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Comparison of Molecular Conductance between Planar and Twisted 4-Phenylpyridines by Means of Two-Dimensional Phase Separation of Tetraphenylporphyrin Templates at a Liquid–HOPG Interface

Takeshi Sakano, Kenji Higashiguchi and Kenji Matsuda*

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Tetraphenylporphyrin (TPP) rhodium chlorides coordinated by planar and twisted 4-phenylpyridine derivatives were synthesized. STM image was taken by 2-D phase separation technique and the conductance was evaluated. Difference in apparent height between these phenylpyridines reflects the conductance ratio of ligands.

The investigation of single molecular conductance is a key issue in the molecular electronics field and developing rapidly using several measurement techniques. Although most experiments of the conductance of a single molecule exhibit considerable variations, the reliability of the measurements has recently been significantly increased owing to the statistical treatment by the methods of mechanically controllable break junction (MCBJ) and scanning tunneling microscopy break junction (STM–BJ).

Among several methods for the measurement of the molecular conductance, apparent height measurement by STM has the merit of applicability for many samples. The method often utilizes the plating of target molecules into the self-assembled monolayers (SAMs) of alkanethiols on Au substrate in order to prevent the intermolecular interaction among target molecules. However, this usual method precludes the statistical treatment because only few spots of target molecules are observable from one STM image. Use of a molecular template is one candidate to avoid the intermolecular interaction and STM observation of the SAM of samples on the templates makes the statistical analysis possible. Herein, we report on the comparison of molecular conductance between planar and twisted 4-phenylpyridine derivatives by using porphyrin templates, and show that two-dimensional (2-D) phase separation technique is effective to discriminate these phenylpyridines on the substrate.

Pyridine-coordinated tetraphenylporphyrin (TPP) Rh(III) chloride having long alkyl chains forms 2-D lamellar structures at a liquid–HOPG interface, where strongly bound axial ligand of pyridine is placed perpendicular on the TPP. Therefore, TPP rhodium chloride can be used as a molecular template for the compounds carrying pyridyl groups. 4-Phenylpyridine derivatives 1 and 2 having the same molecular lengths and the different torsion angles were selected to investigate the differences in the apparent height in STM images because they are expected to have different molecular conductances due to the different torsion angles (Fig. 1).

Syntheses of 4-phenylpyridine-coordinated TPP rhodium chlorides (C4-Rh-1, C4-Rh-2, C22-Rh-1, C22-Rh-2, and C30-Rh-1) were carried out according to the general organic synthesis procedure described in Supplementary Information. Subscript numbers of 0, 22, and 30 show the length of alkyl side chains. Free base TPPs C16-2H, C22-2H, and C30-2H were also synthesized. X-ray crystallographic analysis of C4-Rh-1 and C4-Rh-2 revealed the dihedral angles between the phenyl ring and the pyridyl ring of 1 and 2 are 27° and 68°, respectively. The ORTEP drawings are shown in Supplementary Information.

STM images for a solution of C22-Rh-1 and for a 1:1 mixed solution of C22-Rh-1 and C22-Rh-2 were obtained at the 1-octanoic acid–HOPG interface in the constant current mode. As shown in Figs. 2a and 2b, both samples formed SAMs of characteristic lamellar structures, where TPPs are aligned side by side in the bright stripes. The stripes are separated by the alkyl chains from the neighboring TPP arrays. In the dark areas the alkyl chains are interdigitated, although detailed structure of these chains was not observed in these images. The lattice parameters of the unit cell a × b and α were 3.9 ± 0.2 nm × 1.8 ± 0.2 nm and 71° for C22-Rh-1 and 4.2 ± 0.2 nm × 2.3 ± 0.2 nm and 82° for a mixture of C22-Rh-1 and C22-Rh-2. These values are similar to that of characteristic lamellar structures of C22-2H at the phenyloctane–HOPG interface (Fig. S3, ESI†, 4.1 ± 0.2 nm × 1.9 ± 0.2 nm and 84°; also reported in lit.10 as 4.2 nm × 2.1 nm and 84°).

