



Applications of N,N-bis(phosphonomethyl)glycine-derived Sn⁴⁺ or Co²⁺ phosphonates as proton conductors or energy-conversion electrocatalysts.

F. Cañamero-Cebrián^a, Rosario M.P. Colodrero^a, Álvaro Vilchez-Cózar^a, Montse Bazaga-García^a, Enrique R. Losilla^a, Pascual Olivera-Pastor^a, and Aurelio Cabeza^a

^aUniversidad de Málaga, Dpto Química Inorgánica, Facultad de Ciencias, Campus de Teatinos s/n, 29071, Málaga, Spain

ernandocc@uma.es

Metal phosphonates (MPs), a subclass of coordination polymers, may exhibit acidic groups such as P-OH, SO₃H, COOH, N⁺-H, etc. Combining these features with electrocatalytically active transition metals, make them highly appealing in the field of fuel cells and electrolyzers, as potential proton conductors and/or precursors of electrocatalysts [1,2].

Herein, we investigate the synthesis, characterization and applications of a series of Co²⁺ and Sn⁴⁺ phosphonates derived from glycine-N,N-bis(methylenephosphonic acid) (BPMGLY). In the case of the tin derivative, an amorphous compound, Sn(C₄H₁₁O₈NP₂)_{0.75}Cl_{2.5}(H₂O)_{2.5} (Sn⁴⁺-BPMGLY), was obtained by hydrothermal synthesis. Its pyrolytic treatment at 700 °C in air led to an amorphous pyrophosphate, (Sn⁴⁺-BPMGLY@700). Regarding cobalt phosphonates, three crystalline phases with composition [Co(C₄H₉O₈NP₂(H₂O)₂)]·nH₂O (n=0,2) were obtained and their crystal structure were solved. All families were extensively studied as proton conductors across a wide range of temperature and humidity conditions, displaying the Sn⁴⁺ derivatives the highest conductivity values of 7.99·10⁻⁴ and 6.63·10⁻³ S·cm⁻¹ for Sn⁴⁺-BPMGLY and Sn⁴⁺-BPMGLY@700, respectively, at 95 °C and 95% relative humidity (RH) (Figure 1a). Furthermore, the cobalt phosphonates were utilized as precursors for non-precious metal catalysts (NPMCs), by pyrolysis in 5%-H₂/Ar at different temperatures and studied as electrocatalysts towards the oxygen evolution reaction (OER), hydrogen evolution reaction (HER) and oxygen reduction reaction (ORR) (Figure 1b).

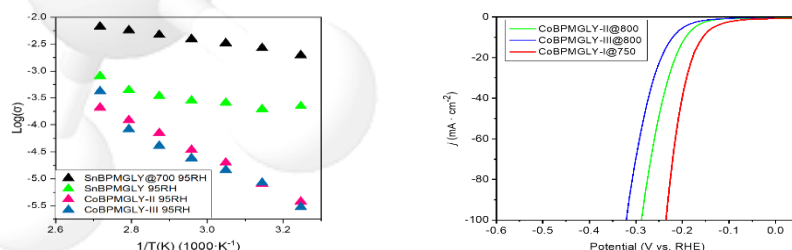


Figure 1. (a) Arrhenius plots of Sn⁴⁺-BPMGLY, Sn⁴⁺-BPMGLY@700, Co-BPMGLY-II and Co-BPMGLY-III at 95% RH. (b) HER LSV curves for pyrolyzed Co-BPMGLY derivatives.

References

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