

Molecular nanostructures for advanced materials

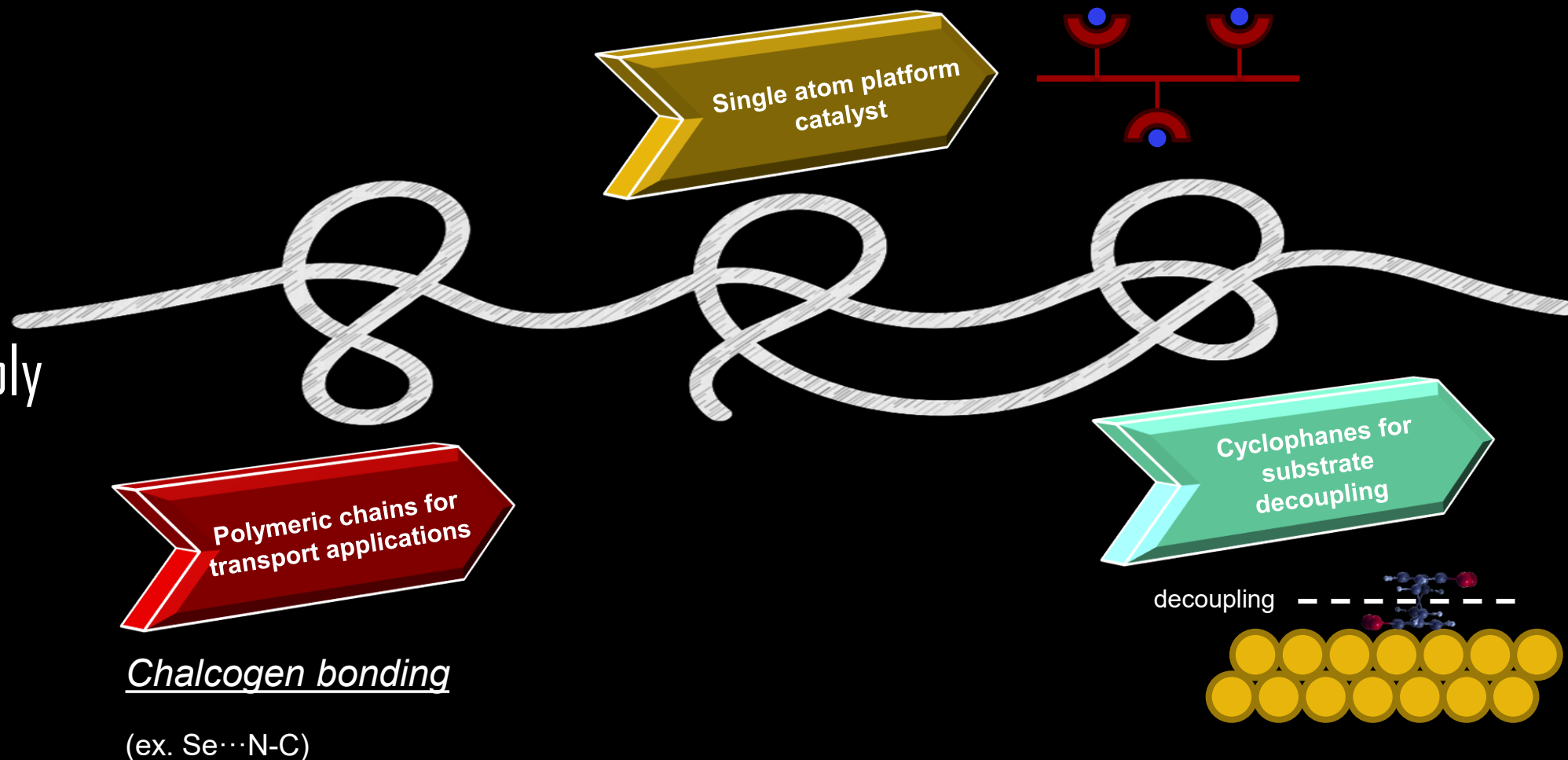
Antonio Caporale

Physics Department, University of Rome Tor Vergata

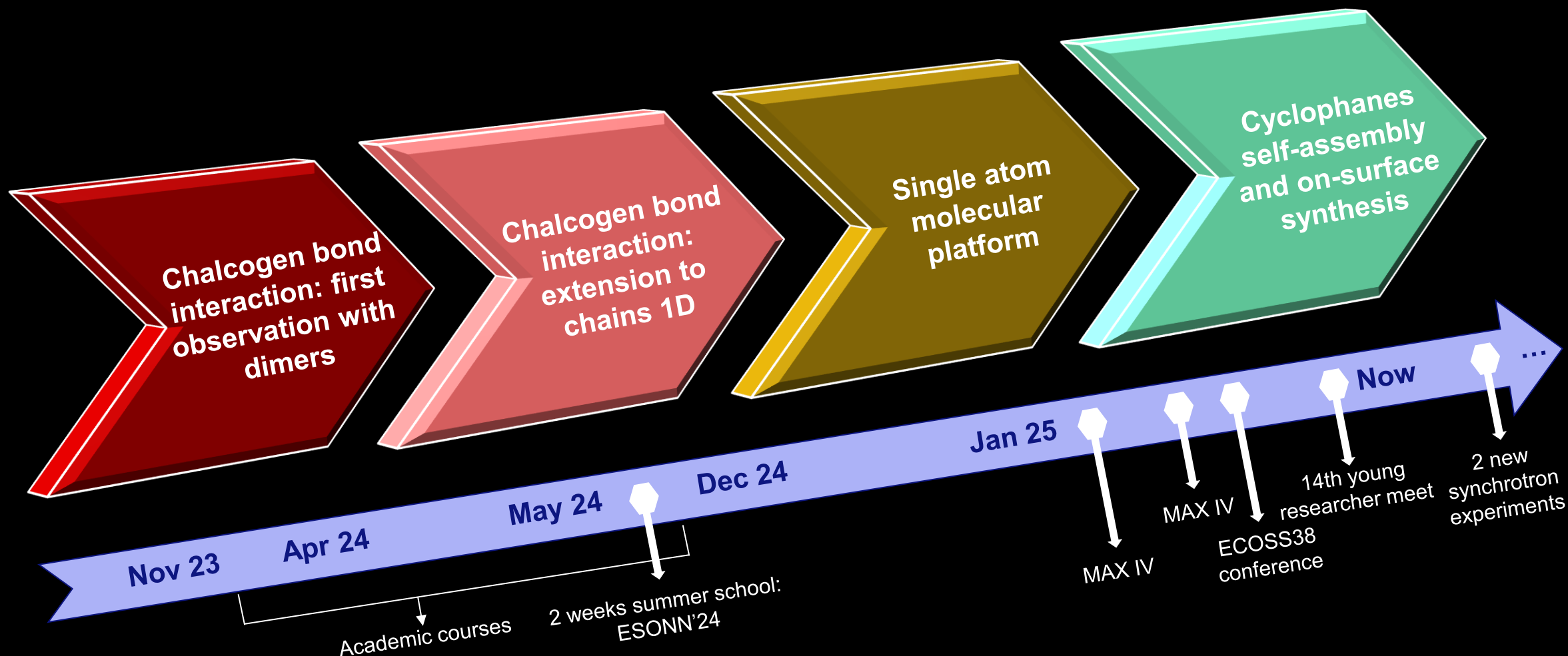


Motivation

Molecular
Self-Assembly



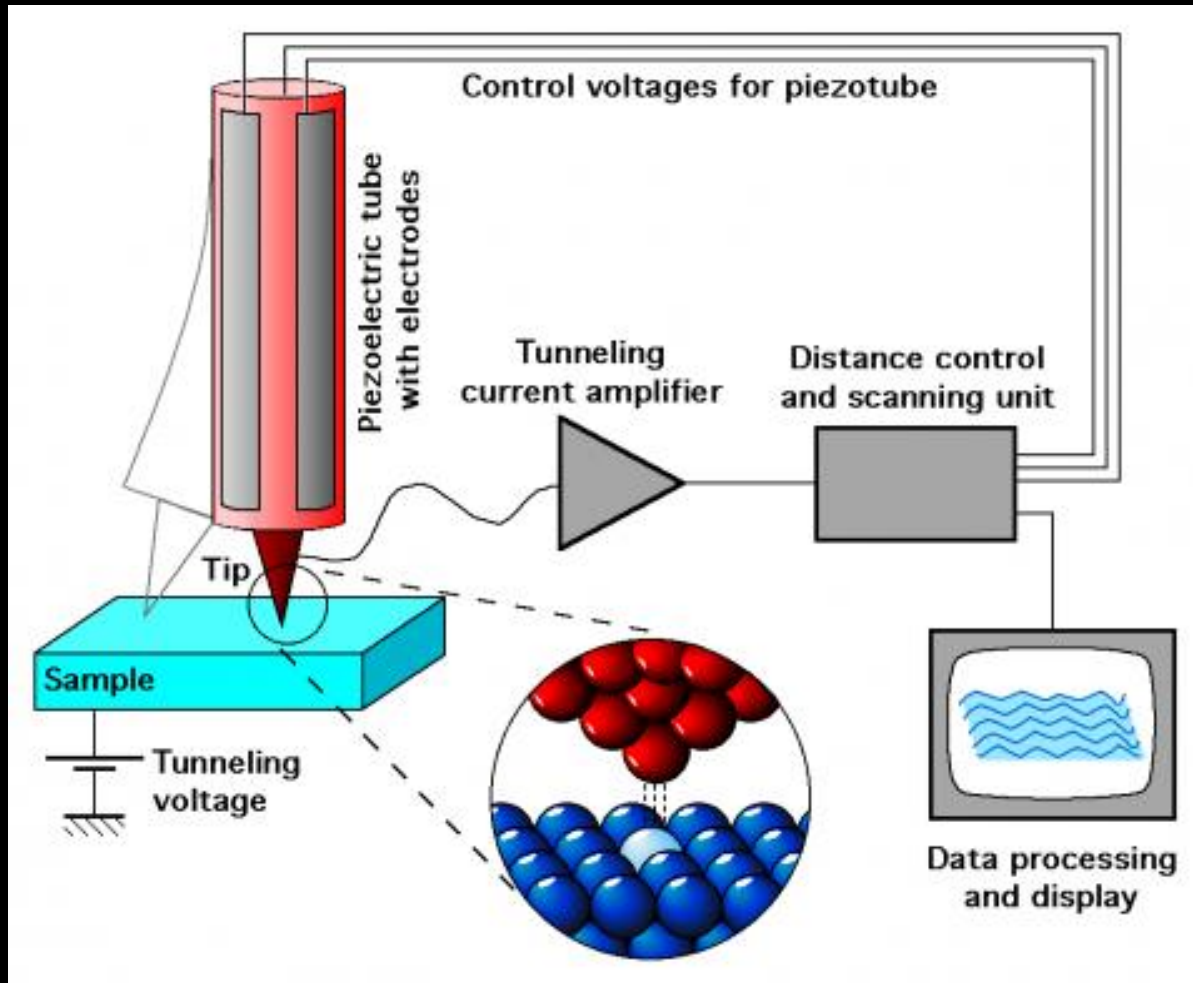
Outlook *(main projects)*



Low Temperature Scanning Tunnelling Microscopy (LT-STM)



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Nobel prize:
Binnig & Rohrer
1986

Working @ 8-10K with a closed helium circuit

$$I_T \propto \int dE \rho_s(r_0, E) \rho_p(E - eV) (f(E - eV) - f(E))$$

$$I_T^{exp} \propto e^{-2kd}, \quad d \text{ distance between tip and sample}$$

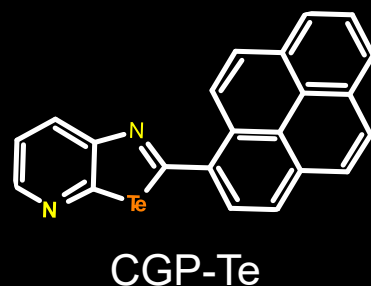
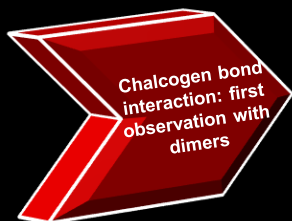
Chalcogen bond (ChB): CGP-Ch molecular structure



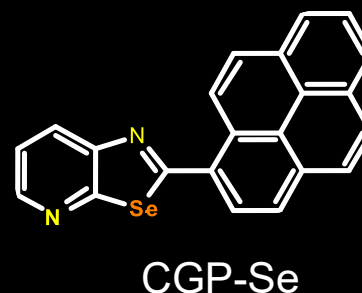
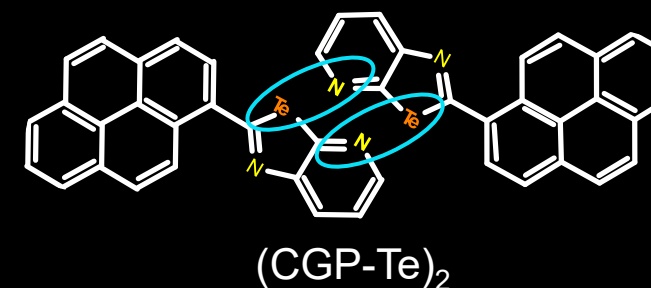
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Prof. D. Bonifazi and Dr. D. Romito



Chalcogen association

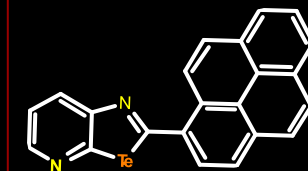


* CGP = chalcogenazolo pyridine; Ch = Te or Se

CGP-Te/Au(111) – STM data



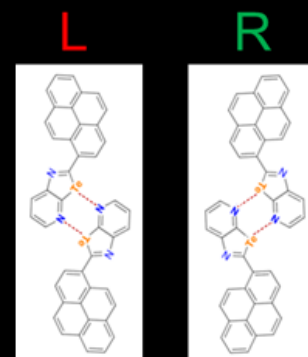
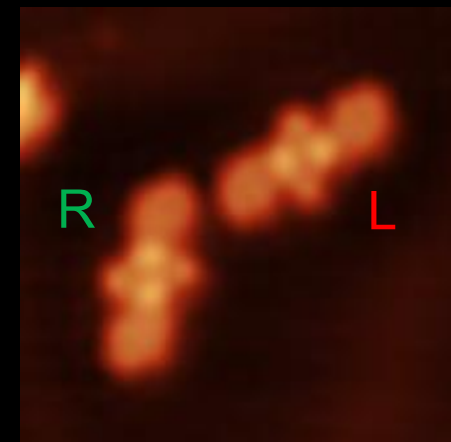
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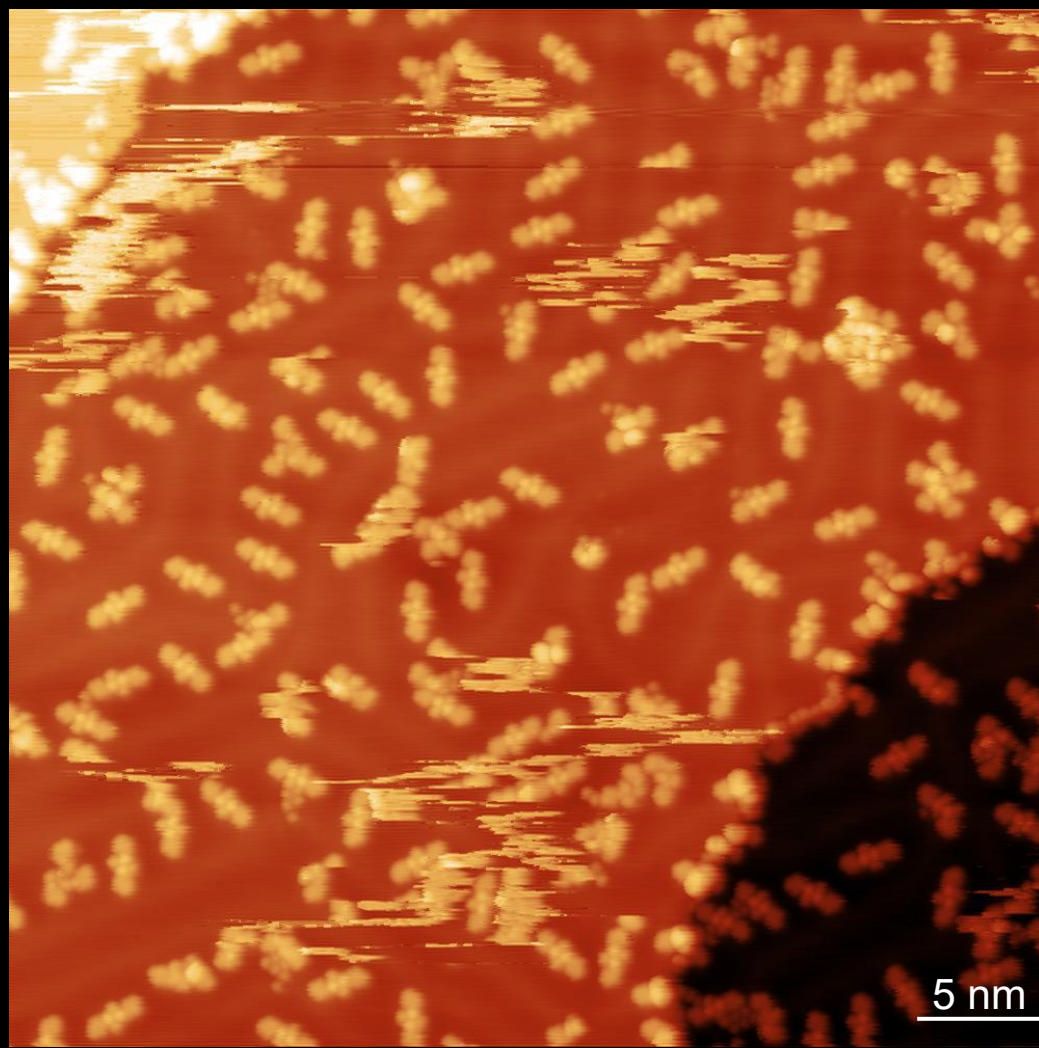
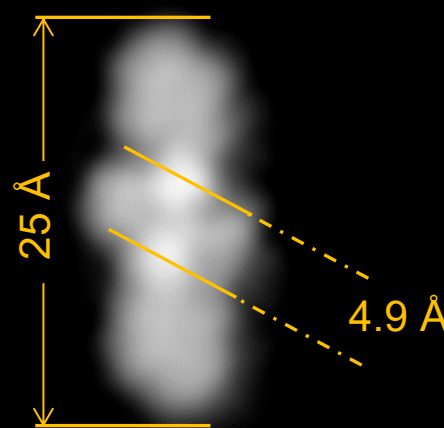
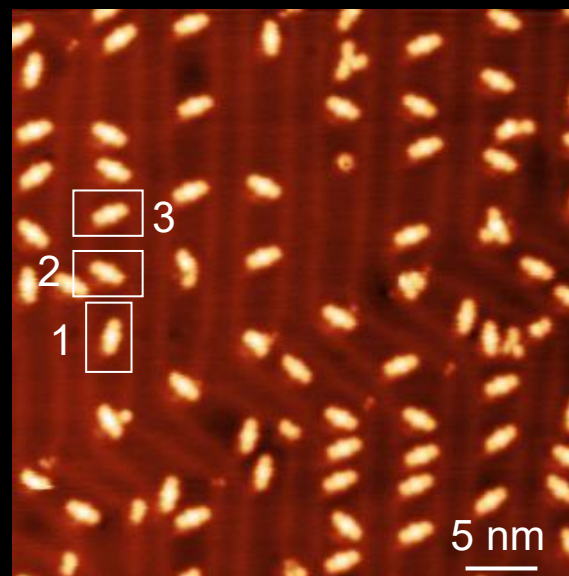
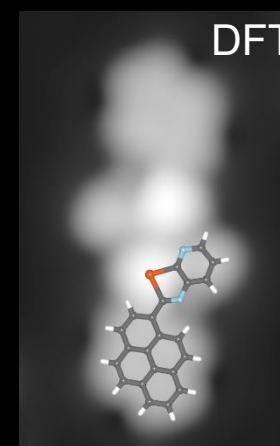
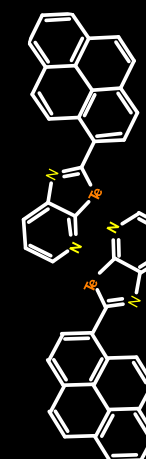
CGP-Te

