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Examining the lifetime of the MEH-PPV fluorescence at 560nm (pumped at 410nm – see 580nm (figure below) we find that the composite materials lifetime is less than that of pure polymer. This strongly suggests that longer lived MEH-PPV excited states are quenched by the nanocrystal. At this stage we cannot say whether the process involves exciton (Forster) or individual charge transfer.



Filled triangles MEH-PPV, open squares MEH-PPV-PbS Composite.