

# Magnetism and Charge Transport in Organic Ferromagnetic Semiconductors

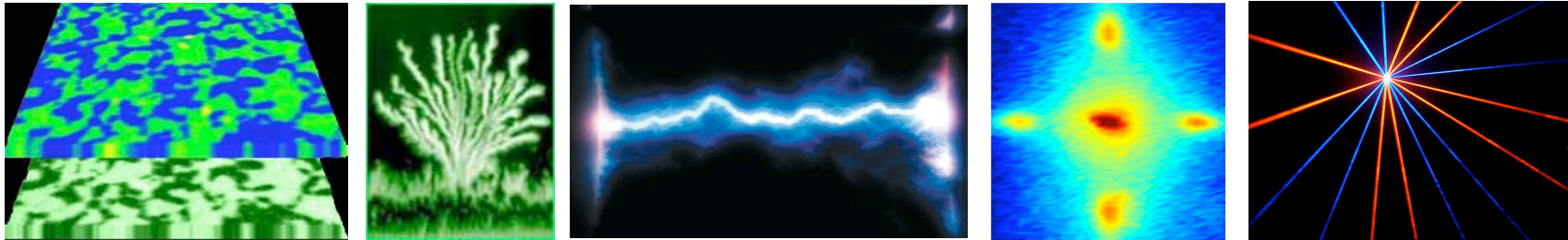
**Prof. Natia L. Frank**  
**Department of Chemistry**  
**University of Victoria**

**Quantum Coherent Behaviour of Spins II**  
**Pacific Institute of Theoretical Physics**  
**Dec 4-6, 2009**



**University  
of Victoria**

# Multifunctional Magnetic Materials

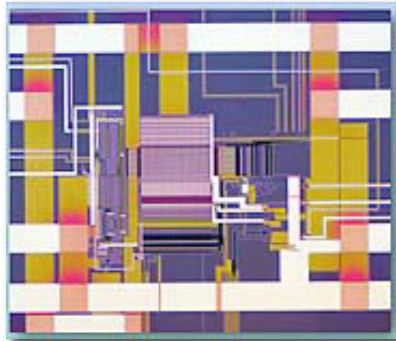


- Combining **optical, conducting and magnetic** functionality into one material.
- Tunable structures via organic synthesis
- Investigating the effect of **electronic coupling** between functionalities

- Ultra high-density data storage
- Magneto-optics
- Magneto-electronics (spintronics)
- LED display technology
- Spin-polarized transistors
- Quantum computing

***New applications and configurations for electronics not yet envisioned.....***

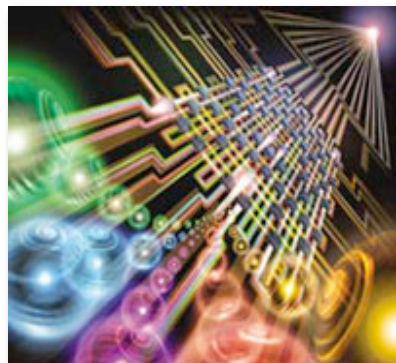
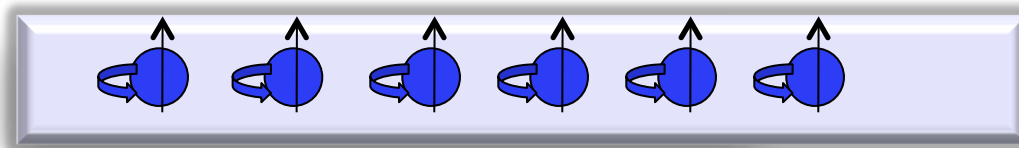
# Challenges in Magnetoelectronic (Spintronic) Materials



M-RAM chip (IBM) 2001

**Ultra-high density data storage: Magnetoresistance**  
tuning resistivity with magnetic field

*increasing spin polarization of conducting electrons*



Nature June 2000

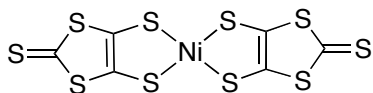
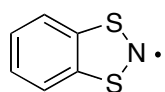
**Data/Signal processing: Semiconductor spintronics**  
quantum computing (each spin corresponds to a bit: “qubit”)  
nonvolatile programmable logic (AND, OR, NAND and NOR gates)  
Spin-polarized transistors (spin-FET)

*Relationship between magnetic exchange and conductivity*

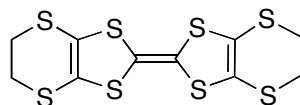
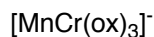
*Increasing the spin relaxation time: organics*

**Goal: explore relationships between magnetic exchange and charge transport in organic systems**

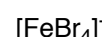
# Molecule-Based Magnetoconducting Materials



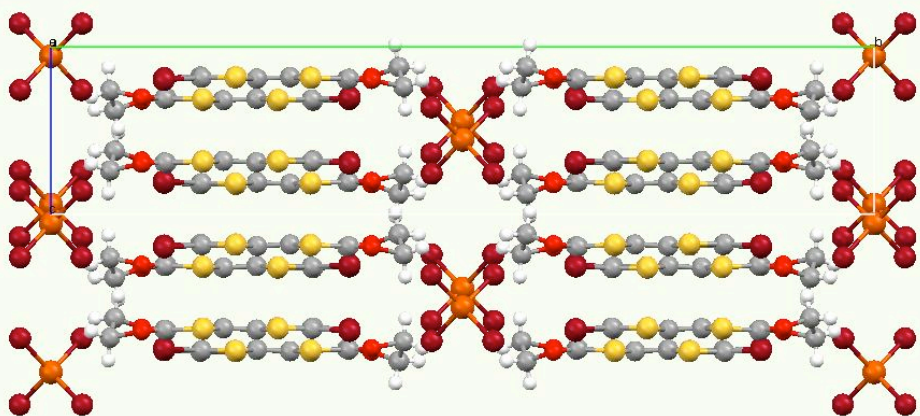
Awaga, 2008



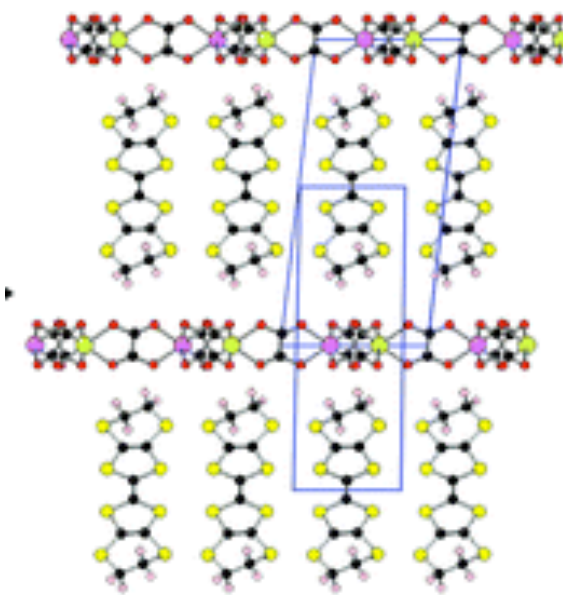
Coronado, 2000



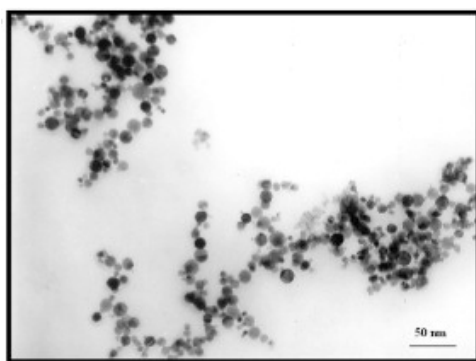
Miyazaki, 2007



Miyazaki, 2007



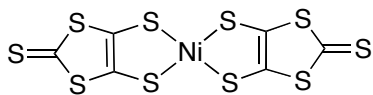
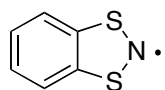
Coronado, 2000



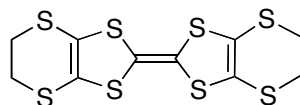
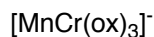
Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-PANI composites. Lee, 2008

**Conducting: organic**  
**Magnetic: metal-based**

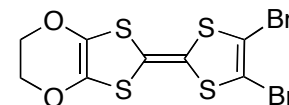
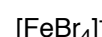
# Molecule-Based Magnetoconducting Materials



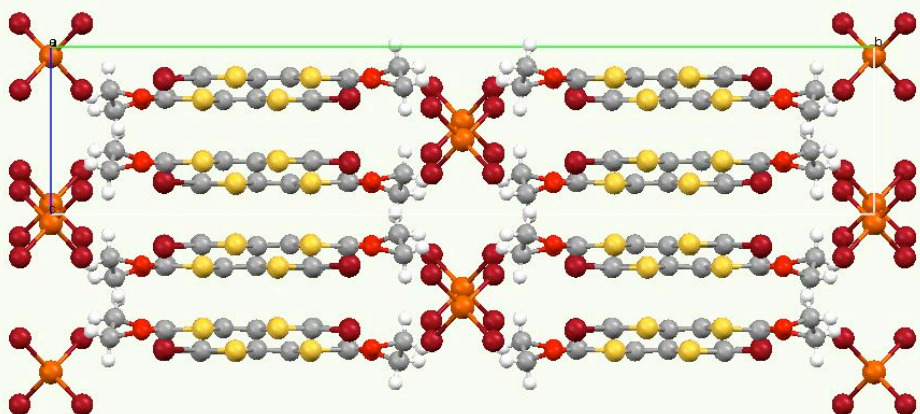
Awaga, 2008



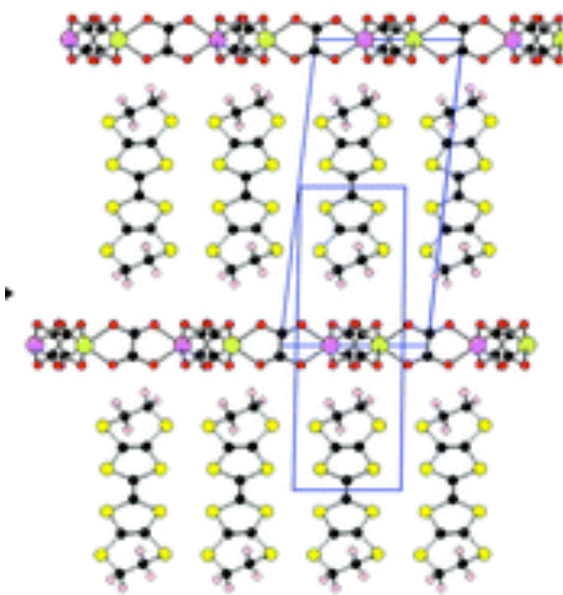
Coronado, 2000



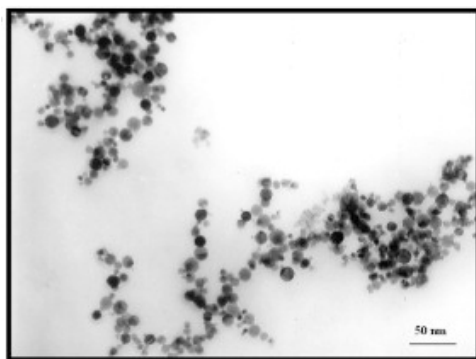
Miyazaki, 2007



Miyazaki, 2007



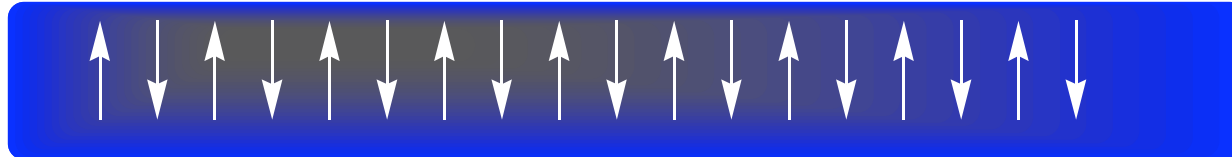
Coronado, 2000



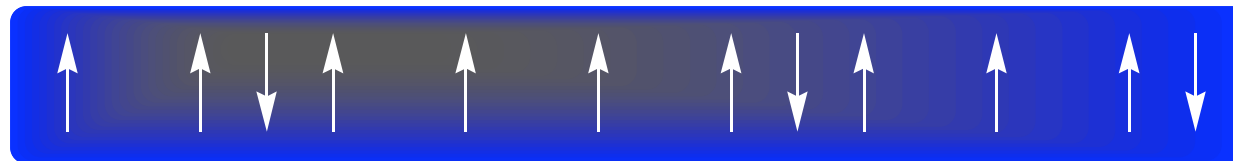
Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-PANI composites. Lee, 2008

