

## **Solution-Processed QD Solid by Doctor Blading Based on PbS QD Nanoinks for the Fabrication of Photodetectors at Telecom Wavelengths**

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### **Abstract:**

Solution-processed QD solids are emerging as a novel concept for high-performance optoelectronic devices <sup>[1]</sup>. In this work, doctor blading is proposed for the realization of closed-packed QD solids from a PbS nanoink for the fabrication of photodetectors at telecom wavelengths. The key step of this procedure is the solid-state ligand exchange, which reduces the interparticle distance and increases the carrier mobility in the QD solid <sup>[2]</sup>. This is accomplished by replacing the original long oleylamine molecules by shorter molecules such as 3-Mercaptopropionic acid, as confirmed by FTIR, TGA and XPS. XPS surface analysis of the QD solid shows a decrease of undesired oxidation products, like PbSO<sub>3</sub>, as result of an optimized ligand exchange procedure. XPS also reveal the presence of an oxidized shell around the PbS core, mainly composed by Pb(OH)<sub>2</sub>, that does not affect the structural quality of the PbS core and effectively passivates the QD surface <sup>[3]</sup>. Finally, the QD solid was tested as active layer for the fabrication of a Schottky NIR photodetector. The device performances are among the most appealing so far reported <sup>[2]</sup>, with a maximum responsivity of 0.26 A/W that corresponds to an internal quantum efficiency higher than 30 % at 1500 nm and detectivity around 10<sup>11</sup> Jones.

### **References**

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