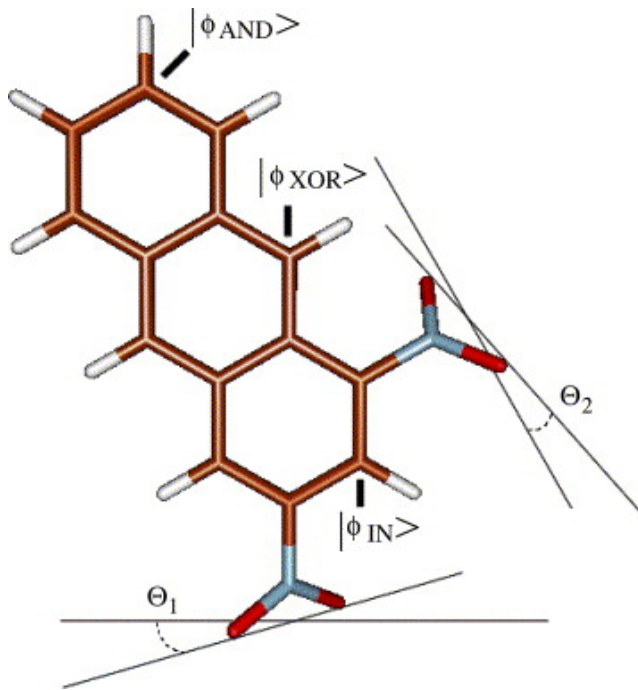




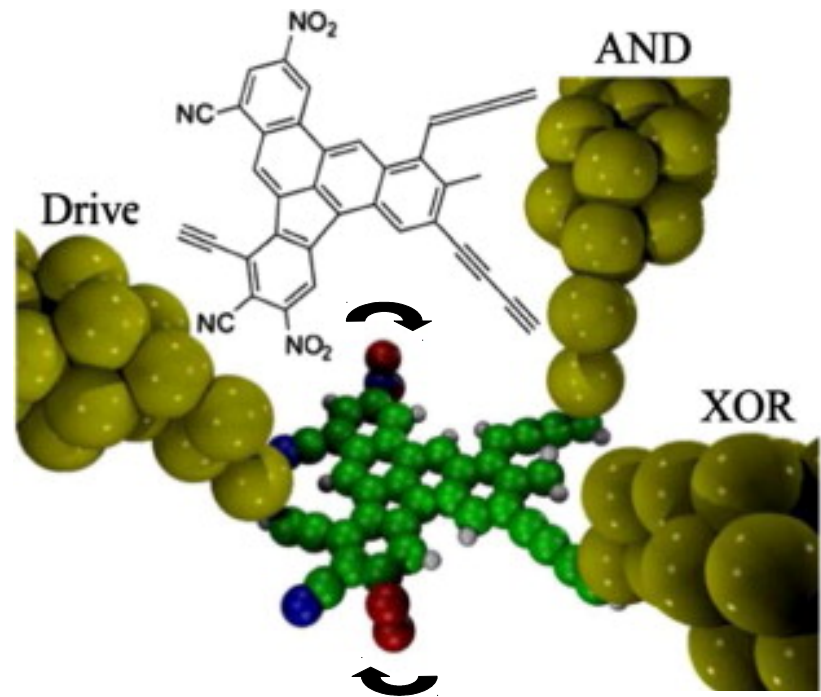
Dynamical bistability of a single PTCDA-STM junction: A combined experimental/theoretical study

T. Brumme, Olga Neucheva, Cormac Toher, Rafael Gutiérrez,
C. Weiss, R. Temirov, Andreas Greuling, Marcin Kaczmarek,
Michael Rohlfing, Stefan Tautz and Gianaurelio Cuniberti

