



Nano-Science Center, University of Copenhagen



“Single-molecule electron transfer in solid state three-terminal devices: Status and challenges for molecular electronics with single molecules”

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SINGLE

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Coupling charge transport
to internal degrees of freedom
at the single molecule level

 SINGLE

SINGLE is a project supported by the 7th framework programme for research and technological development (FP7) of the European Union. The research project is a collaborative project - a small / medium scaled focused research project on how to couple charge transport to internal degrees of freedom at the single molecule level. The project will be carried out by a collaboration of these institutions, coordinated by Prof. Thomas Bjørnholm of Copenhagen University:

University of Copenhagen (Nano-Science Center)
Chalmers Tekniske Hoegskola AB
Technische Universiteit Delft
IBM Research GmbH
Universite de Mons-Hainaut

SINGLE is supported by FP7



Future and Emerging Technologies
Programme

Collaborators on SINGLE



NANO-SCIENCE CENTER
UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN

CHALMERS

TU Delft
Technische Universiteit Delft

UMH

IBM

Bjørnholm

Kubatkin

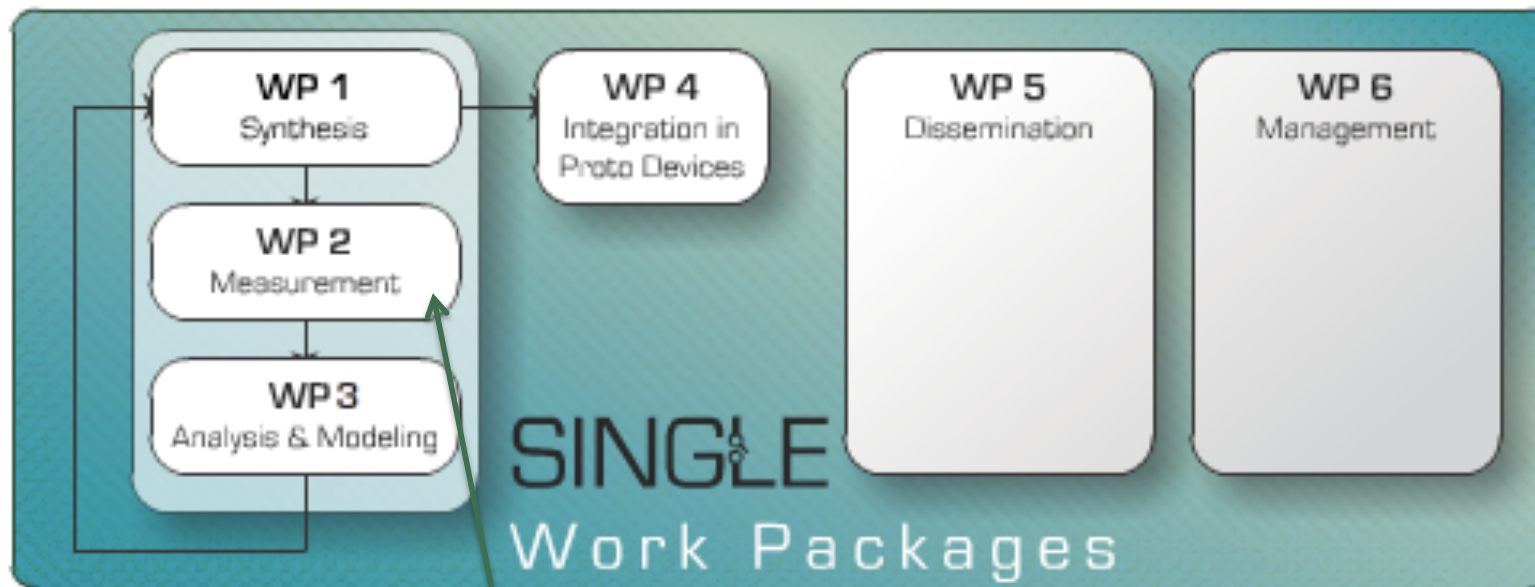
Van der Zant

Cornil

Riel

www.single.ku.dk





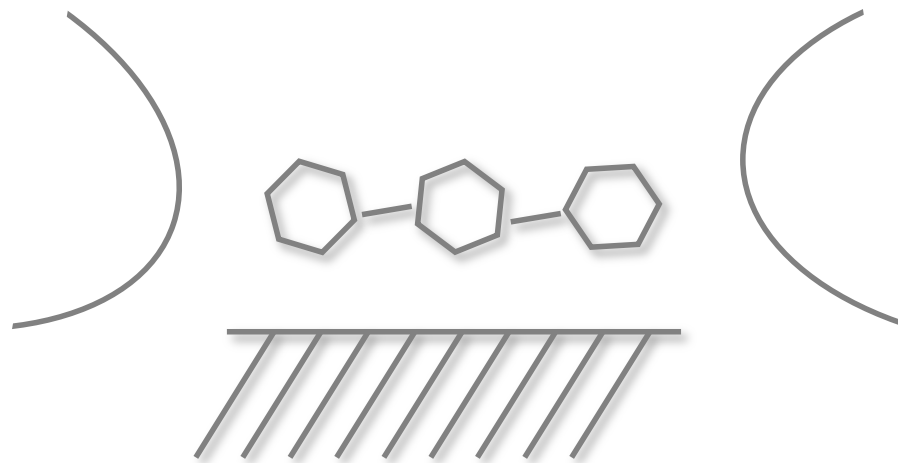
The work is proceeding in iterative cycles of synthesis, measurements, modeling, and eventually integrating the most promising systems in more advanced prototype systems.

Measurements by 3 different
experimental research groups

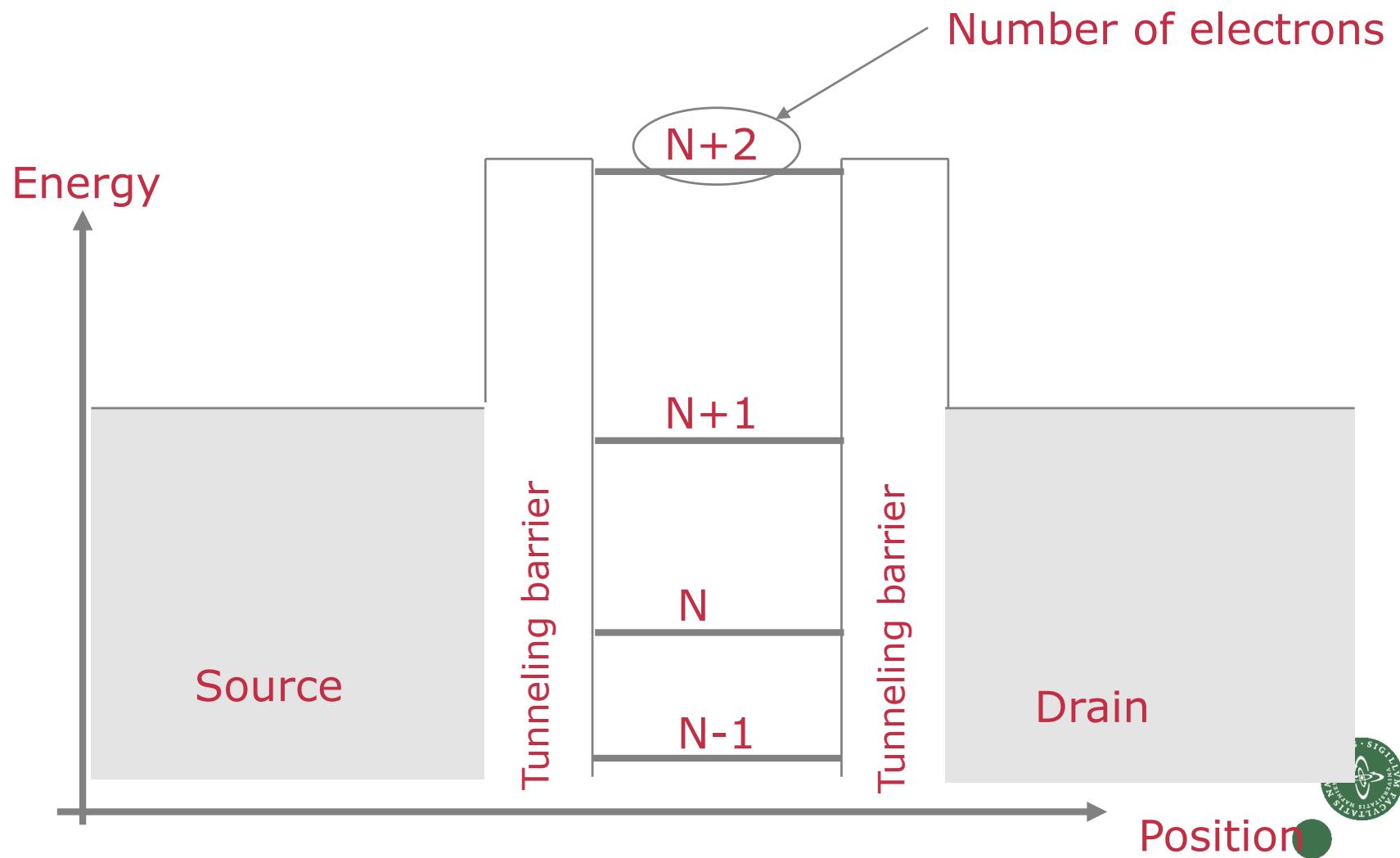


Question:

What are the key parameters for electron transport through single molecules?



