激子里德伯常量、激子玻尔半径 P4 激子里德伯能量判定激子离化 P5 弱限制和强限制 P9 传统荧光剂和量子点显示的区别 P28

▶ 准粒子(激子) P3

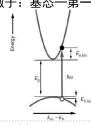
- ▶ 从原子到晶体 P8
- 弱限制与强限制 P9
- ▶ 纳米晶历史 P14
- ▶ 纳米晶合成 P15
- 应用
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▶ 量子点生物荧光标记 P28

01

1. 准粒子: 激子

- ▶ 准粒子: 量子力学中考虑多体问题, 将大量具有相互作用 的基本粒子抽象为少量无相互作用的"粒子", 称为准粒 子, 即元激发(Elementary excitation)
- ▶ 导带中的电子, 价带中的空穴: 电荷、自旋、质量、准动
- ▶ 激子:基态一第一激发态,电子-空穴对,库仑力



 $\hbar\omega = E_{\rm g} + E_{\rm ekin} + E_{\rm h\,kin}$ $\hbar \mathbf{k}_{\text{phot}} = \hbar \mathbf{k}_{\text{e}} + \hbar \mathbf{k}_{\text{h}}.$

Quasi-particle

03

05

07

1. 准粒子: 激子

激子能级: $E_n(\mathbf{K}) = E_g - \frac{Ry^*}{n^2} + \frac{\hbar^2 \mathbf{K}^2}{2M}, \quad n = 1, 2, 3, ...,$

产生激子所需光子能量: $E_n = E_{\rm g} - \frac{{\rm Ry}^*}{n^2}, \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

大量的激子:激子气-

占据同一个态的激子数没有限制。

电离平衡方程: 激子浓度同自由电子浓度

$$n_{\rm exc} = n^2 \left(\frac{2\pi \ \hbar^2}{k_{\rm B}T} \frac{1}{\mu_{\rm eh}}\right)^{3/2} \exp \frac{{\rm Ry}^*}{k_{\rm B}T}.$$

激子里德堡能量判定激子离化

Quasi-particle

 $k_{\rm B}T\gg {\rm Ry}^*$ 大部分激子电离, 自由电子、空穴主导

 $k_{\rm B}T < {\rm Ry}^*$ 大部分为激子, 激子决定性质。

总结

- ▶ 量子限制效应判据: 纳米晶体尺寸与体材料的激子波 尔半径比较, 弱量子限制和强量子限制效应
- ▶ 强量子限制效应—量子点: 随着尺寸的减小其电子结 构由体材料的准连续能带结构变成类似原子的分立能 级结构,同时能隙变宽、发光蓝移;随尺寸减小,量
- ▶ 量子点荧光特征:通过改变量子点的尺寸和组分可以 精确地调控量子点的发光颜色,宽色域显示
- ▶ 量子点激光器: 半导体激光器从异质结到量子阱再到 量子点结构, 阈值电流逐渐降低, 量子点半导体激光 器有很高的温度稳定性, 很低的能耗, 高速调制

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1. 准粒子: 激子

哈密顿量 Hamiltonian

$$H = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m_e^*} \nabla_{\mathbf{e}}^2 - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_{\mathbf{h}}^*} \nabla_{\mathbf{h}}^2 + \frac{e^2}{\varepsilon \left[\mathbf{r_e} - \mathbf{r_h} \right]}.$$

色散关系 dispersion relation

$$E_n(\mathbf{K}) = E_g - \frac{Ry^*}{n^2} + \frac{\hbar^2 \mathbf{K}^2}{2M}, \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots,$$

激子里德伯能量 exciton Rydberg energy

$$\mathrm{Ry}^* = \frac{e^2}{2\varepsilon a_\mathrm{B}^*} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{\mu_\mathrm{eh}e^4}{2\varepsilon^2\hbar^2} = \frac{\mu_\mathrm{eh}}{\mu_H} \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \times 13.60 \; \mathrm{eV} \approx \frac{\mu_\mathrm{eh}}{m_0} \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \times 13.60 \; \mathrm{eV}$$

$$a_{\rm B}^* = 4\pi\varepsilon_0 \frac{\varepsilon\,\hbar^2}{\mu_{\rm eh}e^2} = \varepsilon \frac{\mu_H}{\mu_{\rm eh}} \times 0.053~{\rm nm} \approx \varepsilon \frac{m_0}{\mu_{\rm eh}} \times 0.053~{\rm nm}$$

