

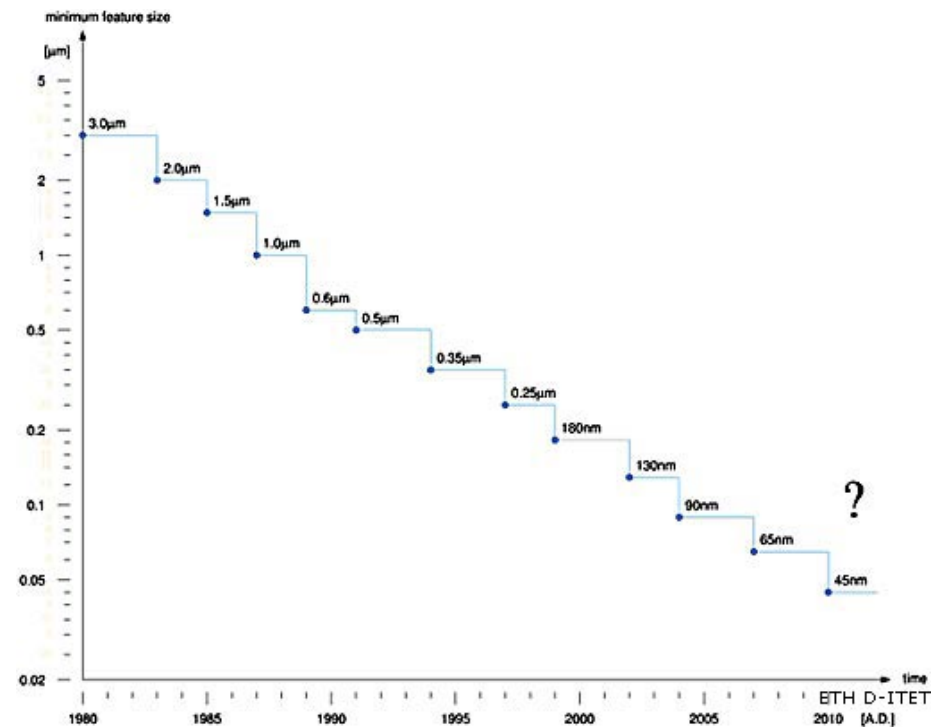
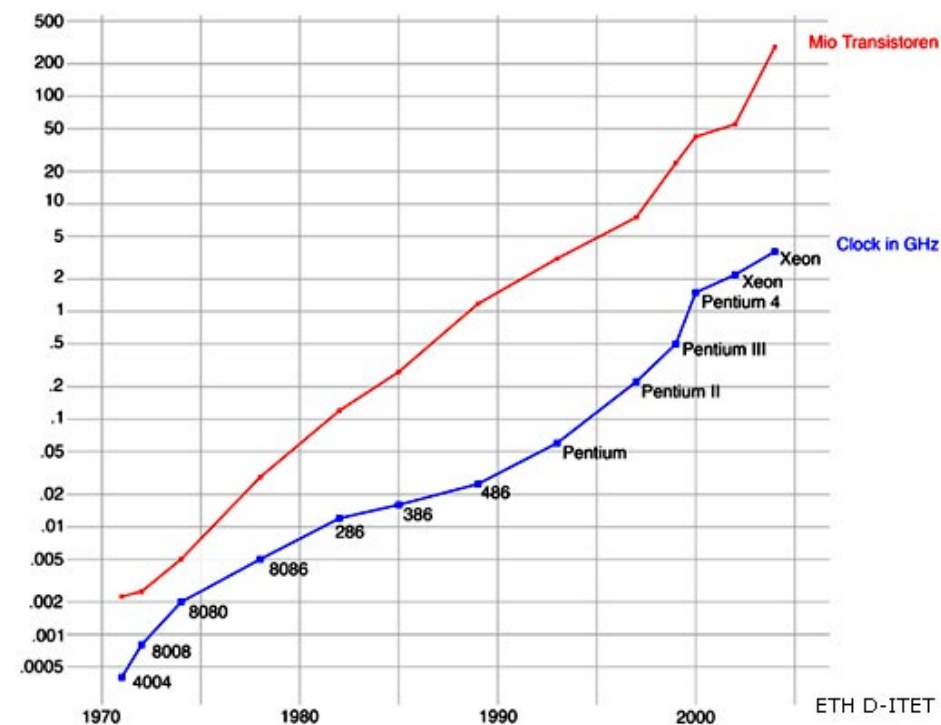


Towards molecular electronics:

# *Ab initio* modeling of molecule– surface interactions

T. Brumme, IMPRS seminar, Dresden, 09.03.2011

# Moore's law – Consequences and limitations

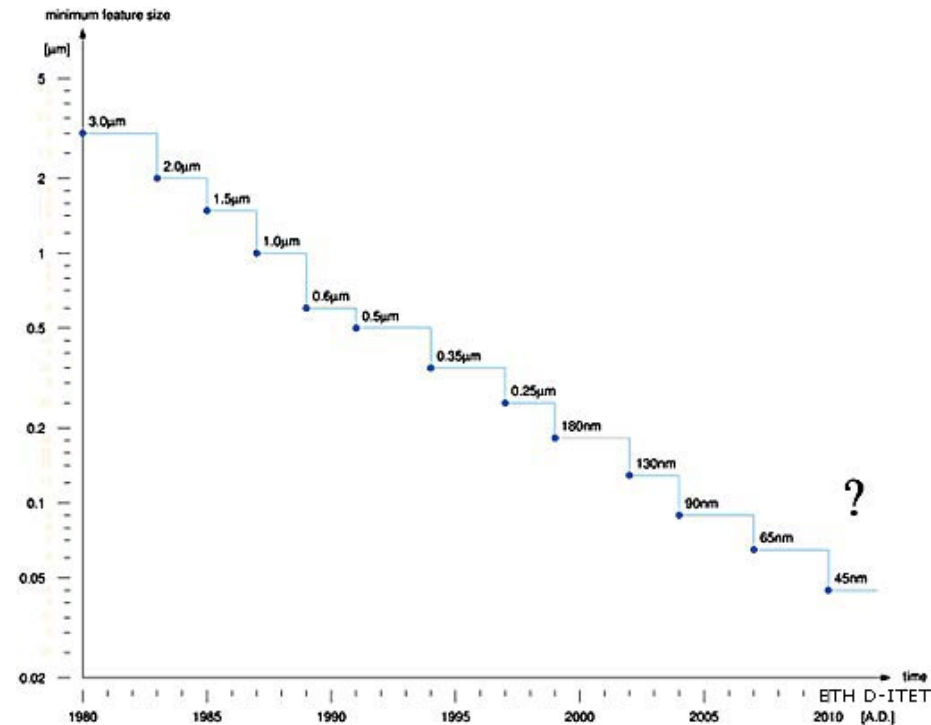


ETH Zürich, Roadmap der Mikroelektronik – eine Schlüsseltechnologie, 09.02.2011.

