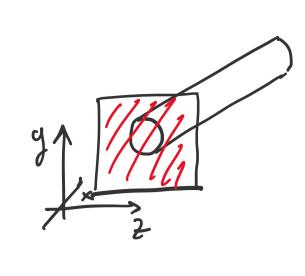
20 CONFINEMENT

Friday, 22 November 2019



$$Y_{kx,i} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1}}$$

$$E_{i,kx} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1}}$$

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$$\frac{x^2 kx^2}{\sqrt{2} mx}$$

$$M(x,y,z) = \sum_{\lambda} |\mathcal{X}_{\lambda}|^{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} |\mathcal{X}_{\lambda}|^$$

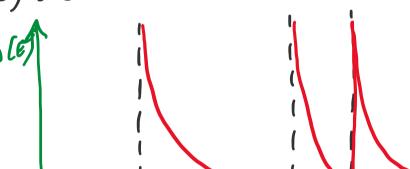
$$0 = \sum_{kx} \frac{1}{1} \frac$$

$$k_{x} = \sqrt{2m_{x}(\xi-\xi_{i})}$$
 \Rightarrow $dk_{x} = \sqrt{2m_{x}}$ $d\xi$

$$di = \int \frac{2mx}{\pi \pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{B-Ei}} dE \left(E-Ei\right) dE$$

$$Ei$$

$$Dos_{10}(E)$$



P = [DOSCE) f(E) dE

VAN HOVE

INTEGRALI DI FERMI-DIRAC

$$\mathcal{F}_{i}(x) = \frac{1}{P(i+1)} \int_{e^{t-x}+1}^{+\infty} dt$$

$$\frac{\delta F_j}{\delta x} = F_{j-1}$$

"NOTES ON FERMI-DIRAC (NTEGRALS"

R. KIM & M. LUNDSTROM

$$F_{-\frac{1}{2}}(y) = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \frac{1}{x + \text{lexp}(x-y)} dy$$

$$M_{40} = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{2m_{K} k_{BT}}{\pi^{2}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \sum_{i} \left| \mathcal{X}_{i} \right|^{2} F_{-\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{E_{F} - \varepsilon_{i}}{k_{BT}} \right)$$

3D comment