

Molecules in Circuits: a New Breed of Microelectronics?

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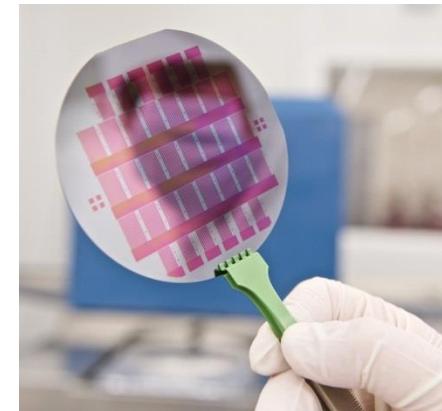
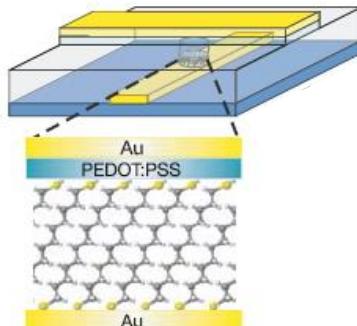
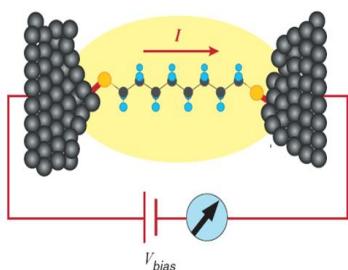
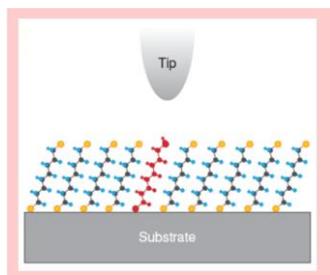


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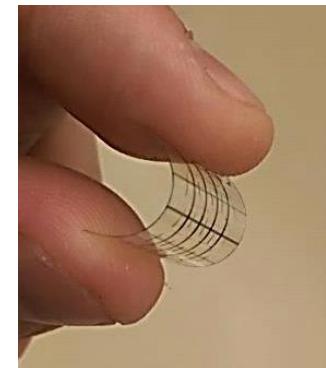
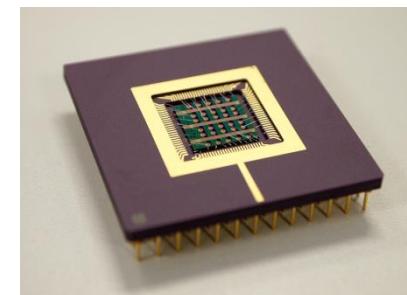
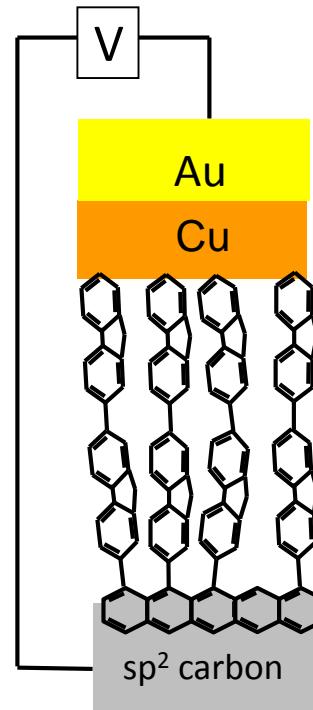
Canada Foundation for Innovation

Molecular Electronics:



Our approach:

- “Manufacturable” devices tolerant of the real world
- Large area ($\sim 10 \mu\text{m}^2$ to $\sim 0.1 \text{ mm}^2$) molecular junctions. Nanoscale (1-20 nm) in one dimension.
- Unique junction design based on carbon-carbon bonding between substrate and molecular layer



Two main questions:

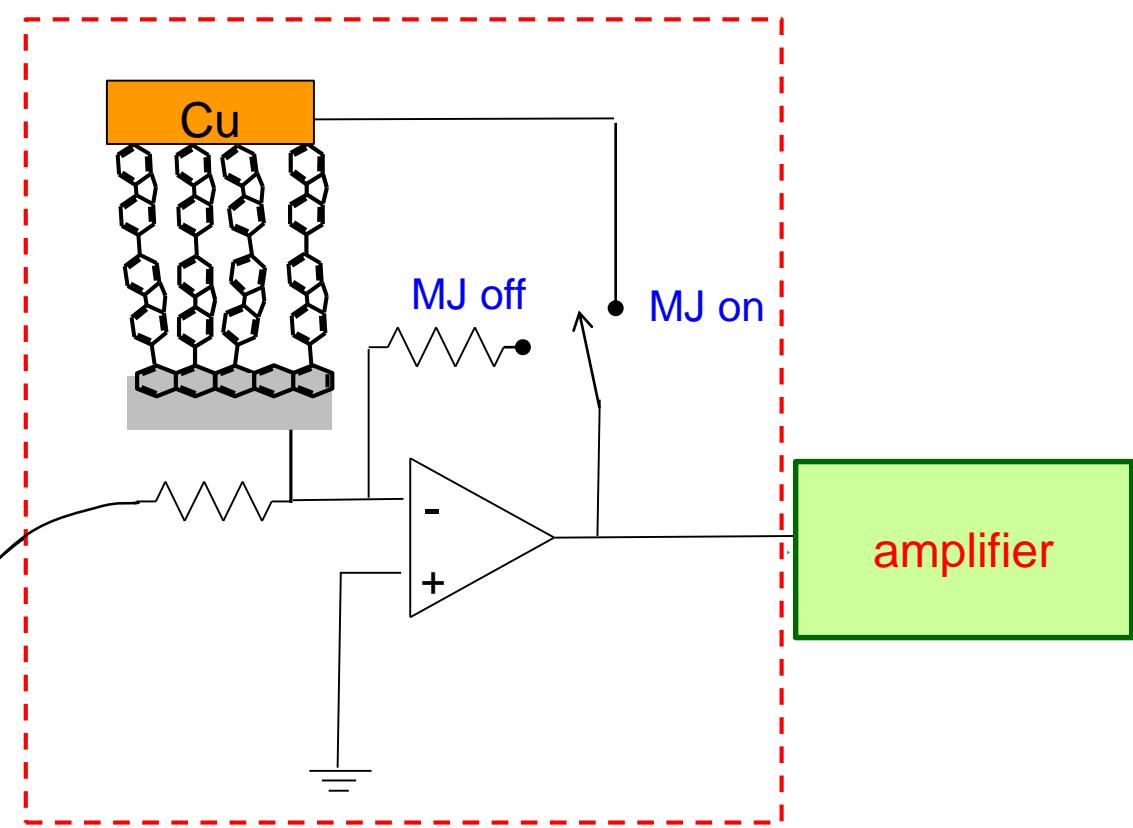
How do molecules behave as circuit elements?

What electronics can we do with molecules that we can't do with silicon?

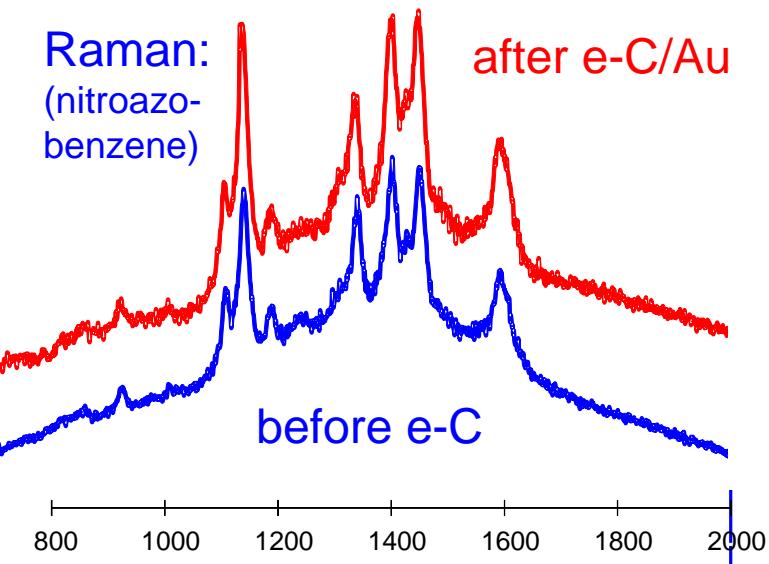
A short outline:

- musical molecules (intro)
- carbon-based molecular junctions
- tunneling & beyond
- light emission
- audio distortion

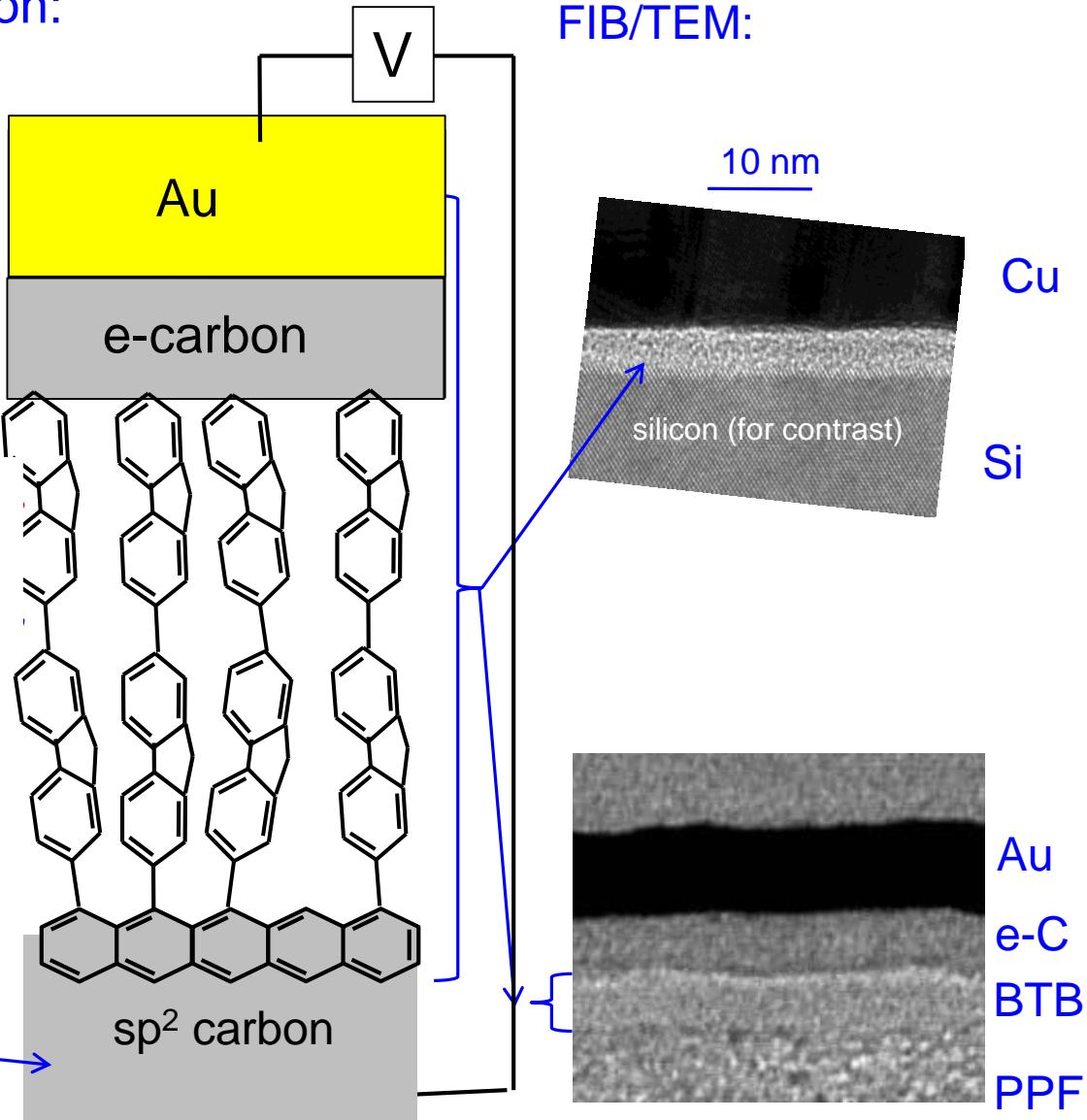
Start with something you can't do with silicon.....



"All carbon" molecular junction:

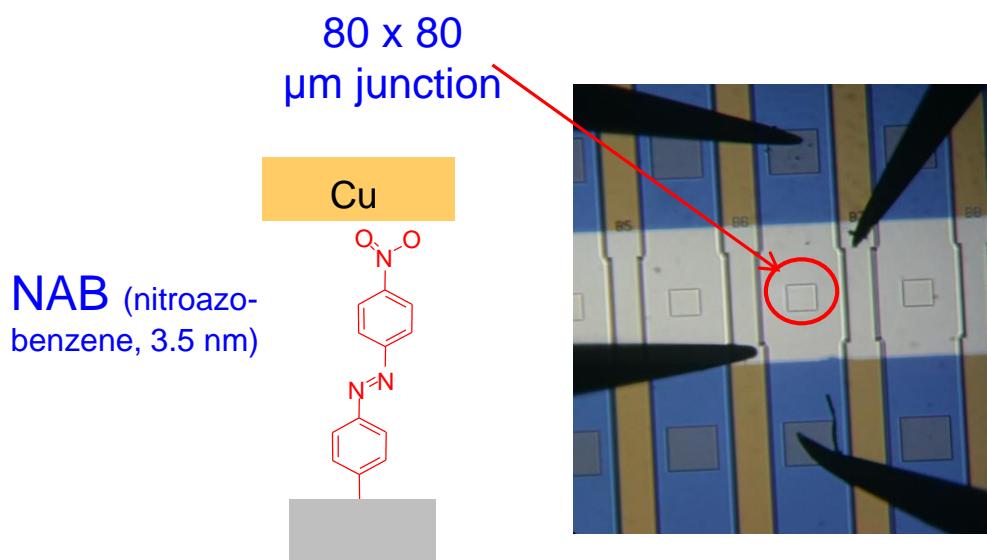


pyrolyzed photoresist film (PPF). Roughness < 0.4 nm rms by AFM

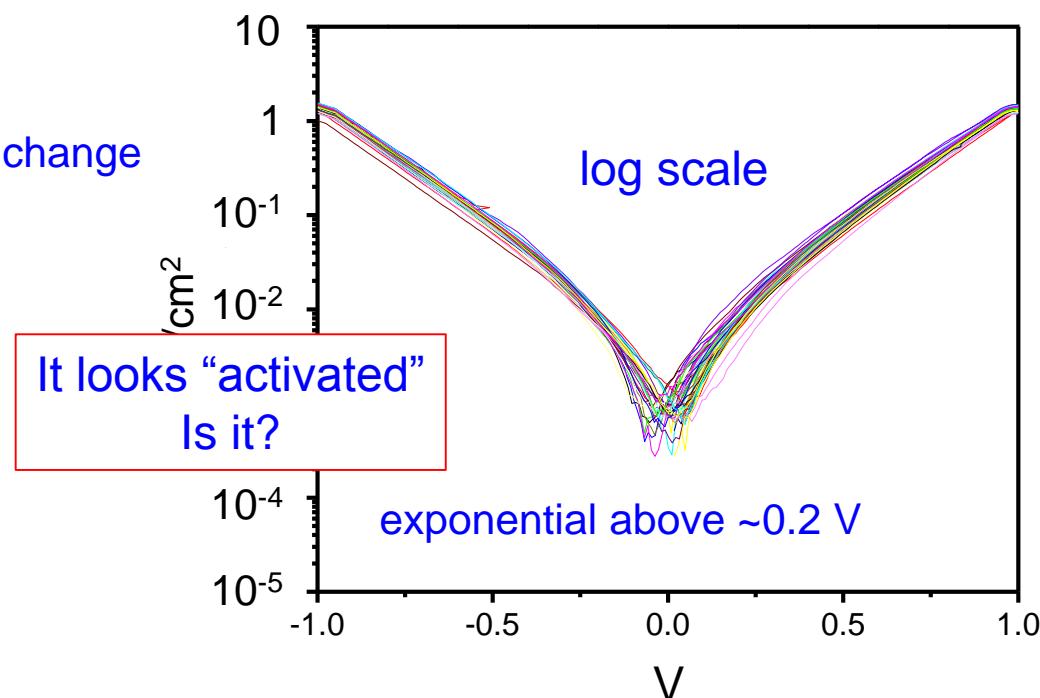
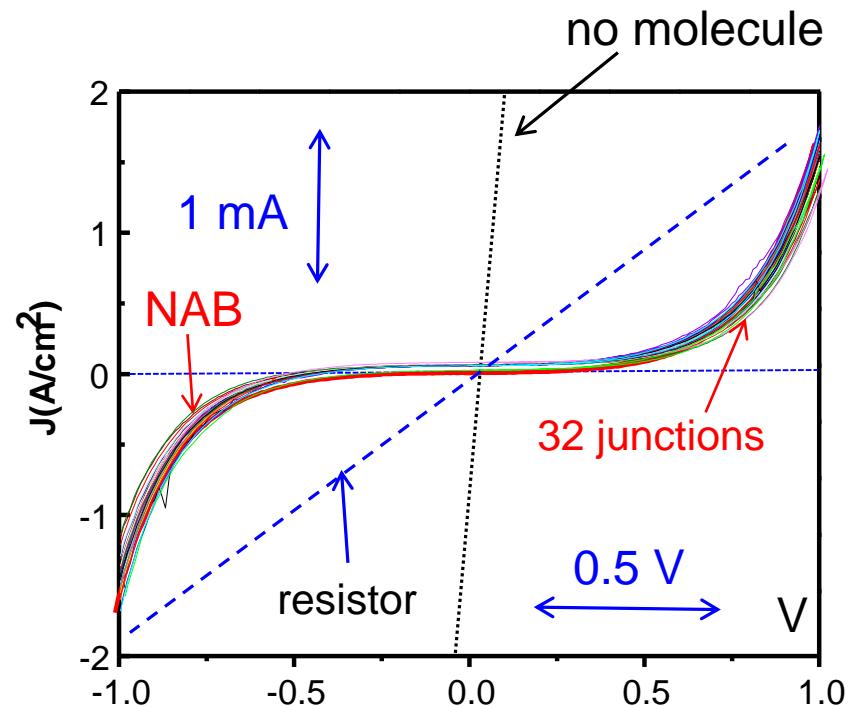


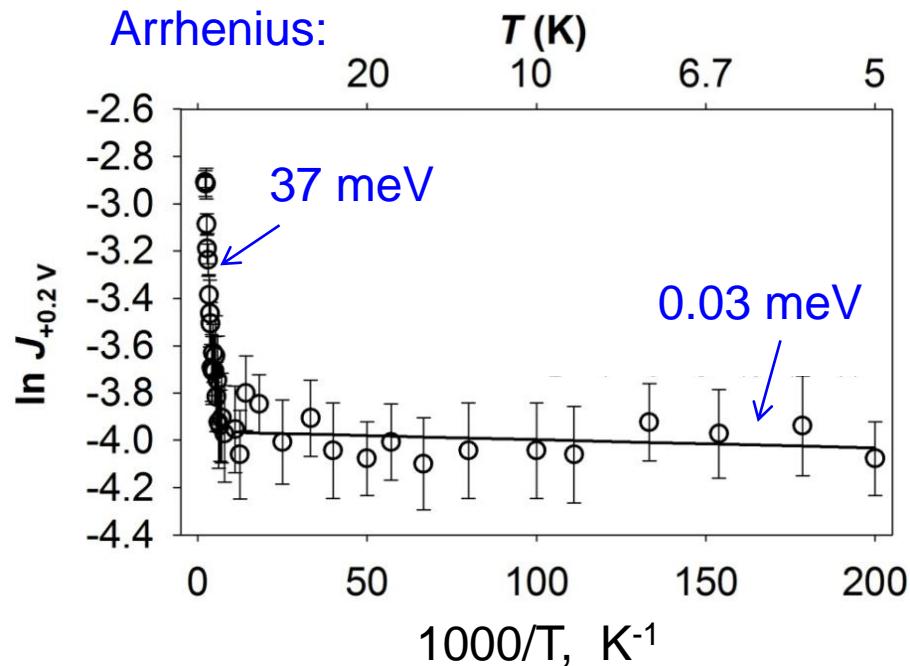
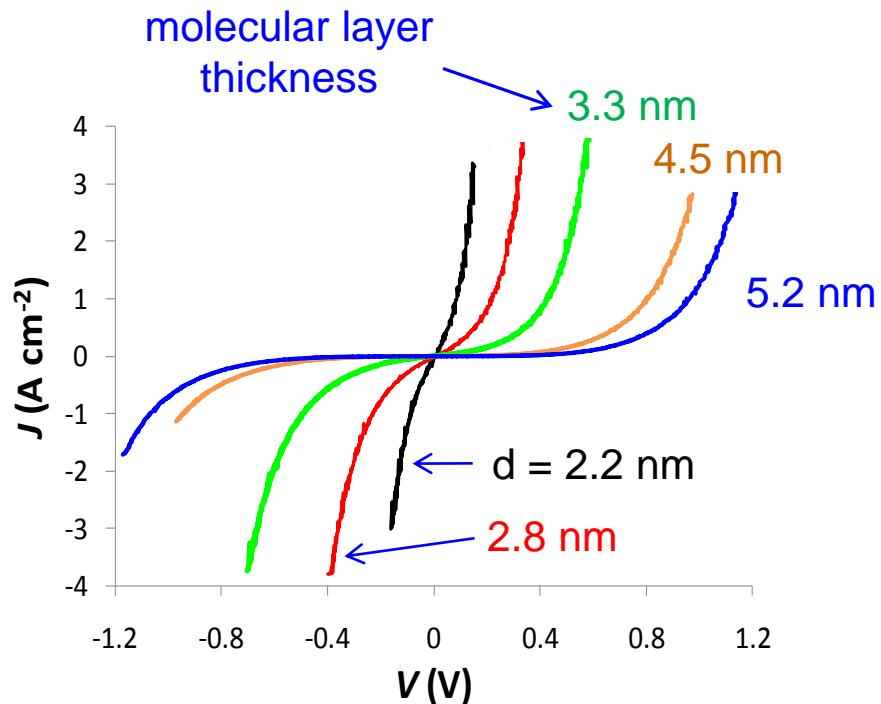
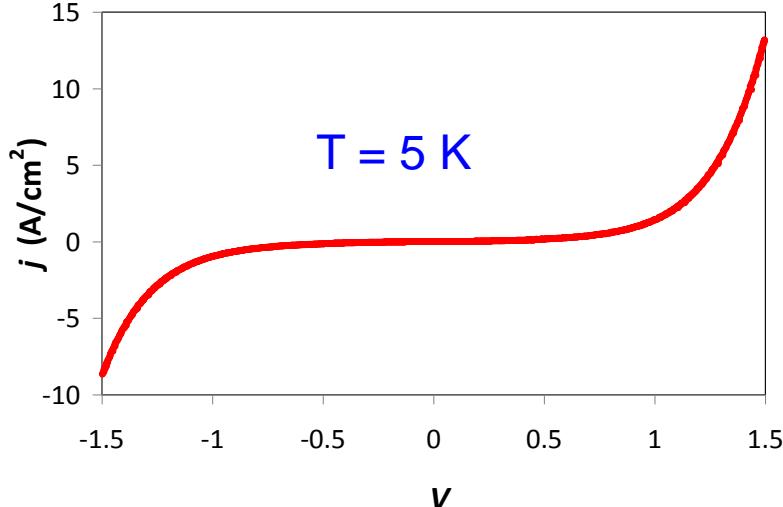
Anariba, Steach, McCreery, J. Phys. Chem. B. 2005, 109, 11163

Yan, Bergren, McCreery, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2011, 133, 19168



- frequency independent, 0.01 to 10^5 Hz
- symmetric
- can scan $> 10^9$ cycles at 100 °C without change
- survived 150 °C for > 40 hrs
- survived 350 °C for 5 minutes
- shelf life > 7 years

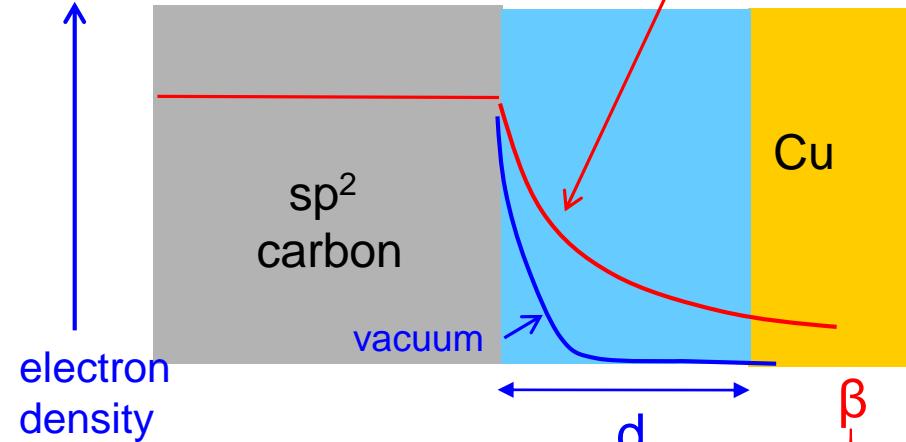




- not activated for $T < 200$ K
- strong thickness dependence
- NOT activated electron transfer, so what is it?

