

Spectroscopic characterization of the on-surface induced (cyclo)dehydrogenation of a N-heteroaromatic compound on noble metal surfaces

I. Palacio, *^a A. L. Pinardi,^a J. I. Martínez, ^a A. Preobrajenski, ^b A. Cossaro, ^c A. Jancarik,^d I. Stará,^d I. Starý, ^d J. Méndez,^a J. A. Martín-Gago^a and M. F. López ^a

New nanoarchitectures can be built from polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) by exploiting the capability of some metal surfaces for inducing cyclodehydrogenation reactions. This bottom-up approach allows the formation of nanostructures with a different dimensionality from the same precursor as a consequence of the diffusion and coupling of the PAHs adsorbed on the surface. In this work we present a thorough study, by means of a combination of X-ray photoemission spectroscopy, near-edge X-ray absorption fine structure and scanning tunneling microscopy with first principle calculations of the structural and chemical transformations undergone by pyridyl-substituted dibenzo[5]helicene on three coinage surfaces, namely Cu(110), Cu(111) and Au(111). Upon annealing, on-surface chemical reactions are promoted affecting the adsorbate/substrate and the molecule/molecule interactions. This thermally induced process favours the transformation from diffusing isolated molecules to polymeric nanographene chains and finally to N-doped graphene.

Introduction

New organic materials have the potential of substituting silicon-based technology in electronic devices, and are already widely spread in organic light emitting diodes (OLED) and in new designs of solar cells. Surface-mediated chemical modification of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), emerges as an excellent means to synthesize novel nanostructures, with precise control of their composition and of their electronic properties. Moreover, this bottom-up approach may allow controlling a specific reaction path at the atomic level, leading to tailored reaction outcomes. In particular, thermally induced (cyclo)dehydrogenation (and/or dehalogenation) of PAHs followed by covalent coupling on transition metal surfaces may result in the synthesis of new zero-, one- and two-dimensional nanoarchitectures.^{1–6}

In the field of on-surface synthesis of new nano-objects from their functional molecular building blocks, the selection of a correctly designed precursor is vital to achieve the desired outcome. In particular, the electronic doping of the resultant structure can be controlled by introducing foreign atoms into the precursor. For instance, the pyridyl-substituted dibenzo[5]helicene

(called DiPy[5]DBH in the following) can hierarchically form N-doped nanographene or nano-dome units upon annealing on Pt(111).⁷ Other complex molecules can lead to the formation of specific structures such as graphene nanoribbons once the correct precursor and surface are chosen.⁶

In addition, the choice of substrate is also a crucial parameter. Indeed, our group has shown that the diffusion of the PAH precursor on the surface defines the dimensionality of the reaction products.¹ On one hand, a highly reactive surface such as Pt(111) does not allow surface diffusion, impeding the interaction between neighbouring molecules, so that thermal activation results in the intramolecular cyclodehydrogenation and the formation of new zero-dimensional objects. On the other hand, when a PAH is deposited on a weakly reactive surface such as Au(111), the molecules diffuse at room temperature; upon annealing, they undergo cyclodehydrogenation and dehydrogenative polymerization, and as a consequence, two-dimensional polymeric chains form since the diffusion allows the molecules to meet and react with each other. Other coinage metal surfaces such as Cu(110) and Cu(111) also act as catalysts towards the formation of polymers since they promote diffusion. In particular, in ref. 1 we demonstrated that the structures formed on different coinage metal surfaces from the same PAH (namely DiPy[5]DBH) are analogous, but their relative formation temperatures strongly depend on the substrate.

Most of the studies published until now in this field use Scanning Tunnelling Microscopy (STM) or non-contact Atomic Force Microscopy (nc-AFM)⁸ images to identify both precursors

^a Materials Science Factory, Dept. Surfaces, Coatings and Molecular Astrophysics, Institute of Material Science of Madrid (ICMM-CSIC), C/Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz 3, 28049 Madrid, Spain. E-mail: i.palacio@csic.es

