

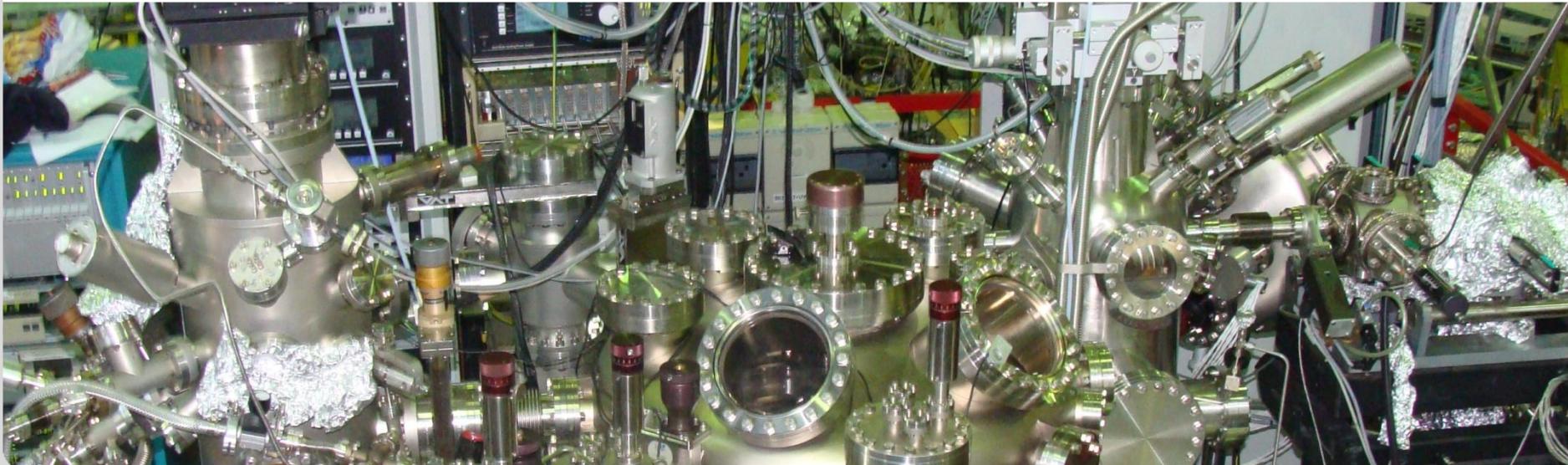
In situ UHV growth and XPS/NEXAFS characterization of aromatic self-assembled monolayers on gold substrates

A. Nefedov, M. Naboka, Ch. Wöll

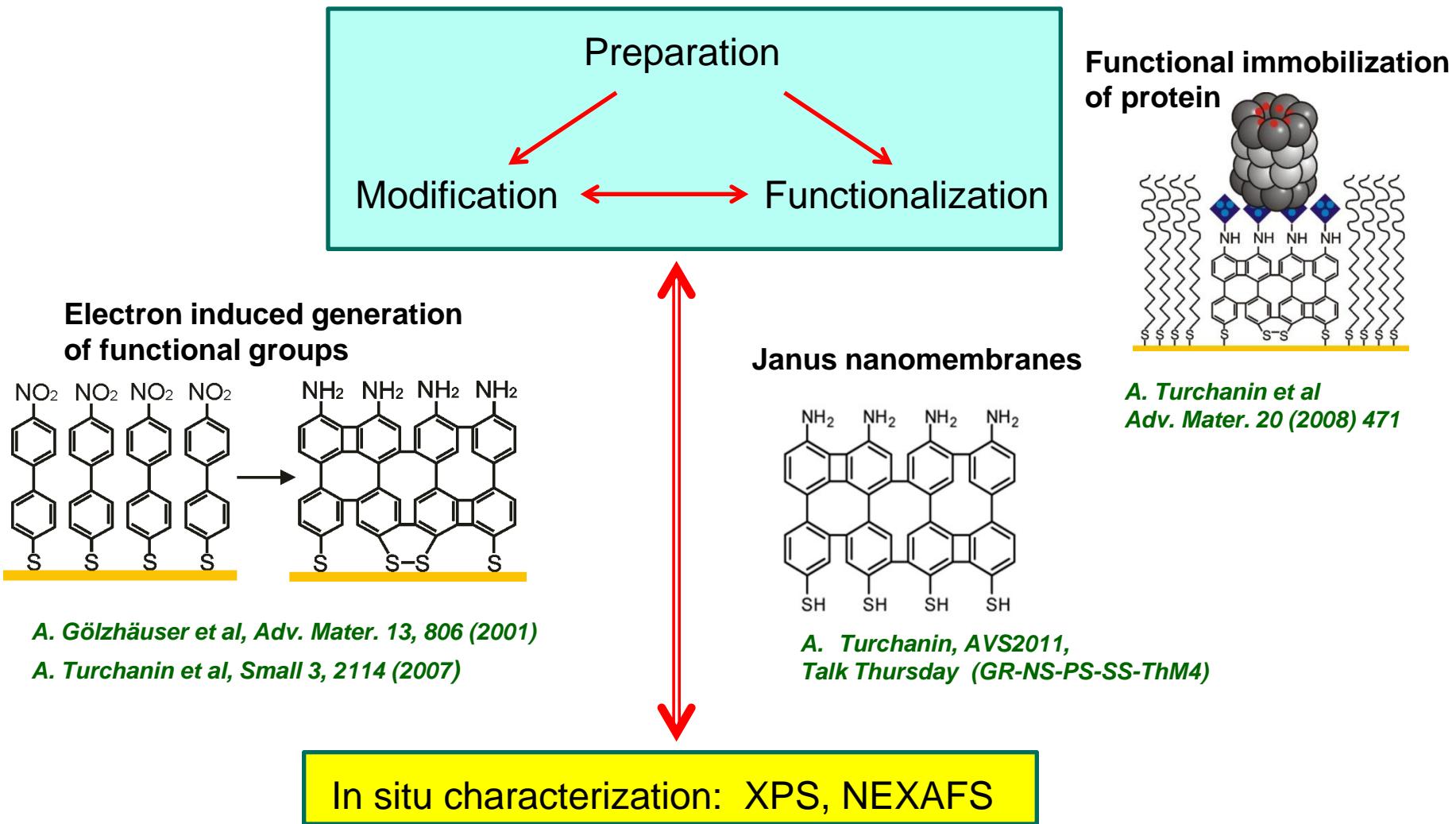
Karlsruhe Institute of Technology

H.Muzik, A. Turchanin, A. Golzhäuser

University of Bielefeld



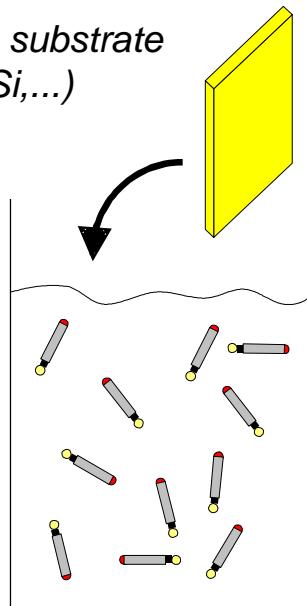
Motivation



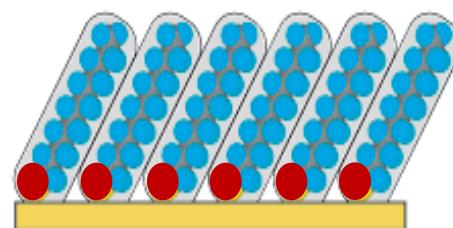
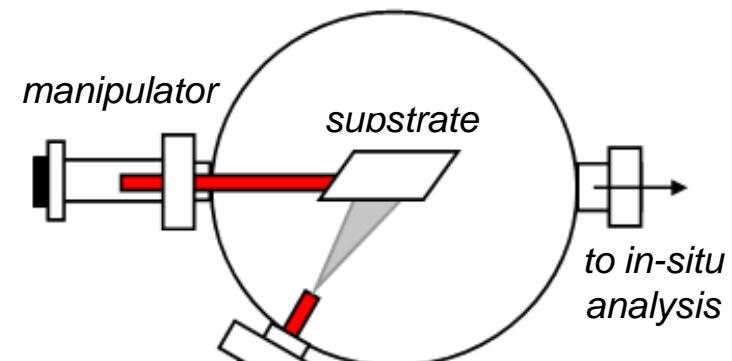
SAMs preparation

