

# Tailoring the Fermi level of the leads in molecular electronic devices

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# Outline

- 1 - Theoretical Method**
- 2 - Preliminary calculations**
  - Energy levels
  - Transport properties of BDT
- 3 - Molecules between alkali leads**
  - Alkali versus gold leads
  - Length dependence
- 4 - Other systems**






# 1 - Theoretical Method

## SIESTA

- Density functional theory

$$\rho(r) \rightarrow \hat{V}_{\text{ext}}[\rho(r)] \rightarrow \hat{H}[\rho(r)] \rightarrow \Psi[\rho(r)]$$


- Pseudopotentials

$$\hat{V}_{\text{ion}}^{PP}(r)$$

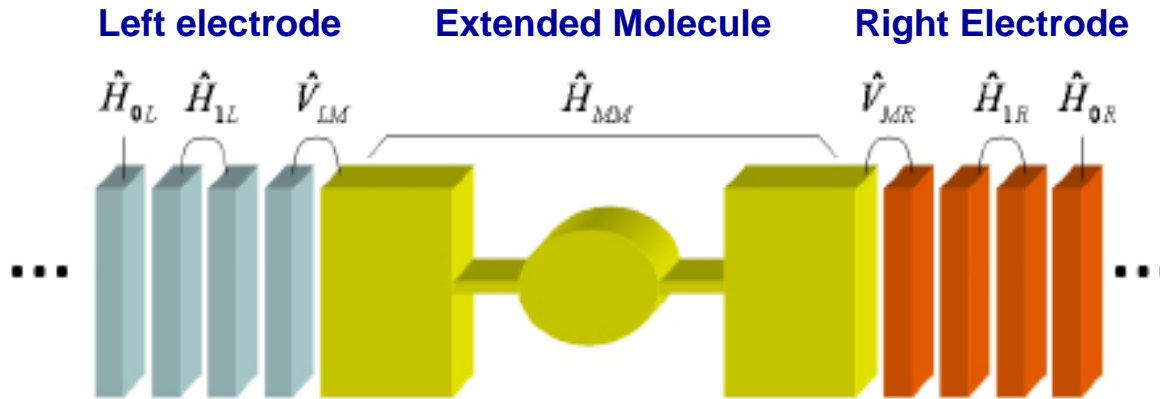
- Linear combination of atomic orbitals

$$\psi_n(r) = \sum_{\mu} c_{n\mu} \phi_{\mu}(r - d_{\mu})$$



# Smeagol

## - Scattering problem



## - Density matrix and transmission

$$\hat{\rho}_{MM}(r) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int \hat{G}_{MM}^<(r, E) dE$$

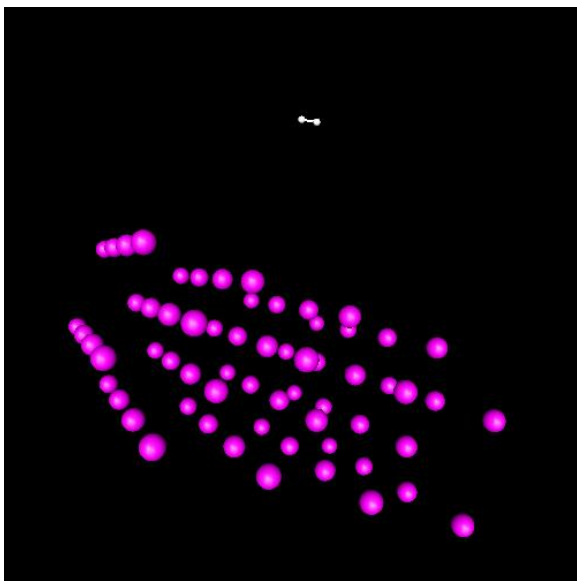
$$T(E) = \text{tr}[\hat{\Gamma}_R \hat{G}_{MM}^R \hat{\Gamma}_L \hat{G}_{MM}^A](E)$$



