

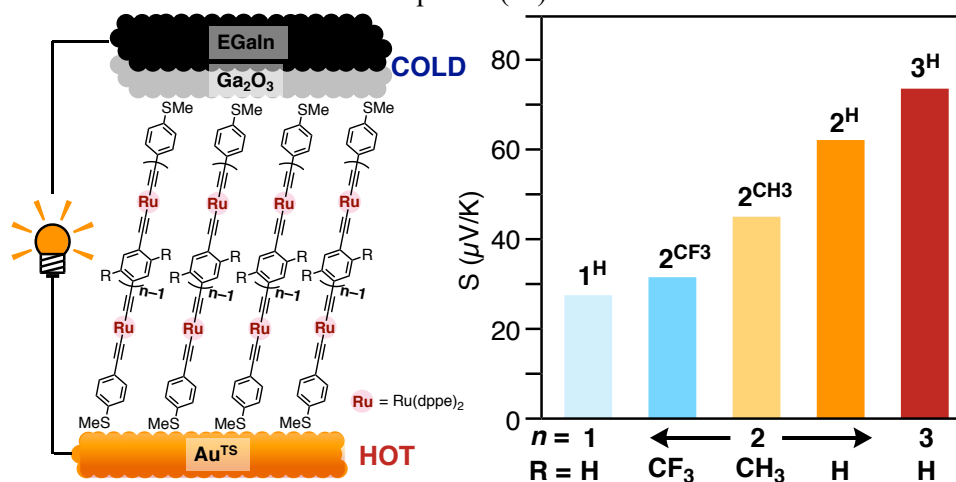
Thermoelectric Measurements of Self-Assembled Monolayer of Multinuclear Ruthenium Alkynyl Complexes

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Molecules with high Seebeck coefficients (S) have potential applications in thermoelectric materials. However, their S values at single-molecule and self-assembled monolayer levels are low partly due to large energy gaps ($E-E_F$) between molecular frontier orbital energy and Fermi energy of the electrodes. We have recently reported highly conducting organometallic molecules with electron-rich ruthenium tetraphosphine fragments in molecular junction.¹ The theoretical study suggests that their small energy gaps ($E-E_F$), which may lead to a large Seebeck coefficient. In this study, we report the Seebeck coefficient of multinuclear ruthenium complexes bridged by *p*-diethynylbenzene-diyl linkers and examine their thermoelectric properties.²

Thermoelectric measurements for mono-, di- and tri-ruthenium complexes **1^R**-**3^R** ($R = H, CF_3, OMe$) were conducted using the Au-molecule-EGaIn/Ga₂O₃ system.³ Upon heating the gold electrode, the S values increased with the number of metal fragments, and the trinuclear complex showed a value exceeding 70 $\mu V/K$, which is the highest S value obtained by SAM junction reported so far. Theoretical calculations and cyclic voltammograms indicate that the high Seebeck coefficient is caused by the high-lying HOMO, which destabilizes as the number of metal fragments increases. We also examined substituents effect for the dinuclear complexes (**2^R**).



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