Hydrogen Desorption in Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$-Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$ System

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Abstract: Magnesium borohydride, Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$, and calcium borohydride, Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$, are promising materials for hydrogen storage. Mixtures of different borohydrides have been the subject of numerous researches; however, the whole Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$-Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$ system has not been investigated yet. In this study, the phase stability and the hydrogen desorption were experimentally investigated in the Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$-Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$ system, by means of XRD, ATR-IR, and HP-DSC. Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$ and Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$ are fully immiscible in the solid state. In the mechanical mixtures, thermal decomposition occurs at slightly lower temperatures than for pure compounds. However, they originate products that cannot be identified by XRD, apart from Mg and MgH$_2$. In fact, amorphous phases or mixtures of different poorly crystalline or nanocrystalline phases are formed, leading to a limited reversibility of the system.

Keywords: complex hydrides; magnesium borohydride; calcium borohydride; hydrogen storage; phase diagram

1. Introduction

Magnesium borohydride, Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$, and calcium borohydride, Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$, have a gravimetric hydrogen content of 14.9 and 11.6 wt%, respectively [1]. Therefore, they are very promising materials for the storage of hydrogen. Theoretical calculations predict decomposition reactions for pure Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$ and Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$ at mild temperatures [2], but the kinetics of such reactions can be very slow, thus hindering their practical use. However, little is known about their mixtures and corresponding decomposition mechanisms. In this scenario, it becomes necessary to have an in-depth understanding of the decomposition reactions mechanisms of Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$ and Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$ mixtures upon annealing, which includes a description of phase transitions, intermediate species, and final products [1,3].

Pure Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$ and Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$ starts to decompose at about 300 °C [4]. Hydrogen release reactions are rather complex and are characterized by different steps, which occur at higher temperatures and are reversible only at high pressures. Decomposition reactions may also involve the formation of diborane gas (B$_2$H$_6$) which, due to its toxicity, hinders the practical use of such materials [3,5]. It has been shown experimentally that hydrogen desorption can occur according to multiple mechanisms and in several steps, which can involve simultaneous reactions and different intermediates [6]. Several reaction paths have been proposed in the literature to explain the thermal decomposition of Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$ and Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$, including the following reactions [7–9]:

\[
\text{Mg(BH}_4\text{)}_2 \rightarrow \text{MgB}_2 + 4\text{H}_2 \tag{1}
\]

\[
\text{Mg(BH}_4\text{)}_2 \rightarrow \text{Mg} + 2\text{B} + 4\text{H}_2 \tag{2}
\]

\[
\text{Mg(BH}_4\text{)}_2 \rightarrow \text{MgH}_2 + 2\text{B} + 3\text{H}_2 \tag{3}
\]
Mechanisms and decomposition products depend on experimental conditions and several intermediates have been observed, including $B_3H_8^{-}$, $B_{10}H_{10}^{2-}$, and $B_{12}H_{12}^{2-}$ anions [9–16], which probably hinder the reversibility of reactions. The role of different additives on the decomposition reactions of Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$ and Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$ has been also widely investigated [17,18].

Mixtures of borohydrides may have an easier release of hydrogen than that of the individual constituents. In fact, the formation of solid solutions can lead to a lowering of the decomposition temperatures and a change of reaction mechanisms [19–21]. According to the Density Functional Theory (DFT) calculations of Ozolins et al. [2], mixtures of Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$ and Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$ have better thermodynamic properties with respect to pure components. For the 5:1 Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$: Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$ mixture, the release of 7.73 wt% of hydrogen is expected at $-18\, ^\circ \text{C}$ and 1 bar, with an enthalpy of about 25 kJ/mol H$_2$, according to the following reaction:

$$5\text{Mg(BH}_4\text{)}_2 + \text{Ca(BH}_4\text{)}_2 \rightarrow \text{CaB}_{12}\text{H}_{12} + 5\text{MgH}_2 + 13\text{H}_2$$

In fact, experiments of Ibikunle et al. [20,22] showed that the 5:1 Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$: Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$ mixture, after ball milling, releases hydrogen at a lower temperature and with a faster kinetic compared to the pure borohydrides. These studies showed that the 5:1 mixture begins to decompose at a temperature of 150 °C, but the system is only partially reversible, probably due to the formation of intermediates containing the $B_{12}H_{12}^{2-}$ anion, that causes a kinetic barrier for re-hydrogenation. The presence of Ca$^{2+}$ in the mixture seems to have a beneficial effect on the mobility of the species that diffuse in Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$, leading to an improvement of kinetics of hydrogen desorption reactions.

