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# Charge Transport and Quantum Interference Effects in Oxazole-Terminated Conjugated Oligomers

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**Keywords:** single molecule conductance, oxazole, molecular electronics, quantum interference, scanning tunneling microscope break-junction (STM-BJ)

**Abstract**

Charge transport in single molecule junctions critically depends on the chemical identity of anchor groups used to connect molecular wires to electrodes. In this work, we report the charge transport properties of conjugated oligomers with oxazole anchors, focusing on the role of the heteroatom substitution position in terminal oxazole groups. Our results show that oxazole serves as an efficient anchor group to form stable gold-molecule-gold junctions. We further observe quantum interference (QI) effects in oxazole-terminated phenylene molecular junctions, including destructive QI in meta-substituted phenyl rings and constructive QI in para-substituted phenyl rings containing terminal oxazole groups with the same chemical constitution on both termini (i.e. O<sub>5</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (5-oxazolyl) or O<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub> (4-oxazolyl) linkages on both termini). Surprisingly, meta-substituted phenyl rings with non-equivalent constitutions (i.e. O<sub>4</sub>O<sub>5</sub> oxazole terminal linkages) show unexpectedly higher conductance compared to para-substituted analogs. These results suggest that charge transport in oxazole-terminated molecules is determined by the heteroatom substitution position of the oxazole anchor in addition to the aryl substitution pattern of the pi-conjugated core. Our results further show that conjugated molecules with homogeneous oxazole linkages obey a quantum circuit rule such that  $G_{O4-p-O4}/G_{O4-m-O4} = G_{O5-p-O5}/G_{O5-m-O5}$ , where  $G$  is molecular conductance. Overall, our work provides key insight into the development of new chemistries for molecular circuitry in the rapidly advancing field of single molecule electronics.

## INTRODUCTION

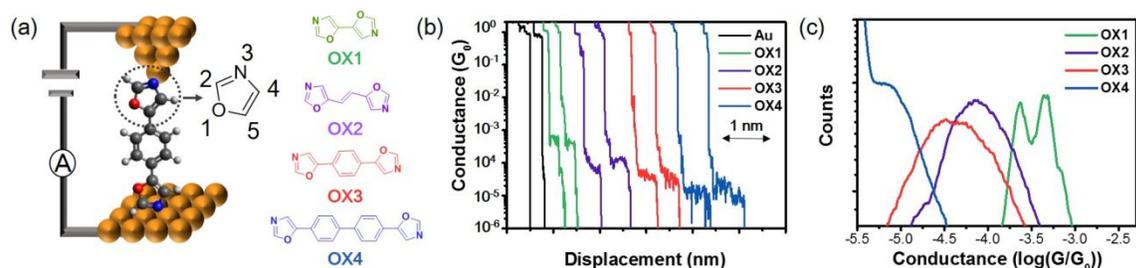
Recent advances in single molecule electronics have uncovered new chemistries and molecular systems that offer new fundamental insight into molecular electronic structure and charge transport.<sup>1-6</sup> Single molecule junctions generally contain a central bridge terminated by anchor groups that are used to connect molecular wires to electrodes.<sup>7</sup> Charge transport in molecular junctions significantly depends on the chemical identity of the anchor groups and on the nature of the chemical interactions at the electrode-molecule interface.<sup>8</sup> From this view, anchor groups are conveniently divided into two categories based binding interactions with metal electrodes: dative anchors bind to metal electrodes via coordination interactions, whereas covalent anchors provide direct metal-molecule contacts.<sup>7</sup> Prior work has explored a wide array of anchor groups for single molecule junctions, including dative anchors with  $\pi$ -donor groups such as fullerene,<sup>9</sup> dative anchors with lone pair donors such as primary amine (-NH<sub>2</sub>),<sup>10</sup> pyridine<sup>11,12</sup>, cyano (-CN),<sup>13</sup> isocyano (-NC),<sup>14</sup> isothiocyanate (-NCS),<sup>15</sup> selenol (-Se),<sup>16</sup> methyl thio (-SCH<sub>3</sub>),<sup>17</sup> phosphine,<sup>18</sup> nitro (-NO<sub>2</sub>),<sup>19</sup> and carboxylic acid (-COOH),<sup>20</sup> and covalent anchors such as thiol (-SH),<sup>20</sup> trimethyltin,<sup>21</sup> trimethylsilyl-terminated alkynes,<sup>22</sup> and diazonium.<sup>23</sup>

Chemical anchors are a critical component of single molecule junctions and often play a key role in determining molecular conductance in these systems. In particular, the chemical identity of dative linker groups often determines whether charge transport occurs by a highest occupied molecular orbital (HOMO)-dominated or lowest unoccupied molecular orbital (LUMO)-dominated pathway.<sup>7</sup> In addition, chemical anchors have been used to tune symmetric or