Deposition: RT

STM: 8.5 - 11 K



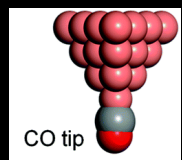
Supramolecular
dimer



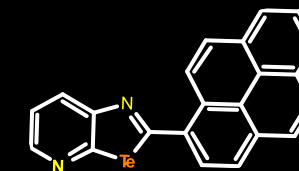
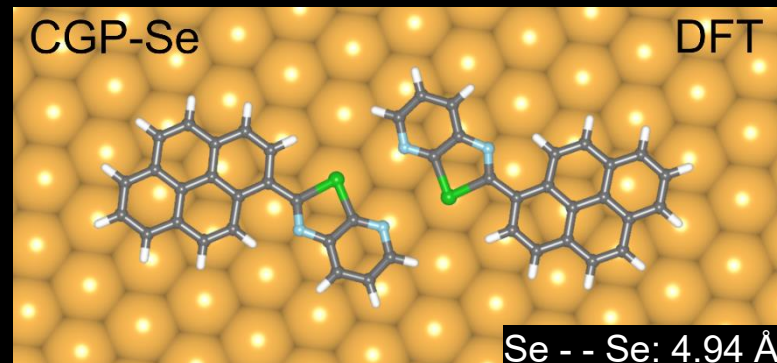
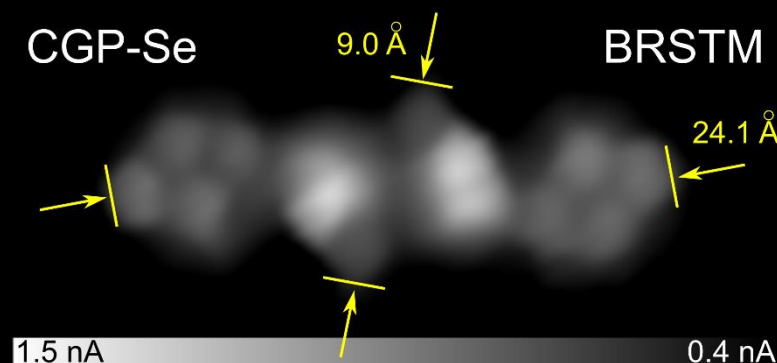
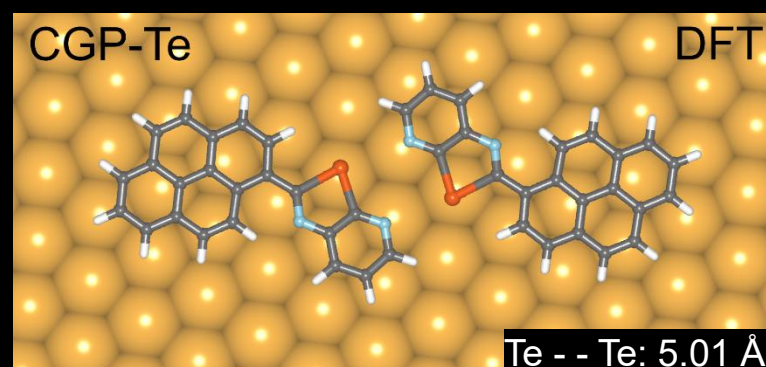
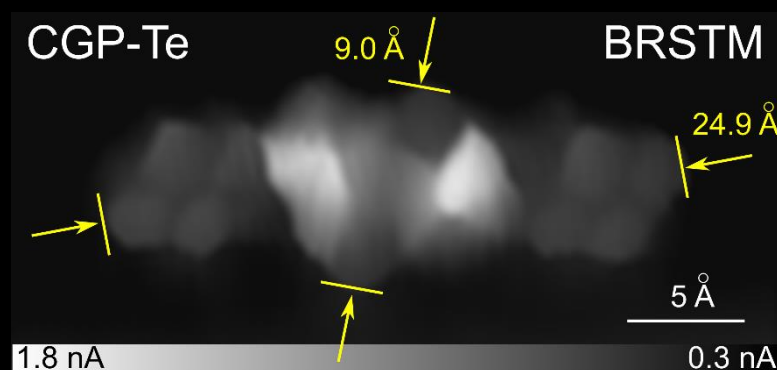
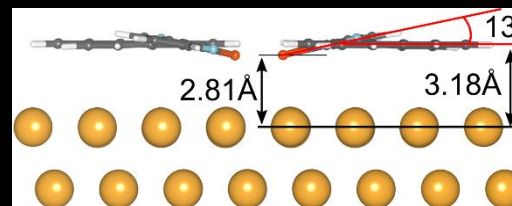
Chalcogen bond – BRSTM data and DFT analysis



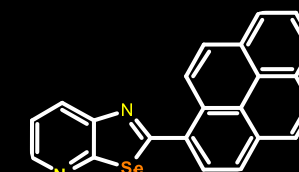
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Functionalized
tip

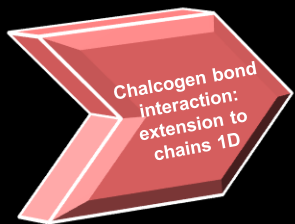


CGP-Te
Deposition: RT
BRSTM: 8.7 K
Constant height
 $V_t = 5$ mV



CGP-Se
Deposition: RT
BRSTM: 8.7 K
Constant height
 $V_t = 5$ mV

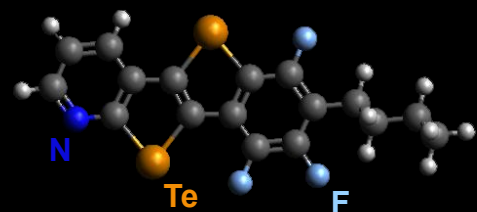
Chalcogen bond (ChB): 3FBP-2Te molecular structure



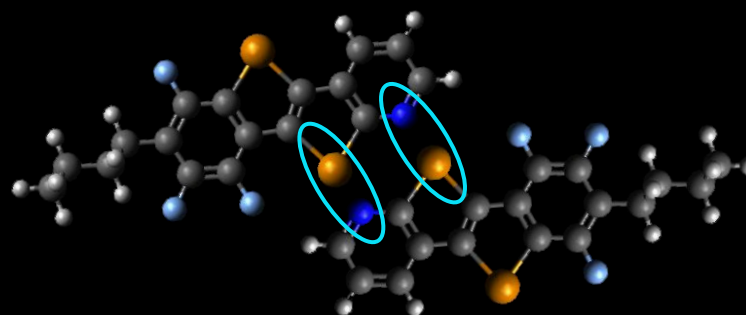
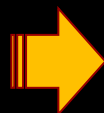
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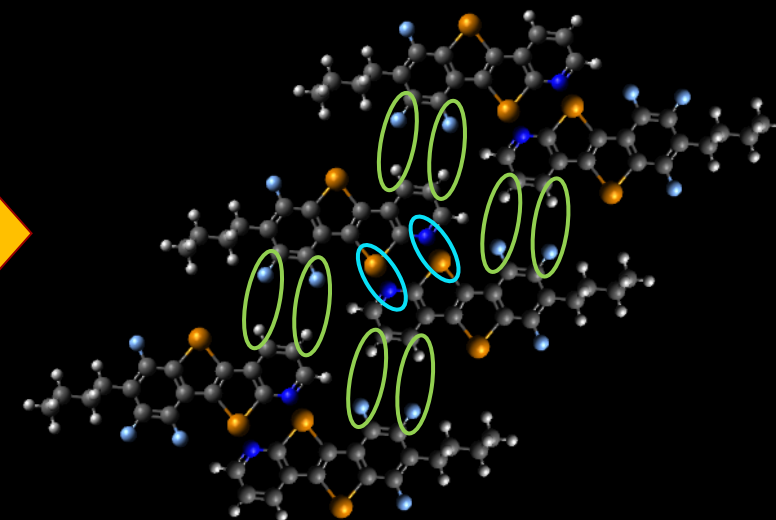
universität
wien



3FBP-2Te



(3FBP-2Te)₂



Nx (3FBP-2Te)₂

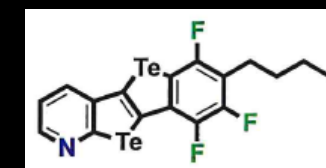
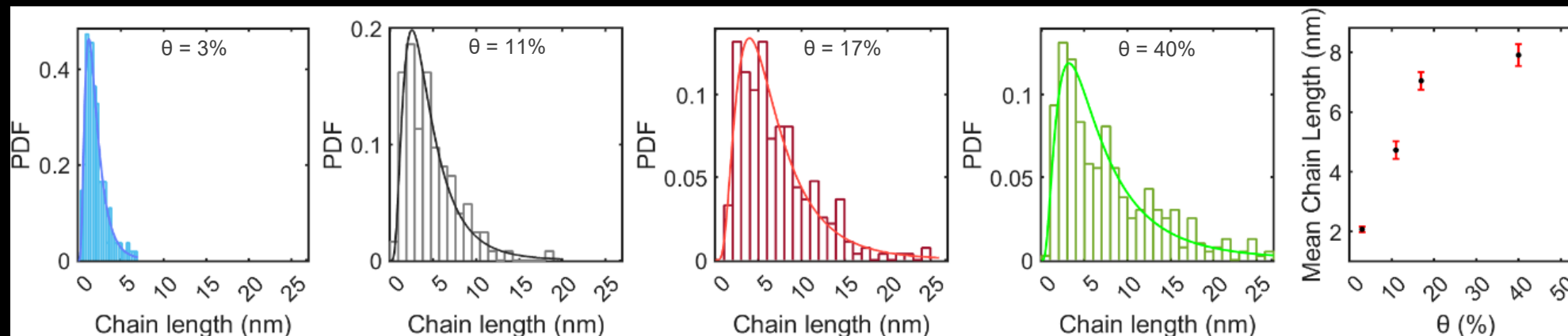
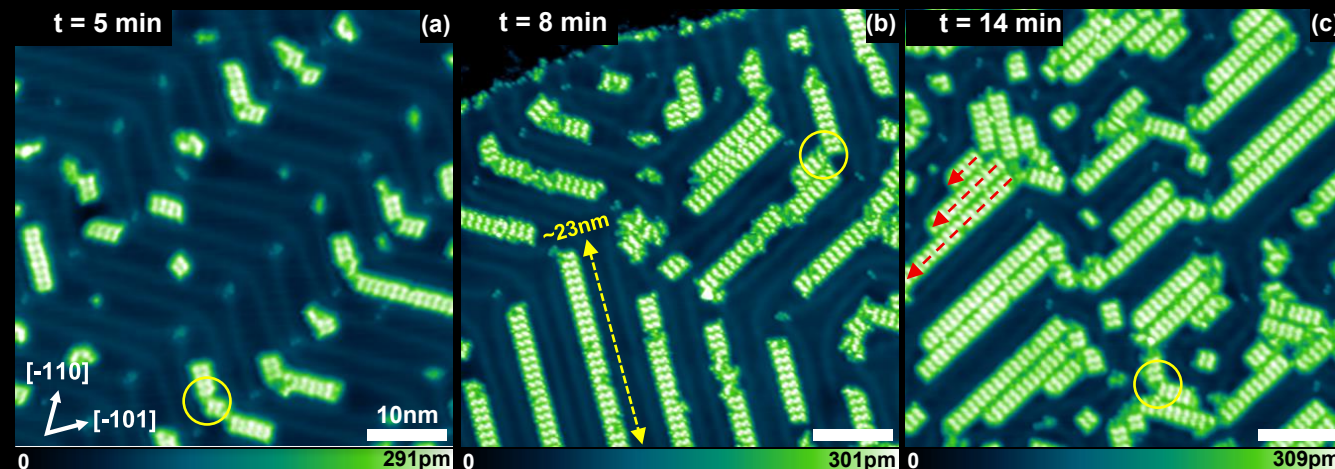
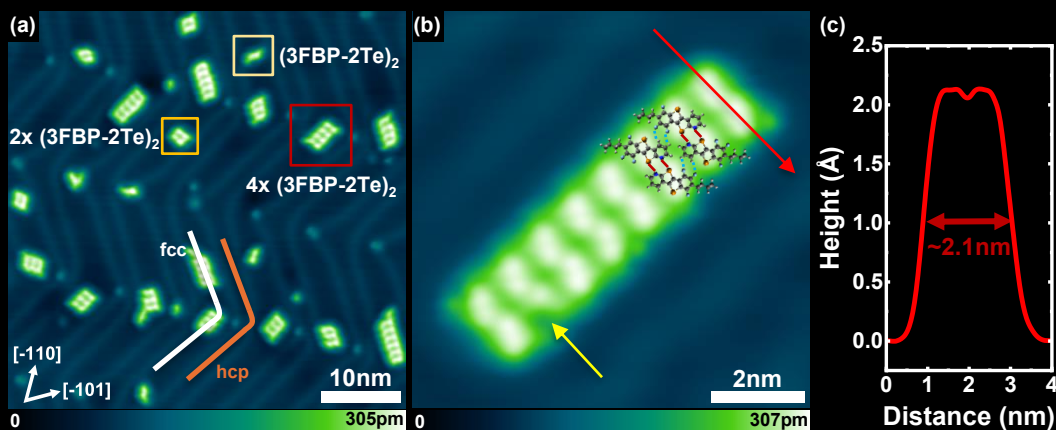
* 3FBP-2Te: 7-butyl-6,8,9-trifluorobenzo[4',5']telluropheno[2',3':4,5]telluropheno[2,3-β]pyridine

Chalcogen bond (ChB): 3FBP-2Te

STM data



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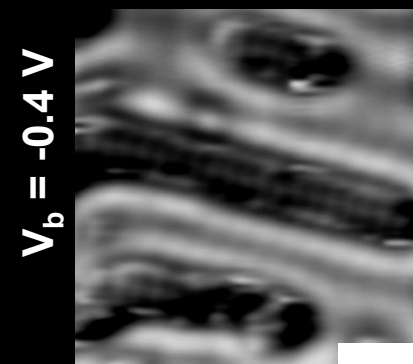
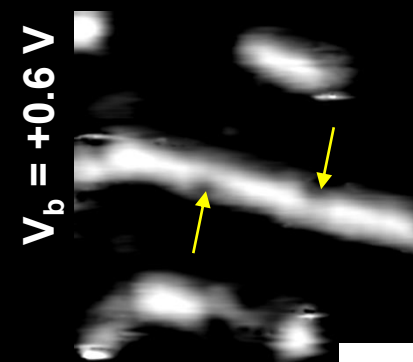
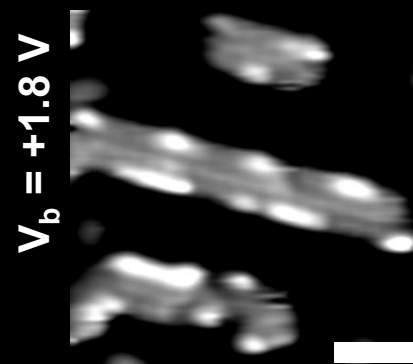
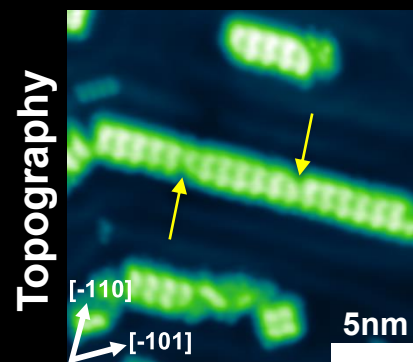
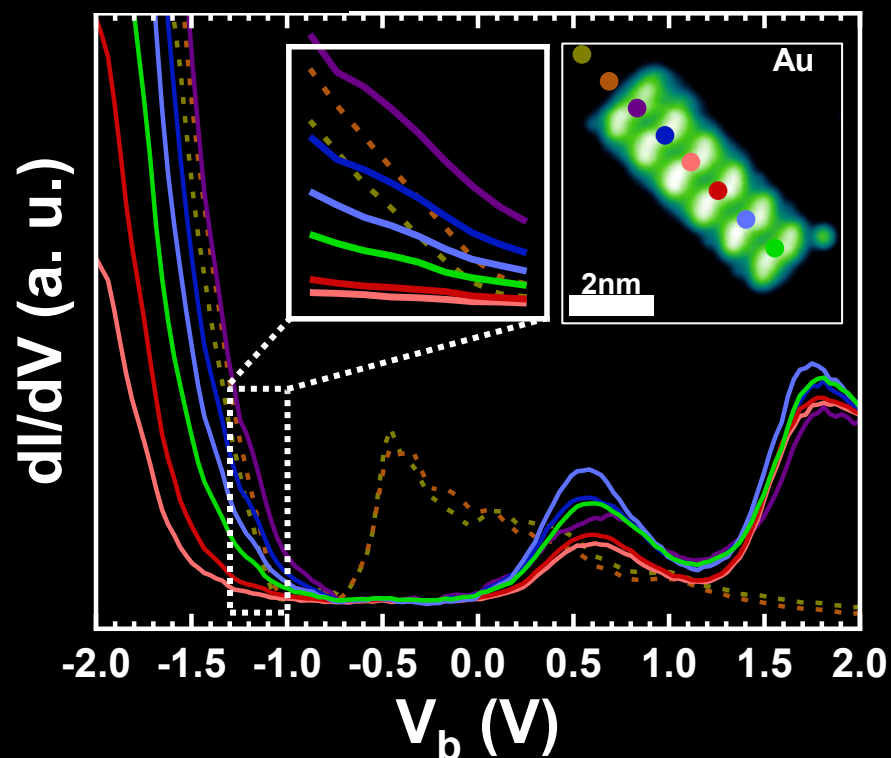
3FBP-2Te
Deposition: RT
STM @ 10K

Chalcogen bond (ChB): 3FBP-2Te

STS data



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HOMO, LUMO, and LUMO+1 states are centred at -1.2 eV, 0.6 eV, and 1.8 eV, respectively;

Experimental band gap is of about 1.1 eV;

dI/dV maps reveal the spatial distribution of the LUMO and LUMO+1 states.

