

Interference effects in phtalocyanine controlled by H-H tautomerization: Potential two-terminal unimolecular electronic switch

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We investigate the electrical transport properties of two hydrogen tautomer configurations of phthalocyanine (H_2Pc) connected to cumulene and gold leads. Hydrogen tautomerization affects the electronic state of H_2Pc by switching the character of molecular orbitals with the same symmetry close to the Fermi level. The near degeneracy between the HOMO and HOMO-1 leads to pronounced interference effects, causing a large change in current for the two tautomer configurations, especially in the low-bias regime. Two types of planar junctions are considered: cumulene- H_2Pc -cumulene and gold- H_2Pc -gold. Both demonstrate a prominent difference in molecular conductance between ON and OFF states. In addition, junctions with gold leads show pronounced negative differential resistance (NDR) at high bias voltage, as well as weak NDR at intermediate bias.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The ability to control current in molecular junctions is a prerequisite for functional devices in molecular electronics. Of particular interest for nanoelectronics are two-terminal switches characterized by two distinct current-voltage characteristics (IVCs) representing ON and OFF states, switchable by exceeding threshold voltages in hysteretic junctions. With such two-terminal components one can in principle build nanoscale memory and resistor-diode logic for scalable architectures.^{1,2}

A major challenge is to develop two-terminal unimolecular switches (UMS) where the switching is truly intramolecular, and not due to cooperative or interface effects in multimolecule junctions. One UMS example is provided by a recent experiment by Lörtscher *et al.*, using a mechanically controlled break junction (MCBJ) to demonstrate switching and hysteretic IVCs of a single Tour-wire molecule.^{3,4}

A UMS should be electrically coupled and immobilized in the circuit, yet have enough freedom to perform switching. Up to now, several different kinds of molecular switches have been proposed, most of them involving a change of molecular conformation^{5–7} or redox state.⁸ An interesting case related to the present discussion is the SnPc switch,⁹ where the current is determined by the vertical position of the tin atom, controlled by a scanning tunneling microscope (STM).

Recently, Liljeroth *et al.*¹⁰ proposed a new type of molecular switch where the switching is mediated by a tautomerization reaction of metal-free naphthalocyanine. Using a low-temperature STM, a voltage pulse at the STM tip can induce a change in the orientation of the hydrogen atom pair at the center of naphthalocyanine, leading to switching between low and high conductance. The fact that naphthalocyanine does not change position or conformation of the molecular framework could be very beneficial for controlling molecular electronic circuits. If the molecule can be integrated in the circuit, it will not move or change its outer shape upon switching.

There are now a variety of techniques that can be used for contacting and investigating single molecules (see, e.g.,

Refs. 11–21). However, when it comes to interconnecting single molecules to functional electronic circuits, there are currently no working solutions. The circuits will necessarily have to be based on various forms of self-assembly of building blocks,^{22,23} but the field is wide open, and extensive fundamental research will be needed before useful functional systems can emerge.

One possibility to wire circuits could be to first deposit the molecules and then grow the wires. This case has recently been investigated by Okawa and co-workers,^{24–26} with the pronounced goal to fabricate a single-molecule integrated circuit. Nanoclusters of phthalocyanine molecules are adsorbed on a molecular layer of diacetylene, and chain polymerization is initiated by applying a pulsed bias voltage to the row of diacetylene molecules to which a phthalocyanine pentamer is adsorbed. In this way Okawa *et al.*²⁶ recently succeeded in connecting two polydiacetylene chains to the same pentamer phthalocyanine molecule.

In this paper, we focus on the planar electrical transport properties of a UMS based on hydrogen tautomerization in metal-free phthalocyanine (H_2Pc) connected to semi-infinite metallic wires of carbon (cumulene)²⁷ or gold. The transport properties are examined as a function of the electronic structure of the tautomer state of the molecule, the type of leads, and the coupling between electrodes and the molecule. Our results show that switching the orientation of the H-H atom pair in the H_2Pc cavity can significantly change the conductance of the molecule, effectively leading to ON and OFF states for both cumulene (Fig. 1) and gold (Fig. 2) leads. Moreover, in the case of gold we find that negative differential resistance (NDR) appears at high bias voltages due to reduced transmission through one of the contacts.

A few important clear limitations should be noted from the start: we treat neither (i) the influence of any substrate nor (ii) the switching mechanism and stability (usefulness) of the switch. Liljeroth *et al.*¹⁰ have demonstrated experimentally that the switch works in principle in vertical transport (STM)

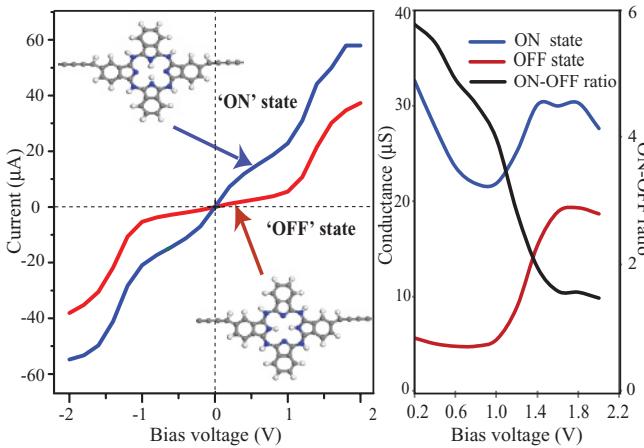


FIG. 1. (Color online) The calculated I - V characteristics of cumulene($E_F + eV/2$)-H₂Pc-cumulene($E_F - eV/2$) junctions for two cases of inner hydrogen H-H pair orientation in H₂Pc, obtained in the bias region from -2 to 2 V. Note that the IVC is ohmic—this is not a tunnel junction. The right panel shows the conductance of the ON state and the OFF state and the ON/OFF conductance ratio. For $V > 0$, the conductance is calculated as I/V . The zero-bias conductance is given by the ratio of the ON and OFF transmission coefficients and takes the value of 431.

