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LIGHT-EMITTING DEVICE AND METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING SAME

Abstract

Provided is a light-emitting device having high light-emission efficiency. The light-emitting device includes a light-emitting part. The light-emitting part contains a quantum dot. The quantum dot has a core and a shell. The shell is located outside the core. Each of the core and the shell has a hexagonal structure. The lattice constant of the core is larger than the lattice constant of the shell.

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Background/Summary

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION [0001] The present application is a continuation application of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 17/781,278, filed on May 31, 2022, which is the National Stage of International Application No. PCT/JP2019/048873, filed on Dec. 13, 2019, the content of which is hereby incorporated by reference into this application.

TECHNICAL FIELD
[0002] The disclosure relates to a light-emitting device and a method for manufacturing the same.
BACKGROUND ART
[0003] Using a quantum dot (QD) as an emission material has been proposed recently (see Patent Literature 1 for instance).
CITATION LIST
Patent Literature
[0004] Patent Literature 1: Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. 2009-13019
SUMMARY OF INVENTION
Technical Problem
[0005] A light-emitting device containing quantum dots is required to improve the quantum yield of the quantum dots to thus improve light-emission efficiency.
[0006] The present disclosure aims mainly to provide a light-emitting device with high light-emission efficiency.
Solution to Problem
[0007] A light-emitting device in one aspect of the disclosure includes a light-emitting part. The light-emitting part contains a quantum dot. The quantum dot has a core and a shell. The shell is located outside the core. Each of the core and the shell has a hexagonal structure. The lattice constant of the core is larger than the lattice constant of the shell.
[0008] A method for manufacturing a light-emitting device in one aspect of the disclosure is a method for manufacturing a light-emitting device that includes a light-emitting part containing a quantum dot having a core and a shell located outside the core. The method in the aspect of the disclosure includes a nucleus generation step, a core formation step, and a shell formation step. The nucleus generation step includes supplying the raw material of the core to a reactor to generate the nucleus of the core. The core formation step includes growing the nucleus of the core to form the core. The shell formation step includes supplying the raw material of the shell to the reactor to form the shell having a lattice constant larger than the lattice constant of the core. The nucleus generation step is started with the reactor under pressure.

Description

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS
[0009] FIG. **1** is a schematic sectional view of a light-emitting device according to a first embodiment.
[0010] FIG. **2** is an image diagram of a quantum dot.
[0011] FIG. **3** is a model diagram (strain-free state) showing each band of a quantum dot having a hexagonal-structure core.
[0012] FIG. **4** is a model diagram (strain-free state) showing each band of a quantum dot having a cubic-structure core.
[0013] FIG. **5** is a model diagram showing each band of a quantum dot having a cubic-structure core applied with a compression strain.
[0014] FIG. **6** is a model diagram showing each band of a quantum dot having a cubic-structure

core applied with a tensile strain.
[0015] FIG. **7** is a model diagram showing each band of a quantum dot having a hexagonal-structure core applied with a compression strain.
[0016] FIG. **8** is a model diagram showing each band of a quantum dot having a hexagonal-structure core applied with a tensile strain.
[0017] FIG. **9** is a flowchart showing process steps for producing a quantum dot in the first embodiment.
[0018] FIG. **10** is a timing chart showing the process steps for producing the quantum dot in the first embodiment.
[0019] FIG. **11** is a timing chart showing process steps for producing a quantum dot in a second embodiment.
[0020] FIG. **12** is a timing chart showing process steps for producing a quantum dot in a third embodiment.
[0021] FIG. **13** is a timing chart showing process steps for producing a quantum dot in a fourth embodiment.

DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

[0022] An example preferred embodiment of the disclosure will be described. The following embodiments are merely illustrative. The disclosure is not limited to the following embodiments at all.

First Embodiment

[0023] FIG. **1** is a schematic sectional view of a light-emitting device **1** according to a first embodiment.
[0024] As illustrated in FIG. **1**, the light-emitting device **1** includes a first electrode **11**, a second electrode **12**, and a light-emitting layer **20**, which is a light-emitting part. The light-emitting layer **20** is disposed on the first electrode **11**. The second electrode **12** is disposed on the light-emitting layer **20**. The light-emitting layer **20** is disposed between the first electrode **11** and the second electrode **12**.
[0025] The first electrode **11** and the second electrode **12** inject electrical charge into the light-emitting layer **20**. To be specific, the first electrode **11** is an electrode for injecting holes into the light-emitting layer **20**. The first electrode **11** functions as an anode.
[0026] The first electrode **11** can be composed of a conductive material, such as metal or a transparent conductive oxide (TCO). The first electrode **11** may be a reflective electrode or a transparent electrode. The first electrode **11**, when being a reflective electrode, can be composed of metal, such as Al, Cu, Au or Ag. The first electrode **11**, when being a transparent electrode, can be composed of a thin film of metal, such as Al, Cu, Au, Ag or Ti, or can be composed of a TCO, such as an indium tin oxide (ITO), an indium zinc oxide (IZO), a zinc oxide (ZnO), an aluminum zinc oxide (ZnO:Al(AZO)), or a boron zinc oxide (ZnO:B(BZO)). The first electrode **11** can be also composed of a stack of at least one metal layer and at least one TCO layer, for instance.
[0027] How to form the first electrode **11** can be selected as appropriate, depending on the material of the first electrode **11** and other things. The first electrode **11** can be formed through, but not limited to, physical vapor deposition (PVD) or chemical vapor deposition (CVD). A specific example of PVD is sputtering.
[0028] The second electrode **12** is an electrode for injecting electrons into the light-emitting layer **20**. The second electrode **12** functions as a cathode.
[0029] The second electrode **12** can be composed of a conductive material, such as metal or a TCO. The second electrode **12** is preferably a transparent electrode when the first electrode **11** is a reflective electrode. The second electrode **12** may be a reflective electrode or a transparent electrode when the first electrode **11** is a transparent electrode. The second electrode **12**, when being a reflective electrode, can be composed of metal, such as Al, Ag or Mg. The second electrode **12**, when being a transparent electrode, can be composed of a thin film of metal, such as Al, Cu,

