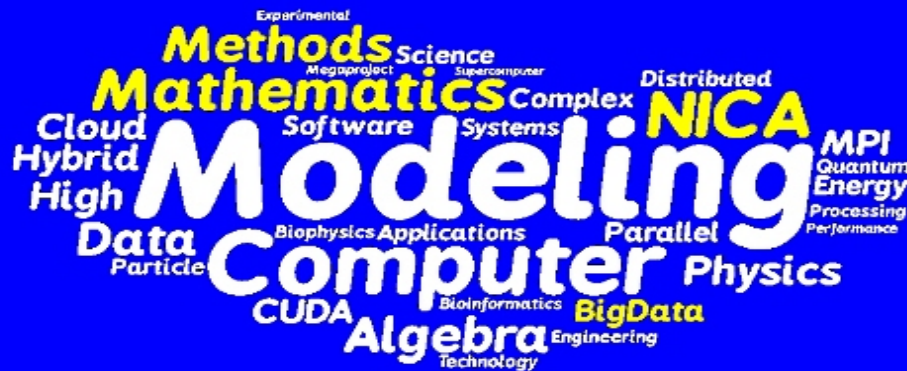




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July 3-7, 2017 — Dubna

MODELING THERMAL EFFECTS IN METALS IRRADIATED BY COPPER NANOCLOUDS

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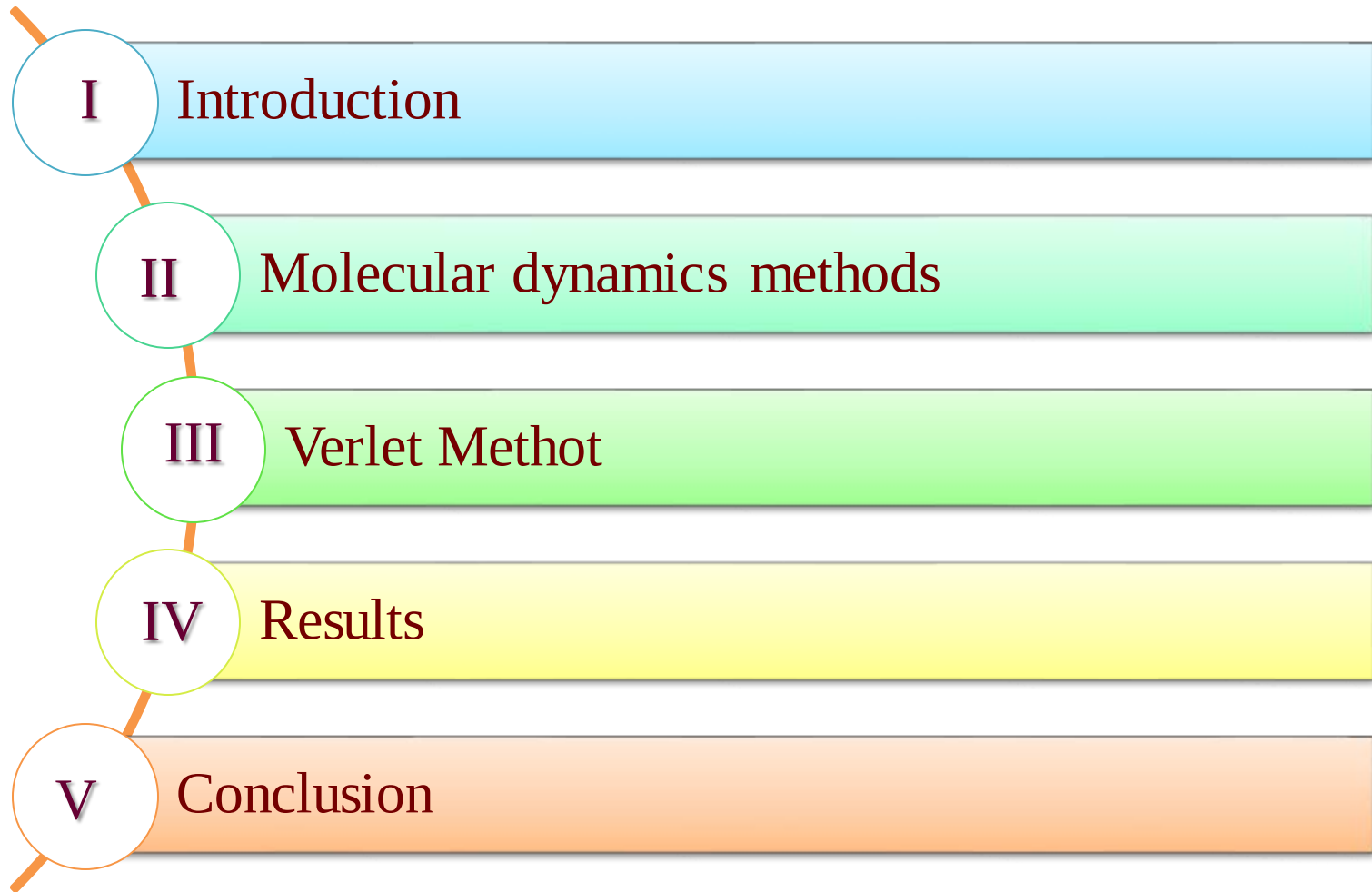
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Dubna 2017

Contents



Molecular dynamics methods

$$m_i \frac{d^2 r_i}{dt^2} = \vec{f}_i \quad (1 \leq i \leq N)$$

$$\vec{f}_i = - \frac{\partial U(\vec{r}_1, \dots, \vec{r}_N)}{\partial r_i} + \vec{f}_i^{ex}$$

$$T = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N m_i v_i^2}{3Nk}$$

We obtain the instantaneous temperature. (m_i – is the particle mass, v – is the particle speed, N – is the total number of particles, k – is the Boltzmann constant)

$$\bar{T} = \frac{1}{3Nk\tau} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+\tau} \sum_{i=1}^N m_i v_i^2 dt$$

Further, by averaging overtime, we obtain the temperature of the system.