^b MAX IV Laboratory, Lund University, Box 118, 22100 Lund, Sweden

^c CNR-IOM, Laboratorio TASC, Basovizza SS-14, Km 163.5, 34149 Trieste, Italy

^d Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Flemingovo nám. 2, 16610 Prague, Czech Republic

and reaction products, whereas spectroscopic characterization of the processes is less common. On the other hand, core-level electron spectroscopies allow following details and exploring reaction paths that cannot be inferred by the analysis of STM/AFM images. In this work, we study in detail the adsorption of DiPy[5]DBH on three different coinage metal surfaces, namely Cu(110), Cu(111) and Au(111), and follow surface induced chemical reactions as a function of the substrate temperature. We used a combination of Scanning Tunneling Microscopy (STM), Near-Edge X-ray Absorption Fine Structure (NEXAFS) and X-ray Photoemission Spectroscopy (XPS) to characterize the as-deposited molecules and their (cyclo)dehydrogenative polymerization upon annealing. Importantly, the presence of substitutional nitrogen in the precursor leads to the formation of N-doped nanostructures. As analogous results have been found for the three systems under study we show in this publication the most representative ones. Additionally, to shed light on the role of molecular diffusion in the formation of novel nanoarchitectures we have designed a heuristic theoretical procedure. This approach allows us to monitor the energetics and kinetic barriers to the fusion of the cycles of two partially dehydrogenated diffusing DiPy[5]DBH molecules towards their full linkage on the Cu(110), Cu(111) and Au(111) surfaces following the minimum energy path (MEP). For that purpose we have calculated formation enthalpies (H) and barrier heights along the MEP at the transition state (TS), ΔE , within a density functional theory (DFT)-based implementation of the climbing-image nudged elastic band (CI-NEB) framework as described below.

Experimental section

DiPy[5]DBH was synthesized according to the procedure described elsewhere.¹ The experiments have been carried out in three ultra-high vacuum (UHV) chambers, all with a base pressure of 1×10^{-10} mbar. In all of them, the molecular powder was sublimated from a homemade Ta crucible annealed at 575 K controlled by a type-K thermocouple spot-welded to it. The metal samples were cleaned with cycles of sputtering (Ar⁺ pressure of 1×10^{-6} mbar) and annealing (800 K), and the molecules were deposited on the clean samples kept at room temperature. NEXAFS and XPS have been recorded at the D1011 beamline at MAX-Lab (Lund, Sweden) and at ALOISA beamline⁹ at Elettra (Trieste, Italy). They provide precise chemical information of the surface reactions, and are highly useful to understand the mechanisms of (cyclo)dehydrogenation in an atomistic manner. These results are complemented with room temperature (RT) STM images (Omicron), which provide structural information.

The photon energies for measuring the N1s and C1s signals were 480 eV and 380 eV, respectively. The intensities of both N1s and C1s peaks have been normalised to the same height. The peaks were fitted with a Lorentzian width of 180 meV convoluted with a Gaussian component of about 600 meV by minimizing the number of components for each peak. NEXAFS spectra were recorded with linearly polarized light and a photon energy resolution of 80 meV. The sample was held at room

temperature, and spectra were recorded by changing the photon incidence angle (p-polarization = 20° and s-polarization = 90°).

Theoretical section

Computational methods

In the *ab initio* atomistic simulations, total energies, forces, and stresses were minimized by using DFT as implemented in the plane-waves package QUANTUM ESPRESSO.¹⁰ The DFT+D2 method of Grimme has been used to add dispersive forces to conventional density functionals.^{11,12} The ion–electron interaction is modeled by ultrasoft pseudopotentials,¹³ and exchange–correlation (XC) effects are treated by the PBE generalized-gradient approximation (GGA).¹⁴ All the Brillouin zones were discretized by optimal Monkhorst–Pack grids,¹⁵ and an energy cut-off of 500 eV yields total energies within an accuracy of ± 0.05 eV.¹⁶ Residual atomic forces and lattice stresses were lower than 0.01 eV Å⁻¹ and 0.1 GPa, respectively. Transition states (TSs) have been investigated here within the Climbing-image Nudged Elastic Band (CI-NEB) approach.^{10,17–19}

Models

The system geometries considered in the calculations for the Cu(110), Cu(111) and Au(111) metal surfaces consist of: (i) slabs of four physical layers (minimum perpendicular distance of ~ 25 Å of vacuum between neighbouring cells); and (ii) full periodic boundary conditions representing infinite metal surfaces. Each substrate metal layer contained 90 atoms for Cu(110), and 96 for Cu(111) and Au(111), with unit cells of sizes (21.6×38.2) Å², (27.1×20.9) Å² and (23.4×35.0) Å², respectively. Each unit cell included two partially dehydrogenated DiPy[5]DBH molecules (with a lack of three hydrogen atoms each) located at the initial state at a short distance and with their corresponding dehydrogenated parts facing each other favouring the linking trajectory. Before locating the partially dehydrogenated molecules on the surfaces, and in order to speed up the whole structural relaxations, the gas-phase geometry of the molecule has been pre-optimized. Only the two bottom physical metal layers were fixed during the calculation of the MEPs. As a test, an additional metal layer was included for some intermediate images for the case of the Au(111) to check the convergence degree in the energetics of the system, with no significant variation w.r.t. the four-layers case.

