

# Chemical Science

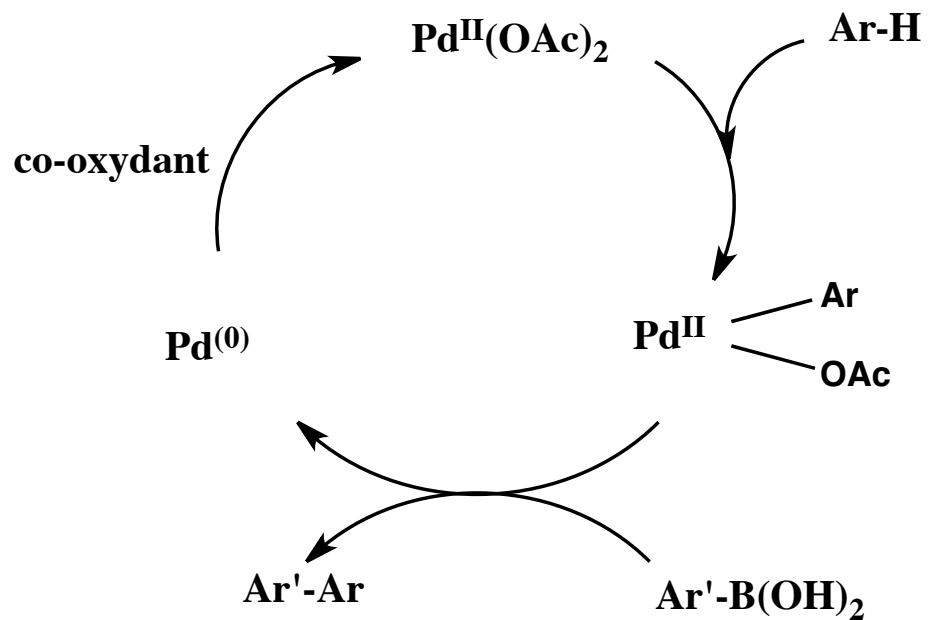
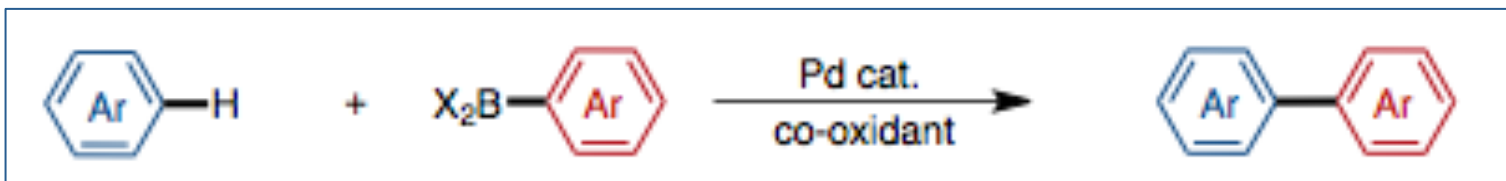
**Séminaire STEREO : RCC 17.06.13**

## **Aromatic C–H Coupling with Hindered Arylboronic Acids by Pd/Fe Dual Catalysts**

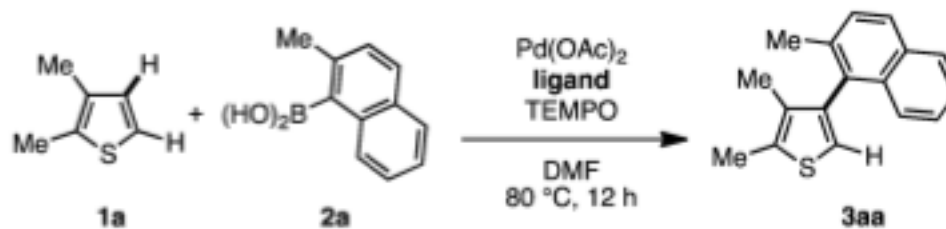
K. Yamaguchi, H. Kondo, J. Yamaguchi and  
K. Itami

