

纳米尺度低速流动的速度计算 (分子动力学方法)

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纳米尺度流动的应用背景

特征尺寸: 在 10^{-9}m 到 10^{-7}m (1nm-100nm)之间

微电机系统 (MEMS) ,
材料工程, 表面问题,
摩擦问题, 润滑问题,
传热问题, 生命科学,
医学领域...

主要方法: ...

纳米尺度流动研究的现状

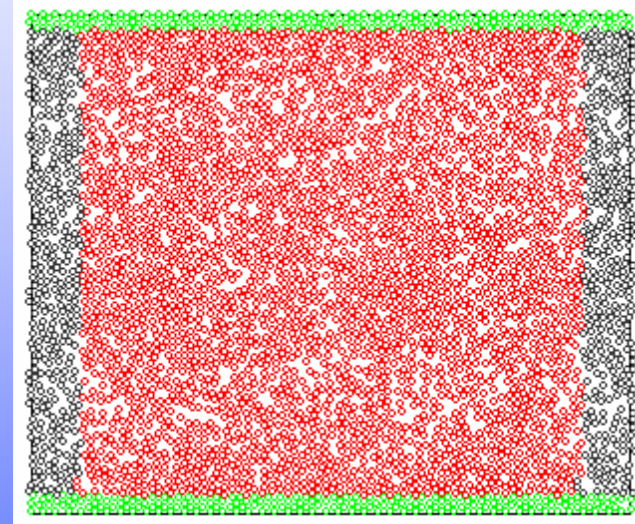
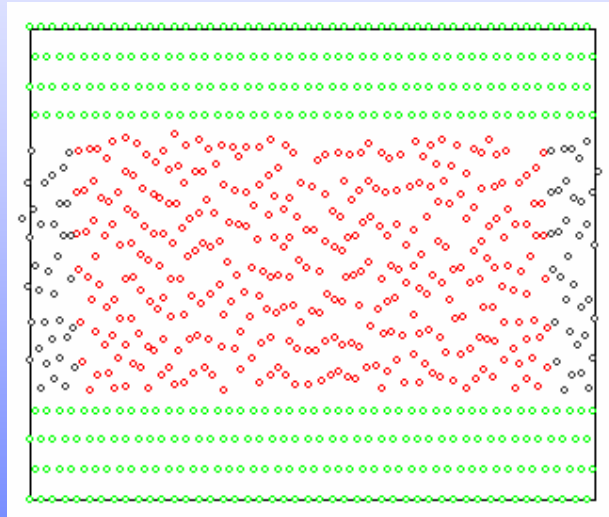
模型类型:

液体、气体、多相流、渗流...

参数计算:

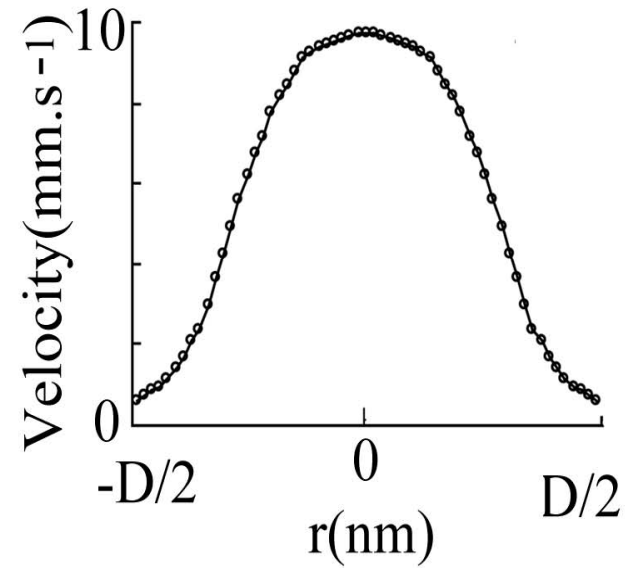
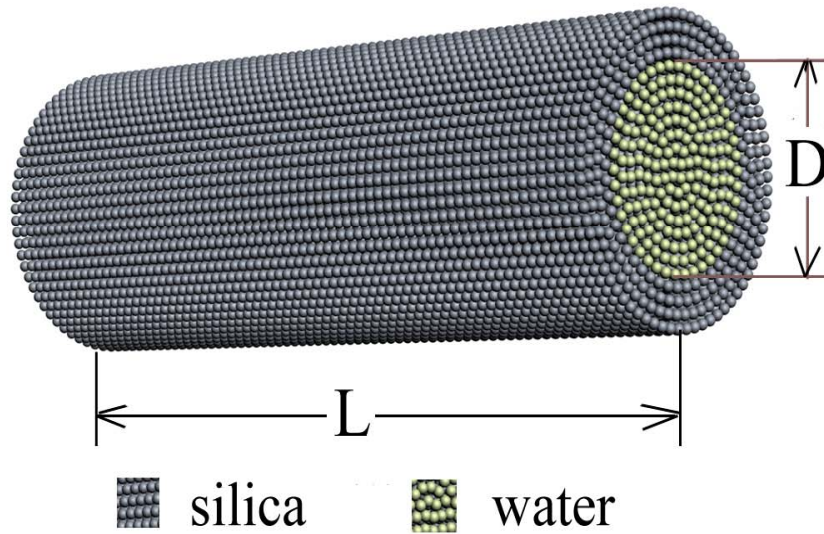
速度、压力、密度、导热系数、
粘度、温度...

