

MAP-fis Essay Proposal, 2013-2014

Supervisor/Co-Supervisor

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Title

“Core-shell and core-host interaction effects on the optoelectronic properties of functional silicon-nanoparticles”

Area

Physics of semiconductor nanoparticles

Summary of Proposal

Crystalline silicon nanoparticles (SiNPs) are currently under intense investigation because they combine the unique features of Si at the nanoscale (*e.g.* wavelength tunable light emission and light absorption spectrum,¹ multiple exciton generation,² and possibility of doping^{3,4}) with the versatile and inexpensive device fabrication associated with nanoparticle processing.⁵ These efforts have readily resulted in the practical demonstration of thermoelectrics,⁶ solar energy to electricity conversion,⁶ and light emission^{7,8} with thin films fabricated from SiNPs.

The step from isolated NPs to functional NPs raises novel questions and challenges inherent to NP building blocks, including their sensitivity to the surface shell and surrounding environment. Due to the small dimensions of SiNPs, the large surface shell and species chemically/physically attached to the NP surface will become more important than in bulk dimensions. Thus, interface- and surface-related phenomena will eventually dominate the optical and electronic response. The interaction between the NP core and its surrounding may in fact become a valuable tool for engineering nanometer-scale devices. To maintain a high degree of flexibility for potential applications, it is necessary to tailor and optimize the desired shell and host properties without compromising the useful properties of the NPs. Despite the potential of functional SiNPs for



application in future technologies, major scientific advances are needed before useful technologies become a reality. In this essay we will revise the synthesis, processing and optoelectronic properties of SiNP systems, in which the NPs surface is composed of native oxide shell^{2,3,9-12} or organic groups¹³. Particular attention will be given to charge and energy transfer issues.

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