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# Epitaxial lead-halide-perovskite microcrystal microcavity lasers

**Wolfgang Heiss**

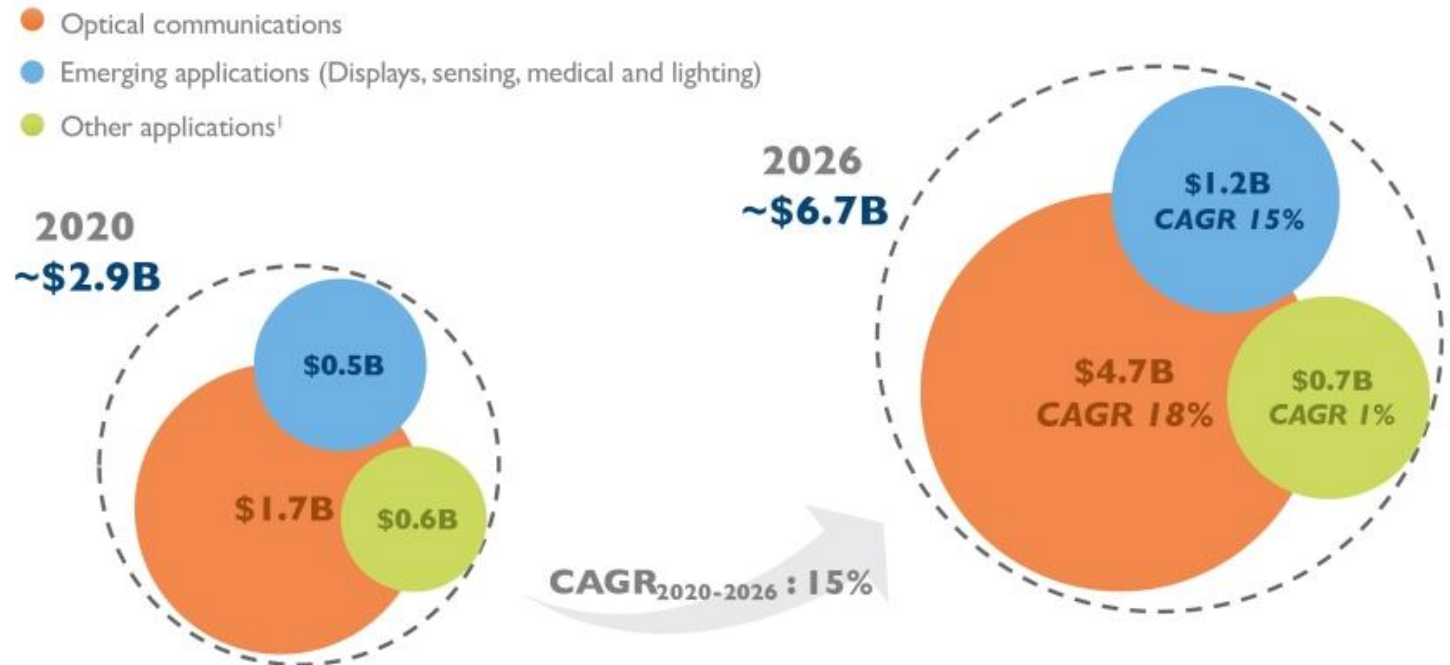
A decorative background pattern of concentric, wavy lines in shades of blue, creating a sense of depth and movement.

## Short Summary About Solar Cells and Modules Market:

*The Global Solar Cells and Modules market is anticipated to rise at a considerable rate during the forecast period, between 2024 and 2032. In 2024, the market is growing at a steady rate [CAGR of 9.2%] and with the rising adoption of strategies by key players, the market is expected to rise over the projected horizon.*

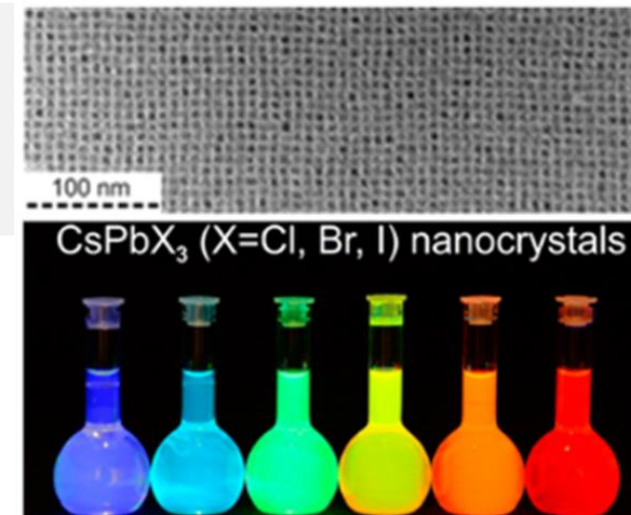
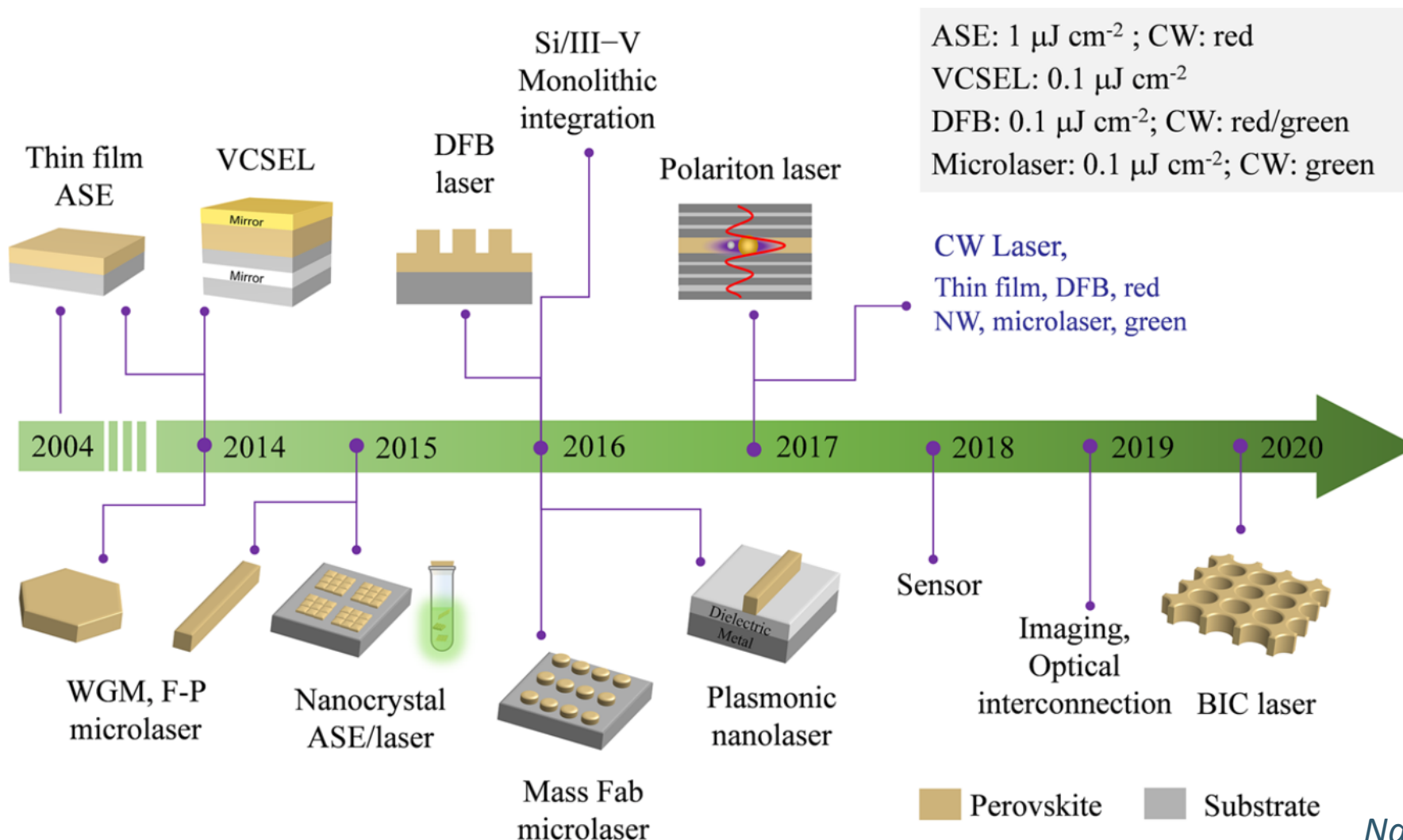
## 2020-2026 Edge-emitting lasers market revenue forecast by segment (\$B)

(Source: Edge Emitting Lasers - Technology and Market Trends 2021 report, Yole Développement, 2021)



I. Material processing (including marking), printing, optical storage and R&D

15% compound annual growth rate



Yakunin,  
 Protesescu,  
 ....  
 Heiss,  
 Kovalenko

*Nature Communications* **6**, 8056 (2015)

