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Two-Dimensional Nanoplatelet Superlattices Overcoming Intrinsic Light Outcoupling Efficiency Limit in Perovskite Quantum Dot Light-Emitting Diodes

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Abstract

Quantum dot (QD) light-emitting diodes (LEDs) are emerging as one of the most promising candidates for next-generation displays. However, their intrinsic light outcoupling efficiency remains considerably lower than the organic counterpart, because it is not yet possible to control the transition-dipole-moment (TDM) orientation in QD solids at device level. Here, using the colloidal lead halide perovskite nanoplatelets (NPLs) as a model system, we report a directed self-assembly approach to form the two-dimensional superlattices (2DSLs) with the out-of-plane vector perpendicular to the substrate plane. The ligand and substrate engineering yields close-packed planar arrays with the side faces linked to each other. Emission polarization in individual NPLs rescales the radiation from horizontal and vertical transition dipoles, effectively resulting in preferentially horizontal TDM orientation. Based on the emissive thin films comprised of stacks of 2D superlattices, we demonstrate an enhanced ratio of horizontal dipole as revealed by 2D *k*-space spectroscopy. Our optimized single-junction QD LEDs showed peak external quantum efficiency of up to 24.2% and power efficiency exceeding 110 lm W⁻¹, comparable to state-of-the-art organic LEDs.

Introduction

Quantum dot (QD) light-emitting diodes (LEDs) are ideal for next-generation flat-panel displays because of their scalability, cost effectiveness, emission color purity, and tunable chromaticity.¹⁻⁵ Considerable research efforts in the past two decades have demonstrated high-efficiency QD LEDs using CdSe, InP, and lead halide perovskite (LHP) nanocrystals (NCs), with external quantum efficiencies, η_{ext} , of up to 20.5%,⁴ 21.4%,⁶ and 23.4%,⁷⁻⁹ respectively. To date, the methods used to enhance device performance have mainly focused on the passivation of NC surface defects. Taking the defect-tolerant LHP QD system¹⁰⁻¹³ as an example, ligand engineering, modulation of stoichiometric compositions, and cation/anion mixing¹⁴⁻¹⁸ have been employed to substantially improve the device performance.⁷⁻⁹ Nevertheless, as the internal quantum efficiency has approached unity, new strategies that boost the intrinsic light outcoupling efficiency, η_{out} , become increasingly attractive to bring the device performance to the next level.

In thin-film LEDs, it is well-known that majority of radiation generated within the emissive layer is trapped inside the thin-film stack through the dissipating pathways of waveguide, surface plasmon, and substrate modes, eventually converting to heat. The classical ray optics theory gives a first approximation, $\eta_{\text{out}} = 1/(2n^2)$, where n is the refractive index of emissive layer.¹⁹ For example, in the LHP systems, given $n \sim 2.0 - 2.6$, one could estimate η_{out} of only $\sim 15\%$.²⁰⁻²² An approach to address this challenge is to intrinsically increase η_{out} by inducing emission directionality in quantum emitters. For example, in organic LEDs (OLEDs), orienting emissive molecules with their transition dipole moments (TDMs) parallel to the substrate would outcouple more light within the critical angle for the glass-air interface.²³⁻²⁵ The major advantage of this approach is to allow large-scale manufacturing without the need of other physical light-extraction techniques, such as microlens arrays, photonic crystals, surface corrugation, and matching index grating,²⁶⁻²⁸ which often demand expensive and complicated fabrication^{28,29} and even compromise emission chromaticity from different viewing angles.^{28,30}

Spontaneous emission in organic molecules involves highly localized excitons, which offer clues to the correlation between TDM and molecular orientations that could guide rational molecular design and thin-film processing.²⁵ In contrast, excitons in inorganic semiconductor crystals reside in extended band edge states of complex three-dimensional (3D) symmetry, which usually leads to isotropic TDM orientation. An ideal candidate to control the TDM orientation for LEDs is the atomically thin two-dimensional (2D) materials, such as MoS₂ monolayer,³¹ because the 2D electronic structure confines all bright excitons in-plane.³² The major challenge is that 2D monolayers are very sensitive to surface defects that drastically

quench photoluminescence (PL) by orders of magnitude, particularly at high exciton concentrations, hindering practical applications.³³

Recent experimental studies have also suggested that excitons in the few-monolayer-thick colloidal CdSe nanoplatelets (NPLs) have completely in-plane TDM orientation.^{34,35,34,36} Indeed, emission in the quantum-confined zinc-blende (ZB) crystal structure comes exclusively from the heavy-hole states, which accidentally have only mixed p_x and p_y symmetry, forming a bright plane that coincides with the platelet plane.³⁴ The CdSe NPLs, however, suffer from relatively low PL quantum yield, η_{PL} , and more critically, lose the preferential TDM orientation in their stacks.³⁶ To our knowledge, preferentially horizontal TDM orientation in QD-assembled thin films has never been demonstrated at device level.

