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Investigation of sodium insertion into tetracyanoquinodimethane (TCNQ): results for a TCNQ thin film obtained by a surface science approach

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In this contribution, we investigate the insertion of sodium into tetracyanoquinodimethane (TCNQ) and its effect on the electronic structure by means of a surface science experiment. We exposed a TCNQ thin film stepwise to sodium vapour and monitored the electronic structure by X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) and ultra-violet photoelectron spectroscopy (UPS). During the insertion experiment three stages were observed, which can be related to three different phases, predominantly consisting of TCNQ⁰, TCNQ¹⁻ and TCNQ²⁻. With increasing sodium content the Fermi level shifts upwards and new electronic states appear in the band gap. For phases with high sodium content the sodium diffusion seems to be inhibited which we attribute to closed diffusion pathways in the molecular structure of TCNQ¹⁻.

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Introduction

Investigations on electronic properties of organic materials started as early as 1950¹ and have continued ever since. With the development of organic materials, *e.g.* for light emitting devices,² solar cells^{3,4} and field effect transistors,⁵ conducting organic materials successively replace inorganic semiconductor materials in electronic devices. The major advantages for organic materials are a low ecological footprint, abundant resources,^{6,7} lightweight and easy as well as low cost processing. A more recent field for the application of organic materials are batteries.⁸

Tetracyanoquinodimethane (TCNQ) is a n-type⁹ high work function (about 5.3 eV⁴) organic semiconductor. In semiconductor physics TCNQ is known from charge transfer complexes as an electron acceptor¹⁰ material. Electron transfer to TCNQ results in the formation of two new states in the (former) band-gap¹¹ and increased electronic conductivity.¹² TCNQ allows the insertion of alkali, and investigations on TCNQ^{8,11,13} as an electrode material in a lithium ion battery showed promising results.^{6,14} Calculations predict an electron transfer number of 2.3 per TCNQ molecule which correlates with a high specific capacity of 263 mA h⁻¹ g⁻¹ for TCNQ.⁶

Due to the higher abundance of natural resources,¹⁵ the use of sodium in ion batteries is attractive and subject to current research.¹⁶

In this contribution, we investigate the insertion of sodium into TCNQ and its effect on the electronic structure by means of a surface science experiment. We exposed TCNQ thin films subsequent to sodium vapour and monitored the electronic structure by surface sensitive X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) and ultra-violet photoelectron spectroscopy (UPS). This approach has been successfully employed by us previously to study alkali insertion into inorganic materials¹⁷ and organic materials.^{11,18}

In another publication we investigated the insertion of lithium into TCNQ.¹⁸ A loading of up to one electron or lithium ion per TCNQ molecule could be monitored. In this paper we report the insertion of sodium into TCNQ, which leads to a higher loading. The use of sodium offers advantages with respect to analysis due to a higher cross section and surface sensitivity. Specifically, we monitor the evolution of molecular structure, electronic structure and Fermi-level with increasing sodium insertion into TCNQ.

Experimental

For the experiments, 7,7,8,8-tetracyanoquinodimethane (98%) (TCNQ) from Sigma Aldrich Chemical Company was used. The chemical structure of TCNQ is given in Fig. 1.

The experiments were performed in the DARMSTÄDTER INTEGRATED SYSTEM for SOLAR cells (DAISY-SOL), an integrated ultra-high vacuum system with a base pressure of about 10⁻¹⁰ mbar to 4 × 10⁻⁹ mbar (in the deposition chamber) where samples can be produced without contact to air or humidity. A molybdenum (Mo)

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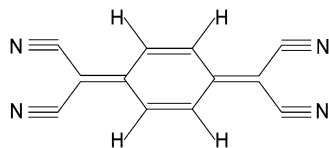


Fig. 1 Chemical structure of the TCNQ molecule (4 × N, 12 × C).

foil was inserted as a substrate after ultrasonic cleaning. Subsequently, a 10 nm thick layer of TCNQ was prepared by thermal evaporation of TCNQ at about 140 °C. The thickness of the organic layer was calculated from the intensity ratio of the Mo3d substrate peak before and after the deposition of thinner TCNQ films. The pure TCNQ has been investigated with XPS and UPS. Afterwards the TCNQ film was stepwise exposed to sodium vapour from a dispenser (SAES getters). The deposition of sodium was done at a chamber pressure of $(6-8) \times 10^{-8}$ mbar in several steps with increasing time of deposition. In the first three steps sodium was deposited for 8, 16 and 30 s each. For the following steps the deposition time was doubled. After eight minutes there was a jump ahead to 30 minutes of sodium exposure. This last step was repeated once. After each step, the film was transferred under vacuum conditions to the analysis chamber and was analysed by XPS and UPS.

The Daisy-Sol system is equipped with a VG Escalab 250 photoelectron spectrometer. For XPS measurements a monochromated Al-K_α X-ray source (1486.6 eV) was used. The hemispherical photoelectron analyzer was operated with a constant analyzer energy of 50 eV pass energy for survey spectra and 10 eV pass energy for detailed spectra with an energy resolution of about 400 meV. The valence spectra have been recorded with UPS with an excitation energy of He I (21.2 eV). The work function was determined by the secondary electron cut-off.

Under ultra-high vacuum the Mo-foil was cleaned additionally with argon ion sputtering until all carbon and oxygen species vanished from the surface.

