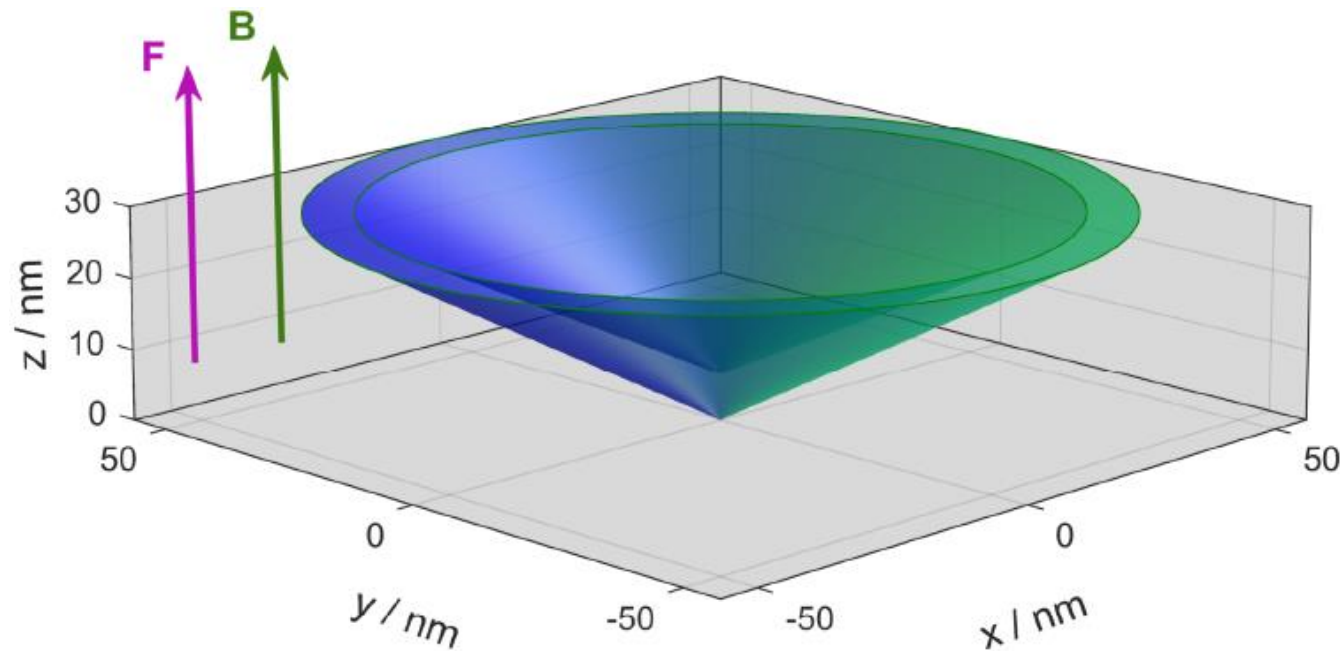


# Exciton states in low dimensional systems under external effects



Carlos A. Duque

2023



# The history\_1

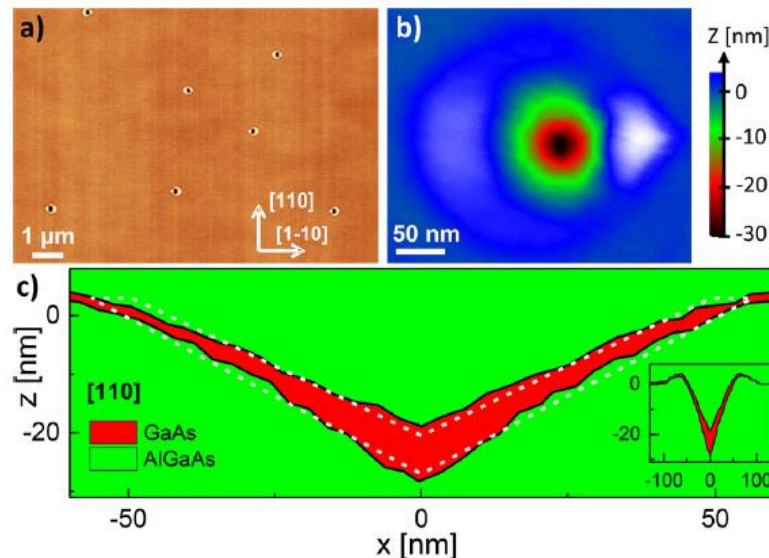
**RAPID RESEARCH LETTER**

Cone-Shell Quantum Structures

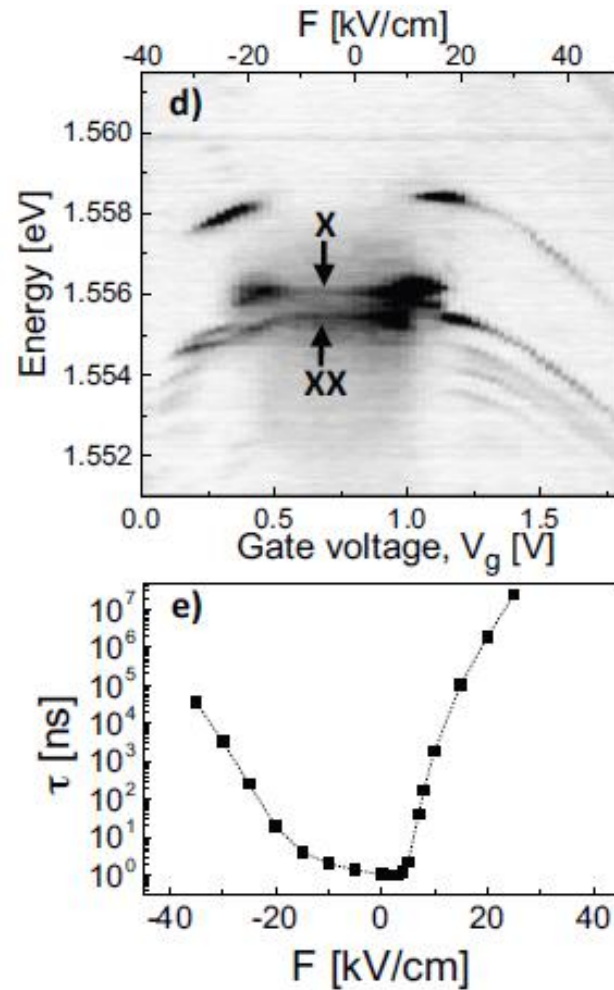
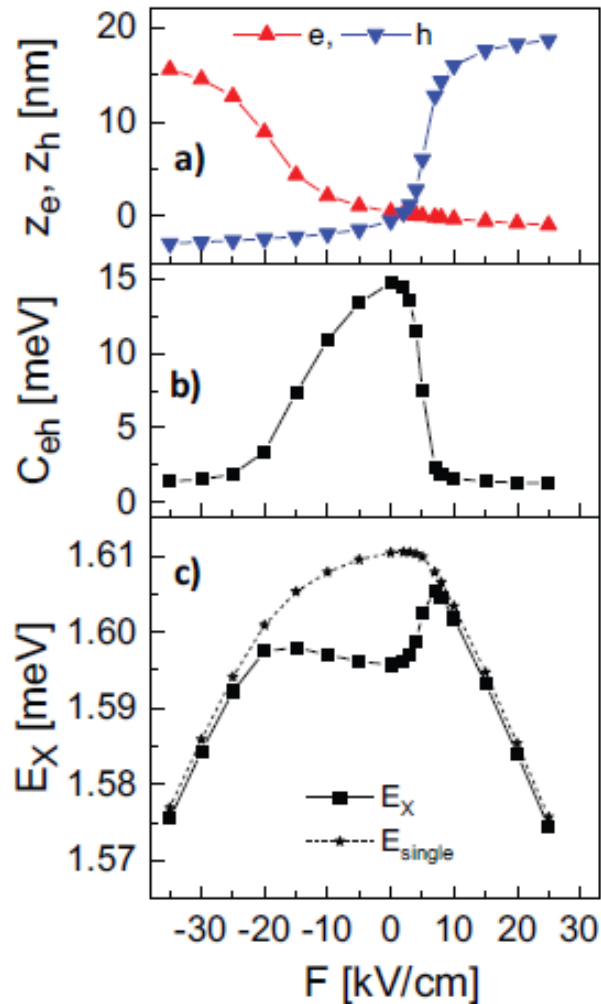


## Field-Controlled Quantum Dot to Ring Transformation in Wave-Function Tunable Cone-Shell Quantum Structures

*Christian Heyn,\* Achim Küster, Michael Zocher, and Wolfgang Hansen*



# The history\_2



# Theoretical framework\_1

$$H = H_e + H_h - \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon\epsilon_0 |\vec{r}_e - \vec{r}_h|}, \quad (1)$$

$$H_i = \frac{1}{2m_{W,B}^{*,i}} \left( i\hbar \vec{\nabla}_i + q_i \vec{A}_i \right)^2 - q_i F z_i + V_i(x, y, z), \quad (2)$$

here  $i = e$  for electrons and  $i = h$  for holes

$$H_i = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m_{W,B}^{*,i}} \vec{\nabla}_i^2 + \frac{i q_i \hbar}{m_{W,B}^{*,i}} \vec{A}_i \cdot \vec{\nabla}_i + \frac{q_i^2}{2m_{W,B}^{*,i}} \vec{A}_i^2 - q_i F z_i + V_i(x, y, z) \quad (3)$$



