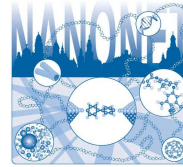
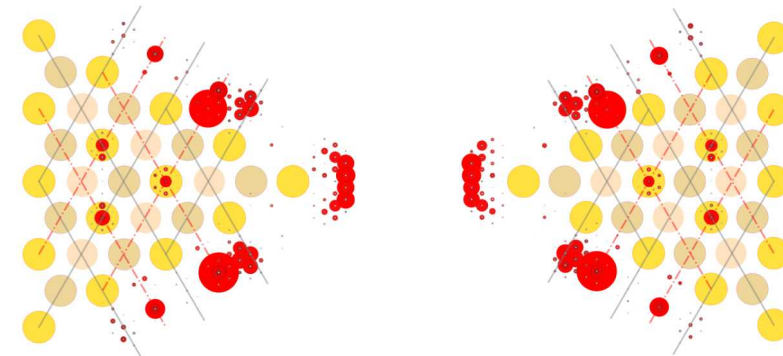
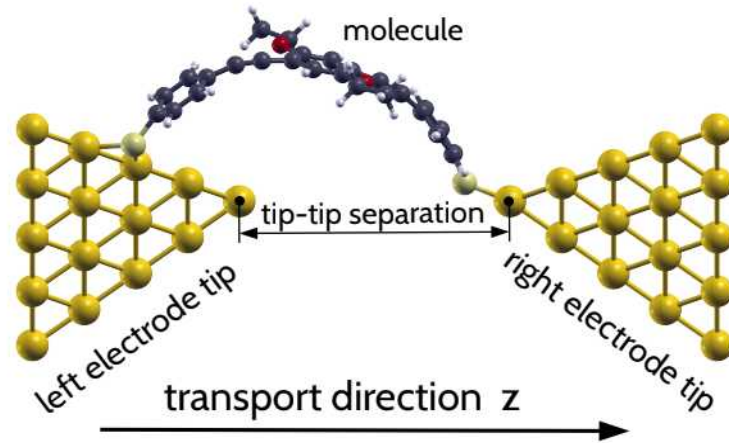




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DRESDEN ROSSENDORF



## Evolution of single-level-model parameters in the mechanically controllable break junctions

Lokamani, F. Kilibarda, F. Günther, J. Kelling, A. Strobel, P. Zahn, G. Juckeland,

K. Gothelf, E. Sheer, S. Gemming and A. Erbe

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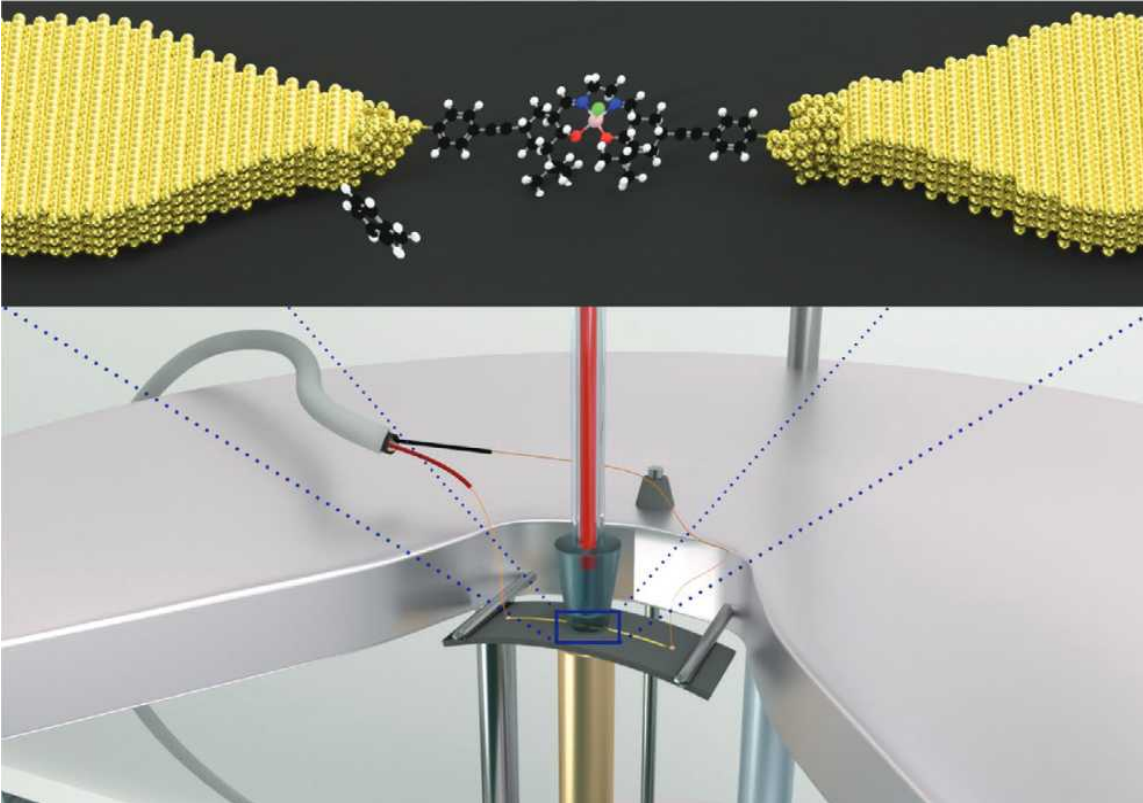