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4 asymmetric coupling interactions between molecular wires and electrode surfaces. In one case,  
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6 molecular design was used to install dative and covalent anchor groups at two termini of a junction,  
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9 thereby generating a molecular rectifier.<sup>24</sup>  
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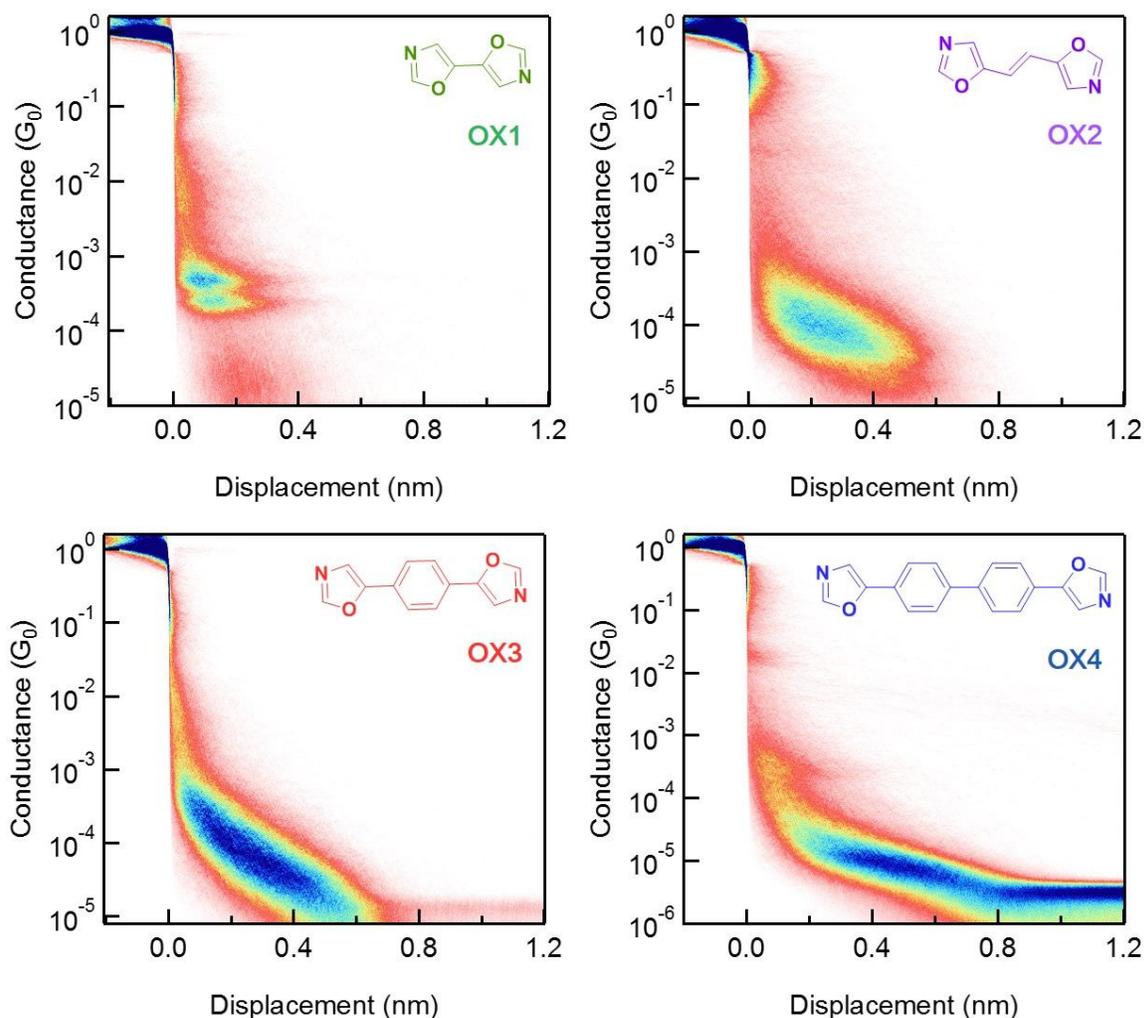
11  
12 Quantum interference (QI) effects play an essential role in the charge transport properties of  
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14 molecular electronics.<sup>25,26</sup> Single molecule conductance measurements have shown that meta-  
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16 substituted phenyl groups generally exhibit lower conductance than para-substituted phenyls.<sup>27</sup> In  
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18 a meta-substituted phenyl ring, the de Broglie electron waves emerge out-of-phase after traversing  
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20 different molecular conduction pathways, thereby resulting in destructive QI. On the other hand,  
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22 para-substituted phenyl rings give rise to constructive QI and consequently higher levels of  
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24 conductance compared to the meta-substituted analog.<sup>25</sup> QI effects also arise in anchor groups with  
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26 conjugated rings, though only a few chemical anchors for molecule-metal junctions feature a fused  
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28 ring structure. Anchor groups containing a conjugated ring structure have several potential  
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30 molecular conduction pathways, complicating the molecular design of quantum circuits due to  
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32 quantum effects.<sup>28</sup> Despite recent progress, the effect of heteroatom substitution position on QI  
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34 effects is not fully understood in the context of anchor groups with conjugated ring structures.  
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44 In this work, we show that oxazole serves an efficient anchor group to form stable gold-  
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46 molecule-gold junctions, resulting in conductive molecular wires. We systematically explore the  
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48 role of heteroatom substitution position on QI in oxazole-terminated molecular junctions using the  
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50 scanning tunneling microscope break-junction (STM-BJ) technique and density functional theory  
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52 (DFT) simulations. Our results show that oligophenyls terminated with oxazole exhibit an  
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**Figure 1.** Charge transport in oxazole-terminated molecular wires. (a) Schematic of metal-molecule-metal junction and structures of compounds **OX1-OX4**. (b) Characteristic single molecule conductance traces for **OX1-OX4** molecular junctions. (c) Conductance histograms for **OX1-OX4**, with each constructed from >10,000 traces.

