

Ligand Exchange on Semiconductor Nanocrystals

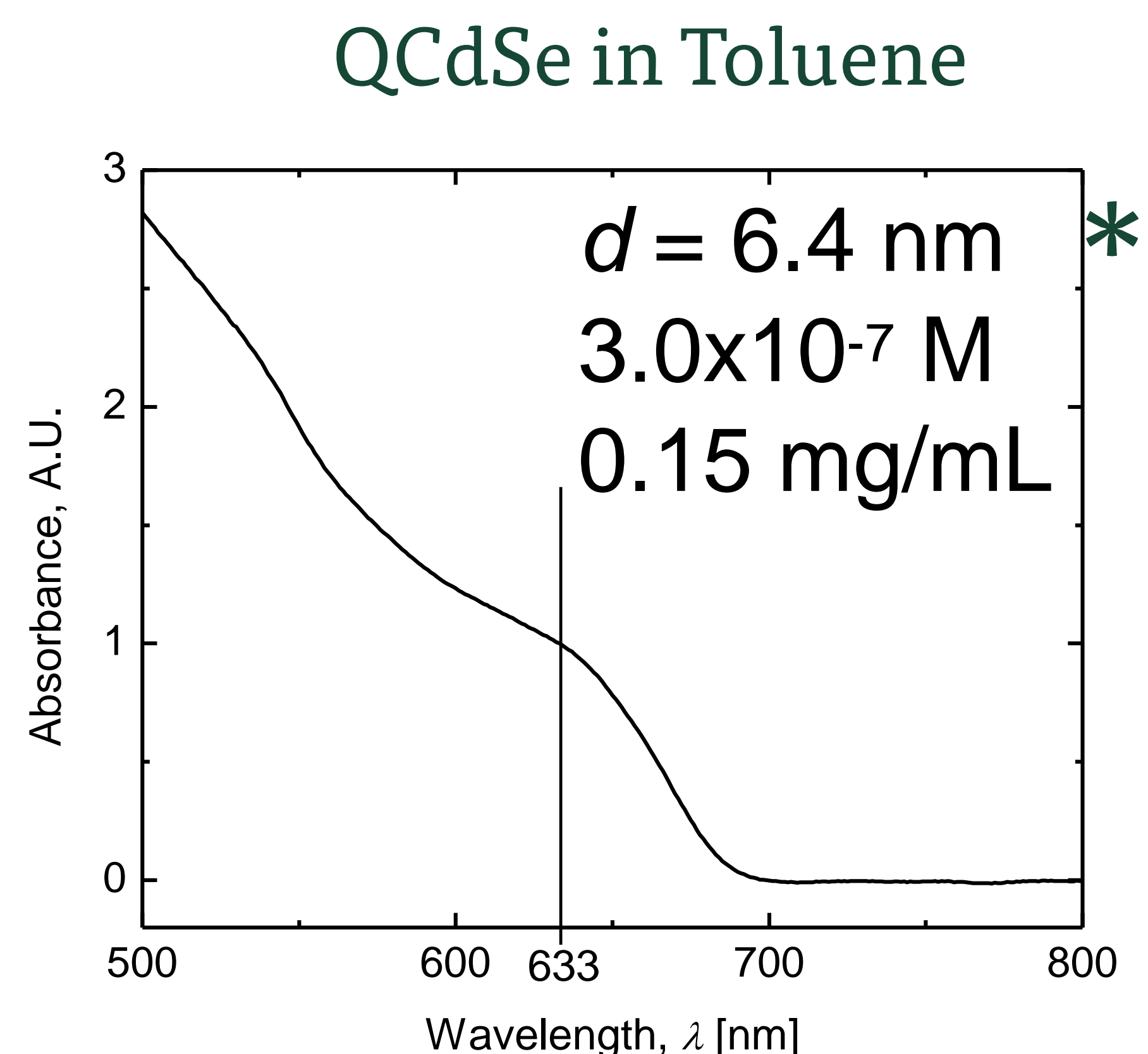
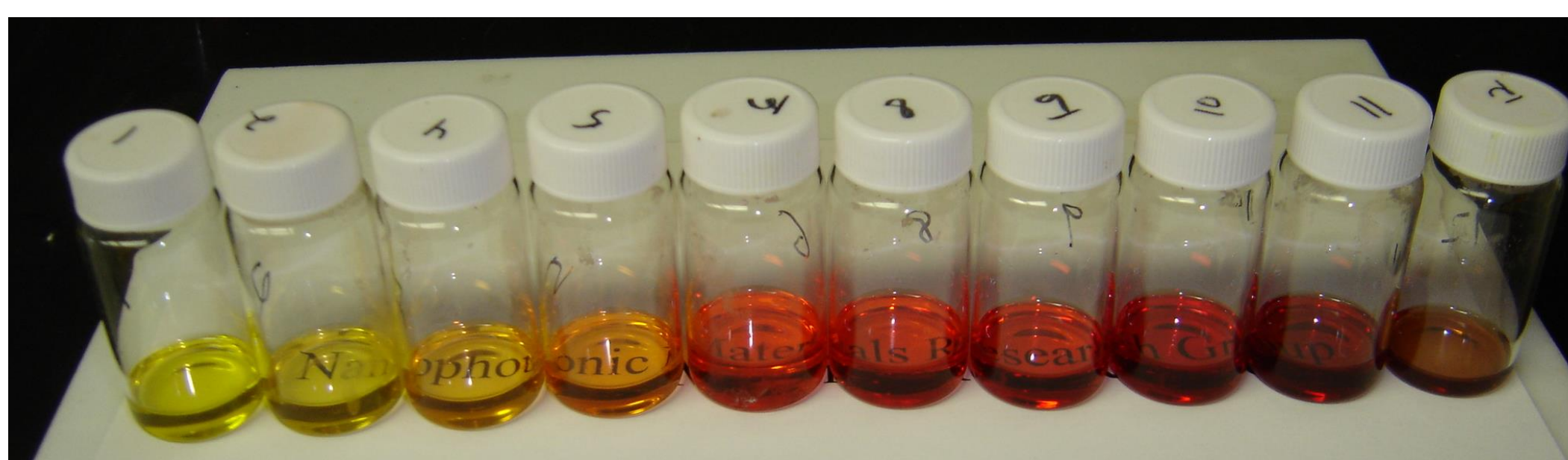