with the molecule lying flat on an insulating monolayer on top of a metallic substrate. In our work we instead probe theoretically the horizontal (planar) transport properties of a “freestanding” two-dimensional (2-D) system of a H₂Pc molecule plus leads. Connecting molecular devices in the 2-D plane will be essential for building functional circuits; here we present some initial results for planar transport of some simple

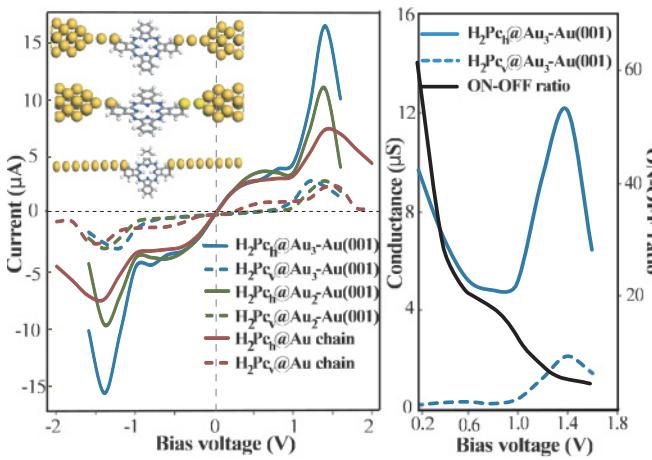


FIG. 2. (Color online) I - V characteristics for three cases of Au-H₂Pc-Au junctions for two different H-H pair orientations. Note that the IVC is ohmic—this is not a tunnel junction. The right panel shows the conductance of H₂Pc_v@Au₂-Au(100) (ON state) and H₂Pc_h@Au₂-Au(100) (OFF state) and the ON/OFF conductance ratio. For $V > 0$, the conductance is calculated as I/V . The zero-bias conductance is given by the ratio of the ON and OFF transmission coefficients and takes the value of 86. Also note the appearance of negative differential resistance (NDR) around 1.4-V bias in all cases, as well as weak NDR around 0.7 V in Au(001)-H₂Pc-Au₂-Au(001).

model systems in order to assess their potential usefulness as switches or nonlinear elements.

The mechanism of bias-driven tautomerization has recently been attributed to electron-phonon coupling,^{28,29} implying that the switching can most probably be triggered by either an STM-like current pulse into the molecular plane or a current pulse along the H₂Pc plane. The results of Liljeroth *et al.*¹⁰ showed the STM-driven molecule to be bistable, however fluctuating (telegraph type of noise) between the two conductance levels with time (and especially under elevated bias). We would like to point out that the interaction of H₂Pc with the underlying substrate stabilizes the OFF and ON states by increasing the transition barrier. In the related bistable case of Ag-C₆₀-Ag,¹⁷ the hysteretic behavior was more stable, except at high bias where fluctuating switching dominated.

As stated at the beginning, a switch has two properties: (i) an IVC with two branches, ON and OFF, and (ii) a mechanism for switching between those two branches. The OFF state can typically be generated by (a) interrupting a single conduction path by disrupting wave function overlap or by (b) interference of two conduction paths, placing an interference minimum at the Fermi level.

In the present calculation, the difference between the ON and OFF states is produced by a two-channel interference effect, involving nearly degenerate highest occupied molecular orbitals (HOMO and HOMO-1) and controlled by the H-H tautomer switch. In a molecular context, similar interference effects were discussed early on by Sautet and Joachim^{30,31} for transmission through benzene described as a two-path interferometer and have recently been elaborated for benzene and other systems in several papers using state-of-the-art methods.^{32–36} In all of these cases, the basic idea is to influence the interference by varying the phase shift along one of the paths, controlling the transmission at the Fermi level and implementing a transistor or switch.

In the present paper we study the case where the two interfering states remain pinned at the edge of the bias window. Therefore the entire IVCs are controlled by interference: the zero-bias destructive interference minimum in the OFF state stays within the voltage window, following the Fermi level of one of the leads, while the transmission peaks stay outside. In the absence of the other transmission peaks (conducting states) in the voltage window this makes it possible, in principle, to follow, e.g., the OFF state with increasing bias until the molecule switches to the ON state, generating a hysteretic IVC.¹⁰ Other methods for switching would be via current pulses¹⁰ or photoexcitation.^{30,31}

II. COMPUTATIONAL METHOD

To model the H₂Pc junctions, in principle the external leads are coupled directly to the outer rim of the H₂Pc molecule. However, the computational method requires that part of the leads are treated as an extension of the molecule, forming an extended molecule and scattering region coupled to semi-infinite leads. For coupling the semi-infinite cumulene leads to the H₂Pc molecule (Fig. 1) we attach two cumulene-like spacers, $-\text{CH}=\text{C}=\text{C}=\text{C}$, via a π bond, expected to provide a stable and transparent coupling. For coupling semi-infinite gold wires to H₂Pc (Fig. 2), we model this situation by using

short atomic Au chains, Au_n ($n = 1$ and 2), connected to $\text{Au}(001)$ leads, as well as one case of semi-infinite Au chains.

H_2Pc is connected to two different kinds of electrodes, carbon and gold chains. Such two-probe systems are divided into three regions: left and right electrodes and a scattering region. The scattering region contains a portion of the semi-infinite electrodes to account for electronic and geometric relaxation at the metal-molecule interface. The geometrical setup procedure of these two-electrode models and computational details can be briefly described as follows:

(i) Cumulene- H_2Pc -cumulene: First, the free H_2Pc molecule was optimized. Two isomers were considered: (a) a horizontal H-H pair (H_2Pc_h) and (b) a vertical H-H pair (H_2Pc_v). To set up the cumulene chain electrode system, one hydrogen atom per contact site of optimized H_2Pc_h and H_2Pc_v was removed and substituted with a $(-\text{CH}=\text{C}=\text{C}=\text{C}-)$ unit on each side, characterized as a scattering region of the extended molecule. The substituent unit was linked to H_2Pc at the peripheral group. For all configurations, all atoms in the scattering region were relaxed. The scattering region was sandwiched between semi-infinite carbon linear chains, cumulenes, consisting of carbon double bonds. Optimum molecule-lead distances were obtained via energy minimization.

