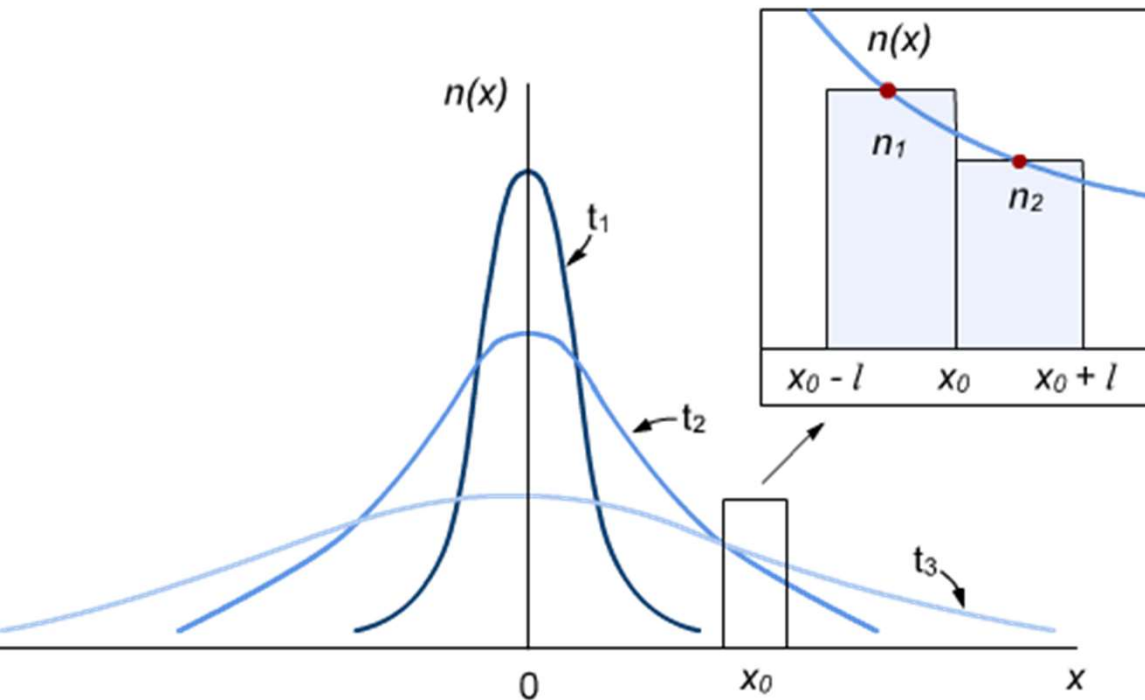
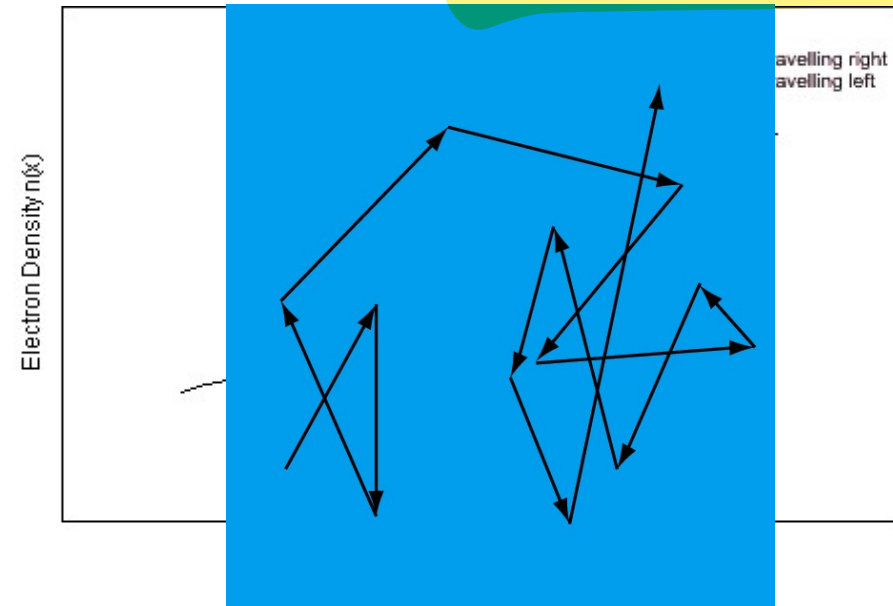