Tunneling:

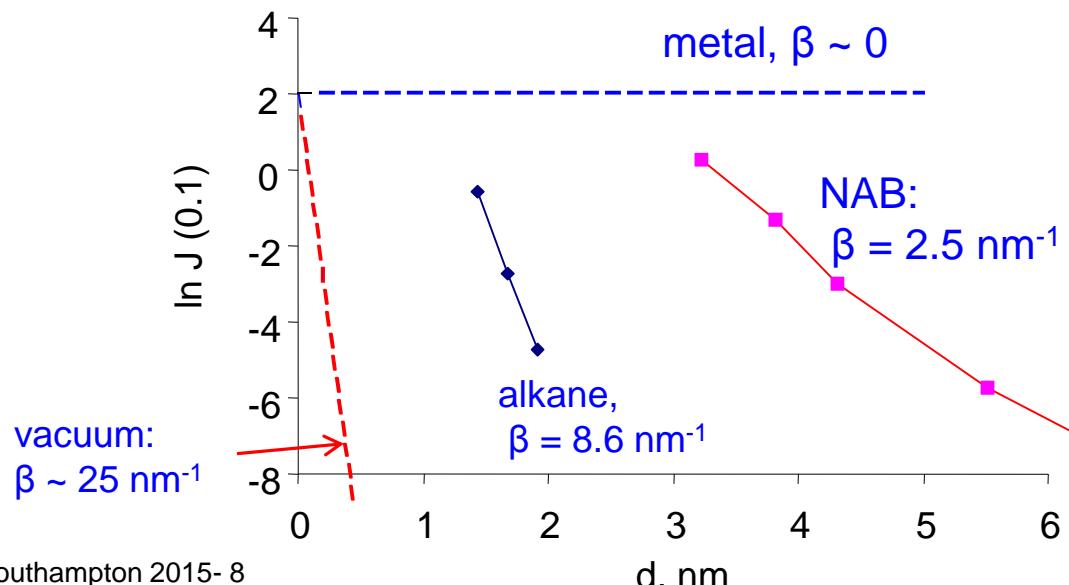
molecules,
insulator, etc



$$J(A/cm^2) = V \left(\frac{q^2 (2m \Phi)^{1/2}}{h^2 d} \right) \exp \left[-\frac{4\pi (2m \Phi)^{1/2} d}{h} \right]$$

$$J = VA e^{-\beta d}$$

$$\ln J = \ln(VA) - \beta d$$



tunneling
barriers:

Φ_{electron}

Φ_{hole}

LUMO

E_{Fermi}

HOMO

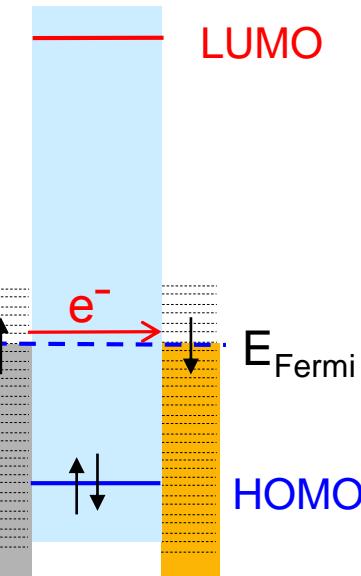
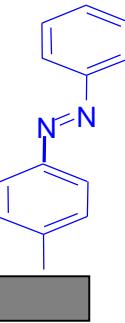
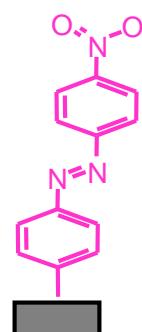
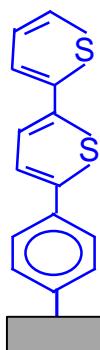
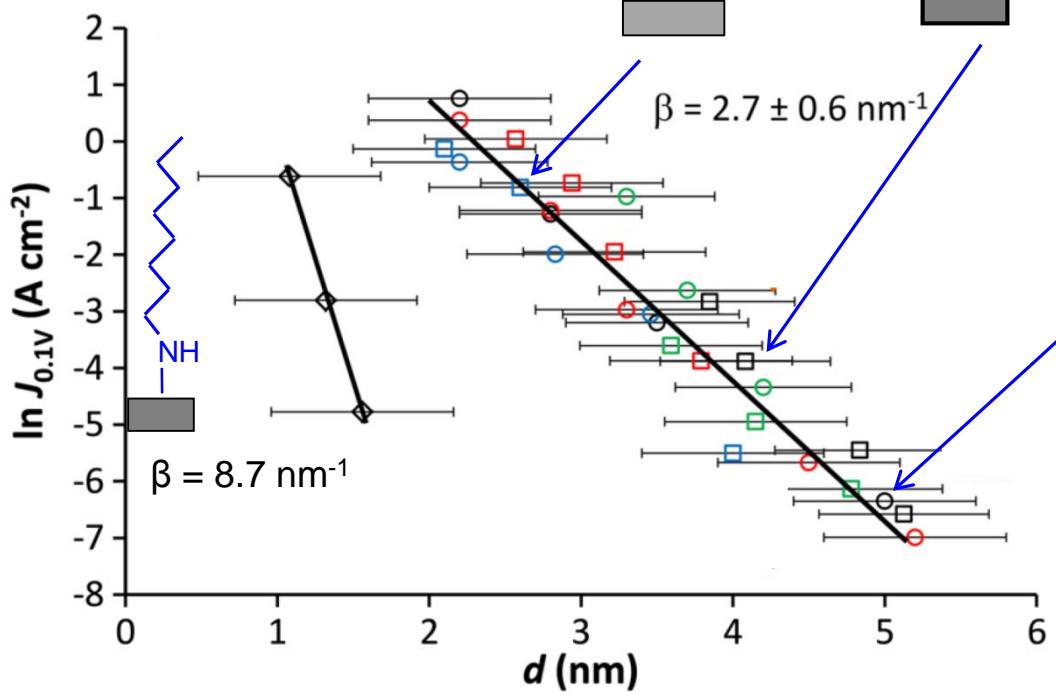
by electrochemistry in
solution:

$\beta = 8\text{-}9 \text{ nm}^{-1}$ (alkanes)

$\beta = 2.2 \text{ nm}^{-1}$ (aromatics)

Carbon/molecule/Cu devices:

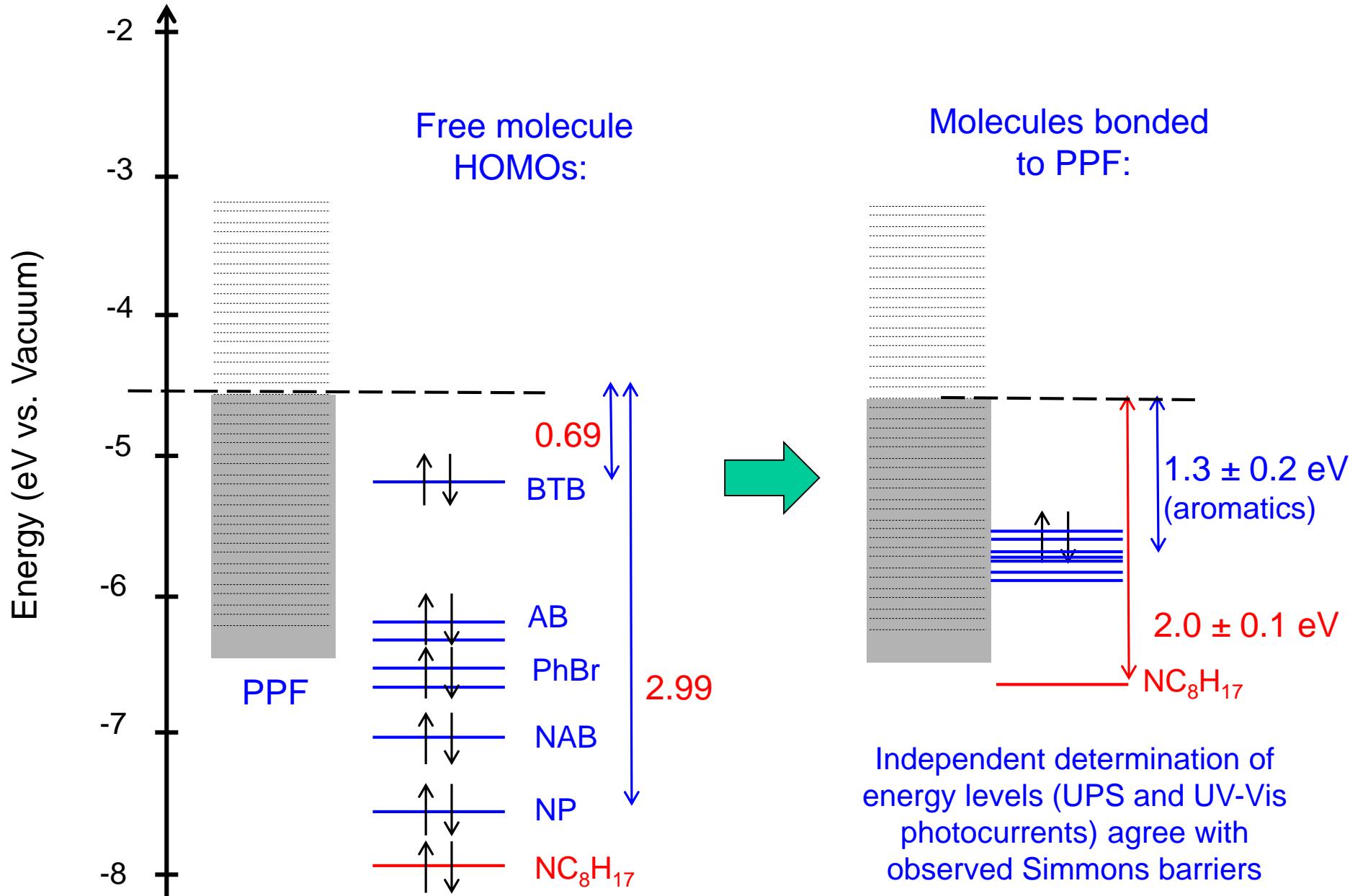
also: biphenyl,
nitrophenyl,
ethynyl benzene,
anthraquinone
(9 molecules,
>400 junctions)



*Independent determination of energy levels (UPS and UV-Vis photocurrents) agree with observed Simmons barriers

2.4 eV range of HOMOs,
2.3 eV range of LUMOs

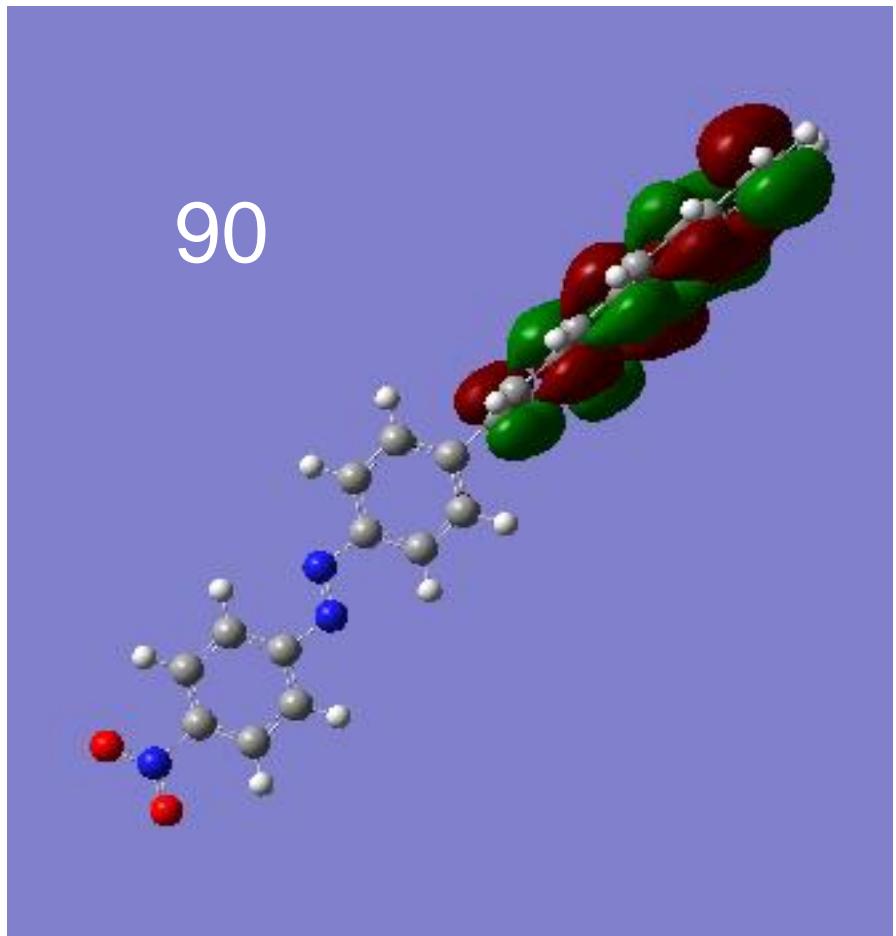
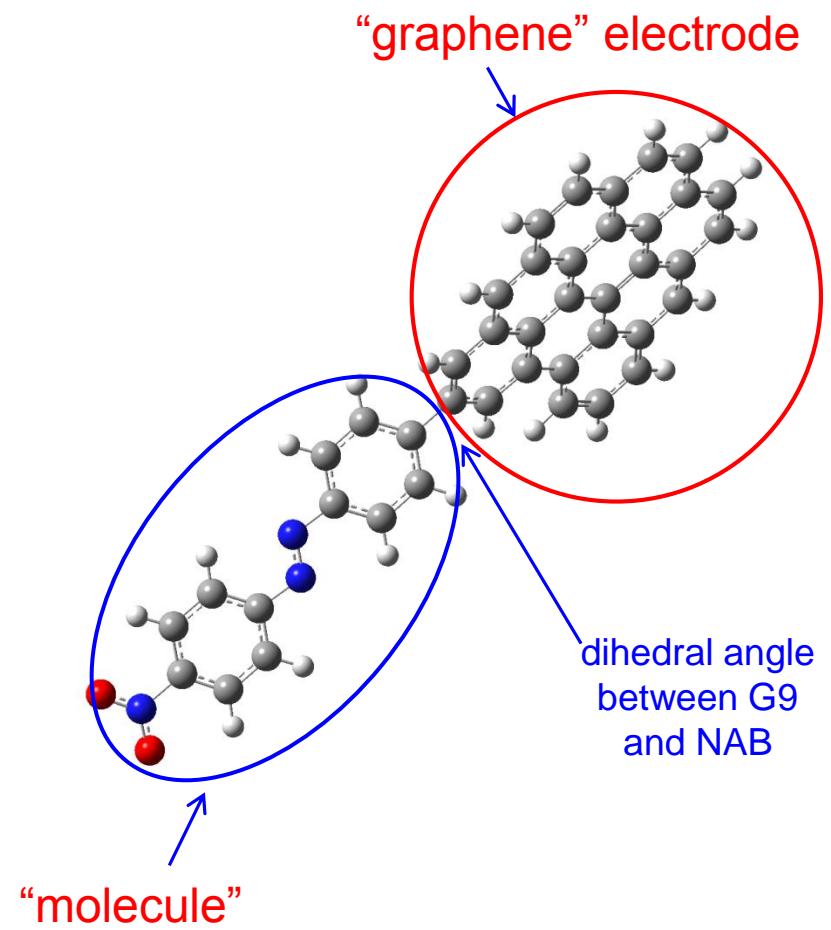
small effect!



Sayed, Fereiro, Yan, RLM, Bergren, PNAS, 109, 11498 (2012)

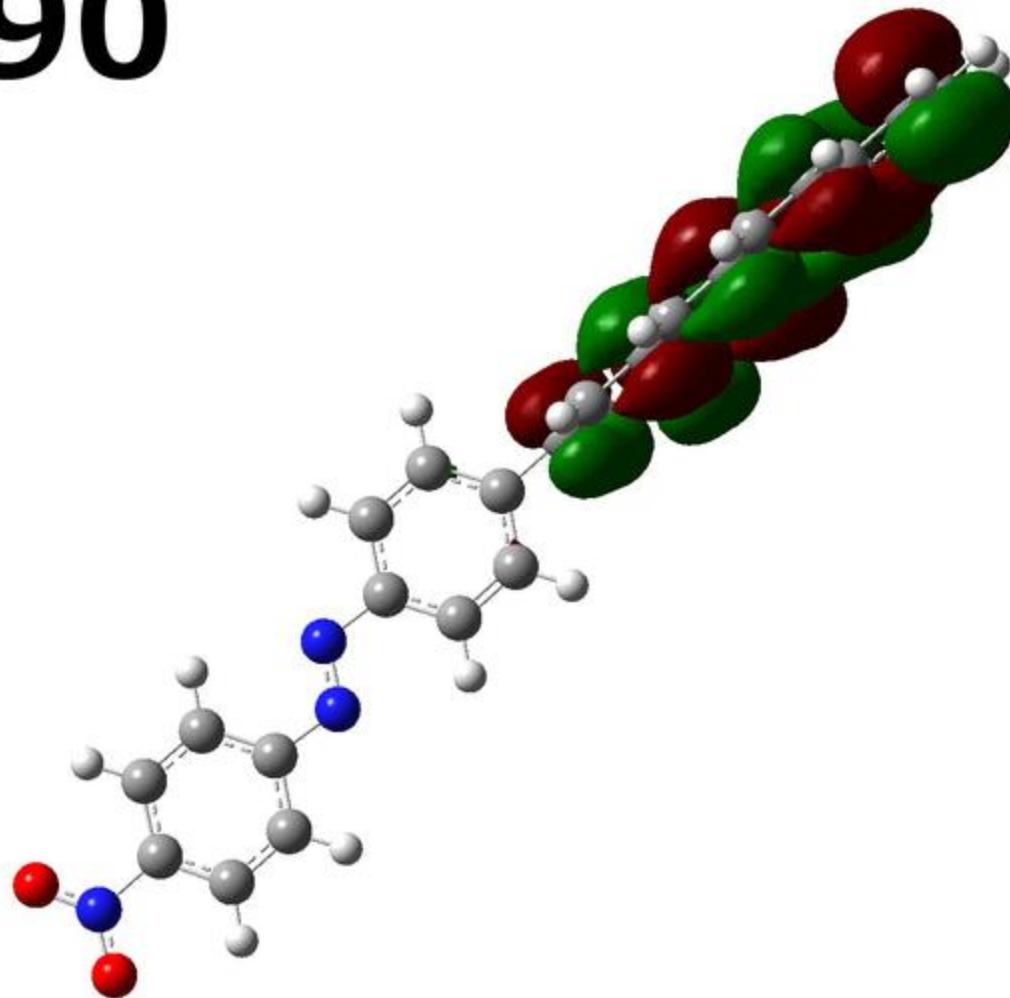
Fereiro, McCreery, Bergren, A. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 135, 9584 (2013)

