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Nota di contenuto	Contents; Preface; 1. Statistical grounds; 1.1 Levy stable statistics; 1.1.1 Generalized limit theorems; 1.1.2 Two subclasses of stable distributions; 1.1.3 Fractional stable distributions; 1.1.4 Self-similar processes: Brownian motion and Levy motion; 1.1.5 Space-fractional equations; 1.2 Random flight models; 1.2.1 Continuous time random flights; 1.2.2 Counting process for number of jumps; 1.2.3 The Poisson process; 1.2.4 The Fractional Poisson process; 1.2.5 Simulation of waiting times; 1.3 Some properties of the fractional Poisson process; 1.3.1 The nth arrival time distribution 1.3.2 The fractional Poisson distribution 1.3.3 Limit fractional Poisson distributions; 1.3.4 Fractional Furry process; 1.3.5 Time-fractional equation; 1.4 Random flights on a one-dimensional Levy-Lorentz gas; 1.4.1 One-dimensional Levy-Lorentz gas; 1.4.2 The flight process on

the fractal gas; 1.4.3 Propagators; 1.4.4 Fractional equation for flights on fractal; 1.5 Subdiffusion; 1.5.1 Integral equations of diffusion in a medium with traps; Necessary and sufficient condition for subdiffusion; 1.5.2 Differential equations of subdiffusion; 1.5.3 Subdiffusion distribution density

1.5.4 Analysis of subdiffusion distributions 1.5.5 Discussion; 2. Fractional kinetics of dispersive transport; 2.1 Macroscopic phenomenology; 2.1.1 A role of phenomenology in studying complex systems; 2.1.2 Universality of transient current curves; 2.1.3 From self-similarity to fractional derivatives; 2.1.4 From transient current to waiting time distribution; 2.2 Microscopic backgrounds of dispersive transport; 2.2.1 From the Scher-Montroll model to fractional derivatives; 2.2.2 Physical basis of the power-law waiting time distribution; 2.2.3 Multiple trapping regime

2.2.4 Hopping conductivity 2.2.5 Bassler's model of Gaussian disorder; 2.3 Fractional formalism of multiple trapping; 2.3.1 Prime statements; 2.3.2 Multiple trapping regime and Arkhipov-Rudenko approach; 2.3.3 Fractional equations for delocalized carriers; 2.3.4 Fractional equation for the total concentration; 2.3.5 Two-state dynamics; 2.3.6 Delocalized carrier concentration; 2.3.7 Percolation and fractional kinetics; 2.3.8 The case of Gaussian disorder; 2.4 Some applications; 2.4.1 Dispersive diffusion; 2.4.2 Photoluminescence decay; 2.4.3 Including recombination; 2.4.4 Including generation

2.4.5 Bipolar dispersive transport 2.4.6 The family of fractional dispersive transport equations; 3. Transient processes in disordered semiconductor structures; 3.1 Time-of-flight method; 3.1.1 Transient current in disordered semiconductors; 3.1.2 Transient current for truncated waiting time distributions; 3.1.3 Distributed dispersion parameter; 3.1.4 Transient current curves in case of Gaussian disorder; 3.1.5 Percolation in porous semiconductors; 3.1.6 Non-stationary radiation-induced conductivity; 3.2 Non-homogeneous distribution of traps

3.2.1 Non-uniform spatial distribution of localized states

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#### Sommario/riassunto

The standard (Markovian) transport model based on the Boltzmann equation cannot describe some non-equilibrium processes called anomalous that take place in many disordered solids. Causes of anomaly lie in non-uniformly scaled (fractal) spatial heterogeneities, in which particle trajectories take cluster form. Furthermore, particles can be located in some domains of small sizes (traps) for a long time. Estimations show that path length and waiting time distributions are often characterized by heavy tails of the power law type. This behavior allows the introduction of time and space derivative

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