Diffusion



Thermal
energy

$$\frac{1}{2} m^* v_{th}^2 = \frac{3k_B T}{2}$$

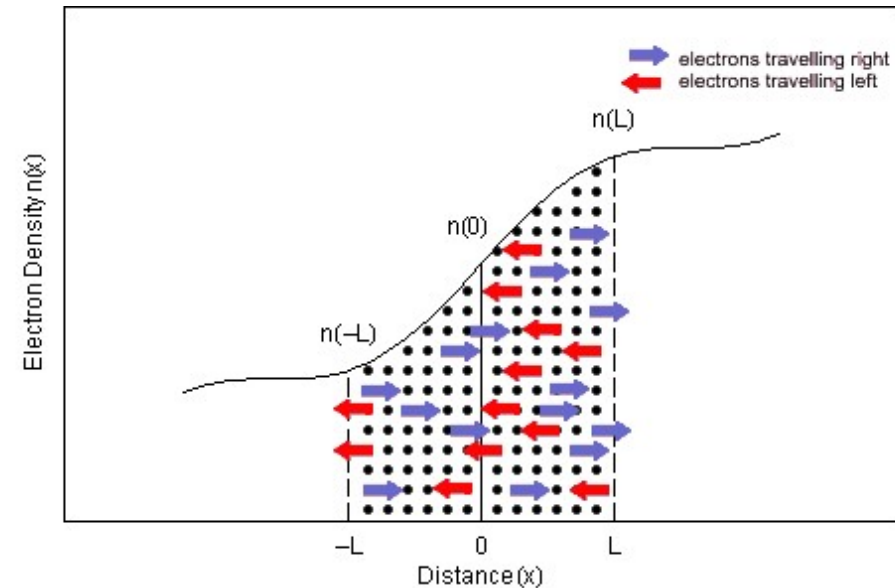
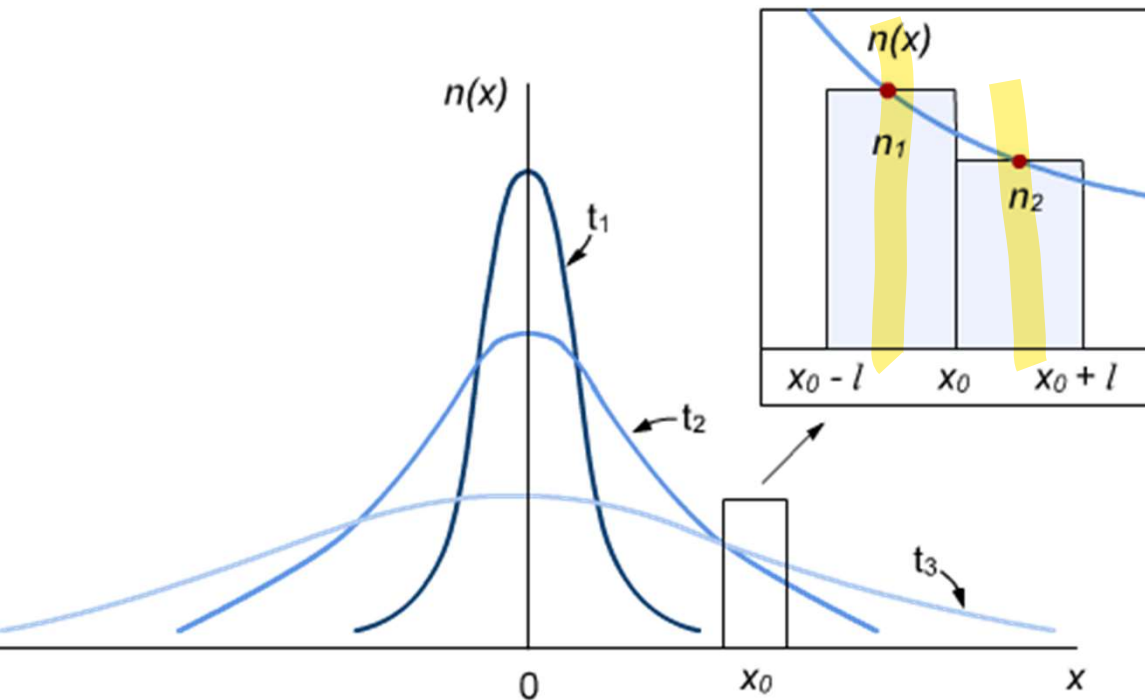


Transport of particles (electrons here) due to a concentration gradient

Driven by thermal motion of particles (electrons)

