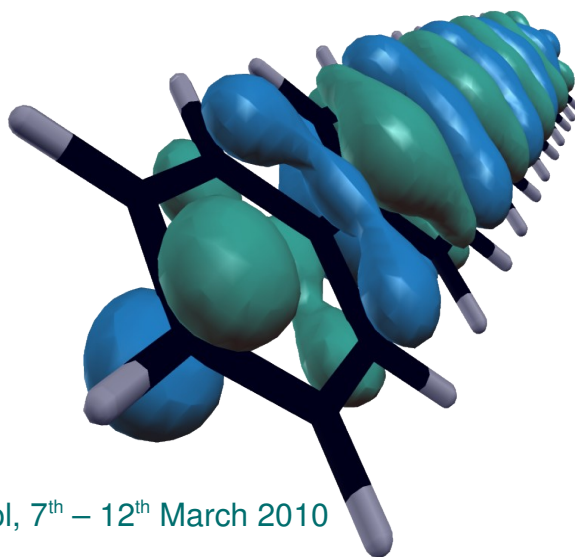
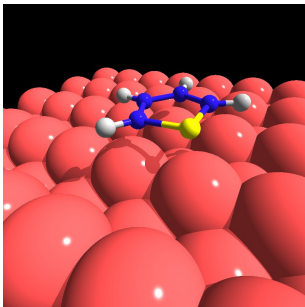


Fundamental Properties of Organic Semiconductors from Density Functional Theory

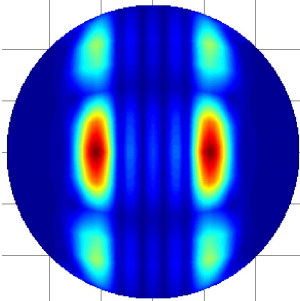


$$\frac{\delta E_{xc}[n(\mathbf{r})]}{\delta n(\mathbf{r})}$$

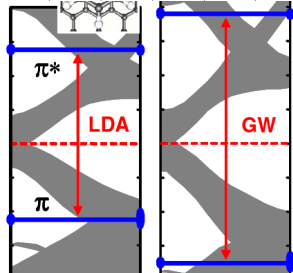
Density Functional Theory



Structural Properties

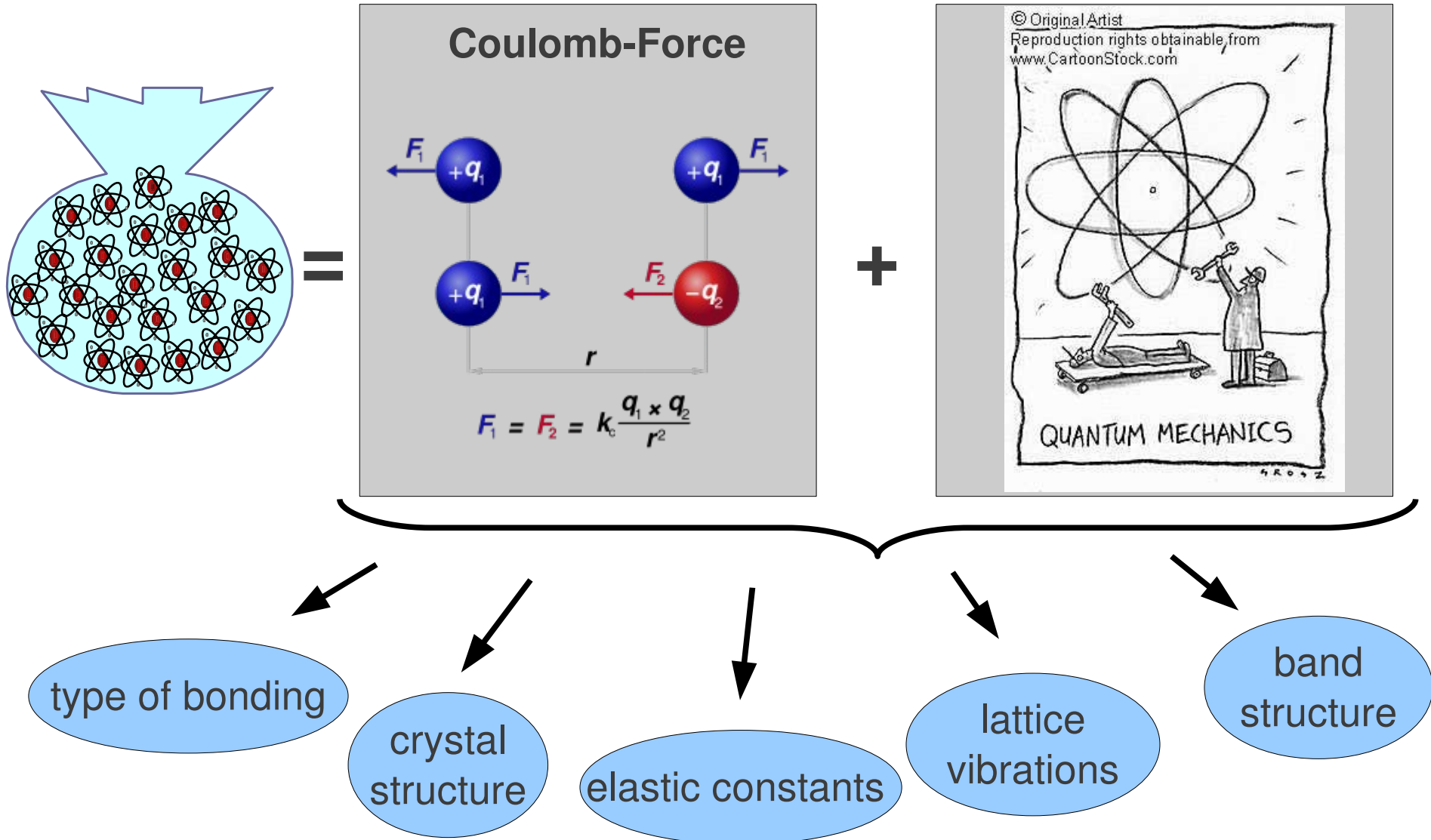


Electronic Structure



Problems in DFT

From First-Principles



Many-Electron-Problem

Many-Electron Schrödinger Equation

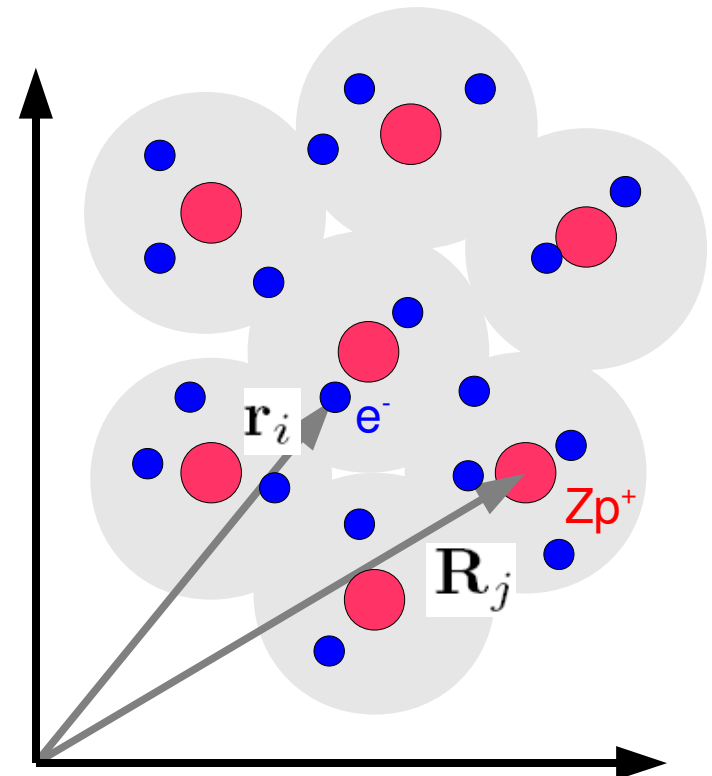
$$H\Psi(\mathbf{r}_1, \dots, \mathbf{r}_i, \dots, \mathbf{r}_n) = E\Psi(\mathbf{r}_1, \dots, \mathbf{r}_i, \dots, \mathbf{r}_n)$$

Total Electronic Hamiltonian

$$H = \sum_{i=1}^n h_i + V_{e-e}$$

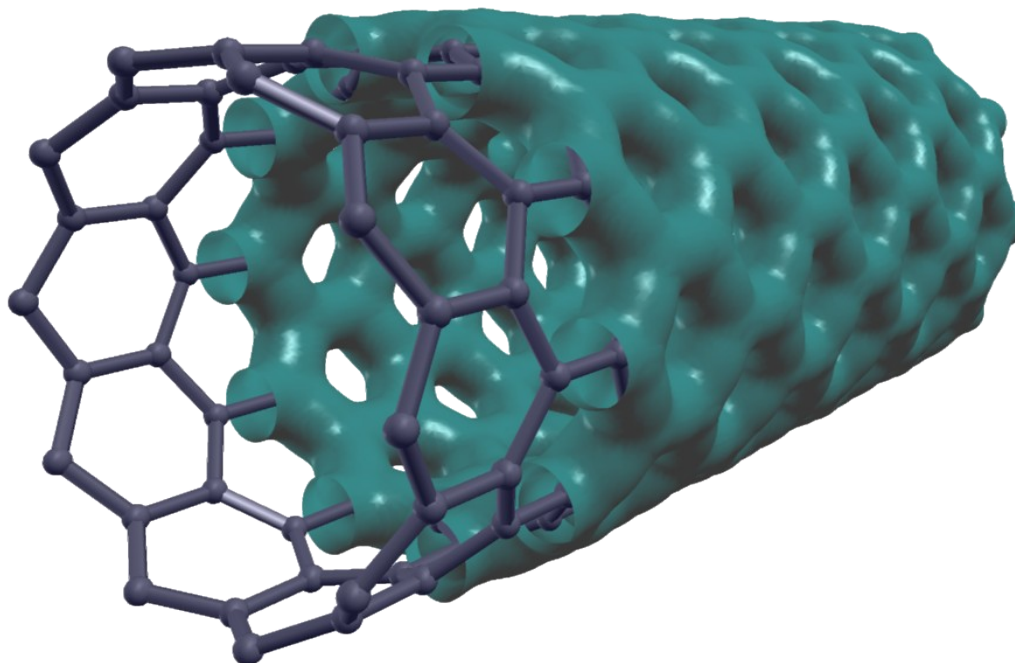
$$h_i = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m_e}\Delta_i + \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Z_j e^2}{|\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{R}_j|}$$

$$V_{e-e} = \sum_{i=2}^n \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{e^2}{|\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j|}$$



Electron Density Distribution

- Electron density $n(\mathbf{r})$ is the basic variable
- Density Functional Theory (DFT) provides rigorous framework
- All microscopic and macroscopic properties depend on $n(\mathbf{r})$



Electron Density in a (10,0) single-walled Carbon Nano-Tube

Hohenberg-Kohn Theorem

universal functional of the electron density

external potential due to atomic nuclei


$$E = F[n(\mathbf{r})] + \int V_{\text{ext}}(\mathbf{r})n(\mathbf{r})d^3r$$

- The total energy of a system of interacting electrons is a functional of the density.
- The energy takes its minimum at the ground state density.

Hohenberg-Kohn Theorem

universal functional of the electron density

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- The total energy of a system of interacting electrons is a functional of the density.
- The energy takes its minimum at the ground state density.

Suggestion of Kohn and Sham:

exchange-correlation energy



$$F[n(\mathbf{r})] = T_s[n(\mathbf{r})] + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{n(\mathbf{r})n(\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} d^3r d^3r' + E_{xc}[n(\mathbf{r})]$$

Kohn-Sham Equations

$$\left[-\frac{1}{2}\nabla^2 + V_{\text{ext}}(\mathbf{r}) + V_H(\mathbf{r}) + V_{xc}(\mathbf{r}) \right] \psi_i(\mathbf{r}) = \varepsilon_i \psi_i(\mathbf{r})$$

- Replace the system of interacting electrons by a fictitious system of non-interacting electrons with the *same* density
- Single-electron Schrödinger equations with an *effective* potential

Kohn-Sham Equations

$$\left[-\frac{1}{2}\nabla^2 + V_{\text{ext}}(\mathbf{r}) + V_H(\mathbf{r}) + V_{xc}(\mathbf{r}) \right] \psi_i(\mathbf{r}) = \varepsilon_i \psi_i(\mathbf{r})$$


$$-\frac{Z}{r}$$

Atomic nuclei

Kohn-Sham Equations

$$\left[-\frac{1}{2}\nabla^2 + V_{\text{ext}}(\mathbf{r}) + V_H(\mathbf{r}) + V_{xc}(\mathbf{r}) \right] \psi_i(\mathbf{r}) = \varepsilon_i \psi_i(\mathbf{r})$$


$$-\frac{Z}{r}$$

Atomic nuclei


$$\int \frac{n(\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} d^3r'$$

Hartree potential

Kohn-Sham Equations

$$\left[-\frac{1}{2}\nabla^2 + V_{\text{ext}}(\mathbf{r}) + V_H(\mathbf{r}) + V_{xc}(\mathbf{r}) \right] \psi_i(\mathbf{r}) = \varepsilon_i \psi_i(\mathbf{r})$$

$$-\frac{Z}{r}$$

Atomic nuclei

$$\int \frac{n(\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} d^3r'$$

Hartree potential

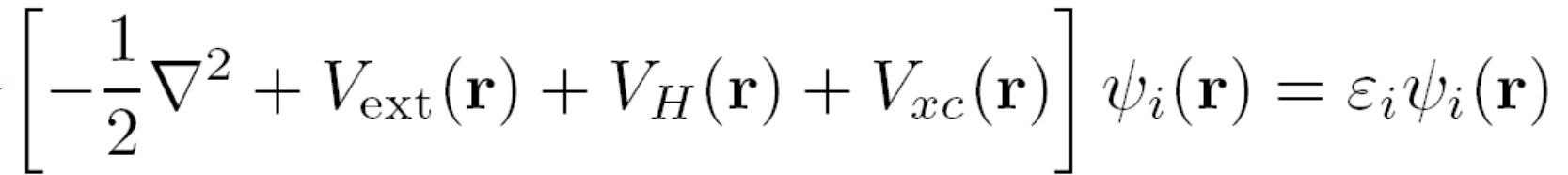
$$\frac{\delta E_{xc}[n(\mathbf{r})]}{\delta n(\mathbf{r})}$$

„Exchange-correlation-potential“

*classical electro-static
interactions*

*Quantum-mechanical
effects*

Kohn-Sham Equations

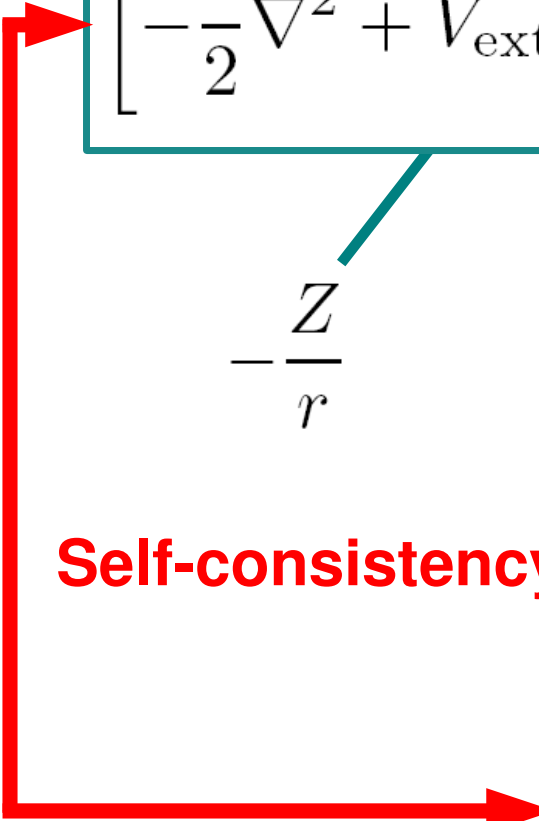

$$\left[-\frac{1}{2} \nabla^2 + V_{\text{ext}}(\mathbf{r}) + V_H(\mathbf{r}) + V_{xc}(\mathbf{r}) \right] \psi_i(\mathbf{r}) = \varepsilon_i \psi_i(\mathbf{r})$$

$$-\frac{Z}{r}$$

$$\int \frac{n(\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} d^3 r'$$

$$\frac{\delta E_{xc}[n(\mathbf{r})]}{\delta n(\mathbf{r})}$$

Self-consistency


$$n(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_i^{\text{occ}} |\psi_i(\mathbf{r})|^2$$

Kohn-Sham Equations

$$\left[-\frac{1}{2} \nabla^2 + V_{\text{ext}}(\mathbf{r}) + V_H(\mathbf{r}) + V_{xc}(\mathbf{r}) \right] \psi_i(\mathbf{r}) = \varepsilon_i \psi_i(\mathbf{r})$$

$$-\frac{Z}{r}$$

$$\int \frac{n(\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} d^3 r'$$

$$\frac{\delta E_{xc}[n(\mathbf{r})]}{\delta n(\mathbf{r})}$$

Self-consistency

Approximations

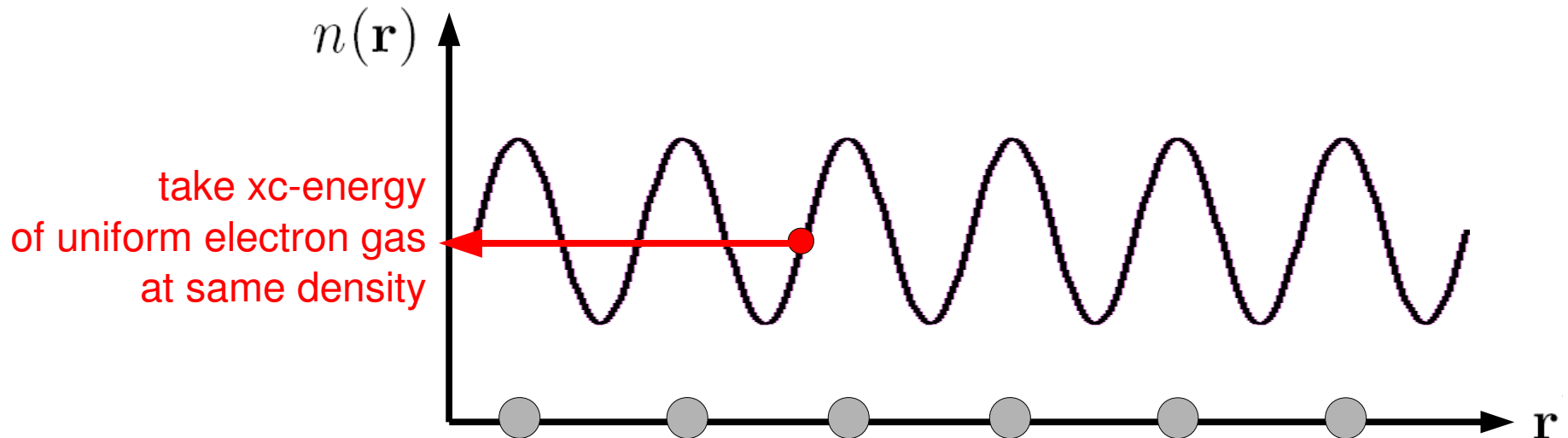
$$n(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_i^{\text{occ}} |\psi_i(\mathbf{r})|^2$$

Exchange-Correlation Functionals

First Generation
(1980)

$$E_{xc}^{LDA}[n(\mathbf{r})] = \int n(\mathbf{r}) e_{xc}^{\text{uniform}}(n(\mathbf{r})) d^3r$$

Local Density Approximation (LDA)



Exchange-Correlation Functionals

First Generation
(1980)

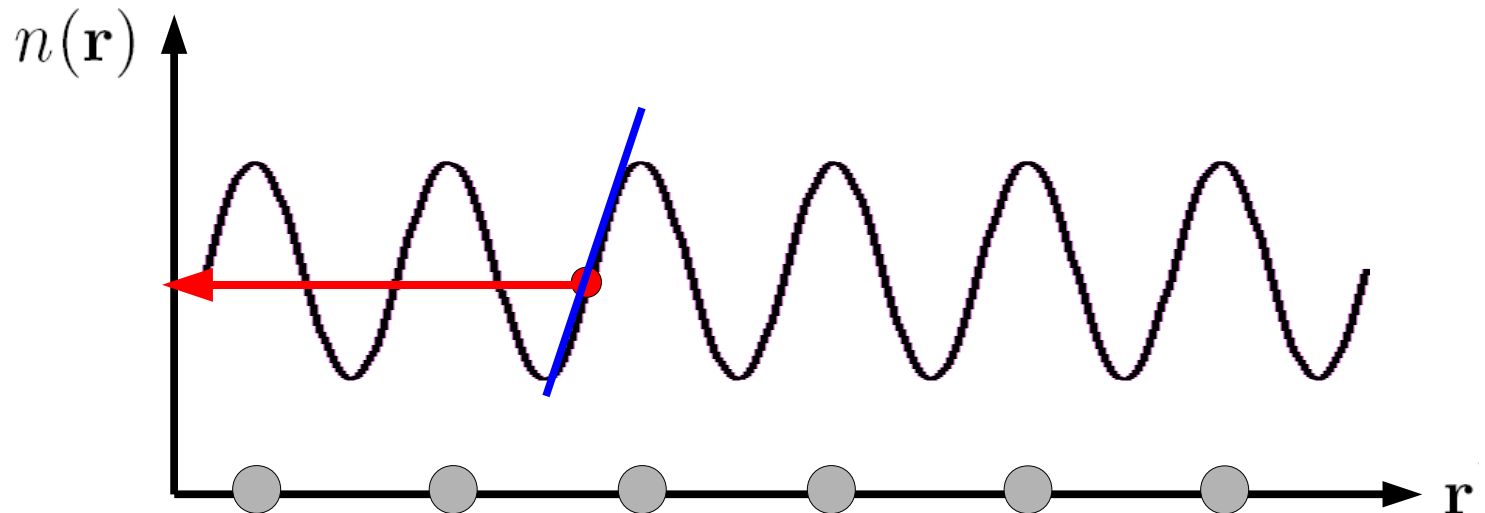
$$E_{xc}^{LDA}[n(\mathbf{r})] = \int n(\mathbf{r}) e_{xc}^{\text{uniform}}(n(\mathbf{r})) d^3r$$

Local Density Approximation (LDA)

Second Generation
(1996)

$$E_{xc}^{GGA}[n(\mathbf{r})] = \int n(\mathbf{r}) f(n(\mathbf{r}), |\nabla n(\mathbf{r})|) d^3r$$

Generalized Gradient Approximation (GGA)



I. Density Functional Theory

II. Structural Properties

Cohesive Energies of Molecular Crystals

Adsorption Energies of Molecules at Metal Surfaces

III. Electronic Structure

PTCDA / Coinage Metal (111) Surfaces

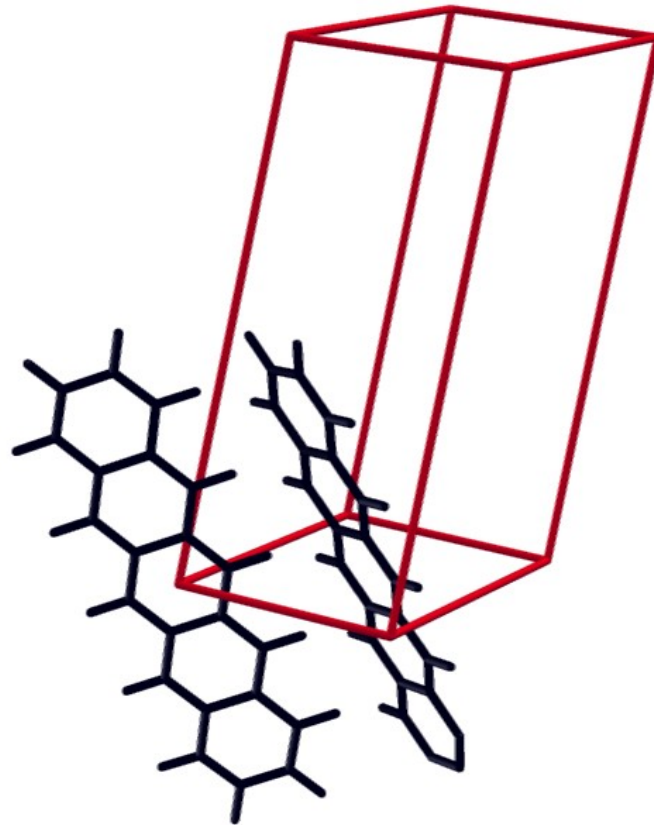
Inter- and Intramolecular band structure of chain-like molecules

Can ARPES tell us something about the molecular orbital structure?

