

Uniform L^∞ estimates for approximate solutions of the bipolar drift-diffusion system

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Abstract We establish uniform L^∞ bounds for approximate solutions of the drift-diffusion system for electrons and holes in semiconductor devices, computed with the Scharfetter-Gummel finite-volume scheme. The proof is based on a Moser iteration technique adapted to the discrete case.

Key words: finite volume scheme, drift-diffusion, Moser iterations
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1 Introduction

We consider the Van Roosbroeck's bipolar drift-diffusion system on $\Omega \times (0, T)$, where Ω is a domain of \mathbb{R}^d ($d = 2, 3$):

$$\partial_t N + \operatorname{div}(-\nabla N + N\nabla\Psi) = -R(N, P), \quad (1a)$$

$$\partial_t P + \operatorname{div}(-\nabla P - P\nabla\Psi) = -R(N, P), \quad (1b)$$

$$-\lambda^2 \Delta \Psi = P - N + C. \quad (1c)$$

The unknowns are the electron density N , the hole density P and the electrostatic potential Ψ . The doping profile $C(x)$ is given and λ is the scaled Debye length. This

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system is supplemented with initial densities N_0, P_0 , Dirichlet boundary conditions on Γ^D (N^D, P^D, Ψ^D) and homogeneous Neumann boundary conditions on Γ^N (with $\partial\Omega = \Gamma^D \cup \Gamma^N$, $\Gamma^D \cap \Gamma^N = \emptyset$, and $m(\Gamma^D) > 0$). The recombination-generation rate is written under the following form which includes Shockley–Read–Hall and Auger terms:

$$R(N, P) = R_0(N, P)(NP - 1). \quad (2)$$

In what follows, we consider the following (standard) assumptions:

- (H1) $C \in L^\infty(\Omega)$,
- (H2) $N^D, P^D \in L^\infty \cap H^1(\Omega)$, $\Psi^D \in H^1(\Omega)$,
- (H3) $N^D P^D = 1$,
- (H4) $\exists M > 0$ such that $0 \leq N_0, P_0, N^D, P^D \leq M$ a.e. on Ω ,
- (H5) $\exists \bar{R} > 0$ such that $0 \leq R_0(N, P) \leq \bar{R}(1 + |N| + |P|) \quad \forall N, P \in \mathbb{R}$.

Hypothesis (H3) means that the boundary data are in thermal equilibrium. Existence and uniqueness of weak solutions to system (1) have been proved in [9]. Nonnegativity of the densities and uniform-in-time upper bounds have also been shown in [9]. The proof is based on an approach proposed by Alikakos [1], closely related to the Moser iteration technique [12].

Let $\Delta t > 0$ be the time step and let consider an admissible mesh of Ω . It is given by a family \mathcal{T} of control volumes, a family \mathcal{E} of edges (or faces) and a family of points $(x_K)_{K \in \mathcal{T}}$ which satisfy Definition 9.1 in [7]. In the set of edges \mathcal{E} , we distinguish the set of interior edges \mathcal{E}_{int} from the set of boundary edges \mathcal{E}_{ext} . We split \mathcal{E}_{ext} into $\mathcal{E}_{ext} = \mathcal{E}_{ext}^D \cup \mathcal{E}_{ext}^N$, where \mathcal{E}_{ext}^D and \mathcal{E}_{ext}^N is the set of Dirichlet and Neumann boundary edges, respectively. For a control volume $K \in \mathcal{T}$, we denote by $\mathcal{E}_K = \mathcal{E}_{int,K} \cup \mathcal{E}_{ext,K}^D \cup \mathcal{E}_{ext,K}^N$. For all $\sigma \in \mathcal{E}$, we define $\tau_\sigma = |\sigma|/d_\sigma$, where $d_\sigma = d(x_K, x_L)$ for $\sigma = K|L \in \mathcal{E}_{int}$, and $d_\sigma = d(x_K, \sigma)$ for $\sigma \in \mathcal{E}_{ext}$. We also need the following assumptions on the mesh:

$$\exists \xi > 0 \text{ such that } d(x_K, \sigma) \geq \xi d_\sigma, \quad \forall K \in \mathcal{T}, \quad \forall \sigma \in \mathcal{E}_K, \quad (3a)$$

$$\exists c_0 > 0 \text{ such that } \tau_\sigma \geq c_0, \quad \forall \sigma \in \mathcal{E}. \quad (3b)$$

