

Light-emitting device based on Carbon Dots /Porous Silica nanocomposite

Isaieva O.¹, Vasin A.^{1,2}, Kysil D.¹, Sevostianov St.³, Rudko G.Yu.¹, Capoen Br.⁴, Bouazaoui Mh.⁴, El Hamzaoui H.⁴, Tertykh V.³, Starik S.⁵, Nazarov A.^{1,2}

¹V. Lashkaryov Institute of Semiconductor Physics of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, 45, Pr. Nauky, Kiev, 03028, Ukraine.

E-mail: oksana.isaieva@isp.kiev.ua

²National Technical University of Ukraine "Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute", Kyiv 03056, Ukraine

³Chuiiko Institute of Surface Chemistry of the NAS of Ukraine, Kyiv 03164, Ukraine

⁴Univ-Lille, CNRS, UMR8523 – Physique des Lasers Atomes et Molecules, CERLA/IRCICA, F-59000, Lille, France

⁵V.Bakul Institute for Superhard materials of the NAS of Ukraine, Kyiv 04074, Ukraine

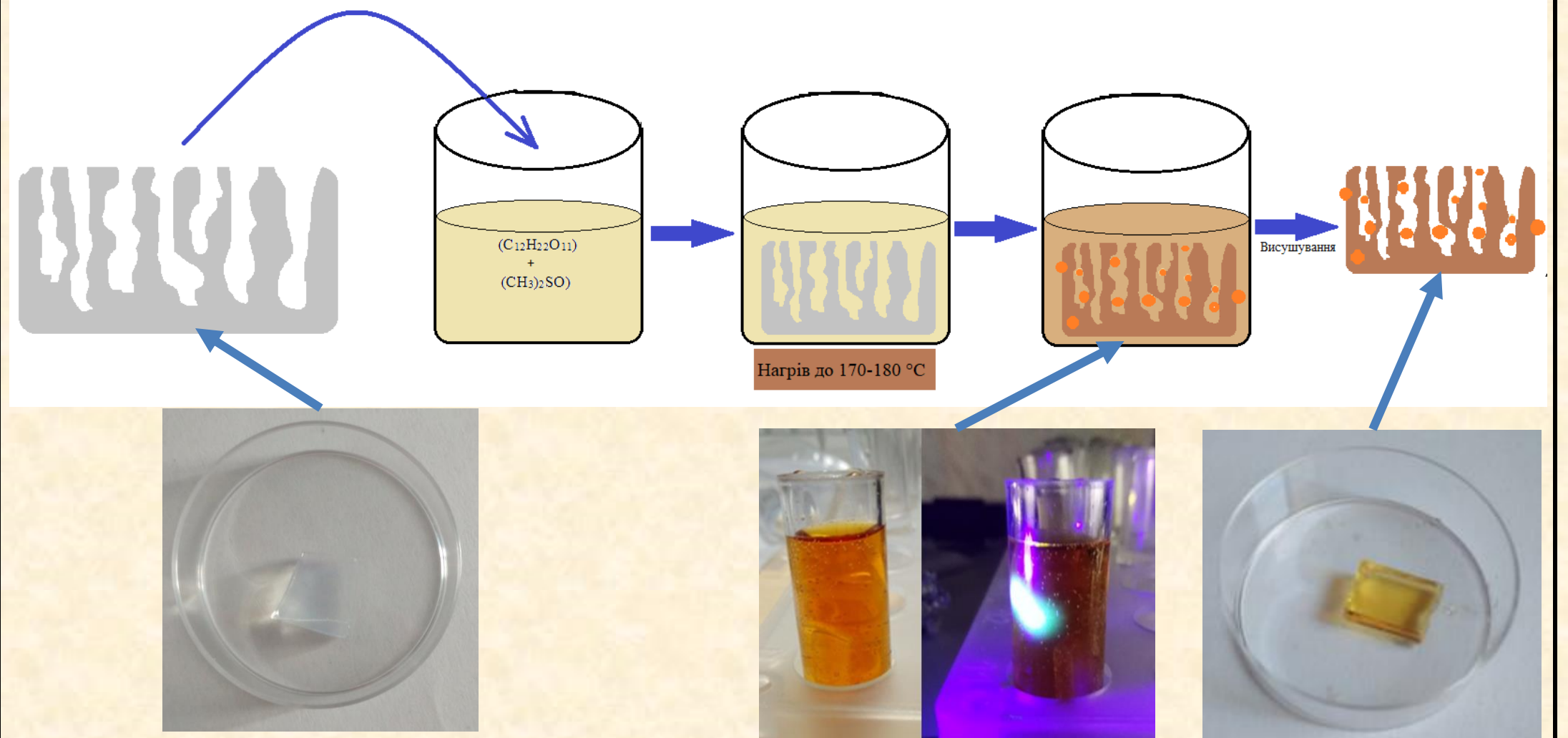
Motivation

- ✓ Organic-inorganic nanocomposites – new materials combining the advantages of matrix and nanoparticles;
- ✓ C-dots are very effective luminophore (broadband PL in the visible range; the efficiency is sufficiently high at T_{room});
- ✓ The controlled synthesis of C-dots in SiO_2 matrix.

Goal

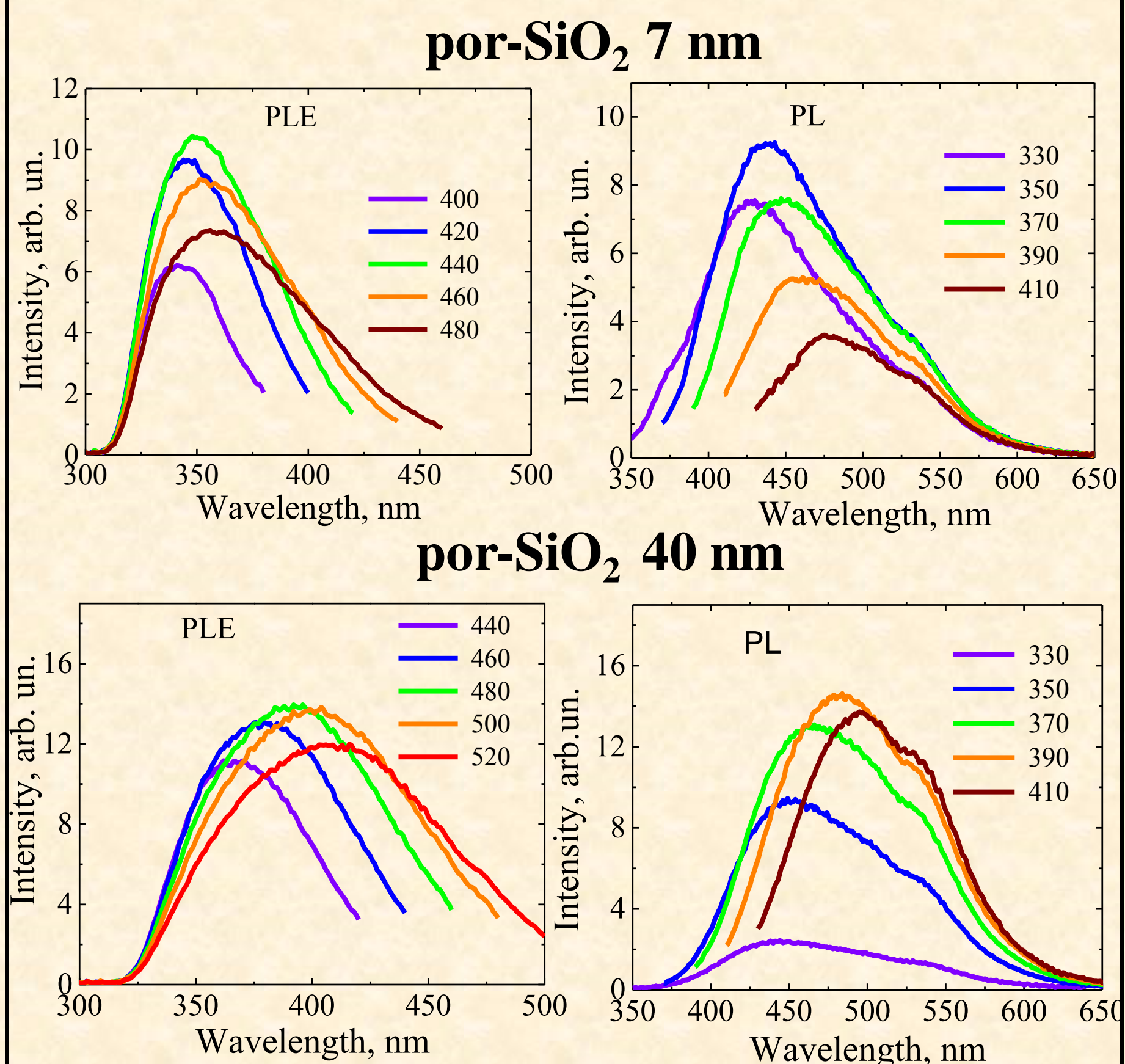
To fabricate C-dots in porous SiO_2 matrix, with environmentally friendly reaction conditions, to study the applicability of the nano-composite as a luminescent material.

