

Electronic structure of pyridine-based SAMs on flat Au(111) surfaces: extended charge rearrangements and Fermi level pinning[†]

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Density functional theory calculations are used to investigate the electronic structure of pyridine-based self-assembled monolayers (SAMs) on an Au(111) surface. We find that, when using pyridine docking groups, the bonding-induced charge rearrangements are frequently found to extend well onto the molecular backbone. This is in contrast to previous observations for the chemisorption of other SAMs, *e.g.*, organic thiolates on gold, and can be explained by a pinning of the lowest unoccupied states of the SAM at the metal Fermi-level. The details of the pinning process, especially the parts of the molecules most affected by the charge rearrangements, strongly depend on the length of the molecular backbone and the tail-group substituent. We also mention methodological shortcomings of conventional density functional theory that can impact the quantitative details regarding the circumstances under which pinning occurs and highlight a number of peculiarities associated with bond dipoles that arise from Fermi-level pinning.

1. Introduction

Self-assembled monolayers (SAMs) formed by the chemisorption of dipolar organic molecules provide a convenient technique for tuning the effective work function of metallic electrodes.^{1–10} Using this approach, the barriers for charge-carrier injection/extraction into/from the functional organic materials forming the active layers in devices can be well adjusted.^{1,4,8} Besides, SAMs also have promising applications in molecular electronics, where the SAMs act as a linker between two electrodes.^{11–17} In both cases, the electronic structure of the SAM/metal interface plays the dominant role for the overall device performance and, thus, has triggered a significant number of experimental^{3,18–24} and theoretical^{25–31} investigations. The main quantities of interest in this context are the SAM-induced work-function

modification, $\Delta\Phi$, and the level alignment between the highest occupied and the lowest unoccupied π -states of the SAM (the HOPS and the LUPS) and the metal Fermi-level.^{25,26} The energetic offsets will be denoted as ΔE_{HOPS} and ΔE_{LUPS} in the following.

Processes crucially important for these quantities are the charge density rearrangements at the interface, $\Delta\rho_{\text{bond}}$, which are caused by the chemical bonding between the organic molecules and the metal surface. They induce a bond dipole (BD) at the interface that directly modifies $\Delta\Phi$, ΔE_{HOPS} , and ΔE_{LUPS} by an amount ΔE_{BD} .²⁵ In previous studies dealing with various molecules on Au(111) or Ag(111) surfaces, it has been found that the charge rearrangements in most instances are very much localized in the immediate vicinity of the docking group and the adjacent Au atoms.³² This is in particular true for the commonly used thiolates, as has recently been confirmed by a comparative cluster-based study using density functional theory and Hartree–Fock based methods including also hybrid functionals.³³

In thiolates, one, however, encounters a complication: as for the adsorption of thiols, the sulfur–gold bond is not directly “formed” but rather replaces a sulfur–hydrogen bond, there have been inconsistencies in the literature regarding the definition of the bond-dipole; *i.e.*, one can either follow the bond-replacement view or understand the SAM formation as a binding of $-\text{S}^\bullet$ to the Au surface (see also extended discussion in ref. 31). This leads to values of ΔE_{BD} for similar systems hugely varying in magnitude and also in sign.^{8,34–38} This puzzle has been resolved only recently and it has been shown

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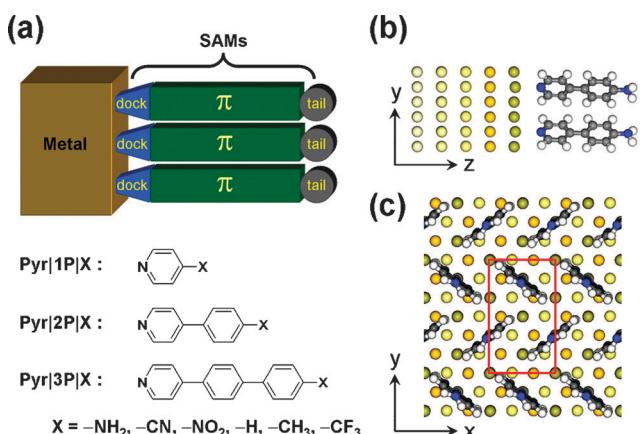


Fig. 1 (a) Top: Schematic representation of the metal/SAM systems investigated in this work. The SAM consists of the docking group (dock), the π -conjugated core (π), and the tail group (tail); bottom: nomenclature and chemical structures of the investigated molecules. 'X' denotes the tail-group substituent (see text). (b) Side and (c) top view of Pyr|2P|NH₂ as a representative SAM on a five-layer Au(111) slab. The red rectangle in (c) highlights the $p(\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{3})$ surface unit cell. The various Au layers are displayed with different shading to ease the comparison between top- and side-view.

that viewing the process as bond replacement rather than bond formation provides chemically more intuitive results.³⁹ Such ambiguities do not occur for the adsorption of pyridine docking groups as, there, one is clearly dealing with the formation of a new bond.

For pyridine docking groups, bonding-induced charge rearrangements confined to the interface have been found in certain systems.⁴⁰ However, especially for more extended conjugated backbones, they have also been observed to extend over a significant part of the molecules.⁴¹ This has been attributed to Fermi-level pinning, which gives rise to particularly small charge injection barriers turning pyridine into a promising linker in molecular electronics for efficient electronic conductivity. In fact, pyridines have been used to secure molecular wires onto metal surfaces and between two metal electrodes,^{42–48} and the pyridine–gold interaction was considered as both reasonably strong and highly flexible.⁴⁰

Here, we pursue two main goals: using density-functional theory (DFT) based band-structure calculations, we will first provide an in depth analysis of the electronic structure of pyridine linked SAMs, discussing the impact of both the length of the conjugated backbone and various tail-group substitutions (cf., Fig. 1a). Secondly, as the main focus of this paper, we will provide a detailed description of the pinning process and discuss different pinning situations. For that, the systems studied here are an ideal test-bed, as, depending on the length of the backbone and the tail-group substituent, the frontier orbitals at which pinning occurs are localized on different parts of the molecules. Even if the latter were to some extent affected by shortcomings of current state of the art DFT (as will be discussed in the Methodology section), this does not affect the main conceptual conclusions of the paper linking orbital localization and Fermi-level pinning.

After a brief description of the studied model systems, we will describe and then critically evaluate the applied methodology

and discuss the adsorption geometry of the SAM. As a next step, it is useful to separately analyze first the hypothetical case of free-standing monolayers (*i.e.*, the situation in the absence of the gold substrate) and then the charge rearrangements resulting from the metal–SAM bonding with a particular focus on the details of pinning. Finally, we will use the results of these analyses to discuss the SAM-induced work-function modifications and the level alignment.

2. Studied model systems

In Fig. 1a, we show the schematic structure of the SAM/metal interface. As a substrate, we choose a flat Au(111) surface as a reasonable first approximation, considering the fact that even for the much more widely investigated thiolates on Au, the details of the surface structure are still heavily debated (cf. corresponding discussion in refs. 23 and 26). Also for pyridines, different docking structures have been considered: Hou *et al.*⁴⁹ have shown by computational modelling that when pyridines adsorb on an Au ad-atom rather than a flat Au surface, this results in a shift of the molecular levels relative to the metal states in a way that Fermi-level pinning of the LUPS is favoured. For the systems investigated here it can, thus, be concluded that the main impact of adsorption through an ad-atom would be the occurrence of Fermi-level pinning also in some of the few cases in which it does not happen on a flat surface. For systems that are pinned already on a flat surface docking through an ad-atom would merely increase the magnitude of the involved charge rearrangements.

It should also be mentioned that a variety of contact geometries has been considered in transport studies paying particular attention to the role of additional Au atoms in hollow sites on the Au(111) surface adjacent to the docking site. Both, for pyridine docked to a nominally flat surface⁵⁰ as well as for pyridines docked through ad-atoms⁴⁶ the calculations showed that the extra Au atoms shift the transmission spectra to higher energies. In fact, for transport measurements also the orientation of the molecular backbone relative to the electrodes has been shown to play a crucial role.⁴⁸ While such strongly tilted molecules are a realistic scenario in break-junction transport measurements, they should, however, not occur in the densely packed SAMs considered here.

The SAMs consist of three components, the docking groups, the backbones, and the tail-group substituents. In the present study, docking to the Au(111) surface occurs through the N atom of a pyridine ring, –Pyr; the length of the conjugated backbone varies from one to three rings (1P, 2P and 3P), and one electron donating ($-\text{NH}_2$) and two electron accepting ($-\text{CN}$ and $-\text{NO}_2$) substituents have been considered for all conjugation lengths (see Fig. 1a). To get a comprehensive understanding of the tail-group substituent effect on the electronic structure of SAM-modified gold surfaces, we additionally include $-\text{H}$, $-\text{CH}_3$ and $-\text{CF}_3$ tail groups for the shortest backbone, 1P. In this context it should be mentioned that the dipole moments due to the tail-group substituents might have an adverse effect on the SAM-forming properties in experimental studies using the above-mentioned molecules. Monolayers of related molecules docked *via* thiolates have,

however, been successfully investigated employing a variety of polar tail group substituents.^{51–58}

In the following, we will use the nomenclatures Pyr|nP|X and Au|Pyr|nP|X, with nP denoting a backbone with n rings (where the first ring is always the pyridine) and 'X' specifying the tail-group substituent. The former syntax denotes the isolated monolayer, while the latter specifies the SAM bonded to the Au substrate.