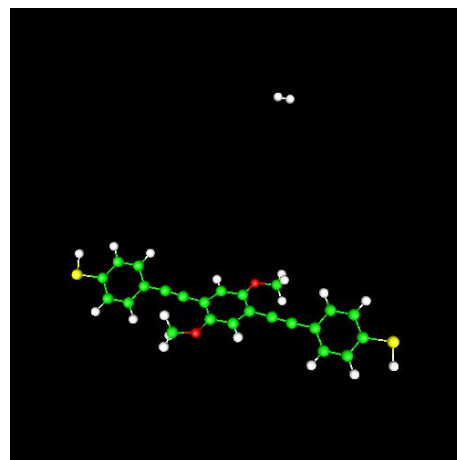


## 2 - Preliminary calculations

## Leads and molecules

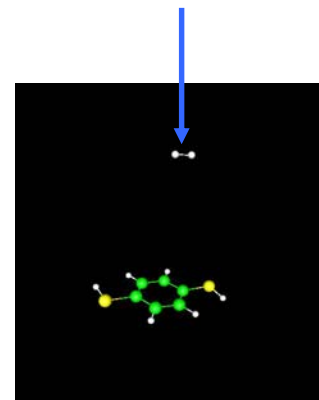


**Metallic slab**



**Long molecule**

Hydrogen molecule used to determine a common energy origin



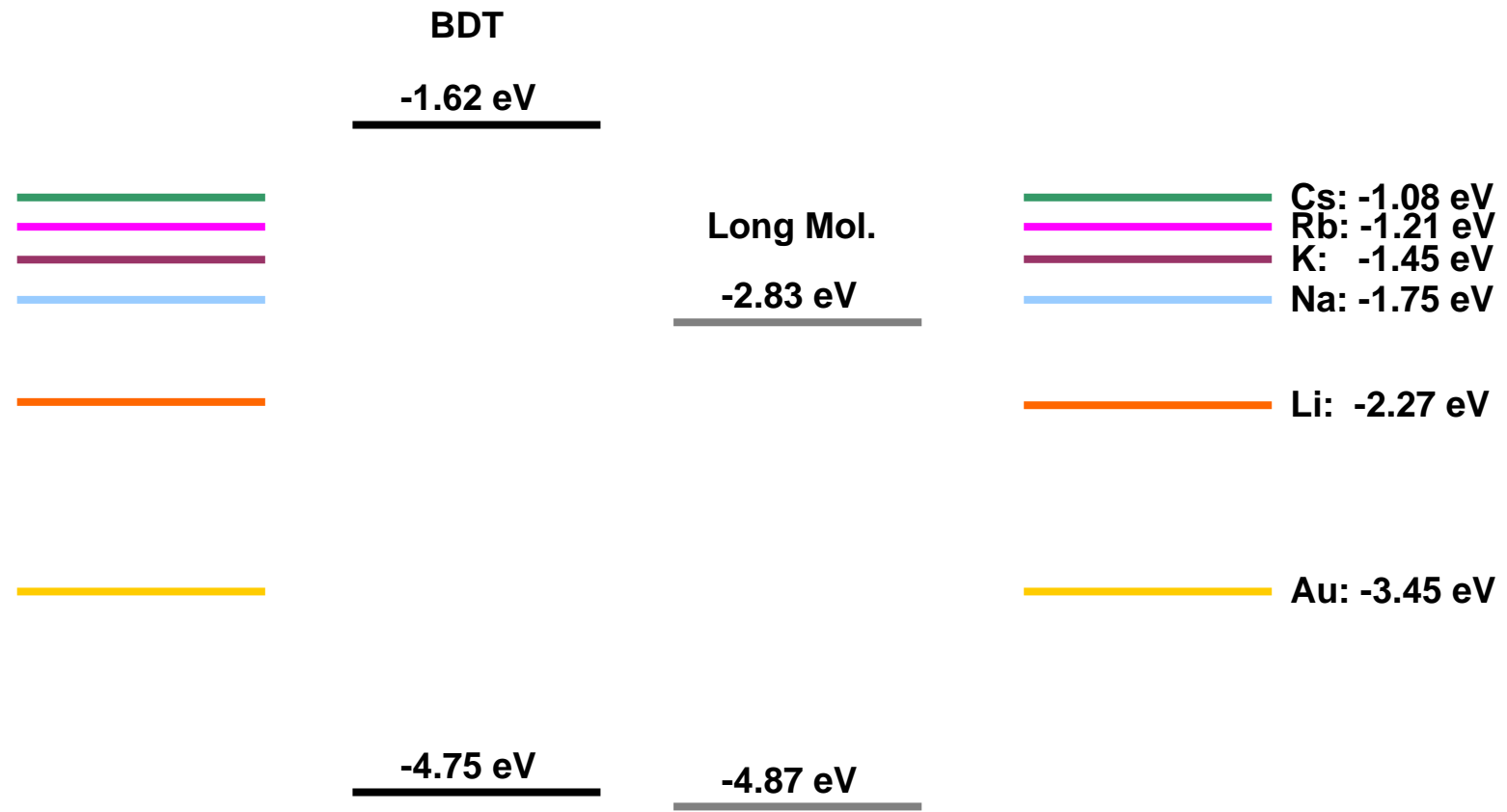
**BDT**



# Preliminary calculations

Tailoring the Fermi level of the leads in M. E. devices

## Energy levels

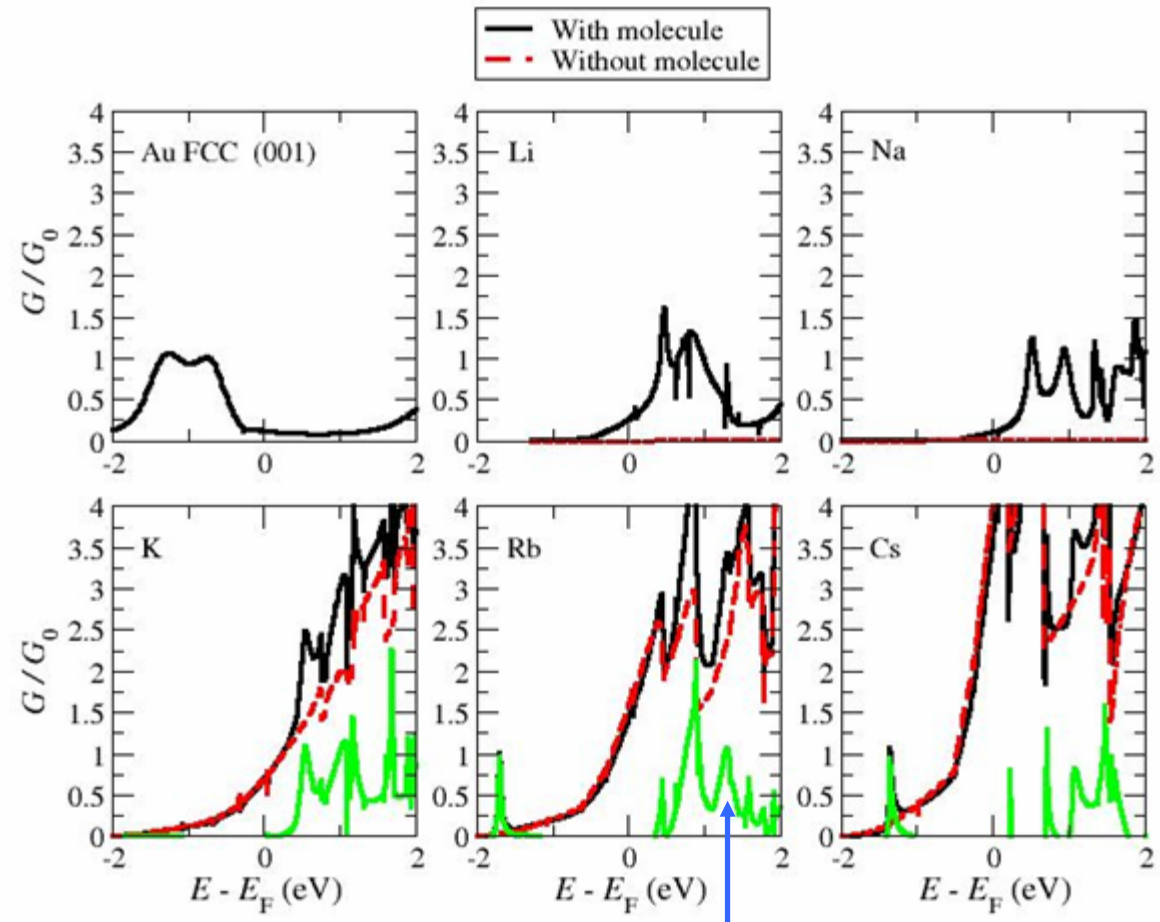
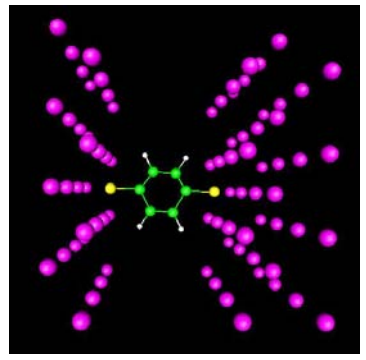