Molecular logic – Design concepts



I. Duchemin and C. Joachim,
Chem. Phys. Lett. **406**, 167 (2005)

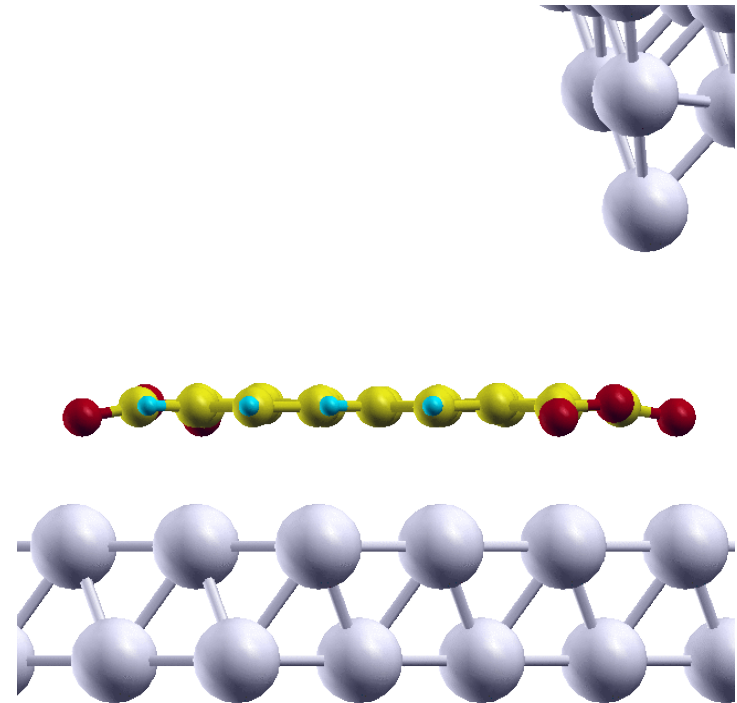
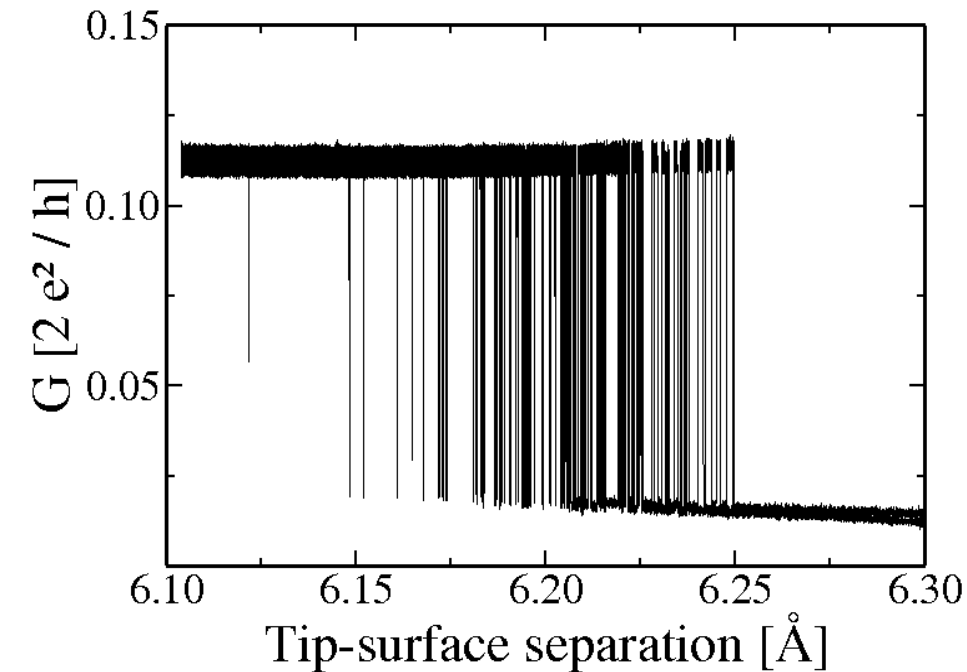


