
Multiexcitons and correlation effects in perovskite nanocrystals

Journées Pérovskites Halogénées



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Jacky Even

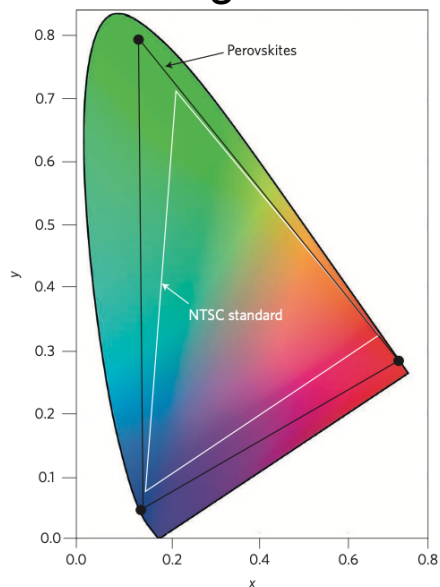
Institut FOTON, CNRS (UMR 6082), INSA Rennes

Steven Blundell

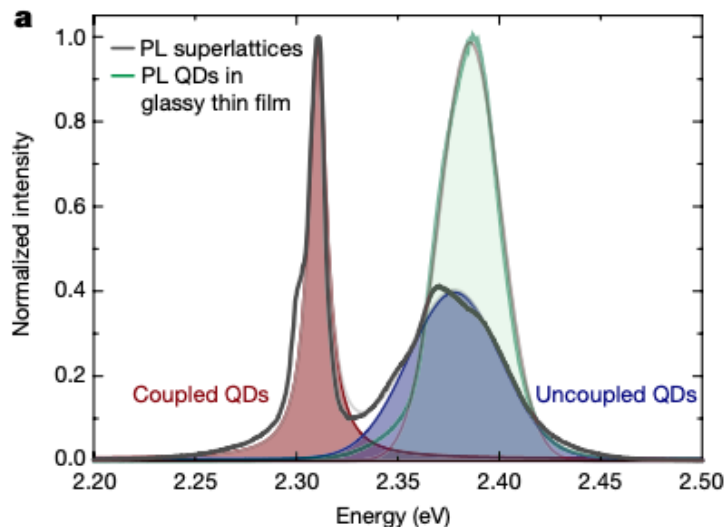
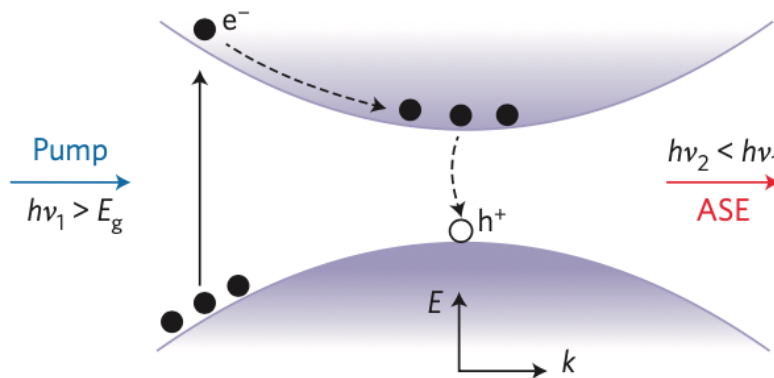
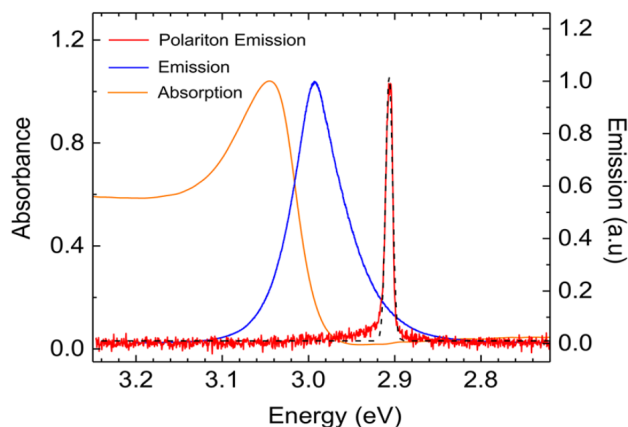
CEA, CNRS, IRIG, SyMMES

Diverse lighting applications

colour gamut



Thin-film Fabry-Pérot cavity



Motivations

- ◇ System of interest:
 - + nano-cubes
 - + nanoplatelets
- ◇ Emission properties:
 - + size-dependent energy
 - + lifetime, line width
- ◇ Multiexcitons under high fluence:
 - + emission energy, lifetime
 - + carrier-carrier interaction

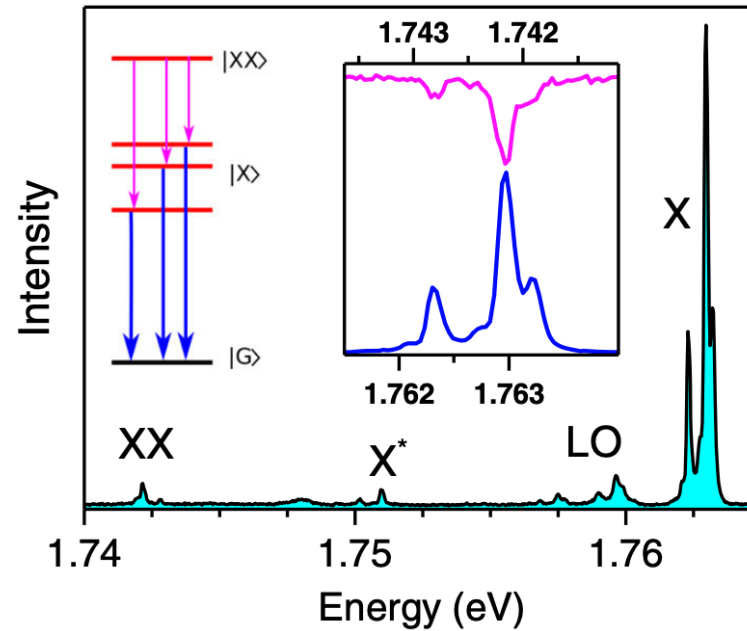
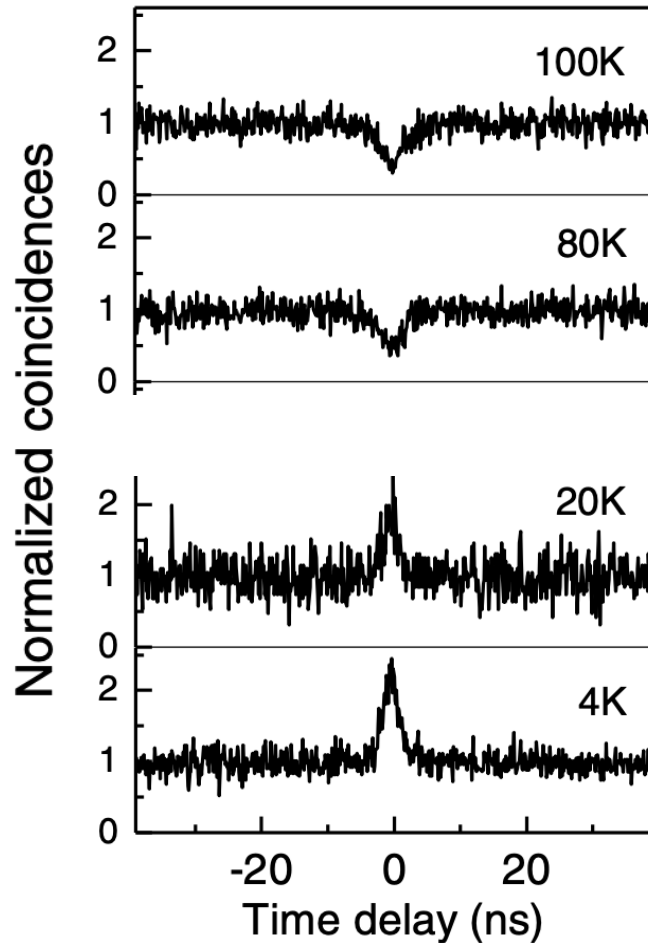
→ Theoretical approach(es)?