(ii) $\text{Au}-\text{H}_2\text{Pc}-\text{Au}$: Possible adsorption configurations of the scattering region were selected to closely resemble the experimental arrangement of Nazin *et al.*³⁷ where both short atomic gold chains and the molecule were assembled on a metallic $\text{NiAl}(110)$ substrate. In our model, the gold atoms were placed at η^2 sites of opposite benzene rings of H_2Pc . We considered different models for the gold leads: (a) $\text{Au}(001)$ semi-infinite needle leads connected via short gold chain, labeled as $\text{H}_2\text{Pc}_h/\text{H}_2\text{Pc}_v @ \text{Aun-Au}(001)$, $n = 1$ and 2 , and (b) semi-infinite gold chain leads coupled to the H_2Pc molecule, labeled as $\text{H}_2\text{Pc}_h/\text{H}_2\text{Pc}_v @ \text{Au-chain}$. For all systems, the Au-Au positions and bond length of the gold atomic chain in both the scattering region and the leads were fixed at 2.88 \AA .³⁷ The short Au chains were connected to the $\text{Au}(001)$ electrodes at the hollow site.

The geometry optimization of all these systems has been implemented using the localized-atomic-orbital code SIESTA package.³⁸ The GGA-PBE³⁹ and LDA-PW92⁴⁰ approximations were used for the exchange correlation functional of cumulenes and gold electrodes, respectively, and real-space integrations was performed using a cutoff of 200 Ryf. The atomic core electrons were modeled with a Troullier-Martins norm-conserving pseudopotential,⁴¹ and the valence states were $2s2p$ for C and N, 1s for H, and $5d6s$ for Au. In both models, the supercells were created with large enough vacuum regions to prevent interaction due to mirror images. We used a double zeta basis with polarization orbitals (DZP) for H, C, and N atoms and a single zeta basis with polarization (SZP) for Au atoms. Each atom that was allowed to move, was relaxed until the force becomes less than $0.01 \text{ eV}/\text{\AA}$. Convergence of total energy with respect to k -point sampling was tested up to a $3 \times 3 \times 1$ Monkhorst-Pack k -point mesh, yielding $6 k$ points in the Brillouin zone.

To investigate electrical transport properties of the two-probe systems, we performed a nonequilibrium Green's function (NEGF) technique based on density functional theory (DFT) as implemented in the TRANSIESTA package.⁴² The

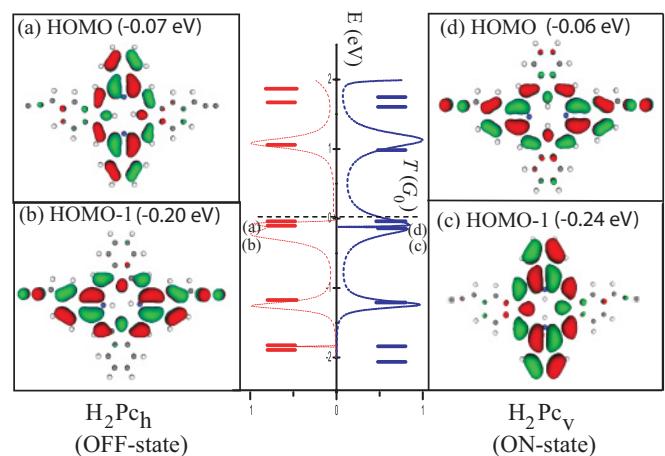


FIG. 3. (Color online) The transmission spectra, the MPSH eigenvalues, and the MPSH eigenstates around the Fermi level of the OFF and ON configurations of cumulene- H_2Pc -cumulene.

exchange-correlation potential was approximated by GGA-PBE and LDA-PW92 for cumulenes and the gold electrode, respectively. DZP was used for H, C, and N atoms while SZP was used for the Au atom. When a bias voltage was applied to the junction, the electrical current was calculated by integrating the transmission function over the bias window. In this work, the current-voltage characteristics have been calculated in the bias region from -2 to 2 V, where the potential bias was incremented in steps of 0.2 V.

In the present calculations, the gap between the HOMO and the lowest unoccupied molecular orbital (LUMO) is about 1.2 eV (Figs. 3 and 4), and the Fermi level lies in the vicinity of the HOMO, determined by self-consistent charge transfer. In the experimental setup of Liljeroth *et al.*¹⁰ the

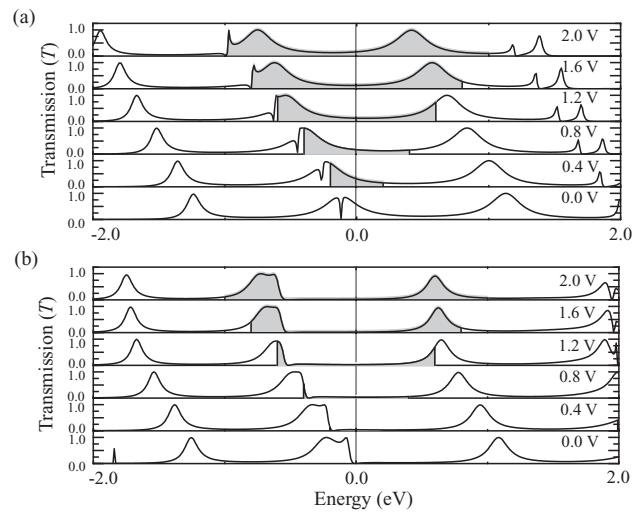


FIG. 4. Bias-dependent transmission of cumulene- H_2Pc -cumulene as a function of energy E . (a) ON state; (b) OFF state. The Fermi energy is set to zero; the shaded area indicates the bias-voltage window. Notable features are (i) the transmission lines moving down, pinned to the down-going right lead; (ii) the decoupling from the leads in (b) above 1.2 -V bias; and (iii) the two interfering transmission channels and the Fano line shapes.

