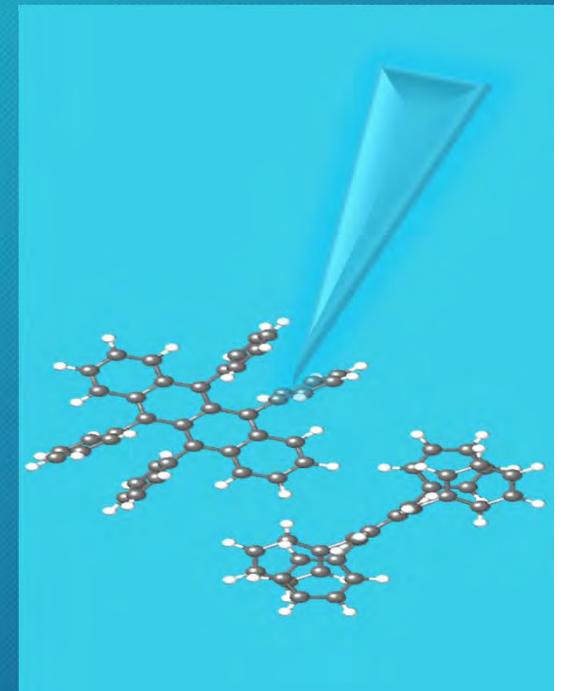


# Tracking Charge Transport of Organic Semiconductor Material by Electronic Structure Measurement



Satoshi Kera  
Institute for Molecular Science



解良 聰

# Collaborators

## Chiba Univ

Prof. N. Ueno



Institute of  
Materials Research  
and Engineering

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Dr. J. Yang (-> China) , low-E ARUPS

Mr. T. Yamaguchi (-> IMS), low-E ARUPS, gasUPS

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Dr. Q. Xin (-> China), ARUPS, high-reso UPS

Mr. S. Hosoumi, Gas UPS, high-reso UPS, calculation

Mr. K. Sato, high-reso UPS, calculation

Prof. H. Ishii, crystal

Dr. Y. Nakayama (-> Tokyo Univ Sci), crystal, ARUPS

Dr. S. Nagamatsu (Univ Elec-Comm), theory

## IMS (BL7U)

Prof. K. Kimura (-> Osaka Univ) , beamline

Prof. K. Tanaka, beamline

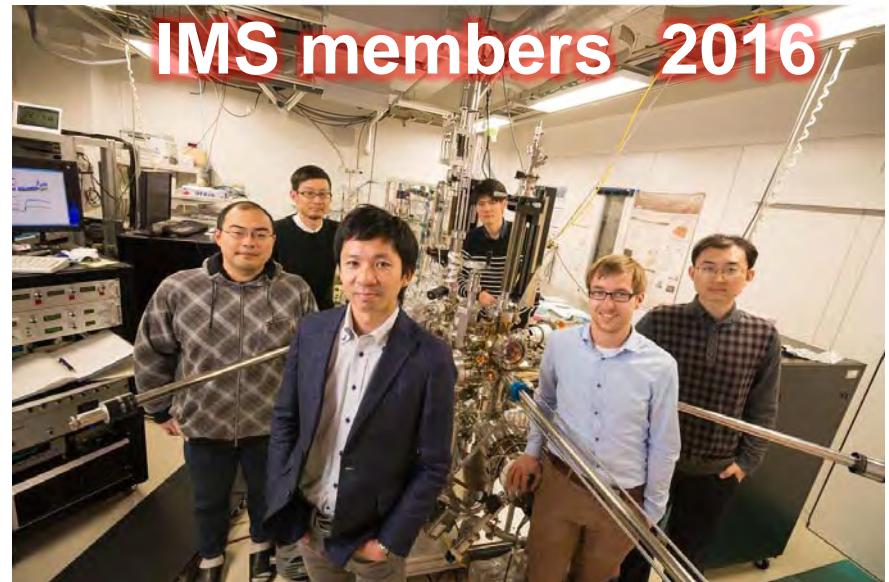
Dr. M. Matsunami (-> Toyota Inst Univ) , beamline

## FUND

JSPS, MEXT KAKENHI



## IMS members 2016



rubrene single crystal, since 2009



Chiba

# THANKS

# OUTLINE

## Motivation

### 1. Key character of molecular solid

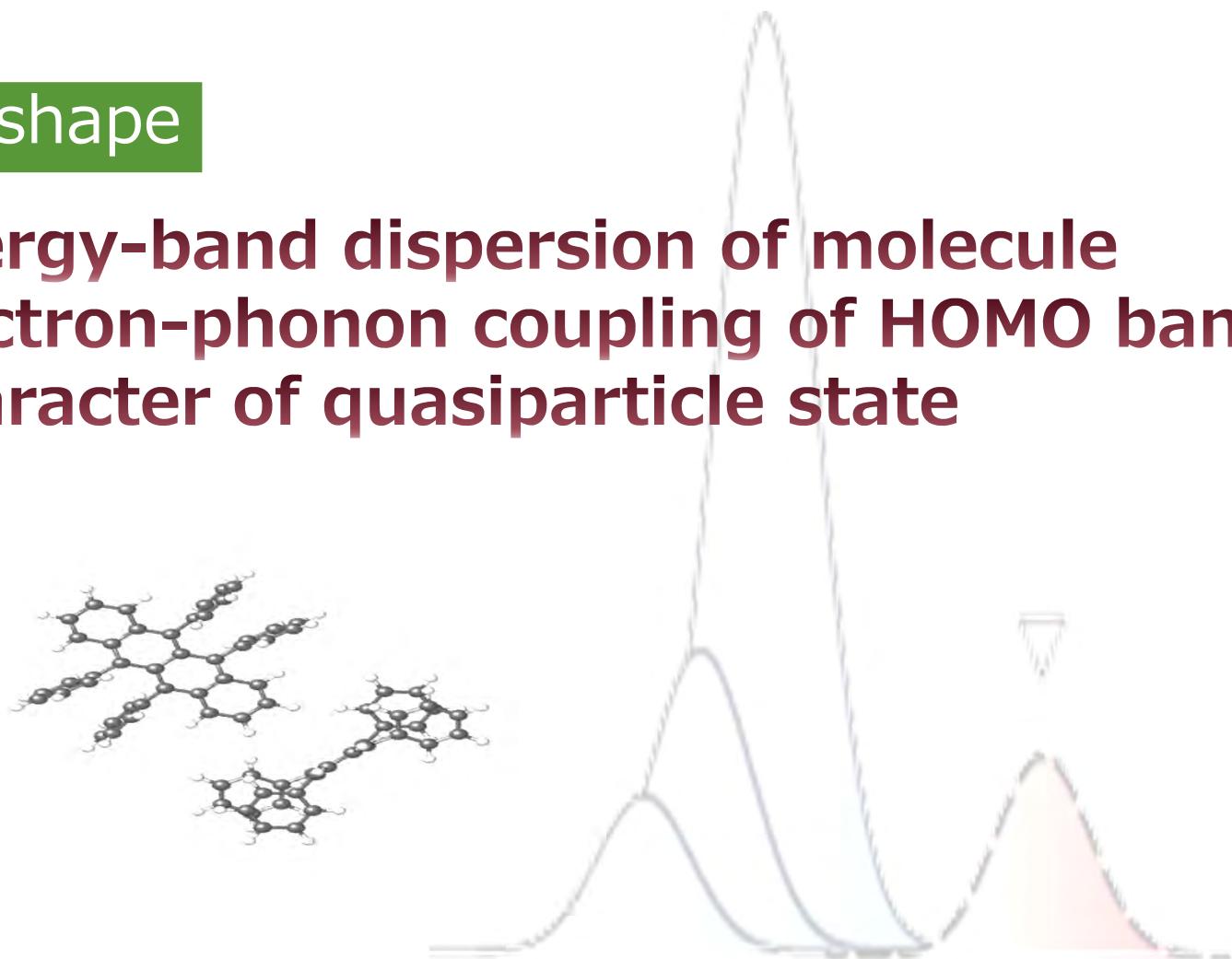
#### UPS band shape

### 2. Energy-band dispersion of molecule

### 3. Electron-phonon coupling of HOMO band

### 4. Character of quasiparticle state

## Summary

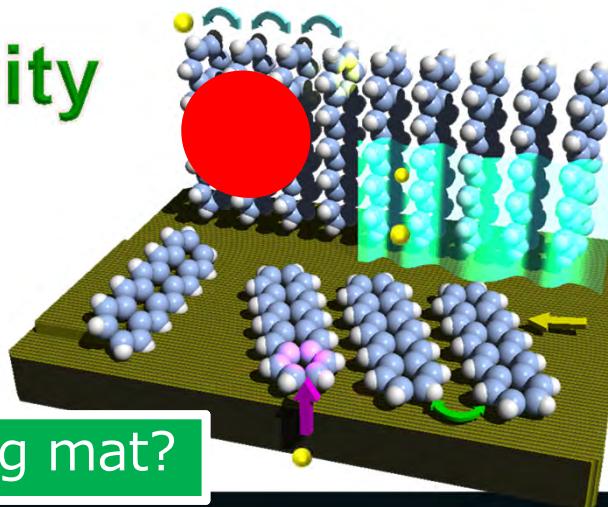


# Carbon based industrial

## Rich Functionality

Semiconductor (LED, FET, PVC,...)  
 Org. Conducut, Magnet, SuperCond.  
 Mol. Recognition (Mol. Machine)  
 Self-assemble, Self-healing  
 Bio-mimic, etc

Different concept to inorg mat?



### Characteristics of molecule

Rich degree of freedom  
 (Structure, crystal, orbital)  
 Intermolecular interaction (vdW)  
 Charge localization (wavefunciton)  
 Molecular spin (Coordination)

## Electronic structure

*motivation*



What is key differences bw organic semicon. and inorganic counterpart ?

## Organic Semicon. Physics

Mechanism of energy-level alignment, charge transport



*Surface & Interface*

New concept in the device fabrication  
 Freedom in combination  
 Easy to handle



Message to device application  
 Guideline of design to property



**Assemble Design**  
**Rich utilization**

# Carbon based industrial

How much does the wave-function spread change in the assembly?

= Molecular film functions are controlled by a weak interaction

*motivation*



What is key differences bw organic semicon. and inorganic counterpart ?

## Organic Semicon. Physics

Mechanism of energy-level alignment, charge transport



*Surface & Interface*

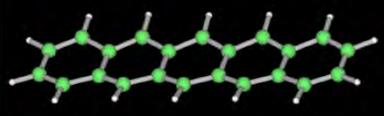
New concept in the device fabrication  
Freedom in combination  
Easy to handle



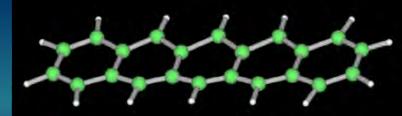
Message to device application  
Guideline of design to property



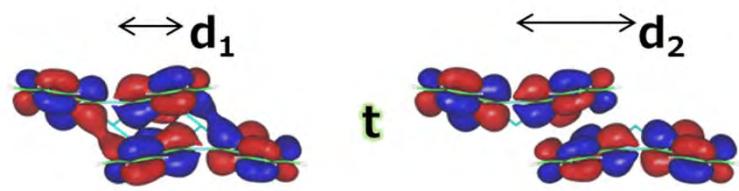
*Assemble Design*  
Rich utilization



# "Molecules are vibrating"



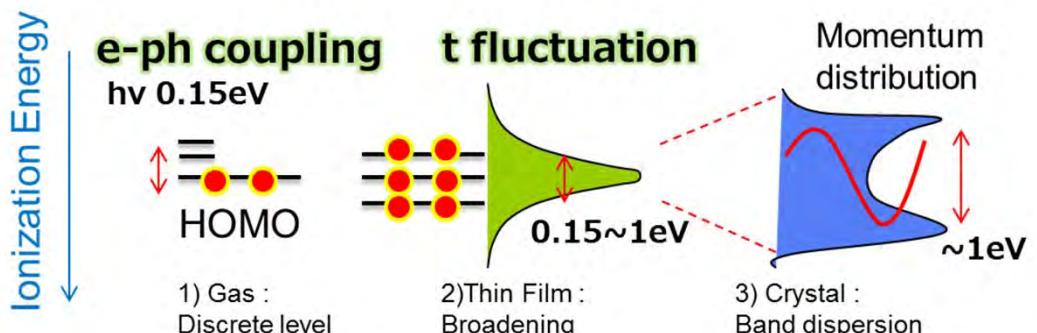
Molecular solid by vdW force: ~~Physics based on isolated states, nor condensed matter~~



Orbital phase matching (DOS, Band)

Wavefunction is not smoothly overlapping in the solid

Amorphous (disorder) ~ hopping transport  
Crystal (order) ~ band transport

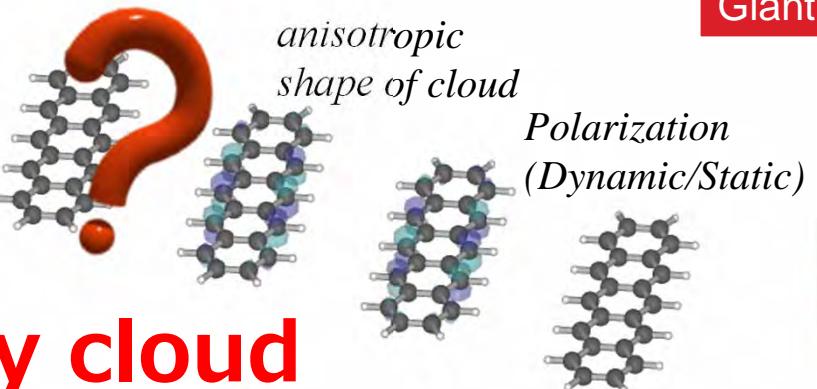


Giant Seebeck effects in organics

C<sub>60</sub>, 150mV/K(300K),  
Kojima et al, APEX (2015)

Dressed charge

electron localization



Bumpy cloud

$\Psi^2$

Itinerancy

Light element, but heavy cage unit

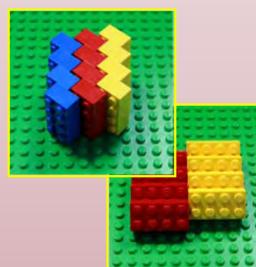
Assemble ≠ Isolated

Electron is...

