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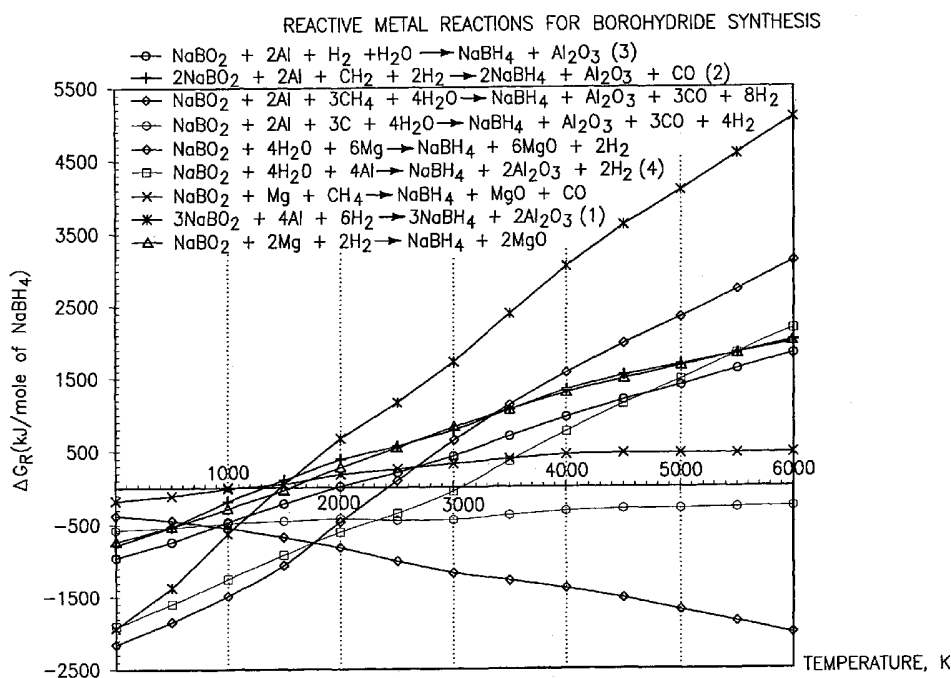
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(54) Title: METHOD FOR PRODUCING A BOROHYDRIDE



(57) Abstract: A method for producing a borohydride is described and which includes the steps of providing a source of borate; providing a material which chemically reduces the source of the borate to produce a borohydride; and reacting the source of borate and the material by supplying heat at a temperature which substantially effects the production of the borohydride.

METHOD FOR PRODUCING A BOROHYDRIDE**RELATED APPLICATIONS**

This application claims benefit of U.S. Non-provisional application No. 10/992,441, filed 17 November, 2004, entitled METHOD FOR PRODUCING A BOROHYDRIDE which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

GOVERNMENT RIGHTS

The United States Government has certain rights in this invention pursuant to Contract No. DE-AC07-99ID13727, and Contract No. DE-AC07-05ID14517 between the United States Department of Energy and Battelle Energy Alliance, LLC

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a method for producing a borohydride, and more specifically to a single step reactive metal combustion process which reduces oxygen from a source of borate, and which simultaneously hydrogenates the borate to synthesize the resulting borohydride.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The prior art is replete with numerous teachings which relate to the development of environmentally friendly fuels, that is, fuels which can be used in place of traditional hydrocarbon based energy sources, and which are currently utilized in most overland vehicles. Much research has been directed, as of late, to the use of fuel cells in combination with conventional technology, in so-called "hybrid vehicles." Notwithstanding the advances that have been made in hybrid vehicle design, no single, fuel storage system has been developed which can store the fuel which is typically consumed by a fuel cell, that is hydrogen. For transportation applications, a compact light-weight, responsive and affordable hydrogen storage medium is required for overland vehicle applications. In automotive applications, it is estimated that to provide a 300 mile driving range for a typical overland vehicle,

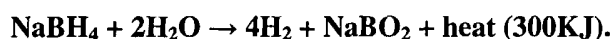
would require 5-10 kilograms of usable hydrogen, depending upon the size of the vehicle. Beyond the issues of providing a suitable hydrogen storage medium, other engineering issues would also need to be addressed such as the operating pressure and temperature that the hydrogen may be provided at, the life cycle of the hydrogen storage medium, and any requirements for hydrogen purity which may be imposed by the fuel cell which is utilized with the overland vehicle.

Other issues, that are currently trying to be addressed for overland vehicle applications, include the methodology for replenishing the hydrogen storage medium; the types of refueling conditions to replenish the storage medium, that is rate, and time that is necessary to perform this process; and the hydrogen release rate that might be achieved from such a process. Other important issues directed to safety, toxicity and system efficiency would also need careful consideration. Those familiar with the current state of the art agree that no material currently available today appears to meet all the needs for the storage of large amounts of hydrogen, which might be utilized by a hybrid vehicle. While hydrogen can be stored on an overland vehicle in a substantially pure form, such as compressed gas, or in a cryogenic liquid, these present obvious difficulties with respect to replenishing the hydrogen source once it has been depleted. While some developments have occurred with respect to storage systems for gaseous and liquid forms of hydrogen, it is fair to say that such systems are unduly complex and still may not meet the requirements as outlined by recent information released by the U.S. Department of Energy.

In view of these difficulties, many skilled in the art have initiated research directed to chemical compounds which can store hydrogen and then later release it for use in an overland vehicle. In this regard, the storage of hydrogen and chemical compounds offers a much wider range of possibilities to meet transportation

requirements. However, no single material which has been investigated to date exhibits all the necessary properties.

Finding an effective hydrogen storage medium material therefore, is one of the most difficult challenges facing designers of hybrid or electric overland vehicles. As of late, a number of investigators have considered the feasibility of synthesizing light-metal hydrides, such as borohydrides, for use in overland vehicle applications. However, as of late, the current process for synthesizing borohydrides, for example, is a lengthy solvent process as more fully understood by a study of U.S. Patent No. 6,670,444 the teachings of which are incorporated by reference herein. The attractiveness of utilizing a borohydride is understood by a study of the formula set forth below.



As seen from the formula, noted above, the spent material is sodium metaborate. The regeneration of the borohydride from the spent borates, as noted above is a lengthy solvent process which is complex and economically unattractive.

Therefore, a method of producing a borohydride which avoids the detriments associated with the prior art practices is the subject matter of the current patent.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A first aspect of the present invention relates to a method for producing a borohydride which includes the steps of providing a source of borate; providing a material which chemically reduces the source of the borate to produce a borohydride; and reacting the source of borate and the material by supplying heat at a temperature which substantially effects the production of the borohydride.

Another aspect of the present invention relates to method for producing a borohydride which includes the steps of providing a source of borate; providing a source of hydrogen; providing a source of a reactive metal and/or carbonaceous

material; mixing the sources of borate, hydrogen and the reactive metal and /or carbonaceous material; and reacting the mixture of the sources of borate, hydrogen, and the reactive metal and/or carbonaceous material by heating the mixture to a temperature which is effective to reduce the oxygen from the borate and substantially
5 simultaneously hydrogenate the source of borate, which has been previously reduced, to produce a borohydride.

Still further, another aspect of the present invention relates to a method for producing a borohydride which includes the steps of providing a source of a hydrated borate; providing a source of a reactive metal; mixing the source of hydrated borate
10 with the source of the reactive metal to form a mixture; providing a chemical reactor and supplying the mixture to the chemical reactor; sealing the chemical reactor following the step of supplying the mixture to the chemical reactor; evacuating the chemical reactor to create a negative pressure within the chemical reactor; and heating the mixture in the chemical reactor to a temperature which facilitates the conversion
15 of the hydrated borate to a borohydride and the production of hydrogen gas.