Energy Levels



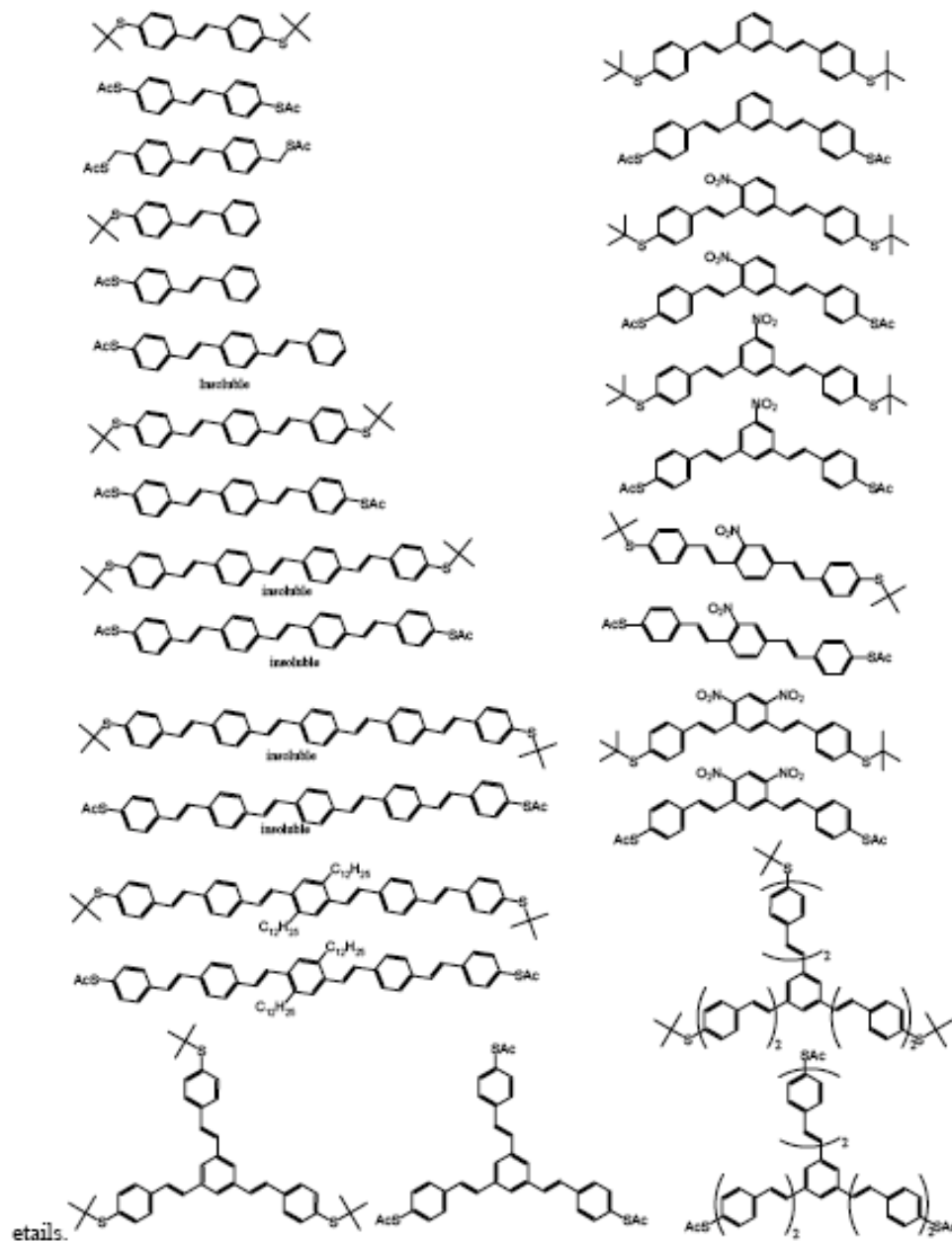
Outline:

1) Measurements on thiol end-capped OPV's

2) *C60*

3) *C60* as the "*alligator clip*": a new generation of molecules

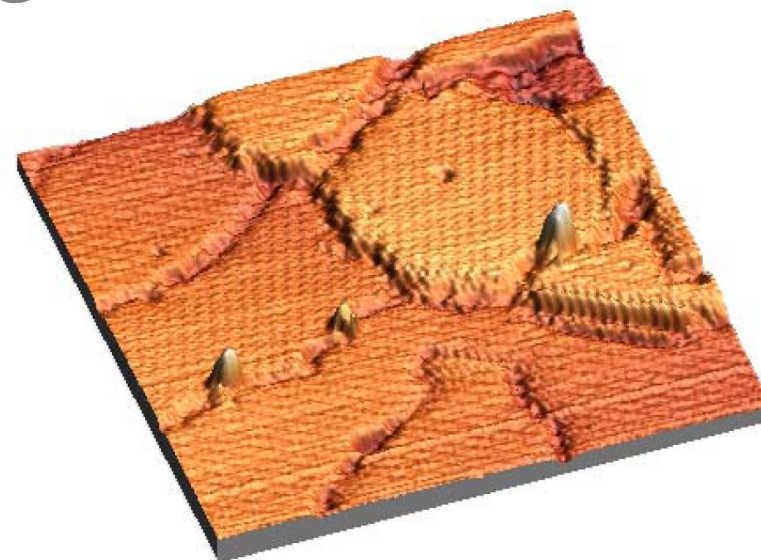
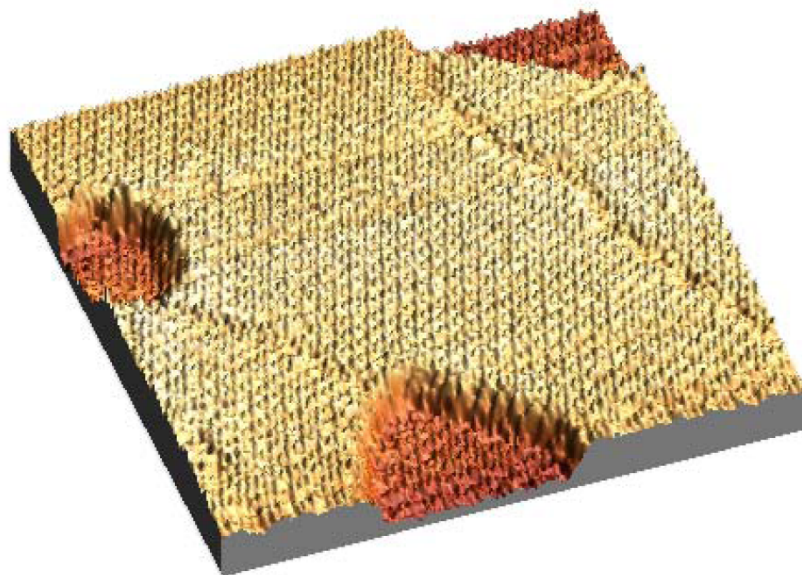
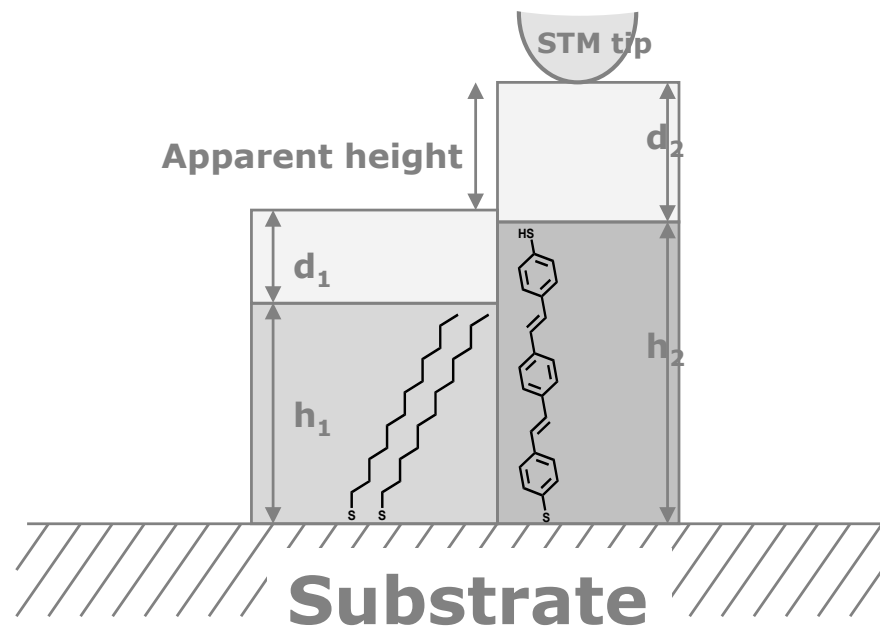