Contrast of the TPP core shows the apparent height of the core above the alkyl side chains. Section analysis of Fig. 2a is shown in Fig. 2c. Statistical analyses of apparent height for these STM images based on the section analysis are shown in Figs. 2d and 2e. Both statistical distributions of apparent heights were fitted by single Gaussian function. By mixing of C22-Rh-2 into C22-Rh-1, an apparent height distribution got

Fig. 1 Molecular structures of synthesized 4-phenylpyridines, TPPs, and TPP rhodium chlorides.

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lower and broadened from 3.9 ± 0.5 Å to 3.6 ± 0.9 Å. In terms of apparent height, absolute values of the height are generally varied with measurement condition even in the same setup. Therefore, the decrease of apparent height by mixing C16-2H does not give the relationship about apparent height between C16-2H-1 and C16-2H-2. However, the result of broadening of the distribution suggests that C16-2H-2 shows the different apparent height from C16-2H-1. Since topographic heights are the same for C16-2H-1 and C16-2H-2 at the 1-octanoic acid–HOPG interface, this difference of apparent height shows the difference in tunneling decay constant of axial ligands of 1 and 2.

To clear up this difference, apparent height distributions for these two ligands need to be distinctly separated. We focused attention on the coadsorption phenomena at a liquid–solid interface \(^1\) and the coadsorption behavior of two free base TPPs, C16-2H, C22-2H, was examined. Fig. 3a shows STM images for a mixed solution of C16-2H and C22-2H. Two domains were observed and each domain has different lattice parameters. Lattice parameters of the right domain were 3.4 ± 0.2 nm x 1.8 ± 0.2 nm and 89°, whereas those of left one were 4.0 ± 0.2 nm x 1.6 ± 0.2 nm and 88°. These two parameters are similar to those of C16-2H and C22-2H. This result shows that the 2-D phase separation of C16-2H and C22-2H occurred at the solid-liquid interface. Section analysis of each domain shows that there is no significant difference in the apparent height, suggesting that the length of alkyl side chain does not influence the apparent height (Fig. 3b).

By means of the 2-D phase separation method, the apparent height of 1 and 2 were measured. Fig. 4a shows an STM image of a mixed solution of C30-Rh-1 and C22-Rh-2. Two domains having different lattice parameters of unit cell were observed in one STM image. A domain on the bottom-left corner had a lattice spacing corresponding to that of C30-Rh-2 (Fig. S3, ESI†) and another one on the upper-right corner had a similar spacing of C22-Rh-2 lattice. These domains correspond to the domains of C30-Rh-1 and C22-Rh-2. Histograms of apparent height were separately created for each domain as shown in Figs. 4b and 4c. Apparent heights were obtained as 4.3 ± 0.7 Å for C30-Rh-1 and 2.9 ± 0.6 Å for C22-Rh-2. Since geometrical molecular heights of C30-Rh-1 and C22-Rh-2 are the same, the difference of apparent height should originate from the conductance ratio of two ligands 1 and 2. Summation of these histograms gave a broad distribution (Fig. 4d), which is in good agreement with the distribution of an apparent height of 1:1 mixture of C30-Rh-1 and C22-Rh-2 that has already been shown in Fig. 2e.

According to the two-layer tunnel junction model proposed \(^3\) by Weiss et al., \(^4\) the total conductance (\(G_{\text{total}}\)) between an STM tip and a substrate is described by product of the gap conductance (\(G_{\text{gap}} = A \exp(-\alpha d)\)) and molecular conductance (\(G_{\text{mol}} = B \exp(-\beta d)\)), where \(A\) and \(B\) are contact conductances,


\[ \frac{G_{\text{mol1}}}{G_{\text{mol2}}} = \frac{G_{\text{gap1}}}{G_{\text{gap2}}} \exp(\alpha(d_1 - d_2)) \]

(1)

This equation means that the ratio of \( A_2/A_1 \), decay constant of the gap (\( \beta \)), and difference of gap distance (\( d_1 - d_2 \)) give the conductance ratio. The measurement condition is identical to the STM measurement of a mixed solution of \( C_{30}\)-Rh-1 and \( C_{22}\)-Rh-2. Since 30, 54 15 and 60 20 is molecular length.