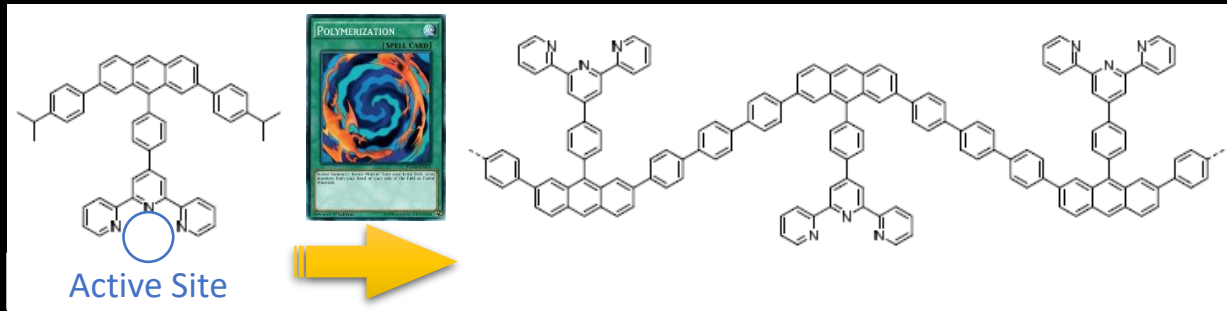
Apparently no electronic differences related to the chains length;

Single atom molecular platform

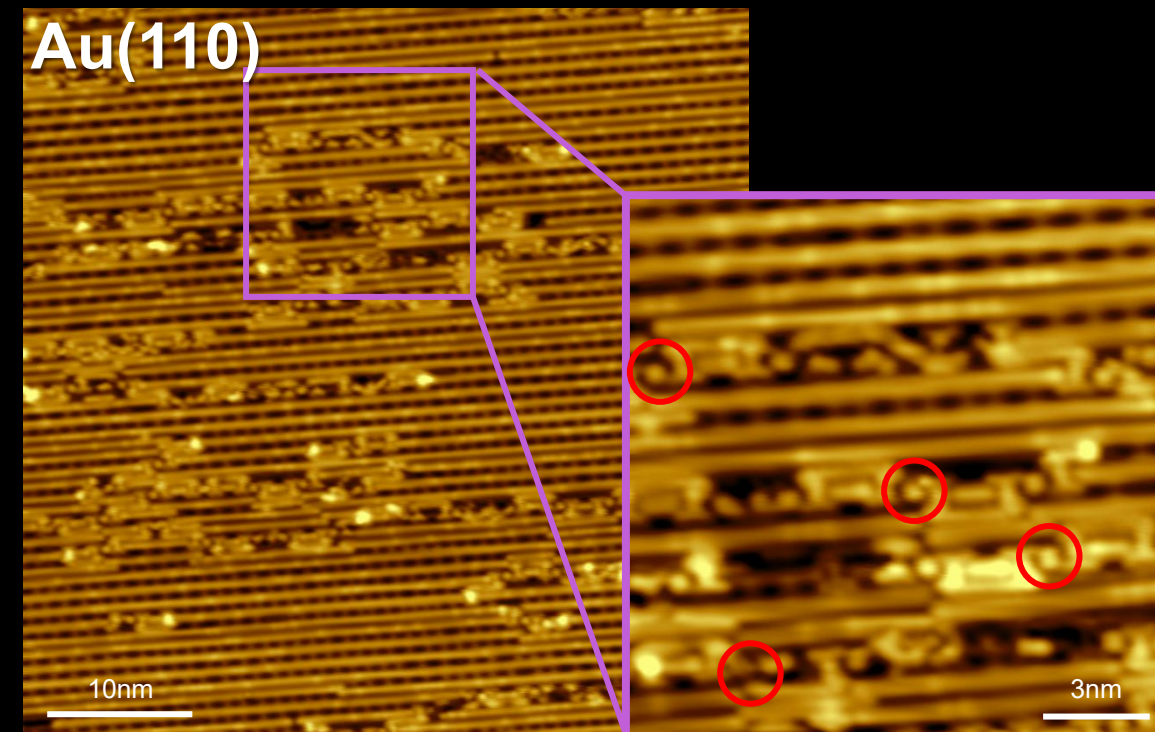
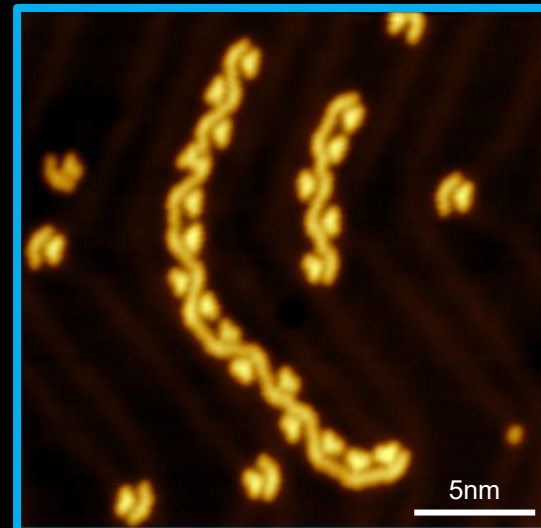
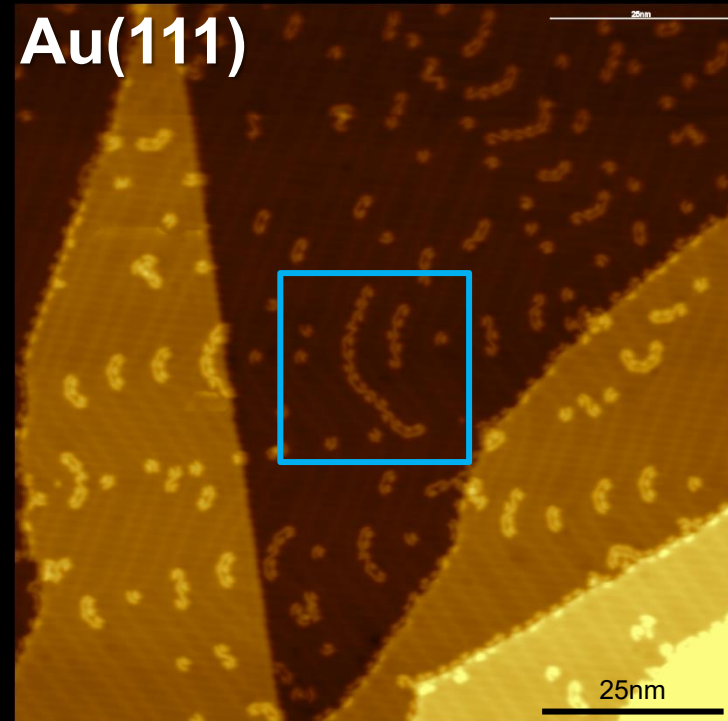


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Single atom
molecular
platform

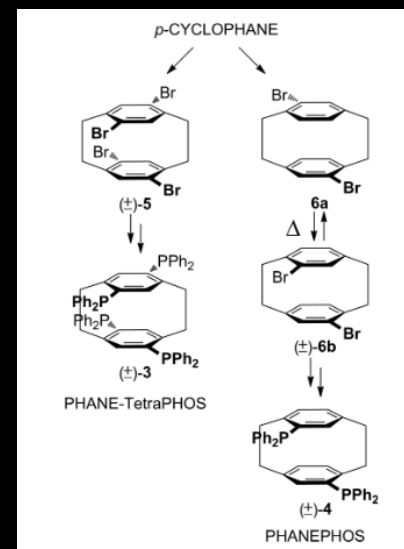
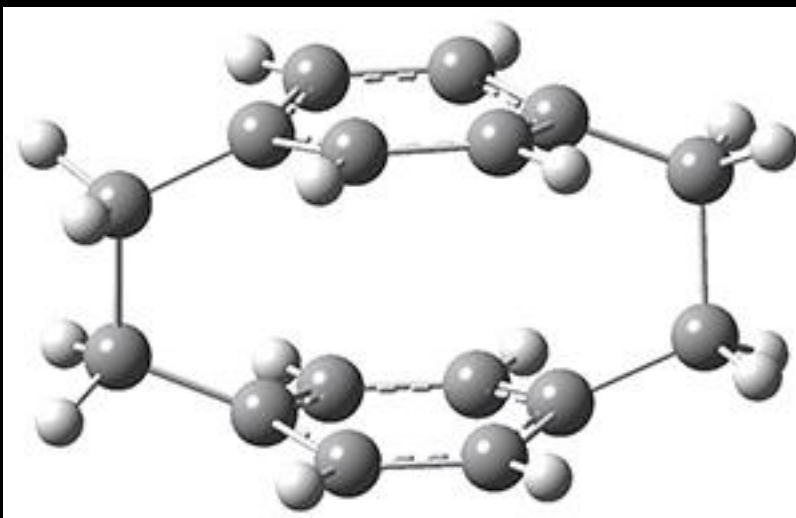


Deposition with sample hot kept at 580K;
Submonolayer coverage;



Cyclophanes

Aromatic compounds bonded by aliphatic bridges



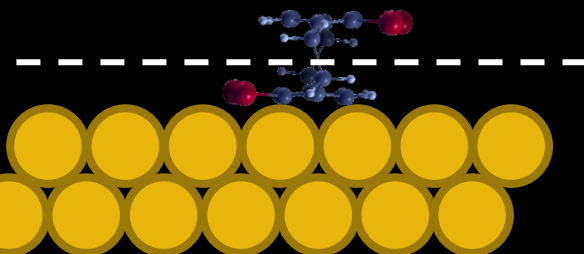
Chiral catalyst: it has been successfully employed in asymmetric catalysis to produce one enantiomer

L. Vaghi et al., *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* 17, 2367-2374 (2021)

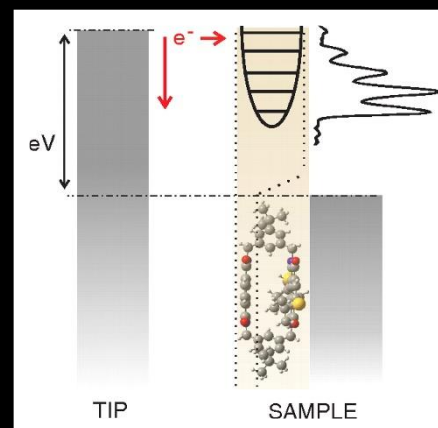
guest: metal atoms



decoupling



Metal substrate



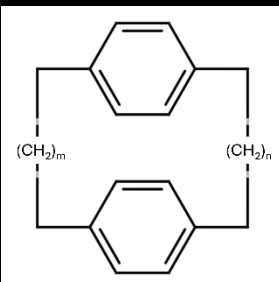
Electronic decoupling of the top layer from the metal substrate

F. Matino et al., *PNAS* 108, 961-964 (2010)

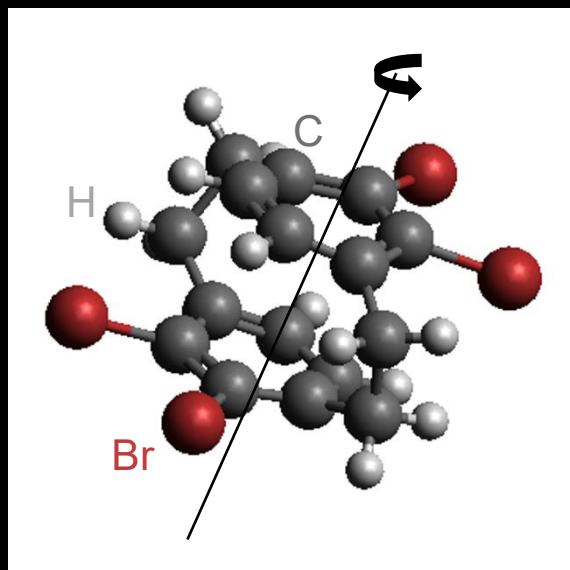
bromo[2.2]paracyclophanes (BPCs)



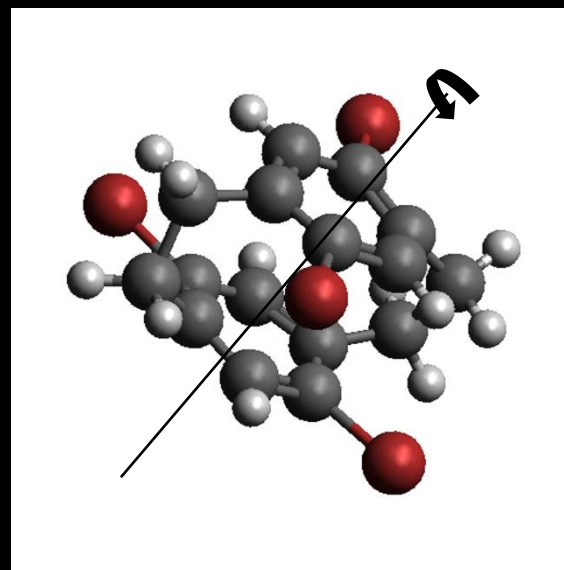
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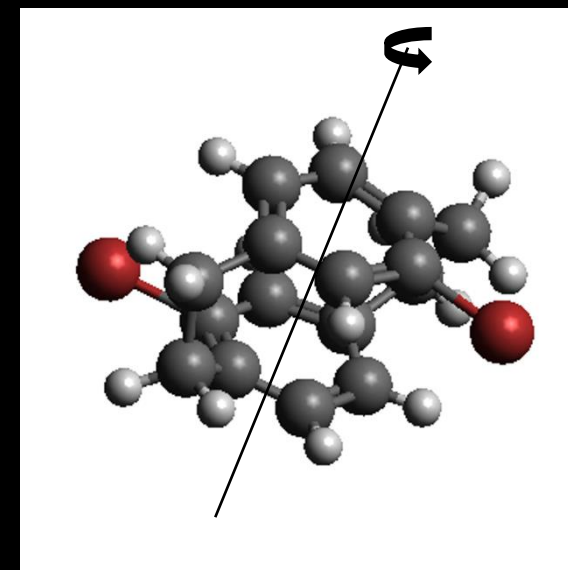
4,5,15,16-
tetrabromo[2.2]paracyclophane
(α -TBPC)



4,7,12,15-
tetrabromo[2.2]paracyclophane
(β -TBPC)



4,16-
dibromo[2.2]paracyclophane
(DBPC)



The presence of bromine atoms enables on-surface synthesis reactions such as Ullmann coupling

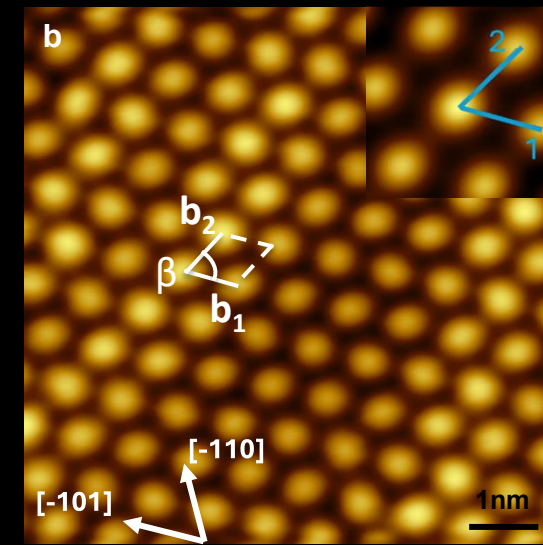
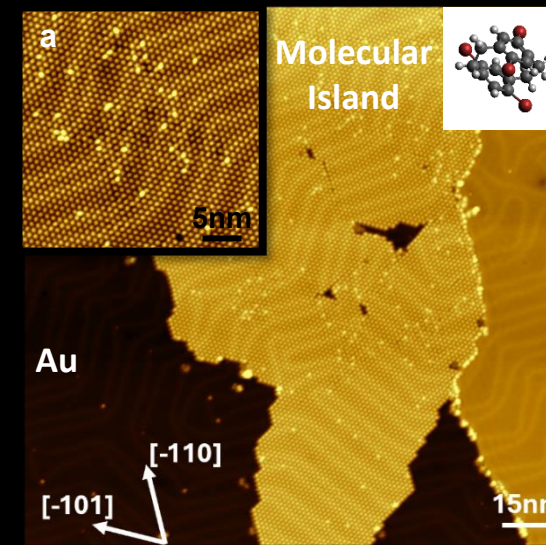
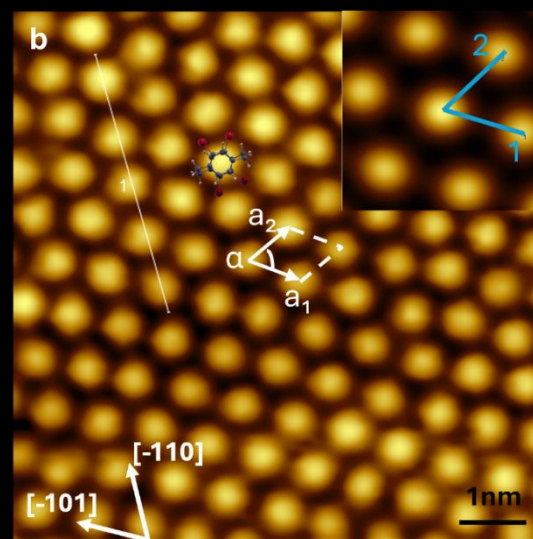
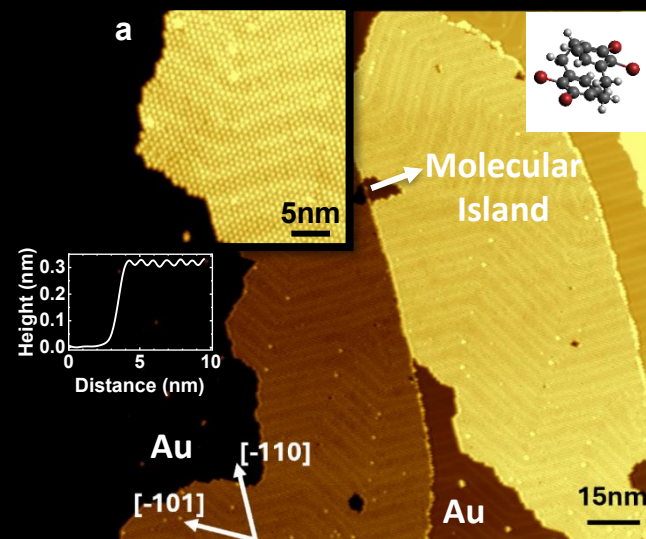
The molecules are provided by the group of Prof. Papagni at the Department of Materials Science, University of Milano Bicocca



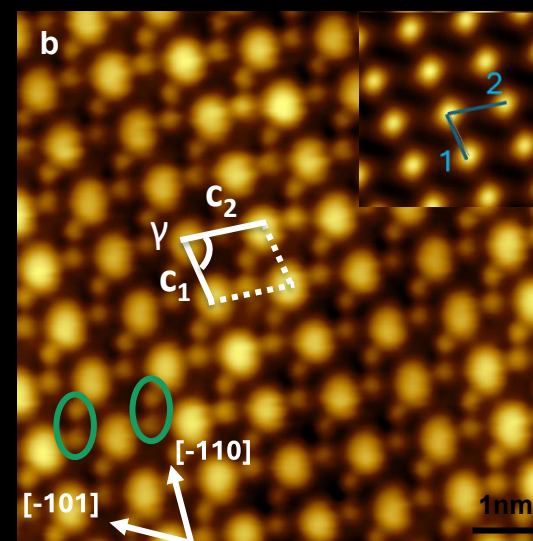
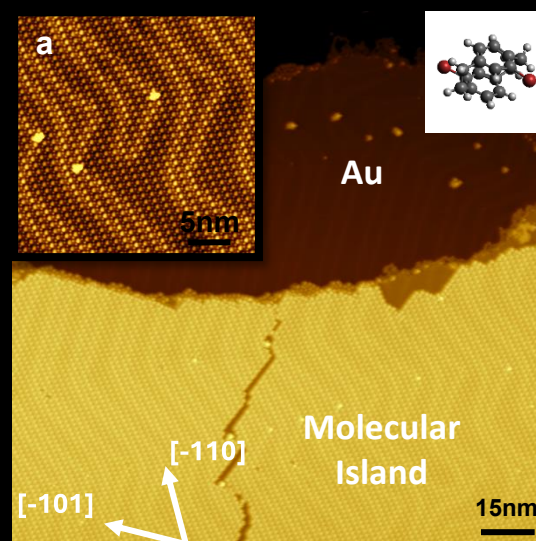
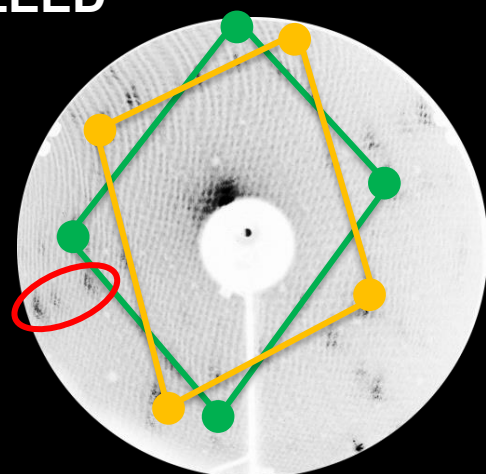
BPCs/Au(111) – STM data