Results and discussion

Fig. 1a exhibits a ball-and-stick model of the precursor with white, light-blue and dark-blue spheres representing H, C and N atoms, respectively. Fig. 1b–d show STM images of the evolution of 0.5 ML of DiPy[5]DBH deposited on Cu(110) as the substrate temperature is increased. At RT (Fig. 1b), the deposited molecules are in a physisorbed state and diffuse faster than the scanning speed, and are, therefore, invisible to the STM. After annealing the sample at 560 K, the molecules start to partially undergo dehydrogenative polymerisation, and

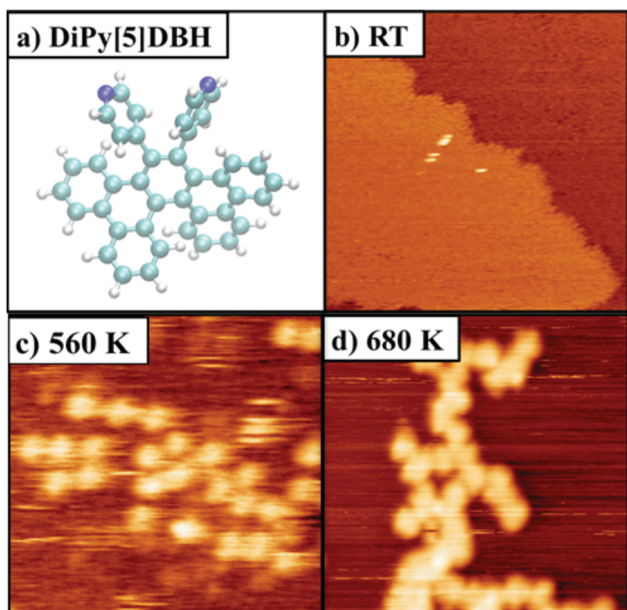


Fig. 1 (a) Ball-and-stick model of the precursor DiPy[5]DBH. (b–d) STM images of the evolution of DiPy[5]DBH on Cu(110) for different temperatures. (b) The precursor diffusing at RT is not visible ($40 \times 40 \text{ nm}^2$; $V_{\text{sample}} = 1.0 \text{ V}$). (c) The diffusing molecules coexist with dimers or trimers at 560 K ($12.5 \times 12.5 \text{ nm}^2$; $V_{\text{sample}} = -2.0 \text{ V}$). (d) The precursor rings fuse between them and form single-molecule polymers at 680 K ($12.5 \times 12.5 \text{ nm}^2$; $V_{\text{sample}} = 2.0 \text{ V}$).

react with each other to form dimers, trimers or very small oligomers (Fig. 1c). However, even after annealing at this temperature, some molecules are still diffusing: indeed, the strokes along the scanning direction in the images correspond to moving molecules. Further annealing at about 680 K induces further dehydrogenation and the plane rings from different molecules fuse to form static polymers on the surface (Fig. 1d). At this stage, the individual molecules forming building blocks of the linked chains can be clearly distinguished, and their size (diameter $\sim 1.2 \text{ nm}$) and apparent height ($\sim 0.22 \text{ nm}$) is similar to the N-doped nanographene found on Pt(111).⁷ Additional annealing of the sample leads to a decomposition of the molecular chains, and from 750 K graphene submonolayer patches begin to form. Analogous molecular transformations were observed on Cu(111) and on Au(111)1 although at slightly different temperature values. For the case of Au(111), graphene regions were never observed upon annealing in our experiments since we avoided high temperatures to prevent damaging the sample.

In order to gain better insights into the nature of adsorbate/substrate interactions NEXAFS and XPS measurements were performed. Specifically, the C K-edge NEXAFS and the N1s and C1s XPS of the adsorbed molecules provide very detailed information on the chemical state of adsorbing atoms, and additionally NEXAFS provides information about the orientation angle of the PAH relative to the surface. Fig. 2a shows the room temperature partial electron yield (PEY) C K-edge normalized NEXAFS spectra of DiPy[5]DBH/Cu(111) for one monolayer coverage, and the evolution of the spectra from RT to 690 K (b).

