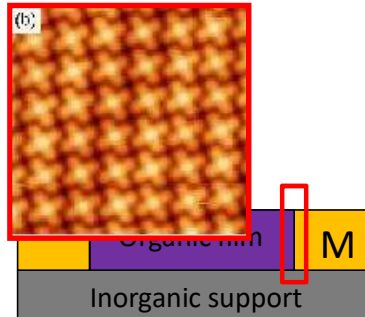


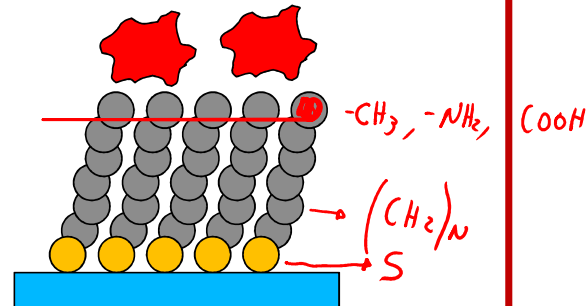
# The supramolecular assembly at surfaces

## Organic electronics



polyacenes/phtalocyanines  
thin films

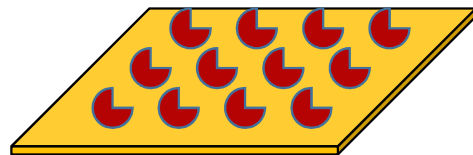
## Mimicking bio-related interactions



Alkanethiols SAMs  
Proteins, porphyrins

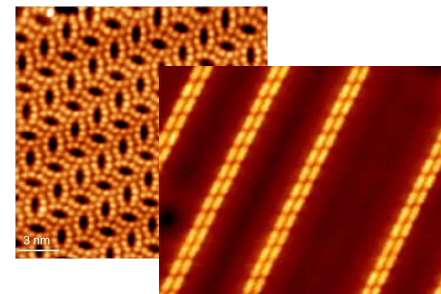


Organic  
sensors



nanoscale molecular distribution

## Nanoscale electronic devices

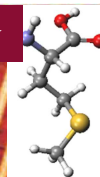


Nano-templates,  
single molecule devices

# Organic templates at surfaces

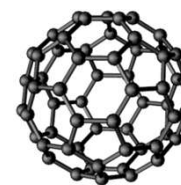
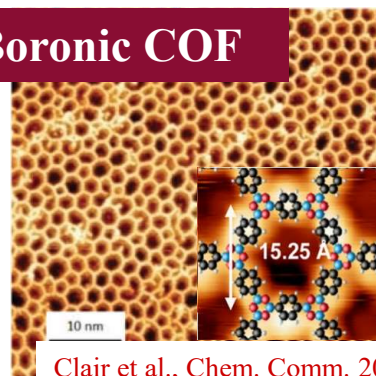
Con dei film auto-assemblati di molecole si possono introdurre delle periodicità nuove sulla superficie, se scala nanometrica. I sistemi così formati costituiscono dei template per la crescita successiva di altri film molecolari, di cui si può così controllare la morfologia.

## Amino acid assembly

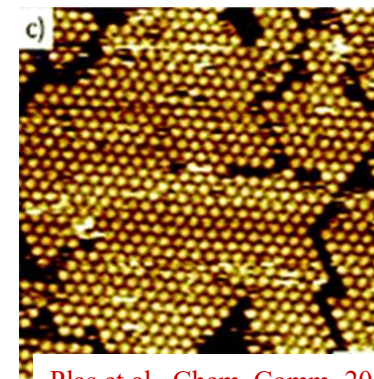


Guest-host approach  
shape matching

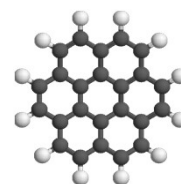
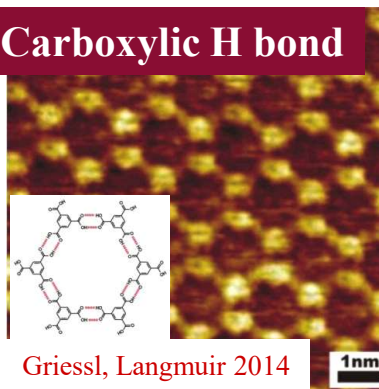
## Boronic COF



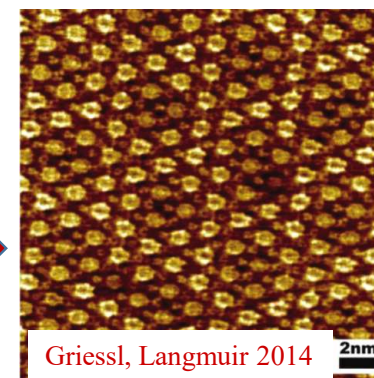
fullerene



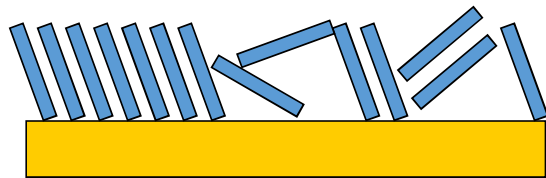
## Carboxylic H bond



coronene

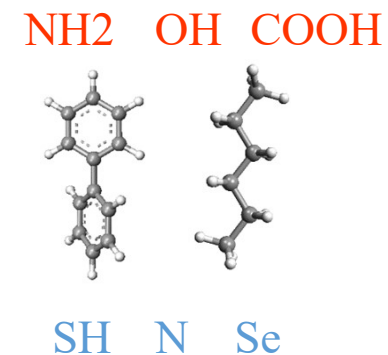
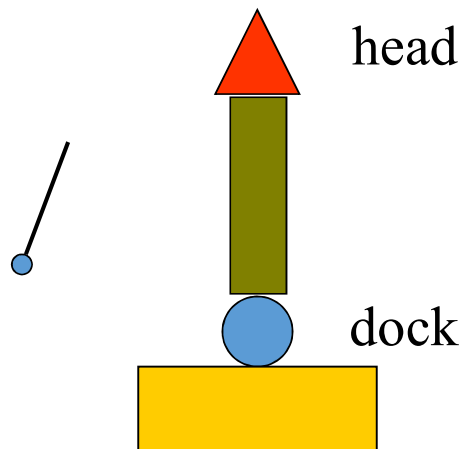
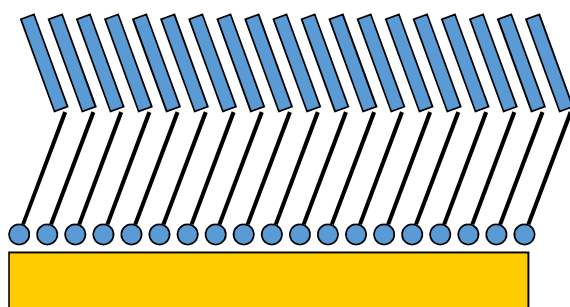


# Metal-organic interfaces



I difetti morfologici di un film organico  
Limitano le proprietà di trasporto e la  
riproducibilità delle caratteristiche del sistema

## Interposizione di un SAM



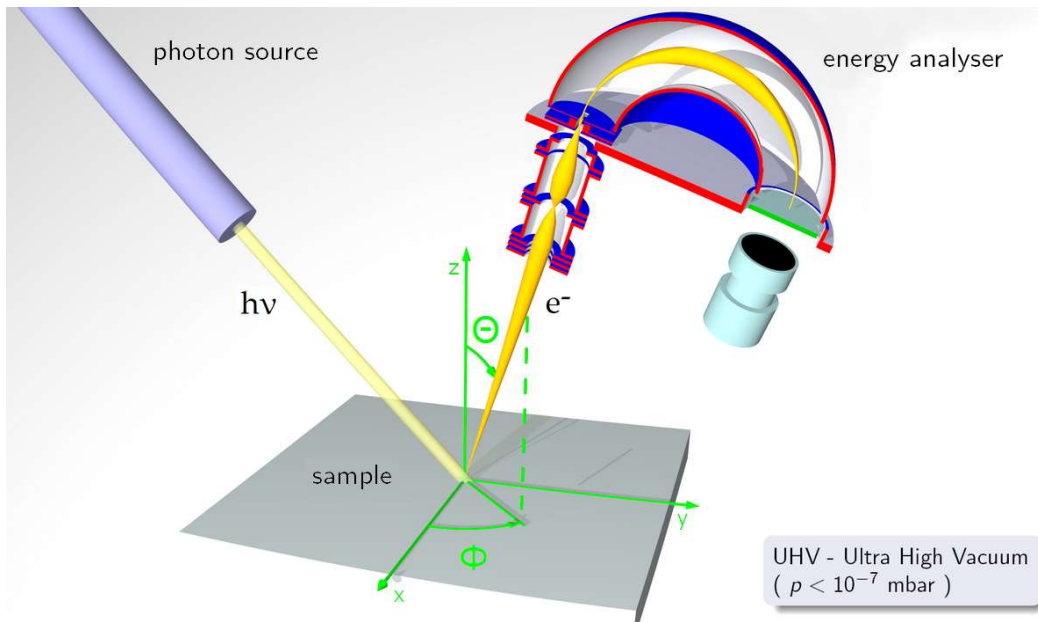
Interfaccia omogenea  
Miglioramento delle proprietà di trasporto

*I. Kyriakidis et al. IEEE 2001*

Controllo della funzione lavoro  
Allineamento dei livelli elettronici

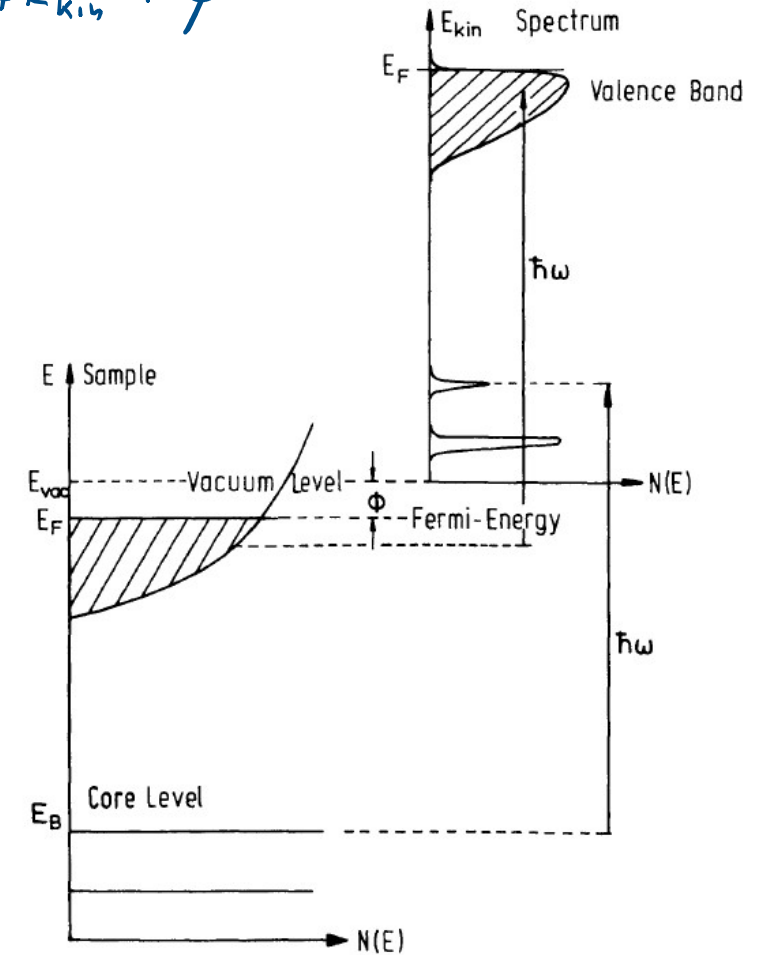
*Heimel et al. NanoLetters 2007*

## XPS

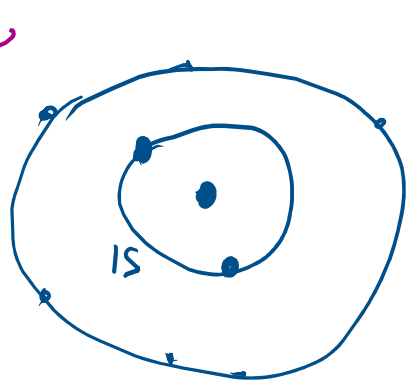


Effetto fotoelettrico;

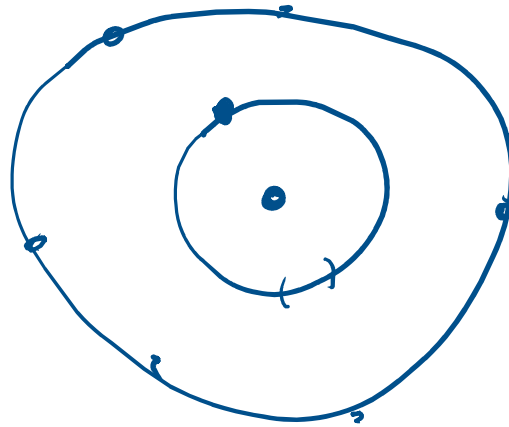
$$h\nu = E_b + E_{kin} + \phi$$



La fotoemissione (X-ray Photoemission Spectroscopy) fornisce una descrizione della disposizione degli stati occupati del sistema.



Stato iniziale  $|i\rangle$



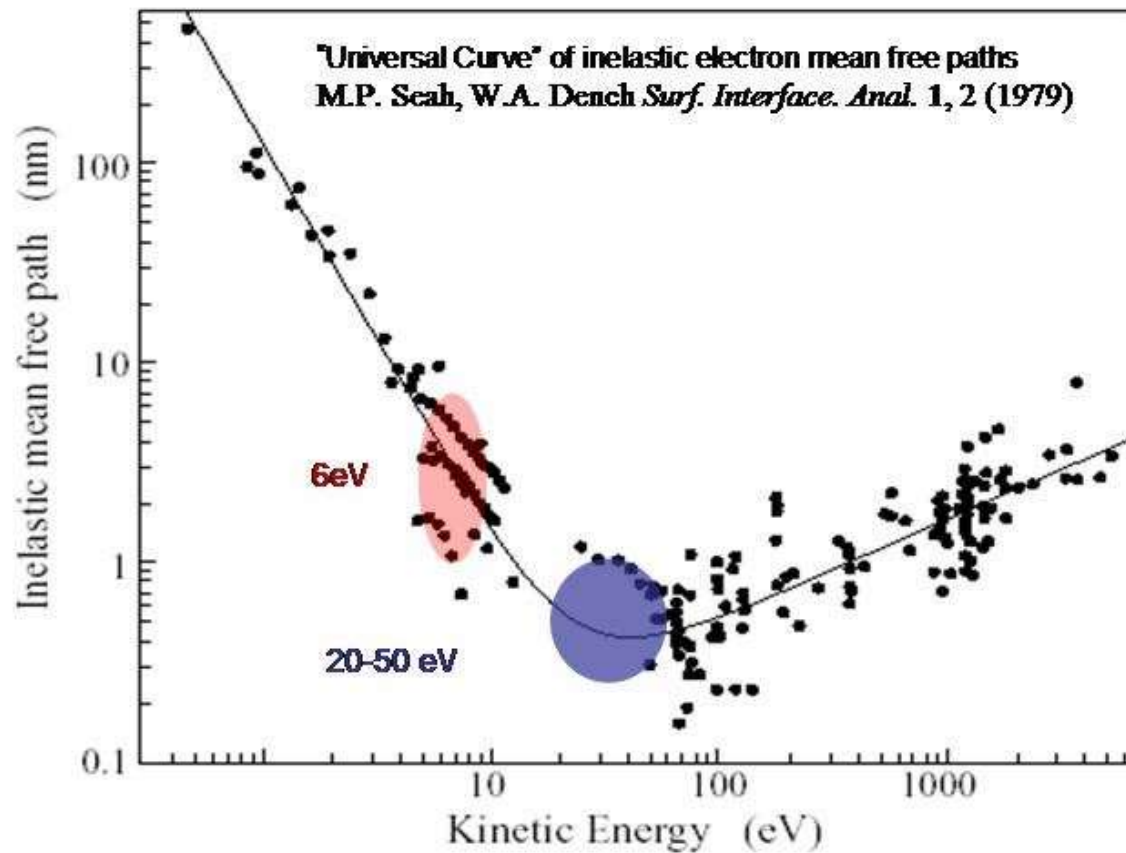
ione +  $e^-$  fotoelettrone libero  $|f\rangle$

$h\nu$  ha campo elettrico  $\parallel \hat{e}$

Regole d'oro di Fermi: la probabilità di avere il processo di fotoemissione:

$$P \propto \left| \langle f | \hat{e} \cdot \vec{r} | i \rangle \right|^2 \quad \text{con conservazione dell'energia}$$

XPS è una tecnica di superficie

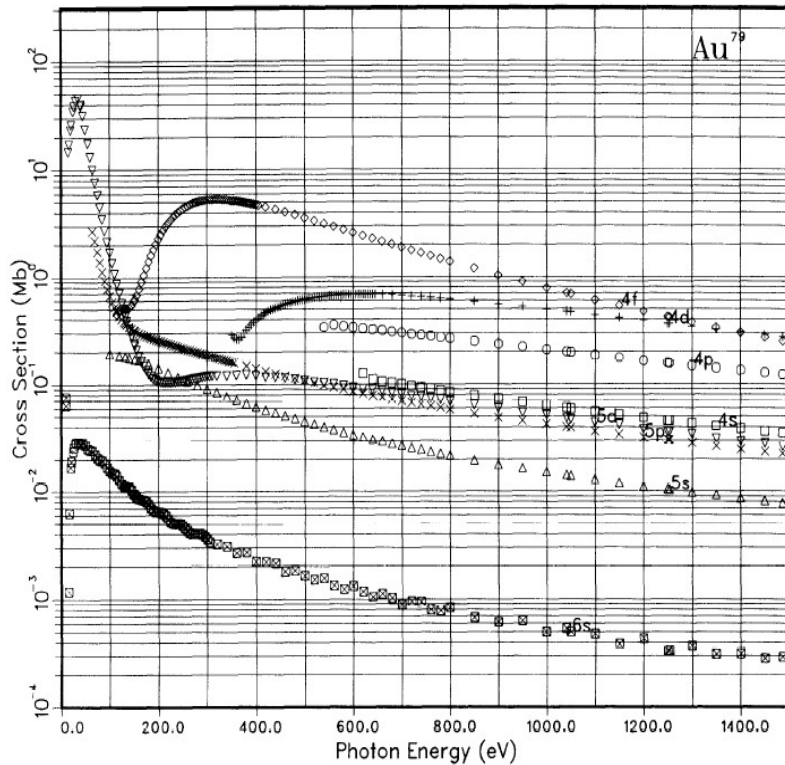


Le tecniche electron-out come la fotoemissione sono intrinsecamente surface-sensitive. Il libero cammino medio degli elettroni nei mezzi è limitato e perciò posso rilevare solo elettroni che non hanno perso energia a seguito di urti inelastici se provengono dai primi strati di materiale.

La regola di fermi può essere utilizzata per calcolare la probabilità che il processo di fotoemissione da un certo stato iniziale avvenga. Se calcolo questa probabilità valutando tutti i possibili stati finali, consentiti dalla conservazione dell'energia, che si riferiscono alla ionizzazione di un determinato livello (1s, oppure 2p...), trovo la cross-section totale di fotoemissione per tale livello.

I risultati sono riportati in letteratura. La figura riposta l'esempio per i livelli dell'oro.