Mixtures of different borohydrides have been the subject of numerous researches [1,4,23], however the whole Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$:Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$ system has not been investigated yet. In particular, no information is reported in the literature on the corresponding phase diagram. In fact, while several binary systems among alkali and/or alkali-metal borohydrides have already been characterized [24–28], a systematic study on Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$:Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$ mixtures has not been reported for all temperatures and for the full composition range. For this reason, in this paper, the phase stability and the hydrogen desorption was experimentally investigated in the Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$:Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$ system, which appears particularly promising for hydrogen storage. Pure compounds and three different mixtures were considered. Even though the reversibility of the hydrogen sorption reactions for Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$ and Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$ at high temperatures and pressures has been demonstrated [17,18], no evidences have been provided at mild conditions, which are of interest for practical applications in hydrogen storage. For this reason, the reversibility of hydrogen sorption reactions were investigated at 2 bar of H$_2$. Samples were investigated by means of DSC, to study the thermal behaviour of hydrogen sorption reactions, XRD, to determine the formation of crystalline phases, and ATR-IR, for the analysis of possible interactions in the mixtures.

2. Materials and Methods

Magnesium borohydride ($\alpha$-Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$, purity >99% from KatChem) and calcium borohydride (mixed $\alpha$- and $\beta$-Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$, purity >99% from KatChem) were fine ground by ball milling to obtain homogenous mixtures. Three Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$: Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$ mixtures (1:2, 1:1, and 2:1) have been investigated. A Fritsch Pulverisette 6 planetary was used to mill the mixtures under an inert atmosphere of nitrogen in 80 mL tungsten carbide (WC) containers and with WC balls (o.d. 10 mm). A balls-to-sample mass ratio of 46:1 was used and around 0.5 g of powders were continuously milled for 30 min, using a speed of 500 rpm. For comparison, pure compounds alone were milled in the same conditions. Because of the high reactivity to moisture of borohydrides, all preparations and manipulations of samples were
performed in nitrogen-filled glove boxes with a circulation purifier, with O\textsubscript{2} and H\textsubscript{2}O levels lower than 1 ppm.

Powder X-ray diffraction (PXD) measurements were performed at room temperature using a Panalytical X-pert (Cu K\textsubscript{α} = 1.54059 Å, K\textsubscript{β} = 1.54446 Å) in a capillary transmission set-up (Debye-Scherer geometry). Patterns were collected from 10\textdegree to 80\textdegree 2\theta range, using a step size of 0.016\textdegree and a time step of 60 s. Samples were mounted in the glove box in 0.5 mm glass capillaries and sealed with plastiline, then moved out of the glove box and sealed with flame. All PXD data have been refined by the Rietveld method using the MAUD program [29].

A high-pressure 204 Netsch DSC (HP-DSC), located inside a nitrogen-filled glovebox, was used to analyse all samples. To clarify the reversibility of phase transformations, three cycles of heating and cooling from room temperature up to 210 \textdegree C at 5 \textdegree C/min with a hydrogen pressure of 2 bar were performed. In order to investigate thermal decomposition reactions, thermal cycling up to 420 \textdegree C at 5 \textdegree C/min, under 2 bar of H\textsubscript{2}, was also carried out.

Infrared spectra (2 cm\textsuperscript{-1} resolution, average on 64 scans) were collected in Attenuated Total Reflection mode on loose powder, using a Bruker Alpha-P spectrometer, equipped with a diamond crystal. All spectra were recorded in the 5000–400 cm\textsuperscript{-1} range in a protected atmosphere, since the instrument was placed inside a nitrogen filled glove-box (MBraun Lab Star Glove Box supplied with pure 5.5 grade Nitrogen, <1 ppm O\textsubscript{2}, <1 ppm H\textsubscript{2}O).

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Synthesis, Structural and Thermal Characterization

From the PXD diffraction patterns shown in Figure 1, it is possible to notice that only the \(\alpha\) phase is present after ball-milling pure Mg(BH\textsubscript{4})\textsubscript{2}, while both \(\alpha\) and \(\beta\) polymorphs are clearly visible after ball-milling pure Ca(BH\textsubscript{4})\textsubscript{2}. Only diffraction peaks of these three phases are present in PXD patterns of mixtures, as shown in Figure 1, suggesting that Mg(BH\textsubscript{4})\textsubscript{2} and Ca(BH\textsubscript{4})\textsubscript{2} are immiscible in the whole composition range, even after a ball-milling treatment.