Au, Ag or Ti, or can be composed of a TCO, such as an indium tin oxide (ITO), an indium zinc oxide (IZO), a zinc oxide (ZnO), an aluminum zinc oxide (ZnO:Al(AZO)), or a boron zinc oxide (ZnO:B (BZO)). The second electrode **12** can be also composed of a stack of at least one metal layer and at least one TCO layer, for instance.

[0030] How to form the second electrode **12** can be selected as appropriate, depending on the material of the second electrode **12** and other things. The second electrode **12** can be formed through, but not limited to, PVD or CVD. A specific example of PVD is sputtering.

[0031] The light-emitting device **1** may be an element that takes out light emitted from the light-emitting layer **20**, by way of the first electrode **11**; alternatively, the light-emitting device **1** may be an element that takes out light emitted from the light-emitting layer **20**, by way of the second electrode **12**; alternatively, the light-emitting device **1** may be an element that takes out light emitted from the light-emitting layer **20**, by way of both the first electrode **11** and the second electrode **12**.

[0032] The light-emitting device **1** in this embodiment further includes a base member (not shown), such as a substrate, that is provided for supporting and holding the light-emitting device **1**.

[0033] The light-emitting layer **20** contains quantum dots **21** (see FIG. **2**). The light-emitting layer **20** may contain one kind of quantum dots **21** or a plurality of kinds of quantum dots **21**, for instance. The light-emitting layer **20** may contain, for instance, a plurality of kinds of quantum dots **21** having the substantially same composition and having respective particle diameters different from each other. The light-emitting layer **20** may contain, for instance, a plurality of kinds of quantum dots **21** having respective compositions different from each other and having the substantially same particle diameter. The light-emitting layer **20** may contain, for instance, a plurality of kinds of quantum dots **21** having respective compositions different from each other and having respective particle diameters different from each other.

[0034] A “quantum dot” herein refers to a semiconductor crystal that shows a quantum size effect.

[0035] The quantum dots **21** may be composed of a semiconductor crystal (semiconductor nanocrystal for instance) having a particle diameter equal to or smaller than 100 nm, preferably a particle diameter equal to or smaller than 50 nm, further preferably a particle diameter equal to or smaller than 30 nm. The light-emission peak wavelength of the quantum dots **21** depends of the particle diameter of the quantum dots **21**. To be specific, the larger the particle diameter of the quantum dots **21** is, the longer the light-emission peak wavelength of the quantum dots **21** tends to be. The smaller the particle diameter of the quantum dots **21** is, the shorter the light-emission peak wavelength of the quantum dots **21** tends to be.

[0036] Each quantum dot **21** has a “core-shell structure”, as illustrated in FIG. **2**. To be specific, each quantum dot **21** has a core **22** and a shell **23**. The shell **23** is located outside the core **22**. The shell **23** covers at least part of the outer surface of the core **22**. The shell **23** substantially covers the entire outer surface of the core **22**. However, the shell **23** usually has a deficit, and the outer surface of the core **22** is hence partly exposed in some cases.

[0037] The number of layers of the shell **23**, disposed outside the core **22**, is non-limiting. The core **22** may be covered with a stack of a plurality of shells **23** for instance.

[0038] The quantum dot **21** may further have a ligand coordinating with the shell **23**. Specific examples of the ligand include, but not limited to, a thiol compound and an amine compound.

[0039] The core **22** and the shell **23** each can be composed of an appropriate semiconductor. The core **22** and the shell **23** can be composed of the same semiconductor or semiconductors different from each other. The core **22** and the shell **23** are each preferably composed of such a semiconductor that the coefficient of thermal expansion of the shell **23** is larger than the coefficient of thermal expansion of the core **22**.

[0040] The core **22** and the shell **23** each preferably contain at least one of a group II-VI semiconductor and a group III-V semiconductor and are each preferably composed of at least one of a group II-VI semiconductor and a group III-V semiconductor, for instance.

