

# FUNDAMENTALS OF NANO ELECTRONICS

## *Basic Concepts*

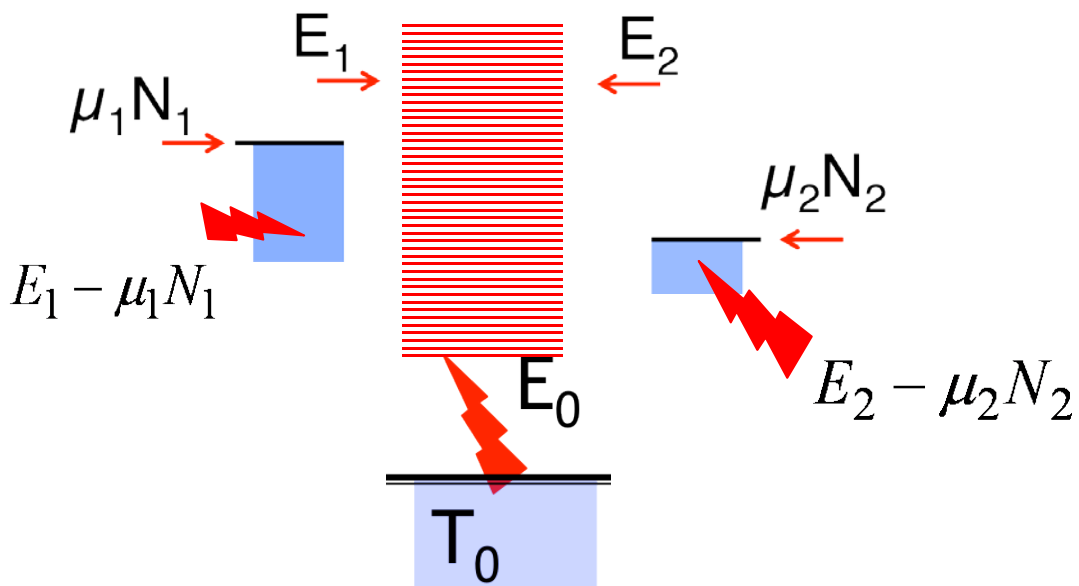
1. The New Perspective
2. Energy Band Model
3. What and Where

is the Voltage?

**Heat & Electricity:  
Second Law & Information**



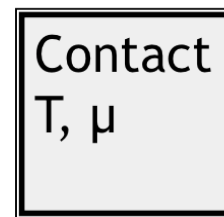
- 4.1. Introduction
- 4.2. Seebeck Coefficient
- 4.3. Heat Current
- 4.4. One-level Device
- 4.5. Second Law
- 4.6. Entropy**
- 4.7. Law of Equilibrium
- 4.8. Shannon Entropy
- 4.9. Fuel Value of Information
- 4.10. Summing up ..



$$\frac{E_1 - \mu_1 N_1}{T_1} + \frac{E_2 - \mu_2 N_2}{T_1} + \frac{E_0}{T_0} \leq 0$$

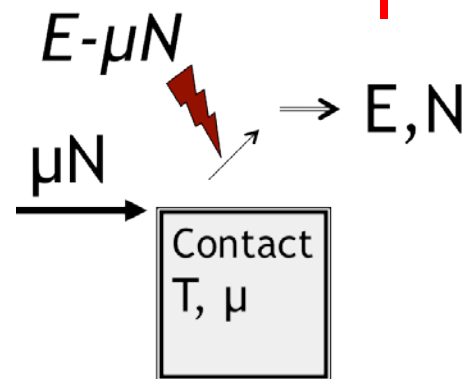
*Why is it harder  
to take than to give*

