



Cite this: *Chem. Commun.*, 2025, **61**, 1087

Main advances in the application of scorpionate-based catalytic systems for the preparation of sustainable polymers

Luis F. Sánchez-Barba, *^a Andrés Garcés, *^a Agustín Lara-Sánchez, *^b Marta Navarro ^{ab} and David González-Lizana^a

Scorpionate ligands have emerged as pivotal components in the field of coordination chemistry and catalysis since the seminal work by Trofimenko in the late 1960s. These species have demonstrated an extraordinarily rich tridentate coordination chemistry, enhancing the stability of metal complexes. In addition, they offer the possibility of modifying the chemical and electronical features as κ^3 -ligands, providing a wide variety of potential substrates with multiple donor atoms. Furthermore, this type of ligand has shown wide versatility in its coordination mode and can adopt different binding arrangements, expanding its potential as a universal ligand. This review provides a comprehensive overview of the main advances in exploring scorpionate complexes based on the tris(1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)borate and bis(1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)methane moieties, which have been recently reported as efficient catalysts for the synthesis of sustainable polymers. Specifically, this work focuses on the preparation of biorenewable polylactides (PLAs), other polyesters and polycarbonates (PCs), derived from cyclohexene carbonate, polylactide-co-polycarbonate copolymers and alternative sustainable polymeric materials. Thus, we have faced this challenge by selecting and classifying the most well-performed scorpionate catalyst system, including divalent (magnesium, calcium, zinc and iron) and other metals (rare-earth metals and zirconium), for each of the catalytic processes mentioned above. This review represents the first contribution that summarises and illustrates the current state of the art related to the use of scorpionate-based systems as efficient catalysts for the preparation of sustainable polymer materials. This account finally aims to guide future research towards the development of more eco-friendly catalytic processes in promoting sustainable polymers to achieve relevant commodities.

Received 27th September 2024,
Accepted 4th December 2024

DOI: 10.1039/d4cc05014b

rsc.li/chemcomm

Introduction

Since the pioneering work by Trofimenko in the late 1960s^{1,2} and later,^{3–5} scorpionate ligands, particularly poly(1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)-borates (B-scorpionates) and methanes (C-scorpionates) (see Chart 1), have emerged as a highly popular class of ligands with an extraordinarily rich coordination chemistry.

In addition, these ligands have proved to be highly efficient in a wide variety of applications in several hot topics.^{6–18} In this sense, relevant examples include homogeneous and supported catalysis, organic transformations, template synthesis, metalloenzyme modelling and advanced materials.

The main feature of these ligands is their tridentate coordination mode that resembles, as Trofimenko described for the tris(1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)borates, “the action of a scorpion catching and stinging its prey with its pincers and tail.” These similarities gave, as a result, the so-called designation of “scorpionate ligands”. These platforms have also sufficiently demonstrated remarkable versatility and stability in binding to various metal centres,^{6–19} facilitating their use in numerous catalytic transformations.²⁰

For instance, B-scorpionate coordination chemistry (see Chart 1) has achieved spectacular success.^{3–5,8,9,16–22} It began with the coordination of tris(1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)borates to metal centres, combining features of cyclopentadienyl and β -diketonate ligands.² Furthermore, a large number of substituted pyrazoles have been synthesised through straightforward procedures,⁸ given as a result one of the most versatile classes of ancillary ligands. This possibility allows different steric and electronic effects at the central atom by simply altering the nature, number or position of substituents on the pyrazolyl rings (see Chart 1). As a result, the reactivity of the corresponding metal complexes can be fine-tuned.

^a Universidad Rey Juan Carlos, Departamento de Biología y Geología, Física y Química Inorgánica, Móstoles, 28933, Madrid, Spain.

E-mail: luisfernando.sanchezbarba@urjc.es, andres.garces@urjc.es

^b Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha, Departamento de Química Inorgánica, Orgánica y Bioquímica-Centro de Innovación en Química Avanzada (ORFEO-CINQA), Campus Universitario, 13071-Ciudad Real, Spain.

E-mail: agustin.lara@uclm.es



On the other hand, in 1937 Huckel *et al.*²³ reported for the first time the preparation of potential C-scorpionate ligands (see Chart 1), which have been clearly less popular than their boron anionic counterparts. However, synthetic advancements in the past decades introduced by Elguero *et al.*²⁴ and Reger *et al.*²⁵ led to the development of countless novel functionalised C-scorpionates,^{6–15} which definitively highlighted their potential in coordination chemistry. Currently, there are focused investigations to prepare more sustainable synthetic pathways as well as the tuning of steric and electronic properties of C-scorpionates. These advantages are critical for specific applications and are consistently contributing to substantial advancements across multiple domains of chemistry.

Scorpionate-based complexes have also confirmed their ability to facilitate a variety of catalytic transformations. Very

interesting examples include the oxidation of light alkanes or more reactive alkenes or alcohols,^{26–29} C–X (X = C, N, O or S) bond formation,^{17,30,31} CO₂ activation,^{32,33} ring-opening (co) polymerisation^{34–36} or olefin polymerisation reactions,^{9,37–39} among others. All these examples operate with high selectivities and efficiencies, as well as under mild conditions.

More importantly, the current linear model of plastic production and consumption is unsustainable due to its important contribution to waste, pollution, and carbon dioxide emissions. This model follows a “take–make–dispose” approach, resulting in large amounts of unnecessary and mismanaged wastes, causing significant pollution, and harming natural environments.⁴⁰ This unsustainable plastic lifecycle undermines global climate targets and the sustainable development goals



Luis F. Sánchez-Barba

Dr Sánchez-Barba was born in Valdepeñas (Spain) in 1975. He received his MS (1998) at the University of Castilla-La Mancha, and his PhD (2002) for his work on the studies of scorpionate complexes of new generation, supervised by Prof. Otero and Fernández-Baeza. In 2004, he moved as a Marie Curie fellow to Norwich with Prof. Bochmann to prepare advanced architectures via lanthanides catalysis. Since 2009, he worked as an Inorganic

Chemistry Lecturer at University Rey Juan Carlos, and was appointed as Full Professor in 2023. His research interest includes the design of earth-abundant scorpionate catalysts for the ROCoP of polar monomers and CO₂ to produce biorenewable functionalised materials with advanced features.



Andrés Garcés

Dr Andrés Garcés, born in Madrid, earned his PhD in Chemistry from the University of Alcalá (2001) with research on niobium diimide complexes for polymeric materials. During his postdoctoral stay at the University of Exeter, he specialized in catalyst development for C–C bond formation. Since 2005, he has served as faculty at Universidad Rey Juan Carlos, being promoted to Lecturer in 2017. His research centers on earth-abundant metal-based catalysts for ring-opening

(co)polymerization of polar monomers, aiming to produce sustainable, biorenewable polymers. Additionally, he leads projects on CO₂ valorization, converting it into valuable organic compounds and biodegradable materials with industrial uses.



Agustín Lara-Sánchez

Agustín Lara-Sánchez obtained his graduate degree in 1995 from the UCLM and his Doctorate in 1999. From 2000 to 2001, he worked as a Marie Curie postdoctoral fellow at the UEA with Prof. Bochmann. From 2002 to 2019 he was a lecturer at the UCLM. In September 2019, he was appointed Full Professor in Inorganic Chemistry. He has authored more than 100 publications in reviewed journals.

His current research interests are directed towards the study of catalytic processes for the synthesis of products of industrial interest such as cyclic carbonates and biodegradable polymers from CO₂ and renewable resources.



Marta Navarro

Dr Marta Navarro joined Rey Juan Carlos University as the beneficiary of a grant co-financed by the European Social Fund for her international PhD in 2018. During her doctoral studies, she worked on the preparation of biodegradable polymers and sustainable materials using aluminum, magnesium and zinc scorpionate systems. Moreover, she studied the functionalization of polycarbonates and cyclic carbonates. Since 2023, she began a postdoctoral research position in

Prof. Agustín Lara Sánchez's group at the University of Castilla-La Mancha. She is involved in various research projects related to the preparation of new biodegradable terpolymers using biocompatible metals.



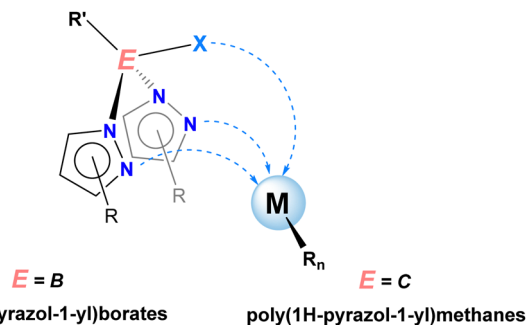


Chart 1 General scorpionate ligand structure, highlighting positions for functionalisation in the pyrazolyl rings, and κ^3 -coordination mode to the metal centre. E = B (B-scorpionates); poly(1H-pyrazol-1-yl)borates, and E = C (C-scorpionates); poly(1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methanes.

(SDGs), with a special impact on SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), SDG 13 (climate action), and SDG 14 (life below water).

In this context, polylactic acids (PLAs)⁴¹ and polycarbonates (PCs),⁴² and their copolymers, especially those derived from renewable resources, represent very exciting improvements in the search for sustainable materials. Thus, scorpionate-based catalytic systems have emerged as promising candidates for these applications, offering great potential to produce efficiently sustainable polymers. These features will be evidenced in detail in this account.

This feature article illustrates for the first time a comprehensive overview of the main advances in the application of all-known scorpionate-based systems as efficient catalysts in advancing sustainable polymers.

The review initially focuses on the uses of catalytic scorpionate-based systems, containing divalent (Mg, Ca, Zn, and Fe), trivalent (rare-earth), as well as tetravalent (Zr) metals. These systems were applied for the ring-opening polymerisation (ROP) of lactides (LA) and the ring-opening co-polymerisation (ROCoP) of cyclic

anhydrides and epoxides to produce homopolymers of PLAs, and other related polyesters, respectively. Secondly, the main advances in the preparation of polycarbonates derived from the cyclohexene oxide,⁴³ as well as copolymers of poly(lactide) or related polyesters, and polycarbonates (PLA/polyesters-*b*-PCs) are also described. Finally, the preparation of alternative sustainable materials reported in the literature is also addressed. Moreover, certain catalytic and microstructural features in the resulting polymeric materials are also highlighted for each selected example. These examples are presented as activity performance with increasing temperature. This information is presented in detail in the Data availability section.

This feature article ends in an Outlook and Perspectives to guide future directions. The work particularly addresses potential improvements in catalyst design, as well as broader applications and new opportunities to be explored in the preparation of more sustainable polymers to produce commodity materials.

Preparation of poly(lactide)s, poly(carbonate)s and related copolymers mediated by scorpionate-based catalytic systems

Scorpionate-based catalytic systems including main group divalent metals (magnesium, calcium, zinc and iron) for the preparation of poly(lactide)s and other polyesters

Over the last few years, great attention has been devoted to the ring-opening polymerisation (ROP) of cyclic esters⁴⁴ (see Scheme 1). These sustainable materials allow very promising applications, including the controlled release of drugs,⁴⁵ regenerative medicine,⁴⁶ and wound healing,⁴⁷ as well as packaging and agriculture.⁴⁸ Additional reasons for their interest include their relatively facile production from renewable agricultural sources, as well as the biodegradability and biocompatibility that these materials can offer.

In this framework, very interesting contributions have been reported in the literature in the recent years. For instance, Cui *et al.*⁴⁹ reported the preparation of zwitterionic bis(pyrazol-1-yl)methane-based κ^3 -NNN scorpionate calcium complexes of the type [Ca L₁N(SiMe₃)₂(THF)] (**1**) and [CaL₂N(SiMe₃)₂] (**2**), [L₁ = (3,5-Me₂Pz)₂CHP(Ph)₂NPh, L₂ = (3,5-Me₂Pz)₂CHP(Ph)₂NPh(2-OMe), Pz = pyrazole] (see Fig. 1, complexes **1** and **2**). Complex **2** included an additional coordination side arm, leading to the asymmetry of the molecular structure. Complex **2** proved to be very active for the ROP of *rac*-LA with high monomer feeds at 25 °C (TOF up to 10 700 h⁻¹), affording atactic PLAs with medium molecular weights ($M_n > 25\ 000$ Da). Interestingly, decreased temperature (−75 °C) gave a heterotactic sequence enriched poly(lactides) (P_s up to 0.84) in the case of **1**, whereas an isotactic enriched polymer in the case of **2** (P_i up to 0.78) (see Table 1, entries 1 and 2). The coordination of the additional side arm in **2** proved to be the key factor to enhance activity and isoselectivity. Both materials showed medium-high dispersity values ($\mathcal{D} = 1.40$ – 1.80).