Moreover, still another aspect of the present invention relates to a method for producing a borohydride which includes providing a source of anhydrous borate; providing a source of a reactive metal; mixing the source of the anhydrous borate with the source of the reactive metal to form a mixture; providing a chemical reactor;
20 continuously supplying the mixture to the chemical reactor; supplying a source of hydrogen gas to the chemical reactor while the mixture is received therein; and heating the mixture and the hydrogen gas which are in the chemical reactor to a temperature which facilitates the conversion of the anhydrous borate to a borohydride.

These and other aspects of the present invention will be described in greater
25 detail hereinafter.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Preferred embodiments of the invention are described below with reference to the following accompanying drawings.

Fig. 1 is a graph of the thermodynamic predictions for the reactions of aluminum and magnesium to synthesize a borohydride according to the method of the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a graphical depiction of the Gibbs Free Energy of Reaction for the materials titanium, and zirconium which are used to reduce a source of borate to produce a borohydride. The reactions which are graphically depicted are shown on that drawing.

Fig. 3 is a graphical depiction of the Gibbs Free Energy of Formation (ΔG_f) for different oxides which are produced by means of the methodology of the present invention.

Fig. 4 is a graphical depiction of the comparative Gibbs Free Energy for the Reactions (ΔG_R) as identified in that drawing.

Fig. 5 is a greatly simplified schematic view of one arrangement which may be utilized to practice the method of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The methodology for the present invention is best understood by a study Figs. 1-5, respectively. As understood by these drawings, the methodology of the present invention relates to a method for producing a borohydride which includes a first step of providing a source of borate; providing a material which chemically reduces the source of the borate to produce a borohydride; and reacting the source of borate and the material by supplying heat at a temperature which substantially effects the production of the borohydride. The present methodology uses a solid state reactive metal combustion process to reduce the oxygen from the borate and which is followed

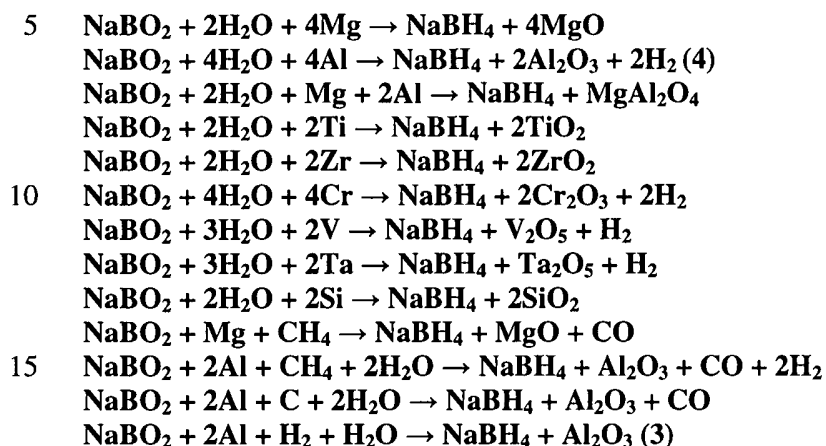
substantially simultaneously by hydrogenation to synthesize the resulting borohydride. This chemical reaction occurs in a single step, and the source of hydrogen for the hydrogenation comes from a source of hydrogen gas; another hydrocarbon, or simply water.

5 Referring now to Fig. 5, this drawing depicts a greatly simplified schematic view of an arrangement to practice the methodology of the present invention. The arrangement for generally practicing the methodology of the present invention is generally indicated by the numeral 10. The present methodology reacts a source of borate 11 such as sodium metaborate with other materials which include a source of
10 hydrogen gas 12; a source of water 13; a source of a hydrocarbon 14; a source of carbon 15; and first, second and third reactive metals 16, 17 and 18, respectively. In the discussion which follows, the chemical formulations, as described below, have all been made by reference to a starting material which includes sodium metaborate as might be supplied at 11. This material has been selected primarily because it is
15 widely available. However, it will be recognized that other similar hydrides could be utilized in the present process with equal success. With respect to the various materials as referenced above, it should be understood that the source of hydrocarbon 14 may include a substance such as methane, but other similar materials (both gaseous and liquid) will work with equal success. Still further, various carbonaceous materials
20 may be provided for the source of carbon 15, all of which can be provided in a form whereby it may be combusted or reacted as will be described hereinafter. The sources of reactive metals 16, 17 and 18 are chosen from the group of reactive metals which include aluminum, magnesium, titanium, chromium, silicon, tantalum, vanadium, and zirconium, and their various alloys.

Examples of reactions which may be conducted in accordance with the present methodology are set forth below and are divided into groups 1, 2 and 3, respectively.

The Group 1, reactions are noted immediately, below.

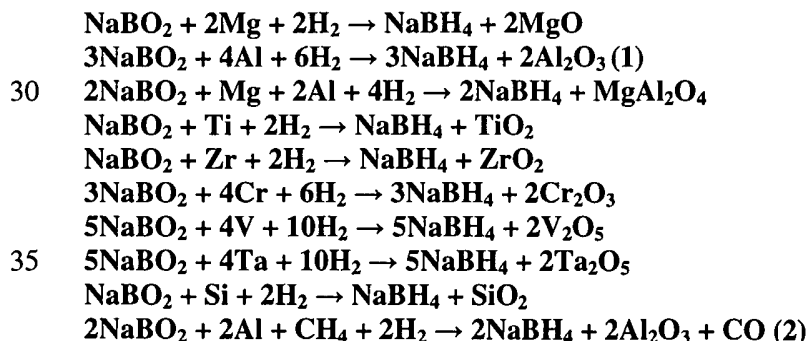
Group 1



It will be understood that the reactions of Group 1 include among others,
 20 reacting a source of borate 11, along with a source of water 13, or other source of hydrogen 14, and a reactive metal as indicated, to produce a borohydride and a substantially stable oxide as a by-product.

In the Group 2 reactions, as noted below, the reactions include a source of borate 11 and which further is combined with a source of hydrogen gas 12 and a
 25 corresponding reactive metal 16, 17 and/or 18, respectively to provide a resulting source of borohydride and a substantially stable oxide.

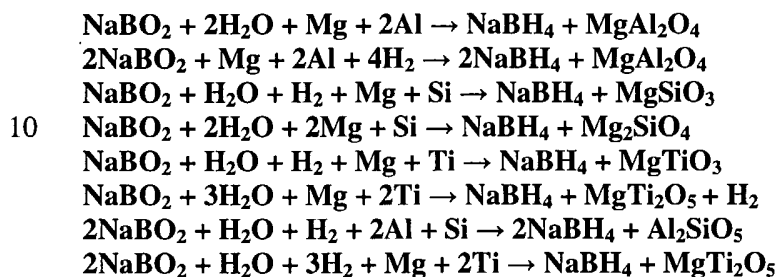
Group 2



In the Group 3 reactions, identified below, these reactions include a source of borate 11 which is combined with a source of hydrogen which may include hydrogen gas 12 or water 13, plus one or more reactive metals 16, 17 or 18 or other material to produce a resulting borohydride and a substantially stable oxide as shown. For

5 purposes of this application, silicon is a reactive metal.

Group 3



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Referring now to Fig. 1, the thermodynamic predictions for selective group 1, 2 or 3 reactions, noted above, to synthesize a resulting sodium borohydride from a source of borate, which includes sodium metaborate 11 are shown. Each of the reactions as seen in Fig. 1 shows a different condition for the Gibbs Free Energy Reaction (ΔG_R). In this regard, and for the reactions 1 and 2 of Group 2, it will be seen that each has a negative free energy of reaction which occurs below 1500 K. Yet further, for reaction 3 (Group 1), this chemical reaction has a negative Gibbs free energy of reaction below 2000° K. Further, reaction 4 (Group 1) has a negative Gibbs free energy of reaction below 3000° K. This information suggests that thermodynamic conditions are favorable for a borohydride to form below these temperatures. By reviewing the information shown on Fig. 1, it will be noted that several of the reactions have negative Gibbs free energies at all temperatures.

