

激光与光电子学进展

掺杂卤化物钙钛矿材料研究进展

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摘要 金属卤素钙钛矿材料作为一种新型的半导体材料, 因具有吸收截面大、载流子扩散长度较长、发光量子效率高、色纯度高以及发光波长可调等优势, 在照明显示、太阳能电池、光电探测和生物成像等光电领域展现出广阔的应用前景。然而, 钙钛矿材料仍然存在一些阻碍其在实际中应用的问题, 比如: 蓝光钙钛矿量子点的发光效率较低, 红光钙钛矿的稳定性较差, Pb^{2+} 离子具有一定毒性。掺杂钙钛矿材料可以在一定程度上解决这些问题, 同时可以提高其光学/电学性能。本文系统介绍了掺杂钙钛矿材料的合成, A 位、B 位以及 X 位离子掺杂或取代对金属卤化物钙钛矿光电性能和稳定性的影响, 并对掺杂钙钛矿材料的应用进行了综述。

关键词 材料; 金属卤化物钙钛矿; 掺杂; 光电特性; 稳定性

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Research Progress on Doped Perovskite Materials

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Abstract As a new semiconductor material with advantages such as large absorption cross-section, long carrier diffusion length, high photoluminescence quantum yield (PLQY), color purity, and adjustable wavelength, metallic halide perovskite materials have been widely used in lighting and displays, solar cells, photoelectric detection, and bio-imaging, to name a few. However, some problems exist in the perovskite materials, such as the low PLQY of blue perovskite quantum dots (QDs), poor stability of red perovskite, and the toxicity of Pb^{2+} , which limits their applications. Doped perovskite materials can help solve the aforementioned problems and further improve their optical/electrical properties. In this paper, the preparation of doped perovskite and the effects of ion doping or substitution at A-site, B-site, and X-site on the photoelectric performance and stability of metal halide perovskite are introduced. Finally, applications of the doped perovskite materials are summarized.

Key words materials; metal halide perovskite; doping; photoelectric performance; stability

OCIS codes 230.5160; 160.6000

1 引言

金属卤素钙钛矿材料作为一种新型的半导体材料, 因具有吸收系数大、发光量子效率高、色纯度

高、载流子扩散长度长以及发光波长可调等优势, 在照明显示、太阳能电池、光电探测、离子检测、细胞成像等光电领域具有较广阔的应用前景。三维金属卤化物钙钛矿材料结构为 ABX_3 , 其中 A 通常

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