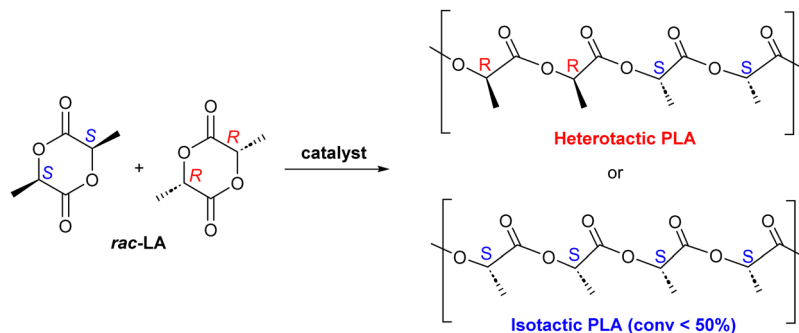


David González-Lizana

David González Lizana, PhD student, was born in Barcelona in 1997, completed his chemistry degree and MS in organic chemistry at the University of Barcelona. His undergraduate research involved encapsulating metallocenes to study magnetic properties, and his master's thesis focused on synthesizing building blocks for Daphniphyllum alkaloids. Now at the University Rey Juan Carlos in Madrid, he researches under Prof. Sánchez-

Barba and Dr Garcés Osado in developing bimetallic heteroscorpionate complexes with earth-abundant metals. His work emphasizes applications in ring-opening polymerization for biopolymers and CO₂ fixation to create materials with industrial relevance.





Scheme 1 Preparation of poly(lactides) via ring-opening polymerisation of *rac*-lactide, showing possible tacticities of the poly(lactides) produced.

In addition, the *in situ* generated alkyl tridentate derivative $[\text{ZnLCl}_2]/\text{MeLi}^{53}$ (**3**) ($\text{L} = 1\text{-}(3,5\text{-dimethyl-}1H\text{-pyrazol-}1\text{-yl})\text{-}N\text{-}((3,5\text{-dimethyl-}1H\text{-pyrazol-}1\text{-yl})\text{methyl})\text{-}N\text{-}(\text{furan-}2\text{-ylmethyl})\text{methanamine}$) (see Fig. 1, complex **3**) produced PLA from *rac*-LA at 25 °C (TOF up to 48.50 h^{-1}). Maintenance of the TOF value was also

observed at low temperature (−25 °C), reaching lower dispersion values ($D = 1.25$), despite superior heterotactic bias ($P_s = 0.85$) (see Table 1, entry 3).

Several divalent metal-based scorpionate catalysts have been reported in the literature to be very active even at 20 °C. For

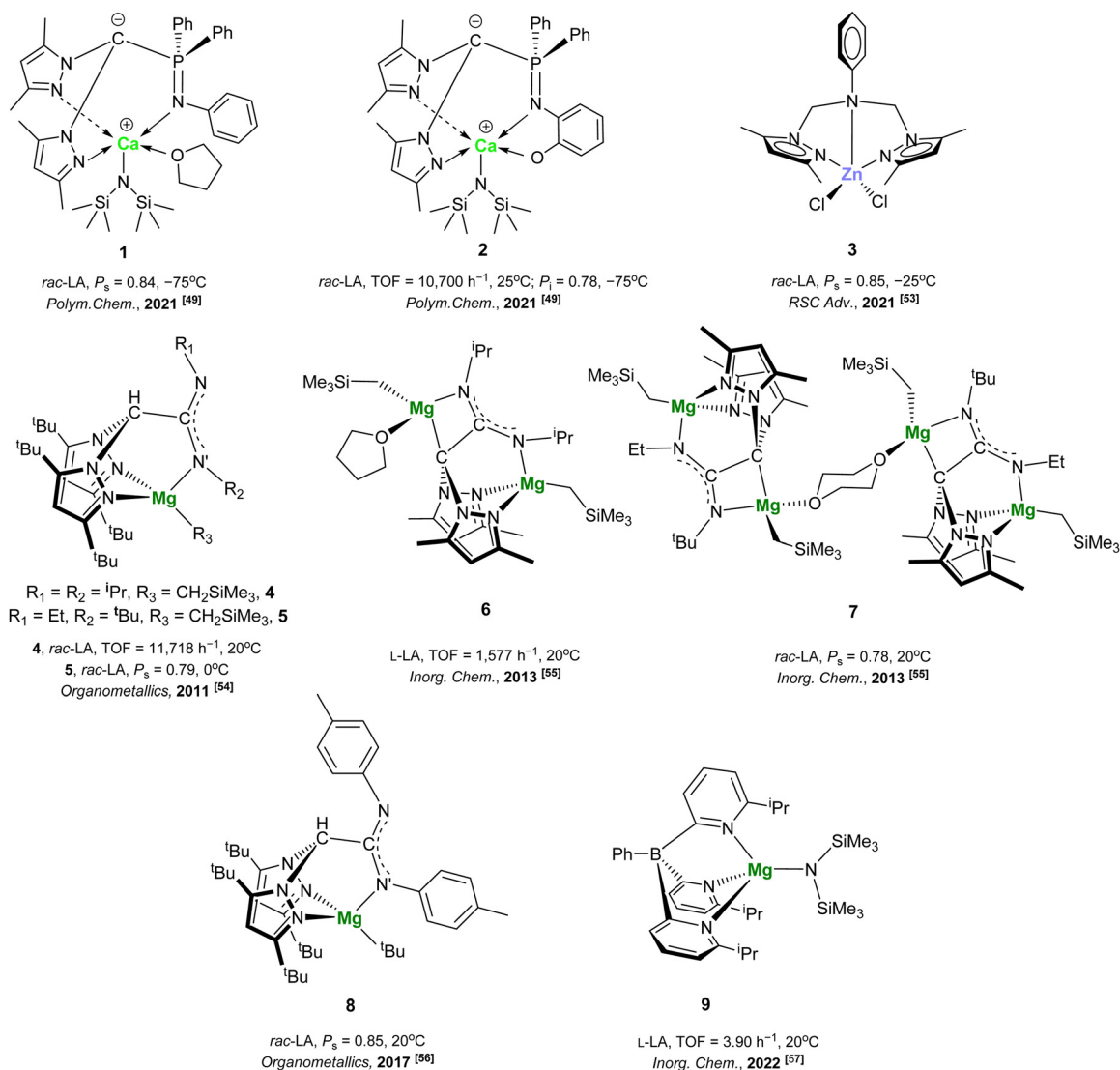


Fig. 1 Selected scorpionate-based catalytic systems including magnesium, calcium, and zinc for the preparation of poly(lactides).



Table 1 Ring-opening polymerisation of lactides catalysed by scorpionate-based catalytic systems 1–9^a

Entry	Complex	Monomer	[LA]:[cat]	T (°C)	Conv. (%) ^b	TOF (h ⁻¹) ^c	M _{n,exp} ^d (Da)	P _s ^e	P _i ^f	D ^d
1	1	<i>rac</i> -LA	200:1	-75	79	17.56	28 900	0.84	—	1.40
2	2	<i>rac</i> -LA	200:1	-75	62	13.78	16 900	—	0.78	1.80
3	3	<i>rac</i> -LA	100:1	-25	97	48.50	28 900	0.85	—	1.25
4	4	<i>rac</i> -LA	420:1	20	93	11 718	50 300	0.71	—	1.12
5	5	<i>rac</i> -LA	100:1	0	50	1200	6800	0.79	—	1.01
6	6	L-LA	400:1	20	92	1577	51 800	—	—	1.09
7	7	<i>rac</i> -LA	200:1	20	38	15.20	10 200	0.78	—	1.10
8	8	<i>rac</i> -LA	100:1	20	96	96.00	14 000	0.85	—	1.09
9	9	L-LA	200:1	20	93	3.90	24 800	—	—	1.53

^a Polymerisation conditions: moles of initiator, time and solvent specified on the Data availability document. ^b Percentage conversion of the monomer [(weight of polymer recovered/weight of monomer) × 100]. ^c TOF (turnover frequency) = number of moles of starting material consumed/ (moles of catalyst × time of reaction). ^d Determined by GPC relative to polystyrene standards in tetrahydrofuran. Experimental M_n was calculated considering Mark–Houwink's corrections⁵⁰ for M_n [M_{n(obsd.)} = 0.58 × M_{n(GPC)}]. ^e P_s is the probability of racemic linkages (s = syndiotactic) between monomer units and is determined from the relative intensity in the tetrads obtained in the decoupled ¹H NMR.⁵¹ ^f The parameter P_i (i = isotactic) is the probability of forming a new i-dyad. The P_i values were calculated from the tetrad probabilities based on enantiomeric site control statistics.⁵²

instance, a sterically hindered scorpionate magnesium complex [Mg(κ³-pbp'amd)(CH₂SiMe₃)] (4) (pbp'amd = *N,N'*-diisopropylbis(3,5-di-*tert*-butylpyrazol-1-yl)acetamidinate) (see Fig. 1, complex 4),⁵⁴ bearing bulky *tert*-butyl groups as substituents on the pyrazole rings, exhibited high activity for the ROP of *rac*-LA at 20 °C (TOF = 11 718 h⁻¹) (see Table 1, entry 4). Substituents on the amidinate fragment had a significant influence on both the degree of stereoselectivity and the rate of polymerisation. Thus, the analog [Mg(κ³-tbp'amd)(CH₂SiMe₃)] (5) [tbp'amd = *N*-ethyl-*N'*-*tert*-butylbis(3,5-di-*tert*-butylpyrazol-1-yl)acetamidinate] (see Fig. 1, complex 5) reduced the activity value, whereas exerted enhanced levels of heteroselectivity during the propagation. Complex 5 produced enriched-heterotactic PLAs at low temperature (0 °C), with a P_s value of up to 0.79 (see Table 1, entry 5). Materials produced by complexes 4 and 5 showed narrow and very narrow dispersity values, respectively (D = 1.12–1.01).

Very interestingly, it has also been established⁵⁵ that the reaction of low sterically hindered mononuclear scorpionates, containing smaller substituents such as methyl groups on the pyrazole rings (as opposed to the bulky *tert*-butyl groups), with Mg(CH₂SiMe₃)Cl in tetrahydrofuran gave rise to the dinuclear complex [{Mg(CH₂SiMe₃)}(κ³-pbpamd){Mg(CH₂SiMe₃)(THF)}] (6) [pbpamd = *N,N'*-diisopropylbis(3,5-dimethylpyrazol-1-yl)acetamidinate] (see Fig. 1, complex 6). However, when the reaction was carried out in a mixture of tetrahydrofuran/dioxane with the same stoichiometry, a new tetranuclear species [{Mg(CH₂SiMe₃)}(κ³-tbpamd){Mg(CH₂SiMe₃)}₂{μ-O,O-(C₄H₈)}] (7) [tbpamd = *N*-ethyl-*N'*-*tert*-butylbis(3,5-dimethylpyrazol-1-yl)acetamidinate] (see Fig. 1, complex 7) was obtained. In addition, complex 6 was much more active for lactide polymerisation, affording PLAs with medium molecular weights at 20 °C for L-LA (TOF = 1577 h⁻¹) (see Table 1, entry 6), and at 50 °C for *rac*-LA propagations. More importantly, microstructural analysis of the poly(*rac*-lactide) materials revealed that the tetranuclear 7 exerted enhanced levels of heteroselectivity on the PLAs under mild conditions, with P_s values of up to 0.78 (see Table 1, entry 7). All PLAs produced showed narrow dispersity values (D = 1.09–1.10). Moreover, the sterically bulky mononuclear [Mg(Bu)(κ³-phbp'amd)]⁵⁶ (8) [phbpamd = *N,N'*-

di(*p*-tolyl)bis(3,5-dimethylpyrazol-1-yl)acetamidinate] (see Fig. 1, complex 8) exhibited good performances in the ROP of *rac*-LA at 20 °C, exerting very high levels of heteroselectivity on the PLAs produced (P_s = 0.85) (see Table 1, entry 8).

Furthermore, other very interesting divalent metal-based scorpionates have been also reported in the literature to behave successfully for the production of sustainable polymers at room temperature. For instance, amide magnesium complexes⁵⁷ of the type [Tpy^{DP}Mg(HMDS)] (9) (see Fig. 1, complex 9), bearing a site-isolating tris(2-pyridyl)borate ligand, has been recently described. This species showed good performance for the ROP at 20 °C of L-LA (see Table 1, entry 9) and trimethylenecarbonate (TMC) for the production of PLAs and poly(trimethylenecarbonate)s (PTMC)s, respectively.

In addition, binuclear bis(pyrazol-1-yl)methane-based chiral *N,N,O*-scorpionate zinc alkyl complexes, such as [(ZnEt)₂(bpzbe)]⁵⁸ (10) (bpzbe = 1-bis(3,5-dimethylpyrazol-1-yl)-3,3-di-methyl-2-butan-oxide) (see Fig. 2, complex 10), have been reported. This initiator demonstrated well-controlled ROP of *rac*-LA at 20 °C (TOF = 11.25 h⁻¹), although the heteroselectivity in the resulting PLAs afforded low values (P_s = 0.66) (see Table 2, entry 1).

Excitingly, Chisholm *et al.* reported calcium complexes supported by bulky trispyrazolylborate of the type [Ca{η³-HB-(3-^tBupz)₃}R] (pz = pyrazole, R = amide⁵⁸ (11), aryl oxide^{58,59} (12)) (see Fig. 2, complexes 11 and 12). These complexes exhibited remarkable activities for the ROP of *rac*-LA at 22–25 °C, showing heteroselectivity higher than 90% in the PLAs (see Table 2, entries 2–3). This research group previously reported related tris(3-*tert*-butylpyrazolyl)borate magnesium complexes of the type [Mg{HB(Bu^tpz)₃}(OEt)] (pz = pyrazole), (13) (see Fig. 2, complex 13).^{60,61} This complex exhibited good activity at a similar temperature (25 °C) for the fast ROP of L-LA (TOF = 450 h⁻¹) (see Table 2, entry 4).

