



Inorganic Compounds for Catalysis

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Message from the Guest Editors

Dear Colleagues,

As you know, catalysts make possible certain processes, and their importance at the industrial level is in many cases crucial, so chemists from many different fields continue to work on their design. From a sustainable point of view, catalysts are particularly interesting considering the "twelve principles" of green chemistry used to obtain the benefits of the "atom economy". Achieving more efficient processes, either from a stereoselectivity or conversion point of view, remains one of the goals in this field. Using abundant and cheap metals fulfils the goal of "reducing and replacing" that which would otherwise be needed.

These "smart molecules" are in many cases discrete inorganic compounds of principal groups metals or transition metals where the ligands play an important role that is sometimes "not innocent". So, the tailoring of ligands can alter the electronic structure properties and reactivity of metal centres.

With all of these pieces together, inorganic compounds as catalysis can be harnessed as an engine to satisfy multiple objectives.





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Message from the Editor-in-Chief

Inorganic chemistry remains a lynchpin of modern chemistry, not only embracing the function and reactivity of combinations of most elements of the periodic table, but also providing a footing for studies of materials, catalysts, drugs, fuels and industrial chemicals. Arguably, the role and reach of inorganics in society have never been as great as today. Adventurous research at the heart and at the extremes of inorganic chemistry is vital to further advances and *Inorganics* offers authors the opportunity to publish exciting new research in an open access format.

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