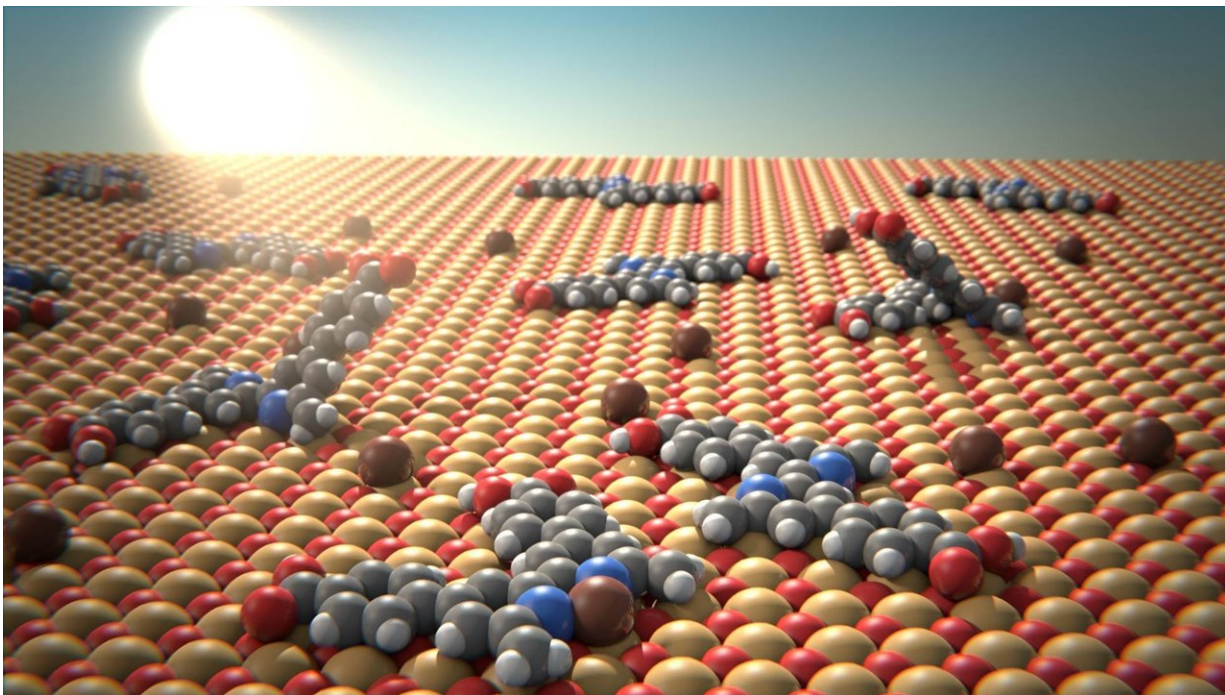


# Metal leads to the desired configuration

October 9 2018



Scientists were able to determine the spatial arrangement of bipyridine molecules (gray) on a surface of nickel and oxygen atoms (yellow/red). Rotation changes the transconfiguration (front right) to a cis configuration (front left). Credit: University of Basel, Department of Physics

Scientists at the University of Basel have found a way to change the spatial arrangement of bipyridine molecules on a surface. These potential components of dye-sensitized solar cells form complexes with metals and thereby alter their chemical conformation. The results of this

interdisciplinary collaboration between chemists and physicists from Basel were recently published in the scientific journal *ACS Omega*.