solution preparation

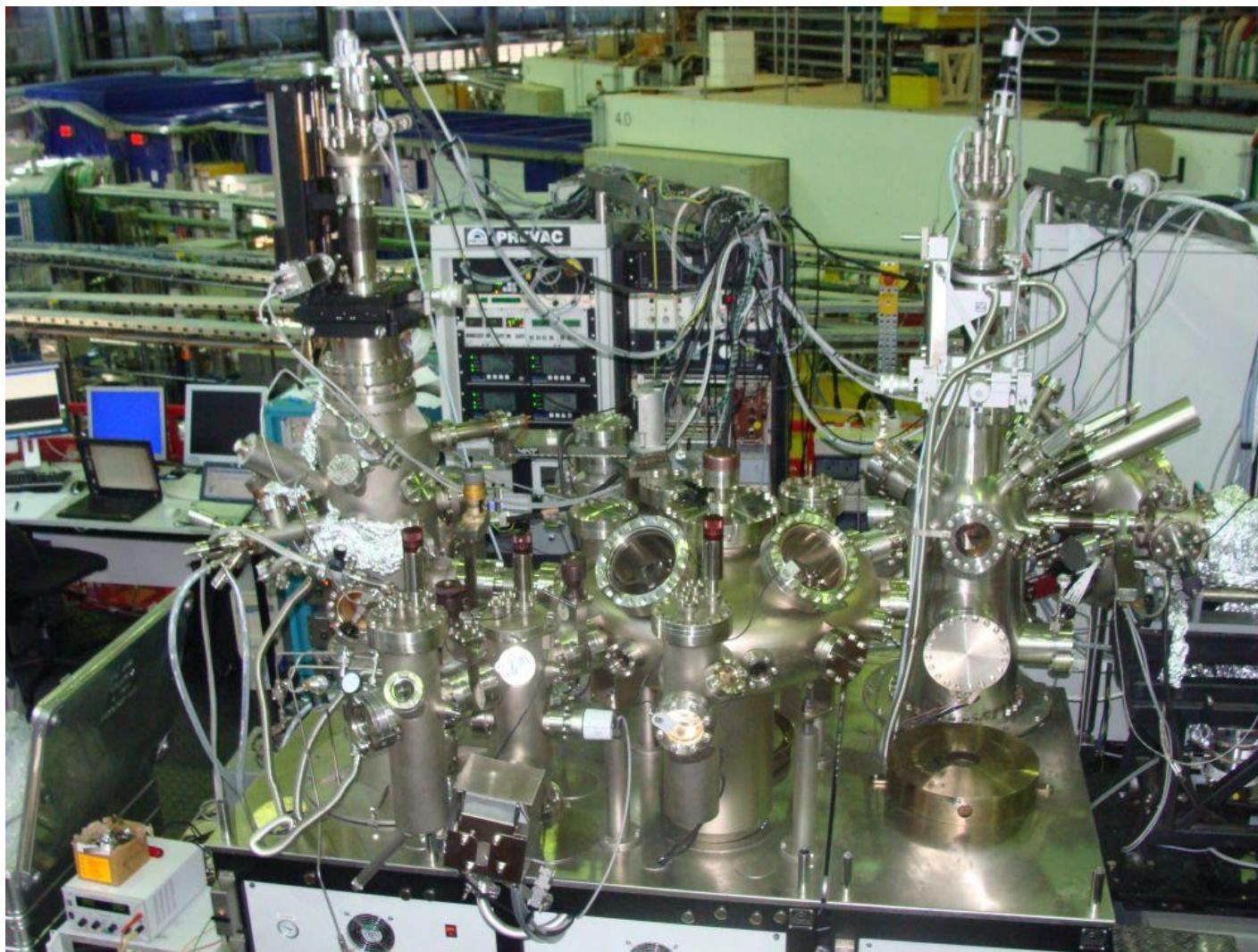
*Immersion of a substrate
(Au, Ag, Si,...)*



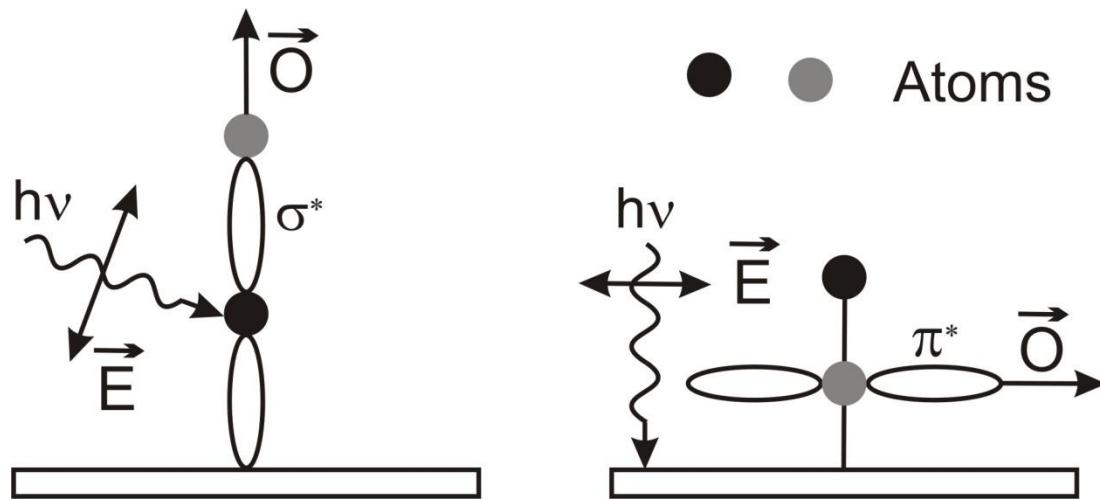
vapour deposition in vacuum



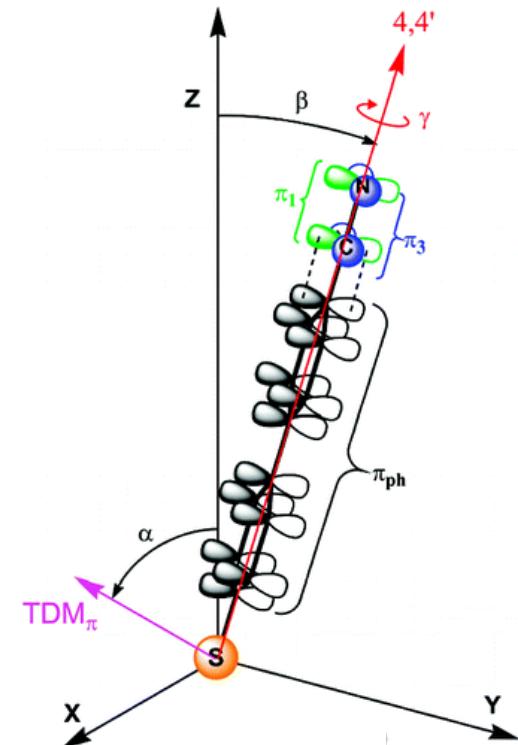
XPS/NEXAFS endstation @ BESSY II



NEXAFS Spectroscopy – tool for determination of SAMs molecule orientation



$$I(\alpha, \theta) = A \{ P(1/3)[1 + (1/2)(3\cos^2\theta - 1)(3\cos^2\alpha - 1)] + (1 - P)(1/2)\sin^2\alpha \}$$



