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Novel hybrid aluminium(III)–catalen complexes as highly active catalysts for lactide polymerisation: towards industrial relevance†

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Herein, we report a series of highly active Al(III)-complexes based on a novel hybrid ligand: the catalen. Their application in the production of polylactide under both solution, and industrially preferred melt conditions, is demonstrated. Potential structural diversification to broaden initiator scope is discussed.

Whilst plastics remain deeply embedded in modern day society, growing environmental concerns within industry has stimulated considerable research into renewable alternatives.¹ Polylactide (PLA) has received significant commercial interest owing to its green credentials and ability to compete with existing petroleum-based plastics, particularly within the packaging sector.^{2,3} Industrially, PLA is produced from L-lactide under solvent-free conditions, relying on a Sn(Oct)₂ catalyst.⁴ However, toxicity concerns surrounding Sn(IV) has created an appetite for biocompatible and sustainable alternatives. Initiators based on Mg(II)^{5–8} and Zn(II)^{5–7,9–16} have thus been extensively reported, but those pertinent to this report exploit Al(III) bearing tetradentate bis(phenolate) ligands. Early examples by Spassky *et al.*¹⁷ and Feijen *et al.*^{18,19} relied on chiral salen-based initiators, achieving exceptional isoselectivity ($P_r = 0.05–0.12$). Development of the field saw the emergence of achiral initiators retaining the salen pro-ligand functionality.^{20–25} Ligand scope significantly expanded with the emergence of subsequently reduced derivatisations, namely salalens^{26–30} and salans.^{31–35} Such ligand classes are traditionally easy to synthesise and functionally versatile, providing significant scope for catalyst fine-tuning. However, whilst it is clear the field has developed significantly within the last 20 years, particularly from a stereoselectivity standpoint, Al(III)-complexes remain limited by their poor activity, often requiring elevated conditions ($T > 70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$) and high catalyst loadings

($\sim 1\text{ mol}\%$) to be appreciably active. Recently, Romain *et al.*^{36,37} reported the first example of a series of highly active Al(III)-complexes bearing a catam-type ligand scaffold. Exceptional activity was observed, achieving full conversion to PLA with a slight isotactic bias ($P_r = 0.4$) within 90 minutes at room temperature (RT) {THF, [*rac*-LA]:[I]:[BnOH] = 100:1:1}. Interestingly, shifting from an ethyl to substituted propyl backbone had significant ramifications on stereoselectivity, producing highly heterotactic PLA ($P_r = 0.9$), highlighting the importance of structure–activity relationships. However, producing highly isotactic PLA, whilst retaining activity, remains a prevalent challenge in the field, particularly under industrially preferred melt conditions. Whilst highly efficient metal-free organo-catalysts have also been reported in the ROP of *rac*-LA in solution, retaining high activity in the melt remains a major limitation, with Al(III)-complexes a possible solution.^{1,38}

Herein, we report the preparation and characterisation of a series of highly active Al(III)-complexes based on a novel hybrid ligand framework: the catalen. Their application in the ROP of *rac*-LA in solution, and under industrially preferred melt conditions, is discussed.

The catalen ligands, and subsequently derived Al(III)-complexes, were prepared under mild conditions as depicted in Scheme 1. Despite significant effort, attempts to isolate Al(2)Me proved unsuccessful. The solid-state structure of all complexes prepared was determined *via* single crystal X-ray diffraction (XRD), with the exception of Al(3)Me (Fig. 1). Al(1)Me exhibited a distorted trigonal bipyramidal geometry ($\tau_5 = 0.62$), whilst [Al(1–3){OBn}]₂ conformed reasonably well with an octahedral geometry {[Al(2){OBn}]₂: O(1)–Al(1)–N(2), O(2)–Al(1)–N(1) = 88.2(3), 172.2(3) $^{\circ}$ }.