[http://www.ethistory.ethz.ch/rueckblicke/departemente/ditet/weitere\\_seiten/hgs1\\_roadmap](http://www.ethistory.ethz.ch/rueckblicke/departemente/ditet/weitere_seiten/hgs1_roadmap)

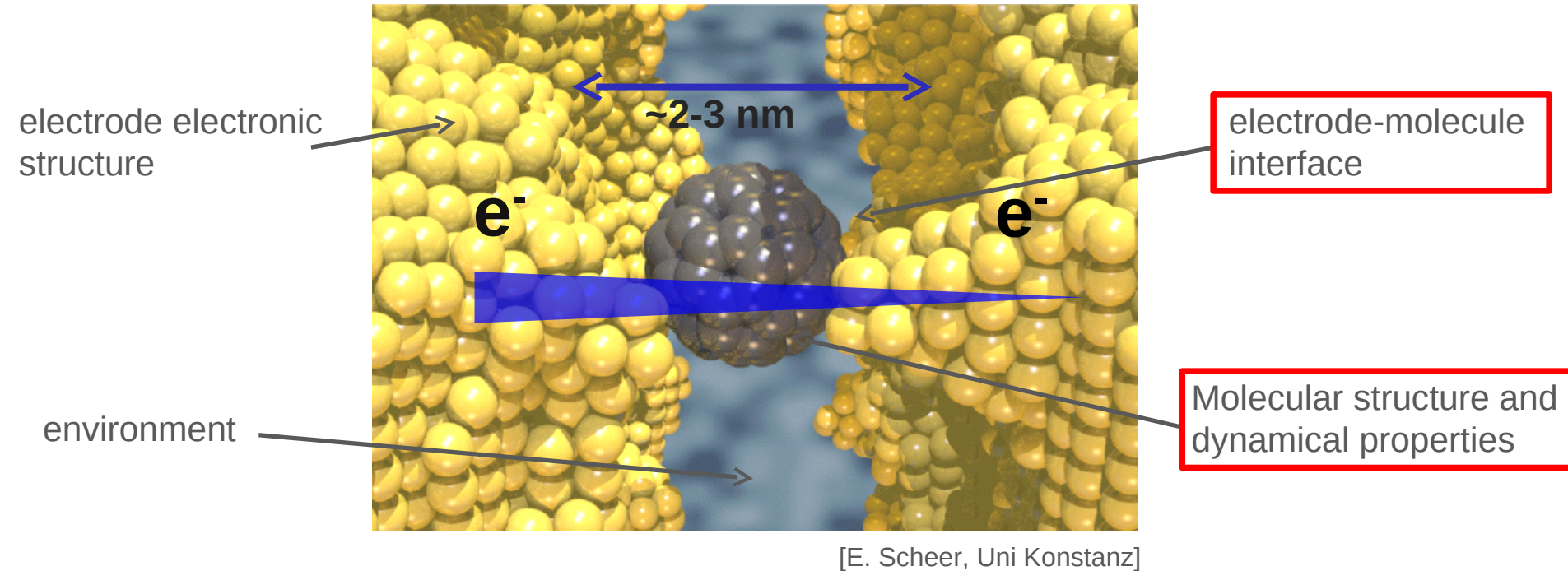
# Moore's law – Consequences and limitations

- 2003 clock speed saturated
- Multi-core CPUs as remedy
- DUV and EUV
- Lithography with UV?
- Power dissipation?
- Leakage current?
- Quantum effects?
- ...

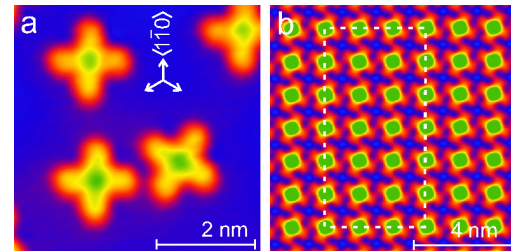
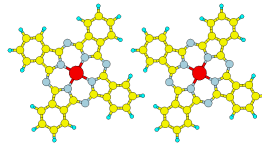


➔ Molecular electronics / spintronics

# Molecular electronics – Open questions / challenges



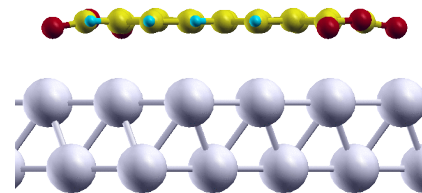
# 1 Electronic properties of molecules on surfaces



# 2 Dynamical bi-stability of a molecular junction



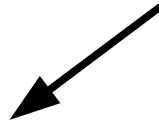
# 3 Outlook



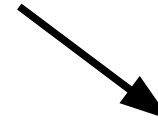
## Open questions

Adsorption position / structure

Physisorption – Chemisorption ?



- Gas phase structure
- Van der Waals interaction
  - 2 separate weakly interacting systems
  - HOMO-LUMO gap relative to surface electronic structure



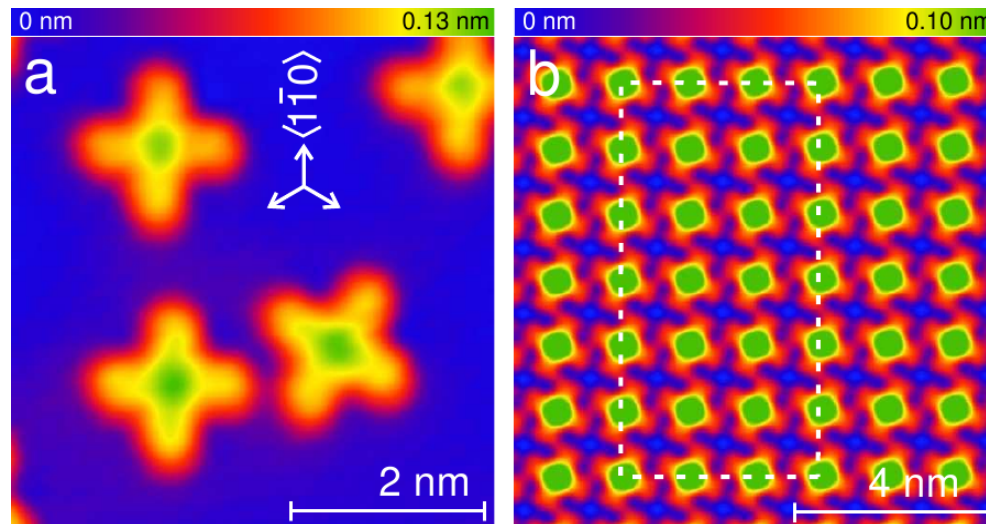
- Possibly distorted structure
- Chemical bond
  - Charge transfer
  - Hybridization
  - Reorganization of the energy levels

## Methods

- Density functional theory – QuantumEspresso / SIESTA  
(<http://www.quantum-espresso.org/>, <http://www.icmab.es/siesta/>)
- Plane-wave basis set / Localized atomic orbitals
- Different approximations for  $E_{xc}$
- Surfaces modeled with up to 6 layers  
=> ~ 300 atoms for the largest system

## Iron-phthalocyanine on Ag(111)

- Coverage-driven electronic decoupling of FePc from a Ag(111) substrate

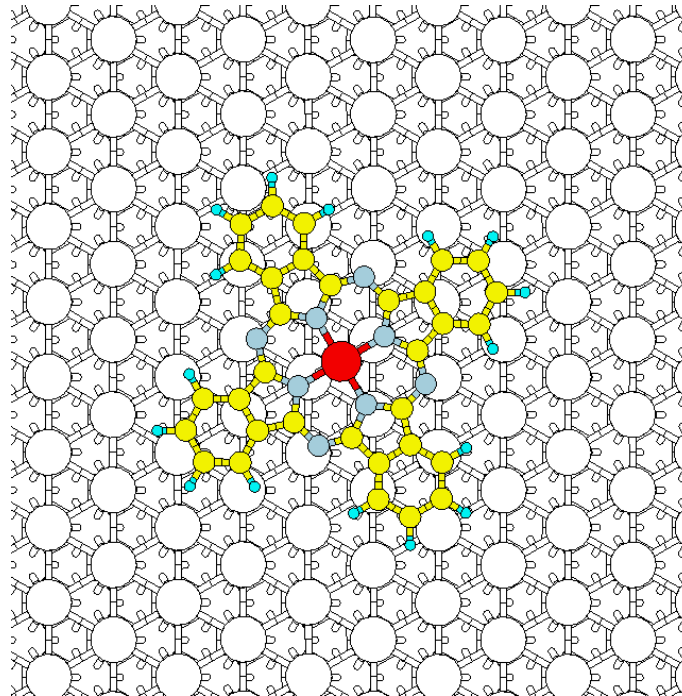


Constant-current STM images of (a) single FePc molecules and (b) a molecular superstructure on Ag(111).



