

# Chapter 14

## Atomistic Pseudopotential Theory of Droplet Epitaxial GaAs/AlGaAs Quantum Dots

Jun-Wei Luo, Gabriel Bester, and Alex Zunger

**Abstract**

14.2,

14.3,



$\sqrt{3/2}, \pm 3/2 = (| \pm |) / \sqrt{2},$   
 $(1/\sqrt{3})[ (| \pm |) / \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} / | ],$   
 $\sqrt{3/2}, \pm 1/2 =$   
 21, 22, 23, 2,  
 14.2,  
 15, 2, 34  
 1, 1, 21, 35, 41  
 14.3,  
 14.4,  
 14.5

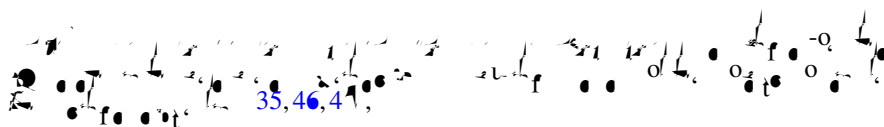
14.2 Atomistic Many-Body Pseudopotential MPseual00.20510004svoffm39





Fig. 14.1  $(\mathbf{R}_{12}, \mathbf{R}_{23}, \mathbf{R}_{34}) = (1 + \varepsilon) \cdot (\mathbf{R}_{12}^0, \mathbf{R}_{23}^0, \mathbf{R}_{34}^0)$

$$(\mathbf{R}_{12}, \mathbf{R}_{23}, \mathbf{R}_{34}) = (1 + \varepsilon) \cdot (\mathbf{R}_{12}^0, \mathbf{R}_{23}^0, \mathbf{R}_{34}^0). \tag{14.3}$$



( - 2, x t .3 500, 6.0 046anostru.3F2 1 Tf 1.99740004 0 TD 0 Tc (1)Tj372911413430344779





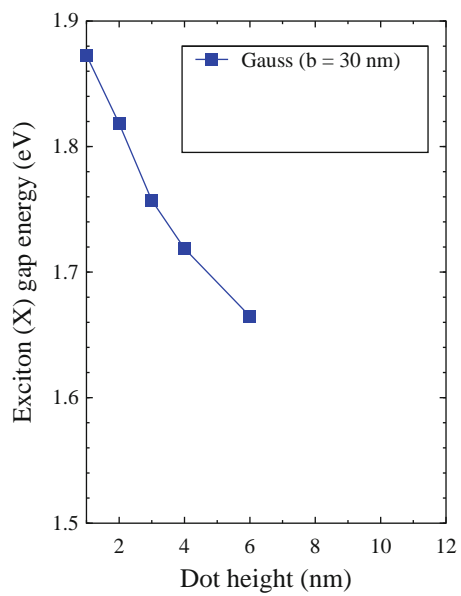
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-0.5 -

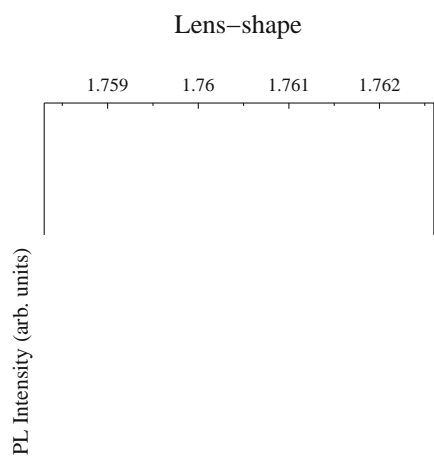
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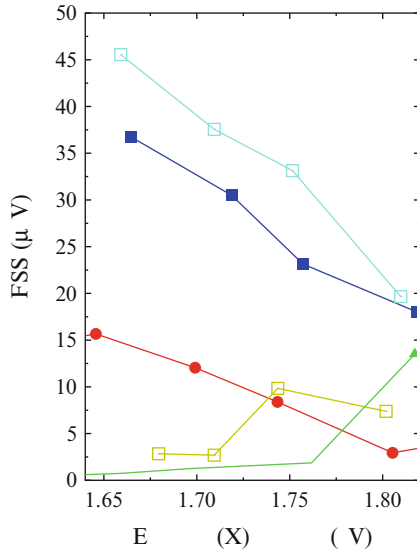








Table 14.1

		( )	(%)	
00	0, 0.2	10, .5, 2.5	0	0
01		45, 45, 3	35	35
02		0, 50, 3	45	45
03		0, 50, 3	35	45
04		60, 40, 2	35	45
05		25, 31, 3,	35	35
06		30, 30, 3	30	30
0		30, 30, 4	30	30
0		30, 30, 6	30	30
0		35, 30, 3	30	30
10		35, 30, 4	30	30
11		35, 30, 6	30	30
12	0.06, 0, 4	30, 30, 3	30	30
13	0.06, 0, 4	30, 30, 6	30	30
14	0.06, 0, 4	35, 30, 3	30	30
15	0.06, 0, 4	35, 30, 6	30	30

