



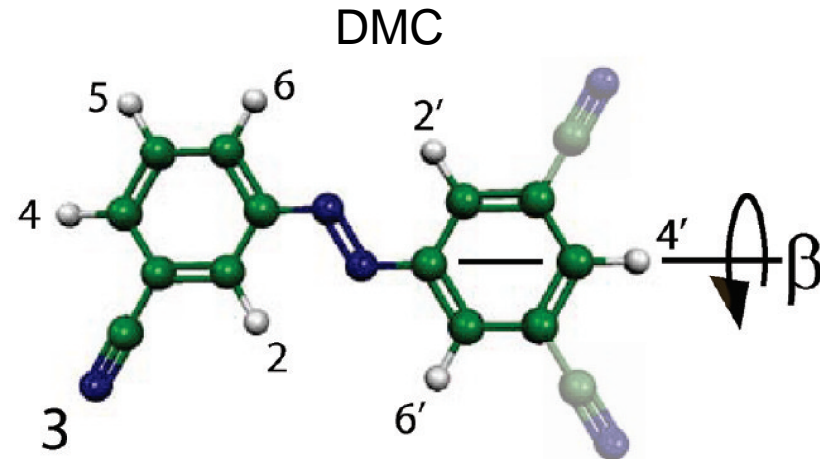
# Molecules on metal surfaces investigated with scanning tunneling microscopy

A look into the project A1

1. Switches on surfaces
2. Basics of STM
3. Ring-opening and closing switches
  - Thermal induced switching
  - Photoinduced switching
  - Identifying the isomers
4. Electron transport in molecular switches
  - Conductivity
  - Lifting up a molecule
  - Lifting of switches
5. Summary

# Switches on surfaces

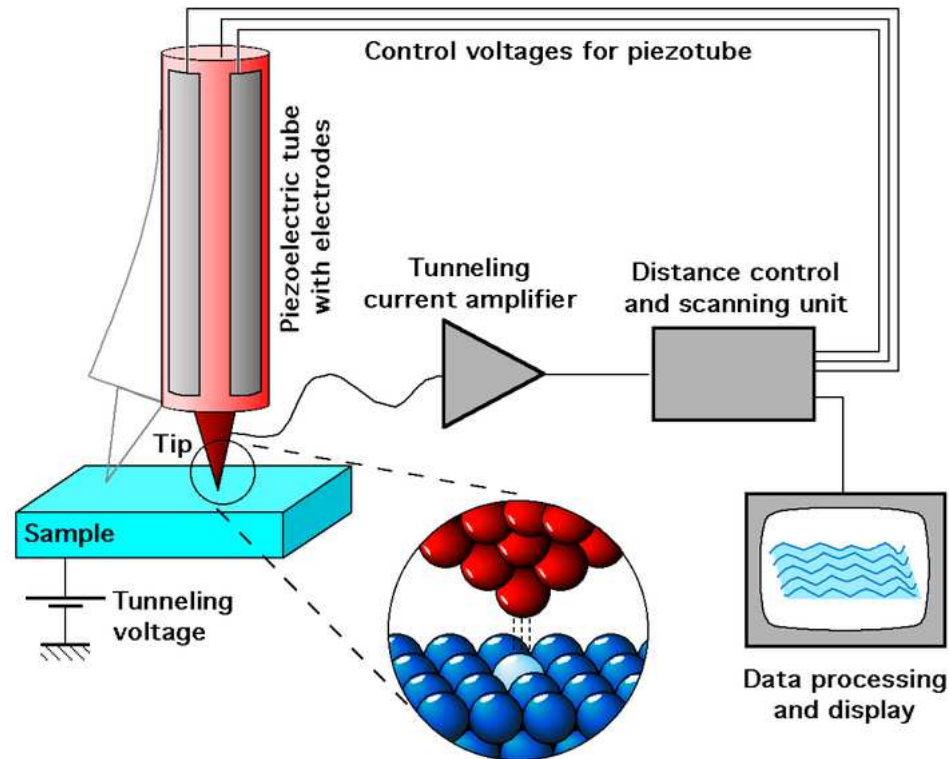
- Two meta-stable states
- Reversible switching
- External stimulus
- Surface affects switching ability
- Conformation can change
- Application of electrical contacts



N. Henningsen *et al.*, J. Phys. Chem. Lett. **2**, 55 (2011).

- On Au tans-isomer stable
  - On Cu cis-isomer stable (covalent bond of Azobridge to substrate)
    - ➡ No reversible switching
- [Solution: DMC + Co on Au-surface]

