

Dependencia del estado termodinámico en los fenómenos de transportes de esferas duras e interacciones de Lennard-Jones

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Fenómenos de transportes

Difusion (D)

Transporte de
masa

Conductividad
termica (λ)

Transporte de
energía

Viscosidad (η)

Transporte de
momentum

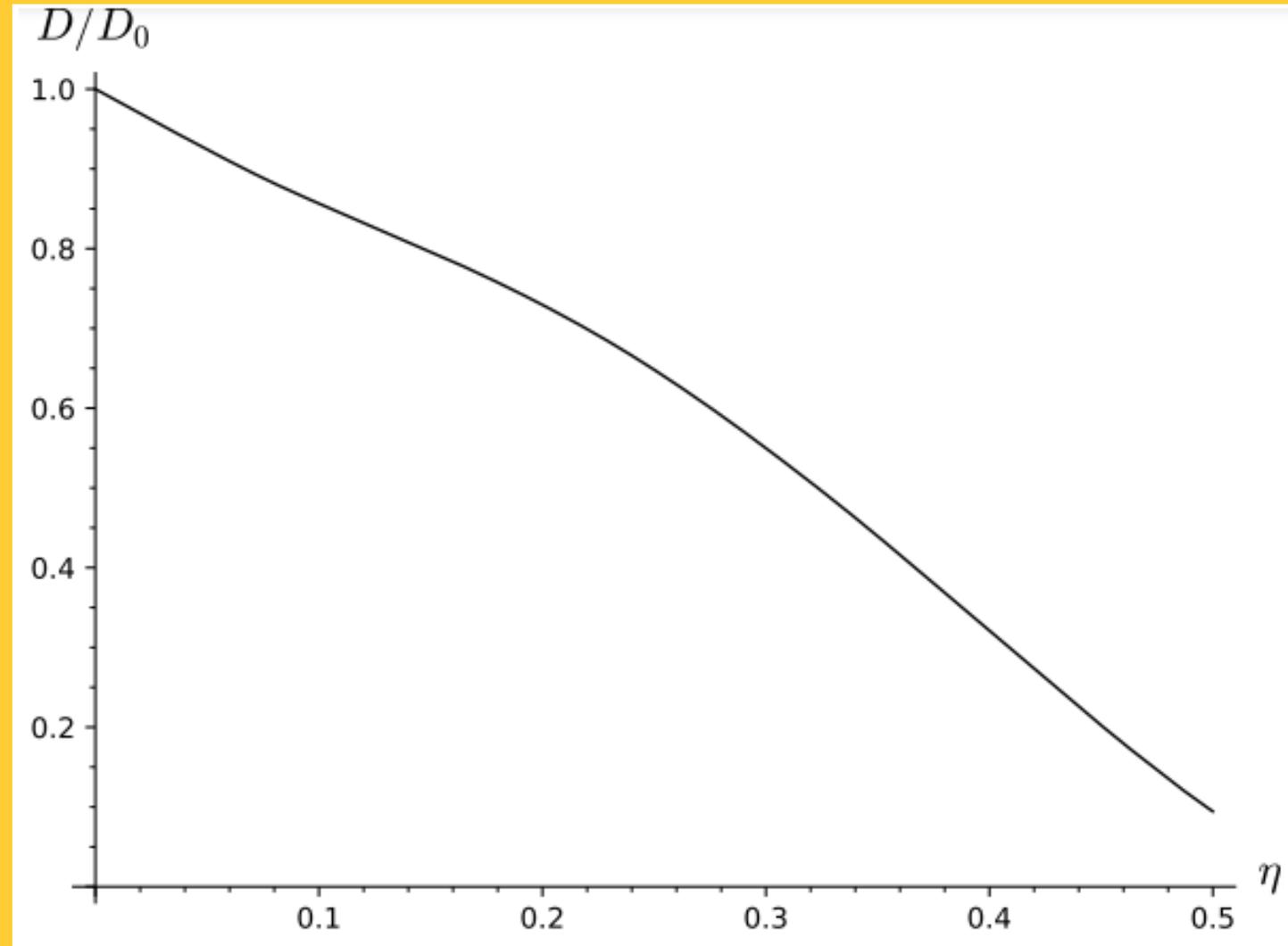
Motivación

Modelo Dymond-Hildebrand-Batschinski (volumen libre)

Modelos a partir del exceso de entropía por partícula (Rosenfeld)

D : coeficiente de difusión

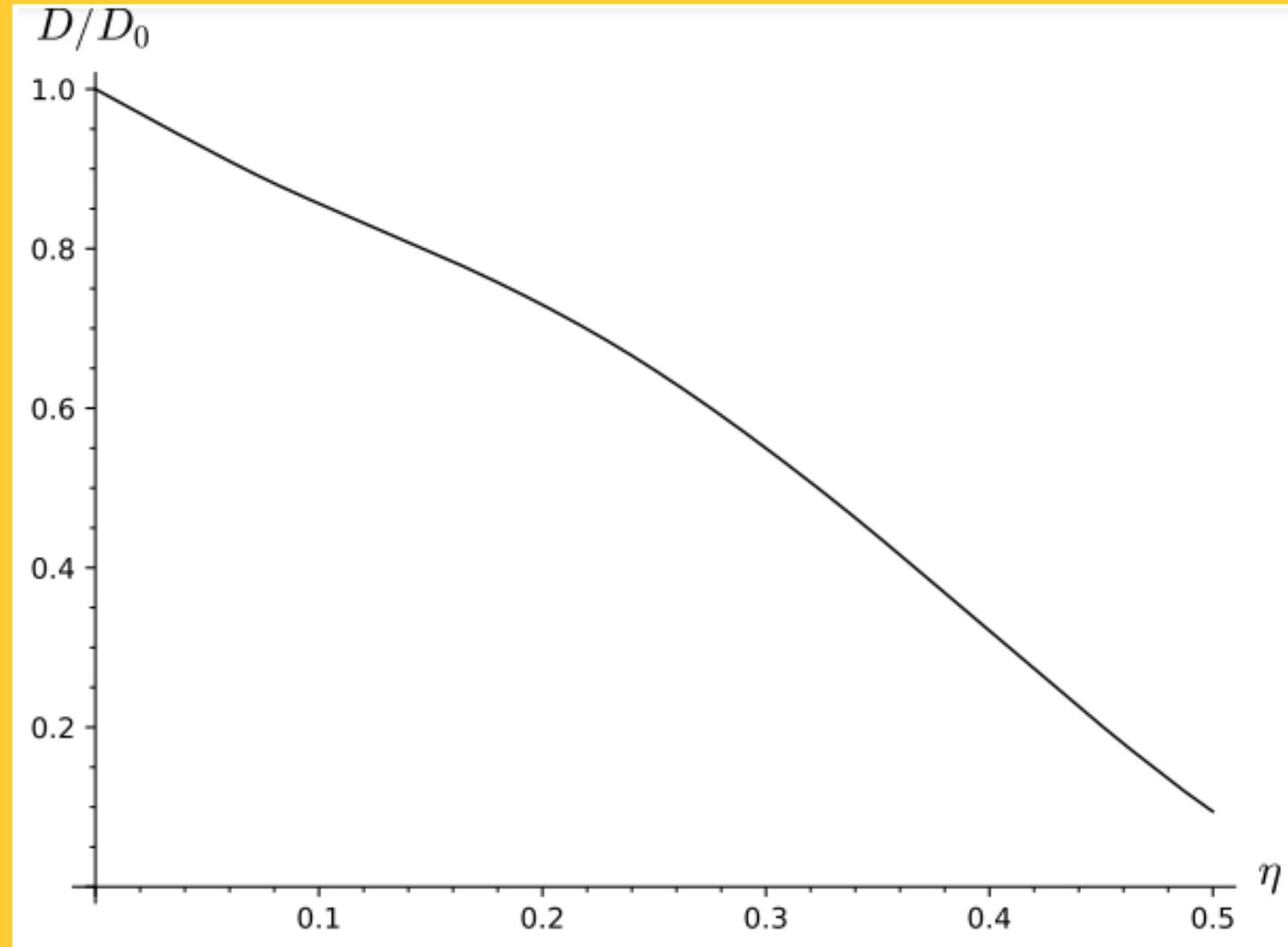
D_0 : coeficiente de difusión a bajas densidades