ATOMIC DATA AND NUCLEAR DATA TABLES 32, 1-155 (1985)



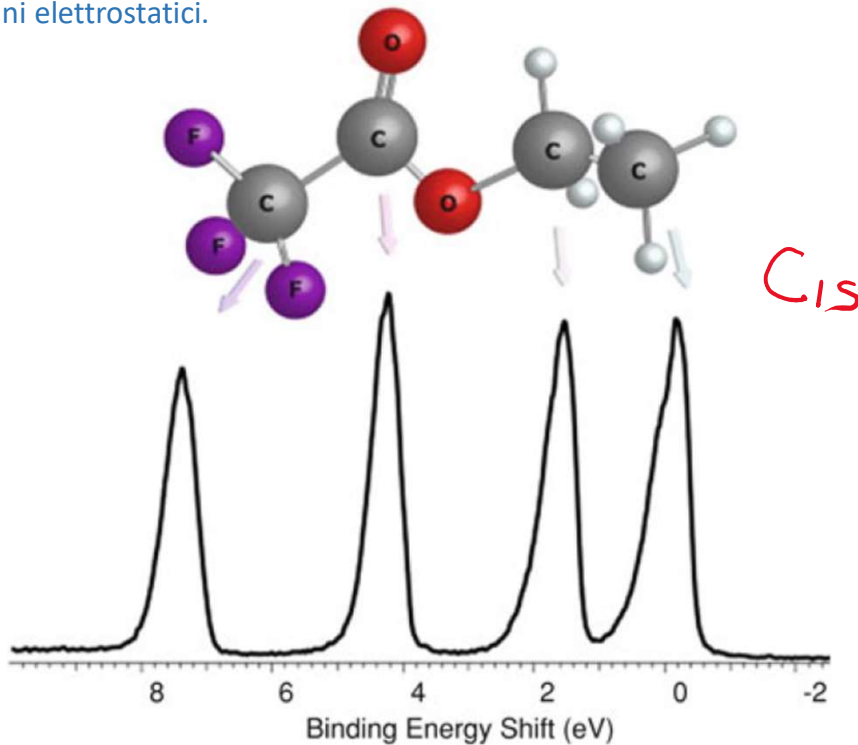
ATOMIC SUBSHELL PHOTOIONIZATION CROSS SECTIONS AND  
ASYMMETRY PARAMETERS:  $1 \leq Z \leq 103$

J. J. YEH and I. LINDAU

## Chemical shift

I legami chimici in cui un atomo è coinvolto influenzano sia stato iniziale che stato finale del processo di fotoemissione.

Spesso, ma non sempre, le posizioni relative tra le binding energy possono essere comprese in termini elettrostatici.



ethyltrifluoroacetate

## Larghezza intrinseca dei picchi

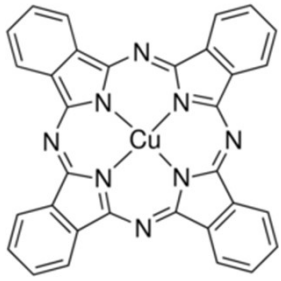
Lo stato finale che descrive la transizione elettronica e che entra nella regola di Fermi, ha una certa indefinizione nel tempo, in quanto l'atomo ionizzato si trova in una situazione non stabile e tende a riempire la buca lasciata dall'elettrone fotoemesso, attraverso delle transizioni elettroniche interne, con l'emissione di un fotone di fluorescenza o di un elettrone Auger.

L'energia dello stato finale è perciò piuttosto una distribuzione di energie, che segue quello che a volte è chiamato principio di indeterminazione dell'energia:

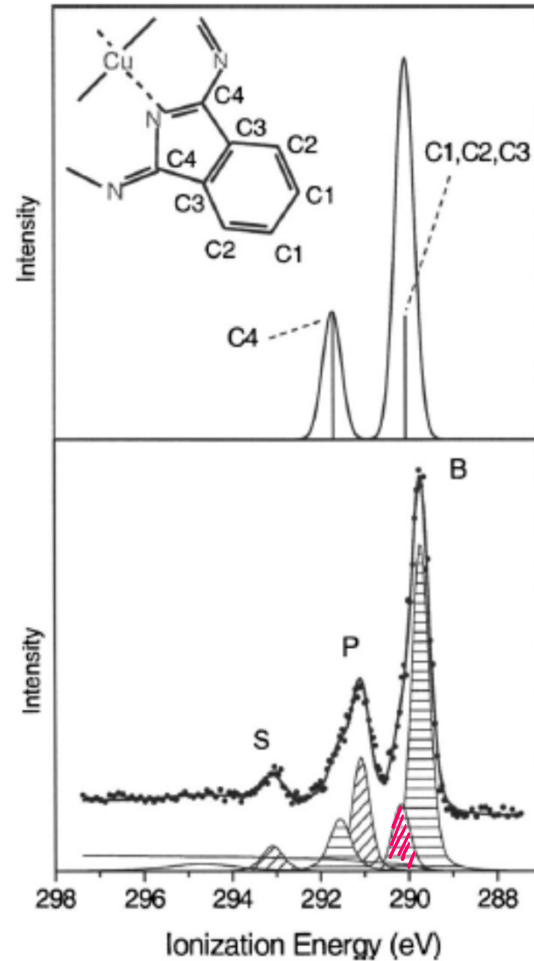
$$\Delta E \cdot \Delta t \leq \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

con  $\Delta t$ , tempo  
di vita delle buche -

## Shake-up nelle molecole



CuPc, Copper Phthalocyanine



J. Chem. Phys. 126, 124709 (2007)

Un picco di shake-up si ha quando l'elettrone fotoemesso cede parte dell'energia ad un elettrone meno legato, e gli fa fare una transizione su un livello non occupato (ad esempio sul LUMO). Di conseguenza, io osservo degli elettroni che vengono fotoemessi con un'energia cinetica minore di quella attesa dalle formule dell'effetto fotoelettrico.

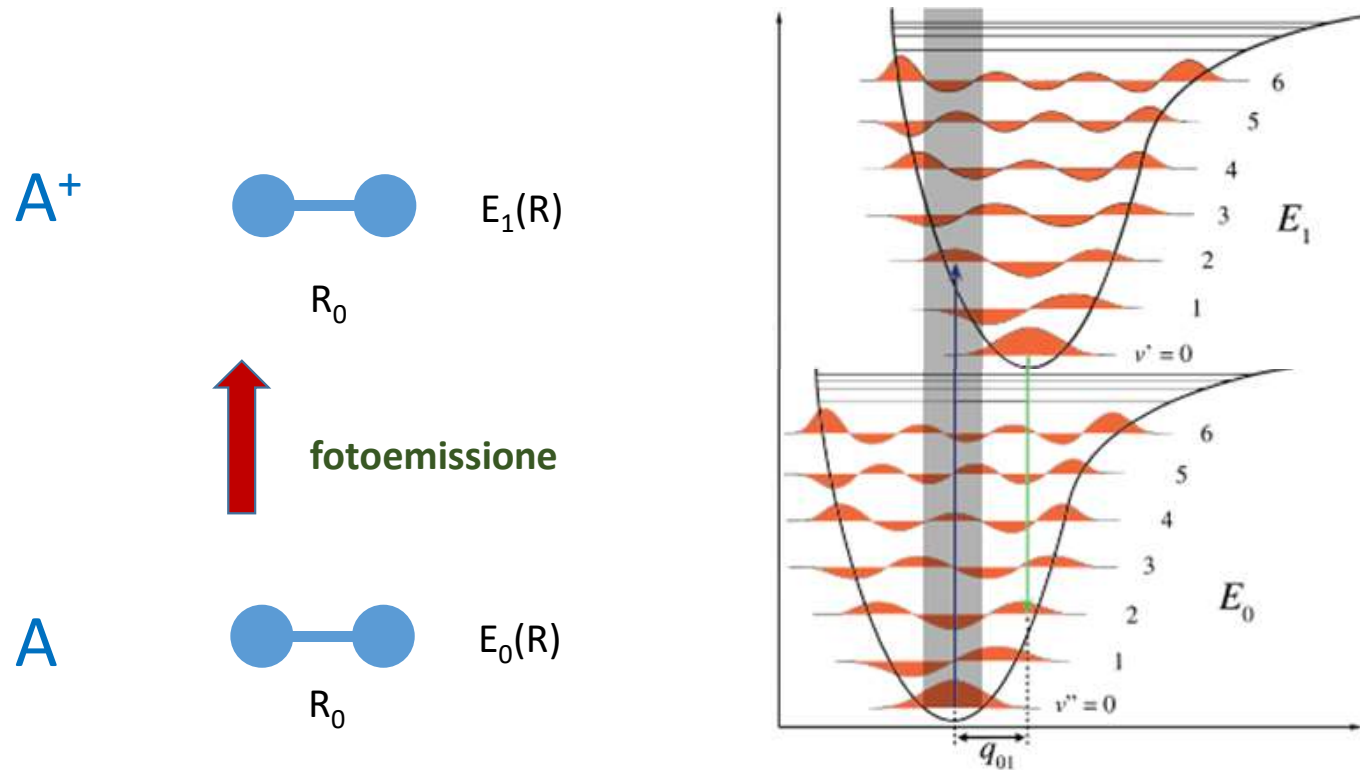
Qui e sin, il picco S è uno shake-up di uno dei due picchi di fotoemissione che sono posizionati in P

Il picco in rosa è invece un picco vibrazionale riferito a B ..... →

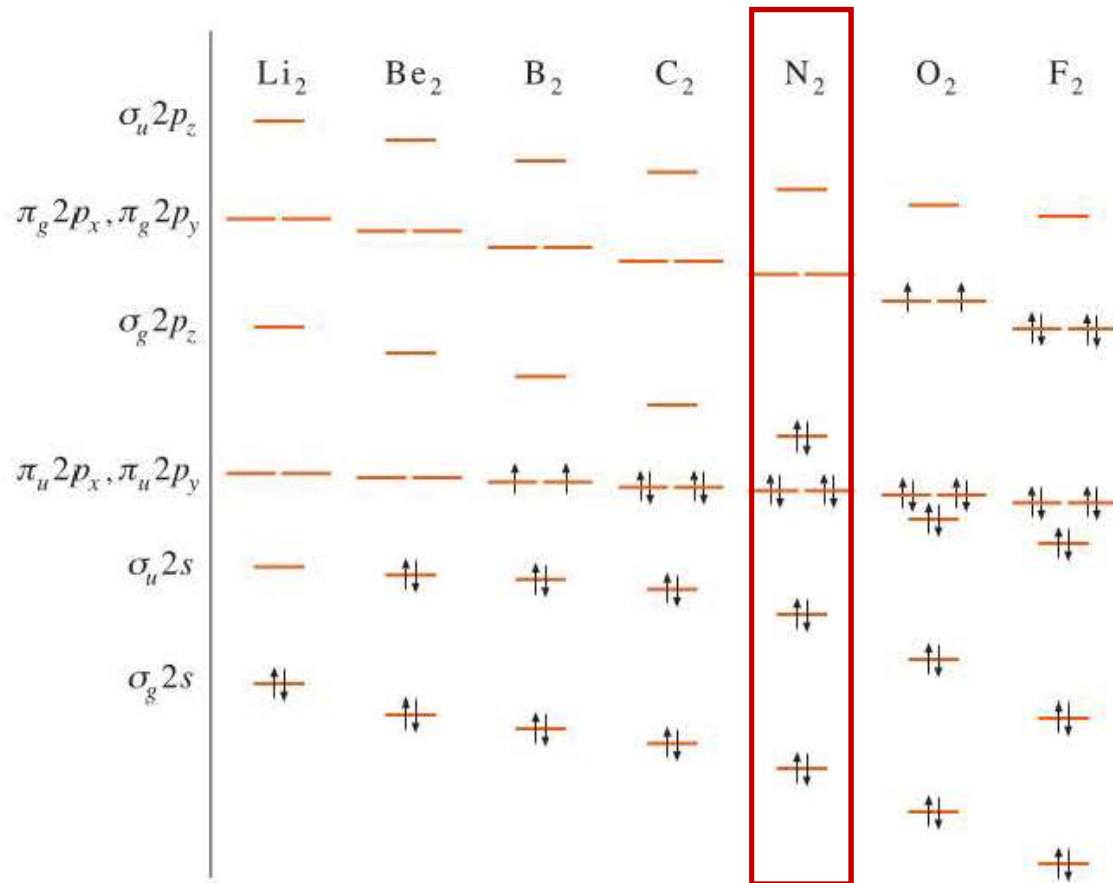
## Effetti vibrazionali

*Alcuni fotoelettroni che escono dovuti misurare in B hanno ceduto parte dell'energia per attivare dei modi vibrazionali delle molecole*

### Il principio di Frank-Condon



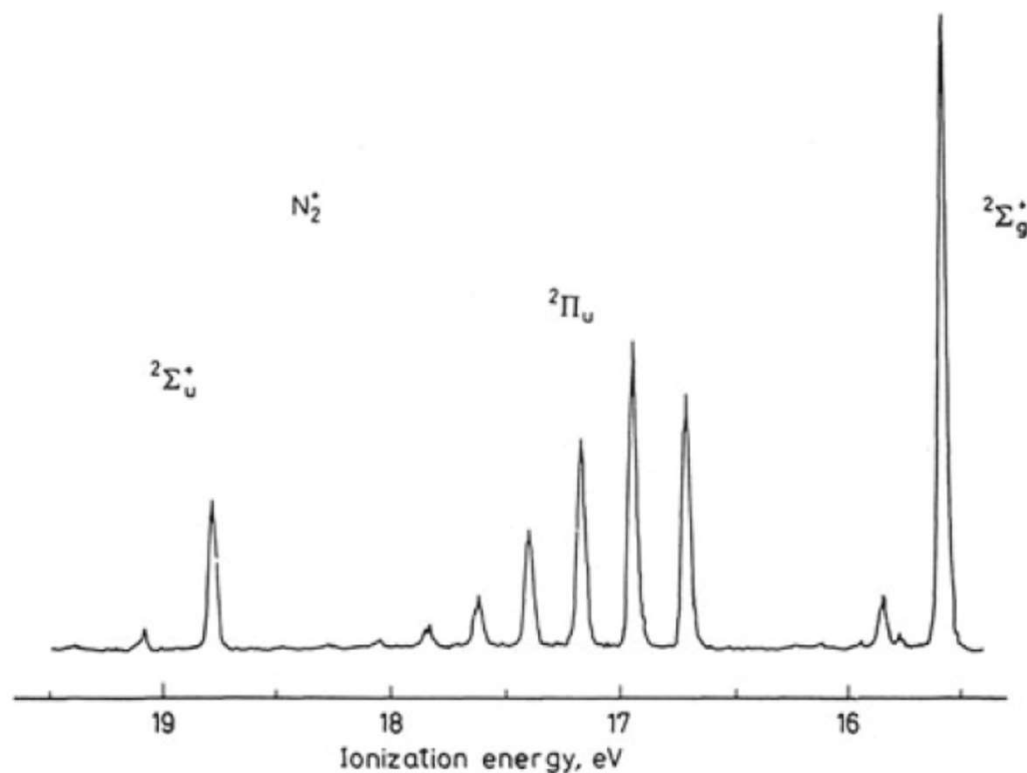
Parte dell'energia dell'elettrone fotoemesso viene impiegata per attivare modi vibrazionali  $v'=1,2,3\dots$



La molecola N<sub>2</sub> ha  
come orbitali occupati più esterni

$\sigma$   
 due  $\pi$  degeneri  
 $\sigma$   
 $\sigma$

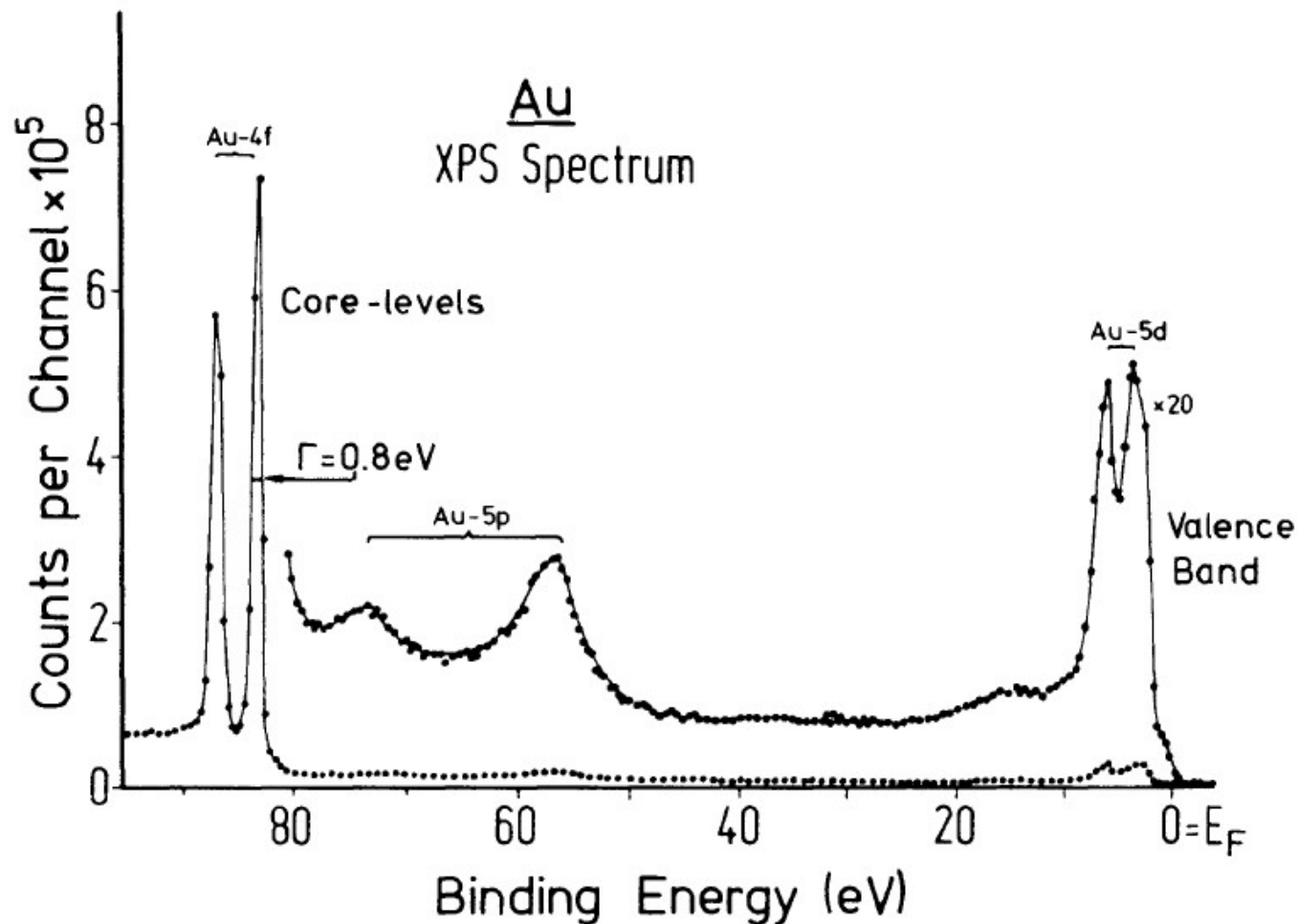
Si aspettava di misurare 4 picchi  
di fotoemissione invece;



I primi tre orbitali descritti danno origine in realtà a una moltitudine di picchi, originati dagli effetti vibrazionali.

Qui sono ben visibili perchè l'esperimento è fatto in fase gassosa. Sulle superfici, per effetto delle interazioni che le molecole fanno, si ha una diminuzione del tempo di vita delle eccitazioni vibrazionali e un generale 'congelamento' dei moti vibrazionali. Di conseguenza le componenti vibrazionali in fotoemissione sono poco visibili quando le misure sono fatte in fase solida.

