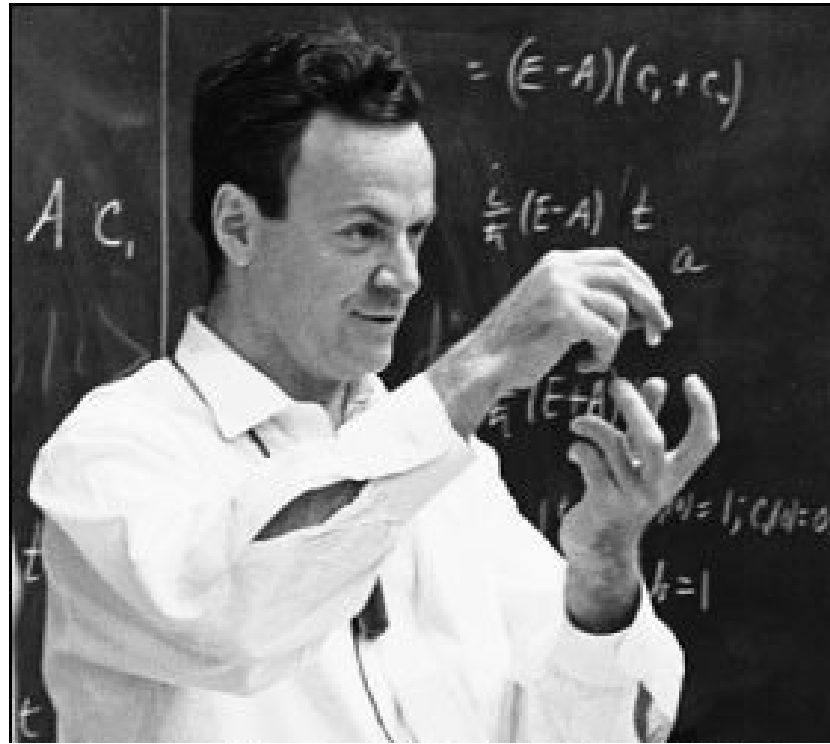


Oltre i semiconduttori



Se le nostre piccole menti, per qualche convenienza, dividono ... questo universo, in parti - fisica, biologia, geologia, astronomia, psicologia, e così via- ricordatevi che la Natura questo non lo sa! (Richard Feynmann)



Chemistry Nobel prize 2000



Thus, when asked to explain the importance of the discovery of conducting polymers, I offer two basic answers:

- (i) They did not (could not?) exist.
- (ii) They offer a unique combination of properties not available from any other known materials.



Alan G. MacDiarmid

Professor at the University of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia. USA.

Hideki Shirakawa

Professor Emeritus,
University of Tsukuba. Japan.

Alan J. Heeger

Professor at the University of California
at Santa Barbara. USA.

“per la scoperta e lo sviluppo dei polimeri conduttivi”

Semiconduttori plastici: i polimeri coniugati

- Cos'è un polimero coniugato
- Stati elettronici in polimeri
- Ingegnerizzazione dell'emissione di polimeri
- Applicazioni

Semiconduttori plastici: i polimeri coniugati

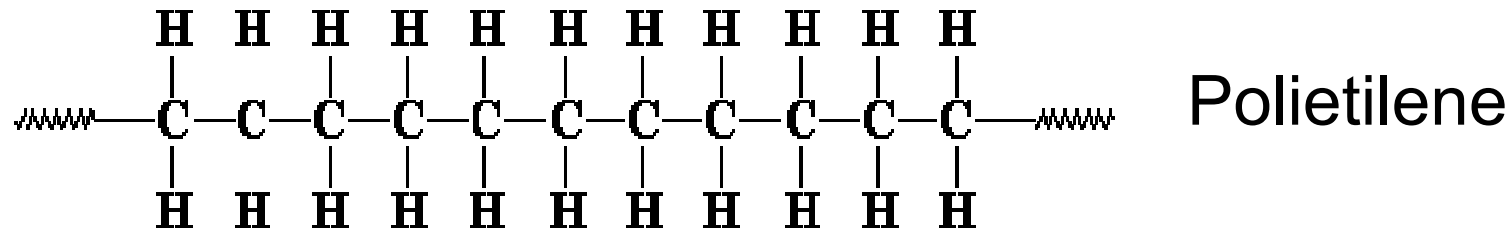
- Cos'è un polimero coniugato
- Stati elettronici in polimeri
- Ingegnerizzazione dell'emissione di polimeri
- Applicazioni

Cosa è un polimero

I polimeri sono molecole *grandi* ottenute tramite la ripetizione di unità elementari dette *monomeri*.

Molte molecole polimeriche sono principalmente a base di carbonio e sono detti polimeri organici

Qualche esempio

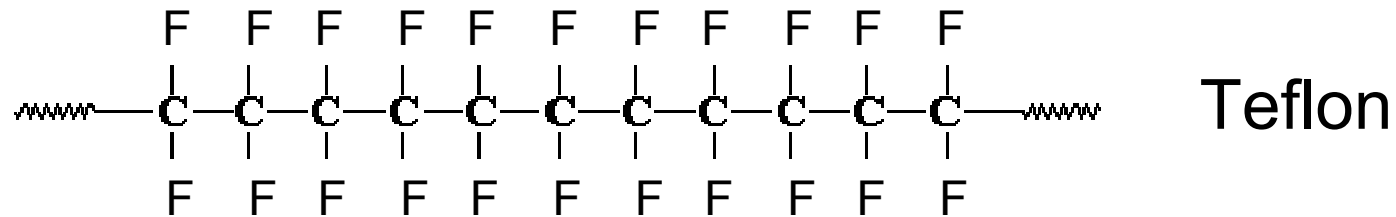


Circa 10^4 atomi di carbonio (lunghezza molecole fino a 1 micron).

Il polietilene ha le proprietà tipiche delle plastiche, è flessibile e resistente.

Cambiando la struttura chimica si possono ottenere composti con proprietà elettroniche e/o meccaniche differenti

Un altro esempio



Materiale inerte, resistente e non infiammabile, usato come isolante, rivestimenti antiaderenti e per applicazioni che richiedono resistenza a basse temperatura

Elettronica Plastica?

- Per applicazioni elettroniche il materiale attivo deve essere conduttivo e con proprietà elettroniche finemente controllabili (quindi un semiconduttore).

Le plastiche invece sono elettricamente isolanti

- Per applicazioni a dispositivi fotonici (tipo i laser) servono materiali in grado di assorbire ed emettere nel visibile o vicino IR.

Le plastiche invece sono in genere otticamente inerti

Le plastiche non vengono applicate a dispositivi elettronici o fotonici perché non hanno le proprietà necessarie!

Proprietà elettroniche di molecole in genere

Le proprietà elettroniche di tutti i sistemi materiali derivano dalle proprietà delle funzioni d'onda degli elettroni più energetici.

Nel caso delle molecole dobbiamo capire come si comportano nelle molecole gli elettroni di valenza degli atomi componenti

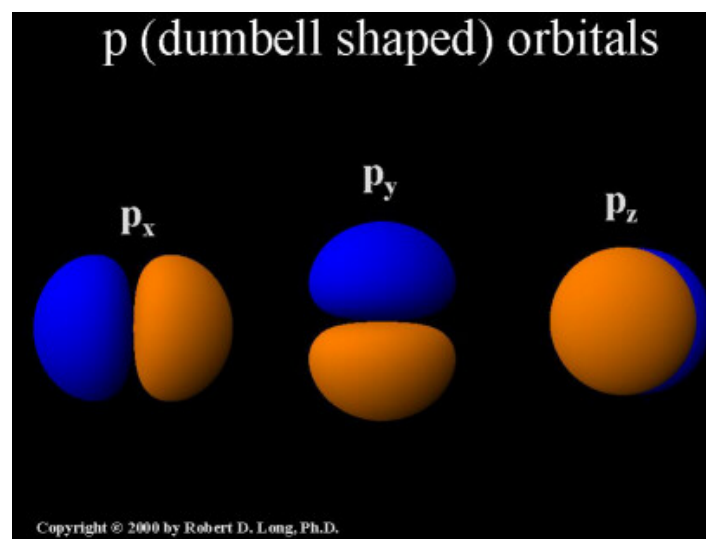
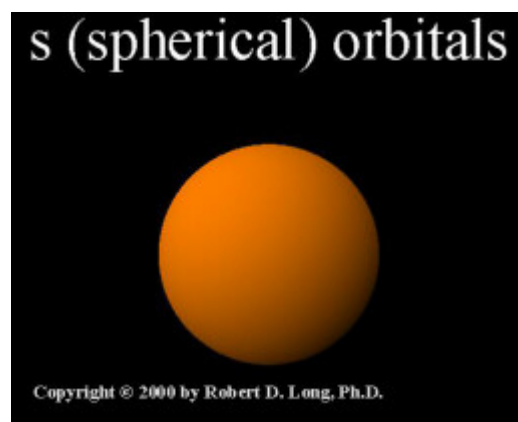
Proprietà elettroniche di molecole

Facciamo un esempio:

Nella molecola di metano CH_4 gli elettroni di valenza del carbonio sono i 2 nella shell 2s e 2 nella shell 2p.

Questi elettroni formano 4 legami identici con 4 atomi di idrogeno.

Come sono fatte le funzioni d'onda?

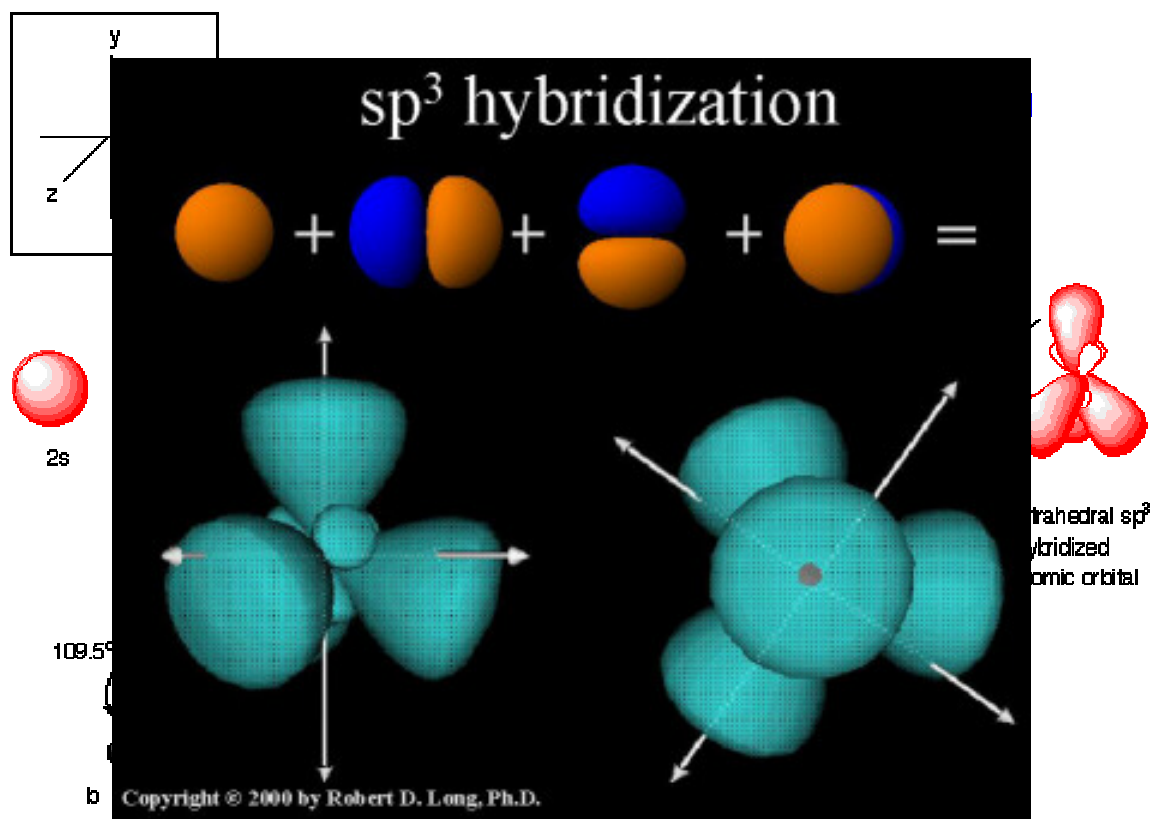


Concetto di orbitali ibridi

Quando gli elettroni di valenza di un atomo vengono usati per formare dei legami chimici l'interazione con l'altro elettrone impegnato nel legame modifica le proprietà degli orbitali di partenza, combinandole tra di loro.

Ad esempio:

Se il carbonio usa per i legami tutti gli elettroni di valenza in 4 legami diversi si ha



sp³ hybridized orbitals point to the corners of a regular tetrahedron

Nel caso precedente si parla di ibridizzazione sp^3
(gli orbitali ibridi derivano da un orbitale 2 e 3 p)

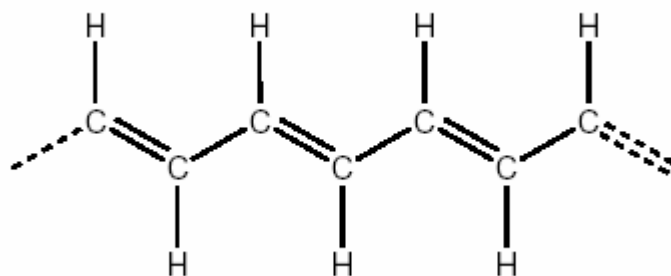
Questo tipo di orbitali caratterizzano anche gli
elettroni degli atomi di carbonio nelle plastiche che
abbiamo visto prima.

Negli orbitali sp^3 la probabilità di trovare gli elettroni
è grande solo nella regione tra i nuclei dei due
atomi.

Questi elettroni sono molto localizzati, quindi non si
spostano in presenza di campi elettrici (materiali
isolanti) e la loro energia è molto negativa (niente
assorbimento ed emissione nel visibile)

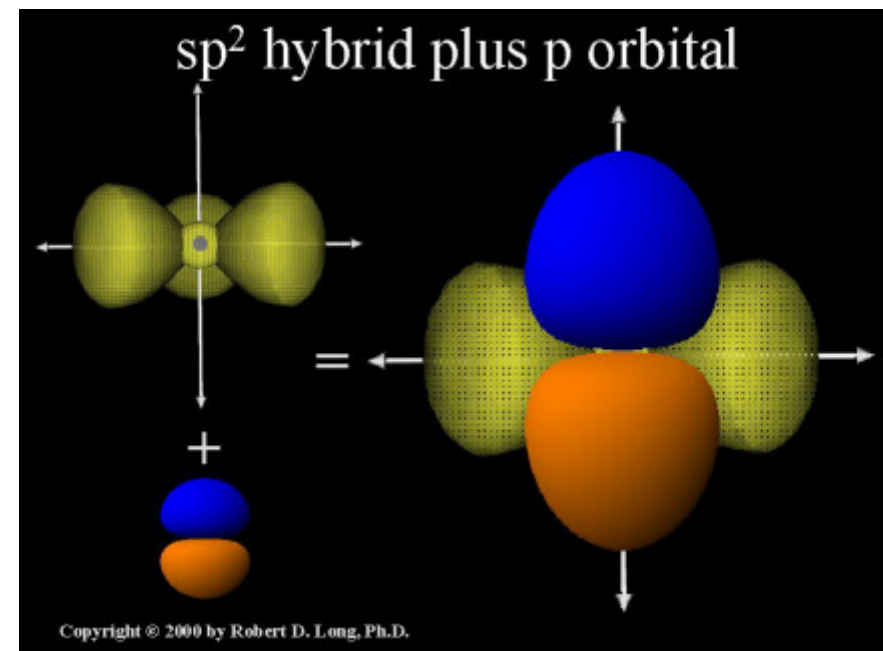
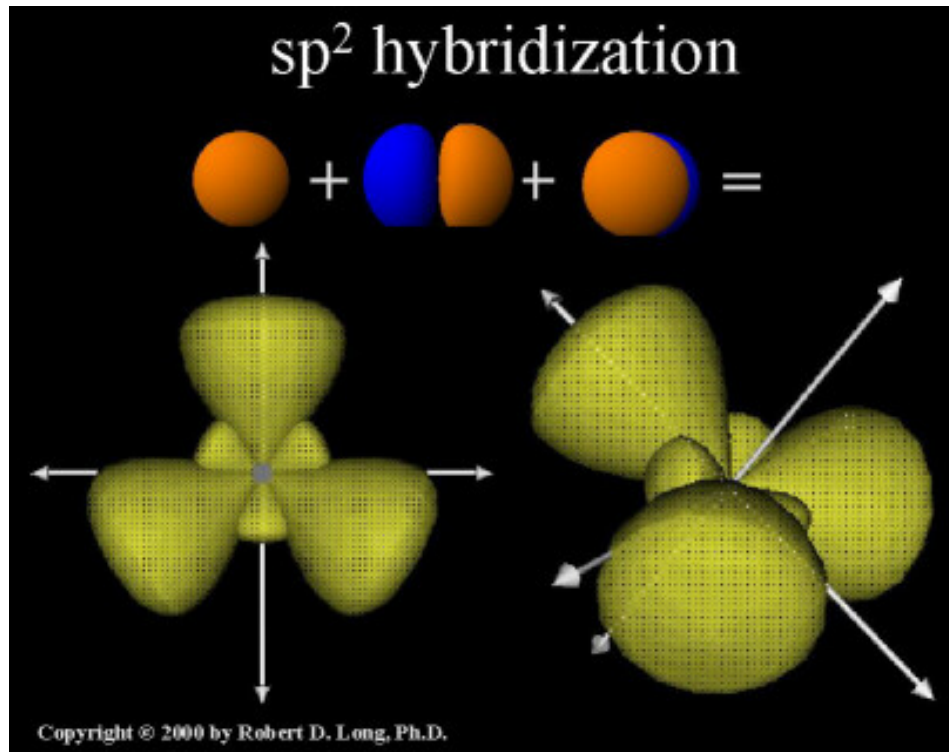
Che alternative ci sono?

Fino al 1977 la risposta sembrava essere “nessuna”.
Nel 1977 venne però sintetizzato il poliacetilene

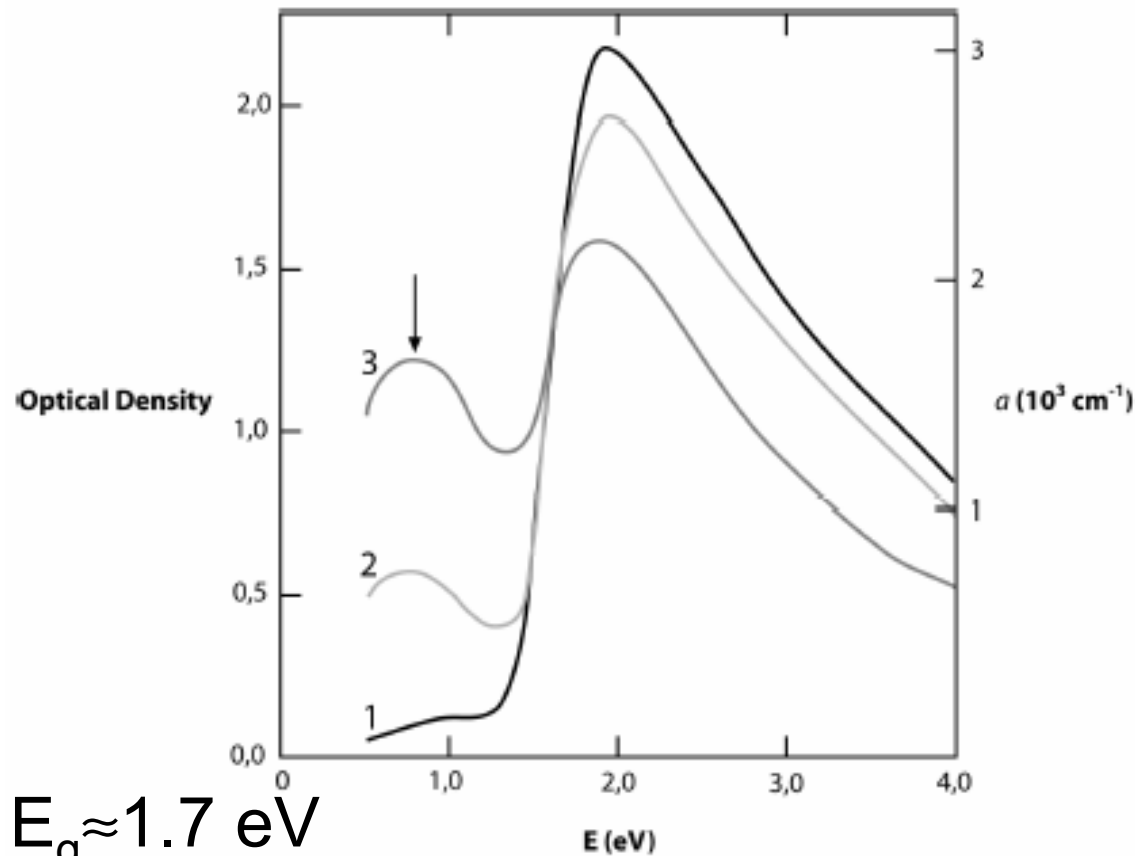


I legami degli atomi di carbonio sono alternativamente singoli e doppi.
Al fine della determinazione della natura degli orbitali ibridi i legami doppi contano come se fossero singoli, quindi per avere 3 orbitali ibridi basta combinare 1 orbitale s con 2 orbitali p

Ibridizzazione sp^2



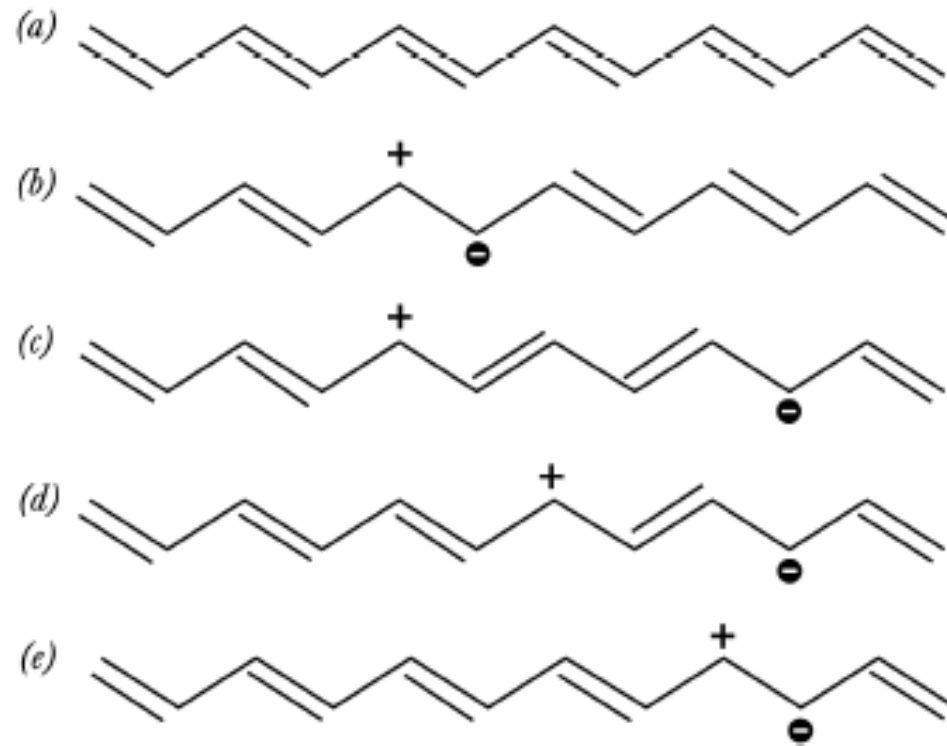
Doping chimico



$E_g \approx 1.7 \text{ eV}$

Stati nella Gap dovuti ai *droganti*

Effetti sulla conducibilità

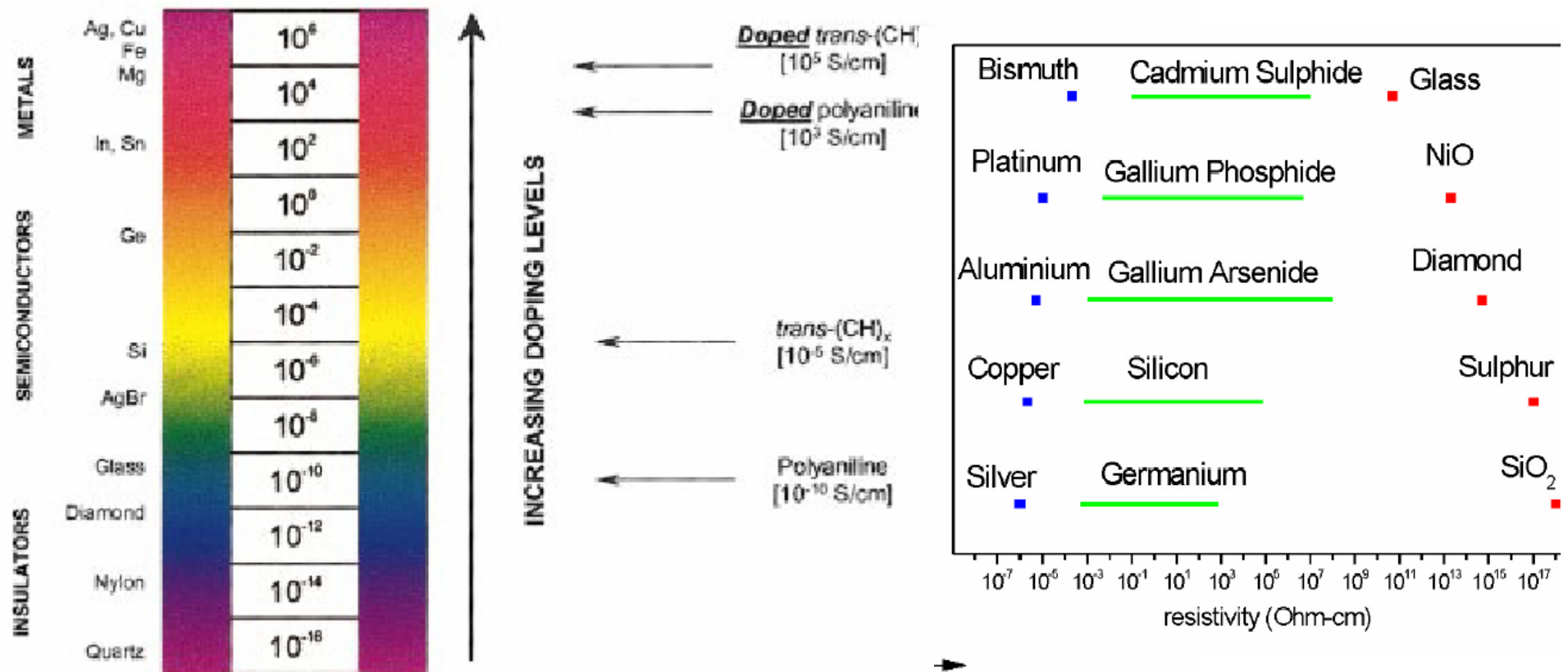


Si crea una coppia ione-charge carrier

Il materiale diventa conduttivo

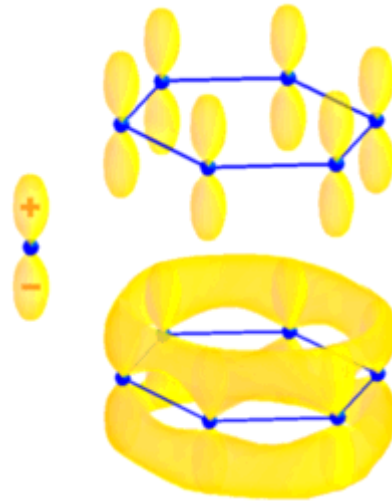
....quanto???

Risultati sperimentali



Ring coniugati

In questo caso gli elettroni che formano il legame doppio sono uno in uno degli stati sp^2 (localizzato tra due nuclei) e 1 nell'orbitale p_z



Questi elettroni sono delocalizzati sopra il piano della molecola, quindi si possono spostare più facilmente in presenza di campi elettrici, e i materiali diventano conduttivi

Molecole coniugate: motivi di interesse

- Sistemi con proprietà chimico/fisiche affascinanti, e con ampi margini per la ricerca di base
- Utili per applicazioni perché
 - 1) Possibile sintesi in grandi quantità a basso costo
 - 2) Possibile ingegnerizzazione delle proprietà in fase di sintesi
 - 3) Conservano le principali proprietà delle plastiche.....(*continua*)

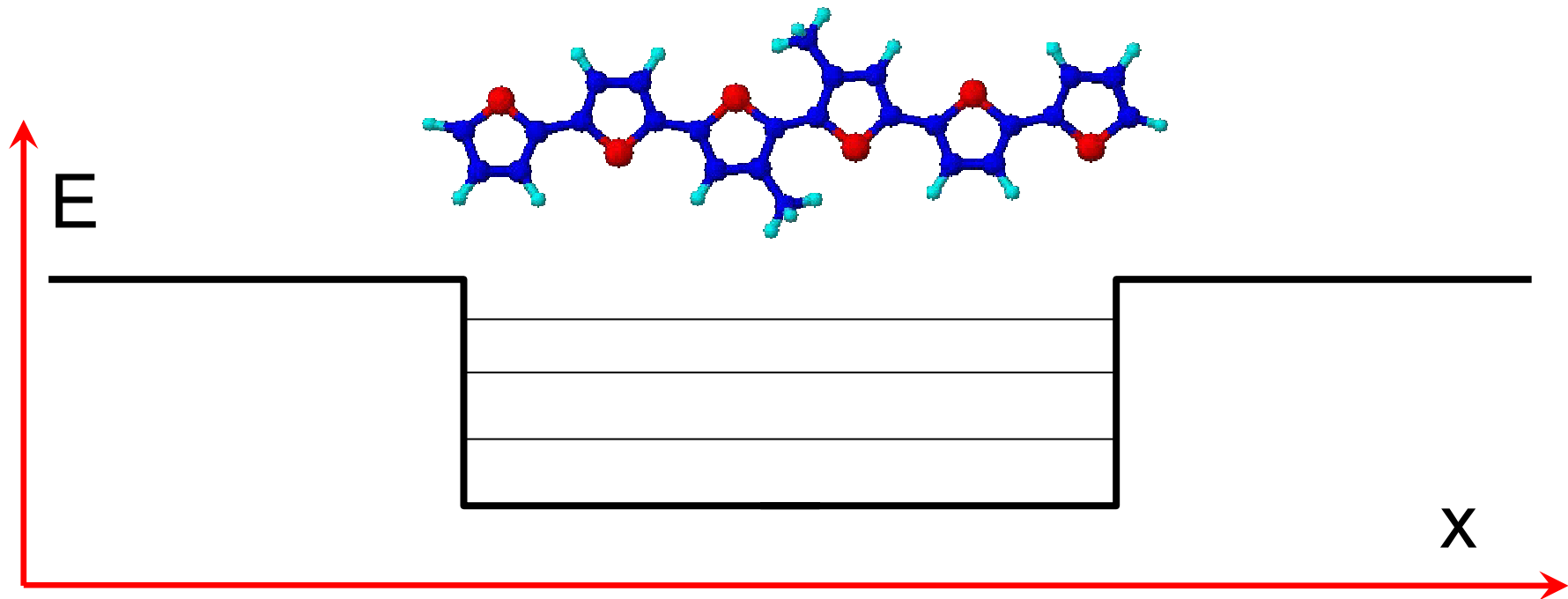
Semiconduttori plastici: i polimeri coniugati

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- Applicazioni

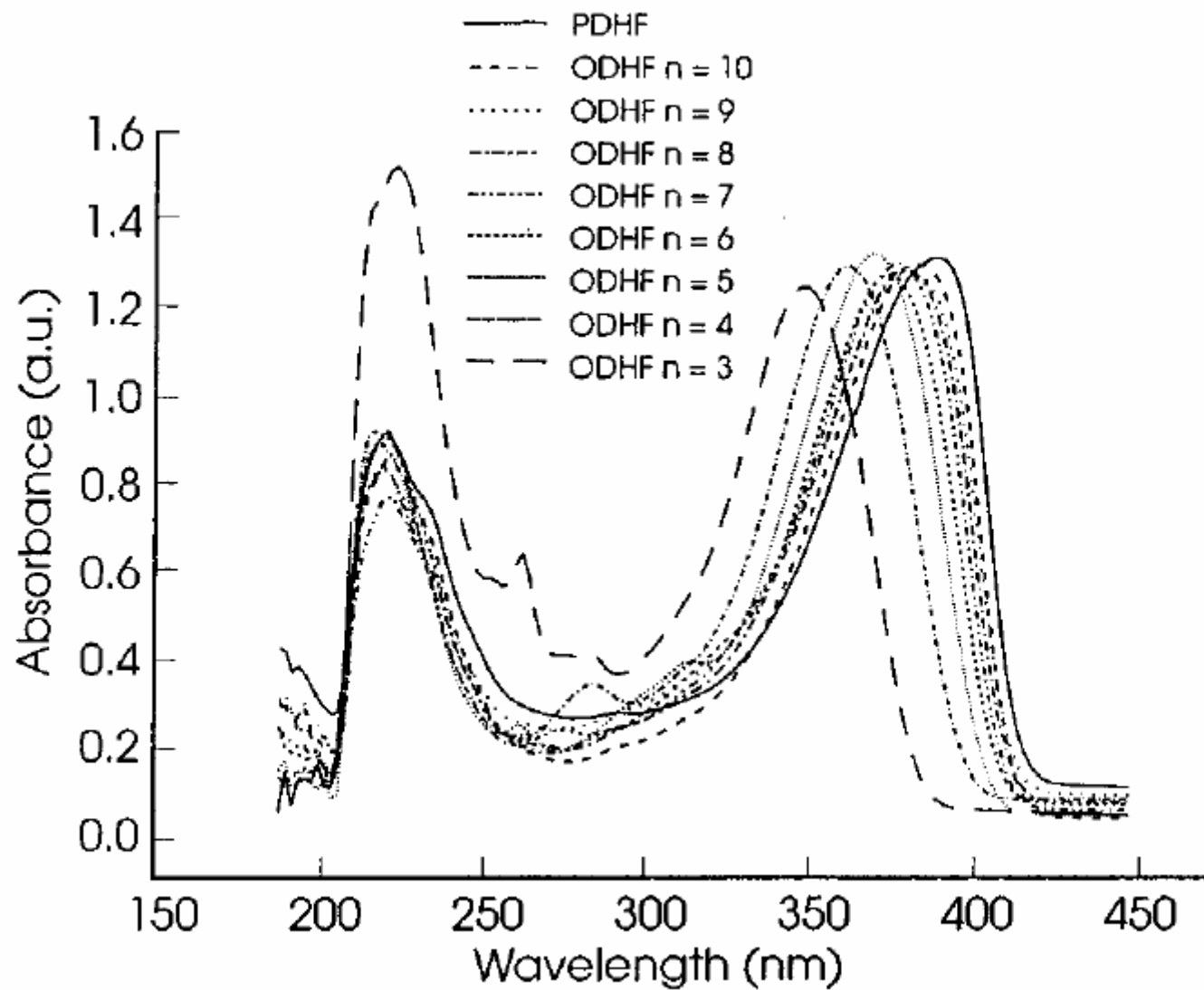
Stati elettronici

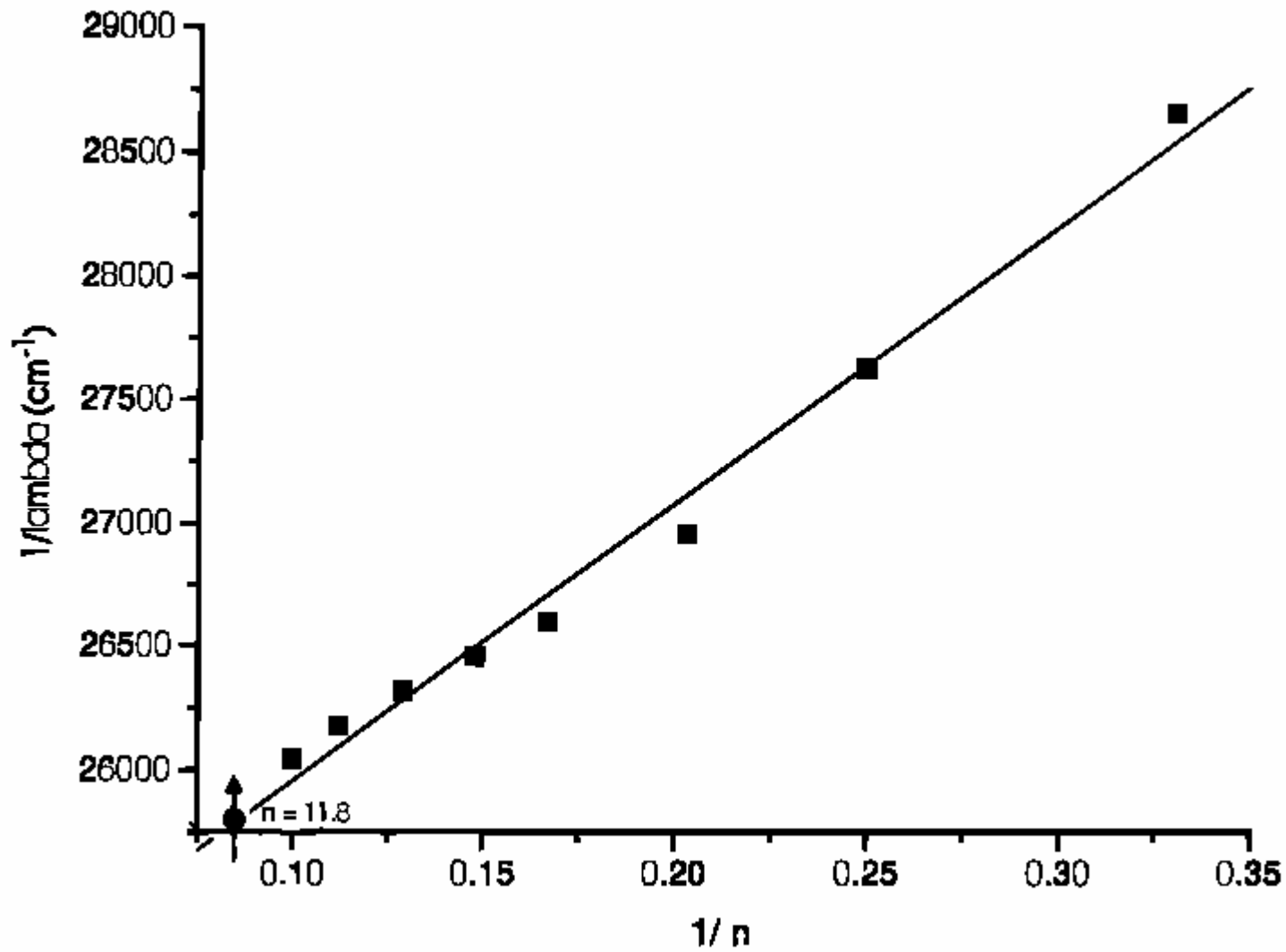
Modello ingenuo:

La coniugazione consente di delocalizzare gli elettroni π lungo la catena



Esempio

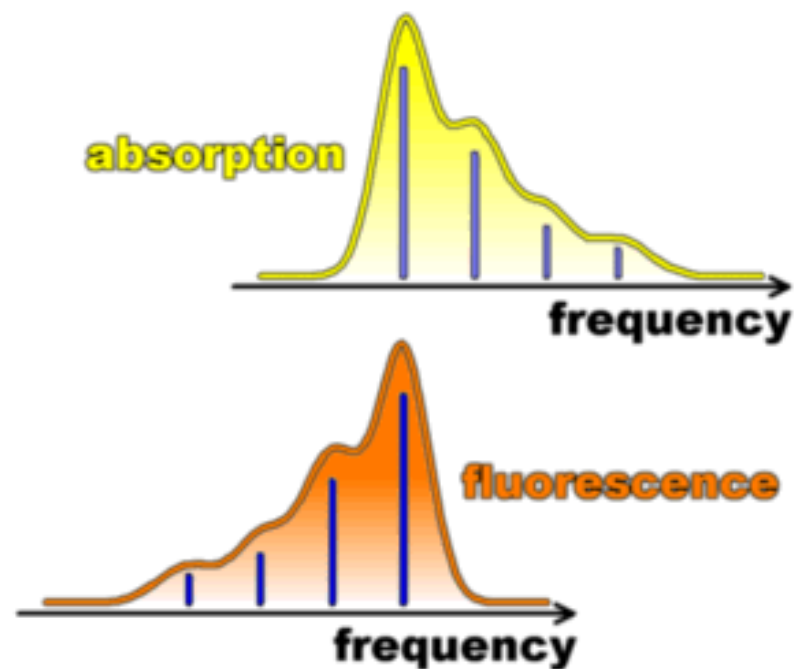
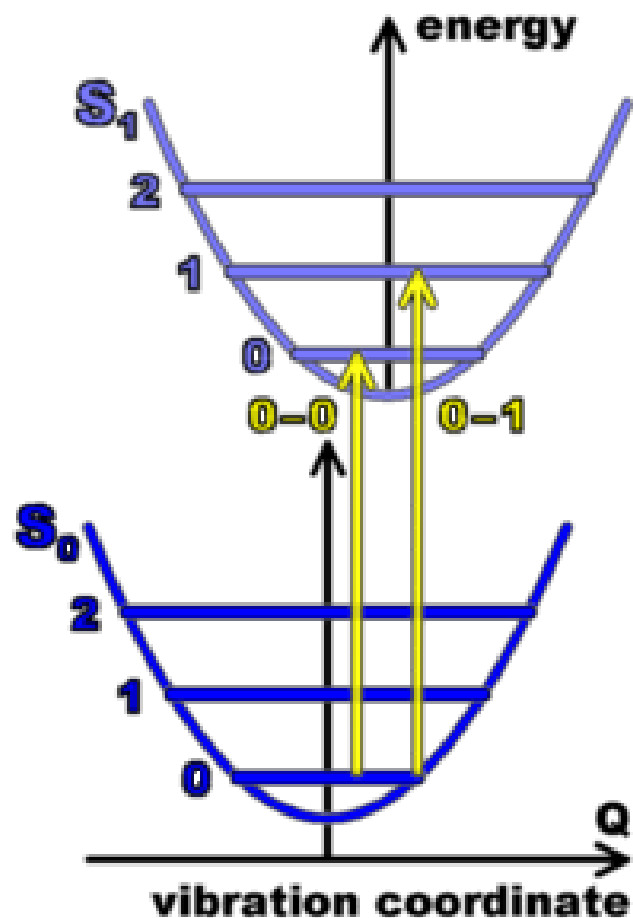




Dipendenza lineare della Gap da $1/n$

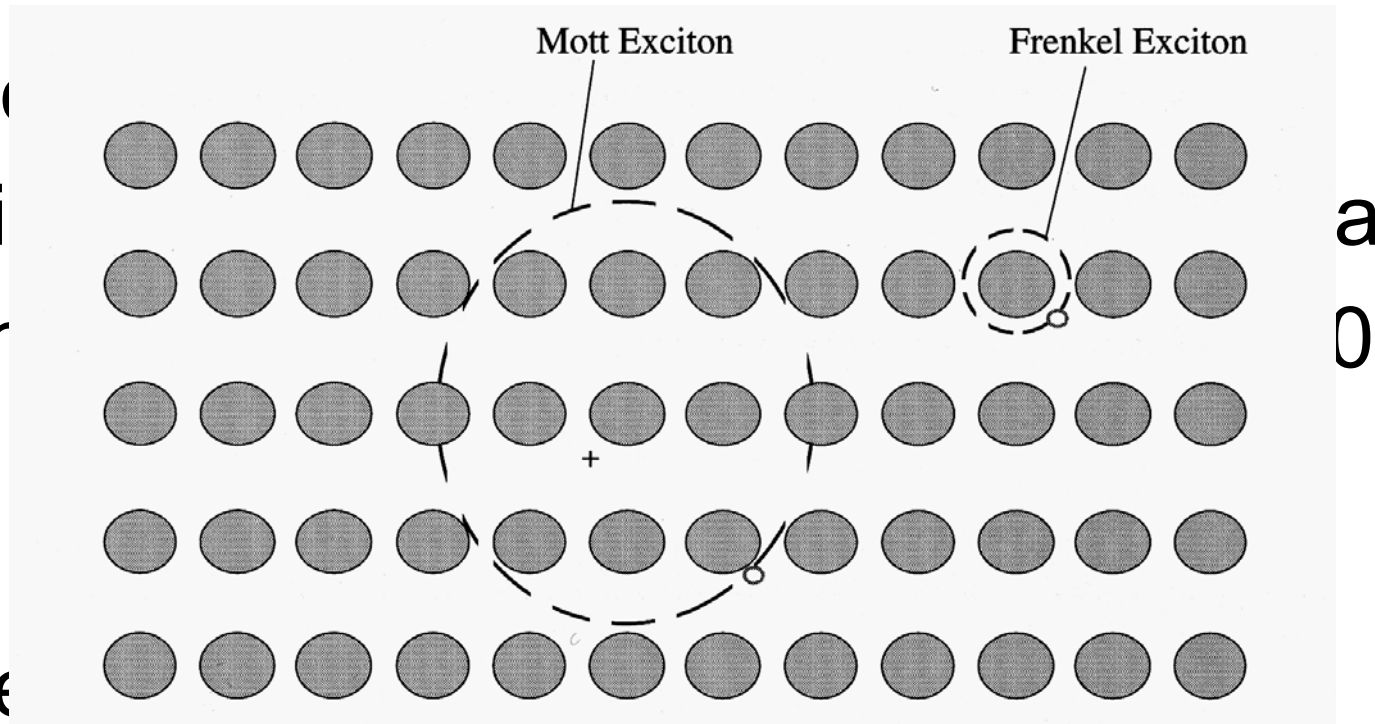
La Gap non decresce fino a 0

Assorbimento ed emissione in sistemi coniugati



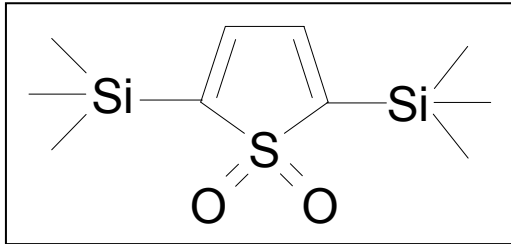
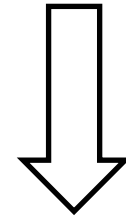
Eccitoni in molecole organiche

- Eccitoni
- Localizzati
- Dimeri
- nm
- Forte
- $E_b \approx 1 \text{ eV}$



Accordabilità dell'emissione

Buca (molecola) corta

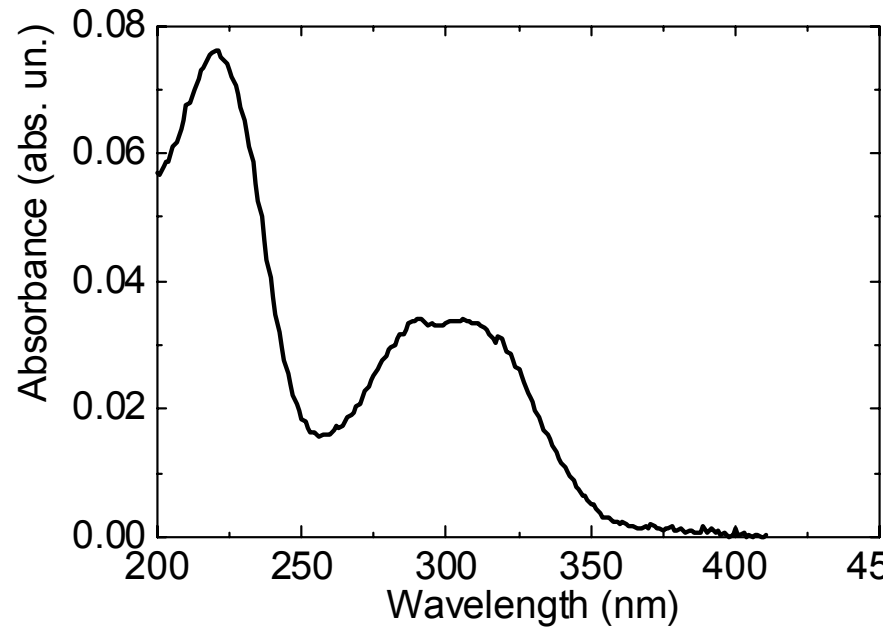


Alta energia di confinamento

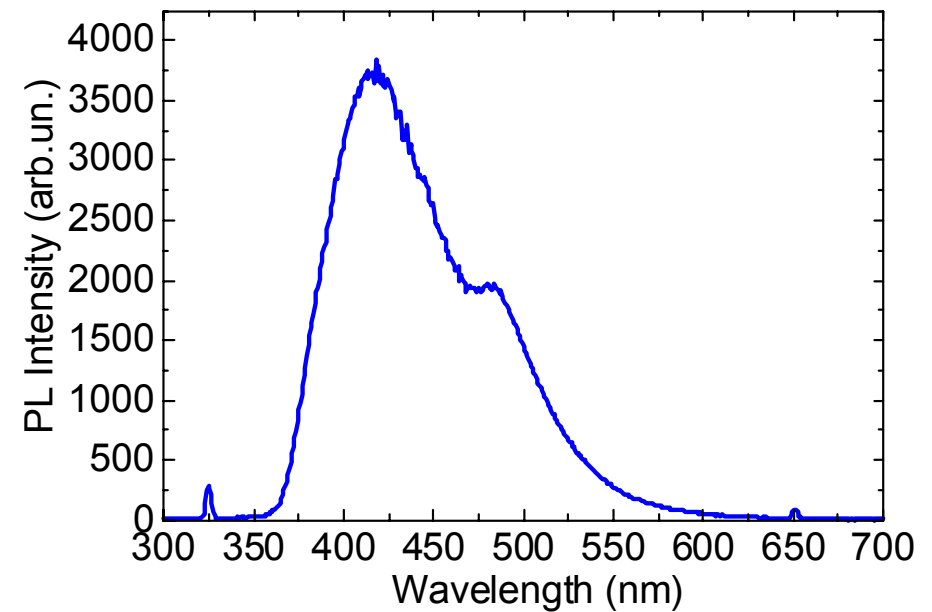


Emissione ad alta energia

PL e assorbimento



Assorbimento nell'UV

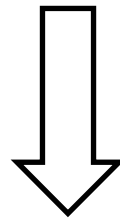


Emissione nel blue

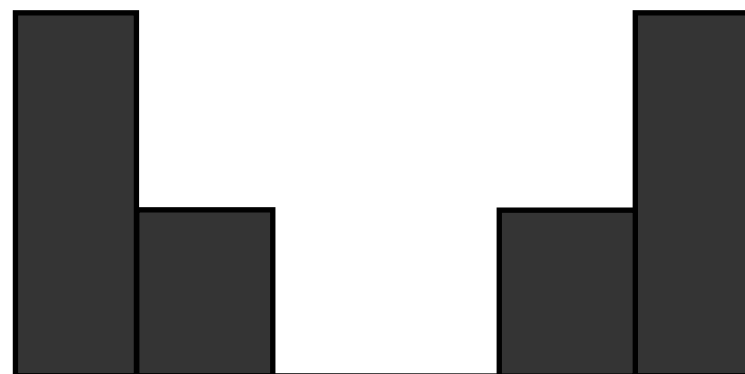
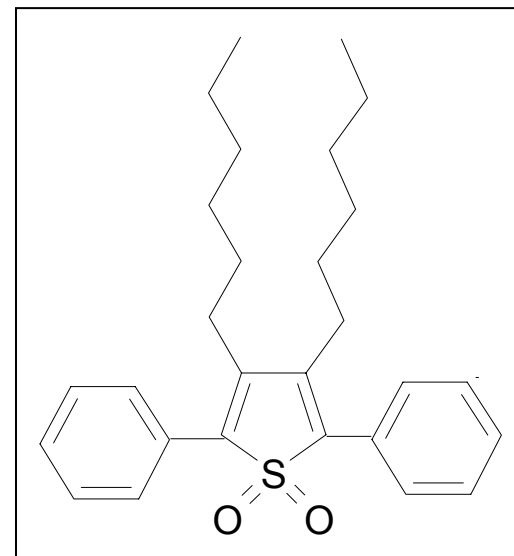
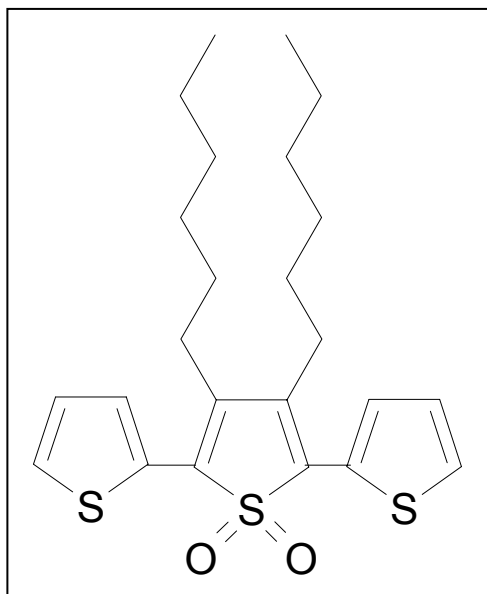
Si può cambiare il *range* di emissione?

“*Basta*” modificare la molecola.

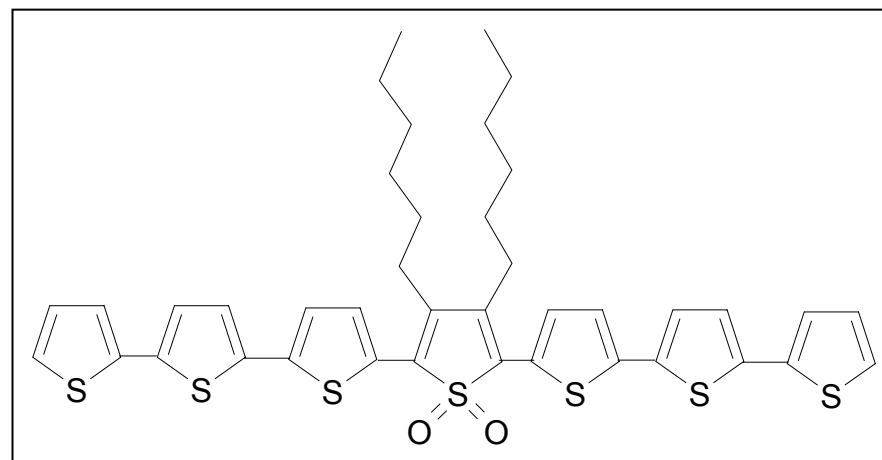
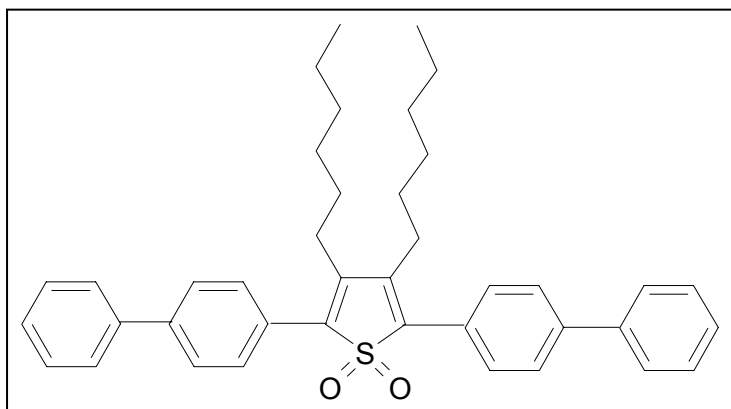
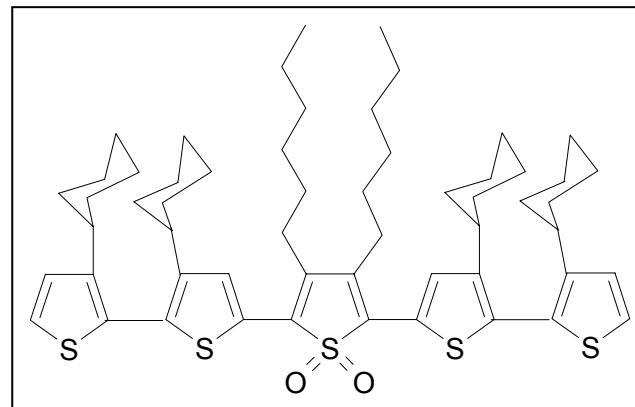
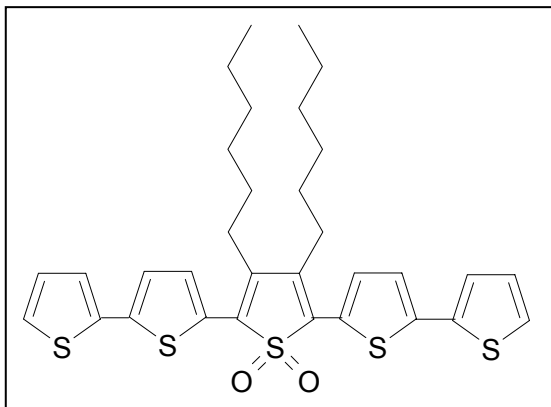
Un allungamento della molecola “allarga” la
buca



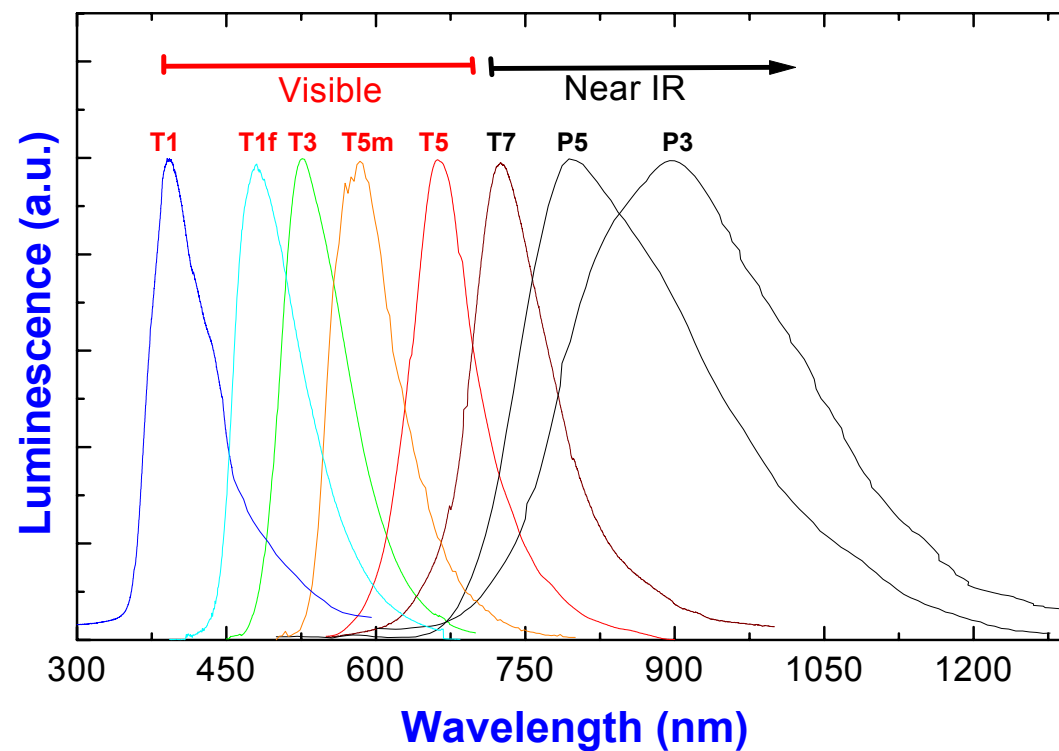
Diminuisce il confinamento
Red-shift degli spettri



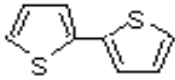
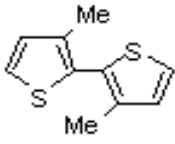
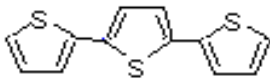
Il benzene ha gap più alta del tiofene



Risultati



Pi

	T1	T1f	T3	T5	T5m	T7
X	SiMe ₃					
R	H	Hexyl	Hexyl	Hexyl	Hexyl	Hexyl
λ_{PL}	393	479	525	581	663	727

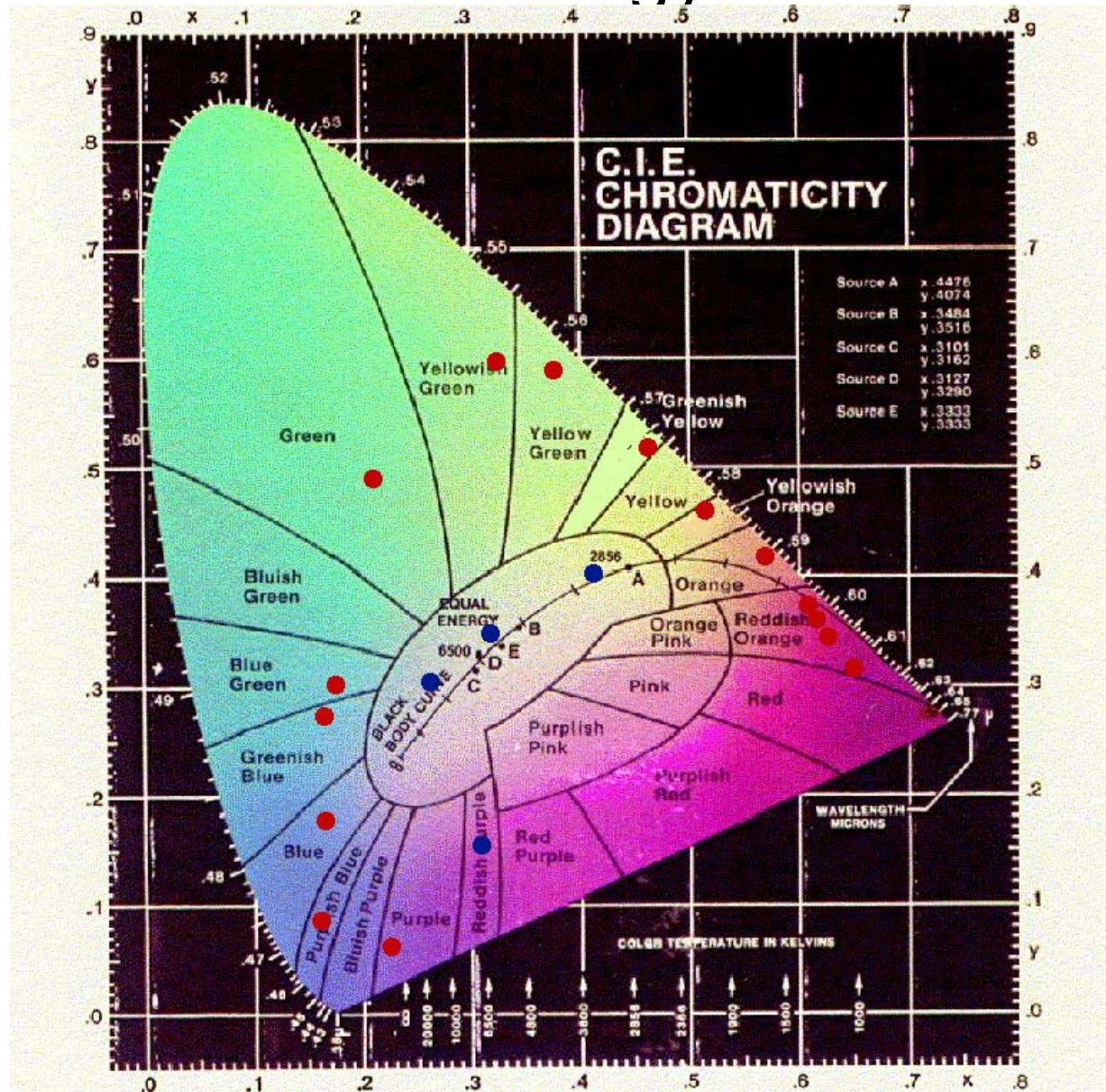
ando

G. Barbarella et al JACS **122**, 11971 (2000)

Semiconduttori plastici: i polimeri coniugati

- Cos'è un polimero coniugato
- Stati elettronici in polimeri
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- Applicazioni

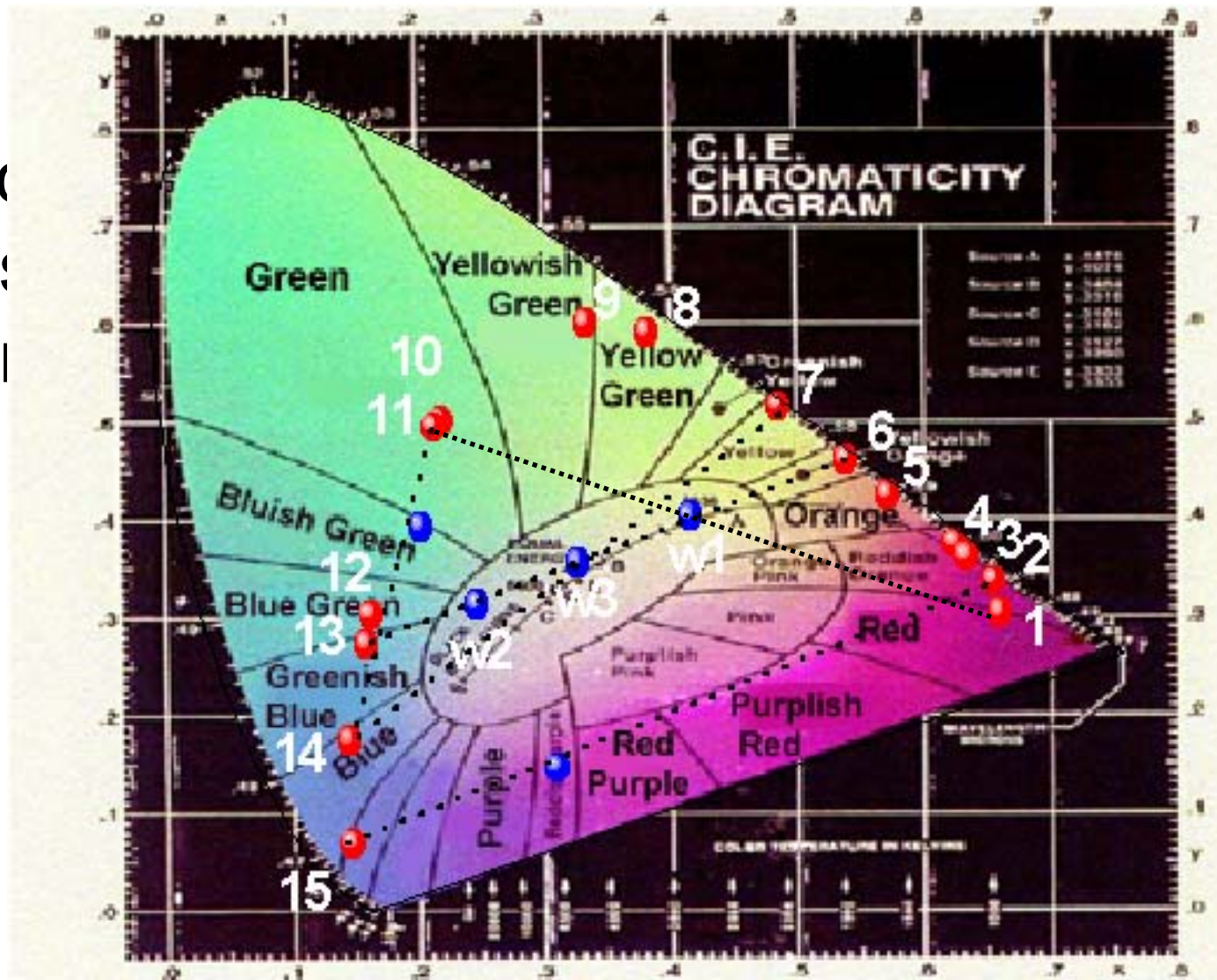
Ingegnerizzazione del colore di emissione tramite energy transfer



Miscele binarie

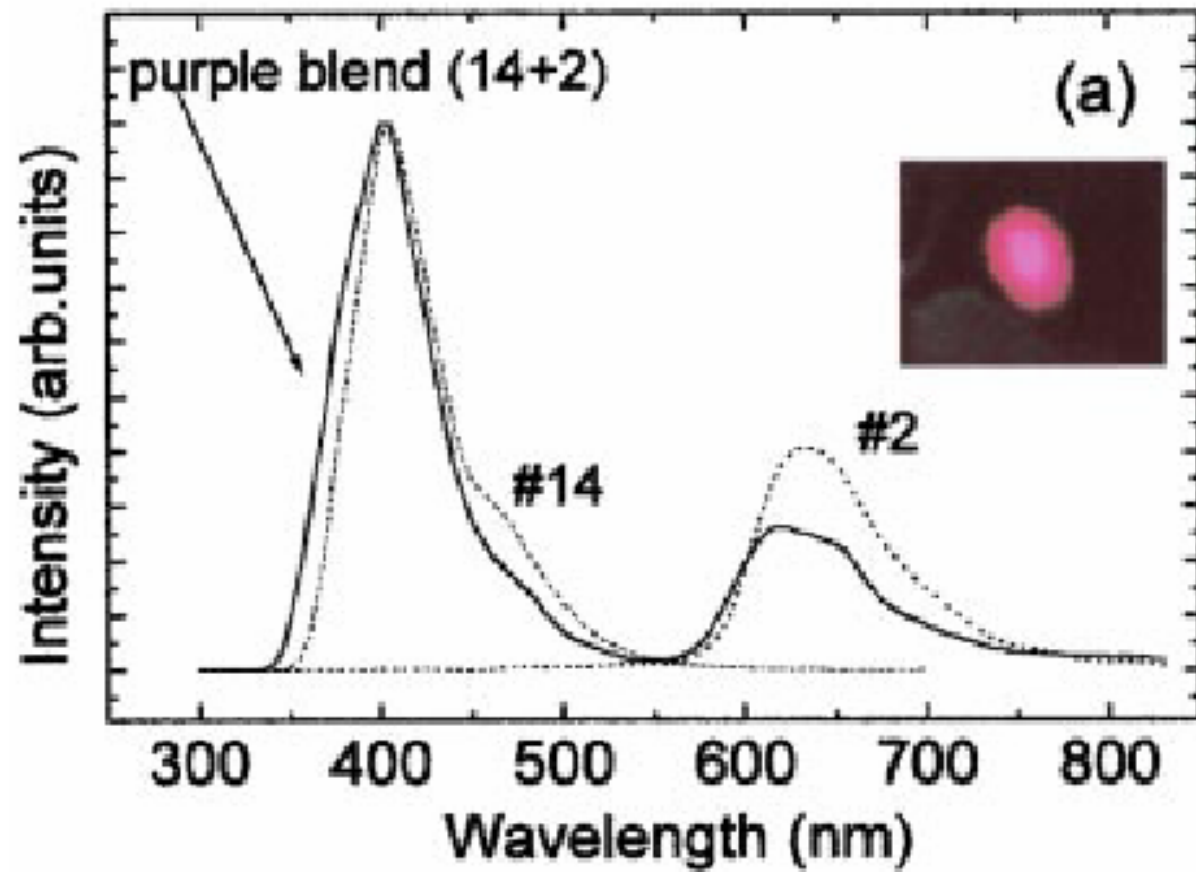
Misc
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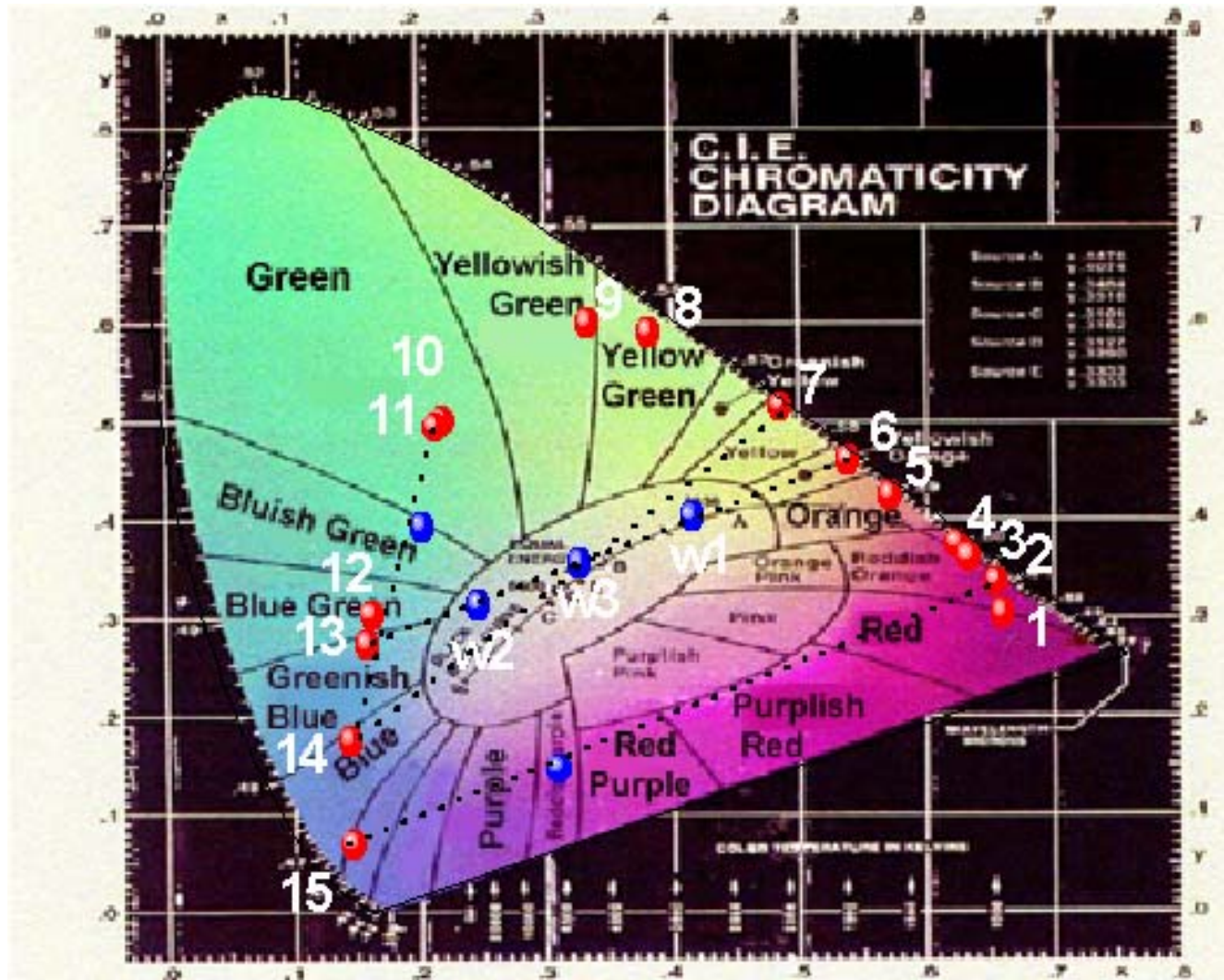