Higher atomic number of the alkali atom → Lower work function





# Transport properties of BDT



Conductance through the LUMO

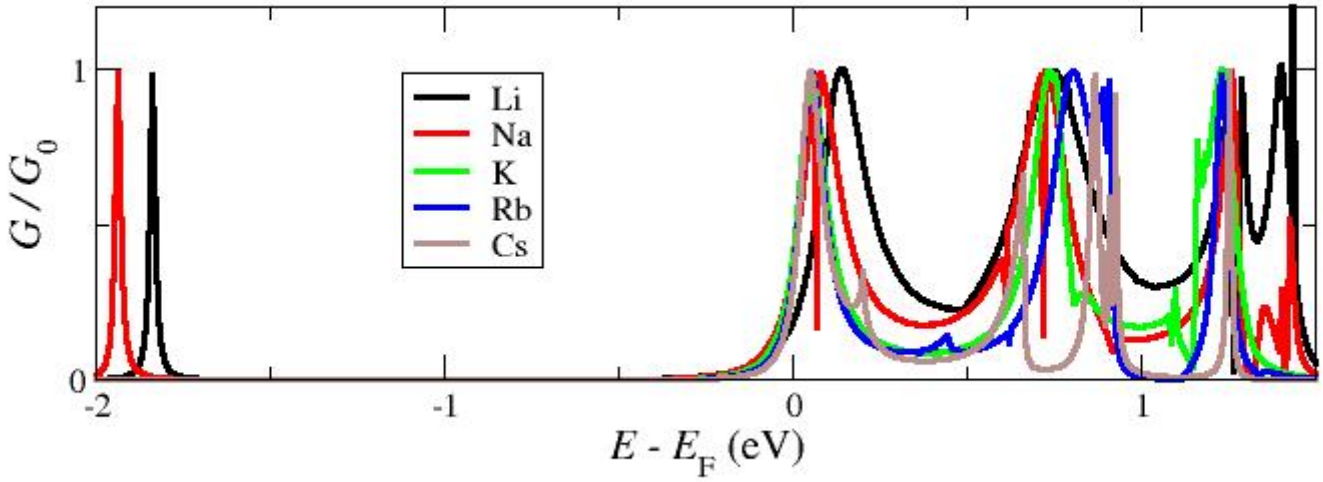
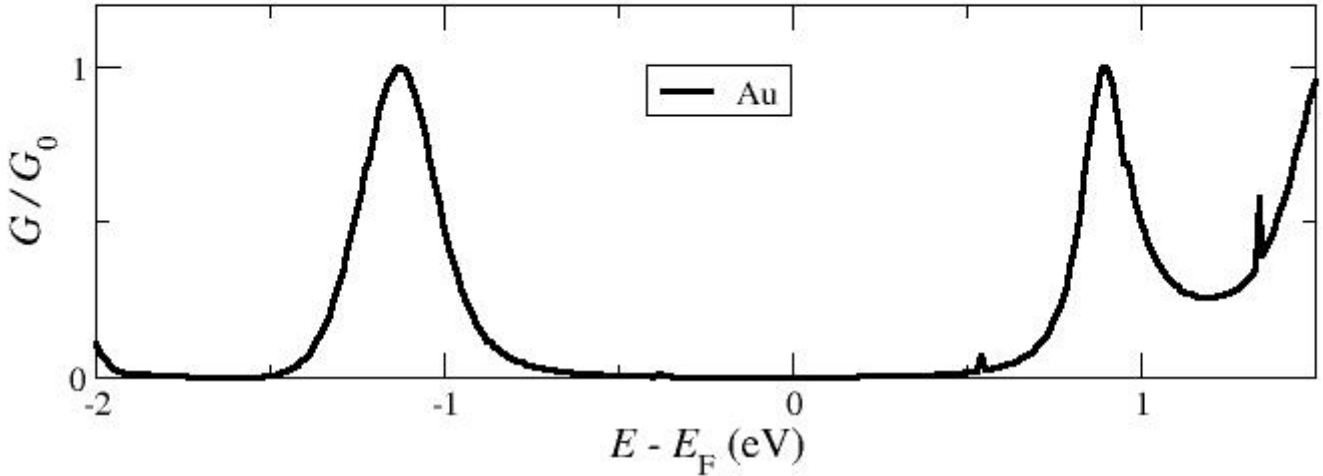
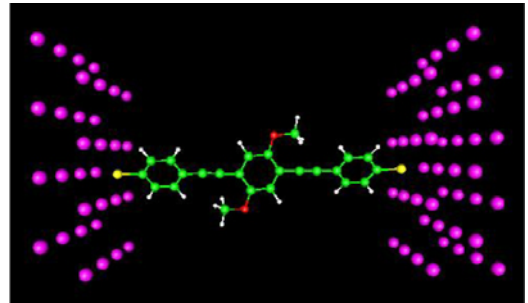
Difference between both cases





# 3 - Molecules between alkali leads

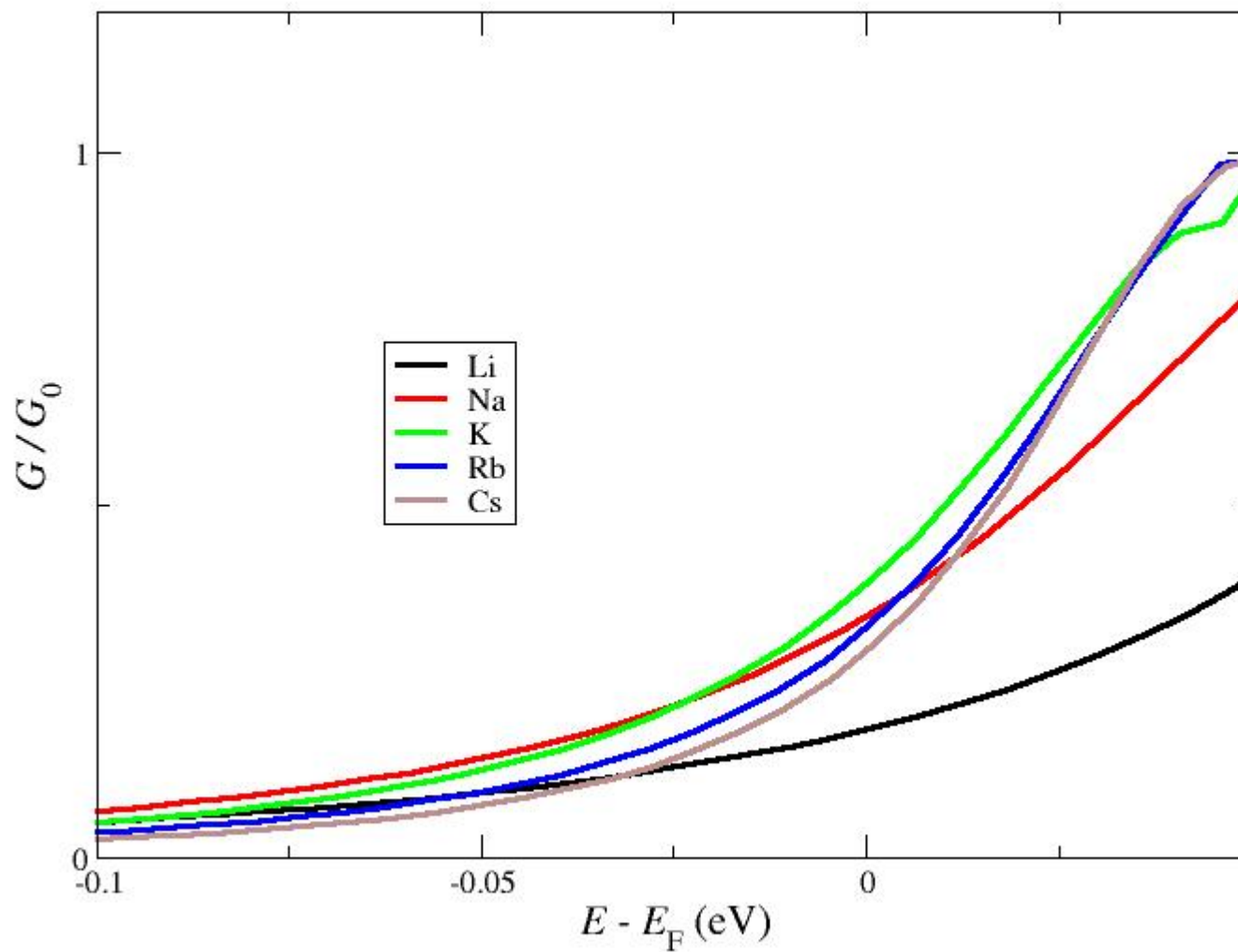
# Transport properties of long molecules



