

DIIMINE METAL COMPLEX, PREPARATION METHOD THEREFOR, AND APPLICATION THEREOF

Technical Field

5 The invention relates to diimine-metal complexes, preparation methods therefor and application thereof.

Background Art

10 Compared with other resin materials, polyolefin resins have excellent environmental compatibility, and they are therefore widely used in industry and living goods. Polyethylene resins are important polyolefin resins. Commercial polyethylene catalysts include Ziegler-Natta type catalysts (see, for example, DE Pat 889229 (1953); IT Pat 545332 (1956) and IT Pat 536899 (1955); Chem. Rev., 2000, 100, 1169 and related references therein), Phillips type catalysts (see, for example, Belg. Pat. 530617 (1955); Chem. Rev. 1996, 96, 3327),
15 and metallocene type catalysts (see, for example, W. Kaminsky, Metalorganic Catalysts for Synthesis and Polymerization, Berlin: Springer, 1999), as well as late-transition metal complex type high-efficiency ethylene oligomerization and polymerization catalysts that have been rapidly developed in recent years. For example, in 1995, Brookhart et al. reported a class of α -diimine Ni(II) complexes that can polymerize ethylene at a high activity.

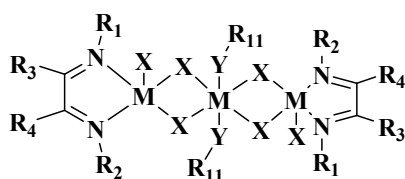
20 The α -diimine nickel catalysts have attracted much attention because of their high activity and a great adjustability in molecular weight and branching degree of resulting polymers. Companies including Du Pont have filed multiple patent applications (WO 96/23010, WO 98/03521, WO 98/40374, WO 99/05189, WO 99/62968, WO 00/06620, US 6,103,658, US 6,660,677). Such α -diimine nickel catalysts can catalyze ethylene oligomerization or
25 polymerization at a high activity under the action of methylaluminoxane or aluminum alkyls at normal temperature or a low temperature. However, when the reaction temperature is increased to above 50°C, the activity of such α -diimine nickel catalysts generally decreases rapidly, and the molecular weight of the prepared polyethylene decreases rapidly as the polymerization temperature increases.

30 Existing ethylene gas phase polymerization processes usually require a polymerization temperature of 85°C or higher, and ethylene solution polymerization processes usually require a polymerization temperature of 130 to 250°C. Thus, there is a need to develop a late-transition metal catalyst suitable for use at a relatively high temperature, such as 80°C or higher, to meet the requirements of existing gas-phase and solution ethylene polymerization equipment.

Summary of the invention

In order to overcome the shortcomings of the prior art, the inventors have conducted diligent researches. As a result, it has been found that a class of diimine-metal complexes have good thermal stability. In particular, the diimine-metal complexes can still maintain a higher ethylene polymerization activity at a higher temperature, and the resulting polymer has a narrower molecular weight distribution.

An object of the present invention is to provide a diimine-metal complex as shown by Formula I:



Formula I

wherein, R₁ and R₂ are each independently a C1-C30 hydrocarbyl with or without a substituent Q; R₃ and R₄ are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, C1-C20 hydrocarbyl with or without a substituent Q, and adjacent R₃ and R₄ groups are optionally joined to form a ring or ring system; each R₁₁ is independently a C1-C20 hydrocarbyl with or without a substituent Q; each Y is independently a Group VIA non-metal atom; each M is independently a Group VIII metal; each X is independently selected from the group consisting of halogen, C1-C10 hydrocarbyl with or without a substituent Q and C1-C10 hydrocarbyloxy with or without a substituent Q.

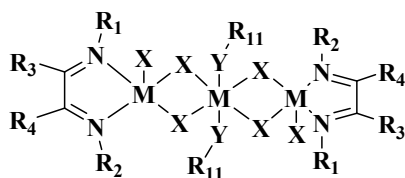
Another object of the present invention is to provide a method for preparing the diimine-metal complex.

Another object of the present invention is to provide the use of the diimine-metal complex in olefin polymerization.

Still another object of the present invention is to provide a process for olefin polymerization, comprising performing an olefin polymerization reaction in the presence of the diimine-metal complex or a catalyst comprising the same.

Detailed description of the preferred embodiments

In a first aspect, the present invention provides a diimine-metal complex represented by Formula I:

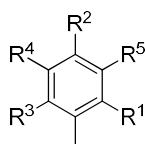


Formula I

wherein, R_1 and R_2 are each independently a C1-C30 hydrocarbyl with or without a substituent Q; R_3 and R_4 are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, C1-C20 hydrocarbyl with or without a substituent Q, and adjacent R_3 and R_4 groups are optionally joined to form a ring or ring system; each R_{11} is independently a C1-C20 hydrocarbyl with or without a substituent Q; each Y is independently a Group VIA non-metal atom; each M is independently a Group VIII metal; each X is independently selected from the group consisting of halogen, C1-C10 hydrocarbyl with or without a substituent Q and C1-C10 hydrocarbyloxy with or without a substituent Q.

In some embodiments, R_1 and R_2 are independently selected from the group consisting of C1-C20 alkyl with or without a substituent Q and C6-C20 aryl with or without a substituent Q.

In preferred embodiments, R_1 and/or R_2 are/is a group represented by Formula A:



Formula A

wherein, R^1 - R^5 are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, C1-C20 alkyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkenyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkynyl with or without a substituent Q, C1-C20 alkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkenoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkynoxy with or without a substituent Q, C6-C20 aryl with or without a substituent Q, C6-C20 aryloxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C20 aralkyl with or without a substituent Q, C7-C20 aralkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C20 alkaryl with or without a substituent Q and C7-C20 alkaryloxy with or without a substituent Q, and R^1 - R^5 are optionally joined to form a ring or ring system.

Preferably, in Formula A, R^1 - R^5 are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, C1-C10 alkyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkenyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkynyl with or without a substituent Q, C3-C10 cycloalkyl with or without a substituent Q, C1-C10 alkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkenoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkynoxy with or without a substituent Q, C3-C10 cycloalkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C6-C15 aryl with or without a substituent Q, C6-C15 aryloxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C15 aralkyl with or without a substituent Q, C7-C15 aralkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C15 alkaryl with or

without a substituent Q and C7-C15 alkaryloxy with or without a substituent Q.

In some embodiments, each M is independently selected from the group consisting of nickel and palladium.

In some embodiments, each Y is independently selected from the group consisting of O and S.

In some embodiments, each X is independently selected from the group consisting of halogen, C1-C10 alkyl with or without a substituent Q and C1-C10 alkoxy with or without a substituent Q, preferably from the group consisting of halogen, C1-C6 alkyl with or without a substituent Q and C1-C6 alkoxy with or without a substituent Q.

In some embodiments, each R₁₁ is independently a C1-C20 alkyl with or without a substituent Q, preferably a C1-C10 alkyl with or without a substituent Q, and more preferably a C1-C6 alkyl with or without a substituent Q.

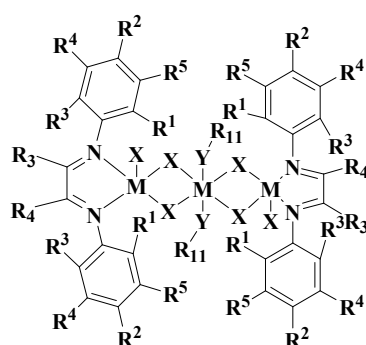
In some embodiments, R₃ and R₄ are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, C1-C20 alkyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkenyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkynyl with or without a substituent Q, C1-C20 alkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkenoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkynoxy with or without a substituent Q, C6-C20 aryl with or without a substituent Q, C6-C20 aryloxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C20 aralkyl with or without a substituent Q, C7-C20 aralkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C20 alkaryl with or without a substituent Q and C7-C20 alkaryloxy with or without a substituent Q. Preferably, R₃ and R₄ are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, C1-C10 alkyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkenyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkynyl with or without a substituent Q, C3-C10 cycloalkyl with or without a substituent Q, C1-C10 alkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkenoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkynoxy with or without a substituent Q, C3-C10 cycloalkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C6-C15 aryl with or without a substituent Q, C6-C15 aryloxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C15 aralkyl with or without a substituent Q, C7-C15 aralkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C15 alkaryl with or without a substituent Q and C7-C15 alkaryloxy with or without a substituent Q. More preferably, R₃ and R₄ are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C1-C10 alkyl, halogenated C1-C10 alkyl, C1-C10 alkoxy, halogenated C1-C10 alkoxy and halogen, and more preferably from the group consisting of hydrogen, C1-C6 alkyl, halogenated C1-C6 alkyl, C1-C6 alkoxy, halogenated C1-C6 alkoxy and halogen.

In some embodiments, the substituent Q is selected from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxy, C1-C10 alkyl, halogenated C1-C10 alkyl, C1-C10 alkoxy and halogenated C1-C10

alkoxy, preferably from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxy, C1-C6 alkyl, halogenated C1-C6 alkyl, C1-C6 alkoxy and halogenated C1-C6 alkoxy. Preferably, the C1-C6 alkyl is selected from the group consisting of methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, n-pentyl, isopentyl, n-hexyl, isohexyl and 3,3-dimethylbutyl. Preferably, the C1-C6 alkoxy is selected from the group consisting of methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy, iso-propoxy, n-butoxy, iso-butoxy, n-pentoxy, iso-pentoxy, n-hexoxy, iso-hexoxy and 3,3-dimethylbutoxy.

As used herein, the term “halogen” refers to fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine.

In some embodiments, the diimine-metal complexes according to the invention are as shown by Formula III:



Formula III

wherein, R^1 - R^5 are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, C1-C10 alkyl with or without a substituent Q, C3-C10 cycloalkyl with or without a substituent Q, C1-C10 alkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C3-C10 cycloalkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C6-C15 aryl with or without a substituent Q, C7-C15 aralkyl with or without a substituent Q and C7-C15 alkaryl with or without a substituent Q;

R_3 and R_4 are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C1-C10 alkyl, halogenated C1-C10 alkyl, C1-C10 alkoxy, halogenated C1-C10 alkoxy and halogen, and more preferably from the group consisting of hydrogen, C1-C6 alkyl, halogenated C1-C6 alkyl, C1-C6 alkoxy, halogenated C1-C6 alkoxy and halogen;

each M is nickel;

each Y is O;

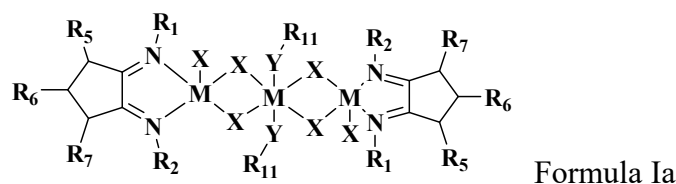
each X is independently selected from the group consisting of fluorine, chlorine and bromine;

each R_{11} is independently a C1-C20 alkyl with or without a substituent Q, preferably a C1-C10 alkyl with or without a substituent Q, and more preferably a C1-C6 alkyl with or without a substituent Q;

preferably, the substituent Q are independently selected from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxy, C1-C6 alkyl, halogenated C1-C6 alkyl, C1-C6 alkoxy and halogenated C1-C6 alkoxy.

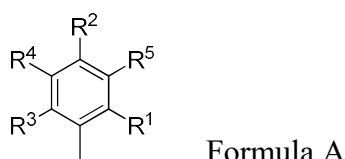
In a subaspect, the diimine-metal complexes according to the invention are as shown by

Formula Ia:



wherein, R₅-R₇ are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, C1-C20 hydrocarbonyl with or without a substituent Q, and R₅-R₇ are optionally joined to form a ring or ring system; R₁, R₂, R₁₁, Y, M and X are as defined above for Formula I.

In some embodiments of this subaspect, R₁ and R₂ are independently selected from the group consisting of C1-C20 alkyl with or without a substituent Q and C6-C20 aryl with or without a substituent Q. Preferably, R₁ and/or R₂ are/is a group represented by Formula A:



wherein, R¹-R⁵ are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, C1-C20 alkyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkenyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkynyl with or without a substituent Q, C1-C20 alkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkenoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkynoxy with or without a substituent Q, C6-C20 aryl with or without a substituent Q, C6-C20 aryloxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C20 aralkyl with or without a substituent Q, C7-C20 aralkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C20 alkaryl with or without a substituent Q and C7-C20 alkaryloxy with or without a substituent Q, and R¹-R⁵ are optionally joined to form a ring or ring system. Preferably, R¹-R⁵ are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, C1-C10 alkyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkenyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkynyl with or without a substituent Q, C3-C10 cycloalkyl with or without a substituent Q, C1-C10 alkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkenoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkynoxy with or without a substituent Q, C3-C10 cycloalkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C6-C15 aryl with or without a substituent Q, C6-C15 aryloxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C15 aralkyl with or without a substituent Q, C7-C15 aralkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C15 alkaryl with or without a substituent Q and C7-C15 alkaryloxy with or without a substituent Q.

In some embodiments of this subaspect, each M is independently selected from the group consisting of nickel and palladium.

In some embodiments of this subaspect, each Y is independently selected from the group consisting of O and S.

In some embodiments of this subaspect, each X is independently selected from the group consisting of halogen, C1-C10 alkyl with or without a substituent Q and C1-C10 alkoxy with or without a substituent Q, preferably from the group consisting of halogen, C1-C6 alkyl with or without a substituent Q and C1-C6 alkoxy with or without a substituent Q.

In some embodiments of this subaspect, each R₁₁ is independently a C1-C20 alkyl with or without a substituent Q, preferably a C1-C10 alkyl with or without a substituent Q, and more preferably a C1-C6 alkyl with or without a substituent Q.

In some embodiments of this subaspect, the substituent Q is selected from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxy, C1-C10 alkyl, halogenated C1-C10 alkyl, C1-C10 alkoxy and halogenated C1-C10 alkoxy, preferably from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxy, C1-C6 alkyl, halogenated C1-C6 alkyl, C1-C6 alkoxy and halogenated C1-C6 alkoxy. Preferably, the C1-C6 alkyl is selected from the group consisting of methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, n-pentyl, isopentyl, n-hexyl, isohexyl and 3,3-dimethylbutyl. Preferably, the C1-C6 alkoxy is selected from the group consisting of methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy, iso-propoxy, n-butoxy, iso-butoxy, n-pentoxy, iso-pentoxy, n-hexoxy, iso-hexoxy and 3,3-dimethylbutoxy.

In some embodiments of this subaspect, the diimine-metal complexes are as shown by Formula IIa:

Formula IIa

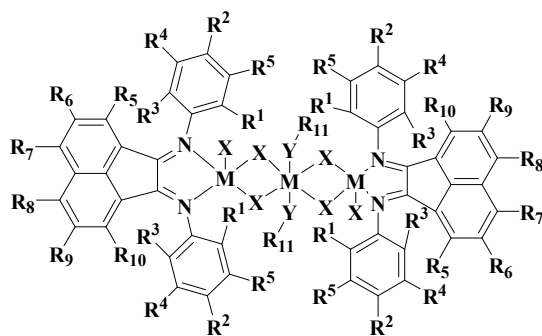
wherein, R₅-R₁₀ are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, C1-C20 alkyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkenyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkynyl with or without a substituent Q, C1-C20 alkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkenoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkynoxy with or without a substituent Q, C6-C20 aryl with or without a substituent Q, C6-C20 aryloxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C20 aralkyl with or without a substituent Q, C7-C20 aralkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C20 alkaryl with or without a substituent Q and C7-C20 alkaryloxy with or without a substituent Q,

R_1, R_2, M, X, Y and R_{11} are as defined above for Formula Ia.

In some embodiments of this subaspect, R₅-R₇ in Formula Ia and R₅-R₁₀ in Formula IIa are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, C1-C10 alkyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkenyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkynyl with or without a substituent Q, C3-C10 cycloalkyl with or without a substituent Q,

C1-C10 alkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkenoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkynoxy with or without a substituent Q, C3-C10 cycloalkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C6-C15 aryl with or without a substituent Q, C6-C15 aryloxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C15 aralkyl with or without a substituent Q, C7-C15 aralkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C15 alkaryl with or without a substituent Q and C7-C15 alkaryloxy with or without a substituent Q. Preferably, R₅-R₇ in Formula Ia and R₅-R₁₀ in Formula IIa are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C1-C10 alkyl, halogenated C1-C10 alkyl, C1-C10 alkoxy, halogenated C1-C10 alkoxy and halogen, and more preferably from the group consisting of hydrogen, C1-C6 alkyl, halogenated C1-C6 alkyl, C1-C6 alkoxy, halogenated C1-C6 alkoxy and halogen.

In some embodiments of this subaspect, the diimine-metal complexes are as shown by Formula IIIa:



Formula IIIa

wherein, R¹-R⁵ are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, C1-C6 alkyl with or without a substituent Q and C1-C6 alkoxy with or without a substituent Q; R₅-R₁₀ are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, C1-C6 alkyl and C1-C6 alkoxy; each M is nickel; each Y is O; each X is independently a halogen; each R₁₁ is independently a C1-C6 alkyl with or without a substituent Q.

In some embodiments of this subaspect, the diimine-metal complexes according to the invention are selected from the group consisting of:

1) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein R¹=R³=isopropyl, R²=R⁴=R⁵=R₅ - R₁₀=H, R₁₁=methyl, M=Ni, Y=O, X=Br;

2) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein R¹=R³=ethyl, R²=R⁴=R⁵=R₅ - R₁₀=H, R₁₁=methyl, M=Ni, Y=O, X=Br;

3) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein R¹=R³=methyl, R²=R⁴=R⁵=R₅ - R₁₀=H, R₁₁=methyl, M=Ni, Y=O, X=Br;

4) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein R¹-R³=methyl, R⁴=R⁵=R₅ - R₁₀=H, R₁₁=methyl, M=Ni, Y=O, X=Br;

5) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein R¹=R³=methyl, R²=Br, R⁴=R⁵=R₅ -

$R_{10}=H$, $R_{11}=\text{methyl}$, $M=\text{Ni}$, $Y=O$, $X=\text{Br}$;

6) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{Br}$, $R^2=R^4=R^5=R_5$ - $R_{10}=H$, $R_{11}=\text{methyl}$, $M=\text{Ni}$, $Y=O$, $X=\text{Br}$;

7) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{Cl}$, $R^2=R^4=R^5=R_5$ - $R_{10}=H$, $R_{11}=\text{methyl}$, $M=\text{Ni}$, $Y=O$, $X=\text{Br}$;

8) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{F}$, $R^2=R^4=R^5=R_5$ - $R_{10}=H$, $R_{11}=\text{methyl}$, $M=\text{Ni}$, $Y=O$, $X=\text{Br}$;

9) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{isopropyl}$, $R^2=R^4=R^5=R_5$ - $R_{10}=H$, $R_{11}=\text{ethyl}$, $M=\text{Ni}$, $Y=O$, $X=\text{Br}$;

10) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{ethyl}$, $R^2=R^4=R^5=R_5$ - $R_{10}=H$, $R_{11}=\text{ethyl}$, $M=\text{Ni}$, $Y=O$, $X=\text{Br}$;

11) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{methyl}$, $R^2=R^4=R^5=R_5$ - $R_{10}=H$, $R_{11}=\text{ethyl}$, $M=\text{Ni}$, $Y=O$, $X=\text{Br}$;

12) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{methyl}$, $R^4=R^5=R_5$ - $R_{10}=H$, $R_{11}=\text{ethyl}$, $M=\text{Ni}$, $Y=O$, $X=\text{Br}$;

13) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{methyl}$, $R^2=\text{Br}$, $R^4=R^5=R_5$ - $R_{10}=H$, $R_{11}=\text{ethyl}$, $M=\text{Ni}$, $Y=O$, $X=\text{Br}$;

14) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{Br}$, $R^2=R^4=R^5=R_5$ - $R_{10}=H$, $R_{11}=\text{ethyl}$, $M=\text{Ni}$, $Y=O$, $X=\text{Br}$;

15) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{Cl}$, $R^2=R^4=R^5=R_5$ - $R_{10}=H$, $R_{11}=\text{ethyl}$, $M=\text{Ni}$, $Y=O$, $X=\text{Br}$;

16) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{F}$, $R^2=R^4=R^5=R_5$ - $R_{10}=H$, $R_{11}=\text{ethyl}$, $M=\text{Ni}$, $Y=O$, $X=\text{Br}$;

17) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{isopropyl}$, $R^2=R^4=R^5=R_5$ - $R_{10}=H$, $R_{11}=\text{isobutyl}$, $M=\text{Ni}$, $Y=O$, $X=\text{Br}$;

18) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{ethyl}$, $R^2=R^4=R^5=R_5$ - $R_{10}=H$, $R_{11}=\text{isobutyl}$, $M=\text{Ni}$, $Y=O$, $X=\text{Br}$;

19) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{methyl}$, $R^2=R^4=R^5=R_5$ - $R_{10}=H$, $R_{11}=\text{isobutyl}$, $M=\text{Ni}$, $Y=O$, $X=\text{Br}$;

20) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{methyl}$, $R^4=R^5=R_5$ - $R_{10}=H$, $R_{11}=\text{isobutyl}$, $M=\text{Ni}$, $Y=O$, $X=\text{Br}$;

21) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{methyl}$, $R^2=\text{Br}$, $R^4=R^5=R_5$ - $R_{10}=H$, $R_{11}=\text{isobutyl}$, $M=\text{Ni}$, $Y=O$, $X=\text{Br}$;

22) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{Br}$, $R^2=R^4=R^5=R_5$ - $R_{10}=H$, $R_{11}=\text{isobutyl}$, $M=\text{Ni}$, $Y=O$, $X=\text{Br}$;

23) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein $R^1=R^3=Cl$, $R^2=R^4=R^5=R_5$ - $R_{10}=H$, $R_{11}=isobutyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

24) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein $R^1=R^3=F$, $R^2=R^4=R^5=R_5$ - $R_{10}=H$, $R_{11}=isobutyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

5 25) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein $R^1=R^3=isopropyl$, $R^2=R^4=R^5=R_5=R_6=R_9=R_{10}=H$, $R_7=R_8=methyl$, $R_{11}=ethyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

26) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein $R^1=R^3=ethyl$, $R^2=R^4=R^5=R_5=R_6=R_9=R_{10}=H$, $R_7=R_8=methyl$, $R_{11}=ethyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

10 27) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein $R^1=R^3=methyl$, $R^2=R^4=R^5=R_5=R_6=R_9=R_{10}=H$, $R_7=R_8=methyl$, $R_{11}=ethyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

28) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein $R^1-R^3=methyl$, $R^4=R^5=R_5=R_6=R_9=R_{10}=H$, $R_7=R_8=methyl$, $R_{11}=ethyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

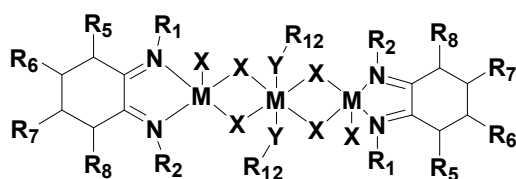
29) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein $R^1=R^3=methyl$, $R^2=Br$, $R^4=R^5=R_5=R_6=R_9=R_{10}=H$, $R_7=R_8=methyl$, $R_{11}=ethyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

15 30) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein $R^1=R^3=Br$, $R^2=R^4=R^5=R_5=R_6=R_9=R_{10}=H$, $R_7=R_8=methyl$, $R_{11}=ethyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

31) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein $R^1=R^3=Cl$, $R^2=R^4=R^5=R_5=R_6=R_9=R_{10}=H$, $R_7=R_8=methyl$, $R_{11}=ethyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$; and

20 32) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein $R^1=R^3=F$, $R^2=R^4=R^5=R_5=R_6=R_9=R_{10}=H$, $R_7=R_8=methyl$, $R_{11}=ethyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$.