exponential conductance decay constant ( $\beta = 0.40 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ ), comparable to amine-terminated analogs ( $\beta = 0.42 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ ). Combined results from single molecule experiments and molecular modeling show that the nitrogen atom in the oxazole ring is the point-of-contact to the metal surface through the lone electron pair, similar to pyridine-based anchor groups.<sup>11</sup> Our results further reveal unexpected QI phenomena in oxazole-terminated molecular junctions. For oxazole-terminated molecules with the same chemical constitution on both termini, including  $O_5O_5$  (5-oxazolyl) or  $O_4O_4$  (4-oxazolyl) linkages, destructive QI is observed in meta-substituted phenyl molecular junctions. Surprisingly, our results show that meta-substituted phenyl rings with non-equivalent constitutions ( $O_4O_5$  oxazole linkages) exhibit constructive QI. Taken together, these results suggest that the heteroatom position in oxazole rings plays a key role in conductance, in addition to the arene substitution pattern in conjugated phenyl bridges. This work expands the library of chemical anchor groups and explores the effect of anchors with conjugated ring structures on QI, thereby opening new opportunities for molecular electronics.<sup>29</sup>



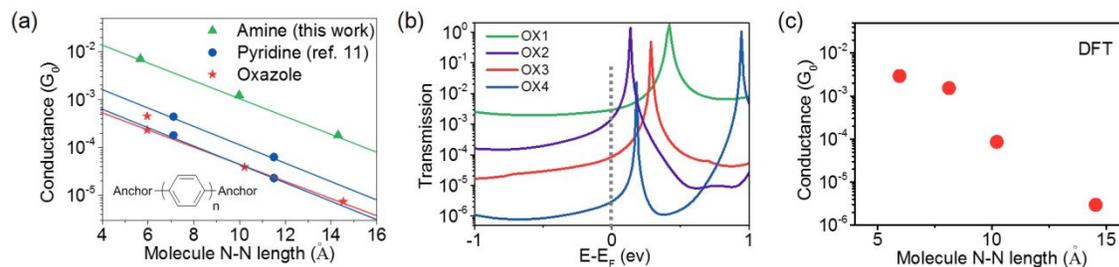
**Figure 2:** Two-dimensional (2D) conductance histograms for **OX1-OX4**, determined over a large ensemble of >10,000 individual molecules.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A series of oxazole-containing molecules was synthesized by van Leusen oxazole synthesis<sup>30</sup> and characterized by  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectroscopies and mass spectrometry (Supporting Information, **Figures S1-S21**). We began by synthesizing oxazole-terminated oligomers with homogenous linkages at both termini with respect to heteroatom position on the oxazole ring. In particular, we synthesized 5,5'-bioxazole (**OX1**), (E)-1,2-bis(oxazol-5-yl)ethene (**OX2**), 1,4-