管内流动问题

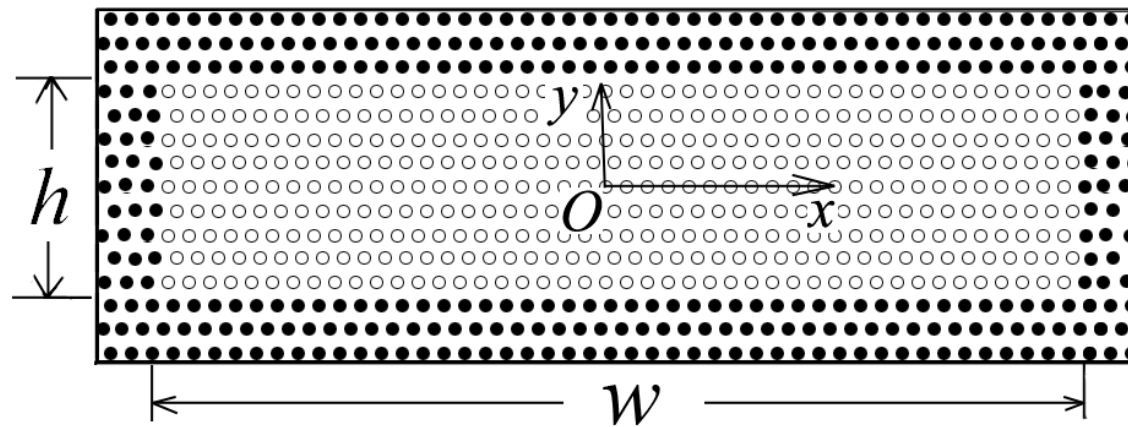


圆截面管内流动问题

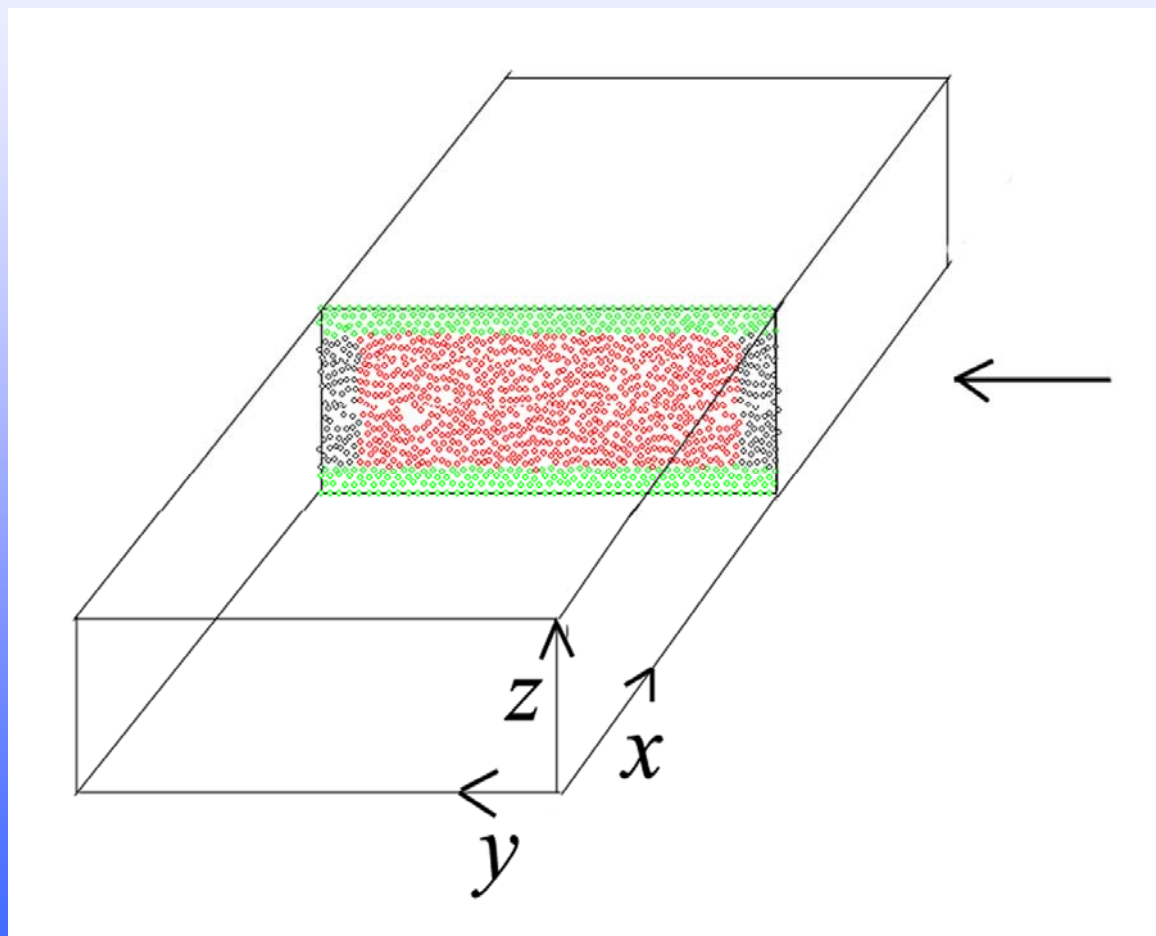
water flow in silica nanopipe



矩形截面管内流动问题



缝隙流动问题



纳米级低速流动的界定

低速流动：流动速度 $< 5 \text{ m.s}^{-1}$

低速流动 \neq 低雷诺数

$$\text{Re} = \frac{vd\rho}{\mu}$$

低速流动研究的必要性

- 1, 大部分纳米级流动的实际问题为低速流
- 2, 即使是高速流动, 在边界附近也是低速流

低速流动问题中的主要难点

速度的通用算法

$$\mathbf{v}^e = \lim_{N_t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N_t} \sum_{k=1}^{N_t} \mathbf{v}_k = \lim_{N_t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N_t} \sum_{k=1}^{N_t} (\mathbf{v}_k^T + \mathbf{v}_k^e)$$

该算法成立的条件

$$\mathbf{v}^T = \lim_{N_t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N_t} \sum_{k=1}^{N_t} \mathbf{v}_k^T = 0$$

