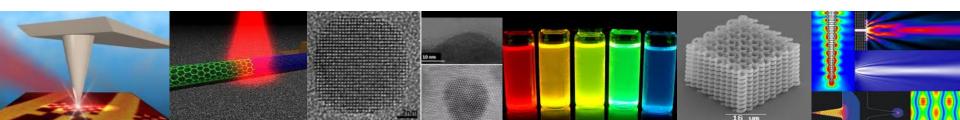


纳米光子学

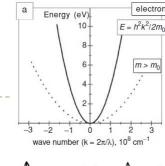
Nanophotonics

第4讲:纳米晶(量子点)

光电科学与工程学院

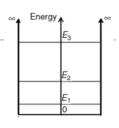


1. 自由电子色散曲线(自由空间)



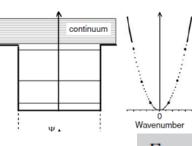
$$E = \frac{p^2}{2m} = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m}$$

2. 电子在无限深势阱



 $E_n = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2ma^2} n^2, \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, ...).$

3. 电子在有限深势阱



4. 电子在位置平方函数势场
$$U(x) = U(x_0) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 U}{dx^2} (x - x_0)^2 + \cdots$$
, $U(x) = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2$. $\Delta E = \hbar \omega$ $E_0 = \hbar \omega/2$ Phonon;

5. 电子在球形势场(中心无电荷)

$$E_{nl} = \frac{\hbar^2 \chi_{nl}^2}{2ma^2}$$
 简并度: $(2l+1)$

氢原子模型

6. 电子在库仑势场 $a^0 = 4\pi\varepsilon_0 \frac{\hbar^2}{m_0 e^2} \approx 5.292 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ nm}$ $E^0 = \frac{e^2}{2a^0} \approx 13.60 \text{ eV},$

$$M = m_0 + M_0, \quad \mu = \frac{m_0 M_0}{m_0 + M_0}, \quad E_n = -\frac{\text{Ry}}{n^2} \text{ for } E < 0$$
 $\text{Ry} = \frac{e^2}{2a_\text{B}}, \quad a_\text{B} = \frac{\hbar^2}{\mu e^2}.$

$$E_n = -\frac{\mathrm{Ry}}{n^2} \quad \text{for } E < 0$$

$$Ry = \frac{e^2}{2a_B}, \quad a_B = \frac{\hbar^2}{\mu e^2}.$$

电子在周期性库仑势场

Bloch Wave, 准动量守恒, 能带, 有效质量 $\frac{1}{m^*} = \frac{1}{\hbar^2} \frac{d^2 E}{dk^2} = \frac{d^2 E}{d n^2} = \text{const}$

$$\frac{1}{m^*} = \frac{1}{\hbar^2} \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 E}{\mathrm{d}k^2} \equiv \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 E}{\mathrm{d}p^2} = \cos \theta$$

8. 电子在有限个周期库仑势场,固体中的量子限域效应,量子阱,量子线,量子点。

量子材料: 电子的限域引起光学效应

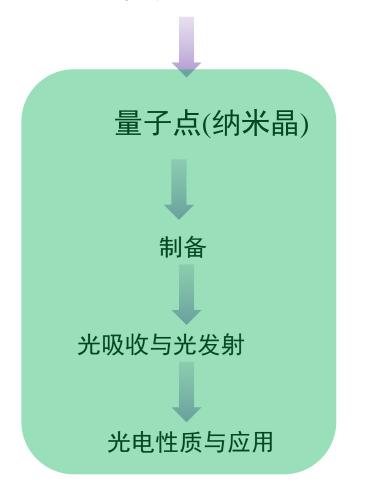
电子的限域效应

波的基本属性

势场中的量子力学粒子

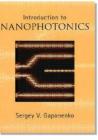
周期势场中的量子力学粒子

量子阱、量子线、量子点

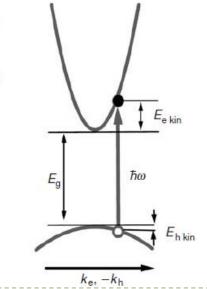


本讲内容

- ▶ 准粒子(激子)
- 从原子到晶体
- 弱限制与强限制
- ▶ 纳米晶历史
- ▶ 纳米晶合成
- ▶应用
 - ▶ 量子点显示
 - ▶ 量子点激光器
 - ▶ 量子点太阳能电池
 - 量子点生物荧光标记