Proponemos

$$D = \varphi D_0$$

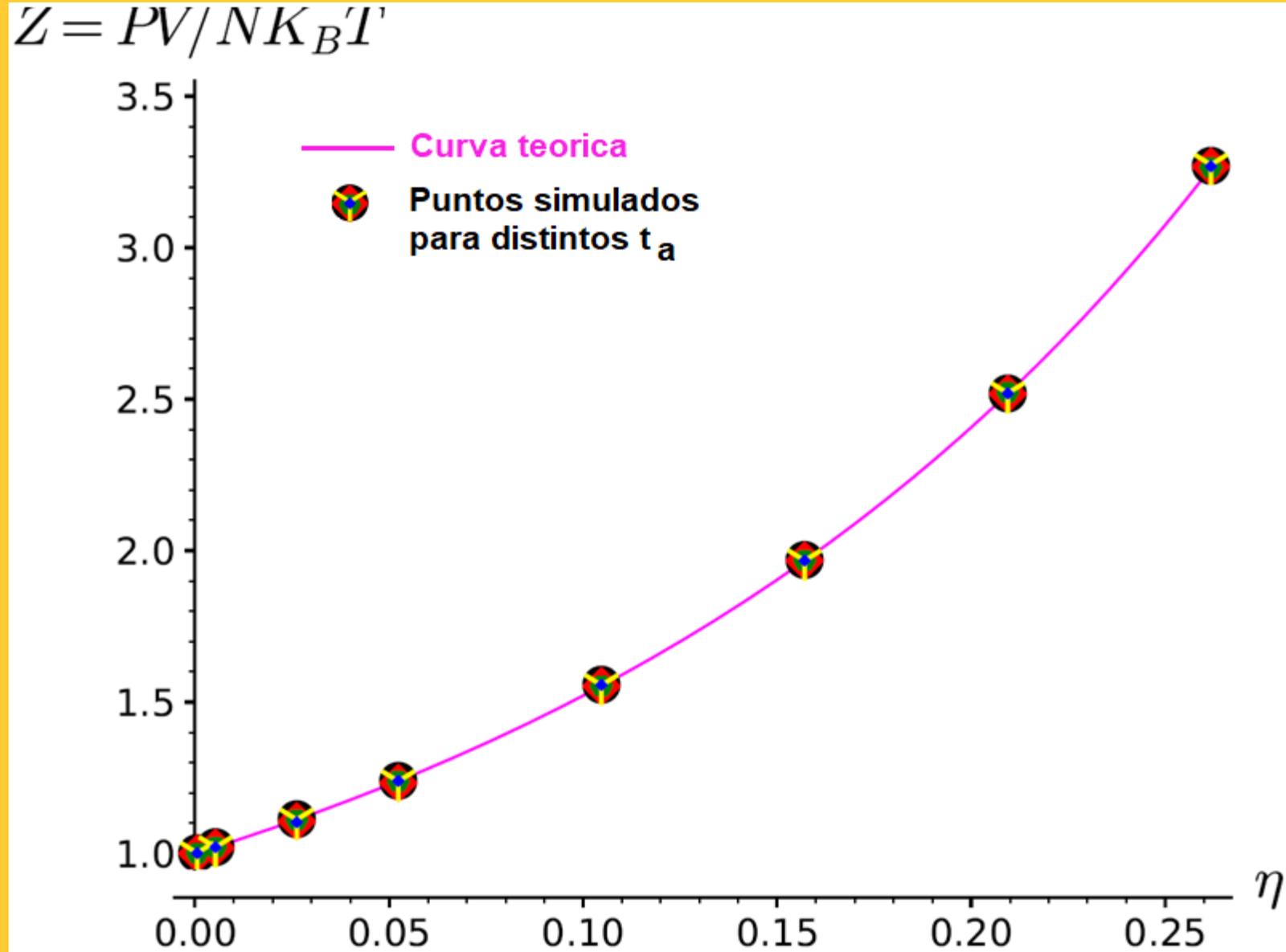
φ Función termodinámica



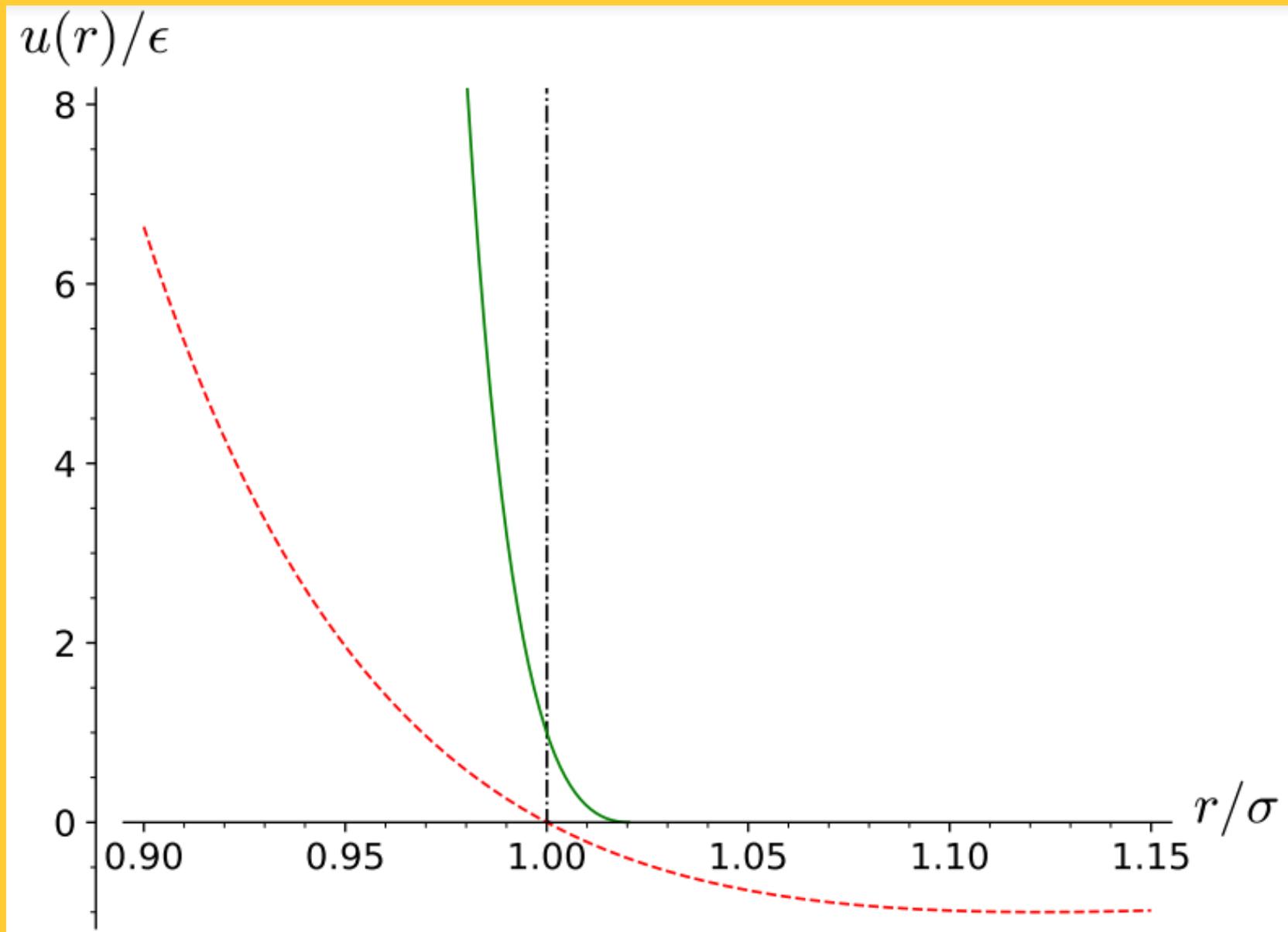
Funciones de estados

$$Z = \frac{1 + \eta + \eta^2 - \eta^3}{(1 - \eta)^3}$$

$$t_a = \frac{1}{\gamma}$$



Aclaraciones



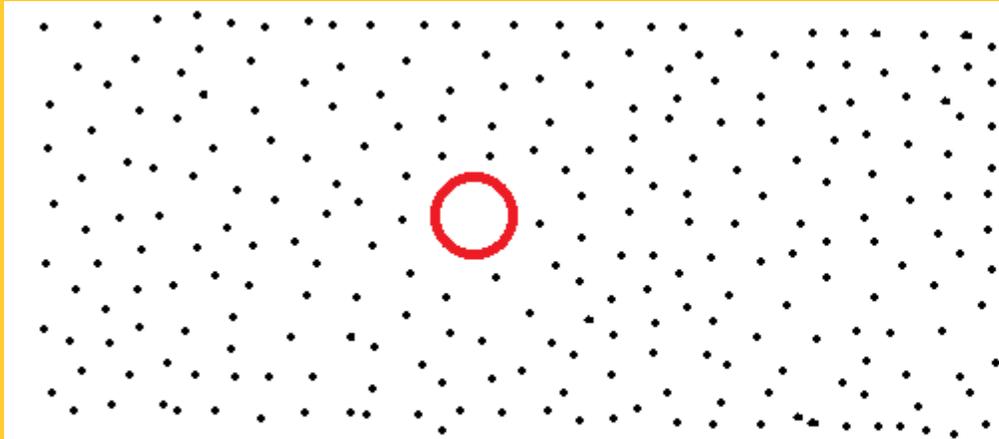
Aclaraciones

$$\rho^* = \rho \sigma^3$$

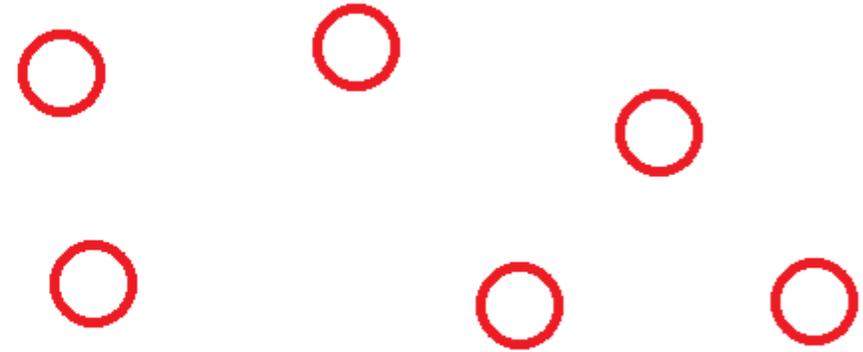