To realize periodicity in two dimensions, we employed the *repeated-slab* approach. Five layers of gold atoms were used to represent the Au(111) surface (Fig. 1b), and two pyridine-based molecules were arranged in a $p(\sqrt{3} \times 3)$ surface unit cell in a typical *herringbone* pattern (Fig. 1c). Following Bilić *et al.*,⁴⁰ we chose close to upright standing pyridines with the nitrogen atoms in the pyridine rings *on-top* of Au atoms as a starting geometry. A vacuum gap of >20 Å was introduced between the uppermost atom of the molecule and the subsequent periodic image of the slab to exclude spurious electronic interaction between neighbouring slabs; to suppress the artificial electric field arising from imposing the periodic boundary conditions on the asymmetric slabs, a self-consistently determined dipole layer was introduced into the vacuum gap.⁵⁹ Isolated molecules were calculated in a 3D periodic box with the dimensions of $40 \times 40 \times 40$ Å.

3. Methodology

All calculations presented here are carried out using the Vienna *ab initio* Simulation Package (VASP)^{60–63} at the DFT level. The PW91 exchange–correlation (xc) functional is chosen⁶⁴ using a plane-wave basis set with an energy cutoff of 20 Ryd. The projector augmented-wave method (PAW)^{65,66} was applied to describe the valence–core interactions, which allows the use of the relatively low kinetic energy cutoff. For the self-consistent field calculations, we used an $8 \times 5 \times 1$ Monkhorst–Pack grid⁶⁷ of k -points together with a Methfessel–Paxton occupation scheme⁶⁸ and a broadening of 0.2 eV. Only spin-restricted (*i.e.*, unpolarized) calculations are reported here. When performing geometry optimizations, all atoms of the SAM and the top two gold layers were fully relaxed until the largest remaining force component was smaller than 0.01 eV Å^{−1}, while the bottom three gold layers were kept fixed at their bulk positions with a lattice constant of $a_{\text{fcc}} = 4.175$ Å.⁶⁹ A previous study based on optimizations with Cartesian coordinates in VASP has shown that the total energy is rather insensitive to the tilt angle of the long axes of the molecules with respect to the surface normal up to tilts of 15° .⁴⁰ In view of the tilt angle being a crucial parameter for the determination of the SAM-induced work-function modification and, thus, to obtain a better converged value for the molecular tilt, a recently developed geometry optimization scheme based on internal coordinates and the Direct Inversion in the Iterative Subspace (DIIS) algorithm has been used in combination with the external optimisation tool GADGET.⁷⁰ In all systems studied here, the energy of the configuration obtained applying this strategy is lower than that achieved by the conventional strategy⁶⁹ employing the native damped molecular dynamics optimizer of VASP together with Cartesian coordinates. Although the differences are small (<0.02 eV) for all pyridine

based systems studied here, we found that the internal coordinate based optimizations give geometries that depend less on the initial starting geometries, making the results significantly more reproducible. All 3D isodensity representations shown throughout this paper and in the Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI†) are produced using XCrySDen.⁷¹

The binding energy (E_{bind}) in the following is defined as $E_{\text{bind}} = [E_{\text{system}} - (E_{\text{slab}} + E_{\text{monolayer}})]/2$, where E_{system} is the energy for the SAM/metal combined system containing two molecules per unit cell, E_{slab} and $E_{\text{monolayer}}$ are the energy of metal slab and molecular monolayer respectively, and the division by 2 accounts for the two molecules in the unit cell. The structures of the slab and the monolayer are frozen to those of the combined system. In this way, E_{bind} is a direct measure for the electronic interaction energy between the monolayer and the metal and is not affected by geometric relaxations and the inter-molecular interaction within the SAM.

As in this work we will mainly be interested in pinning effects, a crucial parameter is the energetic alignment between the various SAM states and the metal Fermi-level. Therefore, especially the well known incorrect description of energy gaps by conventional DFT calculations needs to be addressed. The encountered problems include (i) the lack of derivative discontinuity of the functionals and the occurrence of the self-interaction error,⁷² and (ii) the fact that screening at the metal–organic interface is not captured properly.⁷³ Factor (i) results in a too small gap and, therefore, “favours” Fermi level pinning;⁷⁴ this complication is, however, at least partially offset by (ii), as the screening-induced narrowing of the gap of molecules above a metal is not captured by DFT; *i.e.*, one is dealing with a fortuitous partial cancellation of errors. Indeed, using the approach outlined above, good agreement between theory and experiment has been obtained for physical observables such as the adsorption-induced work-function change in a number of pinned systems. These include the strong acceptor F4TCNQ⁷⁵ and also PTCDA^{76,77} lying more or less flat on the (111) surfaces of all coinage metals and also the strong donors MV⁷⁸ and TDAE⁷⁹ on Au(111). In fact, we are not aware of a case in which contradicting theoretical and experimental results have been documented. This is, however, certainly also a consequence of most investigated systems (especially all mentioned above) representing “strongly pinned” situations where very large charge transfer from/to the frontier orbitals occurs. In such cases, an incorrect description mostly affects the exact amount of transferred charge but not the level alignment. Regarding the nature of the frontier orbitals, one also must not forget that the self-interaction error more severely affects localized than delocalized orbitals,⁸⁰ which can result in some re-ordering of the states.

In isolated molecules, the use of hybrid functionals usually yields eigenvalues which compare well with experiment.^{81–85} For extensive periodic calculations including metal substrates, hybrid functionals are, however, prohibitively expensive and would also not account for the above mentioned polarization effects (thus, potentially adversely affecting the above mentioned fortuitous cancellation of errors). Moreover, when studying the adsorption of CO on late 4d and 5d transition metal (111)

surfaces using a number of non-local functionals, Stroppa and Kresse found that including non-local exchange “improves some but worsens other properties”⁸⁶ Nevertheless, we performed single-point calculations with the HSE functional on suitably small test systems, namely the free-standing Pyr|1P|H and Pyr|1P|NH₂ monolayers. There we did not observe inconsistencies compared to the PW91 calculations (for more details see ESI†)

Another shortcoming of (semi)local DFT, namely the neglect of van der Waals interactions is less of an issue here: First, it has been shown by Bilić *et al.*⁴⁰ that the PW91 functional provides a very reasonable description of the Au–pyridine bond. Secondly, the dimensions of the SAM unit cell are primarily determined by the periodicity of the Au(111) surface. Thus, van der Waals interactions, in a first approximation, will only affect the backbone tilt of the molecules. As we are dealing with densely packed SAMs, also this effect can be expected to be small. This can, for example, be inferred from a comparison of the measured reorientation of anthracene under hydrostatic pressure with calculations based on the local-density approximation as well as on gradient-corrected functionals.⁸⁷

Finally, especially for the amine-substituted systems, also the choice of the basis set turns out to be an important issue, as is discussed in detail in the ESI†. There, we show that with an atomic-orbital type basis that does not include diffuse basis functions, qualitatively incorrect results are obtained. With the plane-wave basis used in the VASP calculations one is, however, on the safe side and close to the situation that has been characterized as the complete-basis-set limit in ref. 40.

In conclusion, as far as quantitative predictions are concerned, the following results are certainly adversely affected by the above discussed, well known, shortcomings of DFT. Nevertheless, the main physical consequences, in particular the fundamental conclusions, through what mechanisms pinning occurs in SAMs and how it can, in general, influence bonding-induced charge rearrangements should not be affected.

4. Results and discussion

The geometry optimizations do not change any of the basic characteristics of the initially chosen adsorbate structures, *i.e.*, the molecules are bonded to the gold surface with the N atoms of the pyridine rings at the on-top adsorption sites. As the Au–N bond lengths ($R_{\text{Au–N}}$) for the two symmetry-inequivalent molecules in the surface unit cell are always very close, only the average values are given in Table 1. They vary from 2.50 to 2.69 Å depending on the tail group and the chain length. Typically, the shorter bond lengths are observed for those systems that in the following will be identified as being in the Fermi-level pinning regime. They are printed in italics in Table 1. This indicates that pinning strengthens the bond between the pyridine and the Au surface. Due to the interaction with the pyridine molecules, the bonding Au atoms are raised from the top gold layer by *ca.* 0.1 Å along the surface normal (*i.e.*, the z -direction). Very small tilt angles (α , at most 5.5°) for the long axes of the molecules with respect to the

Table 1 Geometric and energetic parameters characterizing the adsorption of pyridine-based SAMs on the Au(111) surface. $R_{\text{Au–N}}$ is the average distance between the bonded Au and N atoms and α is the average tilt angle of the molecular axis relative to the surface normal. Averaging is necessary because there are two inequivalent molecules in the unit cell. The binding energy per molecule, E_{bind} is defined as $E_{\text{bind}} = [E_{\text{system}} - (E_{\text{slab}} + E_{\text{monolayer}})]/2$. (also see Methodology section). Systems in which Fermi level pinning occurs are printed in italics.

