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## Molecular Dynamics Simulation of Droplet Vaporization

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**Key Words:** Molecular Dynamics( ), Droplet( ), Vaporization( )

### Abstract

A study of argon droplet vaporization is conducted using molecular dynamics, instead of using traditional methods such as the Navier-Stokes equation. Molecular dynamics uses Lagrangian frame to describe molecular behavior in a system and uses only momentum and position data of all molecules in the system. So every property is not a hypothetical input but a statistical result calculated from the momentum and position data. This work performed a simulation of the complete vaporization of a three dimensional submicron argon droplet within quiescent environment. Lennard-Jones 12-6 potential function is used as a intermolecular potential function. The molecular configuration is examined while an initially non-spherical droplet is changed into the spherical shape and droplet evaporates. And the droplet radius versus time is calculated with temperature and pressure profile.

$\phi$	$r$
$\phi_{ij}$ i,j	$\epsilon$
$U$	zero energy separation distance
$F$	$v$
$F_{ij}$ i,j	$v_i^n$ i n
$H$ Hamiltonian	$a$ 가†
$p$	$a_i^n$ i n 가
$q$	$\Delta t$
$p_i$ i	$m$
$q_i$ i	$T$
	$T_{cr}$
	$P_{cr}$
	$\rho$
	$\rho_{cr}$
	$k$

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\* ( ),

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1.

$$q_i \equiv xi + yj + zk$$

$$p_i \equiv m_i \frac{dq_i}{dt} \tag{1}$$

가  
Navier-Stokes

equation

2

$$\frac{dp_i}{dt} = F_i \{q_1, q_2, \dots, q_N\}, \quad \frac{dq_i}{dt} = \frac{p_i}{m_i} \tag{2}$$

가

가

, 가

Eulerian

Hamiltonian

Lagrangian

$$H \{p_i, q_i\} \equiv \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{p_i^2}{2m_i} + U \{q_1, q_2, \dots, q_N\} \tag{3}$$

$$q_i \quad p_i \quad (q_i)$$

$$\text{Hamiltonian} \tag{4}$$

(intermolecular potential function)

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} = \frac{\partial U}{\partial q_i} = -F_i \tag{4}$$

가

가

(intermolecular potential  $\phi$ )

3

가

가

(intermolecular force),  $i$ 가

(quasi molecule)

(scaling)

$$F_i = -\nabla \phi \{q_1, q_2, \dots, q_N\} \tag{5}$$

( $q_i$ ) ( $p_i$ )

$$(5) \quad (2)$$

submicron

Lennard-Jones 12-6

potential

2.2

Lennard-Jones 12-6 potential (6)가

2.

$$\phi(r) = 4\epsilon \left[ \left( \frac{\sigma}{r} \right)^{12} - \left( \frac{\sigma}{r} \right)^6 \right] \tag{6}$$

2.1

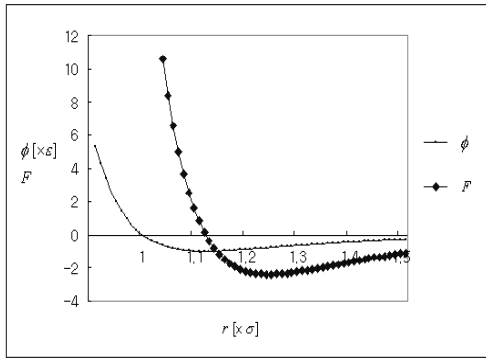
$r$

(7) pairwise potential

가 가

( $q_i$ ) ( $p_i$ )

$$F = -\nabla \phi = 4\epsilon \left[ 12 \left( \frac{\sigma^{12}}{r^{13}} \right) - 6 \left( \frac{\sigma^6}{r^7} \right) \right] \tag{7}$$



**Fig. 1** Intermolecular potential( $\phi$ ) and intermolecular force( $F$ )

가  $1.122\sigma$   
 ,  $1.122\sigma$

.  $2.67\sigma$   
 1%

2.3

(7)

N-1

cutoff distance (  $2.67\sigma$  )