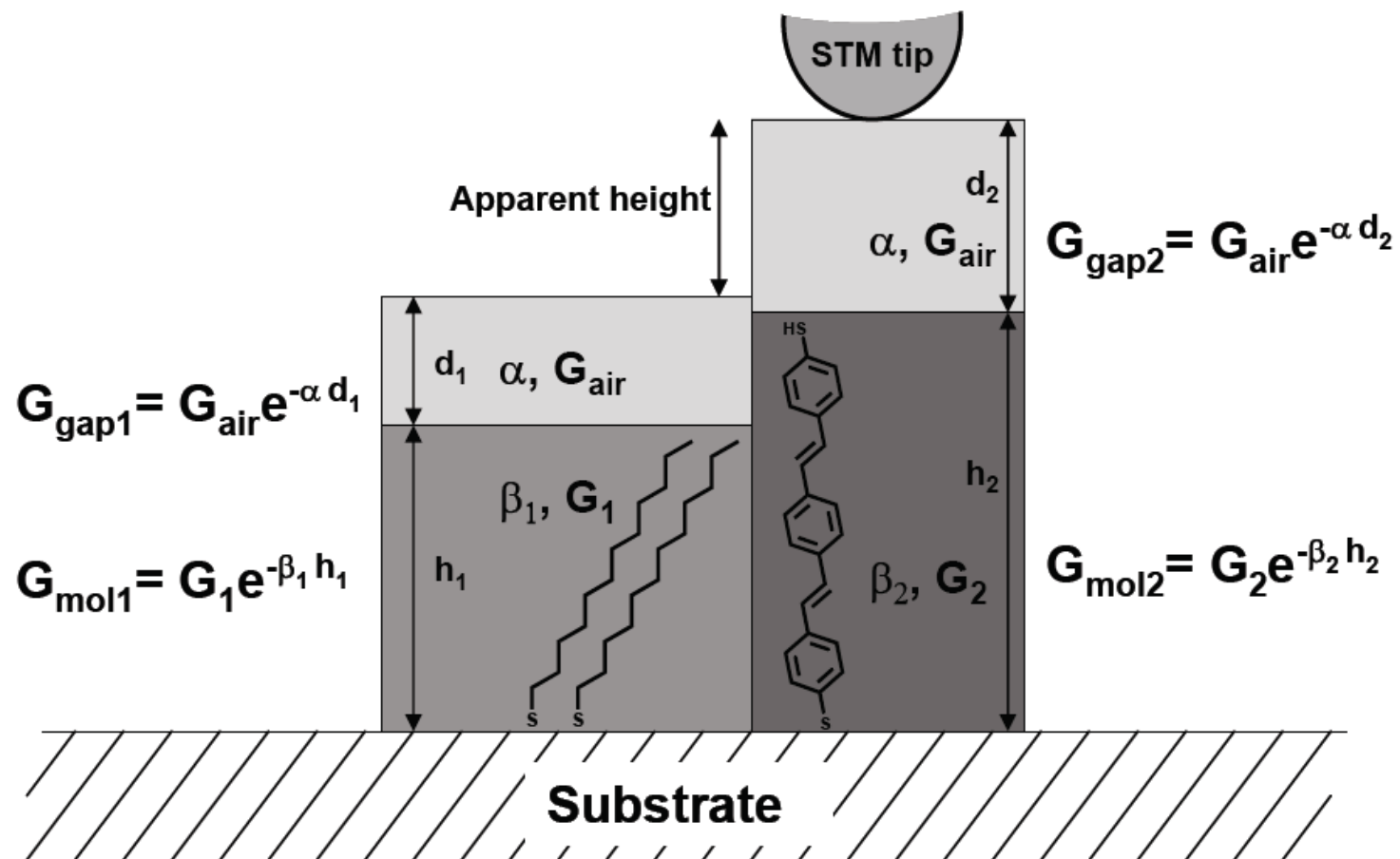


STM

Goal: to compare the tunnelling properties of a series of molecular wires

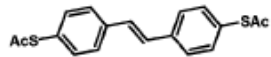
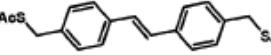
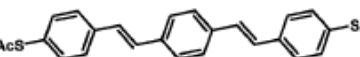
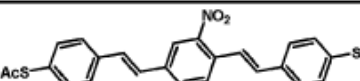
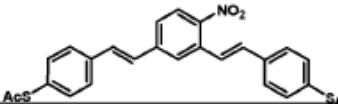
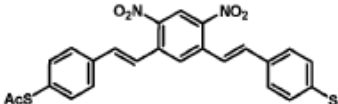
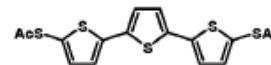
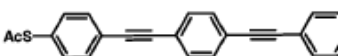
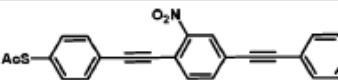
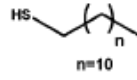


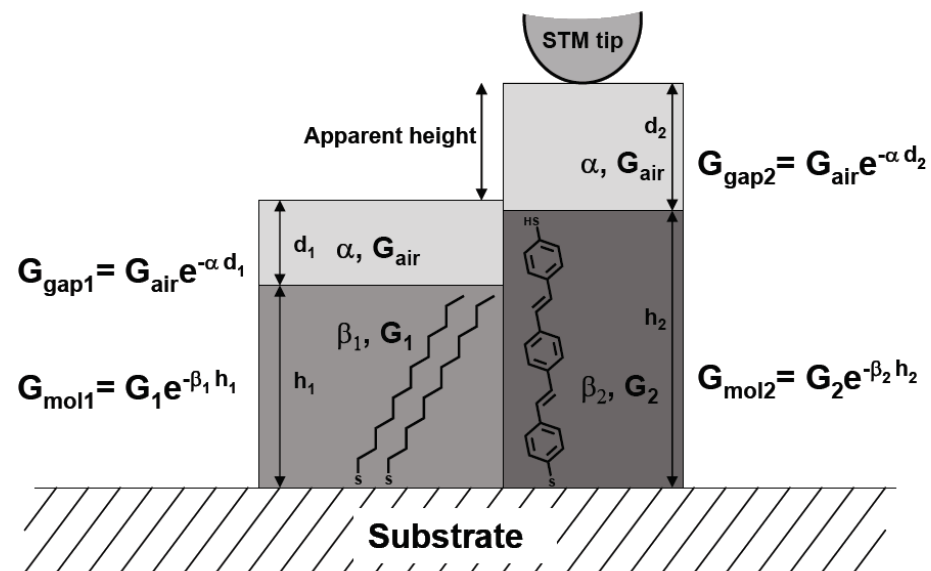




Assumption: $G_1 \approx G_2$



Entry	Molecule	Length (Å)	Apparent height (Å)
1		13.9	4.0 ±0.7
2		14.2	3.5 ±1.0
3		19.5	7.5 ±1.1
4		19.4	6.1 ±2.0
5		16.5	4.1 ±1.6
6		15.9	4.2 ±0.9
7 ⁶		13.7	2.0 ±0.9
8 ²		19.3	4.70 ±1.01
9 ²		19.3	4.30 ±0.54
10 ¹²		14	0.0



STM

- + easy comparison of tunnelling through different molecules
- No control of electronic levels in the molecule

Solid state 3 terminal device

- + detailed spectroscopic characterisation of the molecule

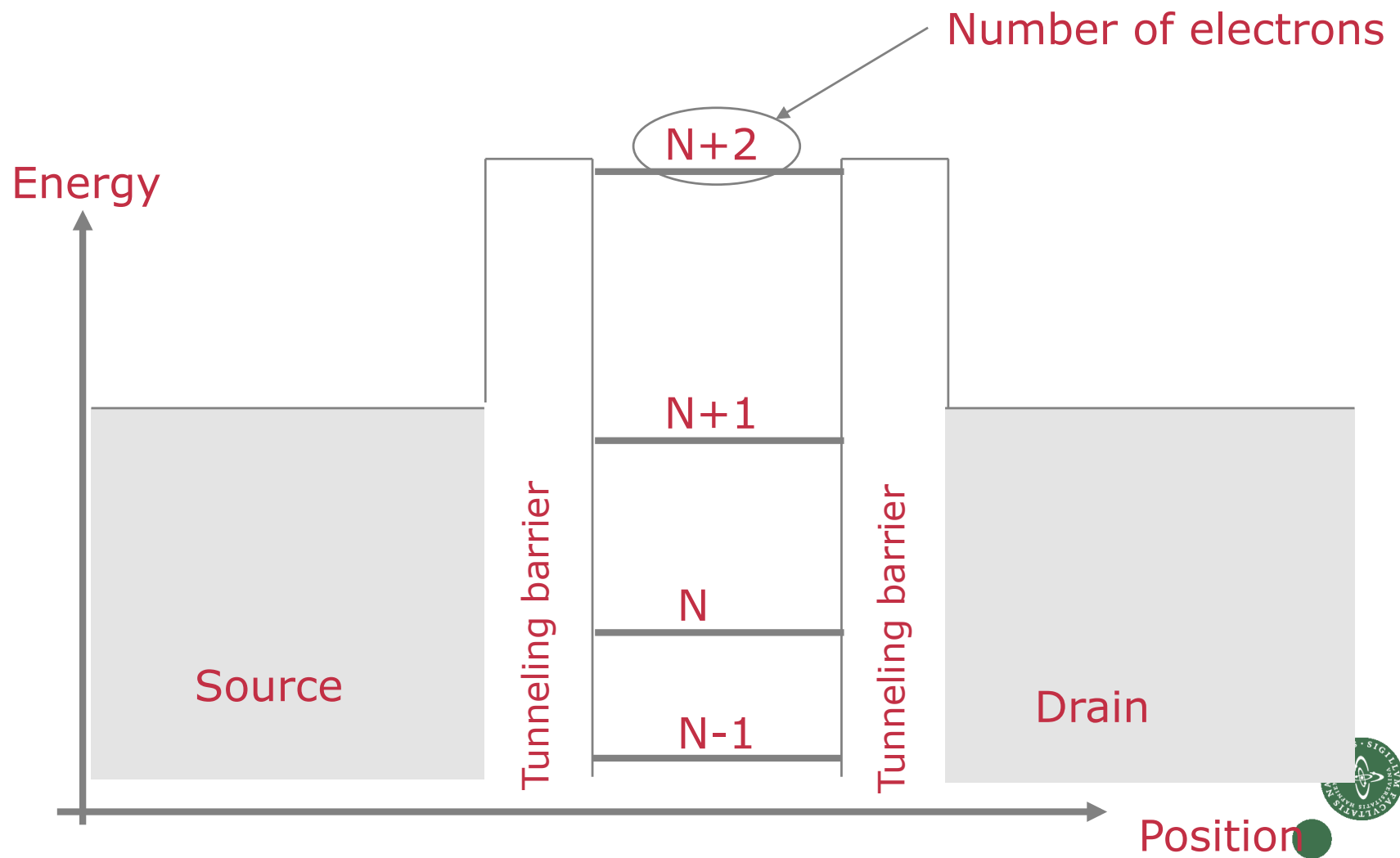
Goal: to study the importance of the contacts between molecule and leads

