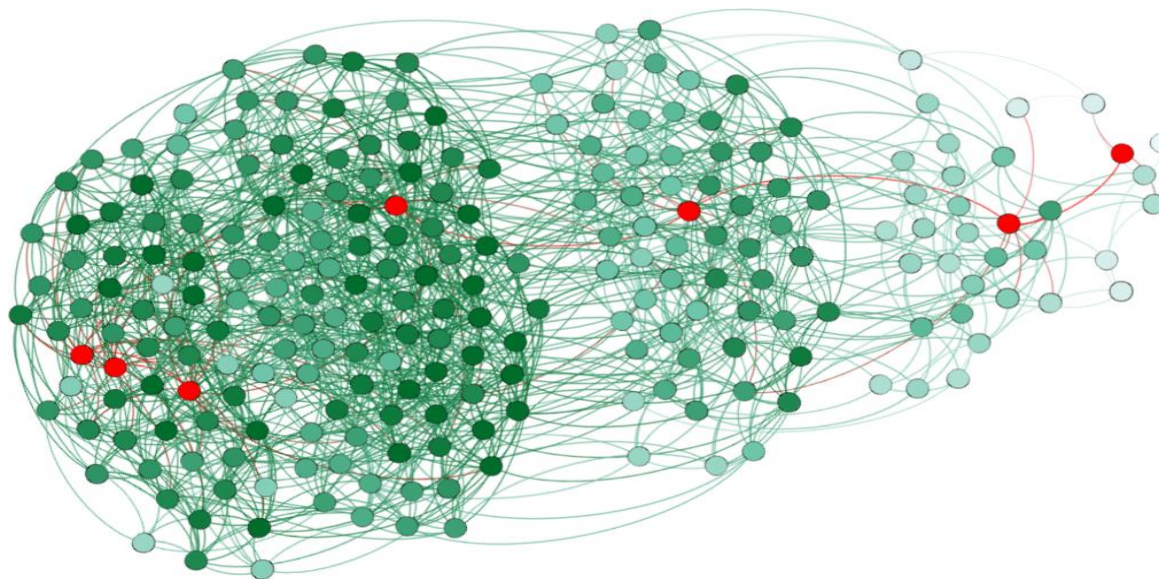
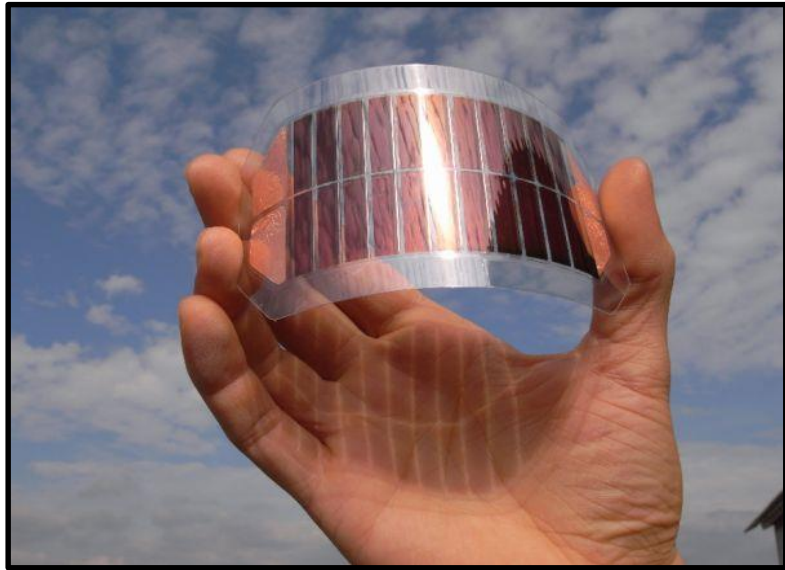


Rational Design of Hybrid Interfaces For Organic Electronics



Oliver T. Hofmann



Photovoltaic cells

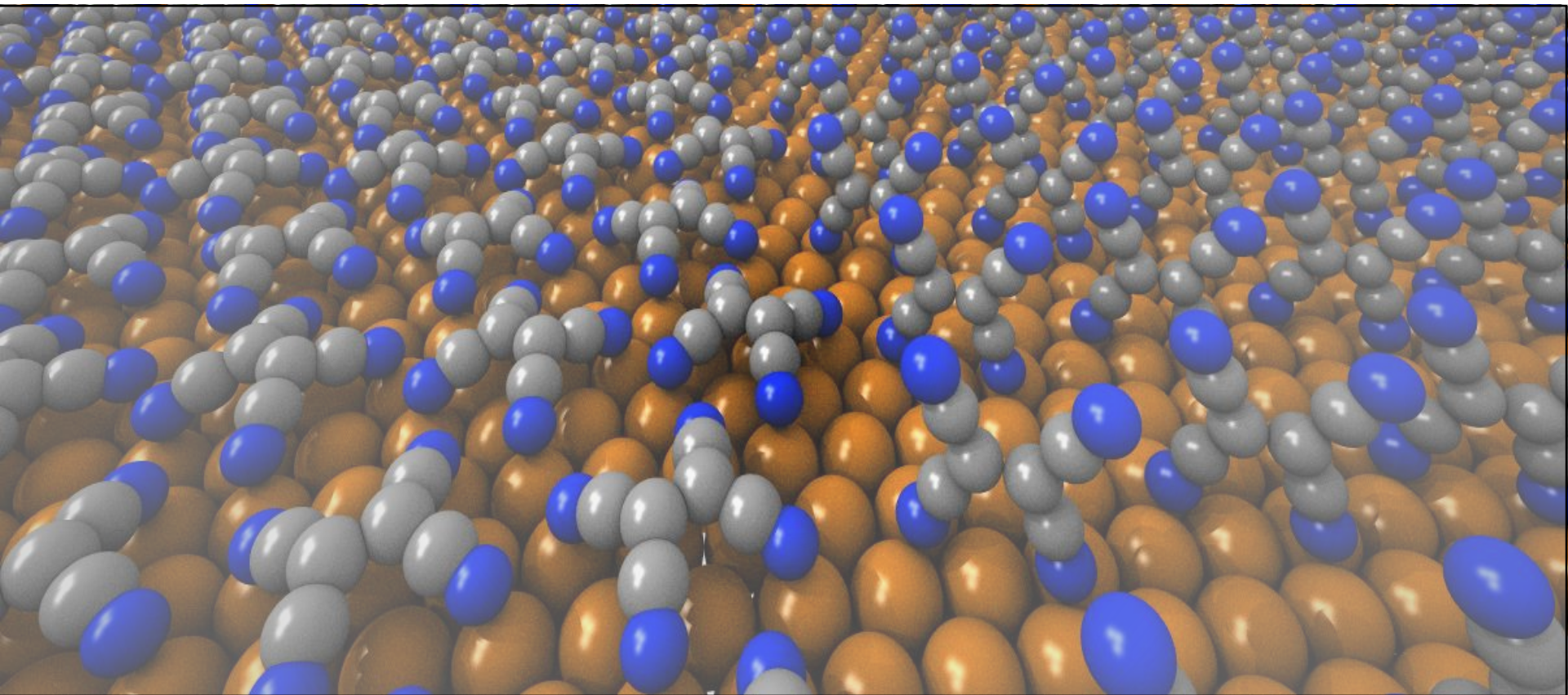


OLED displays

Improved materials drive innovation

Organic Nanotechnology

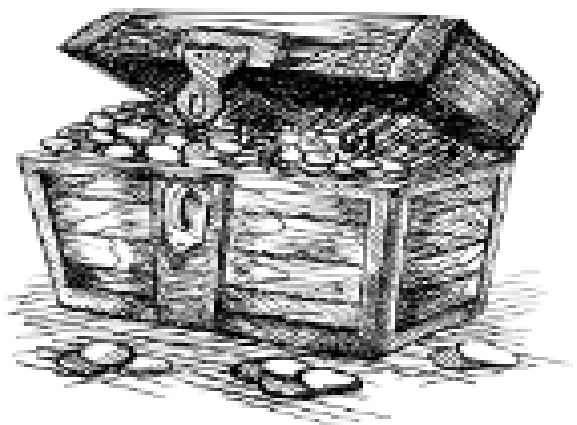
- Flexibility of organic chemistry
- Emergent properties of interfaces



Computational
Material Science



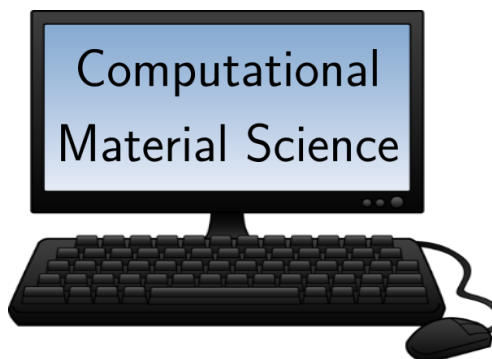
Find
„hidden treasure“



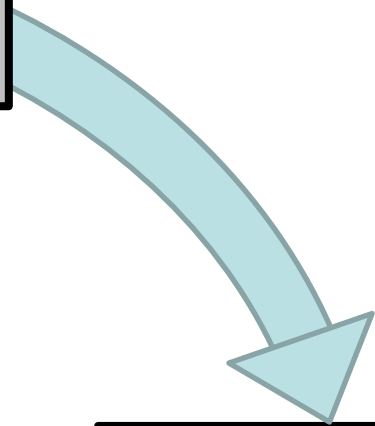
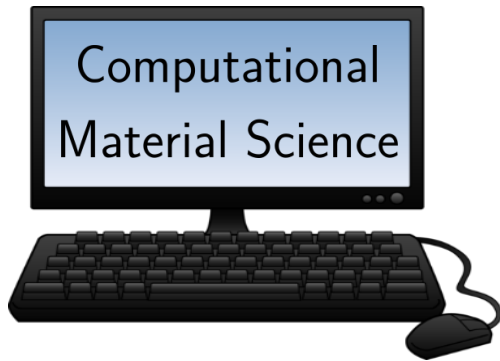
... and how
to get there



Chemical rules

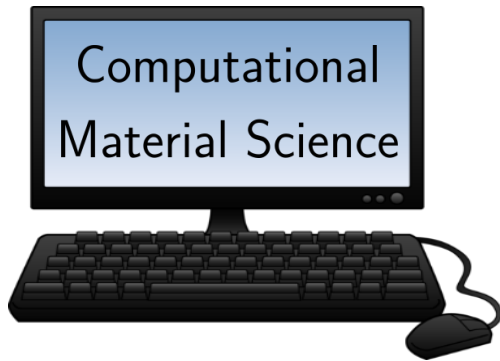


Chemical rules



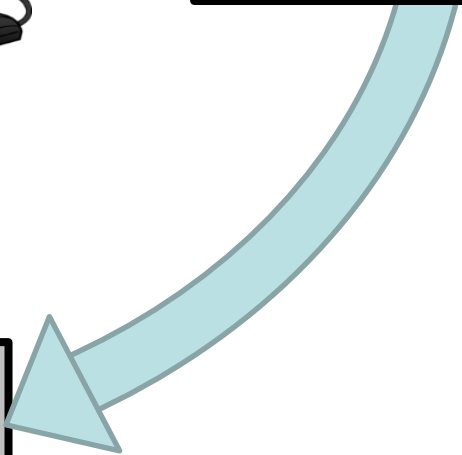
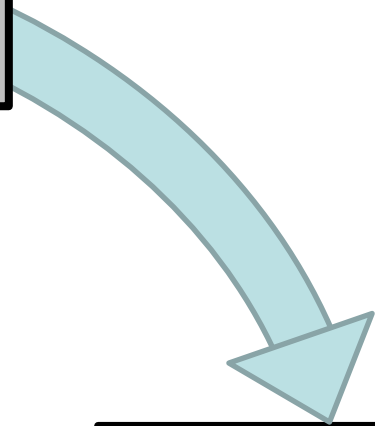
**Rational
material design**