localized in a molecule (LCAO)  
delocalized MO

Slightly

& extended and/or distorted



by **weak e-e coupling**

with neighbors

with substrate

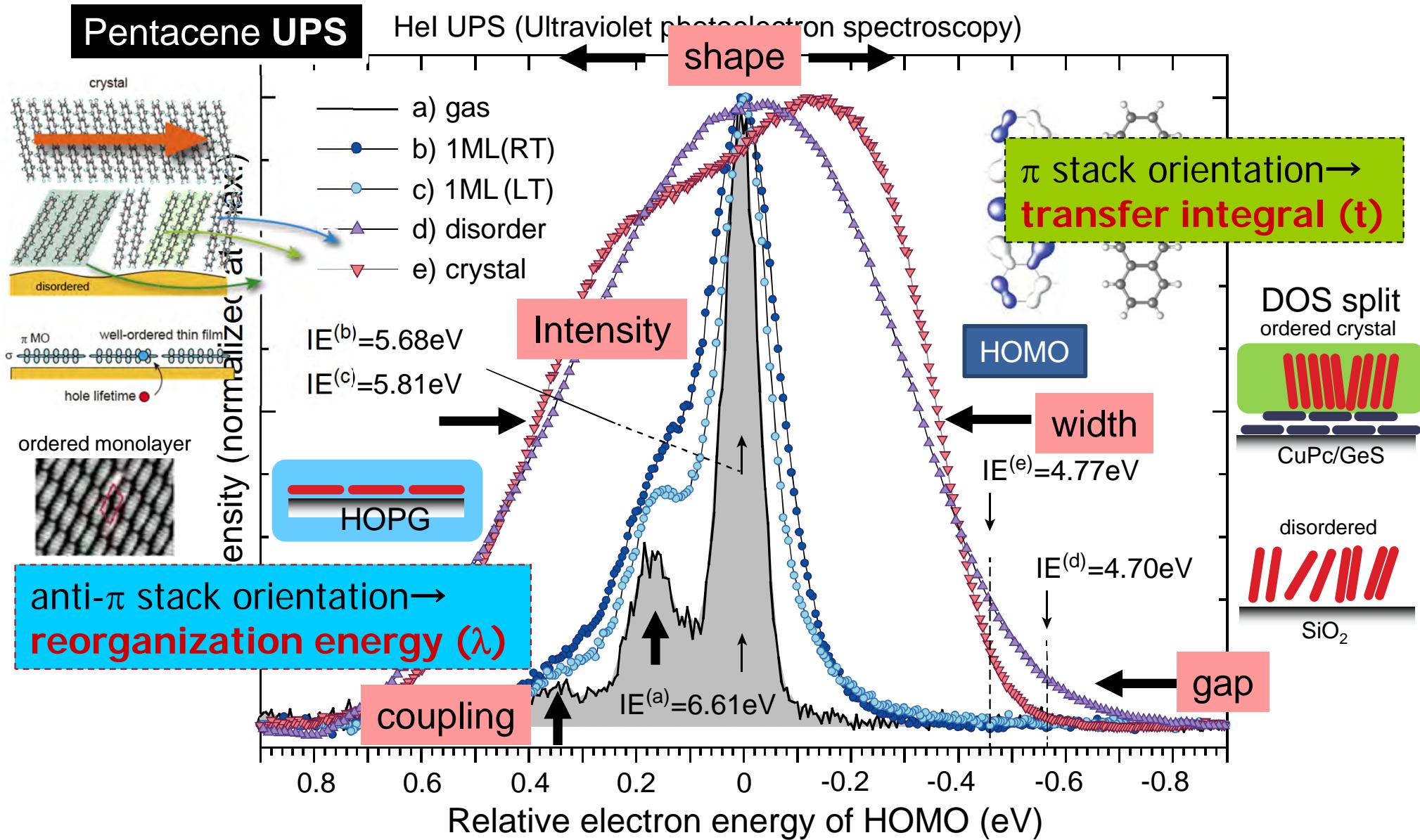
by **strong e-ph coupling**

with lattice phonon

with molecular vibration

# Origin of UPS band shape?

Electronic structure depends largely on molecular orientation even in vdW solids. Universal picture is requested for a conventional/trivial material to understand,...



# KEY natures

- (1) Weak intermolecular interaction → 2-face character: isolated vs aggregate
- (2) Low dimensional → “bumpy” state by molecular orbital
- (3) Very large & heavy complex with light elements → polaron phenomena

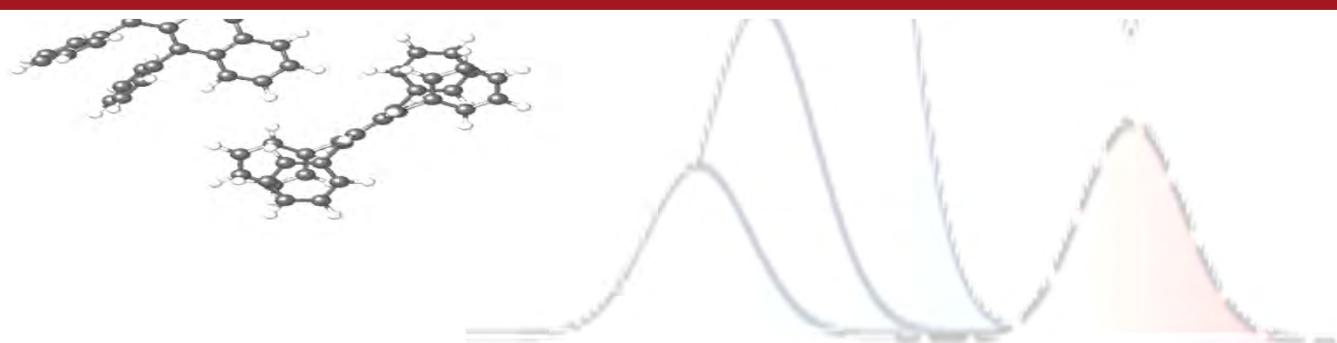
Intrinsic behavior of organic materials, but not of inorganic

Tnag, Bussolotti, SK, Ueno, J. Phys. D: Appl. Physics (2017)

## UPS band shape

2. Energy-band dispersion of molecule
3. Electron-phonon coupling of HOMO band
4. Character of quasiparticle state

See an electron in molecular solid !



# Tracking Charge Transport

$\lambda$  &  $t$  are measurable parameter by UPS

挑戦



How does an electron look like?  
Transport charge in molecular film



Easier to access for gas,  
well-ordered monolayers  
(anti- $\pi$  stacking: small  $t$ )



From ordered crystalline  
films and bulk single  
crystals (well- $\pi$  stacking)

$\lambda$ : reorganization energy

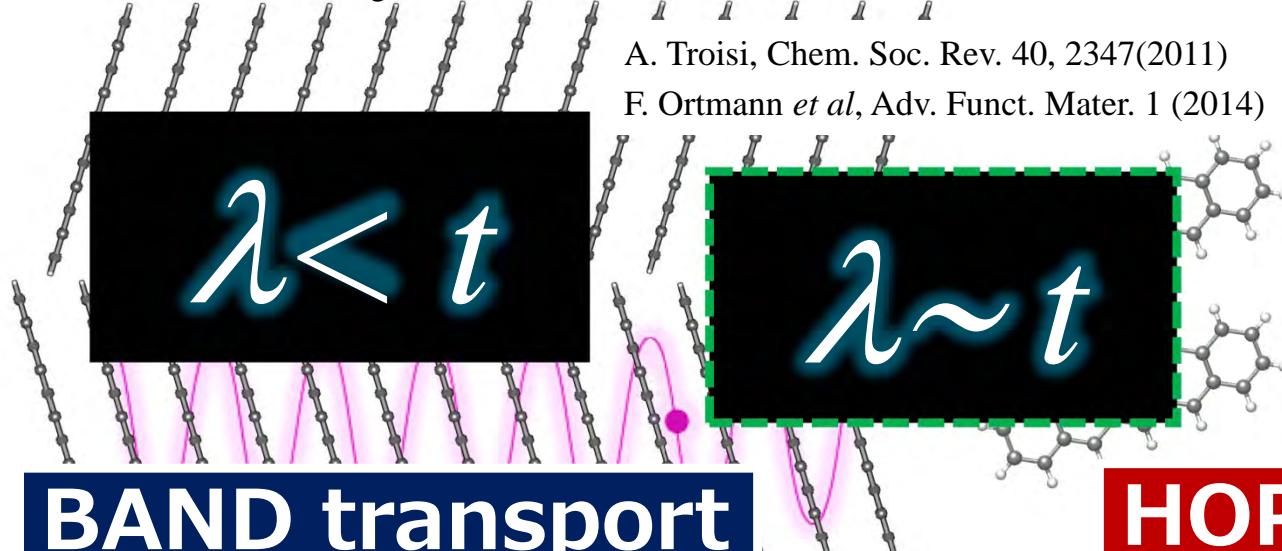
$t$ : transfer integral

# Theory: two boundaries

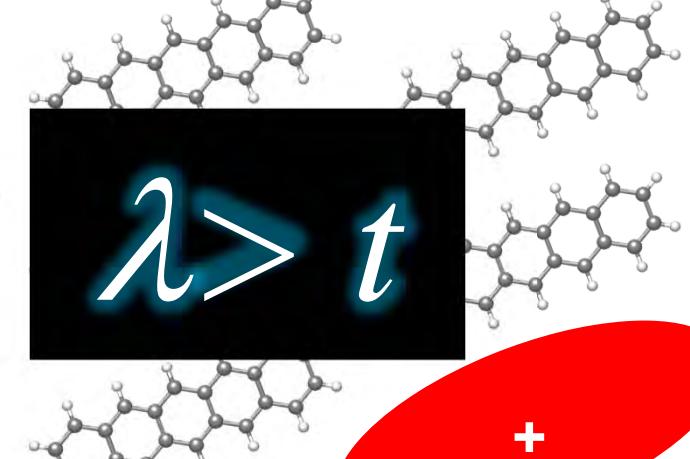
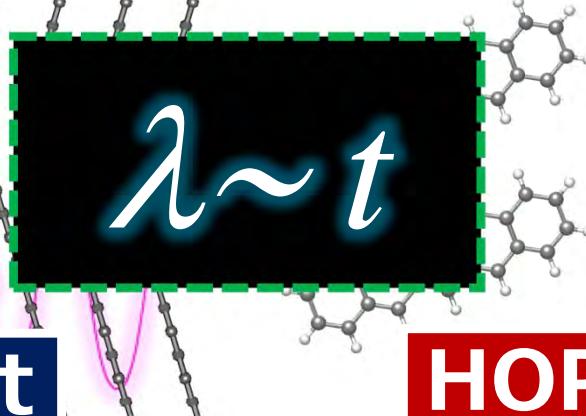
UPS fine features will be appeared upon charge-boson coupling

N.Ueno, S.Kera, Prog. Surf. Sci. **83**, 490 (2008).

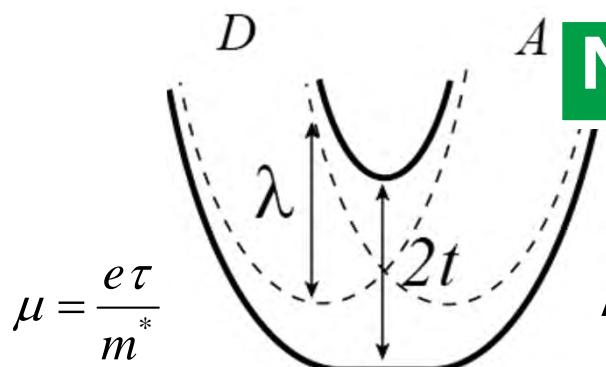
S. Kera *et al.*, Prog. Surf. Sci. **84**, 135 (2009).



A. Troisi, Chem. Soc. Rev. 40, 2347(2011)  
F. Ortmann *et al*, Adv. Funct. Mater. 1 (2014)



HOPPING transport

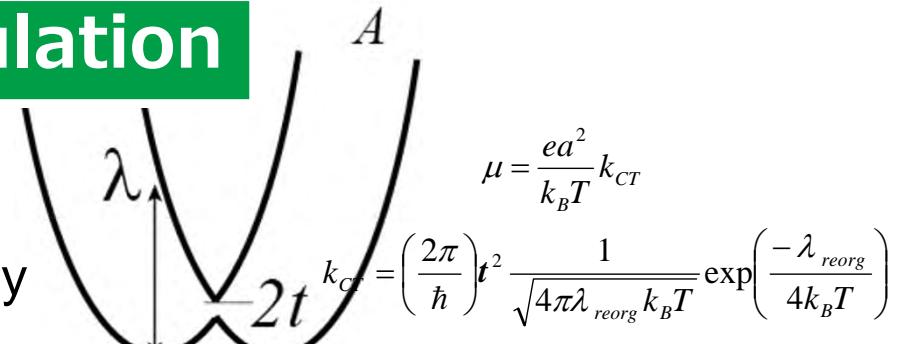


**Numerical simulation**

$t$ : transfer integral  
 $\lambda$ : reorganization energy



Delocalized into adjacent molecules



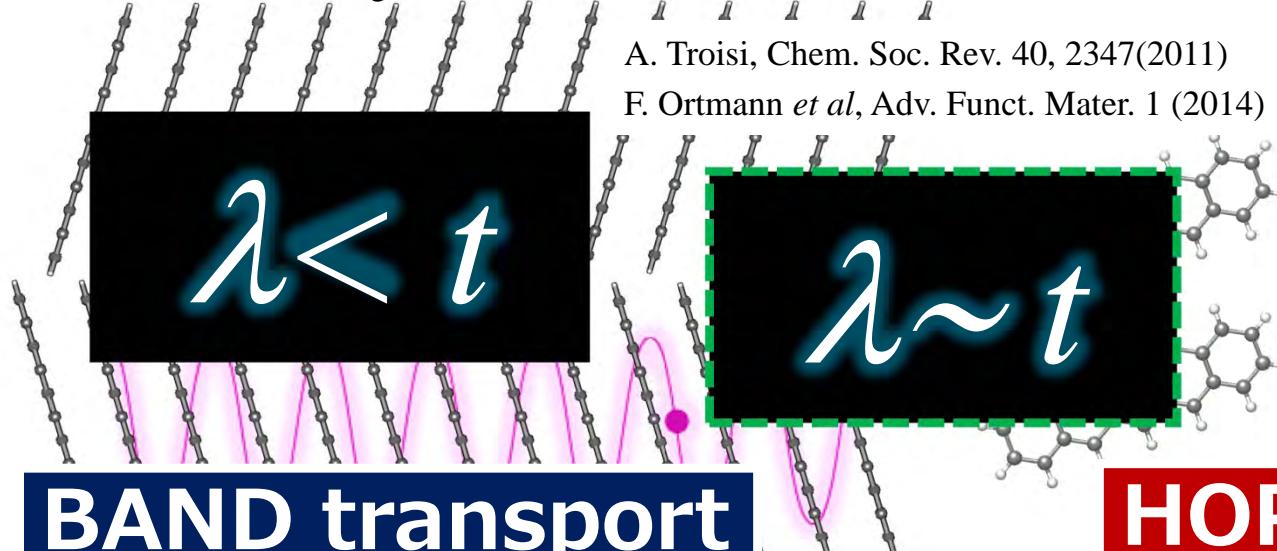
Charge is localized in a molecule

# Theory: two boundaries

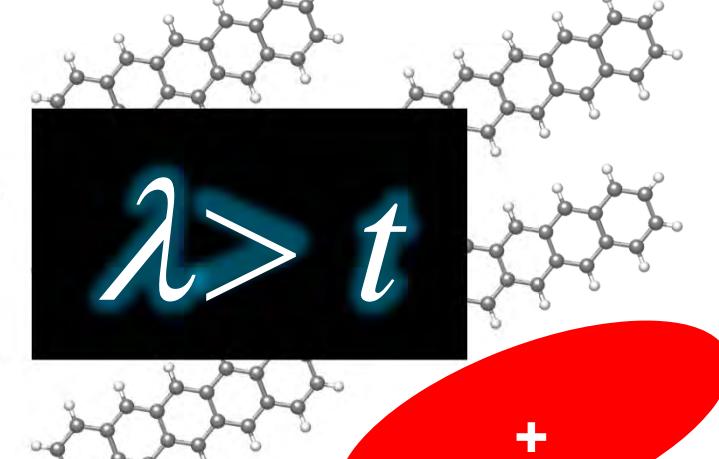
UPS fine features will be appeared upon charge-boson coupling

N.Ueno, S.Kera, Prog. Surf. Sci. **83**, 490 (2008).