With the above background in mind, to intrinsically enhance light outcoupling in QD-assembled thin films for high-efficiency LEDs, a challenging list of requirements must be met, including TDM orientation control in individual NCs, controlled NC assembly without compromising η_{PL} and TDM orientation, and ligand engineering that balance dielectric confinement and carrier injection. In this report we show that all these requirements can be satisfied by a scalable 2D superlattice system comprised of LHP NPLs.

Results and discussions

Emission polarization in individual NPLs. First, we would like to point out that NPLs do not necessarily possess 2D electronic structure. Unlike the ZB crystal system, the LHP is of cubic structure with octahedral symmetry, where the bandgap occurs at the \mathbf{R} point in the Brillouin zone, isomorphic to the Γ point. The spin-orbit interaction leads to the splitting of the conduction band states into a fourfold Γ_8^- and a twofold Γ_6^- states, and the valence band Γ_6^+ states are s-like having zero orbital angular momentum.^{37,38} A proper description for spontaneous emission in LHP NPLs corresponds to the transition between the Γ_6^- and Γ_6^+ states, which is of mixed p_x , p_y , and p_z symmetry (Supplementary Section 1.1). We therefore deduce that, unless LHP NPLs are of atomic thickness that largely changes the band structure, the TDM orientation remains isotropic, in spite of a degree of quantum confinement.

It should be noted that controlling TDM orientation is not the only approach to induce emission directionality in individual QDs. Early findings from single-molecule spectroscopy have explored the effect of emission polarization in anisotropically dielectric-confined nanostructures.^{39,40} Specifically, consider an isolated NC surrounded by low-dielectric-constant ligand medium, with the dielectric constants of ϵ_{NC} and ϵ_m , respectively. The local electric field within NC, \mathbf{E}^{loc} , induced by an external field, \mathbf{E} , would strongly depend on the NC shape and the dielectric contrast, $\tilde{\epsilon} = \epsilon_{NC}/\epsilon_m$, characterized by the local field factors, $f_i = E_i^{loc}/E_i$, where

subscript i correspond to x , y , and z coordinates in space (Supplementary Section 1.2). Figure 1a presents a set of calculated ratios of local field factor, f_x/f_z , as a function of the NC aspect ratio, AR, for spheroids and square cuboids, in which $f_x = f_y$, using the dielectric constants in our synthesized LHP NCs ($\epsilon_{\text{NC}} = 4.7$ and $\epsilon_m = 2.129$). The cubic and spherical NCs (AR = 1) are characterized by their isotropic polarization response, which then departs from unity as the shape evolves towards asymptotic rod (AR $\rightarrow 0$) and disk (AR $\rightarrow \infty$). Specifically, the NPL has its in-plane (IP, x or y direction) local field factor increasing with AR, but the other way around for the out-of-plane (OP, z direction) component. When AR $\rightarrow \infty$, $f_x = 1$ and $f_z = 1/\tilde{\epsilon}$ (see Supplementary Section 1.2), giving the theoretical upper limit for $f_x/f_z = \tilde{\epsilon}$.

The emission radiative rate for a given dipole is proportional to $(\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{f})^2$, where \mathbf{p} and \mathbf{f} are the transition dipole moment and local field factor vectors, respectively (Supplementary section 1.3). As a result, in a square NPL with $f_x = f_y$, the emission from an OP dipole is significantly screened and that from an IP dipole is amplified, resulting in an enhanced emission directionality towards the OP direction. Under the assumption of isotropic TDM orientation, the effective IP dipole ratio within individual NC determined by far-field measurement, θ_{IP} , is given by

$$\theta_{\text{IP}} = \frac{f_x + f_y}{f_x + f_y + f_z} \quad (1)$$

Accordingly, Eq. (1) and Fig. 1a reveal that a cubic NC with $f_x / f_z = 1$ would give θ_{IP} of 0.67, corresponding to isotropic radiation, but the square LHP NPLs could yield θ_{IP} up to 0.82 for AR $\rightarrow \infty$ (Supplementary section 1.2), even with isotropic TDM orientation. We notice that the predicted θ_{IP} upper limit nicely agrees with the experimentally measured values in 3-monolayer LHP NPLs (thickness $d = 1.8$ nm and AR ~ 30) in which $\theta_{\text{IP}} = 0.81 - 0.85$.^{41,42}

The NC-shape-induced emission directionality is further illustrated in Figs. 1b and 1c, which compare the calculated electric fields and radiation patterns from horizontal and vertical dipoles. In these simulations, a Hertzian dipole is placed in the center of cubic NC or NPL (AR = 10) embedded in a dielectric film sitting on top of a semi-infinite glass substrate, with the NC z axis perpendicular to the substrate (x - y plane). The dielectric anisotropy of NPL rescales the oscillator strength for horizontal and vertical dipoles, which yield enhanced and reduced radiation power, respectively. As a result, more light can be directed within the critical angle (~ 41 degrees; the red angular regions in Fig. 1c) for the glass-air interface. In principle, this scenario would apply to any NC geometry, but overall, square NPLs would be the most effective for LEDs, because of the geometric similarity with the substrate.