All spectra of XPS and UPS have been calibrated to the Fermi edge and the core level lines of argon ion sputtered gold, silver and copper foil. For fitting the spectra Voigt functions and Shirley background subtraction were applied. To adjust relative intensities of different core emission peaks, cross sections of Scofield have been used. Overestimations of the stoichiometry caused by different information of depth in regions of heterogeneously distributed sodium were avoided by a post-adjustment of the early intensities.

For distinguishing the XPS and UPS spectra they are marked with the total deposition time for each step. In the text the step numbers are marked with “#”.

The values of the mean free path length of photoelectrons in TCNQ have been calculated using the software NIST Electron Inelastic-Mean-Free-Path Database, Version 1.2.

Results

XPS and UPS measurements

The detailed XPS spectra of the deposited sodium (Na1s and Na_{KLL}) and TCNQ (N1s and C1s) are shown in Fig. 2. The corresponding secondary electron edge (work function) and the valence band can be found in Fig. 3.

The XPS analysis of the pristine film shows (Fig. 2(C) and (D) #0/black curves at the bottom) the well-known signature of TCNQ including the shake-up peak approximately 2.6 eV at higher binding energies in relation to the core level peaks (399.3 eV for N1s) for the N1s and C1s core levels.

During the first three deposition steps of sodium onto TCNQ a sodium peak appears at 1071.6 eV and shifts with an

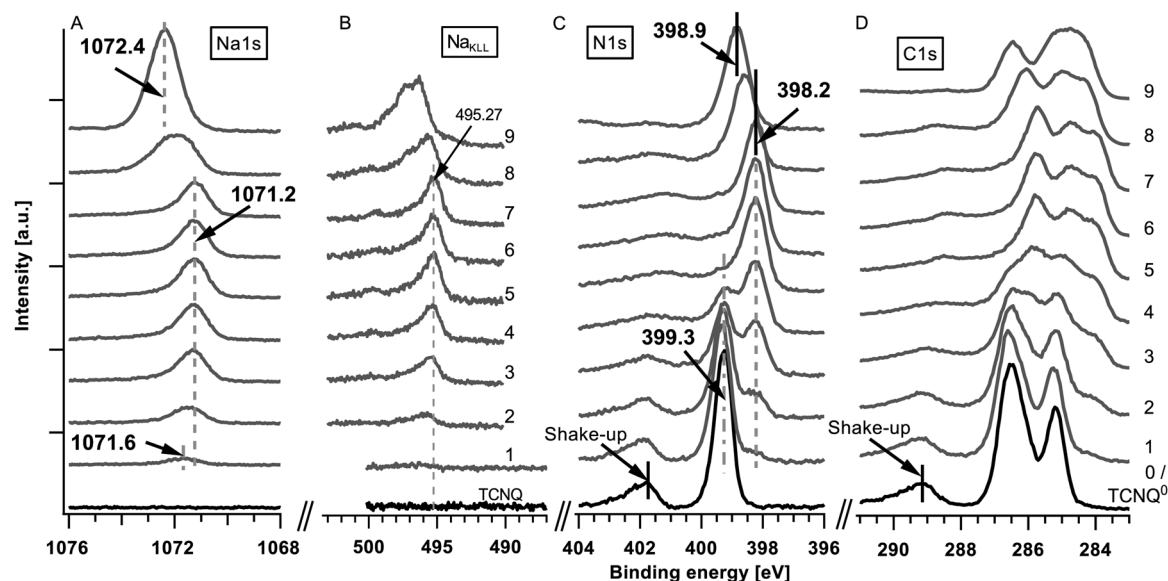


Fig. 2 XPS spectra of Na1s (A), Na_{KLL} (B), N1s (C) and C1s (D). The spectra at the bottom show pure TCNQ (step #0). Above the spectra of the stepwise deposition of sodium onto TCNQ are marked with the step number. The step numbers correspond to the following total deposition times: #1 (8 s Na), #2 (24 s), #3 (54 s), #4 (1 min 54 s), #5 (3 min 54 s), #6 (7 min 54 s), #7 (15 min 54 s), #8 (45 min 54 s), and #9 (75 min 54 s).



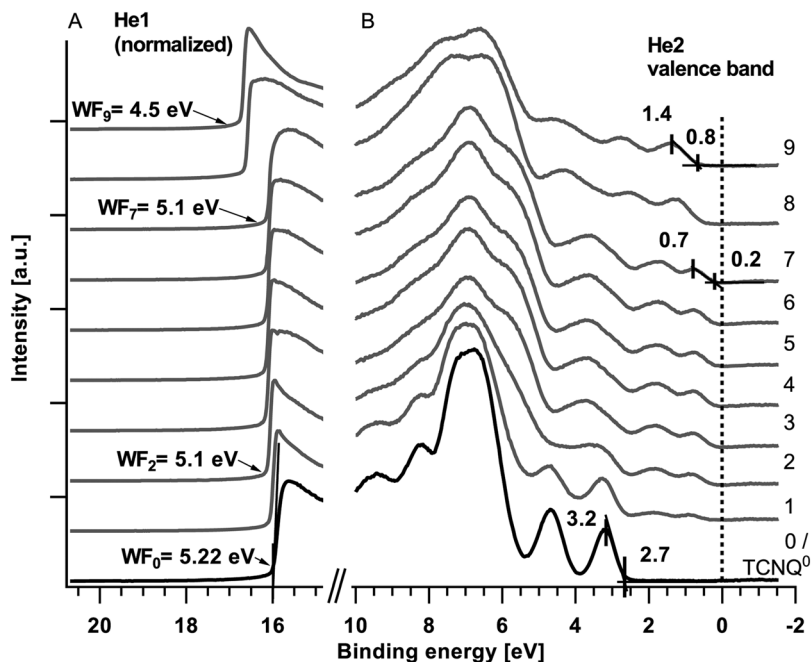


Fig. 3 UPS spectra of the secondary electron edge or work function (A) and the valence band (B). The UPS spectra of the secondary electron edge are measured with He1 and the valence bands are measured with He2 radiation. The deposition times are in agreement with those of Fig. 2.