IV. Problems in DFT

Cohesive Energy of Molecular Crystals

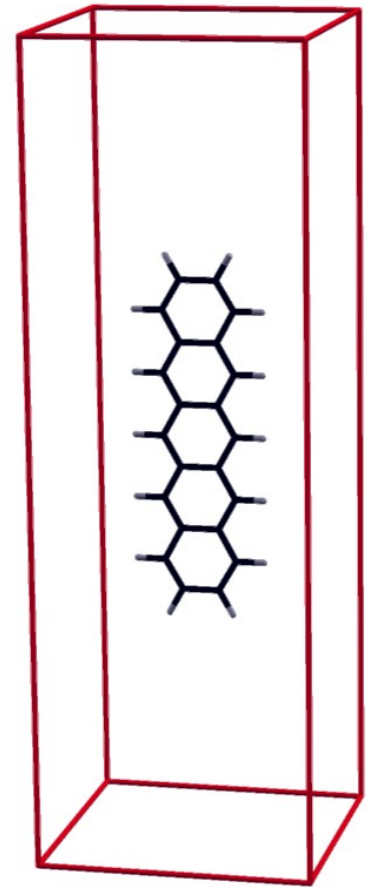
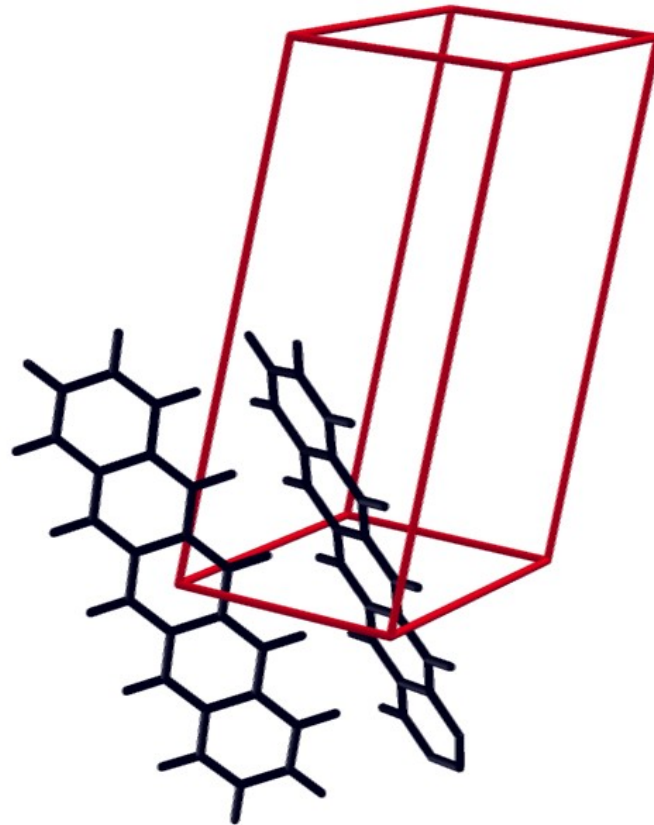
Pentacene Crystal Structure



E_{crystal}

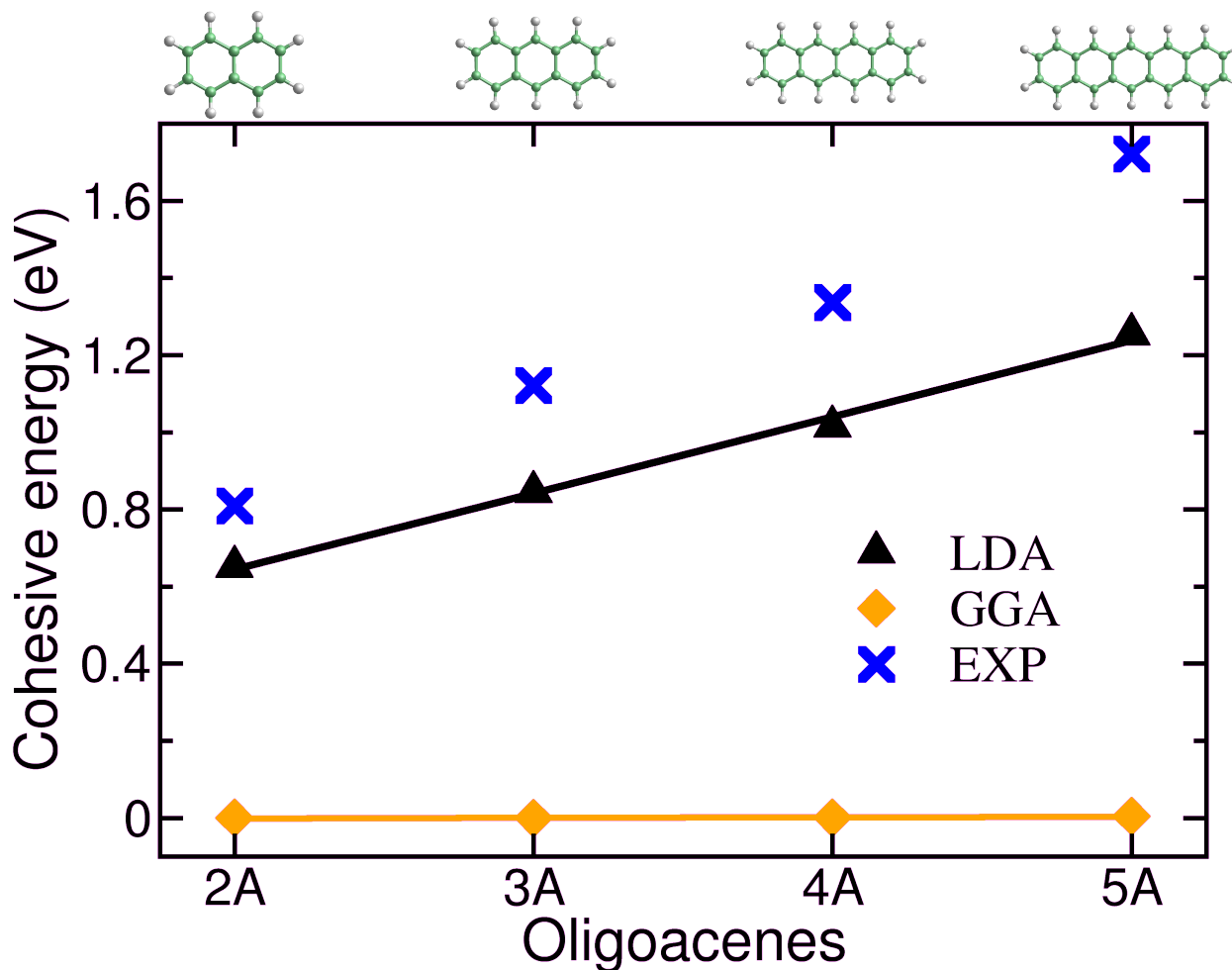
Cohesive Energy of Molecular Crystals

Pentacene Crystal Structure



$$E_{\text{cohesive}} = - \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} \right) E_{\text{crystal}} - E_{\text{molecule}} \right]$$

Cohesive Energy of Molecular Crystals



Van der Waals Density Functional

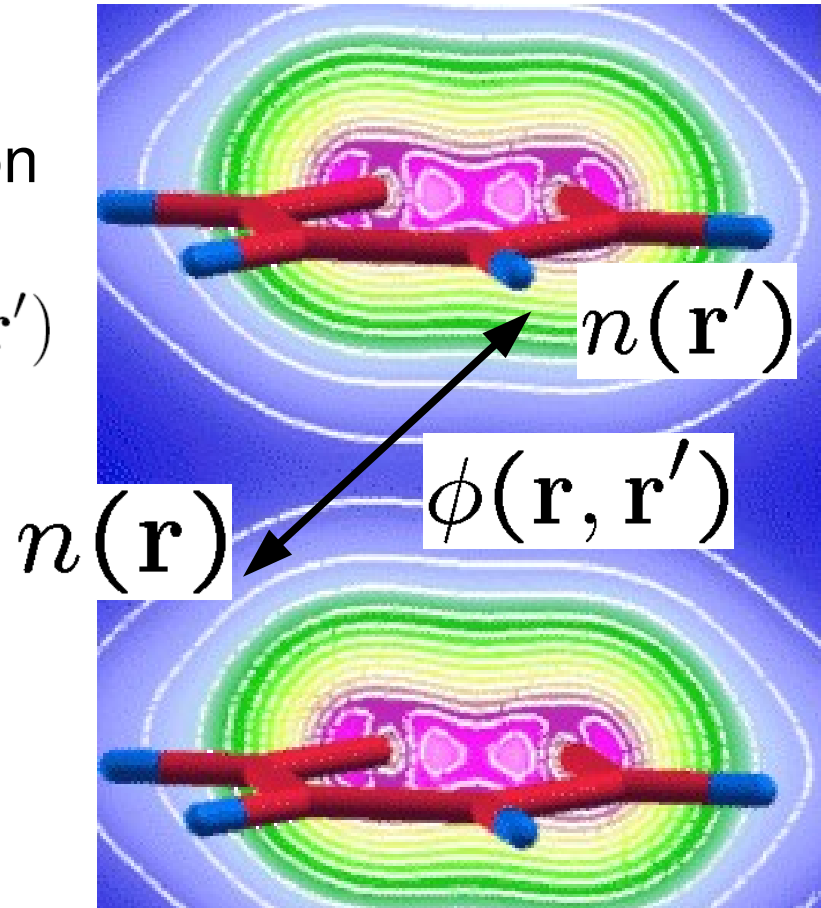
Nonlocal Correlation Energy
leading to van-der-Waals interaction

$$E_c^{\text{nl}} = \frac{1}{2} \int d^3r d^3r' n(\mathbf{r}) \phi(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') n(\mathbf{r}')$$

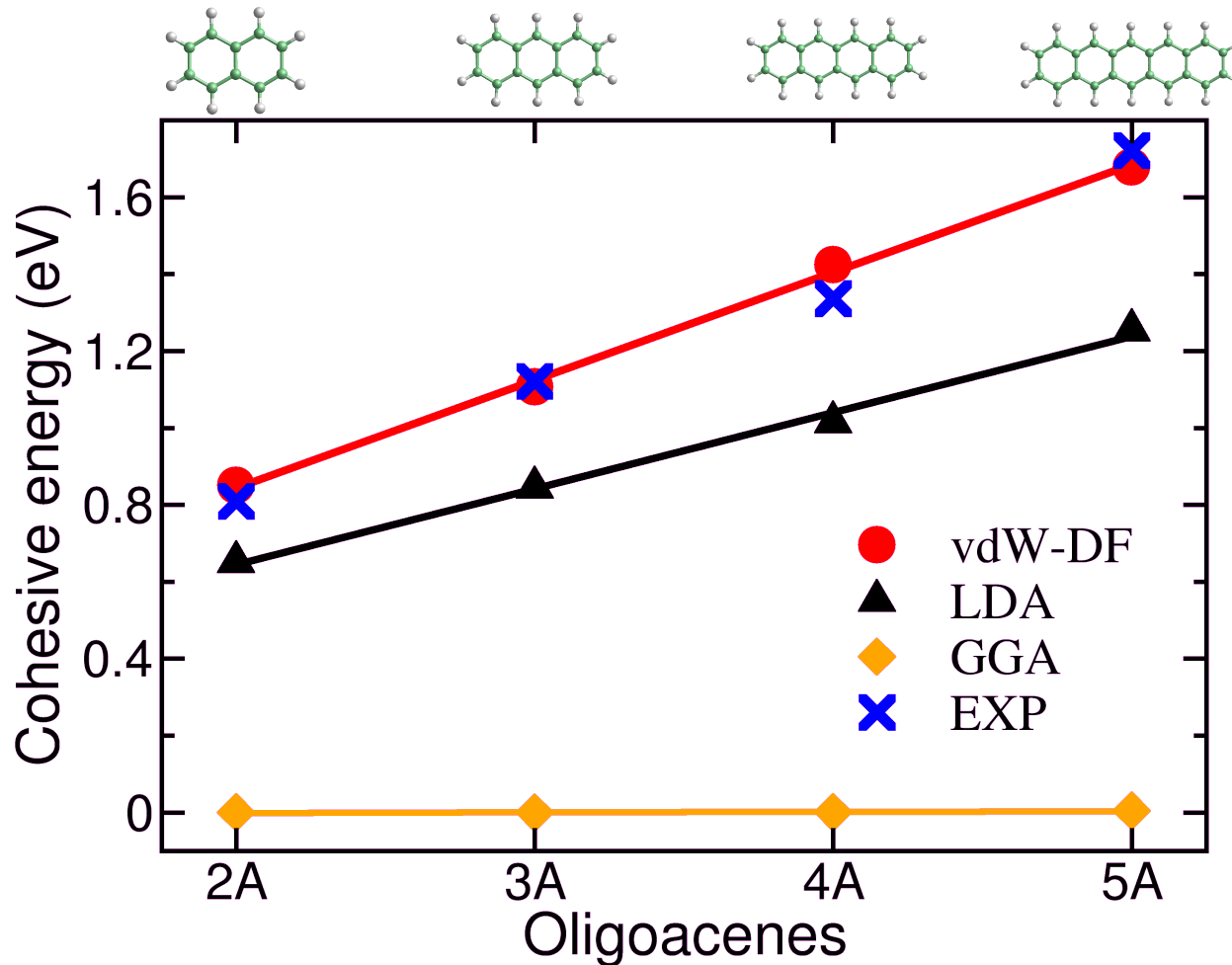
Exchange-Correlation Energy

$$E_{xc}^{\text{vdWDF}} = E_x^{\text{GGA}} + E_c^{\text{LDA}} + E_c^{\text{nl}}$$

Dion et al, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **92**, 246401 (2004).

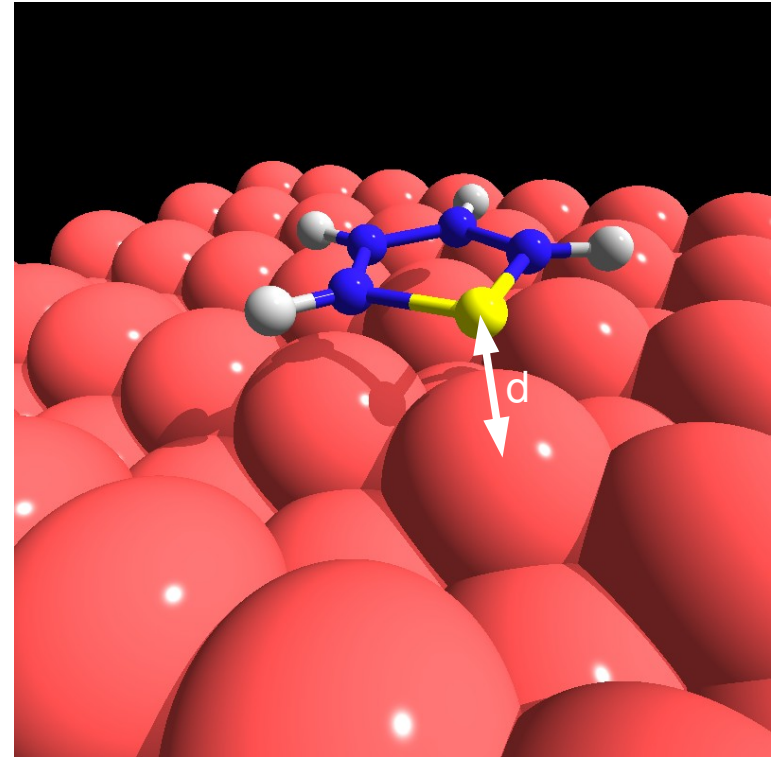
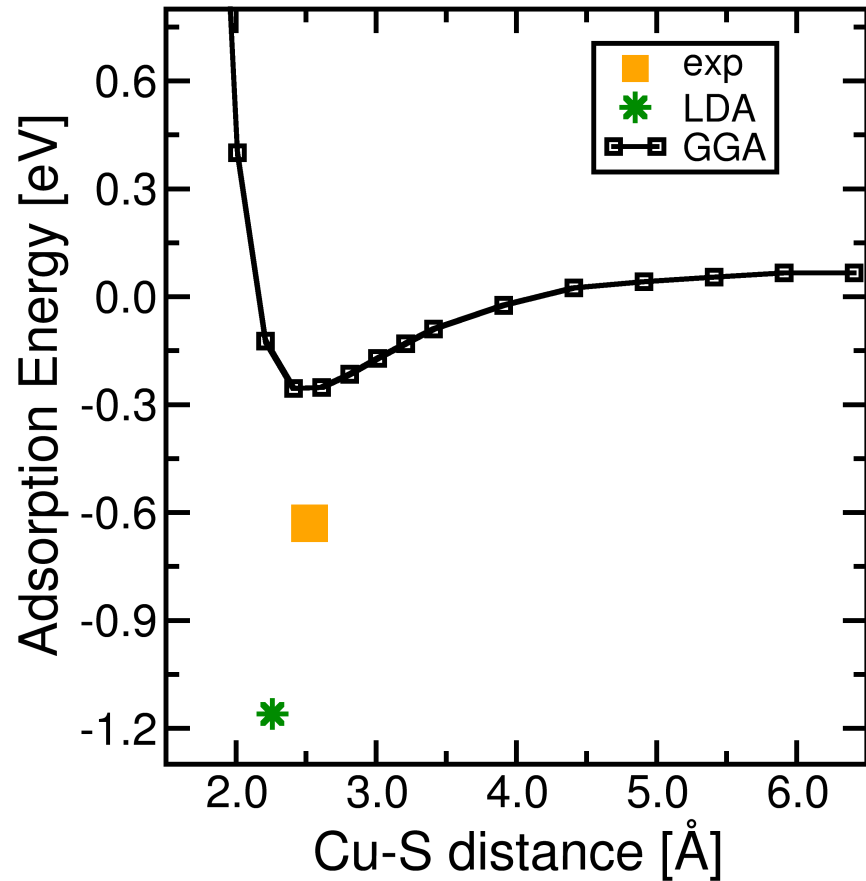


Cohesive Energy of Molecular Crystals

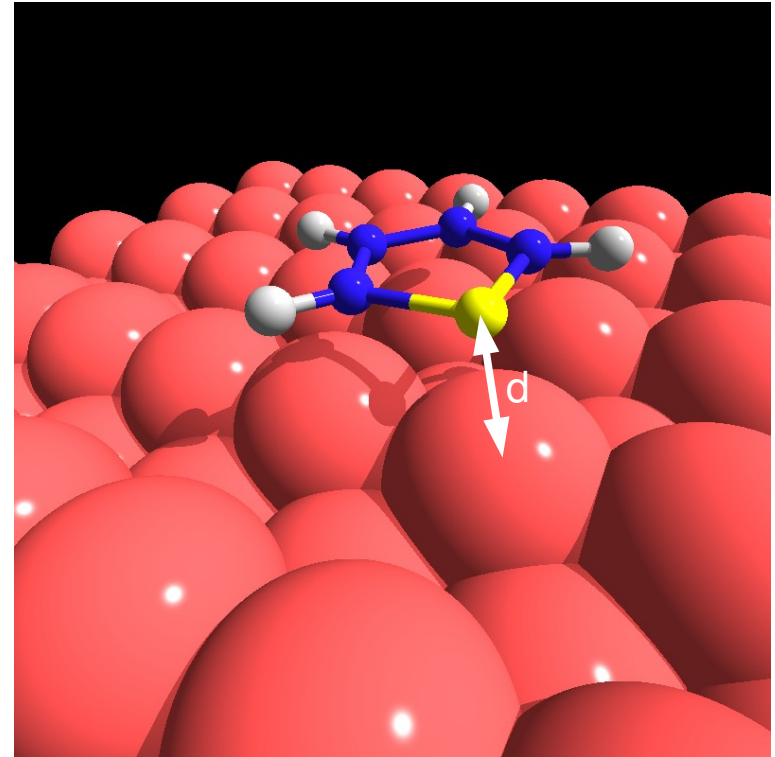
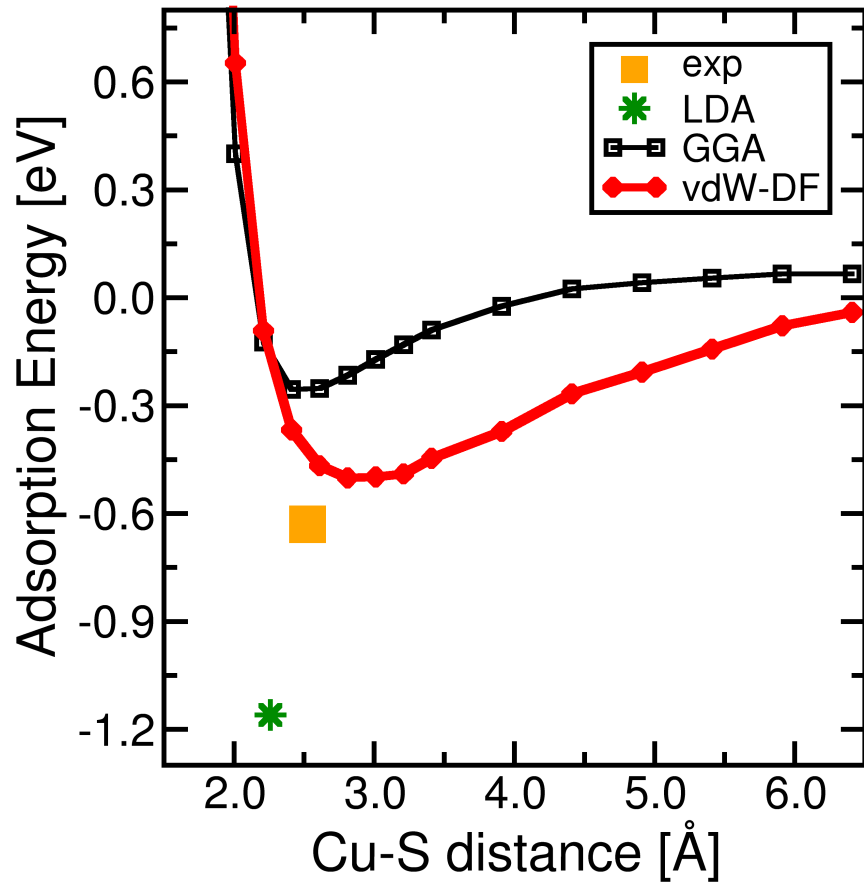


Nabok, Puschnig, Ambrosch-Draxl, *Phys. Rev. B* **77**, 245316 (2008).

Thiophene / Cu(110)

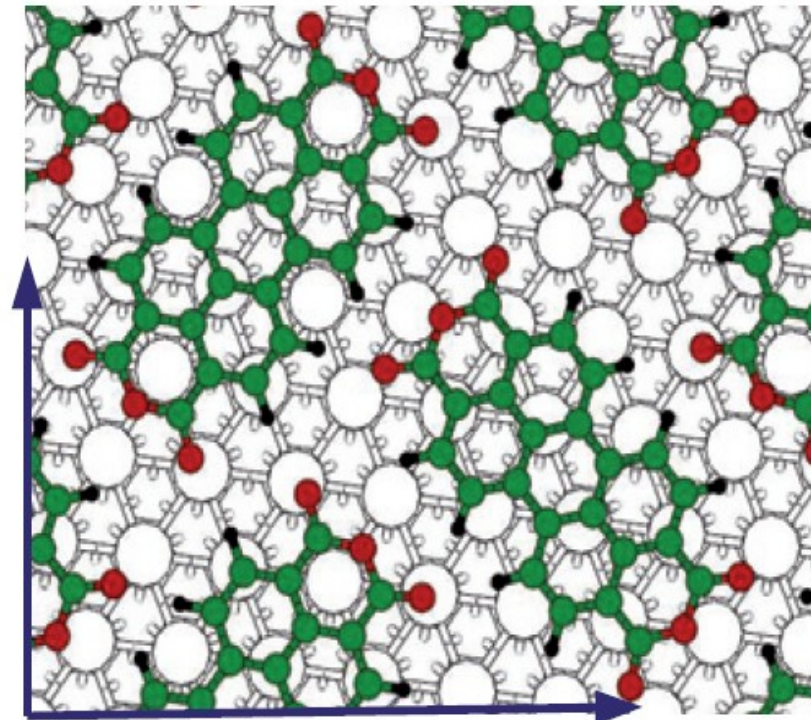
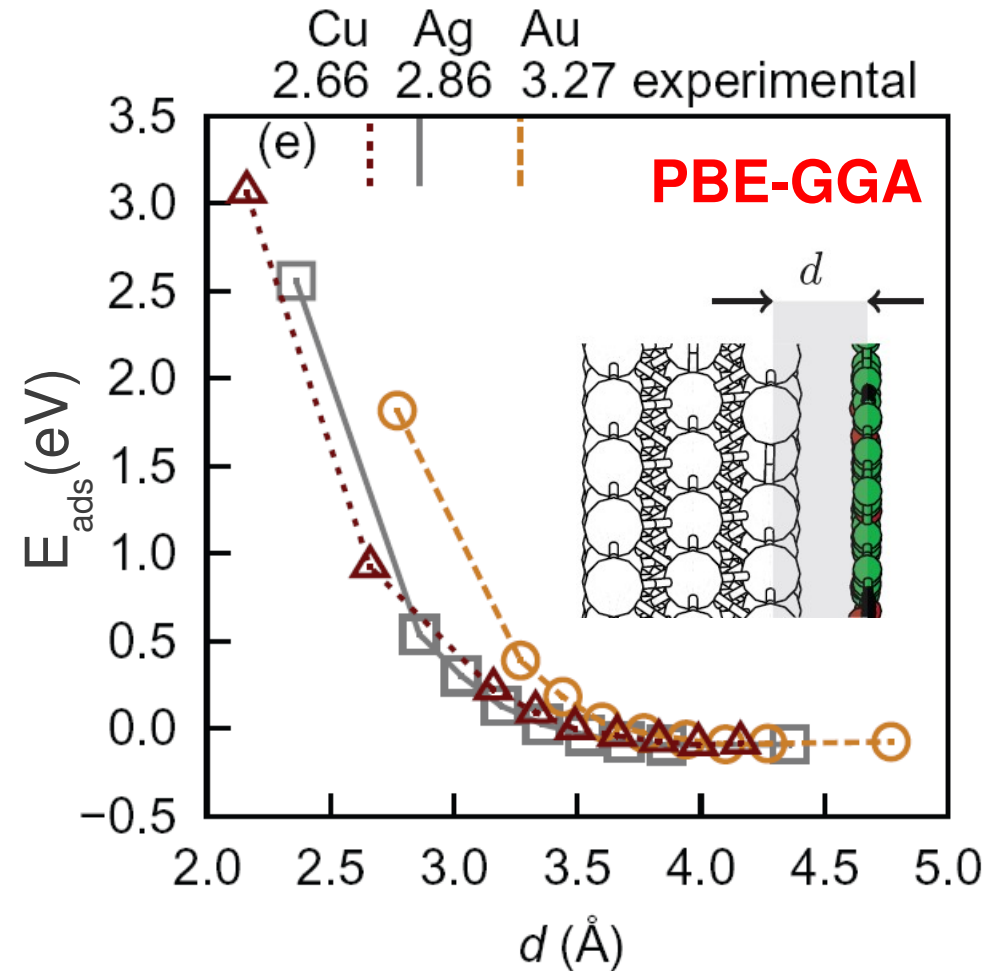


Thiophene / Cu(110)



Sony, Puschnig, Nabok, Ambrosch-Draxl, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **99**, 176401 (2007).

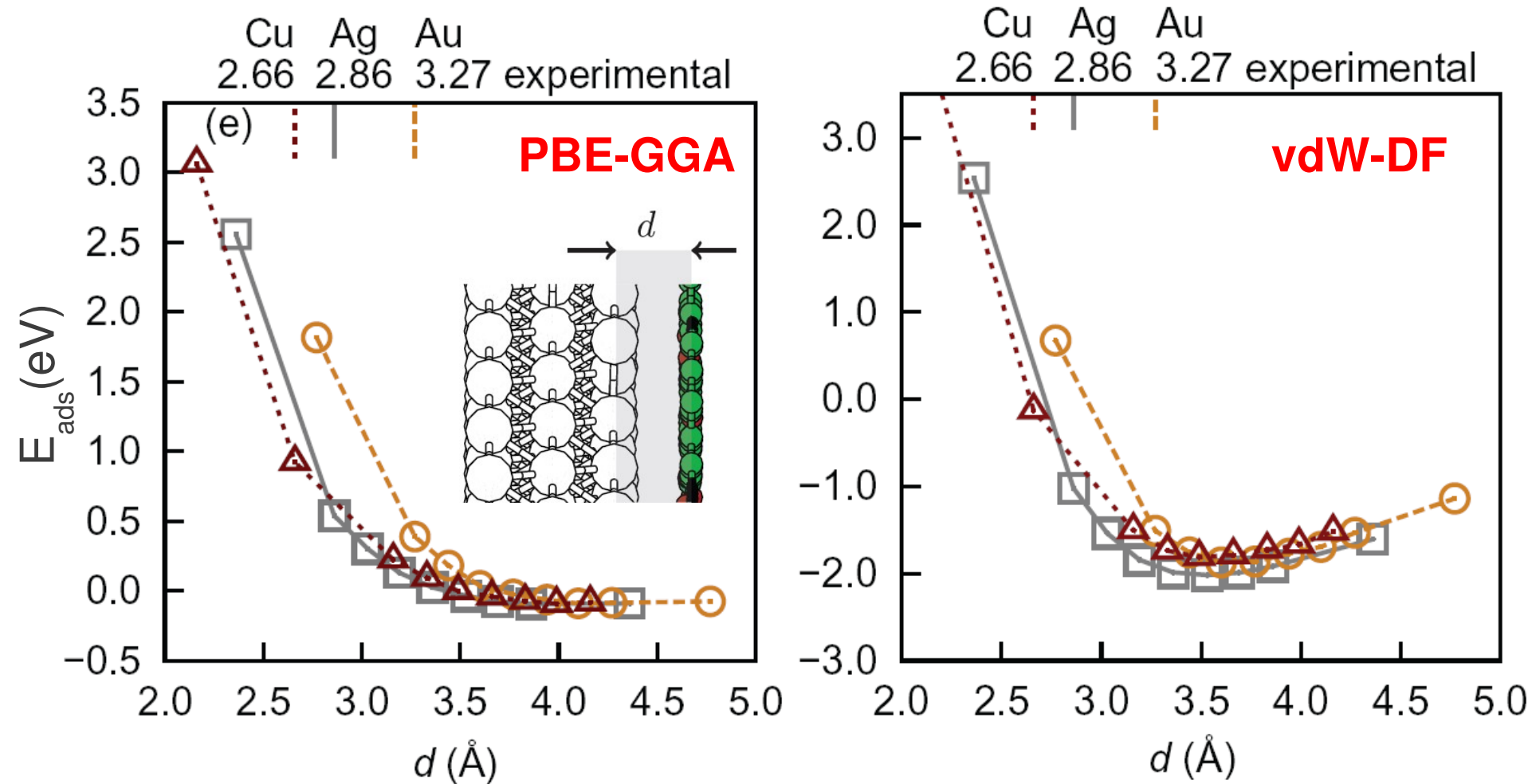
PTCDA / Coinage Metals



PTCDA / Ag(111)

Romaner, Nabok, Puschnig, Zojer, Ambrosch-Draxl, *New. J. Phys.* **11**, 053010 (2009).

