

Elucidating the Shape of the Quantum Tunneling Barrier in Self Assembled Monolayers

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Mentor:

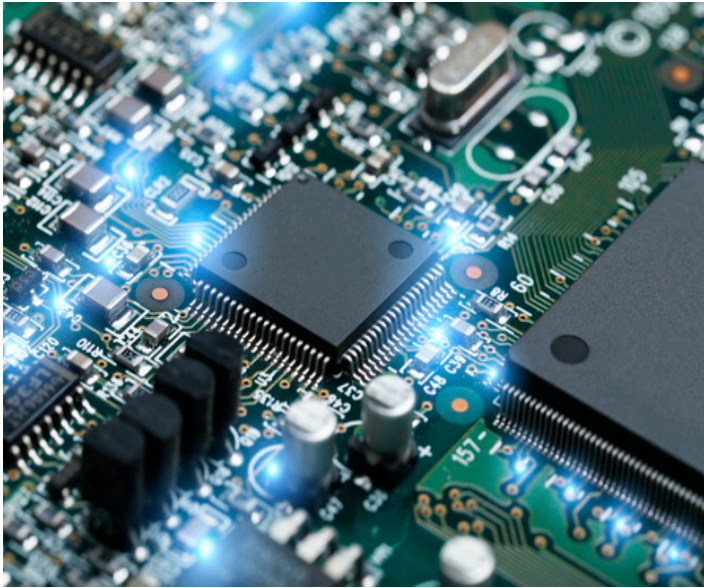
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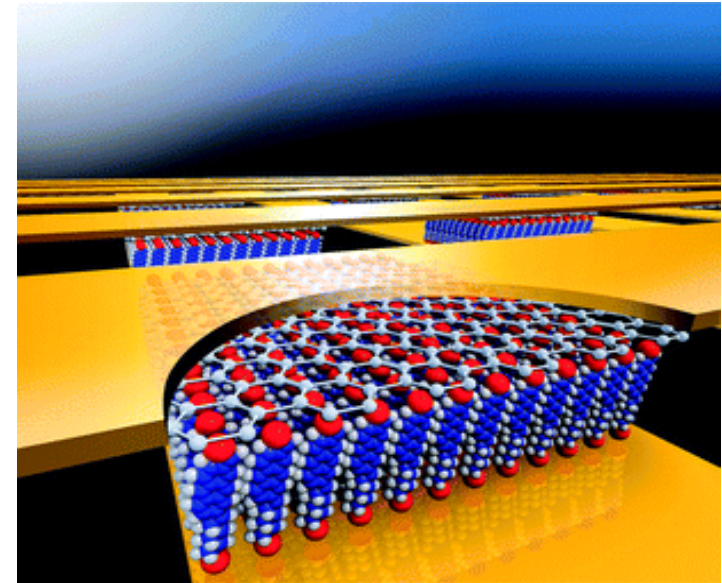