S. Kera *et al.*, Prog. Surf. Sci. **84**, 135 (2009).



BAND transport



HOPPING transport



“Not hopping nor band transport”

# Extend : electron-phonon coupling

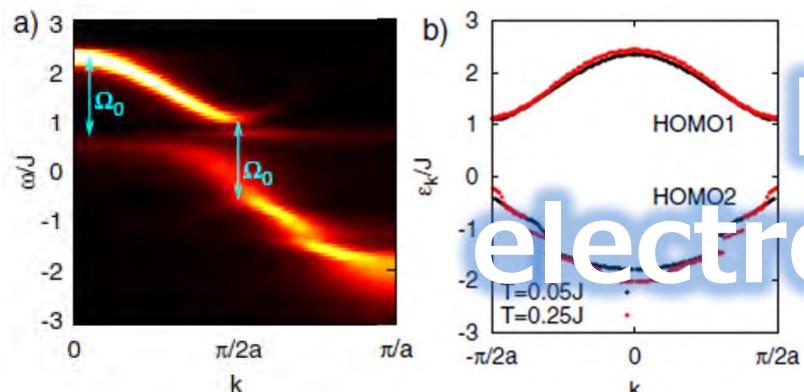
Motion of charges is not simple: a dressed quasiparticles

## Electron couples to phonons affects to localizability

Transient Localization Scenario

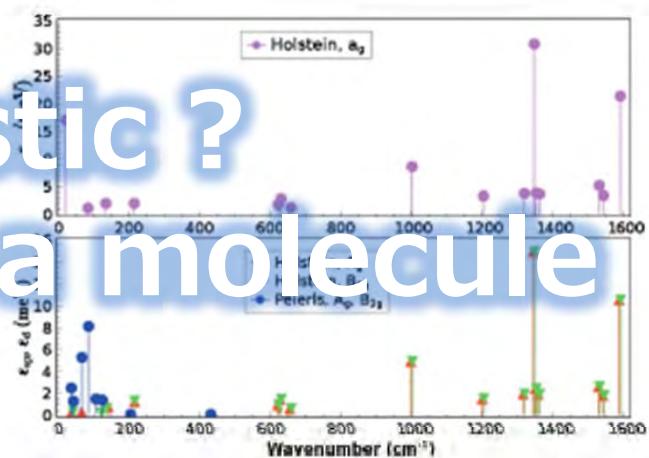
Fratini et al, Adv. Funct. Mater. 26, 2292(2016)

Band dispersion : spectral function ???



Complicate vibronic coupling

Realistic ?  
electron in a molecule



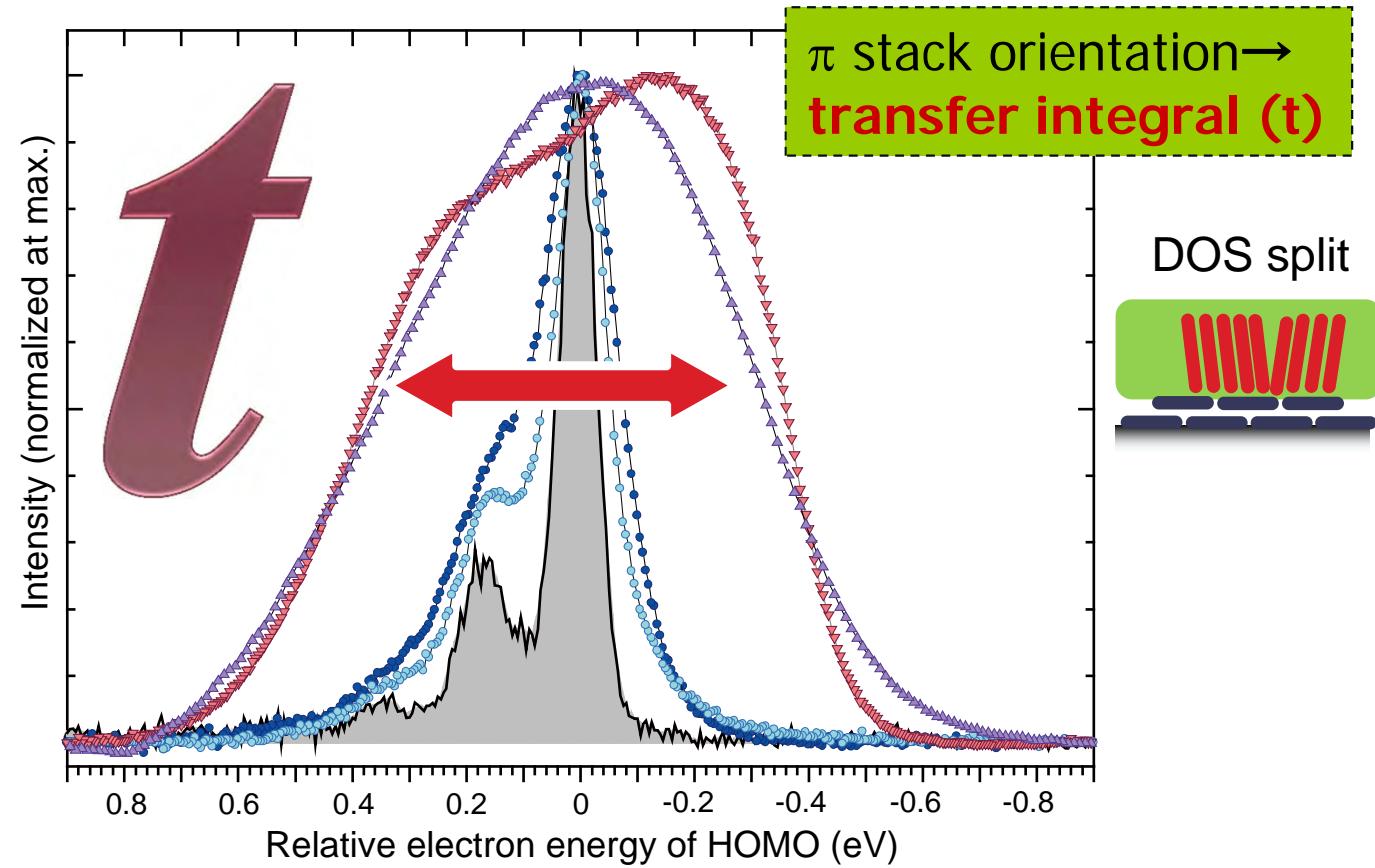
Ciuchi et al, PRL106,166403(2011) "pentacene Theory"

Girlando et al, PRB 82, 35208 (2010) "rubrene Theory"

1

## Angle-resolved PES: band dispersion

### UPS band width



*Can we measure dispersion? How to prepare?*

# HOMO-band dispersion of Rubrene Crystal

## Band Mapping: E(k)

$t = 0.11\text{eV}$  mfp > 2.1nm

$m_h^* = 0.65 m_0$

$\mu_h > \sim 31 \text{cm}^2/\text{Vs} @ 295\text{K}$

$$\mu_{band} = \frac{e\tau}{m^*} > \frac{e\hbar}{m^* W} \sim 20 \frac{m_0}{m^*} \frac{300}{T}$$

## 1D tight-binding approximation

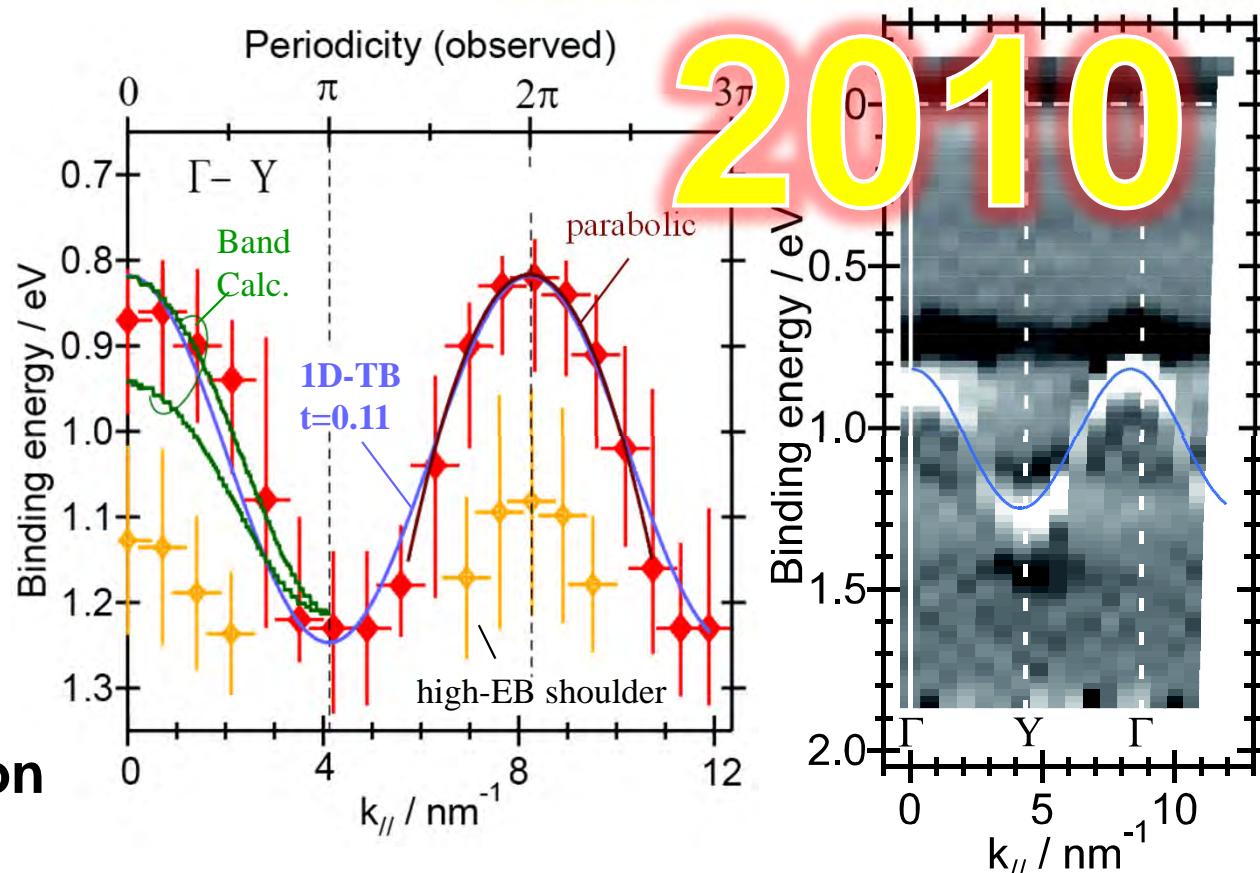
$$E_B = E_c - 2t \cos(bk_{||}) \quad b = 0.76 \text{ nm}$$

transfer integral  $t = 0.11 \text{ eV}$

$$m_h^* = \frac{\hbar^2}{d^2 E_B / dk_{||}^2} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2tb^2} = 0.65 \pm 0.05 m_0$$



Evidence of band transport  
Highest mobility



PEN/Bi/Si ( $4t=0.2\sim0.3$ ,  $m^*=1.3m_0$ )

BTQBT/HOPG ( $4t=0.4$ ,  $m^*=3.1m_0$ )

PTCDA/MoS<sub>2</sub> ( $4t=0.2$ ,  $m^*=5.2m_0$ )

Ueno, Kera,  
Prog.Surf.Sci.83 (2008) 490

**$t$  is rather estimated as usual  
small BZ (large lattice) gives  
smallest  $m^*$  among organic solids**

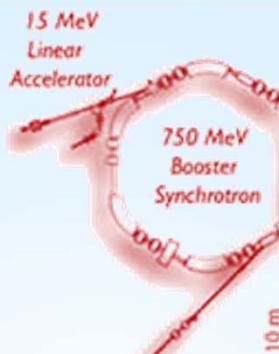
# Institute for Molecular Science



大学共同利用機関法人 自然科学研究機構  
**分子科学研究所**  
Institute for Molecular Science



自然科学研究機構 分子科学研究所  
**極端紫外光研究施設**



Since 1983  
750MeV (r53m), 17nm-rad  
**9-Dipole BLs**  
**6-Undulator BLs**  
Compact but specified  
for low-hv SR.

**BL6U**  
ARUPS, NEXAFS, XPS

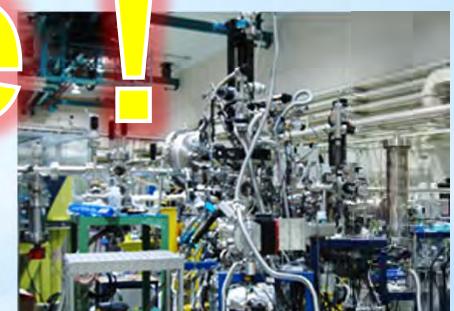
**BL5U (commissioning)**  
Spin/Deflector ARUPS



**BL7U**  
High-reso ARUPS

hv=6~40eV (undulator)  
MBS-A1, 6-axis, 14-400K  
► ARUPS, LEED

To see more !