**Conducting: organic**  
**Magnetic: metal-based**

### Charge Transport



### Spin Polarized-Charge Transport: FOM = % SP (100 %)



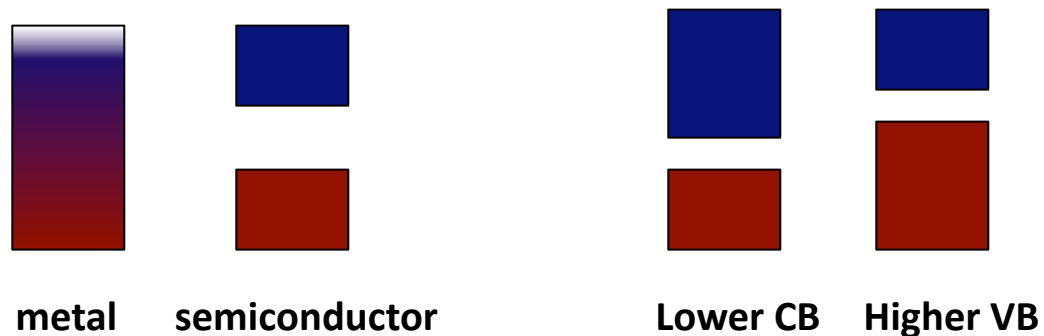
### Relaxation Processes



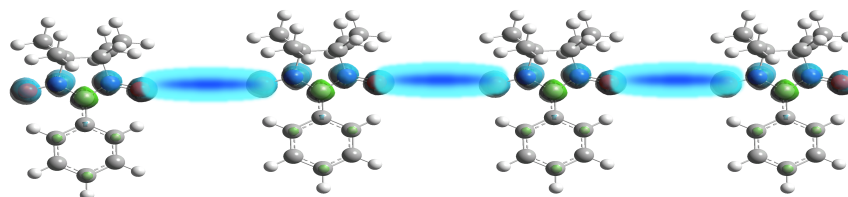
**Spin orientation of conduction electrons is a slow process (ns), compared to the rate of electron momentum decay (fs).**

# Redox-Active Open-Shell Alternating-Copolymers

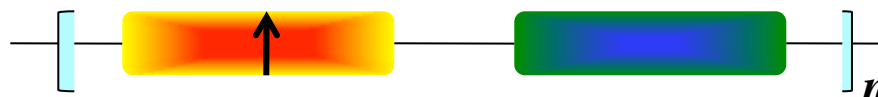
Redox-Active: low band gaps: *increased conductivities*



Open-shell: Open shell ( radicals) lead to intramolecular magnetic exchange and sub-band in the middle of the band gap effectively reducing the band gap



Alternating Copolymers: A-B architectures allow for synthetic ease for installation of varying bridges (B) and radicals (A).



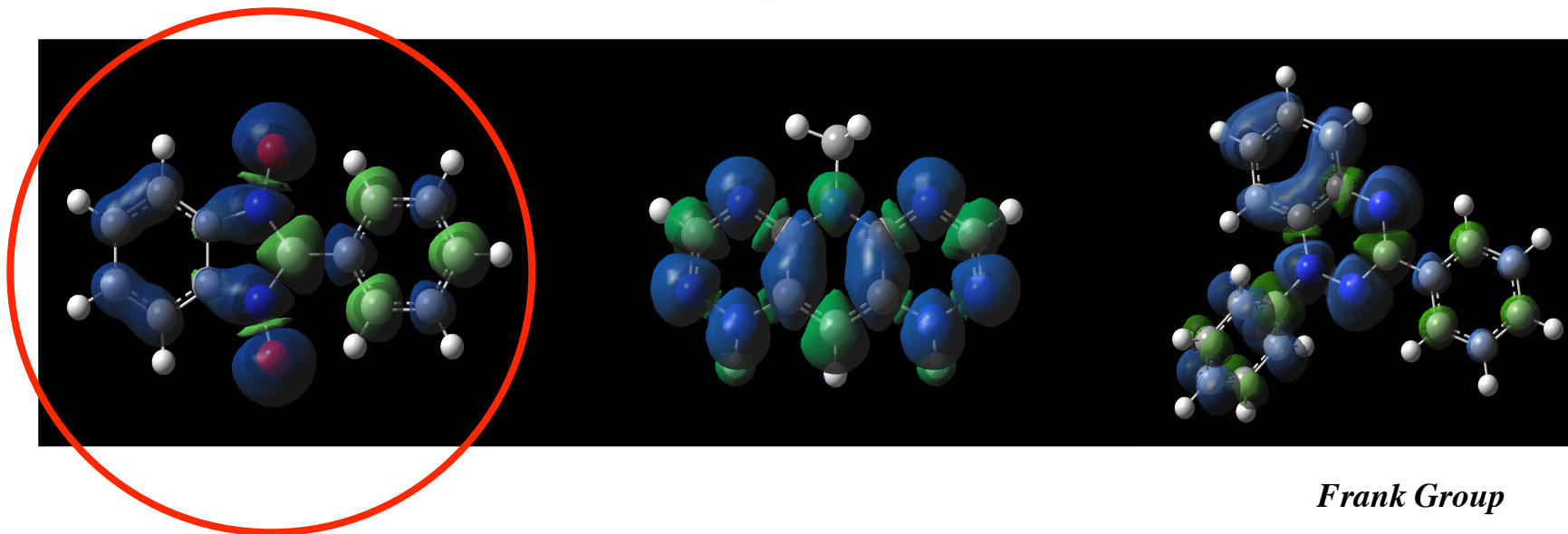
# Single Component Magneto-Conducting Materials

**Organic Spintronic Materials:** single component systems with complementary functionality

***Molecular materials with magnetic and conducting properties:***

- *tune magnetic exchange and charge transport*
- *relationship between mechanisms of exchange and transport?*

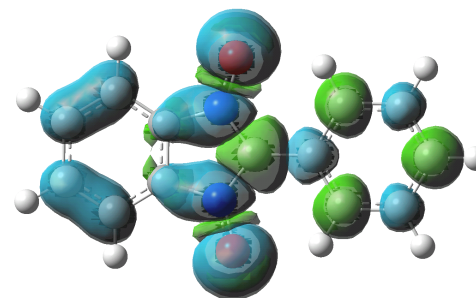
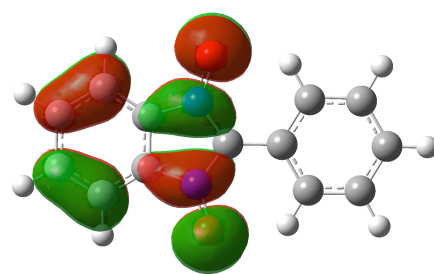
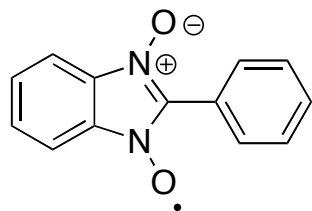
***Synthetic Challenges  
Processing and Detection***



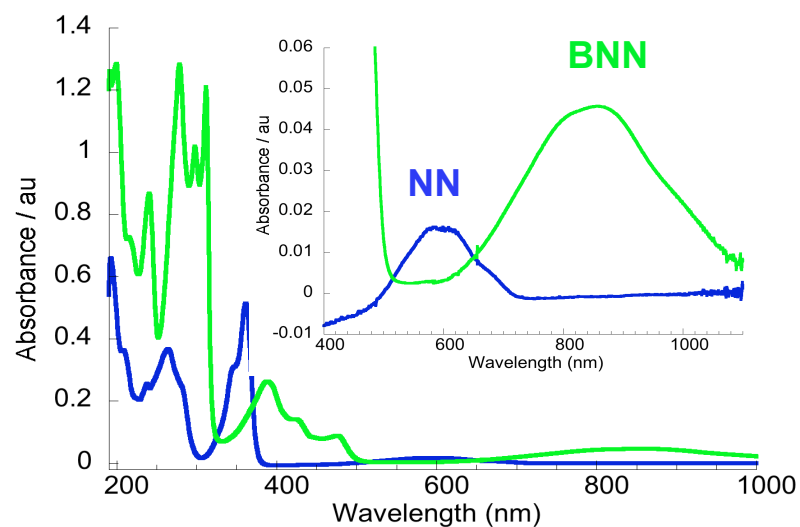
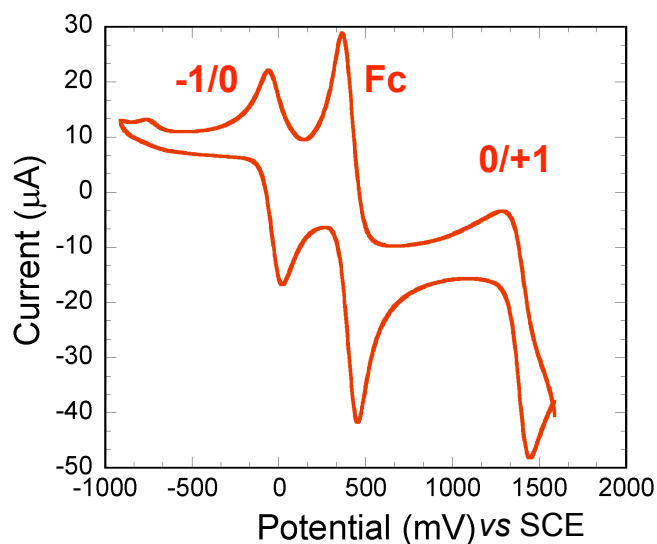


# Spin-Delocalized Radicals: Benzonitronyl Nitroxides (BNNs)

**Spin-Delocalized Radicals (BNN):** low redox potentials, high spin densities

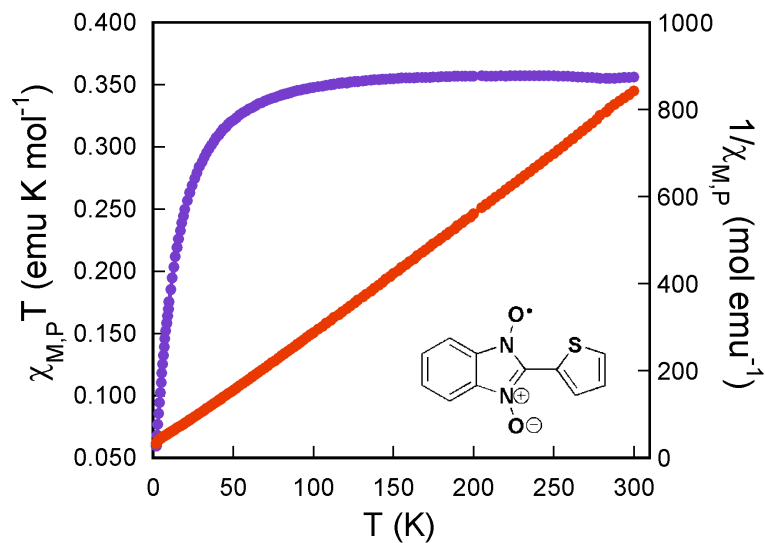


SOMO (UB3LYP/6-31G(d,p)) and spin density distribution

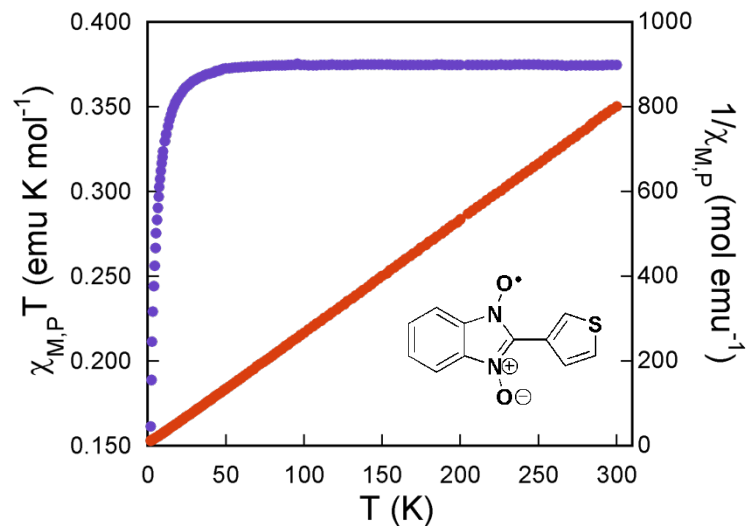
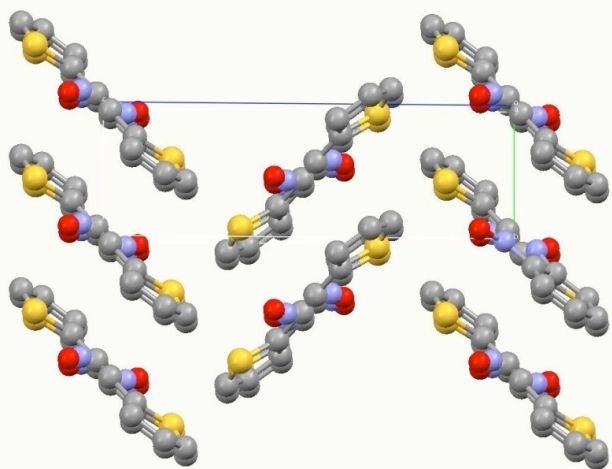