# Theoretical framework\_2

$$H_i = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m_{W,B}^{*,i}} \nabla_i^2 - \frac{i q_i \hbar B}{2m_{W,B}^{*,i}} \left( y \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{q_i^2 B^2}{8m_{W,B}^{*,i}} (x^2 + y^2) - q_i F z_i + V_i(x, y, z). \quad (4)$$

$$H_i \Psi_i(x, y, z) = E_i \Psi_i(x, y, z) \quad (5)$$



# Theoretical framework\_3

Coulomb integral for the ground state

$$C_{eh} = \int_{V_e} \int_{V_h} \frac{e^2 |\Psi_e^0(\vec{r}_e) \Psi_h^0(\vec{r}_h)|^2 d\vec{r}_e d\vec{r}_h}{4\pi \epsilon \epsilon_0 |\vec{r}_e - \vec{r}_h|}, \quad (6)$$

The overlap integral

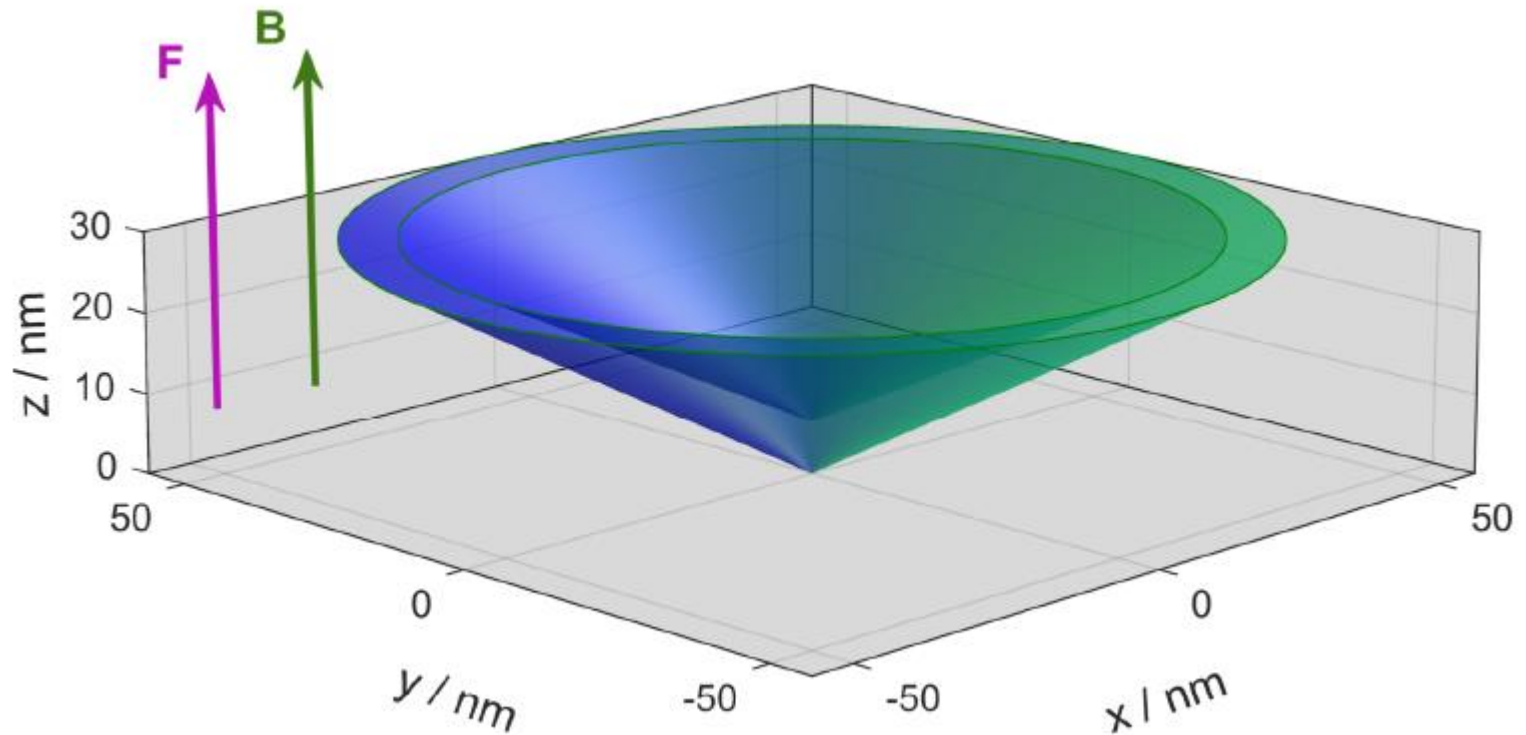
$$I_{eh} = \left| \int_V \Psi_e^0(\vec{r}) \Psi_h^0(\vec{r}) d\vec{r} \right|^2 \quad (7)$$

The ground state lifetime of the electron-hole pair

$$\tau = \frac{12\pi \hbar^2 c^3 \epsilon_0 m_0}{n e^2 (E_e^0 + E_h^0 + E_g) E_p I_{eh}}, \quad (8)$$



