Supplementary Materials

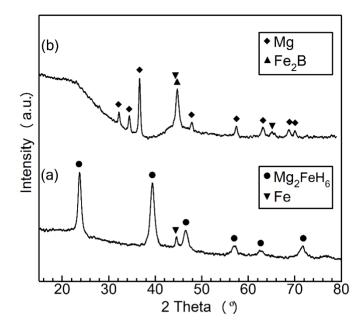


Figure S1. XRD profiles of $0.75Mg_2FeD_6 + 0.25LiBH_4$; (a) as-ball-milled and (b) after the TG measurement at 400 °C.

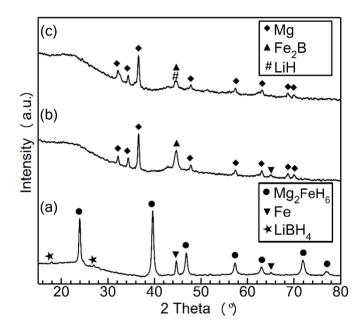


Figure S2. XRD profiles of $0.75LiBH_4 + 0.25Mg_2FeD_6$; (a) as-ball-milled, (b) stopped at 370 °C in the TG measurement and (c) stopped at 420 °C after the TG measurement.

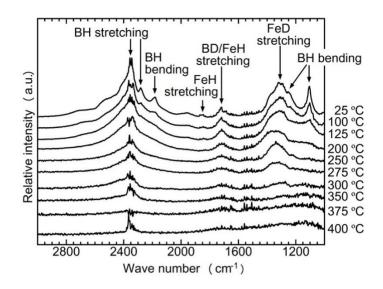


Figure S3. In situ IR spectra of 0.75LiBH₄ + 0.25Mg₂FeD₆. Heating rate was 5 °C/min. The atmosphere in the sample holder was 0.1 MPa Ar without gas flow.

The *in situ* IR spectra of 0.75LiBH4 + 0.25Mg2FeD6 is shown in Figure S3. In the 25 °C spectrum, the merged BD and FeH stretching peaks at around 1720 cm⁻¹ indicate that H-D exchange occurred during ball milling. The splitting BH stretching peaks at $v \approx 2320$ cm⁻¹, 2290 cm⁻¹ and 2190 cm⁻¹, and the BH bending peaks at v = 1100 cm⁻¹ and 1250 cm⁻¹ suggest that isotopically pure [BH4]⁻ stilled existed. The peak at v = 1310 cm⁻¹ is assigned to be FeD stretching mode. During the heating process, the BH stretching peaks merged and broadened after 125 °C because of H-D exchange promoted and phase transition of LiBH4 occurred. The FeD stretching peak shifted to higher wavelength and broadened obviously when comparing to the situation of x = 0.25 because in this composition almost 5 D atoms in [FeD₆]⁴⁻ were replaced by H. At 280 °C, all of the peaks faded as a result of the dehydriding reaction, consistent with the TG–MS measurements shown in Figure 3 in the text. The peaks disappeared and the spectrum did not change further at 400 °C, suggesting completion of the dehydriding reaction. The noise at $v \approx 2380$ cm⁻¹ was from the influence of CO₂. Also the spectra became quiet noisy after 275 °C because of the melting of LiBH4.