Whitesides Research Group
Harvard University

Molecular electronics

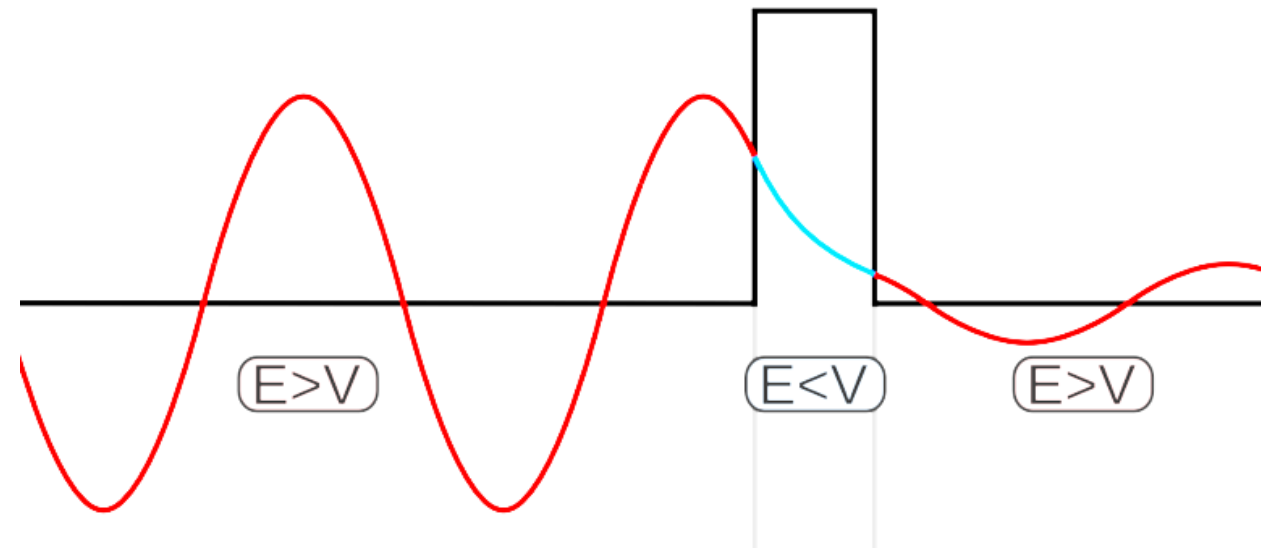


