

Inorganic-Organic Hybrid Perovskites

Gary Braun

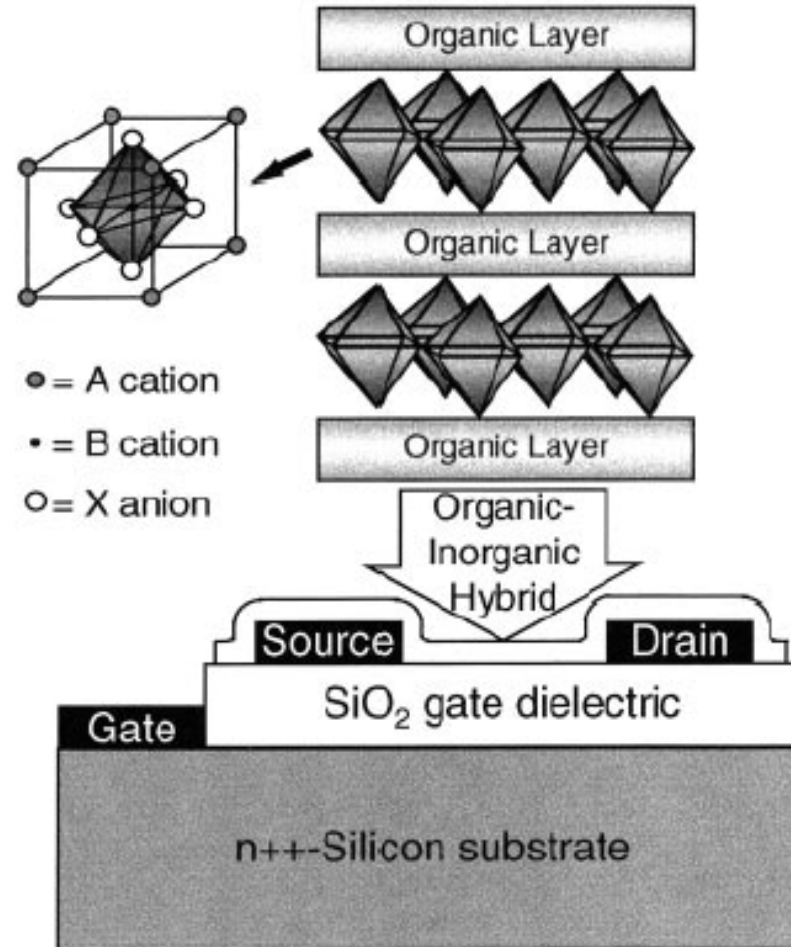
Inorganic Materials - Seshadri

Fall 2005

Hybrid Perovskites

- **Interest**

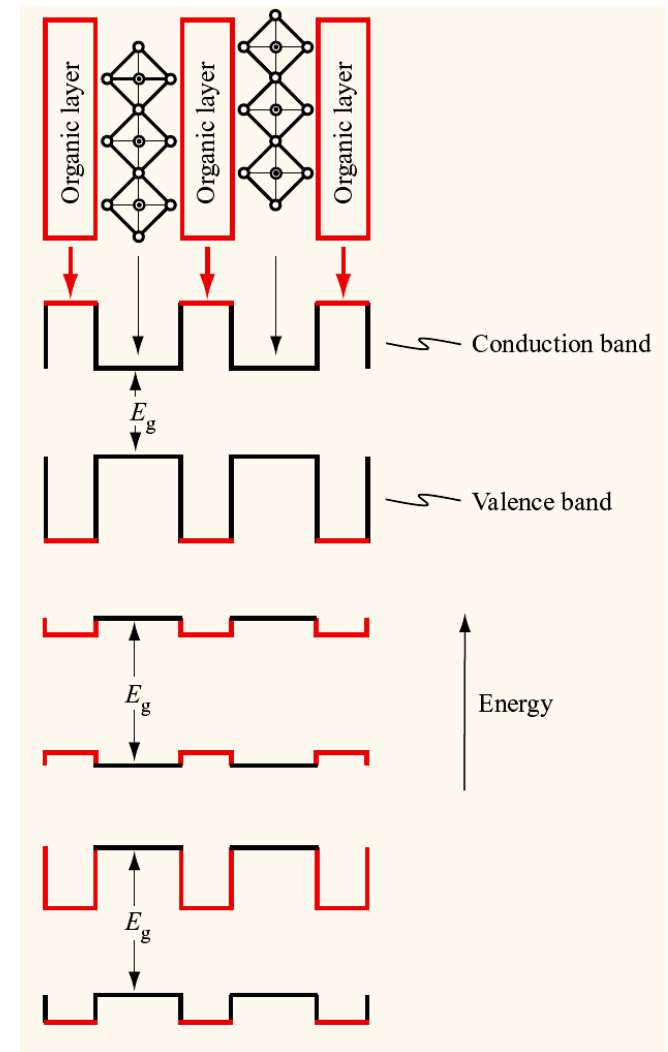
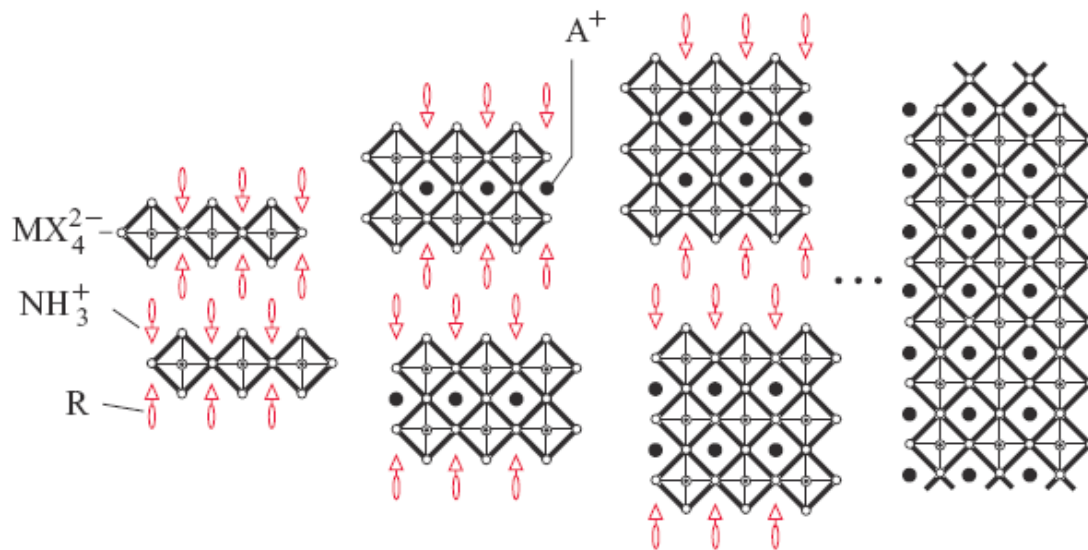
