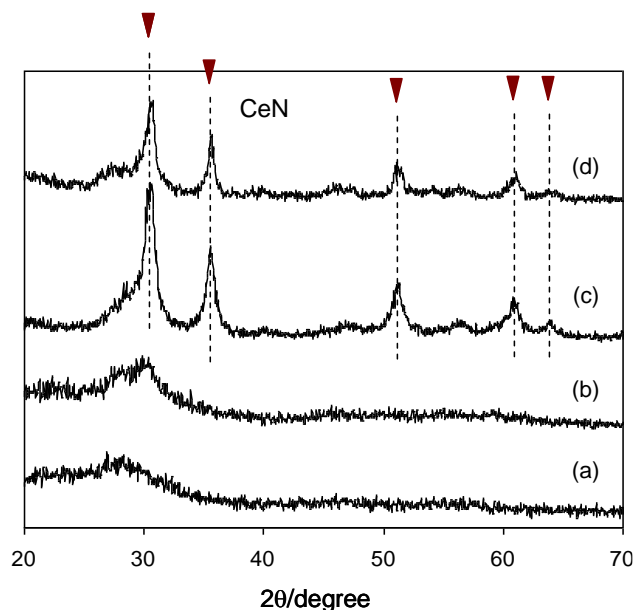


Figure 3. XRD changes with thermal decomposition of the milling products of cerium dihydride/ NH_3 .
(a) milling products of cerium dihydride/ NH_3 for 7 h, (b) decomposition of (a) at 673 K, (c) decomposition of (a) at 873K and (d) decomposition of (a) at 1073 K.

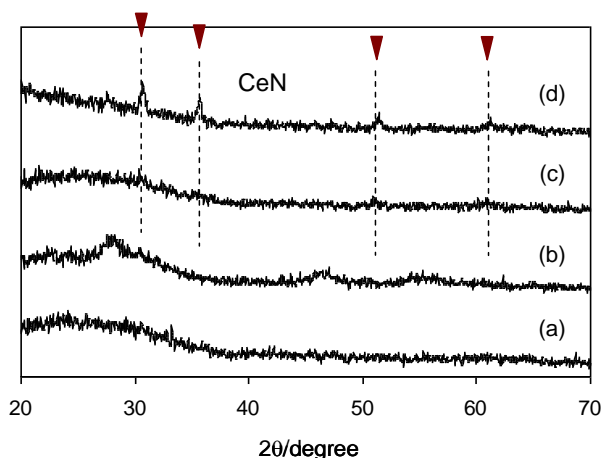


Figure 4. XRD changes with thermal decomposition of the autoclave reaction products of cerium dihydride/ NH_3 . (a) reaction products of cerium dihydride/ NH_3 at 573 K for 48 h, (b) decomposition of (a) at 723 K, (c) decomposition of (a) at 873 K and (d) decomposition of (a) at 1073 K.

When heated above 873 K, the reaction products of RE dihydride (RE: Pr, Nd or Sm)/ NH_3 decomposed to PrN, NdN or SmN, as well as the case of cerium dihydride/ NH_3 , respectively (Tables 1 and 2). This similarly leads to speculation of amides or amide-like products in the reaction of the hydrides of praseodymium, neodymium or samarium with ammonia. For gadolinium, terbium dysprosium, holmium and erbium, however, their hydrides exhibited negligible reactivity toward ammonia in reactive ball milling as described above, and naturally, the formation of the nitrides by the thermal decomposition was not confirmed at all. The results obtained were summarized in Table 1.

3.3. Decomposition processes to nitrides by TDS

To evaluate the processes of the thermal decomposition to CeN, TDS for the products of cerium dihydride/ NH_3 milled for 7 h was studied. As shown in Fig. 5, the TDS traces showed a desorption peak of NH_3 at 350-500 K, broad desorption peaks of H_2 at temperatures of around 430 and 500 K, and small desorption of N_2 at 700-950 K [19]. Taking into account the conversion processes of ytterbium and europium amides ($\text{Yb}(\text{NH}_2)_2$ and $\text{Eu}(\text{NH}_2)_2$) to the nitrides (YbN and EuN) [10,12], respectively, the changes of the cerium amide to the nitride are considered as follows. The cerium amide ($\text{Ce}(\text{NH}_2)_2$) probably decomposed to form cerium imide (CeNH) with the evolution of NH_3 at about 400 K according to eq. (2). Subsequently, the conversion (eq. 3) into the CeN nitride accompanying the evolution

of H_2 occurred ranging in temperature from 430 to 700 K as shown in Fig. 5.

