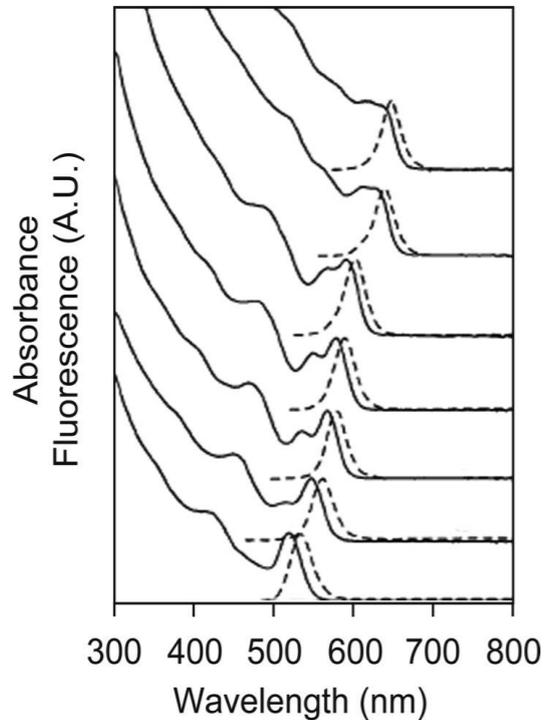


Graded Alloy Quantum Dots: Energy Efficient Down Conversion on LED Packages

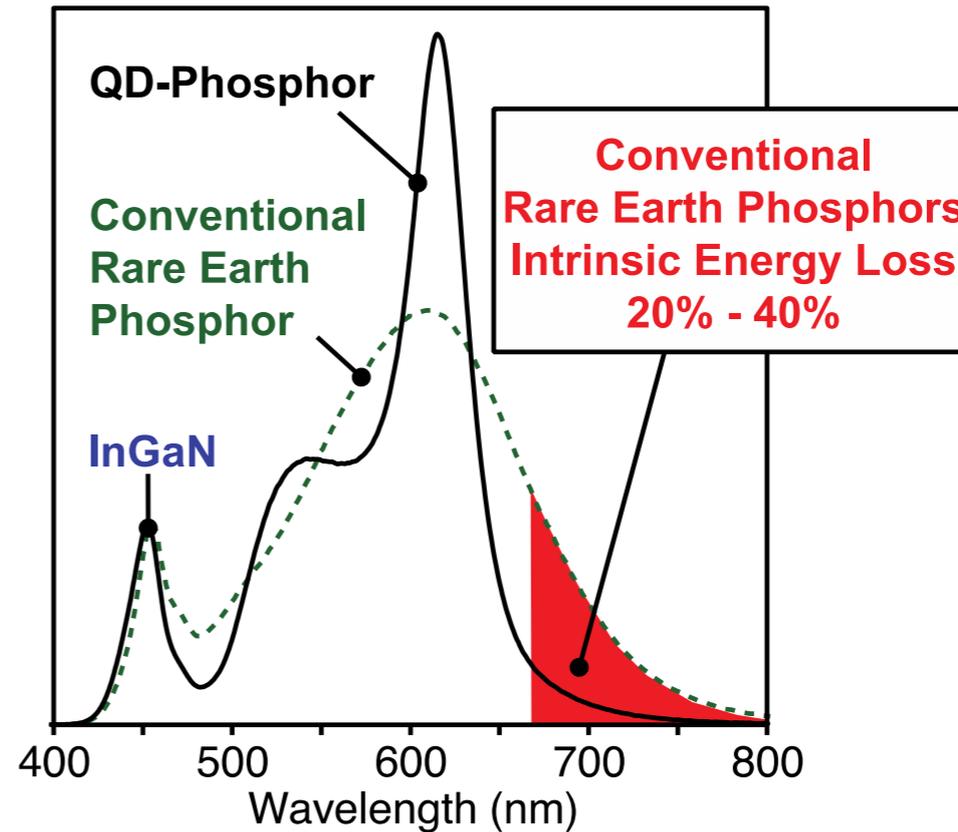
Jonathan S. Owen, Department of Chemistry, Columbia University, New York, NY
Emory Chan, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley, CA
Juanita Kurtin, Pacific Light Technologies, Portland, OR



Quantum Dot Down Converters in Solid State Lighting

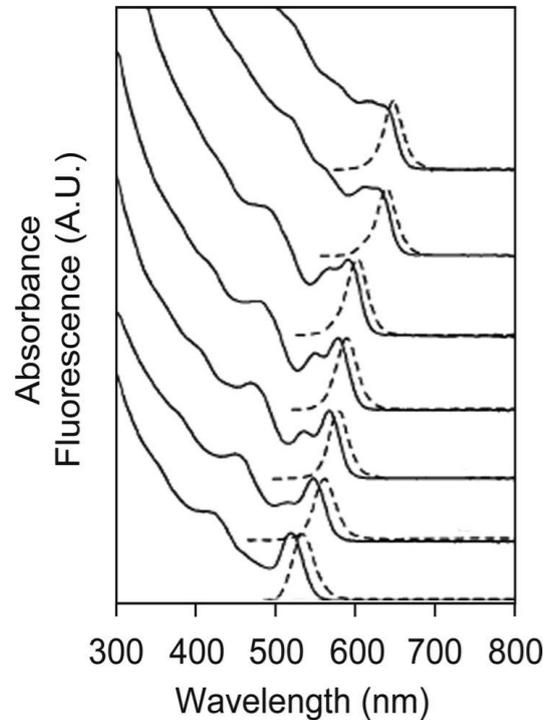


Critical Need: High Efficiency, Stable, Narrow Red and Amber Down Converters

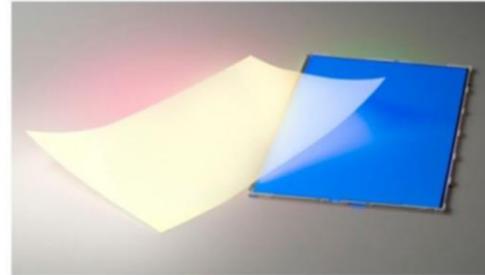


Solid State Lighting R&D Plan, 2015, U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Solid State Lighting Program.

Quantum Dot Down Converters in Solid State Lighting

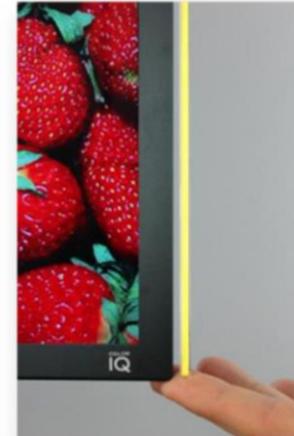


QD Film



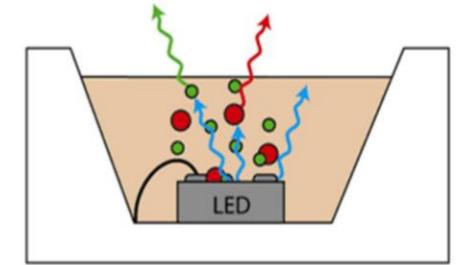
- QDs in O₂ barrier films
- Film covers entire BLU
- Large amount of QD material per display
- In line roll process
- Operates at temperature of BLU surface

