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Introduction

Metal phosphonates are acidic solids with tunable functionalities. These features together with the presence of both coordinated and lattice water molecules favor the formation of hydrogen-bonding networks, providing them with proton conduction properties, adjustable by synthesis conditions [1–3].

This study describes the synthesis and structural analysis of a series of compounds resulting from the combination of benzene-1,2,3-triyltris(methylene) phosphonic acid (BTMP) with lanthanide ions. Four structural series have been isolated under hydrothermal conditions, and their crystal structures have been solved *ab initio* from X-ray powder diffraction data by employing both laboratory and synchrotron radiation. All compounds are hydrated layered structures with luminescent and proton conductivity properties as described below.

Synthesis & Structural Studies

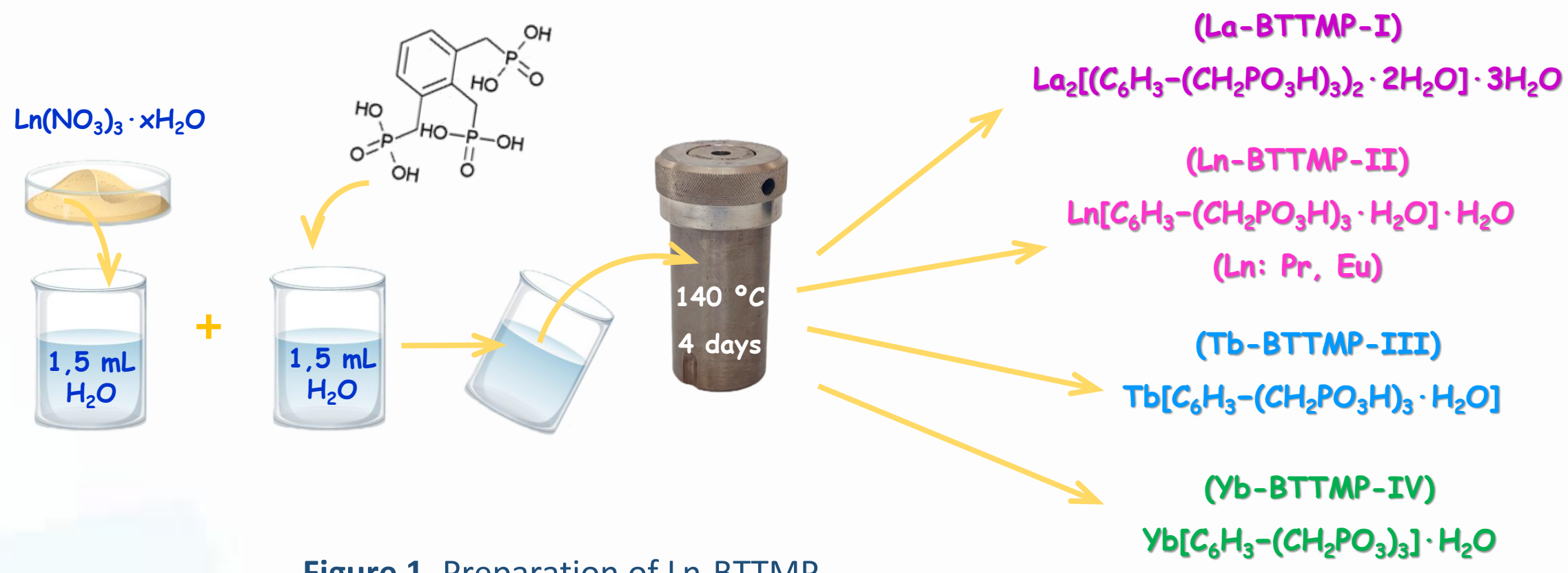


Figure 1. Preparation of Ln-BTTMP.