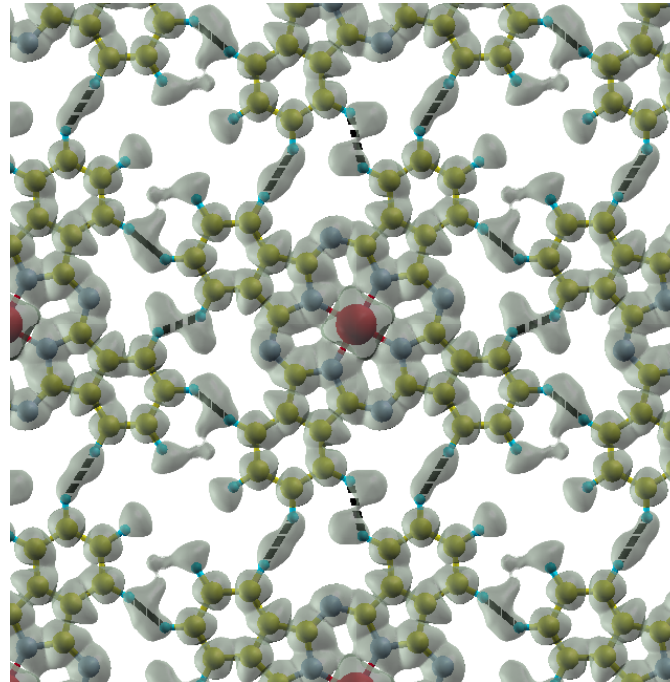
## Iron-phthalocyanine on Ag(111)

- Single molecule adsorbs in bridge position



## Iron-phthalocyanine on Ag(111)

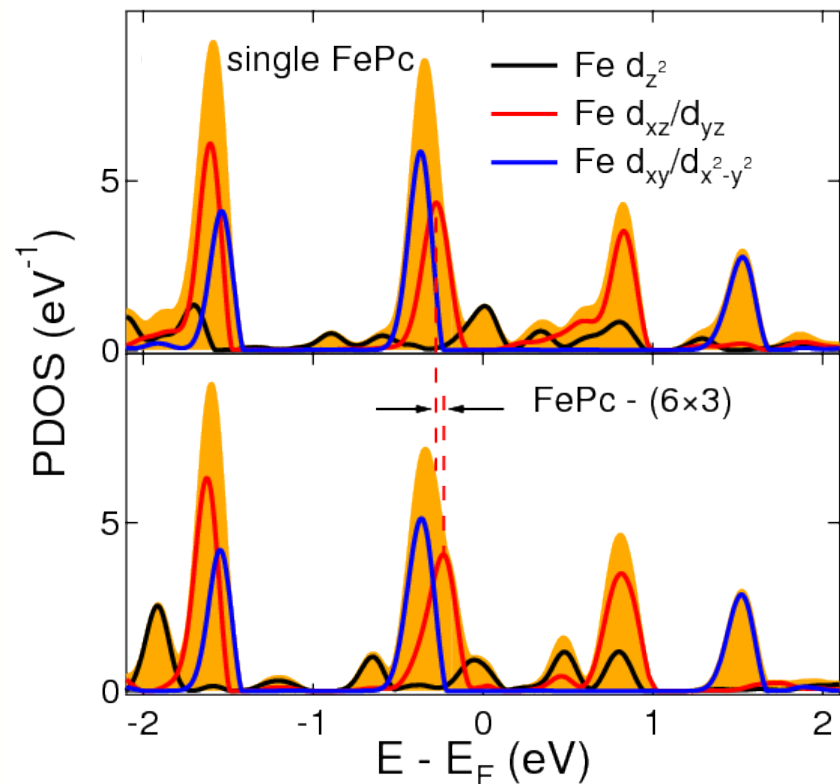
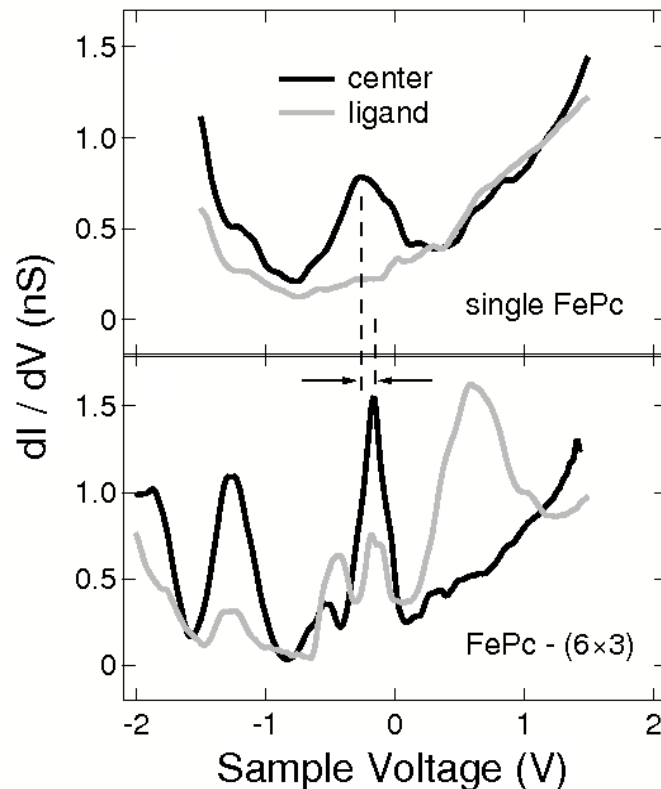
- Single molecule adsorbs in bridge position
- Interaction between single FePc



## Iron-phthalocyanine on Ag(111)

- Single molecule adsorbs in bridge position
- Interaction between single FePc
  - => Increased adsorption height
  - => Reverse chemisorption
  - => Partial decoupling

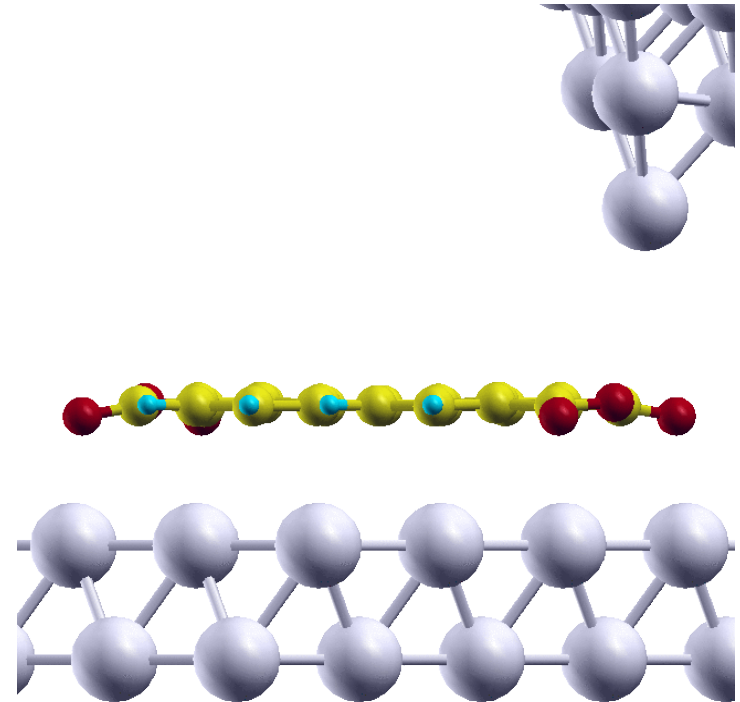
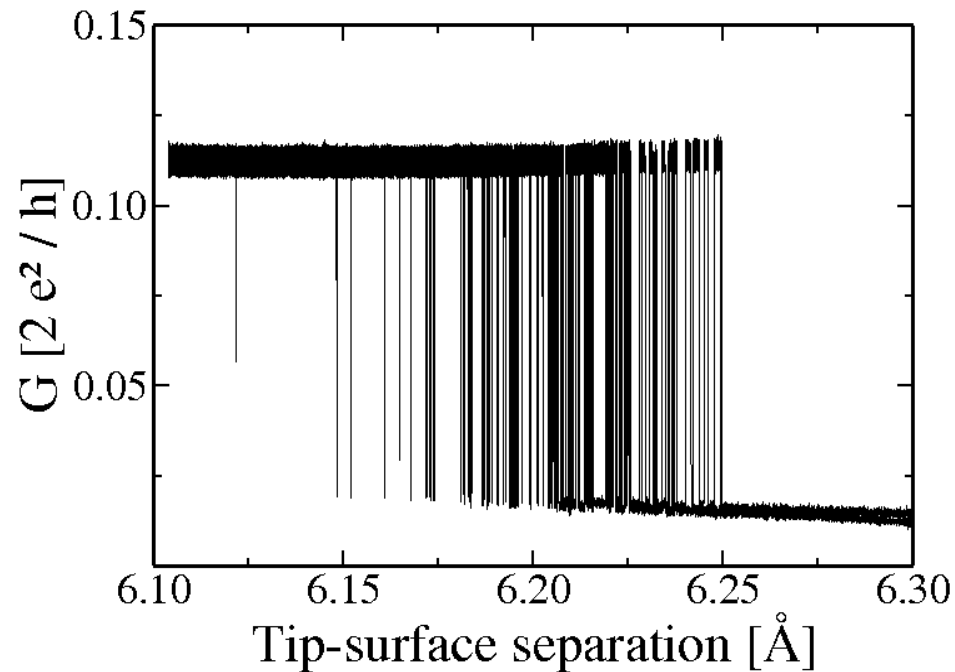
## Iron-phthalocyanine on Ag(111)