QD Edge Optic



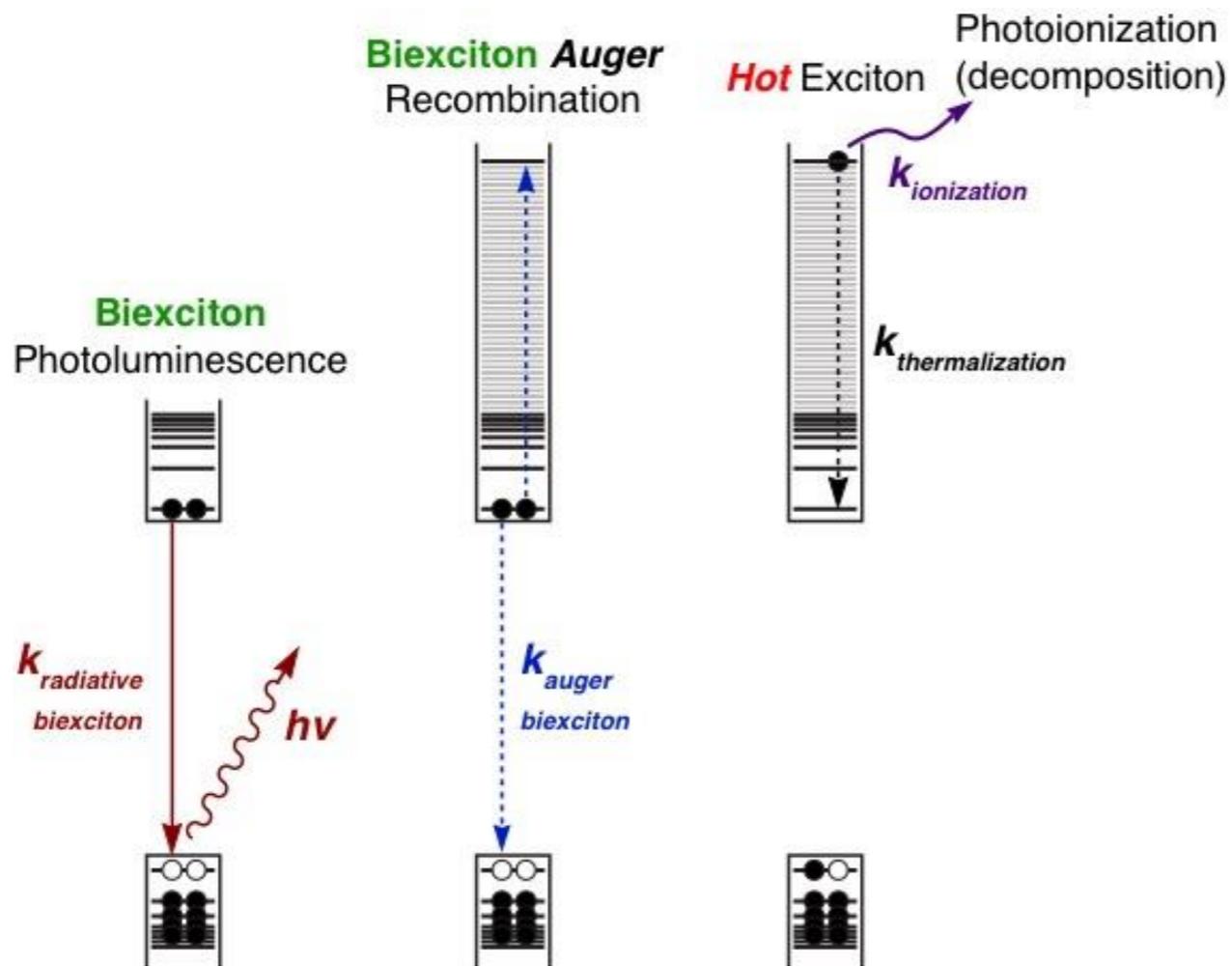
- QDs sealed inside glass optic
- Optic used on 1 or 2 edges of BLU
- Highly efficient use of materials per display
- Highly flexible white point options
- Operates at temps. near but not on LED

QD On LED Chip



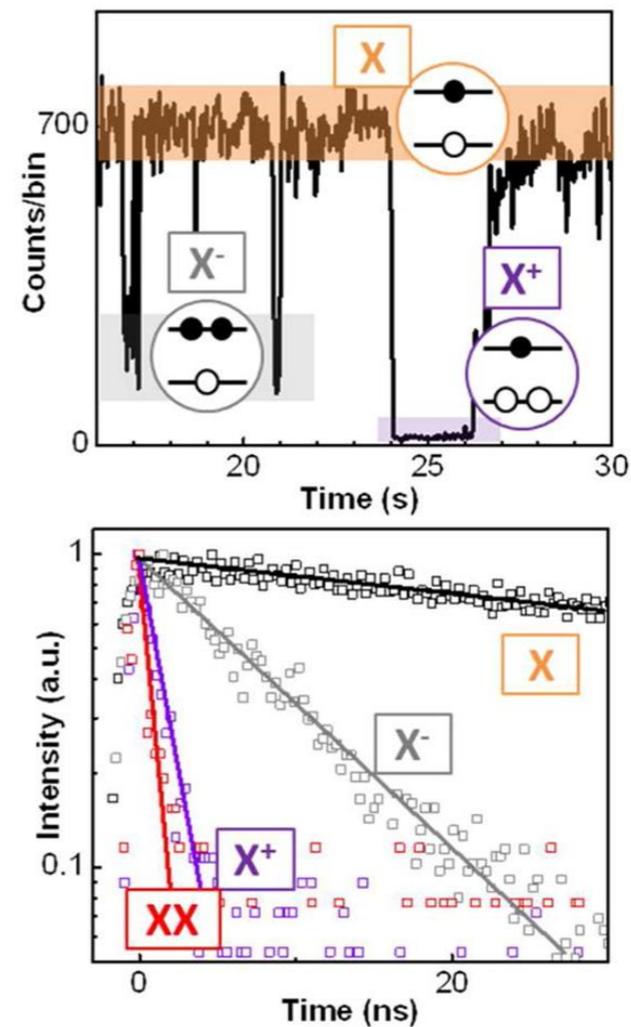
- QD materials mixed in LED encapsulant
- Packaged LEDs used in BLU
- Packaging costs per LED unclear
- Must survive LED junction temperature and O₂ exposure