Furthermore, Cui⁶² *et al.* communicated achiral scorpionate zwitterionic zinc silylamido complexes such as [Zn{(3,5-Me₂pz)₂-C-P(Ph)₂NPh}{N(SiHMe₂)₂}] (pz = pyrazole), (14) (see Fig. 2, complex 14). This species was very efficient for the isoselective ROP of *rac*-LA at 30 °C, producing a highly isotactic PLA stereoblock (P_i = 0.85), *via* a chain-end control mechanism (see Table 2, entry 5).



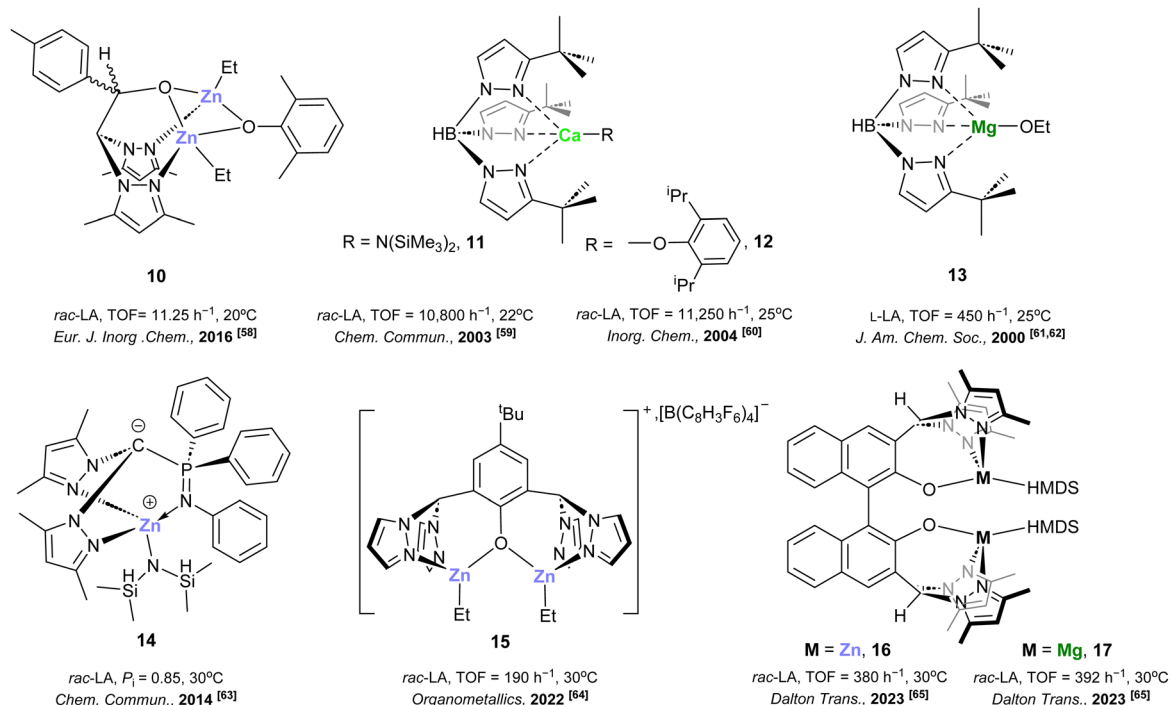


Fig. 2 Selected scorpionate-based catalytic systems including magnesium, calcium and zinc for the preparation of poly(lactide).

In addition, Comito *et al.* has reported discrete cationic dialkyldizinc bis-scorpionate complexes,⁶³ bearing two bis(pyrazolyl)-alkane units linked by a phenol of the type [PD^HZn₂Et₂][B(C₈H₃F₆)₄] (**15**) (PD^H = 2,6-bis(pyrazol-1-ylmethane)-4-*tert*-butylphenoxide) (see Fig. 2, complex **15**). High control over the polymerisation of *rac*-LA at 30 °C (TOF = 190 h⁻¹) was achieved by this complex (*D* = 1.05) (see Table 2, entry 6).

Very recently, the same group described homobimetallic complexes [LM₂(HDMS)₂] (M = Zn **16**, Mg **17**; L = binaphthol-derived unit) *in situ* generated *via* the reaction between [M(HDMS)₂] [HDMS = N(SiMe₃)₂] and a binaphthol-derived bis-scorpionate ligand (see Fig. 2, complexes **16** and **17**).⁶⁴ These initiators reported metal-metal cooperativity, achieving enhanced polymerization rates relative to their monometallic

counterparts, with very low heteroselectivity values (*P*_s = 0.63–0.58) (see Table 2, entries 7 and 8).

An enantiopure NNO-scorpionate zinc amide complex, [Zn{N(SiMe₃)₂}{κ³-(*R,R*)-bpzmm}] (**18**) {(*R,R*)-bpzmmH = (1*R*)-1-[(1*R*)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]-2-hepten-2-yl]-2,2-bis(3,5-dimethylpyrazol-1-yl)ethanol} (see Fig. 3, complex **18**) has also been reported.⁶⁵ Demonstrating high efficiency, complex **18** facilitated the ROP of *rac*-LA producing enriched-heterotactic PLAs with a *P*_s value of up to 0.79 under mild conditions (at 50 °C) (see Table 3, entry 1). At this temperature, we published⁶⁶ a highly sterically demanding NNN'-scorpionate alkyl zinc mononuclear catalyst [ZnMe(κ³-phbp^tamd)] (**19**) [phbp^tamd = *N,N'*-di-*p*-tolylbis(3,5-di-*tert*-butylpyrazole-1-yl)acetamidinate] (see Fig. 3, complex **19**). This complex achieved enhanced levels of heteroselectivity

Table 2 Ring-opening polymerisation of lactides catalysed by scorpionate-based catalytic systems **10–17**^a

Entry	Complex	Monomer	[LA]:[cat]	<i>T</i> (°C)	Conv. (%) ^b	TOF ^c (h ⁻¹)	<i>M</i> _{n,exp} ^d (Da)	<i>P</i> _s ^e	<i>P</i> ₁ ^f	<i>D</i> ^d
1	10	<i>rac</i> -LA	100:1	20	45	11.25	7000	0.66	—	1.03
2	11	<i>rac</i> -LA	200:1	22	90	10 800	37 000	> 0.9	—	1.74
3	12	<i>rac</i> -LA	200:1	25	> 90	11 250	40 100	0.9	—	1.68
4	13	<i>L</i> -LA	500:1	25	90	450	16 000	—	—	1.25
5	14	<i>rac</i> -LA	200:1	30	96	24.00	51 000	—	0.85	1.37
6	15	<i>rac</i> -LA	200:1	30	95	190	12 044	—	—	1.05
7	16	<i>rac</i> -LA	200:1	30	95	380	13 500	0.63	—	1.08
8	17	<i>rac</i> -LA	200:1	30	98	392	17 300	0.58	—	1.45

^a Polymerisation conditions: moles of initiator, time and solvent specified on the Data availability document. ^b Percentage conversion of the monomer [(weight of polymer recovered/weight of monomer) × 100]. ^c TOF (turnover frequency) = number of moles of starting material consumed/(moles of catalyst × time of reaction). ^d Determined by GPC relative to polystyrene standards in tetrahydrofuran. Experimental *M*_n was calculated considering Mark-Houwink's corrections⁵⁰ for *M*_n [*M*_{n(obsd.)} = 0.58 × *M*_{n(GPC)}]. ^e *P*_s is the probability of racemic linkages (*s* = syndiotactic) between monomer units and is determined from the relative intensity in the tetrads obtained in the decoupled ¹H NMR.⁵¹ ^f The parameter *P*₁ (*i* = isotactic) is the probability of forming a new *i*-dyad. The *P*₁ values were calculated from the tetrad probabilities based on enantiomorphic site control statistics.⁵²



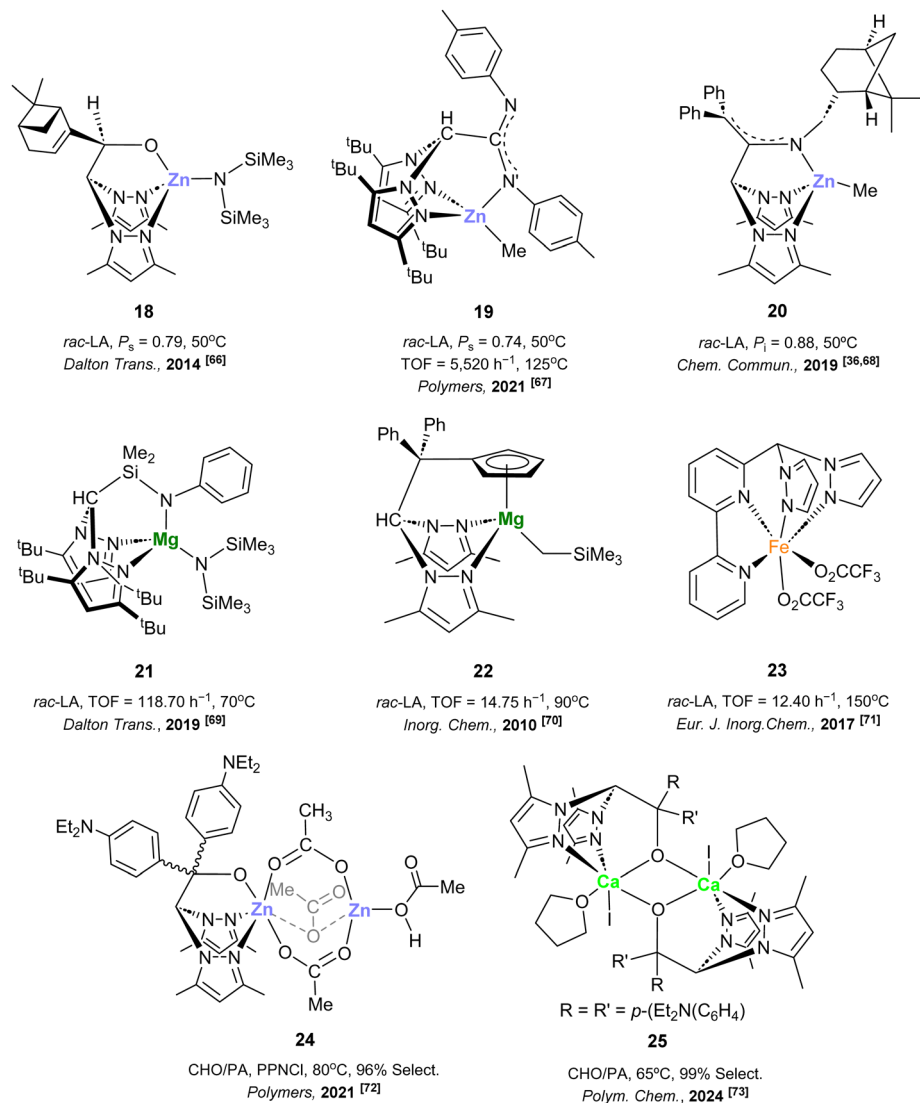


Fig. 3 Selected scorpionate-based catalytic systems including magnesium, calcium, zinc and iron for the preparation of poly(lactide)s and other polyesters.

($P_s = 0.74$) (see Table 3, entry 2). Also, we have very recently reported^{36,67} an enantiopure *NNN*-scorpionate zinc complex [ZnMe(κ^3 -(-)-*cis*-bpmy)] (**20**) {bpmyH = 3,3-bis(3,5-dimethyl-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)-*N*-(((1*S*,2*R*,5*S*)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]heptan-2-yl)-methyl)-1,1-diphenylprop-1-en-2-amine} (see Fig. 3, complex **20**), which exhibited enhanced levels of isoselectivity in the materials produced ($P_1 = 0.88$) at 50 °C (see Table 3, entry 3).³⁶

Moreover, Mountford⁶⁸ *et al.* prepared a sterically demanding *N₂N'*-scorpionate bis(pyrazol-1-yl)methane-derived magnesium amide of the type [Mg{HC(^{*t*}Bu₂pz)₂SiMe₂NPh}{N(SiMe₃)₂}] (**21**) (see Fig. 3, complex **21**), which proved to be an active initiator for the ROP of *rac*-LA. Regrettably, this species showed poor control in the polymerization at 70 °C with no tacticity details in the PLA materials presented (see Table 3, entry 4). A higher temperature (90 °C) was necessary to observe polymerization activity in the ROP of *rac*-LA mediated by the hybrid scorpionate/cyclopentadienyl magnesium [Mg(CH₂SiMe₃)(κ^2 - η^5 -bpzcp)] (**22**) (see Fig. 2, complex **22**) reported previously,⁶⁹ resulting in atactic PLAs (see Table 3, entry 5). Notably, the highly sterically demanding

acetamidate zinc complex **19** described earlier in this article⁶⁶ behaved as a very active initiator for the ROP of *rac*-LA under melt (125 °C) conditions (TOF = 5520 h⁻¹) (see Table 3, entry 6). Additionally, this complex resulted a very robust initiator since it was capable of polymerising this monomer non-completely purified as melt twice-sublimed (TOF = 504 h⁻¹). Very interestingly, Herres-Pawlis *et al.*⁷⁰ reported a highly efficient iron catalyst, [Fe{HC(Pz)₂Bipy}(CF₃CO₂)₂] (pz = pyrazole; py = pyridine), supported by an *N,N,N,N* tetradentate bis-(pyrazolyl)bipyridinylmethane ligand (see Fig. 3, complex **23**). This catalyst demonstrated exceptional performance by catalysing the melt ROP of sublimed and unsublimed technical-grade *rac*-lactide at 150 °C, reaching molecular weights near 30 kDa after 30 h (see Table 3, entry 7).