Sutherland and Sargent, Nature Photonics 10, 295–302 (2016)

Raino et al., Nature 563, 671–675 (2018)

Su et al., Nano Lett. 2017, 17, 3982–2988

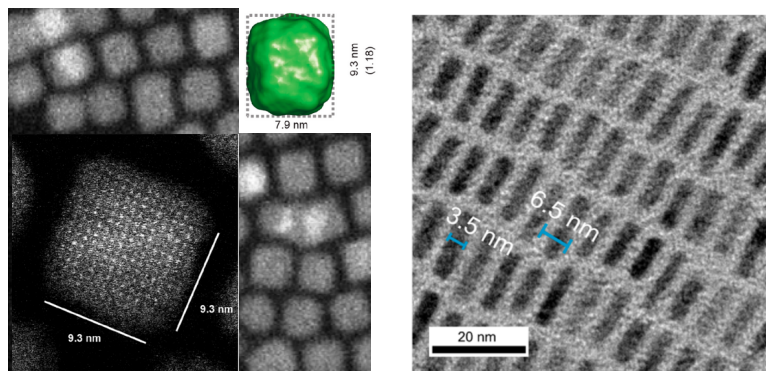
Novel lighting sources



Motivations

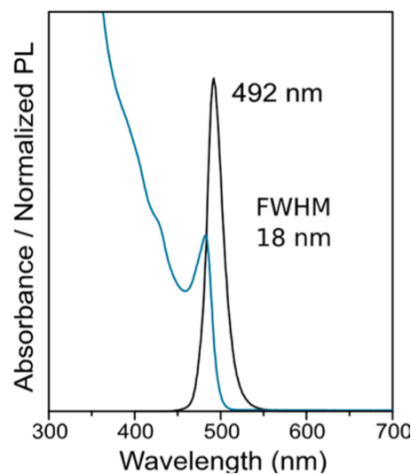
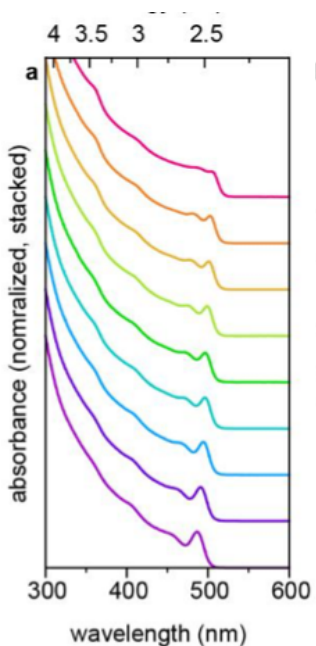
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Perovskite cuboids and nanoplatelets