All the reactions as graphically depicted in Fig. 1 show a negative Gibbs free energy of reaction at 1000° K. Still further, several of the reactions also are thermodynamically favorable at high temperatures, that is, greater than 2000° K.

30

These specific reactions are candidates for thermal plasma processing. Therefore, based upon this information, the inventor has concluded that chemical reactions can be conducted at temperatures both above and below 1000° K in order to generate borohydride from a suitable source of borate 11.

5 The present methodology for synthesizing a borohydride from a source of borate such as sodium borate is not limited to the use of reactive metals such as aluminum and magnesium only. Metals such as titanium, chromium, silicon, tantalum, vanadium and zirconium or mixtures thereof, and which may be provided from the reactive metal sources 16, 17 and 18 may also be provided and which are
10 reacted with the source of borate 11 in order to produce the resulting borohydride.

Fig. 2 depicts the Gibbs Free Energy of Reaction (ΔG_R) plots for titanium, and zirconium, and the corresponding reduction of a source of borate 11 to form a borohydride. It will be noted from a review of this drawing that the titanium and zirconium reactions are closely similar to each other. It is evident, from reviewing the
15 data in this graph that all the identified reactions are thermodynamically favorable at temperatures of less than about 1150° K. Further, above this same temperature, reaction 2, as identified in that same drawing, becomes thermodynamically unfavorable as compared to reaction 5. Still further, reactions 1 and 4, as identified in Fig. 2, are favorable both at relatively high and low temperatures. As seen, the Gibbs
20 Free Energy of Reaction for reaction 1 turns substantially positive at about 2825° K and at 3700° K for reaction 4. Yet further, reactions 3 and 6 are thermodynamically favorable at all temperatures. It will be noted that these two reactions, as set forth in Fig. 2 also utilize a source of carbon 15 for reduction, and the production of carbon monoxide as a byproduct, appears to stabilize the respective reactions at substantially
25 all temperatures. Reactions 1, 3, 4 and 6, as seen in Fig. 2, appear to be candidates for

thermal plasma processing as will be discussed in greater detail, hereinafter, to produce a resulting borohydride.

Referring now to Fig. 3, a graphical depiction is provided of the Gibbs Free Energy of Formation (ΔG_F) of Different Oxides as contemplated by the methodology of the present invention. As seen in Fig. 3, the Gibbs Free Energy of Formation for crystal, liquid (C,L) and gas phases (G) of sodium metaborate are shown. As a general matter, it will be seen that below 3500° K, aluminum, titanium, and zirconium are more effective than magnesium for reactive metal reduction of the source of borate 11 to synthesize a resulting borohydride. However, at temperatures slightly greater than 3000° K carbon reduction of the borates is more favorable to synthesize the resulting borohydride. The data as provided in the drawings suggest that it is feasible to use thermal plasmas to synthesize borohydrides using either reactive metals 16, 17 or 18 or carbonaceous materials 14 or 15 or a combination of both to reduce borates at temperatures of greater than about 1500° K.

Referring now to Fig. 4, it will be seen that in addition to the reaction of a single reactive metal to synthesize a resulting borohydride, a mixture of reactive metals offers additional pathways to synthesize borohydrides from a source of borate 11. As illustrated in Fig. 4, aluminum, magnesium and borate form stable oxides of magnesium aluminate which is a natural mineral. In this regard, magnesium aluminate is a very stable oxide and considered much more so than alumina. It is speculated that the formation of a stable oxide permits aluminum and magnesium to extract the oxygen from the source of borate 11. Fig. 4 also shows the comparative Gibbs Free Energy of Reaction (ΔG_R) plots for these and other reactions. As seen in the reactions as identified in Fig. 4, water is the source of hydrogen to form the resulting borohydride. However, a source of hydrogen gas 12 can be used directly in these reactions to synthesize a resulting borohydride. The extreme temperature end

for these several reactions is between about 2500° to about 3000° K. As a result, these reactions are suitable for a thermal plasma process to produce a resulting borohydride.

On the other hand, the lower temperature end of these reactions, that is, less than about 1200° K are suitable for other low temperature reaction processes as will be

5 described hereinafter.

Referring now to Fig. 5, the respective sources of borate 11, hydrogen 12, water 13, hydrocarbon 14, carbon 15, and first, second and third reactive metals 16, 17 and 18 are individually and selectively mixed together in various combinations to provide a mixture which is transmitted along a course of travel and supplied to a pair
10 of chemical reactors which are generally indicated by the numerals 21 and 22, respectively. These respective chemical reactors, which are generally graphically depicted, may be continuous flow chemical reactors, or further batch reactors which can be substantially sealed during the subsequent chemical reaction process. As seen in Fig. 5, the first chemical reactor 21 is defined by a housing 23. Still further, the
15 housing defines a cavity 24. As seen in Fig. 5, a heat radiator 25 which may be manufactured from a ceramic or similar material is positioned in the cavity 24 and is operable to radiate heat energy from a heated fluid (gas or liquid) which is received therein. Still further and as seen at Fig. 5, an electrically energized supplemental heating coil 26 is positioned thereabout and is disposed in heat transferring relation
20 relative to the cavity 24 in order to provide supplemental heat to facilitate the reaction of the mixture of materials which are being selectively supplied from the various sources 11-18, respectively. As seen by reference to Fig. 5, the various sources of material 11-18 are individually and selectively mixed to provide a resulting reactive mixture which is then supplied by way of a conduit, or other suitable conveying
25 means 27 to the cavity 24. The reactive mixture thereafter chemically reacts to provide a resulting borohydride. Any byproducts are thereafter removed by way of a

conduit, or other conveying means which is generally indicated by the numeral 28.

These products are received into a storage container 29.

Referring still to Fig. 5, it will be seen that in the methodology of the present invention, an electrical generation facility is provided and which is generally indicated by the numeral 40. The electrical generation facility could include a facility which is
5 powered by fossil fuels of various types; or as seen in Fig. 5, the facility could utilize a nuclear reactor which is generally indicated by the numeral 41. It should be understood that both nuclear powered, as well as fossil fuel generated electrical generation facilities could be used in combination. It is understood that during the
10 process of generating electricity, either fossil fuel is burned to generate heat, or in a nuclear reactor 41 a plurality of fuel rods 42 are utilized to generate heat energy. This heat energy is subsequently used to produce high pressure steam which is then employed with a steam turbine to generate electricity. As seen in Fig. 5, however and with respect to the use of a nuclear reactor 41, it should be understood that the nuclear
15 reactor is gas cooled (typically by helium) and the heat energy produced by the nuclear reaction, is removed from the nuclear reactor by the heated helium gas and by the pathway 43. This heated cooling gas is bifurcated into two portions or pathways, as indicated. A first portion of this heated cooling gas travels to, and is received in, the heat radiator 25. Further, another or second portion of the heated cooling gas is
20 diverted to a heat exchanger which will be discussed below. The heated cooling gas, once received in the heat radiator 25 releases its heat to same. This same heat is then released by the heat radiator 25 to heat the reactive mixture which has been previously received in the first chemical reactor 21 to a temperature of less than about 1000° C. This temperature facilitates the chemical reactions earlier discussed. The cooling
25 fluid received from the nuclear reactor 41 then exits the radiator 25 by means of the pathway 44 and passes through a first heat exchanger 45 whereby any remaining

residual heat energy is transferred by way of the heat exchanger 45 to a first source of water 46 which is utilized to produce steam.