A finite volume discretization for (1) provides an approximate solution $u_{\mathcal{T}}^n = (u_K^n)_{K \in \mathcal{T}}$ for all $n \geq 0$ and approximate boundary values $u_{\mathcal{E}^D} = (u_\sigma)_{\sigma \in \mathcal{E}_{ext}^D}$ for $u = N, P, \Psi$. For any vector $u_{\mathcal{M}} = (u_{\mathcal{T}}, u_{\mathcal{E}^D})$, we define

$$Du_{K,\sigma} = u_{K,\sigma} - u_K, \quad D_\sigma u = |Du_{K,\sigma}|, \quad \forall K \in \mathcal{T}, \forall \sigma \in \mathcal{E}_K,$$

where $u_{K,\sigma}$ is either u_L ($\sigma = K|L$), u_σ ($\sigma \in \mathcal{E}_{K,ext}^D$) or u_K ($\sigma \in \mathcal{E}_{K,ext}^N$). We also define the discrete H^1 -seminorm $|\cdot|_{1,\mathcal{M}}$ by

$$|u_{\mathcal{M}}|_{1,\mathcal{M}}^2 = \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{E}} \tau_\sigma (D_\sigma u)^2, \quad \forall u_{\mathcal{M}} = (u_{\mathcal{T}}, u_{\mathcal{E}^D}).$$

We define the initial conditions N_K^0, P_K^0 as the mean values of N_0 and P_0 over $K \in \mathcal{T}$. The boundary conditions are also approximated by taking the mean values of N^D, P^D and Ψ^D over each Dirichlet boundary edge $\sigma \in \mathcal{E}_{ext}^D$.

We are now in the position to define the scheme for (1), based on a backward Euler in time discretization. For all $K \in \mathcal{T}$ and $n \geq 0$,

$$|K| \frac{N_K^{n+1} - N_K^n}{\Delta t} + \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{E}_K} \mathcal{F}_{K,\sigma}^{n+1} = -|K| R(N_K^{n+1}, P_K^{n+1}), \quad (4a)$$

$$|K| \frac{P_K^{n+1} - P_K^n}{\Delta t} + \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{E}_K} \mathcal{G}_{K,\sigma}^{n+1} = -|K| R(N_K^{n+1}, P_K^{n+1}), \quad (4b)$$

$$-\lambda^2 \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{E}_K} \tau_\sigma D\Psi_{K,\sigma}^n = |K| (P_K^n - N_K^n + C_K), \quad (4c)$$

where $\mathcal{F}_{K,\sigma}^{n+1}$ and $\mathcal{G}_{K,\sigma}^{n+1}$ are the Scharfetter-Gummel fluxes

$$\mathcal{F}_{K,\sigma}^{n+1} = \tau_\sigma \left[B \left(-D\Psi_{K,\sigma}^{n+1} \right) N_K^{n+1} - B \left(D\Psi_{K,\sigma}^{n+1} \right) N_{K,\sigma}^{n+1} \right], \quad (5a)$$

$$\mathcal{G}_{K,\sigma}^{n+1} = \tau_\sigma \left[B \left(D\Psi_{K,\sigma}^{n+1} \right) P_K^{n+1} - B \left(-D\Psi_{K,\sigma}^{n+1} \right) P_{K,\sigma}^{n+1} \right], \quad (5b)$$

and B is the Bernoulli function $B(x) = x/(e^x - 1)$ for $x \neq 0$, $B(0) = 1$.

In [2], the existence of a solution to scheme (4)-(5) and the boundedness of the approximate densities are shown, but the bounds depend on time and blow up when time goes to infinity. The only case where the result is uniform in time is that of zero doping profile. The purpose of this paper is to adapt the ideas developed in [9, 10] to the discrete framework to obtain uniform-in-time L^∞ estimates for the approximate densities obtained with scheme (4)–(5) for general doping profiles. Our main result reads as follows.

