



Colloidal Quantum Dot Photodetectors on Silicon for Short-wave Infrared applications

EMRS 2013 Spring Meeting, May 30th 2013

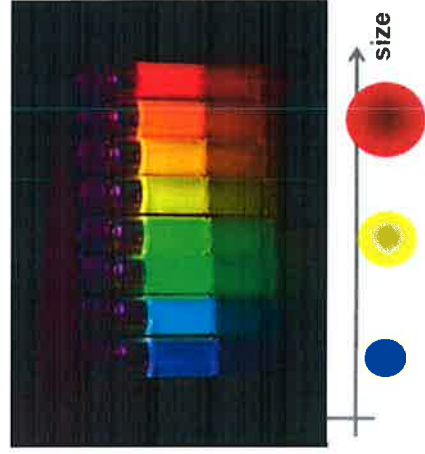
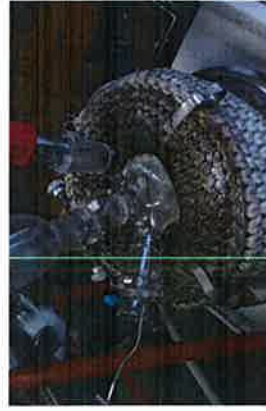
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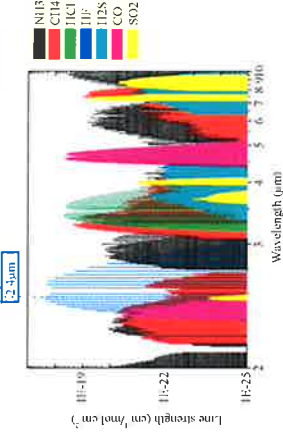
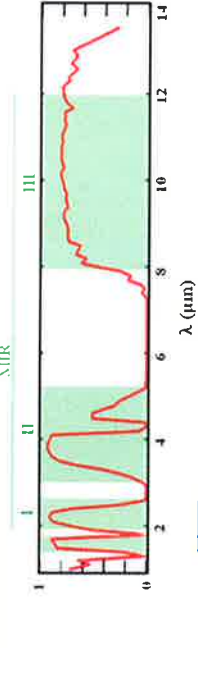
Cheap and spectrally tunable!

Hot injection chemical synthesis



Why mid-infrared?

Atmosphere transmission

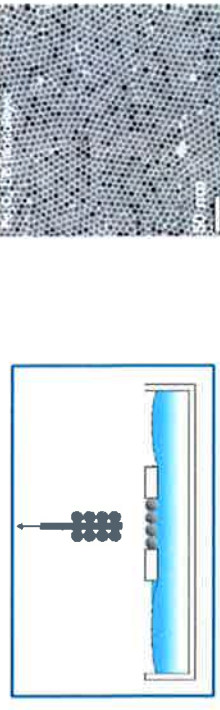


MIR Applications:
Spectroscopy
Environment
Gas analysis
Imaging
Free space communication
Defense
Security...

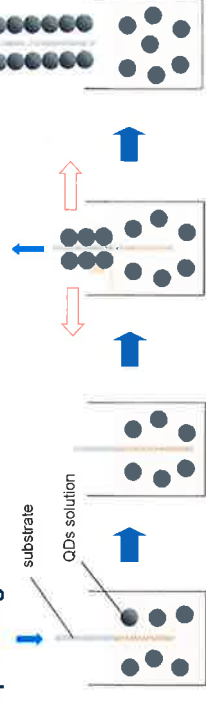


Easy heterogeneous integration on Si/SOI

• Langmuir-Blodgett deposition yields large area NC monolayers



• Dip coating

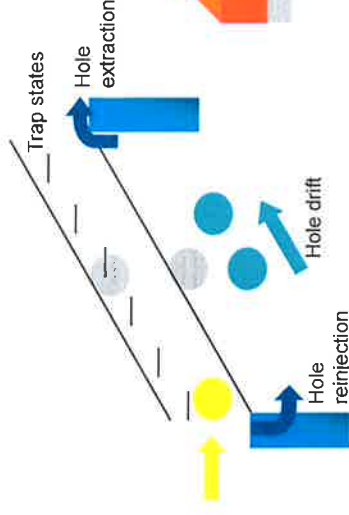


Outline

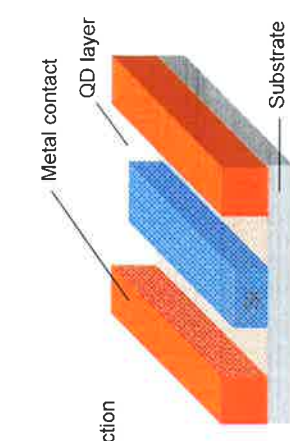
- Introduction
- SWIR/MWIR colloidal quantum dot photodetectors
- Measurement results
- Conclusion and future work