Multiexciton Auger Recombination Causes Photoionization



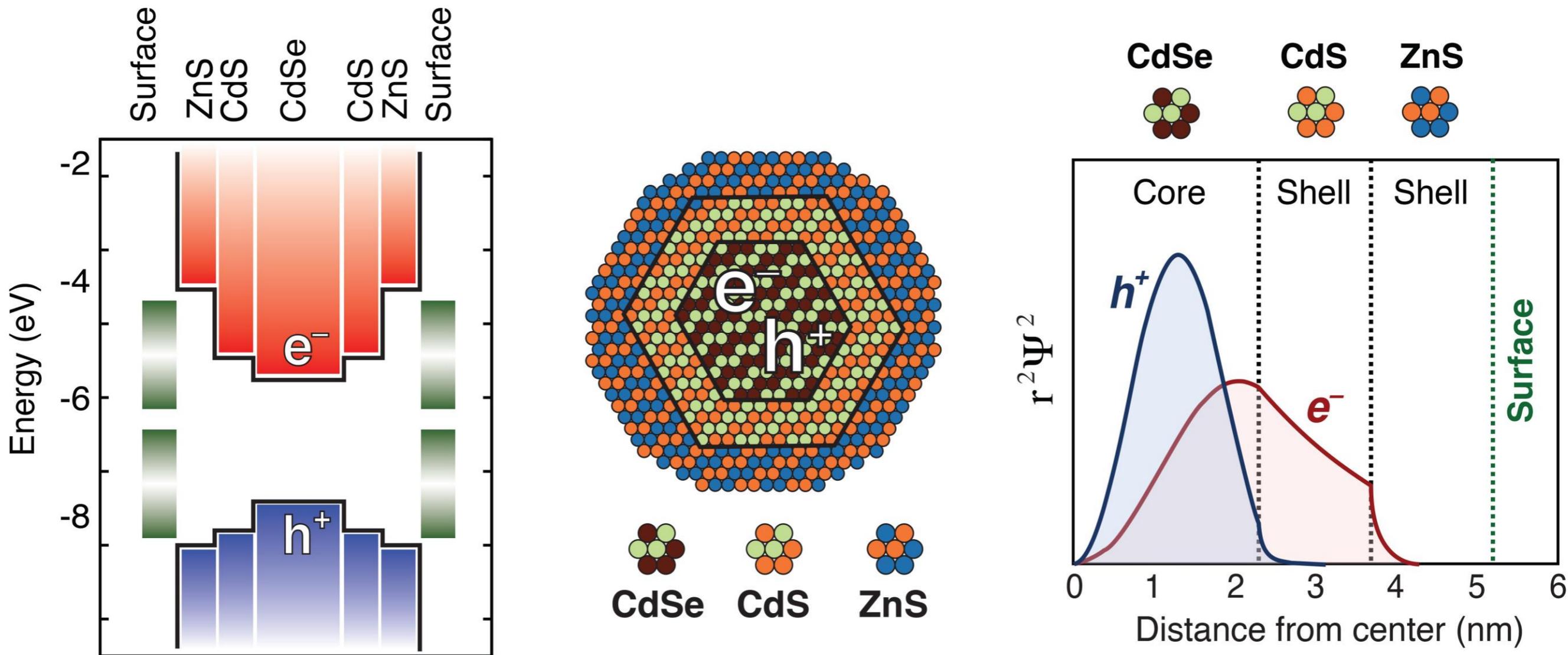
Bawendi, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, **2014**, 43, 1287

QD Charging Causes "Blinking"



Klimov, *ACS Nano*, **2014**, 8(7), 7288.

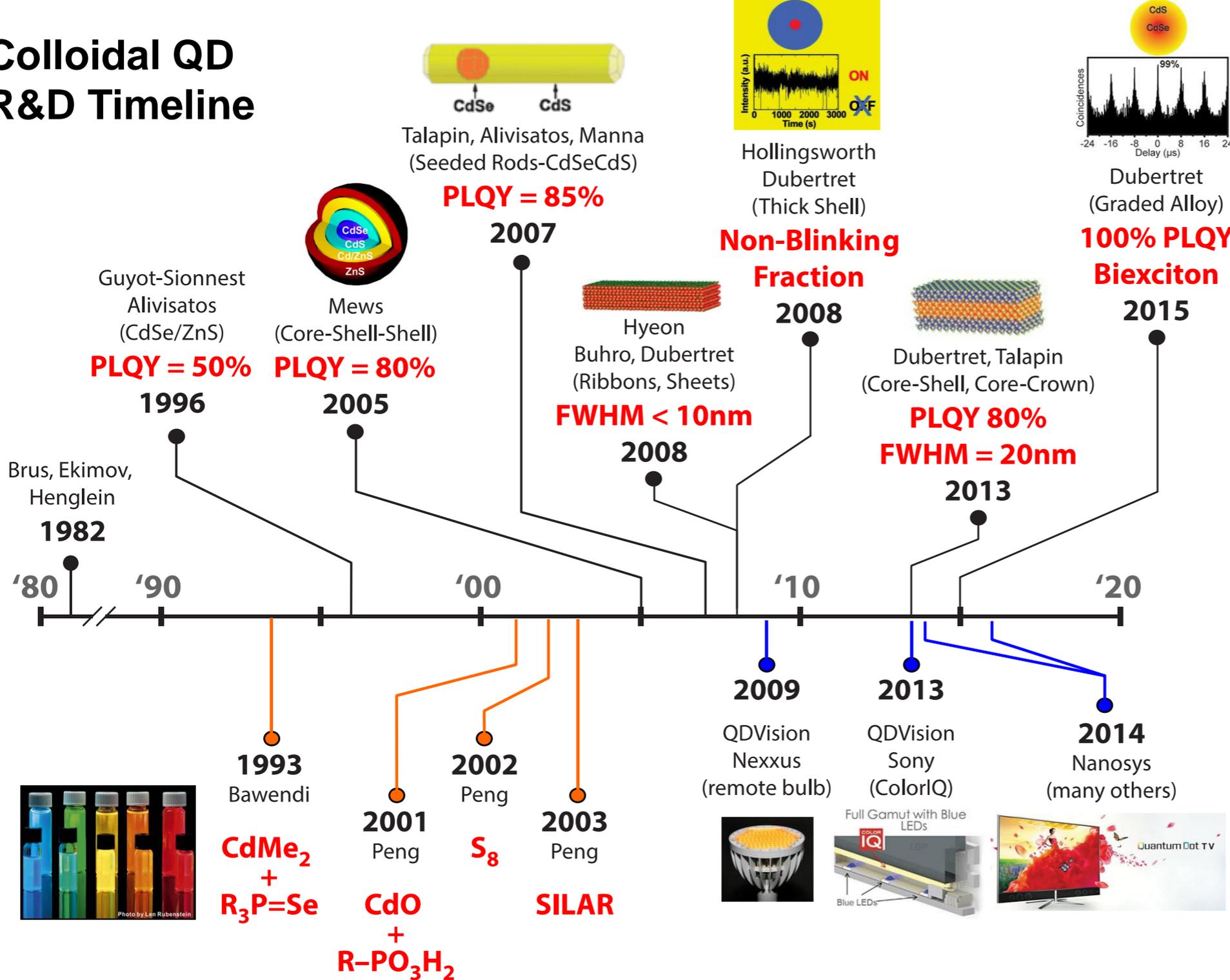
Core-Shell Nanocrystals Isolate Excitons From Surfaces



Energy level landscape localizes excited electron and hole within the crystal core

Photoluminescence quantum yields remain sensitive to surface structure

Colloidal QD R&D Timeline

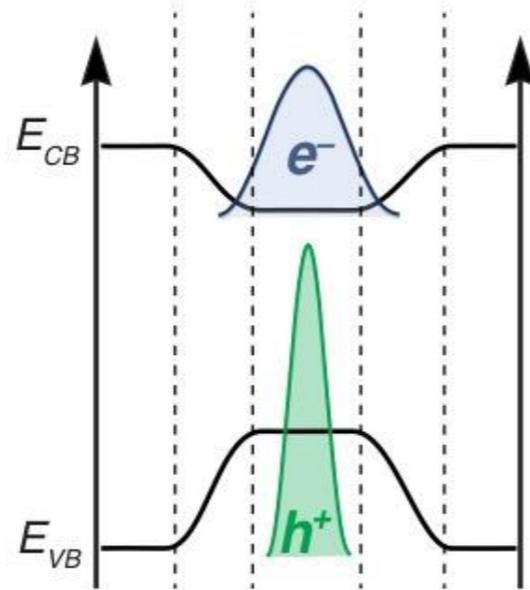
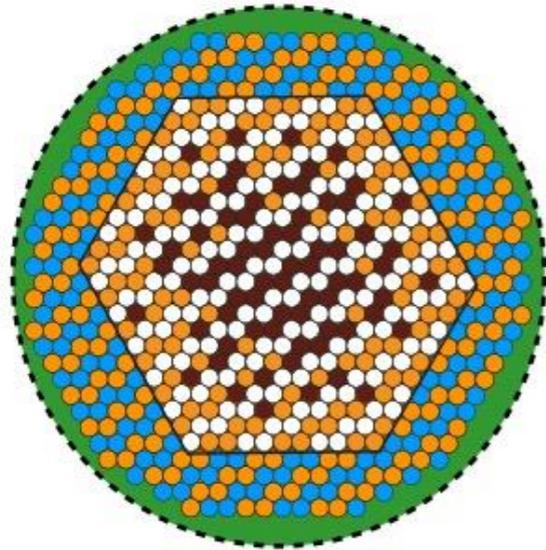