[0041] The group II-VI semiconductor herein is a semiconductor containing at least one group II element (a second-group element and a twelfth-group element) and at least one group VI element (a sixteenth-group element). The group II-VI semiconductor may be a semiconductor consisting of a group II element and a group VI element.
[0042] Examples of the group II element constituting the group II-VI semiconductor include, but not limited to, Mg, Zn, Cd, and Hg. Examples of the group VI element constituting the group II-VI semiconductor include, but not limited to, O, S, Se, and Te.
[0043] Specific examples of the group II-VI semiconductor include, but not limited to, ZnSe, ZnS, CdSe, CdS, ZnTeSe, and ZnTeS. In these semiconductors, the stoichiometric ratio between the group II element and the group VI element is not limited to 1:1. In the group II-VI semiconductor, the group VI elements are preferably fewer than the group II elements in their stoichiometric ratio. In the group II-VI semiconductor, the stoichiometric ratio between the group II element and the group VI element (group VI element/group II element) is preferably equal to or smaller than 0.9 and is more desirably 0.5.
[0044] The group III-V semiconductor is a semiconductor containing at least one group III element and at least one group V element. The group III-V semiconductor may be a semiconductor consisting of a group III element and a group V element.
[0045] Examples of the group III element constituting the group III-V semiconductor include, but not limited to, Al, Ga, and In. Examples of the group V element constituting the group III-V semiconductor include, but not limited to, N, P, As, and Sb.
[0046] Specific examples of the group III-V semiconductor include, but not limited to, GaN, AIN, InN, and InP. In these semiconductors, the stoichiometric ratio between the group III element and the group V element is not limited to 1:1. In the group III-V semiconductor, the group III elements are preferably fewer than the group V elements in their stoichiometric ratio. In the group III-V semiconductor, the stoichiometric ratio between the group III element and the group V element (group V element/group III element) is preferably equal to or smaller than 0.9 and is more desirably 0.5.
[0047] Specific examples of a preferable combination of the core **22** and shell **23** (core **22**-shell **23**) include, but not limited to, CdSe—ZnS, CdSe—ZnSe, InP—ZnS, InP—ZnSe, CdTe—ZnS, CdTe—ZnSe, CdTe—In.sub.2O.sub.3, CdTe—Ga.sub.2O.sub.3, ZnTe—ZnS, ZnTe—ZnSe, ZnTe—In.sub.2O.sub.3, ZnTe—Ga.sub.2O.sub.3, ZnSeTe—ZnS, ZnSeTe—In.sub.2O.sub.3, ZnSeTe—Ga.sub.2O.sub.3, InP—In.sub.2O.sub.3, InP—Ga.sub.2O.sub.3, InN—GaN, InN—AlN, InN—In.sub.2O.sub.3, InN—Ga.sub.2O.sub.3, InNP—GaN, InNP—AlN, InNP—ZnS, InNP—In.sub.2O.sub.3, InNP—Ga.sub.2O.sub.3, InNAs—GaN, InNAs—AlN, InNAs—ZnS, InNAs—In.sub.2O.sub.3, and InNAs/Ga.sub.2O.sub.3.
[0048] The composition of the core **22** and shell **23** (elements constituting the core **22** and the shell **23**) can be identified by energy dispersive x-ray spectroscopy (EDX) analysis using a transmission electron microscope (TEM) and by element mapping.
[0049] Each of the core **22** and the shell **23** has a hexagonal structure.
[0050] The wording “each of the core **22** and the shell **23** has a hexagonal structure” herein means that two diffraction patterns of a six-fold symmetry are observed when the light-emitting layer **20** containing the quantum dots **21** undergoes X-ray diffraction (XRD) measurement: one is the diffraction pattern of a six-fold symmetry deriving from the core **22**, and the other is the diffraction pattern of a six-fold symmetry deriving from the shell **23**. It is noted that the XRD measurement is preferably preformed through in-plane diffraction, where an incident X-ray and a diffraction X-ray are almost parallel on a sample surface.
[0051] The lattice constant of the core **22** is larger than the lattice constant of the shell **23**. The lattice constant of the core **22** is preferably larger than the lattice constant of the shell **23** by 1.05 times or greater and two times or smaller, and more desirably by 1.2 times or greater and 1.5 times or smaller.

