

Photoemission and DFT-calculations of CuPc: From molecules to solids

Matus Milko¹, Sophia Huppmann^{2,3}, Markus Scholz^{2,3},
Michael Wießner^{2,3}, Achim Schöll^{2,3}, Friedrich Reinert^{2,3},
and Peter Puschnig¹

¹*Institute of Physics, Theoretical Physics, University of Graz, Austria*

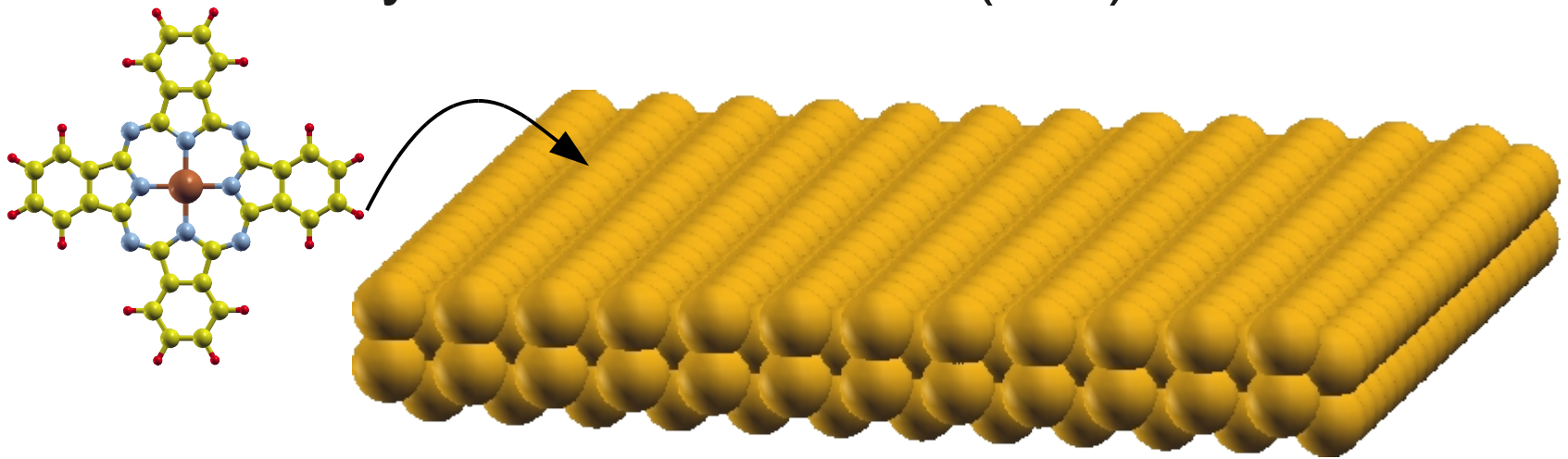
²*Experimentelle Physik VII und Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen Research Center for Complex Material Systems, Universität Würzburg, Germany*

³*Gemeinschaftslabor für Nanoanalytik, Karlsruher Institut für Technologie KIT, Germany*



Topic

monolayers of CuPc on Au(110)



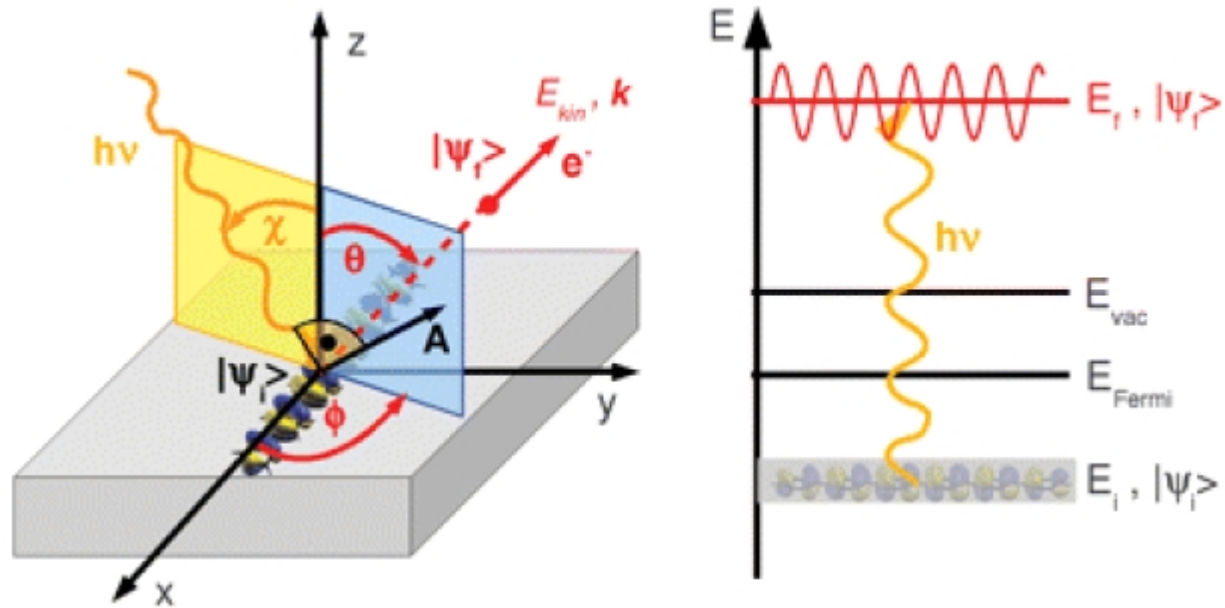
1) structural properties

orientation of the molecules on the surface
How much can photoemission tell us

2) electronic properties

from molecules to solids

Introduction



DFT

LDA, GGA-PBE, HSE06-PBE, using pseudopotentials, PAWs,...

Photoemission

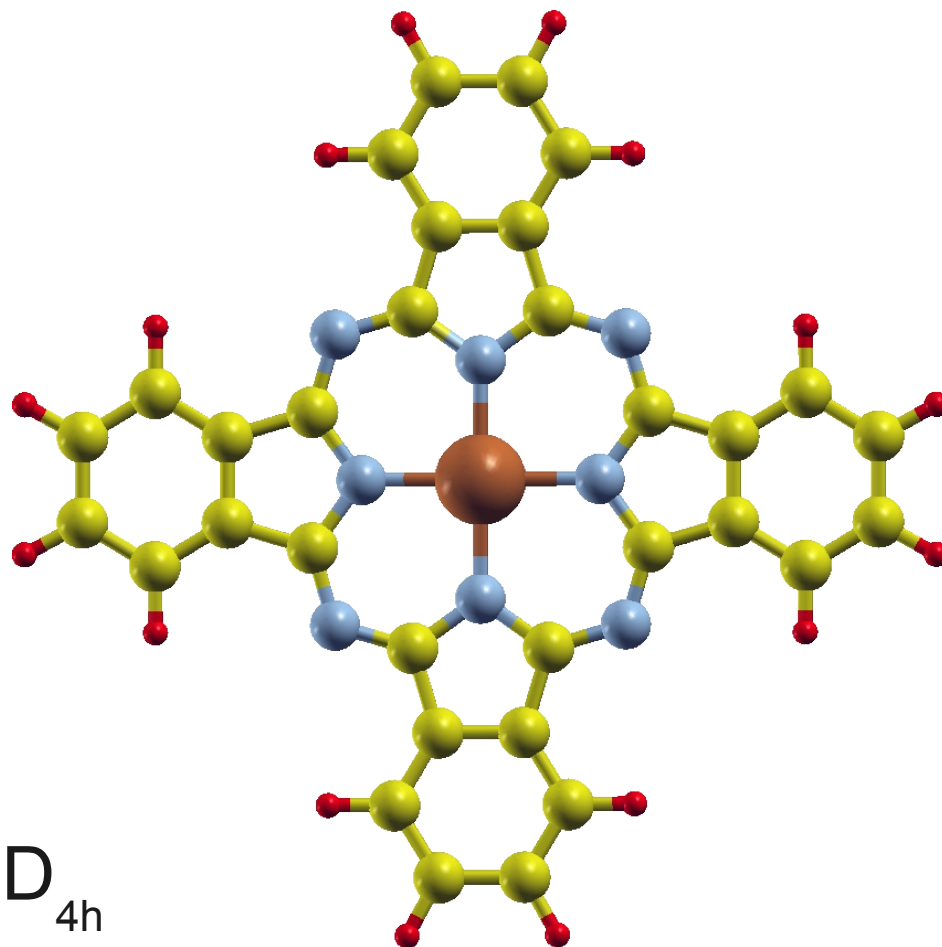
$$I(\theta, \phi; E_{kin}) \propto \sum_i \left| \langle \Psi_f(\theta, \phi; E_{kin}) | \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{p} | \Psi_i \rangle \right|^2 \delta(E_i + \Phi + E_{kin} - \hbar\omega)$$

Final state - PW

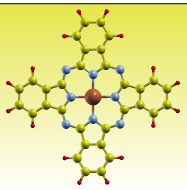
photon KS-state

Molecular tomography & geometry

CuPc

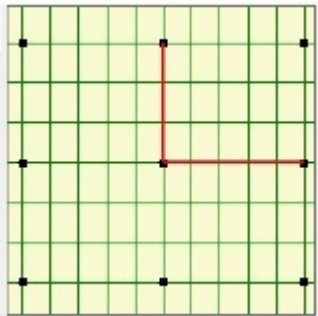
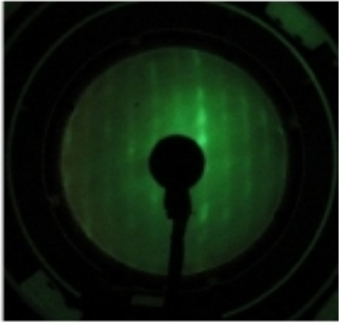