M. Anni et al Applied Physics Letters 77,2458-60 (2000).

Qualche risultato

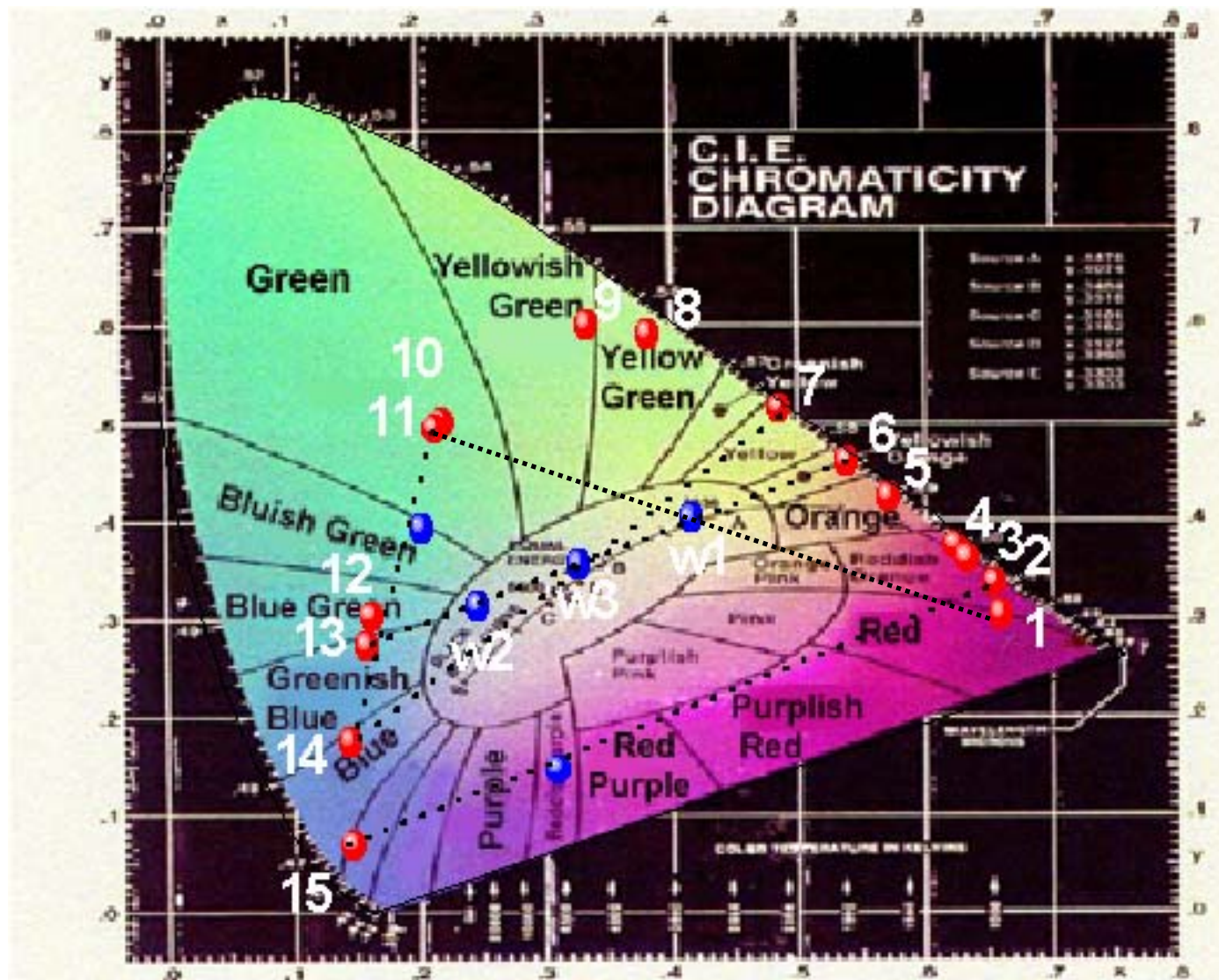


Generazione di luce bianca

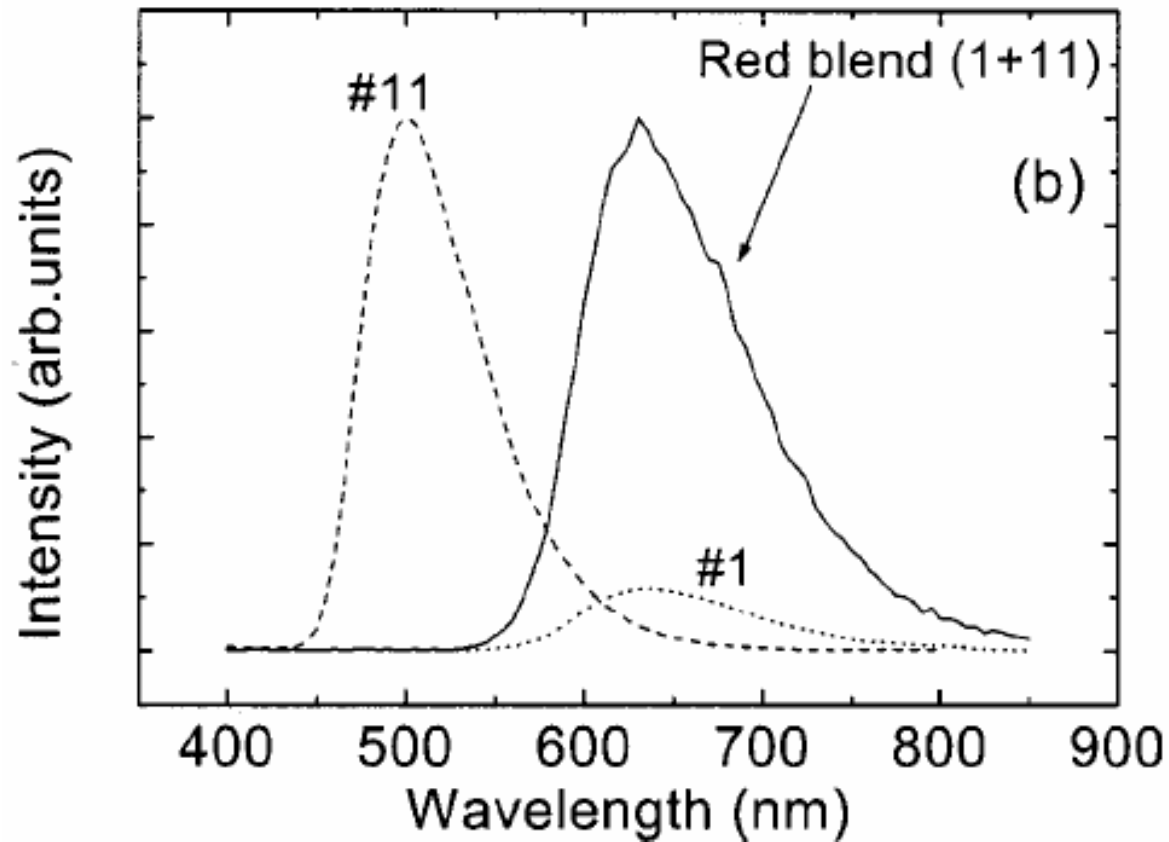


La tonalità di bianco può essere controllata agendo sulla composizione della miscela

Un po' di fisica...



Spettri di emissione



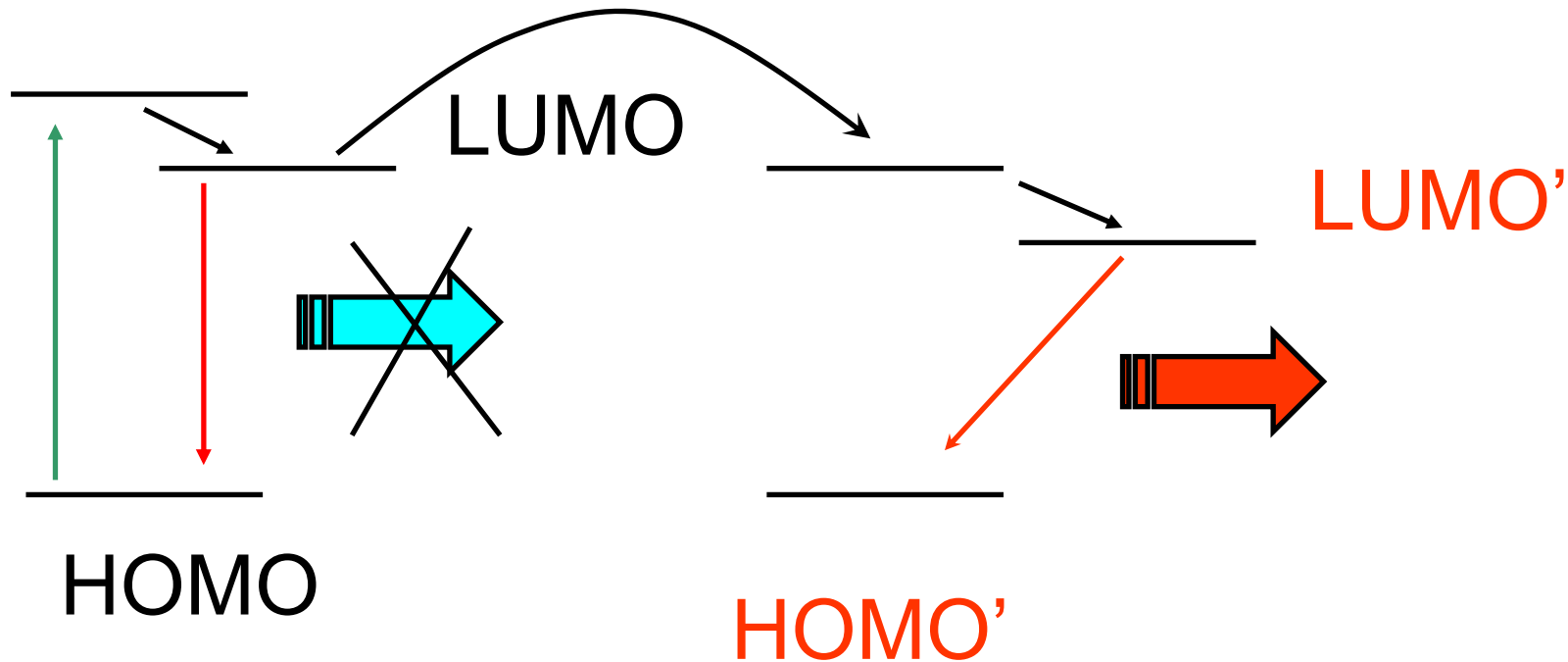
Nella miscela emette solo la molecola rossa

Energy transfer



Quando due specie molecolari sono in condizioni di risonanza
è possibile il trasferimento energetico da una all'altra

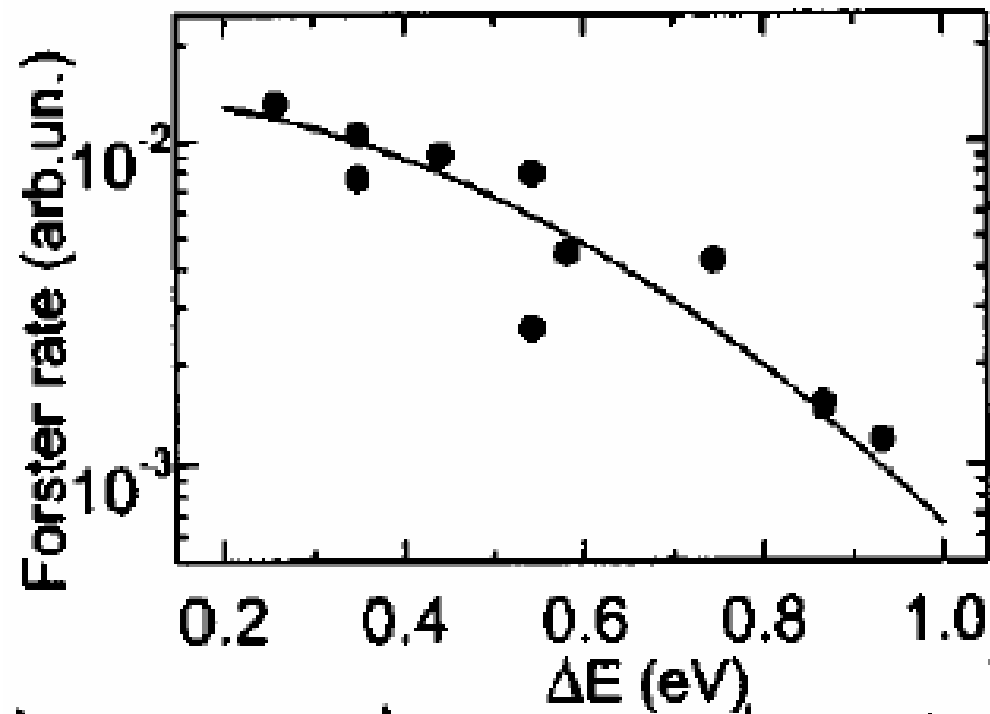
Condizione di risonanza



Il processo si chiama Forster
Resonant Energy Transfer (FRET)

La spiegazione è corretta?

$$k \propto \frac{1}{\tau} \frac{1}{r^6} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{E^4} \alpha(E) \sigma(E) dE \propto A e^{(\Delta E)^2 / 4\sigma^2}$$



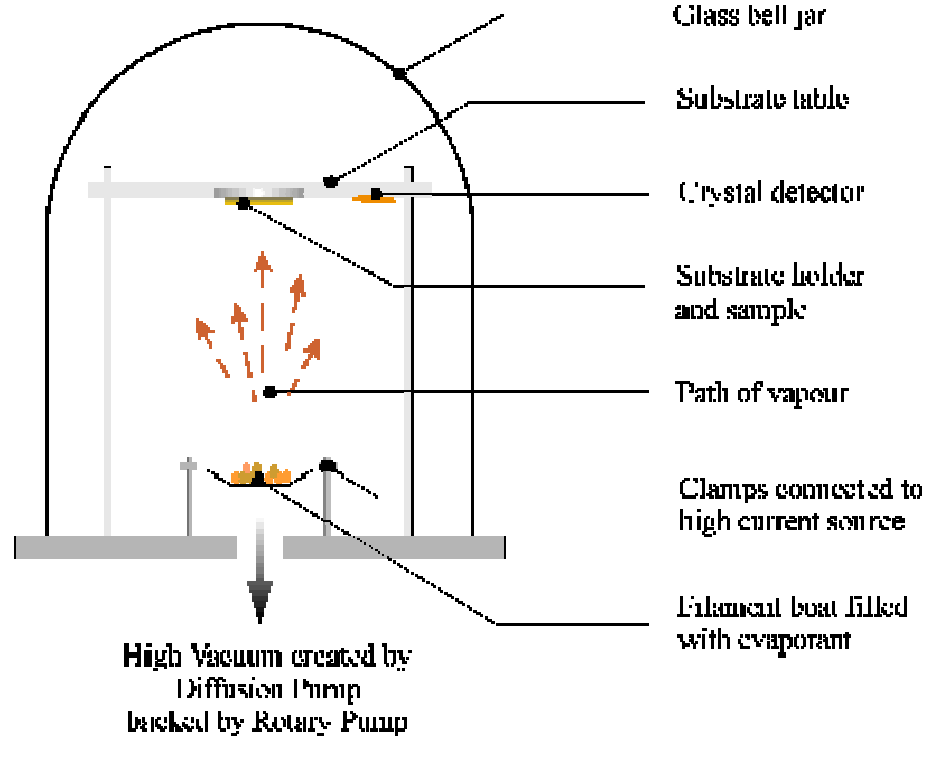
Semiconduttori plastici: i polimeri coniugati

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Tecniche di deposizione di film

Oligomeri

Evaporazione termica

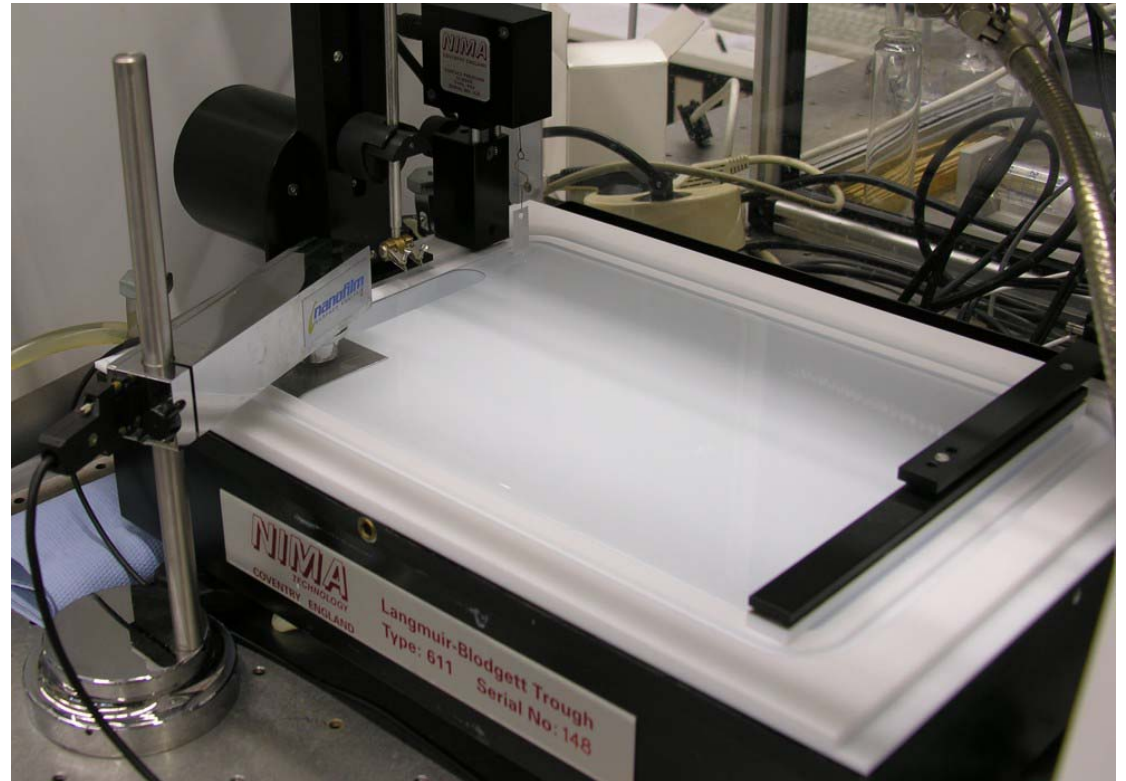
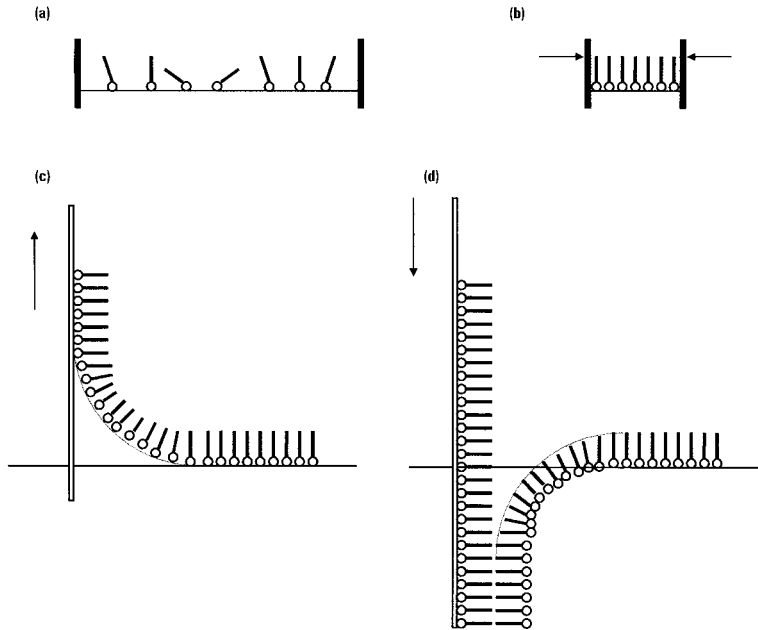


Polimeri

Spin coating

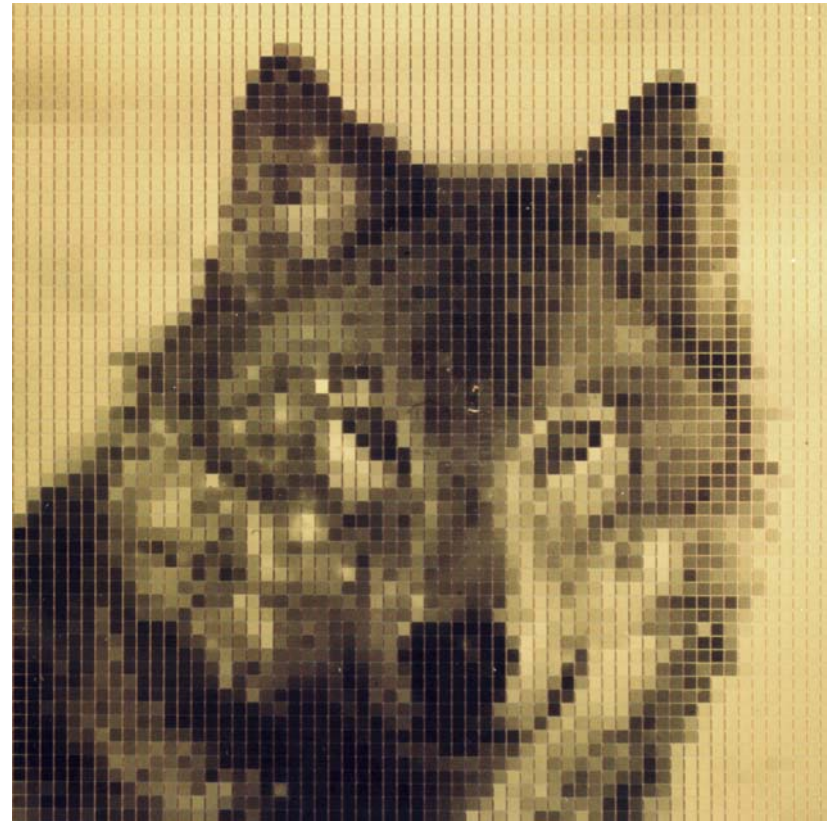
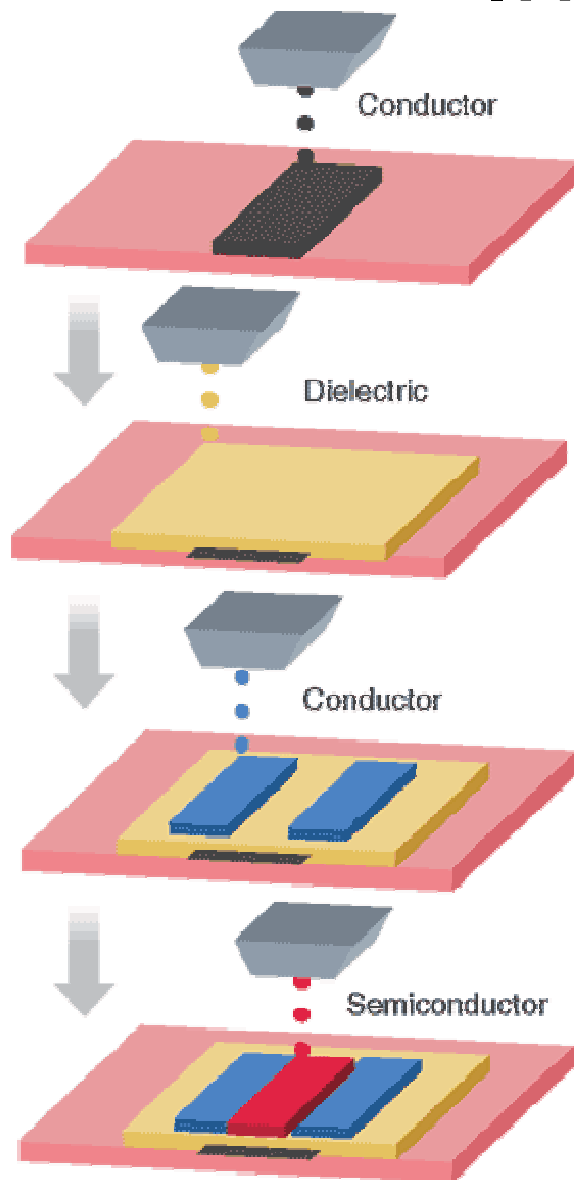


Langmuir Blodgett

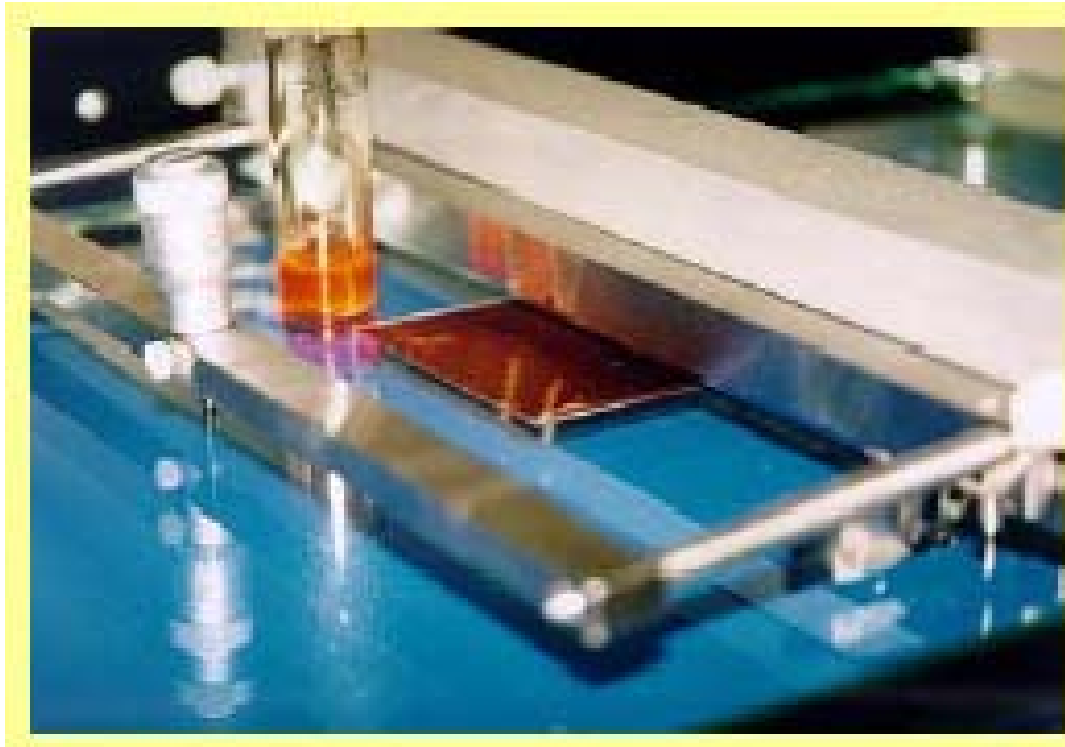


Prof. L. Valli, DII Lecce

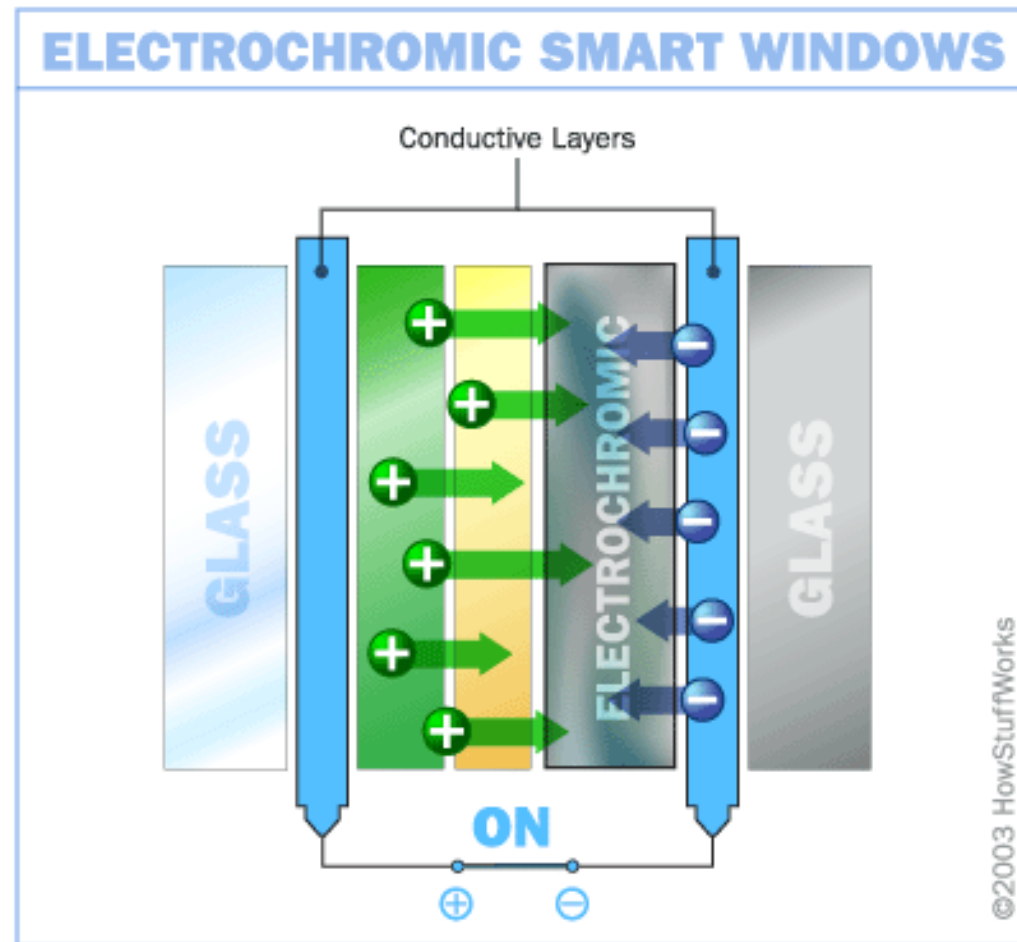
Ink jet printing



Doctor Blade



Molecole elettrocromiche



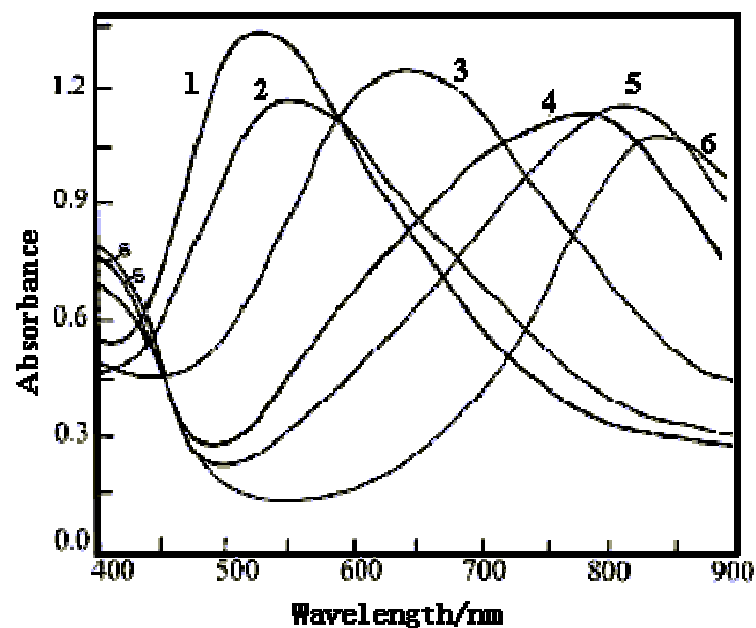
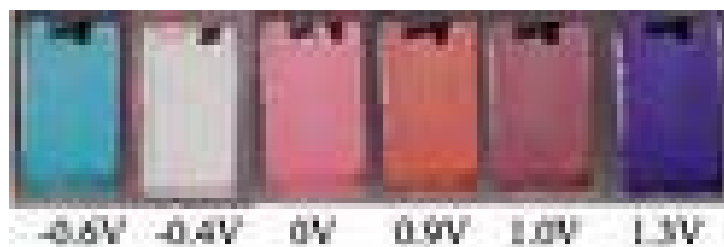


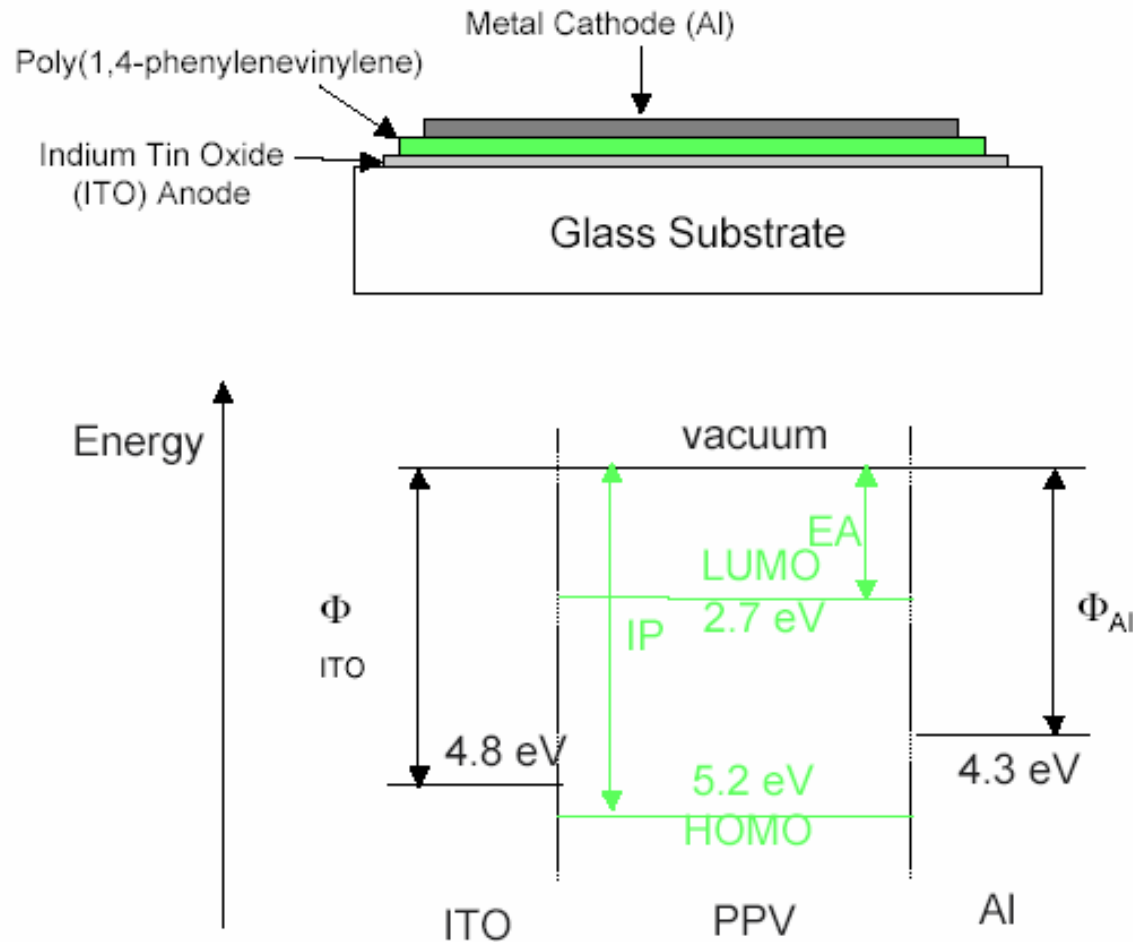
Fig.8 The visible spectra of polyaniline film in 0.2 mol dm⁻³ phosphate buffer with pH 6.40 at various potentials, curves: (1) 0.60 V , (2) 0.30 V, (3)) 0.20 V, (4) 0.15 V, (5) 0.10 V, (6) -0.20 V.