110  
21. (2012)

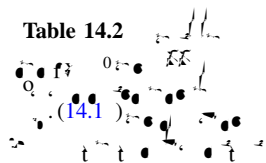
4  
14.1  
43, 46  
14.2  
12

$$= 2 + \delta \quad 1 + \dots, \quad (14.14)$$

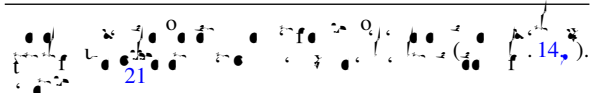
2  
(+)  
u  
1

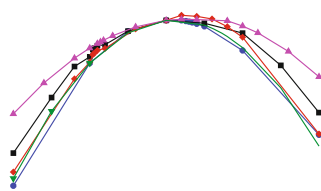


**Table 14.2**



	$\mu$	$\sigma$	$\gamma$	$\delta$
	( )	( )	( / )	( )
00	1363	>	0.15	+2 3
01	1644	0.1	0.11	+1
02	1650	0.1	0.0	-4
03	1643	0.1	0.0	-4
04	1 42	0,	0.14	-43
05	16,	0.3	0.33	+2,
06	1 62 ± 2	0. ± 0.3	0. 5 ± 0.0	-21 ± 5
0	1 1 ± 2	0.4 ± 0.1	0, 5 ± 0.06	-26 ± 3
0	1666 ± 1	0, ± 0.	1.06 ± 0.0	-25 ± 2
0,	1 54	0,	0. ,	-33.5
10	1 14	0.4	0.	-3 .4
11	1660	0.	0, 6	-40.5
12	1 06 ± 5	1.2 ± 0.	0. 4 ± 0.11	-14 ±
13	1 2 ± 2	1.2 ± 0.5	0. 5 ± 0.0,	-15 ± ,
14	1 , , ± 2	1.3 ± 1.0	0. 3 ± 0.03	-25 ± 6
15	1 21 ± 2	1. ± 1.4	0. 4 ± 0.0	-40 ± 5







(14.15),

$\gamma$  (14.14)

01, 02, 03, 04, 05 3.5%, 2.4%, 2.6%, 5.0%, 2.2%

14. 10%, -100

+100

(14.1) (14.1)

(=0)

$$\epsilon_0 = \frac{\Delta \cos 2\theta}{\gamma} \quad \epsilon_0 = -\Delta \sin 2\theta, \quad (14.20)$$

$\Delta \cos 2\theta = 0$

(14.20) 14.2

$\theta$  is large,



The image shows a musical score with two staves. The notation is dense and includes various symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. There are several annotations in blue ink: a '4.' followed by a blue dot, and a '25.' followed by a blue dot. The score appears to be a complex piece, possibly a study or a specific exercise, given the page number 352.







$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 (x^2 + 2x + 1) dx = \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} + x^2 + x \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} + 1 + 1 = \frac{7}{3}$

**Table 14.3**

$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 (x^2 + 2x + 1) dx = \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} + x^2 + x \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} + 1 + 1 = \frac{7}{3}$

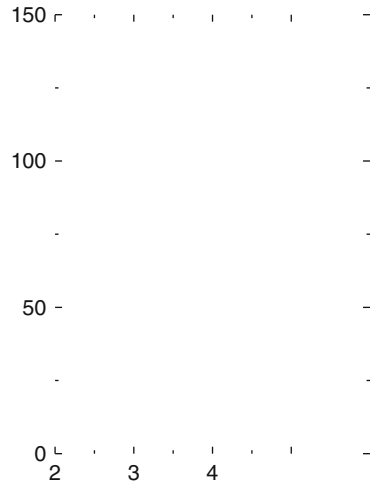
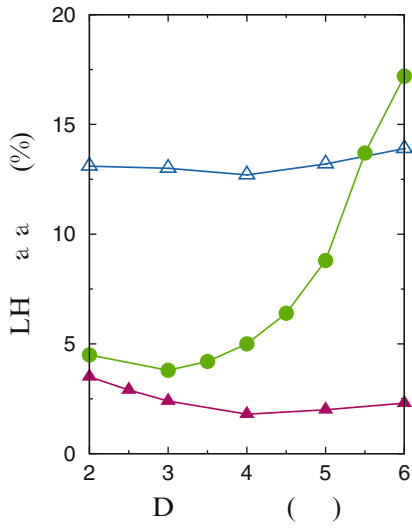
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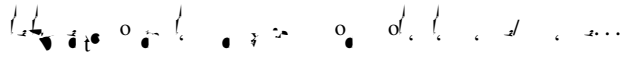
$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 (x^2 + 2x + 1) dx = \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} + x^2 + x \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} + 1 + 1 = \frac{7}{3}$

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$\int_0^1 f(x) dx$	/ $\int_0^1 f(x) dx$ (%)		
0	(0)	(1)	(2)

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(p)

2

2

5



l'... o'... l'... d'... l'... e'... d'... e'... ..





