

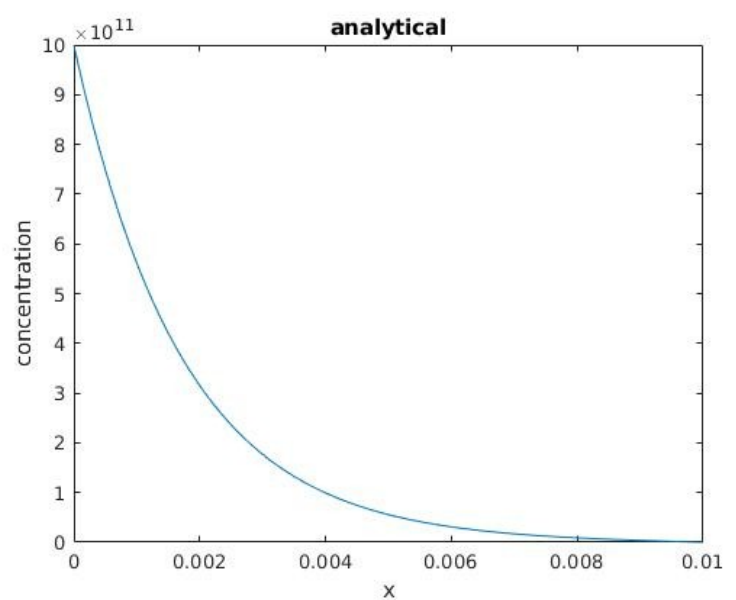
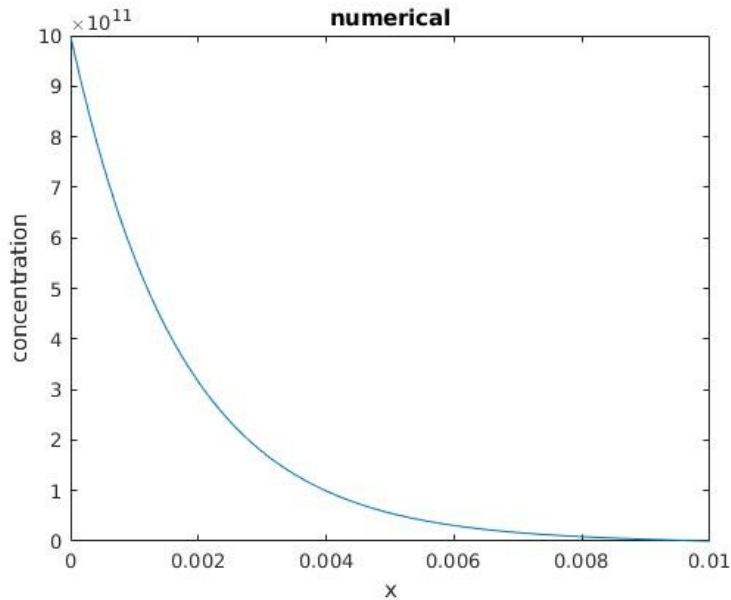
EE 735: ASSIGNMENT 4 REPORT

NAME: DIMPLE KOCHAR

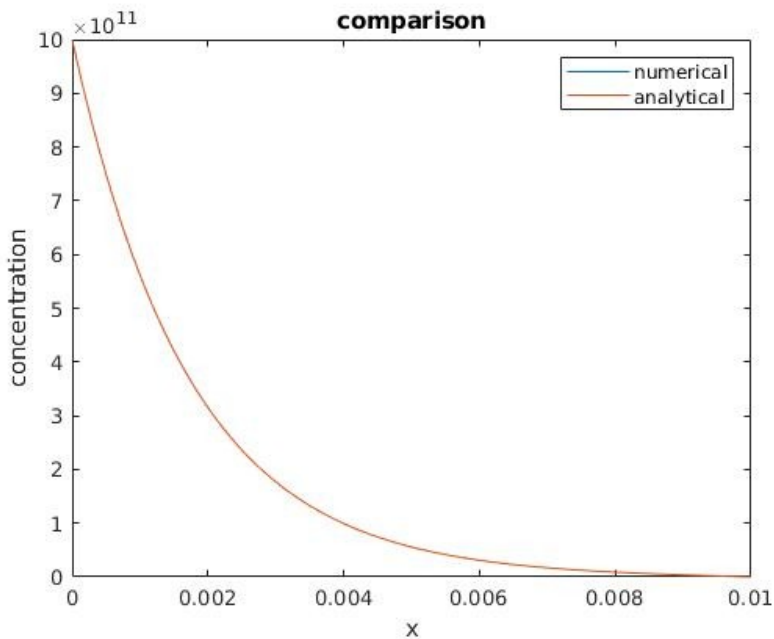
ROLL NO.: 16D070010

Note: Analytical solutions of all problems are at end. All concentrations (meaning density) are in cm^{-3} and x is in cm in plots.