In a subaspect, the diimine-metal complexes according to the invention are represented by Formula Ib:



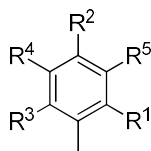
Formula Ib

25 wherein, R_1 and R_2 are each independently a C1-C30 hydrocarbyl with or without a substituent Q; R_5-R_8 are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, C1-C20 hydrocarbyl with or without a substituent Q, and R_5-R_8 are optionally joined to form a ring or ring system; each R_{12} is independently a C1-C20 hydrocarbyl with or without a substituent Q; each Y is independently a Group VIA nonmetal atom; each M is independently a Group VIII metal; each X is independently selected from the group consisting of

30 halogen, C1-C10 hydrocarbyl with or without a substituent Q and C1-C10 hydrocarboxy with or without a substituent Q.

In some embodiments of this subaspect, R_1 and R_2 are independently selected from the group consisting of C1-C20 alkyl with or without a substituent Q and C6-C20 aryl with or

without a substituent Q. Preferably, R₁ and/or R₂ are/is a group represented by Formula A:



Formula A

wherein R¹-R⁵ are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, C1-C20 alkyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkenyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkynyl with or without a substituent Q, C1-C20 alkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkenoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkynoxy with or without a substituent Q, C6-C20 aryl with or without a substituent Q, C6-C20 aryloxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C20 aralkyl with or without a substituent Q, C7-C20 aralkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C20 alkaryl with or without a substituent Q and C7-C20 alkaryloxy with or without a substituent Q, and R¹-R⁵ are optionally joined to form a ring or ring system. Preferably, R¹-R⁵ are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, C1-C10 alkyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkenyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkynyl with or without a substituent Q, C3-C10 cycloalkyl with or without a substituent Q, C1-C10 alkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkenoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkynoxy with or without a substituent Q, C3-C10 cycloalkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C6-C15 aryl with or without a substituent Q, C6-C15 aryloxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C15 aralkyl with or without a substituent Q, C7-C15 aralkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C15 alkaryl with or without a substituent Q and C7-C15 alkaryloxy with or without a substituent Q.

In some embodiments of this subaspect, each M is independently selected from the group consisting of nickel and palladium.

In some embodiments of this subaspect, each Y is independently selected from the group consisting of O and S.

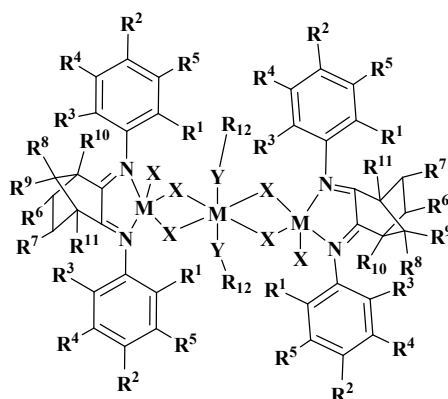
In some embodiments of this subaspect, each X is independently selected from the group consisting of halogen, C1-C10 alkyl with or without a substituent Q and C1-C10 alkoxy with or without a substituent Q, preferably from the group consisting of halogen, C1-C6 alkyl with or without a substituent Q and C1-C6 alkoxy with or without a substituent Q.

In some embodiments of this subaspect, each R₁₂ is independently a C1-C20 alkyl with or without a substituent Q, preferably a C1-C10 alkyl with or without a substituent Q, and more preferably a C1-C6 alkyl with or without a substituent Q.

In some embodiments of this subaspect, the substituent Q is selected from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxy, C1-C10 alkyl, halogenated C1-C10 alkyl, C1-C10 alkoxy and halogenated C1-C10 alkoxy, preferably from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxy, C1-C6

alkyl, halogenated C1-C6 alkyl, C1-C6 alkoxy and halogenated C1-C6 alkoxy. Preferably, the C1-C6 alkyl is selected from the group consisting of methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, n-pentyl, isopentyl, n-hexyl, isohexyl and 3,3-dimethylbutyl. Preferably, the C1-C6 alkoxy is selected from the group consisting of methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy, iso-propoxy, n-butoxy, iso-butoxy, n-pentoxo, iso-pentoxo, n-hexoxy, iso-hexoxy and 3,3-dimethylbutoxy.

In some embodiments of this subaspect, the diimine-metal complexes are as shown by Formula IIIb:



Formula IIIb

wherein, R^1 - R^{11} are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, C1-C20 alkyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkenyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkynyl with or without a substituent Q, C1-C20 alkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkenoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkynoxy with or without a substituent Q, C6-C20 aryl with or without a substituent Q, C6-C20 aryloxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C20 aralkyl with or without a substituent Q, C7-C20 aralkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C20 alkaryl with or without a substituent Q and C7-C20 alkaryloxy with or without a substituent Q,

M, X, Y and R_{12} are as defined above for Formula Ib.

In some embodiments of this subaspect, R^1 - R^{11} are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, C1-C10 alkyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkenyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkynyl with or without a substituent Q, C3-C10 cycloalkyl with or without a substituent Q, C1-C10 alkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkenoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkynoxy with or without a substituent Q, C3-C10 cycloalkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C6-C15 aryl with or without a substituent Q, C6-C15 aryloxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C15 aralkyl with or without a substituent Q, C7-C15 aralkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C15 alkaryl with or without a substituent Q and C7-C15 alkaryloxy with or without a substituent Q. Preferably, R^1 - R^{11} are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C1-C10 alkyl, halogenated C1-C10 alkyl, C1-C10 alkoxy, halogenated C1-C10 alkoxy and halogen, and more

preferably from the group consisting of hydrogen, C1-C6 alkyl, halogenated C1-C6 alkyl, C1-C6 alkoxy, halogenated C1-C6 alkoxy and halogen.

In some embodiments of this subaspect, the diimine-metal complexes according to the invention are selected from the group consisting of:

- 5 1) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{methyl}$, $R^2=R^4-R^7=R^{10}=\text{H}$, $R^8=R^9=R^{11}=R_{12}=\text{methyl}$, $M=\text{Ni}$, $Y=\text{O}$, $X=\text{Br}$;
- 2) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{ethyl}$, $R^2=R^4-R^7=R^{10}=\text{H}$, $R^8=R^9=R^{11}=R_{12}=\text{methyl}$, $M=\text{Ni}$, $Y=\text{O}$, $X=\text{Br}$;
- 3) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{isopropyl}$,
10 $R^2=R^4-R^7=R^{10}=\text{H}$, $R^8=R^9=R^{11}=R_{12}=\text{methyl}$, $M=\text{Ni}$, $Y=\text{O}$, $X=\text{Br}$;
- 4) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1-R^3=\text{methyl}$, $R^4-R^7=R^{10}=\text{H}$, $R^8=R^9=R^{11}=R_{12}=\text{methyl}$, $M=\text{Ni}$, $Y=\text{O}$, $X=\text{Br}$;
- 5) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{methyl}$, $R^2=\text{Br}$, $R^4-R^7=R^{10}=\text{H}$, $R^8=R^9=R^{11}=R_{12}=\text{methyl}$, $M=\text{Ni}$, $Y=\text{O}$, $X=\text{Br}$;
- 15 6) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{F}$, $R^2=R^4-R^7=R^{10}=\text{H}$, $R^8=R^9=R^{11}=R_{12}=\text{methyl}$, $M=\text{Ni}$, $Y=\text{O}$, $X=\text{Br}$;
- 7) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{Cl}$, $R^2=R^4-R^7=R^{10}=\text{H}$, $R^8=R^9=R^{11}=R_{12}=\text{methyl}$, $M=\text{Ni}$, $Y=\text{O}$, $X=\text{Br}$;
- 8) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{Br}$, $R^2=R^4-R^7=R^{10}=\text{H}$, $R^8=R^9=R^{11}=R_{12}=\text{methyl}$, $M=\text{Ni}$, $Y=\text{O}$, $X=\text{Br}$;
- 20 9) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{methyl}$, $R^2=R^4-R^7=R^{10}=\text{H}$, $R^8=R^9=R^{11}=\text{methyl}$, $R_{12}=\text{ethyl}$, $M=\text{Ni}$, $Y=\text{O}$, $X=\text{Br}$;
- 10) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{ethyl}$, $R^2=R^4-R^7=R^{10}=\text{H}$, $R^8=R^9=R^{11}=\text{methyl}$, $R_{12}=\text{ethyl}$, $M=\text{Ni}$, $Y=\text{O}$, $X=\text{Br}$;
- 25 11) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{isopropyl}$, $R^2=R^4-R^7=R^{10}=\text{H}$, $R^8=R^9=R^{11}=\text{methyl}$, $R_{12}=\text{ethyl}$, $M=\text{Ni}$, $Y=\text{O}$, $X=\text{Br}$;
- 12) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1-R^3=\text{methyl}$, $R^4-R^7=R^{10}=\text{H}$, $R^8=R^9=R^{11}=\text{methyl}$, $R_{12}=\text{ethyl}$, $M=\text{Ni}$, $Y=\text{O}$, $X=\text{Br}$;
- 13) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{methyl}$,
30 $R^2=\text{Br}$, $R^4-R^7=R^{10}=\text{H}$, $R^8=R^9=R^{11}=\text{methyl}$, $R_{12}=\text{ethyl}$, $M=\text{Ni}$, $Y=\text{O}$, $X=\text{Br}$;
- 14) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{F}$, $R^2=R^4-R^7=R^{10}=\text{H}$, $R^8=R^9=R^{11}=\text{methyl}$, $R_{12}=\text{ethyl}$, $M=\text{Ni}$, $Y=\text{O}$, $X=\text{Br}$;
- 15) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{Cl}$, $R^2=R^4-R^7=R^{10}=\text{H}$, $R^8=R^9=R^{11}=\text{methyl}$, $R_{12}=\text{ethyl}$, $M=\text{Ni}$, $Y=\text{O}$, $X=\text{Br}$;
- 35 16) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{Br}$, $R^2=R^4-R^7$

$=R^{10}=H, R^8=R^9=R^{11}=\text{methyl}, R_{12}=\text{ethyl}, M=\text{Ni}, Y=O, X=\text{Br};$

17) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{methyl}, R^2=R^4-R^7=R^{10}=H, R^8=R^9=R^{11}=\text{methyl}, R_{12}=\text{isobutyl}, M=\text{Ni}, Y=O, X=\text{Br};$

18) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{ethyl}, R^2=R^4-R^7=R^{10}=H, R^8=R^9=R^{11}=\text{methyl}, R_{12}=\text{isobutyl}, M=\text{Ni}, Y=O, X=\text{Br};$

19) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{isopropyl}, R^2=R^4-R^7=R^{10}=H, R^8=R^9=R^{11}=\text{methyl}, R_{12}=\text{isobutyl}, M=\text{Ni}, Y=O, X=\text{Br};$

20) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1-R^3=\text{methyl}, R^4-R^7=R^{10}=H, R^8=R^9=R^{11}=\text{methyl}, R_{12}=\text{isobutyl}, M=\text{Ni}, Y=O, X=\text{Br};$

21) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{methyl}, R^2=\text{Br}, R^4-R^7=R^{10}=H, R^8=R^9=R^{11}=\text{methyl}, R_{12}=\text{isobutyl}, M=\text{Ni}, Y=O, X=\text{Br};$

22) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{F}, R^2=R^4-R^7=R^{10}=H, R^8=R^9=R^{11}=\text{methyl}, R_{12}=\text{isobutyl}, M=\text{Ni}, Y=O, X=\text{Br};$

23) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{Cl}, R^2=R^4-R^7=R^{10}=H, R^8=R^9=R^{11}=\text{methyl}, R_{12}=\text{isobutyl}, M=\text{Ni}, Y=O, X=\text{Br};$

24) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{Br}, R^2=R^4-R^7=R^{10}=H, R^8=R^9=R^{11}=\text{methyl}, R_{12}=\text{isobutyl}, M=\text{Ni}, Y=O, X=\text{Br};$

25) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{methyl}, R^2=R^4-R^7=R^{10}=H, R^8=R^9=\text{methyl}, R^{11}=\text{bromomethyl}, R_{12}=\text{ethyl}, M=\text{Ni}, Y=O, X=\text{Br};$

26) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{ethyl}, R^2=R^4-R^7=R^{10}=H, R^8=R^9=\text{methyl}, R^{11}=\text{bromomethyl}, R_{12}=\text{ethyl}, M=\text{Ni}, Y=O, X=\text{Br};$

27) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{isopropyl}, R^2=R^4-R^7=R^{10}=H, R^8=R^9=\text{methyl}, R^{11}=\text{bromomethyl}, R_{12}=\text{ethyl}, M=\text{Ni}, Y=O, X=\text{Br};$

28) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1-R^3=\text{methyl}, R^4-R^7=R^{10}=H, R^8=R^9=\text{methyl}, R^{11}=\text{bromomethyl}, R_{12}=\text{ethyl}, M=\text{Ni}, Y=O, X=\text{Br};$

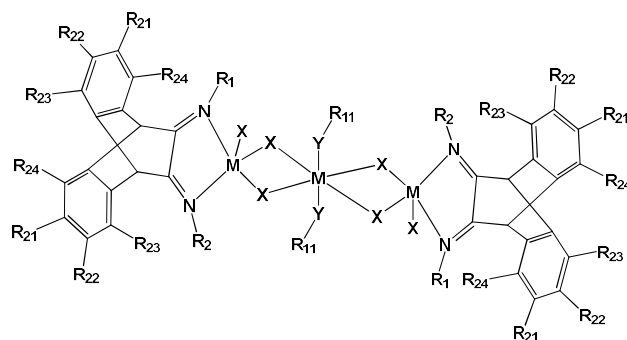
29) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{methyl}, R^2=\text{Br}, R^4-R^7=R^{10}=H, R^8=R^9=\text{methyl}, R^{11}=\text{bromomethyl}, R_{12}=\text{ethyl}, M=\text{Ni}, Y=O, X=\text{Br};$

30) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{F}, R^2=R^4-R^7=R^{10}=H, R^8=R^9=\text{methyl}, R^{11}=\text{bromomethyl}, R_{12}=\text{ethyl}, M=\text{Ni}, Y=O, X=\text{Br};$

31) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{Cl}, R^2=R^4-R^7=R^{10}=H, R^8=R^9=\text{methyl}, R^{11}=\text{bromomethyl}, R_{12}=\text{ethyl}, M=\text{Ni}, Y=O, X=\text{Br};$

32) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{Br}, R^2=R^4-R^7=R^{10}=H, R^8=R^9=\text{methyl}, R^{11}=\text{bromomethyl}, R_{12}=\text{ethyl}, M=\text{Ni}, Y=O, X=\text{Br}.$

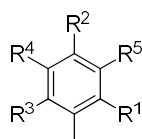
In another sub-aspect, the diimine-metal complexes according to the invention are represented by Formula Ic:



Formula Ic

wherein, R₂₁-R₂₄ are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, C1-C20 hydrocarbonyl with or without a substituent Q and C1-C20 hydrocarbyloxy with or without a substituent Q, and R₂₁-R₂₄ are optionally joined to form a ring or ring system; R₁, R₂, R₁₁, Y, M and X are as defined above for Formula I.

In some embodiments of this subaspect, R₁ and R₂ are independently selected from the group consisting of C1-C20 alkyl with or without a substituent Q and C6-C20 aryl with or without a substituent Q. Preferably, R₁ and/or R₂ are/is a group represented by Formula A:



Formula A

wherein, R¹-R⁵ are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, C1-C20 alkyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkenyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkynyl with or without a substituent Q, C1-C20 alkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkenoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkynoxy with or without a substituent Q, C6-C20 aryl with or without a substituent Q, C6-C20 aryloxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C20 aralkyl with or without a substituent Q, C7-C20 aralkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C20 alkaryl with or without a substituent Q and C7-C20 alkaryloxy with or without a substituent Q, and R¹-R⁵ are optionally joined to form a ring or ring system. Preferably, R¹-R⁵ are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, C1-C10 alkyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkenyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkynyl with or without a substituent Q, C3-C10 cycloalkyl with or without a substituent Q, C1-C10 alkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkenoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkynoxy with or without a substituent Q, C3-C10 cycloalkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C6-C15 aryl with or without a substituent Q, C6-C15 aryloxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C15 aralkyl with or without a substituent Q, C7-C15 aralkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C15 alkaryl with or without a substituent Q and C7-C15 alkaryloxy with or without a substituent Q.

In some embodiments of this subaspect, each M is independently selected from the group consisting of nickel and palladium.

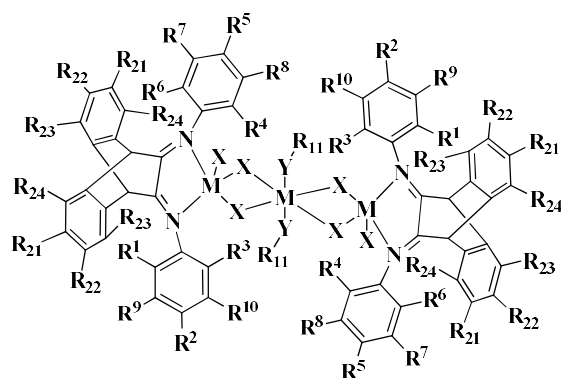
In some embodiments of this subaspect, each Y is independently selected from the group consisting of O and S.

In some embodiments of this subaspect, each X is independently selected from the group consisting of halogen, C1-C10 alkyl with or without a substituent Q and C1-C10 alkoxy with or without a substituent Q, preferably from the group consisting of halogen, C1-C6 alkyl with or without a substituent Q and C1-C6 alkoxy with or without a substituent Q.

In some embodiments of this subaspect, each R₁₁ is independently a C1-C20 alkyl with or without a substituent Q, preferably a C1-C10 alkyl with or without a substituent Q, and more preferably a C1-C6 alkyl with or without a substituent Q.

In some embodiments of this subaspect, the substituent Q is selected from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxy, C1-C10 alkyl, halogenated C1-C10 alkyl, C1-C10 alkoxy and halogenated C1-C10 alkoxy, preferably from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxy, C1-C6 alkyl, halogenated C1-C6 alkyl, C1-C6 alkoxy and halogenated C1-C6 alkoxy. Preferably, the C1-C6 alkyl is selected from the group consisting of methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, n-pentyl, isopentyl, n-hexyl, isohexyl and 3,3-dimethylbutyl. Preferably, the C1-C6 alkoxy is selected from the group consisting of methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy, iso-propoxy, n-butoxy, iso-butoxy, n-pentoxy, iso-pentoxy, n-hexoxy, iso-hexoxy and 3,3-dimethylbutoxy.

In some embodiments of this subaspect, the diimine-metal complexes according to the invention have a structure represented by Formula IIIc:



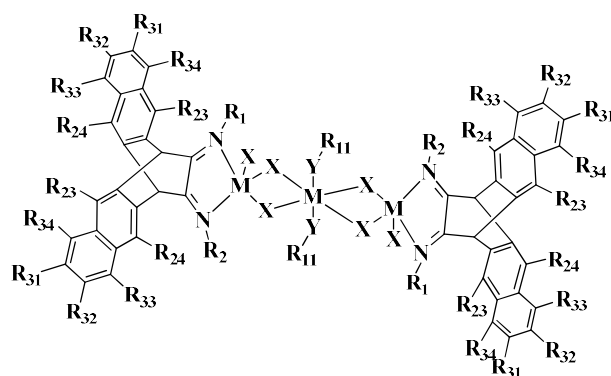
Formula IIIc

wherein, R¹-R¹⁰, R₂₁-R₂₄ are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, C1-C20 alkyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkenyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkynyl with or without a substituent Q, C1-C20 alkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkenoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkynoxy with or without a substituent Q, C6-C20 aryl with or without a substituent Q, C6-C20 aryloxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C20 aralkyl with or without a substituent Q, C7-C20 aralkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C20 alkaryl with or without a substituent Q and C7-C20 alkaryloxy with or without a substituent Q, and R¹-R¹⁰ are optionally joined to form a ring or ring system, R₂₁-R₂₄ are optionally joined to form a ring or ring system; R₁₁, Y, M and X

are as defined above for Formula Ic.

In some embodiments of this subaspect, R^1 - R^{10} , R_{21} - R_{24} are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, C1-C10 alkyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkenyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkynyl with or without a substituent Q, C3-C10 cycloalkyl with or without a substituent Q, C1-C10 alkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkenoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkynoxy with or without a substituent Q, C3-C10 cycloalkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C6-C15 aryl with or without a substituent Q, C6-C15 aryloxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C15 aralkyl with or without a substituent Q, C7-C15 aralkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C15 alkaryl with or without a substituent Q and C7-C15 alkaryloxy with or without a substituent Q. Preferably, R^1 - R^{10} , R_{21} - R_{24} are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C1-C10 alkyl, halogenated C1-C10 alkyl, C1-C10 alkoxy, halogenated C1-C10 alkoxy and halogen, and more preferably from the group consisting of hydrogen, C1-C6 alkyl, halogenated C1-C6 alkyl, C1-C6 alkoxy, halogenated C1-C6 alkoxy and halogen.

In some embodiments of this subaspect, the diimine-metal complexes of the present invention have a structure represented by Formula IIc:



Formula IIc

wherein, R_{31} - R_{34} have the same meanings as R_{21} - R_{24} in Formula Ic, preferably R_{33} and R_{34} are hydrogen; and R_{11} , Y, M and X are as defined above for Formula Ic.

In some embodiments, R_{31} - R_{34} are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxy, C1-C20 alkyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkenyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkynyl with or without a substituent Q, C1-C20 alkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkenoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkynoxy with or without a substituent Q, C6-C20 aryl with or without a substituent Q, C6-C20 aryloxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C20 aralkyl with or without a substituent Q, C7-C20 aralkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C20 alkaryl with or without a substituent Q, C7-C20 alkaryloxy with or without a substituent Q and halogen. Preferably, R_{31} - R_{34} are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, C1-C10 alkyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkenyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkynyl

with or without a substituent Q, C3-C10 cycloalkyl with or without a substituent Q, C1-C10 alkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkenoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkynoxy with or without a substituent Q, C3-C10 cycloalkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C6-C15 aryl with or without a substituent Q, C6-C15 aryloxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C15 aralkyl with or without a substituent Q, C7-C15 aralkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C15 alkaryl with or without a substituent Q and C7-C15 alkaryloxy with or without a substituent Q. More preferably, R₃₁-R₃₄ are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C1-C10 alkyl, halogenated C1-C10 alkyl, C1-C10 alkoxy, halogenated C1-C10 alkoxy and halogen, and more preferably from the group consisting of hydrogen, C1-C6 alkyl, halogenated C1-C6 alkyl, C1-C6 alkoxy, halogenated C1-C6 alkoxy and halogen.