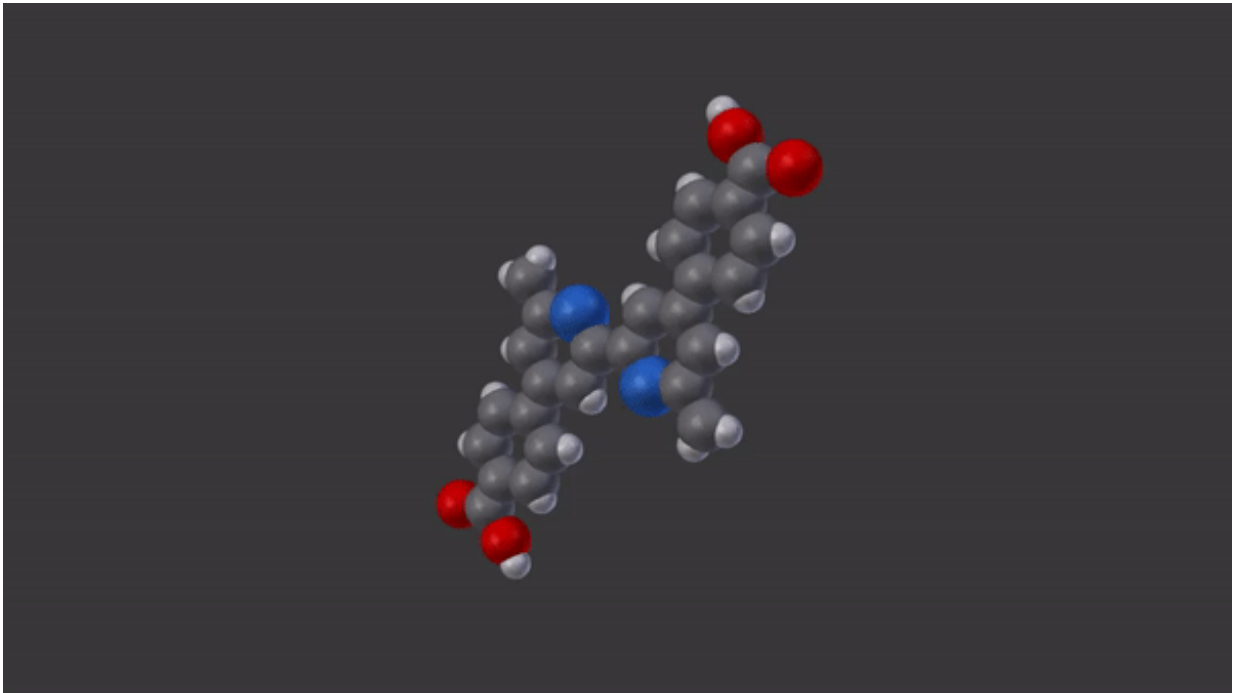
Dye-sensitized solar cells have been considered a sustainable alternative to conventional solar cells for many years, even if their energy yield is not yet fully satisfactory. The efficiency can be increased with the use of [tandem solar cells](#), where the [dye-sensitized solar cells](#) are stacked on top of each other.

The way in which the dye, which absorbs sunlight, is anchored to the semiconductor plays a crucial role in the effectiveness of these solar cells. However, the anchoring of the dyes on nickel oxide surfaces – which are particularly suitable for tandem dye-sensitized cells – is not yet sufficiently understood.

## **Binding on surfaces**

Over the course of an [interdisciplinary collaboration](#), scientists from the Swiss Nanoscience Institute and the Departments of Physics and Chemistry at the University of Basel investigated how single bipyridine molecules bind to nickel oxide and gold surfaces.

Bipyridine crystals served as an anchor molecule for dye-sensitized cells on a semiconductor surface. This anchor binds the [metal complexes](#), which in turn can then be used to bind the various dyes.



The configuration of the bipyridine molecule is changed by binding an iron atom (brown). The chemical composition of the molecules is the same, but their spatial arrangement and chemical properties are very different. Credit: University of Basel, Department of Physics

With the aid of scanning probe microscopes, the investigation determined that initially the bipyridine molecules bind flat to the surface in their trans configuration. The addition of iron atoms and an increase in temperature cause a rotation around a carbon atom in the bipyridine molecule and thus leads to the formation of the cis configuration.

"The chemical composition of the cis and trans configuration is the same, but their spatial arrangement is very different. "The change in configuration can be clearly distinguished on the basis of scanning probe microscope measurements," confirms experimental physicist Professor Ernst Meyer.

## Metal complexes in a modified configuration

This change in [spatial arrangement](#) is the result of formation of a metal complex, as confirmed by the scientists through their examination of the bipyridine on a gold surface.

During the preparation of the dye-sensitized solar [cells](#), these reactions take place in a solution. However, the examination of individual molecules and their behavior is only possible with the use of scanning probe microscopes in vacuum.

"This study allowed us to observe for the first time how molecules that are firmly bound to a surface change their configuration," summarizes Meyer. "This enables us to better understand how anchor molecules behave on [nickel oxide](#) surfaces."

**More information:** Transoid-to-Cisoid Conformation Changes of Single Molecules on Surfaces Triggered by Metal Coordination. *ACS Omega* (2018)

Provided by University of Basel

Citation: Metal leads to the desired configuration (2018, October 9) retrieved 9 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2018-10-metal-desired-configuration.html>

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