HOMO-1 orbital*
90° dihedral

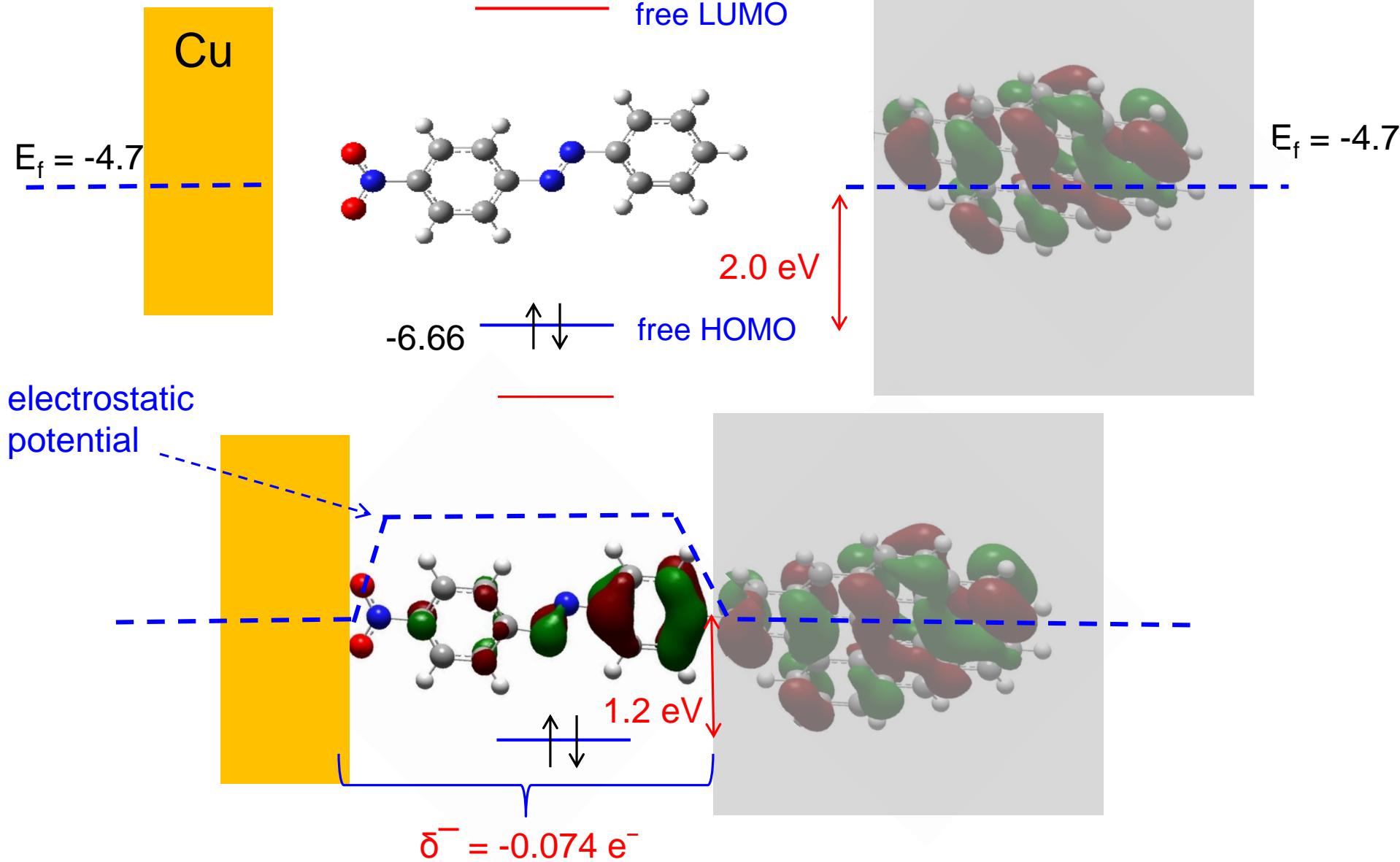


*Gaussian '03, B3LYP/6-31G(d)

90



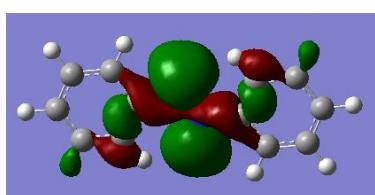
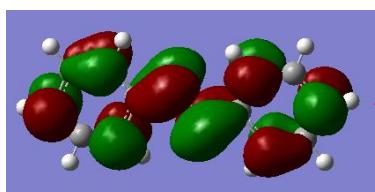
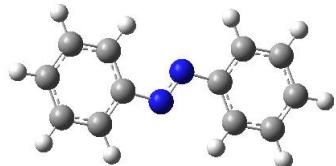
Free components:



“vacuum level shift”: Hwang, J.; Wan, A.; Kahn, A.; *Materials Science and Engineering: R: Reports* **2009**, *64*, 1-31

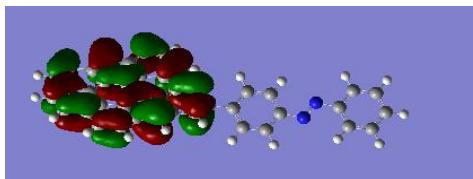
Vilan, A.; Yaffe, O.; Biller, A.; Salomon, A.; Kahn, A.; Cahen, D.; *Adv. Mater.* **2010**, *22*, 140-159

AB



G9

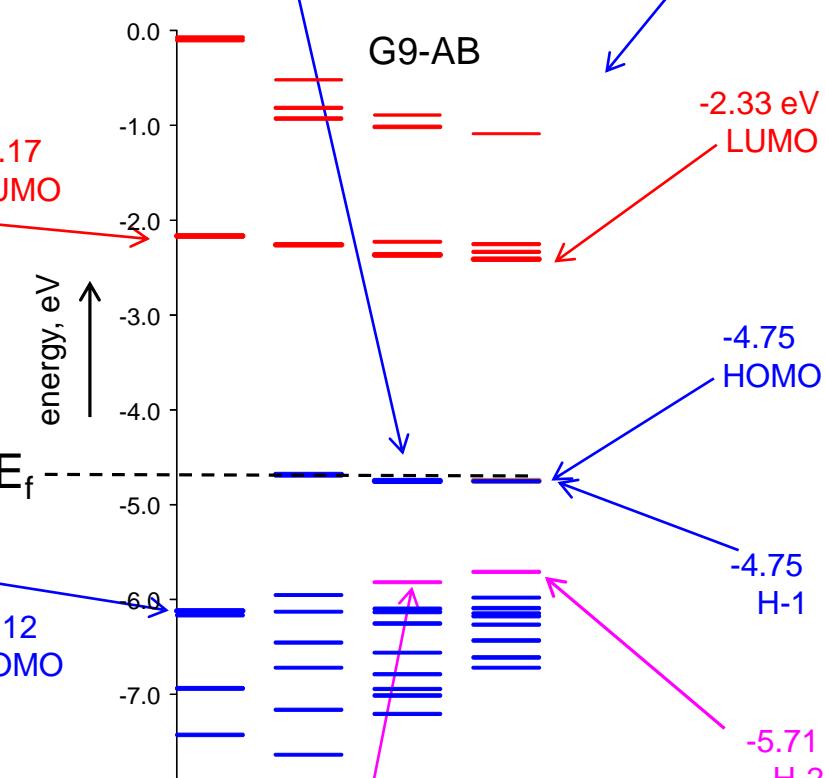
-4.75
HOMO



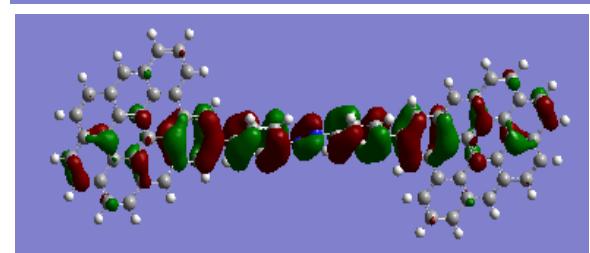
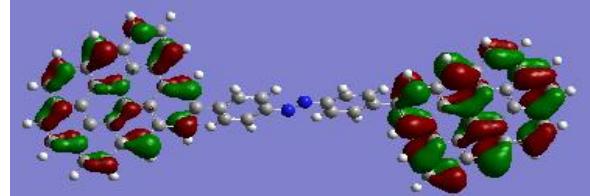
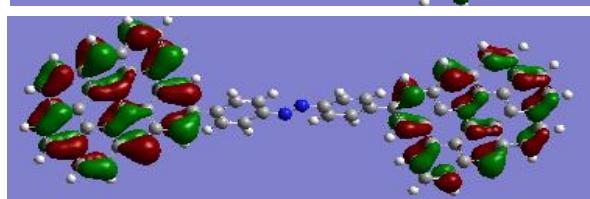
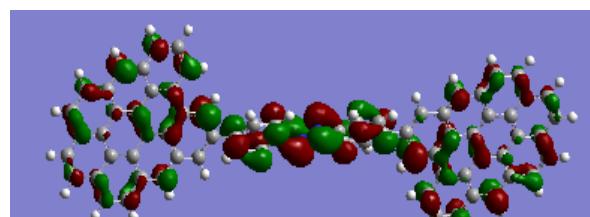
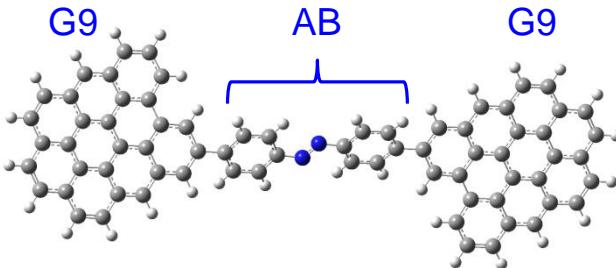
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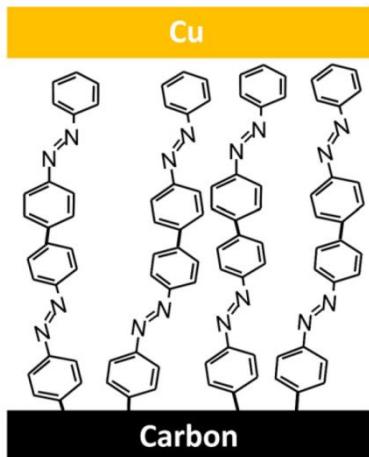
G9

G9-AB

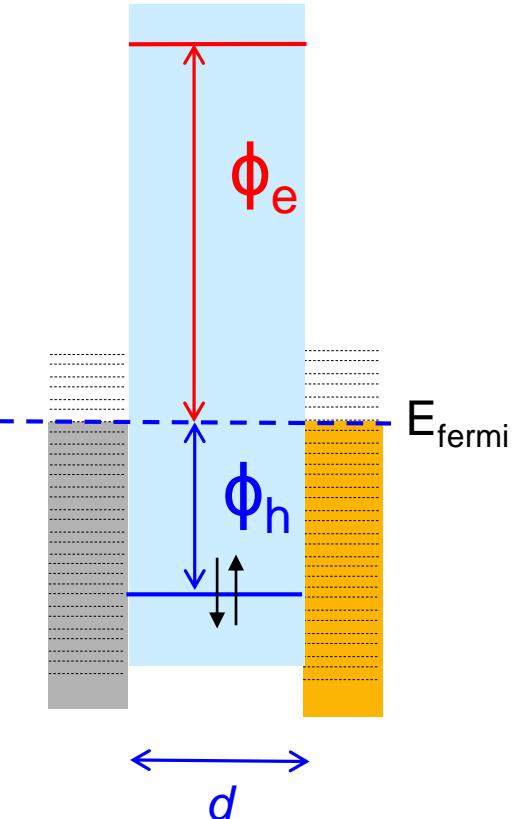
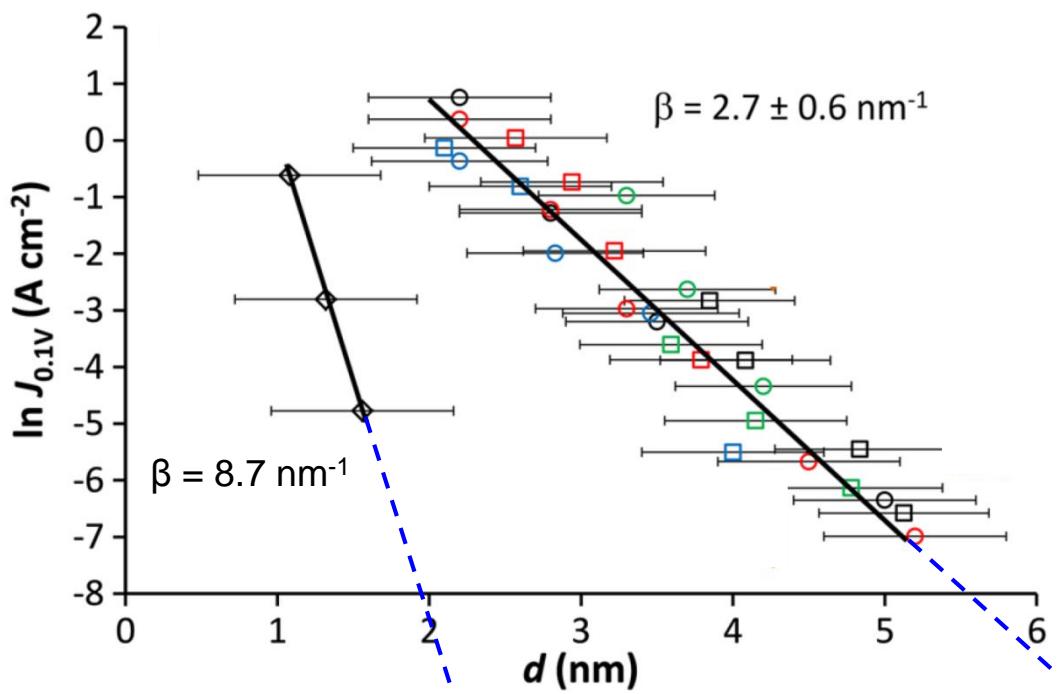


-5.82 H-1





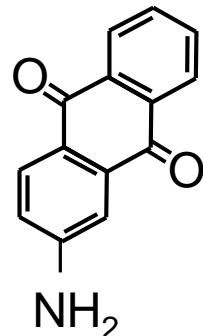
what if ϕ_h (or ϕ_e) approach zero?



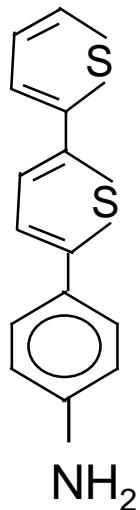
what happens beyond tunnelling?

some different molecules,
and thicker junctions:

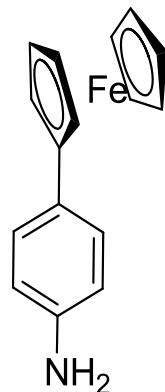
2-AQ (3-11 nm)



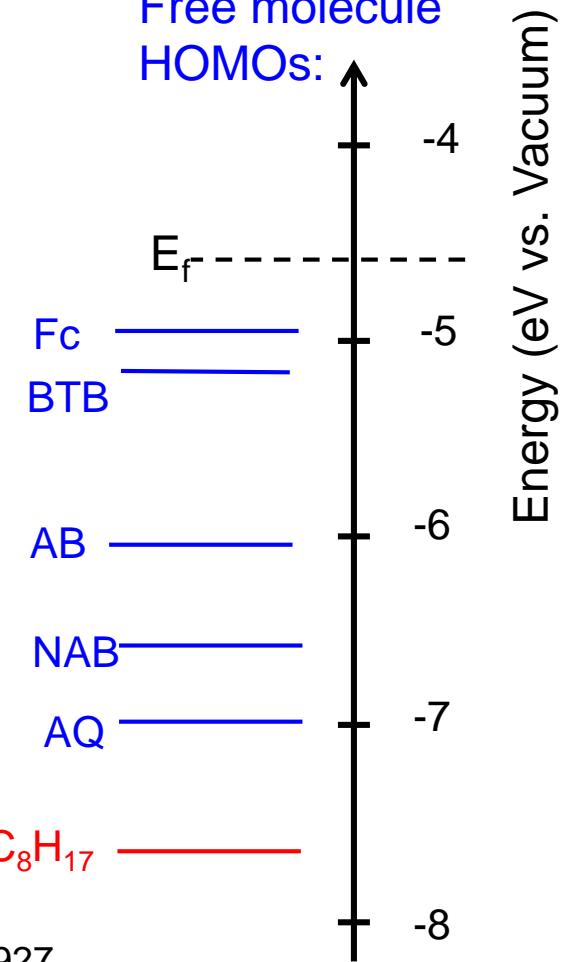
BTB (4-22 nm)*



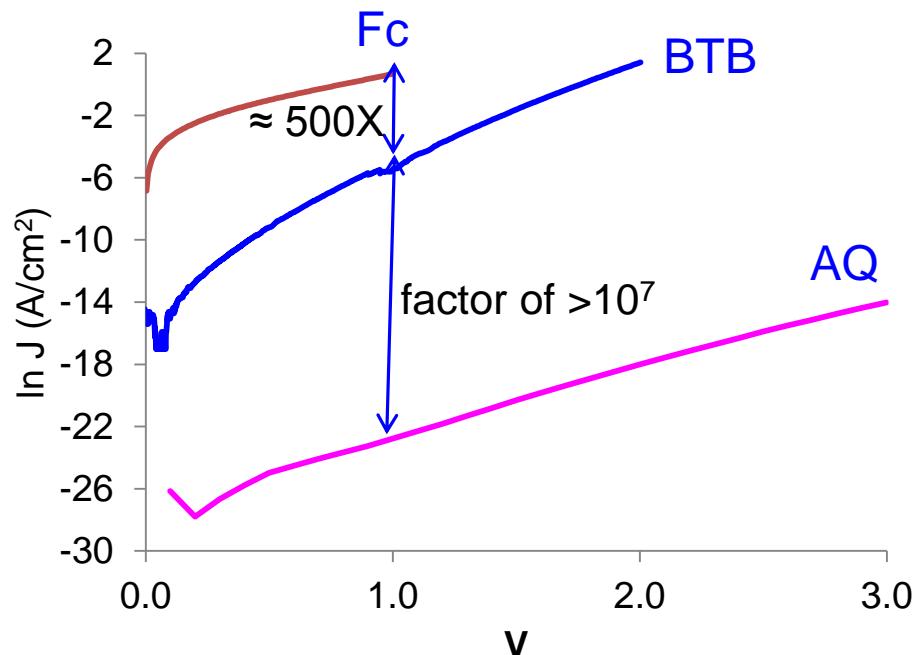
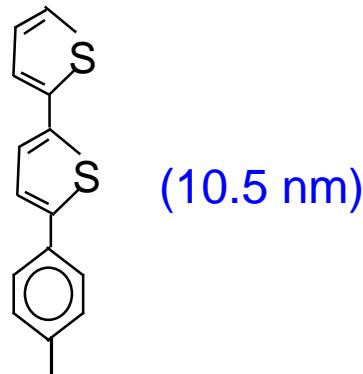
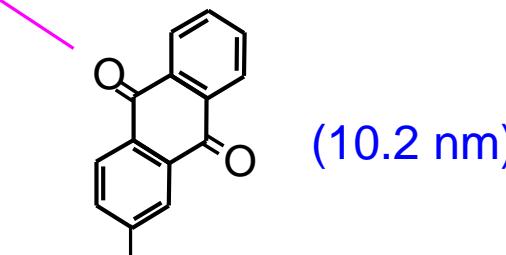
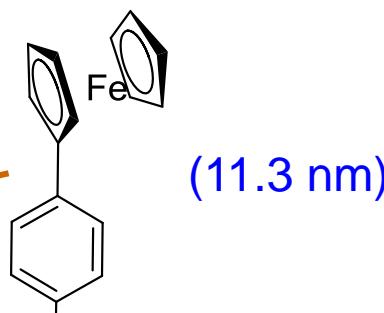
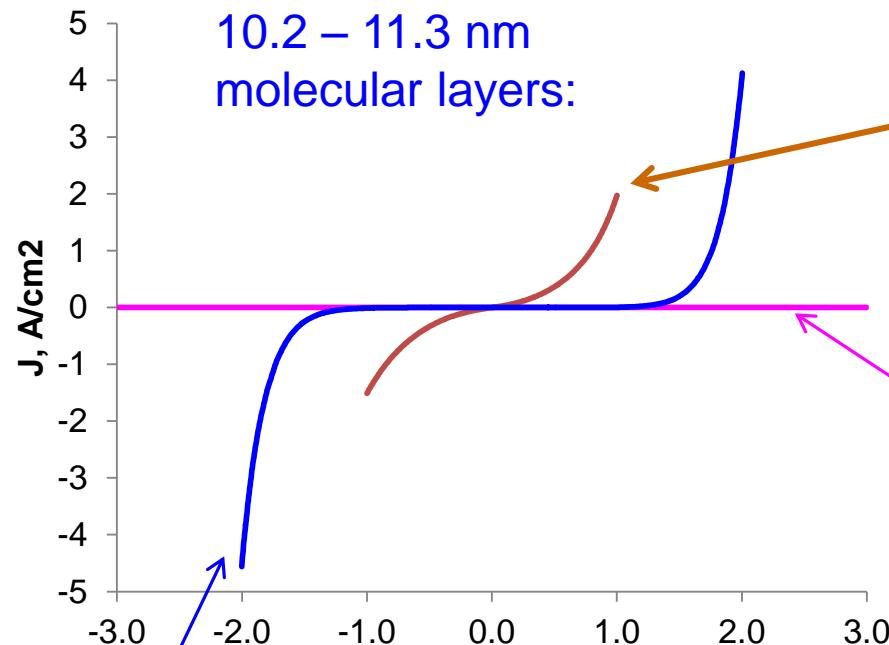
Fc-phen (5-25 nm)