- Unique physical properties
- Applications in technology
- Ease of processing
- Tunability
- Flexibility
- Low Cost



Kagan et. al., *Science* **286**, 945-947 (1999)

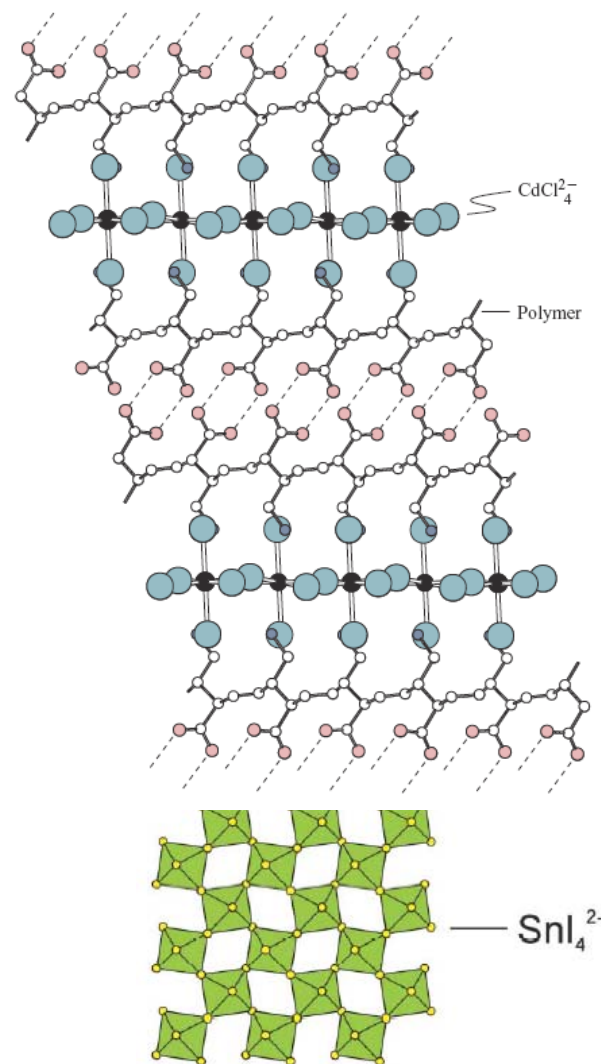
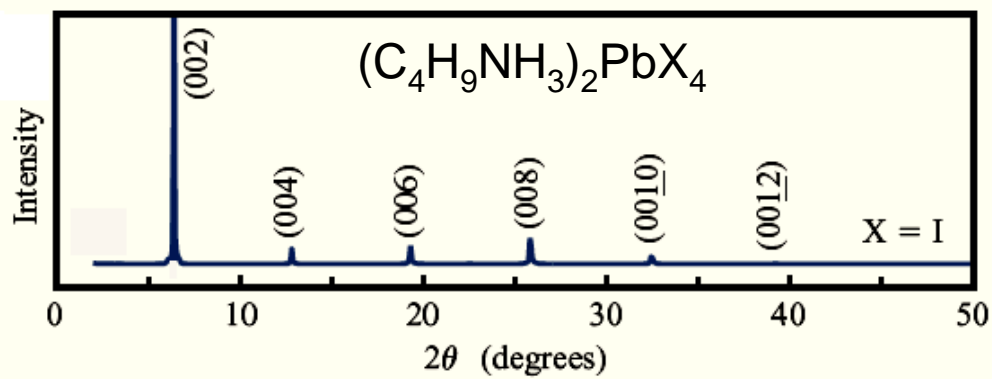
Crystal Structure

