

Subgroup meeting-10/12

# Introduction of thermal transport

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# outline

- ⦿ Thermal conductivity
- ⦿ Micro-scale thermal conduction
- ⦿ Mean free path

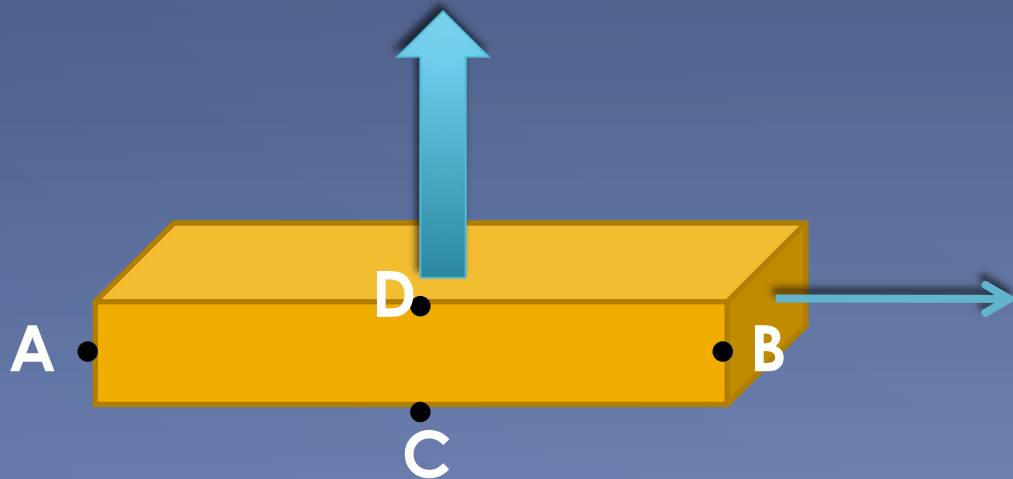
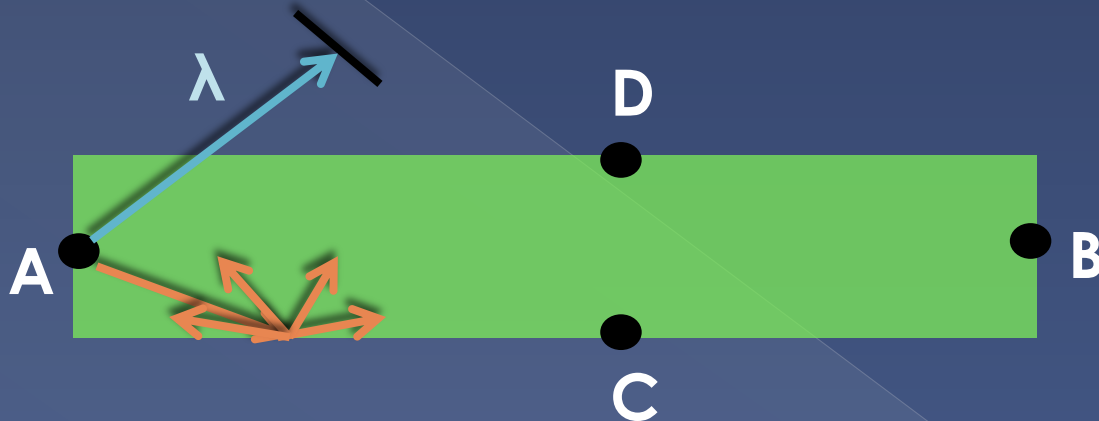
# Micro-scale

- In what scale can we lower the conductivity of phonons effectively?
- Depend on mean free path
- Different geometric structures

# Thermal conductivity

- Heat flux  $j_u = -K \frac{\partial T}{\partial x}$
- Depends on temp gradient
- Not single direction
- Collision

