

Charge Transport through Molecules Supported by Flexible Electrodes

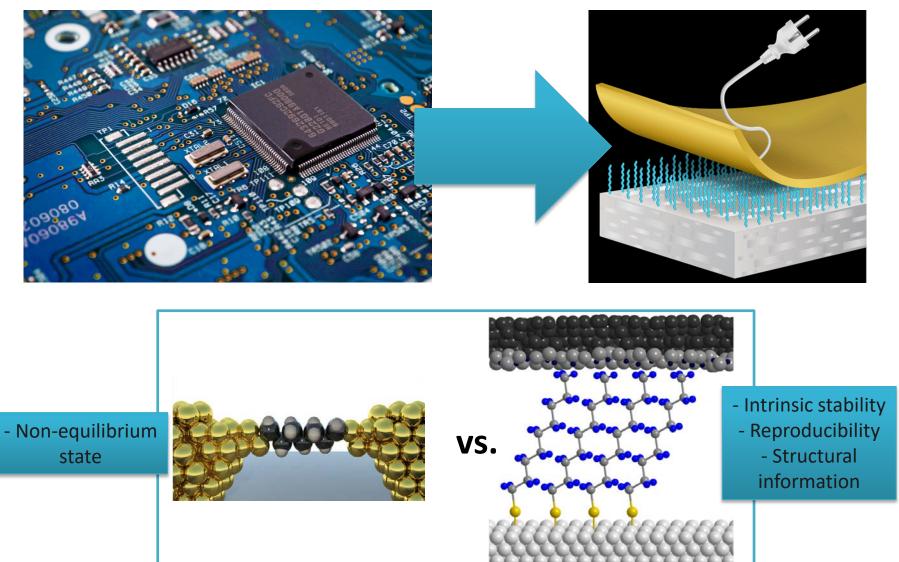
Victoria Quirós, Yuan Li
Department of Chemistry & Chemical Biology
Harvard University



Molecular electronics (MolEI)



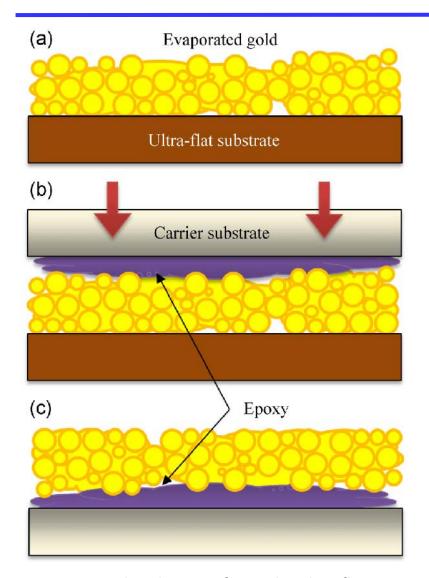




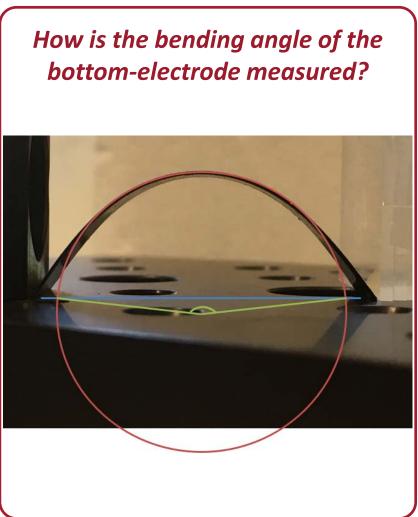
Bottom-electrode







We used a silicon wafer as the ultra-flat substrate and polyamide (polymer) as the carrier substrate.