**BL2B**  
ARUPS for organic solids

hv=24~205eV  
VG-SCIENTA-R3000, 5-axis, 12-400K  
►ARUPS, XPS, MAES(He\*), LEED

# Experiments: UVSOR (BL7U)

Low kinetic energy is requested  
to see the events

## APPLE II undulator

Variable polarization,  $h\nu=6\text{-}40\text{eV}$

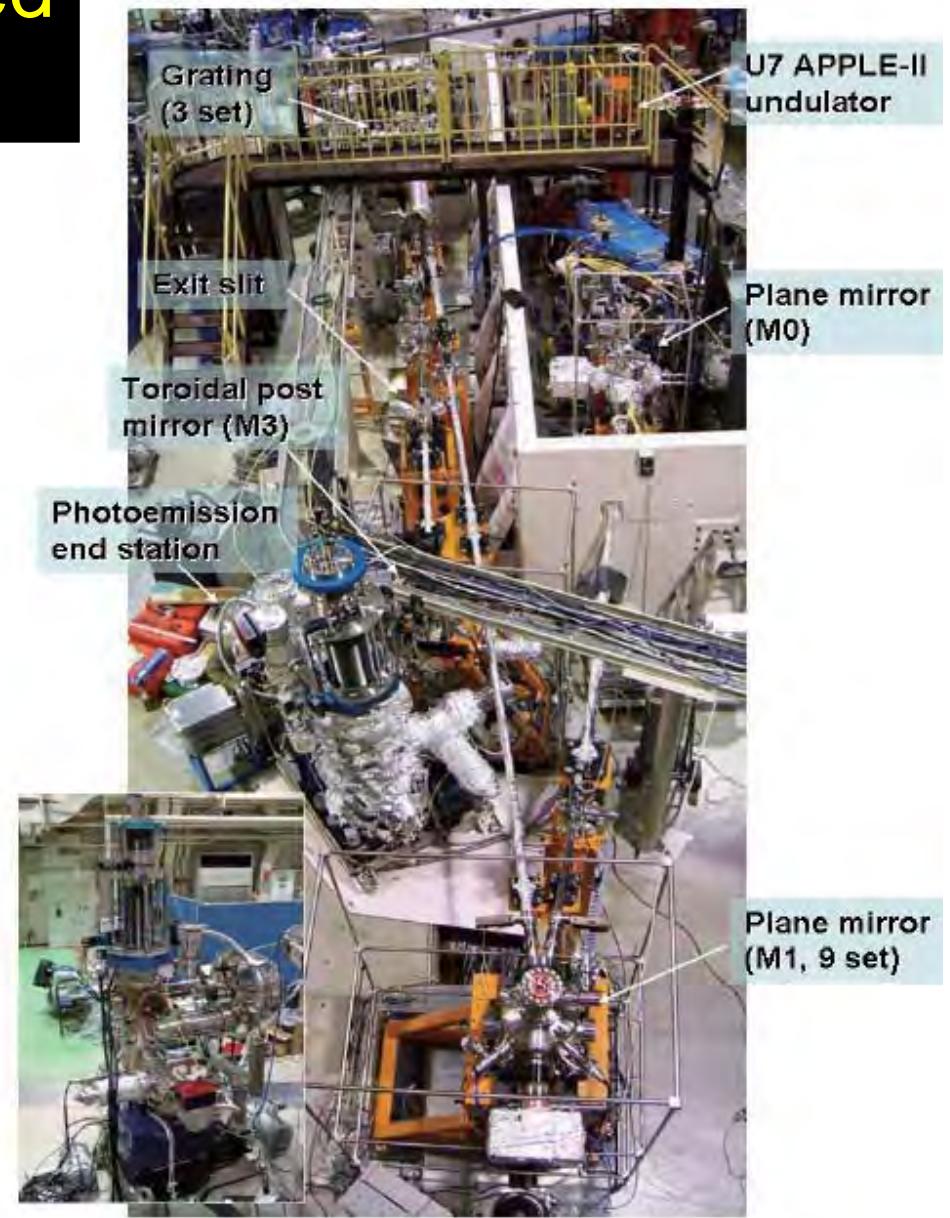
Modified Wadsworth monochromator  
 $E/\Delta E > 10,000$ , spots  $\sim 50 \times 200 \mu\text{m}$

## Analyzer: MBS-A1

$\Delta R < 1\text{meV}$ , 6-axis  
14K ~ 400K



Prof. S. Kimura  
“SAMRAI” system



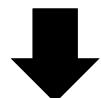
# Experiments: UVSOR (BL7U)

- 1) High-energy resolution
- 2) Small irradiation spot

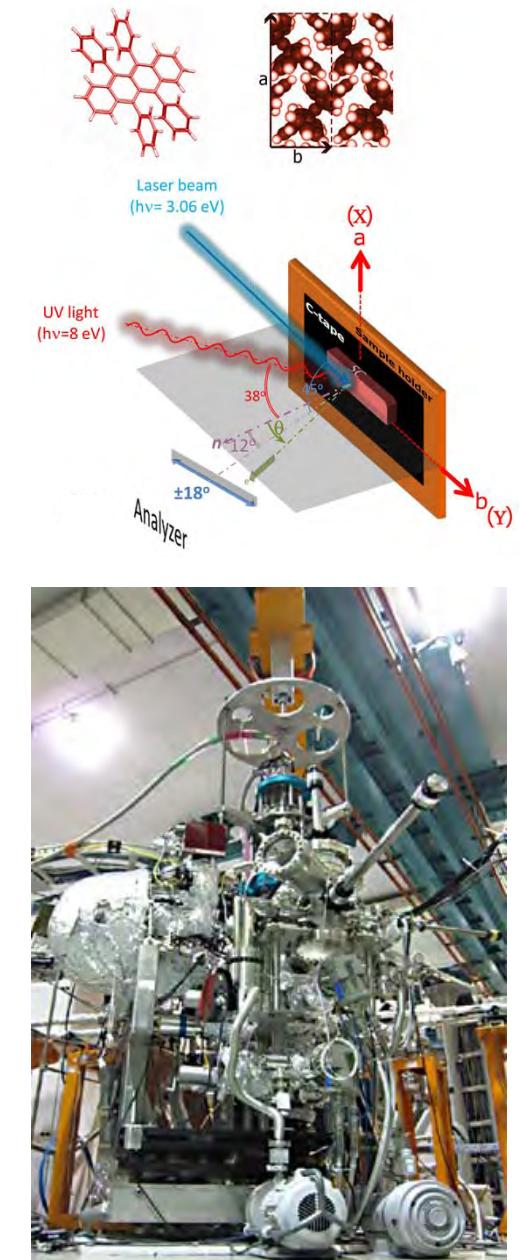
+ Low-energy excitation UPS

advantages

- 1) Bulk sensitive measurement
- 2) Higher photoelectron intensity
- 3) Low irradiation damage
- 4) High momentum resolution



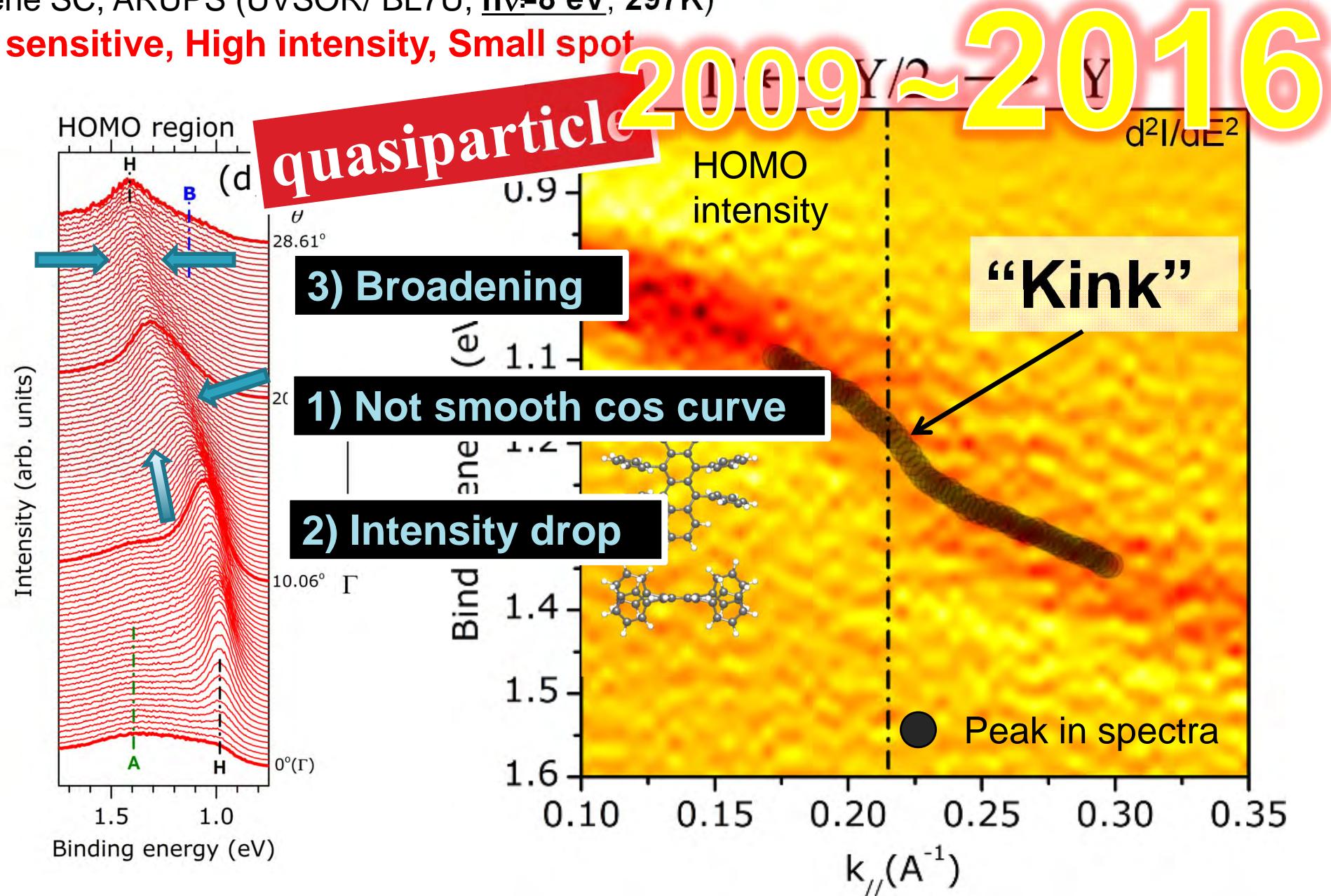
**HOMO fine feature**



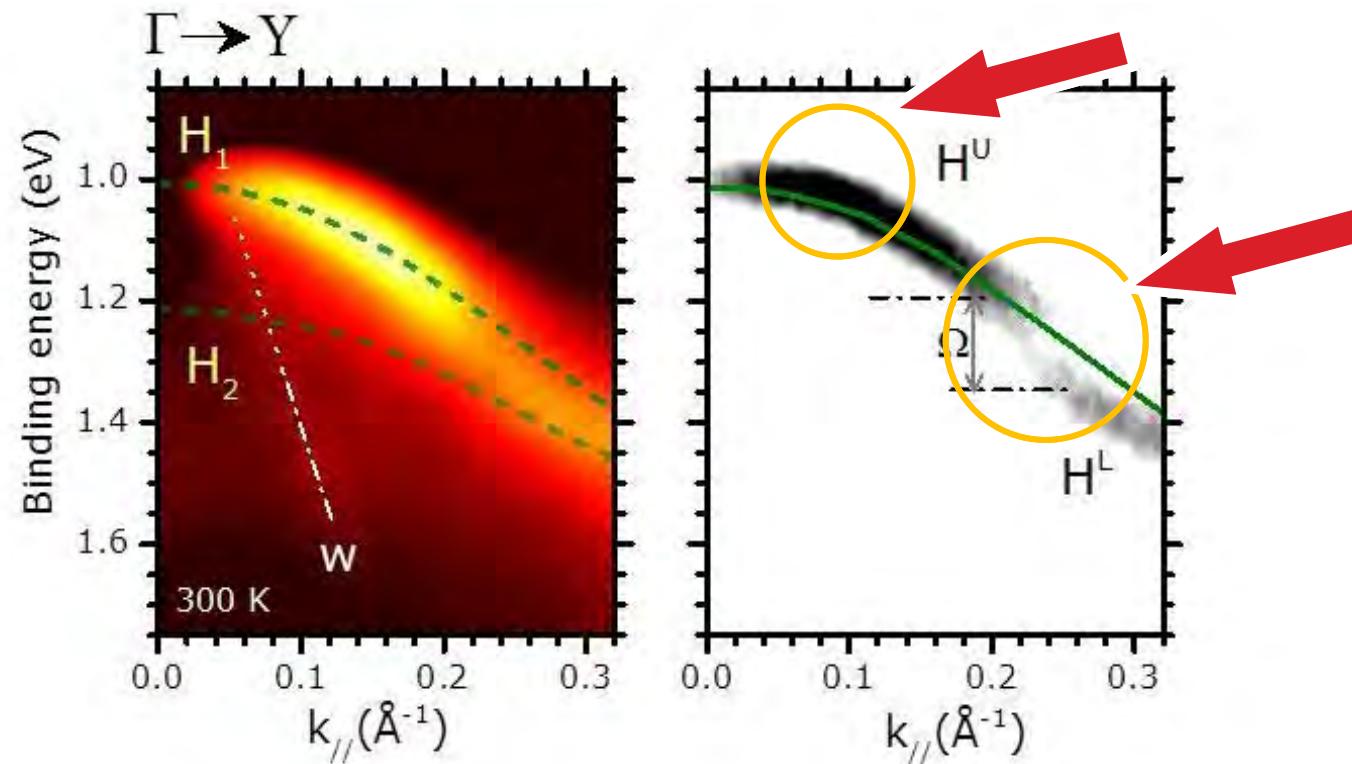
# Low-energy excitation UPS

Rubrene SC, ARUPS (UVSOR/ BL7U,  $\hbar\nu=8$  eV, 297K)

Bulk sensitive, High intensity, Small spot

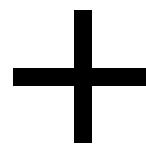


# What is a nature of **KINK** features of spectral band for organic crystal?



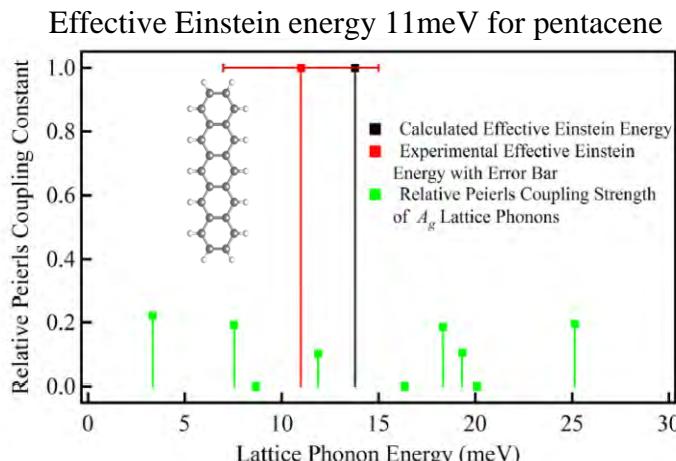
# Phonon coupling: multimode

Collective nonlocal phonons  
crystal lattice vibration



Localized phonons  
intramolecular vibrations

Small energy (low THz) phonons



Girlando et al, Mater. Sci-Poland 22, 307 (2004)  
Hatch et al PRL104 (2010) in SI.

