Organic Synthesis Driven by Iron-Catalysis and Applications for Functional Materials

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As the most abundant metal on the Earth, iron is ideal to be used as a catalyst for the synthesis of conjugated organic molecules to develop electronic materials. After studying iron catalysis¹ followed by developing conjugated π -materials for several years, we realized that several unique properties of organoiron species, most essentially the low redox potential for iron catalyst turnover and the mechanism of Fe(III)-deprotonative C–H cleavage² endows iron-catalysis the advantages for the synthesis of largely conjugated π -molecules, in particular, molecules of high HOMO levels that are difficult to access by traditional methods. Based on this understanding, we developed two new types of iron-catalyzed transformations for accessing conjugated molecules, namely C–H/C–H couplings² for polycondensation,^{3,4} and tandem annulation⁵ to construct strained 1,4-dihydropentalene frameworks. These transformations enabled the expedient synthesis of a variety of conjugated polymers and small π -molecules of materials interest. Several new molecules made by the developed iron catalysis were discovered to be high-performance materials for application in perovskite solar cells⁶ and organic photodetectors.⁵



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