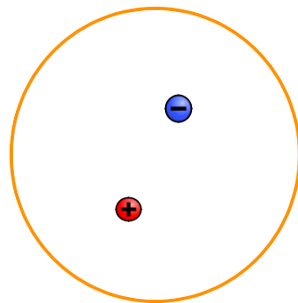


Cuboids
2.5–15.0 nm

Nanoplatelets
n-monolayer thick



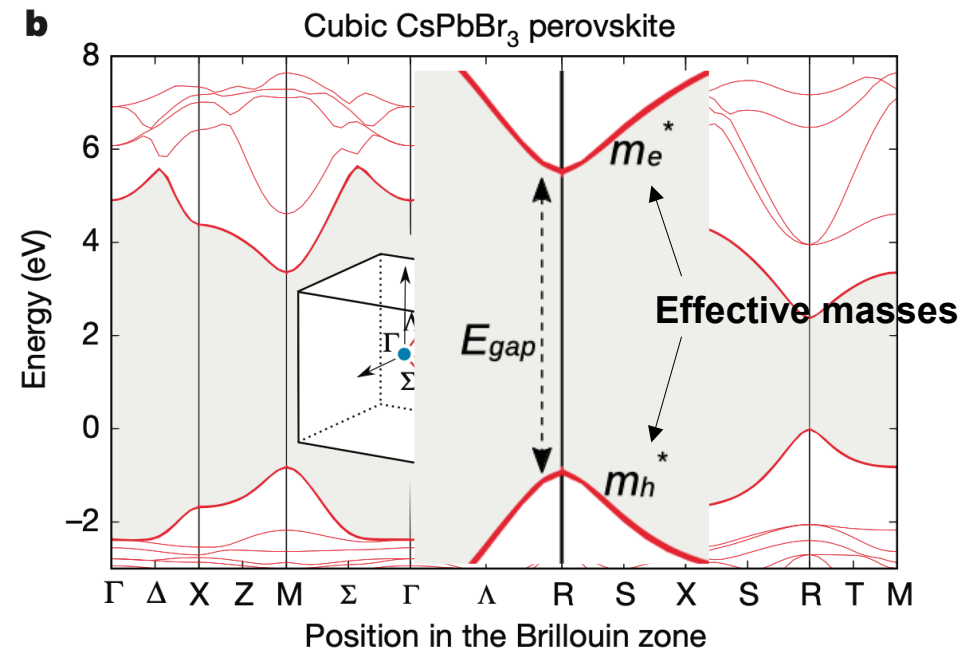
Spherical model



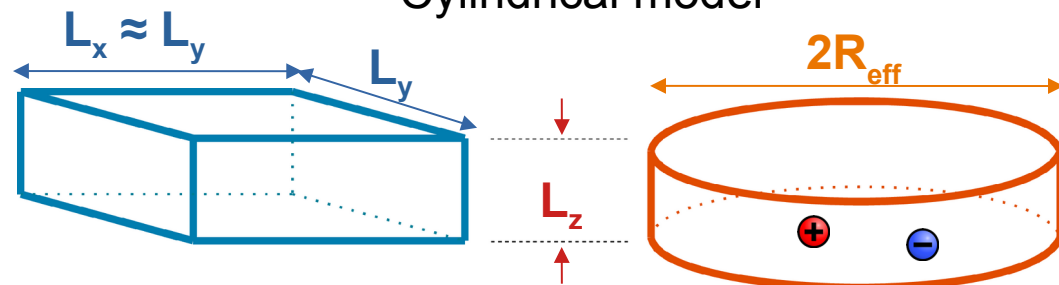
◇ Empirical models

◇ Symmetry (shape)

◇ Screened Coulomb interaction
“effective” dielectric constant ϵ_{eff}

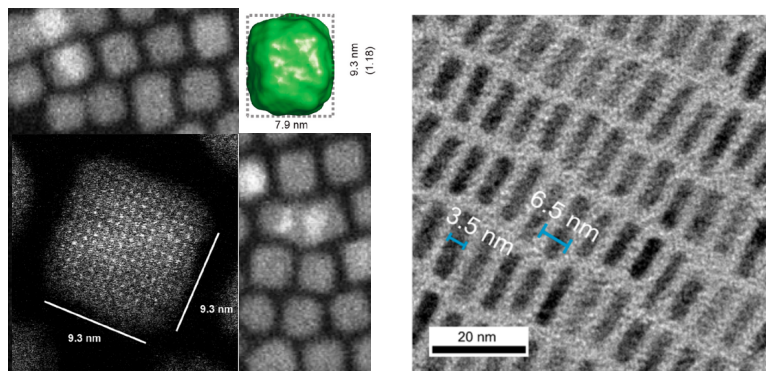


Cylindrical model



Krieg et al., J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2019, 141, 19839–19849
 Krieg et al., ACS Cent. Sci. 2021, 7, 135–144
 Bertolotti et al., ACS Nano 2019, 13, 14294–14307
 Becker et al., Nature 553, 189–193 (2018)

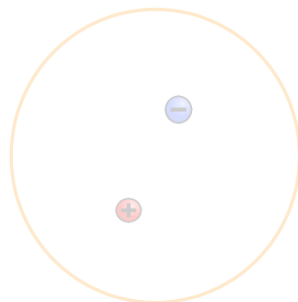
Perovskite cuboids and nanoplatelets



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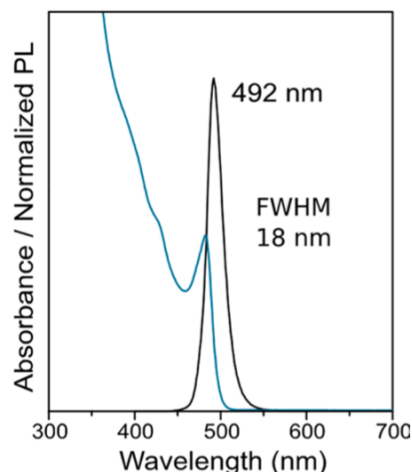
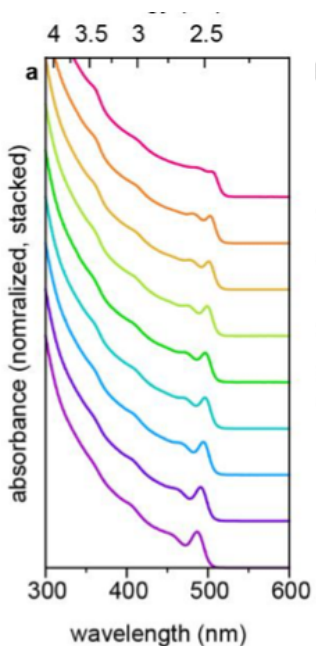
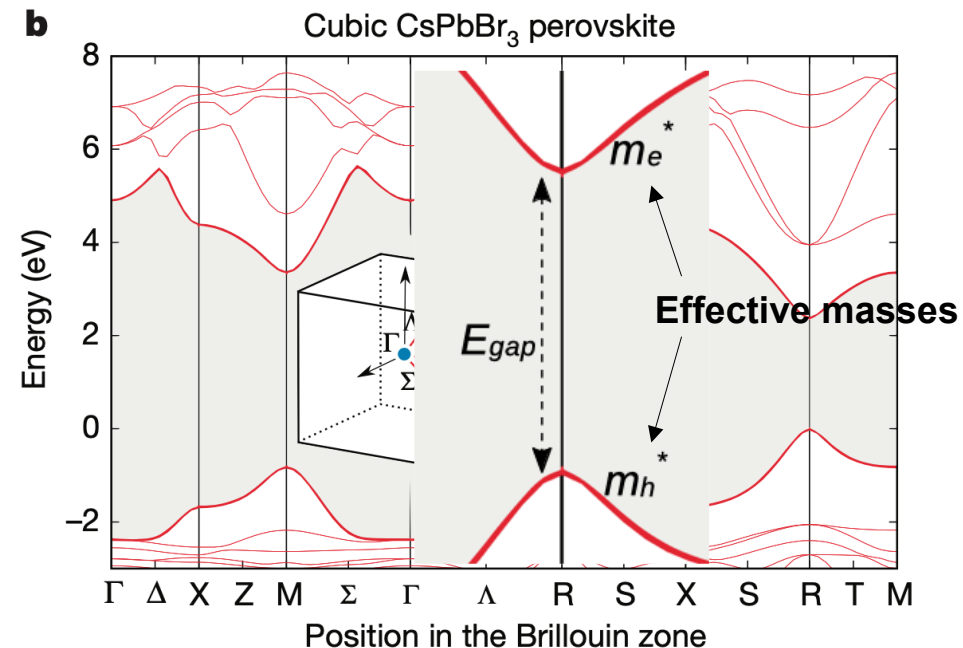
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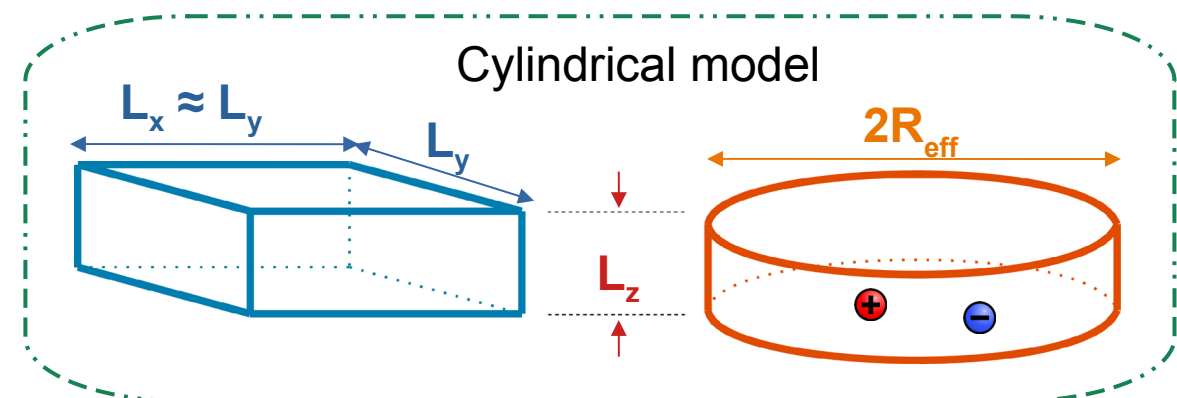
◇ Empirical models