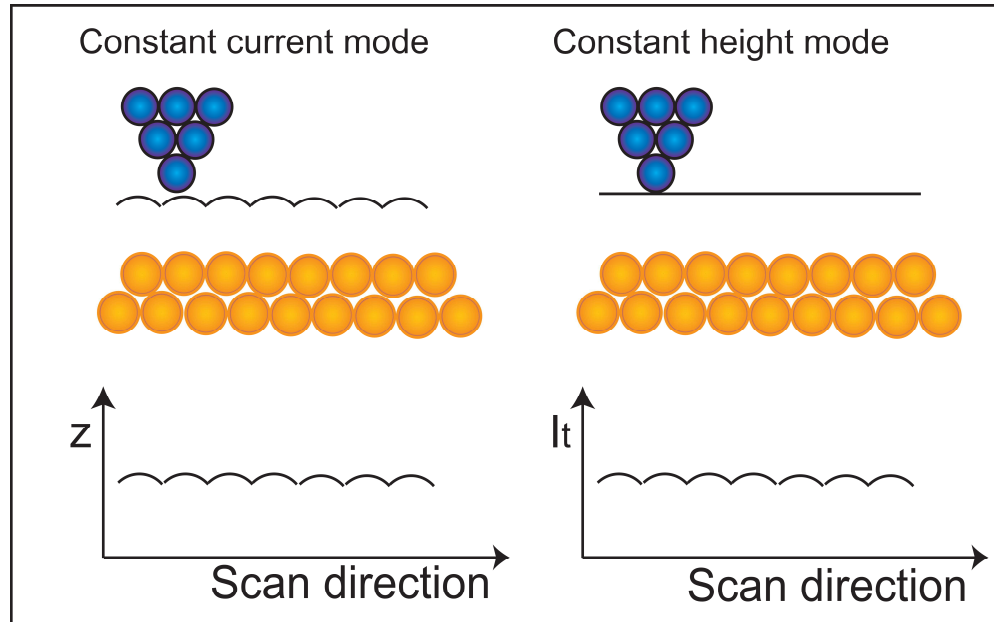
## Scanning tunneling microscope



[http://www.iap.tuwien.ac.at/www/surface/STM\\_Gallery/index](http://www.iap.tuwien.ac.at/www/surface/STM_Gallery/index)

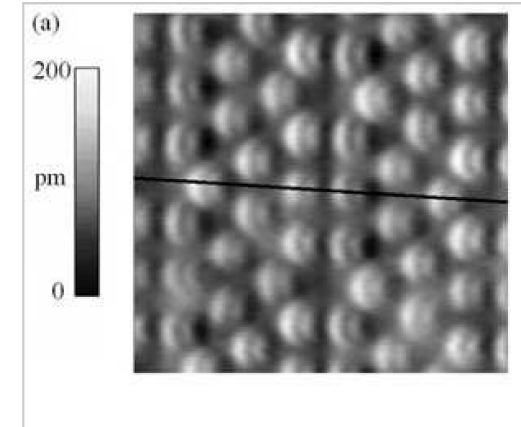
- Based on tunneling effect
- Distance tip-sample 5-10Å
- Voltage difference applied
- Ultra high vacuum
- Low temperatures (4K)

## Topographic images



Fernández Torrente, Isabel: Local spectroscopy of bi-molecular self-assemblies (2008)

STM image of Si



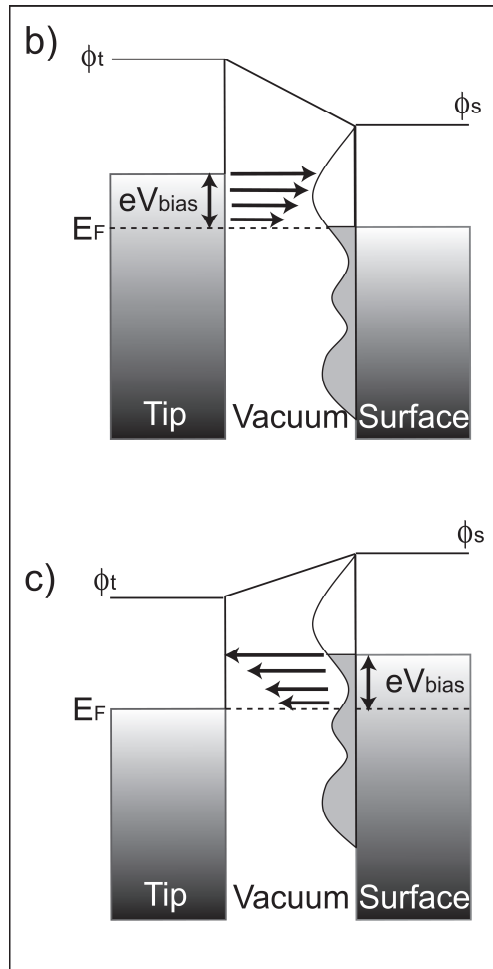
Introduction to Scanning Tunneling Microscopy: Second Edition, C. Julian Chen, Oxford 2007