HOMO-LUMO gap is about 2.5 eV, while the gas phase gap is about 4 eV. It is well known and understood that local approximations of the density functional underestimate the HOMO-LUMO gap and consequently often overestimate the conductance. Nevertheless, NEGF-DFT calculations with standard local exchange-correlation potentials are widely used and provide benchmark results, and we believe that the present calculations provide good estimates of IVCs, especially the differences induced by switching between the tautomer states. A recent discussion of HOMO-LUMO gaps in CuPc can be found in Ref. 43, and the results of more advanced (and time-consuming) calculations using the so-called GW approximation for benzene on graphite (0001) are given in Ref. 44 and for Au-S-benzene-S-Au junctions in Refs. 45 and 46.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Cumulene-H₂Pc-cumulene

Figure 1 exhibits the *I-V* characteristics and corresponding differential conductance for the two cases of hydrogen atom orientation, H₂Pc_h and H₂Pc_v, in the bias region from -2 to 2 V. The mirror symmetric structure of the H₂Pc_h and H₂Pc_v molecules results in symmetric *I-V* curves. H₂Pc_v performs as the ON state, and H₂Pc_h as the OFF state.

We first discuss the $T(E, V = 0)$ zero-bias part of the transmission spectrum of H₂Pc_h and H₂Pc_v in Fig. 3 and Fig. 4 in some detail. The molecular projected self-consistent Hamiltonian (MPSH) eigenvalues (a-b in the OFF state and c-d in the ON state, marked as lines in Fig. 3) correspond well to the transmission resonance peaks.

The orientations of the molecular eigenorbitals depend on the position of the pair of hydrogen atoms. As seen in Fig. 3, the rotation of the H-H pair switches the character of the HOMO and HOMO-1 eigenstates. The HOMO of the OFF state (a) is weakly coupled to left and right leads and gives rise to a narrow transmission peak close to the Fermi level ($E = 0$), while the HOMO-1 (b) is strongly coupled to the leads, resulting in a broad transmission peak *well below* the Fermi level [Fig. 4(b)].

Turning the H-H pair knob to the ON state reverses the orbital character of the HOMO and HOMO-1 levels and changes the orbital character at the Fermi level. Now, the HOMO of the ON state (d) is strongly coupled to the left and right leads, resulting in a broad transmission peak *spanning* the Fermi level [Fig. 4(a)].

The bias dependence of the transmission spectra $T(E, V)$ illustrated in Fig. 4 explains the basic reason for the large ON/OFF conductance ratio in the 0–1 V bias range: the OFF-state transmission resonance stays almost entirely below the Fermi level of the lead for which the chemical potential $\mu = E_F - eV/2$ goes down under applied bias, while the ON-state resonance extends into the bias-voltage window. Apart from this, the transmission spectra are rather similar.

Since the transmission near the Fermi level proceeds via two channels (orbitals), one can expect interference effects to affect line shapes and widths of the spectral peaks. Figure 4 indeed provides a nice illustration of Fano resonances and interference in resonance transmission involving a narrow and a broad (continuum) resonance,^{47–51} showing the whole range of line

shapes from a pure window resonance (interference minimum) [Fig. 4(a), $V = 0$] to strongly asymmetric resonances with pronounced interference minima [Fig. 4(a), $V \geq 0.4$] (also seen in the high-lying LUMO peaks). More importantly, however, the interference has the most pronounced effect on the spectral density at the Fermi level in the OFF configuration, with the Fermi level falling in an interference minimum at zero bias [Fig. 4(b), $V = 0$].

The H₂Pc molecule therefore functions as an interferometer where, by rotating the H-H pair by ninety degrees, we reverse the asymmetry of the line shape of the transmission through the HOMO-HOMO-1 orbitals, placing an interference minimum well below the Fermi level (ON state), or in the HOMO-LUMO gap, suppressing the transmission at the Fermi level (OFF state).

It should be noted that Sautet and Joachim described electronic interference produced by a benzene molecule embedded in a polyacetylene chain³⁰ and applied this to a molecular switch controlled by photoinduced tautomerization.³¹ The results demonstrated the sensitivity of the zero-bias transmission to the relative position and interaction of the states, disturbed through the tautomerization. Those interferometer effects are similar to the present case. An important difference, however, is the behavior of such an interferometer under applied finite bias voltage.

From the bias-voltage dependence of the transmission peaks in Fig. 4 we can draw a number of conclusions regarding charge transfer, level pinning, and bias-voltage drop over the junction. Starting with the ON state in Fig. 4(a), we note that the entire transmission spectrum shifts almost uniformly to lower energy in the direction of the down-going lead with chemical potential $\mu = E_F - eV/2$. At zero bias ($V = 0$), charge transfer between H₂Pc and both leads places the HOMO resonance at the common Fermi level ($E_F = 0$) of the junction. With increasing bias $V > 0$, Fig. 4(a) shows that the HOMO resonance becomes roughly pinned to the lead with the down-going potential, reflecting bias-dependent electron transfer from H₂Pc to the lead (positively charging the molecule) to keep the molecular level of H₂Pc equal to the chemical potential of the lead, $\mu = E_F - eV/2$.

The bias-voltage drop in Fig. 5(a) confirms this picture: the main bias-voltage drop occurs in H₂Pc near the left contact (top panel), and most of the bias-voltage increase is distributed over the bulk of the H₂Pc molecule, the levels therefore following the chemical potential of the right, down-going lead.