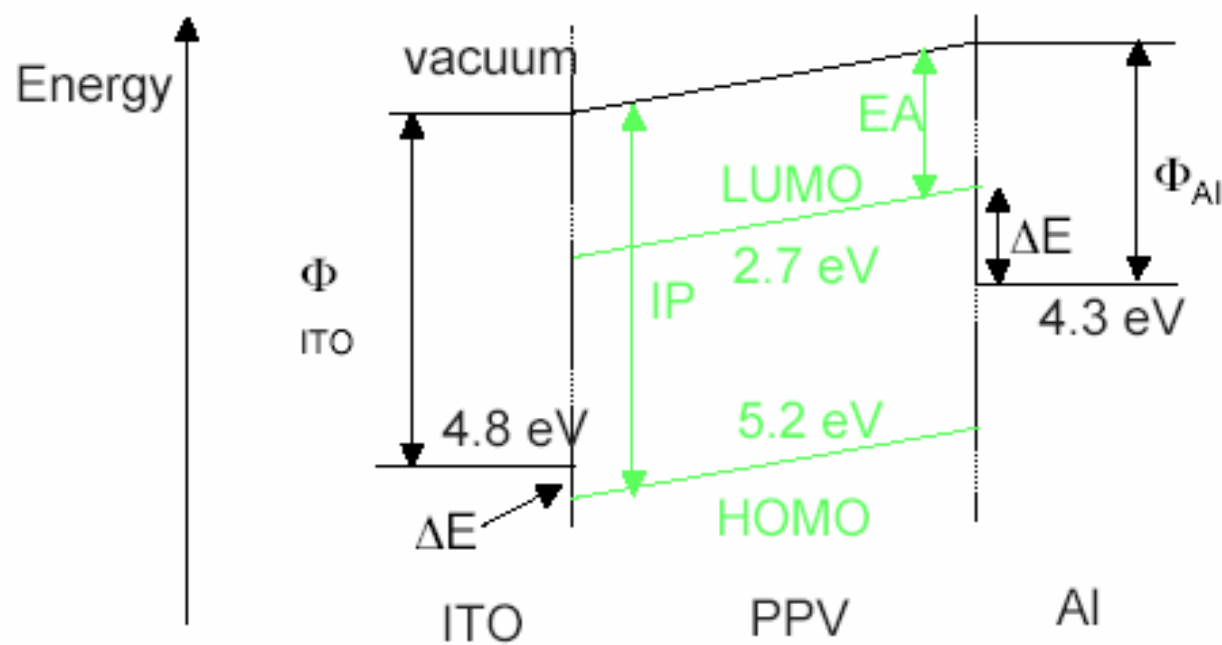
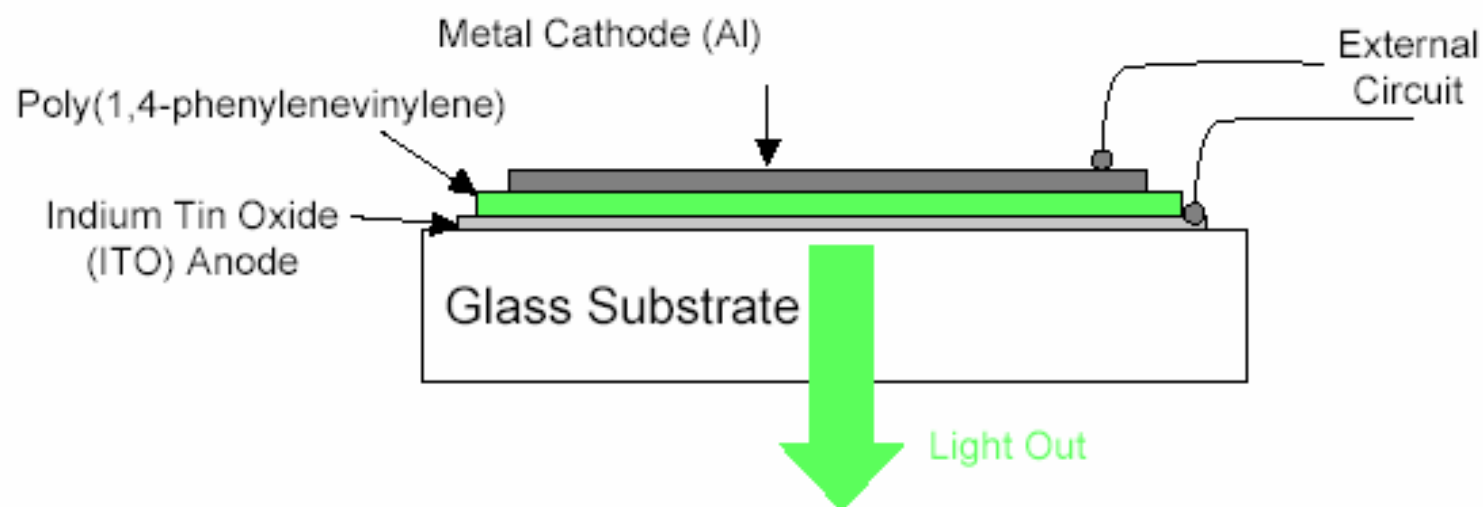
Light Emitting Diode (LED)

First Single Layer Device Configuration

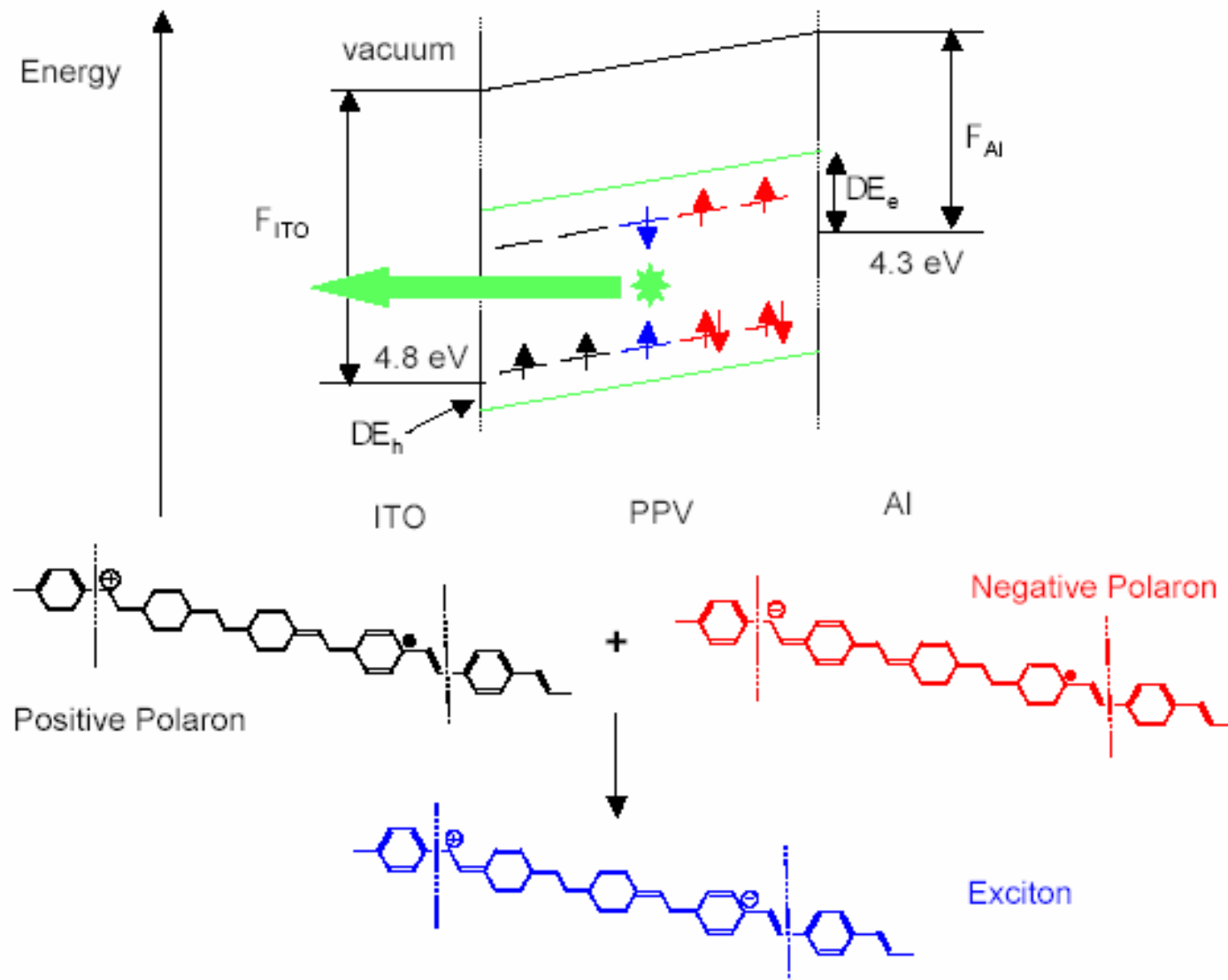


Tang *et al* 1987 J. H. Burroques *et al* 1990

Single Layer PPV LED in Operation



PPV LED in Operation



How to optimize LED efficiency

Desire balanced injection and transport of electrons and holes to avoid:

- (i) Current flow without emission (leakage)
- (ii) Exciton decay at (or near electrodes) as metal surface quench excitons.

For single layer LEDs, optimize injection by

- (i) Controlling electrode workfunctions (i.e. selection of electrode materials)
- (ii) Controlling E_a and I_p of the polymer via chemical tuning.

Transport of electrons and holes is dependent on the mobility of carriers.

Many polymers have higher hole mobility than electron mobility.

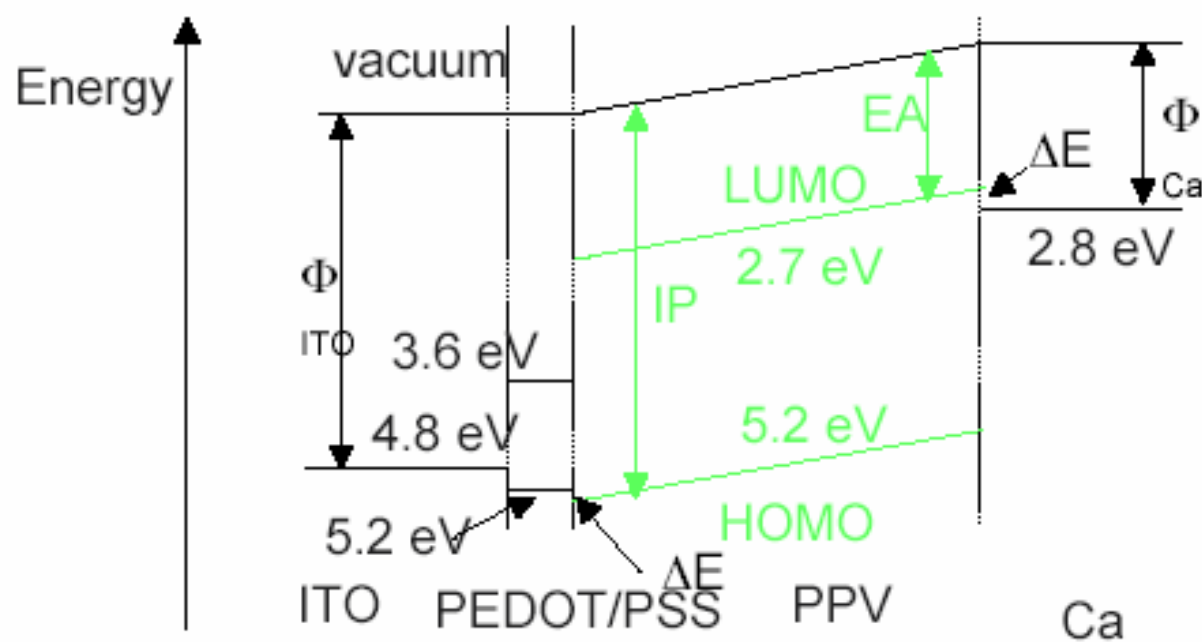
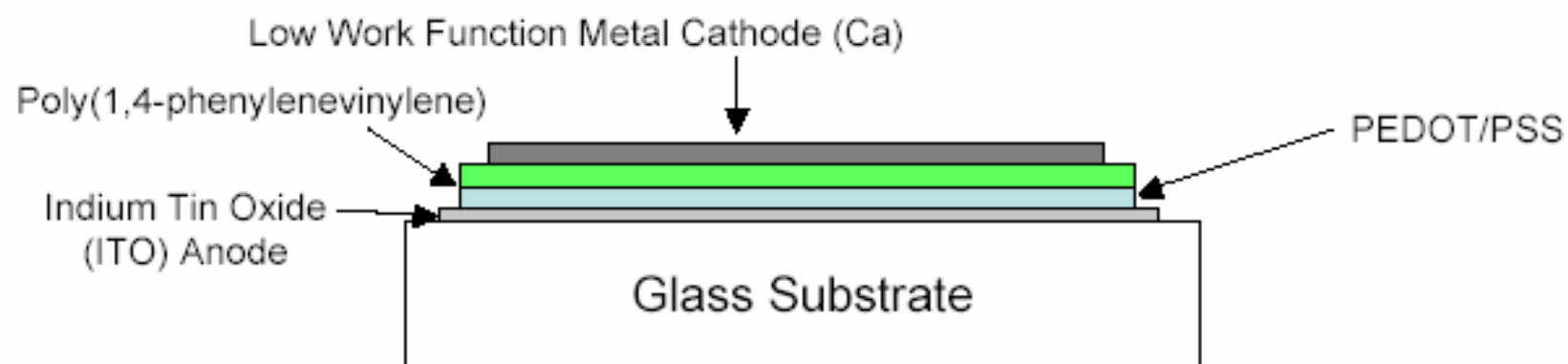
Control charge carrier mobility via chemical synthesis. E.g., introduce electron

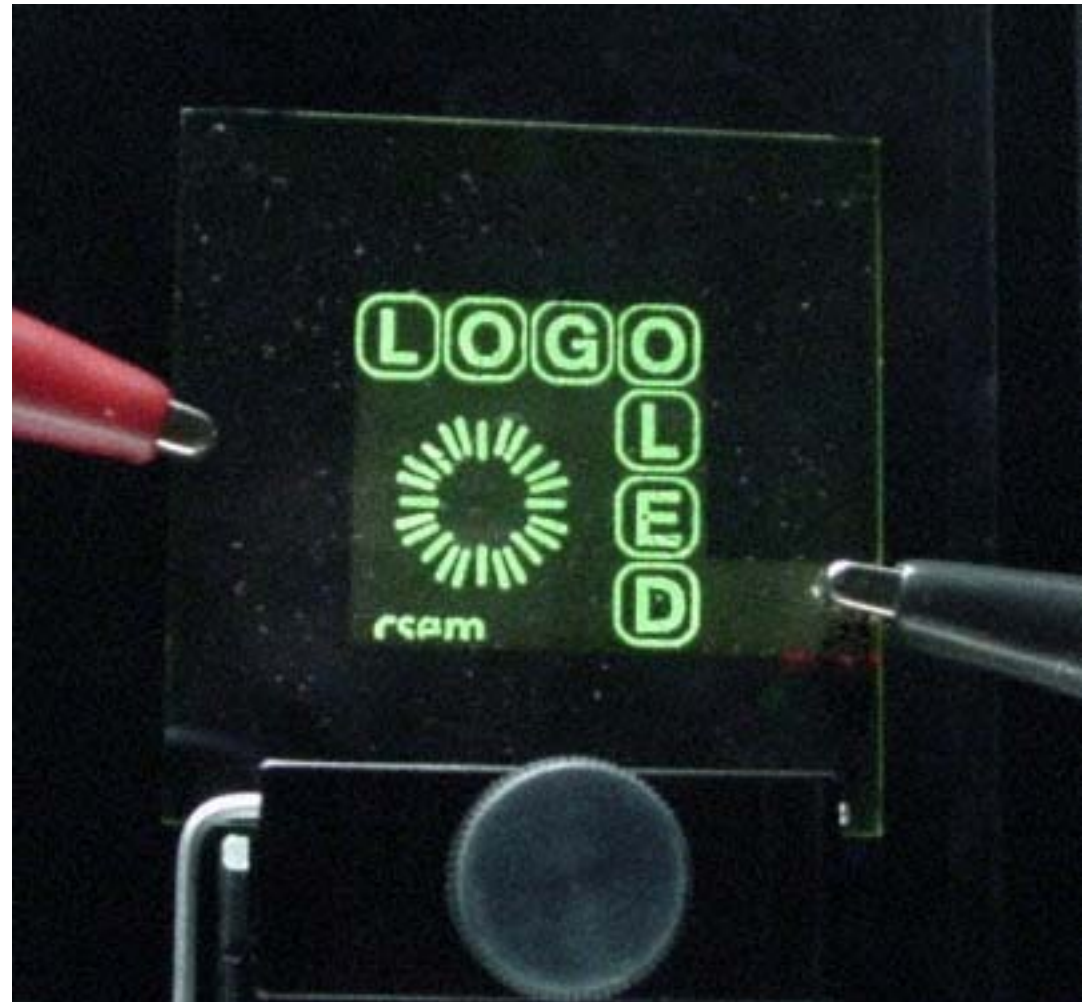
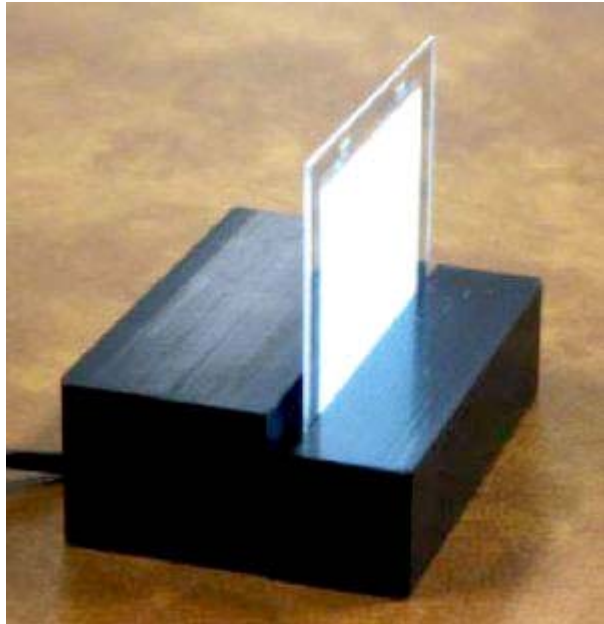
Withdrawing groups on polymer chain to reduce electron density along

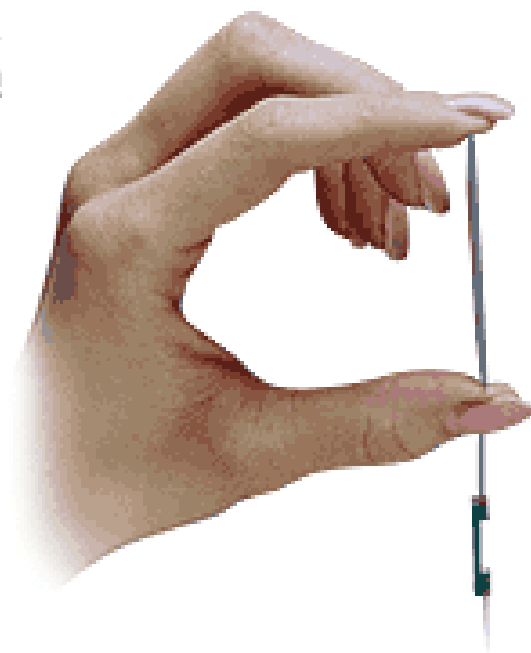
Backbone. This increases electron mobility

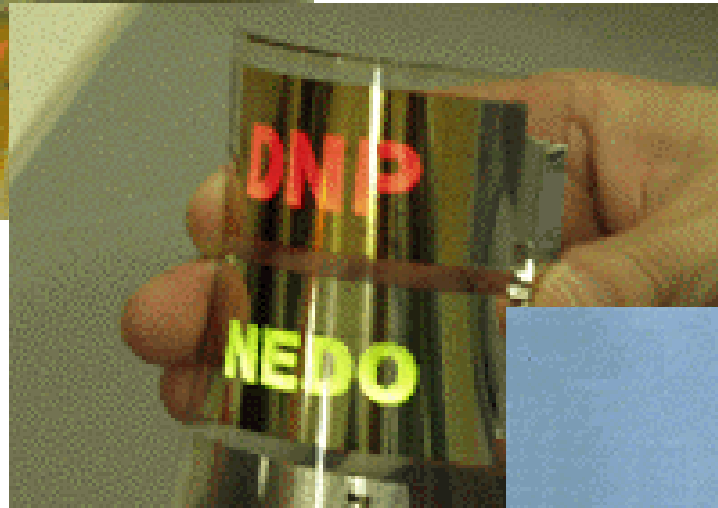
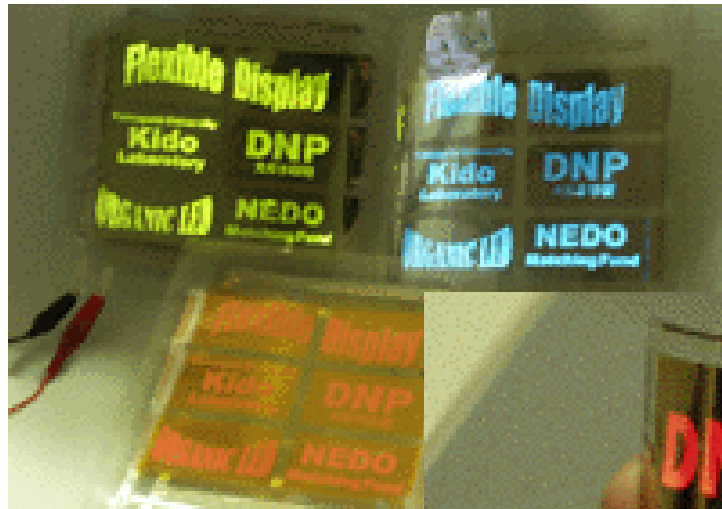
The presence of trap states are often dominate (and reduce) electron (or hole) mobility. Molecular oxygen is often considered an electron-trap.

Improving Device Performance – Multilayer Devices



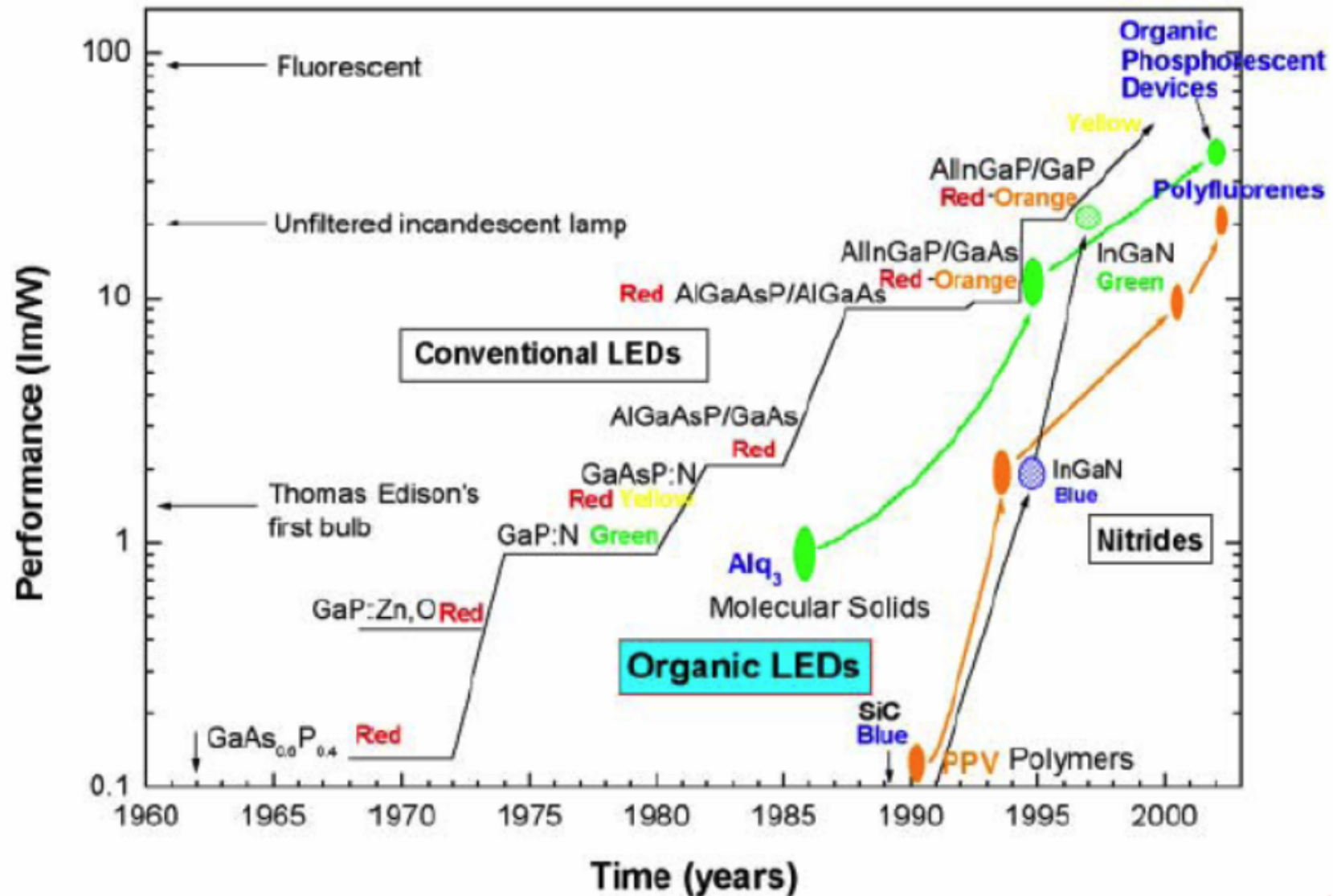






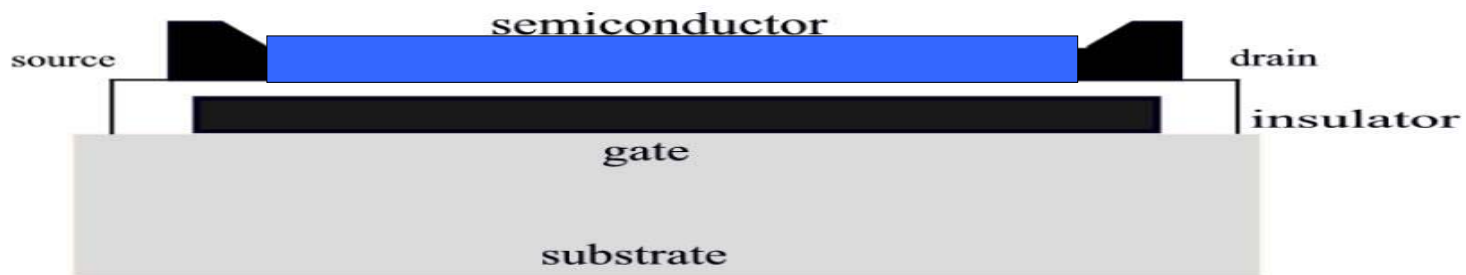
Dai Nippon
Printing

Dramatic year-on-year efficiency rises will challenge
all conventional light emitting technologies

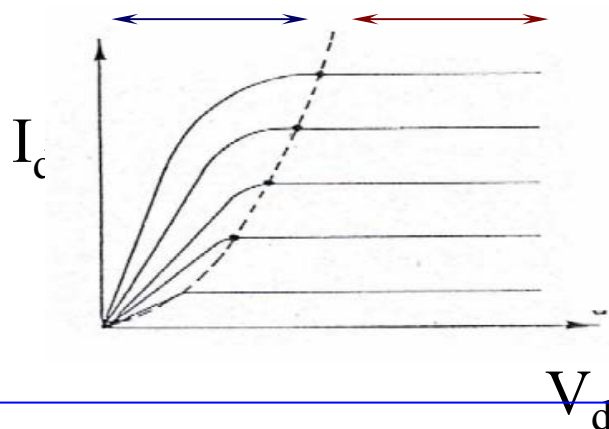


Field Effect Transistor (FET)

Geometria tipica di un FET organico:



Le curve tipiche di un dispositivo:



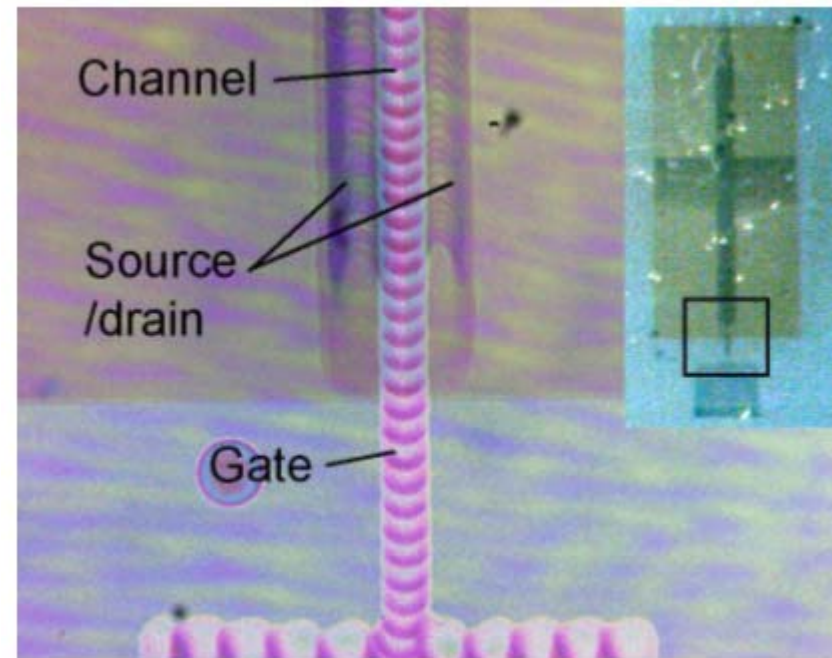
$$I_d = (Z\mu C_o/L)(V_g - V_T)V_d$$

$$g_m = (Z\mu C_o/L)V_d$$

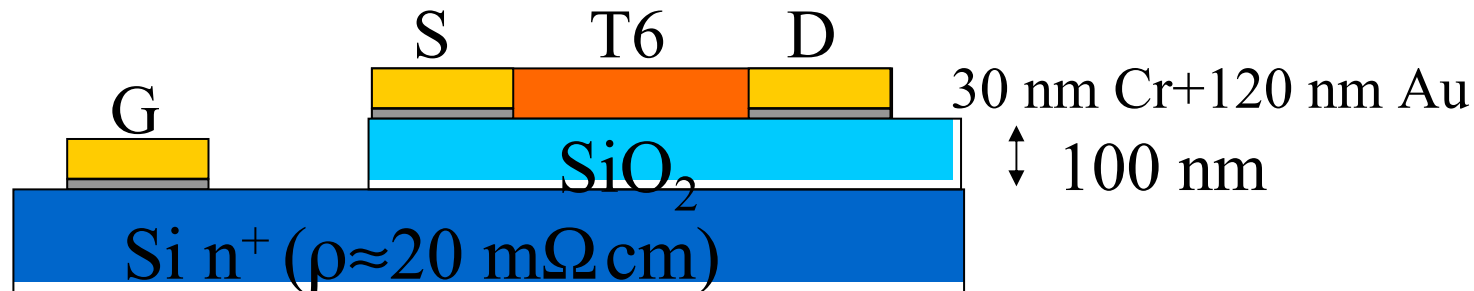
$$I_d = (Z\mu C_o/2L)(V_g - V_T)^2$$

$$g_m = (Z\mu C_o/L)(V_g - V_T)$$

FET organici



Processo tecnologico per la realizzazione del dispositivo.



Step per la realizzazione del FET:

- Rimozione del SiO_2 dalla regione di gate;
- Definizione dei contatti (Litografia ottica);
- Evaporazione dei contatti;
- Deposizione del materiale organico.

Immagine del dispositivo

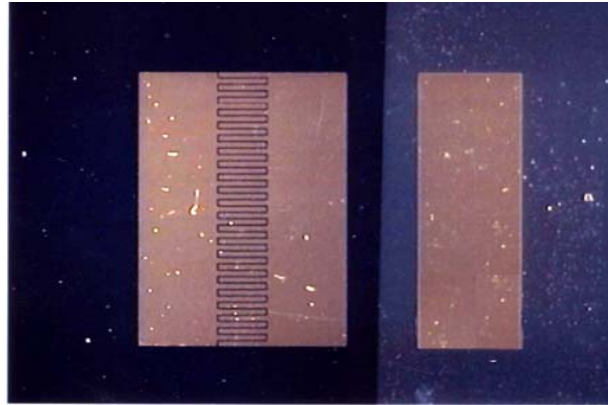
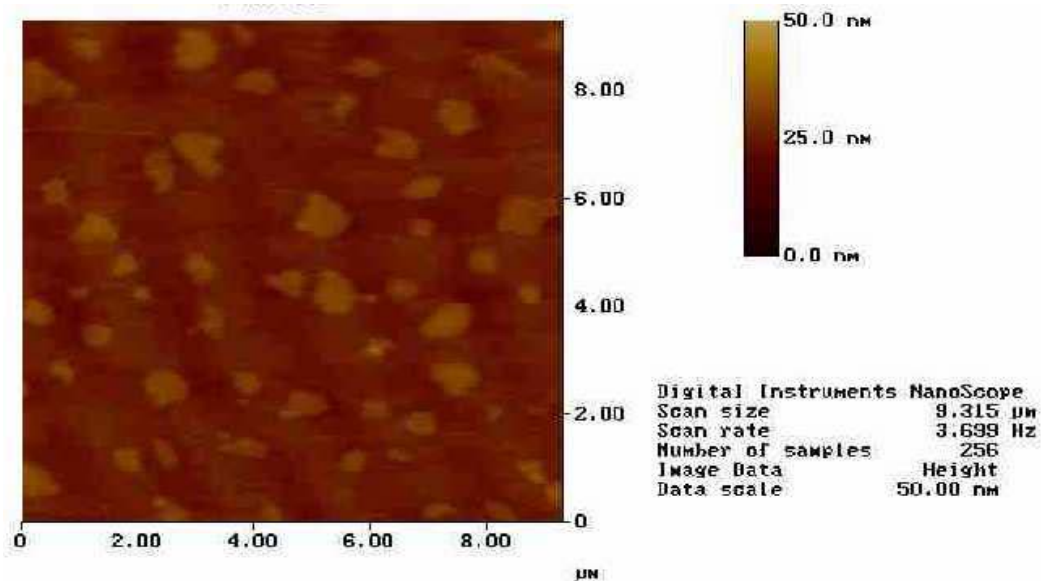
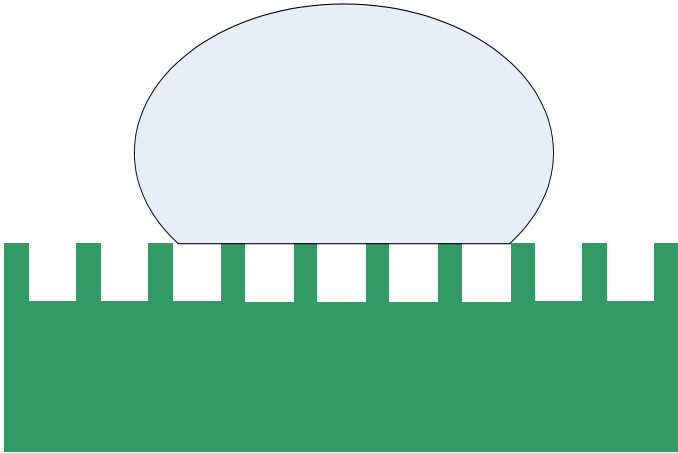
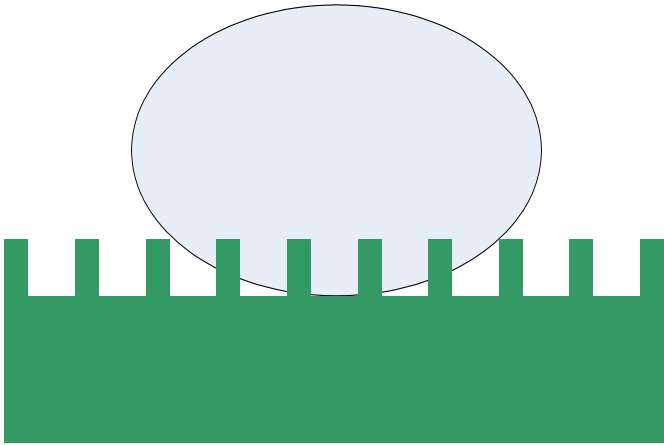
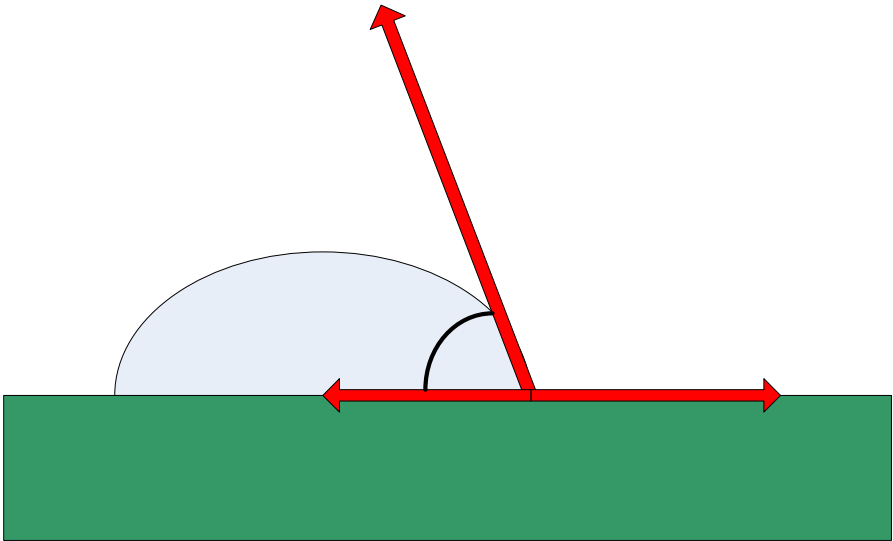