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LEED



substrate @ RT;
submonolayer coverages;
STM measurements: 9K

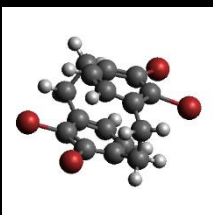
LEED credits: Prof. Bussetti at POLIMI

A. Caporale et al., *Surfaces and Interfaces*
72, 107128 (2025)

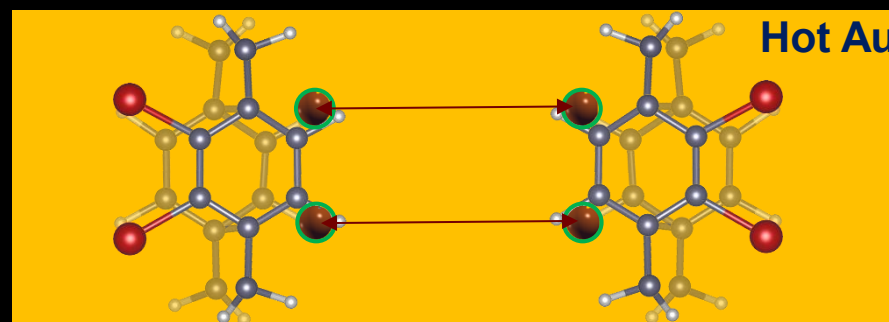
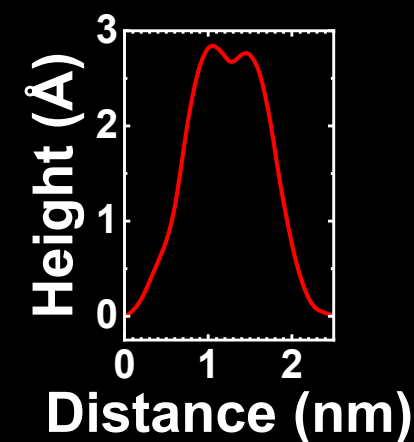
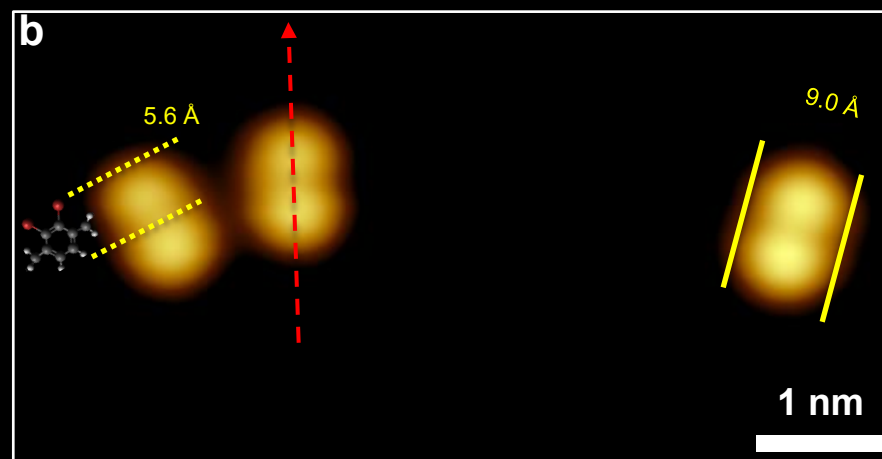
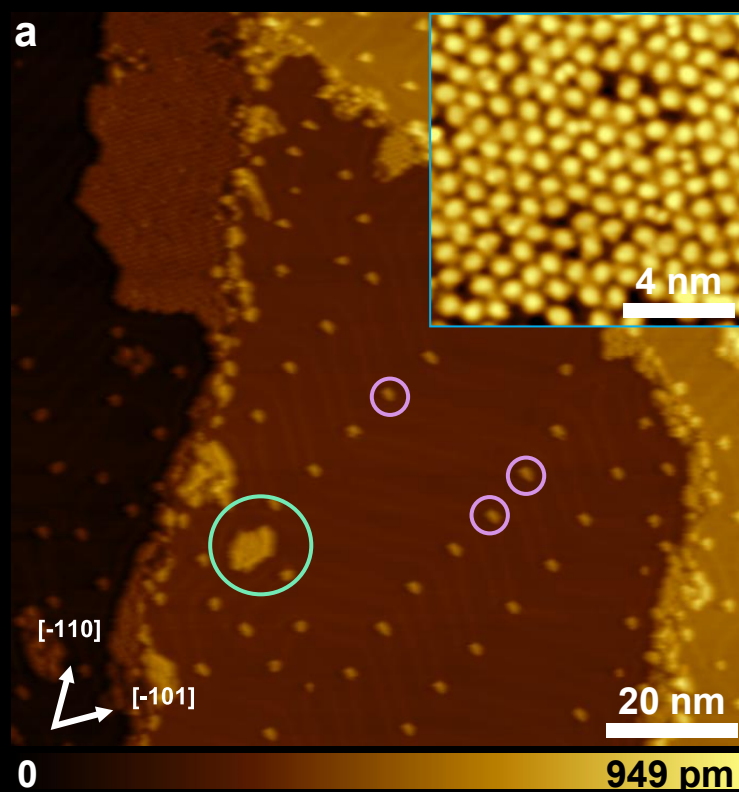
α -TBPC – Thermal treatments



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Depositing with the substrate kept at 450 K

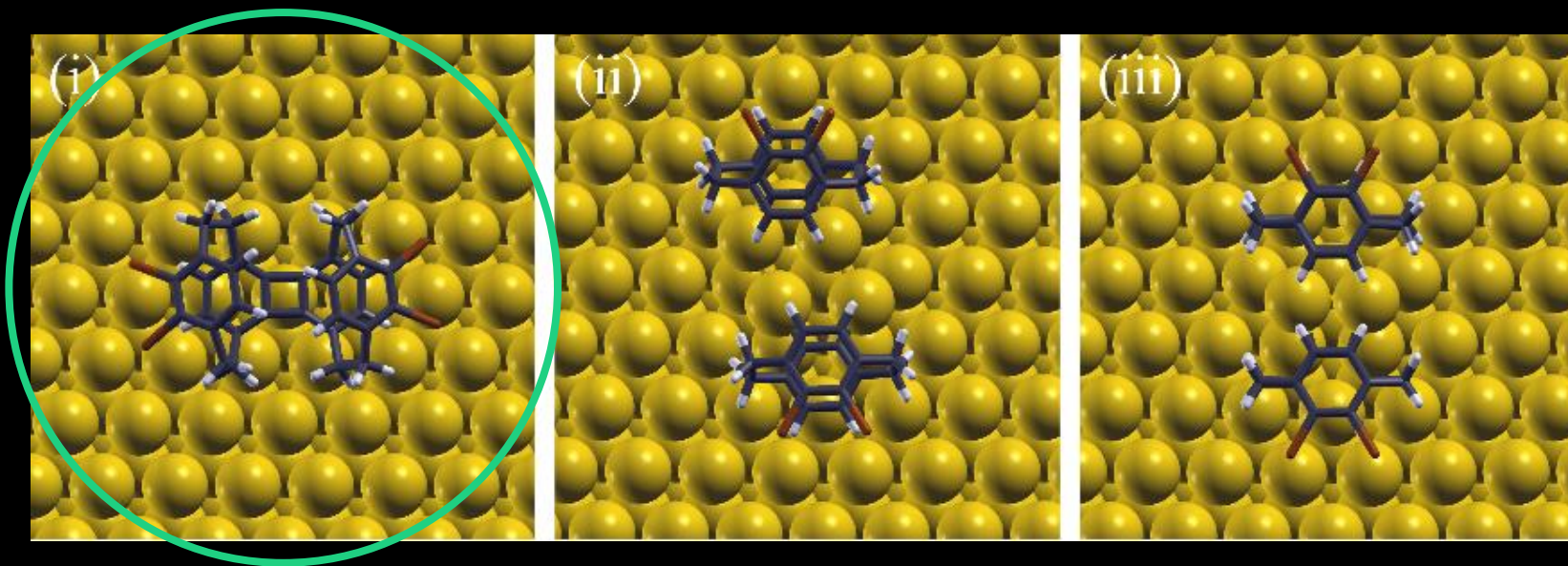


Br dissociation and
Ullmann coupling:
Dimerization!

Dimer – DFT analysis



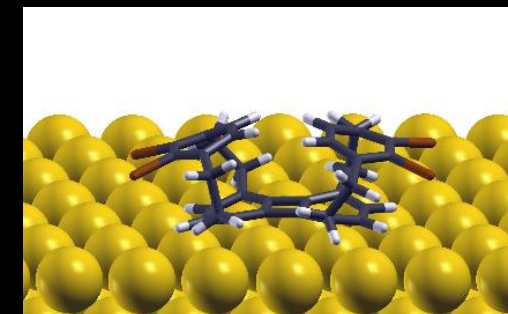
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(i) unsaturated C atoms in a [2+2] cycloaddition thus forming a four-membered (C₄) ring

(ii) replacing the lower 4 Br atoms by an equal number of Au adatoms (Br → Au exchange)

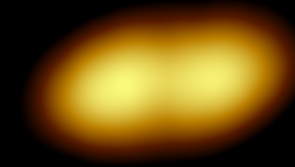
(iii) same as in (ii) but with only two Au adatoms instead of four



(i')

DFT

EXP



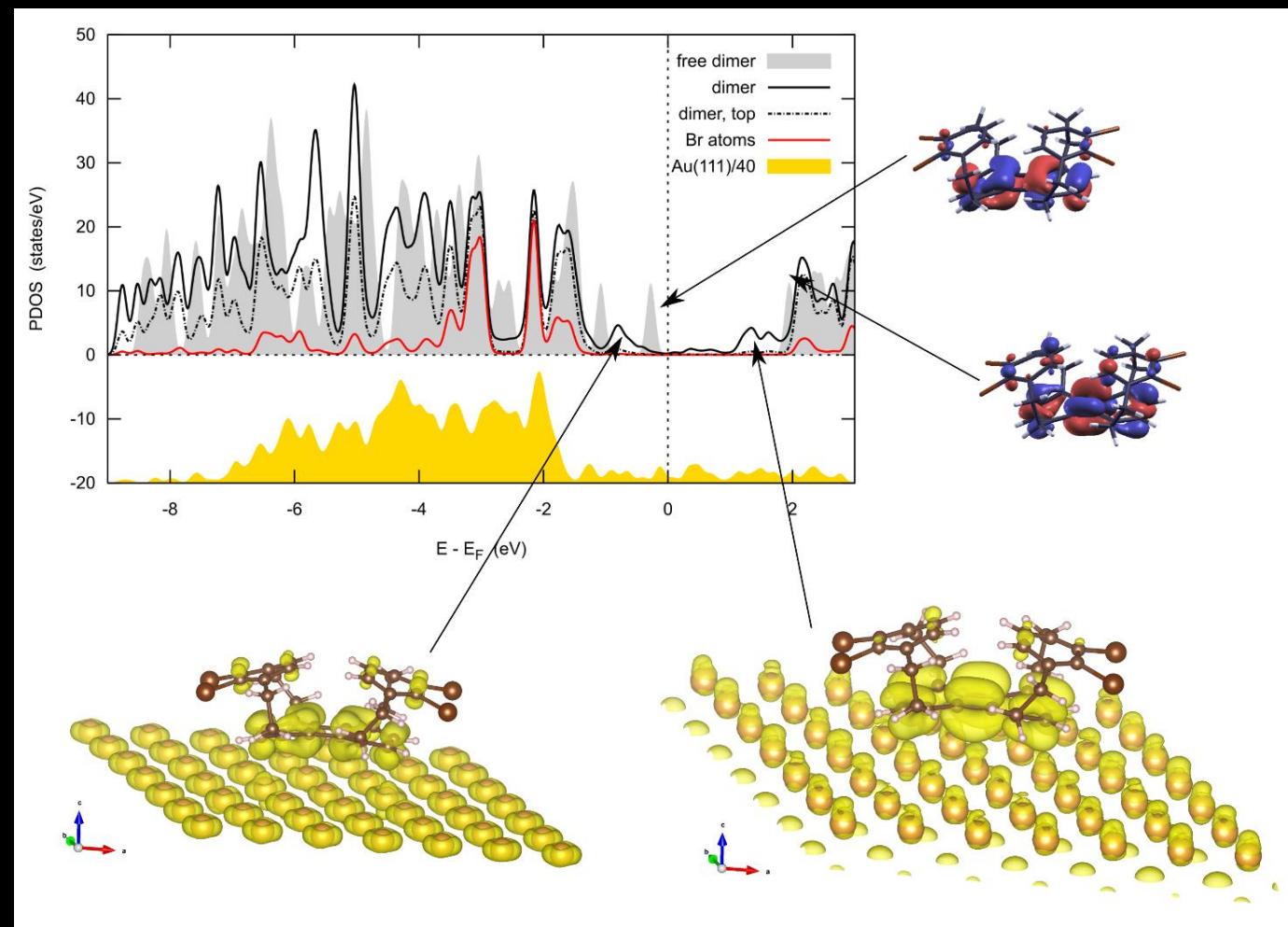
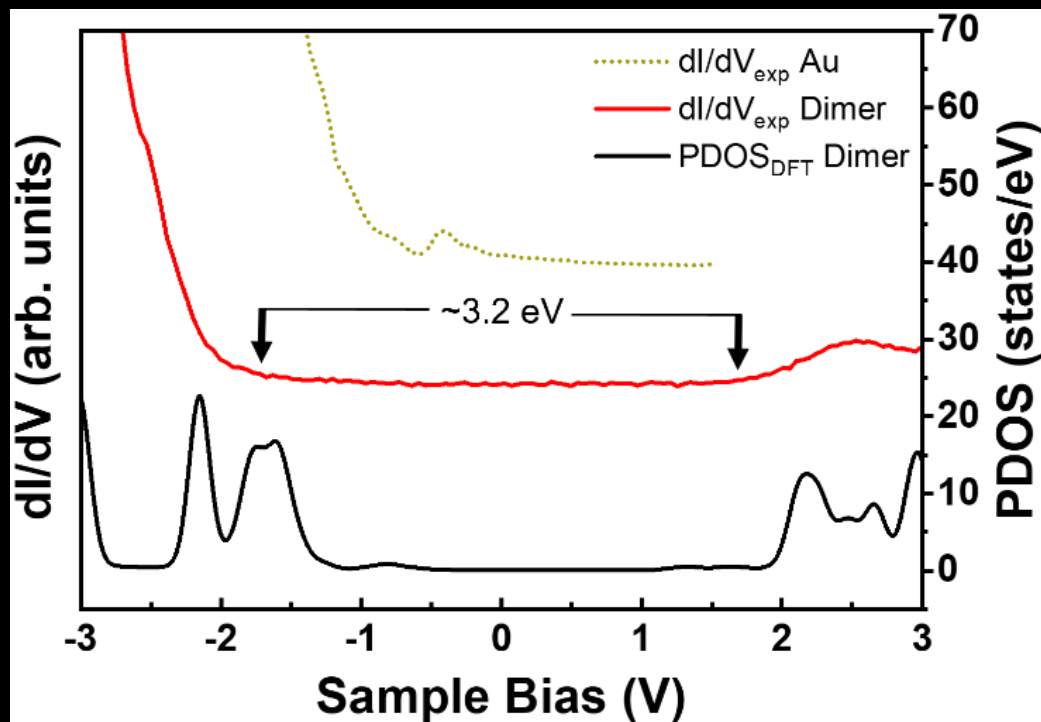
1 nm

	Formation energy
(i)	-4.86 eV
(ii)	-2.22 eV
(iii)	-2.48 eV

Dimer – STS data



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A. Caporale et al., *Surfaces and Interfaces* 72, 107128 (2025)

Open questions/Future perspectives



- Chalcogen system:
 - Eventually transfer the molecular system on an insulator substrate and studying their electronic properties
 - New systems are coming that can form purely chalcogen bond 1D chains and/or 2D ordered networks



- Single atom platform: ————— Designing a molecule that can form straight polymers, independent from the substrate (we are collaborating with The Riken Institute of Tokyo)



- Cyclophanes:
 - Synchrotron experiment to understand the adsorption physics of the 4,16dibromo[2.2]paracyclophane
 - Studying all the phases of the three molecules together with STS experiments
 - Depositing magnetic host atoms and studying the properties of the system with an applied magnetic field (part of my next external stay)



Summary

Planned activities:



Synchrotron experiment
in November 2025



Synchrotron experiment
in January 2026



External stay of 4 months
from Feb. to June 2026

List of publications:

- A. Caporale et al., Supramolecular chains by combined hydrogen and chalcogen bond interactions on Au(111); Manuscript in preparation.
- A. Caporale et al., *Surfaces and interfaces*, 2025, 72, 107128.
- J. A. Sánchez, A. Caporale et al., *Phys. Status Solidi RRL*, 2025, 2500195.
- J. A. Sánchez, A. Caporale et al., *J. Phys.: Condens. Matter*, 2025, 37, 185002.
- L. Camilli et al., *JACS Au*, 2024, 4, 2115-2121.
- A. G. Pueyo et al., *Phys. Rev. B*, 2024, 110, 235407.