Finally, other polymeric sustainable polyesters have been also prepared using *M(II)*-based scorpionate catalysts. For instance, a bimetallic scorpionate acetate zinc complex [(μ -O₂CCH₃)₃{Zn(HO₂CCH₃)}] (**24**) (bpzbdeape = 1,1-bis(4-(diethylamino)phenyl)-2,2-bis(3,5-dimethyl-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)ethan-1-olate) (see Fig. 3, complex **24**), have been recently developed.⁷¹



Table 3 Ring-opening (co)polymerisation of lactides or CHO/anhydrides catalysed by scorpionate-based catalytic systems **18–25**^a

Entry	Complex	Monomer	[LA]:[cat]	T (°C)	Conv. (%) ^b	TOF ^c (h ⁻¹)	M _{n,exp} ^d (Da)	P _s ^e	P _i ^f	D ^d
1	18	<i>rac</i> -LA	100 : 1	50	79	31.60	12 000	0.79	—	1.09
2	19	<i>rac</i> -LA	100 : 1	50	95	25.30	13 000	0.74	—	1.13
3	20	<i>rac</i> -LA	100 : 1	50	37	14.80	4900	—	0.88	1.07
4	21	<i>rac</i> -LA	100 : 1	70	89	118.70	51 480	—	—	1.45
5	22	<i>rac</i> -LA	200 : 1	90	59	14.75	15 500	0.5	—	1.12
6	19	<i>rac</i> -LA	100 : 1	125	92	5520	12 600	0.68	—	1.28
7	23	<i>rac</i> -LA	500 : 1	150	74	12.40	30 900	0.5	—	1.5
		[CHO]:[PA]:[cat]:[PPNCl]								
8	24	100 : 100 : 1 : 2		80	96	12.20	2870	—	—	1.49
9	25	100 : 100 : 1 : 0		65	99	8.40	5100	—	—	1.1

^a Polymerisation conditions: moles of initiator, time and solvent specified on the Data availability document. ^b Percentage conversion of the monomer [(weight of polymer recovered/weight of monomer) × 100]. ^c TOF (turnover frequency) = number of moles of starting material consumed/ (moles of catalyst × time of reaction). ^d Determined by GPC relative to polystyrene standards in tetrahydrofuran. Experimental M_n was calculated considering Mark–Houwink's corrections⁵⁰ for M_n [M_{n(obsd.)} = 0.58 × M_{n(GPC)}]. ^e P_s is the probability of racemic linkages (s = syndiotactic) between monomer units and is determined from the relative intensity in the tetrads obtained in the decoupled ¹H NMR.^{51–53} The parameter P_i (i = isotactic) is the probability of forming a new i-dyad. The P_i values were calculated from the tetrad probabilities based on enantiomorphic site control statistics.⁵²

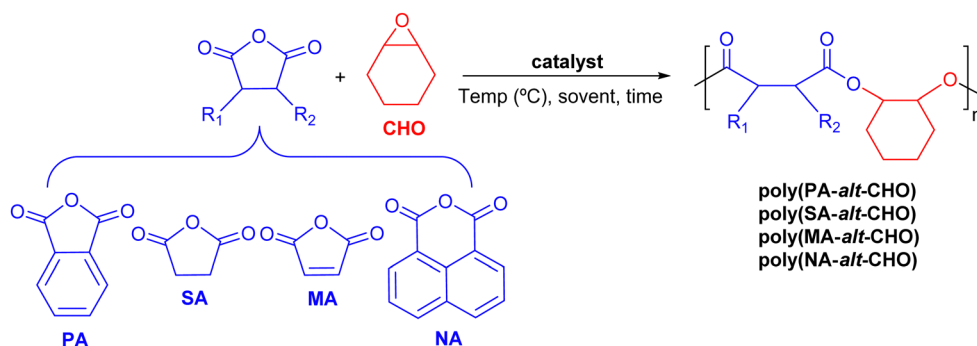
This complex was capable of catalysing selectively and efficiently the ROCoP of cyclohexene oxide (CHO)⁴³ with several anhydrides (see Scheme 2). Particularly, phthalic (PA), maleic (MA), succinic (SA) and naphthalic (NA) anhydrides were employed in the presence of bis(triphenylphosphine)iminium (PPNCl) as a cocatalyst at 80 °C to afford the corresponding polyester materials (Table 3, entry 8). In addition, very recently we have reported the novel dinuclear calcium complex [CaI{(κ³-bpzbdape)(μ-O)}(THF)]₂⁷² (**25**) (bpzbdape = 1,1-bis(4-(diethylamino)-phenyl)-2,2-bis(3,5-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)ethan-1-oxide) (see Fig. 3, complex **25**). This catalyst behaved as a bifunctional catalyst for the ROCoP of epoxides and cyclic anhydrides under mild reaction conditions and in the absence of a cocatalyst (see Table 3, entry 9). Complex **25** demonstrated tolerance to a variety of bio-sourced epoxides/phthalic anhydrides, providing access to a range of potentially functionalisable polyesters.

To summarise, in this section we can highlight that the divalent metal-based scorpionates calcium-based **11** and **12** showed the highest activities at 20 °C in the ROP of *rac*-LA (TOF = 10 800–11 250 h⁻¹). Interestingly, the robust zinc-based complex **19** was capable of polymerising non-completely purified twice-sublimed *rac*-LA in the bulk (TOF 504 h⁻¹), showing a medium–broad dispersity (D = 1.35). Additionally, complex **11** and the zinc complex **20** exerted enhanced levels of hetero- and

isoselectivity in the PLAs produced, respectively (P_s > 0.9, **11**, P_i = 0.88, **20**). Finally, the zinc complex **24** and the calcium complex **25** demonstrated the ability to produce alternative polyesters *via* a ROCoP process of CHO and sustainable anhydrides.

Scorpionate-based catalytic systems including non-divalent metals (rare earths and zirconium) for the preparation of poly(lactide)s

Rare-earth complexes have been identified as highly effective catalysts for the synthesis of high-molecular-weight PLAs⁷³ (see Scheme 1). However, the large ionic radii of the metal centres in these complexes require the presence of sterically hindered ligands to prevent their resulting coordination unsaturation, and therefore, low selectivity. In this context, Cui *et al.*⁷⁴ presented a series of rare-earth-metal zwitterionic complexes supported by oxophosphine and iminophosphine scorpionate ligands bearing various bulky substituent groups that act as active and selective initiators for the ROP of *rac*-LA. Particularly, the bis(alkyl) oxophosphine lutetium complex [Lu(CH₂SiMe₃)₂{(3,5-Me₂Pz)₂CPPh₂O}] (**26**) (Pz = pyrazole), (see Fig. 4, complex **26**) was able to achieve full conversion of high *rac*-LA loading (400 to 1000 eq.) at 20 °C in just 1 hour. Moreover, complex **26** also demonstrated remarkable heterotactic selectivity (P_s = 0.85–0.87) (see Table 4, entry 1).

Scheme 2 Preparation of polyesters *via* ring-opening Copolymerisation of cyclohexene oxide and a variety of anhydrides.

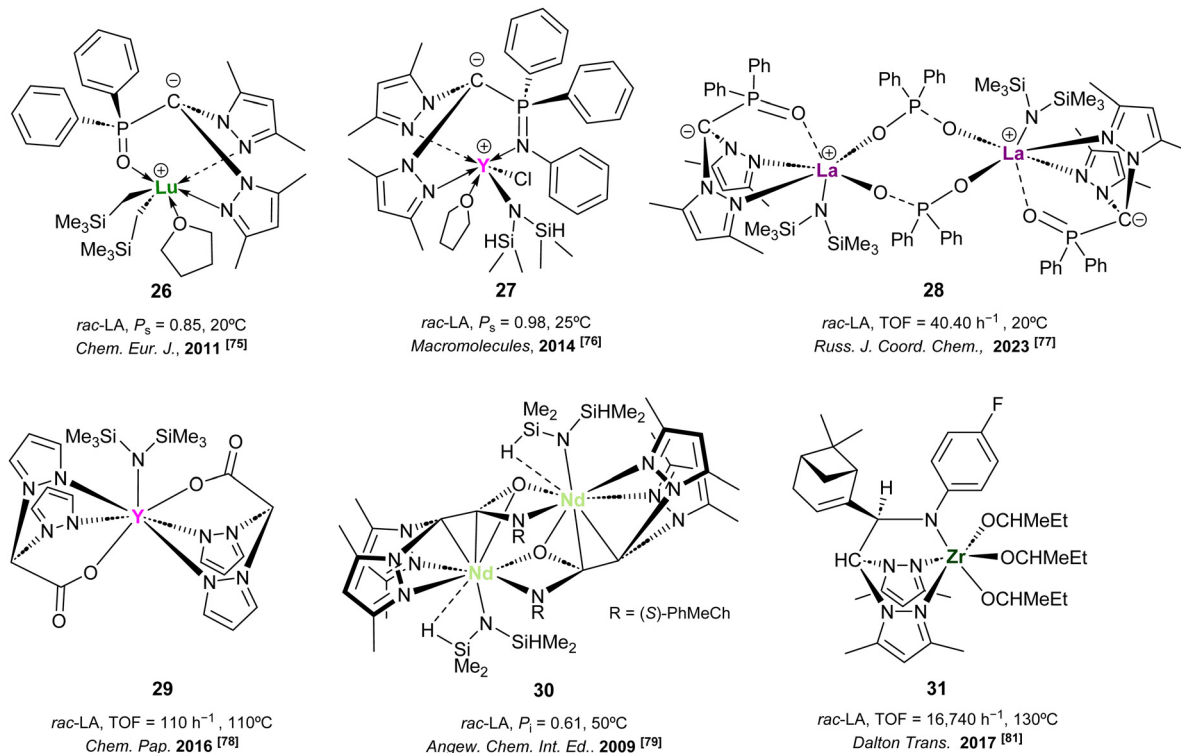


Fig. 4 Selected scorpionate-based catalytic systems including rare earth and zirconium for the preparation of poly(lactide)s.

This performance was attributed to the cage-like geometry of the scorpionate ligand.

Remarkably, the same authors later reported a new family of rare-earth oxo- and iminophosphine scorpionate complexes with various bulky substituents.⁷⁵ They demonstrated that introducing an inert σ -bonded ligand into these mixed halogen/alkyl or halogen/amido complexes significantly improved heteroselectivity. For example, the complex $[\text{YCl}(\text{N}(\text{SiHMe}_2)_2)(\text{THF})]\{(3,5\text{-Me}_2\text{Pz})_2\text{CPP-h}_2\text{NPh}\}$ ($\text{Pz} = \text{pyrazol}$) (27) (see Fig. 4, complex 27) exhibited lower activity ($\text{TOF } 150\text{--}190 \text{ h}^{-1}$) compared to its bis-alkyl counterparts but endowed the metal centre with excellent heteroselectivity, achieving a P_s value of up to 0.98 at 25 °C (see Table 4, entry 2). The authors attributed this greater control to the presence of the σ -halogen group on the active centre, which directs monomer

coordination and insertion. More recently, additional oxophosphine scorpionate complexes have been reported, although they have shown only modest activity and control. For instance, the dimeric lanthanum amide complex $\{\text{La}[(3,5\text{-Me}_2\text{Pz})_2\text{CP}(\text{O})\text{Ph}_2][\text{N}(\text{SiMe}_3)_2](\mu^2\text{-OP}(\text{O})\text{Ph}_2)_2\}$, (28) (see Fig. 4, complex 28), recently prepared by Trifonov *et al.*, demonstrated quantitative conversion of 500 equivalents of *rac*-LA ($\text{TOF } 40.40 \text{ h}^{-1}$) at room temperature to yield high molecular weight atactic materials (see Table 4, entry 3).⁷⁶

In recent years, other examples of rare-earth catalysts supported by scorpionate ligands have proven to be efficient initiators for the ROP of LA, though they operate effectively only at above-ambient temperatures. Thus, Scrivanti *et al.*⁷⁷ observed that the presence of hard donor atoms in these

Table 4 Ring-opening polymerisation of lactides catalysed by scorpionate-based catalytic systems 26–31^a

Entry	Complex	Monomer	[LA]:[cat]	T (°C)	Conv. ^b (%)	TOF ^c (h^{-1})	$M_{n,\text{exp}}$ ^d (Da)	P_s ^e	P_i^f	D^d
1	26	<i>rac</i> -LA	1000:1	20	100	1000	112 000	0.85	—	1.8
2	27	<i>rac</i> -LA	200:1	25	88	176	39 300	0.98	—	1.28
3	28	<i>rac</i> -LA	500:1	20	97	40.40	70 400	—	—	1.6
4	29	<i>rac</i> -LA	1000:1	110	44	110	39 400	—	—	1.4
5	30	<i>rac</i> -LA	200:1	50	52	6.9	23 000	—	0.29	1.09
6	31	<i>rac</i> -LA	300:1	130	93	16 740	39 100	0.57	—	1.29

^a Polymerisation conditions: moles of initiator and solvent specified on the Data availability document. ^b Percentage conversion of the monomer $[(\text{weight of polymer recovered}/\text{weight of monomer}) \times 100]$. ^c TOF (turnover frequency) = number of moles of starting material consumed/(moles of catalyst \times time of reaction). ^d Determined by GPC relative to polystyrene standards in tetrahydrofuran. Experimental M_n was calculated considering Mark-Houwink's corrections⁵⁷ for $M_n [M_n(\text{obsd.}) = 0.58 \times M_n(\text{GPC})]$. ^e P_s is the probability of racemic linkages ($s = \text{syndiotactic}$) between monomer units and is determined from the relative intensity in the tetrads obtained in the decoupled ^1H NMR.^{51 f} The parameter P_i ($i = \text{isotactic}$) is the probability of forming a new i -dyad. The P_i values were calculated from the tetrad probabilities based on enantiomorphic site control statistics.⁵²



ligands is particularly appropriate due to the greater stabilisation effect in group 3 and lanthanide metals. Thus, the authors observed that medium-high molecular weight PLA samples (39 400 Da) can be prepared in moderate yields by heating *rac*-LA to melt in the presence of the yttrium scorpionate amido-complex [Y(BTSA)(bpza)₂] (**29**) (BTSA = bis(trimethylsilyl)amide; bpza = bis(pyrazol-1-yl)acetate) (see Fig. 4, complex **29**) (see Table 4, entry 4).