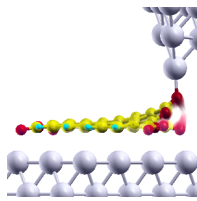


## Iron-phthalocyanine on Ag(111)

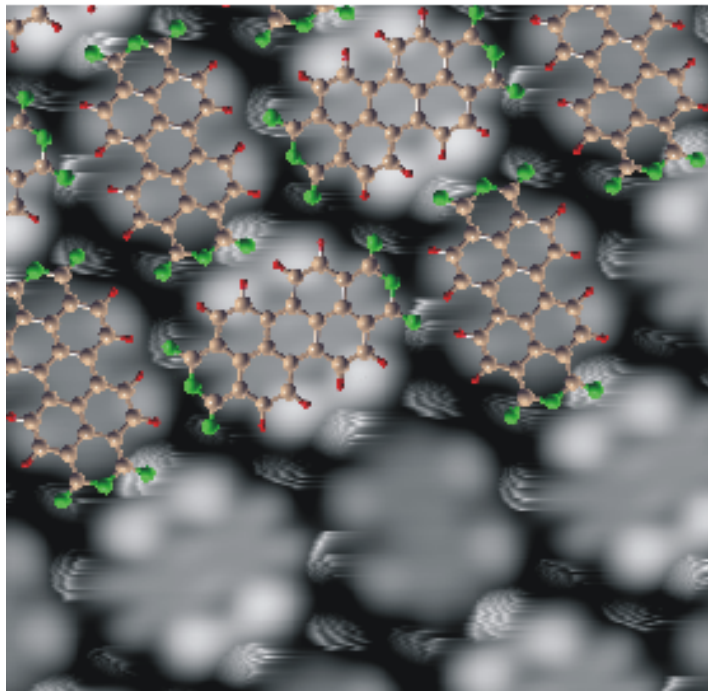
- Single molecule adsorbs in bridge position
- Interaction between single FePc
  - => Increased adsorption height
  - => Reverse chemisorption
  - => Partial decoupling
- Monolayer of FePc molecules represents regular grid of scattering centers
  - => Changed surface electronic structure

# Dynamical bi-stability of a molecular junction

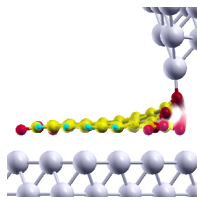




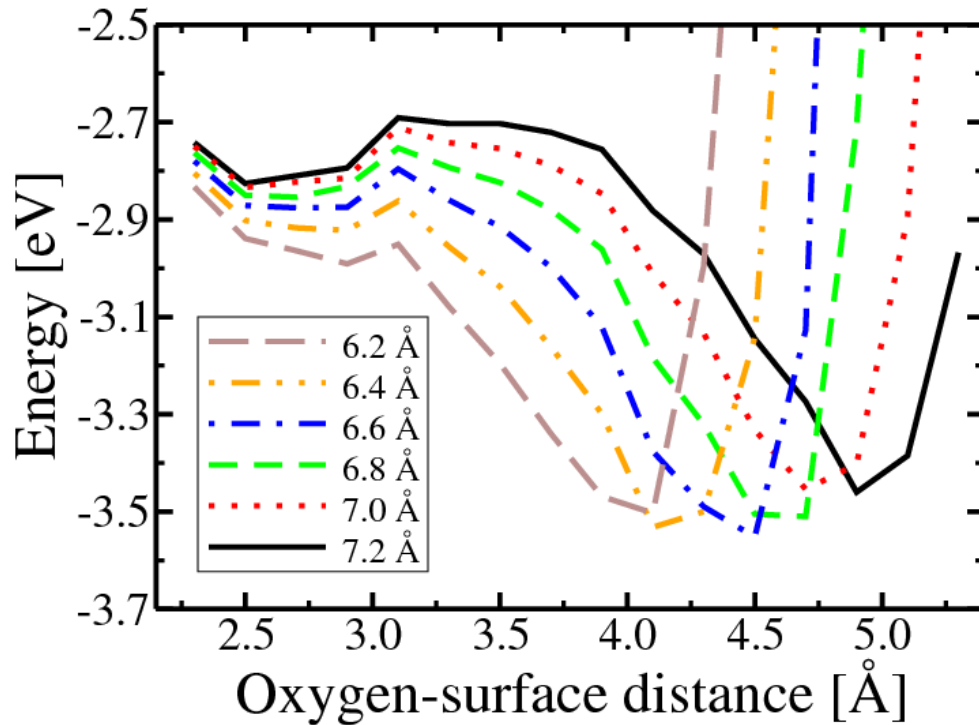
## PTCDA on Ag(111)



- Highly ordered metal-organic interface
- Switching of oxygen (green) between surface and STM tip

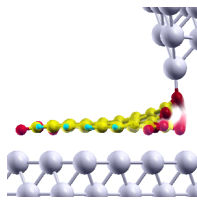


## PTCDA on Ag(111)

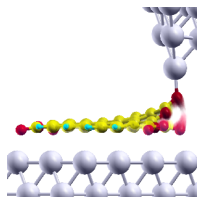


- Highly ordered metal-organic interface
- Switching of oxygen (green) between surface and STM tip
- DFT calculations reveal highly asymmetric double well





Can we explain the physical mechanism  
behind the switching?