Faraday Discussions 131: 265-279 2006

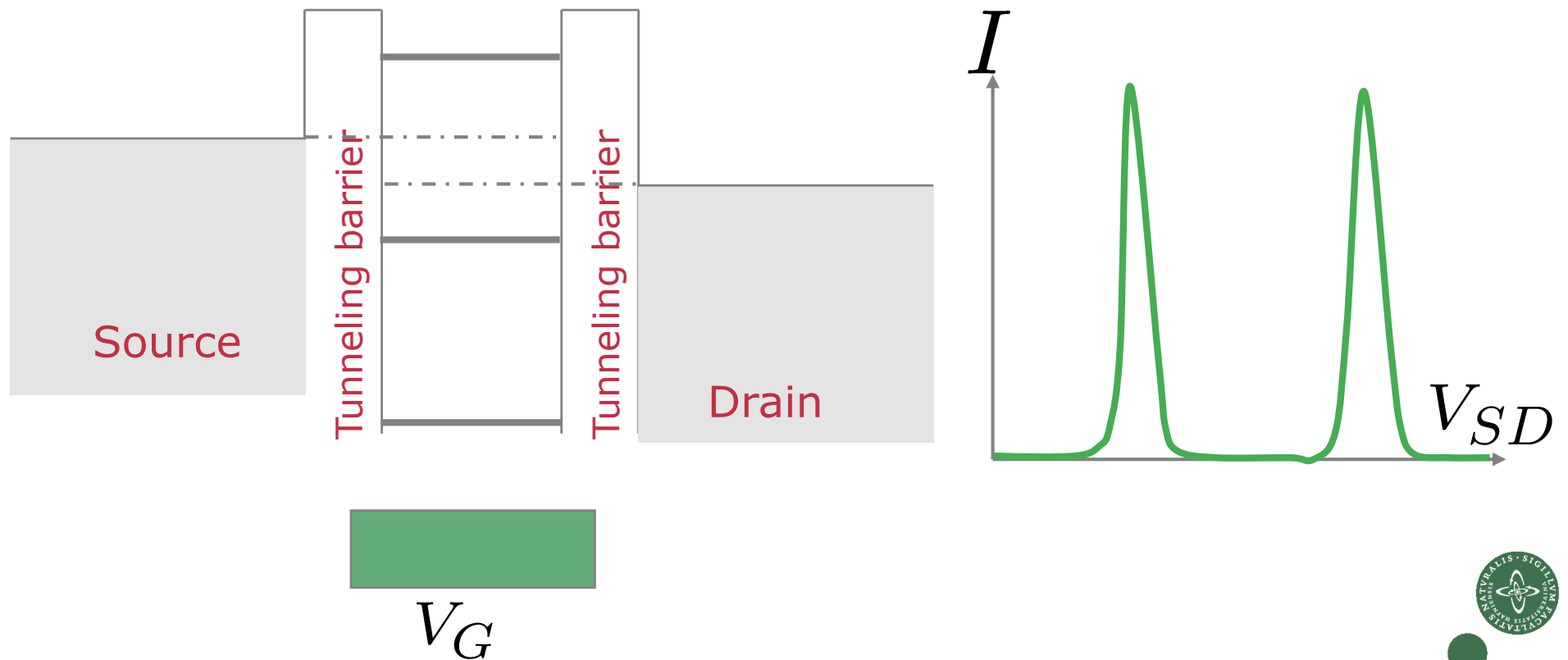
J. Am. Chem. Soc. 128 (20): 6574-6575 2006



