

Surface doping of rubrene single crystals by molecular electron donors and acceptors



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Motivation

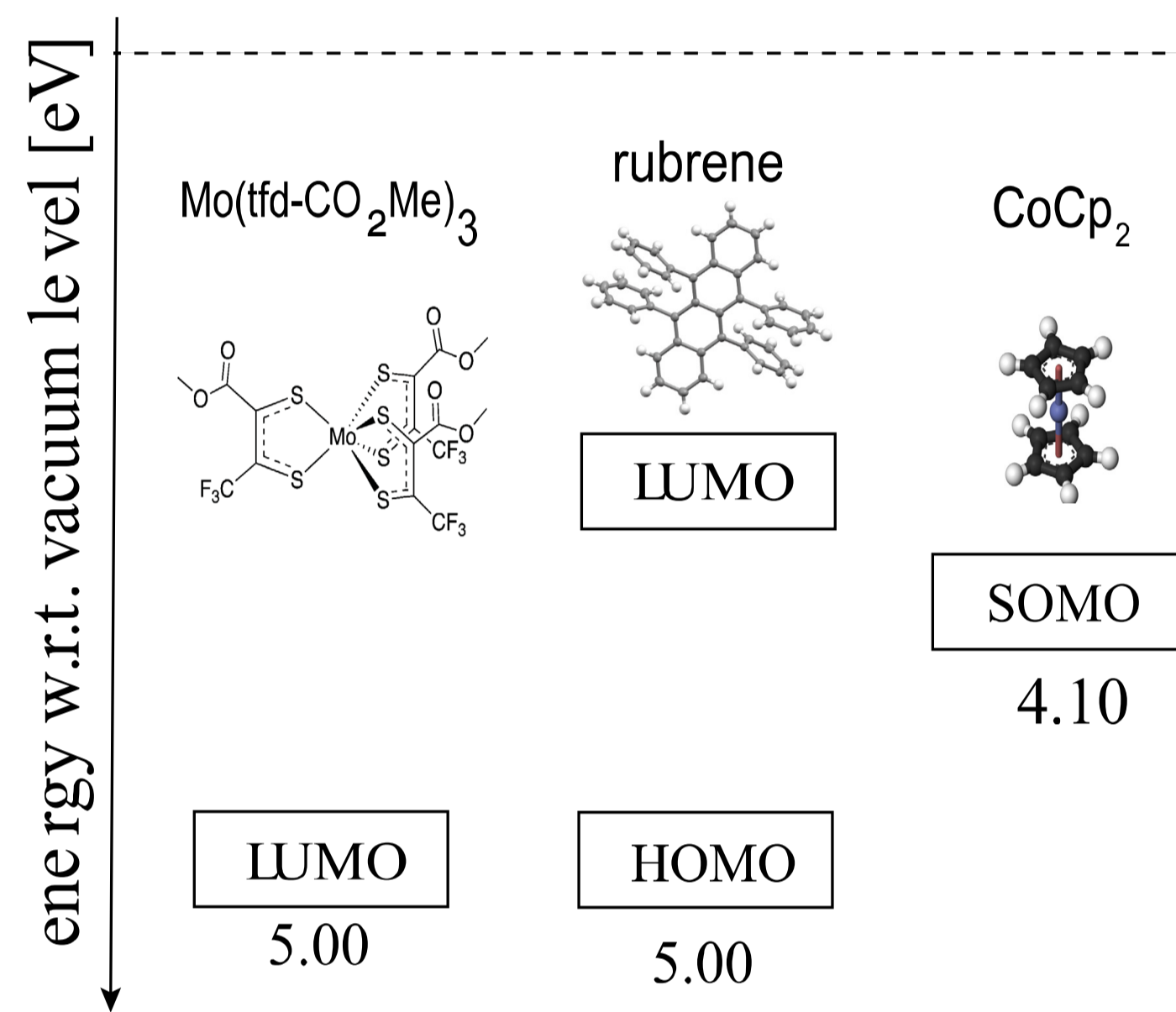
Organic electronic devices continuously require:

- efficient charge carrier injection
- higher charge carrier densities

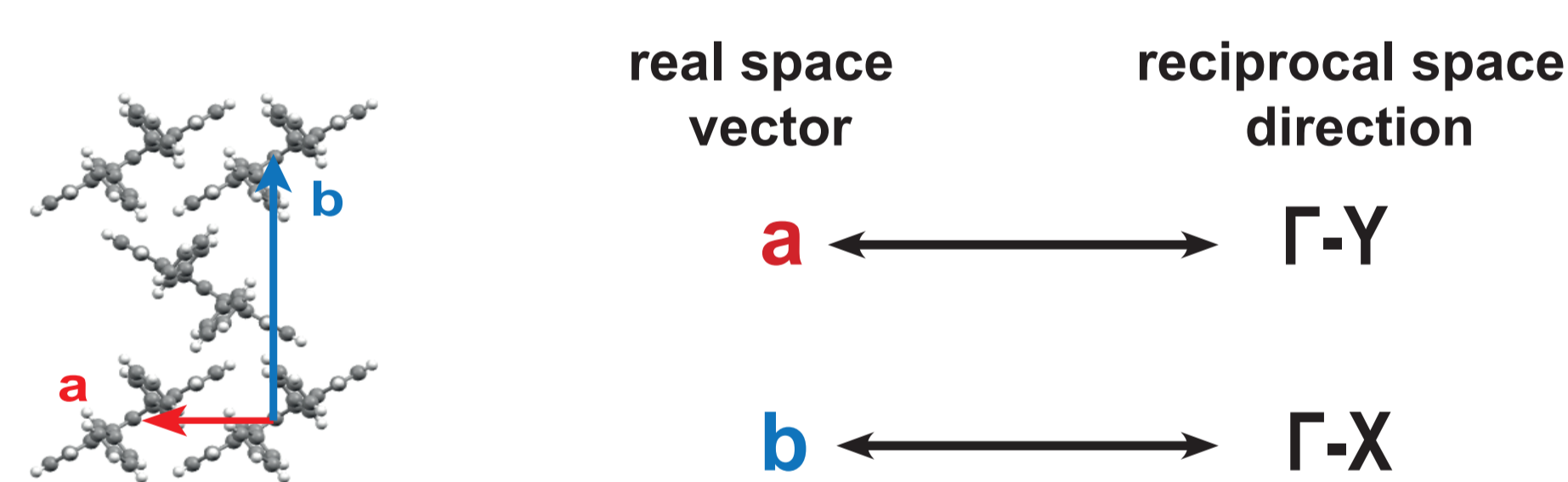
Objectives are to investigate:

- surface molecular doping of organic single-crystals
- effect of surface doping on the electronic band structure

Molecules and energy levels^[1,2]



Crystal structure^[3]



Fitting models^[4]