I. Duchemin, N. Renaud, and C. Joachim,
Chem. Phys. Lett. **452**, 269 (2008)

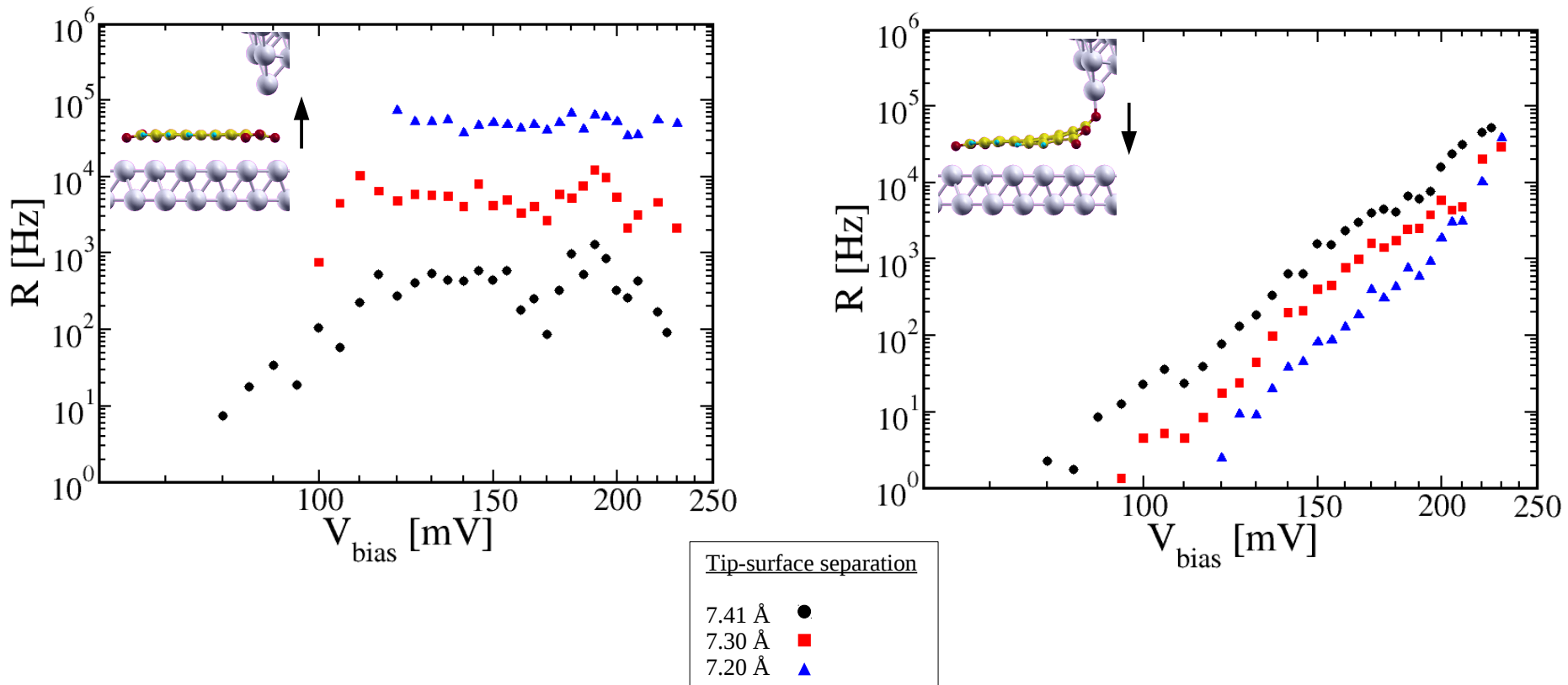
Molecular logic – Design concepts

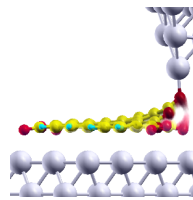
- Many design concepts rely on conformational changes as input
- Important to understand the physical mechanisms which can induce switching
 - Field-induced switching (electric or ~~magnetic field~~)
 - ~~Light-induced switching (e.g. azobenzene molecules)~~
 - ~~Mechanical induced switching~~
 - ~~Temperature induced switching~~
 - ~~Redox-potential induced switching~~
 - Current-induced switching

