Nanoscale

PAPER

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Cite this: *Nanoscale*, 2024, **16**, 6507

Chemical transformation mechanism for blue-to-green emitting $CsPbBr_3$ nanocrystals†

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Recently, metal–halide perovskites have rapidly emerged as efficient light emitters with near-unity quantum yield and size-dependent optical and electronic properties, which have attracted considerable attention from researchers. However, the ultrafast nucleation rate of ionic perovskite counterparts severely limits the in-depth exploration of the growth mechanism of colloidal nanocrystals (NCs). Herein, we used an inorganic ligand nitrosonium tetrafluoroborate ($NOBF_4$) to trigger a slow post-synthesis transformation process, converting non-luminescent Cs_4PbBr_6 NCs into bright green luminescent $CsPbBr_3$ NCs to elucidate the concrete transformation mechanism *via* four stages: (i) the dissociation of pristine NCs, (ii) the formation of Pb–Br intermediates, (iii) low-dimensional nanoplatelets (NPLs) and (iv) cubic $CsPbBr_3$ NCs, corresponding to the blue-to-green emission process. The desorption and reorganization of organic ligands induced by NO^+ and the involvement of BF_4^- in the ligand exchange process played pivotal roles in this dissolution–recrystallization of NCs. Moreover, controlled shape evolution from anisotropic NPLs to NCs was investigated through variations in the amount of $NOBF_4$. This further validates that additives exert a decisive role in the symmetry and growth of nanostructured perovskite crystals during phase transition based on the ligand-exchange mechanism. This finding serves as a source of inspiration for the synthesis of highly luminescent $CsPbBr_3$ NCs, providing valuable insights into the chemical mechanism in post-synthesis transformation.

Received 16th October 2023,
Accepted 26th February 2024

DOI: 10.1039/d3nr05215j

rsc.li/nanoscale

Introduction

Metal–halide perovskites (MHPs), which are ideal for next-generation light emitters, have drawn substantial interest in a number of optoelectrical applications such as high-definition displays, field-effect transistors and wearable electronics.[1–7] Especially, major advances have been made in multicolor perovskite light-emitting diodes in terms of desired emission wavelengths, solution processing characteristics and the exceptional balance of cost and performance. Different from conventional nanocrystals (NCs) with covalent bonds and rigid crystal structures, MHP-NCs with soft lattices are primarily bound by ionic chemical bonds. The difference in binding strength results in MHP-NCs having low lattice formation energy, high lattice ionicity, and sub-second formation kinetics. These properties make it challenging to stabilize MHP-NCs at small sizes and understand the mechanism of their dynamic growth *via* direct synthesis methods, which is critical for further optimizing the performance of MHP NCs. Therefore, it is necessary to explore some tactics to retard the nucleation and growth rate of nanocrystals to investigate the specific crystal growth kinetics. Tian's group devised a stepwise synthesis method triggered by a polar alcohol to control the reaction rate and analyze the formation process of $CsPbBr_3$ NCs.[8] Li *et al.* developed a microwave-irradiation-assisted method to obtain intermediate products during the growth of $CsPbBr_3$ NCs.[9] These studies provide useful insights into the formation mechanism of $CsPbBr_3$ NCs. However, the improvement of emission properties in the above-mentioned studies was not satisfactory and PLQYs were not high enough owing to the polar solvent and surface defects.

In addition, the noncovalent and high dynamic binding of surface capping ligands result in their easy desorption from the surface of NCs and further destabilize the morphology and crystal structure of pristine NCs.[10–14] Nonetheless, this unique characteristic also presents an opportunity to achieve novel morphologies or different crystal phases through post-treat-

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†Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available. See DOI: https://doi.org/10.1039/d3nr05215j
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ment. Thus, chemical transformation from zero-dimensional (0D) Cs_4PbBr_6 NCs to three-dimensional (3D) $CsPbBr_3$ NCs with desired optical properties has been proven to be a feasible and interesting method.[15–17] Recent studies suggest that phase transition in a solution is easily generated by the stripping of CsBr or the insertion of excess $PbBr_2$, while the 0D and 3D phases maintain a similar size distribution.[18–20] Instead, Baranov *et al.* proposed a different post-synthetic strategy of converting oleylamine (OAm)/oleate (OA)-capped Cs_4PbBr_6 NCs into strongly emissive polymer-capped $CsPbBr_3$ NCs using poly (maleic anhydride-*alt*-1-octadecene) (PMAO). Due to the mild reactivity of the organic polymer, the intermediate Cs_4PbBr_6–$CsPbBr_3$ heterostructures were monitored during a slow transformation process. The partially converted particles were obtained by the reaction of the succinic anhydride units of PMAO and OAm ligands bound to the surface of Cs_4PbBr_6 NCs.[21] Such nanoscale transformation proves that this reaction is driven by the reactivity of the regents, opening up strategies for designing and precisely controlling the crystal growth at the nanoscale.