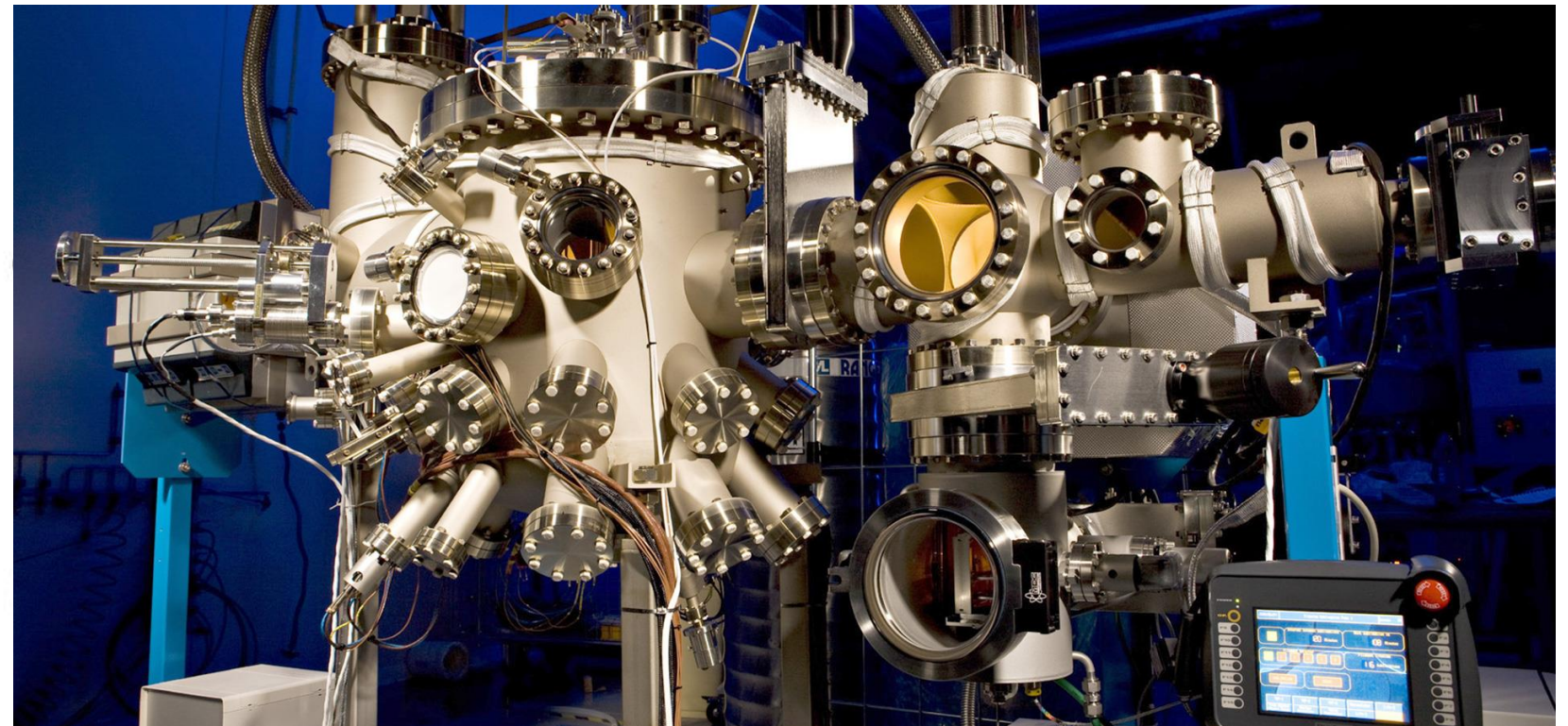
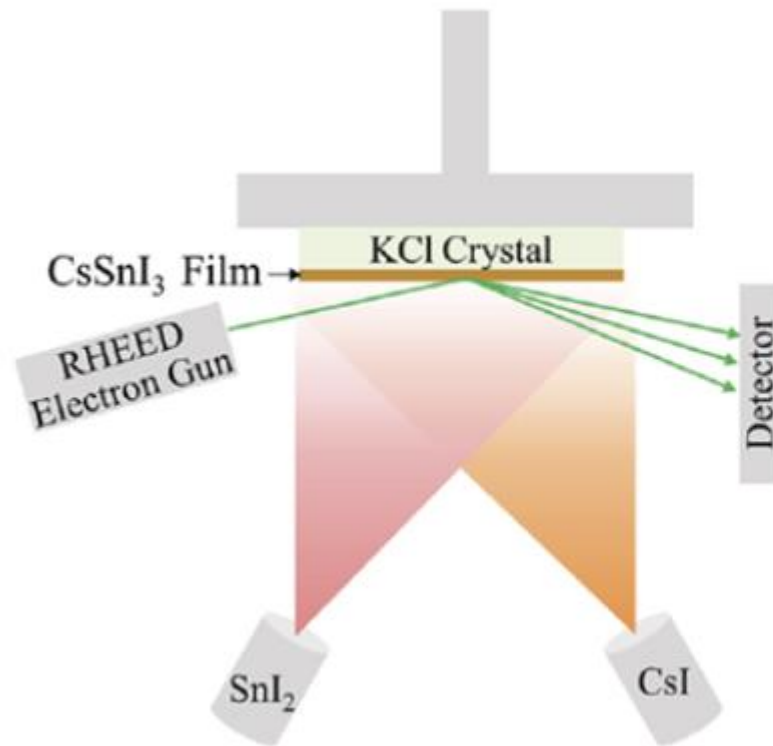
2022

- a) Solution epitaxial lasers rivaling vapor phase deposited ones.
- b) Squeezing the threshold of microcrystal microcavity laser
- c) Surface passivation of epitaxial microstructures
- d) Positioning of perovskite microcrystal lasers

# a) Solution epitaxial lasers rivaling vapor phase deposited ones

## Molecular Beam Epitaxy (MBE)

<https://www.riber.com/>

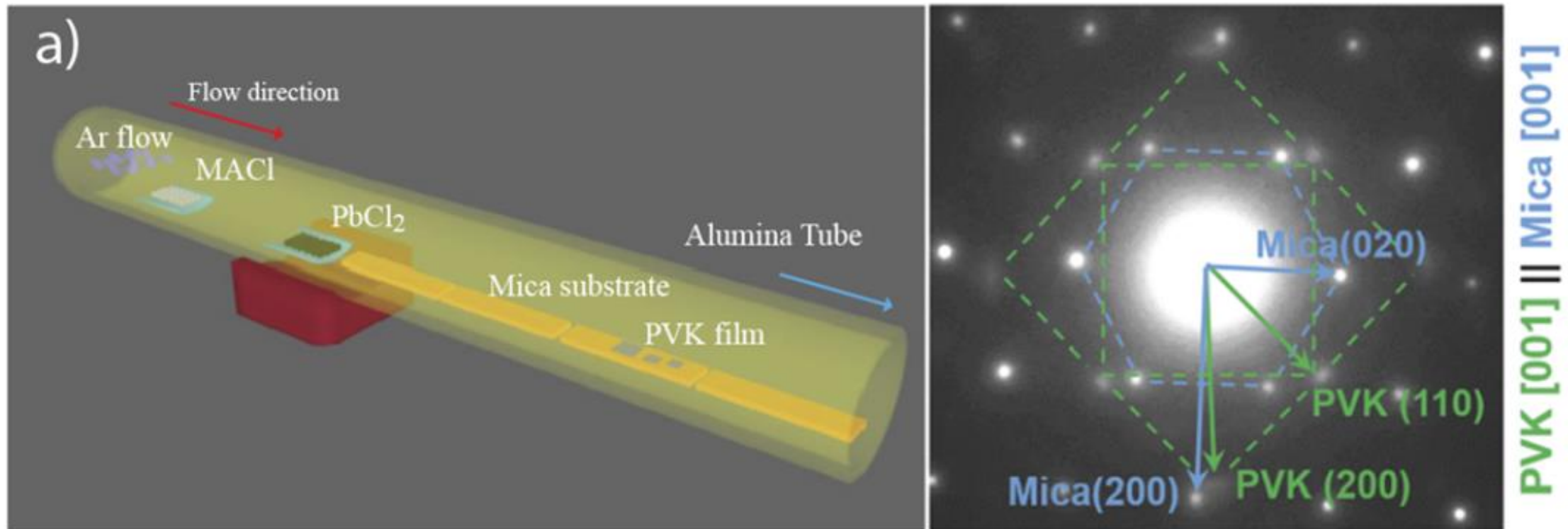


Wang *et al.*, ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces **11**, 32076 (2019)

# a) Solution epitaxial lasers rivaling vapor phase deposited ones

Chemical Vapor Deposition (CVD)

