Solid state synthesis, structural characterization and

ionic conductivity of bimetallic alkali-metal yttrium

borohydrides *M*Y(BH₄)₄ (*M* = Li and Na)

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Table S1 - Optimized unit cell parameters and energy with respect to the most stable Li@2*a* structure.

	a (Å)	<i>c</i> (Å)	Energy (eV/f.u.)
Exp.	6.236	12.491	
2 <i>a</i>	6.222	12.486	0.000
			(reference)
2b	6.461	12.538	0.348
2 <i>d</i>	6.464	12.539	0.348
2 <i>e</i>	6.338	12.617	0.412
2 <i>f</i>	6.332	12.954	0.350
I-4	6.553	12.476	-0.185

Table S2 - Experimental and DFT-optimized cell parameters and unit cell volume per formula unit (V/Z).

		a / Å	b / Å	c / Å	V/z / Å ³
Ехр		8.5260	12.1358	9.0526	234.2
Стст	PBE	8.506	12.415	9.334	246.4
	vdW-DF2	8.494	12.166	8.866	229.1
C222 ₁	PBE	9.819	12.149	9.730	290.2
	vdW-DF2	8.516	12.134	8.881	229.5

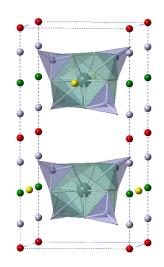


Figure S1 - Crystal structure of LiY(BH₄)₄, showing the considered Li positions: 2a in green, 2b in yellow, 2e in red, 4k in pale violet.

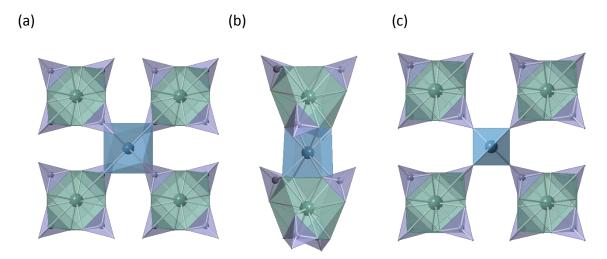


Figure S2 - Coordination polyhedra for the structure of $LiY(BH_4)_4$ in which Li ions are positioned at (a) 2a, (b) 2b, and (c) 2e Wyckoff sites; green : Y-H, violet: B-H, blue: Li-H.

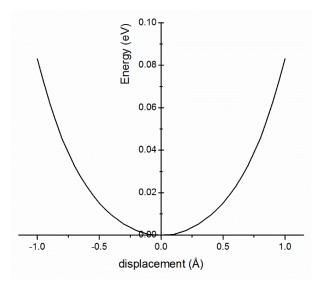


Figure S3 - Energy change upon displacing Na along x direction while other metal ions are frozen at the original positions.

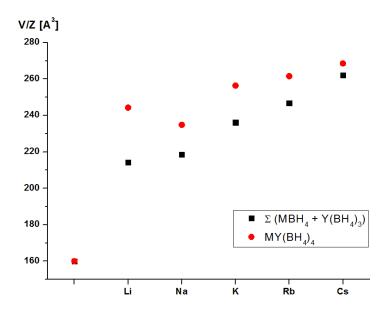


Figure S4 – Volume per formula unit of $MY(BH_4)_4$ (M= Li, Na, K, Rb, Cs) compared to the sum of unit cell volumes of $Y(BH_4)_3$ and MBH_4

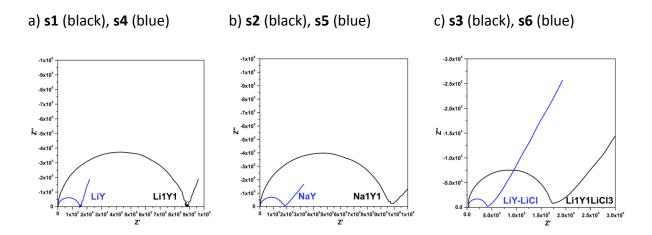


Figure S5 – Complex impedance spectra (Nyquist plot) of samples a) $Y(BH_4)_3 - LiBH_4$ (1:1), b) $Y(BH_4)_3 - NaBH_4$ (1:1) and c) $YCI_3 - LiBH_4$ (1:4) before (black) and after quenching (blue).

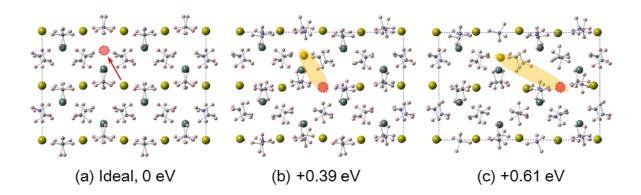


Figure S6 - (a) $NaY(BH_4)_4$ in the ideal configuration. The red circle marks a possible interstitial cite and a Frenkel defect can be generated by the movement of Na ion as indicated by the red arrow. A vacancy-interstitial pair located (b) nearby and (c) apart.