1%

if  $r_{ij} < 2.67\sigma$

$$F_{ij} = -\nabla\phi_{ij} = 4\epsilon \left[ 12 \left( \frac{\sigma^{12}}{r_{ij}^{13}} \right) - 6 \left( \frac{\sigma^6}{r_{ij}^7} \right) \right] \quad (8)$$

$$F_i = \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^N F_{ij}$$

2.4

(8)

가

가

$$a_i^n = \frac{F_i^n}{m_i}$$

$$v_i^{n+1} = v_i^n + a_i^n \Delta t \quad (9)$$

$$q_i^{n+1} = q_i^n + v_i^n \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} a_i^n \Delta t^2$$

leap-frog scheme

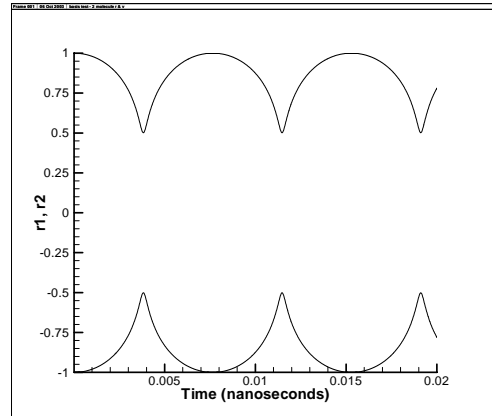
Verlet

2.5

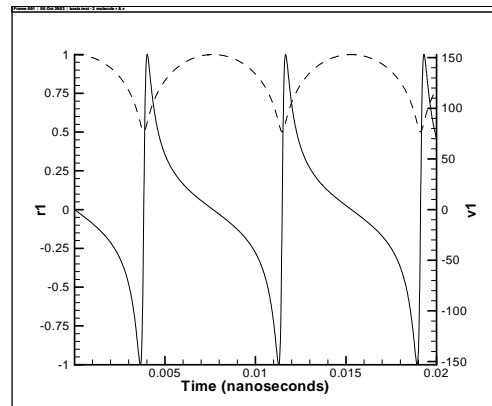
가

$\Delta t$

가  $2\sigma$



**Fig. 2** Distance between two centers of colliding molecules( $\times\sigma$ )



**Fig. 3** Velocity profile of colliding molecule( $m/s^2$ )

가  $1.122\sigma$

가

,  $1.122\sigma$

Fig. 2

$2\sigma$ 가

가 0

$\Delta t = 10 \text{ femto sec}$

Fig. 4

roundoff error

.  $2\sigma$

0

1 nano sec

131

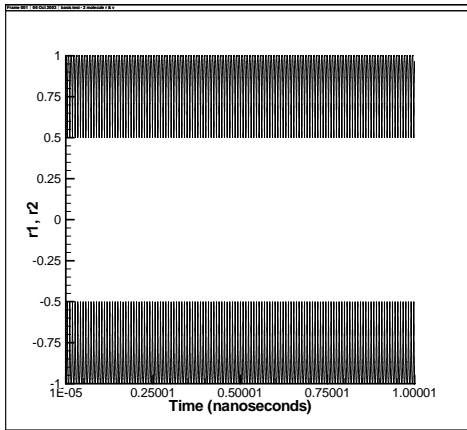


Fig. 4 Molecular trajectory for 1 nano sec ( $\Delta t = 10$  femto sec)

3. (Droplet vaporization)

3.1

(Ar)

$\sigma : 0.34 \text{ nm}$        $\epsilon : 120 k$   
 $m : 6.6 \times 10^{-26} \text{ kg}$        $T_{cr} : 150 K$   
 $P_{cr} : 4.86 \text{ Mpa}$        $\rho_{cr} : 535.6 \text{ kg/m}^3$

3.2

가 0

가

cell  
 가  $2.67\sigma$   
 $15 \times 15 \times 15$  cell  
 $1.122\sigma$   
 $11 \times 11 \times 11$   
 $9 \times 9 \times 9$