Examining the ON state on Fig. 4(a), one notes that the broad HOMO, the HOMO-2, and the LUMO move according to $E \sim -0.4$ V, not $E \sim -0.5$ V, while the narrow HOMO-1 and the high-lying LUMOs move as $E \sim -0.5$ V. This reflects the localization of the corresponding orbitals: e.g., the HOMO-1 [Fig. 3(c)] is well localized in a region controlled by the right lead (Fig. 5), while the HOMO [Fig. 3(d)] extends into a region with up-going potential $\mu = E_F + eV/2$ controlled by the left lead.

Now considering the OFF state in Fig. 4(b), we see that the motion of spectral peaks is the same as for the ON state in the 0–1 V bias-voltage region. However, above 1 V the levels begin to float, becoming independent of bias voltage. This signals that there is no longer any net charge transfer from H₂Pc to the right lead. Indeed, as seen in Fig. 5(b), the electrostatic

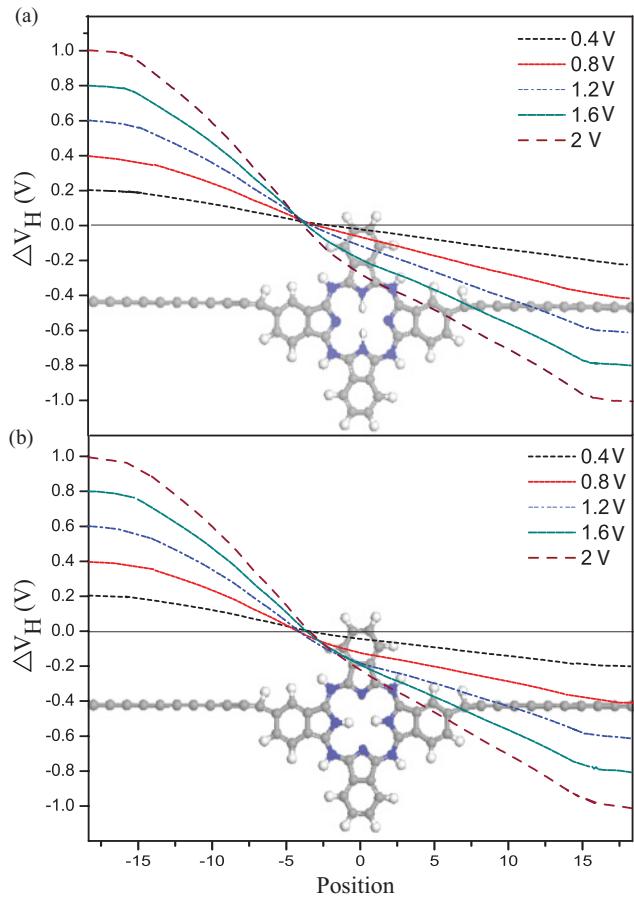


FIG. 5. (Color online) Electrostatic difference (Hartree) potential $\Delta V_H = V_H(V) - V_H(V=0)$, showing the bias-voltage drop over the junction in the (a) ON and (b) OFF states of cumulene- H_2Pc -cumulene. For negative-bias polarity one gets the mirror image of the bias-voltage distribution.

potential does not change much over the central-left part of the molecule in the $1.6 \leq V \leq 2.0$ interval.

A closer look at Figs. 5(a) and 6(b) reveals some interesting similarities and differences in the voltage drop and screening between the ON and OFF states. In the ON state [Fig. 5(a)], the bias-voltage drop is quite stable, but it nevertheless shifts from the center to the left edge of the five-ring pyrrole group in the $0 \leq V \leq 2$ bias interval. In the OFF state [Fig. 5(b)], the bias-voltage drop is first located around the left edge of the five-ring pyrrole group in the $0 \leq V \leq 1$ bias interval, and then jumps toward the center of the molecule in the $1.2 \leq V \leq 1.6$ bias interval (and in fact shifts back a little in the $1.6 \leq V \leq 2$ range).

In the OFF case the conduction state is localized over the central part of the H_2Pc molecule [essentially Fig. 3(top, left)] and the voltage drop moves from the left edge to the center of the charge distribution. It is then understandable that the spectral peaks first follow the right lead and then become bias independent.

In the ON case, on the other hand, the conduction state is delocalized over the H_2Pc molecule and the leads [Fig. 3(top, right)], and the bias-voltage drop basically stays put at the center of the left part of the charge distribution. It is then

understandable that the spectral peaks follow the right lead over the entire bias region.

The HOMO coupled to the electrodes in the ON state provides an open system with good conductance and metallic-like screening. The HOMO orbital is charge-transfer connected to the right lead and (de) charges in order to stay close to the chemical potential of the right lead. This picture does not change in the investigated $0 \leq V \leq 2$ range.

On the other hand, the HOMO in the OFF state is a more closed system with less transparent coupling to contacts. As a consequence, the charge transfer to the right lead will be more difficult to maintain with increasing bias voltage. This means that the molecule will charge up (accept electrons) and float up in energy. This will shift the bias-voltage drop toward the right electrode, as already discussed in connection with Fig. 5(b). These conclusions are, of course, dependent on the nature of the electrodes used to wire the molecule. To be able to identify the effect of the molecular-electrode coupling, we therefore now also consider gold electrodes.

B. Au- H_2Pc -Au

Figure 2 presents IVCs for the two H_2Pc_h - H_2Pc_v tautomer systems connected to several types of gold leads: three-dimensional (3-D) semi-infinite needles connected via short one-dimensional (1-D) atomic Au-chains (with the chains arranged as in the experimental setup by Nazin *et al.*³⁷), as well as 1-D Au wires. In the case of gold leads, the ON and OFF states correspond to the H_2Pc_h and H_2Pc_v tautomers, respectively. In comparison with cumulene, this reversal of ON and OFF states, relative to the orientation of the H-H pair, is due to the symmetry of the coupling orbitals at the H_2Pc -Au contacts.

