



# Anyagtudomány

## Diffúzió

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ELTE

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$$dU = TdS - pdV + \mu dN,$$

$$U = TS - pV + \mu N.$$

innen

$$G = \mu N$$

Valamint

$$SdT - Vdp + Nd\mu = 0$$

Bevezetve  $g = G/V$ ,  $s = S/V$ ,  $c = N/V$

$$g = \mu c,$$

Látható, hogy

$$sdT - dp + cd\mu = 0$$

Mivel

$$dg = \mu dc + cd\mu$$

adódik, hogy

$$dg = -sdT + dp + \mu dc$$

ezért

$$\left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial c}\right)_{T,p} = \mu.$$



Anyag megmaradás

$$\frac{\partial c}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \underline{j} = 0$$

Fick I. törvénye

$$\underline{j} = -D \nabla c$$

ahonnan Fick II.

$$\frac{\partial c}{\partial t} = \nabla D(c) \nabla c$$

Gyakran jó közelítés

$$\frac{\partial c}{\partial t} = D \Delta c$$

Hővezetés

$$\rho c_p \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \kappa \Delta T$$

1D eset

$$\frac{\partial c}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 c}{\partial x^2}$$

Periodikus perturbáció

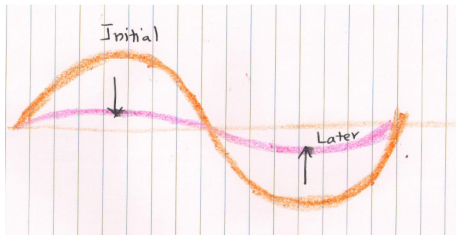
$$c(x, t) = A(t) \sin(kx) + c_0$$

behelyettesítve

$$\dot{A} \sin(kx) = -k^2 D A \sin(kx)$$

ahonnan

$$A(t) = A_0 e^{-Dk^2 t}$$



$$\frac{\partial c}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 c}{\partial x^2}$$

Keressük a megoldást

$$c(x, t) = f\left(\frac{x}{2\sqrt{Dt}}\right)$$

ekkor

$$\frac{\partial c}{\partial t} = -\frac{x}{2\sqrt{D}} \frac{1}{2t^{3/2}} f'$$

és

$$\frac{\partial^2 c}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{4Dt} f''$$

Így

$$-2 \frac{x}{2\sqrt{Dt}} f' = f''$$

amely

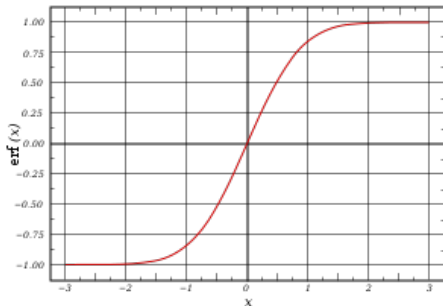
$$-2\xi f'(\xi) = f''(\xi)$$

Ennek megoldása

$$f'(\xi) = f_0 e^{-\xi^2}$$

Hiba függvény

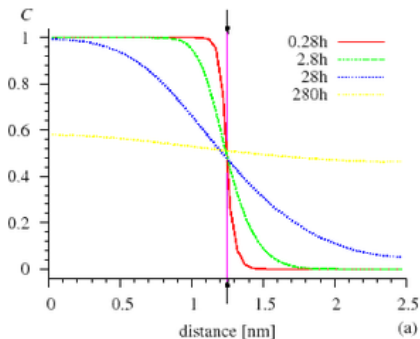
$$\text{erf}(\xi) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^\xi e^{-\eta^2} d\eta$$



$$\lim_{\xi \rightarrow \pm\infty} \operatorname{erf}(\xi) = \pm 1$$

A megoldás

$$c(x, t) = -c_0 \left[ \operatorname{erf} \left( \frac{x}{2\sqrt{Dt}} \right) + 1 \right] + c_\infty$$



$$\frac{\partial c}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 c}{\partial x^2}$$

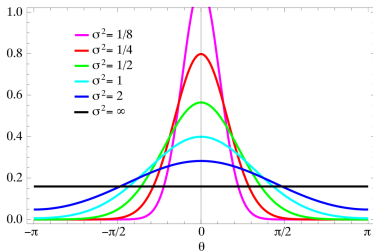
ekkor

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{\partial c}{\partial x} = D \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial c}{\partial x}$$

