

Boltzmann-egyenlet

ránézés (elondár) → mozgásegyenlet → master egyenlet

1/

$A = \{ \dots \overset{n_a}{\cancel{a}} \dots \}$ de betöltési számok önmérete μ $a = (\mu, \sigma)$

$$\dot{P}(A, t) = \sum_{\substack{A' \\ A \neq A'}} (W(A, A') P(A', t) - W(A', A) P(A, t))$$

$$\bar{n}_a = \sum_A P(A) n_a(A)$$

$$\dot{\bar{n}}_a = \sum_{A, A'} W(A, A') P(A') (n_a(A) - n_a(A'))$$

↑
előző óránál

W milyen átmenetet ad meg?

$W(A, A') \neq 0$ ha ~~A~~ A és A' egyetlen részecské állapotváltásánál kapcsolódik

i)

$$A = \{ \dots \overset{b}{0} \dots \overset{a}{1} \dots \}$$

b és a kvantumállapotok

$$A' = \{ \dots \overset{b}{1} \dots \overset{a}{0} \dots \}$$

$b \rightarrow a$
 $n_a(A) - n_a(A') = -1$

~~$$\dot{\bar{n}}_a = \sum_a W(b, a) \sum_{A'} P(A') (1 - n_a(A')) n_a(A')$$~~

vagy

ii)

$$A = \{ \dots \overset{b}{1} \dots \overset{a}{0} \dots \}$$

$n_a(A) - n_a(A') = 1$

$$A' = \{ \dots \overset{b}{0} \dots \overset{a}{1} \dots \}$$

~~$$\sum_a W(b, a) \sum_{A'} P(A') (1 - n_a(A')) n_a(A')$$~~

$$\dot{\bar{n}}_a = \sum_{\substack{a \\ a \neq b}} W(b, a) \underbrace{\sum_{A'} P(A') (1 - n_a(A')) n_a(A')}_{(1 - n_b) n_a} - \sum_{\substack{a \\ a \neq b}} W(a, b) \underbrace{\sum_{A'} P(A') (1 - n_a(A')) n_a(A')}_{(1 - n_a) n_b}$$

$$\dot{\bar{n}}_a = \sum_{\substack{a \\ (a \neq b)}} W(b, a) (1 - n_b) n_a - W(a, b) (1 - n_a) n_b$$

pl: rövidítés mennyiségében:

$$w(b,a) = \frac{2\pi}{h} \delta(\epsilon_0 - \epsilon_a) |\langle b | U | a \rangle|^2 = w(a,b) \quad (\text{adattáblázati mimm.})$$

$$\dot{n}_b = \sum_a \substack{a \\ a \neq b} w(b,a) (\bar{n}_a - \bar{n}_b)$$

Lejövési szétválasztással (zárít, ha csak \bar{n}_a és \bar{n}_b szerepel, $\bar{n}_a \cdot \bar{n}_b$ pl nem)

$\overline{n_a \cdot n_b} \approx \bar{n}_a \cdot \bar{n}_b$ és végül is egyenlőség!

$$\dot{n}_b = \sum_a \substack{a \\ a \neq b} w(b,a) (1 - \bar{n}_a) \bar{n}_a - w(a,b) (1 - \bar{n}_a) \bar{n}_b$$

klamikus határeset: $\bar{n}_a \bar{n}_a \ll 1$

$$\dot{n}_b = \sum_a \substack{a \\ a \neq b} (w(b,a) \bar{n}_a - w(a,b) \bar{n}_a)$$

Lehetséges folyamatok

$A = \left\{ \begin{matrix} b & a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ \dots & 0 & \dots & 1 & \dots & 1 & \dots \end{matrix} \right\}$ $b, a_1 \Rightarrow a_2, a_3$