B.M. Dooley, S.E. Bowles, T. Storr, N.L. Frank\* *Org. Lett.* (2007)

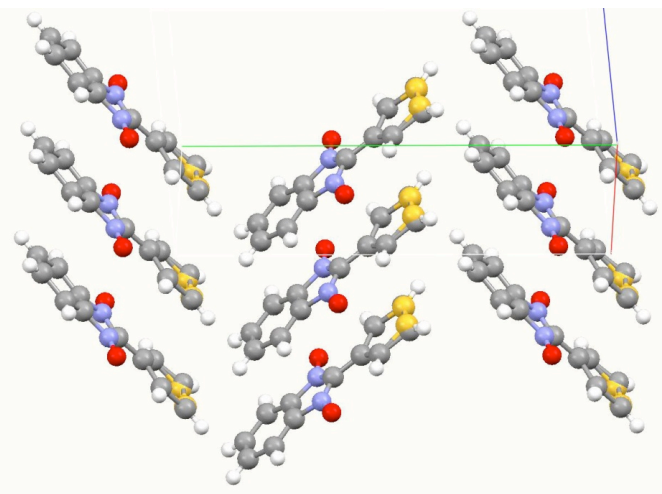
# Magnetic Interactions are dominated by $\pi$ - $\pi$ chain interactions: D-A



**2TBNN (2-300 K), 0.1T**  
 $C = 0.364$ ,  $\theta = -4.6$  K

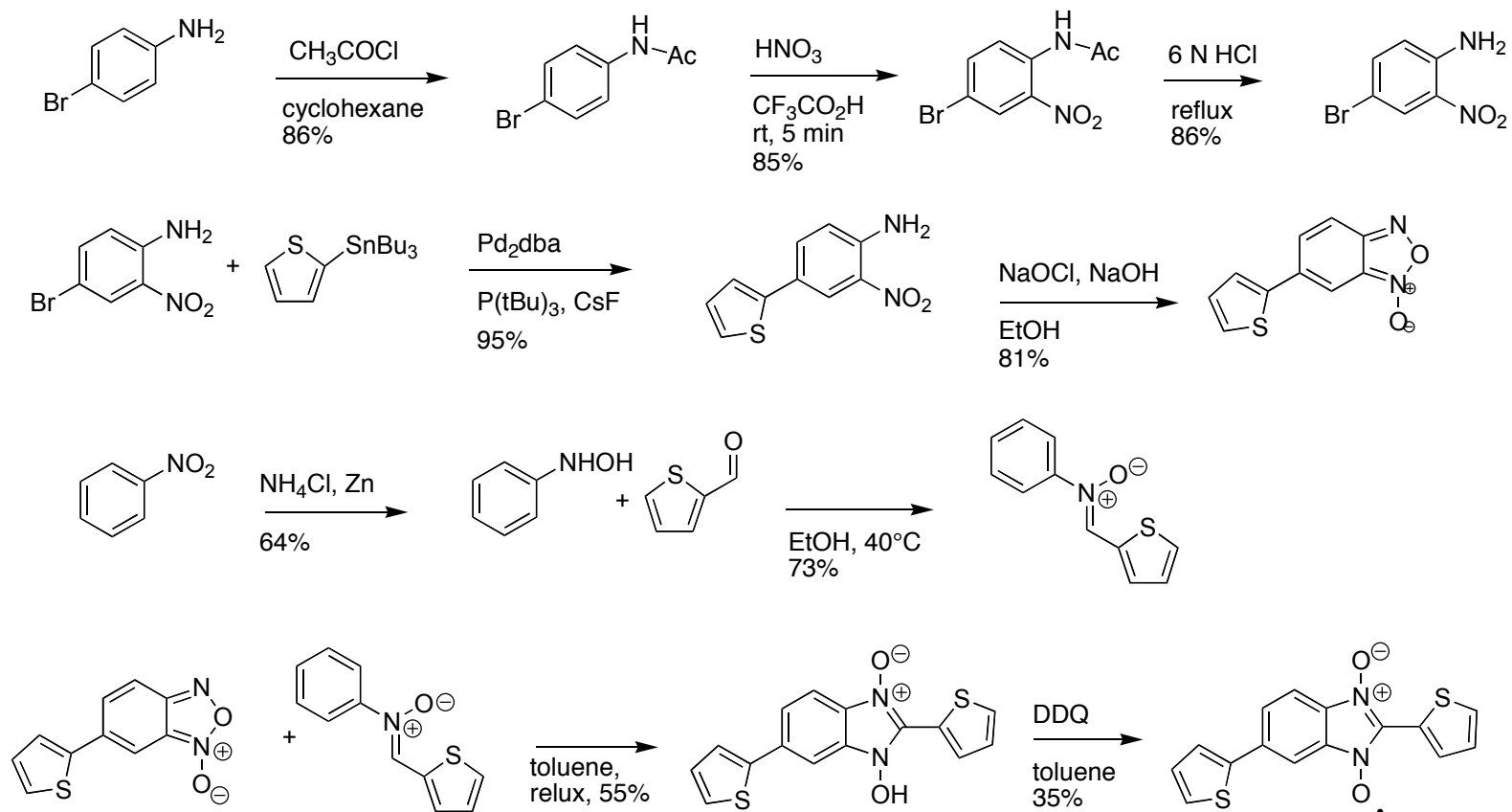


**3TBNN (2-300 K), 0.1T**  
 $C = 0.377$ ,  $\theta = -1.0$  K



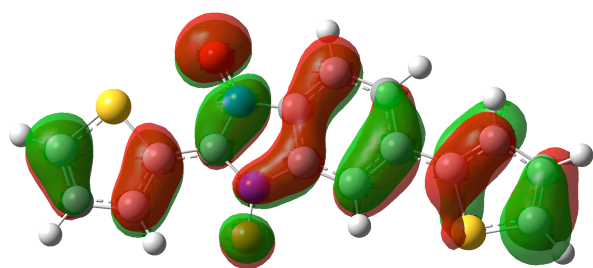
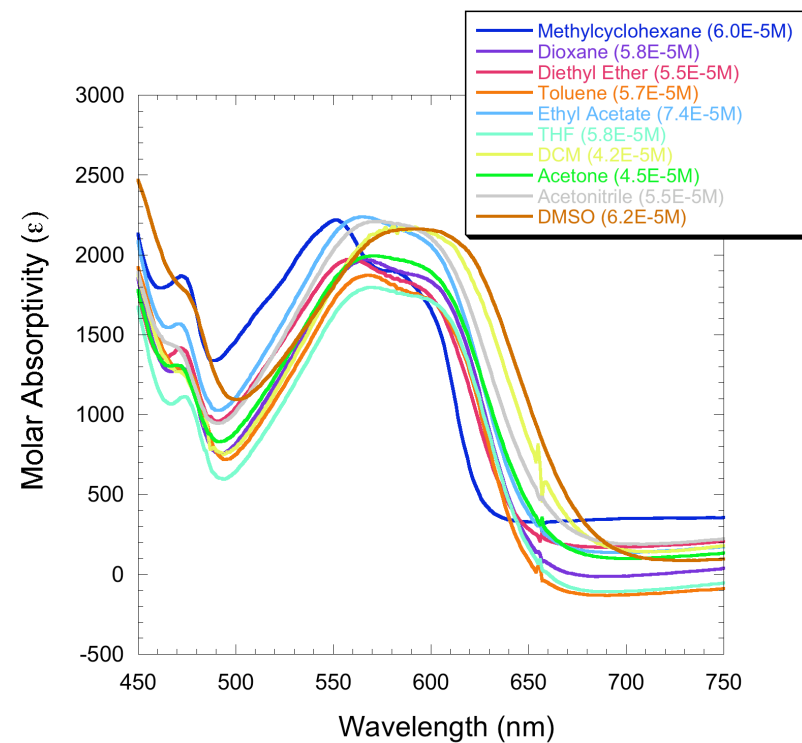
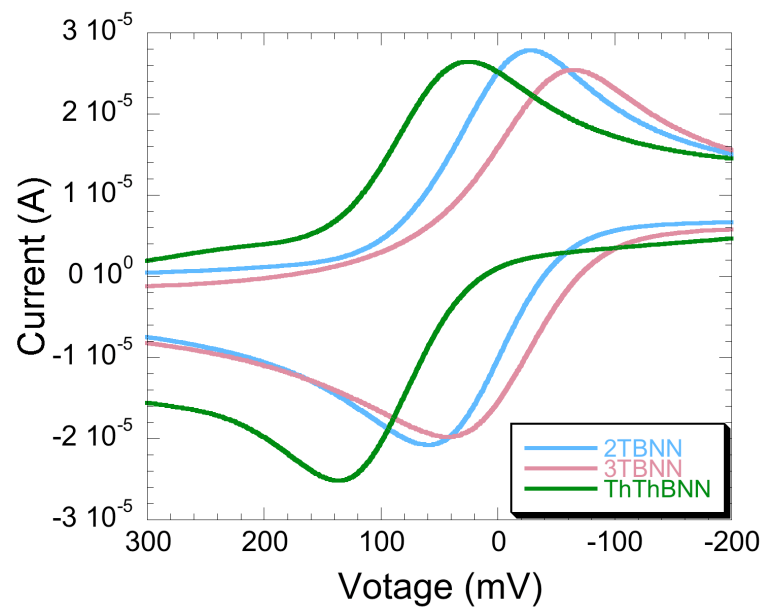
# Synthesis of Extended Spin-Delocalized Radicals

Synthetic methodology for Donor-Acceptor-Donor triads (D-A-D): Metal-Catalyzed coupling

