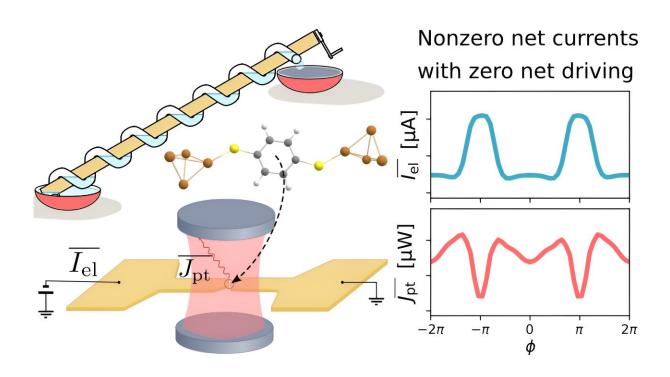


Quantum pumping in molecular junctions: Theoretical model could lead to switches and amplifiers

August 15 2024



The study focuses on the quantum pump effect in a benzenedithiol molecule connected to two copper electrodes and coupled with cavity photons. Credit: Senior Lecturer Riku Tuovinen

Researchers have developed a new theoretical modeling technique that could potentially be used in the development of switches or amplifiers in molecular electronics. The modeling technique is a collaboration



between researchers at the University of Jyväskylä, Finland, and Wroclaw University of Science and Technology, Poland.

The paper is <u>published</u> in the journal *Nano Letters*.

Molecular electronics is the study of how electrons move in junctions formed by individual molecules and how this can be used in <u>electronic</u> <u>devices</u>. The time scales of the theoretical models typically used in these processes are very fast compared to those observed experimentally and aligning them has been a challenge.

Using a new modeling technique developed by researchers at the University of Jyväskylä and Wroclaw University of Science and Technology, a setup was investigated in which a benzenedithiol molecule is coupled to copper electrodes and interacts with light in a cavity. The new theoretical method provides an experimentally relevant time scale for the study of molecular junctions.

"Our theoretical results show that the molecular system we studied can produce significant light emission and high harmonic generation," says Senior Lecturer Riku Tuovinen from the University of Jyväskylä.

Interestingly, the way these effects occur is more akin to what has been observed in solid state materials rather than in atomic or molecular systems.

"The study also found that symmetries in the configuration can either suppress or enhance certain light frequencies," says Tuovinen, "so the configuration could potentially be used as a switch or amplifier in molecular electronics."

The researchers refer to the studied setting as a kind of molecular quantum pump.



"Similar to how the efficiency of the famous Archimedes' screw depends on the tilting angle and the spiral step, the efficiency of molecular quantum pumps depends on the magnitude and phase difference of the driving voltages," explains Tuovinen.

More information: Riku Tuovinen et al, Electroluminescence Rectification and High Harmonic Generation in Molecular Junctions, *Nano Letters* (2024). DOI: 10.1021/acs.nanolett.4c02609

Provided by University of Jyväskylä

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