$A = \left\{ \dots 1 \dots 1 \dots 0 \dots 0 \dots \right\}$

vagy

$A = \left\{ \dots 1 \dots 1 \dots 0 \dots 0 \right\}$

$A = \left\{ \dots 0 \dots 0 \dots 1 \dots 1 \right\}$

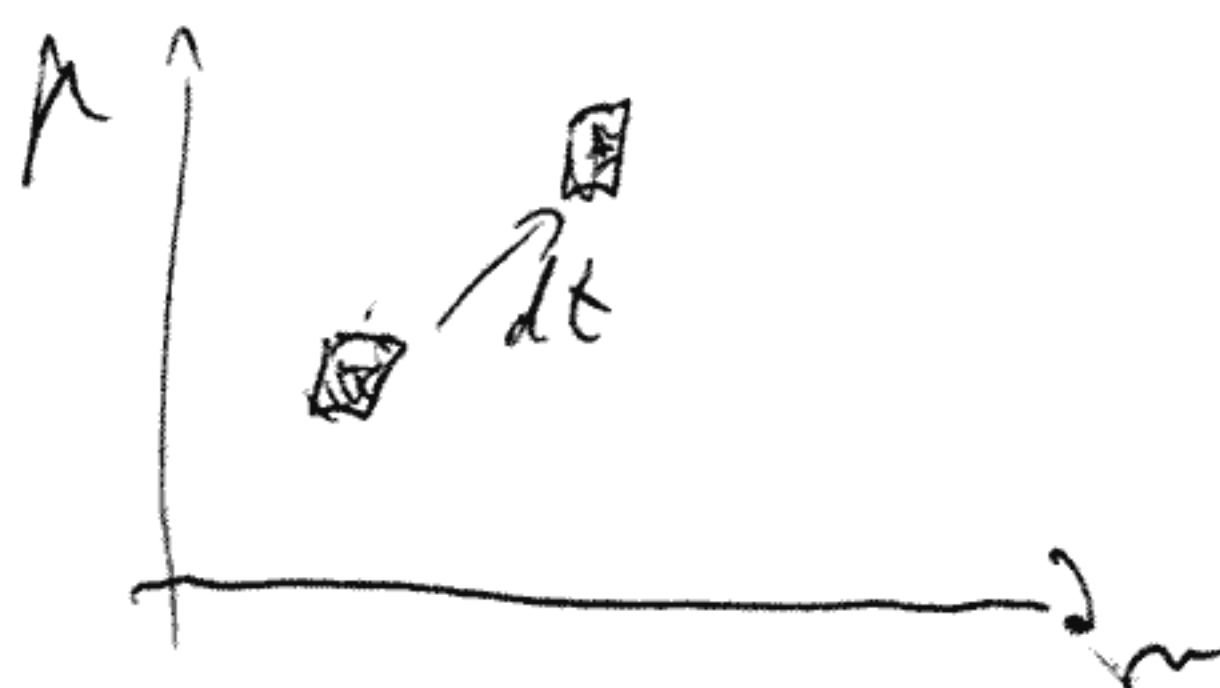
$$\dot{n}_b = \sum_{\substack{a_1, a_2, a_3 \\ (b, a_1, a_2, a_3 \\ \text{különlövés})}} w(b, a_1; a_2, a_3) \bar{n}_{a_2} \bar{n}_{a_3} (1 - \bar{n}_a) (1 - \bar{n}_{a_1}) - w(a_2, a_3; b, a_1) \bar{n}_b \bar{n}_{a_1} (1 - \bar{n}_{a_2}) (1 - \bar{n}_{a_3})$$

Boltzmann-egyenlet: (reiteratörös)

$$\dot{n}_e = \sum_{a_1, a_2, a_3} \left[w(b, a_1; a_2, a_3) \bar{n}_{a_2} \bar{n}_{a_3} (1 - \bar{n}_e) (1 - \bar{n}_{a_1}) - w(a_2, a_3; b, a_1) \bar{n}_e \bar{n}_{a_1} (1 - \bar{n}_{a_2}) (1 - \bar{n}_{a_3}) \right]$$

klemikus határozat

$$\dot{\bar{n}}_e = \sum_{a_1, a_2, a_3} \left[w(b, a_1; a_2, a_3) \bar{n}_{a_2} \bar{n}_{a_3} - w(a_2, a_3; b, a_1) \bar{n}_e \bar{n}_{a_1} \right]$$



$f(r, p, t)$ betöltéssűrűség

$$\int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} f(r, p, t) = n(r)$$

$$f(r, p, t) d^3 r d^3 p = f\left(r + \frac{p}{m} dt, p + \frac{F}{m} dt\right) d^3 r d^3 p$$

Liouville-tétel: egyenlőség

$$\frac{df}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \frac{p}{m} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial p} \frac{F}{m} = 0 \quad \text{iteratív módon Boltzmann egyenlet}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial r} = \nabla_r f \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial p} = \nabla_p f$$

$$\frac{df}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \frac{p}{m} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial p} \frac{F}{m} = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial t}\right)_{\text{itt}}$$

pl: klemikus gör: $\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial t}\right)_{\text{itt}} = \int d^3 p_1 d^3 p_2 d^3 p_3 w(p_1, p_2; p_3) f(r, p_1, t) f(r, p_2, t) - w(p_2, p_3; p_1) f(r, p_1, t) f(r, p_2, t)$