How to realize photodetection

Interband transition



Integrated MIR QD Photodetectors

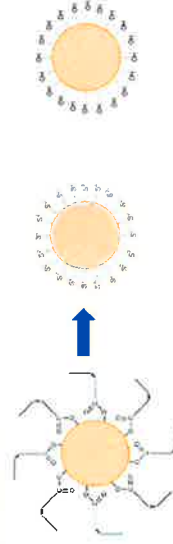


Gain = carrier lifetime / carrier transit time

Filling of trap states reduces responsivity at higher input power

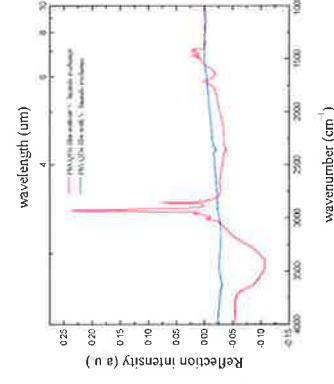
Challenges of integration?

- Isolating organics
- Film cracking due to significant volume loss during ligand exchange
- Patterning of colloidal QD film

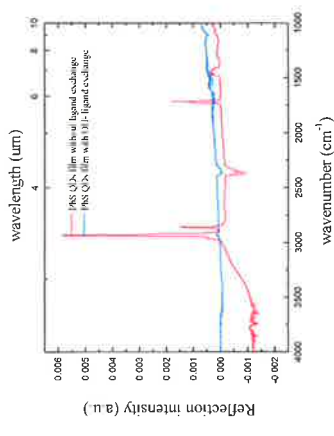


FTIR measurement: ligand exchange

S²⁻ ligand exchange

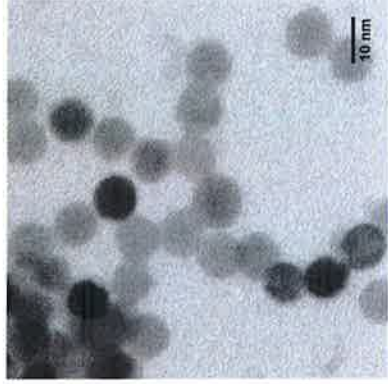
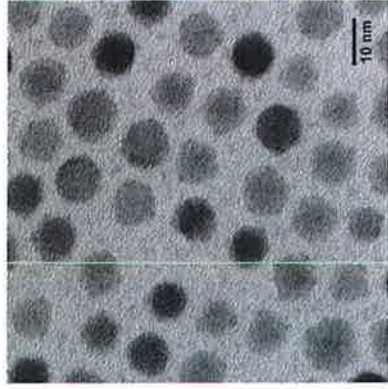


OH⁻ ligand exchange



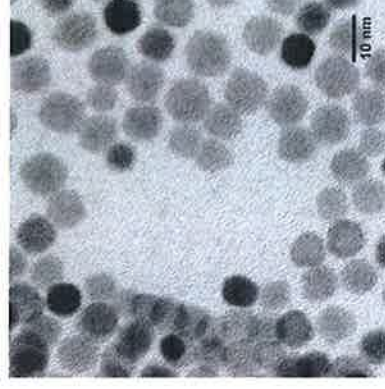
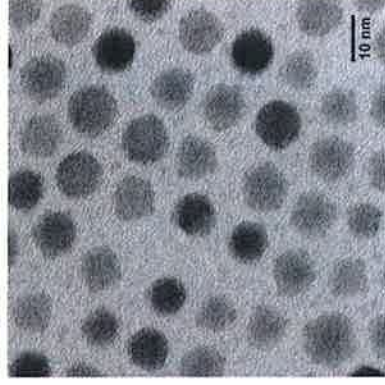
- Peaks around 3010 cm⁻¹: C=C stretching; 2920 cm⁻¹: CH₂ asymmetric stretching; 2850 cm⁻¹: CH₃ symmetric stretching.
- After ligand exchange, most of the organics are removed