实际情况是：

$$\mathbf{v}^T = \lim_{N_t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N_t} \sum_{k=1}^{N_t} \mathbf{v}_k^T \neq \mathbf{0}$$

因为：

- 1, 计算误差
- 2, 布朗运动的影响

低速流动速度计算的新方法

(1) 线性叠加法

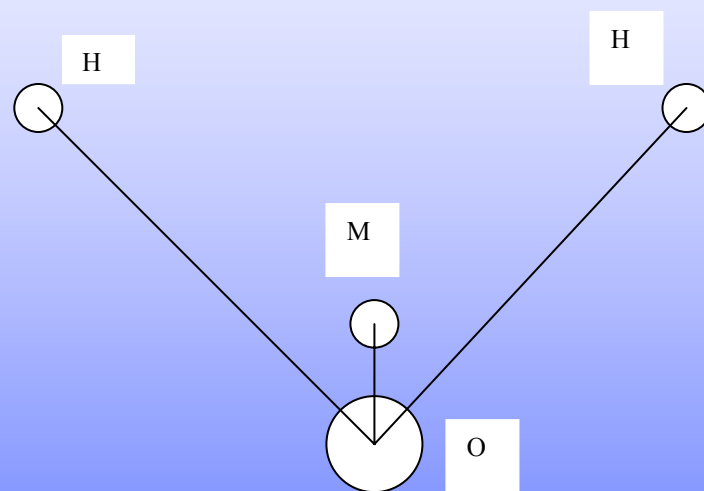
对MD方法中的外力函数进行线性展开，
将外力增量从总的力的增量中分离出来，
然后求得由外力增量引起的流动速度增量...

$$\mathbf{v}_{ik} = \mathbf{v}_{ik-1}^T + \mathbf{v}_{ik-1}^e + \Delta\mathbf{v}_{ik-1}^T + \Delta\mathbf{v}_{ik-1}^e$$

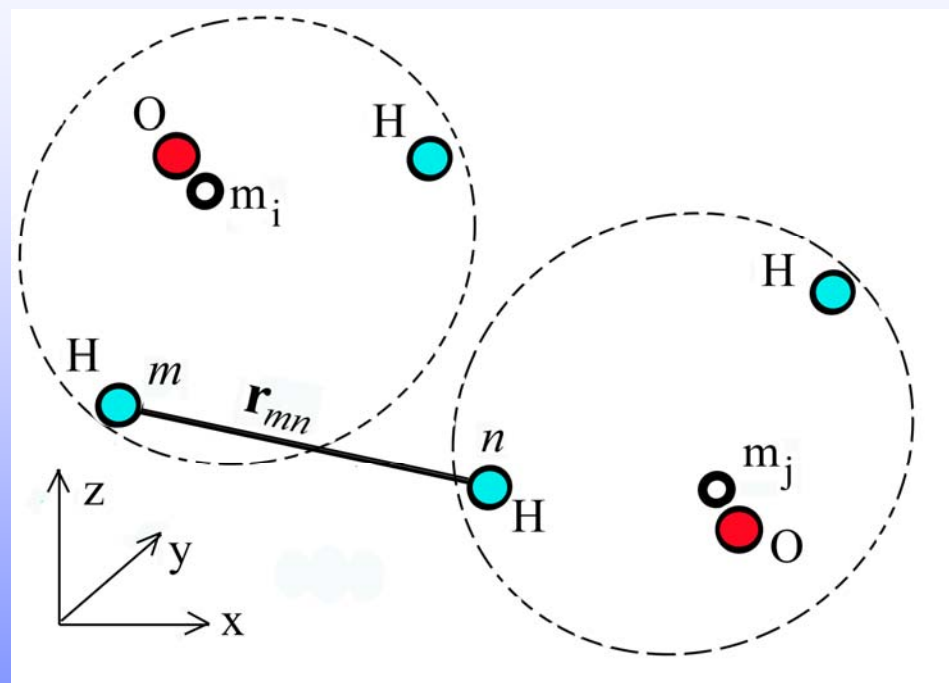
$$\mathbf{v}_{ik}^e = \mathbf{v}_{ik-1}^e + \Delta\mathbf{v}_{ik-1}^e = \mathbf{v}_{ik-1}^e + \frac{\mathbf{F}_{ik}^e}{m_i} \Delta t$$