[0052] The lattice constants of the respective core **22** and shell **23** can be calculated from diffraction patterns corresponding to the respective core **22** and shell **23** and observed when the light-emitting layer **20** containing the quantum dots **21** undergo XRD measurement.
[0053] At least one charging layer may be disposed between at least one of the first electrode **11** and second electrode **12**, and the light-emitting layer **20**. The charging layer may be, for instance, a charge transport layer that transports electrical charge, such as holes and electrons, or a charge injection layer that injects electrical charge.
[0054] To be specific, the light-emitting device **1** in this embodiment further includes a first charging layer **31** and a second charging layer **32**, as illustrated in FIG. **1**.
[0055] The first charging layer **31** is disposed between the first electrode **11** and the light-emitting layer **20**. The first charging layer **31** is electrically connected to each of the first electrode **11** and the light-emitting layer **20**. The first charging layer **31** functions as a hole transport layer. The first charging layer **31** transports holes injected from the first electrode **11**, to the light-emitting layer **20**. Thus in this embodiment, holes from the first electrode **11** are injected into the first charging layer **31** and are then transported to the light-emitting layer **20**.
[0056] The first charging layer **31** may have the function of electron blockage, where electrons are prevented from being transported to the first electrode **11**.
[0057] The first charging layer **31** contains a hole transport material. Specific examples of the hole transport material include, but not limited to, NiO, Cr.sub.2O.sub.3, MgO, LaNiO.sub.3, MoO.sub.3, and WO.sub.3.
[0058] The second charging layer **32** is disposed between the second electrode **12** and the light-emitting layer **20**. The second charging layer **32** is electrically connected to each of the second electrode **12** and the light-emitting layer **20**. The second charging layer **32** functions as an electron transport layer. The second charging layer **32** transports electrons injected from the second electrode **12**, to the light-emitting layer **20**. Thus in this embodiment, electrons from the second electrode **12** are injected into the second charging layer **32** and are then transported to the light-emitting layer **20**.
[0059] The second charging layer **32** may have the function of hole blockage, where holes are prevented from being transported to the second electrode **12**.
[0060] The second charging layer **32** contains an electron transport material. Specific examples of the electron transport material include, but not limited to, TiO.sub.2, ZnO, AZO, IZO, ZnMgO, ITO.
[0061] In the light-emitting device **1**, holes and electrons are injected into the quantum dots **21** within the light-emitting layer **20** upon voltage application between the first electrode **11** and the second electrode **12**. The electrons position in the conduction band and the holes positioned in the valence band rejoin within the quantum dots **21**. This electron-hole rejoining causes light of a wavelength that corresponds to the energy gap between the conduction band, where the electrons are positioned, and the valence band, where the holes are positioned, to exit from the quantum dots **21**.
[0062] Each of the core **22** and shell **23** in the light-emitting device **1** has a hexagonal structure, and the lattice constant of the core **22** is larger than the lattice constant of the shell **23**, as described above. The quantum dot **21** hence has high light-emission quantum yield. The light-emitting device **1** thus has high light-emission efficiency. The following is a possible reason for why this effect is achieved.
[0063] FIG. **3** is a model diagram showing each band of a quantum dot having a hexagonal-structure core. The model diagram shown in FIG. **3** is a diagram on the assumption that no strain is occurring in the core. The model diagram shown in FIG. **3**, illustrating each band of the quantum dot, is illustrated in the form of an E-k plot. The S—O splitting indicates an SO-splitting hole band.
[0064] In a quantum dot having a hexagonal-structure core, the heavy hole band has a higher energy level than the light hole band, as illustrated in FIG. **3**. The energy gap between the

conduction band and the heavy hole band is hence smaller than the energy gap between the conduction band and the light hole band. Light emission resulting from the rejoining of holes and electrons positioned in the heavy hole band is thus superior. A quantum dot having a hexagonal-structure core resulting from the rejoining of holes and electrons located in the heavy hole band accordingly has a long light-emission rejoining lifetime under the assumption that no strain is occurring in the core.

[0065] FIG. **4** is a model diagram showing each band of a quantum dot having a cubic-structure core. The model diagram shown in FIG. **4** is a diagram on the assumption that no strain is occurring in the core.

[0066] In a quantum dot having a cubic-structure core, the energy gap between the conduction band and the light hole band and the energy gap between the conduction band and the heavy hole band are not significantly different, as illustrated in FIG. **4**. There is hence no significant difference in the ratio of contribution to light emission between holes located in the heavy hole band and holes located in the light hole band. A quantum dot having a cubic-structure core accordingly has a shorter light-emission rejoining lifetime than a quantum dot having a hexagonal core under the assumption that no strain is occurring in the core.

[0067] The ratio of non-light-emission rejoining of holes and electrons commonly increases along with increase in light-emission rejoining lifetime. The quantum yield of light emission of a quantum dot thus tends to decrease along with increase in light-emission rejoining lifetime. It thus seems that a quantum dot having a hexagonal-structure core has lower quantum yield of light emission than a quantum dot having a cubic-structure core under the assumption that no strain is occurring in the core.

[0068] FIG. **5** is a model diagram showing each band of a quantum dot having a cubic-structure core applied with a compression strain. FIG. **6** is a model diagram showing each band of a quantum dot having a cubic-structure core applied with a tensile strain.

[0069] In a quantum dot having a cubic-structure core, the growth speed of its shell is less likely to differ in respective orientations even when a strain, such as a compression strain or a tensile strain, is applied to the core, because a cubic structure has higher symmetry than a hexagonal structure; hence, the light hole band and the heavy hole band shift substantially similarly. The ratio of contribution to light emission between holes located in the heavy hole band and holes located in the light hole band is little changed by a strain that is applied. It is thus difficult to shorten the light-emission rejoining lifetime in a quantum dot having a cubic-structure core even when a strain is applied to the core.

[0070] FIG. **7** is a model diagram showing each band of a quantum dot having a hexagonal-structure core applied with a compression strain. FIG. **8** is a model diagram showing each band of a quantum dot having a hexagonal-structure core applied with a tensile strain.

[0071] A hexagonal structure has lower symmetry than a cubic structure. Thus, in a quantum dot having a hexagonal-structure core, applying a strain to the core causes shell-growth speed in a (1-100) orientation and a (10-10) orientation, thereby changing the relative position of the light hole band and the heavy hole band considerably.

[0072] As illustrated in FIG. **7**, when the core receives a compression strain to thus expand in its axial direction, the heavy hole band shifts toward the low-energy side to a greater degree than the light hole band. Application of a compression strain thus prolongs the light-emission rejoining lifetime.