~ 10 nm

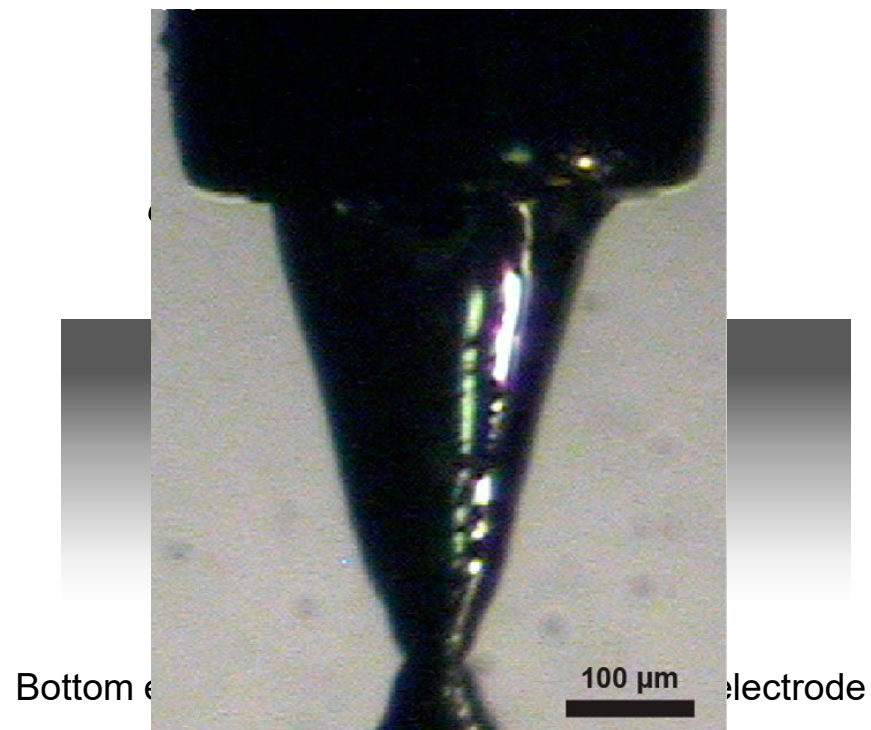
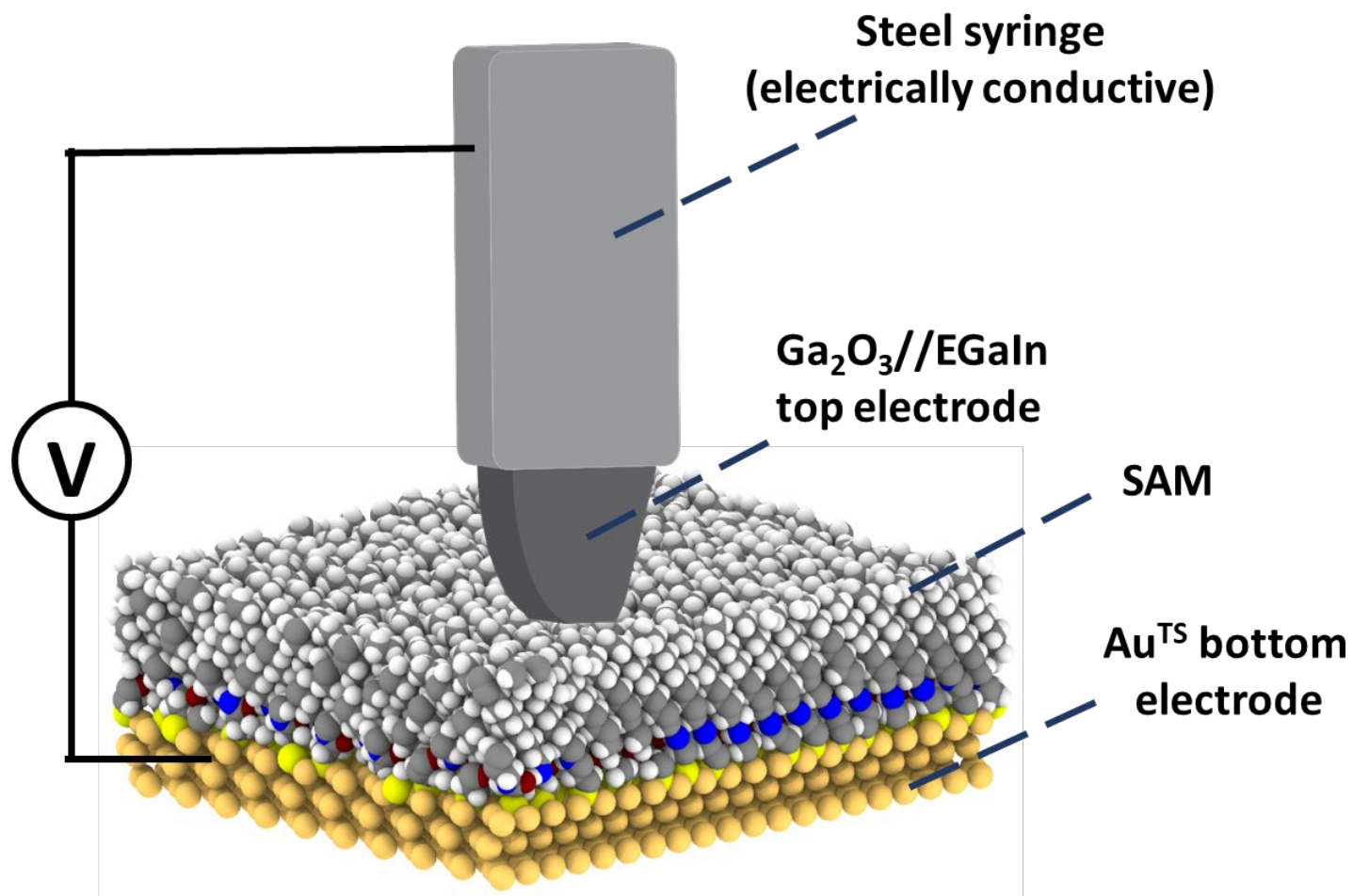