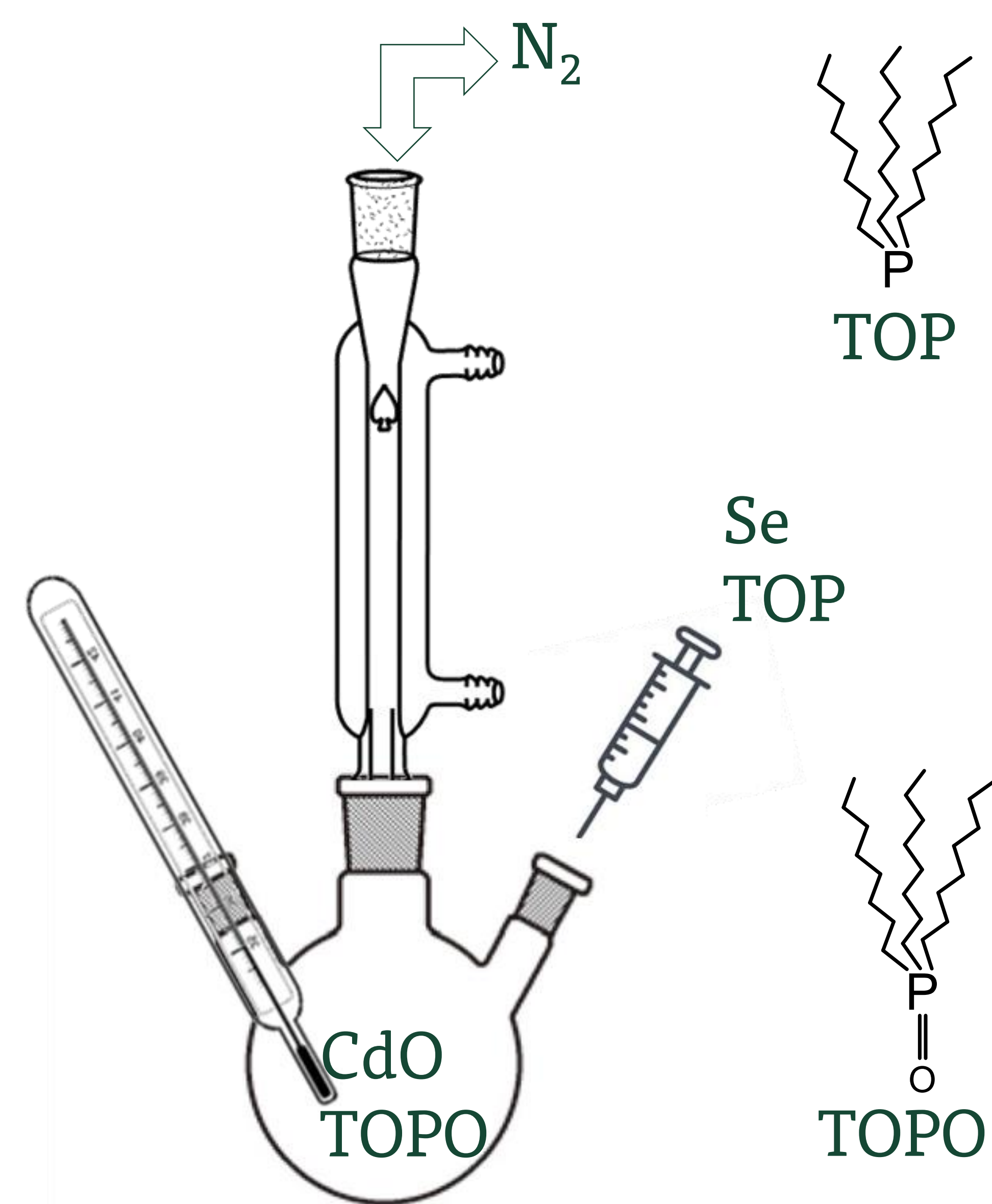
Enhancement of the Charge-Transfer Process in Photoconductive and Photorefractive Nanocomposites