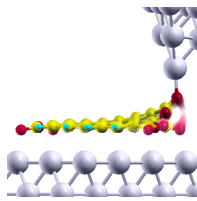
## Vibrational heating in single-molecule junctions

- Vibrational excitation of the C=O bond by scattering of tunneling electrons
- Standard Transfer Hamiltonian for combined tip-molecule-substrate-system

$$H = \sum_{\alpha=s,t} \varepsilon_{\alpha} c_{\alpha}^{\dagger} c_{\alpha} + \varepsilon_m c_m^{\dagger} c_m + \sum_{\alpha=s,t} \left( T_{\alpha m} c_{\alpha}^{\dagger} c_m + H.c. \right) + \hbar \omega b^{\dagger} b$$

$$H_{e-v} = \lambda_0 (b^{\dagger} + b) (c_m^{\dagger} c_m)$$

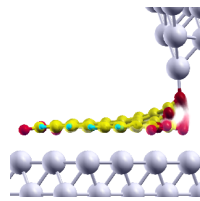
- Excitation/relaxation rates given by Fermi's Golden Rule



- Transition rates

$$\Gamma_{\downarrow} = 2 \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} \sum_{i,f} |\langle f,0 | H_{e-v} | i,1 \rangle|^2 F_i (1 - F_f) \delta(\varepsilon_f - \varepsilon_i - \hbar \omega)$$

$$\Gamma_{\uparrow} = 2 \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} \sum_{i,f} |\langle f,1 | H_{e-v} | i,0 \rangle|^2 (1 - F_f) F_i \delta(\varepsilon_f - \varepsilon_i - \hbar \omega)$$



- Transition rates

$$\Gamma_{\downarrow} = 2 \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} \lambda_0^2 \int \left( \rho_m^f(\varepsilon + \hbar\omega) \rho_m^i(\varepsilon) [1 - F^f(\varepsilon + \hbar\omega)] F^i(\varepsilon) \right) d\varepsilon$$

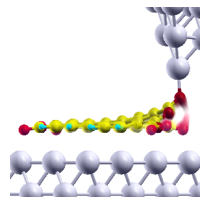
$$\Gamma_{\uparrow} = 2 \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} \lambda_0^2 \int \left( \rho_m^f(\varepsilon) \rho_m^i(\varepsilon + \hbar\omega) [1 - F^f(\varepsilon)] F^i(\varepsilon + \hbar\omega) \right) d\varepsilon$$

- Molecular level broadened due to interaction with surface ( $\Delta^s$ ) and tip ( $\Delta^t$ )

$$\rho_m^{s,t}(\varepsilon) = \frac{\Delta^{s,t}}{(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_m)^2 + (\Delta^s + \Delta^t)^2}$$

- Low temperature limit

$$F(\varepsilon) = \left[ \exp\left(\frac{\varepsilon - \varepsilon_F}{k_B T}\right) + 1 \right]^{-1} \simeq \Theta(\varepsilon_F - \varepsilon)$$



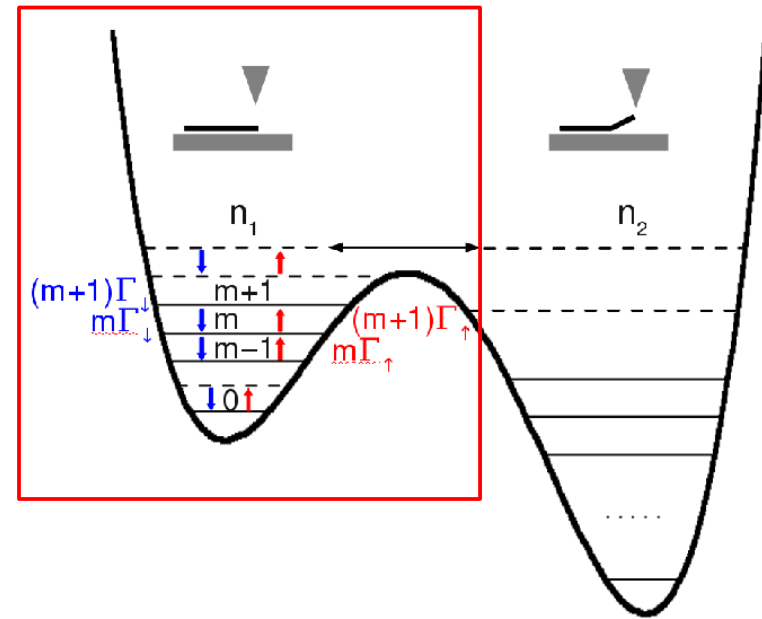
- Transfer rate between two wells of a double well?
- Highly asymmetric double well  
=> Pauli master equation for truncated harmonic oscillator
- Transfer rate<sup>[\*]</sup>

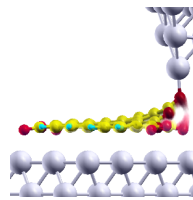
$$R \simeq n \Gamma_{\uparrow} \exp\left(\frac{(n-1)\hbar\omega}{k_B T_v}\right) = n \Gamma_{\uparrow} \left(\frac{\Gamma_{\uparrow}}{\Gamma_{\downarrow}}\right)^{n-1}$$

Transition rate from sub-critical level to crossing level

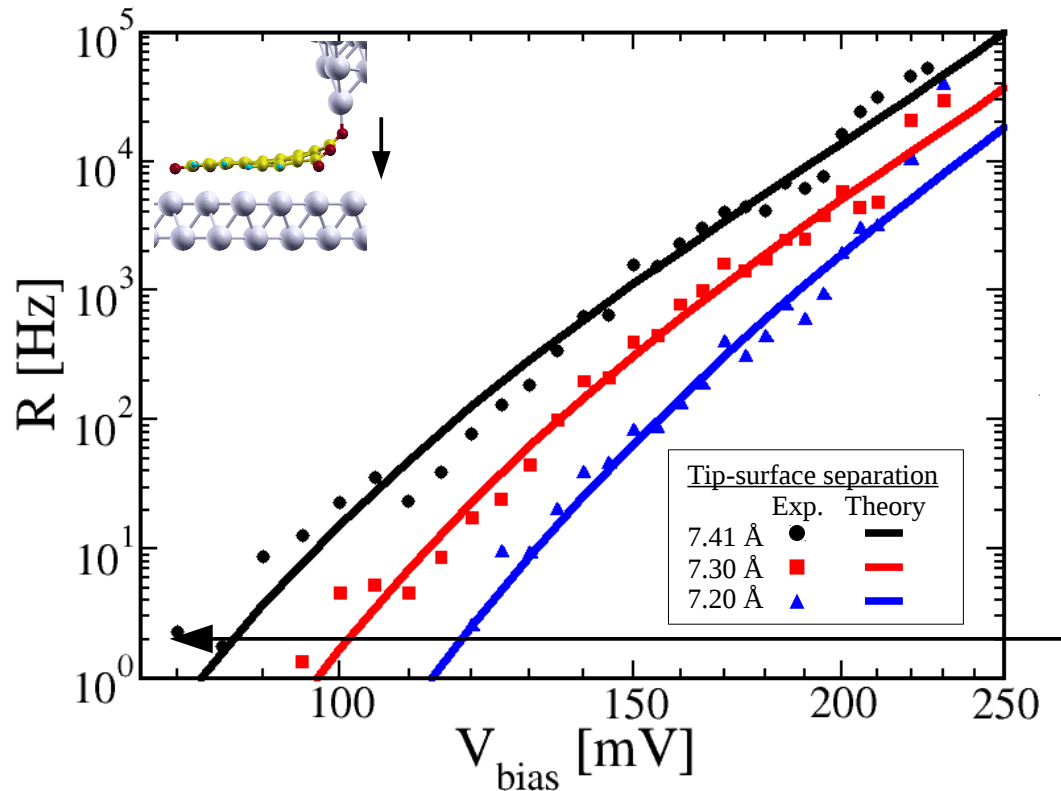
Population of the level (n-1), characteristic temperature

$$T_v = \frac{\hbar\omega}{k_B \ln\left(\frac{\Gamma_{\downarrow}}{\Gamma_{\uparrow}}\right)}$$