~ 1 nm

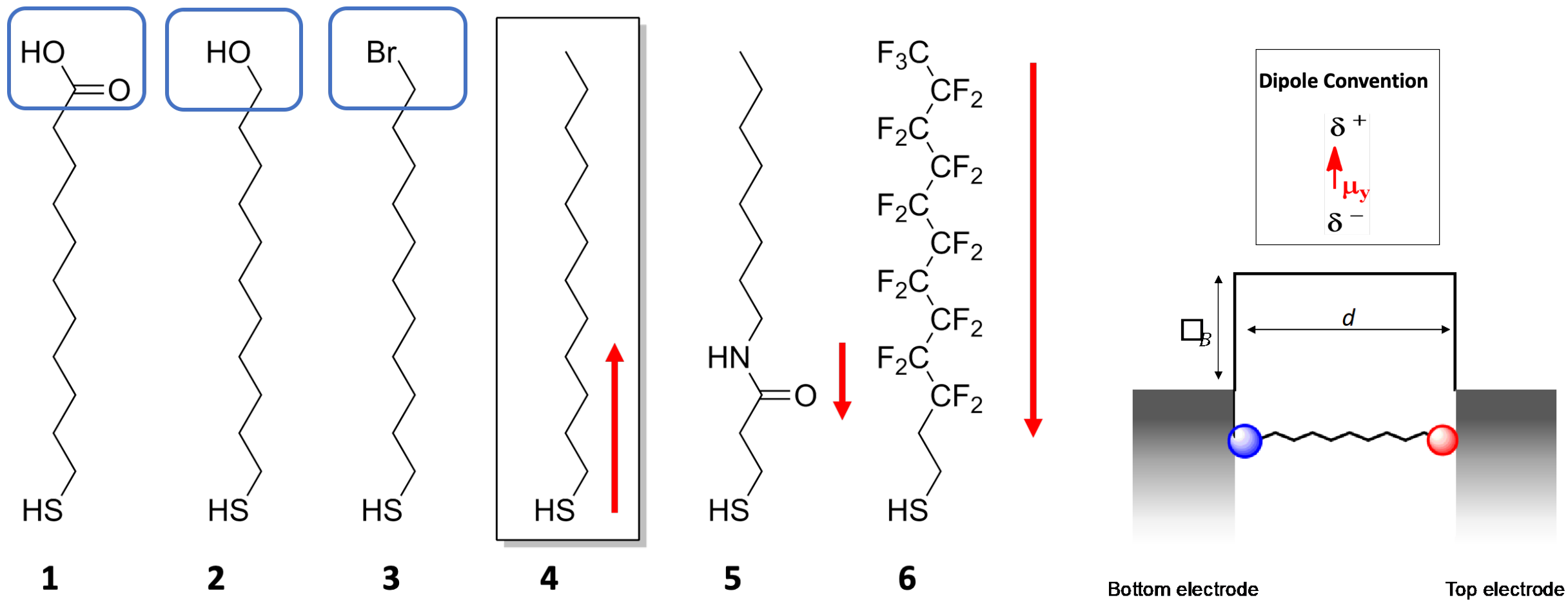
What is quantum tunneling?



How do we study it?



Molecules we are studying



The Tunneling barrier

Direct Tunneling (trapezoidal)

$V_{app} = 0$

$\phi = E_{\text{Fermi}} - E_{\text{LUMO}}$

Ag EGaIn

$$J_{DT} \sim V \exp\left(-\frac{2d}{\hbar} \sqrt{2m\Phi_B}\right)$$

Fowler-Nordheim (F-N) Tunneling (triangular)