In this regard, the adsorption and desorption of ligands on the surfaces of NCs are crucial for the post-synthesis transformation of their morphology and the crystallographic phase. Introducing new additives to as-prepared MHP-NCs can not only alter their surface properties but also trigger the post-synthesis transformation, leading to morphology evolution and crystallographic phase transition of NCs.[22–25] Inorganic ligand (nitrosonium tetrafluoroborate, $NOBF_4$) is applicable for surface modification with nanoparticles (*e.g.*, $NaYF_4$, Fe_3O_4, TiO_2, FePt and Bi_2S_3).[26–30] Sequential surface functionalization of colloidal nanomaterials can be achieved without altering their size and shape. This process replaces the hydrophobic ligands on the NCs' surface with short-chain ligands, making the nanoparticles accessible for various applications in biology, photovoltaics and other fields. Very recently, we have reported an inorganic ligand ($NOBF_4$) mediated transformation strategy from non-luminescent Cs_4PbBr_6 NCs to the precisely controllable blue-emitting $CsPbBr_3$ NPLs with a two-monolayer (2 ML) unit cell.[31] This treatment revealed a dynamic dissolution–recrystallization process along with the appearance of deep-blue light (444 nm), where the nitrite ion (NO^+) rendered the intrinsic Cs_4PbBr_6 NCs unstable by stripping the organic species from their surface. Meanwhile, the NO^+-induced acidic environment can protonate OAm into OAm^+ cations, thus enabling the slow precipitation of the precisely controllable 2 ML $CsPbBr_3$ NPLs in the non-polar solvent (several hours).

Herein, we will extend our investigation by studying the influence of the content of dissociating agent $NOBF_4$ on the Cs_4PbBr_6 NCs. Benefiting from the non-polar environment, the reaction process with different amounts of $NOBF_4$ was monitored by time-dependent photoluminescence (PL) and absorption spectra due to a slow reaction rate. We found that the shape of the products was controllable from the anisotropic NPLs to bulk $CsPbBr_3$ NCs by increasing the amount of $NOBF_4$, accompanied by the slow transformation of blue into green light in the solution, corresponding to several specified emissions (Fig. 1, and S1†). More details on the conversion mechanism and surface capping properties were explored carefully by detecting the intermediate products during the phase transition process from non-luminescent Cs_4PbBr_6 NCs into brightly green luminescent $CsPbBr_3$ NCs. It was noted that the ligand desorption depended on the amount of NO^+, while BF_4^- also participated in the ligand exchange process and was adsorbed on the surface of the reconstructed crystal. In addition, the fully-transformed $CsPbBr_3$ NCs exhibited a narrow emission line width of 18 nm and high photoluminescence quantum yield in the solution (up to 80%). Thus, this post-processing provides valuable insight into the mechanism of crystal growth and has potential application in the synthesis of highly luminescent NCs.

Xiyan Li

Xiyan Li is currently a full professor in the College of Electronic Information and Optical Engineering at Nankai University of China. She received her Ph.D. degree from Changchun Institute of Applied Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences in 2013. She then worked as a post-doctoral fellow at National University of Singapore from 2013 to 2015, and at the University of Toronto from 2015 to 2019, respectively. Her current research focuses on the controlled synthesis, novel properties, and optoelectronic applications of semiconductor nanostructures, especially perovskite-based optoelectronic devices.

Results and discussion

Initially, the typical Cs_4PbBr_6 samples were synthesized through our previous approach, and then simply separated by centrifugation. The resulting white precipitate was redispersed in cyclohexane for further use, as detailed in the ESI.† The transmission electron microscopy (TEM) images are shown in Fig. S2a, we observed regular and spherical nanoparticles with an average diameter of approximately 11.2 nm (Fig. S2b†). From the X-ray diffraction (XRD) pattern and distinct absorption peak in Fig. S2c and d,† the formation of 0D perovskite counterparts was further confirmed. Next, the crude solution (100 μL) was injected into 2 mL cyclohexane containing a trace of $NOBF_4$ under vigorous stirring, and the entire phase transformation process triggered by inorganic additives was completed within 24 hours.