Systems	$R_{\text{Au–N}}/\text{\AA}$	$\alpha/^\circ$	$E_{\text{bind}}/\text{kcal mol}^{-1}$
Au Pyr 1P H	2.68	0.4	-3.17
Au Pyr 1P CH ₃	2.69	0.4	-3.15
Au Pyr 1P CF ₃	2.64	5.5	-3.18
<i>Au Pyr 1P NH₂</i>	2.60	1.9	-3.61
<i>Au Pyr 2P NH₂</i>	2.57	1.2	-3.74
<i>Au Pyr 3P NH₂</i>	2.51	1.1	-4.18
Au Pyr 1P CN	2.68	3.4	-3.11
<i>Au Pyr 2P CN</i>	2.53	2.7	-3.80
<i>Au Pyr 3P CN</i>	2.51	1.3	-4.34
<i>Au Pyr 1P NO₂</i>	2.50	1.3	-4.58
<i>Au Pyr 2P NO₂</i>	2.50	1.8	-4.57
<i>Au Pyr 3P NO₂</i>	2.51	1.8	-4.60

surface normal are observed.⁸⁸ The binding energies listed in Table 1 follow the trends for $R_{\text{Au–N}}$, *i.e.*, one typically finds larger binding energies in systems with shorter Au–N bond lengths.

4.1 Electronic structure of the isolated molecular monolayer

To understand the electronic structure of the interfaces formed between the metal and the SAM, it is useful to first discuss the hypothetical case of a free-standing monolayer (*i.e.*, in the absence of the gold substrate). In these calculations, the SAM atoms are frozen at the positions that they adopt in the optimized geometry of the combined system. In Fig. 2a, the calculated electron electrostatic energy averaged over the x,y -plane of the unit cell is shown for Pyr|1P|CN as a representative example. As expected from fundamental electrostatics, the dipolar layer that the SAM approximately represents splits space into a region “left” of the docking-group ends of the monolayer with a vacuum level denoted by $E_{\text{VL}}^{\text{dock}}$ and a region “right” of the tail-group end of the monolayer with a vacuum level at $E_{\text{VL}}^{\text{tail}}$. The jump in vacuum energies, ΔE_{vac} , is related to the component of the molecular dipole moments perpendicular to the substrate, μ_{\perp} , per unit-cell area, A , attenuated by an effective parameter describing depolarization by the neighbouring dipoles, ϵ_{eff} :

$$\Delta E_{\text{vac}} = -\frac{e\mu_{\perp}}{A\epsilon_0\epsilon_{\text{eff}}} \quad (1)$$

Note that the latter must not be confused with the dielectric constant of the monolayer. Deviations arise especially for densely packed layers, where the internal field due to the tail-group substituents and, consequently, also the resulting charge rearrangements (related to ϵ_{eff}) qualitatively differ from the situation when applying a homogeneous field (associated with the dielectric constant) (for more details see ref. 89). Table 2 summarizes the calculated values of ΔE_{vac} . The sign of ΔE_{vac} depends on the nature of the tail group, which is either a (sometimes weak) donor group (–H, –CH₃, –NH₂)

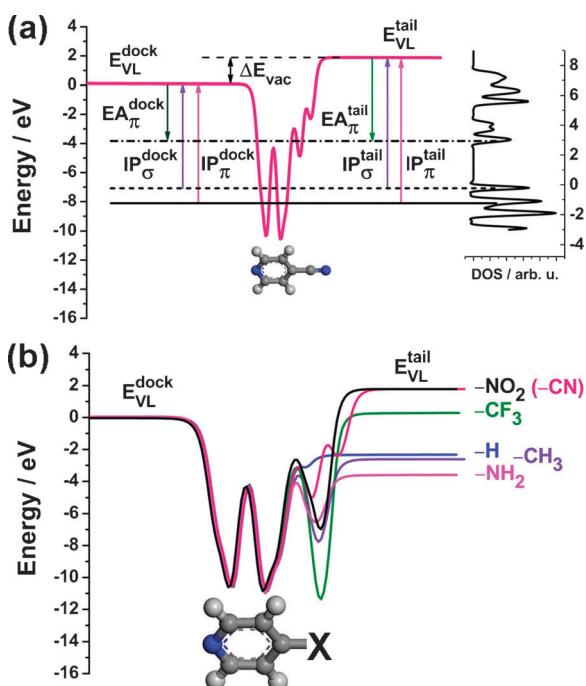


Fig. 2 Plane-averaged electron electrostatic energy of free-standing 2D molecular layers consisting of donor- and acceptor-substituted pyridines. (a) shows the representative case Pyr|1P|CN. For this layer also the two highest occupied and the lowest unoccupied bands are included and the meanings of the various ionisation potentials and electron affinities used throughout the manuscript are explained. These include the docking-group side and tail-group side vacuum level energy (E_{VL}^{dock} and E_{VL}^{tail}), the corresponding ionization potentials (IP_{σ}^{dock} , IP_{π}^{dock} , IP_{σ}^{tail} , IP_{π}^{tail} and IP_{π}^{tail}), as well as the electron affinities (EA_{π}^{dock} and EA_{π}^{tail}). The IP and EA values for all tail groups are given in Table 2. The plot to the right shows the density of states (DOS) of the layer. (b) shows equivalent electrostatic energy plots for all one-ring SAMs. They are aligned to E_{VL}^{dock} , which is justified by the resulting very similar average electrostatic energies in the region of the pyridine rings.

that gives rise to negative values of ΔE_{vac} , or an acceptor ($-CF_3$, $-CN$, $-NO_2$) that results in positive ΔE_{vac} . Table 2 also contains the perpendicular components of the dipole moments of isolated molecules in the geometry they assume in the SAM, $\mu_{\perp,mol}$, for all systems studied here ($\mu_{\perp} \approx 2\mu_{\perp,mol}$, where the 2 accounts for the two molecules per unit cell). As shown in Fig. 3, there is a linear relationship between ΔE_{vac} and $\mu_{\perp,mol}$ for the one-ring systems. This is a consequence of the almost equivalent ϵ_{eff} of those SAMs. Interestingly, for longer backbones this evolution saturates and ΔE_{vac} does not rise in spite of the larger values of $\mu_{\perp,mol}$ in longer chains. This can be attributed to a cancellation of two effects: (i) the increased molecular dipole arising from the donating/accepting substituent as a consequence of the more extended conjugation (*i.e.*, larger polarizability manifesting itself in a larger $\mu_{\perp,mol}$); and (ii) an increased counter-dipole again due to the larger polarizability of the more extended backbones that give rise to stronger depolarization effects (manifesting itself in a larger ϵ_{eff}). Such an effect has also been observed when comparing chemically different backbones with varying polarizabilities.⁹⁰

Due to the two different vacuum levels, the energy to remove (add) an electron from (to) the docking-group side differs from that for the tail-group side (see Fig. 2). Consequently, there are two ionisation potentials (electron affinities), IP^{dock} and IP^{tail} (EA^{dock} and EA^{tail}). Interestingly, as described first in ref. 32 for thiolates, changing the tail-group modifies the electrostatic energy only in the region of the substituent. The energy landscape in the region of the pyridine ring remains virtually unaffected by the different substituents (see Fig. 2b).

A complication when determining IP^{dock} and IP^{tail} for pyridine-containing systems is that the choice of the most suitable frontier state for defining those quantities is ambiguous, especially in view of the fact that the free-standing monolayer is only an auxiliary system that shall later help to understand the bonded SAM. Thus, it is not useful to strictly associate the IP with the highest occupied state independent of its character and one needs to identify the nature of the state(s) associated with the peaks in the DOS.

