

i) Assume $L_x, L_y \gg L_z$.

ii) Hamiltonian

$$H = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m_{xx}} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_{yy}} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_{zz}} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}.$$

iii) Energy eigen value of 3-D infinite potential well.

iv) periodic boundary condition.

$$\psi_{xyz} = \psi_x(x) \psi_y(y) \psi_z(z)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \psi_x(0) = \psi_x(L_x) = 0 \\ \psi_y(0) = \psi_y(L_y) = 0 \\ \psi_z(0) = \psi_z(L_z) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi_{lmn} = A_{lmn} \sin\left(\frac{l\pi}{L_x} x\right) \sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{L_y} y\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L_z} z\right)$$

$$\text{where } E_{lmn} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_{xx}} \frac{l^2 \pi^2}{L_x^2} + \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_{yy}} \frac{m^2 \pi^2}{L_y^2} + \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_{zz}} \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{L_z^2}$$

v) Subbands.

because we assume that

$$L_x, L_y \gg L_z$$

different n gives big difference in E_{lmn}

vi) if L_z is so small.

there are only 1 possible state along z -direction.

→ quantum confinement.

vi) calculate the number of possible state of n -th subband.

$$(i) \quad 2 \sum_l \sum_m f_{FD}(E_{l,m,n}) = 2 \cdot \frac{L_x L_y}{(2\pi)^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dk_x \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dk_y f_{FD}\left(\frac{\hbar^2 k_x^2}{2m_{xx}} + \frac{\hbar^2 k_y^2}{2m_{yy}} + E_{z,n}\right)$$

spin degeneracy.

$$= \frac{\sqrt{m_{xx} m_{yy}}}{m_0} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{L_x L_y}{(2\pi)^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dk'_x \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dk'_y f_{FD}\left(\frac{\hbar^2 k'^2}{2m_0} + E_{z,n}\right)$$

$$\left(\begin{aligned} k'_x &= k_x \sqrt{\frac{m_0}{m_{xx}}}, \quad k'_y = k_y \sqrt{\frac{m_0}{m_{yy}}} \\ k'^2 &= k_x^2 + k_y^2, \quad m_0 = \sqrt{m_{xx} m_{yy}} \end{aligned} \right)$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{L_x L_y}{(2\pi)^2} (2\pi) \int_0^{\infty} dk' k' f_{FD}\left(\frac{\hbar^2 k'^2}{2m_0} + E_{z,n}\right)$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{L_x L_y}{(2\pi)^2} (2\pi) \frac{m_d}{\hbar^2} \int_0^\infty dE_{xy} f_{FD}(E_{xy} + E_{z,n})$$

$$\text{where } E_{xy} \equiv \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m_d}$$

$$f_{FD}(E_{xy} + E_{z,n}) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp\left(\frac{E_{xy} + E_{z,n} - E_F}{k_B T}\right)}$$

$$\text{say } \frac{E_{xy}}{k_B T} = e_{xy}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{And } \eta &= \frac{E_{z,n} - E_F}{k_B T} \quad \Rightarrow \text{ then } \int_0^\infty dE_{xy} f_{FD}(E_{xy} + E_{z,n}) \\ &= k_B T \int_0^\infty d e_{xy} \frac{1}{1 + \exp(e_{xy} - (-\eta))} \\ &= k_B T \ln\left(1 + \exp\left(\frac{-E_{z,n} + E_F}{k_B T}\right)\right) \end{aligned}$$

total number of electrons.

$$2 \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{L_x L_y}{(2\pi)^2} (2\pi) \frac{m_d}{\hbar^2} k_B T \ln\left(1 + \exp\left(\frac{-E_{z,n} + E_F}{k_B T}\right)\right)$$

Result