In some embodiments of this subaspect, the diimine-metal complexes of the present invention are selected from the group consisting of:

1) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein R¹=R³=R⁴=R⁶=isopropyl, R²=R⁵=R⁷-R¹⁰=R₂₁=R₂₂=R₂₃=R₂₄=H, R₁₁=ethyl, M=Ni, Y=O, X=Br;

2) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein R¹=R³=R⁴=R⁶=ethyl, R²=R⁵=R⁷-R¹⁰=R₂₁=R₂₂=R₂₃=R₂₄=H, R₁₁=ethyl, M=Ni, Y=O, X=Br;

3) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein R¹=R³=R⁴=R⁶=methyl, R²=R⁵=R⁷-R¹⁰=R₂₁=R₂₂=R₂₃=R₂₄=H, R₁₁=ethyl, M=Ni, Y=O, X=Br;

4) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein R¹-R⁶=methyl, R⁷-R¹⁰=R₂₁=R₂₂=R₂₃=R₂₄=H, R₁₁=ethyl, M=Ni, Y=O, X=Br;

5) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein R¹=R³=R⁴=R⁶=Br, R²=R⁵=R⁷-R¹⁰=R₂₁=R₂₂=R₂₃=R₂₄=H, R₁₁=ethyl, M=Ni, Y=O, X=Br;

6) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein R¹=R³=R⁴=R⁶=Cl, R²=R⁵=R⁷-R¹⁰=R₂₁=R₂₂=R₂₃=R₂₄=H, R₁₁=ethyl, M=Ni, Y=O, X=Br;

7) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein R¹=R³=R⁴=R⁶=F, R²=R⁵=R⁷-R¹⁰=R₂₁=R₂₂=R₂₃=R₂₄=H, R₁₁=ethyl, M=Ni, Y=O, X=Br;

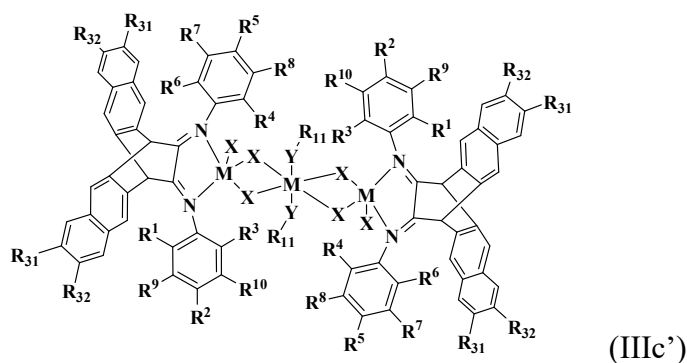
8) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein R¹=R³=R⁴=R⁶=isopropyl, R²=R⁵=R⁷-R¹⁰=R₂₁=R₂₂=R₂₃=R₂₄=H, R₁₁=isobutyl, M=Ni, Y=O, X=Br;

9) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein R¹=R³=R⁴=R⁶=ethyl, R²=R⁵=R⁷-R¹⁰=R₂₁=R₂₂=R₂₃=R₂₄=H, R₁₁=isobutyl, M=Ni, Y=O, X=Br;

10) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein R¹=R³=R⁴=R⁶=methyl, R²=R⁵=R⁷-R¹⁰=R₂₁=R₂₂=R₂₃=R₂₄=H, R₁₁=isobutyl, M=Ni, Y=O, X=Br;

11) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein R¹-R⁶=methyl, R⁷-R¹⁰=R₂₁=R₂₂=R₂₃=R₂₄=H, R₁₁=isobutyl, M=Ni, Y=O, X=Br;

- 12) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6=Br$, $R^2=R^5=R^7$ -
 $R^{10}=R_{21}=R_{22}=R_{23}=R_{24}=H$, $R_{11}=isobutyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;
- 13) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6=Cl$, $R^2=R^5=R^7$ -
 $R^{10}=R_{21}=R_{22}=R_{23}=R_{24}=H$, $R_{11}=isobutyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;
- 5 14) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6=F$, $R^2=R^5=R^7$ -
 $R^{10}=R_{21}=R_{22}=R_{23}=R_{24}=H$, $R_{11}=isobutyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;
- 15) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6=isopropyl$, $R^2=R^5=R^7$ -
 $R^{10}=R_{22}=H$, $R_{21}=tert-butyl$, $R_{23}=R_{24}=H$, $R_{11}=ethyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;
- 16) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6=ethyl$, $R^2=R^5=R^7$ -
10 $R^{10}=R_{22}=H$, $R_{21}=tert-butyl$, $R_{23}=R_{24}=H$, $R_{11}=ethyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;
- 17) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6=methyl$, $R^2=R^5=R^7$ -
 $R^{10}=R_{22}=H$, $R_{21}=tert-butyl$, $R_{23}=R_{24}=H$, $R_{11}=ethyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;
- 18) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein $R^1-R^6=methyl$, $R^7-R^{10}=R_{22}=H$,
 $R_{21}=tert-butyl$, $R_{23}=R_{24}=H$, $R_{11}=ethyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;
- 15 19) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6=Br$, $R^2=R^5=R^7$ -
 $R^{10}=R_{22}=H$, $R_{21}=tert-butyl$, $R_{23}=R_{24}=H$, $R_{11}=ethyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;
- 20) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6=Cl$, $R^2=R^5=R^7$ -
 $R^{10}=R_{22}=H$, $R_{21}=tert-butyl$, $R_{23}=R_{24}=H$, $R_{11}=ethyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;
- 21) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6=F$, $R^2=R^5=R^7$ -
20 $R^{10}=R_{22}=H$, $R_{21}=tert-butyl$, $R_{23}=R_{24}=H$, $R_{11}=ethyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;
- 22) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6=isopropyl$, $R^2=R^5=R^7$ -
 $R^{10}=R_{22}=H$, $R_{21}=tert-butyl$, $R_{23}=R_{24}=H$, $R_{11}=isobutyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;
- 23) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6=ethyl$, $R^2=R^5=R^7$ -
 $R^{10}=R_{22}=H$, $R_{21}=tert-butyl$, $R_{23}=R_{24}=H$, $R_{11}=isobutyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;
- 25 24) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6=methyl$, $R^2=R^5=R^7$ -
 $R^{10}=R_{22}=H$, $R_{21}=tert-butyl$, $R_{23}=R_{24}=H$, $R_{11}=isobutyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;
- 25) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein $R^1-R^6=methyl$, $R^7-R^{10}=R_{22}=H$,
 $R_{21}=tert-butyl$, $R_{23}=R_{24}=H$, $R_{11}=isobutyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;
- 26) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6=Br$, $R^2=R^5=R^7$ -
30 $R^{10}=R_{22}=H$, $R_{21}=tert-butyl$, $R_{23}=R_{24}=H$, $R_{11}=isobutyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;
- 27) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6=Cl$, $R^2=R^5=R^7$ -
 $R^{10}=R_{22}=H$, $R_{21}=tert-butyl$, $R_{23}=R_{24}=H$, $R_{11}=isobutyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;
- 28) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6=F$, $R^2=R^5=R^7$ -
 $R^{10}=R_{22}=H$, $R_{21}=tert-butyl$, $R_{23}=R_{24}=H$, $R_{11}=isobutyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;



29) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6$ =isopropyl, $R^2=R^5=R^7$ - $R^{10}=R_{31}=R_{32}=H$, R_{11} =ethyl, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

30) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6$ =ethyl, $R^2=R^5=R^7$ - $R^{10}=R_{31}=R_{32}=H$, R_{11} =ethyl, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

31) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6$ =methyl, $R^2=R^5=R^7$ - $R^{10}=R_{31}=R_{32}=H$, R_{11} =ethyl, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

32) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein R^1 - R^6 =methyl, R^7 - $R^{10}=R_{31}=R_{32}=H$, R_{11} =ethyl, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

33) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6=Br$, $R^2=R^5=R^7$ - $R^{10}=R_{31}=R_{32}=H$, R_{11} =ethyl, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

34) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6=Cl$, $R^2=R^5=R^7$ - $R^{10}=R_{31}=R_{32}=H$, R_{11} =ethyl, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

35) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6=F$, $R^2=R^5=R^7$ - $R^{10}=R_{31}=R_{32}=H$, R_{11} =ethyl, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

36) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6$ =isopropyl, $R^2=R^5=R^7$ - $R^{10}=R_{31}=R_{32}=H$, R_{11} =isobutyl, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

37) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6$ =ethyl, $R^2=R^5=R^7$ - $R^{10}=R_{31}=R_{32}=H$, R_{11} =isobutyl, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

38) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6$ =methyl, $R^2=R^5=R^7$ - $R^{10}=R_{31}=R_{32}=H$, R_{11} =isobutyl, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

39) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein R^1 - R^6 =methyl, R^7 - $R^{10}=R_{31}=R_{32}=H$, R_{11} =isobutyl, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

40) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6=Br$, $R^2=R^5=R^7$ - $R^{10}=R_{31}=R_{32}=H$, R_{11} =isobutyl, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

41) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6=Cl$, $R^2=R^5=R^7$ - $R^{10}=R_{31}=R_{32}=H$, R_{11} =isobutyl, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

42) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6=F$, $R^2=R^5=R^7$ - $R^{10}=R_{31}=R_{32}=H$, R_{11} =isobutyl, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

43) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6$ =isopropyl, $R^2=R^5=R^7$ - R^{10} =H, $R_{31}=R_{32}=R_{11}$ =ethyl, M =Ni, Y =O, X =Br;

44) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6$ =ethyl, $R^2=R^5=R^7$ - R^{10} =H, $R_{31}=R_{32}=R_{11}$ =ethyl, M =Ni, Y =O, X =Br;

5 45) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6$ =methyl, $R^2=R^5=R^7$ - R^{10} =H, $R_{31}=R_{32}=R_{11}$ =ethyl, M =Ni, Y =O, X =Br;

46) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein R^1 - R^6 =methyl, R^7 - R^{10} =H, $R_{31}=R_{32}=R_{11}$ =ethyl, M =Ni, Y =O, X =Br;

10 47) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6$ =Br, $R^2=R^5=R^7$ - R^{10} =H, $R_{31}=R_{32}=R_{11}$ =ethyl, M =Ni, Y =O, X =Br;

48) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6$ =Cl, $R^2=R^5=R^7$ - R^{10} =H, $R_{31}=R_{32}=R_{11}$ =ethyl, M =Ni, Y =O, X =Br;

49) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6$ =F, $R^2=R^5=R^7$ - R^{10} =H, $R_{31}=R_{32}=R_{11}$ =ethyl, M =Ni, Y =O, X =Br;

15 50) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6$ =isopropyl, $R^2=R^5=R^7$ - R^{10} =H, $R_{31}=R_{32}=R_{11}$ =ethyl, M =Ni, Y =O, X =Br;

51) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6$ =ethyl, $R^2=R^5=R^7$ - R^{10} =H, $R_{31}=R_{32}$ =ethyl, R_{11} =isobutyl, M =Ni, Y =O, X =Br;

20 52) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6$ =methyl, $R^2=R^5=R^7$ - R^{10} =H, $R_{31}=R_{32}$ =ethyl, R_{11} =isobutyl, M =Ni, Y =O, X =Br;

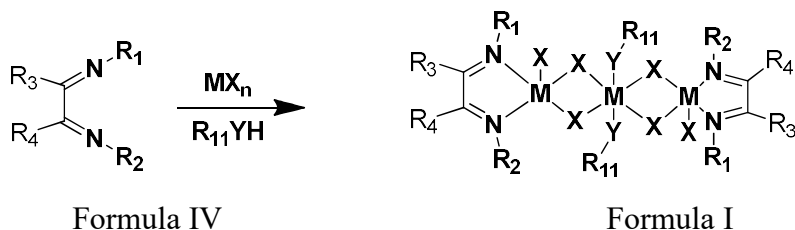
53) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein R^1 - R^6 =methyl, R^7 - R^{10} =H, $R_{31}=R_{32}$ =ethyl, R_{11} =isobutyl, M =Ni, Y =O, X =Br;

54) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6$ =Br, $R^2=R^5=R^7$ - R^{10} =H, $R_{31}=R_{32}$ =ethyl, R_{11} =isobutyl, M =Ni, Y =O, X =Br;

25 55) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6$ =Cl, $R^2=R^5=R^7$ - R^{10} =H, $R_{31}=R_{32}$ =ethyl, R_{11} =isobutyl, M =Ni, Y =O, X =Br;

56) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6$ =F, $R^2=R^5=R^7$ - R^{10} =H, $R_{31}=R_{32}$ =ethyl, R_{11} =isobutyl, M =Ni, Y =O, X =Br.

In a second aspect, the present invention provides a method for preparing the diimine-metal complexes as described above, comprising step 1) reacting a diimine compound represented by Formula IV with MX_n and $R_{11}YH$ to form the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula I,



wherein R_1 , R_2 , R_3 and R_4 in Formula IV have the same definitions as in Formula I;

M and X in the MX_n have the same definitions as in Formula I, n is the number of X satisfying the valence state of M, such as 1, 2 or 3;

Y and R_{11} in the $R_{11}YH$ have the same definitions as in Formula I.

According to some embodiments of the invention, the reaction in step 1) is carried out in an organic solvent, and the organic solvent is preferably a halogenated alkane, and more preferably the organic solvent is one or more selected from dichloromethane, trichloromethane and 1,2-dichloroethane. According to some embodiments of the present invention, the reaction in step 1) is carried out at a temperature of 15-40°C.

In some embodiments of the present invention, the MX_n includes nickel halides, such as nickel bromide and nickel chloride, 1,2-dimethoxyethane nickel halides, such as 1,2-dimethoxyethane nickel bromide and 1,2-dimethoxyethane nickel chloride.

In a third aspect, the present invention provides use of the above-described diimine-metal complexes in olefin polymerization. Preferably, the olefin includes ethylene and α -olefins containing a polar group.

In a fourth aspect, the present invention provides a catalyst for olefin polymerization, the catalyst comprising the above-described diimine-metal complex.

According to some embodiments of the invention, the catalyst further comprises a cocatalyst selected from the group consisting of organoaluminum compounds and/or organoboron compounds; the organoaluminum compounds are independently selected from the group consisting of alkylaluminoxanes or organoaluminum compounds of general Formula $AlR_nX^{1}_{3-n}$ (alkylaluminums or alkyl aluminum halides), in which R is H, a C_1 - C_{20} hydrocarbyl or a C_1 - C_{20} hydrocarbyloxy, preferably a C_1 - C_{20} alkyl, a C_1 - C_{20} alkoxy, a C_7 - C_{20} aralkyl or a C_6 - C_{20} aryl; X^1 is a halogen, preferably chlorine or bromine; and $0 < n \leq 3$.

According to some embodiments of the invention, specific examples of the organoaluminum compound include, but are not limited to, trimethylaluminum, triethylaluminum, triisobutylaluminum, tri-n-hexylaluminum, trioctylaluminum, diethyl aluminum hydride, diisobutyl aluminum hydride, diethyl aluminum chloride, diisobutyl aluminum chloride, ethyl aluminum sesquichloride, ethyl aluminum dichloride, methylaluminoxane (MAO), and modified methyl aluminoxane (MMAO). Preferably, the organoaluminum compound is methylaluminoxane (MAO).

According to some embodiments of the invention, the organoboron compound is selected from the group consisting of aromatic hydrocarbyl boron compounds and borates. The aromatic hydrocarbyl boron compounds are preferably substituted or unsubstituted phenyl boron, more preferably tris(pentafluorophenyl)boron. The borates are preferably

N,N-dimethylanilinium tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate and/or triphenylcarbonium tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate.

According to some embodiments of the invention, when the cocatalyst is an organoaluminum compound, the molar ratio of aluminum in the co-catalyst to M in the main catalyst is $(10-10^7):1$, for example, 10:1, 20:1, 50:1, 100:1, 200:1, 300:1, 500:1, 700:1, 800:1, 1,000:1, 2,000:1, 3,000:1, 5,000:1, 10,000:1, 100,000:1, 1,000,000:1, 10,000,000:1, and any value therebetween, preferably $(10-100000):1$, and more preferably $(100-10,000):1$; when the cocatalyst is an organoboron compound, the molar ratio of boron in the cocatalyst to M in the main catalyst is $(0.1-1000):1$, for example, 0.1:1, 0.2:1, 0.5:1, 1:1, 2:1, 3:1, 5:1, 8:1, 10:1, 20:1, 50:1, 100:1, 200:1, 300:1, 500:1, 700:1, 800:1, 1,000:1, and any value therebetween, preferably $(0.1-500):1$.

According to some embodiments of the present invention, the catalyst further comprises a chain transfer agent, which is one or more selected from aluminum alkyls, magnesium alkyls, boron alkyls and zinc alkyls, and the molar ratio of the chain transfer agent to M in the main catalyst is $(0.1-5,000):1$.

The catalyst provided by the invention can be used in the homopolymerization or copolymerization of olefins, particularly in the homopolymerization of ethylene or the copolymerization of ethylene with other α -olefin(s) and olefin(s) with a polar functional group such as hydroxyl and carboxyl group. The α -olefin is at least one selected from propylene, butene, pentene, hexene, octene, 4-methylpentene-1, and the like. The olefin with a polar functional group may be a vinyl monomer containing one or more hydroxyl groups and/or one or more carboxyl groups. The same molecule of the vinyl monomer can contain multiple different polar groups.

According to some embodiments of the present invention, the olefin polymerized by using the catalyst of the present invention is a C2-C16 olefin. Preferably, the olefin is ethylene or an α -olefin having 3-16 carbon atoms.

In a fifth aspect, the present invention provides an olefin polymerization method comprising performing an olefin polymerization reaction such as homopolymerization or copolymerization in the presence of the above-described diimine-metal complex or the above-described catalyst, with the temperature of the polymerization reaction ranging from -78°C to 200°C , preferably from -20°C to 150°C and the polymerization pressure ranging from 0.01 to 10.0 MPa, preferably from 0.01 to 2.0 MPa.

According to some embodiments of the present invention, the olefin includes a C2-C16 olefin.

According to some embodiments of the present invention, the olefin includes a C2-C16

α -olefin.

According to some embodiments of the present invention, the olefin includes ethylene.

According to some embodiments of the present invention, the olefin includes ethylene and α -olefins containing a polar group.

5 According to some embodiments of the present invention, the polymerization temperature ranges from -78°C to 200°C, and preferably from -20°C to 150°C.

According to some embodiments of the present invention, the polymerization pressure ranges from 0.01 to 10.0 MPa, and preferably from 0.01-2.0 MPa.

10 According to some embodiments of the present invention, the polymerization is performed by using an olefin monomer in a solvent, and the solvent for polymerization is one or more selected from alkanes, aromatic hydrocarbons and halogenated hydrocarbons.

15 According to some specific embodiments of the present invention, the solvent for polymerization is one or more selected from hexane, pentane, heptane, benzene, toluene, dichloromethane, chloroform and dichloroethane, preferably one or more of hexane, toluene and heptane.

20 In the present invention, the term "alkyl" refers to straight chain alkyl, branched chain alkyl or cycloalkyl, and examples include, but are not limited to, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, sec-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, n-pentyl, isopentyl, tert-pentyl, neopentyl, n-hexyl, n-heptyl, n-octyl, n-decyl, cyclopropyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, 4-methylcyclohexyl, 4-ethylcyclohexyl, 4-n-propylcyclohexyl and 4-n-butylcyclohexyl.

In the present invention, examples of aryl include, but are not limited to, phenyl, 4-methylphenyl, 4-ethylphenyl, dimethylphenyl, vinylphenyl.

In the present invention, the term "alkenyl" refers to straight chain alkenyl, branched alkenyl or cycloalkenyl, and examples include, but are not limited to, vinyl, allyl, butenyl.

25 In the present invention, examples of aralkyl include, but are not limited to, phenylmethyl, phenylethyl, phenyl-n-propyl, phenylisopropyl, phenyl-n-butyl and phenyl-tert-butyl.

In the present invention, examples of alkaryl include, but are not limited to, tolyl, ethylphenyl, n-propylphenyl, isopropylphenyl, n-butylphenyl, and tert-butylphenyl.

Compared with the prior art, the present invention has the following advantages:

30 1. The synthesis method of the complexes of the present invention is simple and easy to implement, whereby the trinuclear complexes can be directly prepared from the ligands.

2. The catalyst of the present invention can catalyze, under the action of the organoaluminum or organoboron co-catalyst, the polymerization of ethylene at a high activity, and especially can maintain high polymerization activity at a higher polymerization temperature.
35 (The activity of diimine nickel catalysts reported in the previous literatures or patents is greatly

attenuated above 50 degrees, and the molecular weight is greatly reduced).

3. The catalyst of the present invention has better copolymerization performance with α -olefins or polar monomers.

Examples

The present invention will be described in detail below in conjunction with examples, but it should be understood that the examples are used only to exemplarily illustrate the present invention, and do not constitute any limitation on the protection scope of the present invention. All reasonable alterations and combinations included in the scope of the inventive concept of the present invention fall into the protection scope of the present invention.

The analytical characterization instruments and test methods used in the present invention are as follows:

1. Nuclear magnetic resonance instrument: Bruker DMX 300 (300MHz), with tetramethyl silicon (TMS) as the internal standard.

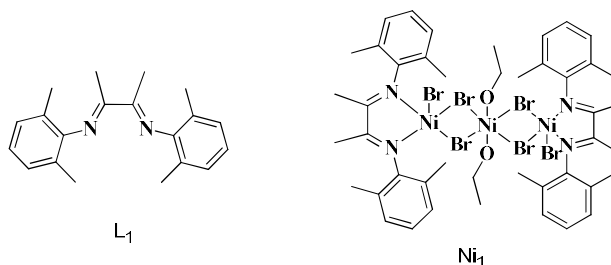
2. Molecular weight and molecular weight distribution PDI ($PDI = M_w/M_n$) of polymer: PL-GPC220 chromatograph, with trichlorobenzene as solvent, measured at 150°C (standard sample: PS; flow rate: 1.0mL/min; Column: 3×PLgel 10um M1×ED-B 300×7.5nm).

3. Activity measurement method: polymer weight (g) / nickel (mol) × 2.

4. Structure analysis of complex: single crystal test analysis, using Rigaku RAXIS Rapid IP diffractometer.

5. Analysis of comonomer content of polymer: measured through 1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR spectra recorded on a 400MHz Bruker Avance 400 nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometer, using a 10mm PASEX 13 probe, with the polymer sample being dissolved in 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene at 120°C.

Example 1 - Preparation of Complex Ni_1



A solution of 0.277g (0.9mmol) of (DME) $NiBr_2$ in ethanol (10mL) was added slowly dropwise to a solution of 0.175g (0.6mmol) of ligand L_1 in dichloromethane (10mL), the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 6h, and then anhydrous diethyl ether was added to cause precipitation. A filtration was performed to afford a filter cake, and the filter

cake was washed with anhydrous diethyl ether and dried in vacuum to afford Ni₁ as yellow powdery solids. Yield: 70.2%. Elemental analysis (calculated for C₄₄H₅₈Br₆N₄Ni₃O₂): C, 39.72; H, 4.39; N, 4.21; experimental value (%): C, 39.38; H, 4.60; N, 3.96.

After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane was charged into the polymerization autoclave, then 5.0 mL of methylaluminoxane (MAO) (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) was added, and 3.3 mg (2.5 μmol) of the complex Ni₁ was added. The reaction was vigorously stirred at 60°C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polyethylene. The results are shown in Table 1 below.

Example 2

After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane was charged into the polymerization autoclave, then 5.0 mL of methylaluminoxane (MAO) (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) was added, and 3.3 mg (2.5 μmol) of the complex Ni₁ was added. The reaction was vigorously stirred at 80°C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polyethylene. The results are shown in Table 1 below.

Example 3

After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane and 10ml of 1-hexene were charged into the polymerization autoclave, then 5.0 mL of methylaluminoxane (MAO) (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) was added, and 3.3 mg (2.5 μmol) of the complex Ni₁ was added. The reaction was vigorously stirred at 80°C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polyethylene. The results are shown in Table 1 below.