### Constant current mode:

- Distance tip-surface adjusted
- Constant tunneling current

### Constant height mode:

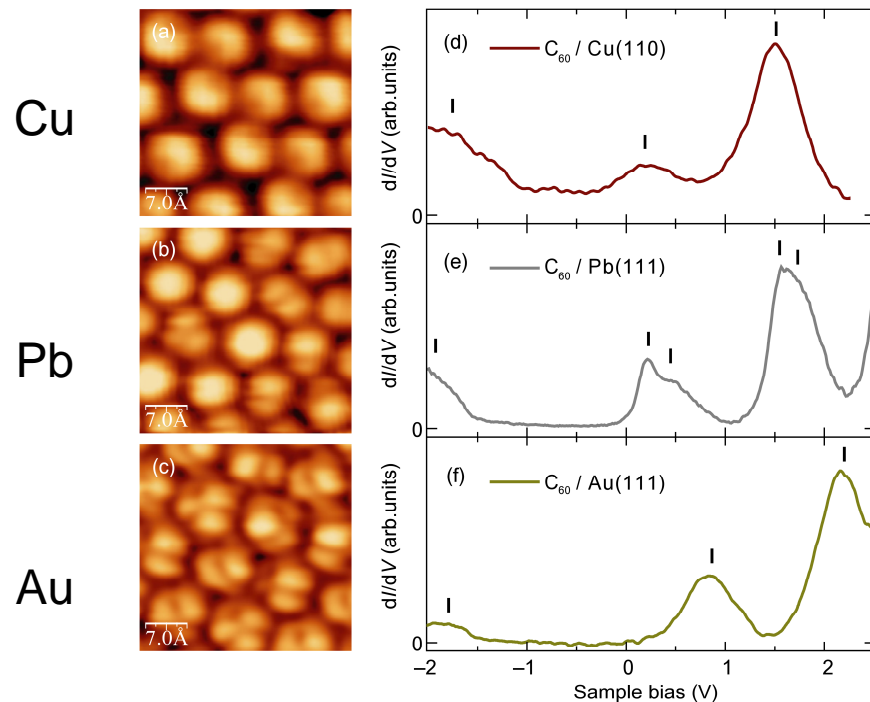
- Bias voltage constant
- Tip-sample distance constant
- Tunneling current observed



- Positive sample bias
- Tunneling from tip to sample
- Occupied tip states  
➔ empty surface states
- Range of  $E_F$  to  $E_F + eV_{bias}$
  
- Negative sample bias
- Tunneling from sample to tip

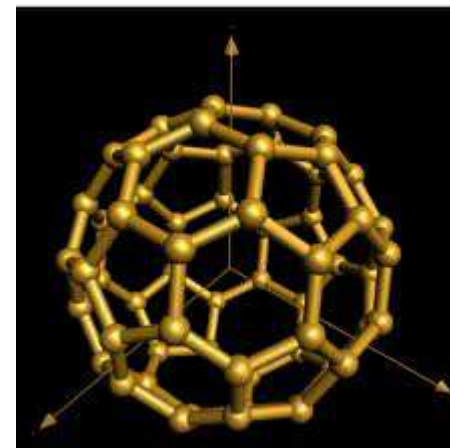
## Scanning tunneling spectroscopy

STM and STS measurements of  $C_{60}$  on metal surfaces



G. Schulze *et al.*, NJP **10**, 065005 (2008).

- Local information
- Electronic, vibronic, magnetic properties
- Identification of molecules/isomers
- Characteristic fingerprints
- Identification of LUMO (+1)



[www.hopf.chem.brandeis.edu](http://www.hopf.chem.brandeis.edu)

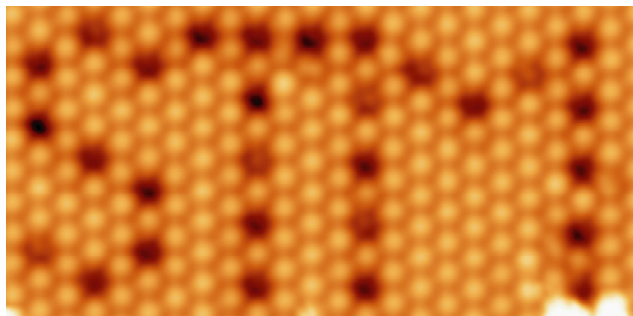
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How to identify open or closed isomers on surfaces:

Observe:

- Change of electronic configuration
- Change of geometry (unit cell)
- Change of location of orbitals
- Change of conductivity

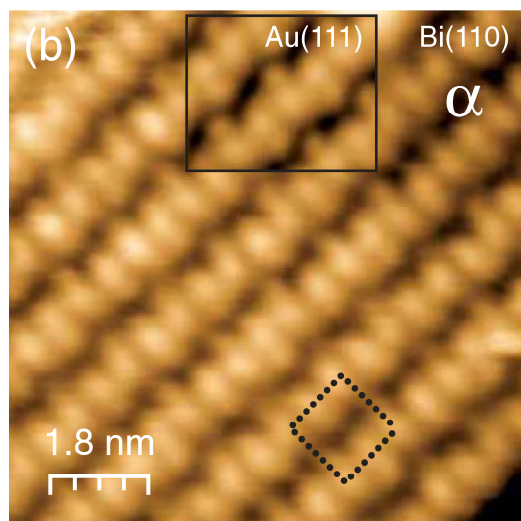
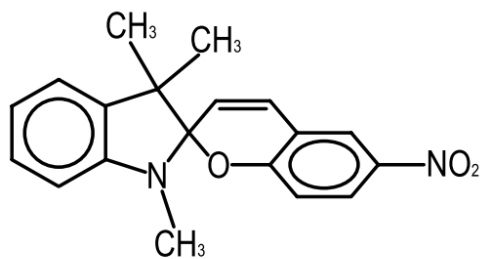


- High resolution
- STM as tool
- Combination of STM and AFM

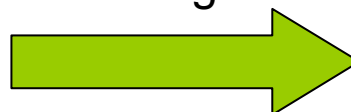
# Ring-opening and closing switches

## Ring-opening and closing of Spiropyran monolayers on a Bi surface

Spiropyran (SP)



