

# HW 11.

Monday, October 12, 2020 8:34 PM

20184060 Jicheol Kim

The integral term  $\int_0^\infty dE_{xy} f_{FD}(E_{xy} + E_{z,n})$  is indeed  $\int_0^\infty dE_{xy} f_{FD}(E_{xy} + E_{z,n} - E_F)$ .

$$\therefore \int_0^\infty dE_{xy} \frac{1}{1 + \exp\left(\frac{1}{k_B T} (E_{xy} + E_{z,n} - E_F)\right)} = k_B T \int_0^\infty dE_{xy} \frac{1}{1 + \exp\left(E_{xy} - \frac{1}{k_B T} (E_F - E_{z,n})\right)}$$

$$= k_B T \ln \left[ 1 + \exp\left(\frac{1}{k_B T} (E_F - E_{z,n})\right) \right]$$

# of electrons for a subband (per spin)  $N_n$  is,

$$N_n = \frac{L_x L_y}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{m_d}{\hbar} k_B T \ln \left( 1 + e^{\frac{1}{k_B T} (E_F - E_{z,n})} \right) \quad \text{where } E_{z,n} = \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2 n^2}{2m_{zz} L_z^2}, \quad m_d = \sqrt{m_{xx} m_{yy}}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{Total electron density } n_{\text{tot}}(E_F) = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{m_d}{\hbar} k_B T \ln \left( 1 + e^{\frac{1}{k_B T} (E_F - E_{z,n})} \right)$$

## Results

$m_{xx} = m_{yy} = 0.19 m_e$ ,  $m_{zz} = 0.91 m_e$ ,  $L_z = 5 \text{ nm}$ ,  $T = 300 \text{ K}$

