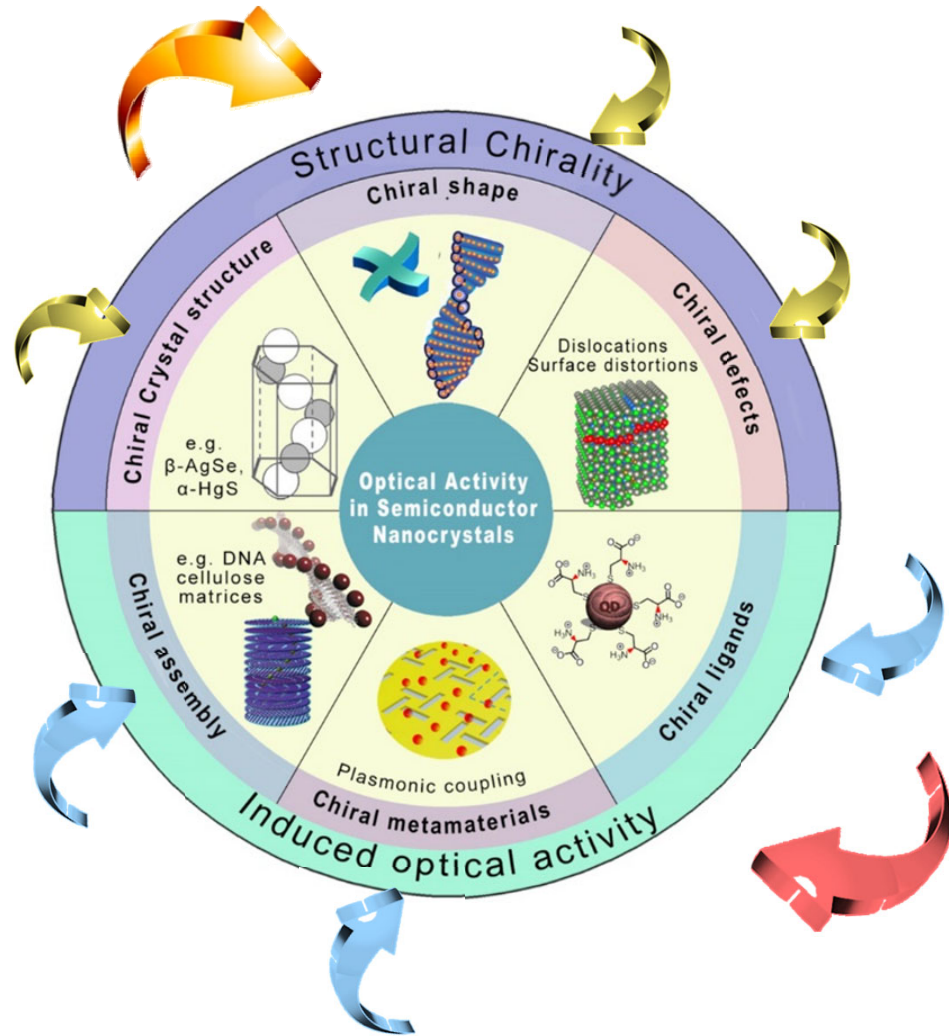


Chirality and QDs nanoobjects

Dr. Marie-Hélène DELVILLE

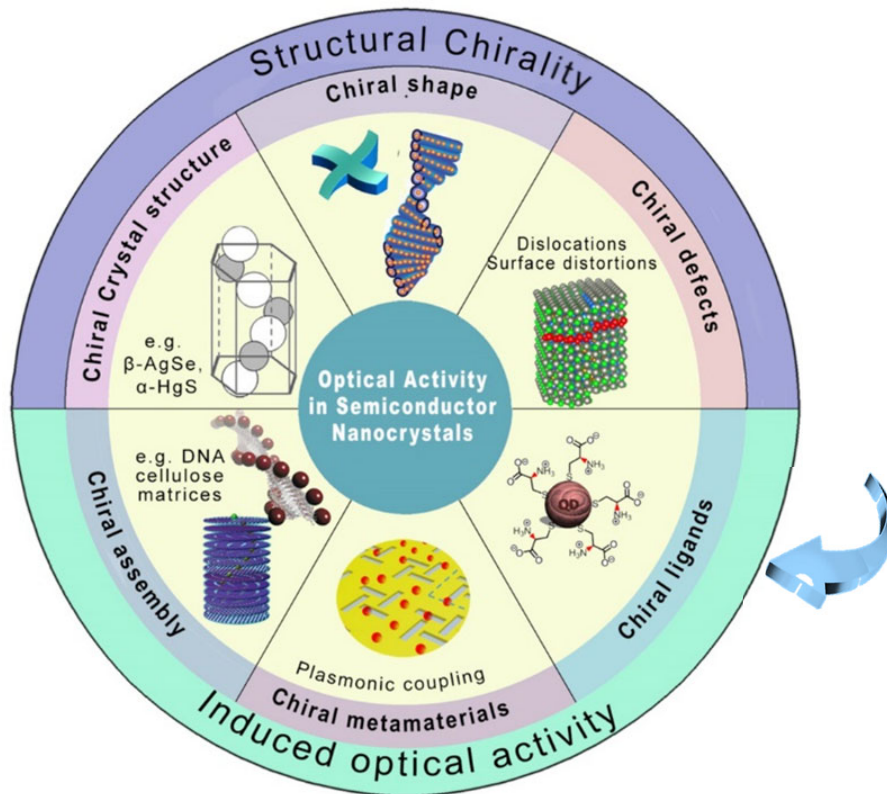
Ligand induced chirality in QDs



QDs : luminescent semiconductor NPs with outstanding tunability of the optical and physical properties thanks to quantum confinement effect (as a result of their band electronic structure which is size dependent).

