

## Electronic Structure and Bonding Configuration of Histidine on Ge(100)

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The electronic structures and bonding configuration of histidine on Ge(100) have been investigated with various sample treatments using core-level photoemission spectroscopy (CLPES). Interpretation of the Ge 3d, C 1s, N 1s, and O 1s core level spectra being included in these systems revealed that both the imino nitrogen in the imidazole ring and the carboxyl group in the glycine moiety concurrently participate in the adsorption of histidine on a Ge(100) surface at 380 K. Moreover, we could clearly confirm that the imino nitrogen with a free lone pair in the imidazole group adsorbs on Ge(100) more strongly than the carboxyl group in the glycine moiety by examining systems annealed at various temperatures.

**Key Words:** Histidine, Ge(100), Core-level photoelectron spectroscopy (CLPES), Adsorption, Desorption

## Introduction

In recent decades, efforts to elucidate the adsorption structures of amino acids on metal and semiconductor surfaces have been of great importance not only because of possible industrial applications in technologies such as biosensors and electronic devices, but also due to academic interest stemming from the various functional groups in amino acids.<sup>1-5</sup> Each amino acid contains a carboxyl group (-COOH), an amino group (-NH<sub>2</sub>), a hydrogen atom (-H), and a side chain (the R-group) attached to the  $\alpha$ -carbon. Because amino acids contain this variety of functional groups, numerous adsorption structures can arise as a result of intra- or intermolecular competition between the functional groups and the metal or semiconductor surface.<sup>6,7</sup>

Although the adsorption structures of amino acids on metal surfaces have been considered in numerous reports, only a few studies have focused on amino acids adsorbed on semiconductor surfaces.<sup>8-13</sup> However, results from studies of amino acids on metal surfaces cannot be directly applied to semiconductor systems, since metal and semiconductor surfaces have very different properties. The functionalization of biomolecules is a fascinating field. Elucidating the molecular level behavior of biomolecules at an interface with a solid surface is desirable because such interfacial phenomena lie at the heart of biological

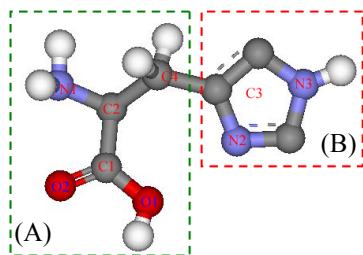
interactions and, hence, have implications for industrial applications in nano-biotechnology and biomedical sciences.<sup>1,14,15</sup> Therefore, if semiconductor-based bio-applications are to be realized, studies of amino acid adsorption on semiconductor surfaces are needed to determine the fundamental behavior of such systems.

Histidine is an amino acid comprised of an imidazole (IM) ring and a glycine moiety (see Fig. 1). This amino acid has various adsorption structures because the imidazole side chain includes two distinct nitrogen atoms, an imino nitrogen (marked as N2 in Fig. 1) and an amino nitrogen (marked as N3 in Fig. 1), and the glycine moiety has carboxyl and amine groups.<sup>11,16,17</sup>

Recently, Prince *et al.* used X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) to determine the electronic structure of histidine on a Cu(110) surface as a function of coverage.<sup>10</sup> At low coverage, they found that the carboxyl group in the glycine part and the imino (N2) nitrogen atom in the imidazole ring were both bound to the Cu(110) surface. Prompted by these findings, in the present work we used Core-level photoelectron spectroscopy (CLPES) to examine the adsorption structure of histidine on a semiconducting surface (Ge(100)), both to compare the observed behavior with the findings of Prince *et al.* for histidine on a Cu(110) surface and to clarify the variation of electronic structure for histidine adsorbed on a Ge(100) surface as functions of coverage and annealing temperature. To our knowledge, this is the first report on the electronic structure of histidine on Ge(100).

## Experimental Section

The Ge(100) surface (*p*-type,  $R = 0.10\text{--}0.39\ \Omega$ ) was cleaned by several cycles of sputtering with 1 keV Ar<sup>+</sup> ions for 20 minute at 700 K, followed by annealing at 900 K for 10 minute. The cleanness of the Ge(100)-2  $\times$  1 surface was checked using low energy electron diffraction (LEED). L-Histidine (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>9</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, 99% purity) was purchased from Aldrich and further purified through several sublimation and pumping cycles to remove all the dissolved gases prior to exposure to the Ge(100) surface.