PTCDA / Coinage Metals



Romaner, Nabok, Puschnig, Zojer, Ambrosch-Draxl, *New. J. Phys.* **11**, 053010 (2009).

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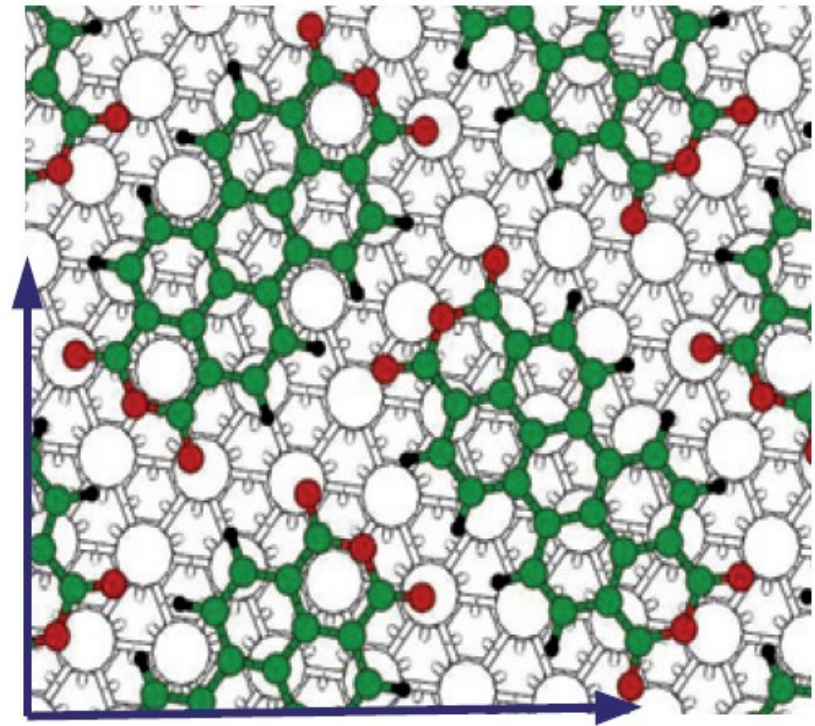
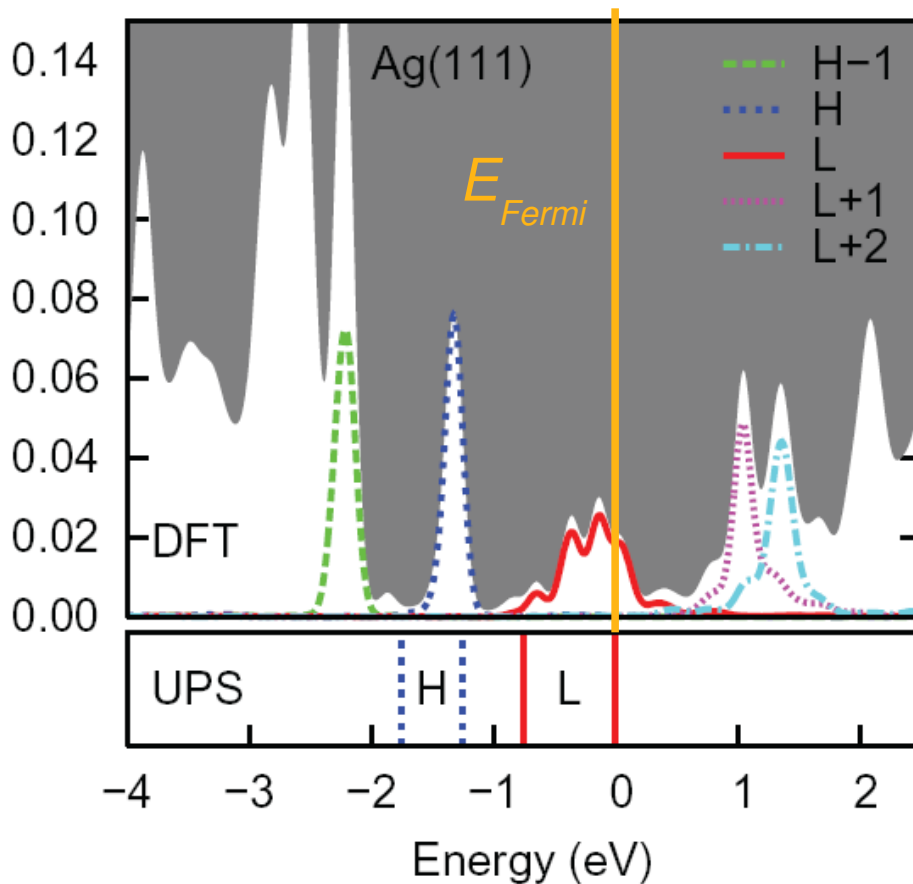
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IV. Problems in DFT

PTCDA / Ag(111)

PDOS @ exp. distance

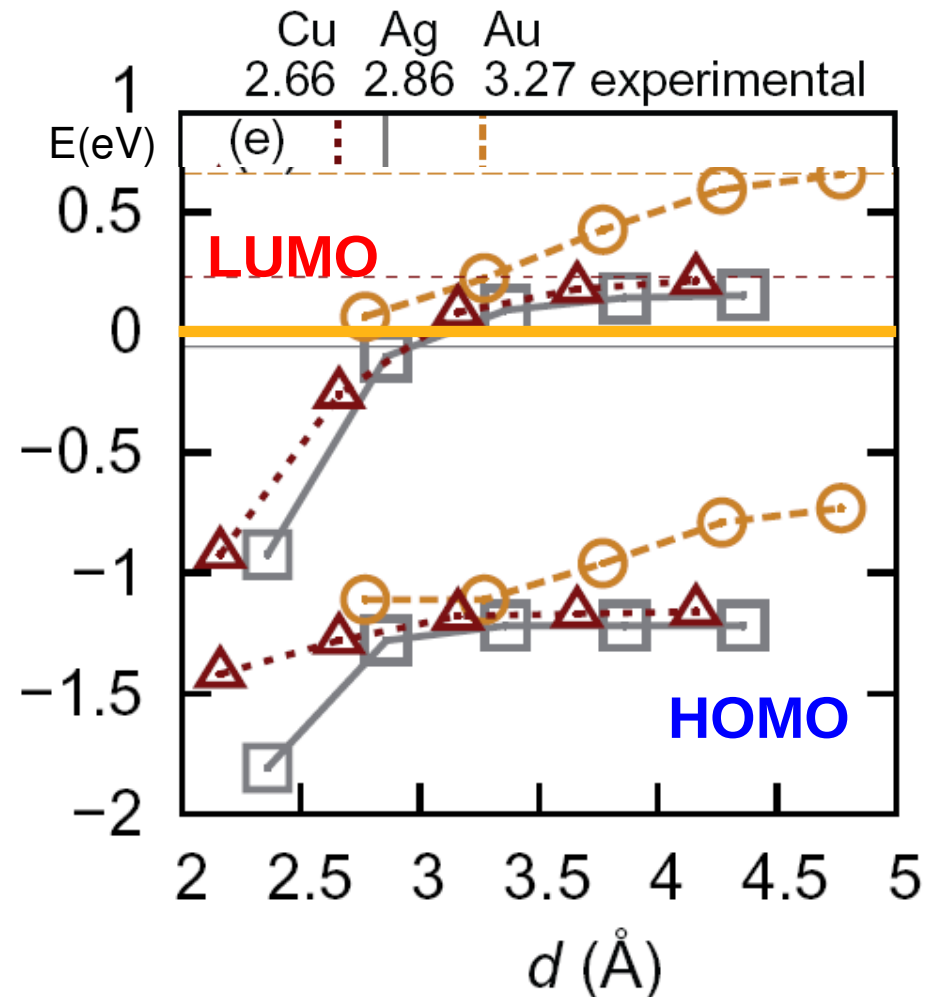
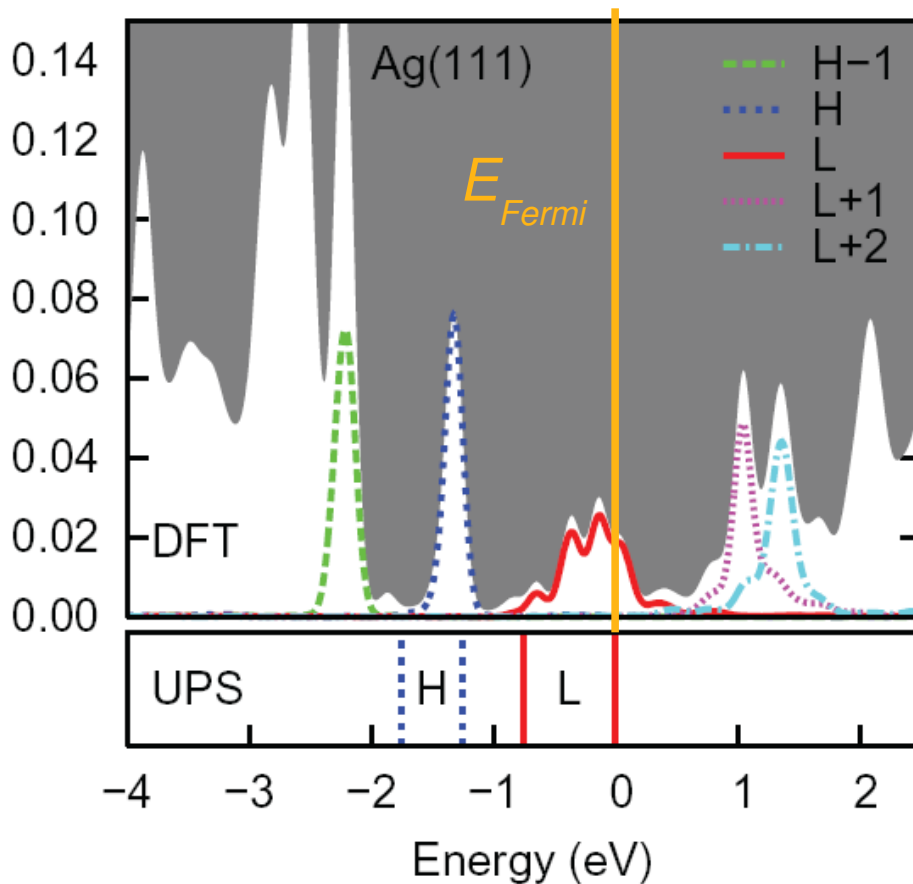


PTCDA / Ag(111)

Romaner, Nabok, Puschnig, Zojer, Ambrosch-Draxl, *New. J. Phys.* **11**, 053010 (2009).

Level Alignment

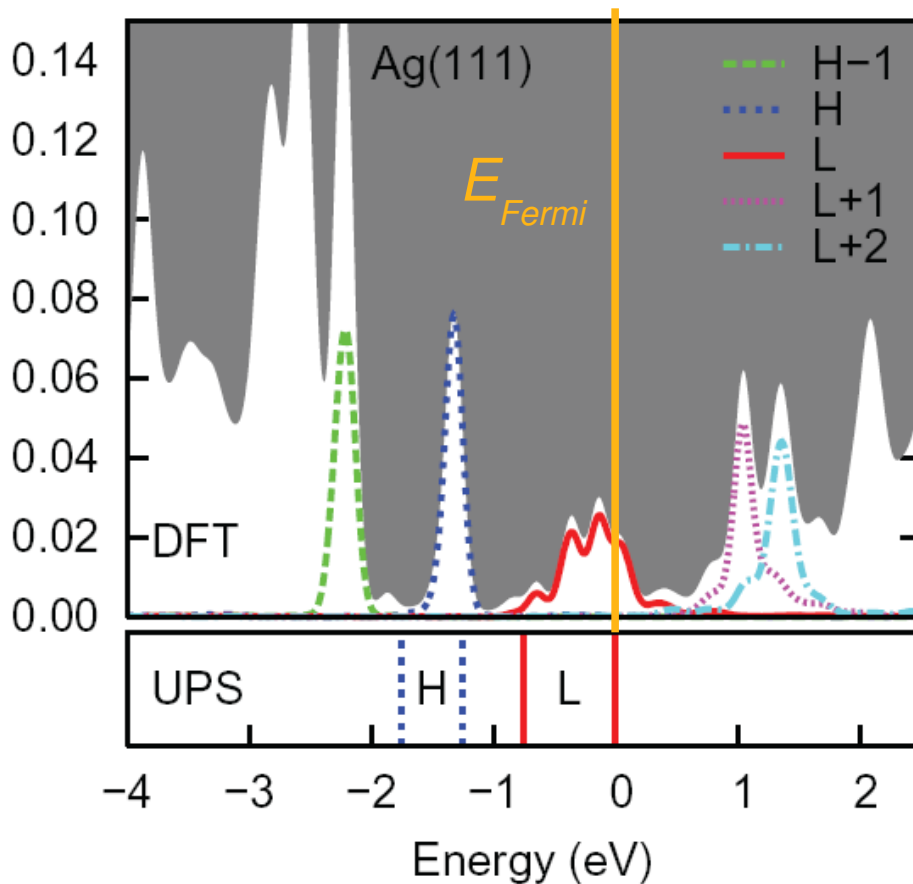
PDOS @ exp. distance



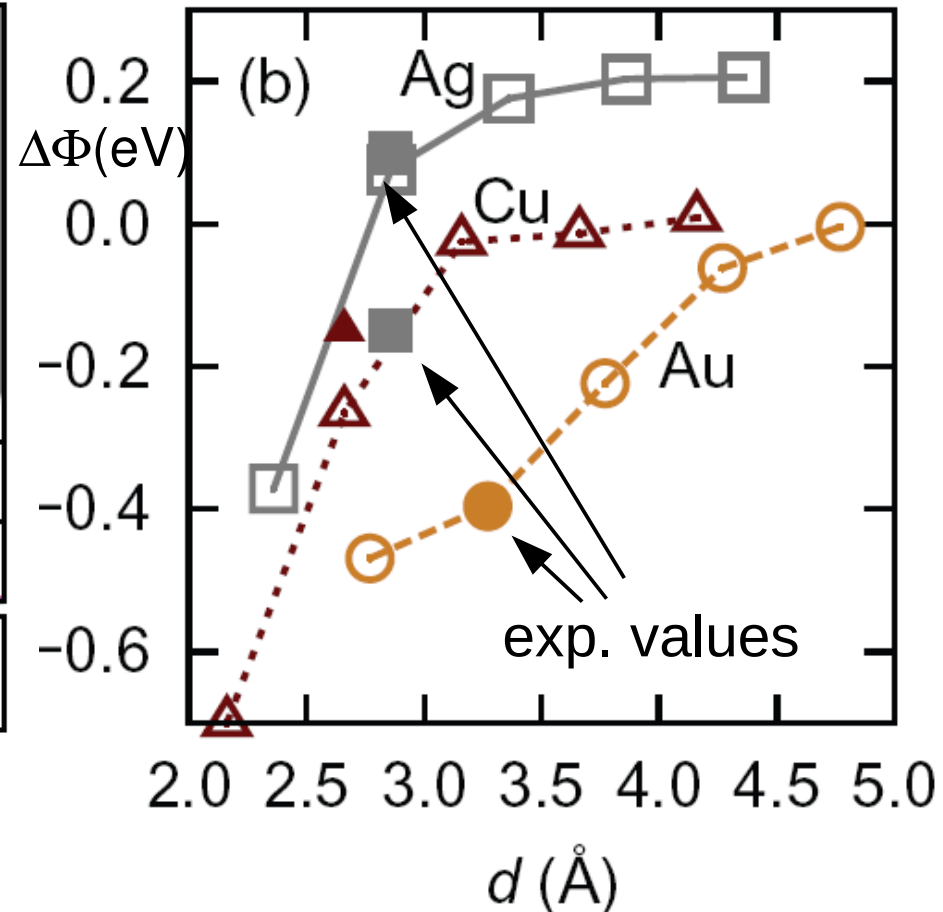
Romaner, Nabok, Puschnig, Zojer, Ambrosch-Draxl, *New. J. Phys.* **11**, 053010 (2009).

Work Function Change

PDOS @ exp. distance

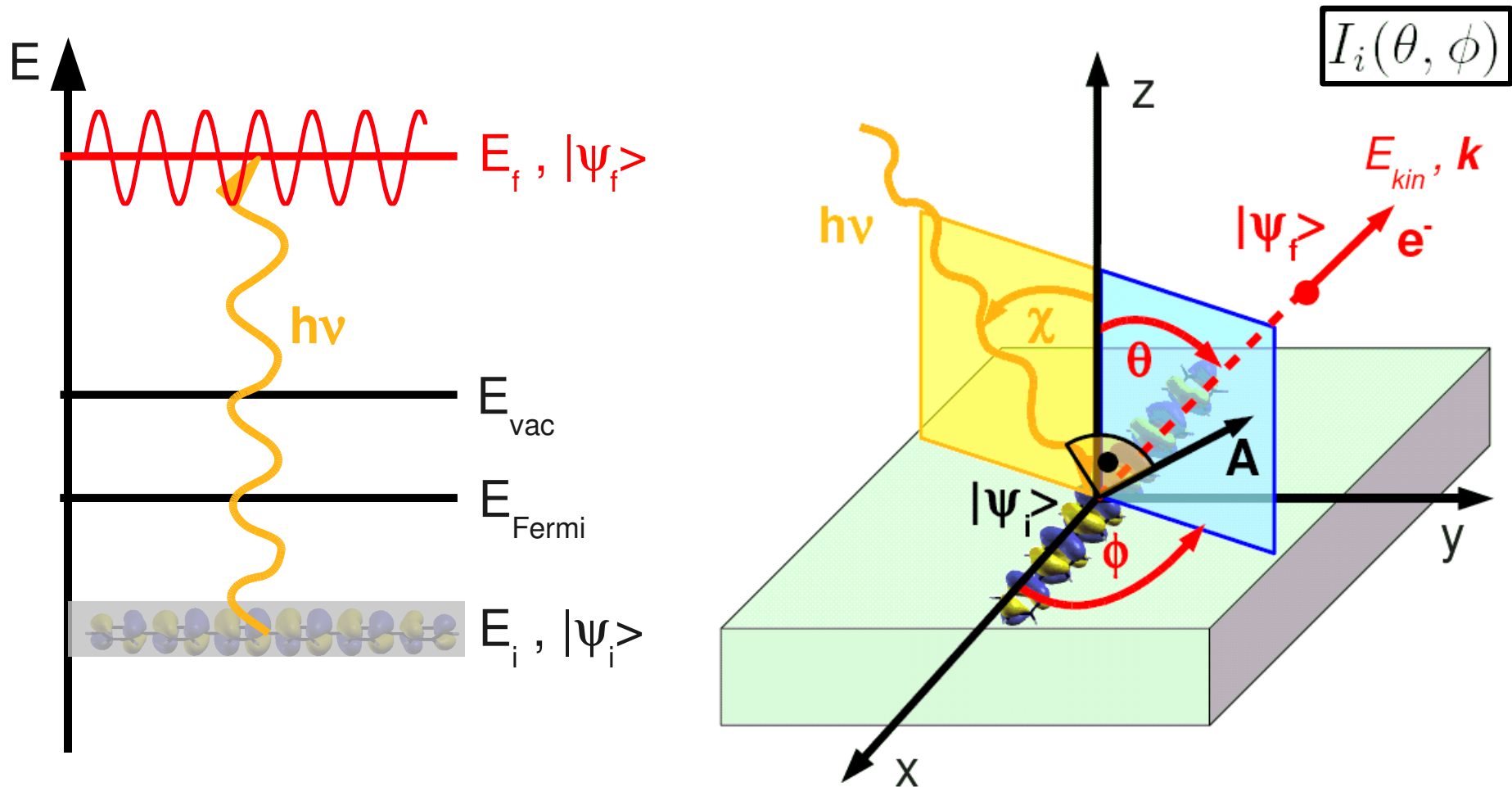


Work function change $\Delta\Phi$

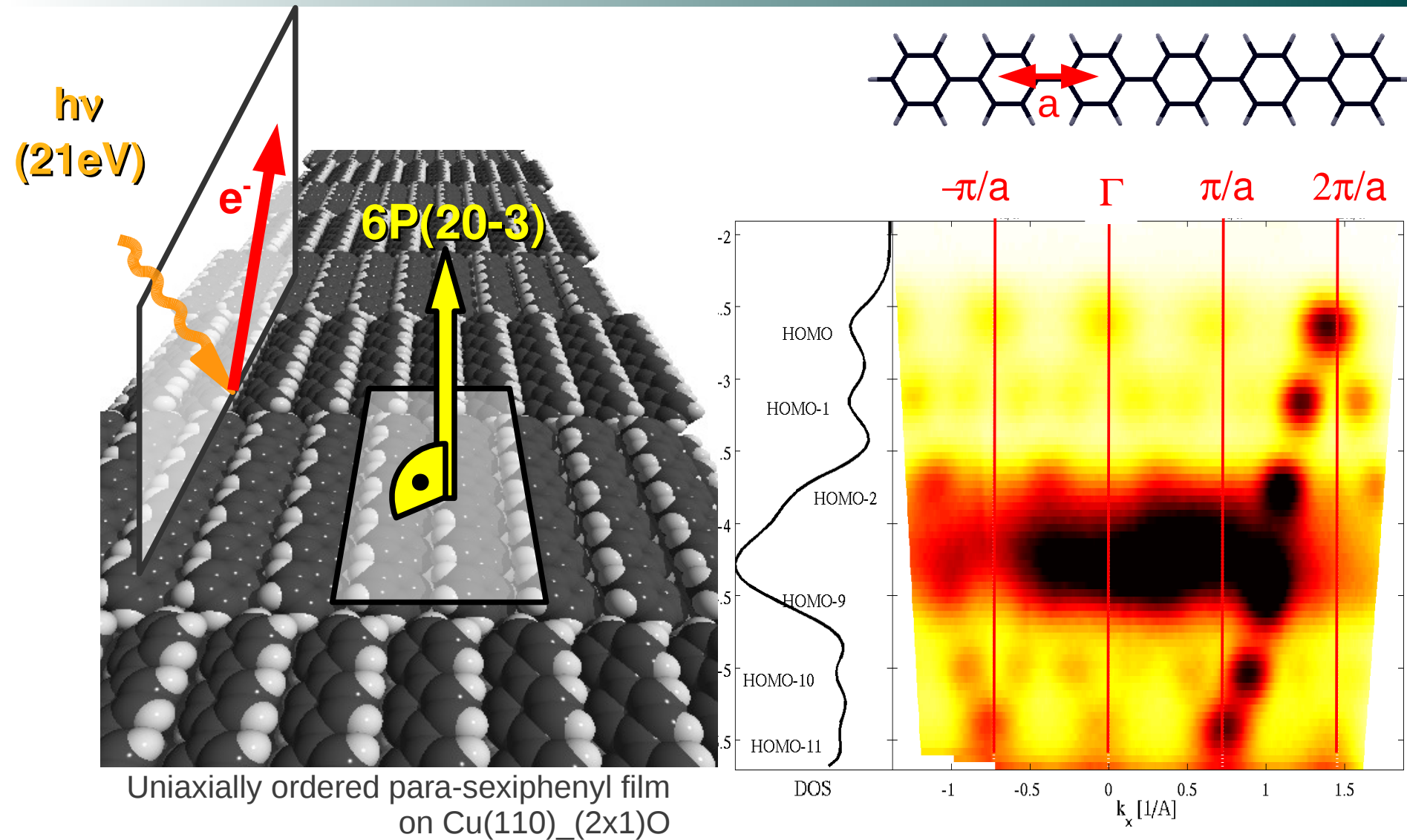


Romaner, Nabok, Puschnig, Zojer, Ambrosch-Draxl, *New. J. Phys.* **11**, 053010 (2009).