[0073] As illustrated in FIG. **8**, when the core receives a tensile strain to thus shrink in its axial direction and expand in a direction orthogonal to the axis, the degeneracy of the valence band is released, and the light hole band shifts to the low-energy side greatly. This considerably improves the ratio of contribution to light emission in holes located in the light hole band. The light-emission rejoining lifetime is consequently shortened considerably.

[0074] The light-emitting device **1**, in which each of the core **22** and the shell **23** has a hexagonal

structure, and in which the lattice constant of the core **22** is larger than the lattice constant of the shell **23**, seems to be able to achieve high light-emission quantum yield and high light-emission efficiency, as described above.

[0075] To achieve higher light-emission quantum yield and higher light-emission efficiency, a tensile strain that is applied to the core **22** is preferably large. From this view point, the core **22** preferably has a plurality of crystal planes different from each other in surface free energy. The shells **23** disposed on crystal planes different from each other in surface free energy have mutually different thicknesses when each shell **23** is formed through crystal growth on the core **22**. To be specific, a shell **23** is formed thickly on a crystal plane of high surface free energy, and another shell **23** is formed thinly on a crystal plane of low surface free energy. As illustrated in FIG. **2** for instance, the shell **23** disposed on a second crystal plane **22***b* having higher surface free energy than a first crystal plane **22***a* of the core **22** is thicker than the shell **23** disposed on the first crystal plane **22***a*. A tensile strain that occurs in the core **22** due to the shell **23** can be thus increased further. This can achieve high light-emission quantum yield and high light-emission efficiency.

[0076] The first crystal plane **22***a*, having relatively low surface free energy, is preferably at least one of, for instance, a (0-110) plane, a (1-100) plane, a (10-10) plane, a (01-10) plane, a (−1100) plane, and a (−1010) plane.

[0077] The second crystal plane **22***b*, having relatively high surface free energy, is preferably at least one of, for instance, a (2-1-10) plane, a (1-210) plane, a (11-20) plane, a (−2110) plane, a (−12-10) plane, and a (−1-120) plane.

[0078] The core **22** preferably has a crystal plane having higher surface free energy than a crystal plane of the shell **23**, in order to further increase a tensile strain, which occurs in the core **22** due to the shell **23**, to thus further improve light-emission quantum yield and light-emission efficiency. For instance, the ratio of an unstable plane, such as a (2-1-10) plane, a (1-210) plane, a (11-20) plane, a (−2110) plane, a (−12-10) plane, or a (−1-120) plane, to a crystal plane of the core **22** (the area of the unstable plane of the core **22**/the total area of the crystal plane of the core **22**) is preferably higher than the ratio of an unstable plane, such as a (2-1-10) plane, a (1-210) plane, a (11-20) plane, a (−2110) plane, a (−12-10) plane, and a (−1-120) plane, to a crystal plane of the shell **23** (the area of the unstable plane of the shell **23**/the total area of the crystal plane of the shell **23**). It is more desirable that the shell **23** do not have a relatively unstable crystal plane, and that the outline of the quantum dot **21** be in the form of a hexagonal prism.

[0079] It is noted that the crystal planes of the core **22** and shell **23** can be detected by analyzing the light-emitting layer **20** containing the quantum dots **21** through XRD analysis. It is also noted that the outline of the quantum dots **21** can be identified by visually checking the outline of the quantum dots **21** by the use of a predetermined sectional image of the light-emitting layer **20** taken by a scanning electron microscope (SEM).

[0080] In the quantum dot **21** having a hexagonal-prism shaped outline, a portion corresponding to the ridge line of adjacent planes constituting the hexagonal prism and to their vertexes may be a curved surface. The quantum dot **21** having a hexagonal-prism shaped outline may have a hexagonal-prism shape basically, with asperities on its planes.

[0081] In an image taken by a SEM, that the quantum dot **21** having a hexagonal-prism shaped outline is contained in the light-emitting layer **20** can be identified by visually checking the quantum dot **21** having a hexagonal-prism shape in section, and by observing, through XRD measurement, individual six diffraction patterns derived from the core **22** and the shell **23**.

[0082] Let the core **22** contain at least one of a group II-VI semiconductor and a group III-V semiconductor for instance. Accordingly, the group VI elements are preferably fewer than the group II elements in their stoichiometric ratio in the group II-VI semiconductor; and the group V elements are preferably fewer than the group III elements in their stoichiometric ratio in the group III-V semiconductor. This configuration can increase the area ratio of an unstable plane to a crystal plane of the core **22**. Thickness unevenness in the shell **23** can be hence increased. A tensile strain

that occurs in the core **22** due to the shell **23** can be thus increased further. This can further improve the light-emission quantum yield and light-emission efficiency of the quantum dot **21**.

[0083] To further improve the light-emission quantum yield and light-emission efficiency of the quantum dot **21**, the stoichiometric ratio between the group II element and the group VI element (group VI element/group II element) in the group II-VI semiconductor contained in the core **22** is preferably equal to or smaller than 0.9 and is more desirably 0.5. The stoichiometric ratio between the group III element and the group V element (group V element/group III element) in the group III-V semiconductor contained in the core **22** is preferably equal to or smaller than 0.9 and is more desirably 0.5.

