

FUNDAMENTALS OF NANO ELECTRONICS

Basic Concepts

1. The New Perspective

2. Energy Band Model

**3. What & Where
is the “Voltage”?**

4. Heat & Electricity:

Second Law & Information

3.1. Introduction

3.2. A New Boundary Condition

3.3. Quasi-Fermi Levels (QFL's)

3.4. Current from QFL's

3.5. Landauer Formulas

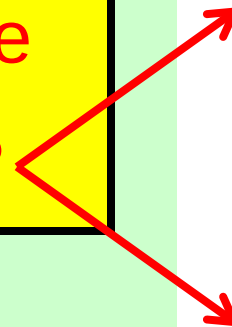
3.6. What a Probe Measures

3.7. Electrostatic Potential

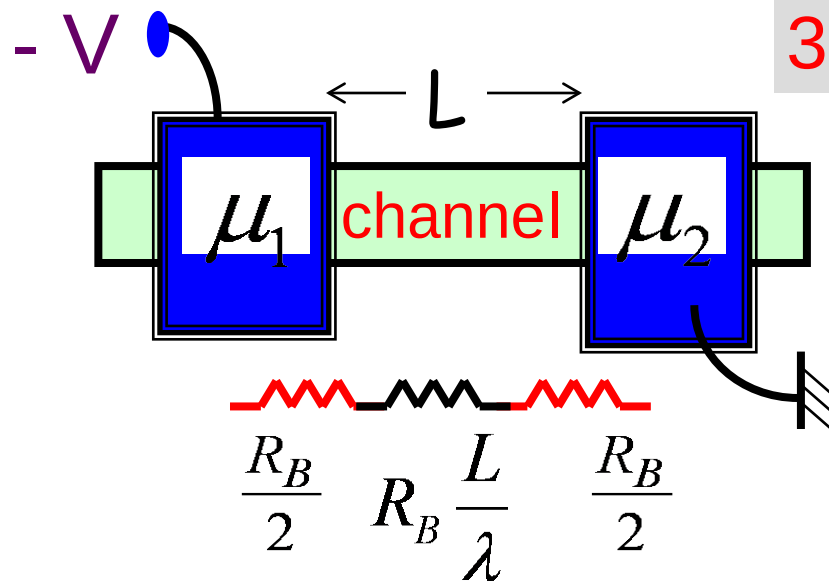
3.8. Boltzmann Equation

3.9. Spin voltages

3.10. Summing up ..



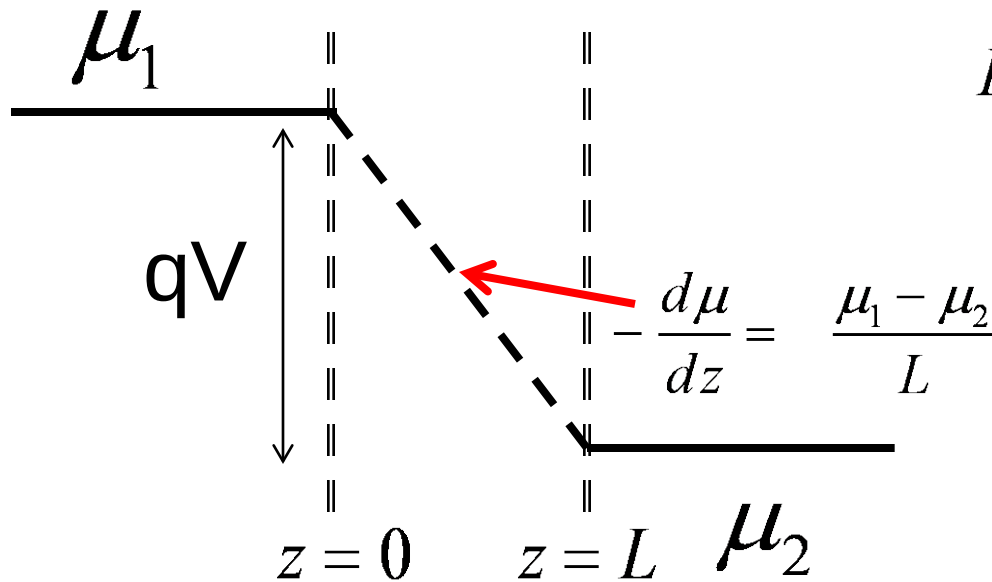
3.2a A New Boundary Condition