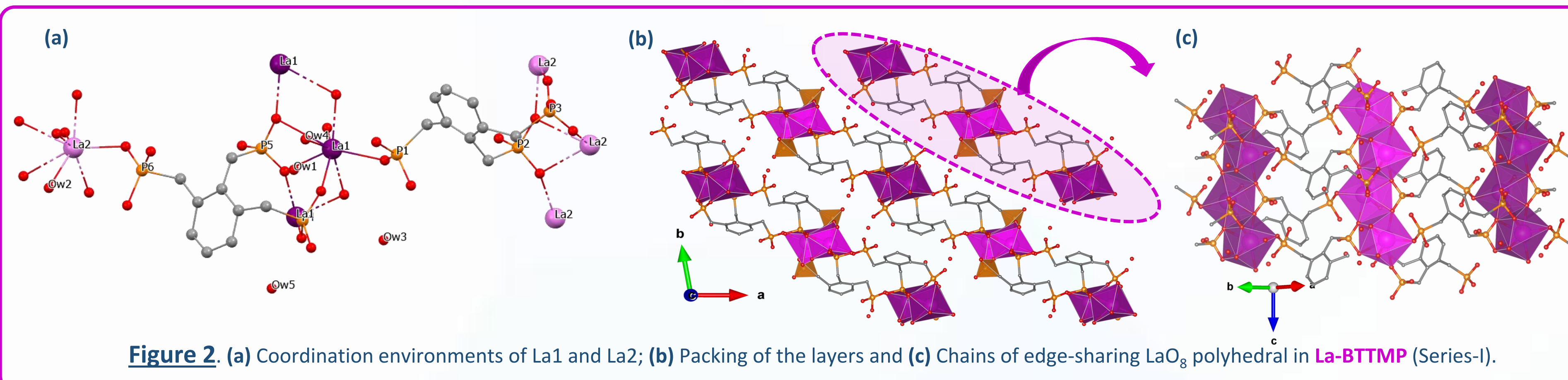


Figure 2. (a) Coordination environments of La1 and La2; (b) Packing of the layers and (c) Chains of edge-sharing LaO₈ polyhedral in La-BTTMP (Series-I).

Table 1. Crystallography data of selected compounds.

	Serie-I La-BTTMP	Serie-II Pr-BTTMP	Serie-III Eu-BTTMP	Serie-IV Tb-BTTMP	Serie-V Yb-BTTMP
Space Group	<i>P</i> -1	<i>P</i> 2 ₁ / <i>n</i>	<i>P</i> 2 ₁ / <i>n</i>	<i>P</i> 2 ₁ / <i>a</i>	<i>P</i> 2 ₁ / <i>c</i>
Crystal System	Triclinic	Monoclinic	Monoclinic	Monoclinic	Monoclinic
λ (Å)	0.6188	0.7093	0.41318	0.7093	0.6199
<i>a</i> (Å)	18.0814(2)	18.1535(9)	18.1956(2)	14.7518(6)	11.2631(2)
<i>b</i> (Å)	12.1357(1)	7.1190(3)	7.0235(6)	18.2221(23)	13.1109(2)
<i>c</i> (Å)	7.1985(7)	12.0430(7)	11.9912(1)	5.5648(2)	10.2696(1)
α (°)	90.804(8)	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0
β (°)	92.799(10)	98.532(3)	97.974(6)	94.7860(27)	98.911(6)
γ (°)	99.3705(7)	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0
<i>V</i> (Å ³)	1556.3(3)	1539.2(2)	1517.6(3)	1490.6(2)	1498.2(3)
<i>Z</i>	2	4	4	4	4
Range data (°)	2.5–43.2	3.6–42.0	2.0–42.0	3.5–42.0	3.5–45.0
Indep. reflections	5501	976	8280	949	2960
Data / restraints / parameters	7138/114/198	3300/65/115	7020/57/122	3300/64/45	10704/57/124
<i>R</i> _{wp}	0.080	0.119	0.055	0.119	0.050
<i>R</i> _p	0.056	0.092	0.039	0.088	0.036
<i>R</i> _f	0.027	0.103	0.020	0.102	0.017

