## Electrocatalytic properties of cobalt phosphides and pyrophosphates derived from phosphonate-based-MOFs

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As a class of coordination polymers (CPs), metal phosphonates (MPs) are constructed by coordination bonds connecting metal sites and phosphonate  $(\text{RPO}_3^{2^-})$  ligands, where the metal sites are dispersed uniformly at the atomic level. This feature facilitates the construction of metal-phosphorous-based/nano-carbon composites by one-step pyrolysis, making them very attractive precursors of Non-Precious Metal Electrocatalysts (NPMCs) [1, 2]

In this work, we report the synthesis, characterization and electrochemical properties of three cobalt(II) coordination polymers derived from the N,N-bis(phosphonomethyl)glycine (BPMGLY),  $Co(C_4H_9O_8NP_2 \cdot nH_2O (n=2-4))$ . These MPs, with different frameworks according to the crystallographic data, are used as precursors of new NPMCs by pyrolytic treatment under 5%-H<sub>2</sub>/Ar at different temperatures. The electrochemical behavior of the resulting compounds, mainly crystalline cobalt pyrophosphates and/or phosphides, is fully investigated regarding to the Oxygen Evolution and Reduction Reactions (OER and ORR, respectively) as well as Hydrogen Evolution Reaction (HER). In general, cobalt phosphides (CoP) derived from compound Co-BPMGLY-I (n=4), displayed better performances for the HER with an overpotential of 156 mV.

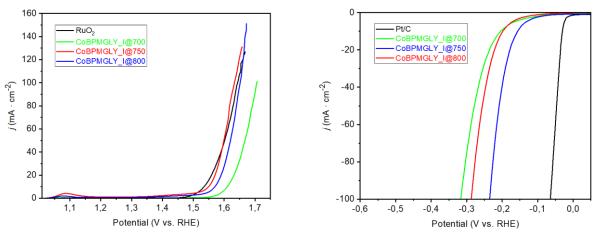


Fig. 1 LSV curves of selected materials for OER in 1.0 M KOH (left) and for HER in 0.5 M H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (right).

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2. Zhang, R.; El-Rafaei, S.M.; Russo, P.A.; Pinna, N. J. Nanoparticle Res. 20 (2018) 146.

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