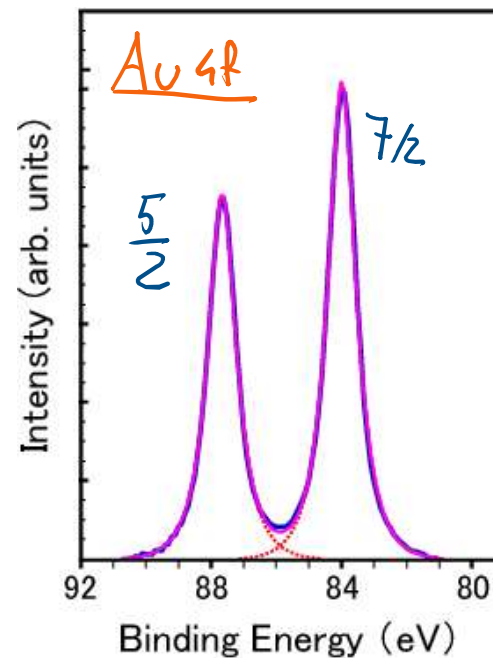
Uno spettro XPS viene solitamente rappresentato in funzione dell'energia di legame (Binding Energy), che si pone a zero per gli elettroni che si trovano al livello di Fermi. A energie piccole (0-30 eV) ci sono gli elettroni di valenza, a energie più alte gli elettroni di core.



## Splitting spin-orbita

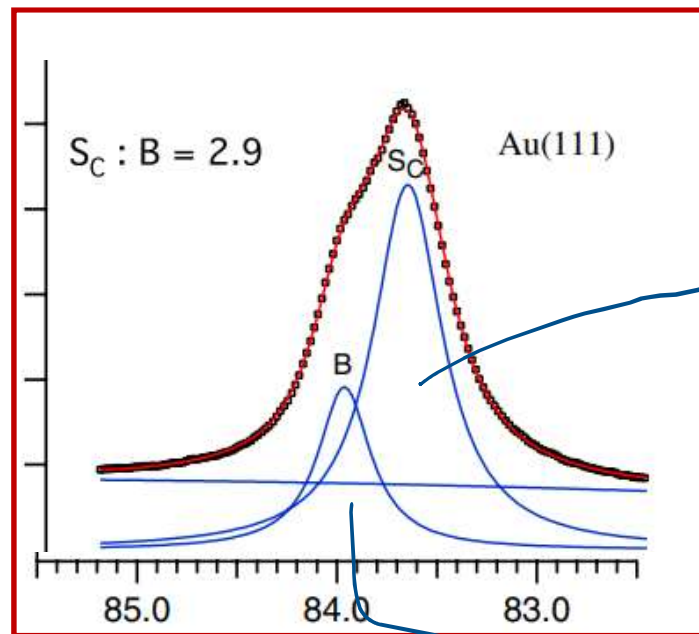
I photoelettroni emessi da orbitali con  $l > 1$  si distribuiscono su due componenti di energia diversa.

Questo dipende dal fatto che nello stato finale, l'elettrone rimasto spaiato, accoppia il proprio momento angolare ( $l$ ) e il proprio spin ( $1/2$ ), con due possibili risultati finali:  $l \pm 1/2$ ; e due conseguenti diverse energie.... Nel caso di un picco f ad esempio, avrò le componenti  $f_{5/2}$  e  $f_{7/2}$



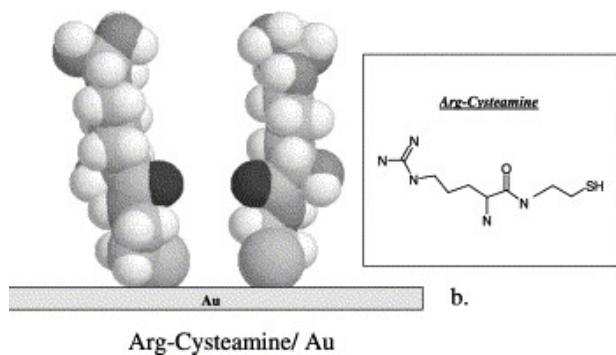
## Chemical shift: surface core level shift

Misurando con miglio risoluzione il picco della slide precedente, ad esempio la componente  $4f_{7/2}$ , si vede che in realtà è a sua volta composta di due picchi. In generale, quando misuro la fotoemissione da un solido, devo tener presente che gli atomi di superficie sono meno coordinati chimicamente di quelli di bulk. Di conseguenza, le energie di legame dei loro elettroni è diversa. Questo shift tra le due component si chiama surface core level shift.



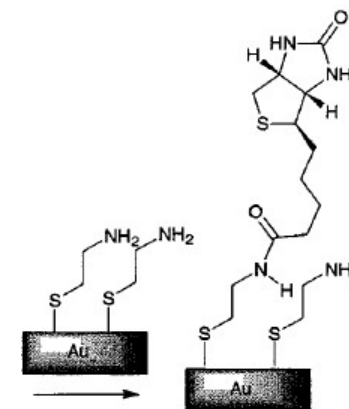
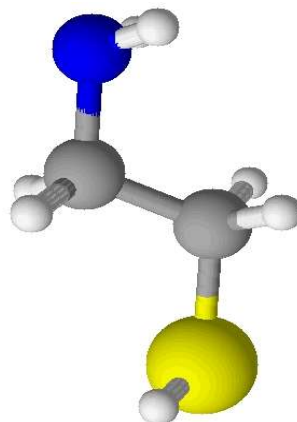
componente di superficie

componente di bulk

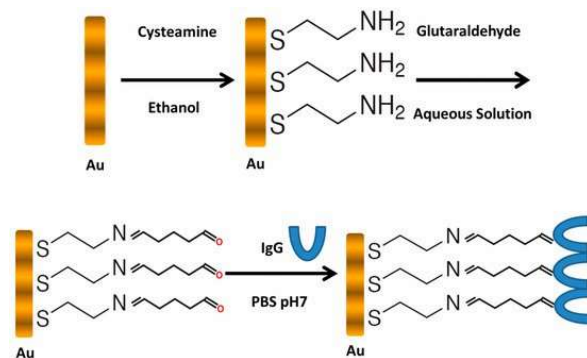


Colloids and Surfaces B:Biointerfaces25 (2002) 335–346

Cysteamine



Yam et al.,  
J. Coll. Int. Sci., (2001)



Sensors 2017, 17(11), 2464

Misure XPS della cisteamina in fase gassosa:

$S_{2p}$  due componenti (spin-orbite)  
 $N_{1s}$  1 componente (cio' in realta' un allargamento dovuto ad effetti vibrazionali)

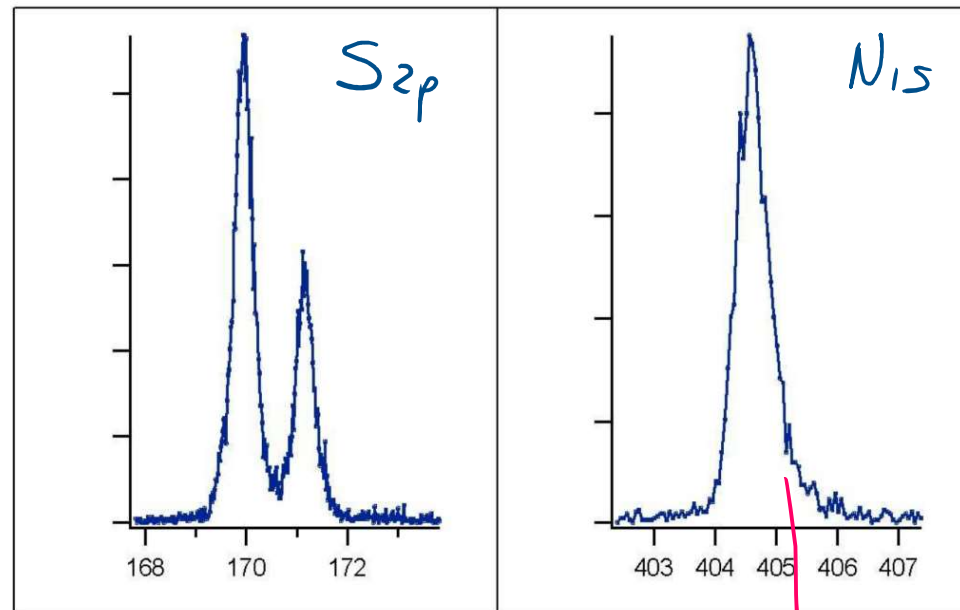
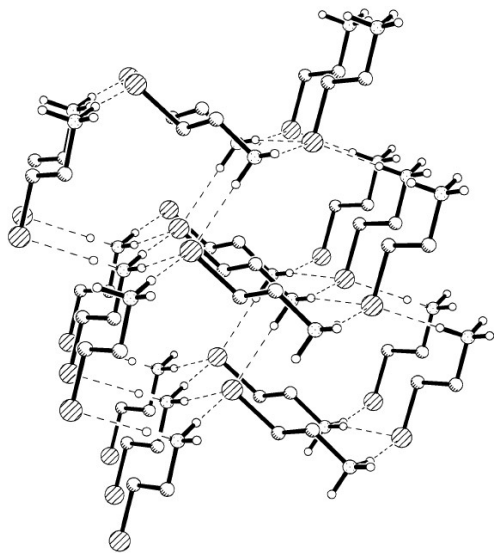
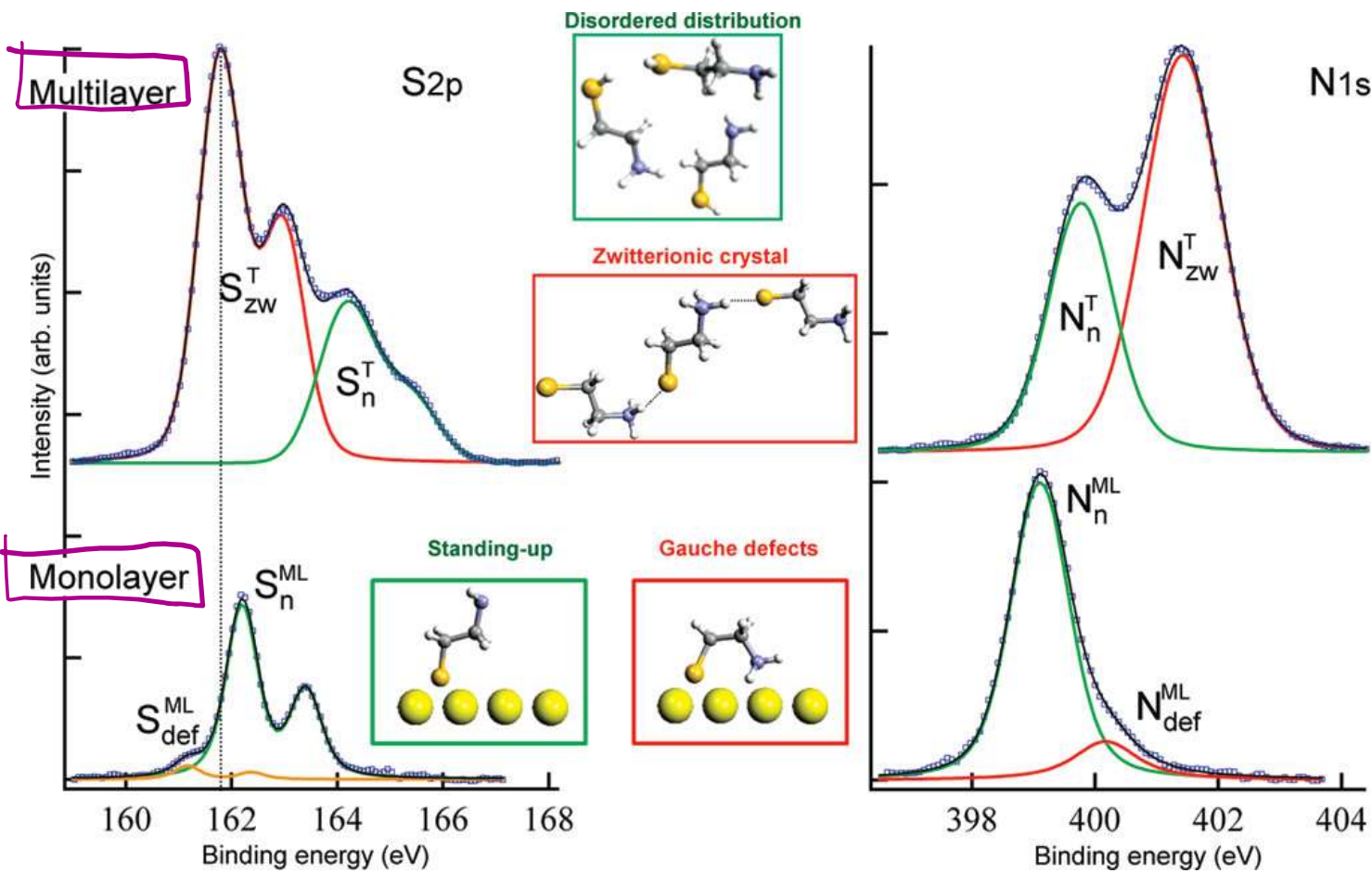


Fig.1 Gas phase  $S_{2p}$  and  $N_{1s}$  XPS spectra.

allargamento  
vibrazionale

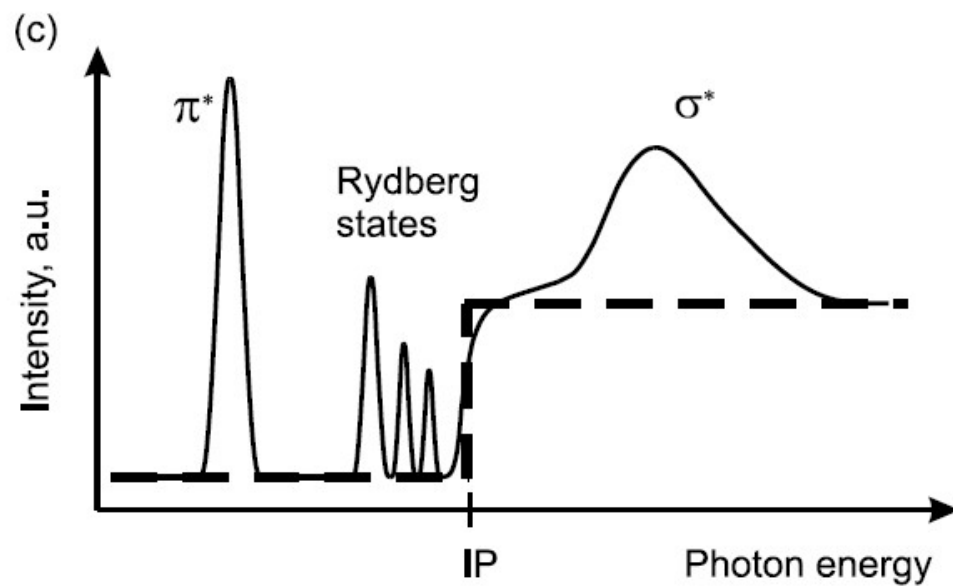
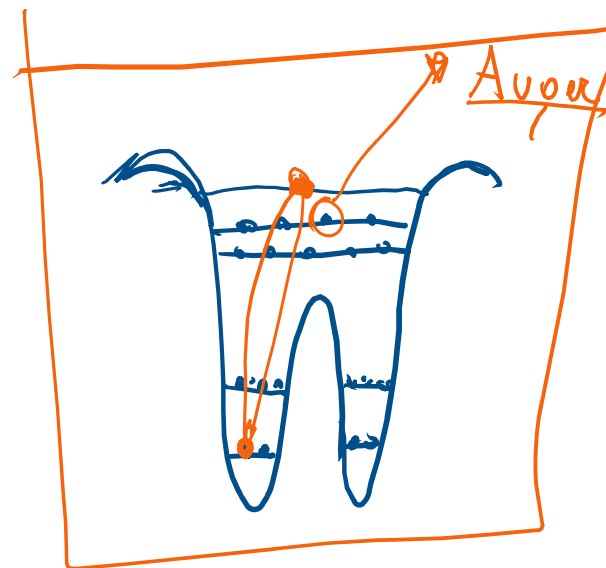
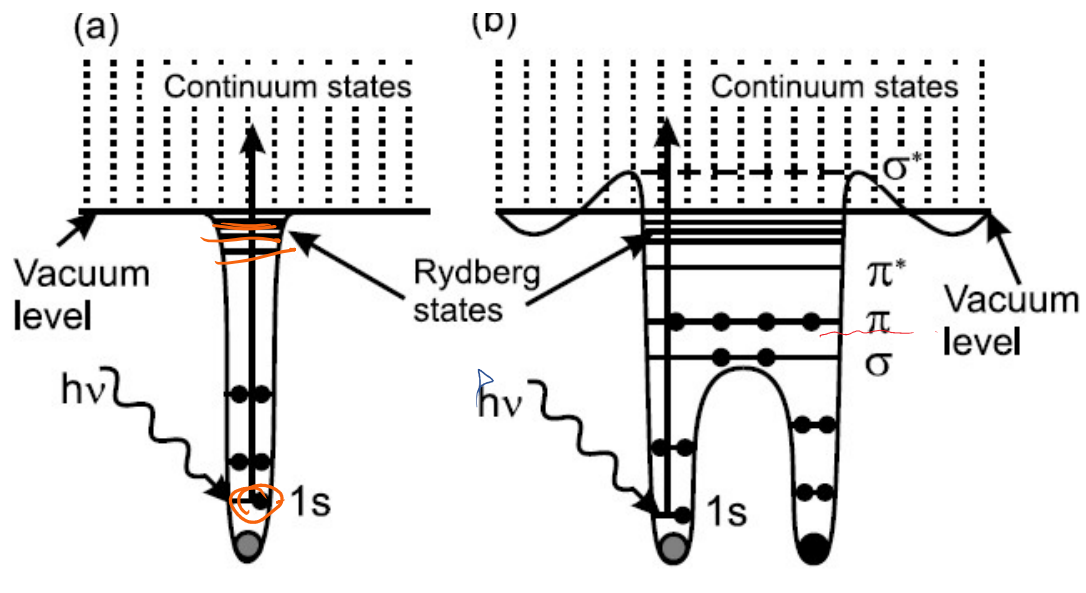
Substrate: Au(111) @ -70°C  
 Vapour pressure:  $2 \times 10^{-7}$  mbar, 150 L

In the cristalline form the CA is zwitterionic

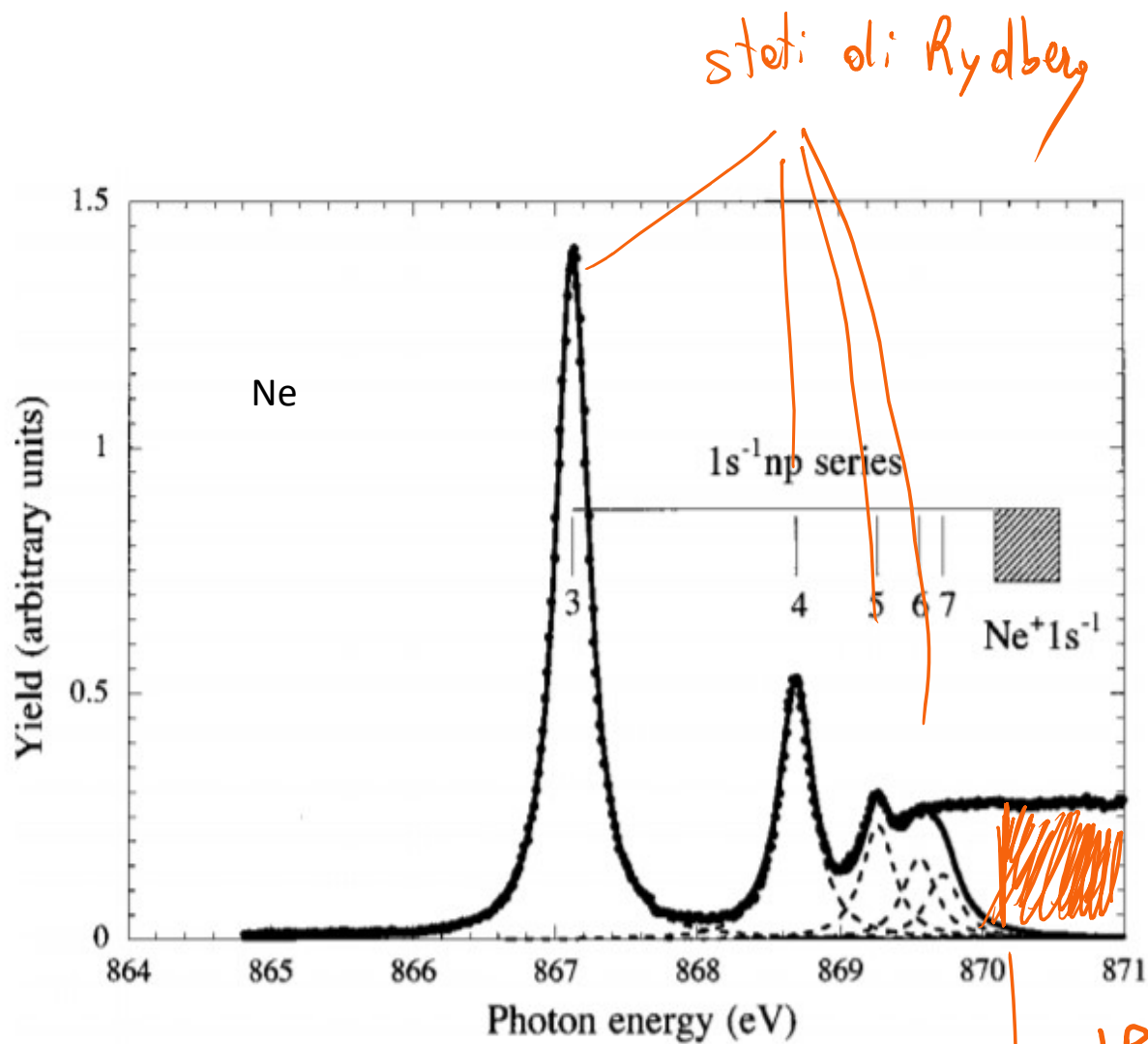


Fleisher H. *et al.*  
**Inorg. Chem.** (2005)