QDs may exhibit high photoluminescent (PL), quantum yield (up to 100%); large extinction coefficients continuous across a wide spectral range, in addition to excellent photo- and chemical stability

Ligand induced chirality in QDs

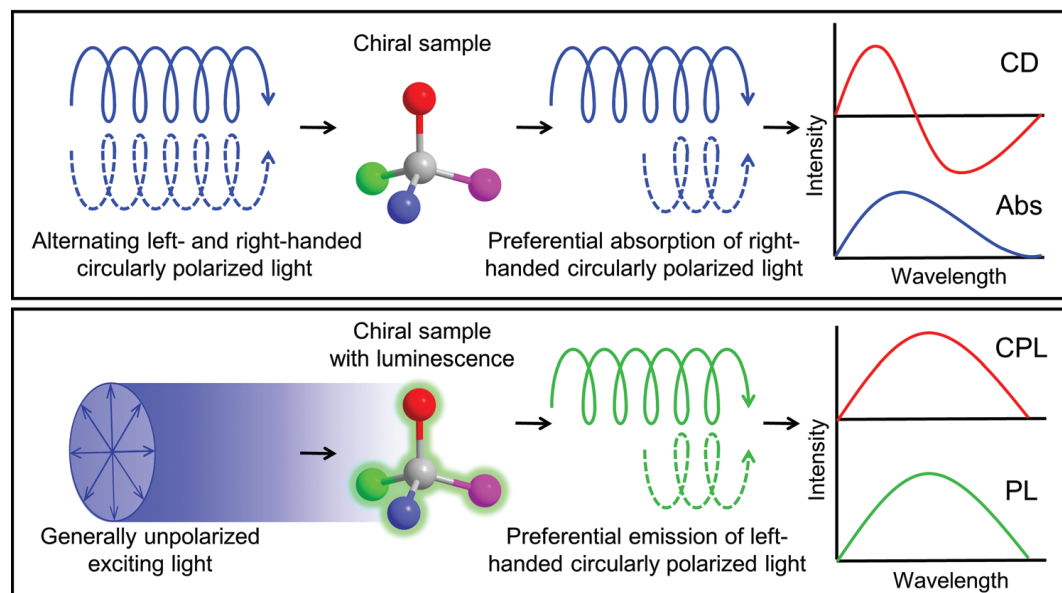


- Easy control of the NCs Shape
- Various types of chiral molecules
- Optical activity

CD & Circularly polarized luminescence (CPL) in QDs

1

$$g = |A_L - A_R| / A = \Delta A / A = \theta_{(\text{mdeg})} / 32980 * A$$



ground state chirality of the system,

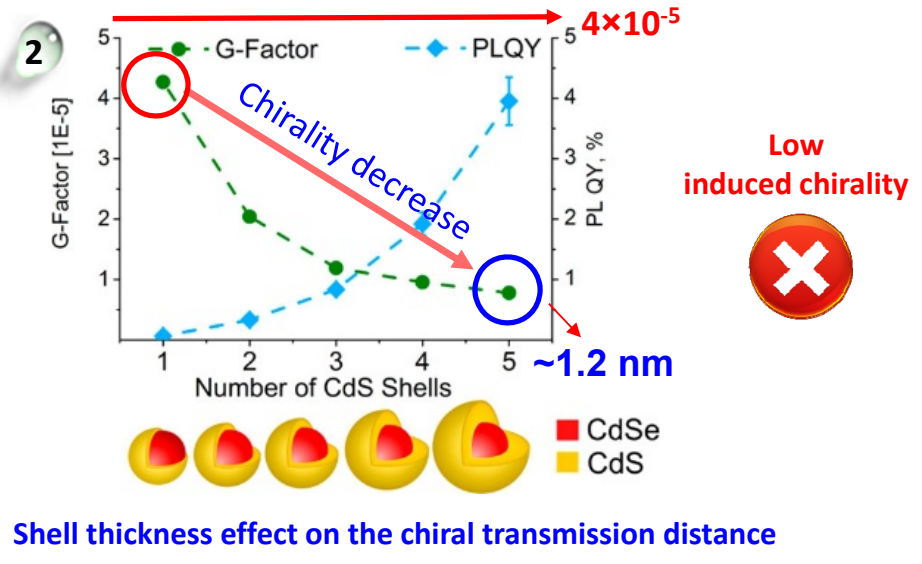
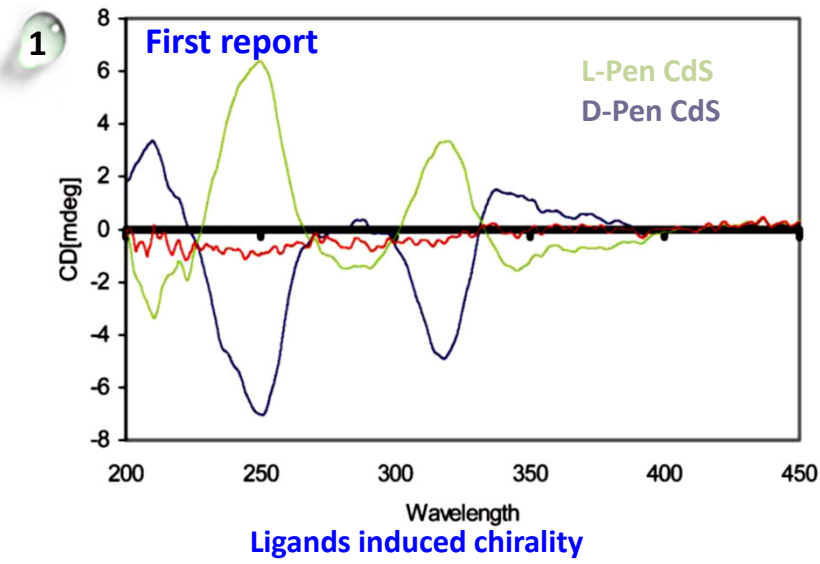
excited state chirality.

CD signals of a chiral luminescent system do not ensure CPL signals. **But**, CPL active materials normally display the Cotton effect.

$$g_{\text{lum}} = 2(I_L - I_R) / (I_L + I_R) = \Delta I / I.$$

1. Adv. Mater. 2019, 32 (41), 1900110;

Ligand induced chirality



$$g\text{-factor} = \frac{\Delta\epsilon}{\epsilon} = \frac{\Delta A}{A} = \frac{\theta_{mdeg}}{32980 \cdot A}$$