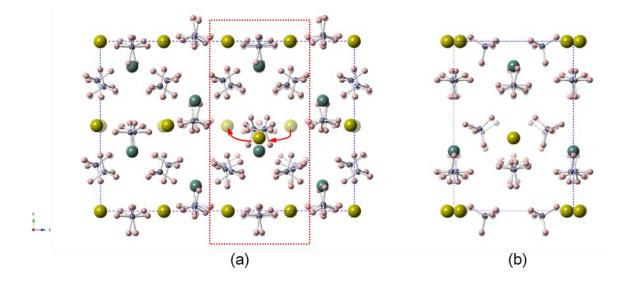


Figure S7 - (a) Vacancy hopping along the z-direction. Na ion is at the saddle point. The view direction is [100]. (b) Cross section image at the saddle point. The view direction is [001]. In both (a) and (b), the background translucent image shows the ideal configuration.

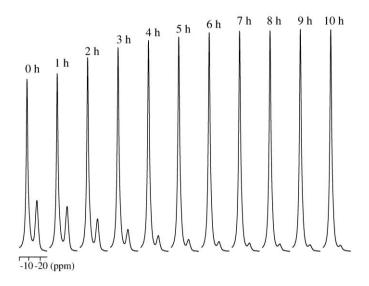


Figure S8. ²³Na MAS NMR spectra (14.1 T, $v_R = 8.0$ kHz) of the central-transition region for NaY(BH₄)₄, following its thermal decomposition from shortly after its synthesis by quenching to 10 h of isothermal decomposition in the spinning NMR rotor (T = 24 ± 2 °C). The acquisition time for each spectrum was 15 min and every fourth spectrum is shown. The time indicates the beginning of the data acquisition.

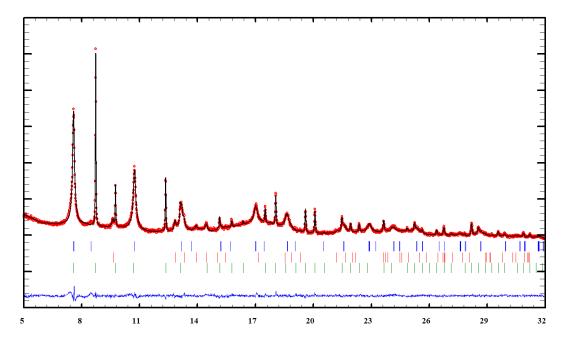


Figure S9 – High resolution PXD of LiY(BH₄)₄, obtained at room temperature, BLI11, Diamond, $\lambda = 0.825770$ Å, red circles: exp. data, black line: refined profile, blue line: difference pattern. Vertical dashes: reflexes of crystal phases: LiY(BH₄)₄ (top, R_{Bragg} = 5.3%), LiBH₄ (middle, R_{Bragg} = 1.5%), α -Y(BH₄)₃ (bottom, R_{Bragg} = 8.3%)

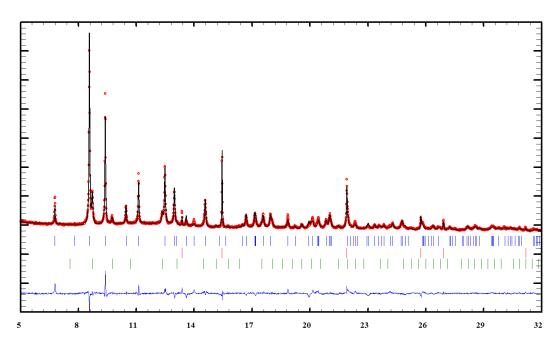


Figure S10 – High resolution PXD of NaY(BH₄)₄, obtained at room temperature, BLI11, Diamond, $\lambda = 0.825770$ Å, red circles: exp. data, black line: refined profile, blue line: difference pattern. Vertical dashes: reflexes of crystal phases: *C2221* - NaY(BH₄)₄ (top, R_{Bragg} = 8.7%), NaBH₄ (middle, R_{Bragg} = 10.4%), α -Y(BH₄)₃ (bottom, R_{Bragg} = 7.9%)

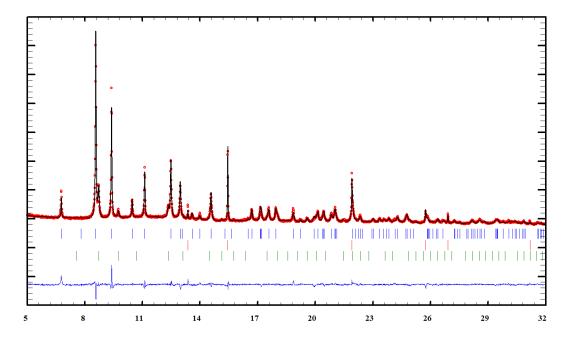


Figure S11 - High resolution PXD of NaY(BH₄)₄, obtained at room temperature, BLI11, Diamond, $\lambda = 0.825770$ Å, red circles: exp. data, black line: refined profile, blue line: difference pattern. Vertical dashes: reflexes of crystal phases: *Cmcm* - NaY(BH₄)₄ (top, R_{Bragg} = 7.7%), NaBH₄ (middle, R_{Bragg} = 12.3%), α -Y(BH₄)₃ (bottom, R_{Bragg} = 7.3%).