# Introduction

Mechanically controlled Break-Junctions

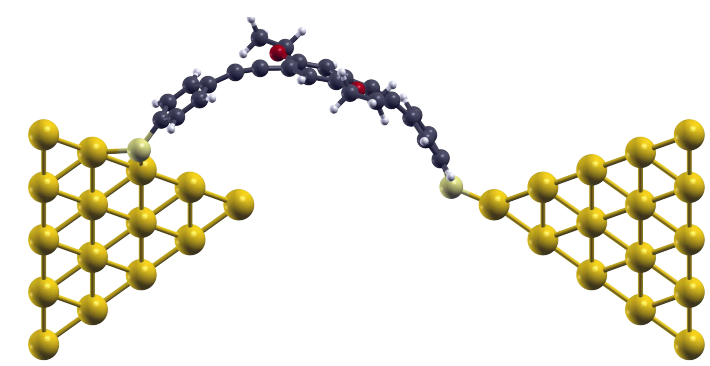
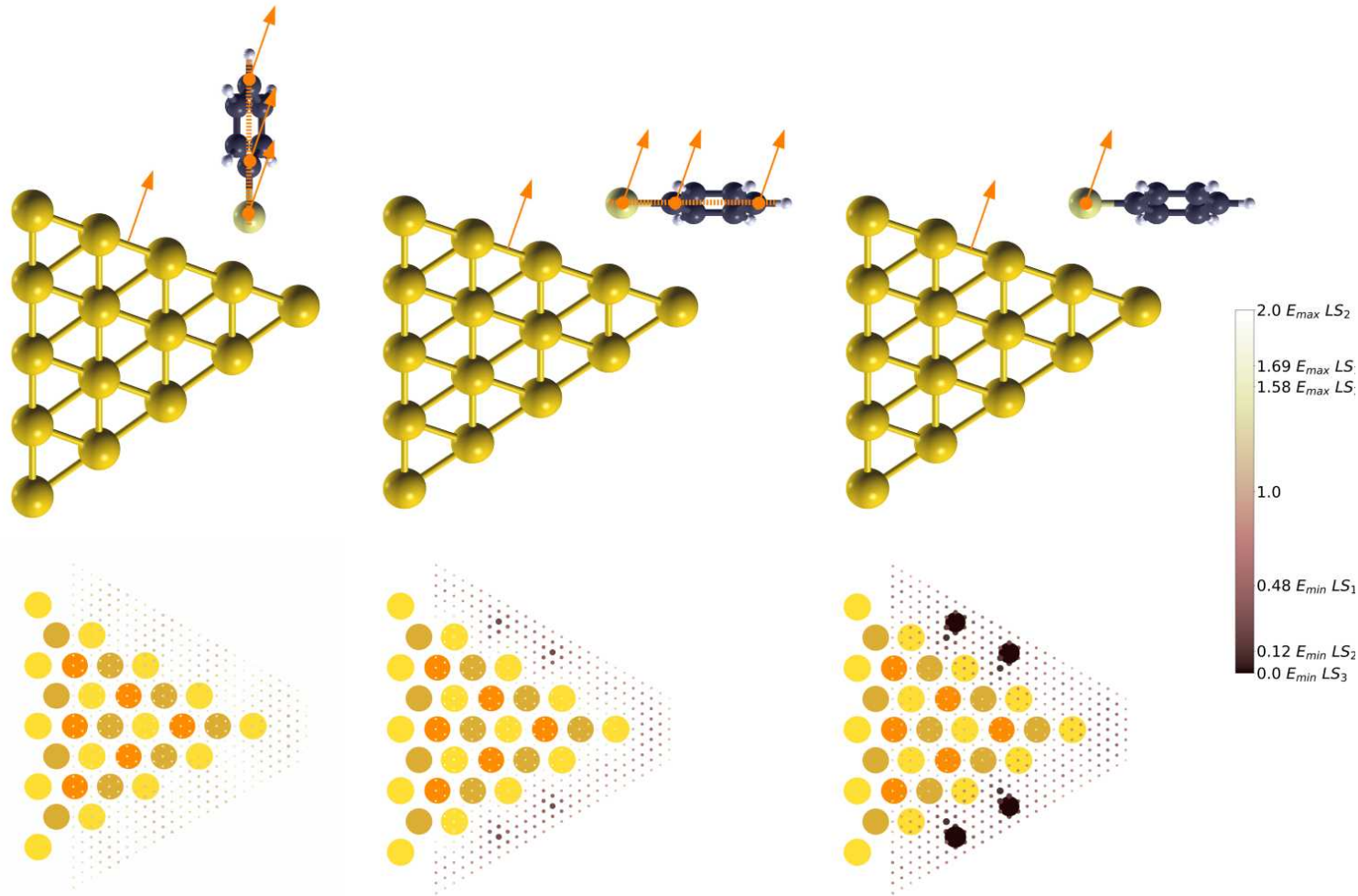


# Mechanically controlled Break-Junctions



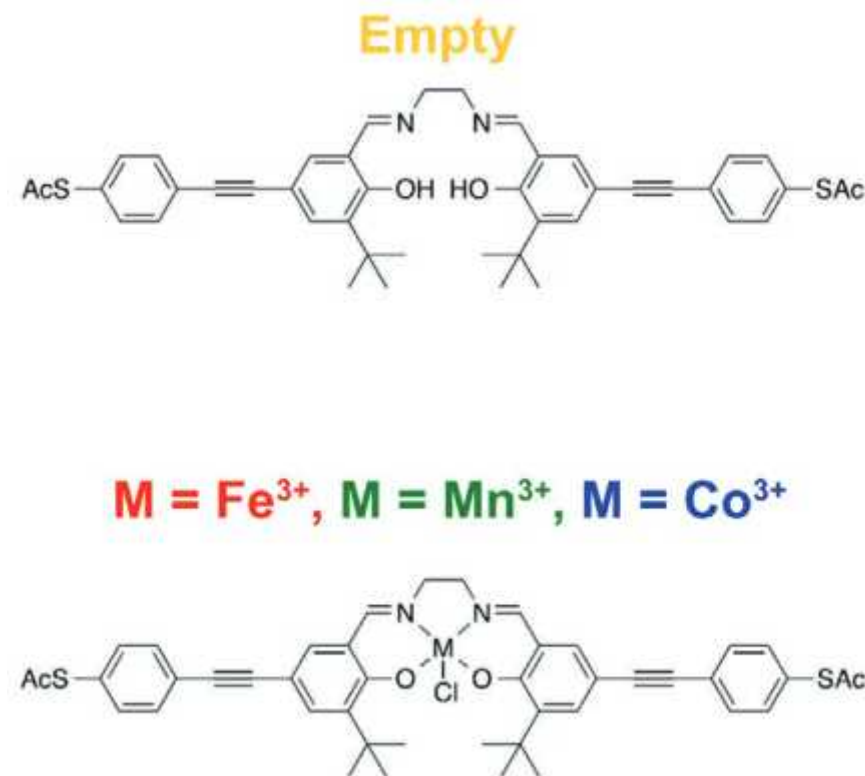
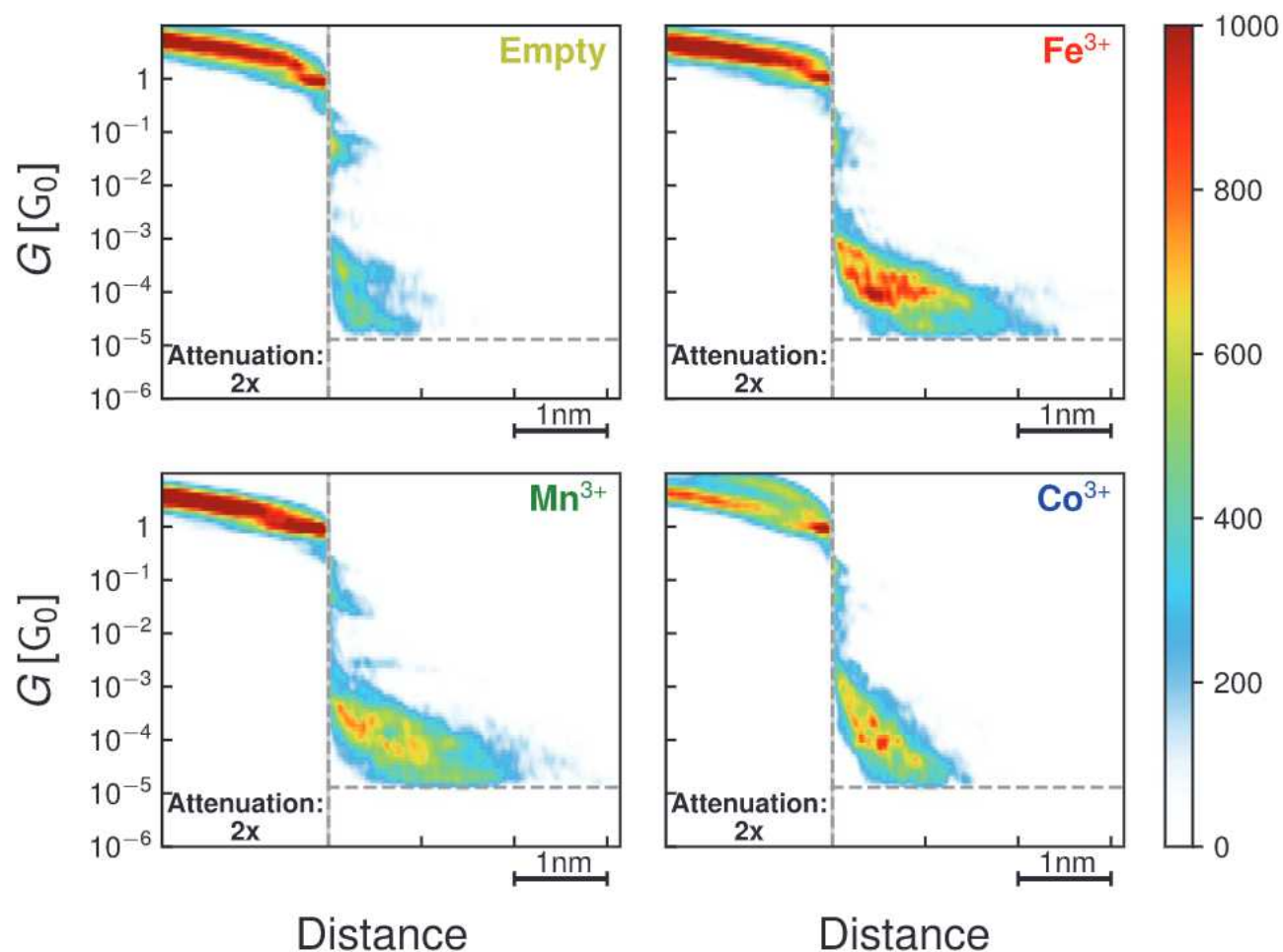
- Au-Au nanoconstriction fabricated using lithographic techniques
- Main principle: Controllably break a metallic wire to form atomistically shaped electrodes
- Probe molecules trapped btw. the sub-nanometer gap
- Attenuation factor?

