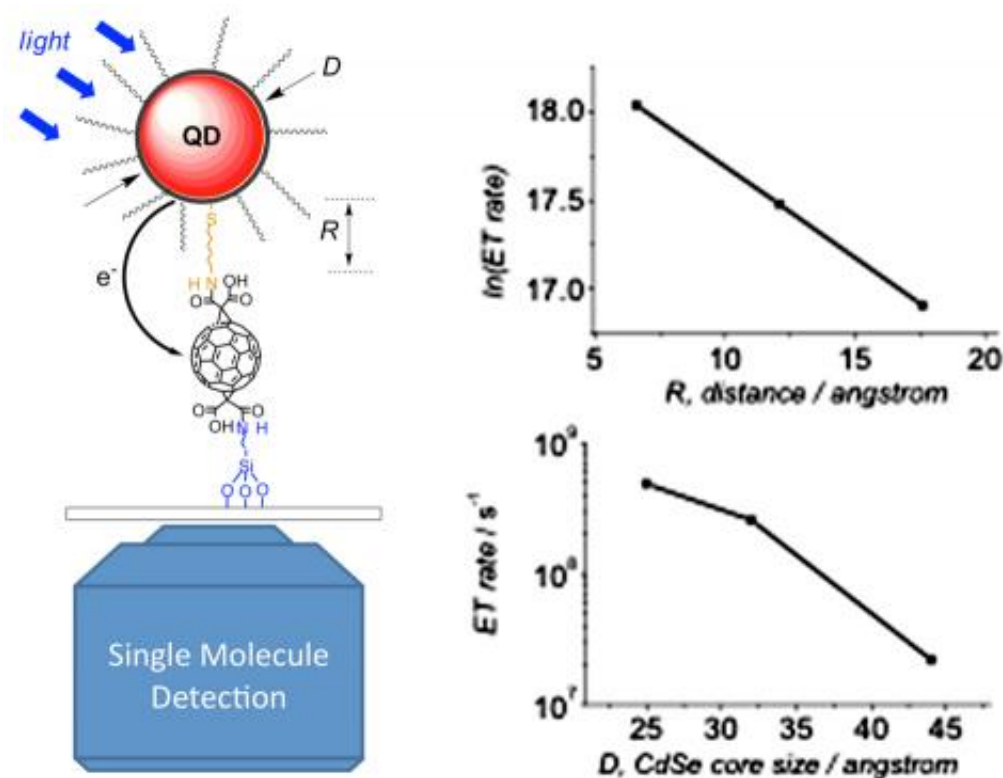


Pairing quantum dots with fullerenes for nanoscale photovoltaics

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Left: Photoinduced electron transfer occurring in quantum dot-bridge-fullerene heterodimers and observed with single molecule microscopy. Right: Control of electron transfer (ET) rate by variation of interparticle distance (R , upper panel) and quantum dot size (D , lower panel).

(PhysOrg.com) -- In a step toward engineering ever-smaller electronic devices, scientists at the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE)

Brookhaven National Laboratory have assembled nanoscale pairings of particles that show promise as miniaturized power sources. Composed of light-absorbing, colloidal quantum dots linked to carbon-based fullerene nanoparticles, these tiny two-particle systems can convert light to electricity in a precisely controlled way.

"This is the first demonstration of a hybrid inorganic/organic, dimeric (two-particle) material that acts as an electron donor-bridge-acceptor system for converting light to electrical current," said Brookhaven physical chemist Mircea Cotlet, lead author of a paper describing the [dimers](#) and their assembly method in *Angewandte Chemie*.

By varying the length of the linker molecules and the size of the quantum dots, the scientists can control the rate and the magnitude of fluctuations in light-induced electron transfer at the level of the individual dimer. "This control makes these dimers promising power-generating units for molecular electronics or more efficient photovoltaic solar cells," said Cotlet, who conducted this research with materials scientist Zhihua Xu at Brookhaven's Center for Functional Nanomaterials.

Scientists seeking to develop molecular electronics have been very interested in organic donor-bridge-acceptor systems because they have a wide range of [charge transport](#) mechanisms and because their charge-transfer properties can be controlled by varying their chemistry. Recently, quantum dots have been combined with electron-accepting materials such as dyes, fullerenes, and [titanium oxide](#) to produce dye-sensitized and hybrid solar cells in the hope that the light-absorbing and size-dependent emission properties of quantum dots would boost the efficiency of such devices. But so far, the [power conversion](#) rates of these systems have remained quite low.

"Efforts to understand the processes involved so as to engineer improved

systems have generally looked at averaged behavior in blended or layer-by-layer structures rather than the response of individual, well-controlled hybrid donor-acceptor architectures," said Xu.

The precision fabrication method developed by the Brookhaven scientists allows them to carefully control particle size and interparticle distance so they can explore conditions for light-induced electron transfer between individual quantum dots and electron-accepting [fullerenes](#) at the single molecule level.

The entire assembly process takes place on a surface and in a stepwise fashion to limit the interactions of the components (particles), which could otherwise combine in a number of ways if assembled by solution-based methods. This surface-based assembly also achieves controlled, one-to-one nanoparticle pairing.

To identify the optimal architectural arrangement for the particles, the scientists strategically varied the size of the [quantum dots](#) - which absorb and emit light at different frequencies according to their size - and the length of the bridge molecules connecting the nanoparticles. For each arrangement, they measured the electron transfer rate using single molecule spectroscopy.

"This method removes ensemble averaging and reveals a system's heterogeneity - for example fluctuating electron transfer rates - which is something that conventional spectroscopic methods cannot always do," Cotlet said.

The scientists found that reducing quantum dot size and the length of the linker molecules led to enhancements in the electron transfer rate and suppression of electron transfer fluctuations.

"This suppression of [electron transfer](#) fluctuation in dimers with smaller

quantum dot size leads to a stable charge generation rate, which can have a positive impact on the application of these dimers in [molecular electronics](#), including potentially in miniature and large-area photovoltaics," Cotlet said.

"Studying the charge separation and recombination processes in these simplified and well-controlled dimer structures helps us to understand the more complicated photon-to-electron conversion processes in large-area solar cells, and eventually improve their photovoltaic efficiency," Xu added.

A U.S. patent application is pending on the method and the materials resulting from using the technique, and the technology is available for licensing.

More information: Quantum Dot-Bridge-Fullerene Heterodimers with Controlled Photoinduced Electron Transfer, Dr. Zhihua Xu, Dr. Mircea Cotlet, Article first published online: 10 MAY 2011
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Abstract

A series of donor–bridge–acceptor systems in the form of core/shell CdSe/ZnS quantum dot–bridge–fullerene heterodimers (see picture) with varying bridge length and varying quantum dot size were self-assembled by a surface-based stepwise method to demonstrate control of the rate and of the magnitude of fluctuations of photoinduced electron transfer at the single-molecule level.

Provided by Brookhaven National Laboratory

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