Large Graded Alloy QDs:

- (1) Reduce interfacial strain
- (2) Slow Auger
- (3) Reduce blinking, increase PLQY

On Chip Performance: Pacific Light Technologies

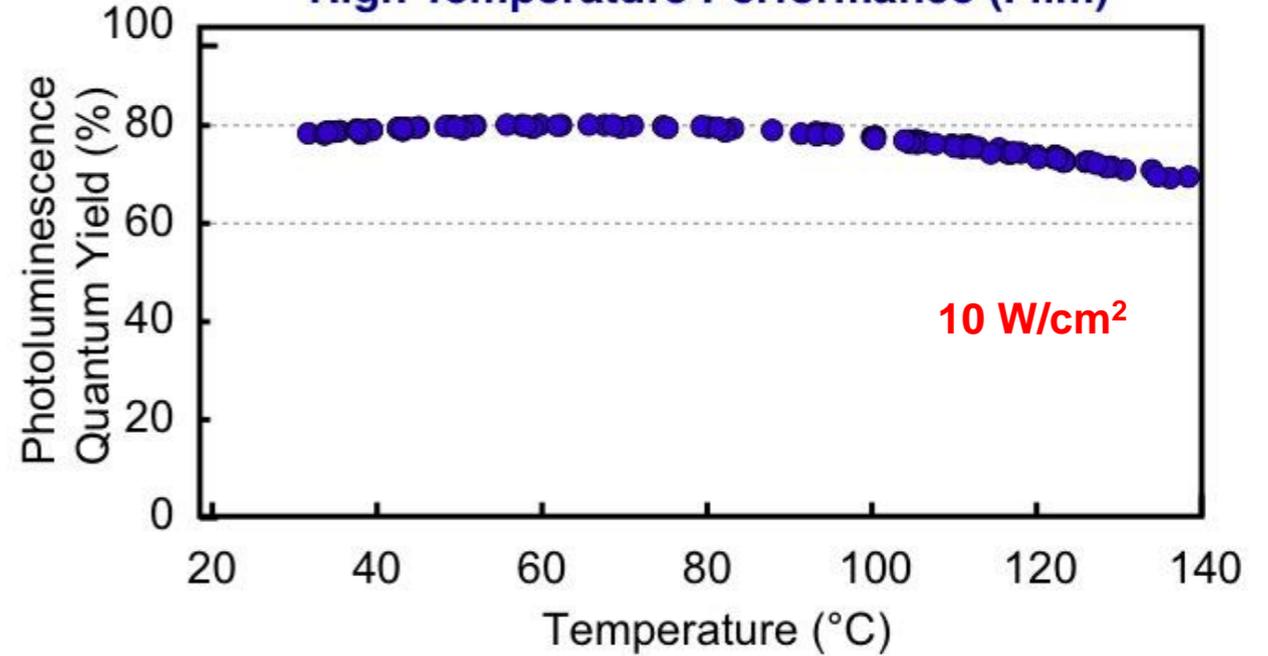
- Atomically smooth, graded interface.
- Weakly confined core.



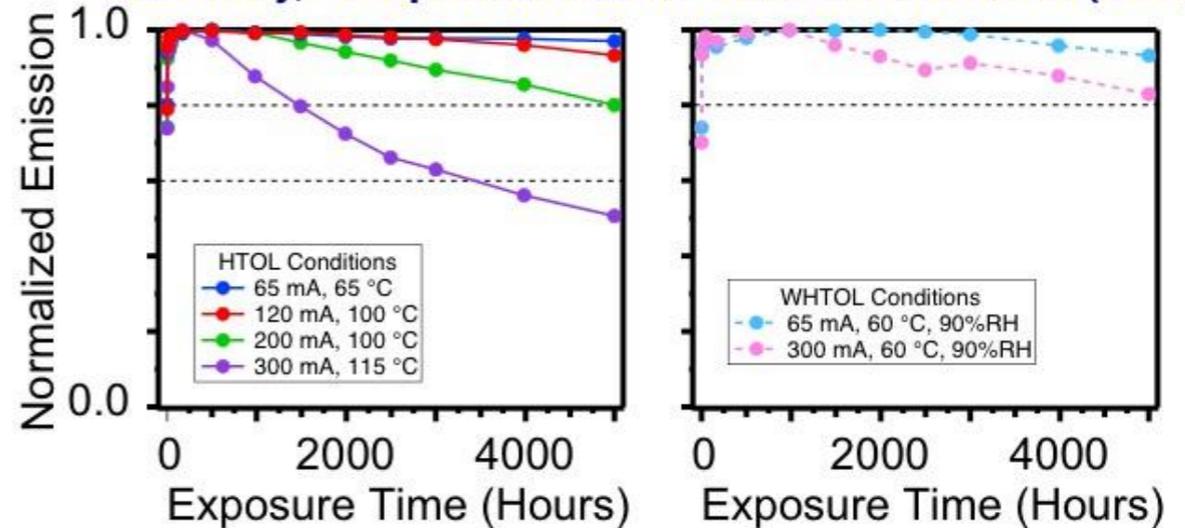
III. II. I. II. III.

- I. Alloy core - narrow linewidth, synthetic reliability**
- II. Graded interfacial alloy - increased flux stability**
- III. Insulating shell - low photoionization**
- IV. PLT UltrabARRIER - thermally robust**

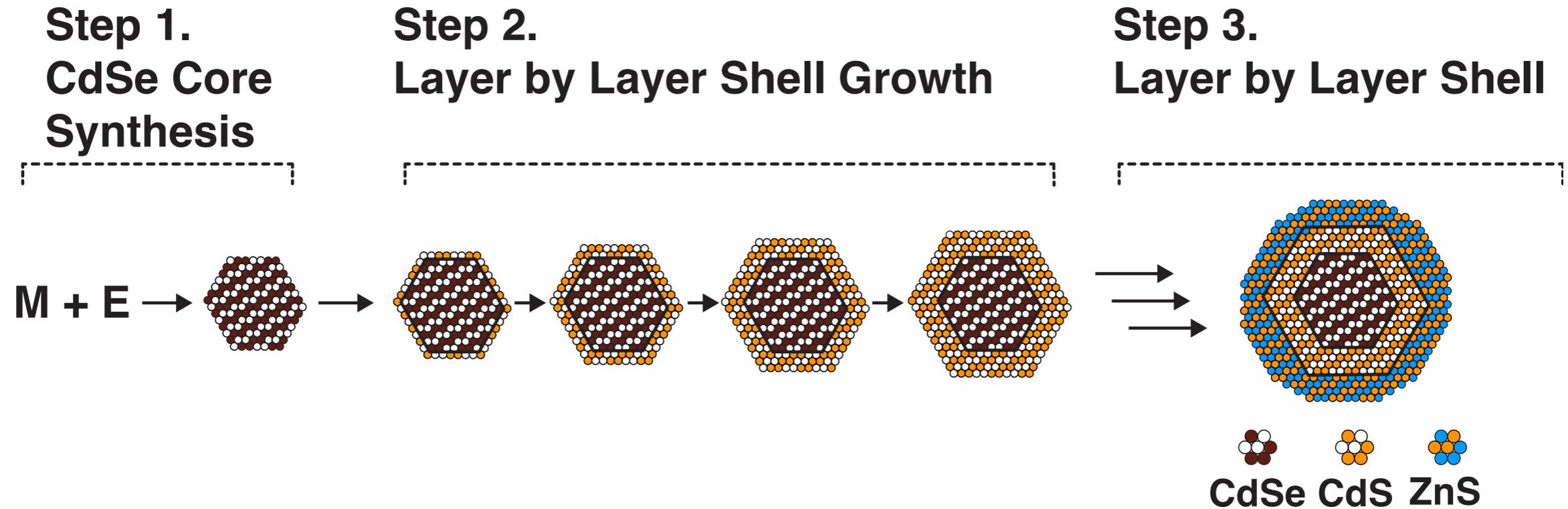
High Temperature Performance (Film)