Angle-Resolved Photoemission



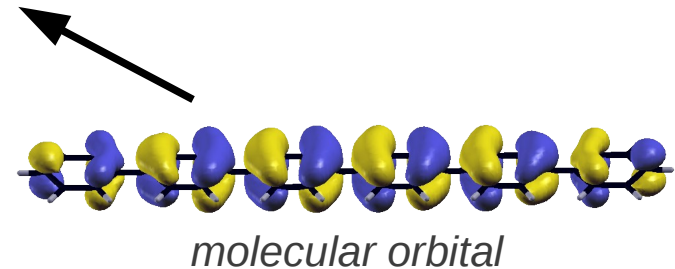
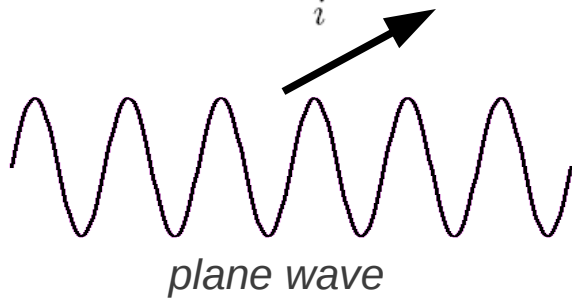
Uniaxially Aligned Sexiphenyl



Photoemission Intensity

A simple approach (one-step model + final state = plane wave)

$$I(\theta, \phi; E_{\text{kin}}) \propto \sum_i \left| \langle \psi_f^*(\theta, \phi; E_{\text{kin}}) | \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{p} | \psi_i \rangle \right|^2 \times \delta(E_i + \Phi + E_{\text{kin}} - \hbar\omega)$$



... leads to a simple result

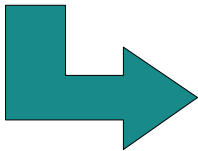
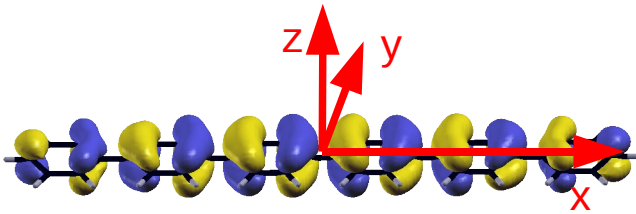
$$I_i(\theta, \phi) \propto |(\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{k})|^2 \times \left| \tilde{\psi}_i(\mathbf{k}) \right|^2$$

Fourier Transform of Initial State Orbital

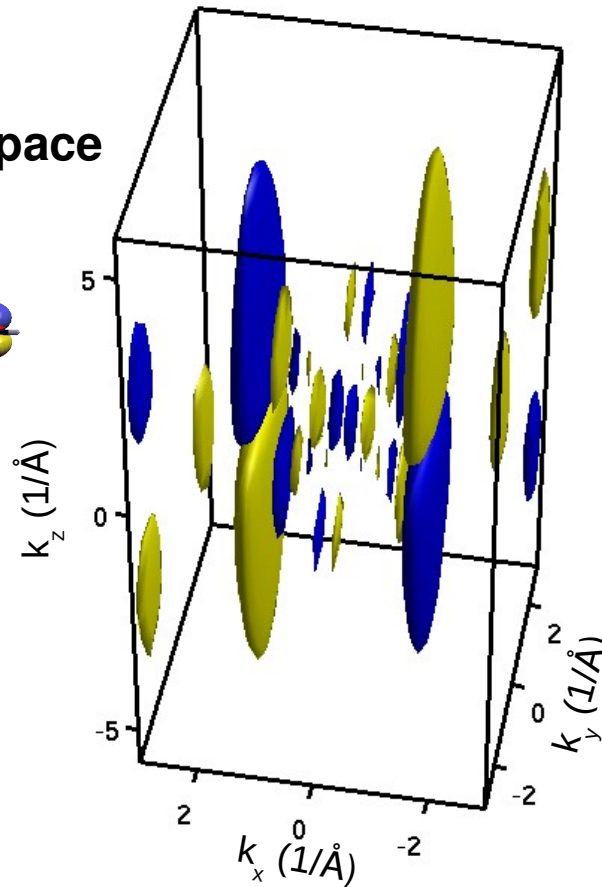
[Feibelman and Eastman, *Phys. Rev. B* **10**, 4932 (1974).]

Comparison with DFT

Molecular Orbital in Real Space

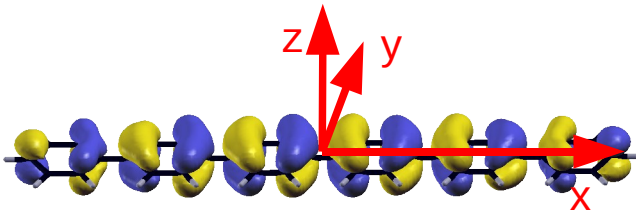


**Calculation of
the Fourier Transform**

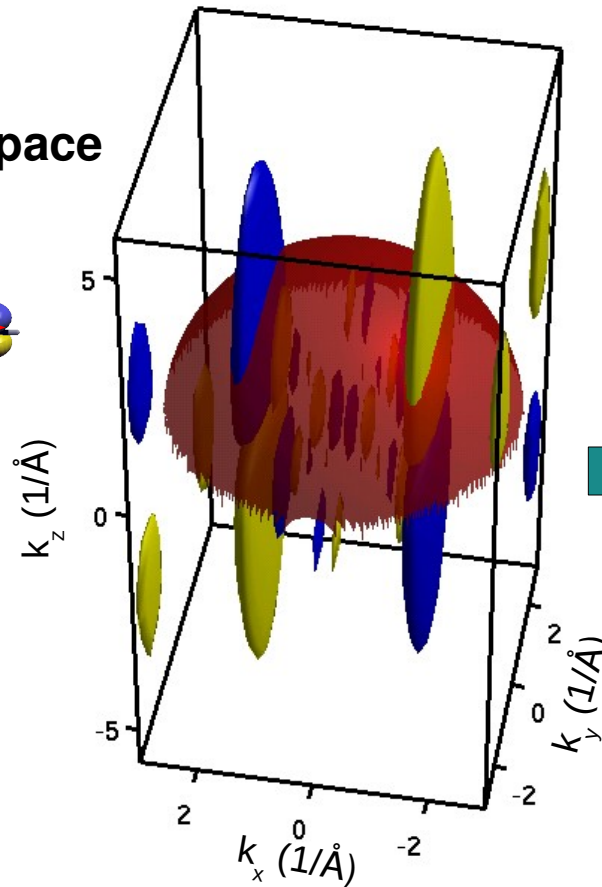


Comparison with DFT

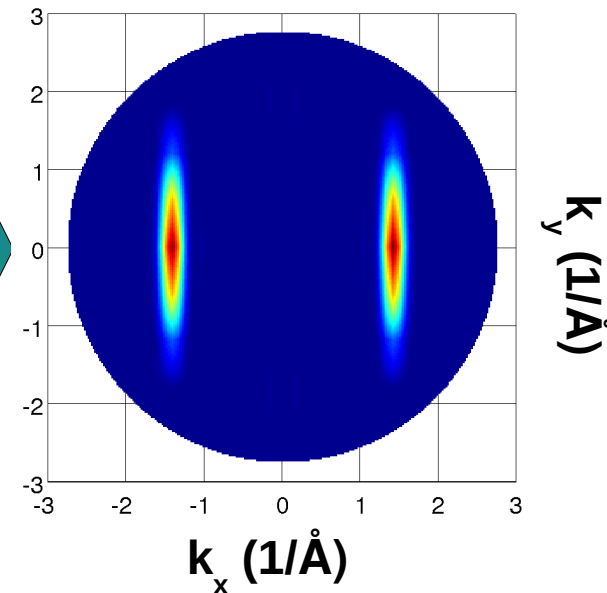
Molecular Orbital in Real Space



**Calculation of
the Fourier Transform**

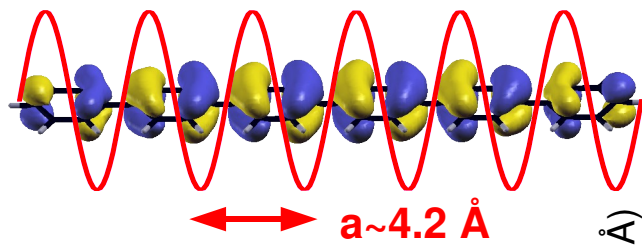


**Hemispherical Cut Through
3D Fourier Transform**

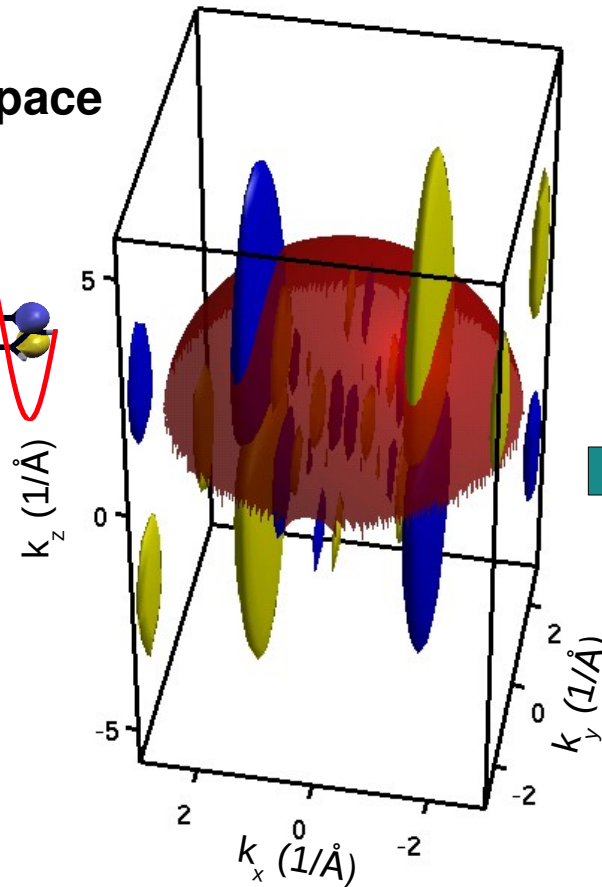


Comparison with DFT

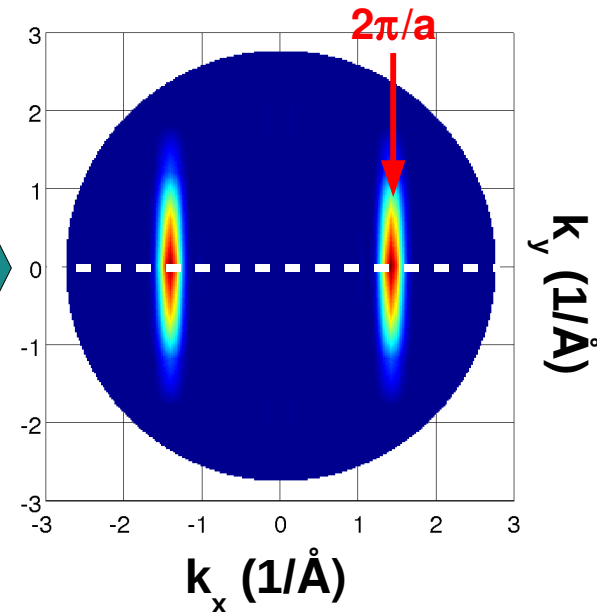
Molecular Orbital in Real Space



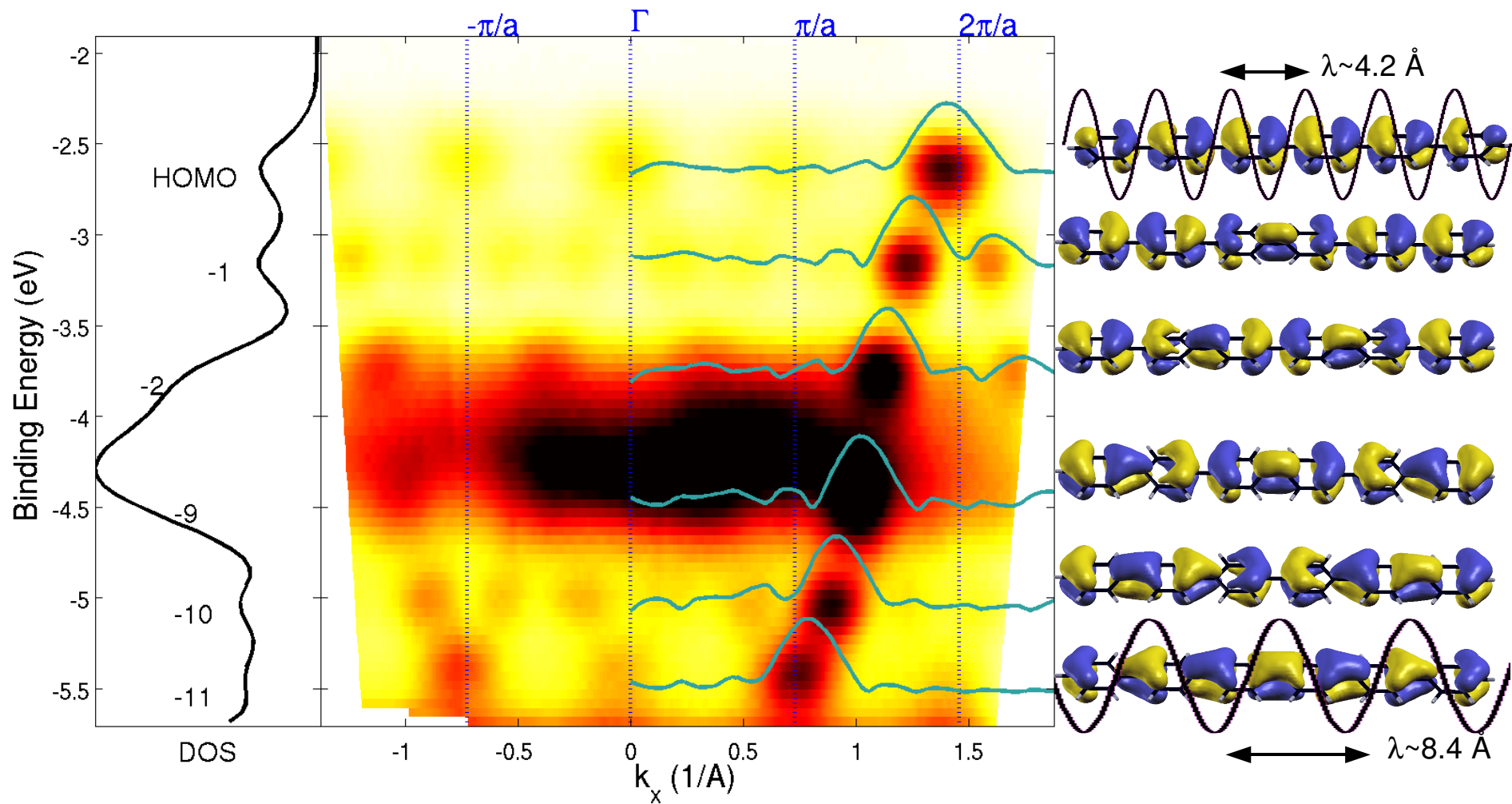
**Calculation of
the Fourier Transform**



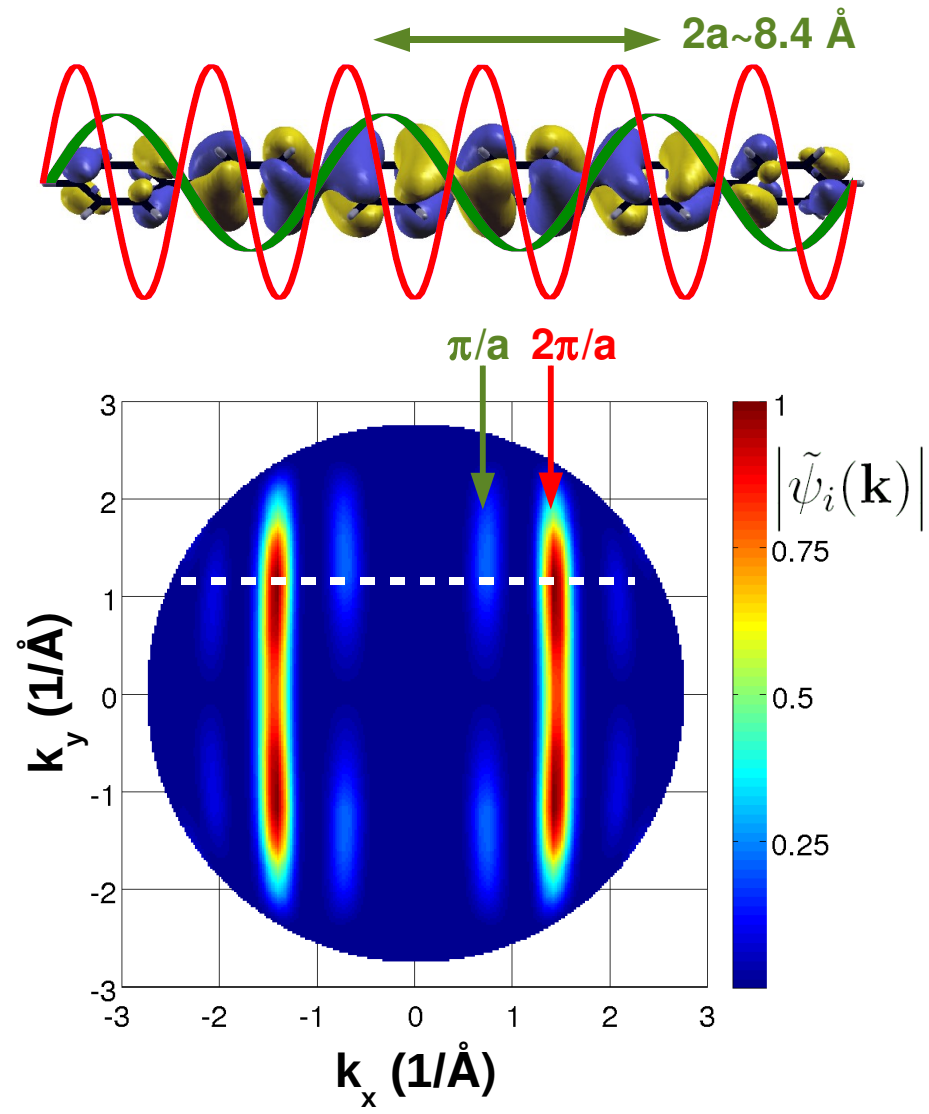
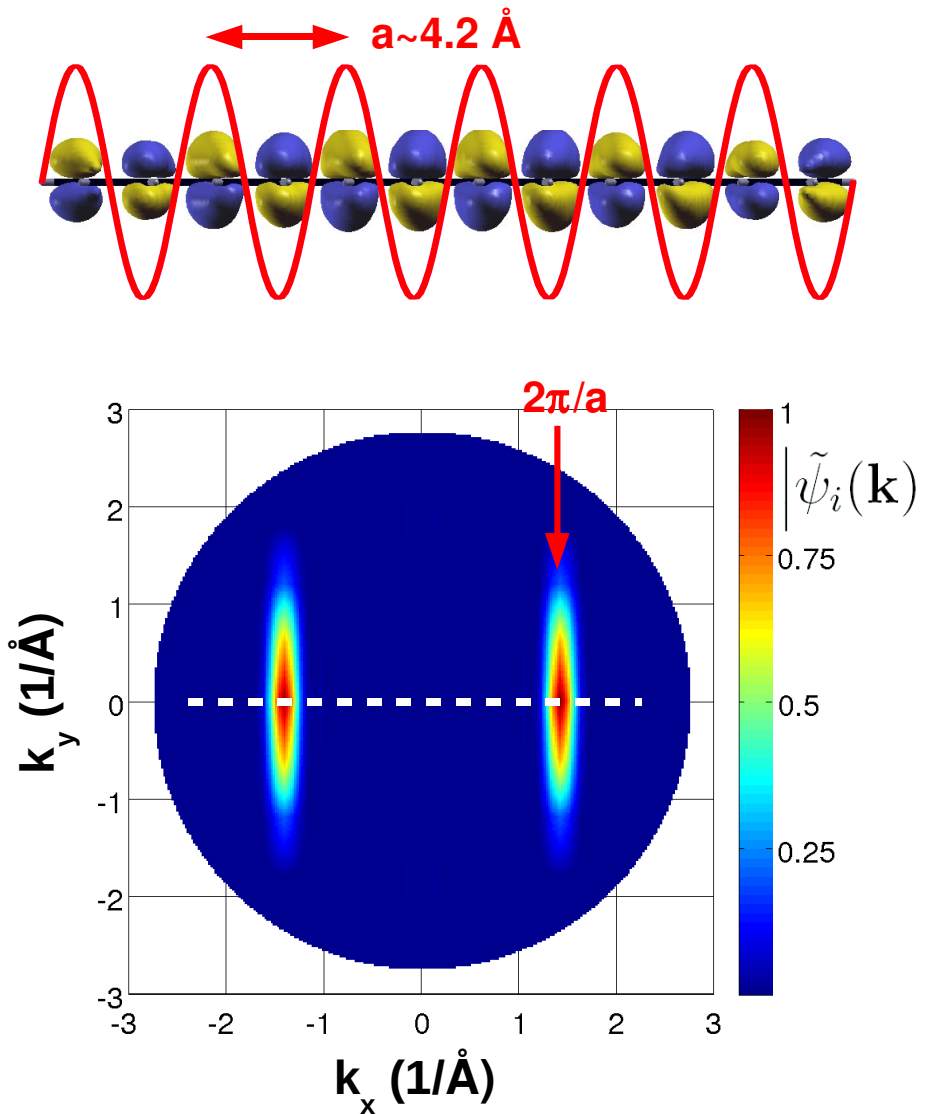
**Hemispherical Cut Through
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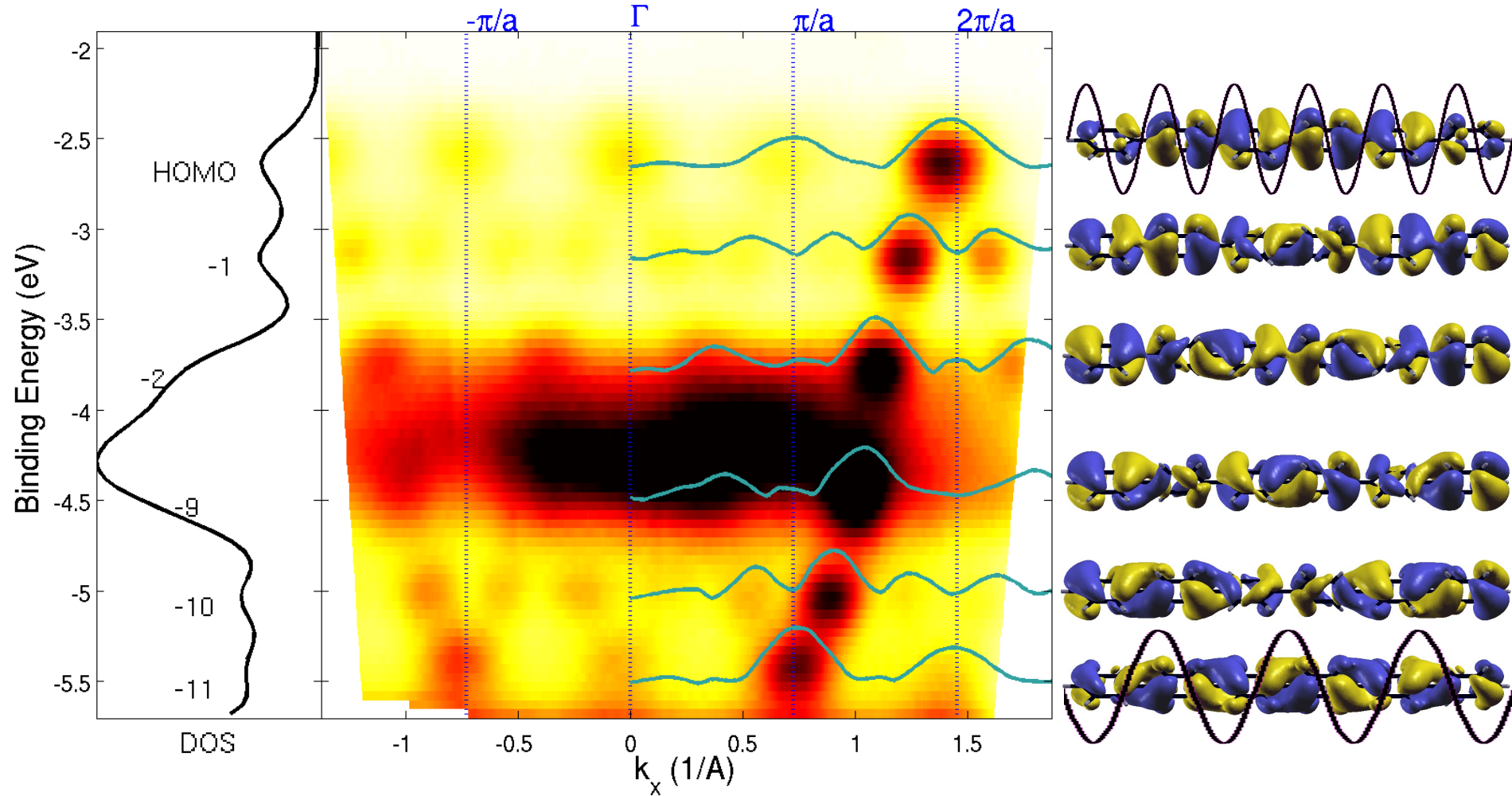
Intramolecular Band Structure



Planar vs. Twisted

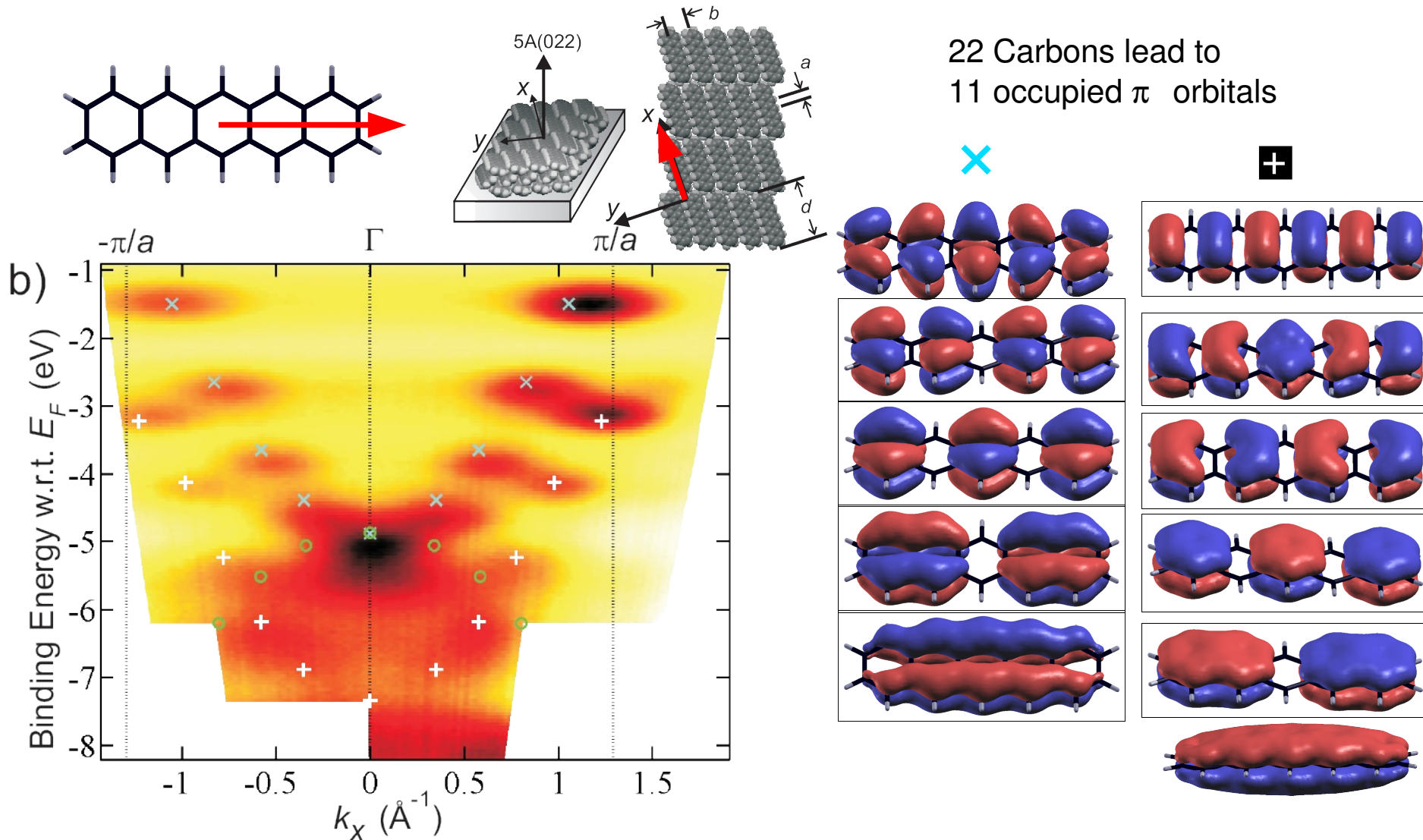


Twisted Sexiphenyl



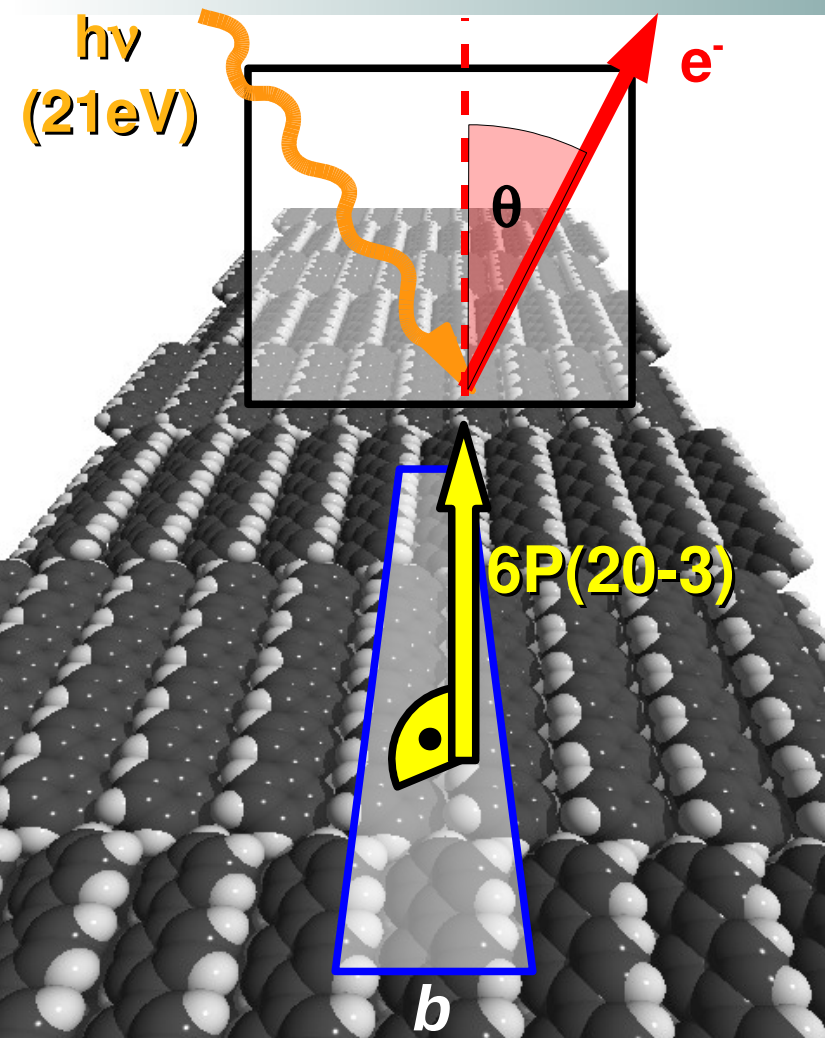
G. Koller et al., *Science* **317**, 351 (2007).