DOI: 10.1039/c0xx00000x

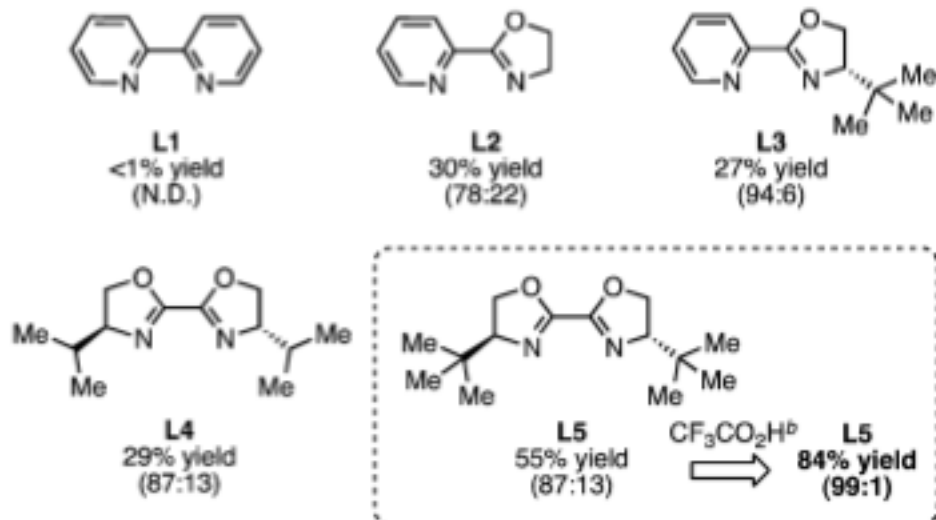
# C-H Arylation



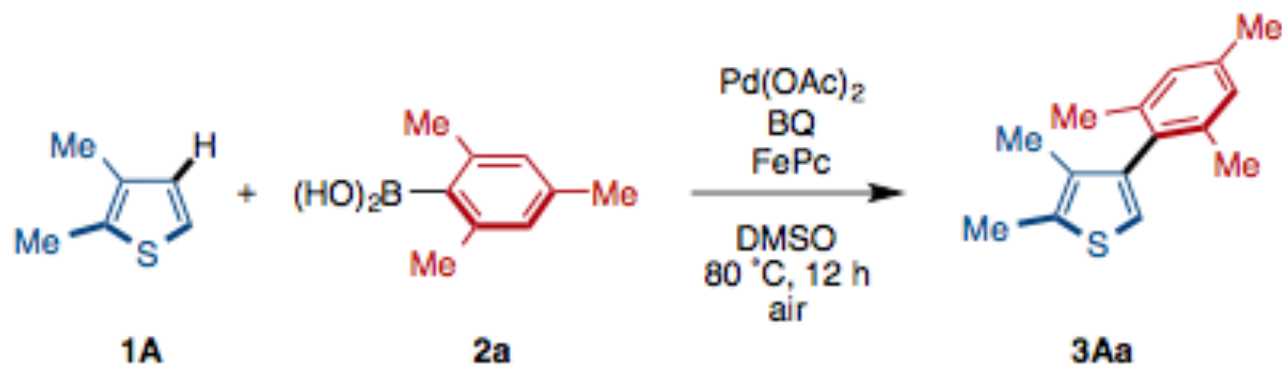
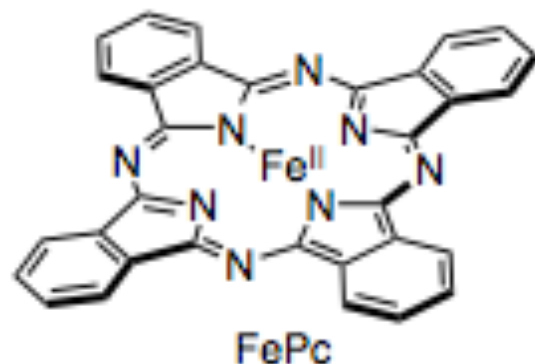
# Previous work



