Supporting Information for

Exciton recombination dynamics in CdSe nanowires: Bimolecular to three-carrier Auger kinetics

István Robel[1,4], Bruce A. Bunker[4], Prashant. V. Kamat[1,2,3]*, and Masaru Kuno[1,2]*

[1]Radiation Laboratory

[2]Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry

[3]Department of Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering

[4]Department of Physics

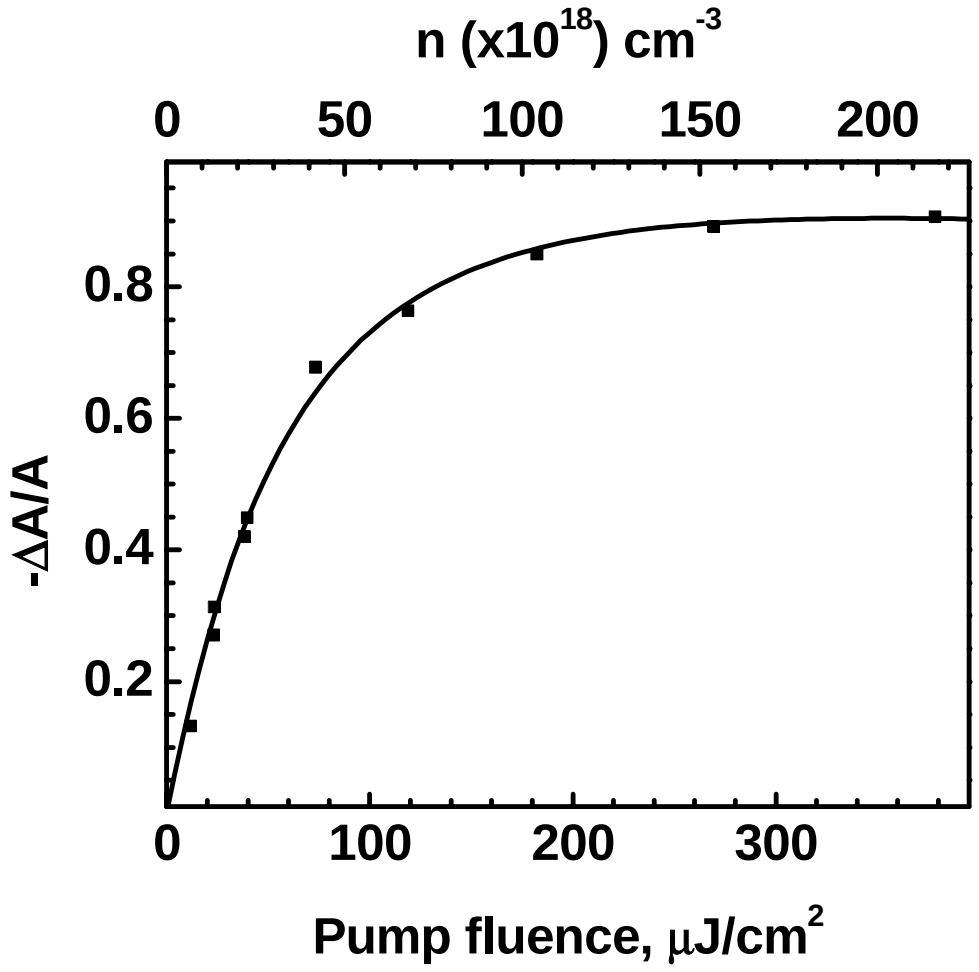

Figure S1. Absorption saturation of the band edge state (α) fit by the generic curve $\Delta A/A=B_1\times j/(B_2+j^k)$, where j is the pump fluence and the resulting fit parameters are B_1=3.5±1, B_2=230±100, and k=1.20±0.06. Conversion to n through $n(0)=j\sigma/V$.

