

● Polymers - Structure:

- Unconjugated
- Conjugated – Semiconductor

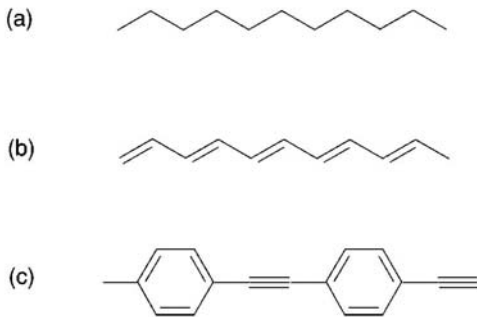


FIG. 1. Three organic periodic molecules.

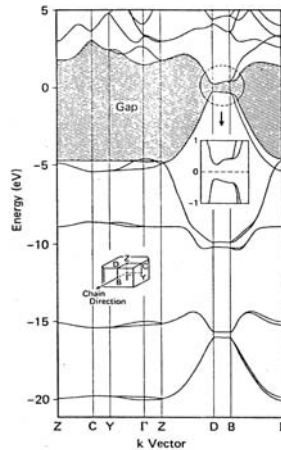


FIG. 11. Calculated band structure of *trans*-(CH)_x from Grant and Batra (1979).

E-k diagram: Electron energy dispersion showing a semiconductor

● Nanowires and Devices

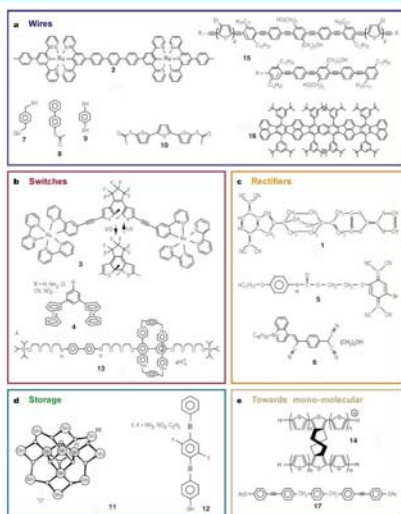


Figure 1 The molecules described in the text. a, Wires, b, hybrid molecular electronic (HME) switches, c, HME rectifiers, d, storage, and e, two molecules that show promise for mono-molecular electronics. Only the manganese oxide molecule 11 of formula Mn₂(C₁₀H₁₂O₁₀)₂ is not completely represented, for clarity²⁰. All these molecules have been synthesized apart from the 'topical design 11 of a 6- π - π molecular rectifier'. Molecules 14 and 18 have not yet been characterized. 14 is the first proposal of an intermolecular transistor and 17 is an intramolecular quantum well.

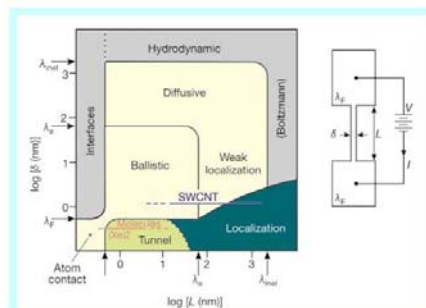


Figure 3 Regimes of electronic transport as a function of the wire width δ and length L . λ_F is the de Broglie carrier wavelength in the contact electrodes (away from the constriction), λ_e the elastic mean free path in the wire and λ_{inel} the inelastic mean free path in the wire. Characteristic orders of magnitude for λ_F , λ_e and λ_{inel} are taken for noble metals at low temperatures. Hydrodynamic (Boltzmann), diffusive (weak localization) and ballistic regimes have been well studied in the past for metals and semiconductors. Ballistic and weak localization regimes are now being studied on SWNTs²⁵, atomic metallic wires²³ and the tunnel regime on single molecules^{14,18,19,76} and short atomic wires²⁶.

● Nanowires and Devices

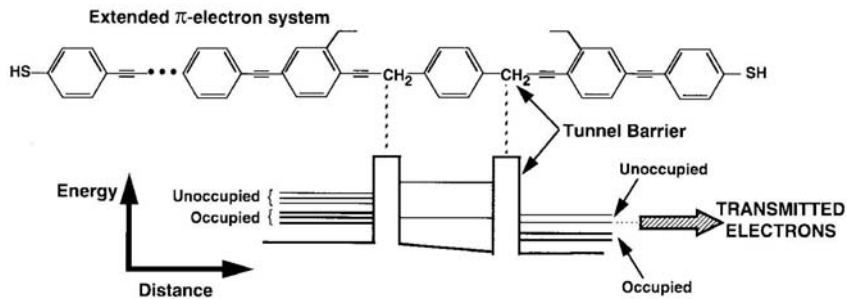


Fig. 8. Structure and mechanism for possible molecular RTD proposed by Tour [94]. (a) Conducting chain molecule, like that shown in Fig. 7, but with insulating barrier groups that may generate (b) potential well for quantum confinement that could (c) create a resonant tunneling effect when the molecule is subjected to a voltage bias, permitting a current of electrons to be transmitted through the device. Compare this schematic with that in Fig. 3 for an analogous, but much larger, solid-state device.

● Defect Particles:

■ Plasmon:

- ☀ electrons vibrating in unison creating a wave packet of vibrating electrons.
- ☀ Collective oscillations of free carriers.

■ Exciton:

- ☀ An *electron-hole* pair spatially near so that they interact and create an electron-hole particle
- ☀ But energetically apart so that they do not recombine instantaneously

■ Polarons & Bipolarons – *electron-phonon* or lattice interaction that creates

■ Polariton – *plasmon-photon* interaction or *exciton-photon* interaction

■ Solitons – mid-gap electronic state in which conjugation is interrupted

Defects:

- Solitons – mid-gap electronic state in which conjugation is interrupted
- Polarons & Bipolarons – carrier-phonon or lattice interaction

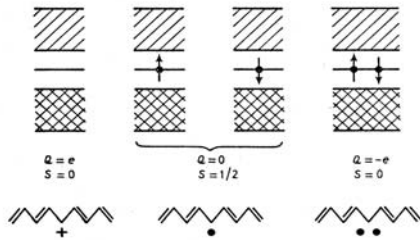


FIG. 22. Electronic structure leading to various charge and spin states of a soliton. The localized chemical shorthand for these delocalized structures is sketched.

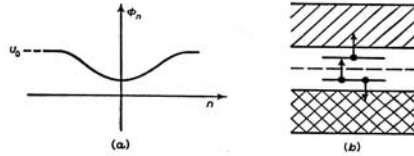


FIG. 23. Order parameter and band diagram for a polaron: the staggered order parameter ϕ_n as a function of n for a polaron; (b) two states symmetrically split off from the band edges for a polaron. An electron is missing from the upper state for an electron polaron, and only a single electron occupies the lower state for a hole polaron.