# Anchoring Position | Anchoring Angle | Curvature



- Thiophenyl
  - vertical, horizontal orientation
  - unrestricted
- Anchoring S-Atom moves along the facet normal
- Energy landscape
  - recurrent features and energy minimum at edges
  - tip region energetically unfavorable

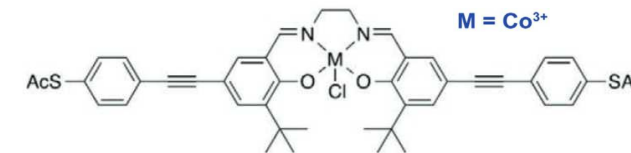
# Statistical evaluation of SLM-parameters | Conductance histograms and plateaus



- Metallic bridges ▶ flat conductance plateaus | molecules ▶ reclining conductance plateaus
- Metallic bridges ▶ linear IV | molecules ▶ S-shaped IV ▶ *Fit single level model* [ $\epsilon_0$  |  $\Gamma$ ]
- Typically multiple measurements are performed (statistical significance)

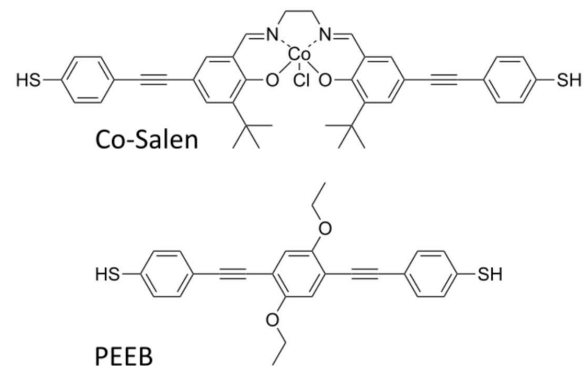
Source: Phd-thesis, Filip Kilibarda, Uni Konstanz

## Stretch Evolution of SLM parameters in single opening curves



- Falling and rising trend with recurring maxima with tip-tip separation
- Time scales of measurement | mean of thermodynamically accessible junction geometries

## Main Focus : Stretch Evolution of $\Gamma$



- Falling and rising trend with recurring maxima with tip-tip separation
- Time scales of measurement | mean of thermodynamically accessible junction geometries