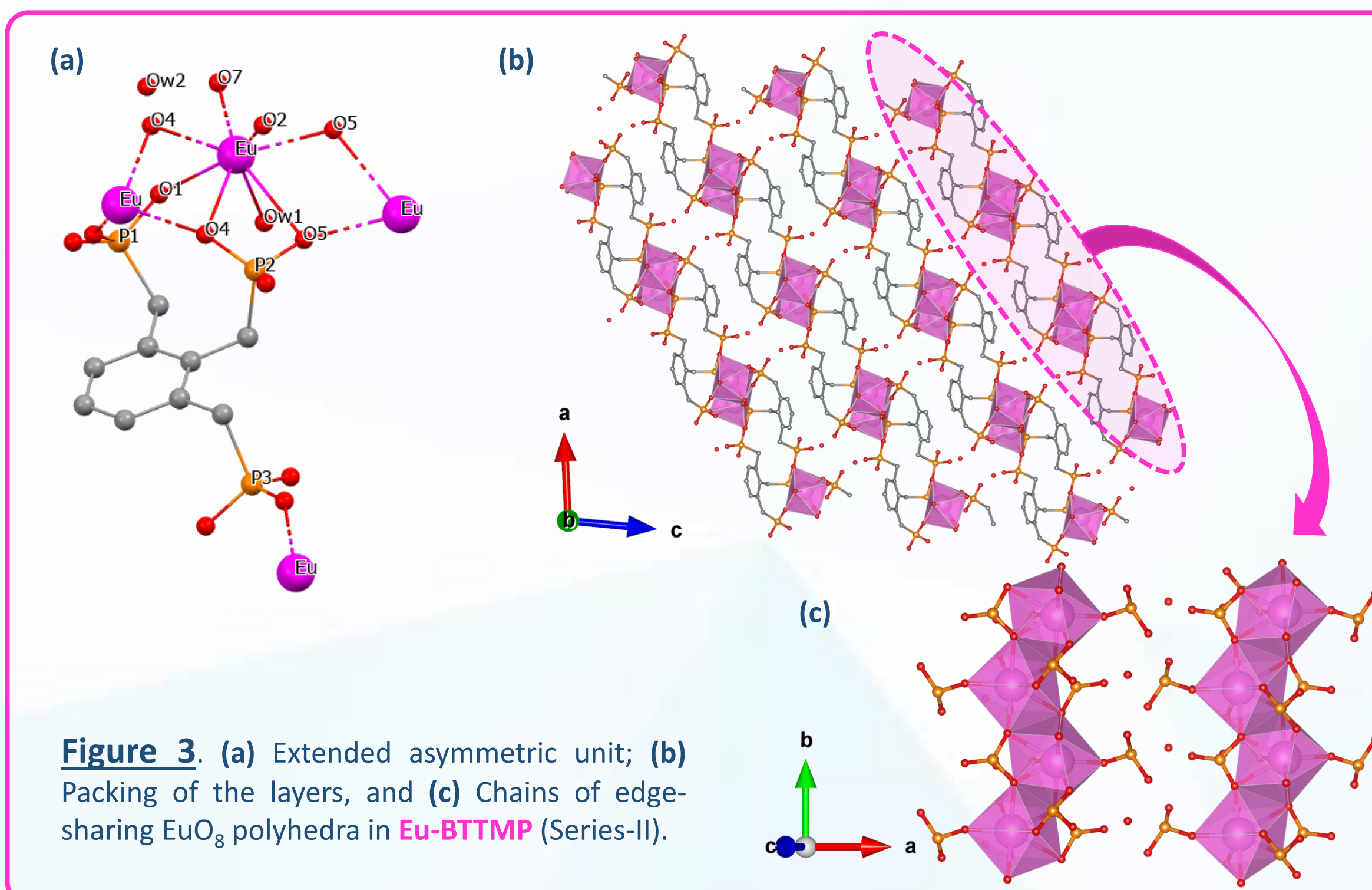


Figure 3. (a) Extended asymmetric unit; (b) Packing of the layers, and (c) Chains of edge-sharing EuO₈ polyhedral in Eu-BTTMP (Series-II).