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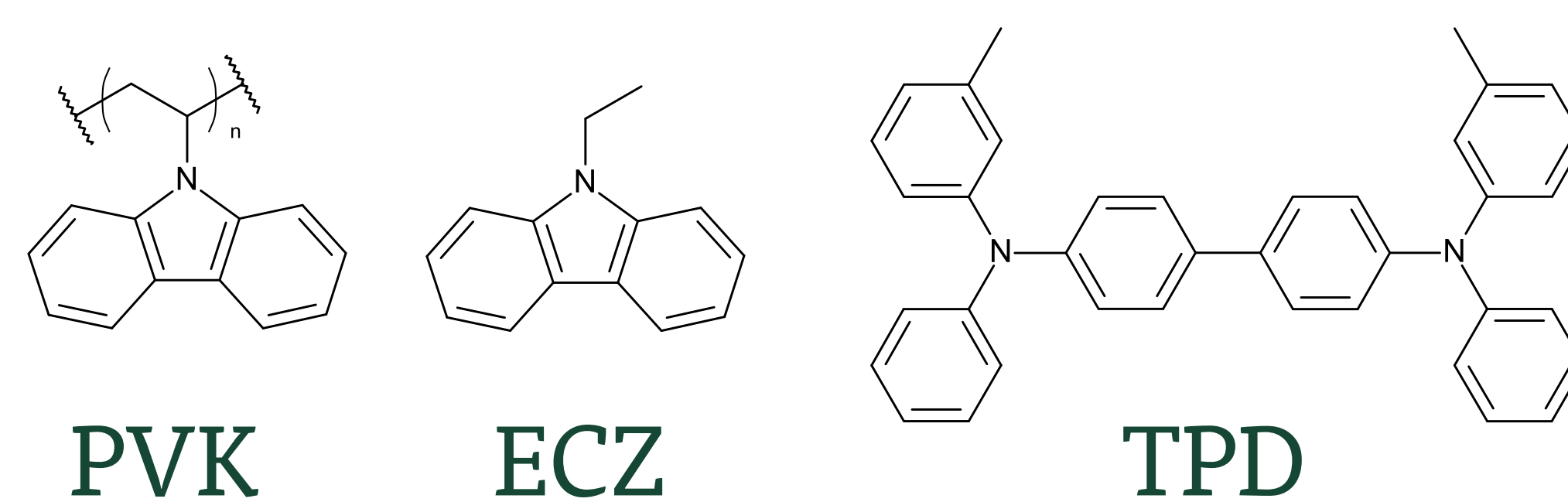
Introduction

Advancements in semiconductor nanocrystal synthesis allow for their use in as photosensitizers in a variety of applications. However, traditional syntheses render the nanocrystals passivated with electrically insulative molecules such as trioctylphosphine. We speculate that here the charge-transfer process will be enhanced by replacing the native ligands with ones more conducive to the charge-transfer process.