increasing intensity of about 0.4 eV towards lower binding energies (Fig. 2(A), step #1 to #3). The N1s at 399.3 eV and the C1s peak of TCNQ both show an additional emerging feature approximately 0.9 eV lower in binding energy while the peaks of TCNQ⁰ reveal a minor shift of about 0.1 eV towards higher binding energies. The work function calculated from the difference of the exciting energy and the secondary electron edge (Fig. 3(A)) reduces until step #2 from 5.22 eV to 5.1 eV. Native deposited TCNQ shows a valence band maximum of 3.2 eV (Fig. 3(B)) and a valence band on-set of 2.7 eV. Upon exposing TCNQ to sodium vapour new valence band states appear in the former band gap at about 0.7 eV with the onset at 0.2 eV.

In the following steps (#3 to #7) of sodium deposition the intensity respectively the peak area as well as the peak shape of Na1s (1071.2 eV) remains unchanged while the new components of N1s and C1s continue growing until they finally almost replace the signature of TCNQ⁰. The work function remains unchanged and the valence band shows no change with respect to the onsets, the shape and the relative intensities in the valence band signature. According to the binding energy of the sodium Auger emission Na_{KLL} of steps #3 to #7 in Fig. 2(B) and literature values¹⁹ the Na1s emission is allocated to intercalated sodium.

In step #8 the Na1s peak nearly doubles in the full-width half-maximum (FWHM) as well as in the peak area. This is an indication for a new component forming a second peak at higher binding energies relative to the previous peak position. In the last deposition step the Na1s peak has a slightly reduced FWHM compared to step #8 but the intensity increases from step #7 nearly by a factor of 2.5. The peak maximum is approximately 1.2 eV shifted to higher binding energies.

In steps #7 to #9 only minor changes can be observed in the spectra of the N1s and C1s. In the last step #9 the signature of C1s reveals more pronounced changes while the N1s peak remains unaltered. From steps #7 to #9 the N1s and C1s peak as well as the valence band shift approximately 0.6 to 0.7 eV towards higher binding energies. The work function decreases about 0.6 eV to 4.5 eV.

Besides the core emissions of sodium and TCNQ oxygen emissions (O1s) and the molybdenum signal Mo3d of the substrate have also been monitored.

Throughout the experiment no O1s photoemission could be observed. The Mo3d signal is damped from step to step before it vanishes completely at step #7, indicating full coverage of the film.

The ratios of N1s/C1s and Na1s/N1s calculated from the peak intensities in Fig. 2 are shown in Fig. 4 considering the complete TCNQ emissions.

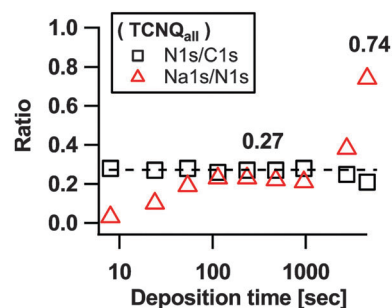


Fig. 4 N1s/C1s stoichiometry of TCNQ core level lines and ratios of Na1s compared to N1s of TCNQ_{all}.



During the entire insertion experiment the intensity ratio between N1s and C1s was determined to be 0.27 for the complete TCNQ signal. This value shows a good correlation with the theoretical stoichiometry of $N/C = 4/12 = 1/3$ in TCNQ (compare Fig. 1).

Calculating the content of Na1s in relation to N1s of the complete signal $TCNQ_{all}$ we find for the midsteps of insertion a plateau value of about 0.27 which corresponds on average to the insertion of 1.1 electrons or sodium cations per TCNQ molecule. For the plateau we assume a balancing of the deposition rate of sodium onto TCNQ and the diffusion rate of sodium deeper into TCNQ. With increasing deposition time the ratio of Na1s/N1s increases to approximately 0.74 which accords to 3 electrons per TCNQ molecule (for more details see the discussion part about the evaluation of the composition).

Discussion

Core levels/evolution of phases

As already done in the last section also in the following discussion of the results the sequence of deposition steps is divided into three parts: the first until step #3, the second from steps #3 to #7 and the third part from steps #7 to #9.

1st part (step #1 to #3). In the first part the data show that a Na1s peak and two new states in the former band gap appear while N1s and C1s both show a new component at lower binding energies. The new peaks increase with a longer deposition time. The work function decreases slightly.