Dynamical bi-stability of a PTCDA-STM junction

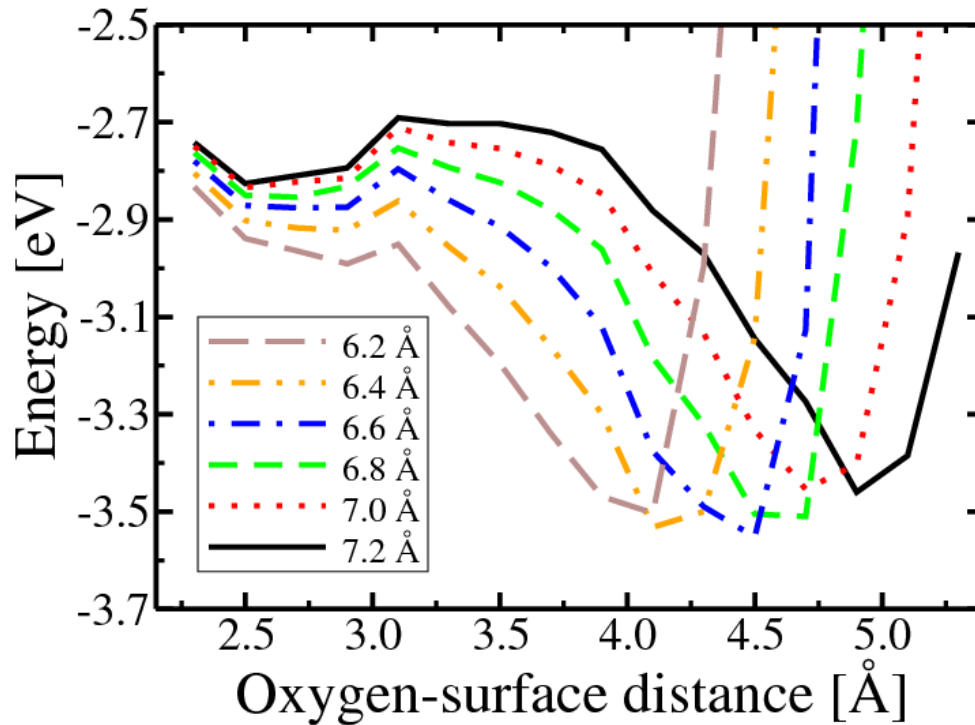


Dynamical bi-stability of a PTCDA-STM junction

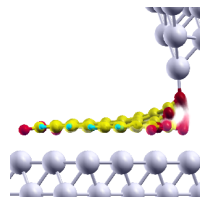




PTCDA on Ag(111)

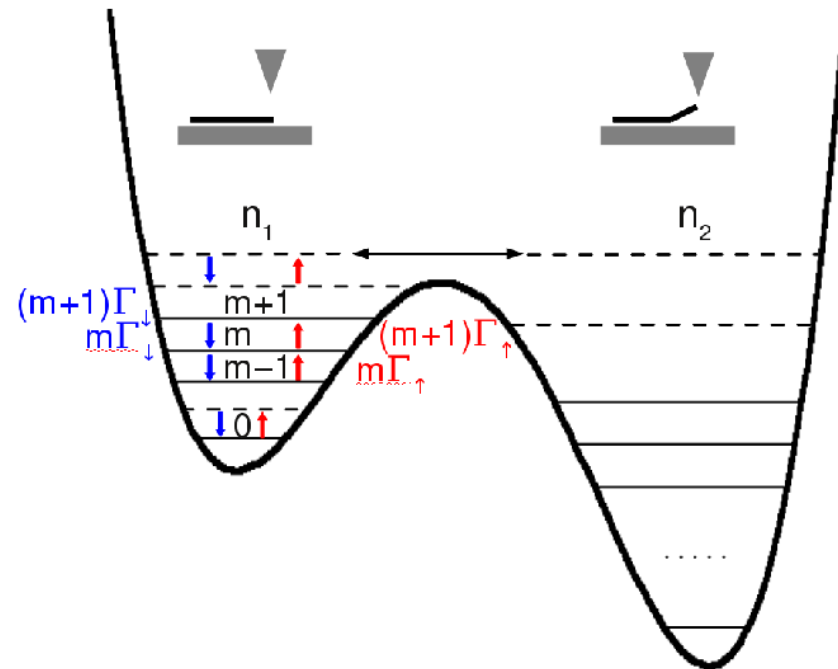
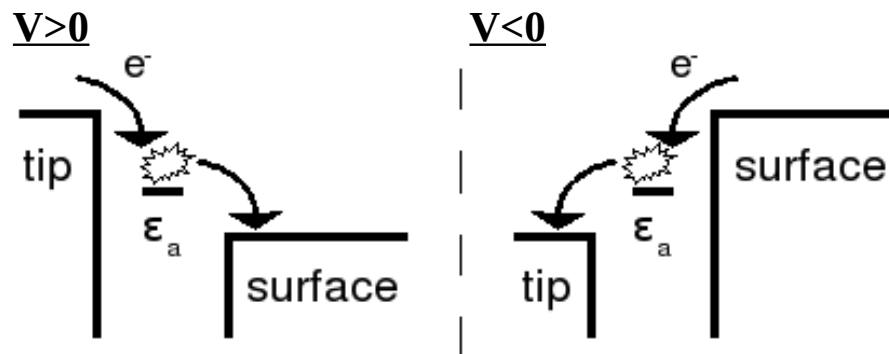