$$\mathbf{F}_{ik} = \mathbf{F}_{ik}^T + \mathbf{F}_{ik}^e$$

水分子的模型

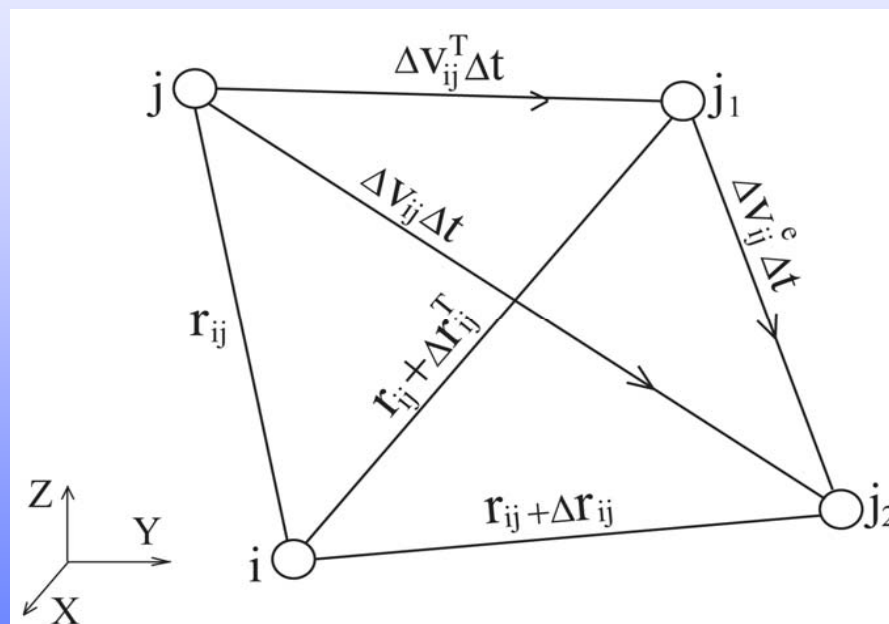
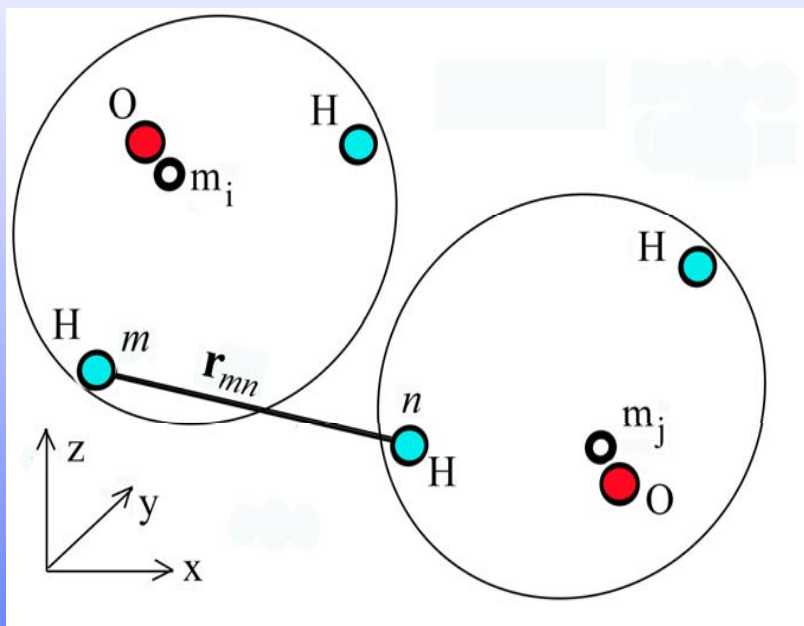


水分子的力学模型



$$u(\mathbf{r}_{12}) = 4\epsilon_{00} \left[\left(\frac{\sigma_{00}}{r_{12}} \right)^{12} - \left(\frac{\sigma_{00}}{r_{12}} \right)^6 \right] + \frac{1}{4\pi} \sum_i \sum_j \frac{q_i q_j}{\epsilon_0 r_{ij}}$$

分子间的运动关系



分子间的作用力的推导

$$\mathbf{v}_i^e = \sum_{k=1}^{N_t} \Delta \mathbf{v}_{ik-1}^e = \sum_{k=1}^{N_t} \frac{\mathbf{F}_{ik}^e}{m_i} \Delta t$$

$$\mathbf{F}_{ij}^T + \mathbf{F}_{ij}^{el} = -\nabla u(r_{ij}) = -\frac{\partial u(r_{ij})}{\partial r_{ij}} \frac{\mathbf{r}_{ij}}{r_{ij}}$$

