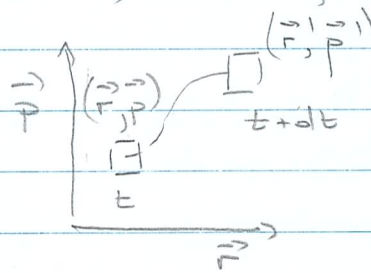


## 2.2) Modelo de Boltzmann - Lorentz

2.2.1) Evoluções de  $f(\vec{r}, \vec{p}, t)$ 



$$f(\vec{r}(t+dt), \vec{p}(t+dt), t+dt) d^3r' d^3p' = f(\vec{r}, \vec{p}, t) d^3r d^3p$$

Teorema de Liouville:  $d^3r' d^3p' = d^3r d^3p$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \cdot \vec{\nabla}_r f + \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} \cdot \vec{\nabla}_p f =$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \vec{v} \cdot \vec{\nabla}_r f + \vec{F} \cdot \vec{\nabla}_p f = 0 \quad (2.2.1)$$

$$D \equiv \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \vec{v} \cdot \vec{\nabla}_r + \vec{p} \cdot \vec{\nabla}_p \quad \text{é a derivada material}$$

(ou convectiva) no espaço de fase.

Na eq. (2.2.1)  $\nexists$  interações entre as partículas  
 Caso  $\exists$  colisões:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \vec{v} \cdot \vec{\nabla}_r f + \vec{F} \cdot \vec{\nabla}_p f = \mathcal{C}[f] \quad \leftarrow \text{Termo de colisão}$$

onde  $\mathcal{C}[f]$  é um funcional de  $f(\vec{r}, \vec{p}, t)$   
 e descreve os efeitos de espalhamento  $\vec{p} \rightarrow \vec{p}'$  e  $\vec{p}' \rightarrow \vec{p}$

Na aproximação que ora usamos:  $\delta t \ll \delta t \ll \tau^*$

Unidades de  $\mathcal{C}[f]$ : inverso de volume no espaço de fase / tempo  $\Rightarrow [\mathcal{C}] = \frac{1}{L^3 p^3 t}$

### 2.2.2) Modelo de Boltzmann-Lorentz

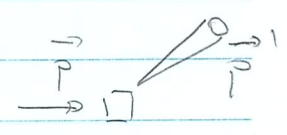
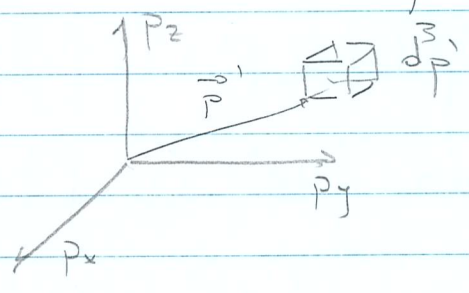
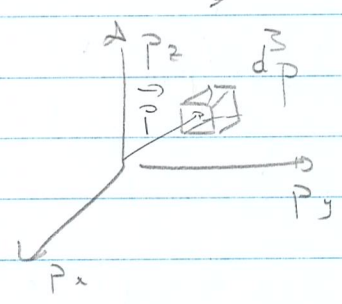
Centros espalhadores fixos.

- elétrons e buracos em semicondutores
- difusão de impurezas em sólidos
- " de neutrons numa moderador

Na ausência de forças externas,  $\vec{F}=0$ ;

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \vec{v} \cdot \vec{\nabla}_r f = \mathcal{C}[f] = -\mathcal{C}_-[f] + \mathcal{C}_+[f]$$

$$\mathcal{C}[f] = - \int f(\vec{r}, \vec{p}', t) W(\vec{p} \rightarrow \vec{p}') d^3 p' + \int f(\vec{r}, \vec{p}', t) W(\vec{p}' \rightarrow \vec{p}) d^3 p'$$