Point group: D_{4h}



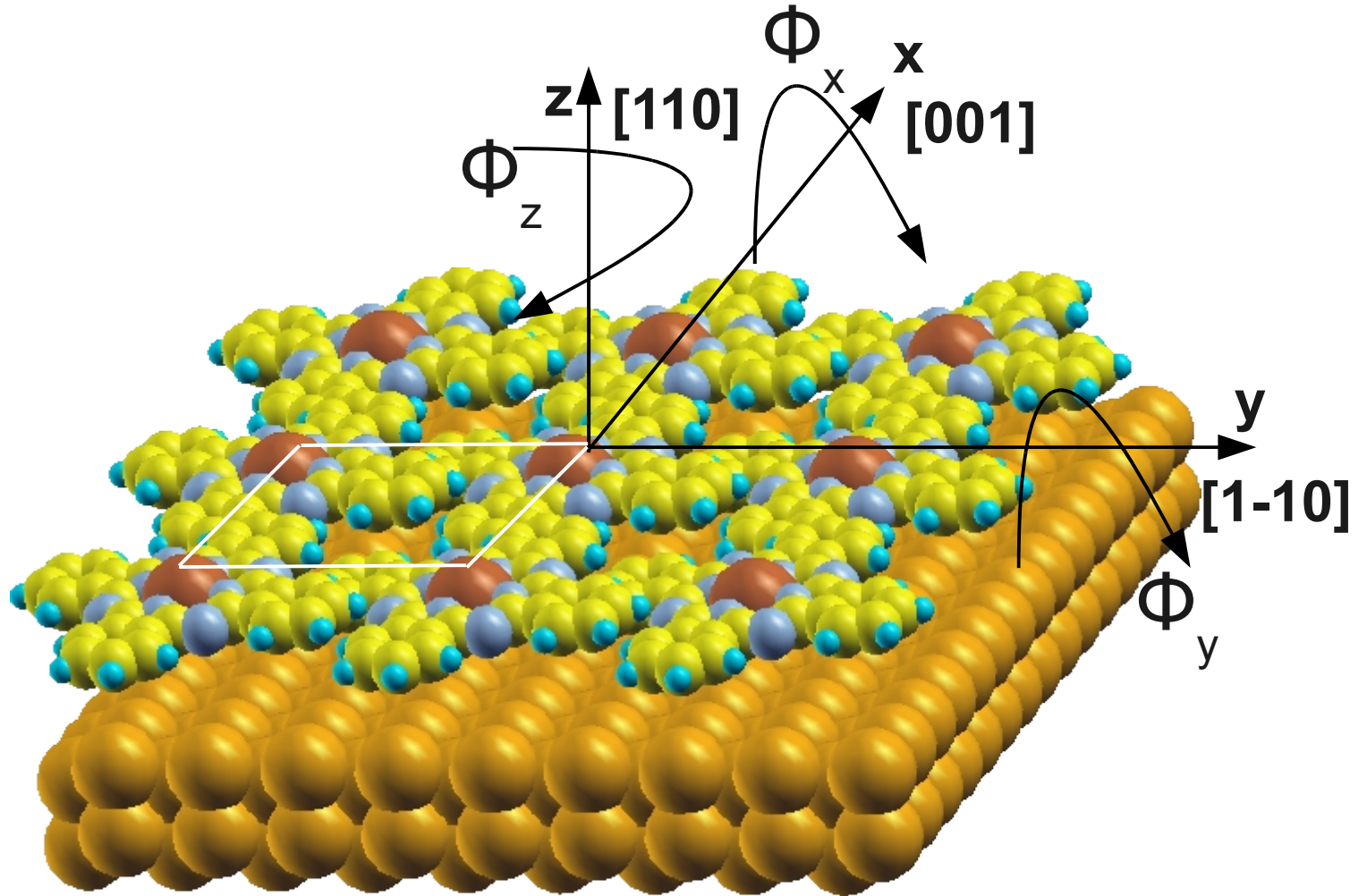
Experimental unit cell

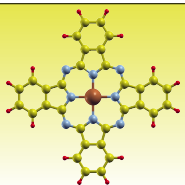
LEED experiment



12.4 Å

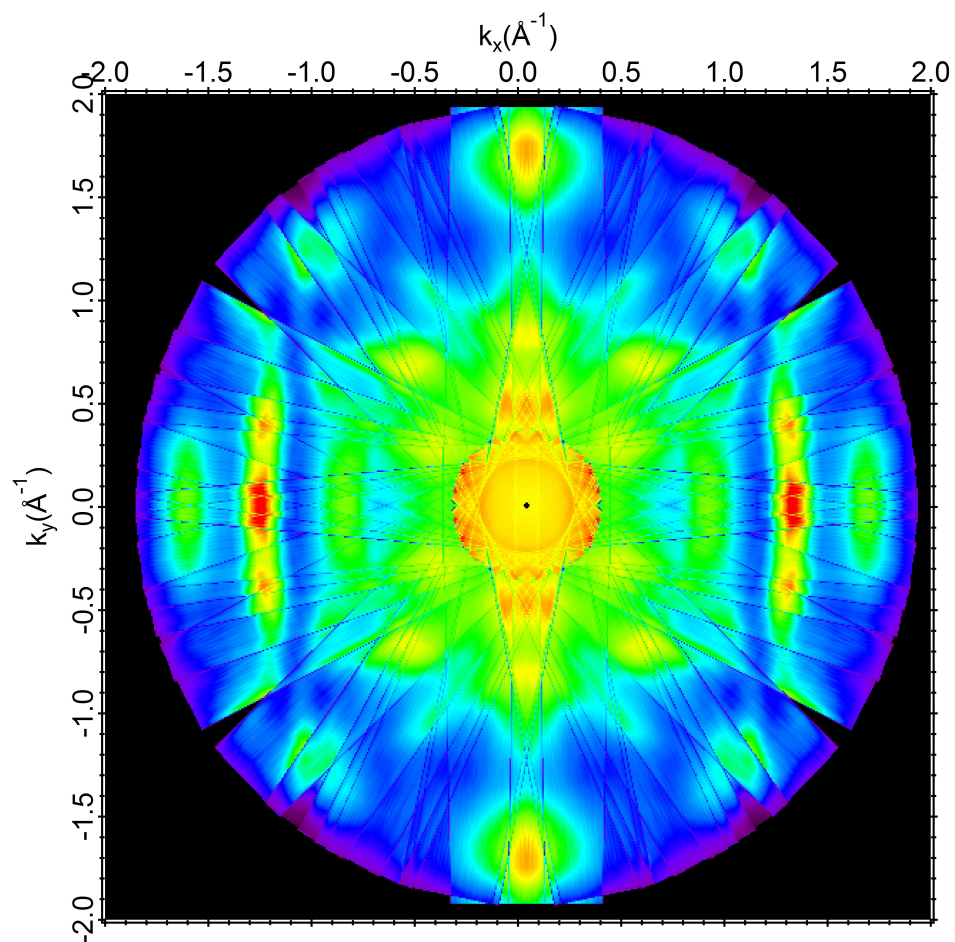
14.4 Å



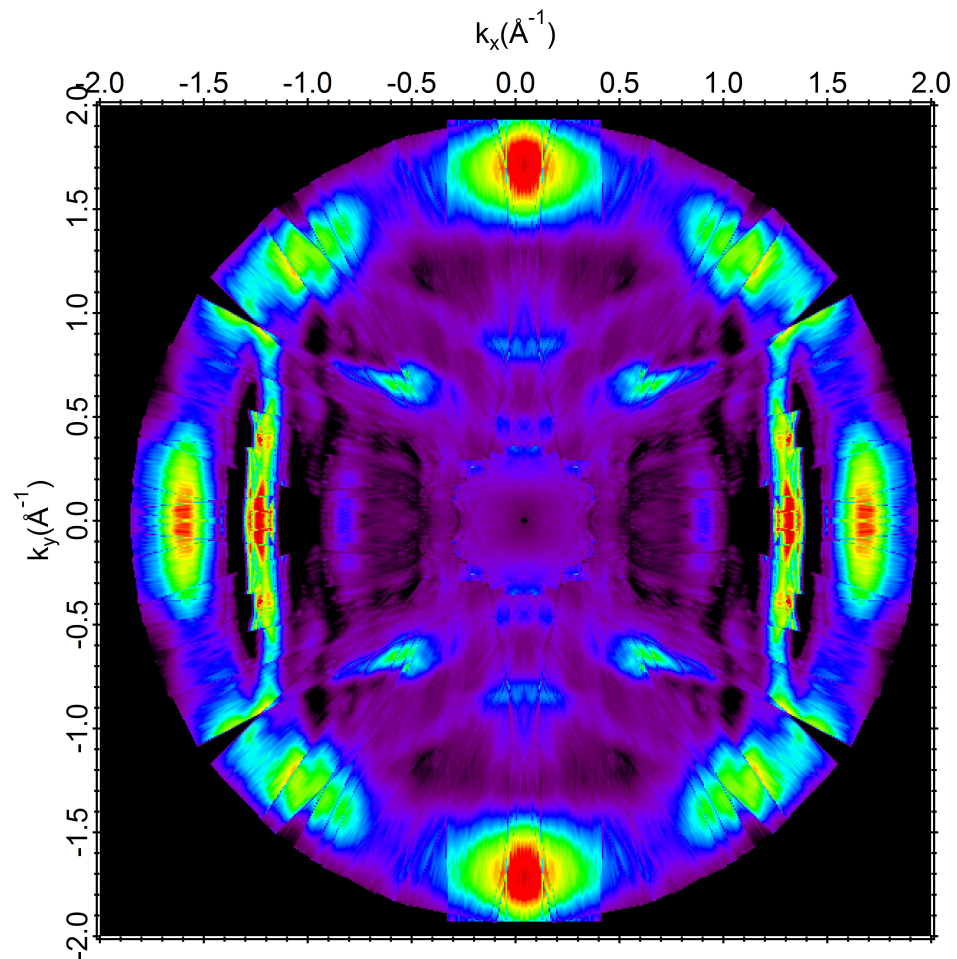


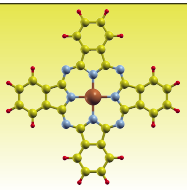
CuPc – HOMO measurements

raw data



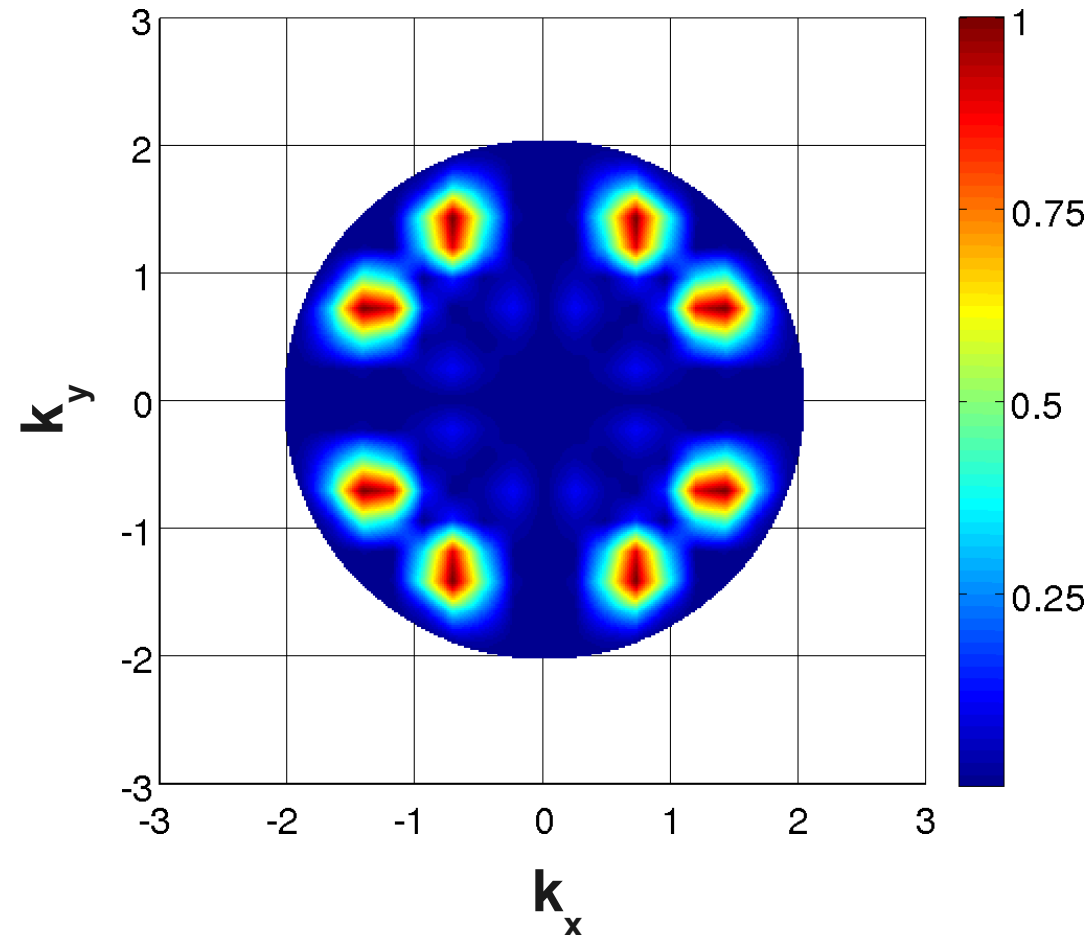
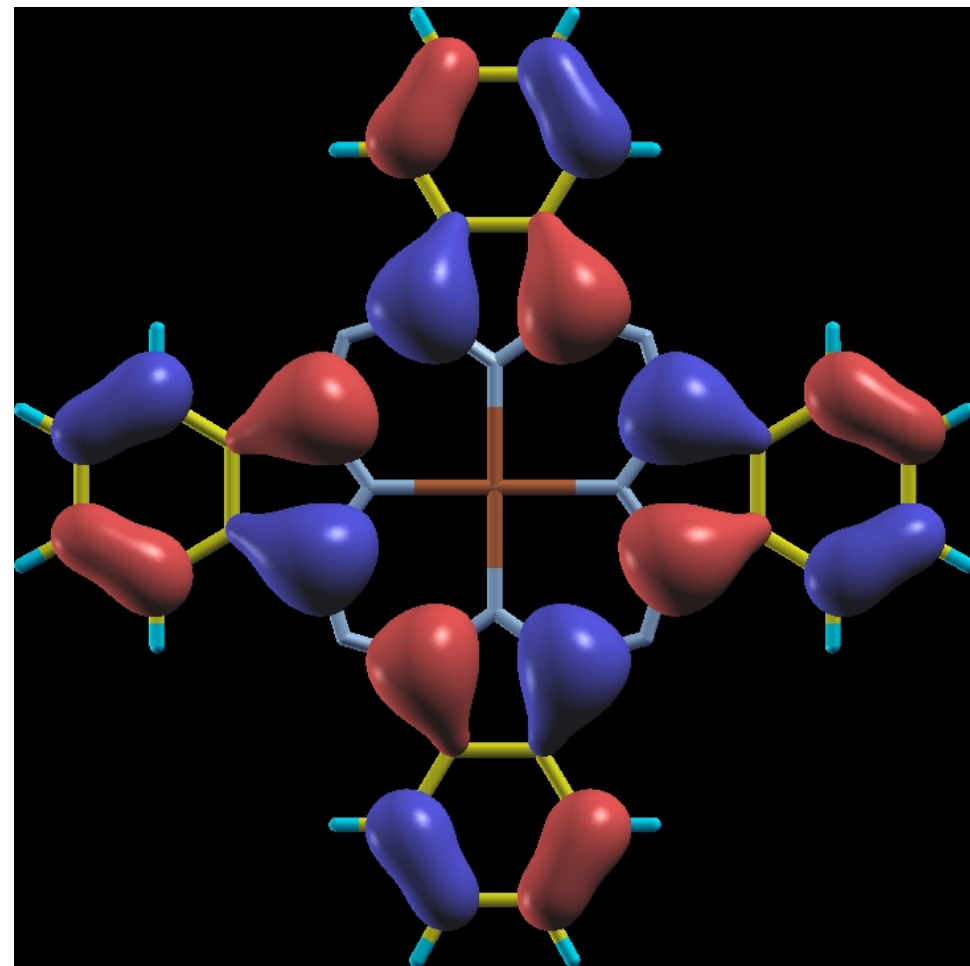
Gauss fit

