

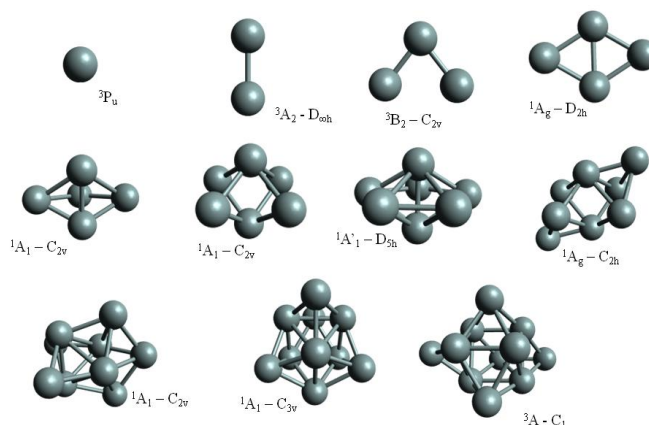
## Electronic structure and thermochemistry of $\text{Si}_n$ clusters ( $n=2-11$ )

Gabriel Freire Sanzovo Fernandes<sup>1\*</sup>, Luiz Fernando de Araujo Ferrão<sup>1</sup>, Francisco Bolivar Correto Machado<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>Instituto Tecnológico de Aeronáutica, São José dos Campos,  
SP 12228-900, Brazil.

**Abstract:** Agglomerates and nanostructured materials containing a few atoms (in the order of magnitude of  $10^0-10^2$  units) present potential in the development of new materials in several technological areas crucial for human society in the 21st century, such as electronics[1–3], catalysis, chemical resistors and X-rays. Due to their low dimensionality, these clusters make it possible to create new routes for some processes and increase the efficiency of devices[1,2]. Also, the miniaturization of electronic components in processors crossed the line between the microscopic systems governed by classical mechanics and sub-microscopic systems governed by quantum mechanics. In 2016, commercial transistor processing technology is 14 nm[4], that is, on the order of 100 atoms in length, with 10 nm transistors expected to be produced on an industrial scale by 2018. On a laboratory scale, transistors with technology of 7 nm are under development.

In this work, we focused in characterize the "magic numbers" of  $\text{Si}_n$  ( $n=2-11$ ) series through DFT method within M06 approximation combined with 6-311++G(3df,3pd) atomic basis set. The stability analysis was carried out with the Hartree-Fock orbitals energy diagram and on the atomization Free Gibbs Energy and atomization Enthalpy evaluation. The results obtained in the present work, shows  $\text{Si}_6$  and  $\text{Si}_{10}$  as "magic numbers" in agreement with previously theoretical and experimental works.

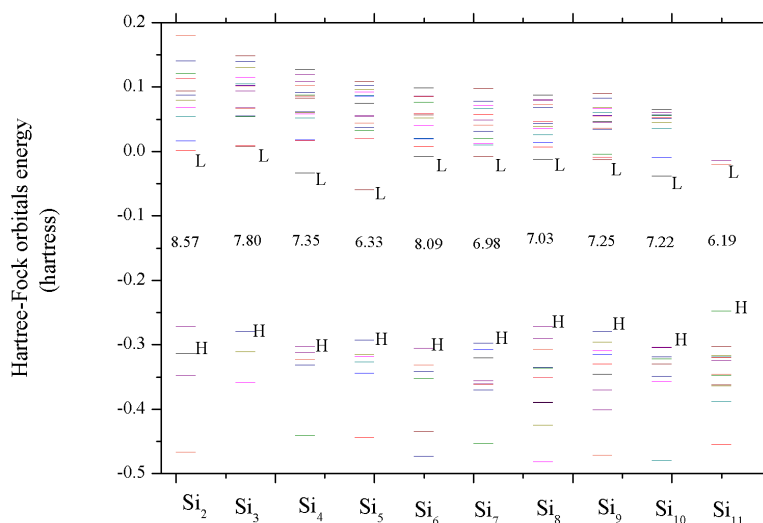


**Figure 1.** Growth pattern of the  $\text{Si}_n$  clusters,  $n=1-11$ , through the M06/6-311++G(3df,3pd) methodology.

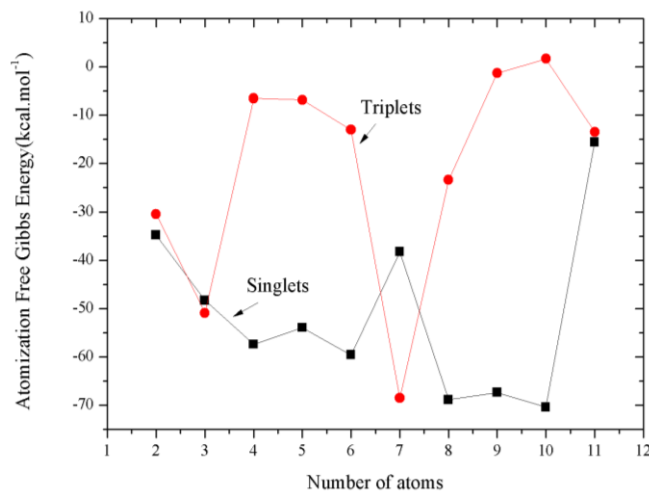
# XIX SBQT

Simpósio Brasileiro de Química Teórica 2017

12 a 17/Nov, 2017, Águas de Lindóia/SP, Brasil



**Figure 2.** Hartree-Fock orbitals energy diagram of the  $\text{Si}_n$  clusters,  $n=2 - 11$ , through the HF/6-311++G(3df,3pd) methodology.



**Figure 3.** Atomization Free Gibbs Energy of the  $\text{Si}_n$  clusters at singlet and triplet spin multiplicity,  $n=2 - 11$ , through the M06/6-311++G(3df,3pd) methodology.

**Key-words:** *nanomaterials, electronic structure, thermochemistry, silicon clusters.*

**Support:** ITA

## References:

- [1] G. Schön, U. Simon, A fascinating new field in colloid science: small ligand-stabilized metal clusters and their possible application in microelectronics - Part II: Future directions, *Colloid Polym. Sci.* 273 (1995) 202–218. doi:10.1007/BF00657826.
- [2] L. Brus, Electronic wave functions in semiconductor clusters: experiment and theory, *J. Phys. Chem.* 90 (1986) 2555–2560. doi:10.1021/j100403a003.
- [3] G.S. Anagnostatos, Magic numbers in semiconductor microclusters, *Phys. Lett. A.* 143 (1990) 332–336. doi:10.1016/0375-9601(90)90349-S.
- [4] Intel, 14 nm Transistor Explained—Following the Path of Moore’s Law, (2016).