$$t^* = t \frac{1}{\sigma} \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon}{m}}$$

$$D^* = D \frac{1}{\sigma} \sqrt{\frac{m}{\epsilon}}$$

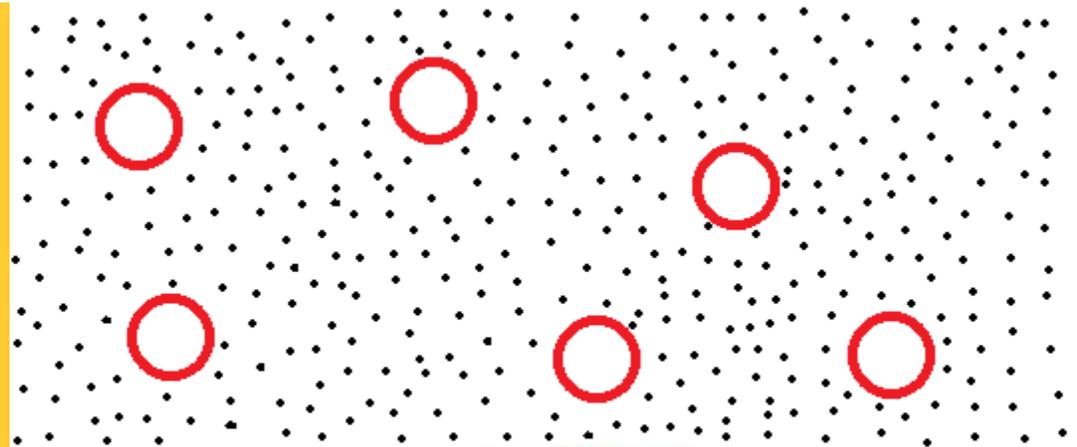
Modelo



Particula Browniana



Gas diluido



Modelo mixto

$$D_L^* = T^* t_a^*$$

$$D_B^* = \frac{\sqrt{\pi T^*}}{16 \eta}$$

Efectos del ruido a bajas densidades

Ley de Fick

$$j = D \left(-\frac{\partial n}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$I = V/R$$