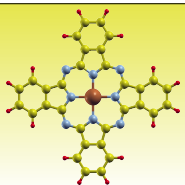




HOMO

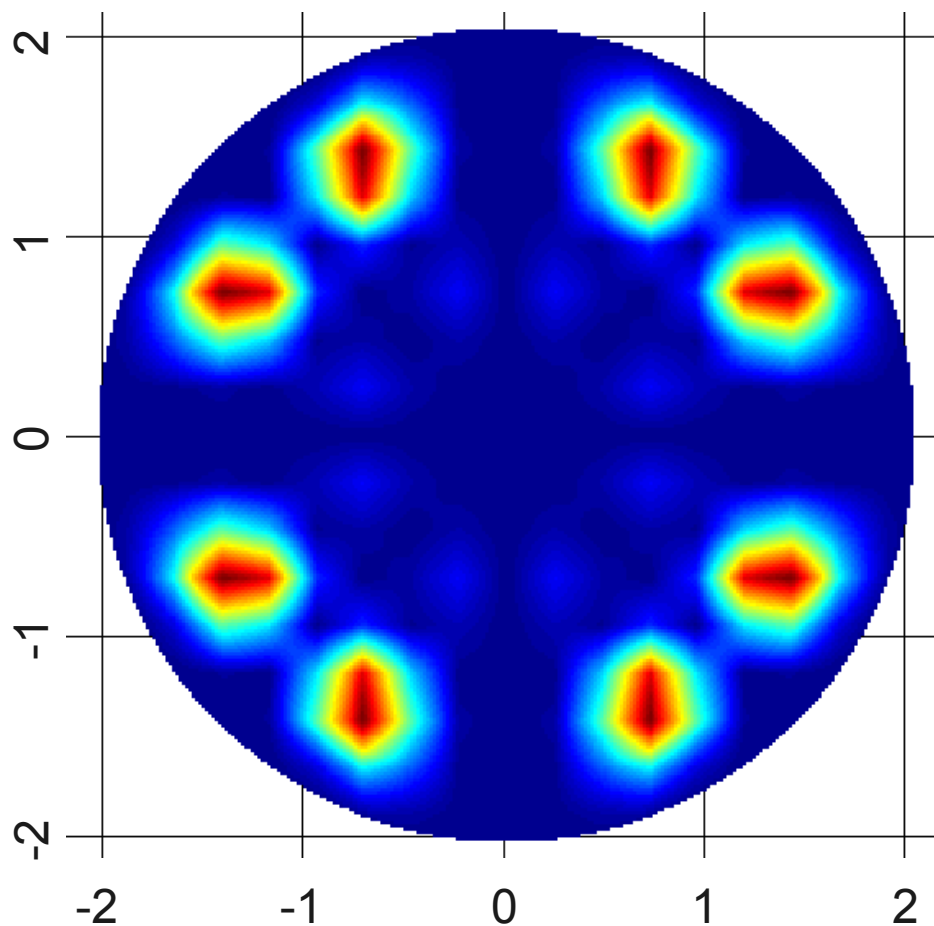
$$\pi, a_{1u}$$



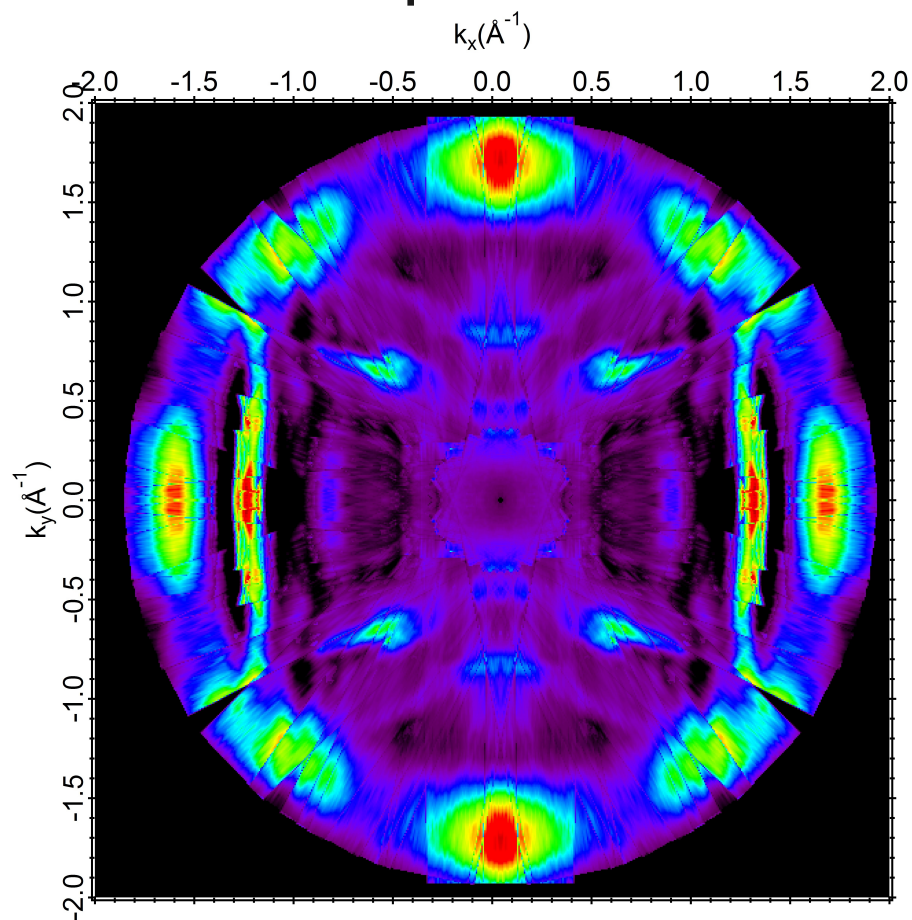


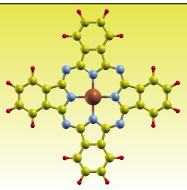
CuPc - HOMO

theory



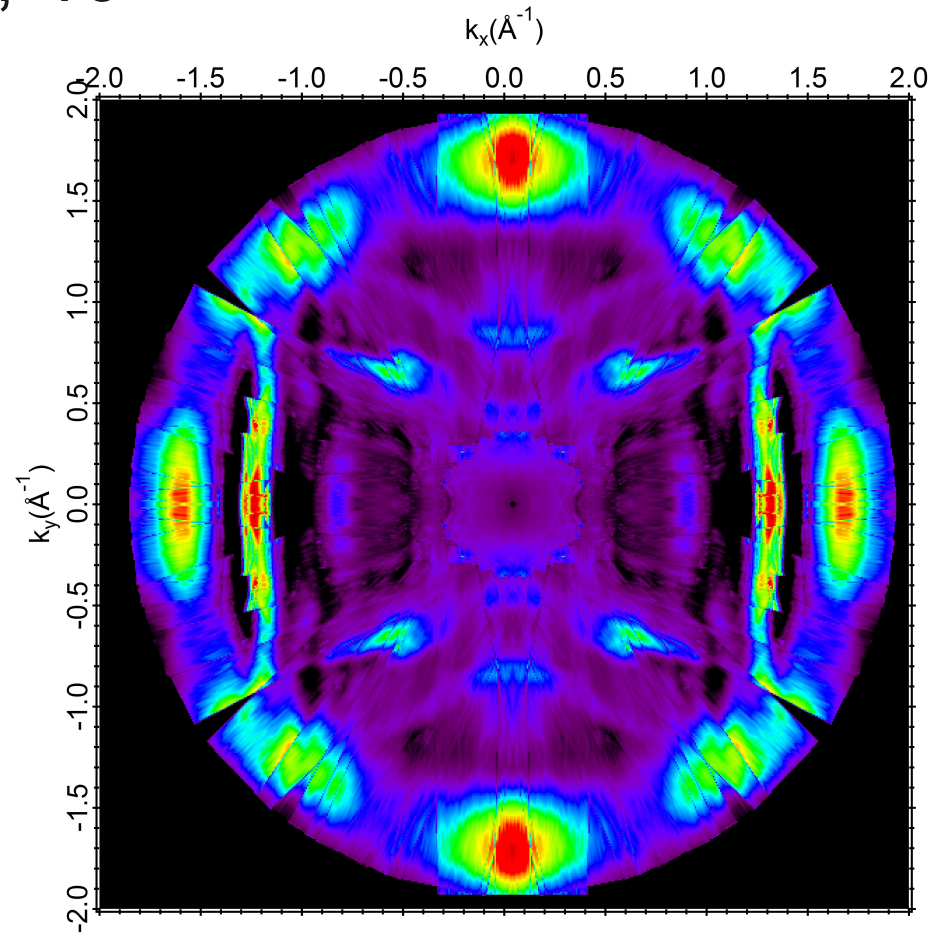
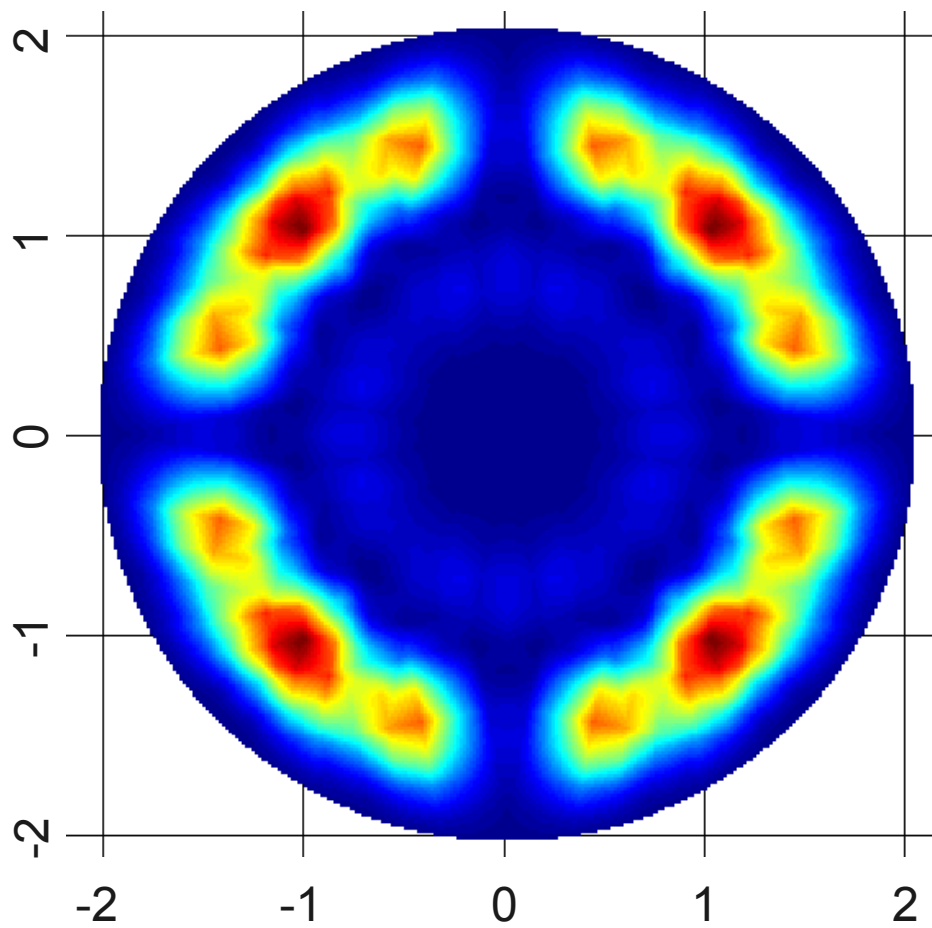
experiment