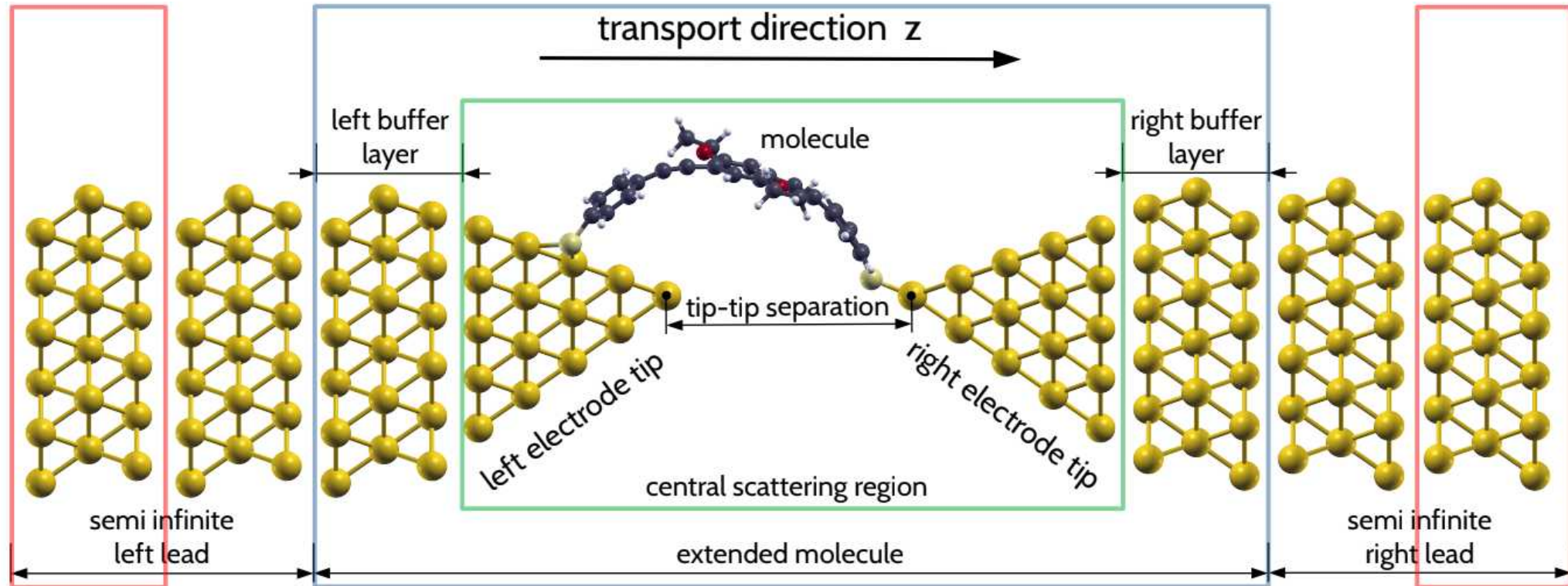
# Setup - Dynamic Simulation Approach

Transport setup | Single Level Model | Energy Landscape | Descriptors





# Transport Setup | evaluating zero-bias Transmission $T(E)$ | Single Level Model

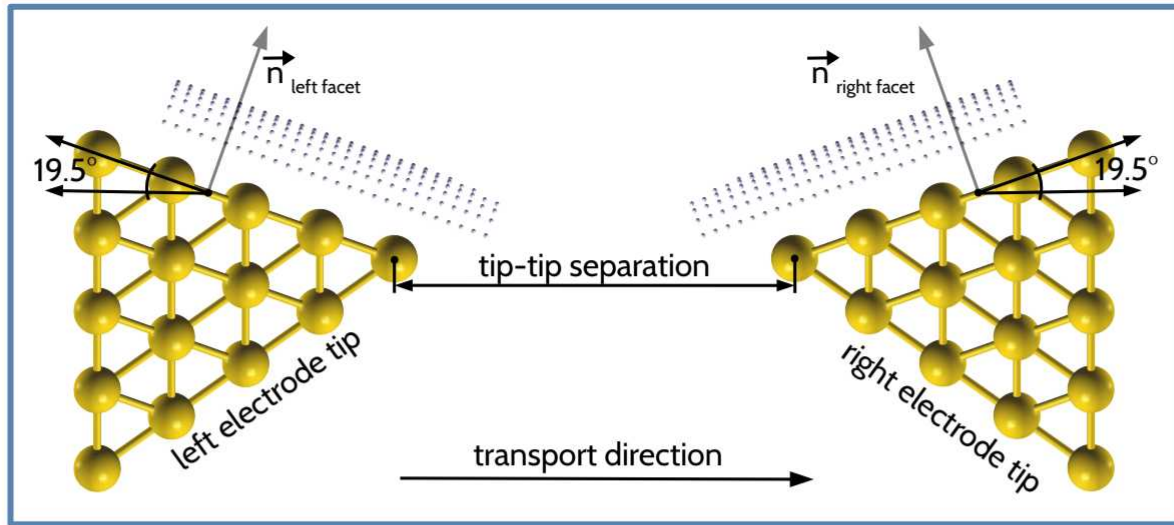


- electrode tips – equilateral triangular pyramids (baselength 4x Au-Au)
- buffer/semi-infinite layers (3 Au Layer 5x5)
- local-coordination-environment ▶ face-centered-cubic
- tip-tip separation [ 11.54Å, 27.24Å ] in steps of 0.785Å
- Concurrent processes → Dynamic Simulation Approach

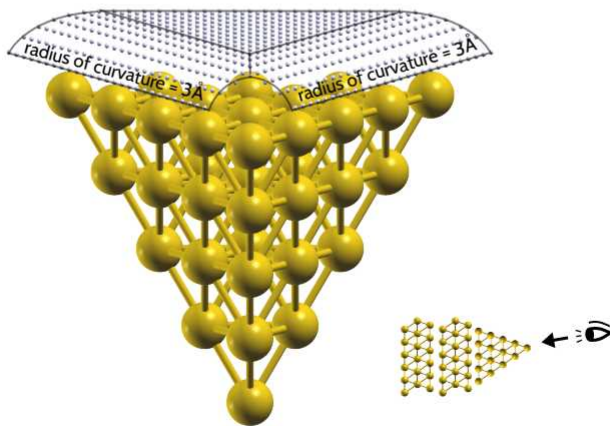
## Single Level Model

$$T(E) = \frac{4\Gamma_{max}\Gamma_{min}}{(E - \epsilon_0)^2 + (\Gamma_{max} + \Gamma_{min})^2}$$

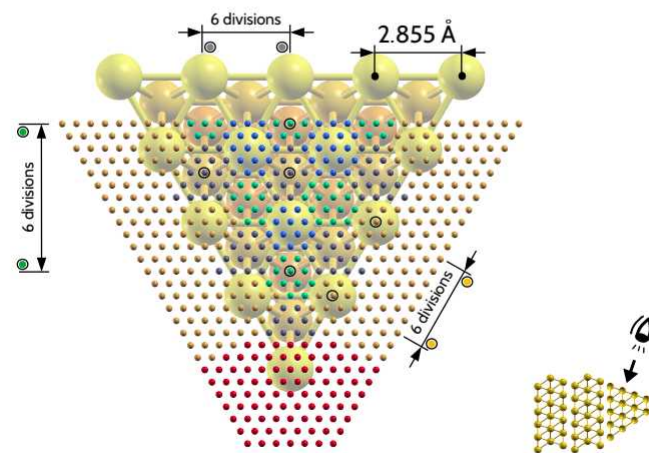
# Anchoring positions (AP) | Diffusion Process



