Direct Evaluation of the Quantum Confinement Effect in Single Isolated Ge Nanocrystals

Oded Millo,*¹ Isacc Balberg,*¹ Doron Azulay,¹ Tapas K. Purkait,² Anindya K. Swarnakar,² Eric Rivard,² and Jonathan G. C. Veinot,*^{2,3}

Supporting Information

Additional tunneling spectra are presented here and referenced to from the main text.

¹Racah Institute of Physics and the Center for Nanoscience and Nanotechnology, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem 91904, Israel

²Department of Chemistry, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2G2, Canada ³NRC-National Institute for Nanotechnology, Edmonton, Alberta, T6G 2M9, Canada

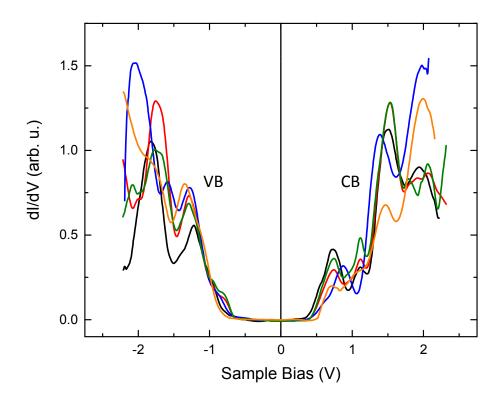


Figure S1. Tunneling spectra measured on five different 3-dimethylamino-1-propyne capped Ge NCs, $5.5~(\pm0.2)$ nm in diameter, all exhibiting n-type doping. This is manifested by the position of the chemical potential (zero bias), which is much closer to the conduction band (CB) than to the valence band (VB).

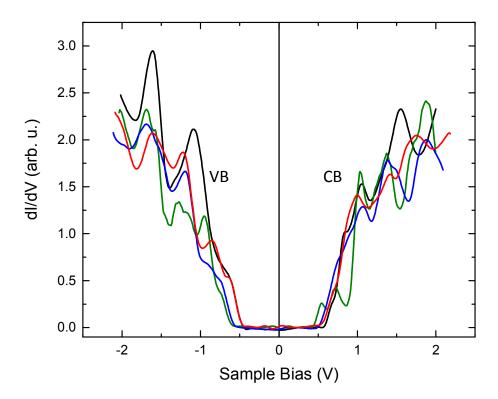


Figure S2: Tunneling spectra measured on four 7.75 (± 0.3) nm Ge-NCs capped by 2-dedaconane. Unlike the case of Fig. S1, doping effect cannot be seen here. The chemical potential is positioned near the band-gap center, with slight shifts towards either the conduction band or valence band.

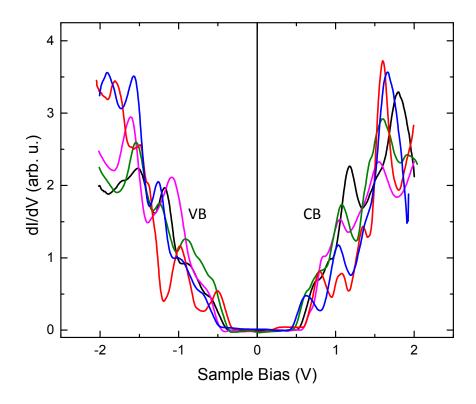


Figure S3: Tunneling spectra measured on five 10 (± 0.5) nm Ge-NCs capped by dodecyl. Here too there is no evidence for doping.

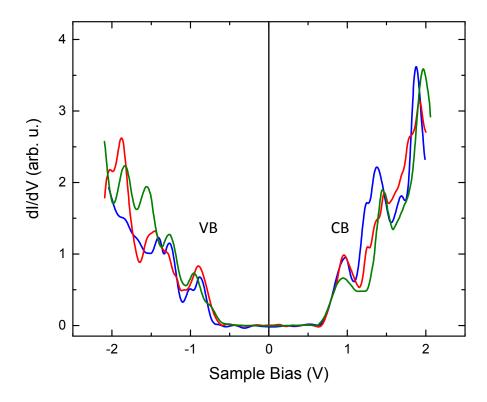


Figure S4: Tunneling spectra measured on three 4 (± 0.2) nm Ge-NCs capped by dodecyl. Here too there is no evidence for doping.