$$\cos(\alpha) = \sin(\beta)\cos(\gamma)$$

N. Ballav et al, JACS, 129,
15146, 2007

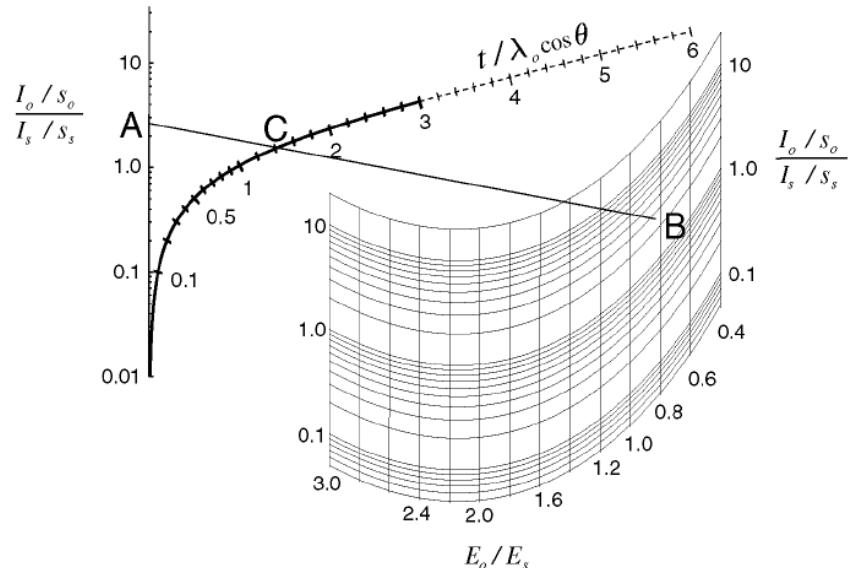
Coverage determination: thickogram

$$I_s/s_s = \exp(-t/\lambda_s \cos \theta)$$

$$I_o/s_o = 1 - \exp(-t/\lambda_o \cos \theta)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ln \left(\frac{I_o/s_o}{I_s/s_s} \right) - \left[\left(\frac{E_o}{E_s} \right)^{0.75} - \frac{1}{2} \right] \frac{t}{\lambda_o \cos \theta} - \ln 2 \\ = \ln \sinh \left(\frac{t}{2\lambda_o \cos \theta} \right) \end{aligned}$$

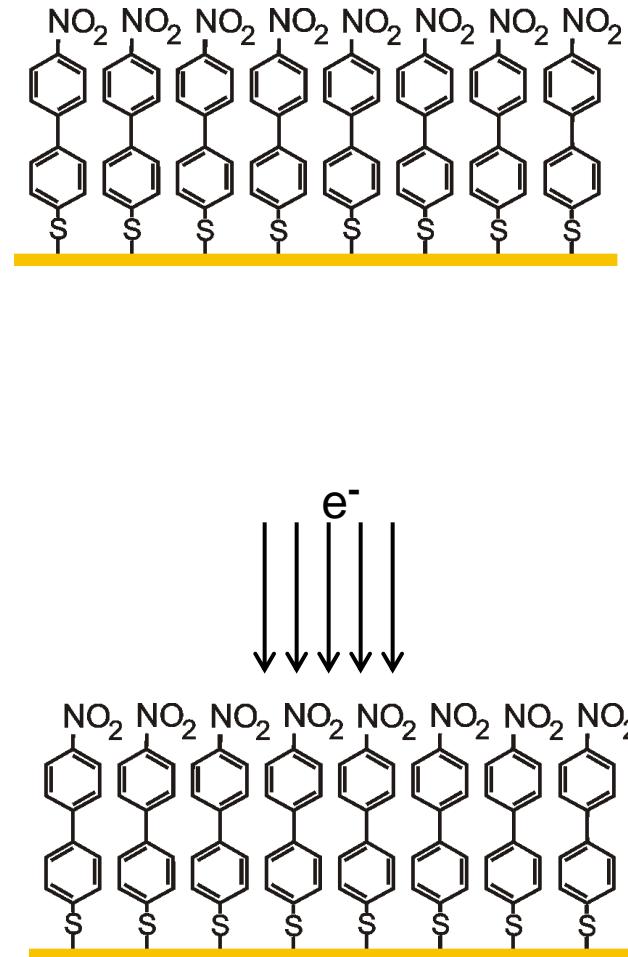
- I_s Intensity substrate
 I_o Intensity overlayer
 S_s Intensity infinite substrate
 S_o Intensity infinite overlayer
 E_s Kinetic energy
 E_o Kinetic energy
 λ_o Attenuation length of overlayer electrons



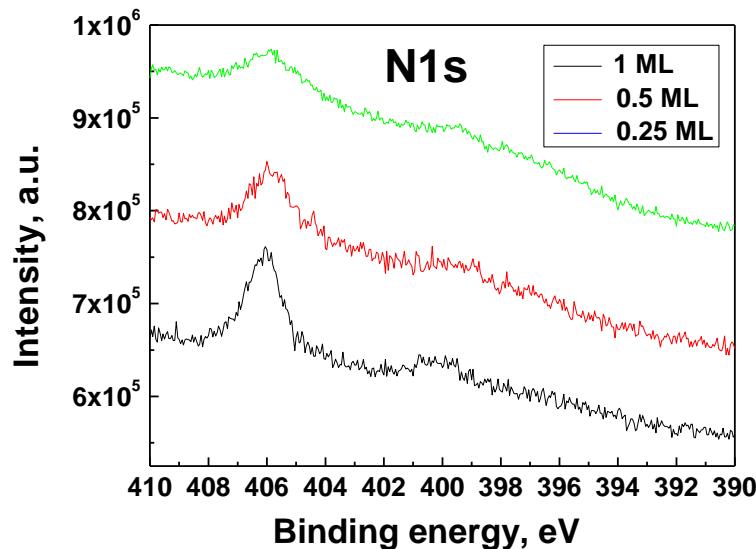
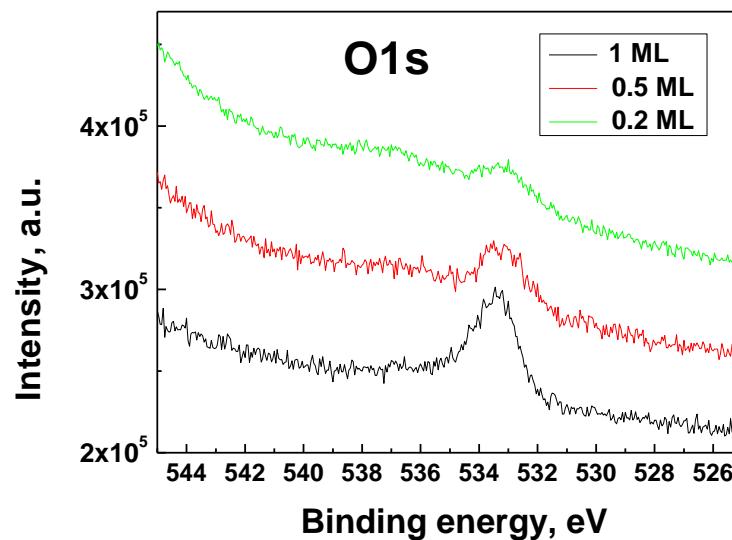
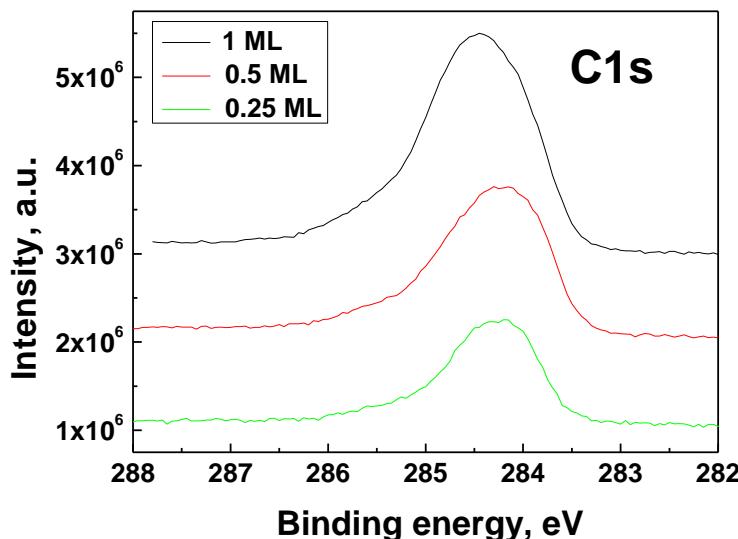
Peter J Cumpson *Surf. Interface Anal.* **29**, 403–406 (2000)