Synthesis of C-dots in porous SiO_2



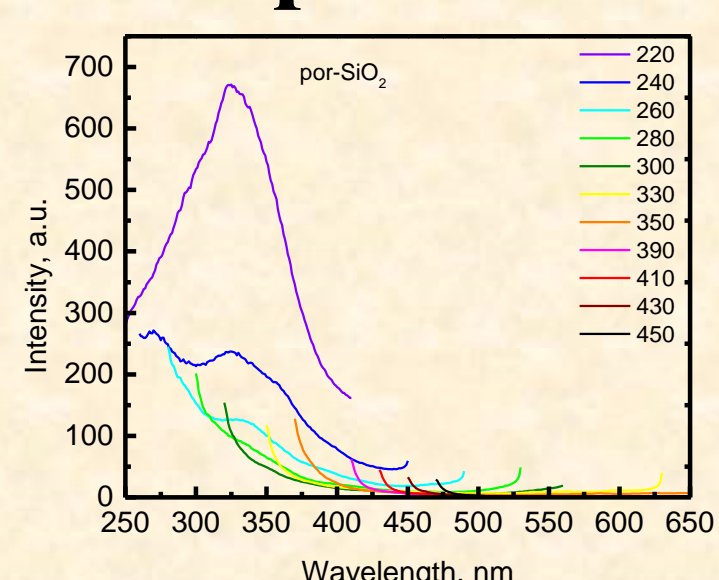
- ✓ Synthesis *in situ*;
- ✓ "Green" method;
- ✓ Precursors:
 - SiO_2 samples with the average sizes of pores of 7 and 40 nm,
 - Solution of sucrose ($C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$) in DMSO ($(CH_3)_2SO$).

PLE and PL spectra of impregnated SiO_2



- The asymmetric shape of PL spectra - overlap of the emission of the core of carbon nanoparticles and the functional groups on their surface;
- "Red" shift of the PL spectra (por- $SiO_2(40) \rightarrow$ por- $SiO_2(7)$) = change of C-dots average size;
- PL and PLE spectra are significantly broadened;