$$R \sim \frac{1}{D}$$

Efectos del ruido a bajas densidades

$$\frac{1}{D_0^*} = \frac{1}{D_L^*} + \frac{1}{D_B^*}$$

$$t_a^* \rightarrow 0$$
$$t_a^* \rightarrow \infty$$

→

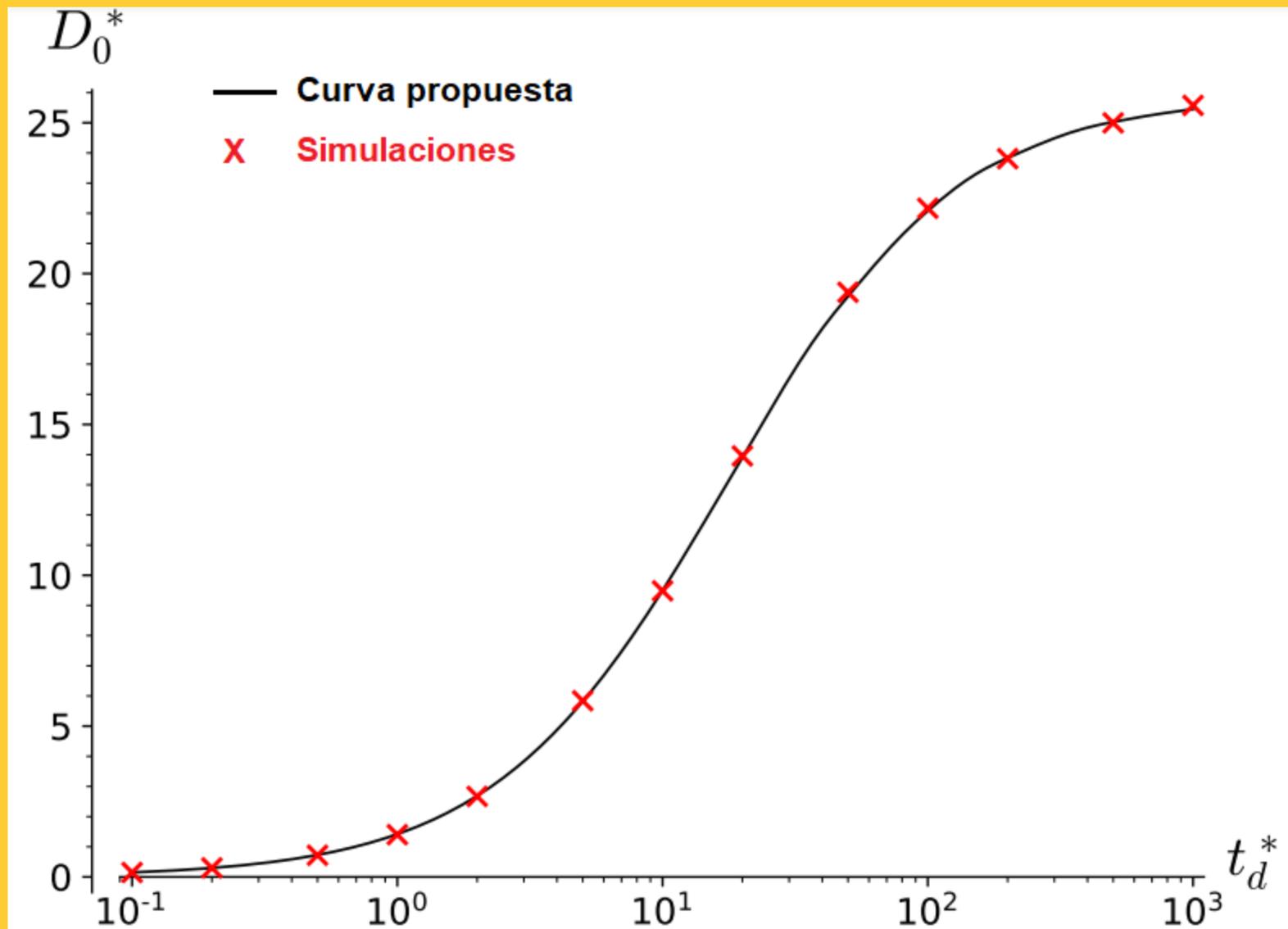
→

$$D_0^* = D_L^*$$
$$D_0^* = D_B^*$$

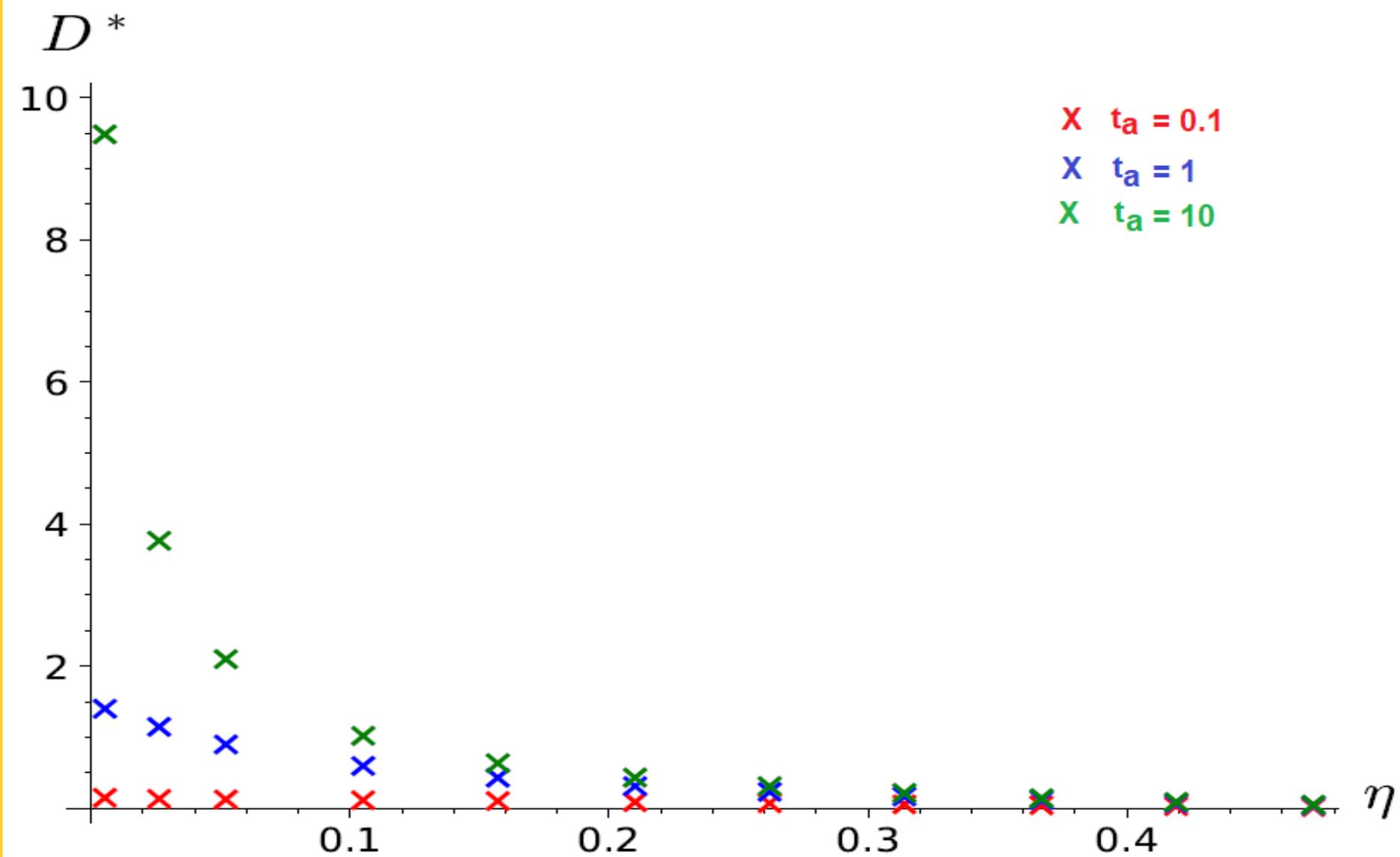
Efectos del ruido a bajas densidades

$$D_0^* = \frac{D_L^* D_B^*}{D_L^* + D_B^*}$$

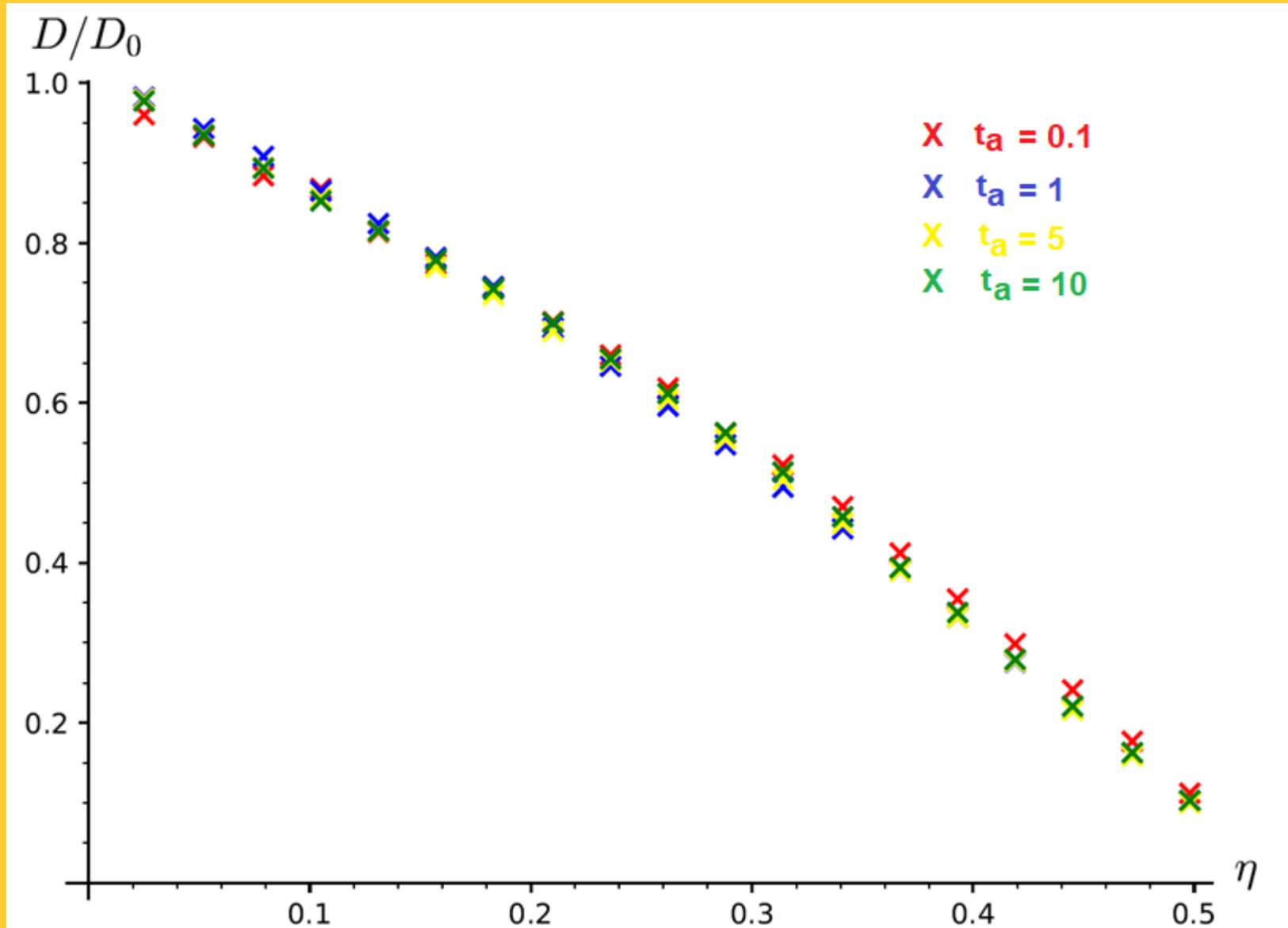
$$D_0^* = \frac{\pi^{1/2} T^* t_a^*}{16 \eta T^{*1/2} t_a^* + \pi^{1/2}}$$