Example 4

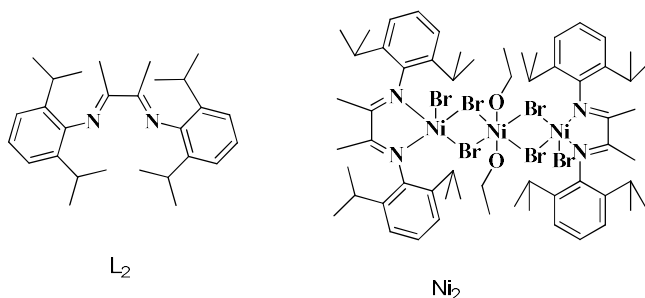
After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with

N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane was charged into the polymerization autoclave, and at the same time 3.3 mg (2.5 μmol) of the complex Ni₁, 6 mL of 10-undecen-1-ol, 30 mL of AlEt₃ (1.0mol/L solution in hexane), and 5.0 mL of MAO (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) were added thereto. The reaction was stirred at 60°C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was finally neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polymer. The polymerization activity and polymer performance parameters are shown in Table 1 below.

Example 5

After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane was charged into the polymerization autoclave, and at the same time 3.3 mg (2.5 μmol) of the complex Ni₁, 5.52 g of 10-undecenoic acid, 30 mL of AlEt₃ (1.0mol/L solution in hexane), and 5.0 mL of MAO (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) were added thereto. The reaction was stirred at 60°C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was finally neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polymer. The polymerization activity and polymer performance parameters are shown in Table 1 below.

Example 6 - Preparation of complex Ni₂



A solution of 0.277g (0.9mmol) of (DME)NiBr₂ in ethanol (10mL) was added slowly dropwise to a solution of 0.243 g (0.6mmol) of ligand L₂ in dichloromethane (10mL), the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 6h, and then anhydrous diethyl ether was added to cause precipitation. A filtration was performed to afford a filter cake, and the filter cake was washed with anhydrous diethyl ether and dried in vacuum to afford Ni₂ as yellow powdery solids. Yield: 74.0%. Elemental analysis (calculated for C₆₀H₉₀Br₆N₄Ni₃O₂): C, 46.35; H, 5.83; N, 3.60; experimental value (%): C, 46.48; H, 6.12; N, 3.50.

After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with

N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane was charged into the polymerization autoclave, then 5.0 mL of methylaluminoxane (MAO) (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) was added, and 3.9 mg (2.5 μmol) of the complex Ni₂ was added. The reaction was vigorously stirred at 60°C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polyethylene. The results are shown in Table 1 below.

Example 7

After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane was charged into the polymerization autoclave, then 5.0 mL of methylaluminoxane (MAO) (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) was added, and 3.9 mg (2.5 μmol) of the complex Ni₂ was added. The reaction was vigorously stirred at 80°C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polyethylene. The results are shown in Table 1 below.

Example 8

After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane and 10 mL of 1-hexene were charged into the polymerization autoclave, then 5.0 mL of methylaluminoxane (MAO) (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) was added, and 3.9 mg (2.5 μmol) of the complex Ni₂ was added. The reaction was vigorously stirred at 80°C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polyethylene. The results are shown in Table 1 below.

Example 9

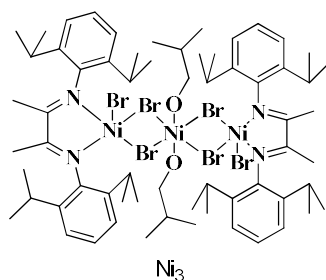
After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane was charged into the polymerization autoclave, and at the same time 3.9 mg (2.5 μmol) of the complex Ni₂, 6 mL of 10-undecen-1-ol, 30 mL of AlEt₃ (1.0mol/L solution in hexane), and 5.0 mL of MAO (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) were added thereto. The reaction was stirred at 60°C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was finally neutralized with an ethanol solution

acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polymer. The polymerization activity and polymer performance parameters are shown in Table 1 below.

Example 10

After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane was charged into the polymerization autoclave, and at the same time 3.9 mg (2.5 μmol) of the complex Ni₂, 5.52 g of 10-undecenoic acid, 30 mL of AlEt₃ (1.0mol/L solution in hexane), and 5.0 mL of MAO (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) were added thereto. The reaction was stirred at 60°C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was finally neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polymer. The polymerization activity and polymer performance parameters are shown in Table 1 below.

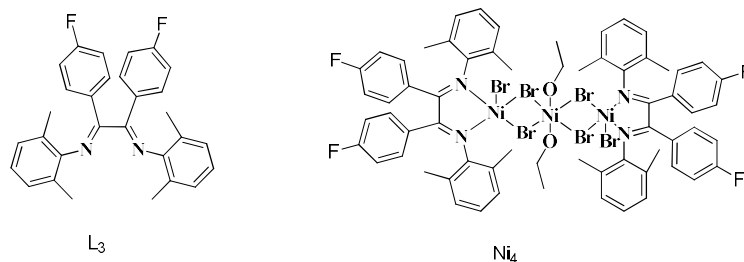
Example 11 - Preparation of complex Ni₃



A solution of 0.277g (0.9mmol) of (DME)NiBr₂ in 2-methyl-1-propanol (10mL) was added slowly dropwise to a solution of 0.243 g (0.6mmol) of ligand L₂ in dichloromethane (10mL), the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 6h, and then anhydrous diethyl ether was added to cause precipitation. A filtration was performed to afford a filter cake, and the filter cake was washed with anhydrous diethyl ether and dried in vacuum to afford Ni₃ as yellow powdery solids. Yield: 74.5 %. Elemental analysis (calculated for C₆₄H₉₈Br₆N₄Ni₃O₂): C, 47.71; H, 6.13; N, 3.48; experimental value (%): C, 47.48; H, 6.42; N, 3.29.

After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane was charged into the polymerization autoclave, then 5.0 mL of methylaluminoxane (MAO) (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) was added, and 4.0 mg (2.5 μmol) of the complex Ni₃ was added. The reaction was vigorously stirred at 80°C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polyethylene. The results are shown in Table 1 below.

Example 12 - Preparation of complex Ni₄

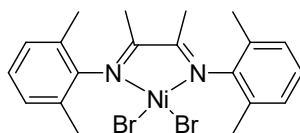


A solution of 0.277g (0.9mmol) of (DME)NiBr₂ in ethanol (10mL) was added slowly dropwise to a solution of 0.272 g (0.6 mmol) of ligand L₃ in dichloromethane (10mL). The color of the solution immediately changed to deep red, and a large quantity of precipitants was formed. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 6h, and then anhydrous diethyl ether was added to perform precipitation. A filtration was performed to afford a filter cake, and the filter cake was washed with anhydrous diethyl ether and dried in vacuum to afford Ni₄ as brownish-red powdery solids. Yield: 74.1 %. Elemental analysis (calculated for C₆₄H₆₂Br₆F₄N₄Ni₃O₂): C, 46.57; H, 3.79; N, 3.39; experimental value (%): C, 46.72; H, 3.97; N, 3.48.

After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane was charged into the polymerization autoclave, then 5.0 mL of methylaluminoxane (MAO) (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) was added, and 4.1 mg (2.5 μmol) of the complex Ni₄ was added. The reaction was vigorously stirred at 80°C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polyethylene. The results are shown in Table 1 below.

Comparative Example 1

10 Atm ethylene: After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane was charged into the polymerization autoclave, then 5.0 mL of methylaluminoxane (MAO) (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) was added, and 7.7 mg (15 μmol) of catalyst compound A was added. The reaction was vigorously stirred at 60°C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polyethylene. The results are shown in Table 1 below.



Catalyst Compound A

Comparative Example 2

After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane was charged into the polymerization autoclave, then 5.0 mL of methylaluminoxane (MAO) (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) was added, and 7.7 mg (15 μmol) of catalyst compound A was added. The reaction was vigorously stirred at 80°C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polyethylene. The results are shown in Table 1 below.

Comparative Example 3

After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane and 10mL of 1-hexene were charged into the polymerization autoclave, then 5.0 mL of methylaluminoxane (MAO) (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) was added, and 7.7 mg (15 μmol) of catalyst compound A was added. The reaction was vigorously stirred at 80°C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polyethylene. The results are shown in Table 1 below.

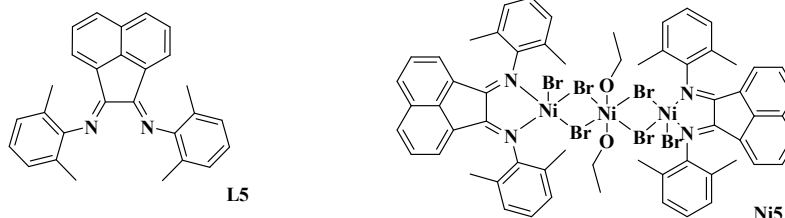
Table 1

Example	Complex	Activity (10 ⁶ g/molcat.h)	Mw×10 ⁻⁴	Mw/Mn
Example 1	Ni ₁	3.53	20.9	2.10
Example 2	Ni ₁	1.27	11.4	2.08
Example 3	Ni ₁	1.53	11.0	2.03
Example 4	Ni ₁	3.12	18.4	2.12
Example 5	Ni ₁	3.21	17.3	2.13
Example 6	Ni ₂	6.04	70.2	2.04
Example 7	Ni ₂	3.22	33.1	2.03
Example 8	Ni ₂	3.41	32.8	2.02
Example 9	Ni ₂	4.73	48.4	2.10
Example 10	Ni ₂	4.20	41.6	2.12

Example 11	Ni ₃	3.02	30.3	2.02
Example 12	Ni ₄	1.25	8.9	2.06
Comp. Ex. 1	A	1.96	15.4	2.65
Comp. Ex. 2	A	0.82	8.3	2.62
Comp. Ex. 3	A	0.96	8.7	2.57

It can be seen from Table 1 that, compared with the complex of the comparative examples, when the metal complexes of the present invention are used as the main catalyst, the polymerization activity under high temperature polymerization conditions is higher, and the molecular weight distribution of the obtained polymer is significantly lower than that of the polymers obtained in the comparative examples.

Example 13 - Preparation of complex Ni₅



A solution of 0.277g (0.9mmol) of (DME)NiBr₂ in ethanol (10mL) was added slowly dropwise to a solution of 0.233 g (0.6 mmol) of ligand L₅ in dichloromethane (10mL). The color of the solution immediately changed to deep red, and a large quantity of precipitants was formed. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 6h, and then anhydrous diethyl ether was added to perform precipitation. A filtration was performed to afford a filter cake, and the filter cake was washed with anhydrous diethyl ether and dried in vacuum to afford Ni₅ as brownish-red powdery solids. Yield: 78.2 %. Elemental analysis (calculated for C₆₀H₅₈Br₆N₄Ni₃O₂): C, 47.33; H, 3.84; N, 3.68; experimental value (%): C, 47.38; H, 4.00; N, 3.46.

Ethylene Polymerization:

After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane was charged into the polymerization autoclave, then 6.5 mL of methylaluminoxane (MAO) (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) was added, and 3.8 mg (2.5 μmol) of the complex Ni₅ was added. The reaction was vigorously stirred at 60°C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polyethylene. The

results are shown in Table 1 below.

Example 14

After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane was charged into the polymerization autoclave, then 6.5 mL of methylaluminoxane (MAO) (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) was added, and 3.8 mg (2.5 μmol) of the complex Ni₅ was added. The reaction was stirred at 80°C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polyethylene. The results are shown in Table 1 below.

Example 15

After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane and 10mL of 1-hexene were charged into the polymerization autoclave, then 6.5 mL of methylaluminoxane (MAO) (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) was added, and 3.8 mg (5 μmol) of the complex Ni₅ was added. The reaction was vigorously stirred at 80°C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polyethylene. The results are shown in Table 1 below.

Example 16

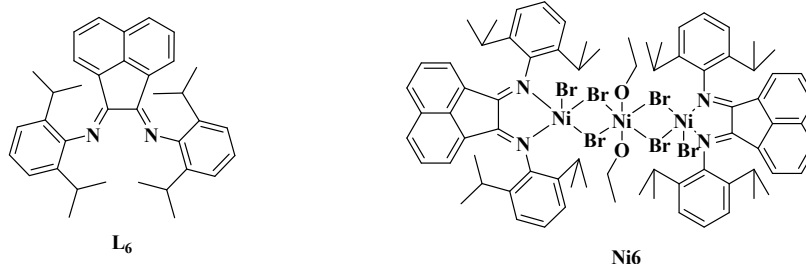
After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane was charged into the polymerization autoclave, and at the same time 3.8 mg (2.5 μmol) of the complex Ni₅, 6 mL of 10-undecen-1-ol, 30 mL of AlEt₃ (1.0 mol/L solution in hexane), and 6.5 mL of MAO (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) were added thereto. The reaction was stirred at 60 °C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was finally neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polymer. The polymerization activity and polymer performance parameters are shown in Table 1 below.

Example 17

After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization

autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane was charged into the polymerization autoclave, and at the same time 3.8 mg (2.5 μmol) of the complex Ni₅, 5.52 g of 10-undecenoic acid, 30 mL of AlEt₃ (1.0 mol/L solution in hexane), and 6.5 mL of MAO (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) were added thereto. The reaction was stirred at 60 °C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was finally neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polymer. The polymerization activity and polymer performance parameters are shown in Table 1 below.

Example 18 - Preparation of complex Ni₆



A solution of 0.277g (0.9mmol) of (DME)NiBr₂ in ethanol (10mL) was added slowly dropwise to a solution of 0.300 g (0.6 mmol) of ligand L₆ in dichloromethane (10mL). The color of the solution immediately changed to deep red, and a large quantity of precipitants was formed. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 6h, and then anhydrous diethyl ether was added to perform precipitation. A filtration was performed to afford a filter cake, and the filter cake was washed with anhydrous diethyl ether and dried in vacuum to afford Ni₆ as brownish-red powdery solids. Yield: 74.0 %. Elemental analysis (calculated for C₇₆H₉₀Br₆N₄Ni₃O₂): C, 52.25; H, 5.19; N, 3.21; experimental value (%): C, 52.48; H, 5.52; N, 3.10.

After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane was charged into the polymerization autoclave, then 6.5 mL of methylaluminoxane (MAO) (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) was added, and 4.4 mg (2.5 μmol) of the complex Ni₆ was added. The reaction was vigorously stirred at 60°C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polyethylene. The results are shown in Table 2 below.

Example 19

After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization

autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane was charged into the polymerization autoclave, then 6.5 mL of methylaluminoxane (MAO) (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) was added, and 4.4 mg (2.5 μmol) of the complex Ni₆ was added. The reaction was vigorously stirred at 80 °C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polyethylene. The results are shown in Table 2 below.

Example 20

After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane and 10mL of 1-hexene were charged into the polymerization autoclave, then 6.5 mL of methylaluminoxane (MAO) (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) was added, and 4.4 mg (5 μmol) of the complex Ni₆ was added. The reaction was vigorously stirred at 80 °C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polymer. The results are shown in Table 2 below.

Example 21

After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane was charged into the polymerization autoclave, and at the same time 4.4 mg (2.5 μmol) of the complex Ni₆, 6 mL of 10-undecen-1-ol, 30 mL of AlEt₃ (1.0 mol/L solution in hexane), and 6.5 mL of MAO (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) were added thereto. The reaction was stirred at 60 °C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was finally neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polymer. The polymerization activity and polymer performance parameters are shown in Table 2 below.

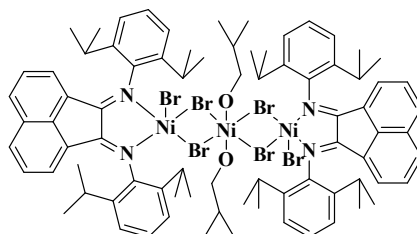
Example 22

After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane was charged into the polymerization autoclave, and at the same time 4.4 mg (2.5 μmol) of the complex Ni₆, 5.52 g of 10-undecenoic acid, 30 mL of AlEt₃ (1.0 mol/L solution in hexane), and 6.5 mL of MAO (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) were added

thereto. The reaction was stirred at 60 °C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was finally neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polymer. The polymerization activity and polymer performance parameters are shown in Table 2 below.

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Example 23 - Preparation of complex Ni₇



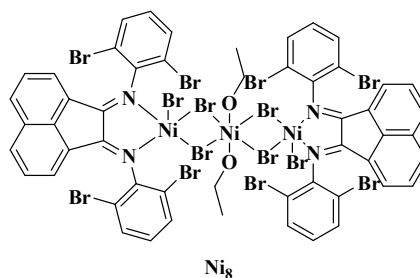
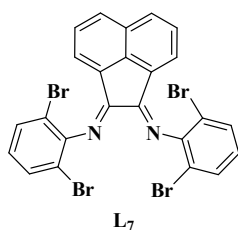
Ni₇

A solution of 0.277g (0.9 mmol) of (DME)NiBr₂ in 2-methyl-1-propanol (10mL) was added slowly dropwise to a solution of 0.300 g (0.6 mmol) of ligand L₂ in dichloromethane (10mL). The color of the solution immediately changed to deep red, and a large quantity of precipitants was formed. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 6h, and then anhydrous diethyl ether was added to perform precipitation. A filtration was performed to afford a filter cake, and the filter cake was washed with anhydrous diethyl ether and dried in vacuum to afford Ni₇ as brownish-red powdery solids. Yield: 74.0 %. Elemental analysis (calculated for C₈₀H₉₈Br₆N₄Ni₃O₂): C, 53.29; H, 5.48; N, 3.11; experimental value (%): C, 53.28; H, 5.82; N, 3.29.

Ethylene Polymerization:

After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane was charged into the polymerization autoclave, then 6.5 mL of methylaluminoxane (MAO) (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) was added, and 4.5 mg (2.5 μmol) of the complex Ni₇ was added. The reaction was vigorously stirred at 60 °C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polyethylene. The results are shown in Table 2 below.

Example 24 - Preparation of complex Ni₈

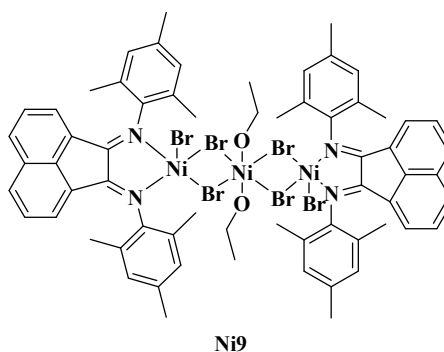
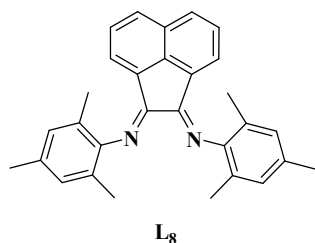


A solution of 0.277g (0.9 mmol) of (DME)NiBr₂ in ethanol (10mL) was added slowly dropwise to a solution of 0.389 g (0.6 mmol) of ligand L_7 in dichloromethane (10mL). The color of the solution immediately changed to deep red, and a large quantity of precipitants was formed. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 6h, and then anhydrous diethyl ether was added to perform precipitation. A filtration was performed to afford a filter cake, and the filter cake was washed with anhydrous diethyl ether and dried in vacuum to afford Ni_8 as brownish-red powdery solids. Yield: 74.1 %. Elemental analysis (calculated for C₅₂H₃₄Br₁₄N₄Ni₃O₂): C, 30.59; H, 1.68; N, 2.74; experimental value (%): C, 30.72; H, 1.97; N, 2.48.

Ethylene Polymerization:

After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane was charged into the polymerization autoclave, then 6.5 mL of methylaluminoxane (MAO) (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) was added, and 5.1 mg (2.5 μmol) of the complex Ni_8 was added. The reaction was vigorously stirred at 60 °C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polyethylene. The results are shown in Table 2 below.

Example 25 - Preparation of complex Ni_9



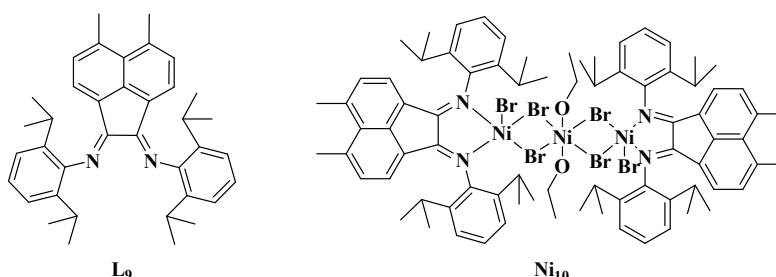
A solution of 0.277g (0.9 mmol) of (DME)NiBr₂ in ethanol (10mL) was added slowly dropwise to a solution of 0.249 g (0.6 mmol) of ligand L_8 in dichloromethane (10mL). The color of the solution immediately changed to deep red, and a large quantity of precipitants was

formed. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 6h, and then anhydrous diethyl ether was added to perform precipitation. A filtration was performed to afford a filter cake, and the filter cake was washed with anhydrous diethyl ether and dried in vacuum to afford Ni₉ as brownish-red powdery solids. Yield: 78.6 %. Elemental analysis (calculated for C₆₄H₆₆Br₆N₄Ni₃O₂): C, 48.69; H, 4.21; N, 3.55; experimental value (%): C, 48.54; H, 4.47; N, 3.21.

Ethylene Polymerization:

After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane was charged into the polymerization autoclave, then 6.5 mL of methylaluminoxane (MAO) (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) was added, and 3.9 mg (2.5 μmol) of the complex Ni₉ was added. The reaction was vigorously stirred at 60 °C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polyethylene. The results are shown in Table 2 below.

Example 26 - Preparation of complex Ni₁₀



A solution of 0.277g (0.9 mmol) of (DME)NiBr₂ in ethanol (10mL) was added slowly dropwise to a solution of 0.317 g (0.6 mmol) of ligand L₉ in dichloromethane (10mL). The color of the solution immediately changed to deep red, and a large quantity of precipitants was formed. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 6h, and then anhydrous diethyl ether was added to perform precipitation. A filtration was performed to afford a filter cake, and the filter cake was washed with anhydrous diethyl ether and dried in vacuum to afford Ni₁₀ as brownish-red powdery solids. Yield: 75.2 %. Elemental analysis (calculated for C₈₀H₉₈Br₆N₄Ni₃O₂): C, 53.29; H, 5.48; N, 3.11; experimental value (%): C, 53.62; H, 5.87; N, 3.00.

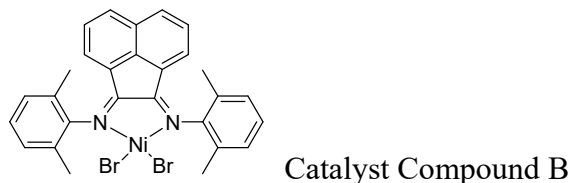
Ethylene Polymerization:

After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane was charged into the polymerization autoclave, then 6.5 mL

of methylaluminoxane (MAO) (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) was added, and 4.5 mg (2.5 μ mol) of the complex Ni₁₀ was added. The reaction was vigorously stirred at 60 °C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polyethylene. The results are shown in Table 2 below.

Comparative Example 4

After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane was charged into the polymerization autoclave, then 6.5 mL of methylaluminoxane (MAO) (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) was added, and 4.6 mg (7.5 μ mol) of Catalyst Compound B was added. The reaction was vigorously stirred at 60 °C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polyethylene. The results are shown in Table 2 below.



