Ligand and Solvent Effects on Hole Transport in PbS Quantum Dot Assemblies

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Semiconductor quantum dots (QDs) in colloidal form have attracted growing interest for their potential applications in solution-processable electronic devices. Controlled electronic doping OD in assemblies is one of the challenges required for advancing the development of novel solar cells ", photodetectors, and transistors based on this system. While several n-type QD films with excellent conductivity have been successfully demonstrated, in general, p-type QD films have shown conductivity. Ligand and solvent engineering were found to permit significant enhancements of hole transport in lead sulfide (PbS) QD films. Capping with a carboxylate ligand generally produces p-type doping of PbS QD films (Figure. 1); furthermore, among various carboxylate ligands, thiophene-2,5dicarboxylic acid provides PbS QD films with exceptionally high hole mobility values, and solvents with a high solvency power for the ligand are important for enhancing carrier mobility.[2] With an appropriate combination of ligand molecule and solvent, QDs can be packed more closely into films, resulting in orders-of-magnitude enhancement in the field-effect hole mobility, reaching values of 0.20±

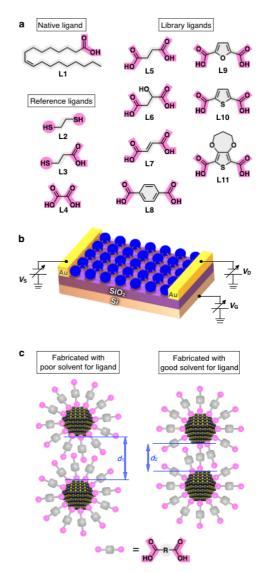


Figure 1. (a) Chemical structures of ligands for capping lead sulfide (PbS) quantum dots (QDs). (b) Schematic illustration of an FET device of a PbS QD film. (c) Effect of the solvent used for fabrication of the FETs on the packing of PbS QDs.

0.06 cm²·V⁻¹·s⁻¹. The new guideline presented in this study will be vital for constructing high-performance QD-based p—n junction-type devices, especially photovoltaics.

Reference:

- [1] Kramer, Illan J., and Edward H. Sargent. Chemical Reviews 114.1 (2013): 863-882.
- [2] Liu et al. ACS applies nano material, submitted.