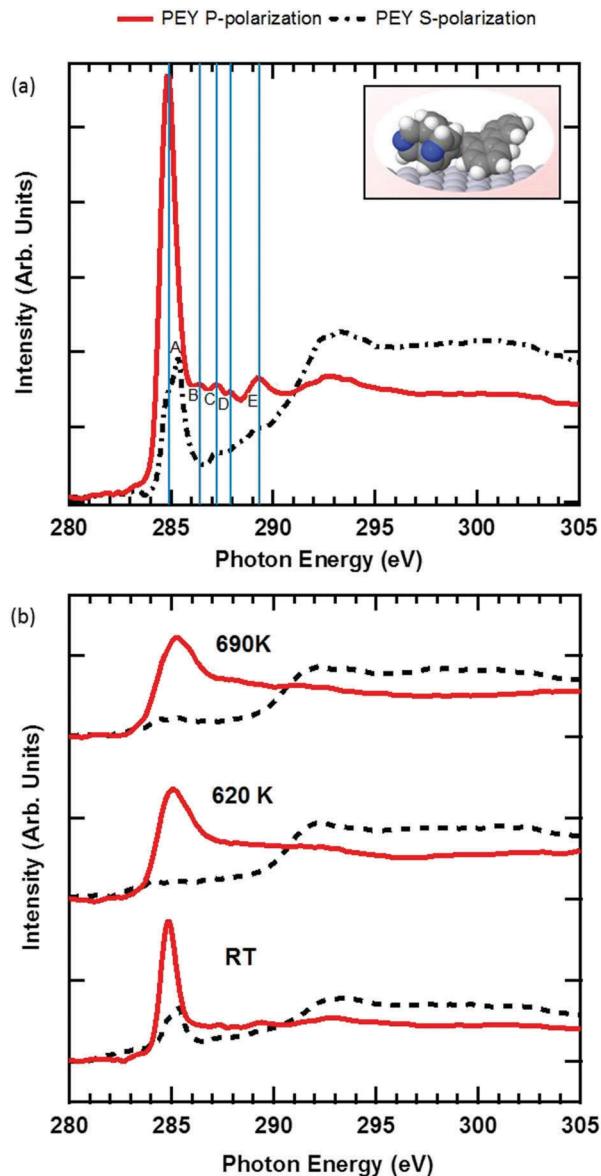


Fig. 2 (a) PEY C K-edge NEXAFS of one monolayer of DiPy[5]DBH/Cu(111) at RT recorded for both p-polarised (red solid curve) and s-polarised (black dashed curve) light. The blue lines indicate the position of the five peaks A–E; the inset exhibits the three-dimensional nature of the as-deposited molecule. (b) Evolution of the NEXAFS from RT to 690 K.

The spectra were recorded with both s-polarised light (electric field being parallel to the surface, dashed black curves) and p-polarised light (electric field being perpendicular to the surface, solid red curves).

In general, the energy range of absorption of the π^* states of the aromatic rings lies between 284–290 eV, and above 290 eV we detect the broad continuum of σ^* resonances. In the π^* region, we observe five peaks, denoted as A, B, C, D and E. The most intense peaks at 284.9 and 285.3 eV are due to C1s transitions to the LUMO π^* states^{20–23} of non-equivalent C sites in the molecules.^{24,25} There is a large dichroism between the s- and p-polarised signals, even though the s-polarised signal does not vanish. The π^* region is less intense for s-polarised

light and the σ^* region is less intense for p-polarised light. This means that the molecules are not completely flat because they conserve the three dimensional structure of an intact free molecule (see inset of Fig. 2a). However, the s-polarised intensity is smaller than the p- one, so the benzene rings of the molecules are lying on the surface at an average angle lower than 45° , as they try to couple their aromatic rings parallel to the surface. Moreover, for p-polarised light, the peak at 284.9 eV is the most intense; whereas for s-polarised light the one at 285.3 eV is prominent. This asymmetry suggests again that the as-deposited diffusing molecule is three-dimensional since the contribution to the LUMO of the C1s electrons of carbon atoms in two different positions is geometrically different. In previous literature, the less intense peaks B (286.4 eV), C (287.3 eV), D (288.0 eV) and E (289.4 eV) have been assigned differently, with peaks B–D often associated with transitions of the C1s electrons into σ^* orbitals located on C–H bonds^{21,23,24,26–28} with an admixture of Rydberg 3s states,^{29,30} whereas peak E can be a signature of the second π^* resonance in simple aromatic hydrocarbons.^{21,31} For all these features we observe an anisotropy corresponding to a perpendicular bond. It is not surprising that the feature B–C is split, as the transitions to the $\sigma^*(\text{C–H})$ states can occur on C atoms with a slightly varying chemical state, including those in the pyridine rings. The broad features above 291 eV represent C1s transitions to the $\sigma^*(\text{C–C})$ orbitals.^{21,22,32}