Quasi-particle 04

1. 准粒子: 激子

Quantum Confinement Limit: $r < a_{\text{exciton}}$

 $a_0 = \frac{4\pi\varepsilon_0 \hbar^2}{m e^2} = 0.529 \text{ Å}$

Excitonic Bohr radius:

Bohr radius:

$$a_{\text{exciton}} = \frac{a_0 \varepsilon}{m^* / m}$$

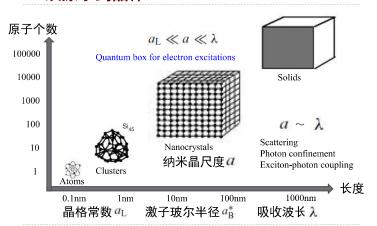
In bulk silicon, $\varepsilon = 11.9$; $m_e^* = 0.26 m_e$, $m_h^* = 0.36 m_e$ $\Rightarrow m^* = \frac{m_{\rm e}^* \cdot m_{\rm h}^*}{m_{\rm e}^* + m_{\rm h}^*} = 0.15 m_{\rm e}$ $\Rightarrow a_{\text{exciton}} = \frac{a_0 \cdot 11.9}{0.15} = 79.3 a_0 = 4.2 \text{ nm}$

Quasi-particle 06

常见半导体电子、空穴、激子基本参数

Exciton Rydberg Electron effective mass Hole effective mass Exciton Bohr radius ⊥0.081 0.3 (hh) 0.043 (lh) 4.3 GaAs 0.066 0.47 (hh) 12.5 0.07 (lb) CdTe 0.4 CdSe 0.13 10.45 ⊥0.7 ||2.5 CdS 0.14 0.8 (hh) 0.145 (lh 1.4 (hh) 2.4 (hh) ⊥0.034

2. 从原子到晶体



3. 弱限制与强限制

弱限制

"将自由激子(free exciton)放入球形势场"

假定纳米晶为球形,其半径为a,满足: $a\gg a_{\rm B}^*$ 就称为<u>弱限制</u>

纳米晶中激子的能量: $E_{nml} = E_g - \frac{Ry^*}{n^2} + \frac{\hbar^2 \chi_{ml}^2}{2Ma^2}$, n, m, l = 1, 2, 3, ...

n 描述内部电子-空穴库仑互作用的态

m, / 描述激子作为一个整体在外部具有球对称的势垒中的态

考虑到角动量为零的激子

$$E_{nm} = E_{g} - \frac{Ry^{*}}{n^{2}} + \frac{\hbar^{2}\pi^{2}}{2Ma^{2}}m^{2}, \quad n, m = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

弱限制常见于宽带隙I-VII族化合物半导体,如CuCl 具有小的激子波尔半径和大的激子里德伯能量

Weak Confinement 09

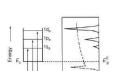
3. 弱限制与强限制

强限制 $a \ll a_{\rm B}^*$

无束缚态,分别考虑"电子"与"空穴"在球形势场中的能量状态,假定二者无 相互作用,以E、作为能量参考点

$$E_{ml}^{c} = E_{g} + \frac{\hbar^{2} \chi_{ml}^{2}}{2m_{e}^{*}a^{2}}, E_{ml}^{h} = -\frac{\hbar^{2} \chi_{ml}^{2}}{2m_{h}^{*}a^{2}},$$

・ 能量、効量守恒 $E_{nl} = E_{g} + \frac{\hbar^{2}}{2\mu a^{2}} \chi_{nl}^{2}$



Artificial atoms, hyperatoms

严格求解, two-particle Schrödinger equation

$$\mathbf{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m_\mathrm{e}^*}\nabla_\mathrm{e}^2 - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_\mathrm{h}^*}\nabla_\mathrm{h}^2 - \frac{e^2}{\varepsilon\left|\mathbf{r}_\mathrm{e} - \mathbf{r}_\mathrm{h}\right|} + U(r)$$