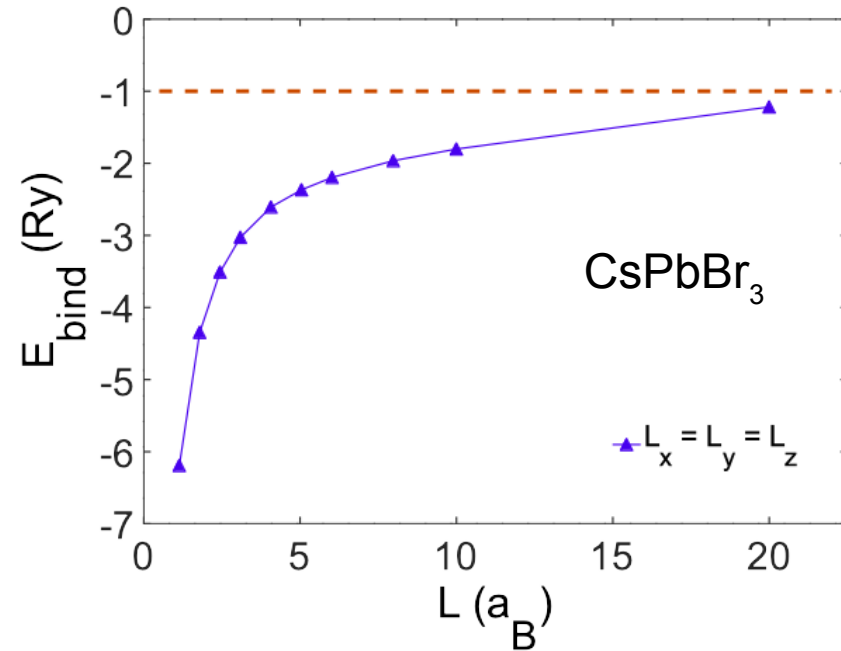
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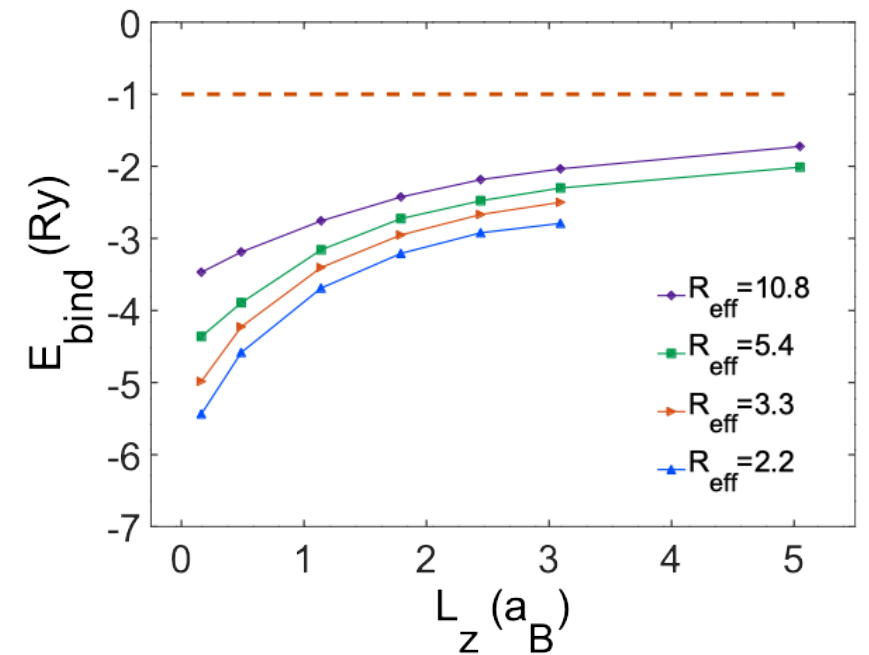
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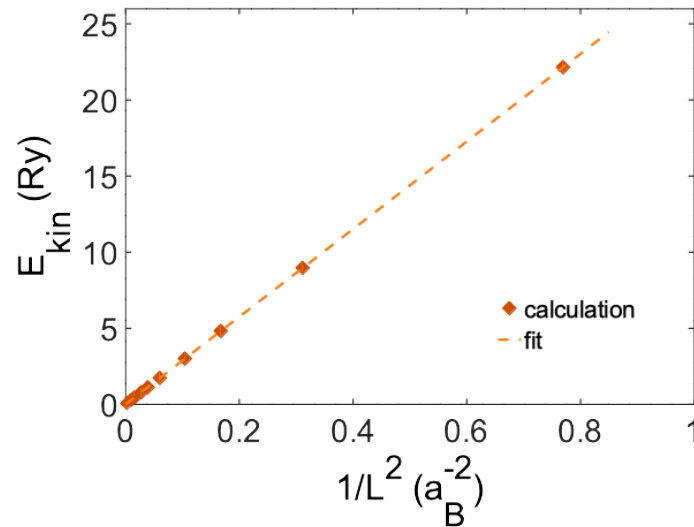
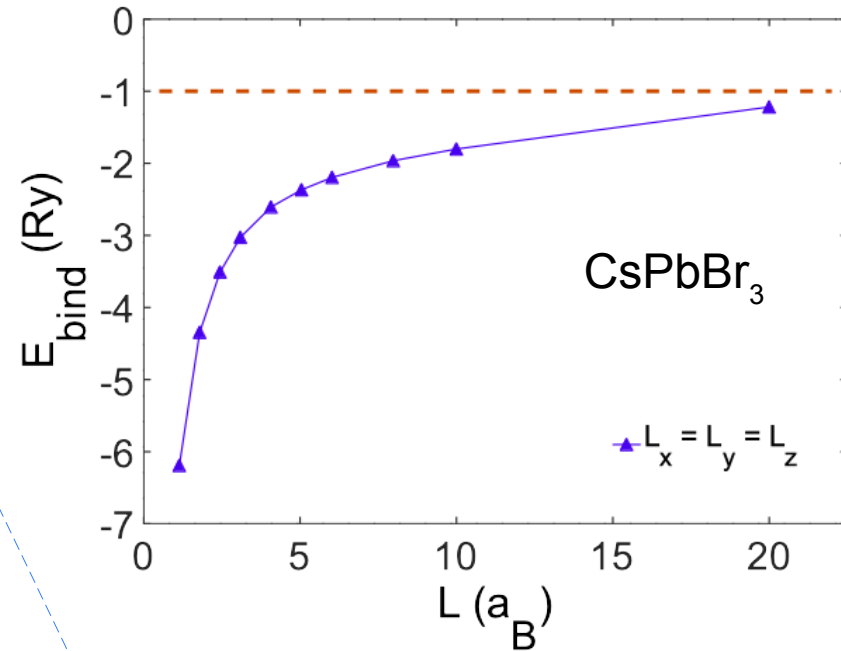
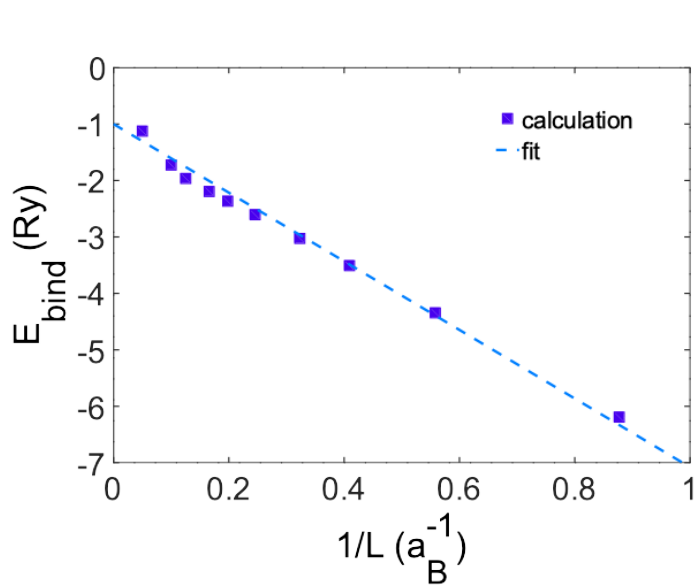