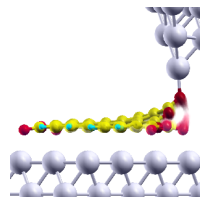
- Highly ordered metal-organic interface
- Switching of oxygen (green) between surface and STM tip
- DFT calculations reveal highly asymmetric double well



Vibrational heating in single-molecule junctions

- Vibrational excitation of the C=O bond by scattering of tunneling electrons





Vibrational heating in single-molecule junctions

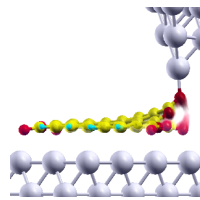
- Vibrational excitation of the C=O bond by scattering of tunneling electrons
- Standard Hamiltonian for combined tip-molecule-substrate-system

$$\begin{aligned}
 H = & \sum_s \varepsilon_s c_s^\dagger c_s + \sum_t \varepsilon_t c_t^\dagger c_t + \varepsilon_m c_m^\dagger c_m \\
 & + \sum_s (T_{sm} c_s^\dagger c_m + H.c.) + \sum_t (T_{tm} c_t^\dagger c_m + H.c.) \\
 & + \hbar\omega b^\dagger b + \lambda_0 (b^\dagger + b) (c_m^\dagger c_m) \quad .
 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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



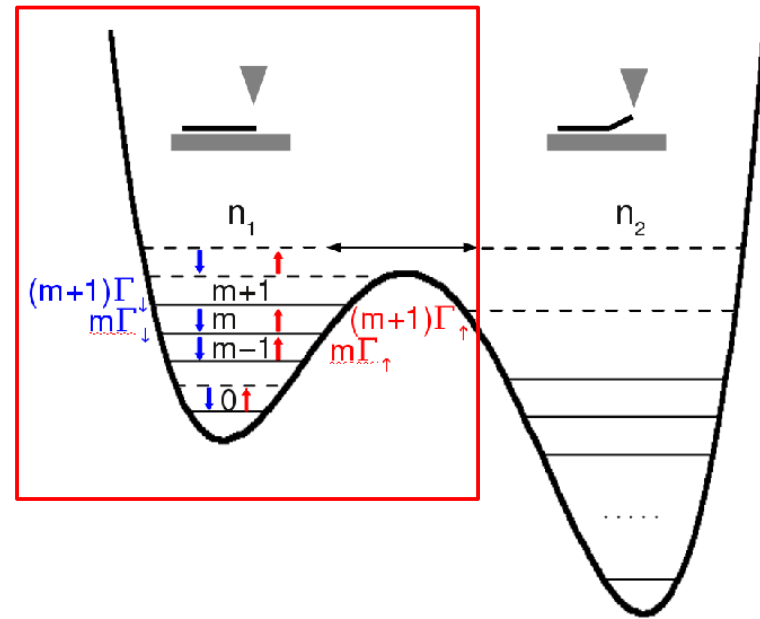
- Transfer rate between two wells of a double well?
- Highly asymmetric double well
=> Pauli master equation for truncated harmonic oscillator
- Transfer rate^[*]

