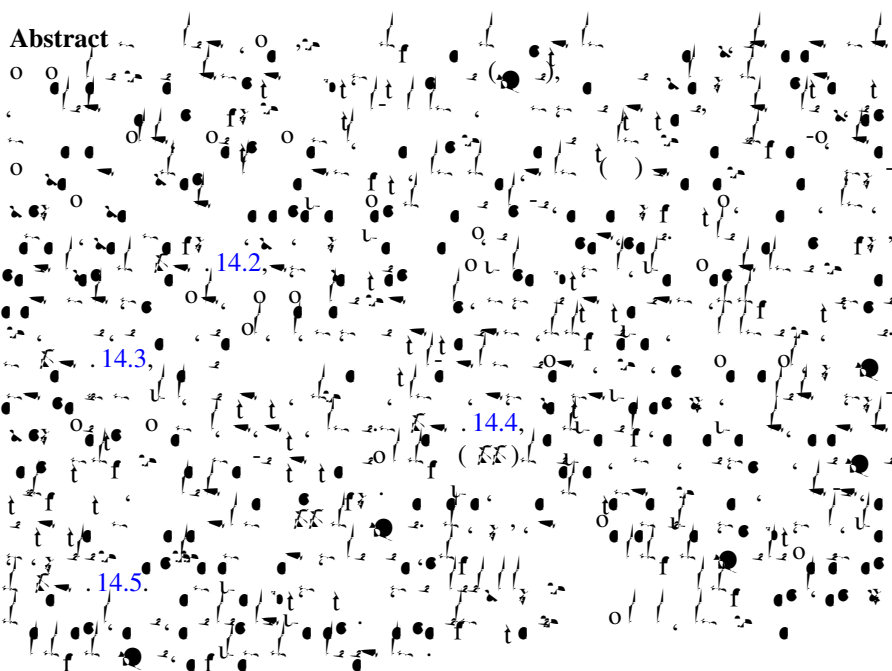


Chapter 14

Atomistic Pseudopotential Theory of Droplet Epitaxial GaAs/AlGaAs Quantum Dots

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$\sqrt{3/2}, \pm 3/2 = (| \pm \rangle) / \sqrt{2},$
 $(1/\sqrt{3})(| \pm \rangle) / \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} / \sqrt{2} = \sqrt{3/2}, \pm 1/2 =$

The diagram consists of a grid of points, some of which are connected by lines. The points are labeled with various numbers and mathematical expressions. The labels are:

- 21
- 22
- 23
- 2
- 14.2
- 15, 2, 34
- 1, 1, 21, 35, 41
- 14.3
- 14.4
- 14.5

The diagram is a complex representation of a many-body system or a lattice structure.

14.2 Atomistic Many-Body Pseudopotential MPseual00.20510004svoffm39

$$4 \dots \dots \dots 2, 42$$

$$45, 46, 4 \dots \dots \dots$$

$$= \sum \sum 3 \left[\alpha^{(1)} \Delta^2 + \alpha^{(2)} \Delta^3 \right] + \sum \sum \frac{3\beta}{\sqrt{0 \ 0}} \left[(\mathbf{R}_j - \mathbf{R}_i) \cdot (\mathbf{R}_k - \mathbf{R}_i) \dots \theta^0 \dots \right] + \sum \sum \frac{3\sigma}{\sqrt{0 \ 0}} \Delta \dots \left[(\mathbf{R}_j - \mathbf{R}_i) \cdot (\mathbf{R}_k - \mathbf{R}_i) \dots \theta^0 \dots \right], (14.1)$$

$$\Delta = \left[(\mathbf{R}_i - \mathbf{R}_j)^2 - (\dots)^2 \right] / \dots, \mathbf{R}_i \dots \dots \dots \theta^0 \dots \dots \dots \alpha^{(1)}(\alpha), \beta, \sigma \dots \dots \dots 46$$

$$11 + 2 \ 12 = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4 \ 0}} (3\alpha + \beta - 6\sigma)$$

$$11 - 12 = \sqrt{\frac{3}{0}} \beta$$

$$44 = \sqrt{\frac{3}{0}} \frac{\alpha\beta - \sigma^2}{\dots}$$

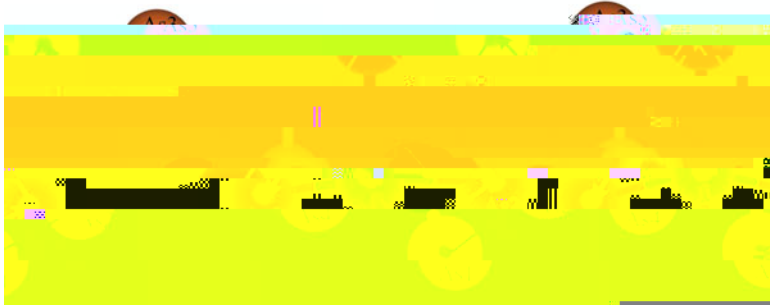
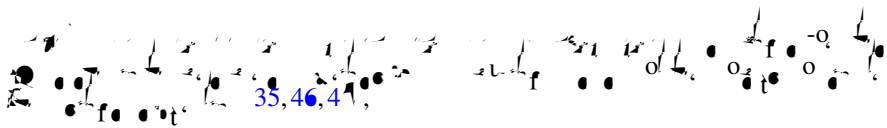