# Micro-scale



**K:** thermal conductivity

**$K_{A-B}$ :**  $\sim 0$

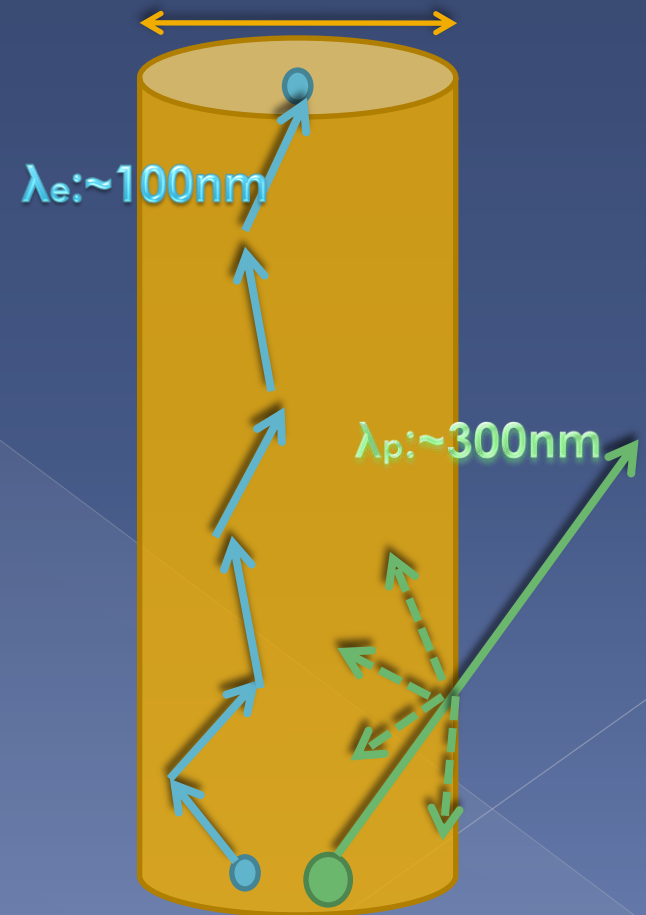
boundary scattering

**$K_{C-D}$ :**  $\sim \infty$

ballistic

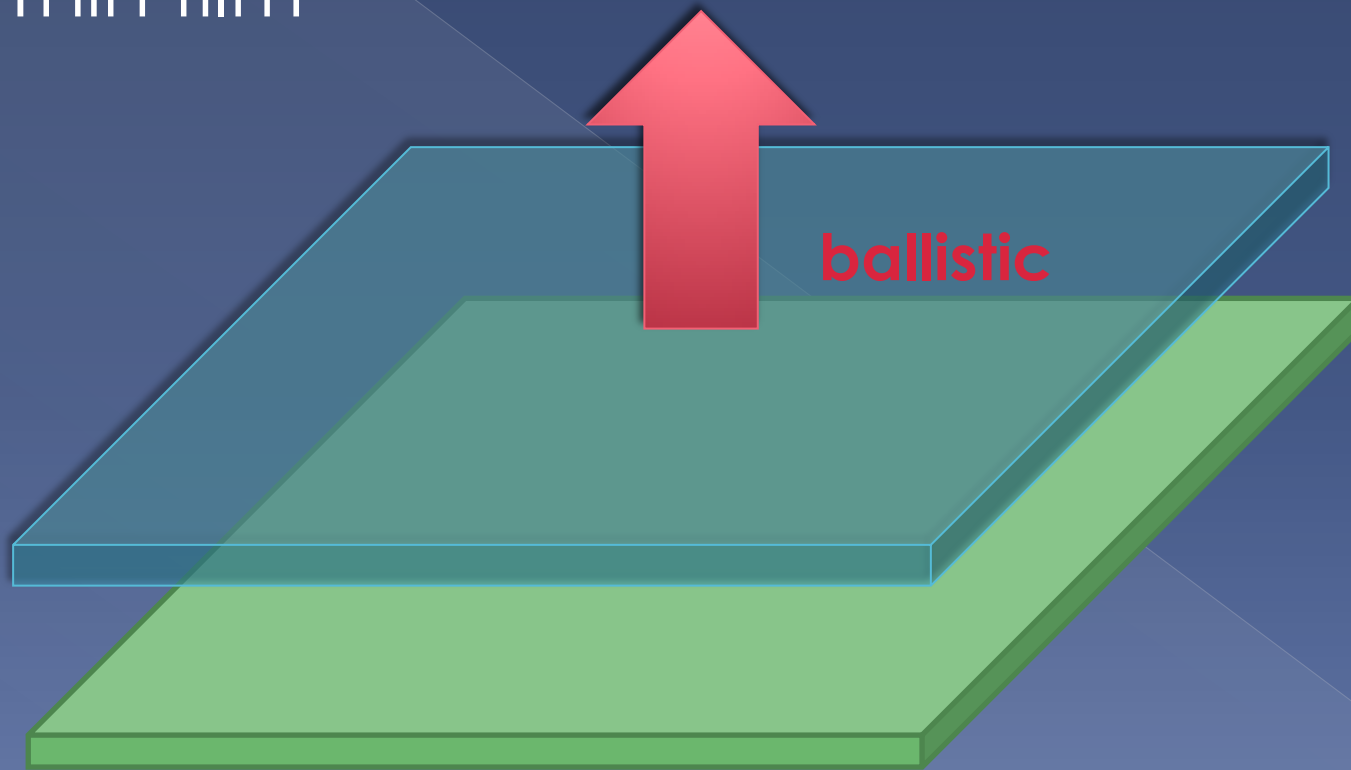
# Micro-scale

- Nanowire
- Boundary scattering
  - Diameter  $\sim 200\text{nm}$
  - Electron mean free path  $\sim 100\text{nm}$
  - Phonon mean free path  $\sim$ from  $5\text{nm}$  to  $10\text{nm}$



# Micro-scale

- Thin film



# Micro-scale

## ◎ Boundary scattering:

Phonon energy scattered by boundary (local potential difference) before the original **theoretical** mean free path.



# Micro-scale

- ◎ **General consideration**  