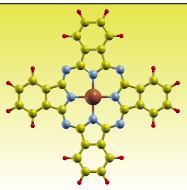




Orientation on the surface

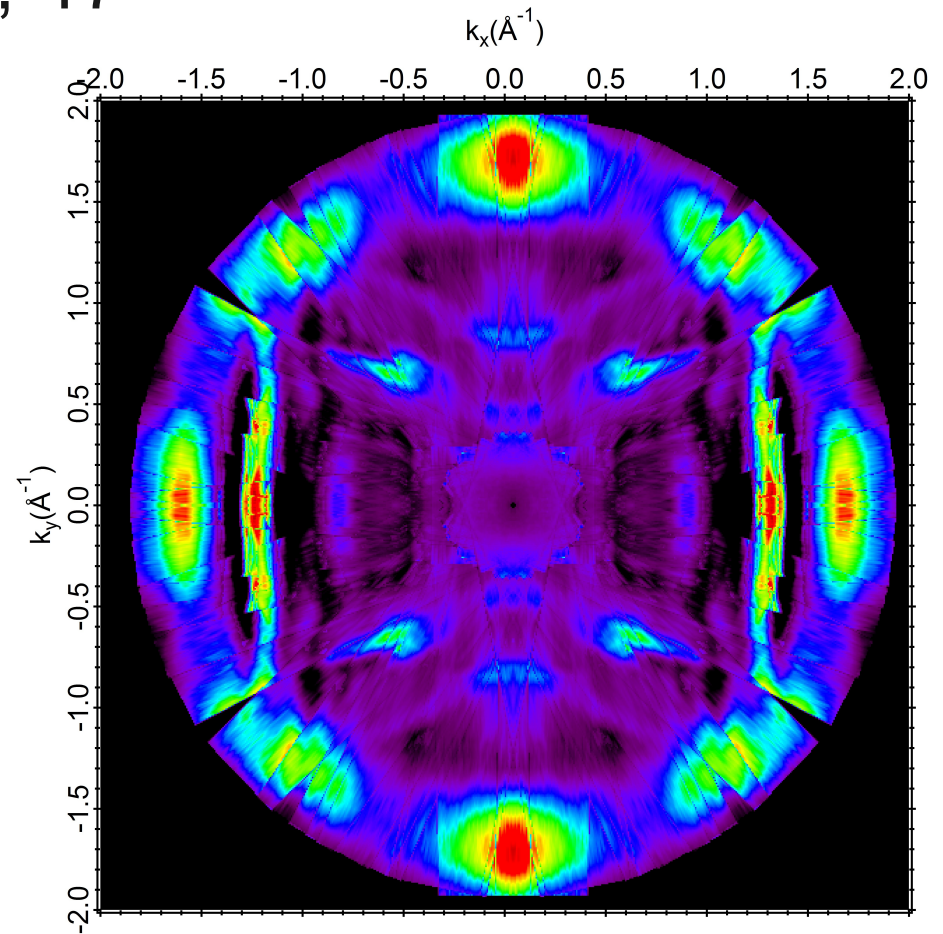
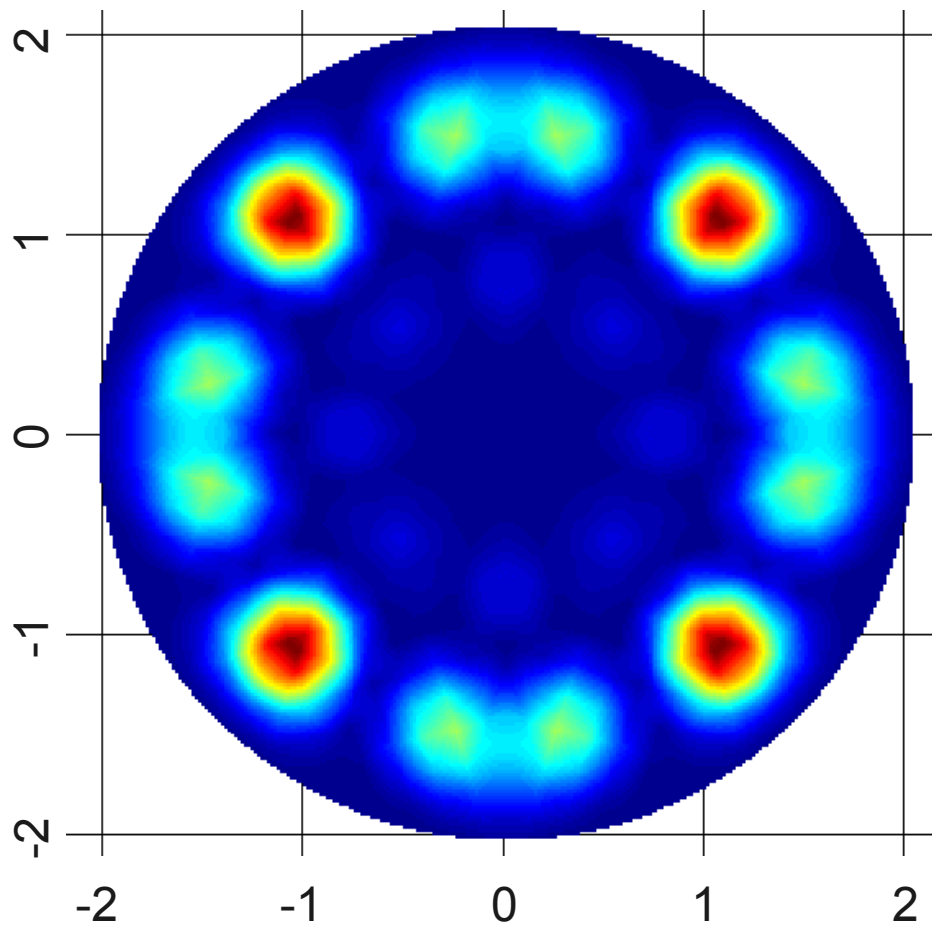
$$\Phi_z: 10^\circ, -10^\circ$$

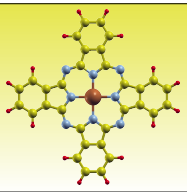




Orientation on the surface

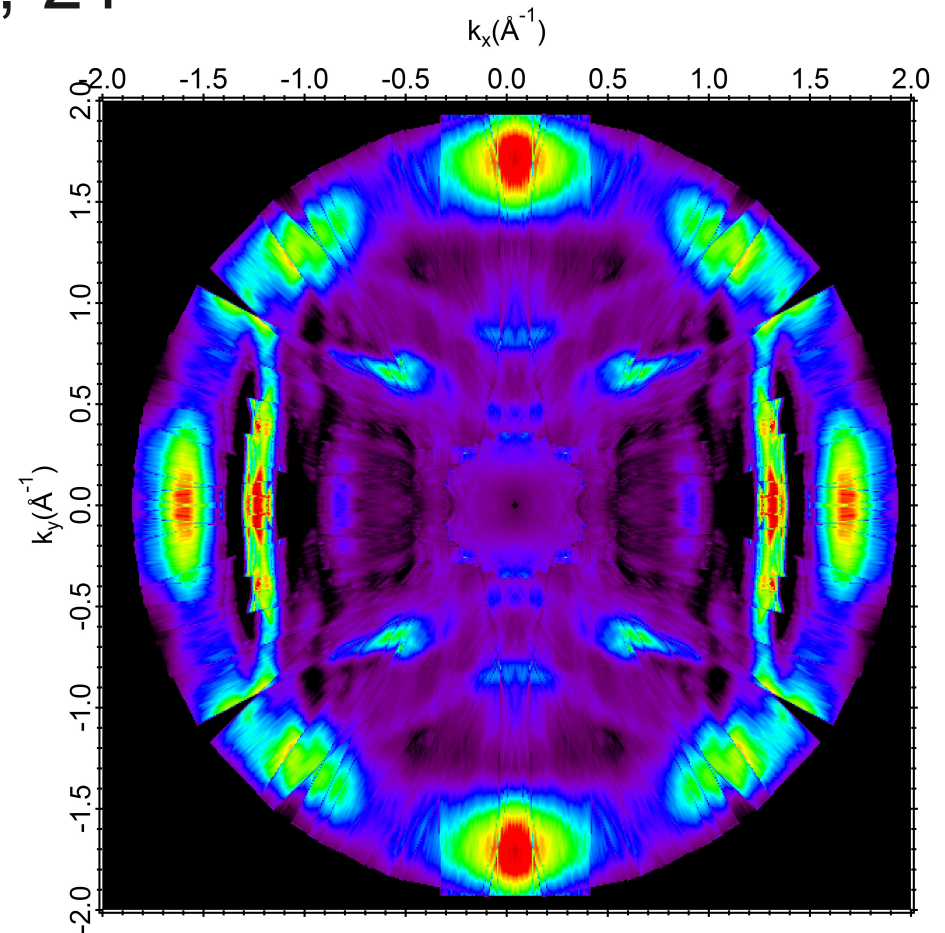
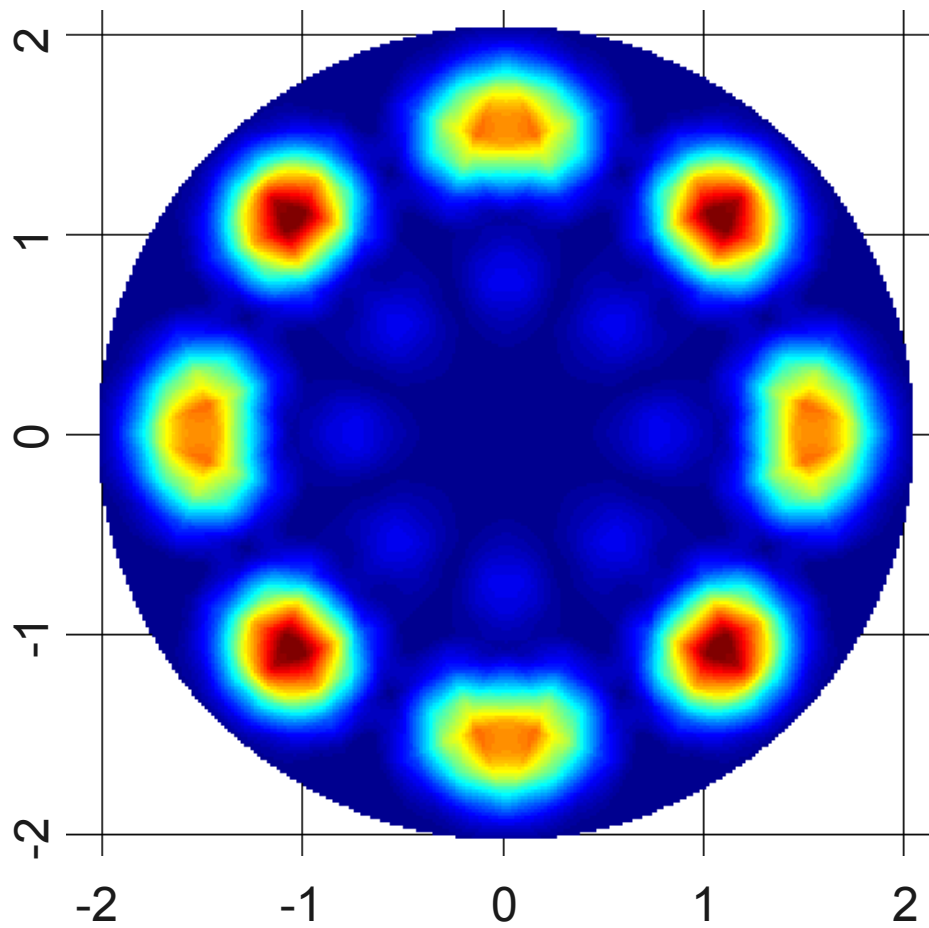
$$\Phi_z: 17^\circ, -17^\circ$$

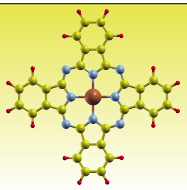




Orientation on the surface

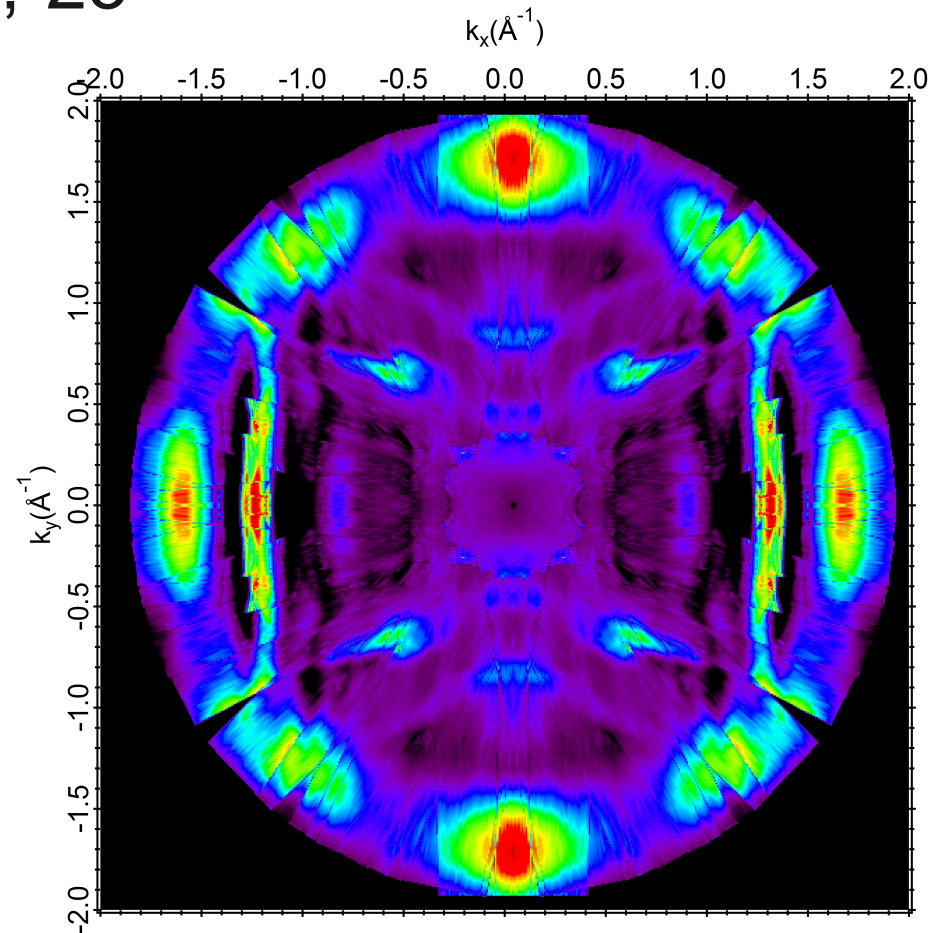
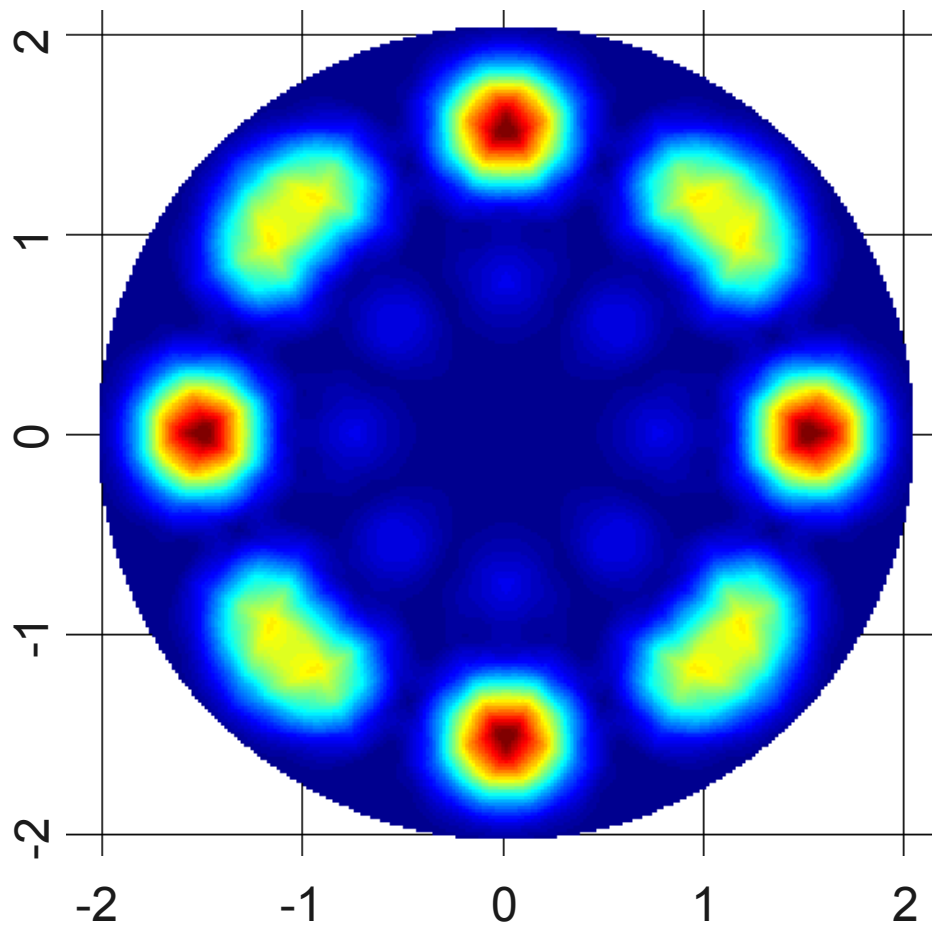
$$\Phi_z: 21^\circ, -21^\circ$$

