atoms, unless specified otherwise. Preferably, the hydrocarbyl group comprises an aliphatic hydrocarbyl group. The term "hydrocarbyl" includes "alkyl", "alkenyl", ~~"allyl"~~ "alkynyl" and "aryl" as defined herein;

"alkyl" means a C_1 to C_{30}, preferably a C_1 to C_{12}, group which is bonded to the remainder of the compound directly via a single carbon atom. Unless otherwise specified, alkyl groups may, when there are a sufficient number of carbon atoms, be linear (i.e. unbranched) or branched, be cyclic, acyclic or part cyclic/acyclic. Preferably, the alkyl group comprises a linear or branched acyclic alkyl group. Representative examples of alkyl groups include, but are not limited to, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, iso-propyl, n-butyl, sec-butyl, iso-butyl, tert-butyl, n-pentyl, iso-pentyl, neo-pentyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, dimethyl hexyl, nonyl, decyl, undecyl, dodecyl, tridecyl, tetradecyl, pentadecyl, hexadecyl, heptadecyl, octadecyl, nonadecyl, icosyl and triacontyl;

"alkenyl" means a C_2 to C_{30}, preferably a C_2 to C_{12}, group which includes at least one carbon to carbon double bond and is bonded to the remainder of the compound directly via a single carbon atom, and is otherwise defined as "alkyl";

"allyl" means a C_2 to C_{30}, preferably a C_2 to C_{12}, group which includes at least one carbon to carbon triple bond and is bonded to the remainder of the compound directly via a single carbon atom, and is otherwise defined as "alkyl";

"aryl" means a C_6 to C_{18}, preferably C_6 to C_{10}, aromatic group, optionally substituted by one or more alkyl groups, halo, hydroxyl, alkoxy and amino groups, which is bonded to the remainder of the compound directly via a single carbon atom. Preferred aryl groups include phenyl and naphthyl groups and substituted derivatives thereof, especially phenyl and alkyl substituted derivatives thereof;

"alkylene" means a C_1 to C_{20}, preferably a C_1 to C_{10}, bivalent saturated aliphatic radical which may be linear or branched. Representative examples of