

4) *Homogeneous Catalysis*

Selected relevant aspects include:

* Isolation of rare **monohapto-allyl Pd(II) complexes**, with enhanced reactivity compared to the ubiquitous η^3 -allyl complexes, and of direct relevance to a number of catalytic transformations involving allyl intermediates (*Organometallics* 2001, 20, 2966; *J. Chem. Soc., Dalton Trans.* 2003, 507).

* **Conversion of CO₂** into higher added value lactones by telomerization with butadiene, using a Pd(II) catalyst which was the first metal complex to allow reversible CO₂ fixation under ambient conditions through C-C bond formation (*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 1981, 103, 5115; *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 1988, 110, 3207). See *Chem. Rev.* 1988, 88, 747.

* **Alkane activation** with phosphinoenolate Rh(I) complexes which are soluble in neat alkanes (*Organometallics* 1996, 15, 5551).

* Synthesis of very active Ru complexes for **hydrogenation transfer** of ketones using functional phosphinooxazoline ligands (*J. Chem. Soc., Dalton Trans.* 1999, 589).

* Synthesis of homogeneous Fe-Pd and Fe-Ni bimetallic catalysts which were the most active catalysts known for the **dehydrogenative coupling of stannanes** (see *Chem. Rev.* 2000, 100, 3541).

* Pd-promoted coupling of **ethylene, CO and functional monomers** (*Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 2000, 39, 2867).

* **Double C-Cl activation of CH₂Cl₂** leading to transfer of the CH₂ group to phosphorus (*Chem. Commun.* 2009, 890; *Organometallics*, 2015, 34, 2255).

* **Ethylene oligomerization**: a long-standing collaboration with the Institut Français du Pétrole (IFP Energies nouvelles), has focused on selective catalysts for the oligomerization of ethylene (*Acc. Chem. Res.* 2005, 38, 784; *Chem. Commun.* 2014, 50, 1398-1407 (Feature article)).