Fig. 14.1 $(\mathbf{R}_{12}, \mathbf{R}_{23}, \mathbf{R}_{34}) = (1 + \varepsilon) \cdot (\mathbf{R}_{12}^0, \mathbf{R}_{23}^0, \mathbf{R}_{34}^0)$

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



$(-2, \dots, 3, 500, 6.0046 \dots)$

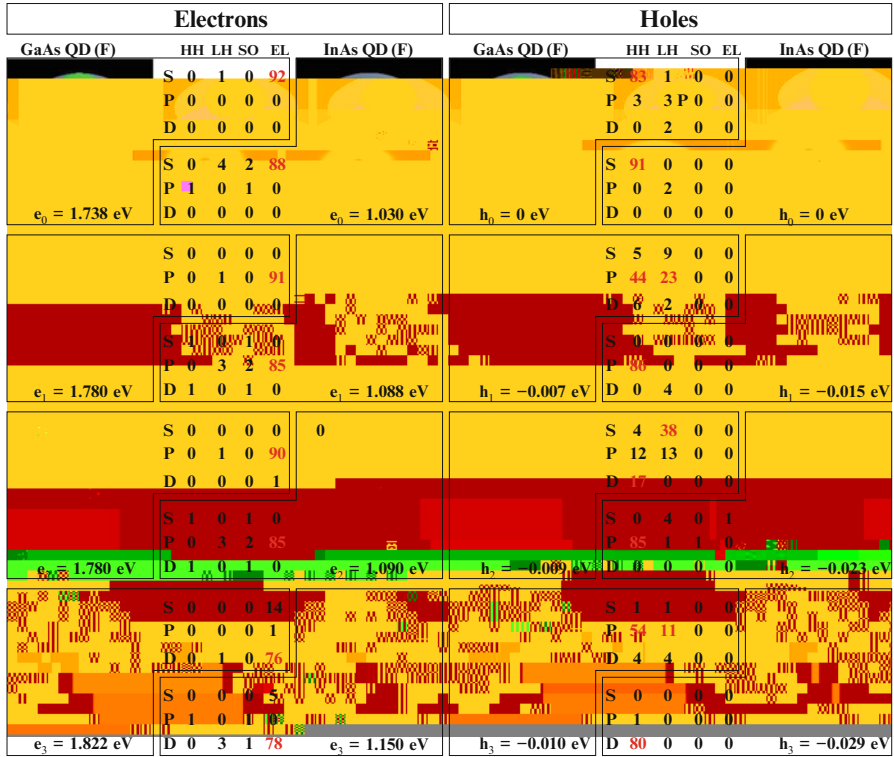
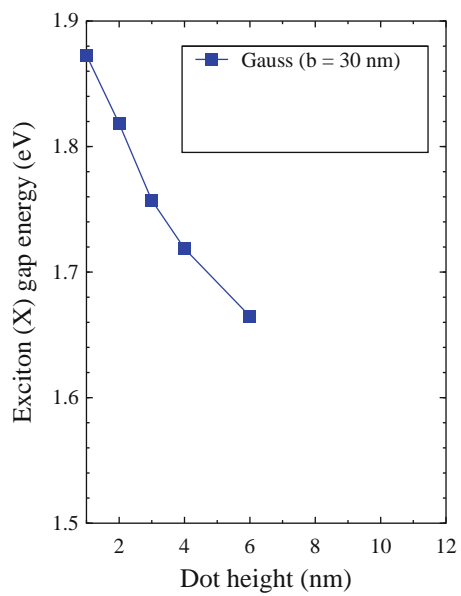


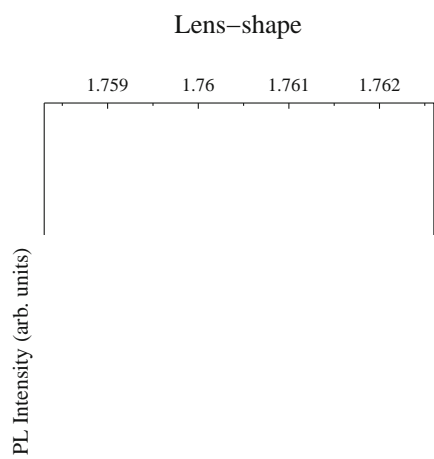
Fig. 14.2 (3 2)