Chemical rules

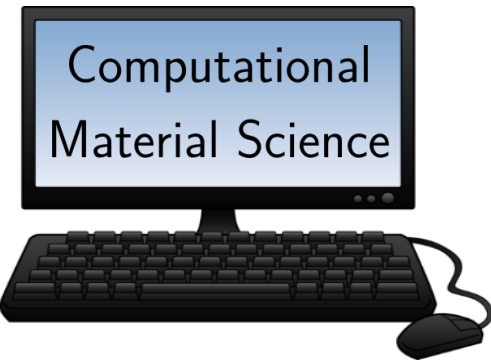


**Rational
material design**

Find outliers



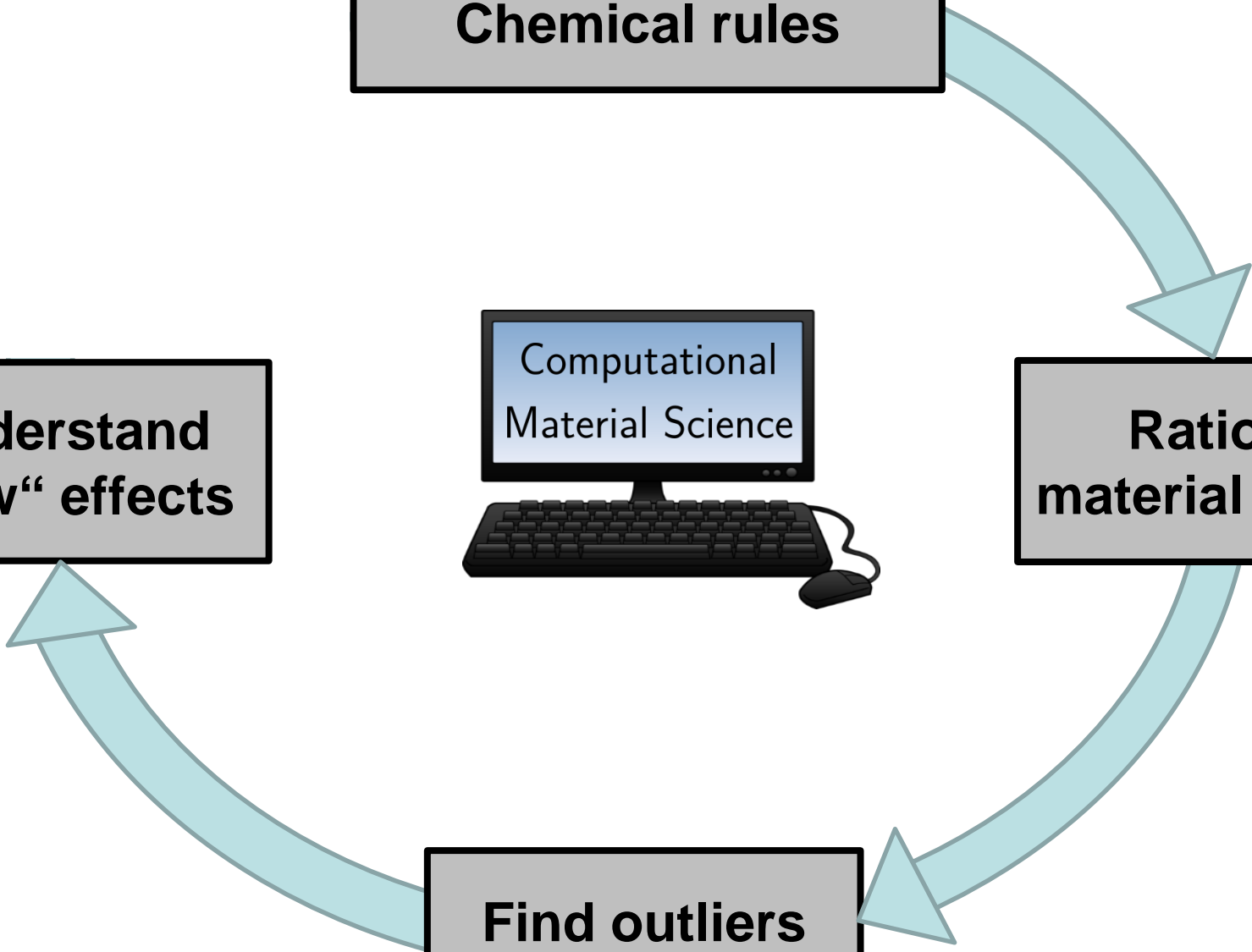
Chemical rules



**Rational
material design**

**Understand
„new“ effects**

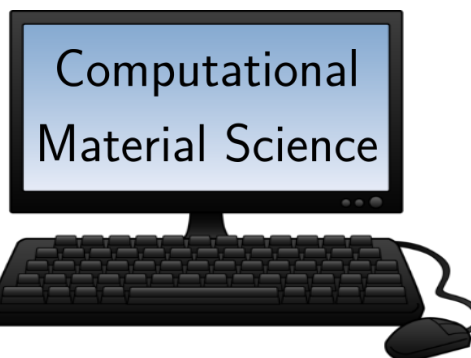
Find outliers



Chemical rules

**Understand
„new“ effects**

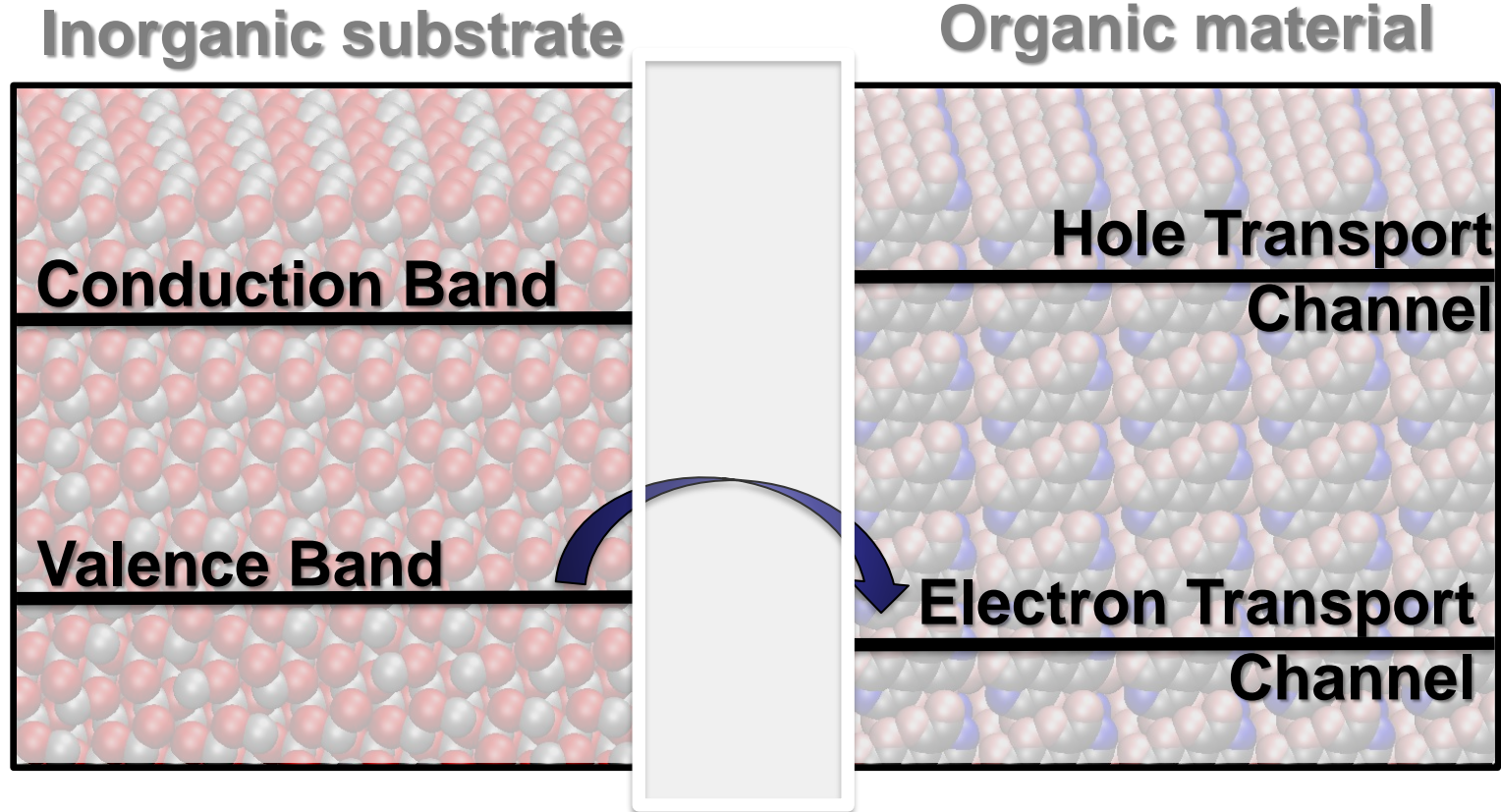
**Rational
material design**



*Requires accurate and
tractable atomistic simulations*

Find outliers

Material Design Example

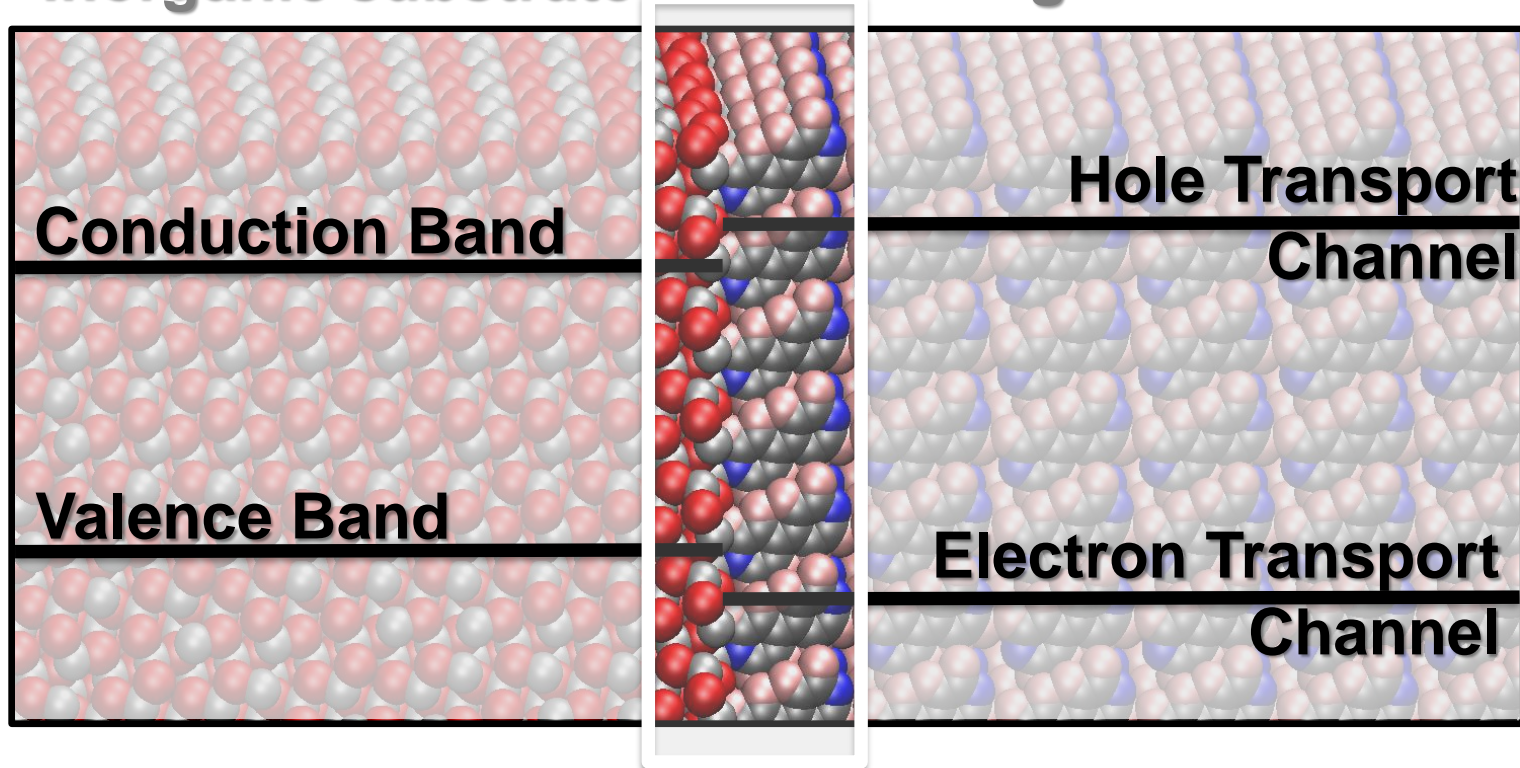


governs charge- and energy transfer

Material Design Example

Inorganic substrate

Organic material



Formation of interface dipole

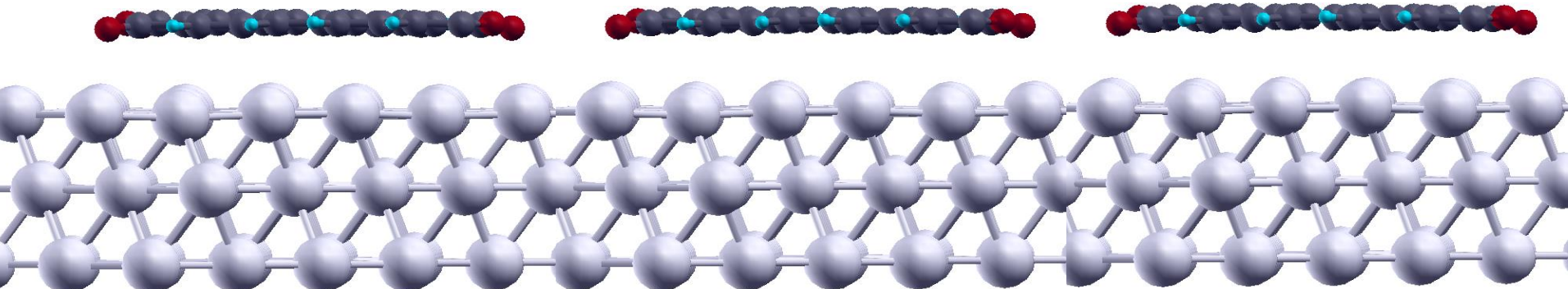
Material Design Example

Design target:

**Optimize injection barriers →
Tuning of the work function Φ**

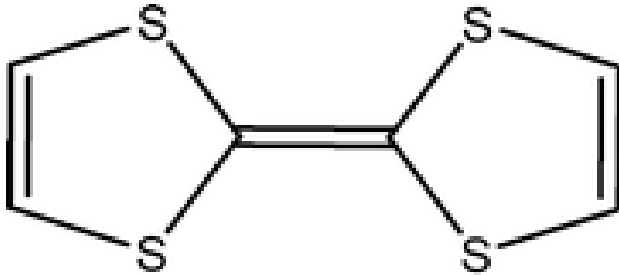
Design hypothesis:

Adsorption of electron donors / acceptors



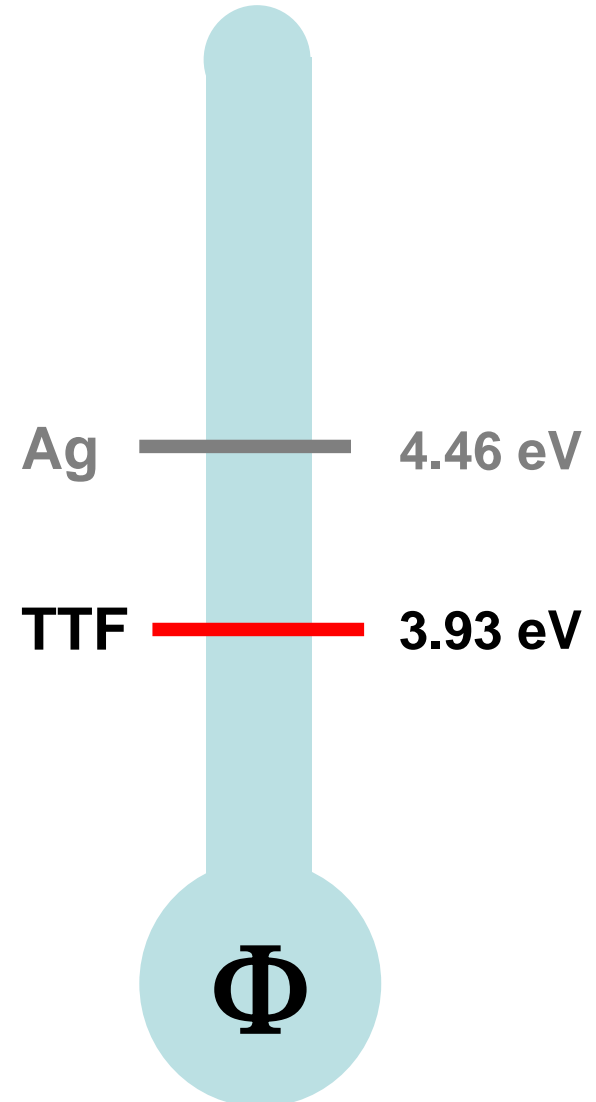
Example: Tune the work function Φ

Electron donors on Ag(111)



TTF

Molecule	IE [eV]
TTF	6.34



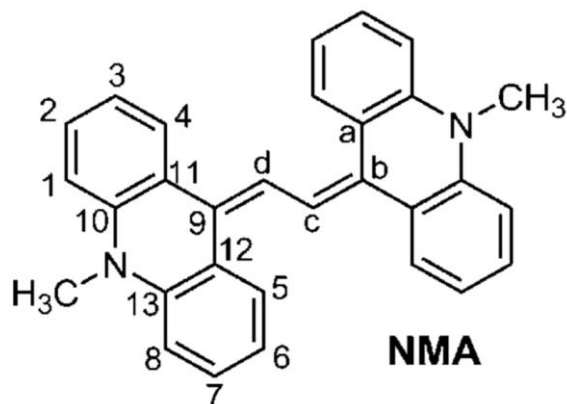
OTH, G. Rangger, E. Zojer, *J. Phys. Chem. C*, 2008

B. Bröker, R.-P. Blum, L. Beverina, OTH, et al., *ChemPhysChem*, 2009

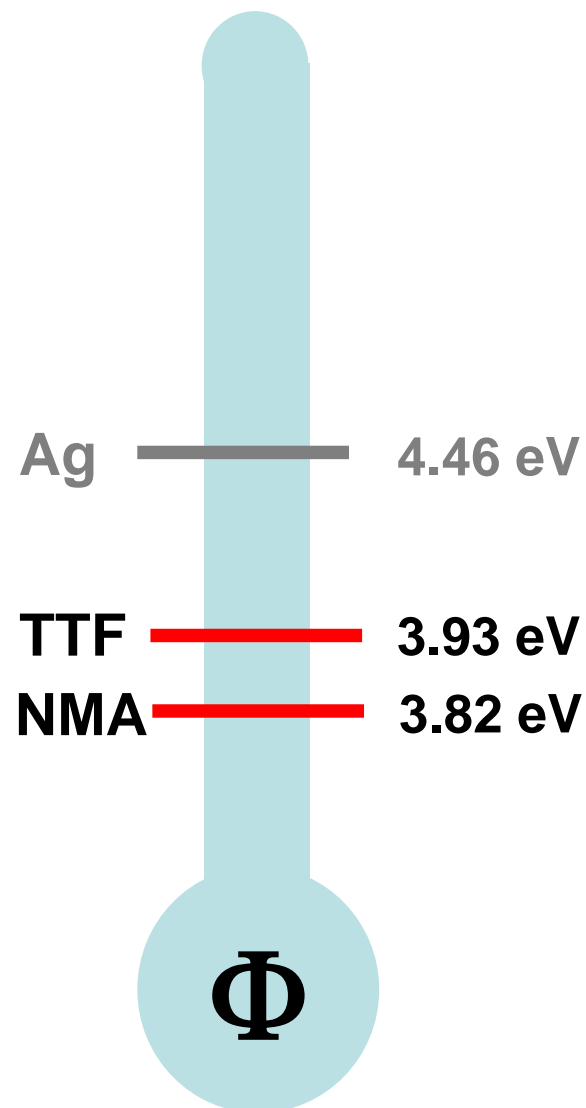
B. Bröker, R.-P. Blum, J. Frisch, A. Vollmer, OTH, et al., *Appl. Phys. Lett.* 2008

Example: Tune the work function Φ

Electron donors on Ag(111)



Molecule	IE [eV]
TTF	6.34
NMA	5.54



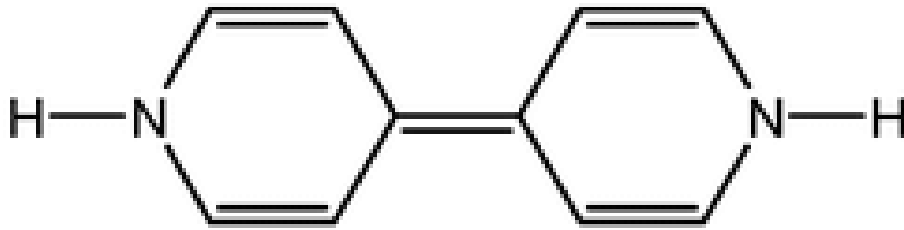
OTH, G. Rangger, E. Zojer, *J. Phys. Chem. C*, 2008

B. Bröker, R.-P. Blum, L. Beverina, OTH, et al., *ChemPhysChem*, 2009

B. Bröker, R.-P. Blum, J. Frisch, A. Vollmer, OTH, et al., *Appl. Phys. Lett.* 2008

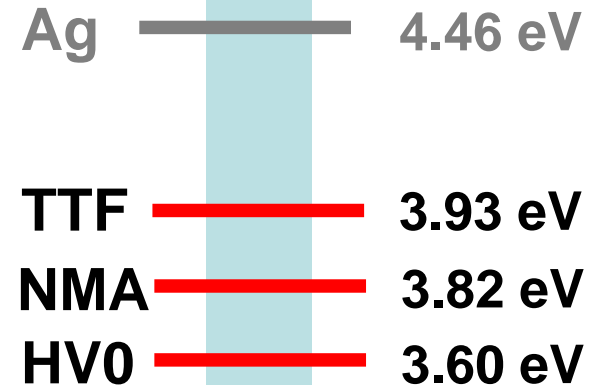
Example: Tune the work function Φ

Electron donors on Ag(111)



Viologen

Molecule	IE [eV]
TTF	6.34
NMA	5.54
Viologen	4.85



Φ

OTH, G. Rangger, E. Zojer, *J. Phys. Chem. C*, 2008

B. Bröker, R.-P. Blum, L. Beverina, OTH, et al., *ChemPhysChem*, 2009

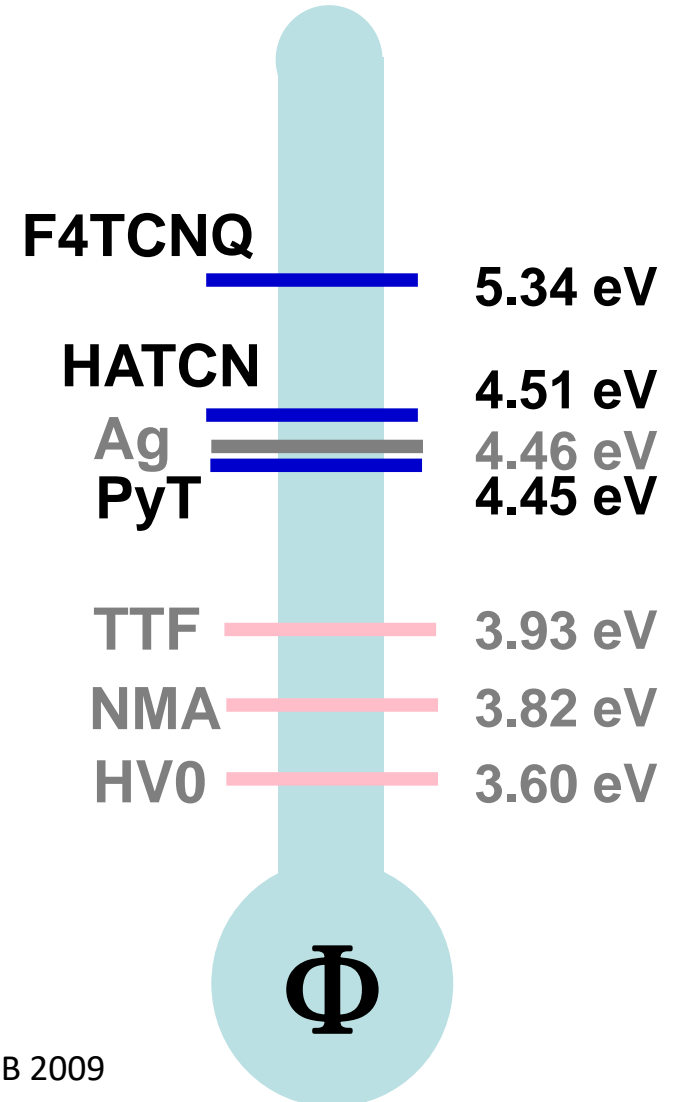
B. Bröker, R.-P. Blum, J. Frisch, A. Vollmer, OTH, et al., *Appl. Phys. Lett.* 2008

Example: Tune the work function Φ

Electron **acceptors** on Ag(111)

Molecule	EA [eV]
PyT	2.21
HATCN	2.50
F4TCNQ	3.52

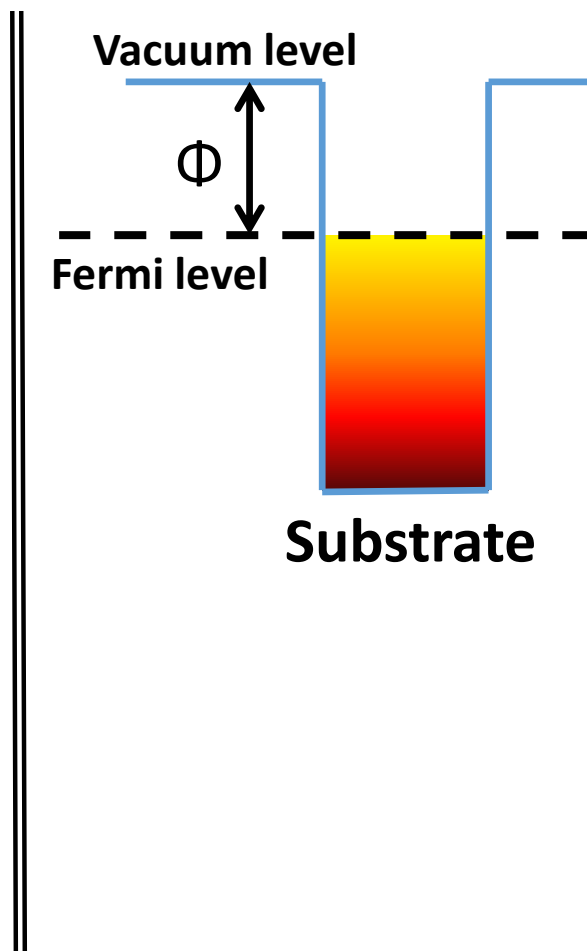
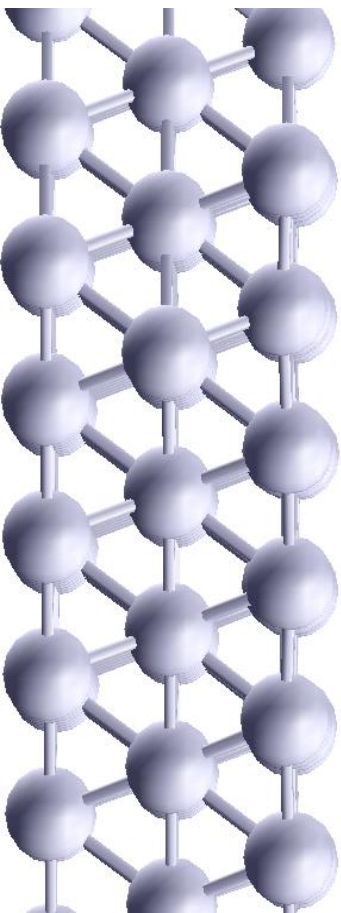
Molecule	IE [eV]
TTF	6.34
NMA	5.54
Viologen	4.85