The detailed structure of the IVCs in Fig. 2 can be understood from the bias-voltage dependence of the transmission spectra of $Au(100)-Au_3-H_2Pc-Au_3-Au(100)$, as shown in Fig. 6(a) and Fig. 6(b), respectively. We first discuss the $T(E, V=0)$ zero-bias part of the transmission spectrum in Fig. 6 in some detail. The linewidths with Au leads (~ 0.2 eV) are considerably narrower than with cumulene leads (~ 0.4 eV), manifesting a weaker coupling to the leads. It should be understood that the molecule is only physisorbed at the electrodes, bridging the gold chains arranged at the surface.³⁷ The hydrogen tautomerization switches the orbital character of the HOMO and HOMO-1 levels. The profiles of the conduction peaks result from the interference between HOMO and HOMO-1, giving rise to one symmetric broad peak with a dip (ON state, much like in the case of the cumulene electrodes) and two separate peaks with steep edges (OFF state). The spectrum around the Fermi level ($-0.5 < E < 0$) therefore derives from HOMO and HOMO-1, with different detailed orbital character upon hydrogen tautomerization, turning the H-H “knob.”

The zero-bias MPSH HOMO and HOMO-1 orbitals of two tautomer systems are shown in Fig. 6. Similar to the cumulene wire leads in Fig. 3, the inner-hydrogen tautomerization of H_2Pc switches the molecular orbital character of HOMO and HOMO-1. One molecular orbital shows the interaction between the gold d_{xz} orbital and the carbon p orbital (weak overlap), while the other one shows the interaction between

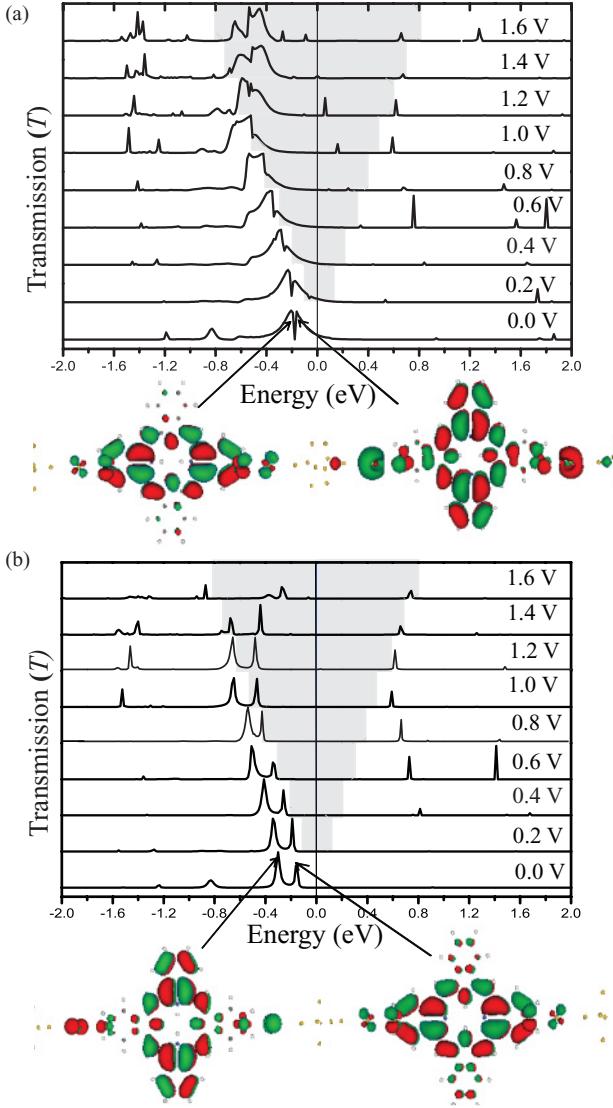


FIG. 6. (Color online) Bias-dependent transmission of Au(100)-Au₃-H₂Pc-Au₃-Au(100) as a function of energy E . The Fermi energy is set to zero; the shaded area indicates the bias-voltage window. (a) ON state. (b) OFF state.

the gold s orbital and the carbon p orbital (strong overlap). Concerning the transmission at the Fermi energy, in the ON state the electrons can propagate from the left to the right electrode. In the OFF state, the electrons are almost totally reflected (at the contact to the right lead, as can be shown with transmission eigenchannel analysis), resulting in the conduction being almost blocked.

Again, from the bias-voltage dependence of the $T(E, V)$ transmission peaks in Fig. 6 we can draw a number of conclusions regarding charge transfer, level pinning, and bias-voltage drop over the junction, similar to the case of cumulene wire leads: For H₂Pc_h (ON spectrum), at low bias voltage in the range $0 \leq V \leq 0.4$, the current increases because the resonance peaks move distinctly slower than $\mu = E_F - eV/2$, the bias window therefore including an increasing part of the line wings. In the range $0.4 \leq V \leq 1$, the transmission peaks move as fast as the chemical potential of the right lead,