Layout of the experiment

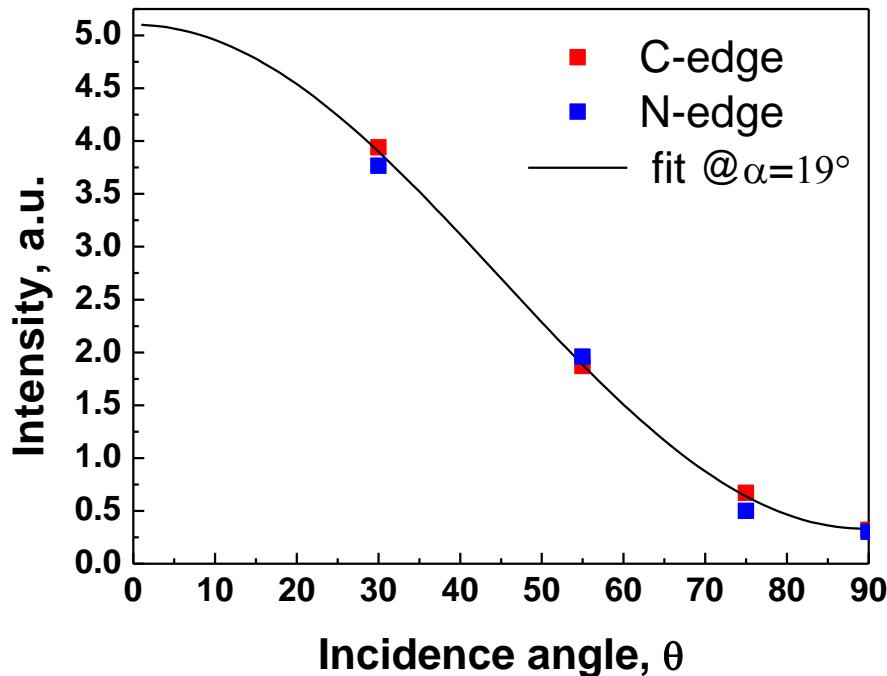
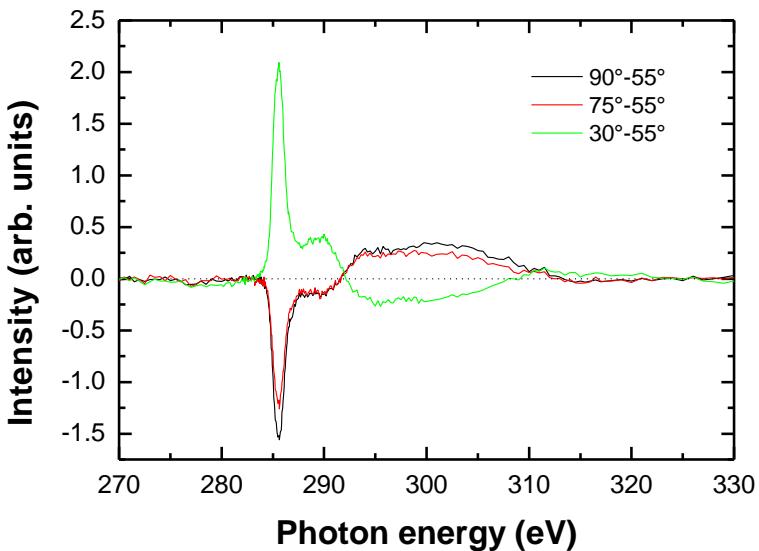
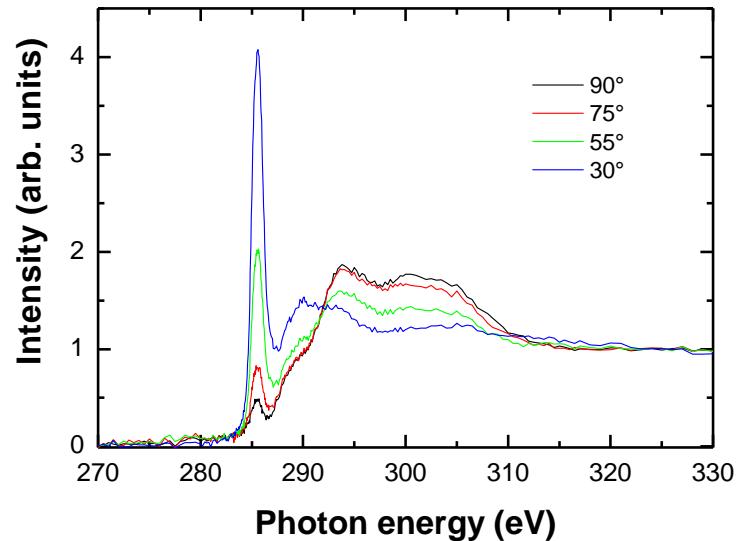
1. Deposition of NBPT fom Knudsen cell: T=80-100°C, t=1-30min, 1-4 steps , for some samples – additional annealing (T=100°C, t=10 min-10h)
2. Characterisation XPS: C1s, N1s, O1s, S2p, Au4f NEXAFS: C-, N- and O-K edges
3. Irradiation with electrons, E=100 eV, I= 0.5mA, stepwise, t=20 s - 5 min, $t_{\text{tot}}=20 \text{ min}$, 45 mC/cm^2
4. Characterisation