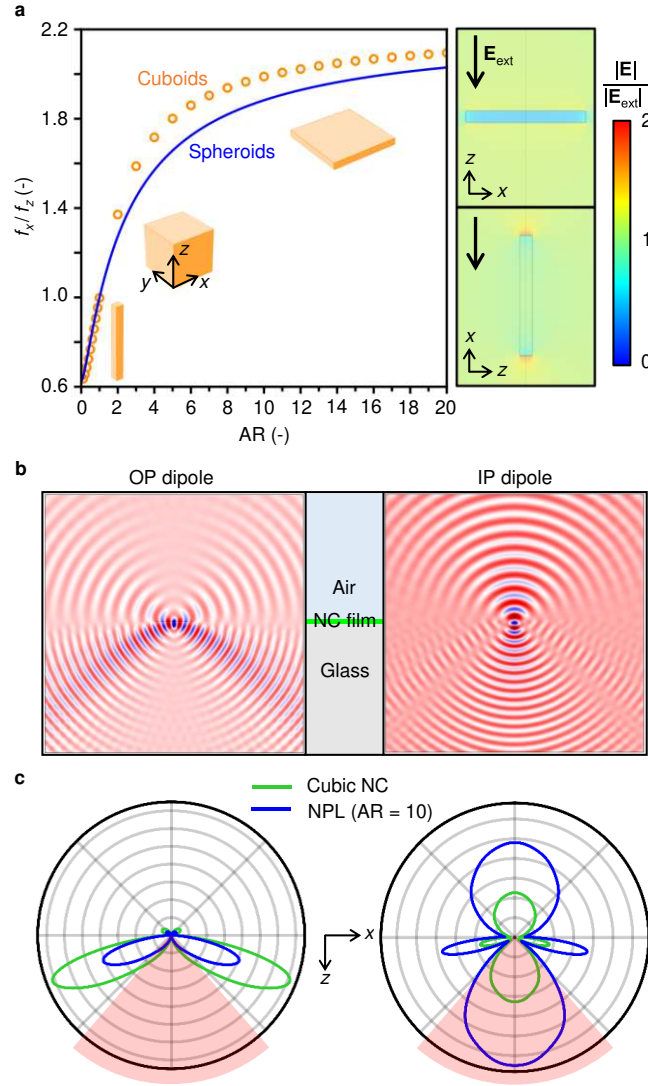


Fig. 1 | Emission polarization in anisotropically dielectric-confined NCs. **a**, Calculated ratio of horizontal (x) to vertical (z) local field factor, f_x / f_z , as a function of AR considering individual cuboidal and spheroidal perovskite NCs ($\epsilon_{\text{NC}} = 4.7$) embedded in a low-dielectric-constant ligand ($\epsilon_{\text{m}} = 2.129$) medium. Right panels present simulated electric field distributions near a representative square NPL of AR = 10 by applying a constant vertical (top) and horizontal (bottom) external electric field, \mathbf{E}_{ext} , revealing the polarization anisotropy. **b-c**, Calculated electric field intensity profiles (**b**) and radiation patterns (**c**) in the x - z plane for an out-of-plane (OP; left) and in-plane (IP; right) dipole placed in the center of a cubic NC and NPL of AR = 10 embedded in a dielectric emissive film sitting on the glass substrate. The dielectric anisotropy of NPL rescales the radiation from horizontal and vertical transition dipoles, thereby directing more light within the critical angle (red angular regions) for the glass-air interface (x - y plane).

Directed Assembly of NPLs. The physical picture of single-dipole radiation presented in Fig. 1c is valid at device level only if individual NCs retain their radiation pattern in the assembled thin films. In practice, many undesirable effects, such as quantum resonance⁴³ and energy transfer⁵ could come into play upon NC assembly. For example, strong face-to-face interactions between CdSe NPLs in the drop-casted film yield the “edge-on” NPL orientation

with respect to the substrate, resulting in isotropic radiation pattern.³⁶ The emergence of LHP NCs opens an avenue to address the longstanding challenge. Indeed, the LHP dielectric response is high at low frequencies ($\epsilon > 20$), due to the lattice softness that generates strong phonon and molecular contributions, but drops rapidly in the visible regime ($\epsilon \sim 5$).⁴⁴ As a result, the electrostatic interactions between neighboring NCs are significantly screened, largely alleviating the undesirable effects. This is reflected by our recent observations that an ultrathin organic spacer of ~ 0.67 nm is sufficient to decouple neighboring NPLs in their superlattices.⁴²