Numerical methods for MD - Verlet Method⁸

$$\vec{f}_i = -\vec{\nabla}_i \sum_j U(r_{ij})$$

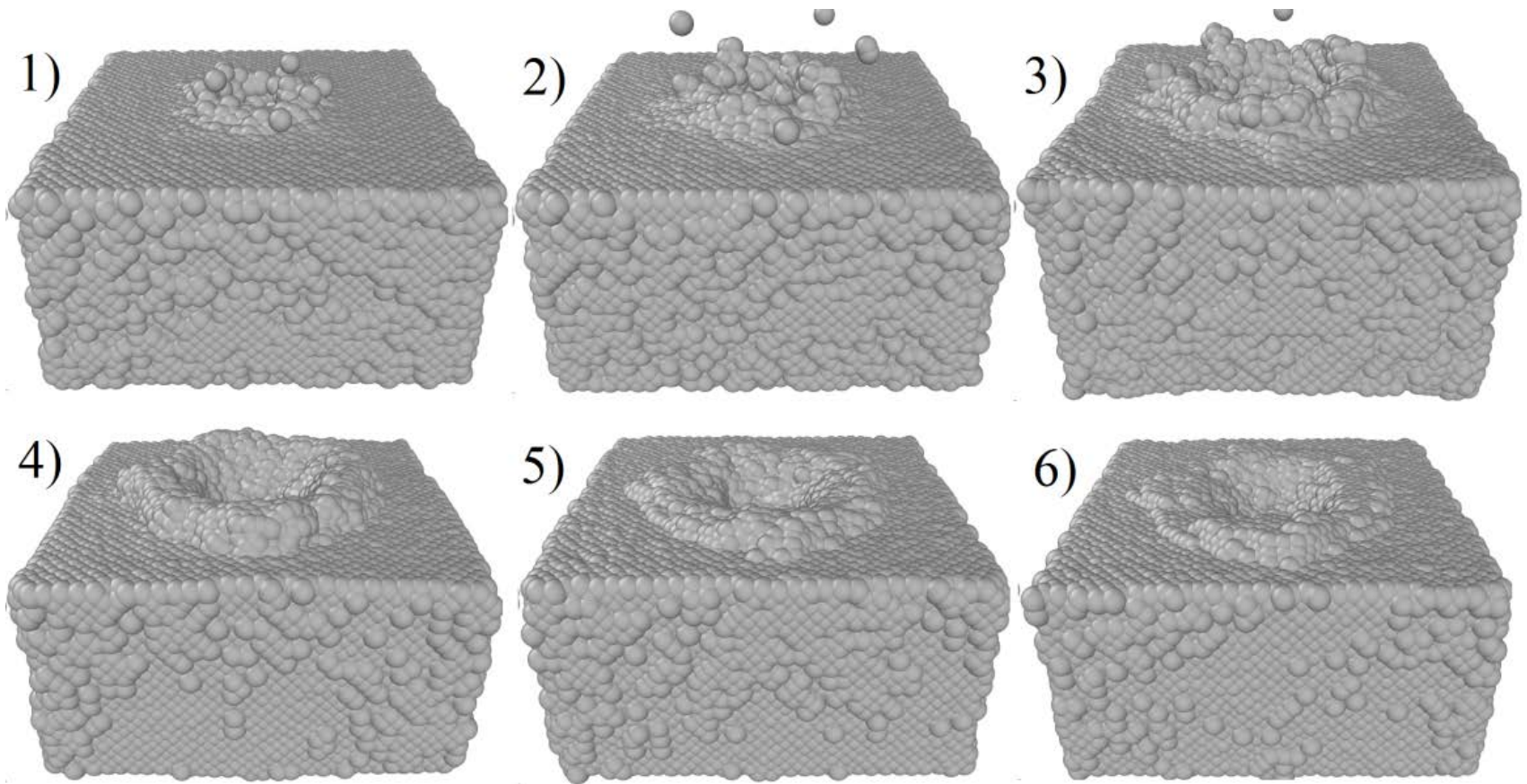
$$\vec{r}_i(t + \Delta t) = \vec{r}_i(t) + \vec{v}_i(t)\Delta t + \frac{a_i(t)}{2}\Delta t^2$$

