

## Supplemental Information

### Resolution improvement in STED super resolution microscopy at low power using a phasor plot approach

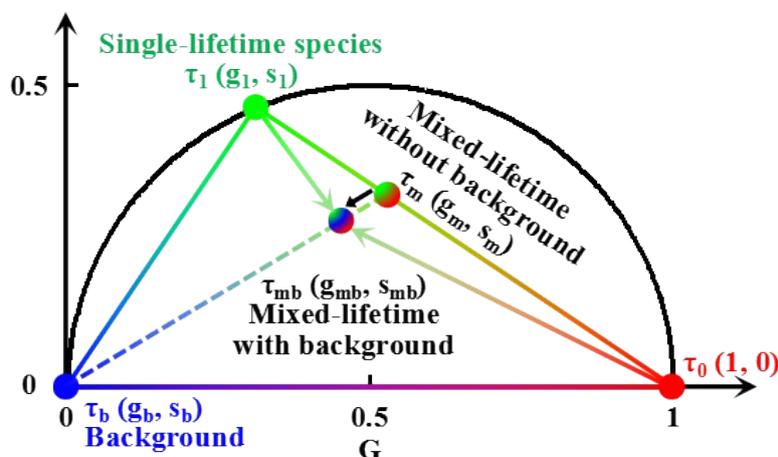
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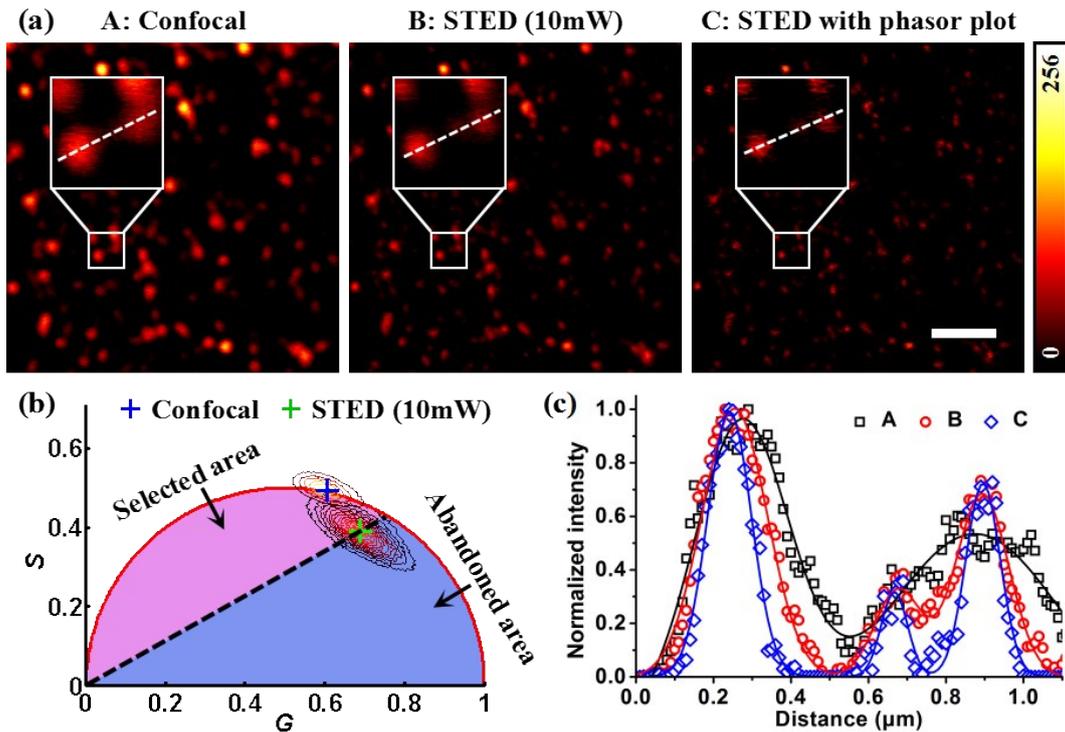
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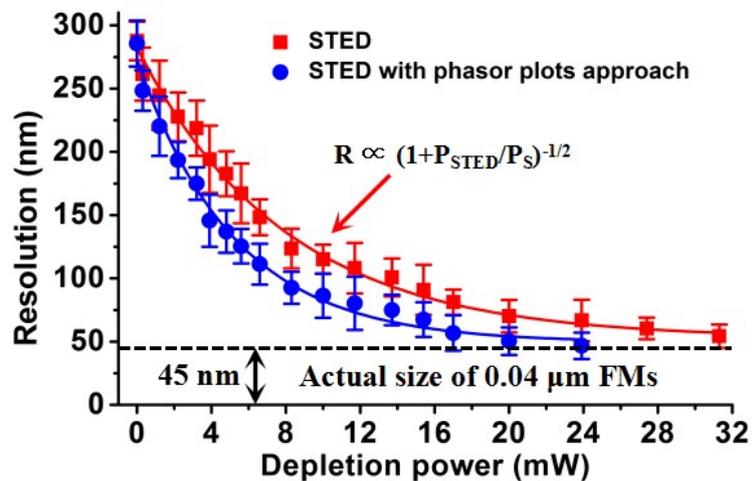
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**Figure S1.** The mixed-lifetime in the phasor plot. Five points in the phasor plot denote different lifetime:  $\tau_0$  is zero lifetime with the coordinates of (1, 0);  $\tau_1$  is the lifetime of single species with the coordinates of ( $g_1, s_1$ ) at the scale of ns;  $\tau_b$  is the lifetime of background with the coordinates of ( $g_b, s_b$ );  $\tau_m$  is the mixed-lifetime of  $\tau_0$  and  $\tau_1$  with the coordinates of ( $g_m, s_m$ );  $\tau_{mb}$  is the mixed-lifetime of  $\tau_0$ ,  $\tau_1$  and  $\tau_b$  with the coordinates of ( $g_{mb}, s_{mb}$ ). Theoretically, the average lifetime in STED mode should locate on the line connecting the single-lifetime species and  $\tau_0$ , and approaching to the point (1, 0) when depletion power increases indefinitely. However, background signal with the lifetime several orders higher than  $\tau_1$  (almost close to point (0, 0)) makes the lifetime deviate from the original line. Therefore, the mixed-lifetime ( $\tau_{mb}$ ) locates inside the triangle connecting the three points, resulting in a lifetime with the coordinates ( $g_{mb}, s_{mb}$ ) deviated from the coordinates ( $g_m, s_m$ ).



**Figure S2.** Resolution improvement of 40 nm fluorescent microspheres at the depletion power of 10 mW. (a) Time-resolved images (the lifetime in confocal mode: 1.8 ns; the lifetime in STED mode: 1.1 ns). Scale bar, 2 μm. (b) Phasor plots and the principle of resolution improvement. (c) The normalized intensity profiles are given by the dotted lines in (a).



**Figure S3.** Resolution improvement of 40 nm fluorescent microspheres (actual size: 45 nm) at different depletion power by using phasor plot analysis approach.