Q1 a)



Comparing these two plots by plotting them together, we see that they superimpose each other



$$\text{flux at A} = -1.72709 \times 10^{16}$$

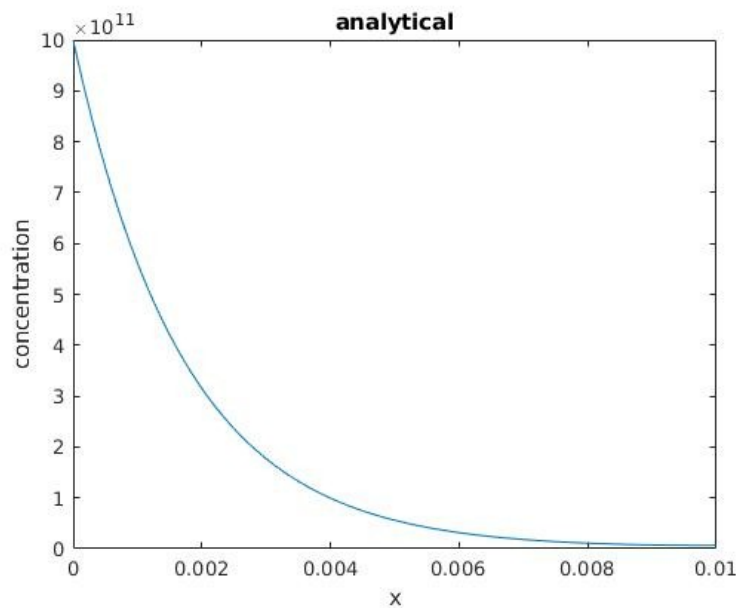
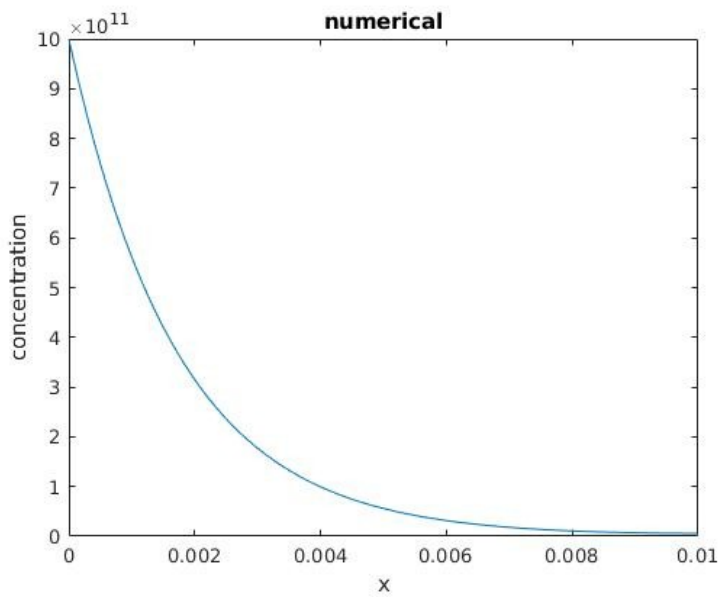
$$\text{flux at B} = -1.07696 \times 10^{14}$$

$$\text{flux from A to B} =$$

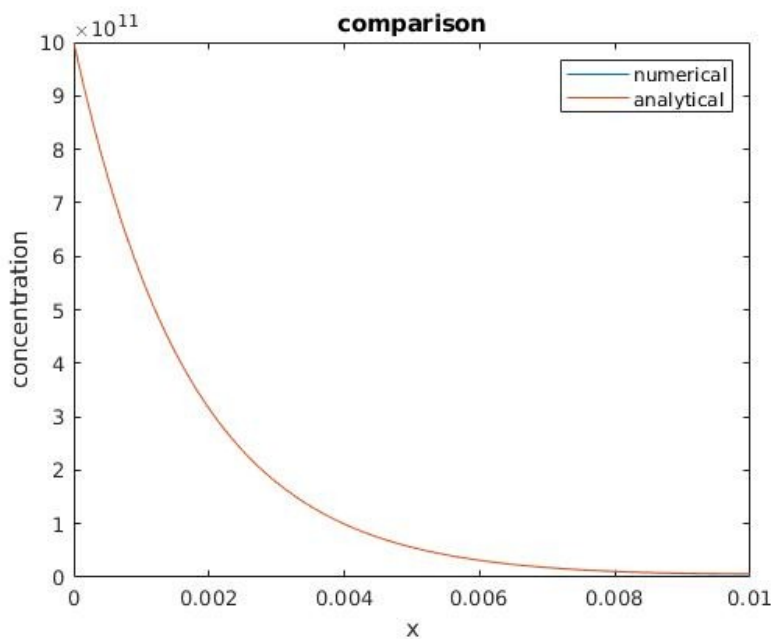
$$\text{flux at B} - \text{flux at A} =$$

$$1.71632 \times 10^{16}$$

Q1 b)