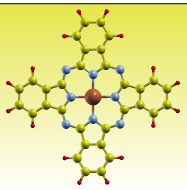




Orientation on the surface

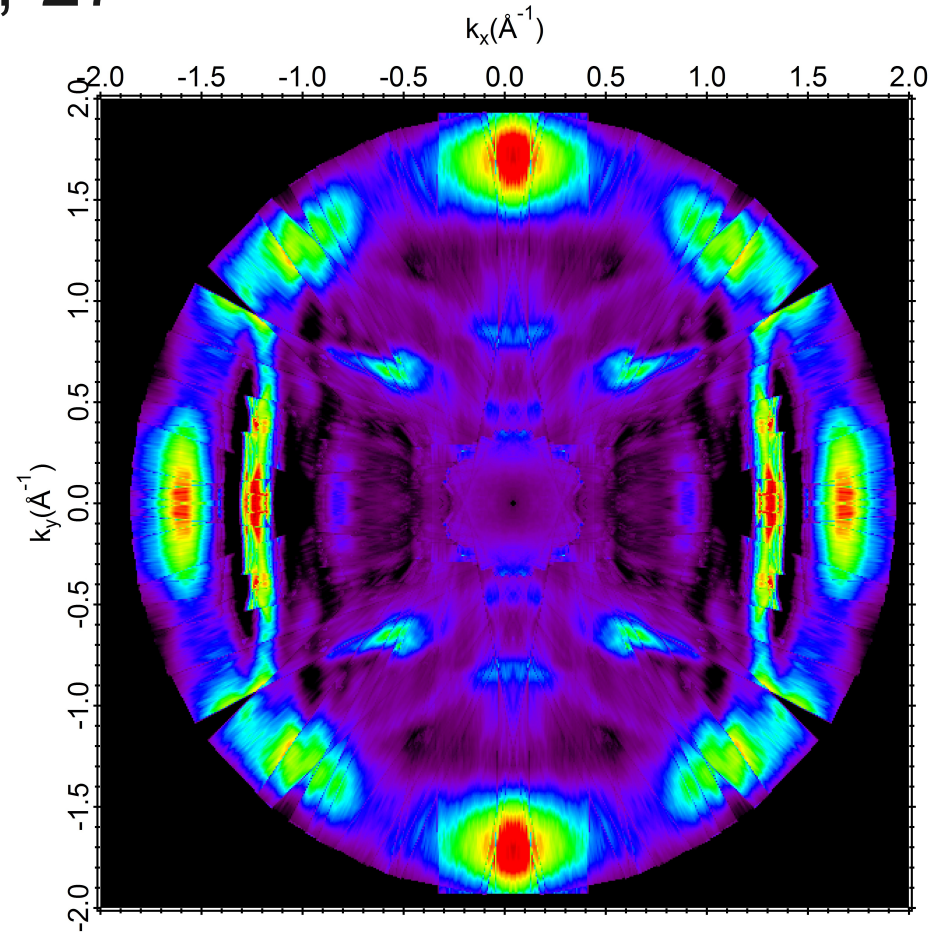
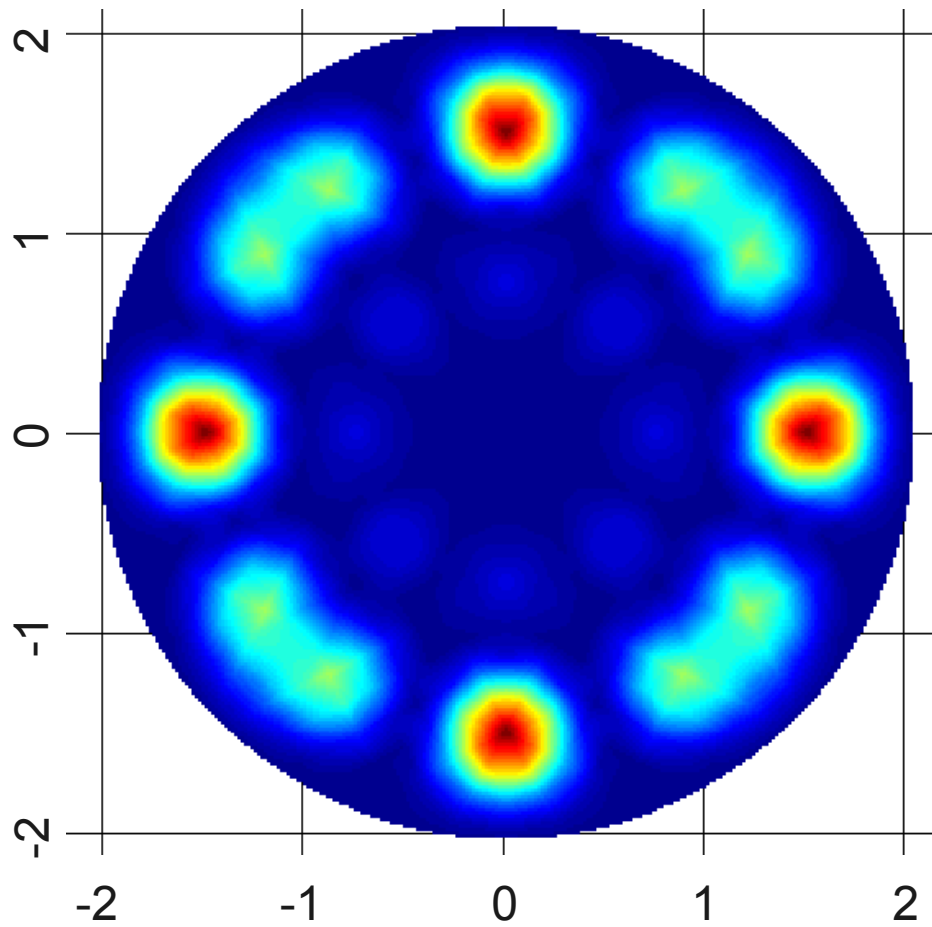
$$\Phi_z: 25^\circ, -25^\circ$$

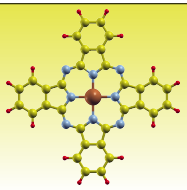




Orientation on the surface

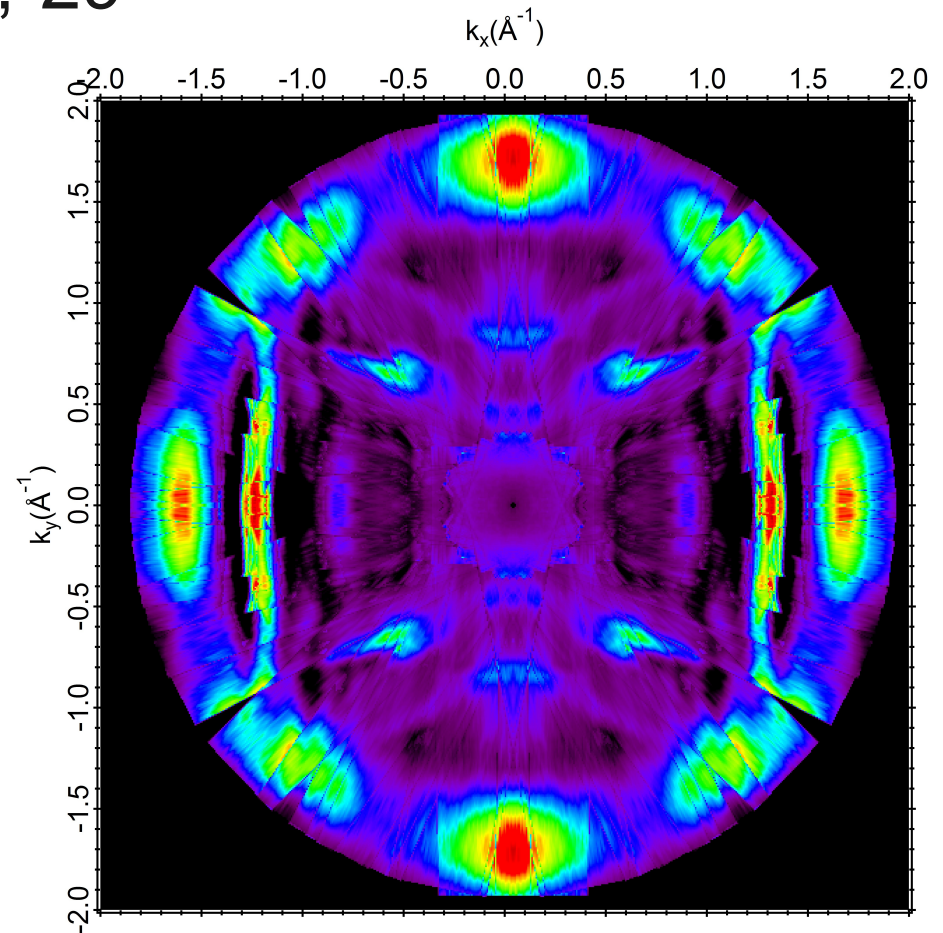
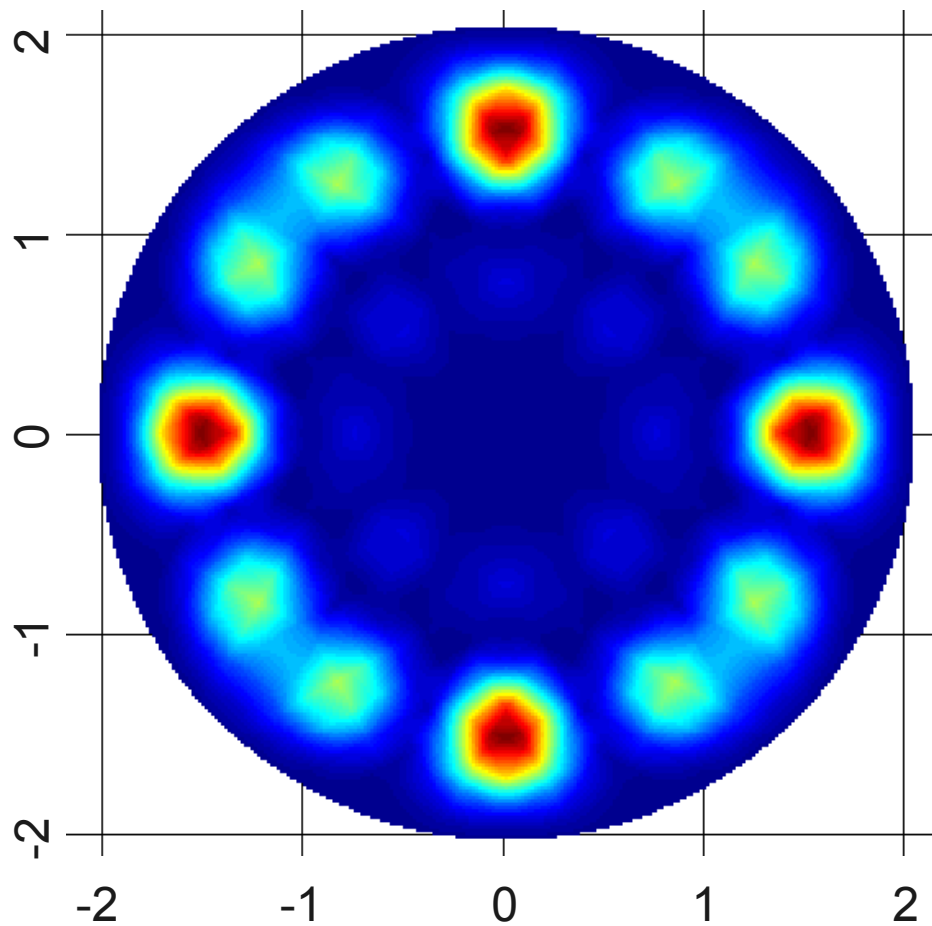
$$\Phi_z: 27^\circ, -27^\circ$$