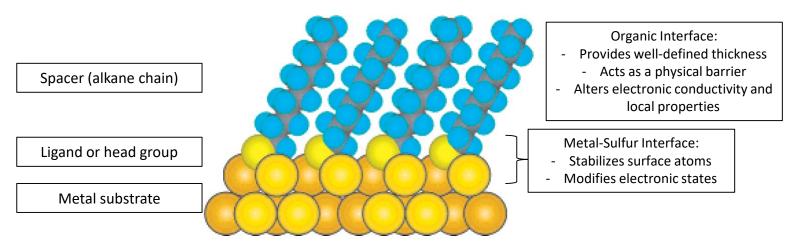


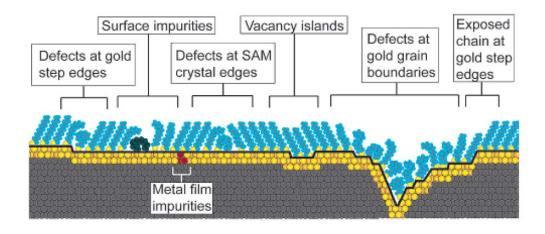
M. E. Celestin, S. Krishnan, S. Bhansali, E. Stefanakos and D.Y. Goswami, *Nano Research* 7, 5 (2014)

Self-assembled monolayer (SAM)