The data indicate that sodium is inserted in the film and TCNQ is successively reduced to $TCNQ^{x-}$. The reduction takes place under the formation of new electronic states in the valence band, which are known to be polaronic states.²⁰ For the addition of an electron on a TCNQ molecule, Lin *et al.* showed that the former LUMO of $TCNQ^0$ shifts down below the Fermi level due to an orbital rearrangement. It forms the new first HOMO state. The second HOMO at about 1.8 eV binding energy results from the former HOMO state which shifted upwards.¹¹

Due to the charge transfer from the sodium to the electron acceptor material TCNQ the Fermi level shifts upwards as seen from the slightly increased binding energies (approx. 0.1 eV) of N1s and C1s core levels and the decrease in work function respectively. The substantially higher decrease of the Na1s core level binding energy is attributed to the changing Madelung energies during formation of reduced TCNQ. The reduced TCNQ ($TCNQ^{x-}$) which has already been reported by Giergiel *et al.*²¹ and Precht *et al.*¹⁸ can be observed by the new components within the N1s and C1s spectra which are shifted 0.9 eV to lower binding energies.

The literature²² indicates that TCNQ is present as a dimer $[TCNQ_2]^{2-}$ and we presume that this is also the case in our experiment. The formation of dimers involves splitting of the bands²³ up to approximately 100 meV. By considering the energetic resolution of the used photoelectron spectrometer, in XPS, we are not able to distinguish detail spectra between monomers and dimers. Therefore we denote the different spectral features of pure and reduced TCNQ as $TCNQ^0$ and $TCNQ^{x-}$.

In summary, the results of the XPS measurements are in line with an increasing insertion of sodium and a change in composition, respectively, in the near-surface region.

2nd part (step #3–#7). In this part the Na1s peak remains constant in intensity and binding energy while N1s and C1s still change their peak shapes. The work function and the valence band do not change.

The evolution of the N1s and C1s core levels demonstrate the continuing insertion of sodium into the TCNQ thin film. From the constant sodium emission we conclude that insertion occurs more in the bulk of the film and that the composition of the near-surface region remains unaltered. Due to the high binding energy of sodium the Na1s photoelectrons offer the smallest mean free path length (approx. 1.6 nm), *i.e.* the least depth of analysis compared to N1s and C1s (with a mean free path length of 3.3 nm and 3.6 nm respectively). Using surface sensitive XPS a depth of approximately three times the mean free path length of the photoelectrons can be monitored. This means that changes at a greater depth than 5 nm cannot be observed in the sodium emission, but only in the N1s and C1s emissions. The data are thus in line with a constant composition in the near-surface region and a diffusion of sodium into the bulk of the organic material.

3rd part (step #7 to #9). The Na1s peak evolves a second component at the high binding energy side and increases in intensity while N1s and C1s show not large but nevertheless significant changes. All spectra shift by 0.6–0.7 eV to higher binding energies except for the Na1s peak which is shifting 1.2 eV to higher binding energies.

The common shift of 0.6 eV towards higher binding energies in the core level emissions of TCNQ as well as in the UPS measurements can be explained by a Fermi level shift similar to the 1st part caused by a changed composition of the surface near region. To reveal the spectra of the new component of Na1s at higher binding energies the peak of step #7 has been subtracted from step #8 (picture A in Fig. 5) and also from step #9 (picture B in Fig. 5). The right peak at 1071.8 eV can be correlated with the already known Na1s peak from step #7 only shifted for approx. 0.6 eV of the general binding energy shift (in step #9) towards higher binding energies.

Principally, the peak on the left-hand side could indicate both the presence of metallic sodium or sodium oxide, which we rule out in the present case, however. If metallic sodium would be present the Na_{KLL} Auger spectrum on the right side in Fig. 2(B) should show a peak of metallic sodium at around 492.1 eV^{24} which is not observed. Also, neither distinctive structures²⁵ of the surface nor bulk plasmons typical for metallic sodium are observed. Sodium oxide is not present in our sample due to the absence of oxygen (O1s and O_{KLL}) emissions.

The increasing intensity of the sodium peak reveals a continuing insertion of sodium into TCNQ in the near-surface region. It is straightforward to assume that the increased content of sodium is associated with a further reduction of TCNQ, *i.e.* from $TCNQ^{1-}$ to $TCNQ^{2-}$. The presence of two reduced states of TCNQ is also expected from electro-chemical insertion into TCNQ.²⁶ Therefore we attribute the left peak to sodium ions associated with



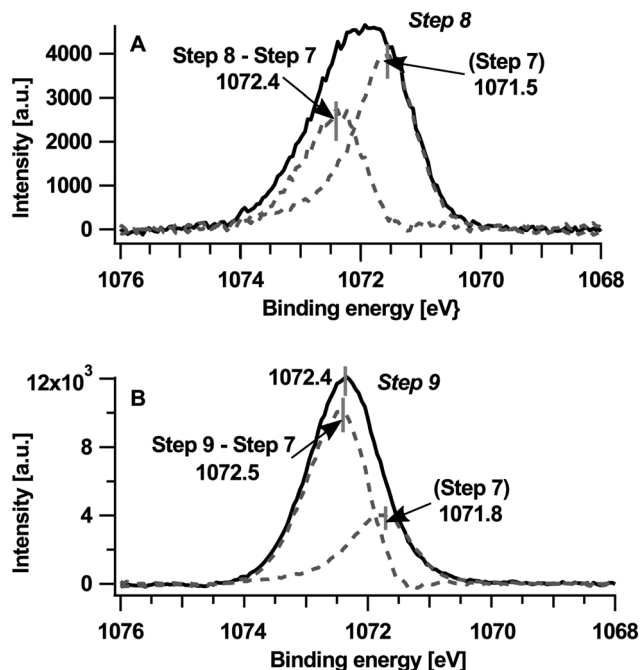


Fig. 5 Na1s peak of the last two deposition steps (peak maximum at 1072.4 eV in picture B) splits into two components (dotted lines with peak maxima at approximately 1072.5 eV and 1071.8 eV). Note that the intensity of step #7 (figure) is overestimated, as it does not take into account damping by the condensed surface layer.