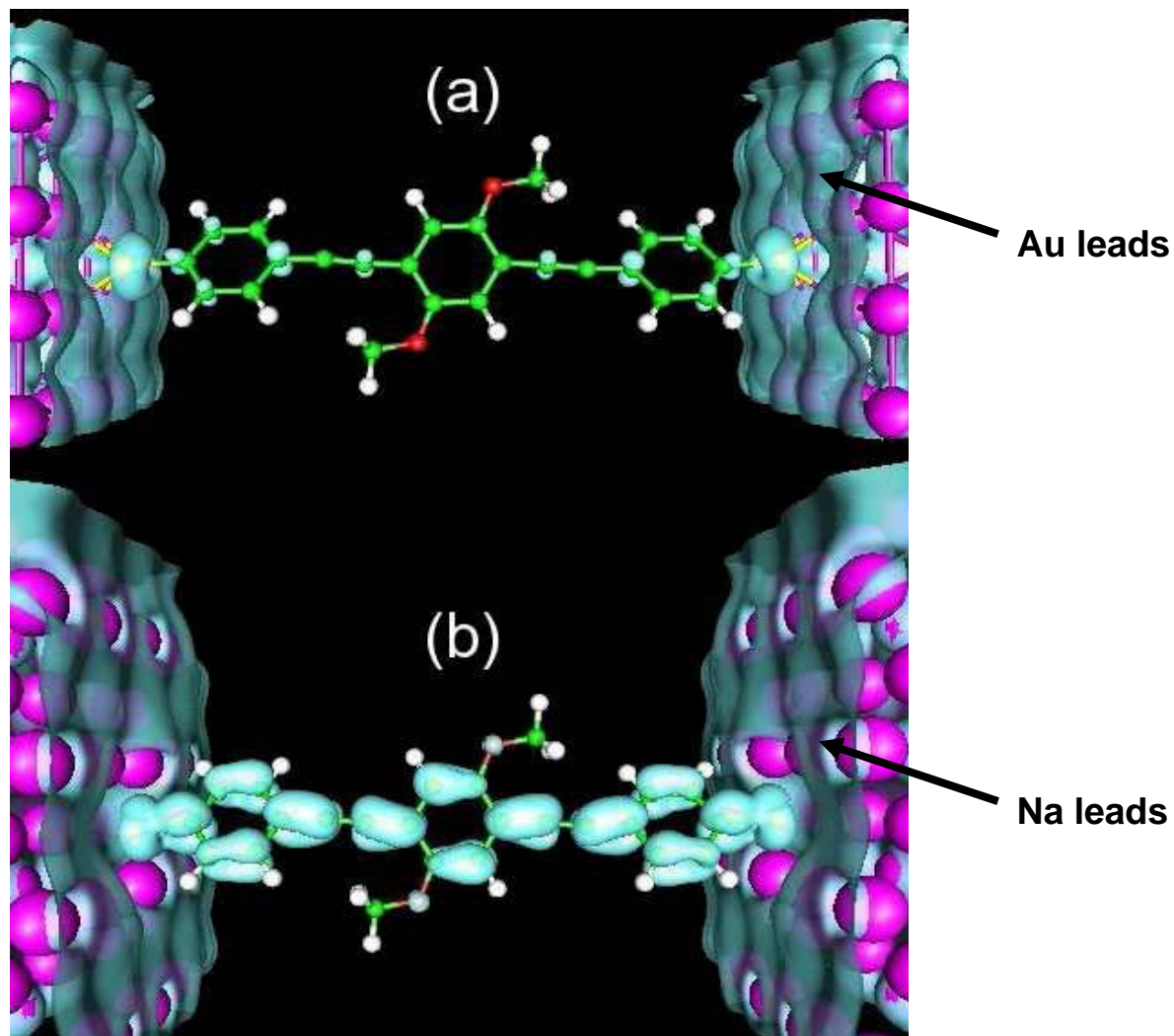
Conductance through the LUMO



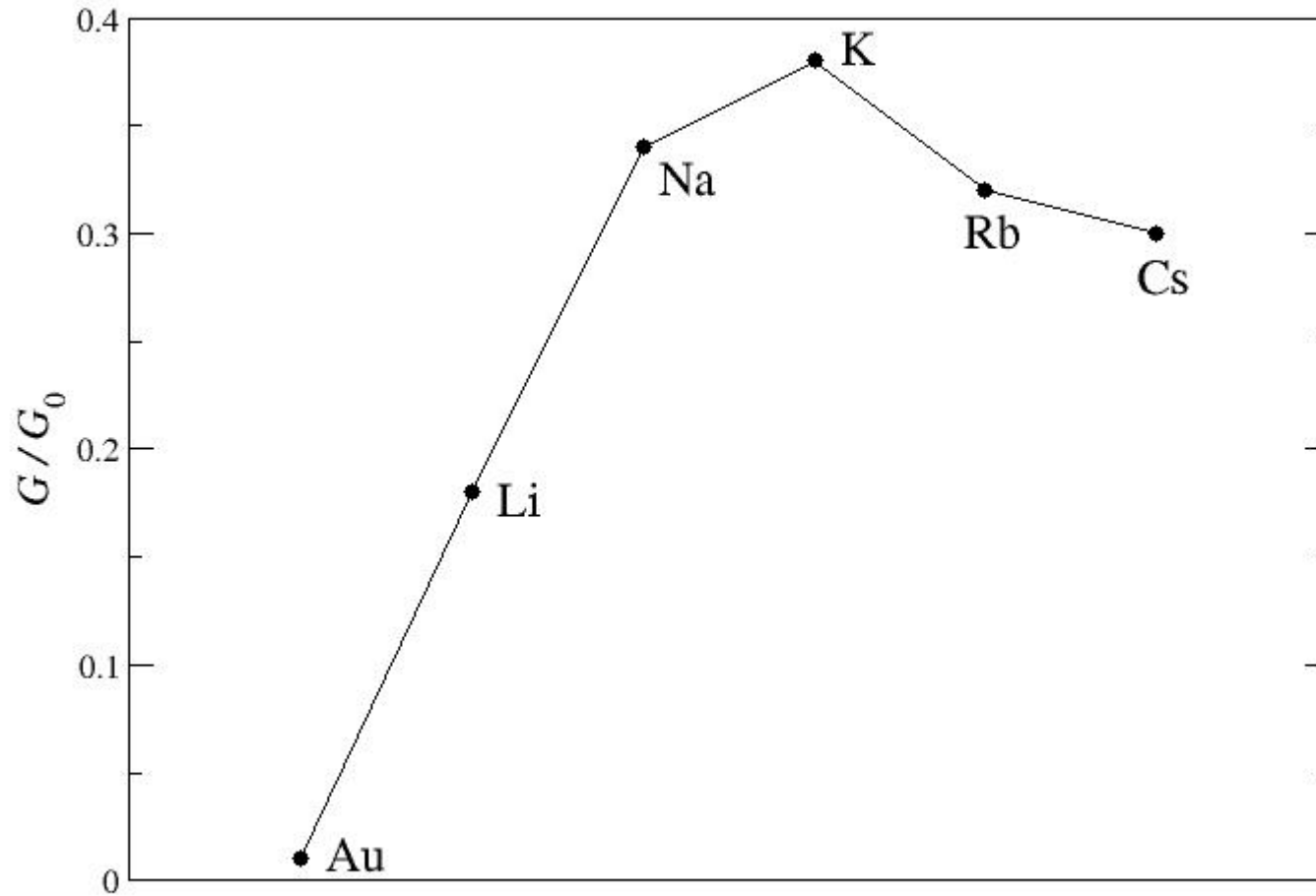
## LUMO transport



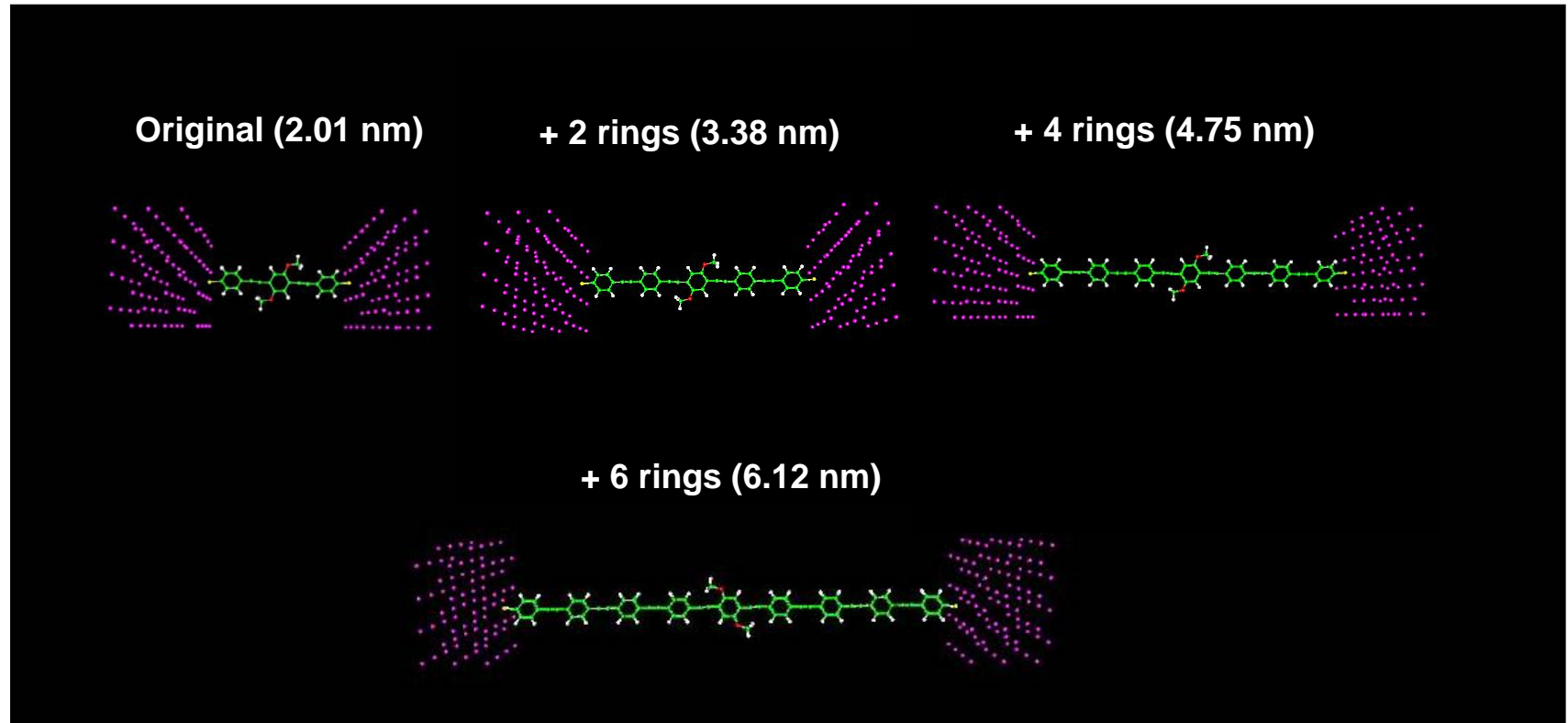