Pentacene

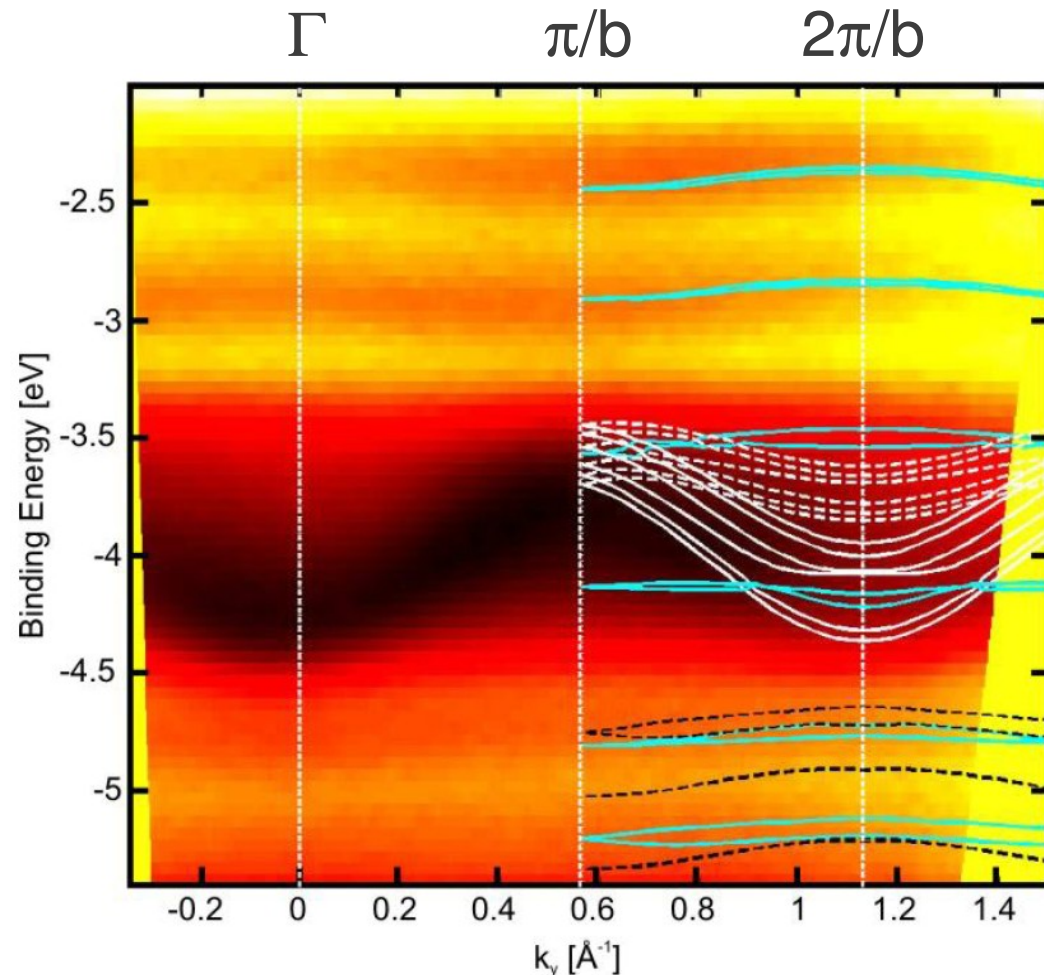


Stephen Berkebile, et al., PRB 77, 115312 (2008)

Sexiphenyl: *Inter*-molecular Dispersion

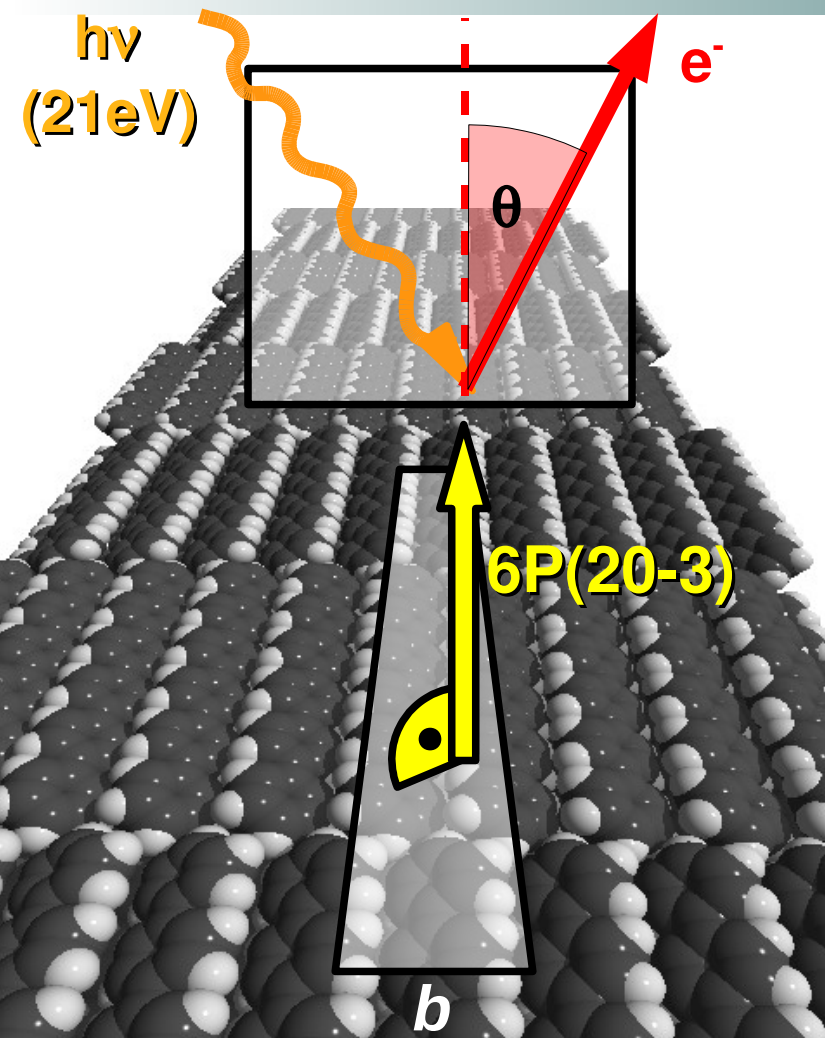


Uniaxially ordered para-sexiphenyl film
on Cu(110)_(2x1)O



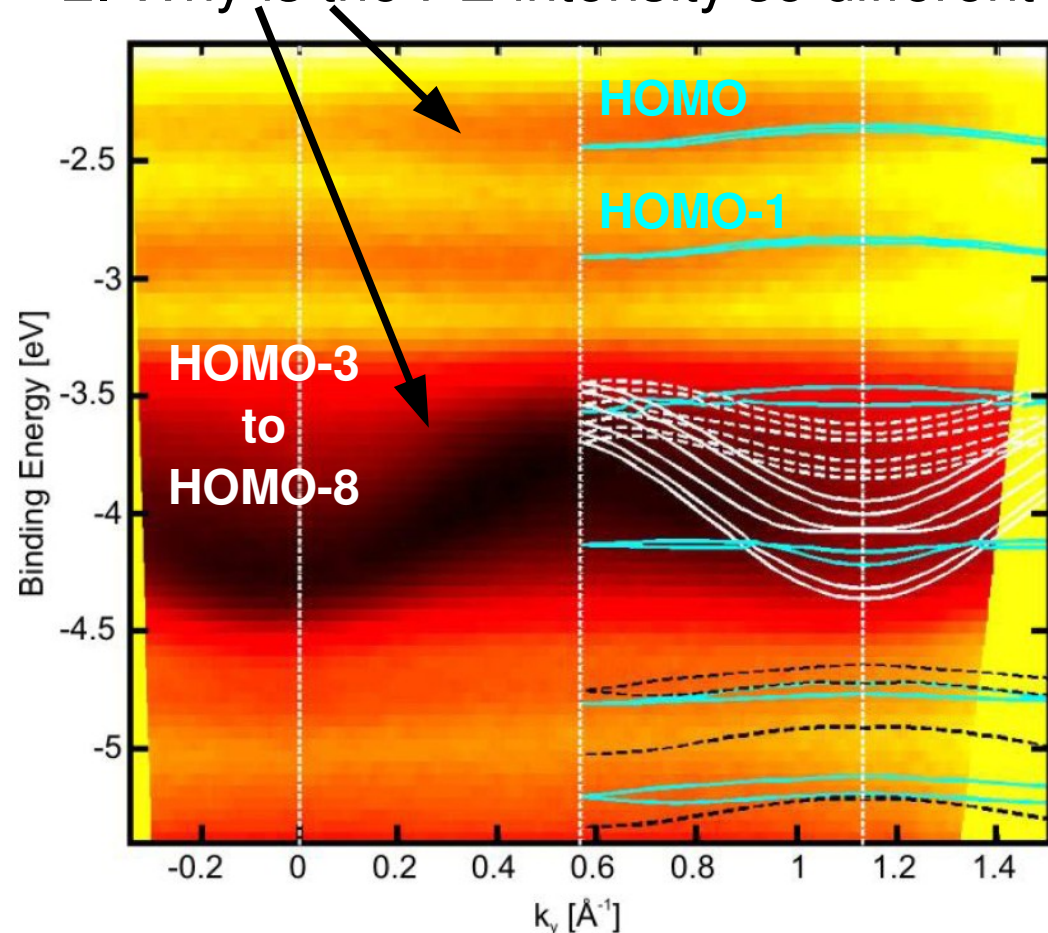
G. Koller et al., *Science* **317**, 351 (2007).

Sexiphenyl: *Inter-molecular* Dispersion



Uniaxially ordered para-sexiphenyl film
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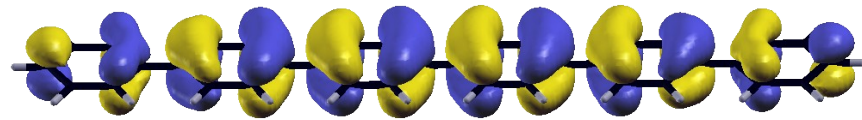
1. Why is the dispersion so different?
2. Why is the PE intensity so different?



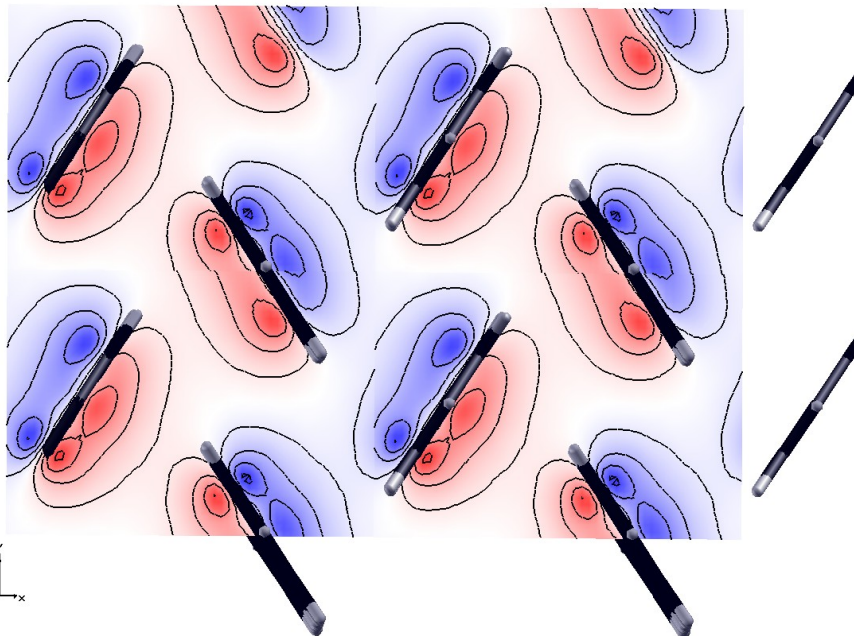
G. Koller et al., *Science* **317**, 351 (2007).

1. Dispersion

HOMO

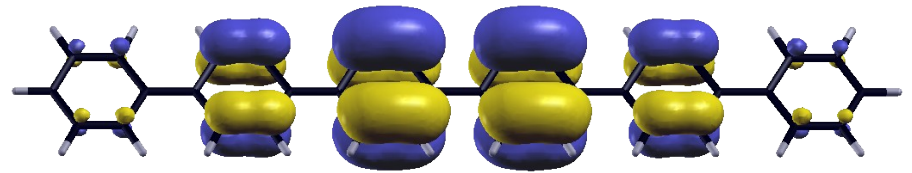


de-localized over a molecule

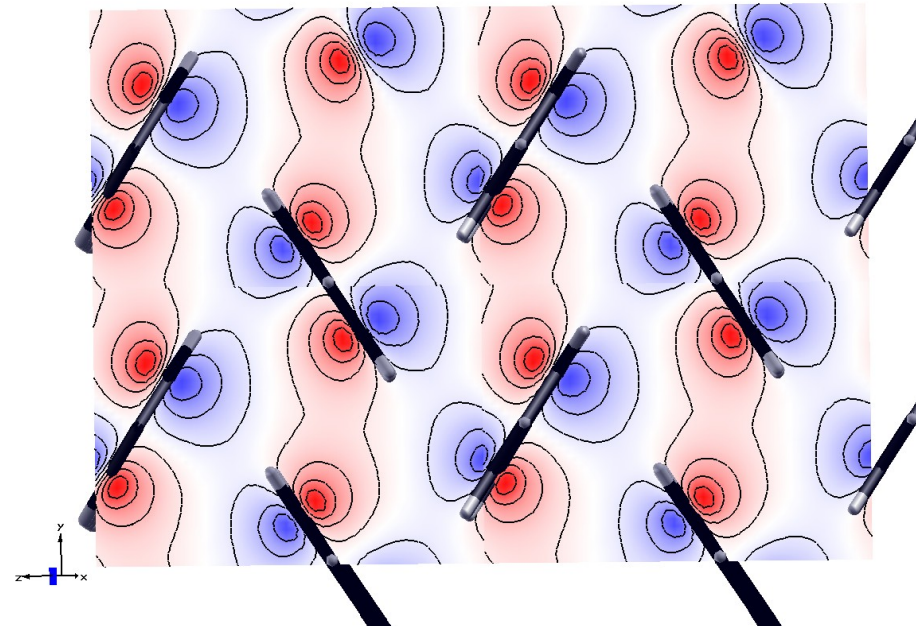


... but small intermolecular dispersion

HOMO-8



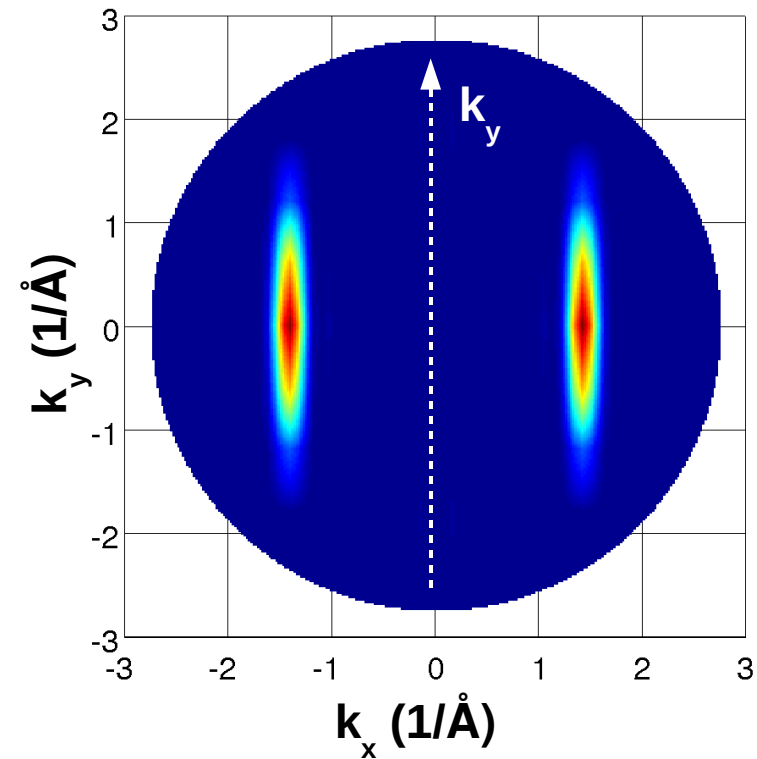
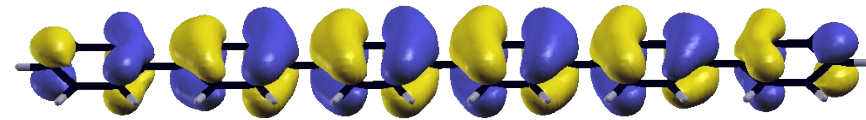
localized on rings



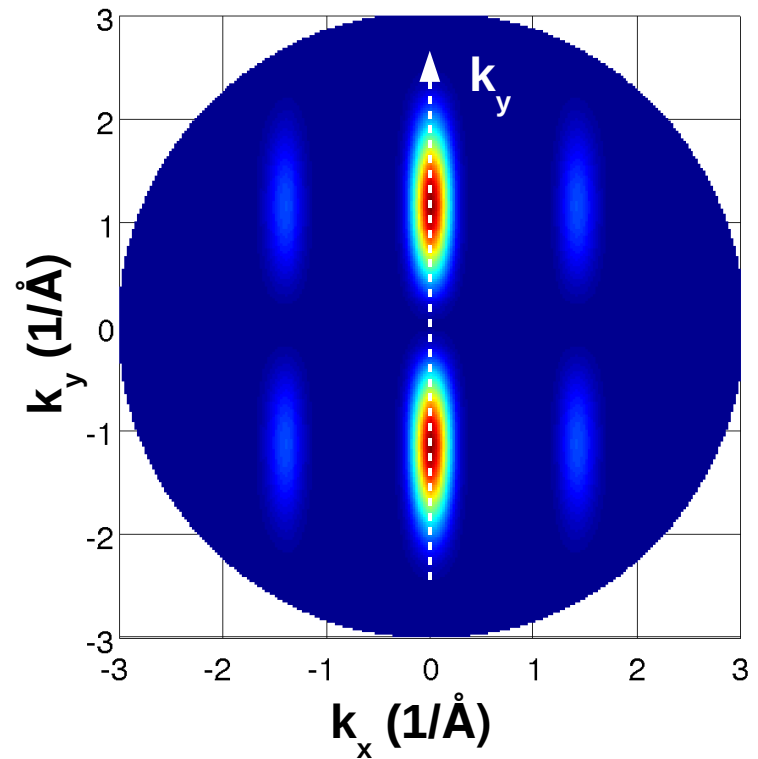
... and sizeable intermolecular dispersion