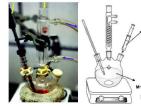
 $E_{1\text{sls}} = E_{\text{g}} + \pi^2 \left(\frac{a_{\text{B}}^*}{a}\right)^2 \text{Ry}^* - 1.786 \frac{a_{\text{B}}^*}{a} \text{Ry}^* - 0.248 \text{Ry}^*$

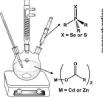
理想量子点能级与吸收谱

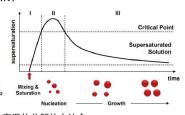
	Exciton Rydberg Ry* (meV)	Electron effective mass m_e/m_0	Hole effective mass m_h/m_0	Exciton Bohr radius $a_{\rm B}^*$ (nm)
Ge	4.1	⊥0.19 0.92	0.54 (hh) 0.15 (lh)	24.3
Si	15	⊥0.081 1.6	0.3 (hh) 0.043 (lh)	4.3
GaAs	4.6	0.066	0.47 (hh) 0.07 (lh)	12.5
CdTe	10	0.1	0.4	7.5
CdSe	16	0.13	⊥0.45 1.1	4.9
CdS	29	0.14	⊥0.7 2.5	2.8
ZnSe	19	0.15	0.8 (hh) 0.145 (lh)	3.8
CuBr	108	0.25	1.4 (hh)	1.2
CuCl	190	0.4	2.4 (hh)	0.7
GaN	28	0.17	0.3 (lh) 1.4 (hh)	2.1
PbS	2.3	⊥0.080 0.105	⊥0.075 0.105	18
PbSe	2.05	⊥0.040 0.070	⊥0.034 0.068	46

5. 纳米晶合成

化学液相合成:油相高温热解



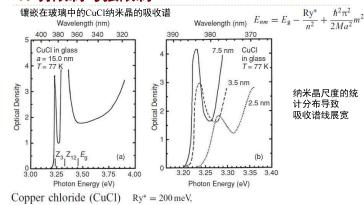




胶体量子点通常采用有机金属前躯体高温热分解的方法合 通常将阴离子前驱体快速注入到含有阳离子前驱体的高温 反应溶液中, 也被称为高温热注入法, 其反应机理是反应前驱 体浓度瞬间过饱和、超过成核的临界点, 迅速获得单分散的晶 核,将量子点的成核过程和生长过程分开,实现了快速成核 (Size-focusing 阶段)和缓慢生长(Ostwald ripening 阶段),较好的 控制了量子点的单分散性和尺寸。

优势: 快速、低成 本、大量合成 **劣势**: 团聚、表面 活性剂难以去除

3. 弱限制与强限制



Weak Confinement **F0**

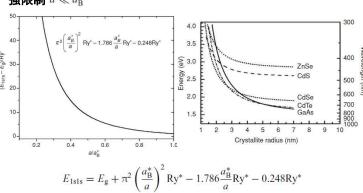
 $a_{\rm B}^* = 0.7 \, \text{nm}$ Optical density: Ln(入射光强/透射光强)

#2

₽7

3. 弱限制与强限制

强限制 $a \ll a_{\rm B}^*$



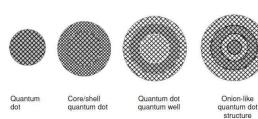
4. 纳米晶(量子点)的历史

- 1981 A. Ekimov discover nanocrystals in glass matrix
- 1985 L.E. Brus discover colloidal quantum dots (CQD)
- 1993 Bawendi, Monodisperse and high-quality CQD
- 1998 Alivisatos found hot-injection synthesis methods
- 2000 awareness quantum dot for light sources and displays
- 2005 first QD solar cell efficiency <1%
- 2013 Sony XBR X900A quantum dots flat panel display
- 2013 QD solar cell efficiency 8.5%
- 2015 Sony, Samsung, LG, TCL QD-enhanced LED LCD TVs.