## Spatial projection of the density of states



## High conductance



## Length dependence

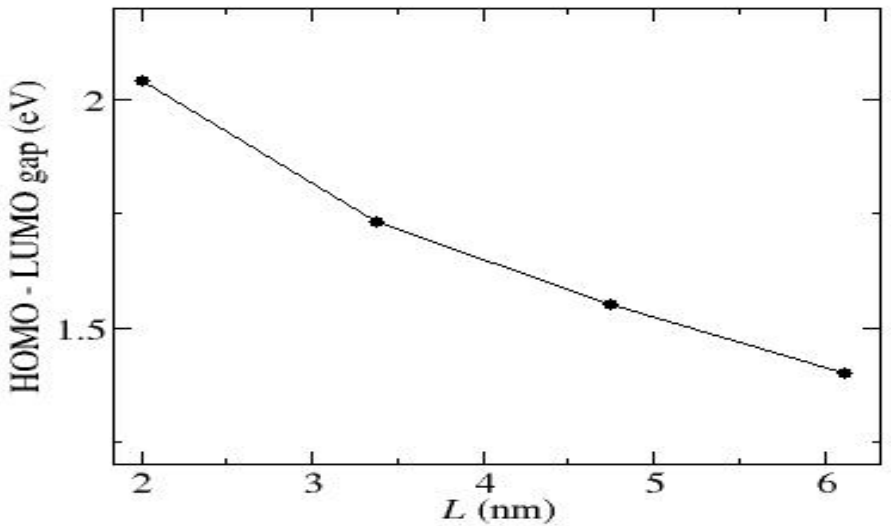
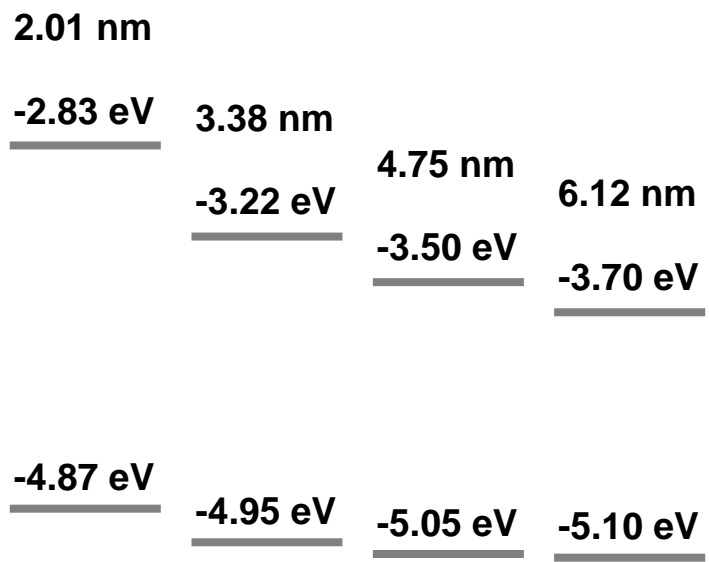