TEM: Pbs/S²⁻ ligand exchange



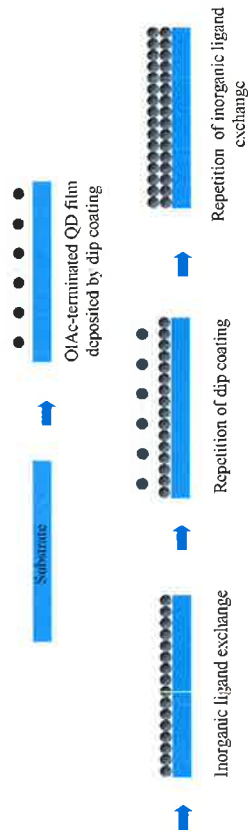
TEM images confirm the distance between dots is decreased after ligand exchange

TEM: Pbs/OH⁻ ligand exchange



TEM images illustrate after KOH/FA ligand exchange, the distance between QDs decreases!

Layer-by-layer assembly method



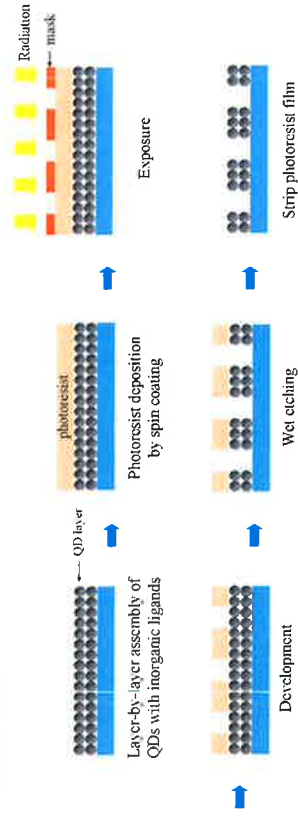
- Left: Pbs/S²⁻ film formed by 6 times layer-by-layer deposition.
- Right: Pbs/OH⁻ film formed by 6 times layer-by-layer deposition.

SEM: Pbs/S²⁻ and Pbs/OH⁻ film



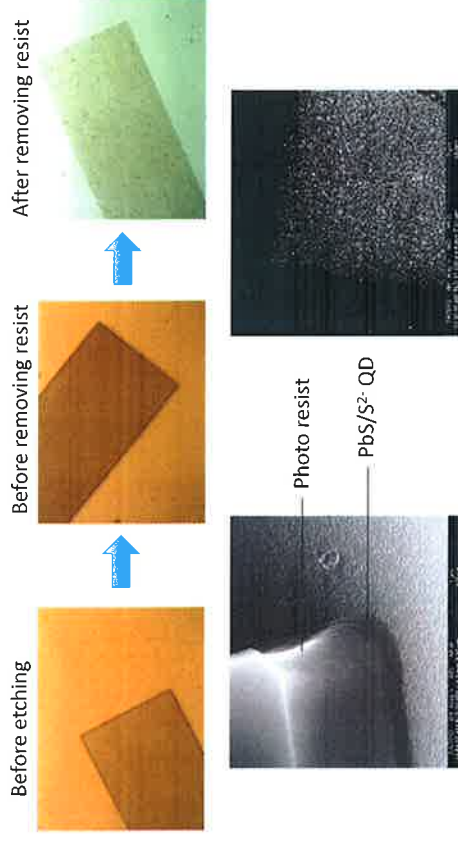
Patterning of nanocrystal film by wet etching

Process flow:

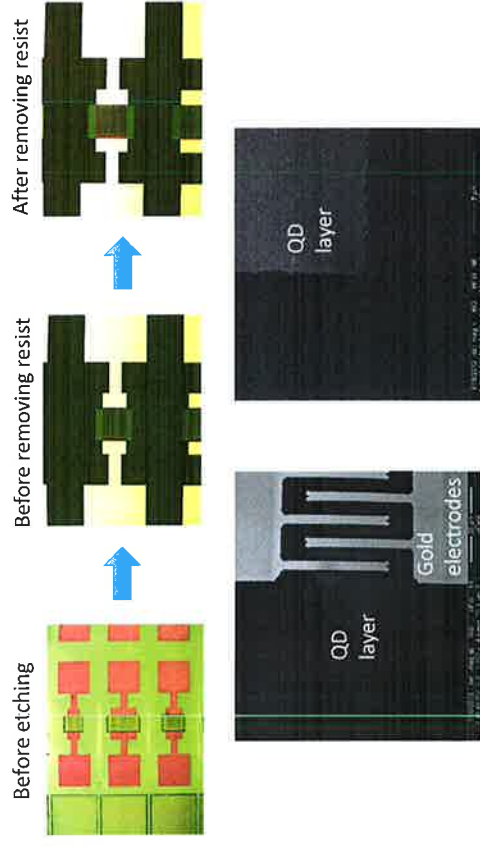


Patterning of PbS nanocrystal film

HCl/H₃PO₄ mixture



Patterning of PbS nanocrystal film on photodetector

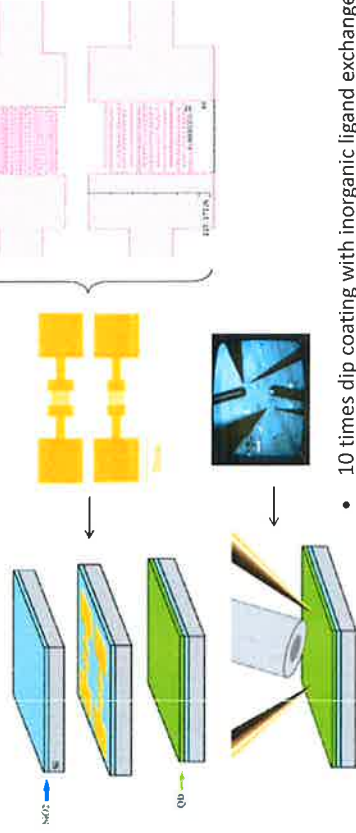


Outline

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Fabrication of Pbs/S₂⁻, Pbs/OH⁻ photodetector

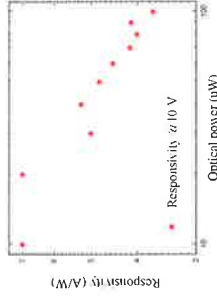
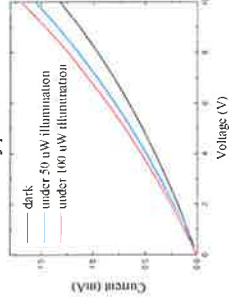
Process:



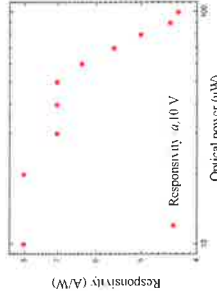
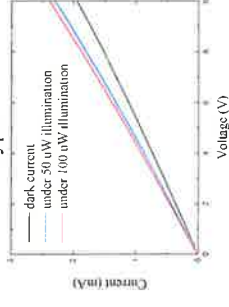
- 10 times dip coating with inorganic ligand exchange
- Band gap ~ 2.15 μm
- Electrode distance: type A ~ 2 μm
type B ~ 4 μm

Characterization of Pbs/S₂⁻ photodetector

Type A



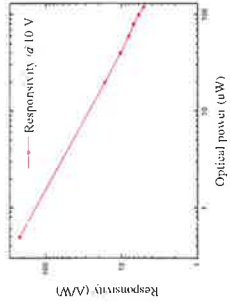
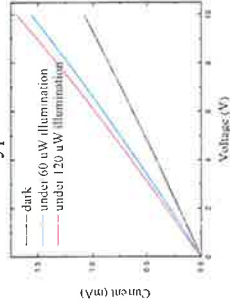
Type B



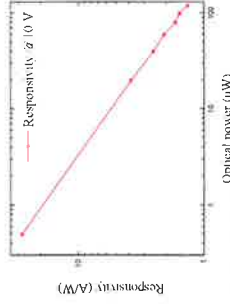
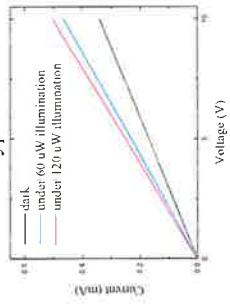
The responsivity increases corresponding to decrease of incident power