In all one-ring systems, the molecular HOMO is calculated to be a σ -orbital concentrated in the vicinity of the N atom. As discussed already in ref. 40 and 49, this state “disappears” when the pyridine is adsorbed on a flat Au(111) surface, since the hybrid orbitals are smeared out over a wide energy range due to the strong interaction with the metal states. Therefore, one needs to include also ionisation energies associated with the removal of electrons from the highest occupied π -states, whose signatures can also be identified in the adsorbed monolayers. Fig. 4 illustrates the case for Pyr|1P|NH₂: the highest occupied state, peak I, is the above described σ -state. The next two peaks correspond to bands derived from two π -states. Peak II has a large density on the axial C atoms and on the substituent (type-(1)), while peak III is localized on the pyridine ring and the axial C atoms are within a nodal plane of the associated density (type-(2)). As shown in the ESI†, the two types of π -states also differ by the extent to which they are localized on the substituents and, therefore, their order changes as a function of the tail group (see Table 2). For the longer backbones, especially the type-(1) π -state is destabilized and the shapes of the calculated LDOS imply that it overlaps with the σ -state localized in the vicinity of the N-atom⁹¹ with a somewhat modified situation for the $-NO_2$ substituent.⁹²

As far as the lowest unoccupied states are concerned, the situation is much more straightforward, and they are always of π -character. The values for EA_{π}^{dock} and EA_{π}^{tail} are listed in Table 2. Interestingly, for Pyr|1P|NH₂ and Pyr|2P|NH₂ we find some overlap of the first strong peak in the PDOS with a dispersing substituent-derived band (feature (i) in Fig. 4)⁹³ that will become relevant below when describing the charge-rearrangements.

Regarding the evolutions of the various IPs and EAs with the substituent group we find that IP_{σ}^{dock} remains virtually constant, *i.e.*, the values of the twelve considered systems lie within 0.15 eV (see Table 2). This can be understood from the fact that these orbitals are highly localized on the pyridine ring, where the electron electrostatic energy is hardly affected by the substituent (*cf.* Fig. 2b). When an electron is removed from such an orbital to the docking-group side of the SAM, it does not “feel” the potential modifications that are confined to the vicinity of the tail-group side of the SAM as first described

Table 2 Parameters characterizing the electronic structure of the hypothetical free-standing SAMs: $\mu_{\perp,\text{mol}}$ is the dipole moment perpendicular to the substrate surface for an isolated molecule in the geometry it adopts upon adsorption; ΔE_{vac} is the step in the electrostatic energy of an electron across the molecular monolayer. The IP terms denote ionisation energies, which in the used single-particle picture are associated with removing an electron from the highest occupied state (σ -state) and the highest π -states of type (1) and type (2)—for further details see main text and ESI†. The superscripts “dock” and “tail” denote whether the electron is removed to the vacuum on the docking-group or tail-group side of the SAM (cf., Fig. 2). The EA terms are the corresponding electron affinities, which, here, always correspond to adding an electron to the lowest unoccupied π -state. Pinned systems are written in italic letters

Systems	$\mu_{\perp,\text{mol}}^a/\text{e}\text{\AA}^{-1}$	$\Delta E_{\text{vac}}/\text{eV}$	$\text{IP}_{\sigma}^{\text{dock}}/\text{eV}$	$\text{IP}_{\pi}^{\text{dock}}(1)/\text{eV}$	$\text{IP}_{\pi}^{\text{dock}}(2)/\text{eV}$	$\text{EA}_{\pi}^{\text{dock}}/\text{eV}$	$\text{IP}_{\sigma}^{\text{tail}}/\text{eV}$	$\text{IP}_{\pi}^{\text{tail}}(1)/\text{eV}$	$\text{IP}_{\pi}^{\text{tail}}(2)/\text{eV}$	$\text{EA}_{\pi}^{\text{tail}}/\text{eV}$
Pyr 1P H	0.47	-2.33	7.15	8.69	8.04	3.46	4.82	6.37	5.72	1.13
Pyr 1P CH ₃	0.59	-2.61	7.23	8.48	8.08	3.54	4.62	5.87	5.47	0.93
Pyr 1P CF ₃	-0.11	0.30	7.19	8.69	8.04	3.65	7.49	8.99	8.34	3.95
Pyr 1P NH ₂	0.83	-3.62	7.25	7.74	8.09	3.21	3.63	4.13	4.48	-0.41
Pyr 2P NH ₂	1.12	-3.53	7.23^b	7.23	—	4.14	3.70^b	3.70	—	0.61
Pyr 3P NH ₂	1.26	-3.62	7.26^b	7.26	—	4.62	3.64^b	3.64	—	1.00
Pyr 1P CN	-0.44	1.78	7.21	8.10^c	8.10	3.97	8.99	9.89	9.89	5.75
Pyr 2P CN	-0.52	1.77	7.24	7.64	—	4.54	9.00	9.40	—	6.31
Pyr 3P CN	-0.61	1.90	7.30^b	7.30	—	4.66	9.21^b	9.21	—	6.56
Pyr 1P NO ₂	-0.48	1.80	7.24^d	8.59	7.94	4.85	9.04^d	10.39	9.74	6.65
Pyr 2P NO ₂	-0.67	1.79	7.29^e	7.99	—	4.95	9.08^e	9.78	—	6.74
Pyr 3P NO ₂	-0.90	1.79	7.26^e	7.66	—	5.02	9.05^e	9.45	—	6.81

^a To convert to Debye, multiply by 4.8. ^b The highest occupied σ -state overlaps with another state of π -character. ^c In this SAM the two types of π -states are so close in energy that they overlap with each other. ^d In this SAM, there is a second occupied σ -state above the highest π -state. This state, in contrast to the highest σ -state, is localized on the $-\text{NO}_2$ group. ^e In these SAMs, the LDOS associated with the first peak in the DOS corresponds to a superposition of the two σ -states found in the one-ring system and mentioned in the previous footnote. Note that for some of the above listed IPs, one is actually dealing with a double-peak structure in the PDOS (e.g., peak (III) in Fig. 4a). This is a consequence of the two inequivalent molecules in the unit cell and we report here the position of the higher energy peak. For all above footnotes see also discussion in the main text and data provided in the ESI.

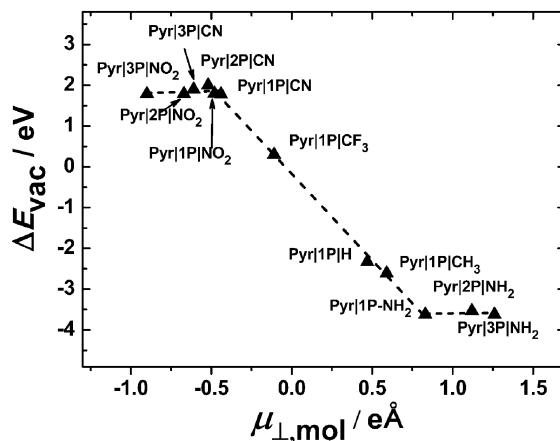


Fig. 3 Dependence of the step in the electron electrostatic energy across the molecular monolayer, ΔE_{vac} , on the molecular dipole moment perpendicular to the substrate surface, $\mu_{\perp,\text{mol}}$. The dashed lines are linear fits to the data points for the one-ring systems and to the $-\text{NH}_2$, $-\text{CN}$, $-\text{NO}_2$ substituted SAMs with different chain lengths (1P, 2P and 3P), respectively. They serve as guides to the eye to illustrate the presence of three different regimes.

in ref. 32 (see also discussion in refs. 26 and 94). The same applies to the variations in the $\text{IP}_{\pi}^{\text{dock}}(2)$ of the one-ring systems with different substitutions, which can again be rationalized by the fact that the type-(2) orbitals have hardly any density in the regions where the potential is strongly modified by the substituents. Only for the $-\text{NO}_2$ substituent the situation is somewhat different (see ESI†). Much larger variations in $\text{IP}_{\pi}^{\text{dock}}$ (up to 1 eV) are found for the type-(1) occupied π -orbitals and the lowest unoccupied states consistent with their shapes (see ESI†). Still, the overall substituent effect is much larger for the $\text{IP}_{\pi}^{\text{tail}}$ and $\text{EA}_{\pi}^{\text{tail}}$, where changes of

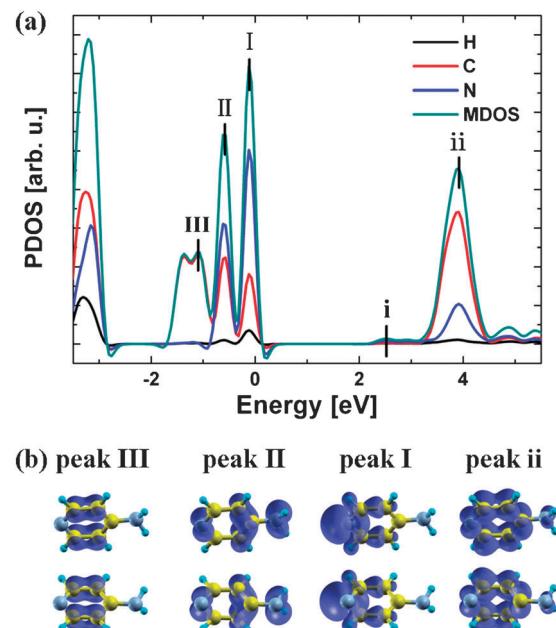


Fig. 4 (a) Density of states projected onto the hydrogen (H), carbon (C) and nitrogen (N) atoms as well as their sum (MDOS) for the Pyr|1P|NH₂ free-standing monolayer (not including the Au substrate). The highest occupied peaks are denoted as I, II and III and the lowest unoccupied state by ii. The first very weak (note ref. 93) feature in the unoccupied PDOS, denoted by i, is significant for the pinning process discussed below. (b) Local density of states, LDOS, associated with these peaks for one unit cell. It has been obtained by integrating over an energy interval of ± 0.10 eV around the peak maxima. The energy axis is aligned at the onset of the HOMO peak.