- Inelastic scattering events
- Sensitive to transfer integral
- Thermal impacts

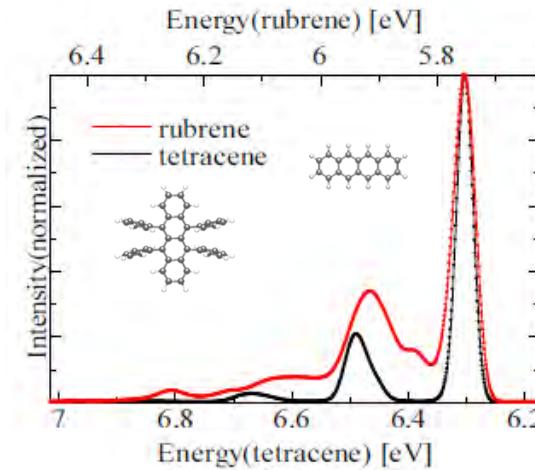
$$\theta_D = 254.5 \text{K} \text{ (rubrene)}$$

PhysRevB.83.113305

$$\theta_D = \frac{\hbar v_m}{k},$$

crystal's highest normal mode of vibration = 22meV

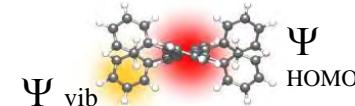
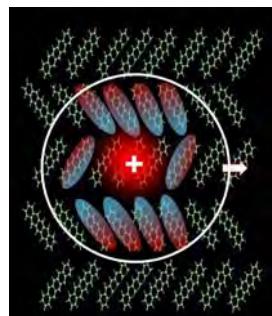
Large energy (high IR) phonons



No.	meV	H.-R.
156	183	0.38759
76	107	0.21258
136	164	0.10529
2	4	0.10159
143	169	0.09978
168	201	0.06146
146	170	0.04694
116	138	0.03794
8	8	0.03183
21	28	0.01892
14	14	0.01759
102	126	0.01146
132	155	0.00929
70	98	0.00702
160	189	0.00582

Wide variety of polaron

Frohlich ( $r > \text{lattice}$ )      Holstein ( $r \sim \text{lattice}$ )      Molecular polaron ( $r < \text{molecule}$ )

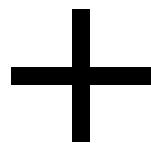


- Rich of vibration modes
- Major impact on charge hopping dynamics

Dynamic polarization of  $h^+(e^-)$  = impact of polaron depends on  $t / \lambda$  ratio

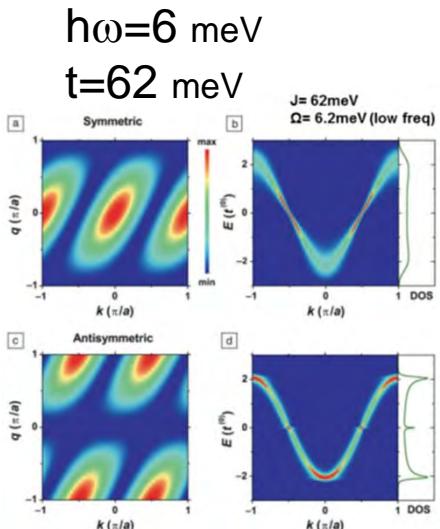
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Localized phonons  
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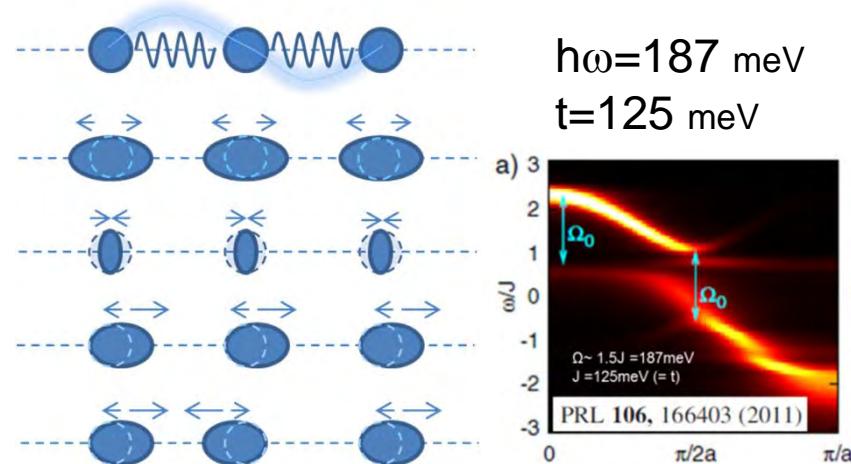
Small energy (low THz) phonons



electronic crystal  
wave~ itinerancy

symm  
or  
antisymm

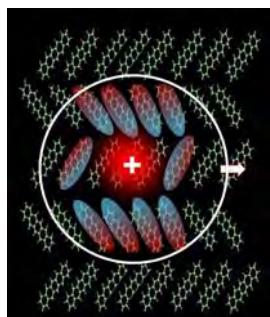
Large energy (high IR) phonons



Wide variety of polaron

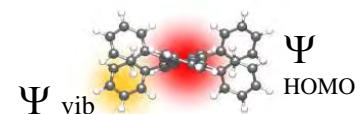
Frohlich  
( $r > \text{lattice}$ )      Holstein  
( $r \sim \text{lattice}$ )

Molecular polaron  
( $r < \text{molecule}$ )



- Inelastic scattering events
- Sensitive to transfer integral
- Holstein polaron

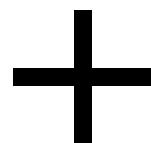
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Dynamic polarization of  $h^+(e^-)$  = impact of polaron depends on  $t / \lambda$  ratio

# Phonon coupling: multimode

Collective nonlocal phonons  
crystal lattice vibration



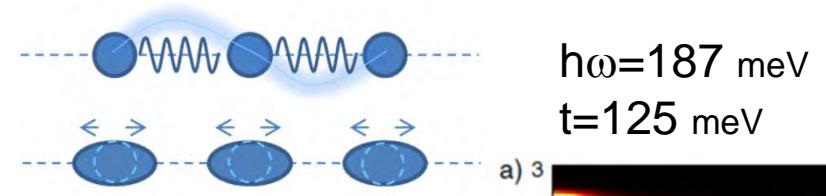
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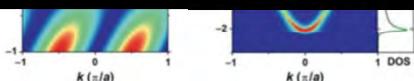


electronic crystal

Large energy (high IR) phonons



Theory: too much simplified  
both impacts should be considered



MRS bull 38, 57 (2013)

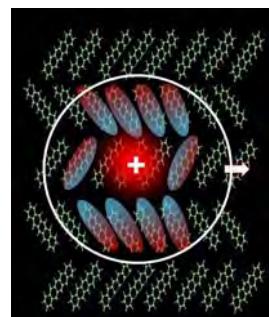
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- Sensitive to transfer integral
- Holstein polaron

Wide variety of polaron

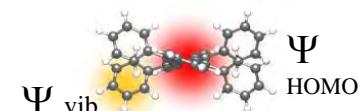
Frohlich  
( $r > \text{lattice}$ )

Holstein  
( $r \sim \text{lattice}$ )

Molecular polaron  
( $r < \text{molecule}$ )



- Rich of vibration modes
- Major impact on charge hopping dynamics

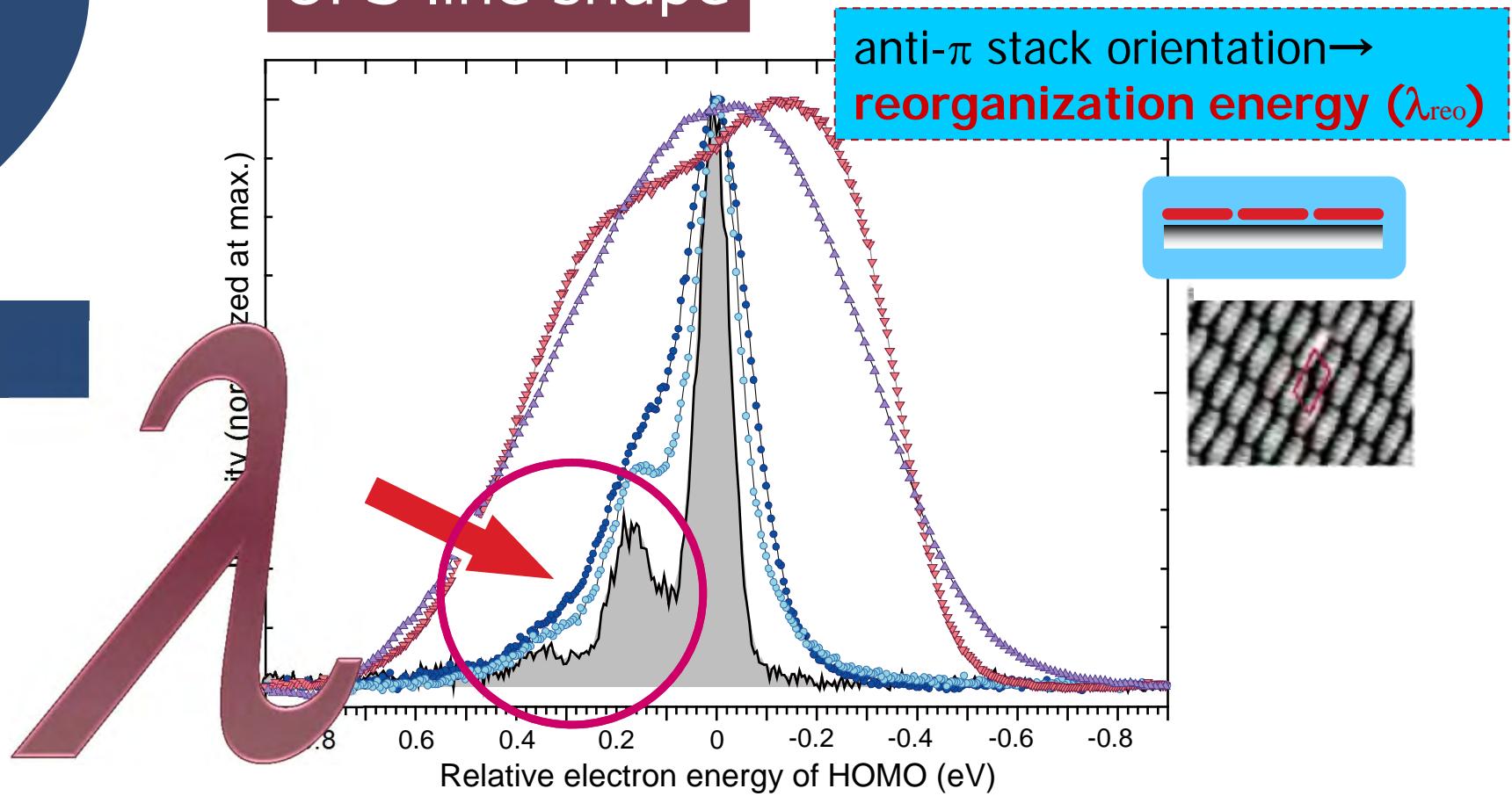


Dynamic polarization of  $h^+(e^-)$  = impact of polaron depends on  $t / \lambda$  ratio

2

## High-resolution PES : e-ph coupling

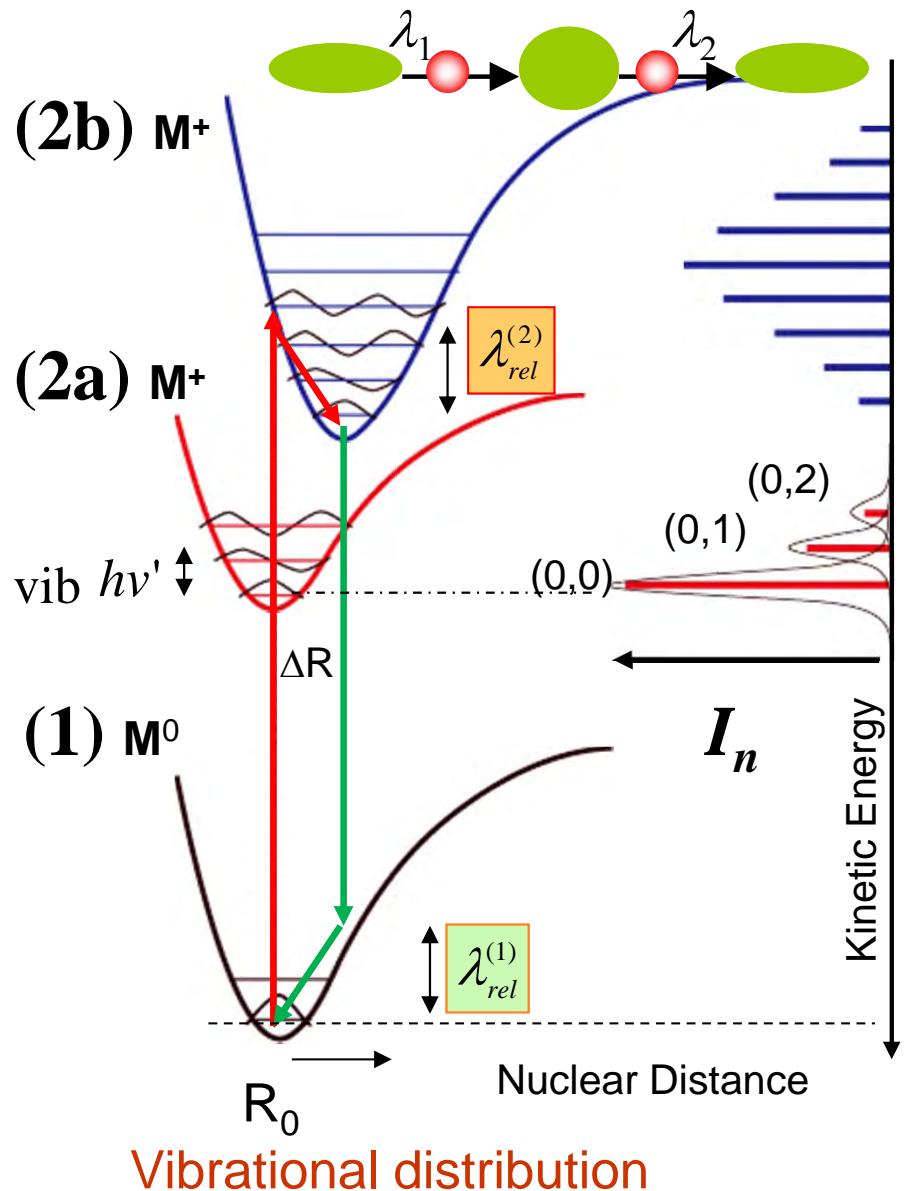
### UPS line shape



## Vibronic fine feature in the film

# Direct evaluation of $\lambda^{\text{reorg}}$

Displacement of potential surface of M and M<sup>+</sup> state determines the shape



# Intensity of UPS fine features

$$D(\omega) = 2\pi \sum g_i \left| \langle f | T | i \rangle \right|^2 \delta(E_f - E_i - \omega),$$

$$\approx 2\pi \sum_n \left| \langle \Psi_n^{fi} | T(\mathbf{r}) | \Psi_0 \rangle \right|^2 \sum_{ij} g_i \left| \langle \Phi_j^{(n)} | \Phi_i^{(0)} \rangle \right|^2 \delta(E + \omega)$$

electron     
 phonon

## Under Franck-Condon approx

$$I_{m-n} = \left| \langle m^* | n \rangle \right|^2 = \frac{n!}{m!} e^{-S} S^{m-n} [L_m^{m-n}(S)]^2$$

