

Special Issue

Research on Ferrocene and Ferrocene-Containing Compounds

Message from the Guest Editors

With the discovery of ferrocene in 1951 and the deciphering of its aromatic sandwich structure, a new era of the explosive development of organometallic chemistry began. Since then, numerous derivatives of ferrocene, sometimes referred to as the benzene of modern organometallic chemistry, have been synthesized and characterized. Due to its exceptional properties—solubility in common organic solvents, stability, chemical modifiability, reactivity as a super-aromatic electrophile, and redox activity—ferrocene and its derivatives are of great interest in various fields. These include nanotechnology, sensing, optical and redox devices, batteries and other materials, catalysis, especially asymmetric, and medicine. Considering the diversity of the ferrocene derivatives themselves as well as their applications, we invite you to present your achievements and findings in the field of ferrocene chemistry in this Special Issue.

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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.

Editor-in-Chief

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