## Ligands

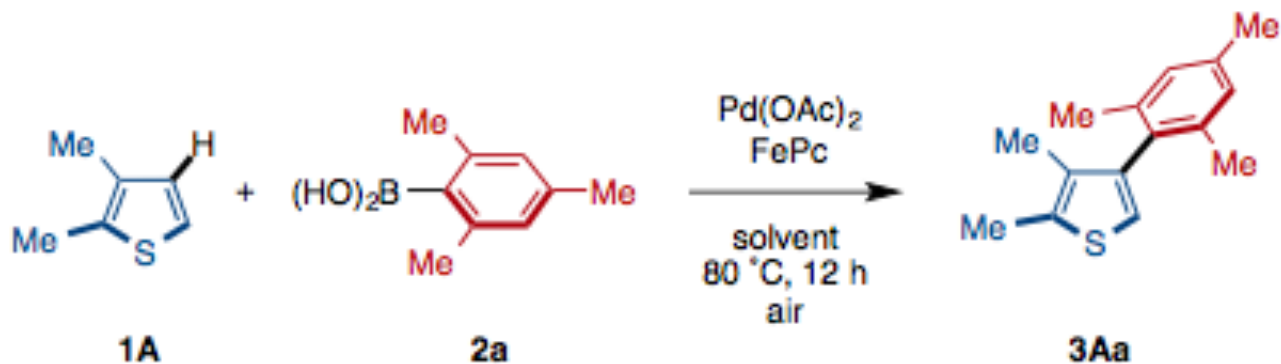


# Catalytic system



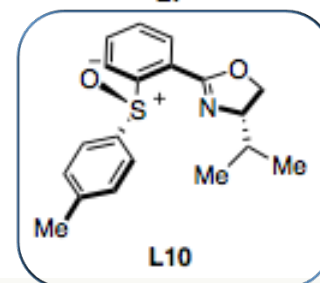
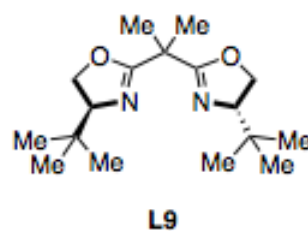
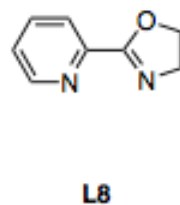
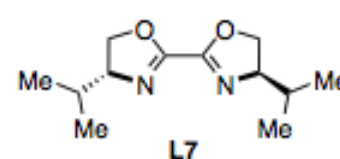
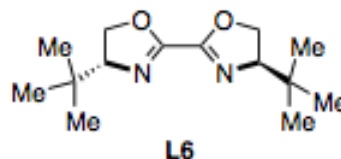
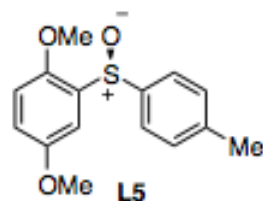
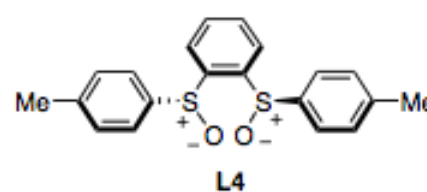
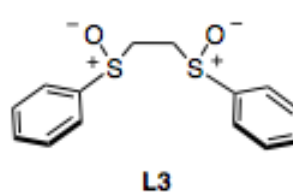
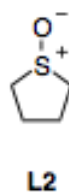
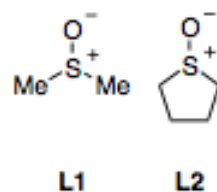
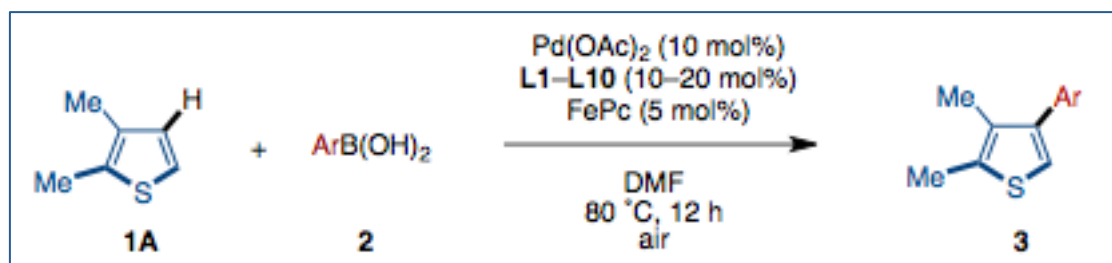
| entry          | Pd(OAc) <sub>2</sub> (mol%) | BQ (mol%) | FePc (mol%) | yield (%) |
|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| 1              | 10                          | 100       | —           | 83        |
| 2              | 10                          | 10        | 5           | 81        |
| 3              | 10                          | 10        | 1           | 46        |
| 4              | 10                          | 10        | —           | Trace     |
| 5              | 10                          | 5         | 5           | 84        |
| 6              | 10                          | —         | 5           | 83        |
| 7              | —                           | —         | 5           | ND        |
| 8 <sup>b</sup> | 10                          | —         | 5           | 10        |