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\( \Delta \alpha = 5.4 \). This agreement warrants that our method is applicable everywhere, therefore, conductance ratio (\( G_{\text{mol1}}/G_{\text{mol2}} \)) is given by the following equation 1:

\[ \frac{G_{\text{mol1}}}{G_{\text{mol2}}} = \frac{G_{\text{gap1}}}{G_{\text{gap2}}} \exp(\alpha(d_1 - d_2)) \]

(2)

This equation 2 means that decay constant \( \alpha \) of the gap and experimentally obtained \( \Delta \text{hSTM} \) gives the conductance ratio between C30-Rh-1 and C22-Rh-2. Since the STM measurement was conducted at the 1-octanoic acid (68°) obtained from X-ray crystallographic analysis of a series of alkane-thiols as a substitute of 1-octanoic acid. 5

By introducing the measurement result of the conductance ratio. The measurement condition is identical to the STM measurement of a mixed solution of C30-Rh-1 and C22-Rh-2. Therefore, conductance ratio (\( G_{\text{mol1}}/G_{\text{mol2}} \)) is finally obtained to be 5.4. Since these phenylpyridines 1 and 2 are supported by cognate templates, this conductance ratio originated from the twisting effect of the ligands. This result was compared to \( \cos^2 \phi \) law proposed by Venkataraman et al., in which molecular conductance of 4,4’-diaminobiphenyl is proportional to the \( \cos^2 \phi \), where \( \phi \) is a dihedral angle. 4 Dihedral angles of 1 (27°) and 2 (68°) obtained from X-ray crystallographic analysis give conductance ratio \( \cos^2 \phi_1/ \cos^2 \phi_2 = 5.7 \), which is in excellent agreement with experimentally obtained \( G_{\text{mol1}}/G_{\text{mol2}} \) = 5.4. This agreement warrants that our method is applicable to the comparison of molecular conductance.

\[ \alpha \text{ and } \beta \text{ are decay constants of the gap and the molecule, } d \text{ is gap distance and } x \text{ is molecular length. } G_{\text{total}} \text{ is constant everywhere, therefore, conductance ratio (} G_{\text{mol1}}/G_{\text{mol2}} \text{) is given by the following equation 1:} \]

\[ \frac{G_{\text{mol1}}}{G_{\text{mol2}}} = \frac{G_{\text{gap1}}}{G_{\text{gap2}}} \exp(\alpha(d_1 - d_2)) \]

(1)

This equation means that the ratio of \( A_2/A_1 \), decay constant of the gap (\( \alpha \)), and difference of gap distance (\( d_1 - d_2 \)) give the conductance ratio. The measurement condition is identical because STM measurement was carried out for structurally similar phenylpyridines C30-Rh-1 and C22-Rh-2 and the both molecules were observed in the same STM image. Therefore, contact-dependent terms \( A_1 \) and \( A_2 \) are assumed to be equal. Additionally, because \( x_1 \) and \( x_2 \) are the same, the term \( (d_1 - d_2) \) is equal to the difference of apparent height \( \Delta \text{hSTM} \) (Fig. 5). Then, equation 1 is transformed to the following simple form:

\[ \frac{G_{\text{mol1}}}{G_{\text{mol2}}} = \exp(\alpha \Delta \text{hSTM}) \]

(2)

In conclusion, we have succeeded to develop the 2-D phase separation technique of TPP templates having different lengths of side chain at a solution–HOPG interface. This technique was applied to the determination of the ratio of molecular conductance between planar and twisted phenylpyridines by comparing apparent height in the STM image. This technique will be the useful method for the determination of molecular conductance.

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Notes and references

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† Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI) available: Synthetic procedures of a 4-phenylpyridine derivative, TPP rhodium chlorides, 1H NMR spectra of all compounds, additional STM images, details of lattice parameters, and crystallographic data of C1-Rh-1 and C-Rh-2. CCDC 814313-4. See DOI: 10.1039/b000000xc
STM image of tetraphenylporphyrins coordinated by phenylpyridine derivatives was taken by 2-D phase separation technique and the conductance was evaluated.