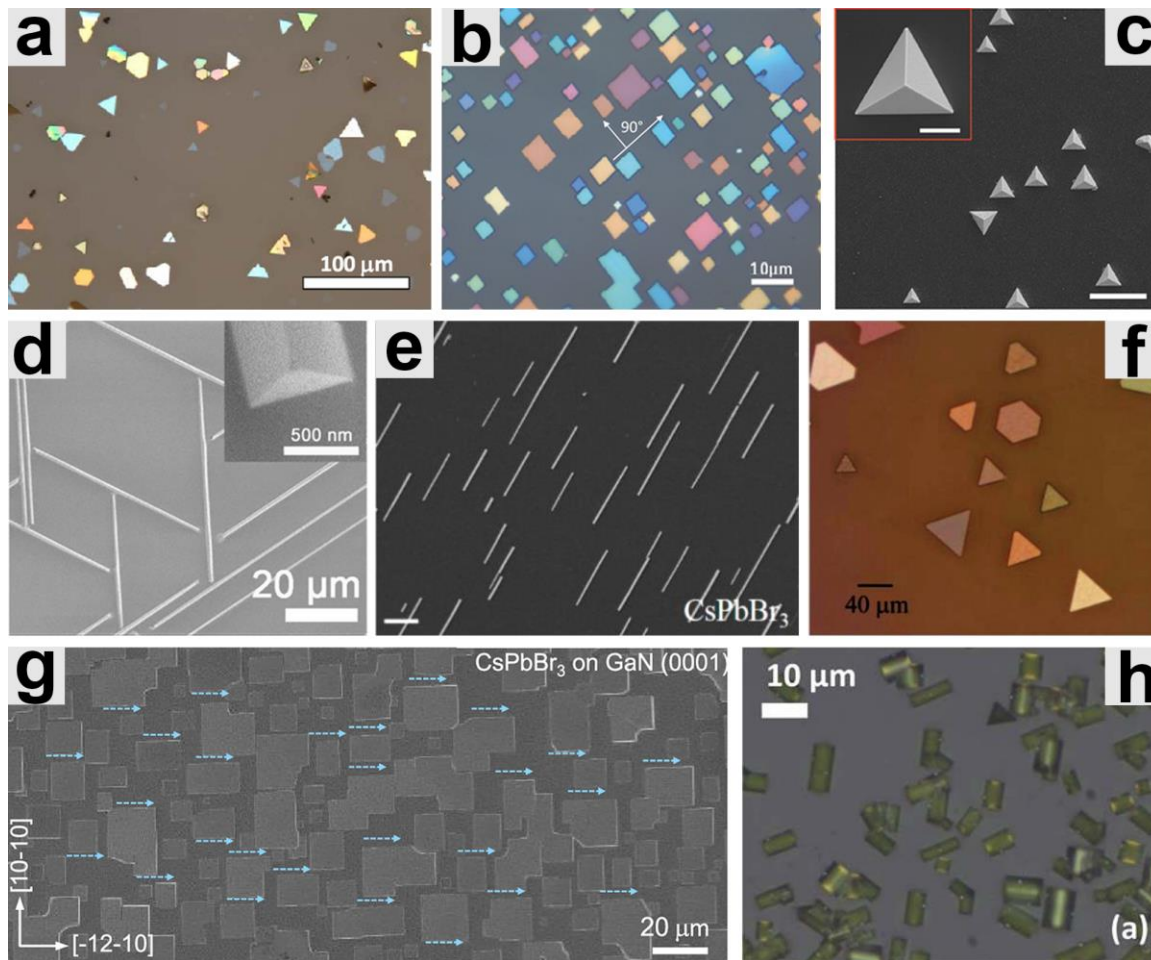
$\text{MAPbCl}_3$



Wang *et al.*, Cryst. Growth Des. **15**, 4741 (2015)

# a) Solution epitaxial lasers rivaling vapor phase deposited ones

## Vapor-Phase Epitaxial Lasers



Material and cavity geometry	Lasing threshold ( $\mu\text{J}/\text{cm}^2$ )	Q-factor	Growth method	Substrate	Operation Temp.	Pump Laser	Year
MAPbI <sub>3</sub> triangular nanoplatelet	37	650	CVD	mica	RT	400 nm, 150 fs, 1 kHz	2014 (a)
MAPbI <sub>3-x</sub> Br <sub>x</sub> triangular nanoplatelet	128	900					
CsPbBr <sub>3</sub> square nanoplatelets	2.2	~3530	CVD	mica	RT	400 nm, 50 fs, 1 kHz	2016 (b)
MAPbBr <sub>3</sub> cube-corner pyramid	92–2200	~960	CVD	mica	80–200 K	400 nm, 80 fs, 1 kHz	2018 (c)
MAPbBr <sub>3</sub> cube-corner pyramid	26, 75	—		mica/Ag	80, 300 K		
Composition graded CsPbBr <sub>x</sub> I <sub>3-x</sub> triangular nanowire	16	~1737	CVD	mica	RT	400 nm, 150 fs, 1 kHz	2018 (d)
	(521 nm)	—					
	28	~1390					
CsPbBr <sub>3</sub> triangular nanowire	4	2675	Thermal evaporation	sapphire	RT	470 nm, 100 fs, 1 kHz	2018 (e)
CsPbI <sub>3</sub> triangular nanowire	21	2256					
CsPbCl <sub>3</sub> triangular nanowire	11	1931	CVD	mica	RT	400 nm, 100 fs, 1 kHz	2019 (f)
MAPbI <sub>3</sub> triangular nanoplatelet	18.7	2600					
CsPbBr <sub>3</sub> rectangular microplatelet	700	~781	CVD	GaN	RT	400 nm, 80 fs, 1 kHz	2019 (g)
CsPbBr <sub>3</sub> rectangular microrod	136	5360	CVD	mica	RT	355 nm, 350 ps, 1 kHz	2021 (h)

a) Zhang et al. *Nano Letters* 14, 5995 (2014) b) Zhang et al. *AFM* 26, 6238 (2016) c) Mi et al. *Small* 14, 1703136 (2018) d) Huang et al. *AM* 30, 1800596 (2018) e) Wang et al. *ACS Nano* 12, 6170 (2018) f) Li et al. *AFM* 29, 1805553 (2019) g) Zhao et al. *ACS Nano* 13, 10085 (2019) h) Wu et al. *Opt. Express* 29, 37797 (2021)

# a) Solution epitaxial lasers rivaling vapor phase deposited ones

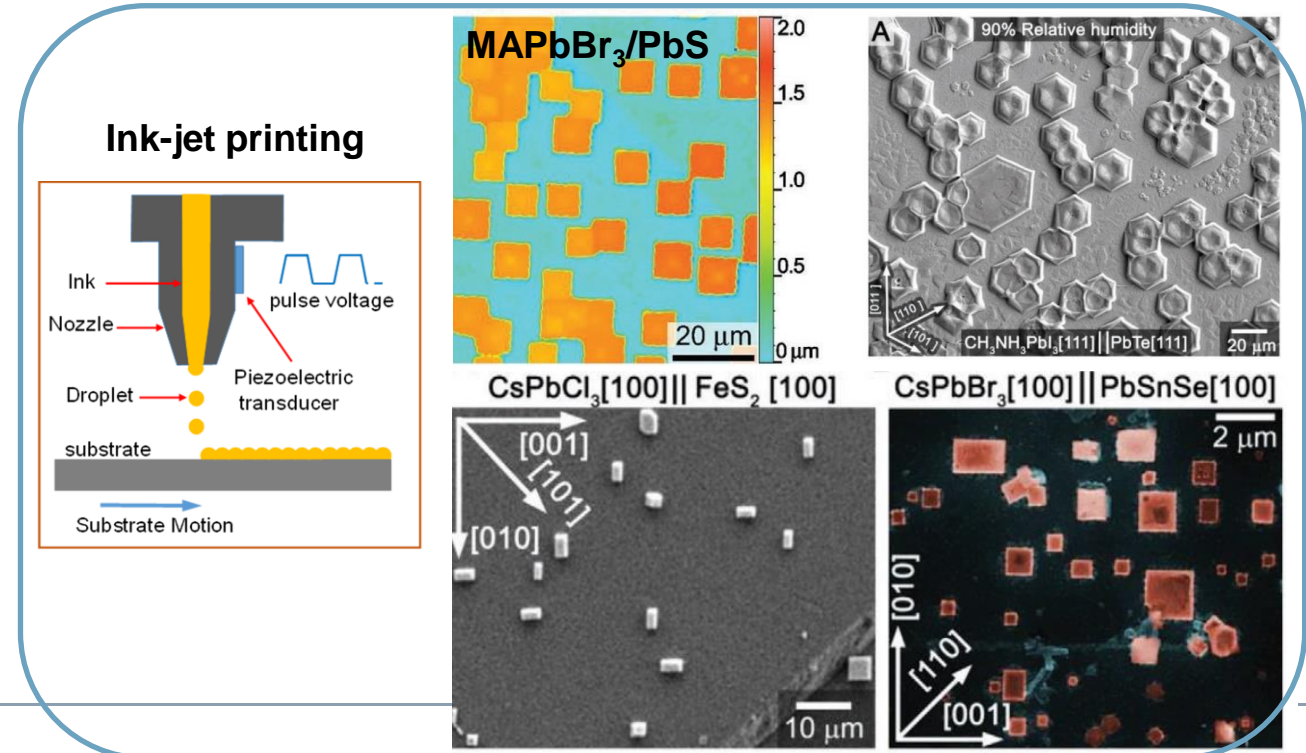
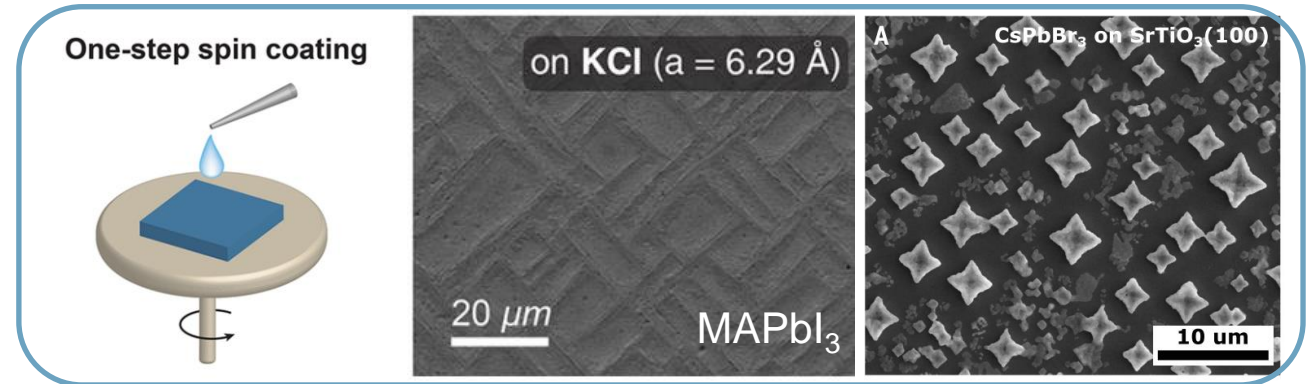
## Solution-Phase Epitaxial Growth