TCNQ²⁻ at a binding energy of 1072.5 eV. While the Na1s peak of step #7 shifts as shown in Fig. 5(A) by 0.3 eV to higher binding energies the peak of TCNQ²⁻ shifts only 0.1 eV to higher binding energies. Therefore the binding energy shift of the Na1s peak cannot be explained alone by a change in the Fermi level. Similar to the Na1s shifts in the first part (#1–#3) we presume a variation of the Madelung potential as a cause.

The C1s peak reflects the formation of TCNQ²⁻, albeit only slightly (see also the extract in Fig. 6). In contrast to the C1s peak the N1s peak does not show changes in the peak signature of deposition step #9. We expect the reason to be found in the structure of TCNQ²⁻. Bond *et al.* calculated the structure of Na⁺TCNQ¹⁻ from X-ray diffraction measurements, and concluded that the sodium ions are ordered in channel like structures.²⁶ In the present case, we presume that the sodium ions are also placed between the layer stacked molecules where they mainly affect the

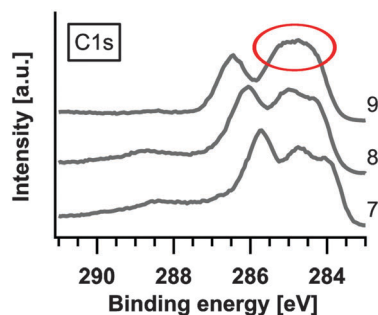


Fig. 6 Extract of C1s XPS spectra (step #7–#9).

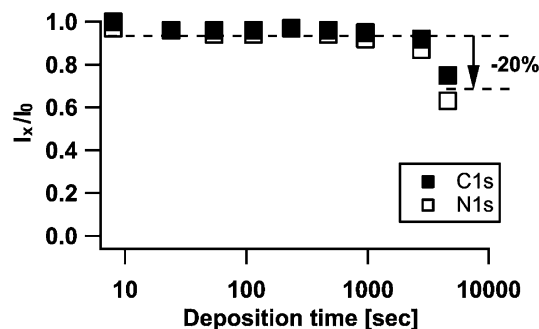


Fig. 7 Changing of peak intensities relative to the previous deposition step.

carbon in the C₆-ring and not the nitrogen which points to the direction of the occupied channels. Slow ion diffusion through the Na⁺TCNQ¹⁻ structured layer, present in the last steps of the experiment, probably leads to the further enrichment of the near-surface region with sodium ions, *i.e.* the formation of 2 Na⁺TCNQ²⁻.

By calculating the damping of the C1s and N1s peaks compared to TCNQ⁰ for each deposition step we find (in Fig. 7) an outstanding decrease of about 20% of the peak intensities both for C1s and N1s while all previous steps exhibit only a decrease up to approximately 10%.

A decrease of such an amount in intensity for the TCNQ signals and the strongly increased intensity of Na1s in the last step #9 (in Fig. 2(A)) indicate the formation of a layered structure near to the surface, in which the additional sodium ions in TCNQ²⁻ are placed in a top layer of the organic film. For inorganic materials this effect has been investigated by Schellenberger *et al.*²⁷

The different stages of the experiment are summarized in Fig. 8, with the experiment proceeding from left to right. In the first stage the insertion of sodium in TCNQ changes the surface composition, resulting in the formation of Na⁺TCNQ⁻ and a shift of the Fermi level. In the second stage the surface composition remains unchanged as sodium diffuses into the film and is inserted more in the bulk of the film. In this stage the Fermi level is constant. In the last stage, 2 Na⁺TCNQ²⁻ is formed in the near-surface region due to slow diffusion of sodium into the bulk, resulting in a shift of the Fermi level again. The typical colour change²⁸ upon sodium insertion into TCNQ is shown in the lower part of Fig. 8.

In the following section the composition of the different layers is evaluated in more detail with respect to the reduced species of TCNQ (TCNQ^{x-}). Due to the very low thickness of the near-surface region the information depth of the XPS analysis has to be considered during the evaluation of its composition.

For calculations of stoichiometry the N1s peak is used to distinguish between negatively charged and uncharged TCNQ. The C1s peak is less convenient due to the complex peak structure which can be hardly fitted. The N1s spectra of the TCNQ^{x-} (a mixture of TCNQ¹⁻ and TCNQ²⁻) in Fig. 9 are obtained by graphical subtraction of the N1s peak of step #0 (representing TCNQ⁰).