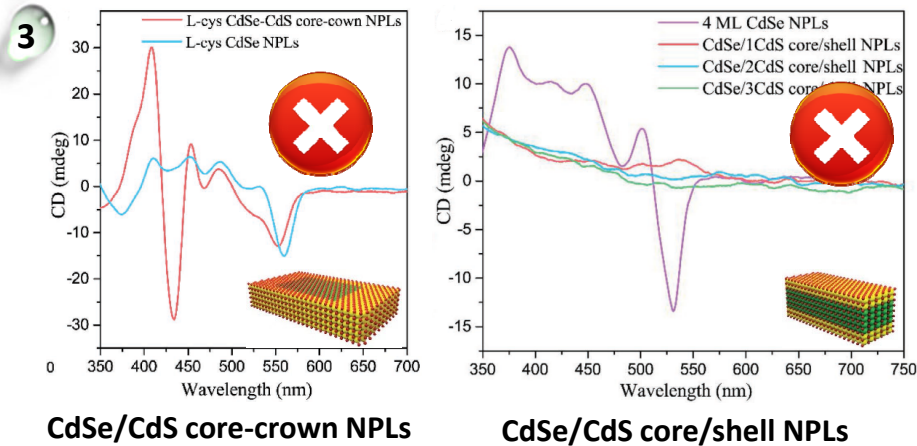
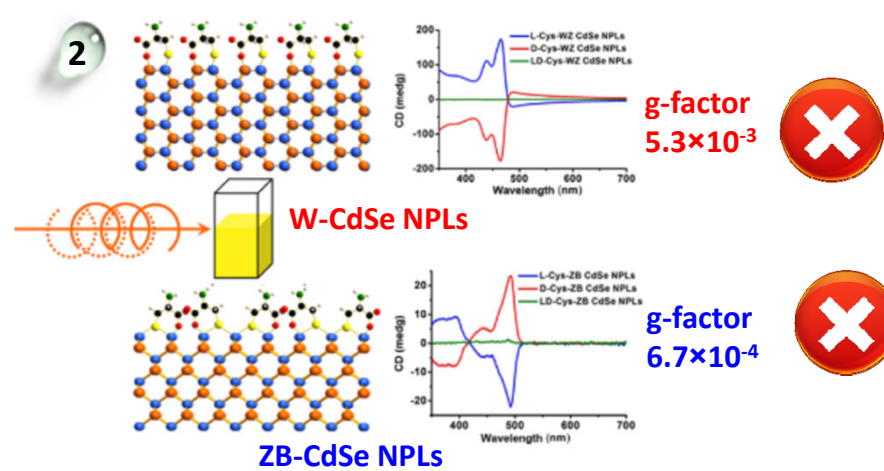
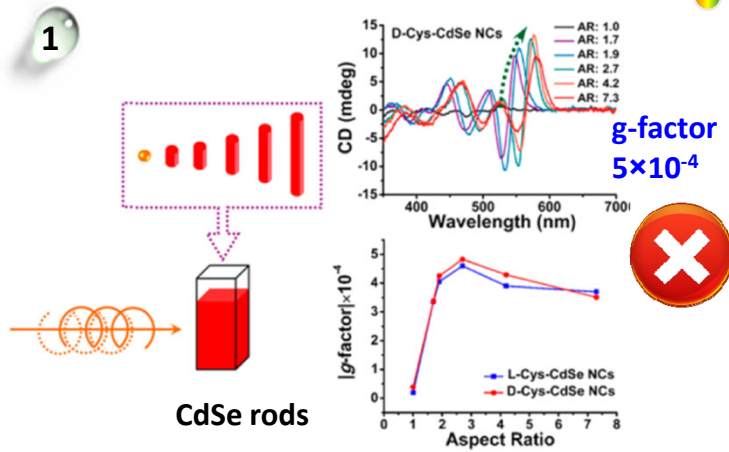
- Φ Hybridization between the ligand highest occupied molecular orbitals (HOMO) and the hole levels of valence band (VB) of the quantum dots
- χ NPs: an undistorted and achiral core, CD signals arise from near-surface Cd atoms that are enantiomerically distorted by chiral ligands

1. Gun'ko Chem. Commun. 2007, 38, 3900-3902;
2. ACS Nano 2017, 11 (9), 9207-9214.

Bottlenecks of Circularly Polarized Luminescence (CPL)

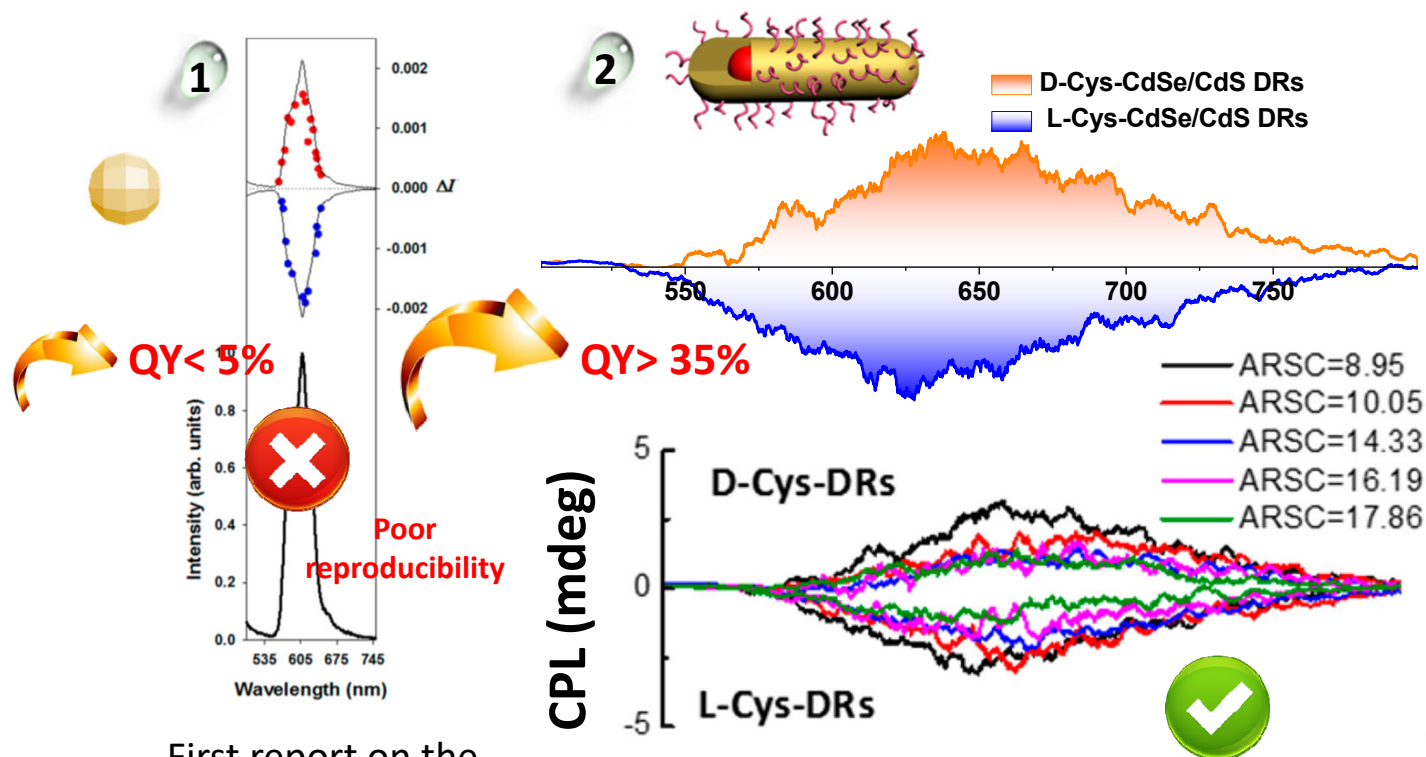
High CD g-factor

High CPL g_{lum}



1. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2017, 139 (25), 8734-8739;
2. Nano Lett. 2018, 18 (11), 6665-6671;
3. Adv. Funct. Mater. 2018, 28 (28), 1802012.

