

# Supporting Information

## The "Boron Effect" on the Thermal Decomposition of Light Metal Borohydrides $\text{MBH}_4$ ( $\text{M}=\text{Li, Na, Ca}$ )

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Tables in the following pages describe temperatures which are obtained in this work (Tab. 1) and comparing with data reported in literature (Tab. 2-4) for borohydride of lithium (Li), sodium (Na) and calcium (Ca).

Table 1: Temperatures for  $\text{MBH}_4$  and boron mixtures ( $\text{M} = \text{Li}, \text{Na}, \text{Ca}$ ) under 1 bar of  $\text{H}_2$ . Melting temperature ( $T_m$ ), decomposition temperature peak ( $T_{dp}$ ), first decomposition peak ( $T_{1p}$ ) and second decomposition peak ( $T_{2p}$ ), heating rate  $\beta$ .

X	$T_m$	$T_{dp}$	$\beta$
	°C	°C/min	
<b><math>\text{LiBH}_4 + \text{B}</math></b>			
1	285	441	1
0.8	245	289	1
0.08	240	286,430	1
<b><math>\text{NaBH}_4 + \text{B}</math></b>			
Pure	495	572	2
0.8	495	—	2
0.08	—	—	2
<b><math>\text{Ca}(\text{BH}_4)_2 + \text{B}</math></b>			
	$T_{1p}$	$T_{2p}$	$\beta$
Pure	356	384,443	2
0.8	356	432	2
0.03	357	430	2

Table 2: Phase transition ( $T_{Ph}$ ), melting temperature ( $T_m$ ) and decomposition temperature peak ( $T_{dp}$ ) for  $\text{LiBH}_4$ .

	$T_{Ph}$	$T_m$	$T_{dp}$	$\beta$	Gas	Technique <sup>a</sup>
	°C		°C/min			
This work		285	441	1	$\text{H}_2$	Man
Pendolino[1]	111	289	491,503	11	$\text{H}_2$	DTA
	111	289	497,508	15	$\text{H}_2$	DTA
	111	289	506,517	25	$\text{H}_2$	DTA
Gavrichev[2]	111					DSC
Stasinevich[3]	107	282	470	5	$\text{H}_2$	TGA
Mitrofanova[4]	108	268	483-492	4	vac	TPD
Fedneva[5]	108	268	483-492	5	$\text{H}_2$	TGA
Schlesinger[6]		275		slowly		pyrolysis
Pistorius[7]	108	280		0.005		DTA

<sup>a</sup> Thermogravimetry analysis (TGA); Differential thermal analysis (DTA); pyrolysis, thermal decomposition in glass-tube; vacuum (vac); Manometric, pressure measurements at constant volume (Man); <sup>b</sup> This second decomposition step is split into two small events.

Table 3: Phase transition ( $T_{Ph}$ ), melting ( $T_m$ ) and decomposition temperature peak ( $T_{dp}$ ) for  $\text{NaBH}_4$ .

	$T_{Ph}$	$T_m$	$T_{dp}$	$\beta$	Gas	Technique <sup>a</sup>
	°C		°C/min			
This work		495	572	2	$\text{H}_2$	Man
Johnston[8]	-83				vac	Calorimeter
Douglas [9]		497				
Stasinevich[3, 10]		505	595	5	$\text{H}_2$	TGA
Sterlyadkina[11]		505	565	8		TGA
Orimo[12]		496	564	10	$\text{H}_2$	DTA

<sup>a</sup> see Tab. 2

Table 4: Peak temperature of first ( $T_{1p}$ ) and second ( $T_{2p}$ ) decomposition for  $\text{Ca}(\text{BH}_4)_2$ .

	$T_{1p}$	$T_{2p}$	$\beta$	Gas	p	Technique <sup>a</sup>
	°C	°C/min			bar	
This work	356	384,443 <sup>b</sup>	2	$\text{H}_2$	1	Man
Kim[13]	367	397-497	5	Ar	1	DTA
Aoki[14]	367	447	5	He	1	DTA
Riktor[15]	330-380	400-480	2	vacuum	-	TPD
Rönnebro[16]	350-390	440-500	5	Ar	1	DSC

<sup>a</sup> see Tab. 2; <sup>b</sup> This second decomposition step is split into two small events.

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