As discussed before, the Na1s peak of the last deposition step (#9) is a superposition of TCNQ²⁻ and TCNQ¹⁻. Due to full



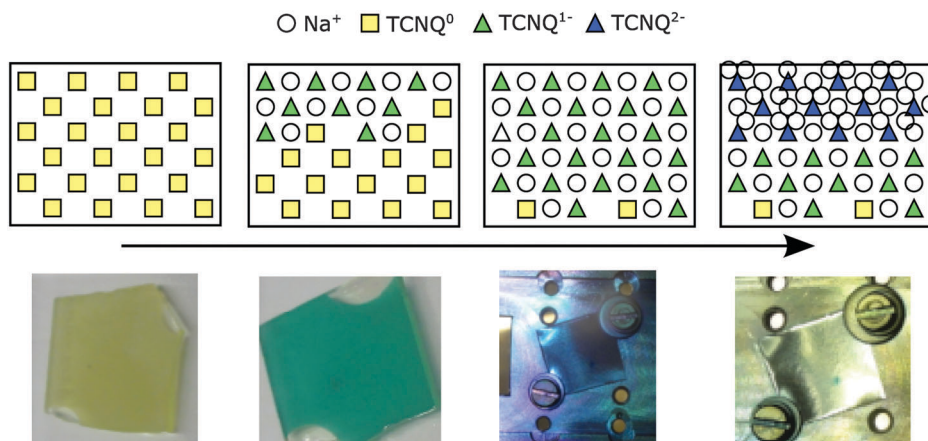


Fig. 8 Top: scheme for insertion of sodium into a top layer of TCNQ near to the surface (from left to right). Bottom: the color of TCNQ samples depend on the content of intercalated sodium.

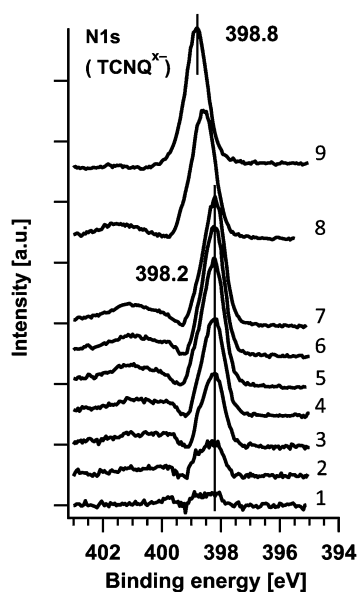


Fig. 9 N1s spectrum of TCNQ^{x-} evaluated by subtracting the TCNQ⁰ spectrum from the mixed TCNQ⁰ + TCNQ^{x-} spectra.

overlap of the Na1s peaks (see the lower picture in Fig. 5) the damping of the TCNQ¹⁻ peak cannot be estimated accurately and step #9 has not been considered for the calculation of ratios.

Fig. 10 shows that the ratio between negatively charged TCNQ^{x-} (which could be TCNQ⁻ and/or TCNQ²⁻) and TCNQ⁰ runs into a saturation of approximately 92%. Obviously, a small amount of approximately 8% of TCNQ stays unaffected by sodium insertion. A possible explanation could be a lateral inhomogeneous diffusion of sodium into TCNQ.

The evaluation of the surface composition revealed (Fig. 4), by considering the complete signal of TCNQ_{all}, a loading of 1.1 and 3 electrons per TCNQ molecule for the second part and deposition step #9. Since all TCNQ molecules with neighbouring sodium ions form TCNQ^{x-} the evaluation of the surface composition has been iterated in Fig. 11, neglecting peaks from TCNQ⁰. As there is no evidence for sodium oxide or

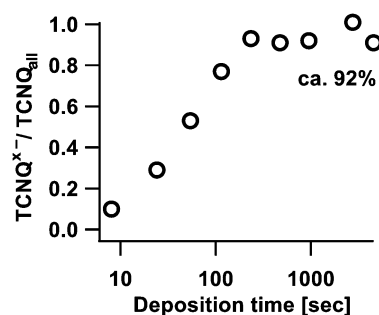


Fig. 10 Ratio of TCNQ^{x-} compared to the overall amount of organic material.

metallic sodium we suggest that every sodium atom takes part in the formation of TCNQ^{x-}.

Since in Fig. 2 and 9 Na1s and N1s reveal very low peak intensities in step #1 and #2, they will not be further considered here (marked as crosses in Fig. 11). Deposition step #3 gives the first reliable value of approximately 0.36 which would mean 1.4 sodium ions or electrons respectively per TCNQ molecule. Adding more sodium decreases the ratio to 0.25 (one electron per molecule) prior to an increase to a value of 0.82 (approx. 3.3 electrons per molecule).

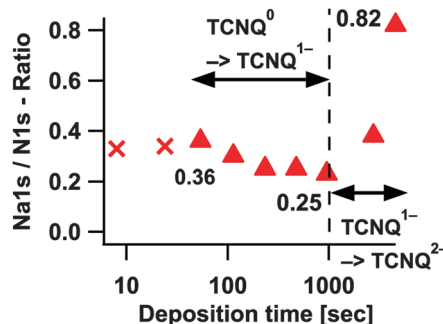


Fig. 11 Na1s/N1s stoichiometry of TCNQ⁻ and distinguishing the two TCNQ reductions. Due to hardly evaluable intensities of TCNQ⁻ in the first two deposition steps the crossed markers are not considered in the discussions.



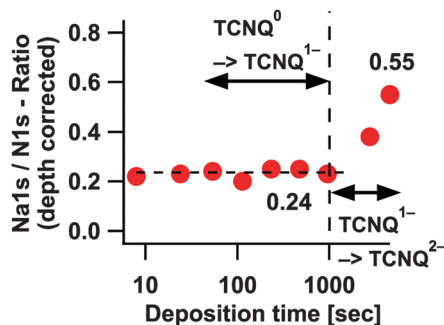


Fig. 12 Na1s/N1s ratio without the overestimation in the first steps of each transformation process.