In addition, our research group has also contributed to this field by searching for novel rare-earth complexes supported by scorpionate ligands. In 2009, we presented the synthesis and characterization of a neutral enantiopure scorpionate neodymium complex of the type [Nd((*S*)-mbpam)(N(SiMe₂H)₂)₂] (**30**) [(*S*)-mbpamH = (*S*)-(–)-*N*-α-methylbenzyl-2,2-bis(3,5-dimethylpyrazol-1-yl)acetamide] (see Fig. 4, complex **30**).⁷⁸ Complex **30** represented the first example of activation of the C–H methine bridging group, leading to a dimeric species in which two neodymium atoms are linked by two oxygen and two nitrogen atoms from the acetamide groups.

Complex **30** demonstrated good control in the ROP of *rac*-LA under mild conditions (50 °C), exhibiting a preference for homosteric polymerisation of the *l*-LA component at low conversion levels (10%), with a *P*_i value reaching up to 0.61. At higher conversion (52%), medium-molecular-weight PLA materials (23 000 Da) with a low dispersity index (*D* = 1.09) were obtained, though a decrease in the *meso* linkages was observed (*P*_i = 0.29) (see Table 4, entry 5).

On the other hand, the use of aluminium complexes as catalysts for the polymerisation of *rac*-LA has gathered significant attention in recent years.⁷⁹ Notably, complexes with tridentate ligands are of particular interest. They provide a less coordinatively saturated environment to the metal compared to those with commonly used tetradentate ligands, such as SALEN and derived. However, to the best of our knowledge, there are no examples in the literature describing an aluminium complex supported by a scorpionate ligand maintaining a κ³-coordination in solution. Therefore, none has successfully proven to initiate the ROP of *l*- or *rac*-LA and other sustainable polyesters.

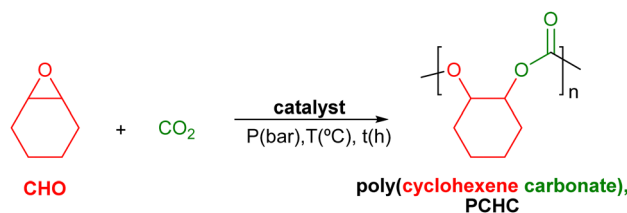
Thus, aside from the previously mentioned contributions involving rare-earth metals, there is only one additional example of a scorpionate complex with a non-divalent metal that can be cited in this context. Specifically, the preparation and structural characterisation of an enantiopure alkoxide zirconium derivative, [Zr(OCHMeEt)₃(κ³-*R,R*-fbpza)] (**31**) (*R,R*-fbpzaH = *N-p*-fluorophenyl-(1*R*)-1-[(1*R*)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]-2-hepten-2-yl]-2,2-bis(3,5-dimethylpyrazol-1-yl)ethylamine) (see Fig. 4, complex **31**) has been reported.⁸⁰ This complex demonstrated exceptional thermal stability and robustness as an initiator for the ROP of *rac*-LA. Complex **31** exhibited remarkable activity under melt conditions by consuming almost quantitatively 300 equivalents of monomer feed in just one minute (see Table 4, entry 6). This achieved a TOF value of 16 740 h^{–1}, which was significantly higher than any previously reported zirconium complex by then. Interestingly, complex **31** maintained stability and activity even under less rigorously anhydrous conditions, remaining effective with non-purified *rac*-LA (TOF 588 h^{–1}).

In conclusion, scorpionate rare-earth complexes, particularly those bearing sterically hindered ligands, such as **26** and **27**, have proven to be among the most effective catalysts for polyester synthesis, including high-molecular-weight PLAs. Complex **26** is currently the most active rare-earth scorpionate complex, achieving a rapid ROP of high monomer loading at room temperature (TOF = 1000 h^{–1}). Interestingly, the inclusion of halides in the metal centre significantly improved polymerization control by directing monomer coordination and insertion, leading to higher tacticity values (*P*_s = 0.98) in complex **27**. Other rare-earth complexes operated effectively under melt conditions, achieving moderate yields and producing medium-to-high molecular weight PLAs (e.g., 39 400 Da) as complex **29**. On the other hand, the enantiopure rare-earth complex **30** showed an isotactic preference in the ROP of *rac*-LA through an enantiomorphic site control mechanism, reaching *P*_i values up to 0.61 at low conversions. Finally, the zirconium complex **31** showed promising activity (TOF = 16 740 h^{–1}) and stability for this process, highlighting the potential of alternative non-divalent metal catalysts in this field.

Scorpionate-based catalytic systems for the preparation of poly(carbonate)s

The synthesis of polycarbonates is of great interest to the plastic industry due to the wide range of properties and applications of polycarbonates as materials for medical devices, 3D printing or thermoplastics.⁴² Unfortunately, the industrial scale production of these polymers comes from petroleum-based sources requiring toxic and non-sustainable reagents. Therefore, the synthesis of polycarbonates through the ring-opening co-polymerisation (ROCoP) of CO₂ with epoxides, such as cyclohexene oxide (CHO, which is not considered renewable, but it can be synthesized from bioderived resources)⁴³ to produce poly(cyclohexene carbonate) (PCHC), is an interesting approach to reach this sustainable goal. This strategy has recently received great attention in the scientific community⁴⁰ (see Scheme 3).

In this context, reports on scorpionate-based catalytic systems for the preparation of sustainable polycarbonates are scarce, with some of the contributions in this area coming from our group. Thus, rare-earth complexes have demonstrated to be excellent candidates to afford polycarbonates *via* ROCoP employing substituted epoxides, due to the role of these species to behave as very good Lewis acids, and their ability to activate the corresponding monomers. For instance, we have reported⁸¹ the synthesis of a bis(pyrazol-1-yl)methane-based scorpionate alkyl yttrium



Scheme 3 Preparation of poly(cyclohexene carbonate) *via* ring-opening co-polymerisation of cyclohexene oxide and carbon dioxide.



complex of the type $[Y(CH_2SiMe_3)_2(\kappa^3\text{-bpzbdmpe})(THF)]$ (**32**) (bpzbdmpe = (3,5-Me₂Pz)₂CHCO(4-NMe₂-Ph)₂) (see Fig. 5, complex **32**). Complex **32** demonstrated good catalytic activity and very high selectivity (99%) at 60 °C for the ROCOP of 1000 equiv. of cyclohexene oxide (CHO) and 40 bar of CO₂ pressure for the preparation of poly(cyclohexene carbonate) (PCHC) (TOF up to 39.38 h⁻¹) (see Table 5 entry 1). No appearance of ether linkages was observed during polymerization, exhibiting medium-low dispersity values (\bar{D} = 1.30).

In addition, a chiral dinuclear thioalkoxide derivative $\kappa^2\text{-NN-}\mu\text{-O}$ scorpionate zinc complex of the type $[Zn(bpzaepe)]_2\{(2,6\text{-Me}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{S}_2)\}$ (**33**) [bpzaepe = (3,5-Me₂Pz)₂CHCO(4-NEt₂Ph)] (see Fig. 5, complex **33**), in a dimer structure with a rhomboidal (ZnO)₂ core, has been reported.³³ This complex **33** exhibited significant catalytic activity in the ROCOP process of 100 eq. of cyclohexene oxide and low CO₂ pressure (10 bar) at 70 °C (TOF = 4.27 h⁻¹) (see Table 5, entry 2). This dinuclear zinc complex **33** exhibited high selectivity for PCHC production with high selectivity (95%, compared to the 5% of cyclohexene carbonate formation). This selectivity was possibly due to the hemilability of the thioalkoxyde ligand, resulting in materials with low dispersity values (\bar{D} = 1.09) (see Table 5, entry 2).

Furthermore, alternative examples have been developed of biocompatible zinc-based scorpionate catalysts, which

demonstrated activity for poly(cyclohexene carbonate) production *via* a ROCOP process. Thus, in 2016, we also presented a bimetallic zinc scorpionate complex of the type $[Zn(\kappa^3\text{-}(R,R)\text{-bpzmm})\{\mu\text{-O}_2\text{CCH}_3\}_3\{Zn(\text{HO}_2\text{CCH}_3)\}]$,⁸² (**34**) [(*R,R*)-bpzmm = (1*R*)-1-((1*R*)-6,6-dimethyl-bicyclo[3.1.1]-2-hepten-2-yl)-2,2-bis(3,5-dimethylpyrazol-1-yl)ethoxide] (see Fig. 5, complex **34**). This complex **34** presented one zinc centre in an octahedral environment with three bridging acetate ligands connected with the second zinc centre, which showed a tetrahedral coordination sphere with one terminal acetic acid molecule. Notably, this bimetallic complex **34** displayed high catalytic activity in the ROCOP of 100 eq. of CHO at 80 °C (TOF = 5.56 h⁻¹) at 40 bar of CO₂ pressure, affording a 89% conversion with high content of carbonate linkages (>99%), with very low value of dispersity (\bar{D} = 1.08) (see Table 5, entry 3). More recently, in 2020, analog bimetallic zinc acetate complexes, such as **24**, were applied for the successful ROCOP of CHO and CO₂ (see Fig. 3, complex **24**).⁸³ However, a slight decrease in catalytic activity was observed under 60 °C and 40 bar of pressure, resulting in a 75% conversion of CHO, with a slight decrease in polycarbonate selectivity (98%) (see Fig. 5, complex **24**; Table 5, entry 4).

Recently, in 2023, a dinuclear indium scorpionate complex $[InCl_2\{(\kappa^3\text{-bpzbe})(\mu\text{-O})\}]_2$ (**35**) (bpzbe = 1,1-bis(3,5-dimethyl-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)-3,3-dimethylbutan-2-oxide) (see Fig. 5, complex **35**)

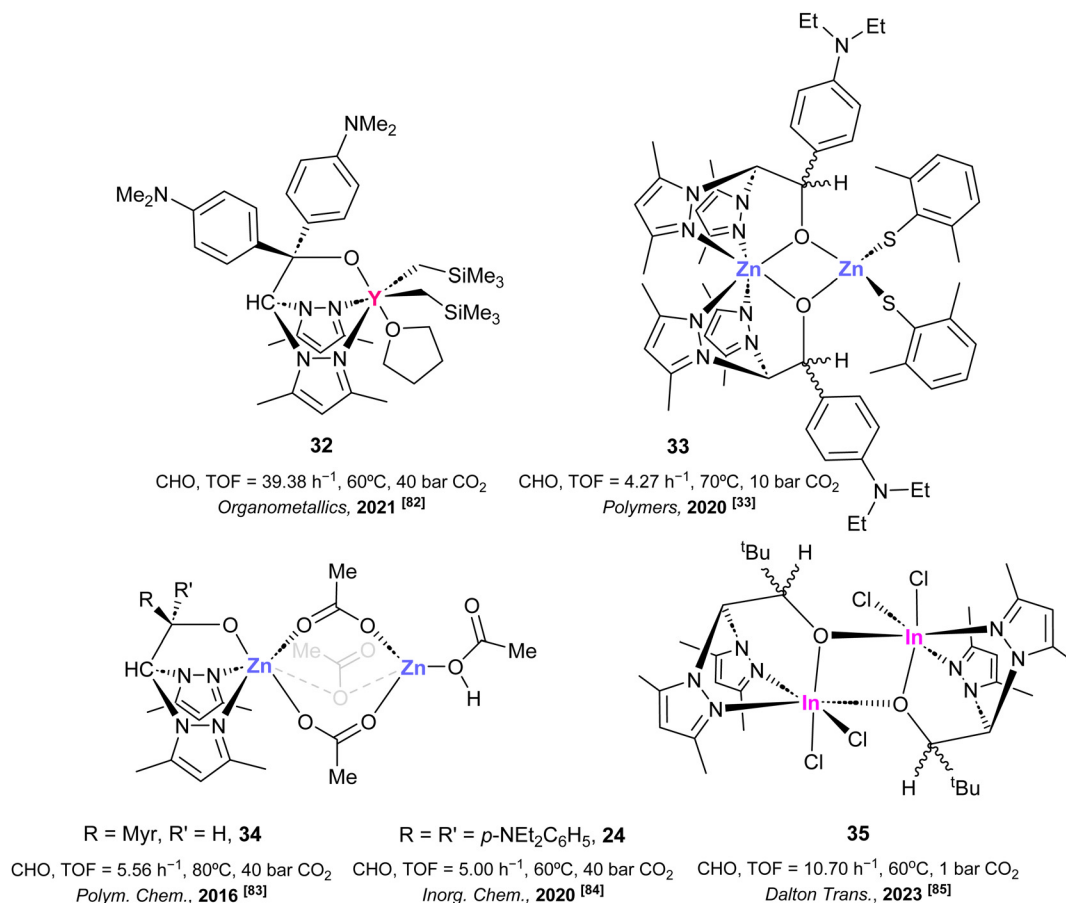


Fig. 5 Selected examples of scorpionate-based catalytic systems for the preparation of poly(cyclohexene)carbonate.



