

# Visualizing current flow at the mesoscale in disordered assemblies of touching semiconductor nanocrystals

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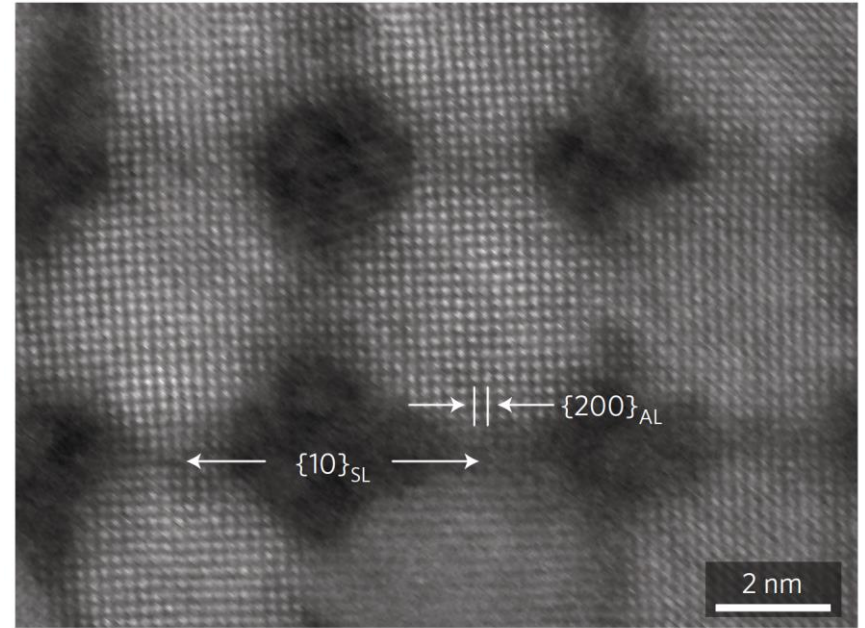
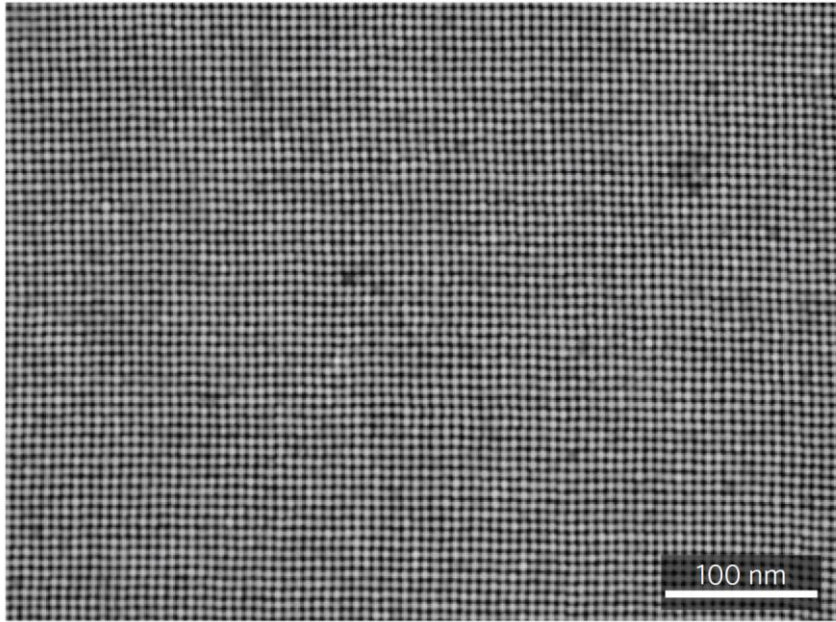
<sup>2</sup>Institute for Material Science and Engineering, WUSTL, St. Louis MO, USA

<sup>3</sup>Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne IL, USA

CETNA workshop of the Fine Theoretical Physics Institute at UMN

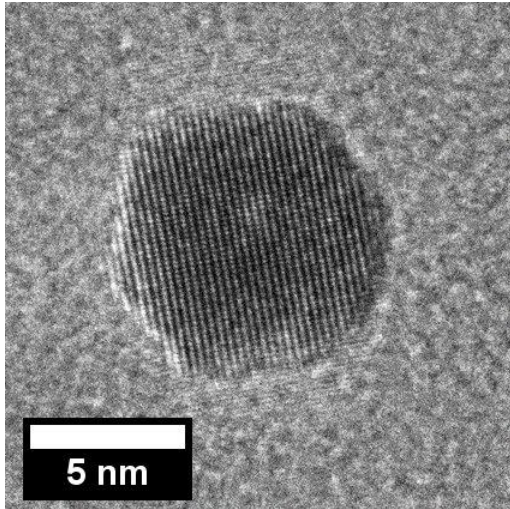
5/5/2017

# Order, disorder and distributions

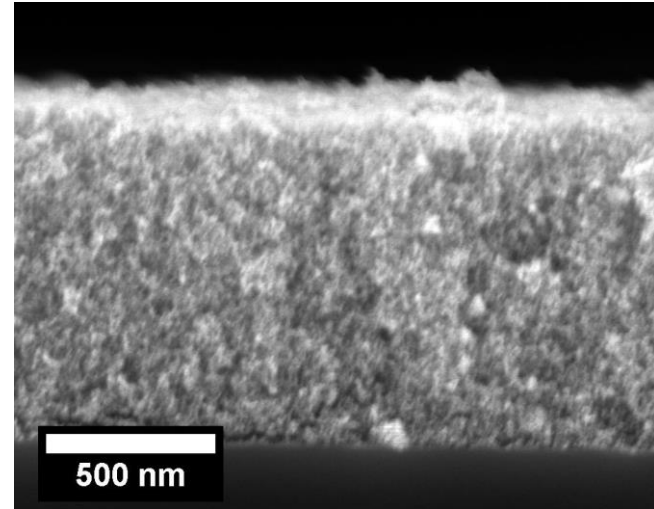


Whitham, K.; Yang, J.; Savitzky, B. H.; Kourkoutis, L. F.; Wise, F.; Hanrath, T. Charge transport and localization in atomically coherent quantum dot solids. *Nat Mater* 2016, 15, 557-563.

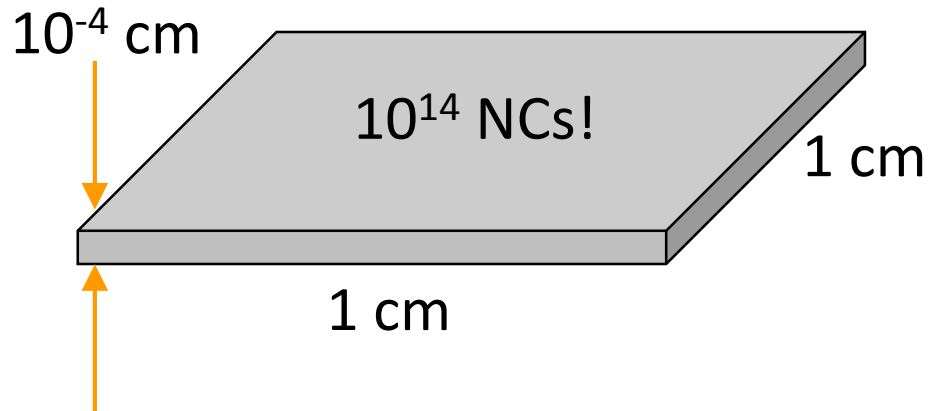
# Multiscale problem



$10^{-6}$  cm

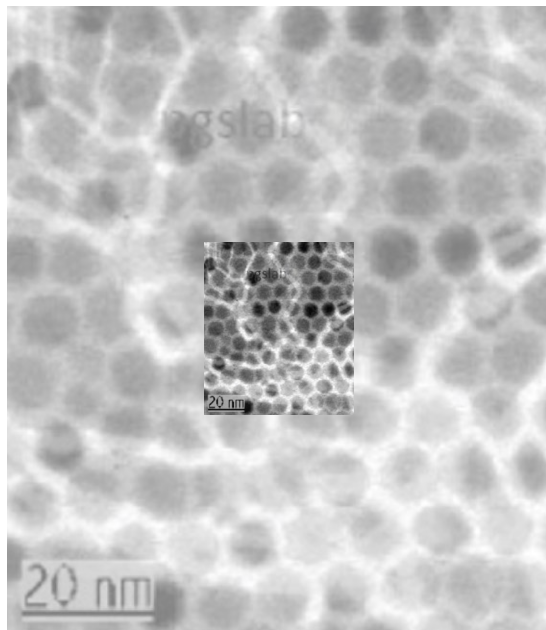


$10^{-4}$  cm

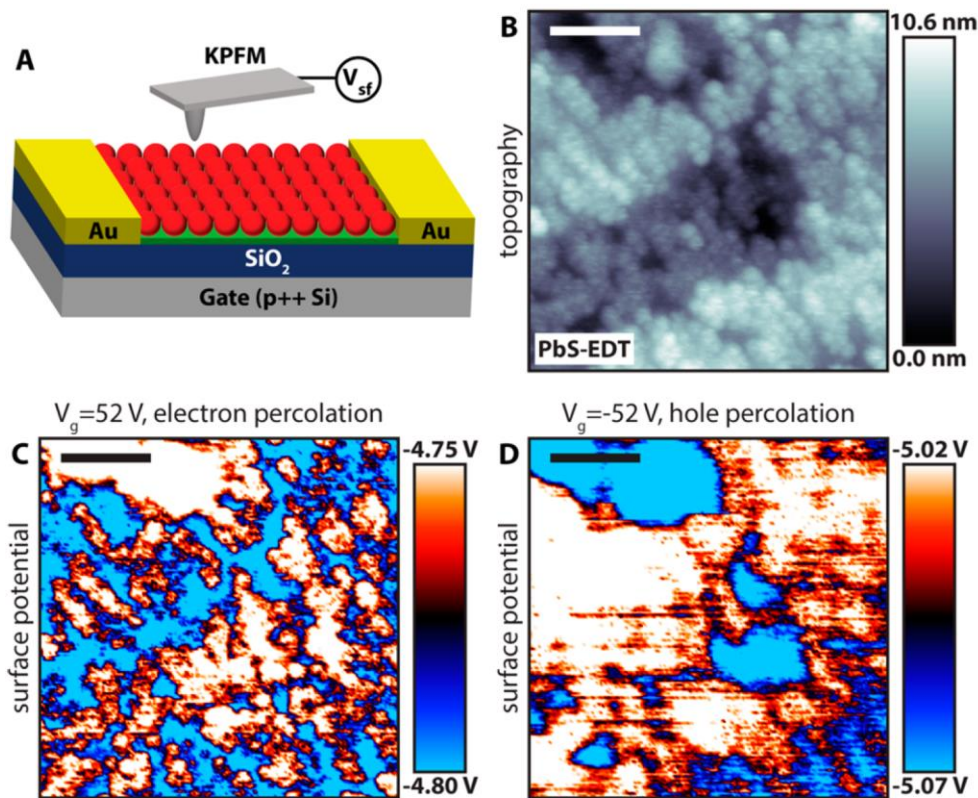


1 cm

# Visualizing current flow at the mesoscale



Guyot-Sionnest, P. Electrical Transport in Colloidal Quantum Dot Films. *J. Phys. Chem. Lett.* **2012**, 3, 1169-1175.



Zhang, Y. J.; Zherebetsky, D.; Bronstein, N. D.; Barja, S.; Lichtenstein, L.; Schuppisser, D.; Wang, L. W.; Alivisatos, A. P.; Sameron, M. Charge Percolation Pathways Guided by Defects in Quantum Dot Solids. *Nano. Lett.* **2015**, 15, 3249-3253.

# Long range tunneling and blinking

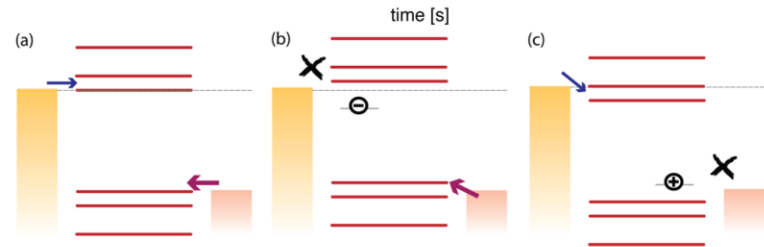
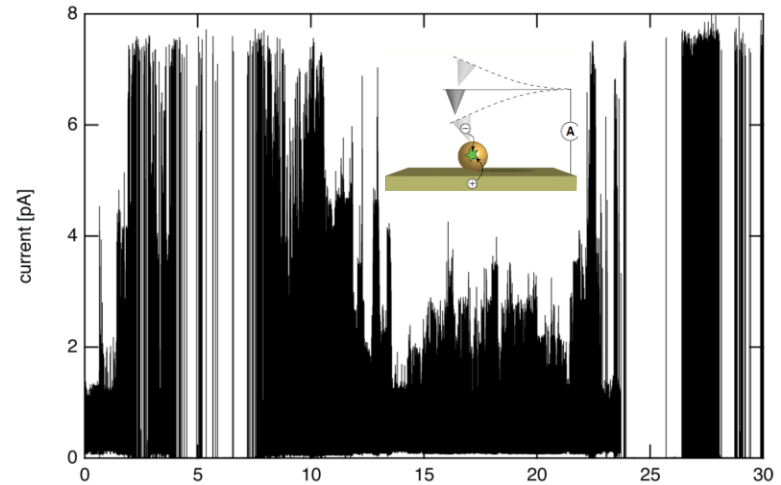
ES-VRH<sup>1</sup>

$$R_{ij} = R_0 \exp\left(\frac{2r_{ij}}{\xi} + \frac{\varepsilon_{ij}}{k_B T}\right)$$

$$\varepsilon_{ij} = |\varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_j| - E_c$$