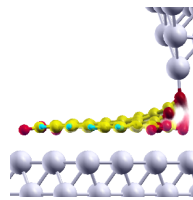
$$R \simeq n \Gamma_{\uparrow} \exp\left(\frac{(n-1)\hbar\omega}{k_B T_v}\right) = n \Gamma_{\uparrow} \left(\frac{\Gamma_{\uparrow}}{\Gamma_{\downarrow}}\right)^{n-1}$$

Transition rate from sub-critical level to crossing level

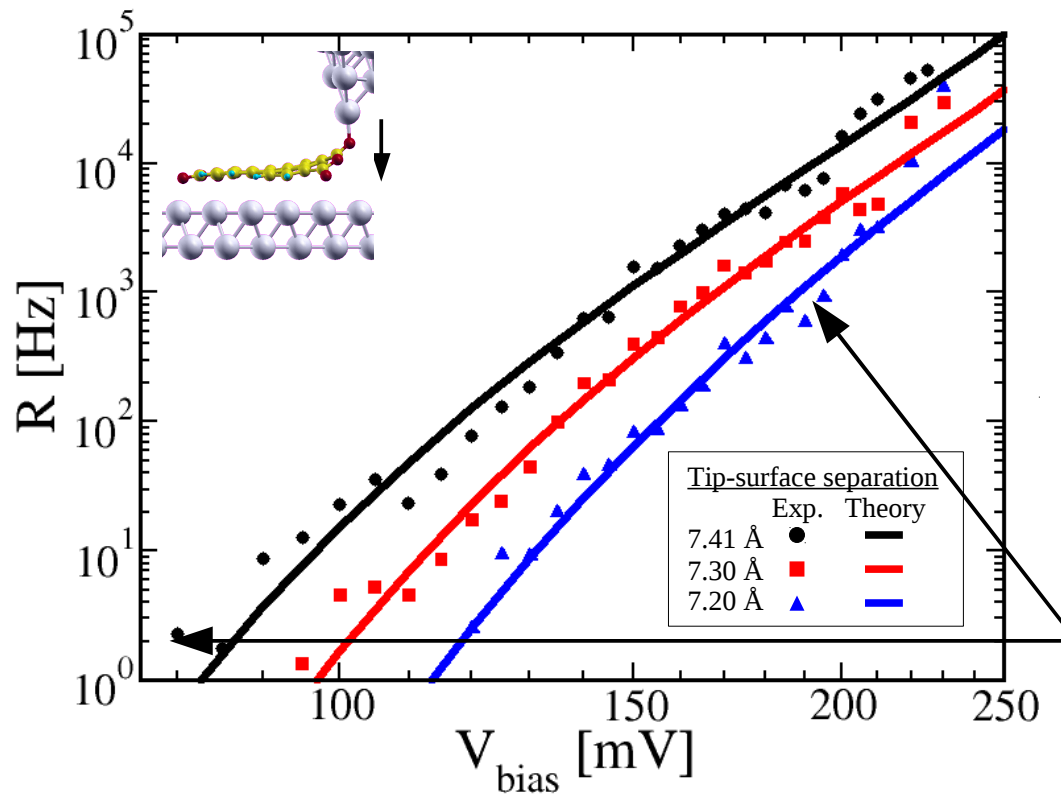
Population of the level (n-1), characteristic temperature