Comparing these two plots by plotting them together, we see that they superimpose each other



$$\text{flux at A} = -1.7270 \times 10^{16}$$

$$\text{flux at B} = -5.8944 \times 10^{12}$$

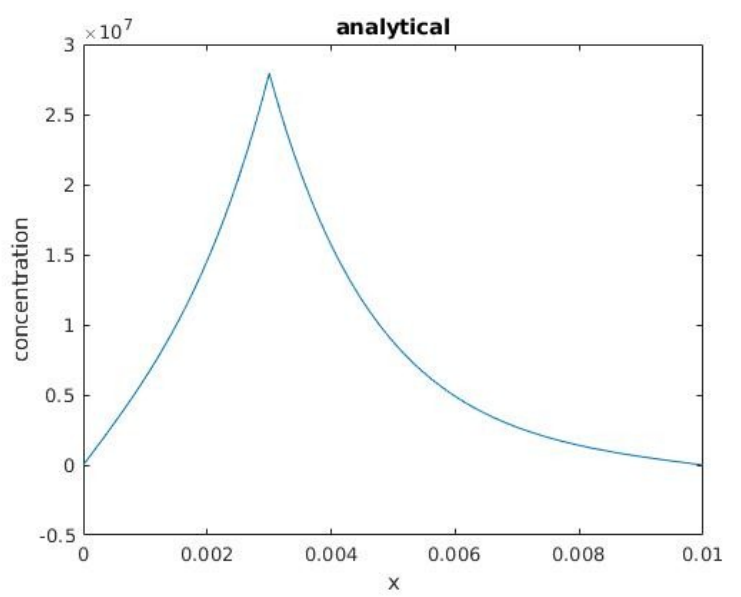
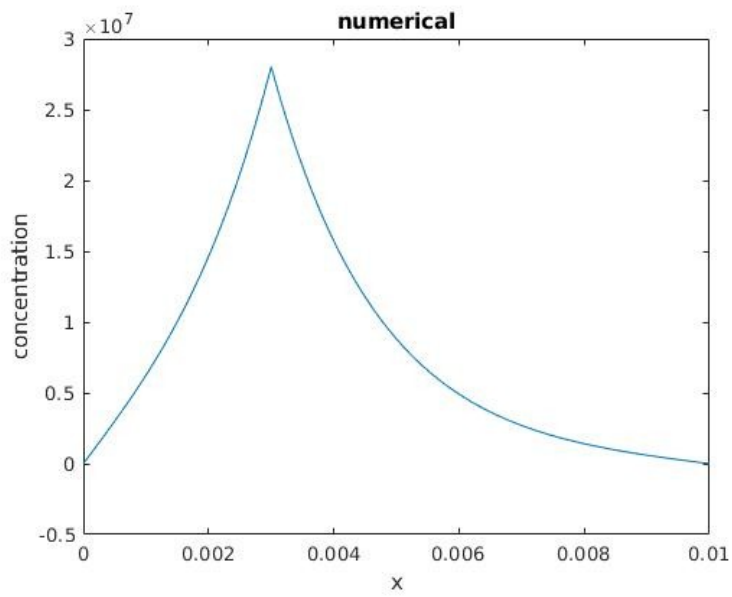
$$\text{flux from A to B} =$$

$$\text{flux at B} - \text{flux at A} =$$

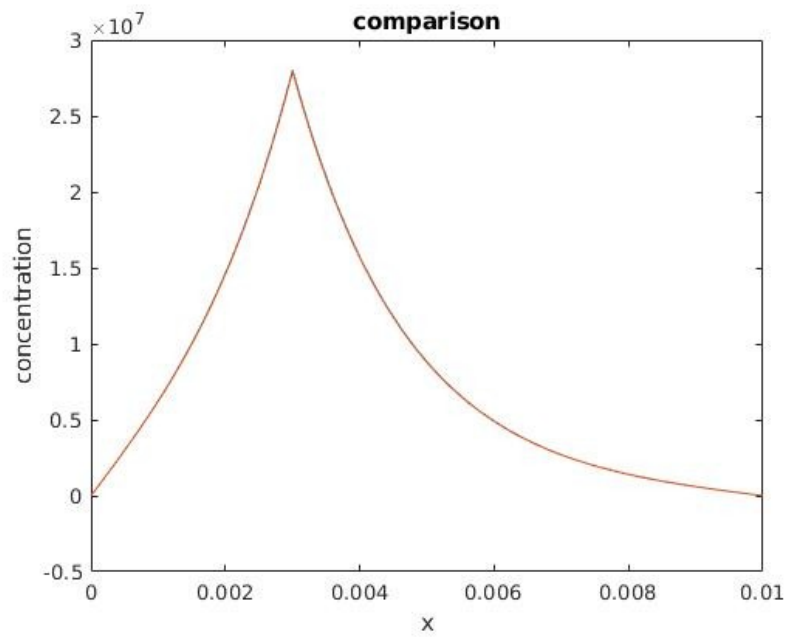
$$1.72643 \times 10^{16}$$

Using this boundary results in nearly same flux at A and same flux from A to B. However, flux at B changes due to this boundary condition as outgoing flux becomes a function of density at B.