	Solution Phase	Vapor Phase
Facile processing	✓	✗
Low temperature	✓	✗
No vacuum	✓	✗
Low-cost fabrication	✓	✗
Low-energy usage	✓	✗

Ji et al., Nano Lett. 18, 994 (2018)

Kelso et al., Science 364, 166 (2019)

Sytnyk et al., Adv. Funct. Mater. 30, 2004612 (2020)

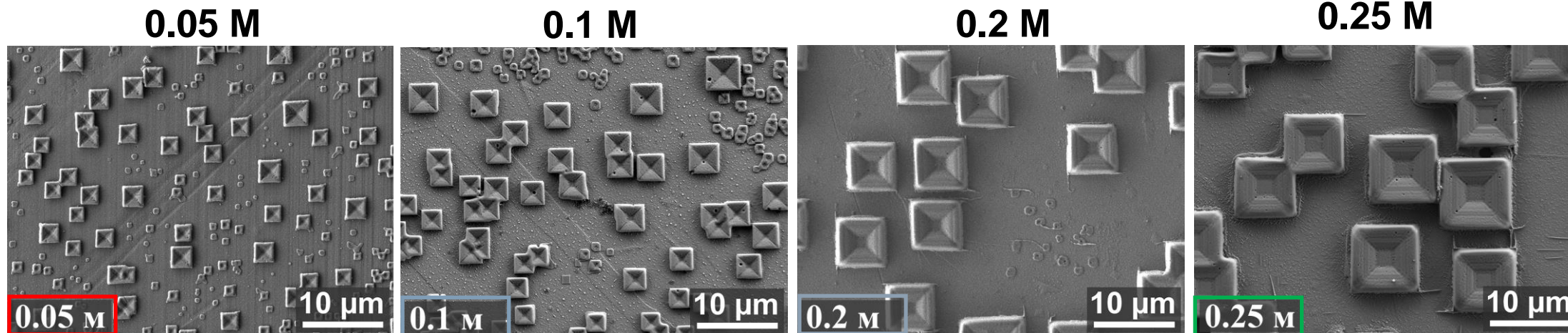




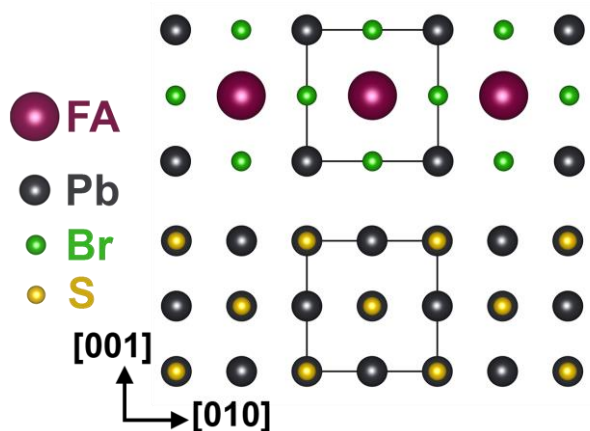
# a) Solution epitaxial lasers rivaling vapor phase deposited ones

## Epitaxial lasers by drop casting

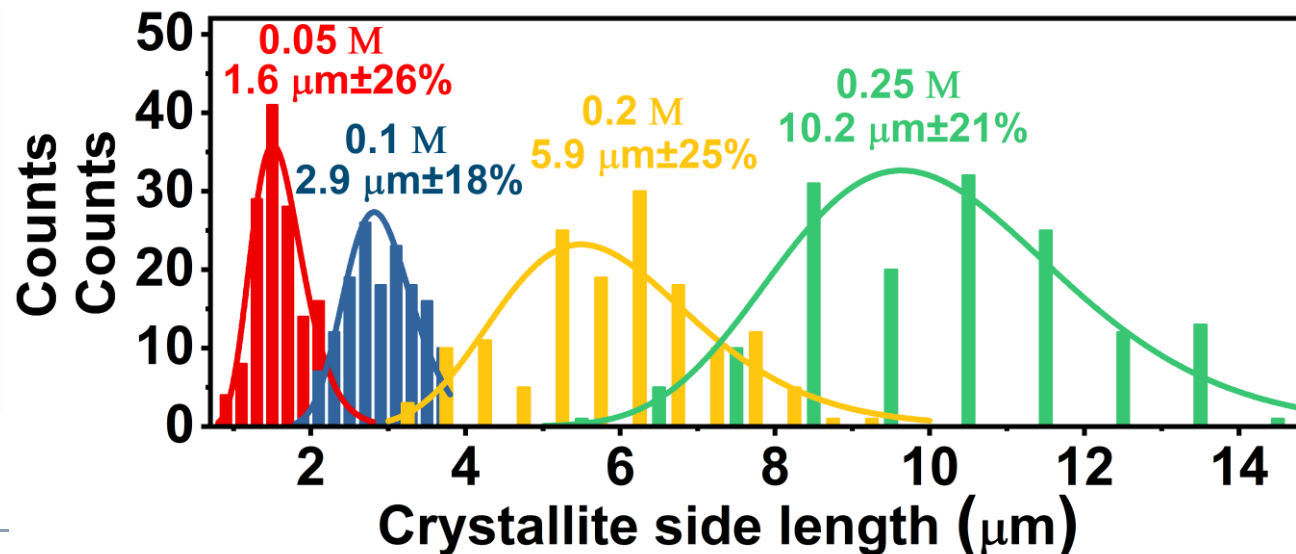
Precursor Concentration  $\rightarrow$



Solvent:  
DMF+DMSO (3:1)  
 $T_s=80^\circ\text{C}$   
Humidity = 80-90%  
Bromium/Methanol  
treatment