**Nano scale (0.1~1 $\mu$ m)**

- ◎ Large scale

  - ex: Umklapp scattering process  
(phonon-phonon scattering)

- ◎ Small scale

  - different scattering mechanism

# Mean free path

- Phonon Thermal conductivity **K**

$$K = \frac{1}{3} C v l$$

- C: total phonon heat capacity
- v : average phonon velocity
- l : average phonon mean free path

# Mean free path

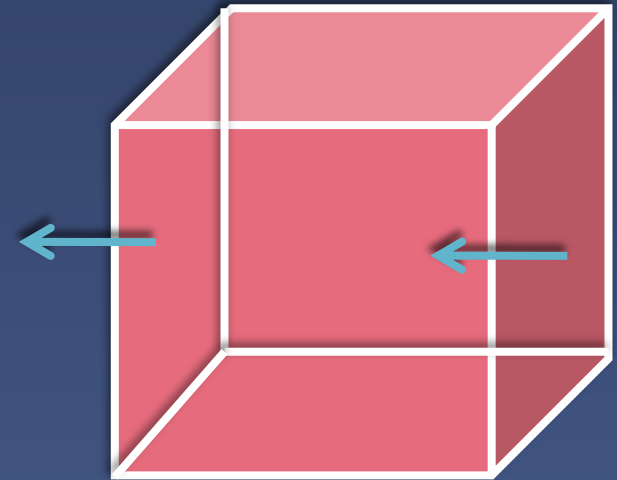
$$\Delta T = \frac{dT}{dx} l = \frac{dT}{dx} v_x \tau$$

$$j_u = -\langle v_x \rangle n c \Delta T$$

$$j_u = -n \langle v_x^2 \rangle c \tau \frac{dT}{dx}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} n \langle v^2 \rangle c \tau \frac{dT}{dx}$$