Immagine AFM del film di DMT6





Superfici autopulenti

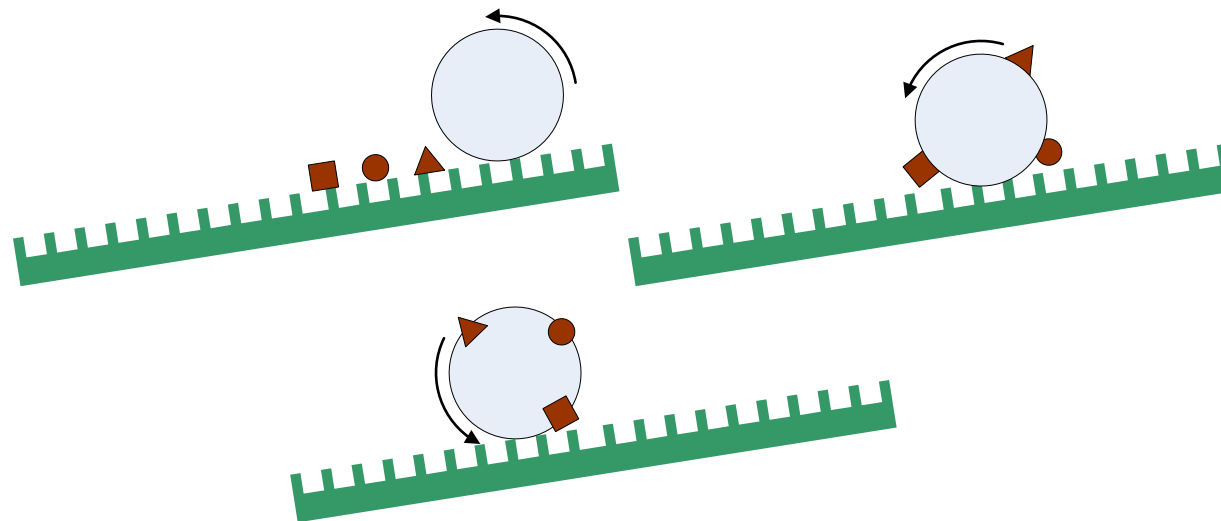


Diagram showing a droplet cleaning a superhydrophobic surface

Poly-vinyl alcohol

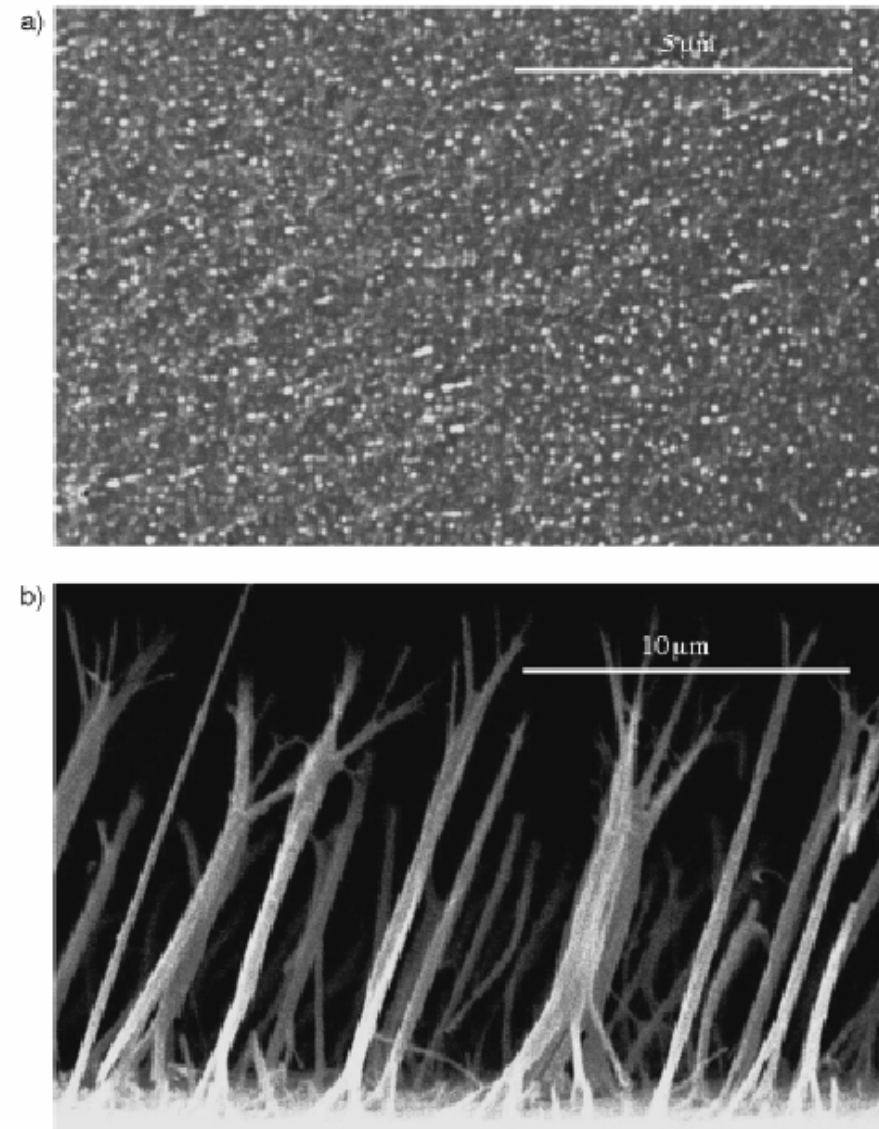
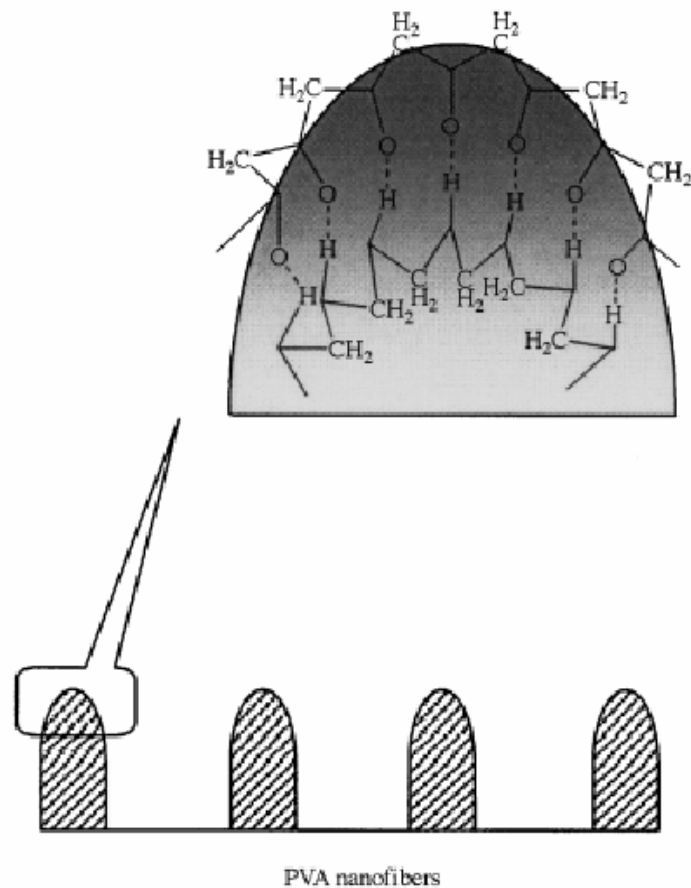
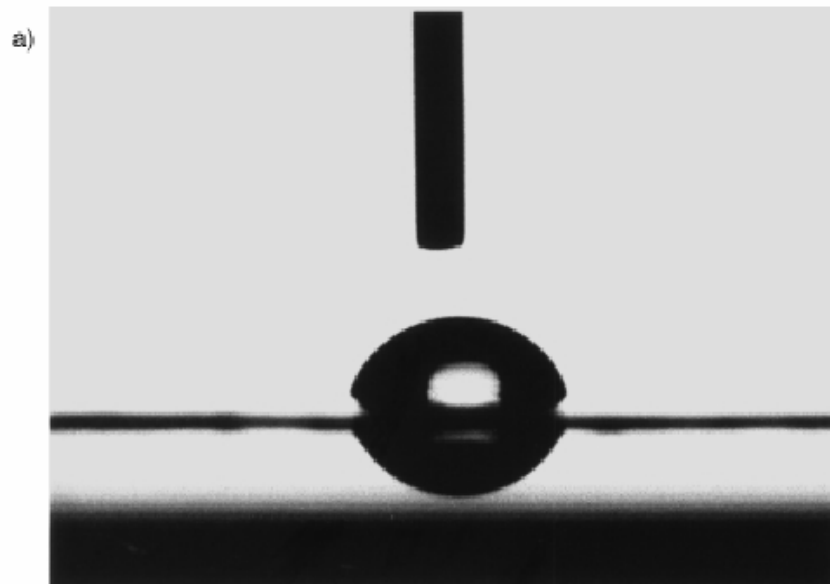
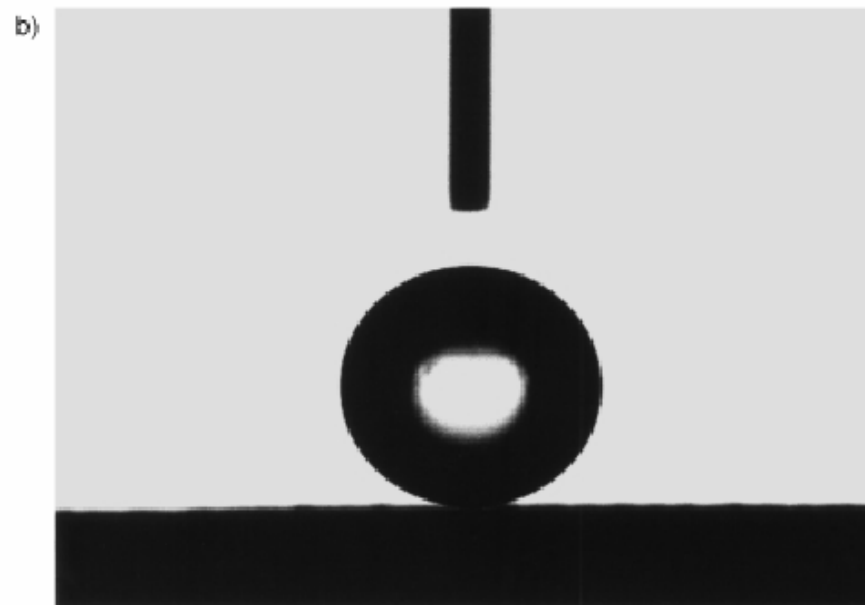


Figure 1. a) SEM image of a substrate coated with PVA nanofibers, as viewed from above; b) cross-sectional SEM image of the as-synthesized PVA nanofibers.

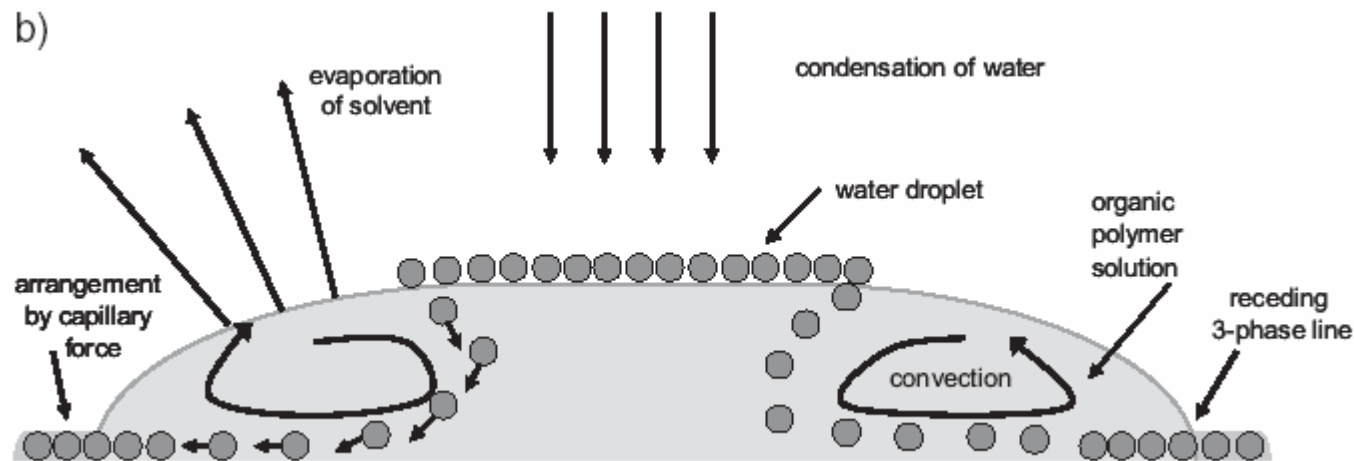


Film sottile uniforme



Film nanostrutturato

Nanostrutturazione tramite effetti di superficie



Breath Figuring

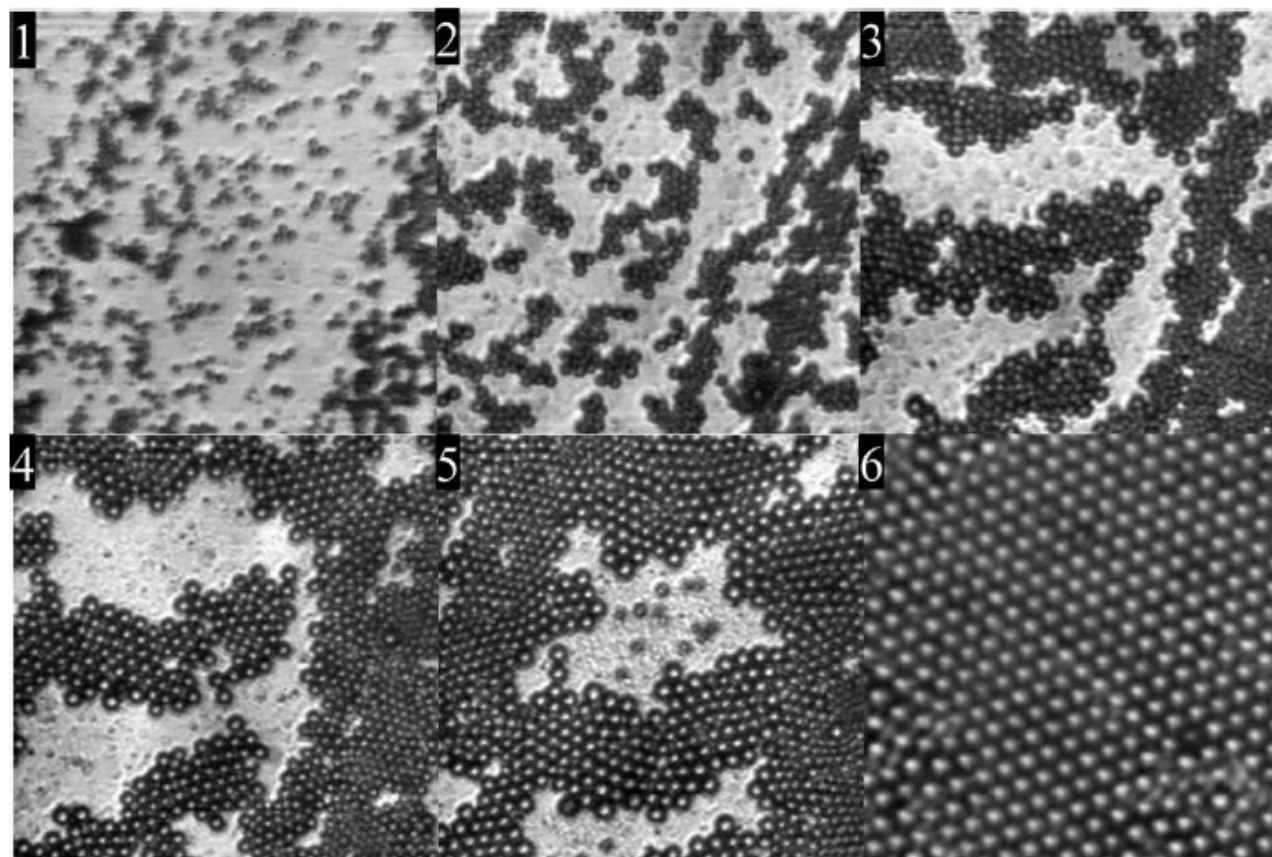
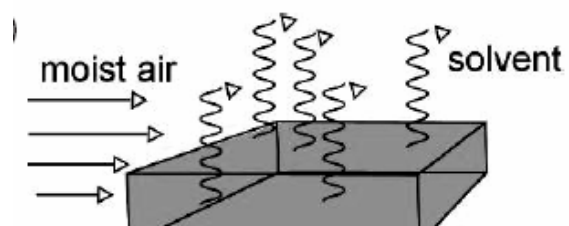
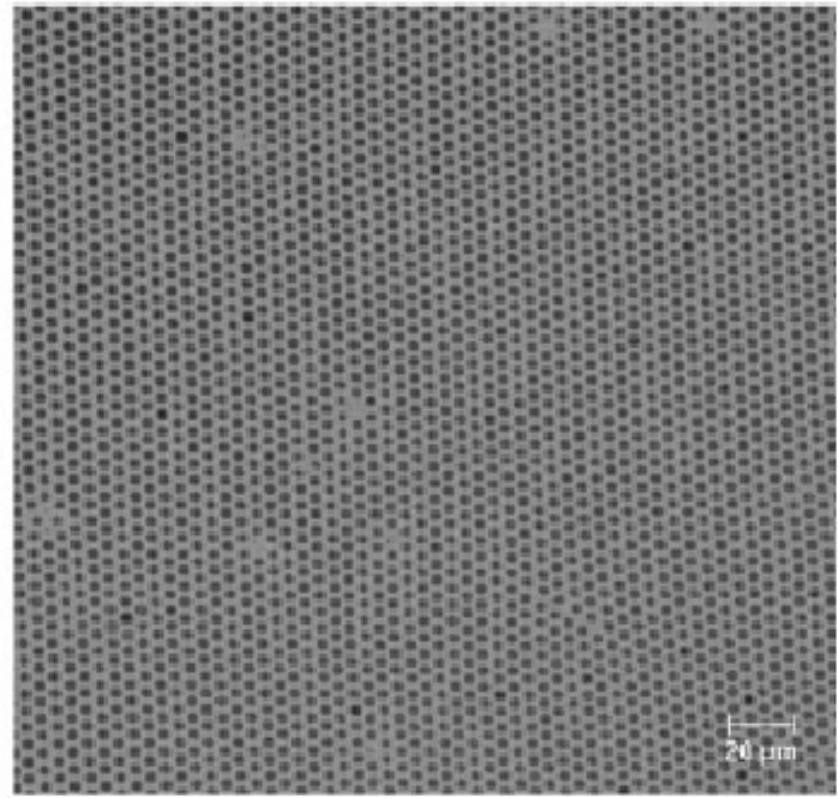
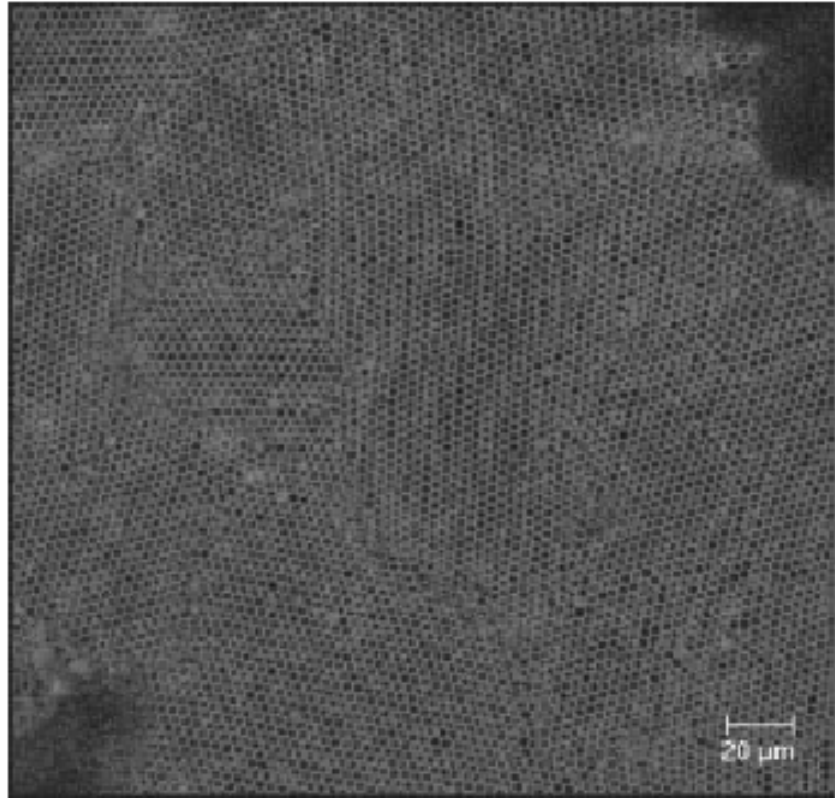


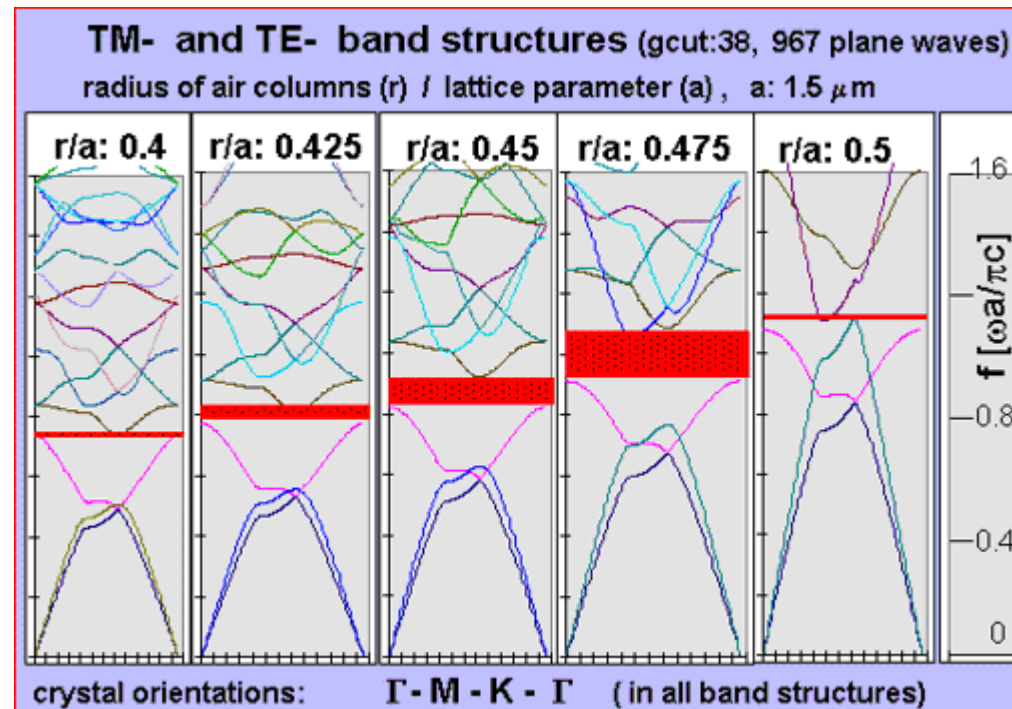
Figure 4. Time-dependent growth of BFs on a solution of carboxylate-terminated PS in CS_2 . Reprinted with permission from [29b]. Copyright 2004 IOS Press.

Qualche risultato



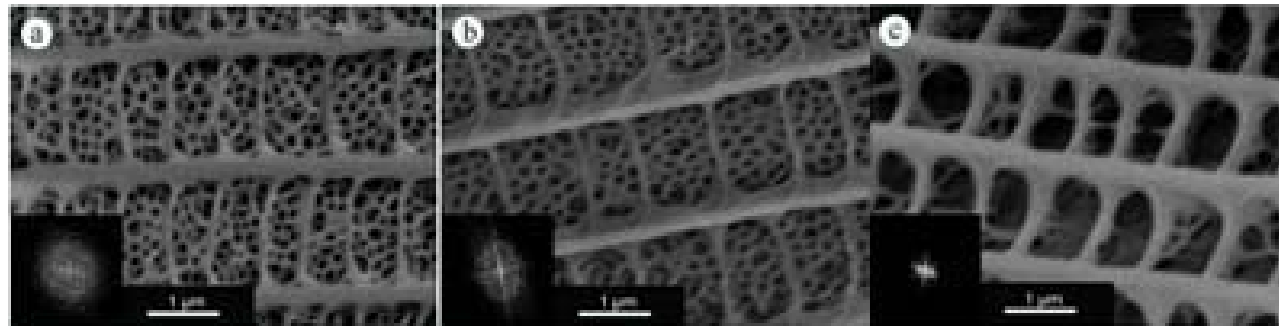
Cristalli fotonici

- Disposizioni periodiche di atomi, a spaziatura simile alla lunghezza d'onda di De Broglie degli elettroni generano bande di energia permesse e bande proibite
- Analogamente modulazioni periodiche di indice di rifrazione con periodo dell'ordine della lunghezza d'onda generano bande permesse e proibite per i fotoni.

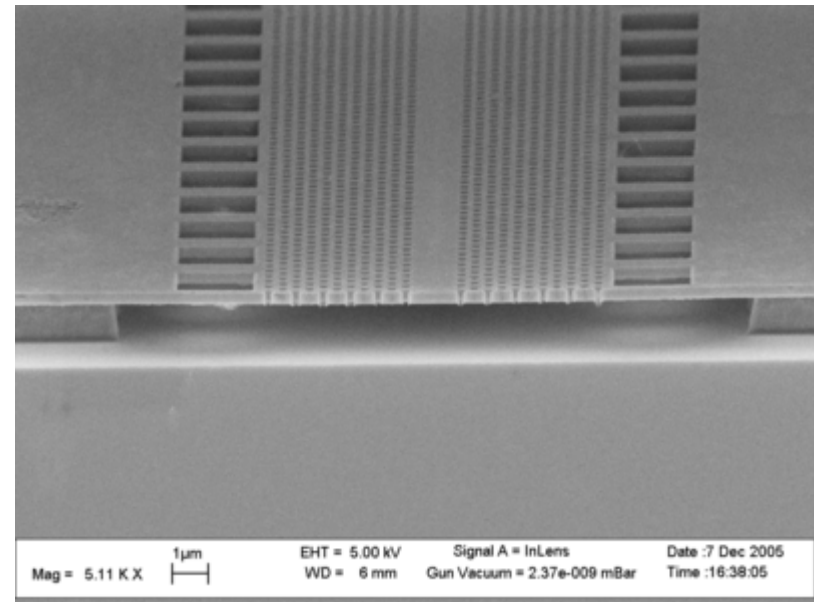
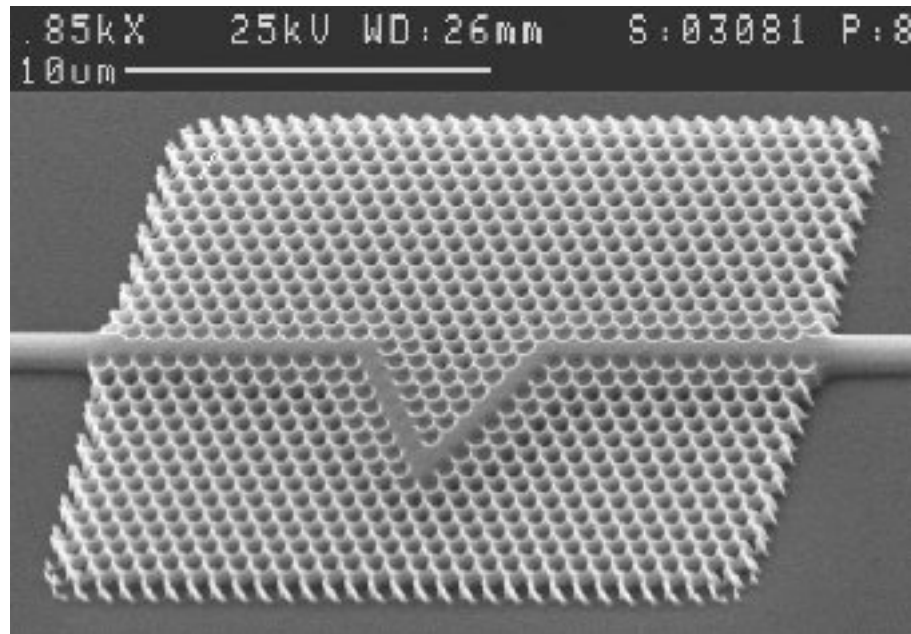


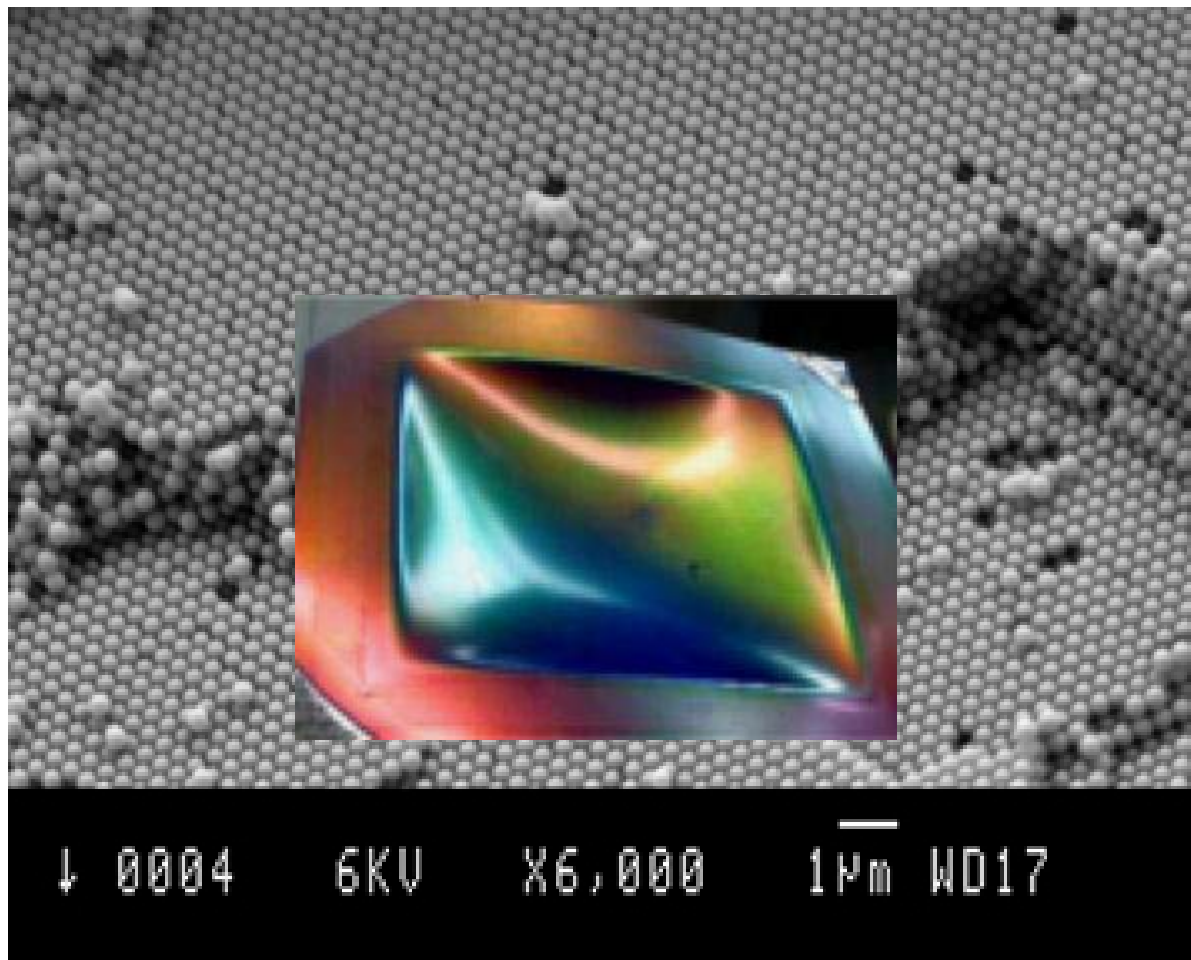
Cristalli fotonici in natura



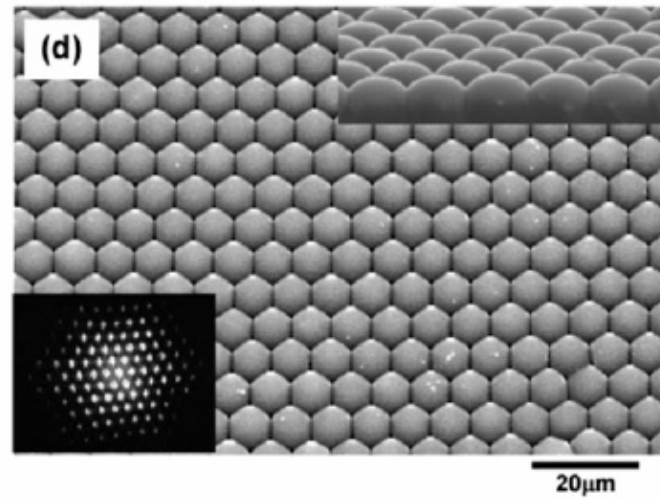
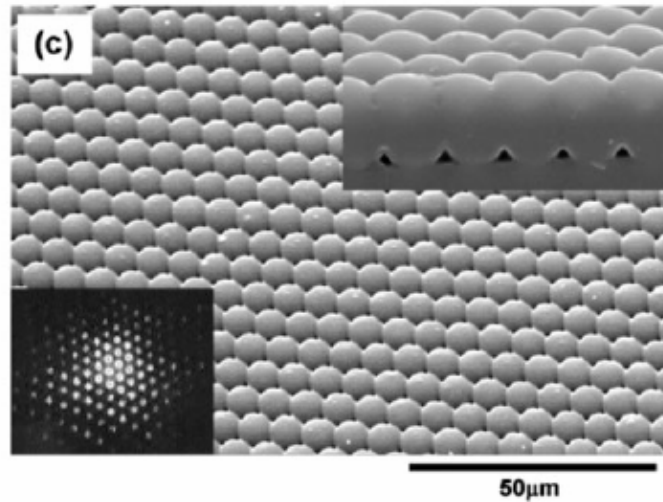
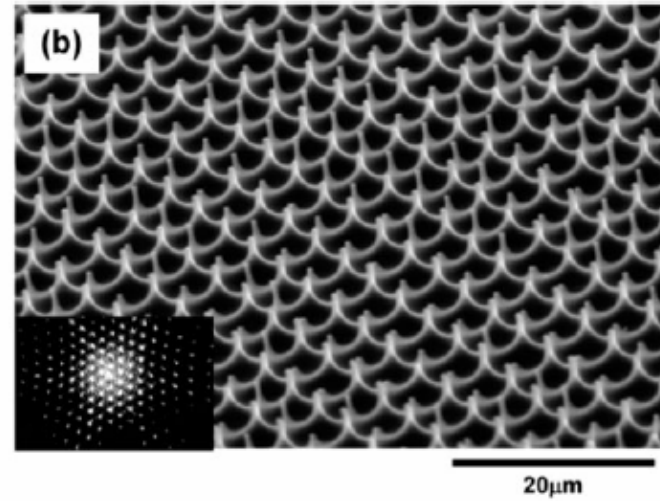
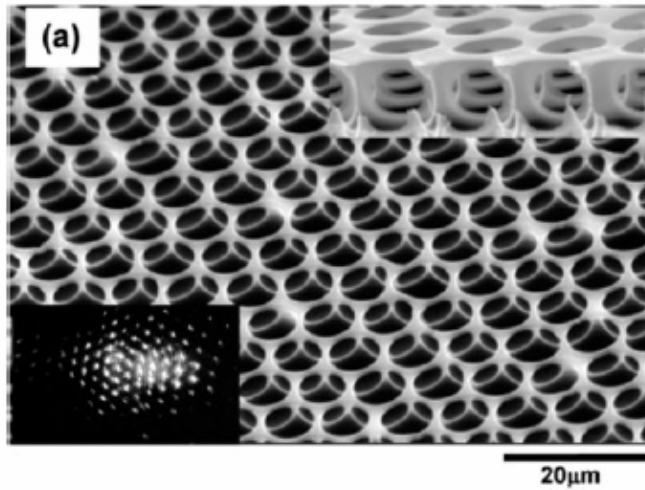


Cristalli fotonici artificiali





Microlenti



Diodi ad emissione di luce

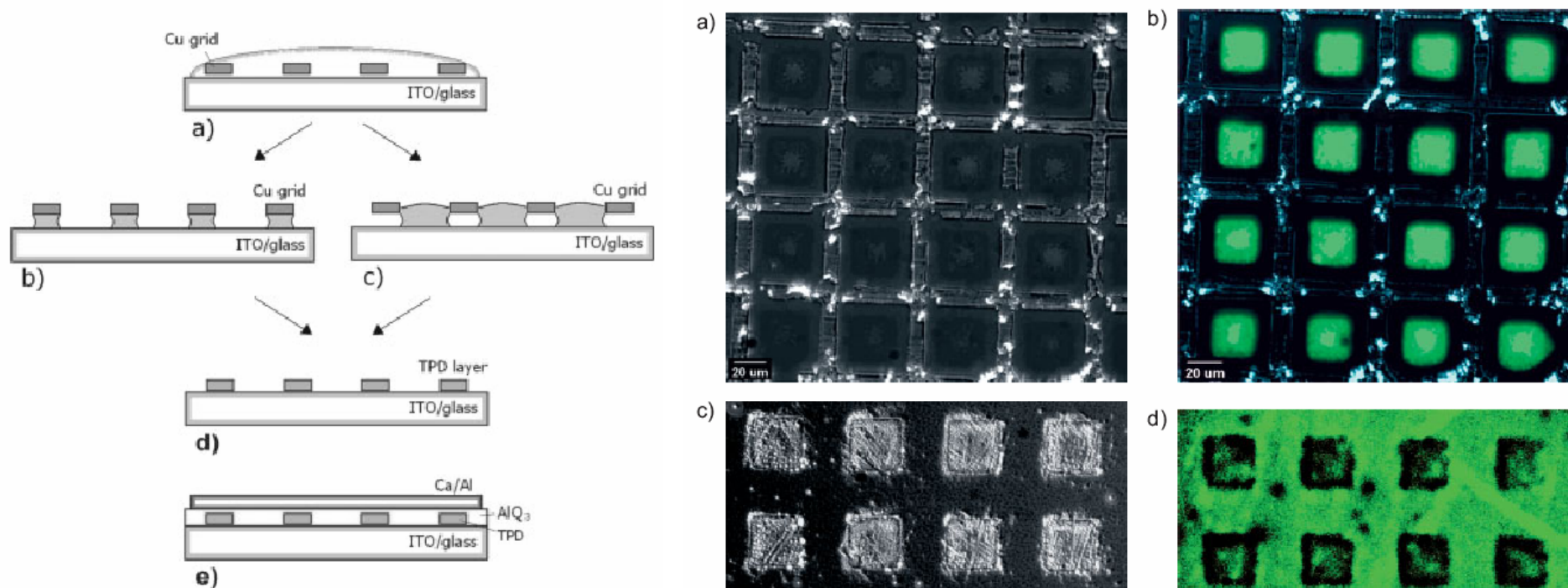


Figure 1. Sketch of the surface-tension-driven procedure used for patterning a molecular layer: a drop of a dilute solution of volatile solvent (CHCl₃ or acetone) is placed in the centre of a template mesh set on a ITO/glass substrate (a); after solvent evaporation, the organic molecules (*N,N'*-bis(3-methylphenyl)-*N,N'*-diphenylbenzidine; TPD) move under the mesh for solutions of CHCl₃ (b), whereas by using the quite polar acetone the complementary array is obtained (c). The self-organized pattern reproduced on the substrate (d) was used to fabricate an array of OLEDs (e).