- ◇ *Isotropic* nanocrystals
 $L_x = L_y = L_z = L$
- ◇ *Correlation* effects ($L > a_B$)
 → binding energy E_{bind} for
 ground state single exciton
 a_B – effective Bohr radius
 Ry – exciton Rydberg

- ◇ *Anisotropic* effects
 $L_x = L_y \neq L_z$
- ◇ Thickness:
 Monolayer → several a_B
- ◇ R_{eff} – effective radius



Perovskite cuboids and nanoplatelets



Energy-size relation (fit)

$$E_{\text{gap}} + E_{\text{bind}} + E_{\text{kin}} = E_{\text{exc}}$$

$$\diamond E_{\text{bind}} \text{ (Ry)} = -6.1/L - 1.0$$

$$\diamond E_{\text{kin}} \text{ (Ry)} = 28.8/L^2$$

$L(a_B)$

CsPbBr_3 : $1 a_B = 3.1 \text{ nm}$

$1 \text{ Ry} = 33 \text{ meV}$

\diamond *Isotropic* nanocrystals

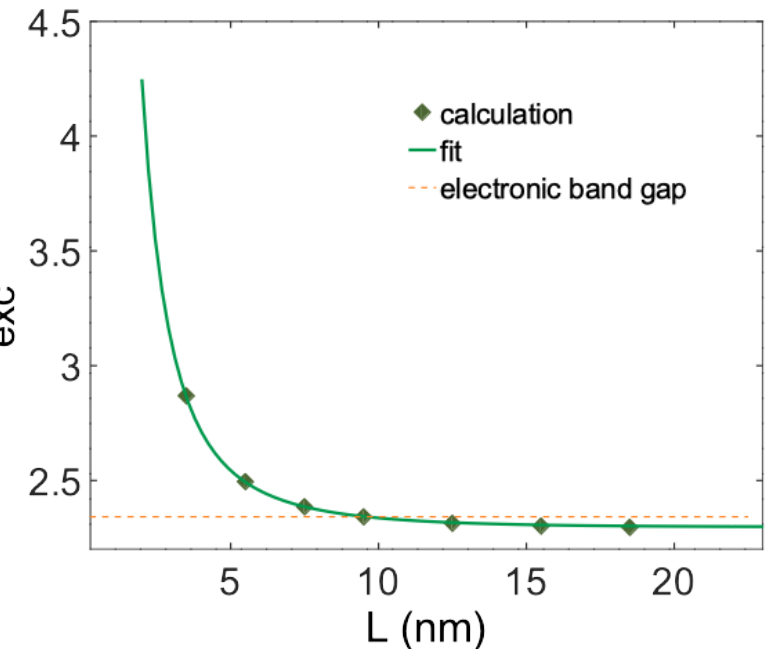
$$L_x = L_y = L_z = L$$

\diamond *Correlation* effects ($L > a_B$)

