



Supplementary Materials: Band to Band Tunneling at the Zinc Oxide (ZnO) and Lead Selenide (PbSe) Quantum Dot Contact; Interfacial Charge Transfer at a ZnO/PbSe/ZnO Probe Device

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Structural Properties of ZnO Films

ZnO films were grown on 200 nm thick SiO₂/Si substrate using RF magnetron sputtering. The film was grown in Ar atmosphere at 400 °C growth temperature by using 2-inch ZnO single ceramic target doped with 3 wt% Al₂O₃. The base pressure prior to deposition was lower than 1 × 10⁻⁶ Torr and working pressure of 4 × 10⁻³ Torr was maintained at an Ar gas flow rate of 20 sccm. The deposition rate of 3 nm/min was obtained at RF power of 40 W. The crystalline quality of Al-doped ZnO films was evaluated by X-ray diffraction (Smartlab, Rigaku Co.) of θ –2 θ and ω -rocking scans using a Cu K α radiation. X-ray diffraction data showed diffraction peaks at 2 θ = 34.17°, 2 θ = 72.12° are corresponding to 002, and 004 plane of Al:ZnO, respectively. Full width of half maximum (FWHM) of ZnO 002 was 4.3°.



Figure S1. (a) θ –2 θ and (b) ω -rocking scans for an Al-doped ZnO film.



Figure S2. Optical absorbance spectra of PbSe nanocrystals after washing. Bottom curve has an excitonic peak at 1032 nm corresponding to a diameter of ~3 nm, top curve has an excitonic peak at 1360 nm have a diameter of ~4 nm.







(b)

Figure S3. (a) TEM image of PbSe QDs (~3 nm). (b) Optical absorbance spectra of ~4 and ~5 nm PbSe nanocrystals and size measurement from Debye-Scherrer method.

In extracting the CBM and VBM levels, we estimated size from the 1st excitonic peak. To validate this method we made 4 and 5 nm sample to confirm. As shown in the above figure, the size from excitonic peak position and the Debye Scherrer method was very well matched.