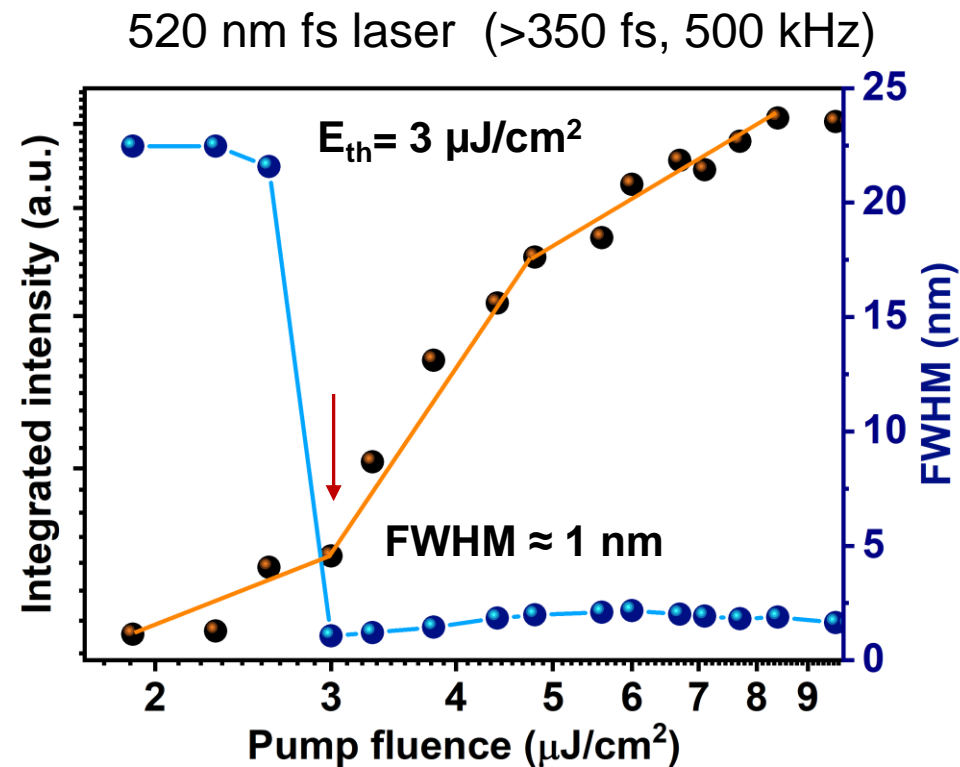
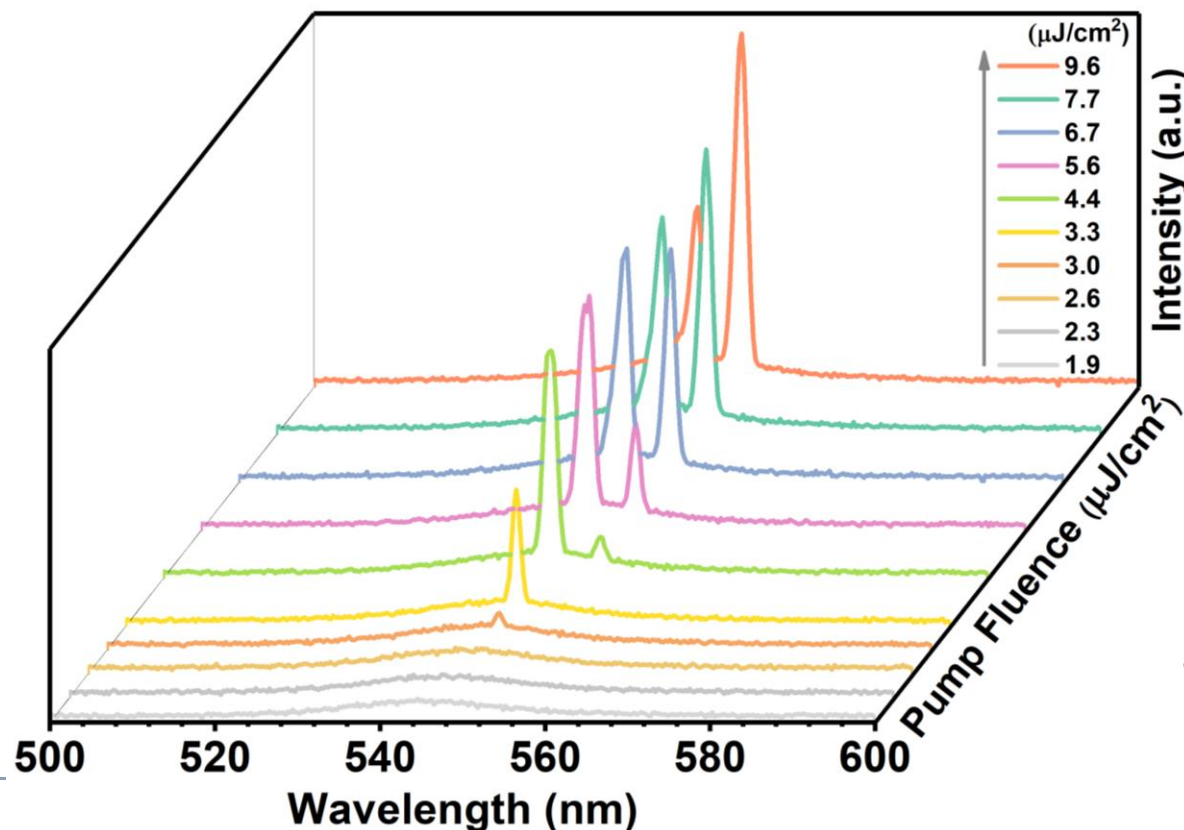
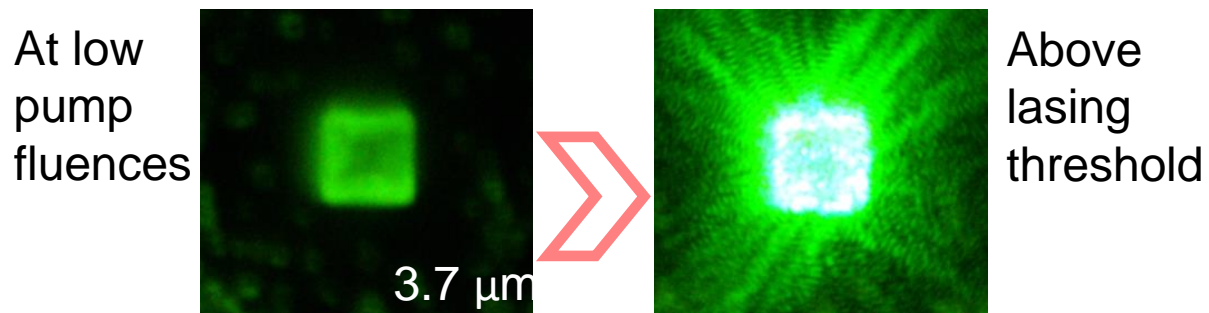


Lattice mismatch  $\approx 0.57\%$



# a) Solution epitaxial lasers rivaling vapor phase deposited ones

## Epitaxial lasers by drop casting

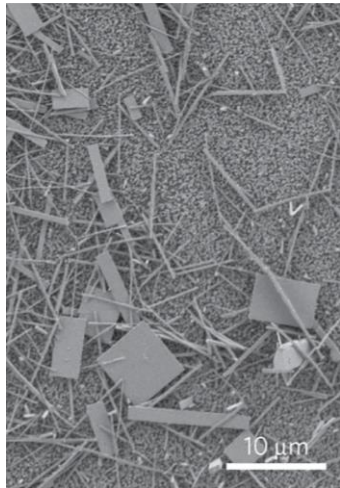


Lowest threshold for FAPbBr<sub>3</sub> in literature  
and among lowest 20% of reported values for Pb-perovskites.

# a) Solution epitaxial lasers rivaling vapor phase deposited ones

# Antisolvent vapor assisted crystallization

AVC on glass



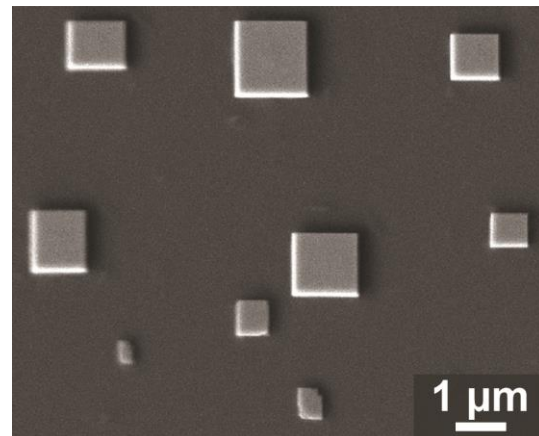
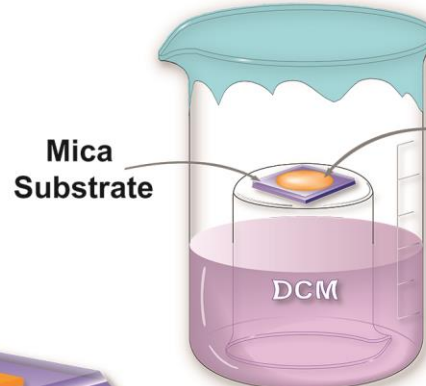
Zhu et al., Nature Materials 14, 636 (2015)

AVC on mica

Hany Afify et al., Adv. Funct. Mater. 32, 2206790 (2022)