We synthesized mixed-cation perovskite NPLs with formula of $\text{FA}_{0.5}\text{MA}_{0.5}\text{PbBr}_3$, where FA = formamidinium, $\text{CH}_3(\text{NH}_2)_2^+$ and MA = methylammonium, CH_3NH_3^+ , using the modified ligand-assisted re-precipitation (LARP) method at room temperature (details see Methods).^{45,46} The NPL aspect ratio was tuned and optimized by the ligand concentration and hydrophobicity.³⁵ Specifically, the NC ARs can be increased by reducing the ligand hydrophobicity that stabilizes the small crystals, and increasing ligand concentration could access to few-monolayer-thin NPLs with high degrees of quantum confinement. In addition, device considerations, including balanced carrier conductivity and proper NPL dielectric confinement, were also taken into account.⁴⁶ For example, excessively thin NPLs would compromise electrical stability and thin-film impedance, both lowering the device efficiency. After extensive experimentation, mixed *n*-decylamine (DA) and oleic acid (OA) was chosen as the major molecular ligand unless mention otherwise. We notice that the decyl and oleic tails have similar degree of hydrophobicity. Figure 2a presents the transmission electron microscope (TEM) image for the synthesized square NPLs, having the average lateral length and thickness of 11 ± 2 and 4 ± 1 nm, respectively. Given the TEM-observed AR value (~ 2.75), we predict its θ_{IP} value to be 0.74.

Figures 2e – 2j compare the synchrotron grazing-incidence wide-angle and small-angle X-ray scattering (GIWAXS and GISAXS) patterns for the representative emissive thin films (thickness $t \sim 30$ nm) studied here. Direct drop casting of colloidal solution on glass yields NPL solid with nearly random orientation (Fig. 2e), exhibiting the Debye-Scherrer (DS) rings corresponding to the intracrystal perovskite structure, denoted (100), (110), and (200). Shear-induced ordering during spin coating leads to the formation of superstructure with an improved degree of alignment for the NPL OP vector (Fig. 2f). The emergence of (100) Bragg peak along the q_z axis and the vanishing (110) DS ring suggest that the majority of NPLs was horizontally oriented with the OP vector perpendicular to the substrate plane.