Comparative Example 5

After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane was charged into the polymerization autoclave, then 6.5 mL of methylaluminoxane (MAO) (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) was added, and 4.6 mg (7.5 μ mol) of Catalyst Compound B was added. The reaction was vigorously stirred at 80 °C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polyethylene. The results are shown in Table 2 below.

Comparative Example 6

After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane and 10mL of 1-hexene were charged into the polymerization autoclave, then 6.5 mL of methylaluminoxane (MAO) (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) was added,

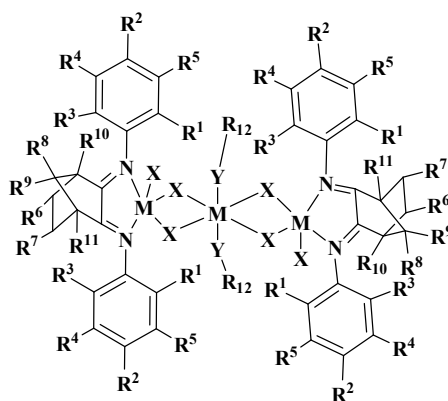
and 4.6 mg (7.5 μmol) of Catalyst Compound B was added. The reaction was vigorously stirred at 80 °C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polyethylene. The results are shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2

Example	Complex	Activity (10^6g/molcat.h)	$\text{Mw} \times 10^{-4}$	Mw/Mn
Example 13	Ni ₅	11.4	10.3	2.08
Example 14	Ni ₅	4.2	6.7	2.09
Example 15	Ni ₅	5.1	6.9	2.06
Example 16	Ni ₅	10.6	10.4	2.12
Example 17	Ni ₅	10.2	9.3	2.16
Example 18	Ni ₆	22.9	41.2	2.03
Example 19	Ni ₆	13.6	22.7	2.04
Example 20	Ni ₆	14.4	21.9	2.04
Example 21	Ni ₆	16.3	33.8	2.10
Example 22	Ni ₆	15.2	31.2	2.16
Example 23	Ni ₇	18.1	40.4	2.02
Example 24	Ni ₈	10.3	14.8	2.07
Example 25	Ni ₉	13.6	8.6	2.03
Example 26	Ni ₁₀	19.4	37.2	2.06
Comp. Ex. 4	B	9.6	9.3	2.40
Comp. Ex. 5	B	3.7	6.0	2.32
Comp. Ex. 6	B	4.3	6.2	2.37

It can be seen from Table 2 that, compared with the complex of the comparative examples, when the metal complexes of the present invention are used as the main catalyst, the polymerization activity under high temperature polymerization conditions is much higher, and the molecular weight distribution of the obtained polymer is significantly lower than that of the polymers obtained in the comparative examples.

The structural formula of the complexes involved in the following Examples 27-40 is as follows:



Formula IIIb

Example 27 - Preparation of complex Ni₁₁ (represented by structural Formula IIIb, wherein R¹, R³ are ethyl; R², R⁴-R⁷, R¹⁰ are hydrogen; R⁸, R⁹ and R¹¹ are methyl; R₁₂ is ethyl; M is nickel, Y is O, and X is Br):

Under nitrogen atmosphere, 2,6-diethylaniline (2.0 ml, 12 mmol) was dissolved in 20 ml of toluene, and 12 ml of trimethylaluminum (1.0M, 12 mmol) was added dropwise at room temperature. The reaction was refluxed for 2 hours, and the system was then cooled to room temperature. Camphorquinone (0.831 g, 5mmol) was added, and the system was refluxed for 6h. The reaction product was neutralized with aqueous sodium hydroxide solution, extracted with dichloromethane, and dried, and then subjected to a column chromatography to afford yellow ligand L₁₀. Yield: 69.2 %. ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): δ 6.94-6.92 (m, 6H, C_{Ar}-CH₃), 2.56-2.51 (m, 4H, C_{Ar}-CH₃), 2.36-2.31 (m, 4H, C_{Ar}-CH₃), 1.82-1.78 (m, 4H, CH₂), 1.54 (m, 1H), 1.24-1.18 (m, 12H), 1.09 (s, 3H, CH₃), 0.94 (m, 6H, CH₃).

A solution of 0.277g (0.9 mmol) of (DME)NiBr₂ in ethanol (10mL) was added slowly dropwise to a solution of 0.258 g (0.6 mmol) of ligand L₁₀ in dichloromethane (10mL). The color of the solution immediately changed to deep red, and a large quantity of precipitants was formed. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 6h, and then anhydrous diethyl ether was added to perform precipitation. A filtration was performed to afford a filter cake, and the filter cake was washed with anhydrous diethyl ether and dried in vacuum to afford Ni₁₁ as brownish-red powdery solids. Yield: 78.2 %. Elemental analysis (calculated for C₆₄H₉₀Br₆N₄Ni₃O₂): C, 47.96; H, 5.66; N, 3.50; experimental value (%): C, 47.48; H, 6.00; N, 3.26.

Ethylene Polymerization:

After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane was charged into the polymerization autoclave, then 5.0 mL of methylaluminoxane (MAO) (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) was added, and 4.0 mg (2.5 μmol) of the complex Ni₁₁ was added. The reaction was vigorously stirred at 60 °C for 30 minutes,

with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polyethylene. The results are shown in Table 3 below.

5 Example 28

After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane was charged into the polymerization autoclave, then 5.0 mL of methylaluminoxane (MAO) (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) was added, and 4.0 mg (2.5 μmol) of the complex Ni₁₁ was added. The reaction was vigorously stirred at 100 °C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polyethylene. The results are shown in Table 3 below.

15 Example 3

After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane and 10 mL of 1-hexene were charged into the polymerization autoclave, then 5.0 mL of methylaluminoxane (MAO) (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) was added, and 4.0 mg (2.5 μmol) of the complex Ni₁₁ was added. The reaction was vigorously stirred at 100 °C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polyethylene. The results are shown in Table 3 below.

25 Example 29

After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane was charged into the polymerization autoclave, and at the same time 4.0 mg (2.5 μmol) of the complex Ni₁₁, 6 mL of 10-undecen-1-ol, 30 mL of AlEt₃ (1.0 mol/L solution in hexane), and 5.0 mL of MAO (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) were added thereto. The reaction was stirred at 60 °C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was finally neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polymer. The polymerization activity and polymer performance parameters are shown in Table 3 below.

35

Example 30

After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane was charged into the polymerization autoclave, and at the same time 4.0 mg (2.5 μmol) of the complex Ni₁₁, 5.52 g of 10-undecenoic acid, 30 mL of AlEt₃ (1.0 mol/L solution in hexane), and 5.0 mL of MAO (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) were added thereto. The reaction was stirred at 60 °C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was finally neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polymer. The polymerization activity and polymer performance parameters are shown in Table 3 below.

Example 31 - Preparation of complex Ni₁₂ (represented by structural Formula IIIb, wherein R¹, R³ are isopropyl; R², R⁴-R⁷, R¹⁰ are hydrogen; R⁸, R⁹ and R¹¹ are methyl; R₁₂ is ethyl; M is nickel, Y is O, and X is Br) :

Under nitrogen atmosphere, 2,6-diisopropylaniline (2.4 ml, 12 mmol) was dissolved in 20 ml of toluene, and 12 ml of trimethylaluminum (1.0M, 12 mmol) was added dropwise at room temperature. The reaction was refluxed for 2 hours, and the system was then cooled to room temperature. Camphorquinone (0.831 g, 5 mmol) was added, and the system was refluxed for 6h. The reaction product was neutralized with aqueous sodium hydroxide solution, extracted with dichloromethane, and dried, and then subjected to a column chromatography to afford yellow ligand L₁₁. Yield: 41.3%. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃), δ (ppm): 7.06-6.81 (m, 6H, Ar-H), 2.88 (m, 4H, CH(CH₃)₂), 2.36 (m, 1H), 1.86 (m, 4H, CH₂), 1.24 (d, 24H, CH(CH₃)₂), 0.96 (s, 6H, CH₃ at camphyl), 0.77 (s, 3H, CH₃).

A solution of 0.277g (0.9 mmol) of (DME)NiBr₂ in ethanol (10mL) was added slowly dropwise to a solution of 0.291 g (0.6 mmol) of ligand L₁₁ in dichloromethane (10mL). The color of the solution immediately changed to deep red, and a large quantity of precipitants was formed. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 6h, and then anhydrous diethyl ether was added to perform precipitation. A filtration was performed to afford a filter cake, and the filter cake was washed with anhydrous diethyl ether and dried in vacuum to afford Ni₁₂ as brownish-red powdery solids. Yield: 74.0 %. Elemental analysis (calculated for C₇₂H₁₀₆Br₆N₄Ni₃O₂): C, 50.42; H, 6.23; N, 3.27; experimental value (%): C, 50.28; H, 6.42; N, 3.18.

After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane was charged into the polymerization autoclave, then 5.0 mL

of methylaluminoxane (MAO) (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) was added, and 4.3 mg (2.5 μ mol) of the complex Ni₁₂ was added. The reaction was vigorously stirred at 60 °C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polyethylene. The results are shown in Table 3 below.

Example 32

After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane was charged into the polymerization autoclave, then 5.0 mL of methylaluminoxane (MAO) (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) was added, and 4.3 mg (2.5 μ mol) of the complex Ni₁₂ was added. The reaction was vigorously stirred at 100 °C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polyethylene. The results are shown in Table 3 below.

Example 33

After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane and 10 mL of 1-hexene were charged into the polymerization autoclave, then 5.0 mL of methylaluminoxane (MAO) (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) was added, and 4.3 mg (2.5 μ mol) of the complex Ni₁₂ was added. The reaction was vigorously stirred at 100 °C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polymer. The results are shown in Table 3 below.

Example 34

After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane was charged into the polymerization autoclave, and at the same time 4.3 mg (2.5 μ mol) of the complex Ni₁₂, 6 mL of 10-undecen-1-ol, 30 mL of AlEt₃ (1.0 mol/L solution in hexane), and 5.0 mL of MAO (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) were added thereto. The reaction was stirred at 60 °C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was finally neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polymer. The polymerization activity and

polymer performance parameters are shown in Table 3 below.

Example 35

After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane was charged into the polymerization autoclave, and at the same time 4.3 mg (2.5 µmol) of the complex Ni₁₂, 5.52 g of 10-undecenoic acid, 30 mL of AlEt₃ (1.0 mol/L solution in hexane), and 5.0 mL of MAO (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) were added thereto. The reaction was stirred at 60 °C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was finally neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polymer. The polymerization activity and polymer performance parameters are shown in Table 3 below.

Example 36 - Preparation of complex Ni₁₃ (represented by structural Formula IIIb, wherein R¹, R³ are isopropyl; R², R⁴-R⁷, R¹⁰ are hydrogen; R⁸, R⁹ and R¹¹ are methyl; R₁₂ is isobutyl; M is nickel, Y is O, and X is Br):

A solution of 0.277g (0.9 mmol) of (DME)NiBr₂ in 2-methyl-1-propanol (10mL) was added slowly dropwise to a solution of 0.291 g (0.6 mmol) of ligand L₁₁ in dichloromethane (10mL). The color of the solution immediately changed to deep red, and a large quantity of precipitants was formed. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 6h, and then anhydrous diethyl ether was added to perform precipitation. A filtration was performed to afford a filter cake, and the filter cake was washed with anhydrous diethyl ether and dried in vacuum to afford Ni₁₃ as brownish-red powdery solids. Yield: 74.0 %. Elemental analysis (calculated for C₇₆H₁₁₄Br₆N₄Ni₃O₂): C, 51.54; H, 6.49; N, 3.16; experimental value (%): C, 51.28; H, 6.82; N, 3.19.

Ethylene Polymerization: After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane was charged into the polymerization autoclave, then 5.0 mL of methylaluminoxane (MAO) (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) was added, and 4.4 mg (2.5 µmol) of the complex Ni₁₃ was added. The reaction was vigorously stirred at 100 °C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polyethylene. The results are shown in Table 3 below.

Example 37 - Preparation of complex Ni₁₄ (represented by structural Formula IIIb, wherein R¹,

R³ are fluorine; R², R⁴-R⁷, R¹⁰ are hydrogen; R⁸, R⁹ and R¹¹ are methyl; R₁₂ is ethyl; M is nickel, Y is O, and X is Br) :

Under nitrogen atmosphere, 2,6-difluoro-aniline (1.3 ml, 12 mmol) was dissolved in 20 ml of toluene, and 12 ml of trimethylaluminum (1.0M, 12 mmol) was added dropwise at room temperature. The reaction was refluxed for 2 hours, and the system was then cooled to room temperature. Camphorquinone (0.831 g, 5 mmol) was added, and the system was refluxed for 6h. The reaction product was neutralized with aqueous sodium hydroxide solution, extracted with dichloromethane, and dried, and then subjected to a column chromatography to afford yellow ligand L₁₂. Yield: 50.3%. ¹HNMR (CDCl₃): δ [with an isomer ratio of 1.2:1]: major isomer: 6.83-6.74 (m, 6H, C_{Ar}-CH₃), 1.93-1.90 (m, 4H, CH₂), 1.55 (m, 1H), 1.26 (s, 3H, CH₃), 1.06 (s, 6H, CH₃), minor isomer: 6.91-6.84 (m, 6H, C_{Ar}-CH₃), 1.96-1.94 (m, 4H, CH₂), 1.55 (m, 1H), 1.26 (s, 3H, CH₃), 1.02 (s, 6H, CH₃).

A solution of 0.277g (0.9 mmol) of (DME)NiBr₂ in ethanol (10mL) was added slowly dropwise to a solution of 0.233 g (0.6 mmol) of ligand L₁₂ in dichloromethane (10mL). The color of the solution immediately changed to deep red, and a large quantity of precipitants was formed. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 6h, and then anhydrous diethyl ether was added to perform precipitation. A filtration was performed to afford a filter cake, and the filter cake was washed with anhydrous diethyl ether and dried in vacuum to afford Ni₁₄ as brownish-red powdery solids. Yield: 74.3 %. Elemental analysis (calculated for C₄₈H₅₀Br₆F₈N₄Ni₃O₂): C, 37.87; H, 3.31; N, 3.68; experimental value (%): C, 37.78; H, 3.62; N, 3.28.

Ethylene Polymerization: After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane was charged into the polymerization autoclave, then 5.0 mL of methylaluminoxane (MAO) (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) was added, and 3.8 mg (2.5 μmol) of the complex Ni₁₄ was added. The reaction was vigorously stirred at 60 °C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polyethylene. The results are shown in Table 3 below.

Example 38 - Preparation of complex Ni₁₅ (represented by the structural Formula IIb, wherein R¹-R³ are methyl, R⁴-R⁷ and R¹⁰ are hydrogen, R⁸, R⁹ and R¹¹ are methyl, R₁₂ is ethyl, M is nickel, Y is O, and X is Br):

Under nitrogen atmosphere, 2,4,6-trimethyl-aniline (1.7 ml, 12 mmol) was dissolved in 20 ml of toluene, and 12 ml of trimethylaluminum (1.0M, 12 mmol) was added dropwise at room

temperature. The reaction was refluxed for 2 hours, and the system was then cooled to room temperature. Camphorquinone (0.831 g, 5 mmol) was added, and the system was refluxed for 6h. The reaction product was neutralized with aqueous sodium hydroxide solution, extracted with dichloromethane, and dried, and then subjected to a column chromatography to afford yellow ligand L₁₃. Yield: 62.5%. ¹HNMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃), δ (ppm) [with an isomer ratio of 1.2:1]: major isomer: 6.72 (s, 4H, Ar-H), 2.26-2.13 (m, 12H, C_{Ar}-CH₃), 1.87 (s, 6H, C_{Ar}-CH₃), 1.79 (m, 4H, CH₂), 1.42 (m, 1H), 1.26 (s, 3H, CH₃), 1.07 (s, 6H, CH₃); minor isomer: 6.67 (s, 4H, Ar-H), 2.09-2.01 (m, 12H, C_{Ar}-CH₃), 1.85 (s, 6H, C_{Ar}-CH₃), 1.79 (m, 4H, CH₂), 1.40 (m, 1H), 1.26 (s, 3H, CH₃), 0.94 (s, 6H, CH₃).

A solution of 0.277g (0.9 mmol) of (DME)NiBr₂ in ethanol (10mL) was added slowly dropwise to a solution of 0.240 g (0.6 mmol) of ligand L₁₃ in dichloromethane (10mL). The color of the solution immediately changed to deep red, and a large quantity of precipitants was formed. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 6h, and then anhydrous diethyl ether was added to perform precipitation. A filtration was performed to afford a filter cake, and the filter cake was washed with anhydrous diethyl ether and dried in vacuum to afford Ni₁₅ as brownish-red powdery solids. Yield: 78.6 %. Elemental analysis (calculated for C₆₀H₈₂Br₆N₄Ni₃O₂): C, 46.59; H, 5.34; N, 3.62; experimental value (%): C, 46.24; H, 5.67; N, 3.21.

Ethylene Polymerization: After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane was charged into the polymerization autoclave, then 5.0 mL of methylaluminoxane (MAO) (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) was added, and 3.9 mg (2.5 μmol) of the complex Ni₁₅ was added. The reaction was vigorously stirred at 60 °C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polyethylene. The results are shown in Table 3 below.

Example 39 - Preparation of complex Ni₁₆ (represented by the structural Formula IIIb, wherein R¹ and R³ are methyl, R² is bromine, R⁴-R⁷ and R¹⁰ are hydrogen, R⁸, R⁹ and R¹¹ are methyl, R₁₂ is ethyl, M is nickel, Y is O, and X is Br):

Under nitrogen atmosphere, 2,6-dimethyl-4-bromo-aniline (2.45 g, 12 mmol) was dissolved in 20 ml of toluene, and 12 ml of trimethylaluminum (1.0M, 12 mmol) was added dropwise at room temperature. The reaction was refluxed for 2 hours, and the system was then cooled to room temperature. Camphorquinone (0.831 g, 5 mmol) was added, and the system was refluxed for 6h. The reaction product was neutralized with aqueous sodium hydroxide solution,

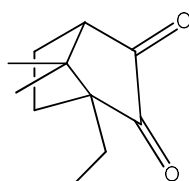
extracted with dichloromethane, and dried, and then subjected to a column chromatography to afford yellow ligand L₁₄. Yield: 60.7%. ¹HNMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃), δ (ppm) [with an isomer ratio of 1.1:1]: major isomer: 7.05 (s, 4H, Ar-H), 2.18 (m, 12H, C_{Ar}-CH₃), 1.85 (m, 4H, CH₂), 1.37 (m, 1H), 1.26 (s, 3H, CH₃), 1.06 (s, 6H, CH₃); minor isomer: 7.02 (s, 4H, Ar-H), 2.04 (m, 12H, C_{Ar}-CH₃), 1.85 (m, 4H, CH₂), 1.37 (m, 1H), 1.26 (s, 3H, CH₃), 0.96 (s, 6H, CH₃).

A solution of 0.278 g (0.9 mmol) of (DME)NiBr₂ in ethanol (10mL) was added slowly dropwise to a solution of 0.318 g (0.6 mmol) of ligand L₁₄ in dichloromethane (10mL). The color of the solution immediately changed to deep red, and a large quantity of precipitants was formed. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 6h, and then anhydrous diethyl ether was added to perform precipitation. A filtration was performed to afford a filter cake, and the filter cake was washed with anhydrous diethyl ether and dried in vacuum to afford Ni₁₆ as brownish-red powdery solids. Yield: 74.1 %. Elemental analysis (calculated for C₅₆H₇₀Br₁₀N₄Ni₃O₂): C, 37.24; H, 3.91; N, 3.10; experimental value (%): C, 37.38; H, 4.30; N, 3.03.

Ethylene Polymerization: After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane was charged into the polymerization autoclave, then 5.0 mL of methylaluminoxane (MAO) (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) was added, and 4.5 mg (2.5 μmol) of the complex Ni₁₆ was added. The reaction was vigorously stirred at 60 °C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polyethylene. The results are shown in Table 3 below.

Example 40 - Preparation of complex Ni₁₇ (represented by the structural Formula IIIb, wherein R¹ and R³ are isopropyl, R², R⁴-R⁷ and R¹⁰ are hydrogen, R⁸ and R⁹ are methyl, R¹¹ is CH₂Br, and R₁₂ is ethyl):

Under nitrogen atmosphere, 2,6-diisopropyl-aniline (2.30 ml, 12 mmol) was dissolved in 20 ml of toluene, and 12 ml of trimethylaluminum (1.0M, 12 mmol) was added dropwise at room temperature. The reaction was refluxed for 2 hours, and the system was then cooled to room



temperature. Dione (1.225 g, 5 mmol) was added, and the system was refluxed for 6h. The reaction product was neutralized with aqueous sodium hydroxide solution, extracted with dichloromethane, and dried, and then subjected to a column chromatography to

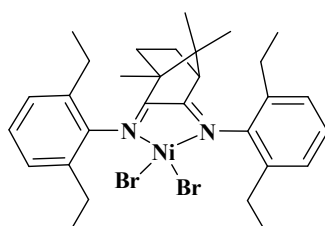
afford yellow ligand L₁₅. Yield: 62.7%. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃), δ (ppm): 7.05-6.83 (m, 6H, Ar-H), 3.30(m, 2H, CH₂), 2.80 (m, 4H, CH(CH₃)₂), 1.55 (m, 1H), 1.83 (m, 4H, CH₂), 1.26 (d, 24H, CH(CH₃)₂), 0.99 (s, 6H, CH₃).

A solution of 0.277 g (0.9 mmol) of (DME)NiBr₂ in ethanol (10mL) was added slowly dropwise to a solution of 0.338 g (0.6 mmol) of ligand L₁₅ in dichloromethane (10mL). The color of the solution immediately changed to deep red, and a large quantity of precipitants was formed. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 6h, and then anhydrous diethyl ether was added to perform precipitation. A filtration was performed to afford a filter cake, and the filter cake was washed with anhydrous diethyl ether and dried in vacuum to afford Ni₁₇ as brownish-red powdery solids. Yield: 80.2 %. Elemental analysis (calculated for C₇₂H₁₀₄Br₈N₄Ni₃O₂): C, 46.17; H, 5.60; N, 2.99; experimental value (%): C, 46.24; H, 5.80; N, 3.13.

Ethylene Polymerization: After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane was charged into the polymerization autoclave, then 5.0 mL of methylaluminoxane (MAO) (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) was added, and 4.7 mg (2.5 μmol) of the complex Ni₁₇ was added. The reaction was vigorously stirred at 60 °C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polyethylene. The results are shown in Table 3 below.

Comparative Example 7

After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane was charged into the polymerization autoclave, then 5.0 mL of methylaluminoxane (MAO) (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) was added, and 4.8 mg (7.5 μmol) of Catalyst Compound C was added. The reaction was vigorously stirred at 60 °C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polyethylene. The results are shown in Table 3 below.



Catalyst Compound C

Comparative Example 8

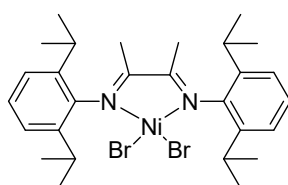
After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane was charged into the polymerization autoclave, then 5.0 mL of methylaluminoxane (MAO) (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) was added, and 4.8 mg (7.5 μmol) of Catalyst Compound C was added. The reaction was vigorously stirred at 100 °C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polyethylene. The results are shown in Table 3 below.

