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Exploring Molecules beyond CO as Tip Functionalizations in High-Resolution Noncontact Atomic Force Microscopy: A First Principles Approach

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ABSTRACT: Atomic resolution of molecules has been achieved using noncontact atomic force microscopy (AFM) with the key step to functionalize the tip apex by attaching suitable molecules so as to achieve high spatial resolution through a sharper tip. A few molecular terminations have been explored theoretically and experimentally, and they exhibit various imaging behaviors. Here, we explore the influence of the structures and chemical compositions of various molecular candidates as tips on the contrast of AFM images by a first principles approach. Our results reveal that the two end atoms of a linear molecule terminating nearest the sample dominate the imaging behaviors, for example, atomic resolution, sharpness, distortion, and so forth, whereas the symmetry of the termination plays an important role in the distortion of AFM images. These findings suggest that new tip terminations can be engineered by decoupling the three end atoms responsible for imaging behaviors from the tip structure behind them, which is attached to the macro tip apex.

1. INTRODUCTION

In scanning probe microscopy, it is commonly known that the structure and atomic compositions of the tip apex have a significant influence on the spatial resolution of the image. Particularly, CO functionalization is a key step for noncontact atomic force microscopy (AFM) to achieve remarkable atomic resolution for planar molecules.1 This technique has achieved great progress in the past few years.2−11 For example, it has been reported that carbon−carbon bond orders within polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and fullerenes can be distinguished.11 The intricate chemical transformation of an individual molecule7 and even its subatomic resolution2,12,13 have been directly imaged.

Recently, numerous studies have paid attention to how a tip affects the image contrast in AFM measurements. For example, it was proposed that the sharp resolution originates from the ridge between two minima of the surface potential imaged by the flexible probe.14,15 It has been found that the metallic tip behind CO gives a minor contribution to the AFM resolution,16 whereas the next-to-last atom is important for the AFM imaging. For example, O2, Cu2CuO, and CO tips present very different imaging behaviors,1,17 where the metal−O tip produces a blurry image compared with that of the CO tip, whereas the theoretical image of an O2 tip yields an image in which it is difficult to interpret the atomic skeleton. On the other hand, a CH4 termination produces a simulated AFM image,16 which is similar to the experimental result obtained by a pentacene tip with −CH termination,1 and an O-down-oriented naphthalene tetracarboxylic diimide (NTCDI) tip can perform well in AFM imaging.18 More recently, the imaging behaviors of Br, Xe, Kr, and NO terminations for AFM imaging have been examined experimentally, and it was found that the Br tip is particularly useful because it is much easier to prepare and well-suited for the lateral manipulation of single molecules.19 These studies suggest that exploring various molecular terminations is valuable.

In this study, we systematically examine the imaging behaviors of various molecular candidates as tips on the AFM contrast with a first principles approach. For a linear molecule pointing perpendicularly toward the sample surface, only the two end atoms are found to dominate the ability for atomic resolution; in particular, CO2 and SCO tips can perform as well as the theoretical image of an O2 tip yields an image in which it is difficult to interpret the atomic skeleton. On the other hand, a CH4 termination produces a simulated AFM image,16 which is similar to the experimental result obtained by a pentacene tip with −CH termination,1 and an O-down-oriented naphthalene tetracarboxylic diimide (NTCDI) tip can perform well in AFM imaging.18 More recently, the imaging behaviors of Br, Xe, Kr, and NO terminations for AFM imaging have been examined experimentally, and it was found that the Br tip is particularly useful because it is much easier to prepare and well-suited for the lateral manipulation of single molecules.19 These studies suggest that exploring various molecular terminations is valuable.

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as a CO tip. With an asymmetric molecule termination, for example, a planar H\textsubscript{2}CO with CO pointing toward the sample, dramatically distorted images are yielded depending on the H...H orientations, indicating that the symmetry of the molecular terminations plays an important role in the distortion of AFM images.