https://nexdot.fr/en/history-of-quantum-dots/

History 14

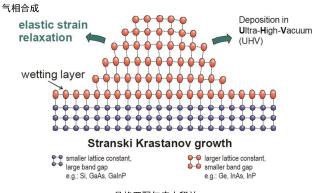
5. 纳米晶合成



Nanoengineering options offered by "inorganics-in-organics" chemistry: nanocrystals capped with organic groups (quantum dots), binary core/shell quantum dot structures, ternary quantum dot/quantum well structures, and onion-like multilayer composite systems. Darker circles and layers are active components whereas lighter circles and layers are wider-band-gap materials constituting potential barriers. Lines show, approximately, the atomic planes.

核-壳结构量子点: 化学更稳定、发射光谱窄

5. 纳米晶合成

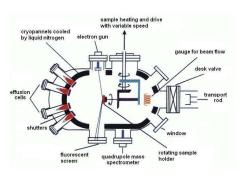


晶格匹配与应力释放

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5. 纳米晶合成

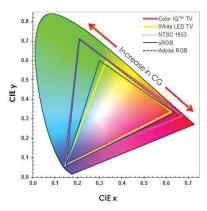
化学气相沉积:分子束外延(MBE)或有机金属气相沉积 (MOCVD)



优势: 高质量基底 等量基底 原位表征 劣势: 成本小不形核 大机机昂贵 原料昂贵

Synthesis/fabrication 20

6. 应用—量子点显示

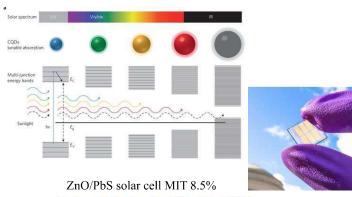


色域覆盖率、 色彩控制精确性、 红绿蓝色彩纯净度

在(美国)国家电视标准委员会(NTSC)标准下,普通LED电视的色域只有72%、第一代高色域电视只有82%、第二代高色域电视约96%,而量子点电视色域覆盖率却高达110%

QD display 23

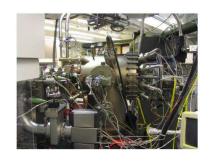
6. 应用—量子点太阳能电池



Nature Materials 13, 796-801 (2014)

5. 纳米晶合成

气相沉积:物理气相沉积(PVD)和化学气相沉积(CVD)物理气相沉积:磁控溅射、脉冲激光沉积(PLD)



优势: 高质量、纯净 半导体基底 原位表征 劣势: 成本不均匀 随机形核

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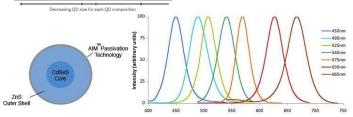
Synthesis/fabrication

synthesis/tablication

6. 应用—量子点显示



- 激子复合发光, 荧光效率高光亭寒小, 颜色纯净, 锐利
- •半高宽小,颜色纯净,锐利 •波长范围广



QD display 22

6. 应用—量子点激光

• 分离能级,增益比量子阱激光器高2-3个数量级

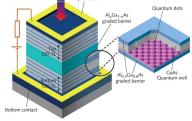
• 带隙可调节,发射波长可调节

• 低阈值电流、大调制带宽

• 非温度敏感的阈值电流

阈值电流随温度变化关系:

$$J_{\text{th}}(T) = J_{\text{th}}^0 \exp\left(\frac{T}{T_0}\right)$$



conduction band for electrons and top of the valence band for holes). Lower dimensionality was found to result in weakening of the $J_{\rm th}(T)$ dependence, i.e. T_0 is larger for lower dimensionalities. It is a remarkable fact that a zero-dimensional laser was found to possess the temperature-independent threshold current, i.e. $T_0 = \infty$ for a quantum-dot laser. This is because in a quantum dot, the thermally induced population of the higher states is inhibited.

OD laser 25

6. 应用—量子点生物荧光标记