ATR-IR spectra of pure compounds and mixtures after ball-milling are reported in Figure 2. Bands in the 2500–2000 cm\textsuperscript{-1} range are related to the stretching of the B-H bond of the BH\textsubscript{4}\textsuperscript{-} anion, while those present between 1500–1000 cm\textsuperscript{-1} are due to the H-B-H bending of the same anion [4,30,31]. For pure Ca(BH\textsubscript{4})\textsubscript{2}, a splitting of stretching bands is evident. This is due to the presence of both polymorphs \(\alpha\) and \(\beta\) [31]. The band at 2319 cm\textsuperscript{-1} (marked as (i) in Figure 2) is associated to \(\alpha\)-Ca(BH\textsubscript{4})\textsubscript{2}, while that at 2253 cm\textsuperscript{-1} (marked as (ii) in Figure 2) is related to \(\beta\)-Ca(BH\textsubscript{4})\textsubscript{2} [32]. Bending band for pure Ca(BH\textsubscript{4})\textsubscript{2} is composed by a main component at 1194 cm\textsuperscript{-1} (marked as (iii) in Figure 2), coupled by various satellite bands (marked as (iv), 1109 cm\textsuperscript{-1}, and (v), 1074 cm\textsuperscript{-1}, in Figure 2) [30–33]. ATR-IR spectrum of pure Mg(BH\textsubscript{4})\textsubscript{2} shows a single stretching band at 2272 cm\textsuperscript{-1} (marked as (vi) in Figure 2), confirming the presence of the single \(\alpha\) phase [31,34–36]. Similarly, a main bending band is observed for pure Mg(BH\textsubscript{4})\textsubscript{2} at 1256 cm\textsuperscript{-1} (marked as (vii) in Figure 2).
Figure 1. Powder X-ray diffraction (PXD) patterns of (a) Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$, (b) 1Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$: 2Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$, (c) 1Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$: 1Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$, (d) 2Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$: 1Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$, and (e) Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$ after ball milling.

Figure 2. ATR-IR spectra of (a) Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$, (b) 1Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$: 2Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$, (c) 1Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$: 1Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$, (d) 2Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$: 1Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$, and (e) Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$ after ball milling. For bands labelling, see the text.

ATR-IR spectra of 2:1, 1:1, 1:2 mixtures appear to be very similar to those of pure compounds, confirming that all mixtures contain α-Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$ and both α-Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$ and β-Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$ phases, as already evidenced from PXD patterns (Figure 1). However, for the mixture 2:1, the separation between the two bands is less evident in the 2350–2250 cm$^{-1}$ region (Figure 2) with respect to pure Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$, while they are better separated in the 1:1 and 1:2 mixtures. In fact, increasing the Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$
content in the mixture, the band (b) is slightly shifted to larger wave numbers with respect to pure Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$, thus overlapping to band (f), at 2272 cm$^{-1}$. In addition, band (g) becomes clearly observable at about 1254 cm$^{-1}$. Therefore, it can be concluded that the spectroscopic analysis confirms the immiscibility of $\alpha$-Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$ with both $\alpha$-Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$ and $\beta$-Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$, since the observed signals are basically a combination of those of single phases.

The DSC traces observed during the first heating ramp are reported in Figure 3 and corresponding PXD patterns, obtained after three cycles of heating and cooling from room temperature up to 210 °C at 5 °C/min with a hydrogen pressure of 2 bar, are reported in Figure 4.

The Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$ $\alpha$-$\beta$ transition temperature is clearly recorded at $T_{\text{peak}} = 191$ °C ($T_{\text{onset}} = 181$ °C), as it can be observed in Figure 3. On the other hand, in the DSC trace of Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$, only a broad peak around 168 °C ($T_{\text{onset}} = 157$ °C) can be observed, corresponding to the $\alpha$-$\beta$ transformation. The $\alpha$-$\beta$ phase transition in pure Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$ and Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$ is not fully reversible, because no signals were recorded in DSC traces during cooling (not shown). In fact, in the PXD patterns of ball-milled Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$ after heat treatment (Figure 4), only peaks of the $\beta$ phase, metastable at room temperature, are distinguished. For Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$, after the DSC cycling, both $\alpha$ and $\beta$ phases are present, as shown in Figure 4, where the PXD pattern is similar to that observed after the ball-milling treatment (Figure 1). It should be noted, however, that the ratio between the intensities of the PXD peaks around 17° and 18°, ($I_{\beta} \text{Ca}/I_{\alpha} \text{Ca}$), corresponding to the $\beta$-Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$ and the $\alpha$-Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$ phases, respectively, increases considerably, as it is clearly observed comparing the PXD patterns in Figures 1 and 4. This result suggests that thermal cycling is more effective than ball-milling in stabilizing at room temperature the $\beta$ phase in Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$.

