

CORRECTION

[View Article Online](#)  
[View Journal](#) | [View Issue](#)



Cite this: *Org. Chem. Front.*, 2021, **8**, 1384

## Correction: Fused ambipolar aza-isoindigos with NIR absorption

Liping Yao,<sup>a,b</sup> Danlei Zhu,<sup>c</sup> Hailiang Liao,<sup>a</sup> Sheik Haseena,<sup>d</sup> Mahesh Kumar Ravva,<sup>d</sup> Shengyu Cong,<sup>a</sup> Liuyuan Lan,<sup>a</sup> Yazhou Wang,<sup>a</sup> Zhengke Li,<sup>a\*</sup> Lang Jiang<sup>\*c</sup> and Wan Yue<sup>a\*</sup>

DOI: 10.1039/d1qo90017j  
[rsc.li/frontiers-organic](http://rsc.li/frontiers-organic)

Correction for 'Fused ambipolar aza-isoindigos with NIR absorption' by Liping Yao *et al.*, *Org. Chem. Front.*, 2021, DOI: 10.1039/d0qo01495h.

In the published paper, one of the double bonds of the chemical structure of the molecules reported was drawn as a single bond in error. The experimental results (notably the <sup>1</sup>H NMR and MALDI-TOF data) and our previous work (*Chem. Plus. Chem.* 2019, **84**, 1257–1262) provided enough evidence to support the presence of double bonds. This mistake was caused by negligence and does not have any negative influence on the experimental details, discussion and conclusion of this paper. The table of contents image and Scheme S1 have been updated, while the revised Fig. 1 and Scheme 1 are shown below.

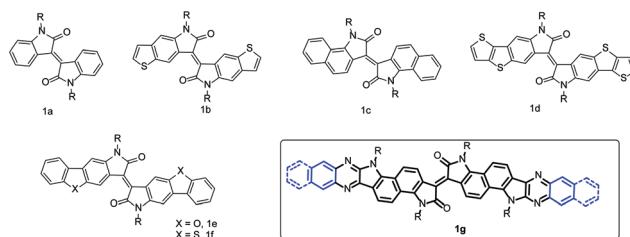


Fig. 1 The chemical structures of modified IID cores. **1a**: isoindigo;<sup>34</sup> **1b**: benzothiophene isoindigo;<sup>40</sup> **1c**: naphthalene isoindigo;<sup>35</sup> **1d**: benzothiophene isoindigo;<sup>37</sup> **1e**: benzofuranbenzene isoindigo;<sup>41</sup> and **1g**: the chemical structures in this work.

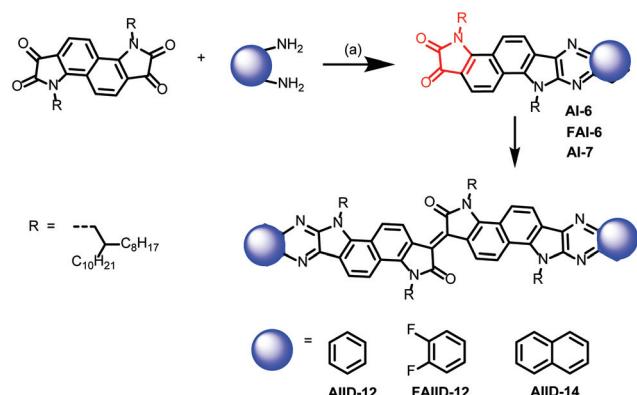
<sup>a</sup>State Key Laboratory of Optoelectronic Materials and Technologies, Key Laboratory for Polymeric Composite and Functional Materials of Ministry of Education, Guangzhou Key Laboratory of Flexible Electronic Materials and Wearable Devices, School of Materials Science and Engineering, Sun Yat-Sen University, Guangzhou 510275, China.  
E-mail: [lizhengke@mail.sysu.edu.cn](mailto:lizhengke@mail.sysu.edu.cn); [yuew5@mail.sysu.edu.cn](mailto:yuew5@mail.sysu.edu.cn)

<sup>b</sup>College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Guangxi University for Nationalities, Nanning 530006, P. R. China

<sup>c</sup>Beijing National Laboratory for Molecular Sciences, Key Laboratory of Organic Solids, Institute of Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100190, China.  
E-mail: [ljiang@iccas.ac.cn](mailto:ljiang@iccas.ac.cn)

<sup>d</sup>Department of Chemistry, SRM University-AP, Andhra Pradesh 522502, India





**Scheme 1** The synthesis route to the aza-IID derivatives. Reaction conditions: (a) AcOH,  $\text{CHCl}_3$ ; yields: 72% (AI-6), 79% (FAI-6), and 83% (AI-7). (b) Hexaethyltriaminophosphine,  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ ; yields: 30% (AIID-12), 18% (FAIID-12), and 44% (AIID-14).

The Royal Society of Chemistry apologises for these errors and any consequent inconvenience to authors and readers.