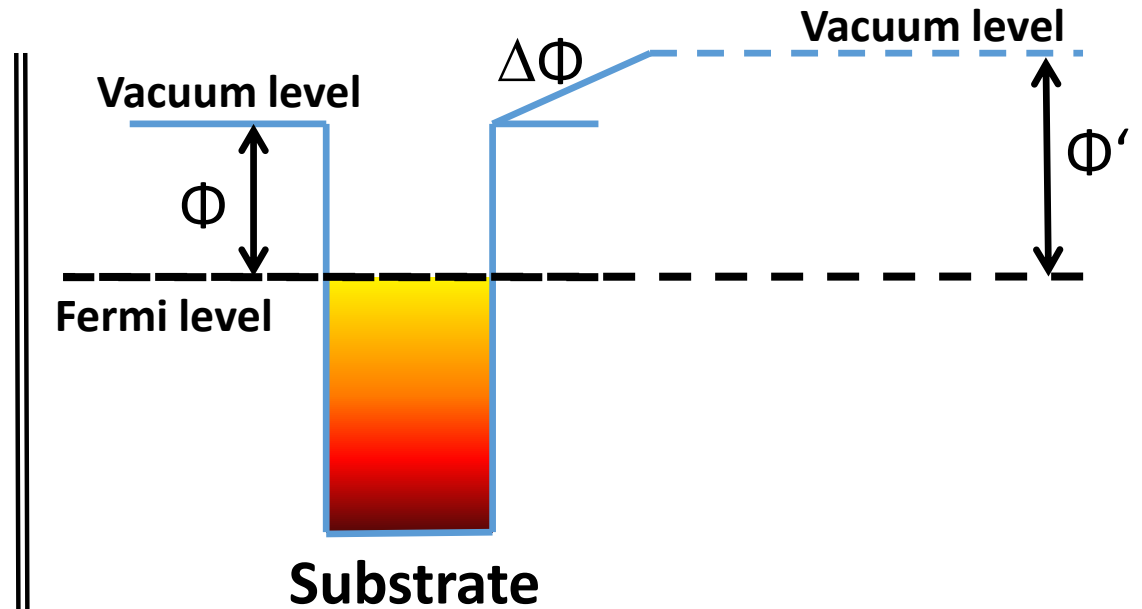
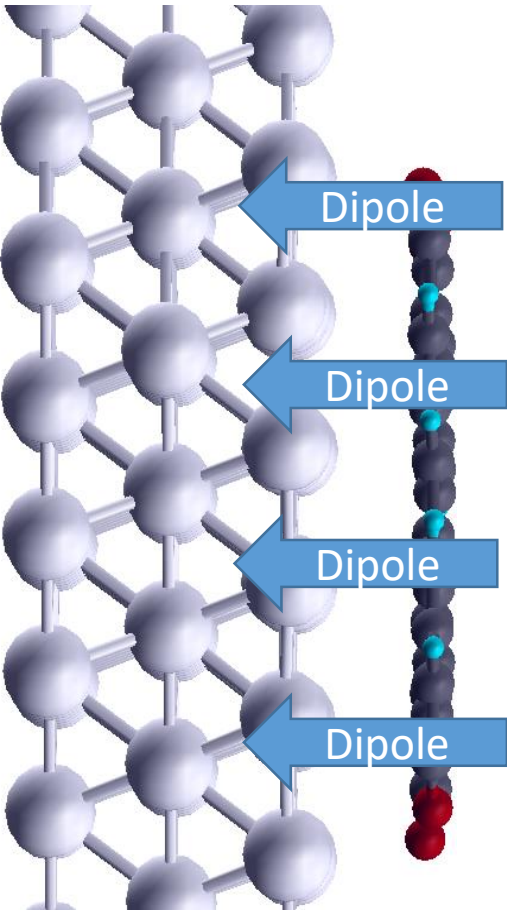


OTH, V. Atalla, P. Rinke, M. Scheffler, New Journal of Physics, 2013

H. Glowatzki, B. Bröker, R.-P. Blum, OTH et al., Nano Lett., 2008

G. Rangger, OTH, L. Romaner, G. Heimel, B. Bröker, et al., PHYSICAL REVIEW B 2009

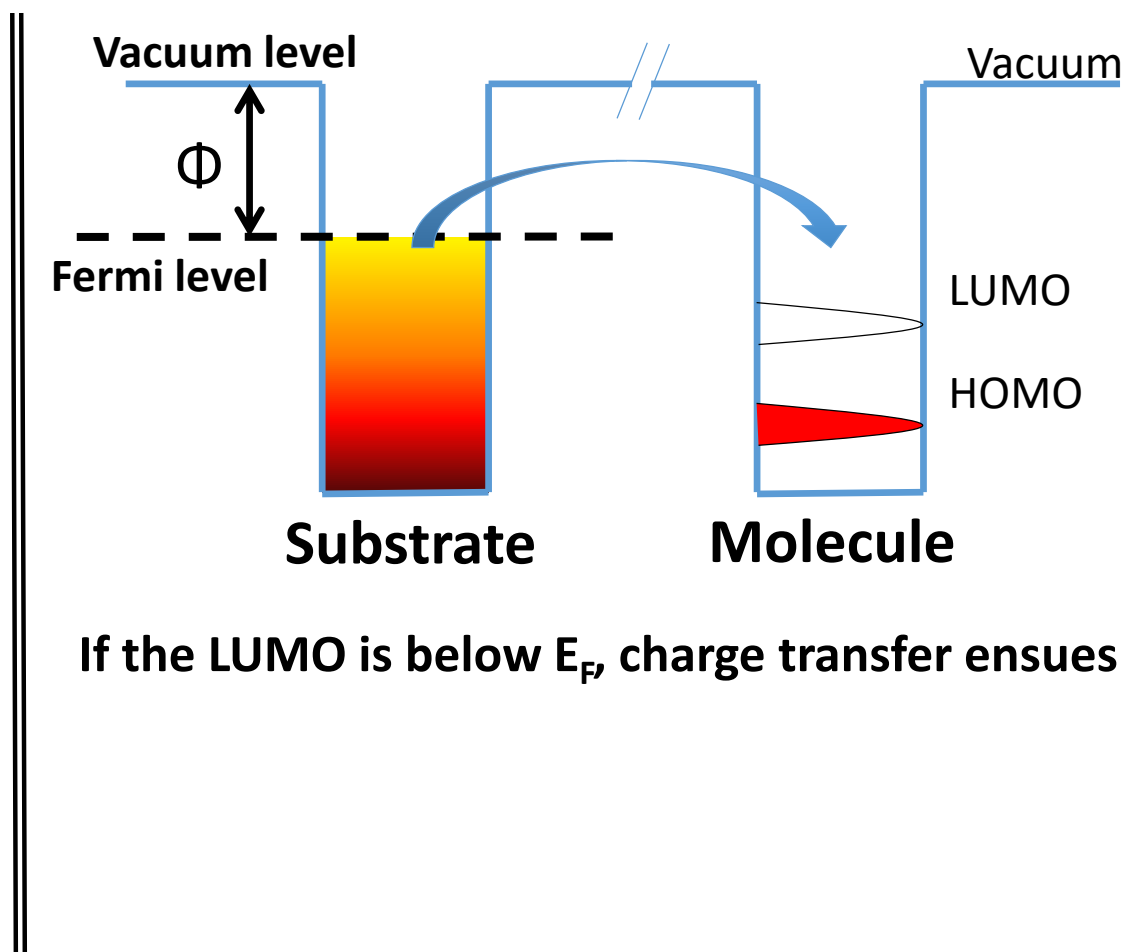
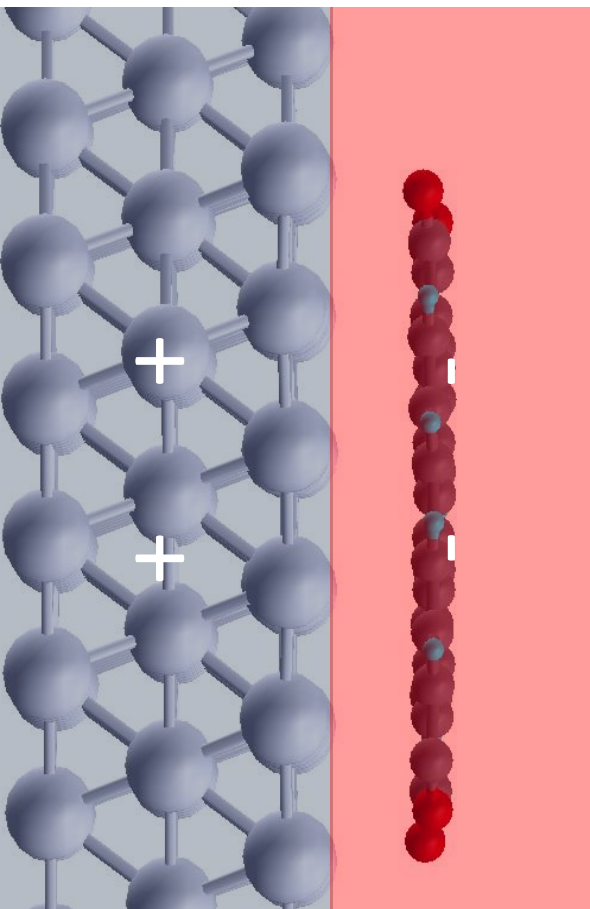


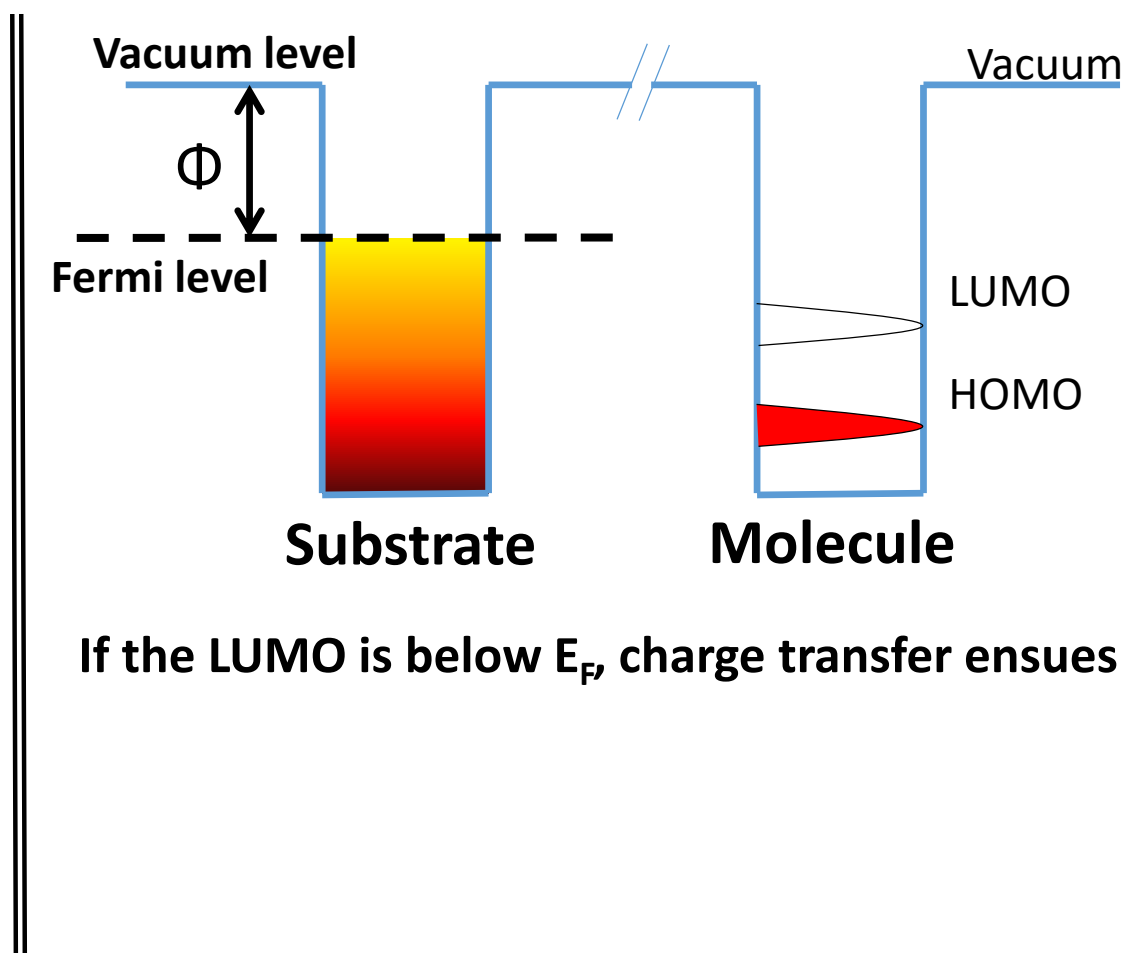
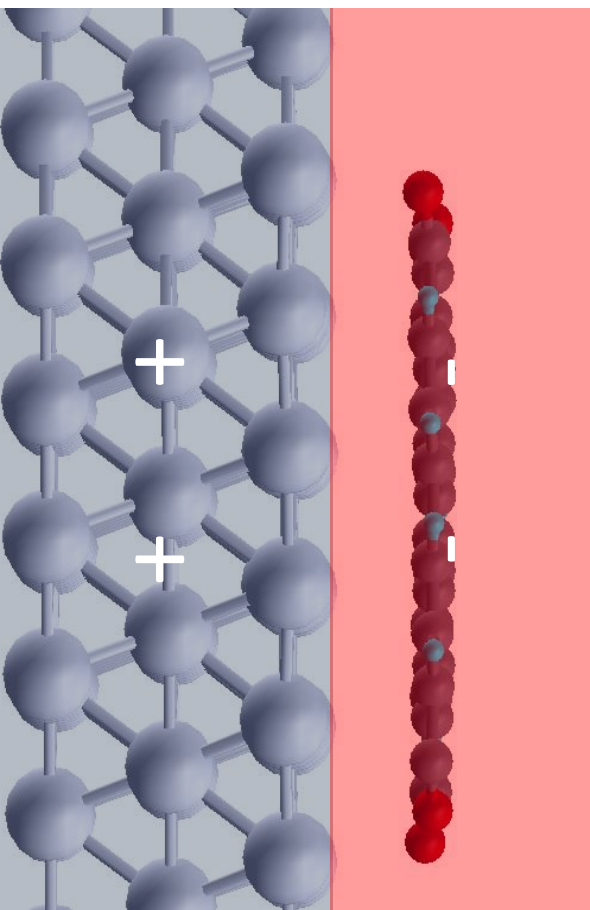


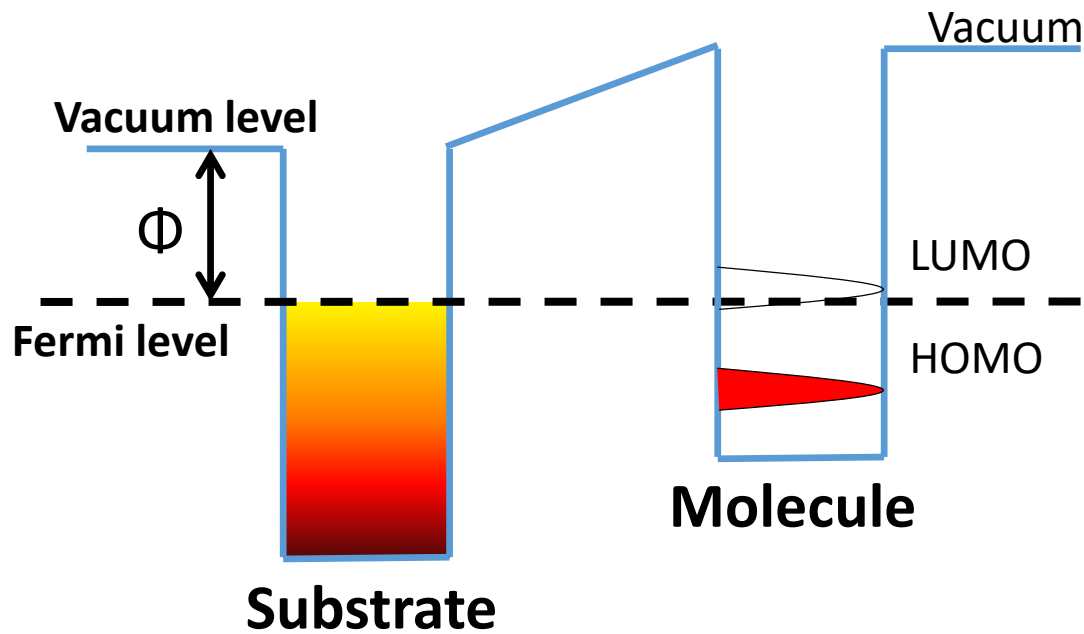
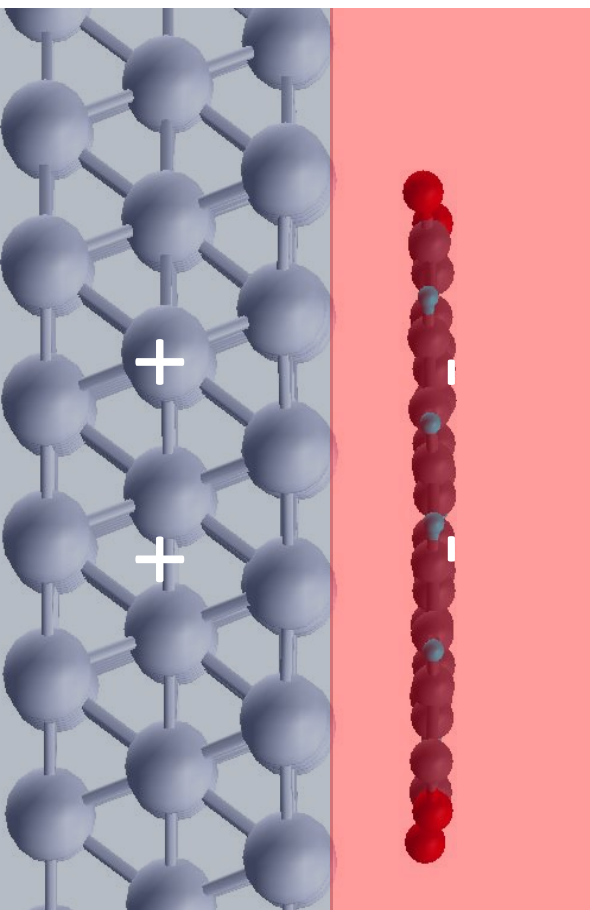
$$\Delta\Phi \propto \frac{\mu}{A}$$

Work function change depends on dipole density

Dipole sources can be **Molecular dipoles**, **charge transfer**, etc...