Table 5 Ring-opening of (co)polymerisation of cyclohexene oxide and CO₂ catalysed by scorpionate-based catalytic systems **32–35** and **24**^a

Entry	Complex	[CHO]:[cat]	PCO ₂ (bar)	T (°C)	Conv. (%) ^b	Selectivity PCHC (%) ^c	TOF ^d (h ⁻¹)	M _{n,exp} ^e (Da)	D ^e
1	32	1000:1	40	60	60	99	39.38	42 800	1.30
2	33	100:1	10	70	72	95	4.27	9500	1.09
3	34	100:1	40	80	89	99	5.56	14 061	1.08
4	24	100:1	40	60	75	98	5.00	5220	1.45
5	35	200:1	1	60	32	>99	10.70	1800	1.20

^a Polymerisation conditions: moles of initiator and time specified on the Data availability document. ^b Percentage conversion of the monomer [(weight of polymer recovered/weight of monomer) × 100]. ^c Percentage selectivity of the carbonate linkages is determined by ¹H-NMR spectroscopy of the crude reaction mixture. ^d TOF (turnover frequency) = number of moles of starting material consumed/(moles of catalyst × time of reaction). ^e Determined by SEC relative to polystyrene standards in tetrahydrofuran.

has also been reported as an active catalyst for the selective production of PCHC *via* the ROCoP process.⁸⁴ This homobimetallic complex presents each indium centre in an octahedral geometry, with two additional chlorides in a *cis* configuration, finally completed by the oxygen of a second scorpionate ligand. Notably, complex **35** demonstrated high catalytic activity and excellent selectivity (>99%) for PCHC synthesis. Specifically, complex **35** achieved a TOF value of 10.70 h⁻¹ at 60 °C requiring only just one bar of CO₂ pressure (see Table 5, entry 5).

In summary, we can highlight in this section that complexes **32**, **34** and **24** showed good activities and selectivities for the ROCoP process at high CO₂ pressures (40 bar). Particularly, complex **32** polymerised 1000 equiv. of CHO and demonstrated the highest TOF (of up to 39.38 h⁻¹) leading to high molecular weight polymers (42 800 Da) with very high selectivity. Additionally, complex **33** revealed good efficiency (72% conv.) at a lower CO₂ pressure (10 bar). Furthermore, complex **35** exhibited the highest selectivity in the production of poly(cyclohexene carbonate) (>99%) under ambient CO₂ pressure conditions.

Scorpionate-based catalytic systems for the preparation of polyester-co-polycarbonate copolymers

The physical (mainly thermal and mechanical) properties of individual materials such as PLAs⁴¹ and PCHCs⁴² and restrict their further applications. Thus, one strategy to improve these features is to incorporate both materials into block polymers, resulting in hybrid materials that will finally present combined properties of both original polymers. Thus, the incorporation of a polycarbonate unit into a polyester matrix holds substantial relevance due to the superior material properties in conjunction with the sustainability advantages that the PC affords. For instance, polycarbonates, such as poly(cyclohexene carbonate) (PCHC), synthesised through the ring-opening co-polymerisation (ROCoP) of carbon dioxide and epoxides, as described above (see Scheme 3), exhibit desirable attributes such as high glass transition temperature and excellent tensile modulus.⁴² However, the brittleness and low thermal decomposition temperature of PCHC limit its standalone applications. By incorporating polycarbonate into polyester chains as block copolymers *via* the ring opening co-polymerisation of cyclohexene oxide, lactide and carbon dioxide (see Scheme 4) provides a promising solution to these limitations. This approach allows materials with very interesting and enhanced features, such as increase in flexibility, better thermal stability, and superior mechanical

strength to be obtained, which definitively mitigate several of the inherent limitations of pure PLA.⁸⁵

In this context, the first dinuclear indium scorpionate complexes were recently reported as efficient catalysts for the preparation of hybrid polyester-co-polycarbonate copolymers under mild conditions.⁸⁴ Particularly, complex [InCl₂{(κ³-bpzbe)(μ-O)}₂] (**35**) (see Fig. 5, complex **35**) was highly active and versatile for the preparation of PCHC. Thus, complex **35** was also capable of producing hybrid polylactide-co-polycyclohexene carbonate copolymers in a one-pot polymerisation procedure at different CHO:1-LA monomer ratios (up to 700:100) at 60 °C and 10 bar of CO₂ pressure (see Table 6, entry 1). Under these conditions, complex **35** converted CHO in 27% and 1-lactide completely, affording a terpolymer with the highest content of PCHC of 60% and 40% of PLA.

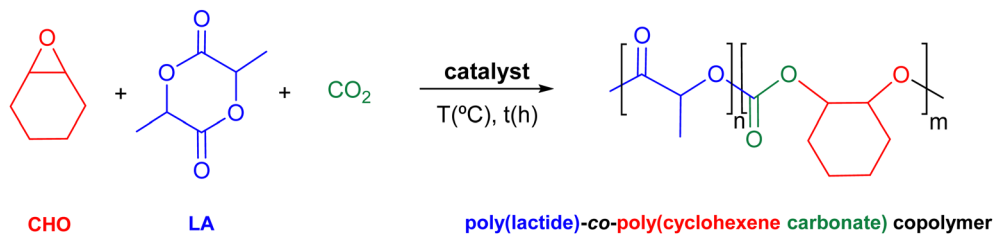
In addition, the ring opening co-polymerisation of epoxides, cyclic anhydrides and carbon dioxide represents an excellent methodology to synthesize these hybrid polyester-co-polycarbonate materials, offering a wide range of epoxides and anhydrides in their composition (see Scheme 5). In this context, the bimetallic scorpionate zinc acetate catalyst [{Zn(κ³-bpzbeape)}(μ-O₂CCH₃)₃]{Zn(HO₂CCH₃)} (**24**) (see Fig. 3, complex **24**) has also been reported for the preparation of these polyester-co-polycarbonate materials (see Scheme 5).⁷¹ Remarkably, complex **24** resulted highly active and versatile in the terpolymerisation catalysis of cyclohexene oxide, CO₂ and phthalic anhydride to produce the corresponding hybrid materials using DMAP as the cocatalyst. Then, with a molar ratio 700:100:1:2 for CHO, PA, **24** and DMAP respectively, we afforded a controlled terpolymer closer to a 50:50 ratio, formed by 47% of polycarbonate and 53% of polyester, under 40 bar of CO₂ at 80 °C (see Table 6, entry 2). Moreover, copolymer materials were obtained as block copolymers with narrow dispersity (*D* = 1.53).

Scorpionate-based catalytic systems for the preparation of other sustainable materials

In the recent years, scorpionate-based systems have been also employed for catalytic processes to produce alternative biosustainable polymers. These sustainable materials aim to replace certain long-shelf-life packaging and produce interesting flexible and rigid rubbers.⁸⁶

For instance, in 2021, we reported a novel strategy to produce non-isocyanate poly(hydroxy) urethanes (NIPUs) by reaction with the corresponding fatty acid based bis(cyclic



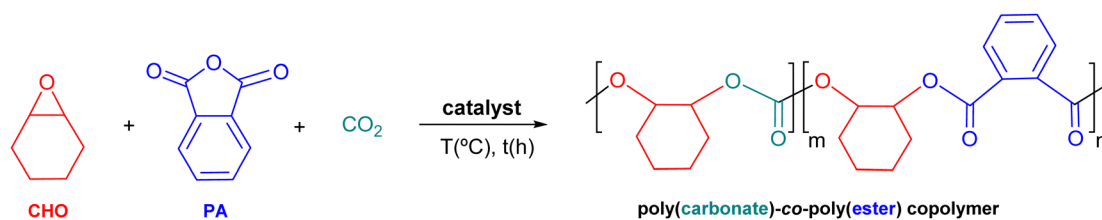


Scheme 4 Preparation of poly(lactide)-co-poly(cyclohexene carbonate) copolymers via ROCOP of cyclohexene oxide, lactide and carbon dioxide.

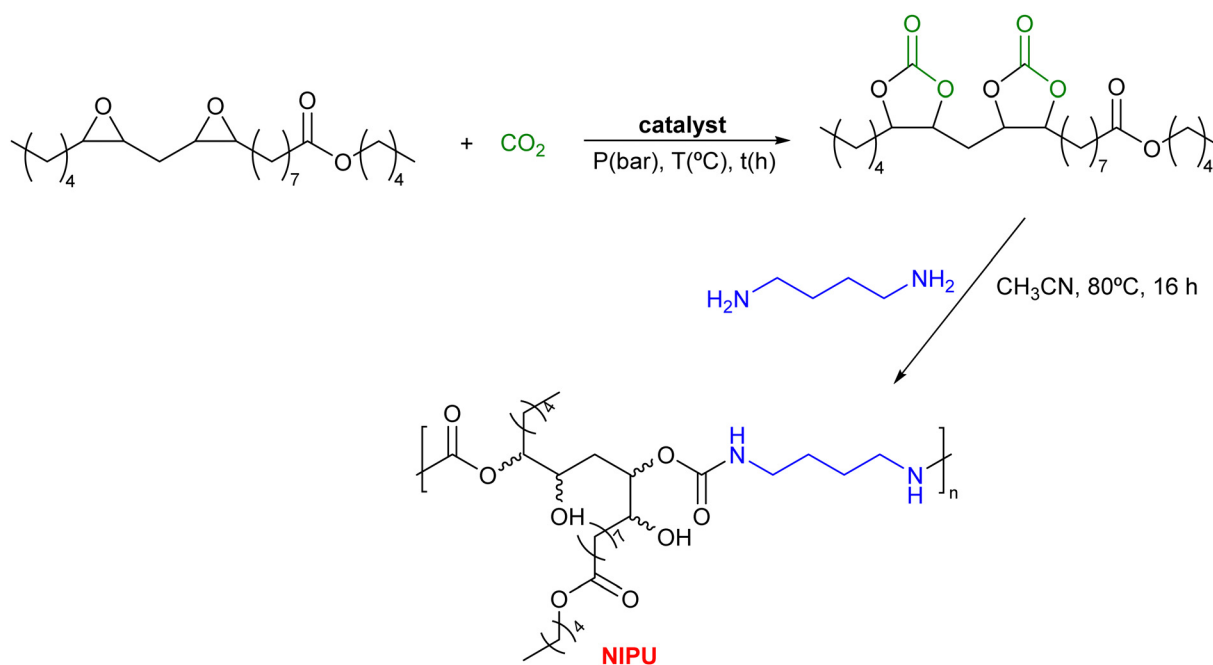
Table 6 Ring-opening of (co)polymerisation of cyclohexene oxide and other monomers catalysed by scorpionate-based catalytic systems **35** and **24**^a

Entry	Complex	[CHO]:[M]:[cat]:[DMAP]	PCO ₂ (bar)	T (°C)	Conv. CHO ^b (%)	Conv. M ^b (%)	Selectivity PCHC ^c (%)	M _{n,exp} ^d (Da)	D ^d
1	35	700:100(L-LA):1:0	10	60	27	100(L-LA)	60	9100	1.60
2	24	700:100(PA):1:2	40	80	22	22(PA)	47	3977	1.53

^a Polymerisation conditions: moles of initiator and time specified on the Data availability document. ^b Percentage conversion of the monomer [(weight of polymer recovered/weight of monomer) × 100]. ^c Percentage selectivity of the carbonate linkages is determined by ¹H-NMR spectroscopy of the crude reaction mixture. ^d Determined by SEC relative to polystyrene standards in tetrahydrofuran.



Scheme 5 Preparation of polycarbonate-co-poly(ester) copolymers via a ROCOP of cyclohexene oxide, carbon dioxide and phthalic anhydride.



Scheme 6 Preparation of non-isocyanate poly(hydroxy) urethanes (NIPUs) via initial cycloaddition of CO₂ to bis-epoxides derived from waste fatty acids, and subsequent reaction with 1,4-diaminobutane.