Q1 c)



Comparing these two plots by plotting them together, we see that they superimpose each other



flux at A = 1.7736×10^{11}
flux at B = -1.7067×10^{10}

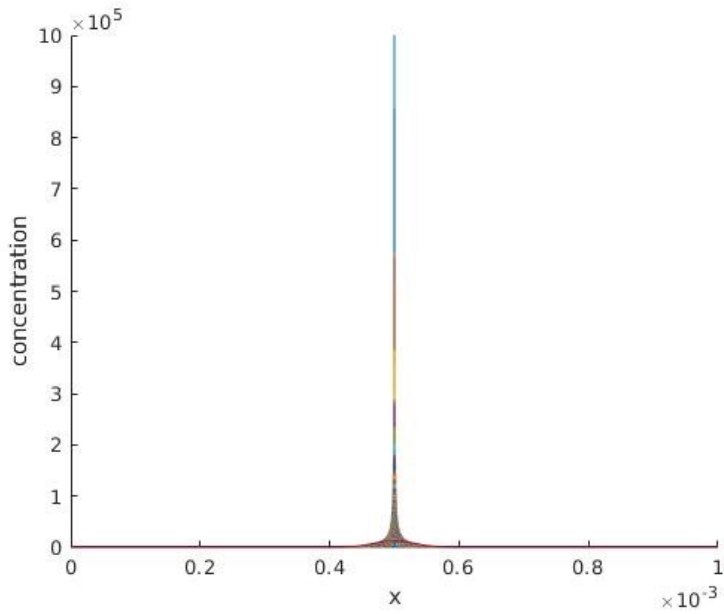
Q2

We take $N = 1001$ gridpoints from $x = 0$ to 10^{-3} cm. So, $h = 10^{-6}$ cm

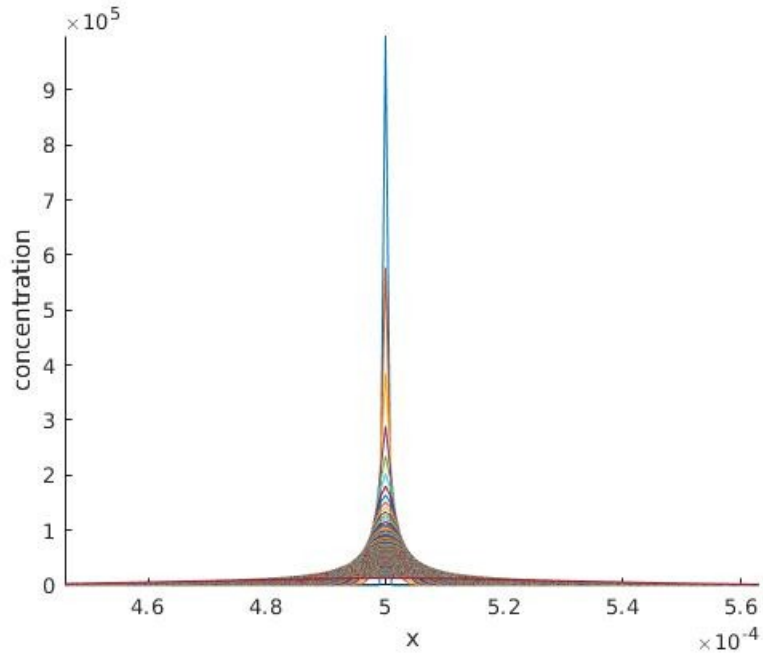
This gives us $p = 5 \cdot 10^{-9}$ sec

Running for 1000 such time steps, means we run till $5 \cdot 10^{-6}$ sec

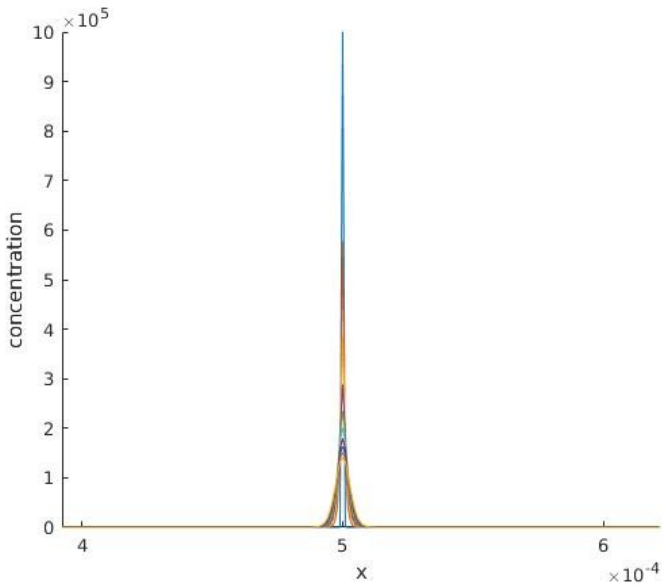
All 1001 graphs:



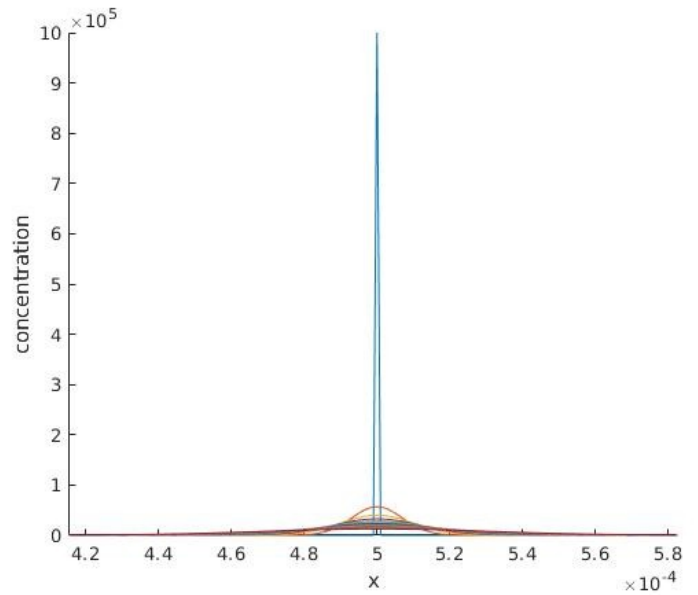
Zoomed plot:



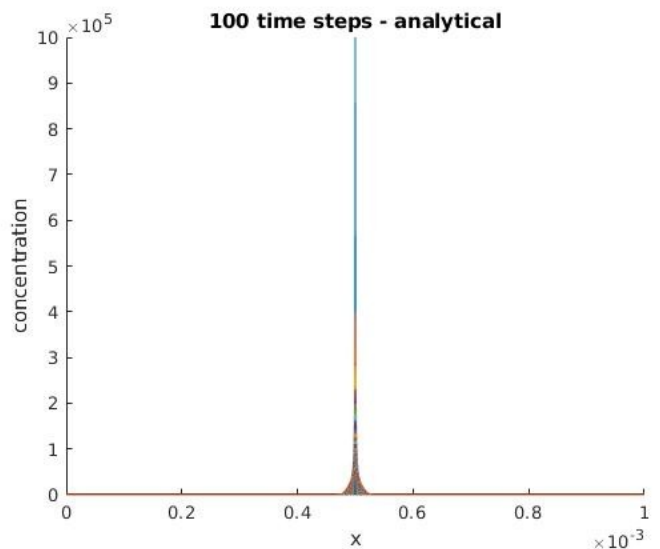
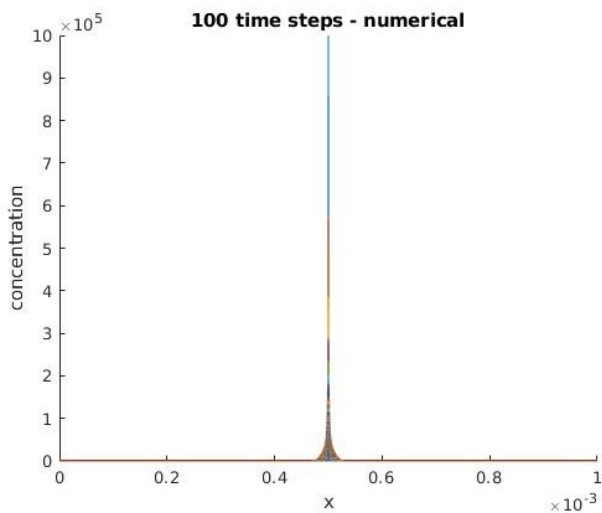
1st 10 plots:



plots after 0.25us intervals (21 plots)



Comparison with analytical:



I don't get exactly matched numbers, but their order is same as that of analytical.

As we see in our analytical solution, we have a gaussian profile with $\sigma^2 = 2 \cdot D \cdot t$, i.e. profile has a variance which is time dependent. As time passes and variance increases, we see the graph has flattened more which is expected due to diffusion. Increasing D too results in faster flattening as compared to this graph.

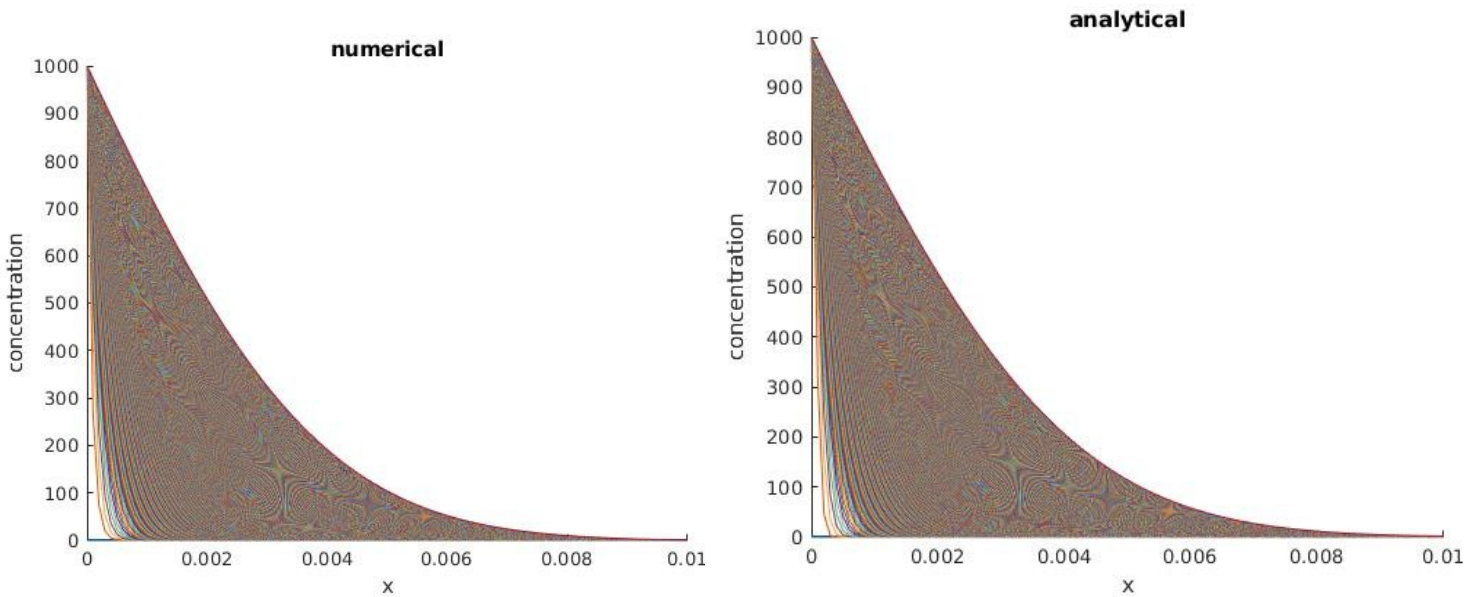
Q3.