Flux (particle current) is proportional to concentration gradient

Diffusion current



Flux to the right

$$\frac{1}{2} v_{th} \cdot n\left(-\frac{l}{2}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} v_{th} \cdot n\left(+\frac{l}{2}\right)$$

Flux to the left

$$\Phi = \frac{1}{2} v_{th} \cdot n\left(-\frac{l}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{2} v_{th} \cdot n\left(+\frac{l}{2}\right)$$

Net flux

Diffusion coefficient

$$D = \frac{l v_{th}}{2} = \frac{l^2}{2\tau}$$

$$\Phi = \frac{l v_{th}}{2} \frac{n\left(-\frac{l}{2}\right) - n\left(+\frac{l}{2}\right)}{l} \simeq -D \frac{dn}{dx}$$

$$J = eD \frac{dn}{dx}$$

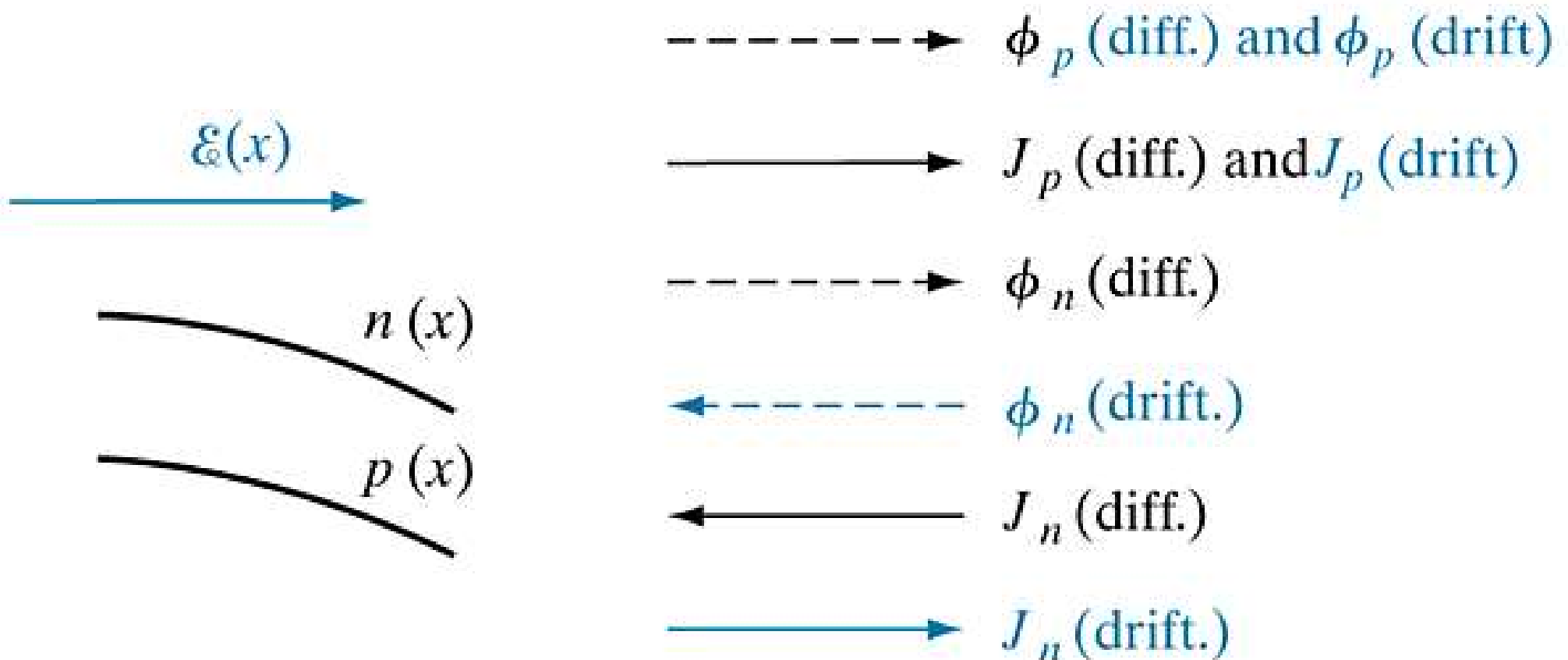
Diffusion current

Drift and diffusion currents

$$J_n = ne\mu_n \mathcal{E} + eD_n \frac{dn}{dx}$$

Drift-diffusion

$$J_p = pe\mu_p \mathcal{E} - eD_p \frac{dp}{dx}$$



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Artwork Sources:

1. Prof. Sanjay Banerjee
2. www.pveducation.org
3. britneyspears.ac