Monolayer: XPS (150 L @ RT)



NEXAFS – Near Edge X-ray Absorption Fine Structure



PHYSICAL REVIEW A (1999) 59, 3

↳ IP (Ionization Potential)  
 da qui in poi ionizzo l'atomo

## Regole d'oro di Fermi

sia per XPS che per NE XAFS:

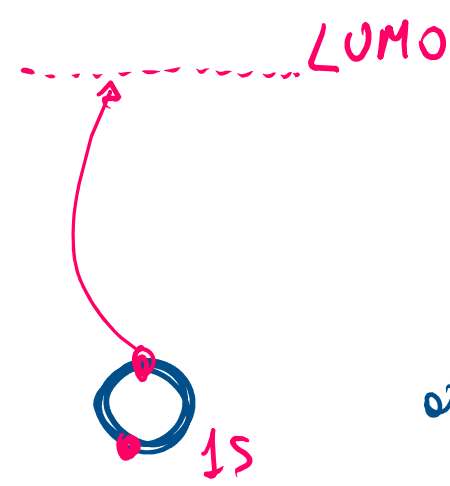
$$P_{\text{transition}} \propto |\langle f | \hat{e} \cdot \vec{r} | i \rangle|^2$$

Sudden approximation : Nel sistema di  $N$  elettroni, posso indurre le f. onde degli e non direttamente coinvolti nell'eccitazione

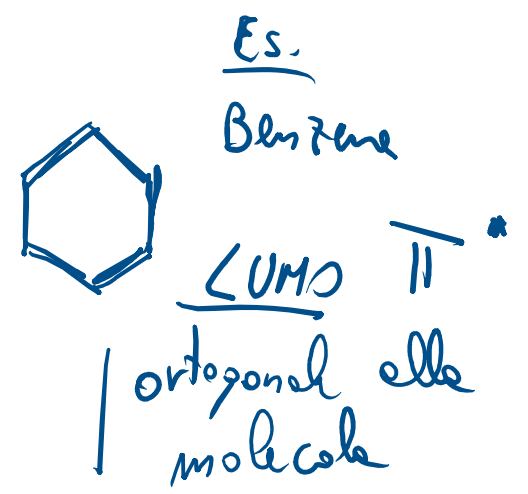
$$\approx P_{\text{transition}} \propto |\langle f_j | \hat{e} \cdot \vec{r}_j | i_j \rangle|^2$$

$j$  elettrone che viene eccitato

# DIPENDENZA ANGOLARE nella NEXAFS

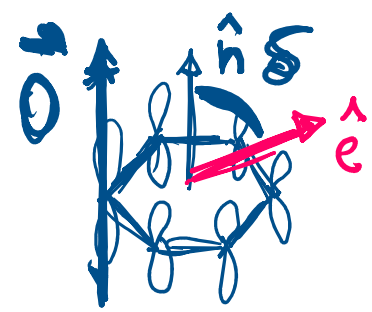


atomo C, in una molecola



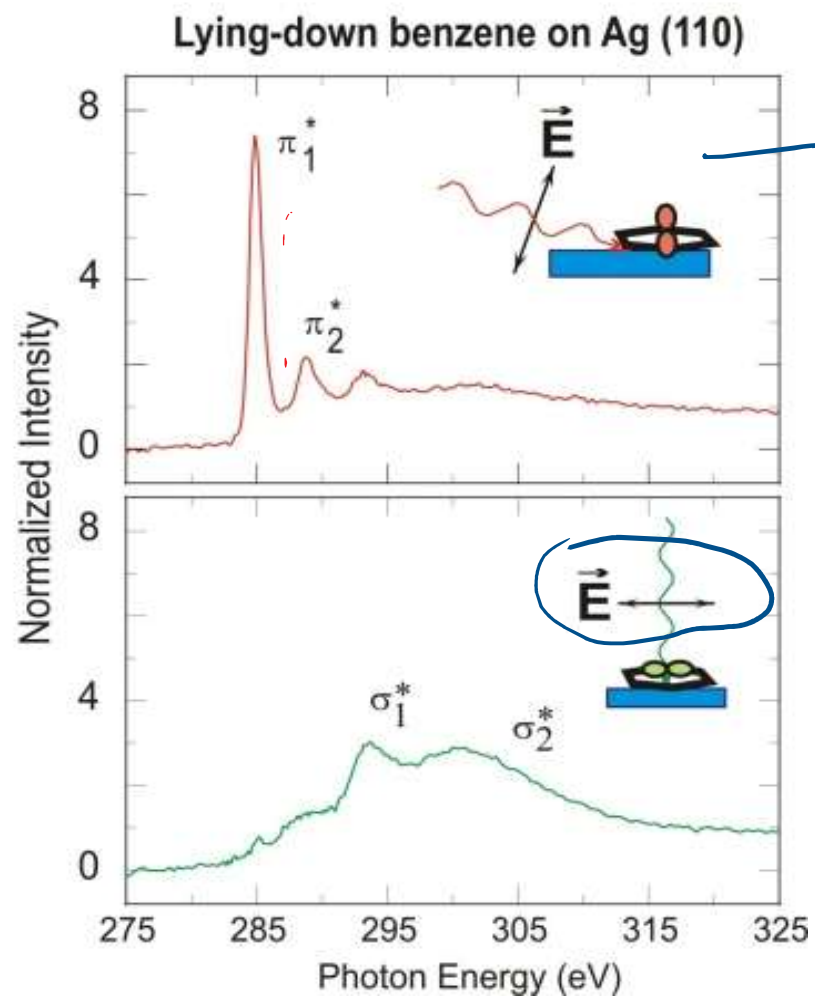
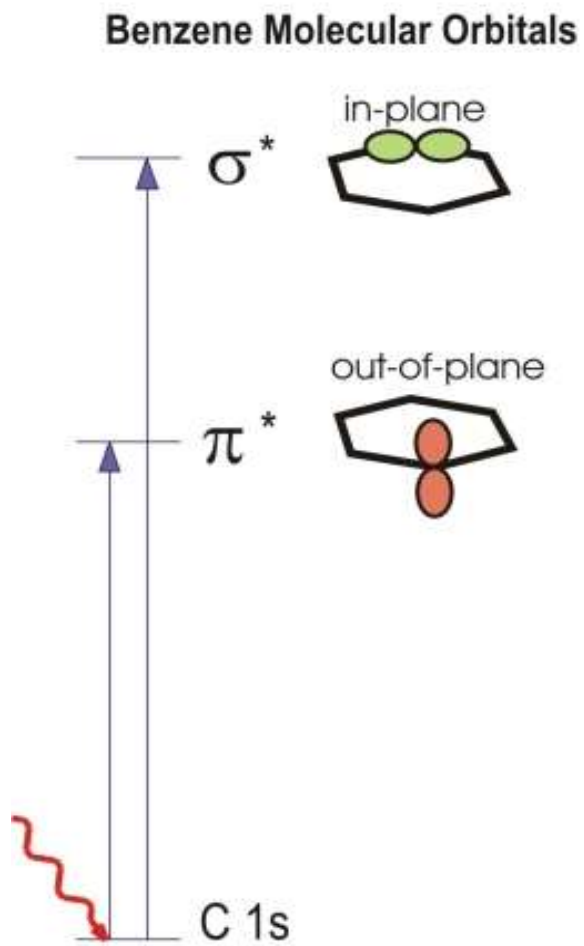
$P_{transito\ 1s \rightarrow LUMO} \propto | \langle LUMO | \hat{e} \cdot \vec{r} | 1s \rangle |^2$

$\propto | \hat{e} \cdot \vec{O} |^2 \propto \cos^2 \delta$



$LUMO // \vec{n}$   
 $(\vec{O} // \vec{n})$

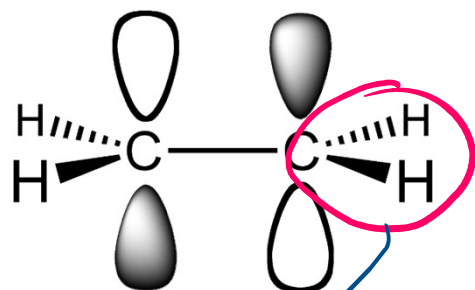
$\delta$  angolo tra il  
comp elettrico con cui descrivo  
il fotone e il vettore con cui descrivo "la direzione"  
del LUMO



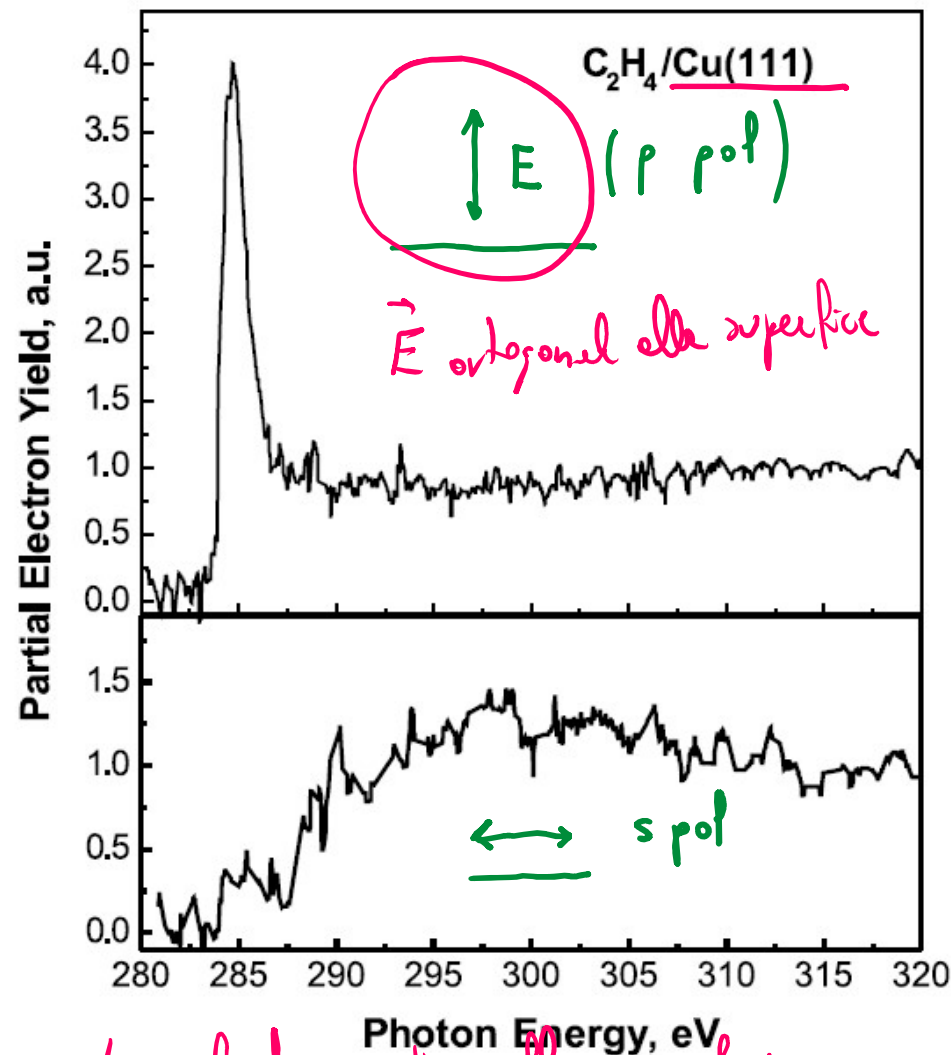
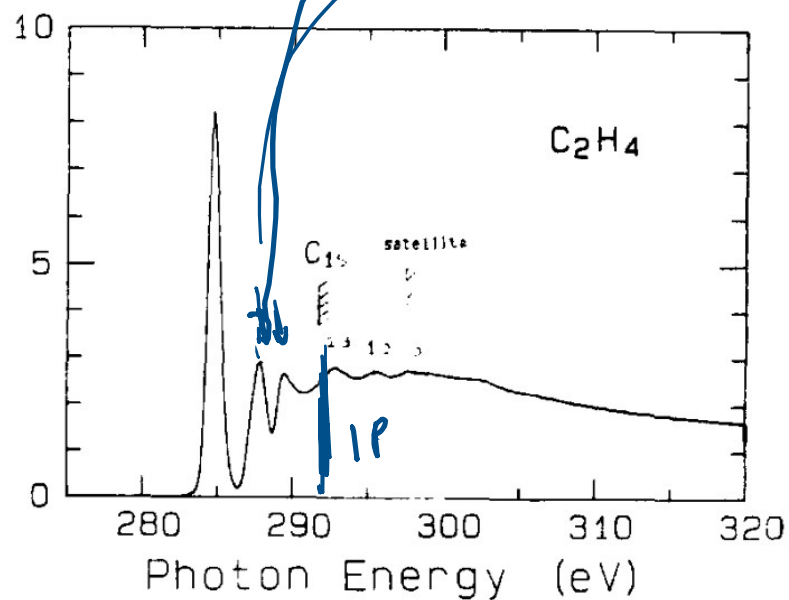
$\vec{E} \perp$  alla superficie

Image from: <https://www-ssrl.slac.stanford.edu/stohr/nexafs.htm>

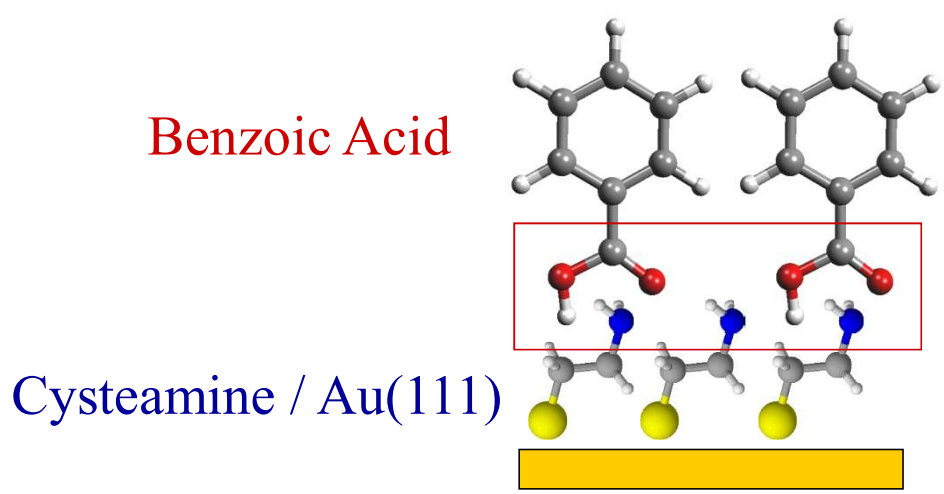
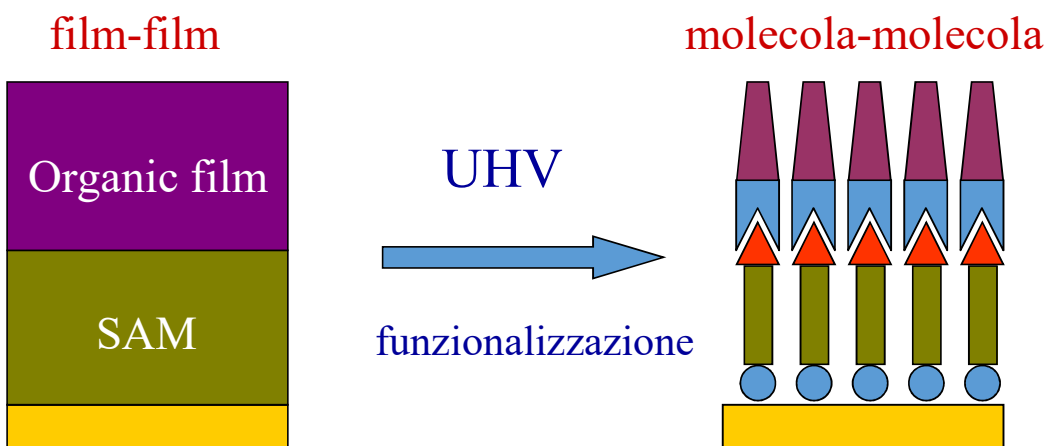
# Ethylene



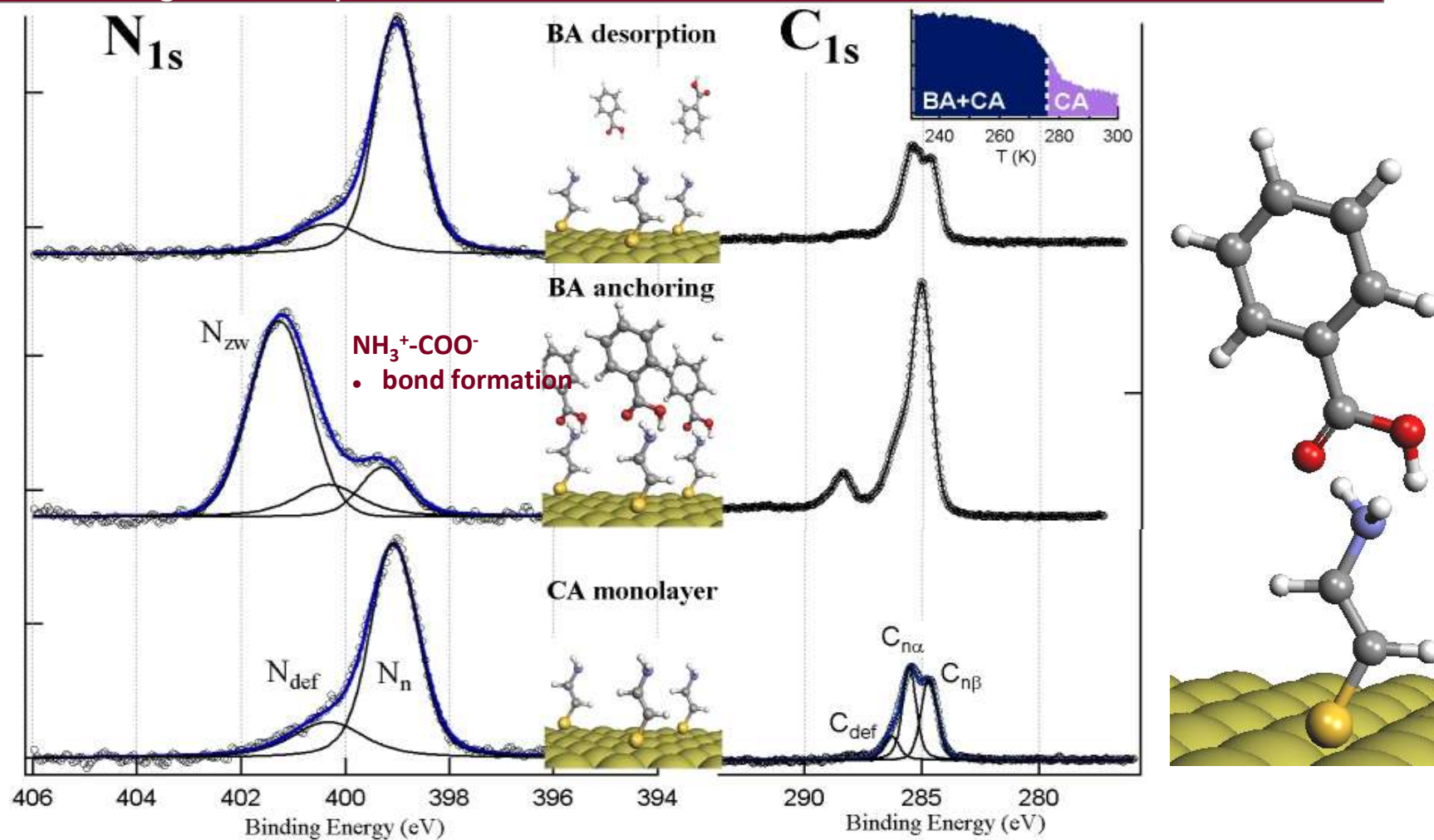
serie di Rydberg



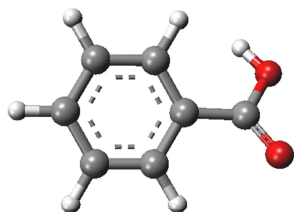
1. la molecola è piatte sulla superficie
2. Si allargano i picchi per effetto dell'interazione con superficie