As seen in Fig. 5, a second heat exchanger 50 is provided and which is further coupled in fluid flowing relation relative to the electrical generation facility and more specifically to the nuclear reactor 41. As illustrated, the second heat exchanger 50 receives the second portion of the heated cooling gas from the nuclear reactor, and is operable to transmit the heat energy received from the second portion of the heated cooling gas to a second source of water 51 which is mixed with the first source of water and then supplied to the second heat exchanger 50. Therefore, it will be seen that the first source of water 46 and the second source of water 51 are heated by the high temperature cooling gas provided from the nuclear reactor 41 to provide a source of steam 52. This source of steam is then coupled in fluid flowing relation relative to a conventional steam turbine 53. Under the influence of the high pressure steam, the steam turbine is operable through mechanical energy 54 to operate a generator 55 which generates a source of electricity. As seen, the electrical power output from the generator 55 is supplied by means of a pair of electric conduits 60 to selectively energize the heating coil 26 which is disposed in heat transferring relation relative to the first chemical reactor 21. Still further, the electrical power output from the generator 55 is also supplied to the second chemical reactor 22 as seen by the arrow labeled 61. The electrical power output of the generator 55 is operable to create a thermal plasma through conventional means and which acts upon the previously described reactive mixture which is prepared from the plurality of materials 11-18, respectively in order to generate a resulting borohydride. As earlier indicated, the first and second chemical reactors 21 and 22 may comprise continuous flow, as well as batch reactors. Upon being exposed to the high temperature plasma, as generated by the electrical power output of the generator 55, the high temperature plasma

reactions proceed to produce a resulting borohydride which is then removed by means of the conduit or other conveyance 62 from the reactor 22 and is received in the storage container 29. As earlier noted, the thermal plasma induced carbon reduction reactions are typically high temperature reactions, that is, they occur at greater than about 1500° C. Therefore, it will be seen that the electricity generated from the gas cooled nuclear reactor 41 provides electrical power to facilitate two borohydride production processes substantially simultaneously, that is, a low temperature process which occurs at less than about 1000° C and a second high temperature process which is implemented by means of a high temperature plasma which has a temperature of greater than about 1000° C.

Referring now to Figs. 1-5, the methodology of the present invention broadly includes, as a first step, providing a source of borate 11; and providing materials 12-18 which reduces the source of the borate to produce a borohydride; and reacting the source of borate 11 and the materials 12-18 by supplying heat at a temperature which substantially effects the production of the borohydride. In the methodology as shown, the production of the resulting borohydride occurs in a single step. Still further, the method as described above, includes a step of providing a source of hydrogen 12, and wherein the source of hydrogen hydrogenates the source of the borate 11 to produce the borohydride. This source of hydrogen may be selected from the group which comprises hydrogen 12, water 13, and/or a hydrocarbon which is generally indicated by the numeral 14. In addition to the foregoing, the material selected to reduce the source of borate 11 may comprise a reactive metal 16, 17 or 18 or a carbonaceous material 14 or 15.

As contemplated by the present invention, the step of providing a material which chemically reduces the source of borate to produce a borohydride includes a step of providing a reactive metal 16, 17 or 18 and further conducting a solid state

combustion reaction of the reactive metal. Still further, the present invention also contemplates a step of providing a reactive metal 16, 17 or 18 and further conducting a solid state chemical reaction substantially without the combustion of the reactive metal(s) 16, 17 or 18. As noted earlier, the present methodology can also be

5 accomplished by reacting a mixture of reactive metals 16, 17 and/or 18. The methodology may also include a step of a solid state combustion of some of the reactive metals 16, 17 and/or 18 and a solid state reaction substantially without combustion of the remaining reactive metals. In the methodology as shown, the group of reactive metals as earlier discussed chemically reduces the source of borate

10 11 when reacted with the source of borate at a temperature of greater than about 330° C. In the arrangement as shown, the reactive metal and/or mixture of reactive metals which are selected reacts with the source of borate 11 at a temperature which produces the borohydride and a substantially stable oxide as a byproduct. As seen in Fig. 5 and as discussed previously, the temperature at which the borohydride is

15 produced in the first reactor 21 is less than about 1000° C. Still further, the temperature at which the borohydride is produced in the second reactor 22 is greater than about 1000°C.

As illustrated in Fig. 5, the method of producing borohydride of the present invention includes a step of reacting the source of borate and the material 12-18 by

20 supplying heat at a temperature. In this regard, the step of supplying heat at a temperature includes the steps of generating heat at a temperature from the operation of an electrical generation facility 40, and generating electricity 61 from the operation of the electrical generation facility. As earlier noted, the electrical generation facility 40 may be powered by a combustible fossil or other fuel or further powered by a

25 nuclear reaction which occurs in a gas cooled nuclear reactor 41. As earlier discussed, before the step of generating heat at a temperature from an electrical

generation facility 40, the method further includes the steps of providing a first reactor 21, and supplying the source of borate 11, and the selected material(s) 12-18 to the first reactor 21; providing a cooling fluid 43 for removing heat energy which is generated by the operation of the electrical generation facility 40, and wherein the cooling fluid is heated to a temperature; and supplying the previously heated cooling fluid to the first reactor 21 to effect the reaction of the source of borate 11 and the individual material(s) 12-18. In addition, the methodology of the present invention further includes the steps of providing a second reactor 22, and supplying the source of borate 11 and selected material(s) 12-18, respectively to the second reactor 22; and supplying the source of electricity 61 which is generated by the electrical generation facility 40 to the second reactor 22 to generate a thermal plasma which heats the borate and the selected material(s) to a temperature which effects the production of the borohydride. Still further, and as discussed earlier, the method of the present invention further includes the step of supplying the electricity 60 which is generated by the operation of the electrical generation facility 40 to heat the first reactor 21 to effect the reaction of the source of borate and the material to produce the borohydride.

In the methodology of the present invention, the method also includes the steps of providing a source of borate 11; providing a source of hydrogen 12; providing a source of a reactive metal and/or carbonaceous material 14-18, respectively; mixing the sources of borate, hydrogen and the reactive metal and /or carbonaceous material; and reacting the mixture of the sources of borate, hydrogen, and the reactive metal and/or carbonaceous material by heating the mixture to a temperature which is effective to reduce the oxygen from the borate 11 and substantially simultaneously hydrogenate the source of borate 11, which has been previously reduced, to produce a borohydride which is then received in a storage container 29. As discussed above, the step of reacting the mixture of the borate, hydrogen and the reactive metal and/or

carbonaceous material by heating the mixture to the temperature results in the combustion of the reactive metal and/or carbonaceous material. In the practice of the present methodology, the method may further include a step of providing a mixture of reactive metals 16, 17 and 18 and/or carbonaceous materials 15. In the step of

5 reacting the mixture of the borate, hydrogen, and reactive metal and/or carbonaceous material by heating, it should be understood that the methodology can be practiced by the use of a high temperature plasma, or without the use of a high temperature plasma, or the heating achieved, at least in part, by the use of a high temperature plasma. In this regard, the method further includes steps of providing a first reactor 21, and a

10 second reactor 22, and supplying, at least in part, the mixture which includes the source of borate 11, hydrogen 12, the reactive metal 16, 17 and 18 and/or carbonaceous materials 14 and 15 to each of the first and second reactors, and heating the mixture to the temperature which is effective to reduce the oxygen from the borate and the substantial simultaneous hydrogenation of the source of borate 11 to produce

15 the borohydride. In the methodology as seen most clearly by reference to Fig. 5, the method includes the steps of coupling the first reactor 21 in heat receiving relation relative to an electrical generation facility 40, and wherein the electrical generation facility, during operation, generates heat as a byproduct, and further generates a source of electricity 61; and coupling the source of electricity to the second reactor 22

20 to facilitate the formation of a high temperature plasma. Still further, the method may include a step of coupling the source of electricity 60 to the first reactor 21 to increase the temperature of the same reactor.

