

Metal–Organic Coordination Networks of Tetrahydroxyquinone on Cu(111) Based on Copper Adatom Tetramers

E. Mohebbi, S. Carlotto, F. Sedona, M. G. Betti, C. Mariani, M. Sambì, M. Casarin

¹*Dipartimento di Scienze Chimiche, Università di Padova, Via Marzolo 1, I-35131 Padova, Italy.*

²*Dipartimento di Chimica, Università di Roma “La Sapienza,” I-00185 Roma, Italy.*

Email: elaheh.mohebbi@studenti.unipd.it

A variety of supramolecular architectures with well-defined shapes and geometries have been composed by using predetermined secondary building units (SBUs) and by exploiting concepts from coordination chemistry [1]. Metal–organic coordination networks (MOCNs), i.e., organic molecules and metal centers self-assembled on surfaces under well-controlled conditions, have provided a promising way towards the bottom-up synthesis of 2D metal–organic networks [2]. Surface-supported MOCNs are often characterized by structural stability and specific topologies, which produce intriguing properties exploitable in molecular recognition, catalysis, gas storage, separation and data-storage devices [3].

In this study, scanning tunneling microscopy (STM) outcomes have been combined with periodic DFT calculations to further look into the synthesis of a surface supported coordination network obtained from tetrahydroxyquinone (THQ) SBUs on Cu(111). Numerical experiments have been carried out by using the Quantum Espresso package and adopting the Perdew–Burke–Ernzerhof (PBE) exchange–correlation functional. Long-range dispersion forces have been taken into account by employing the DFT+D2 approach proposed by Grimme, while STM images have been modelled by using the Tersoff–Hamann approximation. The results confirm and further refine the previously proposed model [2]: the preferred configuration for THQ molecules on Cu(111) under annealing up to ~385 K corresponds to a dehydrogenated molecule (TOQ) directly bound to tetrameric Cu adatoms (occupying hollow positions) through oxygen atoms with the phenyl ring center positioned on a top site (see Figure 1(b)). The inclusion of the long-range dispersion forces provided a very good agreement between the experimental STM image (Figures 1(a)) and its simulation (Figure 1(c)).

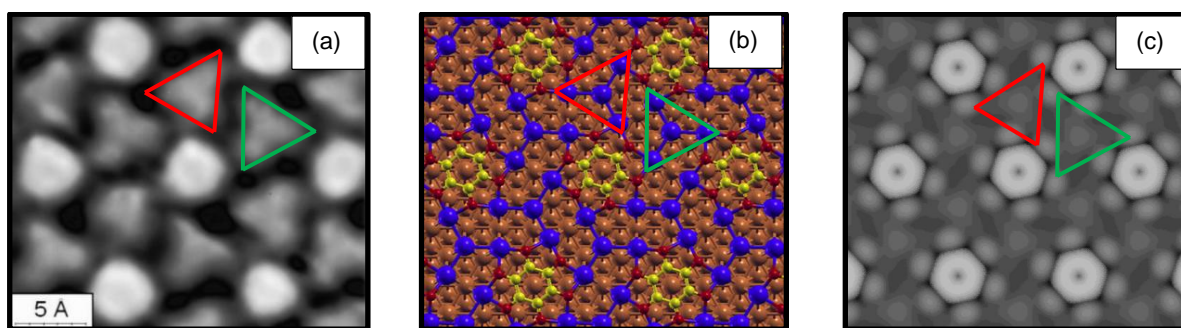


Figure 1 Top views of (a) Experimental STM image, (b) corresponding DFT-optimized geometry and (c) simulated STM image of the TOQ molecule assembled on the Cu(111) surface at ~385 K and a bias voltage of $V = 0.55$ V.

[1] T. R. Cook, Y. R. Zheng, P. J. Stang, *Chem. Rev.* **113**, 734 (2013).

[2] M. Lo Cicero, A. Della Pia, M. Riello, L. Colazzo, F. Sedona, M. G. Betti, M. Sambì, A. De Vita, C. Mariani, *J. Chem. Phys.* **147**, 214706-1 (2017).

[3] S. Stepanow, M. Lingenfelder, A. Dmitriev, H. Spillmann, E. Delvigne, N. Lin, X. Deng, C. Cai, J. V. Barth, K. Kern, *Nat. Mater.* **3**, 229 (2004).