Two endothermic peaks are always observed in the DSC traces of the mixtures (Figure 3). At lower temperatures, the broad peak refers to the $\alpha$-$\beta$ transition of Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$, while the second more intense and narrow peak is linked to the $\alpha$-$\beta$ polymorphic transition of Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$, as described before. In the PXD patterns after DSC cycling (Figure 4), $\beta$-Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$, $\alpha$-Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$, and $\beta$-Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$ are observed, with an increase of the ($I_{\beta} \text{Ca}/I_{\alpha} \text{Ca}$) intensity ratio with respect to as milled samples (Figure 1), as already observed for pure Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$. The presence of both Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$ and Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$ in the mixture could influence the mechanism of the individual phase transitions. When Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$ is present, the $\alpha$-$\beta$ transition of Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$ occurs at a slightly lower temperatures (Table 1) and in a narrower temperature interval with respect to the pure compound, as can be observed in Figure 3. The $\alpha$-$\beta$ transformation of Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$, on the other hand, does not evidence any particular changes. In fact, the DSC peak temperature is slightly increased with respect to the pure compound only for the 1:2 mixture (Figure 3 and Table 1). In conclusion, the signals of the mixtures do not change significantly, confirming that no solid solutions can be formed upon ball milling.

The cell parameters and volumes per formula unit of $\alpha$, $\beta$-Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$ (Table 2) and $\alpha$, $\beta$-Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$ (Table 3) were obtained by the Rietveld refinement of PXD patterns for all samples after ball milling and DSC cycling. Cell volumes per formula unit remain unchanged, underlining the immiscibility of Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$ and Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$ even after thermal treatment up to 210 °C.
Figure 3. DSC analysis up to 210 °C at 5 °C/min, under 2 bar of H₂, of (a) Ca(BH₄)₂, (b) 1Mg(BH₄)₂: 2Ca(BH₄)₂, (c) 1Mg(BH₄)₂: 1Ca(BH₄)₂, (d) 2Mg(BH₄)₂: 1Ca(BH₄)₂, and (e) Mg(BH₄)₂ after ball milling. Only the first heating ramp is reported.