around 5 to 6 eV are observed when comparing, for example, the $-\text{NH}_2$ and $-\text{CN}$ substituted systems. The reduced π -gap

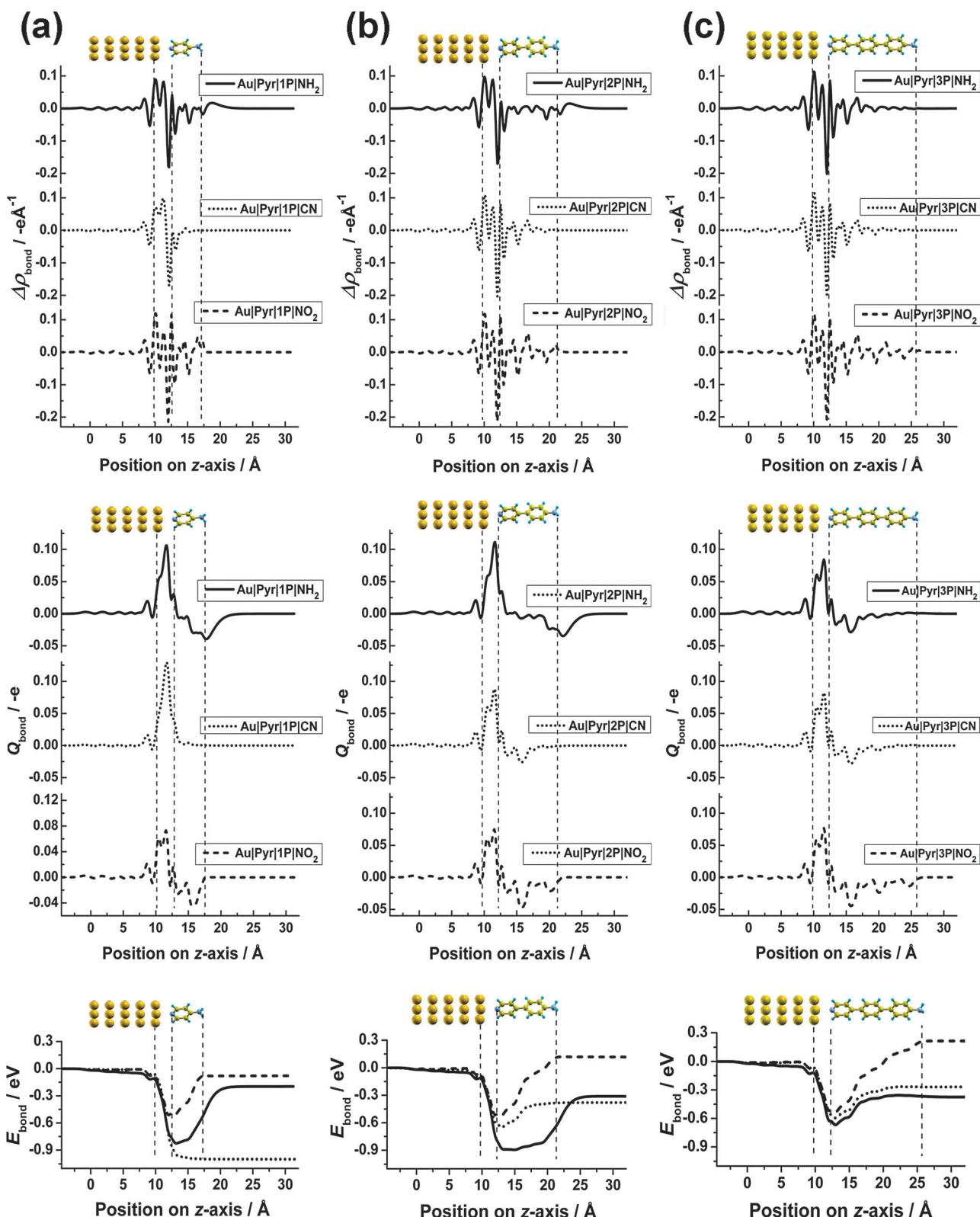


Fig. 5 Charge rearrangements upon bond formation, $\Delta\rho_{\text{bond}}$, net charge transfer, Q_{bond} , as well as the resulting change in electrostatic energy, E_{bond} , for the $-\text{NH}_2$ (solid line), $-\text{CN}$ (dotted line) and $-\text{NO}_2$ (dashed line) substituted monolayers. (a), (b) and (c) show the situations for the one-, two- and three-ring systems, respectively. The vertical dashed lines mark the positions of the top Au layer, the N atom of the pyridine ring, and the topmost atom of the molecules.

Table 3 Parameters characterizing the electronic structure of the pyridine-docked SAMs bonded to the Au(111) surface. $\Delta\Phi$ is the SAM-induced work-function modification, ΔE_{BD} is the energy shift due to the bond dipole, IP^{SAM} and EA^{SAM} are the ionisation potentials and electron affinities for removing/adding an electron to/from the vacuum region above the SAM, ΔE_{HOPS} and ΔE_{LUPS} give the energies of the HOPS and LUPS relative to the metal-Fermi level, *i.e.*, they are a measure for the hole- and electron-injection barriers. E_{corr} denotes the shifts of the eigenenergies of the SAM resulting from changes in the molecular potential due to the bonding-induced charge rearrangements (for details, see main text)

Systems	$\Delta\Phi/\text{eV}$	$\Delta E_{\text{BD}}/\text{eV}$	$\text{IP}^{\text{SAM}}/\text{eV}$	$\text{EA}^{\text{SAM}}/\text{eV}$	$\Delta E_{\text{HOPS}}(1)/\text{eV}$	$\Delta E_{\text{HOPS}}(2)/\text{eV}$	$\Delta E_{\text{LUPS}}/\text{eV}$	$E_{\text{corr}}^{\text{LUMO}}/\text{eV}$
$\text{Au} \text{Pyr} 1\text{P} \text{H}$	-3.27	-0.94	5.62	1.13	-4.54	-3.69	0.79	0.00
$\text{Au} \text{Pyr} 1\text{P} \text{CH}_3$	-3.56	-0.95	5.37	0.88	-4.26	-3.71	0.77	0.05
$\text{Au} \text{Pyr} 1\text{P} \text{CF}_3$	-0.81	-1.11	8.21	3.92	-4.65	-3.80	0.49	0.03
$\text{Au} \text{Pyr} 1\text{P} \text{NH}_2$	-3.77	-0.16	4.63	0.14	-3.20	-3.70	1.29	-0.55
$\text{Au} \text{Pyr} 2\text{P} \text{NH}_2$	-3.81	-0.28	4.22	1.08	-2.82	—	0.31	-0.47
$\text{Au} \text{Pyr} 3\text{P} \text{NH}_2$	-3.95	-0.33	3.59	1.00	-2.33	—	0.26	0.00
$\text{Au} \text{Pyr} 1\text{P} \text{CN}$	0.82	-0.96	9.86	5.67	-3.82	-3.82	0.36	0.08
$\text{Au} \text{Pyr} 2\text{P} \text{CN}$	1.39	-0.38	9.44	6.35	-2.82	—	0.27	-0.04
$\text{Au} \text{Pyr} 3\text{P} \text{CN}$	1.62	-0.28	9.21	6.62	-2.35	—	0.24	-0.06
$\text{Au} \text{Pyr} 1\text{P} \text{NO}_2^a$	1.72	-0.08	10.23	6.73	-3.46	-2.76	0.23	-0.08
$\text{Au} \text{Pyr} 2\text{P} \text{NO}_2^a$	1.90	0.11	9.79	6.90	-2.65	—	0.24	-0.16
$\text{Au} \text{Pyr} 3\text{P} \text{NO}_2^a$	1.99	0.20	9.50	7.01	-2.27	—	0.22	-0.20

^a Note that in all $-\text{NO}_2$ substituted systems, the two close-lying highest occupied states also in the bonded SAM are of σ -character. They are localized on the substituent and have also a non-vanishing density at the N-atom of the pyridine. The highest of these peaks is found at -2.02, -1.85 and -1.72 eV from the Fermi energy in the combined one-, two- and three-ring systems, respectively. The values listed in the table correspond to the highest π -state(s). Note that for some of the above described listed values of ΔE_{HOPS} , one is actually dealing with a double-peak structure in the PDOS. This is a consequence of the two inequivalent molecules in the unit cell and we report here the position of the higher energy peak.

upon extending the conjugated backbone manifests itself in a decreased difference between IP_π and EA_π in the two- and three-ring systems.⁹⁵

4.2 Interaction-induced charge rearrangements and the bond dipole

The next aspects that need to be understood before arriving at a conclusive picture of the electronic properties of the SAM-modified gold surfaces are the charge rearrangements upon bond-formation with the substrate, $\Delta\rho_{\text{bond}}$, the associated amount of net charge transfer, Q_{bond} , and the resulting bond dipole, ΔE_{BD} .