Comparative Example 9

After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane and 10ml of 1-hexene were charged into the polymerization autoclave, then 5.0 mL of methylaluminoxane (MAO) (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) was added, and 4.8 mg (7.5 μmol) of Catalyst Compound C was added. The reaction was vigorously stirred at 100 °C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polymer. The results are shown in Table 3 below.

Comparative Example 10

After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane was charged into the polymerization autoclave, then 5.0 mL of methylaluminoxane (MAO) (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) was added, and 4.7 mg (7.5 μmol) of Catalyst Compound D was added. The reaction was vigorously stirred at 90 °C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polyethylene. Polymerization activity was found to be $0.02 \times 10^6 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}(\text{Ni}) \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$, and the results are shown in Table 3 below.



Catalyst Compound D

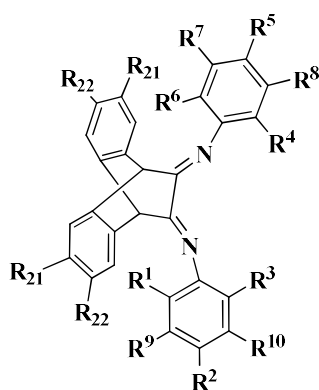
Table 3

Example	Complex	Activity (10 ⁶ g/molNi.h)	Mw×10 ⁻⁴	Mw/Mn
Example 27	Ni ₁₁	11.76	9.38	2.25
Example 28	Ni ₁₁	4.14	4.32	2.21
Example 29	Ni ₁₁	6.32	5.37	2.12
Example 30	Ni ₁₁	17.42	12.4	2.08
Example 31	Ni ₁₁	13.28	10.2	2.03
Example 32	Ni ₁₂	18.32	73.4	2.02
Example 33	Ni ₁₂	8.30	31.3	2.06
Example 34	Ni ₁₂	9.20	32.7	2.01
Example 35	Ni ₁₂	18.41	31.3	2.01
Example 36	Ni ₁₂	15.42	18.7	2.04
Example 37	Ni ₁₃	9.21	33.6	2.03
Example 38	Ni ₁₄	5.44	3.2	2.01
Example 39	Ni ₁₅	13.21	16.24	2.18
Example 40	Ni ₁₆	6.03	8.96	2.09
Example 41	Ni ₁₇	17.6	63.2	2.03
Comp. Ex. 7	C	8.49	8.02	2.62
Comp. Ex. 8	C	1.21	1.33	2.70
Comp. Ex. 9	C	1.25	1.35	2.82
Comp. Ex. 10	D	Trace amount		

It can be seen from Table 3 that when used as the main catalyst, the metal complexes of the present invention have much higher polymerization activities under high temperature polymerization conditions, compared with the complexes of Comparative Examples 7 and 8, and the obtained polymers have a significantly higher molecular weight and a narrower molecular weight distribution than that of the polymers obtained in the comparative examples.

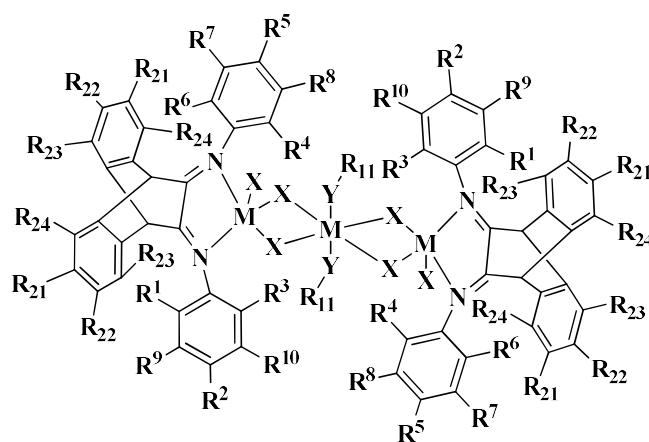
Example 41

1) Ligand L₁₆ (represented by the structural Formula B, wherein R¹, R³, R⁴, and R⁶ are isopropyl, R², R⁵, R⁷-R¹⁰, R₂₁, and R₂₂ are hydrogen) was prepared by following the literature Organometallics, 2013, 32, 2291–2299.



Formula B

2) Preparation of complex Ni_{18} (represented by the structural Formula IIIc, wherein R^1 , R^3 , R^4 , and R^6 are isopropyl, R^2 , R^5 , R^7 - R^{10} , R_{21} , and R_{22} are hydrogen, R_{11} is ethyl, M is nickel, Y is O, and X is Br):



Formula IIIc

A solution of 0.277 g (0.9 mmol) of $(\text{DME})\text{NiBr}_2$ in ethanol (10mL) was added slowly dropwise to a solution of 0.332 g (0.6 mmol) of ligand L_{16} in dichloromethane (10mL). The color of the solution immediately changed to deep red, and a large quantity of precipitants was formed. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 6h, and then anhydrous diethyl ether was added to perform precipitation. A filtration was performed to afford a filter cake, and the filter cake was washed with anhydrous diethyl ether and dried in vacuum to afford Ni_{18} as red powdery solids. Yield: 78.2 %. Elemental analysis (calculated for $\text{C}_{84}\text{H}_{98}\text{Br}_6\text{N}_4\text{Ni}_3\text{O}_2$): C, 54.50; H, 5.34; N, 3.03; experimental value (%): C, 54.38; H, 5.72; N, 3.16.

3) Ethylene Polymerization:

After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N_2 gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane was charged into the polymerization autoclave, then 5.0 mL of methylaluminoxane (MAO) (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) was added, and 4.6 mg (2.5 μmol) of the complex Ni_{18} was added. The reaction was vigorously stirred at 60°C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polyethylene. The

results are shown in Table 4 below.

Example 42

Ethylene polymerization was carried out according to the procedure for ethylene polymerization described in Example 41, except that the temperature for ethylene polymerization was 100°C. The results are shown in Table 4 below.

Example 43

After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane and 10mL of 1-hexene were charged into the polymerization autoclave, then 5.0 mL of methylaluminoxane (MAO) (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) was added, and 4.6 mg (2.5 µmol) of the complex Ni₁₈ was added. The reaction was vigorously stirred at 100 °C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polymer. The results are shown in Table 4 below.

Example 44

After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane was charged into the polymerization autoclave, and at the same time 4.6 mg (2.5 µmol) of the complex Ni₁₈, 6 mL of 10-undecen-1-ol, 30 mL of AlEt₃ (1.0 mol/L solution in hexane), and 5.0 mL of MAO (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) were added thereto. The reaction was stirred at 60 °C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was finally neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polymer. The results are shown in Table 4 below.

Example 44A

Copolymerization of ethylene and 10-undecen-1-ol was carried out according to the polymerization procedure described in Example 44, except that the polymerization temperature was 100°C. The results are shown in Table 4 below.

Example 45

After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization

autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane was charged into the polymerization autoclave, and at the same time 4.6 mg (2.5 μmol) of the complex Ni₁₈, 5.52 g of 10-undecenoic acid, 30 mL of AlEt₃ (1.0 mol/L solution in hexane), and 5.0 mL of MAO (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) were added thereto. The reaction was stirred at 60 °C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was finally neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polymer. The results are shown in Table 4 below.

Example 45A

Copolymerization of ethylene and 10-undecenoic acid was carried out according to the polymerization procedure described in Example 45, except that the polymerization temperature was 100°C. The results are shown in Table 4 below.

Example 46

1) Ligand L₁₇ (represented by the structural Formula B, wherein R¹, R³, R⁴ and R⁶ are ethyl, R², R⁵, R⁷-R¹⁰ and R₂₂ are hydrogen, and R₂₁ is tert-butyl) was prepared by following the Patent CN106397264.

2) Preparation of complex Ni₁₉ (represented by the structural Formula IIIc, wherein R¹, R³, R⁴ and R⁶ are ethyl, R², R⁵, R⁷-R¹⁰ and R₂₂ are hydrogen, R₂₁ is tert-butyl, R₁₁ is ethyl, M is nickel, Y is O, and X is Br):

A solution of 0.277 g (0.9 mmol) of (DME)NiBr₂ in ethanol (10mL) was added slowly dropwise to a solution of 0.365 g (0.6 mmol) of ligand L₁₇ in dichloromethane (10mL). The color of the solution immediately changed to deep red, and a large quantity of precipitants was formed. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 6h, and then anhydrous diethyl ether was added to perform precipitation. A filtration was performed to afford a filter cake, and the filter cake was washed with anhydrous diethyl ether and dried in vacuum to afford Ni₁₉ as brownish-red powdery solids. Yield: 82.0 %. Elemental analysis (calculated for C₉₂H₁₁₄Br₆N₄Ni₃O₂): C, 56.28; H, 5.85; N, 2.85; experimental value (%): C, 56.43; H, 6.12; N, 3.08.

3) Ethylene Polymerization:

After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane was charged into the polymerization autoclave, then 5.0 mL of methylaluminoxane (MAO) (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) was added, and 4.9 mg (2.5 μmol)

of the complex Ni₁₉ was added. The reaction was vigorously stirred at 60 °C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polyethylene. The results are shown in Table 4 below.

5

Example 47

Ethylene polymerization was carried out according to the procedure for ethylene polymerization described in Example 46, except that the temperature for ethylene polymerization was 100°C. The results are shown in Table 4 below.

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Example 48

After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane and 10mL of 1-hexene were charged into the polymerization autoclave, then 5.0 mL of methylaluminoxane (MAO) (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) was added, and 4.9 mg (2.5 μmol) of the complex Ni₁₉ was added. The reaction was vigorously stirred at 100 °C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polymer. The results are shown in Table 4 below.

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Example 49

After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane was charged into the polymerization autoclave, and at the same time 4.9 mg (2.5 μmol) of the complex Ni₁₉, 6 mL of 10-undecen-1-ol, 30 mL of AlEt₃ (1.0 mol/L solution in hexane), and 5.0 mL of MAO (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) were added thereto. The reaction was stirred at 60 °C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was finally neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polymer. The results are shown in Table 4 below.

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Example 49A

Copolymerization of ethylene and 10-undecen-1-ol was carried out according to the polymerization procedure described in Example 49, except that the polymerization temperature was 100°C. The results are shown in Table 4 below.

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Example 50

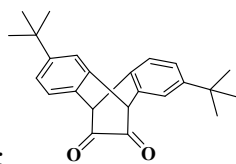
After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane was charged into the polymerization autoclave, and at the same time 4.9 mg (2.5 μmol) of the complex Ni₁₉, 5.52 g of 10-undecenoic acid, 30 mL of AlEt₃ (1.0 mol/L solution in hexane), and 5.0 mL of MAO (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) were added thereto. The reaction was stirred at 60 °C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was finally neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polymer. The results are shown in Table 4 below.

Example 50A

Copolymerization of ethylene and 10-undecenoic acid was carried out according to the polymerization procedure described in Example 50, except that the polymerization temperature was 100°C. The results are shown in Table 4 below.

Example 51

1) Preparation of ligand L₁₈:



Compound A: (1.77 g, 5.1 mmol) and 2,6-dimethyl-4-bromo-aniline (2.3 g, 11.3 mmol) were refluxed, in the presence of p-toluenesulfonic acid (0.02g) as a catalyst, in 100mL of toluene for 1 day. The solvent was removed by filtration, and the residue was dissolved in dichloromethane and separated by column chromatography with petroleum ether/ethyl acetate as an eluant, to afford yellow solids. Yield: 78 %. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, δ, ppm): 1.84 (s, 12H), 1.19 ppm (s, 18H), 4.70 (s, 2H), 7.04 (8H), 7.12 (s, 2H).

2) Preparation of complex Ni₂₀ (represented by the structural Formula IIIc, wherein R¹, R³, R⁴ and R⁶ are methyl, R² and R⁵ are bromine, R⁷-R¹⁰ and R₂₂ are hydrogen, R₂₁ is tert-butyl, R₁₁ is ethyl, M is nickel, Y is O, and X is Br):

A solution of 0.277 g (0.9 mmol) of (DME)NiBr₂ in ethanol (10mL) was added slowly dropwise to a solution of 0.426 g (0.6 mmol) of ligand L₁₈ in dichloromethane (10mL). The color of the solution immediately changed to deep red, and a large quantity of precipitants was formed. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 6h, and then anhydrous diethyl ether was added to perform precipitation. A filtration was performed to afford a filter cake, and the

filter cake was washed with anhydrous diethyl ether and dried in vacuum to afford Ni₂₀ as brownish-red powdery solids. Yield: 82.0 %. Elemental analysis (calculated for C₈₄H₉₄Br₁₀N₄Ni₃O₂): C, 46.56; H, 4.37; N, 2.59; experimental value (%): C, 46.43; H, 4.72; N, 2.98.

3) Ethylene Polymerization:

After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane was charged into the polymerization autoclave, then 5.0 mL of methylaluminoxane (MAO) (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) was added, and 5.4 mg (2.5 μmol) of the complex Ni₂₀ was added. The reaction was vigorously stirred at 100 °C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polyethylene. The results are shown in Table 4 below.

Example 52

1) Preparation of complex Ni₂₁ (represented by the structural Formula IIIc, wherein R¹, R³, R⁴ and R⁶ are ethyl, R², R⁵, R⁷-R¹⁰ and R₂₂ are hydrogen, R₂₁ is tert-butyl, R₁₁ is isobutyl, M is nickel, Y is O, and X is Br):

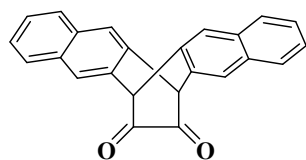
A solution of 0.277 g (0.9 mmol) of (DME)NiBr₂ in 2-methyl-1-propanol (10mL) was added slowly dropwise to a solution of 0.365 g (0.6 mmol) of ligand L₁₇ in dichloromethane (10mL). The color of the solution immediately changed to deep red, and a large quantity of precipitants was formed. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 6h, and then anhydrous diethyl ether was added to perform precipitation. A filtration was performed to afford a filter cake, and the filter cake was washed with anhydrous diethyl ether and dried in vacuum to afford Ni₂₁ as brownish-red powdery solids. Yield: 83.0%. Elemental analysis (calculated for C₉₆H₁₂₂Br₆N₄Ni₃O₂): C, 57.09; H, 6.09; N, 2.77; experimental value (%): C, 57.24; H, 6.32; N, 3.04.

3) Ethylene Polymerization:

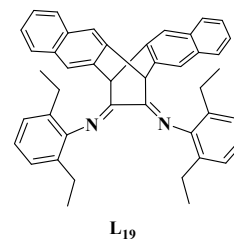
After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane was charged into the polymerization autoclave, then 5.0 mL of methylaluminoxane (MAO) (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) was added, and 5.0 mg (2.5 μmol) of the complex Ni₂₁ was added. The reaction was vigorously stirred at 60 °C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polyethylene. The

results are shown in Table 4 below.

Example 53



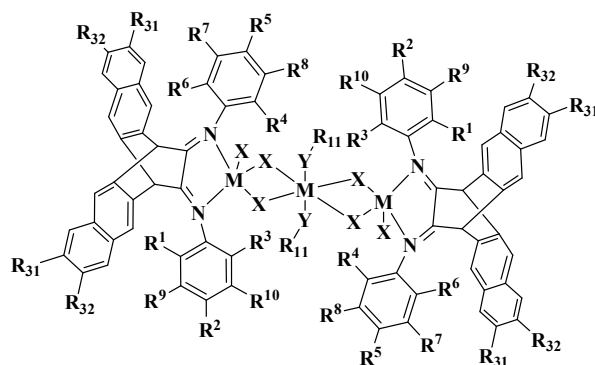
Compound B



L₁₉

1) Ligand L₁₉ was prepared by following the method disclosed in patent application CN201510462932.2 and by using the compound B as a raw material.

2) Preparation of complex Ni₂₂ (represented by Formula IIIc', wherein R¹=R³=R⁴=R⁶=Et, R²=R⁵=R⁷-R¹⁰=R₃₁=R₃₂=H, R₁₁=Et, M=Ni, Y=O, and X=Br):



Formula IIIc'

A solution of 0.277 g (0.9 mmol) of (DME)NiBr₂ in ethanol (10mL) was added slowly dropwise to a solution of 0.358 g (0.6 mmol) of ligand L₁₉ in dichloromethane (10mL). The color of the solution immediately changed to deep red, and a large quantity of precipitants was formed. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 6h, and then anhydrous diethyl ether was added to perform precipitation. A filtration was performed to afford a filter cake, and the filter cake was washed with anhydrous diethyl ether and dried in vacuum to afford Ni₂₂ as brownish-red powdery solids. Yield: 84.3 %. Elemental analysis (calculated for C₉₂H₉₀Br₆N₄Ni₃O₂): C, 56.98; H, 4.68; N, 2.89; experimental value (%): C, 56.78; H, 4.62; N, 3.18.

3) Ethylene Polymerization:

After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane was charged into the polymerization autoclave, then 5.0 mL of methylaluminoxane (MAO) (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) was added, and 4.8 mg (2.5 μmol) of the complex Ni₂₂ was added. The reaction was vigorously stirred at 60 °C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was neutralized with

an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polyethylene. The results are shown in Table 4 below.

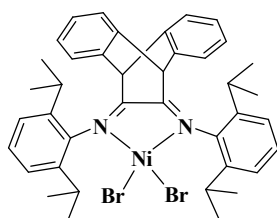
Example 54

Ethylene polymerization was carried out according to the procedure for ethylene polymerization described in Example 53, except that the temperature for ethylene polymerization was 100°C. The results are shown in Table 4 below.

Comparative Example 11

Comparative catalyst E was prepared by following the literature Organometallics, 2013, 32, 2291–2299.

Ethylene Polymerization: After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane was charged into the polymerization autoclave, then 5.0 mL of methylaluminoxane (MAO) (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) was added, and 5.8 mg (7.5 μmol) of Comparative catalyst A was added. The reaction was vigorously stirred at 60 °C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polyethylene. The results are shown in Table 4 below.



Comparative catalyst E

Comparative Example 12

Ethylene polymerization was carried out according to the procedure for ethylene polymerization described in Comparative Example 11, except that the temperature for ethylene polymerization was 100°C. The results are shown in Table 4 below.

Comparative Example 13

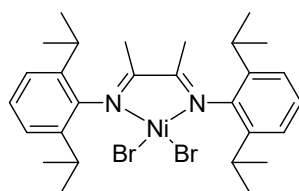
After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane and 10mL of 1-hexene were charged into the polymerization autoclave, then 5.0 mL of methylaluminoxane (MAO) (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) was added, and 5.8 mg (7.5 μmol) of Comparative catalyst E was added. The reaction was vigorously

stirred at 100 °C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polymer. The results are shown in Table 4 below.

Comparative Example 4

Comparative catalyst F was prepared by following the literature J. Am. Chem. Soc, 1995, 117, 6414–6415.

After having been continuously dried at 130°C for 6hrs, a 1L stainless steel polymerization autoclave equipped with mechanical stirring was evacuated while it was hot and then filled with N₂ gas 3 times. 500 mL of hexane was charged into the polymerization autoclave, then 5.0 mL of methylaluminoxane (MAO) (1.53 mol/l solution in toluene) was added, and 4.7 mg (7.5 µmol) of Comparative catalyst F was added. The reaction was vigorously stirred at 90 °C for 30 minutes, with ethylene pressure being maintained at 10 atm. The reaction mixture was neutralized with an ethanol solution acidified with 10 wt% hydrochloric acid to obtain a polyethylene. The results are shown in Table 4 below.



Comparative catalyst F

Table 4

Example	Complex	Activity (10 ⁶ g/molNi.h)	Mw×10 ⁻⁴	Mw/Mn
Example 41	Ni ₁₈	2.12	128.0	2.31
Example 42	Ni ₁₈	4.24	69.1	2.51
Example 43	Ni ₁₈	4.84	70.2	2.32
Example 44	Ni ₁₈	5.73	46.2	2.02
Example 44A	Ni ₁₈	1.27	13.22	2.01
Example 45	Ni ₁₈	4.64	27.60	2.01
Example 45A	Ni ₁₈	1.04	12.17	2.01
Example 46	Ni ₁₉	2.03	72.4	2.56
Example 47	Ni ₁₉	3.26	28.4	2.86
Example 48	Ni ₁₉	3.72	29.1	2.71
Example 49	Ni ₁₉	2.52	22.7	2.16
Example 49A	Ni ₁₉	1.02	10.4	2.13
Example 50	Ni ₁₉	3.26	8.7	2.14

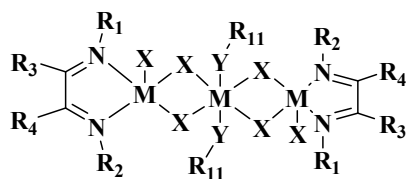
Example 50A	Ni ₁₉	1.13	5.3	2.13
Example 51	Ni ₂₀	2.53	4.64	2.87
Example 52	Ni ₂₁	1.96	53.2	2.63
Example 53	Ni ₂₂	2.58	10.37	2.42
Example 54	Ni ₂₂	4.17	5.26	2.20
Comp. Ex. 11	E	1.58	110	2.81
Comp. Ex. 12	E	3.45	54.5	2.79
Comp. Ex. 13	E	3.62	60.8	2.58
Comp. Ex. 14	F	0.02	0.68	2.14

It can be seen from Table 4 that when used as the main catalyst, the metal complexes of the present invention have higher polymerization activities under high temperature polymerization conditions, compared with the Comparative catalysts E and F, and the obtained polymers have a higher molecular weight and a narrower molecular weight distribution than that of the polymers obtained in the comparative examples.

The foregoing are only the preferred embodiments of the present invention and are not intended to limit the present invention. All modifications, equivalent replacements, changes, and the like made within the spirit and principle of the present invention shall be included in the protection of the present invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A diimine-metal complex represented by Formula I:

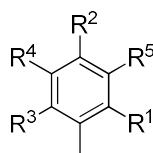


Formula I

wherein, R_1 and R_2 are each independently a C1-C30 hydrocarbyl with or without a substituent Q; R_3 and R_4 are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, C1-C20 hydrocarbyl with or without a substituent Q, and adjacent R_3 and R_4 groups are optionally joined to form a ring or ring system; each R_{11} is independently a C1-C20 hydrocarbyl with or without a substituent Q; each Y is independently a Group VIA non-metal atom; each M is independently a Group VIII metal; each X is independently selected from the group consisting of halogen, C1-C10 hydrocarbyl with or without a substituent Q and C1-C10 hydrocarbyloxy with or without a substituent Q.