Figure 4. Room temperature PXD pattern of (a) Ca(BH₄)₂, (b) 1Mg(BH₄)₂: 2Ca(BH₄)₂, (c) 1Mg(BH₄)₂: 1Ca(BH₄)₂, (d) 2Mg(BH₄)₂: 1Ca(BH₄)₂ and (e) Mg(BH₄)₂ after DSC cycling up to 210 °C under 2 bar of H₂.
Table 1. Onset and peak temperatures of α-β polymorphic transition, decomposition, and re-hydrogenation of pure Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$, Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$ and their mixtures (2:1, 1:1, 1:2 molar ratio), obtained in the DSC analysis under 2 bar of H$_2$ reported in Figures 3 and 5. PT = phase transition; Dec. = thermal decomposition; Re-H$_2$ = rehydrogenation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>α-β PT T$_{onset}$ (°C)</th>
<th>α-β PT T$_{peak}$ (°C)</th>
<th>α-β PT T$_{onset}$ (°C)</th>
<th>α-β PT T$_{peak}$ (°C)</th>
<th>Dec. T$_{onset}$ (°C)</th>
<th>Dec. T$_{peak}$ (°C)</th>
<th>Re-H$<em>2$ T$</em>{onset}$ (°C)</th>
<th>Re-H$<em>2$ T$</em>{peak}$ (°C)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>299, 340, 355, 386</td>
<td>278, 254</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2:1</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>272, 326, 346, 398</td>
<td>288, 273</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:1</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>282, 390</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:2</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>280, 387</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>355, 376</td>
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Table 2. Cell parameters (a,c) and volumes per formula unit (V/z) obtained from Rietveld refinement of α (z = 30) and β (z = 64) phases of Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$ after BM and DSC cycling under 2 bar of H$_2$ for pure Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$ and mixtures (2:1, 1:1, 1:2 molar ratio Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$:Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$). After BM, only the α phase was present, while after DSC cycling under 2 bar of H$_2$ only the β phase was observed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>α-Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$</th>
<th>β-Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a (Å)</td>
<td>c (Å)</td>
<td>V/z (Å$^3$)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$</td>
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<td>37.115</td>
<td>475</td>
<td>37.098</td>
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<tr>
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<td>474</td>
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Table 3. Cell parameters (a,b,c) and volumes per formula unit (V/z) obtained from Rietveld refinement of PXD patterns for α (z = 30) and β (z = 64) Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$ after BM and DSC cycling under 2 bar of H$_2$ for pure Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$ and mixtures (2:1, 1:1, 1:2 molar ratio Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$:Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$). After BM and DSC cycling under 2 bar of H$_2$, both α and β phases were observed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample</th>
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<th>β-Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$</th>
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<td></td>
<td>a (Å)</td>
<td>b (Å)</td>
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<td>13.104</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:1</td>
<td>8.777</td>
<td>13.125</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSC</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$</td>
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<td>13.119</td>
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Ionic compounds with similar crystalline structures, electronegativity, and cation size imply minimum distortions and maximum packaging, promoting the formation of solid solutions [4]. The hindered formation of solid solutions in the Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$:Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$ system can be explained on the basis of differences in crystal structure of α,β-Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$ [37] and α,β-Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$ [38], in the coordination number (CN) of cations (CN=4 for Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$ and CN=6 for Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$) and in ionic radius.
It is worth noting that Mg$^{2+}$ and Ca$^{2+}$ ions are iso-valent, whereby the immiscibility of Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$ and Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$ cannot be explained by electronic factors [4].

### 3.2. Thermal Decomposition

DSC traces observed during a heating and cooling cycle from room temperature up to 420 °C at 5 °C/min, under 2 bar of H$_2$, are reported in Figure 5 and corresponding PXD patterns, obtained after the thermal treatment, are reported in Figure 6.

The thermal decomposition of pure Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$ occurs in four steps. In fact, during heating, endothermic signals at peak temperatures of 299 (T$_{\text{onset}}$ = 269 °C), 340, 355, and 386 °C can be observed in Figure 5, in addition to the peak at 193 °C, corresponding to the α-β phase transition already described before. Upon cooling, a single exothermic peak due to re-hydrogenation is observed at 254 °C (T$_{\text{onset}}$ = 278 °C). The phases identified after the thermal decomposition and rehydrogenation of Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$ are Mg and MgH$_2$ (Figure 6).

Observed experimental data confirm investigations previously reported in the literature [3,5,13,40]. Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$ has a complex decomposition mechanism, in which several intermediates are involved, creating an obstacle to the complete reversibility of the hydrogen sorption reactions. Intermediate compounds have not been clarified yet and they depend on experimental conditions [6]. In some studies, the formation of Mg(B$_3$H$_8$)$_2$ was observed [41,42]. However, its formation does not seem to be spontaneous [8], even if from DFT calculations it appears very stable [10]. Other suggested intermediate phases are MgB$_{10}$H$_{10}$ [11,16], MgB$_4$H$_{10}$ [11], MgB$_{12}$H$_{12}$ [13], and a generic MgB$_x$H$_y$ phase [12].

**Figure 5.** DSC analysis up to 420 °C at 5 °C/min, under 2 bar of H$_2$, of (a) Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$, (b) 1Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$: 2Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$, (c) 1Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$: 1Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$, (d) 2Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$: 1Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$, and (e) Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$: (a) heating and (b) cooling ramp.
From the collected data, it is possible to confirm a four-step process [13], which starts at 270 °C. In the first two steps, intermediate products are formed, which could be linked to amorphous phases [11–13]. At 355 °C, MgH2 is formed, which then decomposes into Mg. The exothermic peak observed in the DSC trace on cooling in Figure 5, is related to its rehydrogenation reaction into MgH2 [13]. Because of the low hydrogen pressure applied (2 bar), it was not possible to fully hydrogenate all the magnesium produced during the thermal decomposition. In fact, both Mg and MgH2 phases are observed in the PXD pattern after the thermal cycle (Figure 6). The formation of Mg and MgH2 from the thermal decomposition and re-hydrogenation of Mg(BH4)2 has been observed in several studies [11–13,43]. It seems that MgH2 does not appear as a product of the first reaction steps, but it is formed at temperatures higher than 280 °C [12]. In conclusion, it is confirmed that the decomposition of pure Mg(BH4)2 cannot be simply explained through the following reactions

$$\text{Mg}(\text{BH}_4)_2 \rightarrow \text{MgH}_2 + 2\text{B} + 3\text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{Mg} + 2\text{B} + 4\text{H}_2$$