The inset of Fig. 2a shows the DFT calculated adsorption geometry of the molecule adsorbed on the surface, which maintains its three-dimensional character. Fig. 2b shows the evolution of the NEXAFS from room temperature to 690 K. The main peak at 284.9 eV widens and the peaks in the C–H region fade away, which suggests that the molecule dehydrogenates and hybridises with the surface upon annealing. The broadening of peak A with temperature indicates the formation of graphene-like structures and a higher chemical interaction with the metal substrate.^{22,26} Importantly, the strong dichroism of the π^* contribution of the NEXAFS spectrum for the two (s- and p-) polarizations at 620 K indicates that the molecule flattens due to intramolecular cyclodehydrogenation as a consequence of the formation of new fused bonds. Due to steric constraints, the only way for the pristine molecules to flatten is by cyclodehydrogenation. Hence, coupled molecules, oligomers and polymeric networks are formed by dehydrogenative polymerisation as the temperature increases.

XPS spectra complement the NEXAFS and the STM data by giving insight into the chemical state of the molecule. Besides, the XPS of the sample annealed in steps is crucial to understand the chemical behaviour of the molecule upon (cyclo)dehydrogenation. Fig. 3 shows the C1s (right) and the N1s (left) XPS peaks of submonolayer coverage of DiPy[5]DBH/Cu(110) at different temperatures. At room temperature we can distinguish up to three components in the C1s XPS signal: C1, the main one at 285.2 eV (light blue), C2 at 284.6 eV (light green), and C3 at 285.9 eV (purple). From the STM and the NEXAFS we know that at room temperature the molecules are diffusing and are not completely flat because of their three-dimensional structure. The presence of such a high number of peaks indicates the complexity of the free, low interacting molecule, with the C atoms existing in different

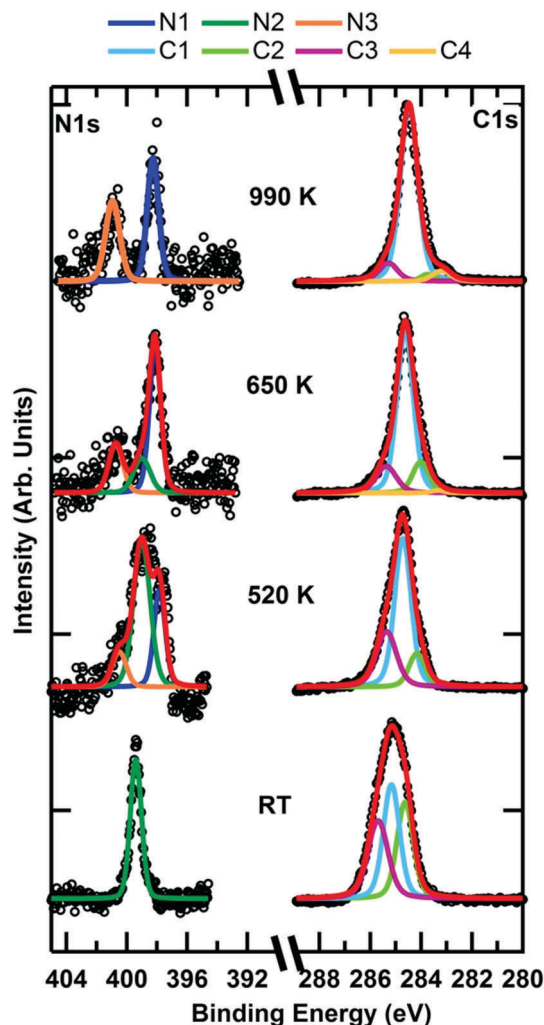


Fig. 3 Evolution of the XPS spectra of submonolayer coverage of DiPy[5]DBH/Cu(110) with the temperature ranging from RT to 990 K. C1s XPS (right) has been fitted with four different components, whilst N1s (left) with three.