$$a(t + \Delta t) = \frac{f(t + \Delta t)}{m}$$

$$v(t + \Delta t) = v(t) + \frac{a(t + \Delta t) + a(t)}{2}\Delta t$$

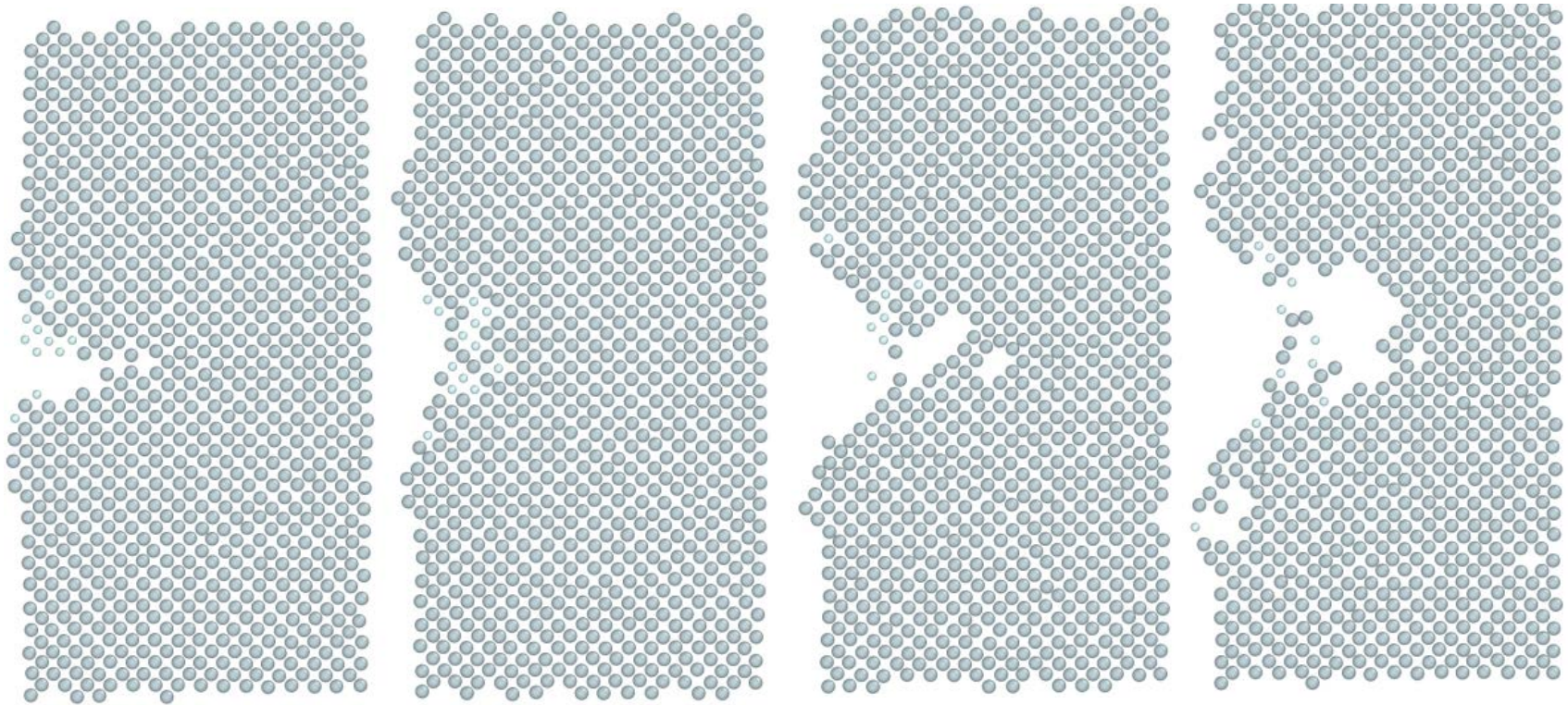
⁸Verlet L. Computer experiments on classical fluids. I. Thermodynamical properties of Lennard-Jones molecules. // Phys. Rev.-1967.- v.159 N.1- p.98-103.

Results



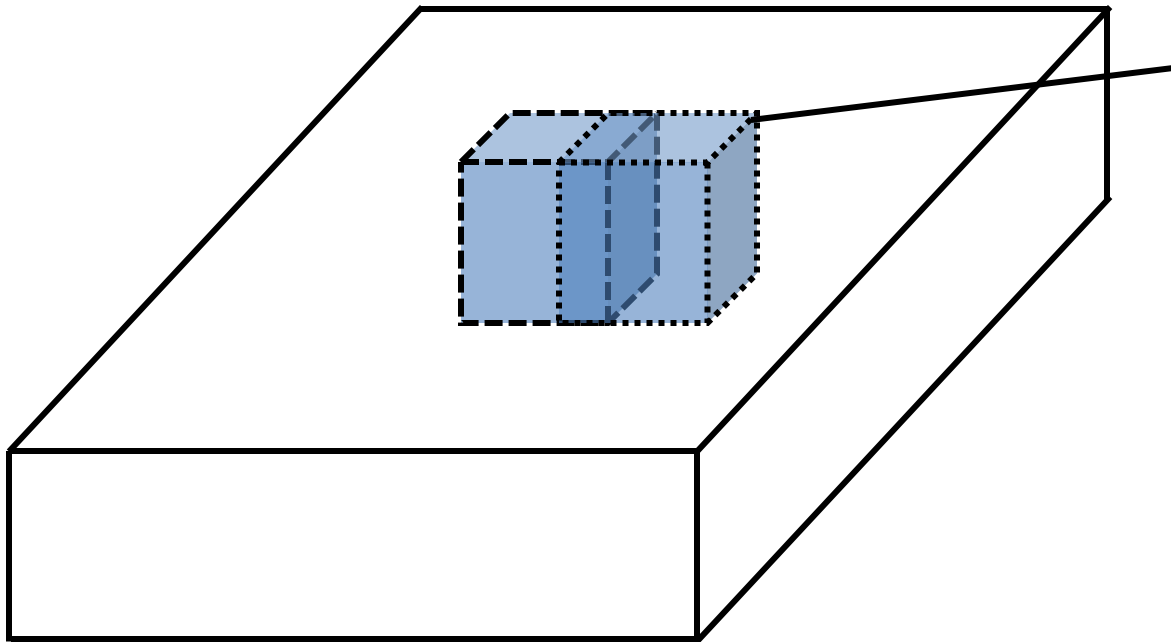
Dynamics of crater formation in a target under irradiation with a 50-eV / atom nanoclusters at instants of time: 1) 0.5 ps; 2) 1 ps; 3) 2 ps; 4) 5 ps; 5) 10 ps; 6) 20 ps.