- 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、准动量 量
- ▶ 激子:基态—第一激发态,电子-空穴对,库仑力



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

Quasi-particle

哈密顿量 Hamiltonian

$$H = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m_e^*} \nabla_e^2 - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_h^*} \nabla_h^2 + \frac{e^2}{\varepsilon |\mathbf{r}_e - \mathbf{r}_h|}.$$

色散关系 dispersion relation

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

激子里德伯能量 exciton Rydberg energy

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

激子玻尔半径 exciton Bohr radius

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

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

激子能级:
$$E_n(\mathbf{K}) = E_g - \frac{Ry^*}{n^2} + \frac{\hbar^2 \mathbf{K}^2}{2M}$$
, $n = 1, 2, 3, \ldots$ Energy 产生激子所需光子能量: $E_n = E_g - \frac{Ry^*}{n^2}$, $n = 1, 2, 3, \ldots$

大量的激子:激子气——玻色-爱因斯坦统计:

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

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



Exciton wave vector k

$$k_{\rm B}T \leq {\rm Ry}^*$$

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

Quasi-particle

Bohr radius:

Quantum Confinement Limit:

$$r < a_{\rm exciton}$$

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

Excitonic Bohr radius:

$$a_{\text{exciton}} = \frac{a_0 \mathcal{E}}{m^* / m_e}$$

In bulk silicon,
$$\varepsilon = 11.9$$
; $m_{\rm e}^* = 0.26 \ m_{\rm e}$, $m_{\rm h}^* = 0.36 \ m_{\rm e}$

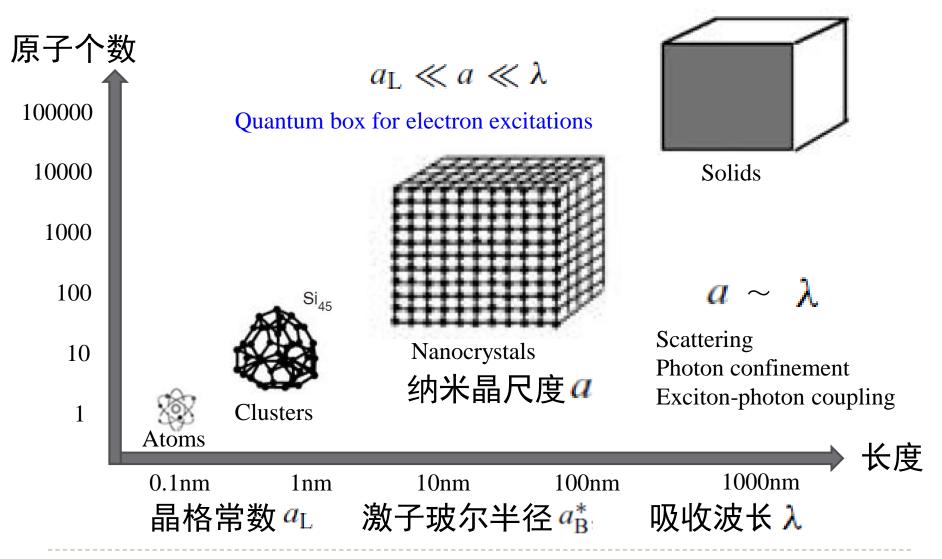
$$\Rightarrow m^* = \frac{m_{\rm e}^* \cdot m_{\rm h}^*}{m_{\rm e}^* + m_{\rm h}^*} = 0.15 m_{\rm e}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{\rm exciton} = \frac{a_0 \cdot 11.9}{0.15} = 79.3 a_0 = 4.2 \ {\rm nm}$$

常见半导体电子、空穴、激子基本参数

	Table 4.2. Electron, hole and exciton parameters [17]							
	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				

2. 从原子到晶体



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: $a \gg a_B^*$ 就称为<u>弱限制</u>