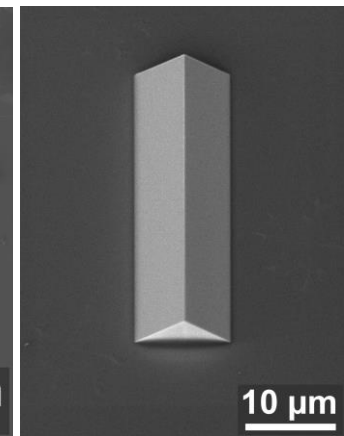
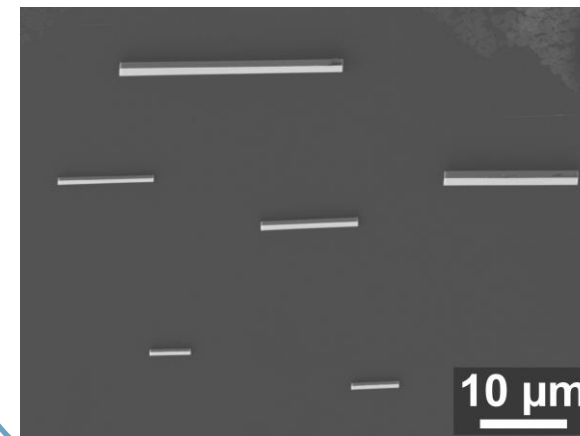
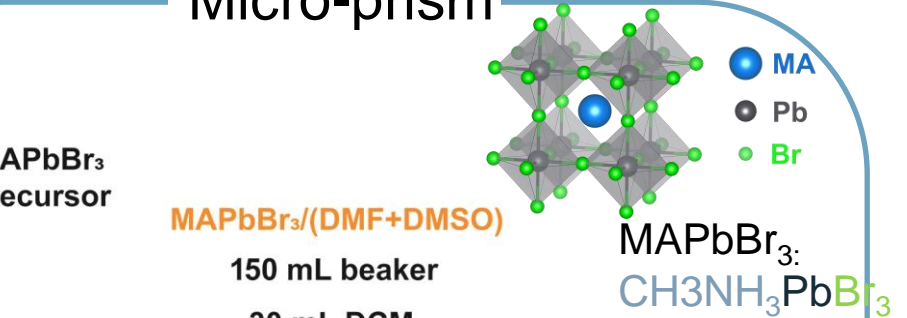
## Micro-cuboid

MAPbBr<sub>3</sub>/DMF  
100 mL beaker  
20 mL DCM

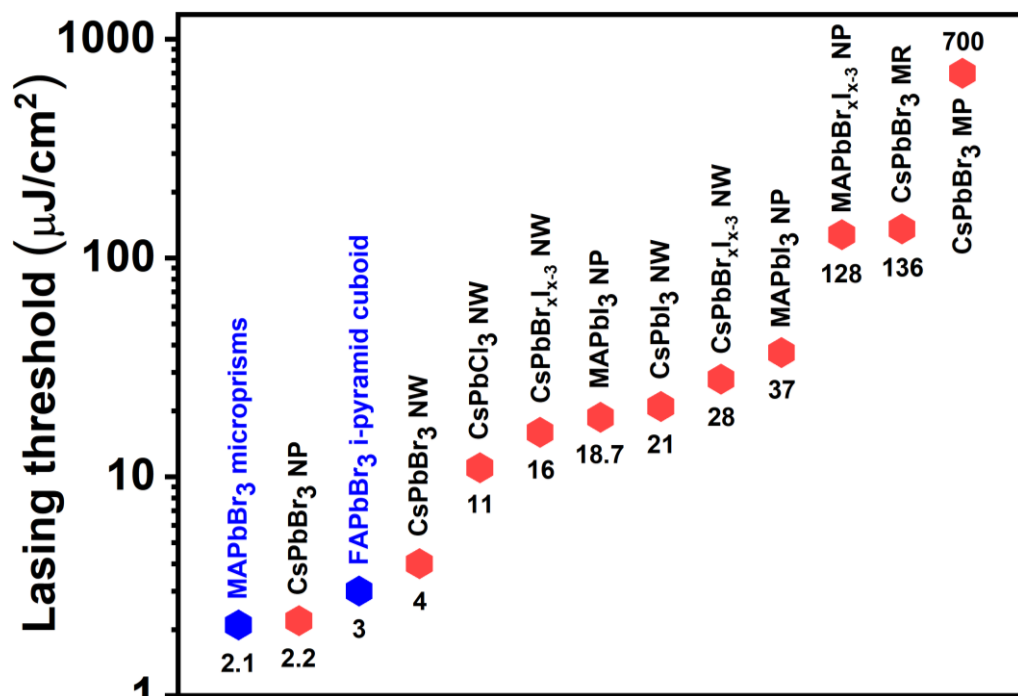


## Micro-prism

MAPbBr<sub>3</sub>/(DMF+DMSO)  
150 mL beaker  
30 mL DCM



# a) Solution epitaxial lasers rivaling vapor phase deposited ones



Epitaxial microcrystal lasers

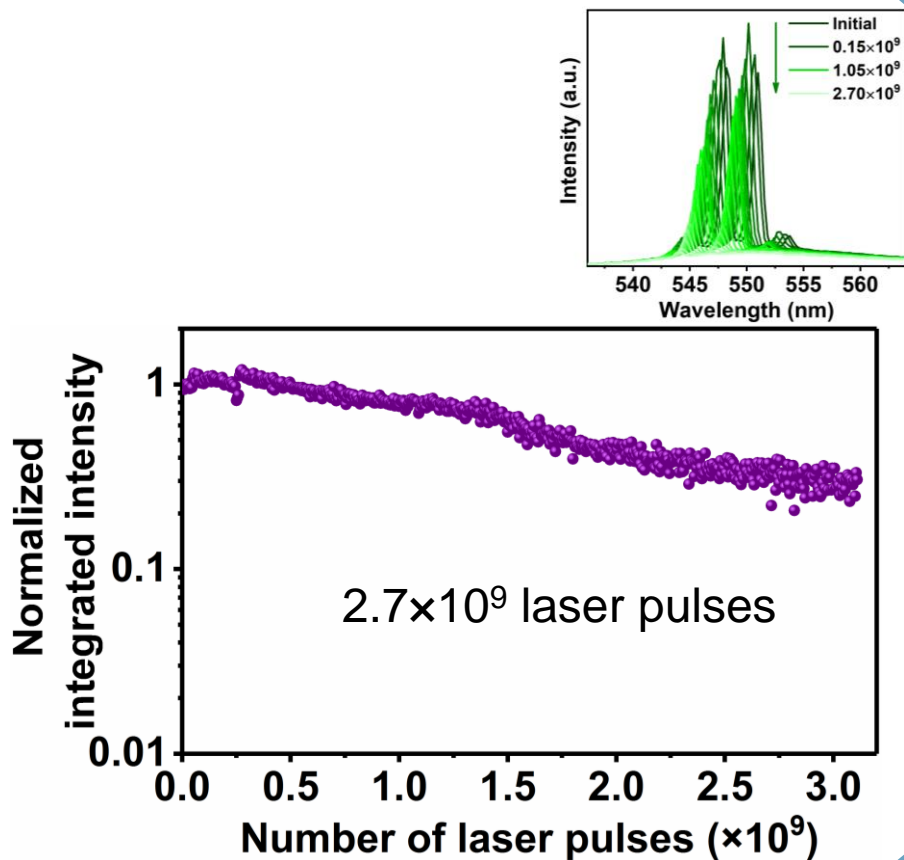
Solution epitaxy  
outperforms vacuum  
epitaxy

Material and cavity geometry	Lasing threshold ( $\mu\text{J}/\text{cm}^2$ )	Q-factor	Growth method	Substrate	Operation Temp.	Pump Laser	Year
MAPbI <sub>3</sub> triangular nanoplatelet	37	650	CVD	mica	RT	400 nm, 150 fs, 1 kHz	2014 (a)
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	(521 nm)						
	28	~1390					
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CsPbI <sub>3</sub> triangular nanowire	21	2256					
CsPbCl <sub>3</sub> triangular nanowire	11	1931					
MAPbI <sub>3</sub> triangular nanoplatelet	18.7	2600	CVD	mica	RT	343 nm, 290 fs, 6 kHz	2019 (f)
CsPbBr <sub>3</sub> rectangular microplatelet	700	~781	CVD	GaN	RT	400 nm, 80 fs, 1 kHz	2019 (g)
CsPbBr <sub>3</sub> rectangular microrod	136	5360	CVD	mica	RT	355 nm, 350 ps, 1 kHz	2021 (h)