In our materials,  $\xi$  from  
31 to 64 nm

## Current blinking<sup>2,3,4</sup>



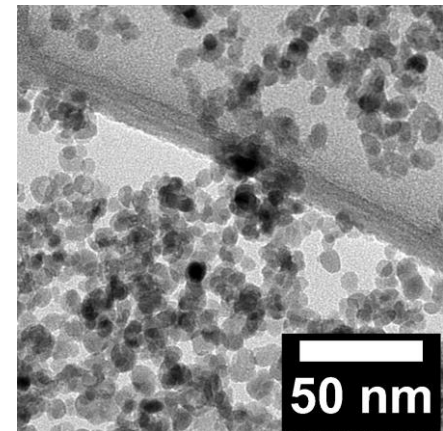
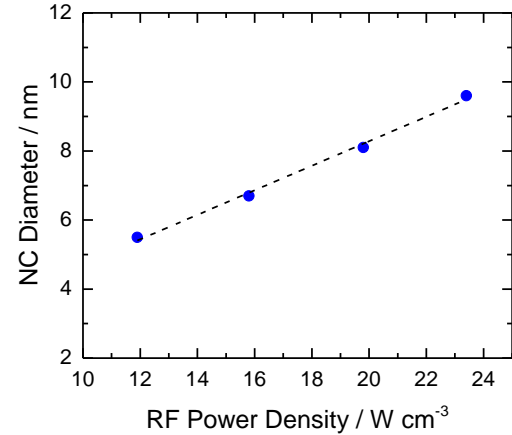
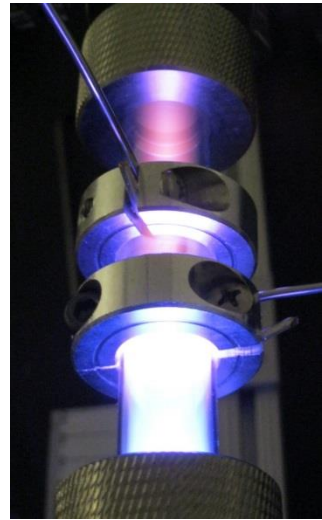
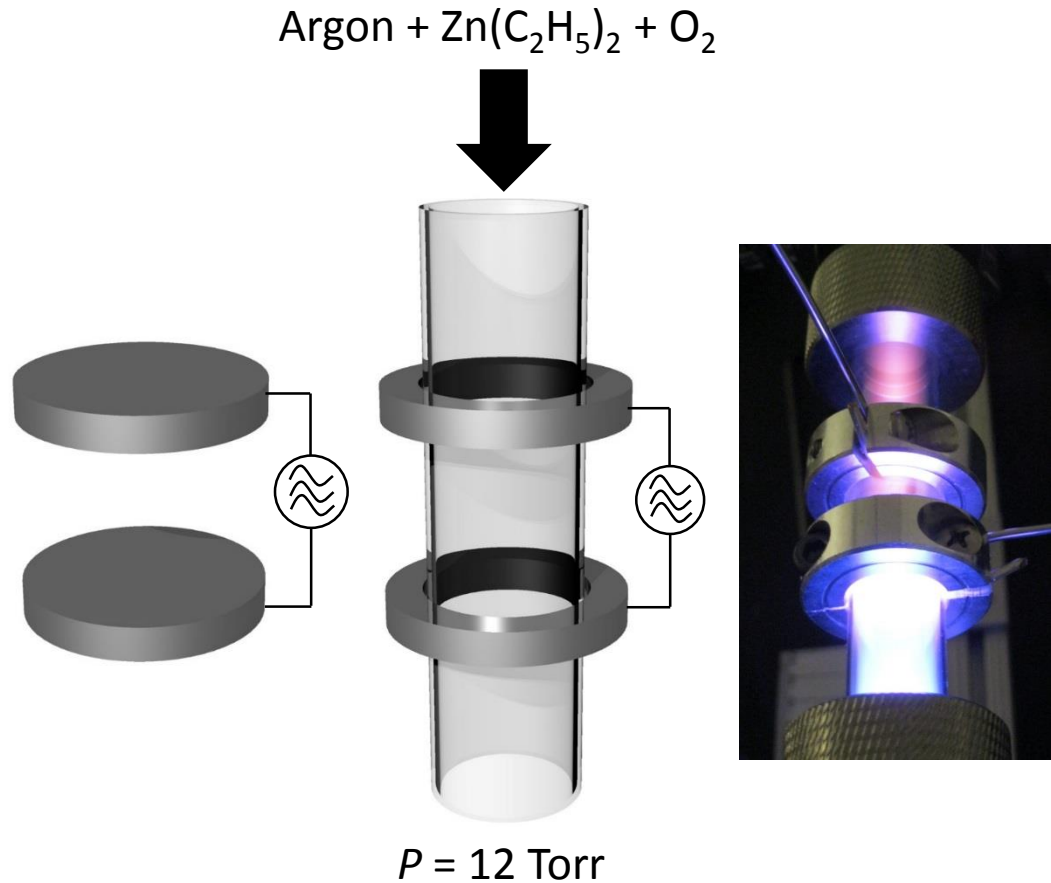
4. Maturova, K.; Nanayakkara, S. U.; Luther, J. M.; van de Lagemaat, J. Fast Current Blinking in Individual PbS and CdSe Quantum Dots. *Nano. Lett.* 2013, 13, 2338-2345.

1. Skinner, B.; Chen, T.; Shklovskii, B. I. Theory of hopping conduction in arrays of doped semiconductor nanocrystals. *PRB* 2012, 85, 205316.
2. Vardi, Y.; Guttman, A.; Bar-Joseph, I. Random Telegraph Signal in a Metallic Double-Dot System. *Nano. Lett.* 2014, 14, 2794-2799.
3. Lachance-Quirion, D., et al. Telegraphic Noise in Transport through Colloidal Quantum Dots. *Nano. Lett.* 2014, 14, 882-887.

# Outline

1. Sample preparation
2. Control of transport mechanism
3. Visualization of current flow

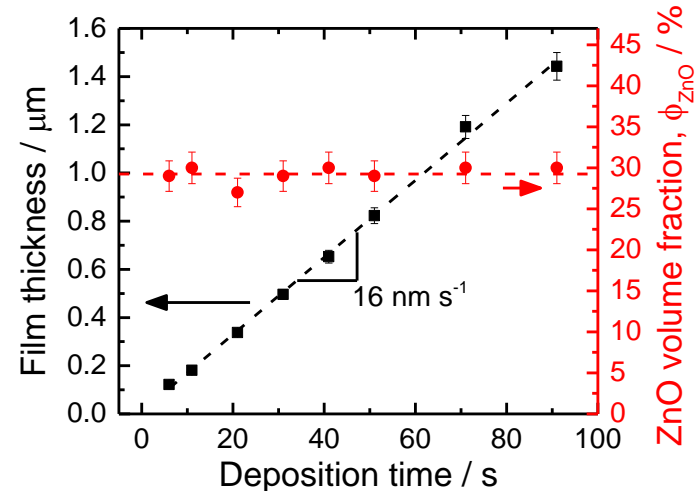
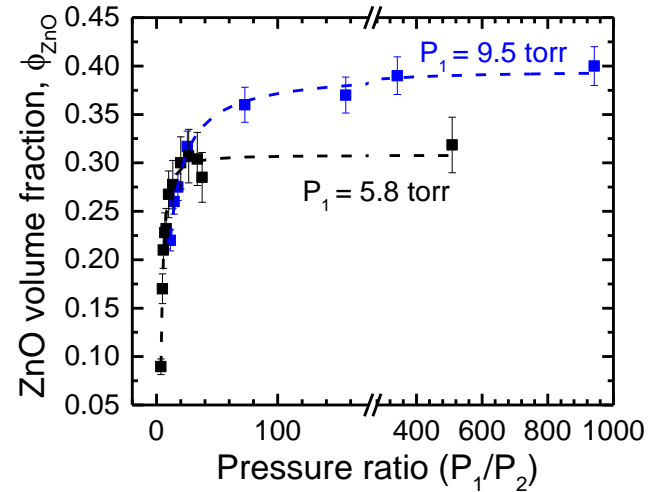
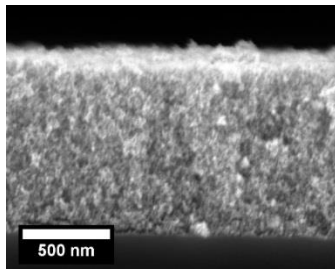
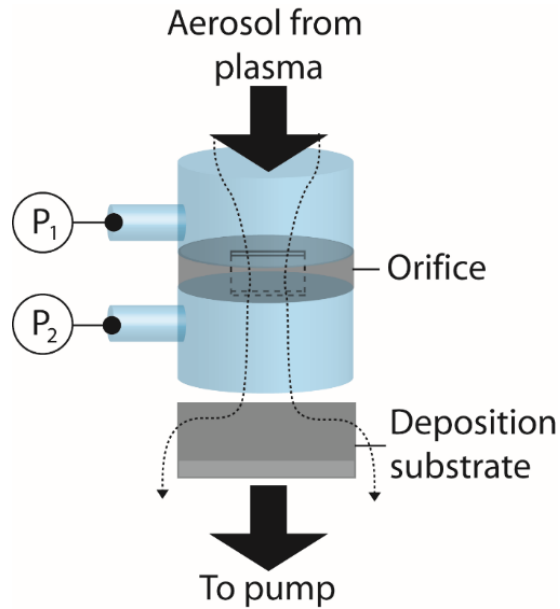
# Plasma synthesis of ZnO NCs



1. Mangolini, L.; Thimsen, E.; Kortshagen, U. High-yield plasma synthesis of luminescent silicon nanocrystals. *Nano. Lett.* 2005, 5, 655-659.

2. Felbier, P.; Yang, J. H.; Theis, J.; Liptak, R. W.; Wagner, A.; Lorke, A.; Bacher, G.; Kortshagen, U. Highly Luminescent ZnO Quantum Dots Made in a Nonthermal Plasma. *Adv. Funct. Mater.* 2014, 24, 1988-1993.

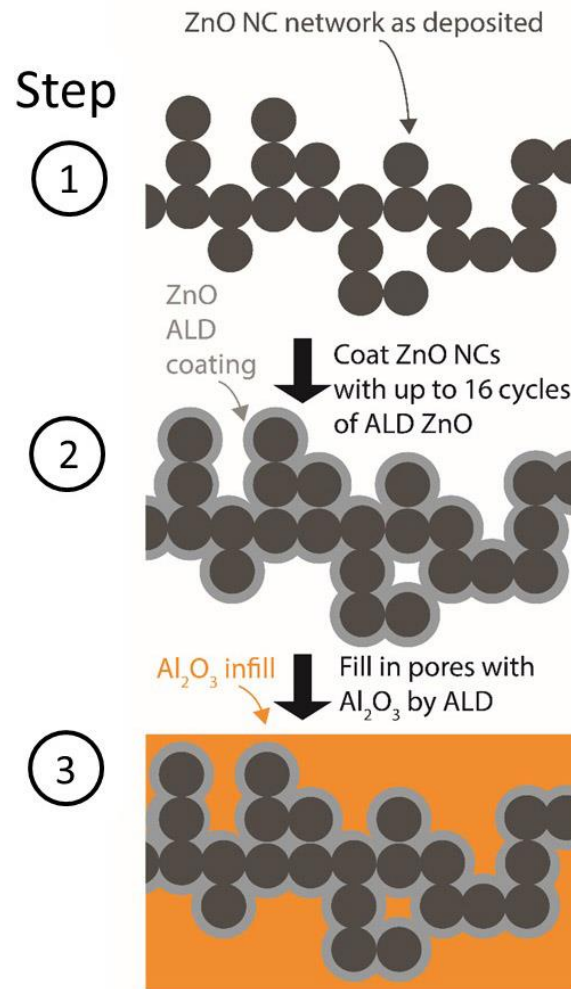
# NC deposition by supersonic impact



1. Rao, N. P.; Tymiak, N.; Blum, J.; Neuman, A.; Lee, H. J.; Girshick, S. L.; McMurry, P. H.; Heberlein, J. Hypersonic plasma particle deposition of nanostructured silicon and silicon carbide. *Journal of Aerosol Science* 1998, 29, 707-720.
2. Holman, Z. C.; Kortshagen, U. R. A flexible method for depositing dense nanocrystal thin films: impact of germanium nanocrystals. *Nanotechnology* 2010, 21, 335302.
3. Thimsen, E.; Johnson, M.; Zhang, X.; Wagner, A. J.; Mkhoyan, K. A.; Kortshagen, U. R.; Aydil, E. S. High electron mobility in thin films formed via supersonic impact deposition of nanocrystals synthesized in nonthermal plasmas. *Nat Commun* 2014, 5, 5822.



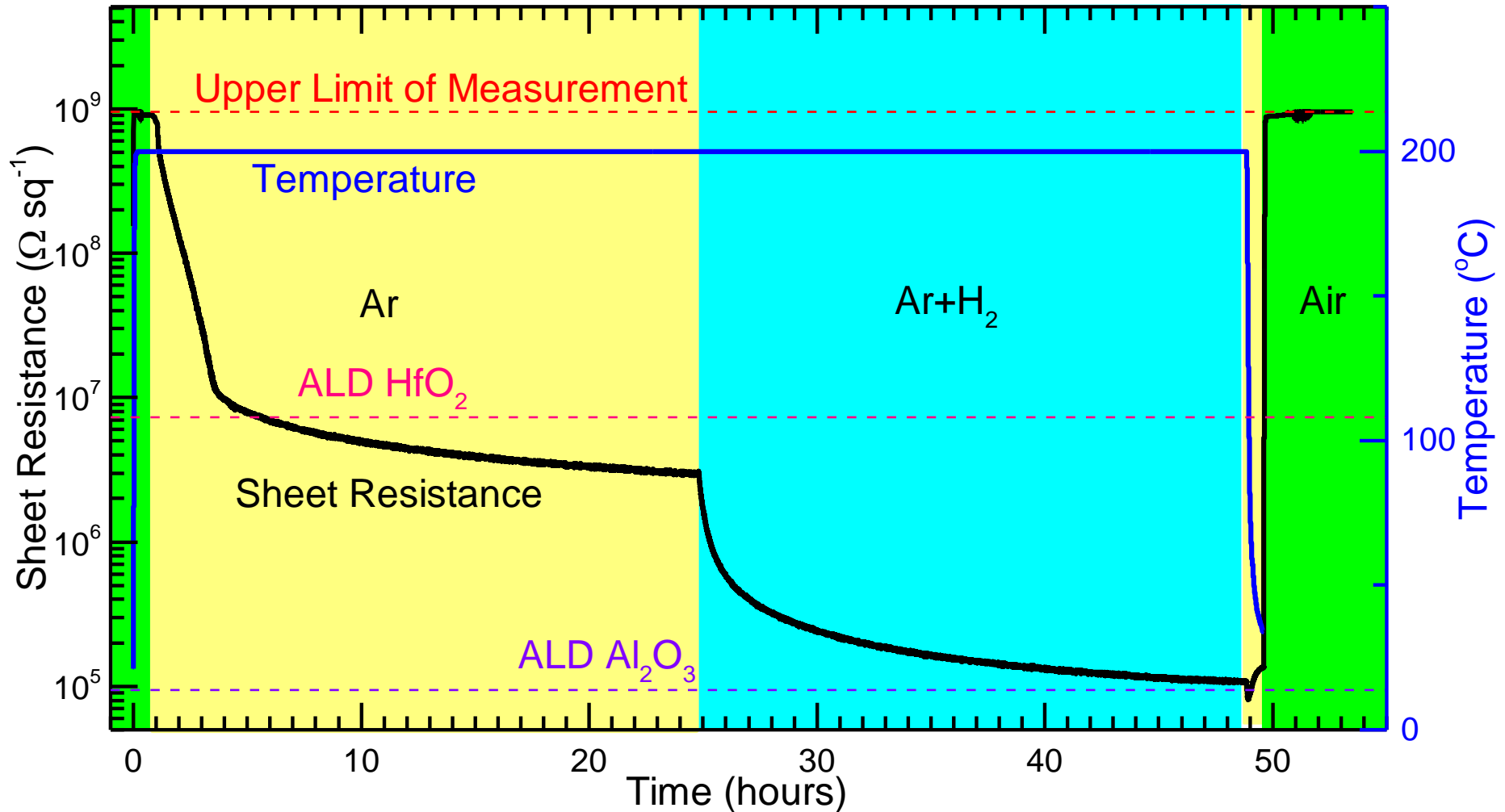
# Surface preparation by atomic layer deposition



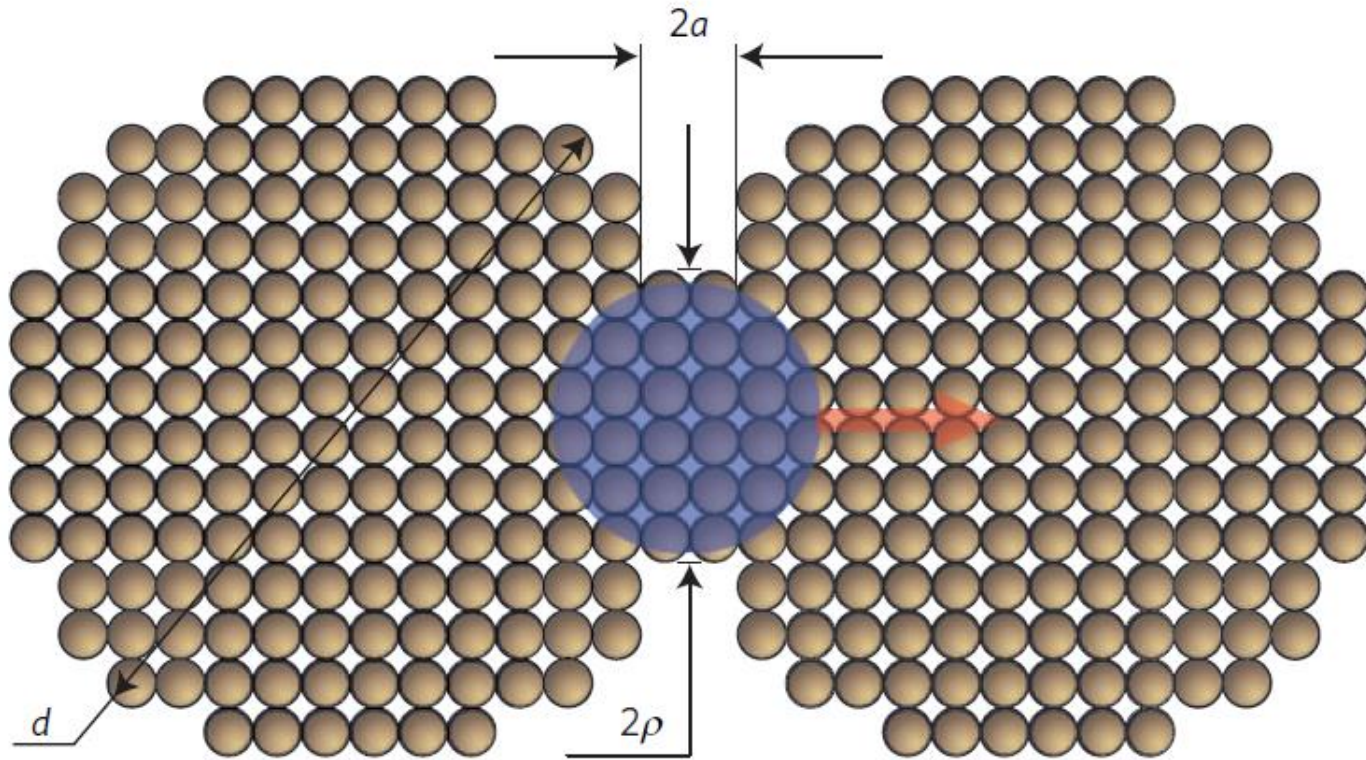
1. Lanigan, D.; Thimsen, E. Contact Radius and the Insulator–Metal Transition in Films Comprised of Touching Semiconductor Nanocrystals. *ACS Nano* 2016, 10, 6744–6752.