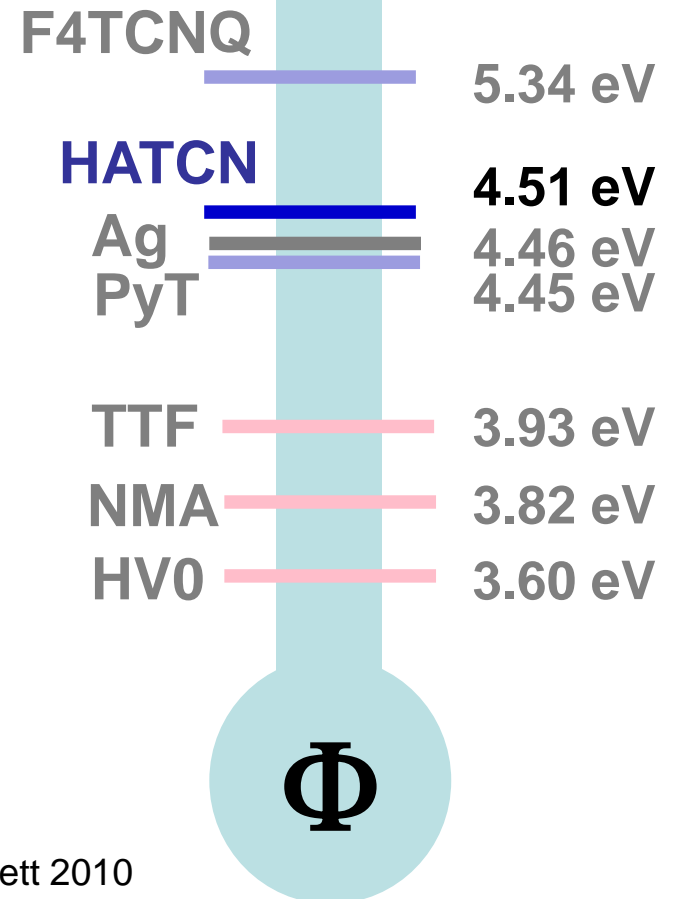
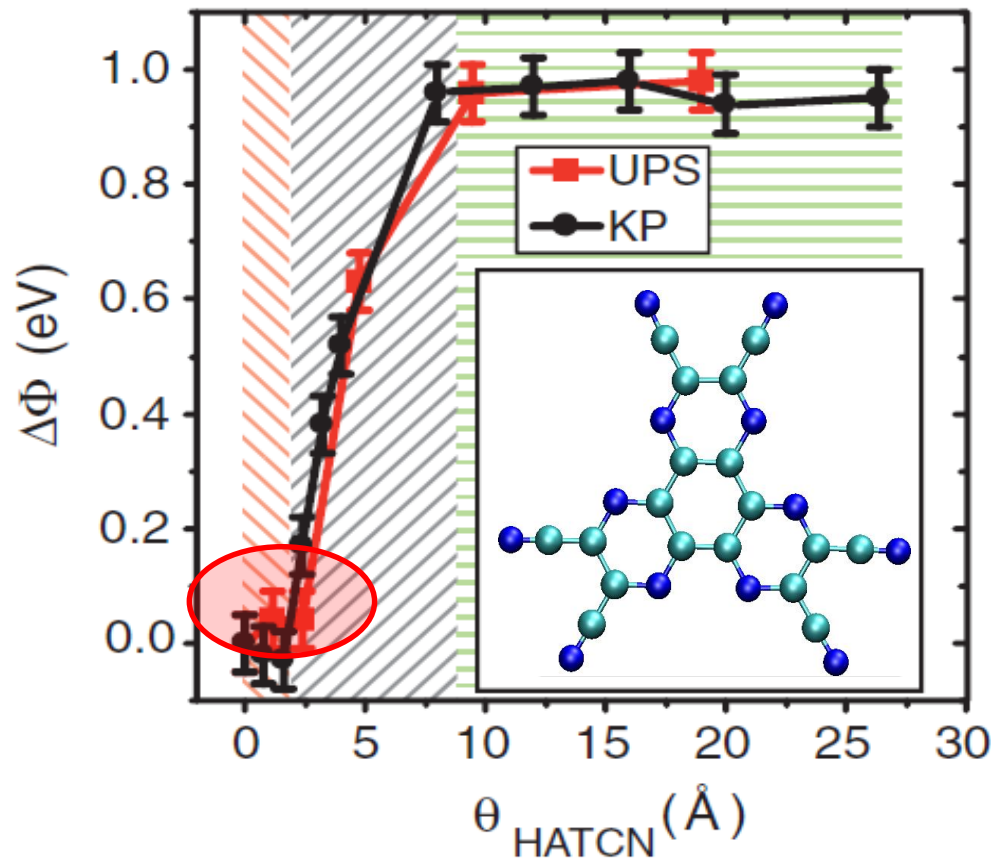


If the LUMO is below E_F , charge transfer ensues,
Until the LUMO is in resonance with E_F

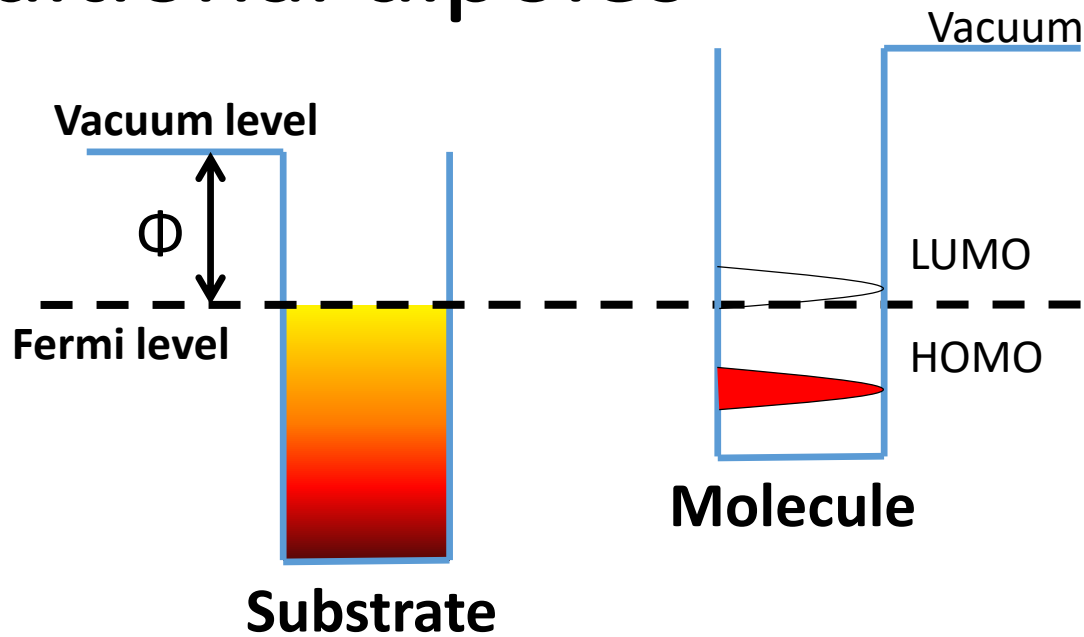
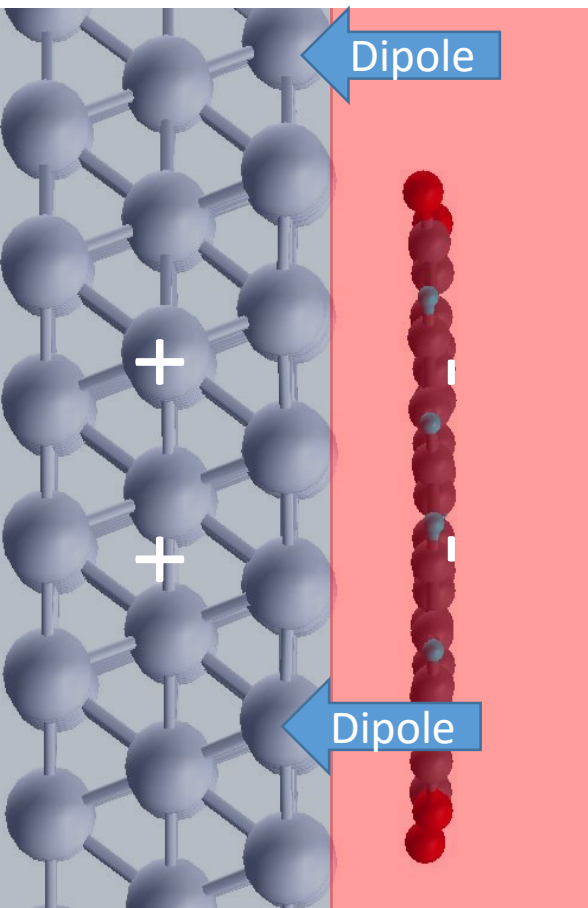
$$\Phi^{max} \approx \epsilon(LUMO)$$

Example: Tune the work function Φ

The outlier: HATCN



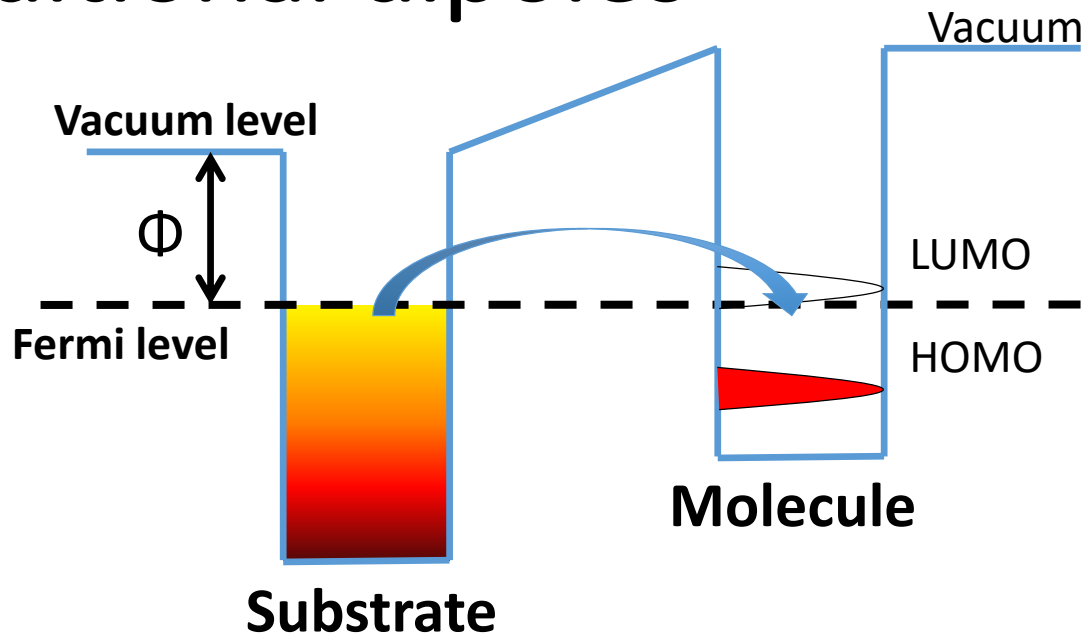
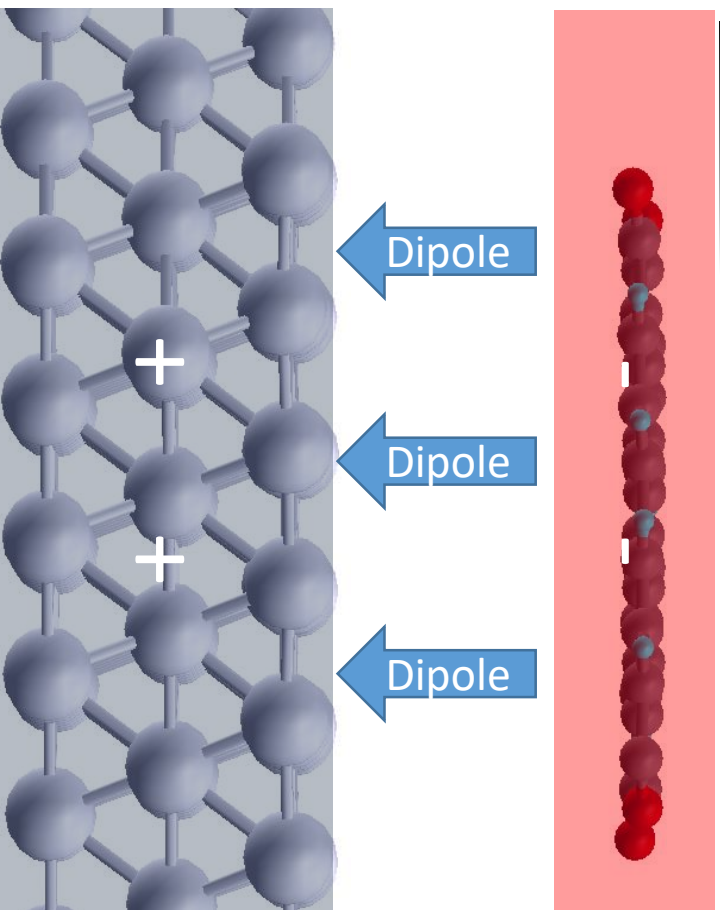
Impact of additional dipoles



If the LUMO is below E_F , charge transfer ensues,
Until the LUMO is in resonance with E_F

$$\Phi^{max} \approx \epsilon(LUMO)$$

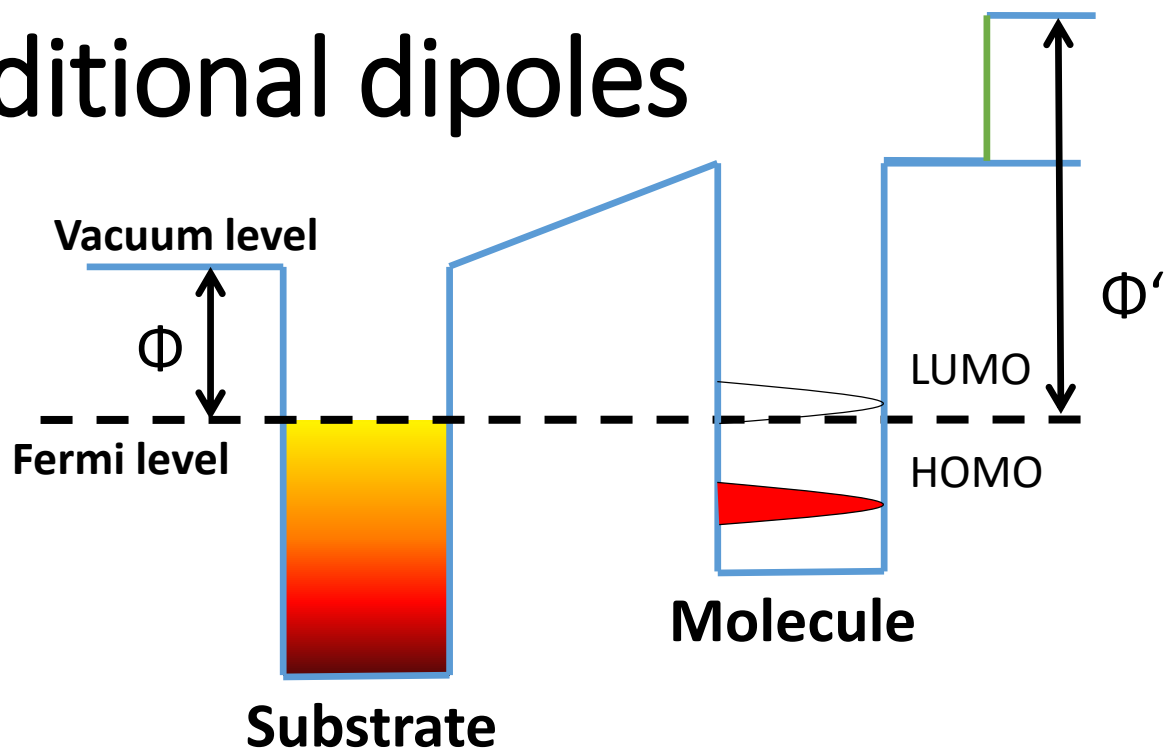
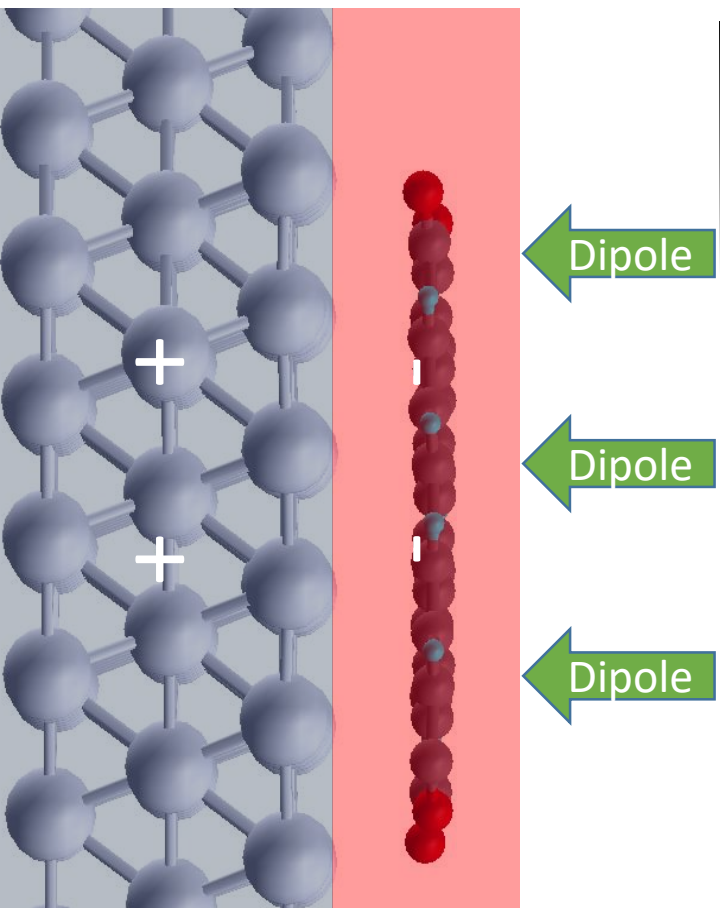
Impact of additional dipoles