$V_{app} < \phi$

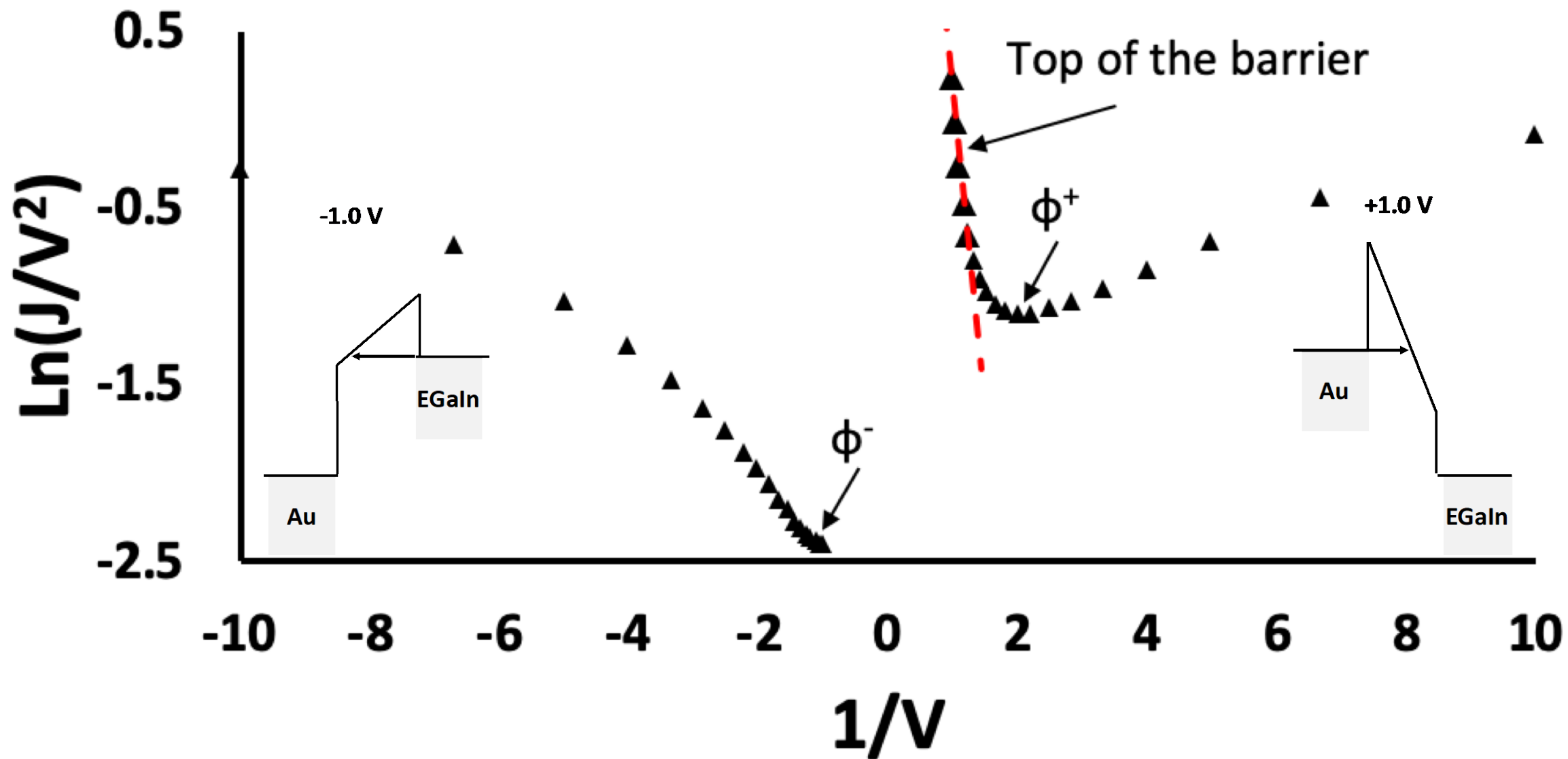
Ag EGaIn

$V_{app} > \phi$

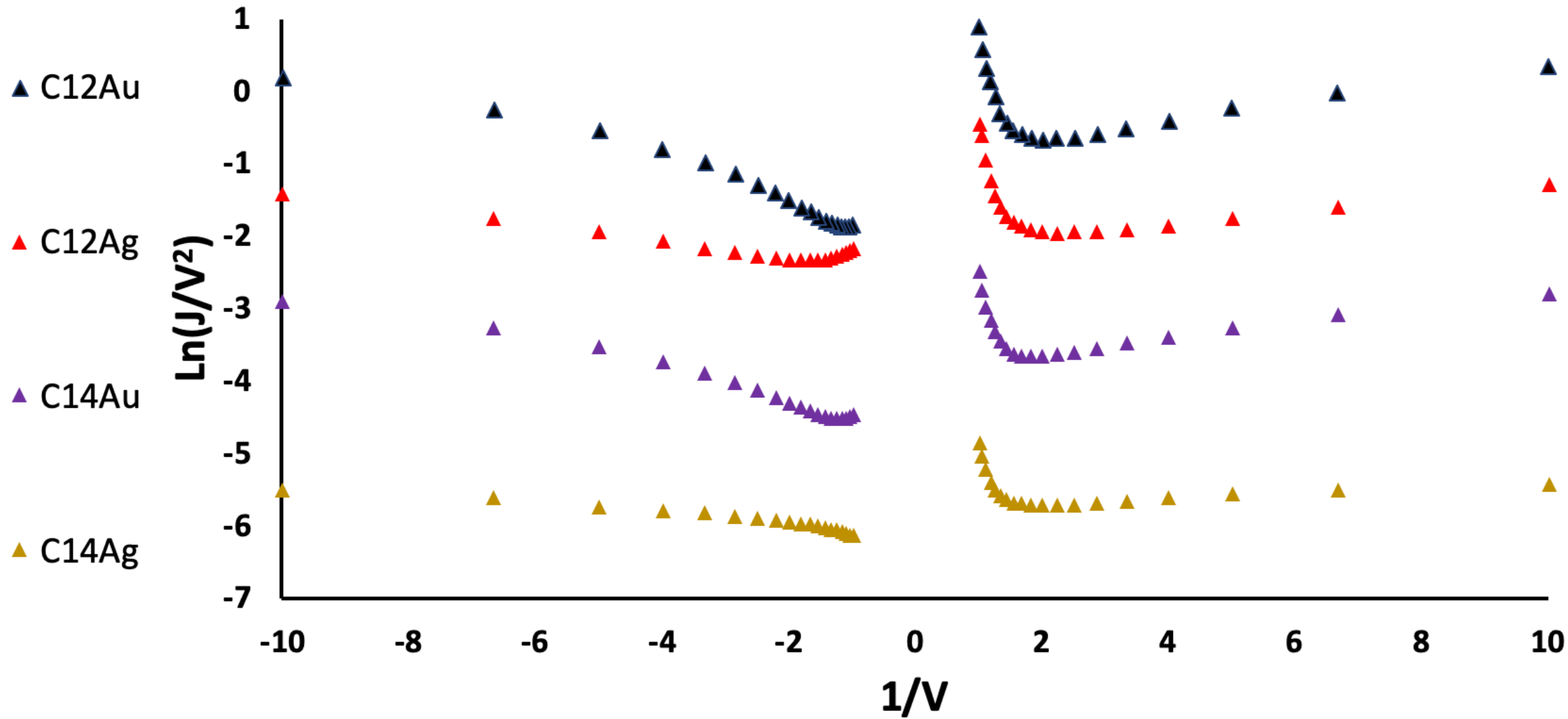
Ag EGaIn

$$J_{FN} \sim V^2 \exp\left(-\frac{4d}{3q\hbar V} \sqrt{2m\Phi_B^3}\right)$$

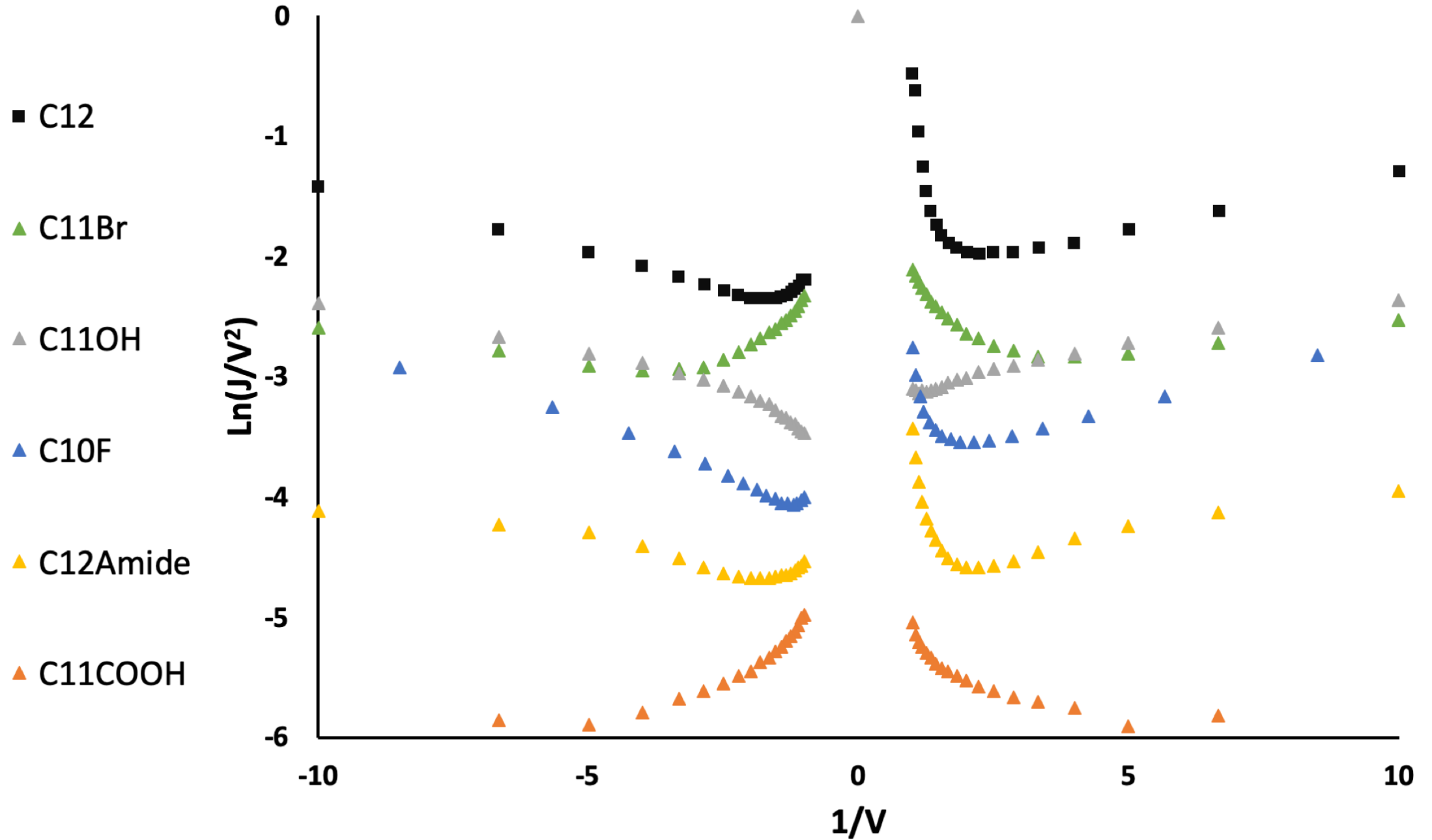
F-N Plot of C12 Amide Au