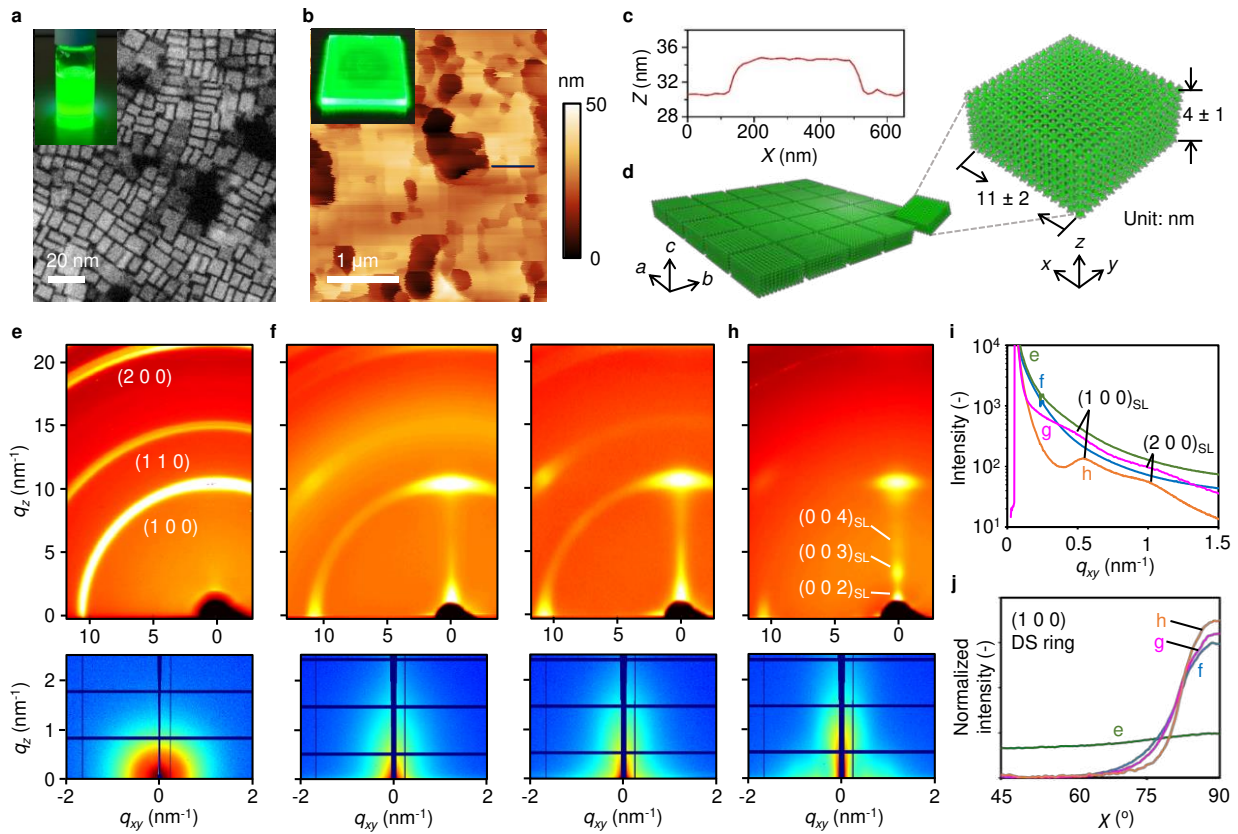


Fig. 2 | Self-assembly engineering for controlling the formation of NPL superlattices. **a**, TEM image and photograph of colloidal solution exposed to UV light for the synthesized NPLs. **b**, Representative AFM height image and photograph exposed to UV light for the fabricated NPL superlattice film in **g**. **c**, Cross-sectional height profile corresponding to the black line in **b**, revealing laterally 2D assembly of NPLs in the xy (substrate) plane. **d**, Schematics of NPL 2DSL showing the superlattice ab plane coincides with the xy plane and the SL c axis in parallel to the z vector. **e-h**, GIWAXS (top) and GISAXS (bottom) patterns for the drop-casted film (**e**), spin-coated film on poly-TPD (**f**), spin-coated film on low-surface-energy X-F4 TAPC (**g**), and spin-coated film on X-F4 TAPC comprising NPLs synthesized using OLA ligands (**h**). The Miller index ($a b c$)_{SL} refers to a superlattice plane. **i**, q_{xy} cuts for the GISAXS patterns in panels **e** to **h**. **j**, Comparison of orientation distribution function for the emissive films considered here using the normalized scattering intensity of the (100) DS ring with respect to χ , revealing an enhanced horizontal orientation upon 2DSL formation.

We hypothesized that the NPL stack ordering is highly influenced by the inter-NC interactions. In order to minimize the effect of underlying substrate, we examined the spin-coated NPL films sitting on a fluorinated hole transport material (HTM), X-F6-TAPC. Remarkably, the low-surface-energy surface was found to further enhance NPL ordering by forming two-dimensional superlattices (2DSLs). The atomic force microscope (AFM) height image (Figs. 2b and 2c and Supplementary Fig. 4) reveals the formation of square 2DSLs comprised of close-packed NPL arrays with the side faces linked to each other, having the thickness of 3 – 4 nm and lateral dimension exceeding 300 nm. The 2DSL c axis coincides with the NPL OP vector. We estimate that the emissive layer (EML) in device contains in average 8 – 10 stacking

layers of 2DSL. The GIWAXS pattern highlights the extension of a SL Bragg rod along the q_z axis, and the SL peaks corresponding to lateral packing, denoted as $(100)_{\text{SL}}$ and $(200)_{\text{SL}}$, come out on the q_{xy} axis in the GISAXS pattern (Figs. 2g and 2i). Hereafter, we optimized our LED device based on the 2DSL-contained EMLs.

Note that we observed an even higher SL crystallinity by replacing DA with oleylamine (OLA) in our synthetic protocol (Fig. 2h), as reflected by the emergence of SL Bragg peaks on the q_z axis, corresponding to $(00l)_{\text{SL}}$, where l is an integer. Figure 2j compares the (100) DS ring intensity as a function of polar angle χ for the four samples considered here, revealing the improvement of horizontal NPL orientation upon 2DSL formation. Nevertheless, we were not able to reach high electroluminescent (EL) efficiencies with the OLA-based NPLs, hypothetically due to the long hydrophobic tail. More discussions about photophysical properties for the emissive thin films see Supplementary Section 2.1.

Analysis of Thin-Film Radiation Patterns. The thin-film stack (air/EML/X-F6-TAPC/glass) was mounted on a hemicylindrical glass prism using a refractive index matching optical liquid, followed by performing the polarization- and angle-dependent PL spectroscopy⁴⁷ that differentiates between the s -polarized (s -pol) emission from the transverse-electric y dipoles and the p -polarized (p -pol) emission from the transverse-magnetic x and z dipoles. The film thickness, t , and refractive index, n , for each dielectric layer was carefully characterized by ellipsometry (Supplementary Section 2.2). The generated radiation pattern resolves the PL intensity, I , on the substrate plane (x - y) projection of emission wave vector k , k_x and k_y , which inform the effective TDM orientation in the EML within the k -space domain, $k/k_0 < n_{\text{glass}}$, where k_0 is the wave vector in air and $n_{\text{glass}} = 1.52$ is the refractive index of glass. It follows that $k/k_0 = 1$ corresponds to the critical angle of total internal reflection (TIR) at the glass/air interface. Since the p -pol emission comes from both horizontal and vertical dipoles, optical simulations were carried out to fit the p -pol profile to quantify the dipole orientation, using the thin-film horizontal dipole ratio, θ_H , as the only fitting parameter.²⁵

Figure 3a presents the experimentally measured p -pol PL intensity as a function of viewing angle, ϕ , together with the calculated profiles for θ_H values of 0.67, 0.72, and 0.82, corresponding to isotropic, best-fitted, and $\text{AR} \rightarrow \infty$ models, respectively. Indeed, as revealed in Fig. 1c, near the critical angle for the glass-air interface, $\phi \sim 41^\circ$, the emission from a horizontal dipole nearly vanishes, while a vertical dipole strongly couples into the substrate, so the emission gets intensified. As a result, a lower θ_H would lead to a shallower minimum at $\phi \sim 41^\circ$ and a higher fraction of light coupled into the substrate mode, $\phi > 41^\circ$. Figure 3b compares the experimentally measured and theory-fitted k -space radiation patterns, showing excellent agreement. Remarkably, the theory-fitted thin-film $\theta_H = 0.72$ nicely agrees with the

predicted $\Theta_{IP} = 0.74$ for individual NPL (see last section). We attribute the enhanced ratio of horizontal dipole to the formation of 2DSL that horizontally orient individual NPLs to a great degree. Consequently, the single-dipole emitter model for individual NPL (Fig. 1) is already adequate to describe the collective thin-film radiation behavior.