# Molecules between alkali leads

Tailoring the Fermi level of the leads in M. E. devices

## Molecular electronic properties

- Cs: -1.08 eV
- Rb: -1.21 eV
- K: -1.45 eV
- Na: -1.75 eV
  
- Li: -2.27 eV
  
- Au: -3.45 eV

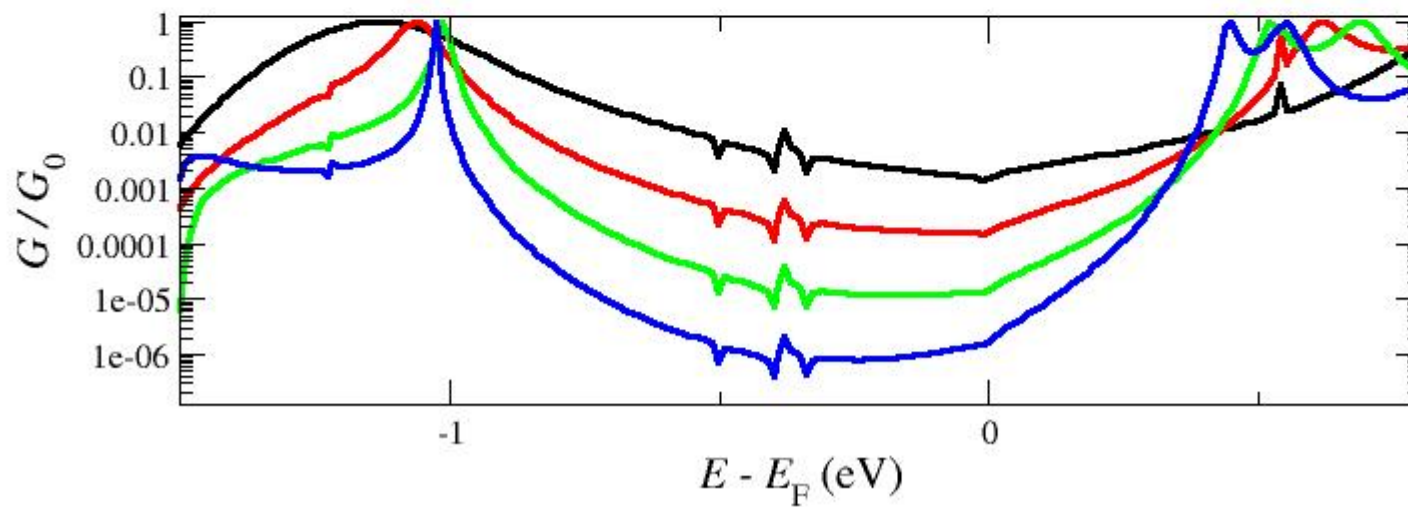
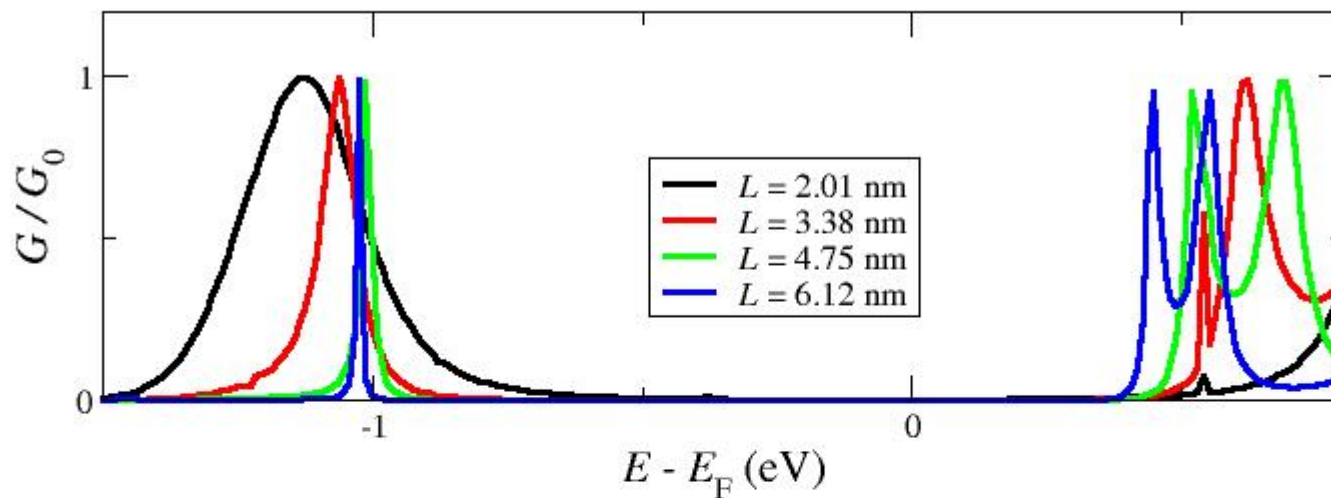


Reduction of the HOMO-LUMO gap

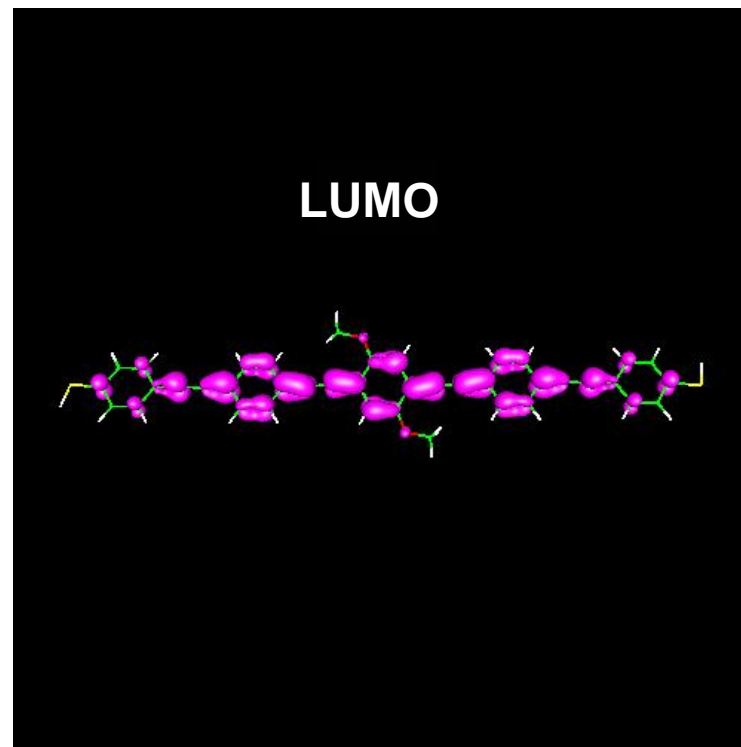
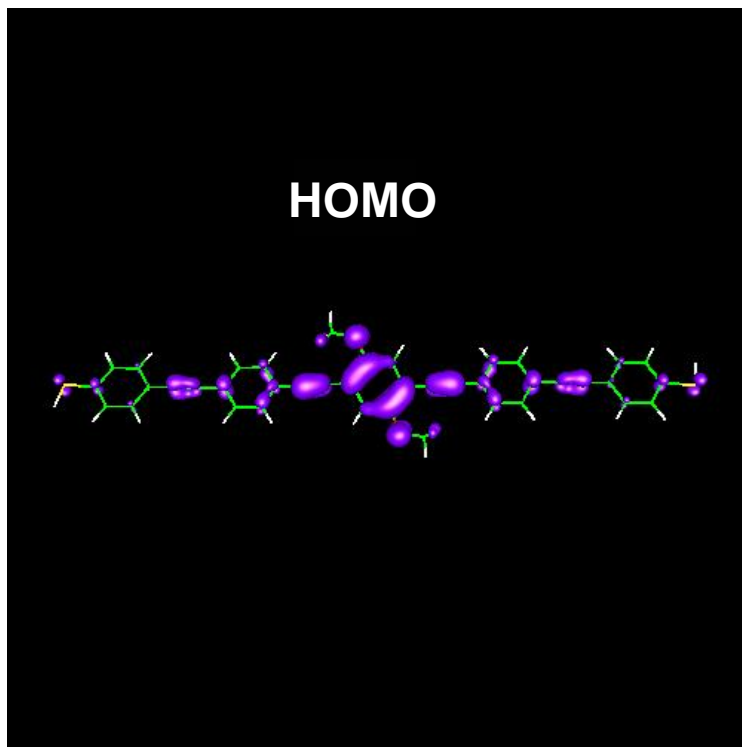




