

Conduction

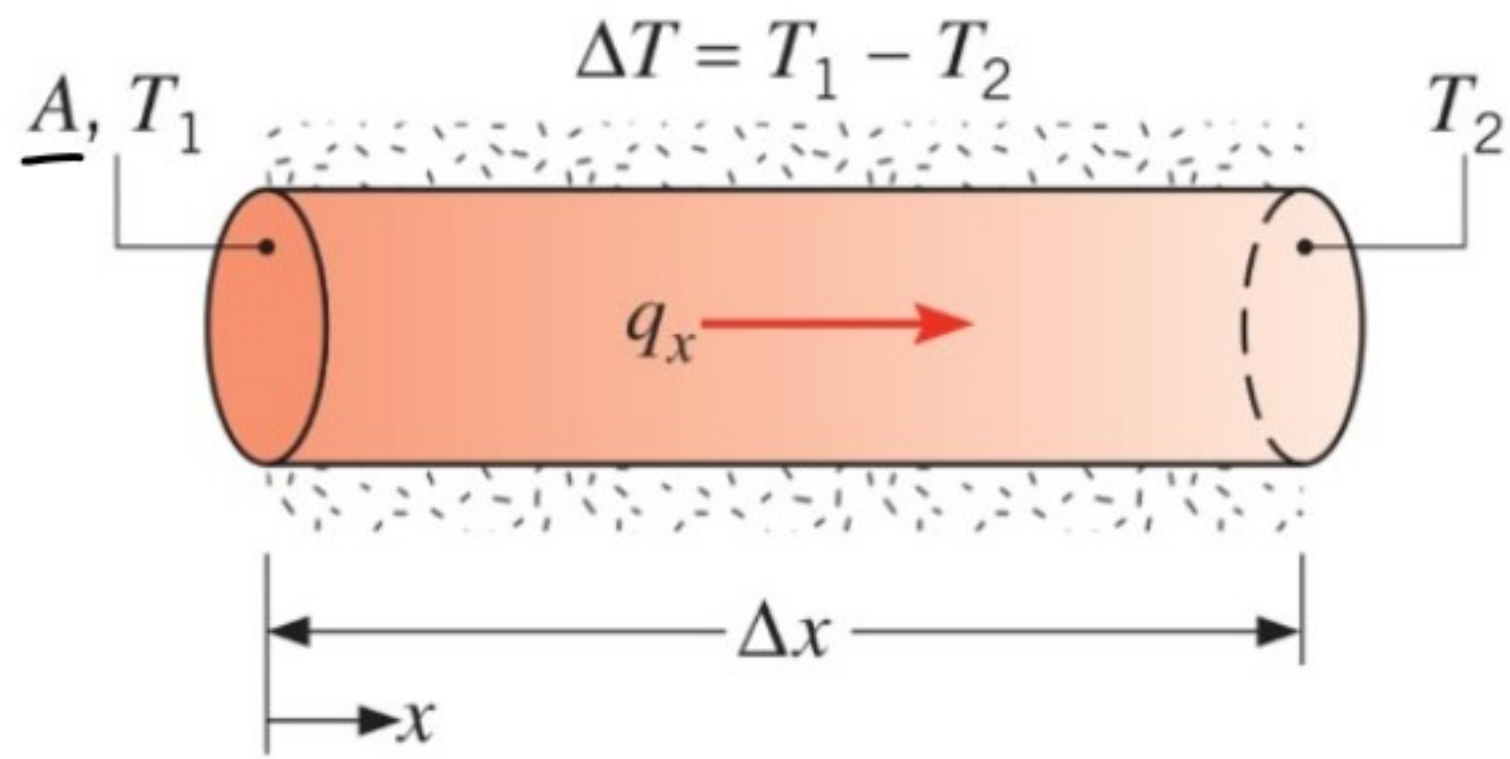
$$q'' = \frac{q_x}{A} = -k \frac{dT}{dx}$$

$$q'' = -k \nabla T$$

$$q''_x = -k \frac{\partial T}{\partial x}$$

$$q_x = -kA \frac{\partial T}{\partial x}$$

• Steve / Markus /
Massiah /
etc.