**hot band (50K)**  $m=0$

## Poisson distribution

Huang-Rhys factor : **S** is obtained from **I<sub>n</sub>**

Geometric relaxation Energy  $\lambda_{rel} = \sum S_j h\nu_j$

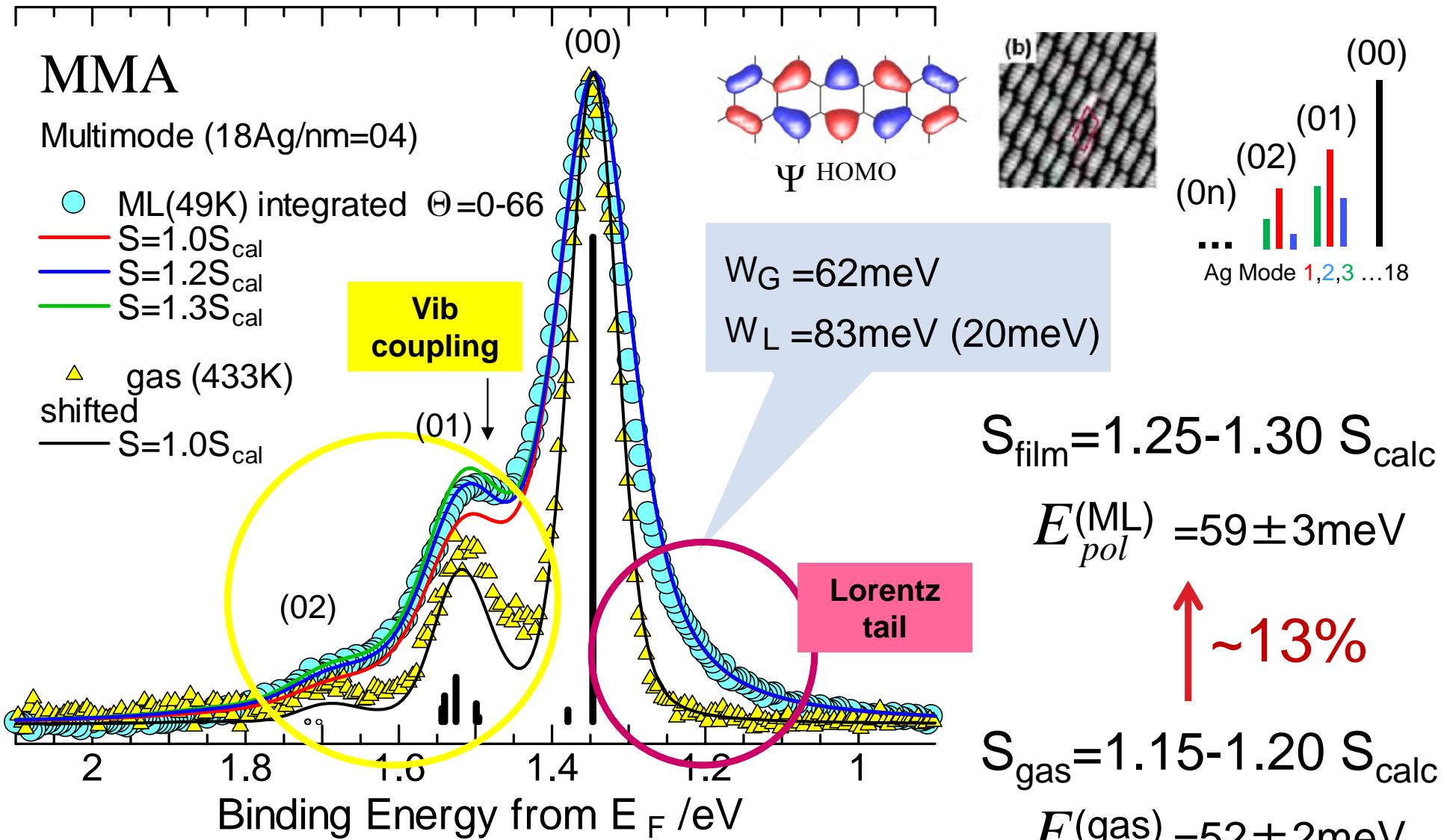
$$\text{reorganization E} \quad \lambda_{reorg} = \lambda_{rel}^{(1)} + \lambda_{rel}^{(2)} \cong 2\lambda_{rel}$$

Coropceanu et al., Chem. Rev. 107, 926 (2007).

# Solid vs Gas: Pentacene $\lambda$

HeI UPS

Obvious difference between the ML film and gas can be found



H. Yamane, SK *et al.*, PRB **72**, 153412 (05) 1st analysis repo

SK *et al.*, Prog. Surf. Sci. **84**, 135 (09) highlight

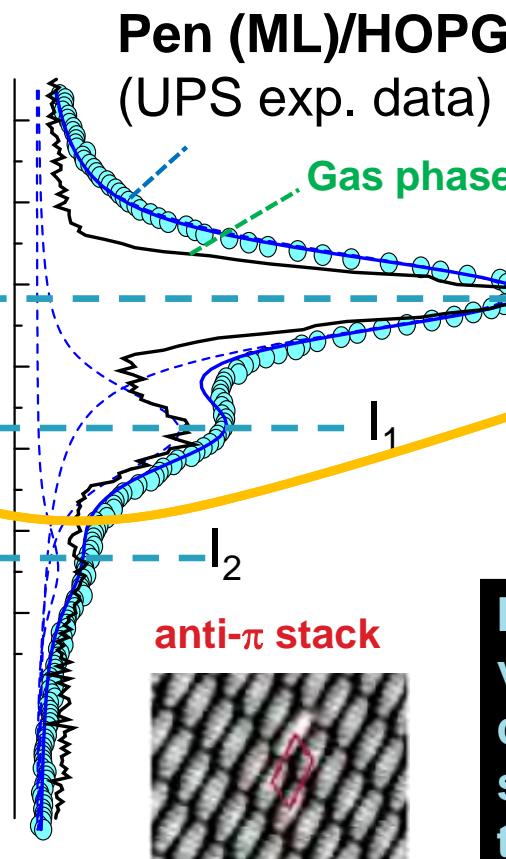
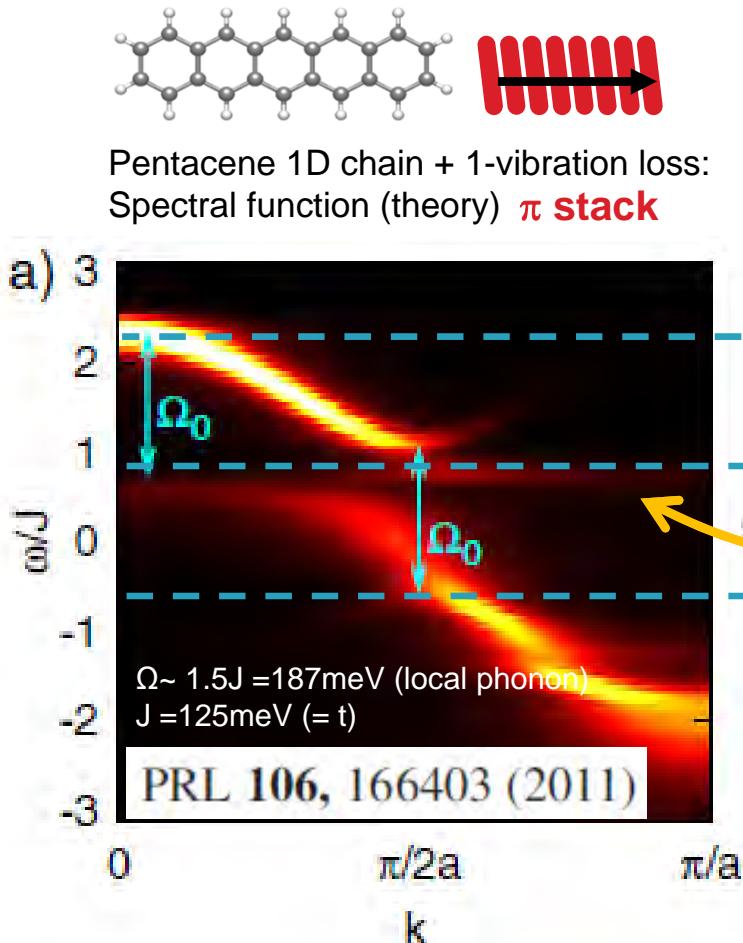
SK *et al.*, JPCC **117**, 22428 (13) multimode analysis

SK and Ueno, JESRP **204**, 2 (15) review

# Impacts of vib coupling: stacking

## Local e-ph coupling effect

W= bandwidth



$\Omega_0$ = vibrational energy

$$\lambda > t$$

anti- $\pi$  stack (ML)  
 $t \sim 4\text{meV}$  (calc)  
 $\lambda = 118\text{meV}$

$$\lambda \sim t$$

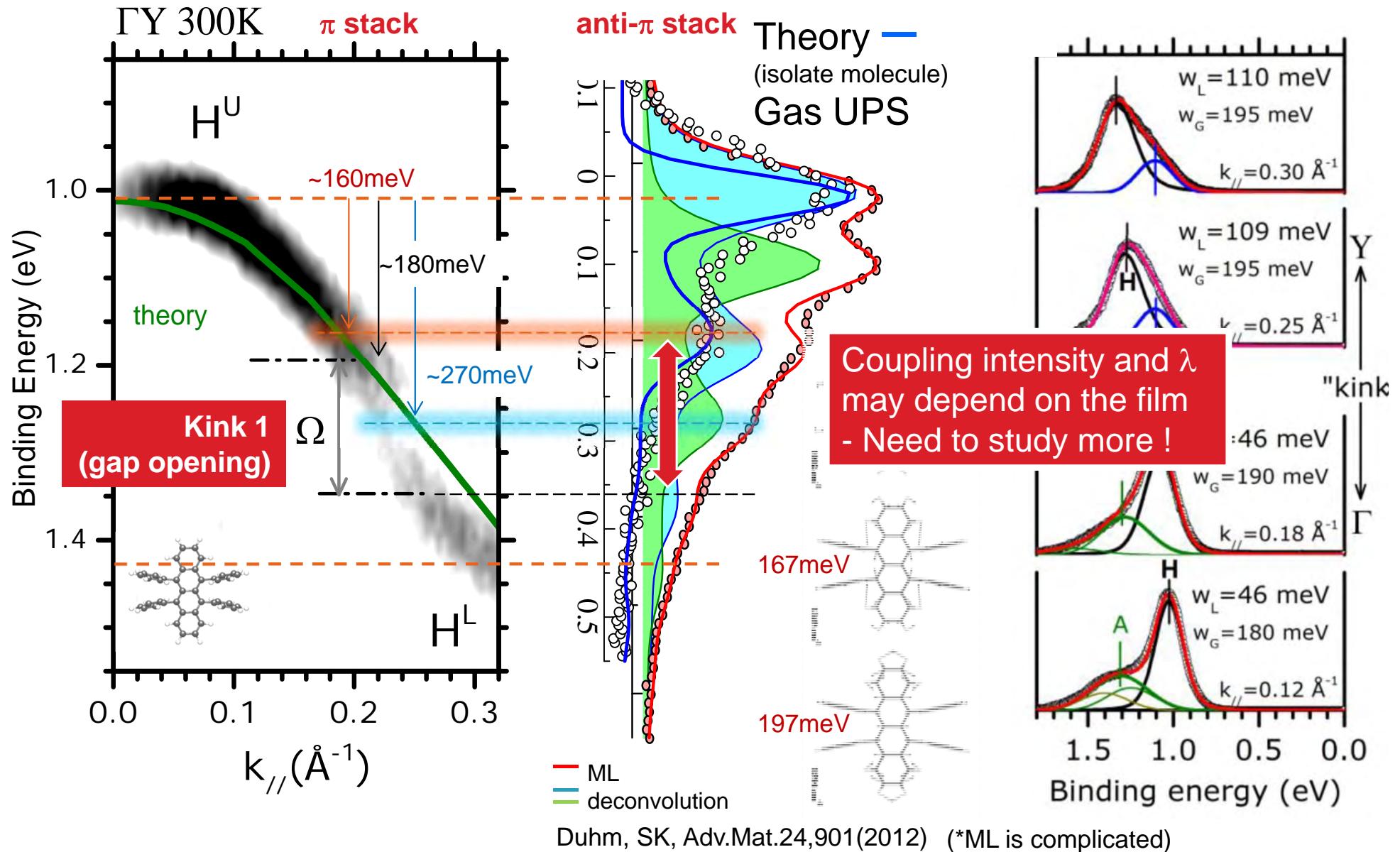
$\pi$  stack (crystal)  
 $t = \sim 0.1\text{eV}$   
 $\lambda \sim 0.1\text{eV}$  (calc)

In organic SCs, if  $W > \Omega_0$  ( $t > \lambda$ ),  
vibrational fine structure  
characteristic of the molecular  
spectra are replaced by “cuts” in  
the band structure

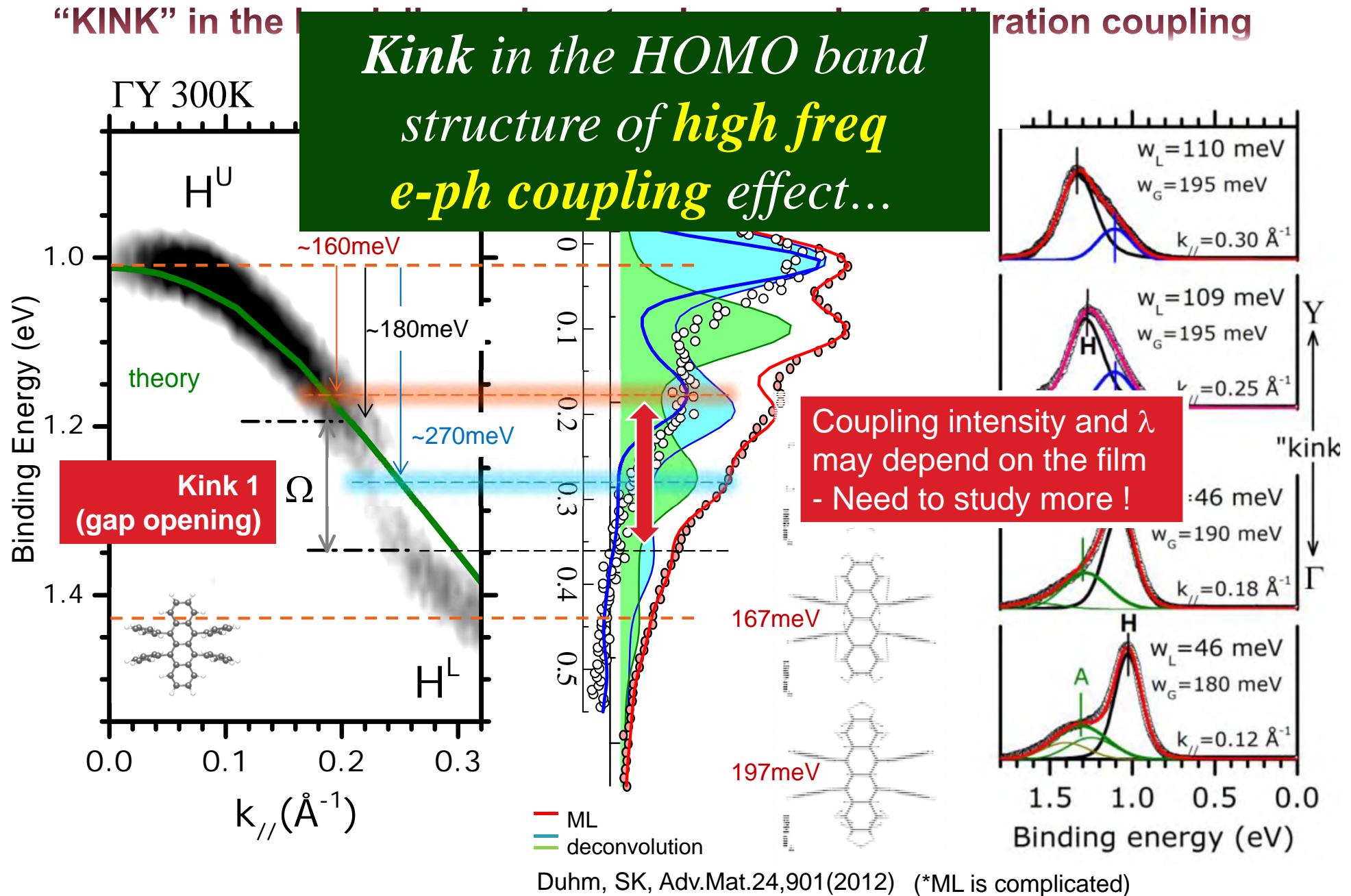
Kinks (**CUT**) in the band structure are related to  
high-freq phonon ~ **intramolecular vibrations**