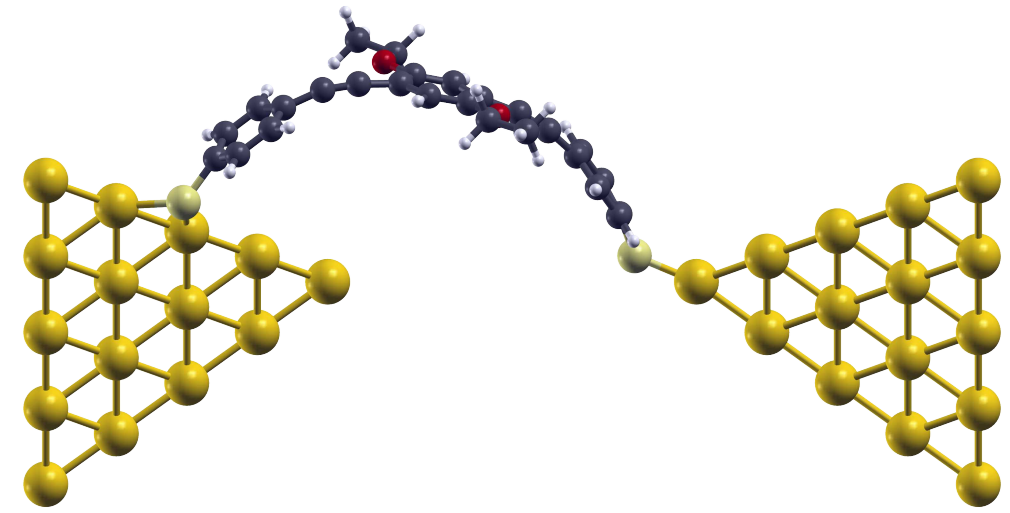
docking grids on left-/right facets



curvature of docking grid about the facet edges

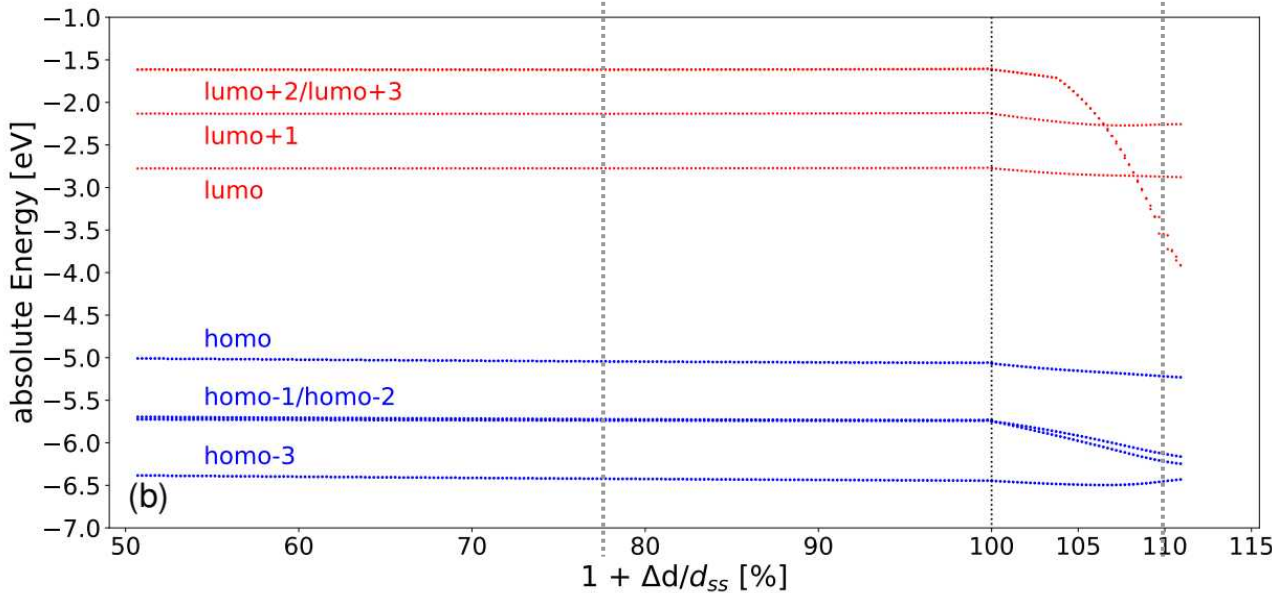
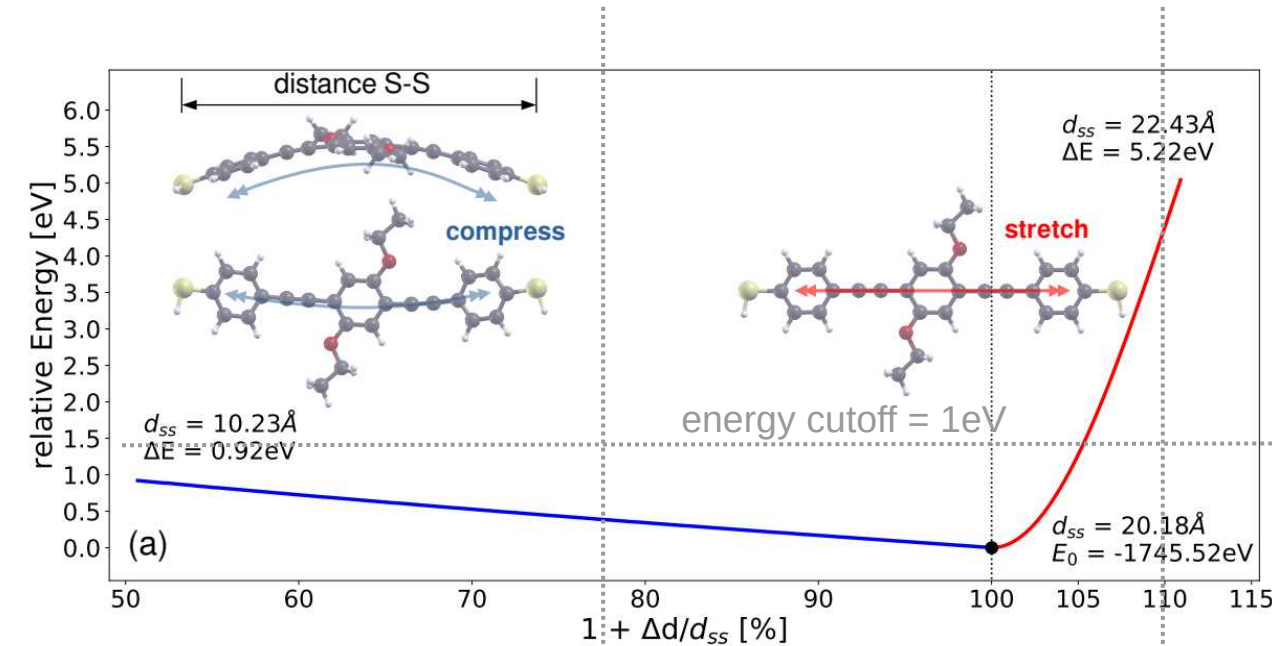
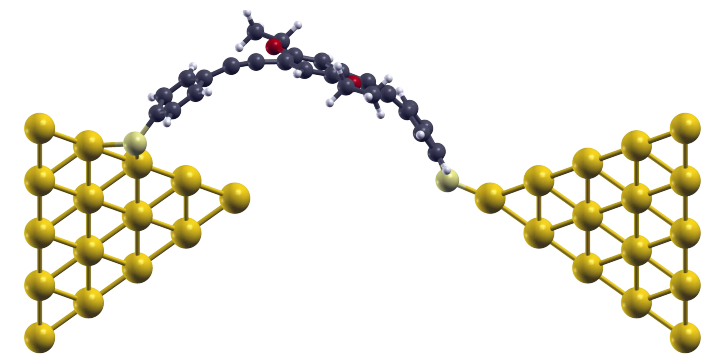


