# Multifunction Integrated Macromolecules for Molecular-Scale Electronics

Research Center for Molecular Scale Nanoscience Division of Molecular Nanoscience



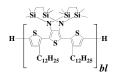
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We have been developing step-wise synthetic protocols for integrating molecule-based quantum device elements (quantum dots, wells, and tunnel junctions) within a single planar macromolecule. Our strategy is based on "modular architecture" using a library of versatile molecular building blocks. The flexible functionality of our building blocks is derived from the 3,4-diaminothiophene component, which can be easily modified to tune the structural and electronic properties of the main  $\pi$ -conjugated chain.

## 1. Step-Wise Synthesis of Molecular Wire Modules of Over 100 nm Lengths

We have finished the step-wise synthesis of precisely defined molecular wires of over 100 nm lengths (1-2). Now we have a series of wire modules of 1–166 nm lengths. These are not a final product, but a starting material for our next target system, that is, 2-dimension macromolecules of  $100 \times 100$  nm size. As a first step, we have synthesized multi-terminal modules (3-6), and set out to build up molecular ladder structures.



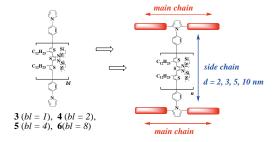


Figure 1. Structures of building blocks (1-6).

## 2. Isomeric Discriminating and Indiscriminating Assembly of Adsorbed Oligothiophenes on Ag(110)<sup>1)</sup>

Selective discriminating and indiscriminating assembly of isomeric oligothiophene derivatives is performed on a Ag(110) surface. The self-assembled structures are directly analyzed by using scanning tunneling microscopy. We demonstrate that the phase separation and phase mixing of s-*cis*- and s-*trans*-oligothiophenes can be controlled by "shape complementary intermolecular interactions" associated with the overall molecular shapes. The overall shapes of the s-*cis*- and s-*trans*-oligothiophenes are tuned by the length of alkyl side chains.

#### 3. Electrical Resistance of Long Oligothiophene Molecules<sup>2)</sup>

The electrical resistance of single oligothiophene molecular wires with lengths ranging from 2.2 nm (5-mer) to 9 nm (23-mer) was measured by the break junction method. A linear relationship between the molecular length and resistance was found for molecules longer than 11 mer, whereas an exponential increase in the resistance was observed for molecules shorter than 11-mer. These results indicate that the carrier transport mechanism changes from tunneling to hopping at around 11–14-mer (5.6 nm).

#### References

- T. Yokoyama, S. Kurata and S. Tanaka, J. Phys. Chem. C 112, 12590–12593 (2008).
- 2) R. Yamada, H. Kumazawa, S. Tanaka and H. Tada, *Appl. Phys. Express* 2, 025002 (3 pages) (2009).