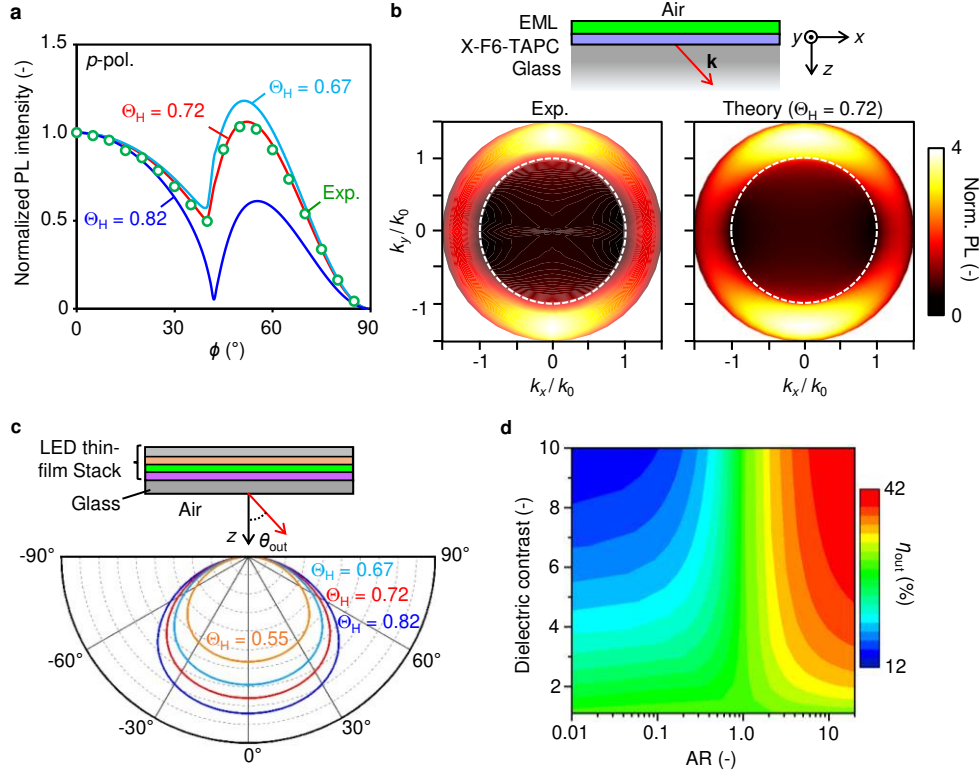


Fig. 3 | Analysis of EML radiation patterns and outcoupling efficiency calculations. a, Experimentally characterized (Exp.) and optical theory-calculated thin-film p -pol PL intensity as a function of viewing angle ϕ , using the thin-film horizontal dipole ratio Θ_H as the control parameter. **b,** Experimentally characterized (left) and theory-fitted (right; $\Theta_H = 0.72$) thin-film k -space radiation patterns considering the dielectric stack of EML/X-F6-TAPC/Glass. **c,** Calculated far-field emission patterns (FEPs) generated by EMLs in our optimized LED stack for Θ_H values of 0.55, 0.67, 0.72, and 0.82, revealing a stronger radiation power outcoupled to air by increasing EML Θ_H . **d,** Calculated light outcoupling efficiency η_{out} as functions of the NC aspect ratio AR and dielectric contrast ϵ , under the assumption of thin-film Θ_H equal to Θ_{IP} in individual NC.

From a fundamental point of view, the combined theoretical and experimental analysis presented here highlights the importance of NC shape to the light outcoupling efficiency in QD LEDs, which has long been ignored. We further compare the calculated far-field emission patterns (FEPs) generated by EMLs in our optimized LED stack (see details in next section) for Θ_H values of 0.55, 0.67, 0.72, and 0.82 (Fig. 3c). The $\Theta = 0.55$ model corresponds to

emission in asymptotic vertical rod NC with $AR \rightarrow 0$, the lower theoretical limit for NC solids (Supplementary Section 1.2). Regardless of Θ_H values, the calculated FEPs exhibit similarity solutions of the Lambertian function, and as expected, the radiation power increases with Θ_H , thereby enhancing η_{out} at device level. Accordingly, under the assumption that the thin-film Θ_H is equal to Θ_{IP} in individual NC, Fig. 3d presents the calculated η_{out} as functions of AR and $\tilde{\epsilon}$. Clearly, as illustrated in Fig. 1, increasing dielectric contrast and aspect ratio would result in stronger emission polarization, effectively enhancing emission from the IP dipoles. Given a realistic range for the dielectric contrast in most semiconductor QDs, $\tilde{\epsilon} < 6$, we predict that highest attainable η_{out} for QD solid-based device is approximately 40%, double the efficiency from an isotropic emitter. As for the LHP NPLs considered here ($AR \sim 2.75$ and $\tilde{\epsilon} \sim 2.12$), the theoretical η_{out} is $\sim 30\%$.