$$\mathbf{F}_{ik}^e = \mathbf{F}_{ik}^{el} + \mathbf{F}_{ik}^{ell}$$

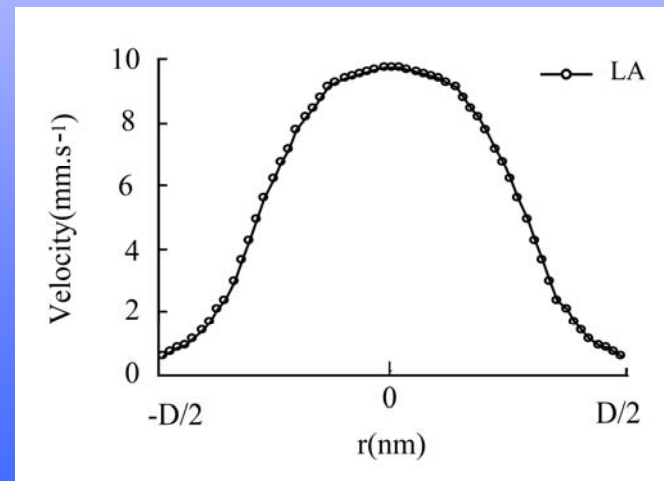
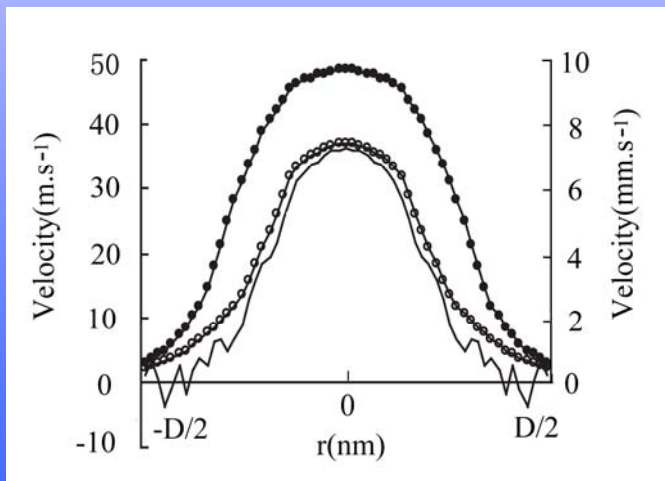
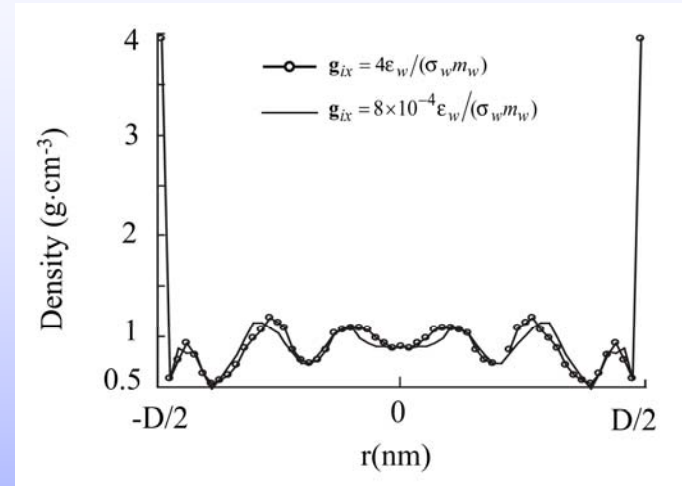
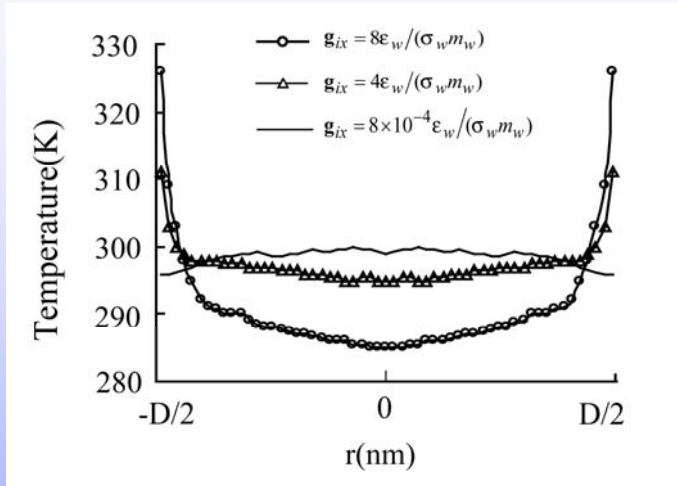
$$\mathbf{F}_{ik}^{el} = \sum_j \mathbf{F}_{ijk}^{el} = \mathbf{F}_{ik-1}^{el} + \sum_j \Delta \mathbf{F}_{ijk-1}^{el}$$