2. Thimsen, E.; Johnson, M.; Zhang, X.; Wagner, A. J.; Mkhoyan, K. A.; Kortshagen, U. R.; Aydil, E. S. High electron mobility in thin films formed via supersonic impact deposition of nanocrystals synthesized in nonthermal plasmas. *Nat Commun* 2014, 5, 5822.

# Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> coating reduces ZnO superficially

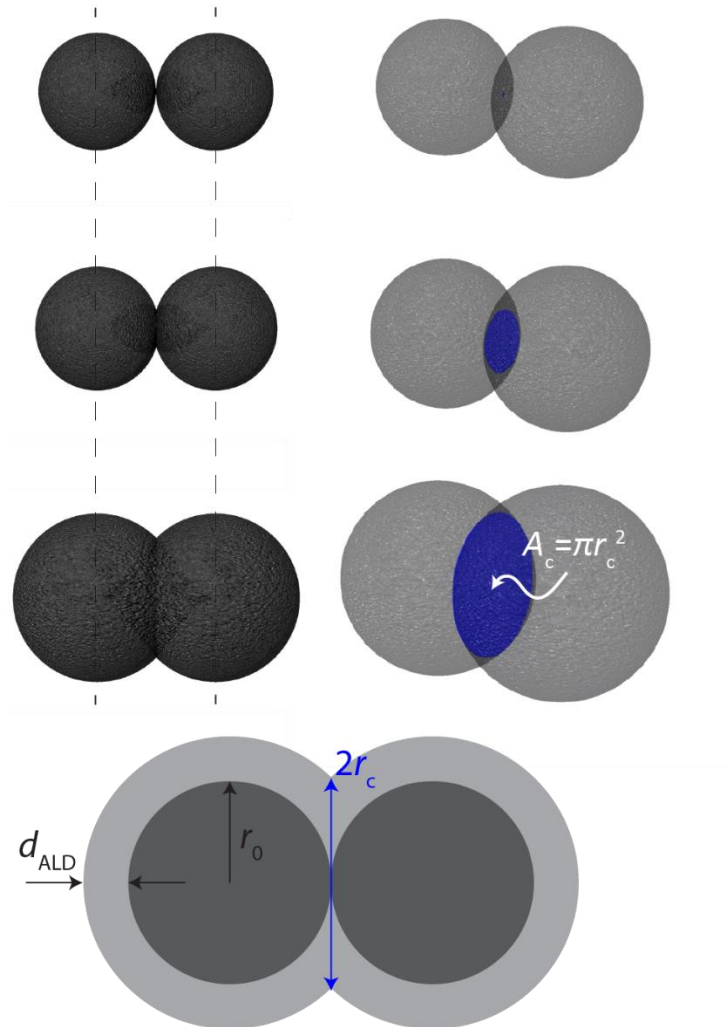


# IMT in arrays of touching nanocrystals



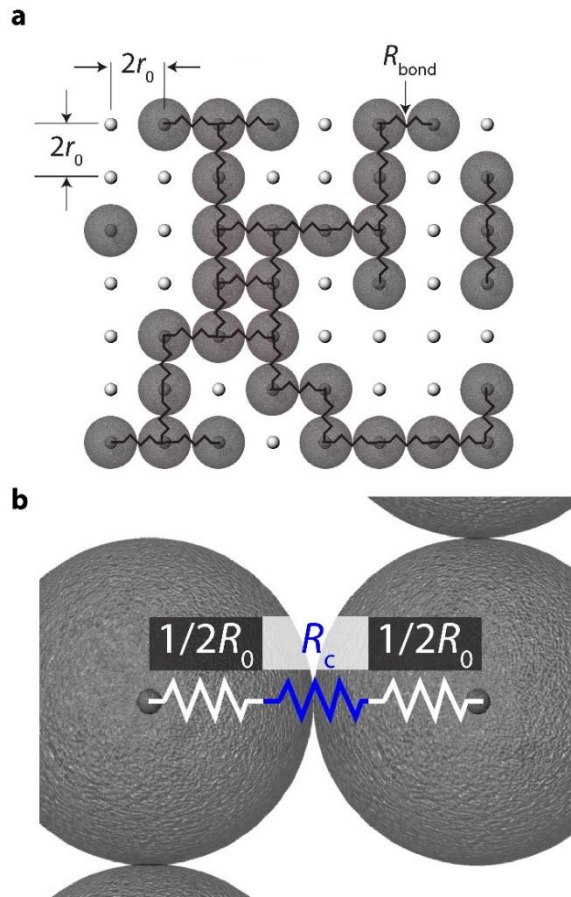
$$n_{crit} r_C^3 \approx 0.3g$$

# ZnO coating adjusts interparticle contact radius



$$r_C = \sqrt{d_{ALD}^2 + 2r_0 d_{ALD}}$$

# An alternative way of calculating contact radius



$$R_{bond} = \frac{\rho \cdot (\phi - \phi_0)^{1.9}}{2r_0}$$

$$R_{bond} = R_0 + R_c$$

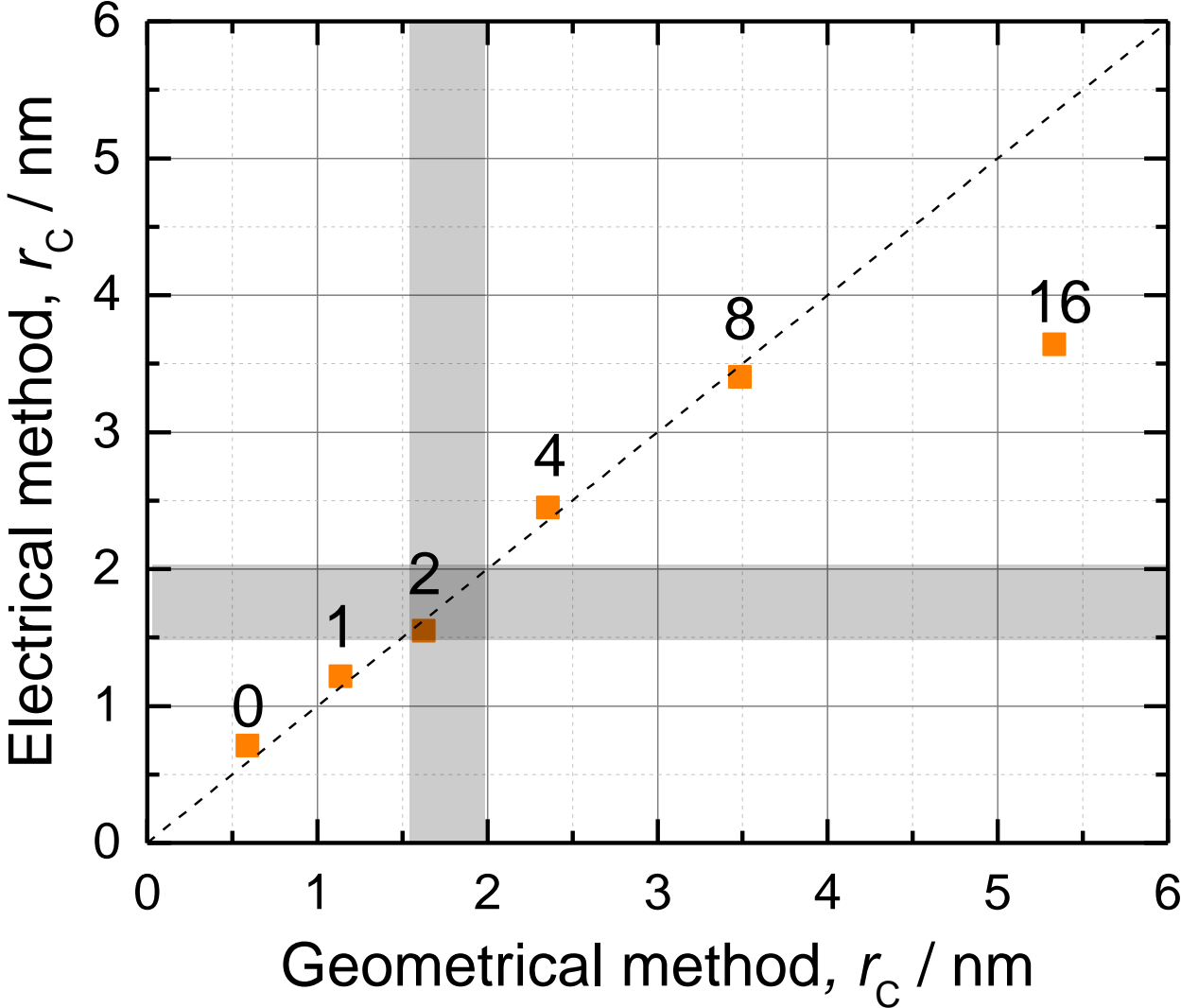
$$R_0 = \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^{1/3} 3^{2/3}}{8e m_e k_B} \cdot \frac{1}{r_0 n^{1/3} T \mu_{local}}$$

$$r_c = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi\hbar}{R_c e^2 k_F^2}}$$

$$k_F = \left( \frac{3\pi^2}{g} n \right)^{1/3}$$

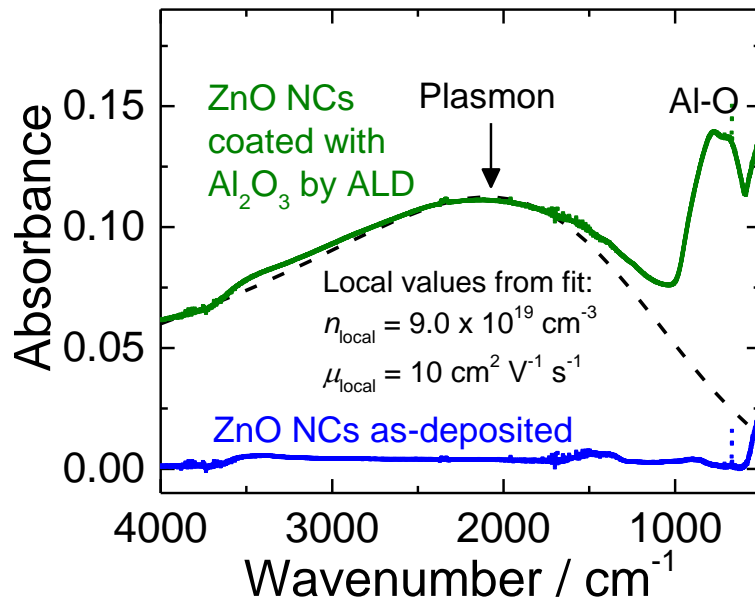
1. Skal, A. S.; Shklovskii, B. I., *Sov Phys Semicond.* **1975**, *8*, (8), 1029-1032.
2. Lanigan, D.; Thimsen, E. Contact Radius and the Insulator–Metal Transition in Films Comprised of Touching Semiconductor Nanocrystals. *ACS Nano* **2016**, *10*, 6744-6752.
3. Beloborodov, I. S.; Lopatin, A. V.; Vinokur, V. M.; Efetov, K. B.; *Rev. Mod. Phys.* **2007**, *79*, (2), 469-518.
4. Chen, T.; Reich, K. V.; Kramer, N. J.; Fu, H.; Kortshagen, U. R.; Shklovskii, B. I., *Nat. Mater.* **2016**, *15*, (3), 299.

# Comparison between methods

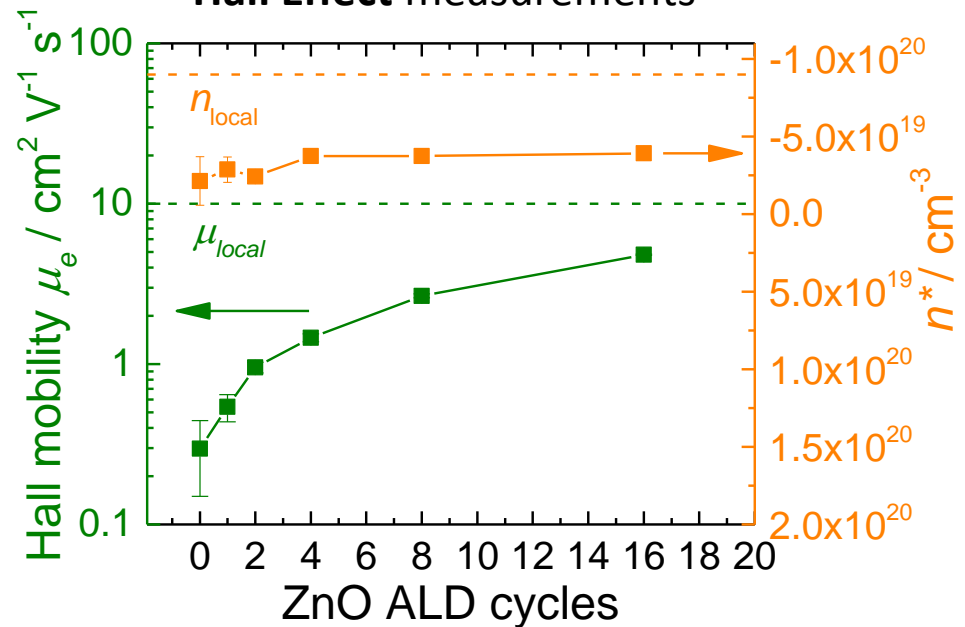


# Contact radius controls carrier mobility

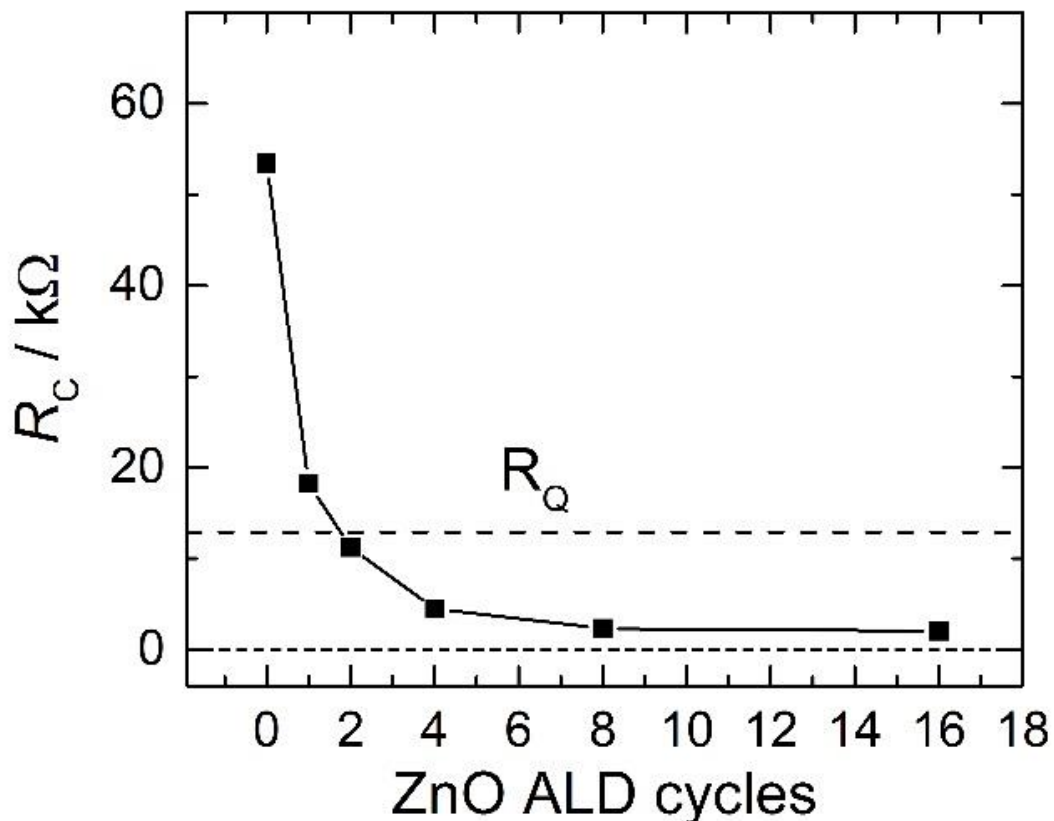
**Local** mobility and carrier concentration from **IR absorption**