LED Fabrication and Characterization. The spin-coated NPL thin films were directly employed as EMLs to examine the EL performance. We first optimized the electron transport layer (ETL) material and process based on the device architecture of ITO/PEDOT:PSS/EML/ETL/LiF/Al (for full compound names see Methods). The control set of devices that used standard TPBi as ETL exhibited relatively modest peak external quantum efficiency, η_{ext} , of 5.87% and current efficiency, η_{CE} , of 24.74 cd A⁻¹. By replacing TPBi with 3TPYMB, the peak η_{ext} (η_{CE}) was enhanced to 10.6% (46.6 cd A⁻¹), with the turn-on voltage, V_{on} , down to 2.75 V. Other ETL materials were also tested but did not give better performance (see Supplementary Table 3). We attribute the observed efficiency enhancement to its low electron injection barrier and relatively low refractive index, $n = 1.65$, which increases η_{out} by reducing the substrate-mode and surface-plasmon-polariton losses.⁴⁸⁻⁵⁰

We next optimized the hole transport layer (HTL) material and process based on the device architecture of ITO/PEDOT:PSS/HTL/EML/ETL/Liq/Al. Note that colloidal NPLs were directly spin-coated onto HTL, so the choice of HTL directly influences the behavior of NPL assembly. Numerous HTL materials were examined, while here we specifically compare three cases, without HTL, poly-TPD, and X-F6-TAPC, in which the last induces the formation of 2DSLs (see Fig. 2). As for the X-F6-TAPC devices, after extensive device optimization, the following device architecture was developed: ITO (120±15 nm) / PEDOT:PSS (35 nm) / X-F6-TAPC (18 nm) / EML (32 nm) / 3TPYMB (50 nm) / Liq (3 nm) / Al (70 nm). The device cross-sectional TEM image and energy diagram are shown in Figs. 4a-b. Figures 4c-d present the current density, J , and luminance, L , as a function of voltage, V , for the three systems considered here. Angle-dependent EL measurement revealed that the radiation patterns are excellently Lambertian (Supplementary Fig. 12). The full angular EL distribution allow us to calculate η_{ext} as a function of L (Fig. 4e). As compared to the HTL-free devices, the insertion of thin (19±2 nm) poly-TPD

layer between ETL and PEDOT:PSS greatly enhanced the driving current and luminance, but the efficiencies slightly dropped.

In the X-F6-TAPC devices, although the low-hole-mobility nature slightly impedes hole transport,⁵¹ the peak η_{ext} is impressively improved up to 24.2% (Fig. 3e), which to our knowledge, represents the highest external quantum efficiency ever reported in solution-processed QD LEDs based on all semiconductor materials.^{4,7-9,52-58} In another device, the peak η_{CE} and power efficiency, η_{PE} , reach 107.5 cd A⁻¹ and 112.5 lm W⁻¹ (Supplementary Fig. 13), respectively, comparable to the state-of-the-art OLEDs. We notice that the high efficiency values were obtained without using any defects passivating techniques. The statistical analysis (out of 54 devices) of peak η_{ext} is shown in Fig. 4f. The EL emission maximum and full width at half maximum (fwhm) are 528±1 and 22±2 nm, respectively, yielding high-color-purity green chromaticity fulfilling Rec. 2020 color gamut. Moreover, the high-efficiency range is wide, with $\eta_{\text{ext}} > 20\%$ between 30 to 1500 cd m⁻², nicely covering the brightness range of interest in commercial displays. A degree of efficiency roll-off at high luminance (η_{ext} (5009 cd m⁻²) = 10.9%), nevertheless, was still observed.