As the additive increases (1.0, 1.5, 1.8, 2.5 and 3.5 mg), we noticed that a series of sequential spectral changes spanning the region from 300 nm to 520 nm, as depicted in Fig. 1,

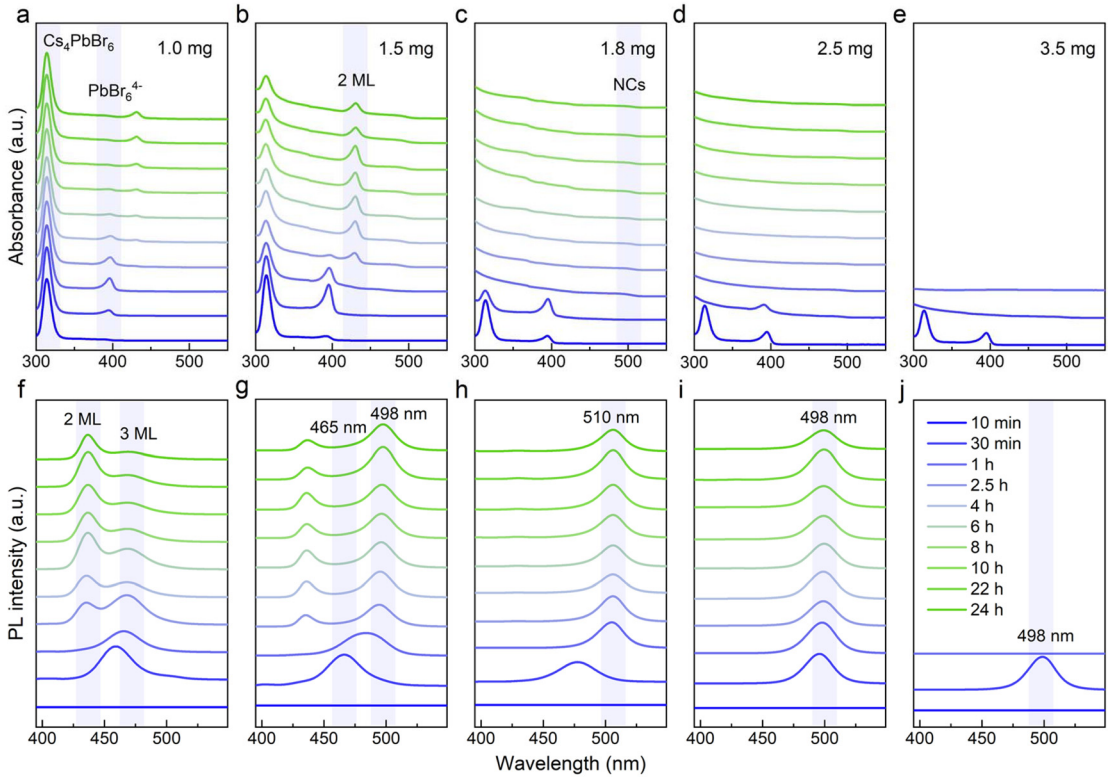

Fig. 1 (a–e) Absorption and (f–j) PL spectra of luminescent products obtained with different amounts of $NOBF_4$ (1.0 mg, 1.5 mg, 1.8 mg, 2.5 mg and 3.5 mg) at different reaction times.

corresponding to the obvious change in the luminescent color under the ambient light (left) as well as 365 nm UV irradiation (right) (Fig. S1†). It was worth noting that the multiple strong absorption and emission bands observed in the evolutionary spectra were similar to those from the previous reports, which were identified as the characteristic peaks of the 0D Cs_4PbBr_6, Pb–Br intermediates, low-dimensional $CsPbBr_3$ NPLs (2 ML and 3 ML) and 3D $CsPbBr_3$ NCs.[31,32] Hence, it is reasonable to speculate that these intermediate processes were closely related to the final precipitation of the brightly green-emitting MHP-NCs. In order to clarify the chemical transformation mechanism for this blue-to-green emitting perovskite analogous, we recorded the time-dependent absorption and photoluminescence (PL) spectra in detail over a long period of time. In Fig. 1a and b, it was found that the excitonic absorption band at 314 nm of Cs_4PbBr_6 NCs co-existed with Pb–Br intermediates (396 nm) or 2 ML anisotropic NPLs (430 nm) because the intrinsic Cs_4PbBr_6 NCs in the crude solution could not be completely consumed when the additive content was below 1.5 mg. As shown in Fig. 1f and g, we also monitored the 2 ML (436 nm) to 3 ML (468 nm) NPLs and 3 ML NPLs (465 nm) to 3D $CsPbBr_3$ NCs (498 nm) transformation process in PL evolution along with the residual intermediates (436-to-468 nm and 465-to-498 nm). Especially, the characteristic peak of 3 ML NPLs within 30 minutes always appears first, that is, the long-wavelength products in the dual-emission prefer to precipitate, reflecting that the conversion of intermediates was easier than its formation.