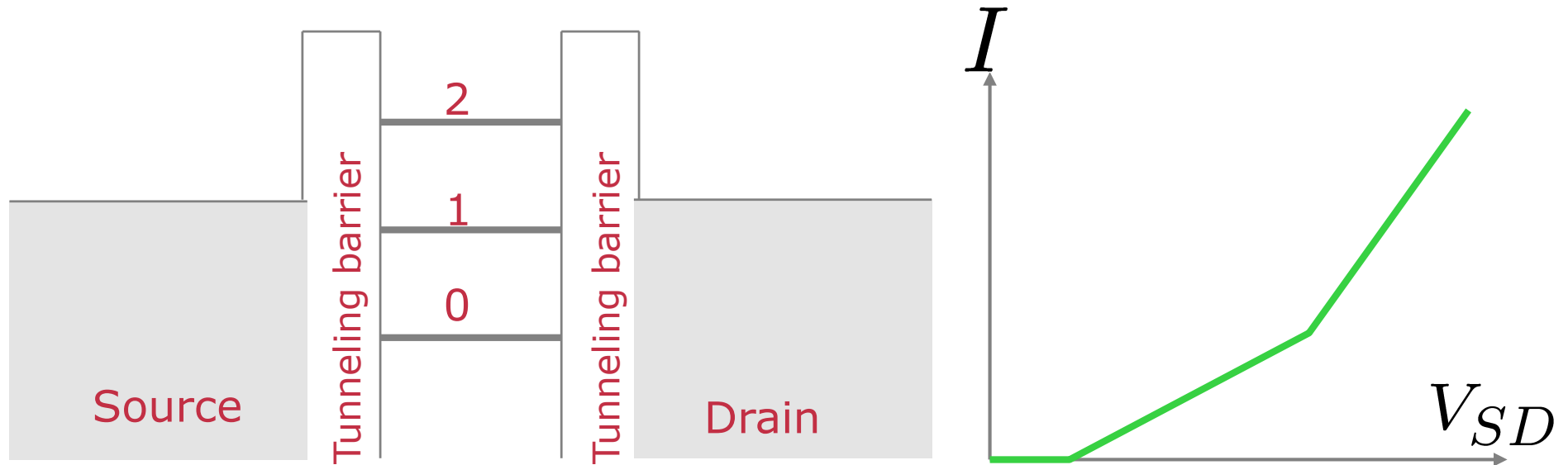
Energy Levels

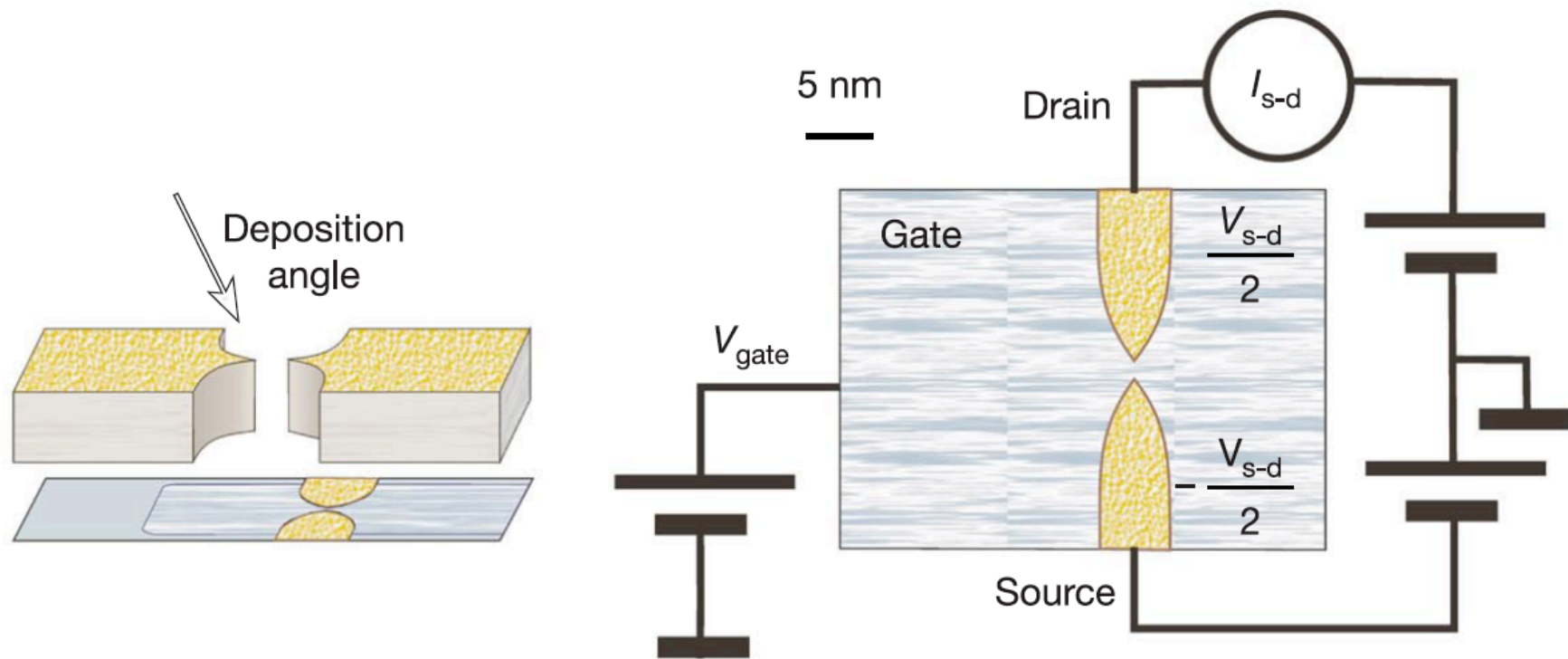


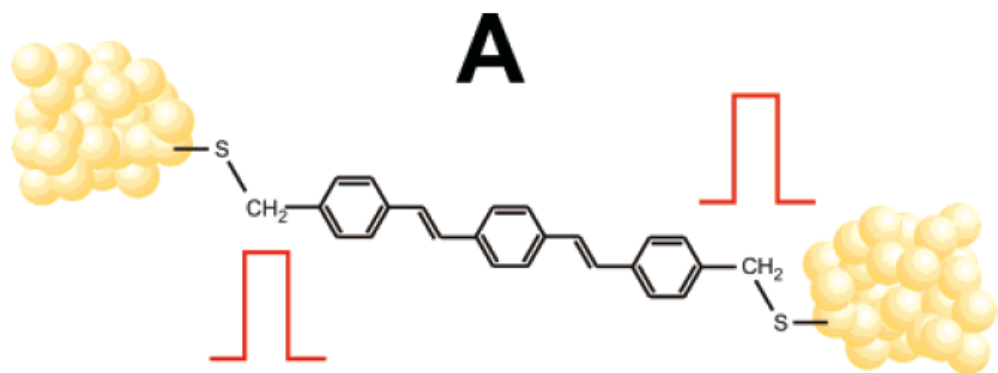
Varying Gate voltage



Varying Source-drain voltage





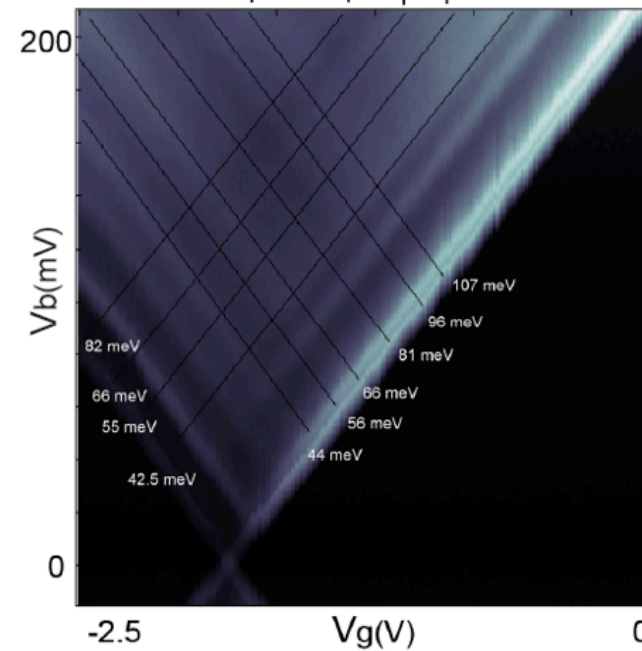
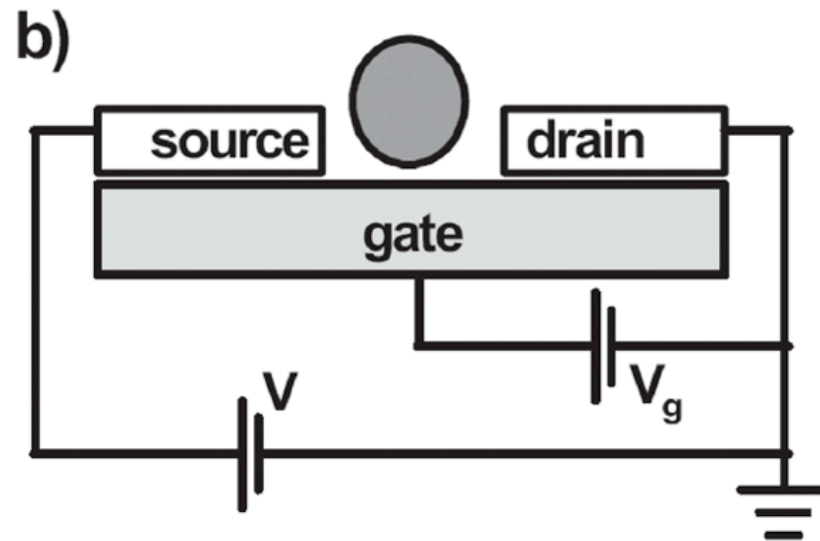
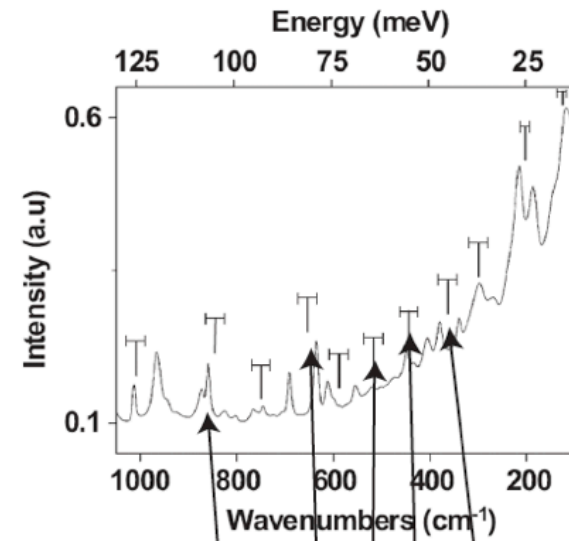
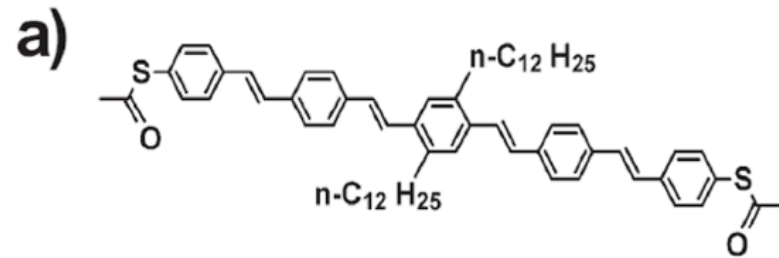


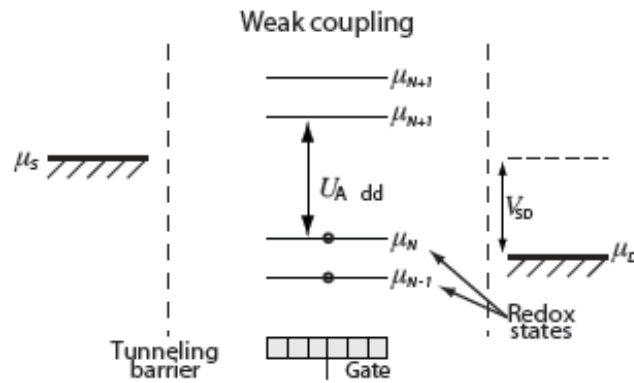
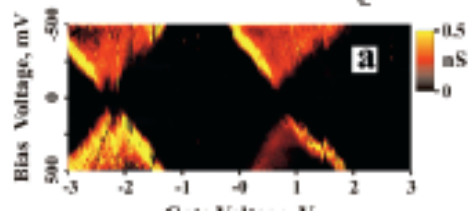
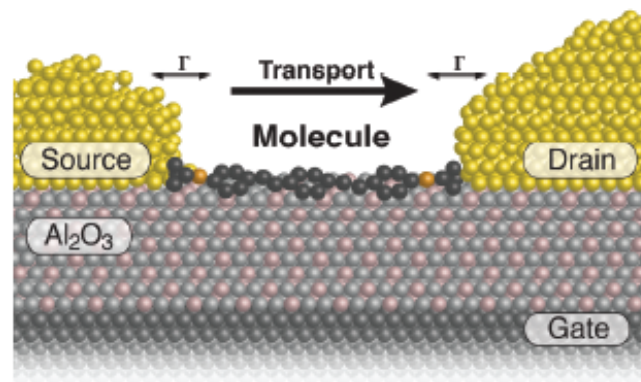
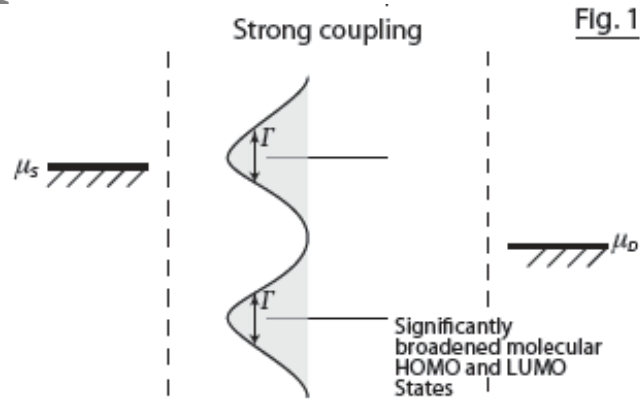
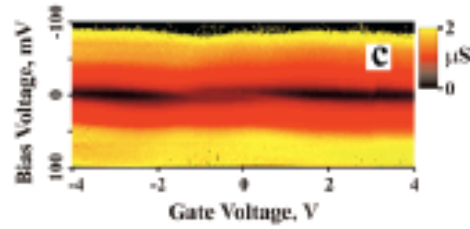
How can we be sure that we are measuring on a single molecule?