Humidity, Temperature and Flux Performance (Film)



Current Synthetic Methods Use a Long Linear Sequence



- **difficult to control** precursor reactivity leads to **irreproducibility**
- **linear sequence compounds irreproducibility**
- managed with engineering controls, **little knowledge of underpinning chemical reactions.**
- Nanosys: “tons of QD material annually” (<http://www.nbclearn.com/nanotechnology>)

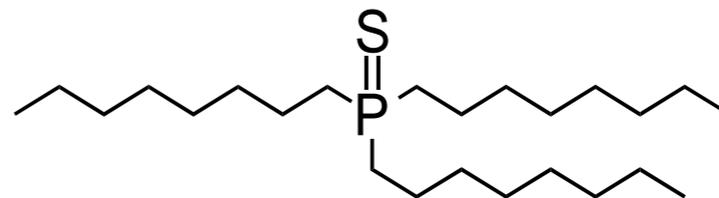
Properties of Common Sulfur Precursors

Inexpensive
Moderate reactivity, but ill-defined
Undesirable by products, low yields



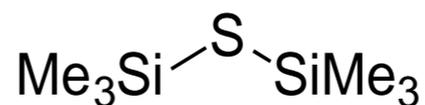
\$212 / mole
\$13 / mole

Pyrophoric
Impurities are reactive



\$263 / mole

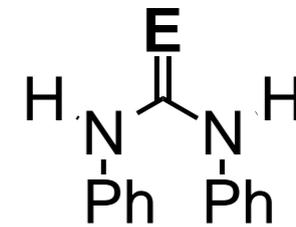
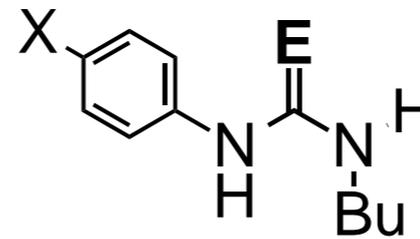
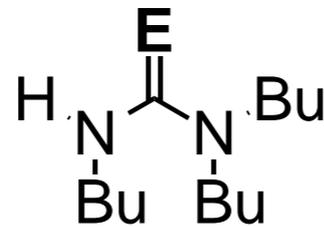
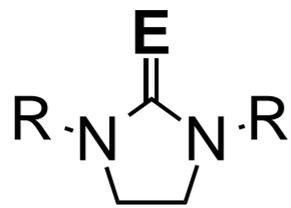
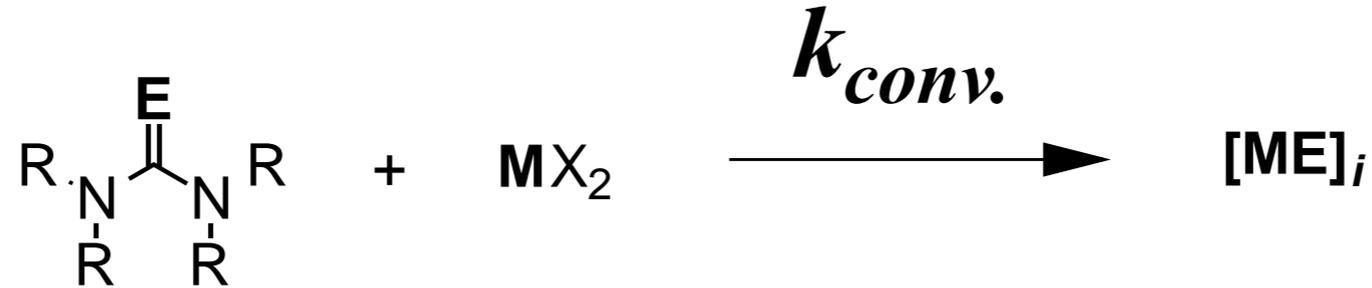
Extreme reactivity (mixing limited)
Toxic and air sensitive!



\$2,912 / mole

Poorly defined conversion byproducts contaminate QDs and complicate surfaces

Conversion Kinetics are Sensitive to Chalcogenourea Structure



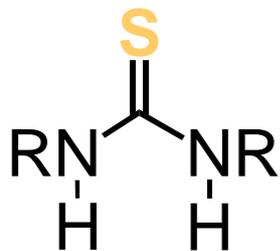
X = MeO, Me, H, Cl, F, CN

SLOWER

FASTER

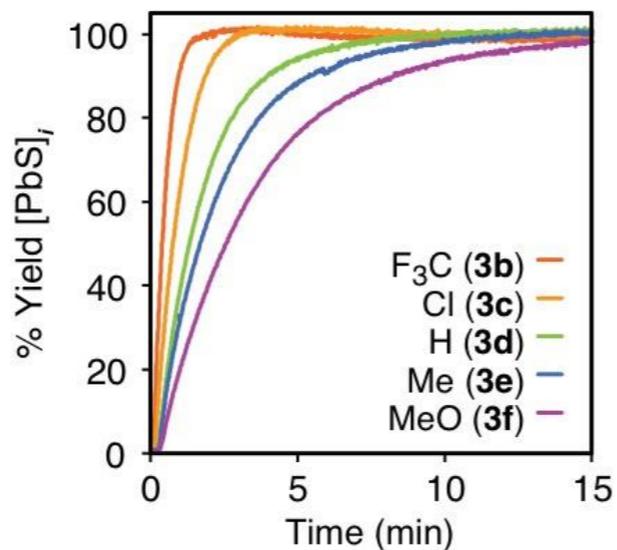
- **CuZnSnS₄, CuInSe₂, CdSe@CdS, PbS, PbSe, CdSe, CdS, ZnSe, ZnS**

