



Photoconductivity of Colloidal Quantum Dot Films in Plasmonic Nanogaps [†]

Dario Grimaldi *, Emil Kelderer, Andreas Hohenau, Harald Dittlbacher and Joachim R. Krenn

Institute of Physics, University of Graz, Universitätsplatz 5, Graz 8010, Austria;
emil.kelderer@edu.uni-graz.at (E.K.); andreas.hohenau@uni-graz.at (A.H.);
harald.dittlbacher@uni-graz.at (H.D.); joachim.krenn@uni-graz.at (J.R.K.)

* Correspondence: dario.grimaldi@uni-graz.at

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Abstract: We investigate the photoconductivity properties of lead sulphide (PbS) quantum dot ensembles in lithographically tailored gold electrodes with smallest gaps of 15 nm. We demonstrate that quantum dots are reliable nanoscale light/current converters and correlate the measured photocurrents to the quantum dot number, the gap voltage and light irradiance. For the latter, we find a photocurrent power law dependence with an exponent of 2/3. Furthermore, we probe the role of plasmonic effects in the gold electrodes and image by scanning photocurrent microscopy the spatial dependence of photocurrent generation.

Keywords: quantum dots; photoconductivity; plasmonics

1. Introduction

Colloidal quantum dots are attractive building blocks for highly miniaturized and integrated components in optoelectronic applications. Quantum dots are stable single photon emitters with high quantum efficiency and discrete emission wavelengths that can be simply tuned via the quantum dot size. In combination with the rather simple processability at room temperature, this has led to considerable interest in quantum dot photodetectors in recent years [1]. In particular, PbS quantum dot film photodetectors have been realized with record performance in the visible and near infrared spectral range [2]. Here, we investigate highly miniaturized PbS photodetectors involving only a few to a few hundred quantum dots, aiming at efficient light-to-current conversion with a nanoscale footprint.

2. Photocurrents by Nanogap Quantum Dots

We use gold electrodes tailored by electron beam lithography as a controlled platform for characterizing the photocurrents from small PbS quantum dot ensembles. The electrode gaps filled with quantum dots vary between 15 nm and 1.5 μm , the generated currents are in the pA–nA range with nW– μW light power. The PbS quantum dots are capped with lead halide perovskites (MAPbI_3) that enable carrier tunneling between individual quantum dots when deposited as closely packed ensembles by spin coating on the whole substrates supporting the electrode gaps. An exemplary photoconductance I/V curve measured from a 200 nm gap is depicted in Figure 1a. Figure 1b shows the photocurrent dependence on the exciting light fluence measured from a 1.5 μm wide gap, closely following a power law with an exponent of 2/3.

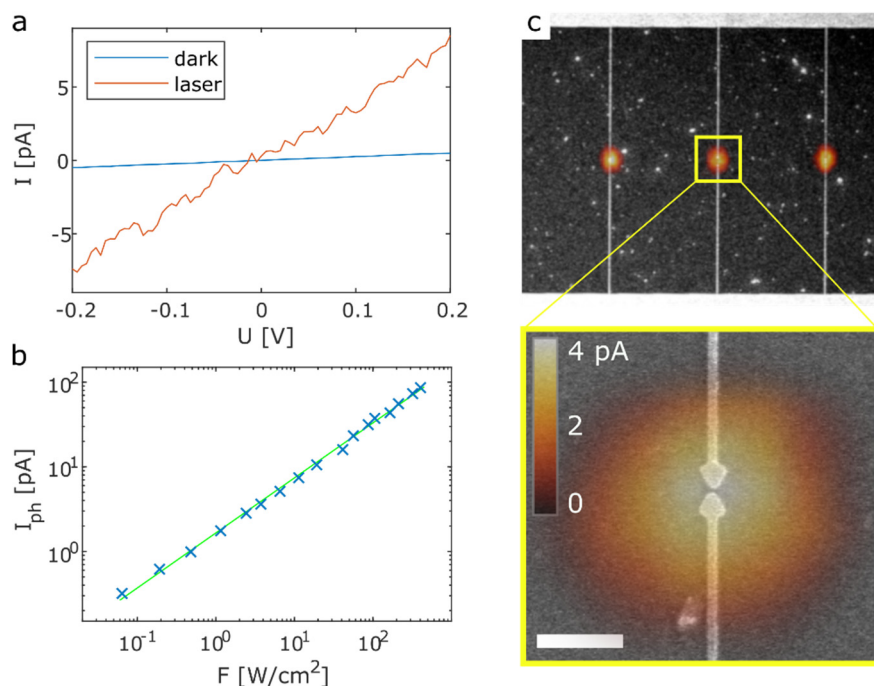


Figure 1. Photocurrent measurements of PbS quantum dots. (a) I/V curves for a 200 nm gap, the irradiated laser power is 0.5 μW ; (b) measured photocurrent as a function of light fluence (crosses) at a 1.5 μm gap with an applied bias of 1 V, the green line is a power law fit with an exponent of 2/3; (c) scanning photocurrent microscope image of a 15 nm gap, the bias voltage is 0.1 V and the laser power is 0.2 μW , the scale bar depicts 500 nm; the laser wavelength is 650 nm for (a) and (b) and 700 nm for (c).

3. Imaging Nanogap Quantum Dots by Scanning Photocurrent Microscopy

Scanning photocurrent microscopy (SPCM) relies on a focused laser that is scanned over the sample, assigning the measured photocurrent to the scan position. SPCM enables the spatially resolved characterization of photocurrent generation, as illustrated in Figure 1c.

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Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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