Circularly polarized luminescence (CPL)



First report on the induced CPL in Cys-CdSe NCs

The excellent **luminescence properties** of Cys-CdSe/CdS DRs improve the **reproducibility** of CPL.

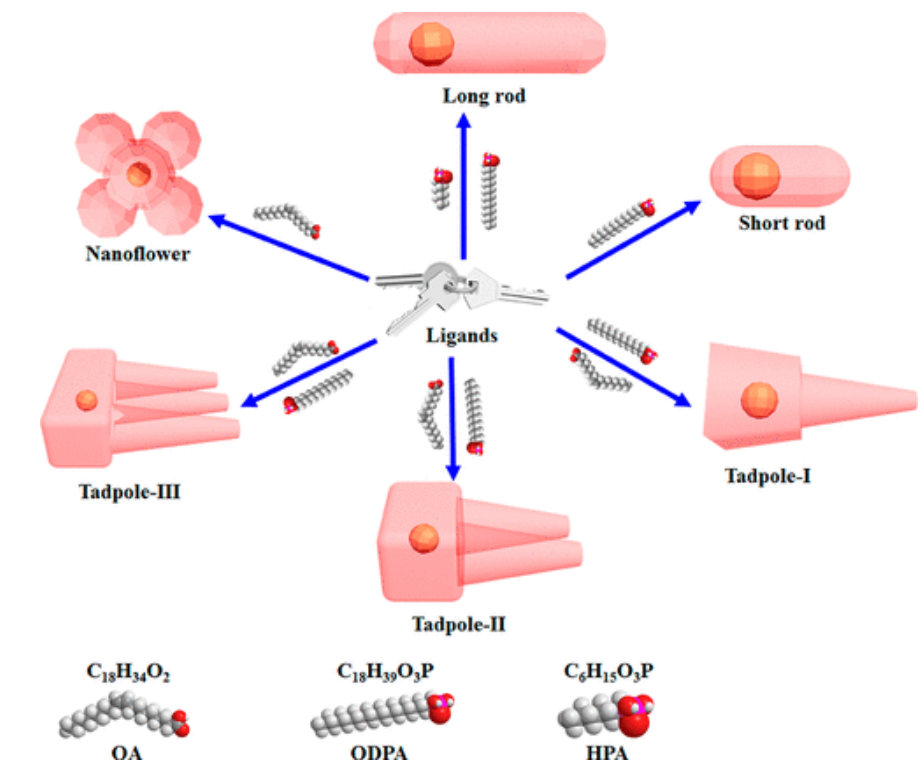
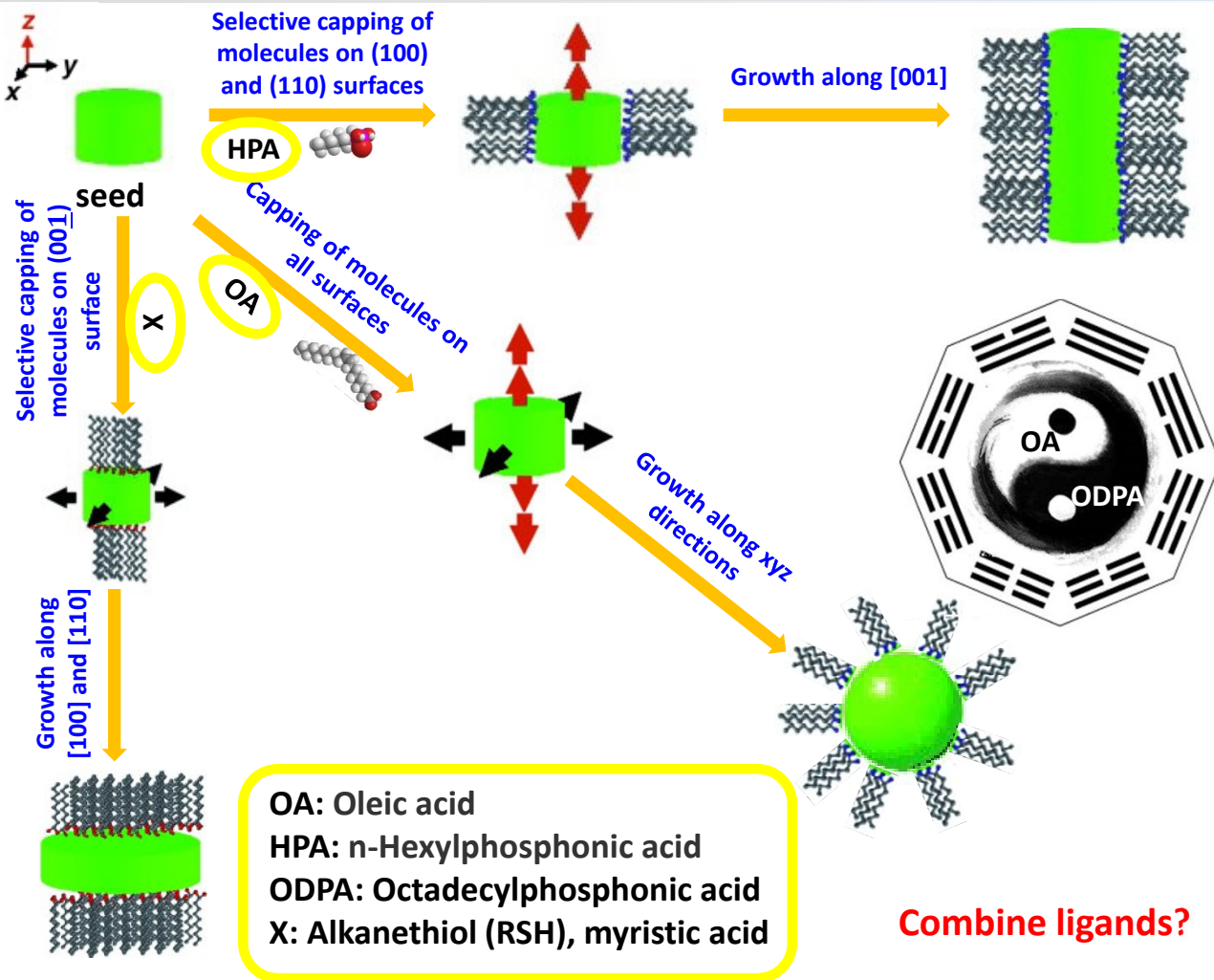
How can we expand the range of nanocrystals exhibiting a CPL signal?