**Figure 1.** Schematic diagram of the histidine molecule including glycine moiety (A) and imidazole group (B). Each gray, blue, red, or white colored ball indicates carbon (C), nitrogen (N), oxygen (O), or hydrogen (H), respectively.

To obtain the appropriate vapor pressure for dosing, the dosing line was heated at 320 K during histidine deposition. Moreover, we confirm its condition using Temperature Programmed desorption (TPD) before we perform experiments of CLPES to clarify deposition of histidine molecules without bond breaking and then we deposited histidine molecules every 30 seconds to confirm a constant deposition rate.

We performed CLPES at the 7B1 beamline of the Pohang Accelerator Laboratory. The Ge 3*d*, C 1*s*, N 1*s*, and O 1*s* core-level spectra were obtained with a PHOIBOS 150 electron energy analyzer equipped with a two-dimensional charge-coupled device (2D CCD) detector (Specs GmbH) using photon energies of 80, 340, 460 and 588 eV to enhance the surface sensitivity. Four binding energies of the core-level spectra were calibrated with respect to that of the clean Au valence band (Fermi energy) and Au 4*f* core level spectrum (84.0 eV) for the same photon energy. The base pressure of the chamber was maintained below  $9.5 \times 10^{-11}$  torr. All of the spectra were recorded in the normal emission mode. The photoemission spectra were carefully analyzed using a standard nonlinear least squares fitting procedure with Voigt functions.<sup>18</sup>

## Results and Discussion

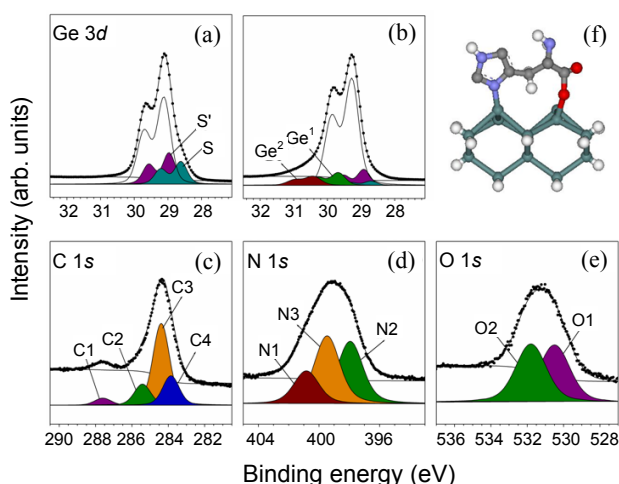
Figure 2(a) shows the Ge 3*d* core-level spectrum obtained from a clean Ge(100) surface. The spectrum contains three well-defined features,<sup>19,20</sup> which can be assigned to bulk Ge atoms (29.15 eV), subsurface Ge atoms (28.95 eV, marked as S'), and up-atoms of asymmetric Ge dimers (28.62 eV, marked as S). After confirming that the Ge(100) surface was clean, we exposed it to histidine at 380 K to make good progress of the adsorption of histidine molecules on the surface. Fig. 2(b) shows the Ge 3*d* core level spectrum obtained after exposure of the surface to 0.20 ML of histidine. The Ge 3*d* core level spectra of

Ge(100) after exposure to histidine is remarkably different from the spectra before exposure. The adsorption of histidine molecules induces a decrement in the intensity of the surface peak (S) and subsurface peak (S'), indicating modification of the electron densities of the Ge atoms at the surface. In addition, histidine adsorption caused the emergence of two new peaks (marked as Ge<sup>1</sup>: 29.61 eV and Ge<sup>2</sup>: 30.30 eV), which are located higher than the bulk Ge 3*d* peak (29.15 eV). Considering the Pauling electronegativity for the nitrogen atom (PE = 3.1) and oxygen atom (PE = 3.6), we assigned the peaks to a Ge-N (N2 or N3) bonding feature (Ge<sup>1</sup>: 29.61 eV) and a Ge-carboxyl bonding feature (Ge<sup>2</sup>: 30.30 eV), respectively. It is possible that the glycine moiety binds to the substrate via the nitrogen of its amine moiety (marked as N1 in Fig. 1) rather than the carboxyl oxygen (marked as O1 in Fig. 1). However, if this were the case, we would not see the higher binding energy peak (30.30 eV) in the Ge 3*d* core-level spectrum. Thus, we can exclude the existence of the Ge-amine bonding feature. Our findings thus indicate that the histidine molecule is concurrently adsorbed on Ge(100) with two bonding configurations involving glycine moiety (carboxyl group) and the imidazole ring.