chemical molecular environments. The C1s peak transforms upon annealing becoming narrower as it loses components (or they become less important). The main carbon component (C1 light blue) with a binding energy of 285.2 eV is the most intense peak at room temperature and throughout the whole annealing series. In fact, its relative importance increases with temperature. It represents the C–C in the sp^2 configuration.^{20,33–37} Upon annealing, each component of the XPS spectra undergoes a binding energy shift towards low values. This is indicative of the emerging interaction between molecules and surface after thermal treatment, with a net charge transfer from the surface to the molecule. The light green (C2) peak is ascribed to the sp^2 C bonded to two C atoms and one H atom and its relative spectral weight decreases with temperature.^{33,34,36} This result is expected as a consequence of both cyclodehydrogenation and dehydrogenative polymerisations. Remarkably, due to the high energy resolution of the beamline, we are able to follow the transformation of the molecule by XPS and confirm that the breakage of the C–H bonds catalysed by the surface is the cause of the structural changes of the

pristine molecules. The purple peak (C3) represents the carbon atoms linked to the N in the pyridine ring.^{20,37} This component still exists at 990 K; therefore, the inclusion of N heteroatoms from the original precursor into the polymeric chains and graphene regions is quite efficient. The orange peak (C4) can be assigned to the C atoms of the molecules interacting with the Cu surface.^{38,39} This component is not present at room temperature, as the molecules diffuse and do not interact with the metal. This peak appears at about 650 K, when polymeric networks are present, and its relative importance increases upon annealing. DiPy[5]DBH on Pt(111) forms nanodomes,⁷ where only the C atoms at the edges are covalently bonded to the metal surface, and this model was also proposed by Lacovig *et al.*³⁸ on similar systems; the same is probably happening here, where dehydrogenated C atoms which are not bonded to other molecules in the polymeric networks are bonded to the metal surface or the metal (Cu) adatoms. The room temperature submonolayer N1s XPS of DiPy[5]DBH on Cu(110) (left panel of Fig. 3) has only one narrow component at 399.4 eV (dark green, N2). As both N atoms in the free molecules are pyridine-like N (the N bonded to two C atoms in an aromatic ring), the N component observed at RT is ascribed to the pyridinic bond.^{35,37} Upon annealing the N1s spectrum changes radically and two new components emerge and prevail, at around 398 eV (dark blue, N1) and at around 400.6 eV (orange, N3). As the oligomers and polymeric chains form, the molecule flattens, and the low BE blue peak (N1) begins to dominate. This represents N atoms in the pyridine ring belonging to the N-doped nanographene flakes, that is, after the cyclodehydrogenation.^{35,40,41} These N atoms feel the Cu to a higher extent, because the pyridinic rings rotate upon the cleavage of C-H bonds and the formation of new C-C bonds, which brings the N and the Cu closer. The orange peak (N3) represents substitutional N atoms in the graphene network: these N atoms are bonded with three sp^2 carbon atoms.^{35,37} This 'graphitic N' component is present already at 650 K; however, STM images of the sample annealed at this temperature reveal the presence of polymeric chains, not of graphene regions, which will appear at a higher temperature. The presence of the substitutional N in the networks formed at 650 K indicates that some molecular chains bond *via* the pyridine rings, so that the linkage of building blocks in the chains can also involve the nitrogen atom binding with the carbon dangling bonds, hence enclosing an N atom in the hexagonal carbon lattice substituting a C atom. A pictorial description of the carbon and nitrogen atom configuration in relation with the XPS components analysed above is shown in Fig. 4. NEXAFS and XPS measurements were performed for all the 3 systems: DiPy[5]DBH on Cu(110), Cu(111) and Au(111) with analogous results, some of them already reported.^{1,42} We selected the Cu(111) case for representing the NEXAFS and the Cu(110) for representing the XPS results because higher annealing temperatures have been reached for these substrates.

To shed more light into how the temperature-induced nanostructure growth process is produced a series of DFT-based CI-NEB calculations have been carried out. Fig. 5 summarizes the main results obtained from the simulations. Fig. 5a shows the unit cells used in the calculation of the optimized

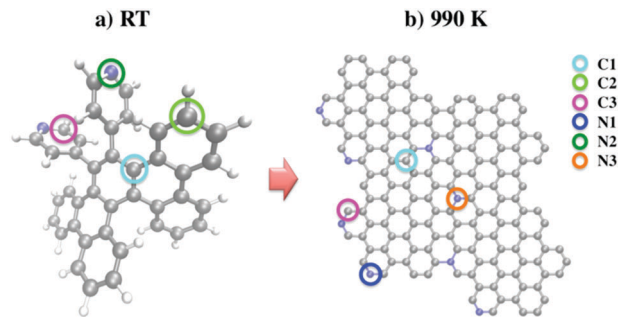


Fig. 4 Schematic representation of the N and C atomic configuration related to the XPS peak assignments of DiPy[5]DBH molecules on Cu(110). (a) At RT (single molecule) and (b) 990 K (nanographene flakes). C1 (light blue): sp^2 C atoms; C2 (light green): C-H; C3 (pink): C-N pyridine ring; C4: C-Cu, not represented; N1 (dark blue): N atoms in the pyridine ring interacting with Cu; N2 (dark green): pyridine-like N; N3 (orange): substitutional N atoms in the graphene network.