**Dipoles between molecule and substrate:
Increased charge transfer cancels dipole**

$$\Phi^{max} \approx \epsilon(LUMO)$$

Impact of additional dipoles

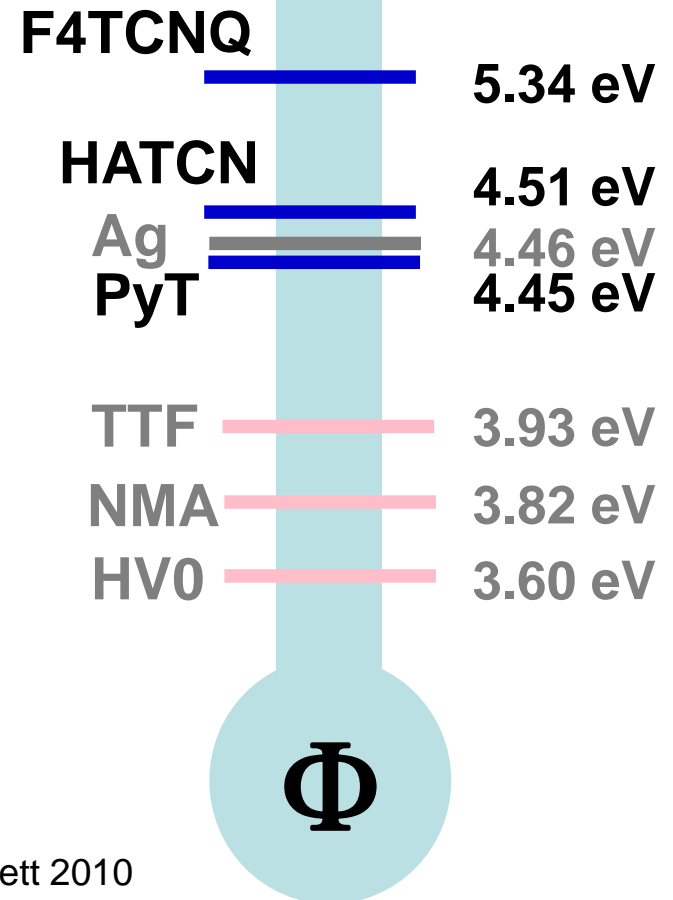
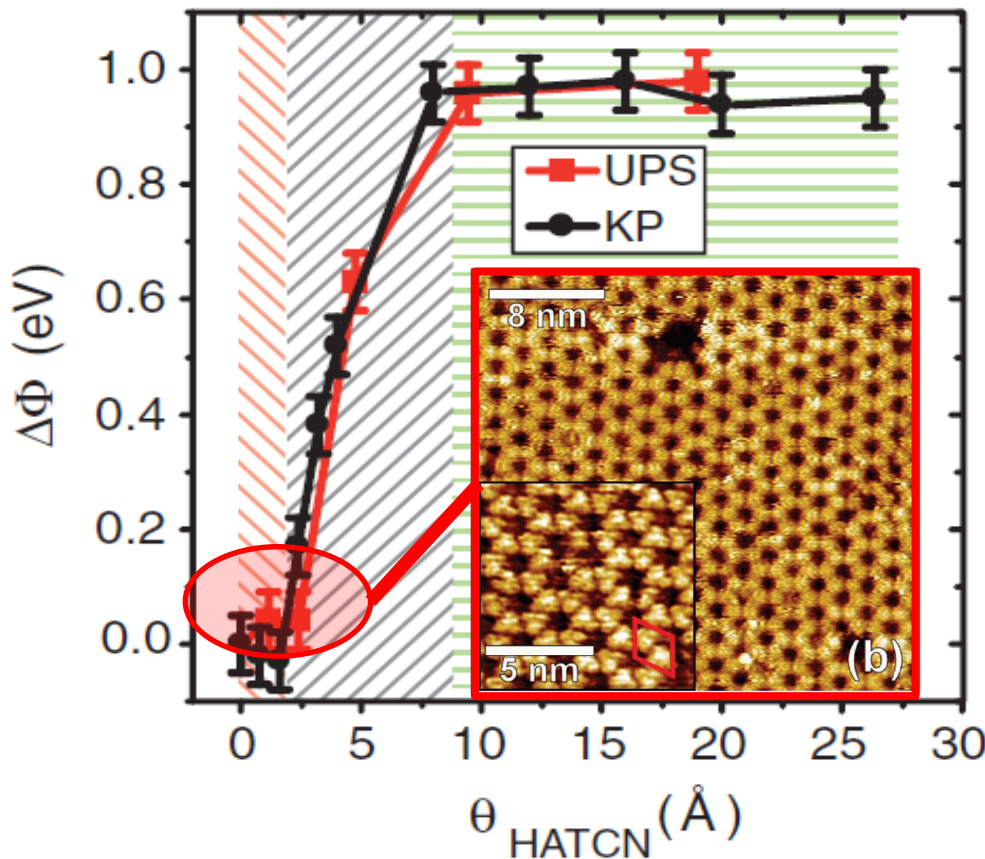


Dipoles outside molecule and substrate:
Change of LUMO energy w.r.t. vacuum

$$\Phi^{max} \approx \epsilon(LUMO)$$

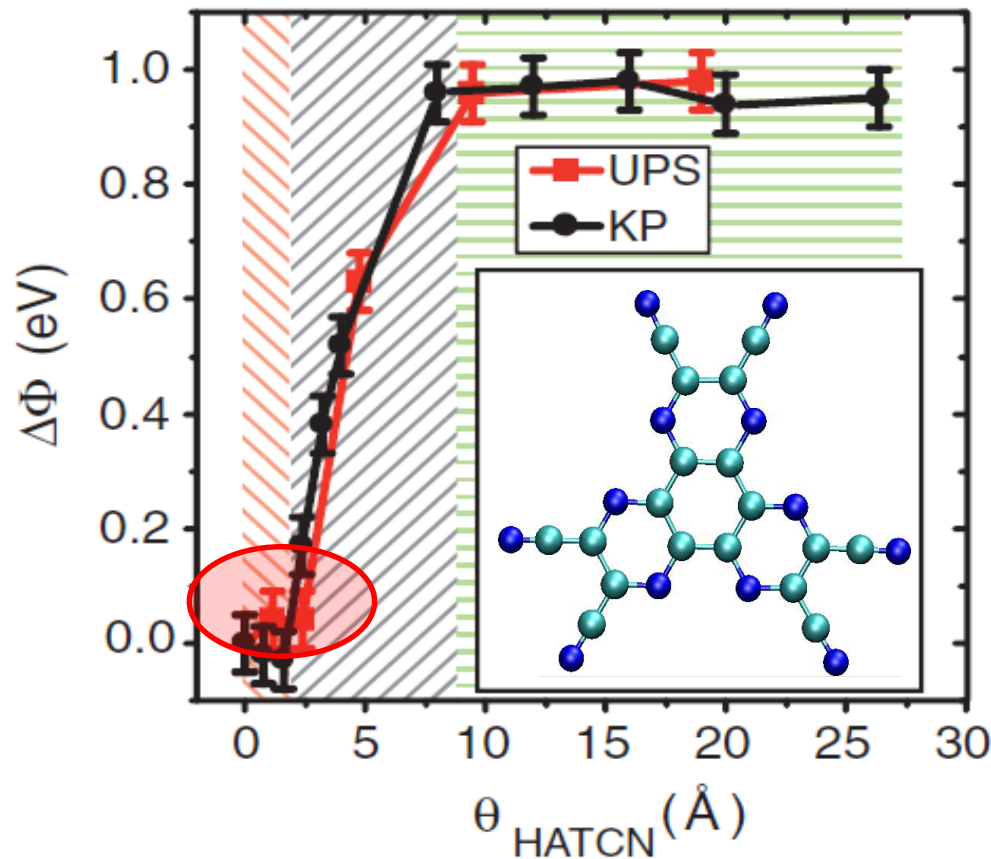
Example: Tune the work function Φ

Theory and experiment agree well except for HATCN



Example: Tune the work function Φ

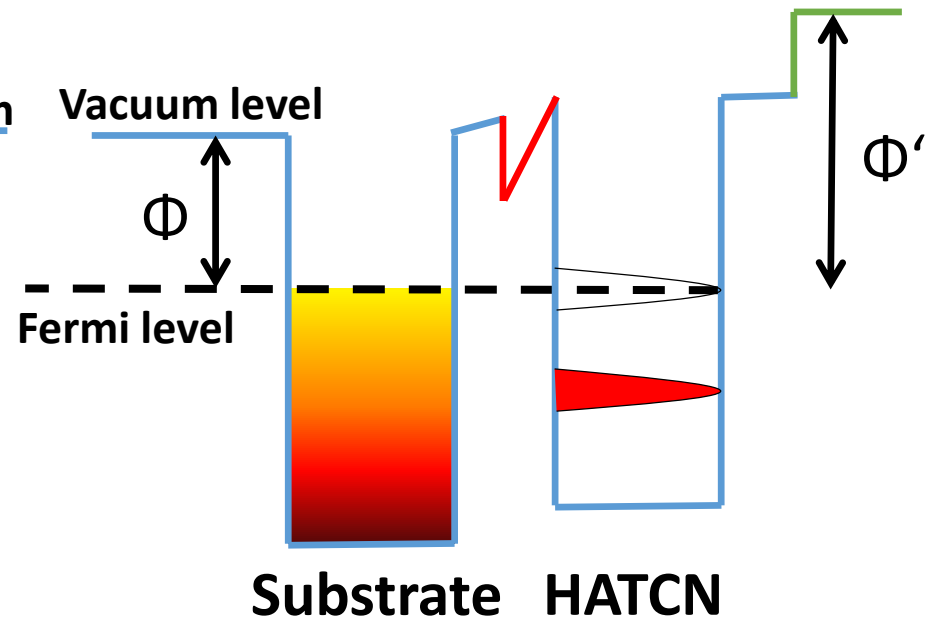
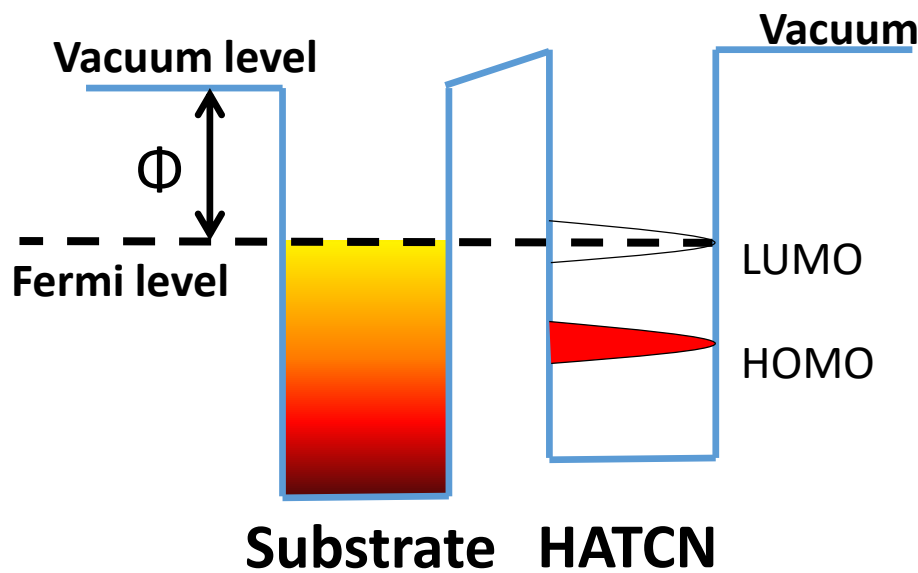
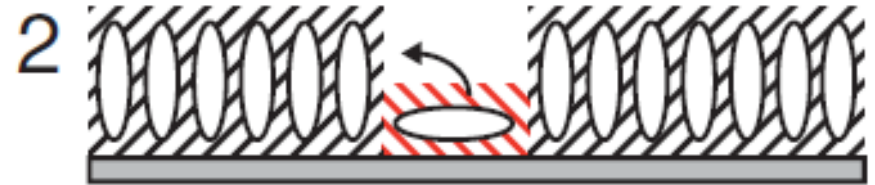
The outlier: HATCN



F4TCNQ	5.34 eV
HATCN	4.51 eV
Ag	4.46 eV
PyT	4.45 eV
TTF	3.93 eV
NMA	3.82 eV
HVO	3.60 eV

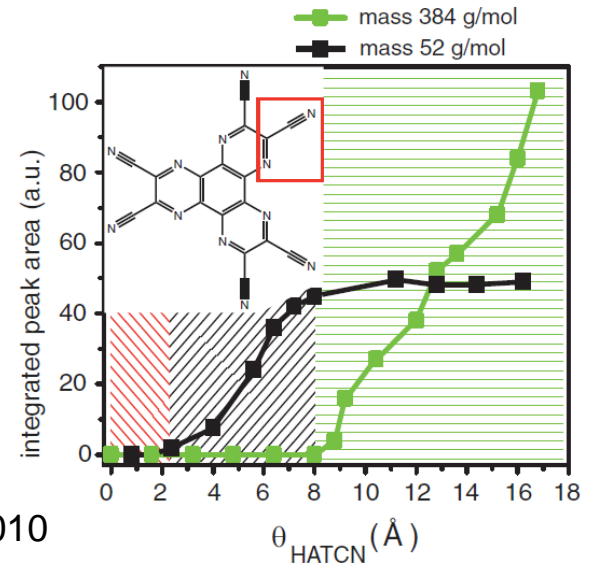
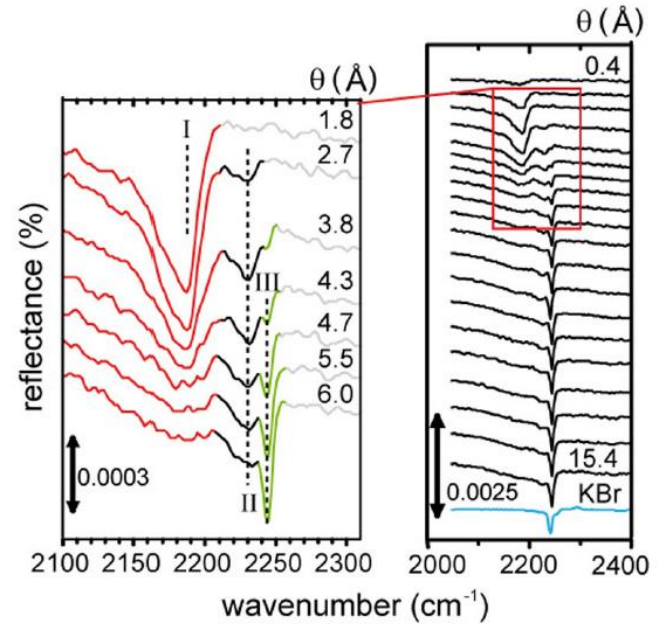
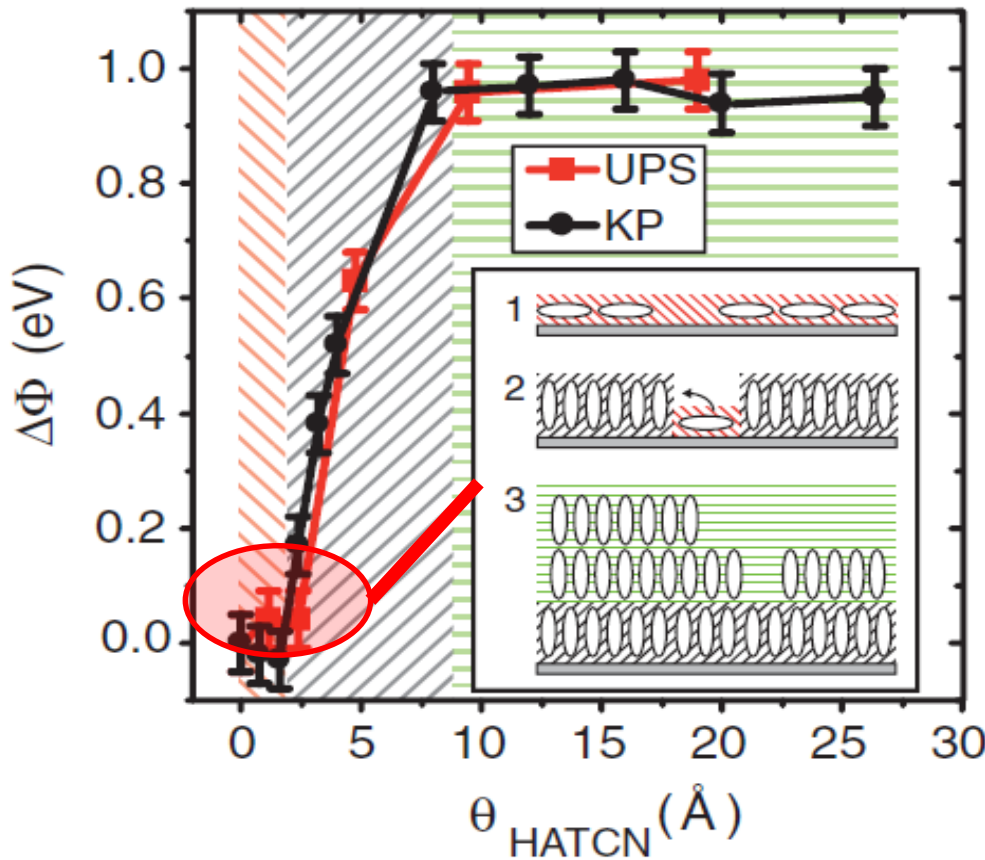
Φ

Is a phase transition responsible?



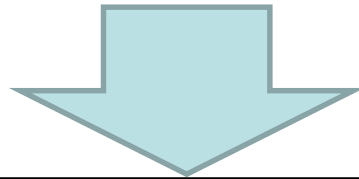
Example: Tune the work function Φ

Theory and experiment agree well except for HATCN



What did we learn?

- **Coupling between charge-transfer and molecular dipoles**
- **Relevance of local dipoles in non-dipolar molecules**
- **Position of dipoles matters**