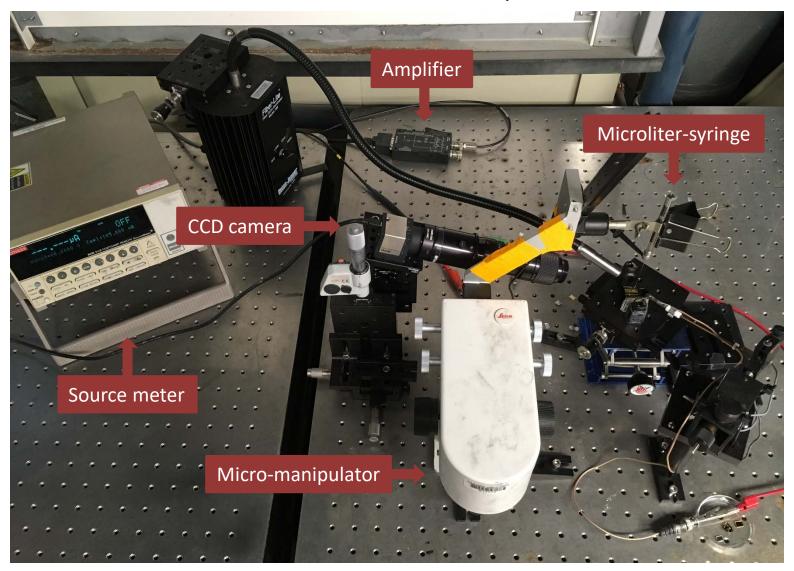








Home-built EGaIn setup



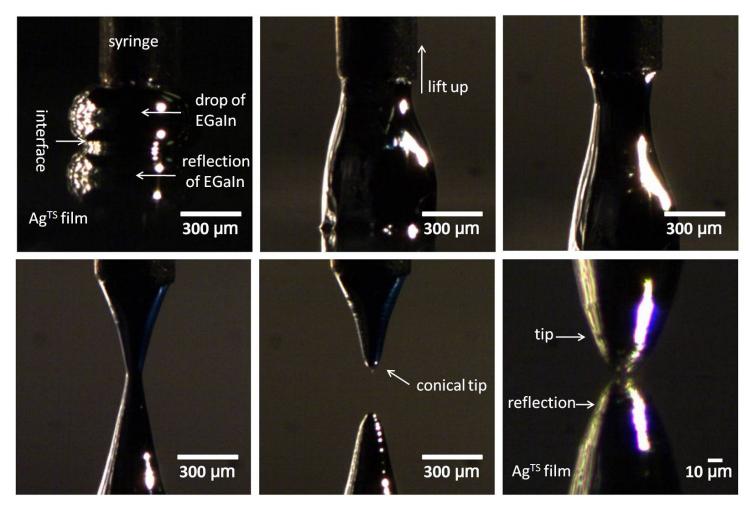
Top-electrode





Preparation of the cone-shaped EGaIn top-contact

EGaIn: eutectic alloy of gallium (75.5%) and indium (24.5%), mp = 15.7°C



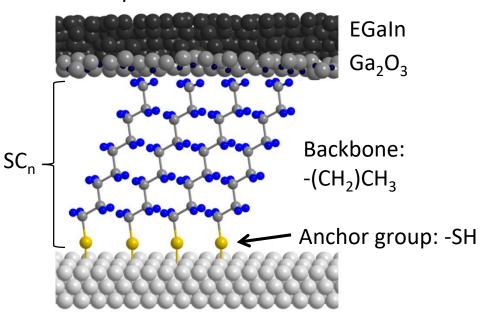
SAM based junctions with liquid metal







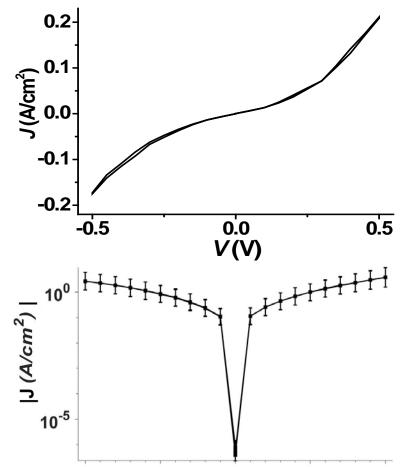
Top-electrode: EGaIn



Bottom electrode: Au

Typical J(V) curve

J: Current density (current divided by contact area)



-0.5

-0.25

0.5

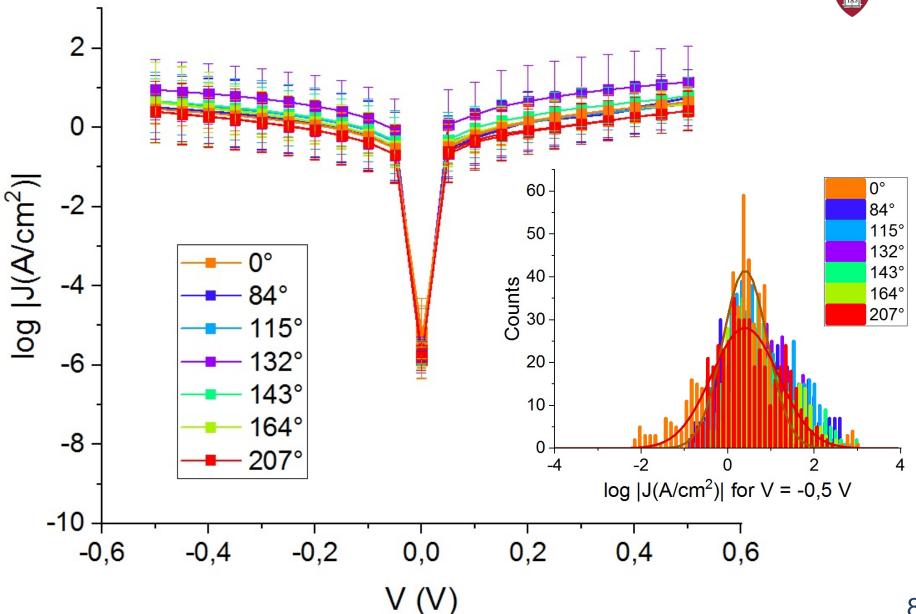
0.25

V (V)