$\Delta\rho_{\text{bond}}$ can be expressed as:

$$\Delta\rho_{\text{bond}}(z) = \rho_{\text{system}}(z) - [\rho_{\text{slab}}(z) + \rho_{\text{monolayer}}(z)], \quad (2)$$

where $\rho_{\text{system}}(z)$, $\rho_{\text{slab}}(z)$ and $\rho_{\text{monolayer}}(z)$ are the x,y -plane integrated charge density of the combined SAM/metal system, the isolated metal slab, and the isolated monolayer, respectively. In the top part of Fig. 5, $\Delta\rho_{\text{bond}}$ is shown for all chain lengths on Au(111) with $-\text{NH}_2$, $-\text{CN}$, and $-\text{NO}_2$ tail groups.

For the shortest chain, 1P, $\Delta\rho_{\text{bond}}$ of $\text{Au}|\text{Pyr}|1\text{P}|\text{CN}$ is mainly localized around the SAM/metal interface, *i.e.*, only very localized charge rearrangements between the metal and the docking group occur. This situation is strongly reminiscent of what has been observed for other docking groups including isocyanides and also thiolates,^{29,41} at least when describing the bonding as a replacement of an S–H by an S–Au gold bond (see extensive discussion in ref. 39). The situation is very similar for $\text{Au}|\text{Pyr}|1\text{P}|\text{H}$, $\text{Au}|\text{Pyr}|1\text{P}|\text{CH}_3$, and $\text{Au}|\text{Pyr}|1\text{P}|\text{CF}_3$ as shown in ESI†. The bonding-induced charge rearrangements in $\text{Au}|\text{Pyr}|1\text{P}|\text{NH}_2$ and $\text{Au}|\text{Pyr}|1\text{P}|\text{NO}_2$, however, are qualitatively different. They extend along the whole backbone, and for the former, even significant charge rearrangements occur in the region of (respectively above) the substituent. Increasing the chain length (see Fig. 5b and c) results in charge rearrangements that extend along the whole backbone for all substituents.

The fact that the $-\text{NO}_2$ substituent gives rise to the most pronounced charge rearrangements for all chain lengths is consistent with the observation that these SAMs also display the largest binding energies (*cf.*, Table 1).

Further insight to what extent the charge rearrangements describe long-range charge transfer or local polarization can be obtained by integrating $\Delta\rho_{\text{bond}}$ over z .⁹⁶ The quantity $Q_{\text{bond}}(z)$, defined as:

$$Q_{\text{bond}}(z) = \int_{-\infty}^z \Delta\rho(z') \, dz', \quad (3)$$

yields the amount of electrons ($-e$) transferred from the region right of to the region left of a plane located at z . Plots of $Q_{\text{bond}}(z)$ are included in Fig. 5. They show that (i) the most pronounced net transfer occurs in the immediate interface region; (ii) there is no long-range charge transfer as indicated by $Q_{\text{bond}}(z)$ becoming zero at relatively small distances from the immediate interface region; instead the backbones are polarized and at no position z the net charge transfer significantly exceed *ca.* one tenth of an electron;⁹⁷ (iii) the degree of polarization decreases with the distance from the interface, which is best resolved for the longer $-\text{NO}_2$ substituted systems; (iv) in $\text{Au}|\text{Pyr}|1\text{P}|\text{NH}_2$ and $\text{Au}|\text{Pyr}|2\text{P}|\text{NH}_2$ significant net rearrangements occur also in the substituent region.

The succession of regions with depletion and accumulation of electron density can in a simplified 1D-picture be viewed as a series of dipole layers. To quantify the modification of the electrostatic energy, E_{bond} , one needs to solve the 1D Poisson equation,

$$\frac{d^2 E_{\text{bond}}(z)}{dz^2} = \frac{e}{\varepsilon_0 A} \Delta\rho_{\text{bond}}(z), \quad (4)$$

where A is the area of the surface unit cell and ε_0 is the vacuum permittivity. The net shift in the potential landscape, the bond-dipole ΔE_{BD} , then corresponds to the difference in electrostatic energies far below and far above the monolayer where E_{bond} has become a constant. The values of ΔE_{BD} are listed

in Table 3. Of the systems depicted in Fig. 5, only for Au|Pyr|1P|CN a situation reminiscent of “conventional” thiolates or also isocyanides⁴¹ is found, *i.e.*, the change in E_{bond} is localized to the immediate vicinity of the interface region. In all other systems, the modification of E_{bond} extends onto the backbones consistent with what has been discussed above for the charge rearrangements.

In fact, one can distinguish between two contributions to $E_{\text{bond}}(z)$ (*cf.*, bottom plots in Fig. 5): a sharp decrease between the top Au layer and the nitrogen atoms and a more or less gradual increase along the backbone. For Au|Pyr|1P|NH₂ and Au|Pyr|2P|NH₂ one can even identify a third region corresponding to a relatively sharp increase around the substituent. The latter two contributions lead to a significant reduction of the large negative potential energy shift that arises from the charge rearrangements in the immediate Au–N region. As a consequence, while ΔE_{BD} is about -1.00 eV in all systems, where only the sharp drop in E_{bond} at the interface occurs (*i.e.*, in the one-ring systems with $-\text{H}$, $-\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{CF}_3$, and $-\text{CN}$ substituents), it is reduced to a mere -0.16 and -0.08 eV in Au|Pyr|1P|NH₂ and Au|Pyr|1P|NO₂, respectively and becomes even positive for the more extended $-\text{NO}_2$ substituted SAMs. In the $-\text{CN}$ substituted systems, the partial cancellation due to the opposing (positive) bond-dipole contributions manifests itself in a decrease of the absolute magnitude of ΔE_{BD} with chain length.

4.3 Reason for the delocalization of the charge rearrangements—Fermi-level pinning

To understand the origin of the unusual charge rearrangements in most of the systems discussed above, it is useful to first take a look at the corresponding densities of states projected onto the molecular parts at the interfaces. For the $-\text{NH}_2$, $-\text{CN}$ and $-\text{NO}_2$ substituted systems with one and three rings they are shown in Fig. 6. For comparative reasons, Au|Pyr|1P|H is also included in that plot. In the latter system, E_{F} lies clearly inside the band gap of the SAM; for Au|Pyr|1P|NH₂, which displays the charge rearrangements “above” the substituent, we find the Fermi-level of the combined system at the location of feature (i) from Fig. 4. For Au|Pyr|1P|CN, E_{F} is right at the onset of the LUPS related peak, *i.e.*, the LUPS-derived states are not filled. In contrast, in the other systems E_{F} is somewhat shifted into the peak and the LUPS-derived band is partially occupied, albeit only to a very small degree.

The latter is a manifestation of the fact that the systems are in the regime of Fermi-level pinning and Au|Pyr|1P|CN might be considered to be right at the onset of pinning. This process shall be briefly explained for the three-ring systems in the following: When joining metal substrate and SAM, to a first approximation, the electrostatic energy of the combined system is given by a superposition of the individual systems, with the potential landscape of the SAM shifted by ΔE_{BD} relative to that of the metal.^{26,41} For the relative alignment between the unoccupied states in the SAM and the metal Fermi-level, this means that it is approximately given by the work function of the metal, Φ , minus the docking-side electron affinity of the SAM, $\text{EA}_{\pi}^{\text{dock}}$, plus the bond-dipole ΔE_{BD} . As for an Au(111) surface, Φ is calculated to be 5.22 eV, this would mean that the lowest unoccupied levels of all three-ring

SAMs investigated (*cf.*, Table 2) here would come to lie below E_{F} , if ΔE_{BD} was -1.0 eV like in the cases where no pinning occurs. This is inconsistent with the establishment of thermodynamic equilibrium. As a consequence, charges need to be rearranged to induce extra dipole(s) that shift the molecular levels in a way that their occupation is consistent with thermodynamic equilibrium, which means that they will (partially) overlap with E_{F} .