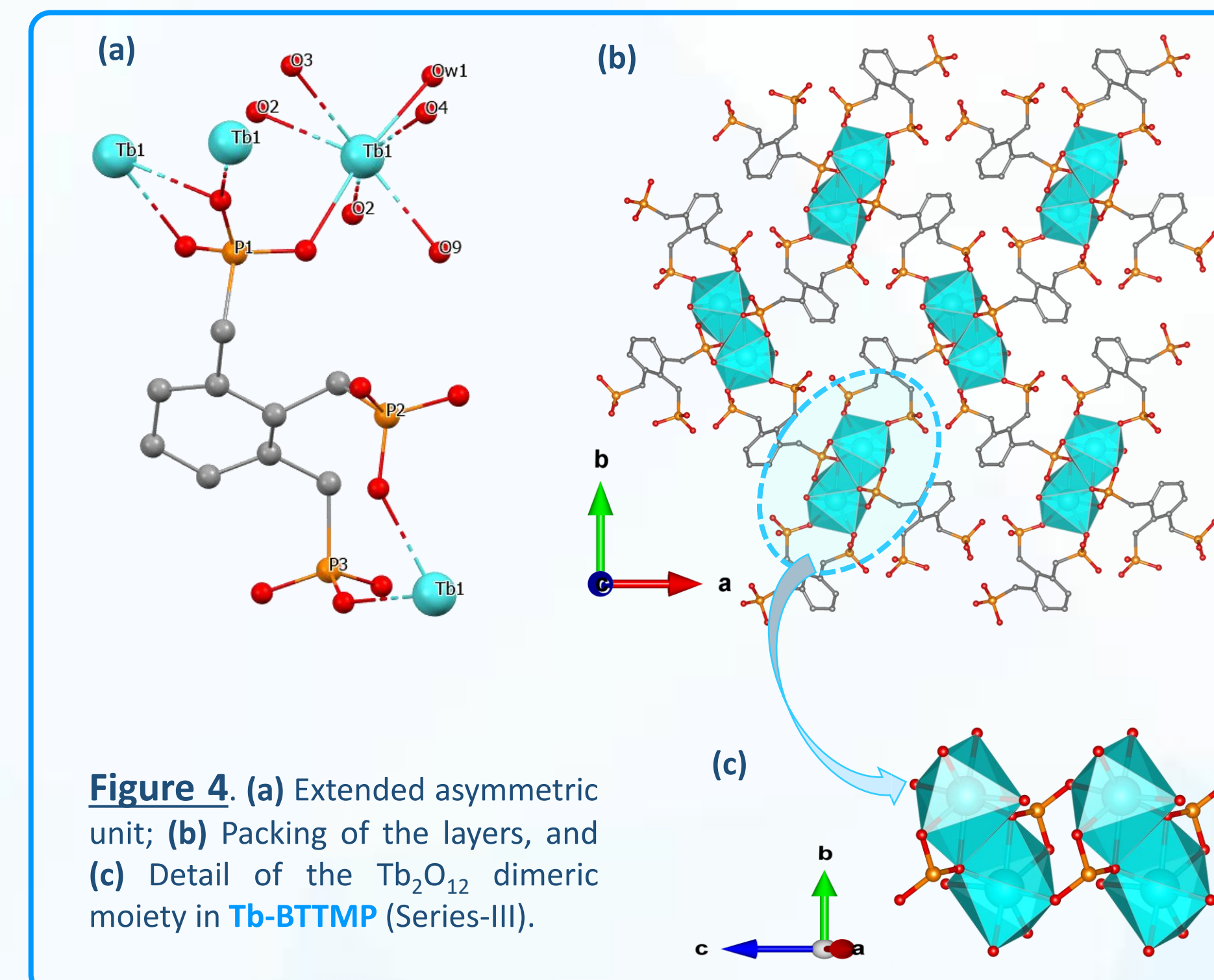


Figure 4. (a) Extended asymmetric unit; (b) Packing of the layers, and (c) Detail of the Tb₂O₁₂ dimeric moiety in Tb-BTTMP (Series-III).