Results



Structural changes at the center of the cross section of the target at time 20 ps after irradiation with nanoclusters with an energy of 10, 20, 30, 40 eV / atom

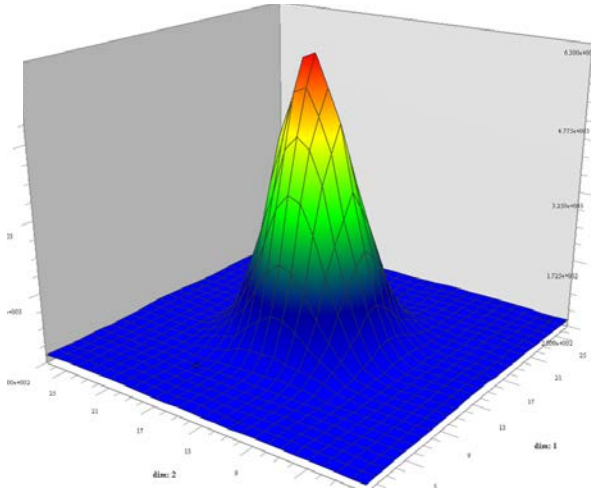
Calculation of the temperature field



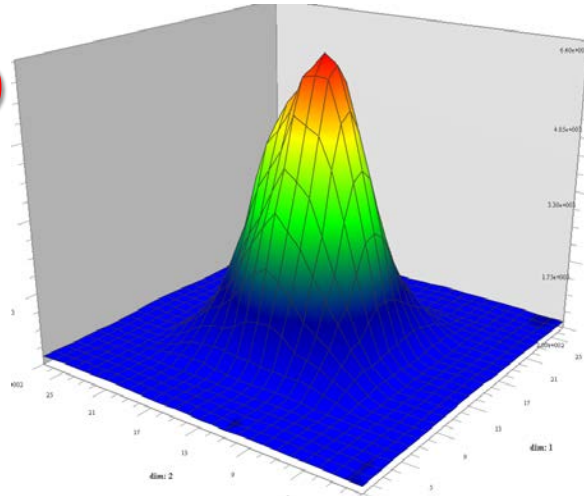
$$T_{cell,i}(i,j)$$

Results

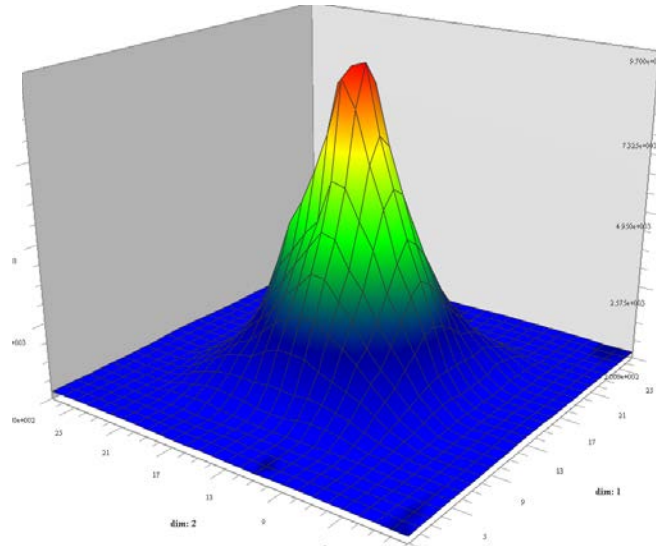
1)



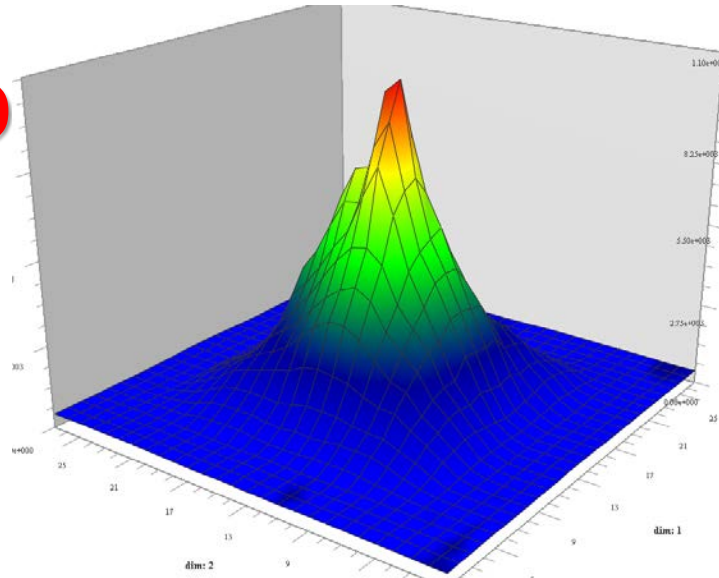
2)



3)