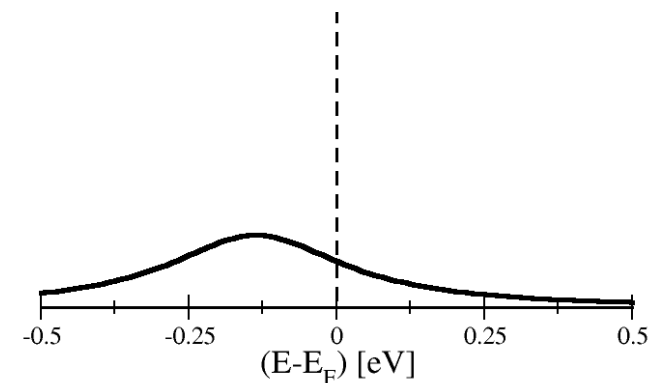


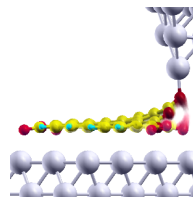


## Switching from tip to surface

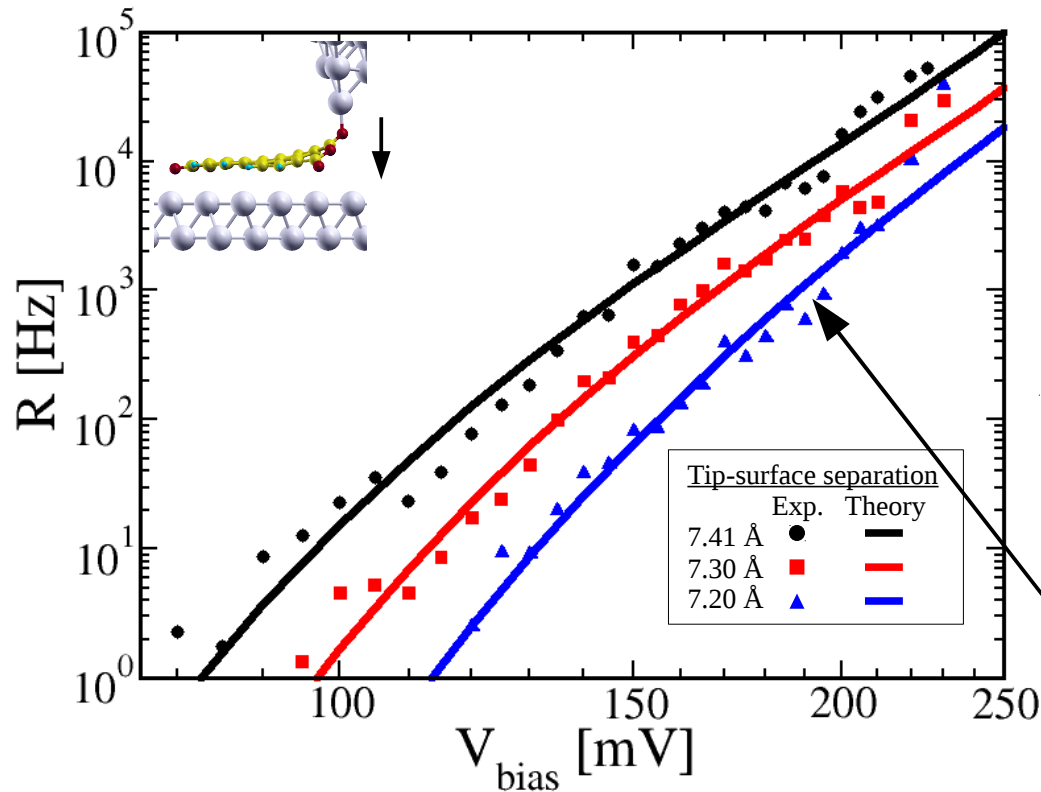


- Exponential dependence on applied bias voltage
- Electrons tunnel through **broad level below** the Fermi energy

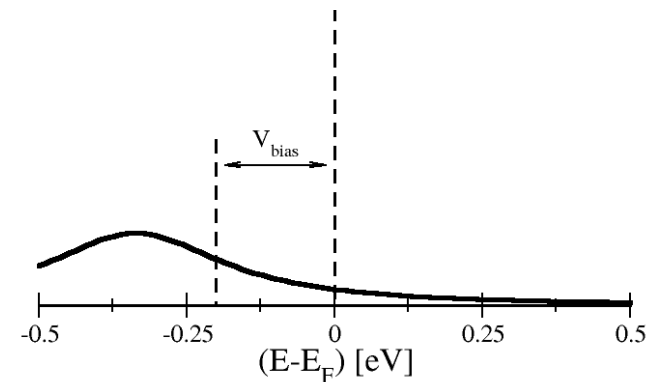


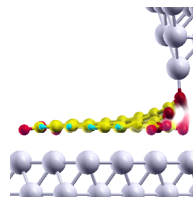


## Switching from tip to surface

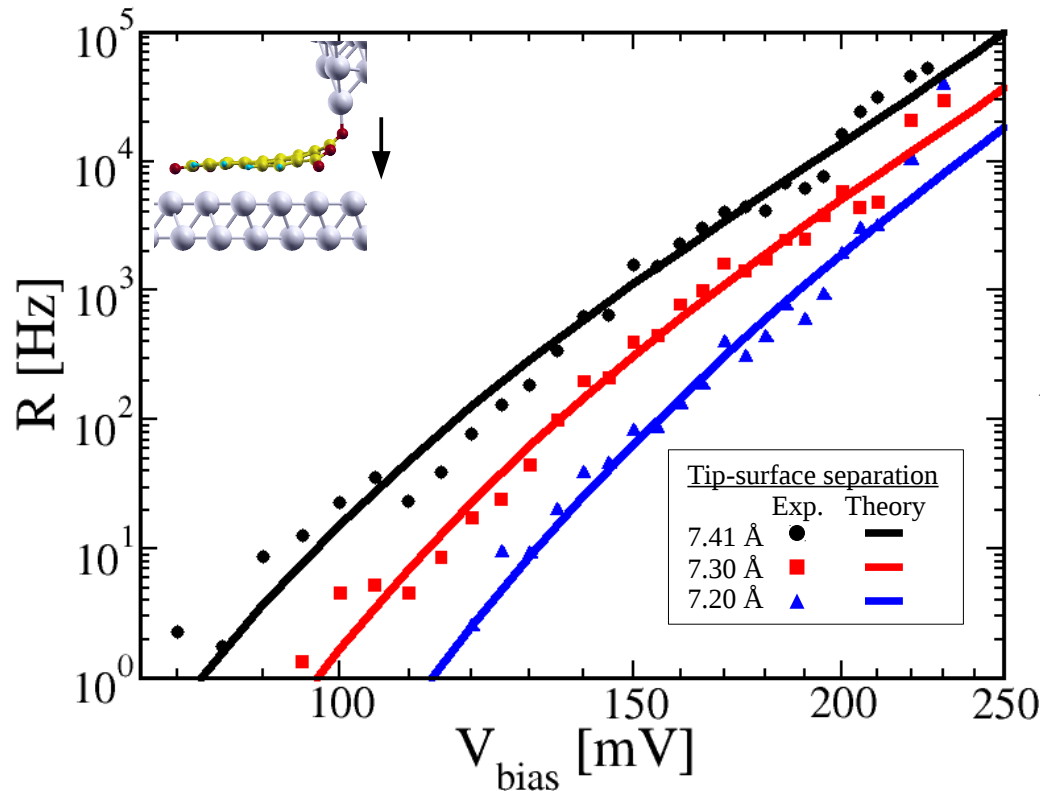


- Exponential dependence on applied bias voltage
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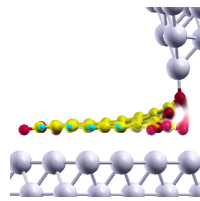