# Pictorial view of the cone-shaped



# Axisymmetric view

The parameters used in this work will be the following:

i) all calculations are made for a structure whose dimensions are  $R_1 = 49.4 \text{ nm}$ ,  $R_2 = 56.5 \text{ nm}$ ,  $h_1 = 6.55 \text{ nm}$ , and  $h_2 = 30 \text{ nm}$ ,

ii) the electron effective masses

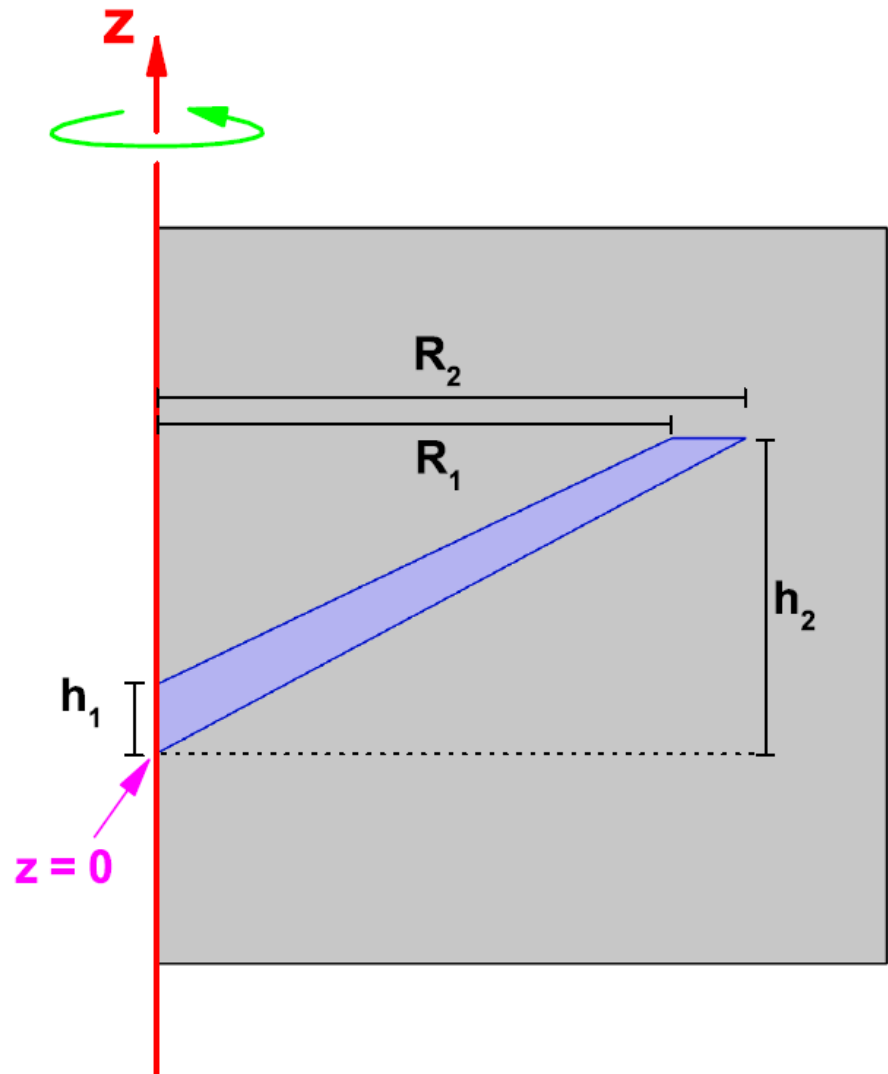
$$m_W^{*,e} = 0.067 m_0 \text{ and } m_B^{*,e} = 0.092 m_0,$$