- Perovskite-based
 - Series of corner-sharing octahedron
 - Band gap structure
 - Electron transport in layered material



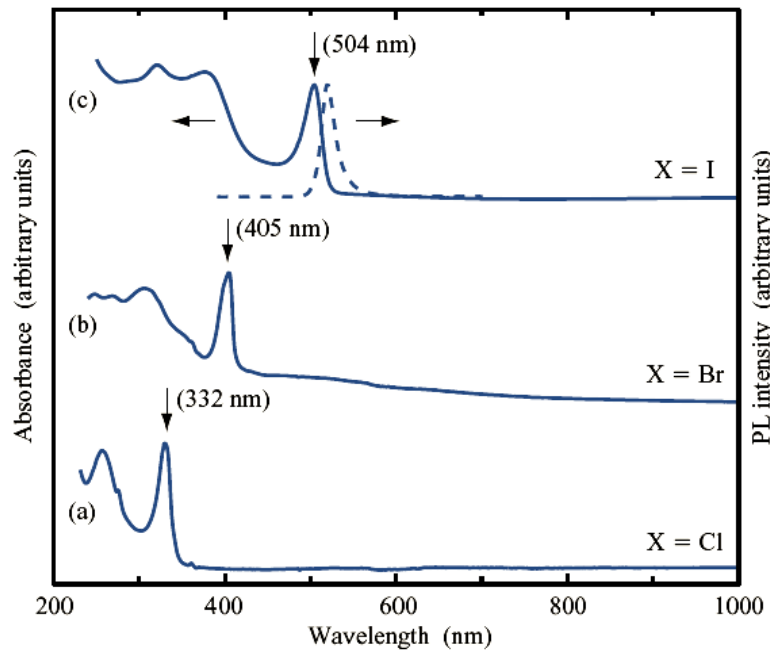
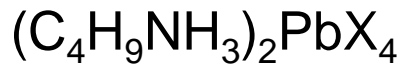
Structural Characteristics

- **Inorganic:** M^{2+} and halides
 - Dimensionality
 - Semiconductor, metallic, magnetic
 - Symmetry and vacancies
- **Organic:** Protonated Amines
 - Hydrogen bonding, vdW, stacking
 - Intercalation
 - Shape constraints