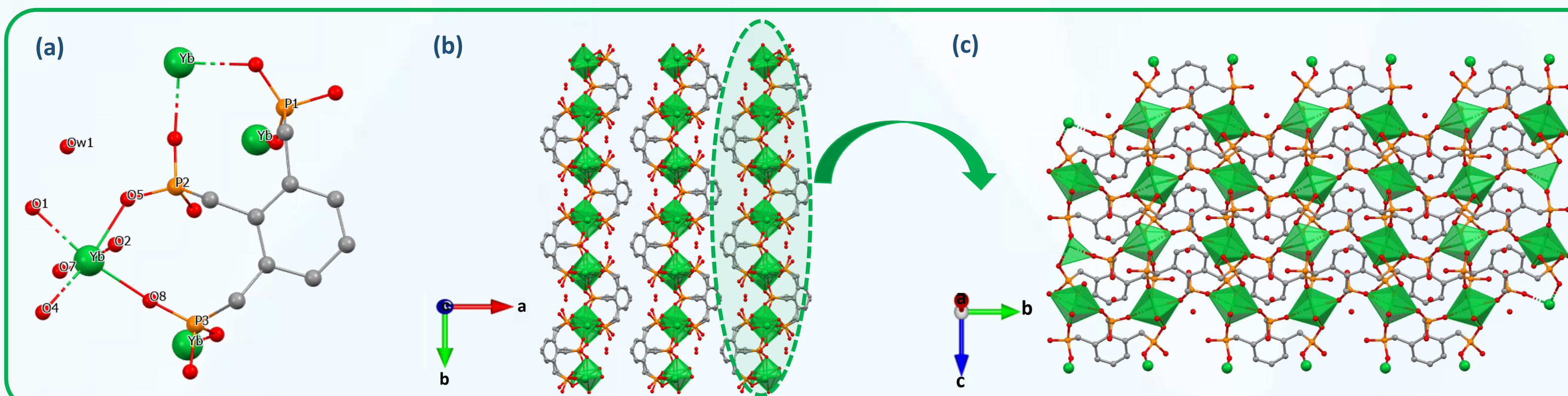


Figure 5. (a) Extended asymmetric unit; (b) Packing of the layers, and (c) connectivity of the isolated YbO₆ polyhedral in Yb-BTTMP (Series-IV).

Proton conductivity properties



Humidity chamber (Espec SH-222) for proton conductivity measurements (UMA).