Theorem 1. *Let (H1)–(H5) hold and let $\mathcal{M} = (\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{P})$ be an admissible mesh of Ω satisfying (3). Any solution $(N_{\mathcal{T}}^n, P_{\mathcal{T}}^n, \Psi_{\mathcal{T}}^n)_{n \geq 0}$ to (4)–(5) satisfies*

$$\exists \kappa > 0, \forall n \geq 0, \quad \|N_{\mathcal{T}}^n\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} \leq \kappa \text{ and } \|P_{\mathcal{T}}^n\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} \leq \kappa. \quad (6)$$

The constant κ depends only on the initial and boundary data, $C, \lambda, \bar{R}, \Omega$ and d , and on the constants ξ and c_0 given in (3), but not on n .

The proof of (6) applies a Nash-Moser type iteration method based on L^r bounds [1, 12]. Let us mention that this method has already been applied to a discrete setting in [8]. As we deal here with equations on a bounded domain, we have to take care about the boundary conditions. Therefore, as in [11], we establish (6) for $N_M = (N - M)^+$ and $P_M = (P - M)^+$, where M is given in (H4), instead of N and P . The proof is detailed in Section 3. The uniform-in-time L^1 bounds for the densities necessary to initialize the Moser iteration method are obtained thanks to an entropy-entropy production estimate, recalled in Section 2.

2 Discrete entropy-entropy production inequality

The thermal equilibrium is a steady state for which the electron and hole current densities and the recombination-generation term vanish. If (H3) is satisfied, there exists $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ such that the thermal equilibrium is defined by

$$N^* = e^{\alpha + \Psi^*}, \quad P^* = e^{-\alpha - \Psi^*}, \quad (7a)$$

$$-\lambda^2 \Delta \Psi^* = e^{-\alpha - \Psi^*} - e^{\alpha + \Psi^*} + C, \quad (7b)$$

$$\Psi^* = \Psi^D \text{ on } \Gamma^D, \quad \nabla \Psi^* \cdot \nu = 0 \text{ on } \Gamma^N. \quad (7c)$$

An approximation of the thermal equilibrium $(N_{\mathcal{T}}^*, P_{\mathcal{T}}^*, \Psi_{\mathcal{T}}^*)$ is given by

$$-\lambda^2 \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{E}_K} \tau_{\sigma} D \Psi_{K,\sigma}^* = |K| \left(e^{-\alpha - \Psi_K^*} - e^{\alpha + \Psi_K^*} + C_K \right), \quad \forall K \in \mathcal{T}, \quad (8)$$

$$N_K^* = e^{\alpha + \Psi_K^*}, \quad P_K^* = e^{-\alpha - \Psi_K^*}, \quad \forall K \in \mathcal{T}. \quad (9)$$

Let $H(x) = x \log x - x + 1$. The discrete relative entropy is defined by

$$\mathbb{E}^n = \frac{\lambda^2}{2} |\Psi_{\mathcal{M}}^n - \Psi_{\mathcal{M}}^*|_{1,\mathcal{M}}^2 + \sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}} |K| \left(H(N_K^n) - H(N_K^*) - \log N_K^* (N_K^n - N_K^*) \right. \\ \left. + H(P_K^n) - H(P_K^*) - \log P_K^* (P_K^n - P_K^*) \right). \quad (10)$$

We also define the discrete entropy production:

$$\mathbb{I}^n = \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{E}; K=K_{\sigma}} \tau_{\sigma} \left[\min(N_K^n, N_{K,\sigma}^n) (D_{\sigma}(\log(N^n) - \Psi^n))^2 \right. \\ \left. + \min(P_K^n, P_{K,\sigma}^n) (D_{\sigma}(\log(P^n) + \Psi^n))^2 \right] \\ + \sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}} |K| R_0(N_K^n, P_K^n) (N_K^n P_K^n - 1) \log(N_K^n P_K^n), \quad (11)$$

We recall the discrete entropy-entropy production inequality proved in [5].