2. METHODOLOGY

Our simulations are based on a model we built that can well reproduce the AFM images:\textsuperscript{20} it employs the Fritz Haber Institute ab initio molecular simulations code package\textsuperscript{21} with an accurate atomic-centered basis set and grid-based real-space integration of “tight” settings. The density functional theory (DFT) + vdW method of Tkatchenko and Scheffler\textsuperscript{22} is applied to account for the van der Waals interactions. The generalized gradient approximation of Perdew, Burke, and Ernzerhof\textsuperscript{23} is chosen for the exchange–correlation functional used in the DFT calculations. The frequency shift (FS) profiles are calculated by differentiating the corresponding interaction force according to $\Delta f(x, y, z) = -\frac{f_0}{2k_0} \left| \frac{\partial E(x, y, z)}{\partial z} \right|_{z=\Delta z}$, where $f_0$ and $k_0$ are the resonance frequency and the spring constant of the macroscopic tip, respectively.\textsuperscript{24}

In our simulations, the substrate is not included because it yields a nearly uniform background for various tip terminations. The tips are oriented perpendicularly to the main plane of the planar sample molecules, whereas in most of our calculations, the tip molecule is allowed to tilt under the influence of lateral AFM forces. Because the tip is flexible, we include a lateral spring constant $k_l$ of the tip of 0.5 N/m when appropriate.\textsuperscript{20} Indeed, the lateral stiffness of different tips is quite different, whereas the lateral spring constant is unknown, and there are no corresponding experimental images. In this study, we mainly discuss the difference in images obtained with rigid tips. The two-dimensional (2D) maps are calculated by moving the tip over the sample molecule on a lateral grid of $x$ and $y$ positions with intervals of 0.2 Å in both directions.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. CO as the First Two End Atoms. We first study linear molecules/structures at the tip terminations. We take pentacene as the benchmark sample molecule to be imaged because it has been extensively studied in previous AFM studies.\textsuperscript{1,3,16} With tips of aligned Au\textsubscript{2}CO and linear molecules CO\textsubscript{2} and SCO, FS line profiles along the long axis of the pentacene molecule obtained with these tips are shown in Figure 1a. Clearly, each of these tips yields five FS minima over the hollow sites of the pentacene and two FS minima at both ends corresponding to the halo observed around the sample molecule\textsuperscript{5} (similar to the blue halo around the molecule, which can be seen in Figure 1d or 1e). Specifically, removing the metallic part Au\textsubscript{1} from the Au\textsubscript{2}CO tip is seen to have little effect on the atomic-scale FS corrugation. This is understandable because the Au\textsubscript{1} yields only an attractive background because of its relatively distant location far from the sample (distance larger than 5 Å) and also because it weakly affects only the electronic state of CO. More remarkably, FS profiles by CO\textsubscript{2} and SCO molecules are also very close to that of Au\textsubscript{2}CO. The four tip terminations share a great similarity of the corrugation over pentacene at the same scanning height, whereas the electronic structure of the CO molecule, as is known, is remarkably different from the CO group bonding to the third atom, for example, O in CO\textsubscript{2} or S in SCO.

To further investigate the influence of tip compositions behind the two end atoms at various scanning heights, we introduce the interaction force difference (d$F_Z$) at different positions, for example, d$F_Z = F_{Z, \text{bond}} - F_{Z, \text{hollow}}$, which is the difference between the forces at the C–C bond of pentacene and at the hollow site obtained by CO, Au\textsubscript{2}CO, CO\textsubscript{2}, and SCO tips, as shown in Figure 1b. This difference in force not only highlights the corrugation near the central C\textsubscript{6} ring of pentacene observed with a specific tip termination but also can be used to compare the corrugation evolution with different terminations at increasing scanning height. As shown in Figure 1b, in general, the CO\textsubscript{2} tip yields the smallest corrugation, and Au\textsubscript{2}CO and CO yield the largest at the same scanning height. They all measure larger repulsive forces at the C–C bond (d$F_Z > 0$),...
indicating that the same contrast is imaged by various X−CO tips at a given scanning height. When the scanning height is larger than 3.8 Å, dFz for the four tips decreases to zero and the contrast corrugation vanishes. The dependence of the AFM contrast on the scanning height of these tips agrees well with that of CO tip, which has been experimentally and theoretically discussed in previous studies.1,18 In the following, we will simply discuss the images obtained at a constant scanning height.

For a more global view, we show in Figure 1d,e the 2D force patterns obtained with a CO2 termination, without and with accounting for the tilting effect of the tip due to the lateral AFM forces. Images for CO, Au2CO, and SCO tips are not shown because they are nearly identical to those for CO2 tips, not only for atomic resolution but also for distortions. Clearly, the CO2 termination can image well the chemical structure of pentacene. By introducing the tilting effect, the hexagonal C6 rings appear stretched considerably along the short axis, closely consistent with the image obtained with CO termination experimentally and theoretically.1,20 All of these findings suggest that compositions behind the two end atoms of a linear termination have little influence on the imaging behaviors, even if the electronic structures of the two end atoms are modified.