• **Tight-binding model:**

$$E = E_c + 2t\cos(ak_{||}) \quad m_{TB}^* = \frac{\hbar^2}{2ta^2}$$

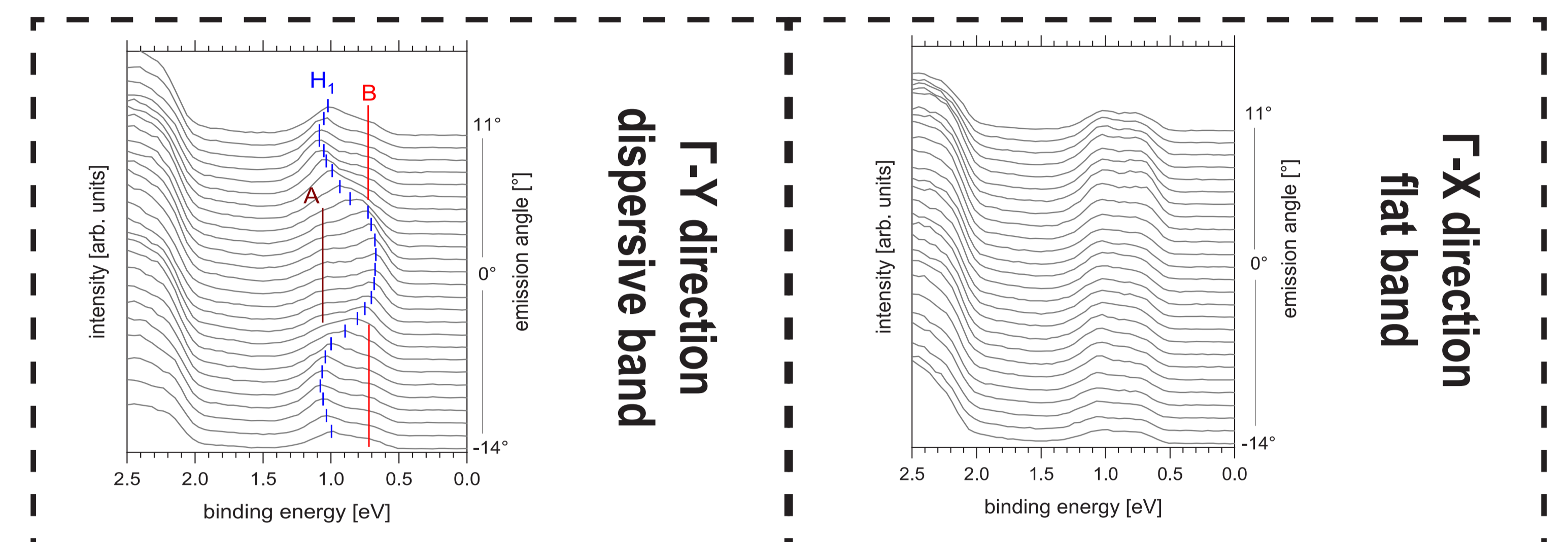
• **Nearly free electron model (parabolic):**