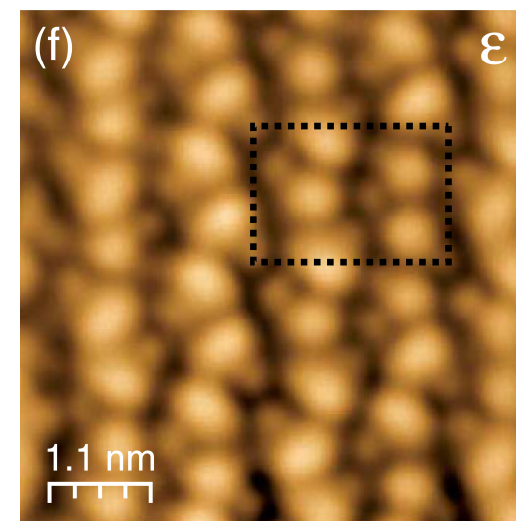
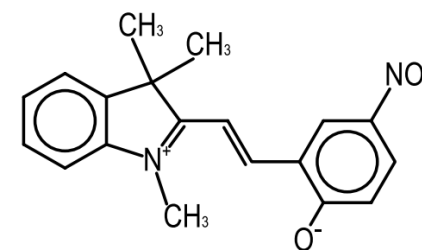
Exposure  
with blue  
laser light



Or thermal  
energy

Images here:  
Thermal energy

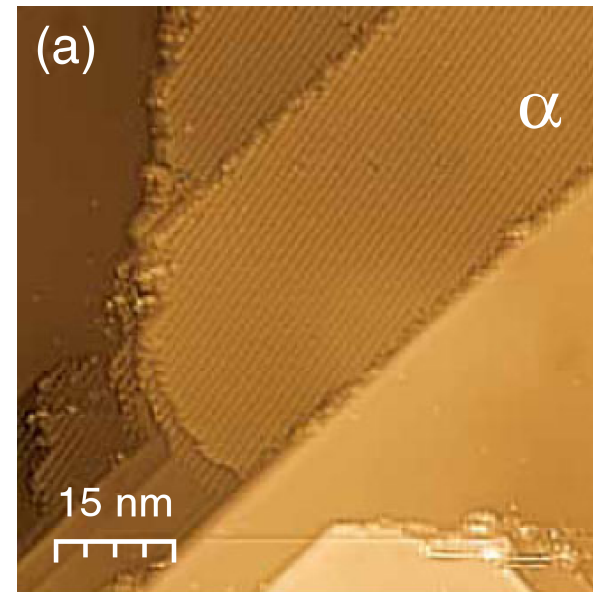
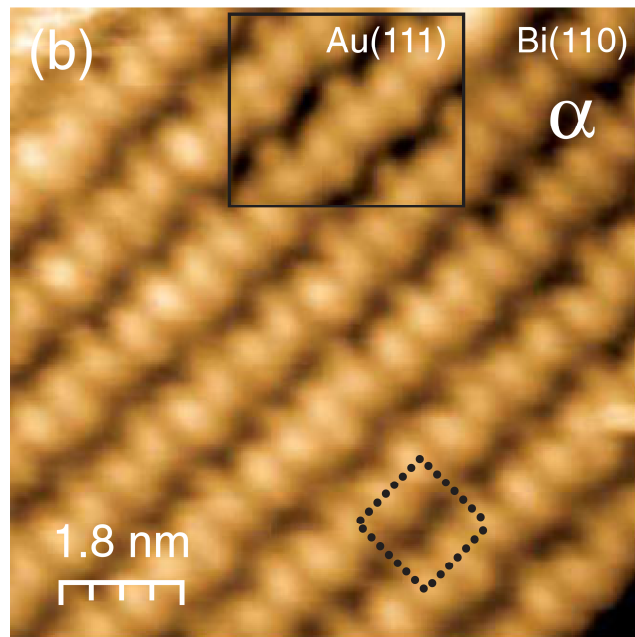
Merocyanine (MC)



# Ring-opening and closing switches

## Temperature induced switching:

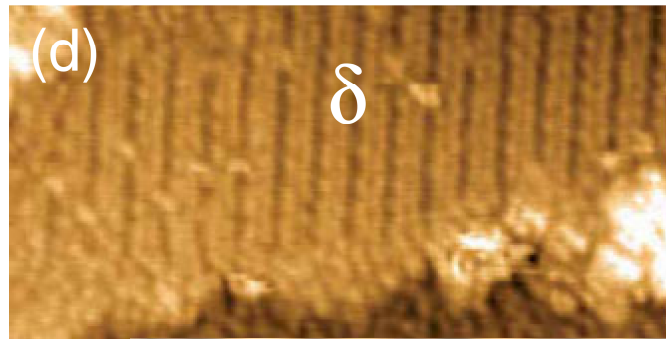
- Self-assembled islands
- Similar to SP on Au(111)
- Temperatures below 270K