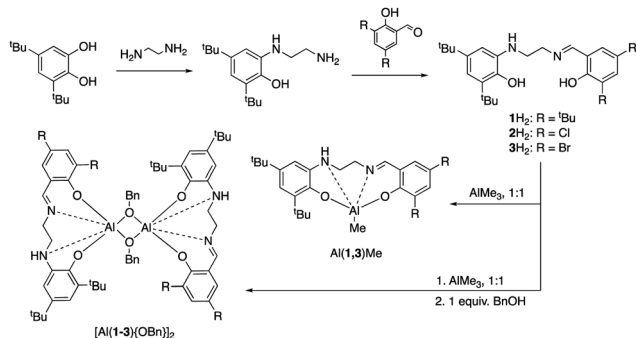
An Al(1)–N(1) bond length of *ca.* 2 Å confirmed retention of the imine functionality on coordination to the Al(III) centre for all complexes. The methoxy bridge analogue of [Al(1){OBn}]₂ was isolated on exposure of Al(1)Me to air, presumably through migration of the terminal –Me, and characterised by XRD but not pursued in polymerisation studies (see ESI†). ¹H NMR spectroscopic analysis of [Al(1–3){OBn}]₂ revealed characteristic singlet peaks at *ca.* $\delta = 7.50$ and 5.50 ppm corresponding to ArCHN and –NH resonances respectively. The –NH resonance

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Scheme 1 Ligands and Al(III)-complexes prepared in this study.

was absent in Al(1,3)Me , presumably due to enhanced structural fluxionality. More interestingly, the $-\text{OBn}\{\text{CH}_2\}$ resonances appeared as two distinct diastereotopic doublets, indicating $[\text{Al(1-3)}\{\text{OBn}\}]_2$ to be asymmetric with the potential to exert catalytic-site stereocontrol (see ESI†). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectroscopic analysis was consistent with XRD and ^1H NMR spectroscopic analysis, observing poor signal resolution for $[\text{Al(1-3)}\{\text{OBn}\}]_2$, indicative of fluxionality, confounded by poor solubility. Diffusion ordered spectroscopy (DOSY) analysis of a monomeric *vs.* dimeric system comparison, namely Al(1)Me and $[\text{Al(1)}\{\text{OBn}\}]_2$ respectively, confirmed the species to exist exclusively in solution with diffusion constants (D) of 0.66 and $0.46 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$ respectively (see ESI†), with no aggregation observed. These diffusion coefficients are in good agreement with the predicted molecular weights $\{\text{Al(1)Me}, [\text{Al(1)}\{\text{OBn}\}]_2: M_r = 520.74, 1225.66 \text{ g mol}^{-1}; M_{r,\text{DOSY}} = 527.7, 1173.2 \text{ g mol}^{-1}\}$.³⁹ All Al(III)-complexes were in generally good agreement with elemental analysis (EA) data obtained, although *C%* values slightly lower than expected were observed for Al(1,3)Me and $[\text{Al(1-2)}\{\text{OBn}\}]_2$, due to suspected hydrolysis and the presence of H_2O respectively.

All complexes were trialed in the ROP of *rac*-LA in solution (25 and 80 °C) and under industrially preferred melt conditions (130 and 180 °C) in the absence of solvent (Tables 1 and 2). $[\text{Al(1-3)}\{\text{OBn}\}]_2$ were treated as monomeric such that one $-\text{OBn}$ moiety was associated per Al centre. Unless otherwise stated, it is proposed the polymerisation proceeded *via* the classical coordination mechanism since $[\text{Al(1-3)}\{\text{OBn}\}]_2$ were derived

from Al(1-3)Me on reaction with BnOH . It was envisaged introducing the ‘catam’ component into the ligand backbone would impart enhanced activity, whilst retention of the ‘salen’ component would provide rigidity, and therefore the potential to exert stereocontrol.