Characterization of Pbs/OH⁻ photodetector

Type A

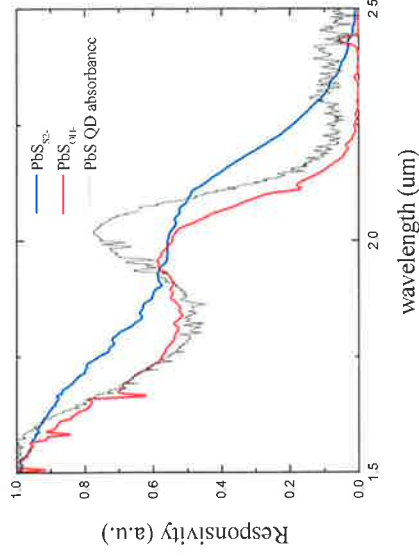


Type B



High responsivity 200A/W @ 500nW is realized

Detector characterization with FTIR



Spectral response curves nearly match the quantum-confined absorption spectrum

Conclusion

- A crack-free, homogeneous nanocrystal film can be realized
- QD film can be patterned with optical lithography and wet etching
- Colloidal PbS QD photodetector on Si with high responsivity is achieved

Future work

- Integration on photonics integration circuits
- Use graphene layer to improve performance

Acknowledgement



Prof. Günther Roelkens
Prof. Zeger Hens



nb-photonics
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Ghent University

Funding



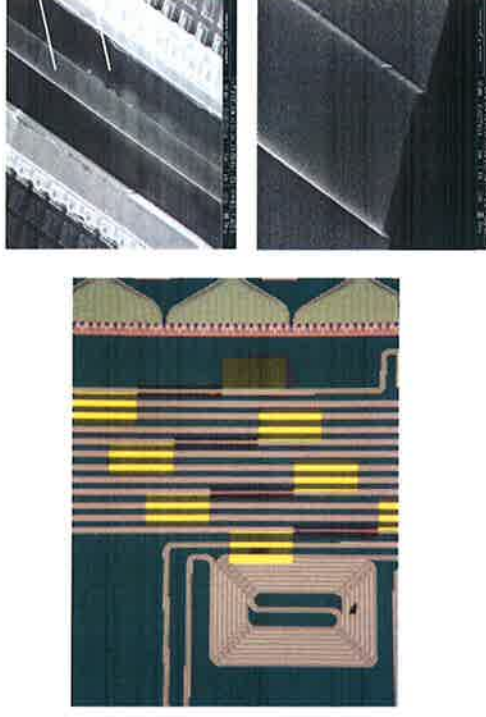
FWO-NanoMIR



European Research Council

FP7-ERC-MIRACLE

Integrated photodetector on SOI



Si waveguide
QD layer
Gold electrodes



PHOTONICS RESEARCH GROUP



Thank you very much
for your attention!

SPRING 13: Conference**E-MRS 2013 SPRING MEETING**

Technical sessions: May 27-31
 Exhibit: May 28-30
 Congress Center - Strasbourg, France

The 2013 Spring Meeting included 24 parallel symposia, one plenary session, one exhibition and much more.

Conference Chairpersons:**Alain CLAVERIE**

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Scientific Program**PLENARY SESSION**

Preliminary program

MATERIALS FOR ENERGY

- A** Energy conversion applications of atomic layer deposition
- B** Organic and hybrid interfaces in excitonic solar cells: from fundamental science to applications
- C** Advanced thermoelectrics: from materials to devices
- D** Advanced inorganic materials and structures for photovoltaics
- E** Scientific basis of the nuclear fuel cycle
- F** Nanomaterials for energy conversion and storage

ELECTRONIC AND PHOTONIC MATERIALS

- G** Alternative approaches of SiC and related wide bandgap materials in light emitting and solar cell applications
- H** Multifunctional binary and complex oxides films and nanostructures for microelectronic applications
- I** The route to post-Si CMOS devices: from high mobility channels to graphene-like 2D nanosheets