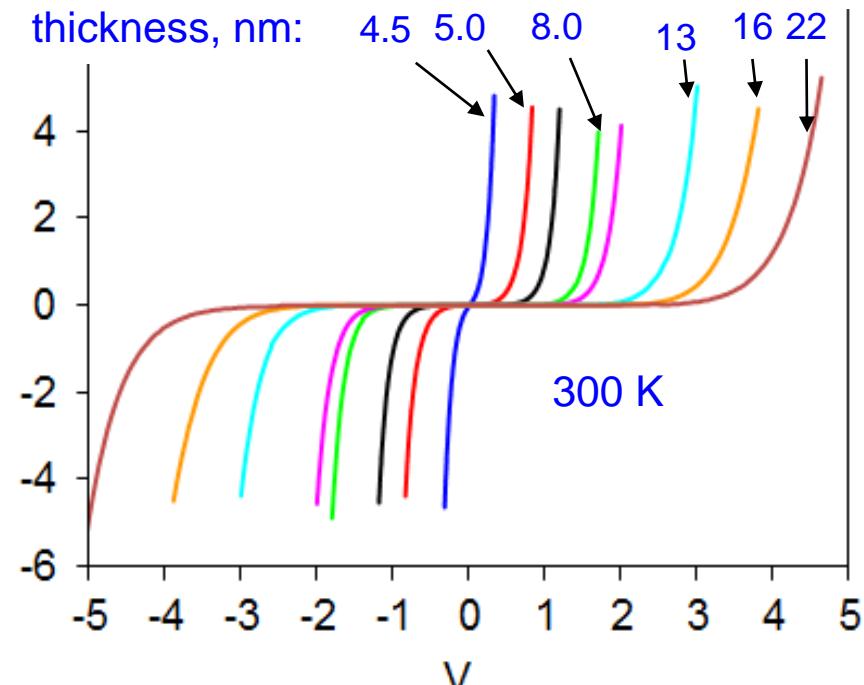
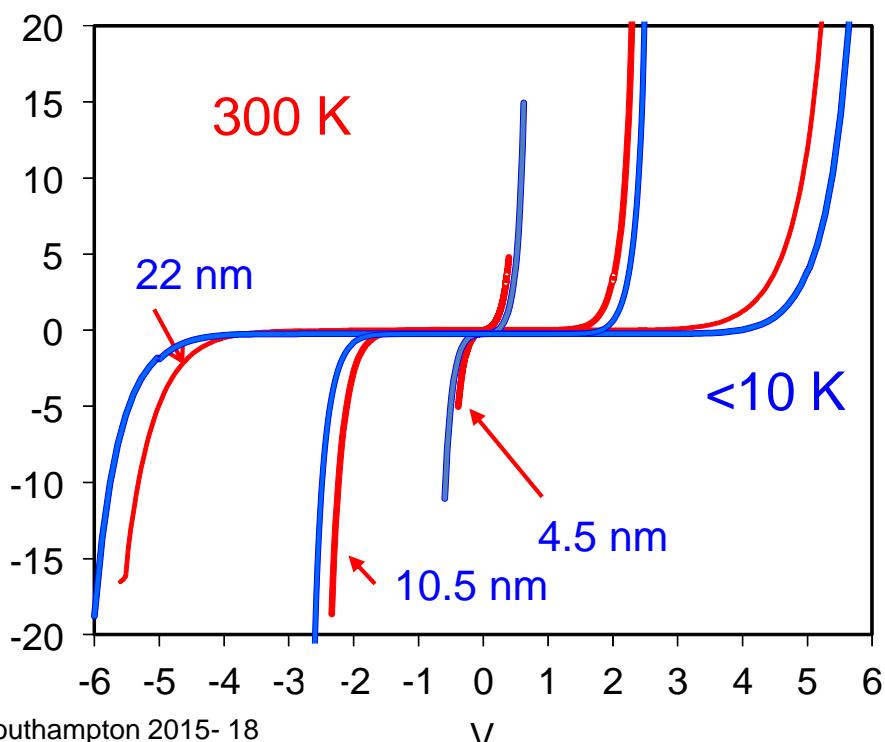
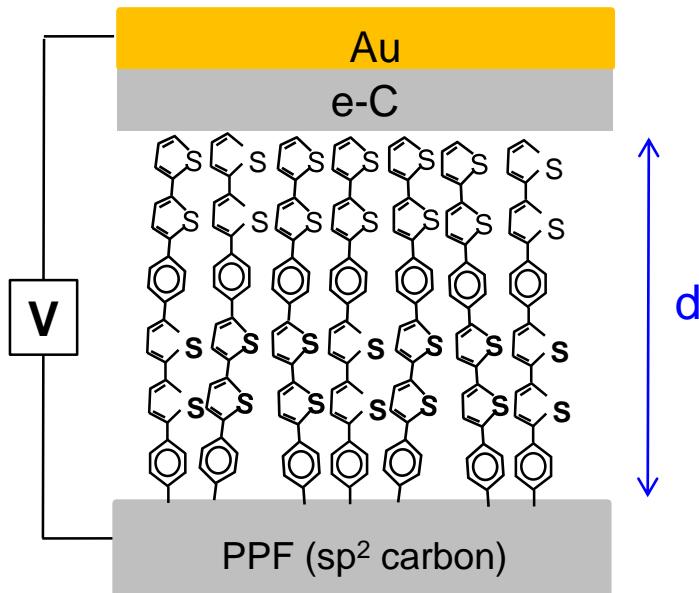


Free molecule
HOMOs:

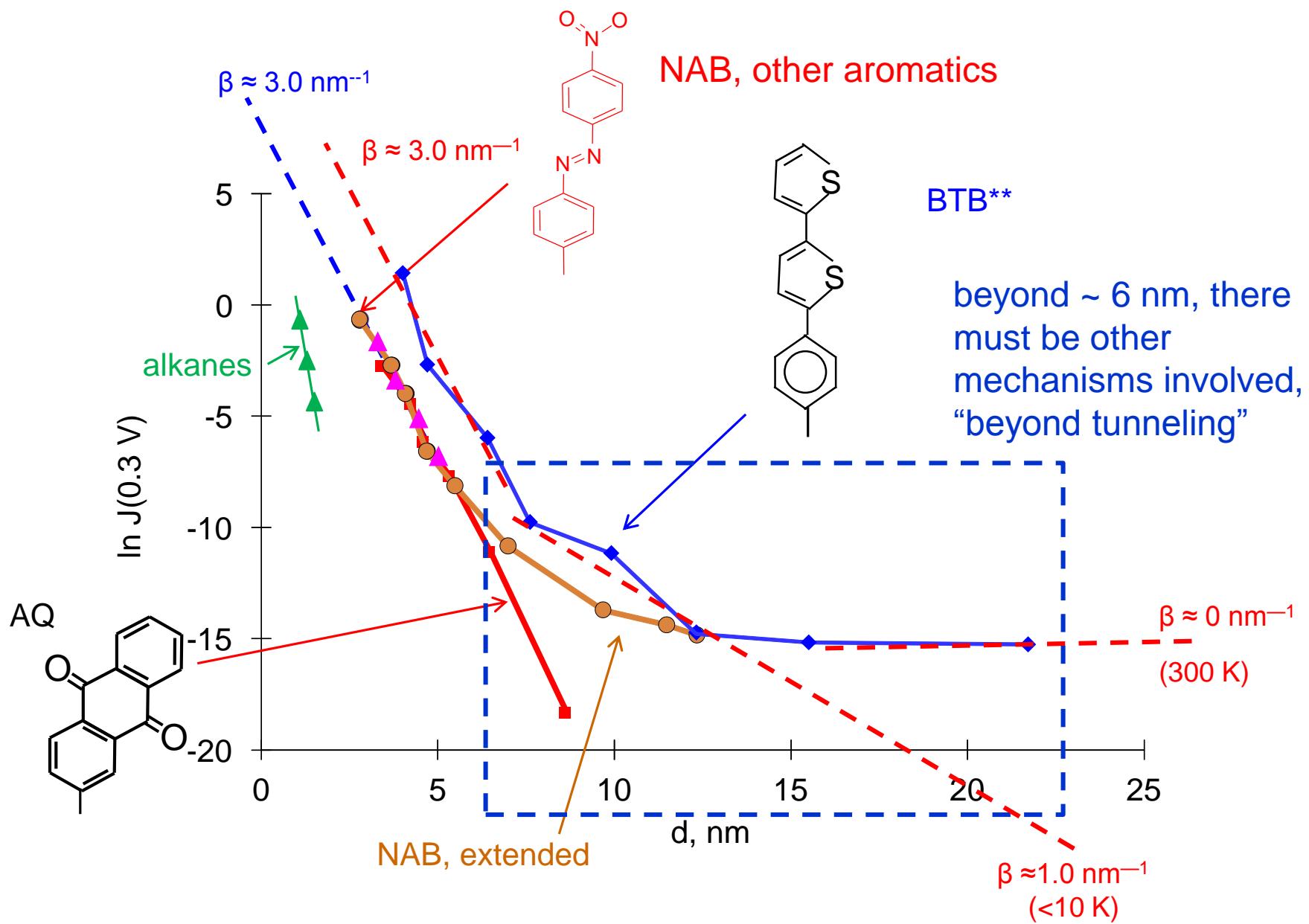


* Lacroix, et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2009**, 131, 14920-14927





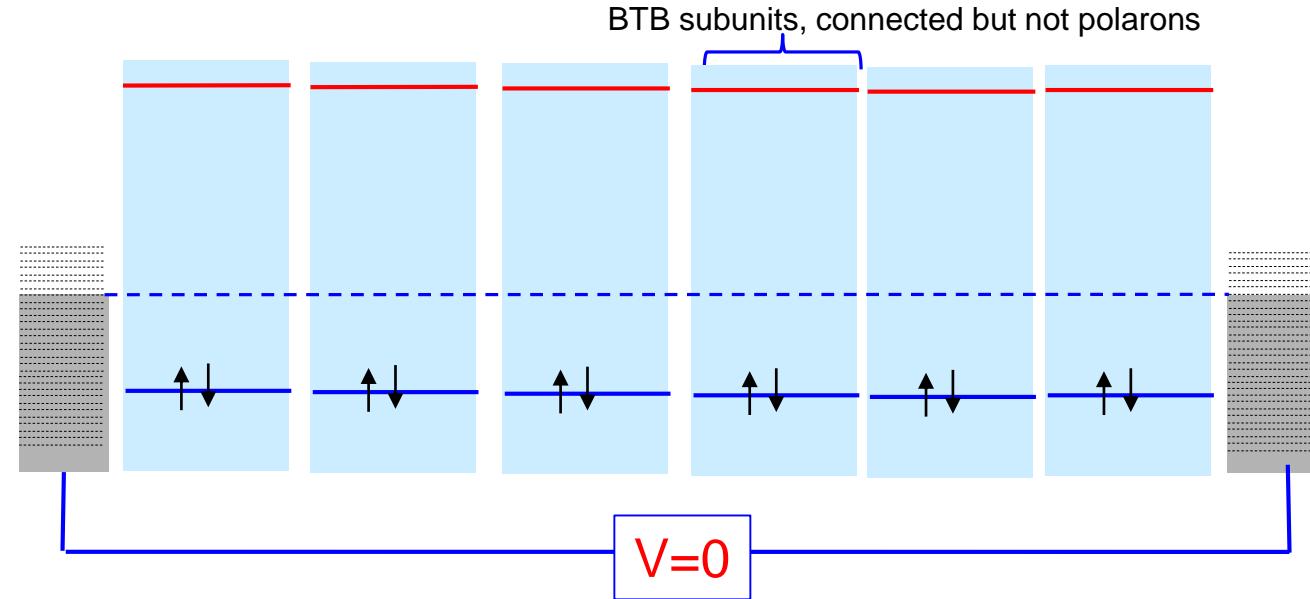
weak temperature dependence
not “hopping” by redox exchange



** Yan, Bergren, McCreery, Della Rocca, Martin, Lafarge, Lacroix, PNAS 2013, 110, 5326

Suppose the HOMO is not too far below the contact Fermi level:

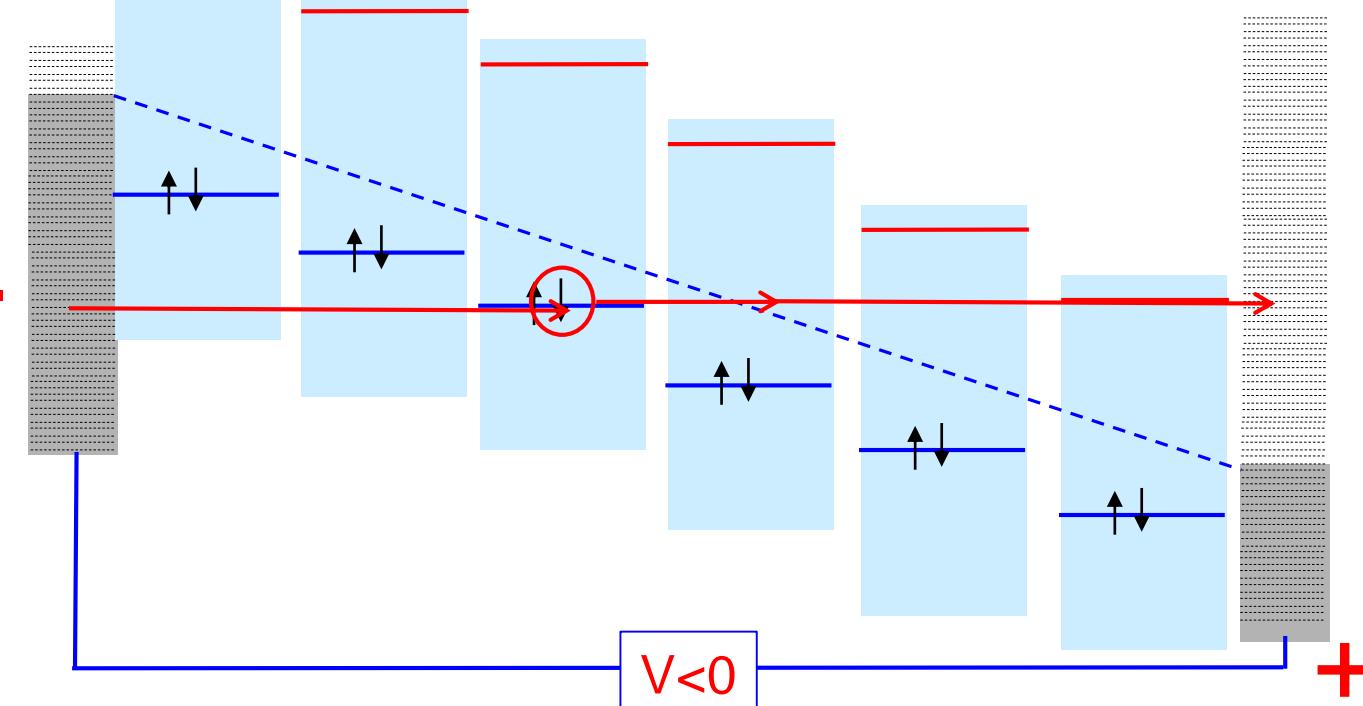
~0.35 V “barrier”
(i.e. HOMO)

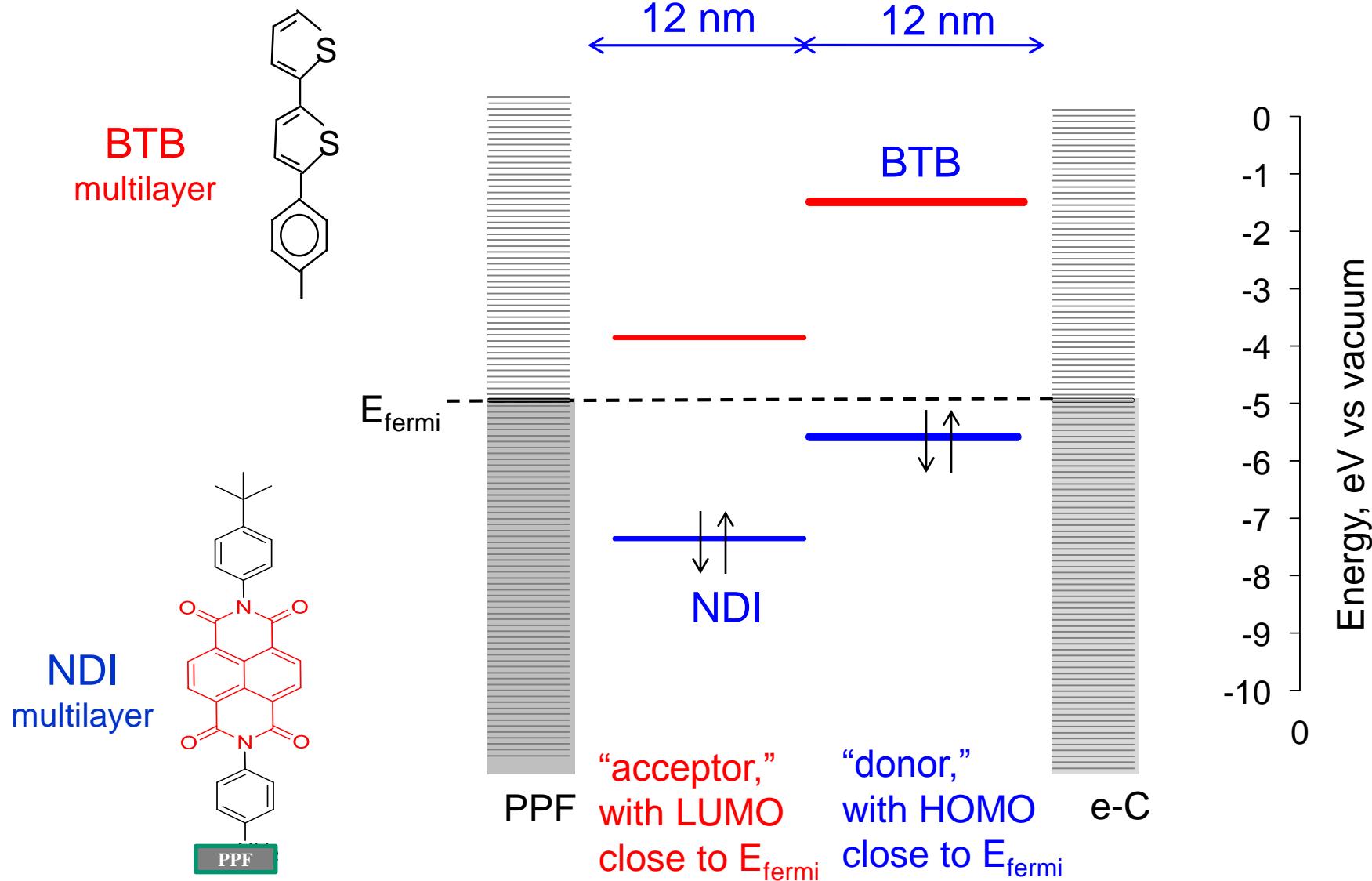


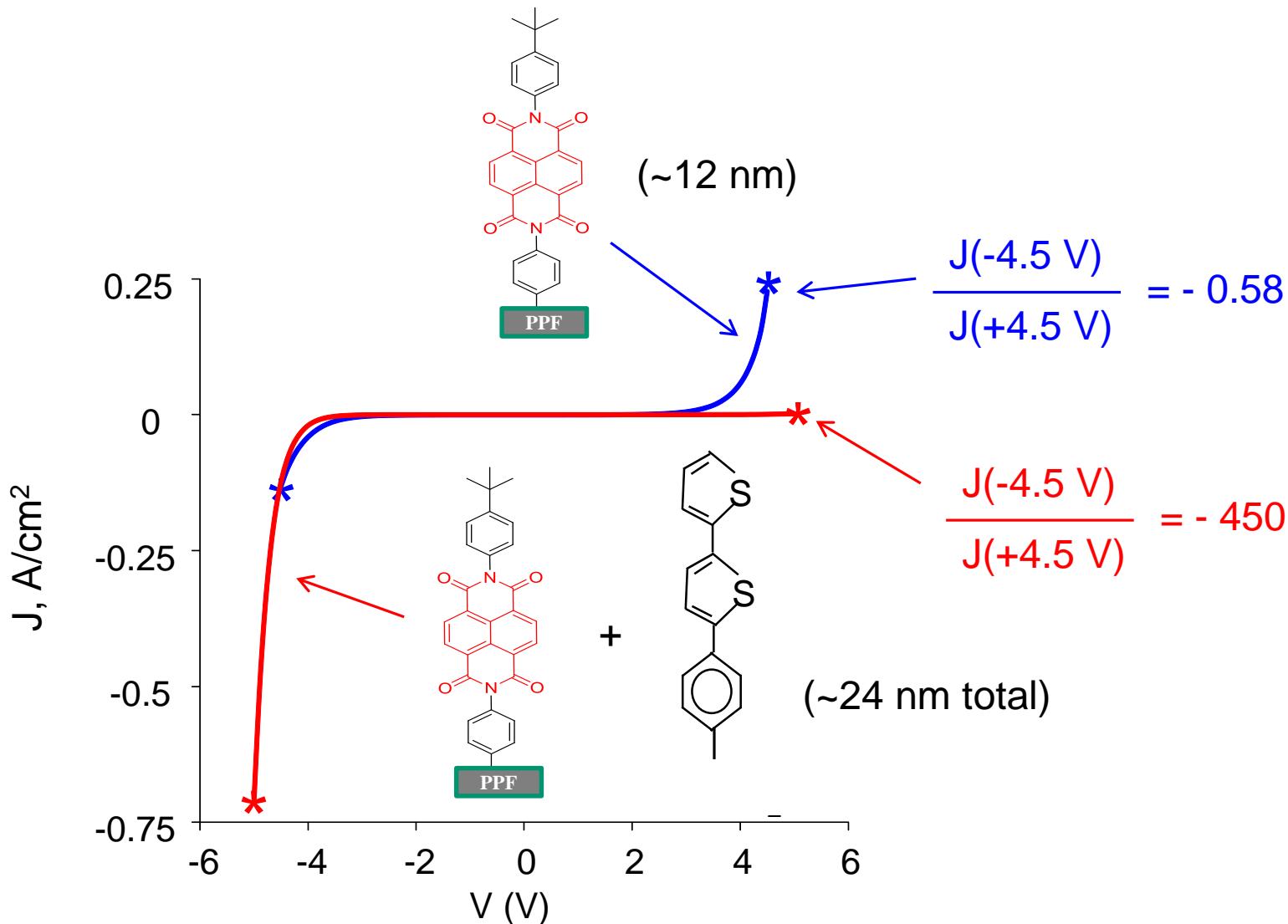
“Molecular field ionization”

Note: field ionization in gas phase occurs at $\sim 10^7$ V/cm; our field is $\sim 10^6$ V/cm, but barrier is much smaller

Like “oxidation” except reorganization occurs after ionization



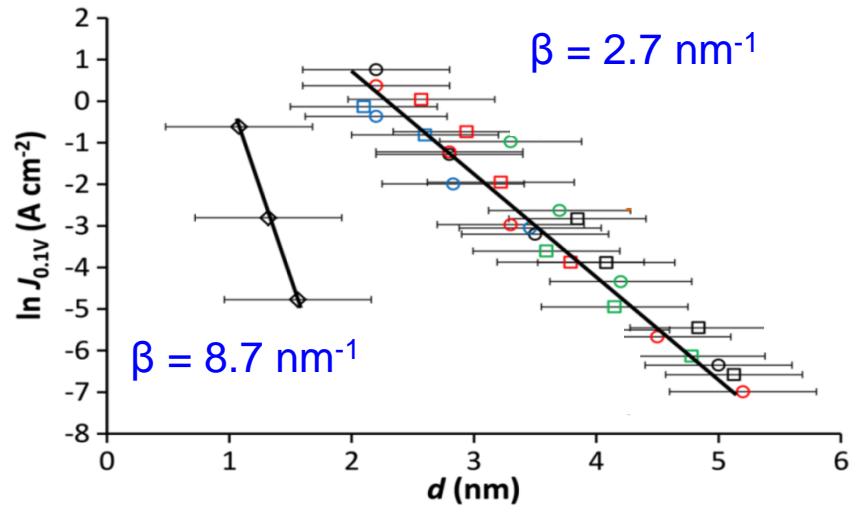




note: 12 nm of thickness should decrease current by a factor of 10^{-16} for $\beta = 3 \text{ nm}^{-1}$
 certainly not tunneling !