J(V) measurements of junctions with SC₁₀ SAMs

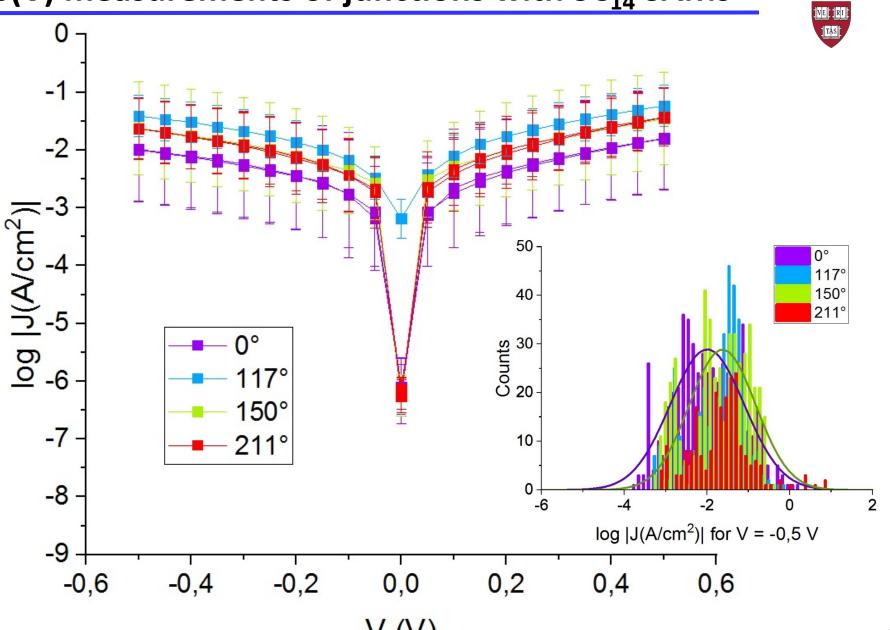






J(V) measurements of junctions with SC₁₄ SAMs

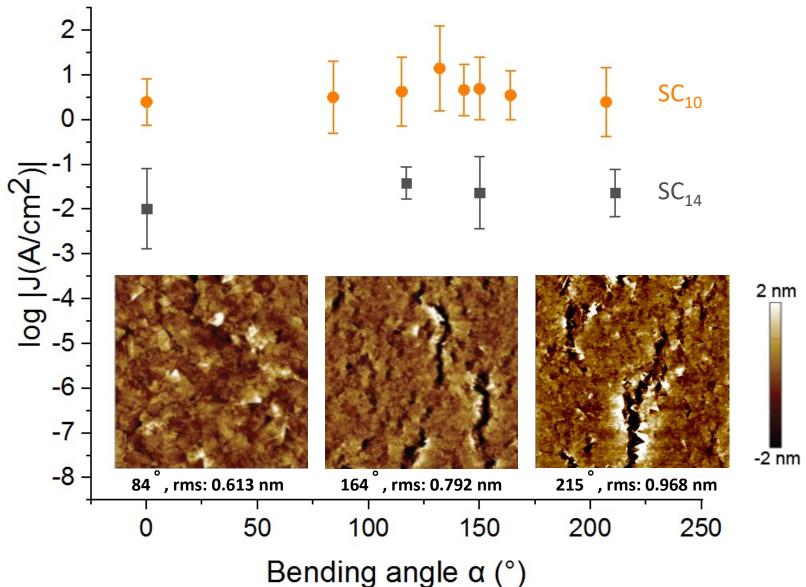




$J(V, \alpha)$ measurements for V = -0.5 V





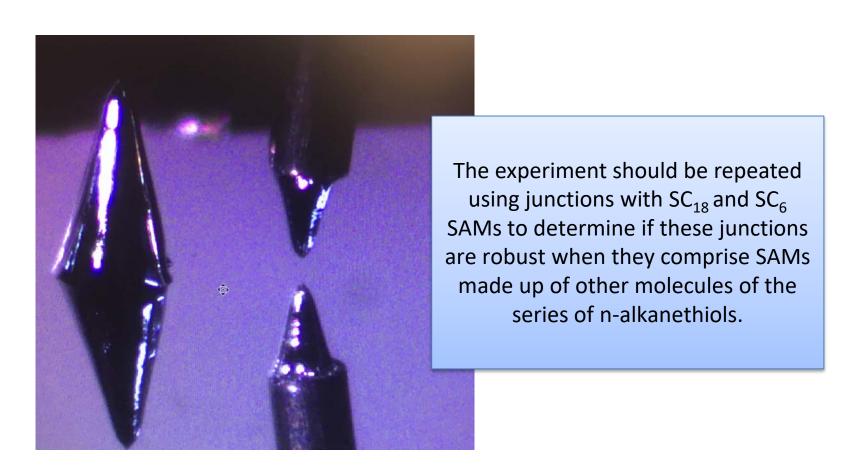


Conclusions and future experiments





The SAM-based junctions built are robust. The tunneling current doesn't change even when large deep valleys form in the bottom-electrode for bending angles $\alpha > 150^{\circ}$ due to tensile stress.







Whitesides Research Group



Center for Nanoscale Systems

Harvard University

FAS • SEAS





HARVARD

School of Engineering and Applied Sciences