# Origin of kink structure: rubrene

“KINK” in the band dispersion at major energies of vibration coupling



# Origin of kink structure: rubrene



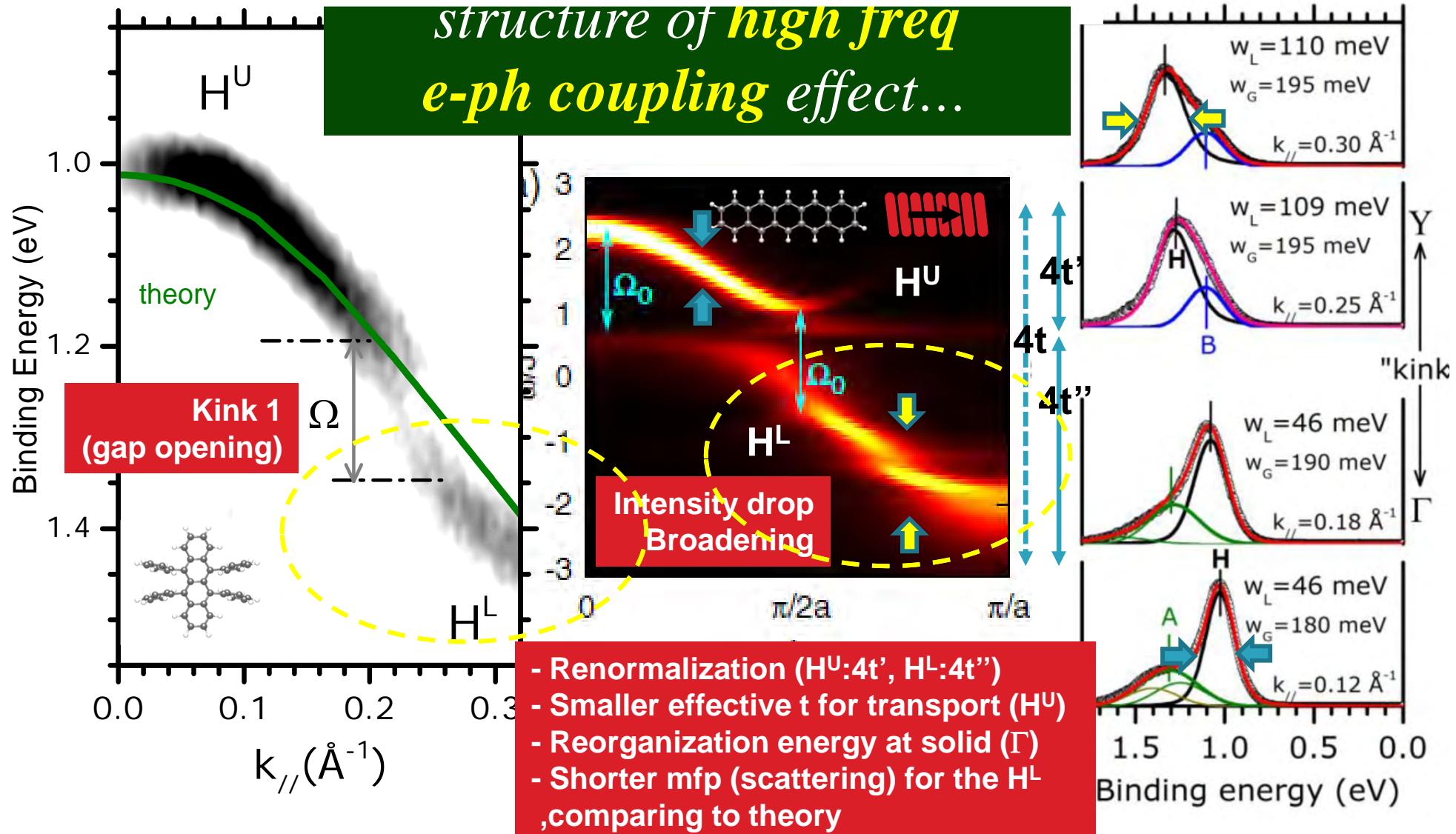
# "Charge localization phenomena upon the coupling"

brene

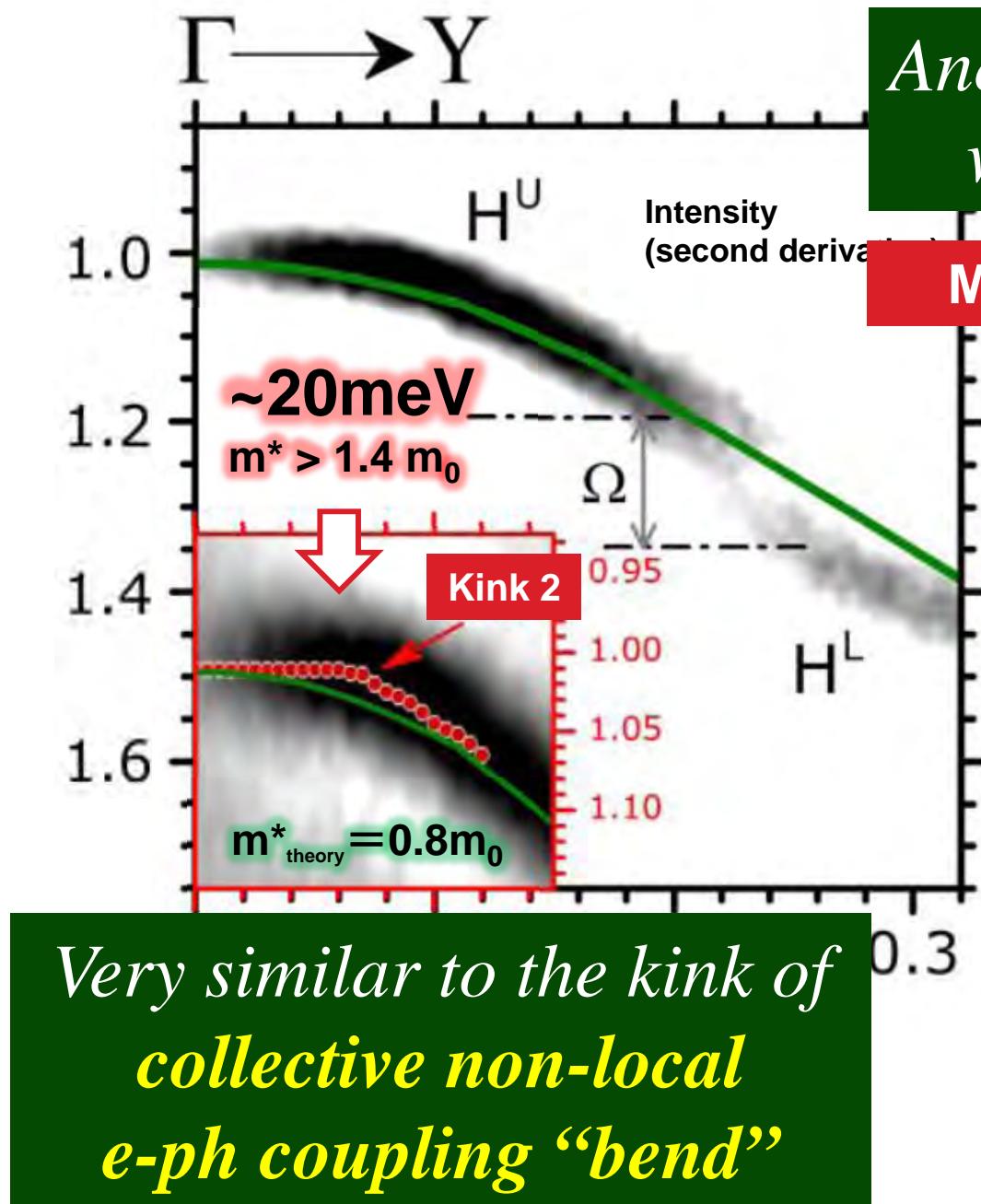
$H^L$  is affected much more

= Transport  $h^+$  is defined by the  $H^U$  band shape

Changes in the reorganization energy & effective  $m^*$ ...

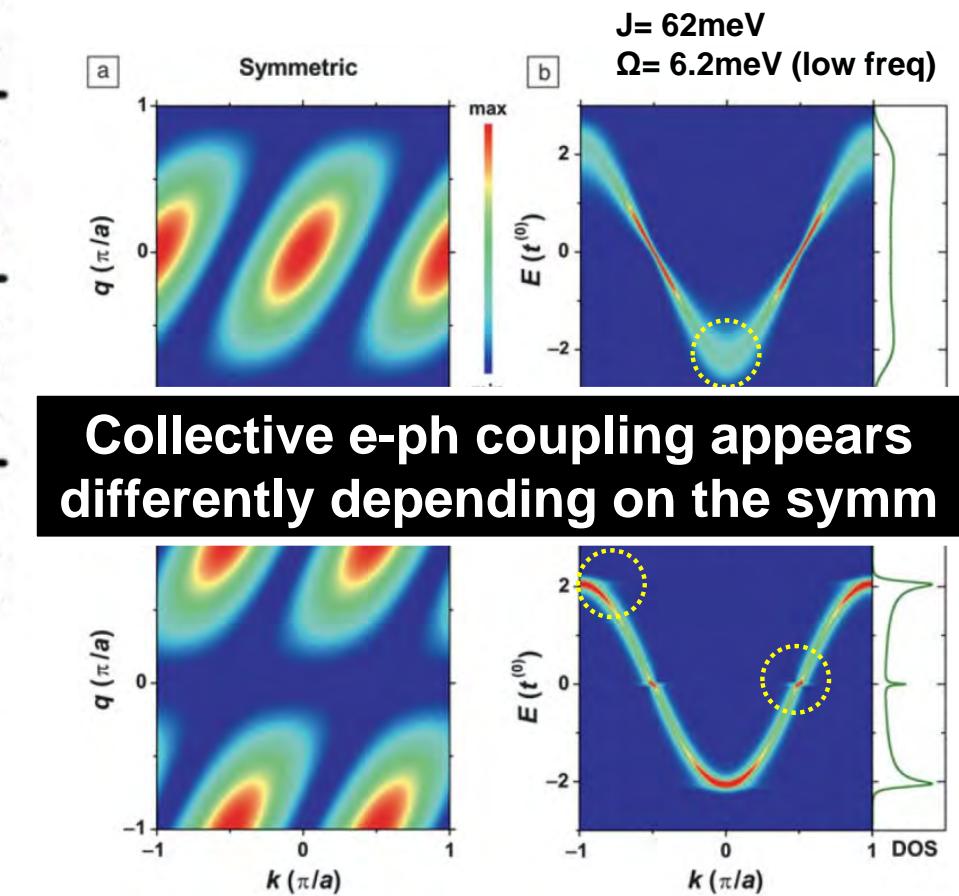


# HOMO mass renormalization



*Another kink in the HOMO band  
with low freq e-ph coupling*

Mass enlargement x1.5 theory



Coropceanu et al, MRS bull 38, 57 (2013): 1D model band + 2D phonons

**Does KINK feature give any  
important aspects?**

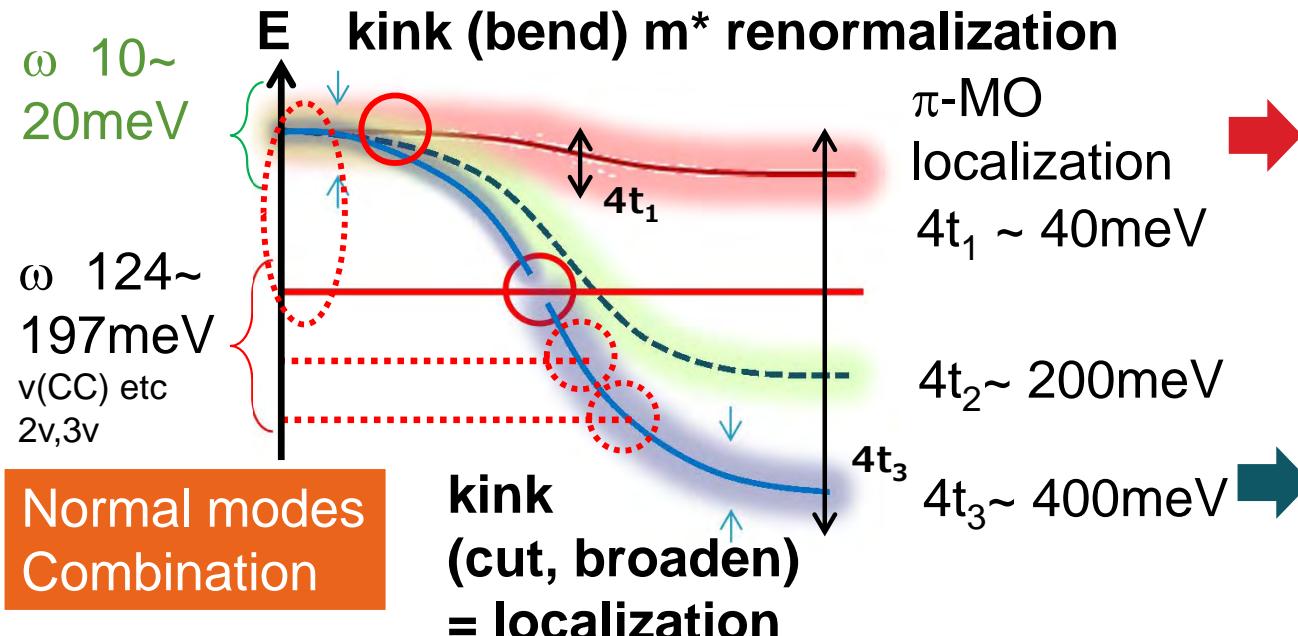
# Impact of phonons on UPS shape

Band dispersion is arranged by various Boson couplings

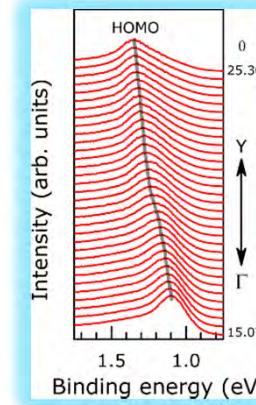
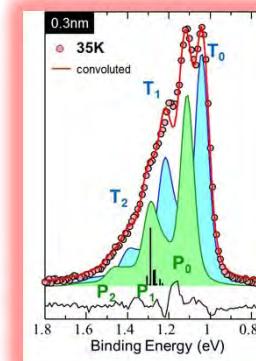
Collective phonon: Symmetric / Antisymm modes contribution, phonon dispersion?

Local phonon: Symmetric / Antisymm molecular vibrations, coherency?

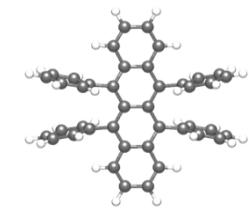
collective phonon (optical/acoustic)



In single crystal, how much changes  $\lambda$ ?