$$\begin{aligned} \nabla^2 T &= -\frac{1}{k} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{q} \\ &= -\frac{1}{k} \left(\hat{i} \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} + \hat{j} \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} + \hat{k} \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$q_x'' = -k \frac{\partial T}{\partial x}$$

$$q_y'' = -k \frac{\partial T}{\partial y}$$

$$q_z'' = -k \frac{\partial T}{\partial z}$$

$$k_x \equiv \frac{-q_x''}{\frac{\partial T}{\partial x}}$$

k_x

coefficient of thermal conductivity
in the x direction

$$k_x = k_y = k_z = k \quad \text{isotropic}$$

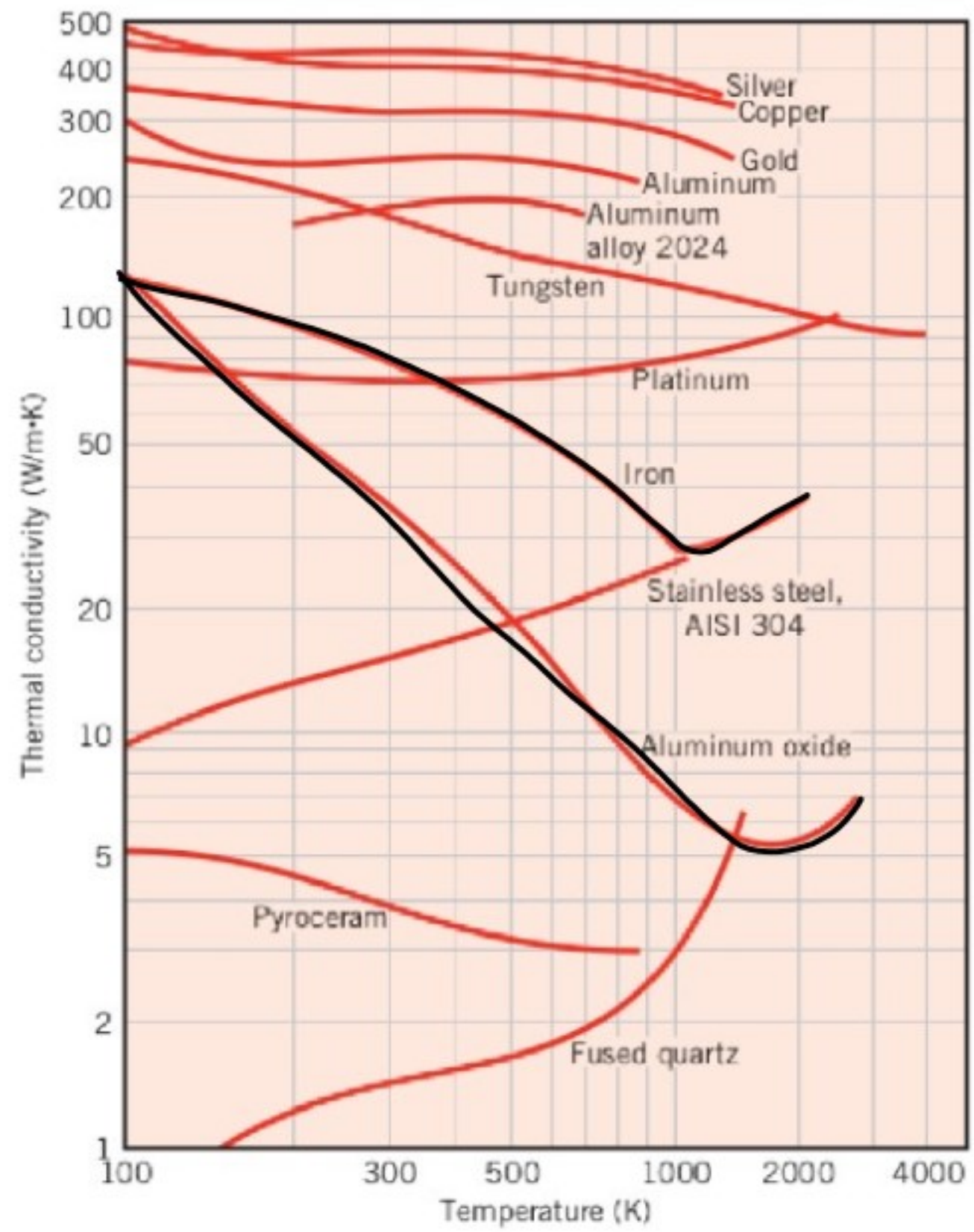
$$q'' = -\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(k_x \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(k_y \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(k_z \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right) \right)$$