ARSC: $A_{\text{shell}}/A_{\text{core}}$, absorption ratio of shell to core geometry-dependent CD and CPL phenomena

1. Balaz, *ACS Nano* 2013, 7 (12), 11094-11102;
2. Cheng, *ACS Nano* 2018, 12 (6), 5341-5350.

Circularly polarized luminescence (CPL)

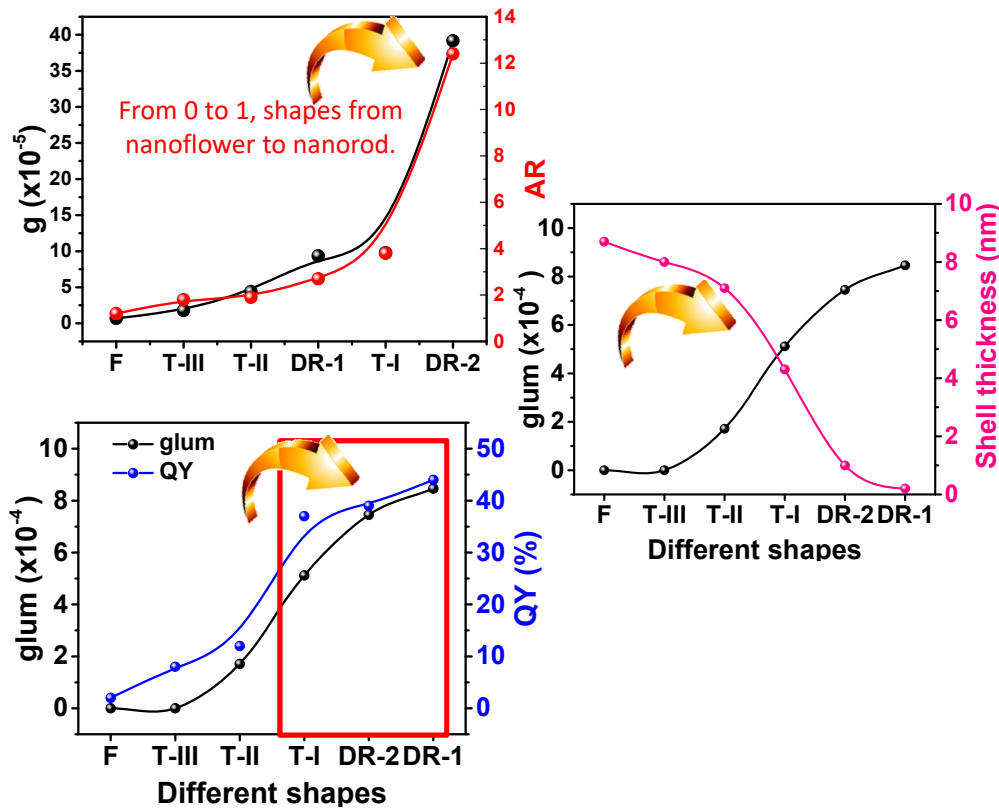
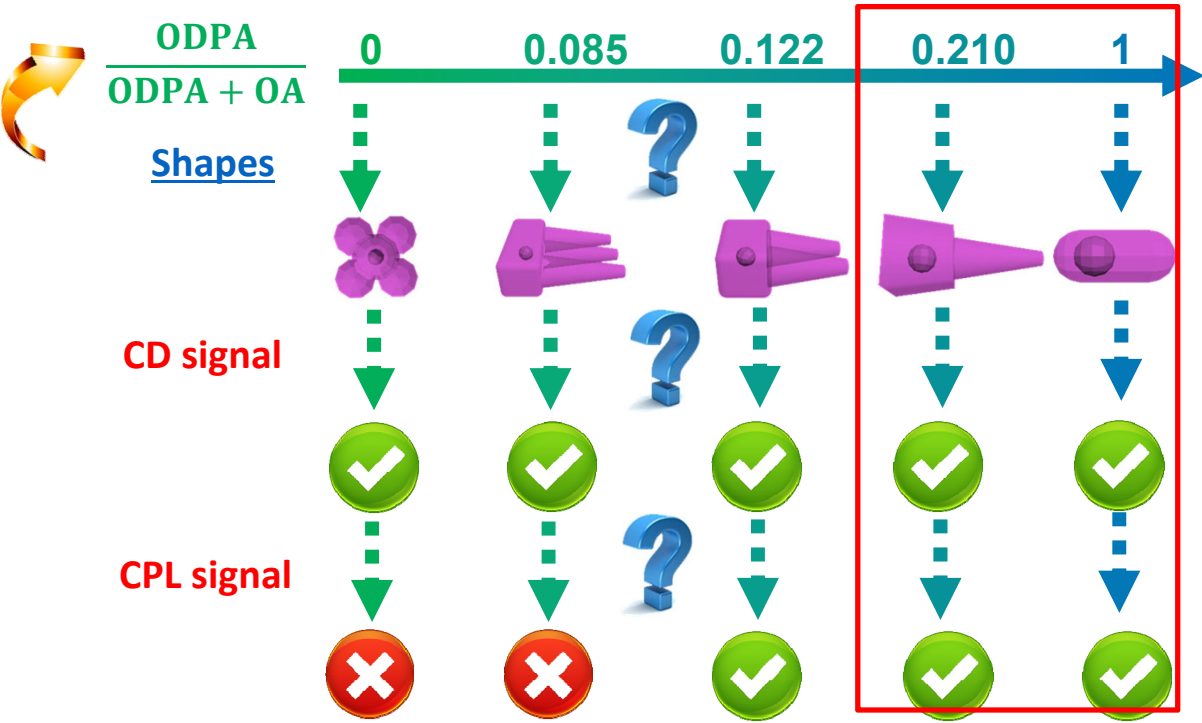