LED bicolori con una sola molecola

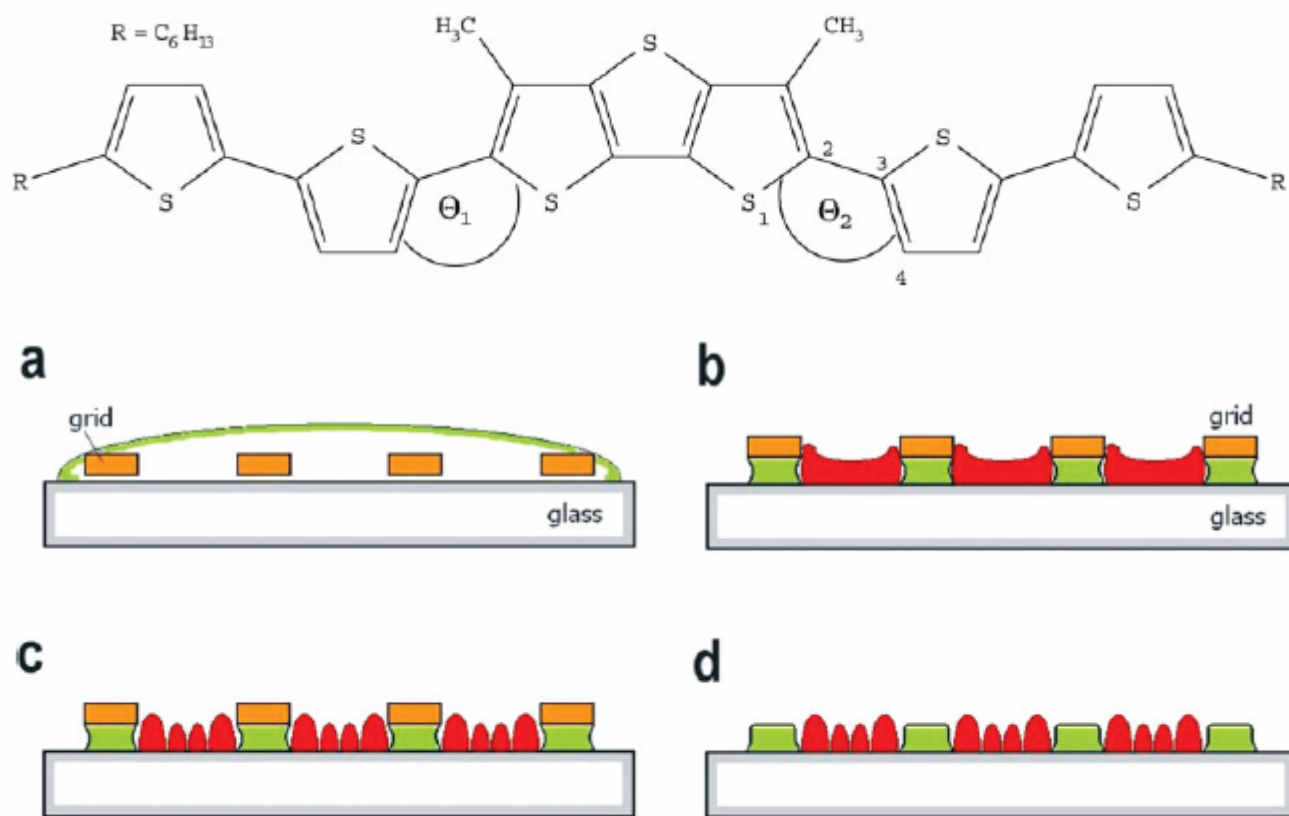
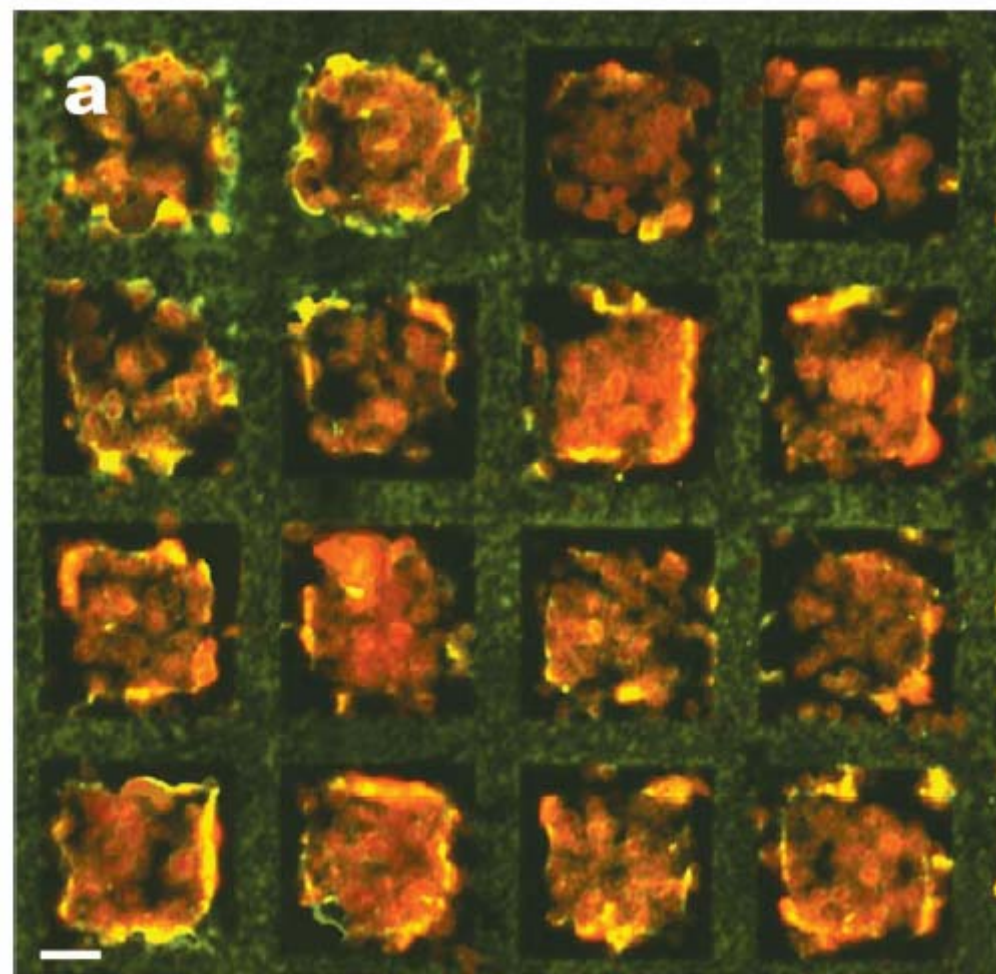
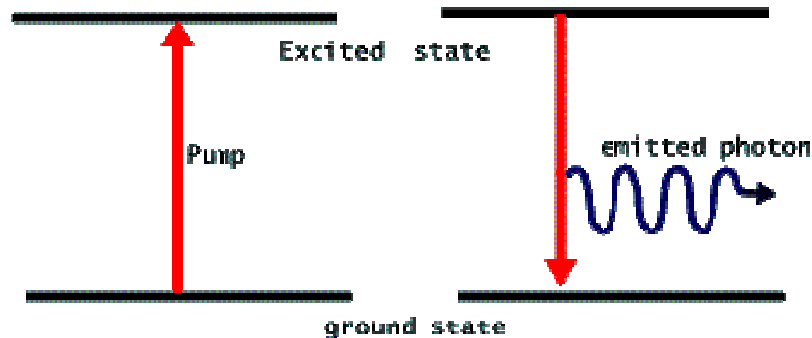


Figure 2. Schematic illustration of the STD procedure, used for patterning a molecular layer of DTT7Me. a) A drop of a dilute solution of DTT7Me in toluene is poured at the center of a template mesh, placed on a glass substrate. b) During solvent evaporation the DTT7Me molecules move both under and inside the mesh. c) The interplay between the energetic conditions at the glass/template and glass/air interfaces induces different molecular arrangements. d) The self-organized pattern, reproduced on the substrate, results in a bicolor pixel structure by a single, active molecular material.



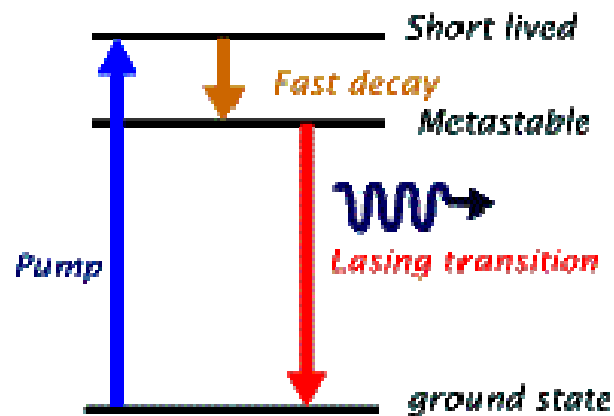
Laser

Two-level atom

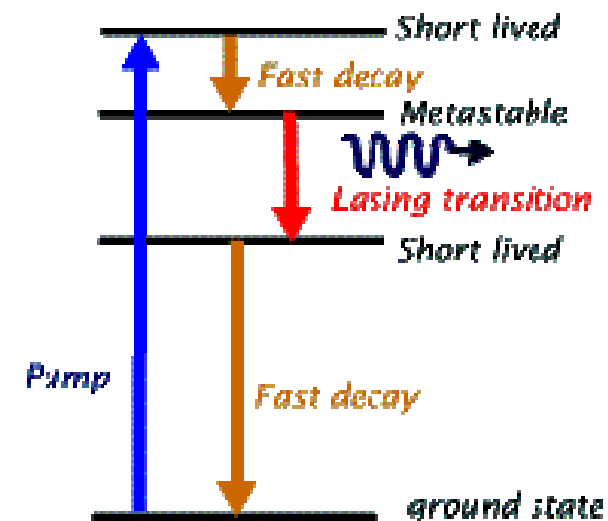


$$I_{out} = I_{in} + I_{in} (N_2 - N_1) \sigma d$$

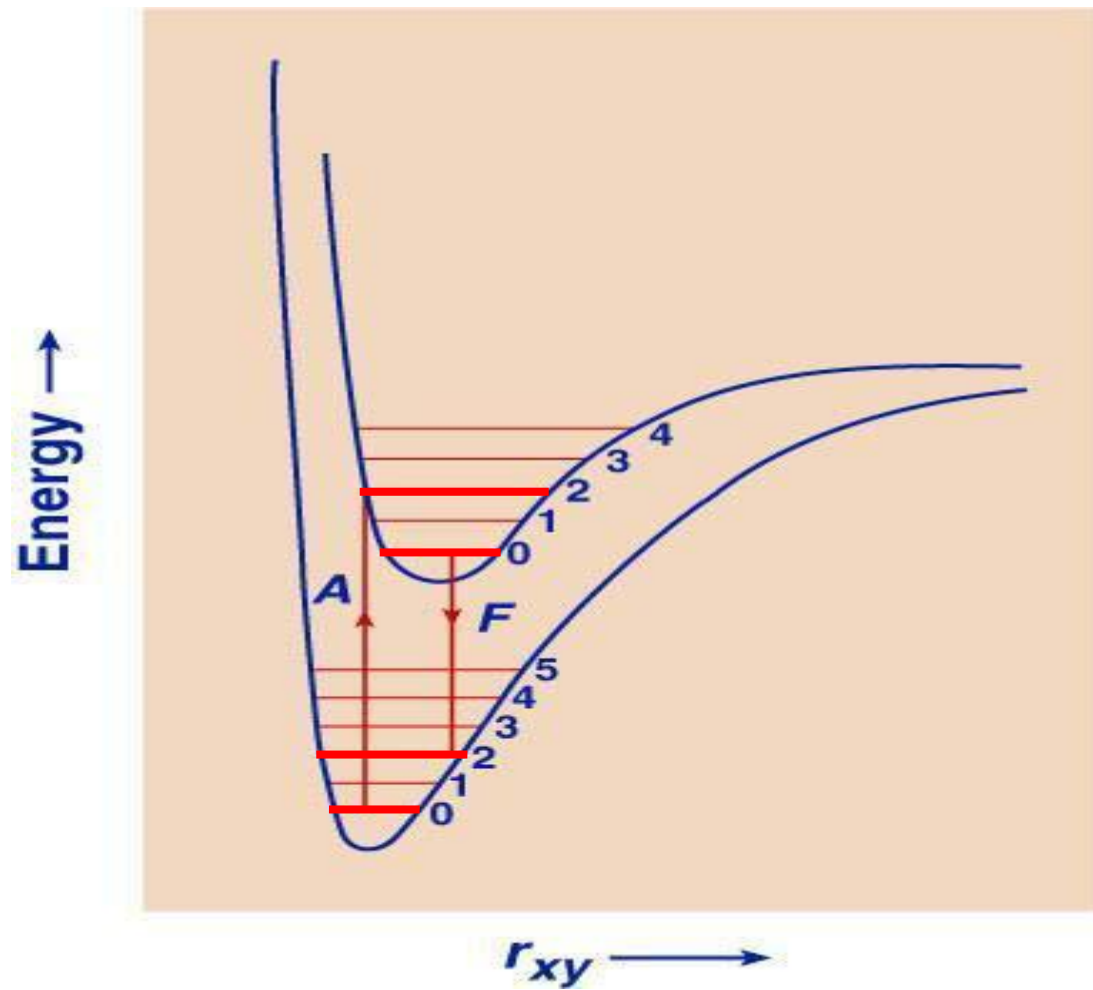
Three-level Laser



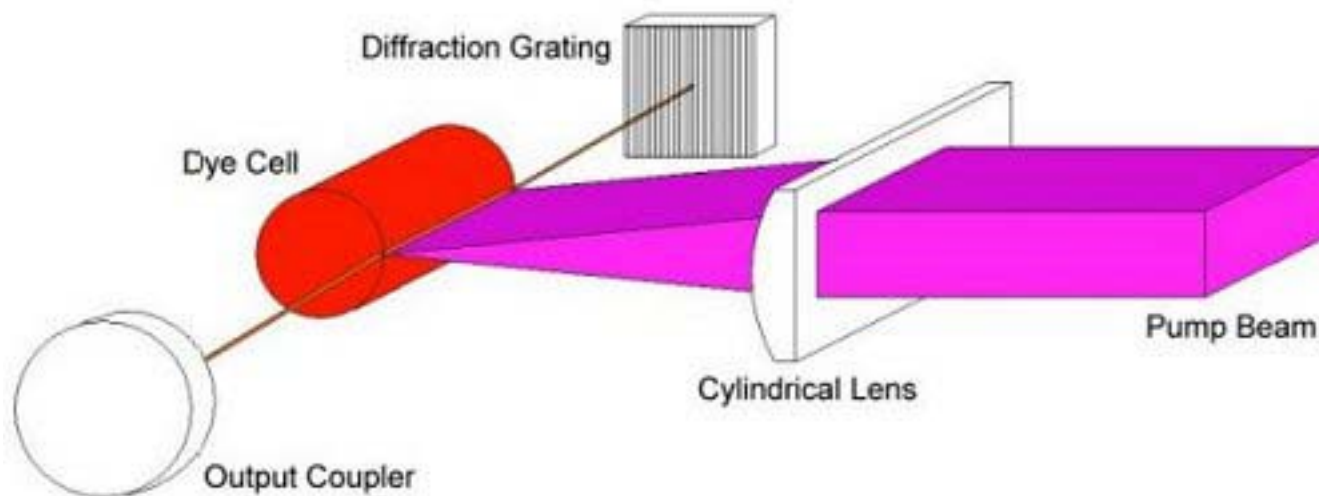
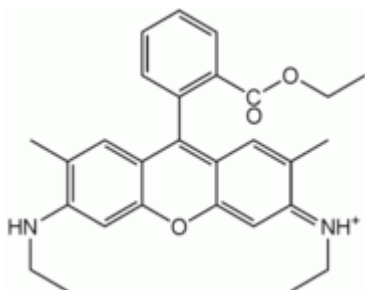
Four-level Laser

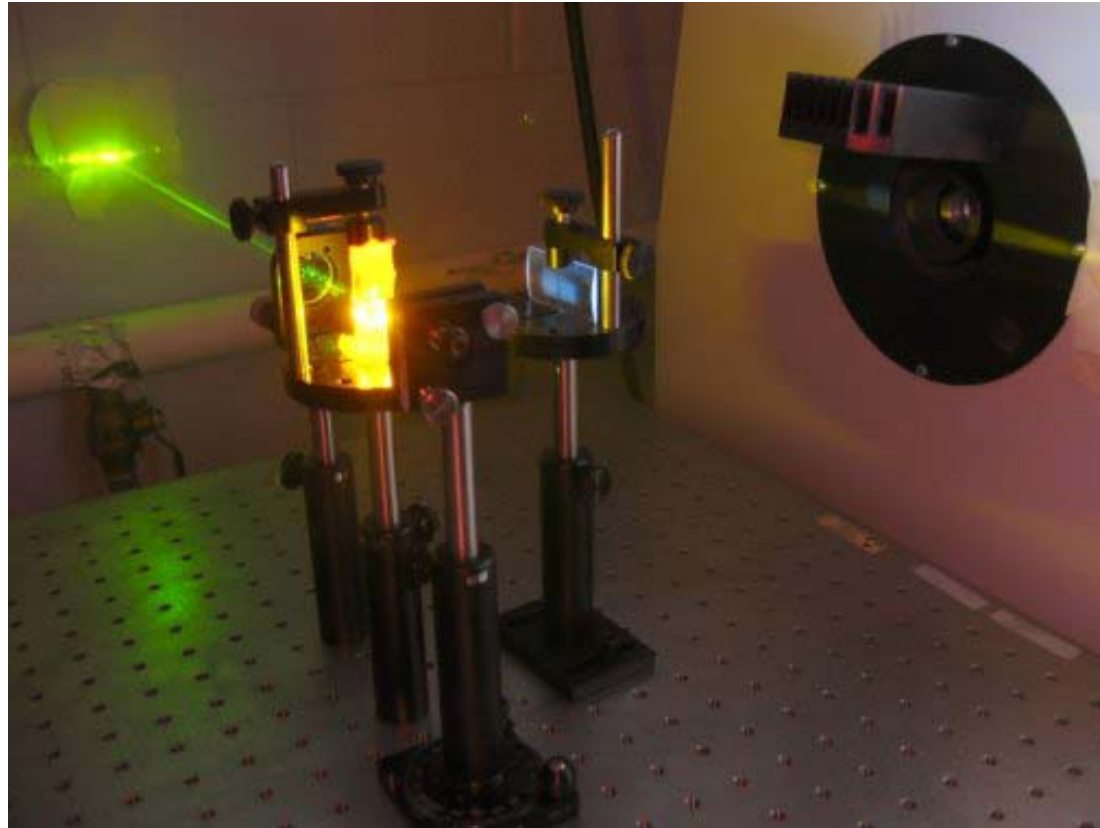


Stati energetici nei polimeri



Laser a coloranti organici





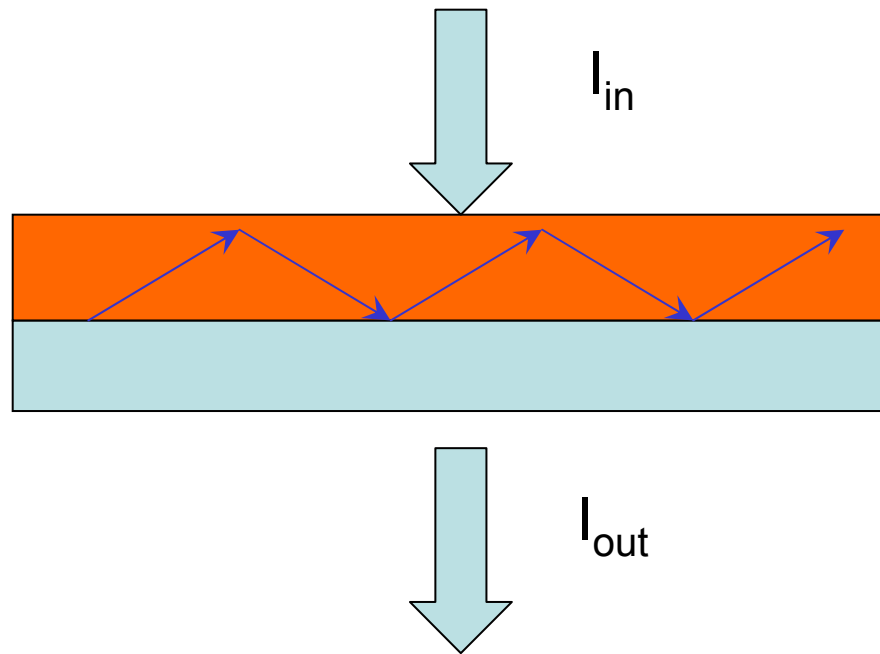
Limiti dei dyes:

Molto efficienti solo in soluzione

Non conduttivi

Concentration Quenching in fase solida

Misura dell'emissione Stimolata



$$n_{\text{org}} > n_{\text{glass}} > n_{\text{air}}$$

Possibile riflessione totale nello strato attivo

Possibile effetto guida d'onda se il film è sufficientemente spesso

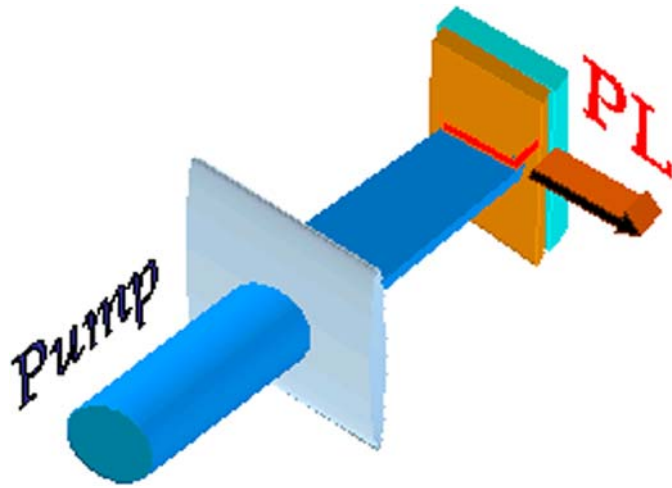
$$I_{PL} = \frac{I_0}{g} (e^{gl} - 1)$$

$$I_{\text{out}} = I_{\text{in}} + I_{\text{in}} g d$$

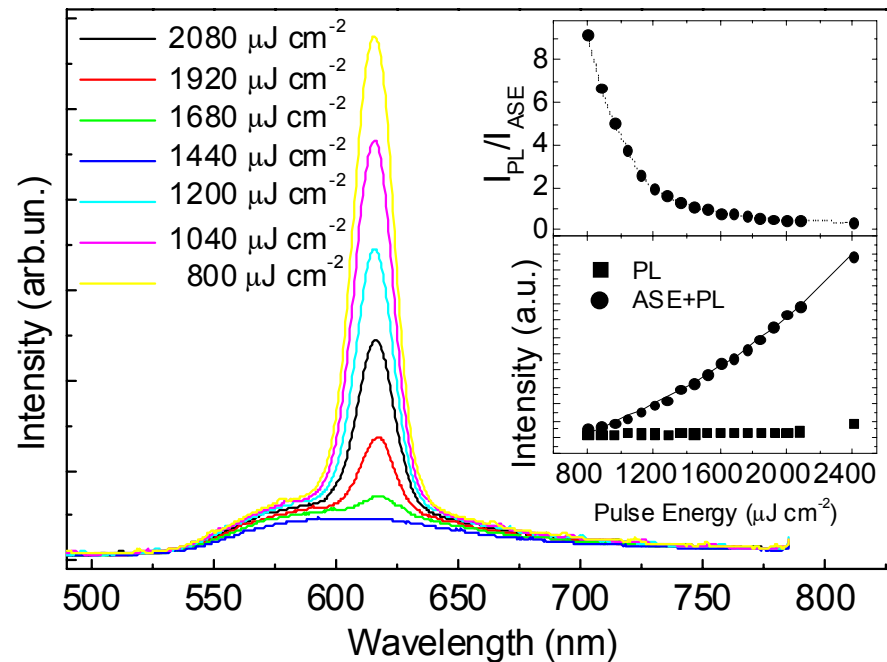
$$g \approx 10 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$d \approx 200 \text{ nm}$$

$$I_{\text{out}}/I_{\text{in}} \approx 1.0002$$



Laser ad azoto impulsato
 Densità di eccitazione massima
 $10 \text{ mJcm}^{-2} \approx 10^{21} \gamma \text{cm}^{-3}$

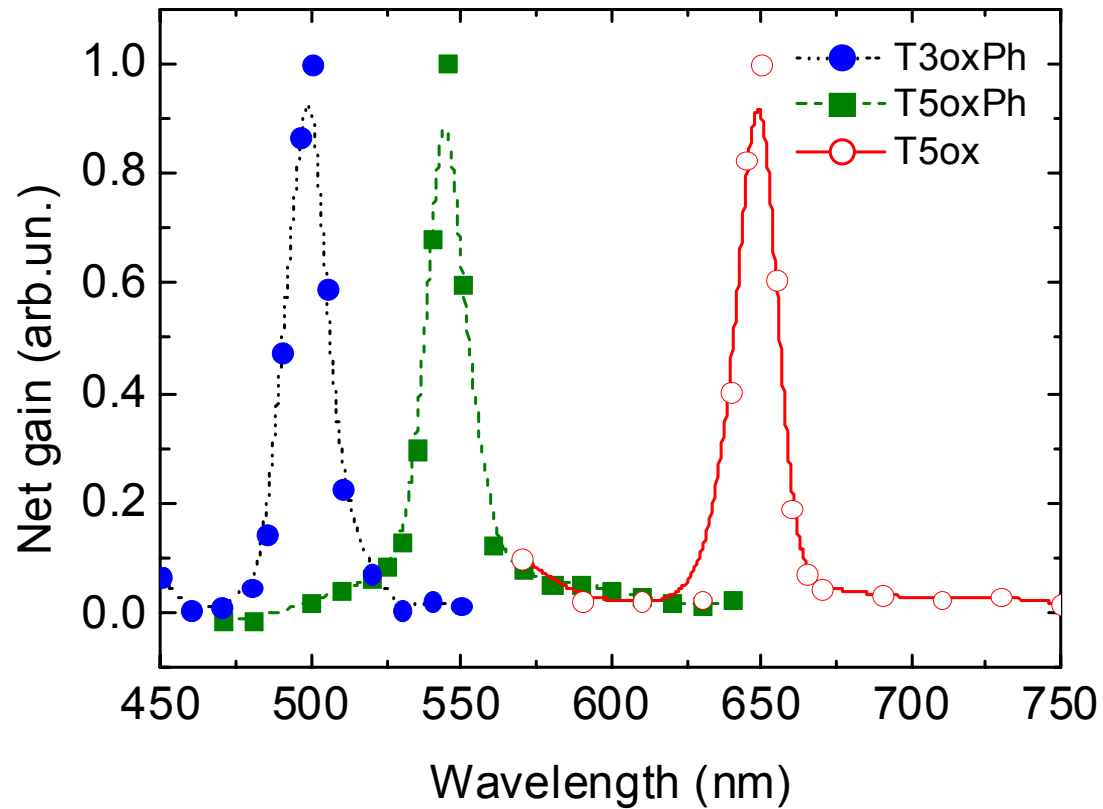


c/o CNR-IMM Lecce

M. Anni et al 2001

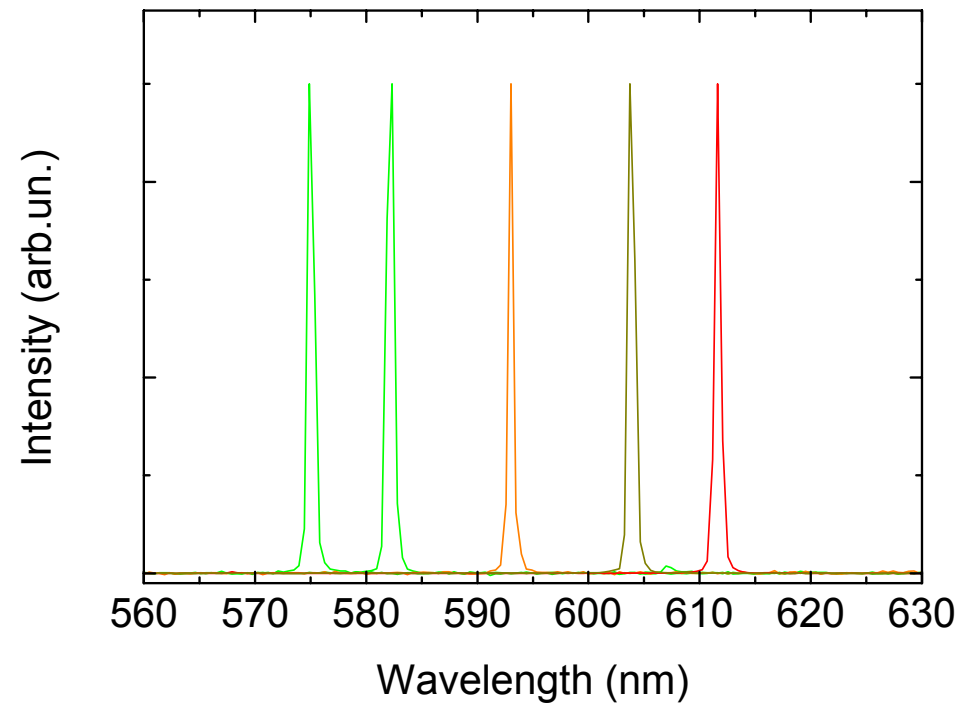
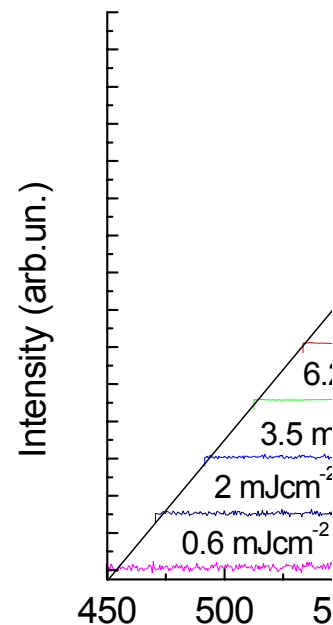
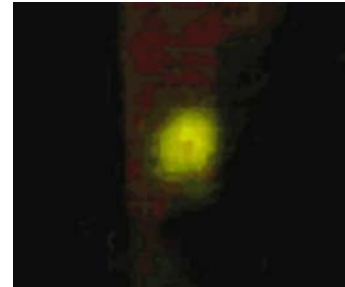
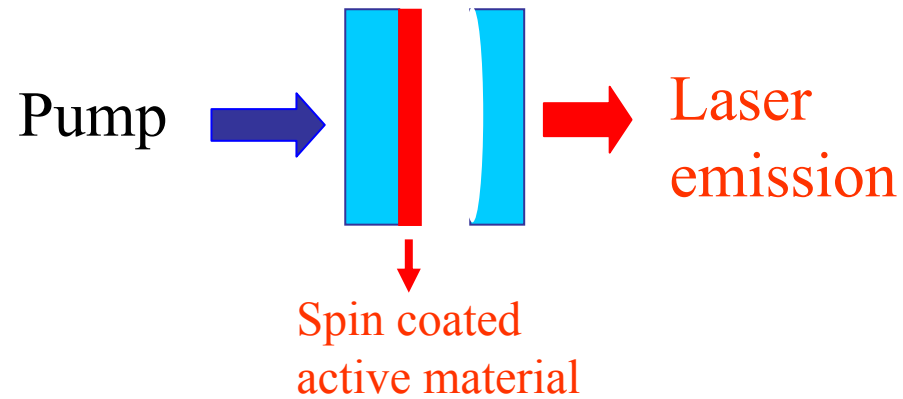
Guadagno ottico in tiofeni ossigenati

Guadagno
Alta s
Basse

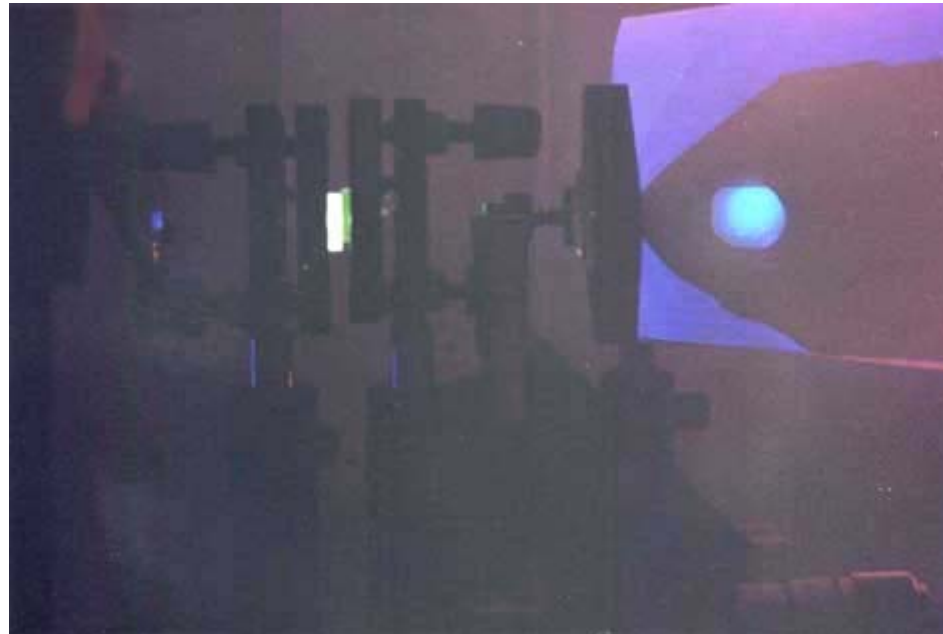


30

Microcavità laser

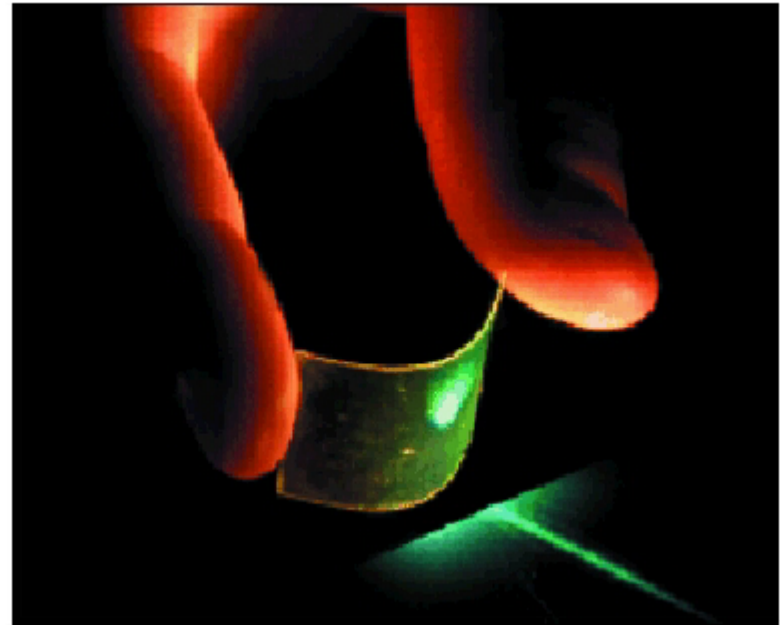
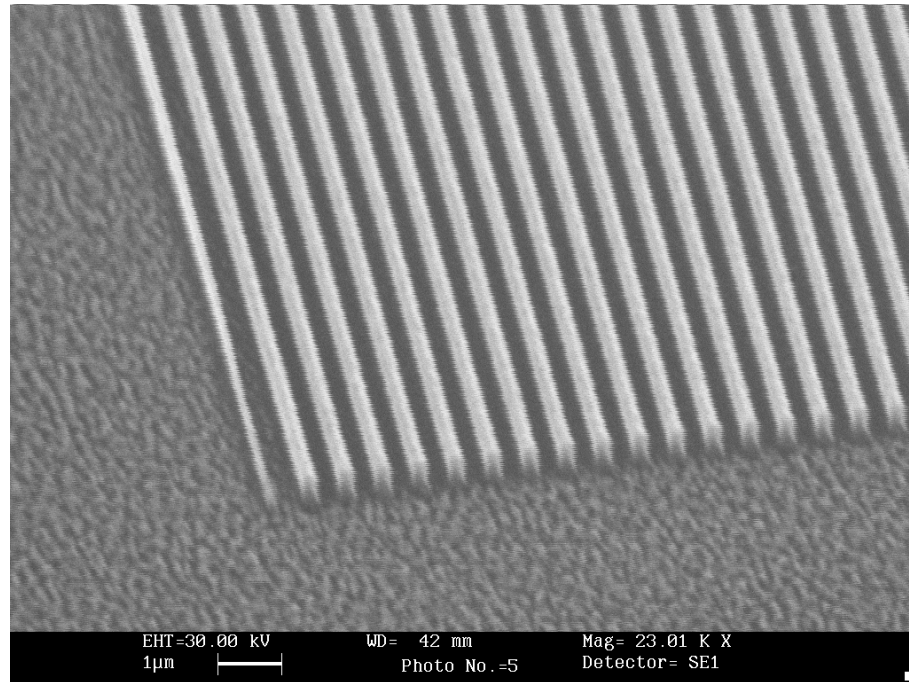