Orientation on the surface

$$\Phi_z: 29^\circ, -29^\circ$$

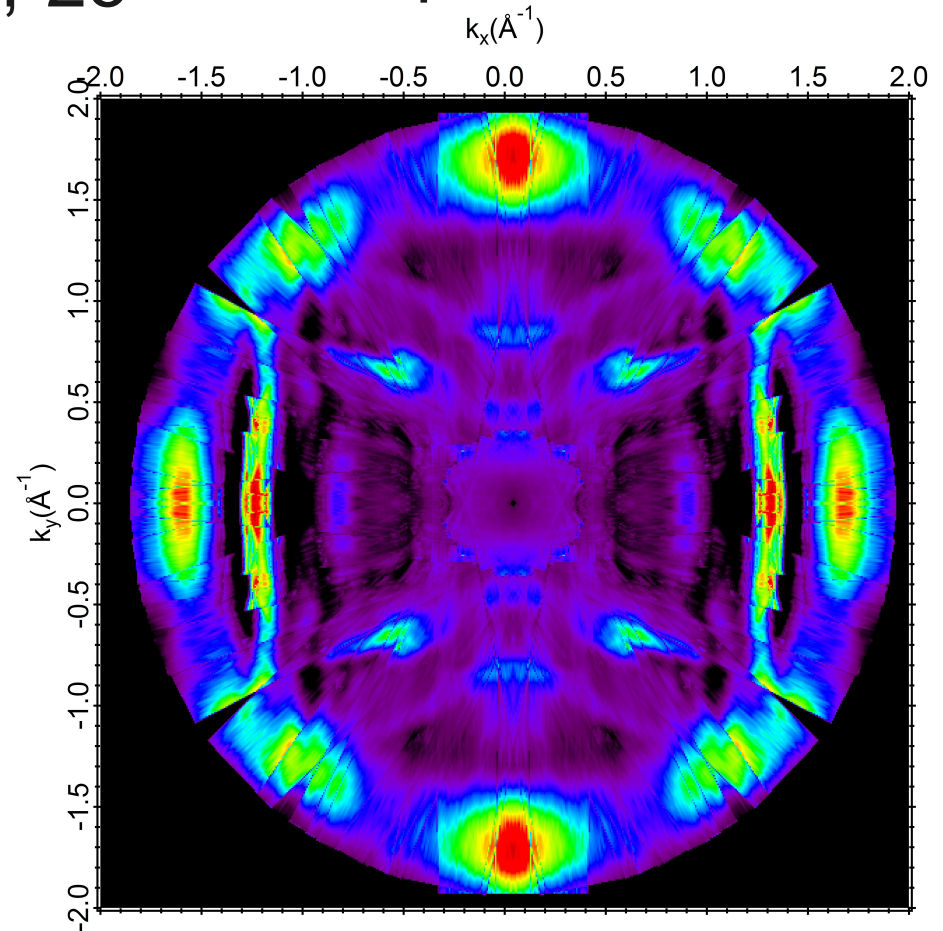
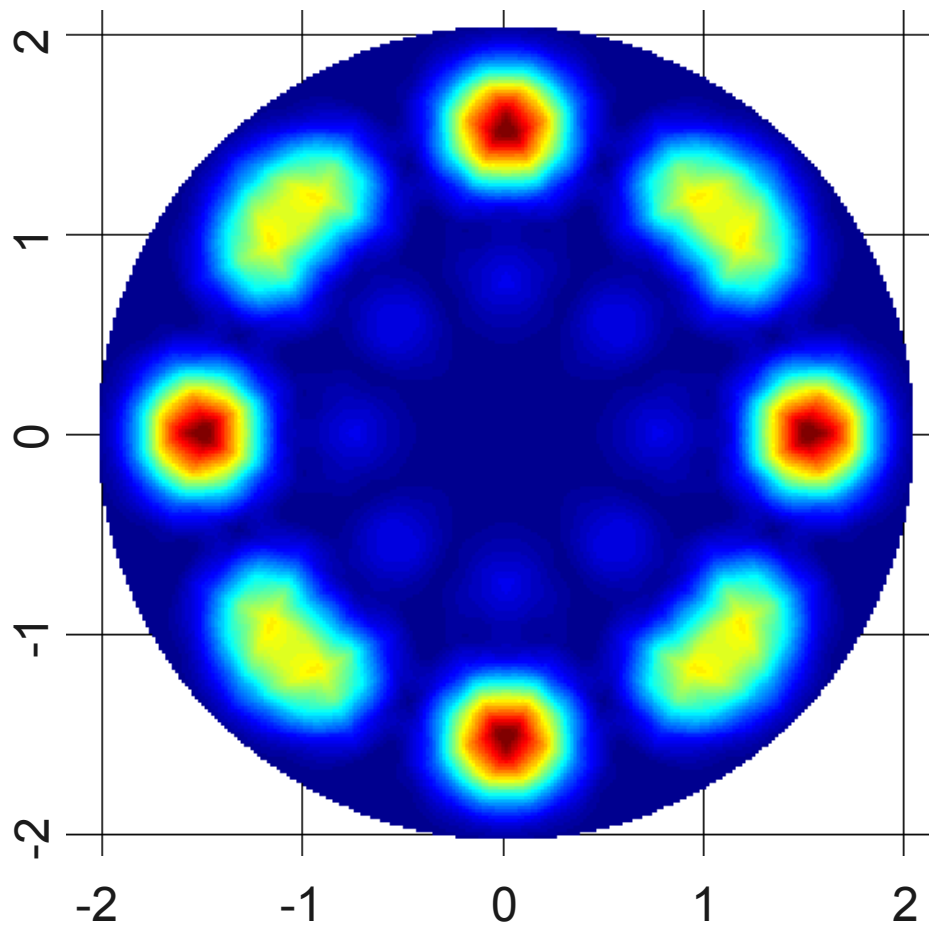