# $E_F$ in the HOMO-LUMO gap



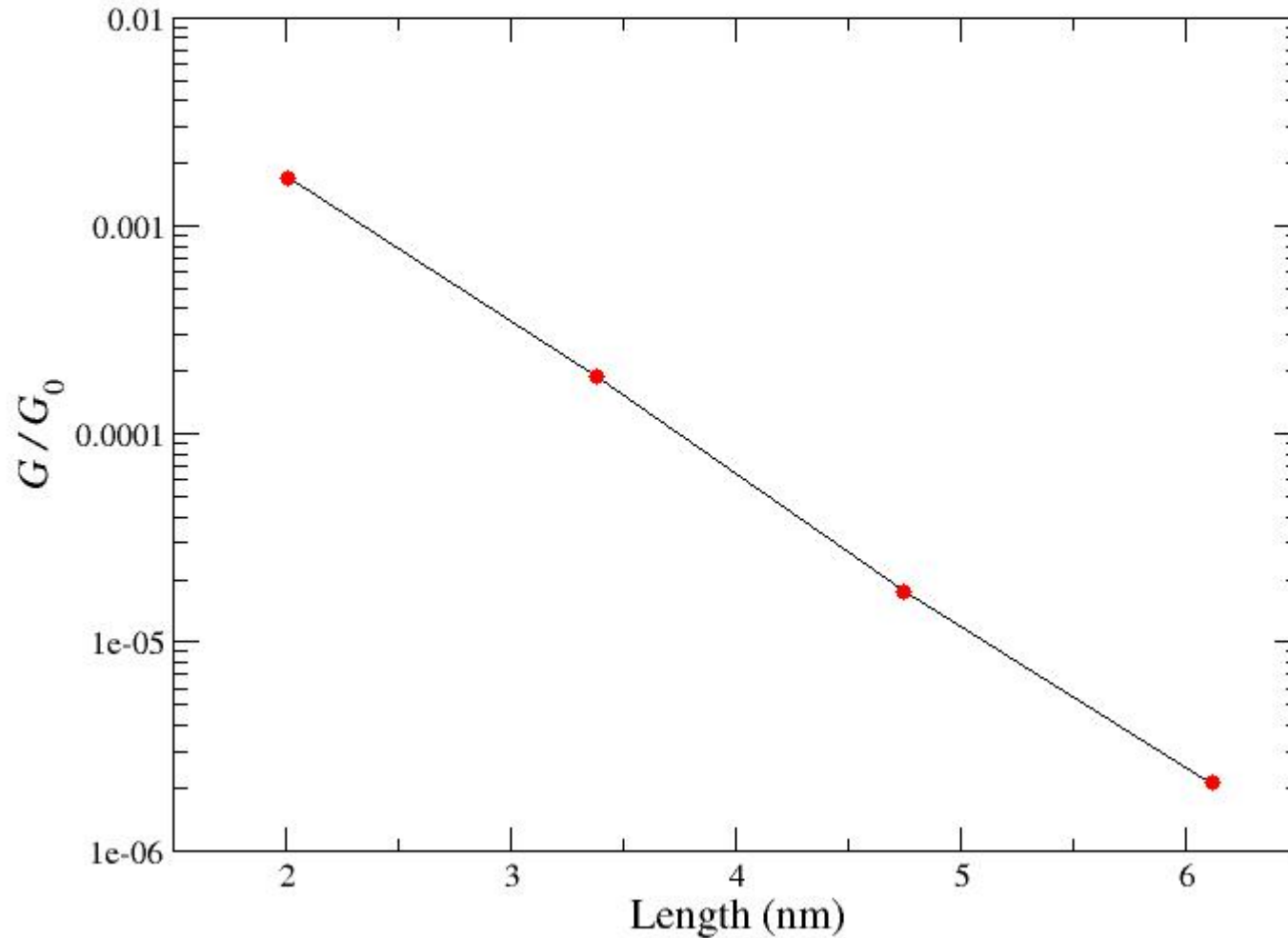
## Spatial distribution of HOMO and LUMO



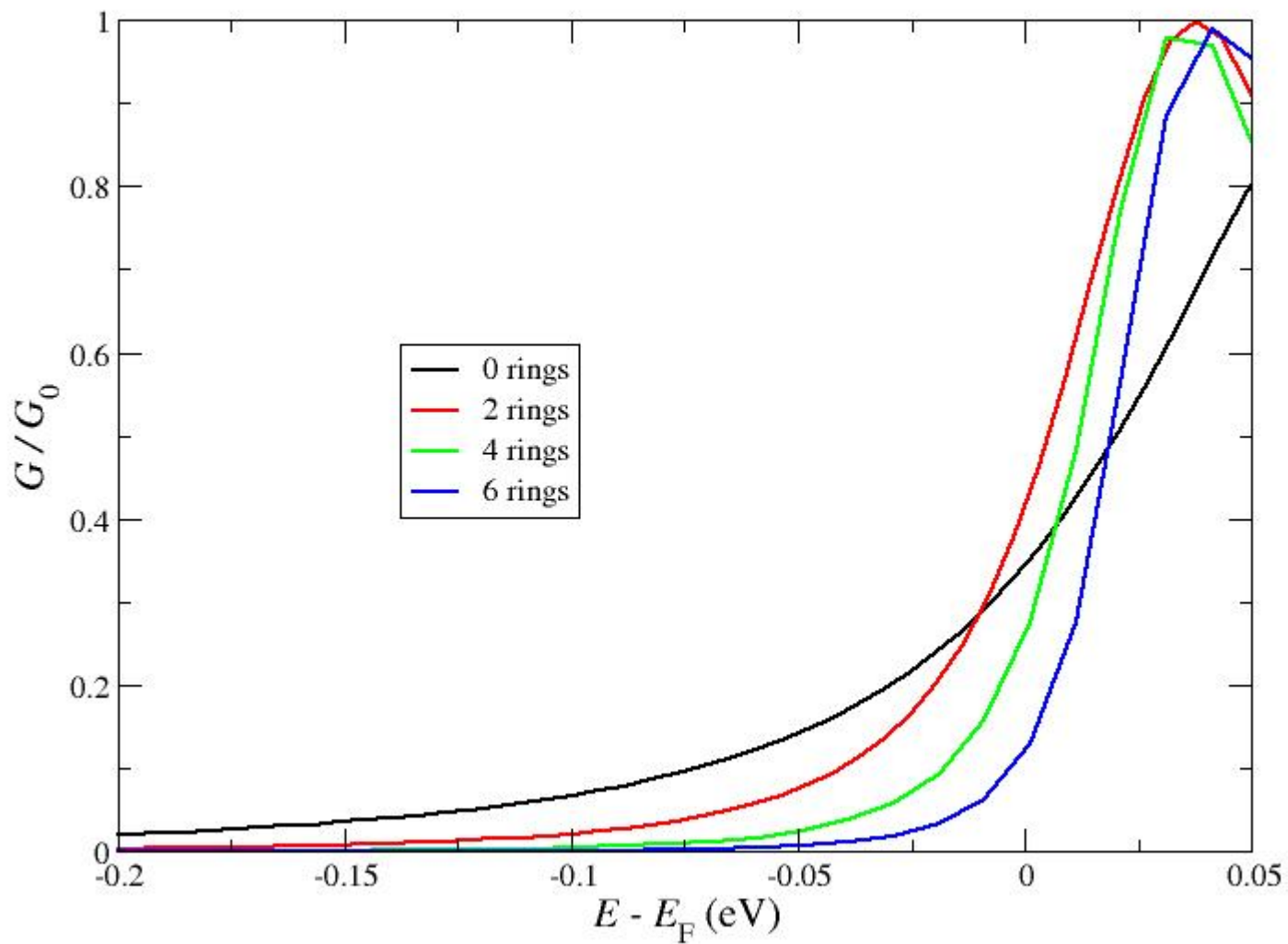
The LUMO is delocalized along the molecular backbone