2. Photoemission Intensity

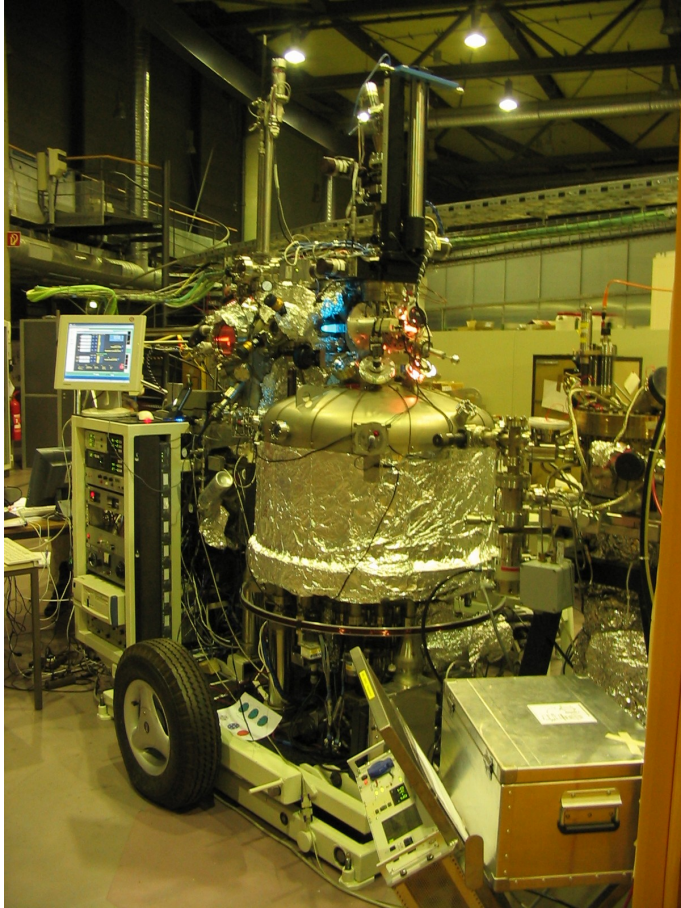
HOMO



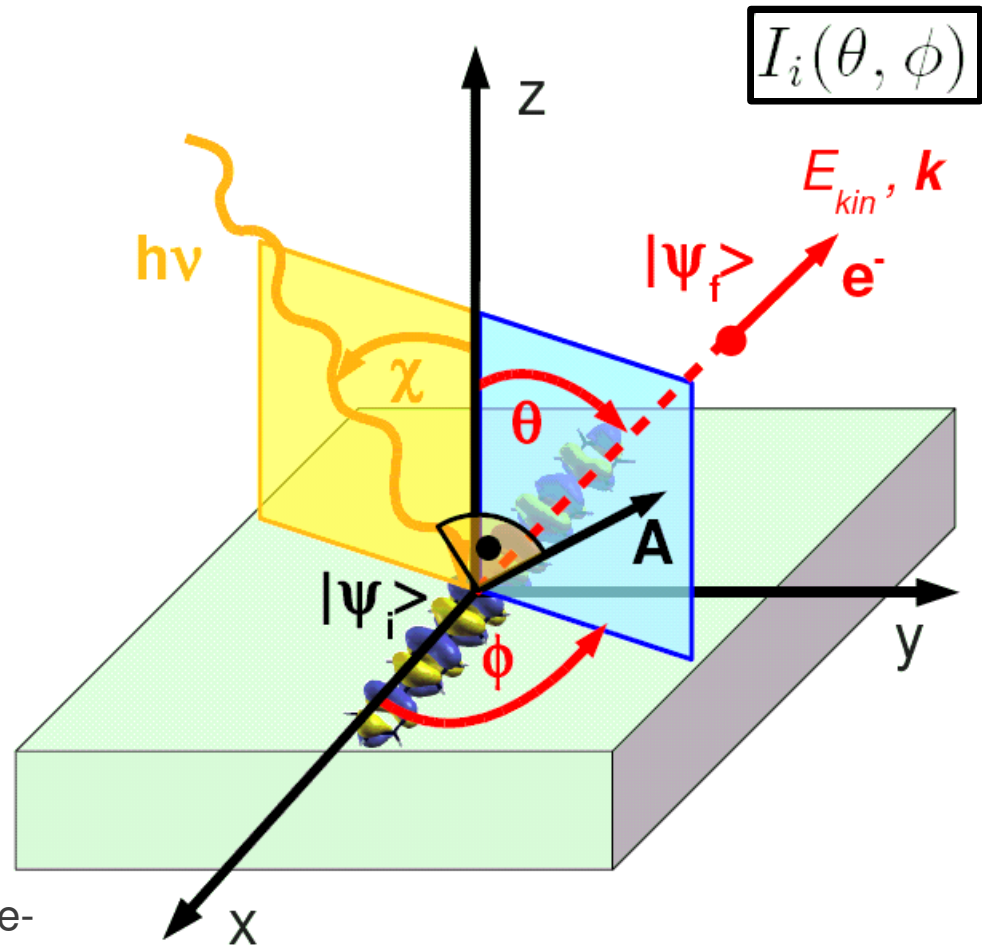
HOMO-8



Orbital Tomography

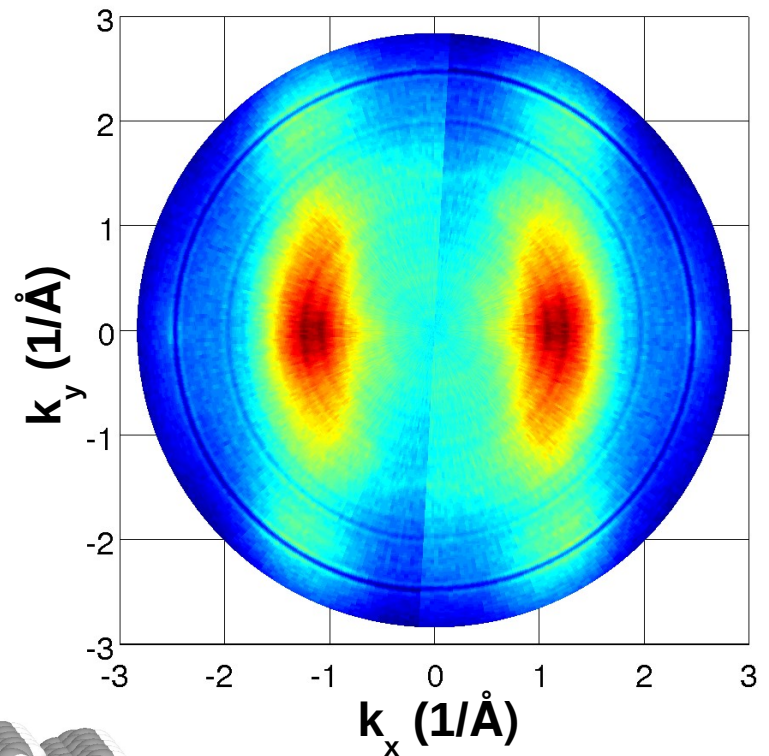
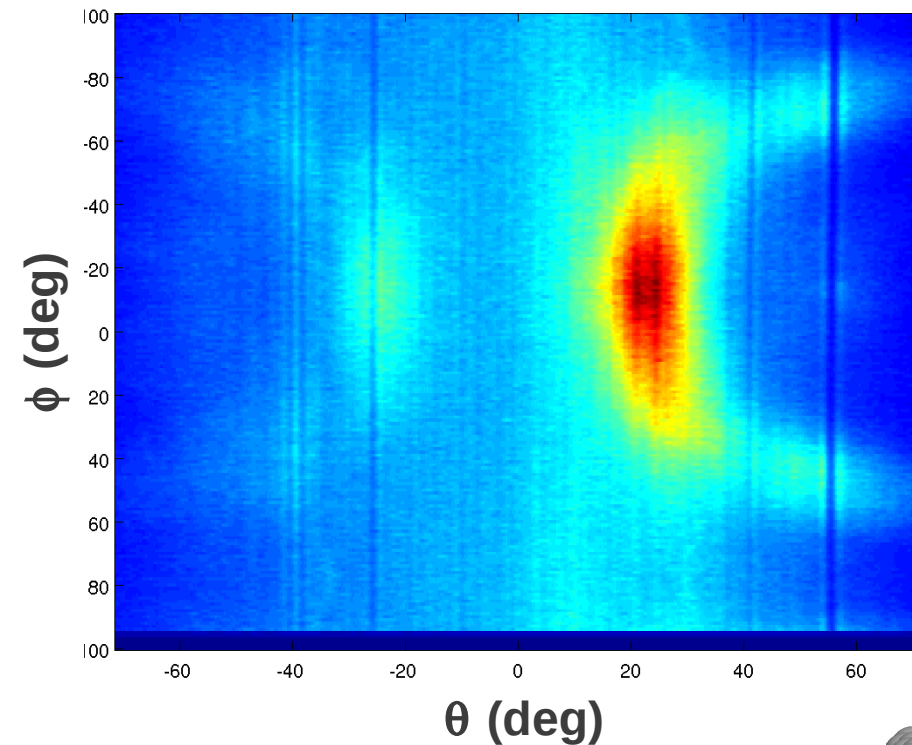


The Toroidal Electron Spectrometer for Angle-Resolved Photoelectron Spectroscopy with Synchrotron Radiation at BESSY II

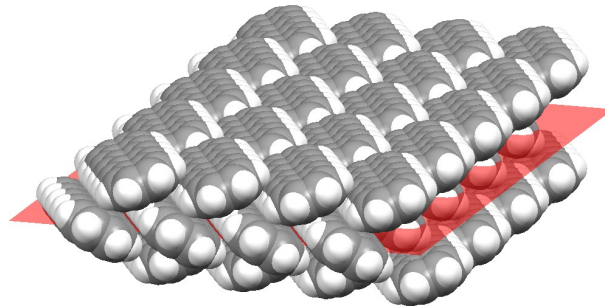


Pentacene HOMO

k_x - k_y scans at constant photon energy and constant kinetic energy



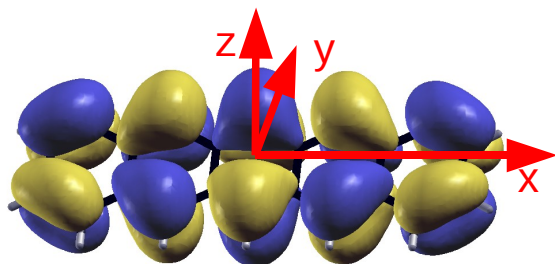
Multilayer of
Pentacene/Cu(110)₂(2x1)O



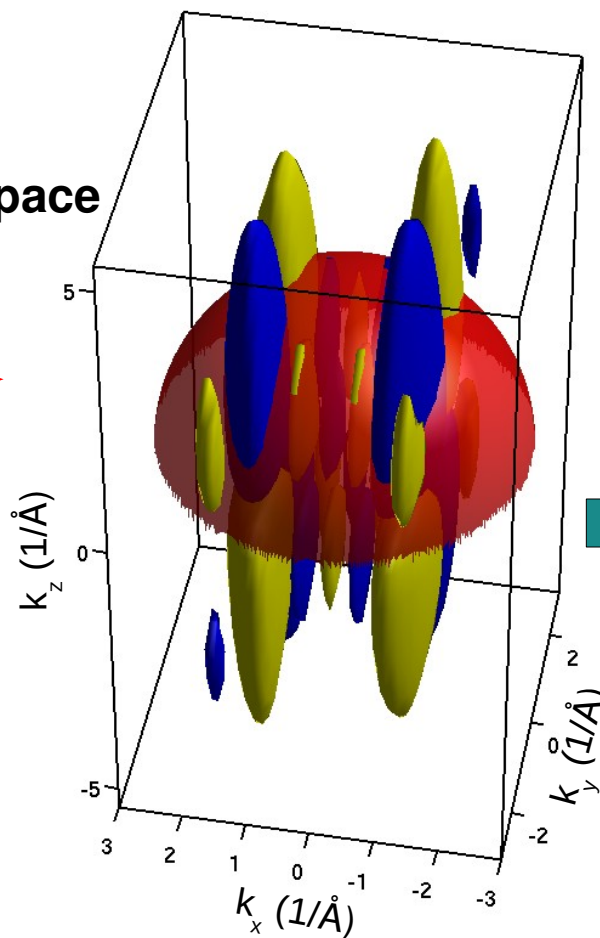
$$k_{\parallel} = \sqrt{\frac{2m}{\hbar^2} E_{\text{kin}}} \sin \theta$$

Pentacene HOMO

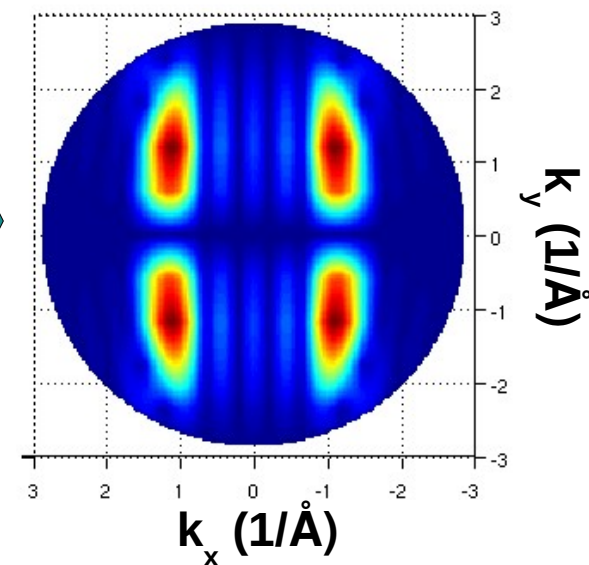
Molecular Orbital in Real Space



Calculation of
the Fourier Transform

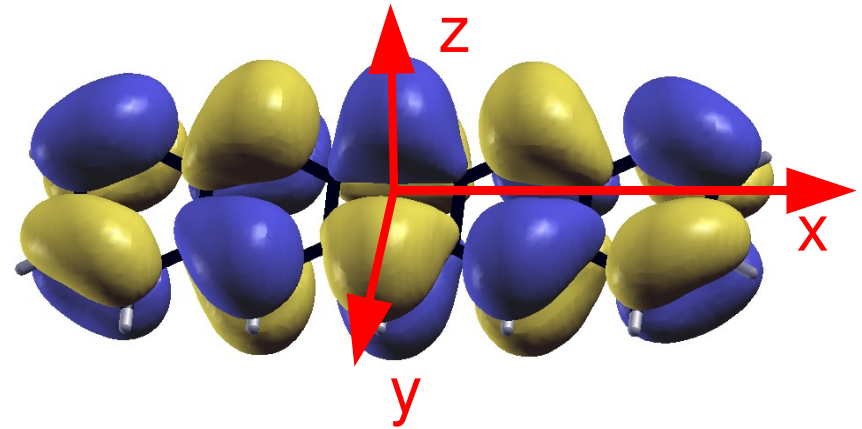
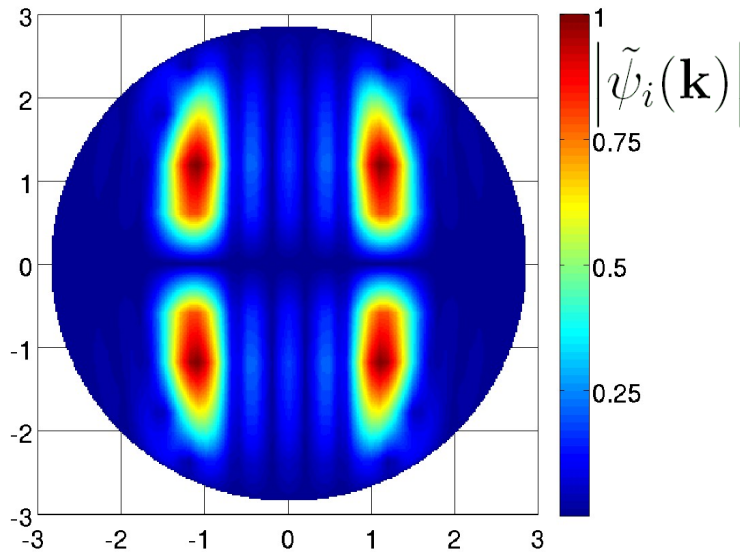


Hemispherical Cut Through
3D Fourier Transform

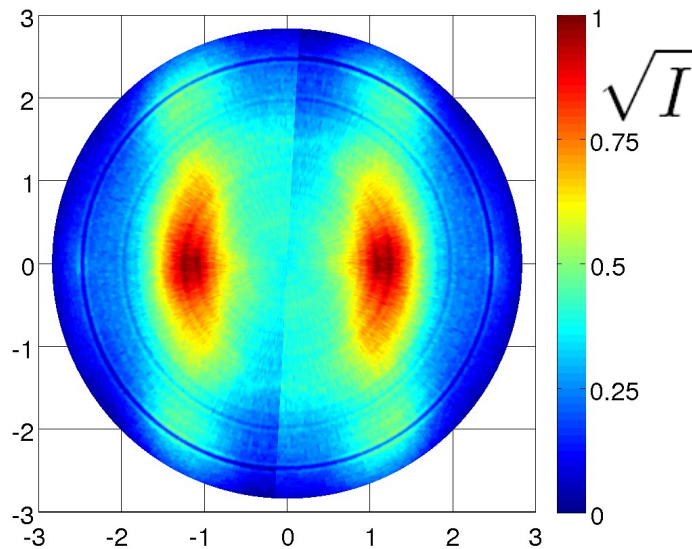


Theory vs. Experiment

Theory



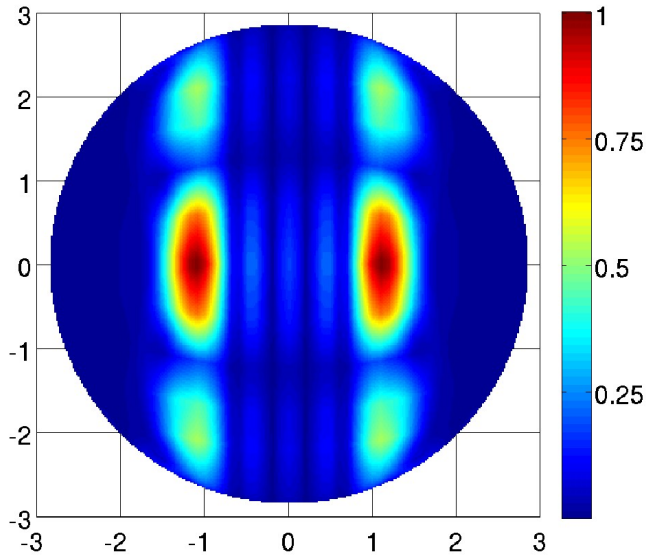
ARPES



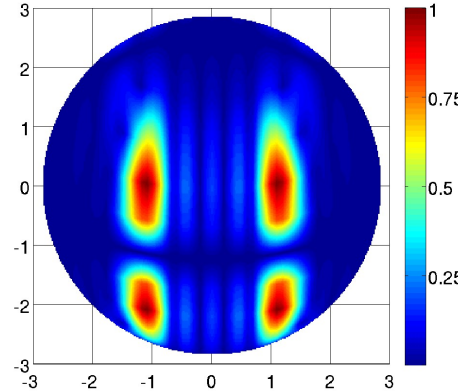
?

Theory vs. Experiment

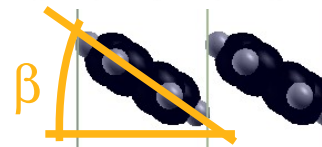
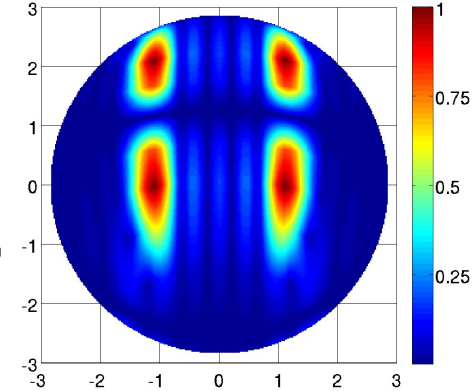
Theory



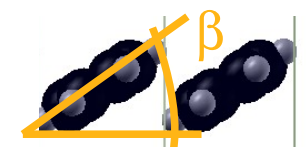
=



+

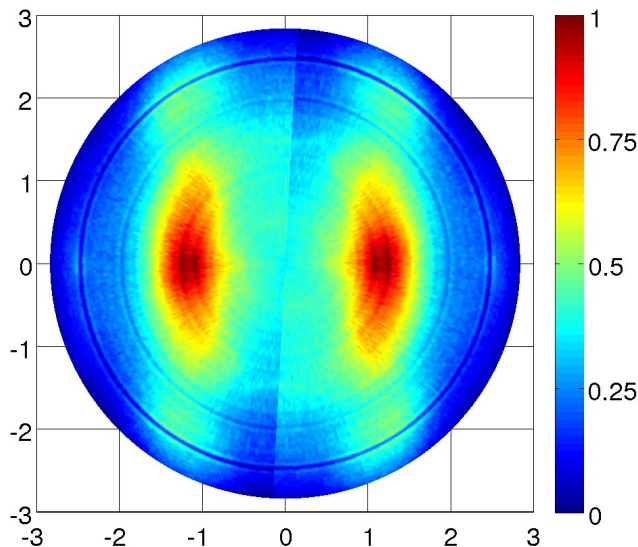


+26 deg tilt

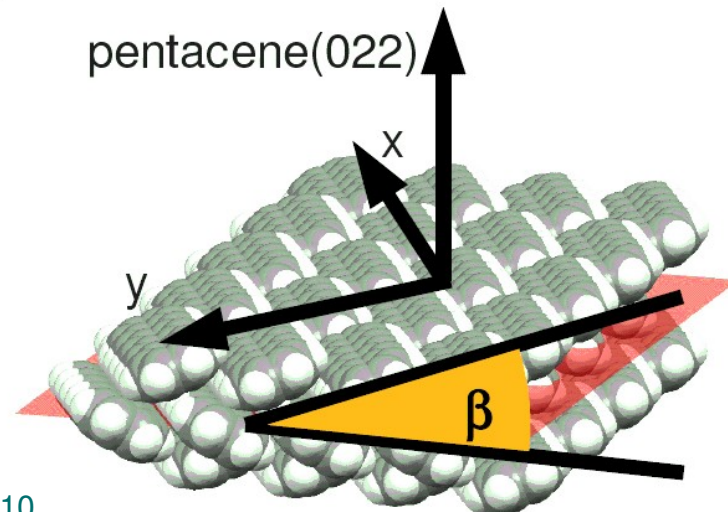


-26 deg tilt

ARPES



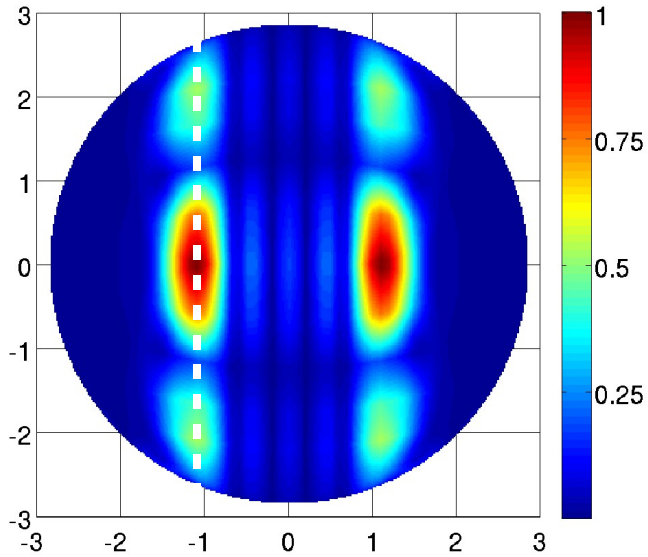
pentacene(022)



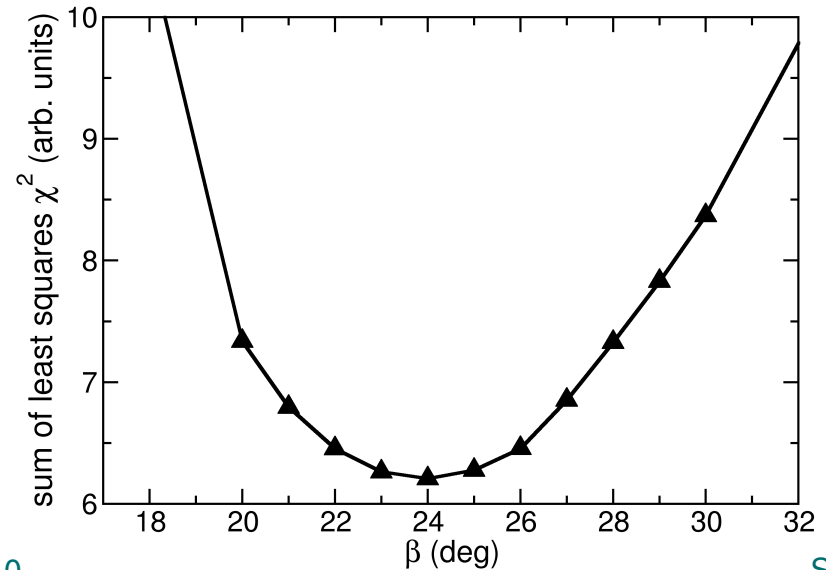
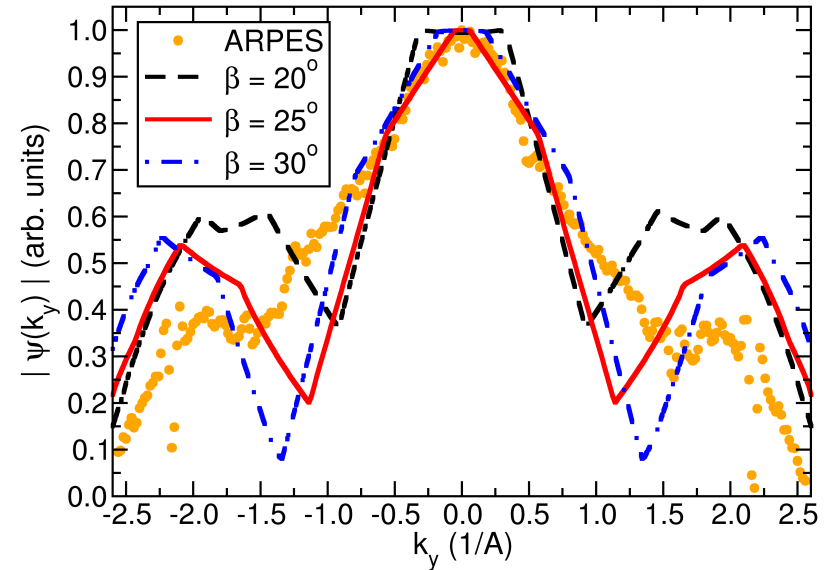
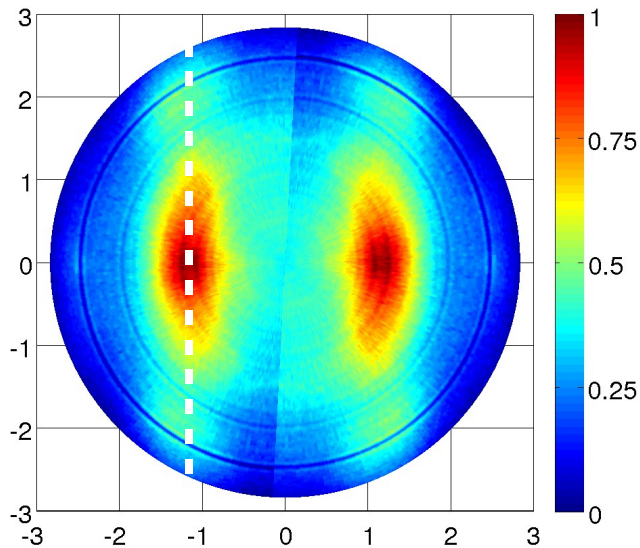
Puschnig et al.,
Science **326**,
702 (2009).