Combine ligands?
 Time, temperature
 & AI



Ligand-Induced Chirality in Asymmetric CdSe/CdS Nanostructures 1D

■ The chirality evolution with shape in the case of core-shell semiconductor NCs

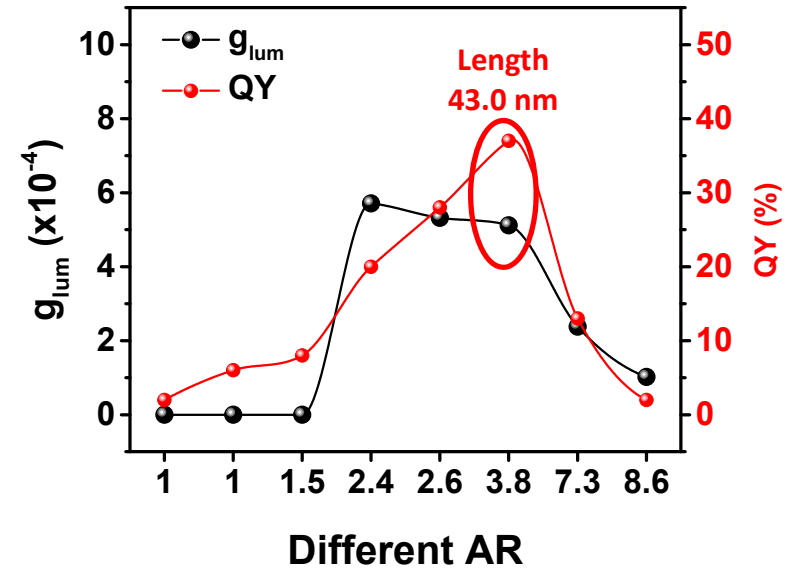
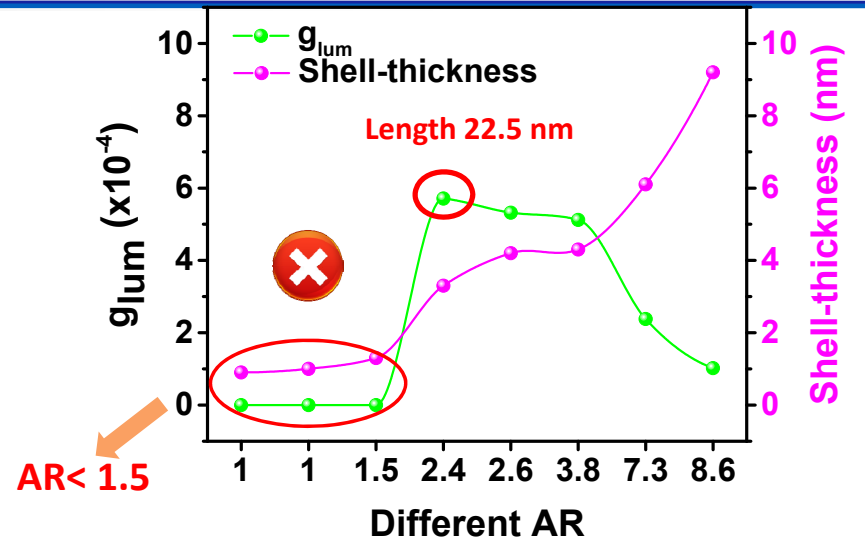
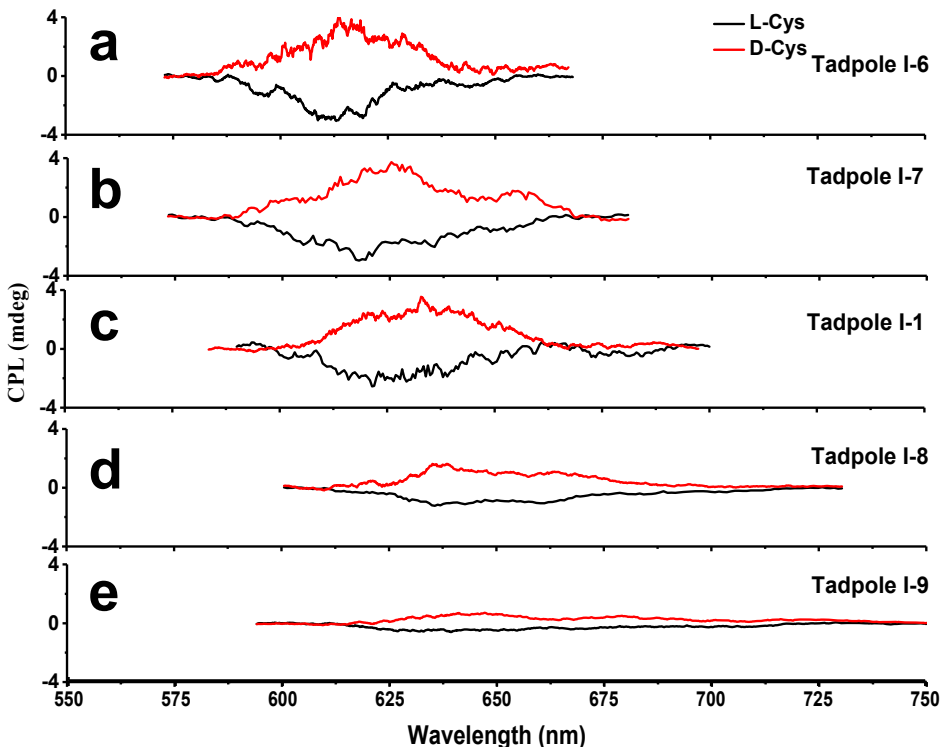


➤ CD chirality increases with increasing anisotropy (aspect ratio) & Short separation between core and L

➤ High luminescence is usually needed for the **reproducibility** of CPL (let's say >10%)

Ligand-Induced Chirality in Asymmetric CdSe/CdS Nanostructures, 1D

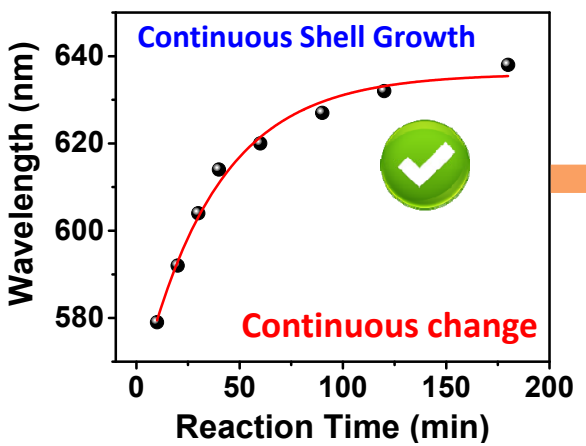
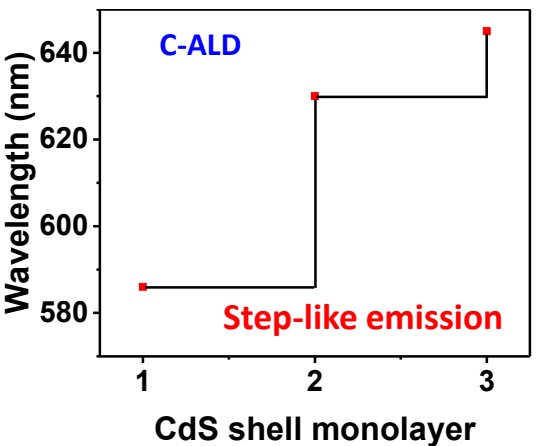
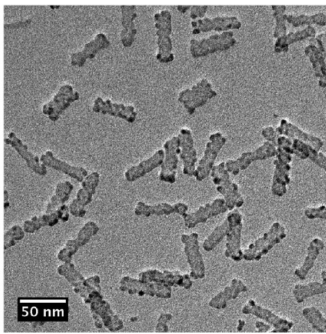
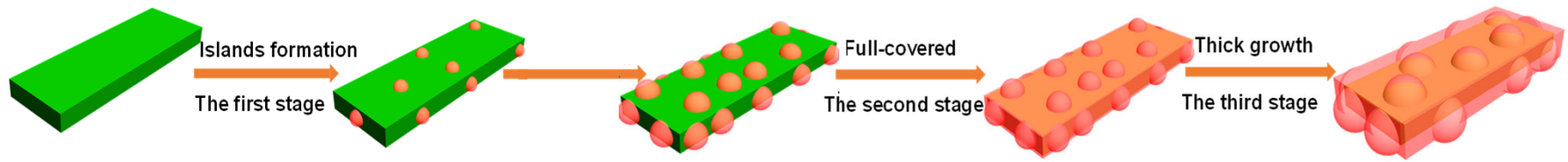
Dependence of g_{lum} on AR