**K**



Flux(#) in x-direction

$$\frac{1}{2} \langle |v_x| \rangle n$$

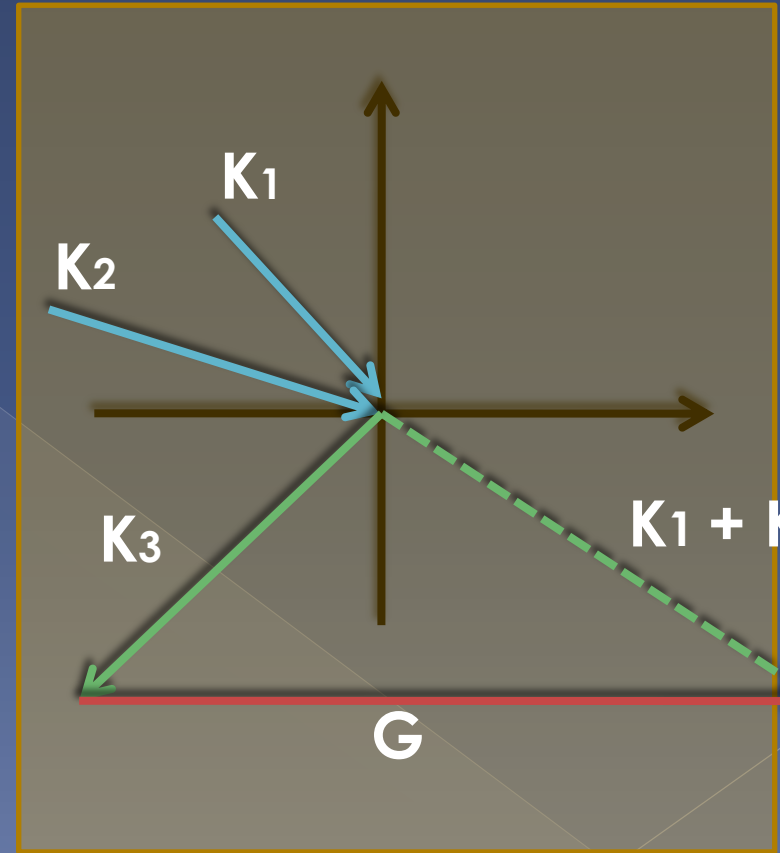
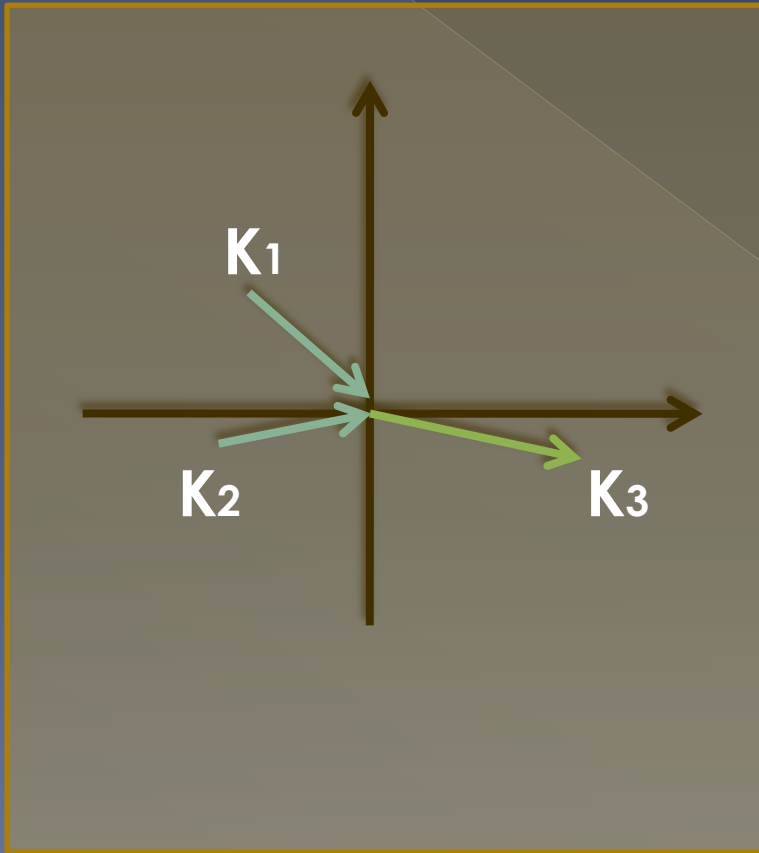
$$\Delta E = c \Delta T$$

# Mean free path

$$K = \frac{1}{3} C v l$$

- Relation between K and I
- How do we describe I (average mean free path)?