We take $N = 101$ gridpoints from $x = 0$ to 10^{-2} cm. So, $h = 10^{-4}$ cm

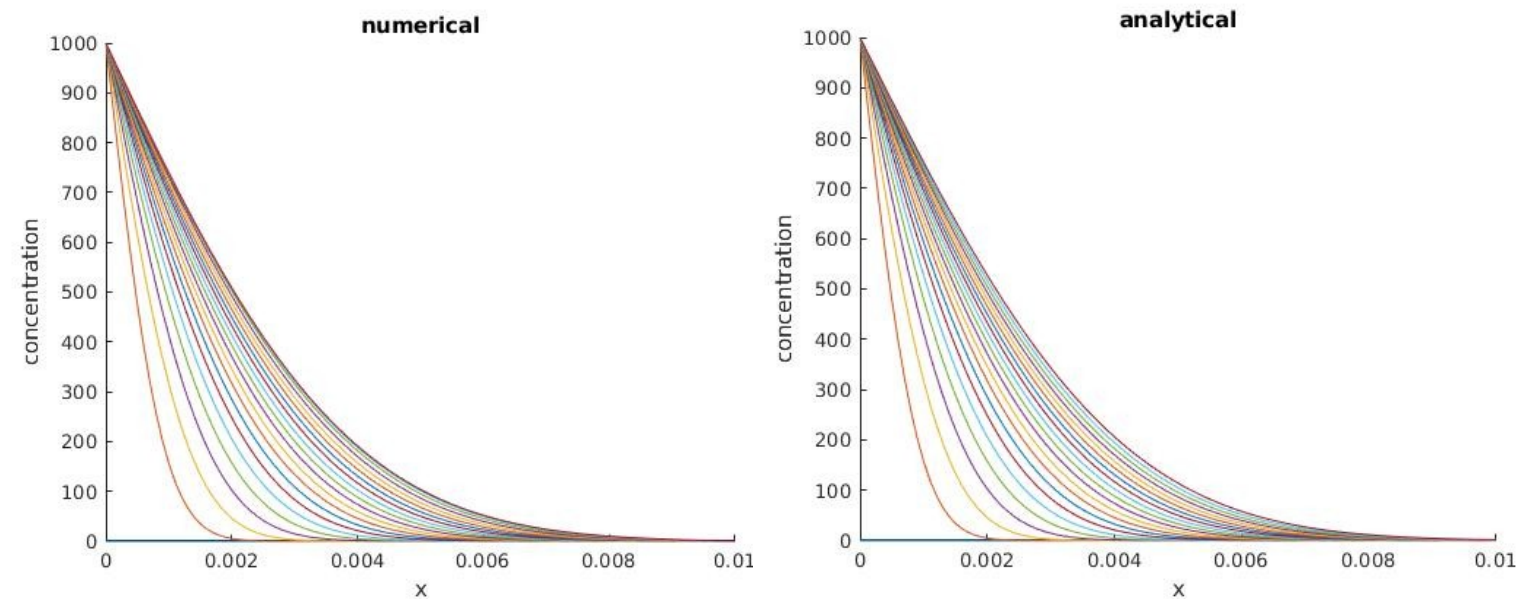
This gives us $p = 1.6667 \cdot 10^{-10}$ sec