Microcavità

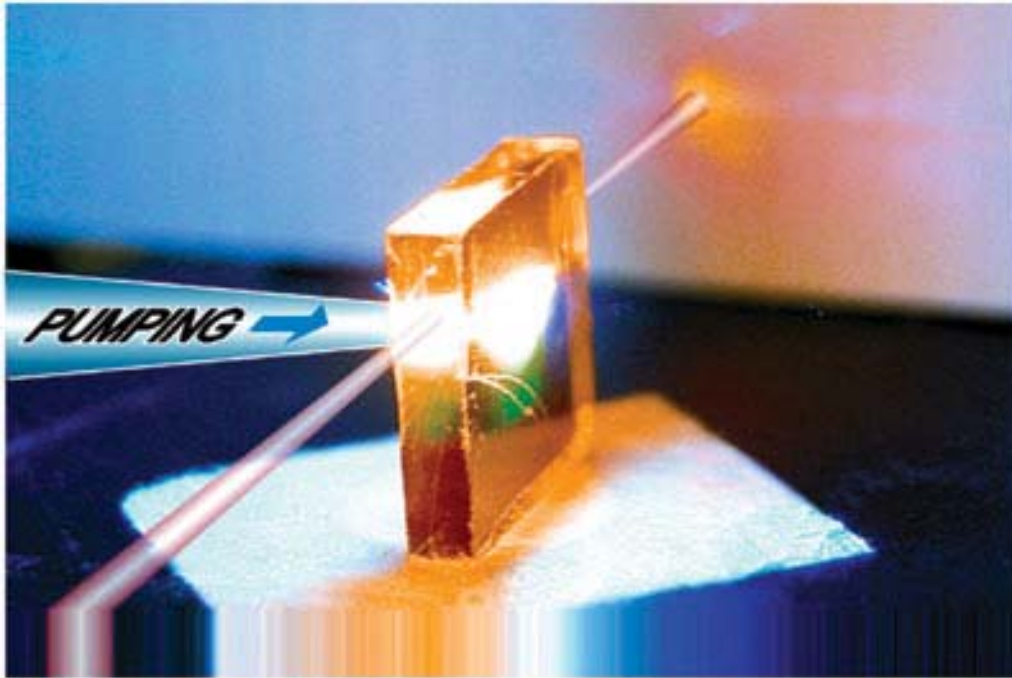


M. Anni et al 2001

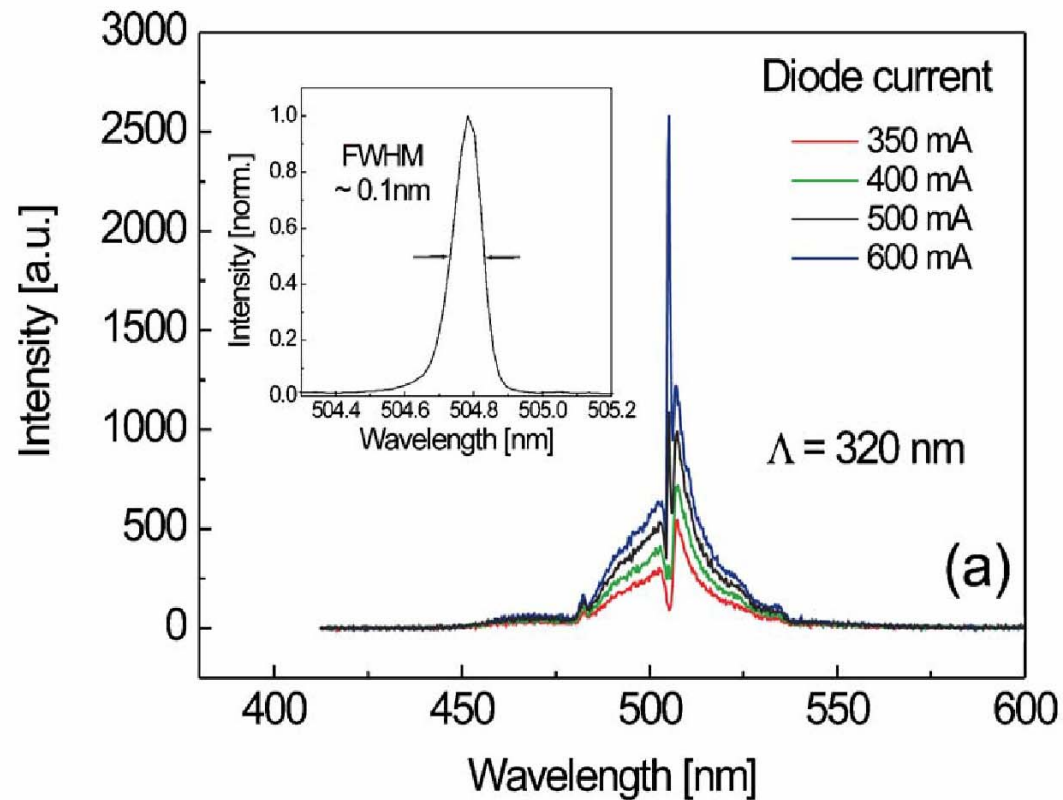
Distributed Feedback



DFB

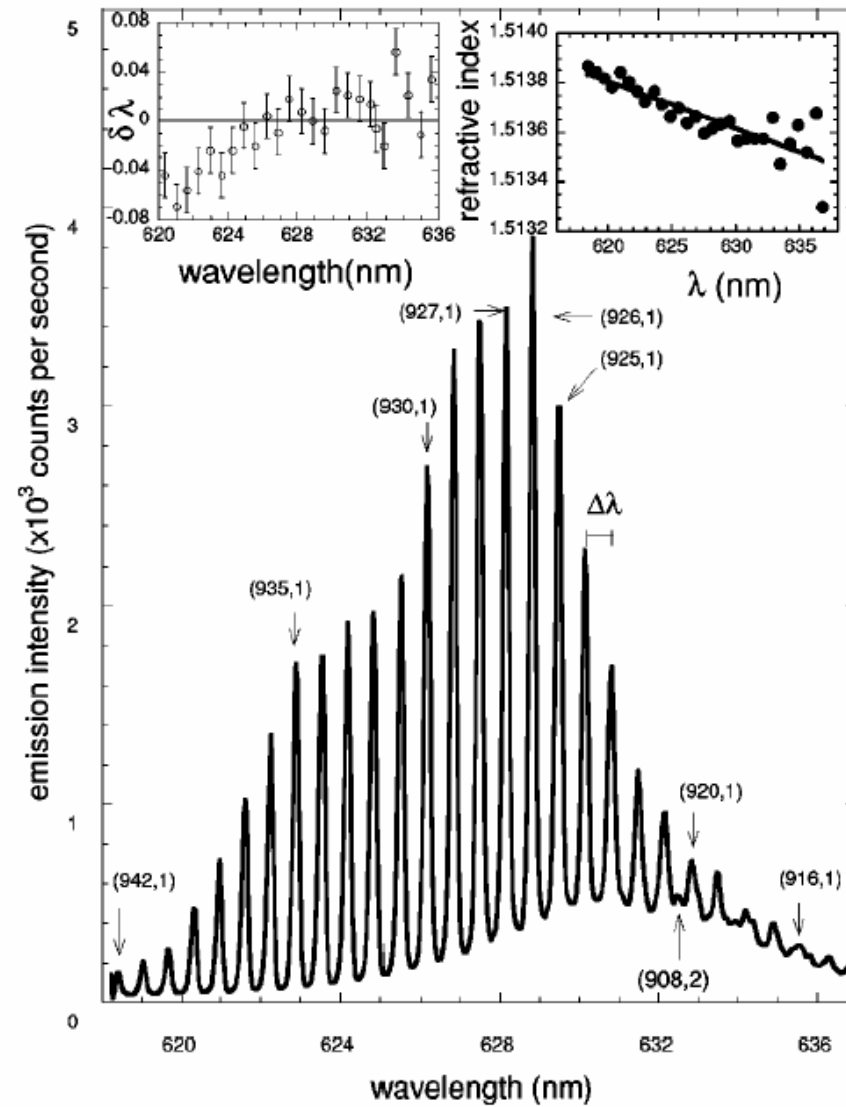
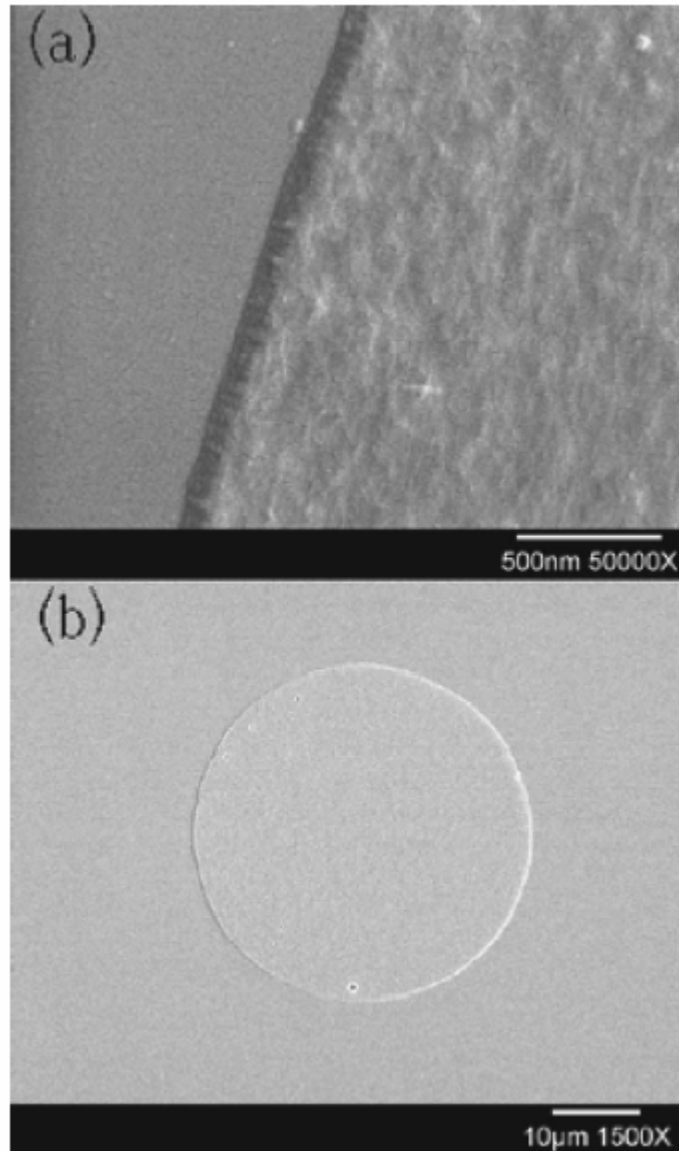


Lasing a bassa soglia

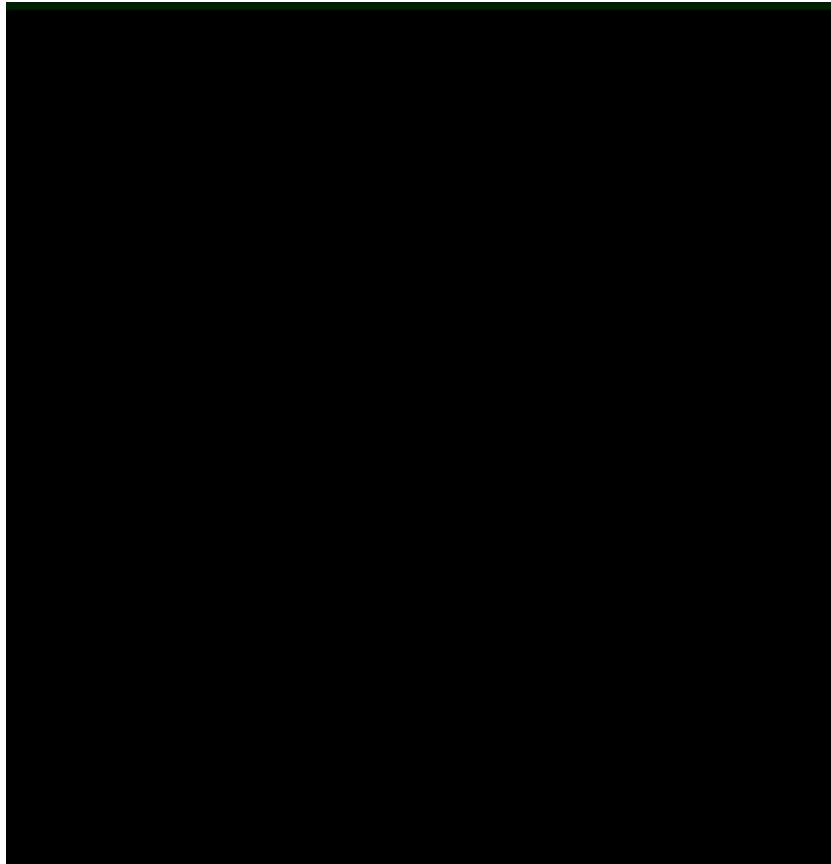


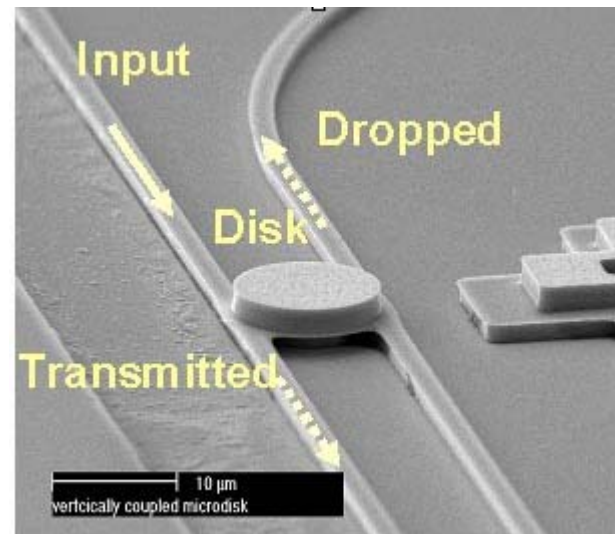
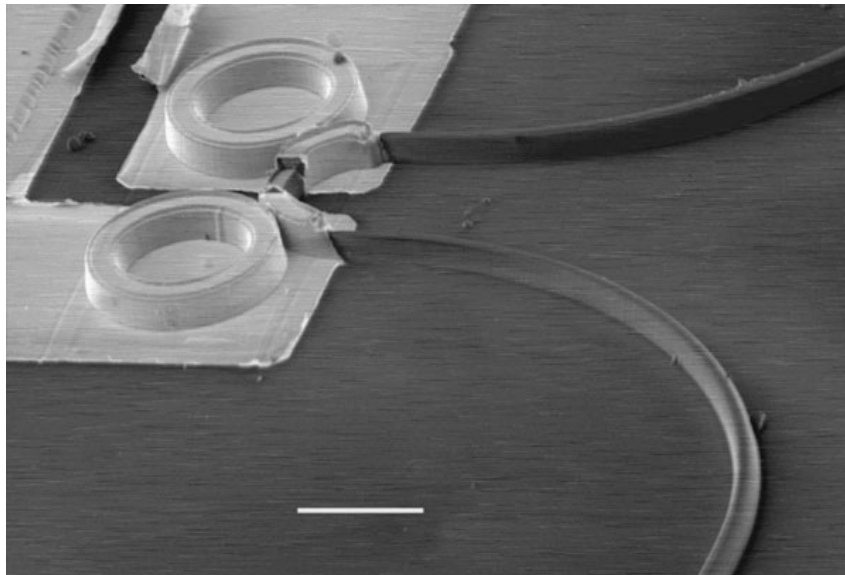
Laser organico pompato da un diodo UV

Microdischi

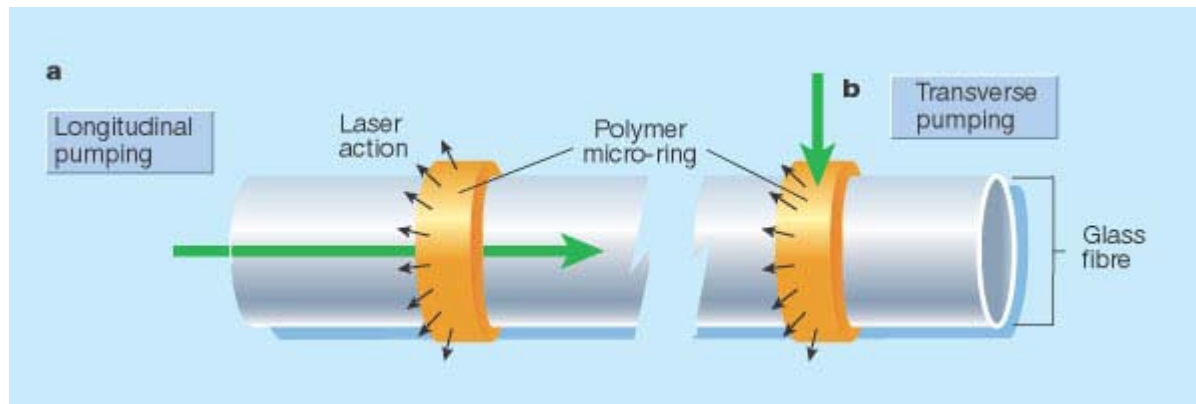


Modi risonanti in una cavità a microdisco



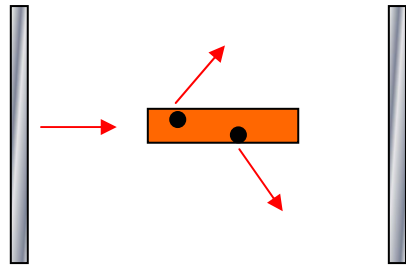


Microanelli



Sorgenti laser alternative

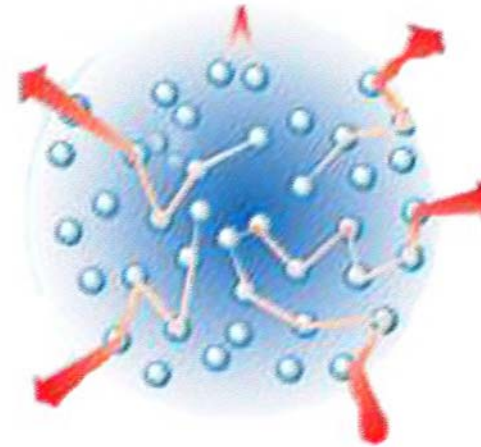
Standard resonant cavity



- Scattering detrimental for good lasing

but

strong scattering can lead to
RANDOM LASING



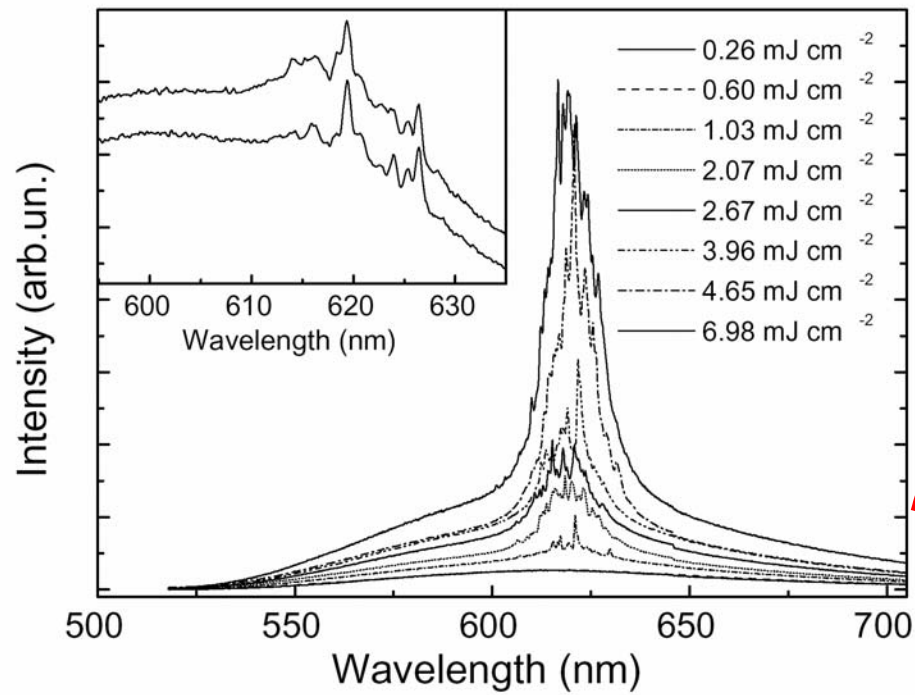
Possible formation of random
resonant cavities

Random lasing observed in
inorganic powders

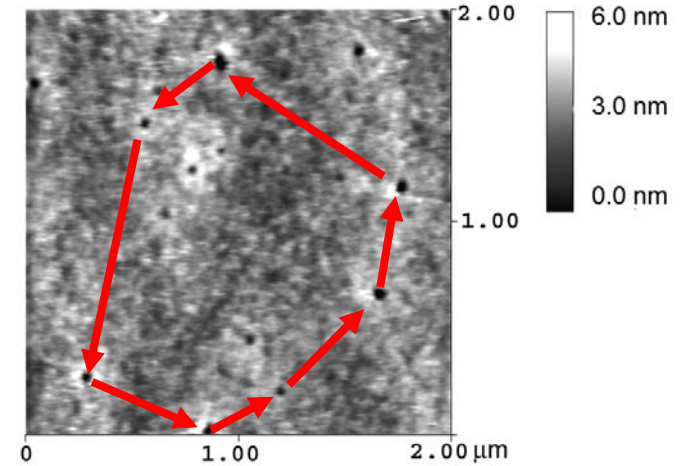
Study of localized states in
disordered systems

Low cost micro-sized laser

Esempio

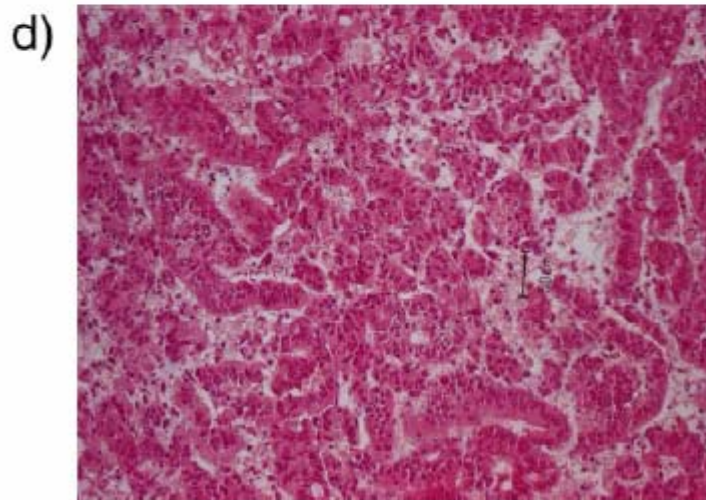
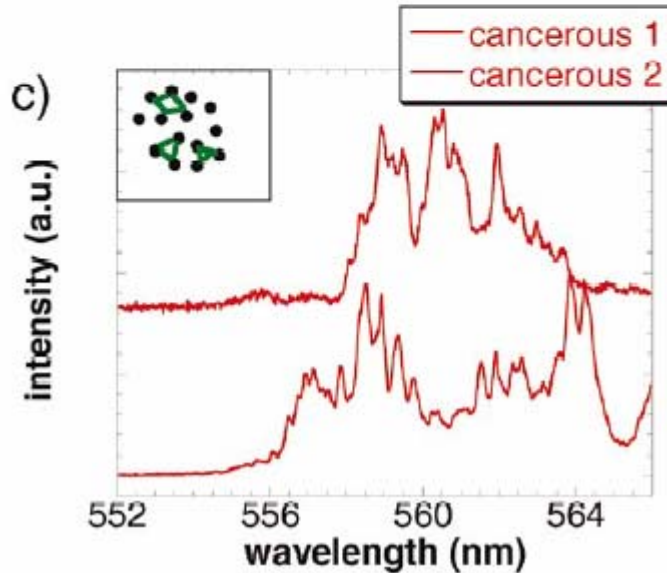
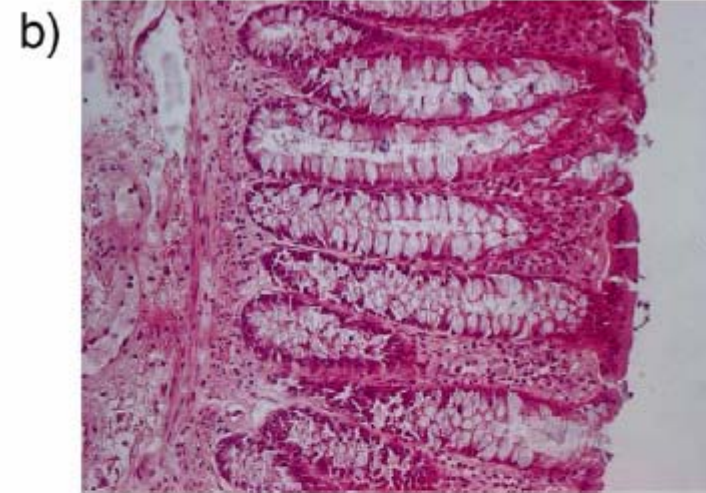
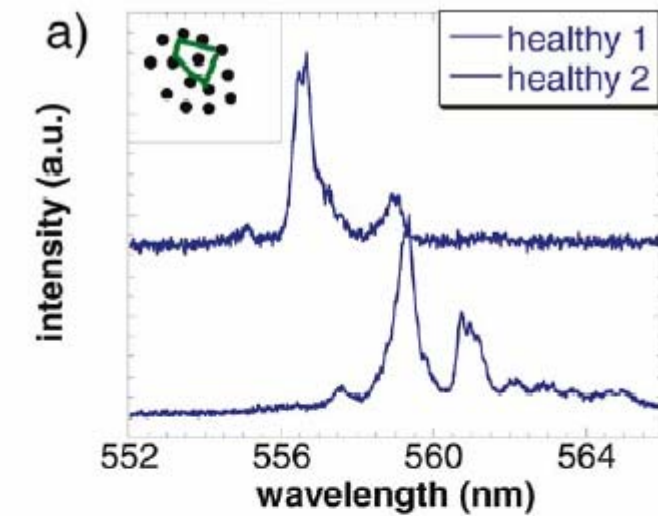


Film morphology



M. Anni et al 2003

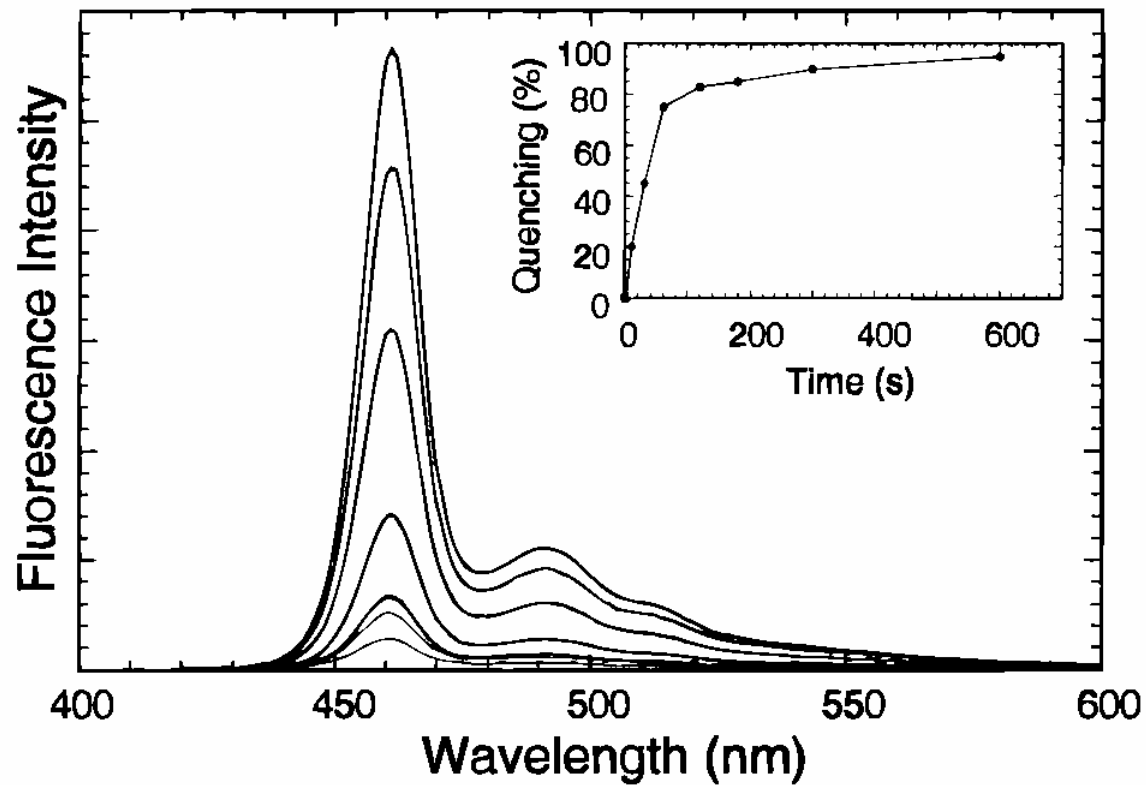
Random lasing in tessuti umani



Sensori ottici



L'interazione tra molecola attiva e analita provoca una diminuzione della luminescenza



Rivelazione di esplosivi

Oltre i sensori a luminescenza

$$I_{PL} \propto N_{exc}$$

Risposta direttamente proporzionale al numero di molecole che smettono di emettere

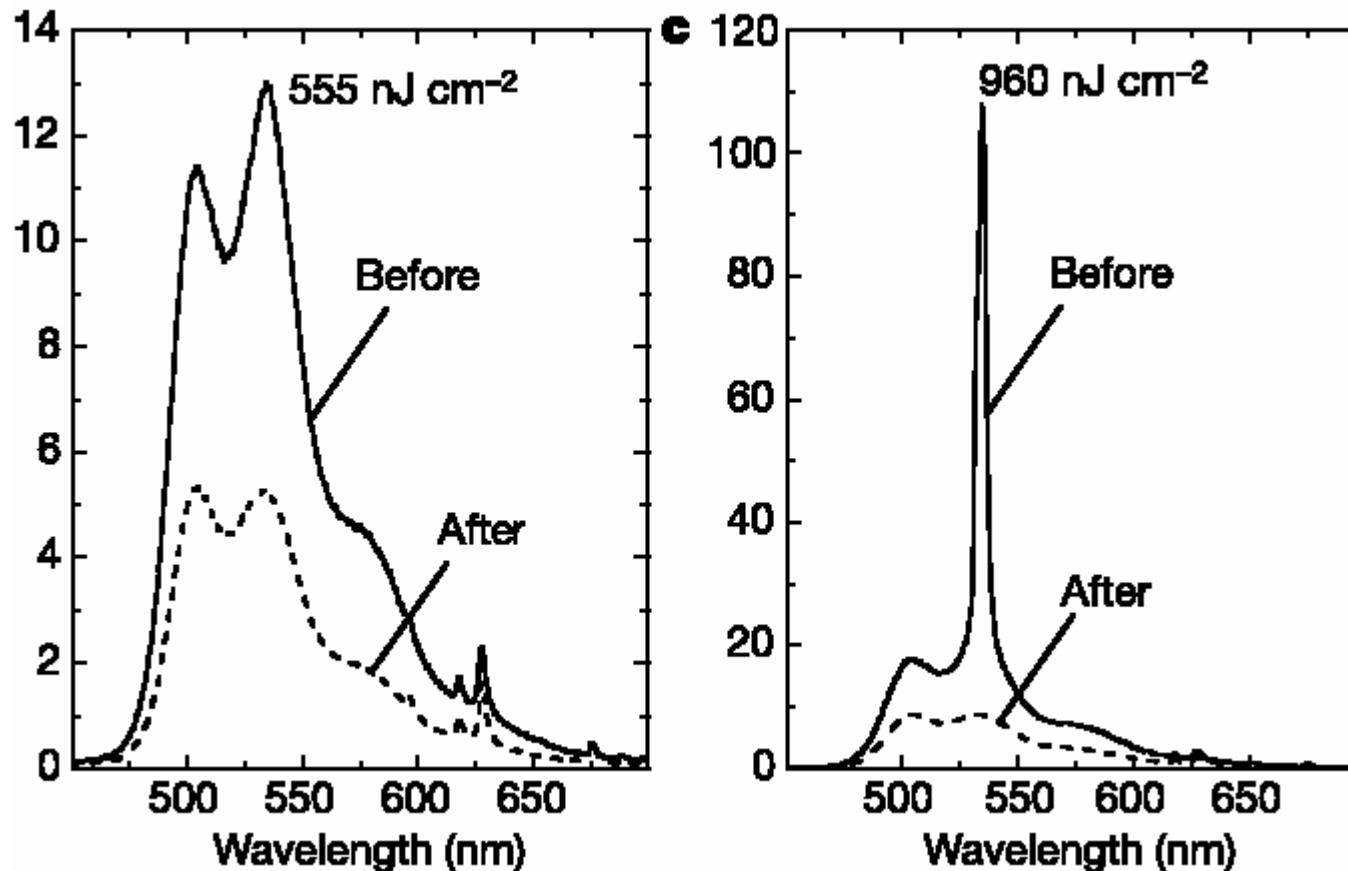
$$I_{PL} = \frac{I_0}{g} (e^{gl} - 1)$$

Le risposta dipende esponenzialmente dal numero di molecole che smettono di emettere

$$g = N_{exc} \sigma_{gain}$$

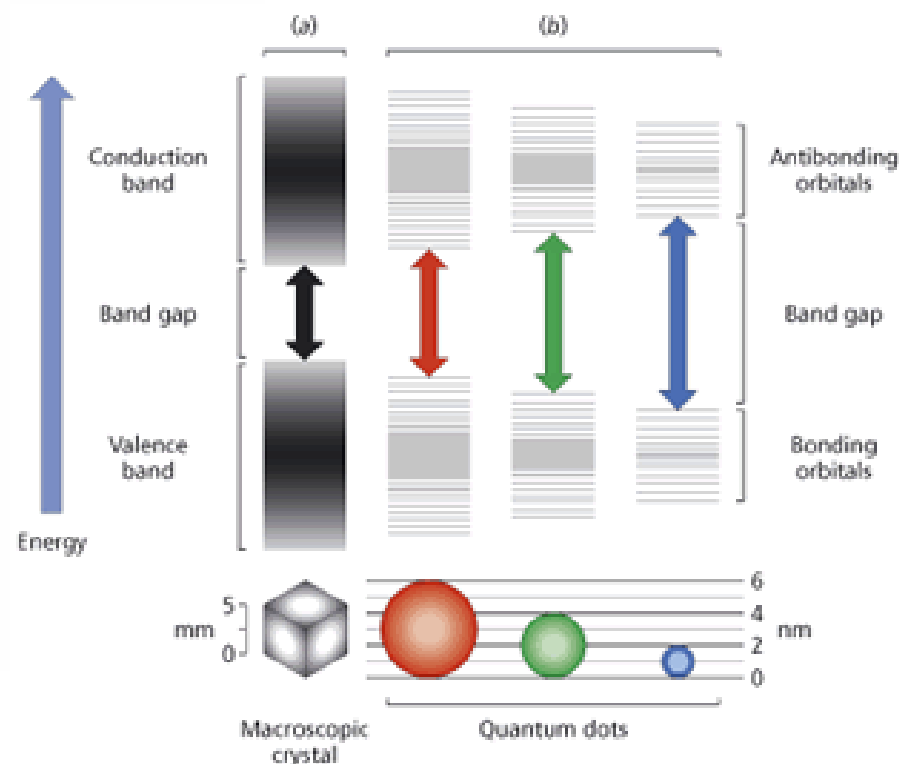
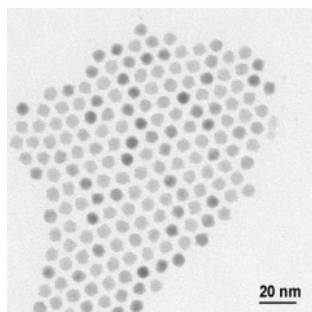
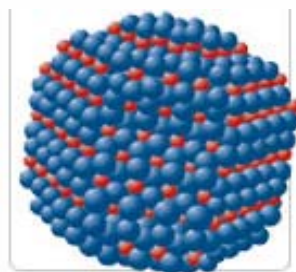
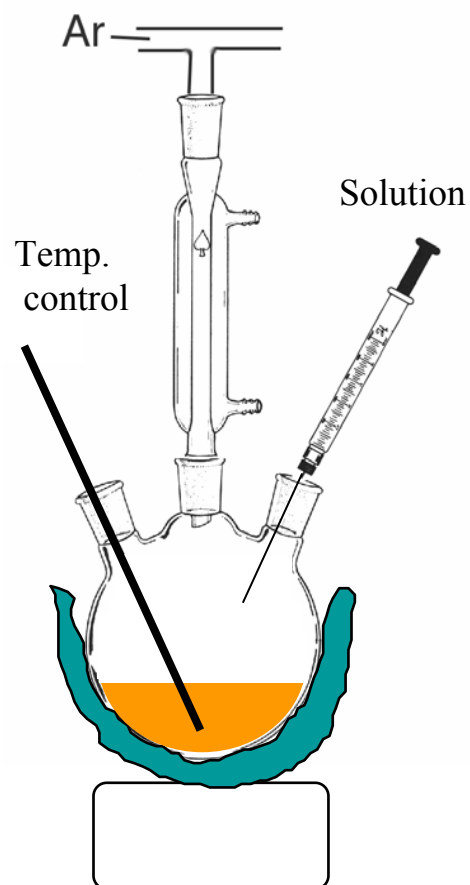


Sensori molto più sensibili

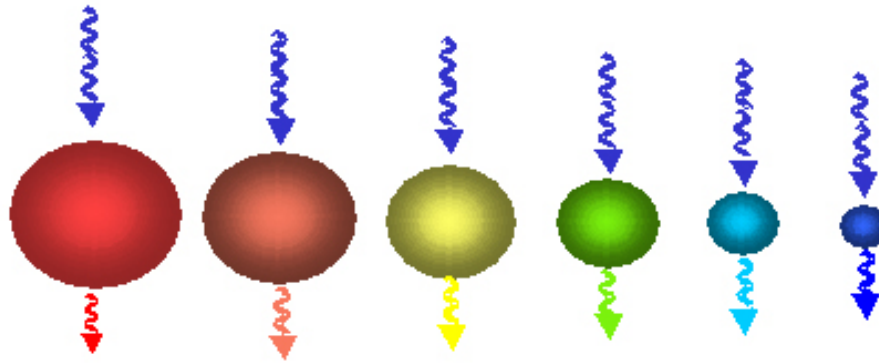


La maggiore sensibilità consente di rivelare fino a 5 ppb di vapori di esplosivi in 1 s.