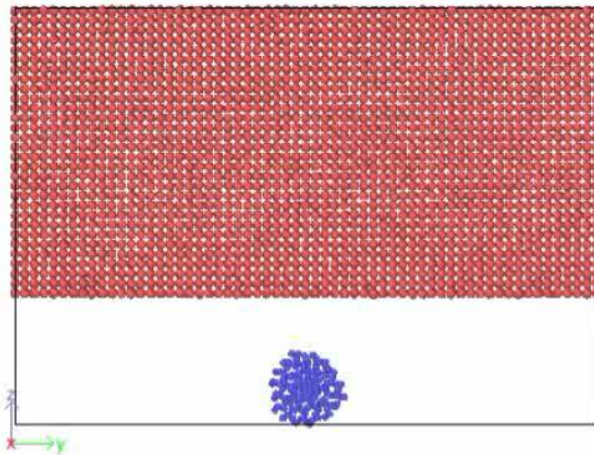
4)



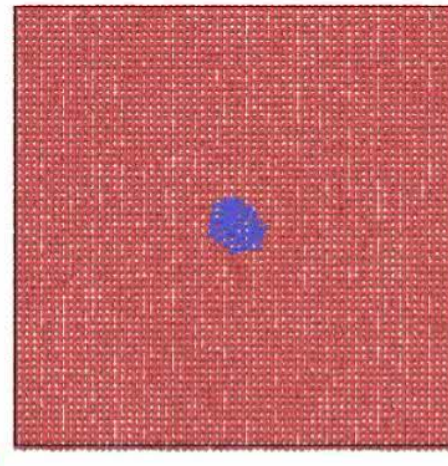
The temperature field on the surface of the target at a time of 0.5 ps under irradiation by nanoclusters with an energy of 10, 20, 30, 40 eV / atom. In this case, the calculated target temperature at the center of irradiation is $\sim 6300, 6400, 9700$ and 11000 (K), respectively.