Precise Control Over QD Formation Kinetics and Size at 100% Yield

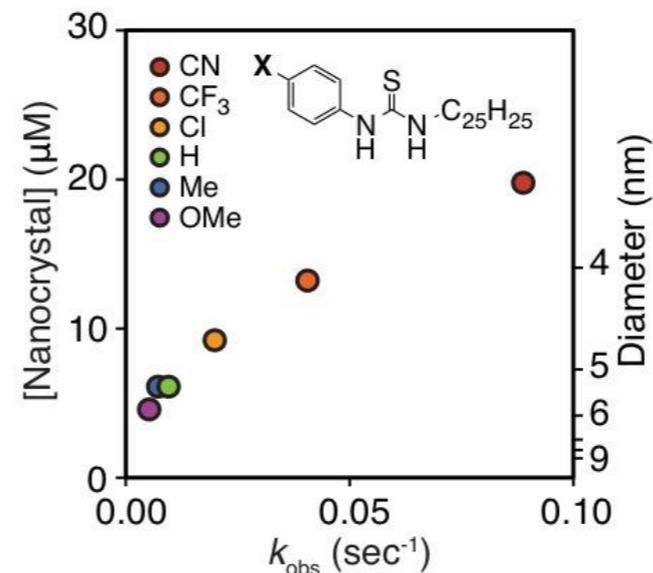


Owen et al., *Science*, 2015

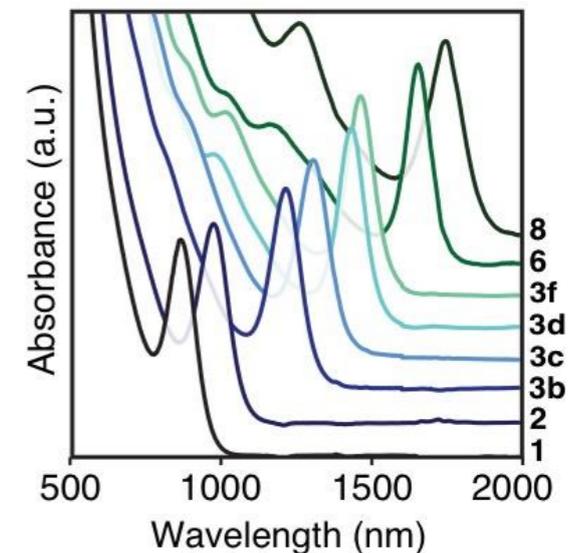
ABSORPTION KINETICS



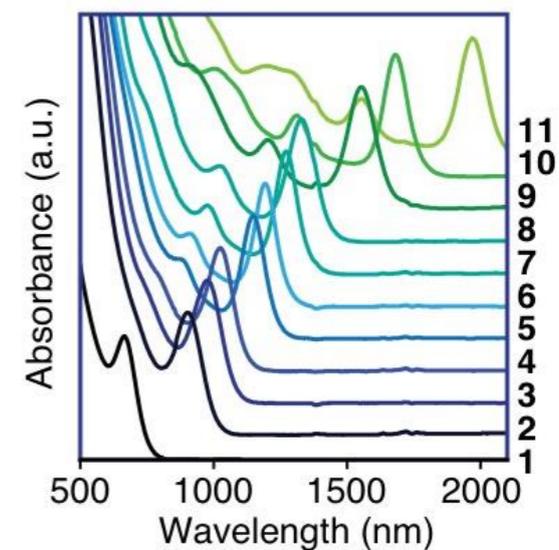
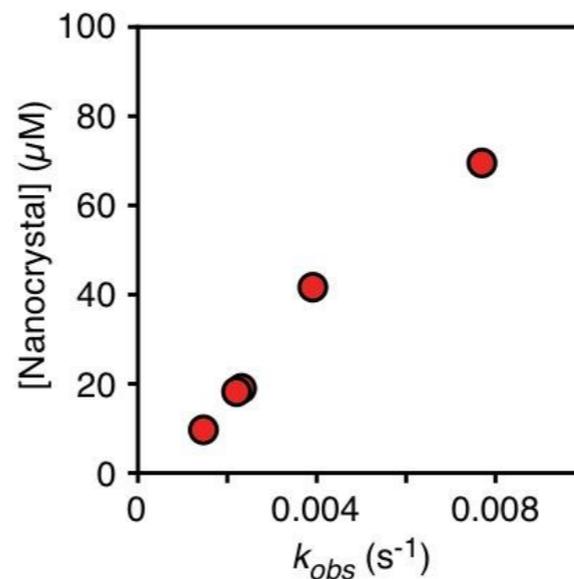
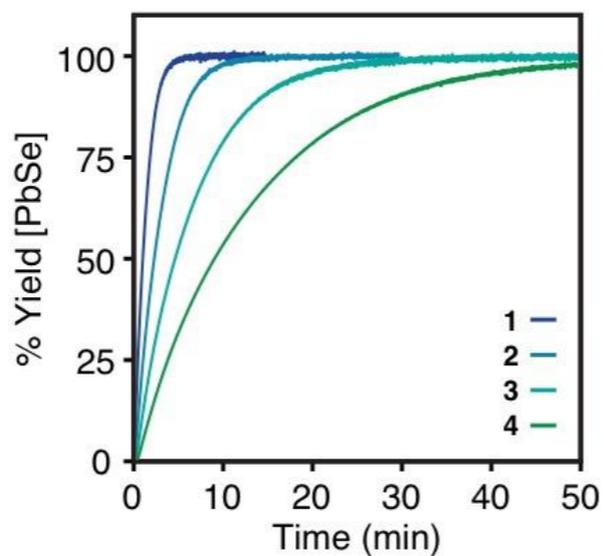
PRECISE CONTROL OVER NUCLEATION



WIDE RANGE OF SIZES NARROW POLYDISPERSITY

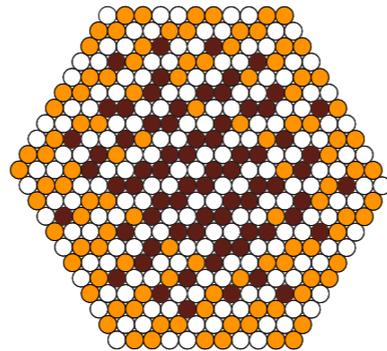
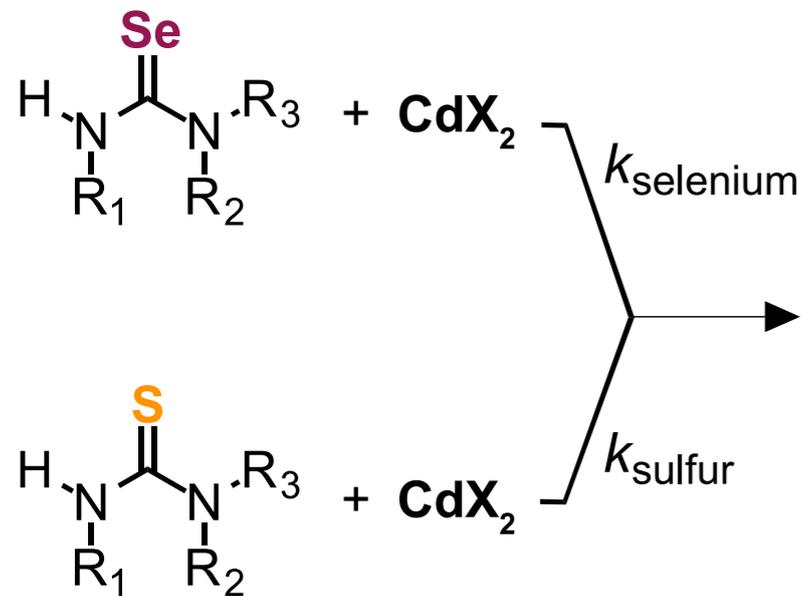


Owen et al., *JACS*, 2017



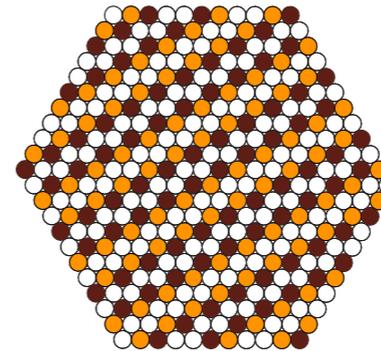
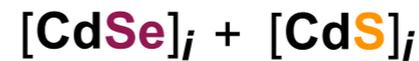
Predictive Fine Control Over QD Se/S Alloys in One Synthetic Step