Activities:



Conference oral presentation



Synchrotron online course



Two weeks PhD Summer
School with practical works



Synchrotron experiment



Conference oral presentation



Synchrotron experiment



Conference poster presentation:
winner as best poster

Thank you

My group: Prof. L. Camilli (supervisor),
Prof. L. Persichetti, G. Anselmi



Prof. A. Papagni
Prof. L. Vaghi
Prof. L. Beverina



Prof. G. Fratesi



Prof. M. Palummo



Dr. J. Aragon Sánchez

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Dr. C. Hogan
Dr. M. Di Giovannantonio
Dr. O. J. Arrate



Prof. D. Bonifazi and Dr. D. Romito



3rd October 2025 - 14th Young Researcher Meeting
Best Poster Awards

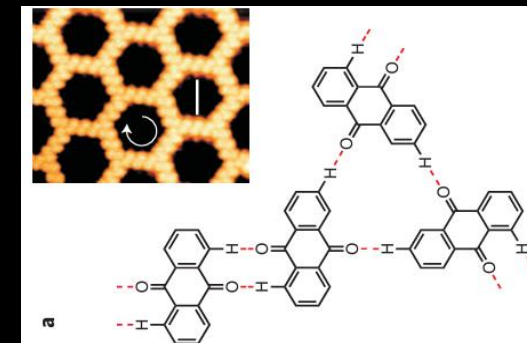
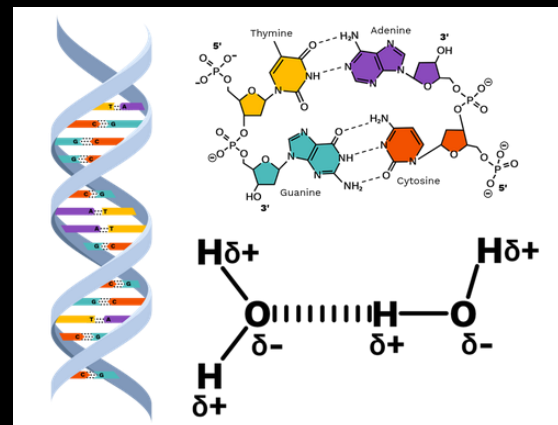
Backup slides

Noncovalent interactions



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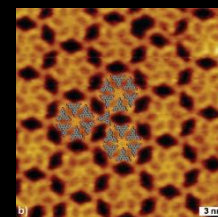
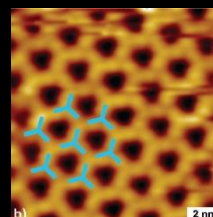
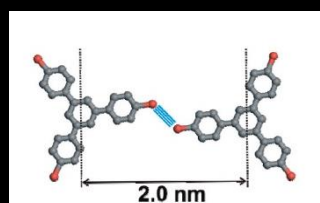
Hydrogen bonding



J. A. Theobald et al. *Nature* **424**, 1029 (2003)

Halogen bonding

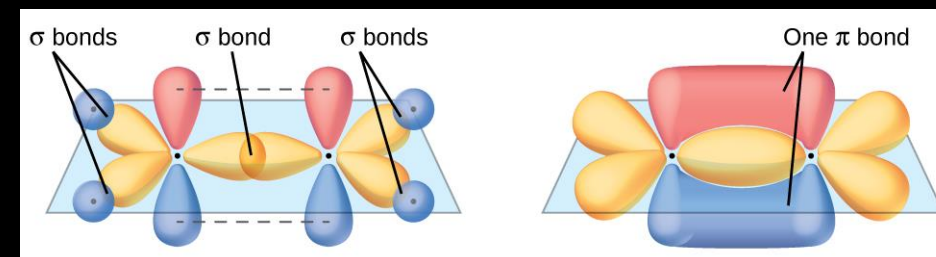
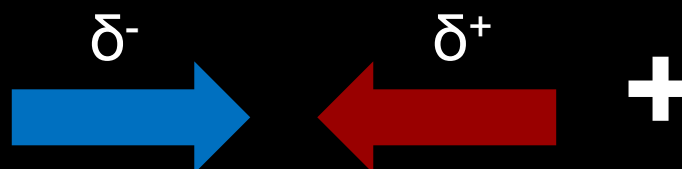
(ex. $\text{C-Cl}\cdots\text{O}$)



H. Walch et al. *J. Phys. Chem. C* **114**, 12604 (2010)

Chalcogen bonding*

(ex. $\text{Se}\cdots\text{N-C}$)



* D. J. Pascoe et al. *JACS* **139**, 15160 (2017)

Dimer manipulation



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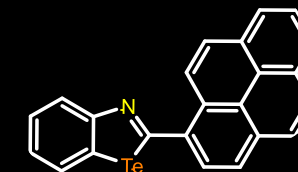
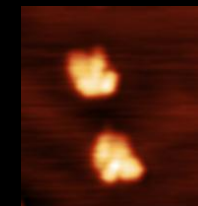
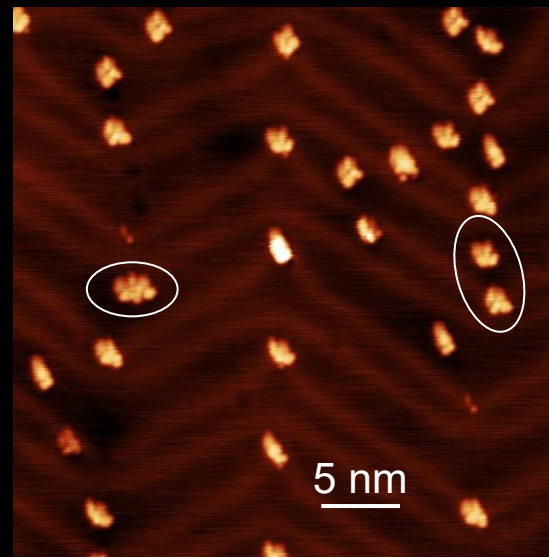
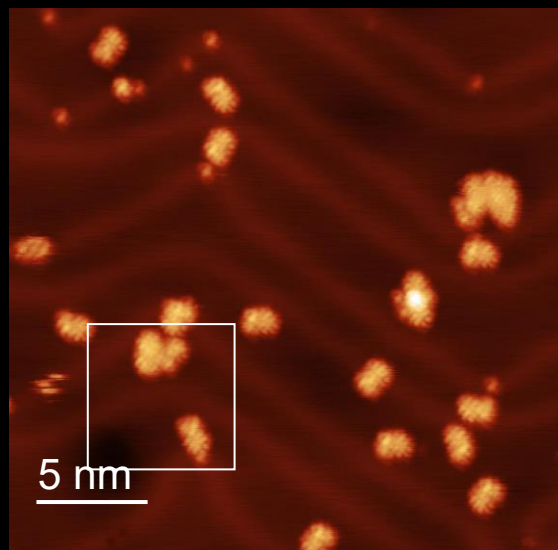


Bond strong enough to resist at an high interaction with the scanning tip

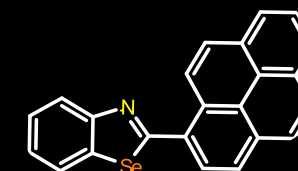
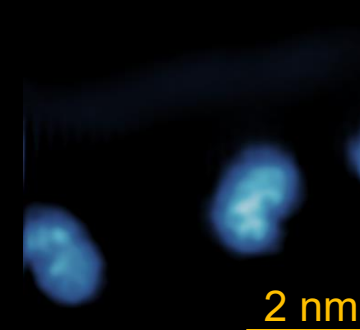
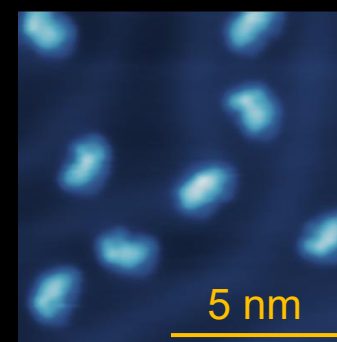
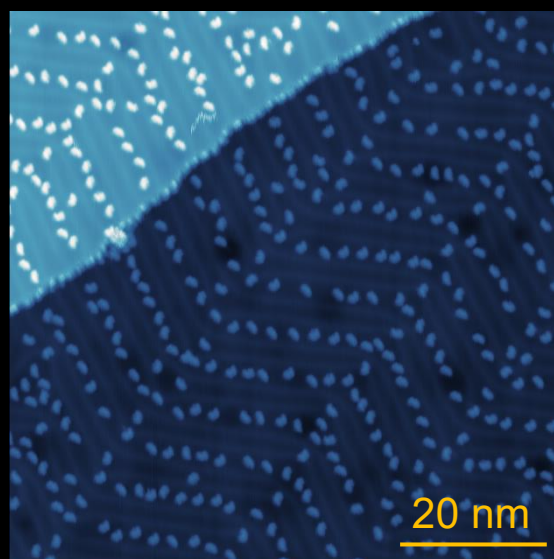
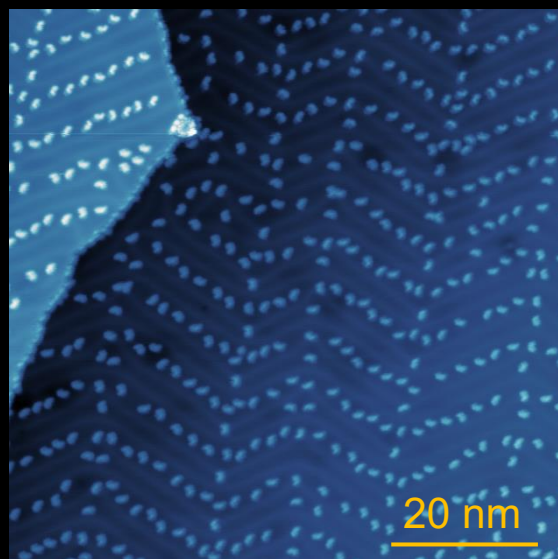
Control experiments – STM data



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Benzo-Te
Deposition: RT
STM: 11 K



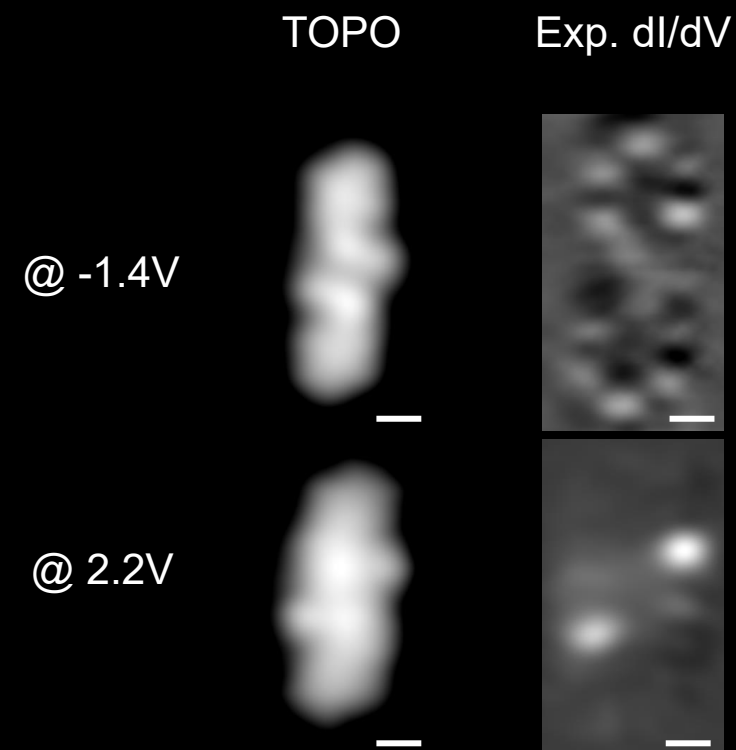
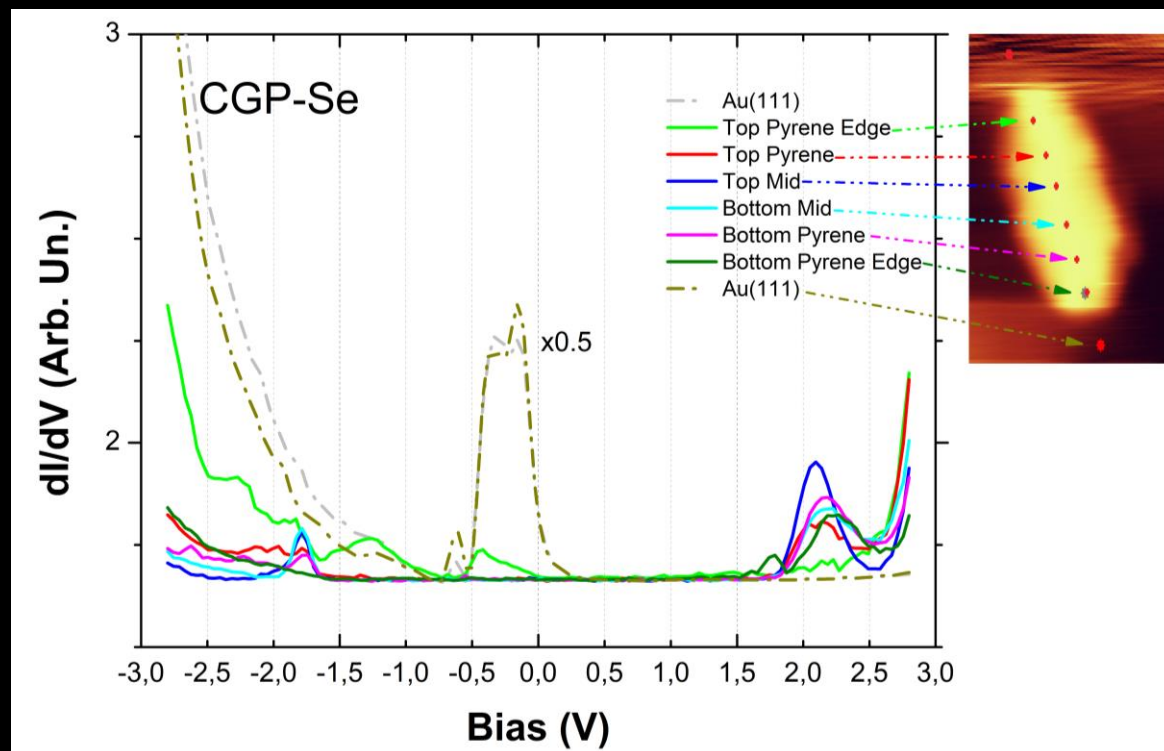
Benzo-Se
Deposition: RT
STM: 9.5 K

L. Camilli et al. *JACS Au* 4, 2115 (2024)

Preliminary spectroscopy data



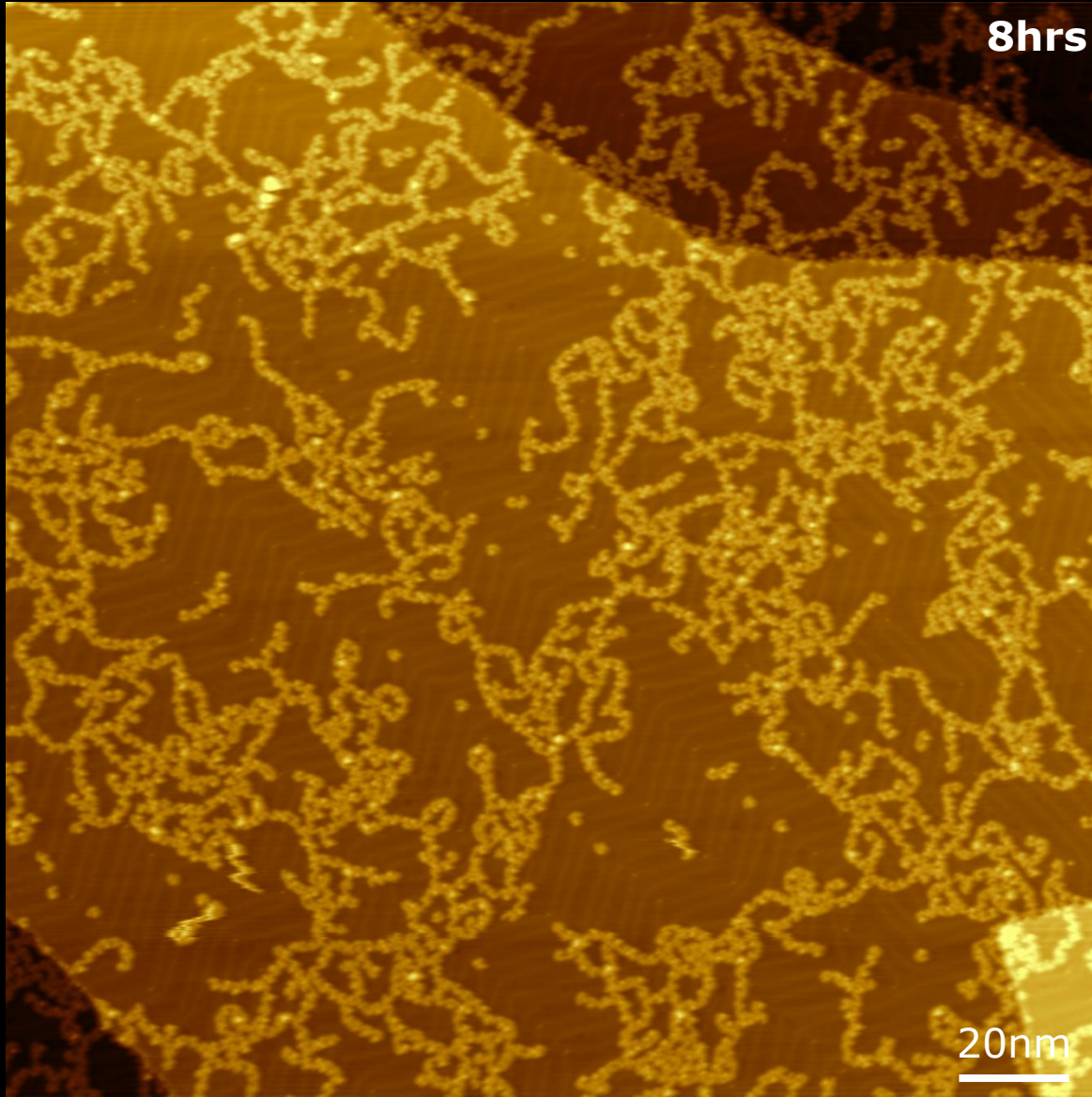
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Single atom molecular platform



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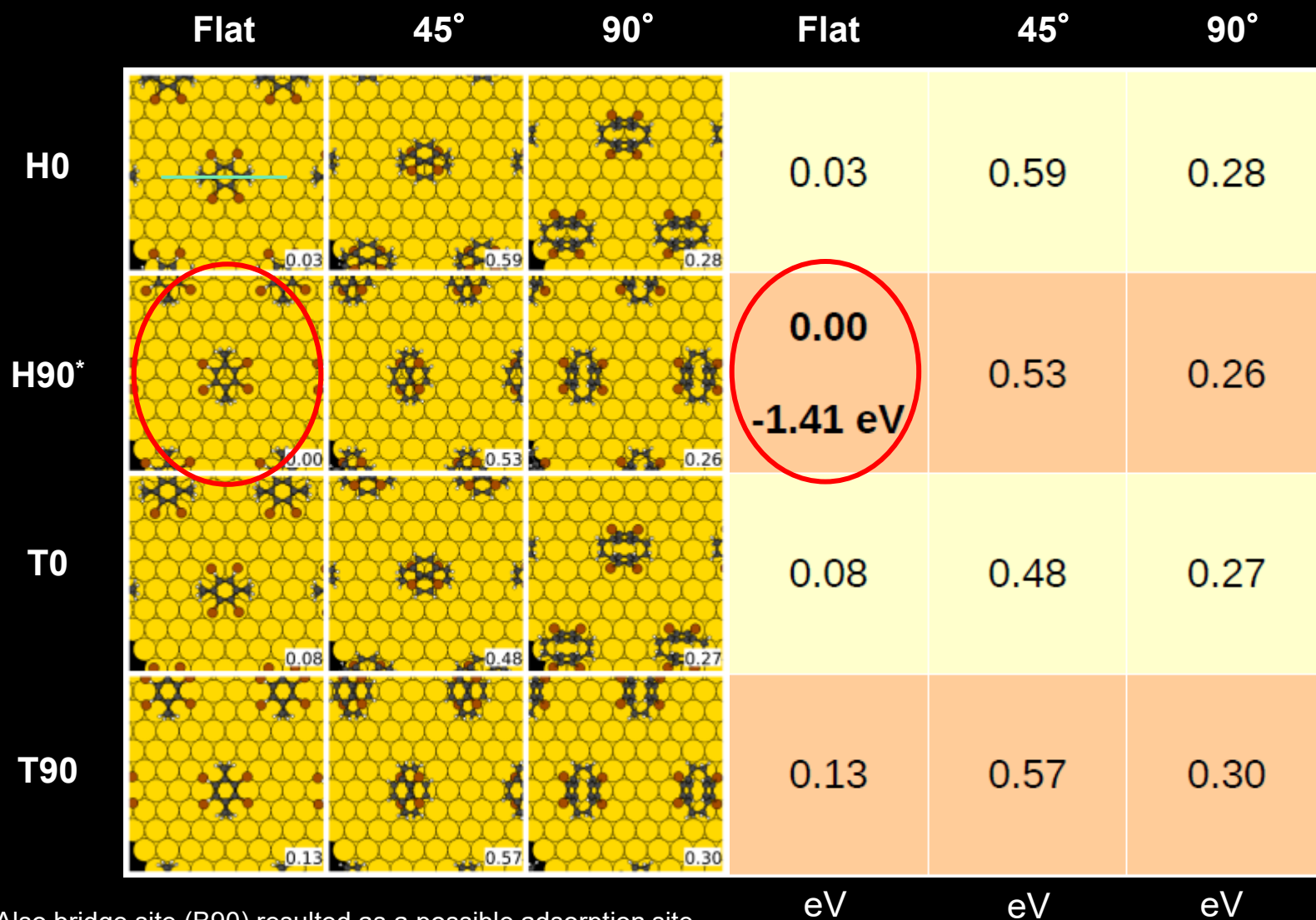
Deposition with sample hot
kept at 580K with a slow rate;