## Switching from tip to surface

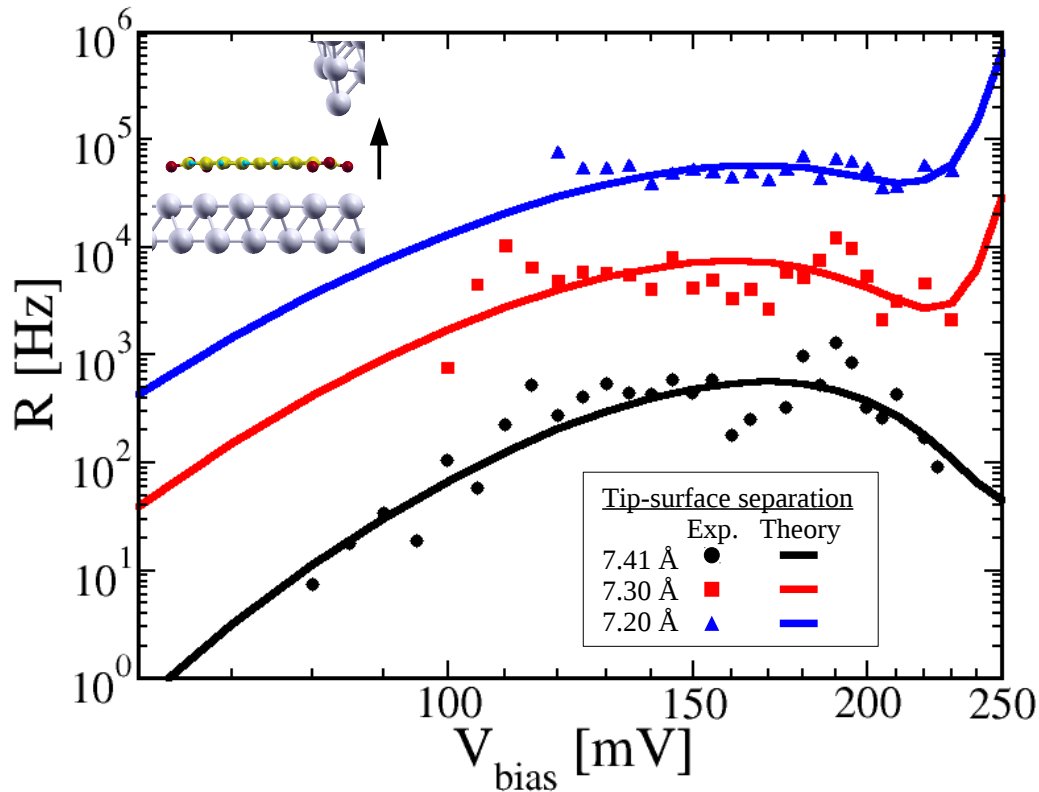


- Exponential dependence on applied bias voltage
- Electrons tunnel through **broad level below** the Fermi energy
- **Higher** rates for large tip-surface separations

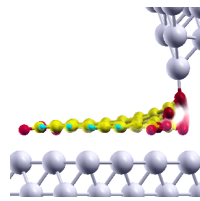




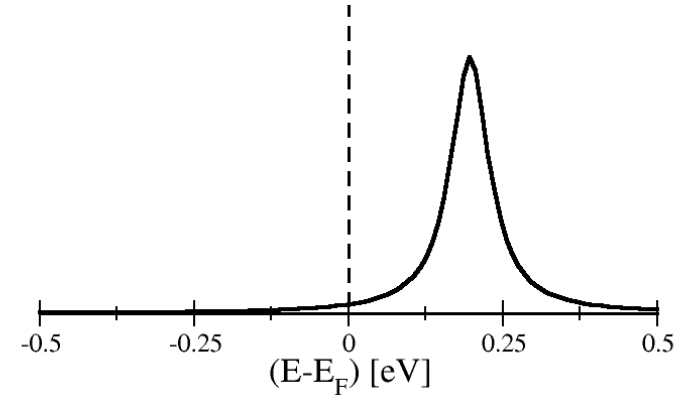
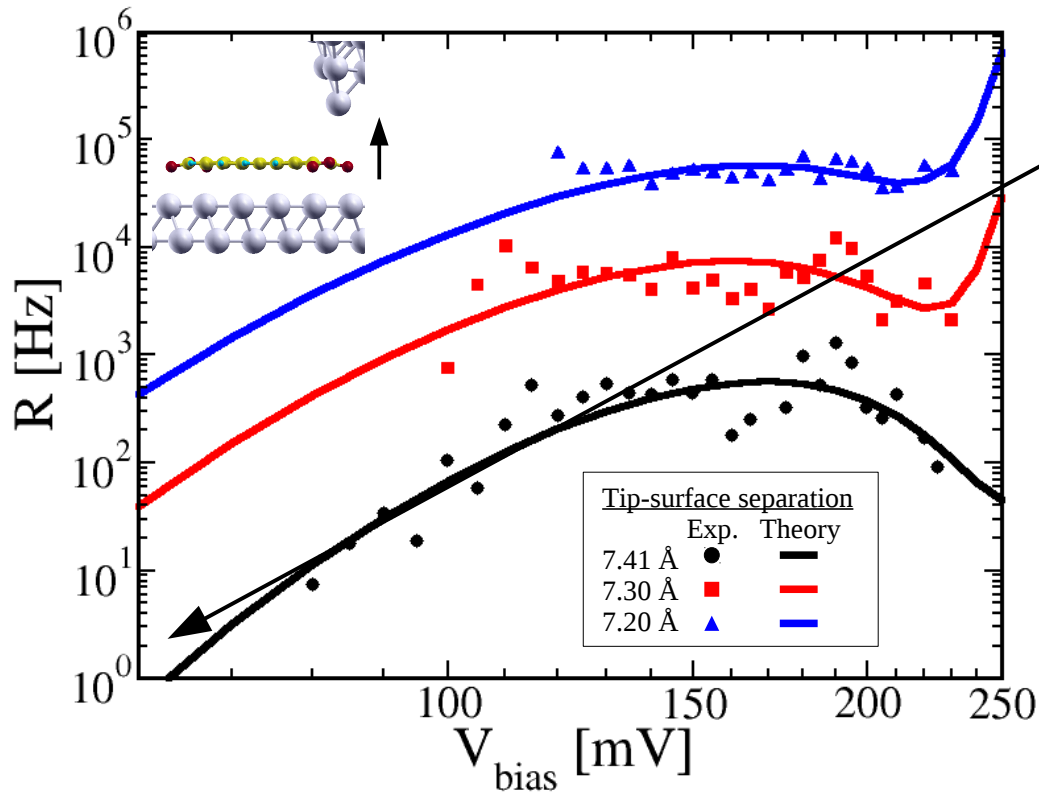
## Switching from surface to tip



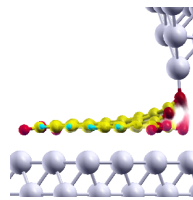
- Electrons tunnel through **narrow** level **above** the Fermi energy