$W(\vec{p} \rightarrow \vec{p}') d^3 p' = \#$  de partículas espalhadas em  $d^3 p'$  / tempo.vol  $W(\vec{p} \rightarrow \vec{p}') = W(p, \Omega')$

$$\Rightarrow \int W(\vec{p} \rightarrow \vec{p}') d^3 p' = \int \underbrace{W(p, \Omega')}_{n_d v \delta(v, \Omega')} p'^2 dp' d\Omega' = \frac{1}{2}^*$$

$$\Rightarrow \int W(p, \Omega') p'^2 dp' = n_d v \delta(v, \Omega')$$

$$\int \tilde{w}(p, \Omega') \delta(\epsilon - \epsilon') p'^2 dp' = \int \tilde{w}(p, \Omega') \delta\left(\frac{p^2}{2m} - \frac{p'^2}{2m}\right) p'^2 dp'$$

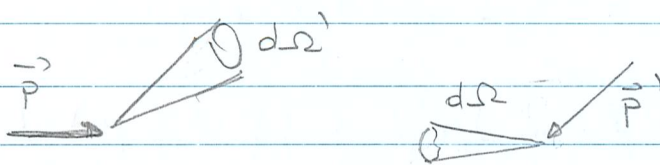
$$= \int \tilde{w}(p, \Omega') \delta\left(\frac{p}{m}(p-p')\right) p'^2 dp' = \int \tilde{w}(p, \Omega') \frac{m}{p} \delta(p-p') p'^2 dp'$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{w}(\mathbf{p}, \Omega') m p = n_d \delta(\omega, \Omega') v$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{w}(\mathbf{p}, \Omega') = \frac{n_d \delta(\omega, \Omega')}{m^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow w(\mathbf{p}, \Omega') d^3 p' = \frac{n_d \delta(\omega, \Omega') \delta(\epsilon - \epsilon') d^3 p'}{m^2} \rightarrow n_d v \delta(\omega, \Omega') d\Omega'$$

$$\text{Mas } w(\mathbf{p}, \Omega') = w(\mathbf{p}', \Omega)$$



$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \mathcal{C}[f] &= \int d^3 p' [f(\vec{r}, \vec{p}', t) - f(\vec{r}, \vec{p}, t)] w(\mathbf{p}, \Omega') \\ &= v n_d \int d\Omega' [f' - f] \delta(\omega, \Omega') \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \vec{v} \cdot \vec{\nabla}_r f = v n_d \int d\Omega' [f(\vec{r}, \vec{p}', t) - f(\vec{r}, \vec{p}, t)] \delta(\omega, \Omega')$$

### 2.2.3) Leis de Conservação:

$$\text{Vamos definir } I[X] = \int d^3 p \chi(\vec{r}, \vec{p}) \mathcal{C}[f]$$

Queremos mostrar que:

$$\text{Se } \chi = \chi(\vec{r}, p) \Rightarrow I[X] = 0$$

$$I[X] = \iint d^3 p d^3 p' \chi(\vec{r}, \vec{p}) w(\mathbf{p}, \Omega') [f' - f]$$

$$\vec{p} \leftrightarrow \vec{p}'$$

$$I[X] = - \iint d^3 p d^3 p' \chi(\vec{r}, \vec{p}') w(\mathbf{p}', \Omega) [f' - f]$$

$$\text{Mas } w(p, \Omega) = w(p', \Omega)$$

$$\Rightarrow I[X] = \frac{1}{2} \iint d^3p d^3p' [X(\vec{r}, \vec{p}) - X(\vec{r}, \vec{p}')] w(p, \Omega) [f' - f]$$

$$\text{como } p = p', \text{ se } X = X(\vec{r}, p) \text{ Temos } I[X] = 0$$

$$\text{Em particular se } X = 1 \Rightarrow \int d^3p \psi[f] = 0$$

$$\text{se } X = E(\vec{p}) = \frac{p^2}{2m} \quad ; \quad \int d^3p E(p) \psi[f] = 0$$

$$\text{Mas, } \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \vec{v} \cdot \vec{\nabla}_r f = \psi[f] \quad \left( \int d^3p \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int d^3p f + \int d^3p \vec{v} \cdot \vec{\nabla}_r f = \int d^3p \psi[f]$$

$$\frac{\partial n}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla}_r \cdot \int d^3p \vec{v} f = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \vec{J}_n = \int d^3p \vec{v} f$$

$$\text{Temos } \left[ \frac{\partial n}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla}_r \cdot \vec{J}_n = 0 \right]$$