Self-assambled SP- islands

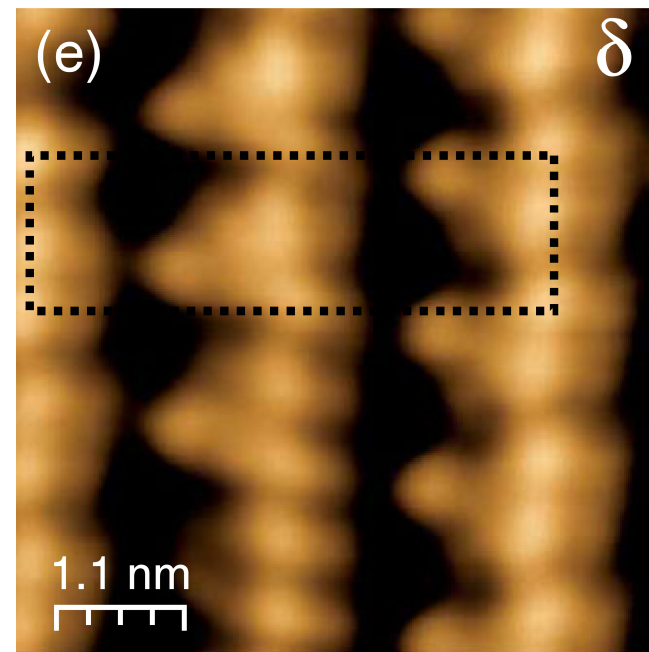
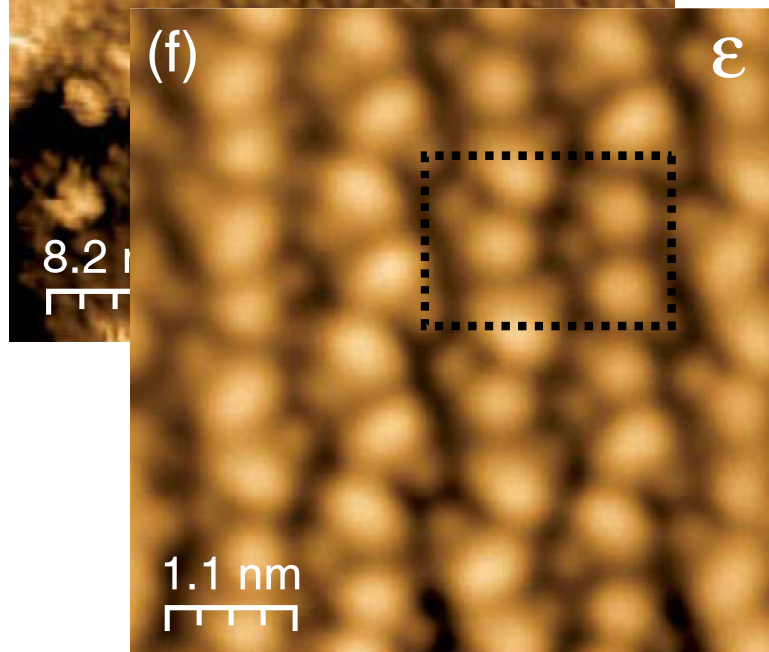
# Ring-opening and closing switches

## Temperature induced switching:



- At 330K: Two new phases  $\epsilon$  and  $\delta$
- At 350K:  $\delta$ -phase survives

→ All SP are switched to MC (thermal energy)