Richard Feynman, 1959

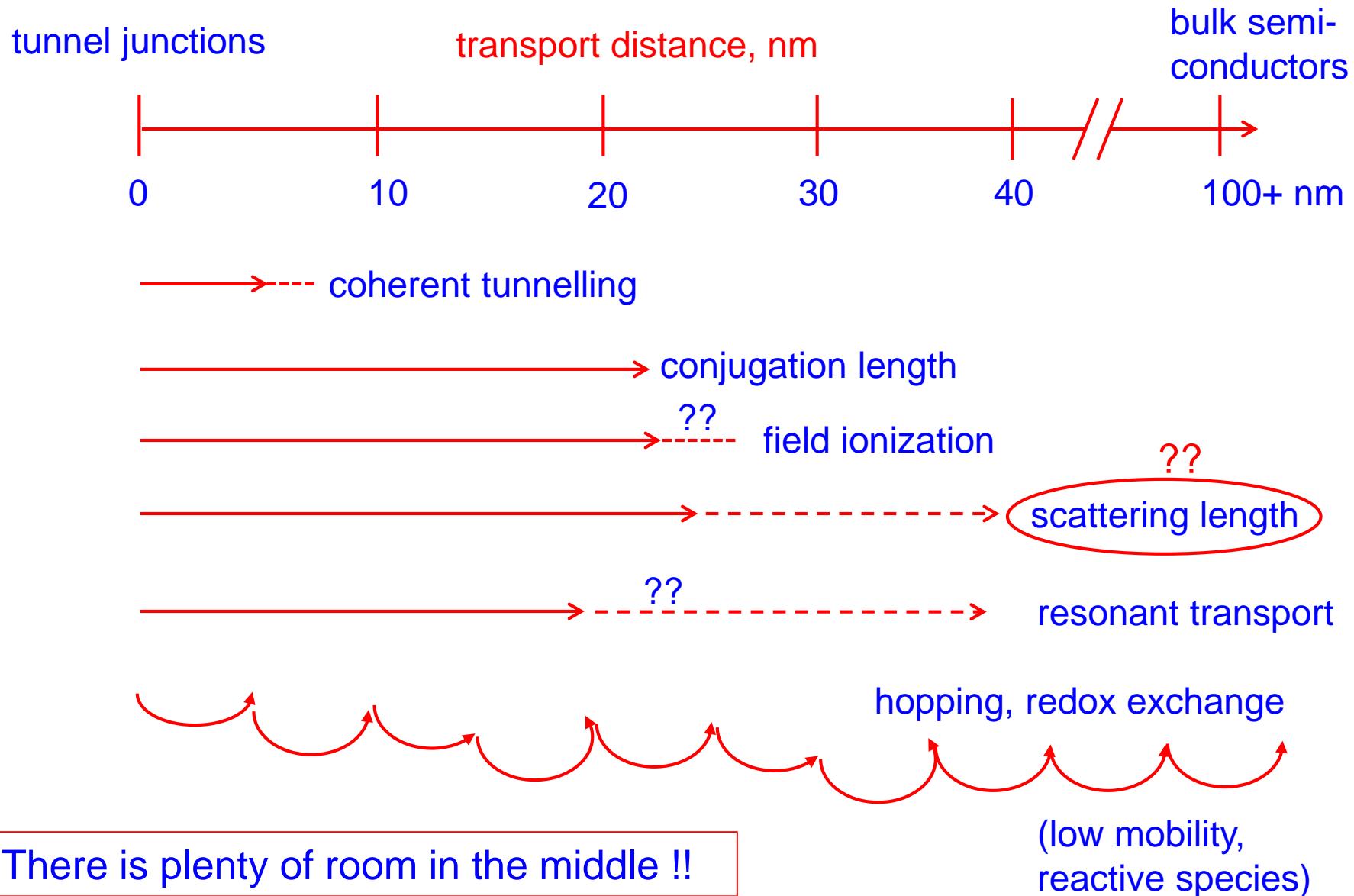
“There's Plenty of Room at the Bottom”



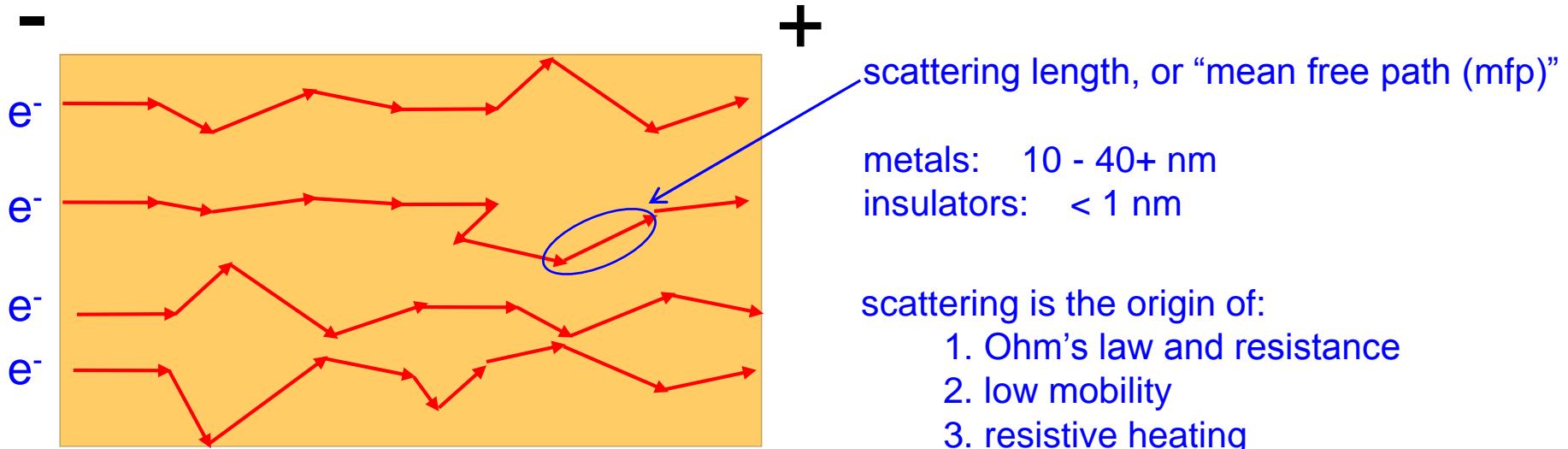
“the bottom” for aromatic
molecular junctions ?



“barrier electronics” and
not much control over
barrier height

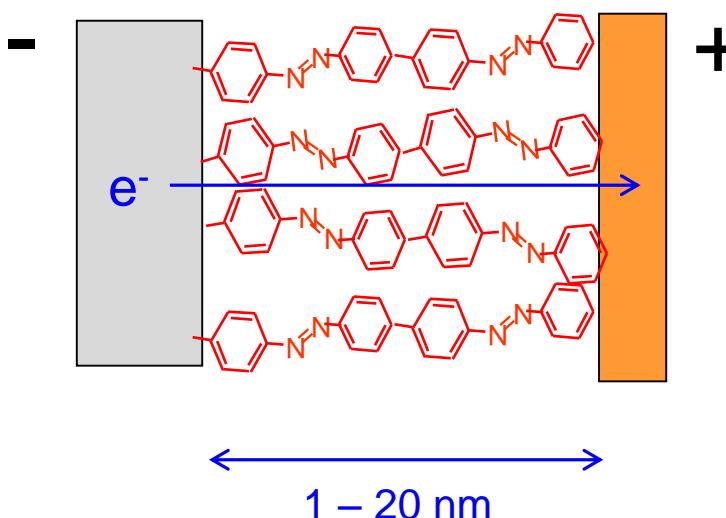


Electronic conduction in metals, carbon, and semiconductors is “diffusive”:



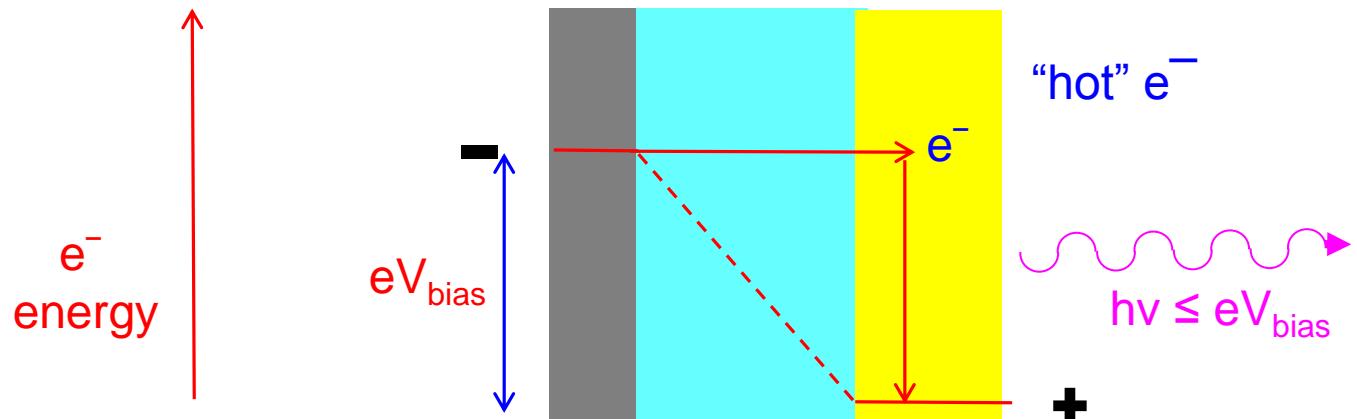
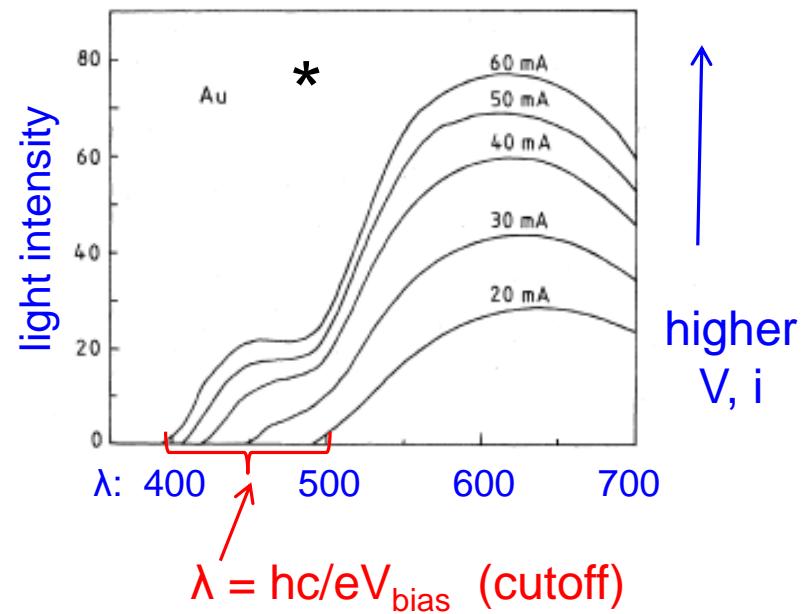
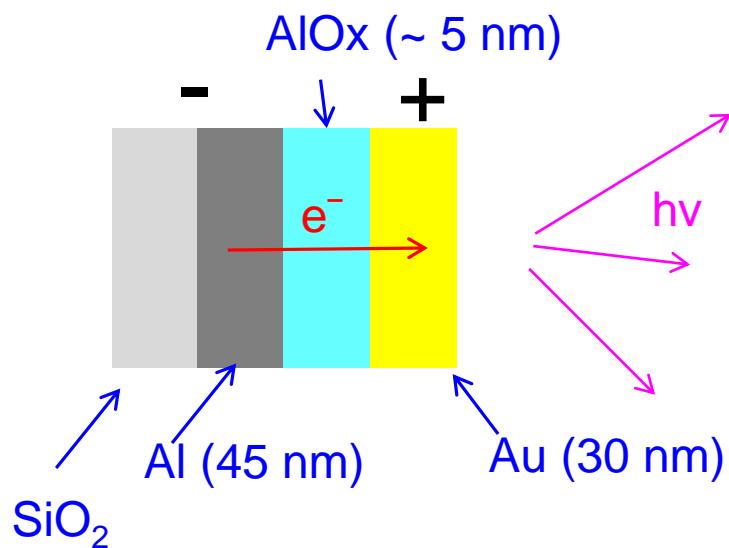
if transport distance is < mean free path, transport is “ballistic”

how about molecular junctions?



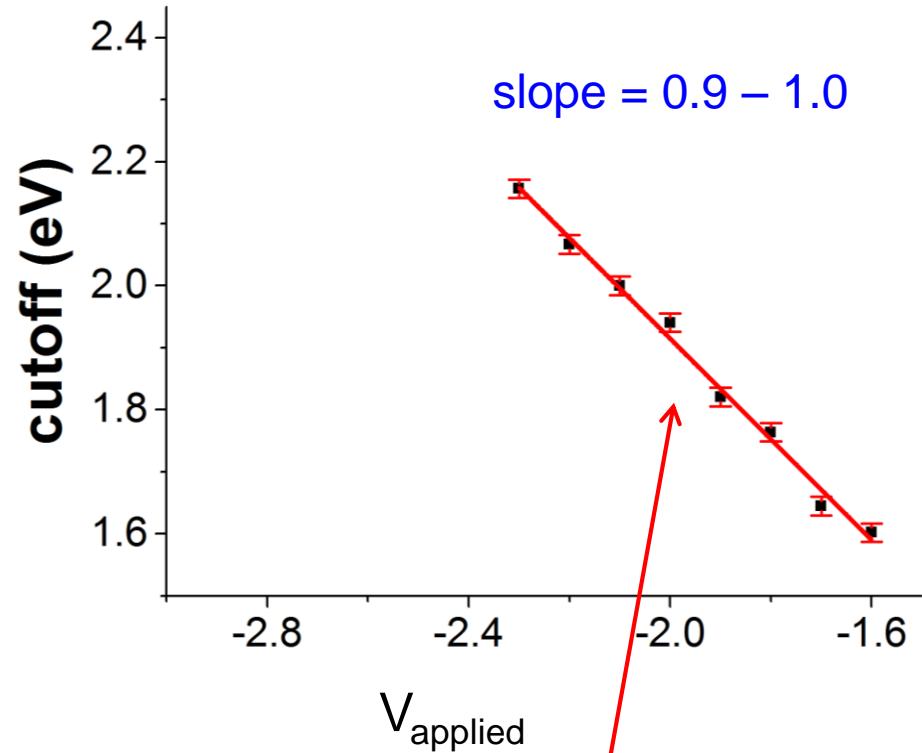
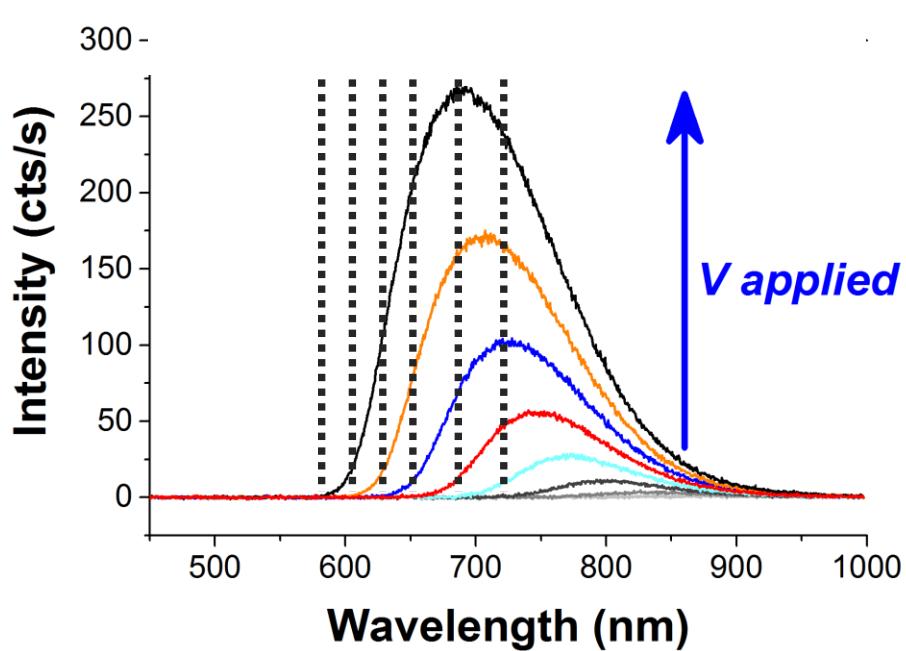
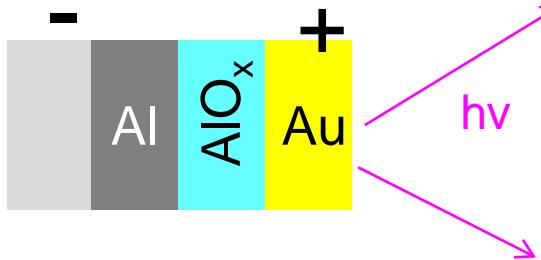
is transport ballistic?
if it is, so what?