Difusión vs concentración



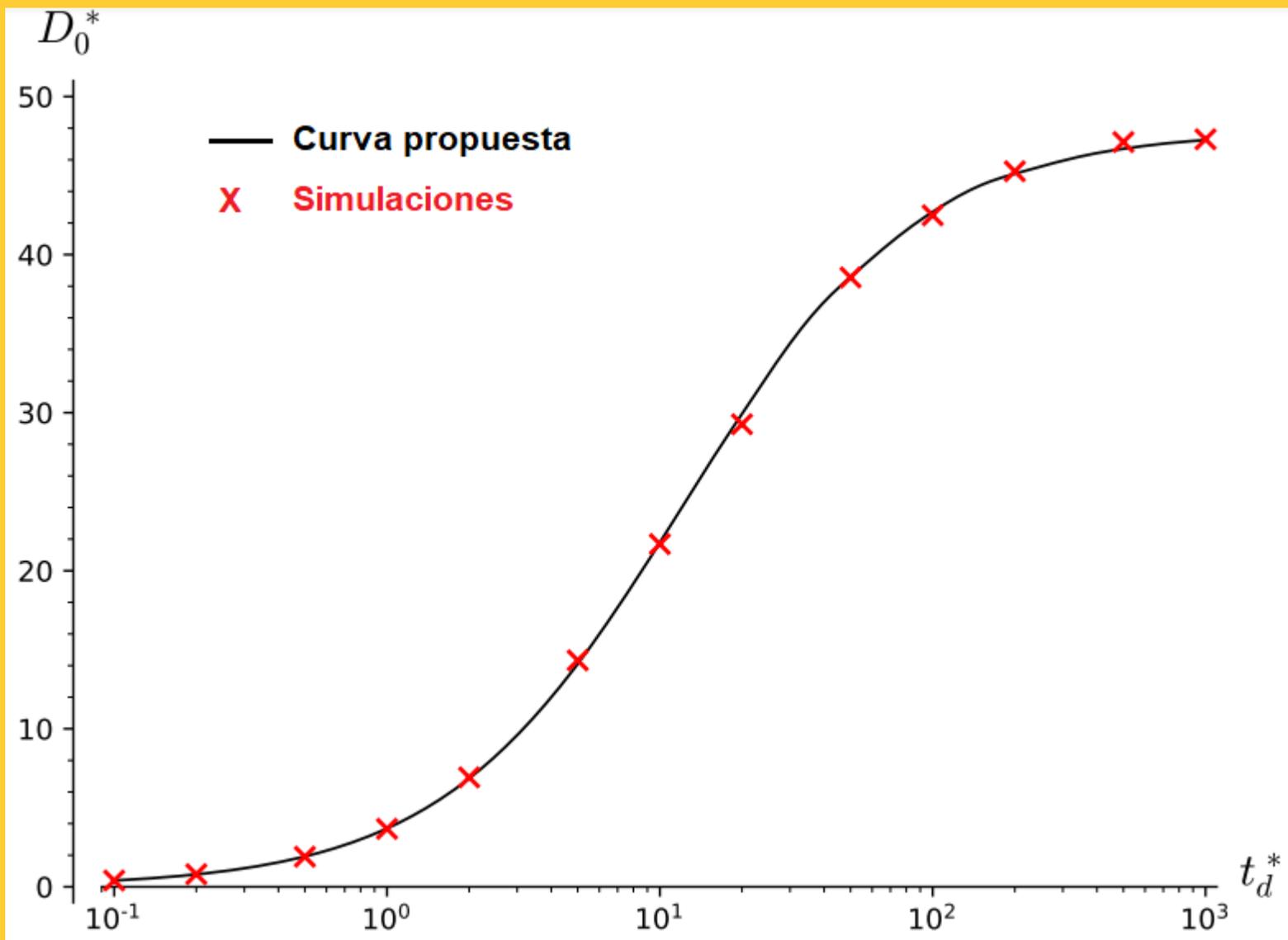
Coeficiente de autodifusión reducido



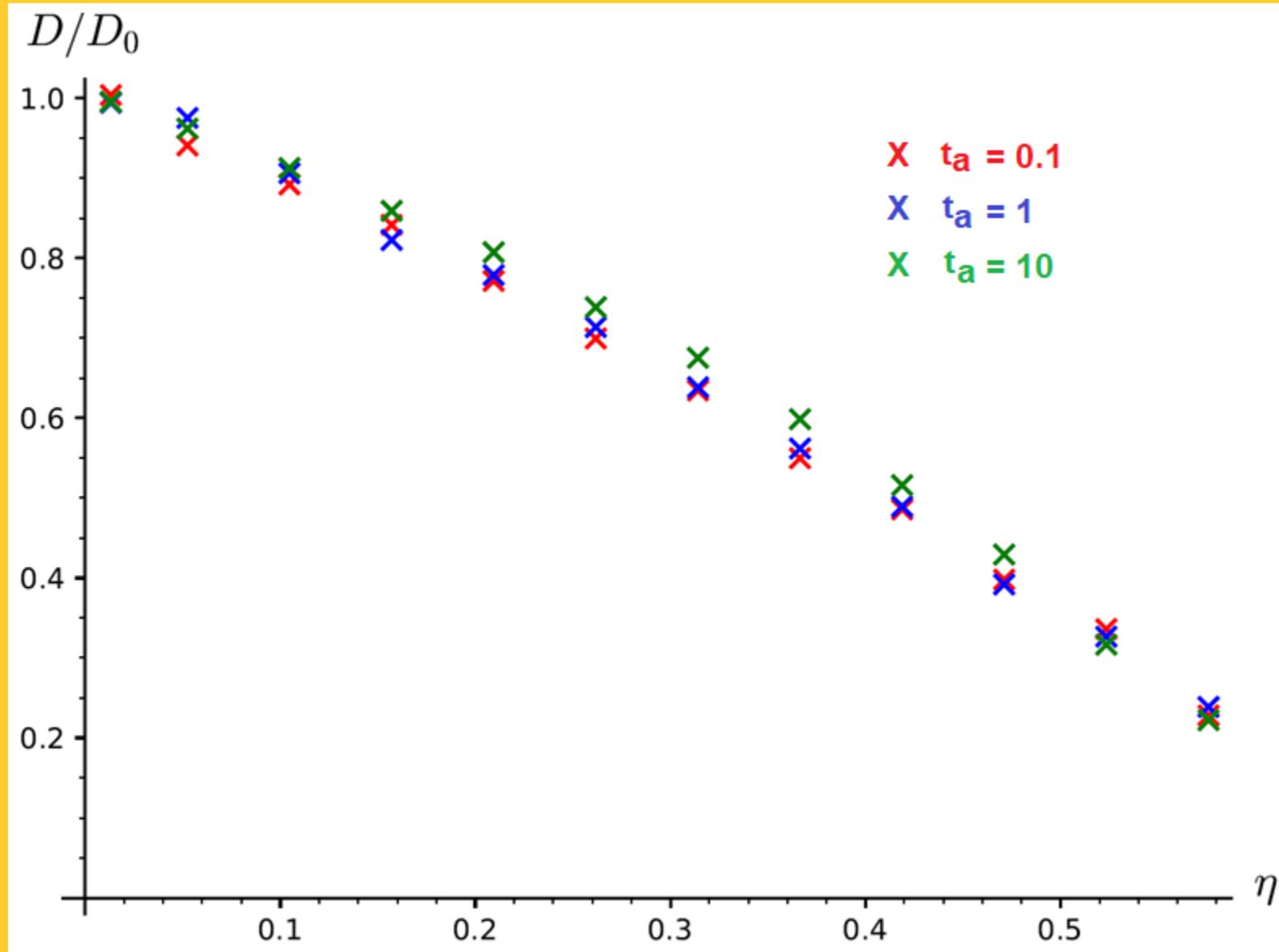
Potencial de Lennard-Jones

$$D_{LJ}^* = \frac{\sqrt{\pi T^*}}{16 \eta \Omega_{11}(T^*)}$$

$$\frac{1}{D_0^*} = \frac{1}{D_L^*} + \frac{1}{D_{LJ}^*}$$



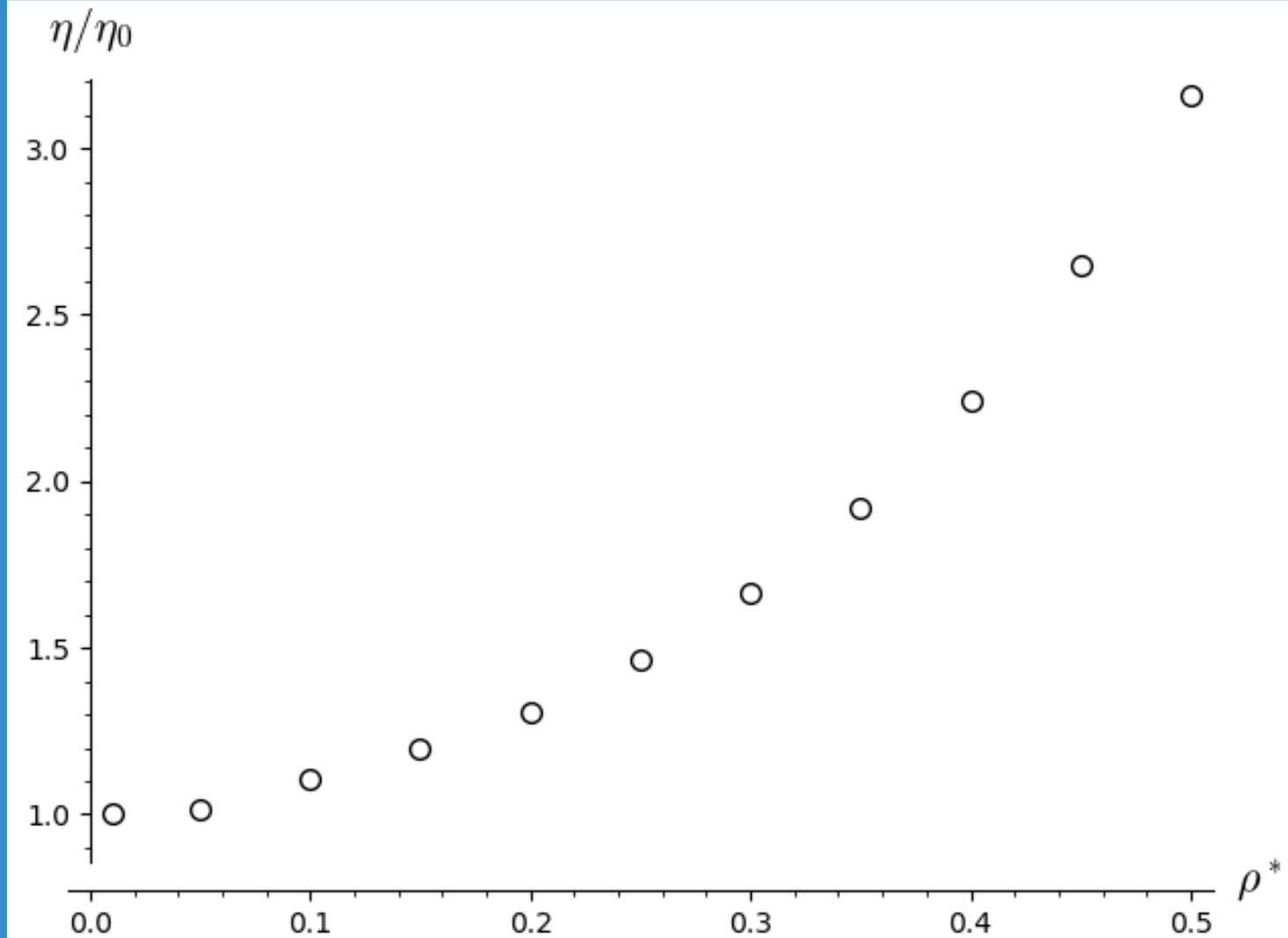
Potencial de Lennard-Jones