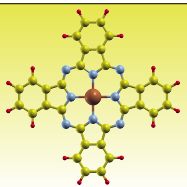
Orientation on the surface

theory

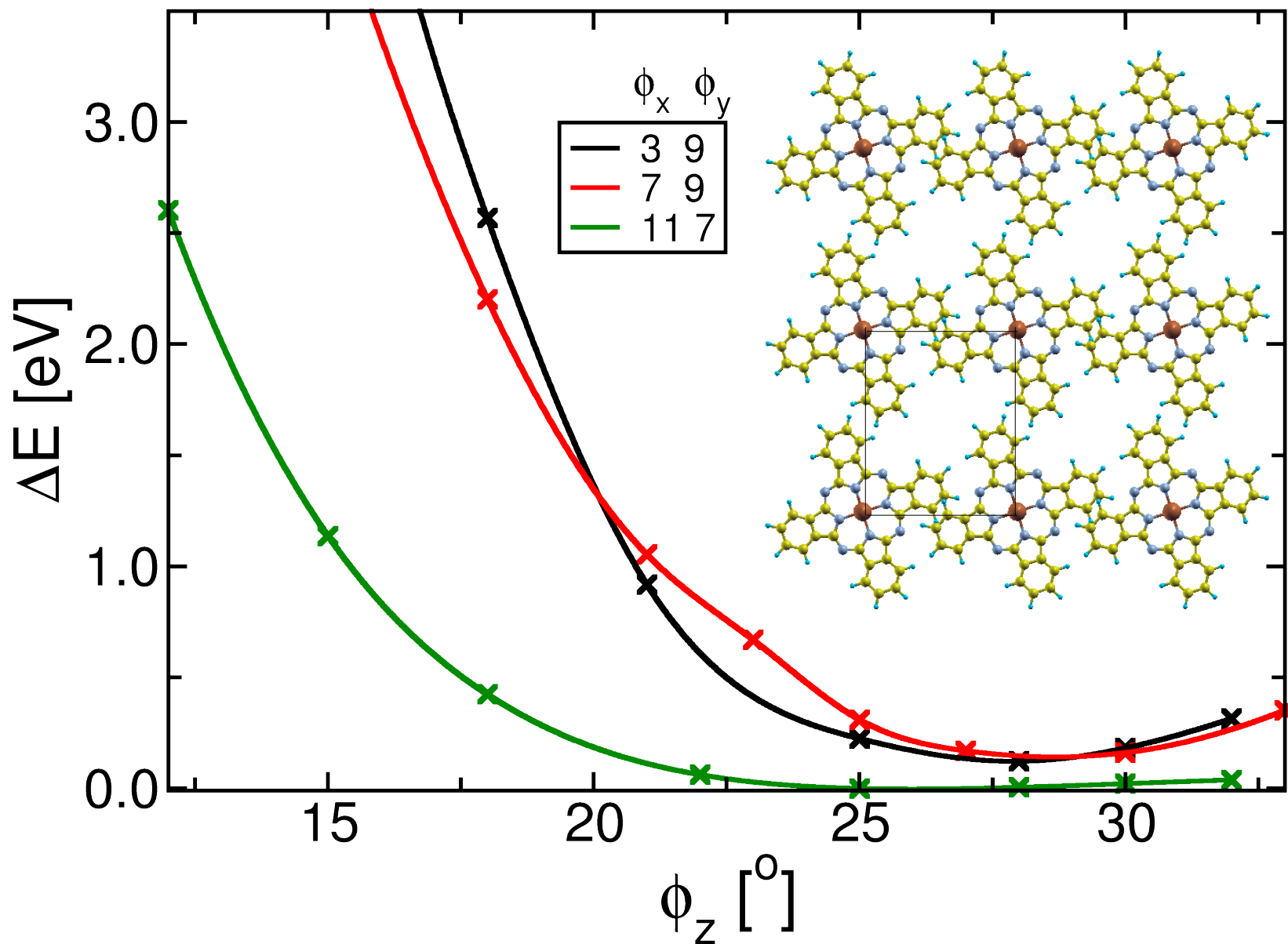
$\Phi_z: 25^\circ, -25^\circ$

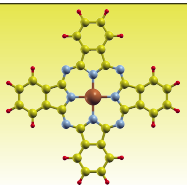
experiment



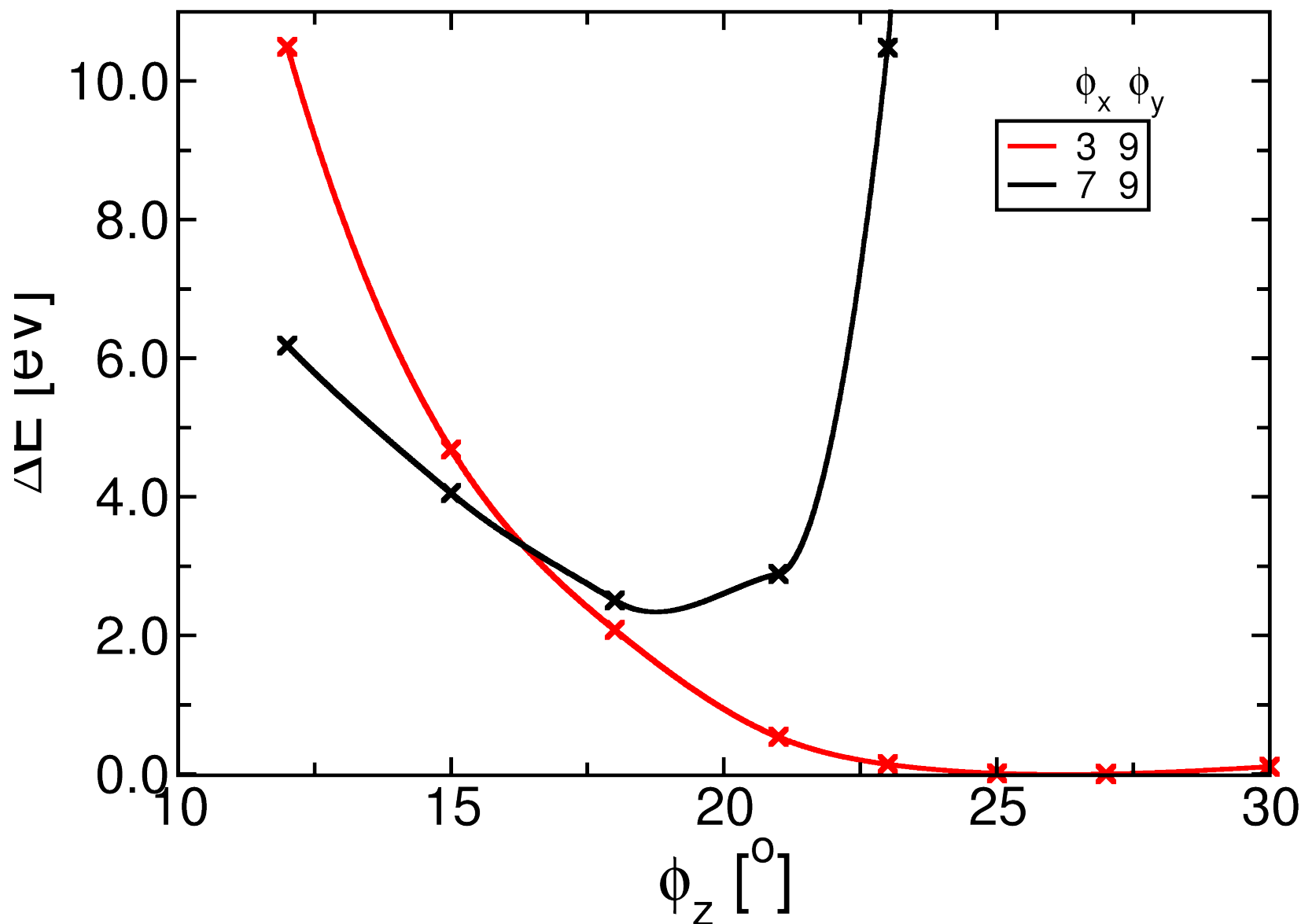


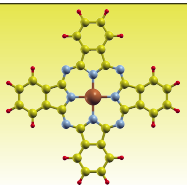
Molecular array without substrate



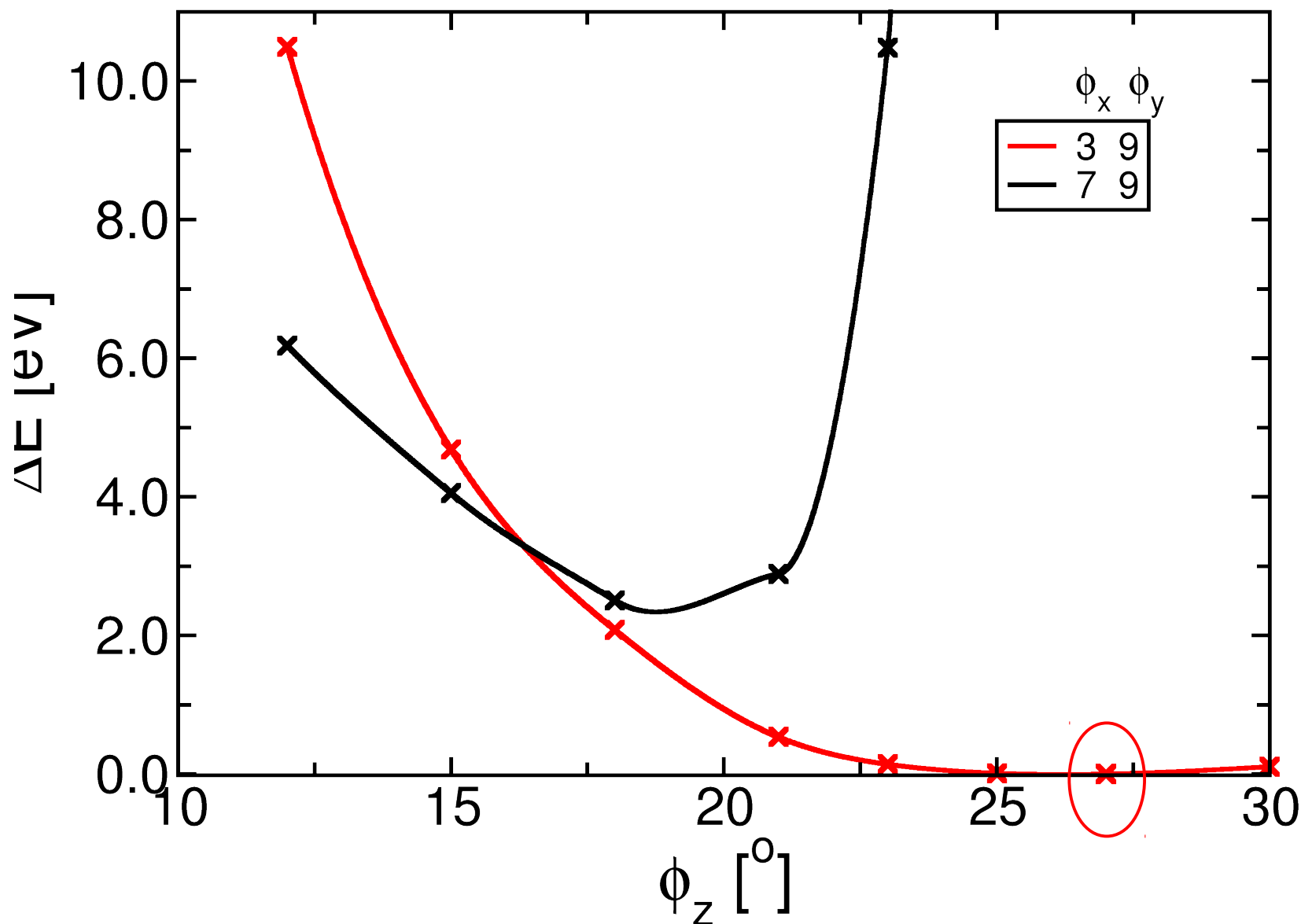


Molecular array with substrate



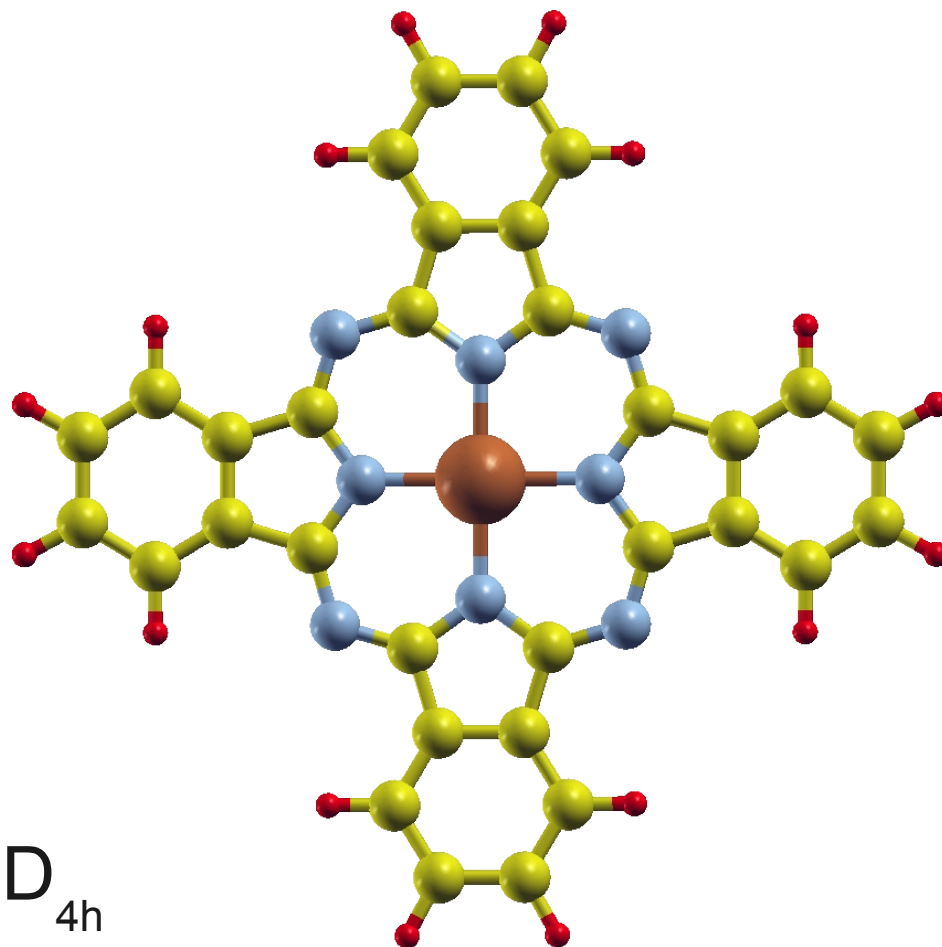


Molecular array with substrate

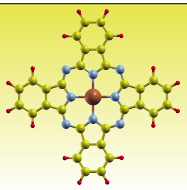


Electronic properties

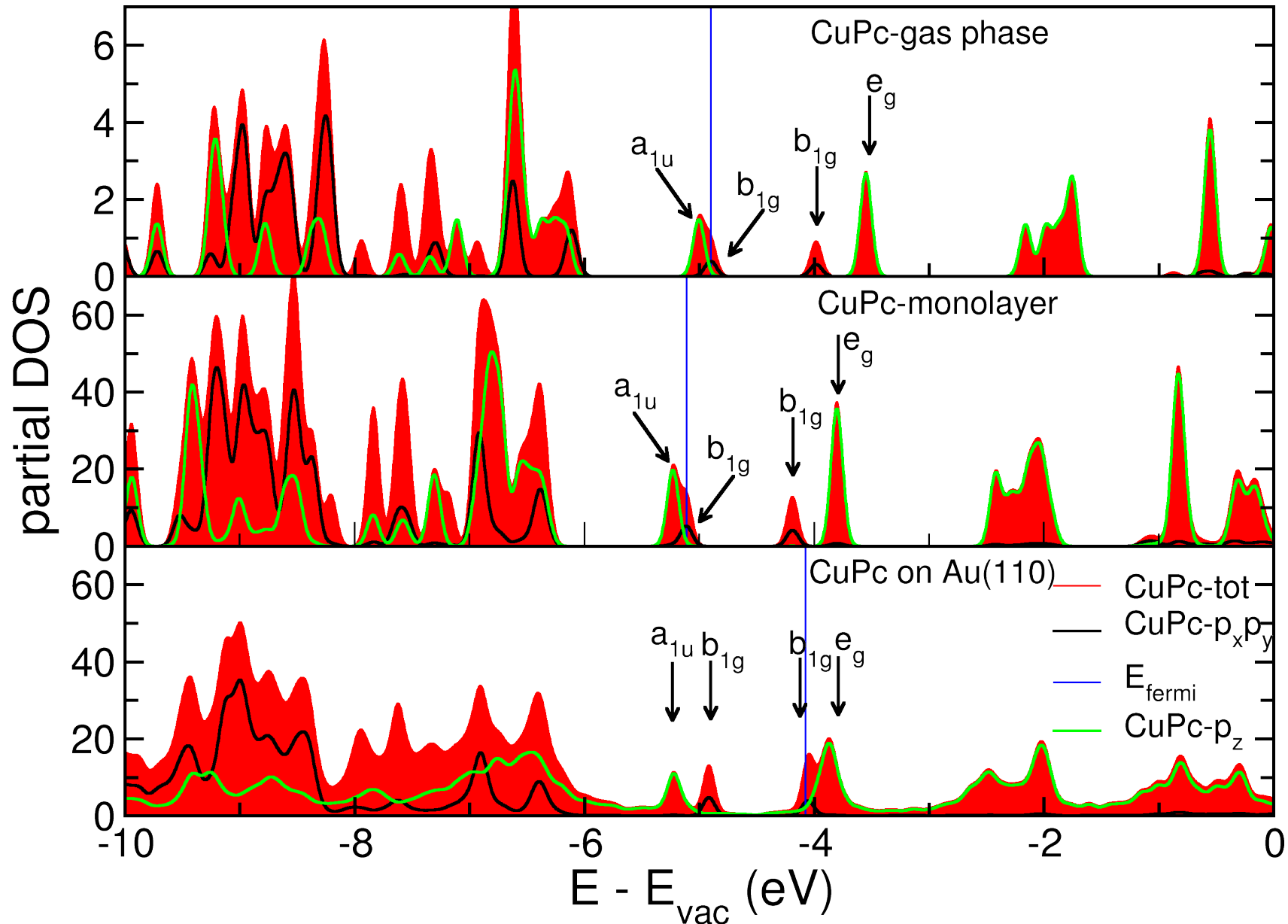
CuPc

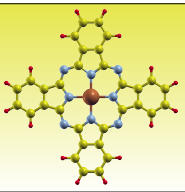


Point group: D_{4h}

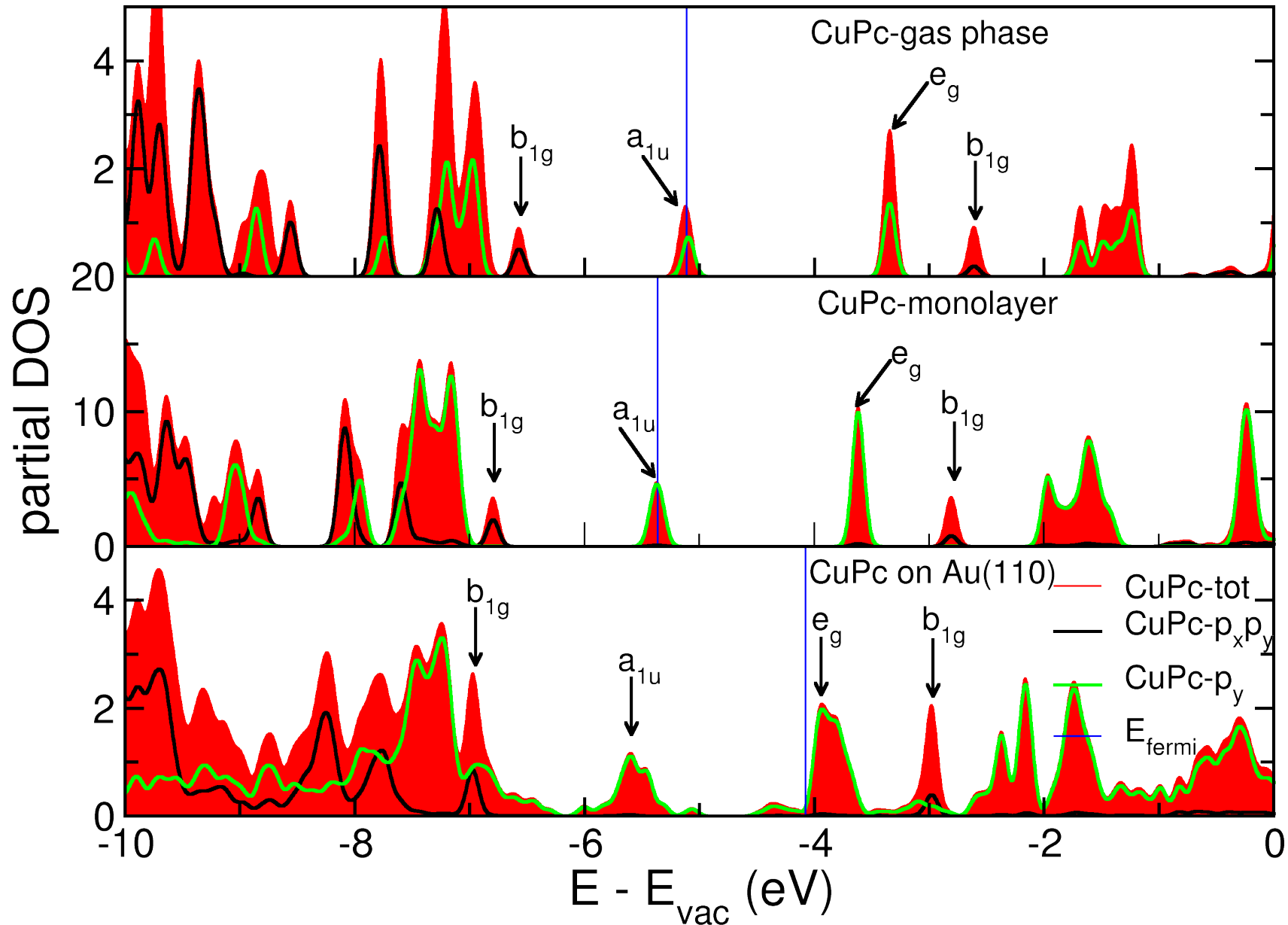


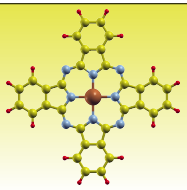
Electronic structure from PBE





Electronic structure from HSE06



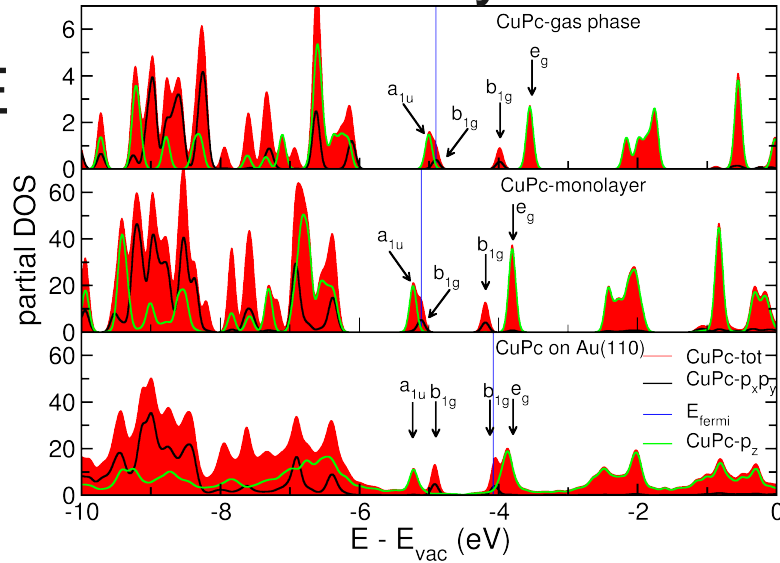


Comparison to experiment