Light emitting tunnel junction:

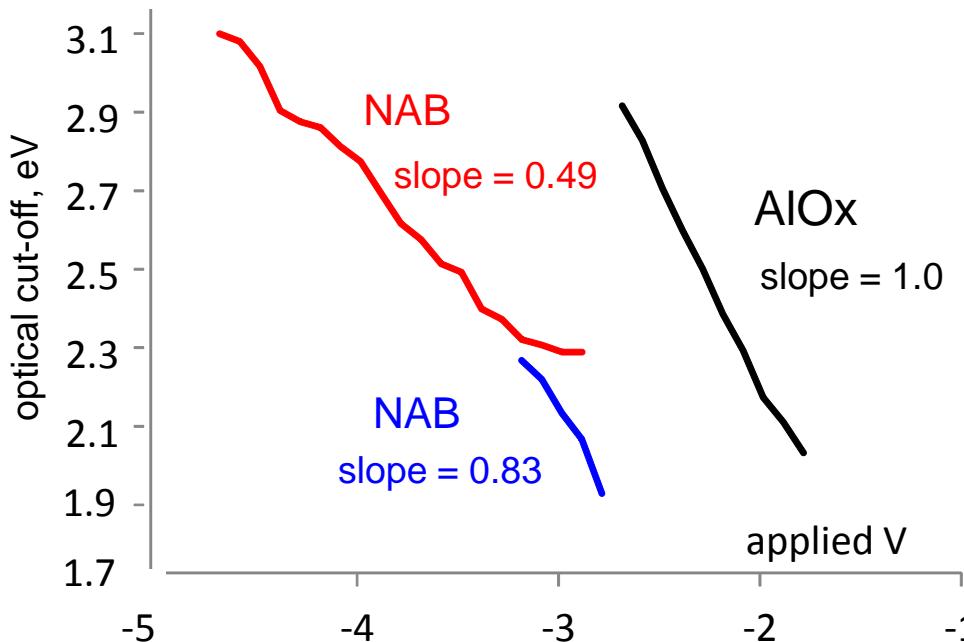
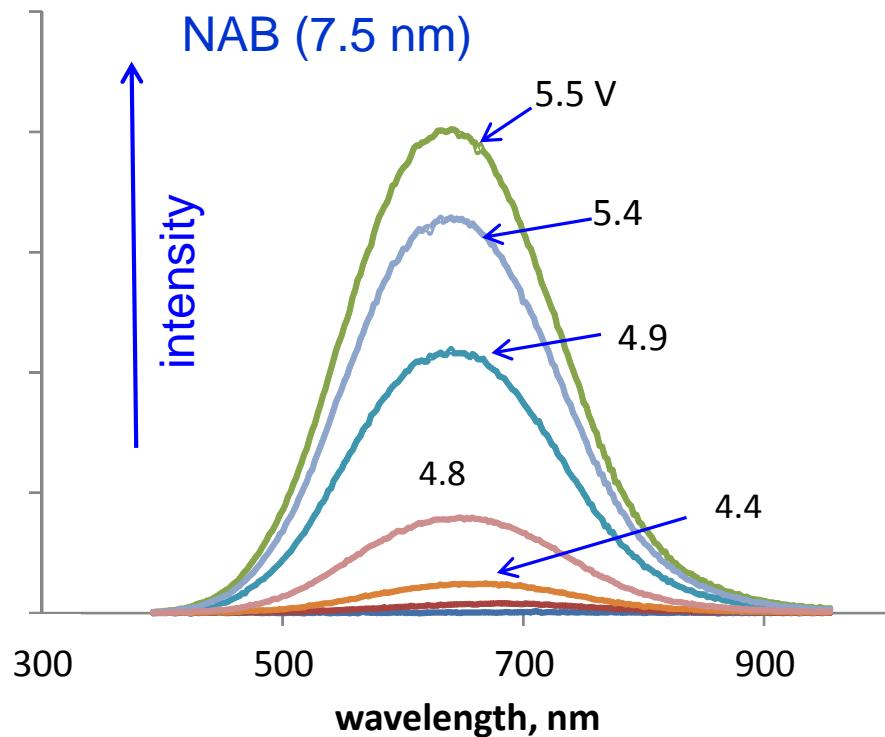
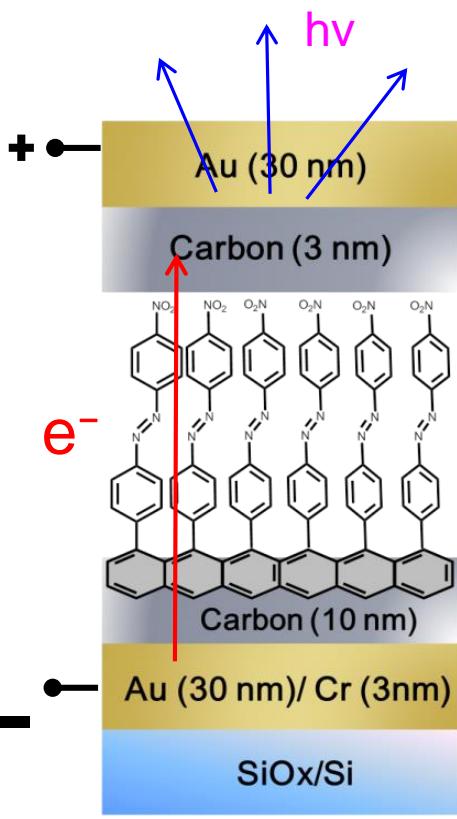


e.g. *Physical Review Letters* 1976, 37, 923

* *Physical Review B* 1983, 27, 4601

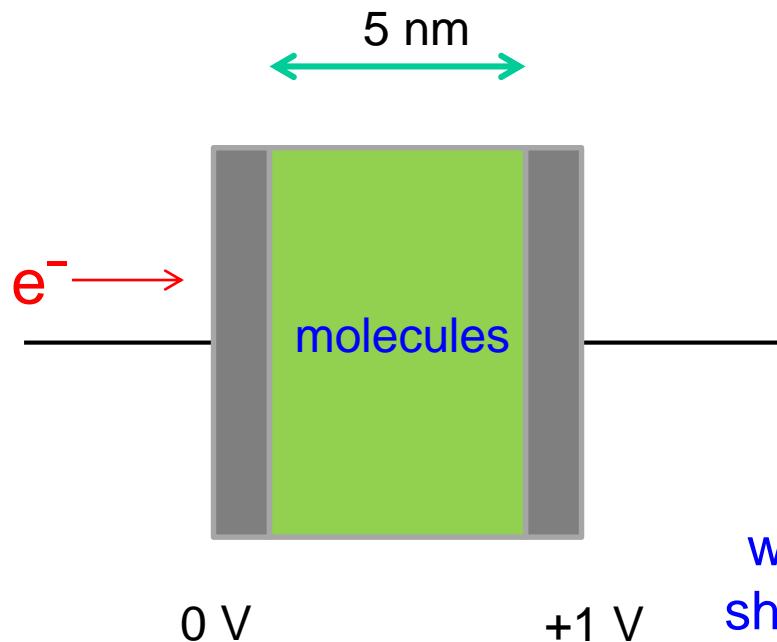
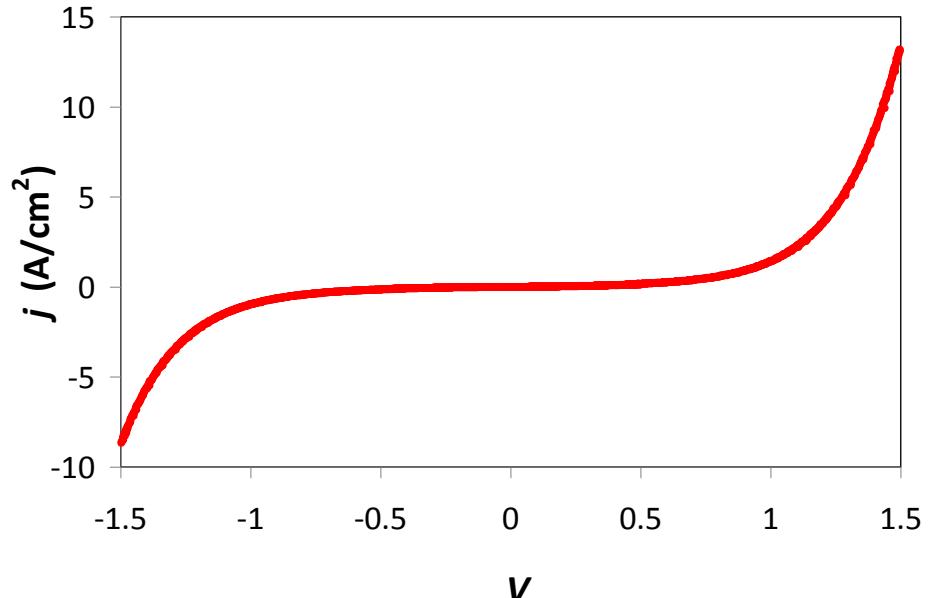


- Maximum energy of photons is a linear function of V_{applied} , i.e. $h\nu_{\text{max}} = eV_{\text{applied}}$
- Emission is stable for hours (18h of AC bias)
- AC bias allows continuous emission without degradation (useful for molecular junctions)



if MJ transport is ballistic, so what?

Something special about ballistic transport:

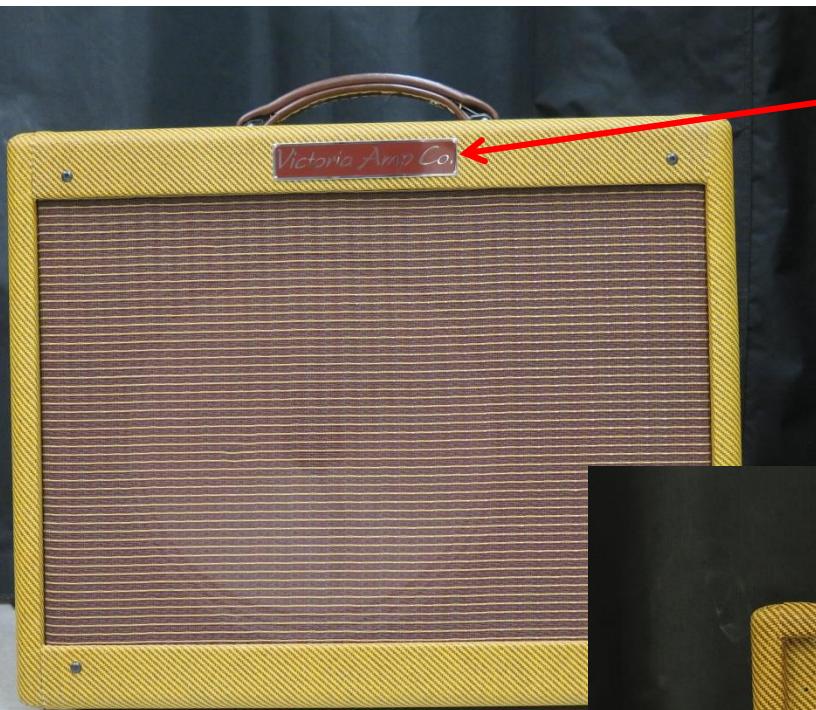


electron transit time ≈ 15 fsec
(15×10^{-15} seconds)

maximum frequency $> 10,000$ GHz

whatever we can do with ballistic junctions should be VERY fast, with little resistance or heat generation in molecular layer

a little history about audio distortion:

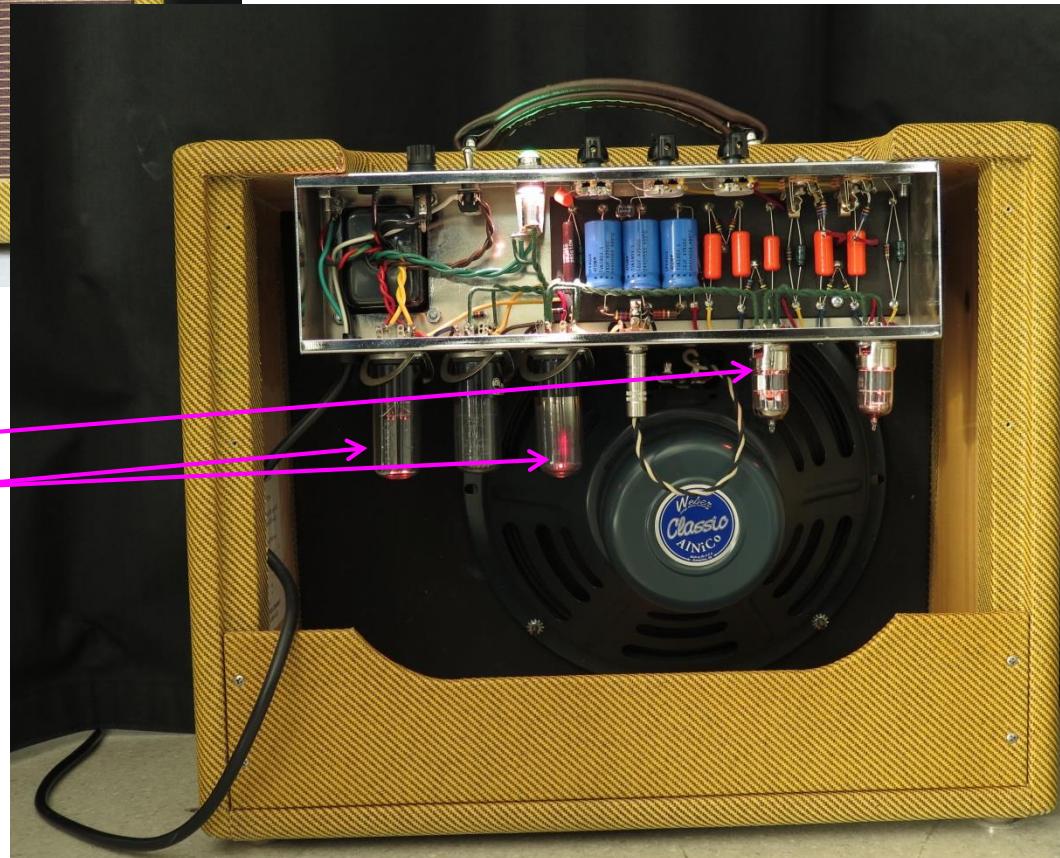


Victoria “5E3”
guitar amplifier

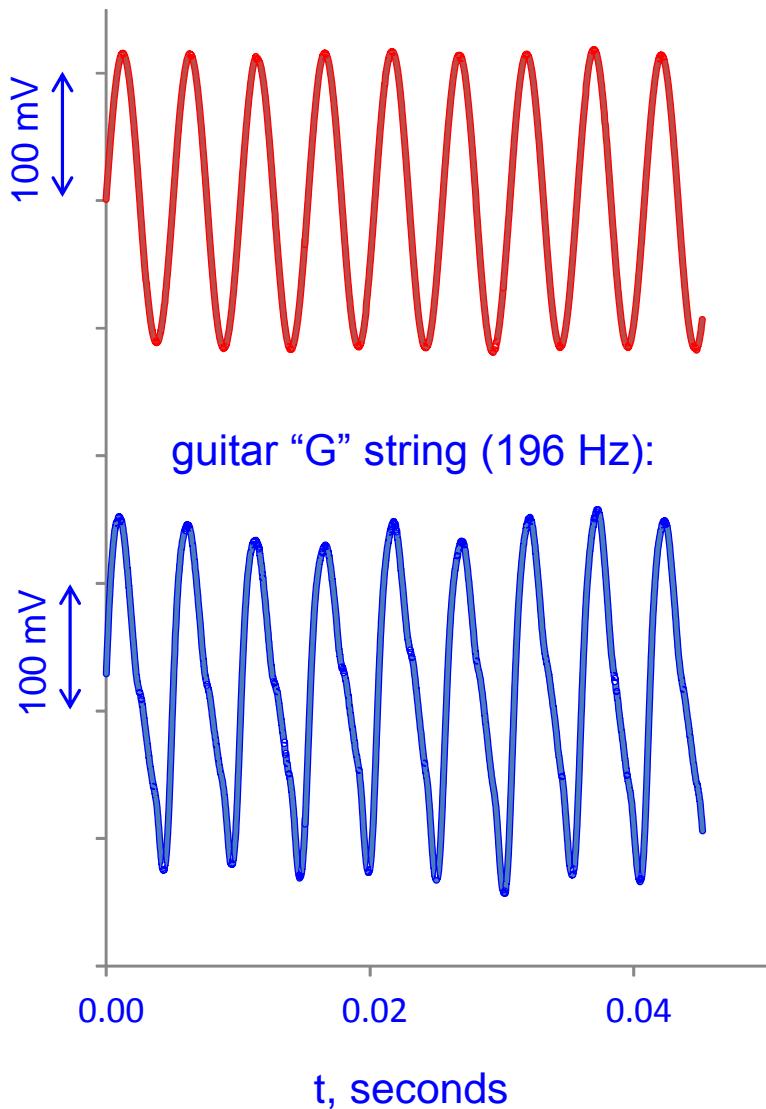
designed by Leo Fender in 1954

12AX7 preamp tubes (ca. 1946)
6V6GT power tubes (ca. 1940)

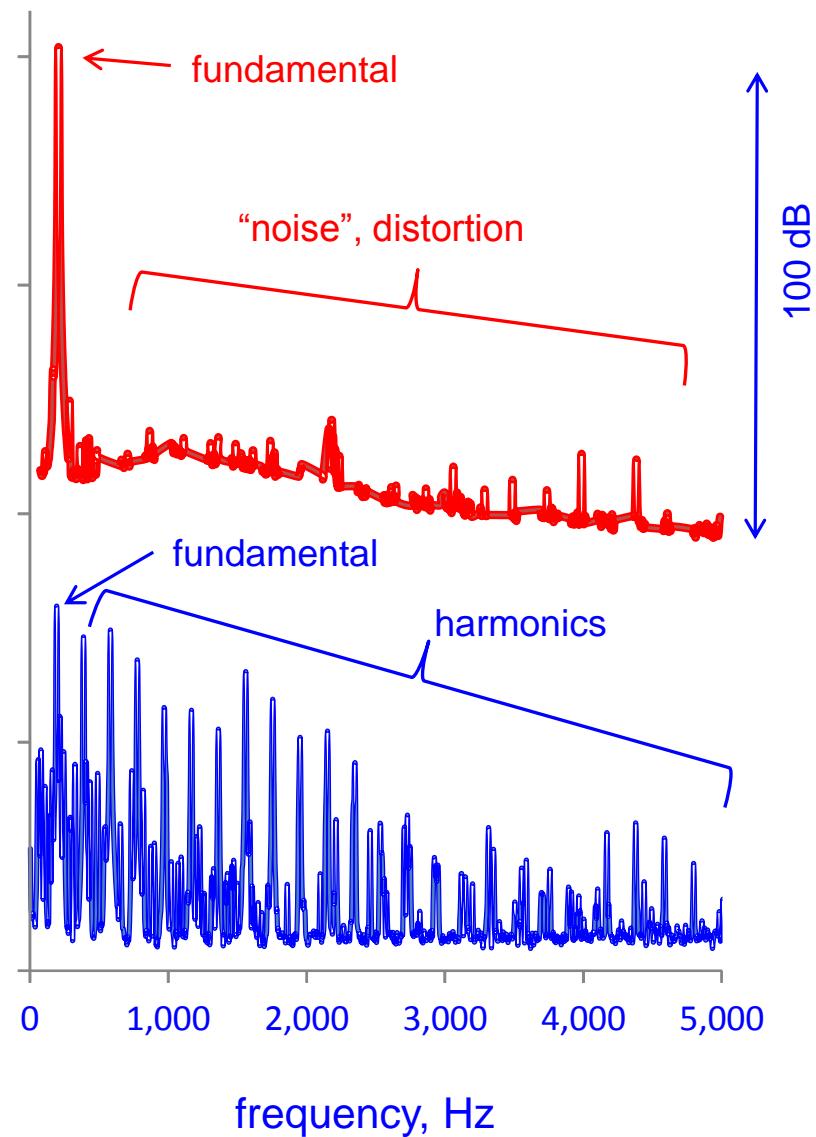
This one was built and
sold in **2007** (\$2095);
“clones” currently sold by
30 - 40 builders

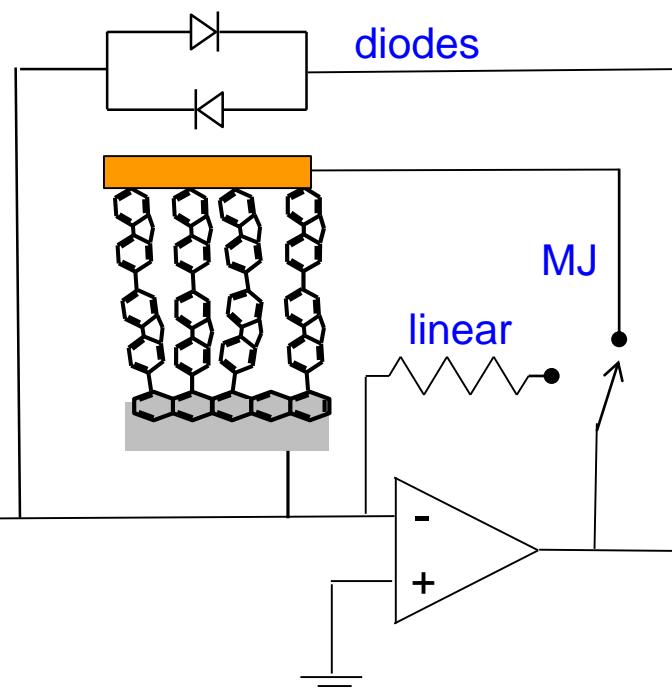


196 Hz tone (from function generator):

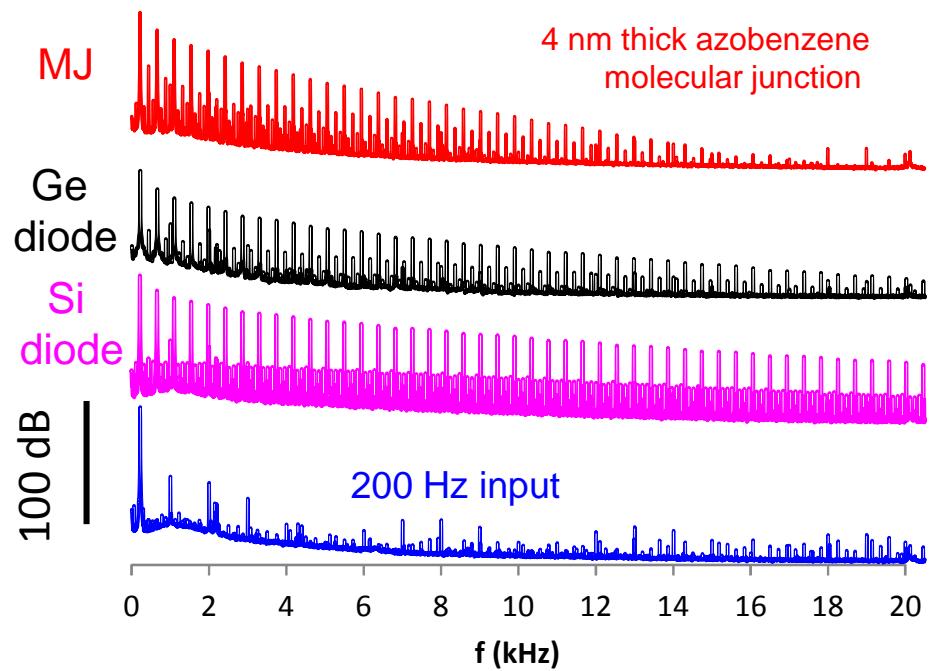
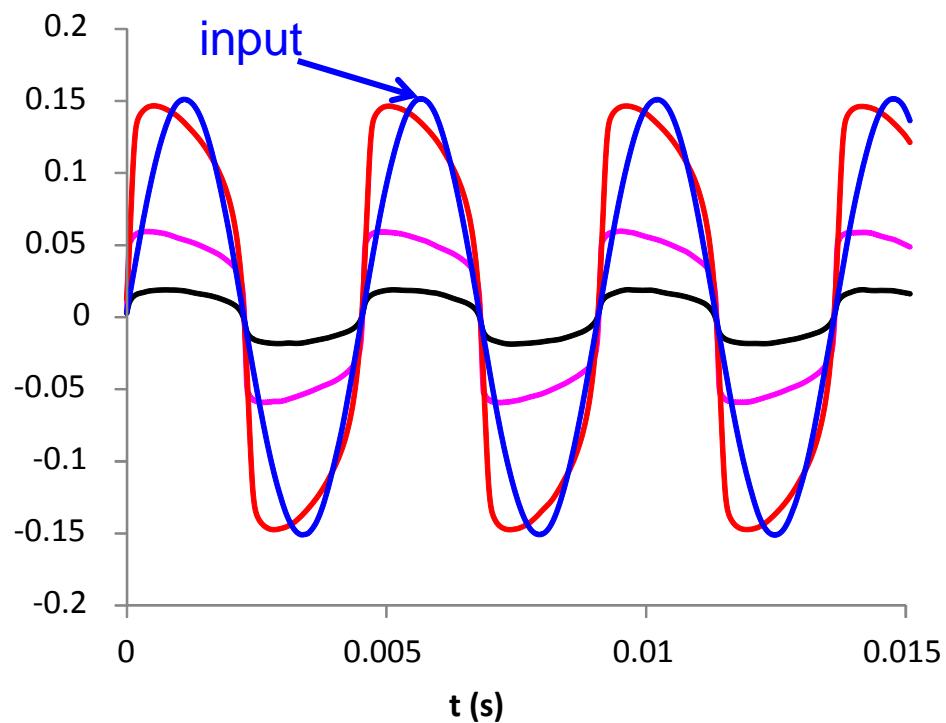