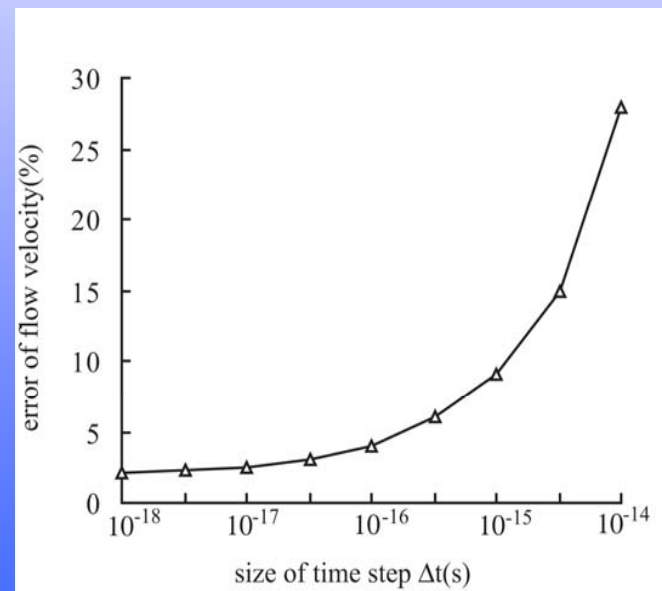
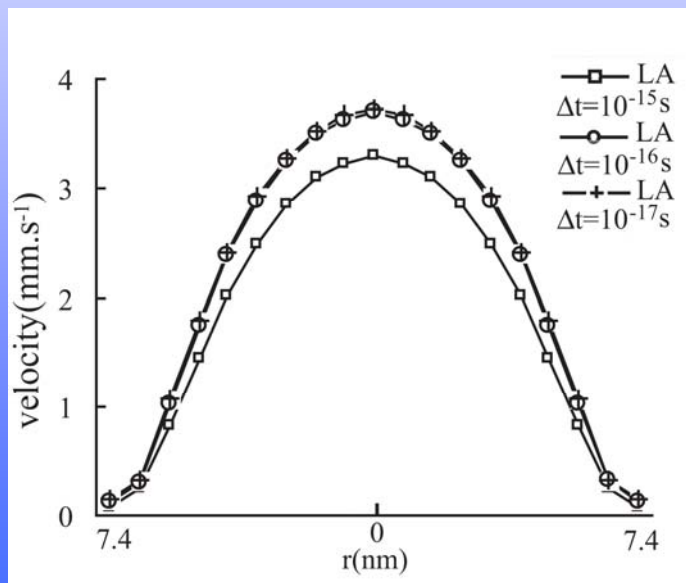
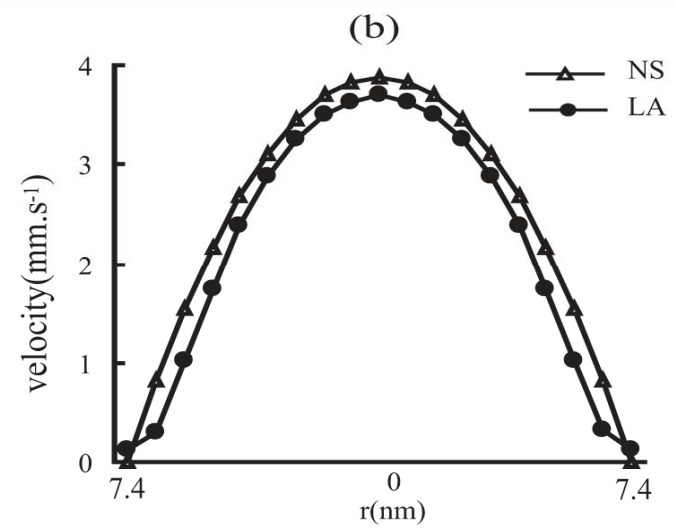
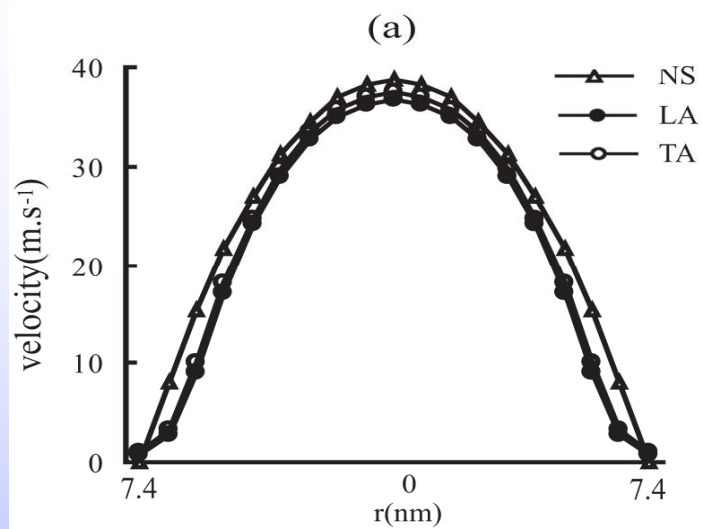
$$\mathbf{F}_{ik}^{el} = \mathbf{F}_{ik-1}^{el} - \sum_j \sum_m \sum_n \left[\frac{\partial^2 u(r_{mn})}{(\partial r_{mn})^2} \Delta r_{mnk-1}^e \frac{\mathbf{r}_{mnk-1}}{r_{mnk-1}} - \frac{\partial u(r_{mn})}{\partial r_{mn}} \frac{1}{r_{ijk-1}} (\Delta \mathbf{r}_{mnk-1}^e - \Delta r_{mnk-1}^e \frac{\mathbf{r}_{mnk-1}}{r_{mnk-1}}) \right],$$

$$= \mathbf{F}_{ik-1}^{el} - \sum_j \left[\frac{\partial^2 u(r_{ij})}{(\partial r_{ij})^2} \Delta r_{ijk-1}^e \frac{\mathbf{r}_{ijk-1}}{r_{ijk-1}} - \frac{\partial u(r_{ij})}{\partial r_{ij}} \frac{1}{r_{ijk-1}} (\Delta \mathbf{r}_{ijk-1}^e - \Delta r_{ijk-1}^e \frac{\mathbf{r}_{ijk-1}}{r_{ijk-1}}) \right],$$

$$\Delta r_{mnk-1}^e = (\Delta \mathbf{v}_{mnk-1}^e \cdot (2\Delta \mathbf{v}_{mnk-1} - \Delta \mathbf{v}_{mnk-1}^e) \Delta t^2 + 2\Delta t \Delta \mathbf{v}_{mnk-1}^e \cdot \mathbf{r}_{mnk-1}) / (2r_{mnk-1})$$