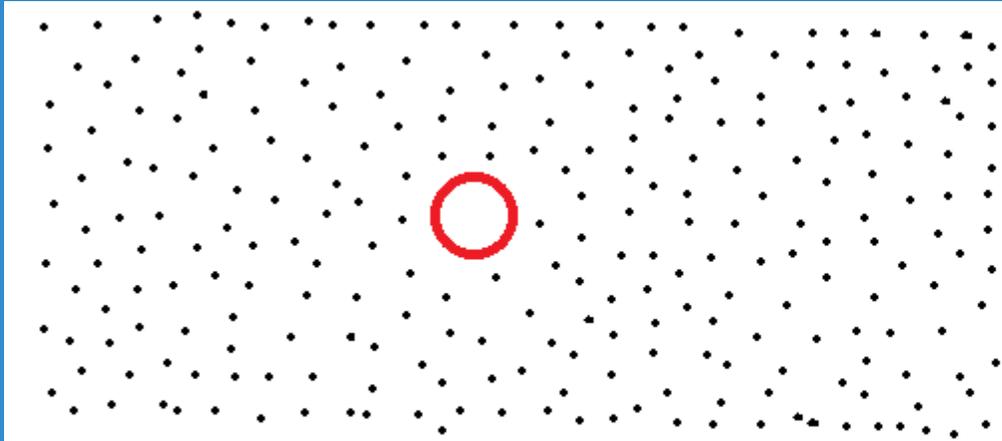
Proponemos

$$\eta = \Psi \eta_0$$

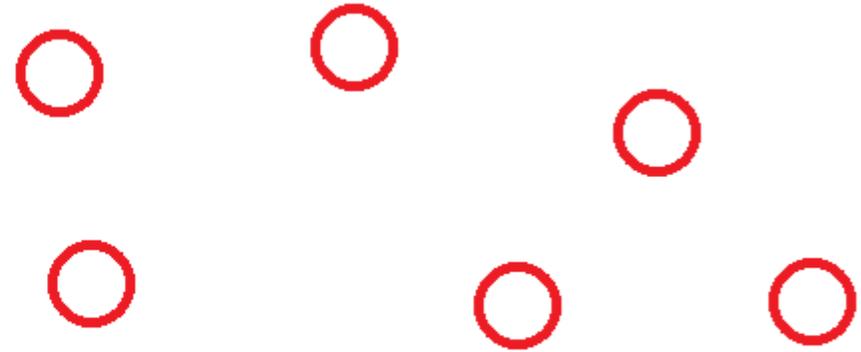
Ψ Función termodinámica



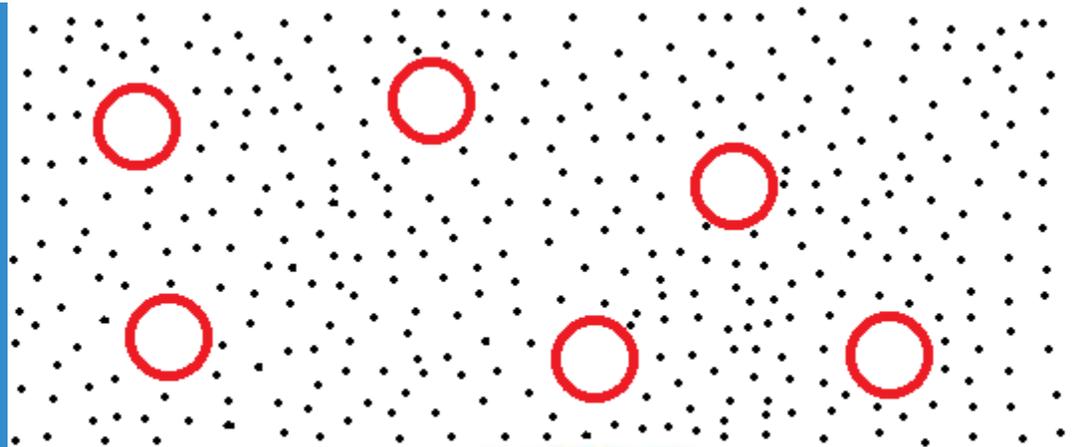
Modelo



Particula Browniana



Gas diluido



Modelo mixto

$$\eta_L^* = \frac{\rho^* T^* t_a^*}{2}$$

$$\eta_B^* = \frac{5}{16} \sqrt{\frac{T^*}{\pi}}$$

Efectos del ruido a bajas densidades