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4 bis(oxazol-5-yl)benzene (**OX3**), and 4,4'-bis(oxazol-5-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl (**OX4**), all of which  
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6 contain homogeneous linkages to oxazole anchors at the 5-position on the oxazole ring (**Figure**  
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8 **1a**). We further synthesized an expanded library of oxazole-terminated phenyl compounds with  
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10 varying arene substitution patterns (meta or para-linked) and defined linkages to the conjugated  
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12 ring oxazole anchors (**Table 1**). Additional details on the synthesis and chemical characterization  
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14 for all compounds can be found in the Supporting Information (**Figures S1-S21**).  
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20 Single molecule conductance measurements were performed using a custom-built scanning  
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22 tunneling microscope break-junction (STM-BJ) technique under constant applied bias (250 mV)  
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24 in a liquid solvent (1,2,4-trichlorobenzene) (**Figure 1a**), as previously described.<sup>31-33</sup> In brief, the  
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26 STM-BJ experiment is performed by measuring molecular conductance at a constant applied bias  
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28 while pulling a gold tip away from a gold electrode surface, eventually leading to a break in the  
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30 molecular junction. **Figure 1b** shows characteristic single molecule conductance traces of **OX1-**  
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32 **OX4**, together with a break junction measurement in the absence of organic molecules (denoted  
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34 as Au). Plateaus in molecular conductance  $G$  at values less than the quantum unit of conductance  
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36 ( $G_0 = 2e^2/h = 77.5 \mu\text{S}$ ) correspond to charge transport through organic molecules bridging the  
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38 junction between the gold electrodes. Single molecule pulling experiments are generally repeated  
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40 for thousands of trials to enable robust statistical analysis. In this way, one-dimensional (1D)  
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42 conductance histograms are generated over a large ensemble of approximately  $10^4$  molecules for  
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44 **OX1-OX4** (**Figure 1c**). Interestingly, we observe two peaks in the conductance histograms for  
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46 **OX1** but only a single peak for **OX2**, **OX3**, and **OX4**. We conjecture that the two distinct  
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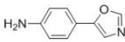
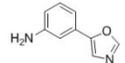
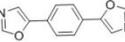
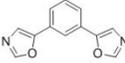
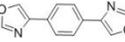
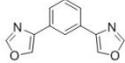
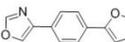
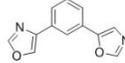
**Figure 3.** Charge transport behavior of oxazole-terminated oligomers determined by single molecule experiments and density functional theory (DFT) simulations. (a) Conductance peak values for amine-terminated (green,  $n = 1, 2, 3$ ), pyridine-terminated (blue,  $n = 0, 1$ ), and oxazole-terminated oligophenyls (red,  $n = 0, 1, 2$ ) plotted on a semi-log scale as a function of distance between N-N atoms on terminal anchors. Lines show fits to experimental data following a quantum tunneling model  $G=G_0e^{-\beta L}$ . (b) Transmission spectra of **OX1-OX4** determined by DFT simulations. (c) Calculated conductance values for **OX1-OX4** determined from DFT simulations.

conductance states in **OX1** are due to two binding geometries.<sup>12</sup> On the other hand, **OX2**, **OX3**, and **OX4**, adopt a single favored binding geometry, thereby resulting in distinct conductance peaks in the 1D histograms.

Two-dimensional (2D) conductance histograms of **OX1-OX4** are shown in **Figure 2**. 2D histograms show that average displacements during molecular pulling experiments tend to increase with increasing molecular length, such that **OX4** junctions can be stretched to approximately 0.8 nm. At an applied bias of 0.25 V, we found that the signal of **OX4** merged with the amplifier background noise. Therefore, we repeated the experiments and collected 2D conductance histograms of **OX4** at high bias (1 V) and observed a clear separation between signal and background (**Figure S22**). Average molecular conductance values for **OX1**, **OX3**, and **OX4** were determined from the peak values in the corresponding 1D histogram data and plotted on a semi-log scale versus the distance between nitrogen atoms in terminal anchor groups for each respective

