

Modulation of the Fermi | SOMO Energies in ^{HS}3d⁵ Fe^{III} Complexes for Current Rectification **Cláudio Verani**

Introduction and Methodology:

• Molecular electronics and metal complexes

• Main coordination complexes used in molecular electronics: porphyrins, phthalocyanins, ferrocenes, and terpyridines. Urgent need to expand the vocabularv





Output Sector
Output

• Rectification is the diode-like property of modulating an asymmetric flow of electric current, or, transferring electrons in a unidirectional way. In macroscopic electrical circuitry, rectifiers such as vacuum tubes and solid-state diodes control the mobility of current, thus enabling electrons to flow in one direction from a given point A to a point B, while preventing reversibility from point B to point A.

Ratner & Aviram, Chem. Phys. Lett., 1974, 29, 277 •

Metzger, Ashwell, et al. J. Am. Chem. Soc., 1997, 119, 10455 • Metzger, Chem. Rev. 2015, 115, 5056 • Metzger, Nanoscale, 2018, 10, 10316 • Metzger, Acc. Chem. Res., 1999, **32**, 950 • Metzger, *Chem. Rev.*, 2003, **103**, 3803

Methodology

• Monolayers and multilayers have been used with remarkable success in the preparation of molecular rectifiers. These films are often obtained via isothermal compression of surfactants or surface-acting agents.



(a) Surface pressure vs. average area per molecule; (b) Pockels-Langmuir film at the air/water interface before substrate deposition; (c) Langmuir-Blodgett film at the air/solid interface

Pockels, Nature, 1892, 46, 418; 1893, 48, 152 • Langmuir, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1917, 39, 1848 • Blodgett J. Am. Chem. Soc., 1934, 56, 495 • Ries, Nature, 1979, 281, 287 • Möhwald et al. *Rev. Mod. Phys.*, 1999, **71**, 779 • Katz, Bao & Gilat, *Acc. Chem. Res.*, 2001, **34**, 359 • Shakya, Hindo, Verani et al., *Inorg. Chem.*, 2007, **46**, 9808 • Driscoll, Verani et al., Chem. Eur. J., 2008, 14, 9665 • Verani, Shanmugam et al. Dalton Trans., 2013, 42, 15296











Electrode/orbital arguments:

(a) rectification and (b) symmetrical response upon repeated cycles for [Fe^{III}L⁵], (c) rectification for [Fe^{III}(L⁶)CI], and (d) insulation for [Cu^{II}L⁶]

• Fermi/SOMO/HOMO arguments



37 at ±4 V.

• Species [Fe^{III}(L⁶)Cl] showed *RR* ranging from 4 to 29 at ±2 V and from 2 to 31 at \pm 4 V. using EGaIn/Ga $_2O_3$ |LB|Au a sigmoidal curve after a few full scans.

• Species [Fe^{III}(L⁸)(OMe)₂] was probed on EGaIn/Ga₂O₃|LB|Au between ±1 V.

SOMO (e_g-like)

-4.7 eV

 $Au = E_{F} - 5.1 eV$

Multimetallic systems for rectification enhancement

• A possible consequence of ET through the SOMOs is that the incoming electron originated at the Au electrode will likely be spin polarized.

• While this possibility will require further evaluation, it may also explain the modest rectification ratios (RR) observed for these systems.

• Aiming to address this issue, we are considering multimetallic species in which the presence of more than one ^{HS}Fe^{III} center may "amplify" the number of electrons being transferred by molecule.

• Lanznaster, Heeg, Yee, McGarvey & Verani, Inorg. Chem. 2007, 46, 72 • Lesh, Shanmugam, Allard, Lanznaster, Heeg, Rodgers, Shearer & Verani, Inorg. Chem. 2010, 49, 7226 • Weeraratne, Baydoun & Verani, Dalton Trans., 2018, submitted.