$$R_0 = R_B + R_B \frac{L}{\lambda}$$

Resistance is associated with

➤ Voltage drop: $\mathbf{IR}$



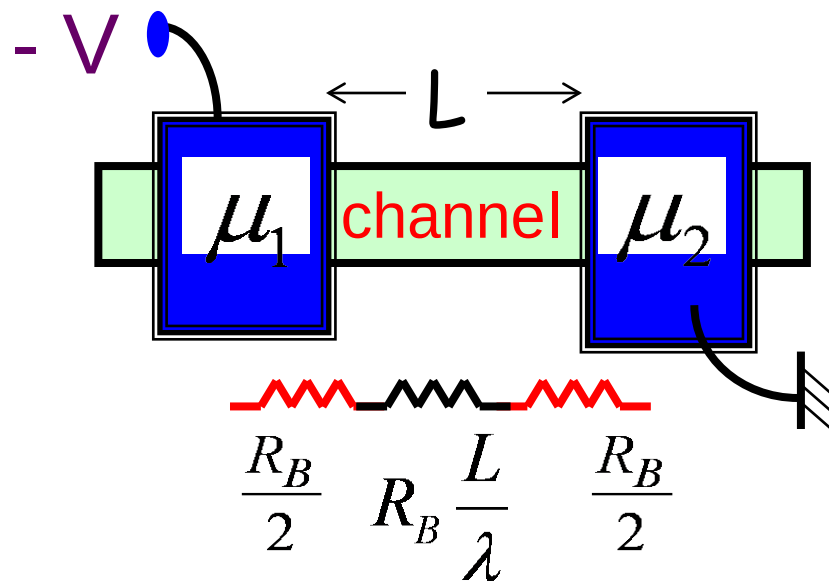
$$I = -\frac{\sigma_0 A}{q} \frac{d\mu}{dz}, \quad \frac{dI}{dz} = 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{q} \frac{\sigma_0 A}{L} (\mu_1 - \mu_2)$$

Instead of

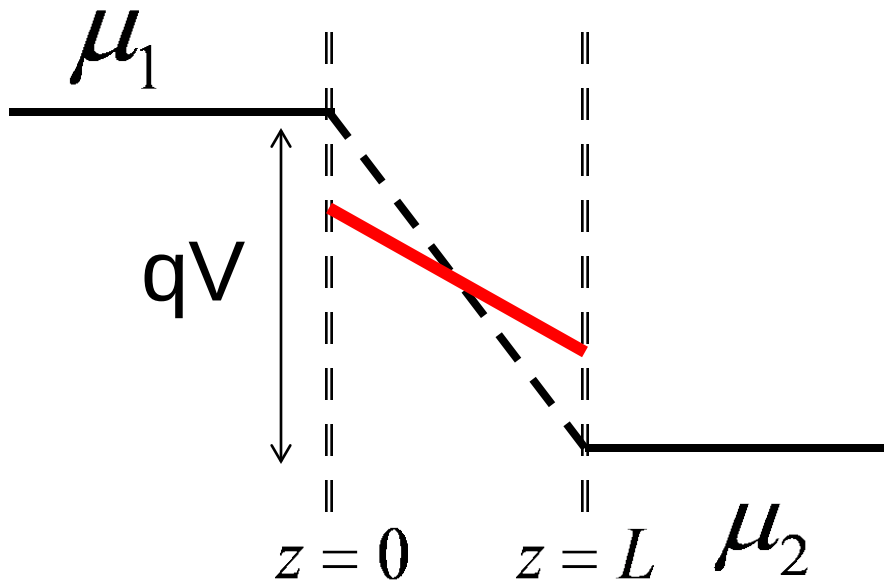
$$I = \frac{1}{q} \frac{\sigma_0 A}{L + \lambda} (\mu_1 - \mu_2)$$

3.2b A New Boundary Condition



Equation is fine !

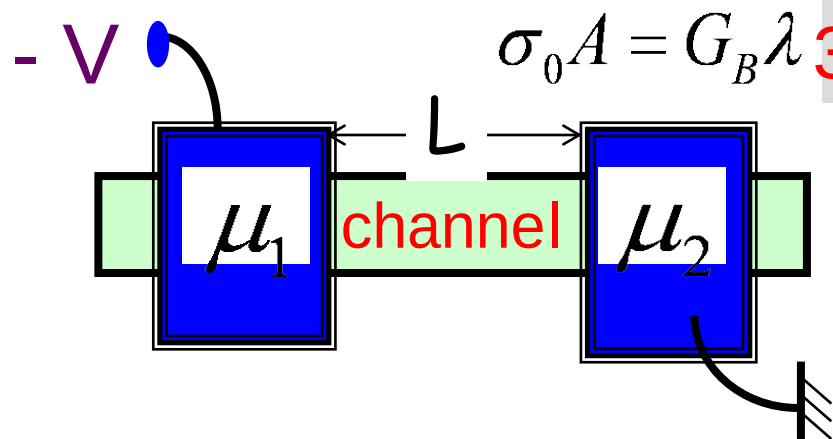
$$I = -\frac{\sigma_0 A}{q} \frac{d\mu}{dz}, \quad \frac{dI}{dz} = 0$$



Boundary condition is wrong !!