All complexes were highly active in the melt, atypical of traditional aluminium-based systems.^{18,19,30,31} Al(1)Me exhibited fair polymerisation control, affording atactic PLA of moderate dispersities ($\bar{D} = 1.35$). Comparable activity and superior M_n control was observed in the analogous $[\text{Al(1)}\{\text{OBn}\}]_2$ system. Al(3)Me exhibited superior activity compared to Al(1)Me , presumably due to a less hindered and more Lewis acidic Al(III) centre. Remarkably, a TOF of $45\,300 \text{ h}^{-1}$ (Table 1, entry 3) was observed, the highest reported thus far for aluminium, though literature studies in the melt remain limited despite industrial relevance.^{18,19,30,31,37} Whilst moderately heterotactic PLA ($P_r = 0.64$) was produced, poor M_n control (relative to theoretical values) and broad dispersities ($\bar{D} = 1.81$) were observed, implying $k_p \gg k_t$, which subsequently inhibited homogenous polymerisation. Moderate heterotacticity ($P_r = 0.64\text{--}0.65$) and poor control ($M_n = 93\,100\text{--}146\,200 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$) was retained for $[\text{Al(2-3)}\{\text{OBn}\}]_2$ despite a reduction in activity. It is suggested the introduction of an electron-withdrawing ligand scaffold inhibits catalyst dissociation under these conditions, essentially maintaining the dimeric structure, such that less active species is available. A reduction in activity down the $[\text{Al(1-3)}\{\text{OBn}\}]_2$ series, contrary to that noted for Al(1,3)Me , can likely be attributed to said dissociation effect, confounded by poorer solubility in the melt. The activity of Al(1,3)Me and the $[\text{Al(3)}\{\text{OBn}\}]_2$ was also investigated under industrially relevant catalyst and monomer loadings, targeting PLA of M_n comparable to commercial products ($M_n \sim 45\,000 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$). Promisingly, high activity in the melt was retained upon reducing the catalyst loading to 0.033 mol%. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first example of aluminium-based complexes exhibiting significant activity under industrially relevant conditions. Prolonged reaction times resulted in polymer of narrower dispersities ($\bar{D} = 1.24\text{--}1.35$) with a lower than expected M_n ($13\,700\text{--}14\,700 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$). For $[\text{Al(3)}\{\text{OBn}\}]_2$, it is proposed an increase in temperature assists the dissociation of $[\text{Al(3)}\{\text{OBn}\}]_2$, resulting in superior M_n control (Table 1, entry 8).

The remarkable activity exhibited by the Al(III)-complexes in the melt was retained in solution, particularly at elevated

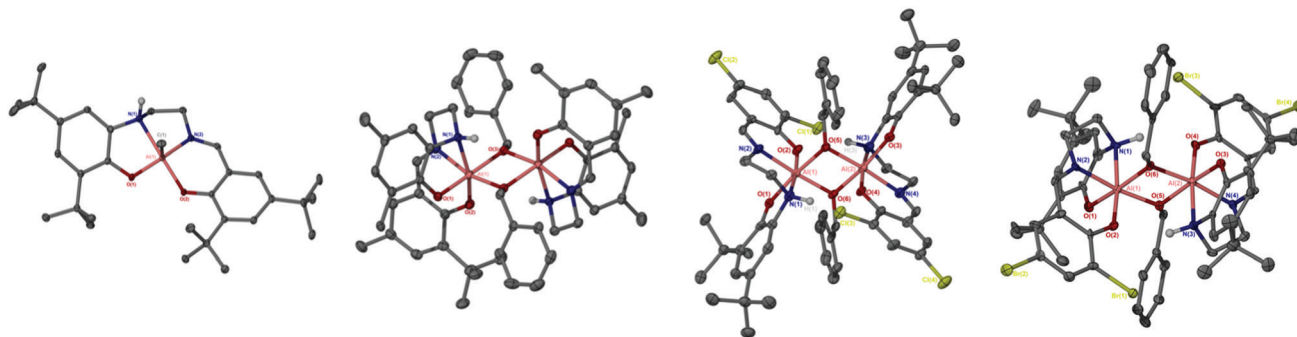


Fig. 1 Solid state structures for Al(1)Me and $[\text{Al(1-3)}\{\text{OBn}\}]_2$ from left to right with ellipsoids shown at 30% probability level and all hydrogens omitted for clarity except those bound to nitrogen atoms. For $[\text{Al(1)}\{\text{OBn}\}]_2$, *t*-Bu methyl groups have also been omitted for clarity.



