文献阅读 组会

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Part I

Self-consistent dissipative particle dynamics algorithm

Outline

- ① 欧拉法 (Euler)
- ② 跳蛙法 (leap-frog)
- 3 算例对比

欧拉法

欧拉法速度和位置的更新如下:

$$r_i(t + \Delta t) = r_i(t) + v_i(t)\Delta t$$

$$v_i(t + \Delta t) = v_i(t) + f_i(t)\Delta t$$

$$f_i(t + \Delta t) = f_i(r_i(t + \Delta t), v_i(t + \Delta t))$$

欧拉法的缺点

欧拉法的缺点:

时间步长对体系的平恒特征有影响。比如仿真中理想 耗散气体系统的温度。

$$mk_BT_{eq} = \frac{A_3}{A_1(2 - A_1 n\Delta t) - A_2 \Delta t}^1$$

其中,
$$A_1 = \frac{\gamma}{md}[w_D]$$
, $A_2 = \frac{2\gamma^2}{m^2d}[w_D^2]$ $A_3 = \frac{\sigma^2}{d}[w_R^2]$

- 时间步长对径向分布函数有影响。
- 时间不可逆。

¹Dissipative particle dynamics: The equilibrium for finite time steps. C. A. Marsh and J. M. Yeomans. Europhys. Lett. 37(8), pp₃ 511-516 (199₹)

Outline

- ① 欧拉法 (Euler)
- ② 跳蛙法 (leap-frog)
- 3 算例对比

跳蛙法 (leap-frog)

跳蛙法 (leap-frog) 速度和位置的更新如下:

$$v_i\left(t + \frac{\Delta t}{2}\right) = v_i\left(t - \frac{\Delta t}{2}\right) + \Delta t \frac{f_i(t)}{m}$$

$$r_i(t + \Delta t) = r_i(t) + v_i(t)\Delta t + f_i(t)\frac{(\Delta t)^2}{2m}$$

跳蛙法的特点

跳蛙法的特点:

- 自洽 (self-consistently)
- 时间可逆 (time reversible)。
- 仿真的时间步长不再受算法限制。
- 计算量更大, 需要更多开销。

Outline

- ① 欧拉法 (Euler)
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算例对比

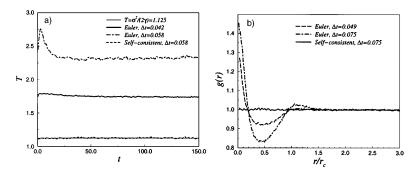


Fig. 1. – Comparison of the equilibrium properties of an ideal 2D DPD gas with the self-consistent and the Euler algorithms, for σ =1.5, γ = 1, n = 25, L = 10rc, rc = 4. a) Measured and imposed temperature; t is the time in units of rc $\sqrt{m/(2k_{\rm B}T)}$. b) Radial distribution function.

Part II

Dissipative-particle-dynamics model for two-phase flows

Outline

- 4 两相的 DPD 模型
- 5 算例
 - Liquid layer simulations
 - Laplace law simulations
 - Ocillation of a liquid cylinder

DPD 与分子动力学的差别

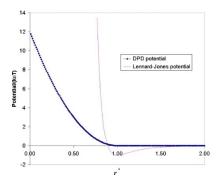
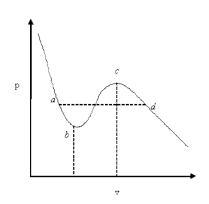


FIG. 1. (Color online) Hard-core Lennard-Jones potential vs the soft-core DPD potential; $r^* = r/\sigma_0$ for the Lennard-Jones potential, $r^* = r/r_c$ for DPD, see text.

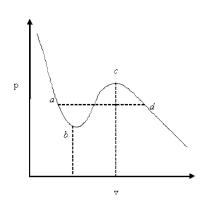
- ① lennard-Jones 势能的斜率 太陡,力的变化太快,因此对 Δt 的要求较高。
- ② DPD 势能的斜率相对 lennard-Jones 势能比较平 缓。对应的守恒力

$$F_{ij}^{C} = a_{ij}(1 - r_{ij}/r_c)e_{ij}$$

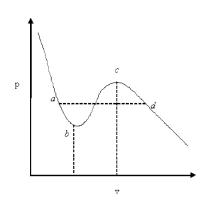
① 耗散力和随机力反应流体力学的性质,保守力表现热力学的性质。



① 耗散力和随机力反应流体力学的性质,保守力表现热力学的性质。



- 耗散力和随机力反应流体力学的性质,保守力表现热力学的性质。
- 保守力
 $F_{ij}^{C} = a_{ij}(1 r_{ij}/r_{c})e_{ij}$ 并不能体现表现表面张
 力的长程力。



- 耗散力和随机力反应流体力学的性质,保守力表现热力学的性质。
- ② 保守力 $F_{ij}^{C} = a_{ij}(1 r_{ij}/r_{c})e_{ij}$ 并不能体现表现表面张力的长程力。
- ③ 能引起相分离和表面张力的保守力形式 $F^{C} = -\nabla \psi_{noniteal} + F^{S}$