Method for Manufacturing Light-Emitting Device **1**

[0084] How to manufacture the light-emitting device **1** is non-limiting. The light-emitting device **1** can be manufactured by the following method for instance.

[0085] The first process step is preparing a thin-film transistor (TFT) substrate for instance. The TFT substrate can be produced through a publicly known method for instance.

[0086] The next is forming the first electrode **11** onto the TFT substrate. Forming the first electrode **11** can use, but not limited to, PVD or CVD.

[0087] The next is forming the first charging layer **31** onto the first electrode **11**. The first charging layer **31** can be formed by, for instance, applying a solution with poly (3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene):poly(styrenesulfonic acid) (PEDOT:PSS) dispersed onto the first electrode **11**, followed by drying and curing the first electrode **11**.

[0088] The next is forming the light-emitting layer **20** onto the first charging layer **31**. The light-emitting layer **20** can be formed by, for instance, applying a colloidal solution containing quantum dots onto the first charging layer **31**, followed by drying the first charging layer **31**. An example method of producing the quantum dots will be described later on.

[0089] The next is forming the second charging layer **32** onto the light-emitting layer **20**. The second charging layer **32** can be formed by, for instance, a solution containing an electron transport material, such as TiO.sub.2, ZnO, AZO, IZO, ZnMgO, or ITO, onto the light-emitting layer **20**, followed by drying and curing the light-emitting layer **20**.

[0090] The next is forming the second electrode **12** onto the second charging layer **32**. Forming the second electrode **12** can use, but not limited to, PVD or CVD.

Method of Producing Quantum Dots **21**

[0091] The following describes an example method of producing the quantum dots **21**.

[0092] The quantum dots **21** each can be produced through the following process steps.

[0093] The first step is supplying the raw material of the core **22** to a reactor to generate the nucleus of the core **22** (this process step is a nucleus generation step).

[0094] The next is growing the nucleus of the core **22** to form the core **22** (this process step is a core formation step).

[0095] The next is supplying the raw material of the shell **23** to the reactor to form the shell **23** having a lattice constant larger than the lattice constant of the core **22** (this process step is a shell formation step).

[0096] In some embodiments, the nucleus generation step, the core formation step, and the shell formation step may be independent of each other or coincide with each other. For instance, there may be a period during which the nucleus generation step and the core formation step are performed parallel (that is, a period for generating the nucleus of the core **22** as well as growing the nucleus to form the core **22**).

[0097] The nucleus generation step is preferably started with the reactor under pressure, in order to form the core **22** and the shell **23** each having a hexagonal structure. In other words, it is preferable to pressurize the reactor before generating the nucleus of the core **22**. Generating the nucleus of the core **22** under a pressurized atmosphere allows atoms to easily take a closest packing arrangement. This can generate a nucleus having a hexagonal structure. The crystalline structure of the nucleus is

reflected on a growing crystal after the nucleus of a hexagonal structure is generated. To start generating the nucleus of the core **22** under a pressurized atmosphere is thus important to produce the quantum dot **21** having the core **22** and the shell **23** each having a hexagonal structure.

[0098] The core formation step is preferably started with the reactor under pressure (under a pressurized atmosphere), in order to form the core **22** having a hexagonal structure. The nucleus generation step and the core formation step are preferably performed with the reactor under pressure (under a pressurized atmosphere).

[0099] The nucleus generation step, the core formation step, and the shell formation step are preferably performed with the reactor under pressure (under a pressurized atmosphere), in order to form the shell **23** having a hexagonal structure.

[0100] The reactor is preferably pressurized until its inner pressure exceeds atmospheric pressure and is more desirably pressurized until the inner pressure stands at **10** MPa or higher. The reactor is preferably pressurized within a range of **100** MPa or lower in order not to spend undesirably a long time for producing the quantum dot **21**, and in order to lower a pressure-resistance characteristic required for the reactor.

[0101] FIG. **9** is a flowchart showing process steps for producing a quantum dot in the first embodiment. FIG. **10** is a timing chart showing process steps for producing the quantum dot in the first embodiment. The following more specifically describes the method of producing the quantum dot **21** on the basis of FIG. **9** and FIG. **10**.

[0102] The first process step, i.e., Step S**1**, is supplying a liquid to the reactor of room temperature, as shown in FIG. **9**. The liquid constitutes a medium by which a reaction for generating the quantum dot **21** is performed. An example of the liquid preferably used is a mixed solution of trioctylphosphine oxide and hexadecylamine.

[0103] The next process step, i.e., Step S**2**, is supplying an inert gas, such as argon gas, to the reactor of room temperature to replace the atmosphere within the reactor with the inert gas.

[0104] The next process step, i.e., Step S**3**, is pressurizing the reactor to pressure P.sub.1 (about 10 to 100 MPa for instance), as shown in FIG. **9** and FIG. **10** (time t.sub.1 to t.sub.2), followed by keeping the pressure within the reactor at pressure P.sub.1.

[0105] The next is raising the temperature within the reactor to temperature T.sub.1 (about 300° C. for instance) in Step S**4** (time t.sub.3 to t.sub.5), followed by keeping the temperature within the reactor at temperature T.sub.1.