What is special about molecules?

- Molecular vibrations







Outline:

1) Measurements on thiol end-capped OPV's

2) *C60*

3) C60 as the "*alligator clip*": a new generation of molecules



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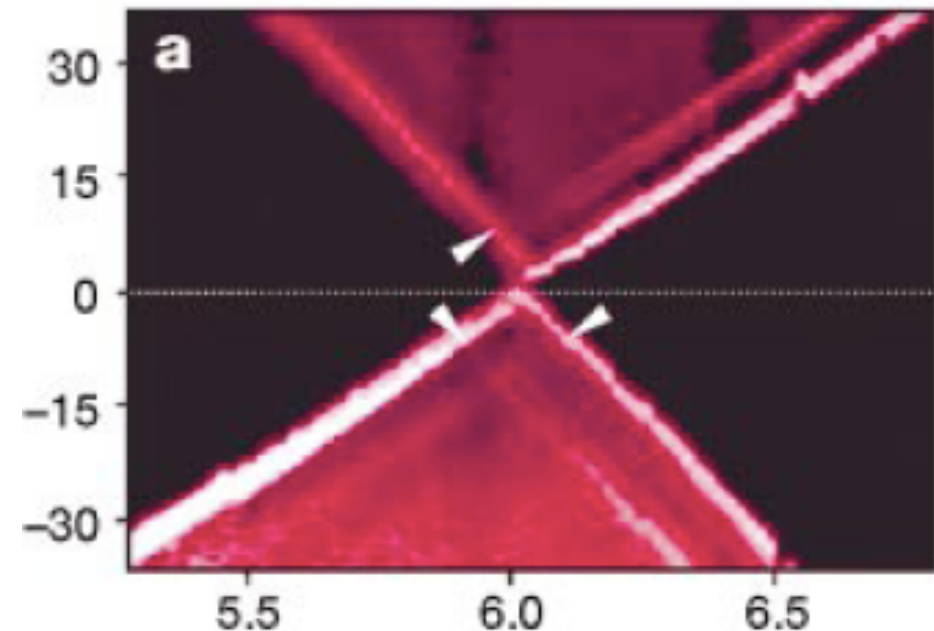
Nanomechanical oscillations in a single-C₆₀ transistor

**Hongkun Park^{*‡§}, Jiwoong Park[†], Andrew K. L. Lim^{*}, Erik H. Anderson[‡],
A. Paul Alivisatos^{*‡} & Paul L. McEuen^{†‡}**

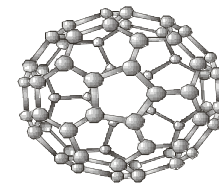
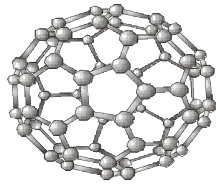
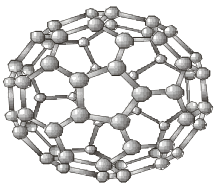
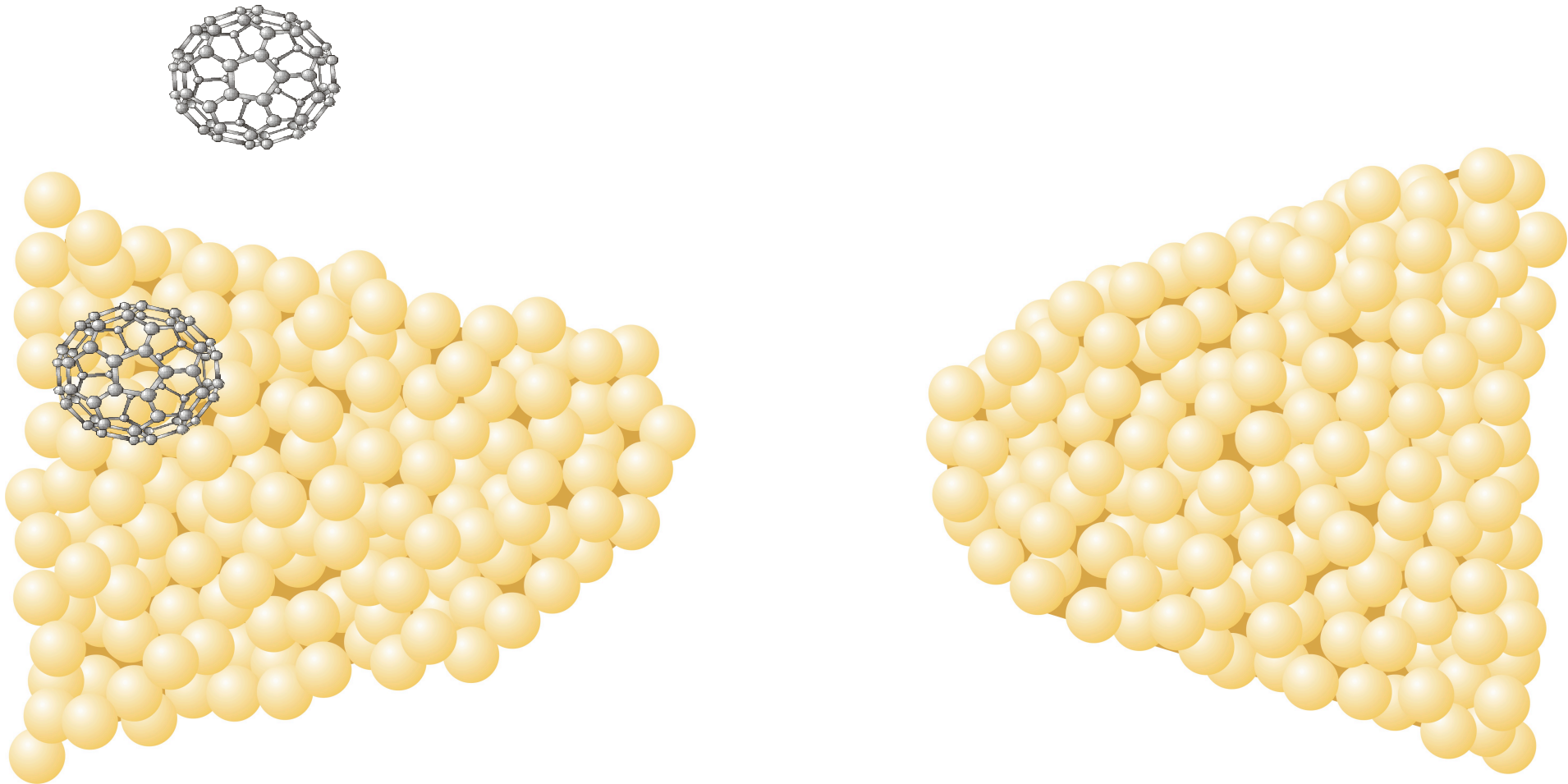
** Department of Chemistry and † Department of Physics, University of California
at Berkeley and ‡ Materials Sciences Division, Lawrence Berkeley National
Laboratory, Berkeley, California 94720, USA*

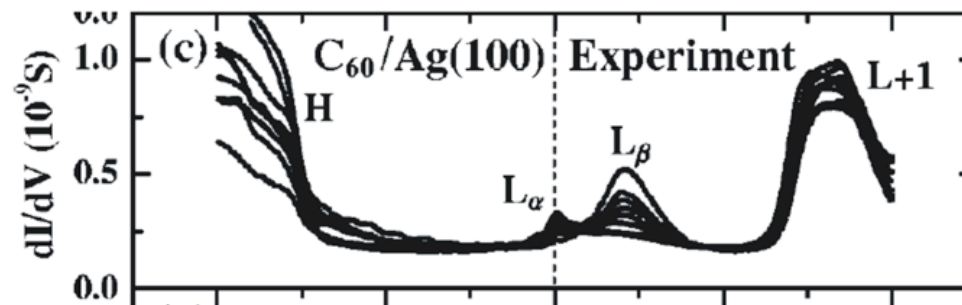
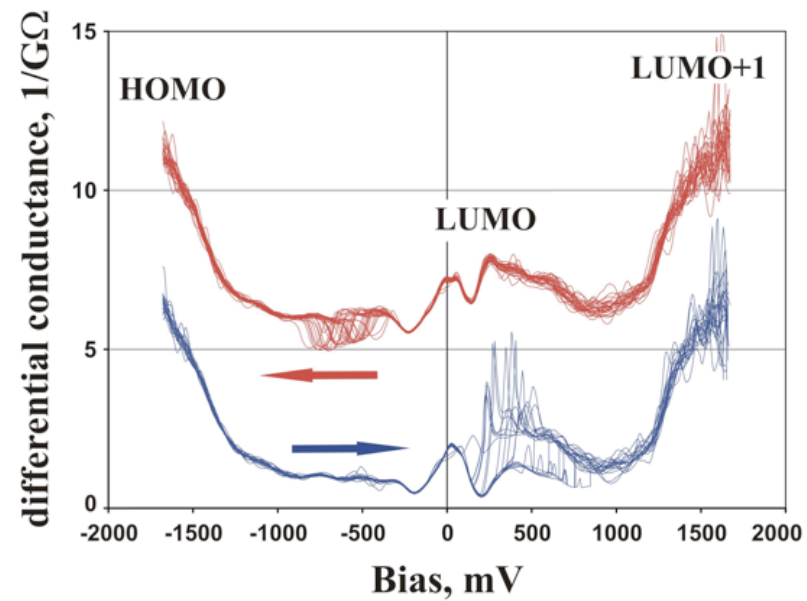
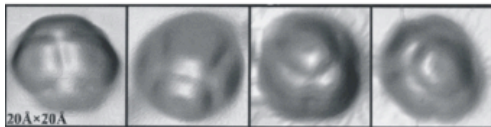
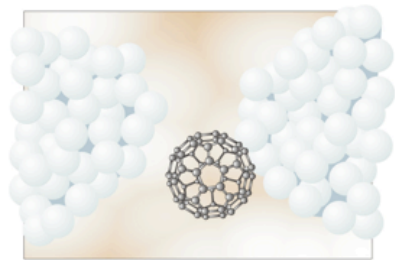
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C60 as a model system,
Nature (2000)