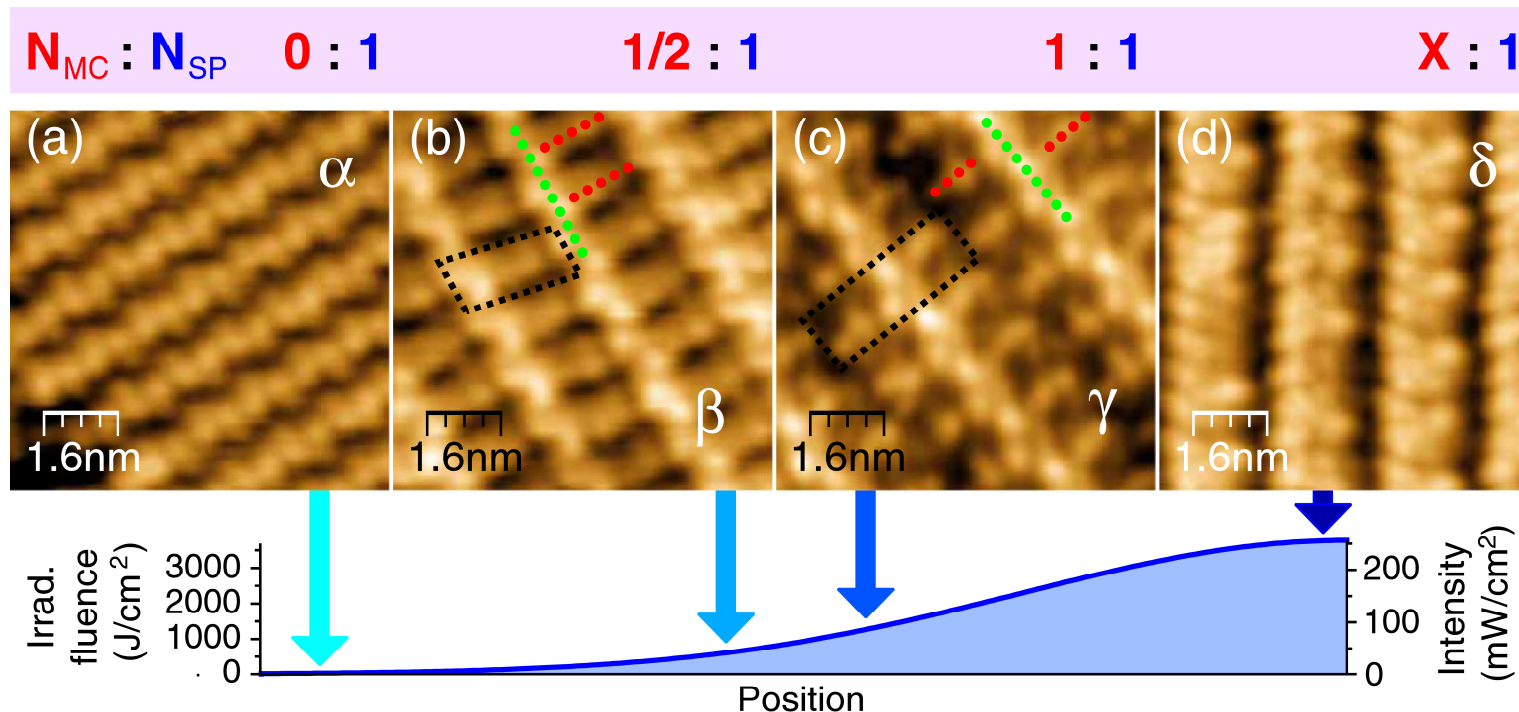
# Ring-opening and closing switches

## Inducing the Ring-opening with light:

Exposure with blue laser spot, power distribution: Gaussian

→ Distribution of different laser intensities

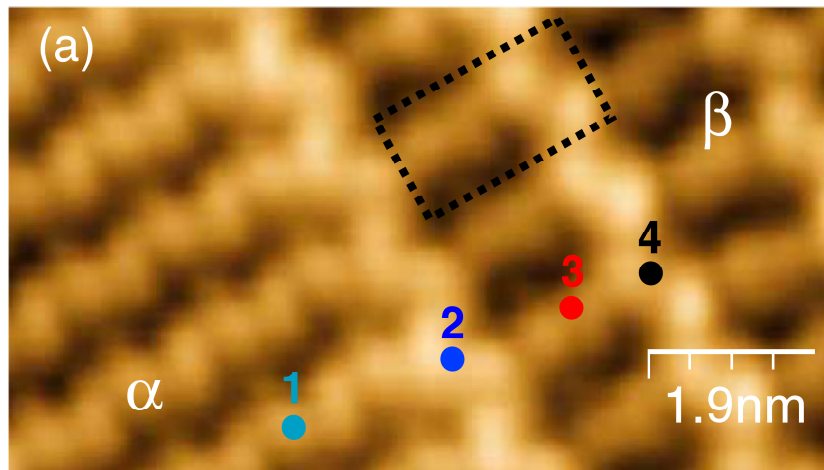
→ Dependence of the photon fluence on isomerization



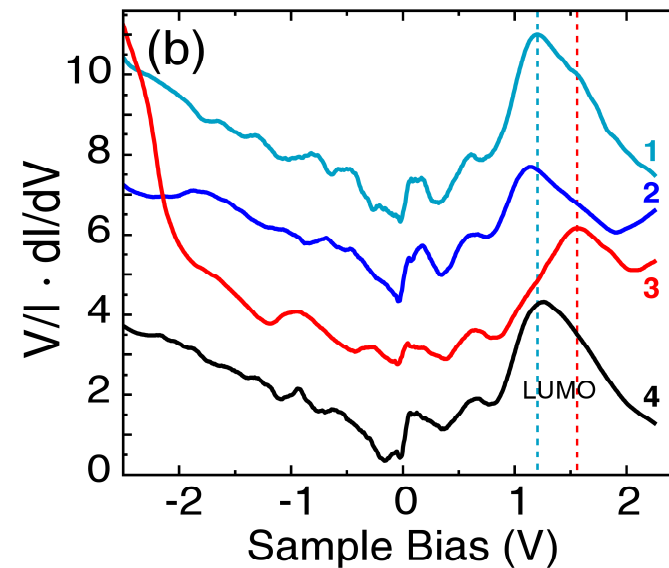
# Ring-opening and closing switches

## Identifying the isomers

- STS measurements at the spots marked below
- Border region of  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -phase
- Differences in LUMO and under -2V
- Brighter spots identified as SP
- Spot 3: MC