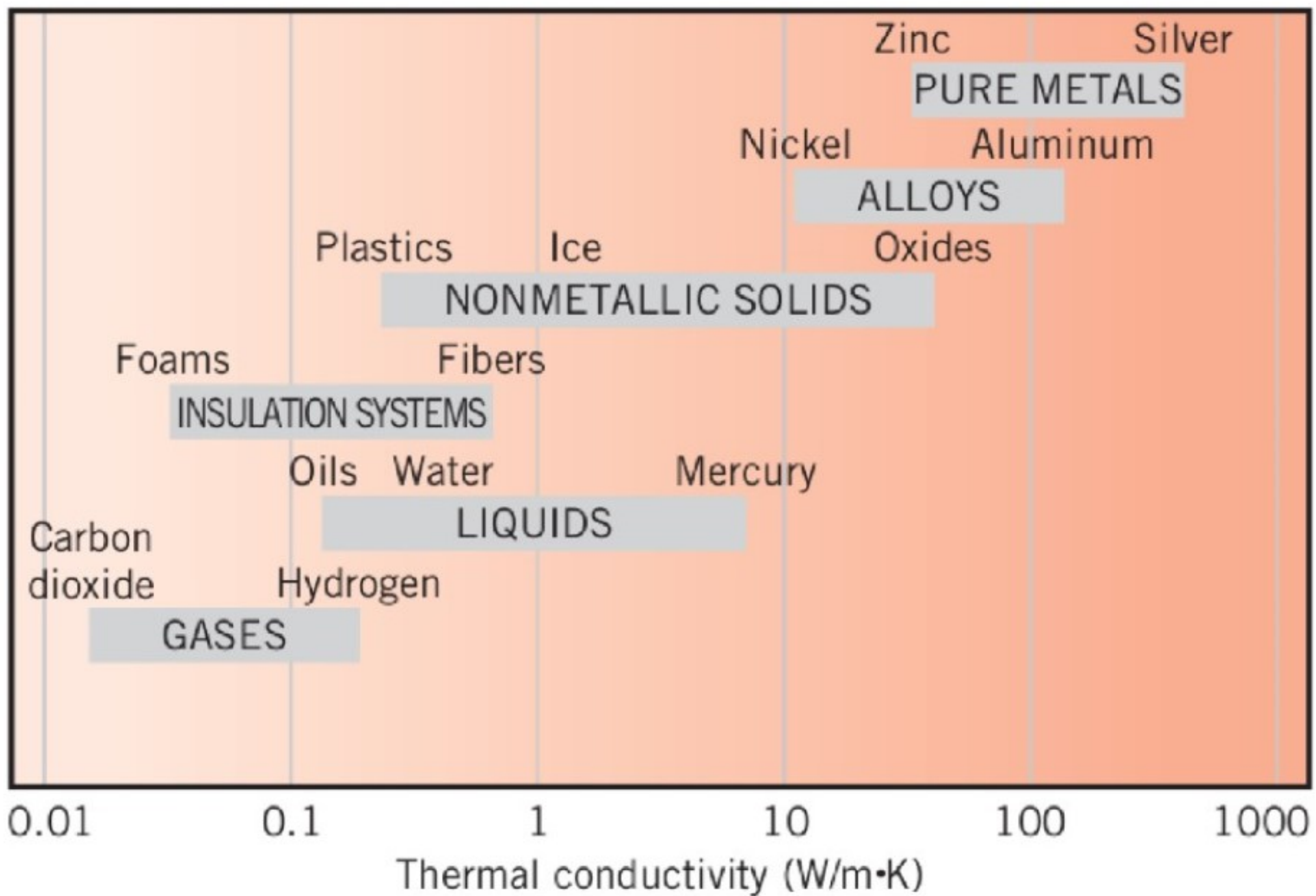
$$K = \frac{1}{3} C \bar{v} \lambda_{mfp}$$

C electron specific heat per unit volume

\bar{v} mean electron velocity

λ_{mfp} phonon mean free path





For fluids

$$K = \frac{1}{3} c_v \rho \bar{c} \lambda_{mfp}$$

c_v specific heat

ρ density

$$K = \frac{\gamma - 5}{4} \frac{c_v}{\pi d^2} \sqrt{\frac{M k_B T}{N \pi}}$$

For ideal Gasses

$$\lambda_{mfp} = \frac{k_B T}{\sqrt{2} \pi d^2 p}$$

k_B Boltzmann Constant

T temperature

d dia. gas molecules

p pressure

$$\gamma = \frac{c_p}{c_v}$$

N Avagadros Number

M Molecular Weight

TABLE 2.1 Mean free path and critical film thickness for various materials at $T \approx 300$ K [3,4]

Material	λ_{mfp} (nm)	$L_{\text{crit},x}$ (nm)	$L_{\text{crit},y}$ (nm)
Aluminum oxide	5.08	36	22
Diamond (IIa)	315	2200	1400
Gallium arsenide	23	160	100
Gold	31	220	140
Silicon	43	290	180
Silicon dioxide	0.6	4	3
Yttria-stabilized zirconia	25	170	110