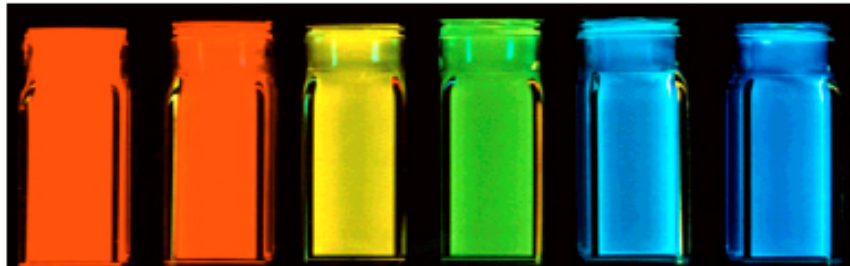
Sistemi ibridi polimero nanocristallo



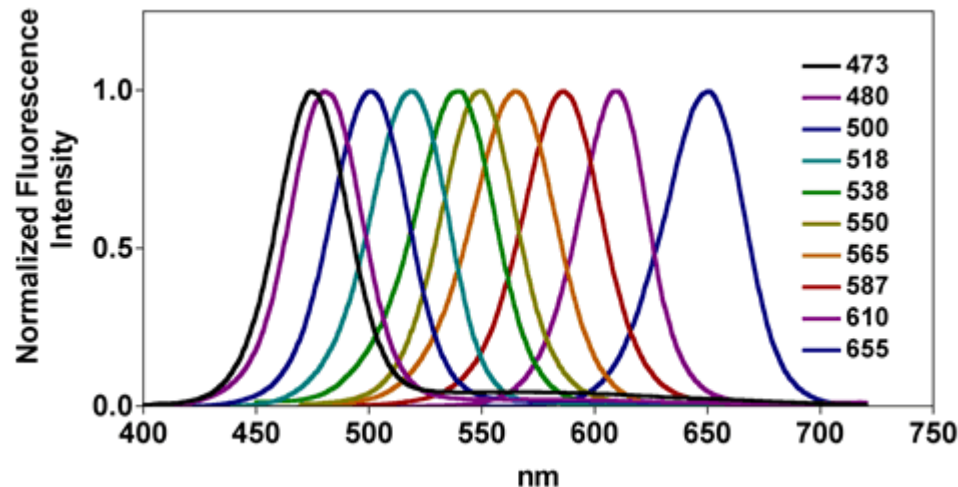
Spettri di emissione



Nanocrystals absorb light then re-emit the light in a different color – the size of the nanocrystal (at the Angstrom scale) determines the color



Six different quantum dot solutions are shown excited with a long wave UV lamp



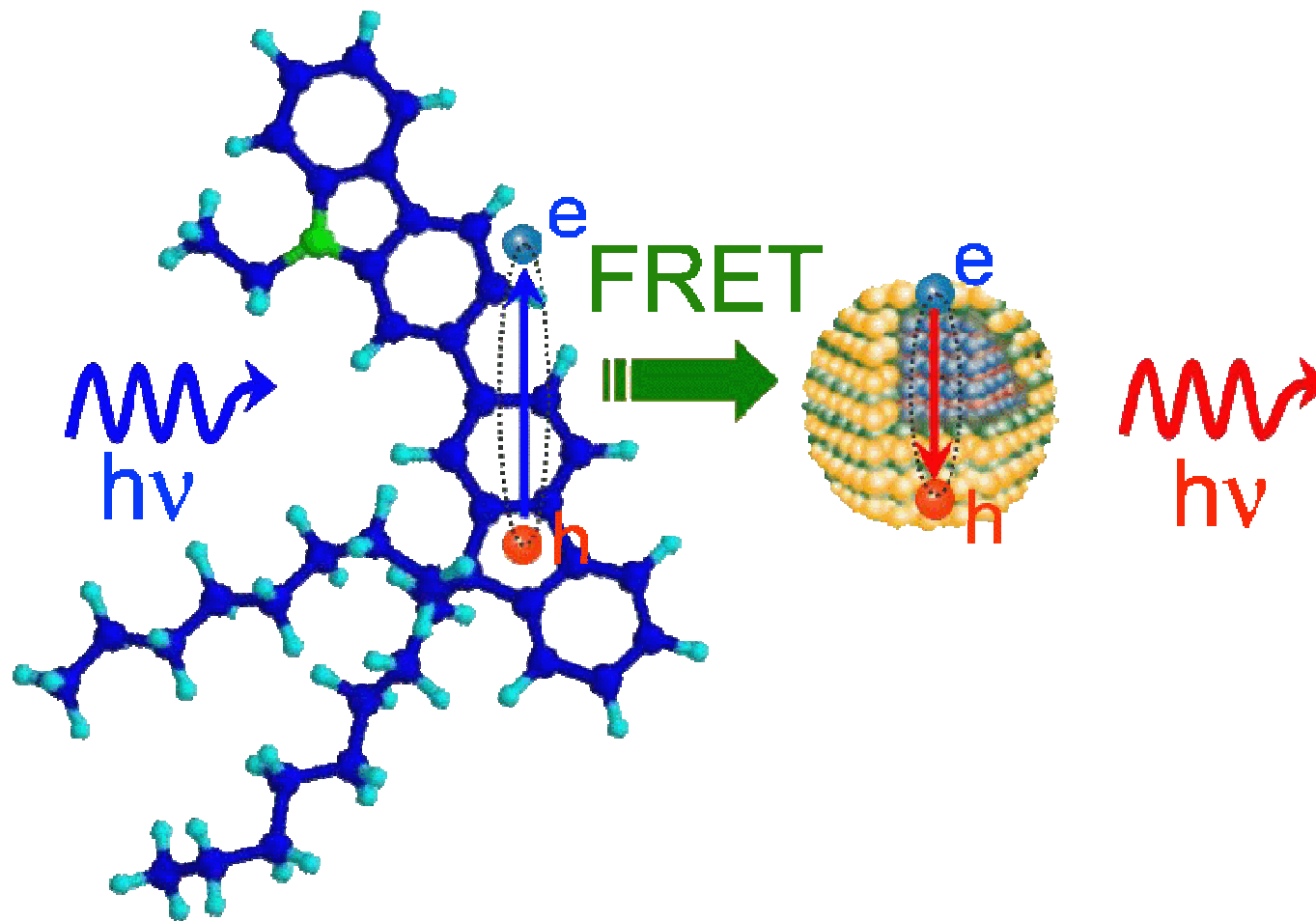
Limiti dei nanocristalli

E' difficile realizzare film attivi di nanocristalli di buona qualità

E' difficile eccitare elettricamente i nanocristalli

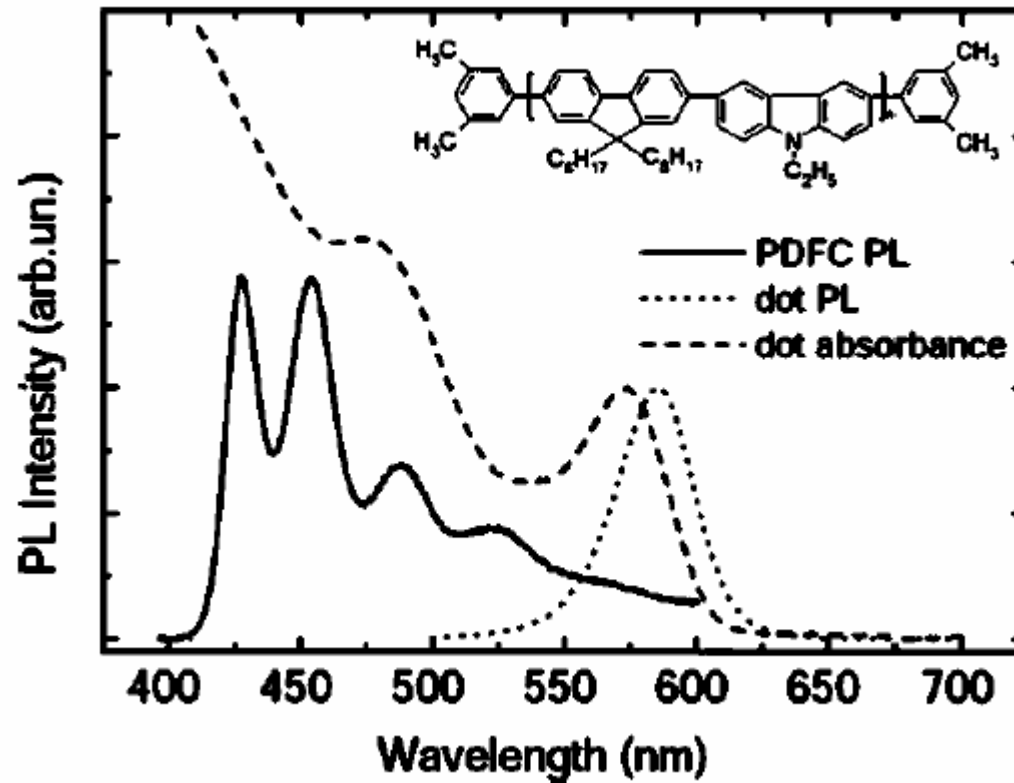
E' difficile ottenere azione laser da nanocristalli a causa di processi non radiativi molto efficienti in sistemi così piccoli

Sistemi ibridi polimero nanocristallo



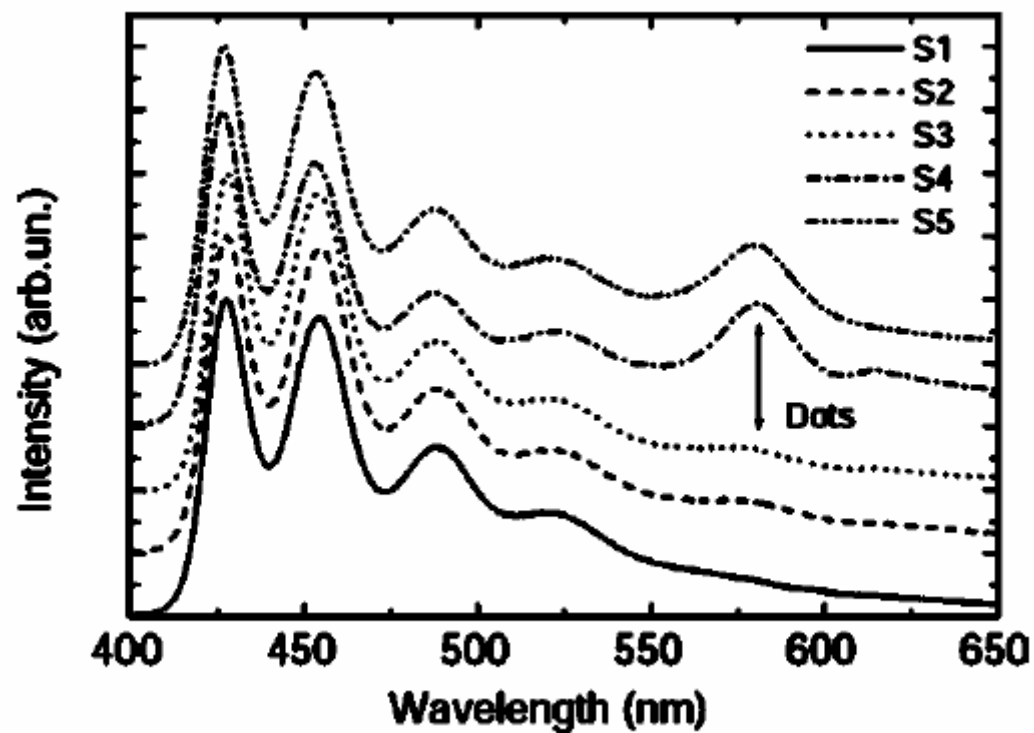
M. Anni e M. Lomascolo 2004

Risultati



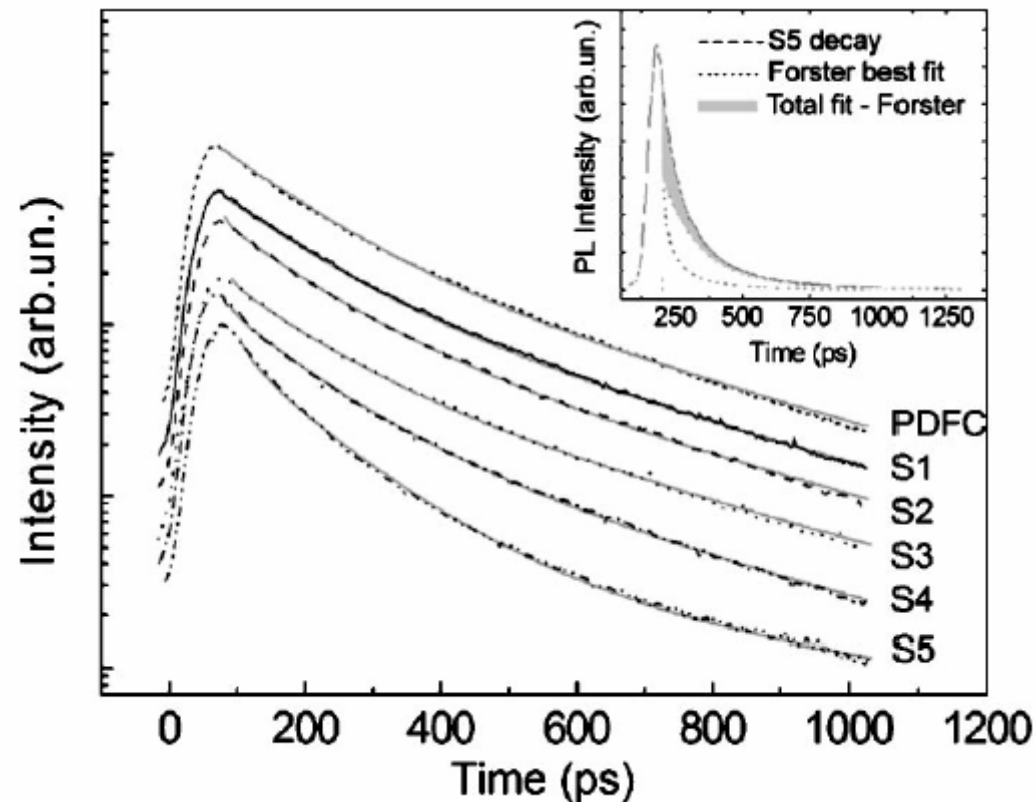
Buona sovrapposizione tra assorbimento dei nanocristalli e emissione del polimero

Spettri del sistema ibrido



Entrambe le specie emettono con il loro tipico spettro di luminescenza

Dinamiche di rilassamento



Il rilassamento del polimero diventa più veloce in presenza dei nanocristalli, indicando la presenza di un nuovo processo di rilassamento

Modelling

$$\frac{dn_D}{dt} = -\frac{n_D}{\tau_D} - \frac{\beta n_D}{\sqrt{t}},$$

$$\frac{dn_A}{dt} = -\frac{n_A}{\tau_A} + \frac{\beta n_D}{\sqrt{t}},$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_{\text{PLD}} &= A \cdot n_D(t) \\ &= (A_1 + A_2)(f_1 \cdot e^{-t/\tau_{D1}} + f_2 \cdot e^{-t/\tau_{D2}})e^{-2\beta\sqrt{t}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n_{1A} &= e^{-t/\tau_A} \cdot \left\{ \beta n_{D0} \sqrt{\pi \tau'} e^{\beta^2 \tau'} \left[\operatorname{erf}\left(\sqrt{t/\tau'} + \beta \sqrt{\tau'}\right) \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + - \operatorname{erf}\left(\beta \sqrt{\tau'}\right) \right] \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

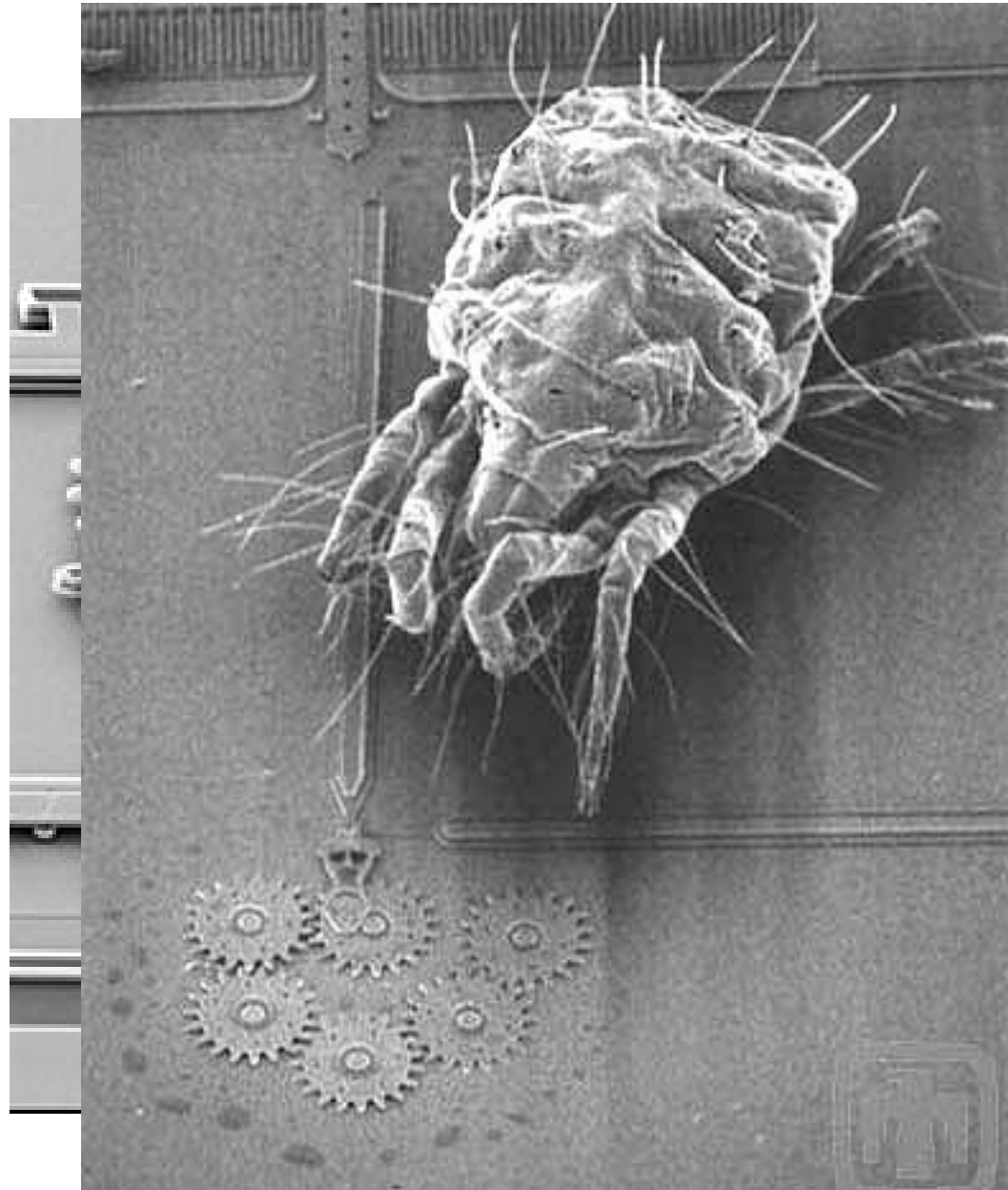
Conclusioni

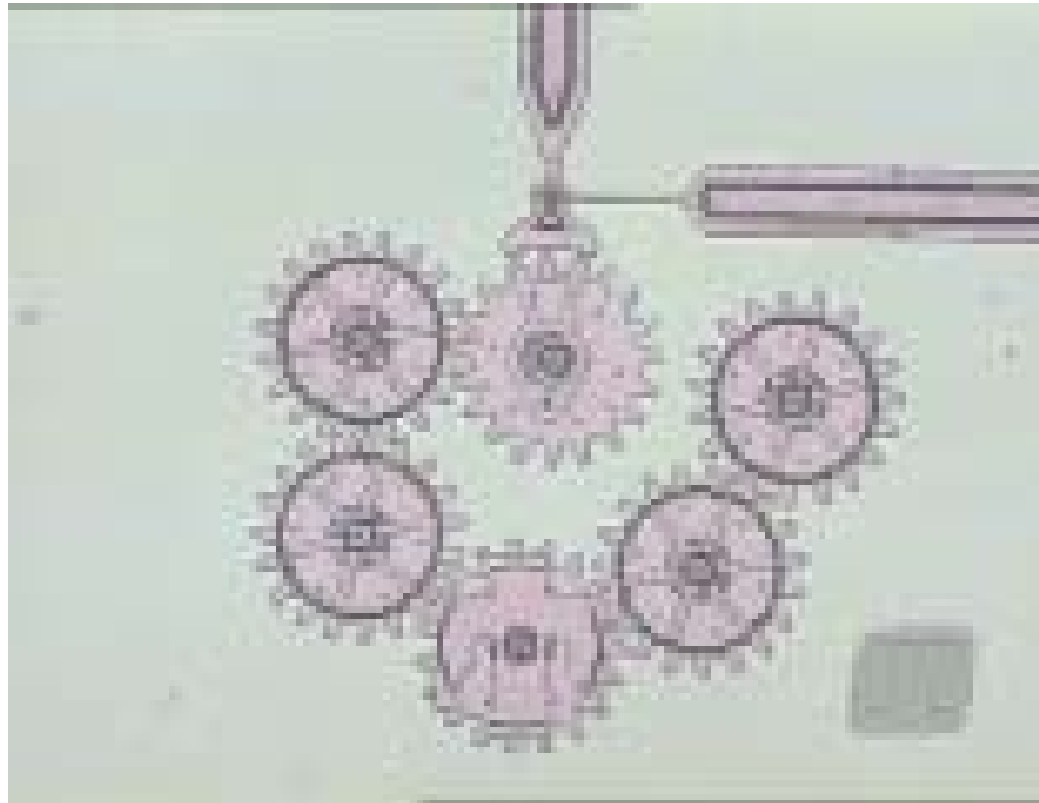
Dimostrazione di efficiente FRET da polimero a nanocristallo

Questi sistemi ibridi combinano le proprietà elettriche e meccaniche dei polimeri con quelle ottiche dei nanocristalli

Possibile aumento dell'emissione laser grazie al FRET

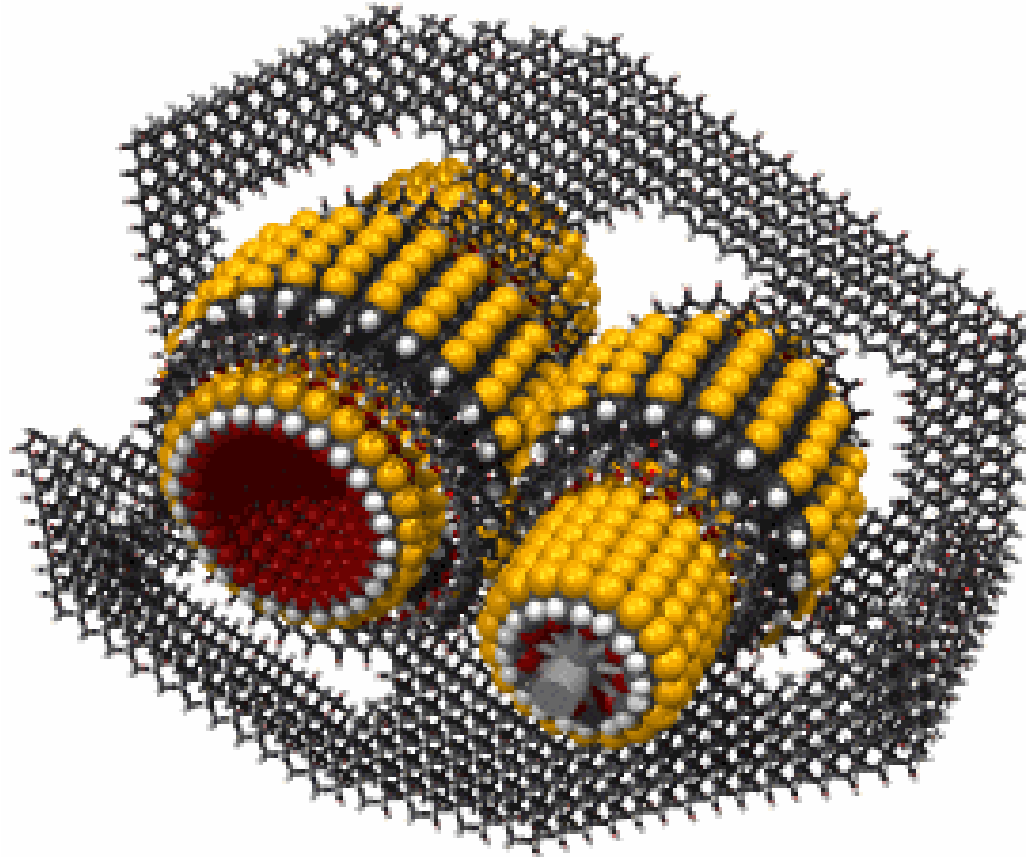
Esempi di fabbricazione di dispositivi meccanici micrometrici (Micromachining)





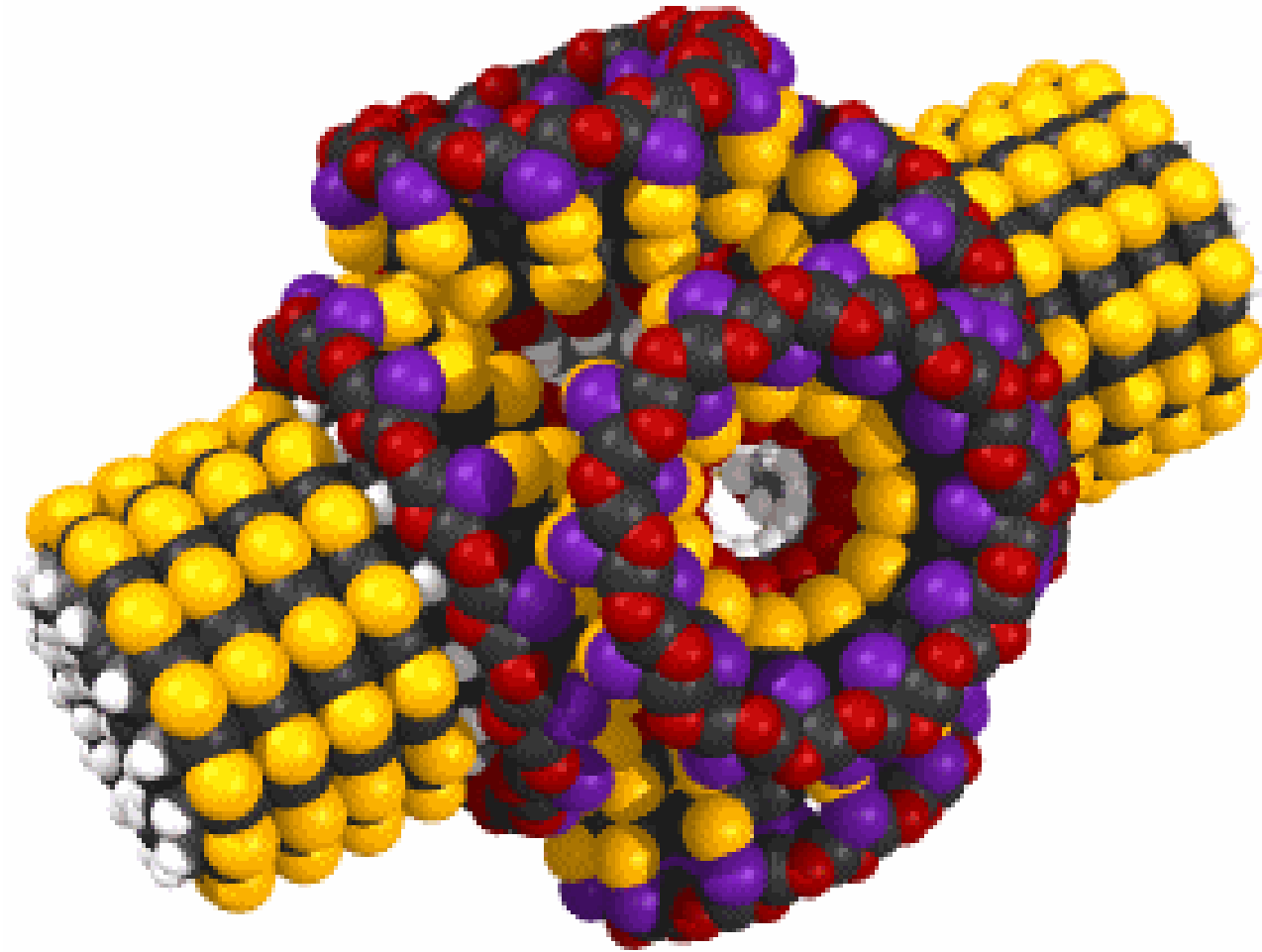
Altri esempi ed applicazioni si possono trovare sul sito www.sandia.gov

Nanomachining

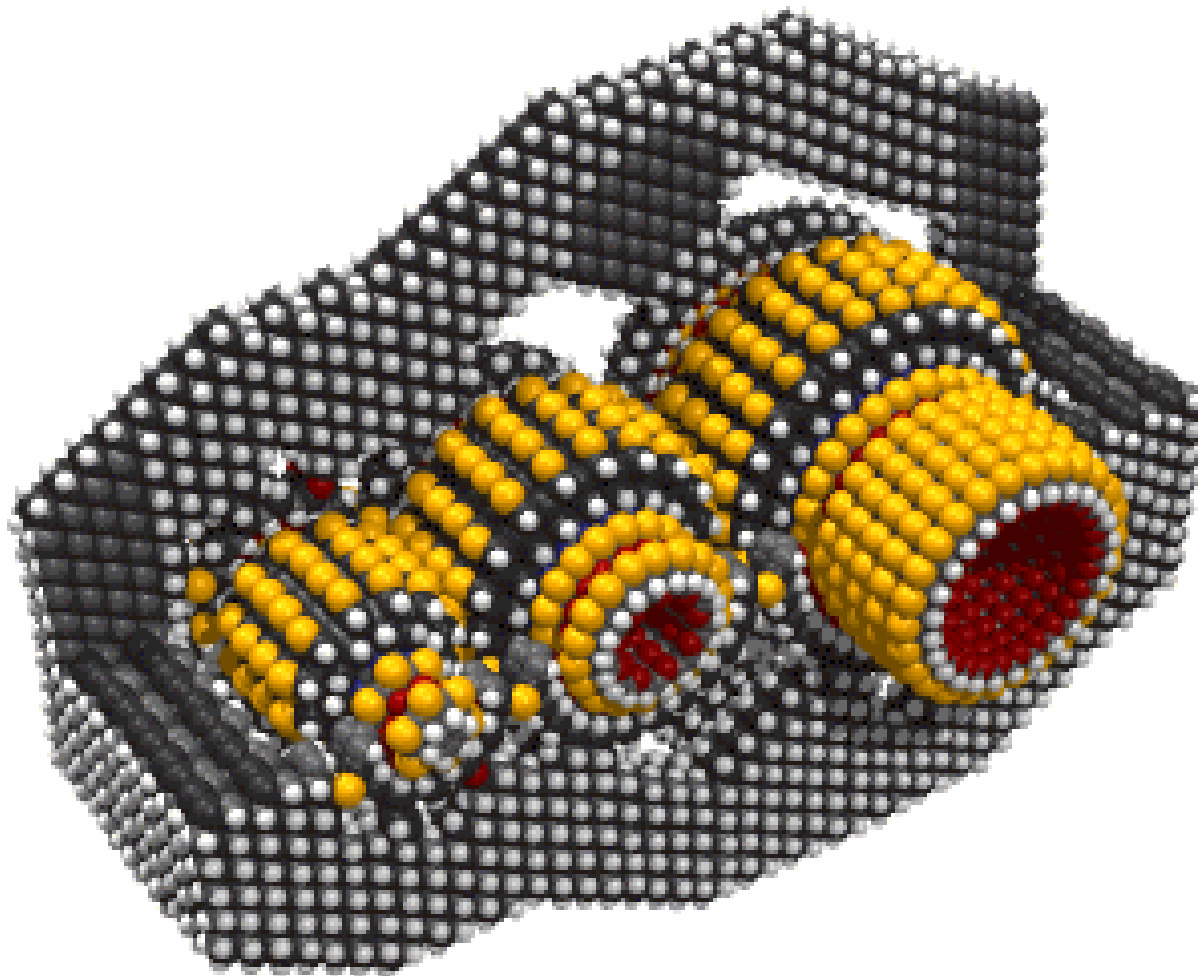


Un nano-riduttore di velocità, ogni sfera rappresenta un atomo. La figura mostra il movimento del sistema previsto dalla soluzione dell'equazione di Schroedinger

Un nano-differenziale

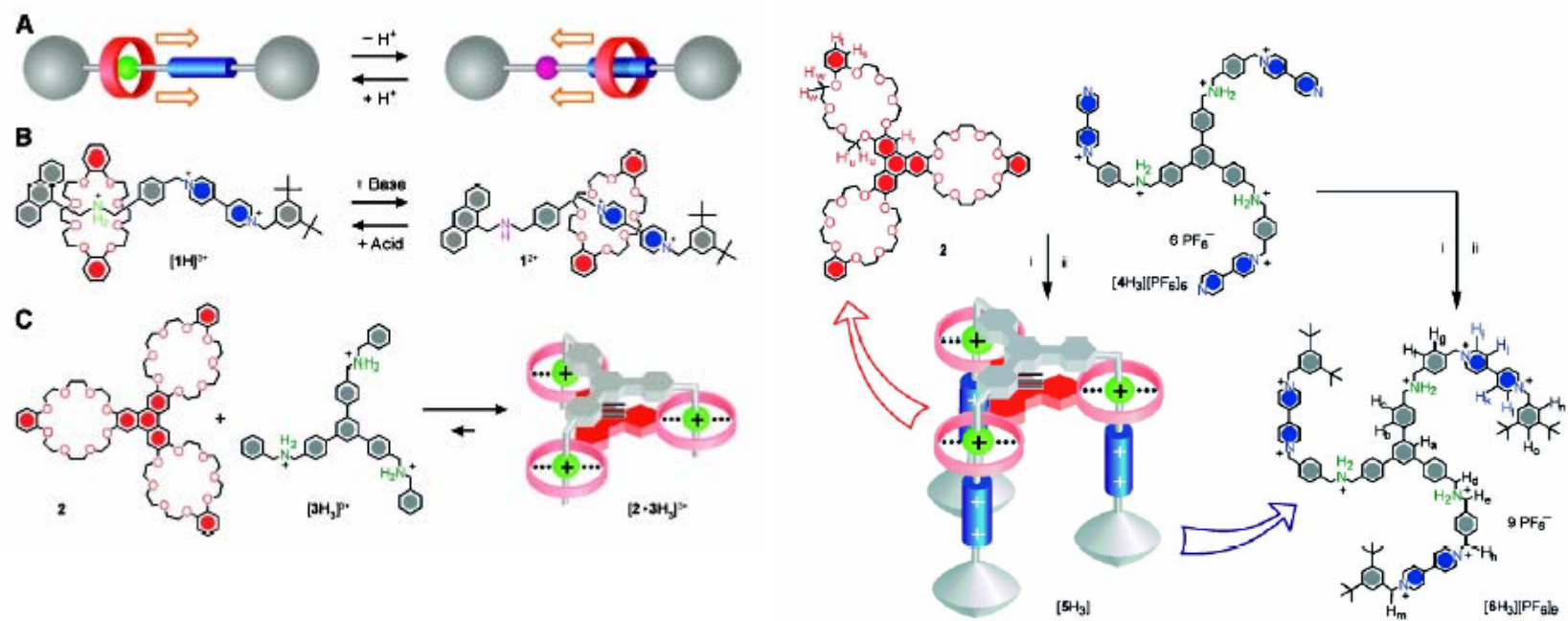


Un nano-riduttore di velocità a tre assi



Per ulteriori esempi www.imm.org

Nano-elevator



Tematiche in corso

Realizzazione e caratterizzazione di micro-laser organici con approcci a basso costo

Realizzazione di sensori di gas per applicazioni ambientali e di sicurezza con molecole organiche

Studio del guadagno ottico in nanocristalli

Realizzazione e caratterizzazione di sistemi ibridi organico-nanocristallo

Realizzazione di sistemi molecolari per applicazioni fotovoltaiche avanzate

In collaborazione

Sensori ottici polimerici (R.Rella CNR-IMM)

Studio di trasferimento di energia in sistemi ibridi
(M.Lomascolo CNR-IMM)

Fotovoltaico (L. Valli)