Nanofabrication: catching a single molecule

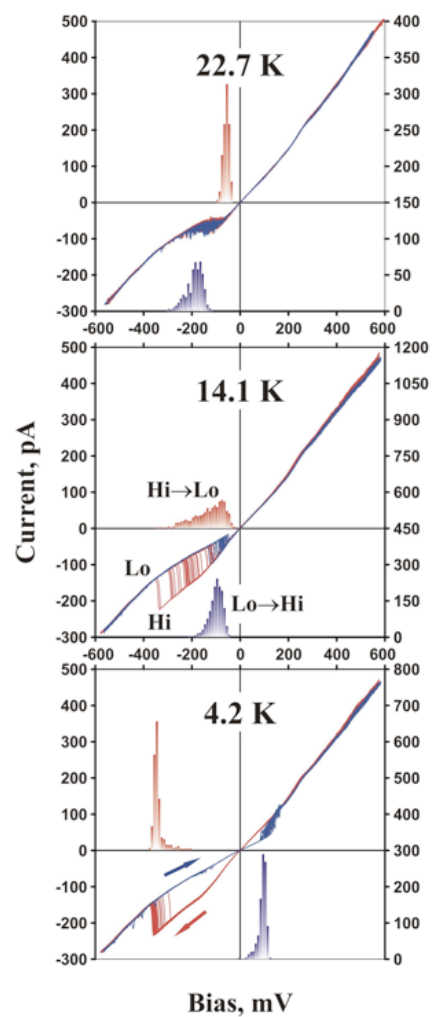




Spatially Mapping the Spectral Density of a Single C₆₀ Molecule

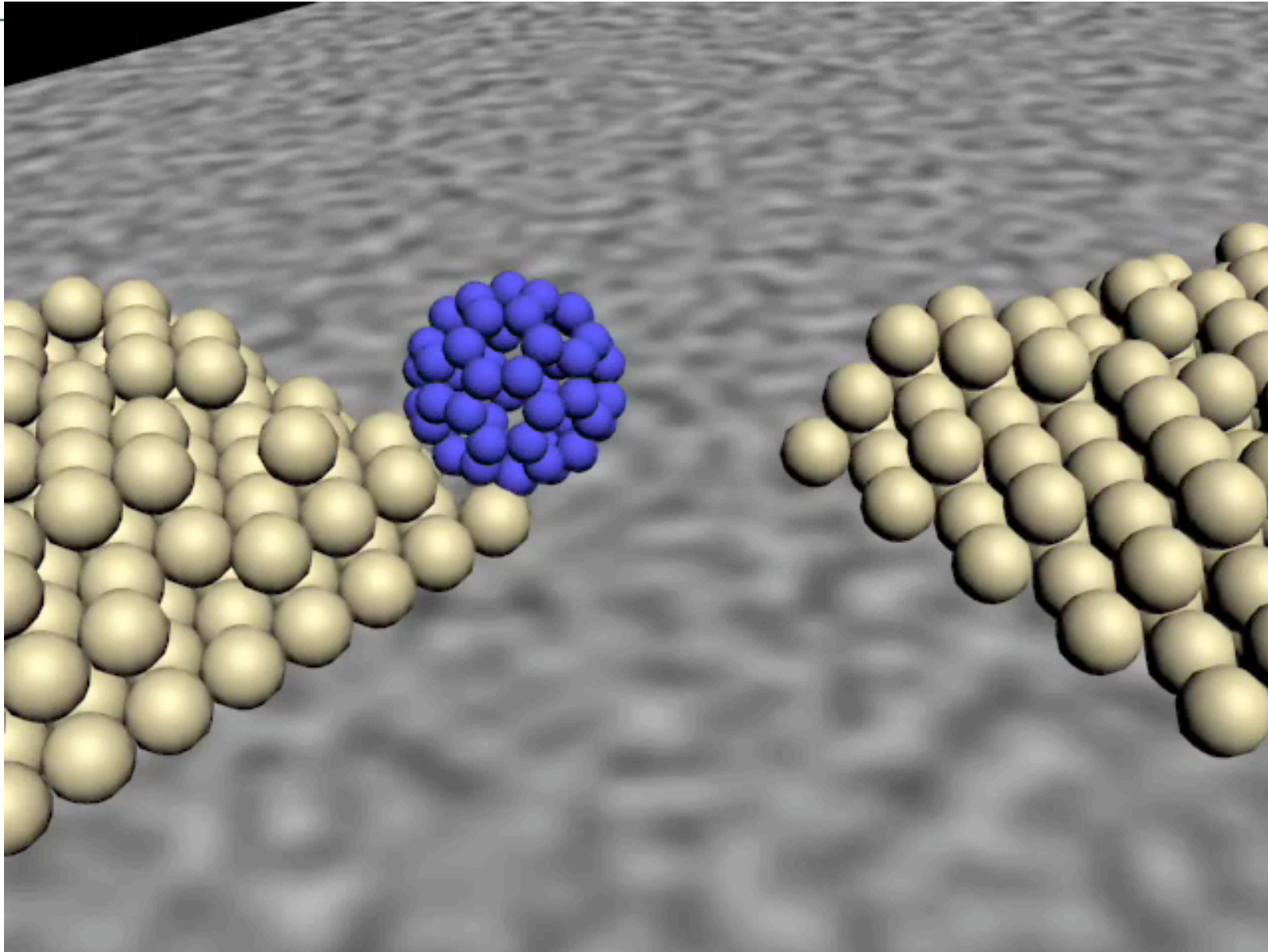
Xinghua Lu, M. Grobis, K. H. Khoo, Steven G. Louie, and M. F. Crommie



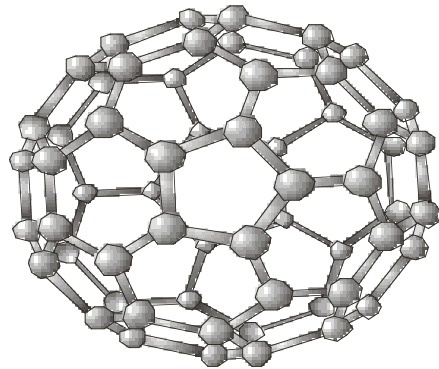
Dripling C_{60} for six weeks

Faraday Discuss., 131, 337–345 (2006)
Nano Lett. 8, 2393–2398 (2008)
Nanotechnology 18, 165501 (2007)





Summary C60:



- In this experimental setup, C60 is strongly coupled to the electrodes*
- The C60 switches between 2 different states, the system is stable for more than 6 weeks
- The two states might be attachment via 5 or 6 fold symmetry positions

* In contrast to measurements by Park and McEuen *Nature* 2000

Faraday Discuss. 131, 337–345 (2006)
Nano Lett. 8, 2393–2398 (2008)
Nanotechnology 18, 165501 (2007)



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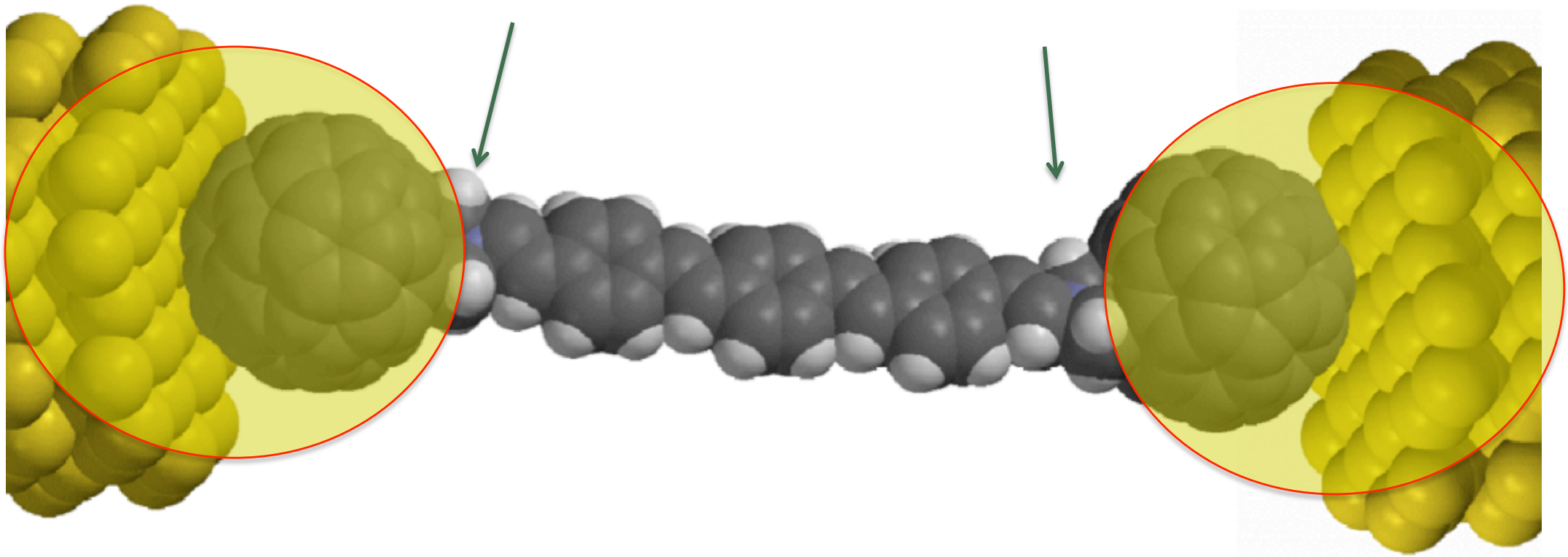


- In molecules, the atoms are placed in a well defined way with respect to each other
- The problem is the electrodes, and the interface between molecule and electrode
- Since C60 couples strongly to electrodes we might be able to use it to contact a molecule!