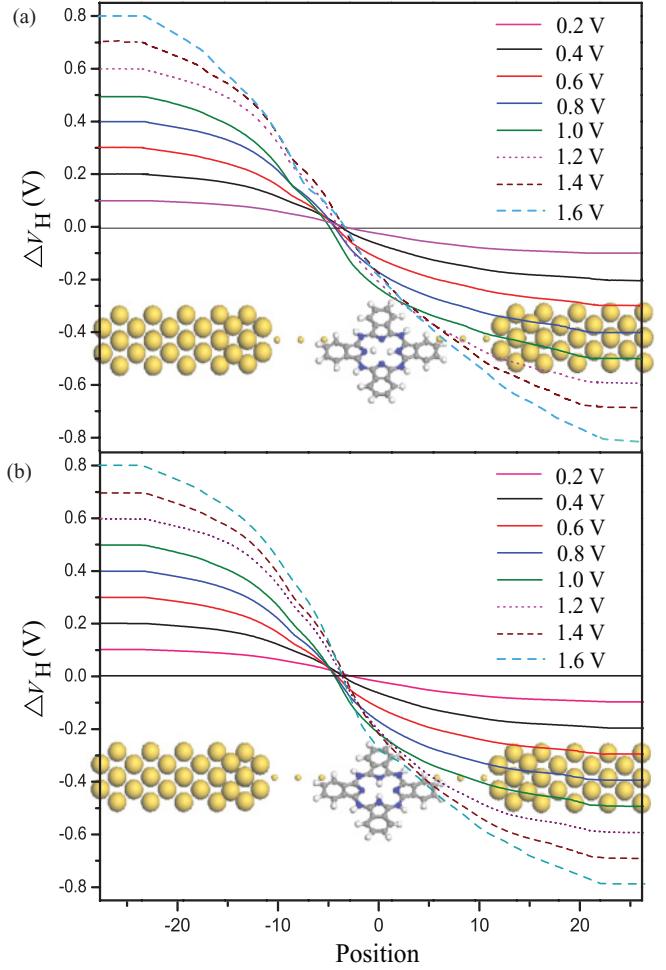


FIG. 7. (Color online) Electrostatic difference (Hartree) potential $\Delta V_H = V_H(V) - V_H(V = 0)$, showing the bias-voltage drop over the junction in the (a) ON and (b) OFF states of Au(100)-Au₃-H₂Pc-Au₃-Au(100). For negative-bias polarity one gets the mirror image of the bias-voltage distribution.

resulting in the plateau in the IVCs. For $V > 1$, something interesting happens: the intense resonance peaks shift back into the bias window and start following the chemical potential $\mu = E_F + eV/2$ of the left lead, resulting in a large increase of the current in the range $1 \leq V < 1.4$. Finally, for large bias voltage in the range of $1.4 \leq V \leq 1.6$, the width (and area) of the peak gets smaller, resulting in decreasing current and the appearance of negative differential resistance. Also note that there are weak NDR effects in the $0.5 \leq V \leq 1.0$ region both for the Au₂ and Au₃ systems. For H₂Pc_h (OFF spectrum), the pattern of IVCs is similar to that of the ON spectrum, but different in magnitude.

The bias-voltage drop over Au(100)-Au₃-H₂Pc-Au₃-Au(100) in the ON state in Fig. 7(a) explains much of this picture: as for cumulene leads [Fig. 5(a)], the main bias-voltage drop occurs at the left Au₃-H₂Pc contact, and most of the remaining bias-voltage drop is distributed over the bulk of the H₂Pc molecule, the levels therefore basically following the chemical potential of the right lead with potential $\mu = E_F - eV/2$ decreasing under applied bias.

However, there is in fact a clear difference: close inspection shows that the voltage drop in fact moves, with increasing bias across the left benzene ring toward the right lead, until around $V = 1$ when it jumps to the right $\text{H}_2\text{Pc}-\text{Au}_3$ interface, the chemical potential $\mu = E_F + \text{eV}/2$ of the left lead now extending into the bulk of the H_2Pc_h molecule. This is precisely where in the transmission spectrum in Fig. 6(a) the transmission peaks begin following the left lead with an up-going potential. This means that the H_2Pc_h molecule now begins to get negative charge, pinned by electron transfer from the left lead. The picture is also seen in the behavior of the weak LUMO following the charging of the H_2Pc_h molecule until it crosses the left up-going leads, gets pinned, and then follows the left lead.

For the H_2Pc_v OFF case, the transmission spectrum is similar to that of the ON spectrum, but different in magnitude, the transmission peaks being narrow and less intense, reflecting much weaker coupling to the leads than in the ON state. A particularly interesting feature is the different bias dependence of the leading transmission peaks for $V > 1$, essentially following the chemical potentials of different leads. This indicates that the HOMO and HOMO-1 orbitals at high bias are localized in quite different parts of the junction.

Finally, we conclude that the fundamental reason for the ON-OFF IVCs in both cumulene- H_2Pc_h -cumulene and $\text{Au}-\text{H}_2\text{Pc}_h-\text{Au}$ is again the presence of two interacting, interfering conduction channels around the Fermi level, being controlled by the tautomer switch. Although the bias-dependent charging of the molecular orbitals controls the positions of the transmission resonances relative to the bias-voltage window, it is the interference effect that physically enhances the difference between the ON and OFF state transmissions. This is manifested in the Fano type of line profiles characterizing the transmission peaks around the Fermi level.

IV. COMMENTS ON NDR EFFECTS

The NDR effect in the case of $\text{Au}-\text{H}_2\text{Pc}_h-\text{Au}$ around 1.6-V bias arises from the decreased intensity (area) of transmission peaks at high bias voltage, as shown in Fig. 6, caused by the reduced coupling between the Au leads. Since the main conduction peaks follow the chemical potential of the left lead with an up-going potential, that part of the H_2Pc molecule should be well connected to the left lead. It is then reasonable to conclude (and is supported by transmission eigenchannel analysis) that the coupling to the right lead is reduced.

Negative differential resistance is of great interest because NDR elements can be used for building bistable devices and highly functional components such as latches, oscillators, memories,^{52,53} and logic XOR gates.^{53–55} As a consequence, NDR has been at the focus of a number of recent experimental^{56,57} and theoretical^{58–60} papers.

The NDR effect found by Quek *et al.*⁵⁸ is explained in terms of gold electrodes supporting molecule-electrode contact-driven NDR, where the coupling to the rather narrow bands of 1-D Au chains stretched on the surface plays an important role. This looks similar to our case at high bias.

The NDR effect investigated by Riberio *et al.*⁵⁹ deals with quantum transport properties of porphyrin-bridged p-n junctions with Si leads, and the NDR effect is controlled by

the doping levels of the leads and the central transition metal atom of the porphyrin. The results are explained in terms of bias-induced on-off switching of resonant tunneling channels associated with specific molecular orbitals. This NDR can then be regarded as arising from bias-driven reduced molecule-lead overlap. This again looks similar to our case at high bias.