For flat-lying adsorbates, this is usually achieved by a charge-transfer between metal and the adsorbate layer.^{98,99} The amount of charge transfer and, consequently, the exact position of E_{F} relative to the molecular levels is, in a first approximation, determined by the magnitude of the bond-dipole that needs to be established to shift back the LUMO, although also more complex situations involving charge forward and backward donation have been observed.^{75,100}

Interestingly, in SAMs the realignment does not proceed *via* long-range charge transfer, but is achieved by a polarization of the SAM (*cf.* $\Delta\rho_{\text{bond}}(z)$ and $Q(z)$ plots in Fig. 5). The fact that the primary effect of pinning is not a (partial) filling of the LUPS is also clearly seen when comparing the associated local density of states with a 3D isodensity representation of the charge rearrangements. Such a comparison is shown in Fig. 7 for the particularly instructive case of a three-ring SAM bearing $-\text{NO}_2$ substituents. The LUPS (Fig. 7b) displays typical features of the molecular LUMO (Fig. 7a); the charge rearrangements (Fig. 7c and d), however, do not even resemble the LUPS and a polarization of several bonds is clearly resolved. Of note, a similar type of Fermi-level pinning that proceeds *via* the polarization of a molecular backbone rather than *via* long-range charge transfer has also been observed for a “pinned” molecular layer on top of a SAM.⁹⁴

A finding that appears particularly surprising, at first glance, is that for the three-ring systems the same kind of pinning occurs for both donor and acceptor substitution. While a deep-lying LUMO prone to pinning does not come as a surprise for the acceptor substituted systems, donor substitution results in very small electron affinities in isolated molecules, rendering the unoccupied states high in energy. The latter, indeed, manifests itself in the tail-group side EAs reported for the $-\text{NH}_2$ substituted molecules in Table 2. But, as mentioned above, what determines the level alignment is $\text{EA}_{\pi}^{\text{dock}}$, which is only weakly affected by the substitution due to the peculiarities of “SAM electrostatics”.^{26,30} As a consequence, there is not necessarily a direct connection between simple molecular properties and the occurrence of pinning in a SAM.

What remains to be explained is the electron accumulation above the $-\text{NH}_2$ groups in Au|Pyr|1P|NH₂ and Au|Pyr|2P|NH₂, *i.e.*, the unusual pinning level encountered in these systems. It is associated with an unoccupied σ -state in the region of the $-\text{NH}_2$ group that spreads out far into space and, as a consequence, gives rise to a strongly dispersing band in the monolayer (*cf.*, feature (i) in Fig. 4a and ESI†). Pinning now occurs at the bottom of that band (*cf.*, Au|Pyr|1P|NH₂ in Fig. 6).

To check to what extent the occurrence of this quite “unusual” state is an artefact of the used programs and methodologies, we performed an extensive series of tests employing a variety of band-structure and molecule-based codes using either

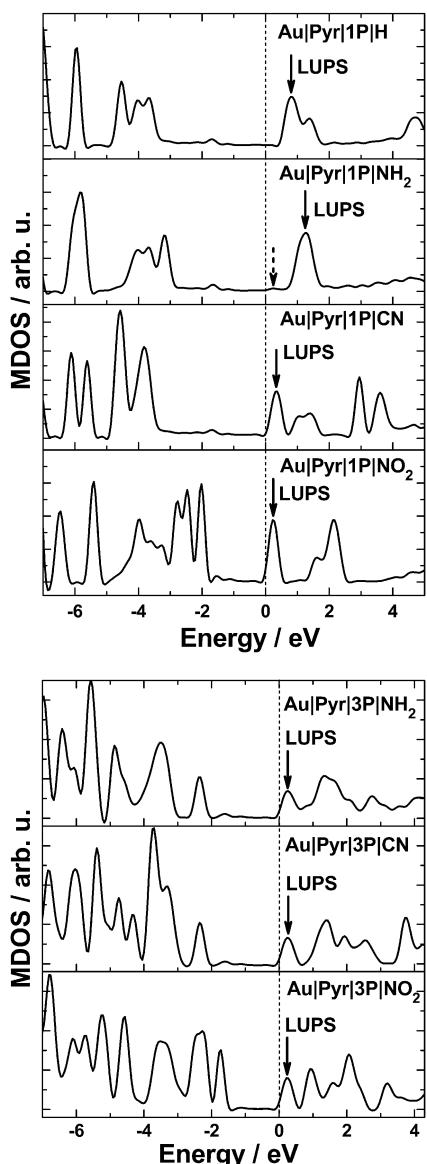


Fig. 6 Density of states projected onto the molecular region, MDOS, of the combined SAM-metal systems for the $-\text{NH}_2$, $-\text{CN}$ and $-\text{NO}_2$ substituted monolayers with one (1P) and three (3P) conjugated rings. The PDOS of $\text{Au}|\text{Pyr}|1\text{P}|\text{H}$ is also included to show a system far from Fermi level pinning. The Fermi levels are aligned to zero, and the positions of the LUPSSs are indicated by arrows. The dashed arrow in the panel of $\text{Au}|\text{Pyr}|1\text{P}|\text{NH}_2$ highlights the dispersing band (*cf.*, feature (i) in Fig. 4a) pinned at the Fermi level.

plane-wave or different atomic-orbital type basis sets. These tests, which are reported in detail in the ESI[†], showed that (i) such a state is found in all calculations and (ii) for sufficiently large basis sets it becomes the lowest-lying unoccupied state for the short-chained, $-\text{NH}_2$ substituted molecules. The relative position of that state might still be affected by the self-interaction error present in all DFT calculations based on (semi)local functionals (see discussion in the Methodology section). Nevertheless, the observations reported here for $\text{Au}|\text{Pyr}|1\text{P}|\text{NH}_2$ and $\text{Au}|\text{Pyr}|2\text{P}|\text{NH}_2$ still provide valuable insight into what happens, when the electronic state responsible for Fermi-level pinning is not delocalized along the molecular backbone, but is rather

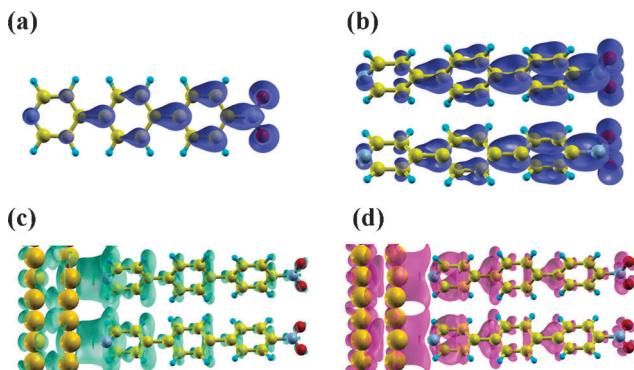


Fig. 7 The local density of states (LDOS) of the LUDOS for the isolated $\text{Pyr}|3\text{P}|\text{NO}_2$ molecule (a), and of the LUDOS of the $\text{Au}|\text{Pyr}|3\text{P}|\text{NO}_2$ combined system (b). (c), (d) A 3D isodensity representation of charge rearrangement for $\text{Au}|\text{Pyr}|3\text{P}|\text{NO}_2$ (only the top two layers of the Au-slab are shown). Electrons flow from regions shown in (c) to those depicted in (d).

found relatively far away from the immediate interface region. Such cases can also be encountered when studying pinned SAMs in which the conjugated backbone is separated from the metal by a non-conjugated spacer.

4.4 Work-function modifications

The above considerations provide us with all the information necessary for understanding the change in the work function of the substrate due to the adsorption of the SAM, $\Delta\Phi$. The values of $\Delta\Phi$ for all studied SAMs are listed in Table 3. $\Delta\Phi$ arises from a simple superposition of the bond dipole and the change in the electrostatic potential induced by the hypothetical free-standing SAM,^{1–4,8,32} *i.e.*, it is given by:

$$\Delta\Phi = \Delta E_{\text{vac}} + \Delta E_{\text{BD}} \quad (5)$$

Considering the present systems, the adsorption of the SAM to form $\text{Au}|\text{Pyr}|1\text{P}|\text{H}$ results in a pronounced work-function reduction by -3.27 eV. It arises, on the one hand, from the intrinsic dipole moment of pyridine ($\Delta E_{\text{vac}} = -2.33$ eV) and, on the other hand, from a bond-dipole amounting to $\Delta E_{\text{BD}} = -0.94$ eV, characteristic of the pyridine group in the absence of Fermi-level pinning.

Substitution with a donor gives rise to a larger work-function decrease, as here ΔE_{BD} and ΔE_{vac} are of the same sign. In the case of the $-\text{NH}_2$ substituted SAMs, the net effect is, however, smaller than what one might have expected, as a consequence of the significantly reduced (negative) ΔE_{BD} because of Fermi-level pinning.

For the case of acceptor substitution in the absence of Fermi-level pinning, the large negative “intrinsic” ΔE_{BD} of the pyridine docking group limits the achievable work-function change. In fact, for $\text{Au}|\text{Pyr}|1\text{P}|\text{CF}_3$, $\Delta\Phi$ remains negative and for $\text{Au}|\text{Pyr}|1\text{P}|\text{CN}$ it adopts “only” a value of $+0.82$ eV. Only when ΔE_{BD} becomes less negative for the pinned two- and three-ring $-\text{CN}$ substituted SAMs and $\text{Au}|\text{Pyr}|1\text{P}|\text{NO}_2$, a significant increase of the work function can be expected. This is further enhanced for $\text{Au}|\text{Pyr}|2\text{P}|\text{NO}_2$ and $\text{Au}|\text{Pyr}|3\text{P}|\text{NO}_2$, where ΔE_{BD} becomes positive (*vide supra*). The relative order of $\Delta\Phi$ in the latter SAMs is then not determined by the order

of ΔE_{vac} (a property of the monolayer) but rather by how “positive” ΔE_{BD} gets due to pinning (a consequence of the interaction between the SAM and the metal).