When the additive was sufficient, the characteristic absorption peak of the original Cs_4PbBr_6 NCs at 314 nm and $PbBr_6^{4-}$ octahedra at 396 nm gradually disappeared accompanied by the emergence of a new peak at approximately 497 nm after 30 minutes, assigned to $CsPbBr_3$ NCs (Fig. 1c and d). The corresponding emission shape was a single green-emitting band around 500 nm (Fig. 1h and i). It was seen that the additive amount of 1.8 to 2.5 mg was just in the range of 0D-to-3D complete conversion (Fig. 1c, d, and h, i). Notably, the minor differences in the additive content led to the final emission position shifting to a shorter wavelength (from 510 nm to 498 nm, Fig. 1h and i), which may be due to the etching effect of the nitrite ion.[26,31] From Fig. 3b and d, it was found that the quantum yield (QY) of the conversion products increases dramatically within four hours and was gradually stabilized at approximately 80%. In Fig. 3c and e, the time-resolved PL measurements reflected the average lifetimes of these $CsPbBr_3$ NCs ranging from 4.10 to 5.50 ns (Tables S1, and S2†).[33,34]

As the additive increases to 3.5 mg, the initially observed green light appearing within 30 minutes, rapidly diminished due to an intensified attack by the nitrite ion on the perovskite counterparts in the non-polar solvent. Meanwhile, it was noted that the non-luminescent impurities of $CsBF_4$ and $(CsF)Br_2$ phases were formed (Fig. S3†). Through the above analysis, we conclude that the intrinsic Cs_4PbBr_6 NCs underwent a dissociation–recrystallization process, where the free ions first aggregate to form the Pb–Br octahedra, and then grow from 2

ML to 3 ML and eventually into $CsPbBr_3$ NCs, accompanied with the color evolution from deep blue (~436 nm) to pure blue (~468 nm) and finally green emitting (~500 nm). The $NOBF_4$ concentration and time-dependent chemical transformation process are summarized in Fig. 2.

The XRD patterns of the perovskite counterparts obtained at 15 min, 30 min, 1 h, 4 h, 8 h and 24 h are depicted in Fig. 3a, which agreed with the hexagonal Cs_4PbBr_6 (blue) and orthorhombic $CsPbBr_3$ (green) reference. As the reaction proceeded, it was noted that the 0D phase initially coexisted with the 3D phase, followed by a gradual decrease of the diffraction peak of Cs_4PbBr_6. The periodic diffraction peak within 30 min further confirmed the existence of 2 ML NPLs in the early stage of the reaction, along with a stacking distance of 4.6 nm and a uniform thickness of the inorganic layer at 1.1 nm (Fig. S4†). As shown in Fig. 4, transmission electron microscopy (TEM) was employed to monitor the chemical transformation process. The small particles within 30 min were proven to be completely dissociated Cs_4PbBr_6 nanoparticles, as described in previous reports, gradually growing into white square particles, corresponding to the increased average size from 10.9 nm to 14.9 nm (Fig. S5, and 6†). Meanwhile, the size of partially dissolved Cs_4PbBr_6 nanoparticles slightly decreased (from 11.2 nm to 7.9 nm), indicating that the dissolution and recrystallization processes occurred simultaneously (Fig. S7†). The phase structure of white square particles was further identified by their lattice fringe in the HRTEM image, and the spacing of 0.29 nm corresponded to the (002) plane in $CsPbBr_3$ NCs (Fig. 4h).[35] Taken together, the sequential step growth was monitored optically and microscopically, evidenced by the possible growth mechanism of bulk $CsPbBr_3$ NCs along with their shape and phase transformation.

Currently, it is widely accepted that reaction temperature is crucial for the formation of anisotropic MHP-NPLs: by lowering the temperature it is possible to have an atomic-scale control over the thickness down to the few monolayers that are thin enough to exhibit the characteristics of quantum confine-

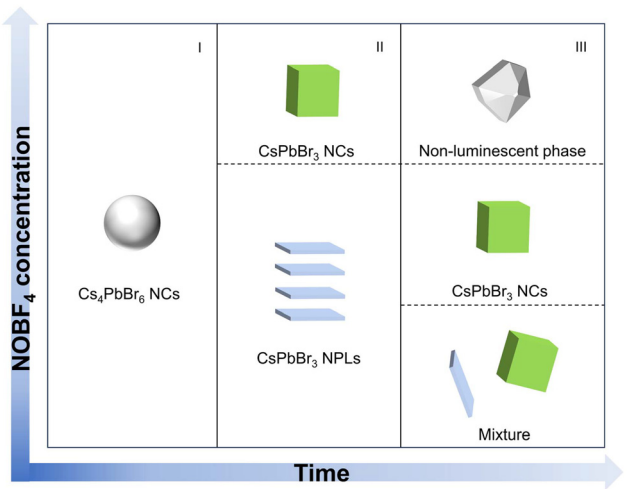

Fig. 2 Schematic presentation of the nanostructures in the reaction medium with the reaction time and $NOBF_4$ concentration.