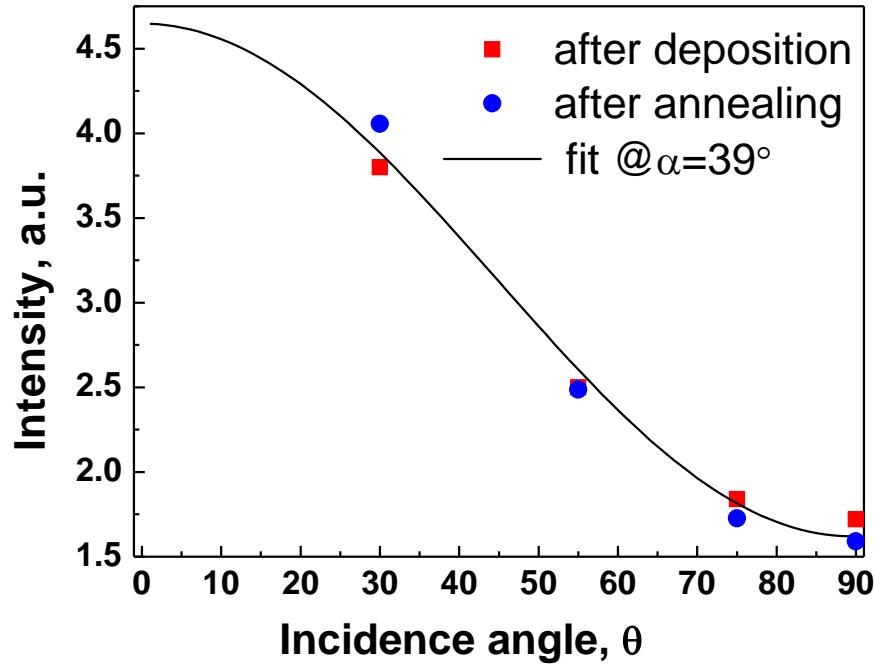
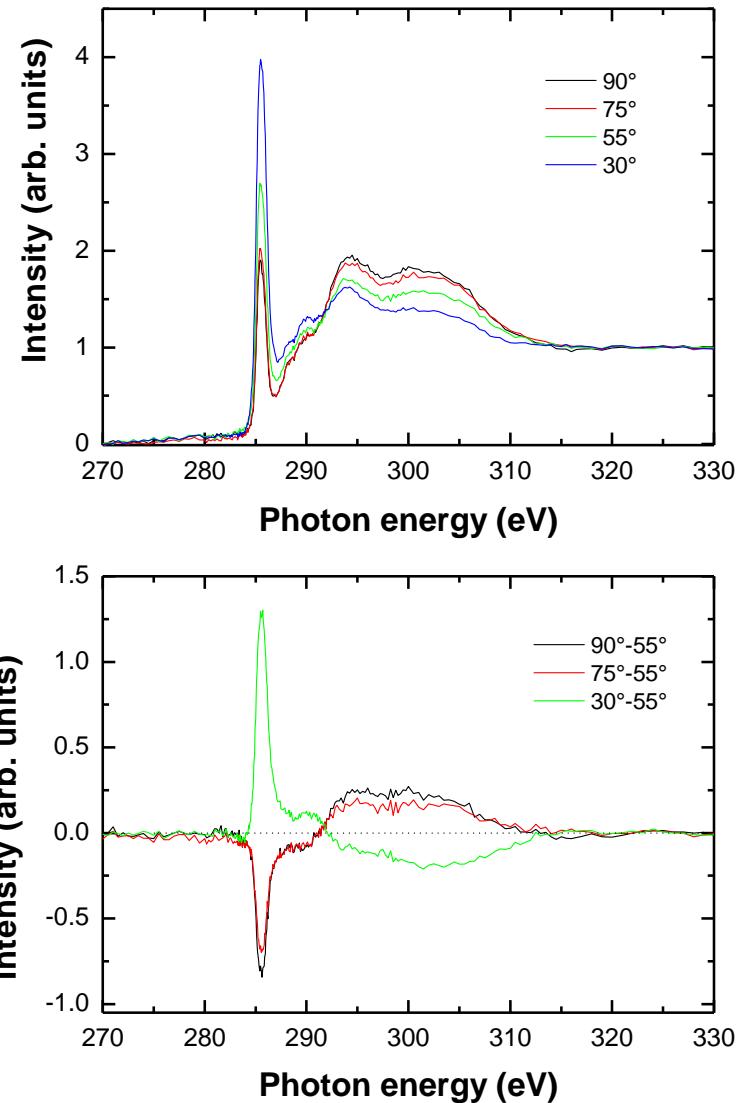
XPS results



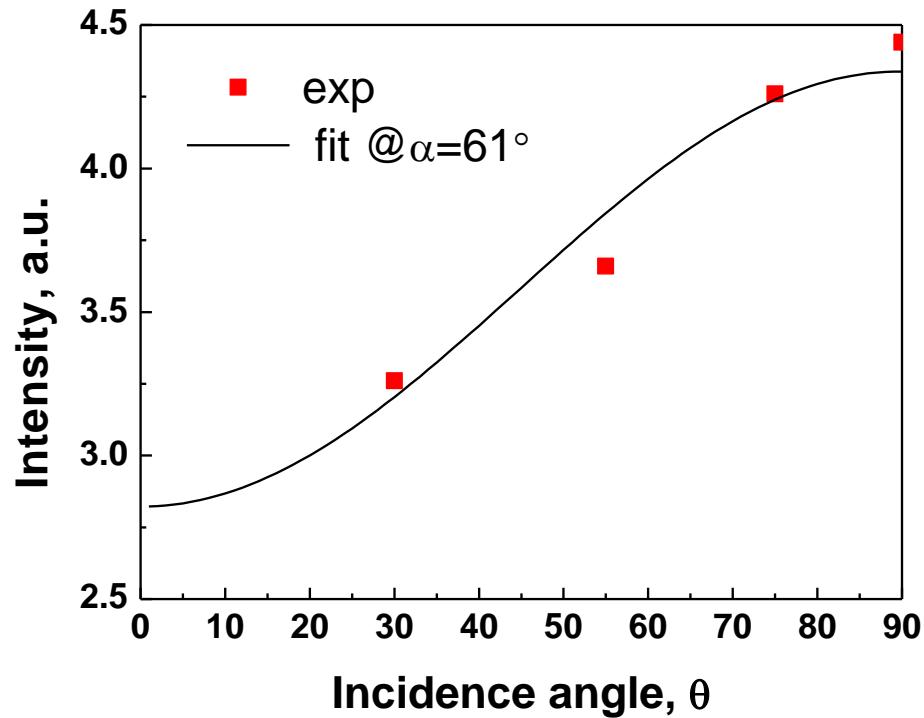
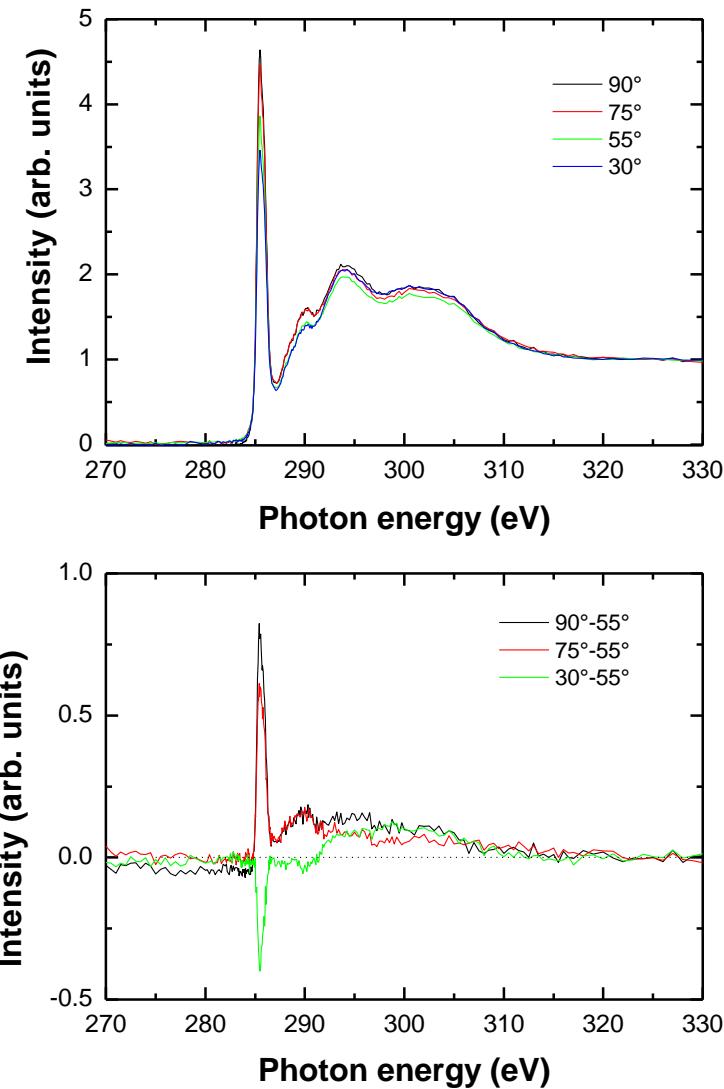
C-edge NEXAFS: 0.25ML NBPT/Au



