



Dependence of the electronic structure of self-assembled (In, Ga)As/GaAs quantum dots on height and composition

; i ghUj c`5"BUfj UYnž; UVfjY`6YgYfžUbX`5`YI`NI b[Yf`

7 J]U]cb. `>ci fbU`cZ5dd`jYX`D\ngjMj`98ž\$(`+\$, `f&\$)\$ t/Xc].`%\$`%\$\*`#6%`,\$)` ( J]Yk`'cbcYk \$)` (

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1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the members of the committee, followed by their respective titles and positions.

1.  $\int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}$   
2.  $\int_0^1 x^3 dx = \frac{1}{4}$   
3.  $\int_0^1 x^4 dx = \frac{1}{5}$

$\mathcal{H}_i = \frac{\beta}{i} \sum_{j=1}^i \mathcal{H}_j$

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11.  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$  is a function defined on  $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ .

1.  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$  (for  $x \neq 0$ ) is a function from  $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$  to  $\mathbb{R}$ .  
 2.  $f(x) = x^2$  is a function from  $\mathbb{R}$  to  $\mathbb{R}$ .  
 3.  $f(x) = \sin(x)$  is a function from  $\mathbb{R}$  to  $[-1, 1]$ .  
 4.  $f(x) = \cos(x)$  is a function from  $\mathbb{R}$  to  $[-1, 1]$ .  
 5.  $f(x) = e^x$  is a function from  $\mathbb{R}$  to  $(0, \infty)$ .  
 6.  $f(x) = \ln(x)$  is a function from  $(0, \infty)$  to  $\mathbb{R}$ .  
 7.  $f(x) = x^3$  is a function from  $\mathbb{R}$  to  $\mathbb{R}$ .  
 8.  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$  is a function from  $[0, \infty)$  to  $[0, \infty)$ .  
 9.  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is a function from  $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$  to  $(0, \infty)$ .  
 10.  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$  is a function from  $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$  to  $\mathbb{R}$ .





$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{if } \exists t \in T \text{ such that } \exists s \in T \text{ such that } (s, t) \in R \text{ then } \\
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 \end{aligned}$$



Figure 1. Observed spectra of the star HD 141801 in the  $U$  and  $V$  filters. The top panel shows the observed spectrum in the  $U$  filter, the middle panel shows the observed spectrum in the  $V$  filter, and the bottom panel shows the observed spectrum in the  $V$  filter with the model spectrum overlaid. The model spectrum is shown in black, and the observed spectrum is shown in red. The absorption lines are labeled with their corresponding element and ionization state.

The observed spectra of the star HD 141801 in the  $U$  and  $V$  filters are shown in Figure 1. The top panel shows the observed spectrum in the  $U$  filter, the middle panel shows the observed spectrum in the  $V$  filter, and the bottom panel shows the observed spectrum in the  $V$  filter with the model spectrum overlaid. The model spectrum is shown in black, and the observed spectrum is shown in red. The absorption lines are labeled with their corresponding element and ionization state.

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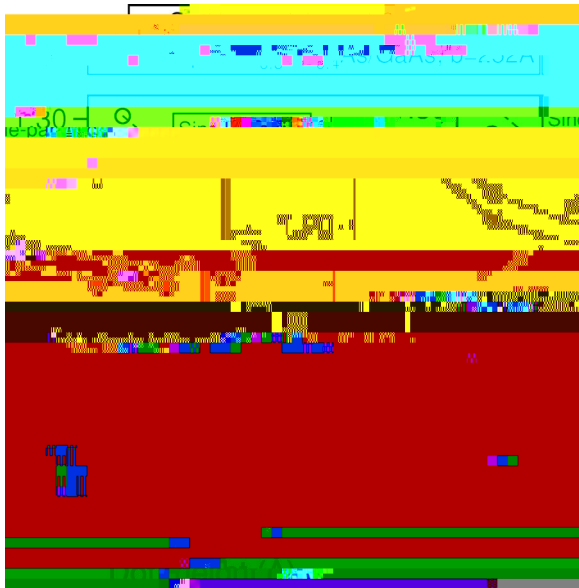


Figure 2. Relative abundances of the elements in the star HD 141801. The x-axis represents the element number (e.g., 1 for H, 2 for He, etc.), and the y-axis represents the relative abundance. The plot shows a clear pattern of abundance variations, with some elements being significantly overabundant and others being underabundant compared to the solar composition.

#### IV. SUMMARY

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2017年12月31日 星期一  
2018年1月1日 星期二

## 2. Number of k points

$\int_{\Gamma} \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} \rightarrow \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \frac{1}{\Omega} \int_{\Omega} d^3k$

76.  $\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2}$

224.  $\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2}$