

## Excitonic exchange effects on the radiative decay time of monoexcitons and biexcitons in quantum dots

G. A. B. <sup>\*</sup>, G. B. A. F. A. <sup>\*</sup>, National Renewable Energy Laboratory, Golden, Colorado 80401, USA  
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Excitonic exchange effects on the radiative decay time of monoexcitons and biexcitons in quantum dots are investigated. The energy levels of the system are calculated using the effective mass approximation. The radiative decay rates are calculated using Fermi's golden rule. The results show that the radiative decay time of biexcitons is significantly longer than that of monoexcitons. This is due to the excitonic exchange effects, which lead to a reduction in the radiative decay rate of biexcitons. The results are compared with experimental data and show good agreement.

$$R_{BD} = \frac{1}{B} \cdot B_{BD} \cdot R_{BD} \approx R_{BD} \quad (1)$$

$$R_{BD} \approx R_{B0} \quad (2)$$

$$R_{BD} \approx R_{B0} \quad (3)$$

$$R_{BD} \approx R_{B0} \quad (4)$$

$$R_{BD} \approx R_{B0} \quad (5)$$

$$R_{BD} \approx R_{B0} \quad (6)$$

$$R_{BD} \approx R_{B0} \quad (7)$$

$$R_{BD} \approx R_{B0} \quad (8)$$

### II. RATE EQUATIONS FOR THE RADIATIVE DECAY OF THE MONOEXCITON

$$F_{10} = 1(\dots)$$

<sup>4.5</sup> I ...  $e_0^2 h_0^2$  ...  $e_0^1 h_0^1$  ... [F, 1( )].

$$dn_d/dt = (R_{db} + R_{d'b'} + R_{dd'} + R_{d0})n_d + R_{d'd}n_{d'} + R_{b'd}n_{b'} + R_{bd}n_b,$$

$$dn_{d'}/dt = (R_{14} + R_{13} + R_{12} + R_{10})n_{d'} + R_{dd'}n_d + R_{b'd'}n_{b'} + R_{bd'}n_b,$$

*dt*

$$R_{ij}$$

$$n_0(t)$$

$$e_0^1 h_0^1 \quad e_0^0 h_0^0$$

$$dn_b/dt = (R_{bb'} + R_{bd} + R_{bd'} + R_{b0})n_b + R_{d'b}n_{d'} + R_{db}n_d + R_{b'b}n_{b'},$$

$$dn_{b'}/dt = (R_{b'b} + R_{b'd} + R_{b'd'} + R_{b'0})n_{b'} + R_{d'b'}n_{d'} + R_{db'}n_d + R_{bb'}n_b,$$

..... E . (6) .....

$$I(t) = R_{B0} n_B(t) + R_{D0} n_D(t), \quad (7)$$

..... (7) .....

### III. RATE EQUATION FOR THE RADIATIVE DECAY OF THE BIEXCITON

↑ ..... *B-D* .....

$$F = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{R_{B0}}{F} - \frac{S}{S} \right), \quad (12)$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{R_{B0}}{F} + \frac{F}{S} \right). \quad (13)$$

I ...  $I(t)$  ...  
 $dn_0/dt$  [E (6)],  $R_{D0}=0$  ...  
 $I(t)=R_{B0} n_B(t)$  ...  
 $I(t)$  ...

I  
D *et al.*<sup>9</sup> E *et al.*,<sup>13</sup>  
 $R(X^0) \approx R_{B0}^{-1} = 1.1$  I 0.6G 0.4A /G A  
B *et al.*,<sup>14</sup>  
1.55  
1 B k *et al.*<sup>15</sup> *et*  
*al.*<sup>16</sup> C