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

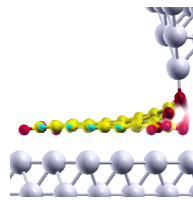




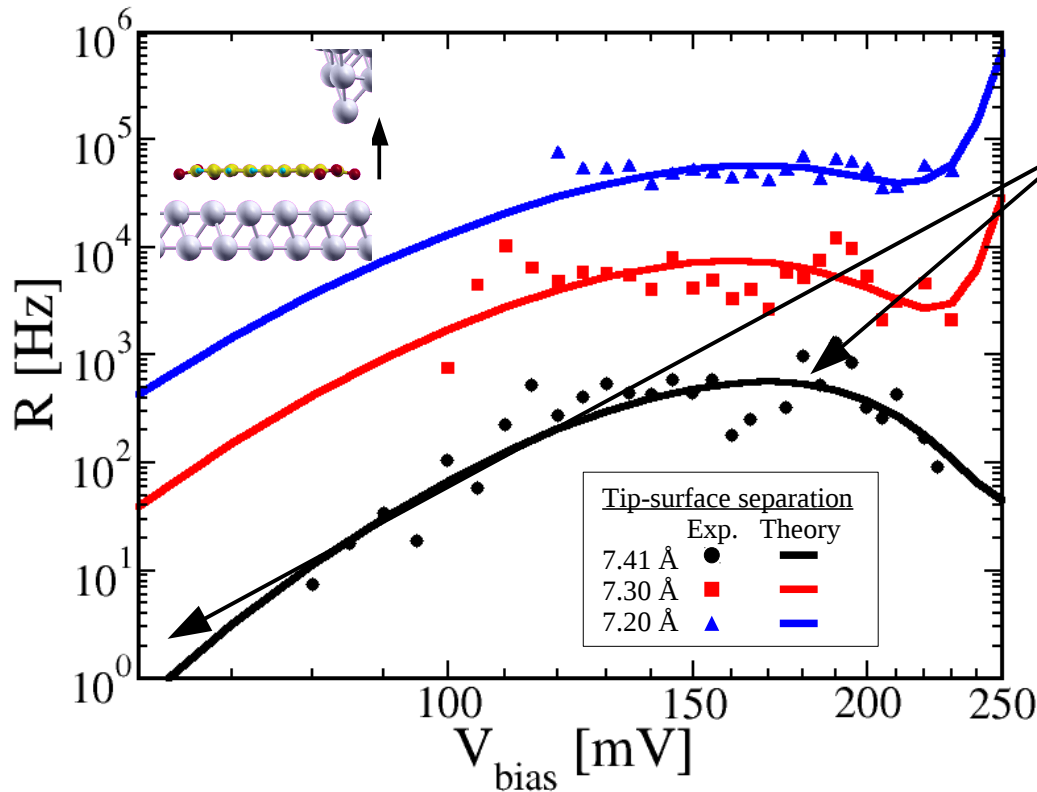
Switching from tip to surface



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

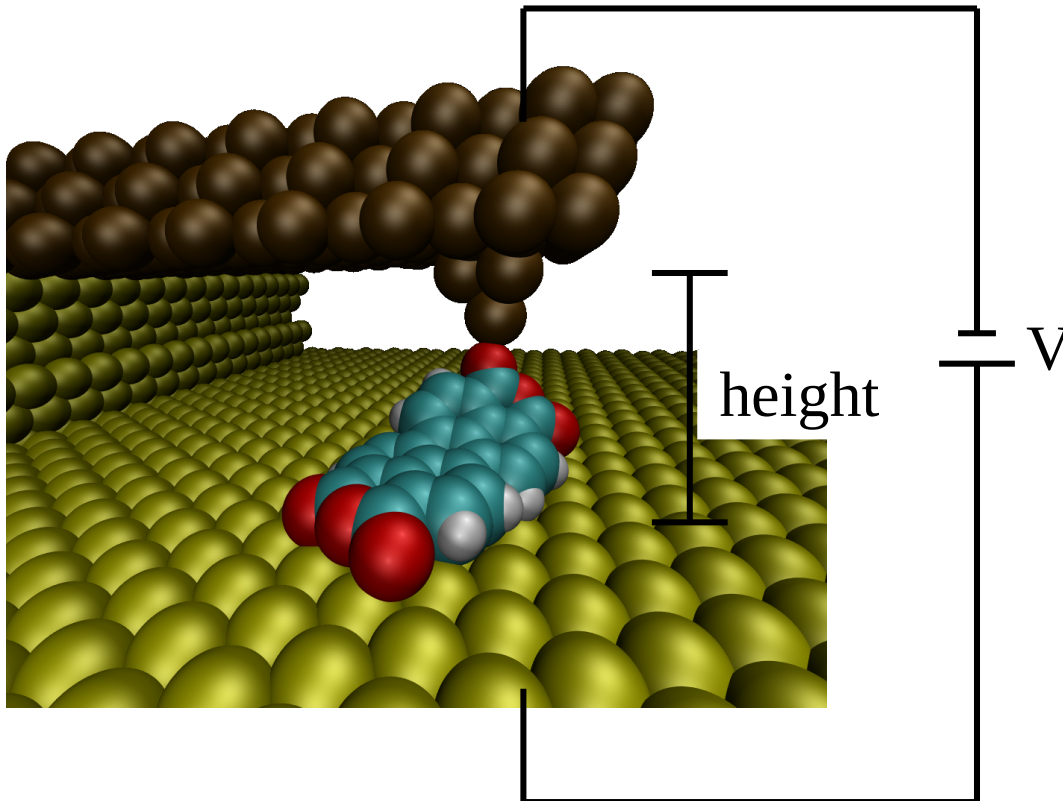


Switching from surface to tip



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

Molecular logic – Design concept



- Tip-surface separation as input "A"
- Applied bias voltage as input "B"
- Conductance state as output (*e.g.* high conductance as "1")

A \ B	Large "1"	Small "0"
Large "0"	0	0
Small "1"	1	0

Conclusion

- Vibrational heating important mechanism to switch molecules
- Can be crucial to take non-constant molecular DOS into account
- Switching probability depends strongly on applied bias