**Longitudinal** mobility and carrier concentration from **Hall Effect** measurements

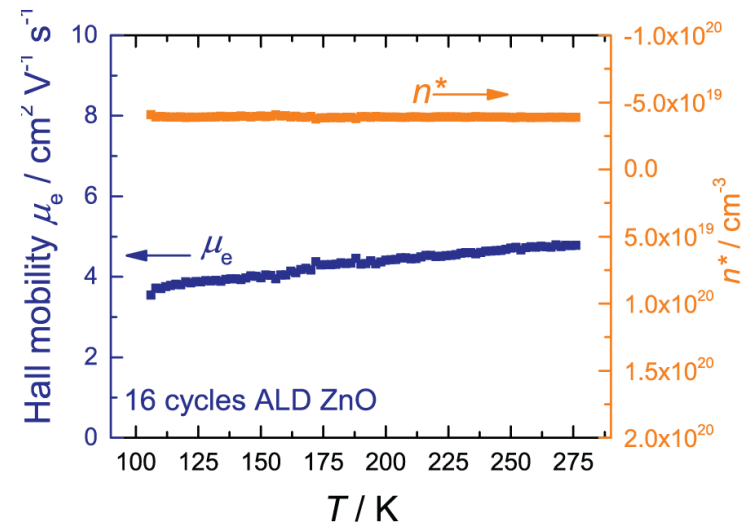
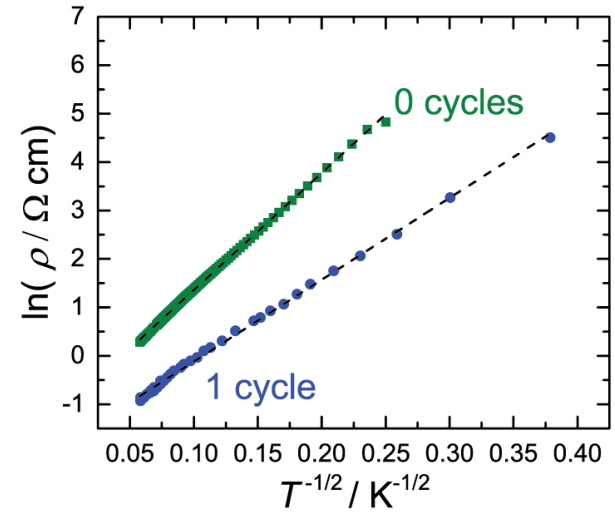
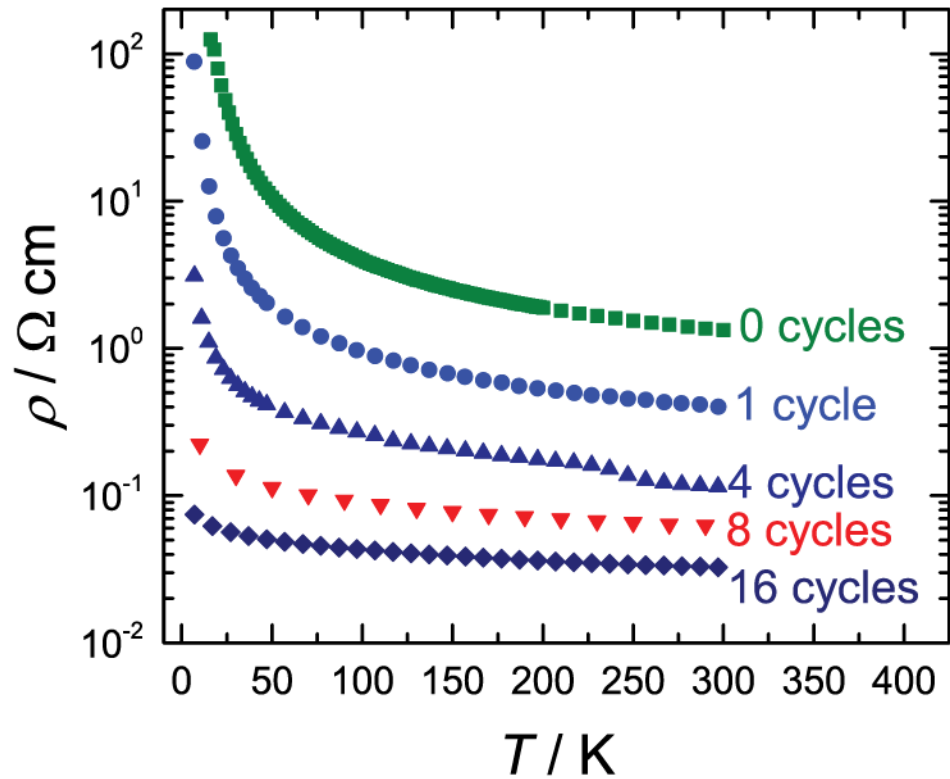


# Calculated contact resistance





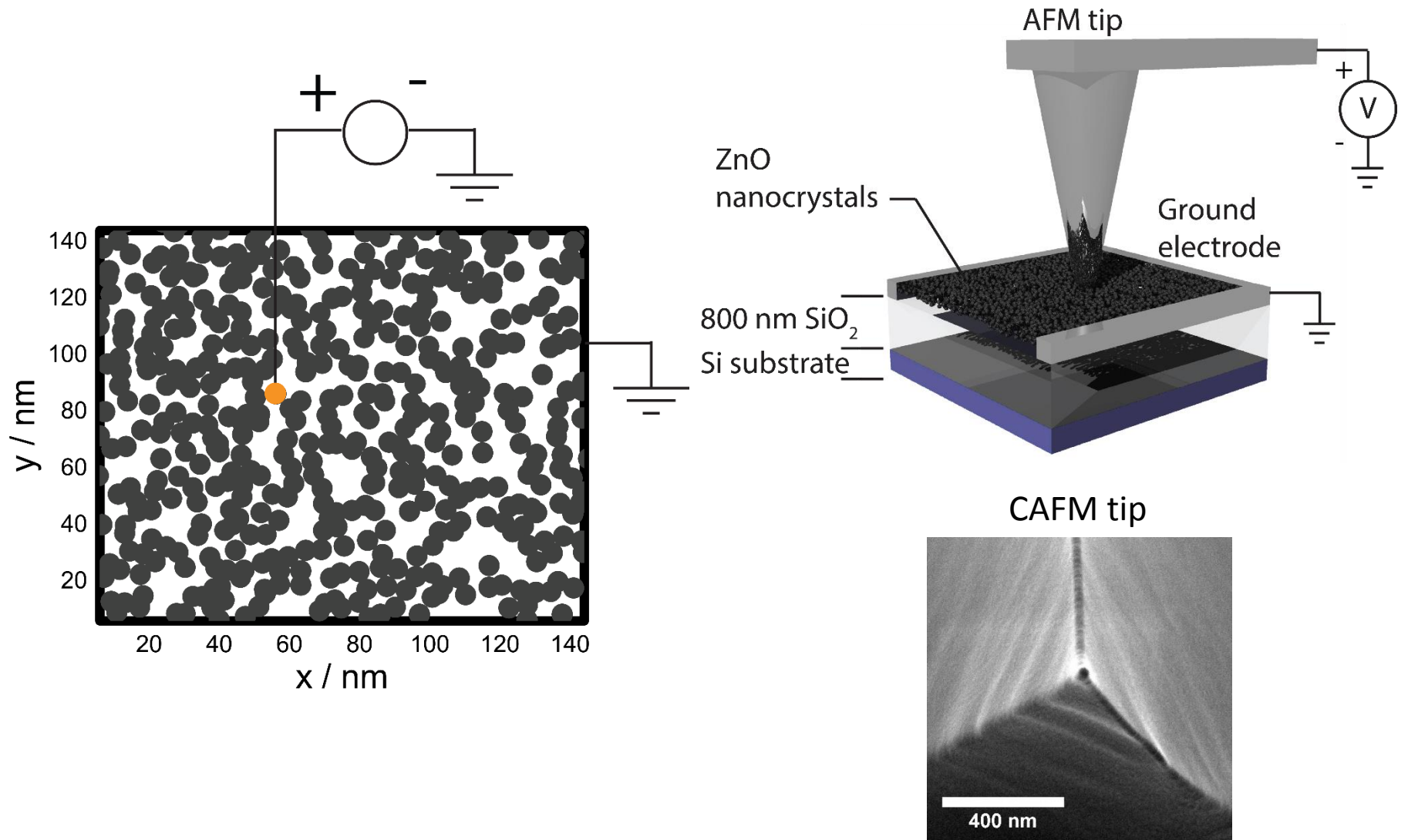
# Contact radius and transport mechanism



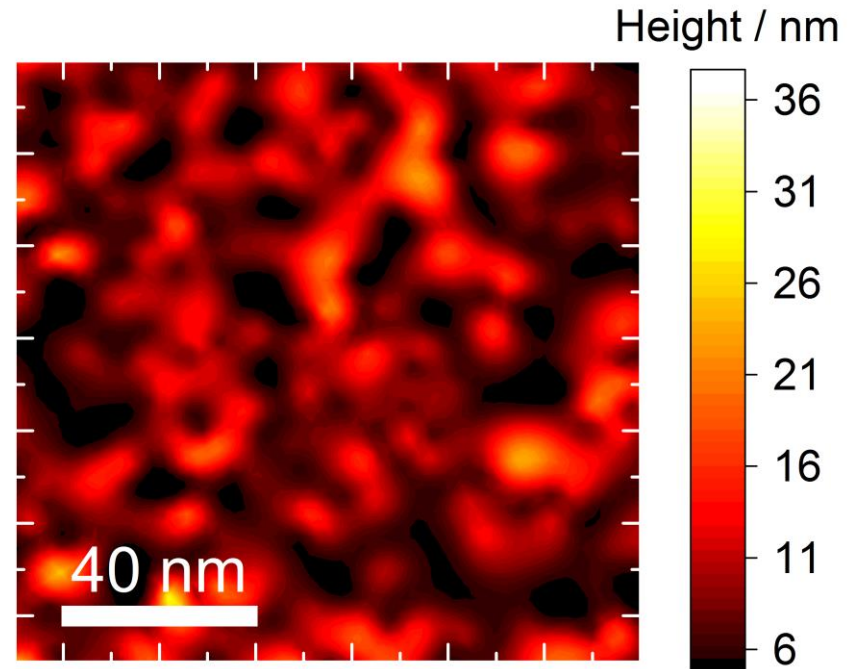
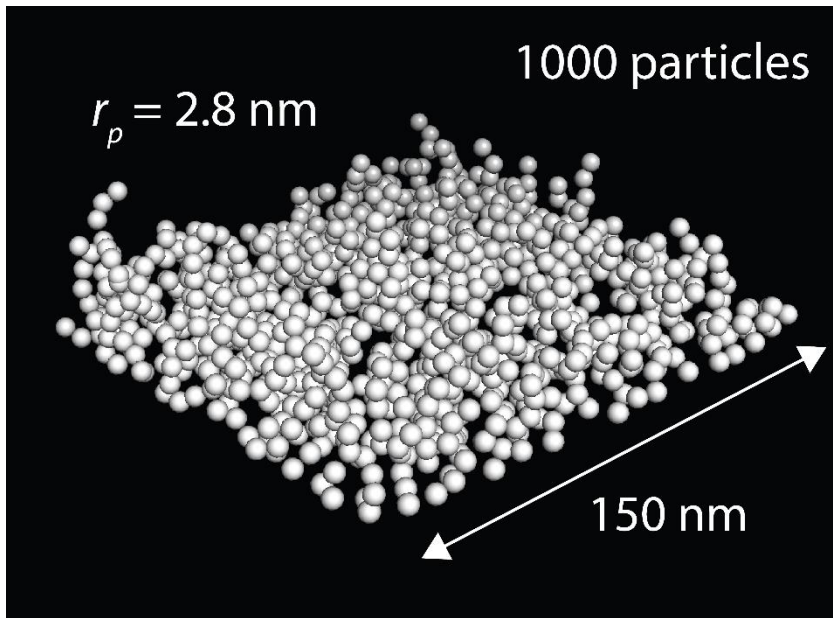
# Intermediate conclusions

- Coating of ZnO nanocrystals with  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  by atomic layer deposition results in a reduction that increases the carrier concentration.
- The electron transport mechanism can be controlled by coating the ZnO nanocrystals with a small amount of ZnO by atomic layer deposition.