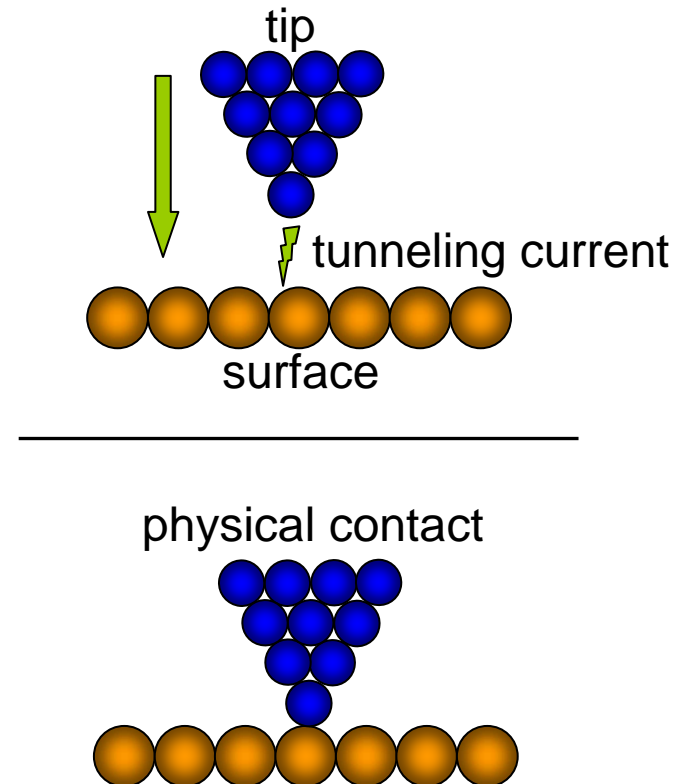
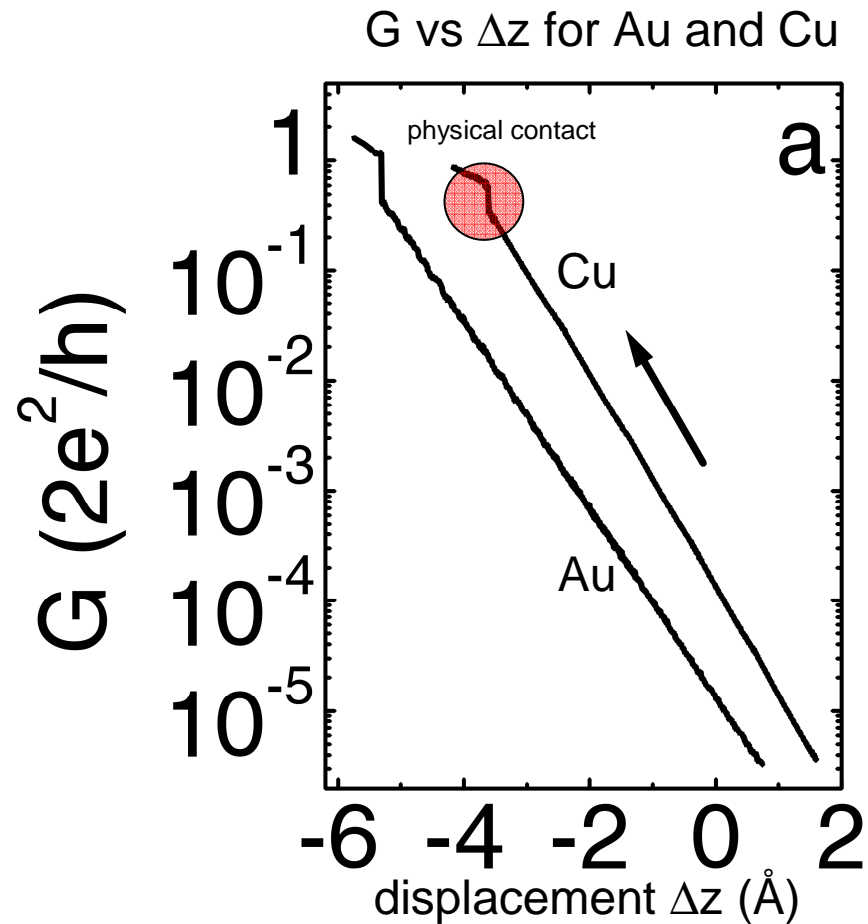


STM measurement



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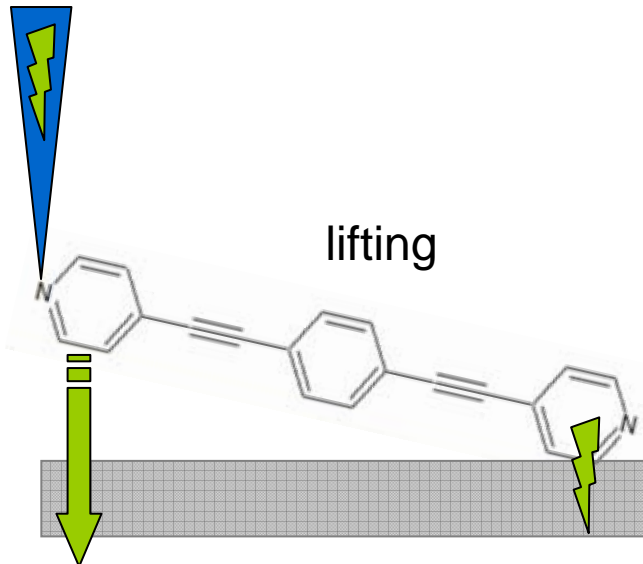
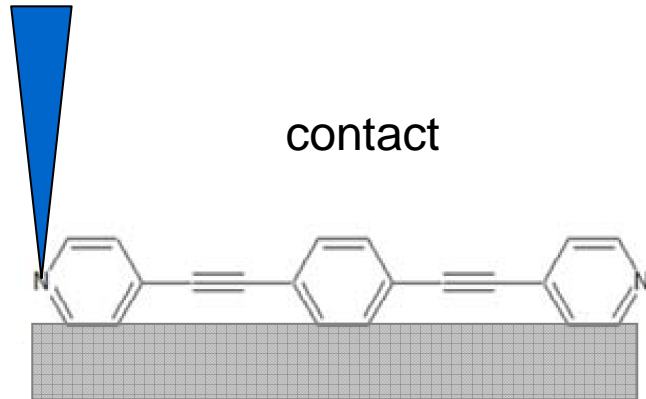
## Conductivity measurements