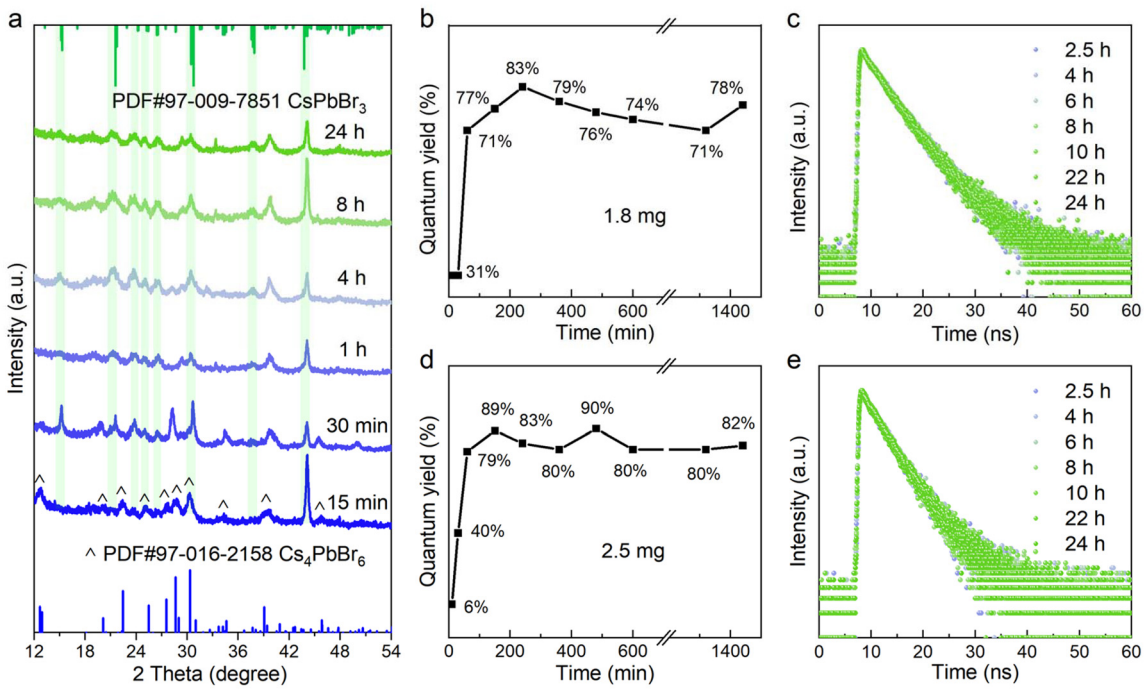

Fig. 3 (a) XRD patterns of the luminescent products synthesized with 1.8 mg $NOBF_4$ at different reaction times. (b and d) Quantum yield and (c and e) PL decay spectra of the luminescent products synthesized with 1.8 mg and 2.5 mg $NOBF_4$ at different reaction times.