3.2. Effect of the First End Atom. For a comprehensive exploration of the structures and chemical compositions of the linear tip terminations on the AFM contrast, we test various tip candidates for their imaging capability over NTCDI (shown in Figure 2a), which includes O and N elements in addition to C and H. The end atom of a tip termination can be C, N, O, F, Si, P, S, Cl (not shown, identical to F), and Xe, and the second and third (if present) end atoms are carefully chosen to be linear molecules/groups. Generally speaking, most tips can image the skeleton of the hexagonal C6 rings well, for example, the central two C6 rings of NTCDI, because of their simple ring structure. Nevertheless, the global contrast over NTCDI obtained with these tips varies a lot. For a clear view, we show in Figure 2b,c the force line profiles along the dashed black line marked in Figure 2a over the N and O atoms. The peaks of the line profiles at atom positions can be used to evaluate the capability of a tip to distinguish N and O atoms. Compared with the benchmark of Au4CO tip, which shows three peaks of N and two peaks of O atoms, Xe shows only a sharp peak at the N position, as shown in Figure 2b, although it enhanced the contrast of scanning tunneling microscopy58 and yields blurred but less distorted images of other polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. For F, Si, P, S, and Cl (not shown) atoms as the first end atom, similar to the Xe case, there arises only one peak over the N atoms with shoulders over the O atoms, suggesting that atomic resolution is not achieved. Here, the role of the second end atom is not discussed because we cannot consider all of the pairing possibilities. Because it is the two end atoms that dominate the AFM contrast, we do not rule out the possibility that some molecules terminated with F, Si, P, S, or Cl as the first end atom may be able to produce good AFM images.

By contrast, with C, N, or O as the first end atom, force line profiles shown in Figure 2c suggest that HNC, HCN, CH3CN (linear three end atoms), and CO2 terminations can perform as well as the Au4CO tip. They yield three peaks over the N position and two peaks over the O position, indicating the apparent identification of O and N atoms, although the brightness of the N atom is slightly weaker than that of O atoms. Impressively, a CH3CN tip can perform as well as HCN, which not only confirms that the two end atoms dominate the capability for AFM imaging but also suggests that the chemical compositions behind the two end atoms can be carefully chosen for attaching the metallic tip. This facilitates the design of practically useful tip functionalizations for AFM.

3.3. Imaging Behaviors of −CN Tips. Considering that few molecules are terminated by a C atom and −CO tips have been widely studied, in the following, we focus on tips with −CN as the two end atoms. For simplicity, linear HCN and CICN with H and more electronegative Cl as the third end atom are chosen, pointing perpendicularly to the sample surface. The 2D patterns of a pentacene sample obtained with HCN and CICN are shown in Figure 3c,d in comparison with that obtained by CO2 in Figure 3b. X−CN (X = H, Cl) tips exhibit well the skeleton of the pentacene molecule, showing clearly the five hollows, two brighter ends, and, to a lesser degree, the C−H bond.1,20 Moreover, it is interesting that the pattern obtained with X−CN seems to be less distorted than that obtained with X−CO. Comparing the images in Figure 3b−d, which allow tip tilting by including a lateral spring constant of 0.5 N/m, the central three hollows obtained with CICN are apparently less stretched along the short pentacene axis. For the well-known chemical geometry of pentacene, the apparent increase obtained with CO2 in the C−C bond lengths is up to 70% from free pentacene, nearly identical to the distortion found with CO tips,1,20 whereas that obtained with HCN and CICN is only around 45%.

To investigate the imaging behaviors of the X−CN tips in more detail, we use the sample molecule 4−4(2,3,4,5−6−...).
The red crosses denote positions of the C triples used to measure their mutual distance across the rings. Force maps (red/blue = large/small repulsive force) of the pentacene and FFPB molecules obtained with flexible CO2, HCN, and ClCN terminations, including the tilting effect at 3.2 Å scanning height. Clearly, the three simulated images share great similarity: the C=C triple bonds are imaged as bright lines perpendicular to the bond, and C=F can be resolved well, whereas C=H cannot be resolved, which is in good agreement with the experimental result obtained with CO termination. Because of the FFPB molecule being free in our simulation, the H-rings and F-rings exhibit different magnitudes of brightness, which is not so obvious in the image of the experiment.26 We measure the image distortion as the distance between the two apparent C=C bond positions denoted with red crosses in Figure 3e: this distortion is given in Table 1 for different tip terminations.