## Anchoring of carboxylic molecules



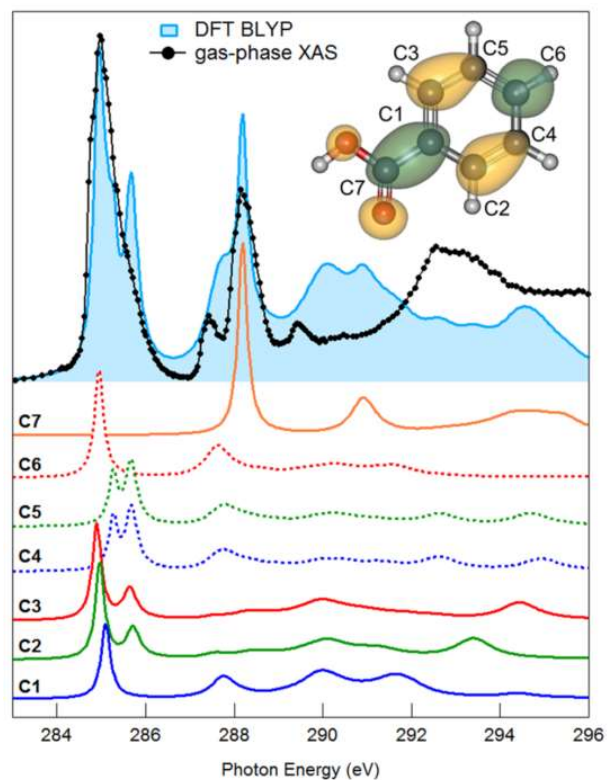
## Gas Phase + DOS DFT



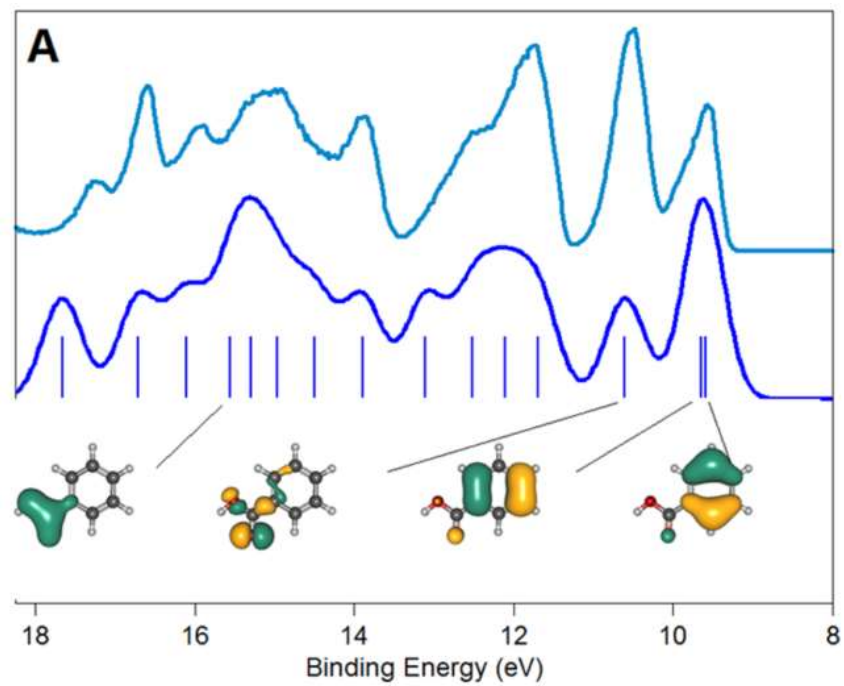
Gas phase reference spectra (GAPH beamline, Elettra)

DFT DOS calculations (NWChem, GPAW)

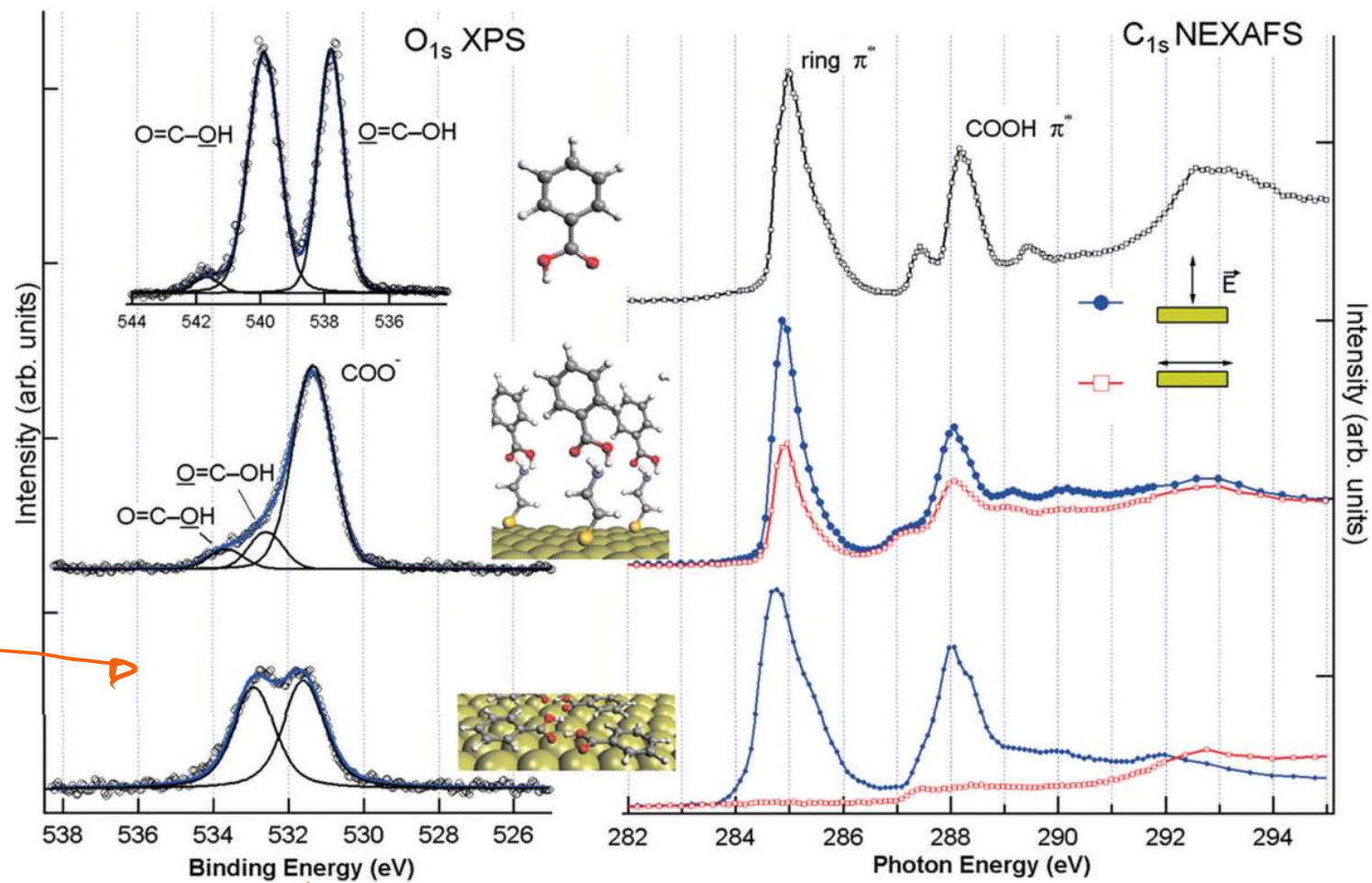
### NEXAFS C1s



### VB photoemission

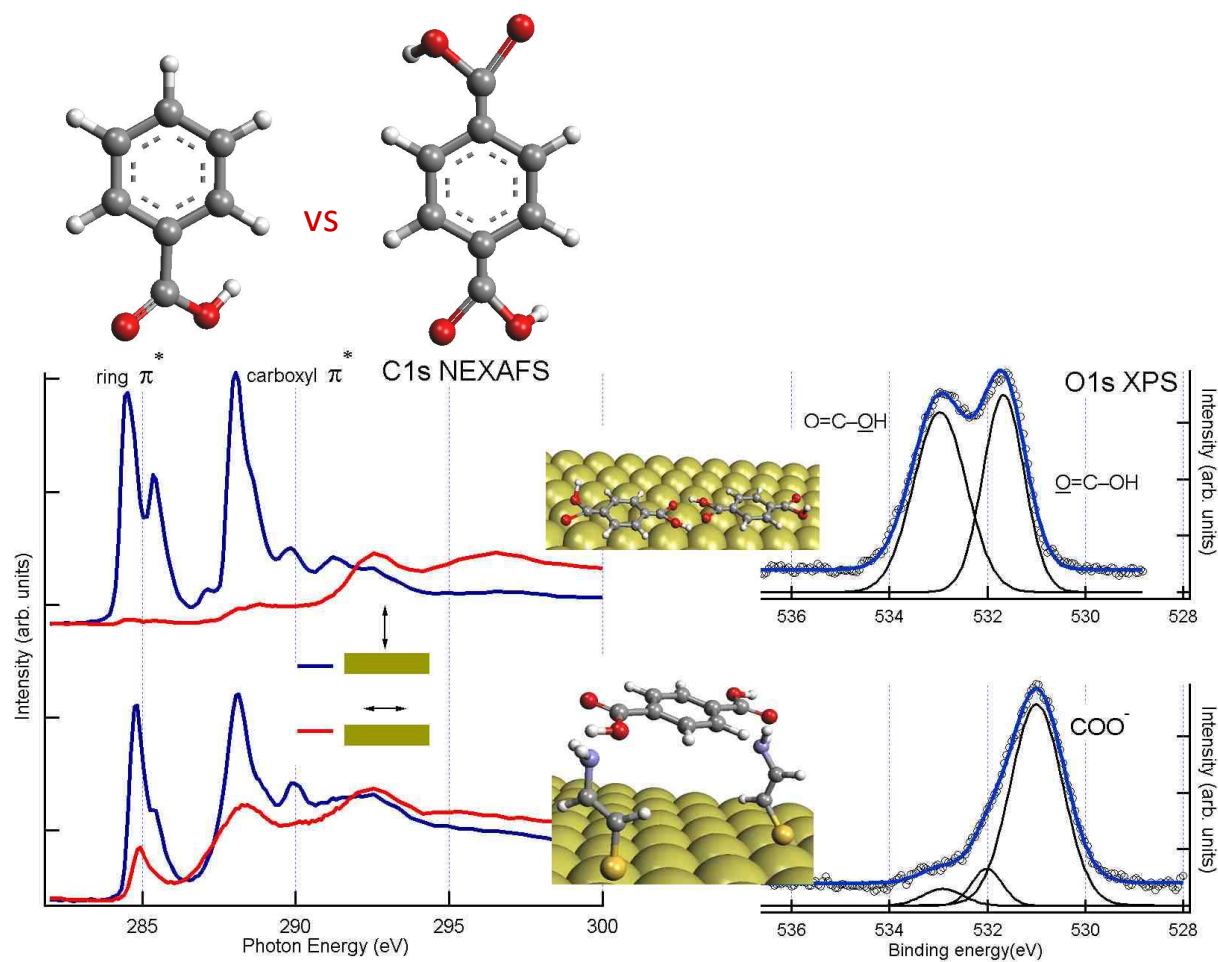


Nanoletters, 2015



pli ossigeni di natura meno inequivocabili

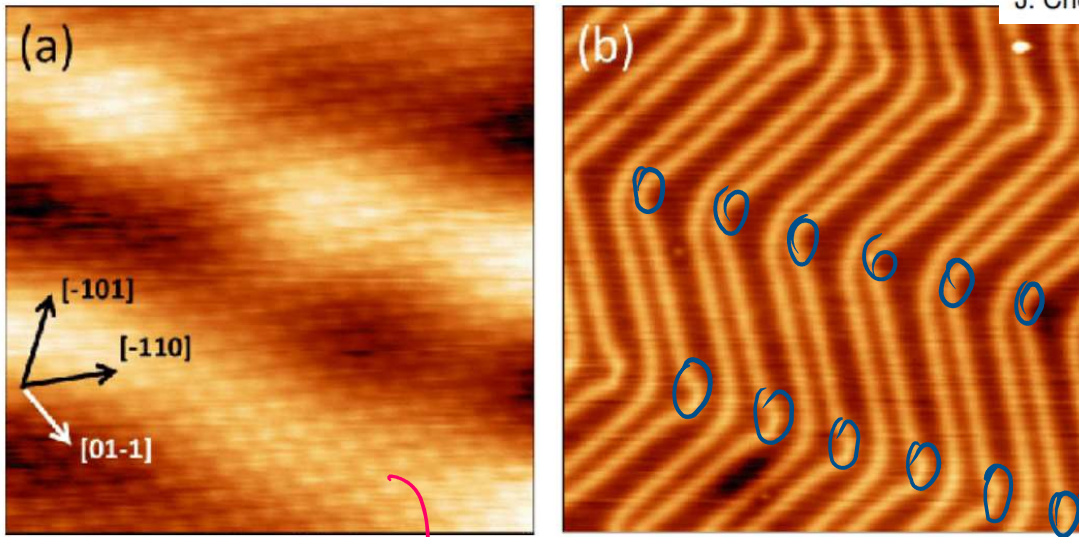
## 2 Anchoring of carboxylic molecules



PCCP 2012

Morphology changes by selecting the number of anchoring groups

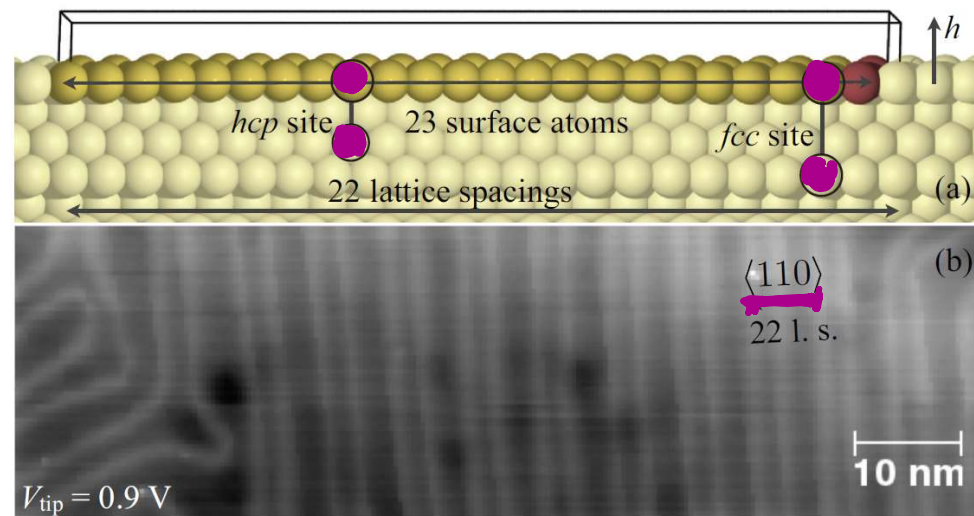




STM images of clean Au(111). (a) Atomically resolved image.  $5 \times 5 \text{ nm}^2$ . (b)  $50 \times 50 \text{ nm}^2$ .