We also examined three core level spectra (C 1*s*, N 1*s*, and O 1*s*) being included in the histidine molecule to track the electronic structure for histidine on Ge(100) surface. Fig. 2(c) shows the C 1*s* core level spectrum obtained after exposure of 0.20 ML histidine at 380 K. The spectrum exhibits four distinct bonding features, thereby confirming that histidine is well adsorbed on the Ge(100) surface without bond breaking. Considering electronegativity and energy resolution, we assigned the bonding features, designated as C1, C2, C3, and C4, to COO- (287.5 eV: C1), C-NH<sub>2</sub> (285.5 eV: C2), imidazole (284.5 eV: C3), and CH<sub>2</sub>- (284.0 eV: C4), respectively.

On the basis of the analysis of Ge 3*d* and C 1*s* core level spectra presented above, we tentatively concluded that histidine molecules adsorbed on the Ge(100) surface *via* the imidazole group and the carboxyl group being included in the glycine moiety. However, we could not determine which nitrogen (N2 or N3) in the imidazole group participated in the binding to the Ge(100) surface from these information. We should, however, be able to elucidate the bonding configuration of the imidazole group by examining the N 1*s* core level spectra. Hence, we also obtained N 1*s* core level spectrum for 0.20 ML (Fig. 2(d)) of histidine adsorbed on Ge(100) at 380 K. It clearly shows three distinct N peaks corresponding to the three N atoms being included in the histidine molecule, indicating that the adsorbed histidine molecules remained intact under these conditions. Considering electronegativity and bonding configurations, we could clearly assign the N1 (400.9 eV), N2 (398.2 eV), and N3 (399.4 eV) features to the amine group in the glycine moiety, the imino nitrogen and the amino nitrogen in the imidazole ring, respectively.

Recently, Prince *et al.*<sup>10</sup> reported the electronic structure of 0.40 ML histidine on a Cu(110) surface at 300 K. Similar to our results, they assigned the binding energies of N1, N2, and N3 as 400.4, 398.6, and 399.6 eV, respectively. Therefore, our findings demonstrate that histidine molecules adsorb on the Ge(100) surface without bond breaking although we obtained it at 380 K.



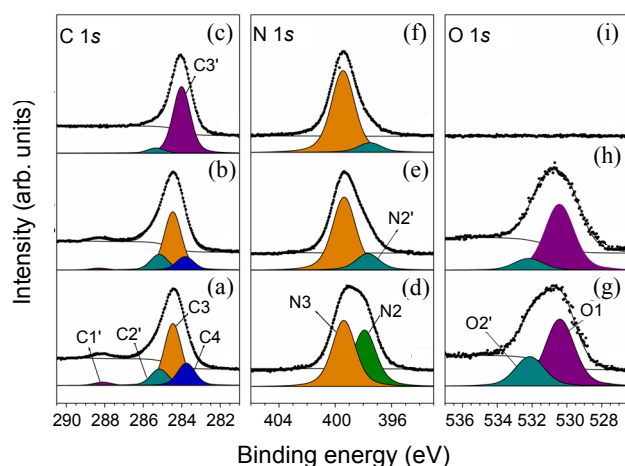
**Figure 2.** Ge 3*d* core-level spectra for histidine adsorbed on Ge(100). (a) clean Ge 3*d* core level spectrum, (b) Ge 3*d*, (c) C 1*s*, (d) N 1*s*, and (e) O 1*s* core level spectra obtained from 0.20 ML of histidine adsorbed on Ge(100) at 380 K. The dots are experimental values and the solid lines represent the results of peak fitting. (f) Schematic adsorbed structure for histidine on Ge(100). Each gray, white, blue, red, dark cyan colored ball indicates carbon (C), hydrogen (H), nitrogen (N), oxygen (O), and Ge(100)-2 × 1 surface, respectively.

Having confirmed that histidine can be adsorbed on Ge(100) *via* two bonding groups (imidazole and glycine), we now focus on elucidating in detail the variations in adsorption and electronic structures using the same method as was used above to obtain the C 1s core level spectra shown in Fig. 2(c).

Finally, we concurrently obtained O 1s core level spectra for 0.20 ML (Fig. 2(e)) of histidine adsorbed on Ge(100) maintained at 380 K. By considering electronegativity, we can clearly divide the spectral features into two bonding states: feature O1 (530.4 eV) induced by Ge-O-; and feature O2 (531.8 eV) originating from -C=O. As a result, we can demonstrate that nitrogen being included in the imidazole ring and the carboxyl group in the glycine moiety concurrently participate in the adsorption of histidine on a Ge(100) surface at 380 K.