Running for 1000 such time steps, means we run till $= 1.6667 \cdot 10^{-7}$ sec

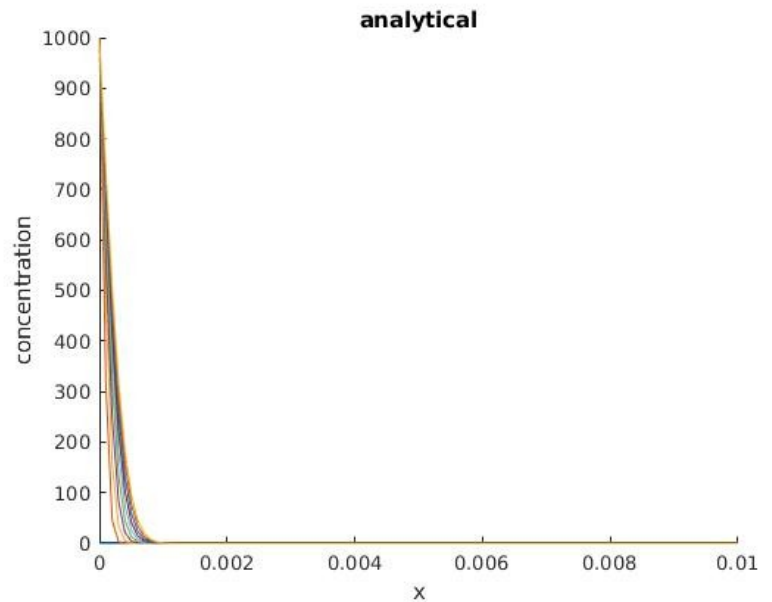
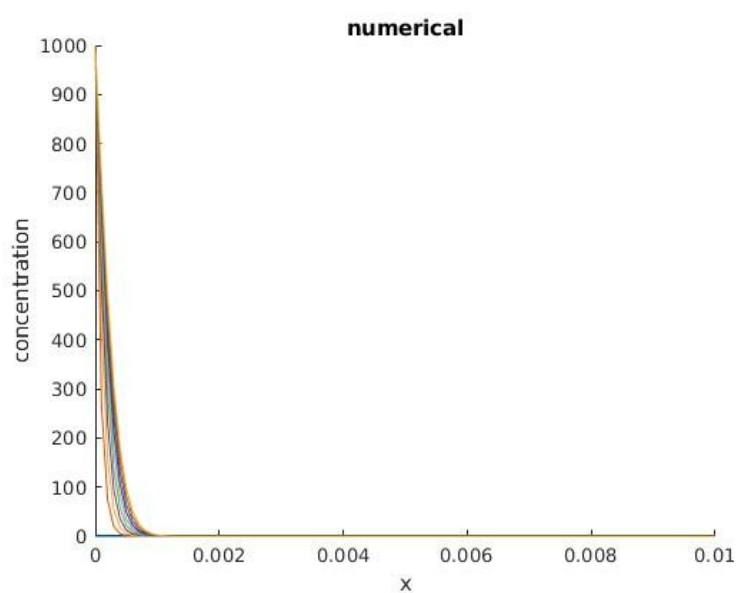
Plotting all 1001 plots and comparing with analytical: (1st plot all 0-initial)



plots after 2.5ms intervals (21 plots) (1st plot all 0-initial)



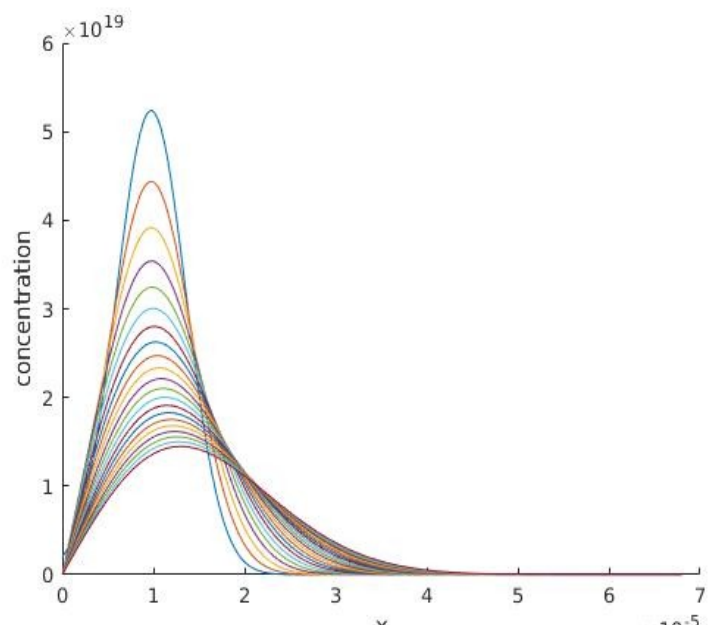
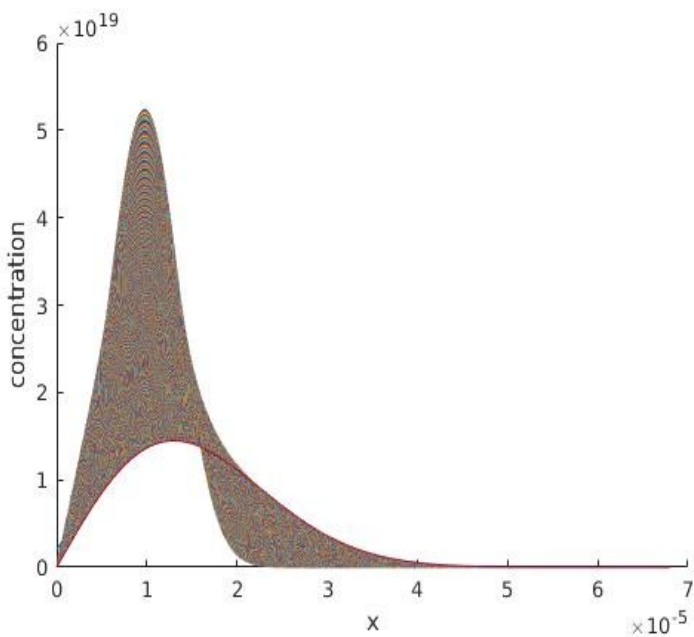
1st 10 plots:



Q4.

