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Analytical consideration of particle transport in 1D nanostructures

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The paper presents an analytical study of one-dimensional fluxes of ballistic quasiparticles in the presence of scattering centers. Such a situation can be realized at very low temperatures or systems of very small sizes – nanostructures. To describe such a situation, the approach of heat transfer by radiation, which goes back to Casimir, is used, in which the interaction of phonons with image boundaries is taken into account, or, for example, the Landauer approach, where the probability of phonon transition from the initial state to the final state is introduced. At the same time, the intermediate regime, the mean free path of phonons due to their interaction with each other, is comparable to the size of the samples; to this day, it remains a rather difficult problem for a theoretical or numerical solution. In this work, we propose the probabilistic approach in the Landauer model to describe heat transfer in the one-dimensional ballistic motion of quasiparticles. Within the framework of the theory of random walks, a model of successive scattering centers is considered. An explicit analytical expression is obtained for the dependence of the flux of quasiparticles on the probability of scattering and the number of scattering centers. In order to explain the physical sense of the obtained result the comparison with the result of iterative approach is made. As well the results are used for description of the problem of the heat flux in multilayered structures, in which one should take into account not only the thermal resistance inside the layers, but also the Kapitsa resistance between the layers. The practical application of the obtained results to one-dimensional nanostructures and to quasi-one-dimensional heat-conducting systems is discussed, various limiting cases are considered and a comparison with experimental data is made.

Keywords: quasiparticles, nanostructures, heat transfer, one-dimensional motion, scattering centers.

Аналітичний розгляд переносу частинок в одновимірних наноструктурах

У статті представлено аналітичне дослідження одновимірних потоків балістичних квазічастинок у присутності центрів розсіювання. Така ситуація може реалізуватися при дуже низьких температурах або у системах дуже малих розмірів — наноструктурах. Для опису такої ситуації використовується підхід теплопередачі випромінюванням, що сходить до Казимира, в якому враховується взаємодія фононів з межами зразків, або, наприклад, підхід Ландауера, де введено ймовірність фононного переходу з початкового стану в кінцевий. У той же час існує проміжний режим, коли середній вільний пробіг фононів внаслідок їх взаємодії між собою, зрівнюється з розміром зразків. На сьогоднішній день опис цього режиму залишається досить складною проблемою для теоретичного чи чисельного розв'язання. У цій роботі ми пропонуємо імовірнісний підхід у моделі Ландауера для опису теплопередачі в одновимірному балістичному русі квазічастинок. В рамках теорії випадкових блукань розглядається модель послідовних центрів розсіювання. В результаті роботи отримано явний аналітичний вираз для залежності потоку квазічастинок від ймовірності розсіювання та кількості центрів розсіювання. Для пояснення фізичного сенсу отриманого результату проводиться порівняння з результатом ітераційного підходу. Отримані результати також використовуються для опису проблеми теплового потоку в багатошарових структурах, в якіх слід враховувати не тільки тепловий опір всередині шарів, але й опір Капіці між шарами. Обговорюється практичне застосування отриманих результатів до одновимірних наноструктур та до квазівимірних теплопровідних систем, розглядаються різні граничні випадки та проводиться порівняння з експериментальними даними.

Ключові слова: квазічастинки, наноструктури, теплопередача, одновимірний рух, центри розсіювання.

Аналитическое рассмотрение переноса частиц в одномерных наноструктурах

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В статье представлено аналитическое исследование одномерных потоков баллистических квазичастиц в присутствии центров рассеяния. Такая ситуация может реализоваться при очень низких температурах или в системах очень малых размеров — наноструктурах. Для описания такой ситуации используется подход теплопередачи излучением в модели

Казимира, в котором учитывается взаимодействие фононов с границами образцов, или, например, подход Ландауэра, где вводится понятие вероятности фононного переход из начального состояния в конечное. В то же время существует промежуточный режим, когда средний свободный пробег фононов вследствие их взаимодействия между собой, сравнивается с размером образцов. На сегодняшний день описание этого режима остается достаточно сложной проблемой для теоретического или численного решения. В этой работе мы предлагаем вероятностный подход в модели Ландауэра для описания теплопередачи при одномерном баллистическом движении квазичастиц. В рамках теории случайных блужданий рассматривается модель последовательных центров рассеяния. В результате работы получено явное аналитическое выражение для зависимости потока квазичастиц от вероятности рассеяния и количества центров рассеяния. Для объяснения физического смысла полученного результата проводится сравнение с результатом итерационного подхода. Полученные результаты также используются для описания проблемы теплового потока в многослойных структурах, в которых следует учитывать не только тепловое сопротивление внутри слоев, но и сопротивление Капицы между слоями. Обсуждается практическое применение полученных результатов в одномерных наноструктурах и в квазиодномерных теплопроводящих системах, рассматриваются различные предельные случаи и проводится сравнение с экспериментальными данными.

Ключевые слова: квазичастицы, наноструктуры, теплопередача, одномерное движение, центры рассеяния.