→ binding energy E_{bind} for ground state single exciton

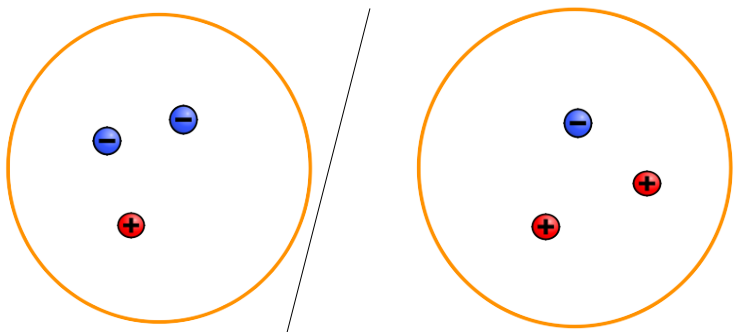
a_B – effective Bohr radius

Ry – exciton Rydberg

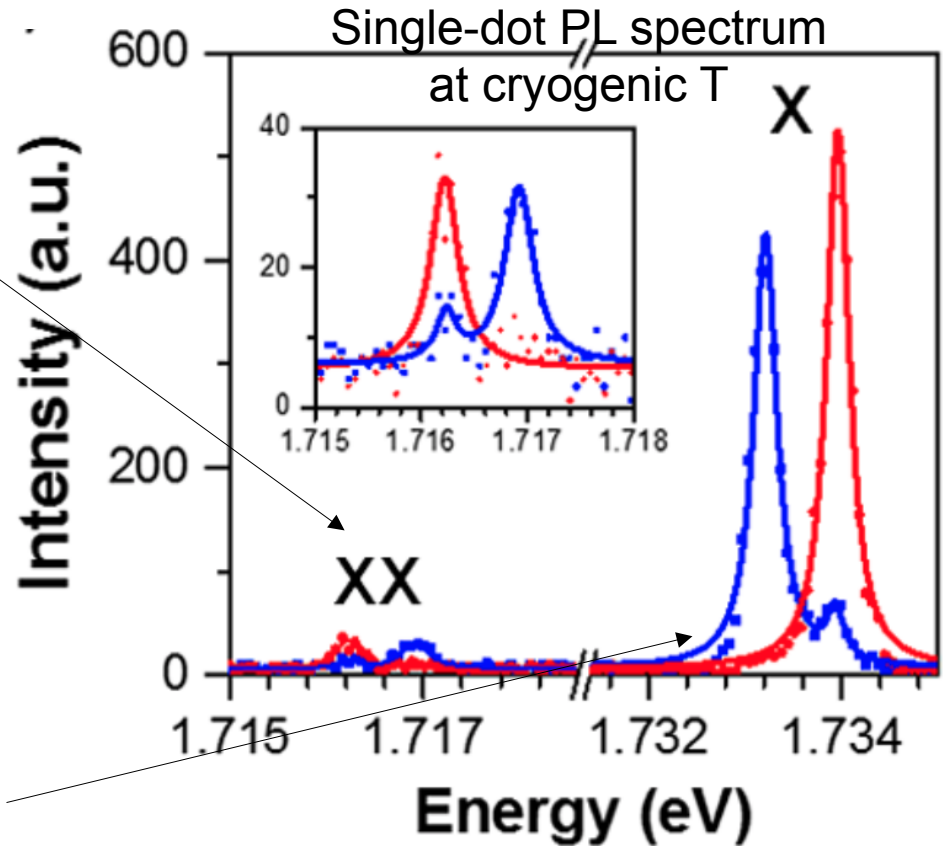
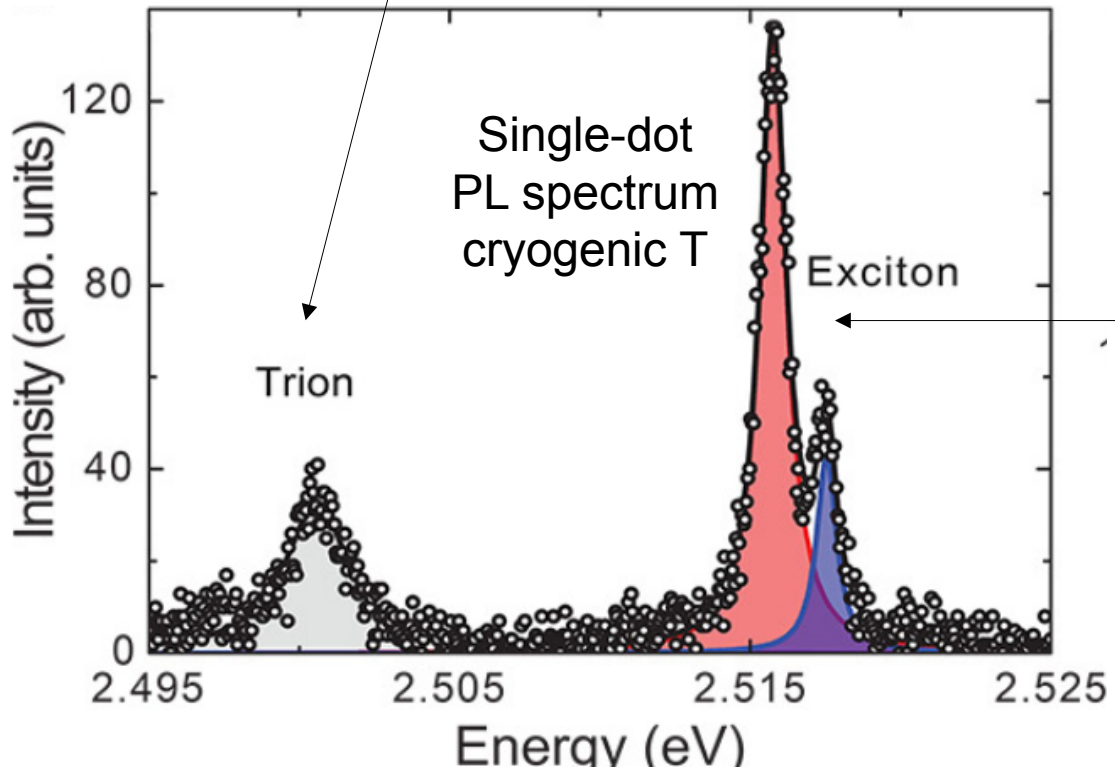
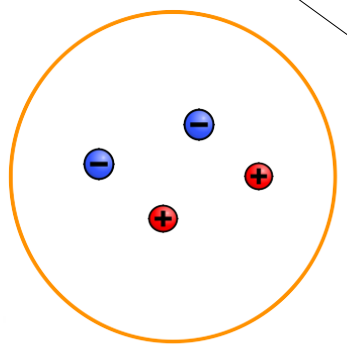