Table 1. Geometric Distance and Apparent Distance from the Computed FS with Rigid CO, HCN, and ClCN between the Two C=C Bonds of FFPB Molecules Marked by Red Crosses in Figure 3e

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>geometry</th>
<th>CO</th>
<th>HCN</th>
<th>ClCN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H-ring (Å)</td>
<td>2.42</td>
<td>2.54</td>
<td>2.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-ring (Å)</td>
<td>2.42</td>
<td>2.20</td>
<td>2.06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In our simulation, the H-rings appear larger in diameter than the F-rings, using a CO2 tip, which is consistent with the report by Moll et al., using the CO tip.26 The HCN and CICN tips also yield apparent H-rings than F-rings. Compared with the well-known 2.42 Å distance between the midpoints of opposite C=C bonds in phenyl rings, the H-ring is enlarged/contracted by 6 and −2% with rigid X−CO (X = none or O) versus X−CN (X = H or Cl), respectively, and by −9 and −15% for the F-ring. It appears that the X−CN tips image the polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (carbon rings with H-terminations) with less distortion than the X−CO tips.

3.4. Effect of the Molecule Symmetry. So far we have discussed linear molecules (including CH3CN with three linear end atoms) as the AFM tip terminations, whereas most molecular candidates are not linear. The two end atoms are indeed crucial for the AFM imaging, whereas the symmetry of the tip molecule (referring to the sample) is also important, specifically for the distortion of the AFM images. Here, we choose a planar H2CO molecule, with CO as the two end atoms pointing toward the sample and two H atoms able to be in different orientations, either parallel to the long axis of pentacene (αH2CO) or perpendicular to it (βH2CO), as sketched in Figure 4a,b. The 2D patterns of pentacene obtained by αH2CO and βH2CO tips are shown in Figure 4c,d. Apparently, while the chemical structures of the five C6 rings are imaged, a remarkable difference in distortion arises: patterns of the hollows obtained with αH2CO look stretched along the long axis, whereas those for βH2CO are stretched along the short axis. The dramatic visual impression comes mostly from the shapes of the hollows (minimum areas), which are differently distorted by αH2CO and βH2CO tips, whereas the apparent lengths of pentacene (distance between the first and sixth C=C bonds) by αH2CO is only 3% larger. Distortion due to the orientations of the H−H in H2CO is much more remarkable for the NTCDI sample, as shown in Figure 4e,f, which are obtained with αH2CO and βH2CO for H−H parallel and perpendicular to the N−N in NTCDI, respectively. Generally speaking, the image is stretched along/perpendicular to the N−N orientation of NTCDI by αH2CO/βH2CO. The
apparent distance between the two C–C bonds (marked by dashed arrows in Figure 4.d) imaged by αH2CO is 3% smaller than the chemical structure (4.87 vs 4.72 Å), whereas that imaged by βH2CO is around 3% larger; the angle between the two apparent C–O bonds (marked by the dashed angles) by αH2CO is 30% smaller than the chemical structure (82° vs 116.4°), whereas that by βH2CO is around 120°.

In our simulations, distortions due to the symmetry of the molecule terminations are always observed, which are mainly affected by the third atoms (e.g., two H atoms in H2CO) behind the linear two end atoms, whereas the influence of the fourth atoms (e.g., the three H atoms in CH3CO) is small. Taking the third atoms as a group in a plane parallel to the sample, generally images are stretched along its long axis, whereas they are compressed along its short axis. Nevertheless, the symmetry of the metallic tip, for example, Cu clusters, behind CO hardly affects the distortion. Using a cluster with three aligned Cu atoms as the third atoms parallel to the sample and CO adsorbed at the middle Cu as the two end atoms pointing to the sample, we find that different orientations of the three aligned Cu atoms referenced to the sample induce little distortion of the image compared with that obtained by an isolated CO tip. In this case, the electronic structure of the end atoms does not change much, and the metallic part only provides a weak asymmetric background.

4. CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, we have systematically explored the AFM contrast produced by various molecular candidates as AFM terminations. C, N, and O as the first end atoms produce sharper images for adjacent atoms than Si, P, and S, which suggests that atomic sizes are of great influence on the capability for atomic resolutions. The second period light element atoms as the first end atom in the inert molecule tips could be favorable for high resolution AFM imaging. With linear molecules, only the two end atoms are found to dominate the imaging behaviors for AFM imaging: in particular, SCO and CO2 can perform equally to a CO termination, and the images obtained with HCN, CICN, and CH3CN are nearly identical; however, the tips of NCF, CS2, and NP are found with difficulty to distinguish adjacent atoms. Distortion of the image depends slightly on the atoms behind the first two, whereas it varies a lot depending on the symmetry of the tip termination. These findings suggest that new tip terminations can be engineered by decoupling the three end atoms responsible for imaging from the tip structure behind them, which is attached to the macro tip apex.

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Notes
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