PL spectra of "empty" SiO_2 matrix



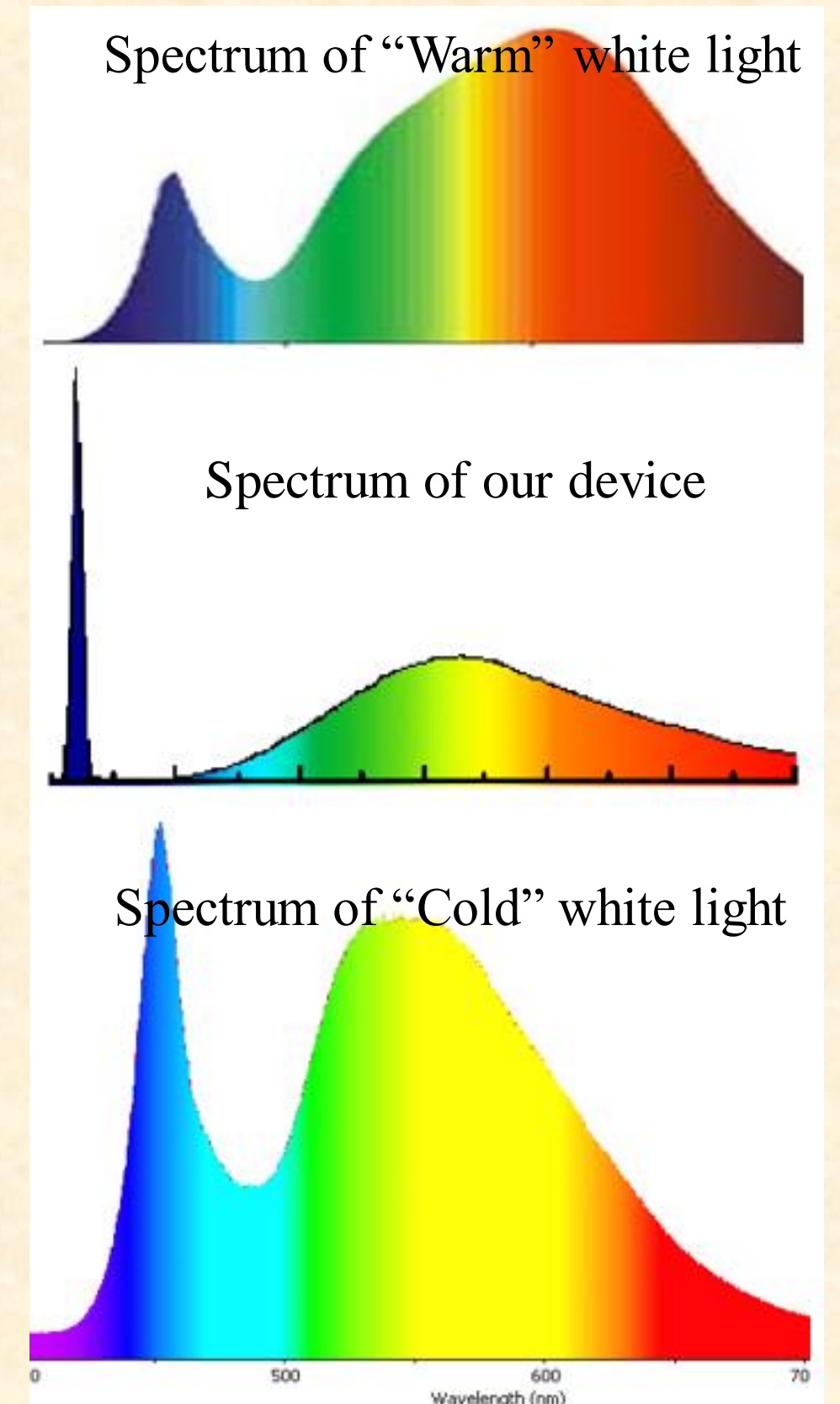
- Strong PL in UV-region;
- No PL of por- SiO_2 in the same region that in nanocomposite;

Matrix does not contribute to the resulting perception of color

Model of solid-state light-emitting device based on C-dots in porous SiO_2



Light is perceived by the eye as something in between "warm" and "cold" white light.



Conclusions

- ✓ We proposed model of light-emitting device based on C-dots;
- ✓ Device emits white light;
- ✓ Carbon precipitates were obtained as a result of sucrose decomposition;
- ✓ The shape of PL and PLE spectra are typical for the emission of carbon nanoparticles;
- ✓ C-dots with larger size are formed in por- $SiO_2(40)$ templates as compared with por- $SiO_2(7)$.