iii) the heavy-hole effective masses

$$m_W^{*,h} = 0.51 m_0 \text{ and } m_B^{*,h} = 0.6 m_0,$$

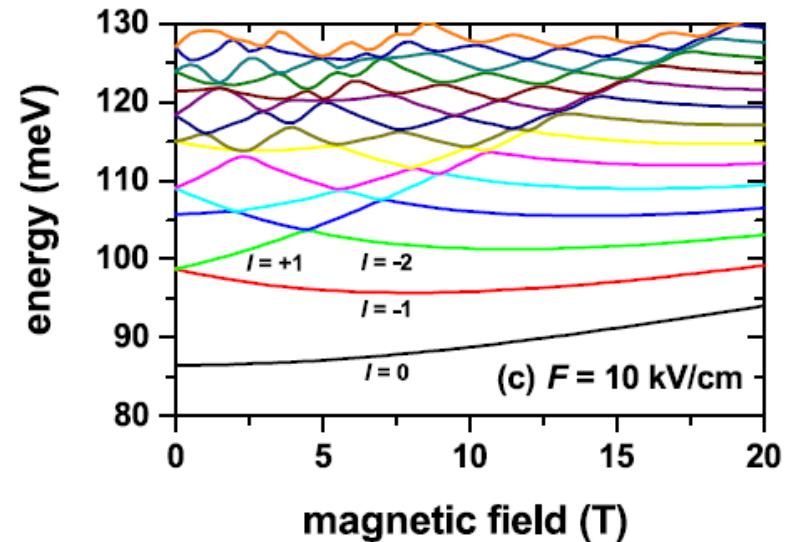
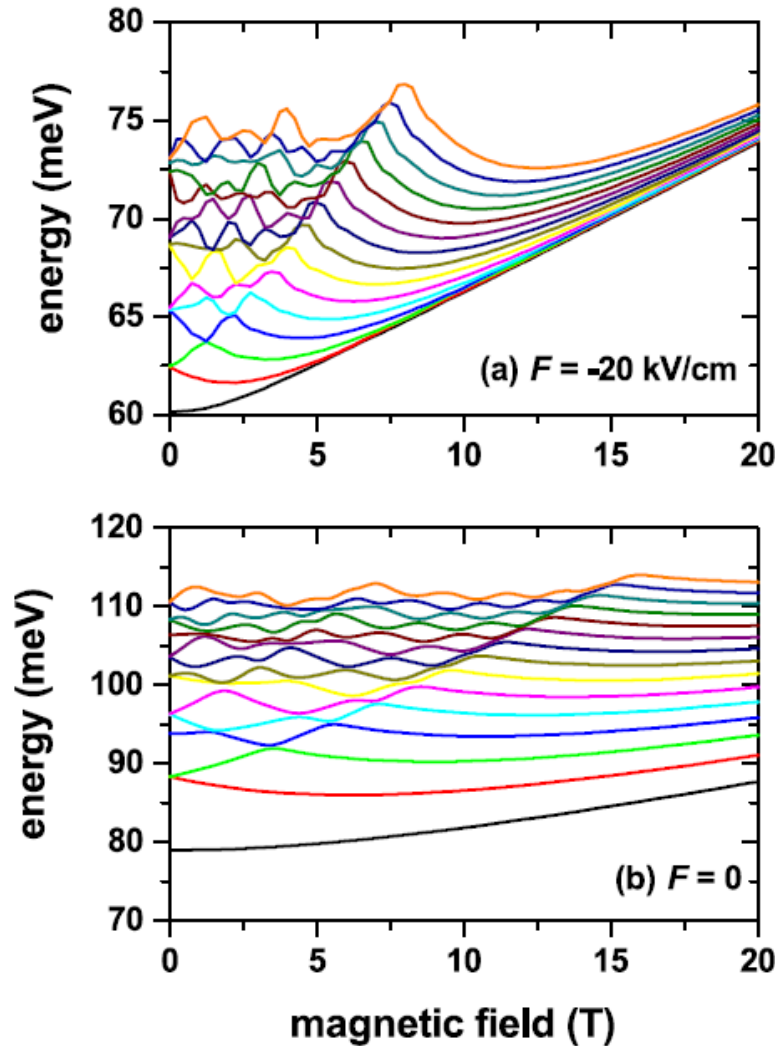
iv)  $V_0^e = 300 \text{ meV}$  in the barrier material,

v)  $V_0^h = 177 \text{ meV}$  at the barrier material.

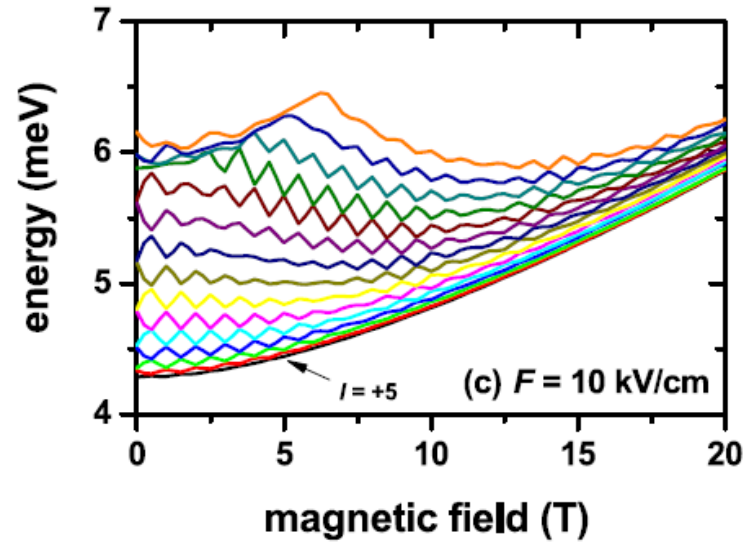
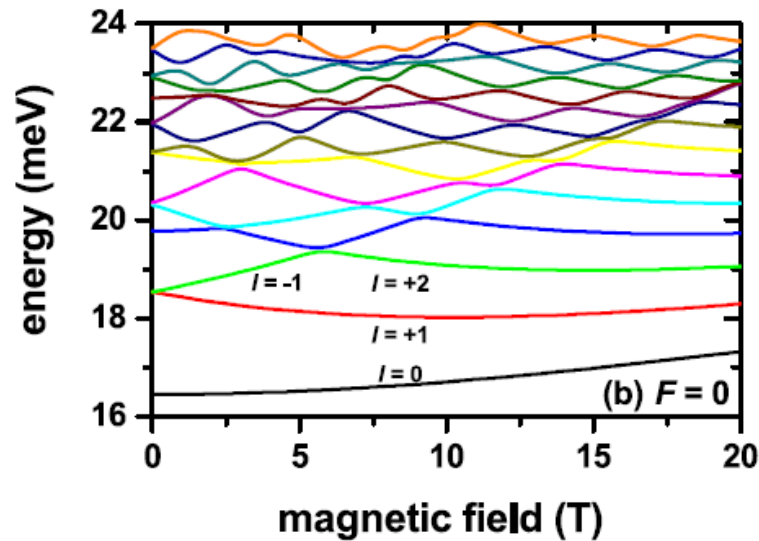
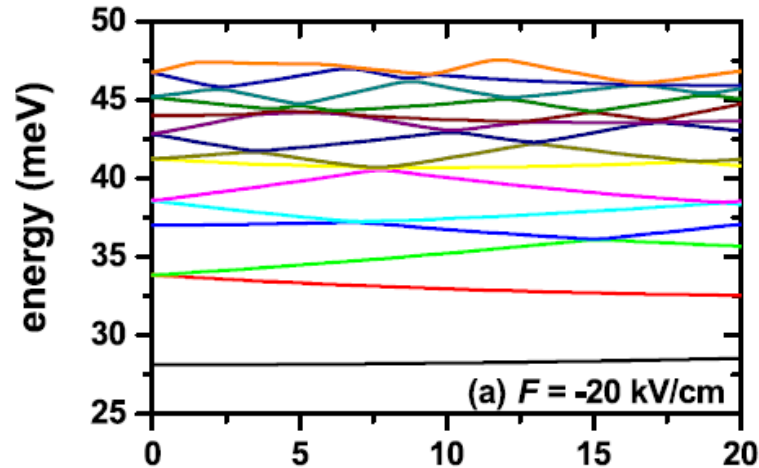




