Two-dimensional dispersion of image electrons on C$_{60}$ thin films on Au(111) and Cu(111) DANIEL QUINN, University of Minnesota, Dept. of Chemistry, GREGORY DUTTON, CHAD LINDSTROM, XIAOYANG ZHU —

Two-photon photoemission (2PPE) has been used for many years to investigate occupied and unoccupied electronic states in clean and adsorbate-covered metal substrates. In this report, femtosecond 2PPE is employed to investigate charge transfer across a metal/organic-semiconductor interface and electronic structure in the thin film overlayer. Monolayer films of C$_{60}$ have been grown using organic molecular beam deposition in ultrahigh vacuum on Au(111) and Cu(111) substrates. Such films represent a model system consisting of a metal/organic-semiconductor interface. Due to slightly different interatomic spacing in the two substrates, the epitaxial C$_{60}$ films grow as C$_{60}$($4 \times 4$)/Cu(111) or C$_{60}$($2\sqrt{3} \times 2\sqrt{3}$)R30°/Au(111). These distinct overlayers have previously been established by low energy electron diffraction and scanning tunneling microscopy experiments. By studying angle-resolved 2PPE, dispersion of image electrons in the conduction band along the surface plane can be measured directly. The fact that the C$_{60}$ overlayer is rotated by 30° in the Au(111) case with respect to the Cu(111) case leads to distinct dispersion characteristics which correspond to different cuts in the two-dimensional band structure of the C$_{60}$ thin film. Application of an s-band tight binding model leads to a reasonable quantitative fit.

Daniel Quinn
University of Minnesota, Dept. of Chemistry

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