Having confirmed that the histidine molecules adsorbed on the Ge(100) surface without bond breaking under our experimental conditions, we next focused on tracking the stable adsorption structure of histidine as a function of annealing temperature. From the results acquired from Fig. 2, we can't clearly demonstrate which nitrogen being included in imidazole group can be participated in adsorption to Ge(100) surface. To understand precisely the bonding configuration of adsorbed histidine on Ge(100), we also performed CLPES measurements as a function of annealing temperature. Hence, we concurrently recorded a series of temperature dependent C 1s, N 1s, and O 1s core-level spectra for adsorbed histidine on a Ge(100) surface as we increased the annealing temperature from 420 K to 570 K for 5 minute after exposing the substrate to 0.20 ML of histidine at 380 K. Through the spectral analysis of the temperature-dependent change in bonding character, we expect that we can obtain the information on the desorption process. Hence, the observation of annealing effects is very important and useful as it sheds light on the desorption process and the stable and exact adsorption structure of histidine on Ge(100).

Figure 3(a) shows the C 1s core level spectrum obtained after annealing at 420 K for 5 minutes. Comparison of this spectrum with that obtained before annealing (Fig. 2(d)) discloses two



**Figure 3.** C 1s, N 1s, and O 1s core-level spectra for histidine adsorbed on Ge(100). (a), (d), and (g) 0.20 ML of histidine annealed for 5 minute at 420 K  $\pm$  10 K, (b), (e), and (h) annealed at 500 K  $\pm$  10 K, (c), (f), and (i) annealed at 570 K  $\pm$  10 K. The dots are experimental values and the solid lines represent the results of peak fitting.

interesting results, namely changes in the COO- feature (C1) and C-NH<sub>2</sub> feature (C2). Specifically, the C1 peak shifts toward higher binding energy, from 287.5 eV to 288.2 eV (marked as C1'), and the C2 peak moves to lower binding energy, from 285.5 eV to 285.3 eV (marked as C2'). To account for these changes in electronic structure, we provide two hypotheses. First, the bonding between the carboxyl group and the Ge(100) surface becomes weak and the histidine starts to be desorbed or to recombine. In other words, the binding energy shift toward higher binding energy indicates that the Ge-COO bond is weakened by annealing. Second, the amine group attached to the C2 carbon also undergoes desorption or recombines. In other words, the bonding strength between C2 and C4 becomes strong due to desorption of the amine group. On the basis of these findings, we can speculate that a new double bond character (C=C-) or a -CH<sub>2</sub> bonding feature is present instead of the amine group. To explore these two possibilities, we consider the N 1s and O 1s core level spectra. In addition, we acquired the C 1s core level spectrum obtained after annealing at 500 K for 5 minutes (Fig. 3(b)). This spectrum does not show a remarkable change of the electronic structure compared with that obtained after annealing at 420 K (Fig. 3(a)), although the intensity of the features decreases, indicating progression of the desorption process. After annealing at 570 K for 5 minutes (Fig. 3(c)), however, a huge change in the electronic structure occurs: the C1 (carboxyl group) and C4 (-CH<sub>2</sub>) features have disappeared and the intensity of the C2' peak is remarkably decreased. Moreover, a new peak (marked as C3') emerged at 284.1 eV in place of the C3 peak. From this result, we can speculate that the carboxyl group is fully broken and desorbed. Also, the imidazole ring is broken and a different bonding feature has emerged. These findings thus indicate that, at an annealing temperature of 570 K, histidine molecules adsorbed on a Ge(100) surface are fully broken, and only fragments remain on the surface.

By a similar process, we also obtained the N 1s core level spectra at various annealing temperatures. Fig. 3(d) shows the N 1s core level spectrum recorded after annealing at 420 K for 5 minutes. Comparison of this spectrum with that of the system before annealing reveals a large change in the electronic structure, in that the feature arising from the amine group in the glycine moiety (marked as N1) completely disappears after annealing. This finding suggests that the binding energy shift of the C2 feature may originate from bond breaking of the C-NH<sub>2</sub> feature. From the disappearance of amine group being included in glycine moiety, we can infer that our speculation is correct as we consider in Fig. 2. On the other hand, we observed that the other nitrogen features being included in the imidazole ring (marked as N2 and N3) still remained unchanged at this annealing temperature. Hence, the spectral data indicate that at this annealing temperature, the imidazole group is not broken and that it is adsorbed on Ge(100) *via* strong bonds. Moreover, our observation that the amine group included in the glycine moiety disappears establishes that the two bonding features adsorbed on the Ge(100) surface at this annealing temperature (420 K) are the oxygen included in the carboxyl group of the glycine moiety and the nitrogen included in the imino group of the imidazole ring.