Így  $\partial c / \partial x$  is megoldás, ezért

$$c_d(x, t) = \frac{M}{\sqrt{4\pi Dt}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4Dt}},$$

amely kezdetben  $c(x, t = 0) = M\delta(x)$





Konvolúció

$$\int W(x - x') \frac{\partial c(x', t)}{\partial t} dx' = \int W(x - x') D \frac{\partial^2 c(x', t)}{\partial x'^2} dx'$$

Parciális integrálással (c és deriváltja a végtelenben eltűnik)

$$\int W(x - x') \frac{\partial c(x', t)}{\partial t} dx' = \int \frac{\partial^2 W(x - x')}{\partial x'^2} D c(x', t) dx'$$

$$\int W(x - x') \frac{\partial c(x', t)}{\partial t} dx' = \int \frac{\partial^2 W(x - x')}{\partial x^2} D c(x', t) dx'$$

Így

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int W(x - x') c(x', t) dx' = D \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \int W(x - x') c(x', t) dx'$$

A konvolúció is megoldás

$$c(x, t) = \int c_0(x - x') c_d(x', t) dx'$$

Laplace operátor polár koordinátákban

$$\Delta c = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial^2 (rc)}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{\partial c}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 c}{\partial \varphi^2}$$

Gömbszimmetrikus problémára

$$\Delta c = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial^2 (rc)}{\partial r^2}$$

Így

$$\frac{\partial (rc)}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 (rc)}{\partial r^2}$$



Az atomi mozgás hajtóereje a kémia potenciál különbség

$$\underline{j} = -M \nabla \mu$$

Mivel

$$\left( \frac{\partial g}{\partial c} \right)_{T,p} = \mu.$$

adódik, hogy (ha  $T$  és  $p$  konstans)

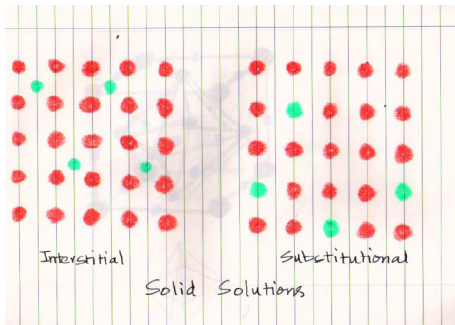
$$\underline{j} = -M \left( \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial c^2} \right)_{T,p} \nabla c$$

Azonban lehet, hogy

$$g = g_0(c) + \alpha c p(\underline{r}) + c m \Phi(\underline{r})$$

Ekkor

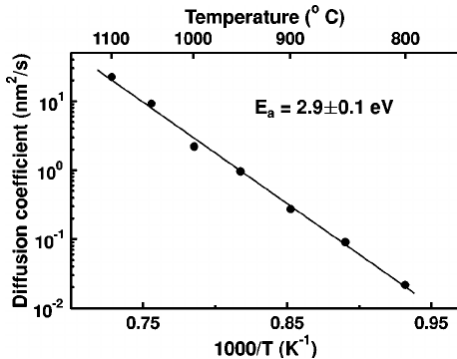
$$\underline{j} = -D \nabla c - M \alpha \nabla p + M m \underline{f}$$



Intersticiális atomra

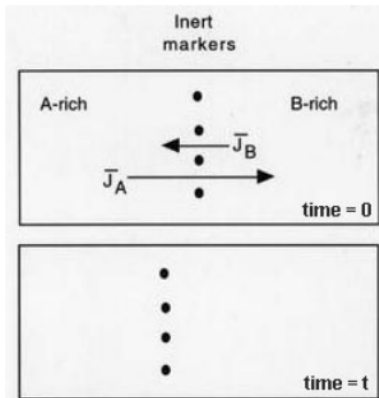
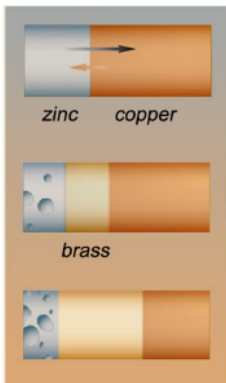
$$D = D_0 e^{-\frac{\Delta G}{k_B T}}$$