가  $1.122\sigma$

가

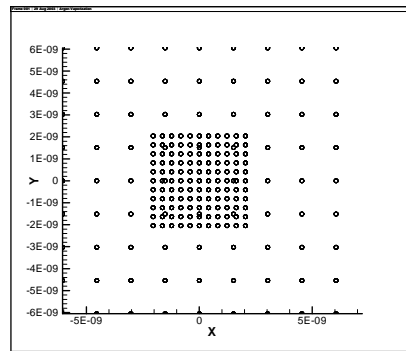
Maxwell

가  $86K$ 가

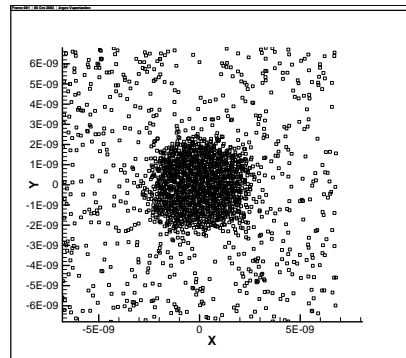
Verlet

$\Delta t = 10$  femto sec

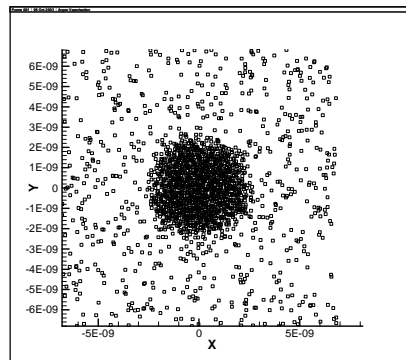
가



(a) 0 nano sec (initial configuration)



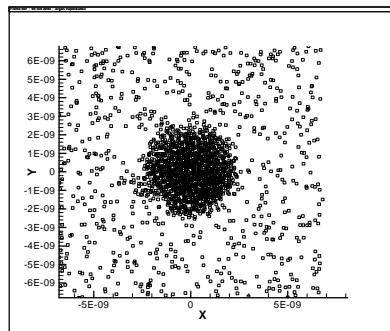
(b) 0.01 nano sec



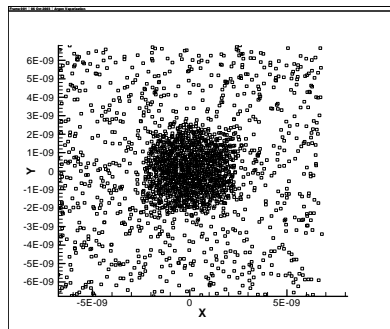
(c) 0.05 nano sec

Fig. 5 Dynamic equilibrium state for droplet

가  
 , periodic  
 boundary condition  
 ,  
 가  
 ,  
 가  
 ,  
 가 86K 가  
 (Brownian  
 motion)  
 가 0  
 3.3  
 가 86K  
 0.6 nano sec  
 cell 120K 가  
 가  
 가  
 cell