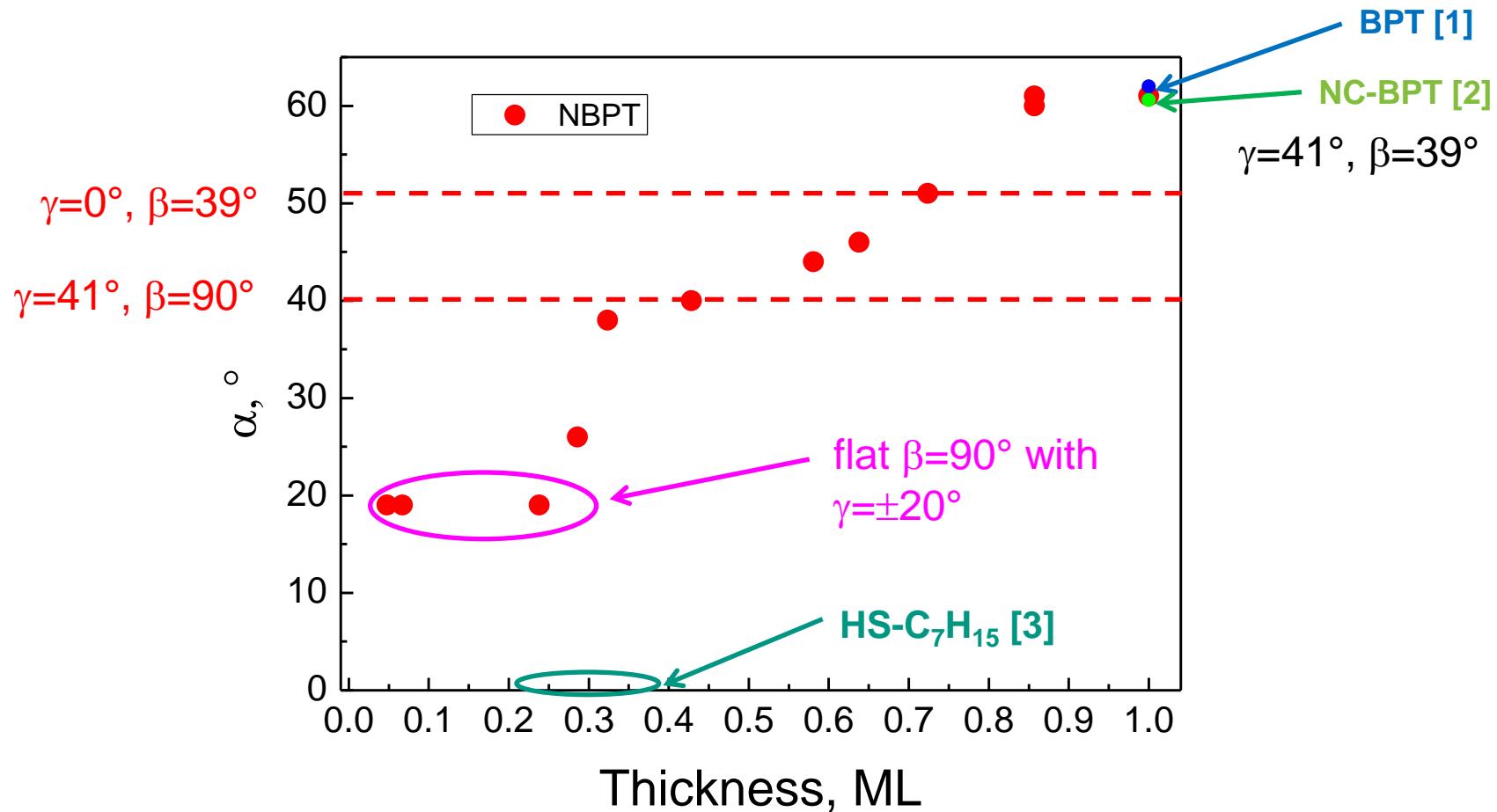
C-edge NEXAFS: 0.5ML NBPT/Au



C-edge NEXAFS: 1ML NBPT/Au



Coverage dependence of TDM angle

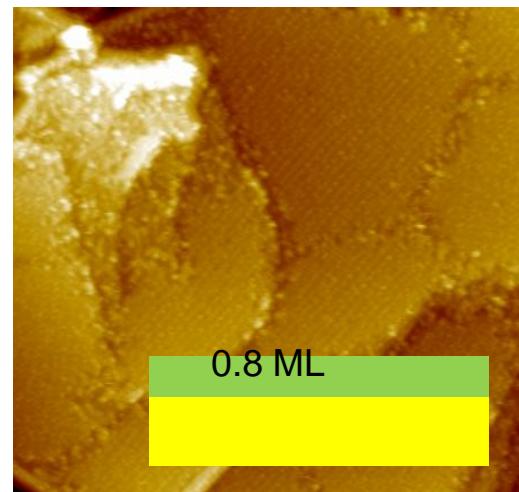
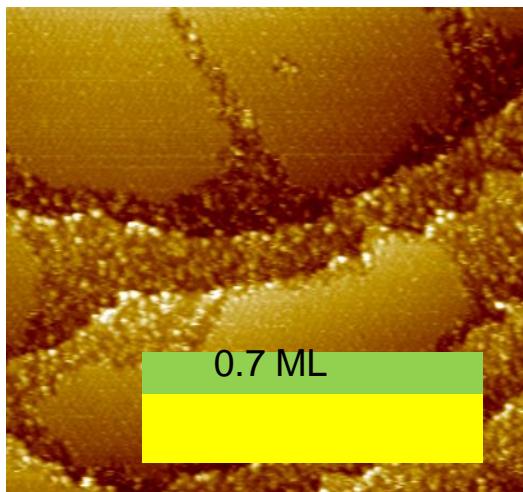
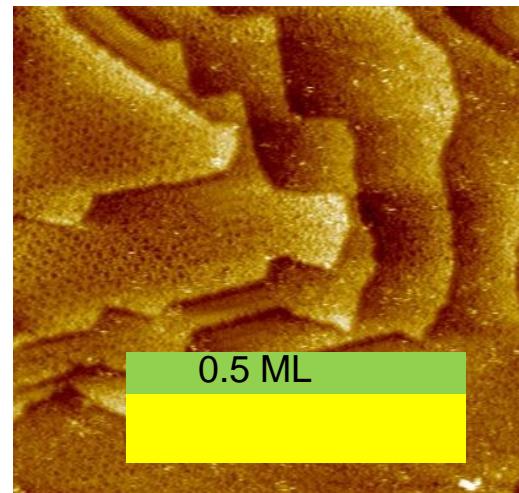
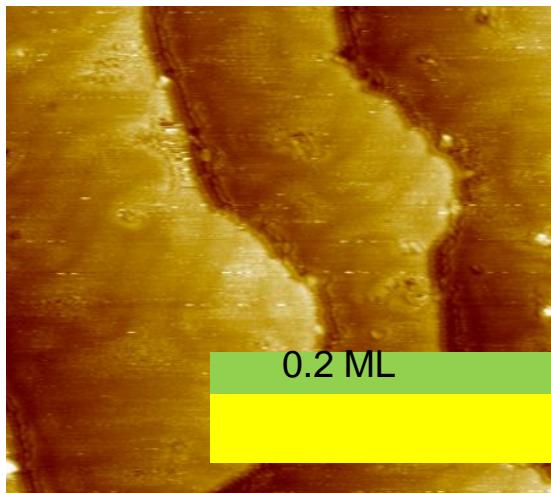