Ley de Newton
de la viscosidad

$$\tau = \eta \left(-\frac{\partial \rho v}{\partial x} \right)$$


$$I = V / R$$

$$R \sim \frac{1}{\eta}$$

Efectos del ruido a bajas densidades

$$\frac{1}{\eta_0^*} = \frac{1}{\eta_L^*} + \frac{1}{\eta_B^*}$$

$$t_a^* \rightarrow 0$$
$$t_a^* \rightarrow \infty$$

→

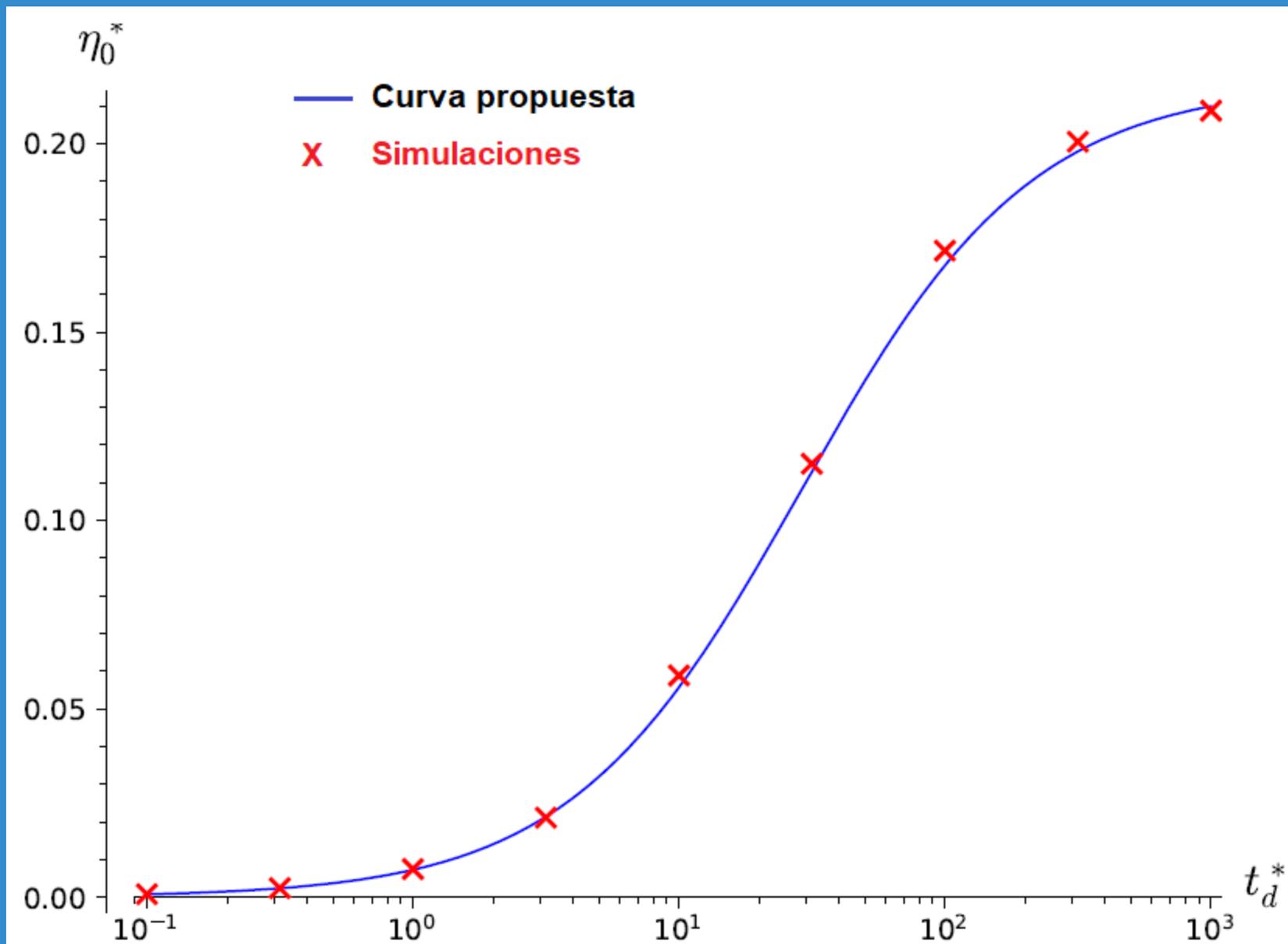
→