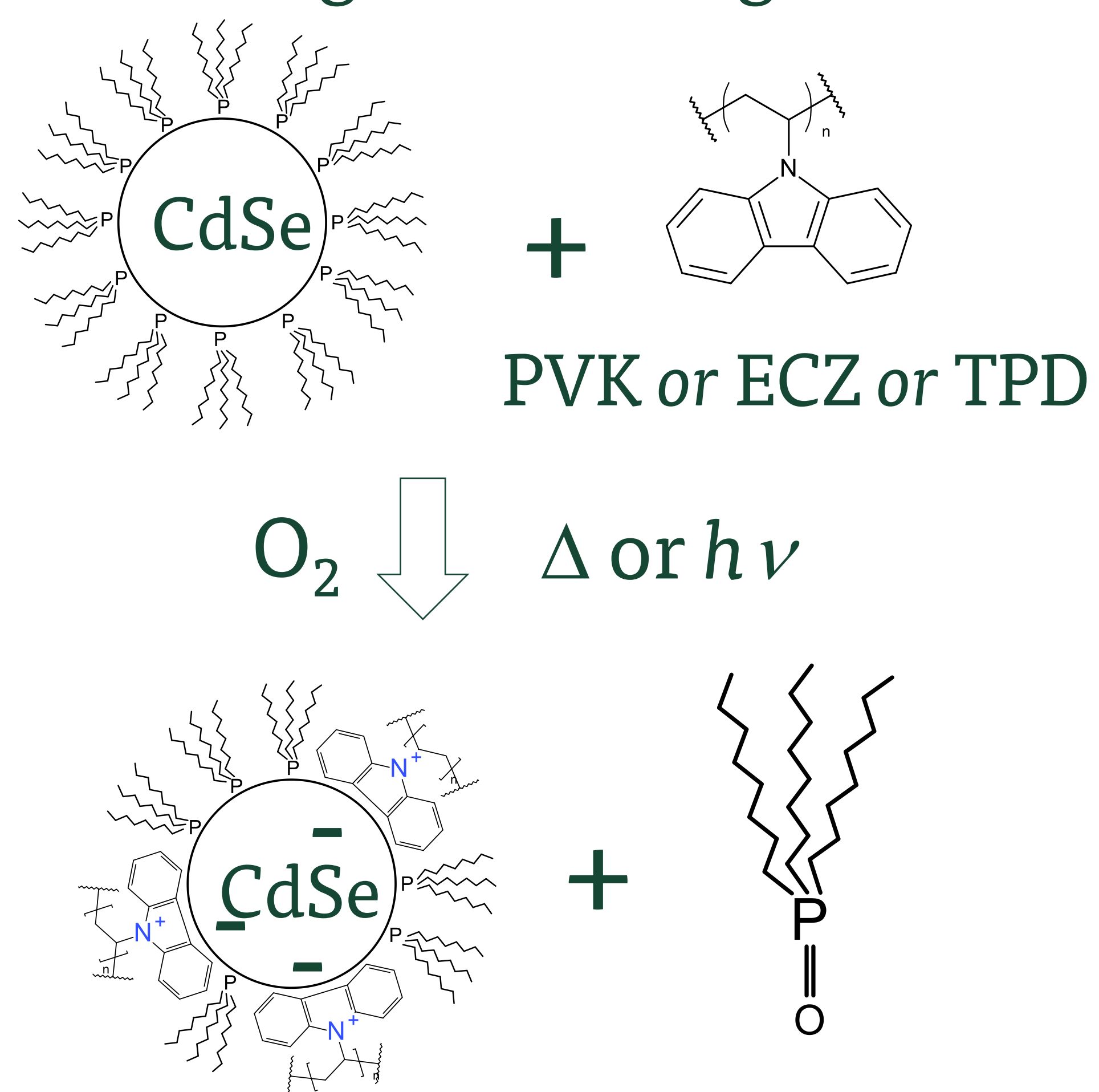
Colloidal Synthesis of QCdSe



CT Molecules Studied



