

Randi Zhang

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/1522842/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

24
papers

489
citations

516215

16
h-index

676716

22
g-index

24
all docs

24
docs citations

24
times ranked

173
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Enhancing thermostability of iron ethylene polymerization catalysts through π - π -chelation of doubly fused β -bis(arylimino)-2,3:5,6-bis(hexamethylene)pyridines. <i>Catalysis Science and Technology</i> , 2019, 9, 1933-1943.	2.1	37
2	Moderately branched ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene by using π -nickel catalysts adorned with sterically hindered dibenzocycloheptyl groups. <i>Applied Organometallic Chemistry</i> , 2019, 33, e4749.	1.7	34
3	Branched polyethylenes attainable using thermally enhanced bis(imino)acenaphthene-nickel catalysts: Exploring the effects of temperature and pressure. <i>Applied Catalysis A: General</i> , 2019, 573, 73-86.	2.2	33
4	Finely tuned nickel complexes as highly active catalysts affording branched polyethylene of high molecular weight: 1-(2,6-Dibenzhydryl-4-methoxyphenylimino)-2-(arylimino)acenaphthylene nickel halides. <i>Polymer</i> , 2018, 153, 574-586.	1.8	30
5	Plastomeric-like polyethylenes achievable using thermally robust π -nickel catalysts appended with electron withdrawing difluorobenzhydryl and nitro groups. <i>Dalton Transactions</i> , 2019, 48, 1878-1891.	1.6	30
6	Selectivity Effects on π -Cobalt Catalyzed Ethylene Dimerization/Trimerization Dictated through Choice of Aluminoxane Cocatalyst. <i>Organometallics</i> , 2019, 38, 1143-1150.	1.1	30
7	Steric and electronic modulation of iron catalysts as a route to remarkably high molecular weight linear polyethylenes. <i>Dalton Transactions</i> , 2019, 48, 17488-17498.	1.6	25
8	4,4-Difluorobenzhydryl-modified bis(imino)-pyridyliron chlorides as thermally stable precatalysts for strictly linear polyethylenes with narrow dispersities. <i>Dalton Transactions</i> , 2020, 49, 7384-7396.	1.6	25
9	CH(phenol)-Bridged Bis(imino)pyridines as Compartmental Supports for Diiron Precatalysts for Ethylene Polymerization: Exploring Cooperative Effects on Performance. <i>Organometallics</i> , 2018, 37, 4002-4014.	1.1	24
10	β -Dimethyl-substituted bis(imino)dihydroquinolines as thermally stable supports for highly active cobalt catalysts that produce linear PE waxes. <i>Dalton Transactions</i> , 2019, 48, 8175-8185.	1.6	23
11	Vinyl/Vinylene functionalized highly branched polyethylene waxes obtained using electronically controlled cyclohexyl-fused pyridinylimine-nickel precatalysts. <i>Journal of Polymer Science Part A</i> , 2018, 56, 1269-1281.	2.5	21
12	Achieving branched polyethylene waxes by aryliminocycloocta[β]pyridylnickel precatalysts: Synthesis, characterization, and ethylene polymerization. <i>Journal of Polymer Science Part A</i> , 2017, 55, 2601-2610.	2.5	19
13	1,5-Naphthyl-linked bis(imino)pyridines as binucleating scaffolds for dicobalt ethylene oligo-/polymerization catalysts: exploring temperature and steric effects. <i>Dalton Transactions</i> , 2019, 48, 8264-8278.	1.6	19
14	Alkylaluminum activator effects on polyethylene branching using a π -nickel precatalyst appended with bulky 4,4-dimethoxybenzhydryl groups. <i>Applied Organometallic Chemistry</i> , 2019, 33, e4785.	1.7	19
15	Sterically and Electronically Modified Aryliminopyridyl-Nickel Bromide Precatalysts for an Access to Branched Polyethylene with Vinyl/Vinylene End Groups. <i>ACS Omega</i> , 2020, 5, 10610-10625.	1.6	18
16	Precipitation Polymerization: A Powerful Tool for Preparation of Uniform Polymer Particles. <i>Polymers</i> , 2022, 14, 1851.	2.0	17
17	Paradox of Late Transition-Metal Catalysts in Ethylene Polymerization. <i>General Chemistry</i> , 2020, 6, 190031-190031.	0.6	16
18	Trifluoromethoxy-substituted nickel catalysts for producing highly branched polyethylenes: impact of solvent, activator and π -ligand on polymer properties. <i>Polymer Chemistry</i> , 2022, 13, 1040-1058.	1.9	16

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Remote dibenzocycloheptyl substitution on a bis(arylimino)pyridyl-iron ethylene polymerization catalyst; enhanced thermal stability and unexpected effects on polymer properties. <i>Polymer Chemistry</i> , 2021, 12, 4214-4225.	1.9	14
20	Exceptionally high molecular weight linear polyethylene by using N,N,N'-Co catalysts appended with a N,N'-bis{di(4-fluorophenyl)methyl}-nitrophenyl group. <i>Applied Organometallic Chemistry</i> , 2019, 33, 7 e5157.		13
21	Enhancing Ethylene Polymerization of <i>NNN</i> -Cobalt(II) Precatalysts Adorned with a Fluoro-substituent. <i>ACS Omega</i> , 2021, 6, 4448-4460.	1.6	11
22	Thermally resilient cobalt ethylene polymerization catalysts under the joint influence of co-catalyst, gem-dimethyl substitution and ortho-cycloalkyl ring size. <i>Polymer</i> , 2021, 222, 123684.	1.8	9
23	Boosting activity, thermostability, and lifetime of iron ethylene polymerization catalysts through gem-dimethyl substitution and incorporation of ortho-cycloalkyl substituents. <i>Applied Organometallic Chemistry</i> , 2021, 35, e6376.	1.7	5
24	Integrating Ring-Size Adjustable Cycloalkyl and Benzhydryl Groups as the Steric Protection in Bis(arylimino)trihydroquinoline-Cobalt Catalysts for Ethylene Polymerization. <i>European Journal of Inorganic Chemistry</i> , 2021, 2021, 3956.	1.0	1