grid division of docking positions on the facet edges



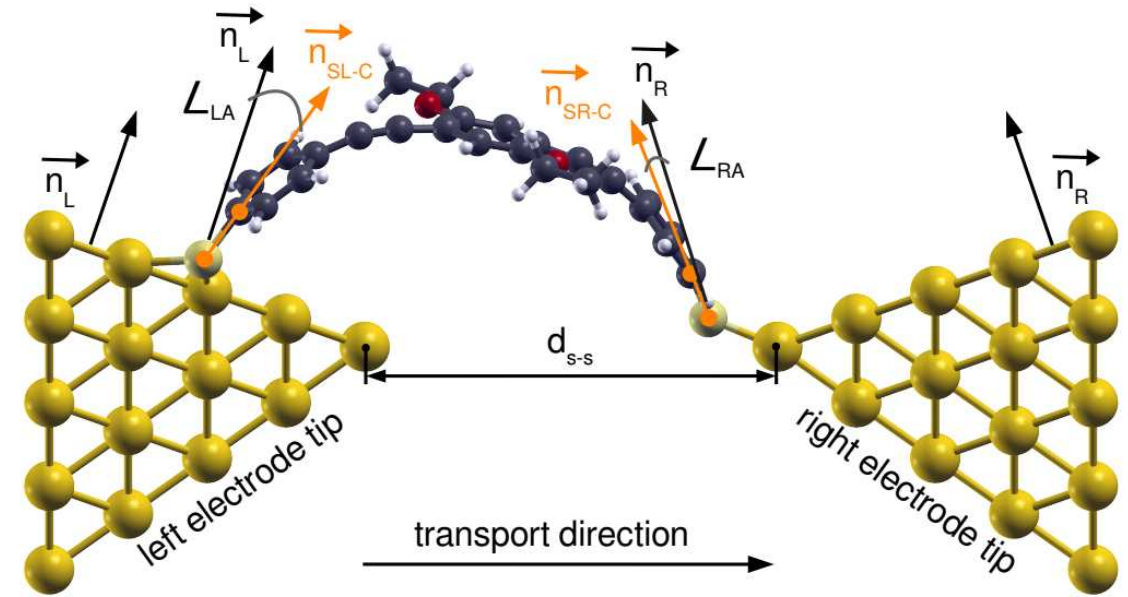
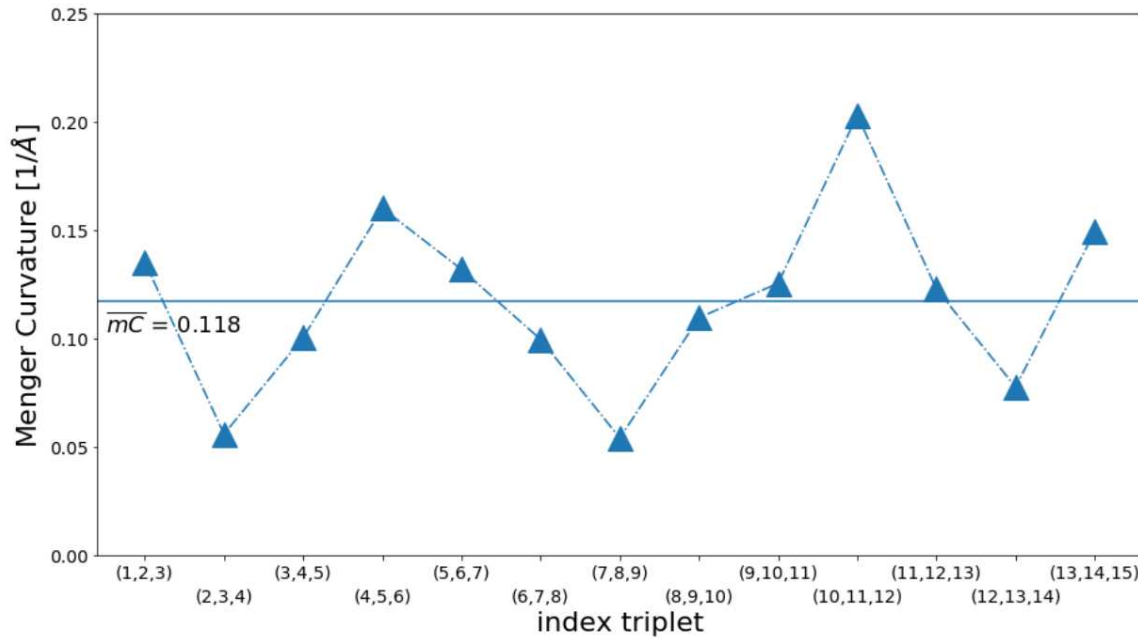
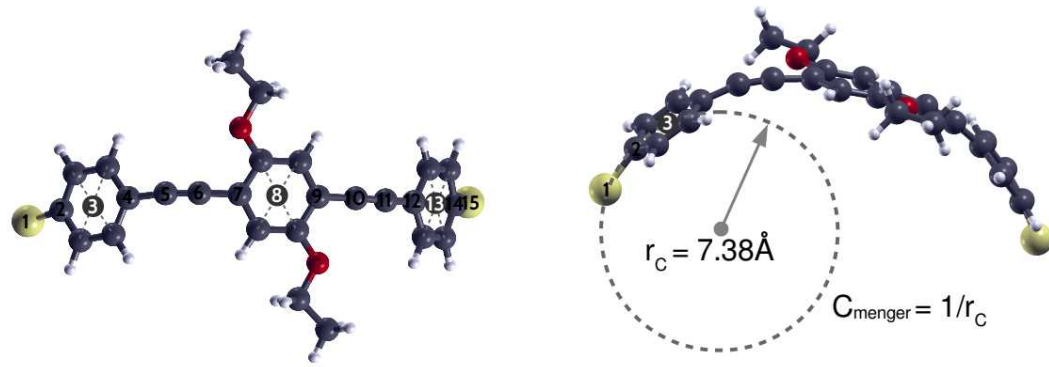
- Is the molecule with thiol anchoring groups at equilibrium for all tip-tip separations?
- Can the anchoring S-atoms slide freely on the gold facets?
- How much can the molecule be bend or stretched? Alteration of electronic states?
- Grid spacing accomodates midpoints between high symmetry sites
- Additional grid points chosen protruding over the facet-edges

# Molecular Deformation



- Stretching follows Hooke's Law (parabola)
- Compression linear ▶ in-plane and out-of-plane bulging
- Initial energy cutoff 1eV
- Distortions included  $[0.75, 1.05] * d_{SS}$
- Energy crossover of unoccupied levels  $[1.05, 1.10] * d_{SS}$
- Splitting on HOMO-1/-2 negligible

# Curvature (mC) | Anchoring Angle (AA)



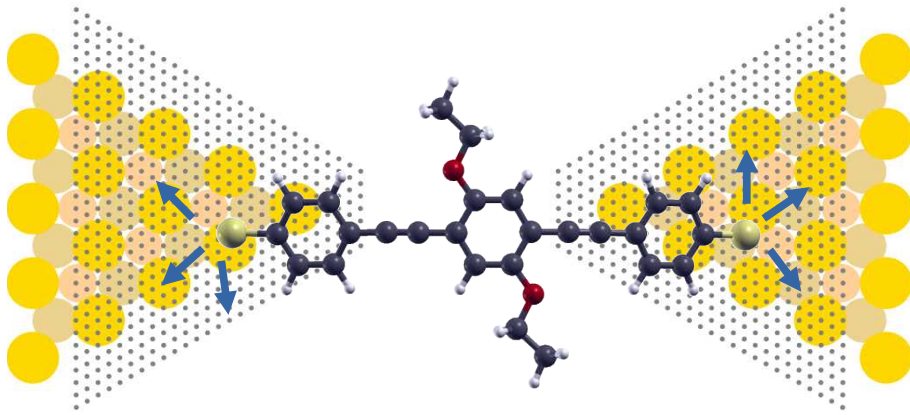
- Stretching follows Hooke's Law (parabola)
- Compression linear  $\triangleright$  in-plane and out-of-plane bulging
- Initial energy cutoff 1eV
- Distortions included  $[ 0.75, 1.05 ] * d_{ss}$

