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Origins of low energy-transfer efficiency between patterned GaN quantum well and CdSe quantum dots
Appl. Phys. Lett. 96, 091101 (2015); 10.1063/1.4913533

Green synthesis of highly efficient CdSe quantum dots for quantum-dots-sensitized solar cells
J. Appl. Phys. 116, 193104 (2014); 10.1063/1.4876118

Optimization of growth conditions of type-II Zn(Cd)Te/ZnCdSe submonolayer quantum dot superlattices for intermediate band solar cells
J. Vac. Sci. Technol. B 32, 09C101 (2014); 10.1063/1.4895000

Direct carrier multiplication due to inverse Auger scattering in CdSe

used in the calculation of the decay rates are computed with the semi-empirical nonlocal pseudopotential method described in Refs. 17 and 20, solved within a plane-wave basis, including spin-orbit effects. Electron and hole levels are labeled with increasing and, respectively, decreasing energy as e_i and h_j , with $i,j=1,2,\dots$, where $e_1=e_{\text{cbm}}$ and $h_1=h_{\text{vbm}}$

energy levels above threshold. The AC lifetimes are obtained by summing over 30 deep hole final states $\{h_n\}$, whose energy is centered around $\epsilon_{h_1} - E_g$.

Bulk versus dot. We find (insets in Figs. 2 and 3) that the