Spherical model

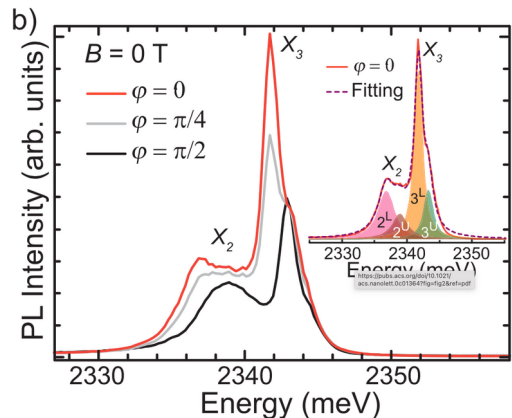
Negative/positive trion



Biexciton



Exciton fine-structure

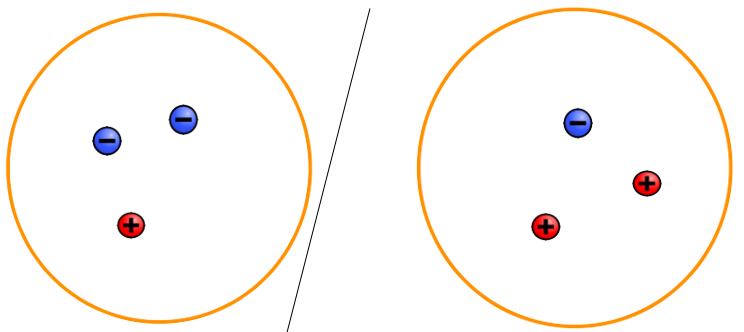


Yin et al., PRL 119, 026401 (2017)
 Becker et al., Nature 553, 189-193 (2018)
 Do et al., Nano Lett. 2020, 20, 5141-5148

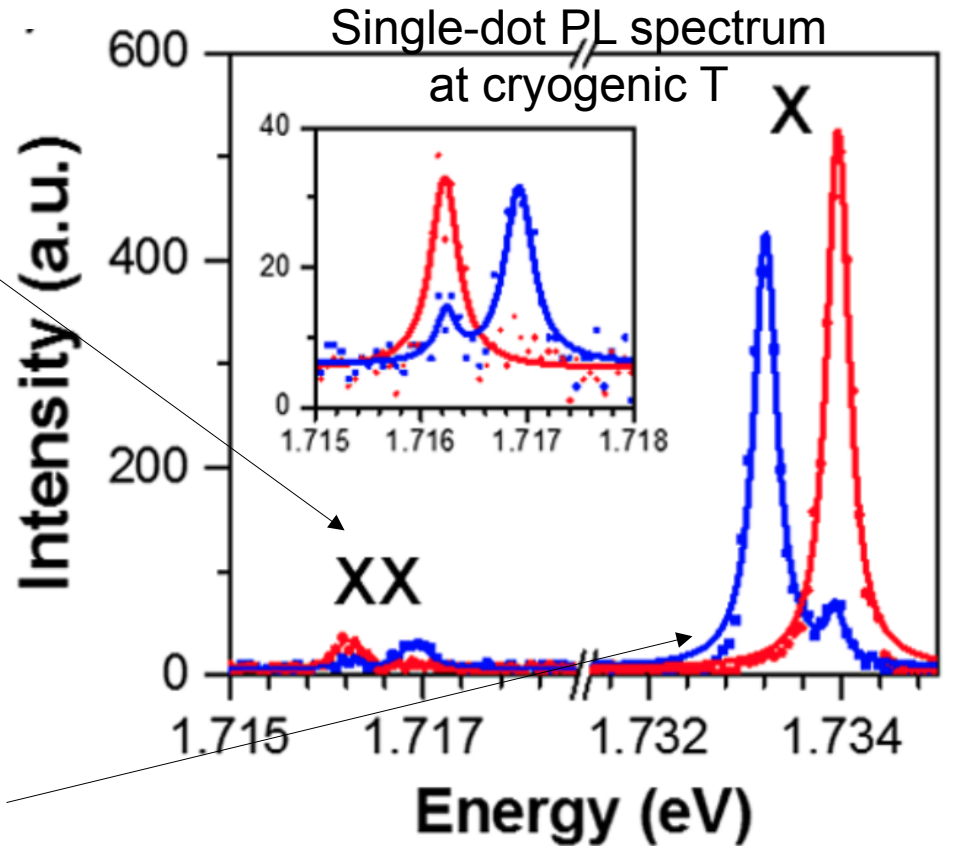
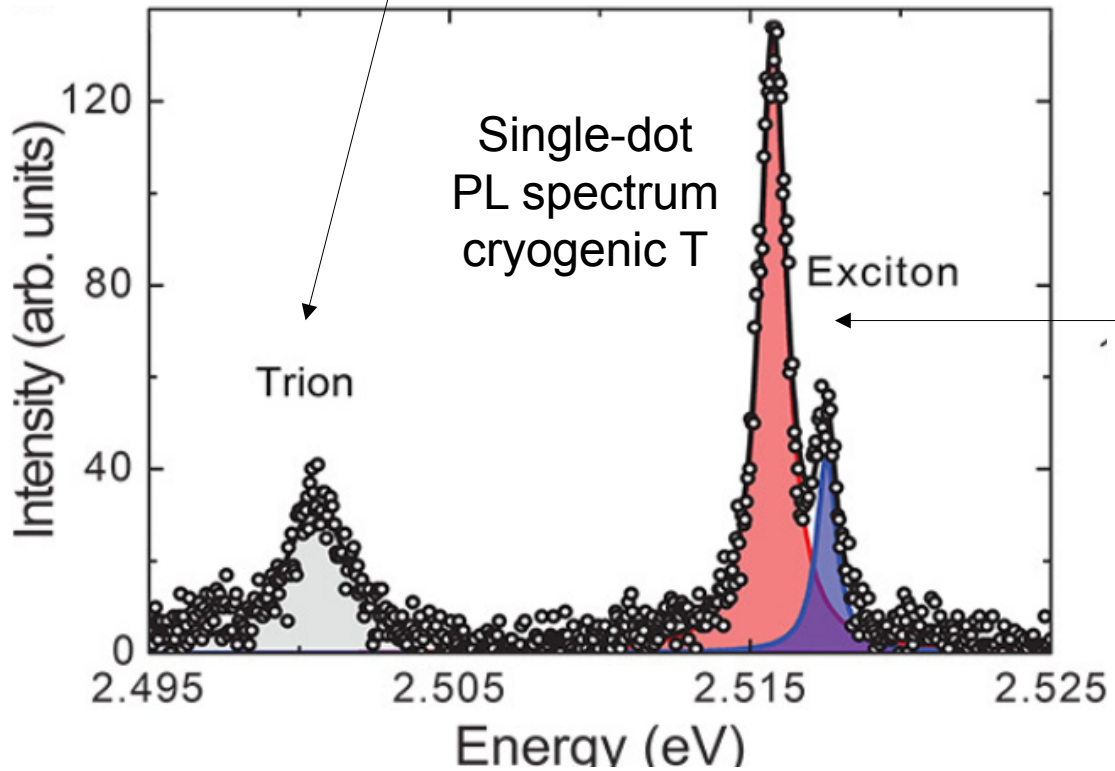
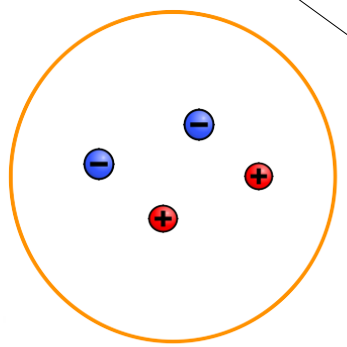
Correlated excitonic systems