Table 1 Melt polymerisation of *rac*-LA using Al(III)-complexes

Init.	Time/min	[<i>rac</i> -LA]:[Al]:[BnOX]	Conv. ^a /%	$M_{n,theo}$ ^b /g mol ⁻¹	M_n ^c /g mol ⁻¹	\bar{D} ^c	P_r ^d
Al(1)Me/BnOH	2	300:1:1	94	40 700	26 800	1.35	0.46
	19	3000:1:10	83	35 950	14 700	1.35	0.46
Al(3)Me/BnOH	0.33	300:1:1	83	35 950	119 900	1.81	0.64
	11	3000:1:10	90	39 000	13 950	1.28	0.60
[Al(1){OBn}] ₂	2	300:1:1	88	38 100	40 900	1.42	0.46
[Al(2){OBn}] ₂	5	300:1:1	76	32 950	146 200	1.52	0.64
[Al(3){OBn}] ₂	8	300:1:1	74	32 100	93 100	1.39	0.65
	32 ^e	3000:1:10	82	35 550	13 700	1.24	0.62

Conditions: *rac*-LA (1.0 g), solvent free (130 °C). ^a Determined via ¹H NMR spectroscopy. ^b Theoretical average number molecular weight (M_n) dependent on conversion and co-initiator added $\{(M_{n,LA} \times 3 \times \%_{conv}) + M_{n,BnOH}\}$. ^c Determined via GPC analysis (in THF). ^d Determined via homonuclear decoupled NMR spectroscopy. ^e 9 equivalents of BnOH added to achieve $\{[Al]:[BnOH] = 1:10\}$. A correction factor of 0.58 has been applied to reported M_n values.⁴⁰

Table 2 Solution polymerisation of *rac*-LA using Al(III)-complexes

Init.	Time/h	[<i>rac</i> -LA]:[Al]:[BnOX]	Conv. ^a /%	$M_{n,theo}$ ^b /g mol ⁻¹	M_n ^c /g mol ⁻¹	\bar{D} ^c	P_r ^d
Al(1)Me/BnOH	0.5	100:1:1	97	14 100	9200	1.33	0.36
	8 ^e	100:1:1	62	9050	6050	1.06	0.30
Al(3)Me/BnOH	0.5	100:1:1	97	14 100	9350	1.33	0.64
	8 ^e	100:1:1	81	11 750	7850	1.08	0.72
[Al(1){OBn}] ₂	0.5	100:1:1	96	13 950	11 200	1.64	0.38
	8 ^e	100:1:1	62	9050	6950	1.06	0.31
[Al(2){OBn}] ₂	0.5	100:1:1	94	13 650	85 200	1.56	0.64
	0.5 ^f	100:1:2	91	6900	7100	1.10	0.67
	8 ^e	100:1:1	<10	—	—	—	—
	8 ^g	100:1:1	0	—	—	—	—
[Al(3){OBn}] ₂	0.5	100:1:1	97	14 100	57 700	1.97	0.65
	8 ^e	100:1:1	<10	—	—	—	—
	8 ^g	100:1:1	0	—	—	—	—

Conditions: *rac*-LA (0.5 g), solvent (toluene, 80 °C). ^a Determined via ¹H NMR spectroscopy. ^b Theoretical average number molecular weight (M_n) dependent on conversion and co-initiator added $\{(M_{n,LA} \times \%_{conv}) + M_{n,BnOH}\}$. ^c Determined via GPC analysis (in THF). ^d Determined via homonuclear decoupled NMR spectroscopy. ^e RT (25 °C) in DCM. ^f 1 equiv. of BnOH added to achieve $\{[Al]:[BnOH] = 1:2\}$. ^g RT (25 °C) in THF. M_n , \bar{D} and P_r values for [Al(2-3){OBn}]₂ at RT in DCM could not be determined due to insufficient polymeric material being isolated. A correction factor of 0.58 has been applied to reported M_n values.⁴⁰