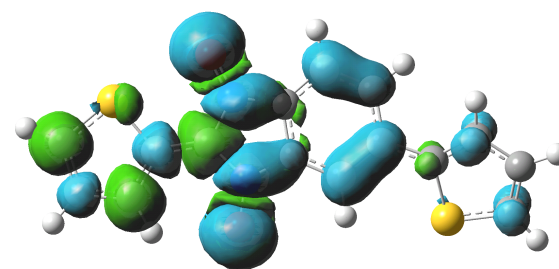


B.M. Dooley, T. Andrews, N.L. Frank\*, *submitted*

# Effect of Desymmetrization in D-A-D



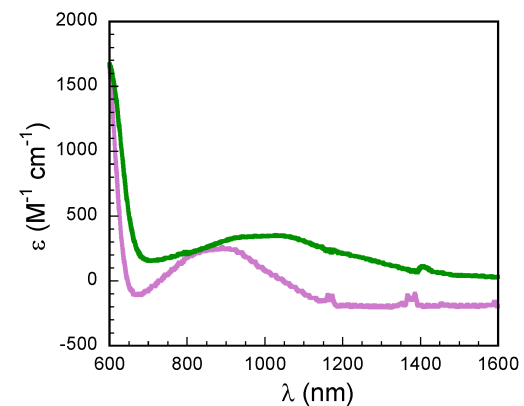
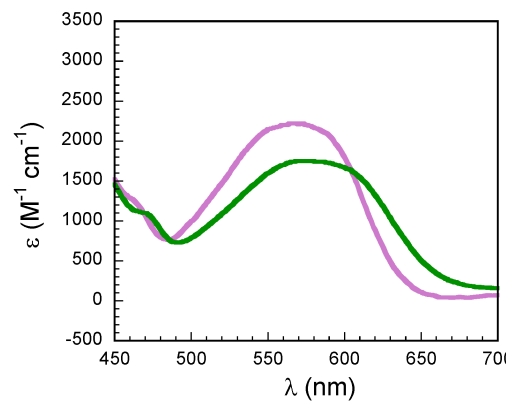
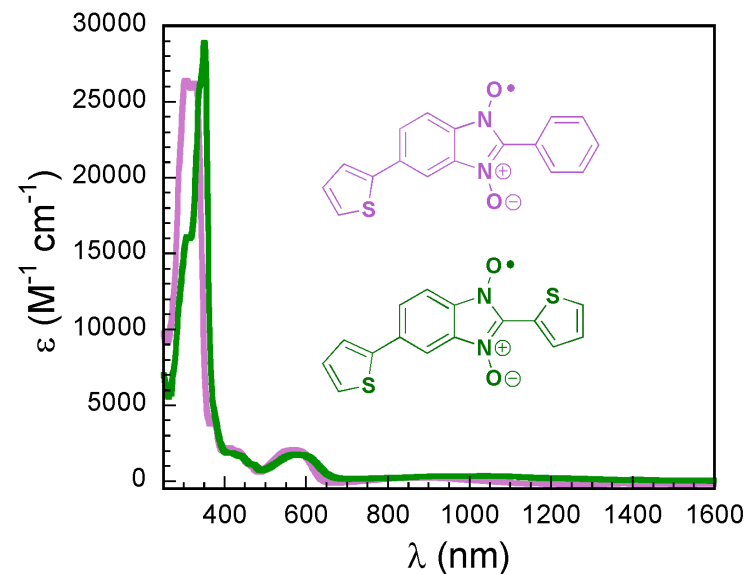
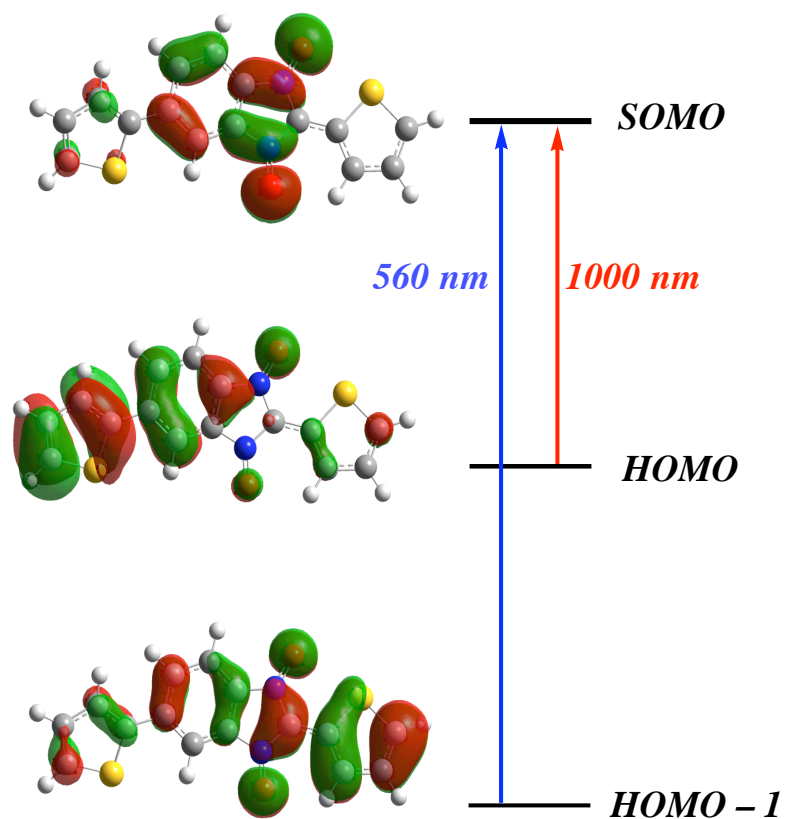
(SOMO) UB3LYP/6-311G(d,p)



Spin Density UB3LYP/6-311G(d,p)

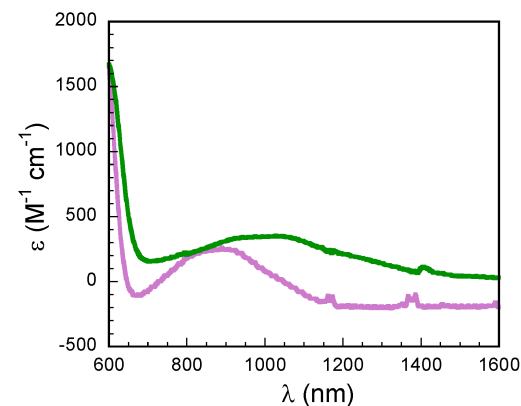
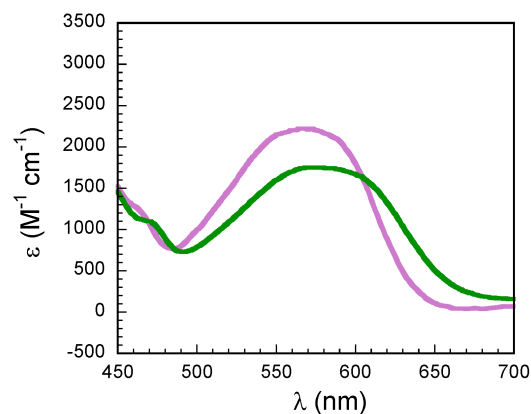
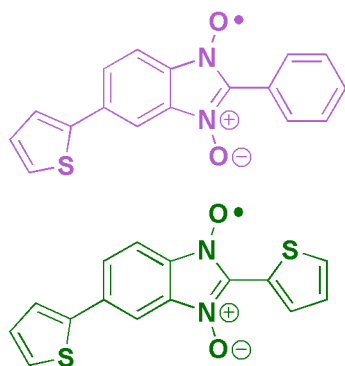
B.M. Dooley, N.L. Frank

# Dual CT Absorption Bands: A-D-A triad



TDDFT UB3LYP/6-311G(d,p)

# GMH: Electronic coupling for MV radicals ?



$$V = (0.0205) \frac{[\epsilon_{max} \Delta \tilde{\nu}_{1/2} \tilde{\nu}_{max}]^{1/2}}{r_{DA}}$$

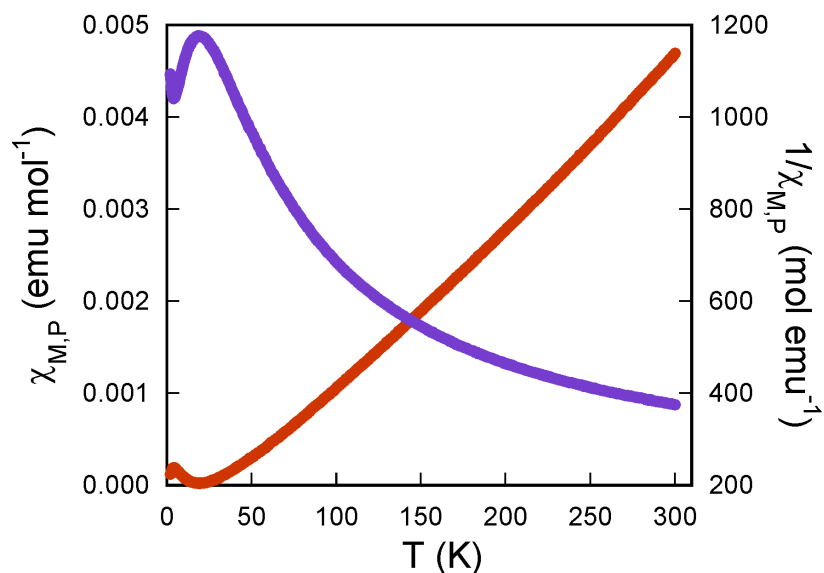
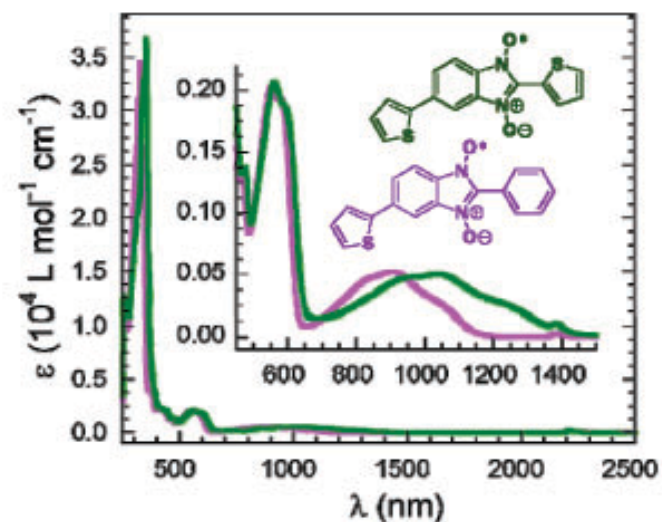
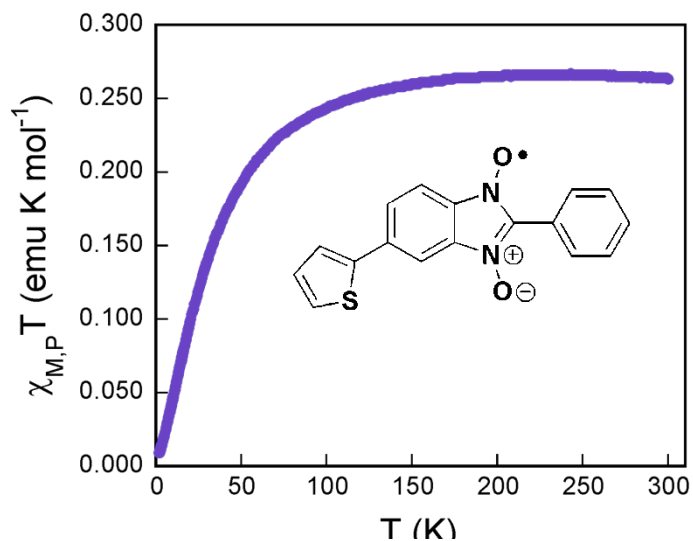
$\lambda_{max} \sim 580 \text{ nm} (17200 \text{ cm}^{-1})$

Solvent	3a	3b
	V (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	V (cm <sup>-1</sup> )
Toluene	5500	5300
Diethyl Ether	4600	4700
Acetonitrile	4600	4700

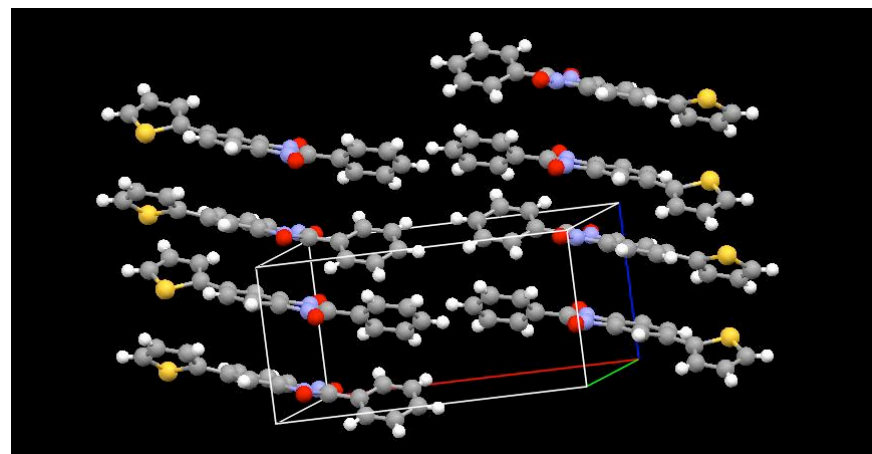
$\lambda_{max} \sim 1000 \text{ nm} (10000 \text{ cm}^{-1})$

Solvent	3a	3b
	V (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	V (cm <sup>-1</sup> )
Toluene	1600	1400
Diethyl Ether	2000	1500
Acetonitrile	1400	1600