## 4.6a Entropy



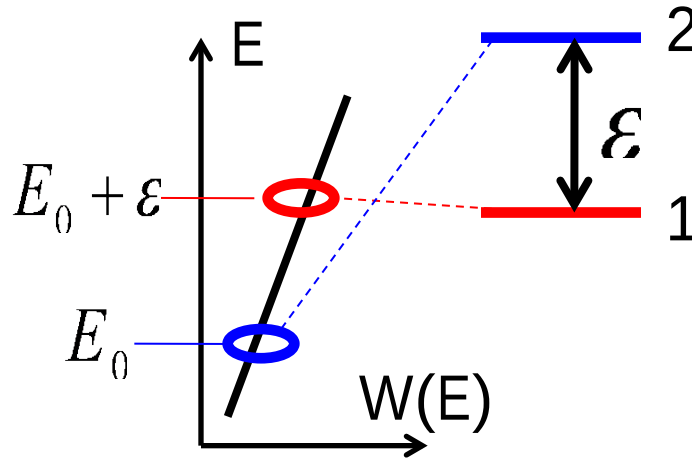
$$\frac{P(E)}{P_r(E)} = \exp\left(-\frac{E}{kT}\right)$$

*If  $N=0$*



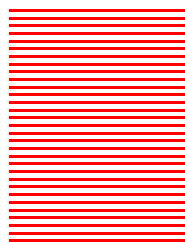
$$\frac{P(E, N)}{P_r(E, N)} = \exp\left(-\frac{E - \mu N}{kT}\right)$$

# Contact $\longleftrightarrow$ “Reservoir” “System”

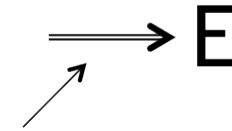


$$\frac{P(-\epsilon)}{P_r(-\epsilon)} = \frac{W(E_0 + \epsilon)}{W(E_0)}$$

$$2 + C(E_0) \leftrightarrow C(E_0 + \epsilon) + 1$$



## 4.6b Entropy

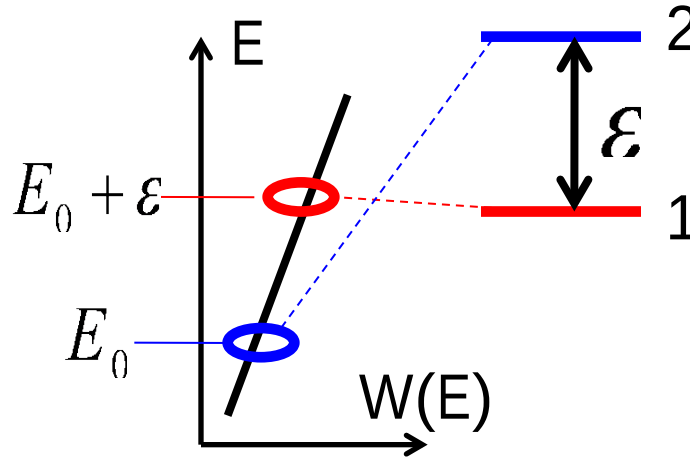


$$\frac{P(E)}{P_r(E)} = \exp\left(-\frac{E}{kT}\right)$$

*Why is it harder to take than to give*

$$S = k \ln W$$

$$W = \exp(S/k)$$



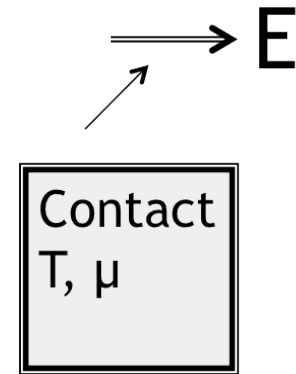
$$\frac{P(-\varepsilon)}{P_r(-\varepsilon)} = \frac{W(E_0 + \varepsilon)}{W(E_0)} = \frac{\exp(S(E_0 + \varepsilon)/k)}{\exp(S(E_0)/k)}$$

$$\exp\left(\frac{dS}{dE} \varepsilon \times \frac{1}{k}\right) \approx \exp\frac{S(E_0 + \varepsilon) - S(E_0)}{k} =$$

$$= \exp\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{kT}\right)$$

$$\frac{P(E)}{P_r(E)} = \exp\left(-\frac{E}{kT}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{dS}{dE}\right)_{E=E_0} = \frac{1}{T}$$