The decrease of the Na1s/N1s ratio at deposition steps without homogeneously distributed sodium in TCNQ, during the formation of TCNQ^{1-} or TCNQ^{2-} , can be explained by the already known different information of depth of Na1s and N1s.

In Fig. 12 the thereby caused overestimation of the Na1s/N1s ratio due to the different information depth of the signal has been removed.

After the depth correction we obtain for the first transformation process $\text{TCNQ}^0 \rightarrow \text{TCNQ}^{1-}$ a Na1s/N1s ratio of about 0.24 or approx. one electron or sodium ion per TCNQ molecule respectively. Presuming the same overestimation of sodium for the second process $\text{TCNQ}^{1-} \rightarrow \text{TCNQ}^{2-}$ as for the first process a ratio of 2.2 sodium ions per molecule or an electron transfer rate respectively can be estimated (0.55 Na1s/N1s). The value settles in the range of the transfer rate of 2.3 reported by Tobishima *et al.*¹⁴

In order to check the integrity of the reduced TCNQ molecules, the N1s/C1s ratio has been calculated for TCNQ^{x-} in Fig. 13 in the same manner as for TCNQ^0 . The N1s/C1s ratio results in 0.3, which is in line with the non-degenerated theoretical stoichiometry implied by Fig. 1.

Valence band/electronic structure

The superposition of the core levels leads to the assumption that Fig. 3(B) shows the overlay of different valence band signatures. By graphical subtraction of the TCNQ^0 spectrum of the spectra of steps #1 to #7 the valence band of the TCNQ^{1-} can be obtained. By subtraction of this spectrum of the last two spectra (# 8 and #9) another valence band signature was gained.

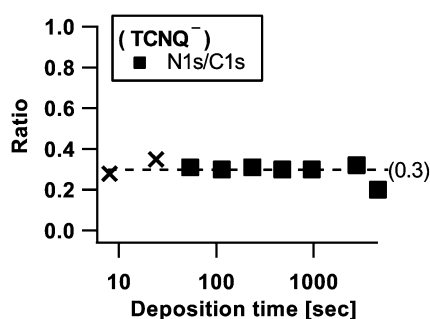


Fig. 13 N1s/C1s stoichiometry of TCNQ core level lines of TCNQ^{x-} .

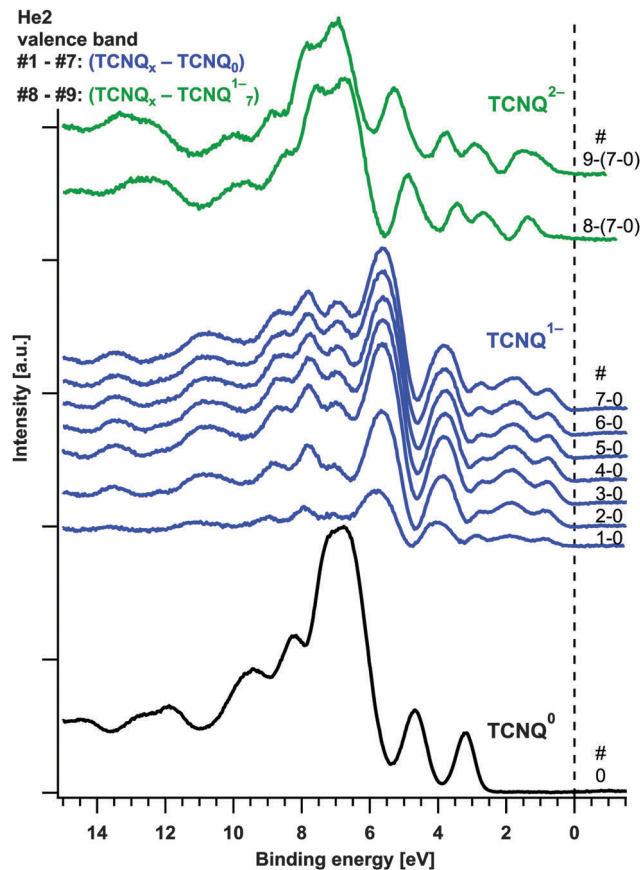


Fig. 14 Valence band signature of TCNQ^0 (experimental data, black), TCNQ^{1-} (blue) and TCNQ^{2-} (green) (both calculated by graphical subtraction). The spectra are measured with He2 radiation (42.2 eV).

We propose this spectrum to belong to the valence band of TCNQ^{2-} . The valence bands of TCNQ^0 and the calculated spectra of TCNQ^{1-} and TCNQ^{2-} are shown in Fig. 14.

In the HOMO of the green coloured valence bands of TCNQ^{2-} slight changes are still recognizable. As we can see in Fig. 12 there is no plateau for the $\text{TCNQ}^{1-} \rightarrow \text{TCNQ}^{2-}$ process for the Na1s/N1s ratio we attribute the small changes in the HOMO region of TCNQ^{2-} to the incompletely developed phase of TCNQ^{2-} .