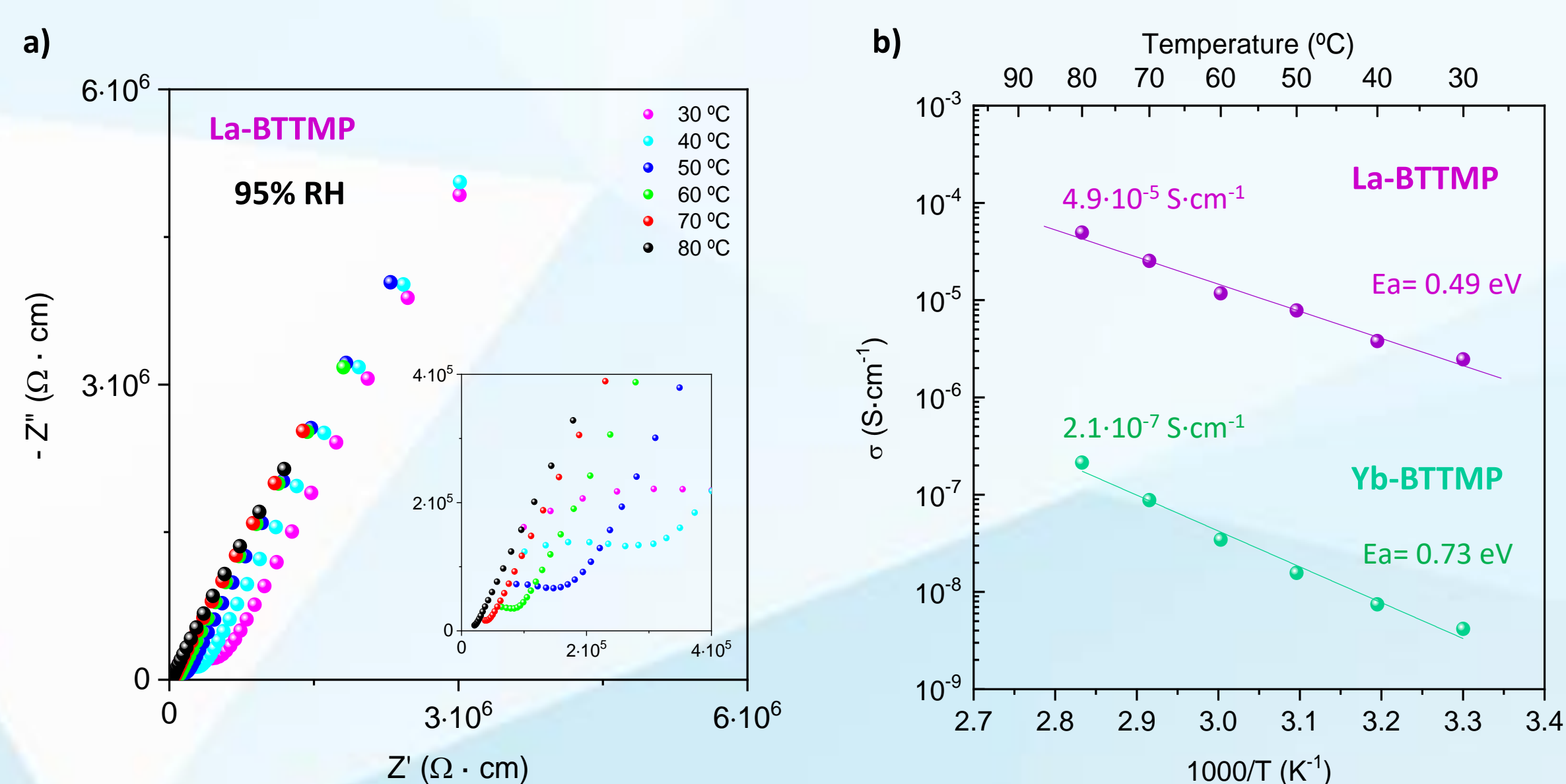


Figure 6. (a) Nyquist plot for La-BTTMP (Series-I) at selected temperatures and 95% RH; (b) Plot of conductivity (σ , S · cm⁻¹) vs temperature (°C) at 95% RH for selected compounds.

Conclusions

- Lanthanide ions exhibit variable connectivity with ligand benzene-1,2,3-triyltris(methylene) phosphonate (BTTMP).
- Ln-BTTMP present a moderate to low proton conductivities attributed to the absence of extended H-bond network. In order to further enhance proton conductivity properties of these materials, post-synthesis modifications are underway.
- These materials present moderate photoluminescence properties attribute to f-f transitions of the lanthanide ions, with the luminescence lifetimes of 1.05 ms for Tb-BTTMP (Series-III) and 396 μ s for Eu-BTTMP (Serie-II).

References

- [1] J.-G. Jia, S.-S. Bao, G.K.H. Shimizu, L.-M. Zheng. Coordination Chemistry Reviews, 534, 216558 (2025).
- [2] M. Boone, F. Artizzu, J. Goura, D. Mara, R. Van Deun, M. D'hooghe, Coordination Chemistry Reviews, 501, 215525 (2024).
- [3] I.R. Salcedo, M. Bazaga-García, R.M.P. Colodrero, A. Vilchez-Cózar, F. Cañamero-Cebrián, P. Olivera-Pastor, J.K. Zaręba, A. Cabeza. Cryst. Growth Des. 24, 7910–7918 (2024).