Proposition 1. *For all $n \geq 0$,*

$$0 \leq \mathbb{E}^{n+1} + \Delta t \mathbb{I}^{n+1} \leq \mathbb{E}^n. \quad (12)$$

Summing (12) over n , we have $\mathbb{E}^n \leq \mathbb{E}^0$, which gives a uniform-in-time estimate for \mathbb{E}^n . Then, if \mathcal{M} satisfies (3b), and since there exists C^* such that $|\Psi_{\mathcal{M}}^*|_{1,\mathcal{M}} \leq C^*$ (see [4, Lemma 3.3]), we have $|D_{\sigma} \Psi^{n+1}| \leq D$, where $D > 0$ only depends on \mathbb{E}^0 , λ , c_0 and C^* . The properties of the Bernoulli function ensure that

$$\exists \gamma \in (0, 1], \quad B(|D_{\sigma} \Psi^{n+1}|) \geq \gamma, \quad \forall \sigma \in \mathcal{E}, \forall n \geq 0. \quad (13)$$

3 Proof of Theorem 1

We set

$$\begin{aligned} N_{M,K}^n &= (N_K^n - M)^+, \quad P_{M,K}^n = (P_K^n - M)^+, \quad \forall K \in \mathcal{T}, \quad \forall n \geq 0, \\ \text{and } V_q^n &= \sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}} |K| [(N_{M,K}^n)^q + (P_{M,K}^n)^q], \quad \forall n \geq 0, \quad \forall q \geq 1. \end{aligned}$$

We start by establishing the following result about the evolution of V_{q+1}^n .

Proposition 2. *Let $q \geq 1$. There exist positive constants μ and ν only depending on $\|C\|_\infty$, λ , M , \bar{R} and $\gamma \in (0, 1]$ such that*

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\Delta t} \left(V_{q+1}^{n+1} - V_{q+1}^n \right) + \frac{4q}{q+1} \gamma \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{E}} \left[(D_\sigma(N_M^{n+1})^{\frac{q+1}{2}})^2 + (D_\sigma(P_M^{n+1})^{\frac{q+1}{2}})^2 \right] \\ \leq \mu q V_{q+1}^{n+1} + \nu |\Omega|. \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

Proof. Multiplying (4a) (resp. (4b)) by $(N_{M,K}^{n+1})^q$ (resp. $(P_{M,K}^{n+1})^q$), summing over K and adding the two equations, we obtain $S_1 + S_2 = S_3$, where S_1 contains the discrete time derivatives, S_2 the numerical fluxes and S_3 the recombination-generation term. Using the elementary identity $(x-y)x^q \geq (x^{q+1} - y^{q+1})/(q+1)$ for all $x, y \geq 0$ and $q \geq 1$, we find that

$$S_1 \geq \frac{1}{q+1} \frac{1}{\Delta t} \left(V_{q+1}^{n+1} - V_{q+1}^n \right). \quad (15)$$

By a discrete integration by parts on S_2 , combined with some properties of the Bernoulli function, we have

$$\begin{aligned} S_2 \geq \frac{4q}{(q+1)^2} \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{E}} \tau_\sigma B(|D_\sigma \Psi^{n+1}|) \left[(D_\sigma(N_M^{n+1})^{\frac{q+1}{2}})^2 + (D_\sigma(P_M^{n+1})^{\frac{q+1}{2}})^2 \right] \\ - \frac{q}{q+1} \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{E}} \tau_\sigma D \Psi_{K,\sigma}^{n+1} \left[D((N_M^{n+1})^{q+1})_{K,\sigma} - D((P_M^{n+1})^{q+1})_{K,\sigma} \right] \\ - M \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{E}} \tau_\sigma D \Psi_{K,\sigma}^{n+1} \left[D((N_M^{n+1})^q)_{K,\sigma} - D((P_M^{n+1})^q)_{K,\sigma} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

We perform a discrete integration by parts of the two last sums on the right-hand side, use scheme (4c) and the monotonicity of the functions $x \mapsto ((x-M)^+)^q$ and $x \mapsto ((x-M)^+)^{q+1}$. Combined with (13), this yields

$$\begin{aligned} S_2 \geq \frac{4q}{(q+1)^2} \gamma \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{E}} \tau_\sigma \left[(D_\sigma(N_M^{n+1})^{\frac{q+1}{2}})^2 + (D_\sigma(P_M^{n+1})^{\frac{q+1}{2}})^2 \right] \\ - \frac{q}{q+1} \frac{\|C\|_\infty}{\lambda^2} V_{q+1}^{n+1} - M \frac{\|C\|_\infty}{\lambda^2} V_q^{n+1}. \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

