

Designing light matter coupling in nanocrystal array used for infrared sensing

Audrey Chu^a, Charlie Gréboval^a, Prachi Rastogi,^a Gregory Vincent^b, Emmanuel Lhuillier^a

a. Sorbonne Université, CNRS, Institut des NanoSciences de Paris, INSP, F-75005 Paris, France.

b. ONERA - The French Aerospace Lab, 6, chemin de la Vauve aux Granges, BP 80100, F-91123 Palaiseau, France.

* email : el@insp.upmc.fr

Nanocrystals are one of the few examples of nanomaterials to have reached a mass market with their use as green and red source in display. Interest for their infrared properties have first been driven by solar cell, but currently this is the ease to shift their absorbance further in the infrared that focus the interest for this class of material. In the introduction, I will first review some recent developments relative to HgTe nanocrystals [1] from their synthesis to their device integration including infrared LED [2] and focal plane array for imaging.

One key issue raised by the use of nanocrystal for photoconduction is the discrepancy between the absorption depth (few μm) and the charge diffusion length ($<100\text{ nm}$). In other words, thick samples are desirable to absorb photon, but photocarrier collection remains limited. To overcome this issue, we introduce a sub-wavelength resonator whose role is to « focus » the light onto a thin slab of semiconductor ($<200\text{ nm}$) [3-4]. Such devices are able to achieve broadband absorption ($\approx 80\%$ of incident light) in the short wave infrared.

[1] C Gréboval et al, Chem. Rev. 121, 3627(2021)

[2] J Qu et al, Nano Lett. 20, 6185 (2020)

[3] P Rastogi et al, Adv. Opt. Mat., 2002066 (2021)

[4] A Chu et al, ACS Photonics 6, 2553 (2019)

