

Resonant Multiple-Phonon Absorption Causes Efficient Anti-Stokes Photoluminescence in CsPbBr₃ Nanocrystals

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Lead-halide perovskite nanocrystals such as CsPbBr₃, exhibit efficient photoluminescence (PL) up-conversion, also referred to as anti-Stokes photoluminescence (ASPL). This is a phenomenon where irradiating nanocrystals up to 100 meV below gap results in higher energy band edge emission. Most surprising is that ASPL efficiencies approach unity and involve single photon interactions with multiple phonons. This is unexpected given the statistically disfavored nature of multiple-phonon absorption. Here, we report [1] and rationalize near-unity anti-Stokes photoluminescence efficiencies in CsPbBr₃ nanocrystals and attribute it to resonant multiple-phonon absorption by polarons. The theory explains paradoxically large efficiencies for intrinsically disfavored, multiple-phonon-assisted ASPL in nanocrystals. Moreover, the developed microscopic mechanism has immediate and important implications for applications of ASPL towards condensed phase optical refrigeration.

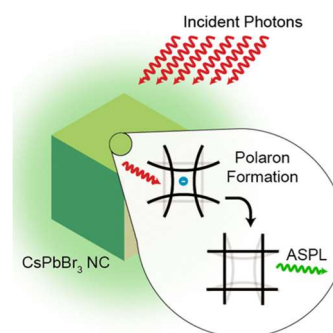


Fig.1. Schematic representation of phonon-assisted upconversion in CsPbBr₃.

References

[1] Z. Zhang *et al*, ACS Nano **18**, 6438 (2024). DOI: 10.1021/acsnano.3c11908.