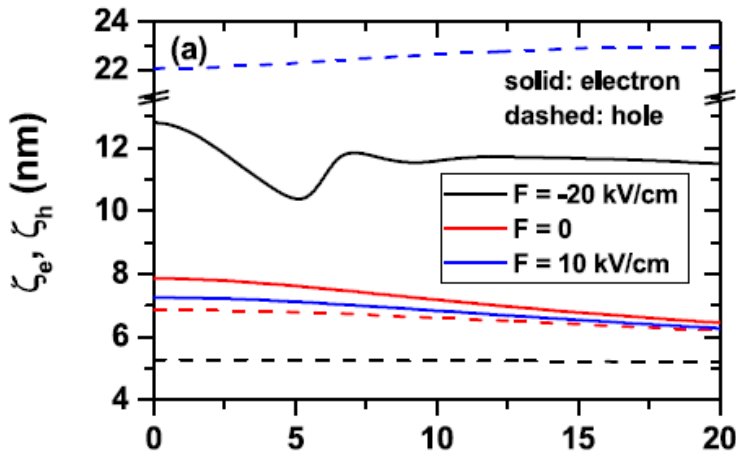
# Energy levels for electron



# Energy levels for hole

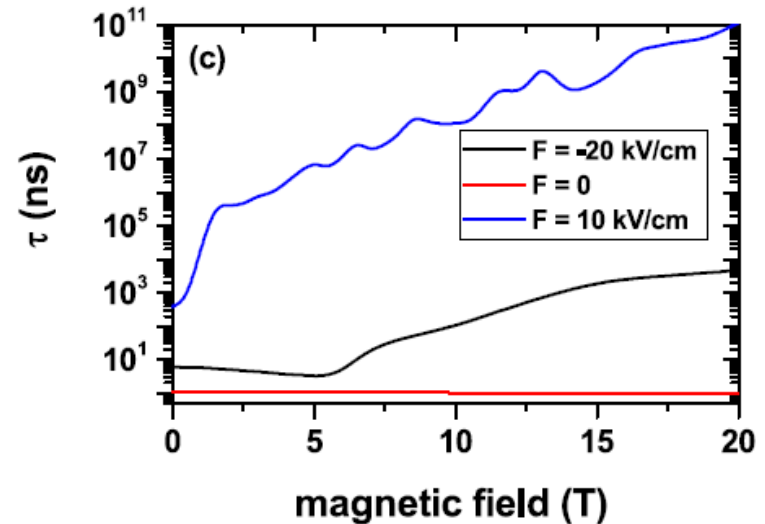
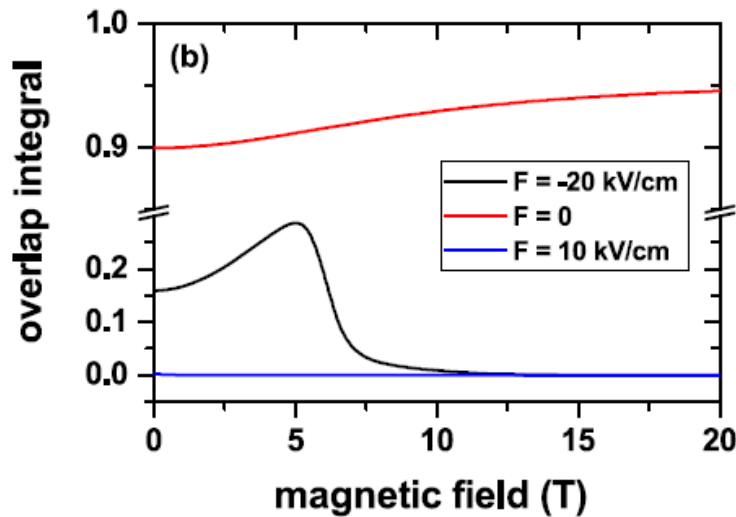