## Arrhenius plot



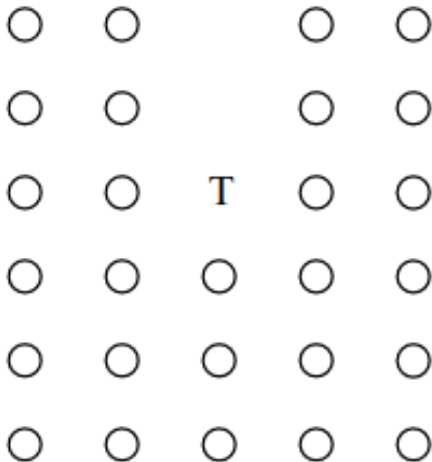
Ni Fe-ben

# Kirkendall effektus



Ernest Kirkendall (1914 -2005), 1942

Vakancia diffúzió





$$j_A = -D_A \frac{\partial c_A}{\partial x}$$

$$j_B = -D_B \frac{\partial c_B}{\partial x}$$

Ugyanakkor szubsztitúciós rendszerre

$$c_A + c_B = c_0$$

Így

$$\frac{\partial c_A}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial c_B}{\partial x}$$

Innen

$$j_A = -D_A \frac{\partial c_A}{\partial x}$$

$$j_B = D_B \frac{\partial c_A}{\partial x}$$





Az eredő atomi áram eltűnik

$$j_A + j_B + j_V = 0$$

Ezért

$$j_V = -j_A - j_B = (D_A - D_B) \frac{\partial c_A}{\partial x}$$

és

$$\frac{\partial c_V}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} j_V$$
$$j_V = v c_0$$

amely

$$c_0 v = (D_A - D_B) \frac{\partial c_A}{\partial x}$$

Így a “marker” sebessége

$$v = (D_A - D_B) \frac{\partial X_A}{\partial x}$$

ahol  $X_A = c_A/c_0$



Ráülünk a "markerre"

$$\frac{\partial c_A}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} j'_A$$

$$\frac{\partial c_B}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} j'_B$$

$$j'_A = -D_A \frac{\partial c_A}{\partial x} + c_A v = -\left[ D_A - \frac{c_A}{c_0} (D_A - D_B) \right] \frac{\partial c_A}{\partial x}$$

$$j'_A = -\left[ \frac{D_A c_B + D_B c_A}{c_A + c_B} \right] \frac{\partial c_A}{\partial x} = -D^* \frac{\partial c_A}{\partial x}$$

Ugyanígy

$$j'_B = -\left[ \frac{D_A c_B + D_B c_A}{c_A + c_B} \right] \frac{\partial c_B}{\partial x} = -D^* \frac{\partial c_B}{\partial x} = D^* \frac{\partial c_A}{\partial x}$$



$$U = TS - pV + \sum_{i=1}^P \mu_i N_i$$

$$u = Ts - p + \sum_{i=1}^P \mu_i c_i$$

Ugyanakkor

$$SdT - Vdp + \sum_{i=1}^P N_i d\mu_i = 0$$

$$sdT - dp + \sum_{i=1}^P c_i d\mu_i = 0$$

$$du = sdT + Tds - dp + \sum_{i=1}^P (\mu_i dc_i + c_i d\mu_i)$$

$$du = Tds + \sum_{i=1}^P \mu_i dc_i$$

Innen

$$ds = \frac{1}{T} du - \sum_{i=1}^P \frac{\mu_i}{T} dc_i$$

Jelöljük  $c_0 = u$  és vezessük be a "termodinamikai erőt"

$$\underline{X}_i = \nabla \frac{ds}{dc_i}$$

$$\underline{X}_0 = \nabla \frac{1}{T} = -\frac{1}{T^2} \nabla T, \quad \underline{X}_i = -\nabla \left( \frac{\mu_i}{T} \right) \quad (i > 0)$$

Onsager (1931)

$$\underline{J}_i = \sum_j \hat{L}_{ij} \underline{X}_j$$

Megmaradási egyenletek

$$\dot{u} = -\nabla \underline{J}_0 + W_0$$

ahol  $W_0 = \underline{J}_e \underline{E}$  a Joule hő

$$\dot{c}_i = -\nabla \underline{J}_i + W_i$$

ahol  $W_i$  a kémiai reakció következtében a részecskeszám változás sebessége  
Entrópia produktum

$$\dot{S} = \int \dot{s} dV = \int \left[ \frac{1}{T} \dot{u} - \sum_{i=1}^P \frac{\mu_i}{T} \dot{c}_i \right] dV$$

Amely a  $W_i = 0$  legegyszerűbb esetben

$$\dot{S} = - \int \left[ \frac{1}{T} \nabla \cdot \underline{J}_0 - \sum_{i=1}^P \frac{\mu_i}{T} \nabla \cdot \underline{J}_i \right] dV$$

Parciális integrálással feltéve, hogy a felületen nincs áram

$$\dot{S} = \int \left[ \nabla \cdot \frac{1}{T} \underline{J}_0 - \sum_{i=1}^P \nabla \cdot \left( \frac{\mu_i}{T} \right) \underline{J}_i \right] dV$$