Thanks to (H5) and the nonnegativity of the approximate densities, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& R_0(N_K^{n+1}, P_K^{n+1})(1 - N_K^{n+1}P_K^{n+1}) \left[(N_{M,K}^{n+1})^q + (P_{M,K}^{n+1})^q \right] \\
& \leq \bar{R}(1 + 2M) \left[(N_{M,K}^{n+1})^q + (P_{M,K}^{n+1})^q \right] + \bar{R} \left[(N_{M,K}^{n+1})^{q+1} + (P_{M,K}^{n+1})^{q+1} \right] \\
& \quad + \bar{R} \left[(N_{M,K}^{n+1})^q P_{M,K}^{n+1} + (P_{M,K}^{n+1})^q N_{M,K}^{n+1} \right]. \quad (17)
\end{aligned}$$

Then, applying the Young's inequality, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
V_q^{n+1} & \leq \frac{1}{q+1} \left(qV_{q+1}^{n+1} + \mathfrak{m}(\Omega) \right), \\
\sum_{K \in \mathcal{F}} |K| \left[(N_{M,K}^{n+1})^q P_{M,K}^{n+1} + (P_{M,K}^{n+1})^q N_{M,K}^{n+1} \right] & \leq V_{q+1}^{n+1}.
\end{aligned}$$

Combining this with (15), (16) and (17) finishes the proof. \square

Now, our aim is to control the term V_{q+1}^{n+1} appearing on the right-hand side of (14). The discrete Nash inequality [3, Corollary 4.5] reads for functions $\chi_{\mathcal{F}}$ that vanish on a part of the boundary as

$$\left(\sum_{K \in \mathcal{F}} |K| \chi_K^2 \right)^{1+\frac{2}{d}} \leq \frac{\tilde{C}}{\xi} \left(\sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{E}} \tau_{\sigma} (D_{\sigma} \chi)^2 \right) \left(\sum_{K \in \mathcal{F}} |K| |\chi_K| \right)^{\frac{4}{d}},$$

where ξ is given in (3a) and \tilde{C} only depends on Ω and d . Thanks to Young's inequality, it follows for $\varepsilon > 0$ that, up to a change of the value of \tilde{C} ,

$$\sum_{K \in \mathcal{F}} |K| \chi_K^2 \leq \frac{\tilde{C}}{\varepsilon^{d/2} \xi^{d/2}} \left(\sum_{K \in \mathcal{F}} |K| |\chi_K| \right)^2 + \varepsilon \left(\sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{E}} \tau_{\sigma} (D_{\sigma} \chi)^2 \right).$$

Applying this inequality to $\chi = (N_M^{n+1})^{\frac{q+1}{2}}$ and $\chi = (P_M^{n+1})^{\frac{q+1}{2}}$, we have

$$V_{q+1}^{n+1} \leq \frac{\tilde{C}}{(\varepsilon \xi)^{d/2}} \left(V_{\frac{q+1}{2}}^{n+1} \right)^2 + \varepsilon \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{E}} \left[(D_{\sigma} (N_M^{n+1})^{\frac{q+1}{2}})^2 + (D_{\sigma} (P_M^{n+1})^{\frac{q+1}{2}})^2 \right]. \quad (18)$$

Arguing similarly as in [6] and using the fact that $\gamma \in (0, 1]$, we can find $A > 0$ depending only on μ and hence only on $\|C\|_{\infty}$, λ , M and \bar{R} such that

$$\frac{\gamma A}{q} \left(\mu q + \frac{\gamma A}{q} \right) \leq \frac{4\gamma q}{q+1}, \quad \forall q \geq 1.$$

Therefore, multiplying (18) by $\mu q + \varepsilon(q)$ with $\varepsilon(q) = \gamma A/q$ and adding the resulting equation to (14), we infer that

$$\frac{V_{q+1}^{n+1} - V_{q+1}^n}{\Delta t} \leq -\varepsilon(q) V_{q+1}^{n+1} + \mathfrak{v}|\Omega| + \frac{\tilde{C}}{\varepsilon(q)^{d/2} \xi^{d/2}} (\mu q + \varepsilon(q)) \left(V_{\frac{q+1}{2}}^{n+1} \right)^2. \quad (19)$$