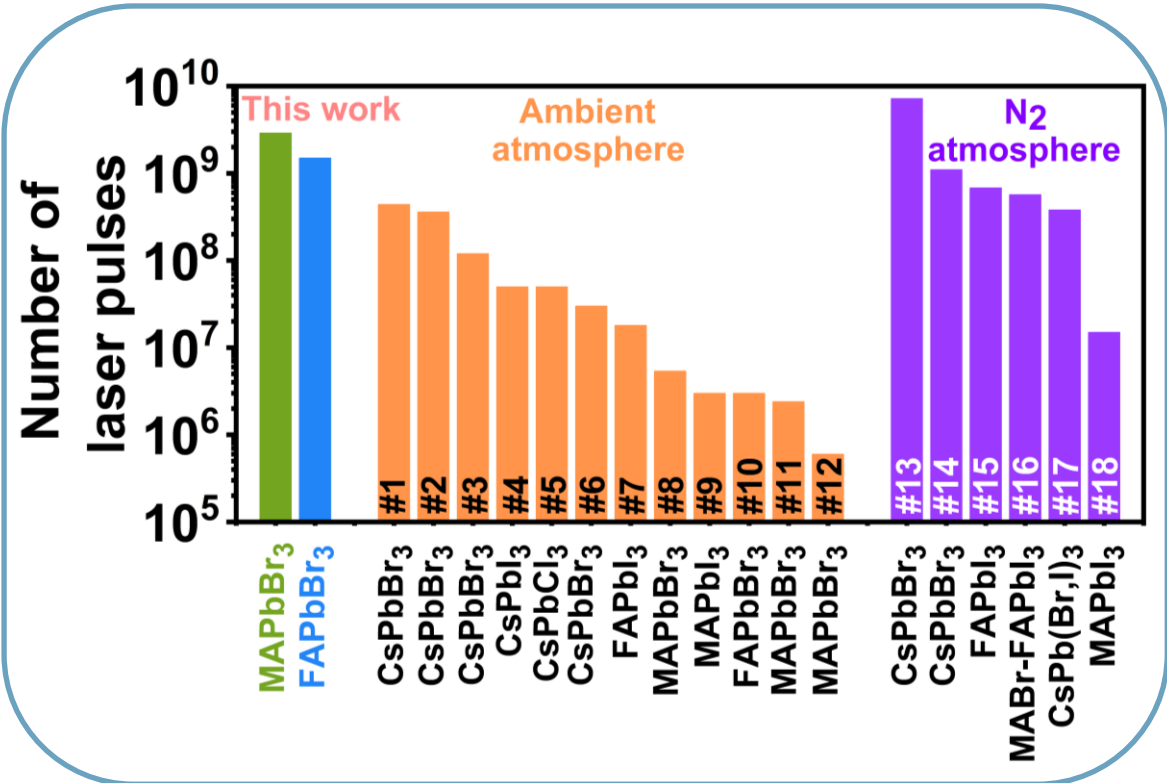
a) Zhang et al. *Nano Letters* 14, 5995 (2014)    b) Zhang et al. *AFM* 26, 6238 (2016)    c) Mi et al. *Small* 14, 1703136 (2018)    d) Huang et al. *AM* 30, 1800596 (2018)  
 e) Wang et al. *ACS Nano* 12, 6170 (2018)    f) Li et al. *AFM* 29, 1805553 (2019)    g) Zhao et al. *ACS Nano* 13, 10085 (2019)    h) Wu et al. *Opt. Express* 29, 37797 (2021)

# a) Solution epitaxial lasers rivaling vapor phase deposited ones

## Operation Stability



## Record high photostability



a) Solution epitaxial lasers rivaling vapor phase deposited ones.

2024

b) Squeezing the threshold of microcrystal microcavity laser

c) Surface passivation of epitaxial microstructures

d) Positioning of perovskite microcrystal lasers

## b) Squeezing the threshold of microcrystal microcavity laser

What to squeeze - **threshold power** (and not threshold energy) -> change from fs to ns excitation



How to squeeze - optimize microresonator dimensions

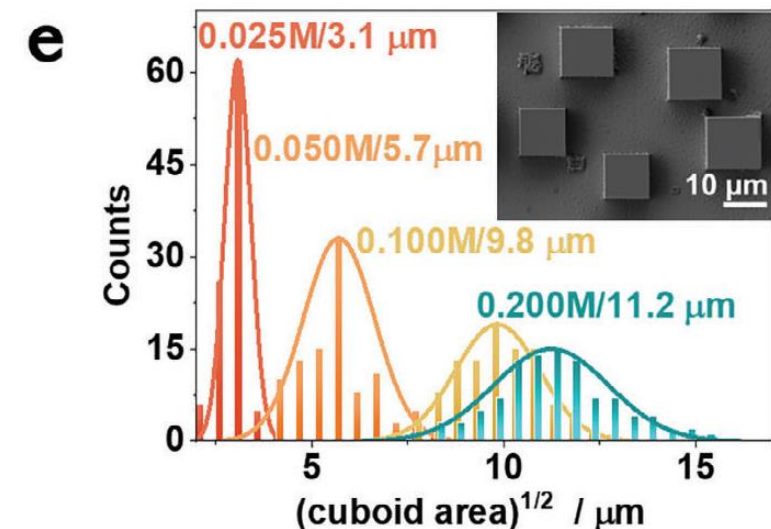
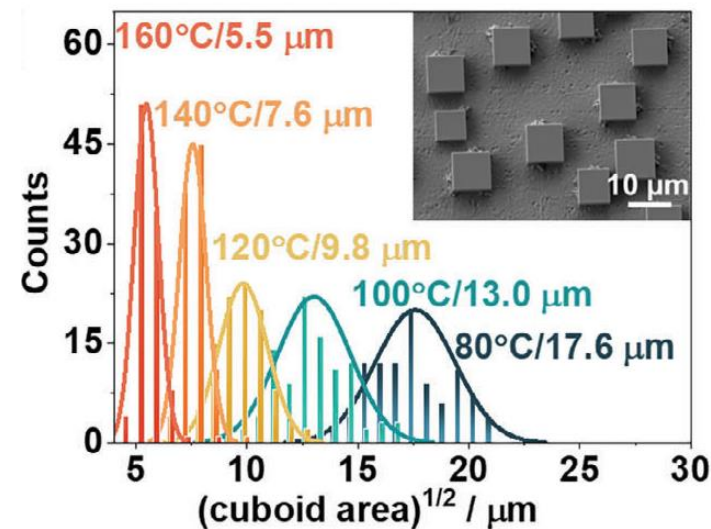
- optimize perovskite material

- optimize excitation conditions (repetition rate)

### Size control

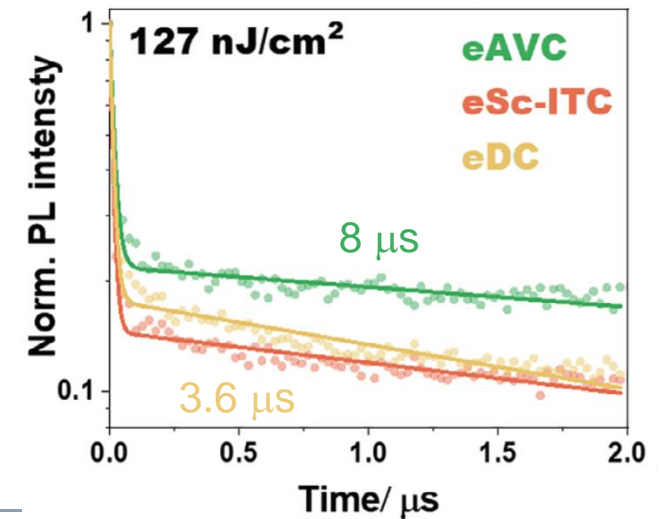
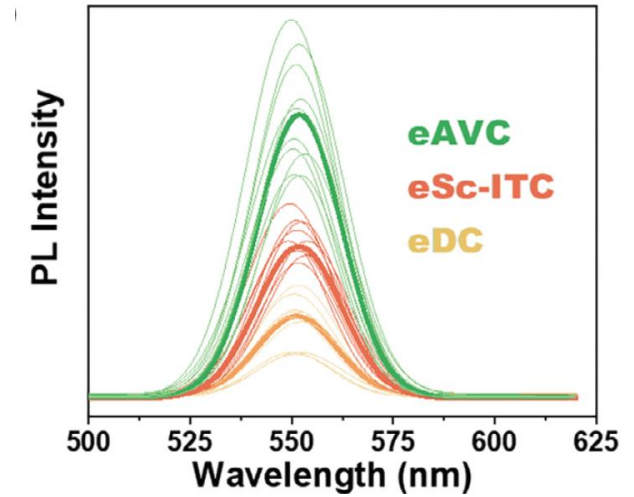
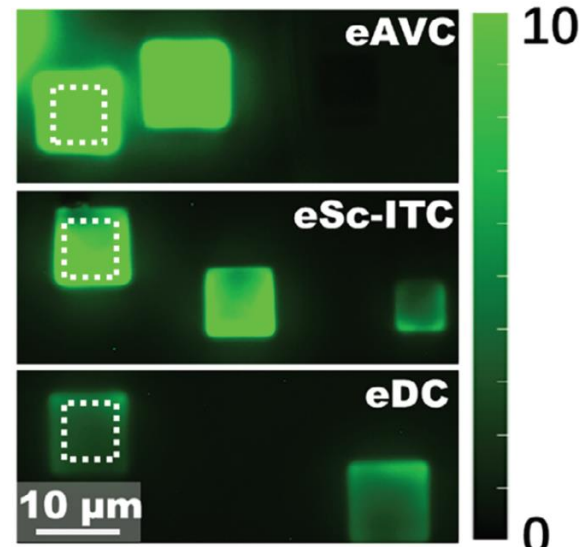
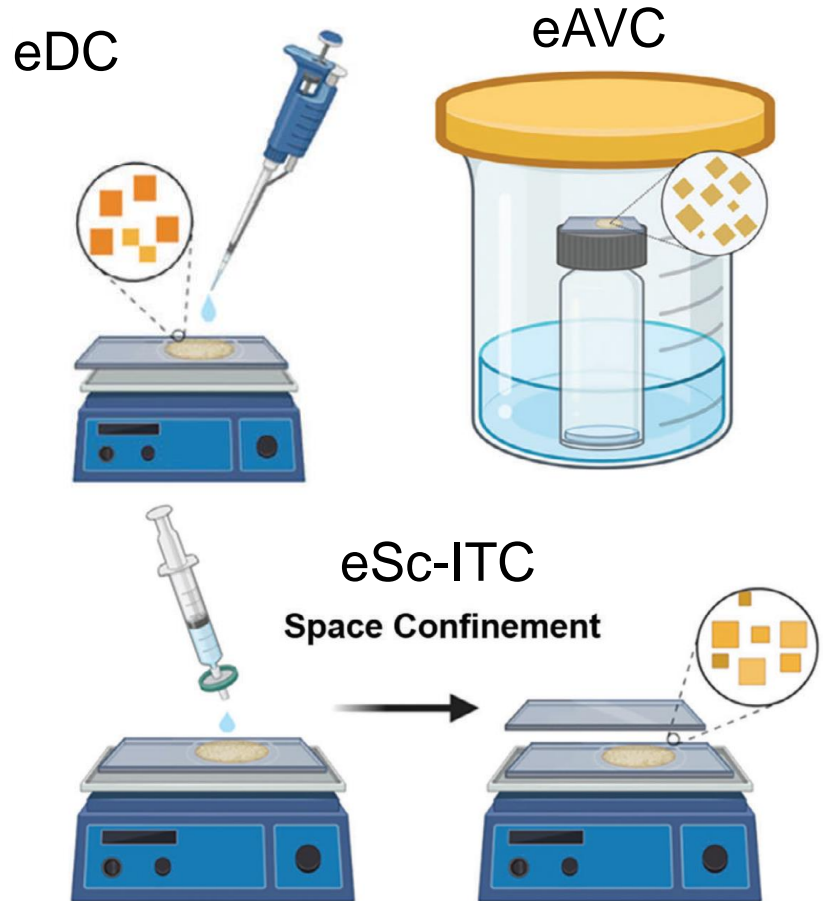
Drop casting from DMF/GBL