# Visualization (model and experiment)

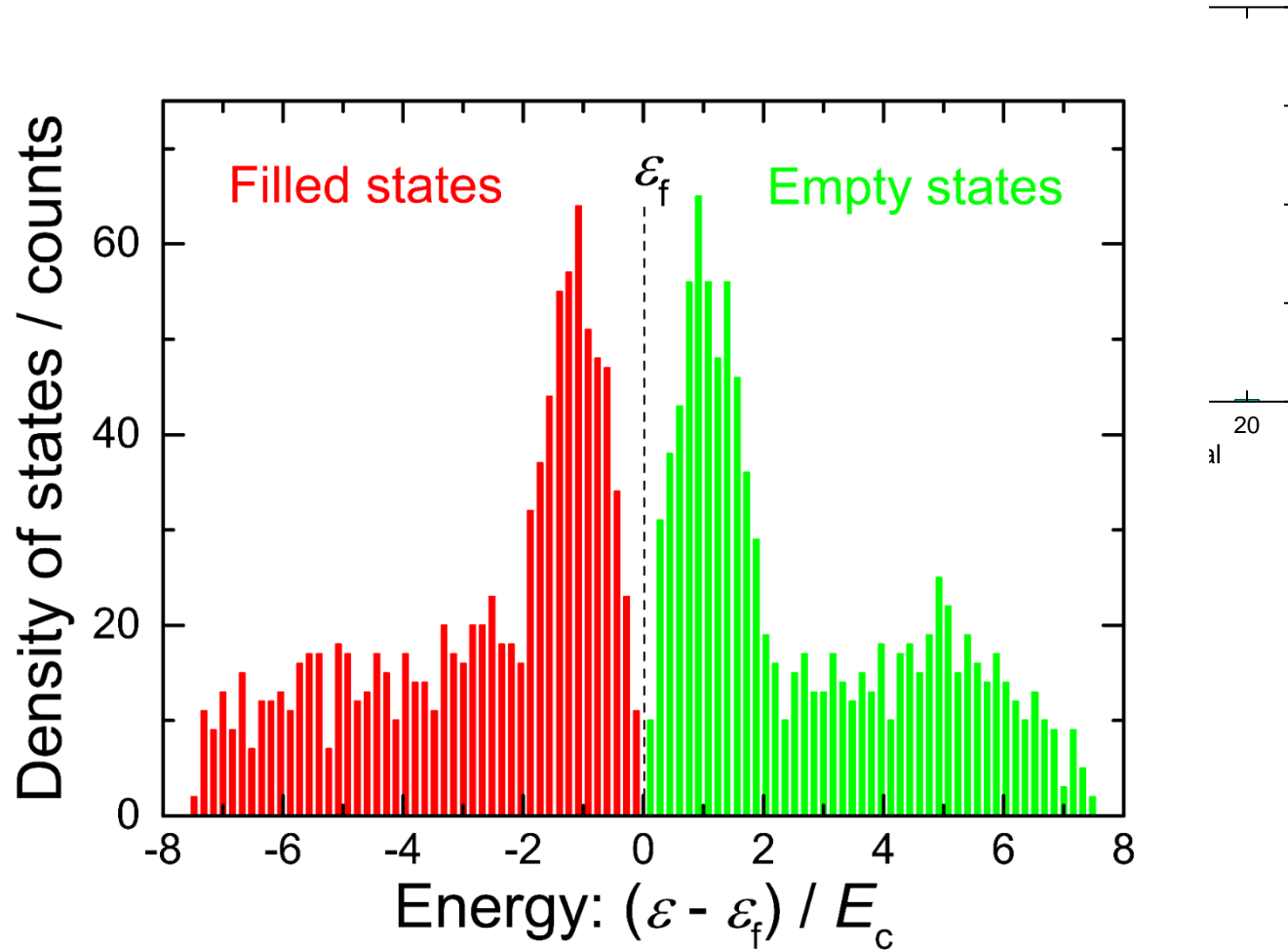


# Model NC assembly



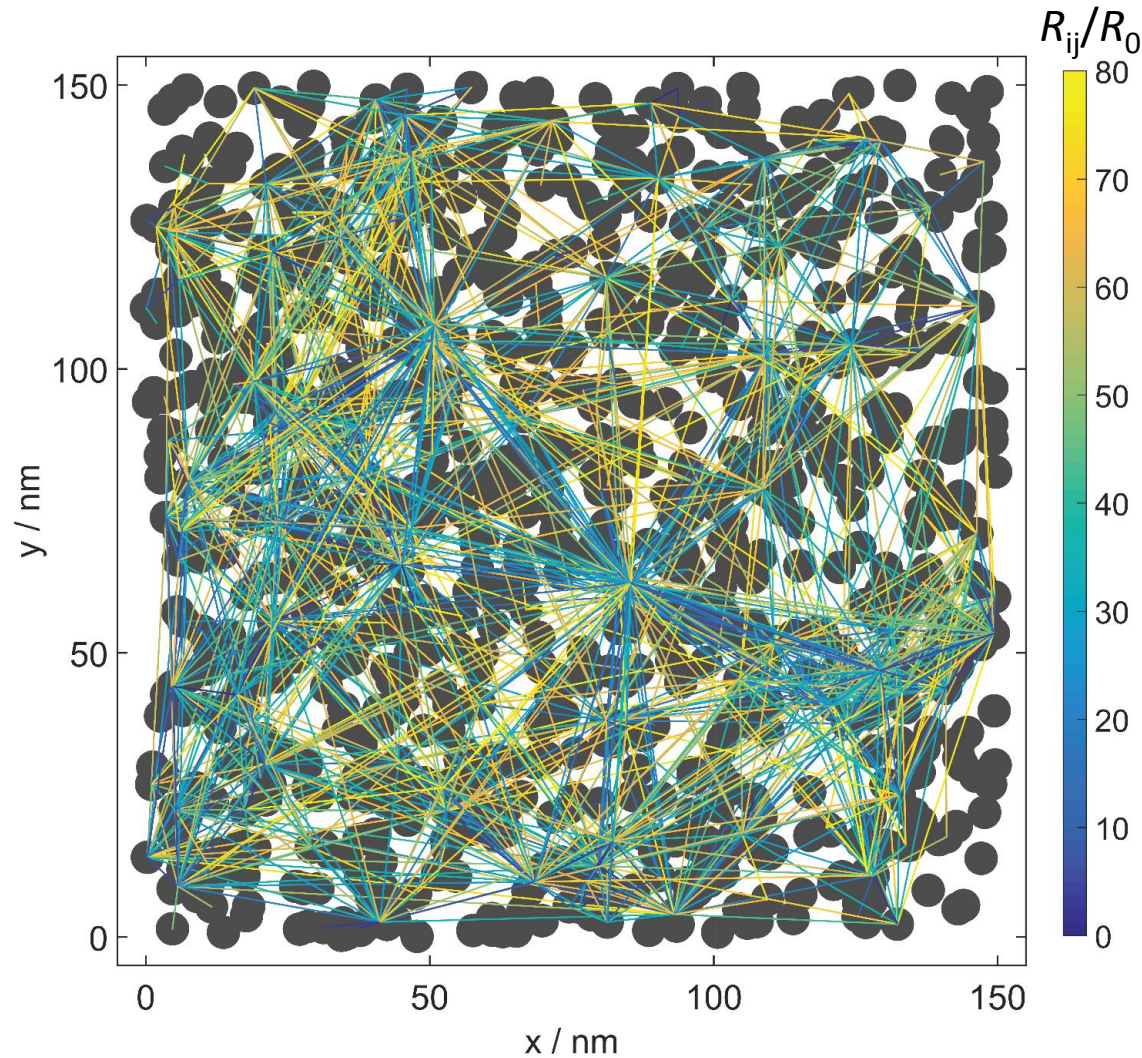
1. Kulkarni, P.; Biswas, P. A Brownian dynamics simulation to predict morphology of nanoparticle deposits in the presence of interparticle interactions. *Aerosol Sci. Tech.* 2004, 38, 541-554.
2. Madler, L.; Lall, A.; Friedlander, S. One-step aerosol synthesis of nanoparticle agglomerate films: simulation of film porosity and thickness. *Nanotech.* 2006, 17, 4783-4795.
3. Hogan, C. J.; Biswas, P. Porous film deposition by electrohydrodynamic atomization of nanoparticle sols. *Aerosol Sci. Tech.* 2008, 42, 75-85.
4. Chen, Q.; Guest, J.R.; Thimsen, E., Visualizing Current Flow at the Mesoscale in Disordered Assemblies of Touching Semiconductor Nanocrystals. *In Preparation.*

# Equilibration



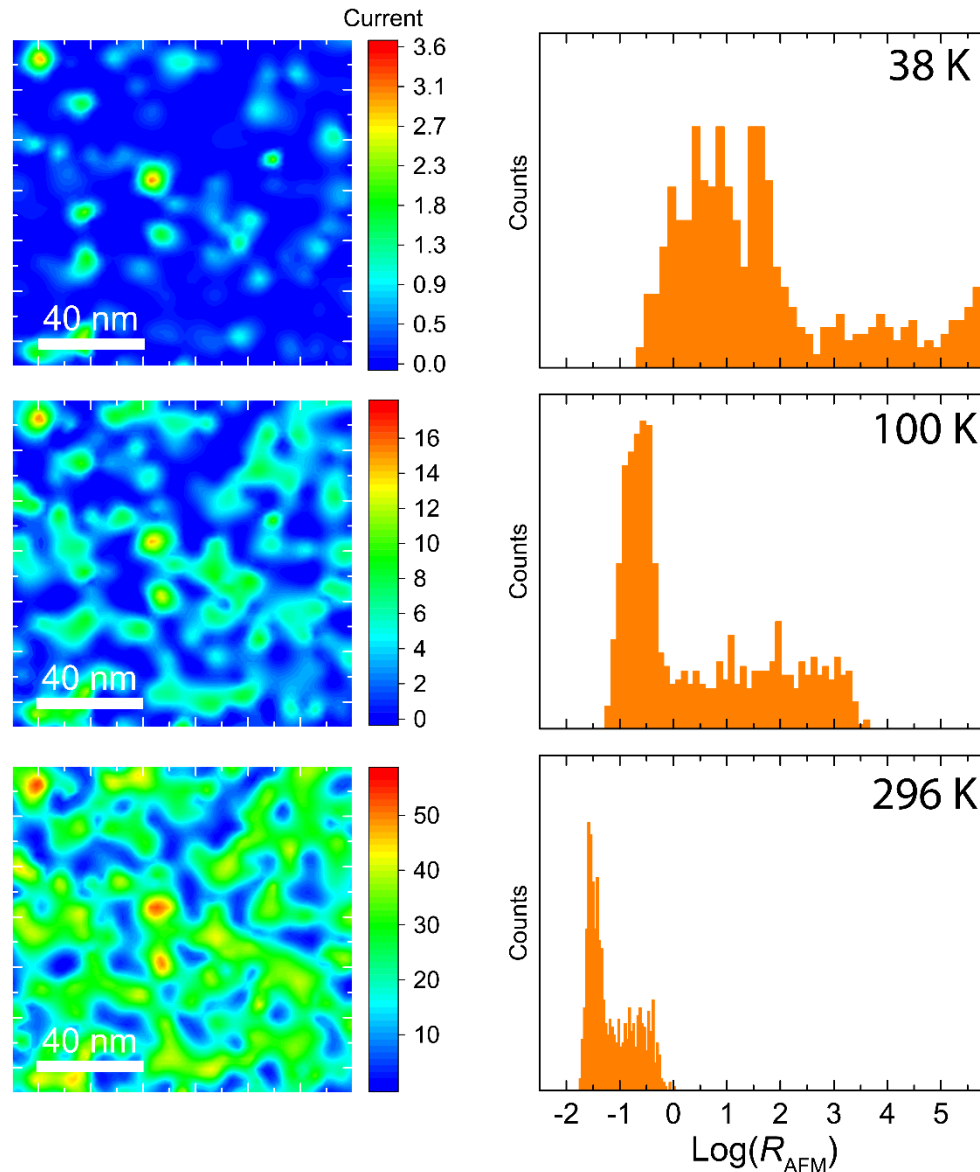
1. Skinner, B.; Chen, T.; Shklovskii, B. I. Theory of hopping conduction in arrays of doped semiconductor nanocrystals. *PRB* 2012, 85, 205316.
2. Chen, Q.; Guest, J.R.; Thimsen, E., Visualizing Current Flow at the Mesoscale in Disordered Assemblies of Touching Semiconductor Nanocrystals. *In Preparation*.

# Calculated resistor network ( $T=38$ K)

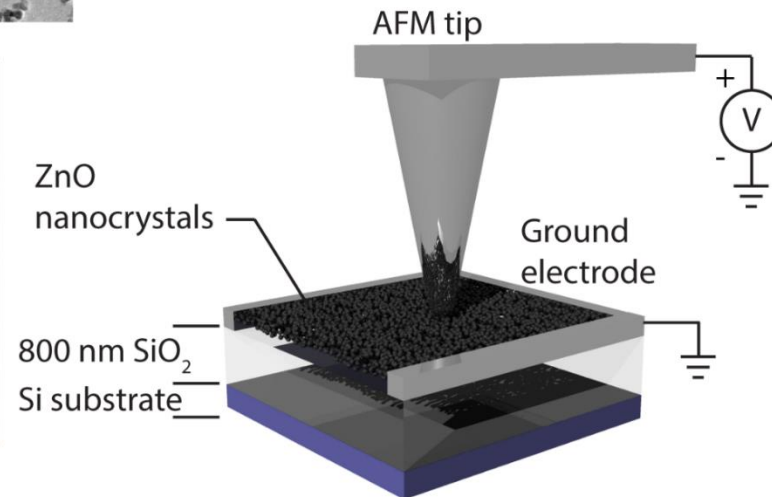
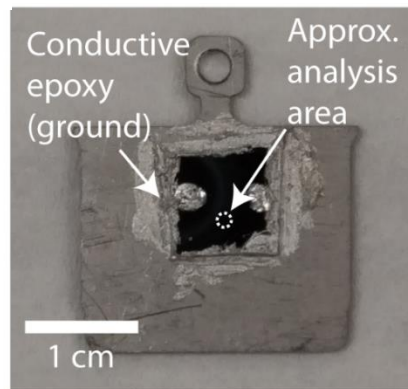
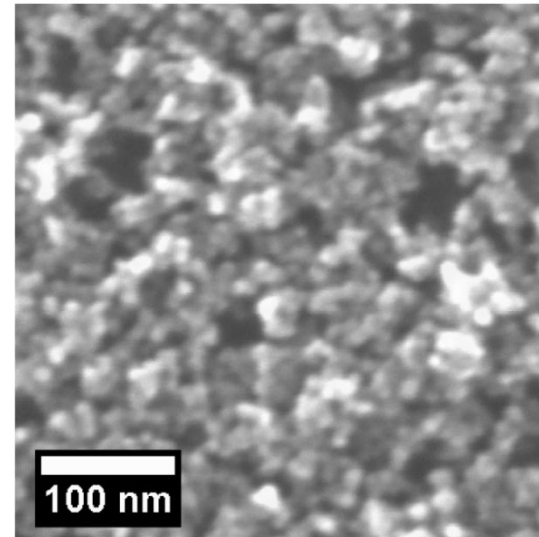
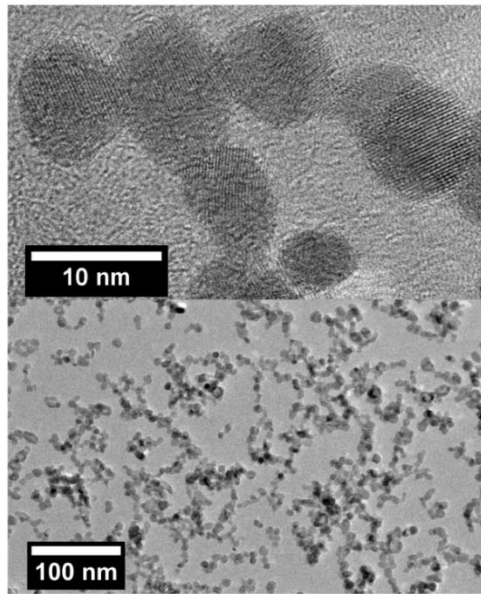


1. Skinner, B.; Chen, T.; Shklovskii, B. I. Theory of hopping conduction in arrays of doped semiconductor nanocrystals. *PRB* 2012, 85, 205316.
2. Chen, Q.; Guest, J.R.; Thimsen, E., Visualizing Current Flow at the Mesoscale in Disordered Assemblies of Touching Semiconductor Nanocrystals. *In Preparation*.

# Simulated CAFM current maps

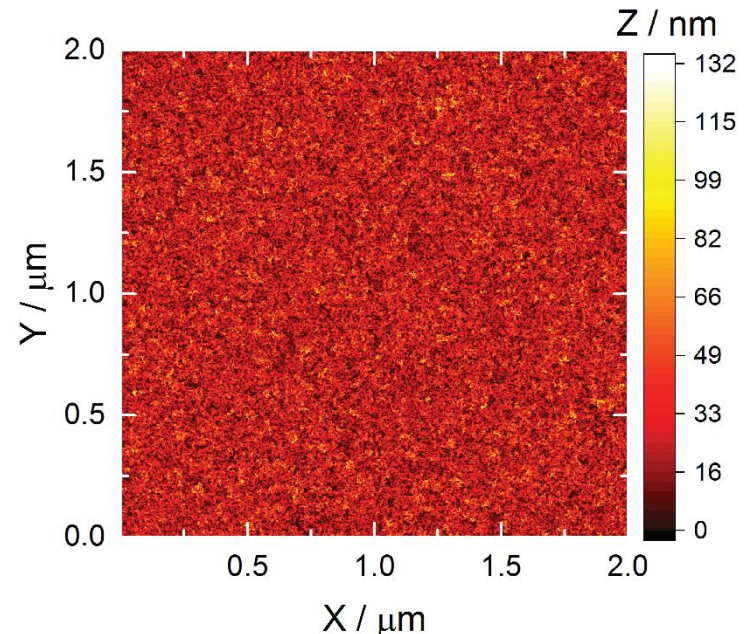
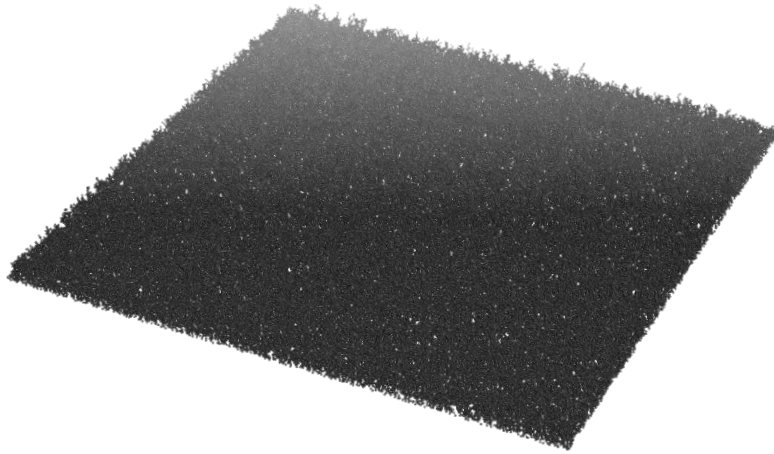
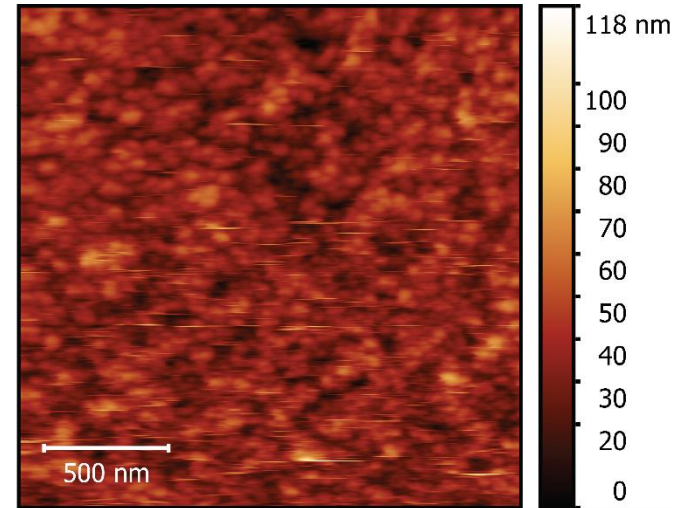
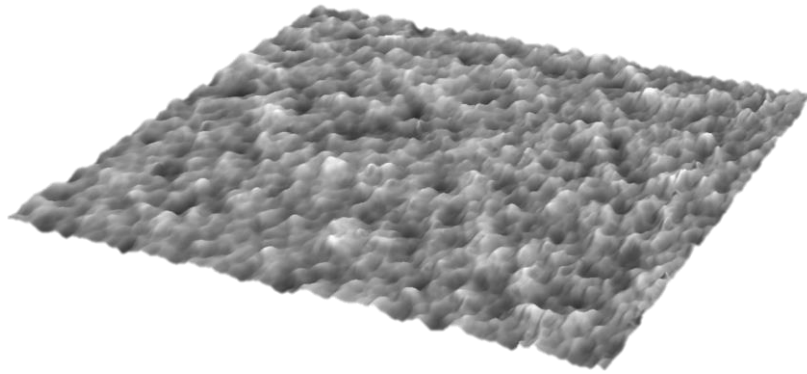