We then continuously increased the annealing temperature

**Table 1.** Changes in binding energy for three core level spectra of histidine on a Ge(100) surface as a function of coverage and annealing temperature.

Annealing Temperature $\pm$ 10 (K)	C 1s (eV)	N 1s (eV)	O 1s (eV)
	C1(C1')/C2(C2')/C3(C3')/C4	N1/N3/N2(N2')	O1/O2(O2')
0.20 ML at 380 K	287.5/285.5/284.5/284.0	400.9/399.4/398.2	530.4/531.8
Annealed at 420 K	(288.2)/(285.3)/284.5/284.0	(n/a)/399.4/398.2	530.4/(532.2)
Annealed at 500 K	(288.2)/(285.3)/284.5/284.0	(n/a)/399.4/(397.6)	530.4/(532.2)
Annealed at 570 K	(n/a)/(285.3)/(284.1)/(n/a)	(n/a)/399.4/(397.6)	n/a

and tracked the change in the electronic structure to determine which nitrogen (N2 or N3) is adsorbed on the Ge(100) surface. Fig. 3(e) shows the N 1s core-level spectrum recorded after annealing at 500 K for 5 minutes. Compared to the 420 K spectrum, the intensity of the N2 feature is remarkably decreased at 500 K. Moreover, the binding energy shifts from 398.2 eV (marked as N2) to 397.6 eV (marked as N2'), indicating a change in the electronic structure in the imidazole ring. From this result, we can speculate that the imidazole ring starts to be desorbed at this annealing temperature. In contrast to the imino nitrogen, the feature corresponding to the amino nitrogen (marked as N3) does not change on going from 420 K to 500 K, indicating that imidazole ring is not broken at this annealing temperature. Finally, we increased the annealing temperature to 570 K for 5 minute. As shown in Fig. 3(f), the intensity of the N2' feature is remarkably decreased whereas those of the N3 bonding feature remain. This indicates that the N2' bonding feature is greatly diminished or rearranged on the surface, although the binding energy of both peaks remains unchanged. The spectral data thus show that the imino nitrogen (N2) is one of the bonding sites with Ge(100). From the analysis of the C 1s and N 1s core level spectra, we could obtain the important information regarding the exact adsorption sites.

Finally, we concurrently obtained O 1s core level spectra with varying the annealing temperature. Fig. 3(g) shows the O 1s core level spectrum recorded after annealing at 420 K for 5 minutes. Compared to the system before annealing, the intensity of the O2 feature is remarkably decreased whereas that of the O1 bonding feature remains unchanged. These findings indicate that the -C=O bonding feature (marked as O2') included in the glycine moiety starts to be desorbed and, as a result, this peak shifts toward higher binding energy (532.2 eV). On increasing the annealing temperature to 500 K for 5 minutes (Fig. 3(h)), the intensity of the O2' bonding feature decreased markedly compared to the 420 K spectrum whereas that of O1 remained unchanged, indicating an acceleration of the -C=O desorption process. Finally, when the annealing temperature was increased to 570 K for 5 minute (Fig. 3(i)), no oxygen peaks were found, indicating complete desorption of the carboxyl group from the Ge(100) surface. The changes in binding energies for histidine molecules adsorbed on a Ge(100) surface under various sample treatments are summarized in Table 1.

### Conclusions

We have investigated the adsorption and desorption structures of the bonding states of histidine adsorbed on a Ge(100) surface using CLPES. Our results confirm that, at 380 K, both the imino nitrogen (N2) in the imidazole ring and the carboxyl

group (O1) of the glycine moiety concurrently participate in the adsorption of histidine on a Ge(100) surface. In addition, through an analysis of the temperature-dependent spectra of histidine adsorbed on a Ge(100) surface using CLPES, we could corroborate that the imidazole group is adsorbed on Ge(100) stronger than glycine moiety and histidine is completely desorbed from Ge(100) at 570 K.

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