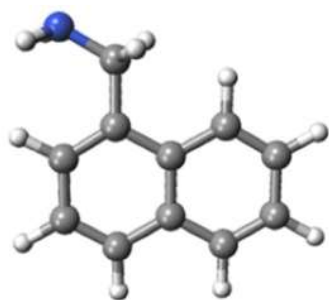
atom + coordinati  
(meno reattivi)

0 punti più reattivi

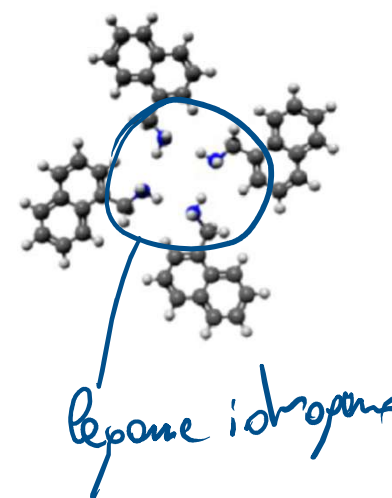
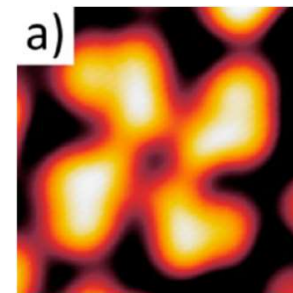
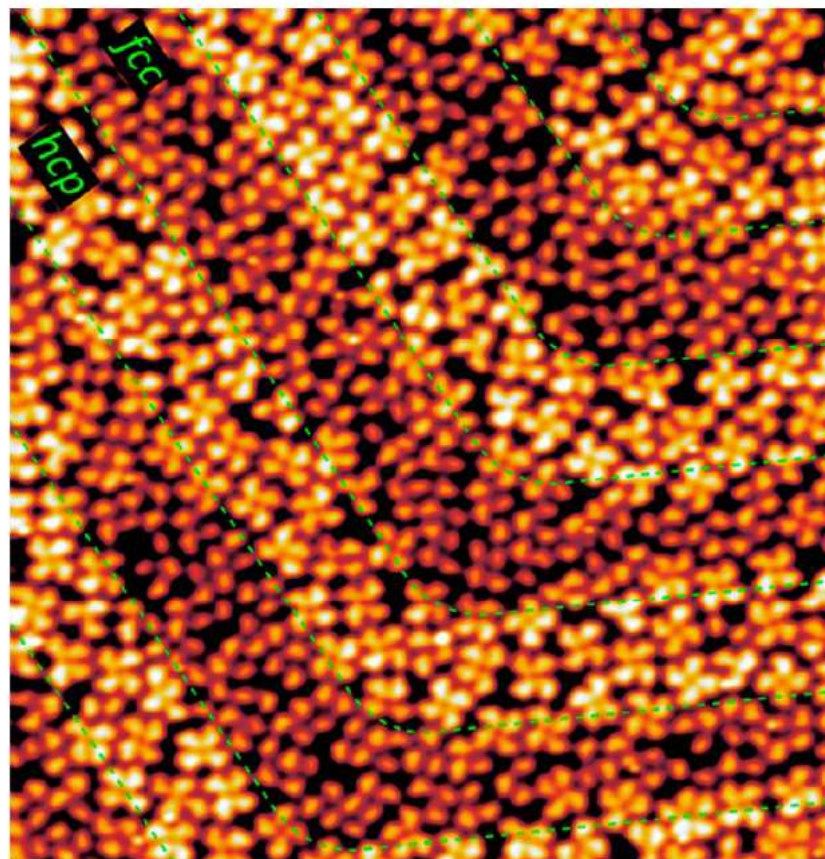


Naphthylmethyl amine (NMA)

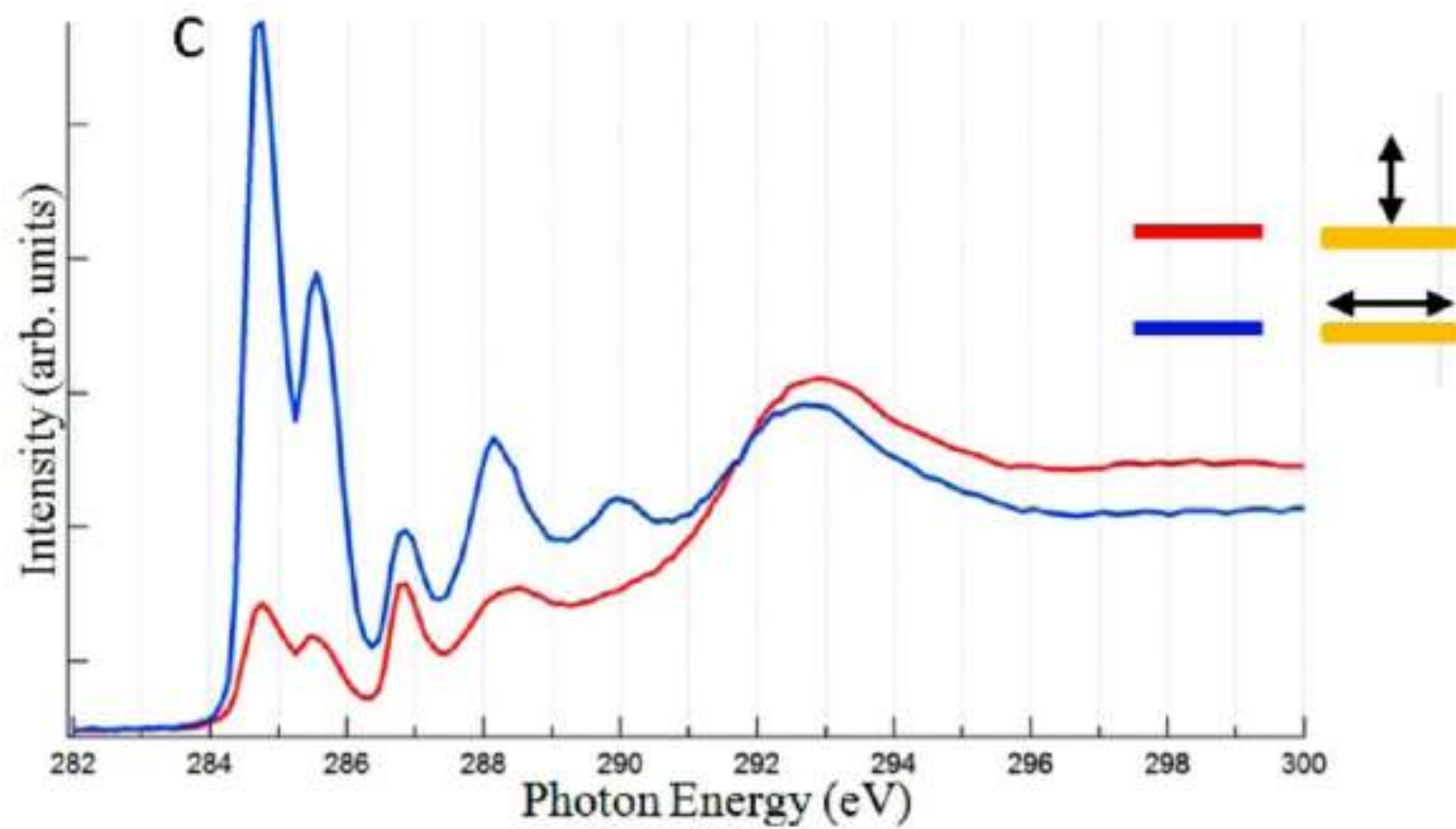
on Au(111)

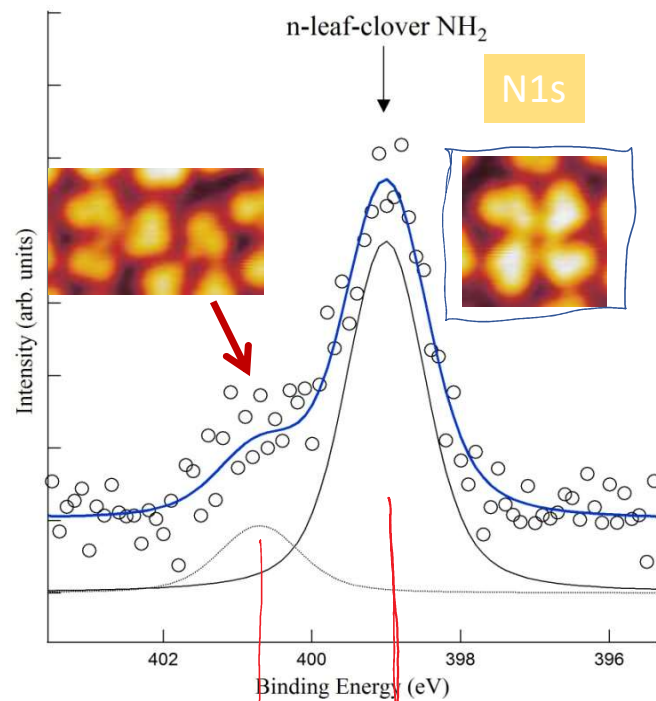
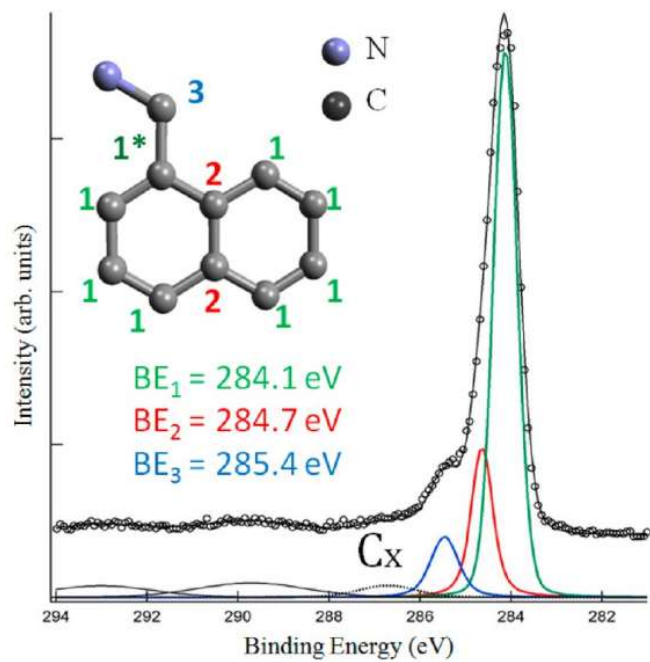


C N H

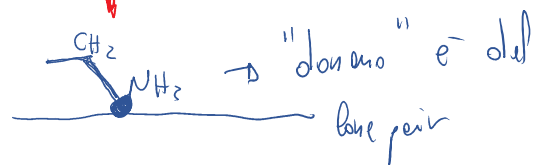


*J. Phys. Chem. C* 2016, 120, 6104–6115

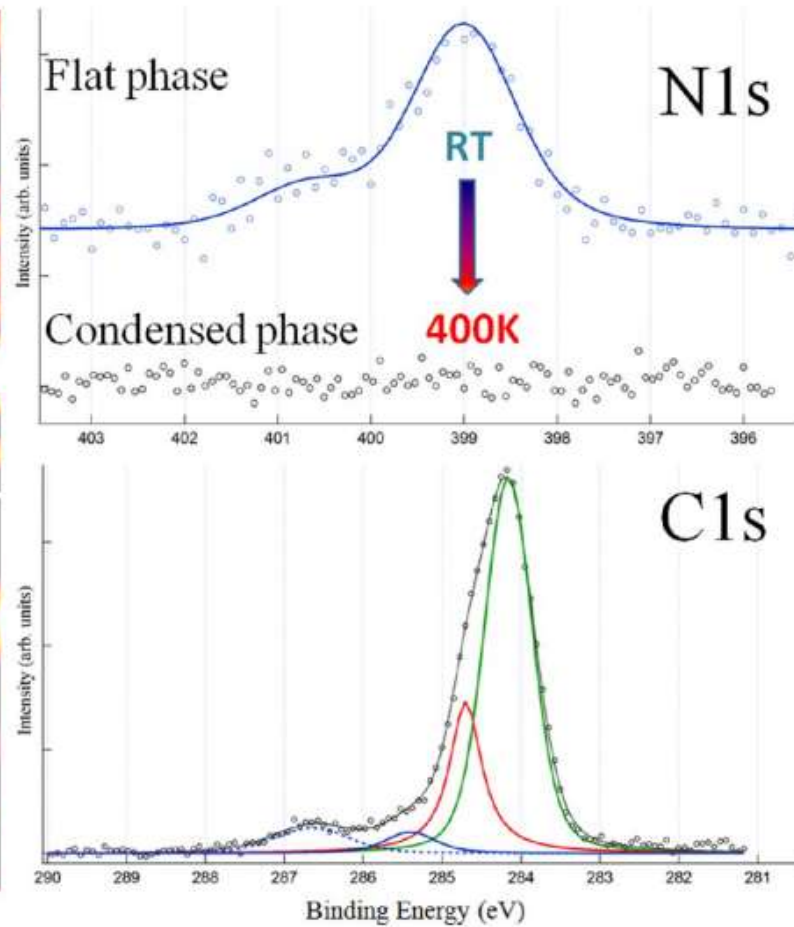
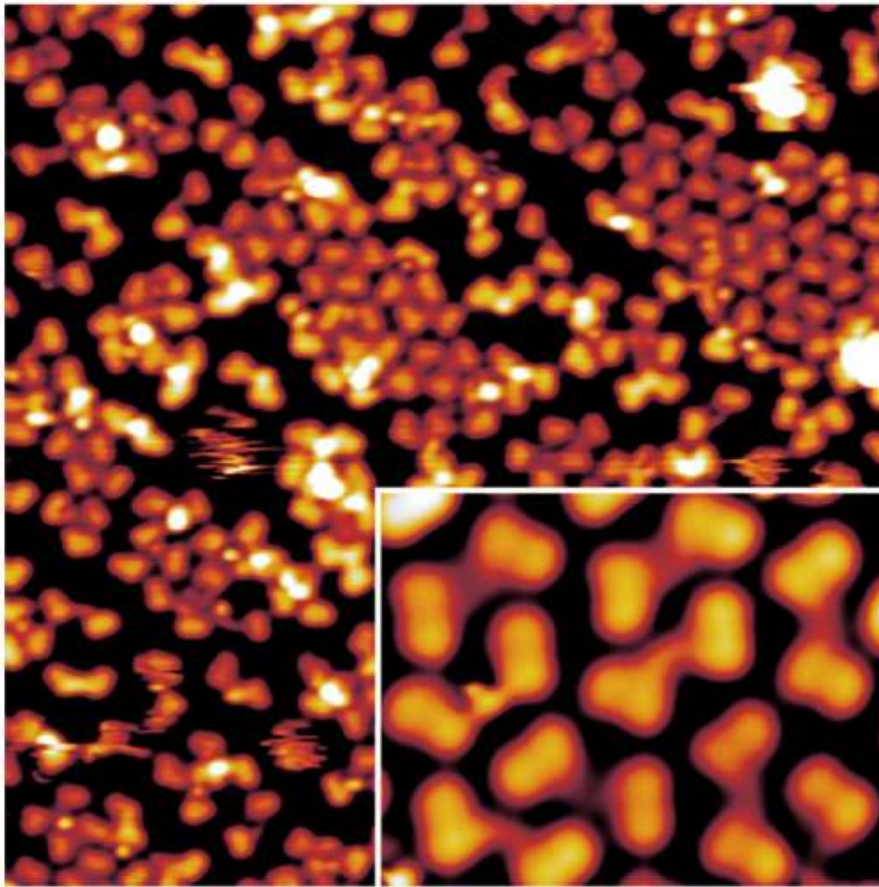




-NH<sub>2</sub> che sono  
impegnati nel legame  
idrogeno

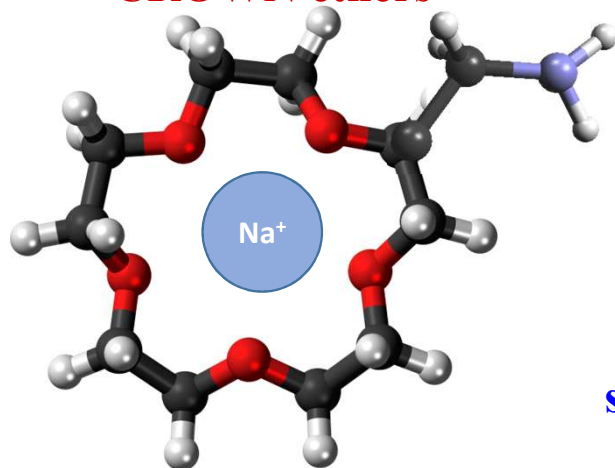


Scalando la superficie, il segnale N1s scompare. Si ottiene un'interazione con il substrato che indebolisce il legame C-NH<sub>2</sub>. Le ammine vengono desorbite. Si formano olei oligomeri o n-ottadecano.

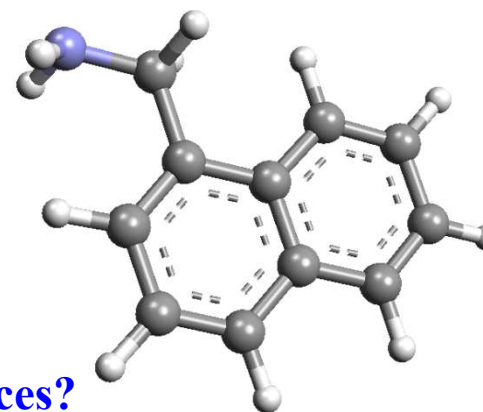


## Amino-molecules assembly on Au(111)

### CROWN ethers



self-assembly on surfaces?



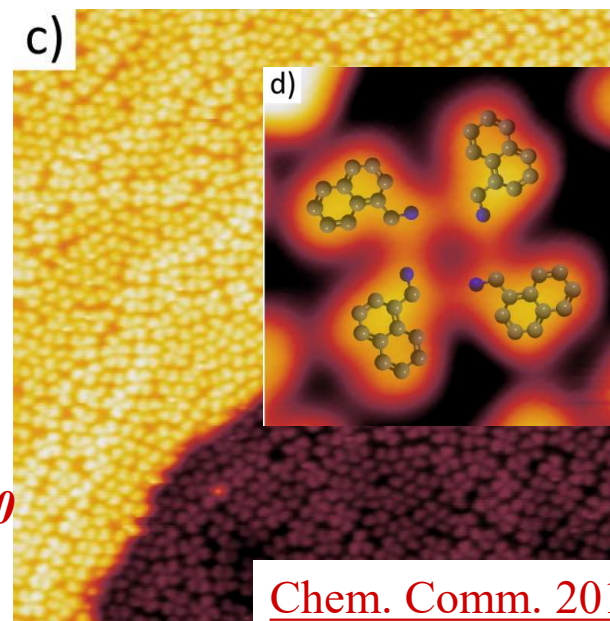
2-Aminomethyl-15-crown-5

Coordinates Li, Na, K

Mimics the Na-K transport at cell membrane

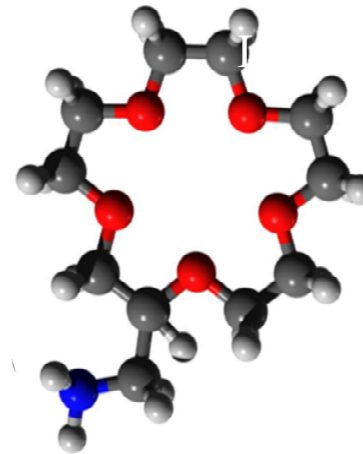
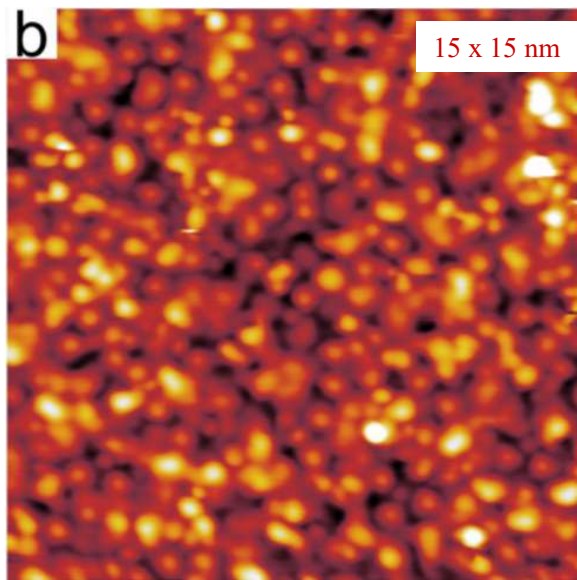
Ion sensors

Gokel et al., *Chem. Rev.* 2004, 104, 2723-2750



Chem. Comm. 2015

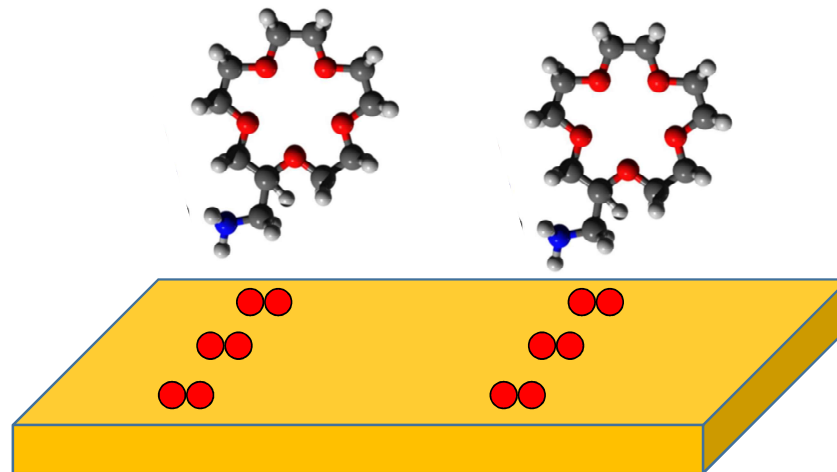
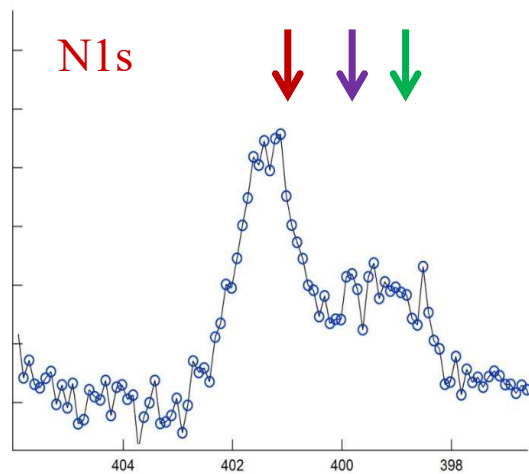
## Crown molecules