Temos Pauli

$$E(\vec{p}) \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + E(\vec{p}) \vec{v} \cdot \vec{\nabla}_r f = E(\vec{p}) \psi[f] \quad \left( \int d^3p \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int d^3p E(p) f + \vec{\nabla}_r \cdot \int d^3p E(\vec{p}) \vec{v} f = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial E}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla}_r \cdot \int d^3p E(\vec{p}) \vec{v} f = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial E}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla}_r \cdot \vec{J}_E = 0 \quad E = \int E(\vec{p}) f d^3p$$

$$\vec{J}_E = \int d^3p E(\vec{p}) \vec{v} f$$

2.2.4) Linearização: Chapman-Enskog  
 se  $f$  é isotrópica em  $\vec{p} \Rightarrow f' = f'(\vec{p})$  e  $\psi = 0$

$$\text{Caso particular: } f_0(\vec{r}, \vec{p}, t) = \frac{1}{h^3} \exp \left\{ \alpha(\vec{r}, t) - \beta(\vec{r}, t) \frac{p^2}{2m} \right\}$$

$$\equiv f_0(\vec{r}, p, t)$$

$$\beta(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{1}{k_B T(\vec{r}, t)} \quad \text{e} \quad \alpha(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{\mu(\vec{r}, t)}{k_B T(\vec{r}, t)}$$

Se  $f' - f$  não é pequeno  $\Rightarrow \psi \propto \frac{f}{\tau^*}$   $\tau^* \sim 10^{-10} - 10^{-14}$  s

$\Rightarrow f$  relaxa segundo  $e^{-t/\tau^*}$  para uma distribuição

de quase equilíbrio se  $t \geq \tau^*$ . Termos de colisão

praticamente responsáveis por apenas esta evolução

Se  $t \geq \tau^*$ ,  $\psi$  é pequeno ( $= 0$  p/  $f_0$ ), e

evolução temporal é hidrodinâmica que pode-se

analisar linearizando  $f$ ;  $f = f_0 + \bar{f}$  em  $t=0$

Equilíbrio local deve obedecer:

$$n(\vec{r}, t=0) = \int d^3p f_0(\vec{r}, \vec{p}, t=0)$$

$$E(\vec{r}, t=0) = \int d^3p \frac{p^2}{2m} f_0(\vec{r}, \vec{p}, t=0)$$

Densidades determinadas  $\alpha(\vec{r})$  e  $\beta(\vec{r})$   
 $\Rightarrow n(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{h^3} e^{-\alpha(\vec{r})} \left( \frac{2\pi m}{\beta(\vec{r})} \right)^{3/2}$  e  $\epsilon(\vec{r}) = \frac{3}{2} \frac{n(\vec{r})}{\beta(\vec{r})}$

Por construção  $\int d^3p \vec{p} f = \int d^3p \frac{p^2}{2m} f = 0$  (condição inicial de  $f(\vec{r}, \vec{p}, t)$ )

$f_0$  é isotrópica  $\Rightarrow$  não contribui p/ correntes.

$$\Rightarrow \vec{J}_N = \int d^3p \vec{v} f \quad \text{e} \quad \vec{J}_E = \int d^3p \vec{v} \frac{p^2}{2m} f$$

$$\text{Como } \frac{\partial n}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{J}_N = 0 \quad \text{e} \quad \frac{\partial \epsilon}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{J}_E = 0$$

e em 1.ª ordem em  $f_0$   $\vec{J}_N = \vec{J}_E = 0$  assim o são

$\frac{\partial n}{\partial t}$  e  $\frac{\partial \epsilon}{\partial t}$ . Temos também  $\mathcal{O}[f_0] = 0$  mas