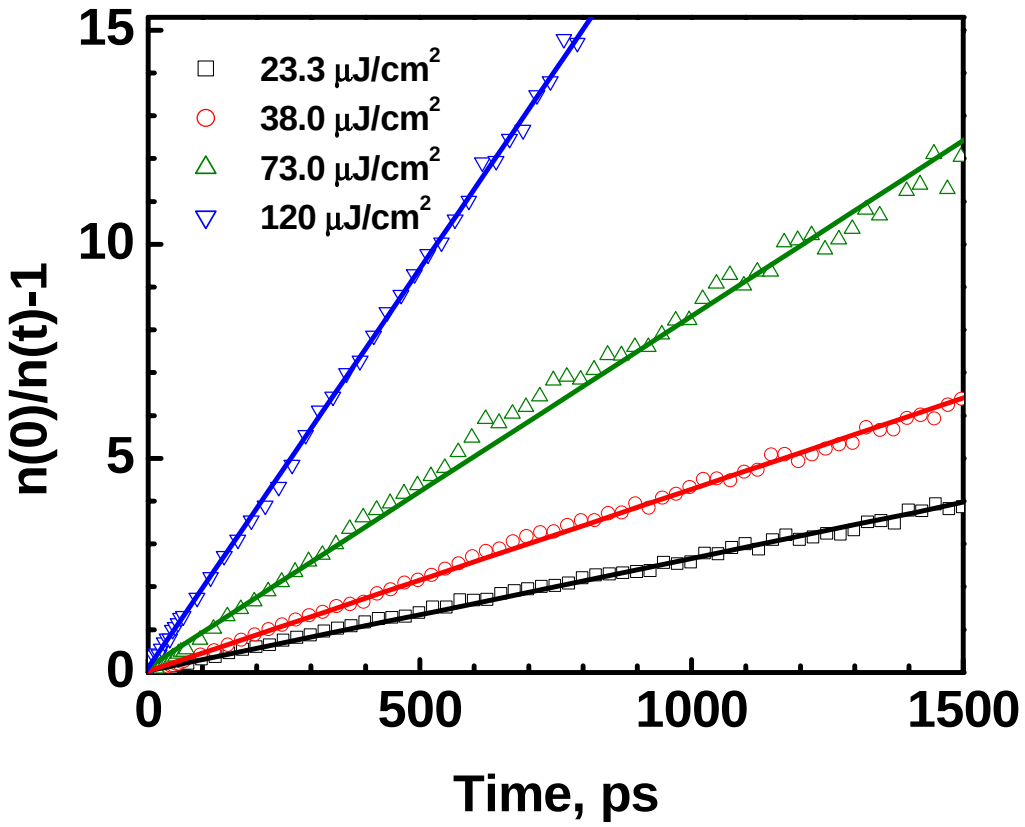

Figure S2. Plot of $n(0)/n(t)$-1 as a function of time for different excitation intensities. In the case of a bimolecular (exciton-exciton) Auger recombination process plotting $n(0)/n(t)$-1=$C_2 \times n(0) \times t$ vs. t results in a linear dependence.

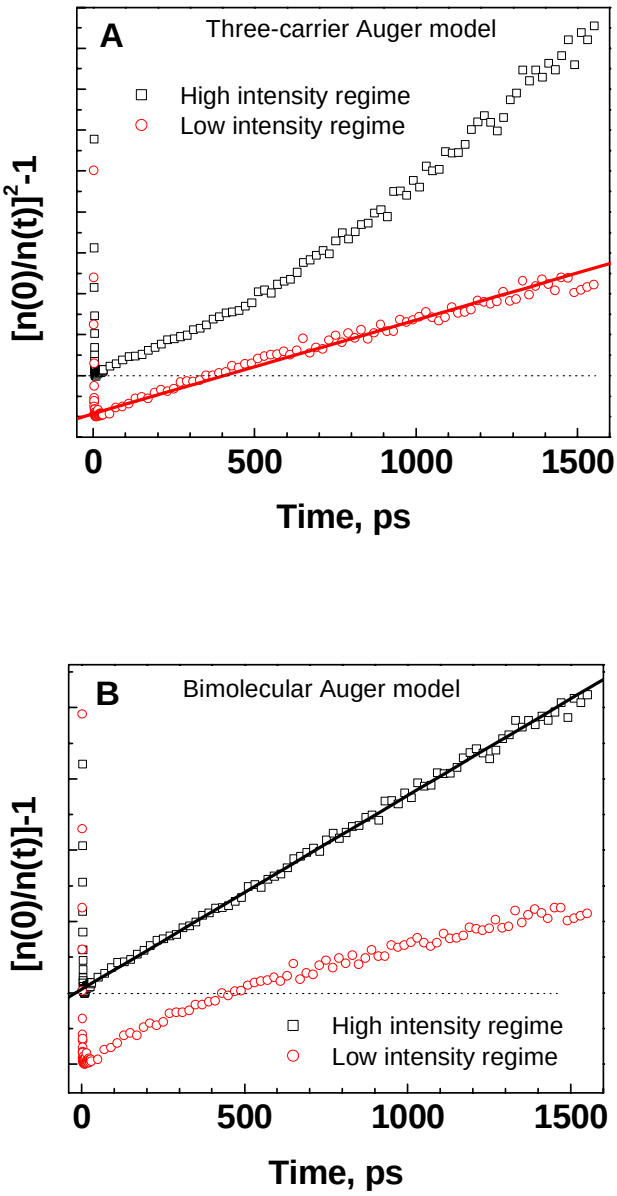

Figure S3. Plots of $[n(0)/n(t)]^2$-1 for the three-carrier Auger model (A) and $[n(0)/n(t)]$-1 for the bimolecular (exciton-exciton) Auger model (B) in both 'low' and 'high' intensity regimes. The plots result in a linear dependence vs. time if the correct model is used.