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4 molecule (**Figure 3a**). In all cases, N-N distance was determined by density functional theory  
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6 (DFT) and corresponds to the distance between nitrogen atoms in terminal amines for amine-  
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8 terminated oligophenyls or N-N heteroatom distance between terminal oxazole rings. Our results  
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10 show that the average molecular conductance follows an exponential decay as a function of  
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12 molecular length, which suggests that charge transport follows a quantum tunneling model such  
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14 that  $\ln(G/G_0) = -\beta L$ , where  $\beta$  is the molecular decay constant  $\beta$  and  $L$  is the molecular length  
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16 between terminal nitrogen atoms. Using this approach, we determine a molecular decay constant  
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18  $\beta = 0.40 \pm 0.01 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$  for oxazole-terminated oligophenyls, which is consistent with amine-  
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20 terminated ( $\beta = 0.42 \pm 0.01 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ ) (**Figure S23**) and pyridine-terminated oligophenyls ( $\beta = 0.5 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ ).<sup>11,31</sup> These results suggest that oxazole anchors form robust molecular contacts with metallic  
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22 gold electrodes and enable stable measurements of conductance. To identify the specific anchoring  
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24 site linking oxazole rings to gold electrodes, we synthesized a control molecule 1,4-di(furan-2-  
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26 yl)benzene (**FU1**) for single molecule conductance experiments (**Figure S24**). In contrast to  
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28 oxazole-terminated **OX3**, no conductance signal was observed for furan-terminated compound  
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30 **FU1**, which confirms that the nitrogen heteroatom serves as the anchoring site in oxazole rings.  
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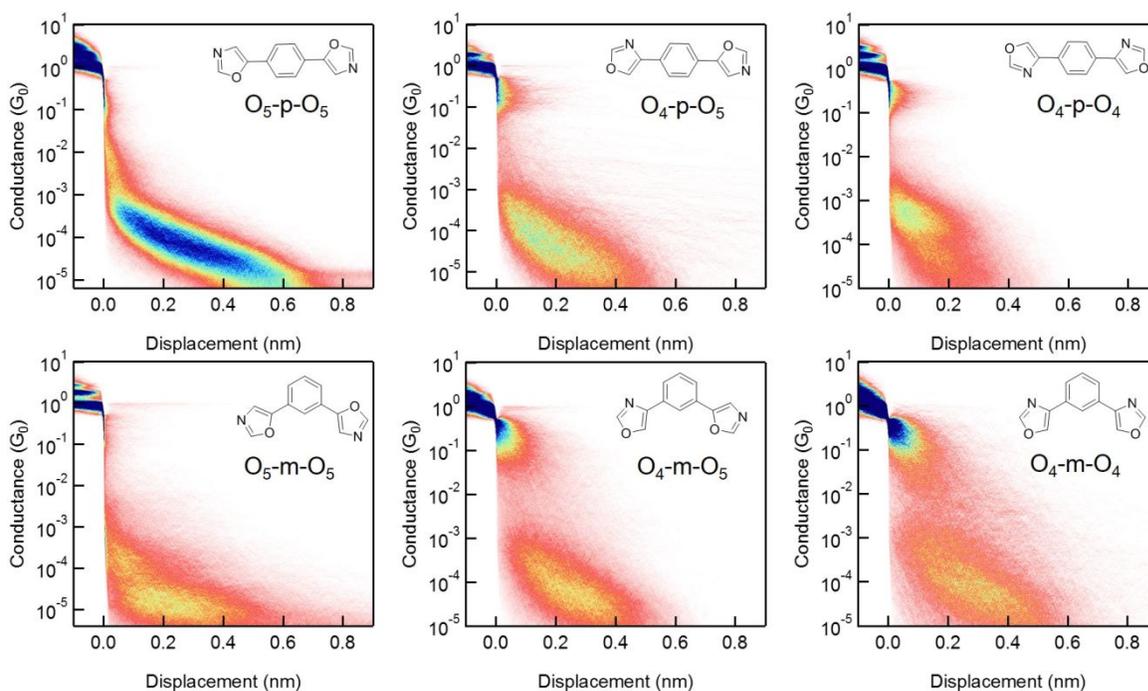
43 To further understand the charge transport properties of oxazole-terminated molecules, we  
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45 performed molecular modeling using nonequilibrium Green's function-density functional theory  
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47 (NEGF-DFT) via the Atomistix Toolkit package.<sup>34</sup> Molecular geometries for **OX1-OX4** are  
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49 optimized using DFT calculations performed on Spartan'16 Parallel Suite using the B3LYP  
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51 functional with a 6-31G (d,p) basis set. Following determination of geometry-optimized structures,  
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Molecule name	Structure	Log( $G/G_0$ )	DFT Log( $G/G_0$ )	$G_{para}/G_{meta}$	DFT $G_{para}/G_{meta}$
A-p-O <sub>5</sub>		-3.24	-2.78	5.5	4.6
A-m-O <sub>5</sub>		-3.98	-3.44		
O <sub>5</sub> -p-O <sub>5</sub>		-4.41	-4.07	6.2	7.1
O <sub>5</sub> -m-O <sub>5</sub>		-5.20	-4.92		
O <sub>4</sub> -p-O <sub>4</sub>		-3.48	-3.65	6.6	6.0
O <sub>4</sub> -m-O <sub>4</sub>		-4.30	-4.43		
O <sub>4</sub> -p-O <sub>5</sub>		-4.77	-4.33	0.46	0.42
O <sub>4</sub> -m-O <sub>5</sub>		-4.43	-3.95		

**Table 1.** Molecular conductance properties of oxazole-terminated phenyls, including average conductance (expressed as  $\log(G/G_0)$ ) and  $G_{para}/G_{meta}$  from STM-BJ experiments and DFT simulations. Molecule names refer to amine anchors (A), oxazole anchors linked at the 5-oxazolyl (O<sub>5</sub>) or 4-oxazolyl (O<sub>4</sub>) position, and arene substitution pattern (p,m).

transmission functions are determined for relaxed molecules for **OX1-OX4** using NEGF-DFT (**Figure 3b**). For oxazole-terminated molecules **OX1-OX4**, the peaks in the transmission function appear between +0.1 to +0.5 eV, which corresponds to charge transport through the LUMO. We found that the slope of the transmission spectrum is positive at the Fermi level which suggests that the conduction orbital is in an unoccupied state, the thermopower becomes negative, and electrons are transported through the LUMO in **OX1-OX4**.<sup>35</sup> We also found that the magnitude of the transmission values for **OX1-OX4** close to Fermi energy are consistent with conductance trends in the experimental results (**Figure 3c**).