CD response from CdS shell is max for a tail of about 45 nm ($\lambda/10$ of the incident light)
 CPL activity from CdSe core, and the activity benefits from a thin CdS shell with a relatively high photoluminescence QY

Optically Active 2D CdSe/CdS Nanoplatelets Exhibiting Both CD and CPL

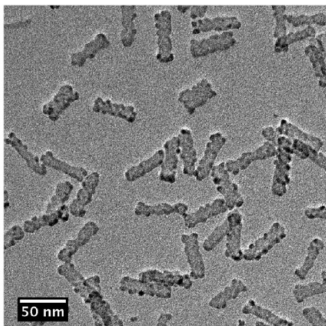
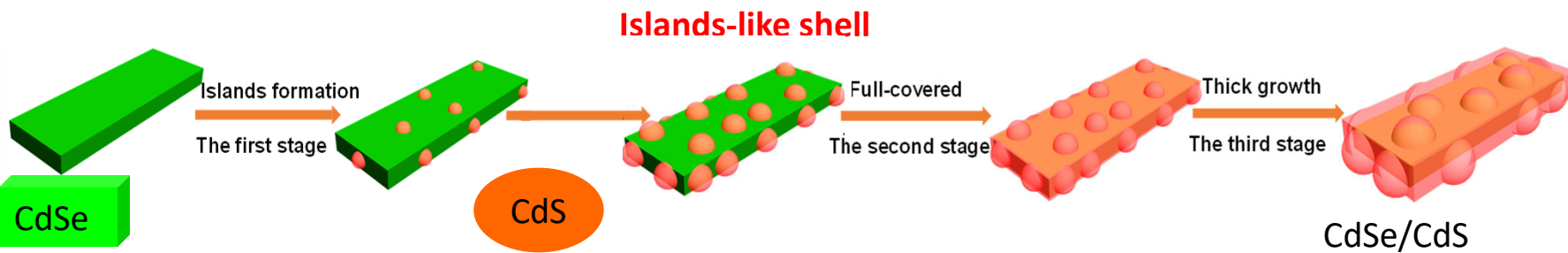
One-pot approach synthesis



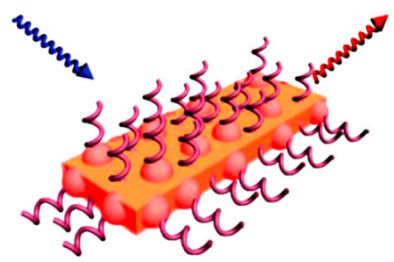
Finer tuning:
Gives rise to the precise regulation of the nanoparticle morphology and the chiral signal

- Simplicity "one pot", less time for thick shell
- High quantum yield, ~60%
- Narrow emission spectra with FWHM, 20 nm
- Polytypism, stacking variations, anisotropy may enhance chirality

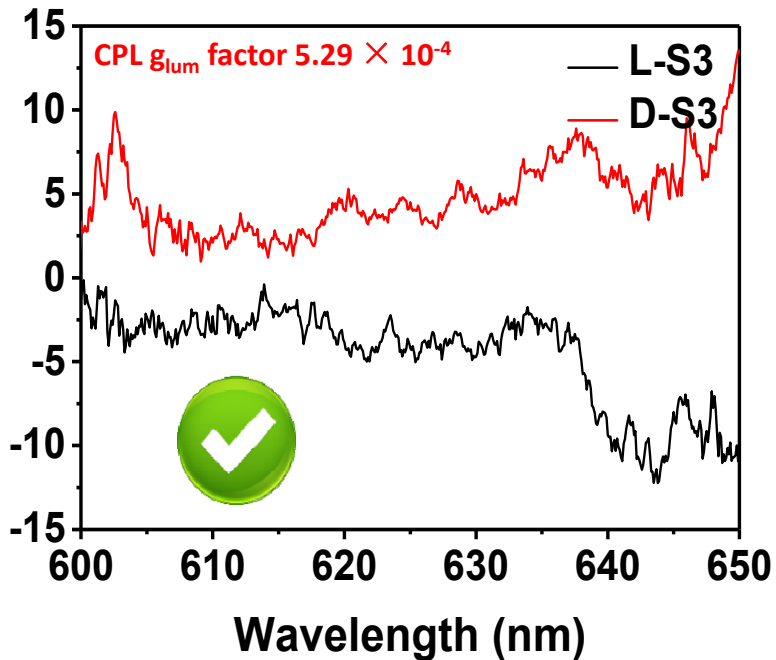
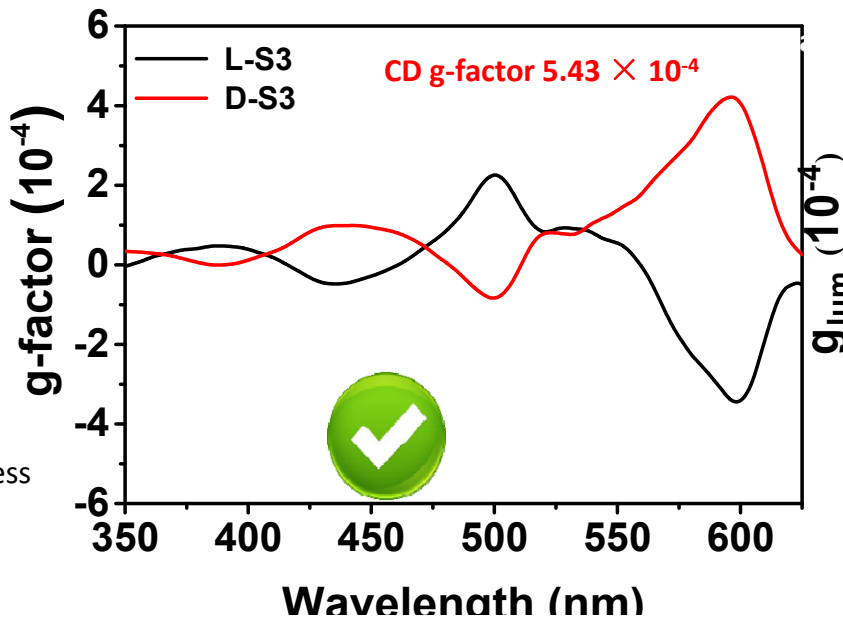
Optically Active 2D CdSe/CdS Nanoplatelets Exhibiting Both CD and CPL