# Results for exciton

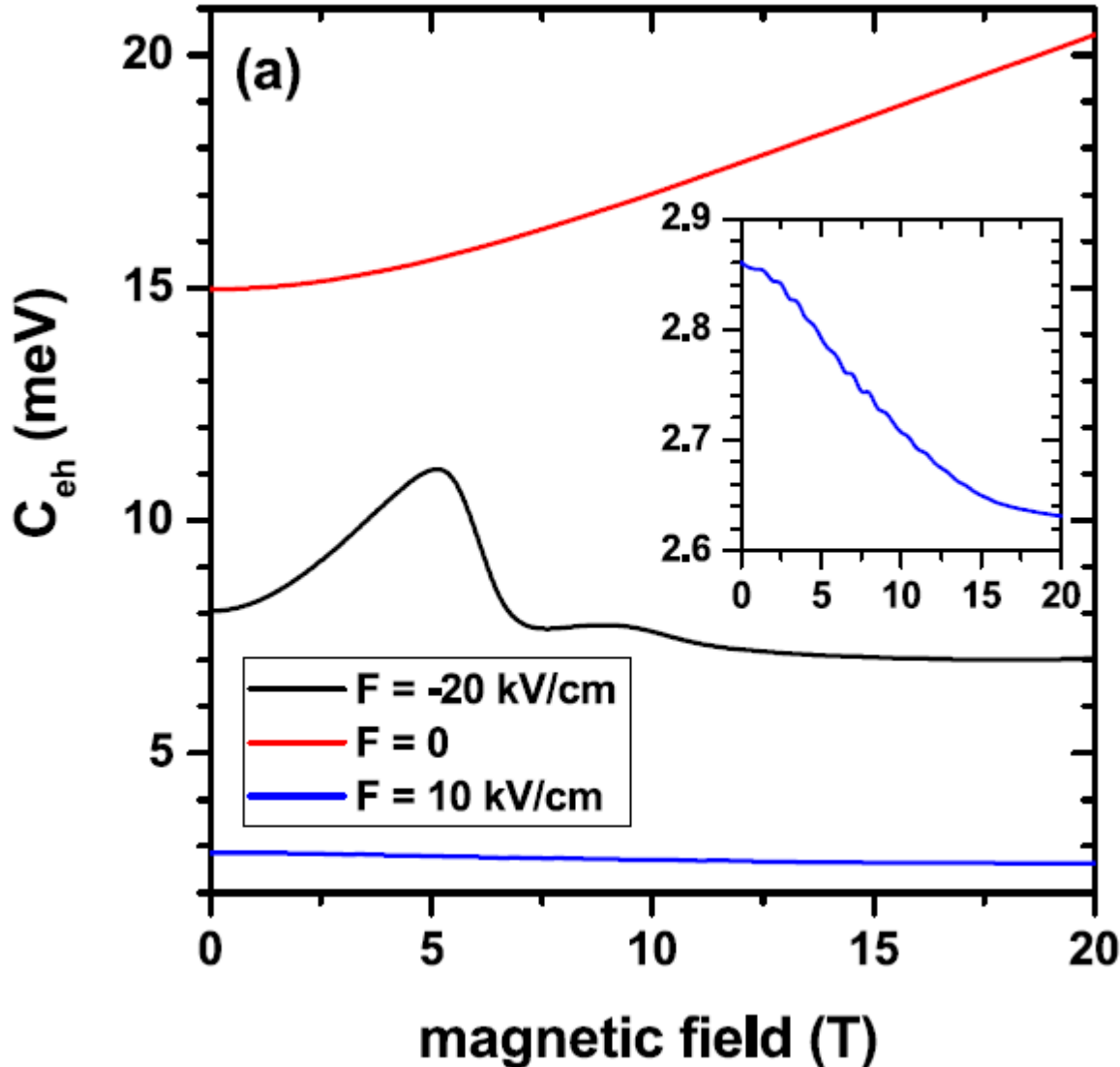


$$\zeta_e = \langle \psi_e | z_e | \psi_e \rangle \text{ and}$$

$$\zeta_h = \langle \psi_h | z_h | \psi_h \rangle$$



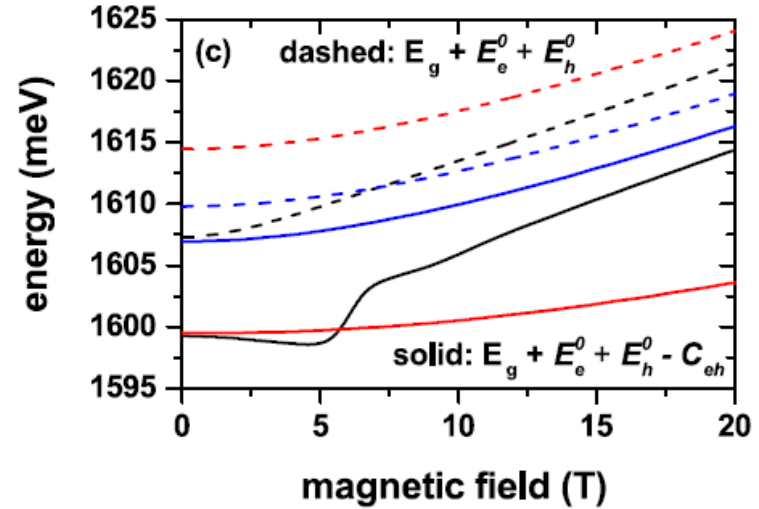
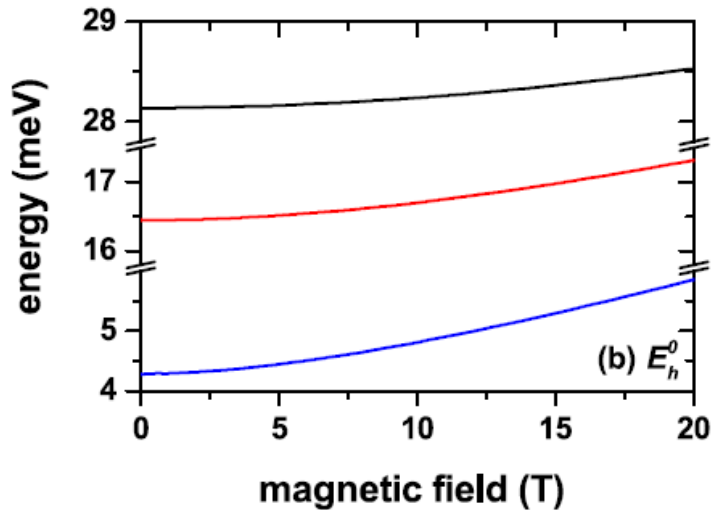
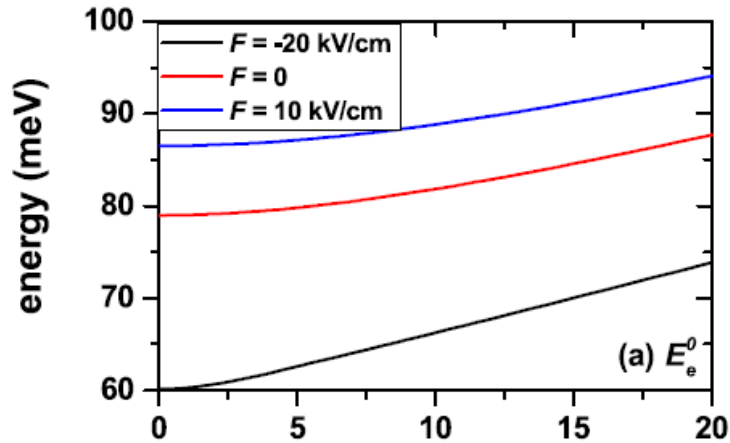
# Results for exciton



Coulomb energy for a confined electron-hole pair. The inset shows the behavior for the  $F = +40$  kV/cm case



# Results for exciton



Ground state energy, with  $m = 0$ , for an electron (a) and heavy-hole (b). In (c) the results come from the sum between the GaAs bandgap and the corresponding energy curves for electron and holes (PL-peak energy transition, dashed lines).



# Reference

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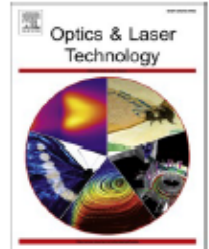


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Full length article

### Exciton states in conical quantum dots under applied electric and magnetic fields

Christian Heyn<sup>a</sup>, A. Radu<sup>b</sup>, J.A. Vinasco<sup>c</sup>, D. Laroze<sup>c</sup>, R.L. Restrepo<sup>d</sup>, V. Tulupenko<sup>e,k</sup>,  
Nguyen N. Hieu<sup>f,g</sup>, Huynh V. Phuc<sup>h</sup>, M.E. Mora-Ramos<sup>i</sup>, J.H. Ojeda<sup>j</sup>, A.L. Morales<sup>k</sup>, C.  
A. Duque<sup>k,\*</sup>



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