# Experimental

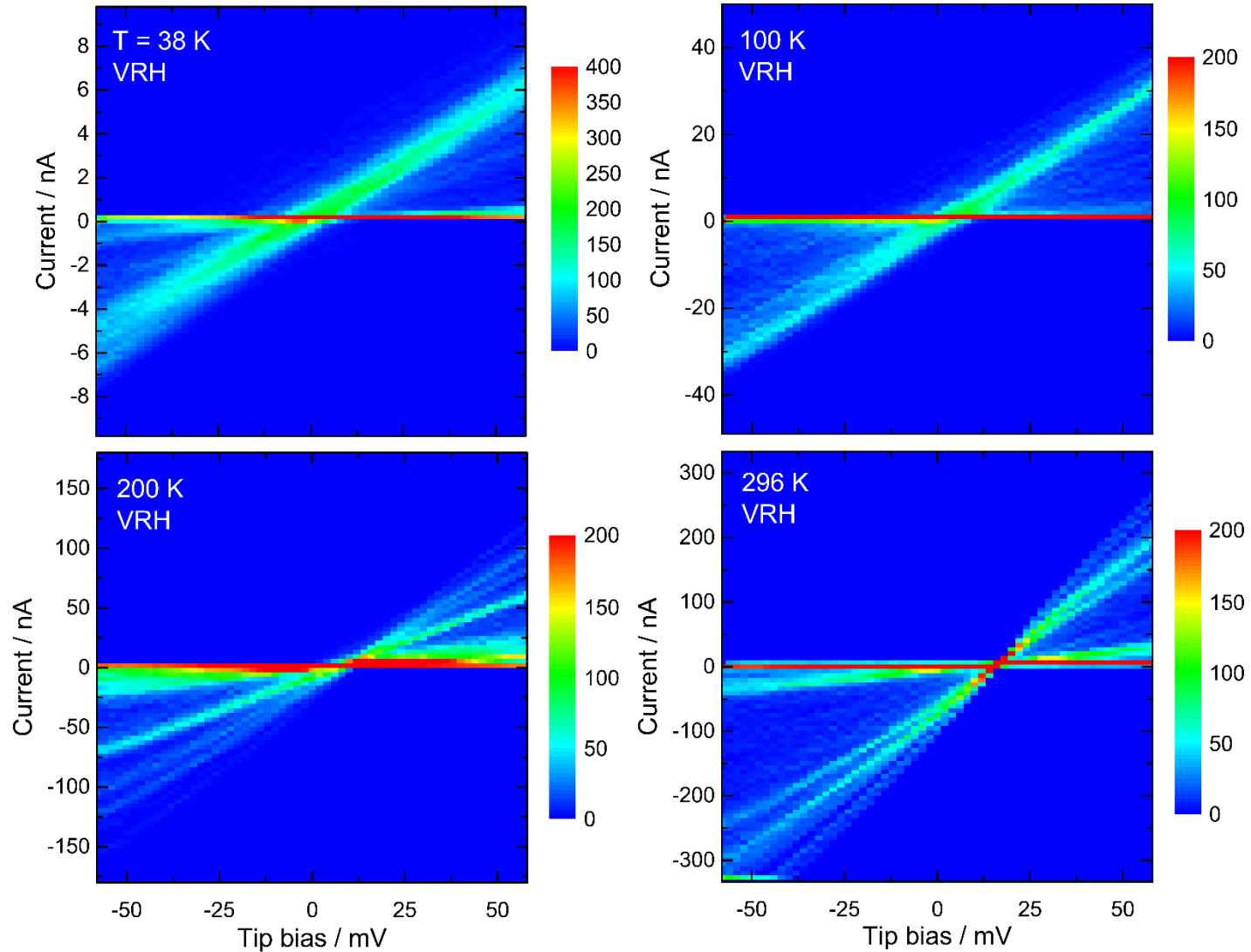




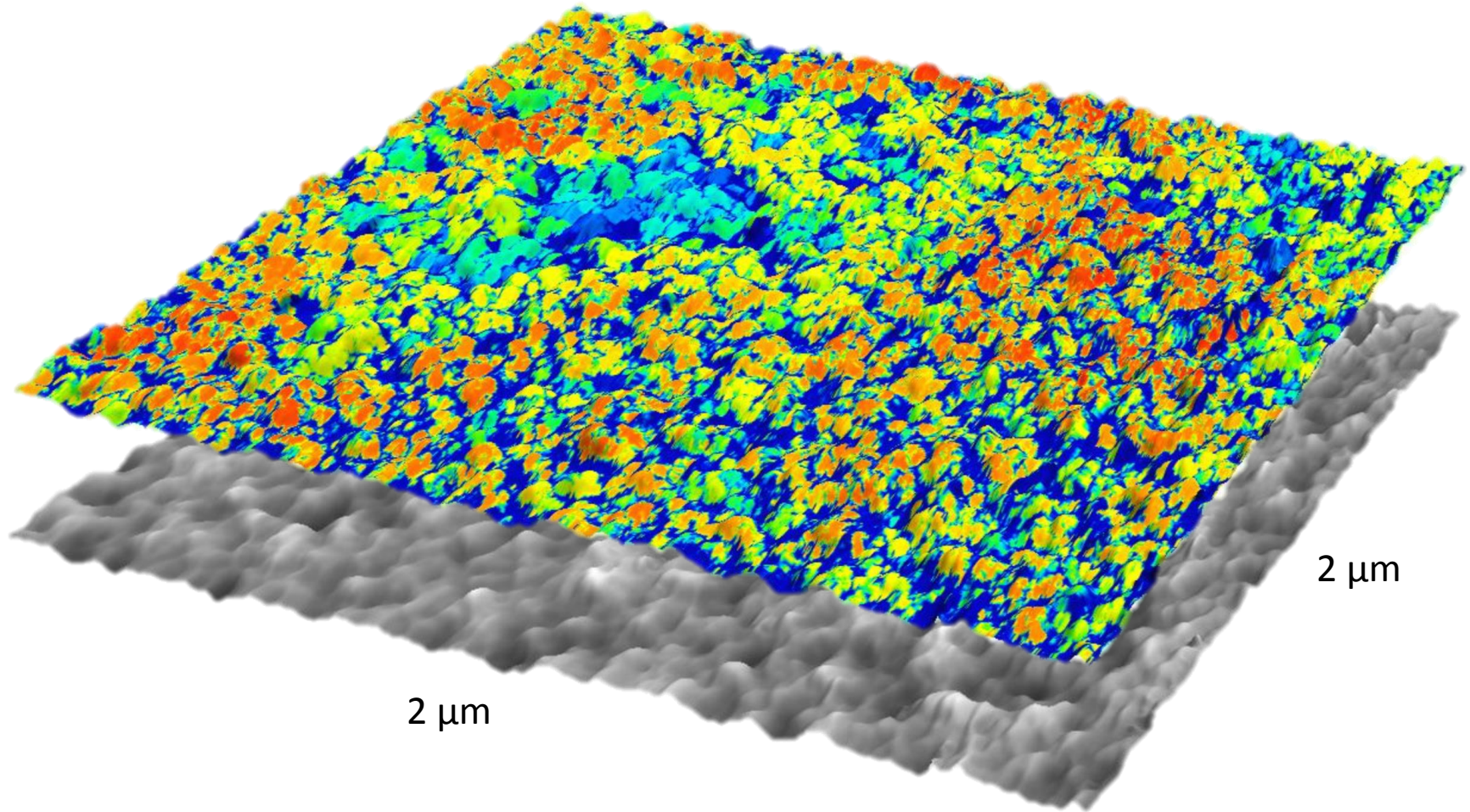
# Film structure



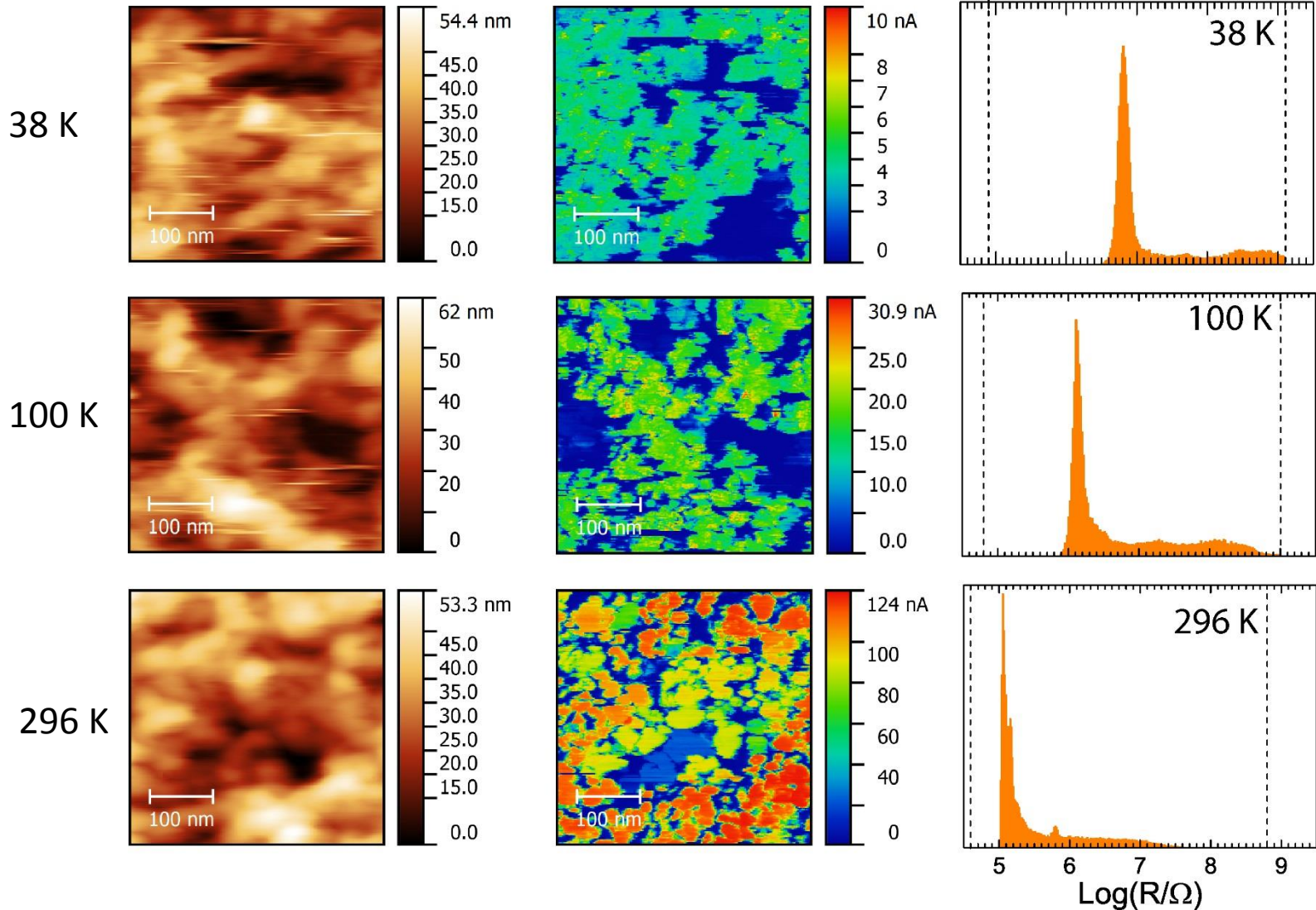
# Ohmic contact



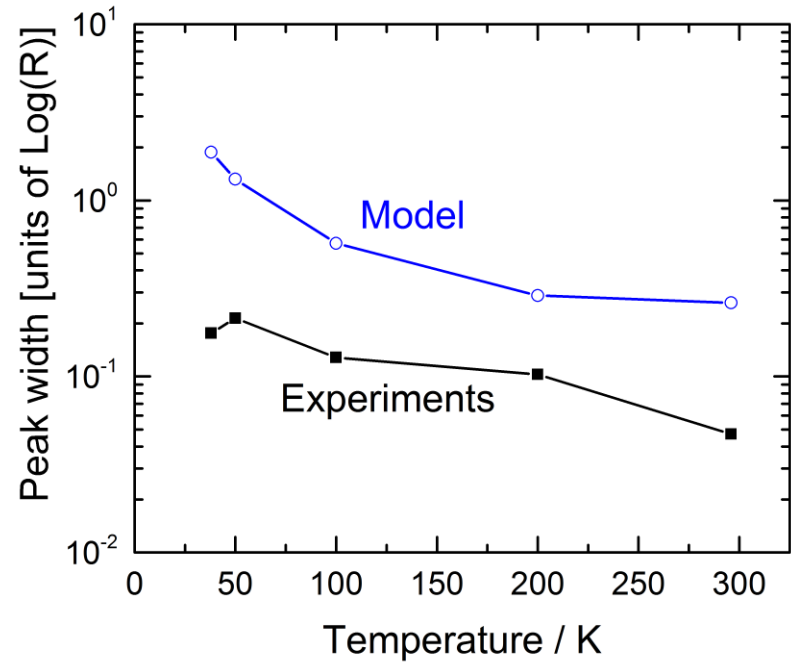
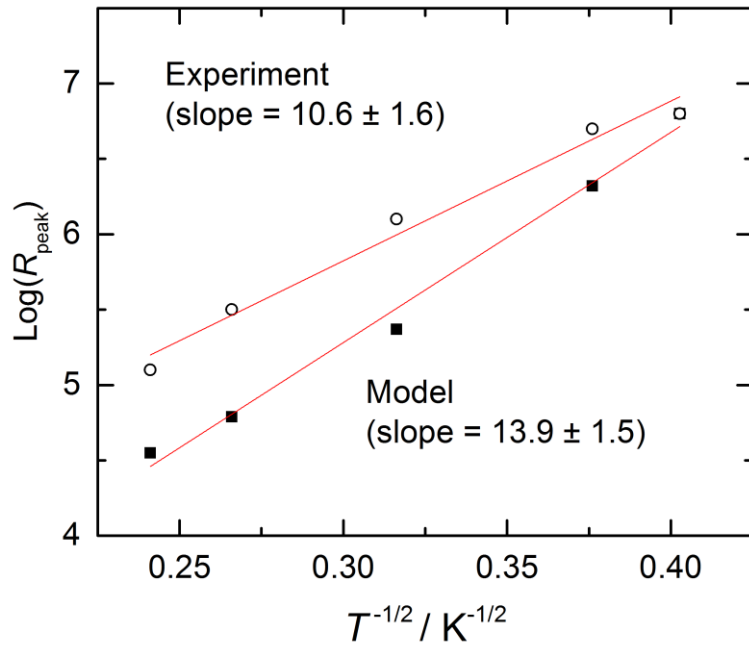
# Current overlay at $T=296\text{K}$