Results

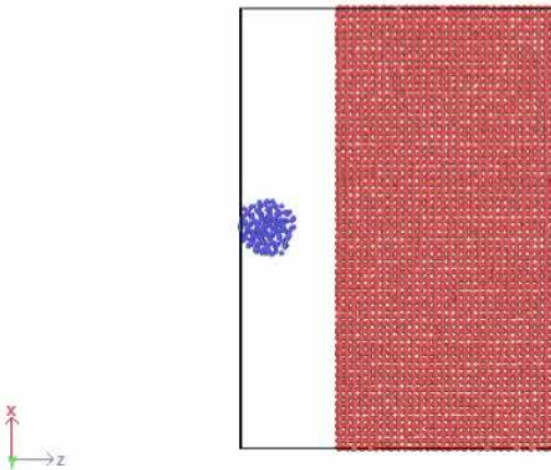
Ortho



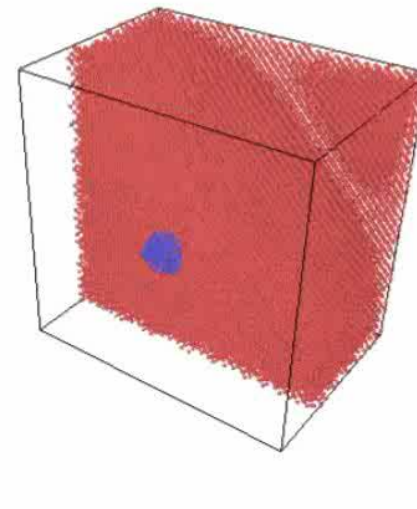
Ortho



Ortho



Perspective



0 / 2000

500

1000

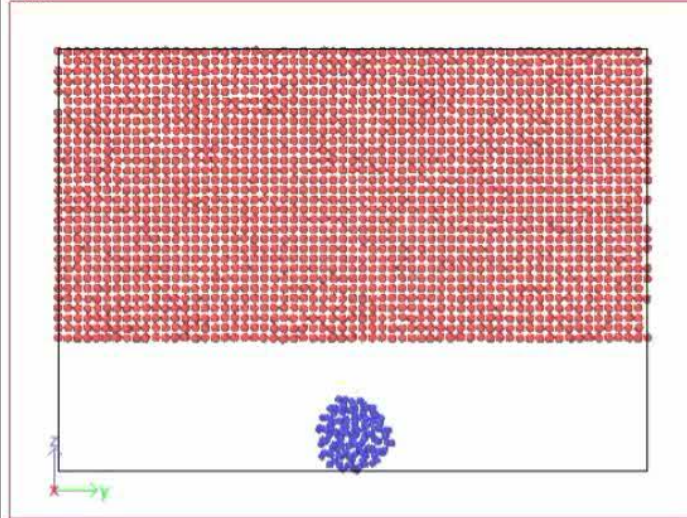
1500

2000

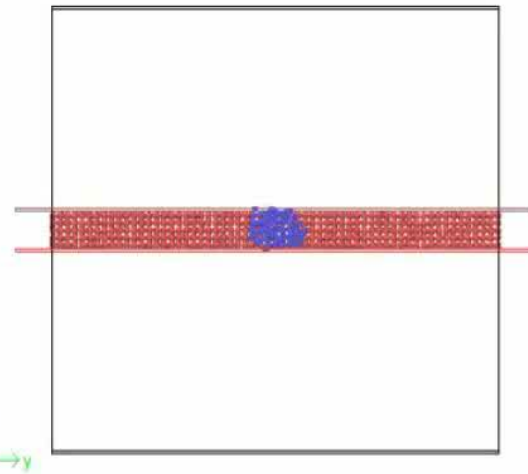


Results

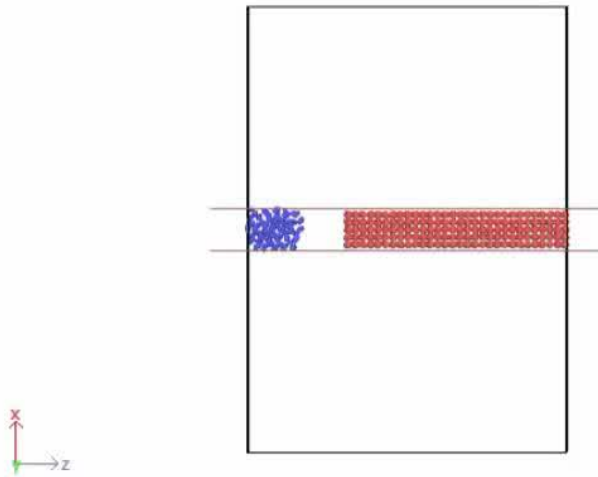
Ortho



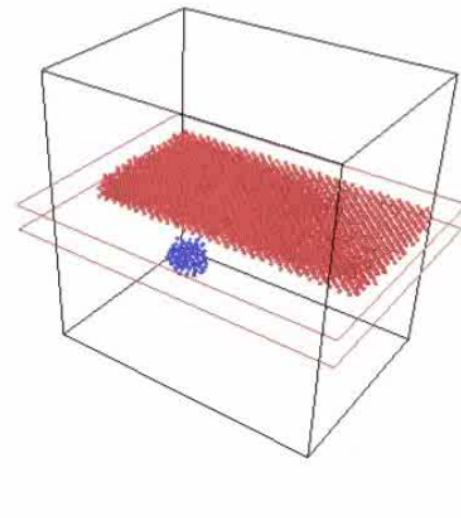
Ortho



Ortho



Perspective



0 / 2000

300

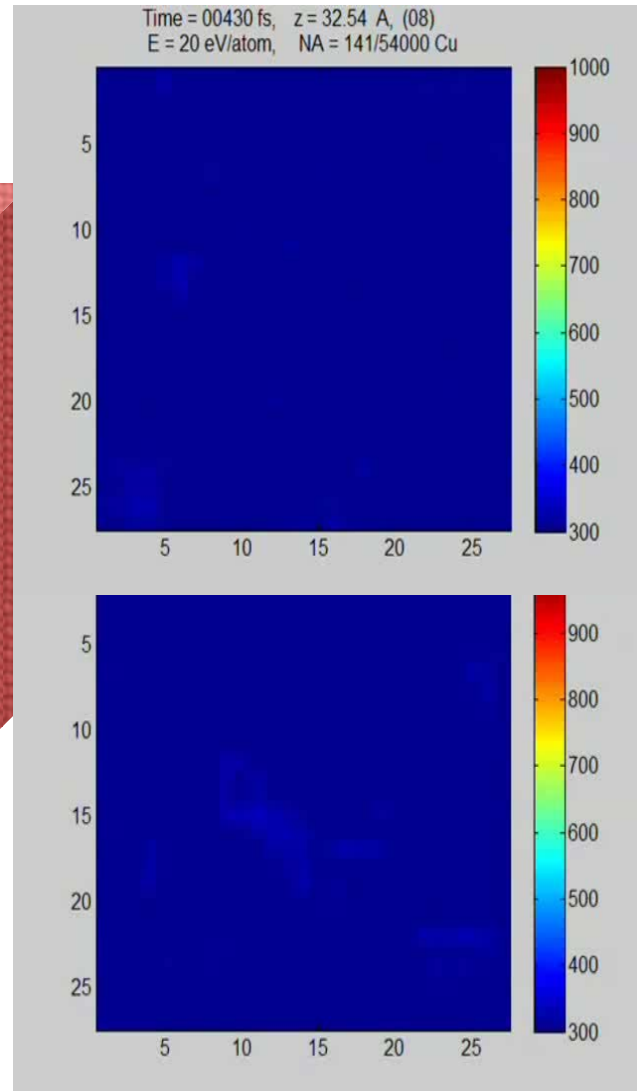
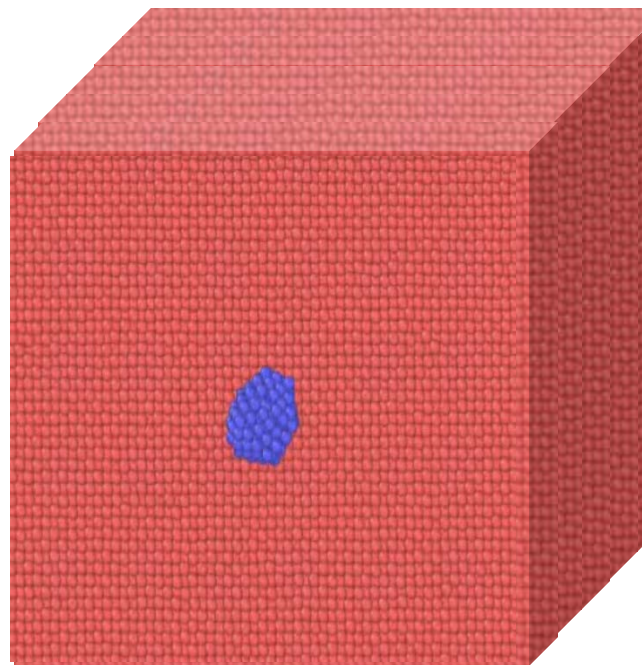
1000