- PTCDA could be used as memory element or simple AND gate

BUT

- Single PTCDA unstable at room temperature due to diffusion on surface
=> Monolayer of PTCDA !?

TuneSTM collaborators:

- Forschungszentrum Juelich:
R. Temirov, O. Neucheva, F. S. Tautz



- University of Osnabrueck:
A. Greuling, M. Kaczmariski, M. Rohlfing



Computing methods and resources:

- SIESTA: J. Phys. Cond. Matter **14**, 2745 (2002)

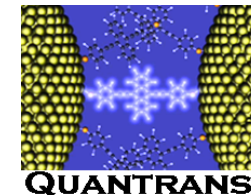


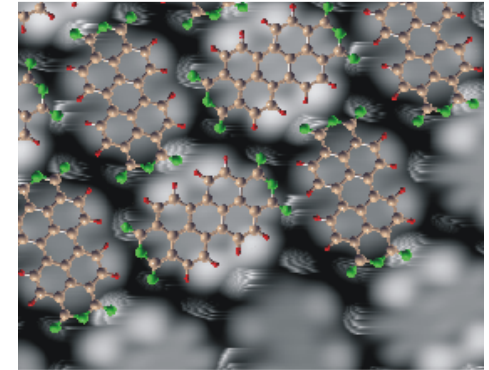
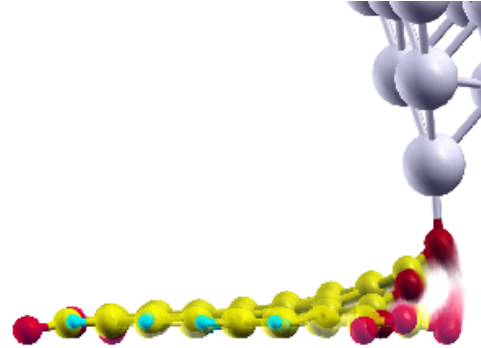
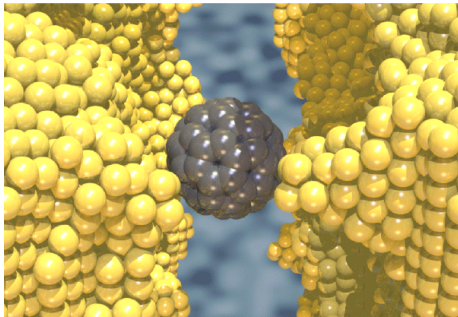
- Zentrum für Informationdienste und Hochleistungsrechnen, TU Dresden



Funding:

- DFG: SPP 1243, Quantum transport at the molecular scale





Thank you for your attention!