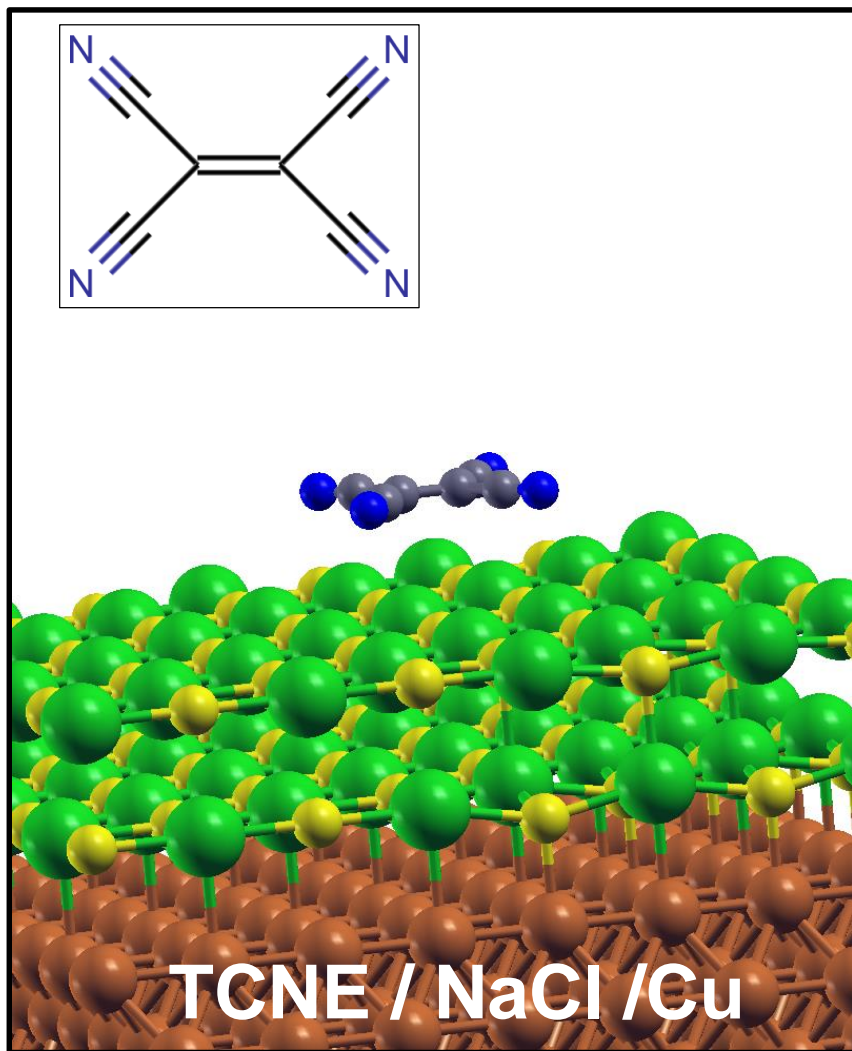


New Design Principles

OTH, D. Egger, E. Zojer, Nano Letters, 2010

**Importance of the atomistic
structure**

Other examples for structural relevance



Integer Charge Transfer



Semiconductor

OR

Fractional Charge Transfer

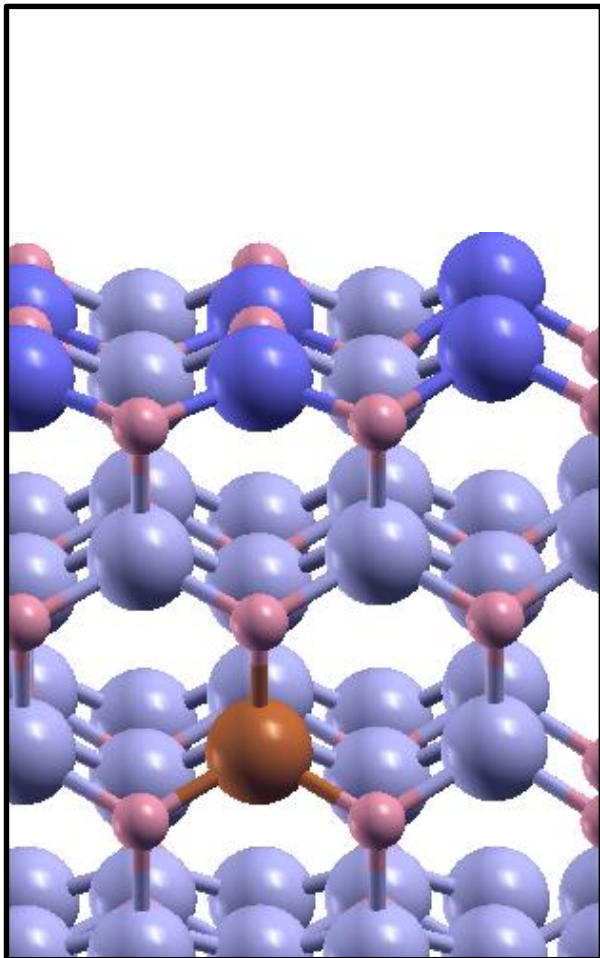


Metals

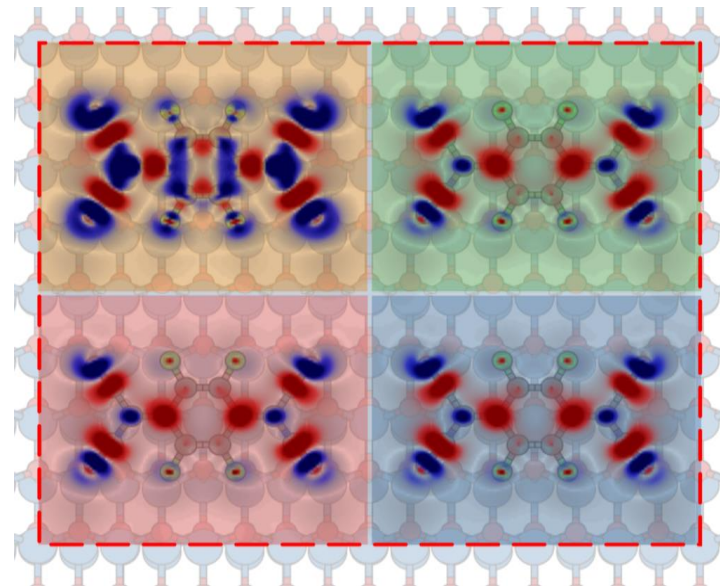
Other examples for structural relevance

Doping and surface reconstructions in semiconductors

O. Sinai, OTH, P. Rinke, M. Scheffler, et al., Phys. Rev. B., 2015
 S. Erker, N. Moll, P. Rinke, OTH New J. Phys., 2017



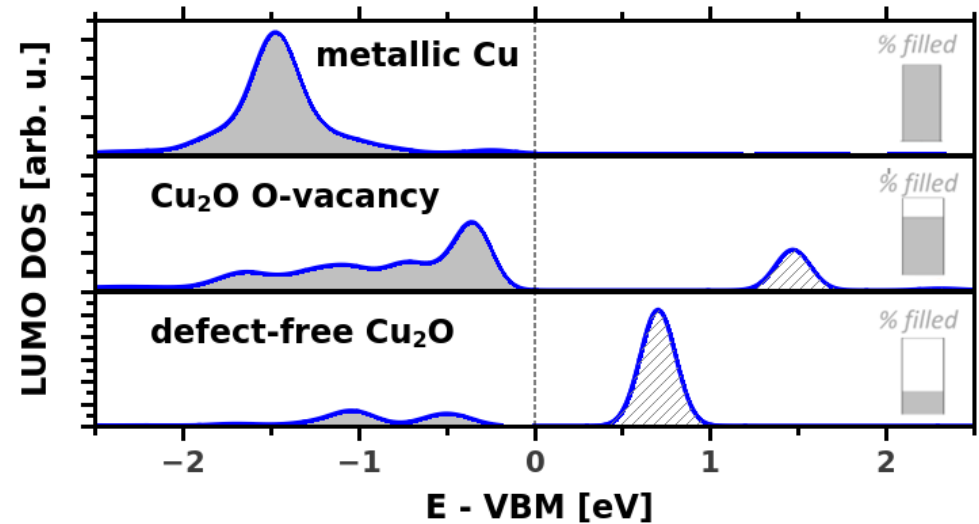
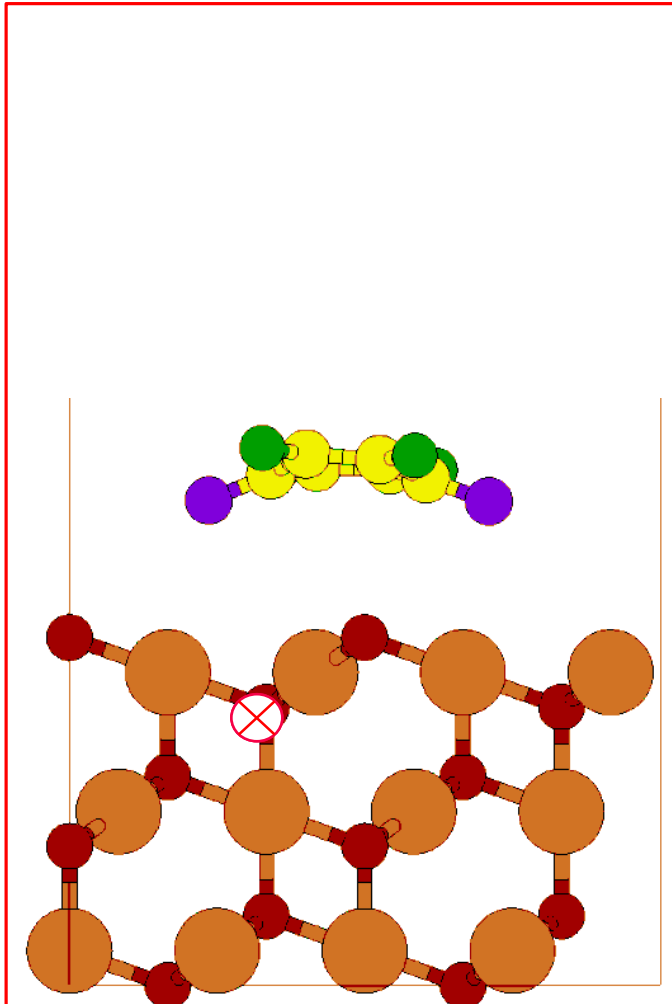
Amount and distribution of charge



S. Erker and OTH, J. Phys. Chem. Lett. **10**, 848 (2019)

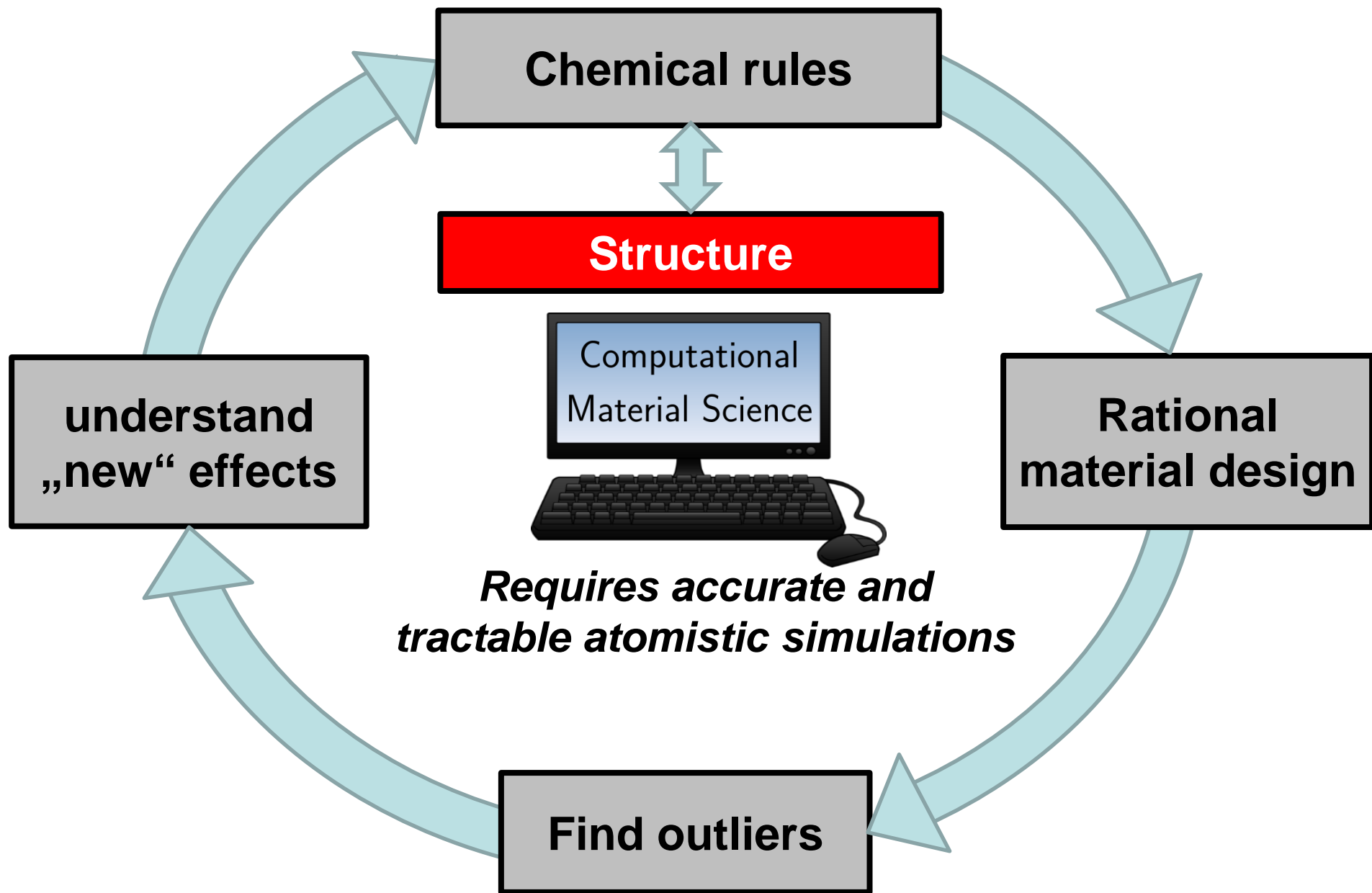
Y. Xu, OTH, R. Schlesinger, S. Winkler, et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 2013

Defects in semiconductors



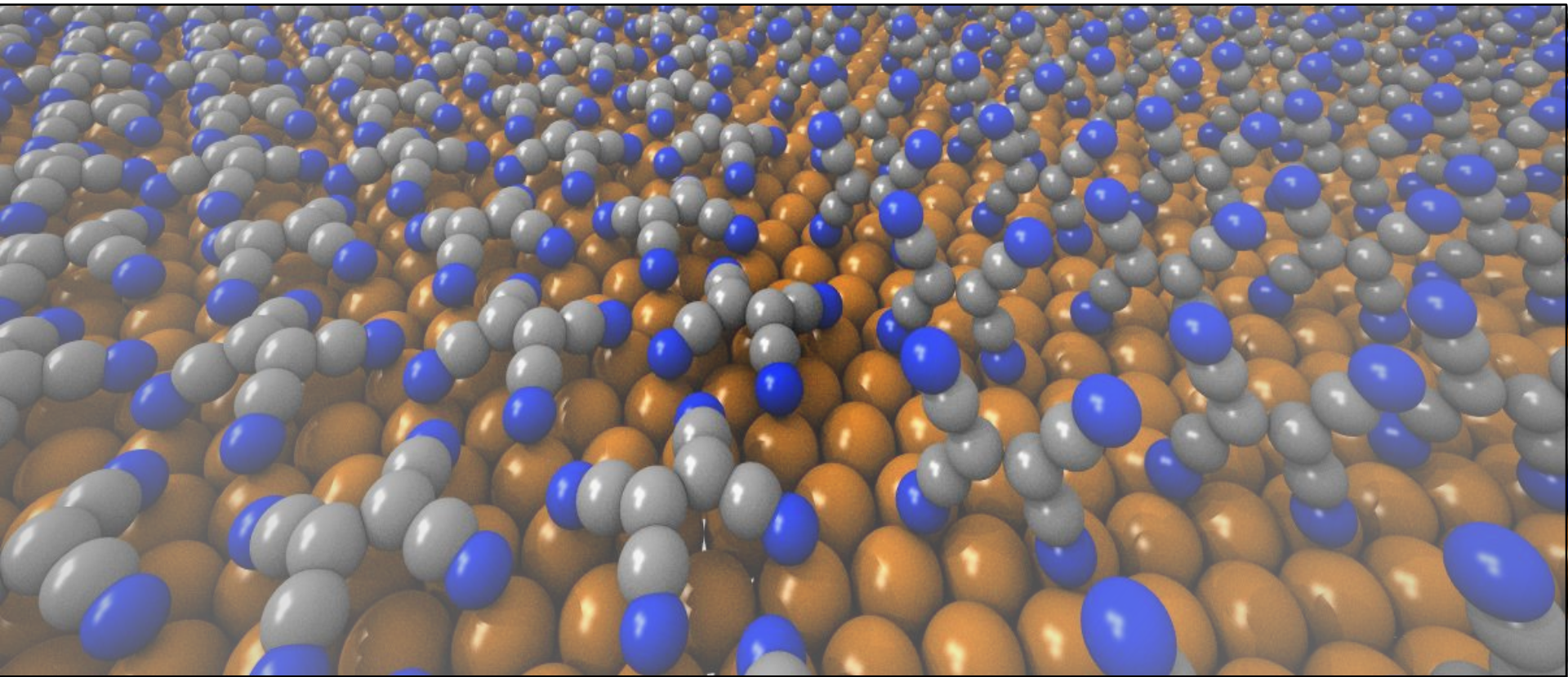
Surface defects mediate strong interaction

Charge transfer where conventional models predict none



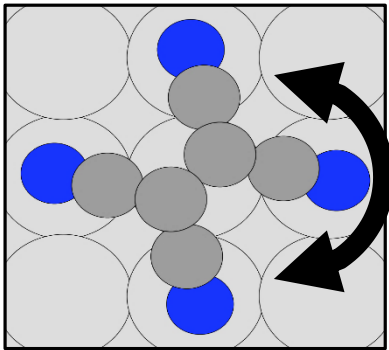
First principles structure determination

- is indispensable for material design
- allows tackling new scientific questions
- used to be impossible (at interfaces)



Structure Search at Interfaces

- Accuracy and computational cost
- Search strategies optimized for single molecules
- Stochastic
- Configuration explosion



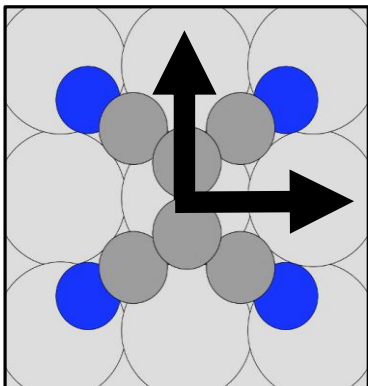
For each molecule:

Translation x: ~ 10 steps

Translation y: ~ 10 steps

Rotation: ~ 10 steps

3 mol.: $(10 \times 10 \times 10)^3 = \mathbf{1 \text{ billion}}$



Different size and shape of unit cells
complicate the problem further

Structure Search at Interfaces

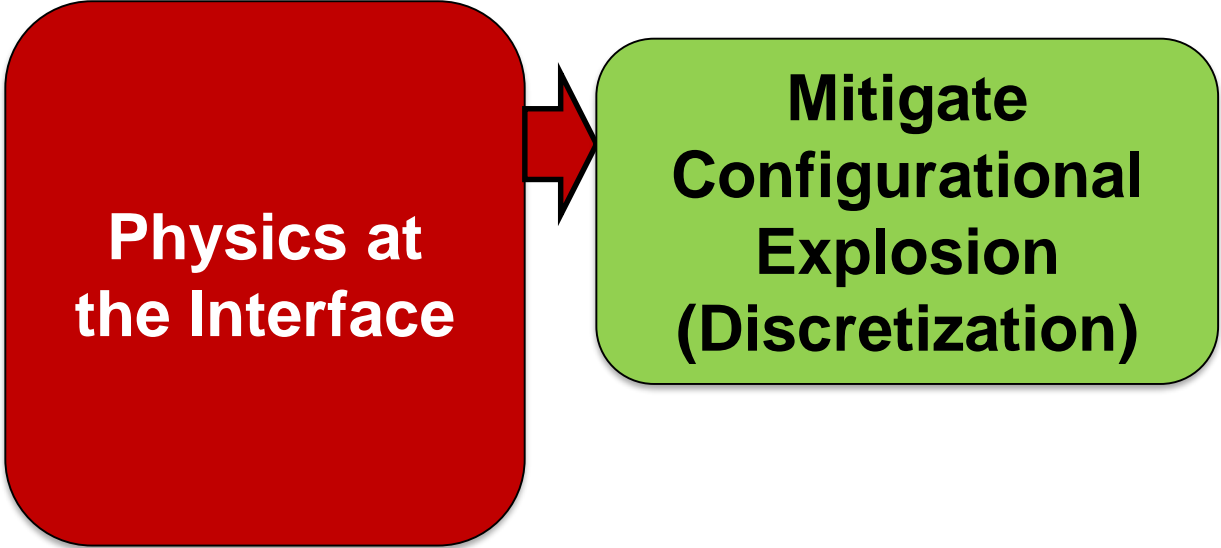
- Accuracy and computational cost
- Search strategies optimized for single molecules
- Stochastic
- Configuration explosion

Solution: **Exploit physics at the interface**

SAMPLE



arXiv:1811.11702



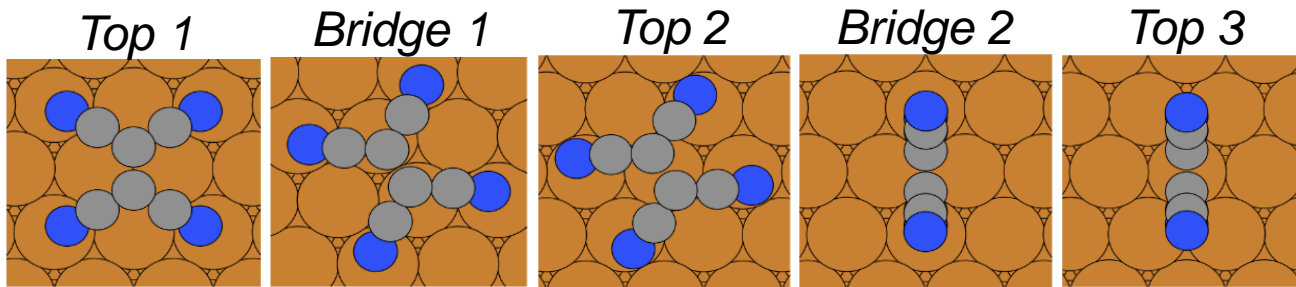
```
graph LR; A[Physics at the Interface] --> B[Mitigate Configurational Explosion (Discretization)]
```

**Physics at
the Interface**

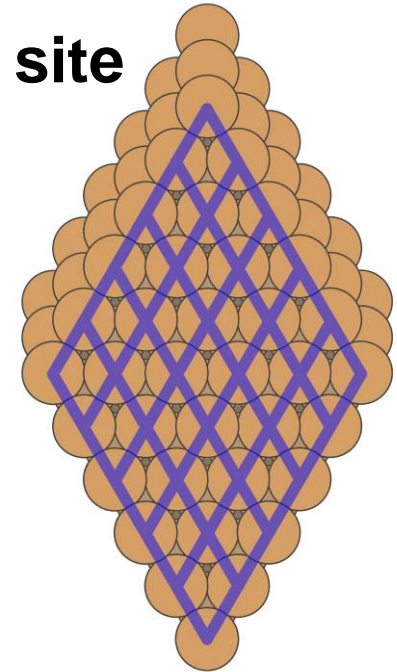
**Mitigate
Configurational
Explosion
(Discretization)**