[0106] The next process step, i.e., Step S**5**, is supplying a raw material for forming the core **22** into the reactor (time t.sub.4 to t.sub.5). In Step S**5**, a mixture of diethylcadmium, selenium powder, and bis (trimethylsilyl) sulphide for instance can be supplied into the reactor as the raw material of the core **22**.

[0107] The next process step, i.e., Step S**6**, is keeping the temperature within the reactor at temperature T.sub.1 to perform a heat treatment (time t.sub.5 to t.sub.6).

[0108] The generation of the nucleus of the core **22** starts upon the start of supply of the raw material of the core **22** into the reactor in Step S**5**. The generation of the nucleus of the core **22** progresses mainly in Step S**5** and Step S**6**.

[0109] The next is lowering the temperature within the reactor to temperature T.sub.2 (about 200° C. for instance) in Step S**7** (time t.sub.6 to t.sub.7), followed by Step S**8**, i.e., keeping the temperature within the reactor at temperature T.sub.2 to perform a heat treatment (time t.sub.7 to t.sub.8). Step S**8** includes growing the nucleus of the core **22** to form the core **22**. Step S**8** may include generating the nucleus of the core **22** parallel with the growth of the nucleus of the core **22**.

[0110] The next is lowering the temperature within the reactor to temperature T.sub.3 (about 100° C. for instance) in Step S**9** (time t.sub.8 to t.sub.9), followed by Step S**10**, i.e., keeping the temperature within the reactor at temperature T.sub.3 to perform a heat treatment (time t.sub.9 to t.sub.10). The low-temperature heat treatment in Step S**10** can repair a deficit in the core **22** formed mainly in Step S**8**.

[0111] The next process step, i.e., Step S**11**, is raising the temperature within the reactor to temperature T.sub.2 (time t.sub.10 to t.sub.11) and keeping the temperature within the reactor at temperature T.sub.2.
[0112] The next process step, i.e., Step S**12**, is supplying a raw material for forming the shell **23** into the reactor (time t.sub.11 to t.sub.12). In Step S**12**, a mixture of diethylzinc, sulfur powder, and bis (trimethylsilyl) sulphide for instance can be supplied into the reactor as the raw material of the shell **23**.
[0113] The next process step, i.e., Step S**13**, is keeping the temperature within the reactor at temperature T.sub.2 to perform a heat treatment (time t.sub.12 to t.sub.13). The heat treatment in Step S**13** can form the shell **23** onto the core **22**.
[0114] The next process step, i.e., Step S**14**, is lowering the temperature within the reactor to temperature T.sub.3 (time t.sub.13 to t.sub.14) and keeping the temperature within the reactor at temperature T.sub.3.
[0115] The next process step, i.e., Step S**15**, is keeping the temperature within the reactor at temperature T.sub.3 to perform a heat treatment (time t.sub.14 to t.sub.15). The low-temperature heat treatment in Step S**15** can repair a deficit in the shell **23** formed mainly in Step S**13**.
[0116] The reactor then undergoes temperature lowering to room temperature to take the generated quantum dot **21** out of the reactor, and the production of the quantum dot **21** can be then completed.
[0117] The foregoing specific method of producing the quantum dot **21** is a mere example. The quantum dot **21** can be produced through a method, including a heating method, a hot injection method, a microwave assist method, and a continuous-flow method.
[0118] Another example preferred embodiments of the disclosure will be described. In the following description, components having functions common to those in the first embodiment will be denoted by common symbols, and their description will be omitted.
[0119] The first embodiment has described an instance where the reactor is kept under pressure during the whole period, i.e., from before the start of the generation of the nucleus of the core **22** (from before the supply of the raw material of the core **22**) to the completion of the formation of the shell **23**. The disclosure is not limited to this configuration.
[0120] As illustrated in FIG. **11** for instance, the pressurization of the reactor may be started before the generation of the nucleus of the core **22** is started, and the reactor may be released from its pressurized state after the core **22** is formed and before the formation of the shell **23** is started (before the raw material of the shell **23** is supplied).
[0121] As illustrated in FIG. **12** for instance, the pressurization of the reactor may be started before the generation of the nucleus of the core **22** is started, and the reactor may be released from its pressurized state after the nucleus of the core **22** is generated.
[0122] As illustrated in FIG. **13** for instance, the pressurization of the reactor may be started before the generation of the nucleus of the core **22** is started, and the reactor may be released from its pressurized state before the generation of the nucleus of the core **22** is completed.
[0123] The first embodiment has described that the light-emitting device **1** is an electroluminescence (EL) element, which emits light upon voltage application from the first electrode **11** and the second electrode **12**. How an element emits light is non-limiting in the disclosure.
[0124] The light-emitting device according to the disclosure may be a photoluminescence (PL) element for instance, which includes quantum dots that emit light upon light irradiation. The light-emitting device in this case may further include a light source that irradiates a light-emitting layer containing quantum dots with excited light of the quantum dots. The light source may be a light-emitting diode (LED) for instance, such as an organic light-emitting diode (OLED).
[0125] The first embodiment has described an instance where the light-emitting device **1** has a single light-emitting layer **20**. The disclosure is not limited to this configuration. The light-emitting device according to the disclosure may have a plurality of stacked light-emitting layers **20**. The

plurality of light-emitting layers **20** in this case may contain mutually different kinds of quantum dots or have mutually different particle diameters of the quantum dots.
[0126] The light-emitting device according to the disclosure may constitute, but not limited to, a display device and an illumination device.
[0127] The light-emitting device according to the disclosure may constitute, for instance, a display device with a plurality of kinds of light-emitting devices that emit mutually different colors of light arranged in matrix. The plurality of kinds of light-emitting devices in this case may include a light-emitting device that emits red (R) light, a light-emitting device that emits green (G) light, and a light-emitting device that emits blue (B) light.