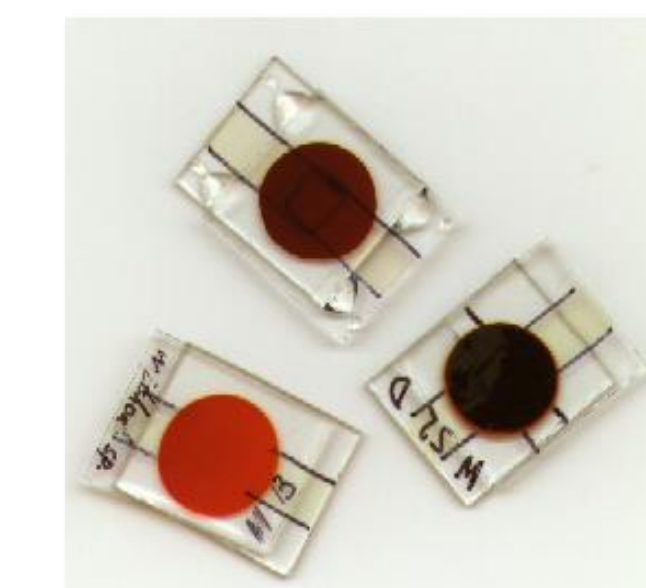
Ligand Exchange on QCdSe



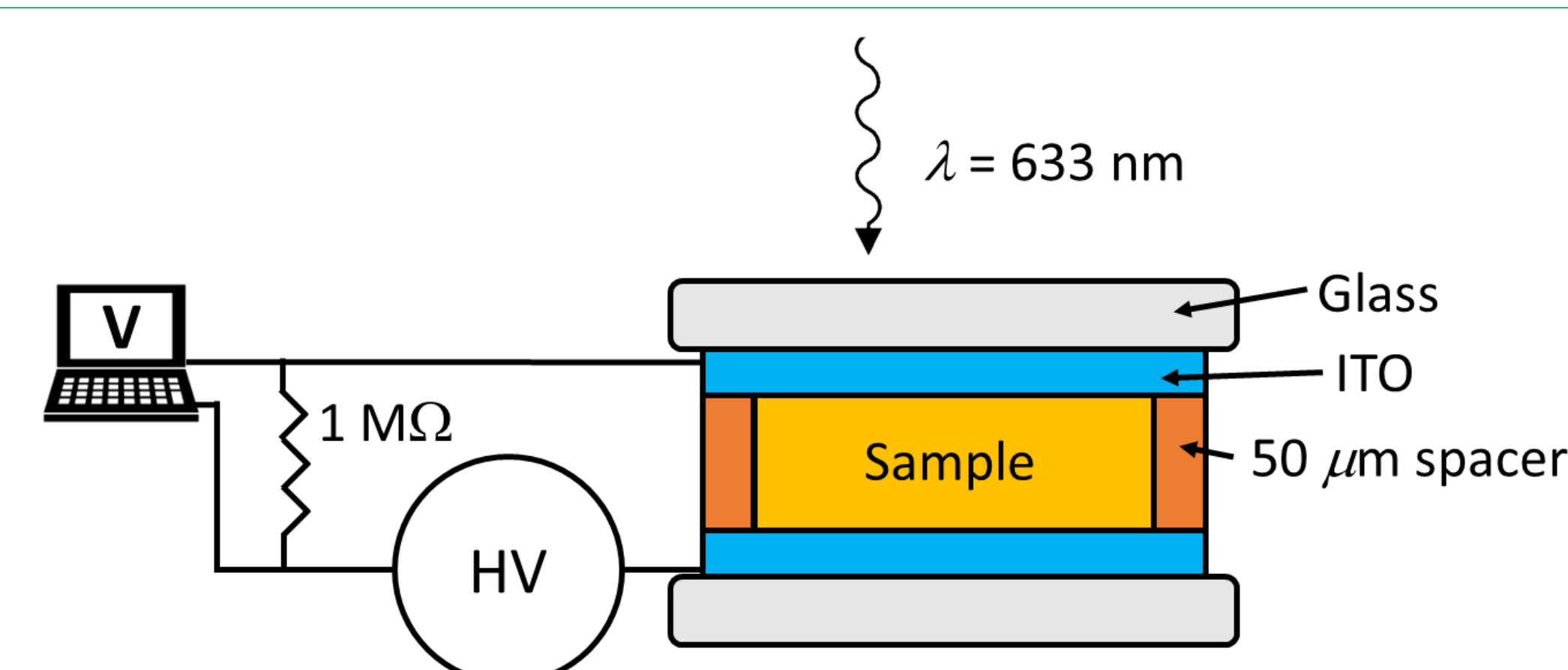