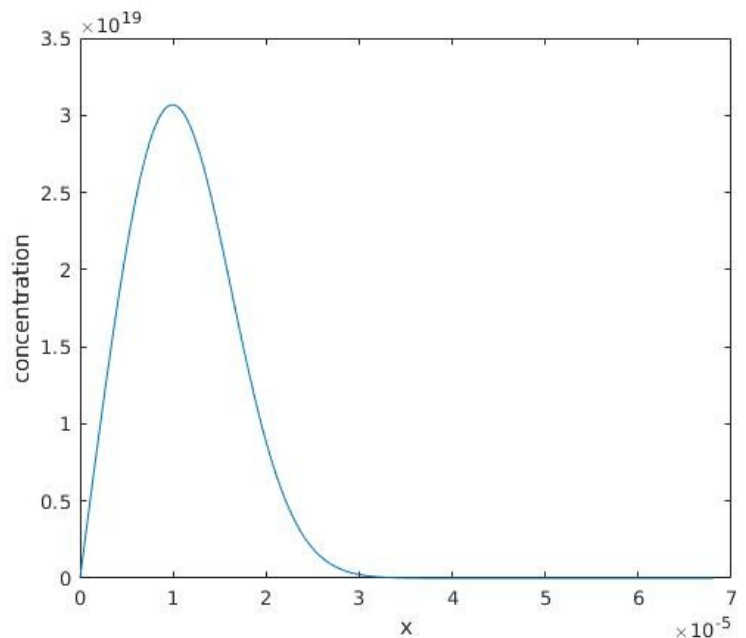
$E_a = 3.69$ eV, $D_0 = 10.5$ cm²/sec

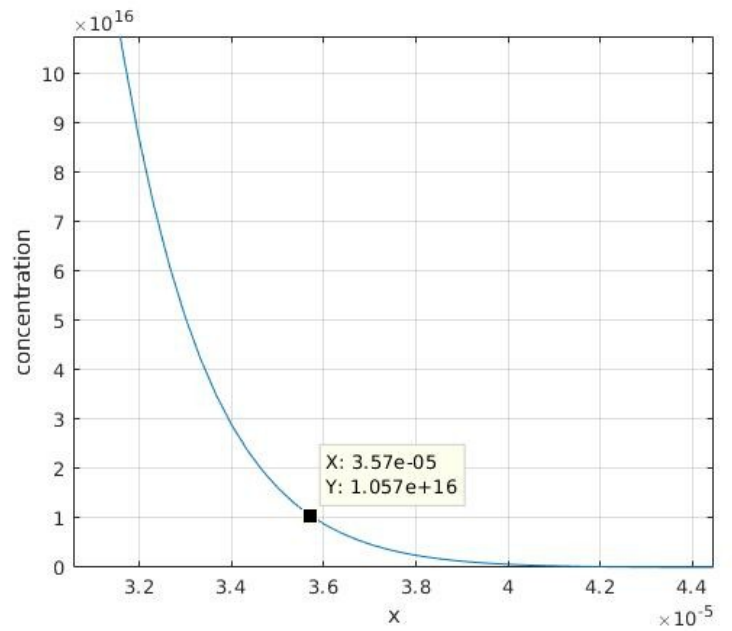
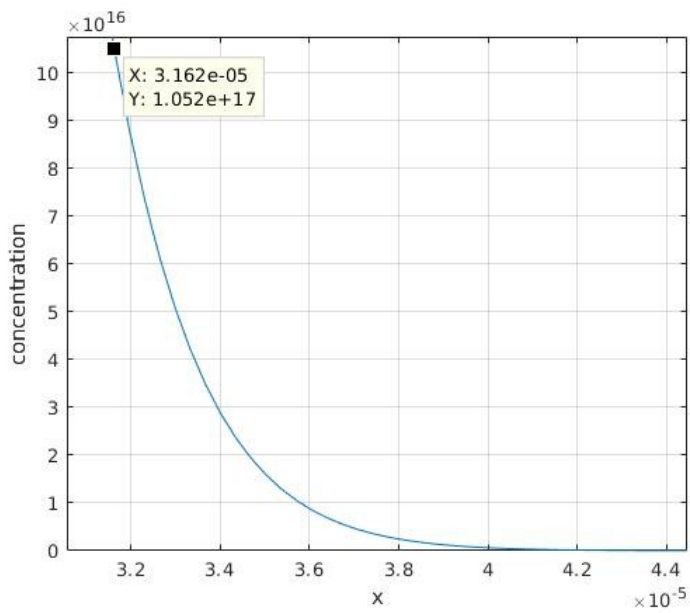
Keeping neumann boundary conditions at right boundary and keeping left boundary at $n=0$ (using neumann boundary at left boundary also doesn't change thermal budget)



Thermal Budget = 1.36408×10^{-11} cm²

At 1000 degrees celsius, when slope roll off is 40nm/decade at junction depth:





(slight error in answer due to numerical inaccuracies)

time (sec)	D (cm ² /sec)	Temperature (celsius)
512.0253	2.6641×10^{-14}	1000
1.4132×10^{12}	9.6526×10^{-24}	500
0.0392	3.4804×10^{-10}	1500