Acknowledgments

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Luminescent properties

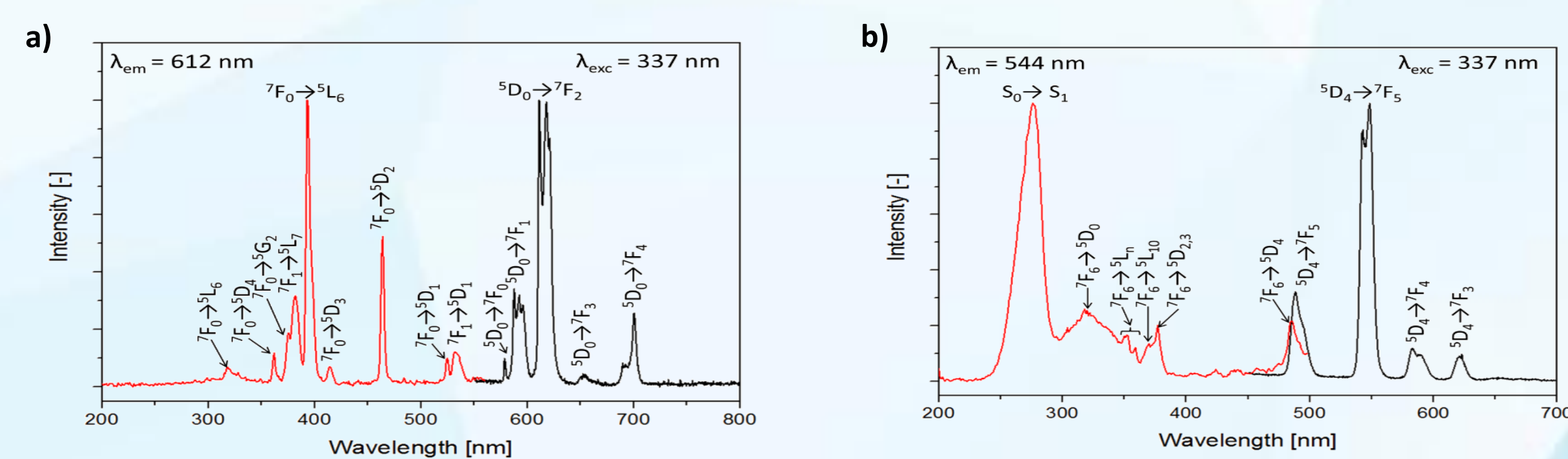


Figure 7. Excitation (red trace) and emission (black trace) spectrum for Eu-BTTMP (a), and Tb-BTTMP (b) along with transition assignments.