We next characterized the charge transport properties of a series of oxazole-terminated



**Figure 4.** Two-dimensional (2D) molecular conductance histograms for a series of oxazole-terminated phenyl compounds at 0.25 V bias, each constructed from over 10,000 traces.

phenylene compounds with varying arene substitution patterns (para, meta) and different linkages to terminal oxazole groups (5-oxazolyl or 4-oxazolyl, denoted as  $O_5$  and  $O_4$ , respectively) (**Figure 4, Figures S25-S28 and Table 1**). To begin, we synthesized and studied the single molecule conductance of 1,4-bis(4-oxazolyl)benzene ( $O_4$ -**p**- $O_4$ ), 1,3-bis(4-oxazolyl)benzene ( $O_4$ -**m**- $O_4$ ), 1,4-bis(5-oxazolyl)benzene ( $O_5$ -**p**- $O_5$ , also denoted as **OX3**), and 1,3-bis(5-oxazolyl)benzene ( $O_5$ -**m**- $O_5$ ). Our results show that meta-substituted oxazole-terminated phenylenes with homogeneous  $O_5O_5$  and  $O_4O_4$  linkages show lower conductance than para-substituted analogs with homogeneous  $O_5O_5$  and  $O_4O_4$  linkages, consistent with a destructive quantum interference (QI) effect analogously observed in amine-linked,<sup>36</sup> methyl sulfide-linked,<sup>28</sup> and thiophene-linked<sup>27</sup> molecular junctions. Experimental results and NEGF-DFT simulation data in **Table 1** clearly show

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4 that the QI ratio of meta/para-linkage satisfies a quantum circuit rule such that  $G_{O_4-p-O_4}/G_{O_4-m-O_4} =$   
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6  $G_{O_5-p-O_5}/G_{O_5-m-O_5} \approx 6$ .<sup>37,38</sup> As a comparison, pyridine-terminated molecules also follow a quantum  
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8 circuit rule such that  $G_{ppp}/G_{pmp} = G_{mpm}/G_{mmm}$ , where the contribution to the conductance from the  
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10 central phenylene ring is independent of the anchor groups with para or meta-linkages.<sup>27</sup> From this  
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12 view, oxazole anchors offer an interesting opportunity to probe QI effects due to the asymmetric  
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14 nature of the five-membered ring associated with terminal oxazole groups. For oxazole-terminated  
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16 junctions with equivalent constitutions on both termini, we found that the conductance of  
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18 molecules with O<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub> linkages is higher compared to their counterparts with O<sub>5</sub>O<sub>5</sub> linkages based  
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20 on most-probable conductance results and NEGF-DFT simulations, which further supports the  
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22 quantum circuit rule  $G_{O_4-p-O_4}/G_{O_5-p-O_5} = G_{O_4-m-O_4}/G_{O_5-m-O_5}$ .  
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30 To further examine QI effects through oxazole-terminated molecular junctions with non-  
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32 equivalent constitutions on both termini, we synthesized and studied the molecular conductance  
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34 of 5-(4-(oxazol-4-yl)phenyl)oxazole (**O<sub>4</sub>-p-O<sub>5</sub>**) and 5-(3-(oxazol-4-yl)phenyl)oxazole (**O<sub>4</sub>-m-O<sub>5</sub>**).  
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36 From most-probable conductance results and NEGF-DFT simulations, our results show that the  
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38 conductance of **O<sub>4</sub>-p-O<sub>5</sub>** is lower than **O<sub>4</sub>-m-O<sub>5</sub>**, such that  $G_{O_4-p-O_5}/G_{O_4-m-O_5} < 0.5$ . Surprisingly,  
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40 these results suggest that the meta-substituted phenylene exhibits a higher conductance than the  
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42 para-substitute phenylene in oxazole-terminated molecules with heterogeneous O<sub>4</sub>O<sub>5</sub> linkages.  
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44 Recently, Li et al.<sup>39</sup> and Huang et al.<sup>40</sup> used electrochemical gating to tune QI, which revealed that  
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46 meta-substituted phenyl groups show higher conductance than para-substitute phenyls. On the  
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48 other hand, our results show that a meta-substituted phenylene group can exhibit a higher  
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50 molecular conductance relative to the para-substituted analog without external electrochemical  
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gating<sup>41</sup>. In prior work, Borges et al. reported that meta-coupled bipyridine molecules show higher conductance through a  $\sigma$ -bonded system compared to the para-coupled analog.<sup>42</sup> For **O<sub>4</sub>-m-O<sub>5</sub>**, the electronic coupling occurs across seven bonds, whereas for **O<sub>4</sub>-p-O<sub>5</sub>** the coupling is through eight bonds. Therefore, we posit that **O<sub>4</sub>-m-O<sub>5</sub>** has a higher  $\sigma$  contribution to charge transport which gives rise to a larger total transmission for **O<sub>4</sub>-m-O<sub>5</sub>** compared to **O<sub>4</sub>-p-O<sub>5</sub>**. Similar observations were reported by Gorczak and coworkers,<sup>43</sup> who showed that meta-substitute biphenyl bridges exhibit a higher hole transfer rate compared to para-substitute analogs. Interestingly, this phenomenon was attributed to the asymmetric donor and acceptor states which leads to asymmetry in the molecular orbitals. In our work, we studied the molecular conductance of phenylenes containing heterogenous anchor groups based on oxazole-terminated O<sub>4</sub>O<sub>5</sub> linkages. For such heterogeneous linked molecules, we conjecture that one anchor group contributes constructive QI and the second anchor results in destructive QI. When coupled with a meta-substituted phenylene bridge with destructive QI, heterogeneous oxazole O<sub>4</sub>O<sub>5</sub> linkages can alter the overall QI in the molecular junction, thereby giving rise to unexpectedly high conductance in the meta-linked molecular bridge.