(8)

and that the formation of particularly stable intermediates could be the reason of the incomplete reversibility of the reactions [2,7,11,12,44].

The decomposition of pure Ca(BH4)2 proceeds through two steps, as observed by Mao et al. [45] and Riktor et al. [43]. In the DSC trace, in addition to the α-β transition at 168 °C (barely visible in Figure 5), two endothermic DSC signals at 355 °C (low intensity) and at 376 °C (main peak) can be evidenced. In this case, it is difficult to determine the decomposition products, because no diffraction peaks are clearly visible in the PXD patterns after decomposition (Figure 6). Thus, amorphous products could be involved, such as CaB12H12 or other compounds containing Ca, B, and H, which, however, do not have long-range order [7,9,14].

In the literature, different decomposition steps have been suggested for Ca(BH4)2 [2] according to the following reactions:

$$6\text{Ca}(\text{BH}_4)_2 \rightarrow \text{CaB}_{12}\text{H}_{12} + 5\text{CaH}_2 + 13\text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{CaB}_6 + 2\text{CaH}_2 + 10\text{H}_2$$

(9)
Additionally, the decomposition could follow a different path, forming phases containing Ca, B, and H, such as amorphous CaB₁₂H₁₂ [47] or crystalline CaB₁₂H₁₂, CaB₆, and CaH₂ [15].

In the 2:1 mixture, the thermal decomposition follows four steps (Figure 5). DSC trace upon heating is similar to that of pure Mg(BH₄)₂, even if peak temperatures result at slightly lower values for the mixture with respect to the pure compound, while the last peak is shifted to higher temperatures (Table 1). The decomposition is partially reversible, as can be seen from the exothermic peak upon cooling (Figure 5) at 273 °C (T_onset = 288 °C), corresponding to the re-hydrogenation of magnesium, similarly to pure Mg(BH₄)₂ [13]. In fact, MgH₂ and Mg can be identified from the diffraction pattern after thermal cycling (Figure 6). Also in this case, it is not possible to exclude the formation of amorphous phases, which may prevent the full reversibility of hydrogen sorption reaction of Mg(BH₄)₂ [2,7,11,12,44]. Nevertheless, the presence of Ca(BH₄)₂ in the mixture, promotes the decomposition of Mg(BH₄)₂ at lower temperature and involves a wider temperature range with respect to the pure compound, as it can be seen from Figure 5. Ibikunle et al. [20], studying the 5:1 Mg(BH₄)₂:Ca(BH₄)₂ mixture, also underlined that the presence of two borohydrides result in a hydrogen release at lower temperature with respect to pure compounds. Since no crystalline phases containing calcium have been found, the fraction of Ca(BH₄)₂ present in the mixture likely decomposed independently, thus being responsible for peaks broadening in the DSC trace.

In 1:1 and 1:2 mixtures, the decomposition mechanism is characterized by two steps, with DSC peak temperatures T_peak equal to 280 °C and 390 °C, with the second peak more intense than the first one. The identification of decomposition products is rather difficult from PXD patterns (Figure 6), since no crystalline peaks can be observed. In fact, similarly to pure Ca(BH₄)₂, the formation of amorphous or nano-crystalline phases could take place during thermal decomposition. Because of the strong similarity of DSC signals (Figure 5) and diffraction patterns (Figure 6) in these two mixtures, it is reasonable to consider similar mechanisms and reaction products. As Ca(BH₄)₂ decomposes after Mg(BH₄)₂, it is feasible that the products formed in the first decomposition step of Mg(BH₄)₂ could react with Ca(BH₄)₂ to form new phases, which are stable up to 390 °C. If MgH₂ formation is considered for the first decomposition step of Mg(BH₄)₂, the reaction mechanism could be traced back to that of Ca(BH₄)₂-MgH₂ mixtures [15,46,48]. According to Kim et al. [46] and Minella et al. [15,48], the formation of Mg-Ca-H phases is firstly observed, followed by the occurrence of CaB₁₂H₁₂, amorphous CaB₆ and CaH₂, as well as crystalline Mg. The decomposition of the 1:1 and 1:2 mixtures is not reversible in the present experimental conditions, as confirmed by the absence of peaks in the DSC traces upon cooling (Figure 5).