算例





$$\left| \frac{v_{\max \text{LA}} - v_{\max \text{TA}}}{v_{\max \text{TA}}} \right| \times 100\%$$

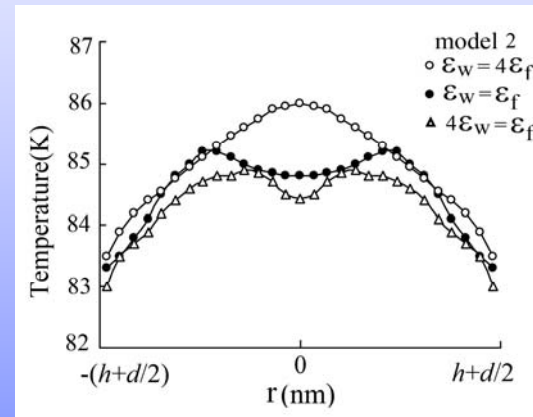
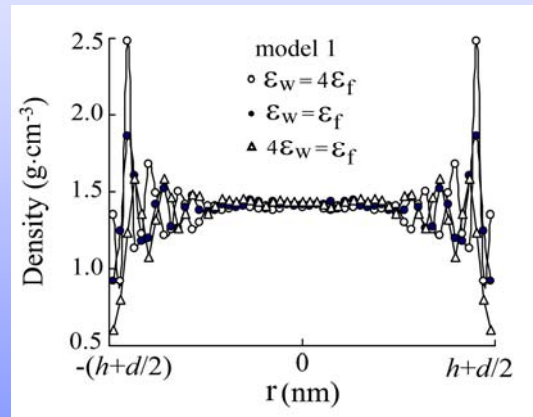
低速流动速度计算的新方法

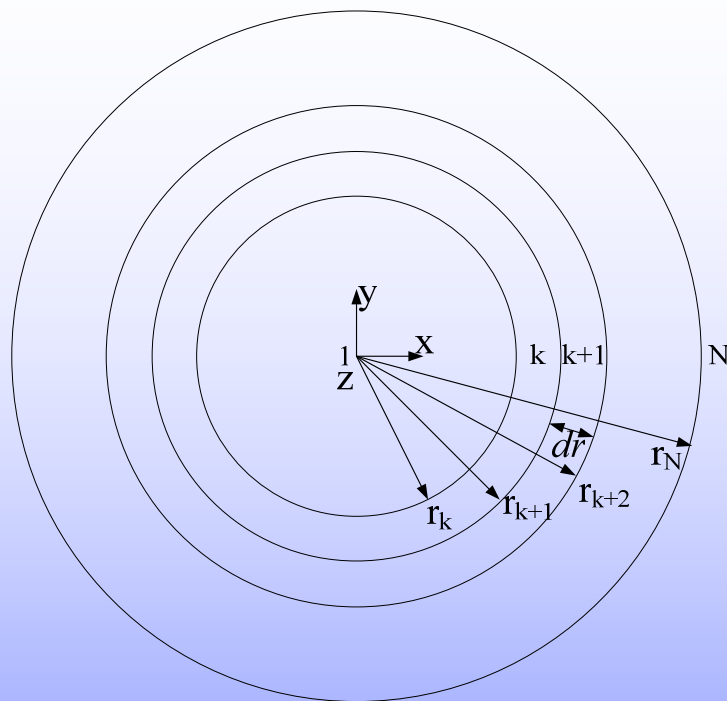
(2) 空间线性化法

根据流体力学中粘度、切应力和流速增量的关系（对于牛顿流体即牛顿内摩擦定律）先用分子动力学方法算出流体的粘度和切应力（即使是稳态流，粘度和切应力也是随空间位置而变化的），然后求出流动速度。