# Intermolecular FM to AFM Exchange

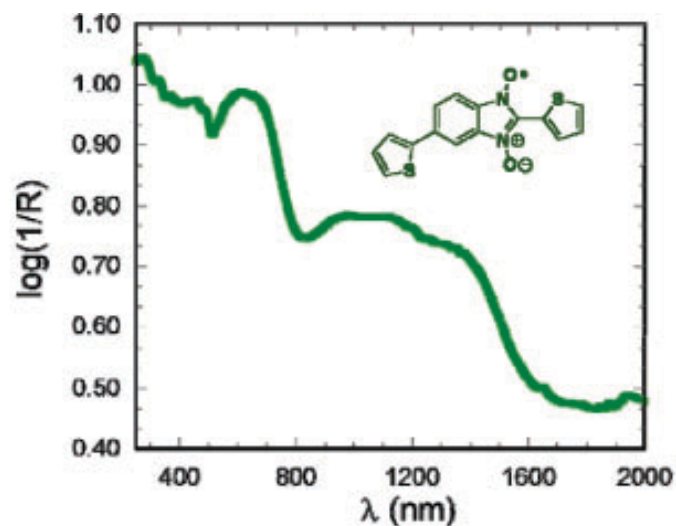
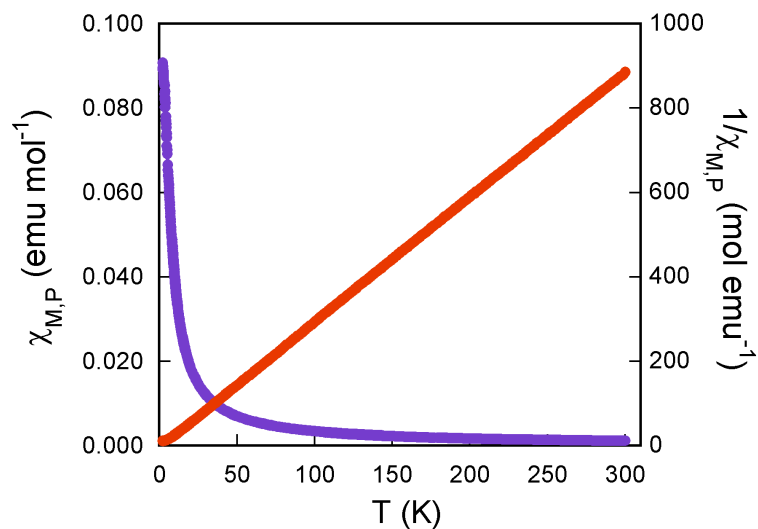
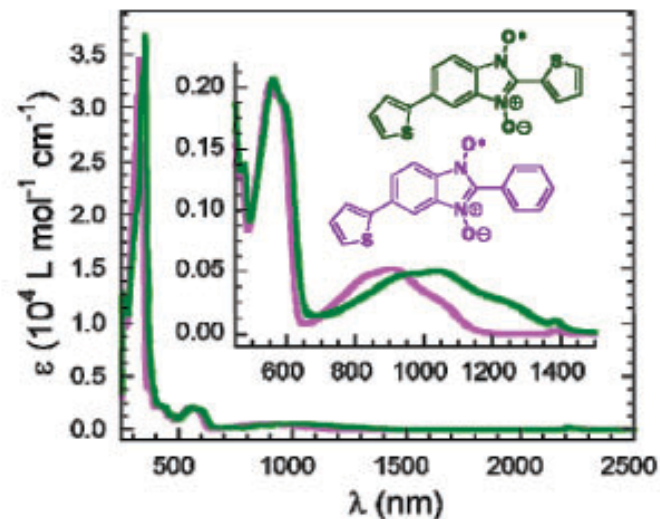
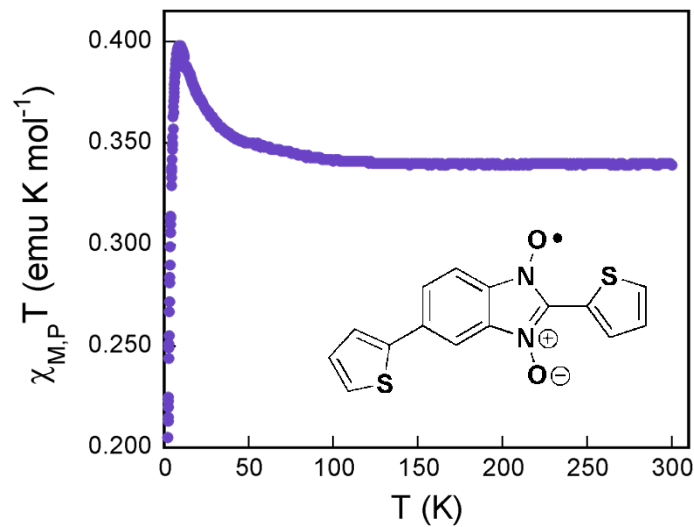


$$J = -14 \text{ K}, zJ' = 4, T_N = 20.0 \text{ K}$$



$$\sigma = 10^{-7} \text{ S cm}^{-1}$$

# Intermolecular FM Exchange

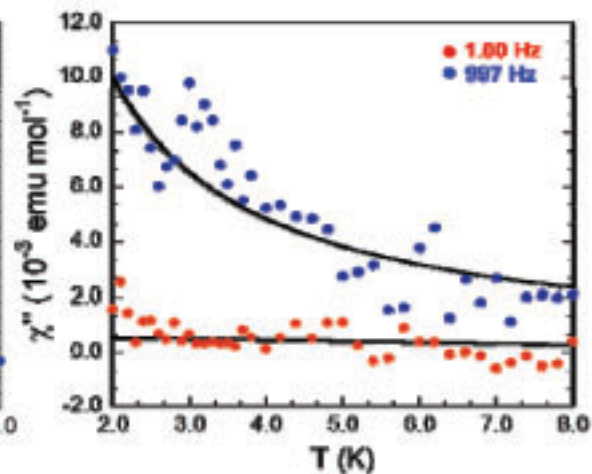
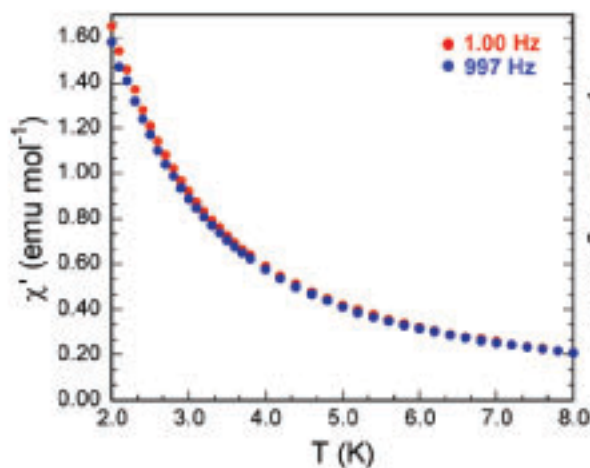
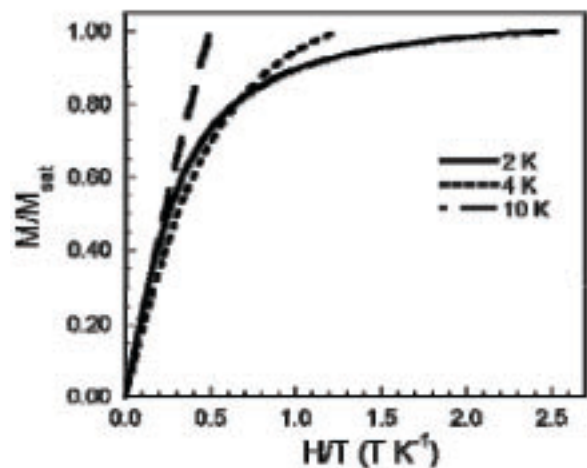


$J = 9 \text{ K}, zJ' = 7 \text{ K}, T_m = 9.4 \text{ K}$

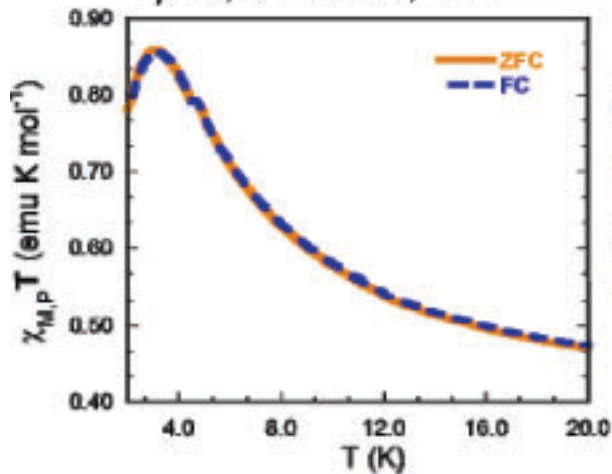
$\sigma = 10^{-5} \text{ S cm}^{-1}$



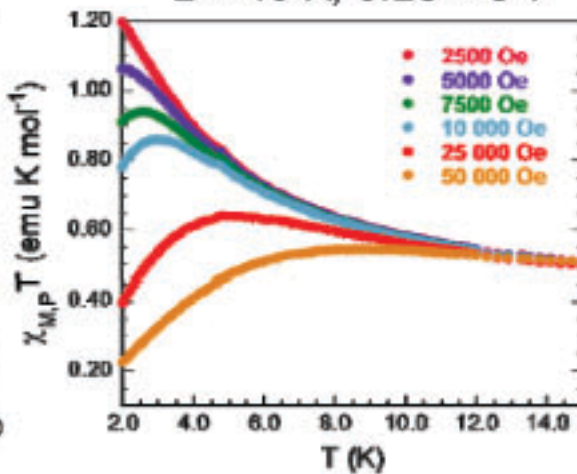
# Short range ferromagnetic ordering in BTBNN



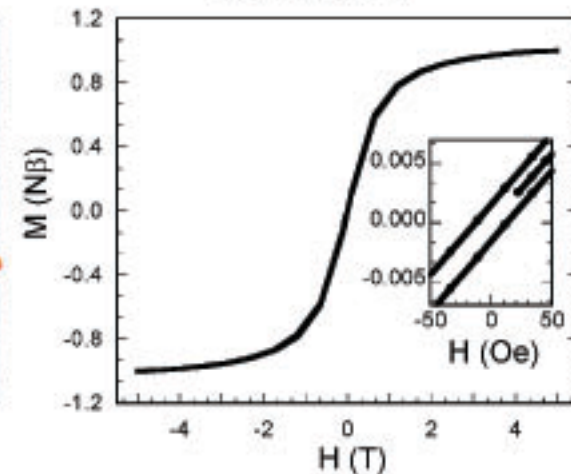
Zero field cooled-field cooled plot, 2 – 50 K, 1 T



Magnetic moment as a function of temperature and field, 2 – 40 K, 0.25 – 5 T



Hysteresis at 2 K, -5 T to 5 T



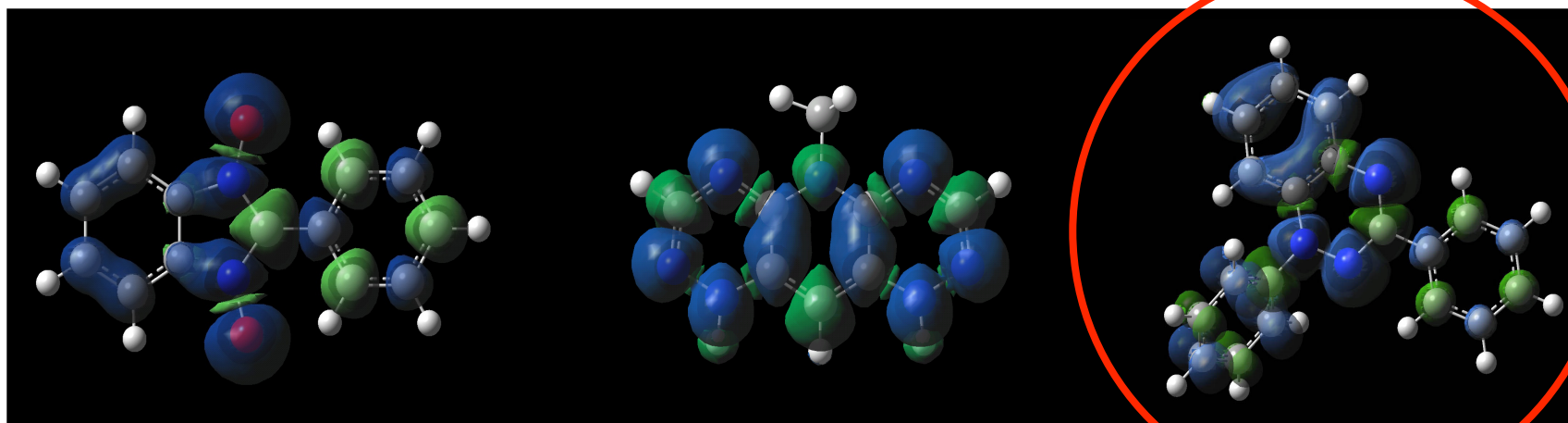
# Single Component Magneto-Conducting Materials

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***Molecular materials with magnetic and conducting properties:***

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- *relationship between mechanisms of exchange and transport?*

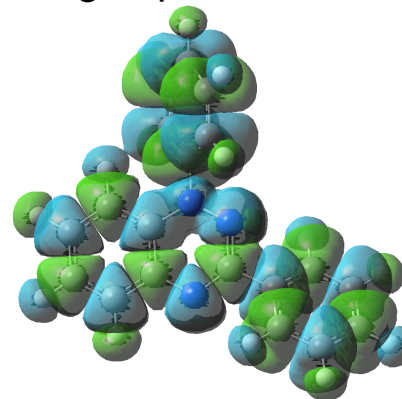
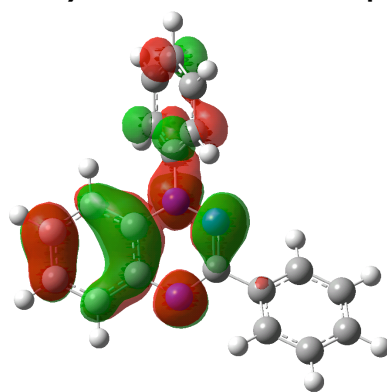
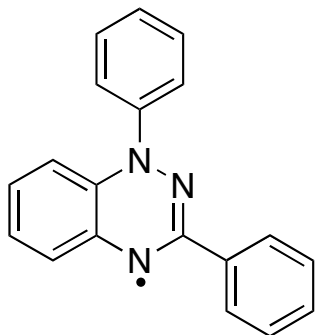
***Synthetic Challenges  
Processing and Detection***