Spherical model

Negative/positive trion



Biexciton

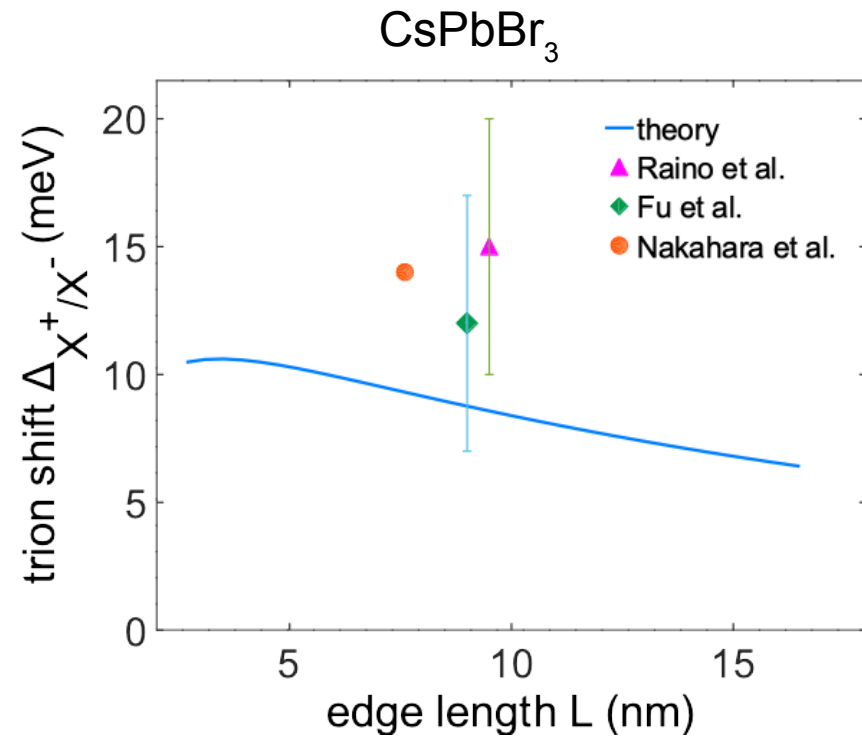


Exciton fine-structure

Correlation effects

(beyond mean-field level)

Yin et al., PRL 119, 026401 (2017)
Becker et al., Nature 553, 189-193 (2018)
Do et al., Nano Lett. 2020, 20, 5141-5148
Shumway et al., PRB 63, 155316 (2001)



Nguyen, Blundell, et al., PRB 101, 125424 (2020)
T. P. T. Nguyen, Phd Thesis 2020

Raino et al., ACS Nano, 10(2), 2485–2490 (2016)
Fu et al., Nano Lett. 17(5), 2895–2901 (2017)
Nakahara et al., J. Phys. Chem. C 2018, 122, 38, 22188–22193

$$\Delta_{X^+} = (E_X + E_h) - E_{X^+}$$

$$\Delta_{X^-} = (E_X + E_e) - E_{X^-}$$

- ◇ No biexciton/trion shift at mean-field level
- ◇ **Correlation** effects in multiexcitons
- ◇ **Red shifts** (exp.) for 2.5-15 nm size range

- ◇ Second-order level = lowest order correlation
→ qualitative explanation

- ◇ **Higher-order correlation**
→ **more quantitative** prediction

Take home message

◇ **Correlation** contributions: exciton **binding energy**, **fine structure**

◇ Role of correlation in **multiexcitonic** systems

◇ Effect of shape **anisotropy** on single-exciton binding energy

Future directions

◇ More complete description of carrier-carrier interaction
(beyond second-order perturbation)

→biexciton, trions

◇ **Radiative lifetime of multi-carrier systems**

Nguyen, Blundell, et al., PRB 101, 195414 (2020)

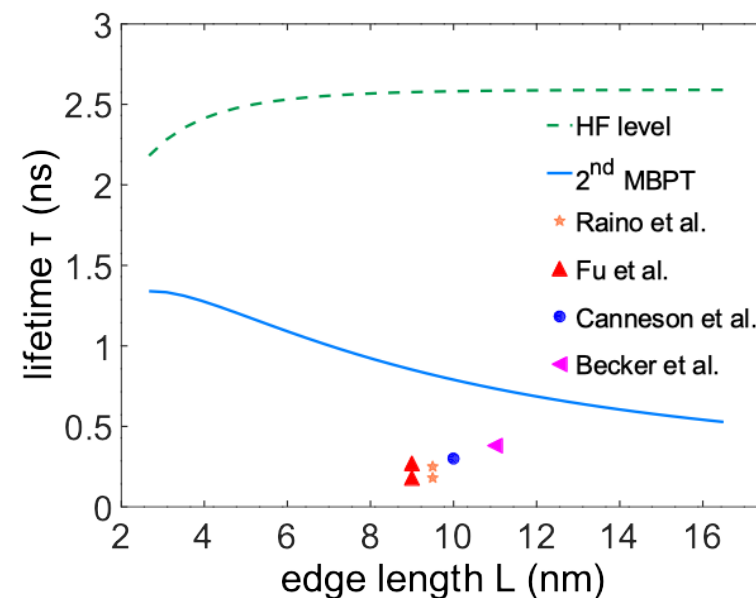
Raino et al., ACS Nano, 10(2), 2485–2490 (2016)

Fu et al., Nano Lett. 17(5), 2895–2901 (2017)

Becker et al., Nature 553, 189-193 (2018)

Canneson et al., Nano Lett. 17(10), 6177-6183 (2017)

◇ **Anisotropy in multiexcitons**





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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!