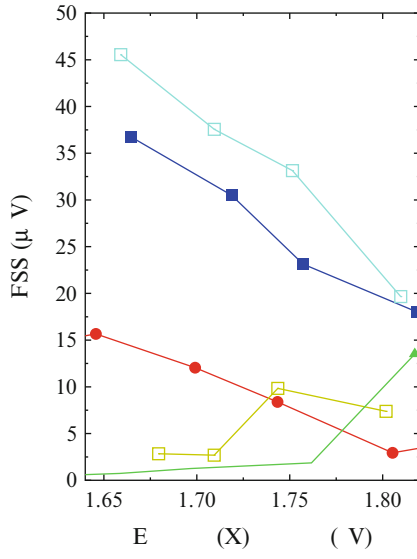
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-0.5 -

-







l' d' l' o' l' o' l' c' d' c' z...

This block contains a complex musical score consisting of multiple staves. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'f' (forte) and 't' (piano). The score is arranged in a multi-staff format, typical of a full orchestral or chamber music score. The notes are scattered across the staves, indicating a dense and intricate composition. The overall appearance is that of a highly detailed and technical musical manuscript.

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

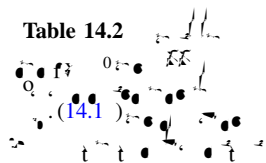
$$= 2 + \delta \quad 1 + \dots, \quad (14.14)$$

2
(+)
u
1

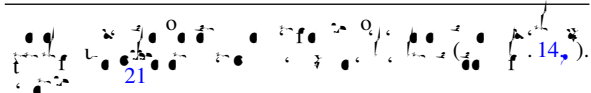
$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \delta_1 + \gamma_1 & \epsilon_0/2 \\ \epsilon_0/2 & 2 + \delta_2 + \gamma_2 \end{pmatrix}. \tag{14.15}$$

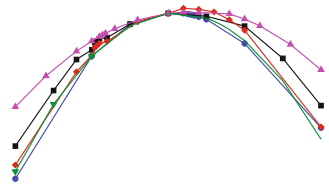
The diagram below the equation consists of two horizontal rows of symbols. The top row contains a sequence of symbols: $1/$, $2/1$, $2 = 2/$, $2/2$, followed by a series of dots and arrows. A blue circle containing the number '3' is located in the middle of this row. The bottom row contains symbols: 1 , $\delta_1 = 1/\delta$, $1/1$, $\delta_2 = 2/\delta$, $1/2$, followed by more dots and arrows. The symbols are arranged in a way that suggests a complex relationship or derivation, possibly related to the matrix in the equation above.

Table 14.2



	μ	σ	γ	δ
	()	()	(/)	()
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





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.

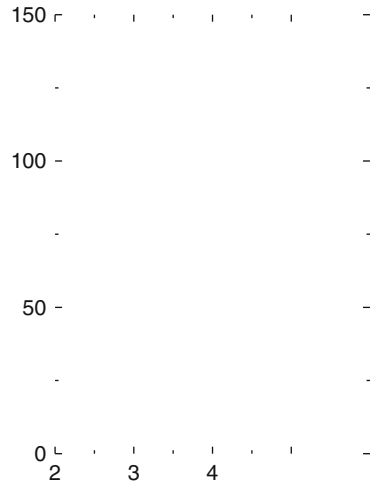
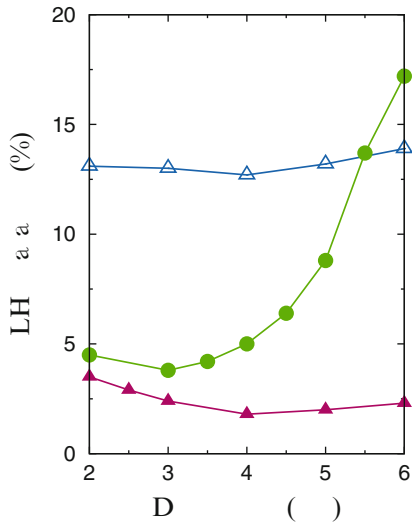
$\int_0^1 f(x) dx \approx \frac{1}{2}(f(0) + f(1))$ (Trapezoidal rule)

Table 14.3

$\int_0^1 f(x) dx \approx \frac{1}{2}(f(0) + f(1))$ (Trapezoidal rule)

$\int_0^1 f(x) dx \approx \frac{1}{6}(f(0) + 4f(0.5) + f(1))$ (Simpson's rule)

$f(x)$	/ % (%)		
0	(0)	(1)	(2)



Handwritten musical notation on a staff, including notes, rests, and clefs.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, including notes, rests, and clefs. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a common time signature. There are several measures of music, with some notes highlighted in blue. A circled '2' is present above a measure, and a circled '5' is present below a measure. The notation is dense and includes various rhythmic values and accidentals.

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