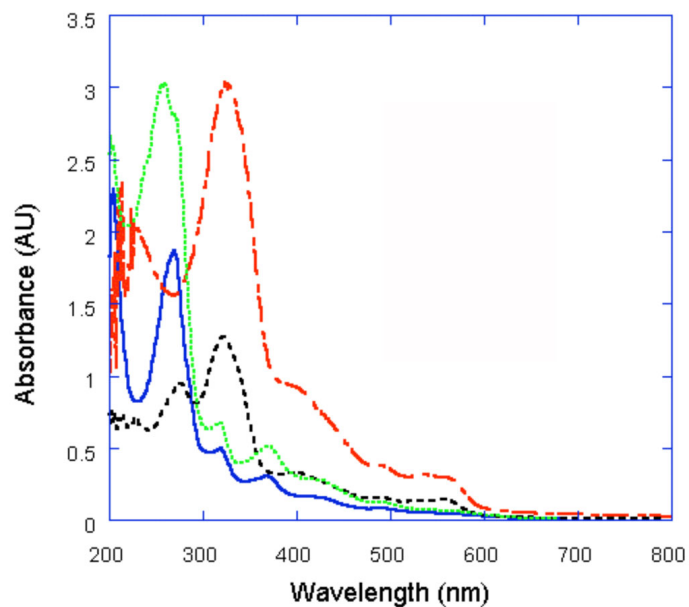
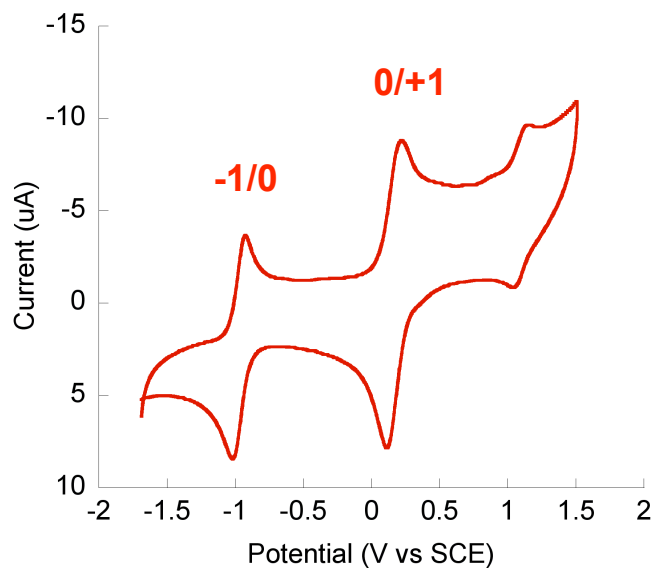
*Frank Group*

# Spin-Delocalized Radicals: Benzonitronyl Nitroxides (BNNs)

**Spin-Delocalized Radicals (BNN):** low oxidation potential, high spin densities

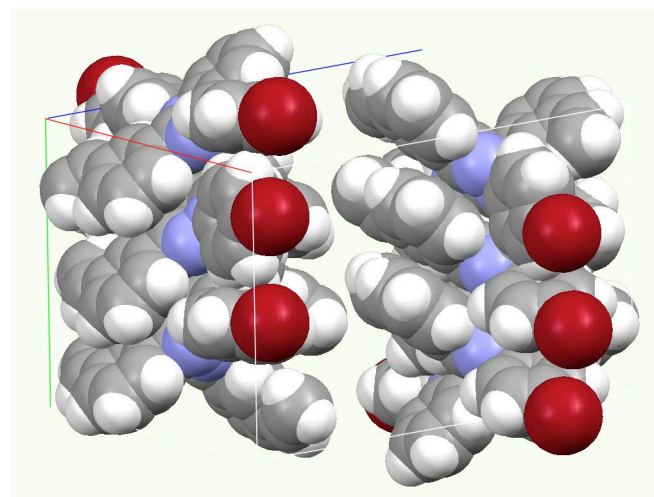
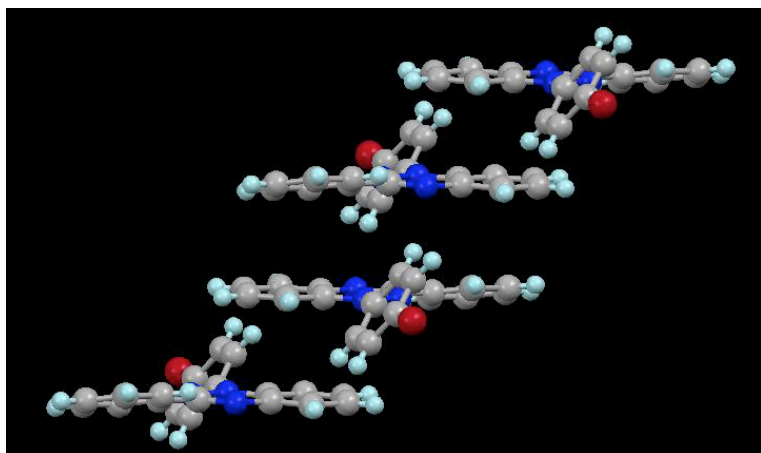
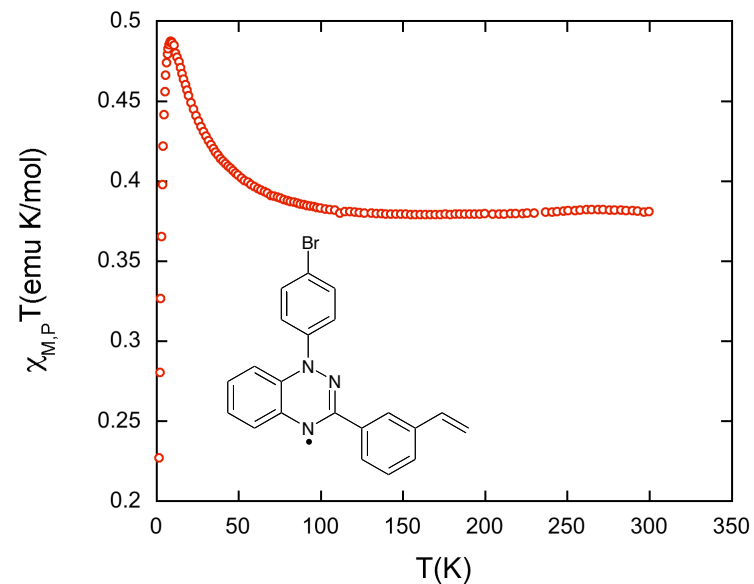
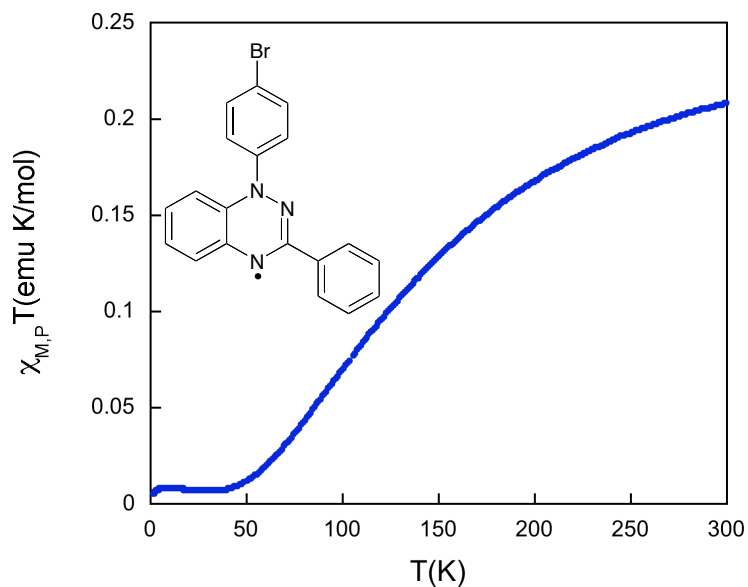


SOMO (UB3LYP/6-31G(d,p)) and spin density distribution

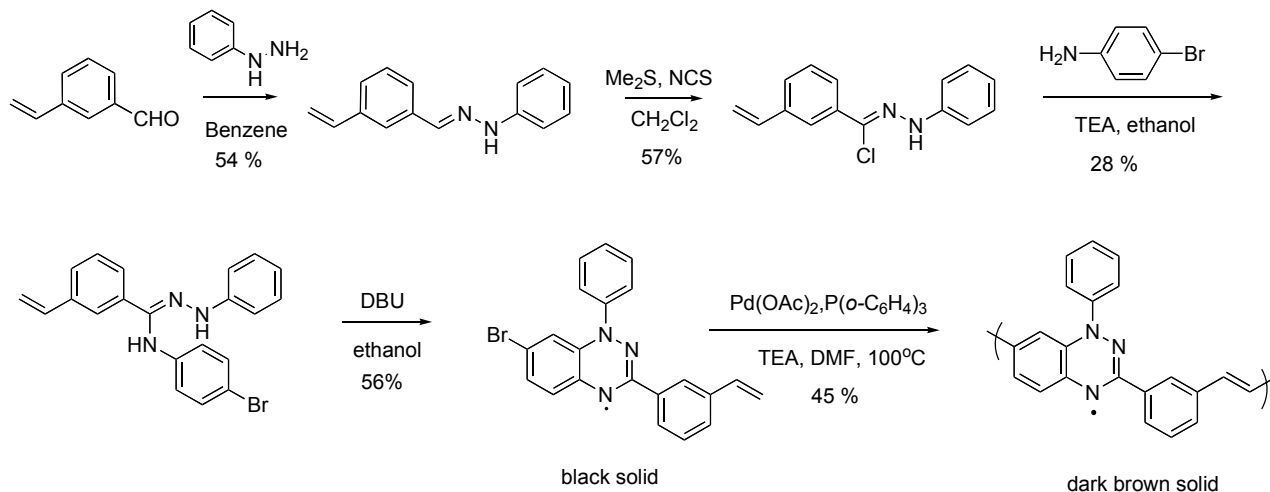


B.M. Dooley, S.E. Bowles, T. Storr, N.L. Frank\* *Org. Lett.* (2007)