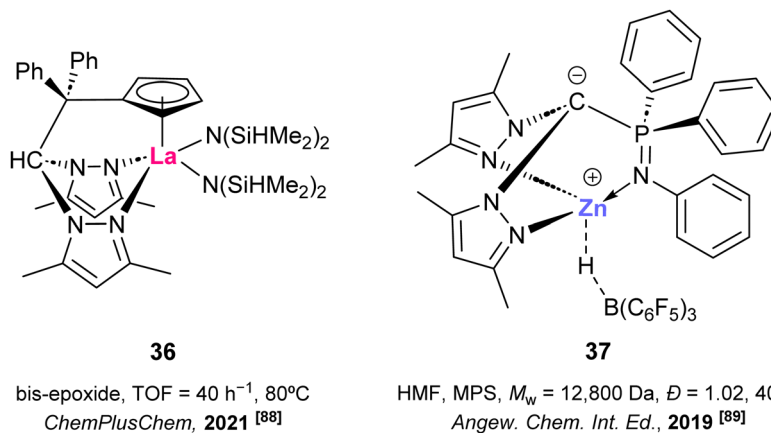


Fig. 6 Selected examples of scorpionate-based catalytic systems for the preparation of alternative sustainable materials.

Table 7 Preparation of other sustainable materials catalysed by scorpionate-based catalytic systems **36** and **37**^a

Entry	Complex	[M]:[cat]	PCO ₂ (bar)	T (°C)	Conv. M ^b (%)	TOF ^c (h ⁻¹)	M _{n,exp} ^d (Da)	\mathcal{D}^d
1	36	100(bis-epoxide):1	20	80	95	40	—	—
2	37	200(HMF):200(MPS):1	—	40	>99	—	12 800	1.02

^a Polymerisation conditions: moles of initiator and time specified on the Data availability document. ^b Percentage conversion of the monomer [(weight of polymer recovered/weight of monomer) × 100]. ^c TOF (turnover frequency) = number of moles of starting material consumed/(moles of catalyst × time of reaction). ^d Determined by SEC relative to polystyrene standards in tetrahydrofuran.

carbonate)s and 1,4-diaminobutane (see Scheme 6). For this purpose, the synthesis of a bis(silylamide) lanthanum complex of the type [La{N(SiHMe₂)₂}₂{κ³-bpzcp}] (**36**) [bpzcp = (3,5-Me₂Pz)₂C(Cp)] (see Fig. 6, complex **36**),⁸⁷ with a hybrid cyclopentadienyl-scorpionate ligand coordinated in a κ³-fashion, has been described.

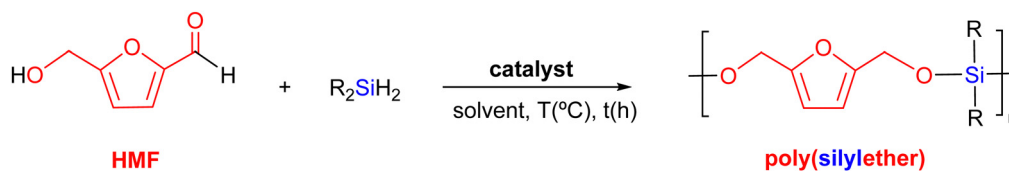
This rare-earth complex **36**, assisted by TBAC as the co-catalyst, displayed high efficiency for synthesising a wide variety of cyclic carbonates derived from waste fatty acid bis epoxides by reaction with CO₂. An outstanding result was achieved with 100 eq. of the fatty acid derived bis-epoxide *n*-pentyl ester, at 80 °C (TOF = 40 h⁻¹) at 20 bar of CO₂ pressure, with 100% of selectivity for the corresponding bis-cyclic carbonate (see Table 7, entry 1). Consequently, we applied these bis(cyclic carbonates) as bioderived starting materials for successful NIPU production *via* ring-opening reaction with one equivalent of 1,4-diaminobutane in acetonitrile at 80 °C for 16 hours (see Scheme 6).

On the other hand, very interestingly Cui *et al.*⁸⁸ reported in 2019 an unprecedented step-growth copolymerization of 5-hydroxymethyl furfural (HMF), as a renewable feedstock

monomer, with dihydrosilanes to afford biosustainable linear poly(silylether)s (see Scheme 7). To achieve this aim, Cui *et al.* developed a zwitterionic κ³-NNN scorpionate zinc hydride complex of the type [ZnLH], [L = (3,5-Me₂Pz)₂CP(Ph)₂NPh]. However, the addition of B(C₆F₅)₃, very well-known as a highly active group for hydro-silylation of aldehydes, formed the corresponding zwitterionic hydride adduct species [ZnL(μ-H){B(C₆F₅)₃}]⁸⁸ (**37**) (see Fig. 6, complex **37**). Complex **37** exhibited synergistic catalysis in the copolymerisation of 200 eq. of HMF and methylphenylsilane (MPS), obtaining poly(silylether) (PMPS) in >99% conversion (see Table 7, entry 2). The low molecular weight materials ($M_n = 12\,800$ Da) produced showed an unprecedented dispersity value for a step-growth copolymerisation ($\mathcal{D} = 1.02$). Therefore, this represents the first example to use asymmetric multi-functionalised HMF as the polymerisation unit and step-growth polymerisation mediated by a coordination mechanism.

Conclusions

In summary, a variety of scorpionate catalytic systems, based on the bis(1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)methane and tris(1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)borate



Scheme 7 Preparation of linear poly(silylethers) *via* copolymerisation of 5-hydroxymethyl furfural with dihydrosilanes and subsequent reaction with 1,4-diaminobutane.



units, have been rationally selected. These species include divalent (Mg, Ca, Zn and Fe), trivalent (rare-earth), and tetravalent (Zr) metals. These scorpionates have successfully proved to behave efficiently to produce a wide range of sustainable materials, confirming beyond doubt, their high potential and versatility. In this sense, we selected complexes 1–31 (Fig. 1–4) as the most interesting catalysts for the preparation of poly(lactide)s (Scheme 1) and other polyesters (Scheme 2), and included their most relevant catalytic features (Tables 1–4). In addition, we have indicated complexes 32–35 (Fig. 5) as the most relevant catalysts for the production of poly(cyclohexene carbonate)s (Scheme 3), and presented their catalytic performances (Table 5). Moreover, we have denoted complexes 24 and 35 for the preparation of poly(lactide)-*co*-poly(cyclohexene carbonate) copolymers (Schemes 4 and 5), and reported their catalytic behaviours (Table 6). Finally, complexes 36–37 (Fig. 6) have been selected for the preparation of other sustainable materials (Schemes 6 and 7), and described their catalytic features (Table 7).

It is notable that complexes 24 and 35 are very versatile. For instance, 24 can operate efficiently in the preparation of polyesters and polycarbonates. In addition, complex 35 resulted in being very active and selective to obtain polycarbonates and polyester-*co*-polycarbonate hybrid materials. Moreover, complexes 11 and 12 exhibited the highest activities for the production of PLAs at room temperature (TOF = 10 800–11 250 h⁻¹). Finally, in terms of control of tacticity in the polyester backbone, complexes 20 and 27 exerted enhanced level of iso- and hetero-tacticity, respectively, in the PLAs produced ($P_1 = 0.88$, 20; $P_s = 0.98$, 27).

From a future perspective, society has made clear the need for the transition from a linear production model to promote the circular economy. This change will imply the challenging aim to consume renewable resources to produce sustainable materials in the coming decades. This also means the adaptation and redesign of the chemical industry. Therefore, the scientific community must generate adequate knowledge to enable chemical processes, mostly catalytic, with high atomic economy, benefiting on accessible and renewable raw materials (feedstocks). In addition, scientists need the commitment to perform with waste and energy consumption near to zero, in alignment with several of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs, 12, 13 and 14).

In this context, bio-based (co)-polymers derived from bio-sourced feedstocks have recently attracted considerable interest. These materials represent one of the most promising alternatives to replace non-renewable fossil fuel-based polymers to address the growing concerns of fossil fuels dependence and plastic waste. In addition, modification *via* post-polymerization reactions will be essential to create commercially renewable and viable materials that will be also potentially biodegradable and biocompatible.

To address these challenging targets, it is necessary to design more efficient and selective catalytic systems, based on Earth-abundant metals supported by non-innocent ligands that could tune the electronic and steric features of the catalysts. A right balance in this complex combination will result in catalytic systems competent in numerous catalytic processes,

being scorpionate complexes excellent candidates as it has been already demonstrated in this account. These demanding objectives will probably mark our future efforts, opening new avenues towards this promising research area of designing more sustainable polymeric materials.

Author contributions

All authors contributed to the conceptualization and writing on the manuscript and helped in the critical reading of the final version of the work.

Data availability

Data for this article includes the selection and organization of the most relevant catalytic details for the main complexes reported in all references consulted in the preparation of this feature article. They are available at cienciaDATOS at <https://doi.org/10.21950/MVYQII>.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

We gratefully acknowledge the following financial support: grant PID2020-117788RB-I00 funded by MCIN/AEI/10.13039/501100011033, grant RED2022-134287-T funded by MCIN/AEI, grants SBPLY/21/180501/000132 and SBPLY/22/180502/000059 funded by Junta de Comunidades de Castilla-La Mancha and by the EU through “Fondo Europeo de Desarrollo Regional” (FEDER), and grant 2021-GRIN-31240 funded by Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha. L. F. S.-B., A. L.-S. and A. G. thank Prof. Antonio Otero and Dr Juan Fernández Baeza for their contributions to the development of the “scorpionates” in our group during their active scientific careers.

References

- 1 S. Trofimenko, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1966, **88**, 1899–1904.
- 2 S. Trofimenko, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1967, **89**, 3170–3177.
- 3 S. Trofimenko, J. R. Long, T. Nappier and S. G. Shore, *Inorg. Synth.*, 1970, **12**, 99–107.
- 4 S. Trofimenko, *Chem. Rev.*, 1993, **93**, 943–980.
- 5 S. Trofimenko, *Scorpionates: The Coordination Chemistry Of Polypyrazolylborate Ligands*, World Scientific Publishing Company, 1999.
- 6 A. Otero, J. Fernández-Baeza, A. Lara-Sánchez and L. F. Sánchez-Barba, *Coord. Chem. Rev.*, 2013, **257**, 1806–1868.
- 7 L. M. D. R. S. Martins and A. J. L. Pombeiro, *Coord. Chem. Rev.*, 2014, **265**, 74–88.
- 8 J. Reglinski and M. D. Spicer, *Coord. Chem. Rev.*, 2015, **297–298**, 181–207.
- 9 C. Pettinari, R. Pettinari and F. Marchetti, in *Advances in Organometallic Chemistry*, ed. P. J. Pérez, Academic Press, 2016, vol. 65, pp. 175–260.
- 10 L. M. D. R. S. Martins and A. J. L. Pombeiro, *Eur. J. Inorg. Chem.*, 2016, 2236–2252.
- 11 C. J. Carrano, *Eur. J. Inorg. Chem.*, 2016, 2377–2390.