Theory vs. Experiment

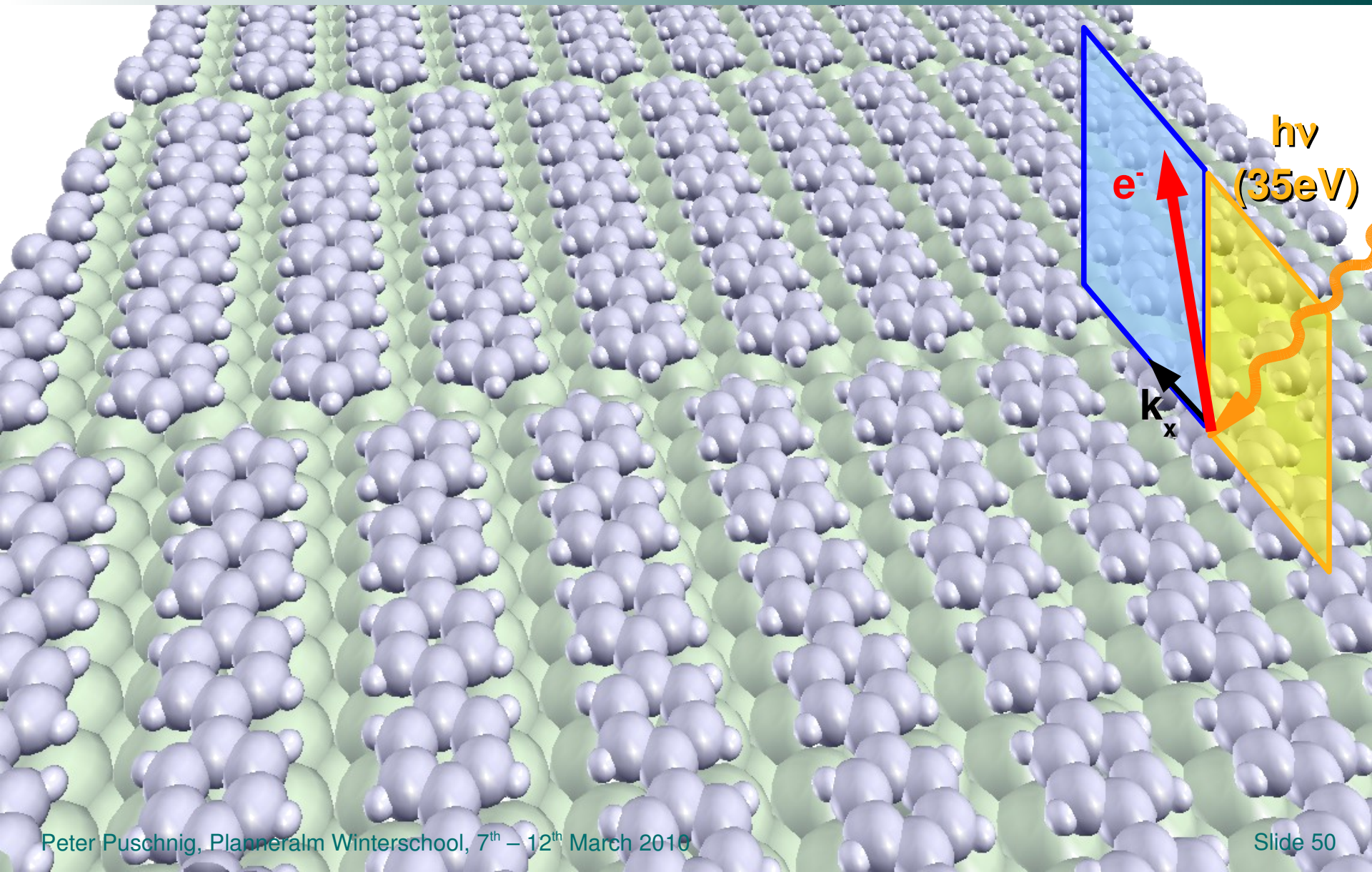
Theory



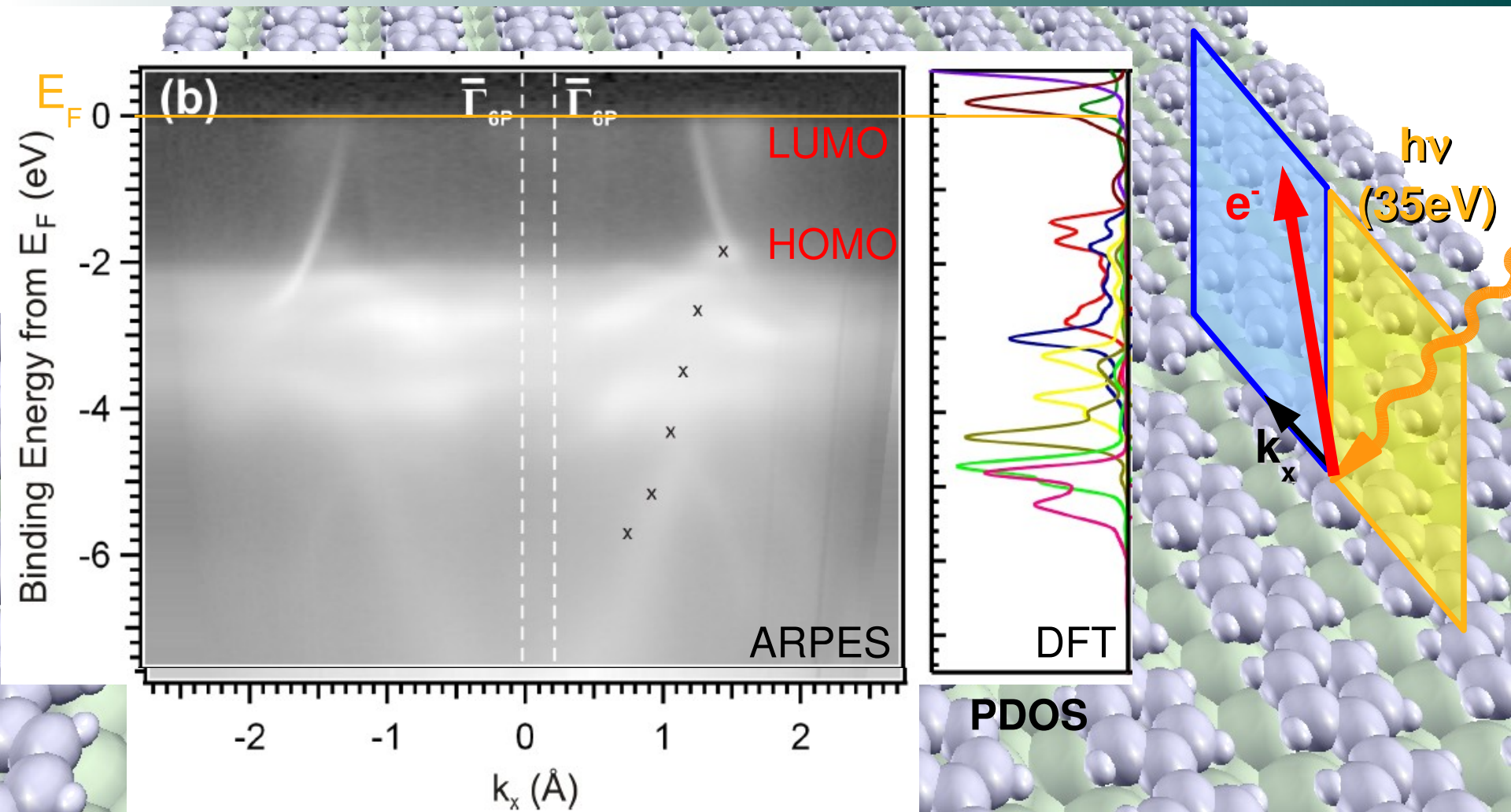
ARPES



Sexiphenyl Monolayer on Cu(110)

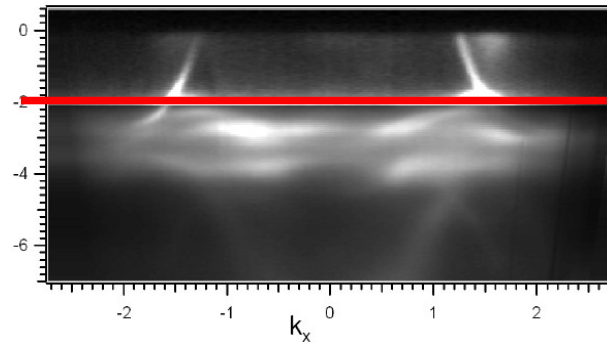


Sexiphenyl Monolayer on Cu(110)

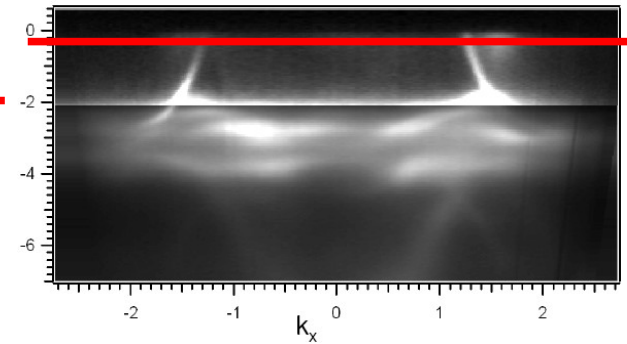


Berkebile et al. (submitted to PNAS)

2D-Momentum Maps

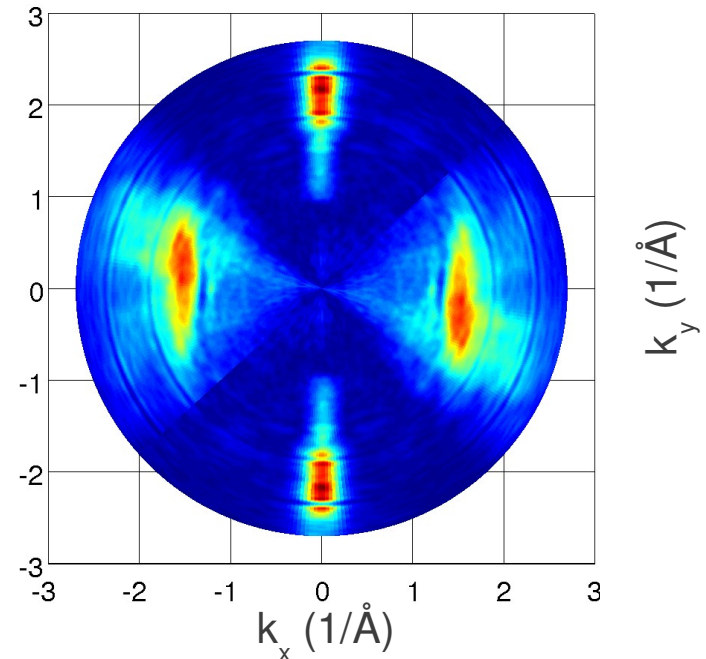
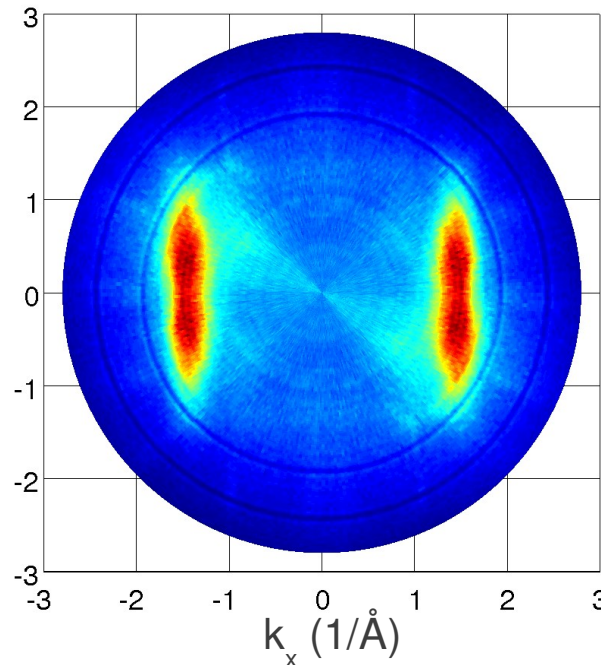


HOMO



filled LUMO

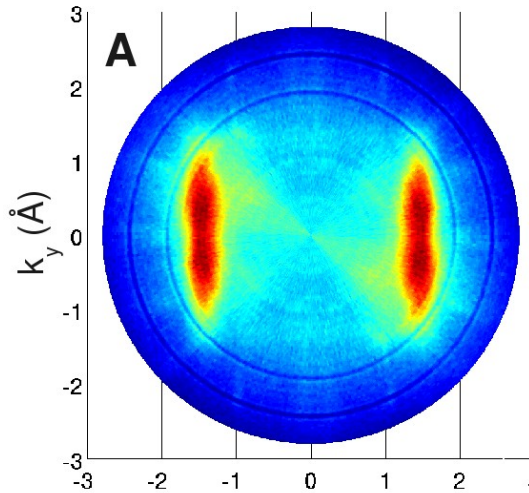
ARPES
data for a
monolayer of
6P / Cu(110)



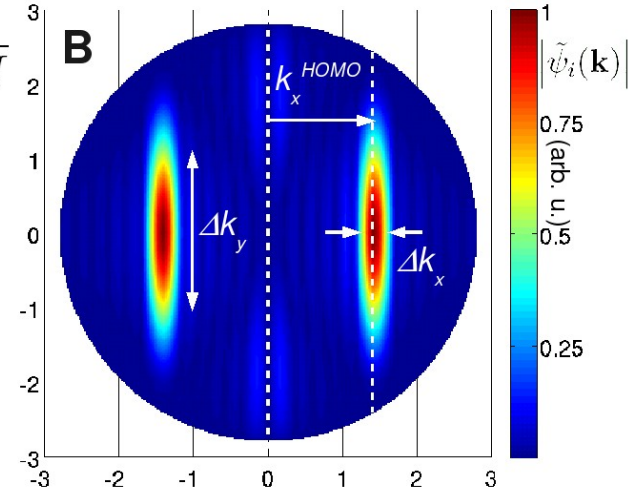
2D-Momentum Maps

HOMO

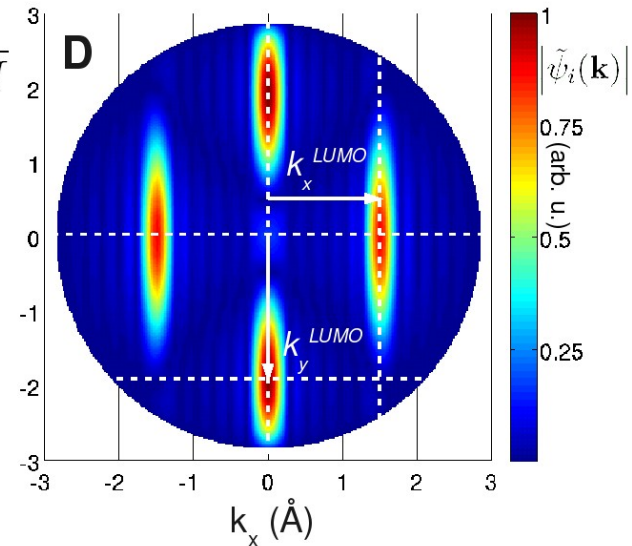
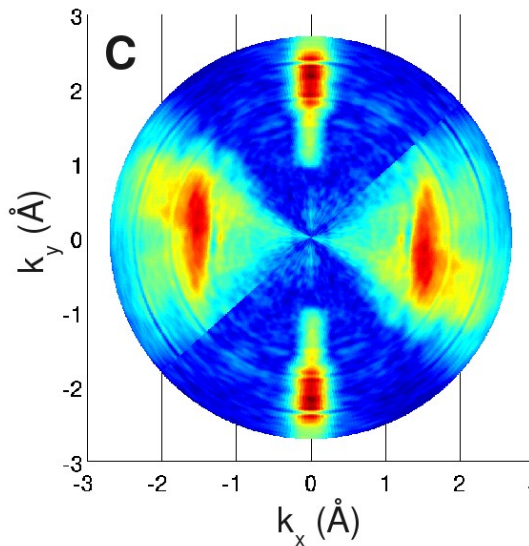
ARPES



Theory

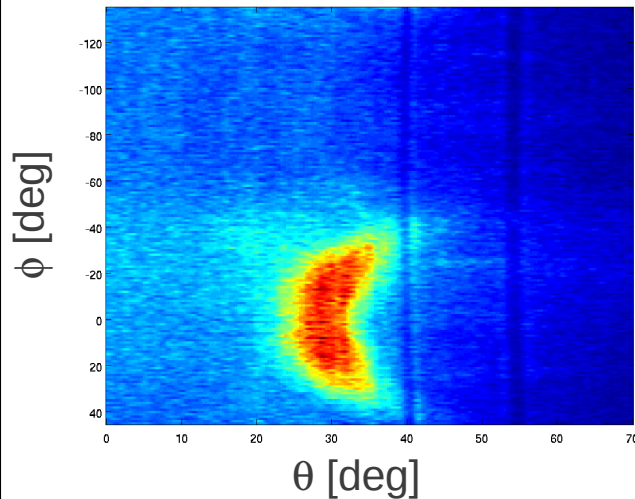


LUMO

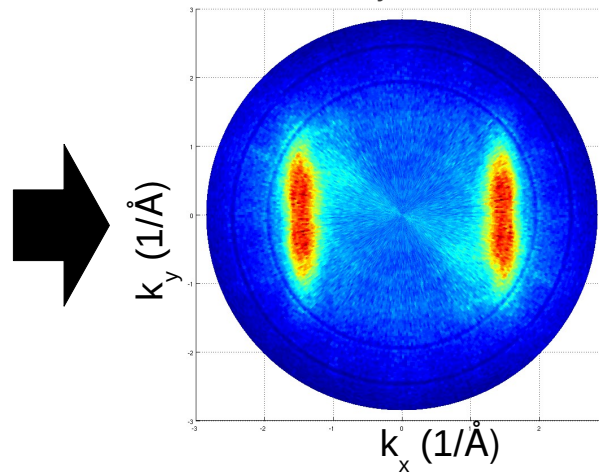


Reconstruction of Orbitals

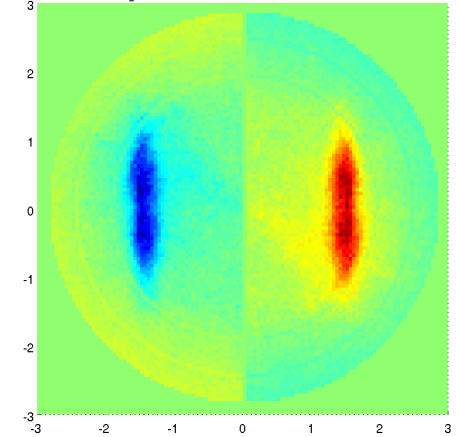
Raw ARPES data



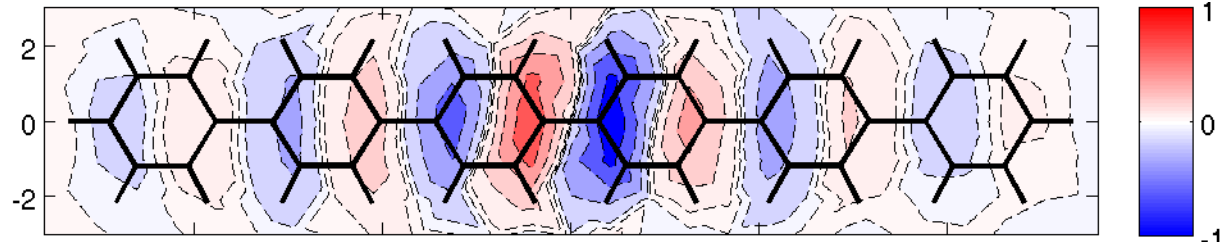
k_x - k_y plot



k_x - k_y plot with phase



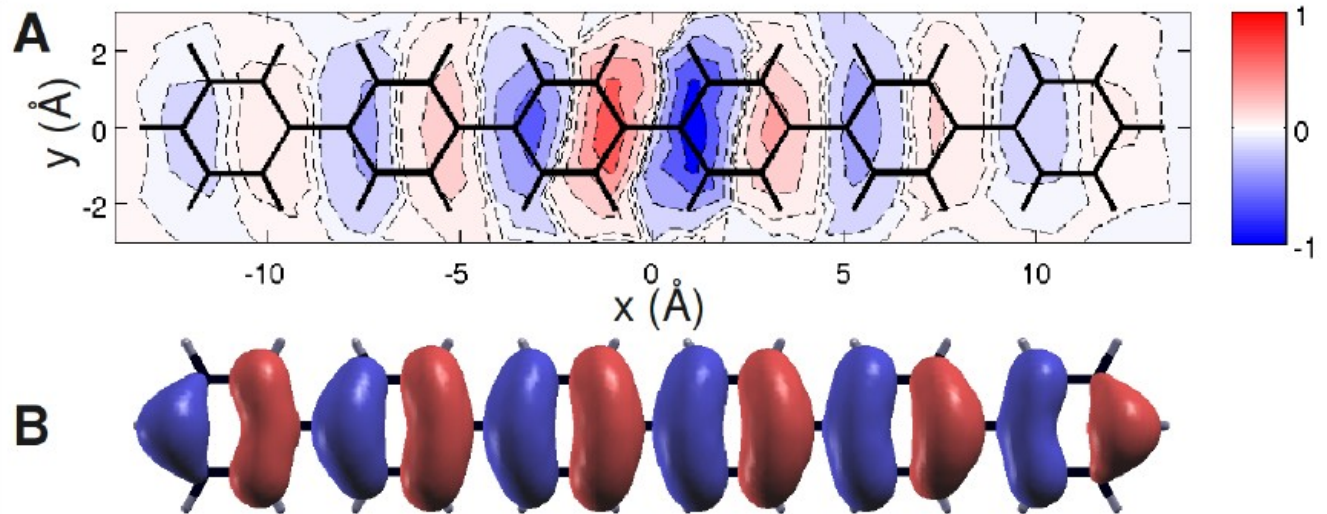
**6P HOMO
from ARPES**



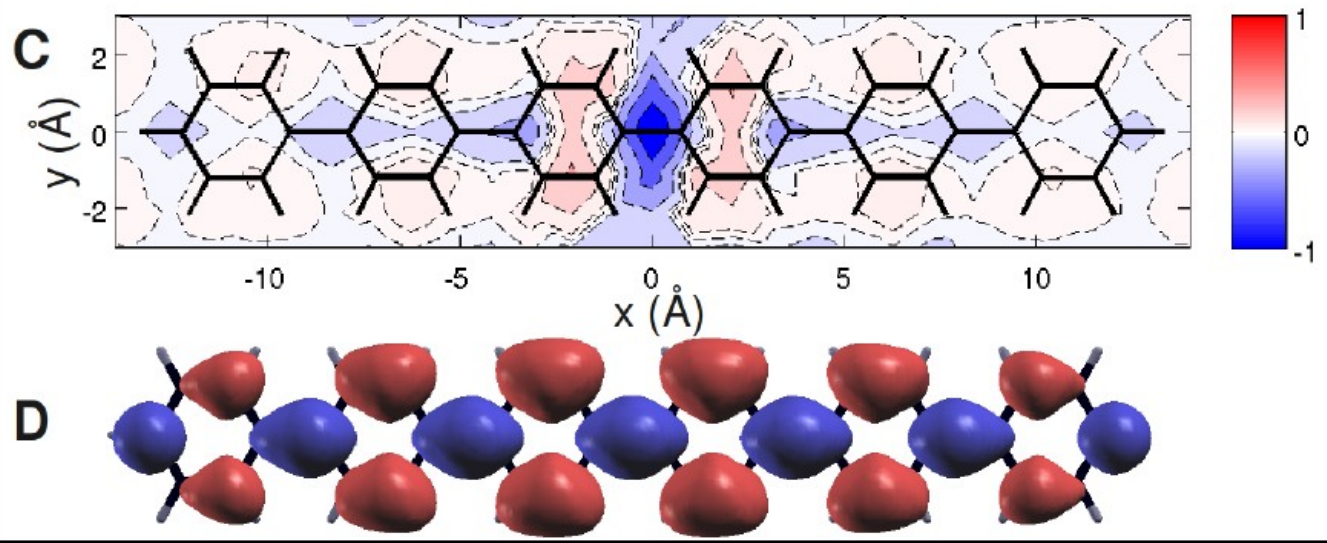
Puschnig et al., *Science* **326**, 702 (2009).

Reconstruction of Orbitals

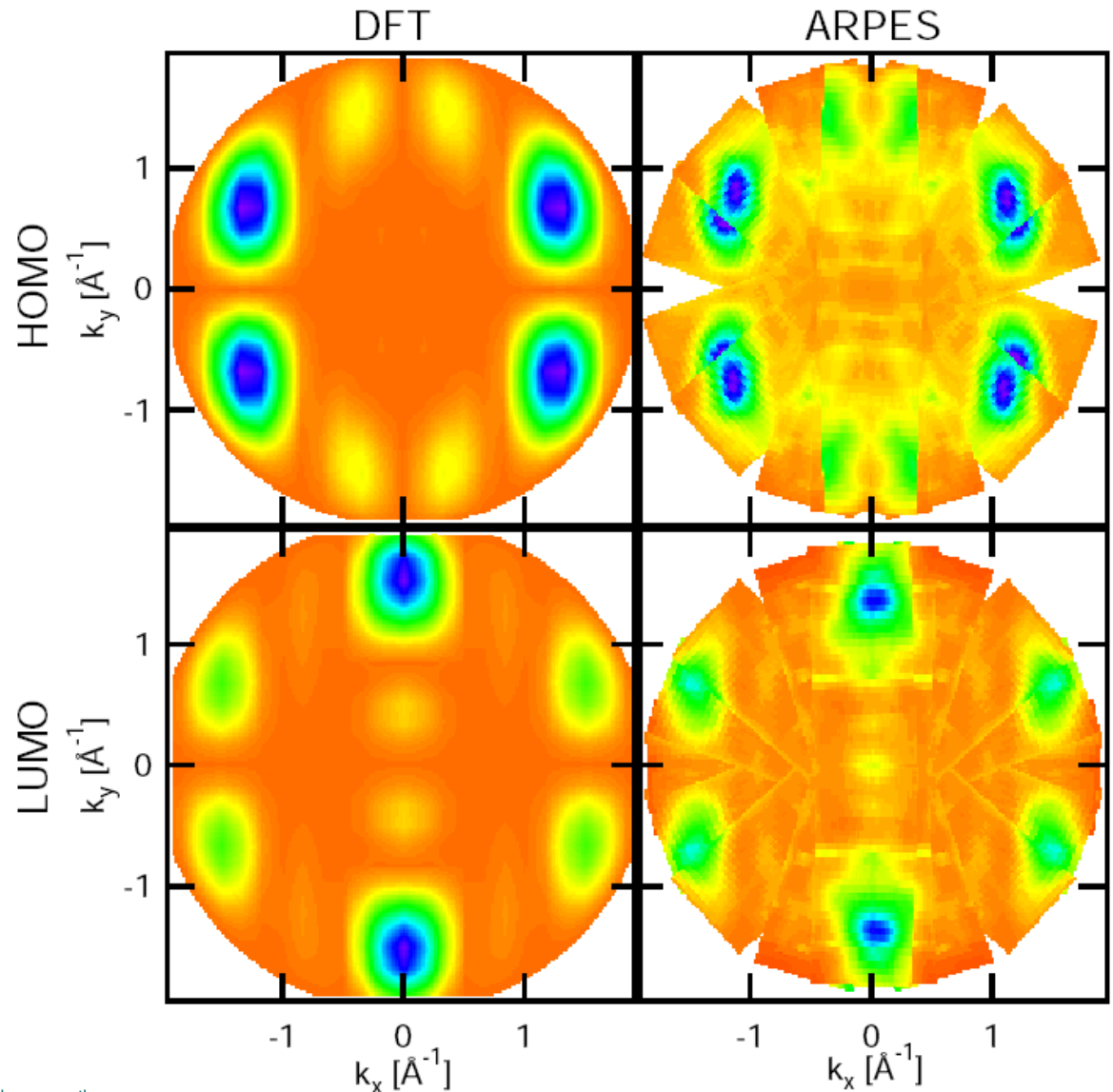
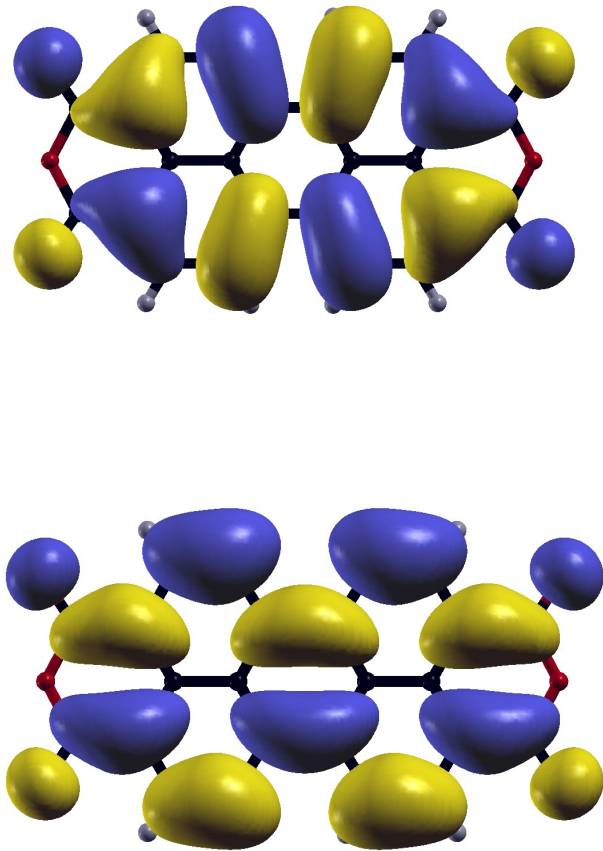
HOMO



Filled
LUMO



Monolayer PTCDA / Ag(110)



Zirotti et al. (submitted to PRL)

I. Density Functional Theory

II. Structural Properties

Cohesive Energies of Molecular Crystals

Adsorption Energies of Molecules at Metal Surfaces

III. Electronic Structure

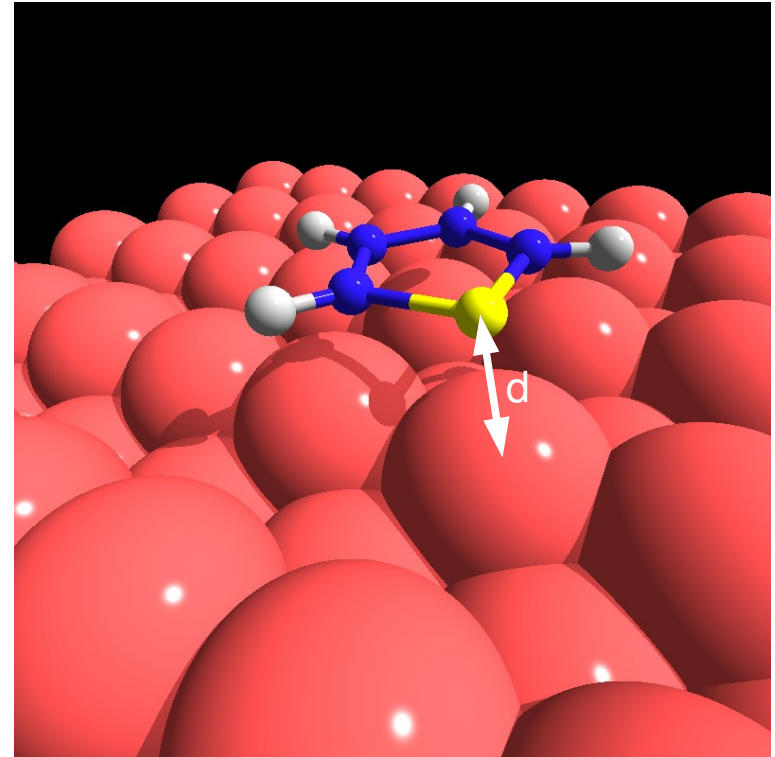
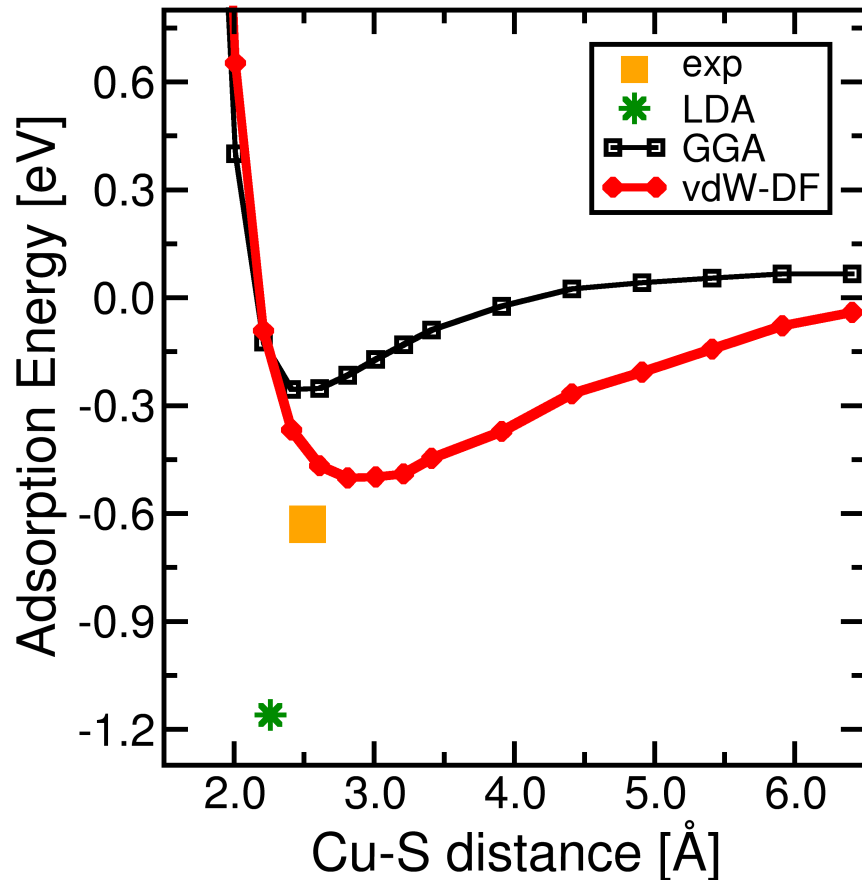
PTCDA / Coinage Metal (111) Surfaces

Inter- and Intramolecular band structure of chain-like molecules

Can ARPES tell us something about the molecular orbital structure?