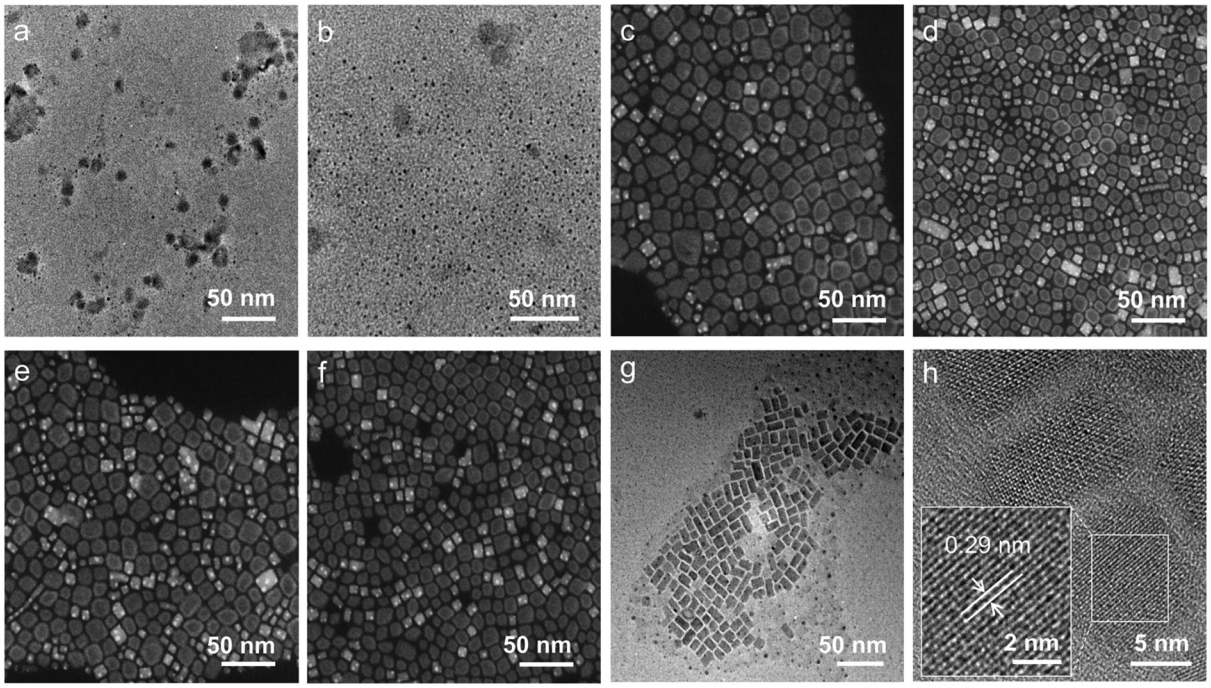

Fig. 4 (a–f) TEM images of the luminescent products obtained with 1.8 mg $NOBF_4$ at 15 min, 30 min, 1 h, 4 h, 8 h and 24 h. (g) TEM and (h) HRTEM images of the purified luminescent products obtained with 1.8 mg $NOBF_4$.

ment.[36] Therefore, the question arises, how does this additive precisely control the lateral dimension of perovskite counterparts at the atomic-scale thickness? To address this, we conducted the Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) measurements on the pristine Cs_4PbBr_6 treated with/without $NOBF_4$ (Fig. 5a). After the $NOBF_4$ treatment, it was observed that a significant reduction occurred in the characteristic C–H stretching vibrations at 2800–3000 cm^{-1} and 1470 cm^{-1}, as well as the vibration of N–H bending at 1570 cm^{-1}. The band around 1710 cm^{-1} was assigned to the C=O stretching vibration of OA.[31] These results indicated that a substantial number of ligands bound to the Cs_4PbBr_6 NCs surface were effectively eliminated since the nitrite ion in the additive was reactive towards amine species. Unlike the untreated sample, a new emerging peak at 1084 cm^{-1}, was identified to the BF_4^- anion.[26,37] This phenomenon of BF_4^- anions adsorption on the surface is common in surface modification of various colloidal nanoparticles, but it was not observed in our previous studies on 2 ML blue-emitting NPLs.[31] Moreover, no signal attributable to NO^+ was detectable in the region from 2100 to 2200 cm^{-1}.[26,38] Therefore, we hypothesize that the surface capping properties of the sample treated with more additives were distinct from those reported previously for 2 ML NPLs.[31]

X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) measurement was performed to analyze the surface binding ligands. The full XPS survey spectra of Cs_4PbBr_6 NCs (0 h) and $CsPbBr_3$ NCs (24 h) revealed the existence of Cs, Pb, Br, N, B and F (Fig. 5b), and the bonding information was investigated in detail by the high-resolution XPS. As shown in Fig. 5c, d and S8,† $CsPbBr_3$ NCs gradually shifted towards higher binding energies for Cs 3d, Pb 4f and Br 3d compared with the pristine Cs_4PbBr_6 NCs, demonstrating the stronger Pb–Br interactions in the $[PbBr_6]^{4-}$ octahedra. The signal of B 1s and F 1s were detected in $CsPbBr_3$ NCs (Fig. S8†); this observation aligned with the FTIR results, implying that a ligand-exchange process occurred between the organic ligands and inorganic BF_4^- anions. Moreover, for the treated samples, we observed that a dominant peak at 401.6 eV coexisted with the relatively weak peak at 399.8 eV in N 1s spectra (Fig. 5e), which were associated with the protonated amines ($-NH_3^+$) and $-NH_2$ groups of OAm, respectively.[39,40] Compared to the reported organic species on the NPLs' surface, it was noted that partial $-NH_3^+$ was reduced to $-NH_2$ groups of OAm in the green-emitting nanocubes since the abundant nitrite ions in the system would cause a stronger surface etching for the Cs_4PbBr_6 nanoparticles and accelerate the fusion of NPLs through the bare-surface contact.[41] Thus, we concluded that the nanoplatelet–nanocube ripening was driven by the additive-induced ligand desorption.