1500

2000

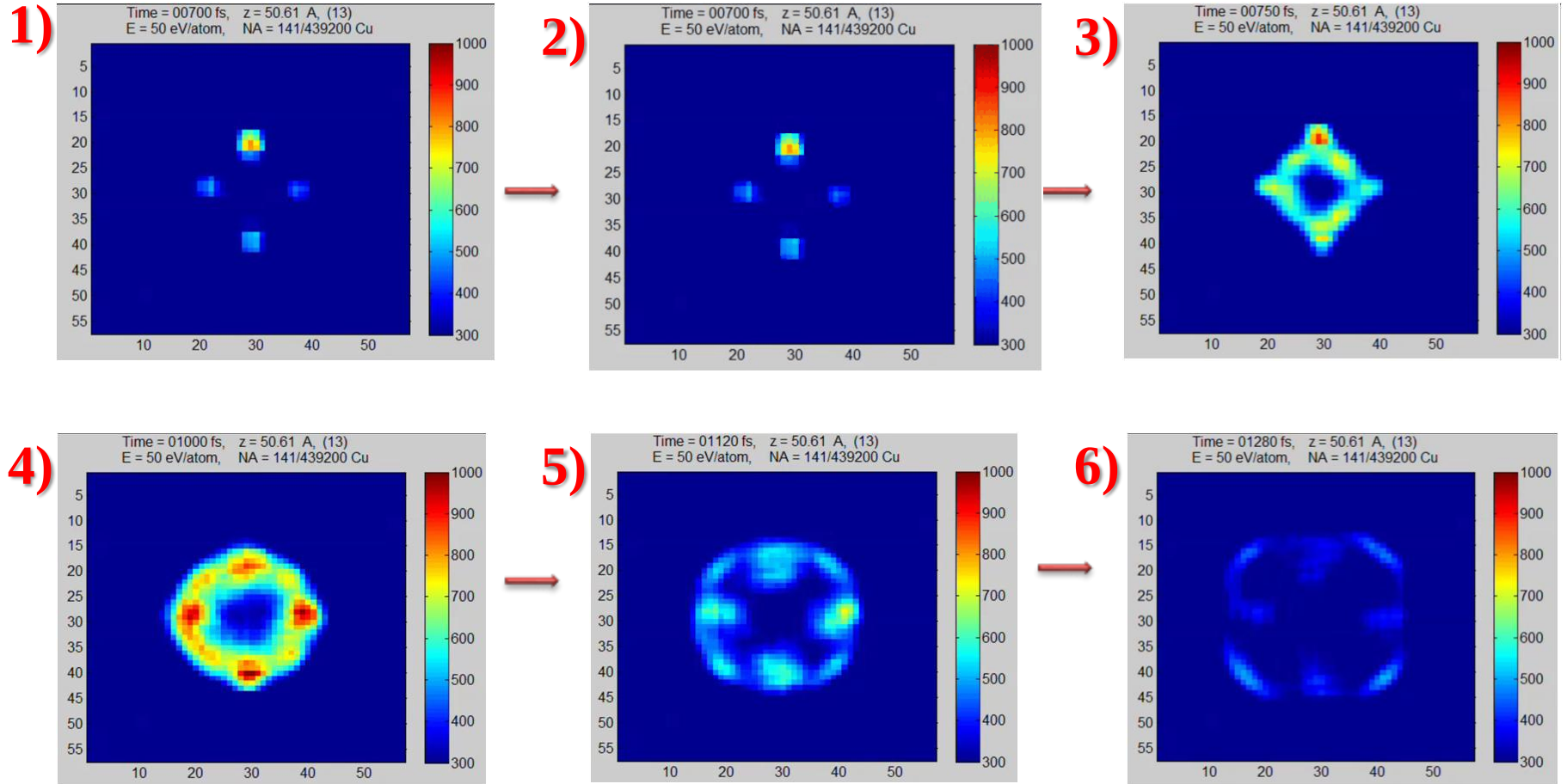


Results



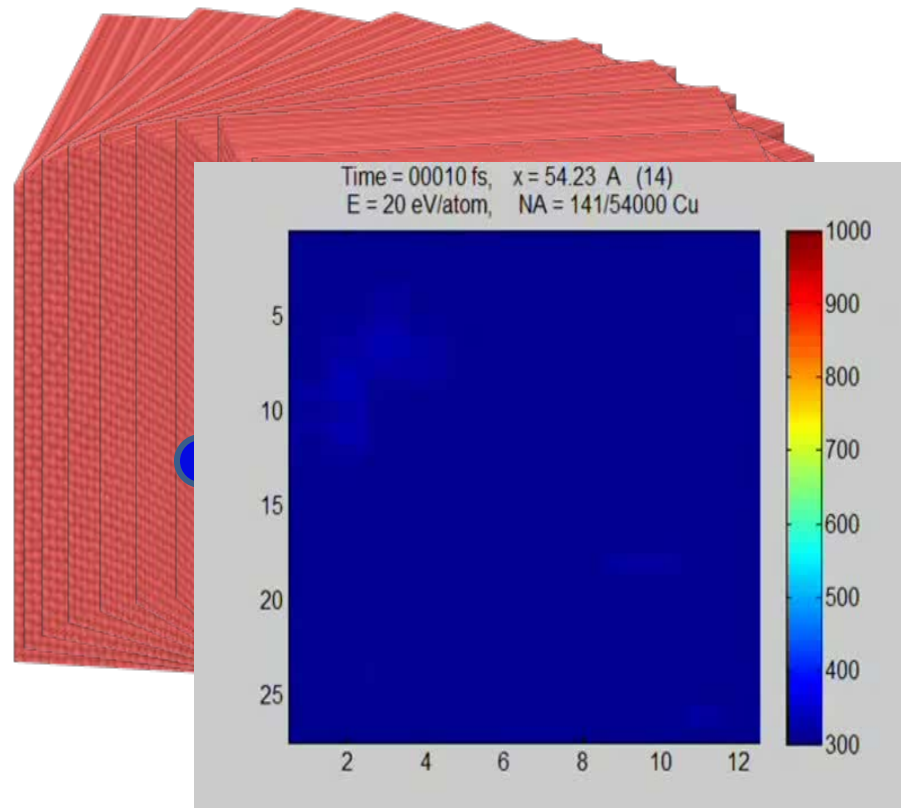
Dynamics of the formation of the wave effect of heat transfer in a target under irradiation by nanoclusters 20 eV / atom.