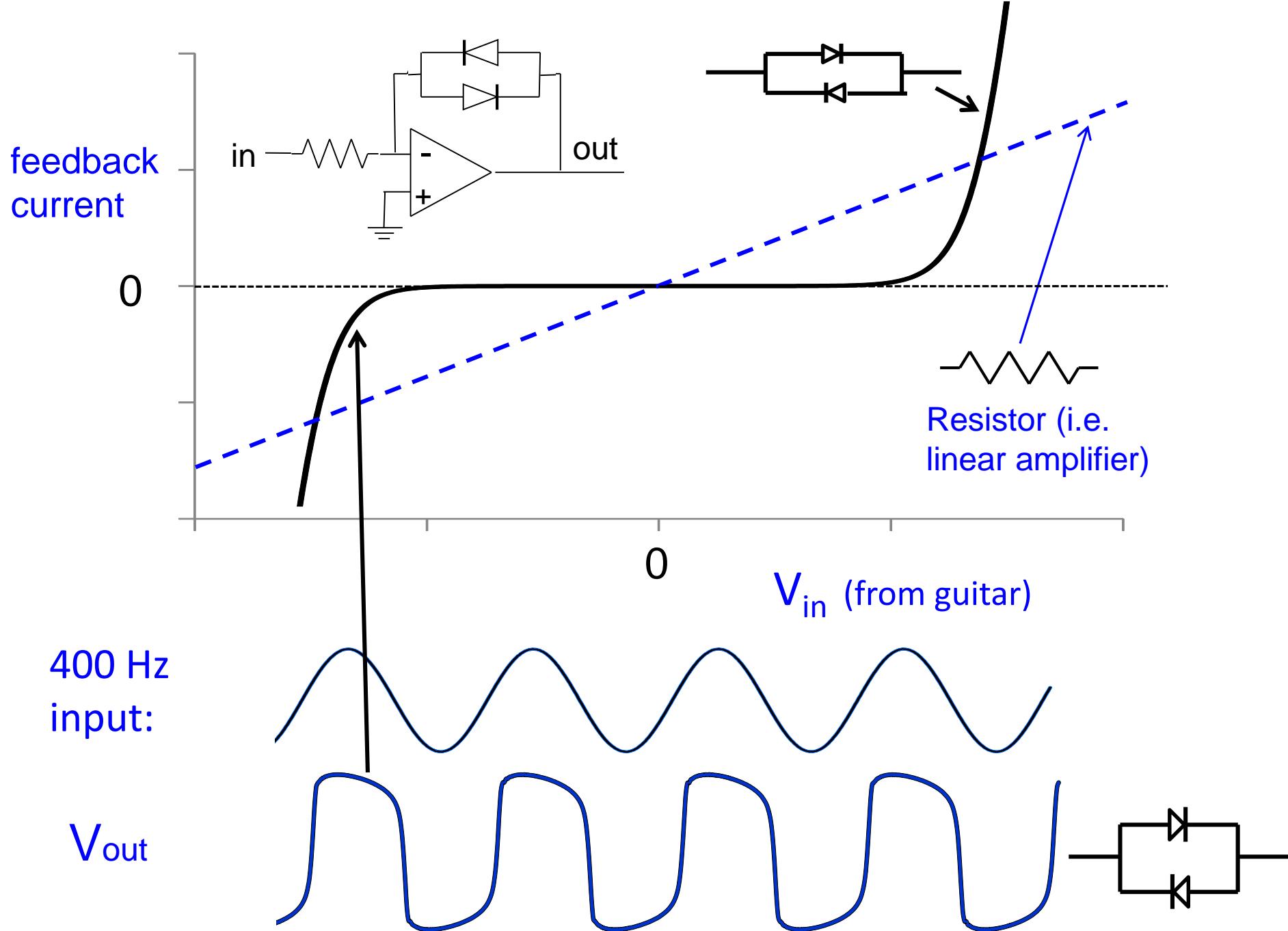
Fourier transform:



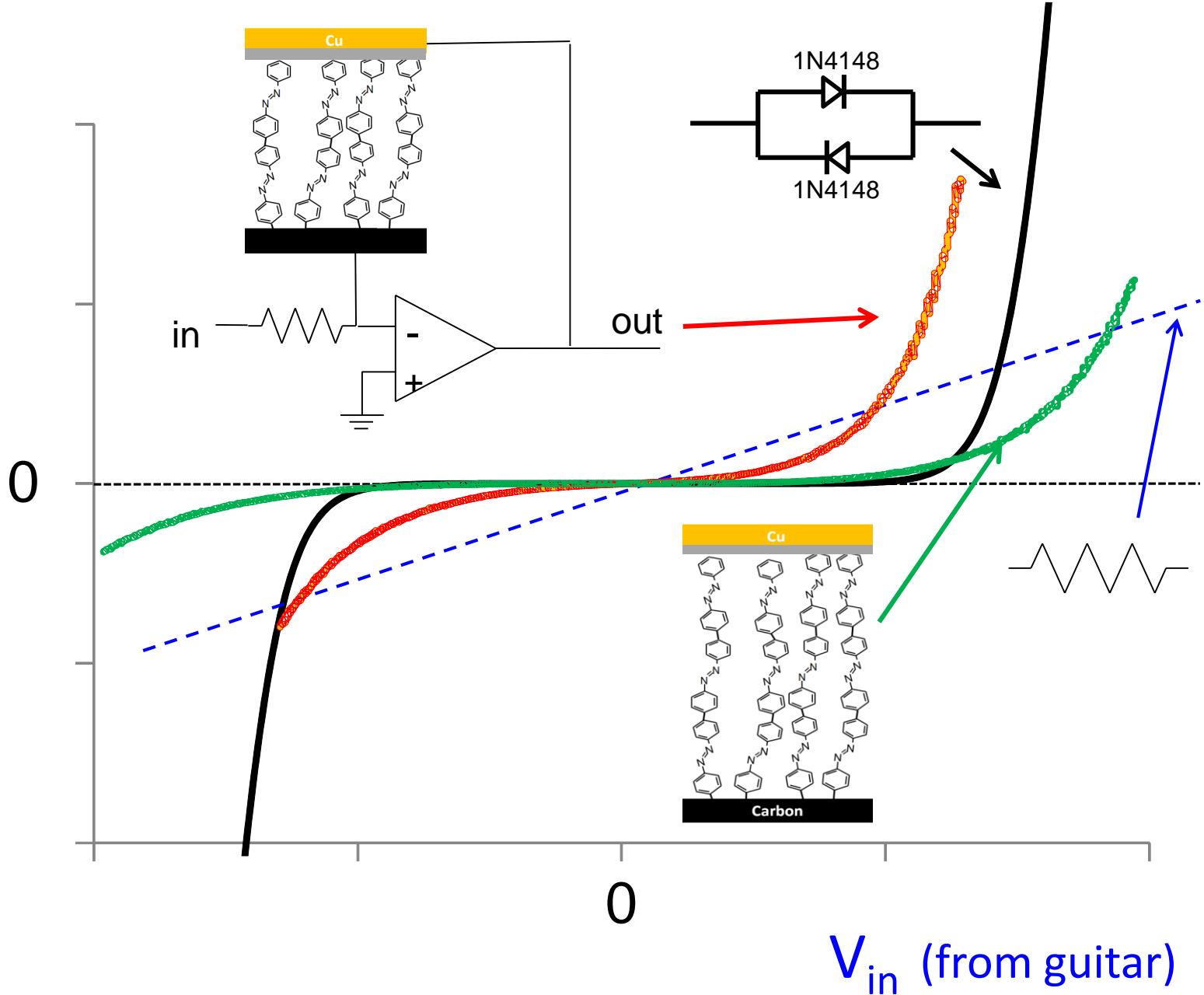


Adam Bergren

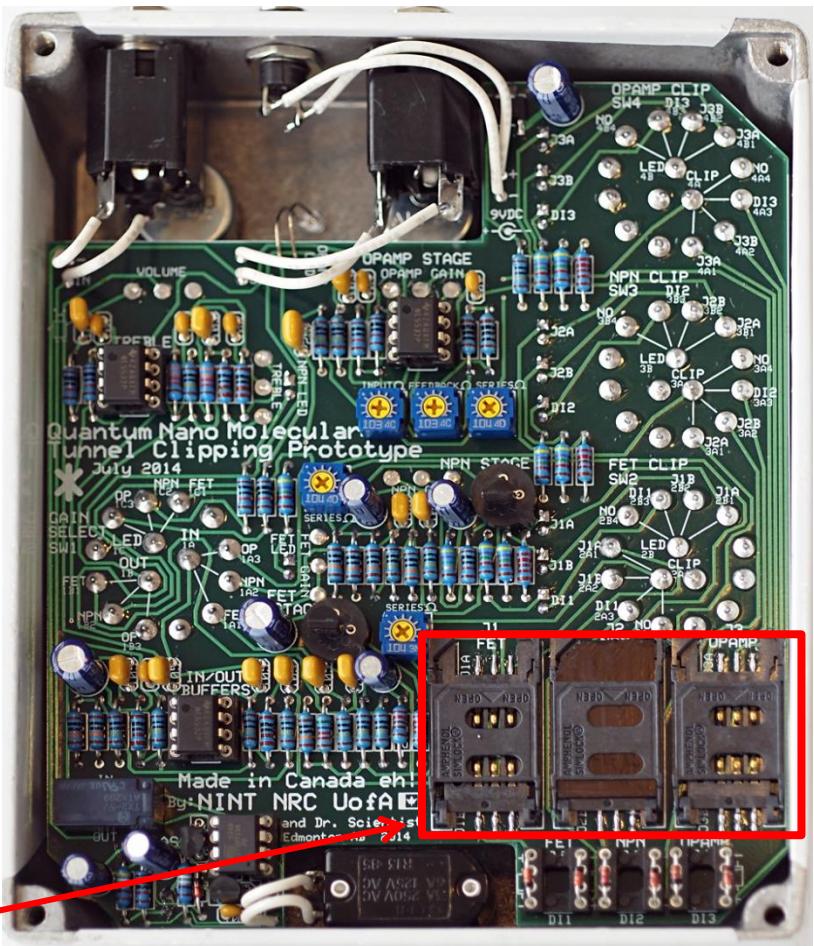
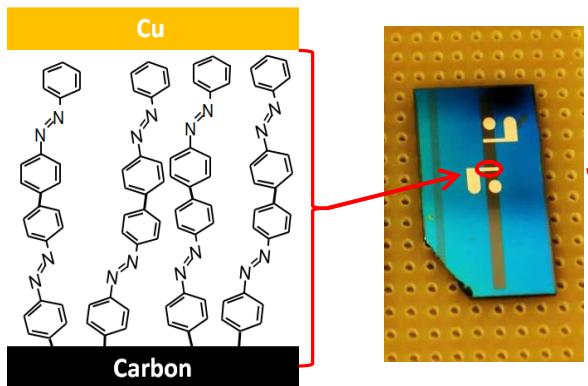




feedback
current



NINT "clipping" prototype (Oct. 2014)



selects diodes,
molecular junction,
or “clean”

Nick Jaffe
(<http://nickjaffe.com/>
or google “NINT prototype”)

video and “hands”:
Becca Barniskis



ON when pedal active

prototype built by Dr. Scientist Sounds with three pairs of MJs (<http://www.drscientist.ca/>)

Comments about Youtube videos:

“This is so tone junky exciting, I can’t stand it. Nano drives. NANO DRIVES!!!
Dig this one, Max Planck!!....NANO DRIVES! Hot damn.”

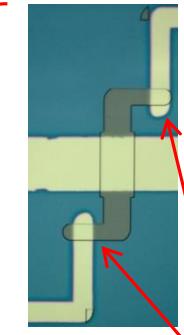
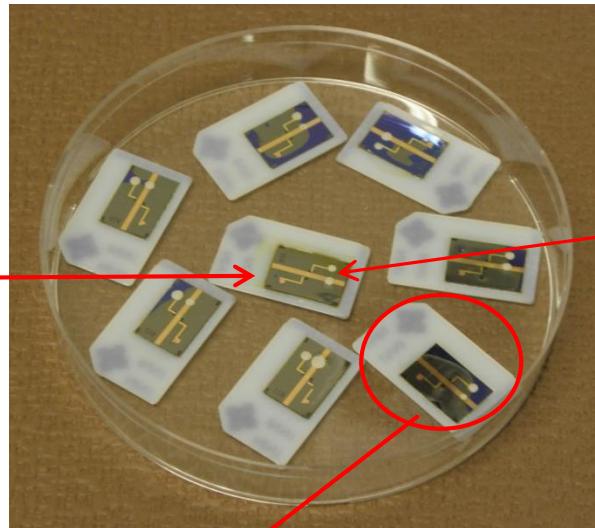
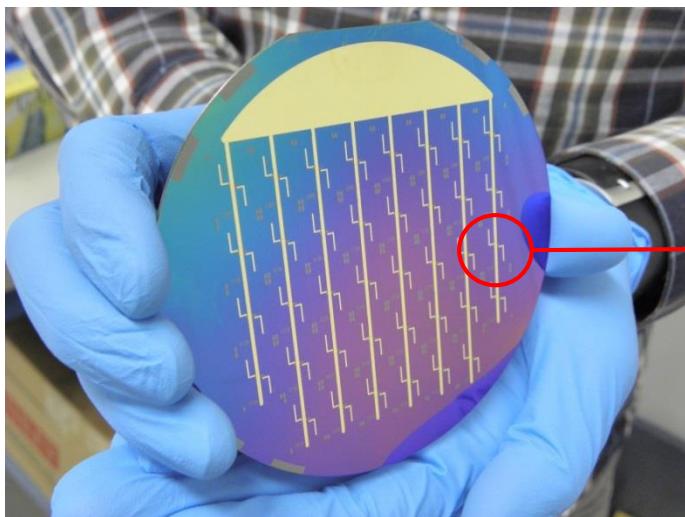
“I can see that the era of [vacuum] tubes is coming to a close.”

“Is this for real? For really real? If this is, and you said they used an organic in this,
can I donate some of my cells? I would make an amazingly sexy fuzz pedal.
I’m sure of it!”

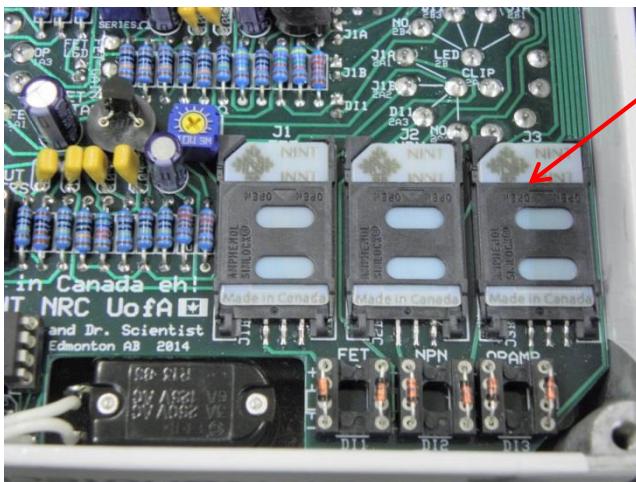
“ 1 word to describe the smooth sound of these new fandangled contraptions
is GRAILTONE. I don’t think I could play this pedal without wearing my
sex face, it sounds so good.”

...for more, google “NINT prototype”

Coming soon...



molecular
junctions



quote from the web: “you can know whether it's on or how the controls are set, but not both”

“Heisenberg Nanodrive”
(www.drscientist.ca)

Oleksii Ivashenko

Jerry Fereiro

Adam Bergren

Amin Morteza

Bryan Szeto

Akhtar Bayat

Dave James

Nikola Pekas



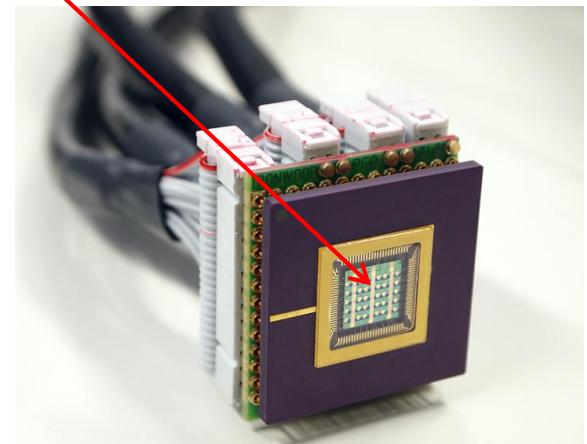
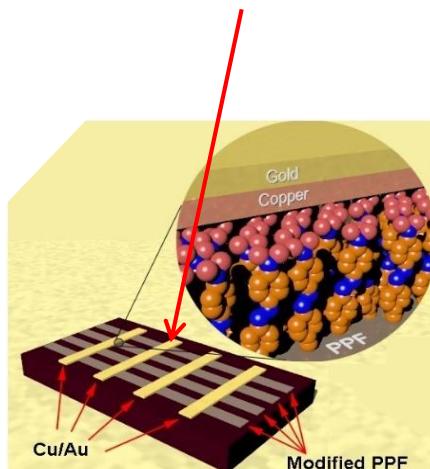
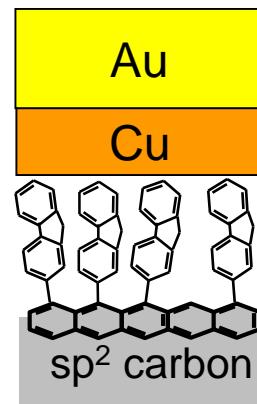
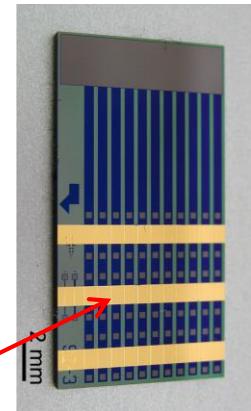
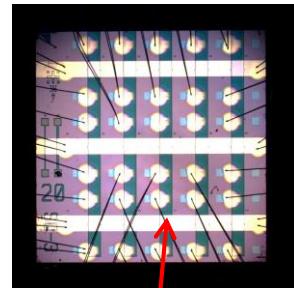
\$\$\$:

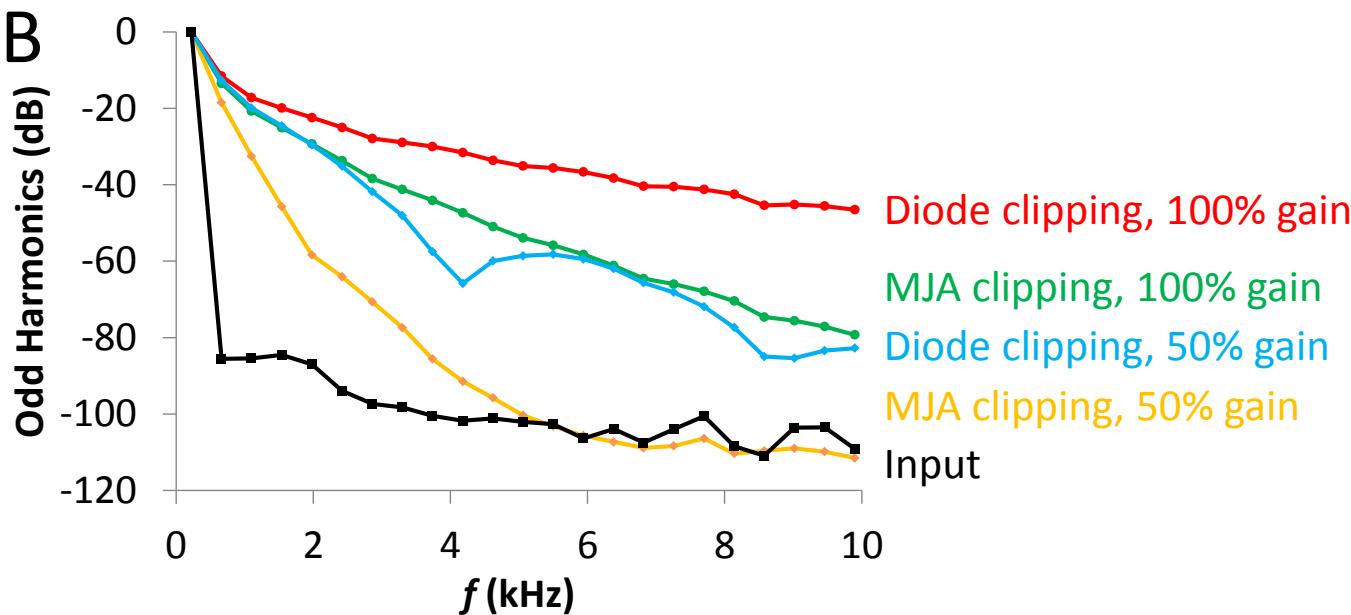
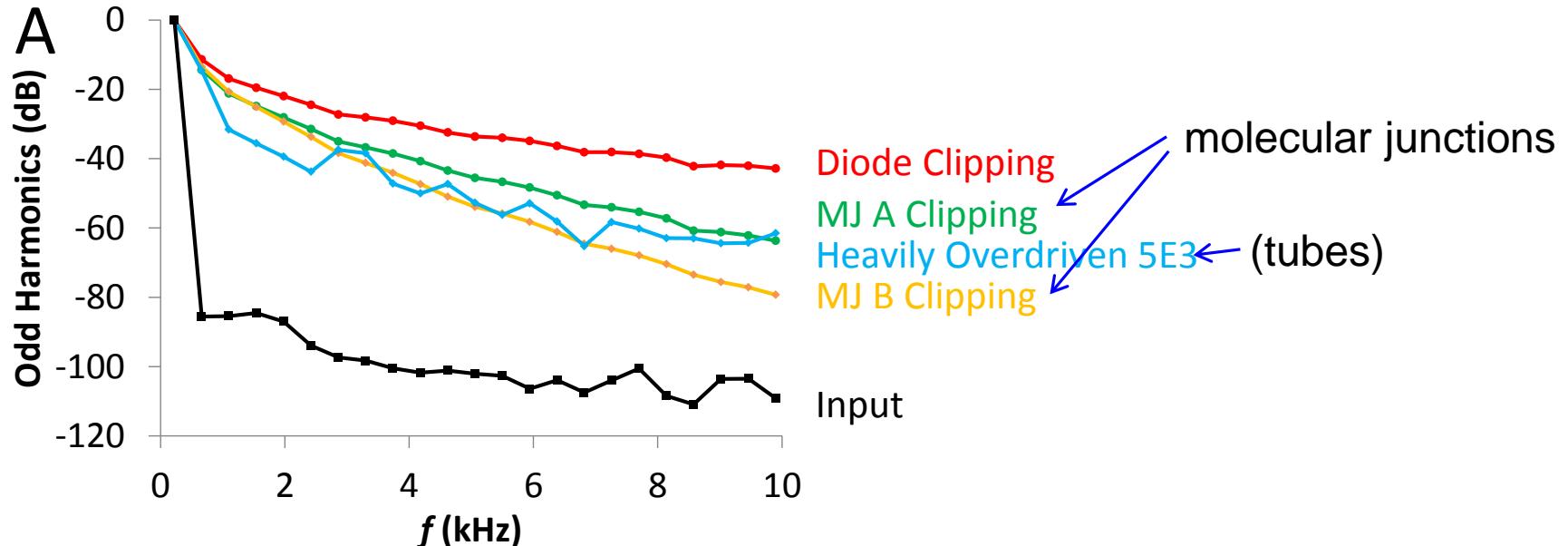
University of Alberta
National Research Council
NSERC (Canada)
Alberta Innovates
CFI (Canada)