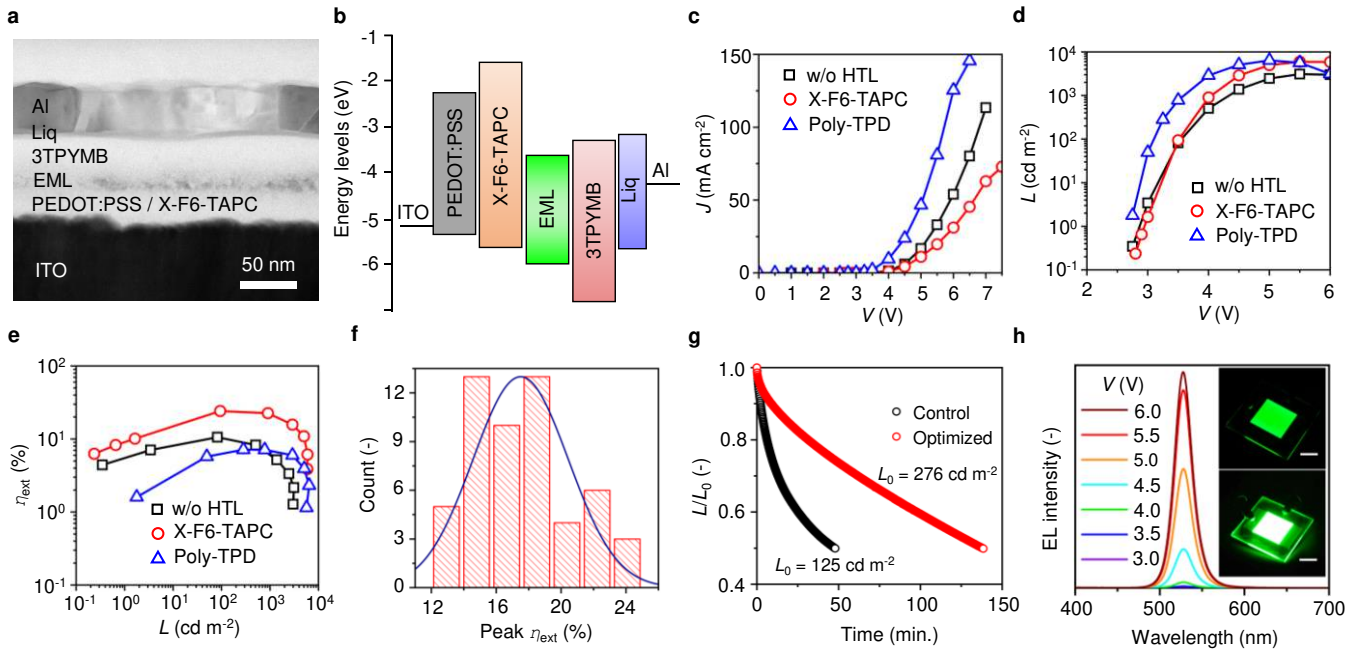


Fig. 4 | Device characteristics of 2DSL-based LEDs. **a-b**, Representative TEM image (**a**) and energy diagram (**b**) of our optimized device architecture, using the EML comprised of 2DSLs of NPLs. **c-e**, Optimized LED current density J (**c**), luminance L (**d**), and external quantum efficiency η_{ext} as a function of V for the devices of (i) without (w/o) HTL, (ii) X-F6-TAPC HTL, and (iii) poly-TPD HTL. **f**, Statistical distribution of peak LED η_{ext} out of 54 devices. **g**, Relative luminance as a function of time under continuous electrical stress at a constant current density of 0.5 mA cm⁻², corresponding to initial luminance L_0 of 276 and 125 cd m⁻² for the optimized and control devices, respectively. **h**, EL spectra and photographs for our large-area LEDs.

In addition to the formation of 2DSL that preserves the preferentially in-plane dipole orientation in individual square NPLs, as discussed in Figs. 1-3, the following factors also contribute to the enhanced external quantum efficiency, including (i) near-unity thin-film η_{PL} , (ii) cascade highest-occupied-molecular-orbital (HOMO) energy levels that facilitate hole injection,^{50,51} (iii) high lowest-unoccupied-molecular-orbital (LUMO) level of X-F6-TAPC that effectively confines injected electrons within the EML,^{50,51,59} and (iv) low refractive indices for ETL, HTL, and EML that boost η_{out} (details see Supplementary Section 2).

We also investigated operational lifetime for our X-F6-TAPC-based devices, as compared with the control device (w/o HTL). The time for the luminance to decay to 50% of the initial luminance, LT_{50} , under a constant current density of 0.5 mA cm^{-2} , corresponding to the initial luminance, L_0 , of 276 and 125 cd m^{-2} for the optimized and control devices, respectively. The optimized device exhibits LT_{50} of 138 minutes, threefold higher than that for control device (details see Supplementary Section 3). The EL spectra remained consistent throughout the stability tests (Supplementary Fig. 15). A large-area (225 mm^2) device was also demonstrated without significant compromise of device performance (Fig. 4h and Supplementary Fig. 16).

Conclusions

We have theoretically and experimentally demonstrated that the two-dimensional superlattices of high-aspect-ratio LHP nanoplatelets preserve the effective in-plane dipole orientation in individual nanocrystal, thereby boosting the intrinsic light outcoupling efficiency in LEDs. Our findings lay the foundation for future QD shape and assembly engineering. In combination with the emerging defect passivating techniques, we anticipate that the performance gap between QD LEDs and OLEDs will be closed in the near future.

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Author contribution

S.K., T.M., and C.J.S. conceived the idea and designed the experiments. S.K. synthesized CQWs and carried out their photophysical, optical, and morphological characterization. S.K. designed, fabricated, and characterized the perovskite LED devices. S.K. and T.M. performed optical simulations. T.M. performed most theoretical analysis. Y.T.L. performed GISAXS under supervision of Y.C.C. F.K acquired cryo TEM images of perovskite NCs. S.K, T.M., and C.J.S. co-wrote the paper. All authors contributed to this work, commented on the paper, and agreed to the contents of the paper and supplementary materials.

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Competing interests

The authors declare no competing interests.

Supplementary information

Supplementary Sections 1-3, Figs. 1-18, and Tables 1-3.

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