OPERATION

The operation of the described embodiment of the present invention is believed

25 to be readily apparent and is briefly summarized at this point.

As described herein, a method of converting a first material into a second material includes the steps of providing a first chemical reactor 21; providing a second chemical reactor 22; coupling the first reactor in heat receiving relation relative to an electrical generation facility 40, and wherein the electrical generation facility, during operation, produces a source of electricity 60, and heat as a byproduct, and wherein the first chemical reactor 21 is heated to a first temperature. The method further includes steps of coupling the second chemical reactor 22 with the source of electricity 60, and wherein the source of electricity generates a thermal plasma within the second chemical reactor; and supplying a source of a first material 11 to each of the first and second chemical reactors 21 and 22, and wherein the first and second temperatures facilitate the chemical conversion of the first material 11 into the second material in the first and second chemical reactors. As should be understood, the first material, as noted above, comprises borate and the second material comprises borohydride. Still further, in the methodology as described, the step of supplying a first material may comprise providing a source of borate 11; providing a source of hydrogen 12; and providing a source of a reactive metal and/or carbonaceous material 14-18, respectively, to form the first material mixture. Still further, in the methodology, as described, the first and second temperatures, as noted above, are effective to reduce the oxygen from the source of borate, and the substantially simultaneous hydrogenate the source of borate 11 to convert the source of borate into the second material which comprises a borohydride. In the methodology as described, the reactive metals 16, 17 and/or 18 are selected from the group of metals which comprise aluminum, magnesium, titanium, chromium, silicon, tantalum, vanadium and zirconium. Additionally, the first temperature, as described above, is less than about 1000 degrees C, and the second temperature is greater than about 1000 degrees

C. Additionally, the electrical generation facility may be powered by fossil and/or nuclear fuels.

In the methodology for producing a borohydride as contemplated by the present invention, the method also includes the steps of, providing a source of a hydrated borate 11; providing a source of a reactive metal 16, 17 and/or 18; mixing the source of hydrated borate with the source of the reactive metal(s) to form a mixture; providing a chemical reactor 21, and supplying the mixture to the chemical reactor 21; sealing the chemical reactor following the step of supplying the mixture to the chemical reactor; evacuating the chemical reactor to create a negative pressure within the chemical reactor; and heating the mixture in the chemical reactor to a temperature which facilitates the conversion of the hydrated borate to a borohydride and the production of hydrogen gas. Still further, the present methodology as contemplated above, includes the step of providing a source of a reactive metal 16, 17 and/or 18 and which extracts the oxygen from the hydrated borate to form a stable oxide of the reactive metal. Still further, the methodology as contemplated above, includes the step of heating the mixture to a temperature of less than about 1000 degrees C. Still further, in the practice of the method, noted above, it should be understood that the hydrogen produced by the chemical conversion of the hydrated borate 11 to the borohydride increases the gas pressure within the previously sealed chemical reactor 21.

In another aspect of the present methodology, the method for producing a borohydride further includes the steps of providing a source of anhydrous borate 11; providing a source of a reactive metal 16, 17 or 18; mixing the source of the anhydrous borate with the source of the reactive metal to form a mixture; providing a chemical reactor 21; continuously supplying the mixture to the chemical reactor 21; supplying a source of hydrogen gas to the chemical reactor 21 while the mixture is

received therein; and heating the mixture and the hydrogen gas which are in the chemical reactor to a temperature which facilitates the conversion of the anhydrous borate to a borohydride. In the methodology as described above, the step of heating the mixture occurs at a temperature of less than about 1000 degrees C, and the

5 reactive metals are selected from the group which comprise aluminum, magnesium, titanium, chromium, silicon, tantalum, vanadium, and zirconium. Still further, the anhydrous borate 11 as provided comprises sodium metaborate. In the methodology as described above, the chemical reactor may comprise, in the alternative, a continuous flow reactor and/or a chemical batch reactor.

10 Therefore it will be seen that the methodology of the present invention provides many advantages over the prior art practices which have been confined largely to the use of complex solvent based chemical processing systems, and further, employs the heat and energy produced from a electrical generation facility in order to economically produce a borohydride compound that may be effectively utilized to

15 store hydrogen which may be consumed by fuel cells, and for various overland vehicle applications.

CLAIMS

I claim:

1. A method for producing a borohydride, comprising:
providing a source of borate;
providing a material which chemically reduces the source of the borate to
produce a borohydride; and
reacting the source of borate and the material by supplying heat at a
temperature which substantially effects the production of the borohydride.
2. A method as claimed in claim 1, and wherein the production of
borohydride occurs in a single step.
3. A method as claimed in claim 1, and further comprising:
providing a source of hydrogen, and wherein the source of hydrogen
hydrogenates the source of the borate to produce the borohydride.
4. A method as claimed in claim 3, and wherein the source of hydrogen is
selected from the group which comprises hydrogen, water, and/or a hydrocarbon.
5. A method as claimed in claim 1, and wherein the material comprises a
reactive metal and/or carbonaceous material.
6. A method as claimed in claim 1, and wherein the step of providing the
material further comprises:

providing a reactive metal; and wherein the step of reacting the source of borate and the material further comprises a solid state combustion reaction of the reactive metal.

7. A method as claimed in claim 1, and wherein the step of providing the material further comprises:

providing a reactive metal; and wherein the step of reacting the source of borate and the material further comprises a solid state reaction, substantially without combustion, of the reactive metal.

8. A method as claimed in claim 1, and wherein the step of providing the material further comprises:

providing a mixture of reactive metals; and wherein the step of reacting the source of borate and the mixture of reactive metals further comprises a solid state combustion of some of the reactive metals, and a solid state reaction, substantially without combustion, for the remaining reactive metals.

9. A method as claimed in claim 1, and wherein the material is selected from a group of reactive metals which chemically reduces the borate when reacted with the source of borate at a temperature of greater than about 330 degrees C.

10. A method as claimed in claim 1, and wherein the step of providing a material further comprises:

providing a reactive metal which is selected from the group which comprises aluminum, magnesium, titanium, chromium, silicon, tantalum, vanadium and zirconium.

11. A method as claimed in claim 1, and wherein the step of providing a material further comprises providing a mixture of reactive metals.

12. A method as claimed in claim 1, and wherein the step of providing a material further comprises:

providing a reactive metal and/or mixture of reactive metals which reacts with the borate at the temperature, and which produces the borohydride, and a substantially stable oxide as a byproduct.

13. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the temperature at which the borohydride is produced is less than about 1000 degrees C.

14. A method as claimed in claim 1, and wherein the temperature at which the borohydride is produced is greater than about 1000 degrees C.

15. A method as claimed in claim 1, and wherein before the step of reacting the source of borate and the material by supplying heat at a temperature, the method further comprises:

generating heat at a temperature from the operation of an electrical generation facility; and

generating electricity from the operation of the electrical generation facility.

16. A method as claimed in claim 15, and wherein the electrical generation facility is powered by a combustible fuel.

17. A method as claimed in claim 15, and wherein the electrical generation facility is powered by a nuclear reaction which occurs in a gas cooled nuclear reactor.

18. A method as claimed in claim 15, and wherein before the step of generating heat at a temperature from an electrical generation facility, the method further comprises:

providing a first reactor and supplying the source of borate and the material to the first reactor;

providing a cooling fluid for removing heat energy which is generated by the operation of the electrical generation facility, and wherein the cooling fluid is heated to a temperature; and

supplying the previously heated cooling fluid to the first reactor to effect the reaction of the source of borate, and the material.