Also:

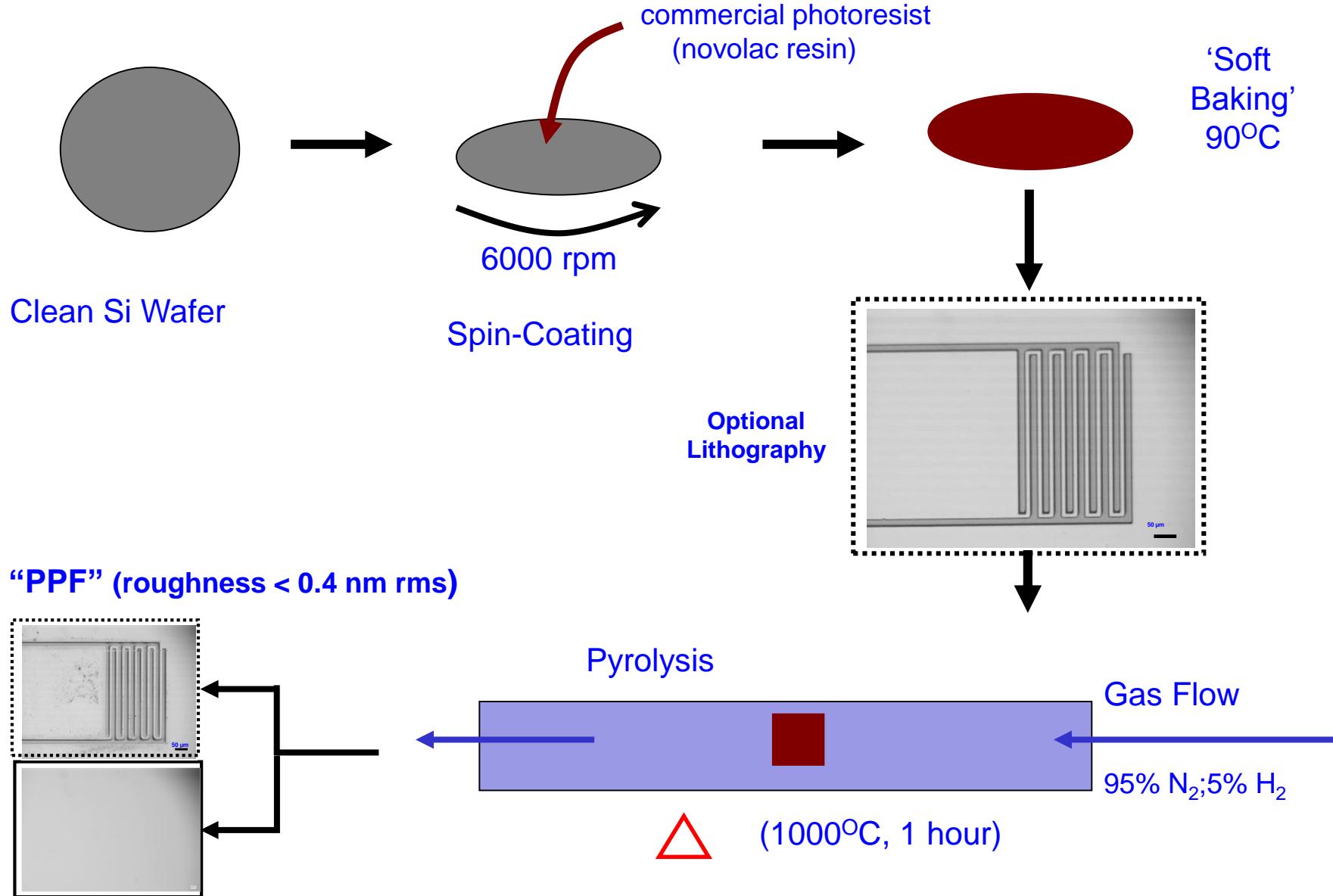
J. C. Lacroix
Pascal Martin
Maria Luisa Della Roca
Philippe Lararge
Gaelle Trippe-Allard
(U. Paris, Diderot)

Ryan Clarke
(Dr. Scientist Sounds)



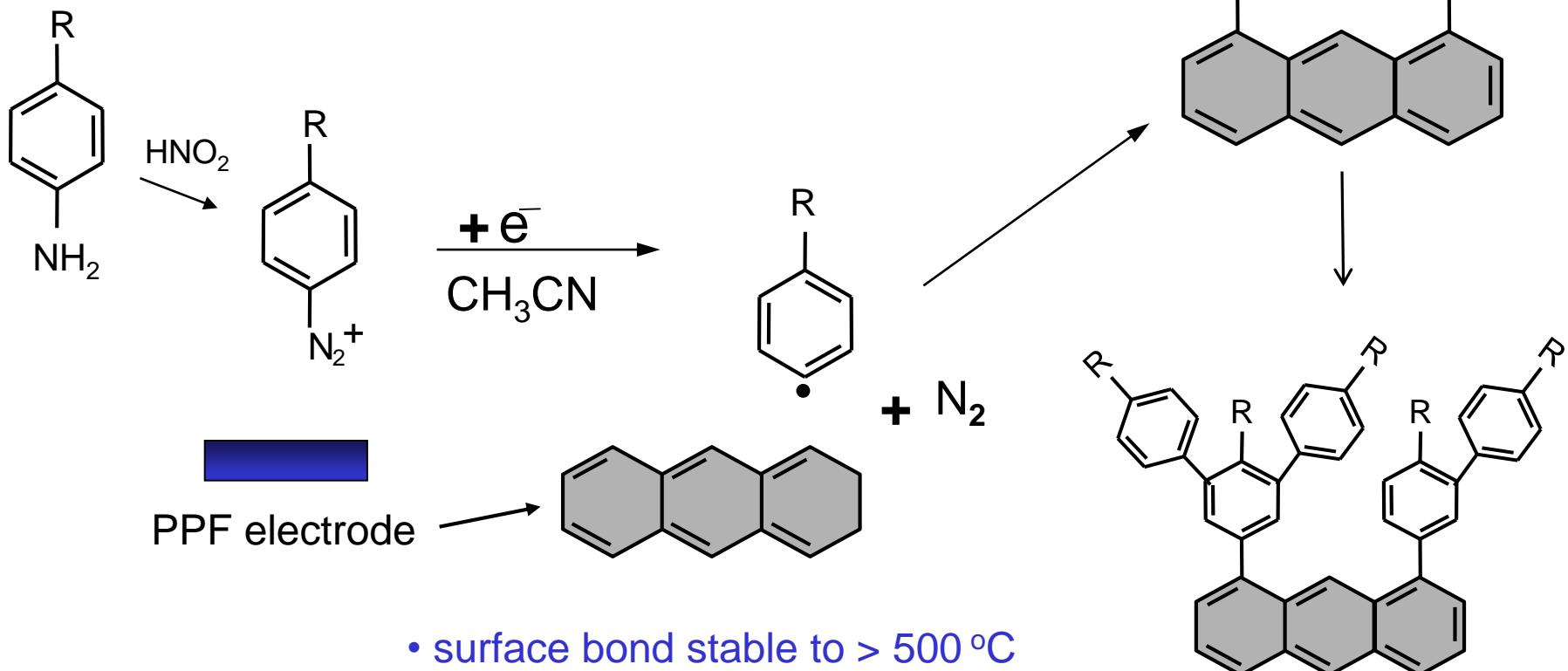


Our substrate: Pyrolyzed Photoresist Film (PPF)



Kim, Song, Kinoshita, Madou, and White, *J. Electrochem. Soc.*, **1998**, 145, 2315
Ranganathan, McCreery, Majji, and Madou, *J. Electrochem. Soc.*, **2000**, 147, 277–282
Ranganathan, McCreery, *Anal. Chem.*, **2001**, 73, 893–900.

Molecular layer deposition:



- surface bond stable to > 500 °C
- high coverage
- very low in pinholes
- often forms multilayers
- kinetically favored at edge sites

Delamar, M.; Hitmi, R.; Pinson, J.; Saveant, J. M.; *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1992**, *114*, 5883.

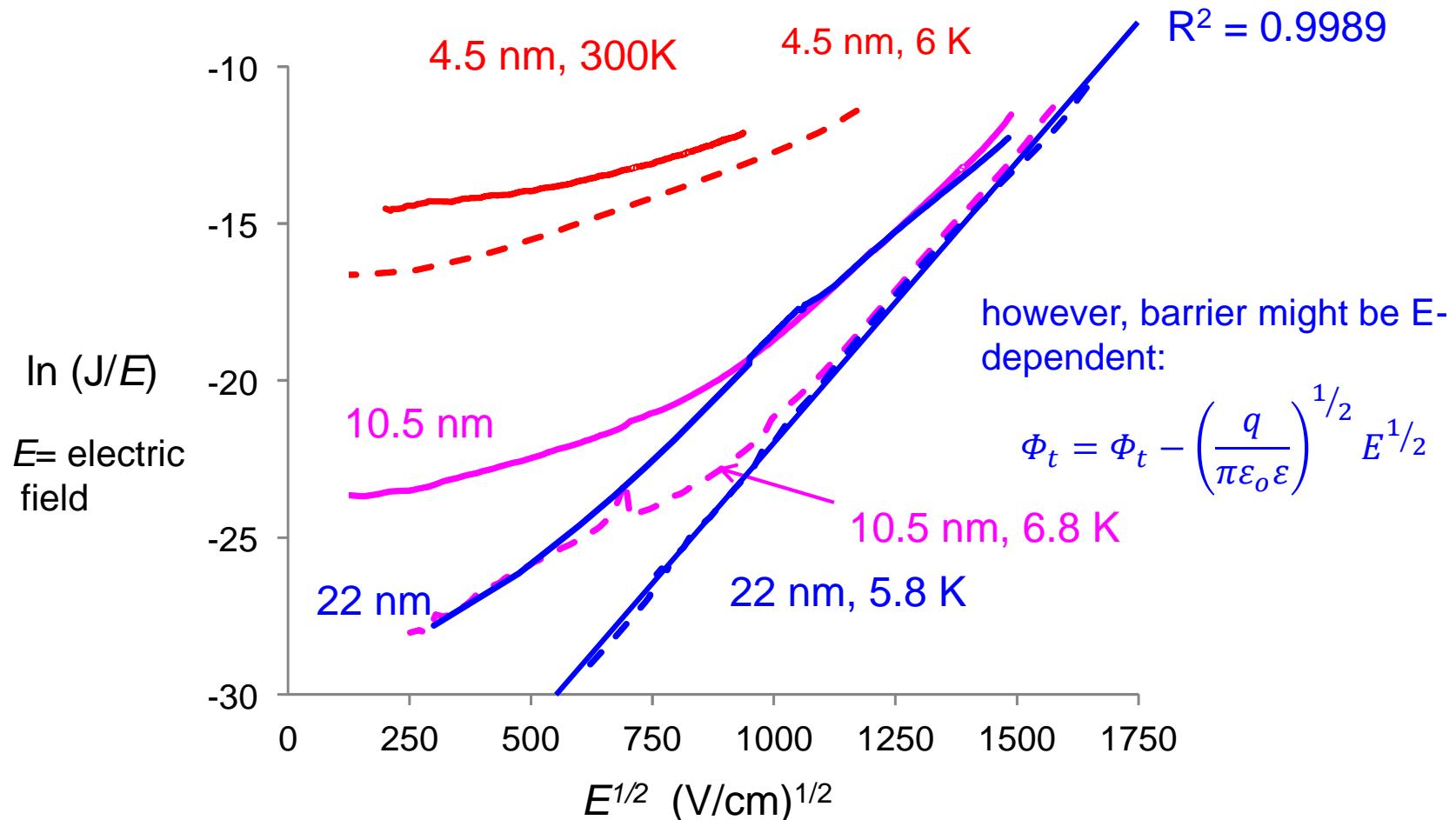
Liu, McCreery, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **1995**, *117*, 11254.

Kariuki, J. K.; McDermott, M. T.; *Langmuir* **1999**, *15*, 6534.

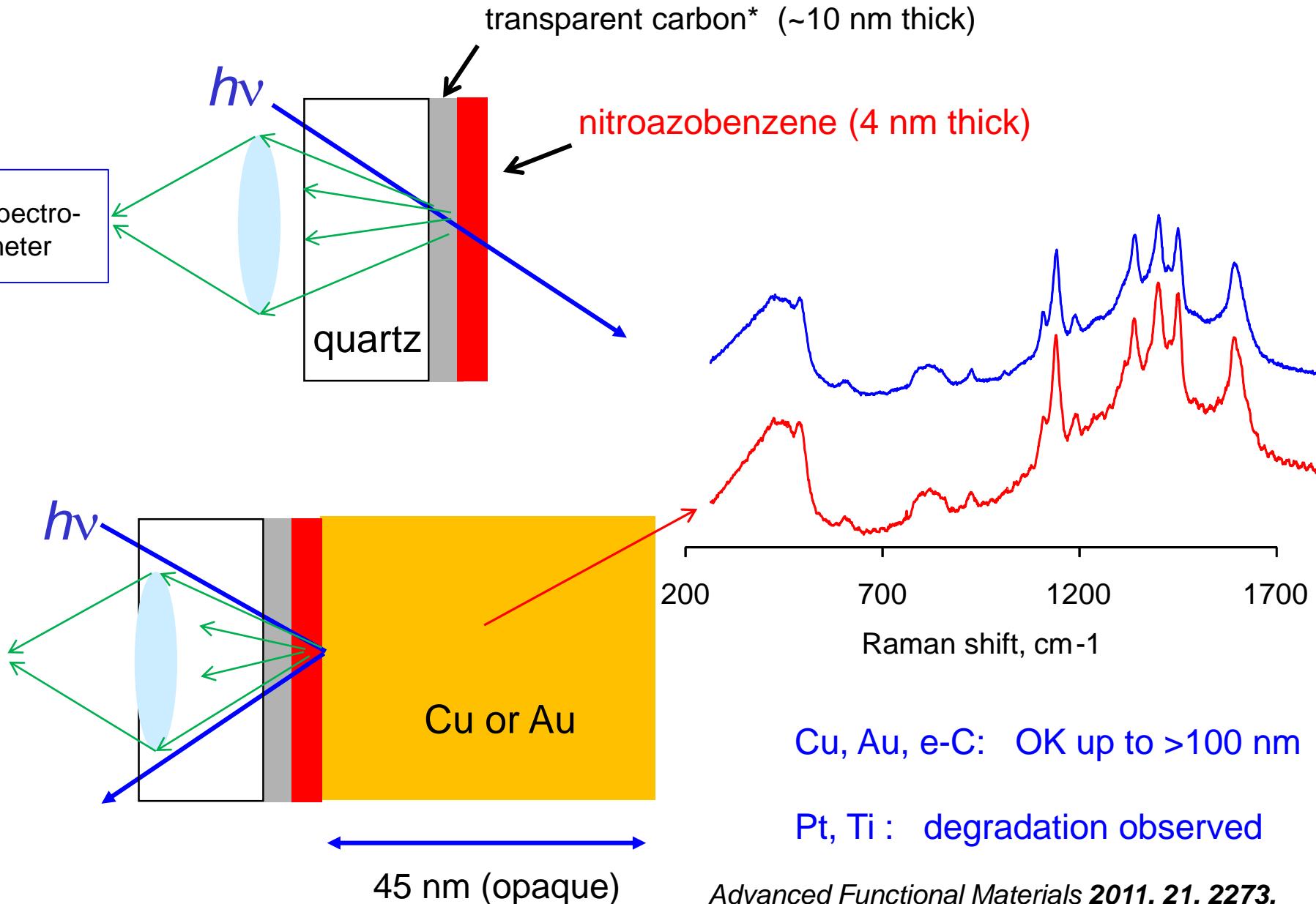
Poole Frenkel transport:

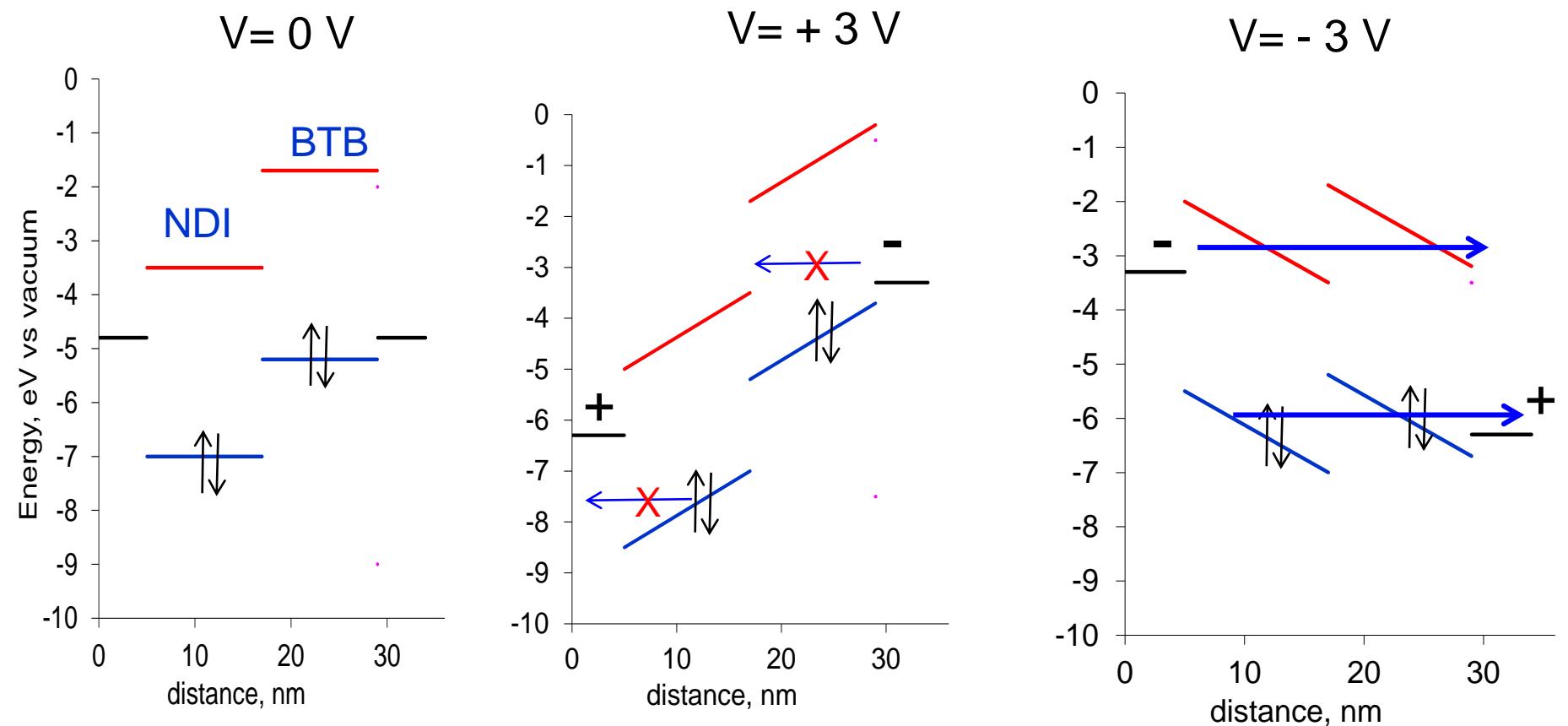
$$J_{PF} = qn_0 \mu E_N \exp\left[-\frac{q}{kT} (\phi_{trap} - \sqrt{\frac{qE_N}{\pi\varepsilon_N}})\right]$$

$\ln(J/E)$ linear with $E^{1/2}$



"Backside" Raman:





definitely rectification, mechanism tentative at present