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

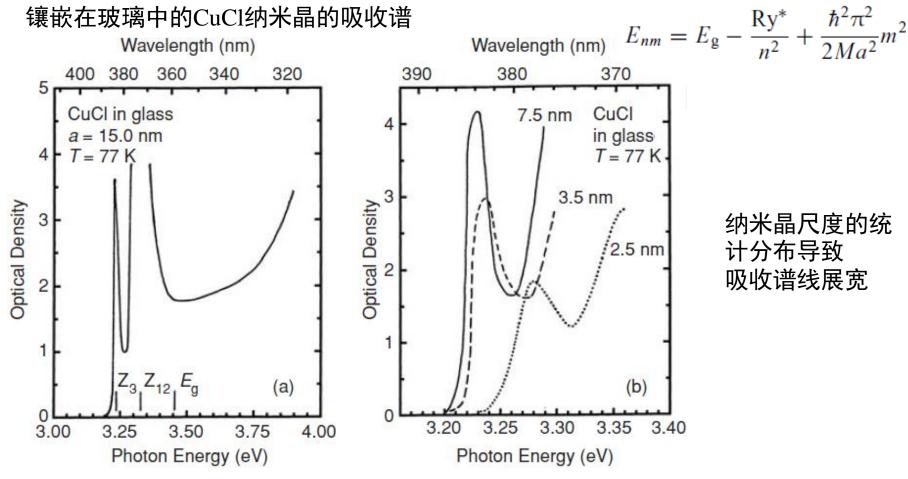
n 描述内部电子-空穴库仑互作用的态 m, l 描述激子作为一个整体在外部具有球对称的势垒中的态

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

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Copper chloride (CuCl)

 $Ry^* = 200 \text{ meV},$

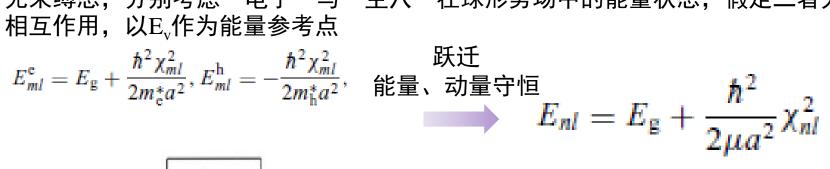
 $a_{\rm B}^* = 0.7 \, \rm nm$

Optical density: Ln(入射光强/透射光强)

强限制 $a \ll a_{\rm R}^*$

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

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



Energy Absorption

理想量子点能级与吸收谱

Artificial atoms, hyperatoms

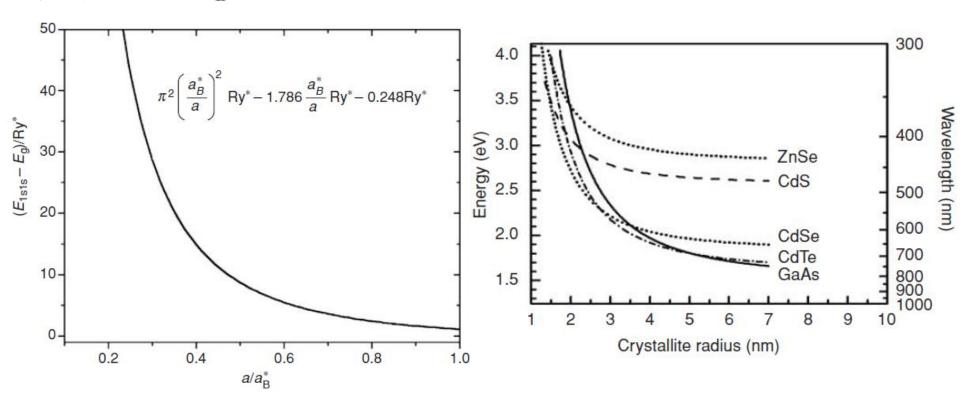
严格求解, two-particle Schrödinger equation

$$\mathbf{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m_e^*} \nabla_e^2 - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_h^*} \nabla_h^2 - \frac{e^2}{\varepsilon \left| \mathbf{r}_e - \mathbf{r}_h \right|} + U(r)$$

"exciton in quantum dot"

$$E_{1s1s} = E_g + \pi^2 \left(\frac{a_B^*}{a}\right)^2 Ry^* - 1.786 \frac{a_B^*}{a} Ry^* - 0.248 Ry^*$$

强限制 $a \ll a_{\rm B}^*$



$$E_{1s1s} = E_g + \pi^2 \left(\frac{a_B^*}{a}\right)^2 Ry^* - 1.786 \frac{a_B^*}{a} Ry^* - 0.248 Ry^*$$