1. A. Turchanin et al, *Langmuir*,
25, 7342, 2009

2. N. Ballav et al, *JACS*, 129, 15146, 2007

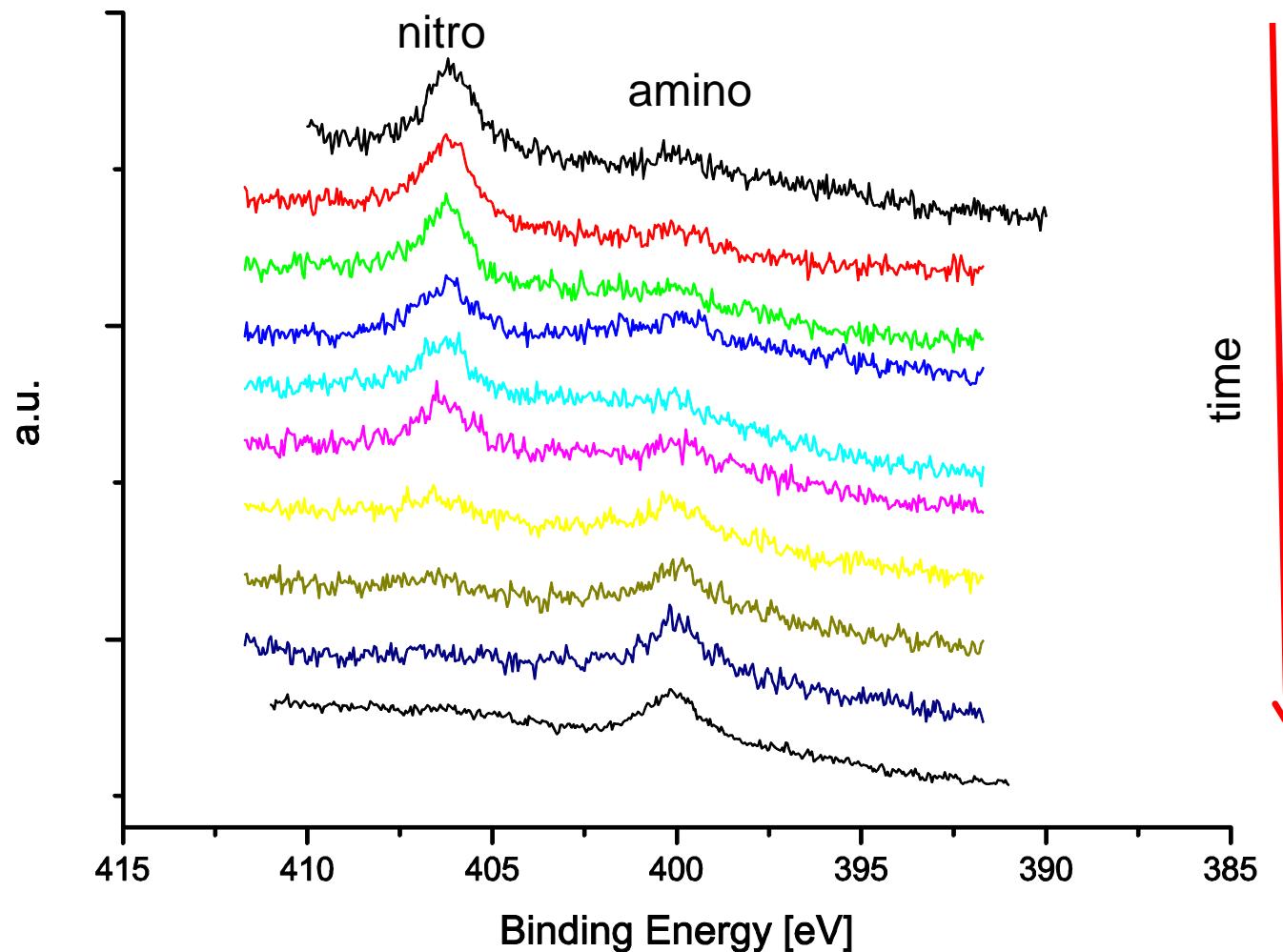
3. H.-J. Himmel et al, *Langmuir*,
13, 602, 1996

STM study of NBPT on Au(111): from sub-monolayers to 1ML

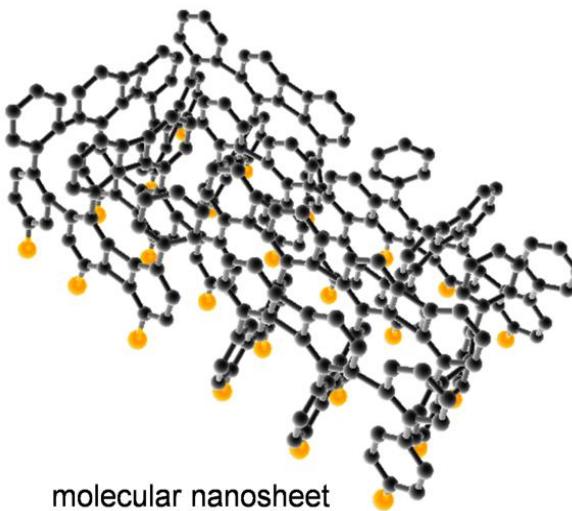
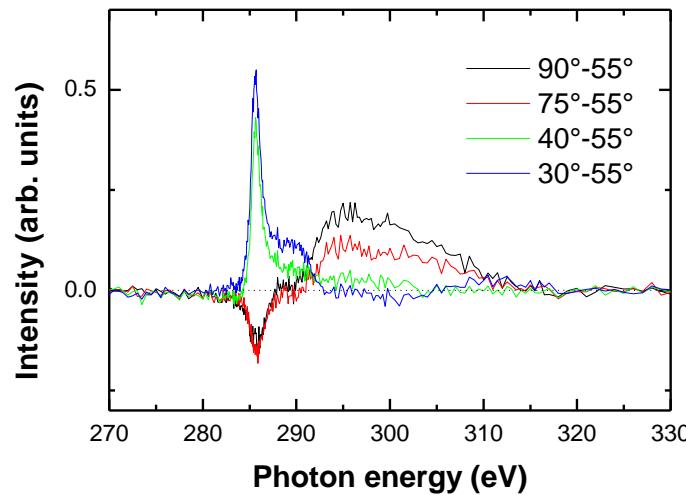
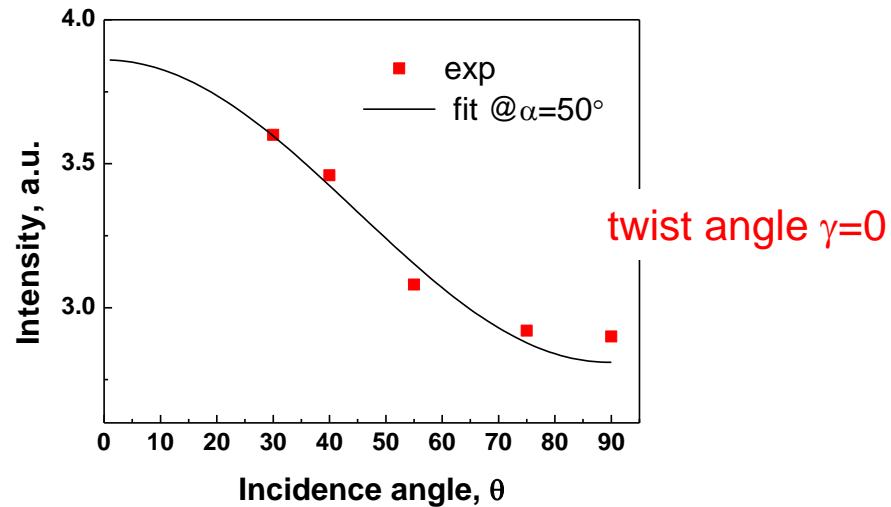
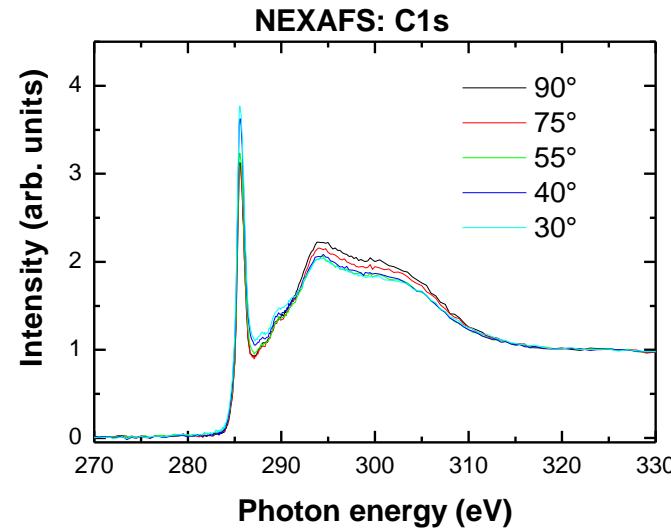