# Electron transport in molecular switches

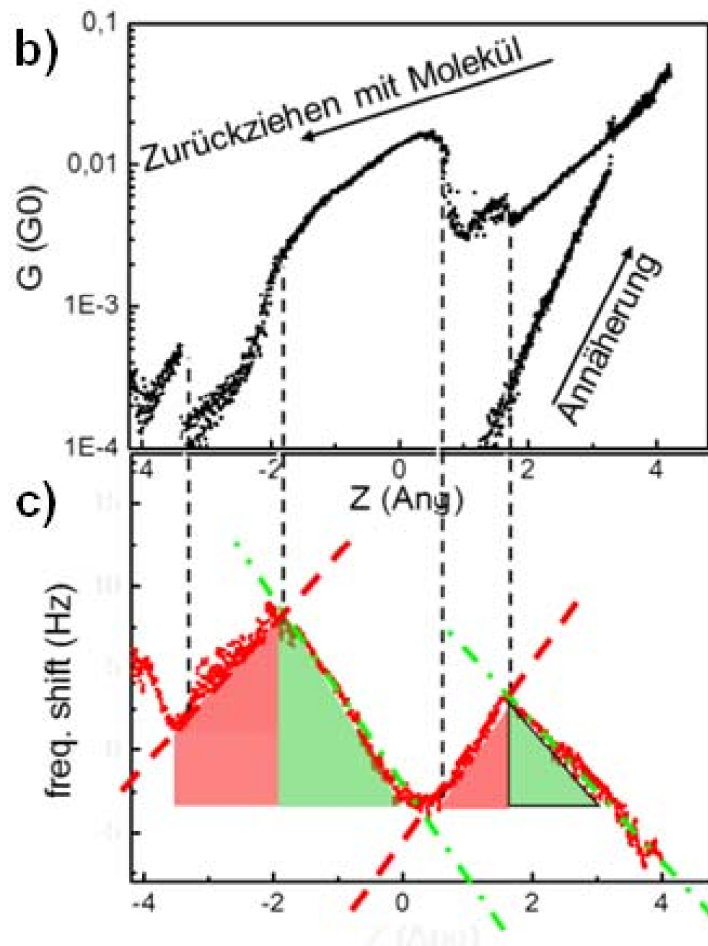
STM-tip



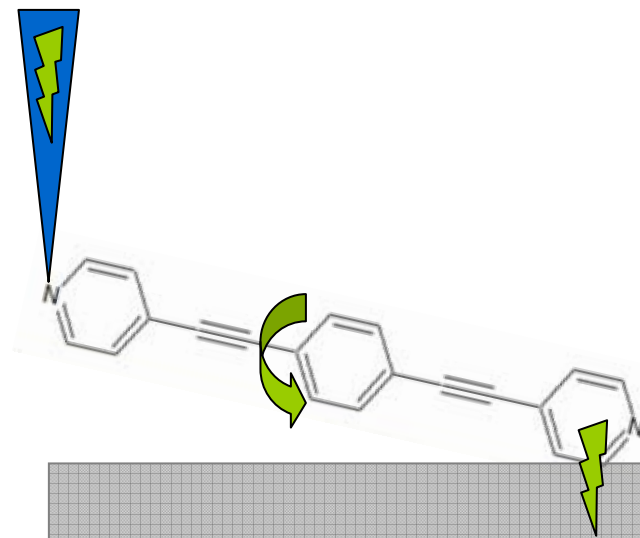
## Lifting of a molecule

- Physical contact between tip and molecule
- Lifting up the molecule
- Binding energy molecule-surface < tip-molecule
- Vertical conductivity (STM)
- Rigidity of the molecule (AFM)

# Electron transport in molecular switches

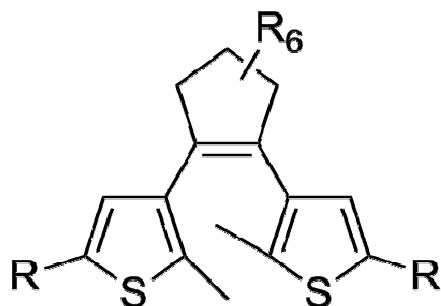


- Bringing the tip close to the molecule
  - Physical contact
  - Lifting the molecule
  - Peaks in conductivity
- Change of geometry

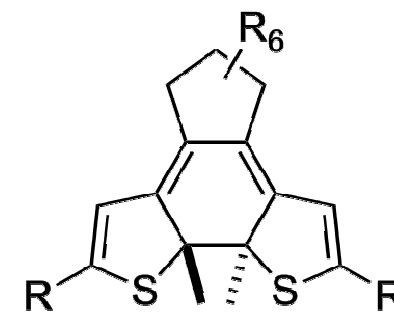
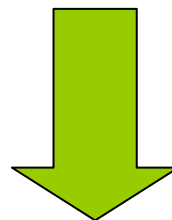


## Dithienylethene (prototype molecular switch):

- Closed Isomer: conjugate  $\pi$ -electron system breaks up with ring opening
- Open and closed form different conductivity
- Open and closed form same length



open form  
(generally colorless)



closed form  
(generally colored)

Achievements:

Characterization of adsorption properties and  
charge transport

Electron induced switching

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## Examination of switching processes between different

- Conformations
- Oxidation stages
- Spin states

Especially

- Ring-opening and closing
- Conductivity through a molecule (+switching it)
- Identification of spin states
- Manipulation of spin states
- Optimization of the switching efficiency