# Triazinyl Radicals: Strong magnetic exchange via pi-stacking interactions

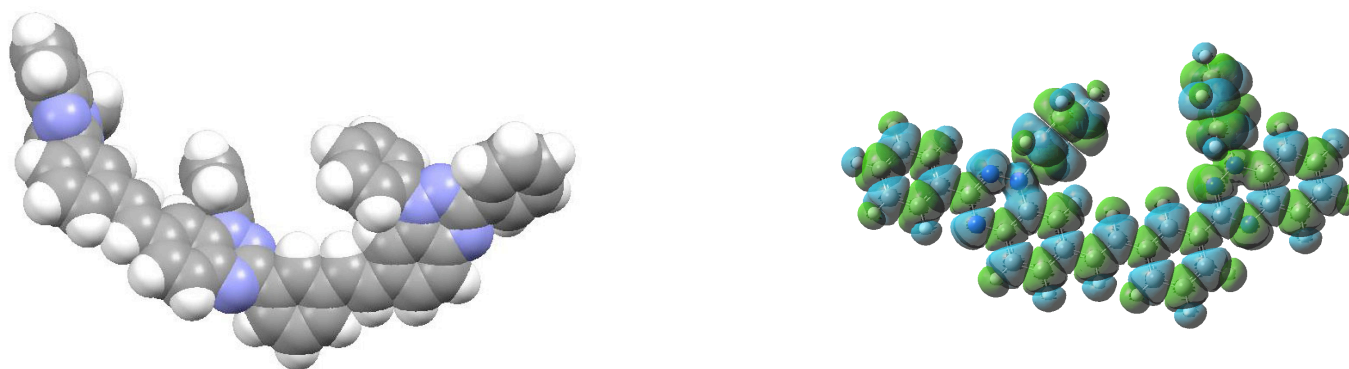


# Synthesis of Extended Spin-Delocalized Polyradicals



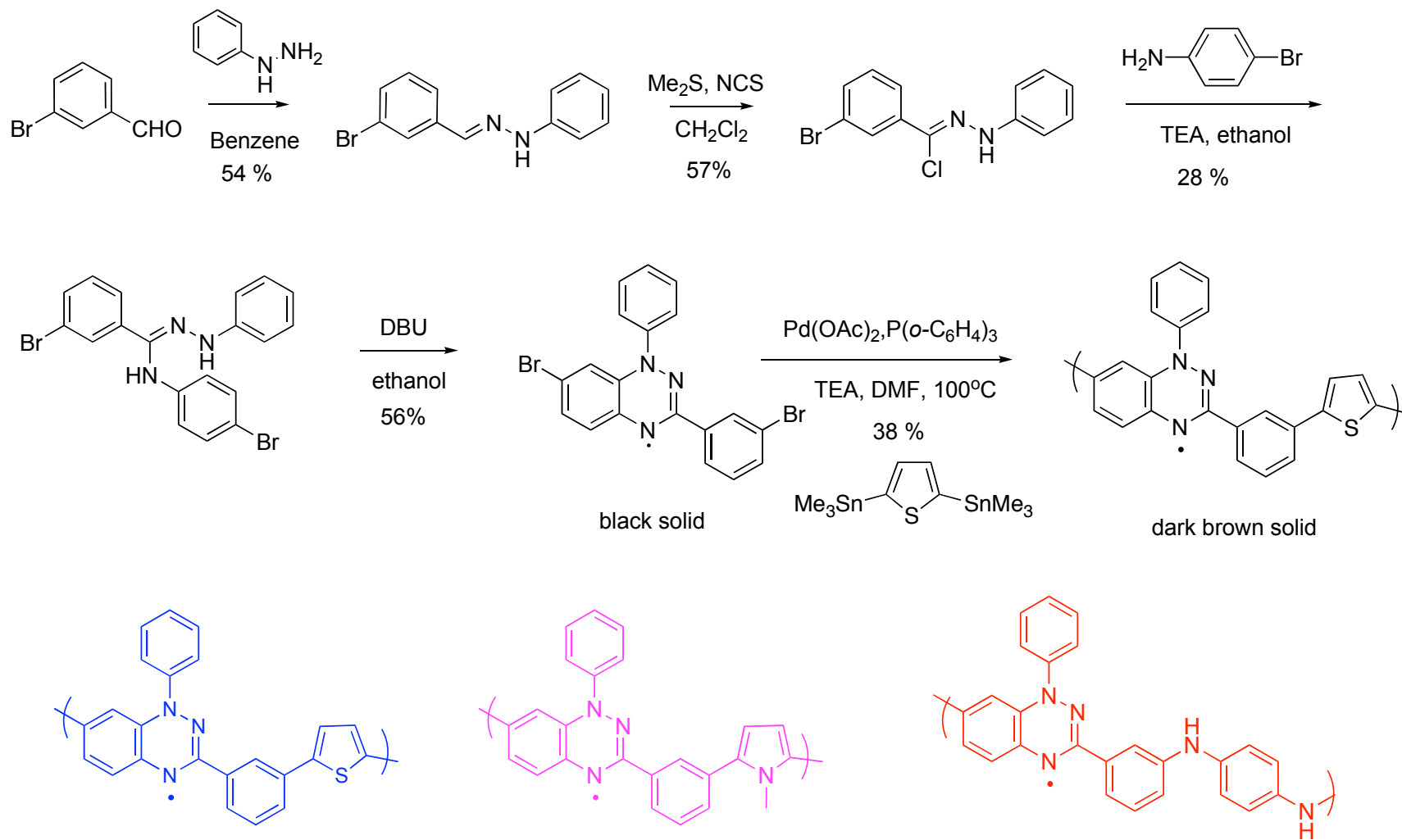
GPC: (30,000-50,000 kD) PDI = 1.1-1.3

Spin content dependent on polymerization reaction conditions



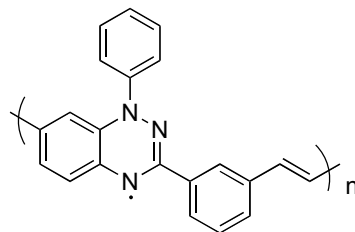
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# Synthesis of Extended Spin-Delocalized Polyradicals: Vary the Bridge

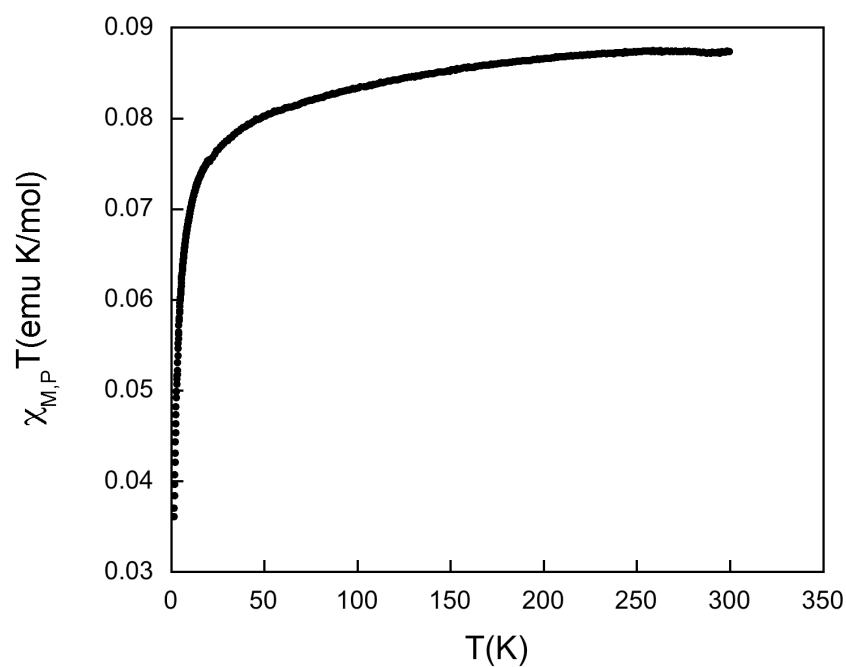
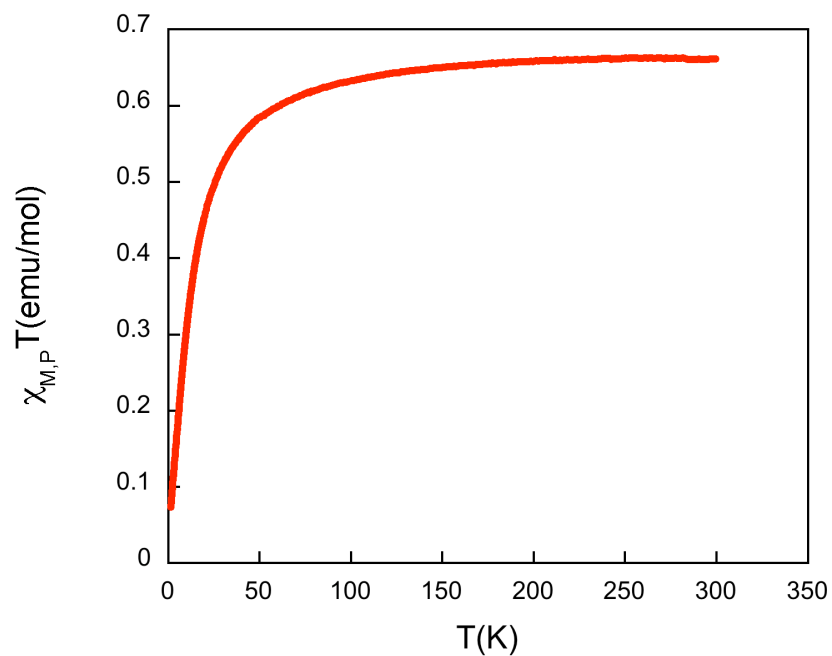


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# Antiferromagnetic Exchange in PPV-Trz polymer



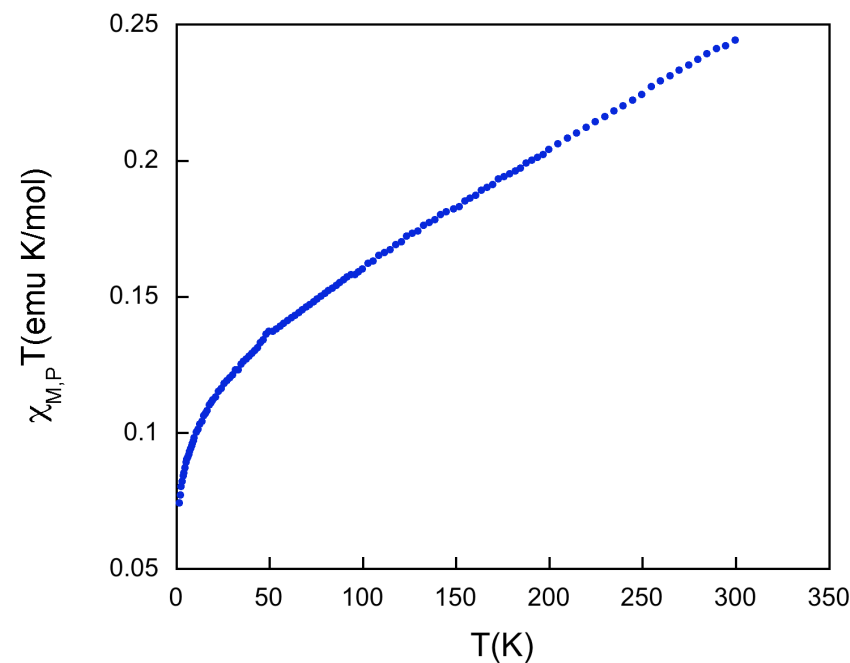
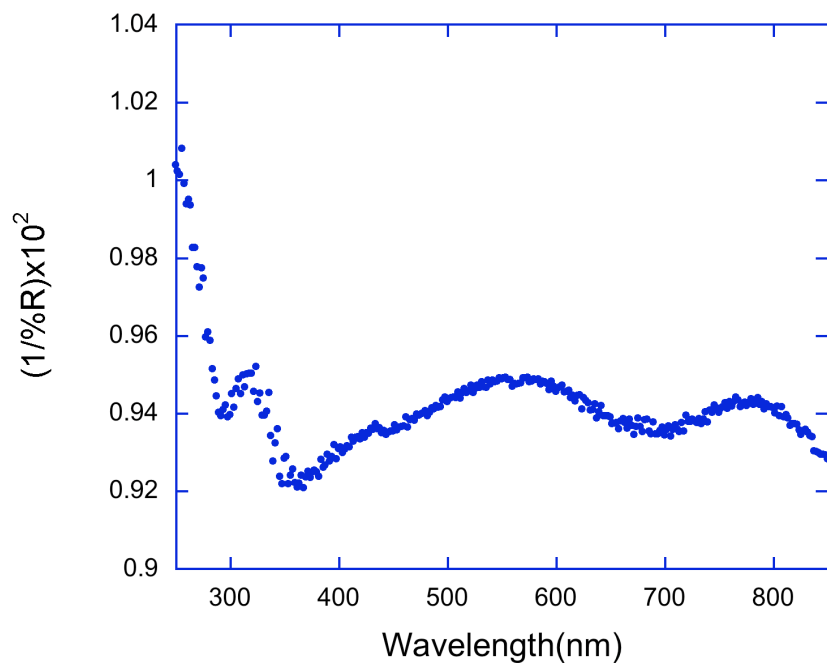
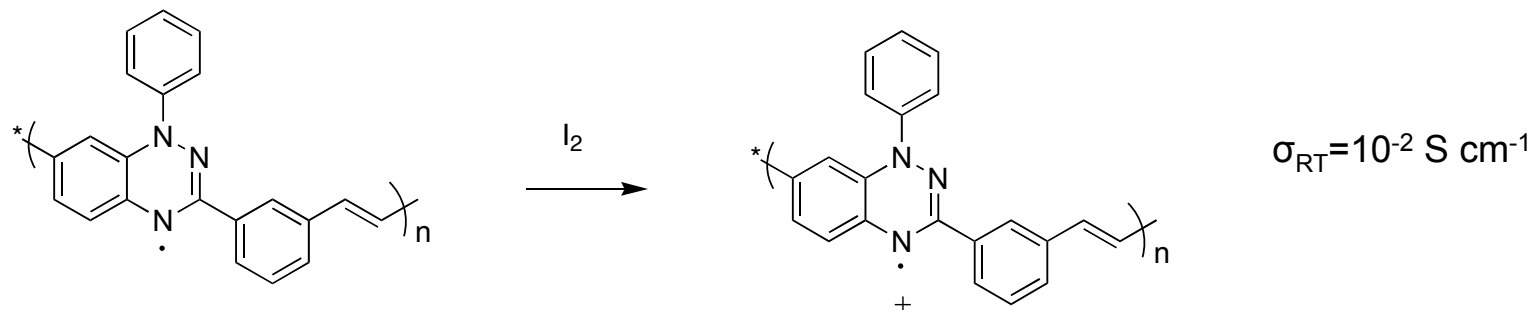
$$\sigma_{RT} = 10^{-6} \text{ S cm}^{-1}$$