High coverage;

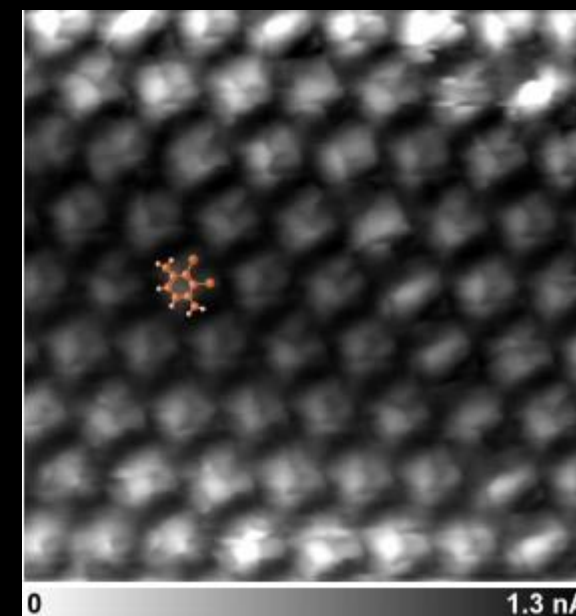
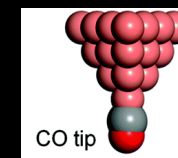
α -TBPC – DFT analysis



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BR-STM



Molecules lie flat and are oriented in the same direction

*Also bridge site (B90) resulted as a possible adsorption site

A. Caporale et al., *Surfaces and Interfaces* 72, 107128 (2025)

α -TBPC – DFT analysis



Flat case	E_{ads} (eV)	ΔE_{ads} (eV)
H0°	−1.38	0.03
H90°	−1.41	0.00
B0°	−1.37	0.04
B90°	−1.41	0.00
T0°	−1.33	0.08
T90°	−1.28	0.13

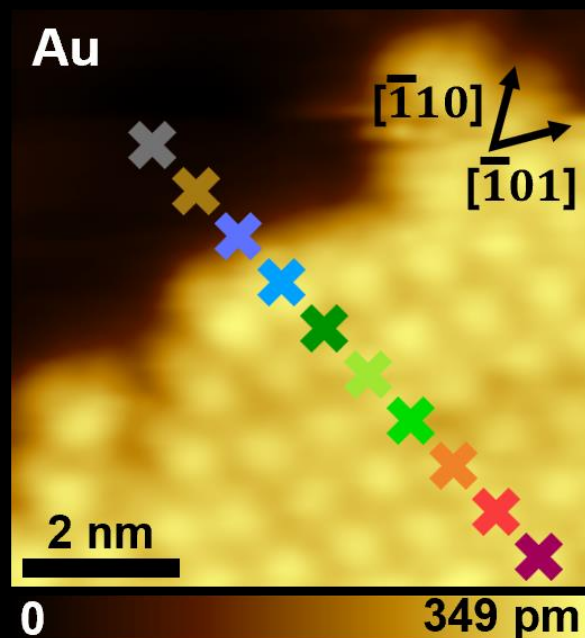
Hollow 90 and Bridge 90 are isoenergetic.

α -TBPC/Au(111) – STS data

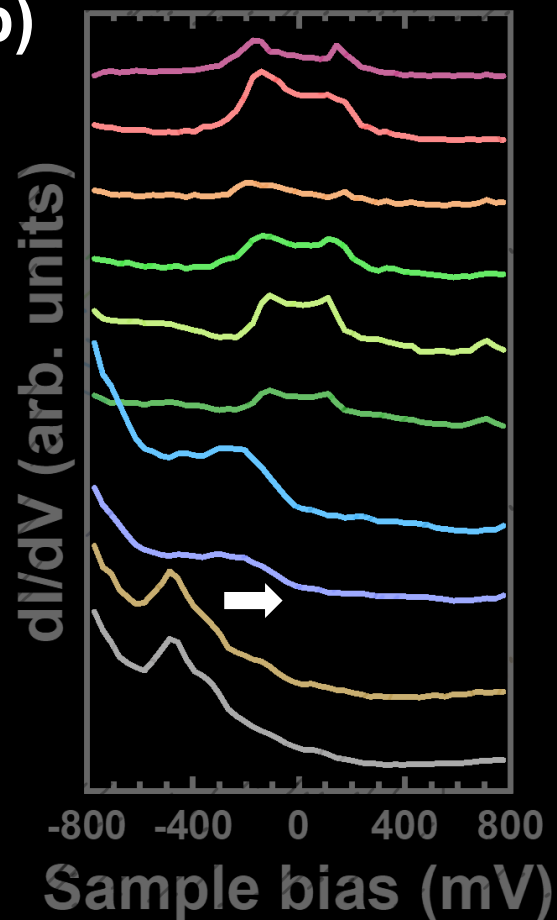


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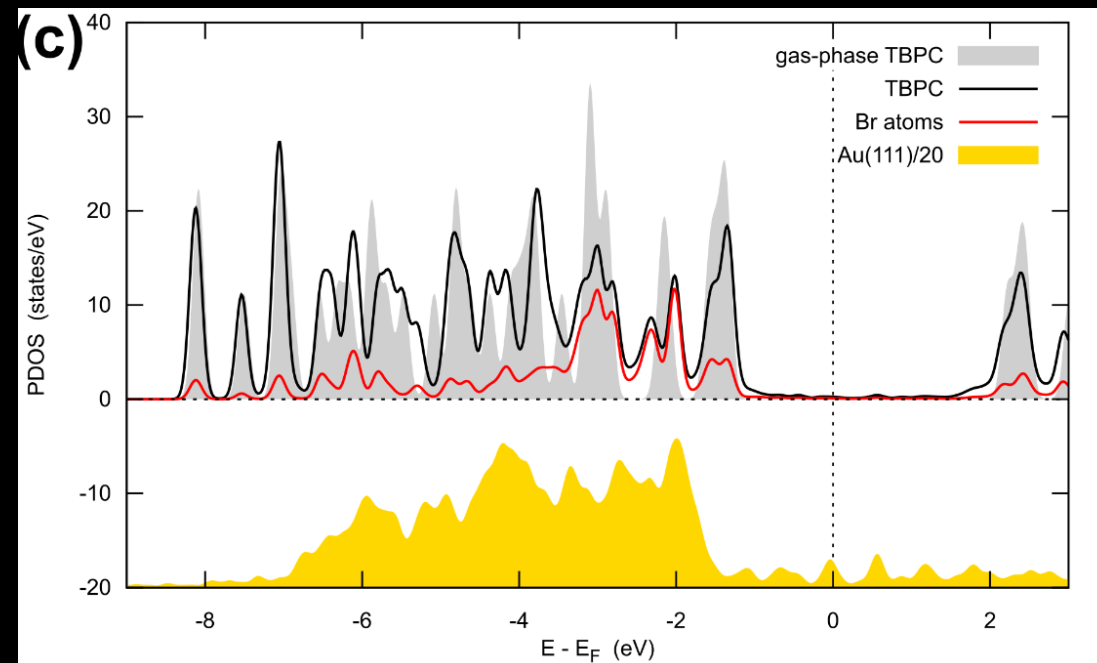
(a)



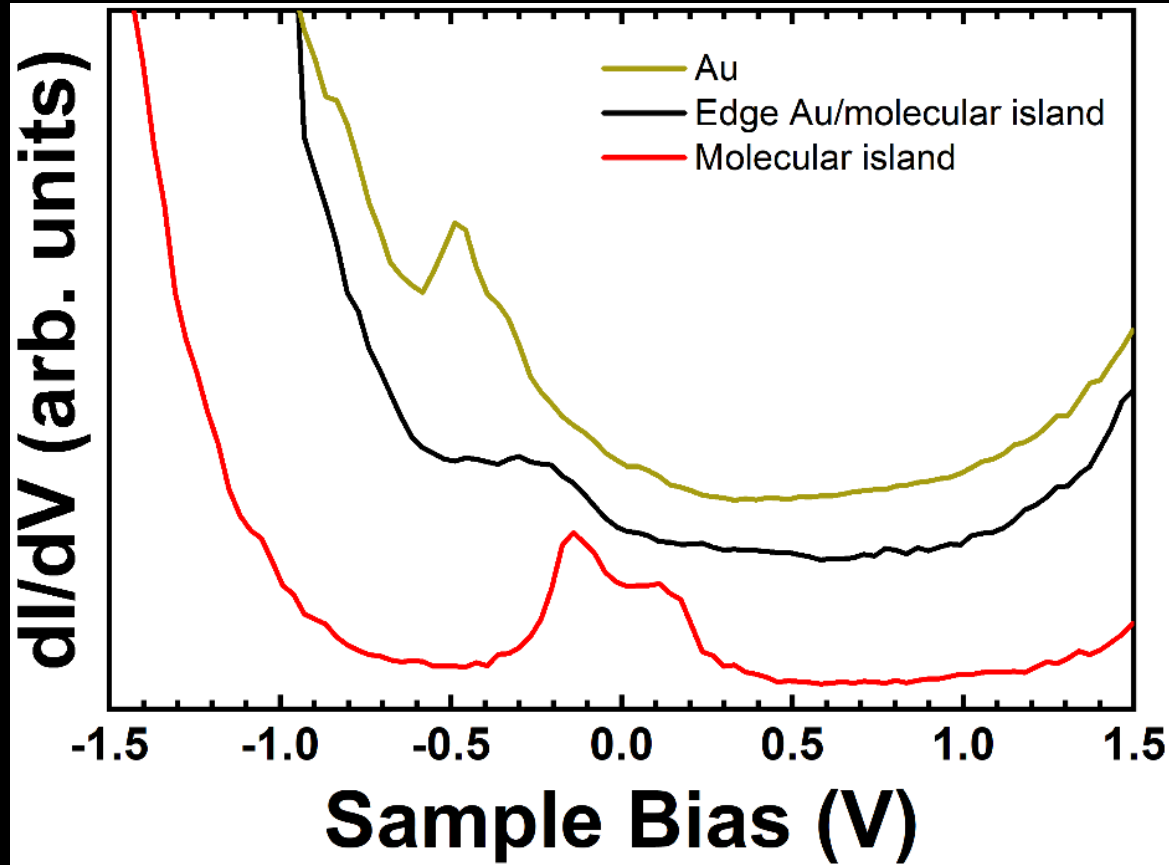
(b)



(c)



α -TBPC – STS data



No molecular states in a larger range

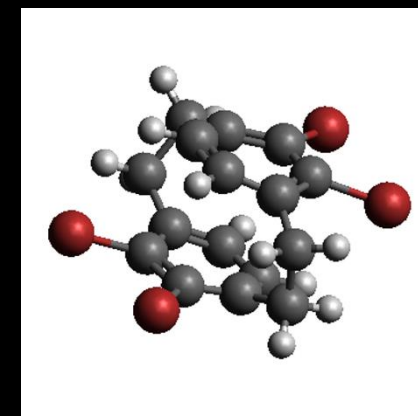
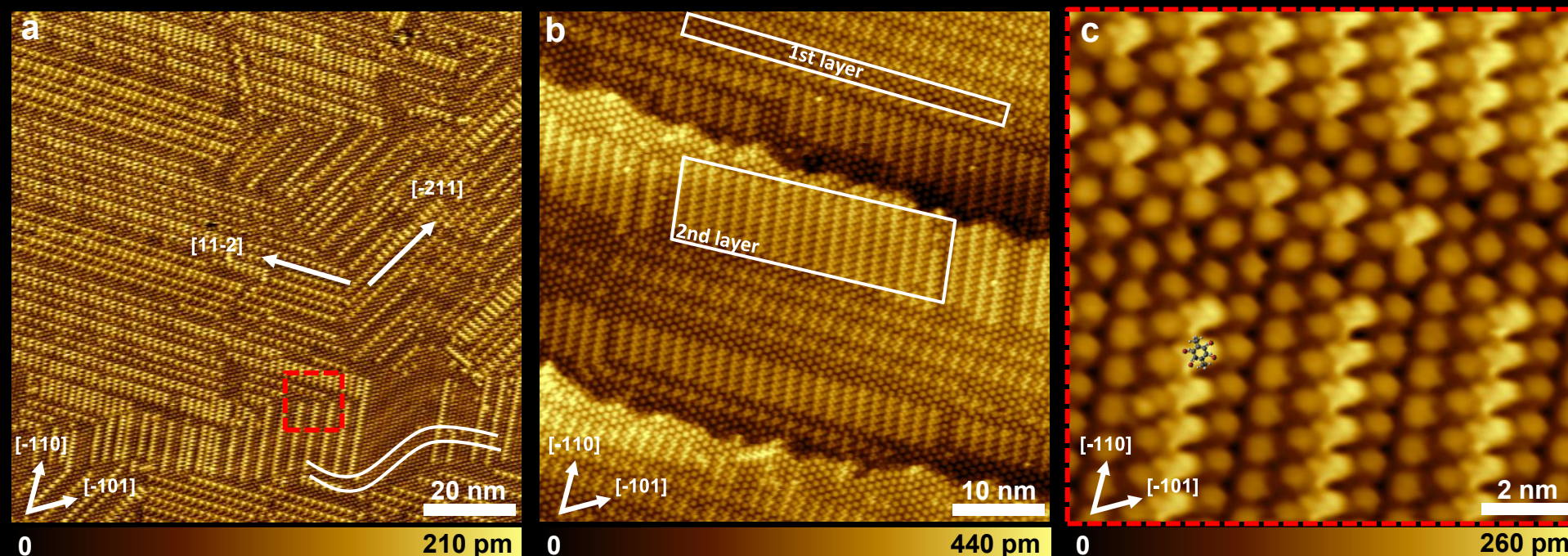
α -TBPC/Au(111) – STM data



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substrate @ RT, coverage > 1 ML

Obtained after long depositions; sample measured after few minutes



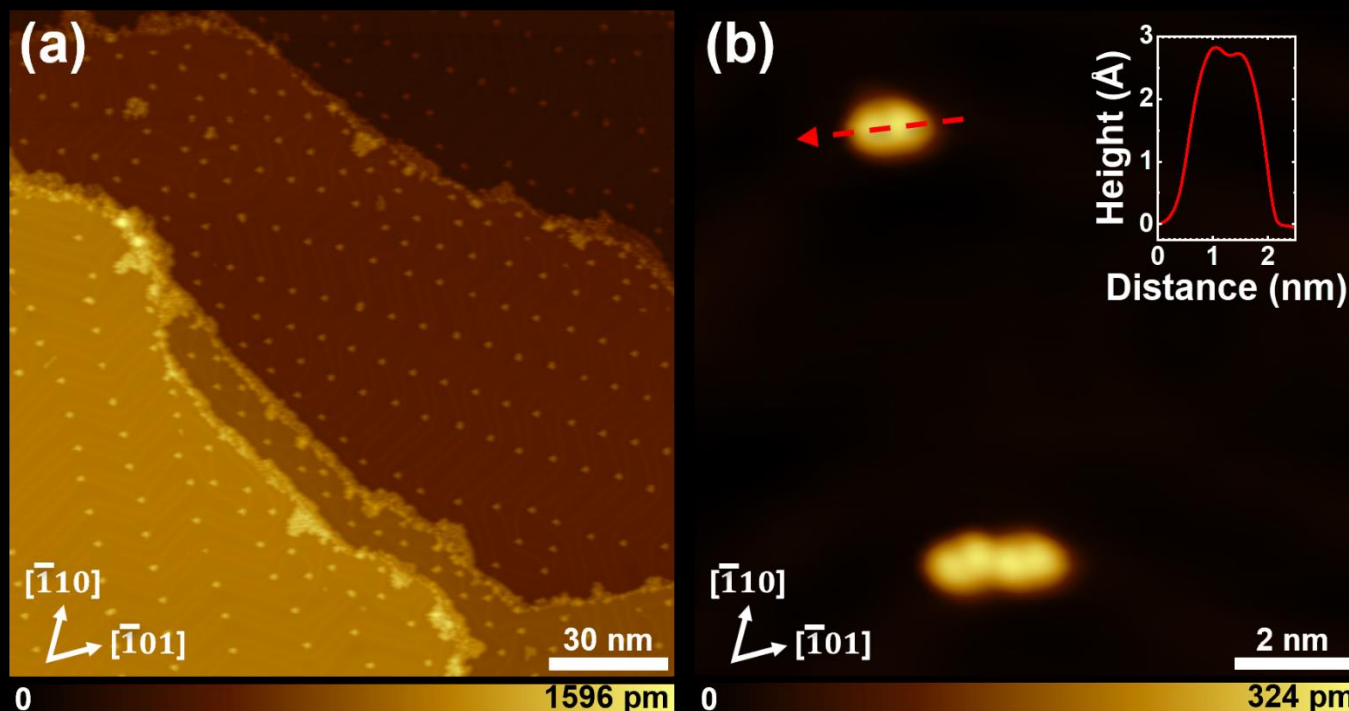
2nd layer grows with a row-like symmetry

α -TBPC – Thermal treatments



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Depositing with the substrate @ RT and then annealed to 450K