14

		Table 4.2. Electron, hole and exciton parameters [17]					
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$a \gg a_{\rm B}^*$	CuBr	108	0.25	1.4 (hh)	1.2		
弱限制 👍	CuCl	190	0.4	2.4 (hh)	0.7		
PARTITION OF	GaN	28	0.17	0.3 (lh) 1.4 (hh)	2.1		
	PbS	2.3	⊥0.080 0.105	⊥0.075 0.105	18	V	
	PbSe	2.05	⊥0.040 0.070	⊥0.034 0.068	46		

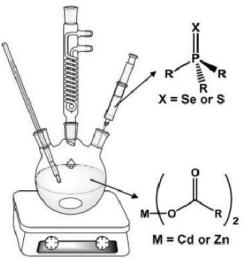
4. 纳米晶(量子点)的历史

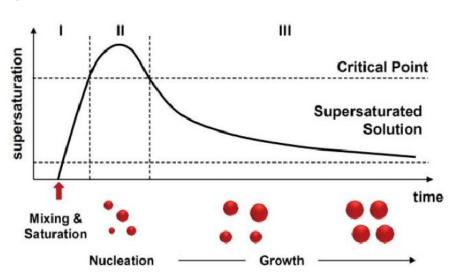
- 1981 A. Ekimov discover nanocrystals in glass matrix
- 1985 L.E. Brus discover colloidal quantum dots (CQD)
- 1993 Bawendi, Monodisperse and high-quality CQD
- 1998 Alivisatos found hot-injection synthesis methods
- 2000 awareness quantum dot for light sources and displays
- 2005 first QD solar cell 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/

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成,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。

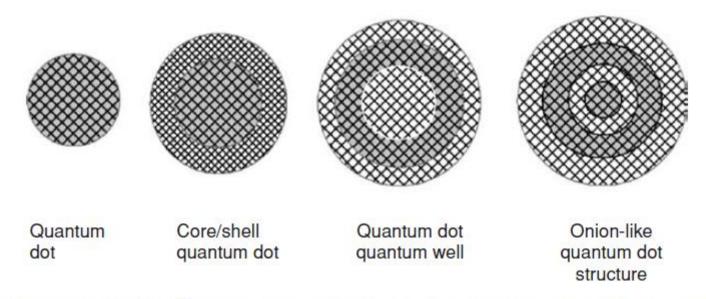
优势:快速、低成本、大量合成 劣势:团聚、表面 活性剂难以去除

化学液相合成:油相高温热解



Real Experiments, Real Science This video hosted by: Dr. N. Butyl Lithium

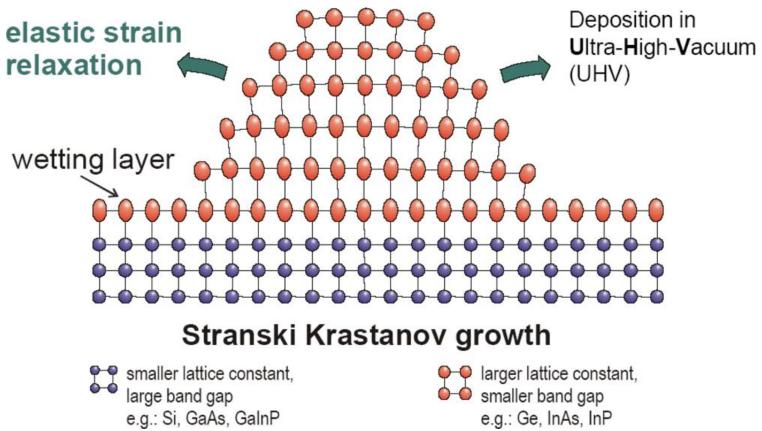
www.YouTube.com/NurdRage



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

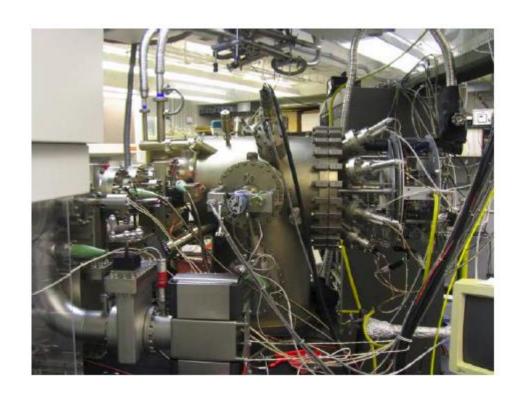
气相合成



晶格匹配与应力释放

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)