Single Step Heterostructure Synthesis



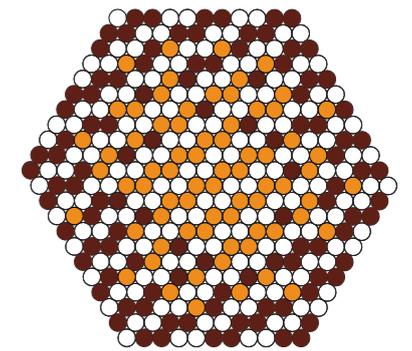
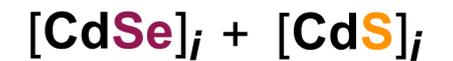
Graded
 $k_{\text{selenium}} > k_{\text{sulfur}}$

OR



Homogeneous
 $k_{\text{selenium}} = k_{\text{sulfur}}$

OR



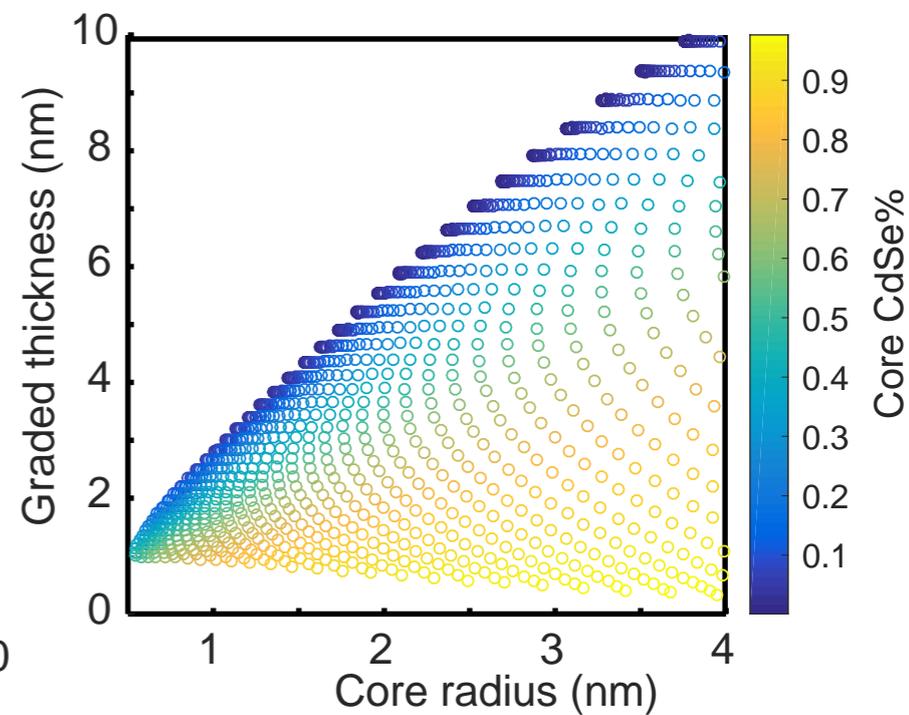
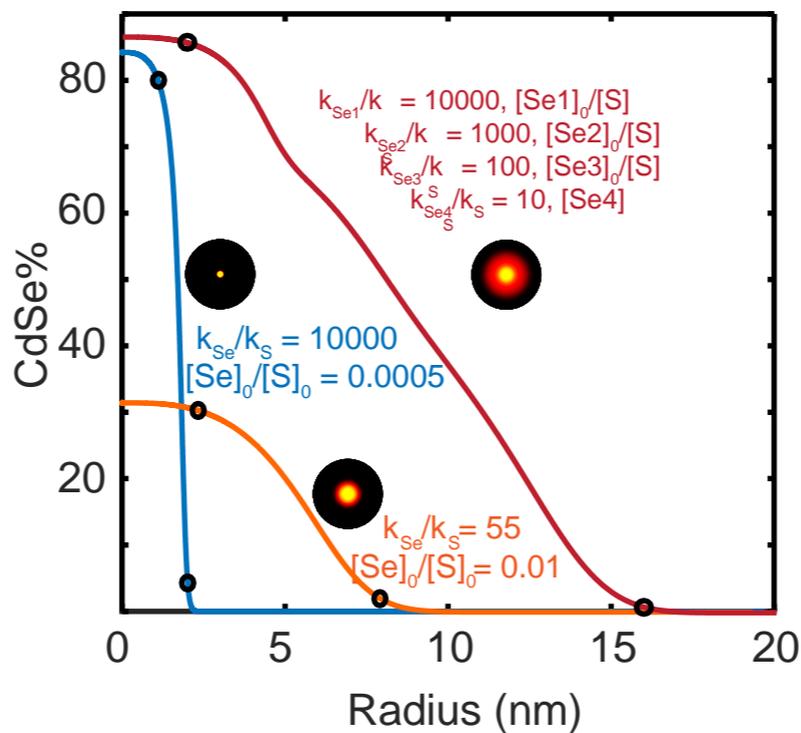
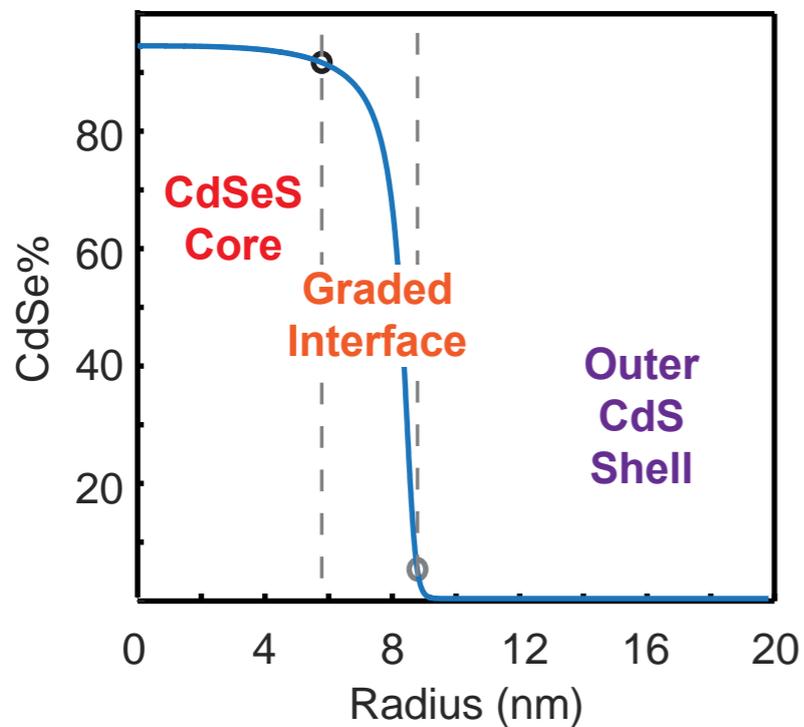
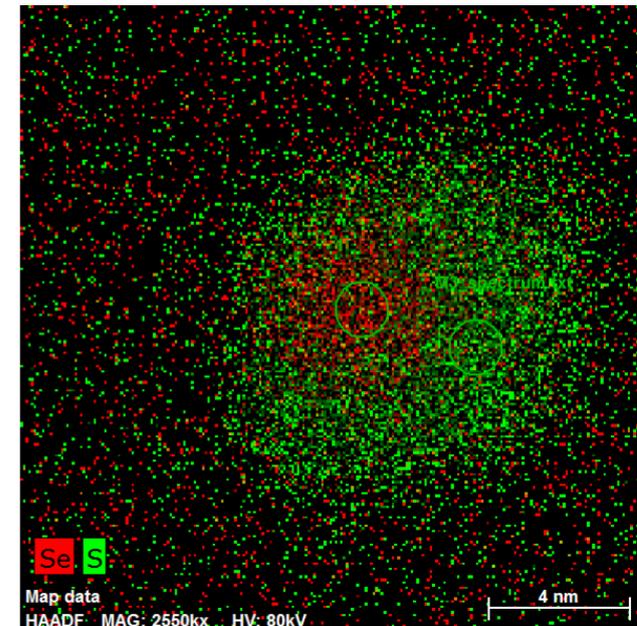
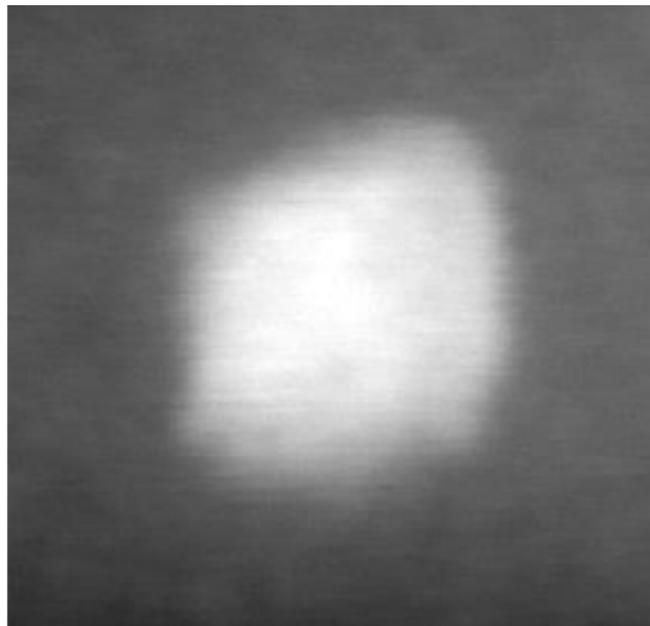
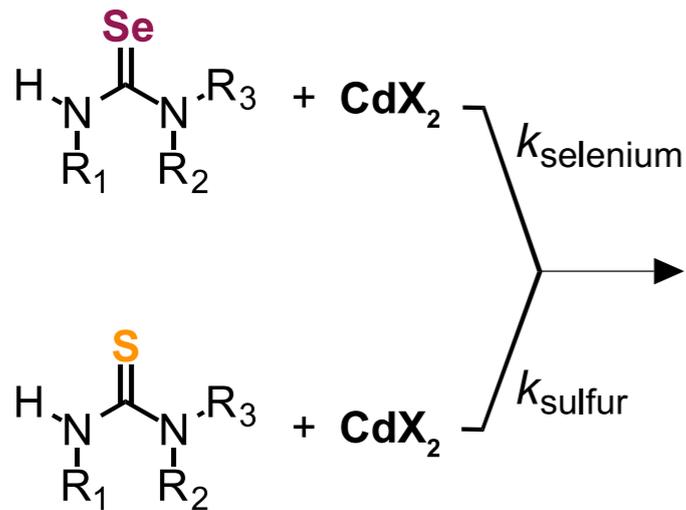
Graded
 $k_{\text{selenium}} < k_{\text{sulfur}}$