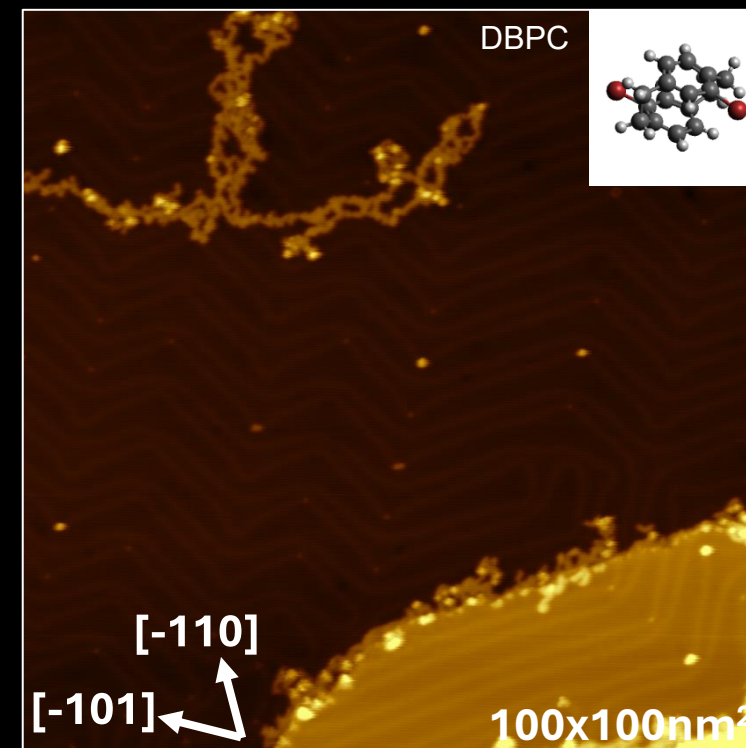
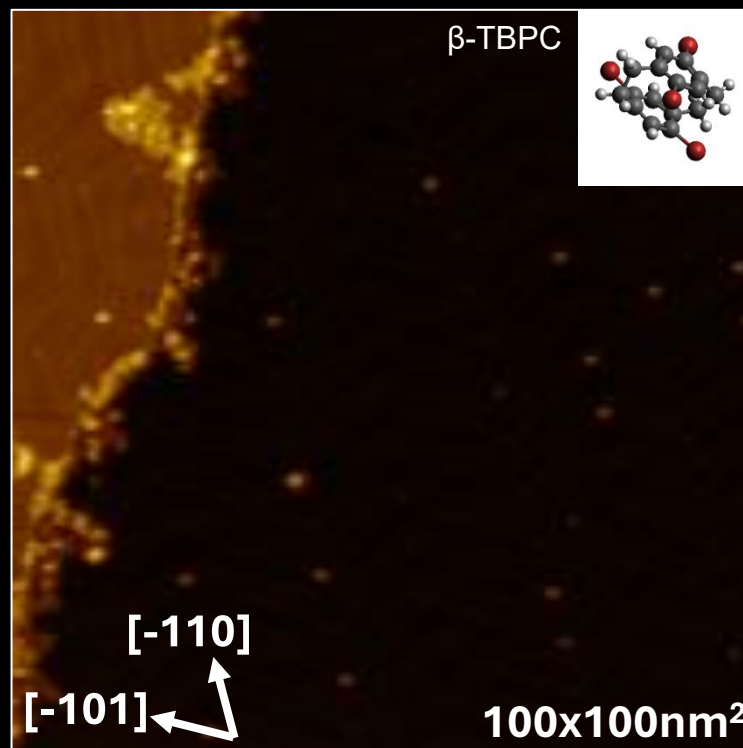
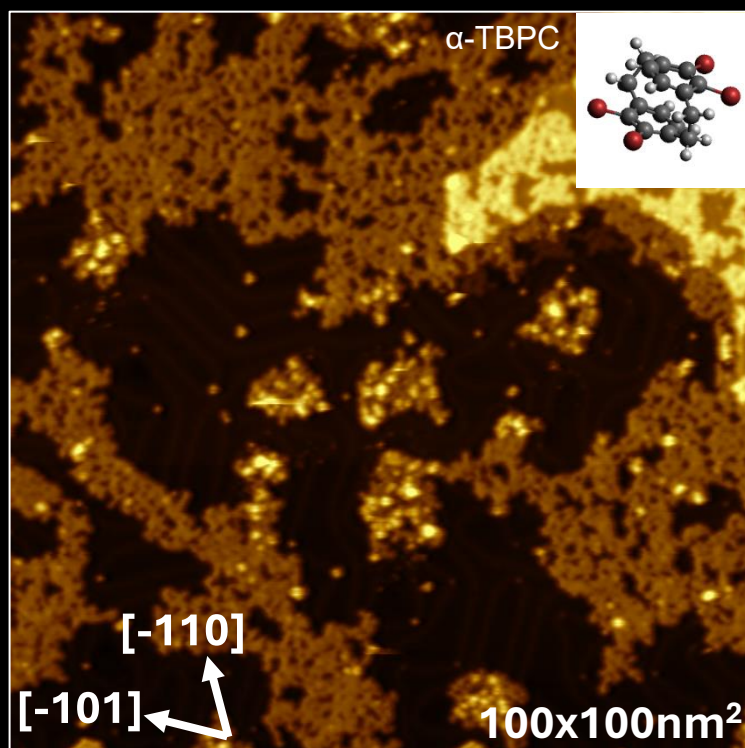
Same of hot deposition!

BPCs– Thermal limit



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Depositing with the substrate @ RT and then annealed above 500K

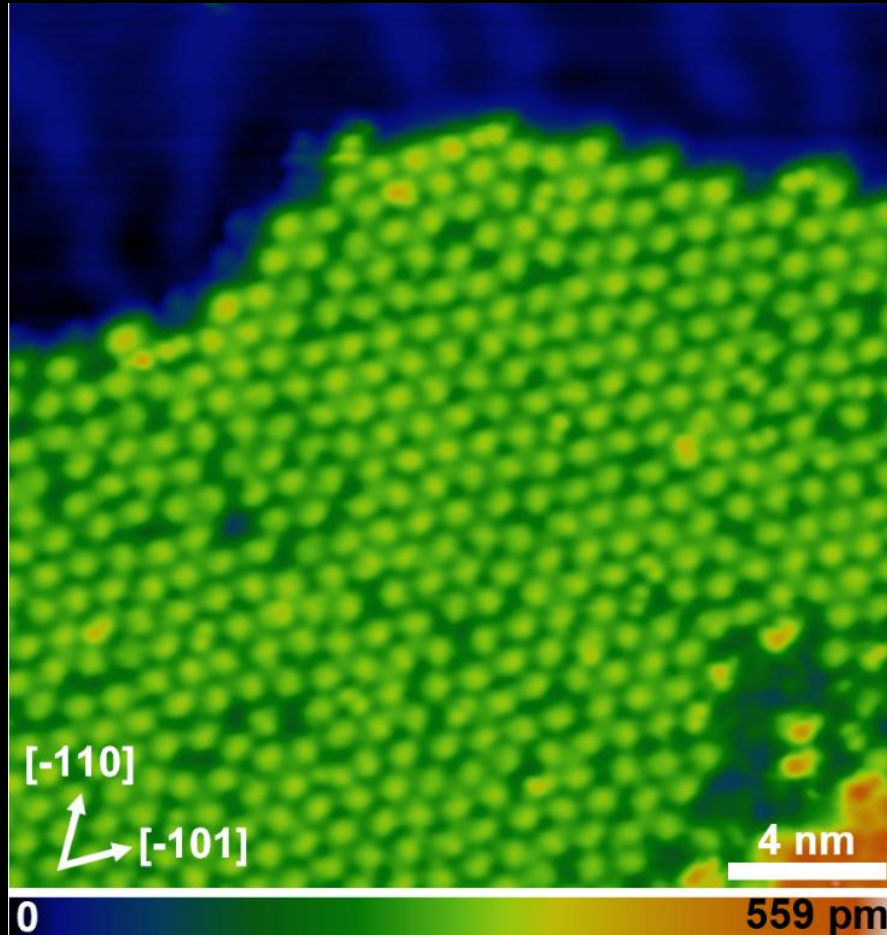


Only amorphous things and leftovers.

α -TBPC – Thermal treatments



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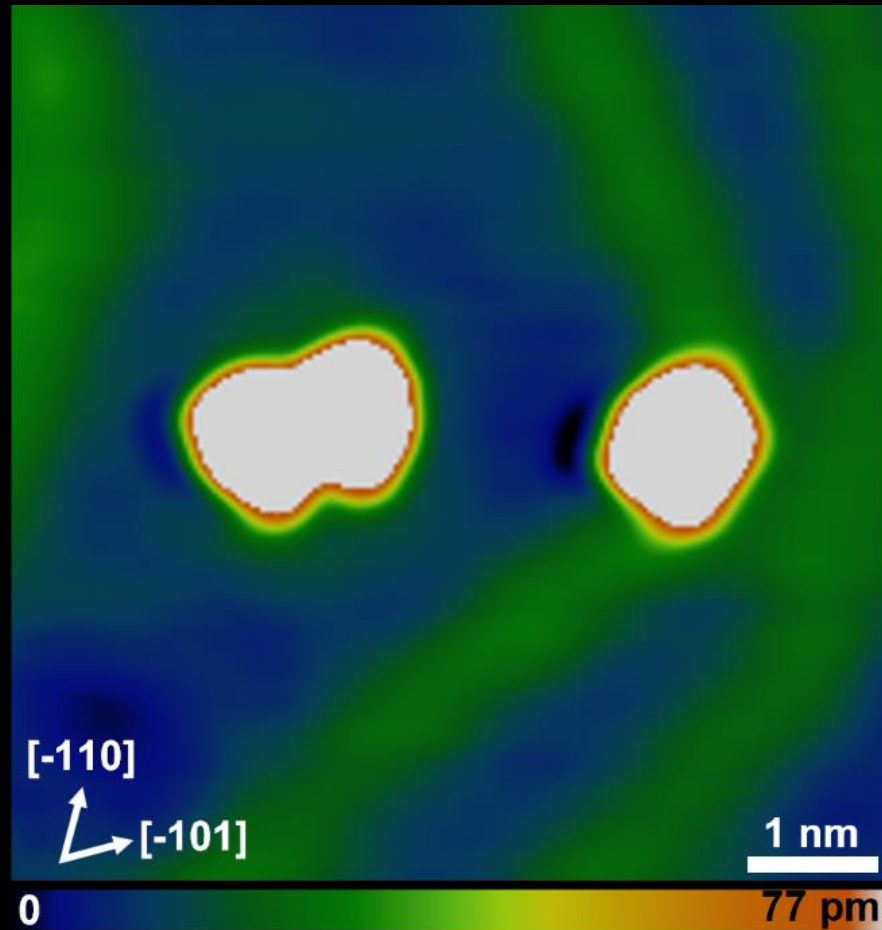


- No herringbone passing through the island
- Perhaps, monomers deposit over Br islands

Dimers position



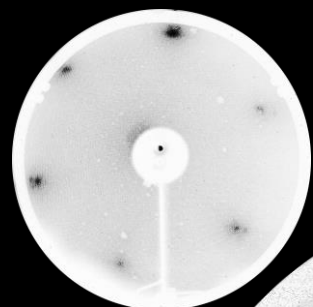
TOR VERGATA
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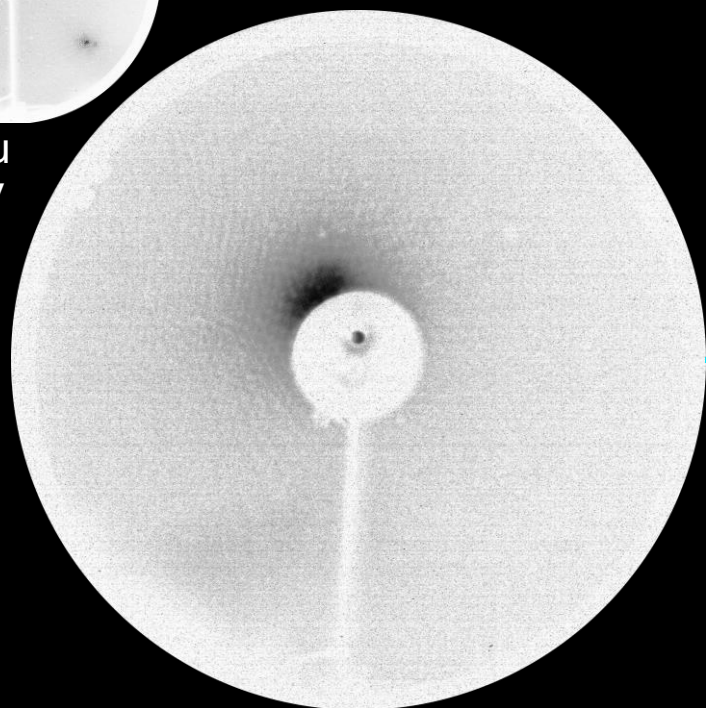
BPCs/Au(111) – LEED



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Clean Au
@ 75 eV

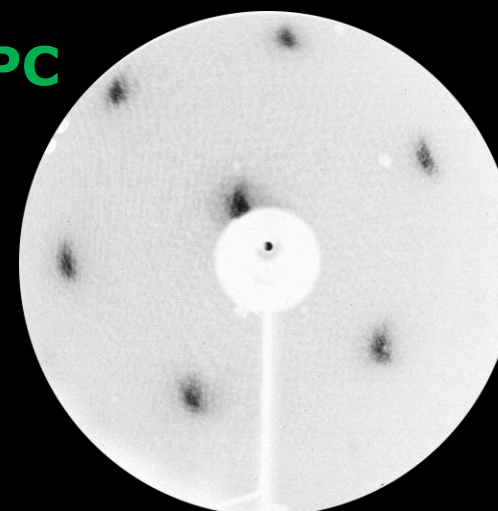


@ 12 eV

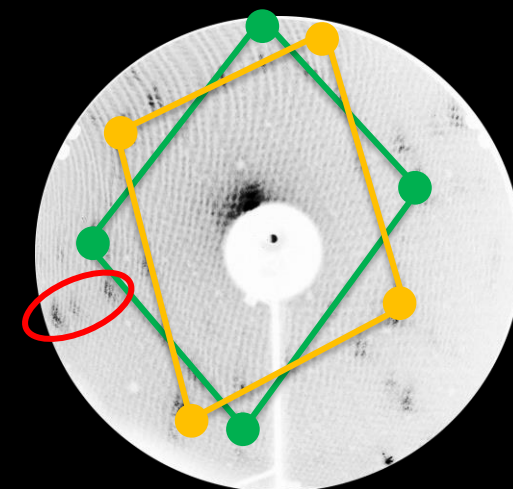
α -TBPC



β -TBPC



DBPC



Two different domains
rotated of about 30°



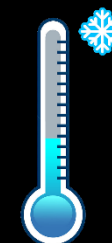
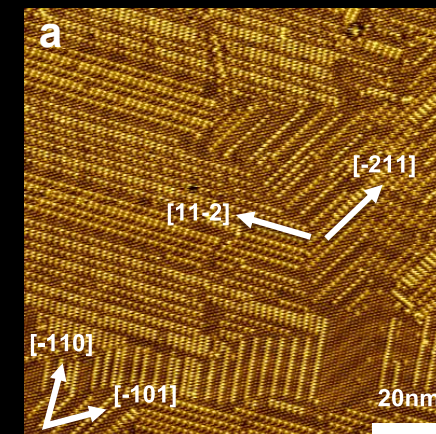
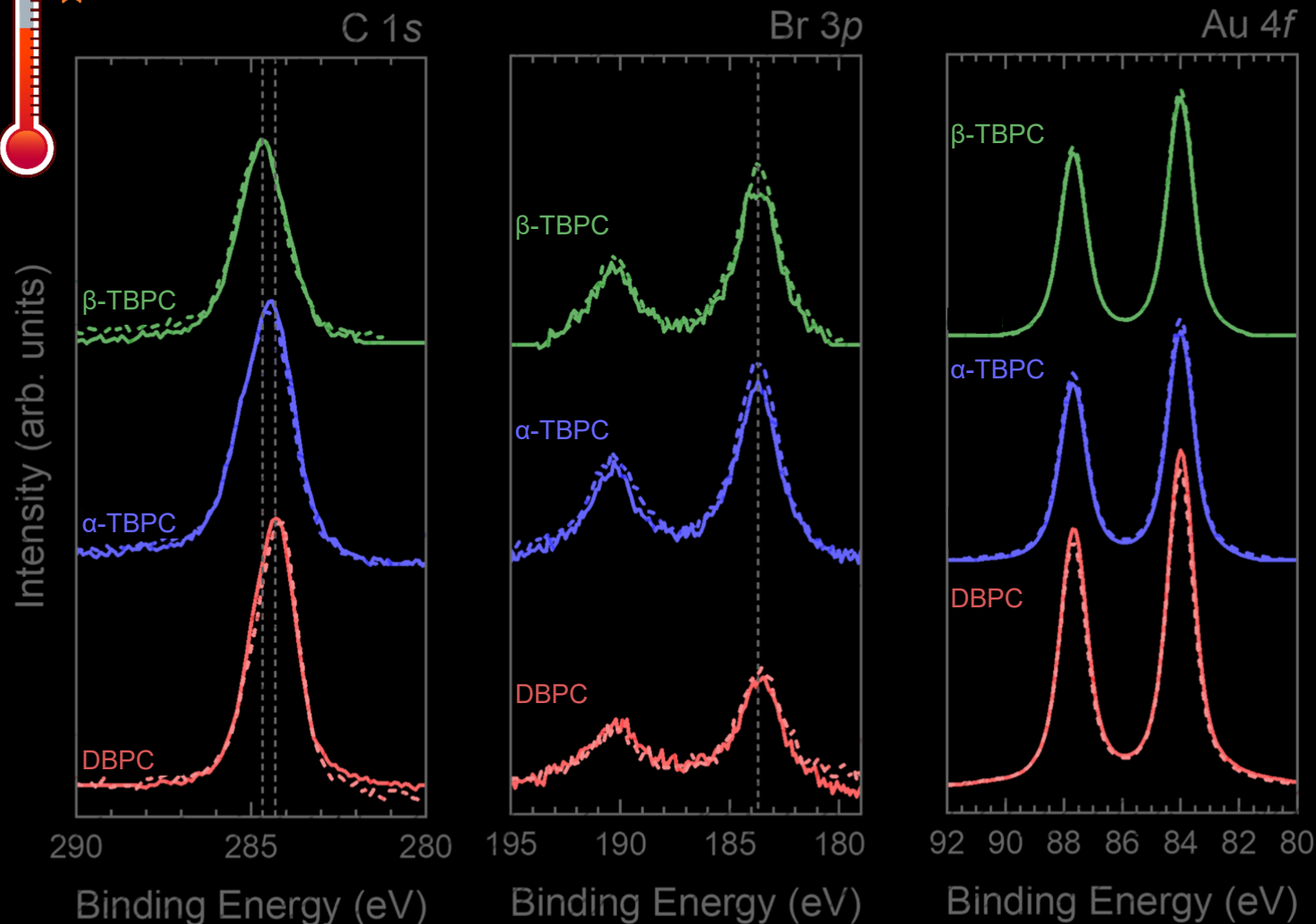
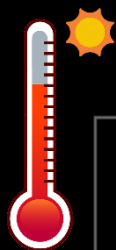
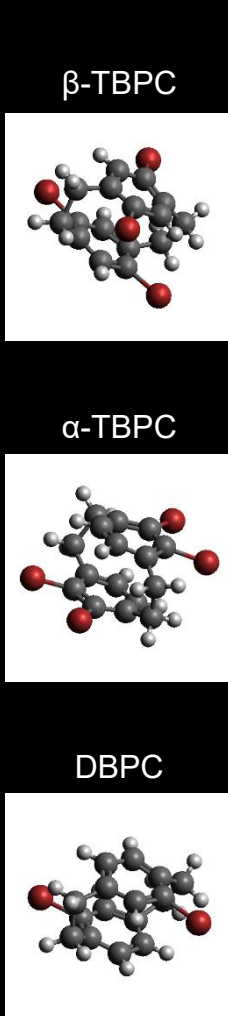
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The measurements were performed by the group of Prof. Busetti
at the Department of Physics, Politecnico di Milano

XPS: ML vs Multilayer



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Intensity of the XPS peaks are the same for ML and multilayer

Small shift between the molecules with four bromines with respect the one with two



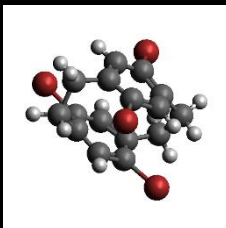
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XPS: Multilayer in liquid N_2

