Special Issue

Organoaluminum Compounds

Message from the Guest Editors

Organoaluminum compounds bearing AlIII atoms have been commonly used in organic, organometallic, and inorganic chemistry as Lewis acids, reductants, and nucleophiles. Novel organometallic compounds consisting of low-oxidation state (AlI or AlII) or multiply bonded aluminum atoms have been recently developed as bottleable species, because of their potential as new building blocks in organometallic chemistry and main group metal-based catalyst. The aim of this special issue is to display the recent progress in the experimental and theoretical studies on the syntheses, structures, reactivities, and catalytic application of organoaluminum compounds bearing low-oxidation state (AlI or AlII) as well as common oxidation state (AlIII) aluminum atoms. This issue is associated with the development of novel synthetic methodologies, structural elucidations, bonding analysis, and applications in stoichiometric or catalytic molecular transformations using organoaluminum compounds and aluminum-containing complexes. New methodology in organic or inorganic syntheses using organoaluminum compounds is also welcomed.

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Deadline for manuscript submissions

closed (31 August 2020)

Inorganics

an Open Access Journal by MDPI

Impact Factor 3.0
CiteScore 4.1

mdpi.com/si/18737

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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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