Amely

$$\dot{S} = \int \left[ \underline{X}_0 \underline{J}_0 + \sum_{i=1}^P \underline{X}_i \underline{J}_i \right] dV = \int \sum_{i=0}^P \underline{X}_i \underline{J}_i dV$$

Ahonnan

$$\dot{S} = \int \sum_{i,j} \underline{X}_i \hat{L}_{ij} \underline{X}_j dV \geq 0$$

$L_{ij,\alpha\beta}$ , ahol  $\alpha, \beta = 1..3$   $i, j = 0..P$

sajátértékei valósak és nem negatívak  
Transzport egyenletek

$$\underline{X}_i = \sum_j \frac{d^2 s}{dc_i dc_j} \nabla c_j$$

Ahonnán

$$\dot{c}_i = -\nabla \underline{J}_i = -\nabla \left\{ \sum_j \hat{L}_{ij} \left[ \sum_k \frac{d^2 s}{dc_j dc_k} \nabla c_k \right] \right\}$$

Egyszerű esetben

$$\dot{c}_i = -\sum_{jk} \hat{L}_{ij=0}^P \left[ \frac{d^2 s}{dc_k dc_j} \right] \nabla \nabla c_j = \sum_{j=0}^P \hat{D}_{ij} \nabla \nabla c_j$$



Bolyongási probléma

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{r_i^2}{t} \rightarrow D$$

Fehér zaj (Wiener folyamat)

$$dW = \xi(t)dt$$

fehér zaj ha

$$\langle \xi(t)\xi(0) \rangle = \delta(t) \quad \langle dW(t)^2 \rangle = dt$$

Langevin egyenlet

$$ma = -\lambda v + \sigma' \xi$$

Sztochasztikus differenciál egyenlet

$$\dot{x} = b(x) + \sigma \xi$$





$$dx = b(x)dt + \sigma dW(t)$$

Valószínűség eloszlás  $p(x, t)$

$$p(x, t + dt) \Delta x' = p(x - dx, t) \Delta x$$

Mivel

$$\Delta x' = \left(1 + \frac{\partial b(x)}{\partial x} dt\right) \Delta x$$

mindkét oldalt sorba fejtvé

$$p(x, t) \left[1 + \frac{\partial b}{\partial x} dt\right] + \dot{p}(x, t) dt = p(t, x) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} p(t, x) dx + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} p(t, x) dx^2$$

$$p(x, t) \frac{\partial b}{\partial x} dt + \dot{p}(x, t) dt = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} p(t, x) dx + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} p(t, x) dx^2$$



$$\rho(x, t) \frac{\partial b}{\partial x} dt + \dot{\rho}(x, t) dt = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \rho(t, x) (b(x) dt + \sigma dW) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \rho(t, x) (b(x) dt + \sigma dW)^2$$

Várható értékre áttérve  $\langle dW \rangle = 0$  és  $\langle dW^2 \rangle = dt$ ,  $dt$ -ben lineáris tagokig

$$\rho(x, t) \frac{\partial b}{\partial x} dt + \dot{\rho}(x, t) dt = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \rho(t, x) b(x) dt + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \rho(t, x) \sigma^2 dt$$

Fokker-Planck egyenlet

$$\dot{\rho} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (b(x)\rho) + \frac{\sigma^2}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \rho(t, x)$$

Diffúzióra

$$\dot{v} = -\frac{\lambda}{m} v + \frac{\sigma'}{m} \xi$$

Így

$$\dot{\rho}(v, t) = \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left[ \frac{\lambda}{m} v \rho(v, t) + \frac{\sigma'^2}{2m^2} \frac{\partial \rho(v, t)}{\partial v} \right]$$

Stacionárius megoldás

$$\frac{\lambda}{m} v p_{\infty}(v) + \frac{\sigma'^2}{2m^2} \frac{\partial p_{\infty}(v)}{\partial v} = 0$$

Tehát

$$\frac{\partial p_{\infty}(v)}{\partial v} = -\frac{2m\lambda}{\sigma'^2} v p_{\infty}(v)$$

Ennek megoldása

$$p_{\infty}(v) = p_0 e^{-\frac{m\lambda}{\sigma'^2} v^2}$$

Boltzman féle sebességeloszlás

$$p_{\infty}(v) = p_0 e^{-\frac{m}{2k_B T} v^2}$$

Ezért

$$\sigma'^2 = 2\lambda k_B T = 12\pi\eta r k_B T$$