$$\tau = \mu \frac{dv}{dy}$$

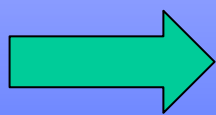
物理参数分布的非均匀性





$$\tau = \mu \frac{dv}{dr}$$

$$dv = \frac{\tau}{\mu} dr$$



$$v_{k+1} = v_k + \frac{\tau_k}{\mu_k} (r_{k+1} - r_k)$$

分子动力学和宏观物理参数的关系



统计物理学和统计力学

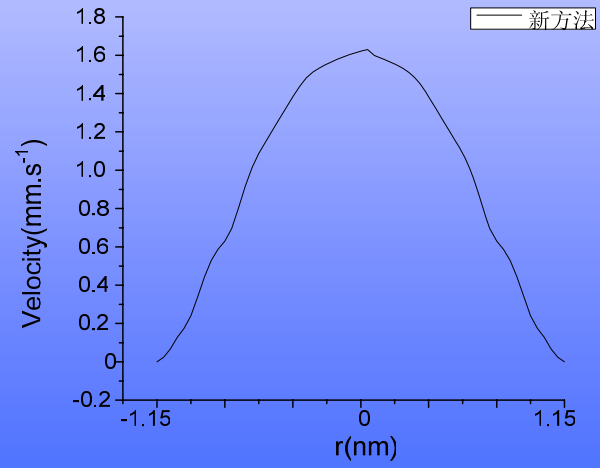
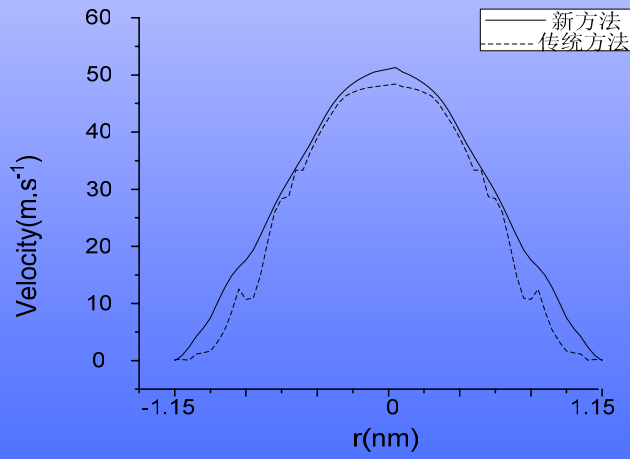
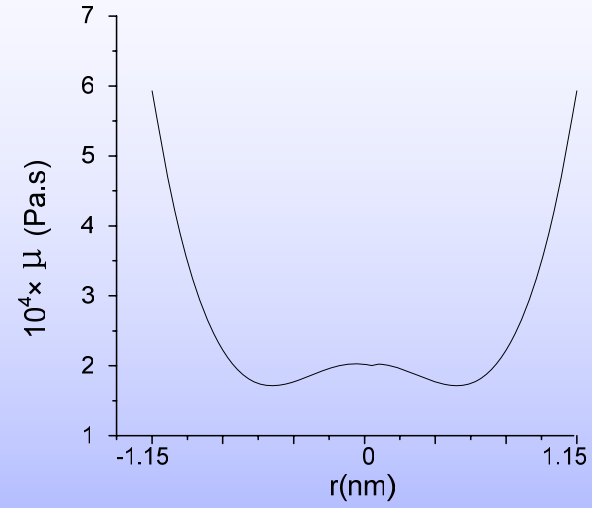
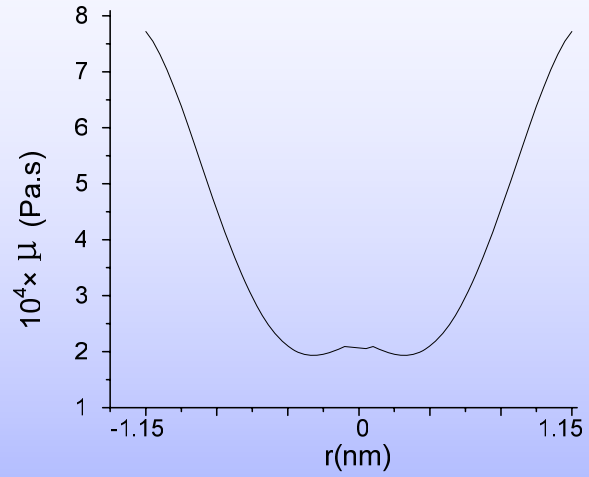
应力

$$\sigma^{\alpha\beta} = \frac{1}{V} \left(\sum_i m_i v_i^\alpha v_i^\beta - \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \sum_j r_{ij}^\alpha f_{ij}^\beta \right)$$

粘度

$$\mu = \frac{V}{3k_B T} \int_0^\infty \sum_\alpha \sum_\beta \langle \sigma^{\alpha\beta}(0) \sigma^{\alpha\beta}(t) \rangle dt$$

算例



问题和讨论

第一种方法:

- 1, 计算速度快,
- 2, 可以方便地计算出边界滑移,
- 3, 稳定性较差。

第二种方法:

- 1, 计算速度慢,
- 2, 不能计算边界滑移,
- 3, 稳定性好。

计划将这两种方法结合在一起应用。

1. Zhang W., Velocity extraction method in molecular dynamic simulation of low speed nanoscale flows, *Int. J. of molecular science*, 2006, 7:405-416. (SCI, 影响因子 1.153)
2. Zhang W., Li D., Simulation of low speed 3D nanochannel flow, *Microfluidics & Nanofluidics*, 2007, 3:417-425. (SCI, 影响因子 3.314)
3. Zhang W., Multi-constrains in constant temperature molecular dynamics simulation of nanoflow, *Chemical Physical Letters*, 2007, 439:219-223. (SCI, 影响因子2.341)
4. Zhang W., Xia D., Examination of nanoflow in rectangular slits, *Molecular Simulation*, 2007, 33(15):1223-1228. (SCI, 影响因子 1.325)
5. Zhang W., Li D., Low Speed Water Flow in Silica Nanochannel, *Chemical Physical Letters*, 2008, 450:422-425. (SCI, 影响因子 2.341)

谢谢