Amides are usually considered to be converted into nitrides through imides [22-24]; thus the thermal decomposition of $\text{Ce}(\text{NH}_2)_2$ to CeN successively occurs here. However, the formation of CeNH was not confirmed in XRD (Fig. 3). In the decomposition reactions of RE amides, the formation of imide intermediates hasn't been recognized very often. Juza et al. [22] report that there is no evidence of imide formation in the conversion process of $\text{Eu}(\text{NH}_2)_2$ into EuN. However, the TDS results obtained here were almost consistent with the conversion of the cerium amide into the nitride expressed by eqs. (2) and (3). The evolution of N_2 observed at 700-950 K is probably due to further decomposition of CeN to CeN_{1-x} .

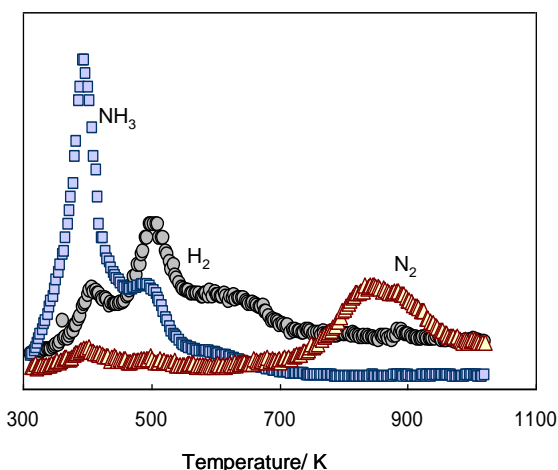
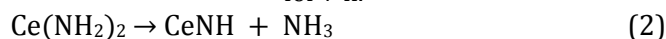


Figure 5. TDS of milling products of cerium dihydride/ NH_3 for 7 h.



The TDS traces of the milling products of RE dihydride (RE: Pr, Nd or Sm)/ NH_3 were similar to those of cerium dihydride/ NH_3 , leading to speculations of consecutive reactions via imide intermediates in the decomposition processes to the nitrides. It is shown by LaValle [18] that the RE nitrides are directly formed when the reaction of hydrides with ammonia is carried out at higher temperatures 1073-1173 K.

TDS of the products obtained by the autoclave reaction of cerium dihydride with ammonia was also measured and the TDS traces obtained were similar to those for the milling products. In conclusion, the

decomposition reactions of both products proceeded in a similar manner to yield the CeN nitride. For the autoclave reaction products the desorption of H₂ was similarly observed from 500 to 700 K, while the desorption of N₂ occurred in somewhat higher temperature range of about 750 to 1000 K. This is consistent with the variations of XRD with thermal treatment as shown in Fig. 4, implying that CeN obtained by the autoclave method exhibits higher heat-stability. CeN obtained by the milling method was chocolate and 0.22 m²/g, while CeN by the autoclave method was black and 3.9 m²/g (Table 2). XRD studies yielded crystallite size estimates for the CeN samples of the milling method and the autoclave method as 5.1 and 2.0 nm,

respectively. Moreover, for praseodymium and samarium, the influence of differences between the two preparation methods on the surface areas of the resulting nitrides was also observed as shown in Table 2. For the RE nitrides examined, the surface areas of the samples obtained by the autoclave method were on the whole larger by over an order of magnitude than those by the milling method. In view of that a marked difference in the decomposition processes to RE nitrides between the reaction products obtained by the two methods was not observed, the drop in surface areas by the ball milling method likely leads to growing over fracturing of nitride particles formed during the milling process.

Table 2. Surface areas and crystallite sizes of RE nitrides obtained by different methods.

	CeN		PrN		SmN	
Preparation method	surface area /m ² g ⁻¹	crystallite size /nm	surface area /m ² g ⁻¹	crystallite size /nm	surface area /m ² g ⁻¹	crystallite size /nm
Reactive ball milling	0.22	20	0.27	12	0.28	18
Autoclave reaction	3.9	7.9	5.3	9.5	5.9	11

4. Conclusion

The preparation of nanostructural RE nitrides by the use of the reactions of RE hydrides with ammonia has been studied extensively. CeN, PrN, NdN and SmN were successfully prepared by the thermal decomposition of amides obtained by the reaction of RE dihydride (RE: Ce, Pr, Nd or Sm) with ammonia, whereas GdN, TbN, DyN, HoN and ErN were not obtained in a similar manner due to high stability of the hydrides. The reaction of the RE dihydrides with ammonia was investigated by the two methods: reactive ball milling and autoclave reactions at high pressure. The autoclave reaction method yielded nanostructural nitrides with high surface areas, compared to the ball milling method. XRD and TDS studies strongly suggested that in the decomposition processes of amides to nitrides, the cerium amide decomposed to imide with evolution of ammonia at around 400 K, followed by conversion into the CeN nitride from about 450 K with evolution of hydrogen.

Acknowledgements

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