19. A method as claimed in claim 18, and further comprising:

providing a second reactor, and supplying the source of borate and the material to the second reactor; and

supplying the electricity generated by the electrical generation facility to the second reactor to generate a plasma which heats the borate and the material to a temperature which effects the production of the borohydride.

20. The method as claimed in claim 17, and further comprising:

supplying the electricity which is generated by the operation of the electrical generation facility to heat the first reactor to effect the reaction of the source of borate and the material to produce the borohydride.

21. A method for producing a borohydride, comprising:

providing a source of borate;

providing a source of hydrogen;

providing a source of a reactive metal and/or carbonaceous material;

mixing the sources of borate, hydrogen and the reactive metal and/or carbonaceous material; and

reacting the mixture of the sources of borate, hydrogen, and the reactive metal and/or carbonaceous material by heating the mixture to a temperature which is effective to reduce the oxygen from the borate and substantially simultaneously hydrogenate the source of borate, which has been previously reduced, to produce a borohydride.

22. A method as claimed in claim 21, and wherein the step of reacting the

mixture of borate, hydrogen and the reactive metal and/or carbonaceous material by heating the mixture to the temperature results in the combustion of the reactive metal and/or carbonaceous material.

23. A method as claimed in claim 21, and wherein the step of reacting the

mixture of the borate, hydrogen and the reactive metal and/or carbonaceous material by heating the mixture to the temperature occurs substantially without the combustion of the reactive metal and/or carbonaceous material.

24. A method as claimed in claim 21, and wherein the step of providing a source of reactive metal and/or carbonaceous material further comprises:

providing a mixture of reactive metals and/or carbonaceous materials.

25. A method as claimed in claim 21, and wherein the step of reacting the mixture of the sources of borate, hydrogen, and the reactive metal and/or carbonaceous material by heating is facilitated by a high temperature plasma.

26. A method as claimed in claim 21, and wherein the step of reacting the mixture of the sources of borate, hydrogen and the reactive metal and/or carbonaceous material by heating is facilitated without the use of a high temperature plasma.

27. A method as claimed in claim 21, and wherein the step of reacting the mixture of the sources of borate, hydrogen and the reactive metal and/or carbonaceous material by heating is achieved, at least in part, by the use of a high temperature plasma.

28. A method as claimed in claim 21, and further comprising:
providing a first reactor;
providing a second reactor; and
supplying, at least in part, the mixture which includes the sources of borate, hydrogen and reactive metal and/or carbonaceous material to each of the first and second reactors, and wherein the step of heating the mixture to the temperature which is effective to reduce the oxygen from the borate and the substantial simultaneous

hydrogenation of the source of borate to produce the borohydride occurs in the first and second reactors.

29. A method as claimed in claim 28, and wherein the method further comprises:

coupling the first reactor in heat receiving relation relative to an electrical generation facility, and wherein the electrical generation facility, during operation, generates heat as a byproduct, and further generates a source of electricity; and

coupling the source of electricity to the second reactor to facilitate the formation of a high temperature plasma.

30. A method as claimed in claim 29, and wherein the method further comprises:

coupling the source of electricity to the first reactor to increase the temperature of the reactor.

31. A method as claimed in claim 29, and wherein the first reactor is exposed to a temperature of less than about 1000 degrees C, and the second reactor is exposed to a temperature of greater than about 1000 degrees C.

32. A method for converting a first material into a second material, comprising:

providing a first chemical reactor;

providing a second chemical reactor;

coupling the first reactor in heat receiving relation relative to an electrical generation facility, and wherein the electrical generation facility, during operation,

produces a source of electricity, and heat as a byproduct, and wherein the first chemical reactor is heated to a first temperature;

coupling the second chemical reactor with the source of electricity, and wherein the source of electricity generates a second temperature; and

supplying a source of a first material to each of the first and second chemical reactors, and wherein the first and second temperatures facilitate the chemical conversion of the first material into the second material in the first and second chemical reactors.

33. A method as claimed in claim 32, and wherein the step of supplying a source of a first material further comprises:

supplying a first material which comprises a mixture.

34. A method as claimed in claim 33, and wherein the step of supplying the first material comprises:

providing a source of borate;

providing a source of hydrogen; and

providing a source of a reactive metal and/or carbonaceous material, and

mixing the sources of borate, hydrogen and the reactive metal and/or carbonaceous material together to form the first material mixture.

35. A method as claimed in claim 34, and wherein the first and second temperatures are effective to reduce the oxygen from the source of borate, and the substantially simultaneous hydrogenation of the source of borate to convert the source of borate into the second material which comprises a borohydride.

36. A method as claimed in 35, and wherein the reactive metal is selected from the group of metals which comprise aluminum, magnesium, titanium, chromium, silicon, tantalum, vanadium and zirconium.

37. A method as claimed in claim 34, and wherein the step of providing a source of a reactive metal and/or carbonaceous material further comprises:
providing a mixture of reactive metals and/or carbonaceous materials.

38. A method as claimed in claim 32, and wherein the first temperature is less than about 1000 degrees C and the second temperature is greater than about 1000 degrees C, and wherein the step of coupling the source of electricity to the second reactor has the effect of forming a high temperature plasma which facilitates, at least in part, the conversion of the first material into the second material.

39. A method as claimed in claim 32, and wherein the electrical generation facility is powered by fossil and/or nuclear fuels.

40. A method as claimed in claim 32, and wherein the conversion of the first material into the second materials occurs in a single step.

41. A method for producing a borohydride, comprising:
providing a source of a hydrated borate;
providing a source of a reactive metal;
mixing the source of hydrated borate with the source of the reactive metal to form a mixture;
providing a chemical reactor and supplying the mixture to the chemical reactor;

sealing the chemical reactor following the step of supplying the mixture to the chemical reactor;

evacuating the chemical reactor to create a negative pressure within the chemical reactor; and

heating the mixture in the chemical reactor to a temperature which facilitates the conversion of the hydrated borate to a borohydride and the production of hydrogen gas.

42. A method as claimed in claim 41, and wherein the source of reactive metal extracts the oxygen from the hydrated borate to form a stable oxide of the reactive metal.

43. A method as claimed in claim 42, and wherein the source of the reactive metal comprises aluminum, magnesium, titanium, chromium, silicon, tantalum, vanadium, and zirconium.

44. A method as claimed in claim 41, and wherein the step of heating the mixture occurs at a temperature of less than about 1000 degrees C.

45. A method as claimed in claim 41, and wherein the hydrogen produced by the conversion of the hydrated borate to the borohydride increases the pressure within the chemical reactor.

46. A method for producing a borohydride, comprising:
providing a source of anhydrous borate;
providing a source of a reactive metal;

mixing the source of the anhydrous borate with the source of the reactive metal to form a mixture;
providing a chemical reactor;
continuously supplying the mixture to the chemical reactor;
supplying a source of hydrogen gas to the chemical reactor while the mixture is received therein; and
heating the mixture and the hydrogen gas which are in the chemical reactor to a temperature which facilitates the conversion of the anhydrous borate to a borohydride.

47. A method as claimed in claim 46, and wherein the step of heating the mixture occurs at a temperature of less than about 1000 degrees C.

