

Theory of optical properties of segregated InAs/GaSb superlattices

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Abstract:

Abstract text is extremely faint and mostly illegible. Visible fragments include: "AG, S", "w", "A₈/GaSb₈", "fi", "S - G, A -", and "G, S".

1 Introduction

Introduction text is extremely faint and mostly illegible. Visible fragments include: "A ~175 meV w", "G, S .B", "AG, S", "A", "fi", "w", "AG, S", "d. -4.5", and "A ~".

0
w
w
fi 0
fi 0
0, 0, 0
0 -
0

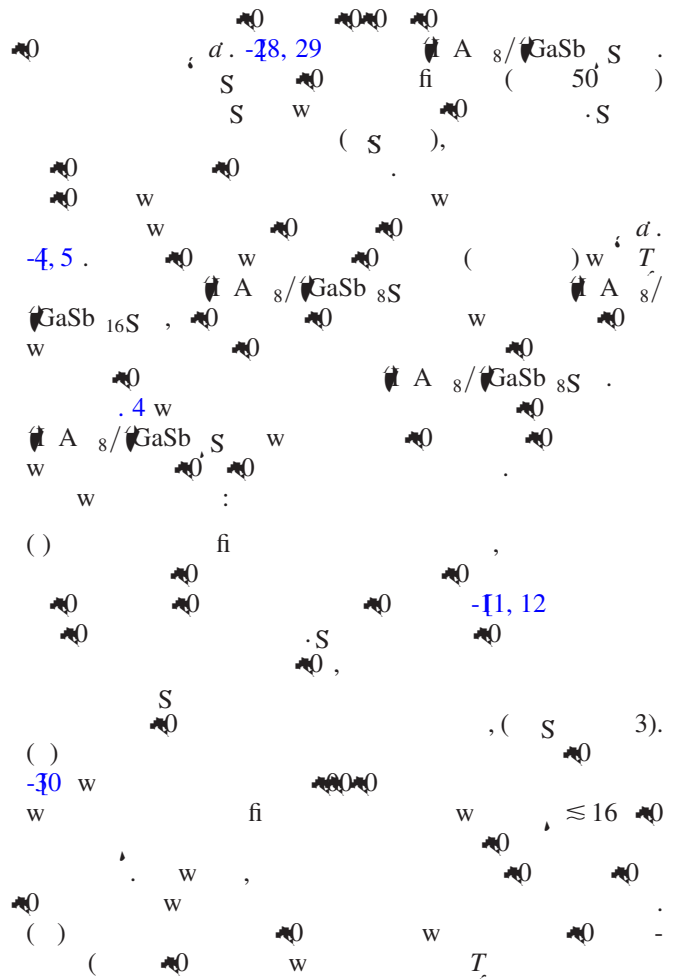
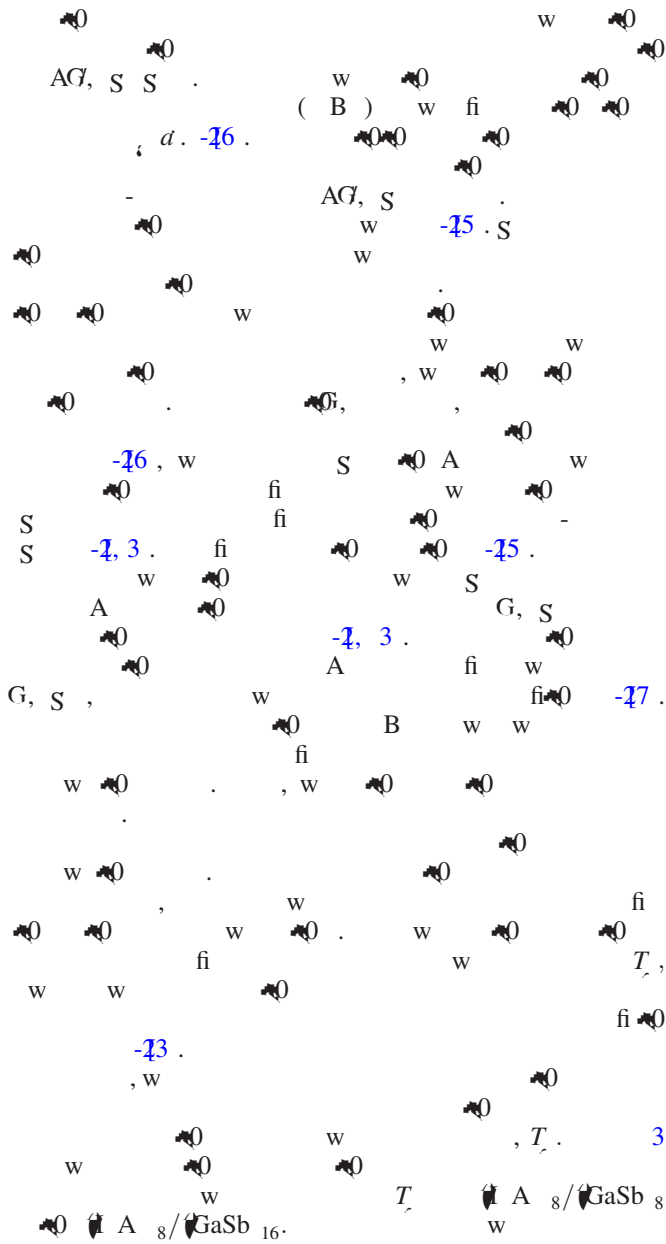
(3) A w ,
 w . 3 -45 , w A
 V / G_{BK} (. 1); ()
 fi ; ()
 w .
 -

5 Results

5.1 Band bowing of ternary alloys

A AG, S
 I Ga_{1-A}, I Ga₁₋
 Sb, GaA 8 .96 (A 49)770 .96

5.3 Blue shift of bandgap of segregated InAs/GaSb superlattices against ideal structures



6 Conclusions

The proposed algorithm is based on the decomposition of the input signal into its constituent parts. The decomposition is performed using the AG, S decomposition method. The resulting signals are then processed using the AG, S decomposition method. The final output is the reconstructed signal.

The algorithm is implemented in MATLAB. The results of the simulation are shown in Figure 1. The input signal is a complex waveform. The reconstructed signal is shown to be a close match to the original signal.

The algorithm is robust to noise and distortion. The reconstructed signal is shown to be a close match to the original signal even in the presence of noise and distortion.

The algorithm is computationally efficient. The processing time is significantly reduced compared to other methods.

The algorithm is suitable for real-time applications. The processing time is low enough to be used in real-time systems.

The algorithm is suitable for a wide range of applications. It can be used for signal processing, communication, and control systems.

7 Acknowledgment

The authors would like to thank the following individuals for their assistance in the development of this paper:

Dr. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. J. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z.

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