PVC matrix

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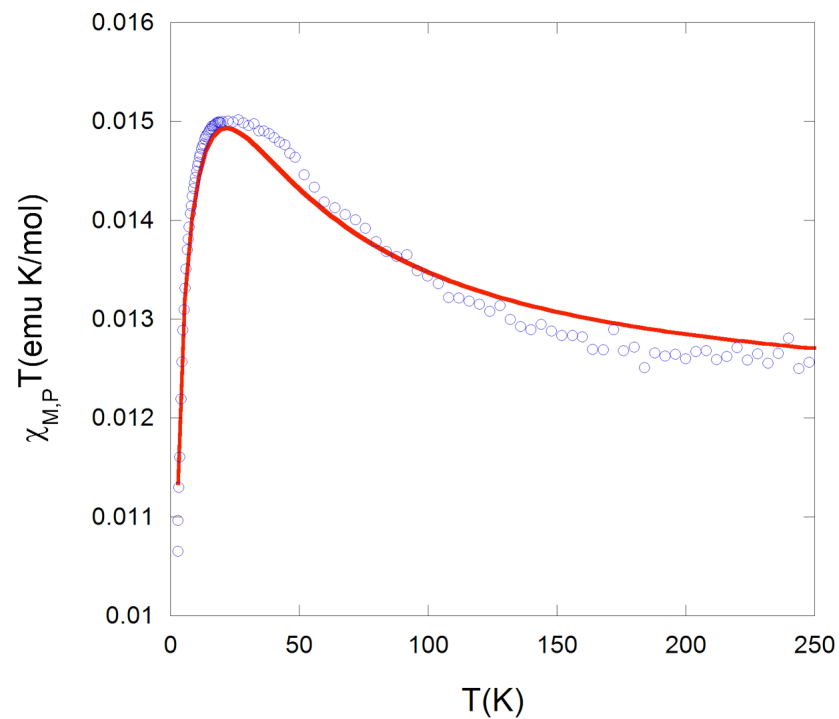
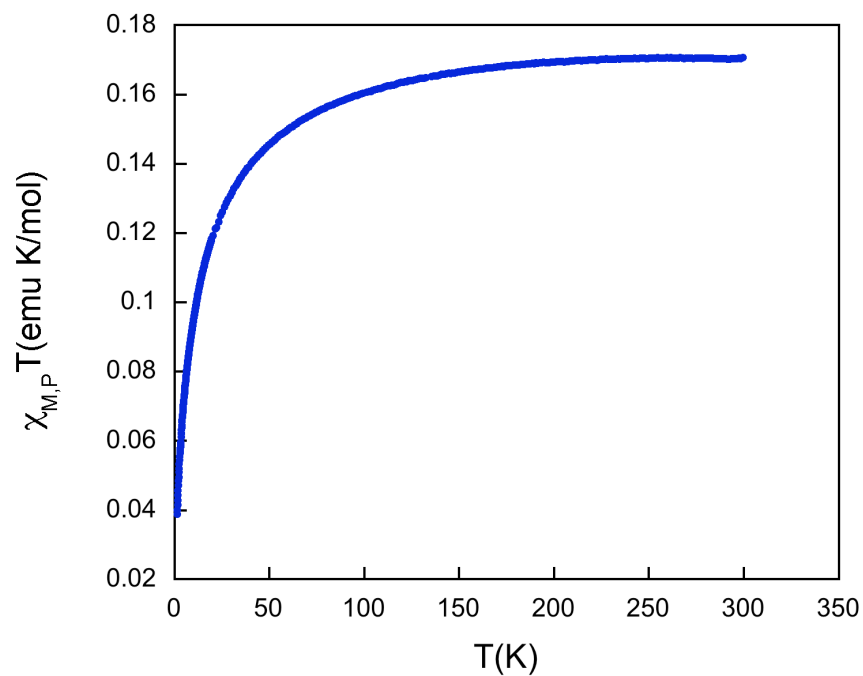
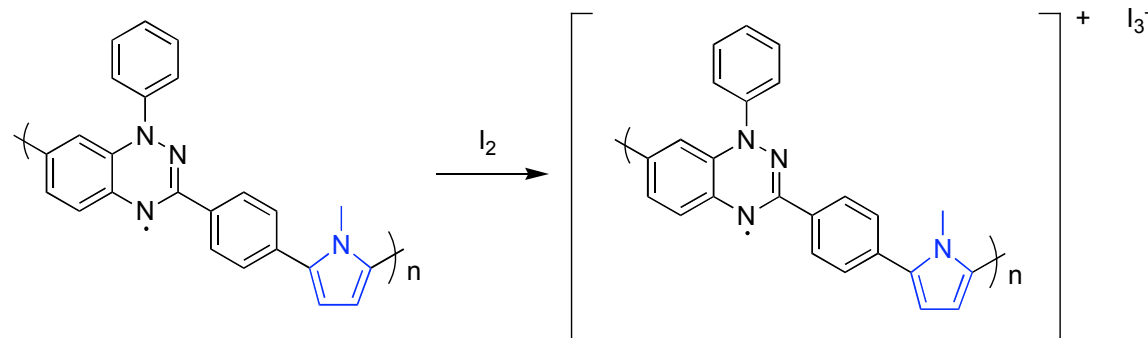
# P-Doping of the PPV-Trz polymer



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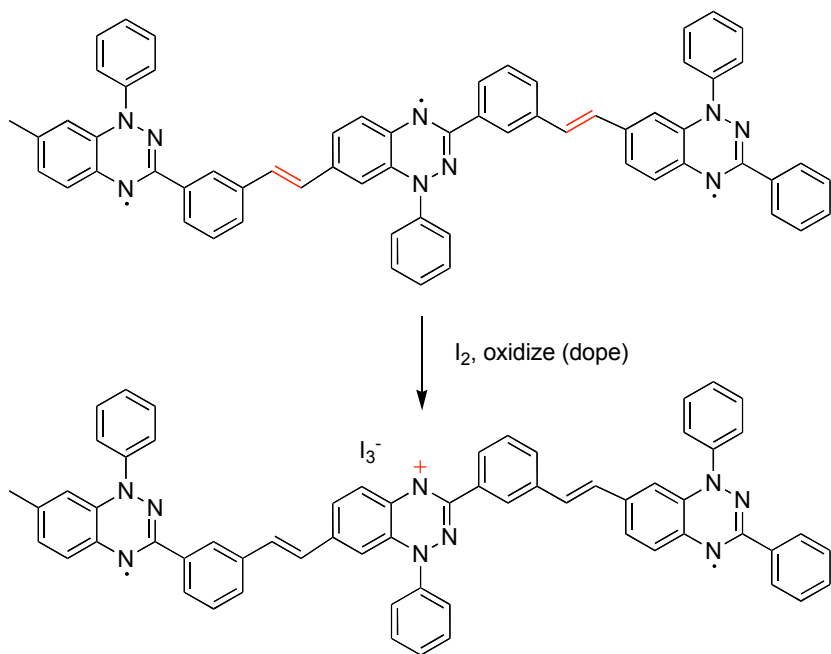


# P-Doping of polyradicals with electron rich bridges



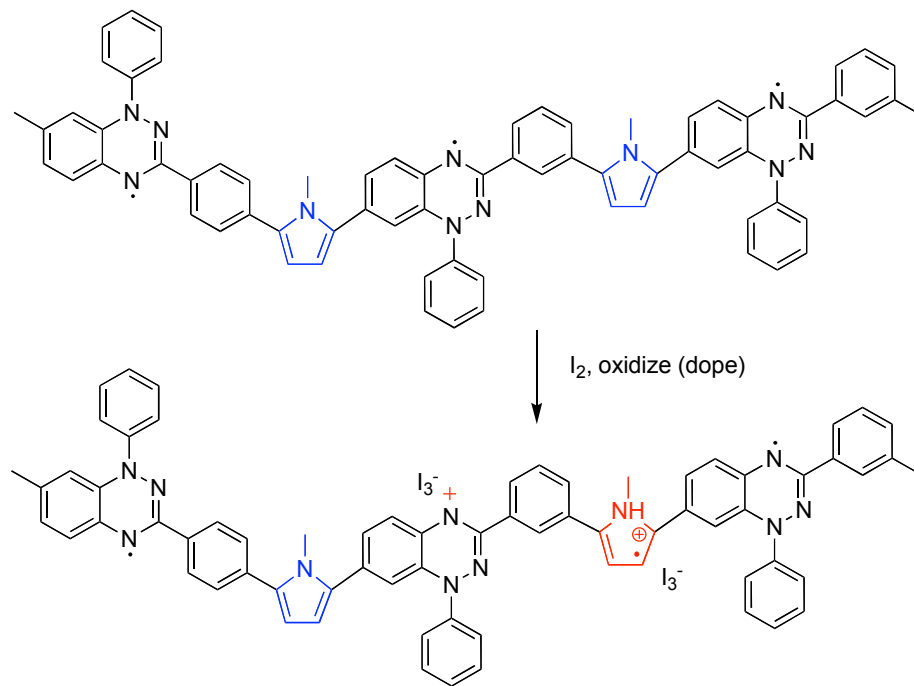
# Oxidation of the PPVTrz polymer: Bridge vs radical...

## Radical oxidation



**AFM**

## Radical and bridge oxidation

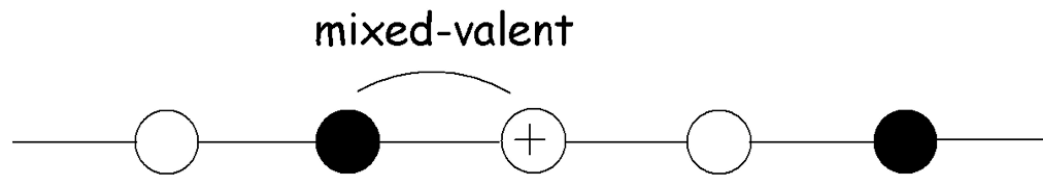


**FM**

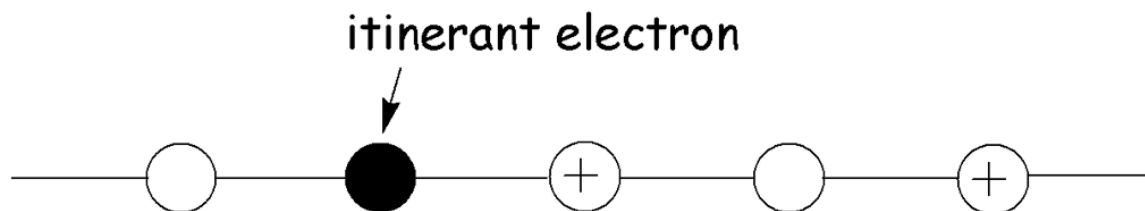
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# Mechanism of exchange in magnetically dilute polymers?

Lightly doped (35 % spin content)



Heavily doped (4 % spin content)



## Conclusions and Future Challenges

- **Developed Synthetic Methodology for:**

- Benzonitronyl nitroxides (acceptors, octapolar molecules)**

- Benzotriazinyl radicals (donors)**

- Acceptor-donor dyads and triad**

- Open-shell conjugated polymers containing acceptors**

- Organic Magnetically dilute semiconductors**

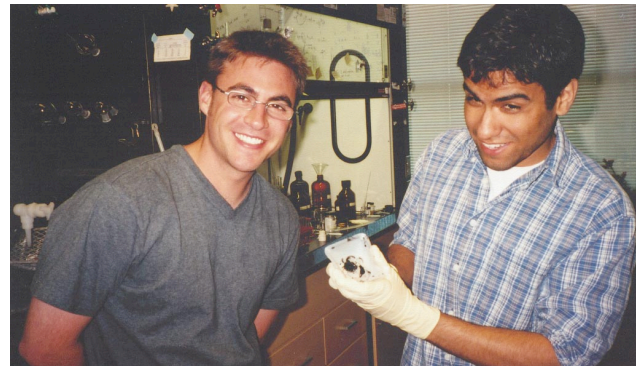
- **Antiferromagnetic/Ferromagnetic interactions in solid state through pi stacking**
- **Polymer synthesis leads to high MW polymers with low polydispersity**
- **Weak antiferromagnetic interactions and Pauli magnetism**
- **Inclusion of CT interactions in BNN oligomers leads to increased exchange coupling:**
- **Change in magnetic properties upon p-doping depends on bridge structure**

**Full characterization of charge transport and mobilities critical.....**

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