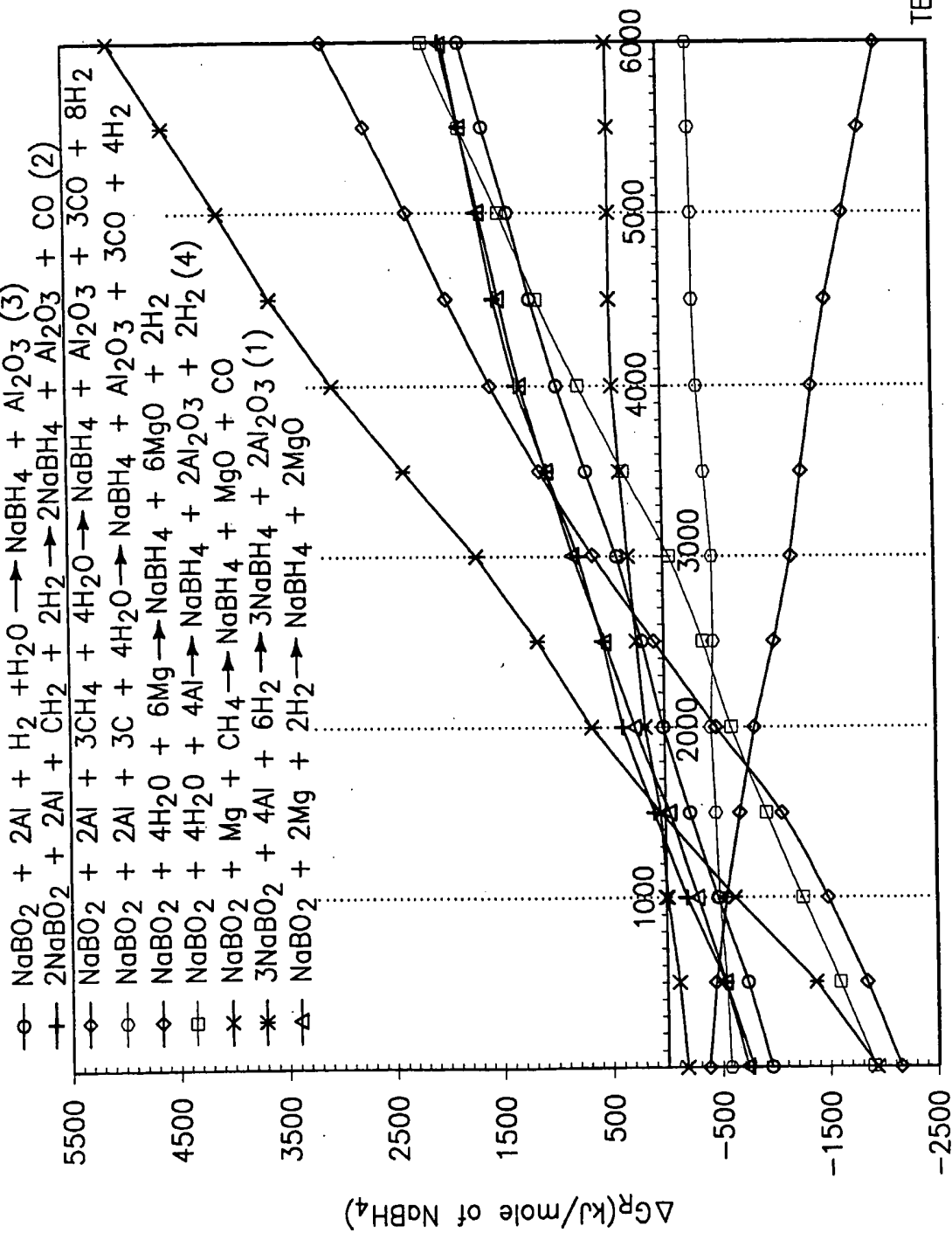
48. A method as claimed in claim 46, and wherein the source of reactive metal comprises aluminum, magnesium, titanium, chromium, silicon, tantalum, vanadium, and zirconium.

49. A method as claimed in claim 46, and wherein the anhydrous borate comprises sodium metaborate.

50. A method as claimed in claim 46, and wherein the chemical reactor is a continuous flow chemical reactor, and wherein the hydrogen gas is supplied to the continuous flow chemical reactor as the mixture passes through the continuous flow chemical reactor.

