

Dynamics of Porphine Molecules at Electrochemical Interfaces by Time-Resolved STM

T. Ye, Y. He and E. Borguet*

Department of Chemistry and Surface Science Center,
University of Pittsburgh,
Pittsburgh PA 15260, USA

Optimal control of surface self-assembly processes requires a thorough understanding of the dynamics of competing surface phenomena. We report the potential dependence of growth, dissolution, diffusion and phase transition processes involving self-assembled molecular structures. We seek to understand the electrochemical factors governing the dynamics of these processes. We have studied a free base porphyrin derivative, TPyP (5,10,15,20-(4-pyridyl)-21H,23H-porphine) on Au(111) using high resolution electrochemical STM. STM is able to follow the growth of ordered domains in real time (Fig 1). The adlayer structure is highly potential dependent. At positive potentials ($>0.5V_{SCE}$), the Au(111) electrode can only adsorb a disordered layer of TPyP (Fig.2 A, top half). STM images showed that isolated molecules are immobile. At $-0.1V_{SCE}$ cyclic voltammetry suggests the presence of molecules on Au(111). However, STM can no longer resolve the molecules (bottom half of Fig. 2 A), suggesting enhanced mobility of adsorbates. At intermediate potentials, the TPyP form a highly ordered adlayer (Fig. 2 B). Self-assembly of TPyP at electrochemical interfaces requires optimal molecule-substrate interaction. While chemical modification of the electrode surface, e.g., using an iodine adlayer on Au and Ag electrodes, to control the molecule-substrate interaction has been employed in the past, our results suggest a more convenient method, utilizing electrode potential to modulate the binding energy, to achieve a highly ordered adlayer.

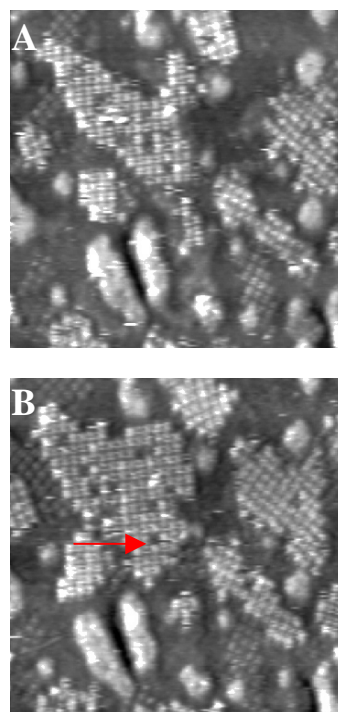


Fig 1 **A)** STM images ($50 \times 50 \text{ nm}^2$) ordered TPyP molecular domain growth on Au(111) under $0.1 \text{ M H}_2\text{SO}_4$, $0.1 V_{SCE}$. **B)** at $0.1 V_{SCE}$ 6 minutes after acquisition of A. Defects in domains are clearly seen (arrow).

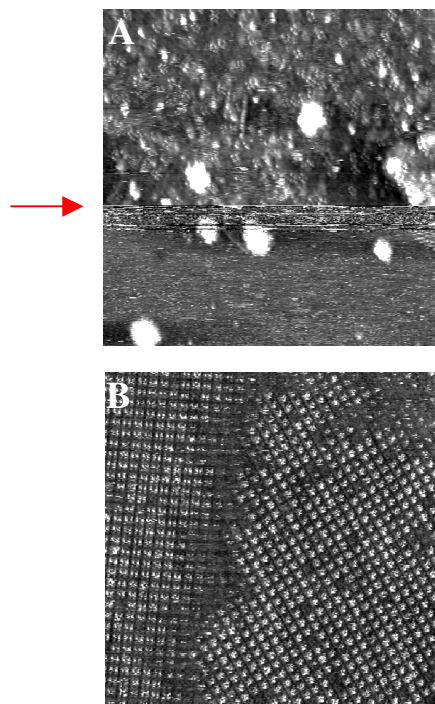


Fig. 2 STM images ($50 \text{ nm} \times 50 \text{ nm}$) of TPyP on Au(111) under $0.1 \text{ M H}_2\text{SO}_4$. **A)** Potential originally at $0.5 V_{SCE}$ (upper half of image) then stepped to $-0.1 V_{SCE}$ at the position of the red arrow. **B)** Ordered TPyP at -0.05 V .