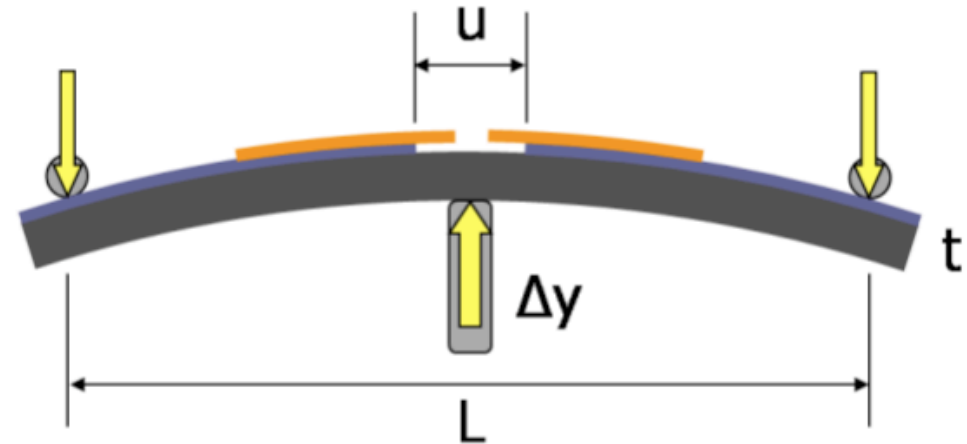
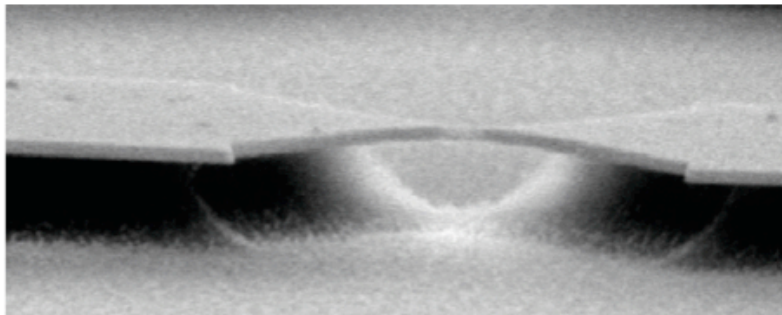
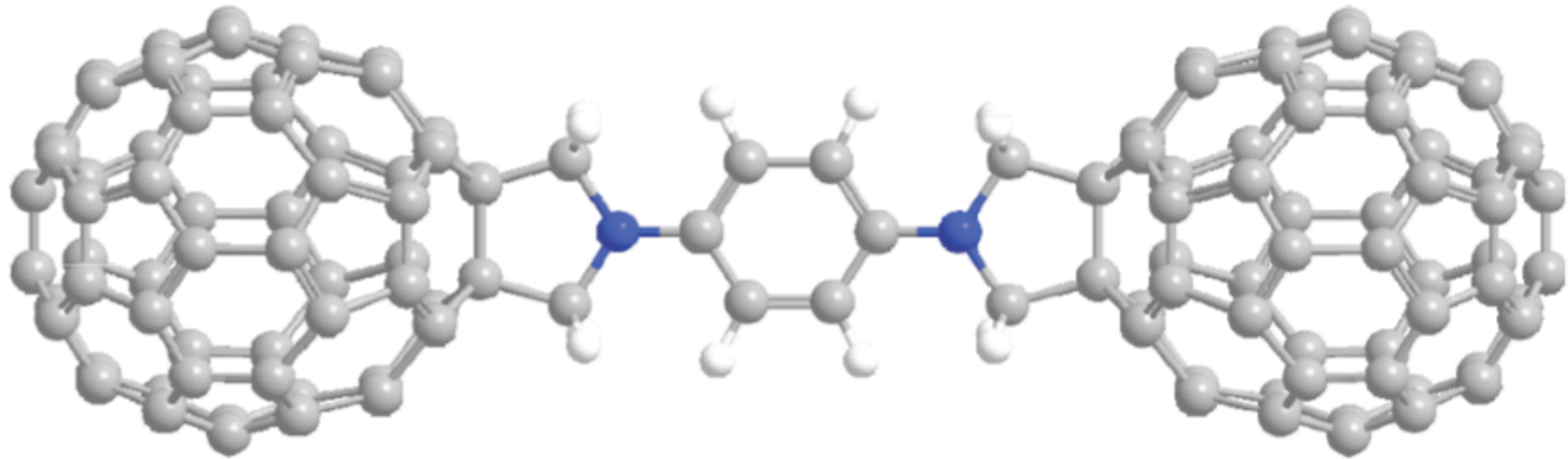




Covalent defined interface



(not yet gated) mechanical break junctions



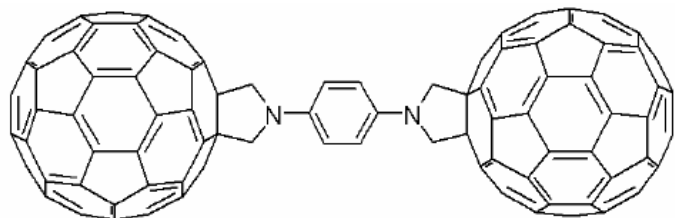
January 25, 2008

Christian Martin

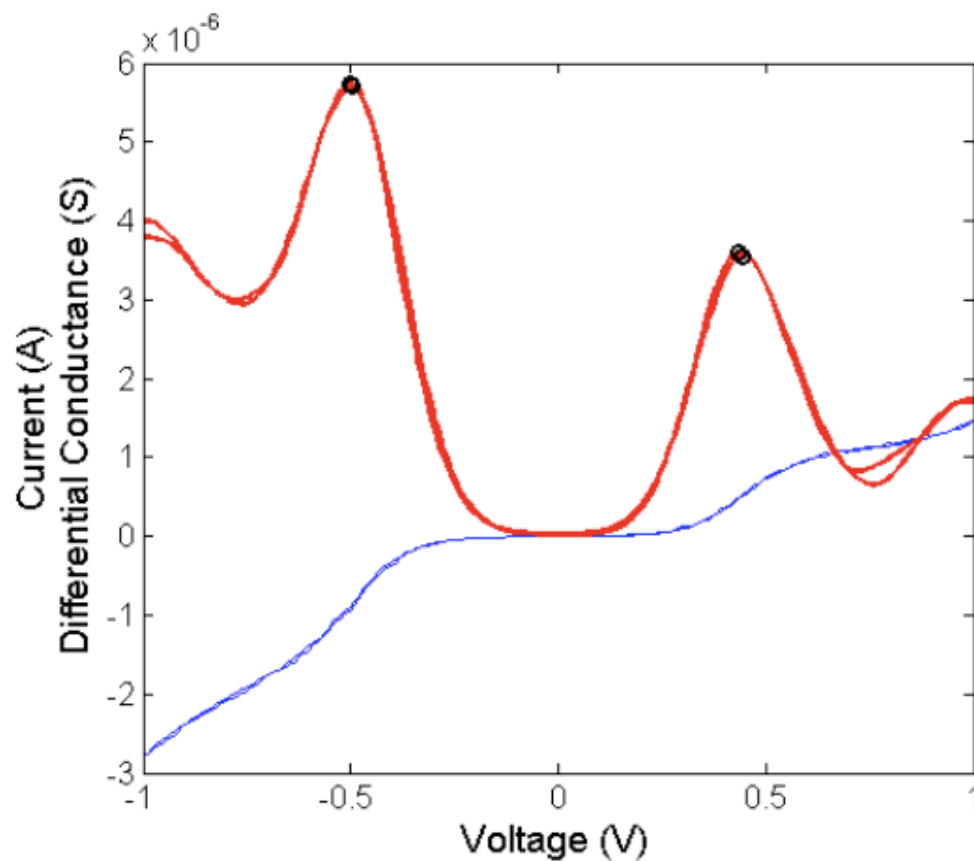
Work done in collaboration with Jan van Ruitenbeek



Very stable current-voltage characteristics



Room temperature measurements.



January 25, 2008

Martin, Ruitenbeek, van der Zant JACS 2008 (accepted)

Summary:

- We have used STM to compare the tunnelling through different molecules
- We have used *three terminal measurements* to reveal details about the electron transport through single molecules
- We have tested C60 as a new type of alligator clip, and thereby defining the important interface between molecule and electrodes by covalent chemistry



Thank you!