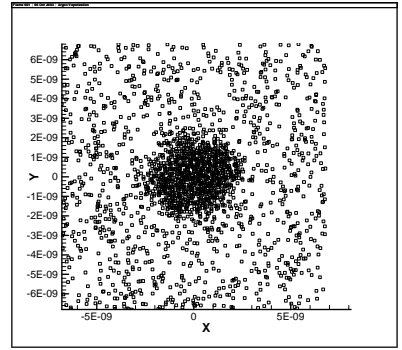


(a) 0 nano sec

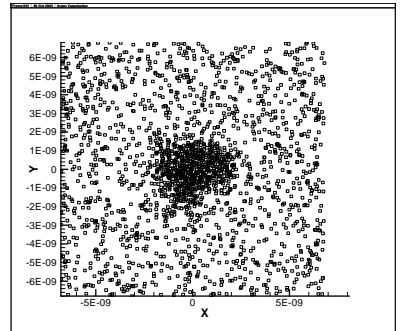


(b) 1 nano sec

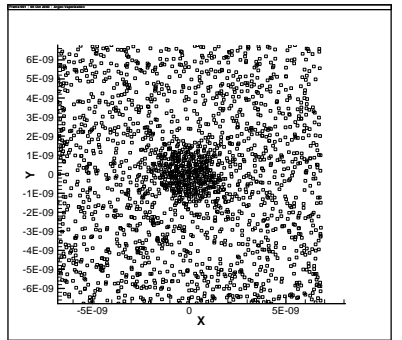
(c) 2 nano sec



(d) 3 nano sec



(e) 4 nano sec



(f) 5 nano sec

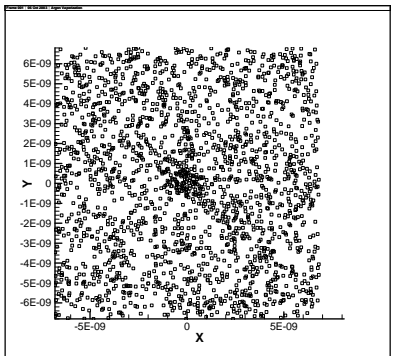


Fig. 6 Molecular distribution of evaporating droplet

radial density 가  $0.4 \times \rho_{cr}$

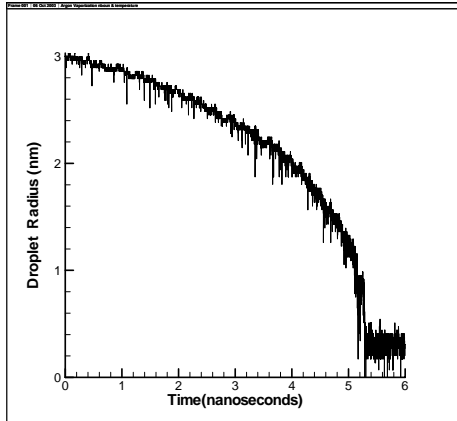


Fig. 7 Time variation of droplet radius

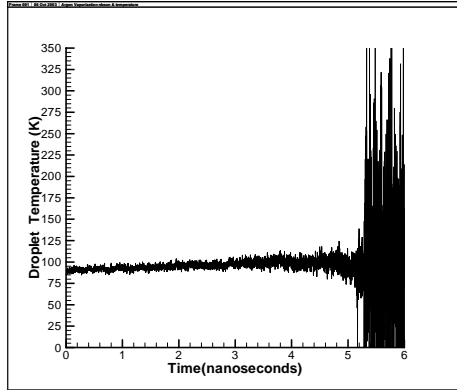


Fig. 8 Time variation of droplet temperature

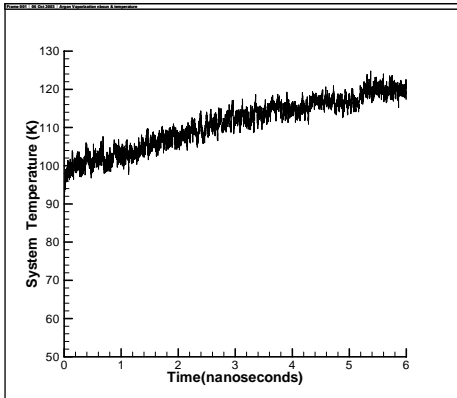


Fig. 9 Time variation of system temperature

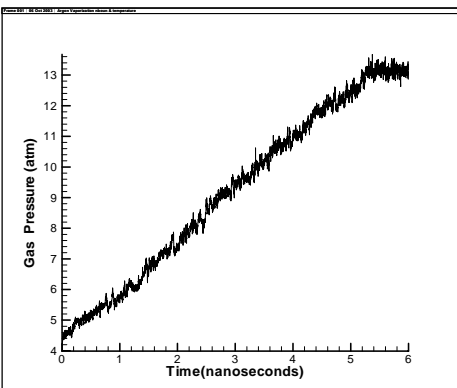


Fig. 10 Time variation of system pressure

0 ~ 5.2 nano sec  
 가  
 (pseudo wet bulb state)  
 Fig. 10 가  
 가 , 가  
 가 가  
 cell . 가  
 5.2 nano sec  
 가 가  
 .  
 4.  
 submicron  
 .  
 submicron  
 가  
 가

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