The description of the thermal conductivity of crystals and quantum liquids in the phonon model is one of the achievements of physics. This model is based on the consideration of a system of strongly interacting atoms as a gas of weakly interacting thermal excitations – phonons. Using this approach, the dissipative properties of matter can be considered in the gas-kinetic model of a weakly nonideal phonon gas. In particular, it is possible to use the Boltzmann kinetic p+r=1 equation. This equation is a rather complex integro-differential equation, which, in the general case, is non-linear. For the case of the state of the phonon system, which differs slightly from the existing quasilocal equilibrium state, the solution of the kinetic equations for phonon systems was carried out in the Callaway model. In another (opposite) case, a situation is possible when phonons do not interact with each other and their motion is ballistic. This situation is realized at very low temperatures or systems of very small sizes nanostructures. To describe such a situation, the approach of heat transfer by radiation, which goes back to Casimir, is used, in which the interaction of phonons with image boundaries is taken into account, or, for example, the Landauer approach [1], where the probability of phonon transition from the initial state to the final state is introduced. At the same time, the intermediate regime, the mean free path of phonons due to their interaction with each other, is comparable to the size of the samples; to this day, it remains a rather difficult problem for a theoretical or numerical solution.

In this work, we use the probabilistic approach in the Landauer model to describe heat transfer in the one-dimensional ballistic motion of quasiparticles [2-4].

In the ballistic motion of phonon thermal conductance is determined by the type of reflection from the boundaries – diffuse or specular. In one-dimensional motion, these processes can be reduced to the concept of processes of passage of a conductor and the back reflection:

$$Q = Q_{\text{max}} P , \qquad (1)$$

where *P* is the probability of a phonon passing from a warm reservoir to a cold one. Maximum heat flux

$$Q_{\text{max}} = K_0 \Delta T \tag{2}$$

which can flow through a one-dimensional channel is determined by the so-called quantum of thermal conductance, which for one phonon mode is equal to:

$$K_0 = k_B \frac{k_B T}{2\pi\hbar} \frac{\pi^2}{6} \tag{3}$$

Thus, the problem of calculating heat fluxes in such onedimensional systems is reduced to determining the probability of passing through a one-dimensional channel that connects a warm reservoir with a cold one. In this case, it is assumed that the system contains a number N of defects (reflecting screens) for which the probability of transmission p and reflection r absorption of a phonon are determined. The sum of these values is equal to unity:

$$p + r = 1. (4)$$

Now the coefficient P can be found by using the formalism of matrix eigenspace or by iterative formalism. In both these cases it has the following final form:

$$P = \frac{p(\lambda_{+} - \lambda_{-})}{\lambda_{+}^{N}(1 - p\lambda_{-}) - \lambda_{-}^{N}(1 - p\lambda_{+})}$$
 (5)

Here λ_+ are the eigenvalues of matrix S:

$$\lambda_{\pm} = b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 1} \tag{6}$$

Where

$$b = \frac{\left(p^2 - q^2\right) + 1}{2p} \,. \tag{7}$$

The obtained desired result (5) allows considering various limiting and special cases.

The simplest non-trivial case corresponds to the absence of absorption. In this case, the particles experience only reflections on the screens and the total particle flux is reserved:

$$Q_0 = Q_{out} + Q_{back} \tag{8}$$

In this case, from the general result (5), we obtain the following expression

$$P = \frac{p}{p + N(1 - p)} \tag{9}$$

This result accounts multiple back scattering and may be used to explain the experimental data and to determine the parameters of the systems in the presence of a certain number of consecutive defects.

A rather interesting special case is obtained in the case of equiprobable forward and backward scattering, that is, in the case p = q = 1/2:

$$P = \frac{1}{N+1} \tag{10}$$

The main feature of the results (9) and (10) is the absence of characteristic exponential dependences on the number of defects and (or) on the length of the conductors, which are typical for ordinary absorption. Apparently, this is due to the fact that as a result, all possible trajectories of the particle's motion were taken into account and this result cannot be represented as a product of factors respecting to separate spatial parts of a conductor or a product of factors that correspond to successive time intervals. In other words, this process cannot be represented in the form of Markov chains, and is an example of a non-Markovian process. Thus, the model of radiative heat transfer with successive scattering centers and absorption considered in this article corresponds to a certain integral process with a certain integral equation. Strictly speaking, such integral equations were obtained and investigated in twodimensional [5] nanostructures.

Another feature of the result (9), and even more so of the result (10), is their unexpected simplicity. It testifies, among other things, that this result may have a simple physical meaning or a mathematical derivation. Indeed, the results (9) and (10) can be obtained by the induction method starting from the case of one defect, when P(N = 1) = p (or the case of the absence of defects P(N = 0) = I) and the recurrence relation that connects P(N) and P(N = 1):

$$P_N^{-1} = P_{N-1}^{-1} + \frac{1-p}{p} \,. \tag{11}$$

On the one hand, the solution of the recurrent equation (11) immediately gives the result (9). On the other hand,

this result allows us to pass to the notations of heat resistances in relations (1) and (2).

$$Q = \frac{1}{R_{\Sigma}} \Delta T \tag{12}$$

If we assume that the cells in the considered problem consist of different materials, then the probability forward scattering at the boundaries will be unambiguously related to Kapitsa's resistance. In this case, the resistance of such a sample will be determined by the sum of the resistances:

$$R_{\Sigma} = R_{\min} + NR_K \tag{13}$$

Here $R_{\text{min}} = 1/K_0$ is the reciprocal of the quantum of heat conductance, and R_K is the Kapitza resistance for one-dimensional case:

$$R_K = \frac{1 - p}{p} R_{\min} \tag{14}$$

The relations similar to (21) were used in [6] to describe the thermal properties of polycrystals.

Thus, the article proposes an original approach for calculating the phonon-induced heat flux in one-dimensional nanostructures. This approach is implemented within the framework of the theory of random walks in the presence of scattering centers. As a result, an explicit expression (5) was obtained for the probability of a phonon passing through a system consisting of a given number of defects with a known transmission coefficient. Limiting cases (9) and (10) of the general result are considered. The relationship between the obtained result and the results of other works is discussed.

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