$\lambda \sim t$

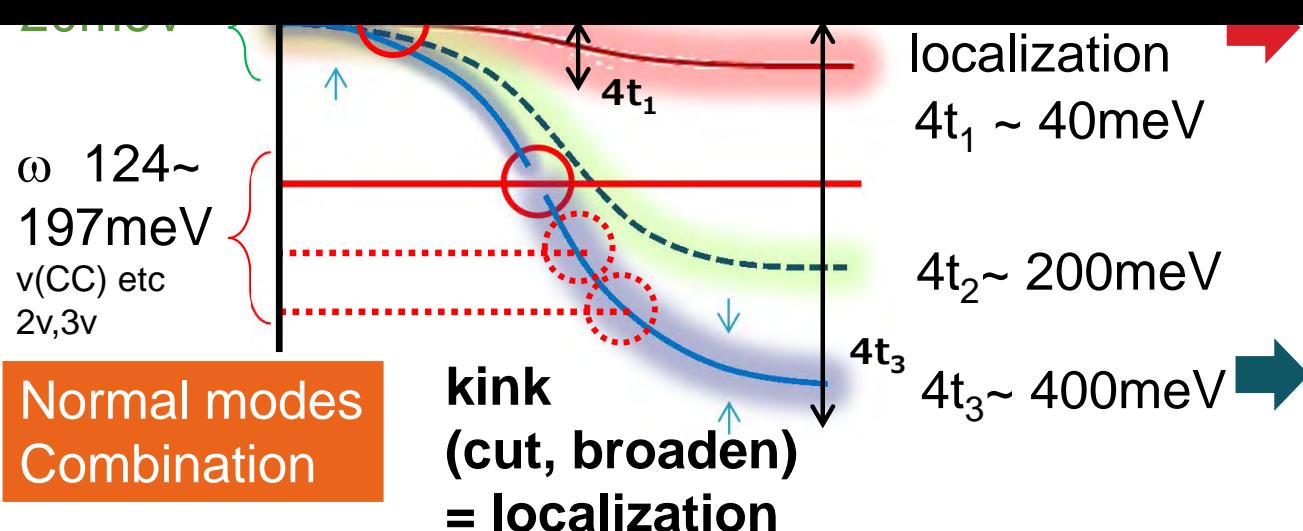


$\lambda \sim t$

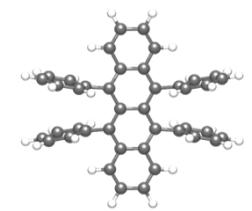
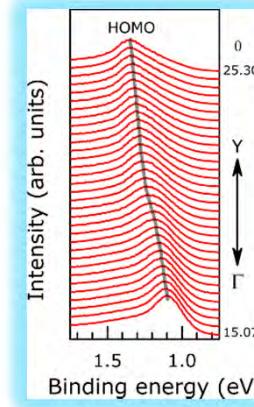
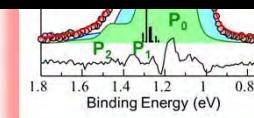
## UPS band shape shows an electron in molecular solids

# Impact of phonons on UPS shape

Dressed states are differently appeared  
in the main band ( $\lambda$  &  $t$ )  
Molecular vibration affects in any case



In single crystal, how much changes  $\lambda$ ?



$$\lambda \sim t$$

## UPS band shape shows an electron in molecular solids

# Design the crystal: BZ vs scattering

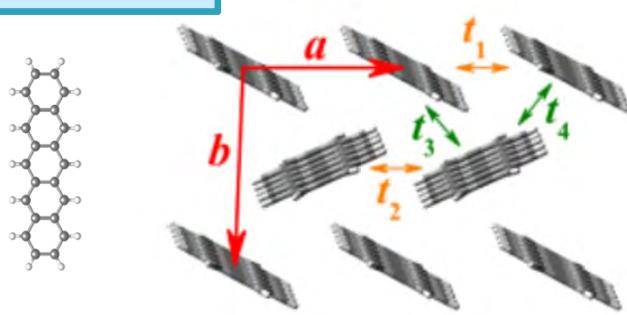
JPCL, 3, 3325 (2012)

## Thermal Narrowing of the Electronic Bandwidths in Organic Molecular Semiconductors: Impact of the Crystal Thermal Expansion

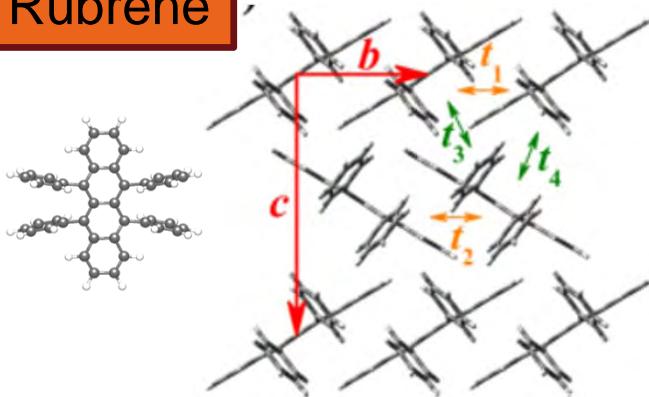
Yuan Li, Veaceslav Coropceanu,\* and Jean-Luc Brédas\*,†

$t$ : comparable for  $C_{2p}$   
 $m^*$ , mfp = tune the properties,  $\mu$

Pentacene

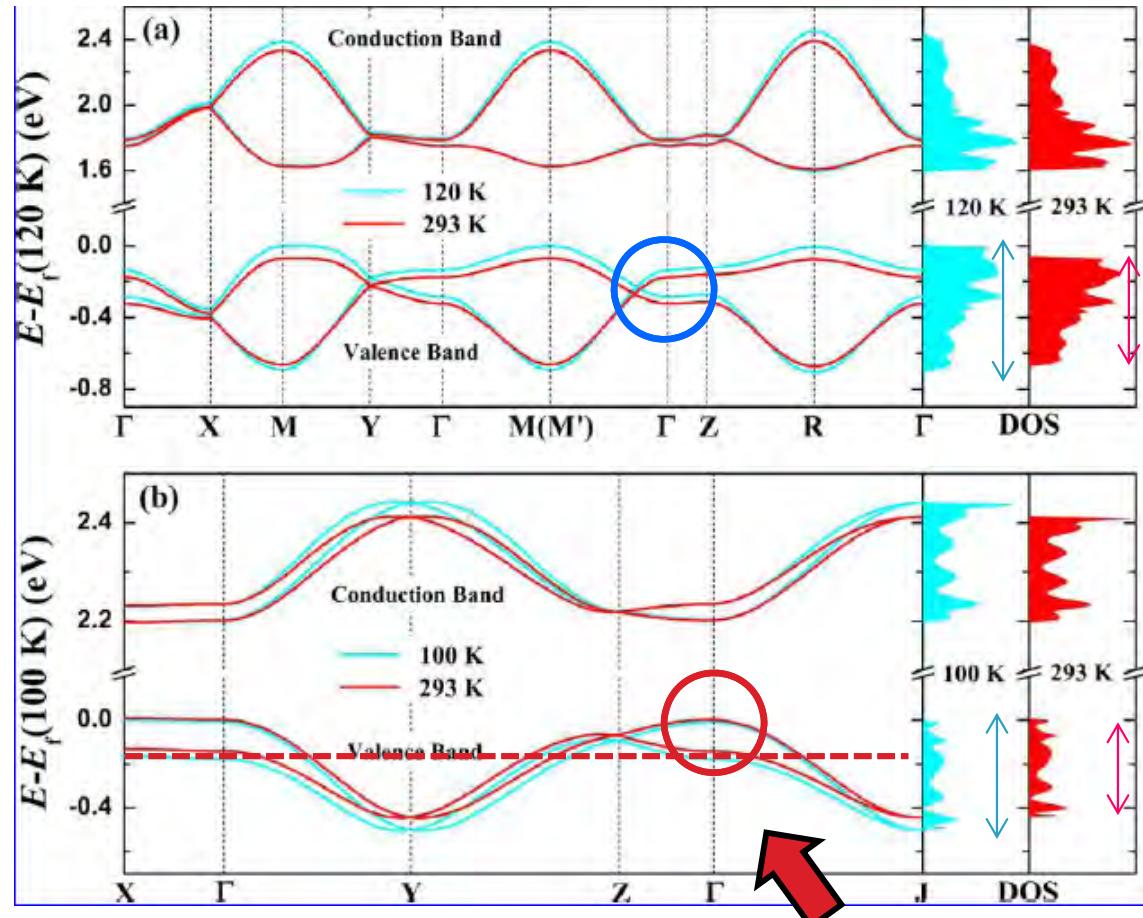


Rubrene



Lattice thermal expansion (fluctuating  $t$ )

- ✗ Polaronic band narrowing upon heating (renormalization  $t$ )  
Holstein (1959) NOTE: for  $t < \lambda$



$\Gamma$  point gives lowest level ( $h^+$  transport)  
= less effects on scattering

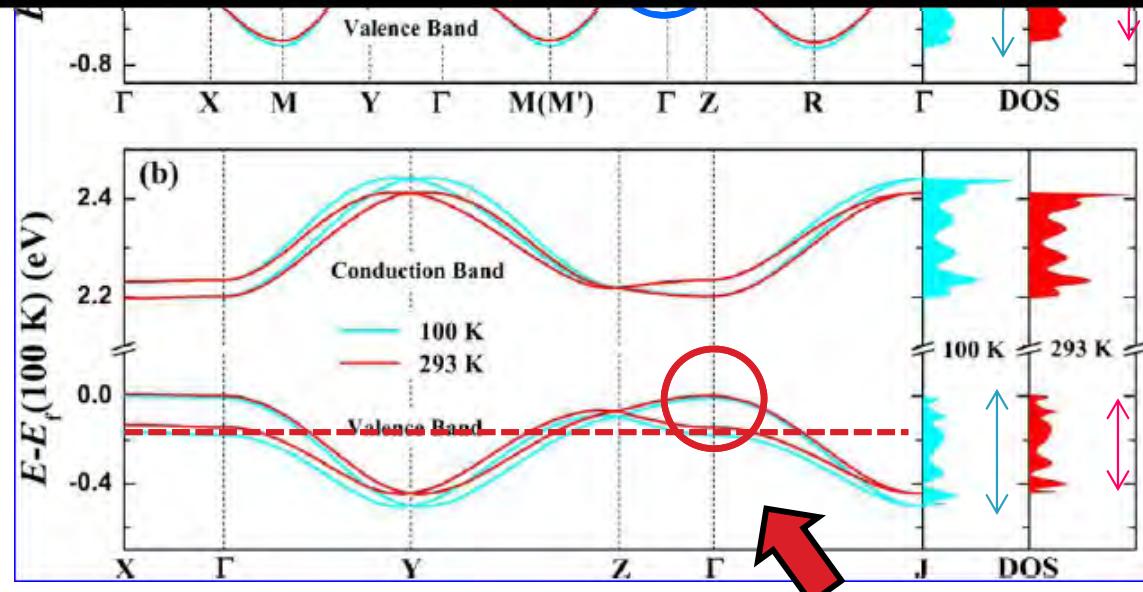
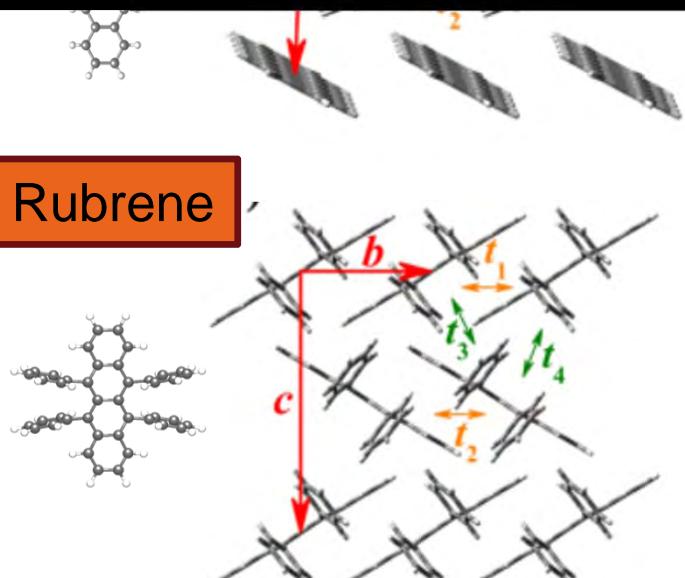
# Design the crystal: BZ vs scattering

Experiment:

Any other measurement to demonstrate

Theory:

Adequate description of a charge in molecule



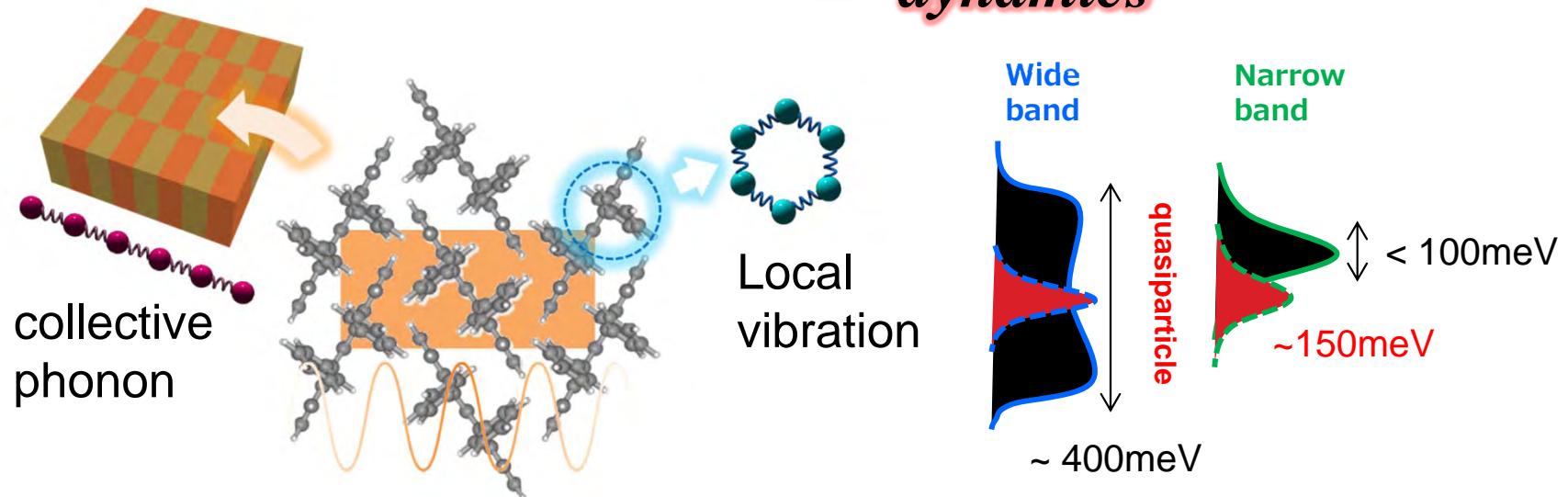
- ✗ Polaronic band narrowing upon heating (renormalization  $t$ )  
Holstein (1959) NOTE: for  $t < \lambda$

$\Gamma$  point gives lowest level ( $h^+$  transport)  
= less effects on scattering

# Summary : rubrene SC

- ✓ HOMO band “renormalization” caused by strong local e-ph (molecular vibration) and weak nonlocal e-ph (collective) coupling effects  
**“Kink” = UPS fine features “cut” & “bend” 110K ~320 K**
- ✓ Phonon(vibration) coupling is crucial to charge transport (mfp and  $m^*$ )
- ? Does the spectrum represent a specific coupling instead of multiplicity ?

= “*dynamics*”



Design of chem structure (reorganization energy: molecular vibration and MO) and BZ structure (MO connection:  $t$  & phonon momentum, symmetry) is a key parameter to control the charge transport property     “*Architecture*”