$$\mu(z=0) = \mu_1$$

$$\mu(z=L) = \mu_2$$

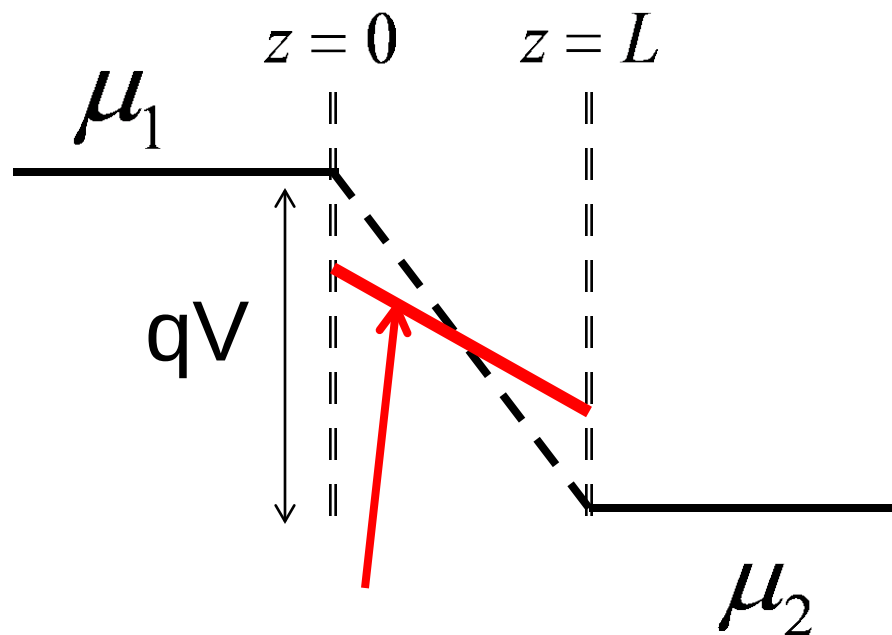


3.2c A New Boundary Condition

$$I = -\frac{\sigma_0 A}{q} \frac{d\mu}{dz}$$

$$= \frac{1}{q} \frac{\sigma_0 A}{L} (\mu_1 - \mu_2 - q I R_B)$$

$$I \left(1 + \frac{\lambda}{L} \right) = \frac{1}{q} \frac{\sigma_0 A}{L} (\mu_1 - \mu_2)$$



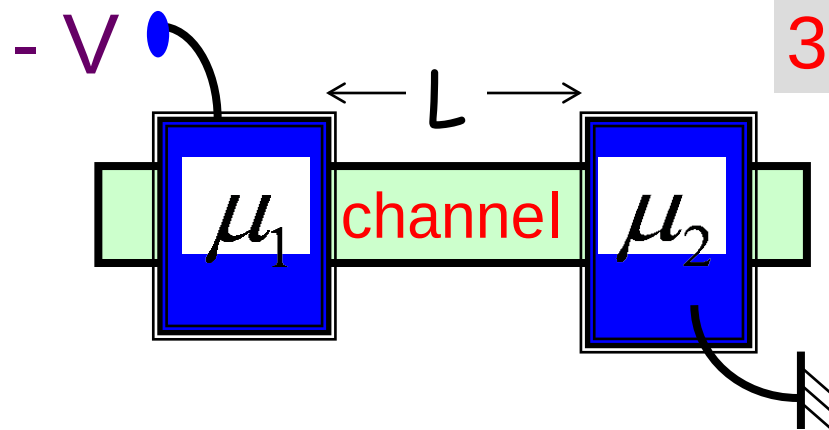
$$-\frac{d\mu}{dz} = \frac{\mu_1 - \mu_2}{L} - q I R_B$$