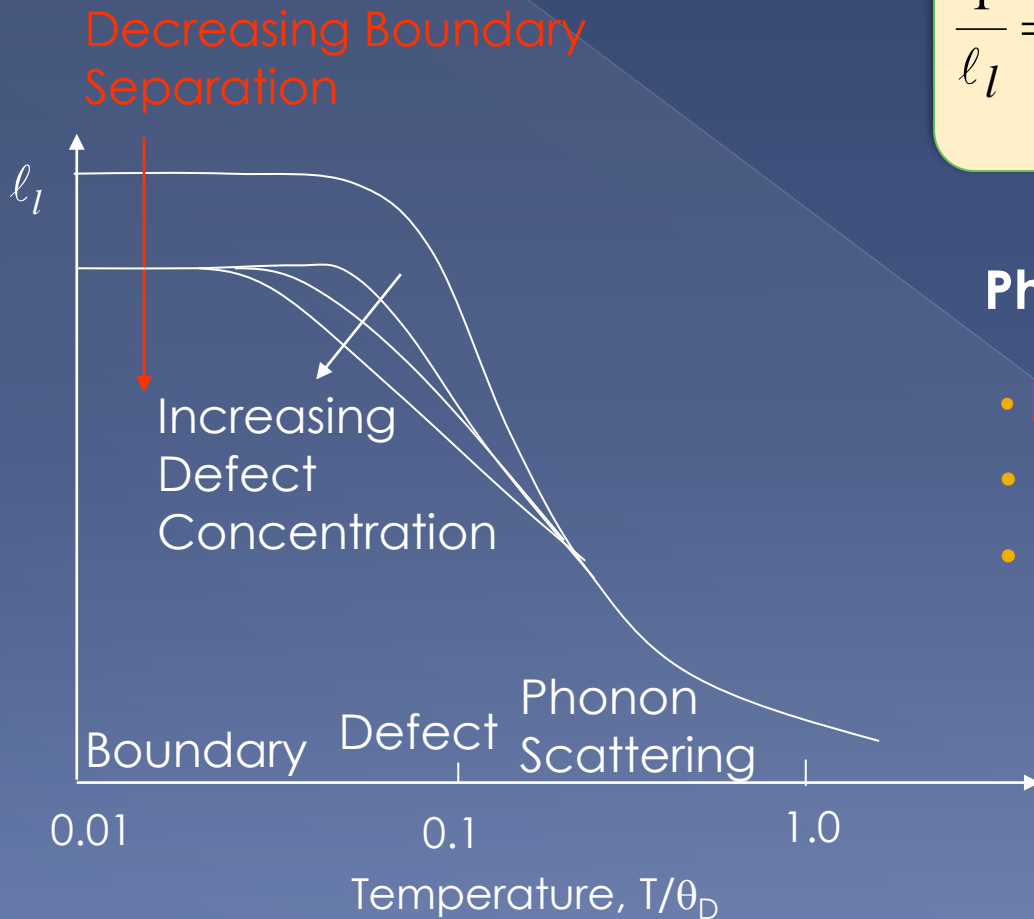
# Umklapp scattering process



# Phonon Thermal Conductivity

Matthiessen Rule:

$$\frac{1}{\ell_l} = \frac{1}{\ell_{defect}} + \frac{1}{\ell_{boundary}} + \frac{1}{\ell_{phonon}}$$



## Phonon Scattering Mechanisms

- **Boundary Scattering**
- **Defect & Dislocation Scattering**
- **Phonon-Phonon Scattering**

**Thank you for your attention**