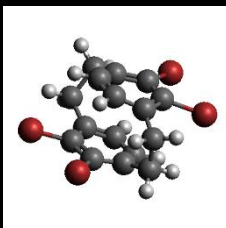


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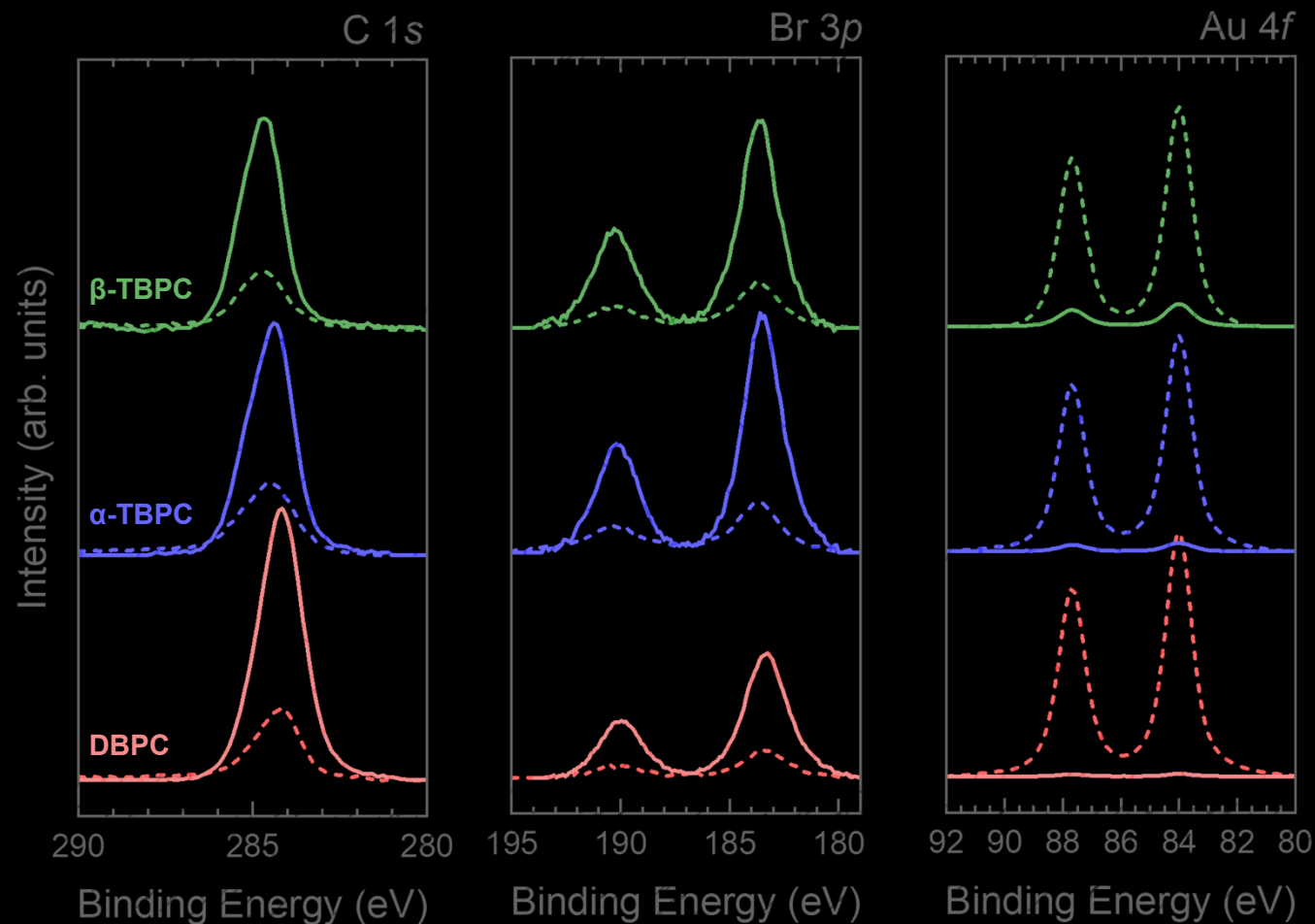
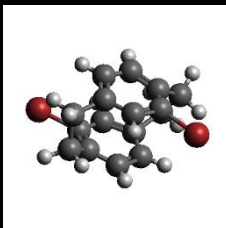
β -TBPC



α -TBPC



DBPC



The solid lines are referred to a Au(111) kept at 273K during evaporation

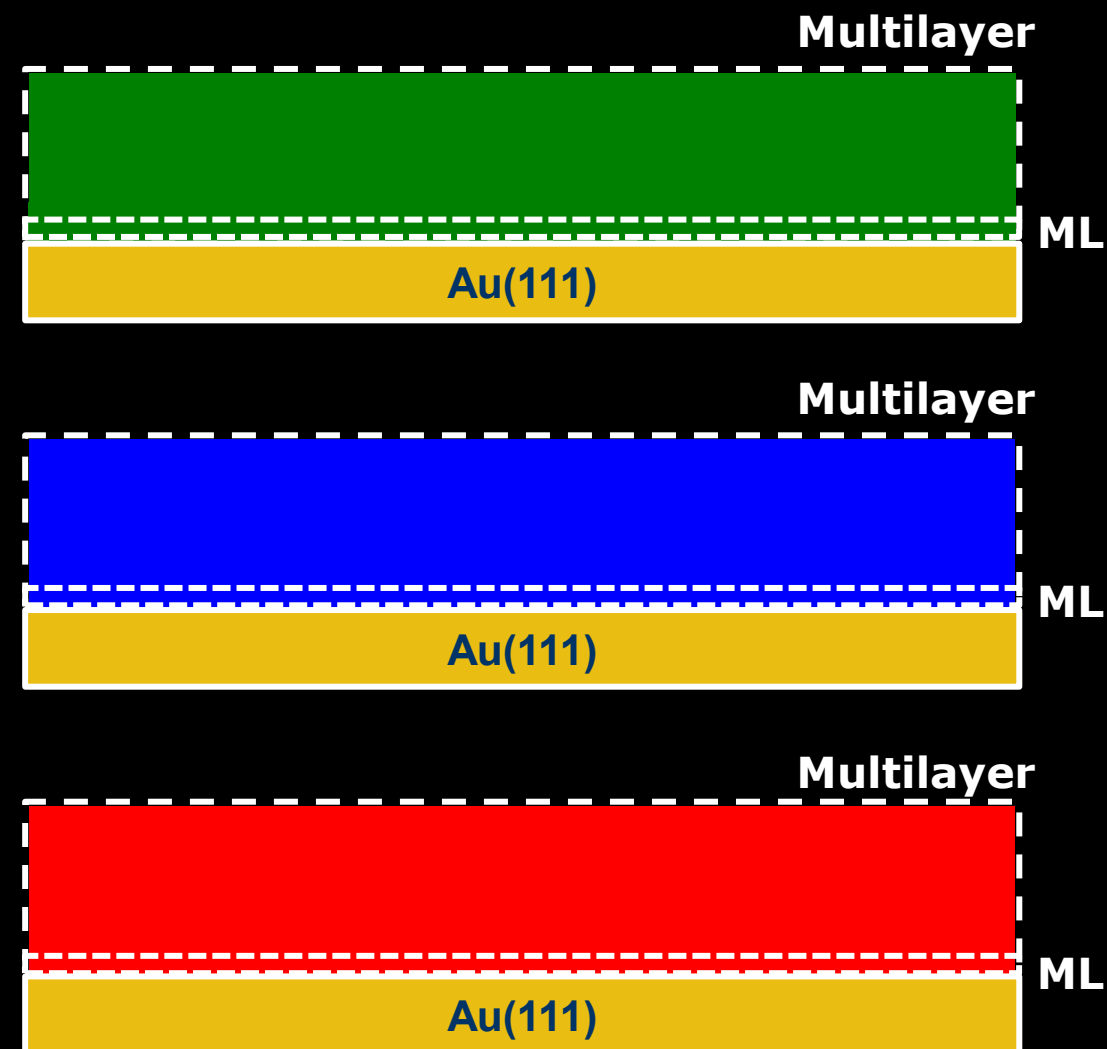
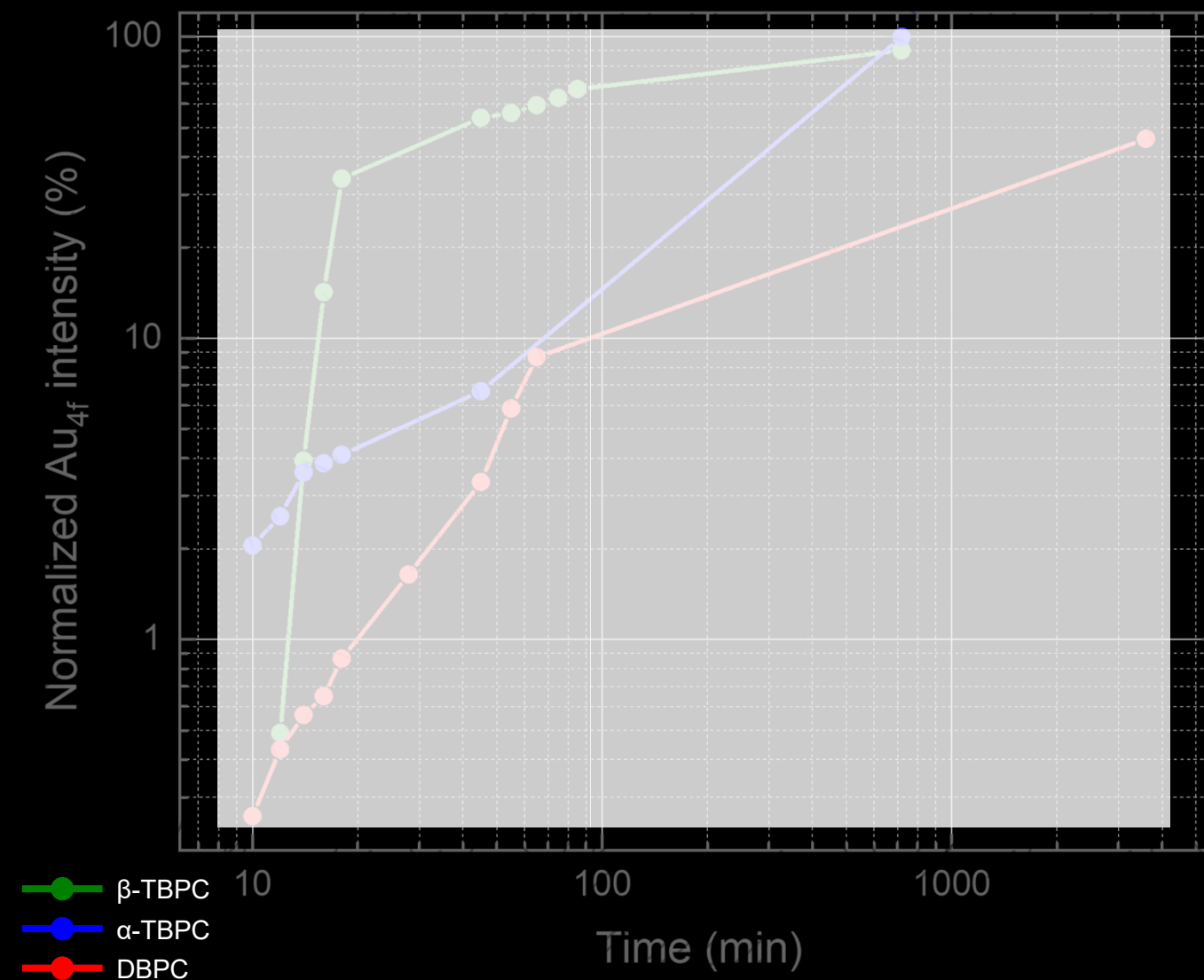
Multilayer can be attached evaporating with the substrate cold

— — ML or Multilayer at RT
— Multilayer



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Time behaviour

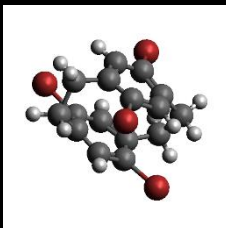


XPS: after 24 hours

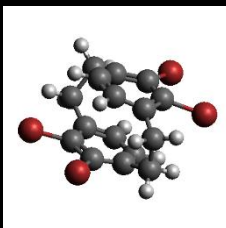


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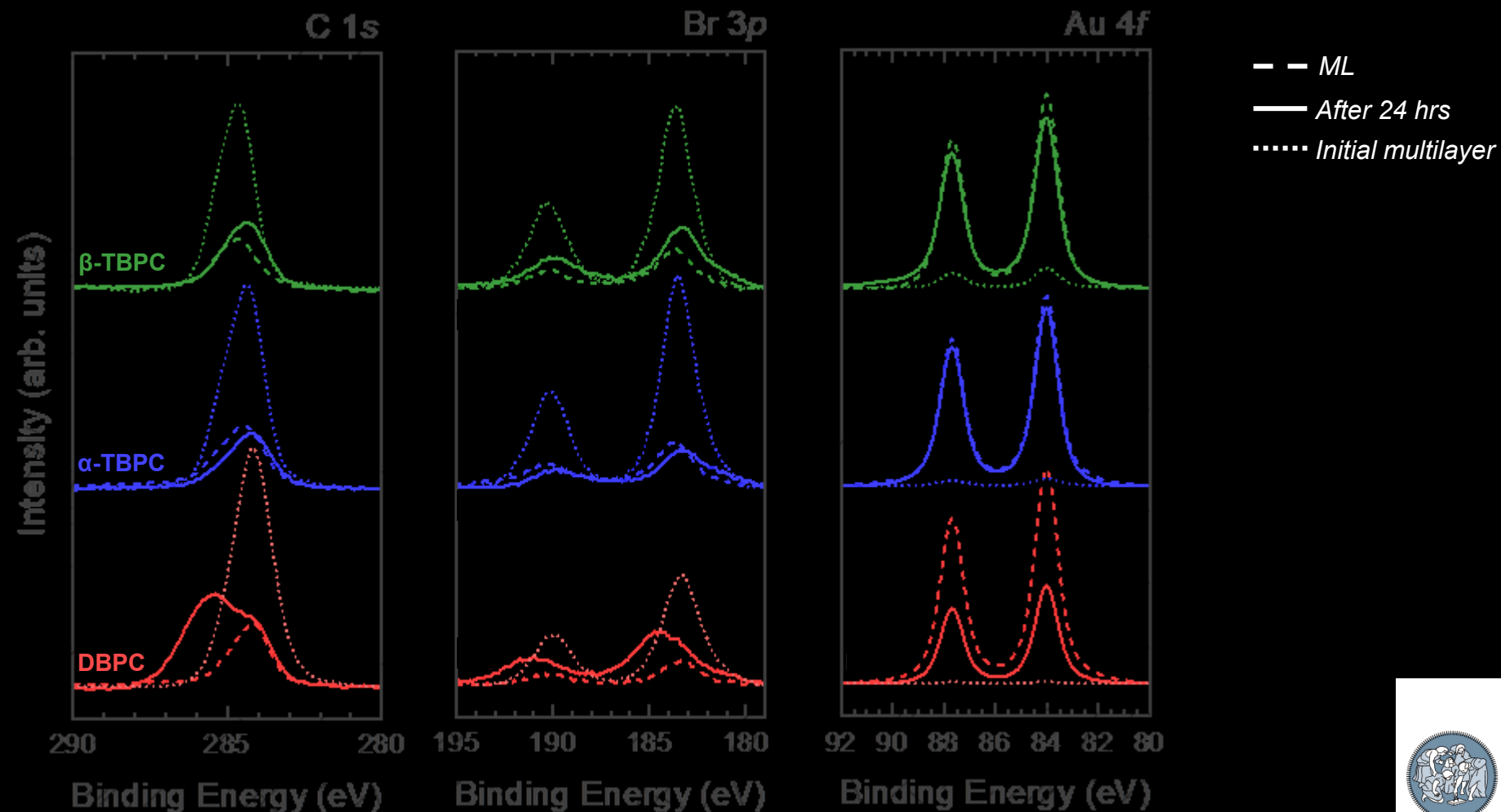
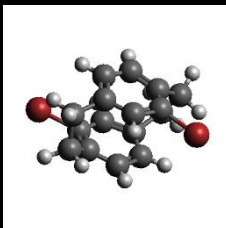
β -TBPC



α -TBPC



DBPC



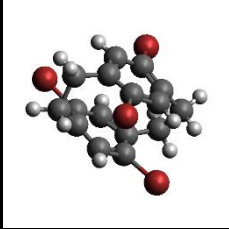
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UPS: ML vs Multilayer

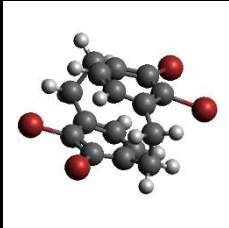


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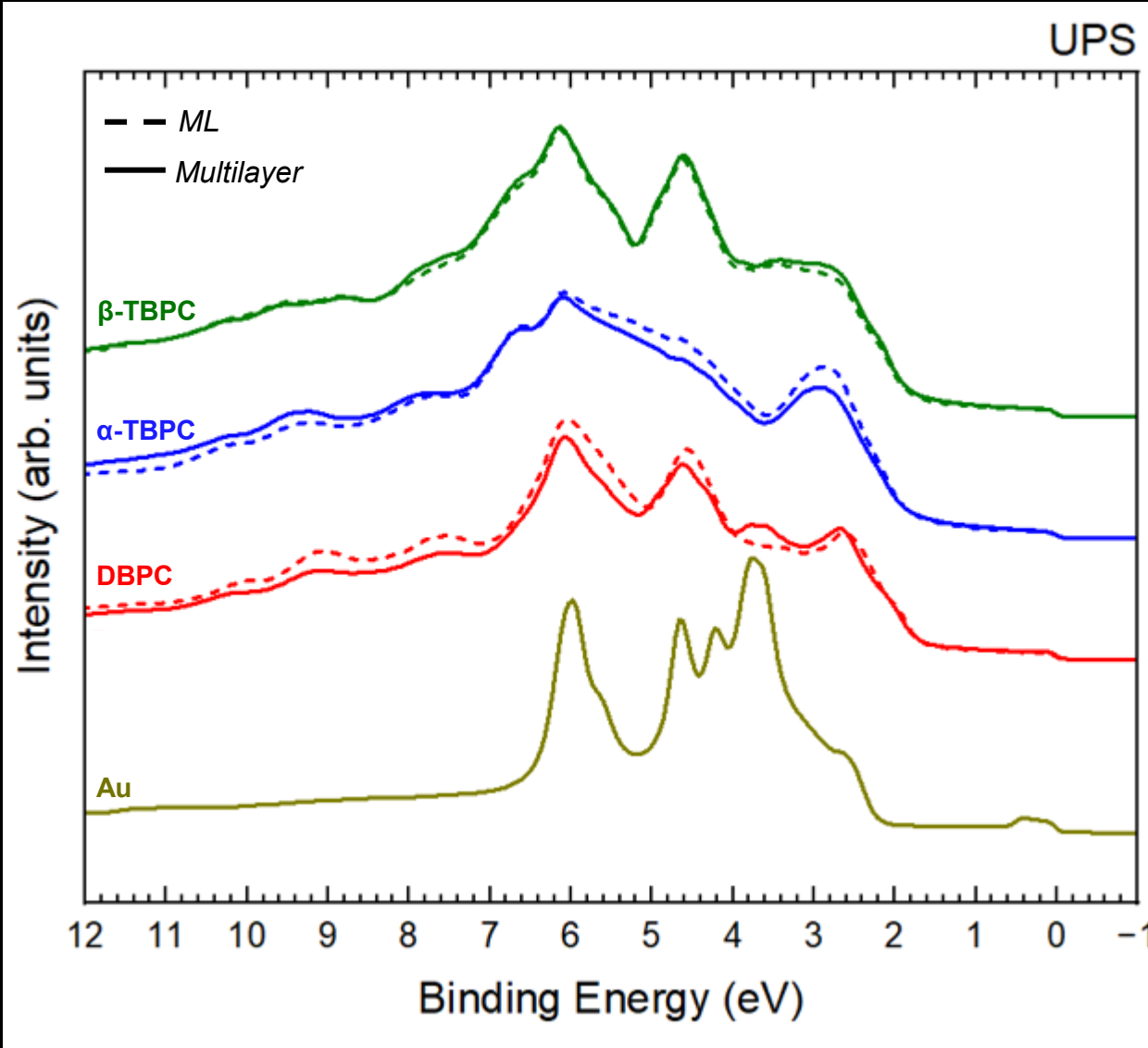
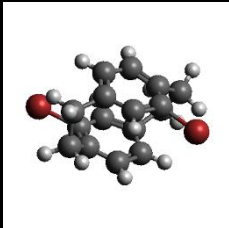
β -TBPC



α -TBPC



DBPC



ML and multilayer have roughly the same behaviour

The three molecules behave differently, especially the α -TBPC, which present different feature at around 4.4eV and 2.5eV



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