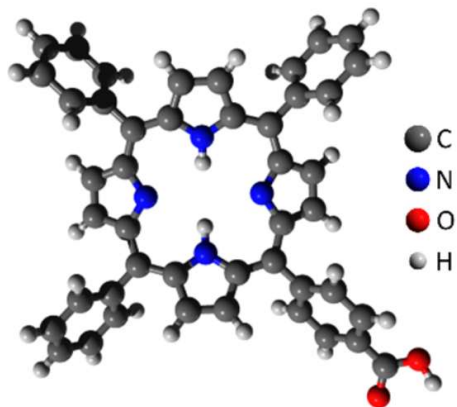
Irregular clusters of molecules



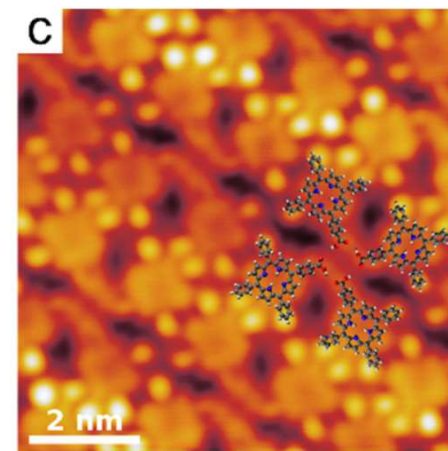
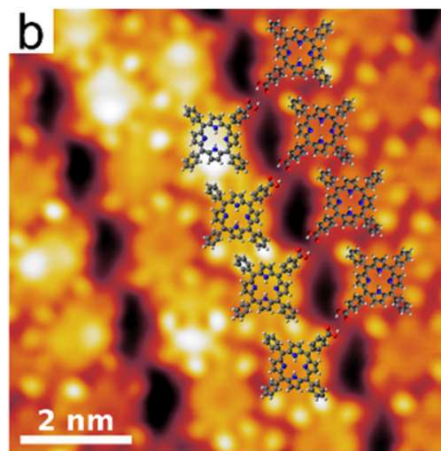
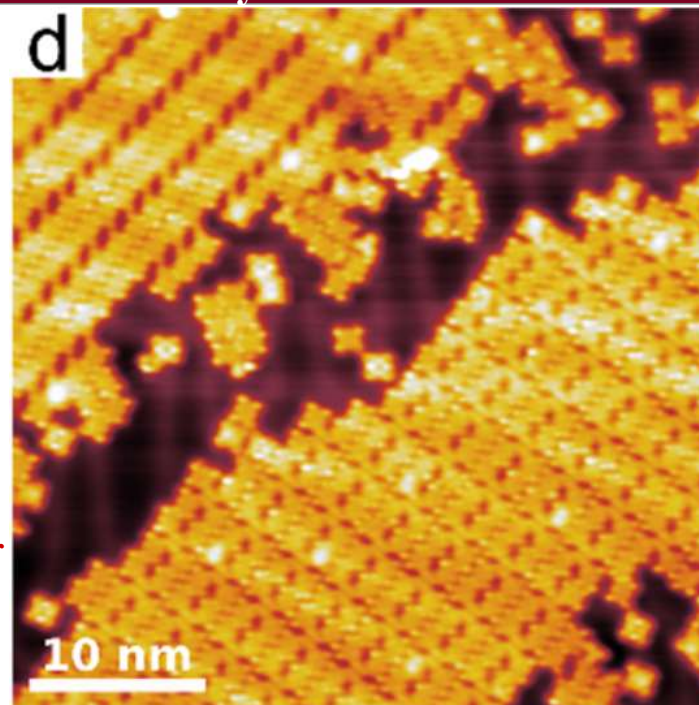
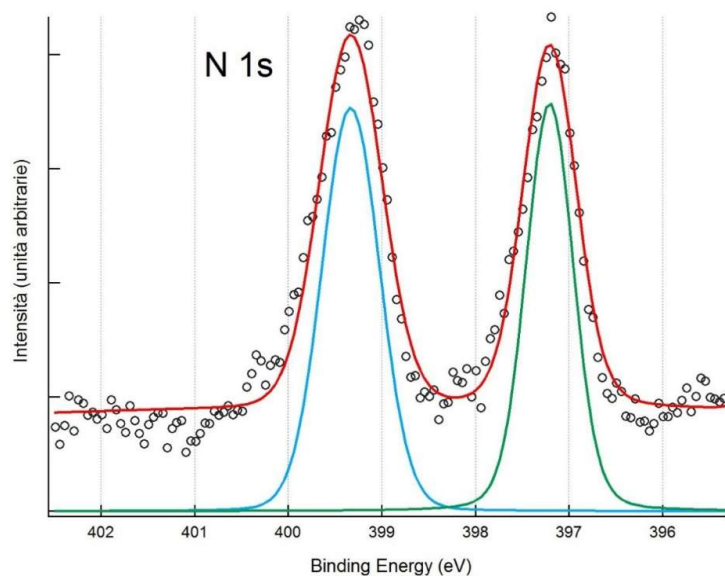
Template: carboxylic nano-array



## Carboxylic nano-array

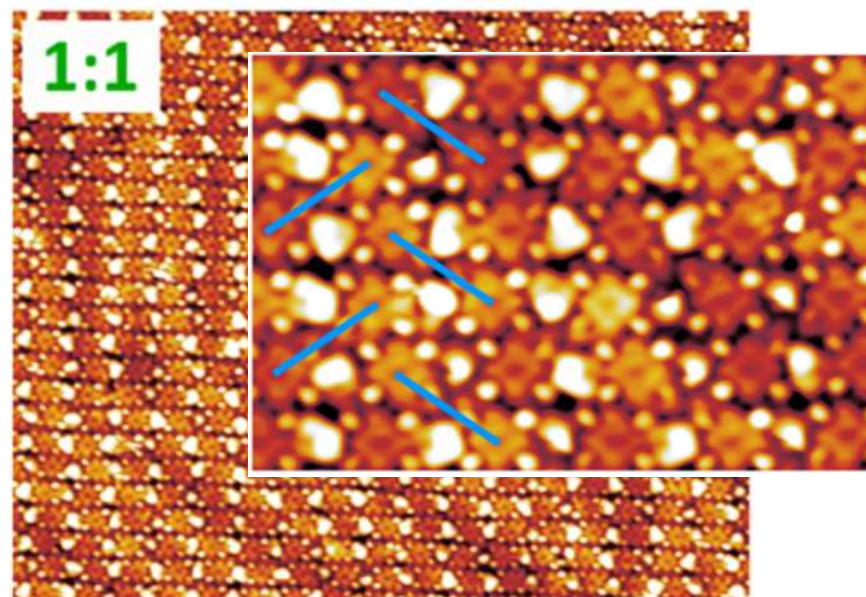
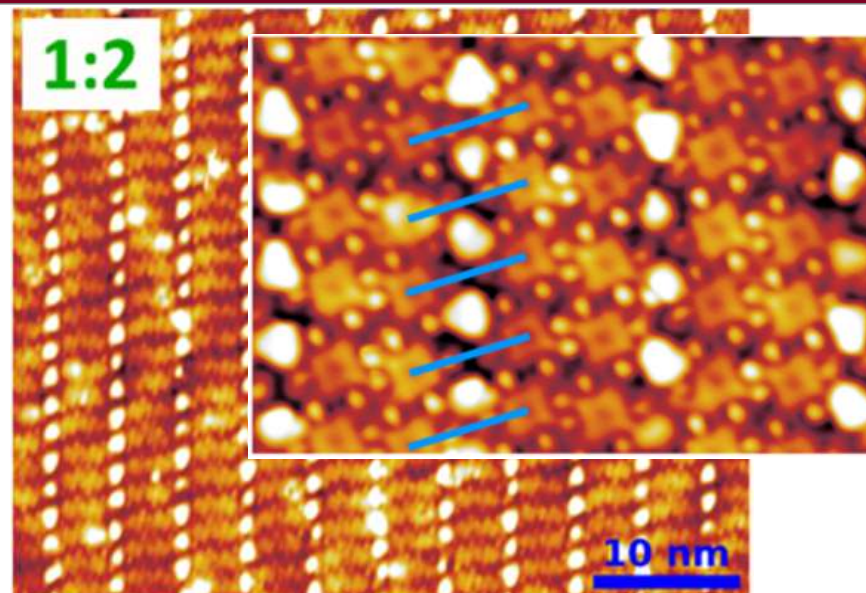
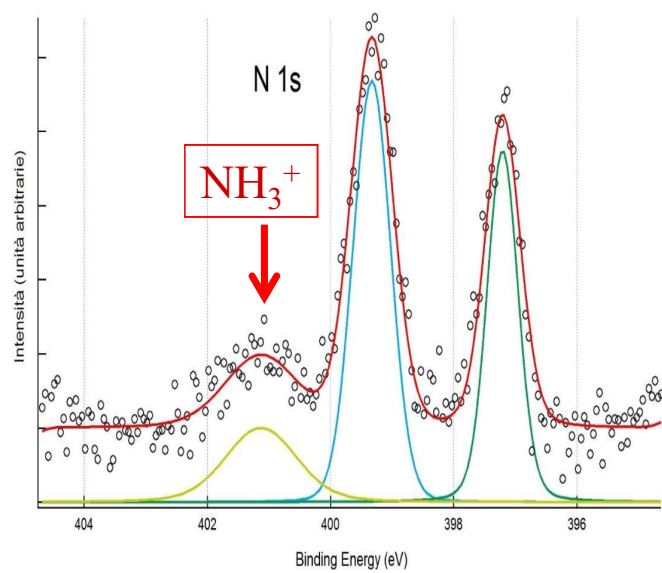
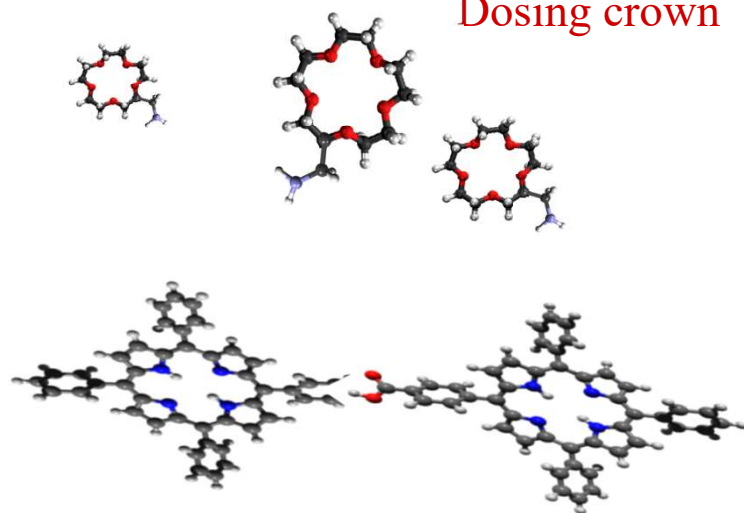


Coverage:  $\sim 0.8$  monolayer

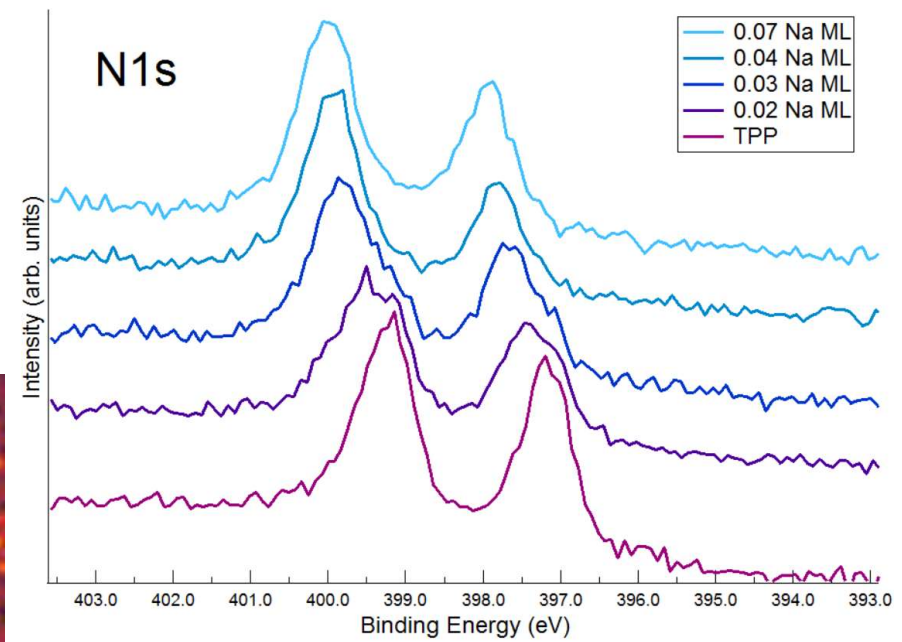
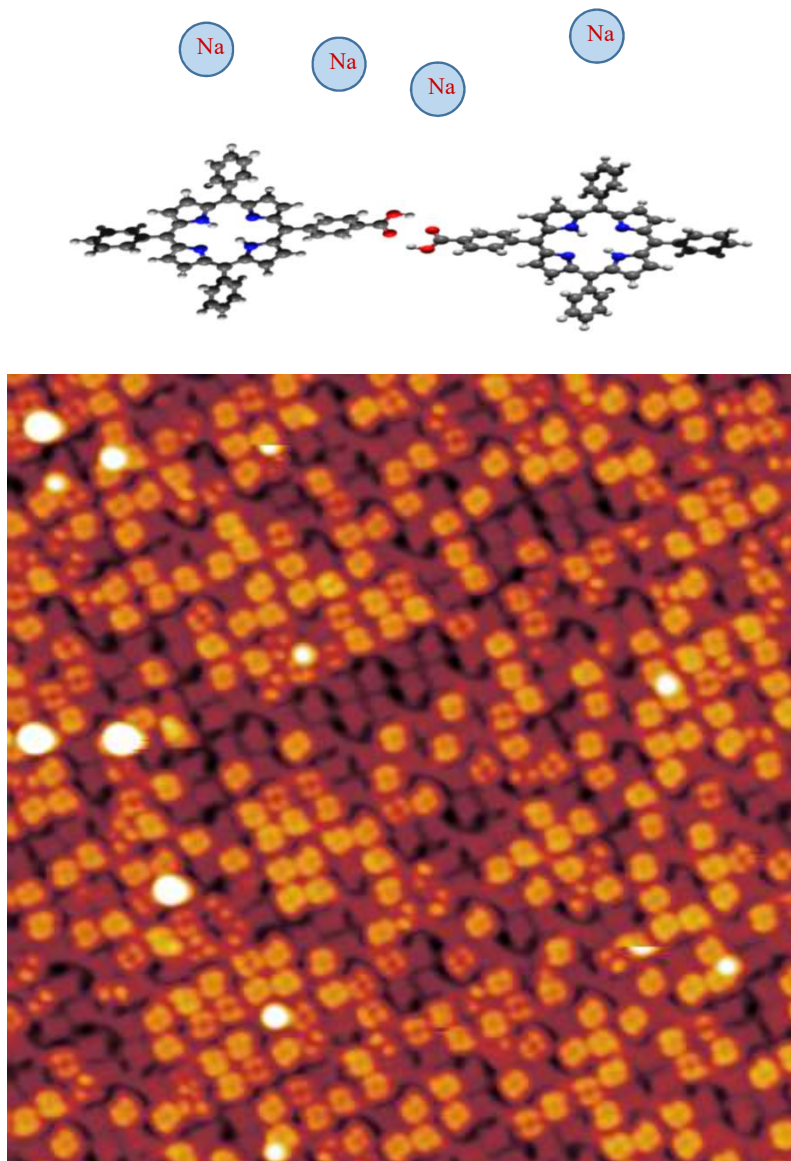


## Crown on CTPP

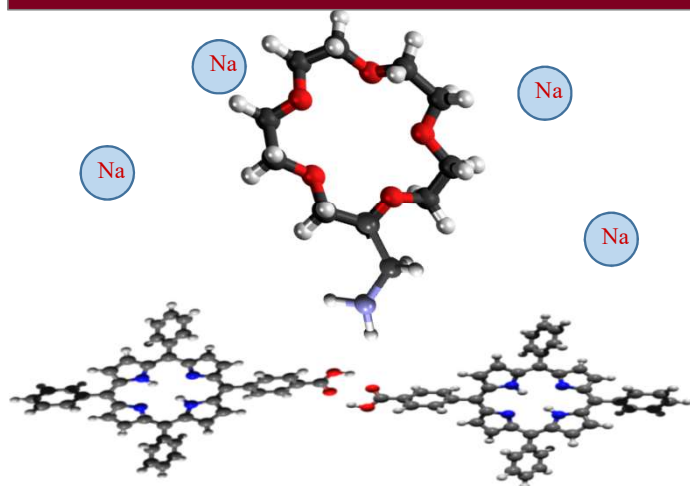
Dosing crown



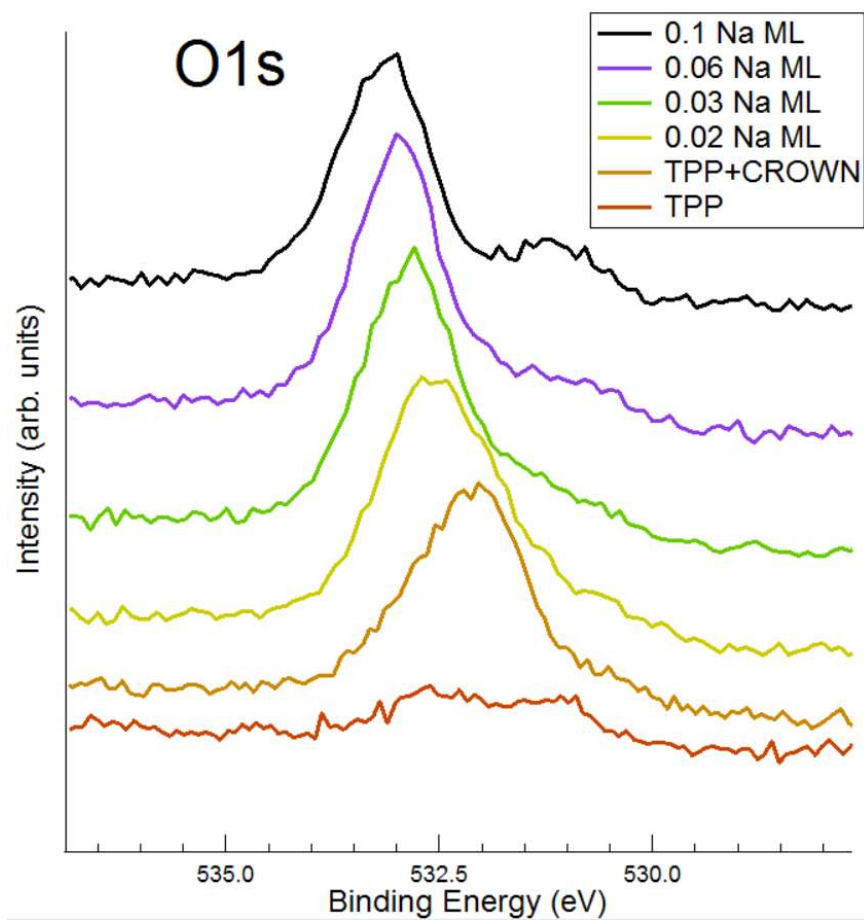
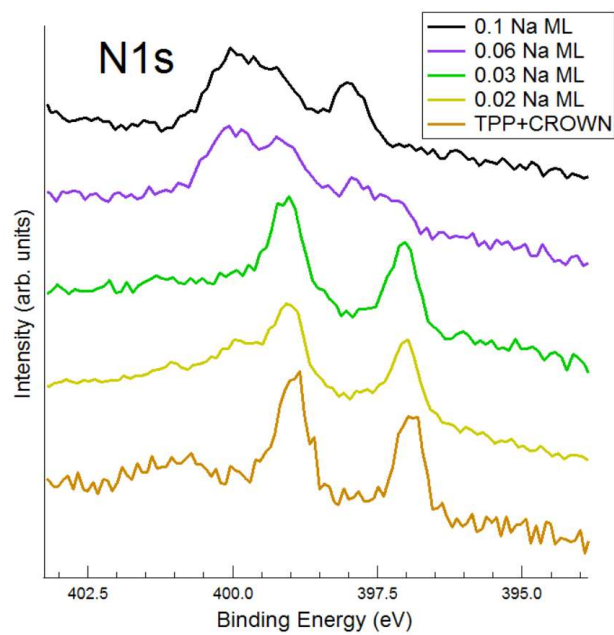
## Reference: Na on CTPP