# Dynamic Simulation Approach

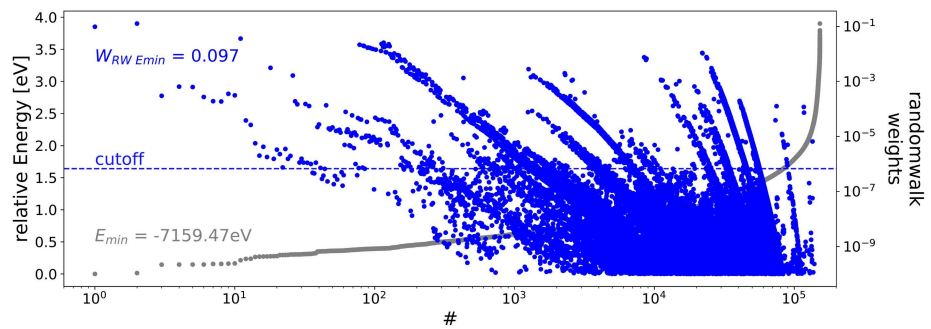
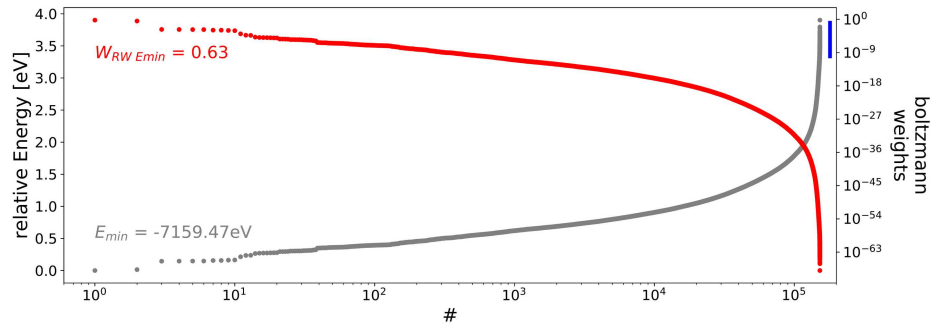
Modeling Surface Dynamics | Statistical Evaluation of electronic coupling  $\Gamma$



# Modeling Surface Dynamics



- Deep local minima enclosed by high-energy configurations
- Contribution of geometrically restricted configurations
- Thermal sampling – random walk 4D configuration space
- Master equation – Transition rates – metropolis probabilities for nearest neighbours
- Statistical averaging using non-equilibrium weights



# Stretch Evolution of $\Gamma$

## Stretch Evolution of $\Gamma$

- Region I – falling trend, Region IV – rising trend
- Region II, III – intermediate region with recurring peaks
- Focus on measurement from a single opening curve | not multiple
- No „*a priori*“ assumptions



# Comparison with Geometrical Descriptors

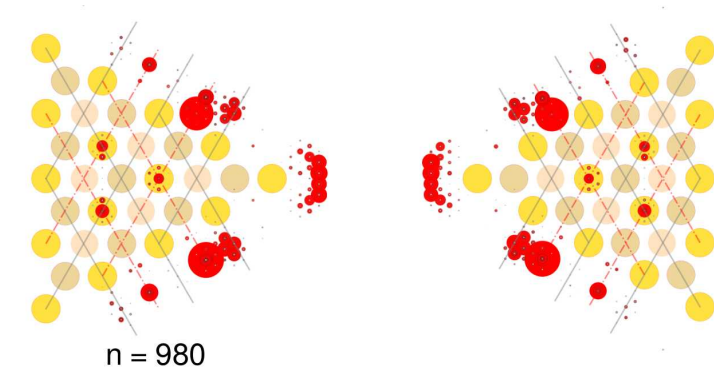
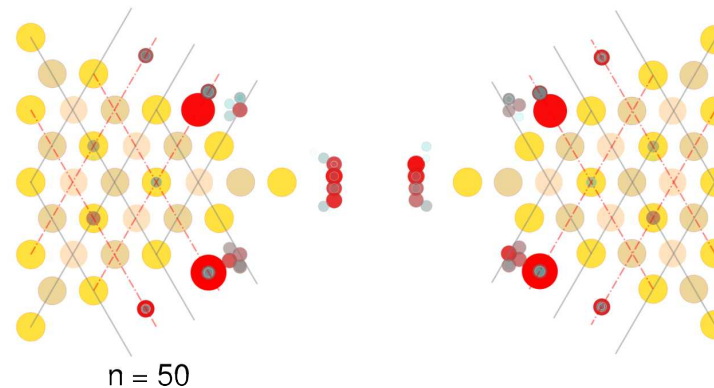
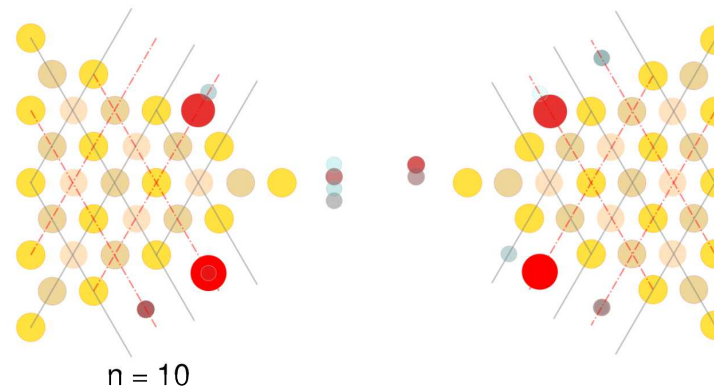
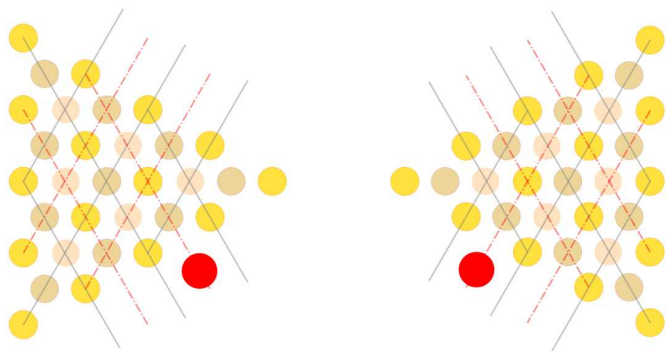
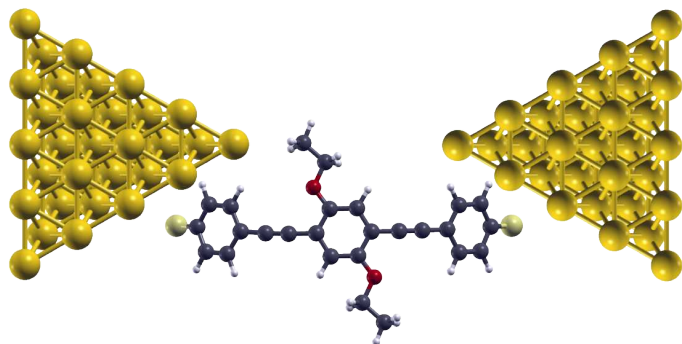
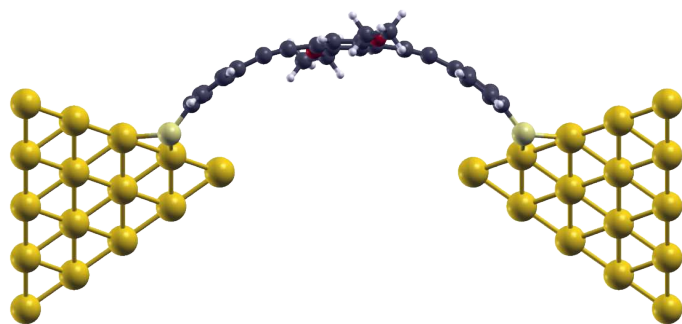
- Strong  $\Gamma$ 
  - edge-edge & tip-tip anchoring positions (AP)
  - planar configurations
- Influence of curvature stronger than anchoring angle
- Intermediate regions II,III – mixture of concurrent processes