In the pinning cases, an expression alternative to eqn (5) can be used to describe the work-function of the SAM-covered metal, Φ_{mod} . In a way, it reflects the involved physics more directly as it relates Φ_{mod} to the energy of the pinning level: Because the position of the LUPS is fixed at a difference ΔE_{LUPS} from the metal Fermi-level, the effective work function Φ_{mod} differs from the tail-group side electron affinity EA^{tail} only by this value (plus a typically small correction term $E_{\text{corr}}^{\text{LUMO}}$ explained in the following section) yielding:¹⁰¹

$$\Phi_{\text{mod}} = \Phi + \Delta\Phi = \text{EA}^{\text{tail}} + \Delta E_{\text{LUPS}} - E_{\text{corr}}^{\text{LUMO}} \quad (6)$$

4.5 Level alignment

The quantities most relevant for charge-carrier injection into the SAM are the energy difference between the frontier levels in the organic layer and the Fermi level of metal, *i.e.*, ΔE_{LUPS} and ΔE_{HOPS} . They can be viewed as arising from the properties of (i) the free standing layer (IP^{dock} and EA^{dock}), (ii) the metal substrate (characterized by its work function Φ), and (iii) the charge-rearrangements upon bonding (ΔE_{BD}). In addition, the change in “intrinsic” electronic structure of the molecules that arises from the charge rearrangements needs to be considered. These correction energies ($E_{\text{corr}}^{\text{HOMO}}$ and $E_{\text{corr}}^{\text{LUMO}}$) can be obtained from the difference of the tail-group side IPs (EAs) of the free-standing layer and those of the bonded SAM.⁴¹ The latter are listed in Table 3 and are referred to as IP^{SAM} and EA^{SAM} , respectively. They are the experimentally accessible quantities usually used to characterize the electronic structure of the SAM. In this way, one obtains:⁴¹

$$\Delta E_{\text{HOPS}} = \Phi - \text{IP}^{\text{dock}} + \Delta E_{\text{BD}} + E_{\text{corr}}^{\text{HOMO}} \quad (7a)$$

$$\Delta E_{\text{LUPS}} = \Phi - \text{EA}^{\text{dock}} + \Delta E_{\text{BD}} + E_{\text{corr}}^{\text{LUMO}} \quad (7b)$$

The situation for the unoccupied states is relatively straightforward: When analyzing the LDOS of all LUPS peaks one finds that they display π -character and are delocalized along the whole backbone, as shown in Fig. 8 for the example of Au|Pyr|3P|CN (the data for the other SAMs can be found in the ESI†). In this way, they constitute an efficient channel for charge transport, which—as a consequence of pinning—is found in close vicinity to the Fermi energy ($\Delta E_{\text{LUPS}} = 0.24$ eV). Naturally, very similar values of ΔE_{LUPS} are found¹⁰² for all systems in which pinning at the LUPS occurs and also in Au|Pyr|1P|CN, where one is already close to pinning. As a consequence, if such a SAM was used in a molecular junction, efficient transport would set in already at very low bias voltages. In fact, a further reduction of the transport gap could only be achieved using radical SAMs.^{103,104} For all non-pinned SAMs (Au|Pyr|1P|H, Au|Pyr|1P|CH₃, Au|Pyr|1P|CF₃ and Au|Pyr|1P|CN) the evolution of ΔE_{LUPS} is a direct consequence of the variations in $\text{EA}_{\pi}^{\text{dock}}$, with a smaller electron affinity giving rise to a larger injection barrier due to the sign with which $\text{EA}_{\pi}^{\text{dock}}$ enters into eqn (7b). This is a consequence of the nearly identical ΔE_{BD} and the vanishingly small $E_{\text{corr}}^{\text{LUMO}}$ in these systems. By far the largest ΔE_{LUPS} is

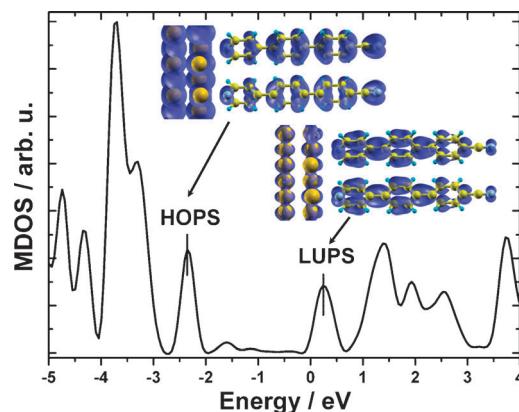


Fig. 8 Density of states projected onto the molecular region, MDOS, of the Au|Pyr|3P|CN combined SAM–metal system. The insets show the local density of states (LDOS) of the corresponding HOPS and LUPS, only the top two Au layers are shown. The Fermi energy is set to zero.

found for Au|Pyr|1P|NH₂, where also the largest change in the molecular eigenstates (as expressed by $E_{\text{corr}}^{\text{LUMO}}$) is observed. These are due to the pinning at the bottom of the low-lying σ -band localized near the substituents.

As far as the occupied states are concerned, no strong features reminiscent of the σ -state localized in the vicinity of the nitrogen atom are observed, in accord with a strong hybridisation of that state with metal orbitals as suggested already by Bilić *et al.*⁴⁰ As far as the occupied π -states are concerned, the same situation as for the free-standing monolayer is obtained. *I.e.*, one finds type-(1) and type-(2) π -states and which of them lies higher in energy depends on the substituent. This is not particularly surprising, as ΔE_{BD} shifts all states in the same manner and E_{corr} remains small apart from the one- and two-ring NH₂ substituted systems (*vide supra*). As far as the non-pinned SAMs are concerned, the trends as a function of the substituents remain the same as in Table 2; for example, the ΔE_{HOPS} associated with the type-(2) π -states are very similar. This is no longer the case for the pinned SAMs (italics in Table 3), where ΔE_{BD} varies with the substituent. As pinning always results in a less negative ΔE_{BD} , it results in a reduction of ΔE_{HOPS} that becomes more efficient for more strongly pinned systems where one deals with less negative values of ΔE_{HOPS} .

5. Summary and conclusions

To summarize, we have systematically investigated the interfacial properties of pyridine-docked SAMs on Au(111) at the DFT level. The electronic structure of the hypothetical free-standing monolayers, as a starting point for the investigations, is relatively complex involving close lying σ - and π -states, where the order of the latter changes as a function of the substituent. Otherwise the typical properties of SAMs are observed^{25,26} with the substitution primarily affecting ionisation potentials (electron affinities) for removing (adding) an electron through the tail-group side of the SAM (the “tail” quantities), at least as long as the states of interest have only little weight on the substituents.

Significant deviations from more conventional SAMs are observed for the bonded layers, where in most studied systems the Fermi level gets pinned at the lowest unoccupied molecular states. This gives rise to charge-rearrangements that extend along the whole molecular backbone, which are not associated with long-range charge transfer but rather with a local polarization of the SAM. As a net-effect, the magnitude of the bond-dipole, which amounts to -1 eV in the non-pinned systems, is reduced and the bond-dipole becomes even positive for $-NO_2$ substituted systems containing two or three rings along the backbone. What appears somewhat surprising at first glance is that (beyond a certain chain length) an equivalent pinning situation is observed for strongly donating and strongly accepting substituents, in spite of the fact that the associated molecular electron affinities differ significantly. This can again be explained by the peculiarities of SAM electrostatics.

The main impact of the pinning at the LUPS on the SAM-induced work-function modifications is that it reduces the work-function reduction by donor substituted SAMs and boosts the work-function increase due to acceptor substituted SAMs. As far as the level alignment between the Fermi level and the SAM states is concerned, a very small barrier to electron injection is found for all pinned systems. As without pinning the unoccupied molecular states would come to lie even below E_F , pinning at the unoccupied states essentially reduces the injection barriers for holes into the occupied states.

The results of this work highlight how much Fermi-level pinning can alter the electronic properties of SAMs, showing that it can be beneficial for certain quantities and types of SAMs, while it is detrimental for others.

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92 There the HOMO arises from an overlap of the two highest σ -orbitals.

93 One of the reasons, why this peak is so weak is that the corresponding states are very delocalized and, thus, extend to far above the substituent groups (*cf.*, discussion in the ESI†). As a consequence, they are not fully captured in the scheme that calculates projected densities of states in the VASP program. (For comparison, see the total DOS in Figure S7b in the ESI†).

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