



Warsaw, 15 January 2014

Two-proton bit controlled by a single copper atom

Just a single foreign atom located in the vicinity of a molecule can change spatial arrangement of its atoms. In a spectacular experiment, an international team of researchers was able to change persistently positions of the nuclei of hydrogen atoms in a porphycene molecule by approaching a single copper atom to the molecule.

A subatomic bit formed by two protons tunnelling inside a simple organic molecule can be switched by approaching a single copper atom to the molecule. A spectacular experiment to demonstrate the phenomenon was carried out by a team of researchers from the Fritz-Haber-Institute of the Max-Planck-Gesellschaft (FHI) in Berlin, the University of Liverpool (UL) and the Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Polish Academy of Sciences (IPC PAS) in Warsaw. The experiment was reported in a paper published in “Nature Chemistry”, one of the most prestigious chemical journals.

In the study the researchers made use of specific properties of the porphycene molecule. Porphycene ($C_{20}H_{14}N_4$) is a porphyrin derivative. Chemical compounds belonging to this group occur naturally. They are found, e.g., in human blood, where they are involved in reactions related to oxygen transport. Their molecules have a form of planar carbon rings with hydrogen atoms outside and four nitrogen atoms inside, located in the corners of a tetragon.

In the centre of a porphycene molecule, in an empty space surrounded by nitrogen atoms, there are two protons (i.e., nuclei of hydrogen atoms) that can move between the nitrogens. It is interesting that both protons are always displaced together. The research carried out for over a decade by Prof. Jacek Waluk's team (IPC PAS) suggests that the movement of protons is not simply a displacement in space. The protons change their positions due to quantum tunnelling effect: making use of the uncertainty principle they just disappear at one place and reappear in another.

In the Berlin FHI laboratory the porphycene molecules provided by Prof. Waluk's team were deposited individually onto the surface of a perfect copper crystal. The job was not easy and required development of appropriate techniques – without them porphycene molecules tended to form groups (aggregates).

The subsequent step were the experiments under high vacuum and at very low temperature (5 K, which means five degree above the absolute zero). A single porphycene molecule laying on the copper substrate was observed with a scanning tunnelling microscope. The instrument allowed for

recording changes in electron density of the molecule, and thus for monitoring changes of its shape. The images obtained with this technique allowed to determine current positions of both protons. Therefore the researchers were able to observe the movement of atoms inside the molecule in the course of a chemical reaction.

“We were pretty much surprised to find that after depositing on the copper substrate, hydrogen ions in porphycene molecule formed a configuration that was never observed so far, in spite of many, many years of research on this compound. Instead of being located in opposite corners of the tetragon formed by nitrogen atoms, both protons took positions next to each other. Quite surprisingly we found a new porphycene tautomer!”, comments Prof. Waluk.

Using a tip of the scanning tunnelling microscope, in subsequent attempts a single copper atom was moved closer to the porphycene molecule, from different sides. It turned out that depending on the position of the copper atom, both protons in porphycene, moving between the nitrogen atoms, were located once on one side, and then on the other side of the molecule. Thus, the porphycene molecule acted as a binary switch, controlled with a single copper atom only. A change in position of the copper atom by less than a ten-billionth of a meter was sufficient to initiate the transition between the states.

The research carried out by the team from the FHI, the UL and the IPC PAS proves that the vicinity of a molecule can substantially affect its physical and chemical properties. The results of the study show that, under certain conditions, the environment of molecules should be controlled with atomic precision. On the other hand, the observed sensitivity to changes in the environment opens the way for development of methods for regulation of processes occurring in single molecules.

“It seems likely that the molecule’s sensitivity to its vicinity found by us is a common phenomenon in nature. The phenomenon can be exploited, for instance, in designing nanomachines processing information on a single-molecule level”, sums up Prof. Waluk.

This press release was prepared thanks to the NOBLESSE grant under the activity “Research potential” of the 7th Framework Programme of the European Union.

The Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Polish Academy of Sciences (<http://www.ichf.edu.pl/>) was established in 1955 as one of the first chemical institutes of the PAS. The Institute’s scientific profile is strongly related to the newest global trends in the development of physical chemistry and chemical physics. Scientific research is conducted in nine scientific departments. CHEMIPAN R&D Laboratories, operating as part of the Institute, implement, produce and commercialise specialist chemicals to be used, in particular, in agriculture and pharmaceutical industry. The Institute publishes approximately 200 original research papers annually.

CONTACTS:

Prof. **Jacek Waluk**
Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Polish Academy of Sciences
tel. +48 22 3433332
email: jwaluk@ichf.edu.pl

RELATED LINKS:

<http://www.fhi-berlin.mpg.de/>
Website of the Fritz-Haber-Institut der Max-Planck-Gesellschaft.

<http://www.liv.ac.uk/>
Website of the University of Liverpool.

<http://www.ichf.edu.pl/>
Website of the Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

<http://www.ichf.edu.pl/press/>
Press releases of the Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

IMAGES:**ICHF140115b_fot01s.jpg****HR:** http://ichf.edu.pl/press/2014/01/ICHF140115b_fot01.jpg

A subatomic bit was formed from a porphycene, a chemical compound studied for years at the Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw, Poland. Sylwester Gawinkowski, a PhD student, at the experimental setup used to study hydrogen tunnelling in porphycene. (Source: IPC PAS, Grzegorz Krzyżewski)

ICHF140115b_fot02s.jpg**HR:** http://ichf.edu.pl/press/2014/01/ICHF140115b_fot02.jpg

Two protons (red) in a porphycene molecule deposited onto the surface of a perfect copper crystal (brown) can change their positions at nitrogen atoms (blue) depending on the position of a single copper atom (yellow). (Source: L. Grill / University of Graz)