Electronic Supplementary Information

Alloyed CuInS₂-ZnS Nanorods: Synthesis, Structure and Optical Properties

Jie Li,^{*a*} Björn Kempken,^{*a*} Volodymyr Dzhagan, ^{*b,c*} Dietrich R. T. Zahn,^{*b*} Justyna Grzelak,^{*d*} Sebastian Mackowski,^{*d*} Jürgen Parisi,^{*a*} and Joanna Kolny-Olesiak*^{*a*}

^a Energy and Semiconductor Research Laboratory, Department of Physics, Carl von Ossietzky University of Oldenburg, 26129 Oldenburg, Germany

^b Semiconductor Physics, Technische Universität Chemnitz, 09107 Chemnitz, Germany

^c V.E. Lashkaryov Institute of Semiconductor Physics, National Academy of Science of Ukraine, Kyiv 03028, Ukraine

^d Optics of Hybrid Nanostructures Group, Faculty of Physics, Astronomy and Informatics, Nicolaus Copernicus University, Torun, Poland

*e-mail: joanna.kolny@uni-oldenburg.de



Fig. S1. Original Raman spectra of the nanorod samples. Note the huge PL background in the spectrum of sample ZnS:CIS 2:1, which leads to low signal-to-noise ratio in the Raman spectrum of this sample and thus complete absence of the higher-order Raman features (Fig. 5 a).



Fig. S2. Tauc plots corresponding to absorption spectra in Figure 6





Fig. S3. Fluorescence decay curves measured with λ_{exc} = 405 nm for the samples with varied Zn content (black dots), as well as the corresponding fits (red curves) and the resulting decay constants.

Table S1 Fluorescence decay times of the samples with different Zn content

Sample	τ ₁ [ns]	τ_2 [ns]	τ ₃ [ns]
ZnS:CIS 1:2	0.19	1.28	5.26
ZnS:CIS 1:1	0.17	1.20	10.41
ZnS:CIS 3:2	0.08	0.43	2.00
ZnS:CIS 2:1	0.16	0.90	3.45