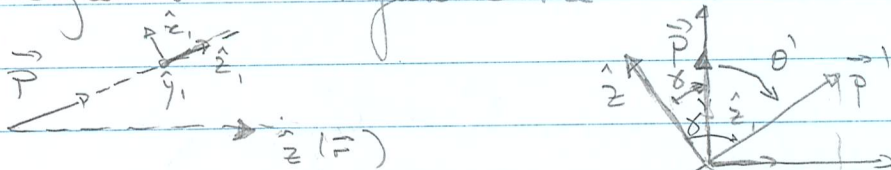
$$(\vec{v} \cdot \vec{\nabla}) f_0 \neq 0 \Rightarrow (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{\nabla}) f_0 = \mathcal{O}[f_1]$$

Como  $\mathcal{O}[f_1] \propto f_1 / \tau^*$  temos  $f_1 \propto \tau^* (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{\nabla}) f_0$

Cálculo de  $\mathcal{O}[f_1]$

Em  $\vec{r}$   $\vec{\nabla} f_0$  é tal que  $\vec{\nabla} f_0 = \hat{z} \frac{\partial f_0}{\partial z}$

Seja  $\gamma$  o ângulo entre  $\vec{v}$  e  $Oz \Rightarrow (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{\nabla}) f_0 = v \cos \gamma \frac{\partial f_0}{\partial z}$



$$\hat{p}' = \sin \theta \cos \varphi \hat{x}_1 + \sin \theta \sin \varphi \hat{y}_1 + \cos \theta \hat{z}_1, \quad \hat{z} \cdot \hat{p}' = \cos \gamma, \quad \text{e} \quad \hat{z} \cdot \hat{p}'_1 = \cos \gamma'$$

$$\mathcal{L}[\bar{f}] = \omega n_d \int d\Omega' \delta(\omega, \Omega') [\bar{f}(\vec{r}, \vec{p}') - \bar{f}(\vec{r}, \vec{p})]$$

$$\bar{f}(\vec{r}, \vec{p}') = g(z, p) \cos \gamma \quad (\text{hipótese})$$

$$\cos \gamma' = \cos \theta' \cos \gamma + \sin \theta' \sin \gamma \cos \varphi' \quad d\Omega' = d(\cos \theta') d\varphi'$$

$\delta(\omega, \Omega') = \delta(\omega, \theta')$  (só pode depender de  $\varphi'$  / partículas polarizadas)

$$\mathcal{L}[f] = \omega n_d g(z, p) \int d\varphi' d(\cos \theta') [\cos \theta' \cos \gamma + \sin \theta' \sin \gamma \cos \varphi' - \cos \gamma] \delta(\omega, \Omega')$$

$$= -\omega n_d g(z, p) \cos \gamma \int d\Omega' (1 - \cos \theta') \delta(\omega, \Omega')$$

$$\equiv \sigma_{tr}(\omega)$$

$$\mathcal{L}[f] = -\omega n_d g(z, p) \cos \gamma \sigma_{tr} = \omega \cos \gamma \frac{\partial f_0}{\partial z}$$

$$\Rightarrow g(z, p) = -\frac{1}{n_d \sigma_{tr}(\omega)} \frac{\partial f_0}{\partial z}$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{f} = -\frac{1}{n_d \sigma_{tr}(\omega)} \cos \gamma \frac{\partial f_0}{\partial z}$$

$$f = -\frac{1}{n_d \sigma_{tr}(\omega) v} (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}) f_0 = -\tau_{tr}^*(p) (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}) f_0$$

$$\tau_{tr}^*(p) = \frac{1}{n_d v \sigma_{tr}(\omega)} \quad ; \quad \tau_{tr}^* \neq \tau^* \quad \text{porque}$$

$$\sigma_{tr}(\omega) \neq \sigma_{tr}(\omega')$$

$$\text{se } \delta(\omega, \theta') = \delta(\omega) \Rightarrow \tau_{tr}^* = \tau^*$$