Physically motivated coarse-graining

- Each molecule sits in dedicated adsorption site



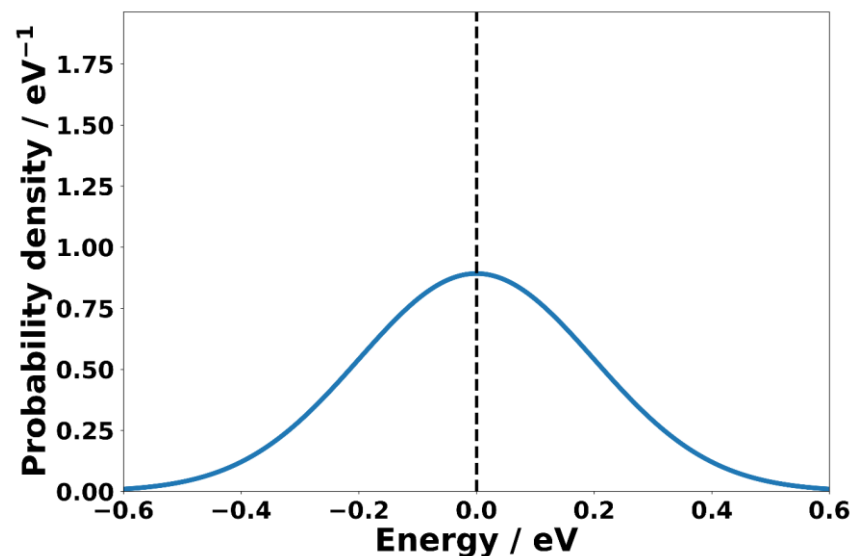
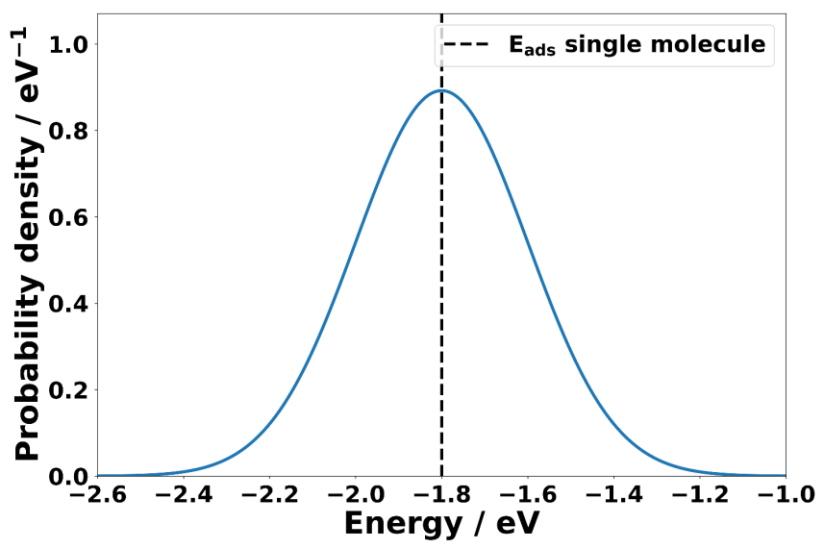
- Place molecules onto grid



Result:

List of Polymorph Candidates (typically a few 100.000)

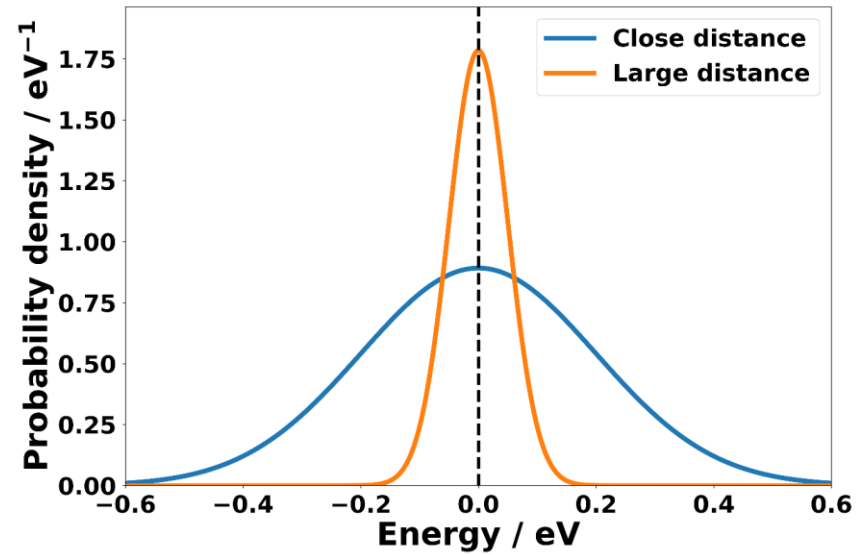
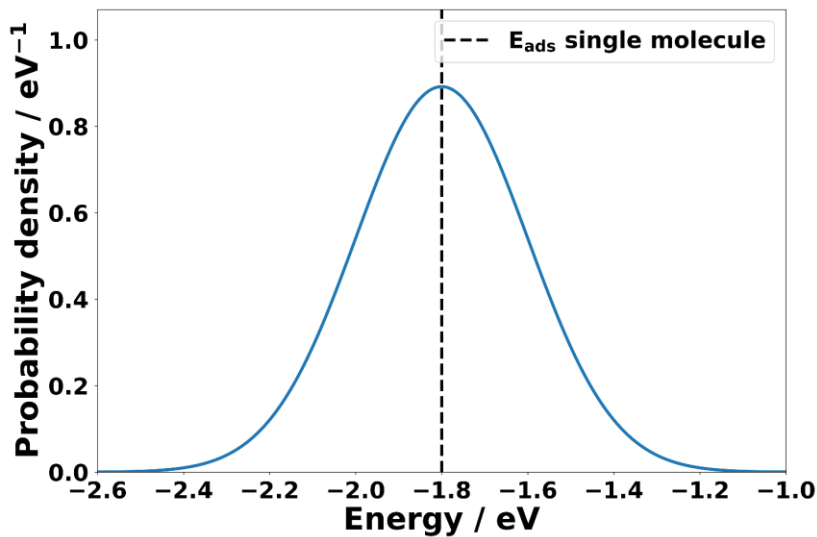
Too many for DFT  Machine Learning



$$E = \sum_i n_i U_i + \sum_p n_p V_p$$

Similar to isolated molecule

Individual terms are small



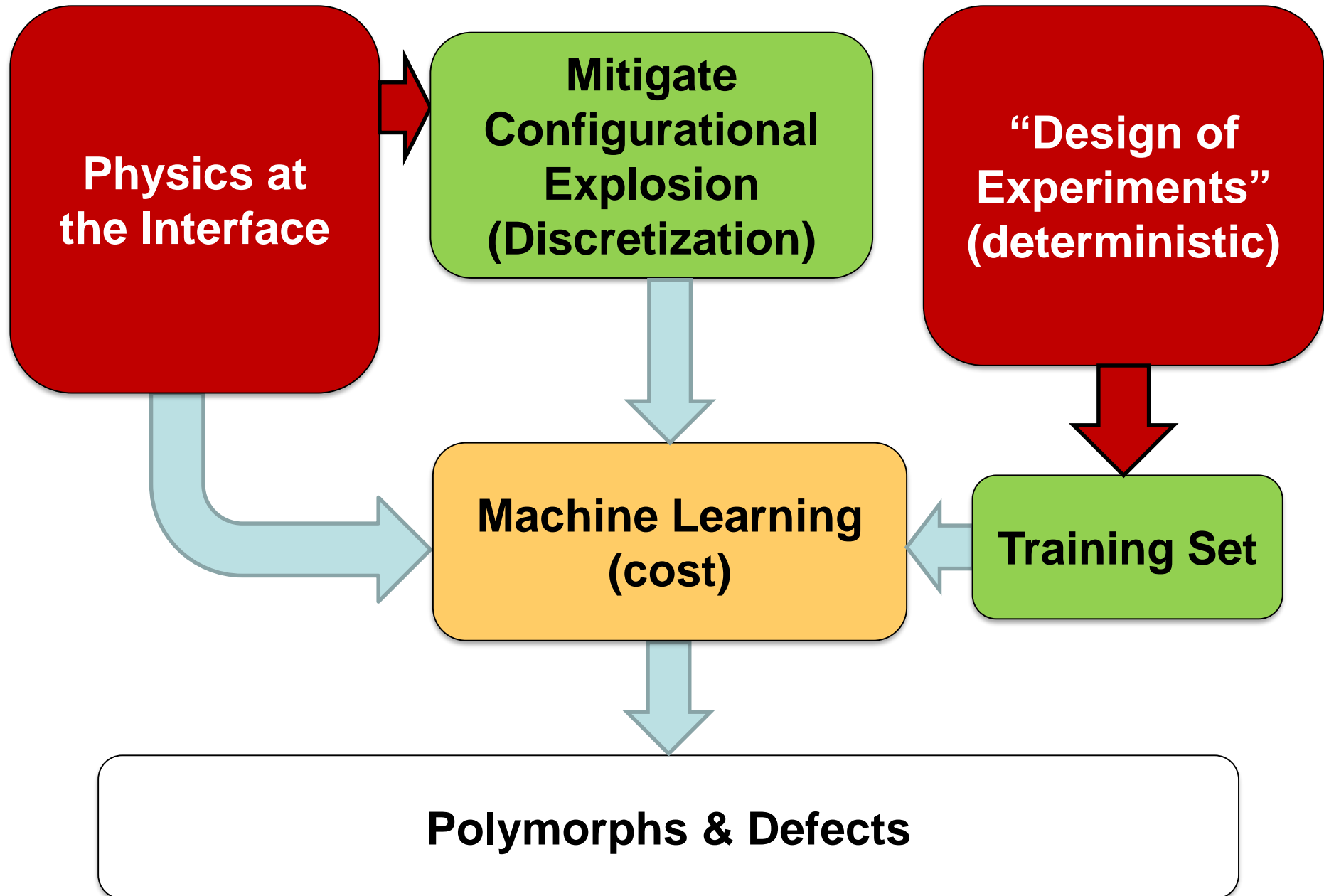
$$E = \sum_i n_i U_i + \sum_p n_p V_p$$

Similar to isolated molecule

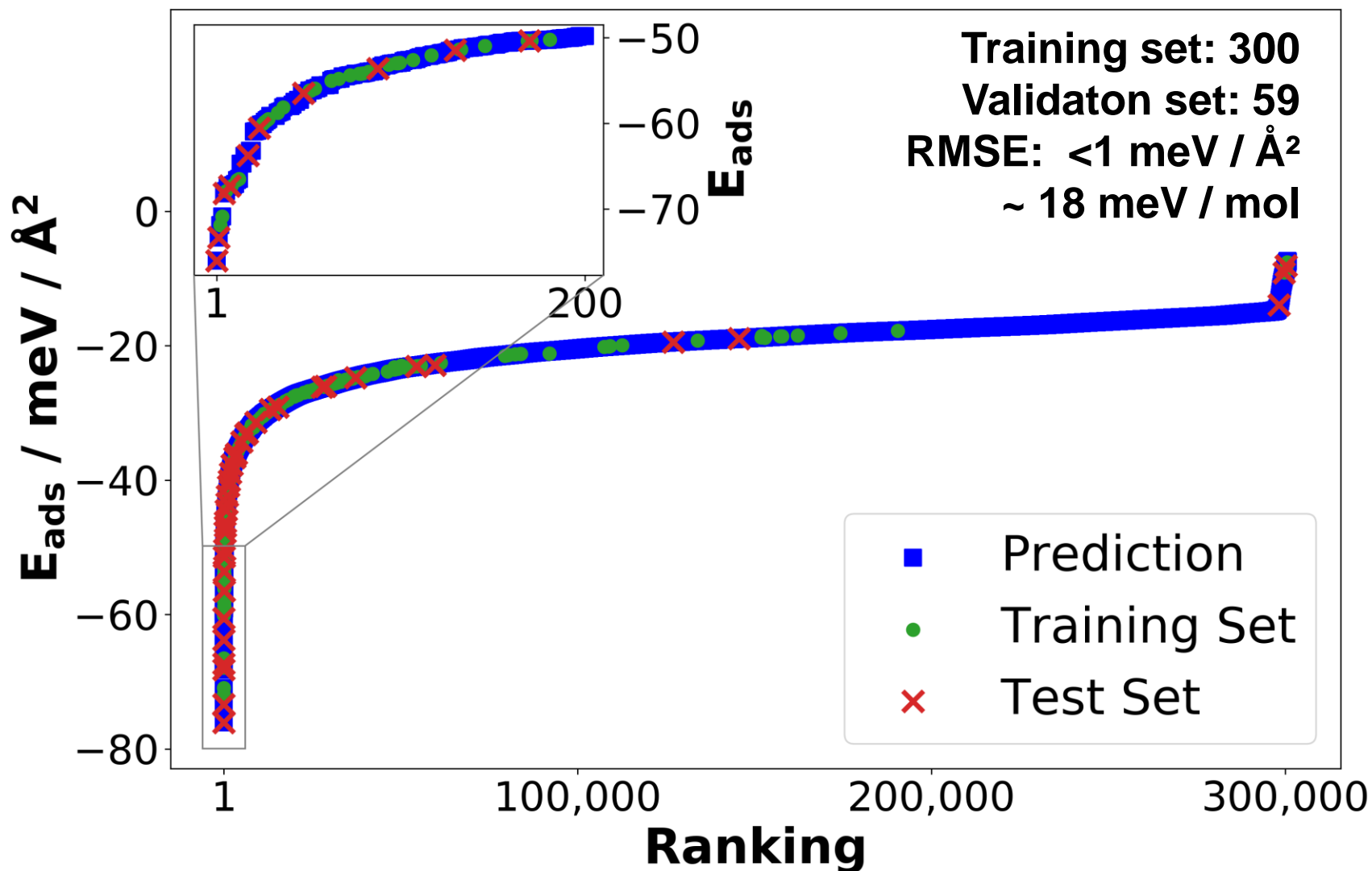
Individual terms are small

Larger distance → less interaction

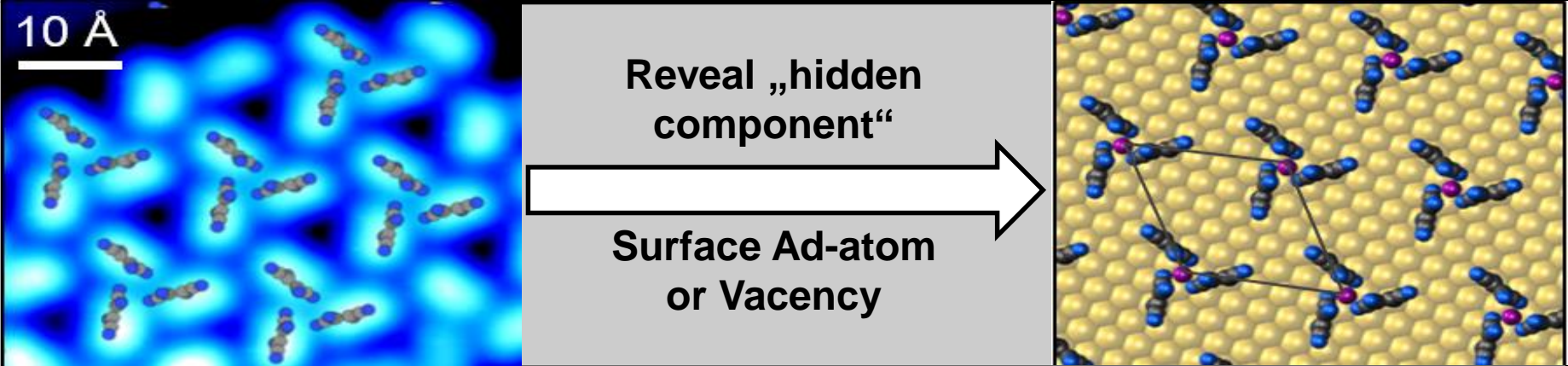
Similar structures → similar interaction



Machine Learning Performance

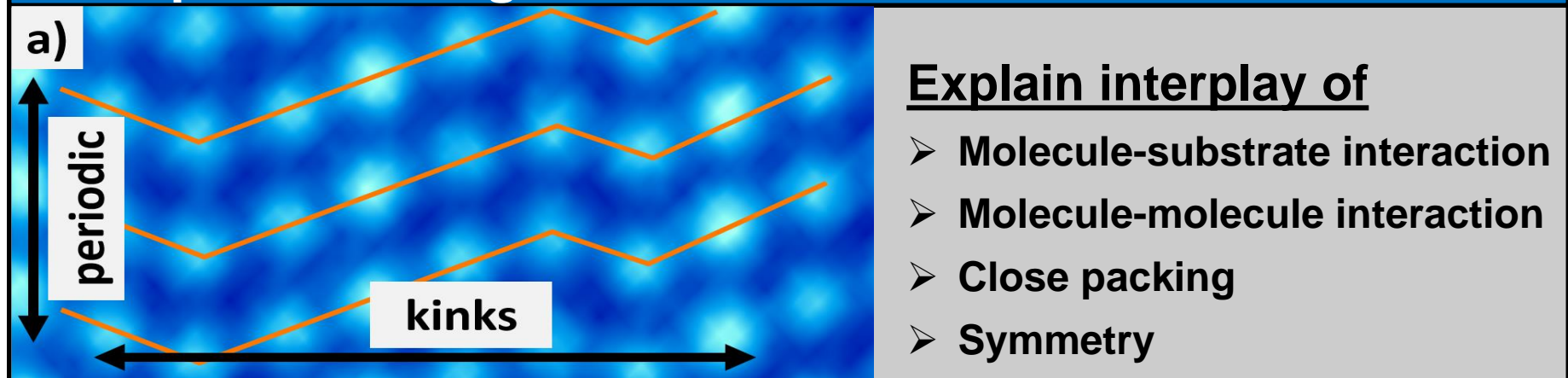


Example: TCNE/Au



V. Obersteiner, M. Scherbela, L. Hörmann, D. Wegner, OTH, *Nano Lett.*, 2017

Example: TCNE/Ag



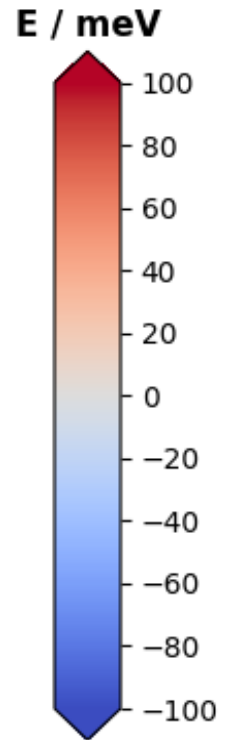
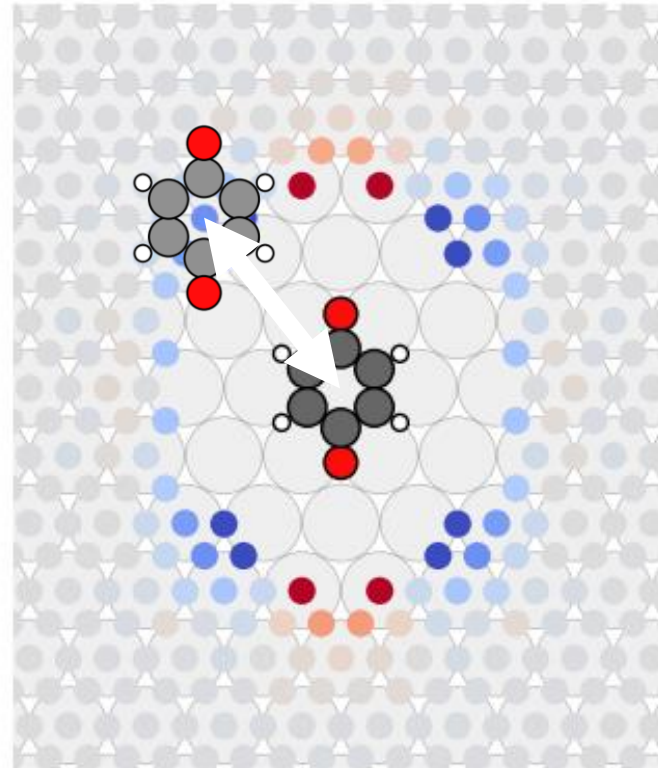
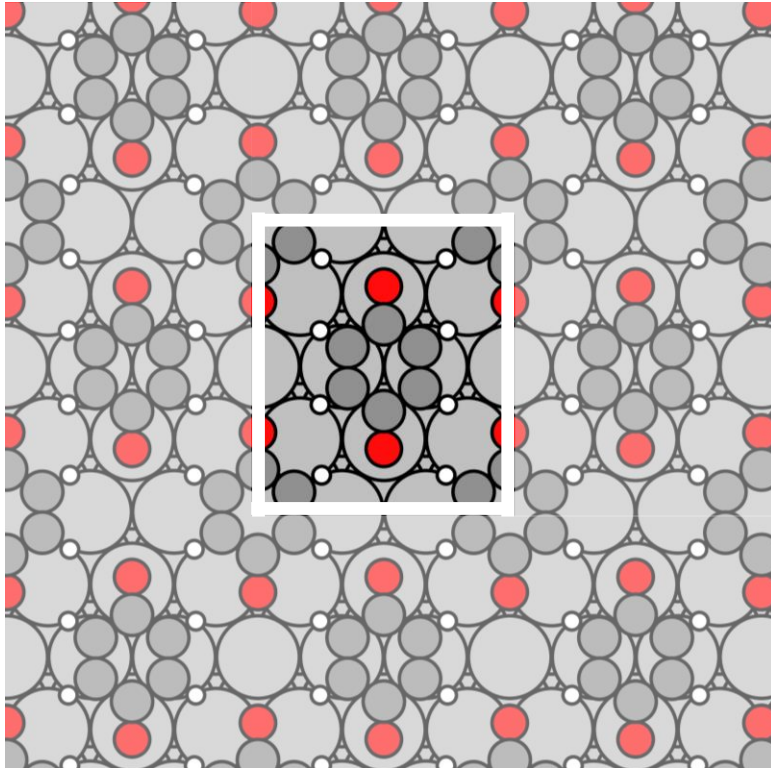
M. Scherbela, L. Hörmann, A. Jeindl, V. Obersteiner, OTH, *Phys. Rev. Materials*, 2018