51. A method as claimed in claim 46, and wherein the chemical reactor comprises a chemical batch reactor.

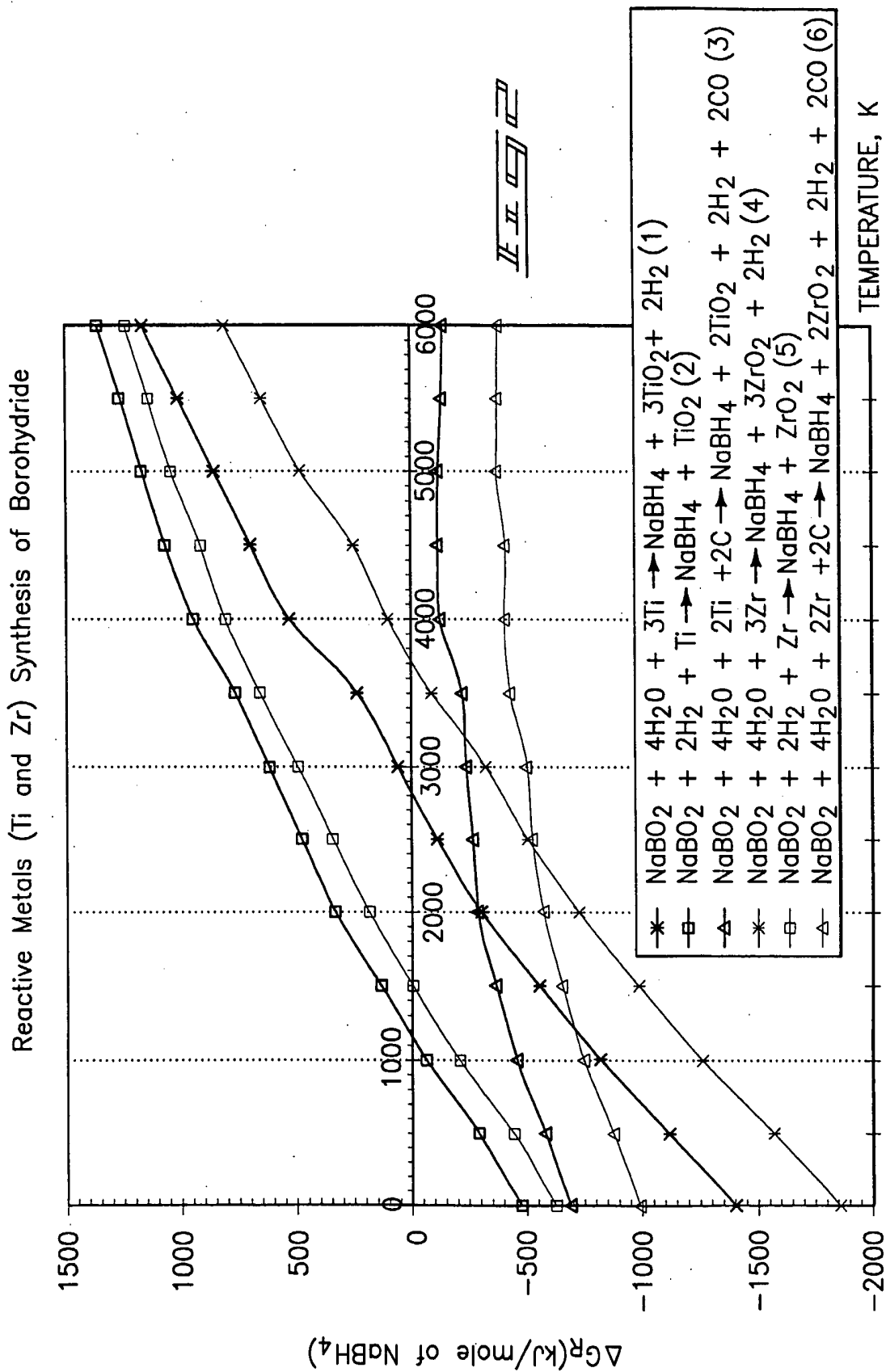
REACTIVE METAL REACTIONS FOR BOROHYDRIDE SYNTHESIS



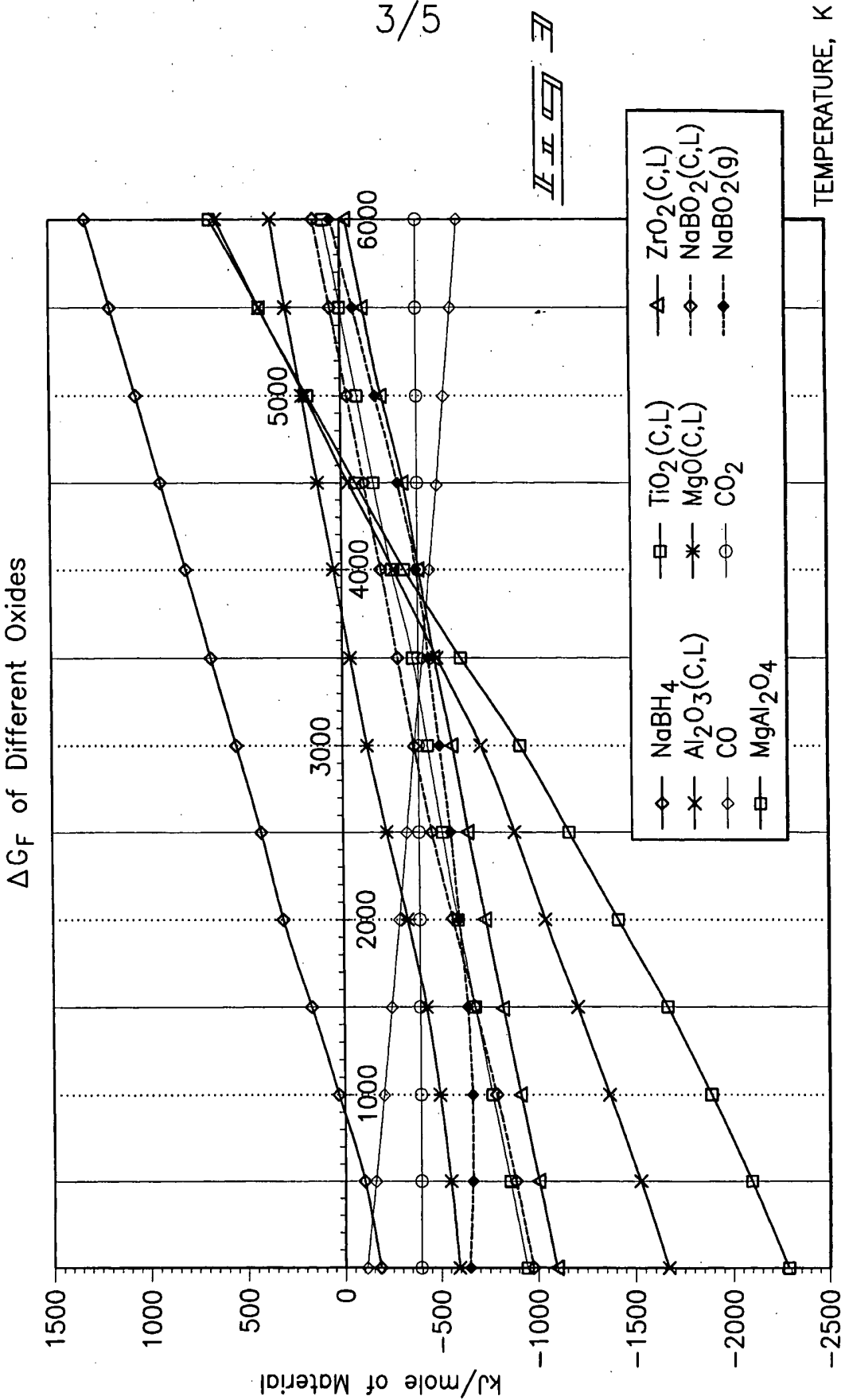
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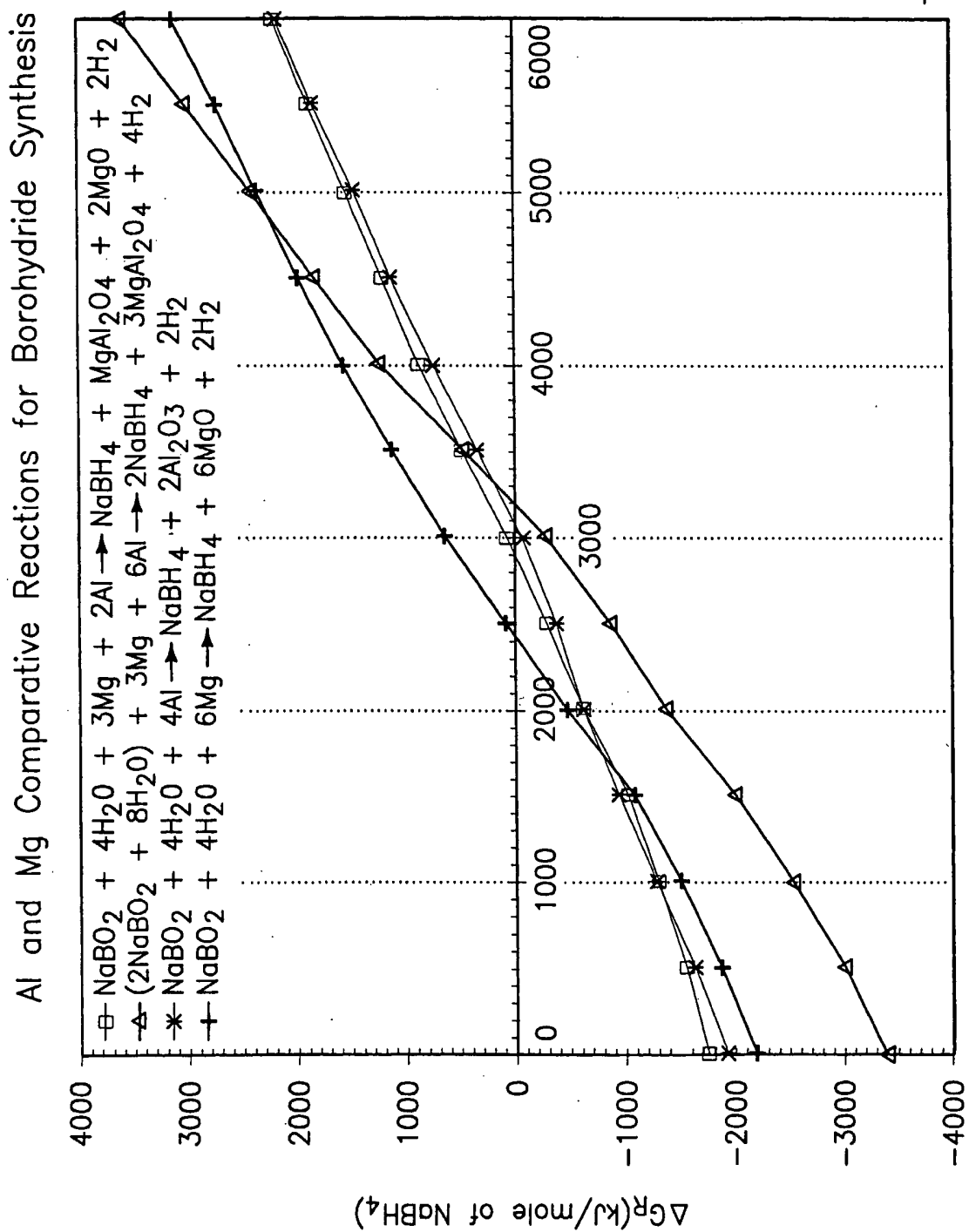
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