

Functional Materials Synthesized by On-Surface Chemistry

Dr. Dimas G. De Oteyza

Donostia International Physics Center (Spain)

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Professional Career



Dimas G. de Oteyza was born in Madrid in 1978. He graduated in physics from the Universidad Complutense de Madrid in 2001. In 2003 he embarked the PhD Program of the Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, although performing his investigations on the growth and structure of organic semiconducting thin films at the Max-Planck Institute for Metals Research (Stuttgart, Germany) in the group of Prof. Helmut Dosch. During this time he performed his first research stay at the National Institute for Materials Science in Tsukuba (Japan), which he has repeated on multiple occasions henceforth. After graduating in 2007 he moved as a postdoc to the Donostia International Physics Center to study the crystalline and electronic properties of metal-organic interfaces in Prof. Enrique Ortega's Nanophysics Laboratory. In 2010 Dimas joined the Molecular Foundry of the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory in California as a postdoc and studied the chemistry underlying new optical development processes in lithography. In 2011 he moved to Michael Crommie's group at the University of California at Berkeley as a Marie Curie Postdoc Fellow, focusing his research on the synthesis of graphene nanoribbons from molecular precursors. He finally moved back to Prof. Ortega's group in San Sebastian in 2013, where he is currently employed as a Guipuzcoa Fellow studying organic self-assembled structures on inorganic surfaces. He received the Fonda-Fasella Award as the best young researcher at Elettra Sincrotrone Trieste in 2013.

Research Interests

Throughout his career, his research has been mainly devoted to the investigation of physical chemistry phenomena in organic materials and organic-inorganic interfaces. Within the last years, most efforts have been placed on the self-assembly and characterization of donor-acceptor molecular blends at the interface to metal surfaces, trying to establish structure-property relations, as well as on the surface-supported synthesis of functional materials from molecular precursors under ultra-high-vacuum.