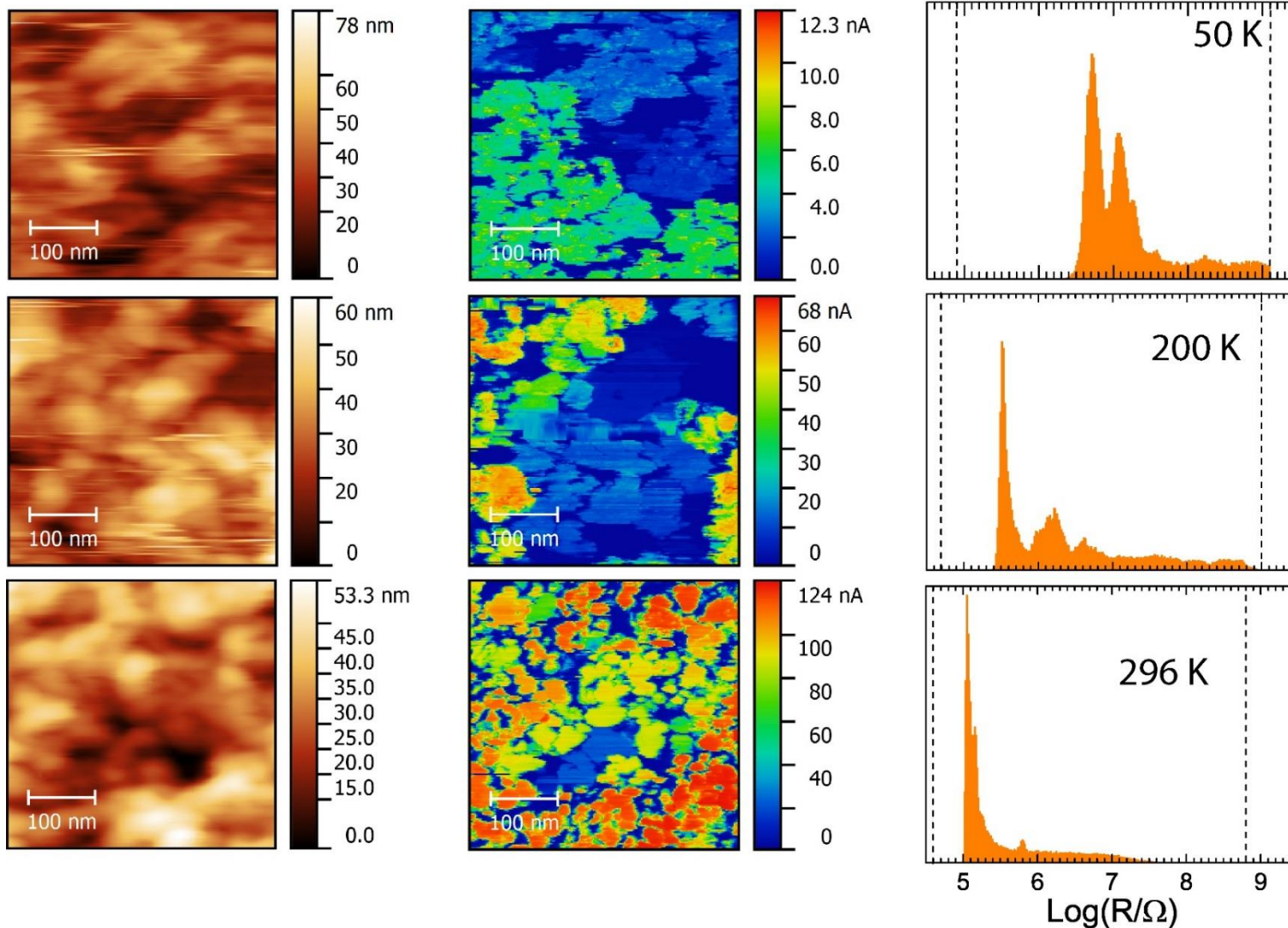
# Experimental maps



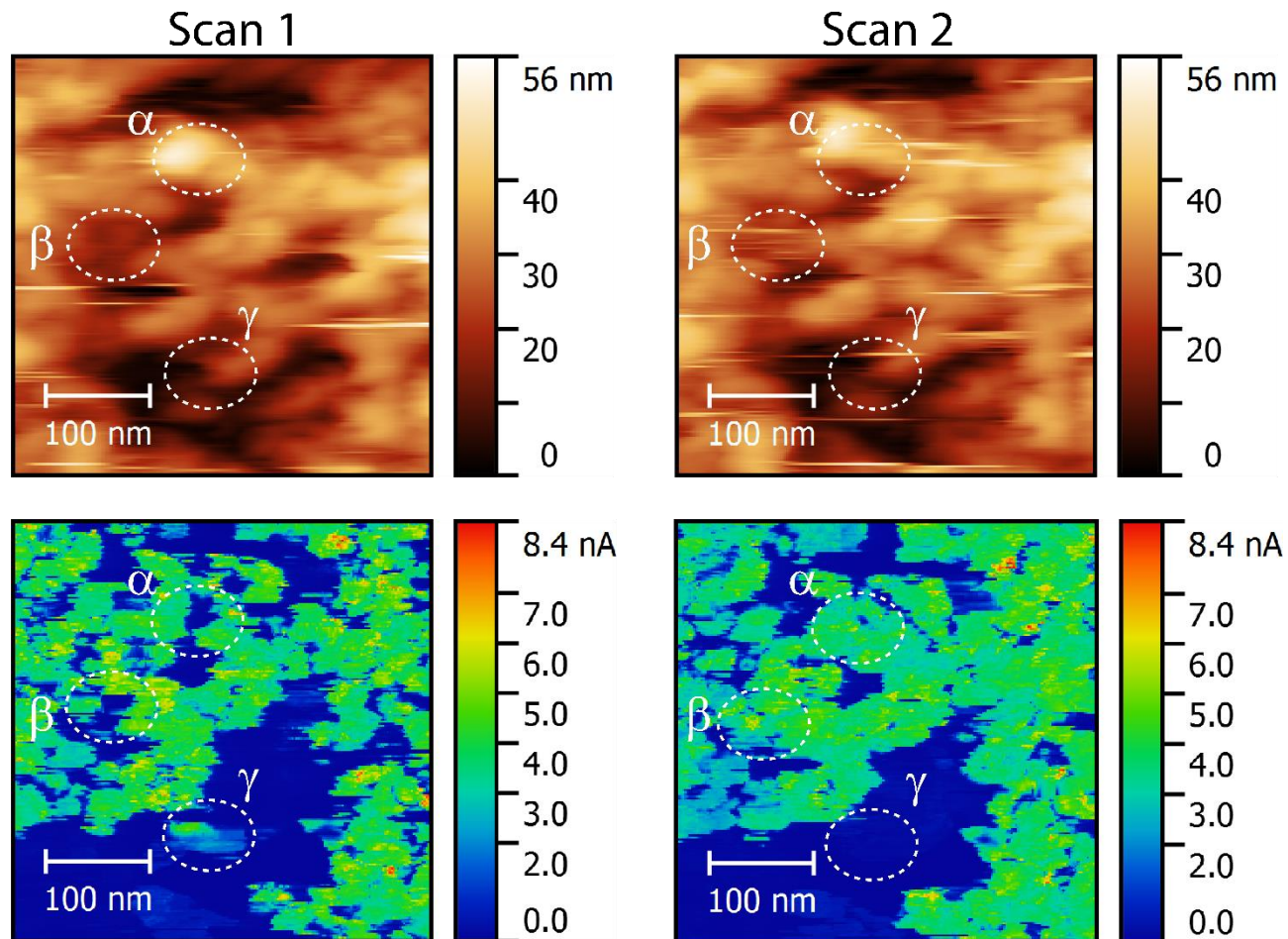
# Peak analysis



# Subnetworks



# Blinking ( $T=38\text{K}$ )



# Conclusions from visualization

- The model of Skinner, Chen and Shklovskii is an excellent starting point for understanding charge transport in large numbers of nanocrystals that display an ES-VRH mechanism.
- We have observed **SUBNETWORKS** of uniformly higher resistance that appear to be connected to the conduction backbone by a tenuous high resistance link.
- The network displays dynamics that result in large regions both joining and disconnecting from the network.





# Acknowledgements

## Financial support

- 1) School of Engineering and Applied Sciences at WUSTL
- 2) International Center for Advanced Renewable Energy and Sustainability (I-CARES)
- 3) University Research Sponsorship Alliance (URSA)

## Facilities

- 1) Nanoscale Research Facility at WUSTL
- 2) Institute for Materials Science and Engineering (IMSE) at WUSTL
- 3) Center for Nanoscale Materials (ANL)

## Interface Research Group

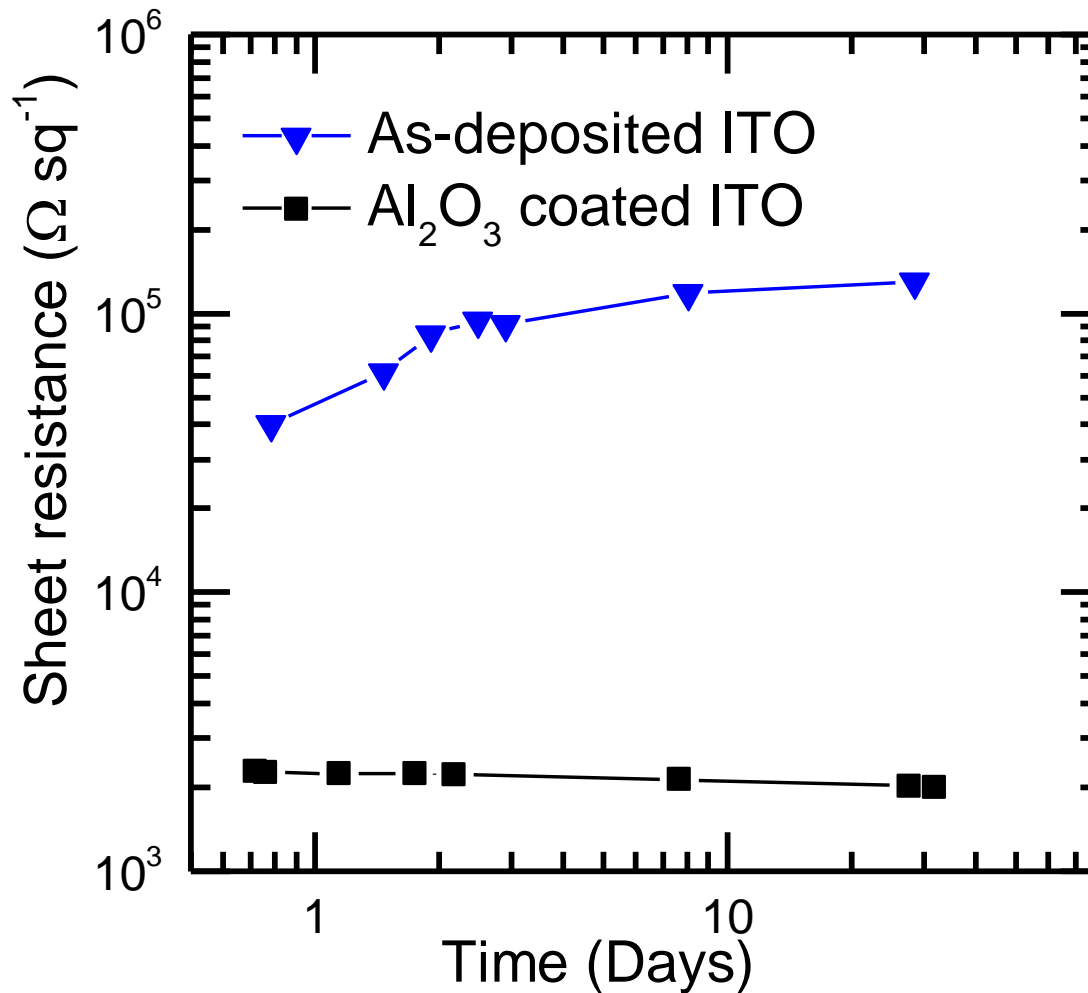
- 1) Deanna Lanigan
- 2) John Ephraim
- 3) Qinyi Chen

## Collaborators

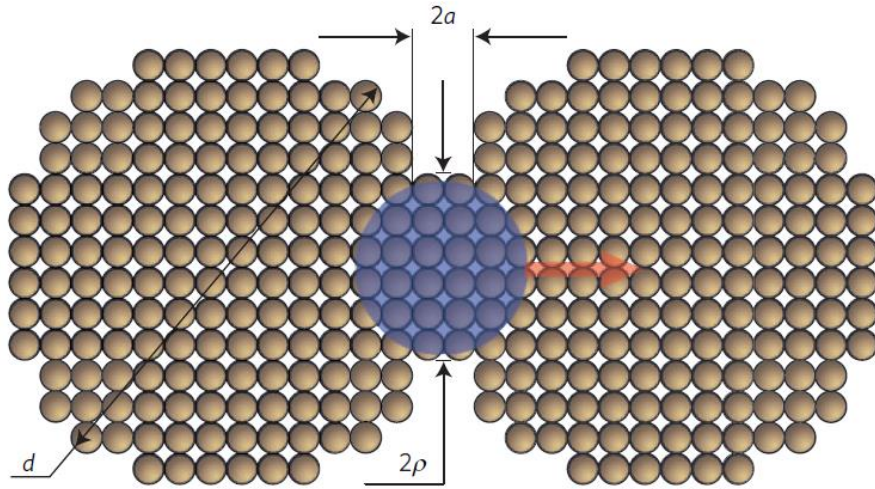
- 1) Jeffrey R. Guest (ANL)
- 2) Delia Milliron (UT Austin)
- 3) Corey Staller (UT Austin)