initial states of two partially dehydrogenated DiPy[5]DBH molecules on Cu(110), Cu(111) and Au(111). Fig. 5b shows the top and side views of the optimized Initial State (IS), Transition State (TS) and Final State (FS) for the representative assembly process of two partially dehydrogenated DiPy[5]DBH molecules on Cu(110). We have chosen as starting point for all the three cases two DiPy[5]DBH molecules already partially dehydrogenated at the rim, which face each other. The choice of this particular partially dehydrogenated state in the molecules as starting point has been made on the basis of an already reported analysis,¹ where the easiest-to-break C-H bonds within the DiPy[5]DBH molecule are the C-H terminal bonds of the pyridinic rings. The molecules will exclusively react where they approach each other already dehydrogenated, otherwise, they will be repulsed. This specific geometry for the reaction is promoted in the experiment because of the large diffusion and temperature, which make the molecules shift rapidly from a site to the next. For all the three surfaces, the initial minimum distance between the two molecules (both starting from minimum energy on-surface sites) ranges between 3.5 and 4.5 Å. This starting geometrical configuration ensures that the MEPs will only describe the linking process between them. In Fig. 5c we represent the total energy (referred to that of each initial state) as a function of the reaction coordinate along the computed MEP for Au(110), Cu(111) and Cu(111) surfaces. The CI-NEB calculations reveal, for all three surfaces, that the coupling process between the two partially dehydrogenated DiPy[5]DBH molecules produces at a moderately low transition state kinetic barriers of 0.22, 0.37 and 0.60 eV, yielding large assembly enthalpies of 10.4, 12.2 and 13.7 eV for Au(111), Cu(111) and Cu(110), respectively. The difference between these values has its origin in the intrinsic reactivity of the different surfaces.⁴³ In particular for the present case, on Cu(110) the linkage energy barrier adopts its highest value, since the Cu rows characterizing these surface are well-known enhanced reactivity points. Due to the high Cu(110) reactivity, the diffusing molecules need to overcome a higher barrier to detach the unsaturated C bonds from the

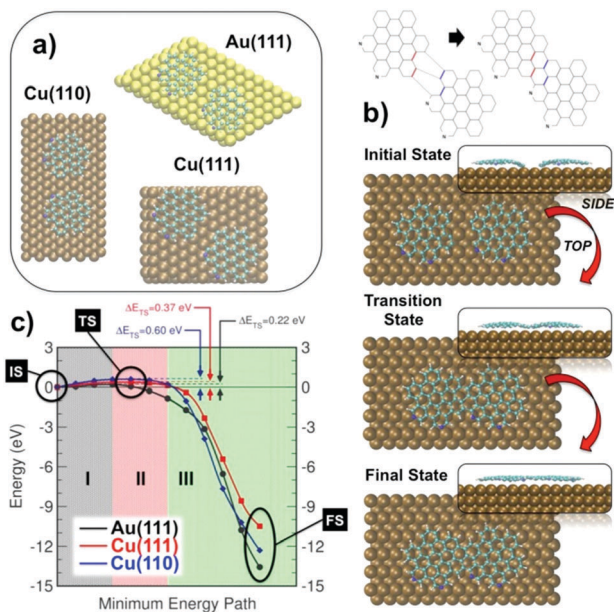


Fig. 5 (a) Unit cells used in the calculation of the optimized initial states of two partially dehydrogenated DiPy[5]DBH molecules on Cu(110), Cu(111) and Au(111). (b) Top and side views of the optimized geometries of the most representative states (initial, transition and final states) for the assembly of two partially dehydrogenated DiPy[5]DBH molecules on the Cu(110) surface. (c) Energy (in eV) as a function of the reaction coordinate along the computed CI-NEB Minimum Energy Path of the assembly process of two partially dehydrogenated DiPy[5]DBH molecules on Au(111) (black line), Cu(111) (red line) and Cu(110) (blue line). For better comparison, in all cases all the energies have been referred to the corresponding initial state energies. Transition state energies, ΔE_{TS} , are also indicated in the figure for the three cases. Besides, three shading regions (named I, II and III) have been highlighted within the graph corresponding to the three different regimes along the three MEPs.