Comparing the patterns of various mixtures in Figure 6, broad diffraction peaks at about 43° and 62° are present, whose intensities decrease with the decreasing content of Mg(BH₄)₂ in the mixture. They correspond to traces of MgO, due to the oxidation of magnesium. The formation of MgO may be likely due to contamination of the starting ball milled sample. Its formation during heating is in fact extremely favoured and could have influenced the hydrogen desorption mechanism, limiting or preventing its reversibility [11].

ATR spectra after thermal cycling in DSC up to 440 °C under 2 bar of H₂ are shown in Figure 7 and they provide some further information on thermal decomposition products. In fact, in all of them there is a broad band (I), in the 2590–2000 cm⁻¹ region. This can be referred to the B–H stretching [4,14] and therefore indicates the presence of species still containing the B–H bond. Therefore, the hydrogen desorption reactions may have not been completed or some new species have been formed during re-hydrogenation. In any case, not only hydrides and borides are present as products of the thermal cycling under 2 bar of H₂. The broadening of the ATR band (I) seems to confirm the presence of multiple different phases [4]. Since the most intense ATR band of B₁₂H₁₂²⁻ is located at 2480 cm⁻¹,
and the calculated spectra of $\text{B}_3\text{H}_8^-$, $\text{B}_{10}\text{H}_{10}^{2-}$, and $\text{B}_4\text{H}_{10}^{2-}$ presents bands in the 2500–2000 cm$^{-1}$ range [11,49], it is indeed possible that species containing these anions are formed.

**Figure 7.** ATR-IR spectra of (a) Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$, (b) 1Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$: 2Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$, (c) 1Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$: 1Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$, (d) 2Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$: 1Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$, and (e) Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$ after thermal cycling (DSC analysis up to 440 °C under 2 bar of H$_2$). For symbols explanations, see the text.

In conclusion, ATR analysis evidenced that new species are involved in the decomposition and re-hydrogenation of the mixtures in the Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$-Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$ system, which certainly contain B–H bonds.

4. Conclusions

The phase stability and the thermal hydrogen desorption was experimentally investigated in the Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$-Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$ system. Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$ and Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$ are fully immiscible in the solid state. In fact, in the XRD patterns of 1:2, 1:1, and 2:1 mixtures, collected after ball-milling and heat treatment up to 210 °C under 2 bar hydrogen pressure, the signals of the constituent phases were always distinguished. The ATR spectra and cell volumes also confirmed this conclusion.

The thermal decomposition of 2:1 mixture was similar to that of pure Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$, also originating the same crystalline products (Mg and MgH$_2$). For 1:1 and 1:2 mixtures, the decomposition displayed only two steps. The first is linked to the decomposition of Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$ and the second one to that
of Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$. In the mixtures, the thermal decomposition of Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$ originates, at about 280 °C, new species that reacts with Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$, shifting its decomposition to higher temperatures with respect to pure compounds. No products can be identified by X-ray diffraction patterns, apart from Mg and MgH$_2$. In fact, amorphous phases or mixtures of different poorly crystalline or nanocrystalline phases are formed. However, as shown by ATR-IR analysis, not only hydrides and borides phases are obtained after cycling up to 440 °C under 2 bar of H$_2$, but also species containing the B–H bond. At 2 bar of H$_2$, only for Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$ and the 2:1 mixture, the hydrogen sorption reaction is partially reversible.

In conclusion, it has been pointed out that Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$–Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$ mixtures begin to decompose at slightly lower temperatures with respect to parent borohydrides. However, the reaction is irreversible at 2 bar of hydrogen pressure, thus presenting many limitations from the point of view of practical applications as hydrogen storage materials. The very limited composition dependence of observed temperatures confirms the immiscibility of the Mg(BH$_4$)$_2$ and Ca(BH$_4$)$_2$ compounds in the solid state. Further studies are needed to clearly identify the decomposition products that were formed, because some particularly stable species hinder the reversibility of the hydrogen sorption reactions.

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