# Catalytic system

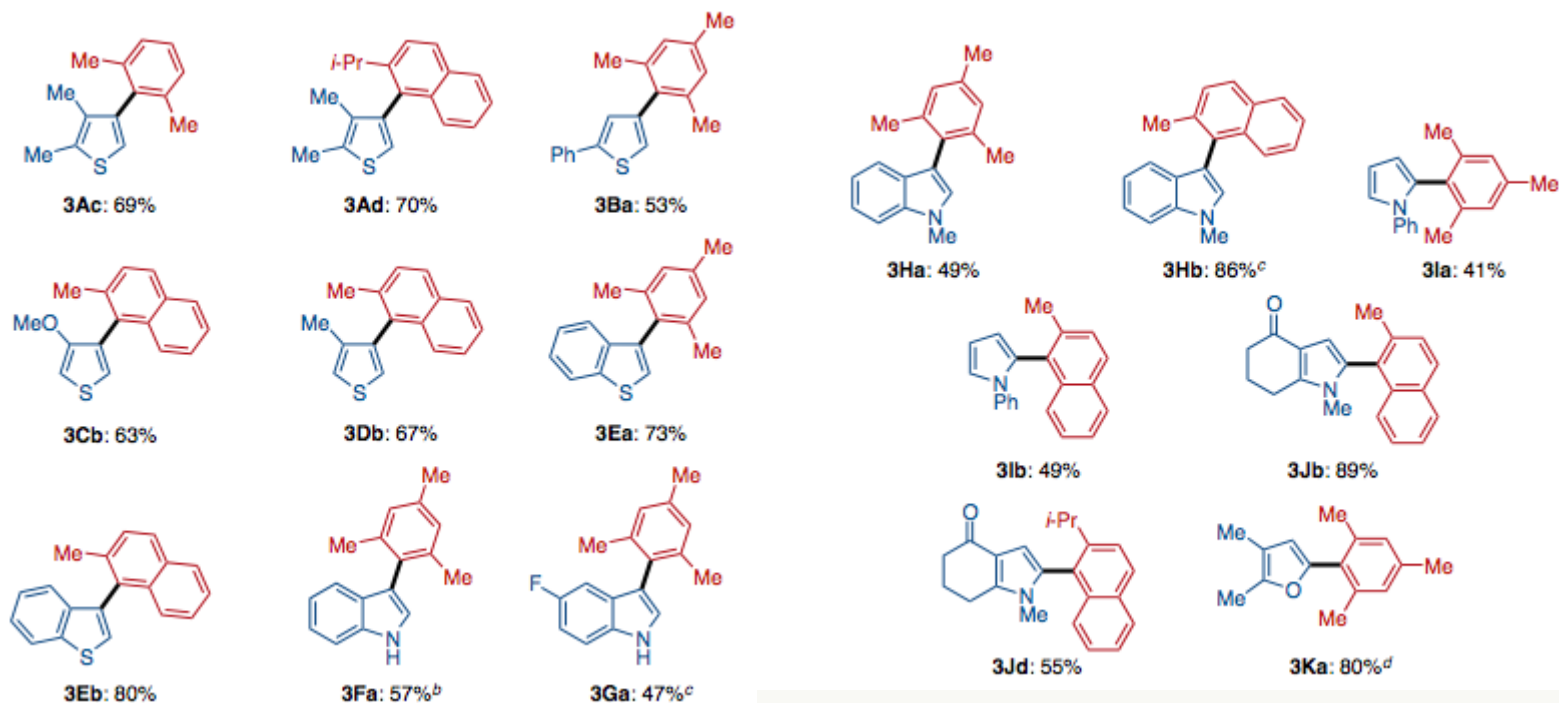
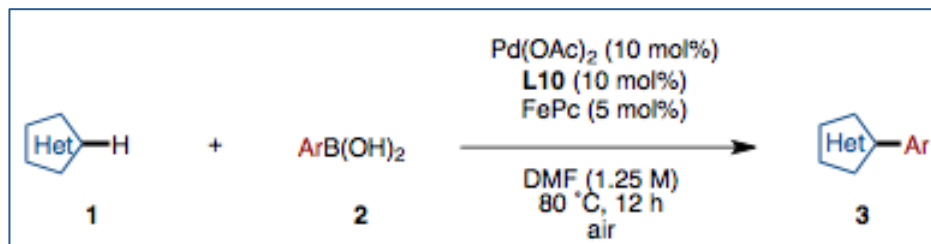