H. Muzik, A. Turchanin, A. Golhäuser , AVS2010

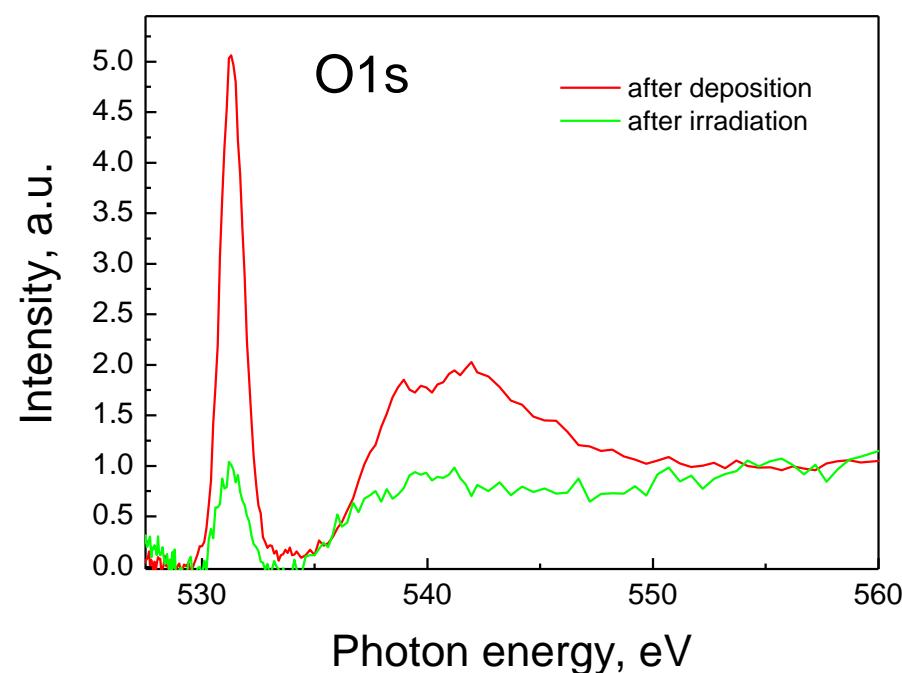
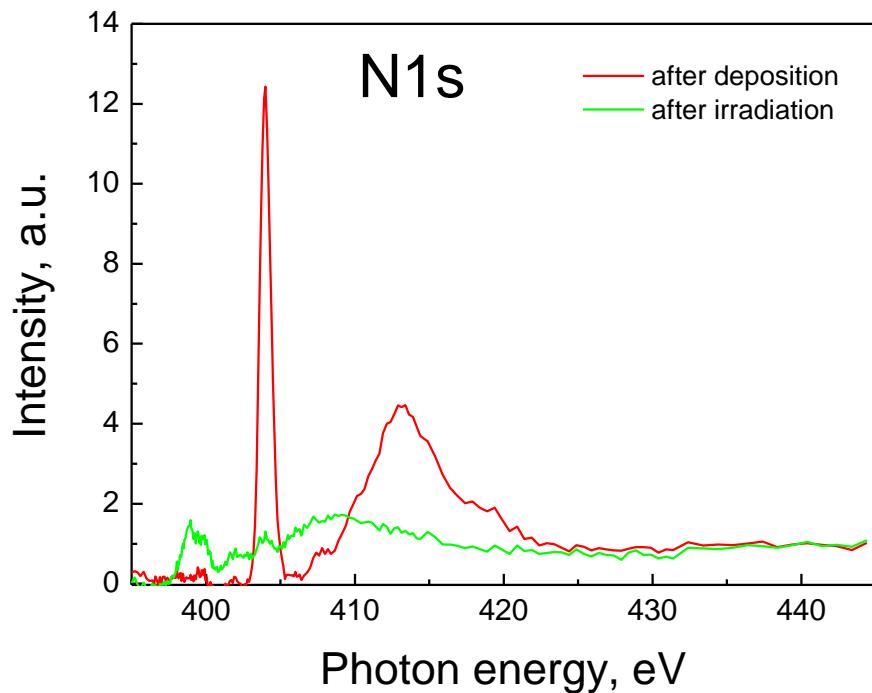
Irradiation: transition from nitro- to amino- functional groups



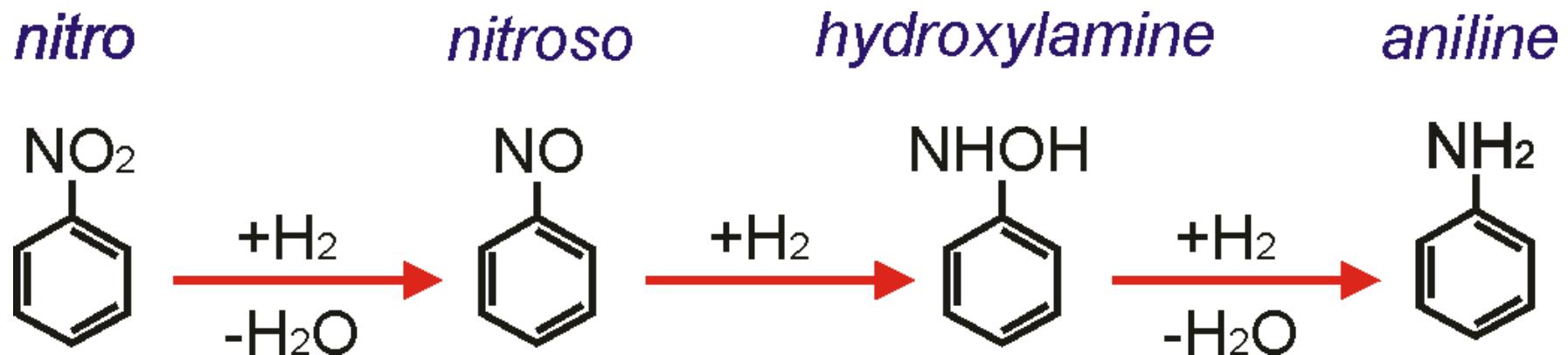
1ML NBPT/Au after e-irradiation



Irradiation: N- and O-edge NEXAFS results



Electron induced generation of functional groups: possible mechanism



F. Haber, Z. Elektrochem. 22, 506 (1898)
H.U. Blaser, Science 313, 312 (2006)

Summary

- At low coverages NBPT molecules are (almost) parallel to Au substrate, at coverage increase they start firstly to twist keeping the main molecular axis parallel to the surface. When the twist angle γ becomes about 40° , NBPT molecules stand up in up-right position forming self-assembled monolayer.
- After e-irradiation twist angle γ becomes 0° , resulting from cross-linking of phenyl rings, but keeping the same tilt angle $\beta=39^\circ$.
- At transition from nitro to amino functional groups intermediate functional groups (nitroso, hydroxylamine) are also present.