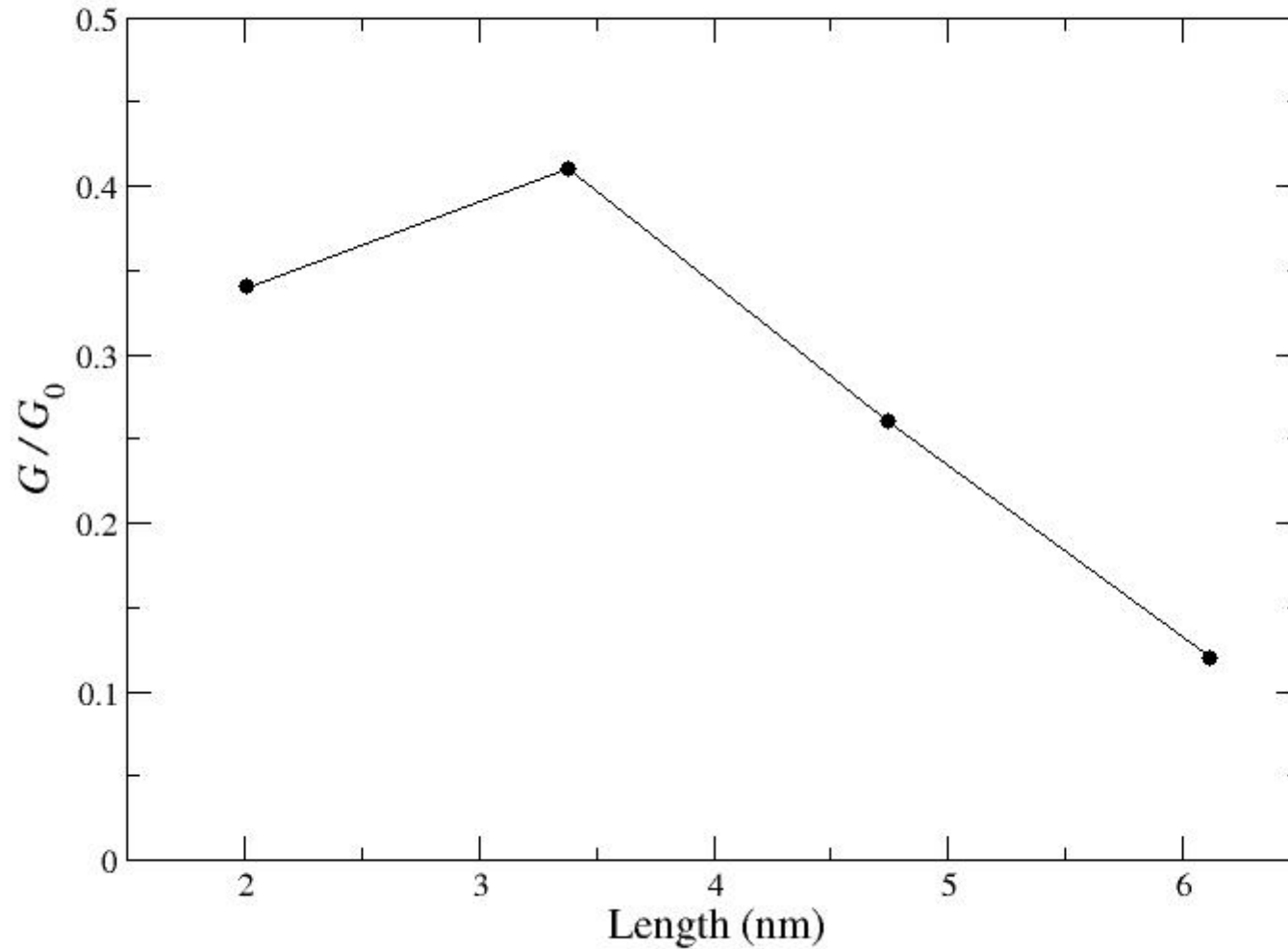
## Exponential decay between gold leads



## Pinning of $E_F$ at the LUMO



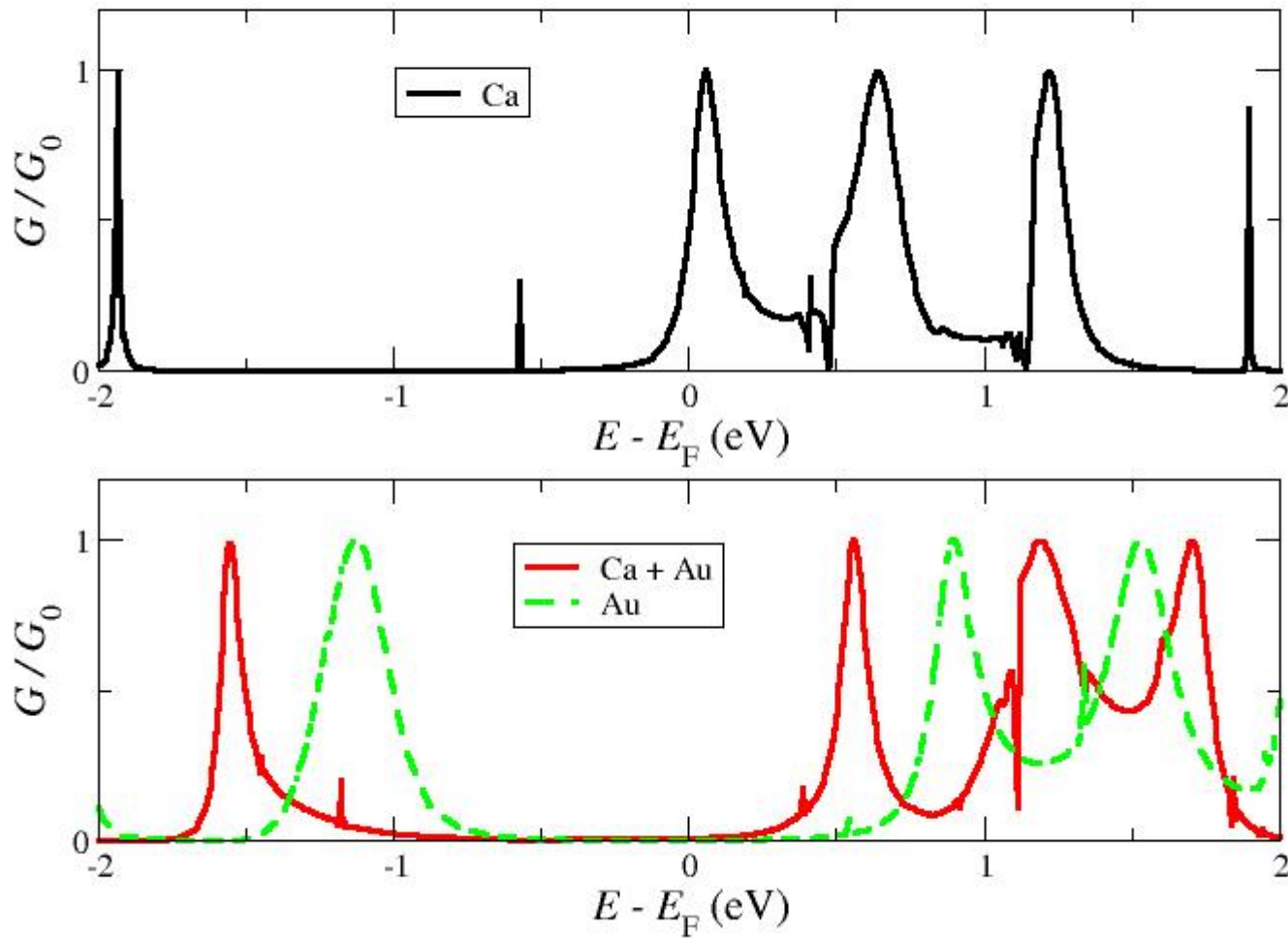
## Non-exponential decay of the conductance





## 4 - Other systems

## Exponential decay with a lower $b$



## Conclusions

- **Gold leads are not good candidates for molecular electronics devices**
- **It is possible to alter dramatically the alignment of Fermi level by changing the composition of the leads**
- **The pinning of the Fermi level at the LUMO modifies dramatically the transport properties**
- **New research is needed to find proper combinations of materials**