|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| DMSO                | 83% |
| DMF                 | 32% |
| DMF (100 mol% DMSO) | 83% |
| DMF (20 mol% DMSO)  | 86% |

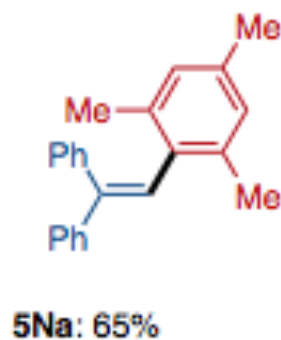
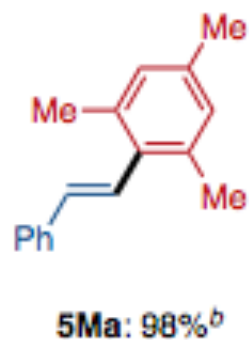
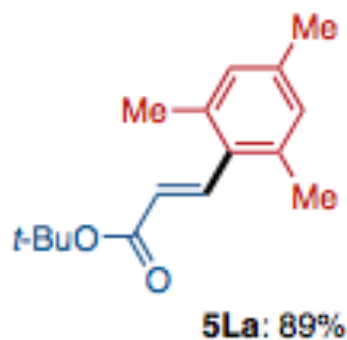
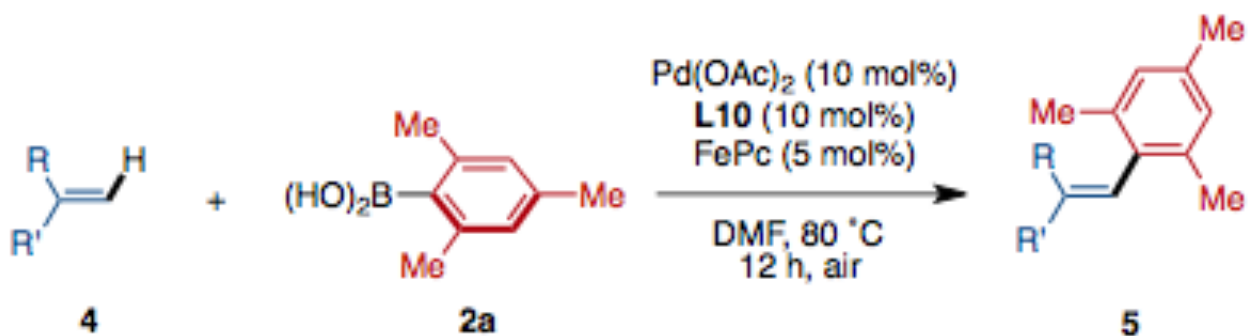
# Choice of the ligand