- 12 R. F. Semeniuc and D. L. Reger, *Eur. J. Inorg. Chem.*, 2016, 2253–2271.
- 13 L. M. D. R. S. Martins, *Catalysts*, 2017, 7, 12.
- 14 I. Alkorta, R. M. Claramunt, E. Díez-Barra, J. Elguero, A. de la Hoz and C. López, *Coord. Chem. Rev.*, 2017, 339, 153–182.
- 15 L. M. D. R. S. Martins, *Coord. Chem. Rev.*, 2019, 396, 89–102.
- 16 J. M. Muñoz-Molina, T. R. Belderrain and P. J. Pérez, *Coord. Chem. Rev.*, 2019, 390, 171–189.
- 17 J. M. Muñoz-Molina, T. R. Belderrain and P. J. Pérez, *Dalton Trans.*, 2019, 48, 10772–10781.
- 18 D. Ottaviani, V. Van-Dúnem, A. P. Carvalho, A. Martins and L. M. D. R. S. Martins, *Catal. Today*, 2020, 348, 37–44.
- 19 A. M. Andrade and M. D. R. S. L. Martins, *Curr. Med. Chem.*, 2019, 26, 7452–7475.
- 20 L. M. D. R. S. Martins, *Inorg. Chim. Acta*, 2022, 541, 121069.
- 21 P. J. Fischer, in *Comprehensive Coordination Chemistry III*, ed. E. C. Constable, G. Parkin and L. Que Jr, Elsevier, Oxford, 2021, pp. 428–504.
- 22 C. Hossack, C. Cahill and C. Besson, *Dalton Trans.*, 2023, 52, 17656–17665.
- 23 W. Hückel and H. B. Chneider, *Ber. Dtsch. Chem. Ges.*, 1937, 70, 2024–2026.
- 24 S. Juliá, J. M. del Mazo, L. Ávila and J. Elguero, *Org. Prep. Proced. Int.*, 1984, 16, 299–307.
- 25 D. L. Reger, T. C. Grattan, K. J. Brown, C. A. Little, J. J. S. Lamba, A. L. Rheingold and R. D. Sommer, *J. Organomet. Chem.*, 2000, 607, 120–128.
- 26 A. de Palo, G. La Ganga, F. Nastasi, M. Guelfi, M. Bortoluzzi, G. Pampaloni, F. Puntoriero, S. Campagna and F. Marchetti, *Dalton Trans.*, 2020, 49, 3341–3352.
- 27 M. A. Andrade, A. S. Mestre, A. P. Carvalho, A. J. L. Pombeiro and L. M. D. R. S. Martins, *Catal. Today*, 2020, 357, 46–55.
- 28 D. Schäfer, F. Fink, D. Kleinschmidt, K. Keisers, F. Thomas, A. Hoffmann, A. Pich and S. Herres-Pawlis, *Chem. Commun.*, 2020, 56, 5601–5604.
- 29 S. Gabrielli, M. Pellei, I. Venditti, I. Fratoddi, C. Baccocchi, G. Iucci, I. Schiesaro, C. Meneghini, A. Palmieri, E. Marcantoni, L. Bagnarelli, R. Vallesi and C. Santini, *Dalton Trans.*, 2020, 49, 15622–15632.
- 30 J.-C. Castillo, N.-F. Bravo, L.-V. Tamayo, P.-D. Mestizo, J. Hurtado, M. Macias and J. Portilla, *ACS Omega*, 2020, 5, 30148–30159.
- 31 C. Sun, G. Skorupskii, J.-H. Dou, A. M. Wright and M. Dincă, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2018, 140, 17394–17398.
- 32 A. P. C. Ribeiro, P. Goodrich and L. M. D. R. S. Martins, *Molecules*, 2021, 26, 1089.
- 33 S. Sobrino, M. Navarro, J. Fernández-Baeza, L. F. Sánchez-Barba, A. Lara-Sánchez, A. Garcés, J. A. Castro-Osma and A. M. Rodríguez, *Polymers*, 2020, 12, 2148.
- 34 A. Otero, J. Fernández-Baeza, L. F. Sánchez-Barba, S. Sobrino, A. Garcés, A. Lara-Sánchez and A. M. Rodríguez, *Dalton Trans.*, 2017, 46, 15107–15117.
- 35 A. Garcés, L. F. Sánchez-Barba, J. Fernández-Baeza, A. Otero, I. Fernández, A. Lara-Sánchez and A. M. Rodríguez, *Inorg. Chem.*, 2018, 57, 12132–12142.
- 36 M. Honrado, S. Sobrino, J. Fernández-Baeza, L. F. Sánchez-Barba, A. Garcés, A. Lara-Sánchez and A. M. Rodríguez, *Chem. Commun.*, 2019, 55, 8947–8950.
- 37 J.-E. Park, S. K. Kang, J. O. Woo and K.-S. Son, *Dalton Trans.*, 2015, 44, 9964–9969.
- 38 S. V. Zubkevich, V. A. Tuskaev, S. C. Gagieva, A. S. Kayda, V. N. Khrustalev, A. A. Pavlov, D. N. Zarubin and B. M. Bulychev, *Appl. Organomet. Chem.*, 2020, 34, e5873.
- 39 S. V. Zubkevich, V. A. Tuskaev, S. C. Gagieva, A. A. Pavlov, V. N. Khrustalev, O. V. Polyakova, D. N. Zarubin, D. A. Kurmaev, N. A. Kolosov and B. M. Bulychev, *New J. Chem.*, 2020, 44, 981–993.
- 40 F. Vidal, E. R. van der Marel, R. W. F. Kerr, C. McElroy, N. Schroeder, C. Mitchell, G. Rosetto, T. T. D. Chen, R. M. Bailey, C. Hepburn, C. Redgwell and C. K. Williams, *Nature*, 2024, 626, 45–57.
- 41 X. Zhang, M. Fevre, G. O. Jones and R. M. Waymouth, *Chem. Rev.*, 2018, 118, 839–885.
- 42 S. Fukuoka, I. Fukawa, T. Adachi, H. Fujita, N. Sugiyama and T. Sawa, *Org. Process Res. Dev.*, 2019, 23, 145–169.
- 43 Different alkenes are available from renewable resources that are the main raw materials for the preparation of bio-based epoxides. Cyclohexene oxide (CHO) is one of the most used epoxide substrates for the synthesis of different bio-based polymers such as polyesters and polycarbonates, via ROCOP with cyclic anhydrides or CO₂, respectively. For this reason, while CHO is not considered renewable, it can be synthesized from bioderived resources. See also references: (a) B. M. Stadler, C. Wulf, T. Werner, S. Tin and J. G. de Vries, *ACS Catal.*, 2019, 9, 8012–8067; (b) F. De La Cruz-Martínez, J. A. Castro-Osma and A. Lara-Sánchez, *Adv. Catal.*, 2022, 70, 189–236.
- 44 M. L. Di Lorenzo and R. Androsch, *Synthesis, Structure and Properties of Poly (lactic acid)*, Springer, 2018.
- 45 J. Qi, Y. Zhang, X. Liu, Q. Zhang and C. Xiong, *New J. Chem.*, 2020, 44, 14632–14641.
- 46 B. Tyler, D. Gullotti, A. Mangraviti, T. Utsuki and H. Brem, *Adv. Drug Delivery Rev.*, 2016, 107, 163–175.
- 47 H. Bi, T. Feng, B. Li and Y. Han, *Polymers*, 2020, 12, 839.
- 48 F. Wu, M. Misra and A. K. Mohanty, *Prog. Polym. Sci.*, 2021, 117, 101395.
- 49 N. Liu, D. Liu, B. Liu, H. Zhang and D. Cui, *Polym. Chem.*, 2021, 12, 1518–1525.
- 50 S. Inoue, *J. Polym. Sci., Part A: Polym. Chem.*, 2000, 38, 2861–2871.
- 51 F. Drouin, P. O. Oguadinma, T. J. J. Whitehorne, R. E. Prud'homme and F. Schaper, *Organometallics*, 2010, 29, 2139–2147.
- 52 C. Bakewell, G. Fateh-Iravani, D. W. Beh, D. Myers, S. Tabthong, P. Hornmriun, A. J. P. White, N. Long and C. K. Williams, *Dalton Trans.*, 2015, 44, 12326–12337.
- 53 S. Choe, H. Lee and S. Nayab, *RSC Adv.*, 2021, 11, 18840–18851.
- 54 L. F. Sánchez-Barba, A. Garcés, J. Fernández-Baeza, A. Otero, C. Alonso-Moreno, A. Lara-Sánchez and A. M. Rodríguez, *Organometallics*, 2011, 30, 2775–2789.
- 55 A. Garcés, L. F. Sánchez-Barba, J. Fernández-Baeza, A. Otero, M. Honrado, A. Lara-Sánchez and A. M. Rodríguez, *Inorg. Chem.*, 2013, 52, 12691–12701.
- 56 A. Garcés, L. F. Sánchez-Barba, J. Fernández-Baeza, A. Otero, A. Lara-Sánchez and A. M. Rodríguez, *Organometallics*, 2017, 36, 884–897.
- 57 J. Qian and R. J. Comito, *Inorg. Chem.*, 2022, 61, 10852–10862.
- 58 M. H. Chisholm, J. Gallucci and K. Phomphrai, *Chem. Commun.*, 2003, 48–49.
- 59 M. H. Chisholm, J. C. Gallucci and K. Phomphrai, *Inorg. Chem.*, 2004, 43, 6717–6725.
- 60 M. H. Chisholm and N. W. Eilerts, *Chem. Commun.*, 1996, 853–854.
- 61 M. H. Chisholm, N. W. Eilerts, J. C. Huffman, S. S. Iyer, M. Pacold and K. Phomphrai, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2000, 122, 11845–11854.
- 62 Z. Mou, B. Liu, M. Wang, H. Xie, P. Li, L. Li, S. Li and D. Cui, *Chem. Commun.*, 2014, 50, 11411–11414.
- 63 Z. Gu and R. J. Comito, *Organometallics*, 2022, 41, 1911–1916.
- 64 M. Tansky and R. J. Comito, *Dalton Trans.*, 2023, 52, 8784–8791.
- 65 M. Honrado, A. Otero, J. Fernández-Baeza, L. F. Sánchez-Barba, A. Garcés, A. Lara-Sánchez and A. M. Rodríguez, *Dalton Trans.*, 2014, 43, 17090–17100.
- 66 M. Navarro, A. Garcés, L. F. Sánchez-Barba, F. de la Cruz-Martínez, J. Fernández-Baeza and A. Lara-Sánchez, *Polymers*, 2021, 13, 2356.
- 67 M. Navarro, S. Sobrino, I. Fernández, A. Lara-Sánchez, A. Garcés and L. F. Sánchez-Barba, *Dalton Trans.*, 2024, 53, 13933–13949.
- 68 M. Luna Barros, M. G. Cushion, A. D. Schwarz, Z. R. Turner and P. Mountford, *Dalton Trans.*, 2019, 48, 4124–4138.
- 69 A. Garcés, L. F. Sánchez-Barba, C. Alonso-Moreno, M. Fajardo, J. Fernández-Baeza, A. Otero, A. Lara-Sánchez, I. López-Solera and A. M. Rodríguez, *Inorg. Chem.*, 2010, 49, 2859–2871.
- 70 U. Herber, K. Hegner, D. Wolters, R. Siris, K. Wrobel, A. Hoffmann, C. Lochenie, B. Weber, D. Kuckling and S. Herres-Pawlis, *Eur. J. Inorg. Chem.*, 2017, 1341–1354.
- 71 F. de la Cruz-Martínez, M. Martínez de Sarasa Buchaca, A. del Campo-Balguerías, J. Fernández-Baeza, L. F. Sánchez-Barba, A. Garcés, C. Alonso-Moreno, J. A. Castro-Osma and A. Lara-Sánchez, *Polymers*, 2021, 13, 1651.
- 72 E. Francés-Poveda, M. Martínez de Sarasa Buchaca, C. Moya-López, I. J. Vitorica-Yrezabal, I. López-Solera, J. A. Castro-Osma, F. de la Cruz-Martínez and A. Lara-Sánchez, *Polym. Chem.*, 2024, 15, 3238–3245.
- 73 D. M. Lyubov, A. O. Tolpygin and A. A. Trifonov, *Coord. Chem. Rev.*, 2019, 392, 83–145.
- 74 Z. Zhang and D. Cui, *Chem. – Eur. J.*, 2011, 17, 11520–11526.
- 75 Z. Mou, B. Liu, X. Liu, H. Xie, W. Rong, L. Li, S. Li and D. Cui, *Macromolecules*, 2014, 47, 2233–2241.



- 76 N. Y. Rad'kova, A. V. Cherkasov and A. A. Trifonov, *Russ. J. Coord. Chem.*, 2023, **49**, 710–717.
- 77 A. Scrivanti, M. Bortoluzzi and M. Gatto, *Chem. Pap.*, 2016, **70**, 53–60.
- 78 A. Otero, J. Fernández-Baeza, A. Lara-Sánchez, C. Alonso-Moreno, I. Márquez-Segovia, L. F. Sánchez-Barba and A. M. Rodríguez, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2009, **48**, 2176–2179.
- 79 R. Jianming, X. Anguo, W. Hongwei and Y. Hailin, *Des. Monomers Polym.*, 2014, **17**, 345–355.
- 80 A. Otero, J. Fernández-Baeza, A. Garcés, L. F. Sánchez-Barba, A. Lara-Sánchez, J. Martínez-Ferrer, M. P. Carrión and A. M. Rodríguez, *Dalton Trans.*, 2017, **46**, 6654–6662.
- 81 F. de la Cruz-Martínez, M. M. de Sarasa Buchaca, J. Fernández-Baeza, L. F. Sánchez-Barba, A. M. Rodríguez, C. Alonso-Moreno, J. A. Castro-Osma and A. Lara-Sánchez, *Organometallics*, 2021, **40**, 1503–1514.
- 82 J. Martínez, J. A. Castro-Osma, A. Lara-Sánchez, A. Otero, J. Fernández-Baeza, J. Tejada, L. F. Sánchez-Barba and A. Rodríguez-Diéguez, *Polym. Chem.*, 2016, **7**, 6475–6484.
- 83 F. de la Cruz-Martínez, M. Martínez de Sarasa Buchaca, J. Martínez, J. Tejada, J. Fernández-Baeza, C. Alonso-Moreno, A. M. Rodríguez, J. A. Castro-Osma and A. Lara-Sánchez, *Inorg. Chem.*, 2020, **59**, 8412–8423.
- 84 M. Martínez de Sarasa Buchaca, F. de la Cruz-Martínez, L. F. Sánchez-Barba, J. Tejada, A. M. Rodríguez, J. A. Castro-Osma and A. Lara-Sánchez, *Dalton Trans.*, 2023, **52**, 3482–3492.
- 85 A. Nag, A. E. Arifianti, A. Khankhuan and H. Ajiro, *Eur. Polym. J.*, 2024, **214**, 113146.
- 86 J.-G. Rosenboom, R. Langer and G. Traverso, *Nat. Rev. Mater.*, 2022, **7**, 117–137.
- 87 J. Martínez, F. de la Cruz-Martínez, M. Martínez de Sarasa Buchaca, J. Fernández-Baeza, L. F. Sánchez-Barba, M. North, J. A. Castro-Osma and A. Lara-Sánchez, *ChemPlusChem*, 2021, **86**, 460–468.
- 88 C. Li, L. Wang, M. Wang, B. Liu, X. Liu and D. Cui, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2019, **58**, 11434–11438.