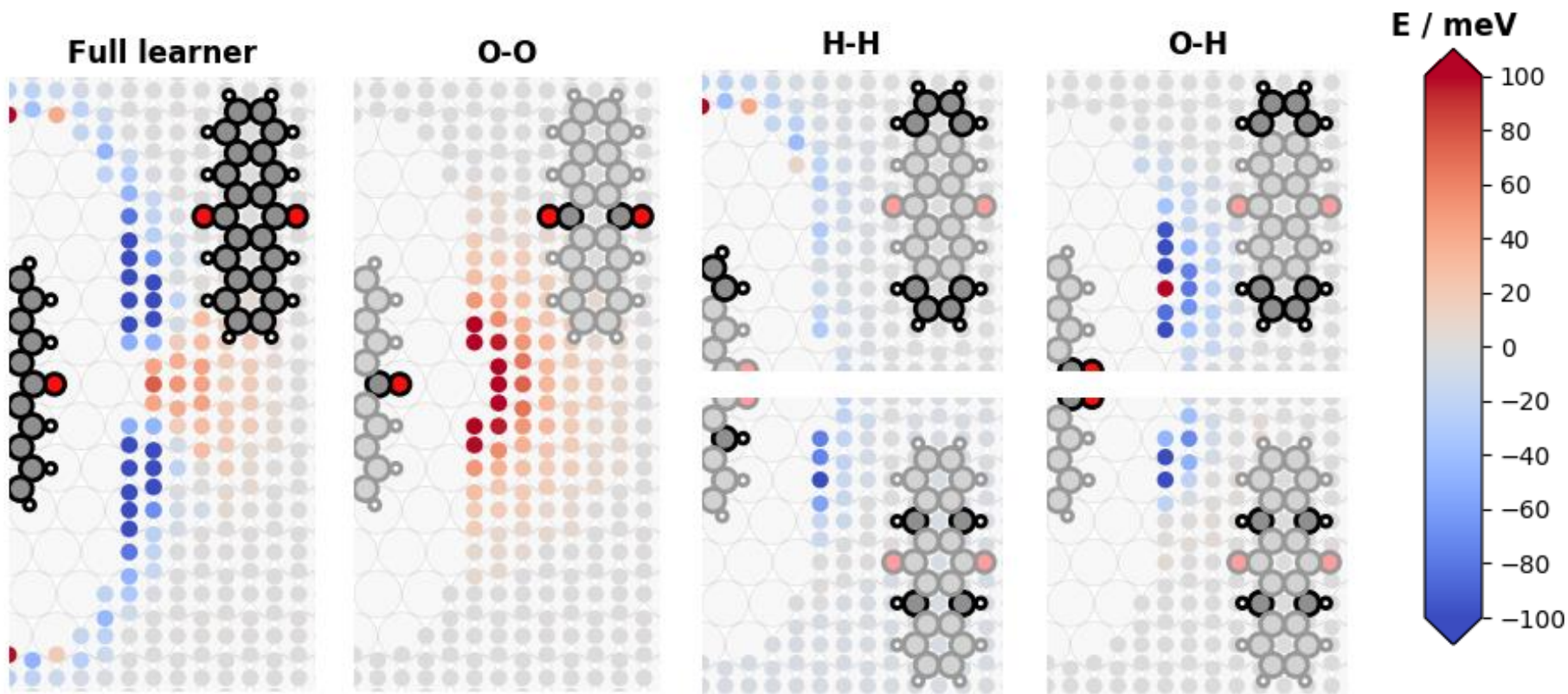
First principles structure determination

- is indispensable for material design
- allows tackling new scientific questions
- ~~used to be impossible (at interfaces)~~

- 
- Obtain physical **insight**
 - Obtain **control** over structure

Intermolecular interactions





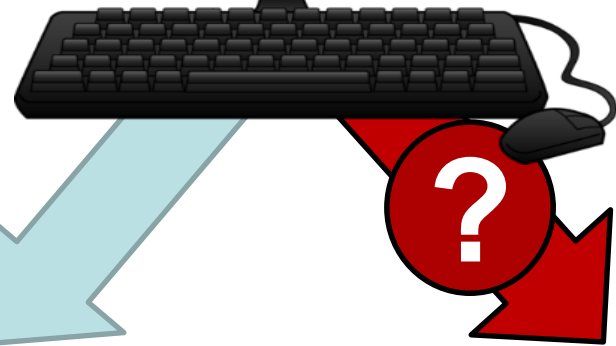
Target:

Obtain a library of interactions

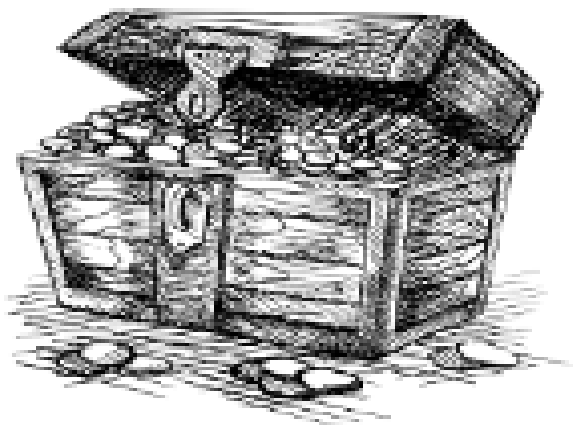
Combine molecular fragments

Design potential energy surface / polymorphs

Computational
Material Science



Find
„hidden treasure“

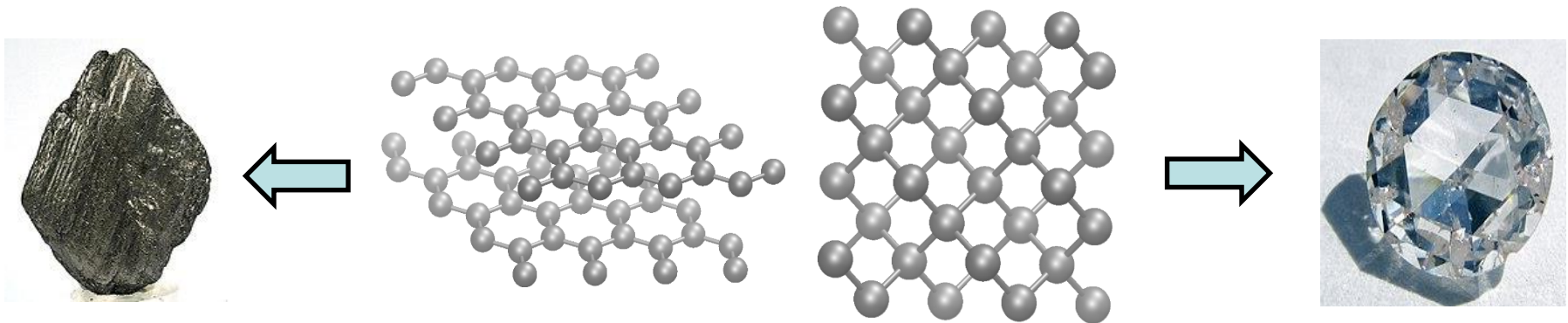


... and how
to get there



The chemical route: Change composition

The physical route: **Change atomistic arrangement (polymorphism)**



Metastable materials often superior!

How can they be made experimentally?

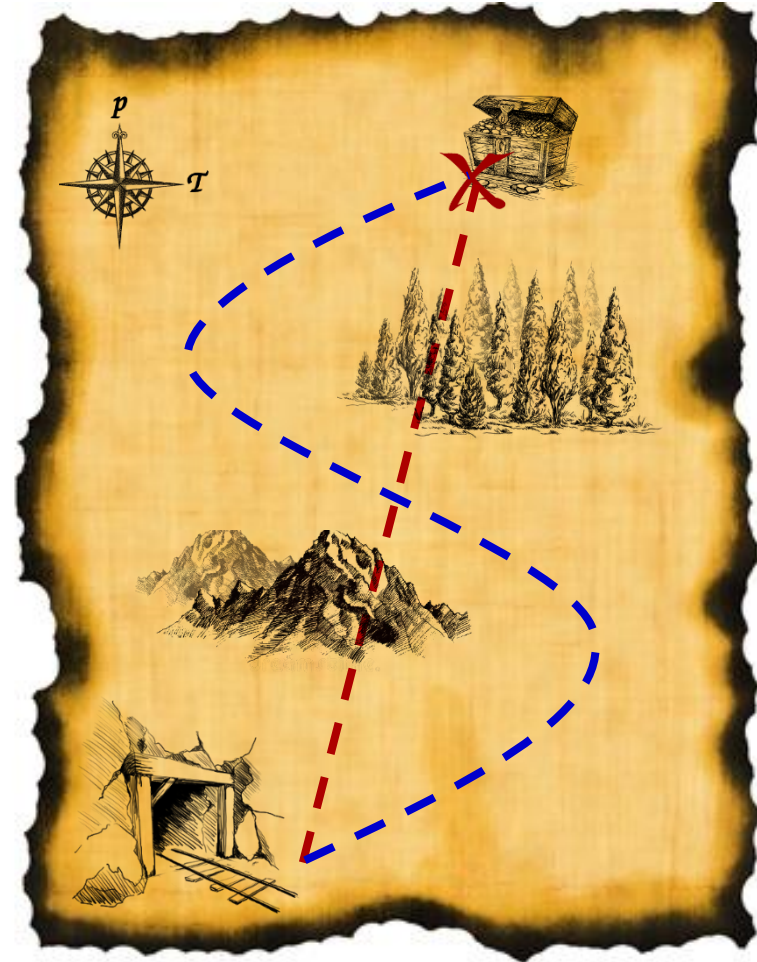
To create a map, we need

- the destination

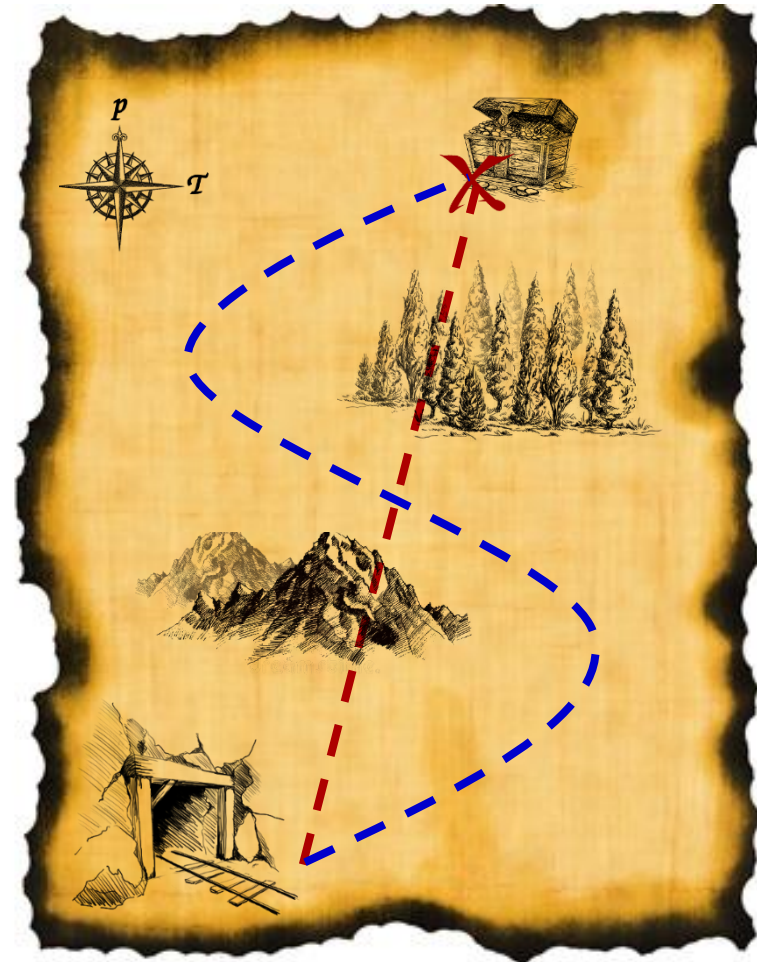
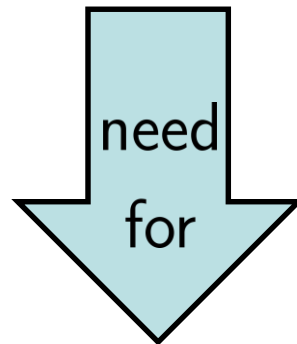
- excels at desired property
- sufficient lifetime (metastable)
- experimentally attainable

- a route

- robust, reproducible start
- directions (substrate, temperature, solvent, pressure, ...)
- avoid barriers and unwanted transitions
- minimize effort / maximize gain



The Challenge



Large amount of highly accurate data!

- Comprehensive overview over polymorphs
- Good estimates of transition barriers

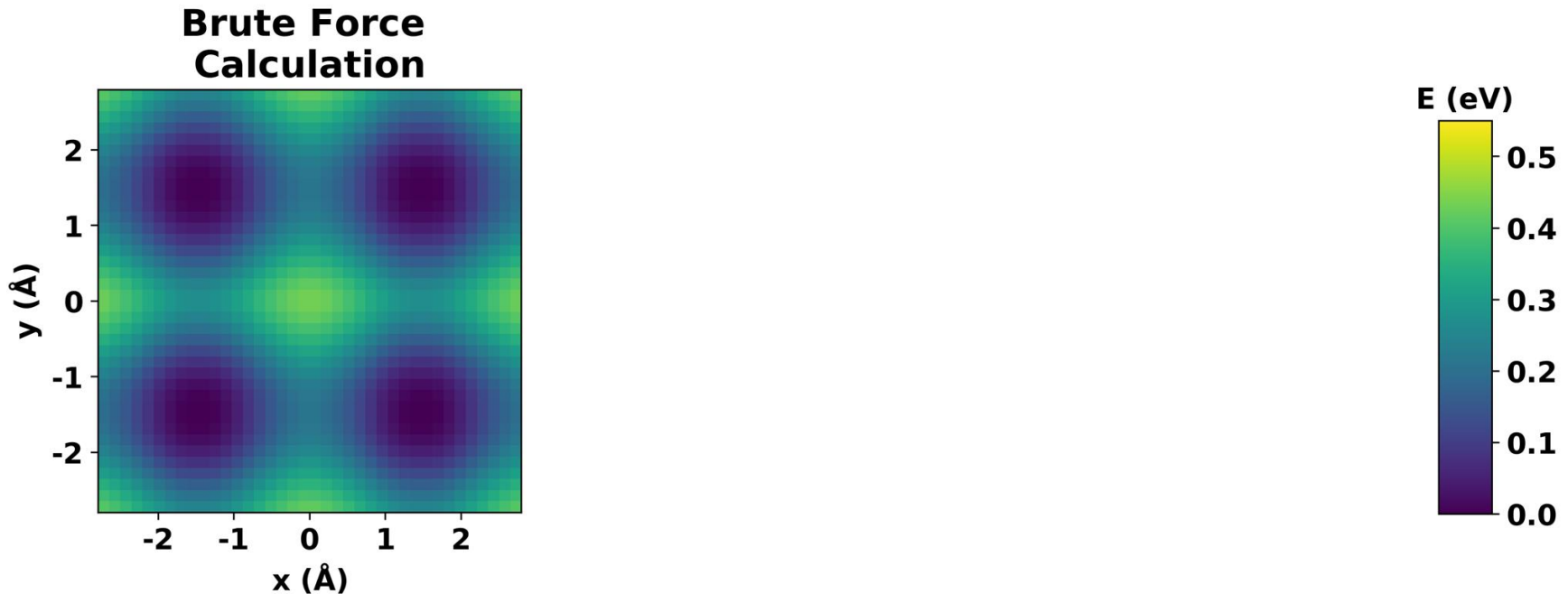
Find the Routes: Overview of Barriers

Challenge: Eliminate irrelevant pathways

Solution: Approximate model for upper/lower limit from vibrations (free)

Challenge: Identify effective reaction pathways and rates

Solution: Refine model with machine learning: Gaussian Process Regression



Conclusion

- Interface dipoles well understood, provide design principles
- Molecular properties qualitative indicators, quantitatively determined by monolayer
- To predict new materials, we must know (or predict) the interface geometry

SAMPLE



arXiv:1811.11702

Internat. Collaborations (Exp.)

Julia Stähler (FHI Berlin)
Reinhard J. Maurer (Warwick)
 Petra Tegeder (U Heidelberg)
 Daniel Wegner (Nijmegen)
 Christof Wöll (KIT)
Norbert Koch (HU Berlin)
 Emil List (HU Berlin)
 Frank Schreiber (Tübingen)
Torsten Fritz (FSU Jena)

Internat. Collaborations (Theory)

Matthias Scheffler (FHI Berlin)
Patrick Rinke (Aalto)
 Volker Blum (Duke)
 Noa Marom (CMU)
 Reinhard Maurer (Warwick)
 Karsten Reuter (TU Munich)

Local Collaborations

Egbert Zojer
Roland Resel
 Robert Schennach
 Christian Slugovc
 Gregor Trimmel