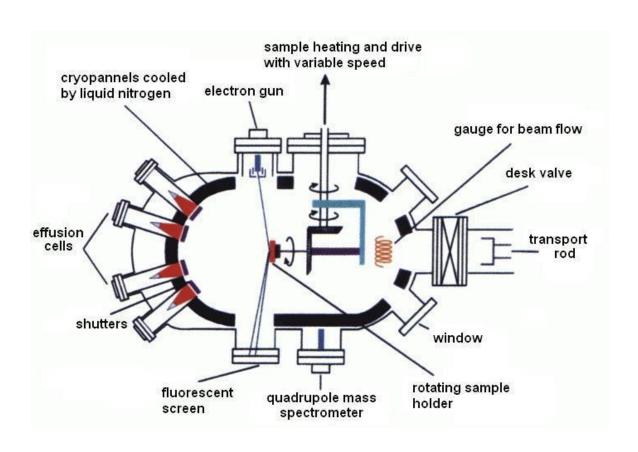


优势:

高质量、纯净 半导体基底兼容 原位表征 劣势:

成本高 大小不均匀 随机形核

化学气相沉积:分子束外延(MBE)或有机金属气相沉积 (MOCVD)

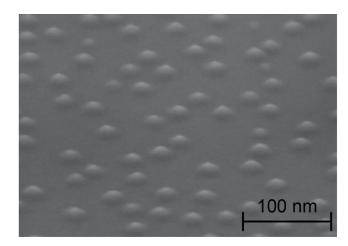


优势:

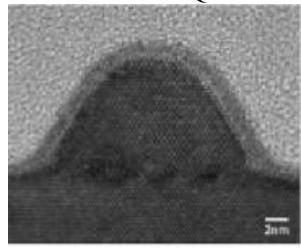
高质量、纯净 半导体基底兼容 原位表征

劣势:

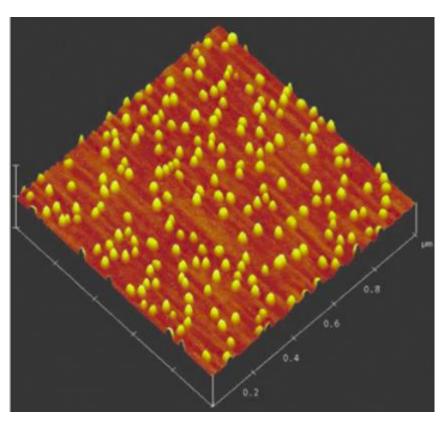
成本高 大小不均匀 随机形核 原料昂贵且毒性巨大



SEM of InAs QD

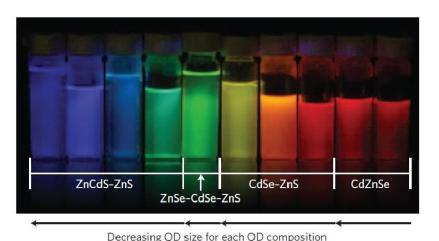


TEM of InAs QD

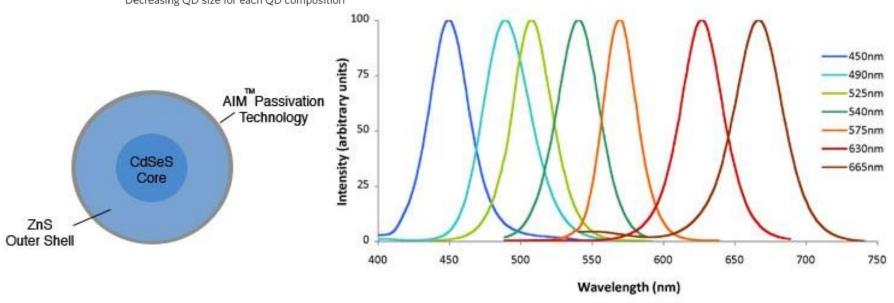


AFM of InAs QD

6. 应用—量子点显示

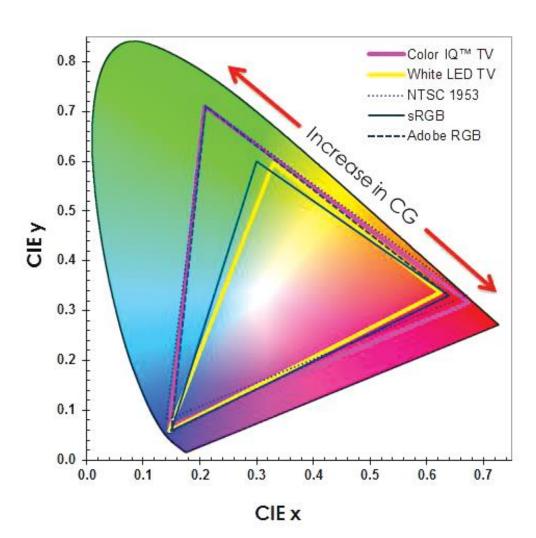


- •激子复合发光, 荧光效率高
- •半高宽小,颜色纯净,锐利
- •波长范围广



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6. 应用—量子点显示

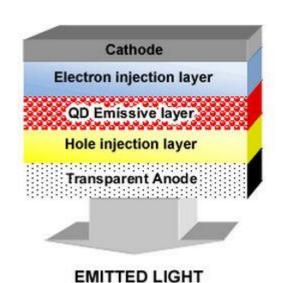


色域覆盖率、 色彩控制精确性、 红绿蓝色彩纯净度

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%

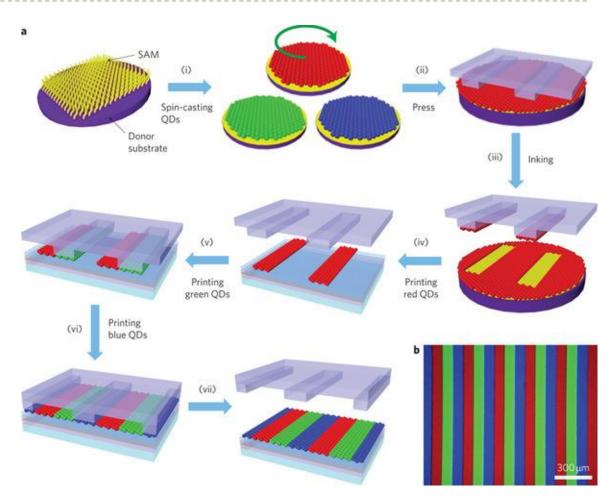
QD display

6. 应用—量子点显示



QDTV™ sample material stack





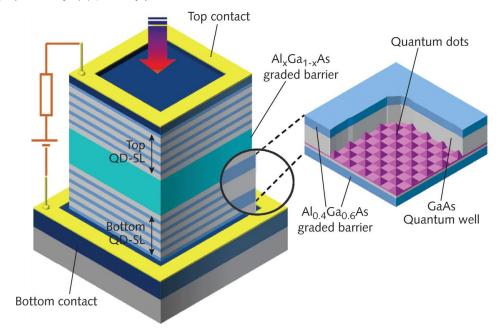
Nature Photonics 5,176–182 (2011) Samsung Advanced Institute of Technology, Samsung Electronics

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

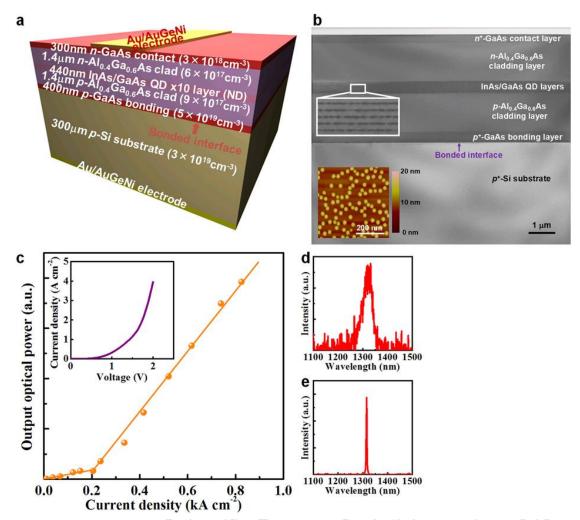
阈值电流随温度变化关系:

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



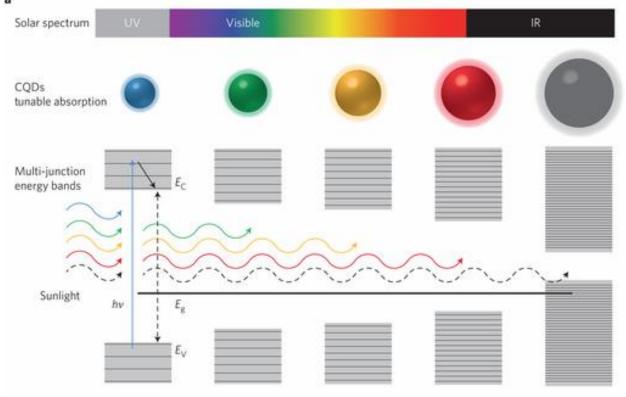
conduction band for electrons and top of the valence band for holes). Lower dimensionality was found to result in weakening of the $J_{th}(T)$ dependence, i.e. T_0 is larger for lower dimensionalities. It is a remarkable fact that a zero-dimensional laser was found to possess the temperature-independent 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.

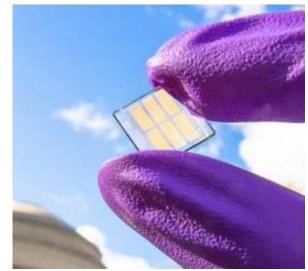
6. 应用—量子点激光



Scientific Reports 2, Article number: 349 2012

6. 应用—量子点太阳能电池



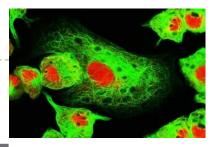


ZnO/PbS solar cell MIT 8.5%

Nature Materials 13, 796-801 (2014)

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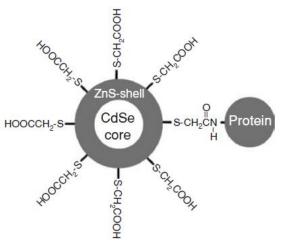
6. 应用—量子点生物荧光标记



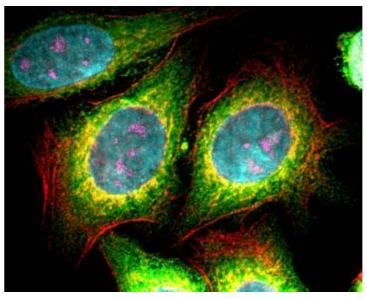
类别	传统荧光试剂	量子点
光的稳定性	易漂白、光稳定性差	耐漂白、光稳定性好
颜色多样性	颜色单一	多种颜色可供选择
激发谱范围	较窄,难以实现多组分 同时激发	范围宽,连续分布 一元激发,多元发射
发射谱	较宽,易重叠,对称性差,荧光发射峰半宽 100nm以上	峰形尖锐,对称性好, 荧光发射半高宽小于 40nm
荧光寿命	2ns左右	长达20-50ns
生物毒性	水解产物对生物体有杀 伤作用	对生物体毒性较小
检测便利性	对测量的光学系统要求 严格	对仪器要求不高

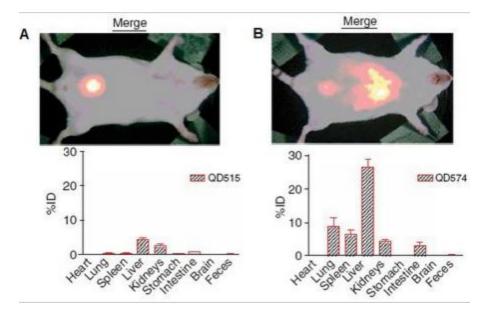
Biological Sensor

6. 应用—量子点生物荧光标记



http://nanocluster.mit.edu/





QD Bio-labeling

量子点产业

国外公司

- Quantum Dots, California, USA (www. Invitrogen.com)
- Nanomaterials and Nanofabrication Labs, Arkansas, USA (www.nn-labs.com)
- Evident Corporation, New York, USA (www. Evidenttech.com)
- Nanoco Technologies, UK (www. Nanocotechnologies.com)
- QD Vision, Lexington, MA, USA (http://www.qdvision.com)

国内公司

- ▶ 广州明美科技有限公司(www.mshot.com.cn)
- ▶ 武汉珞源量子点技术开发公司(www.chinaqds.com)
- ▶ 天津纳美纳米科技公司(www.nanocomy.com)

Nanoco Technologies - World Leader in Quantum Dots

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, 量子点带隙增加
- ▶ 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