$$\rightarrow I = \frac{1}{q} \frac{\sigma_0 A}{L + \lambda} (\mu_1 - \mu_2)$$

$$\mu(z=0) = \mu_1 - \frac{q I R_B}{2}$$

$$\mu(z=L) = \mu_2 + \frac{q I R_B}{2}$$

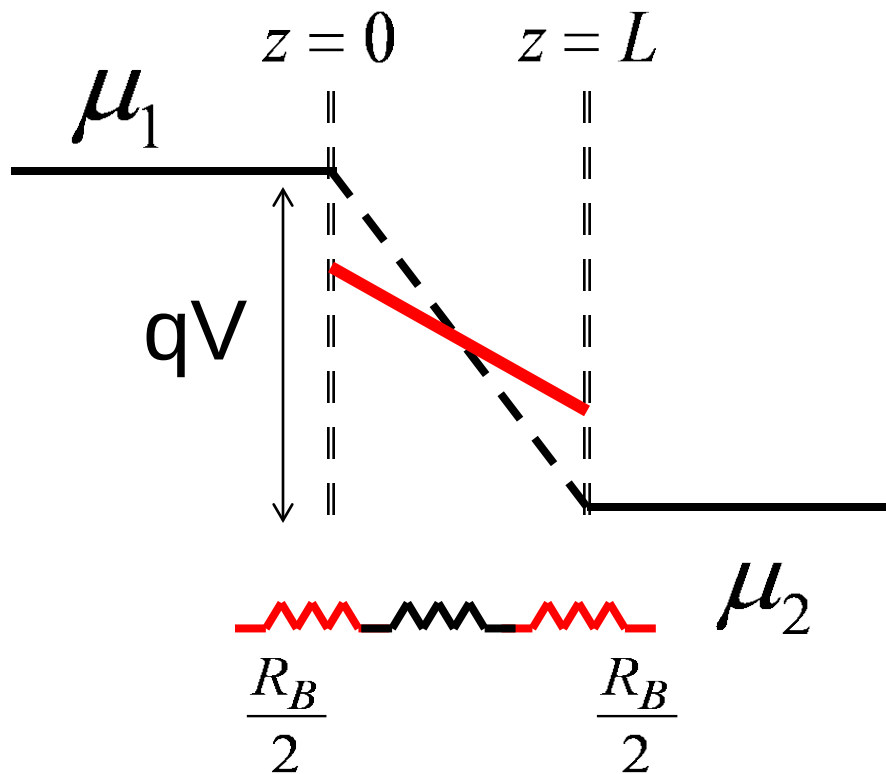
3.2d A New Boundary Condition



$$I = - \frac{\sigma_0 A}{q} \frac{d\mu}{dz}$$

Same equation !

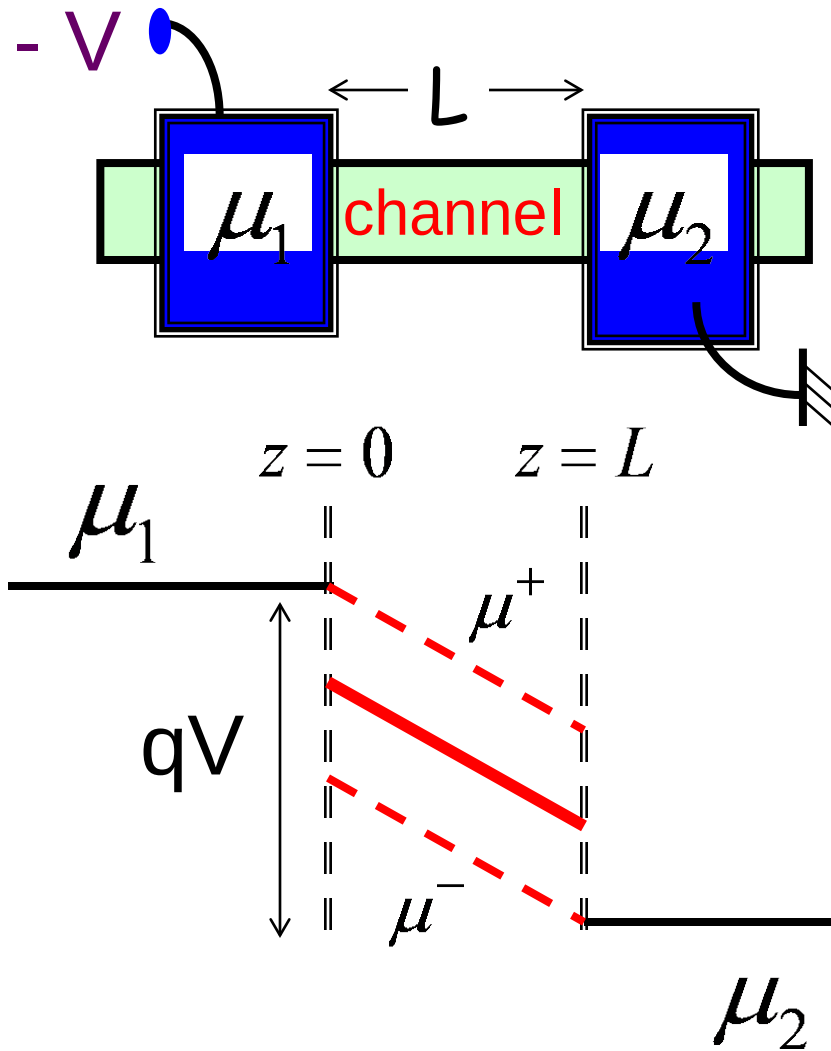
New boundary condition !!



$$\rightarrow I = \frac{1}{q} \frac{\sigma_0 A}{L + \lambda} (\mu_1 - \mu_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(z=0) &= \mu_1 - \frac{q I R_B}{2} \\ \mu(z=L) &= \mu_2 + \frac{q I R_B}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Coming up next ..



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