# Also works for other materials...



# IMT in arrays of touching nanocrystals



$$n_{crit} r_C^3 \approx 0.3g$$

Minimum values for  $r_C$

Faceted contact:  $r_C \approx \sqrt{r_0 a}$

Point contact:  $r_C \approx \sqrt{r_0 b}$

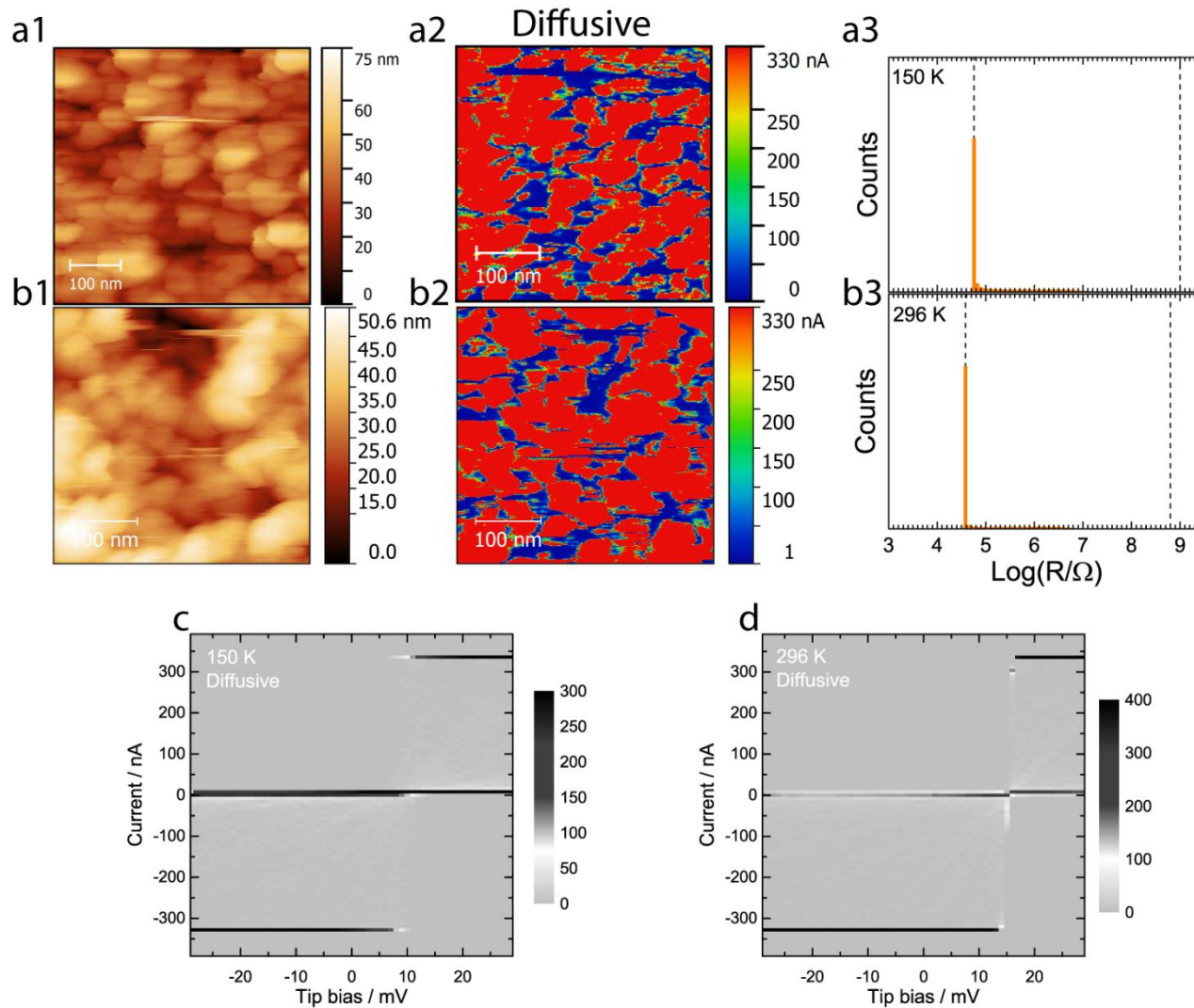
If  $n_{crit} r_C^3 \ll 0.3$

Then:  $\rho(T) = \rho_0 \exp\left[\left(\frac{T_0}{T}\right)^m\right]$

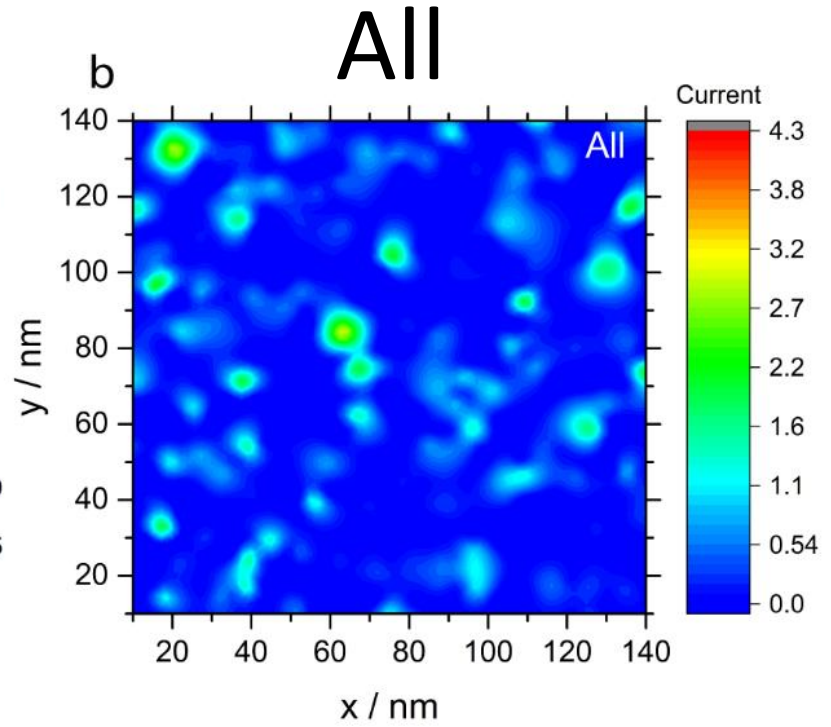
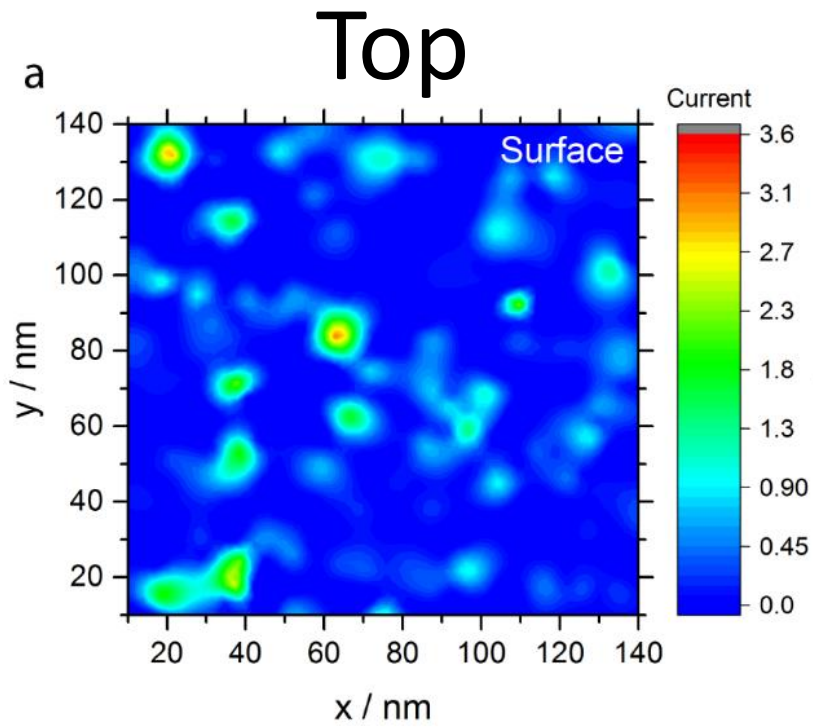
If  $n_{crit} r_C^3 \gg 0.3$

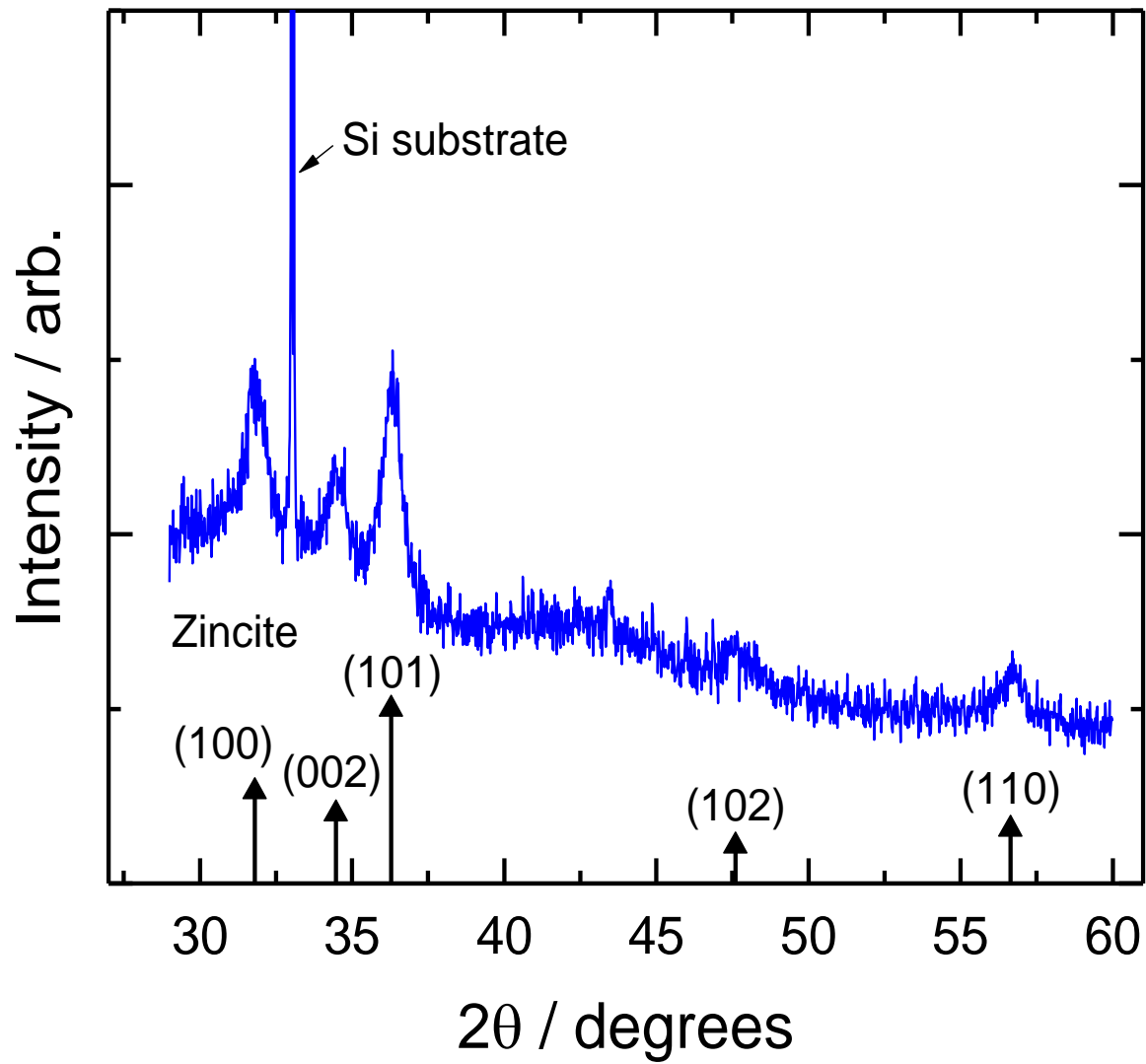
Then:  $\rho(T) = [A + B \ln(T)]^{-1}$

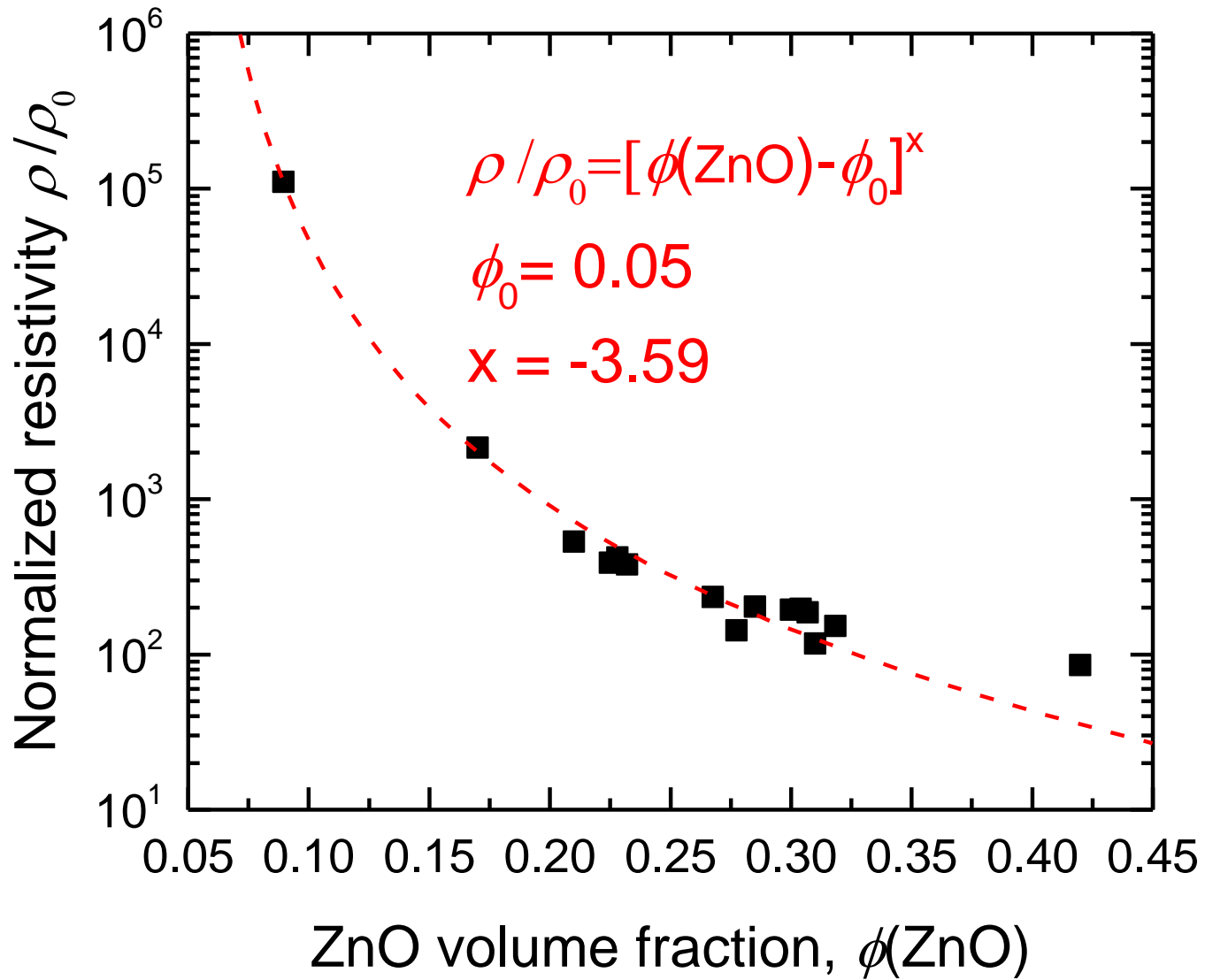
# Diffusive sample



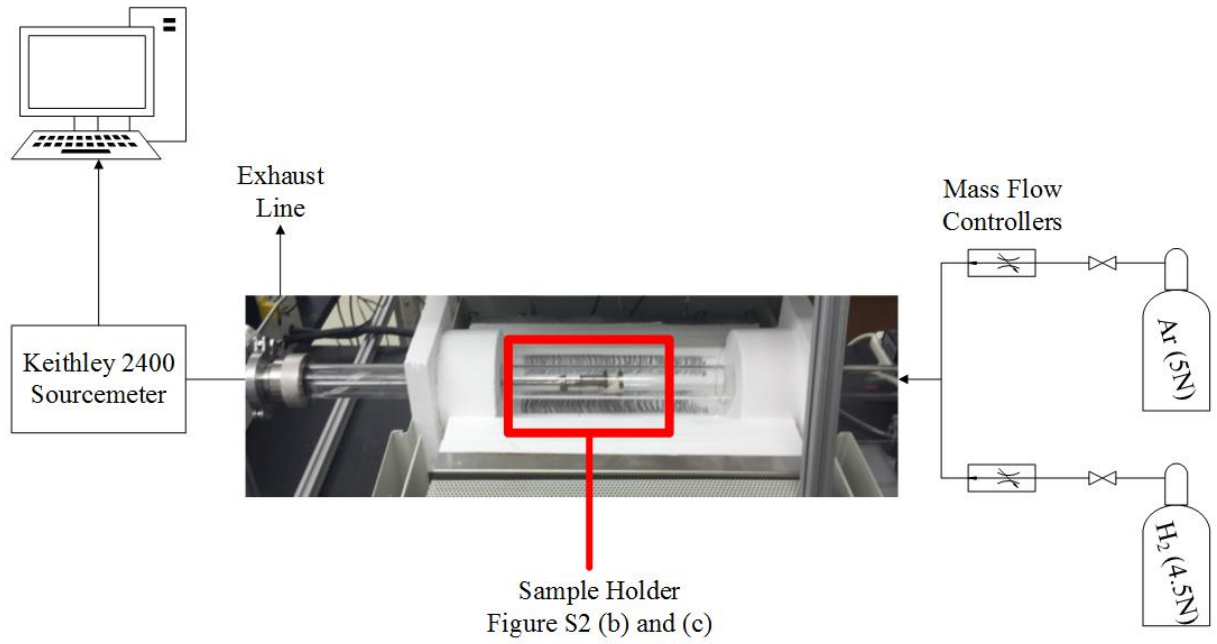
$T=38$  K





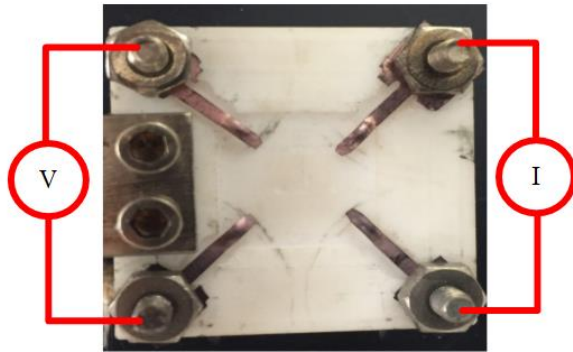


(a)



Sample Holder  
Figure S2 (b) and (c)

(b)



(c)