## CONCLUSION

In this work, we study the charge transport properties of a series of oxazole-terminated phenylene compounds with varying arene substitution patterns (para, meta) and different linkages to terminal oxazole rings using a combination of single molecule experiments and molecular models. Our results show that oxazole serves as a stable chemical anchor group for facilitating molecular

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4 connections to gold metal electrode surfaces. Oxazole-terminated ( $O_5$  linkage) oligophenyls  
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6 exhibit a decay constant  $\beta = 0.40 \pm 0.01 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ , which is comparable with amine-terminated and  
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8 pyridine-terminated equivalents. In addition, we systematically studied QI phenomena through the  
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10 central phenyl ring and terminal oxazole ring. In particular, for oxazole-terminated junctions with  
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12 equivalent constitutions on both termini, which include  $O_4O_4$  and  $O_5O_5$  oxazole-terminated  
13  
14 molecules, the QI of the central phenylene follows a quantum circuit rule that  $G_{O_4-p-O_4}/G_{O_4-m-O_4} =$   
15  
16  $G_{O_5-p-O_5}/G_{O_5-m-O_5}$ . For oxazole-terminated junctions with non-equivalent constitutions on both  
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18 termini, including  $O_4O_5$  oxazole-terminated molecules, meta-substituted phenylene exhibits a  
19  
20 higher conductance compared to para-substitute phenylene. These results reveal the role of the  
21  
22 anchor group in controlling QI which facilitates an increased understanding of molecular  
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24 conductance in junctions with complex heterogeneous structures. Moving forward, this work could  
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26 aid in the design and development of new chemistries for molecular electronics.  
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### 35 36 **Associated Content**

### 37 38 **Supporting Information**

39  
40  
41 The Supporting Information is available free of charge on the ACS Publications website at DOI:  
42  
43 XXX. Description of chemical synthesis, chemical and physical characterization of oxazole-  
44  
45 terminated molecules, experimental details on STM-BJ, simulation methods, supporting text,  
46  
47 supporting figures.  
48  
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**Notes**

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## TOC Graphic



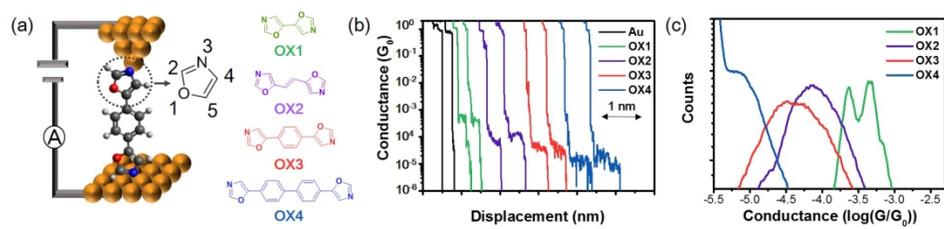


Figure 1

167x40mm (300 x 300 DPI)