conditions. All complexes achieved >94% conversion within 30 minutes at 80 °C (Table 2). Previously reported salen²³ and salan³² systems analogous to Al(1)Me achieved 19% and 77% conversion after 3 and 5 days respectively [toluene, 70 °C, [*rac*-LA]:[I]:[BnOH] = 100:1:1].³⁶ Romain *et al.*³⁷ have previously attributed the enhanced reactivity of the catam to the presence of an -NH hydrogen donor, which readily interacts with the reactive species. Generally, fair M_n control and moderate dispersities (\bar{D} = 1.33–1.64) were observed, with the exception of [Al(2-3){OBn}]₂, consistent with the melt. The addition of 1 equiv. of BnOH resulted in significantly enhanced M_n and \bar{D} control for [Al(2){OBn}]₂ at 80 °C, suggesting a more efficient initiation process (Table 2, entry 8; see ESI†). General reactivity trends discussed for Al(1,3)Me were retained in solution, and could be extended to the dimeric series owing to enhanced solubility under these conditions. The production of moderately isotactic PLA (P_r = 0.36) was observed with an electron-donating catalen backbone bearing the ^tBu substituents. Adopting electron-withdrawing substituents resulted in a shift to moderate heteroselectivity (P_r = 0.64–0.65), highlighting the importance of structure–activity relationships. Enhanced stereoselectivity (P_r = 0.30–0.72) and narrower dispersities (\bar{D} = 1.06–1.09) were observed at RT in DCM, whilst reasonable M_n control was retained, achieving between 62–81% conversion within 8 h

(TOF = 8–10 h⁻¹). Prior to this, very few examples of aluminium-based complexes exhibiting appreciable activity at room temperature have been reported.^{36,37,41–44} Moreover, near identical stereoselectivities between Al(1,3)Me and their dimeric counterparts suggests an identical active species. Since Al(1,3)Me exhibit good polymerisation control under solution conditions, this implies [Al(1-3){OBn}]₂ dissociation to be kinetically limited. Slow and incomplete dissociation is supported by stability testing of [Al(2){OBn}]₂ with *rac*-LA in CDCl₃, with the ¹H NMR remaining virtually unchanged after 24 h at RT (see ESI†). Consequently, low activity was observed for [Al(2-3){OBn}]₂ (Table 2, entries 9 and 12), which was exacerbated by poor catalyst solubility under the reaction conditions. However, such limitations associated with catalyst dissociation could be mitigated by forming the benzoxy-bridged species *in situ*, evidenced by Al(3)Me. Interestingly, no reaction occurred on substituting the solvent for THF, despite achieving complete dissolution, likely owing to competitive binding of the solvent with lactide. MALDI-ToF analysis of polymeric material produced using [Al(1){OBn}]₂ (Table 2, entry 6) confirmed the polymer to be -OBn and -H end-capped. No secondary series were observed suggesting the polymerisation to be well-controlled in the absence of detrimental transesterification side reactions, consistent with the GPC data. No evidence of



transesterification was observed for $[\text{Al}(2)\{\text{OBn}\}]_2$ in the presence of benzyl alcohol (Table 2, entry 8), suggesting the broader dispersities are a result of a slow initiation rate compared to propagation, likely due to limited complex dissociation (see ESI†).

Since comparable solution polymerisation performance was observed between $\text{Al}(1,3)\text{Me}$ and their benzoxy-bridged counterparts, a kinetic study was pursued for $[\text{Al}(1-3)\{\text{OBn}\}]_2$ at 80 °C (see ESI†). All complexes were observed to be extremely active, achieving k_{app} values between $(6.2-10.8) \times 10^{-2} \text{ min}^{-1}$. Interestingly, $[\text{Al}(2)\{\text{OBn}\}]_2$ exhibited the lowest activity ($k_{\text{app}} = 6.2 \times 10^{-2} \pm 0.0072 \text{ min}^{-1}$) despite bearing the most electron withdrawing catalan backbone.

In conclusion, a series of highly active $\text{Al}(\text{III})$ -complexes based on a novel catalan ligand framework have been reported. Extremely high activity in the melt was demonstrated, which was retained under solution conditions, with $\text{Al}(3)\text{Me}$ culminating in the most active aluminium-based system to date in the melt. Work is ongoing to optimise activity and stereocontrol *via* diversification of both the ligand and metal.

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Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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