Vamos usar que  $\vec{J}_0 = \int d^3p \vec{v} \bar{f}$  e  $\vec{J}_E = \int d^3p \vec{v} \frac{p^2}{2me} \bar{f}$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{J}_0 = - \int d^3p \tau^*(p) \vec{v} (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{\nabla}) f_0$$

$$\vec{J}_E = - \int d^3p \tau^*(p) \epsilon(p) \vec{v} (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{\nabla}) f_0$$

Usando que  $\int d^3p v_x v_x g(p) = \frac{1}{3} \delta_{xx} \int d^3p v^2 g(p)$

$$\vec{J}_0 = - \frac{1}{3} \int d^3p v^2 \tau^*(p) \vec{\nabla} f_0$$

$$\vec{J}_E = - \frac{1}{3} \int d^3p v^2 \tau^*(p) \epsilon(p) \vec{\nabla} f_0$$

$$\vec{J}_0 = \frac{1}{3k_B} \int d^3p v^2 \tau^*(p) \left[ \vec{\nabla} \left( -\frac{\mu}{T} \right) + \epsilon(p) \vec{\nabla} \left( \frac{1}{T} \right) \right] f_0$$

$$\vec{J}_E = \frac{1}{3k_B} \int d^3p v^2 \tau^*(p) \epsilon(p) \left[ \vec{\nabla} \left( -\frac{\mu}{T} \right) + \epsilon(p) \vec{\nabla} \left( \frac{1}{T} \right) \right] f_0$$

$$\Rightarrow L_{00} = \frac{1}{3k_B} \int d^3p v^2 \tau^*(p) f_0$$

$$L_{E0} = L_{0E} = \frac{1}{3k_B} \int d^3p v^2 \tau^*(p) \epsilon(p) f_0 \quad (\text{Onsager})$$

$$L_{EE} = \frac{1}{3k_B} \int d^3p v^2 \tau^*(p) \epsilon^2(p) f_0$$

Fazendo  $\tau^*(p) = \frac{m\ell}{p} = \frac{\ell}{v}$  e definindo  $\tau^* = \frac{8}{3\pi} \frac{\ell}{\omega}$



Teorema de

$$L_{NN} = \frac{\tau^*}{m} n T$$

$$L_{EN} = \frac{2\tau^*}{m} n h_B^2 T^2$$

$$L_{EE} = \frac{6\tau^*}{m} n h_B^2 T^3$$

Combinando com  $L_{N}^{\alpha\beta} = \delta_{\alpha\beta} D T \kappa_T n^2$

$$\kappa_T = \frac{1}{T^2 L_{NN}} (L_{EE} L_{NN} - L_{EN}^2) \quad e \quad \sigma_d = \frac{q^2}{T} L_{NN}$$

Teoremas:  $D = \frac{\tau^*}{m} h_B^2 T$ ;  $\sigma_d = \frac{n q^2 \tau^*}{m}$ ;  $\kappa_T = \frac{2\tau^*}{m} n h_B^2 T$

Lei de Franz-Wiedemann =  $\frac{\kappa_T}{\sigma_d} = 2 \frac{h_B^2}{q^2} T \sim 1.5 \times 10^{-8} T$

obedece a p/ semicondutores

Para metais  $\rho_0 = \frac{2}{h^3} \frac{1}{\exp[-\alpha + \beta p^2/2m] + 1}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\kappa_T}{\sigma_d} = \frac{\pi^2}{3} \frac{h_B^2}{q^2} T \sim 2.5 \times 10^{-8} T$$

Problemas:  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6.5.1 \text{ e } 6.5.3 \\ 8.6.5 \text{ e } 8.6.6 \end{array} \right.$