

# TRANSITION VOLTAGE SPECTROSCOPY IN JUNCTIONS DERIVATIVES FROM BIPHENYL AND CARBON NANOTUBES ELECTRODES

JÚNIOR, C. A. B. S.<sup>1</sup>; ALEIXO, Vicente F. P.<sup>1</sup>; DEL NERO, Jordan<sup>2,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculdade de Física, Universidade Federal do Pará (UFPA), Ananindeua, PA, Brazil

<sup>2</sup>Faculdade de Física, Universidade Federal do Pará (UFPA), Belém, PA, Brazil

<sup>3</sup>Department of Physics and Quantum Theory Project, University of Florida (UF), Gainesville, FL, USA  
E-mail: cabsjr@ufpa.br; ferrer@ufpa.br; jordan@ufpa.br

## ABSTRACT

We investigate, by means of Extended Hückel Theory (EHT) coupled NonEquilibrium Green's Functions (NEGF), Transition Voltage Spectroscopy (TVS) in molecular junctions composed of molecules derived from biphenyl attached to metallic carbon nanotubes electrodes. Experimental works have been made with molecules derived from biphenyl coupled to inorganic electrodes. EHT has some advantage to realize the calculations, as: **(i)** the lower computational cost, **(ii)** capture the electronic and atomic properties of large molecules, i.e., greater than 200 atoms (which is our case), **(iii)** it has recently been applied very well the molecular transport coupled with NEGF. We find the current by Landauer-Buttiker formule and Fowler-Nordheim (FN) and Lauritssen-Millikan (LM) Plots, i. e.,  $\ln[I/V^2]$  and  $\ln[I]$  versus  $V^{-1}$  show a good performance of electronic transport properties in the application in electronic device. So, the three structures exhibit: **(1) ZZ9\_B2\_ZZ9**: three negative differential resistances (NDRs) at  $V= 1.6V$  ( $I = 3.42nA$ ),  $V= 2V$  ( $I = 2.42nA$ ) and  $V= 2.6V$  ( $I = 523.36nA$ ) shown Tunnel or Easaki Diode behavior. At  $V= 3V$ ,  $I_{max} = 1,132.37nA$ . One resonance at  $V= 1.2V$  ( $I = 0.72nA$ ) shown Transistor behavior. The inflection point at  $V_{min} = 2V$  ( $V^{-1} = 0.5V^{-1}$ ) in  $\ln(I/V^2) = 2.27$  and  $\ln(I) = 0.88$  that match with the second point of NDR. **(2) ZZ9\_B2EE\_ZZ9**: one NDR at  $V= 0.6V$  ( $I = -5.22nA$ ) with Tunnel or Easaki Diode behavior and one resonance at  $V= 0.8V$  ( $I = 0.012nA$ ). At  $3V$ ,  $I_{max} = 37.68nA$ . The  $V_{min} = 0.8V$  ( $V^{-1} = 1.25V^{-1}$ ) in  $\ln(I/V^2) = -4.81$  and  $\ln(I) = -4.37$  that match with the resonance. **(3) ZZ9\_B2EA\_ZZ9**: three NDRs at  $1.6V$ ,  $2V$  and  $3V$  with  $246.98nA$ ,  $288.43nA$  and  $162.61nA$ , respectively.  $I_{max} = 479.25nA$  at  $2.4V$ . The  $V_{min} = 1.6V$  ( $V^{-1} = 0.625V^{-1}$ ) in  $\ln(I/V^2) = 6.45$  and  $\ln(I) = 5.51$  that match with the first NDR.

## REFERENCES

- [1] KIENLE, D.; CERDA, J. I.; and GHOSH, A. W. Extended Hückel Theory for Bandstructure, Chemistry and Transport: Carbon Nanotubes, *J. App. Phys.* **100**, p. 043714, 2006.
- [2] BOUZAKRAOUI, S. *et al.* Electronic Structure Study and Conformational Behavior of Biphenyl Derivatives: Insertion Effect of Alkyl and Alkoxy Groups on Poly(Para-Phenylene) Properties, *Phys. Chem. News* **19**, p. 104-109, 2004.
- [3] SILVA JR., C. A. B. *et al.* Electronic transport in biphenyl single-molecule junctions with carbon nanotubes electrodes: The role of molecular conformation and chirality, *Phys. Rev. B* **82**, p. 085402 (1-5), 2010.
- [4] SILVA JR., C. A. B. *et al.* Electronic transport in oligo-para-phenylene junctions attached to carbon nanotube electrodes: Transition-voltage spectroscopy and chirality, *Phys. Rev. B* **83**, p. 245444 (1-6), 2011.
- [5] SILVA JR., C. A. B. *et al.* Organic Nano-Devices Composed by CNT/Oligophenylenes/CNT Junctions: TVS, Applications and Chirality versus Geometry, *J. of Nanosc. and Nanotech.* **16**, p. 9771-9778, 2016.