# Realspace Projection - Evolution of $\Gamma$

Microstates of junction geometries



# Realspace Projection of $\Gamma$ | energetically favorable configurations



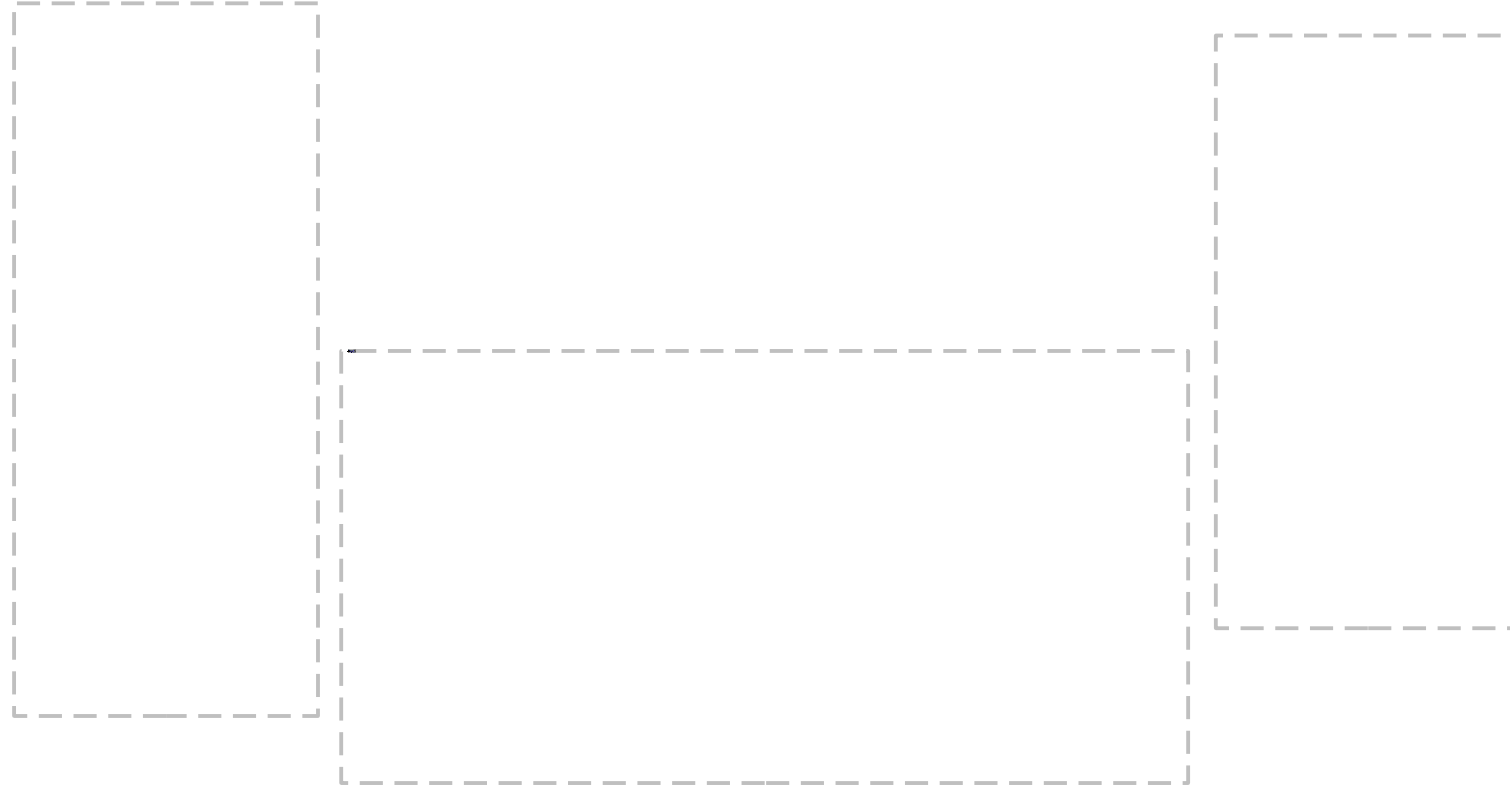


# Conclusion | Outlook | Acknowledgements

## Conclusion

- Investigate single opening measurement
- Dynamic simulation approach
  - Falling/Rising trend in the stretch evolution of  $\Gamma$
  - Recurrent maxima
- Geometrical descriptors
  - edge-edge & tip-tip Anchoring Positions (AP)
  - Planar configurations
- Influence of curvature stronger than anchoring angle
- Intermediate regions II,III – mixture of concurrent processes

# Conclusion



- Complex interplay of anchoring atoms sliding between bridge and top sites along Au(111)
- Strong  $\Gamma$  – symmetric anchoring in region I, optimal geometry/angle in region IV
- Intermediate region II, III mixed tip-edge configuration and symmetric/asymmetric anchoring
  - Local maxima/minima alternate in this region – recurrent peaks
  - link between the evolution of  $\Gamma$  and microstates of junction geometries

# Outlook and Acknowledgement

- Evolution of energy level of the dominant transport channel
- Extending single level model to high-bias measurements
  
- Computational resources – ZIH TU Dresden and HZDR
- SCADS