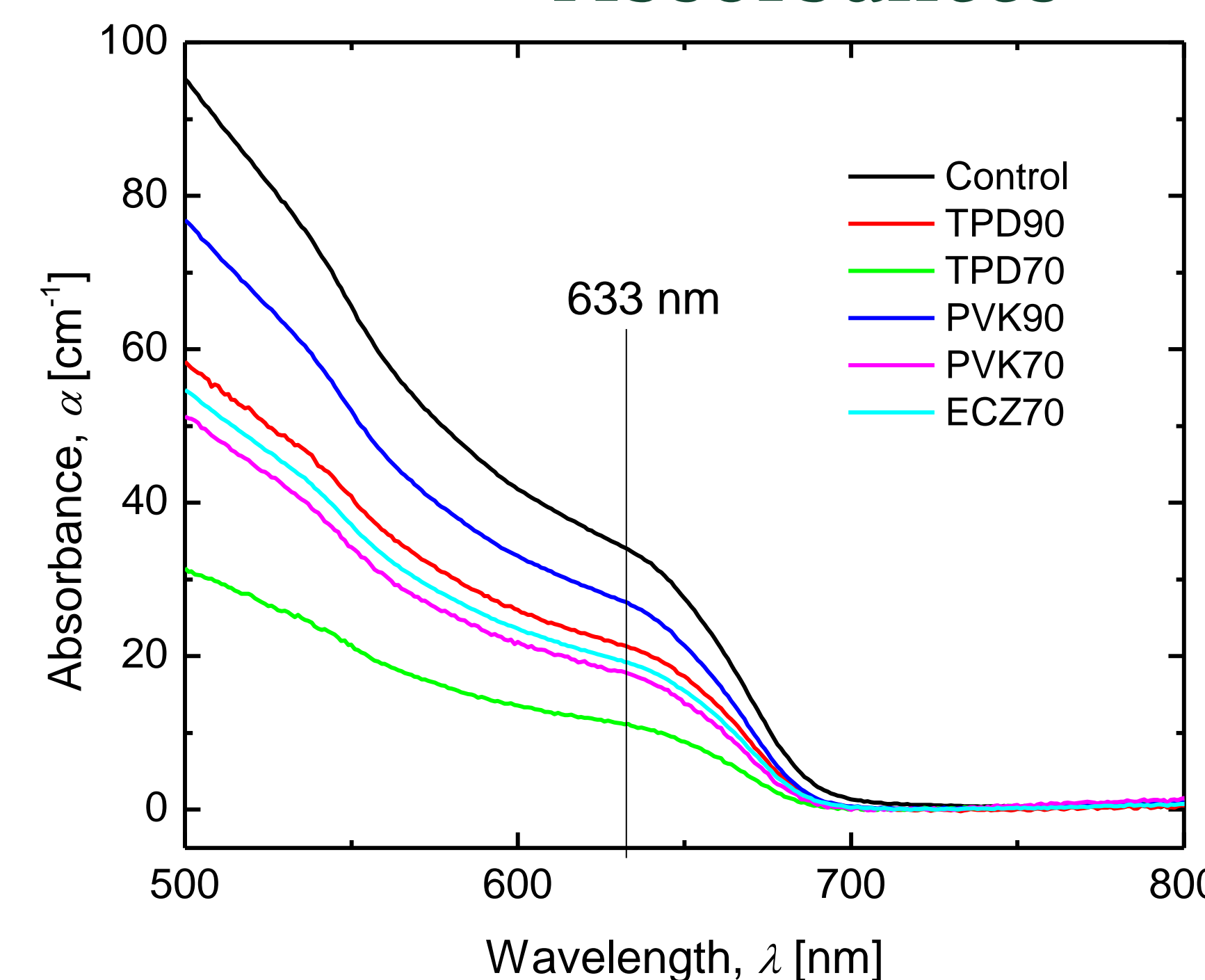
*Yu, W. W.; Qu, L.; Guo, W.; Peng, X. Chem. Mater. 2003, 15, 2854.