$$E = E_o + \frac{\hbar^2 k_{||}^2}{2m_p^*}$$

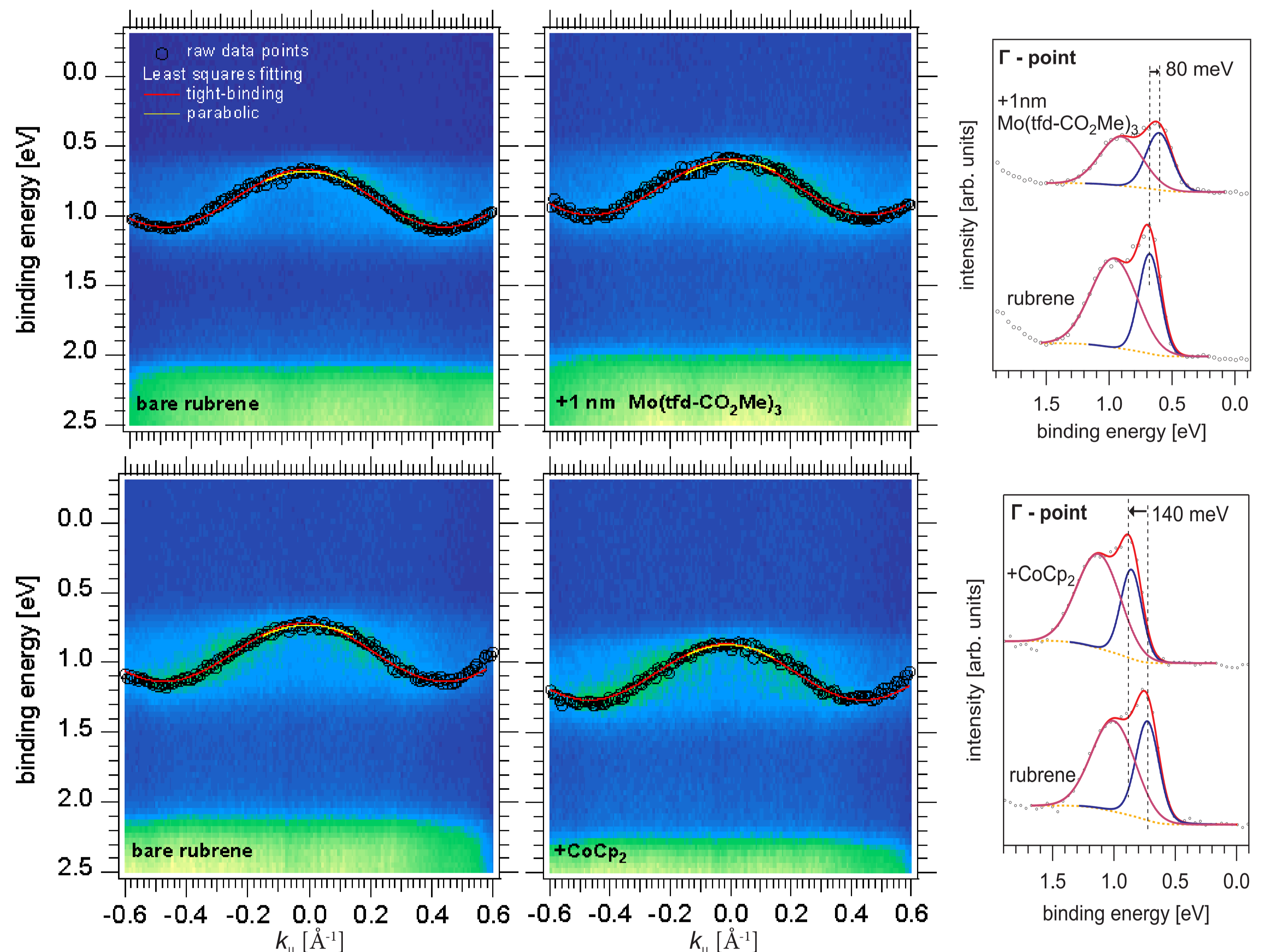
E_c : band center
 E_o : band maximum
 t : transfer integral
 a : lattice constant
 m^* : effective mass

Experimental results

HOMO-derived band structure



Doping with electron donors and acceptors



	tight-binding				parabolic		
	E_c [eV]	ΔE_c [meV]	t [meV]	m_{TB}^* [m_0]	E_o [eV]	ΔE_o [meV]	m_p^* [m_0]
bare rubrene	0.88 ± 0.05	-	103 ± 5	0.8 ± 0.1	0.69 ± 0.05	-	1.0 ± 0.2
+Mo(tfd-CO ₂ Me) ₃	0.79 ± 0.05	90 ± 5	100 ± 5	0.8 ± 0.1	0.61 ± 0.05	80 ± 5	1.0 ± 0.2
bare rubrene	0.93 ± 0.05	-	105 ± 5	0.7 ± 0.1	0.73 ± 0.05	-	1.1 ± 0.2
+CoCp ₂	1.07 ± 0.05	140 ± 5	101 ± 5	0.8 ± 0.1	0.87 ± 0.05	140 ± 5	1.0 ± 0.2

Conclusions

- angle resolved time-of-flight photoemission experiments showed small but visible shifts in binding energy upon doping
- the small energy shifts can be explained by a Fermi level pinning scenario at the interface
- steric effects due to the bulkiness of the selected dopants could be a reason for the small shifts
- the HOMO-derived band and the band parameters remain essentially unperturbed

References: [1] Dai et al. Adv. Funct. Mater., 2014, 24, 2197-2204 [3] Da Silva Filho et al. Adv. Mater., 2005, 17, 1072-1076
 [2] Chan et al. Chem. Phys. Lett., 2006, 431, 67-71 [4] Nakayama et al. J. Mater. Chem. C, 2020, 8, 9090-9132

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