In previous studies, $NOBF_4$ was employed for surface modification based on a generalized ligand-exchange strategy in semiconductor and metal NC systems, allowing surface functionalization of nanoparticles and reversible phase transfer between hydrophobic and hydrophilic media without altering their size and shape. In principle, NO^+ was found to remove the native capping molecules adhered to the NC surface, and readily reacted with water molecules in the solvent to make the conditions acidic, while the weakly coordinated BF_4^- imparted a higher colloidal solubility for NCs

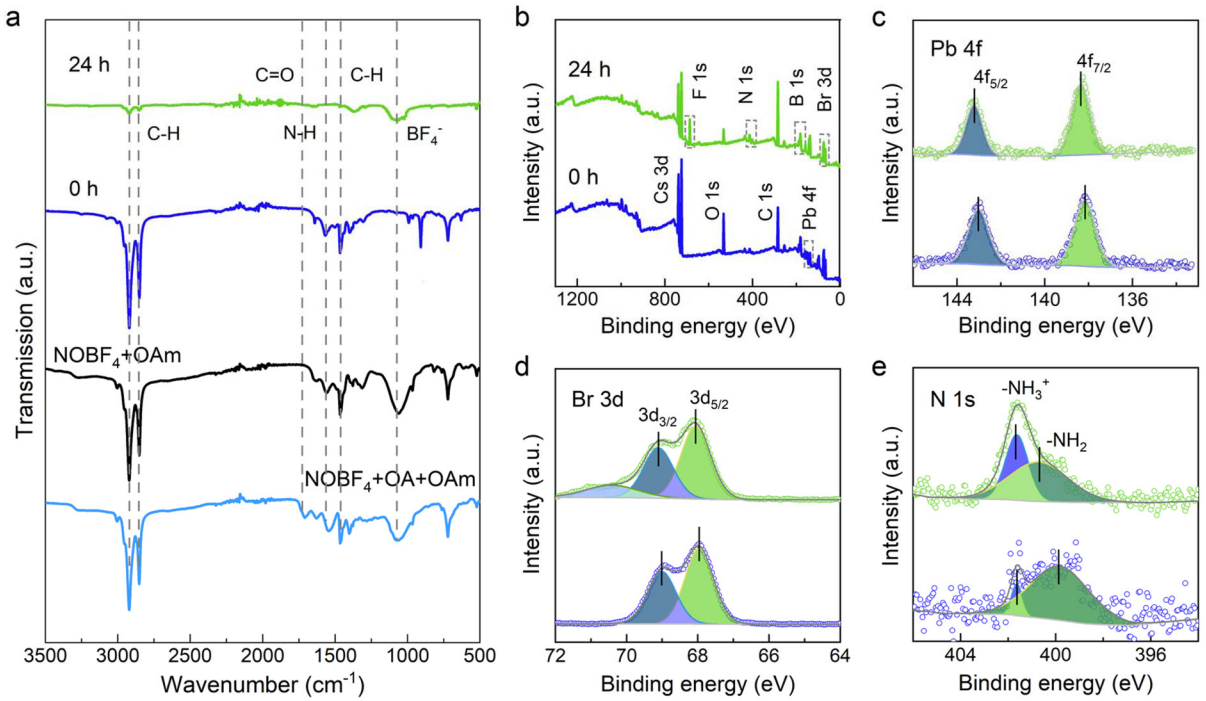

Fig. 5 . (a) FTIR and (b) full XPS spectra of pristine Cs_4PbBr_6 NCs (0 h) and the newly formed $CsPbBr_3$ NCs after 24 h with 1.8 mg $NOBF_4$. High-solution XPS spectra of (c) Pb 4f, (d) Br 3d and (e) N 1s.

in polar solvents, especially for large-sized NCs.[26] For ionic MHP-NCs, it is extremely sensitive to tiny changes in the ligand species due to the significant influence of surface chemistry on the growth of nanoscale perovskite materials. Thus, the removal of amine ligands from the NC surface after adding $NOBF_4$ causes the pristine NCs to dissociate into free ions, and the surface ligand species are likely to undergo reassignment because the acidic protons turn OAm into OAm cations, as evidenced by our previous work. Benefiting from the non-polar solvent, the intrinsic growth and highly anisotropic crystal shape of the recrystallized perovskite counterparts can be engineered precisely at the atomic-level thickness. Such surface modification mechanism is also applicable to blue-green emitting MHP-NCs having a variety of sizes and shapes in this work.