Contact

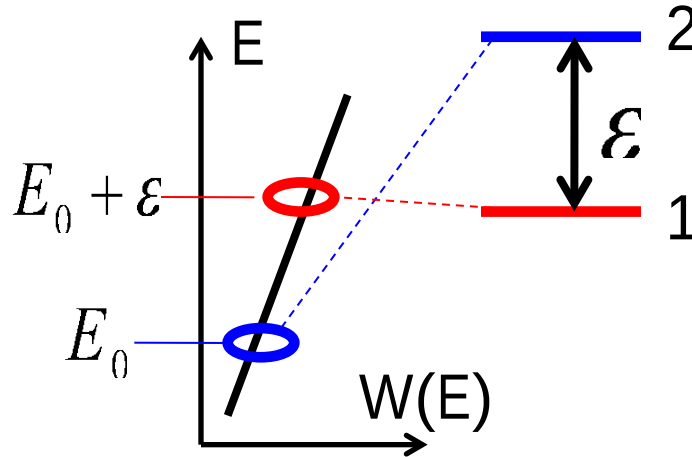
"System"

## 4.6d Entropy

$$S = k \ln W$$



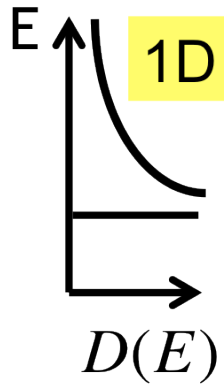
$$W = \exp(S/k)$$



$$\left( \frac{dS}{dE} \right)_{E=E_0} = \frac{1}{T}$$

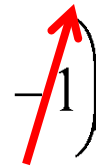
$$W = \Delta E D(E) \sim E^{\frac{d}{2}-1} \rightarrow E^{\frac{Nd}{2}-1}$$

$$E_0 = \frac{kT}{2} Nd$$

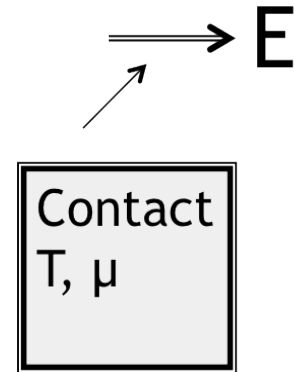
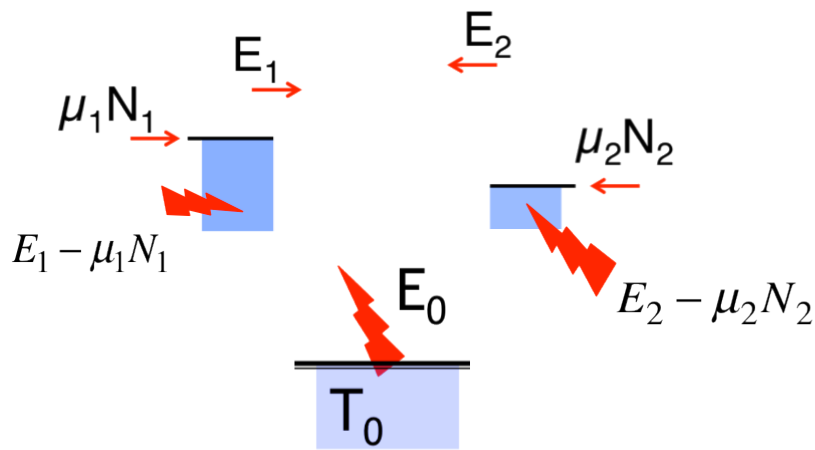


$$\frac{S}{k} = \left( \frac{Nd}{2} - 1 \right) \ln E$$

$$\rightarrow \left( \frac{dS}{dE} \right)_{E=E_0} = \frac{k}{E_0} \left( \frac{Nd}{2} - 1 \right) = \frac{1}{T}$$