Let us now define $W_k^n = V_{2^k}^n$ for all $n \geq 0$ and $k \in \mathbb{N}$. The definitions of M and the initial condition ensure that $W_k^0 = 0$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Moreover, the discrete entropy-entropy production inequality (12) ensures that $\mathbb{E}^n \leq \mathbb{E}^0$ for all $n \geq 0$ and applying the inequalities

$$\forall x, y > 0 \quad x \log \frac{x}{y} - x + y \geq (\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y})^2 \geq \frac{x}{2} - y,$$

we deduce a uniform bound of W_0^n for all $n \geq 0$. With $q = 2^k - 1 = \zeta_k$ and $\varepsilon_k = \gamma A / \zeta_k$, we infer from (19) that

$$\frac{W_k^{n+1} - W_k^n}{\Delta t} \leq -\varepsilon_k W_k^{n+1} + B \left(\zeta_k^{d/2} (\zeta_k + \varepsilon_k) (W_{k-1}^{n+1})^2 + 1 \right) \quad (20)$$

with $B = \gamma^{-d/2} \max\{\text{vm}(\Omega), \frac{\tilde{C}}{\varepsilon^{d/2}} A^{-d/2}, \frac{\tilde{C}}{\varepsilon^{d/2}} A^{-d/2} \mu\}$. Therefore, if W_{k-1}^n is bounded for all n by E , we conclude from (20) that

$$W_k^n \leq \frac{B}{\varepsilon_k} \left(\zeta_k^{d/2} (\zeta_k + \varepsilon_k) E^2 + 1 \right), \quad \forall n \geq 0.$$

Set $\delta_k = B \zeta_k^{d/2} (\zeta_k + \varepsilon_k) / \varepsilon_k$. As $\zeta_k^{d/2} (\zeta_k + \varepsilon_k) \geq 1$, it follows that

$$W_k^n \leq \delta_k (E^2 + 1), \quad \forall n \geq 0. \quad (21)$$

We prove by induction (see [1, 11]) that for all $k \geq 0$,

$$W_k^n \leq 2\delta_k (2\delta_{k-1})^2 \cdots (2\delta_1)^{2^{k-1}} \mathcal{K}^{2^k}, \quad \forall n \geq 0,$$

where $\mathcal{K} = \max(1, \sup_{n \geq 0} W_0^n)$. This is a direct consequence of (21), remarking that with $E = 2\delta_k (2\delta_{k-1})^2 \cdots (2\delta_1)^{2^{k-1}} \mathcal{K}^{2^k}$ for all $k \geq 0$, we have $1 \leq E^2$ (thanks to the definition of \mathcal{K}).

To conclude, we first remark that $\delta_k \leq D 2^{(2+d/2)k}$ with $D = B/A$. Hence

$$\prod_{j=0}^{k-1} (2\delta_{k-j})^{2^j} \leq (2D)^{2^k - 1} \cdot 2^{(2+d/2) \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} (k-j) 2^j} \leq (2D)^{2^k} \cdot 2^{(2+d/2) \cdot 2^k \sum_{\ell=1}^{\infty} \ell 2^{-\ell}},$$

and since $\sum_{\ell=1}^{\infty} \ell 2^{-\ell} = 2$, we find that $W_k^n \leq (2^{5+d} D \mathcal{K})^{2^k}$. Taking the power $1/2^k$ of W_k^n we obtain

$$\|N_M^n\|_{L^{2^k}(\Omega)} \leq 2^{5+d} D \mathcal{K}, \quad \|P_M^n\|_{L^{2^k}(\Omega)} \leq 2^{5+d} D \mathcal{K}, \quad \forall n \geq 0, \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{N},$$

and passing to the limit $k \rightarrow \infty$ gives

$$\|N_M^n\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} \leq 2^{5+d} D \mathcal{K}, \quad \|P_M^n\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} \leq 2^{5+d} D \mathcal{K}, \quad \forall n \geq 0.$$

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