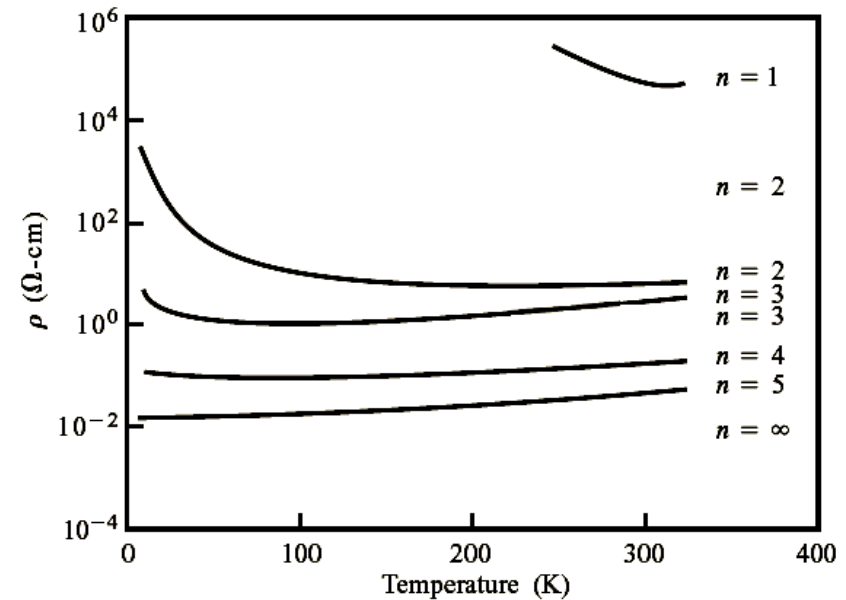
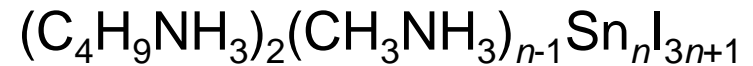


Inorganic Layers

- Band gap series



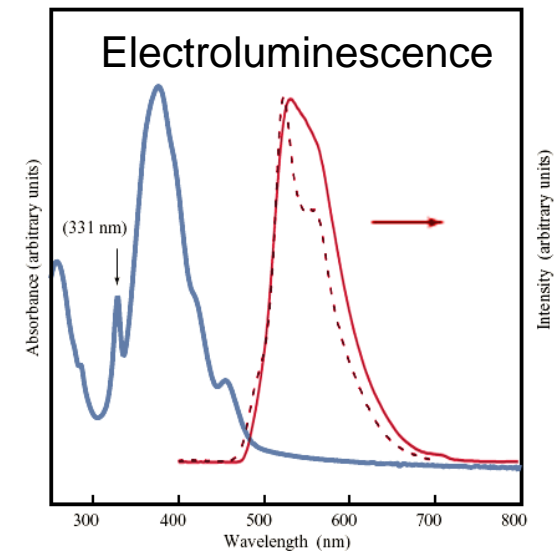
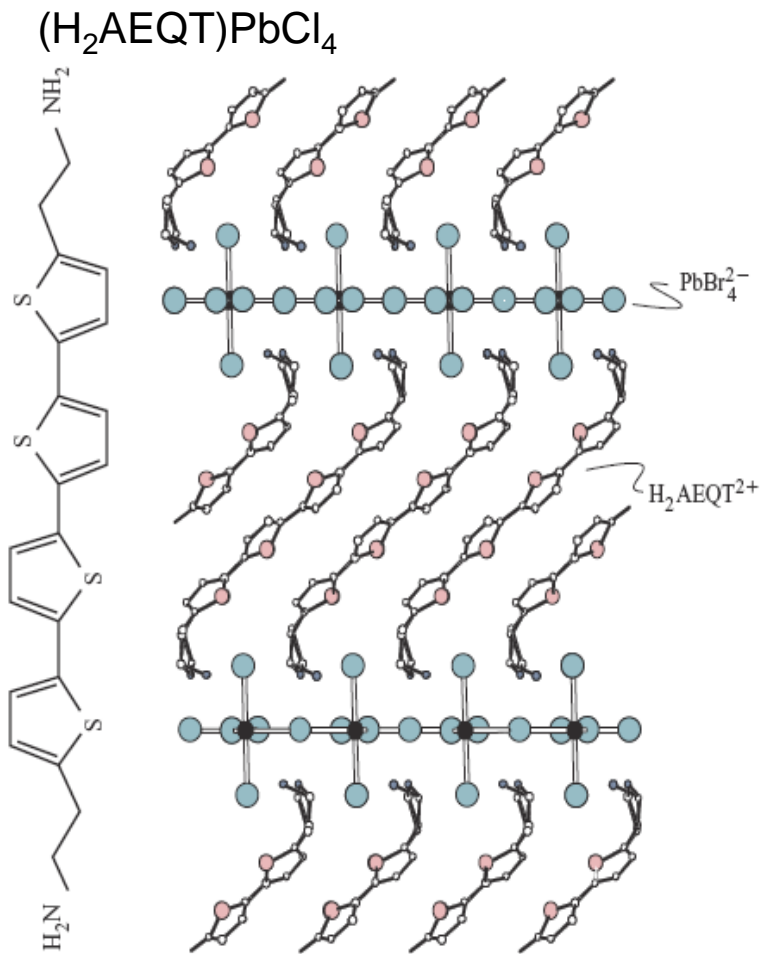
- Conductivity