1.5  $\mu\text{l}$  drop 3 min drying



## b) Squeezing the threshold of microcrystal microcavity laser

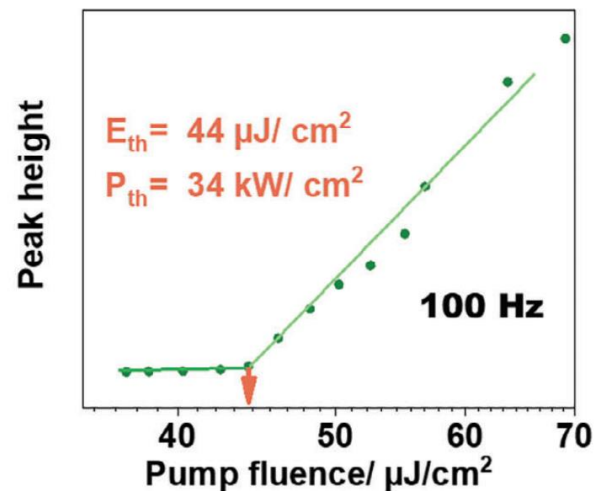
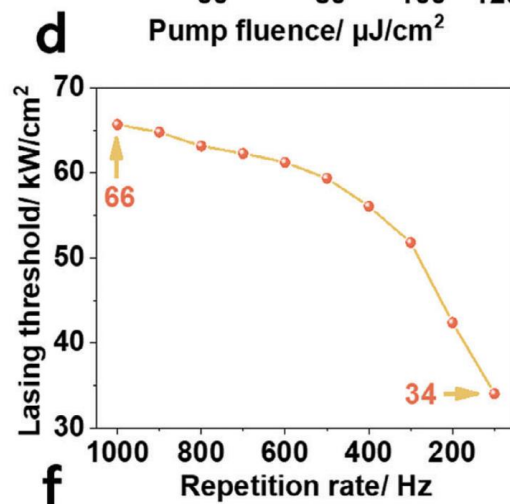
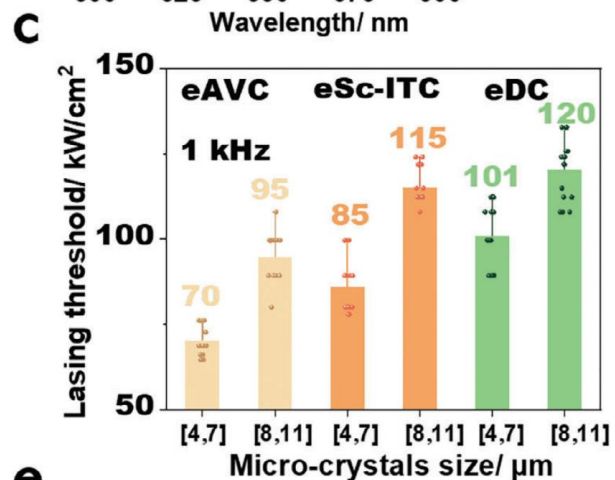
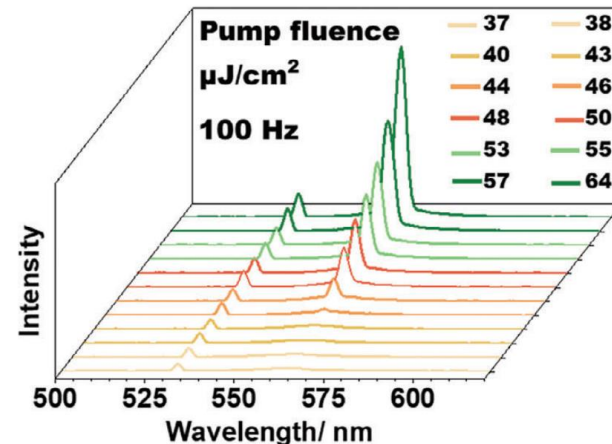
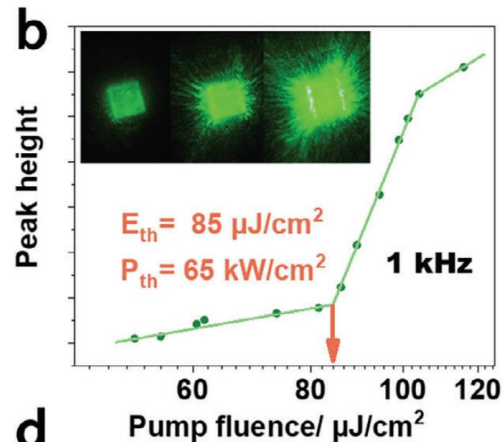
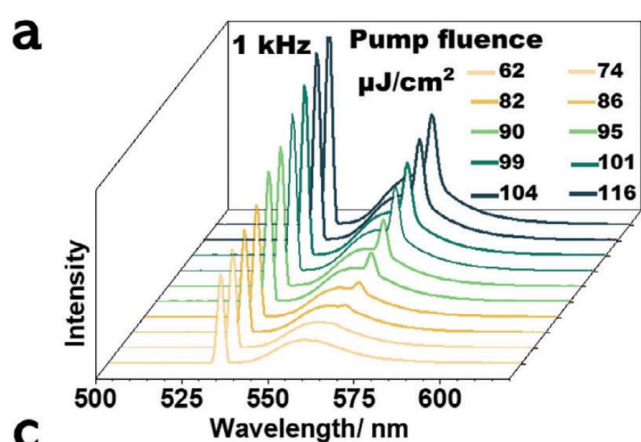
Quality optimization: epitaxial growth by





# b) Squeezing the threshold of microcrystal microcavity laser

## Optimize the excitation conditions



This is the new threshold power for epitaxial perovskite lasers, independent of material.

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Solution epitaxial perovskite micro-crystal lasers exhibit similar performance as vacuum deposition ones, but are much easier and cheaper in preparation.

Optimizing microcrystal lasers includes size control, material improvement and selection of laser parameters.

Surface passivation is important for any epitaxial microstructures.

They can be positioned by seeds.

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Principle investigators

Principle investigators

M. Sytnyk

H. Afify

S. Zhou

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R. Grizfeld

V. Rehm

Thanks to

in house and international supporters.