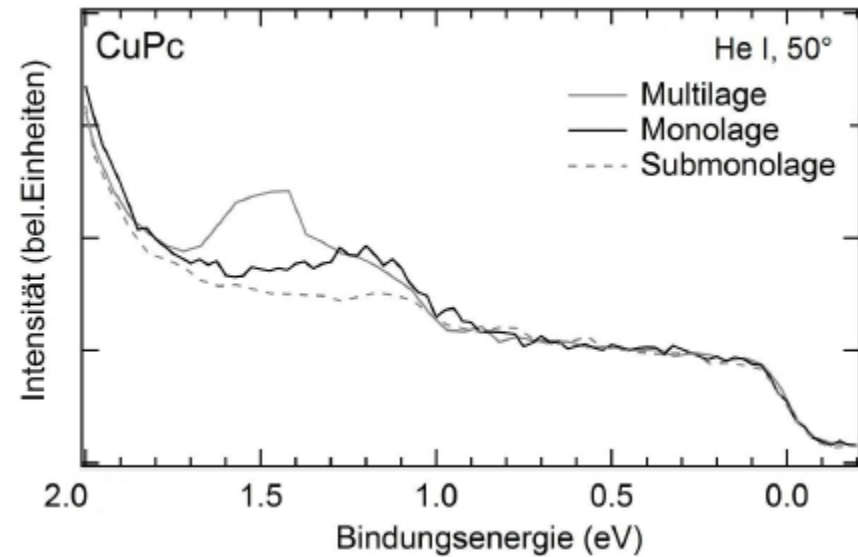
Theory

Experiment

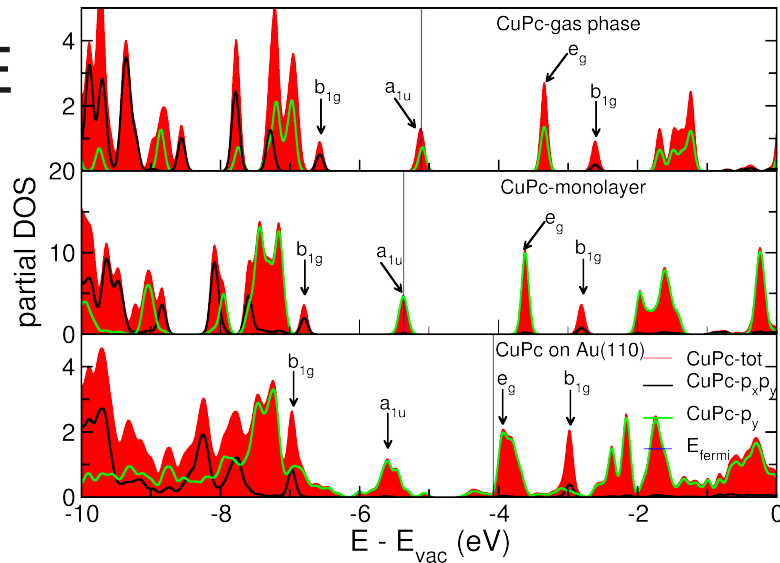
PBE



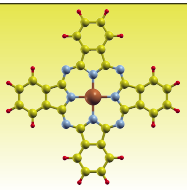
$$E_b = 1.2 \text{ eV}$$



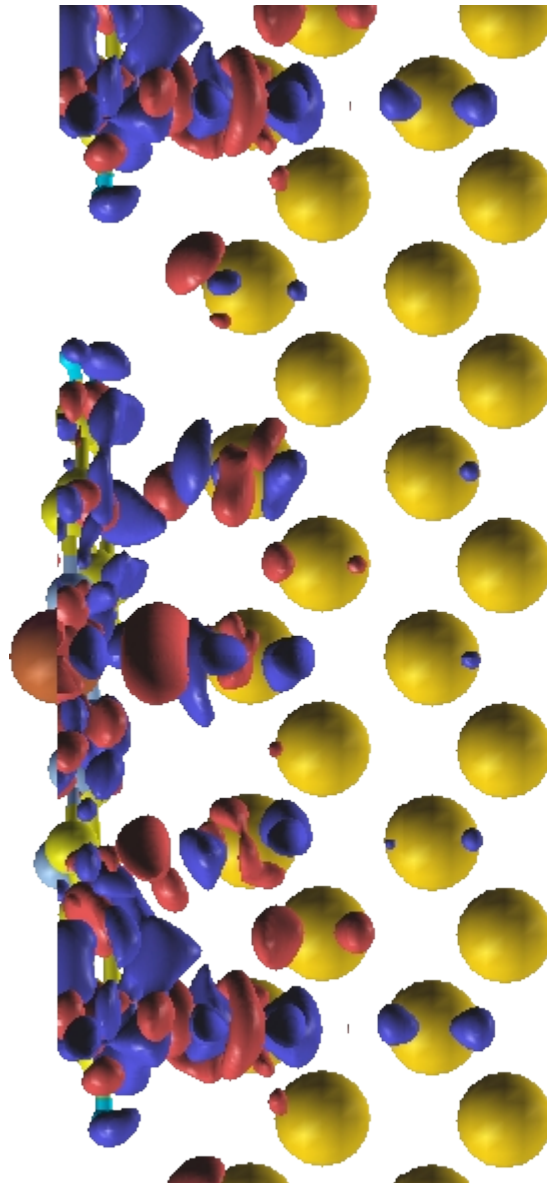
HSE



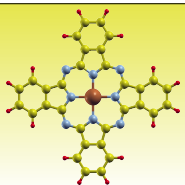
$$E_b = 1.3 \text{ eV}$$



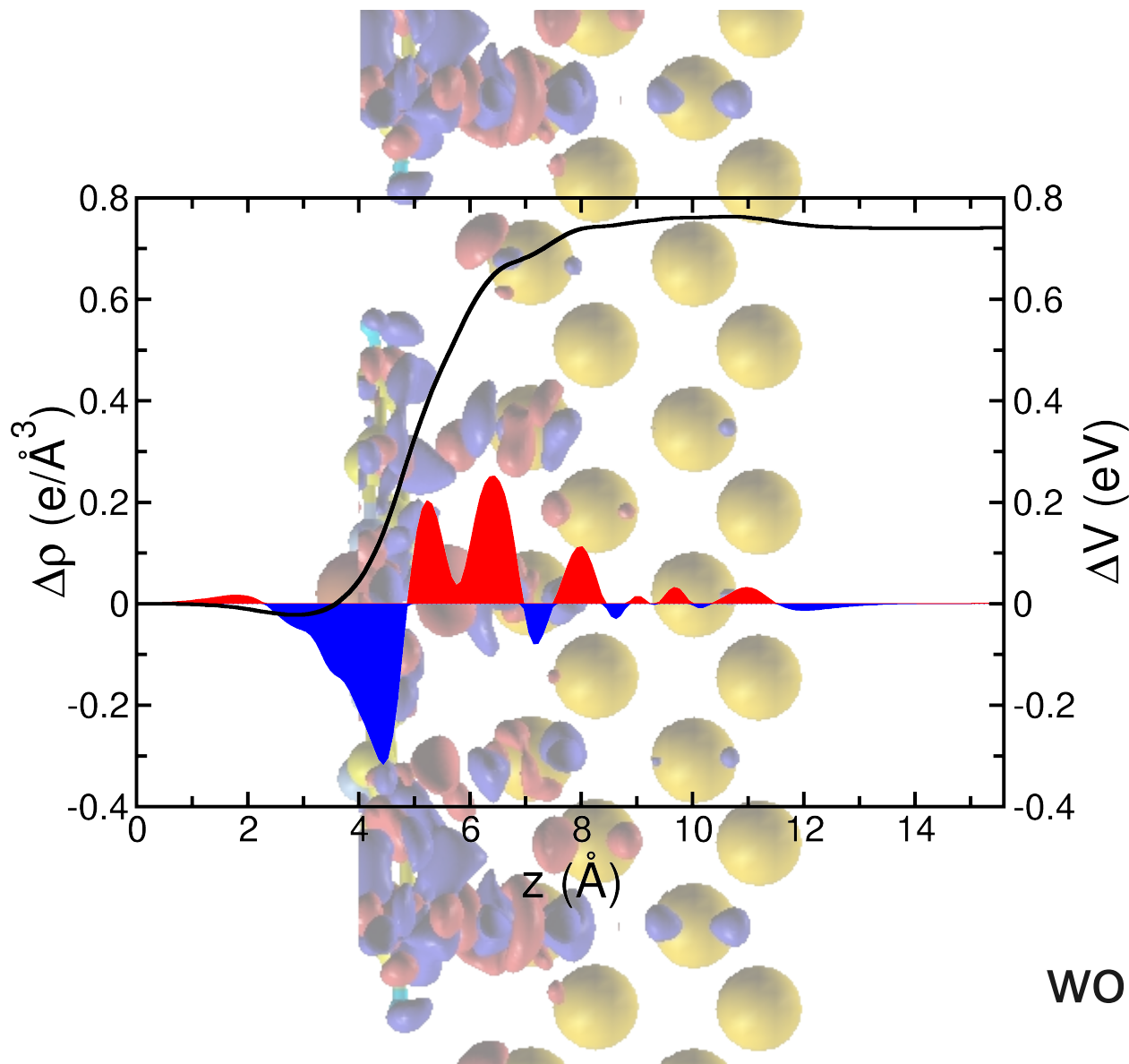
Charge transfer



Differential charge density
isovalue 0.01



Charge transfer



Charge transferred
0.318 e
from the molecule

Potential jump
0.7 eV
work function decrease

Conclusions

- ARPES and LEED in combination with DFT can provide full information about the structure of an overlayer
- There is a light interaction between the molecule and the surface, practically no charge transfer and slight change of the work function
- The description of CuPc`s electronic structure is sensitive to the basis set used and to the level of theory used