Results

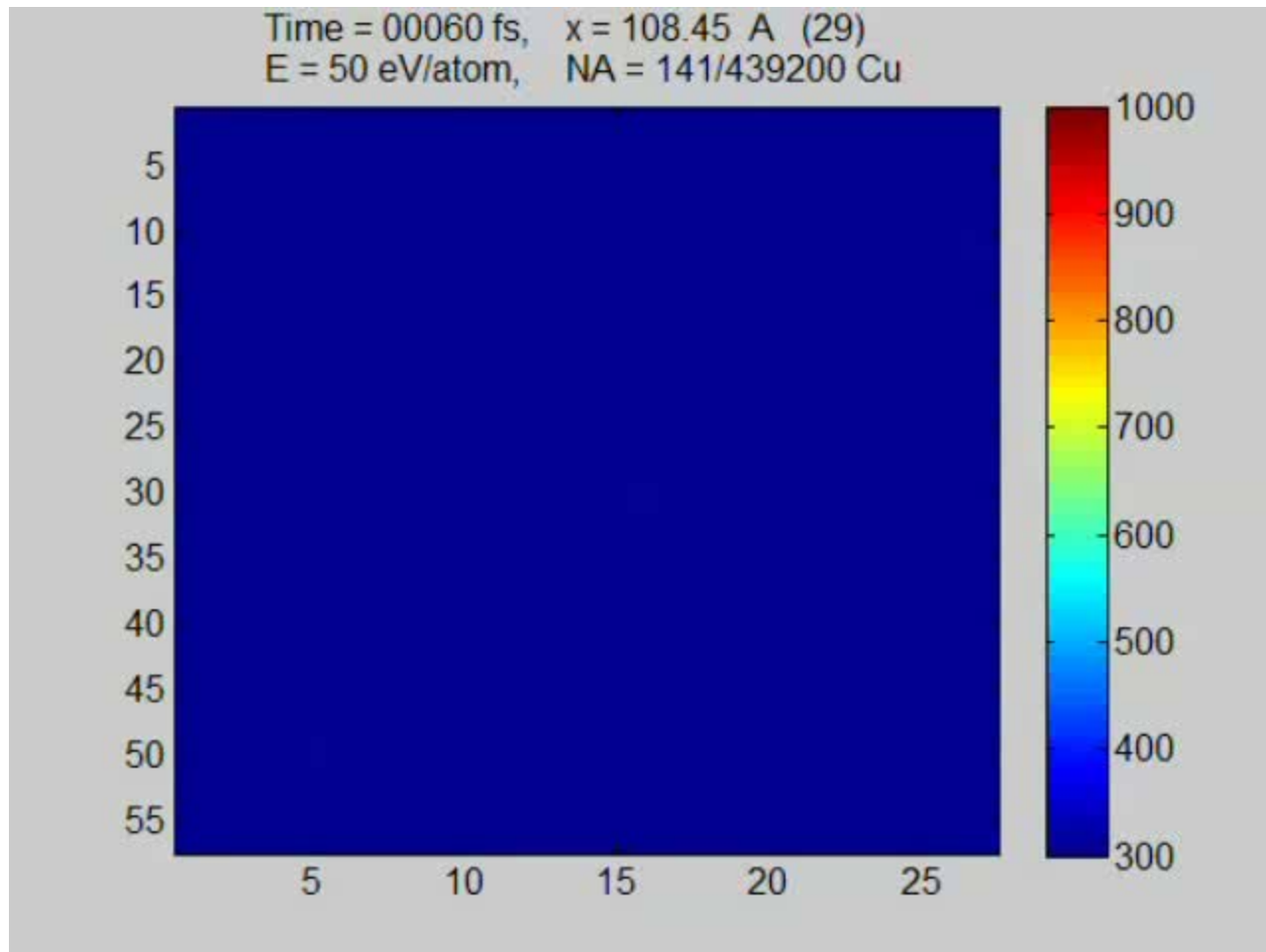


Dynamics of the formation of the wave effect of heat transfer in a target under irradiation by nanoclusters 50 eV / atom.

Results



Results



Conclusions

1. Within the framework of the molecular dynamics method, the following results were obtained:

--- the wave effect of heat transfer is observed, which is not observed when solving the heat conduction equation of parabolic type;

--- this may be due to the nanoclusters impact mechanism.

2. When irradiated with nanoclusters with an energy of 10-50 eV / atom, the dimensions of the crater formed are calculated: the width is from 20 to 45 Å, the depth is from 20 to 35Å.

References

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