# Scope of the reaction

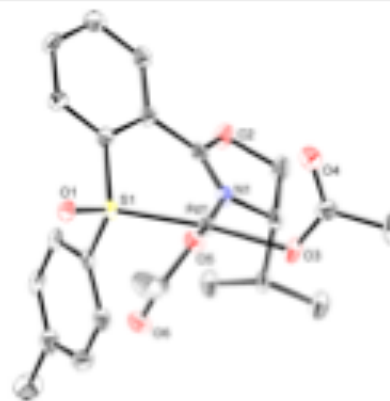
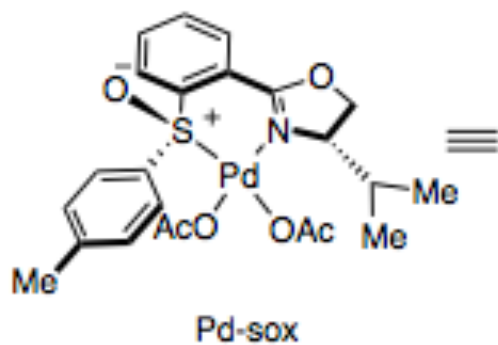
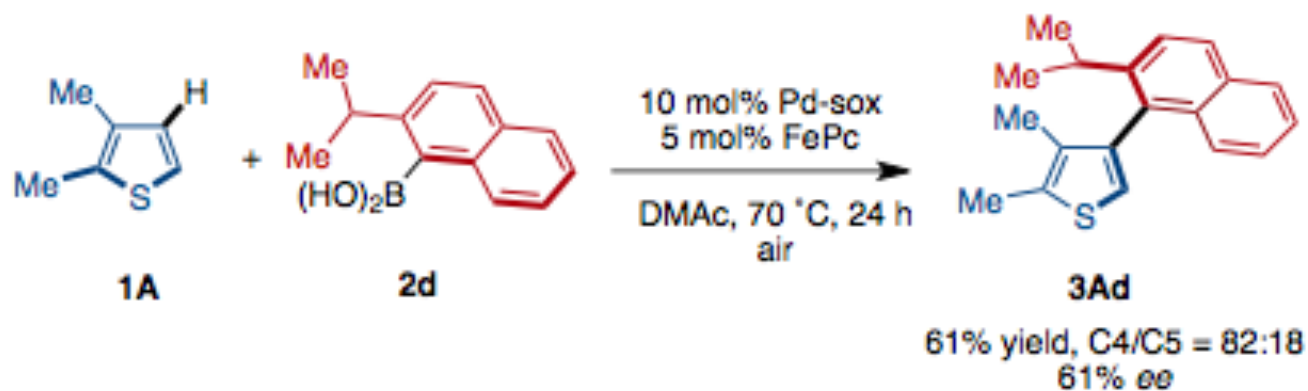


# Oxidative coupling of alkenes





# Toward an enantioselective version



# Conclusion

- ▣ C-H Arylation of hindered reactants
- ▣ Dual catalyst Pd/sox/FePc
- ▣ Use of air as terminal oxidant
- ▣ Enantioselective version

## 3D Printed Bionic Ears

Manu S. Mannoor,<sup>†</sup> Ziwen Jiang,<sup>†</sup> Teena James,<sup>‡</sup> Yong Lin Kong,<sup>†</sup> Karen A. Malatesta,<sup>†</sup> Winston O. Soboyejo,<sup>†</sup> Naveen Verma,<sup>§</sup> David H. Gracias,<sup>‡</sup> and Michael C. McAlpine<sup>\*,†</sup>

<sup>†</sup>Department of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey 08544, United States

<sup>‡</sup>Department of Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland 21218, United States

<sup>§</sup>Department of Electrical Engineering, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey 08544, United States

### Supporting Information

**ABSTRACT:** The ability to three-dimensionally interweave biological tissue with functional electronics could enable the creation of bionic organs possessing enhanced functionalities over their human counterparts. Conventional electronic devices are inherently two-dimensional, preventing seamless multidimensional integration with synthetic biology, as the processes and materials are very different. Here, we present a novel strategy for overcoming these difficulties via additive manufacturing of biological cells with structural and nanoparticle derived electronic elements. As a proof of concept, we generated a bionic ear via 3D printing of a cell-seeded hydrogel matrix in the anatomic geometry of a human ear, along with an intertwined conducting polymer consisting of infused silver nanoparticles. This allowed for in vitro culturing of cartilage tissue around an inductive coil antenna in the ear, which subsequently enables readout of inductively-coupled signals from cochlea-shaped electrodes. The printed ear exhibits enhanced auditory sensing for radio frequency reception, and complementary left and right ears can listen to stereo audio music. Overall, our approach suggests a means to intricately merge biologic and nanoelectronic functionalities via 3D printing.

**KEYWORDS:** Cybernetics, tissue engineering, bioelectronics, cyborg organs, electronic implants, additive manufacturing