## 4.6e Entropy



$$\frac{E_0}{T_0} + \frac{E_1 - \mu_1 N_1}{T_1} + \frac{E_2 - \mu_2 N_2}{T_1} \leq 0$$

$$-\Delta S_0 - \Delta S_1 - \Delta S_2 \leq 0$$

$$\Delta S \geq 0$$

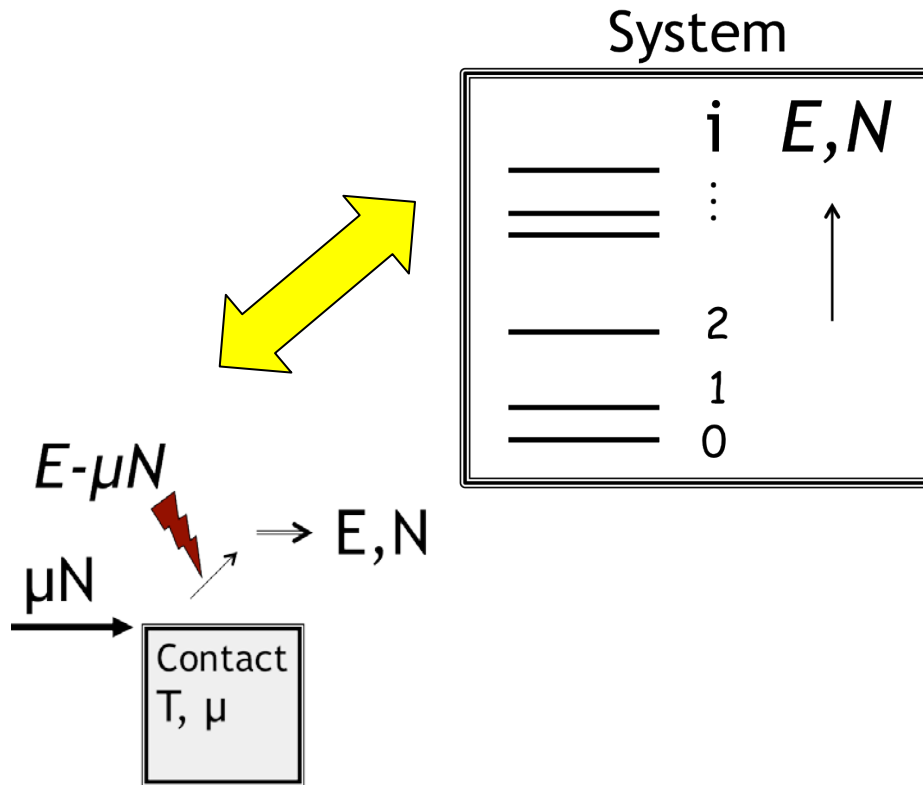
$$\frac{P(E)}{P_r(E)} = \exp\left(-\frac{E}{kT}\right)$$

$$S = k \ln W$$

$$\Delta S = \frac{\Delta E}{T} \leftarrow \left( \frac{dS}{dE} \right)_{E=E_0} = \frac{1}{T}$$

# Law of Equilibrium

$$p_i = \frac{1}{Z} e^{-(E_i - \mu N_i)/kT}$$



$$\frac{P(E, N)}{P_r(E, N)} = \exp\left(-\frac{E - \mu N}{kT}\right)$$

Coming up next ..

- 4.1. Introduction
- 4.2. Seebeck Coefficient
- 4.3. Heat Current
- 4.4. One-level Device
- 4.5. Second Law
- 4.6. Entropy
- 4.7. Law of Equilibrium**
- 4.8. Shannon Entropy
- 4.9. Fuel Value of Information
- 4.10. Summing up ..