平均自由能及其泰勒展开

每个粒子的平均自由能

$$\psi_{m} = \int u_{att}(r)\rho dr \xrightarrow{\text{\& \$h} \text{\& \#}} \psi_{m} = -a\rho - k\nabla^{2}\rho$$
 (1)

其中

$$a = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{r>\sigma_0} u_{att}(r) dr, \quad \kappa = -\frac{1}{6} \int_{r>\sigma_0} r^2 u_{att}(r) dr$$

基于 van der waals 状态方程的自由能

由 van der waals 状态方程

$$(p + \frac{n^2a}{V^2})(V - nb) = nRT \Longrightarrow p = \frac{\rho k_B T}{1 - b\rho} - a\rho^2$$

结合
$$p = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v}$$
 可得

$$\psi = \frac{-k_b T \ln(1 - b\rho) - a\rho}{\psi_{non-ideal}} + \frac{k_B T \ln \rho}{F^S}$$

密度的计算

密度的计算采用了 SPH 中密度计算的方法

$$\rho_i = \sum_{j=1}^N w(r_{ij})$$

其中 w 满足: $\int_0^{r_c} 2\pi r w(r) r dr = 1$, 二维的权函数 w 如下

$$w(r, r_c) = \begin{cases} \frac{5}{\pi r_c^2} (1 + \frac{3r}{r_c}) (1 - \frac{r}{r_c})^3 & \text{if } r < r_c \\ 0 & \text{if } r > r_c \end{cases}$$

保守力的最终表达式

表面张力项

$$F^{S} = \kappa \nabla \nabla^{2} \rho$$

因此保守力为

$$F^{C} = \nabla [k_b T \ln(1 - b\rho) + a\rho] + \kappa \nabla \nabla^2 \rho$$

结合前面相关结果。最终得到

$$f_{ij}^{C} = \left[-\left\{ \left(\frac{bk_{B}T}{1 - b\rho_{i}} \right) + \left(\frac{bk_{B}T}{1 - b\rho_{i}} - a \right) \right\} w_{ij}^{(1)} + \kappa w_{ij}^{(3)} \right]$$



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结构与参数





FIG. 3. Computational setup for the liquid layer problem.

TABLE I. Parameters for the simulation of a liquid layer.

Parameter	Equation in which the parameter appears	Value in DPD units
k_BT	(5) and (21)	2.1×10^{-2}
a (van der Waals parameter)	(21)	3.012×10^{-3}
b (van der Waals parameter)	(21)	2.5×10^{-2}
Mean-field critical density	_	13.33
Mean-field critical temperature	_	3.57×10^{-2}
σ	(2)	6.13×10^{-2}
K	(20)	8.0×10^{-4}
Time step δt	(6) and (8)	1.0×10^{-2}
r_c	(7) and (18)	1.11
N	_	10 000
Domain dimensions $(x \times y)$	_	33.806 × 33.806

表面张力的计算

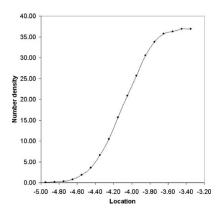


FIG. 4. Interfacial density profile for the liquid layer problem; black dots indicate the average value in a fine layer while the solid line is a fit to this data. Values are in DPD units.

表面张力计算公式:

$$\sigma_{s} = \kappa \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial \mathbf{n}}\right) d\mathbf{n}$$

结构与计算方法

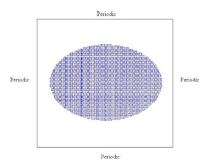


FIG. 5. (Color online) Initial configuration of DPD particles for the Laplace law simulation.

二维的 Laplace law 如下:

$$p_{in} - p_{out} = \frac{\sigma_s}{R}$$

压强和曲率半径的计算:

$$p = \rho k_B T + \frac{1}{2dV} \sum_{i} \sum_{j} r_{ij} F_{ij}^{C}$$

$$R = \sqrt{N/(\pi \rho_{eq})}$$

Laplace law 的证明

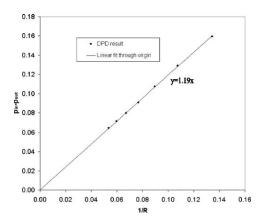


FIG. 6. Verification of Laplace law for the two-phase DPD model. Values are in DPD units.

Small-amplitude oscillations

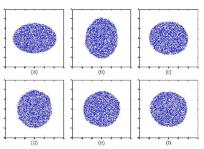


FIG. 8. (Color online) Snapshots of oscillating small-amplitude cylinders at DPD times of (a) 1, (b) 200, (c) 400, (d) 600, (e) 800, and (f) 1000.

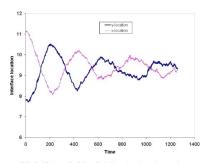


FIG. 7. (Color online) Interfacial location along the x and y axes as a function of time. Values are in DPD units.

Large-amplitude oscillations

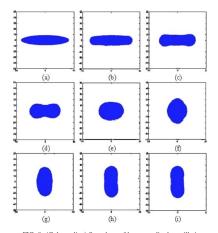


FIG. 9. (Color online) Snapshots of large-amplitude oscillations at DPD times of (a) t=1, (b) t=100, (c) t=200, (d) t=300, (e) t=400, (f) t=500, (g) t=600, (h) t=700, and (i) t=800.



Thank You!!!