Device Compositions

PVK: 33 wt%
ECZ: 33 wt%
TPD: 33 wt%
QCdSe: 1 wt%

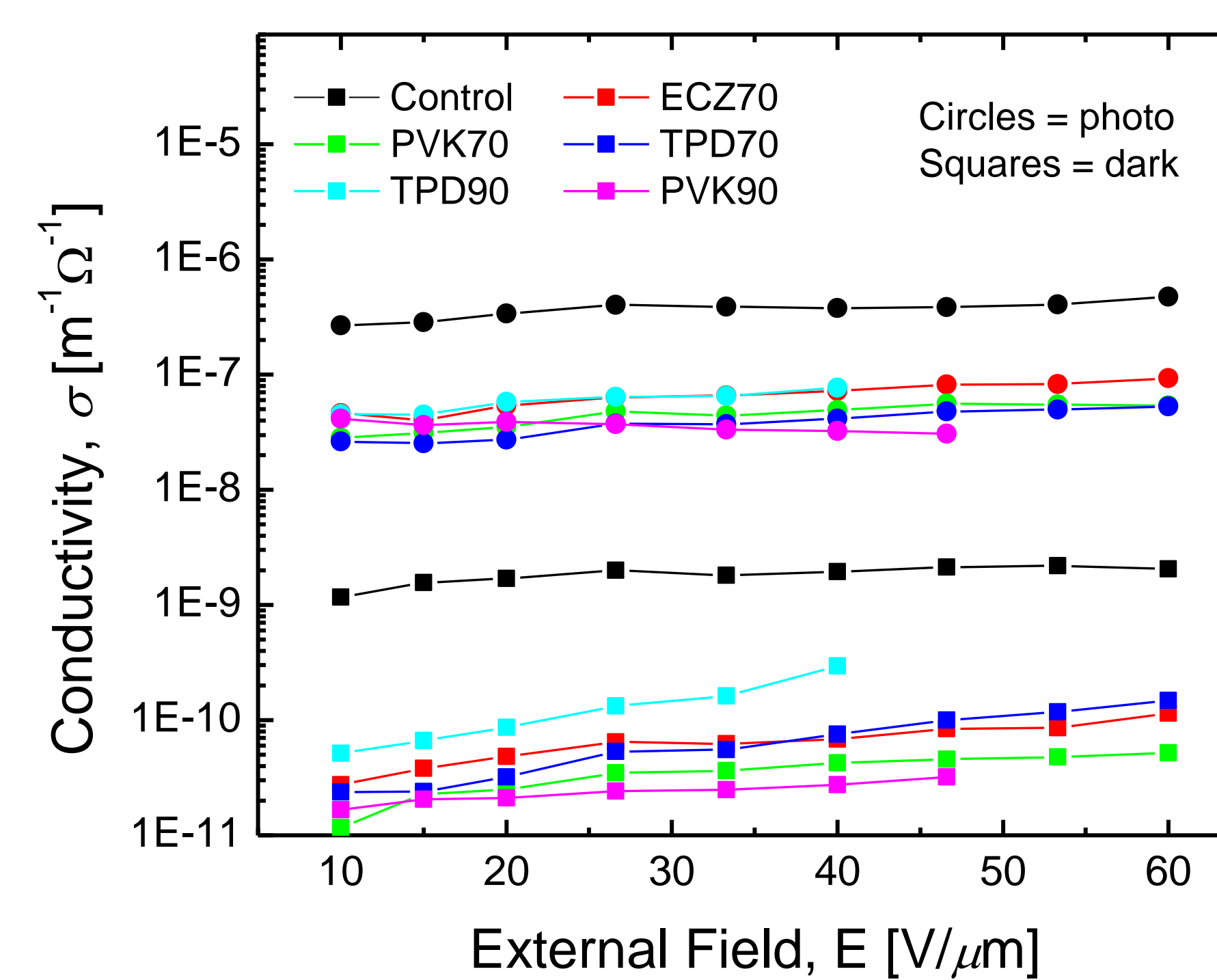


Device Absorbances

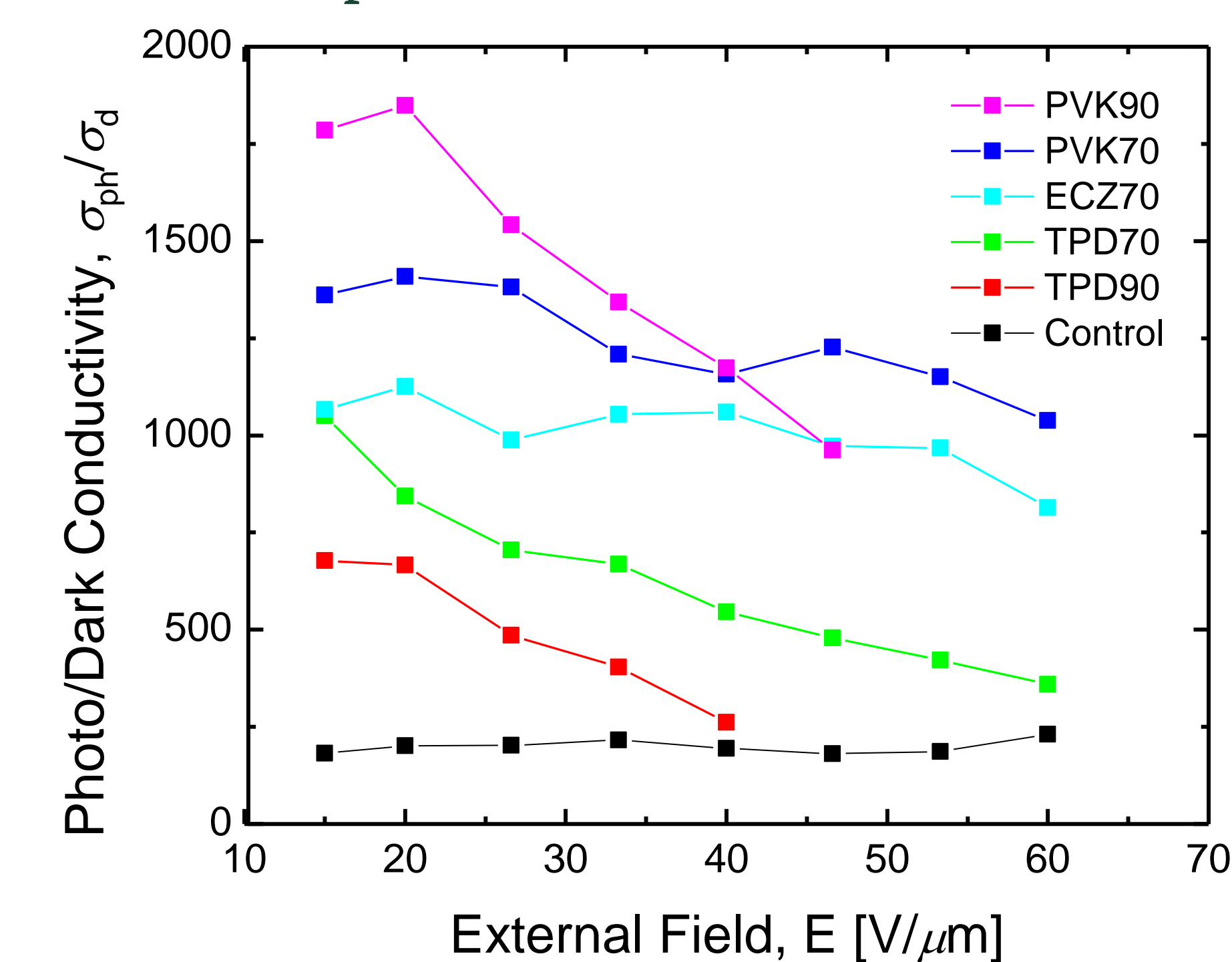


$$\sigma = \frac{V}{CRE}$$

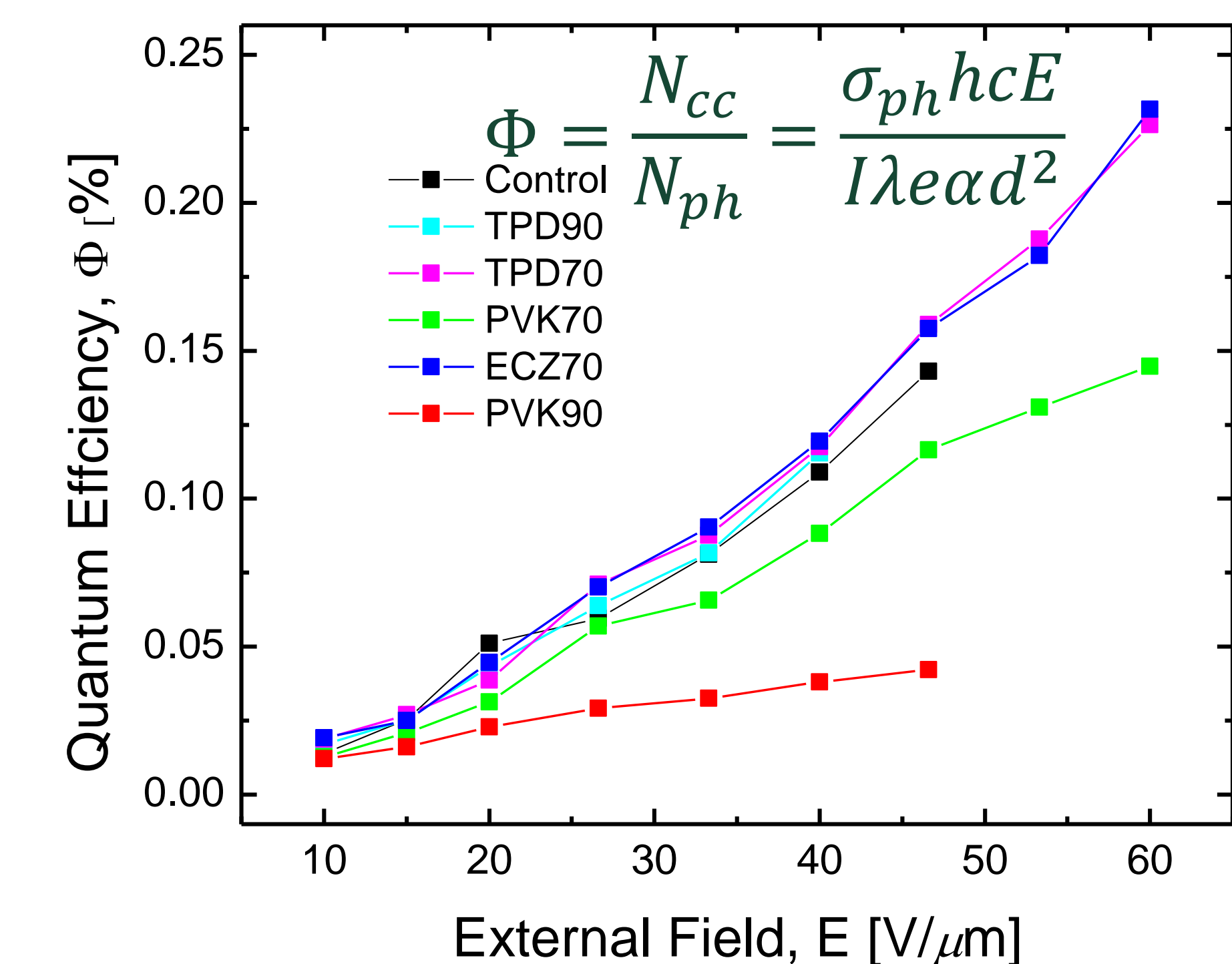
σ vs External Field



σ_{ph}/σ_d vs External Field



Quantum Efficiency vs External Field



Conclusion

An enhancement in PC was not observed, however, a substantial decrease in DC was. While not anticipated, this approach may be useful for applications where the PC/DC is the relevant figure-of-merit, such as in photorefractive applications. Future studies will focus on determining the underlying reason for this behavior, which is likely rooted in a modification of the QCdSe surface characteristics, as well as the exploration of this approach in photorefractive composites.