F-N Plot

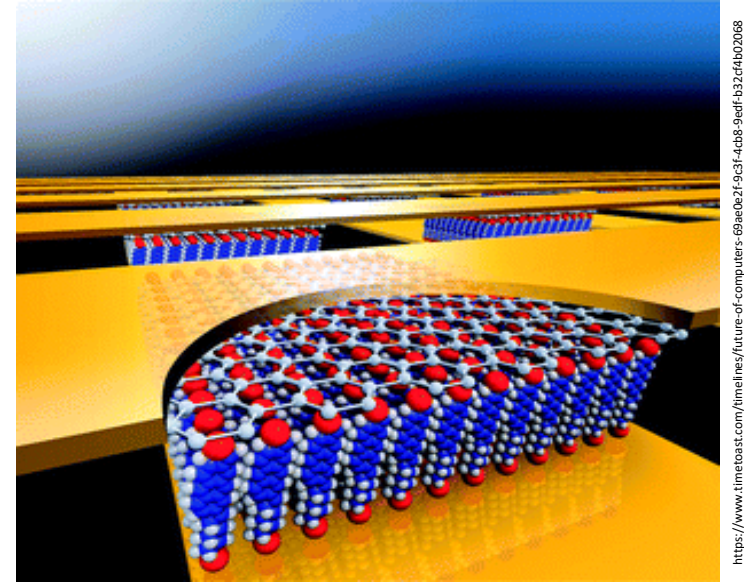


FN Plot of tested Molecules on Silver



Conclusion

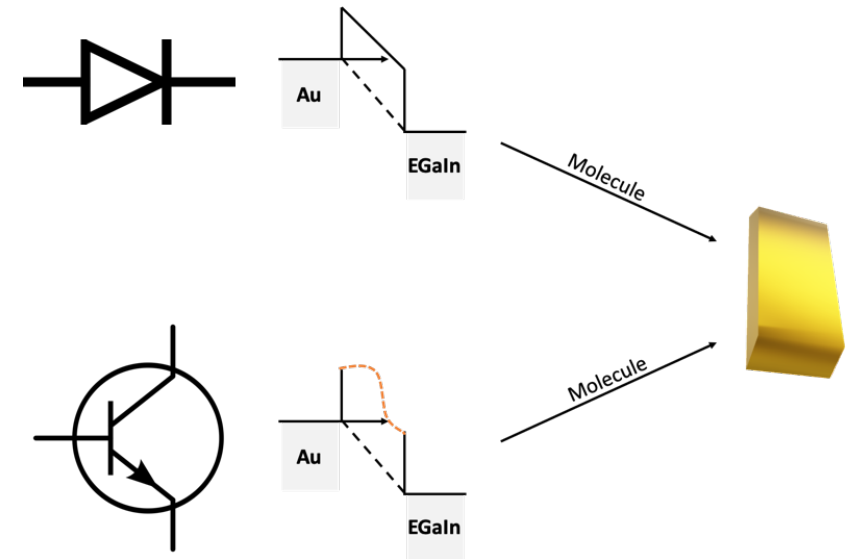
- Modifications of terminal groups and localized dipoles affect the barrier shape
 - Barrier height
 - Slopes of linear regimes
- The tunneling barrier shape on gold is different than on silver



<https://www.timeoast.com/timeline/future-of-computers-69ae0e2f-9c3f-4db8-9edf-b32d4b02068>

Significance

- Molecular electronics
- Quantum tunneling



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