IV. Problems in DFT

Van der Waals Interactions

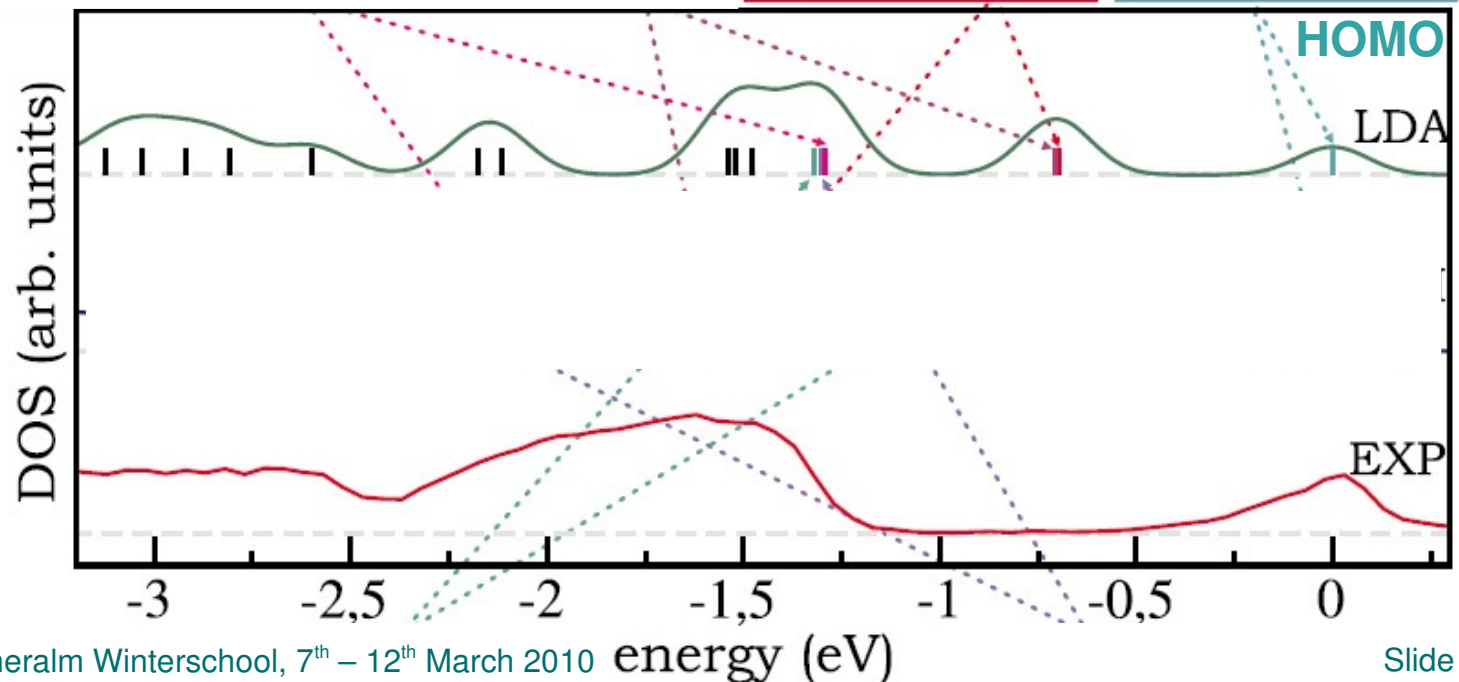
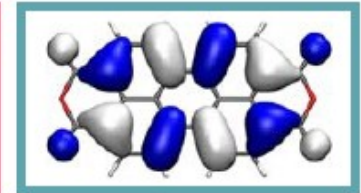
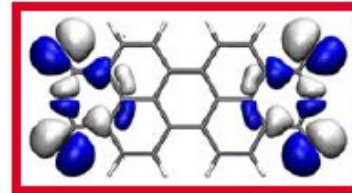


Total Energy: Further improvements in E_{xc} required!

What about Band Energies?

$$\left[-\frac{1}{2} \nabla^2 + V_{\text{ext}}(\mathbf{r}) + V_H(\mathbf{r}) + V_{xc}(\mathbf{r}) \right] \psi_i(\mathbf{r}) = \varepsilon_i \psi_i(\mathbf{r})$$

HOMO-1



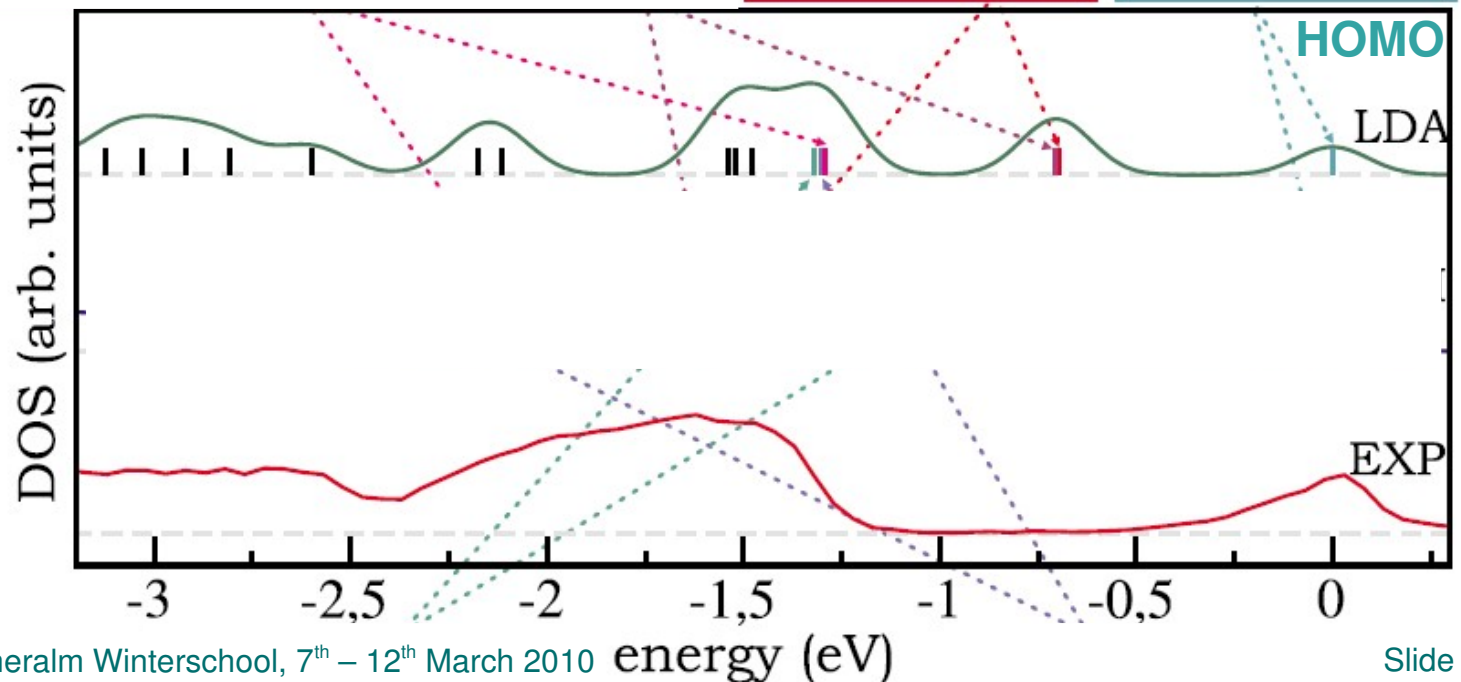
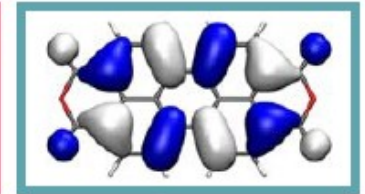
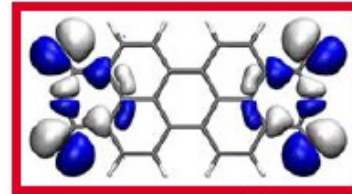
Körzdörfer et al.,
PRB **79**, 201205(R)
(2009).

What about Band Energies?

$$\left[-\frac{1}{2}\nabla^2 + V_{\text{ext}}(\mathbf{r}) + V_H(\mathbf{r}) + V_{xc}(\mathbf{r}) \right] \psi_i(\mathbf{r}) = \varepsilon_i \psi_i(\mathbf{r})$$

Incomplete cancellation
of self-interaction !!

HOMO-1

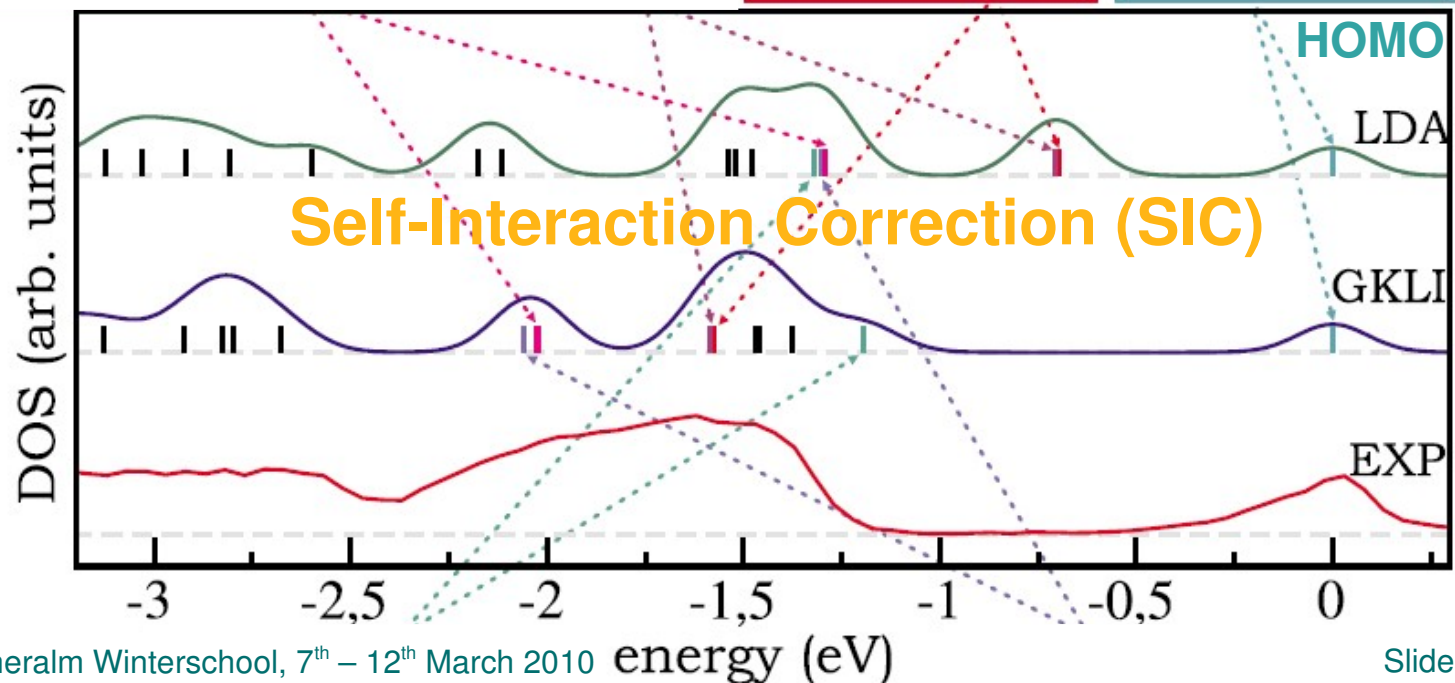
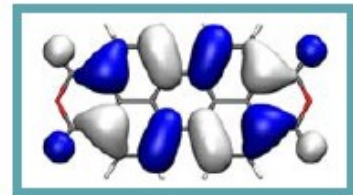
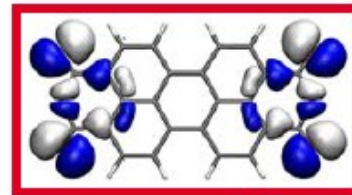


Körzdörfer et al.,
PRB **79**, 201205(R)
(2009).

What about Band Energies?

$$\left[-\frac{1}{2}\nabla^2 + V_{\text{ext}}(\mathbf{r}) + V_H(\mathbf{r}) + V_{xc}(\mathbf{r}) \right] \psi_i(\mathbf{r}) = \varepsilon_i \psi_i(\mathbf{r})$$

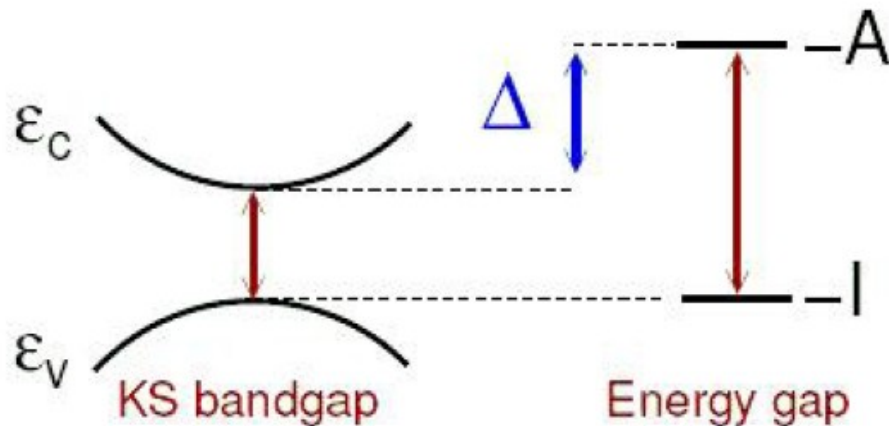
HOMO-1



Körzdörfer et al.,
PRB **79**, 201205(R)
(2009).

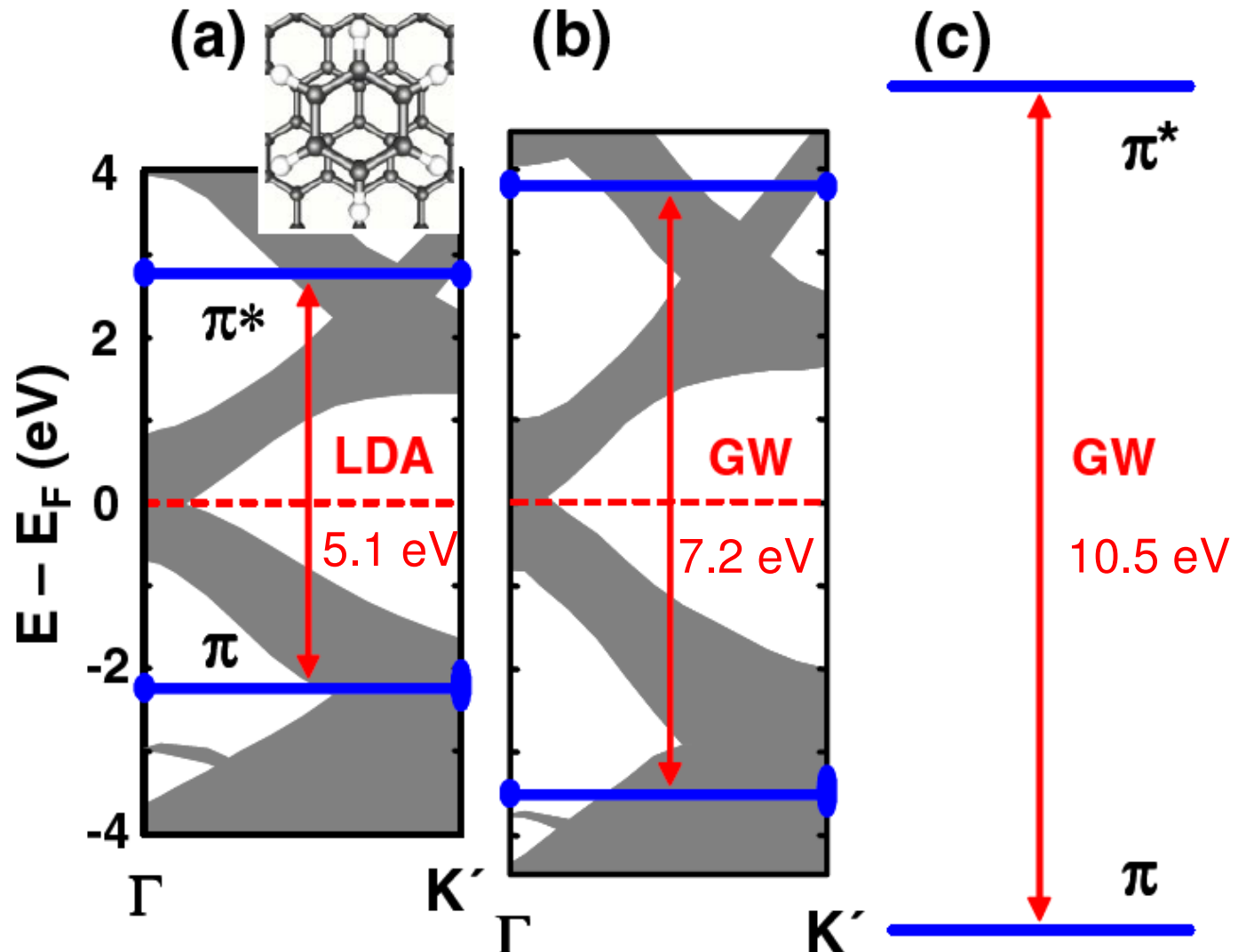
Band Gap Problem

$$\left[-\frac{1}{2}\nabla^2 + V_{\text{ext}}(\mathbf{r}) + V_H(\mathbf{r}) + V_{xc}(\mathbf{r}) \right] \psi_i(\mathbf{r}) = \varepsilon_i \psi_i(\mathbf{r})$$



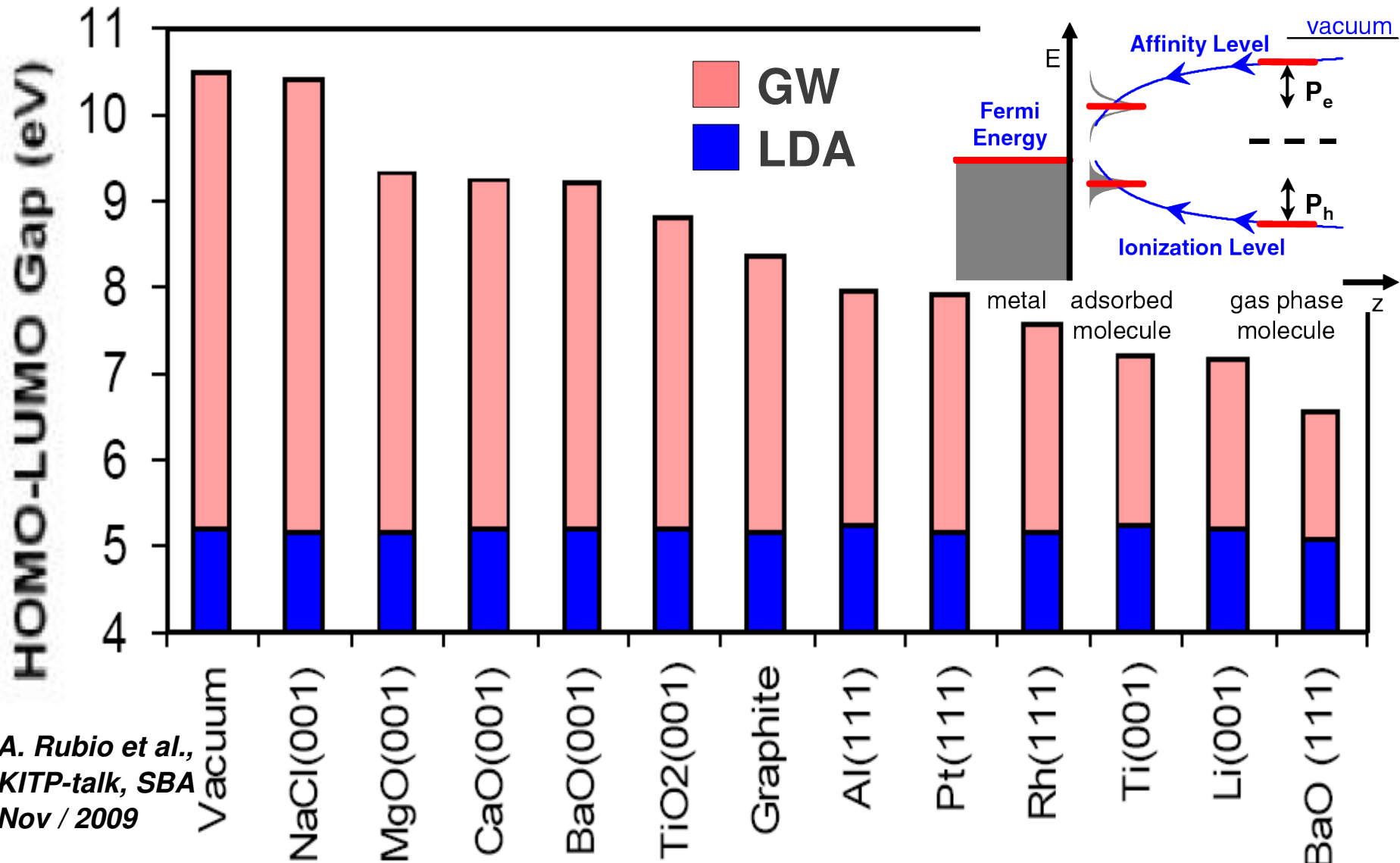
- $E_{\text{gap}} = \varepsilon_{\text{gap}}^{\text{KS}} + \Delta_{\text{xc}}$
- $\Delta_{\text{xc}} = v_{\text{xc}}^+ - v_{\text{xc}}^-$
- How large is Δ_{xc} ?

Benzene / Graphene



Neaton et al.,
PRL **97**, 216405
(2006).

Physisorbed Benzene

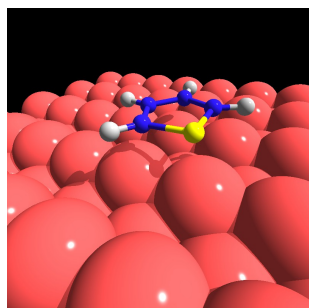


A. Rubio et al.,
KITP-talk, SBA
Nov / 2009

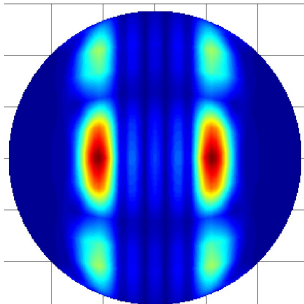
Summary

$$\frac{\delta E_{xc}[n(\mathbf{r})]}{\delta n(\mathbf{r})}$$

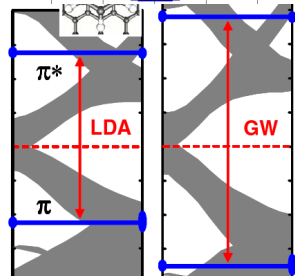
Density Functional Theory



Structural Properties



Electronic Structure



Problems in DFT

Collaborations and Funding

Atomistic Modelling Group – University Leoben, Austria

- Dmitrii Nabok
- Priya Sony
- Lorenz Romaner
- Claudia Ambrosch-Draxl



Experimental Surface Science Group – University Graz, Austria

- Stephen Berkebile
- Alexander Fleming
- Georg Koller
- Mike Ramsey



Lehrstuhl für Technische Physik – University Erlangen-Nürnberg, Germany

- Thomas Seyller
- Konstantin Emtsev



The work is part of the National Research Network
„Interface controlled and functionalized organic films“



Thank You!



**2007 Winterschool of the NFN
„Interface controlled and functionalized organic films“**