Fewer manufacturing steps

Alloy composition tunes color (rather than size) improving reliability

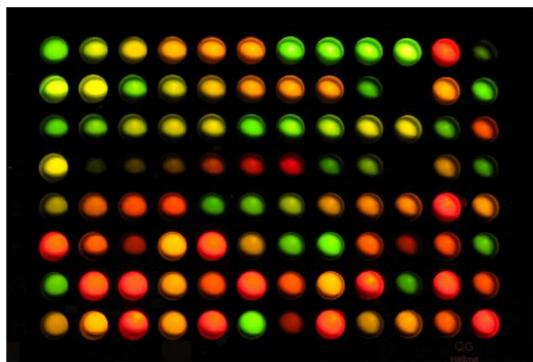
Urea conversion provides high chemical yield and well-defined coproducts

Single Step Heterostructure Synthesis

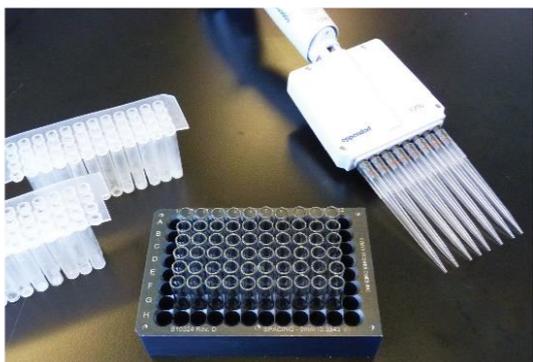


High Throughput Experimentation

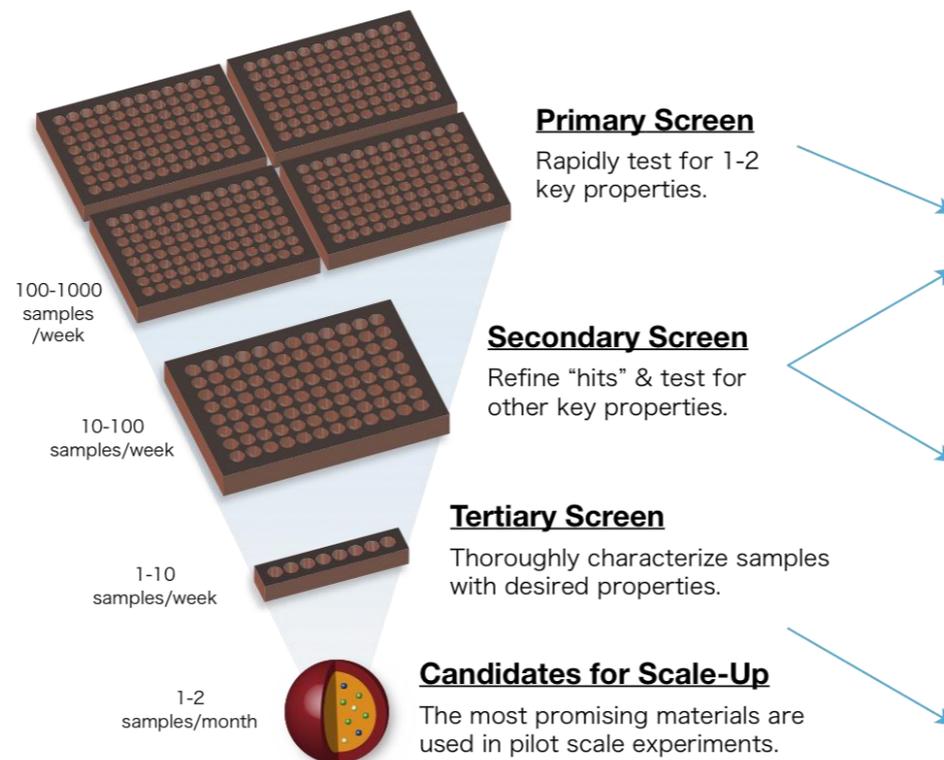
The Molecular Foundry, Lawrence Berkeley National Lab



Photoluminescence of QDs in 96 Well Plate



96 Well High Temperature (350 °C) Reactor



Chan, Cohen, Milliron, Owen, *Nano Letters* 2010, 10, 1874-1885.

THANK YOU