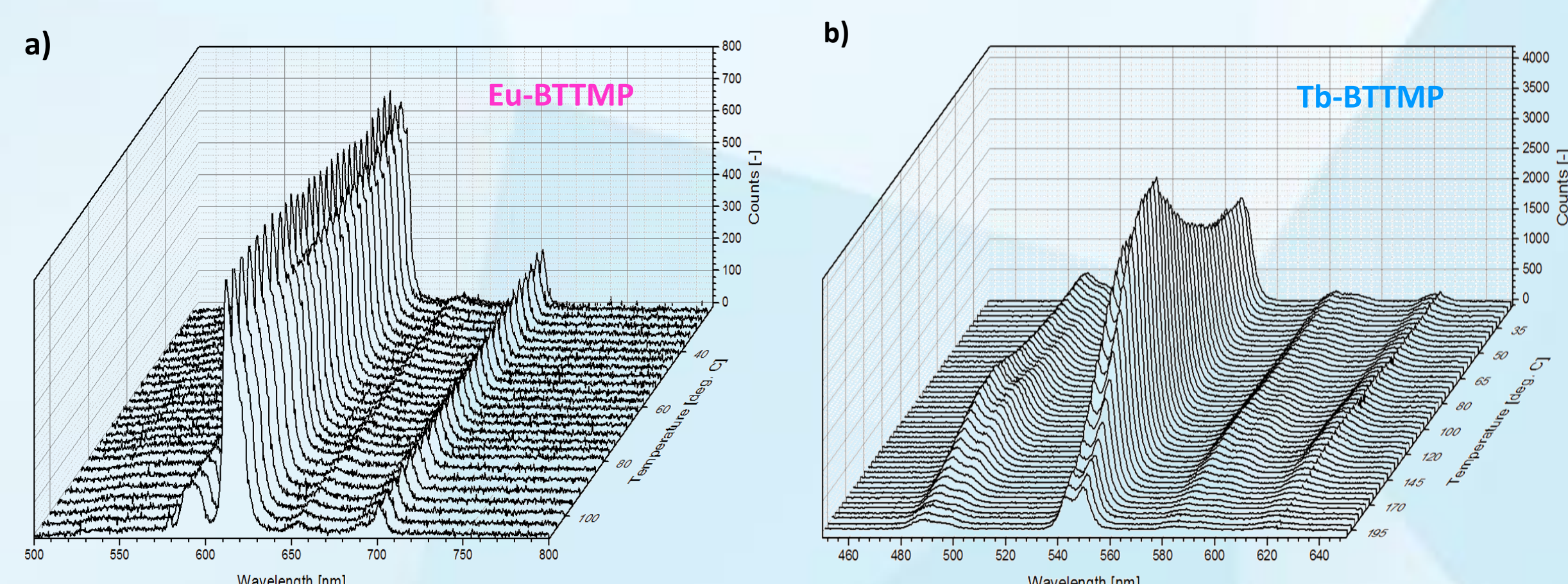


Figure 8. Emission spectra of Eu-BTTMP (a), and Tb-BTTMP (b) excited at 337 nm at different temperatures.

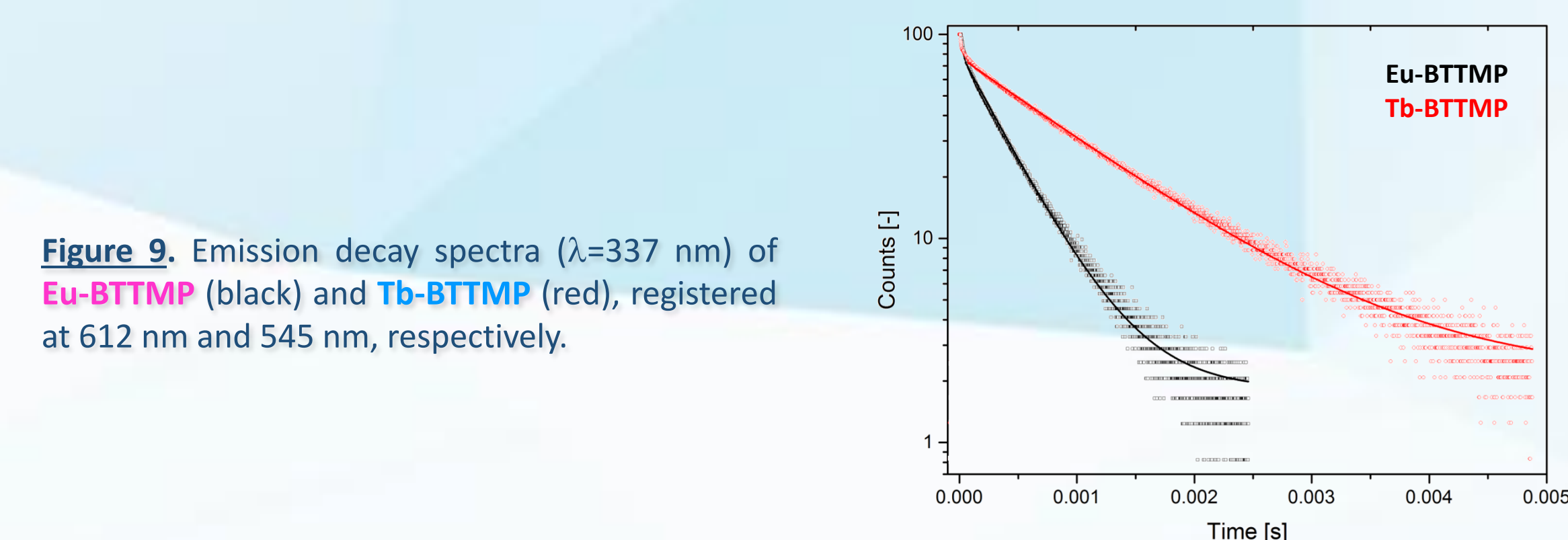


Figure 9. Emission decay spectra ($\lambda=337$ nm) of Eu-BTTMP (black) and Tb-BTTMP (red), registered at 612 nm and 545 nm, respectively.