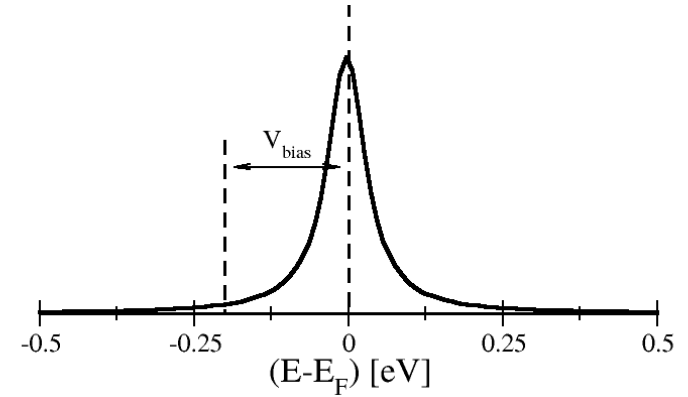
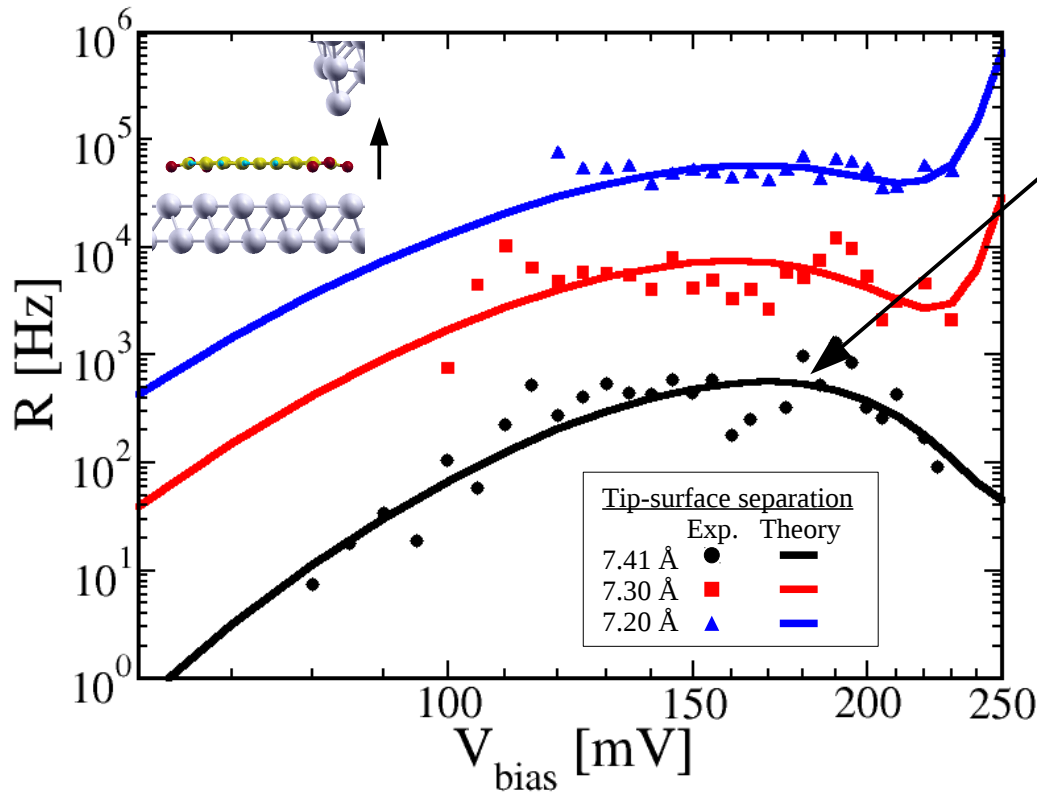
## Switching from surface to tip



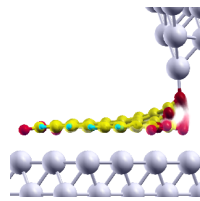
- Decreasing rate when molecular level gets into resonance with Fermi energy (dissipation of vibrational energy,  $\Gamma_{\downarrow}$ , increases)



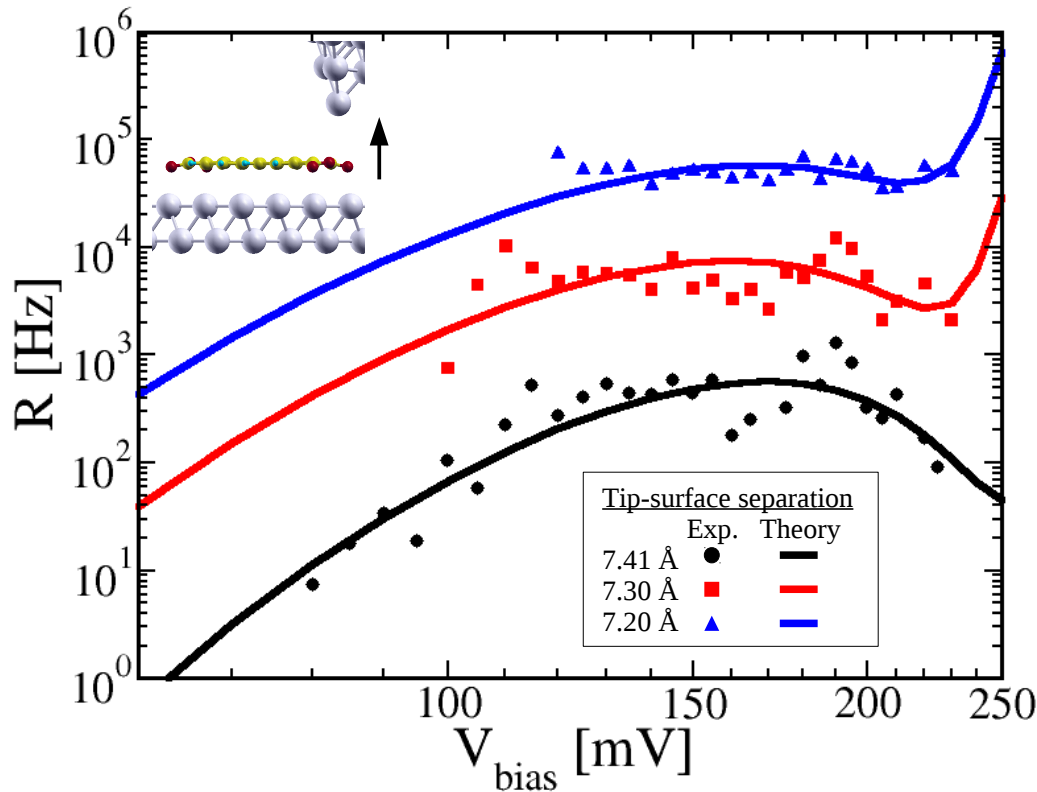
## Switching from surface to tip



- Decreasing rate when molecular level gets into resonance with Fermi energy (dissipation of vibrational energy,  $\Gamma_{\downarrow}$ , increases)



## Switching from surface to tip



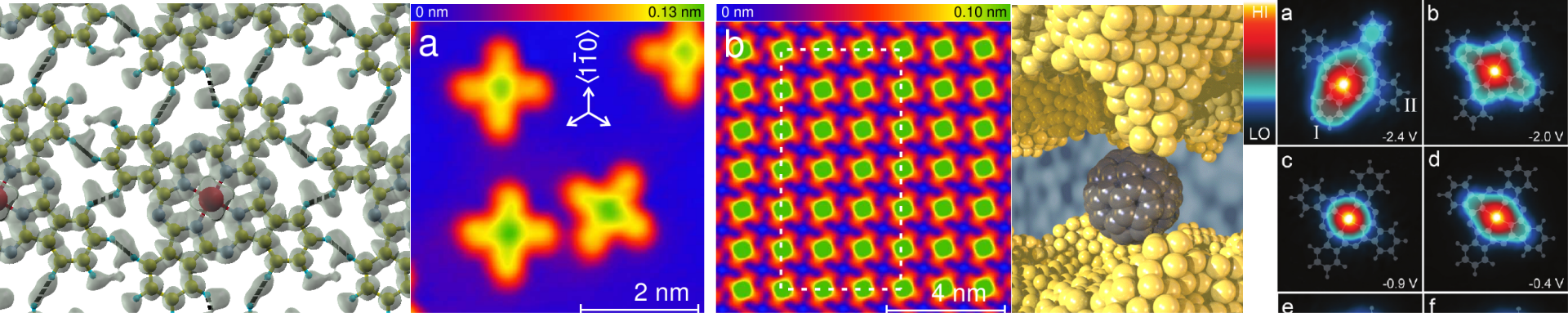
- Electrons tunnel through **narrow** level **above** the Fermi energy
- Decreasing rate when molecular level gets into resonance with Fermi energy (dissipation of vibrational energy,  $\Gamma_{\downarrow}$ , increases)
- **Lower** rates for large tip-surface separations

# Outlook

- Bias influence on double-well
- Transfer rate for “non-equilibrium” situation
- Magnetic molecules
- Interaction between tunneling electrons, vibrations and localized spins
- Single molecules as logic gates

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# Thank you for your attention!