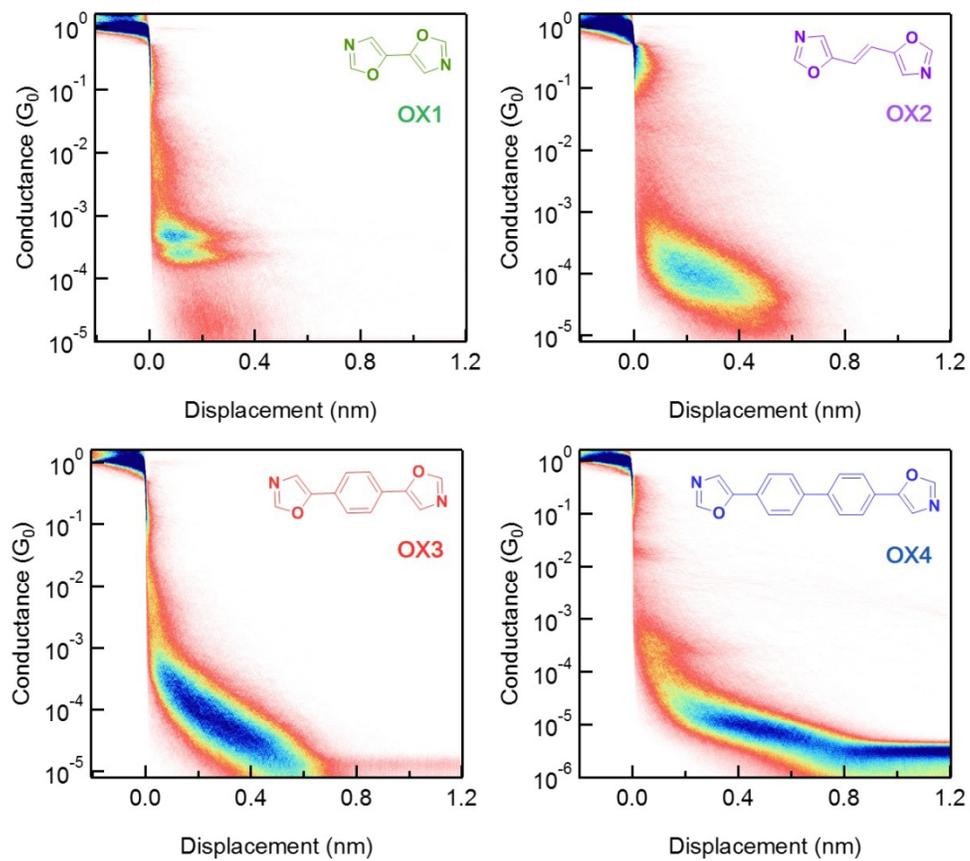


Figure 2

106x93mm (300 x 300 DPI)

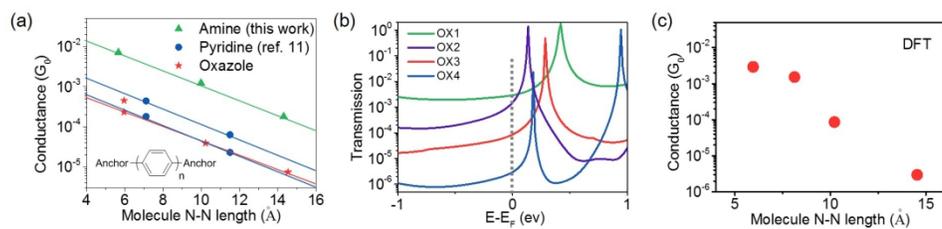


Figure 3

169x40mm (300 x 300 DPI)

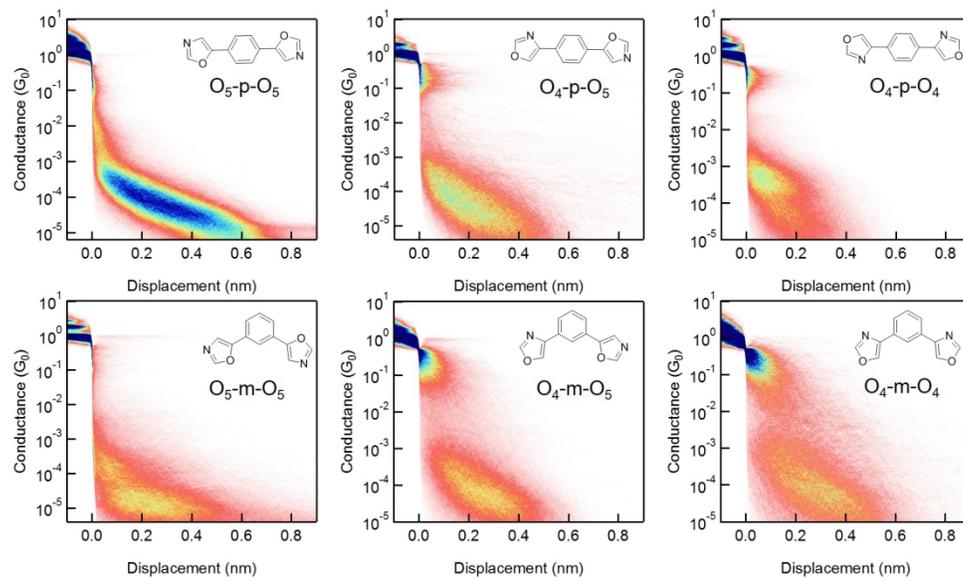


Figure 4

158x91mm (300 x 300 DPI)

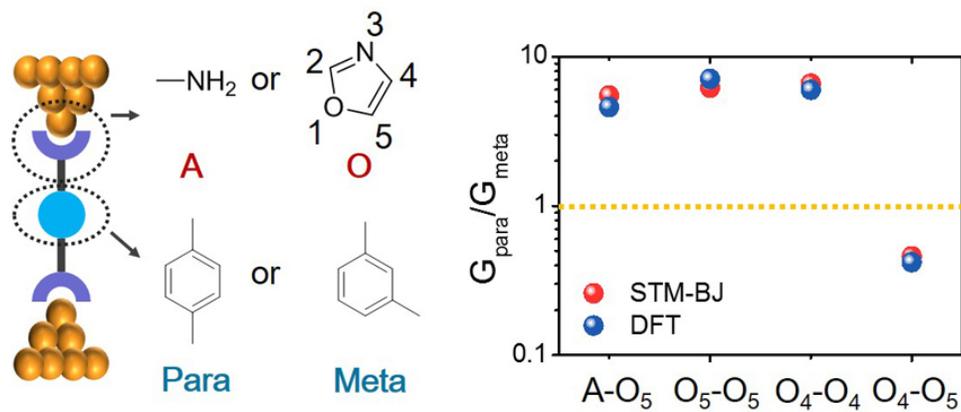


Table of contents graphic

75x33mm (300 x 300 DPI)