

Preface

For these volumes in the Springer book review series *Topics in Current Chemistry*, it seemed natural to blend a mix of theory and experiment in chemistry, materials science, and physics. The content of this volume ranges from conducting polymers and charge-transfer conductors and superconductors, to single-molecule behavior and the more recent understanding in single-molecule electronic properties at the metal–molecule interface.

Molecule-based electronics evolved from several research areas:

1. A long Japanese tradition of studying the organic solid state (since the 1940s: school of Akamatsu).
2. Cyanocarbon syntheses by the E. I. Dupont de Nemours Co. (1950–1964), which yielded several interesting electrical semiconductors based on the electron acceptor 7,7,8,8-tetracyanoquinodimethan (TCNQ).
3. Little's proposal of excitonic superconductivity (1964).
4. The erroneous yet over-publicized claim of “almost superconductivity” in the salt TTF TCNQ (Heeger, 1973).
5. The first organic superconductor (Bechgard and Jérôme, 1980) with a critical temperature $T_c = 0.9$ K; other organic superconductors later reached T_c 13 K.
6. Electrically insulating films of polyacetylene, “doped” with iodine and sodium, became semiconductive (Shirakawa, MacDiarmid, Heeger, 1976).
7. The interest in TTF and TCNQ begat a seminal theoretical proposal on one-molecule rectification (Aviram and Ratner, 1974) which started unimolecular, or molecular-scale electronics.
8. The discovery of scanning tunneling microscopy (Binnig and Rohrer, 1982).
9. The vast improvement of electron-beam lithography.
10. The discovery of buckminsterfullerene (Kroto, Smalley, and Curl, 1985).
11. Improved chemisorption methods (“self-assembled monolayers”) and physisorption methods (Langmuir–Blodgett films).
12. The growth of various nanoparticles, nanotubes, and nanorods, and most recently graphene.

All these advances have helped illuminate, inspire, and develop the world of single-molecule electronic behavior, and its extension into supramolecular assemblies.

These volumes bring together many of the leading practitioners of the art (in each case I mention only the main author). Bässler sets in order the theoretical understanding of electron transport in disordered (semi)-conducting polymers. Saito summarizes in fantastic detail the progress in understanding charge-transfer crystals and organic superconductivity. Echegoyen reviews the chemistry and electrochemistry of fullerenes and their chemical derivatives. Thompson reviews the progress made in organic photovoltaics, both polymeric and charge-transfer based. Ratner updates the current status of electron transfer theory, as it applies to measurements of currents through single molecules. Metzger summarizes unimolecular rectification and interfacial issues. Kagan discusses field-effect transistors with molecular films as the active semiconductor layer. Allara reminds us that making a “sandwich” of an organic monolayer between two metal electrodes often involves creep of metal atoms into the monolayer. Rampi shows how mercury drops and other techniques from solution electrochemistry can be used to fabricate these sandwiches. Wandlowski discusses how electrochemical measurements in solution can help enhance our understanding of metal–molecule interfaces. Hipps reviews inelastic electron tunneling spectroscopy and orbital-mediated tunneling. Joachim addresses fundamental issues for future molecular devices, and proposes that, in the best of possible worlds, all active electronic and logical functions must be pre-designed into a single if vast molecular assembly. Szulcowski discusses the spin aspects of tunneling through molecules: this is the emerging area of molecular spintronics.

Many more areas could have been discussed and will undoubtedly evolve in the coming years. It is hoped that this volume will help foster new science and even new technology. I am grateful to all the coauthors for their diligence and Springer-Verlag for their hosting our efforts.

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