Mitzi et. al., *IBM J. Res. & Dev.* **45**, 1 (2001)

Organic Layer

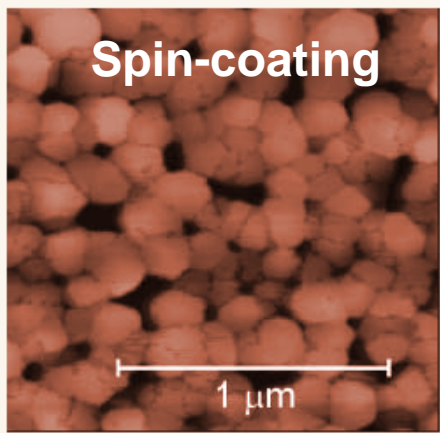
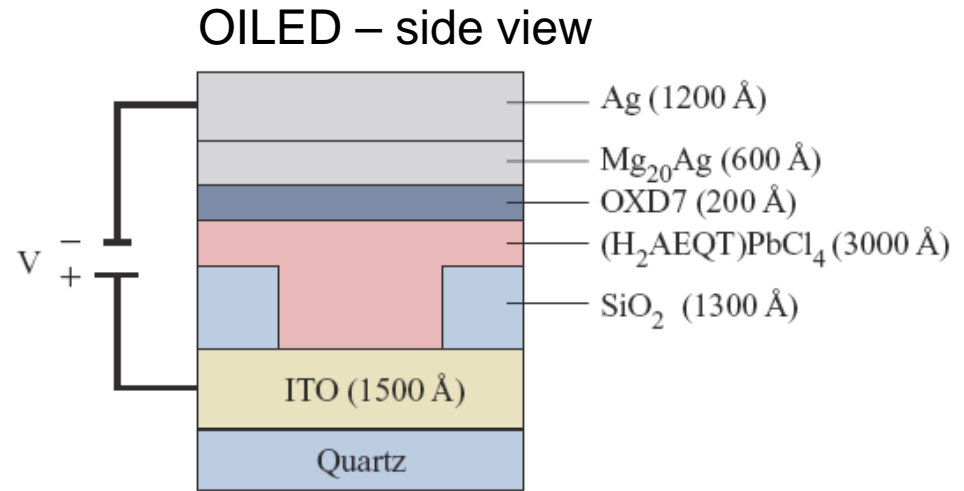
- Organic-Inorganic LEDs
- Polymerization reactions
- Structure/mobility
- Perturbations of structure due to confinement



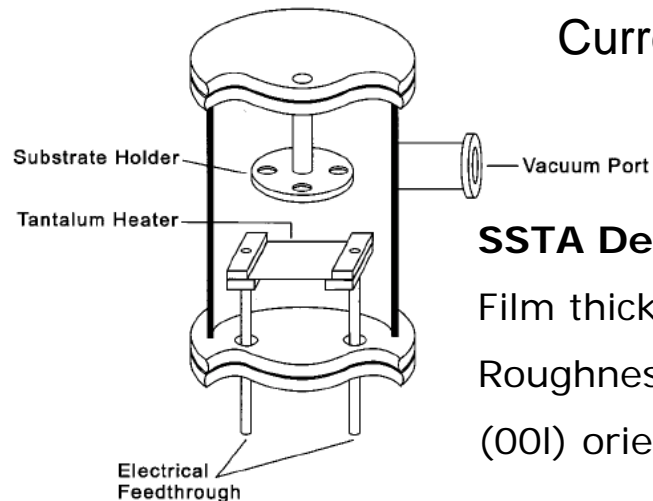
Mitzi et. al., *IBM J. Res. & Dev.* **45**, 1 (2001)

Synthesis

- Thin film deposition
 - saturation solutions
 - spin-coating
 - Single source thermal ablation (SSTA)
- Annealing
- Single source thermal ablation (SSTA)



Mitzi et. al. (2001 and 2004)



Current EL <1% efficiency

SSTA Details: 1000 C in <5 sec

Film thickness 10 – 200 nm

Roughness <2 nm (RMS)

(001) orientation, crystalline in stacking