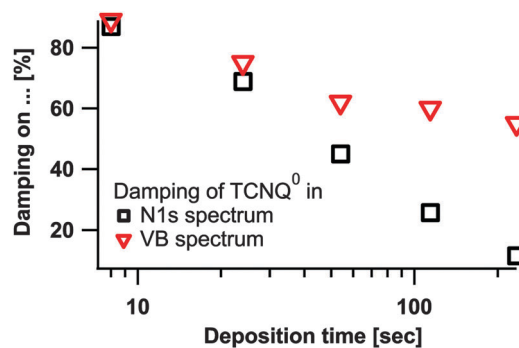


Fig. 15 Damping of the TCNQ^0 signal in the valence bands and in the N1s spectra compared to the first step #0.



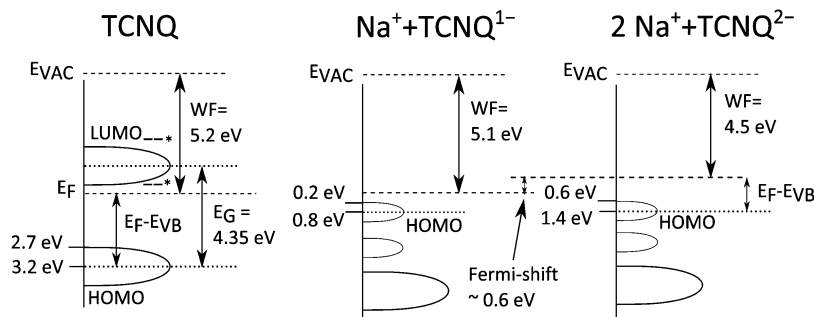


Fig. 16 Band diagram including results of XPS and UPS measurements of TCNQ exposed to sodium vapour. Possible positions of the TCNQ HOMO are marked with stars.^{9,29}

The separated valence band signatures indicate the presence of three individual phases. With further exposition of the sample to sodium vapour, relative changes between the first and second HOMO of TCNQ¹⁻ cannot be observed.

In Fig. 8 the formation of a TCNQ²⁻ layer near to the surface was proposed. For the He2 valence band we expect a stronger damping of the TCNQ⁰ signals compared to the N1s peaks due to the lower kinetic energy of the He2 photoelectrons. During the subtraction of the TCNQ⁰ signal from the mixed valence band spectra we found, however, that the damping of the TCNQ⁰ signal is less for the valence band than for the N1s detail peak however (see Fig. 15).

This effect can be explained by a lateral inhomogeneous diffusion of sodium into the sample. This is also supported by the calculation of the TCNQ^{x-}/TCNQ_{all} ratio (in Fig. 10).

The results of XPS and UPS measurements are illustrated in band diagrams in Fig. 16. Besides TCNQ⁰ the electronic structures for TCNQ¹⁻ and TCNQ²⁻ are also given.

Correlation of Fermi-level and redox potentials

During the last two deposition steps of sodium onto TCNQ the XPS and UPS measurements reveal a shift of the Fermi level of approximately 0.6–0.7 eV upwards in the band diagram of TCNQ (in Fig. 16). As shown by Tobishima *et al.* and Hanyu *et al.*^{6,14} TCNQ can be used as an electrode material for battery applications. The organic material shows two redox potentials. Notably, the difference of the redox potentials, as measured by A.M. Bond *et al.* using liquid electrolytes, is about 0.55 V²⁶ – a similar value like the Fermi level shift during the intercalation of sodium into TCNQ. Our own unpublished data from a battery with the TCNQ electrode and a solid electrolyte yield a difference of approx. 0.7 V which fits quite nicely to the shift of the Fermi level. According to our previously published paper,¹⁸ the Fermi level shift detected by photoelectron spectroscopy can directly be correlated with the electrode potential in a battery.

Conclusion

A thin film of TCNQ was gradually exposed to sodium vapour, resulting in the insertion of sodium under reduction of TCNQ. The chemical and electronic structures as well as a work function of the sodium intercalated TCNQ were analysed by photoemission. The experiment proceeded in three stages as observed by

near-surface composition and the Fermi level. In the first stage, the sodium content gradually increases (Na⁺TCNQ⁻/TCNQ mixed phase), in the second stage it remains unchanged (Na⁺TCNQ⁻ phase) and in the last stage it gradually increases again (2 Na⁺TCNQ²⁻/Na⁺TCNQ⁻ mixed phase). During the whole experiment, TCNQ⁰ is also observed which we attribute to inhomogeneous insertion of sodium into the film.

For the Na⁺TCNQ⁻ phase the ratio of TCNQ⁻ to Na⁺ is 1, for the 2 Na⁺/TCNQ²⁻ type phase the ratio of TCNQ^{x-} to Na⁺ is 2.2 for the highest sodium content. The gradual increase of sodium in the mixed phases is accompanied by changes in the Fermi level. The Fermi level difference between pure TCNQ and the Na⁺TCNQ⁻ phase is 0.1 eV, and the difference to the phase with the highest sodium content is 0.7 eV.

The gradual sodium insertion and phase evolution is reflected in the valence band spectra. The insertion of sodium takes place under polaron formation. We present the valence band spectra of TCNQ⁻ as well as TCNQ²⁻, showing distinctive differences. In contrast, the difference in the N1s and C1s core levels is less pronounced. We observe binding energy shifts in the Na1s emission, which we attribute to changes in the Madelung potential.

The Fermi level shifts can be correlated with the electrode potential of the sodium intercalated TCNQ. We find no indication of the degradation of TCNQ upon sodium insertion within the limits of the experimental technique. The results point towards a slow diffusion of sodium in the phases with high sodium content. These results underline that these materials are candidates for ion electrodes, albeit with kinetic limitations.

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