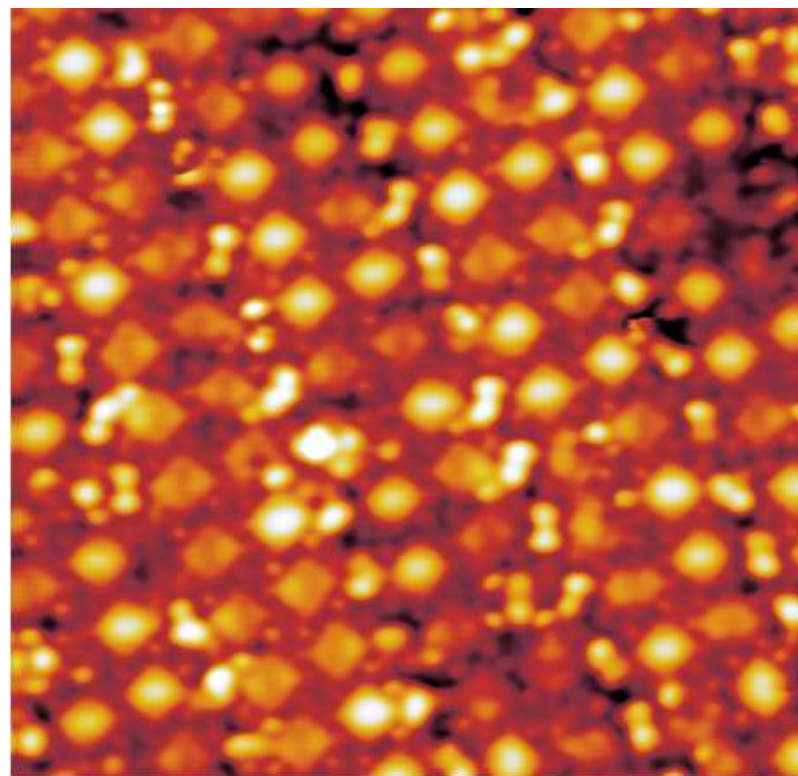
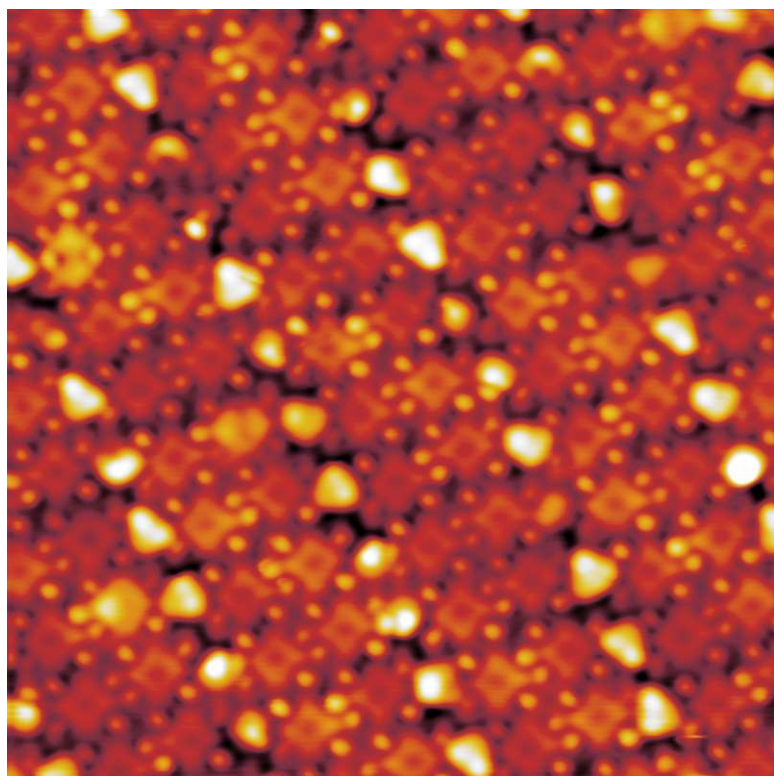
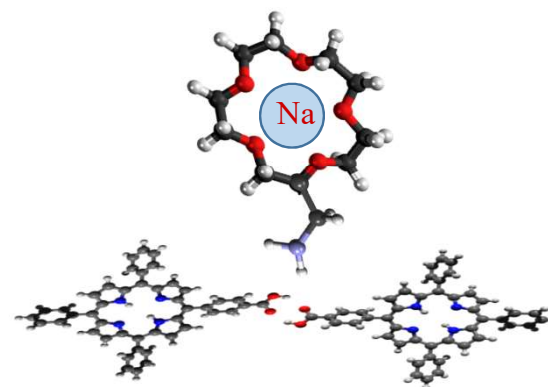
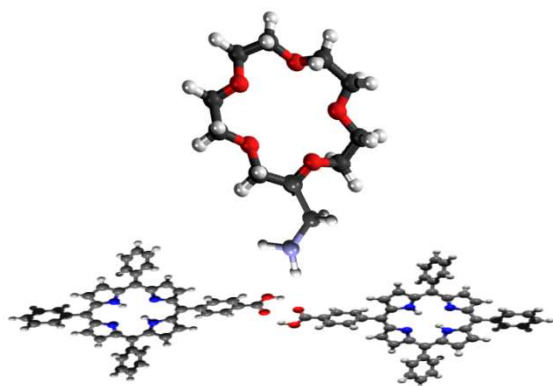


Na doping of the CTPP template

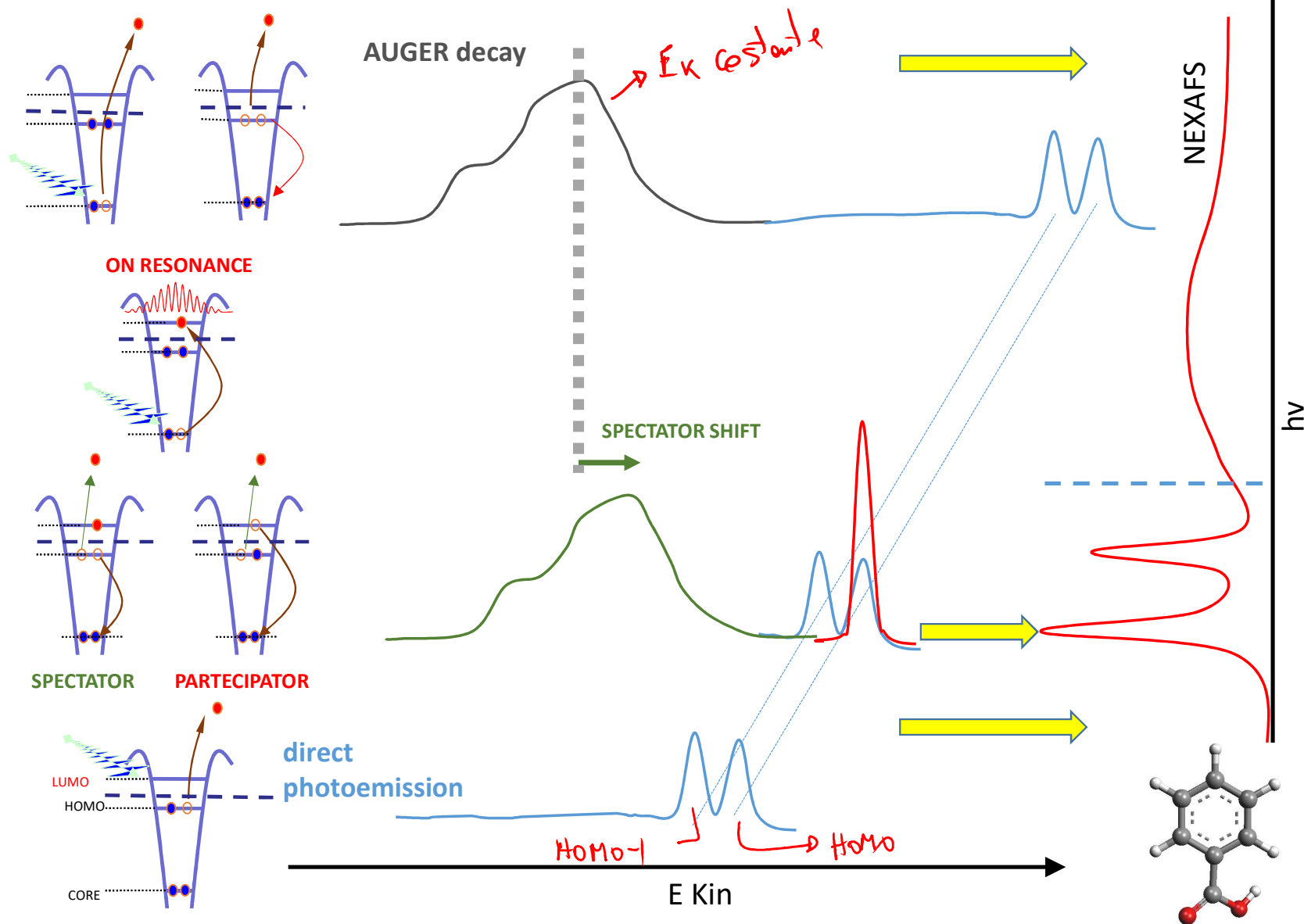


Na preferentially trapped by crowns

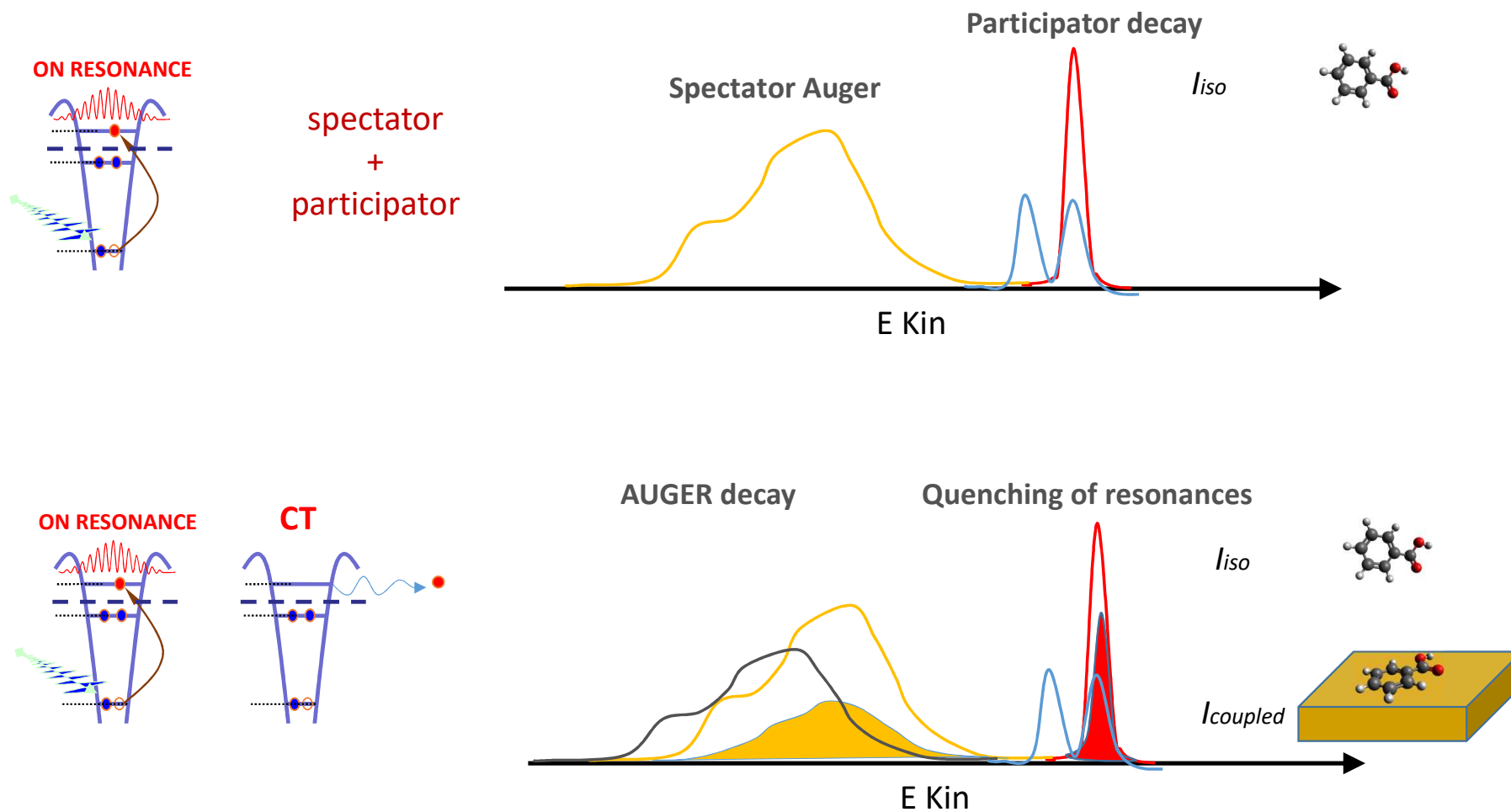




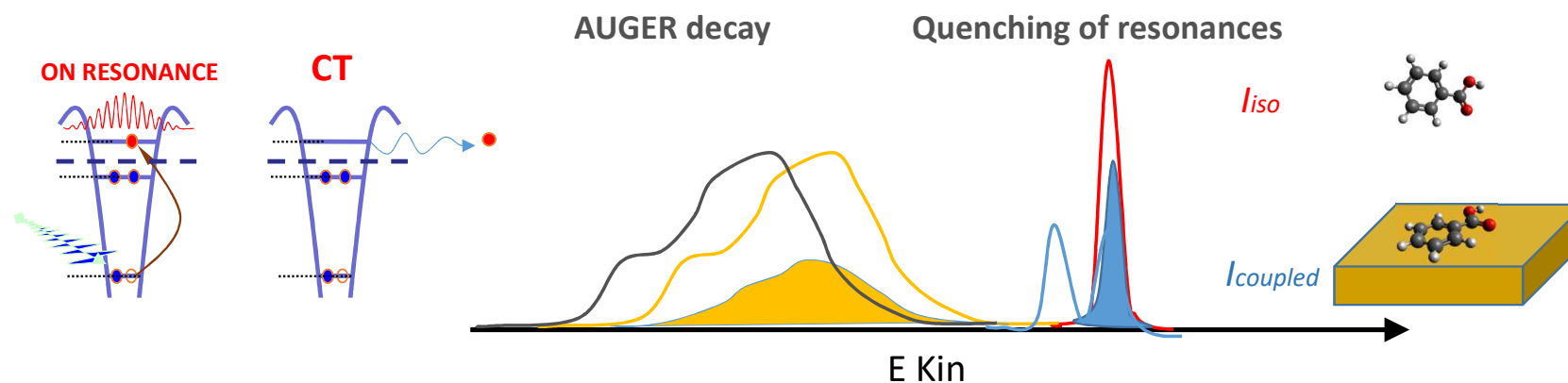
# Resonant photoemission spectroscopy



## Electronic coupling: ultra-fast charge delocalization



## Electronic coupling: ultra-fast charge delocalization



Core Hole Clock method

$$\tau_{CT} = \tau_{core} \frac{I_{coupled}}{I_{Iso} - I_{coupled}}$$

$\tau_{core}$

C1s ~ 6 fs

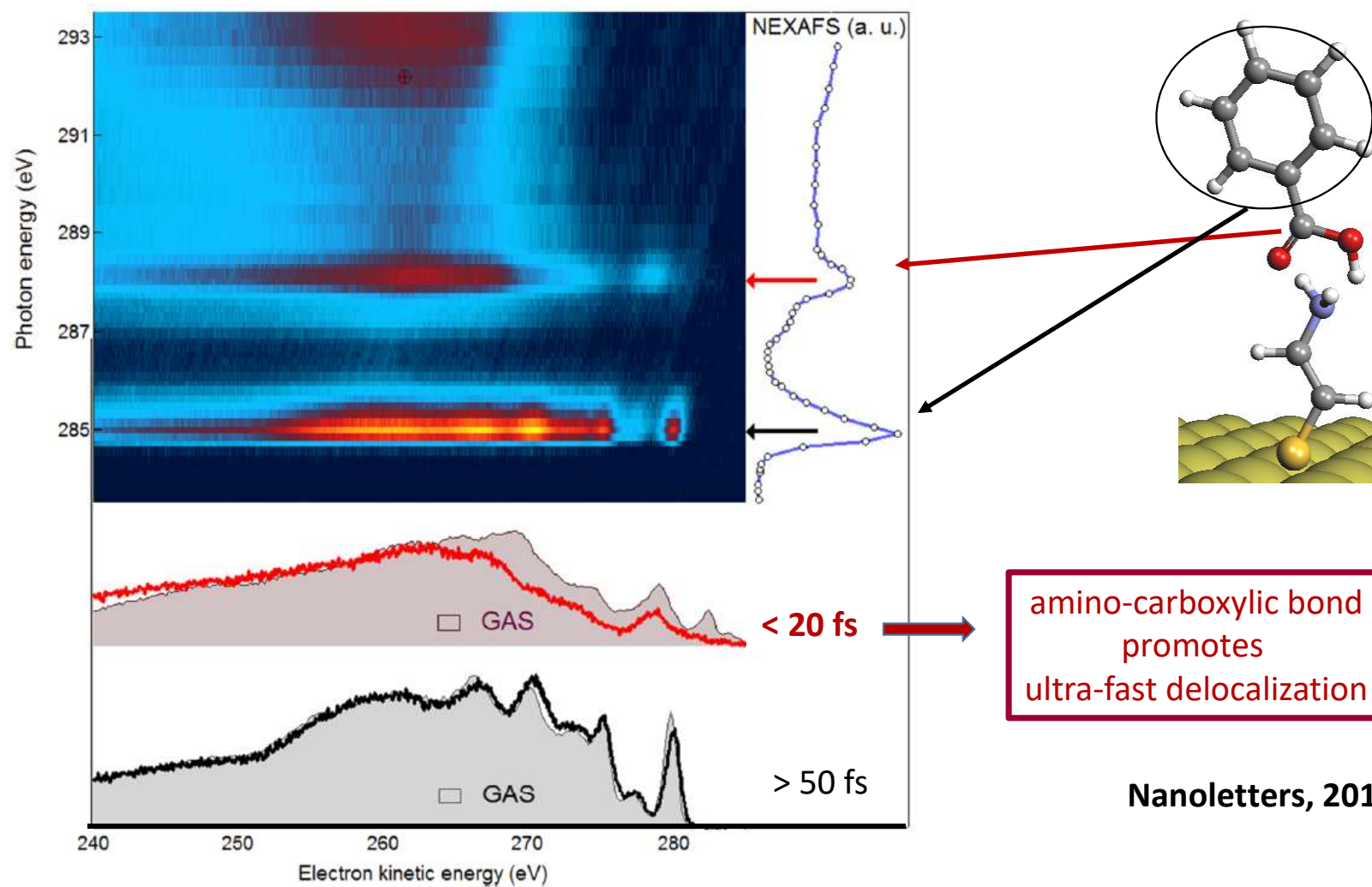
N1s ~ 6 fs

O1s ~ 4 fs



**Clock in the 0-50 fs range**

P. A. Brühwiler et al., Rev. Mod. Phys. (2002)



Nanoletters, 2015

XPS

- chimica del sistema
- stati occupati

NEXAFS

- stati non occupati
- orientazione degli orbitali e quindi della molecola

RESPES

- dinamica della carica negli stati eccitati -