The entire transformation process can be divided into four stages, as illustrated in Fig. 6, involving (i) the pristine 0D Cs_4PbBr_6 NCs dissociated into free ions after adding the inorganic ligand into the non-polar solvent; (ii) a series of Pb–Br intermediates formed initially when these ions are encountered; (iii) the presence of Cs^+ in the system along with the emerging protonated OAm ions were scrambling to fill the bromoplumbate ionic scaffold, accompanied by the appearance of deep-blue light with respect to the low-dimensional NPLs; (iv) as time goes on, a larger nanostructure was generated due to the NPLs losing strong quantum confinement following exposure to more additives, corresponding to slight ripening of nanoplatelets–nanocubes, that is the blue-emitting NPLs were consumed during the growth of larger and more stable cube-like particles. It is well-established that the oriented attachment often appears in a wide variety of nanomaterials, in which these NPLs with identical crystallographic facets were stacked together and subsequently assembled into larger nanostructures with lower surface energy.[36,41–43] Such an attachment process is driven by the ligand desorption with respect to the poor binding organic ligands. Accordingly, it was anticipated that some factors were able to accelerate the ligand desorption and thereby ripened NPLs to bulk nanostructures, such as temperature, polar solvents and light.[44–46]

Based on the above analysis, we found that the amounts of the additives are essential for the emission color of final perovskite products, as depicted in Fig. 1. Following the increased $NOBF_4$, it was noted that the number of layers of NPLs gradually increased in a sequence and the blue-green transformation process was promoted. The multiple emission peaks indicated that small amounts of additives are likely to capture the intermediate state of partially converted products as a full coalescence of 2D NPLs difficult to access for minor NO^+. Moreover, this monitored slow transition process from low-dimensional NPLs revealed the dynamic growth kinetics of the bulk nanostructured $CsPbBr_3$ crystal. In addition, the PL properties of the green-emitting $CsPbBr_3$ NCs dispersed in a non-polar cyclohexane system were investigated to evaluate their environmental stability. As shown in Fig. S9a,† it always maintains good monochromaticity and its luminescence position has no obvious fluctuation after 12 days of storage in ambient atmosphere, and the FWHM remained constant at 18 nm (Fig. S9b†). The luminescence intensity decreased by 20%

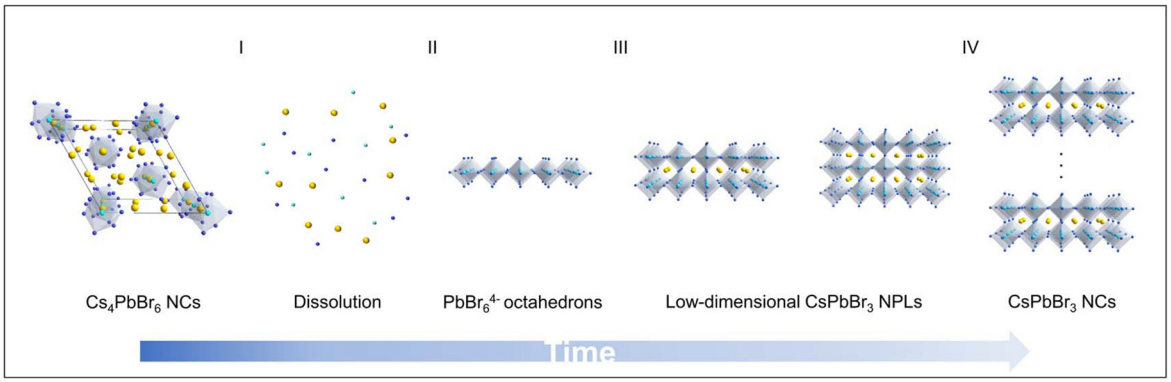

Fig. 6 Schematic illustration of the proposed transformation mechanism.

within two weeks (Fig. S9b†), which is related to the highly dynamic binding character of surface organic species. Overall, this approach not only synthesizes highly luminescent $CsPbBr_3$ NCs but also provides an effective pathway to understand the dynamic growth mechanism of MHP-NCs and precisely control their optical behavior.

Conclusion

In summary, we utilized the stripping effect of NO^+ as a dissociating agent to induce the chemical transformation from non-luminescent Cs_4PbBr_6 to bright green-emitting $CsPbBr_3$. It was found that more additives accelerated the ligand desorption of the weakly binding capping molecules and facilitated the coalescence of NPLs into cube-like nanoparticles. This phenomenon corresponds to the noticeable characteristic red-shifts in the absorption and PL spectra, portraying a comprehensive evolution in morphology and structure changes of the non-luminescent nanoparticles over 24 h. Interestingly, BF_4^- is also adsorbed onto the surface of the reconstructed nanocrystal to enrich its surface properties. This surface modification approach proves to be applicable to MHP-NCs, endowing them with various surface functionalizations to precisely engineer their surface properties.

Author contributions

Yuling Liu and Rui Yun: conceptualization, data curation, writing – original draft and writing – review. Yue Li: investigation. Wenda Sun and Tiancheng Zheng: formal analysis. Qian Huang and Libing Zhang: supervision and funding acquisition. Xiyan Li: supervision, funding acquisition, and final writing – review. All authors approved the final manuscript.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

This work was financially supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant No. 22275101).

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