Finally, the NDR effect studied by Pati *et al.*⁶⁰ is explained in terms of reduced overlap between conduction links through the molecule itself. This is in contrast to our case where the reduced overlap appears at a contact to the molecule, the transmission peaks basically following one lead or the other. In the case of Ref. 60, the peaks do not move with bias, suggesting that the voltage drop over the molecule is distributed in a balanced way over and around the molecule.

From an IVC point of view there is no big difference between these cases. The differences are primarily visible in the $T(E, V)$ spectrum and reflect the details of the bias dependence of the bias-voltage drop over the junctions, manifested in strongly nonlinear IVCs. With more experience it might be possible to relate different types of NDR features to different types of weak-link distributions and instabilities. It seems likely that voltage- or current- driven excitations and instabilities should be sensitive to the distribution of strong fields (potential drops) over contacts or inside molecules.

Also note in Fig. 2 the appearance of weak NDR around 0.7-V bias in $\text{Au}(001)-\text{Au}_2-\text{H}_2\text{Pc}-\text{Au}_2-\text{Au}(001)$ and very weak NDR around 0.9-V bias in $\text{Au}(001)-\text{Au}_3-\text{H}_2\text{Pc}-\text{Au}_3-\text{Au}(001)$. The latter case can in principle be understood from Fig. 6(a): the NDR (or plateau) seems to be connected with line-shape variation of the HOMO-HOMO-1 transmission peak structure. The Fano line shapes suggest that interference effects again may play a role.

V. CONCLUDING REMARKS

We have shown that the two tautomer configurations of phtalocyanine (H_2Pc) connected to conducting leads form junctions with widely different conductances, especially at low bias. With the H-H pair rotated (hydrogen tautomerization performed) by external means, the junction presents a single-molecular switch. This fact, together with the experimental demonstration of Liljeroth *et al.*¹⁰ that the switch works in principle in the STM configuration (for vertical transport), makes H_2Pc an interesting candidate for a unimolecular electronic switch.

We find that hydrogen tautomerization affects the electronic state of H_2Pc by switching the order of the molecular orbital energies between HOMO and HOMO-1, causing a large change in the current. We specifically reveal the influence of molecular charging and molecule-electrode coupling on the transport mechanism. In particular, we show that the applied bias potential drop can shift from one metal-molecule contact to the other at intermediate bias, leading to pronounced features in the IVCs. We also find that a two-channel interference effect is clearly manifested in pronounced Fano shapes characterizing the transmission peaks close to the Fermi level. This leads to the conclusion that the underlying reason for the ON-OFF IVCs in the studied configurations is the presence of two interacting, interfering conduction channels around the Fermi level, being controlled by the tautomer

switch. This interference effect is dramatic in the sense that it leads to a large ON/OFF ratio over a wide bias-voltage range.

Two final comments on the interference effect are in order: (1) Since we expect the substrate to play a pronounced role stabilizing the two states of the molecule, the question arises of how this will influence the interference, which is at the heart of the junction transport. Since the two nearly degenerate tautomer states have similar spacial localization, we expect the interaction with the substrate not to significantly change the level splitting. The levels could be shifted relative to the Fermi level, changing the conductivity, but that is not really the issue here: the ON-OFF switching contrast should remain. (2) The calculation is done for frozen geometry, taking into account redistribution of electronic density on the molecule. The shift of the bias-voltage drop in Fig. 7 in the range 1–1.4 V is connected with the steep increase of conductivity in Fig. 2. Major electronic density redistribution can be expected to lead to conformational changes, and the large drop of the conductivity (NDR) in the 1.4–1.6 V range in Fig. 2 certainly needs to be investigated by taking into account effects of atomic relaxation. But, then again, a free-molecule calculation may not be relevant: the atomic relaxation will be constrained by the stabilizing effect of the environment and substrate. For this reason, we expect the calculated NDR effect in Au-H₂Pc-Au in Fig. 2 to be relevant for the molecule lying flat on a substrate.

We also conclude that the D_{2h} molecular symmetry of H₂Pc with the HOMO and HOMO-1 occupying opposite “arms” with and without hydrogens is an essential component in creating the potential profile across the junction. It is important to use this symmetry in order to obtain different conductances for different H₂Pc configurations. The connection to the electrodes must not be to neighboring arms (in which case the H-H pair rotation only flips the mirror symmetry of the junction): connecting neighboring arms produces an IVC that is the average of the ON and OFF states, losing the switching effect. Coupling to the electrodes should also respect the symmetry by introducing minimal distortion. In our study H₂Pc is physisorbed at the gold electrodes; our attempts to chemisorb H₂Pc on gold via two thiol groups directly connected to the molecule only resulted in locking of the

HOMO and HOMO-1 relative positions, thus preventing the switching. However, we exemplify with cumulene electrodes that it is possible to design linkers in the form of molecular ligands to interconnect H₂Pc to external leads.

We demonstrate, by considering different electrode types, that the conduction of the junction is significantly affected by the choice of contacts. Both cumulene²⁷ and gold leads are highly conductive; however, matching of the gold s states to the H₂Pc conjugated π orbital introduces additional backscattering, yielding 1/4 the current at comparable voltages. In addition, the IVCs of junctions with gold leads exhibit pronounced NDR at high bias voltage, as well as examples of weak NDR at intermediate bias. This, together with switching, makes H₂Pc an interesting candidate for a multifunctional molecular component.^{54,55}

We realize that the modeled system with the two closely spaced gold contacts is difficult to create in experiment. Nevertheless, we believe that this difficulty is an additional good reason for preliminary theoretical assessment of the setup. Our investigation of H₂Pc is inspired by the need for switches and nonlinear elements in molecular electronic circuits. However, the goal of this work has been strictly limited to investigating the transmission properties of the two tautomer states. We have not investigated the switching mechanism or stability of the OFF and ON states or the influence of different substrates. It remains to investigate how the current through the junction may switch between OFF and ON states at elevated bias, including hysteretic behavior due to relaxation, current-driven fluctuations, and thermal noise, as well as the influence of substrate surfaces on the conduction mechanisms.

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