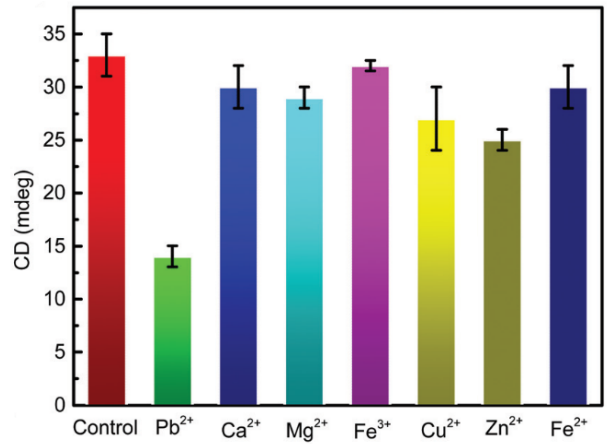
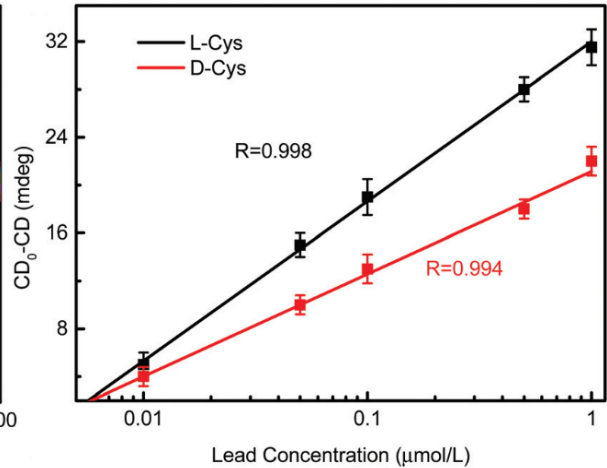
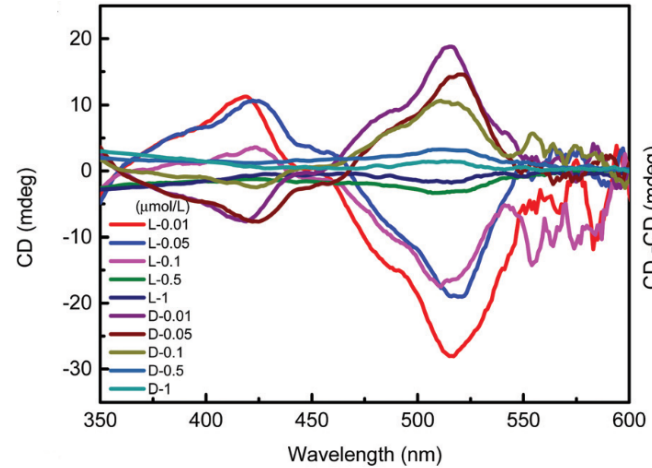
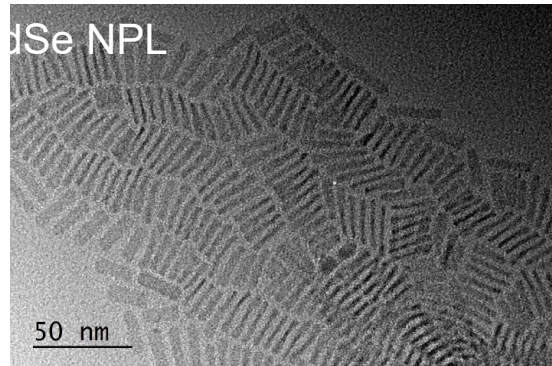
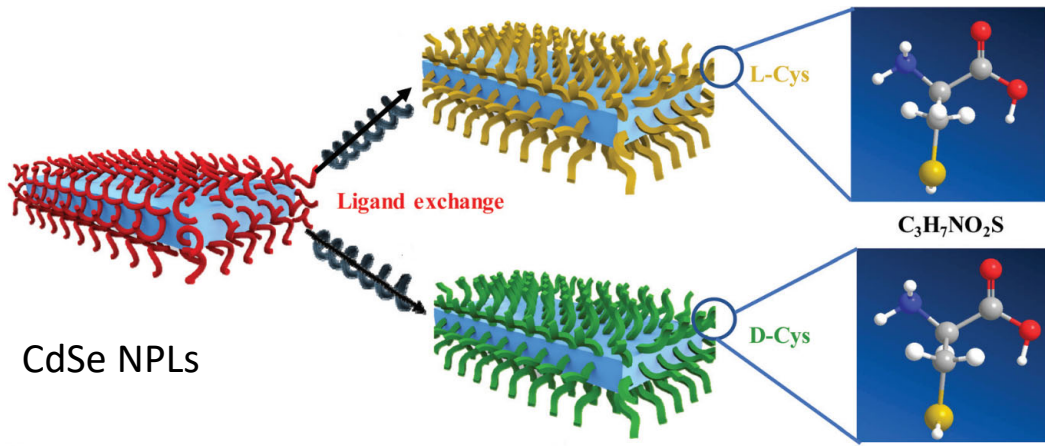
QY ~ 20%



Island-like shell effect of CdS in the CdSe/CdS NPLs
Reduction of the lattice Dislocation stress



Chiral application : ionic sensor



The highly sensitive chiroptical sensing for **lead ions detection** with high selectivity was demonstrated. LOD = 4.9 ± 0.3 nM

Next step:

- **Study of AR working on the control of the thickness which controls the degree of interaction of the Ligand MO with the QD core!**
- **Work on the controlled etching of mother solutions of DRs to control the solution concentrations and have access to the unique particle chiroptical properties in solution**

acknowledgments



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Tingchao He, Shenzhen University