surface, thus making the linkage process difficult. Comparatively, this effect is substantially reduced in the case of the Cu(111) surface (in around 0.23 eV), where these highly reactive Cu rows are not present and the surface is totally flat. At this surface the full detachment of the partially dehydrogenated linking molecules is easier, and the unsaturated edge C-bonds start to “feel” the unsaturated C-bonds of the incoming linking molecule at an earlier stage than in the case of Cu(110). Finally, Au(111) is the less reactive surface, which is manifested by the fact that the barrier takes a lower value. For the three cases the assembly process is clearly exothermic and the formation of the macrostructure arising from the linkage of the two partially dehydrogenated molecules is very favourable. Fig. 5c also shows three shading regions (named I, II and III) corresponding to the three different regimes observed along the MEPs. These three regions are perfectly identifiable in the morphology of all the MEP profiles and correspond to the following regimes.

Region I

Within this region of the MEPs the molecules start to get closer whereas they diffuse partially dehydrogenated on the surface (getting closer by around 0.2 Å in each subsequent intermediate stage). The molecules start to feel the electronic states localized

in the undersaturated dangling C atoms at the same time that they both undergo decoupling from the surface, which translates into a slight increase in the potential energy.

Region II

The electronic states localized in the undersaturated dangling C atoms of both molecules start to hybridize, whereas these C atoms start to orientate to favour and maximize the electronic and structural coupling. An emerging competition between the molecule/surface and molecule/molecule interactions tends to slow down the increase of the potential energy until reaching the transition state, where the energy vs. MEP profile finds its maximum.

Region III

At this point both molecules show an almost complete decoupling from the surface, and the final linkage stage between them, driven by their dehydrogenated parts, tends to fully assemble both structures to saturate the dangling bonds created from the dehydrogenation. This makes sure that the MEP profiles decrease the potential energy substantially to deliver the whole linkage formation enthalpy. This behaviour is directly related not only with the diffusion ability of the molecules on the different surfaces, but also with the temperature at which dehydrogenation occurs on these surfaces.

Our theoretical model excludes several non-negligible factors such as other different linkage pathways, or an explicit treatment of the environmental temperature; however, the on-surface linkage between radicals occurs at moderately low energy barriers for the proposed models, and the interaction of the molecule with the surface, although existing (see Fig. 5b), is not strong enough to stop diffusion or inhibit coupling, as evidenced by the experiments up to a certain temperature. Above this temperature, this bonding is responsible for the C4 component (Fig. 3 right panel). Additionally, the CI-NEB calculations yield, for all three systems (involving more than 500 atoms), the notion that the final nanostructures formed by the assembly process are almost flat, in agreement with the NEXAFS experiments. Thus, the present theoretical procedure, although simple by construction, provides valuable information on the energetics and kinetics in the formation of a final macrostructure from two partially dehydrogenated DiPy[5]DBH molecules as seed for the formation of larger nanoarchitectures.

Conclusions

We present a systematic spectroscopic and theoretical characterization of the process of thermally induced (cyclo)dehydrogenation of DiPy[5]DBH on coinage metal surfaces to sequentially achieve the formation of hetero-aromatic polymeric networks and N-doped graphene flakes on different low-interacting metal surfaces. The combination of STM, XPS and NEXAFS at different annealing temperatures allow us to follow the transformations step by step. The behaviour of the pristine molecule upon annealing is very similar for the three coinage metal surfaces studied, namely Cu(110), Cu(111) and Au(111). When the

surface-assisted dehydrogenation begins, the molecules can meet and react with each other due to the diffusion upon deposition. The diffusing molecule presents a complex C1s XPS spectrum, as the contribution from graphitic sp^2 C atoms can be differentiated from the one of C atoms bonded to H and from C atoms in the pyridinic rings. The progressive loss in intensity of the C–H component is a clear proof of the dehydrogenation upon annealing. The N1s XPS peak is present at all the annealing temperatures, hence confirming that all the structures formed (polymeric networks and graphene) are N-doped and that this bottom-up approach is an effective way of controlling the doping of the resulting structures. The NEXAFS gives information on the geometry of the adsorbed molecule and it proves that the as-deposited molecules maintain their three-dimensional structure. As the molecules undergo both cyclodehydrogenation and dehydrogenative polymerisation upon annealing, they flatten and merge to form N-doped nanostructures. Finally, DFT-based CI-NEB calculations provide valuable information on the assembly mechanism of the molecules on the route to larger nanoarchitectures.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest to declare.

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