Claims

1. A light-emitting device comprising: a light-emitting part containing a quantum dot having a core and a shell located outside the core, wherein the shell has a hexagonal structure, a lattice constant of the core is larger than a lattice constant of the shell, the core has a plurality of crystal planes different from each other in surface free energy, the plurality of crystal planes includes a first crystal plane and a second crystal plane having higher surface free energy than the first crystal plane, and the shell located on the second crystal plane includes a portion thicker than the shell located on the first crystal plane.
2. The light-emitting device according to claim 1, wherein the first crystal plane is at least one of a (0-110) plane, a (1-100) plane, a (10-10) plane, a (01-10) plane, a (−1100) plane, and a (−1010) plane, and the second crystal plane is at least one of a (2-1-10) plane, a (1-210) plane, a (11-20) plane, a (−2110) plane, a (−12-10) plane, and a (−1-120) plane.
3. The light-emitting device according to claim 1, wherein the core has a crystal plane having higher surface free energy than a crystal plane of the shell.
4. The light-emitting device according to claim 1, wherein an area ratio of a (2-1-10) plane, a (1-210) plane, a (11-20) plane, a (−2110) plane, a (−12-10) plane, and a (−1-120) plane to a crystal plane of the core is higher than an area ratio of a (2-1-10) plane, a (1-210) plane, a (11-20) plane, a (−2110) plane, a (−12-10) plane, and a (−1-120) plane to a crystal plane of the shell.
5. The light-emitting device according to claim 1, wherein the quantum dot has a hexagonal-prism shaped outline.
6. The light-emitting device according to claim 1, wherein each of the core and the shell individually contains at least one of a group II-VI semiconductor and a group III-V semiconductor.
7. The light-emitting device according to claim 6, wherein in the group II-VI semiconductor, group VI elements are fewer than group II elements in a stoichiometric ratio, and in the group III-V semiconductor, group V elements are fewer than group III elements in a stoichiometric ratio.
8. A method for manufacturing a light-emitting device that includes a light-emitting part containing a quantum dot having a core and a shell located outside the core, the method comprising: a nucleus generation step of supplying a raw material of the core to a reactor to generate a nucleus of the core; a core formation step of growing the nucleus of the core to form the core; and a shell formation step of supplying a raw material of the shell to the reactor to form the shell having a lattice constant smaller larger than a lattice constant of the core, wherein the nucleus generation step is started with the reactor under pressure, the core has a plurality of crystal planes different from each other in surface free energy, the plurality of crystal planes includes a first crystal plane and a second crystal plane having higher surface free energy than the first crystal plane, and the shell located on the second crystal plane includes a portion thicker than the shell located on the first crystal plane.
9. The method according to claim 8, wherein the core formation step is started with the reactor under pressure.
10. The method according to claim 8, wherein the nucleus generation step and the core formation

step are performed with the reactor under pressure.

11. The method according to claim 8, wherein the nucleus generation step, the core formation step, and the shell formation step are performed with the reactor under pressure.

12. A light-emitting device comprising: a light-emitting part containing a quantum dot having a core and a shell located outside the core, wherein the shell has a hexagonal structure, a lattice constant of the core is larger than a lattice constant of the shell, and an area ratio of a (2-1-10) plane, a (1-210) plane, a (11-20) plane, a (−2110) plane, a (−12-10) plane, and a (−1-120) plane to a crystal plane of the core is higher than an area ratio of a (2-1-10) plane, a (1-210) plane, a (11-20) plane, a (−2110) plane, a (−12-10) plane, and a (−1-120) plane to a crystal plane of the shell.

13. The light-emitting device according to claim 12, wherein the core has a plurality of crystal planes different from each other in surface free energy.

14. The light-emitting device according to claim 12, wherein the first crystal plane is at least one of a (0-110) plane, a (1-100) plane, a (10-10) plane, a (01-10) plane, a (−1100) plane, and a (−1010) plane, and the second crystal plane is at least one of a (2-1-10) plane, a (1-210) plane, a (11-20) plane, a (−2110) plane, a (−12-10) plane, and a (−1-120) plane.

15. The light-emitting device according to claim 12, wherein the core has a crystal plane having higher surface free energy than a crystal plane of the shell.

16. The light-emitting device according to claim 12, wherein the quantum dot has a hexagonal-prism shaped outline.

17. The light-emitting device according to claim 12, wherein each of the core and the shell individually contains at least one of a group II-VI semiconductor and a group III-V semiconductor.

18. The light-emitting device according to claim 17, wherein in the group II-VI semiconductor, group VI elements are fewer than group II elements in a stoichiometric ratio, and in the group III-V semiconductor, group V elements are fewer than group III elements in a stoichiometric ratio.