2. The diimine-metal complex as claimed in claim 1, having at least one of the following features:

- R_1 and R_2 are independently selected from the group consisting of C1-C20 alkyl with or without a substituent Q and C6-C20 aryl with or without a substituent Q, and preferably R_1 and/or R_2 are/is a group represented by Formula A:



Formula A

wherein, R^1 - R^5 are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, C1-C20 alkyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkenyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkynyl with or without a substituent Q, C1-C20 alkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkenoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkynoxy with or without a substituent Q, C6-C20 aryl with or without a substituent Q, C6-C20 aryloxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C20 aralkyl with or without a substituent Q, C7-C20 aralkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C20 alkaryl with or without a substituent Q and C7-C20 alkaryloxy with or without a substituent Q, and R^1 - R^5 are optionally joined to form a ring or ring system;

preferably, R^1 - R^5 are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, C1-C10 alkyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkenyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkynyl with or without a substituent Q, C3-C10 cycloalkyl with or without a substituent Q, C1-C10 alkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkenoxy with

or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkynoxy with or without a substituent Q, C3-C10 cycloalkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C6-C15 aryl with or without a substituent Q, C6-C15 aryloxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C15 aralkyl with or without a substituent Q, C7-C15 aralkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C15 alkaryl with or without a substituent Q and C7-C15 alkaryloxy with or without a substituent Q;

- each M is independently selected from the group consisting of nickel and palladium;

- each Y is independently selected from the group consisting of O and S;

- each X is independently selected from the group consisting of halogen, C1-C10 alkyl with or without a substituent Q and C1-C10 alkoxy with or without a substituent Q, and preferably from the group consisting of halogen, C1-C6 alkyl with or without a substituent Q and C1-C6 alkoxy with or without a substituent Q;

- each R₁₁ is independently a C1-C20 alkyl with or without a substituent Q, preferably a C1-C10 alkyl with or without a substituent Q, and more preferably a C1-C6 alkyl with or without a substituent Q;

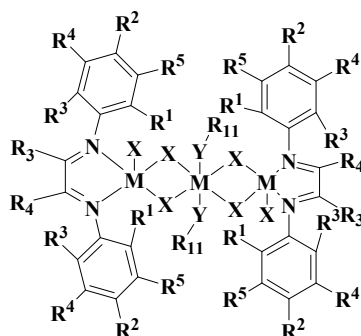
- R₃ and R₄ are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, C1-C20 alkyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkenyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkynyl with or without a substituent Q, C1-C20 alkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkenoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkynoxy with or without a substituent Q, C6-C20 aryl with or without a substituent Q, C6-C20 aryloxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C20 aralkyl with or without a substituent Q, C7-C20 aralkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C20 alkaryl with or without a substituent Q and C7-C20 alkaryloxy with or without a substituent Q;

preferably, R₃ and R₄ are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, C1-C10 alkyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkenyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkynyl with or without a substituent Q, C3-C10 cycloalkyl with or without a substituent Q, C1-C10 alkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkenoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkynoxy with or without a substituent Q, C3-C10 cycloalkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C6-C15 aryl with or without a substituent Q, C6-C15 aryloxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C15 aralkyl with or without a substituent Q, C7-C15 aralkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C15 alkaryl with or without a substituent Q and C7-C15 alkaryloxy with or without a substituent Q;

more preferably, R₃ and R₄ are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C1-C10 alkyl, halogenated C1-C10 alkyl, C1-C10 alkoxy, halogenated C1-C10 alkoxy and halogen, and more preferably from the group consisting of hydrogen, C1-C6 alkyl, halogenated C1-C6 alkyl, C1-C6 alkoxy, halogenated C1-C6 alkoxy and halogen;

- the substituent Q is selected from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxy, C1-C10 alkyl, halogenated C1-C10 alkyl, C1-C10 alkoxy and halogenated C1-C10 alkoxy, and preferably from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxy, C1-C6 alkyl, halogenated C1-C6 alkyl, C1-C6 alkoxy and halogenated C1-C6 alkoxy.

3. The diimine-metal complex as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 2, which is represented by Formula III:



Formula III

wherein, R^1 - R^5 are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, C1-C10 alkyl with or without a substituent Q, C3-C10 cycloalkyl with or without a substituent Q, C1-C10 alkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C3-C10 cycloalkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C6-C15 aryl with or without a substituent Q, C7-C15 aralkyl with or without a substituent Q and C7-C15 alkaryl with or without a substituent Q;

R_3 and R_4 are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C1-C10 alkyl, halogenated C1-C10 alkyl, C1-C10 alkoxy, halogenated C1-C10 alkoxy and halogen, and more preferably from the group consisting of hydrogen, C1-C6 alkyl, halogenated C1-C6 alkyl, C1-C6 alkoxy, halogenated C1-C6 alkoxy and halogen;

each M is nickel;

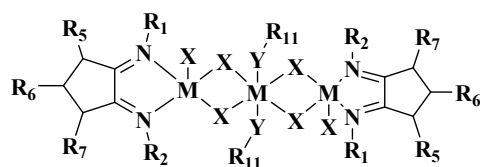
each Y is O;

each X is independently selected from the group consisting of fluorine, chlorine and bromine;

each R_{11} is independently a C1-C20 alkyl with or without a substituent Q, preferably a C1-C10 alkyl with or without a substituent Q, and more preferably a C1-C6 alkyl with or without a substituent Q;

preferably, the substituent Q are independently selected from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxy, C1-C6 alkyl, halogenated C1-C6 alkyl, C1-C6 alkoxy and halogenated C1-C6 alkoxy.

4. The diimine-metal complex as claimed in claim 1, which is represented by Formula Ia:



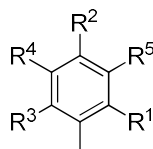
Formula Ia

wherein, R_5 - R_7 are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, and C1-C20 hydrocarbyl with or without a substituent Q, and R_5 - R_7 are optionally joined to form a ring or ring system;

R_1 , R_2 , R_{11} , Y, M and X are as defined in claim 1.

5. The diimine-metal complex as claimed in claim 4, having at least one of the following features:

- R_1 and R_2 are independently selected from the group consisting of C1-C20 alkyl with or without a substituent Q and C6-C20 aryl with or without a substituent Q, and preferably R_1 and/or R_2 are/is a group represented by Formula A:



Formula A

wherein, R^1 - R^5 are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, C1-C20 alkyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkenyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkynyl with or without a substituent Q, C3-C20 cycloalkyl with or without a substituent Q (according to the definitions in the description, alkyl encompasses cycloalkyl so that the cycloalkyl seems redundant here), C1-C20 alkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkenoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkynoxy with or without a substituent Q, C6-C20 aryl with or without a substituent Q, C6-C20 aryloxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C20 aralkyl with or without a substituent Q, C7-C20 aralkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C20 alkaryl with or without a substituent Q and C7-C20 alkaryloxy with or without a substituent Q, and R^1 - R^5 are optionally joined to form a ring or ring system;

preferably, R^1 - R^5 are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, C1-C10 alkyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkenyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkynyl with or without a substituent Q, C3-C10 cycloalkyl with or without a substituent Q, C1-C10 alkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkenoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkynoxy with or without a substituent Q, C3-C10 cycloalkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C6-C15 aryl with or without a substituent Q, C6-C15 aryloxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C15 aralkyl with or without a substituent Q, C7-C15 aralkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C15 alkaryl with or without a substituent Q

- each M is independently selected from the group consisting of nickel and palladium;
- each Y is independently selected from the group consisting of O and S;
- each X is independently selected from the group consisting of halogen, C1-C10 alkyl with or without a substituent Q and C1-C10 alkoxy with or without a substituent Q, and preferably from the group consisting of halogen, C1-C6 alkyl with or without a substituent Q and C1-C6 alkoxy with or without a substituent Q;
- each R₁₁ is independently a C1-C20 alkyl with or without a substituent Q, preferably a C1-C10 alkyl with or without a substituent Q, and more preferably a C1-C6 alkyl with or without a substituent Q; and
- the substituent Q is selected from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxy, C1-C10 alkyl, halogenated C1-C10 alkyl, C1-C10 alkoxy and halogenated C1-C10 alkoxy, and preferably from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxy, C1-C6 alkyl, halogenated C1-C6 alkyl, C1-C6 alkoxy and halogenated C1-C6 alkoxy.

Formula IIa

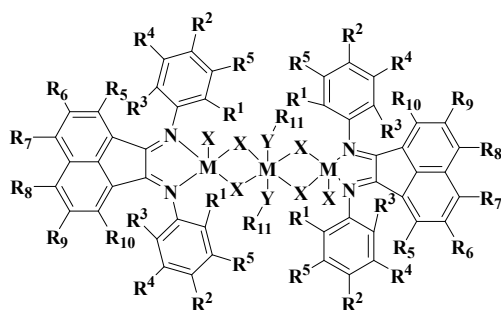
R_1, R_2, M, X, Y and R_{11} are as defined in claim 4.

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substituent Q, C3-C10 cycloalkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C6-C15 aryl with or without a substituent Q, C6-C15 aryloxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C15 aralkyl with or without a substituent Q, C7-C15 aralkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C15 alkaryl with or without a substituent Q and C7-C15 alkaryloxy with or without a substituent Q;

preferably, the R₅-R₇ in Formula Ia and the R₅-R₁₀ in Formula IIa are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C1-C10 alkyl, halogenated C1-C10 alkyl, C1-C10 alkoxy, halogenated C1-C10 alkoxy and halogen, and more preferably from the group consisting of hydrogen, C1-C6 alkyl, halogenated C1-C6 alkyl, C1-C6 alkoxy, halogenated C1-C6 alkoxy and halogen.

8. The diimine-metal complex as claimed in any one of claims 4 to 7, which is represented by Formula IIIa:



Formula IIIa

wherein, R¹-R⁵ are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, C1-C6 alkyl with or without a substituent Q and C1-C6 alkoxy with or without a substituent Q; R₅-R₁₀ are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, C1-C6 alkyl and C1-C6 alkoxy; each M is nickel; each Y is O; each X is independently a halogen; each R₁₁ is independently a C1-C6 alkyl with or without a substituent Q;

preferably, the diimine-metal complex is selected from the group consisting of

1) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein R¹=R³=isopropyl, R²=R⁴=R⁵=R₅ - R₁₀=H, R₁₁=methyl, M=Ni, Y=O, X=Br;

2) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein R¹=R³=ethyl, R²=R⁴=R⁵=R₅ - R₁₀=H, R₁₁=methyl, M=Ni, Y=O, X=Br;

3) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein R¹=R³=methyl, R²=R⁴=R⁵=R₅ - R₁₀=H, R₁₁=methyl, M=Ni, Y=O, X=Br;

4) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein R¹-R³=methyl, R⁴=R⁵=R₅ - R₁₀=H, R₁₁=methyl, M=Ni, Y=O, X=Br;

5) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein R¹=R³=methyl, R²=Br, R⁴=R⁵=R₅ - R₁₀=H, R₁₁=methyl, M=Ni, Y=O, X=Br;

6) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein R¹=R³=Br, R²=R⁴=R⁵=R₅ - R₁₀=H, R₁₁=methyl, M=Ni, Y=O, X=Br;

- 7) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein $R^1=R^3=Cl$, $R^2=R^4=R^5=R_5$ - $R_{10}=H$, $R_{11}=methyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;
- 8) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein $R^1=R^3=F$, $R^2=R^4=R^5=R_5$ - $R_{10}=H$, $R_{11}=methyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;
- 9) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein $R^1=R^3=isopropyl$, $R^2=R^4=R^5=R_5$ - $R_{10}=H$, $R_{11}=ethyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;
- 10) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein $R^1=R^3=ethyl$, $R^2=R^4=R^5=R_5$ - $R_{10}=H$, $R_{11}=ethyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;
- 11) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein $R^1=R^3=methyl$, $R^2=R^4=R^5=R_5$ - $R_{10}=H$, $R_{11}=ethyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;
- 12) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein $R^1-R^3=methyl$, $R^4=R^5=R_5$ - $R_{10}=H$, $R_{11}=ethyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;
- 13) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein $R^1=R^3=methyl$, $R^2=Br$, $R^4=R^5=R_5$ - $R_{10}=H$, $R_{11}=ethyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;
- 14) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein $R^1=R^3=Br$, $R^2=R^4=R^5=R_5$ - $R_{10}=H$, $R_{11}=ethyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;
- 15) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein $R^1=R^3=Cl$, $R^2=R^4=R^5=R_5$ - $R_{10}=H$, $R_{11}=ethyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;
- 16) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein $R^1=R^3=F$, $R^2=R^4=R^5=R_5$ - $R_{10}=H$, $R_{11}=ethyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;
- 17) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein $R^1=R^3=isopropyl$, $R^2=R^4=R^5=R_5$ - $R_{10}=H$, $R_{11}=isobutyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;
- 18) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein $R^1=R^3=ethyl$, $R^2=R^4=R^5=R_5$ - $R_{10}=H$, $R_{11}=isobutyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;
- 19) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein $R^1=R^3=methyl$, $R^2=R^4=R^5=R_5$ - $R_{10}=H$, $R_{11}=isobutyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;
- 20) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein $R^1-R^3=methyl$, $R^4=R^5=R_5$ - $R_{10}=H$, $R_{11}=isobutyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;
- 21) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein $R^1=R^3=methyl$, $R^2=Br$, $R^4=R^5=R_5$ - $R_{10}=H$, $R_{11}=isobutyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;
- 22) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein $R^1=R^3=Br$, $R^2=R^4=R^5=R_5$ - $R_{10}=H$, $R_{11}=isobutyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;
- 23) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein $R^1=R^3=Cl$, $R^2=R^4=R^5=R_5$ - $R_{10}=H$, $R_{11}=isobutyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;
- 24) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein $R^1=R^3=F$, $R^2=R^4=R^5=R_5$ - $R_{10}=H$,

R₁₁=isobutyl, M=Ni, Y=O, X=Br;

25) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein R¹=R³=isopropyl, R²=R⁴=R⁵=R₅=R₆=R₉=R₁₀=H, R₇=R₈=methyl, R₁₁=ethyl, M=Ni, Y=O, X=Br;

26) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein R¹=R³=ethyl, R²=R⁴=R⁵=R₅=R₆=R₉=R₁₀=H, R₇=R₈=methyl, R₁₁=ethyl, M=Ni, Y=O, X=Br;

27) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein R¹=R³=methyl, R²=R⁴=R⁵=R₅=R₆=R₉=R₁₀=H, R₇=R₈=methyl, R₁₁=ethyl, M=Ni, Y=O, X=Br;

28) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein R¹-R³=methyl, R⁴=R⁵=R₅=R₆=R₉=R₁₀=H, R₇=R₈=methyl, R₁₁=ethyl, M=Ni, Y=O, X=Br;

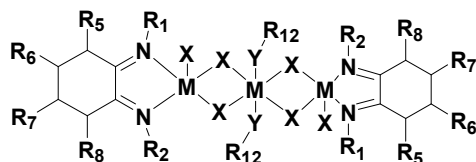
29) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein R¹=R³=methyl, R²=Br, R⁴=R⁵=R₅=R₆=R₉=R₁₀=H, R₇=R₈=methyl, R₁₁=ethyl, M=Ni, Y=O, X=Br;

30) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein R¹=R³=Br, R²=R⁴=R⁵=R₅=R₆=R₉=R₁₀=H, R₇=R₈=methyl, R₁₁=ethyl, M=Ni, Y=O, X=Br;

31) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein R¹=R³=Cl, R²=R⁴=R⁵=R₅=R₆=R₉=R₁₀=H, R₇=R₈=methyl, R₁₁=ethyl, M=Ni, Y=O, X=Br; and

32) the complex represented by Formula IIIa, wherein R¹=R³=F, R²=R⁴=R⁵=R₅=R₆=R₉=R₁₀=H, R₇=R₈=methyl, R₁₁=ethyl, M=Ni, Y=O, X=Br.

9. The diimine-metal complex as claimed in claim 1, which is represented by Formula Ib:

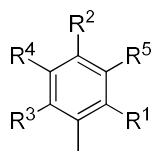


Formula Ib

wherein, R₁ and R₂ are each independently a C1-C30 hydrocarbyl with or without a substituent Q; R₅-R₈ are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, C1-C20 hydrocarbyl with or without a substituent Q, and R₅-R₈ are optionally joined to form a ring or ring system; each R₁₂ is independently a C1-C20 hydrocarbyl with or without a substituent Q; each Y is independently a Group VIA nonmetal atom; each M is independently a Group VIII metal; each X is independently selected from the group consisting of halogen, C1-C10 hydrocarbyl with or without a substituent Q and C1-C10 hydrocarbyloxy with or without a substituent Q.

10. The diimine-metal complex as claimed in claim 9, having at least one of the following features:

- R₁ and R₂ are independently selected from the group consisting of C1-C20 alkyl with or without a substituent Q and C6-C20 aryl with or without a substituent Q, and preferably R₁ and/or R₂ are/is a group represented by Formula A:



Formula A

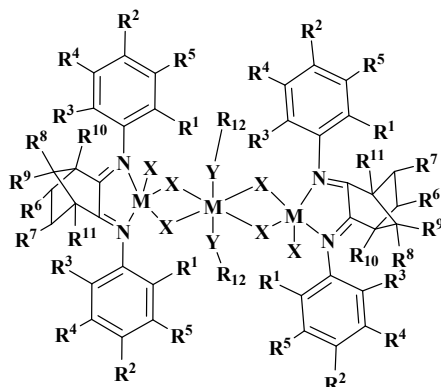
wherein, R^1 - R^5 are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, C1-C20 alkyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkenyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkynyl with or without a substituent Q, C3-C20 cycloalkyl with or without a substituent Q (according to the definitions in the description, alkyl encompasses cycloalkyl so that the cycloalkyl seems redundant here), C1-C20 alkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkenoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkynoxy with or without a substituent Q, C6-C20 aryl with or without a substituent Q, C6-C20 aryloxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C20 aralkyl with or without a substituent Q, C7-C20 aralkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C20 alkaryl with or without a substituent Q and C7-C20 alkaryloxy with or without a substituent Q, and R^1 - R^5 are optionally joined to form a ring or ring system;

preferably, R^1 - R^5 are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, C1-C10 alkyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkenyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkynyl with or without a substituent Q, C3-C10 cycloalkyl with or without a substituent Q, C1-C10 alkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkenoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkynoxy with or without a substituent Q, C3-C10 cycloalkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C6-C15 aryl with or without a substituent Q, C6-C15 aryloxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C15 aralkyl with or without a substituent Q, C7-C15 aralkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C15 alkaryl with or without a substituent Q and C7-C15 alkaryloxy with or without a substituent Q;

- each M is independently selected from the group consisting of nickel and palladium;
- each Y is independently selected from the group consisting of O and S;
- each X is independently selected from the group consisting of halogen, C1-C10 alkyl with or without a substituent Q and C1-C10 alkoxy with or without a substituent Q, and preferably from the group consisting of halogen, C1-C6 alkyl with or without a substituent Q and C1-C6 alkoxy with or without a substituent Q;
- each R_{12} is independently a C1-C20 alkyl with or without a substituent Q, preferably a C1-C10 alkyl with or without a substituent Q, and more preferably a C1-C6 alkyl with or without a substituent Q; and
- the substituent Q is selected from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxy, C1-C10 alkyl, halogenated C1-C10 alkyl, C1-C10 alkoxy and halogenated C1-C10 alkoxy, and preferably from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxy, C1-C6 alkyl, halogenated C1-C6 alkyl, C1-C6 alkoxy

and halogenated C1-C6 alkoxy.

11. The diimine-metal complex as claimed in claim 9 or 10, which is represented by Formula IIIb:



Formula IIIb

wherein, R^1 - R^{11} are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, C1-C20 alkyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkenyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkynyl with or without a substituent Q, C1-C20 alkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkenoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkynoxy with or without a substituent Q, C6-C20 aryl with or without a substituent Q, C6-C20 aryloxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C20 aralkyl with or without a substituent Q, C7-C20 aralkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C20 alkaryl with or without a substituent Q and C7-C20 alkaryloxy with or without a substituent Q,

M, X, Y and R_{12} are as defined in claim 9.

12. The diimine-metal complex as claimed in any one of claims 9 to 11, wherein R^1 - R^{11} are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, C1-C10 alkyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkenyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkynyl with or without a substituent Q, C3-C10 cycloalkyl with or without a substituent Q, C1-C10 alkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkenoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkynoxy with or without a substituent Q, C3-C10 cycloalkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C6-C15 aryl with or without a substituent Q, C6-C15 aryloxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C15 aralkyl with or without a substituent Q, C7-C15 aralkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C15 alkaryl with or without a substituent Q and C7-C15 alkaryloxy with or without a substituent Q;

preferably, R^1 - R^{11} are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C1-C10 alkyl, halogenated C1-C10 alkyl, C1-C10 alkoxy, halogenated C1-C10 alkoxy and halogen, and more preferably from the group consisting of hydrogen, C1-C6 alkyl, halogenated C1-C6 alkyl, C1-C6 alkoxy, halogenated C1-C6 alkoxy and halogen.

13. The diimine-metal complex as claimed in any one of claims 9 to 12, which is selected

from the group consisting of

- 1) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{methyl}$, $R^2=R^4-R^7=R^{10}=\text{H}$, $R^8=R^9=R^{11}=R_{12}=\text{methyl}$, $M=\text{Ni}$, $Y=\text{O}$, $X=\text{Br}$;
- 2) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{ethyl}$, $R^2=R^4-R^7=R^{10}=\text{H}$, $R^8=R^9=R^{11}=R_{12}=\text{methyl}$, $M=\text{Ni}$, $Y=\text{O}$, $X=\text{Br}$;
- 3) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{isopropyl}$, $R^2=R^4-R^7=R^{10}=\text{H}$, $R^8=R^9=R^{11}=R_{12}=\text{methyl}$, $M=\text{Ni}$, $Y=\text{O}$, $X=\text{Br}$;
- 4) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1-R^3=\text{methyl}$, $R^4-R^7=R^{10}=\text{H}$, $R^8=R^9=R^{11}=R_{12}=\text{methyl}$, $M=\text{Ni}$, $Y=\text{O}$, $X=\text{Br}$;
- 5) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{methyl}$, $R^2=\text{Br}$, $R^4-R^7=R^{10}=\text{H}$, $R^8=R^9=R^{11}=R_{12}=\text{methyl}$, $M=\text{Ni}$, $Y=\text{O}$, $X=\text{Br}$;
- 6) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{F}$, $R^2=R^4-R^7=R^{10}=\text{H}$, $R^8=R^9=R^{11}=R_{12}=\text{methyl}$, $M=\text{Ni}$, $Y=\text{O}$, $X=\text{Br}$;
- 7) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{Cl}$, $R^2=R^4-R^7=R^{10}=\text{H}$, $R^8=R^9=R^{11}=R_{12}=\text{methyl}$, $M=\text{Ni}$, $Y=\text{O}$, $X=\text{Br}$;
- 8) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{Br}$, $R^2=R^4-R^7=R^{10}=\text{H}$, $R^8=R^9=R^{11}=R_{12}=\text{methyl}$, $M=\text{Ni}$, $Y=\text{O}$, $X=\text{Br}$;
- 9) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{methyl}$, $R^2=R^4-R^7=R^{10}=\text{H}$, $R^8=R^9=R^{11}=\text{methyl}$, $R_{12}=\text{ethyl}$, $M=\text{Ni}$, $Y=\text{O}$, $X=\text{Br}$;
- 10) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{ethyl}$, $R^2=R^4-R^7=R^{10}=\text{H}$, $R^8=R^9=R^{11}=\text{methyl}$, $R_{12}=\text{ethyl}$, $M=\text{Ni}$, $Y=\text{O}$, $X=\text{Br}$;
- 11) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{isopropyl}$, $R^2=R^4-R^7=R^{10}=\text{H}$, $R^8=R^9=R^{11}=\text{methyl}$, $R_{12}=\text{ethyl}$, $M=\text{Ni}$, $Y=\text{O}$, $X=\text{Br}$;
- 12) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1-R^3=\text{methyl}$, $R^4-R^7=R^{10}=\text{H}$, $R^8=R^9=R^{11}=\text{methyl}$, $R_{12}=\text{ethyl}$, $M=\text{Ni}$, $Y=\text{O}$, $X=\text{Br}$;
- 13) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{methyl}$, $R^2=\text{Br}$, $R^4-R^7=R^{10}=\text{H}$, $R^8=R^9=R^{11}=\text{methyl}$, $R_{12}=\text{ethyl}$, $M=\text{Ni}$, $Y=\text{O}$, $X=\text{Br}$;
- 14) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{F}$, $R^2=R^4-R^7=R^{10}=\text{H}$, $R^8=R^9=R^{11}=\text{methyl}$, $R_{12}=\text{ethyl}$, $M=\text{Ni}$, $Y=\text{O}$, $X=\text{Br}$;
- 15) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{Cl}$, $R^2=R^4-R^7=R^{10}=\text{H}$, $R^8=R^9=R^{11}=\text{methyl}$, $R_{12}=\text{ethyl}$, $M=\text{Ni}$, $Y=\text{O}$, $X=\text{Br}$;
- 16) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{Br}$, $R^2=R^4-R^7=R^{10}=\text{H}$, $R^8=R^9=R^{11}=\text{methyl}$, $R_{12}=\text{ethyl}$, $M=\text{Ni}$, $Y=\text{O}$, $X=\text{Br}$;
- 17) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3=\text{methyl}$, $R^2=R^4-R^7=R^{10}=\text{H}$, $R^8=R^9=R^{11}=\text{methyl}$, $R_{12}=\text{isobutyl}$, $M=\text{Ni}$, $Y=\text{O}$, $X=\text{Br}$;

18) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3$ =ethyl, $R^2=R^4-R^7=R^{10}=H$, $R^8=R^9=R^{11}$ =methyl, R_{12} =isobutyl, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

19) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3$ =isopropyl, $R^2=R^4-R^7=R^{10}=H$, $R^8=R^9=R^{11}$ =methyl, R_{12} =isobutyl, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

20) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein R^1-R^3 =methyl, $R^4-R^7=R^{10}=H$, $R^8=R^9=R^{11}$ =methyl, R_{12} =isobutyl, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

21) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3$ =methyl, $R^2=Br$, $R^4-R^7=R^{10}=H$, $R^8=R^9=R^{11}$ =methyl, R_{12} =isobutyl, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

22) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3=F$, $R^2=R^4-R^7=R^{10}=H$, $R^8=R^9=R^{11}$ =methyl, R_{12} =isobutyl, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

23) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3=Cl$, $R^2=R^4-R^7=R^{10}=H$, $R^8=R^9=R^{11}$ =methyl, R_{12} =isobutyl, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

24) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3=Br$, $R^2=R^4-R^7=R^{10}=H$, $R^8=R^9=R^{11}$ =methyl, R_{12} =isobutyl, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

25) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3$ =methyl, $R^2=R^4-R^7=R^{10}=H$, $R^8=R^9$ =methyl, R^{11} =bromomethyl, R_{12} =ethyl, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

26) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3$ =ethyl, $R^2=R^4-R^7=R^{10}=H$, $R^8=R^9$ =methyl, R^{11} =bromomethyl, R_{12} =ethyl, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

27) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3$ =isopropyl, $R^2=R^4-R^7=R^{10}=H$, $R^8=R^9$ =methyl, R^{11} =bromomethyl, R_{12} =ethyl, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

28) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein R^1-R^3 =methyl, $R^4-R^7=R^{10}=H$, $R^8=R^9$ =methyl, R^{11} =bromomethyl, R_{12} =ethyl, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

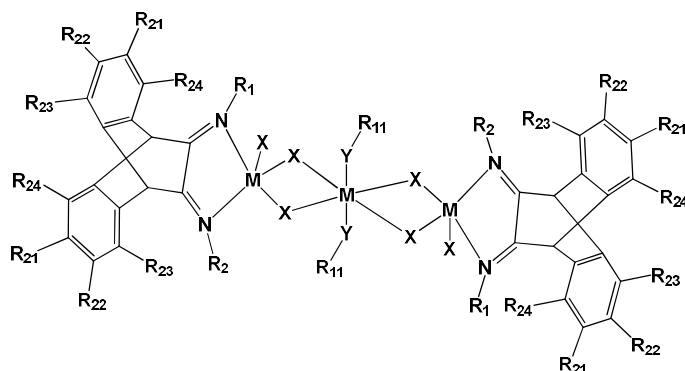
29) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3$ =methyl, $R^2=Br$, $R^4-R^7=R^{10}=H$, $R^8=R^9$ =methyl, R^{11} =bromomethyl, R_{12} =ethyl, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

30) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3=F$, $R^2=R^4-R^7=R^{10}=H$, $R^8=R^9$ =methyl, R^{11} =bromomethyl, R_{12} =ethyl, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

31) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3=Cl$, $R^2=R^4-R^7=R^{10}=H$, $R^8=R^9$ =methyl, R^{11} =bromomethyl, R_{12} =ethyl, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

32) the diimine-metal complex represented by Formula IIIb, wherein $R^1=R^3=Br$, $R^2=R^4-R^7=R^{10}=H$, $R^8=R^9$ =methyl, R^{11} =bromomethyl, R_{12} =ethyl, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$.

14. The diimine-metal complex as claimed in claim 1, which is represented by Formula Ic:



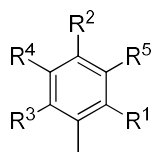
Formula Ic

wherein, R₂₁-R₂₄ are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, C1-C20 hydrocarbonyl with or without a substituent Q and C1-C20 hydrocarboxy with or without a substituent Q, and R₂₁-R₂₄ are optionally joined to form a ring or ring system;

R₁, R₂, R₁₁, Y, M and X are as defined in claim 1.

15. The diimine-metal complex as claimed in claim 14, having at least one of the following features:

- R₁ and R₂ are independently selected from the group consisting of C1-C20 alkyl with or without a substituent Q and C6-C20 aryl with or without a substituent Q, and preferably R₁ and/or R₂ are/is a group represented by Formula A:



Formula A

wherein, R¹-R⁵ are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, C1-C20 alkyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkenyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkynyl with or without a substituent Q, C3-C20 cycloalkyl with or without a substituent Q (according to the definitions in the description, alkyl encompasses cycloalkyl so that the cycloalkyl seems redundant here), C1-C20 alkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkenoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkynoxy with or without a substituent Q, C6-C20 aryl with or without a substituent Q, C6-C20 aryloxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C20 aralkyl with or without a substituent Q, C7-C20 aralkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C20 alkaryl with or without a substituent Q and C7-C20 alkaryloxy with or without a substituent Q, and R¹-R⁵ are optionally joined to form a ring or ring system;

preferably, R¹-R⁵ are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, C1-C10 alkyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkenyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkynyl with or without a substituent Q, C3-C10 cycloalkyl with or without a substituent Q, C1-C10 alkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkenoxy with

or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkynoxy with or without a substituent Q, C3-C10 cycloalkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C6-C15 aryl with or without a substituent Q, C6-C15 aryloxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C15 aralkyl with or without a substituent Q, C7-C15 aralkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C15 alkaryl with or without a substituent Q and C7-C15 alkaryloxy with or without a substituent Q;

- each M is independently selected from the group consisting of nickel and palladium;

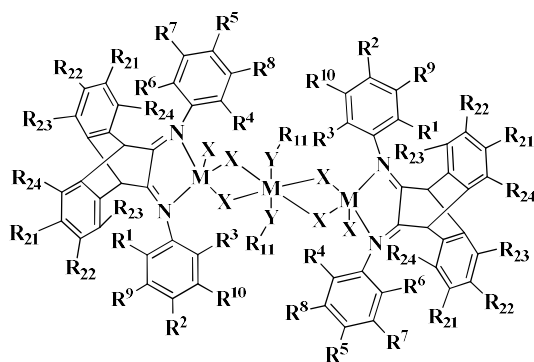
- each Y is independently selected from the group consisting of O and S;

- each X is independently selected from the group consisting of halogen, C1-C10 alkyl with or without a substituent Q and C1-C10 alkoxy with or without a substituent Q, and preferably from the group consisting of halogen, C1-C6 alkyl with or without a substituent Q and C1-C6 alkoxy with or without a substituent Q;

- each R₁₁ is independently a C1-C20 alkyl with or without a substituent Q, preferably a C1-C10 alkyl with or without a substituent Q, and more preferably a C1-C6 alkyl with or without a substituent Q; and

- the substituent Q is selected from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxy, C1-C10 alkyl, halogenated C1-C10 alkyl, C1-C10 alkoxy and halogenated C1-C10 alkoxy, and preferably from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxy, C1-C6 alkyl, halogenated C1-C6 alkyl, C1-C6 alkoxy and halogenated C1-C6 alkoxy.

16. The diimine-metal complex as claimed in claim 14 or 15, having a structure represented by Formula IIIc:



Formula IIIc

wherein, R¹-R¹⁰, R₂₁-R₂₄ are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, C1-C20 alkyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkenyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkynyl with or without a substituent Q, C1-C20 alkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkenoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C20 alkynoxy with or without a substituent Q, C6-C20 aryl with or without a substituent Q, C6-C20 aryloxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C20 aralkyl with or without a substituent Q, C7-C20 aralkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C20 alkaryl with or without a substituent Q and C7-C20 alkaryloxy with or without a substituent Q, and R¹-R¹⁰ are optionally joined to form a

ring or ring system, R₂₁-R₂₄ are optionally joined to form a ring or ring system;

R₁₁, Y, M and X are as defined in claim 14.

17. The diimine-metal complex as claimed in any one of claims 14 to 16, wherein R¹-R¹⁰, R₂₁-R₂₄ are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, C1-C10 alkyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkenyl with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkynyl with or without a substituent Q, C3-C10 cycloalkyl with or without a substituent Q, C1-C10 alkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkenoxy with or without a substituent Q, C2-C10 alkynoxy with or without a substituent Q, C3-C10 cycloalkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C6-C15 aryl with or without a substituent Q, C6-C15 aryloxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C15 aralkyl with or without a substituent Q, C7-C15 aralkoxy with or without a substituent Q, C7-C15 alkaryl with or without a substituent Q and C7-C15 alkaryloxy with or without a substituent Q;

preferably, R¹-R¹⁰, R₂₁-R₂₄ are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C1-C10 alkyl, halogenated C1-C10 alkyl, C1-C10 alkoxy, halogenated C1-C10 alkoxy and halogen, and more preferably from the group consisting of hydrogen, C1-C6 alkyl, halogenated C1-C6 alkyl, C1-C6 alkoxy, halogenated C1-C6 alkoxy and halogen.

18. The diimine-metal complex as claimed in any one of claims 14 to 17, which is selected from the group consisting of

1) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein R¹=R³=R⁴=R⁶=isopropyl, R²=R⁵=R⁷-R¹⁰=R₂₁=R₂₂=R₂₃=R₂₄=H, R₁₁=ethyl, M=Ni, Y=O, X=Br;

2) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein R¹=R³=R⁴=R⁶=ethyl, R²=R⁵=R⁷-R¹⁰=R₂₁=R₂₂=R₂₃=R₂₄=H, R₁₁=ethyl, M=Ni, Y=O, X=Br;

3) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein R¹=R³=R⁴=R⁶=methyl, R²=R⁵=R⁷-R¹⁰=R₂₁=R₂₂=R₂₃=R₂₄=H, R₁₁=ethyl, M=Ni, Y=O, X=Br;

4) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein R¹-R⁶=methyl, R⁷-R¹⁰=R₂₁=R₂₂=R₂₃=R₂₄=H, R₁₁=ethyl, M=Ni, Y=O, X=Br;

5) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein R¹=R³=R⁴=R⁶=Br, R²=R⁵=R⁷-R¹⁰=R₂₁=R₂₂=R₂₃=R₂₄=H, R₁₁=ethyl, M=Ni, Y=O, X=Br;

6) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein R¹=R³=R⁴=R⁶=Cl, R²=R⁵=R⁷-R¹⁰=R₂₁=R₂₂=R₂₃=R₂₄=H, R₁₁=ethyl, M=Ni, Y=O, X=Br;

7) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein R¹=R³=R⁴=R⁶=F, R²=R⁵=R⁷-R¹⁰=R₂₁=R₂₂=R₂₃=R₂₄=H, R₁₁=ethyl, M=Ni, Y=O, X=Br;

8) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein R¹=R³=R⁴=R⁶=isopropyl, R²=R⁵=R⁷-R¹⁰=R₂₁=R₂₂=R₂₃=R₂₄=H, R₁₁=isobutyl, M=Ni, Y=O, X=Br;

9) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein R¹=R³=R⁴=R⁶=ethyl, R²=R⁵=R⁷-

$R^{10}=R_{21}=R_{22}=R_{23}=R_{24}=H$, R_{11} =isobutyl, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

10) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6$ =methyl, $R^2=R^5=R^7$ -
 $R^{10}=R_{21}=R_{22}=R_{23}=R_{24}=H$, R_{11} =isobutyl, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

11) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein R^1 - R^6 =methyl, R^7 -
 $R^{10}=R_{21}=R_{22}=R_{23}=R_{24}=H$, R_{11} =isobutyl, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

12) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6=Br$, $R^2=R^5=R^7$ -
 $R^{10}=R_{21}=R_{22}=R_{23}=R_{24}=H$, R_{11} =isobutyl, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

13) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6=Cl$, $R^2=R^5=R^7$ -
 $R^{10}=R_{21}=R_{22}=R_{23}=R_{24}=H$, R_{11} =isobutyl, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

14) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6=F$, $R^2=R^5=R^7$ -
 $R^{10}=R_{21}=R_{22}=R_{23}=R_{24}=H$, R_{11} =isobutyl, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

15) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6$ =isopropyl, $R^2=R^5=R^7$ -
 $R^{10}=R_{22}=H$, R_{21} =tert-butyl, $R_{23}=R_{24}=H$, R_{11} =ethyl, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

16) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6$ =ethyl, $R^2=R^5=R^7$ -
 $R^{10}=R_{22}=H$, R_{21} =tert-butyl, $R_{23}=R_{24}=H$, R_{11} =ethyl, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

17) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6$ =methyl, $R^2=R^5=R^7$ -
 $R^{10}=R_{22}=H$, R_{21} =tert-butyl, $R_{23}=R_{24}=H$, R_{11} =ethyl, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

18) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein R^1 - R^6 =methyl, R^7 - $R^{10}=R_{22}=H$,
 R_{21} =tert-butyl, $R_{23}=R_{24}=H$, R_{11} =ethyl, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

19) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6=Br$, $R^2=R^5=R^7$ -
 $R^{10}=R_{22}=H$, R_{21} =tert-butyl, $R_{23}=R_{24}=H$, R_{11} =ethyl, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

20) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6=Cl$, $R^2=R^5=R^7$ -
 $R^{10}=R_{22}=H$, R_{21} =tert-butyl, $R_{23}=R_{24}=H$, R_{11} =ethyl, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

21) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6=F$, $R^2=R^5=R^7$ -
 $R^{10}=R_{22}=H$, R_{21} =tert-butyl, $R_{23}=R_{24}=H$, R_{11} =ethyl, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

22) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6$ =isopropyl, $R^2=R^5=R^7$ -
 $R^{10}=R_{22}=H$, R_{21} =tert-butyl, $R_{23}=R_{24}=H$, R_{11} =isobutyl, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

23) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6$ =ethyl, $R^2=R^5=R^7$ -
 $R^{10}=R_{22}=H$, R_{21} =tert-butyl, $R_{23}=R_{24}=H$, R_{11} =isobutyl, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

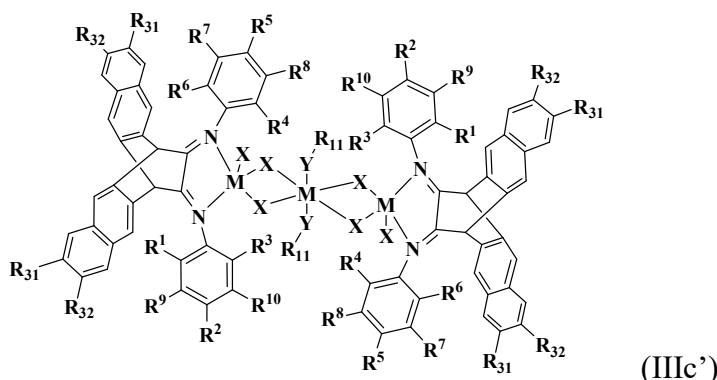
24) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6$ =methyl, $R^2=R^5=R^7$ -
 $R^{10}=R_{22}=H$, R_{21} =tert-butyl, $R_{23}=R_{24}=H$, R_{11} =isobutyl, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

25) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein R^1 - R^6 =methyl, R^7 - $R^{10}=R_{22}=H$,
 R_{21} =tert-butyl, $R_{23}=R_{24}=H$, R_{11} =isobutyl, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

26) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6=Br$, $R^2=R^5=R^7$ -
 $R^{10}=R_{22}=H$, R_{21} =tert-butyl, $R_{23}=R_{24}=H$, R_{11} =isobutyl, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

27) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6=Cl$, $R^2=R^5=R^7-R^{10}=R_{22}=H$, $R_{21}=tert\text{-butyl}$, $R_{23}=R_{24}=H$, $R_{11}=isobutyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

28) the complex represented by Formula IIIc, wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6=F$, $R^2=R^5=R^7-R^{10}=R_{22}=H$, $R_{21}=tert\text{-butyl}$, $R_{23}=R_{24}=H$, $R_{11}=isobutyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;



29) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6=isopropyl$, $R^2=R^5=R^7-R^{10}=R_{31}=R_{32}=H$, $R_{11}=ethyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

30) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6=ethyl$, $R^2=R^5=R^7-R^{10}=R_{31}=R_{32}=H$, $R_{11}=ethyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

31) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6=methyl$, $R^2=R^5=R^7-R^{10}=R_{31}=R_{32}=H$, $R_{11}=ethyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

32) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein $R^1-R^6=methyl$, $R^7-R^{10}=R_{31}=R_{32}=H$, $R_{11}=ethyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

33) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6=Br$, $R^2=R^5=R^7-R^{10}=R_{31}=R_{32}=H$, $R_{11}=ethyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

34) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6=Cl$, $R^2=R^5=R^7-R^{10}=R_{31}=R_{32}=H$, $R_{11}=ethyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

35) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6=F$, $R^2=R^5=R^7-R^{10}=R_{31}=R_{32}=H$, $R_{11}=ethyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

36) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6=isopropyl$, $R^2=R^5=R^7-R^{10}=R_{31}=R_{32}=H$, $R_{11}=isobutyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

37) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6=ethyl$, $R^2=R^5=R^7-R^{10}=R_{31}=R_{32}=H$, $R_{11}=isobutyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

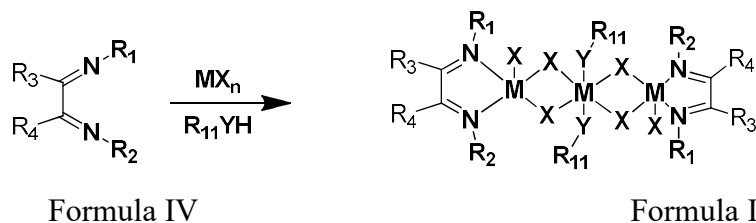
38) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6=methyl$, $R^2=R^5=R^7-R^{10}=R_{31}=R_{32}=H$, $R_{11}=isobutyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

39) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein $R^1-R^6=methyl$, $R^7-R^{10}=R_{31}=R_{32}=H$, $R_{11}=isobutyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

40) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6=Br$, $R^2=R^5=R^7-R^{10}=R_{31}=R_{32}=H$, $R_{11}=isobutyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;

- 41) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6=Cl$, $R^2=R^5=R^7-R^{10}=R_{31}=R_{32}=H$, $R_{11}=isobutyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;
- 42) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6=F$, $R^2=R^5=R^7-R^{10}=R_{31}=R_{32}=H$, $R_{11}=isobutyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;
- 43) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6=isopropyl$, $R^2=R^5=R^7-R^{10}=H$, $R_{31}=R_{32}=R_{11}=ethyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;
- 44) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6=ethyl$, $R^2=R^5=R^7-R^{10}=H$, $R_{31}=R_{32}=R_{11}=ethyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;
- 45) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6=methyl$, $R^2=R^5=R^7-R^{10}=H$, $R_{31}=R_{32}=R_{11}=ethyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;
- 46) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein $R^1-R^6=methyl$, $R^7-R^{10}=H$, $R_{31}=R_{32}=R_{11}=ethyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;
- 47) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6=Br$, $R^2=R^5=R^7-R^{10}=H$, $R_{31}=R_{32}=R_{11}=ethyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;
- 48) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6=Cl$, $R^2=R^5=R^7-R^{10}=H$, $R_{31}=R_{32}=R_{11}=ethyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;
- 49) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6=F$, $R^2=R^5=R^7-R^{10}=H$, $R_{31}=R_{32}=R_{11}=ethyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;
- 50) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6=isopropyl$, $R^2=R^5=R^7-R^{10}=H$, $R_{31}=R_{32}=R_{11}=ethyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;
- 51) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6=ethyl$, $R^2=R^5=R^7-R^{10}=H$, $R_{31}=R_{32}=ethyl$, $R_{11}=isobutyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;
- 52) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6=methyl$, $R^2=R^5=R^7-R^{10}=H$, $R_{31}=R_{32}=ethyl$, $R_{11}=isobutyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;
- 53) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein $R^1-R^6=methyl$, $R^7-R^{10}=H$, $R_{31}=R_{32}=ethyl$, $R_{11}=isobutyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;
- 54) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6=Br$, $R^2=R^5=R^7-R^{10}=H$, $R_{31}=R_{32}=ethyl$, $R_{11}=isobutyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;
- 55) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6=Cl$, $R^2=R^5=R^7-R^{10}=H$, $R_{31}=R_{32}=ethyl$, $R_{11}=isobutyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$;
- 56) the complex represented by Formula (IIIc'), wherein $R^1=R^3=R^4=R^6=F$, $R^2=R^5=R^7-R^{10}=H$, $R_{31}=R_{32}=ethyl$, $R_{11}=isobutyl$, $M=Ni$, $Y=O$, $X=Br$.

19. A method for preparing the diamine-metal complex according to claim 1, comprising step 1) reacting a diimine compound represented by Formula IV with MX_n and $R_{11}YH$ to generate the diamine-metal complex represented by Formula I,



wherein, the R_1 , R_2 , R_3 and R_4 in Formula IV have the meanings as defined for Formula I in claim 1;

M and X in the MX_n have the meanings as defined for Formula I in claim 1, and n is the number of X satisfying the valence state of M ;

and Y and R_{11} in the $R_{11}YH$ have the meanings as defined for Formula I in claim 1.

20. The method as claimed in claim 19, wherein the reaction in step 1) is carried out in an organic solvent, which is preferably a halogenated alkane, and more preferably is selected from the group consisting of dichloromethane, chloroform, 1,2-dichloroethane and mixtures thereof.

21. Use of the diamine-metal complex as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 18 in olefin polymerization.

22. A catalyst for olefin polymerization, comprising the diamine-metal complex as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 18, a co-catalyst and/or a chain transfer agent,

preferably, the cocatalyst is selected from the group consisting of organoaluminum compounds and organoboron compounds; preferably, the organoaluminum compounds are one or more selected from alkylaluminoxanes, aluminum alkyls and alkylaluminum halides; preferably, the organoboron compounds are one or more selected from aromatic hydrocarbyl boron and borates.

23. A process for olefin polymerization, comprising conducting an olefin polymerization reaction in the presence of the diamine-metal complex according to any one of claims 1-18 or the catalyst according to claim 22, preferably the temperature for the polymerization reaction ranging from -78°C to 200°C , preferably from -20°C to 150°C , and the polymerization pressure ranging from 0.01 to 10.0 MPa, preferably from 0.01 to 2.0 MPa.