$f_0(r, p, t)$ az megoldás, azaz $\left(\frac{\partial f_0}{\partial t}\right)_{\text{ütk}} = 0$

$f = f_0 + g$ kérése

$$\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial t}\right)_{\text{ütk}} \approx -\frac{g}{\tau} = -\frac{f - f_0}{\tau}$$

Elektronok sebessége

IFk $f_0(\epsilon(p)) \quad \epsilon = \hbar^2 k^2 / 2m$

azaz, térben homogén megoldás

$$-eE \frac{\partial f}{\partial p} = -\frac{f - f_0}{\tau}$$

gyenge elektronok köré: E -ben lineárisan közelíthető

$$\frac{d\epsilon}{d\hbar k} = \frac{\hbar k}{m} = \hbar v$$

$$-eE \frac{\partial f_0}{\partial p} = -\frac{f - f_0}{\tau} \Rightarrow f = f_0 + e\tau E \frac{\partial f_0}{\partial p} = f_0 + e\tau \frac{\partial f_0}{\partial \epsilon} (\underline{E} \cdot \underline{v})$$

$$\underline{j} = -e \underline{v} = -e \int d^3p f(\epsilon(p)) \frac{\hbar \underline{k}}{m} = -e \int d^3p f_0(\epsilon(p)) \frac{\hbar \underline{k}}{m} - e^2 \tau \int d^3p \frac{\partial f_0}{\partial \epsilon} (\underline{v} \cdot \underline{E}) \underline{v}$$

○ ahogy várjuk, vanis
 átlaga is nullát $\underline{j} = 0$

$$\underline{j} = \underline{\sigma} \cdot \underline{E} \quad \underline{j}_L = \sum_{\beta} \sigma_{L\beta} E_{\beta} \quad \sigma_{L\beta} = e^2 \tau \int d^3p \left(-\frac{\partial f_0}{\partial \epsilon}\right) v_L \cdot v_{\beta}$$

Hamiltonianerweiterung, vermessensänderung

$$f_0 = n \cdot C \cdot e^{-\frac{p^2}{2m k_B T}}$$

$$\sigma_{\alpha\beta} = \frac{e^2 \tau}{k_B T} \int d^3 p f_0 v_\alpha v_\beta$$

$$\frac{\partial f_0}{\partial \varepsilon} = -\frac{1}{k_B T} f_0$$

$$n \overline{v_\alpha v_\beta} = n \cdot \delta_{\alpha\beta} \overline{v^2} = n \frac{k_B T}{m}$$

degeneriert elektrongas $\bar{c}(\varepsilon)$

$$\sigma_{\alpha\beta} = e^2 \int d^3 p \left(-\frac{\partial f_0}{\partial \varepsilon} \right) v_\alpha v_\beta \bar{c}(\varepsilon) = e^2 \int d^3 p v^2 \int d\Omega \left(\frac{v_\alpha v_\beta}{v^2} \right) v^2 \left(-\frac{\partial f_0}{\partial \varepsilon} \right) \bar{c}(\varepsilon) =$$

$$\int d\Omega \frac{v_\alpha v_\beta}{v^2} = \delta_{\alpha\beta} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot 4\pi$$

$$= e^2 \delta_{\alpha\beta} \frac{4\pi}{3} \int d^3 p v^2 \left(-\frac{\partial f_0}{\partial \varepsilon} \right) \bar{c}(\varepsilon) \left(\frac{p}{m} \right)^2 = \int d^3 p (4\pi p^2) = \int d\varepsilon D(\varepsilon) \frac{h^3}{2} d(\varepsilon)$$

$$v_z = v \cos \theta$$

$$v_y = v \sin \theta \cos \varphi$$

$$v_x = v \sin \theta \sin \varphi$$

$$= e^2 \delta_{\alpha\beta} \frac{1}{3} \int d\varepsilon \left(-\frac{\partial f_0}{\partial \varepsilon} \right) \bar{c}(\varepsilon) \frac{v^2}{m} d(\varepsilon) =$$

$$\underbrace{\delta(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_F)}_{\delta(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_F)}$$

$$= \delta_{\alpha\beta} \frac{e^2}{m} \frac{1}{3} \bar{c}(\varepsilon_F) d(\varepsilon_F)$$