$$\eta_0^* = \eta_L^*$$
$$\eta_0^* = \eta_B^*$$

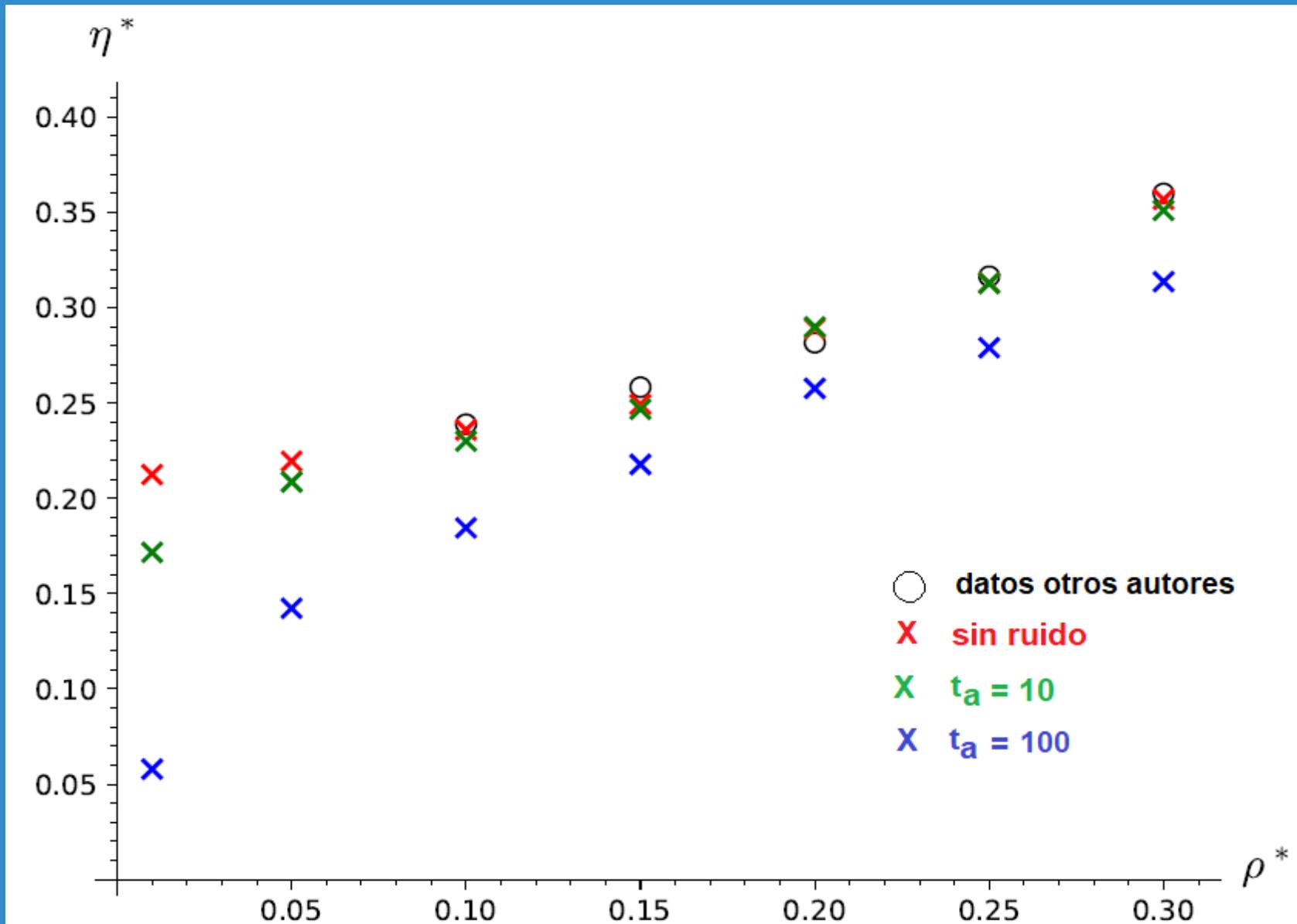
Efectos del ruido a bajas densidades

$$\eta_0^* = \frac{\eta_L^* \eta_B^*}{\eta_L^* + \eta_B^*}$$

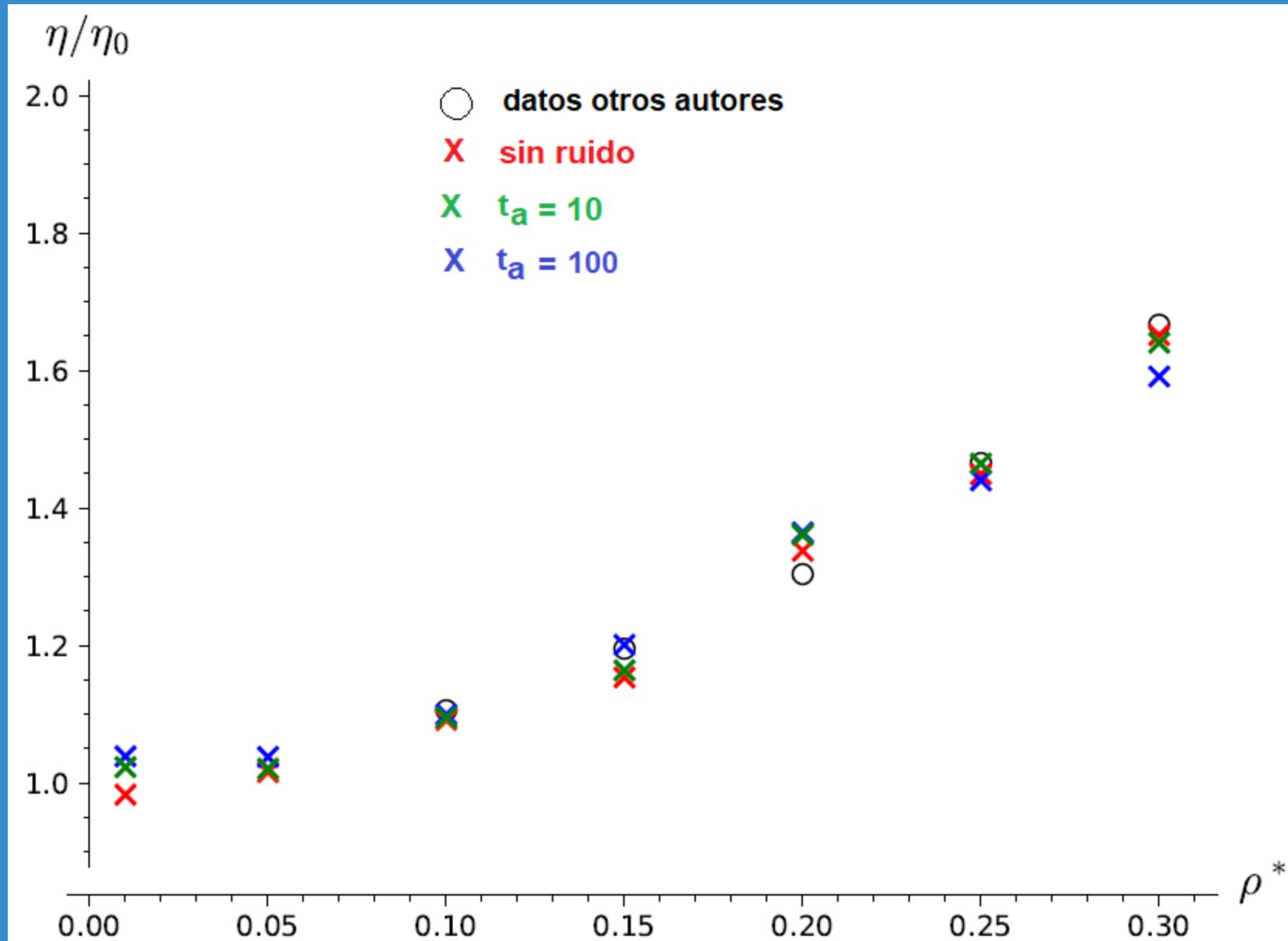
$$\eta_0^* = \frac{\rho^* T^* t_a^*}{16/5 \rho^* t_a^* \sqrt{T^* \pi} + 2}$$



Viscosidad vs concentración



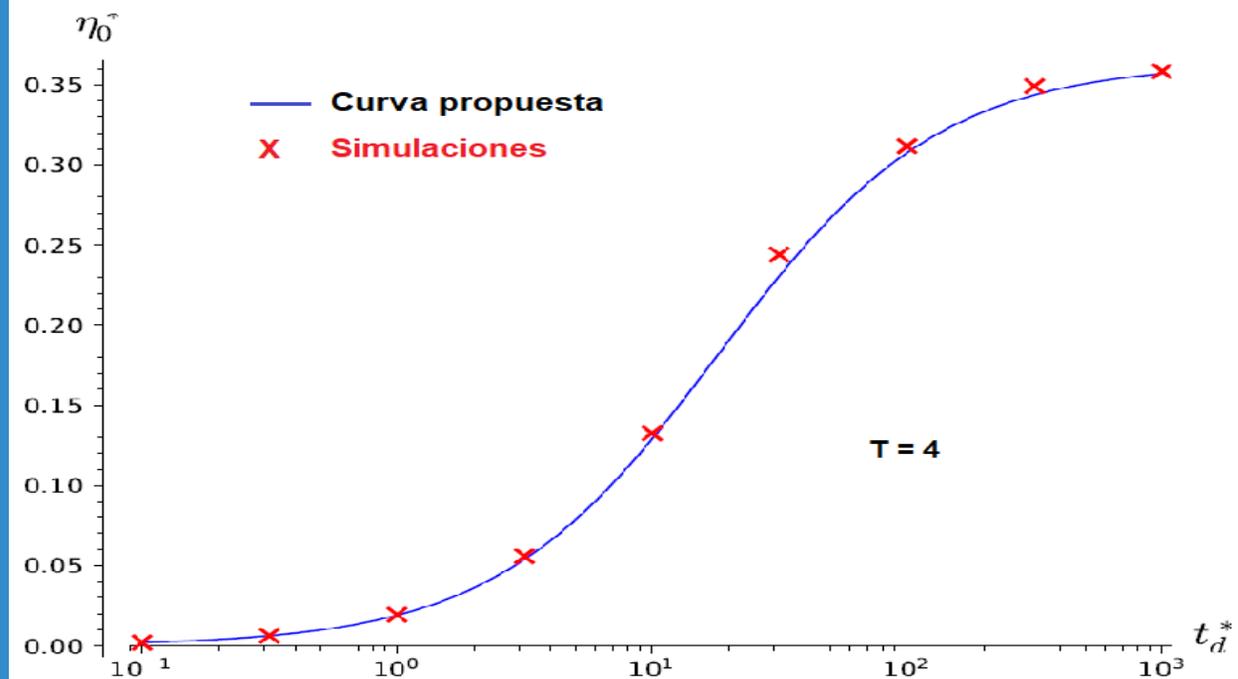
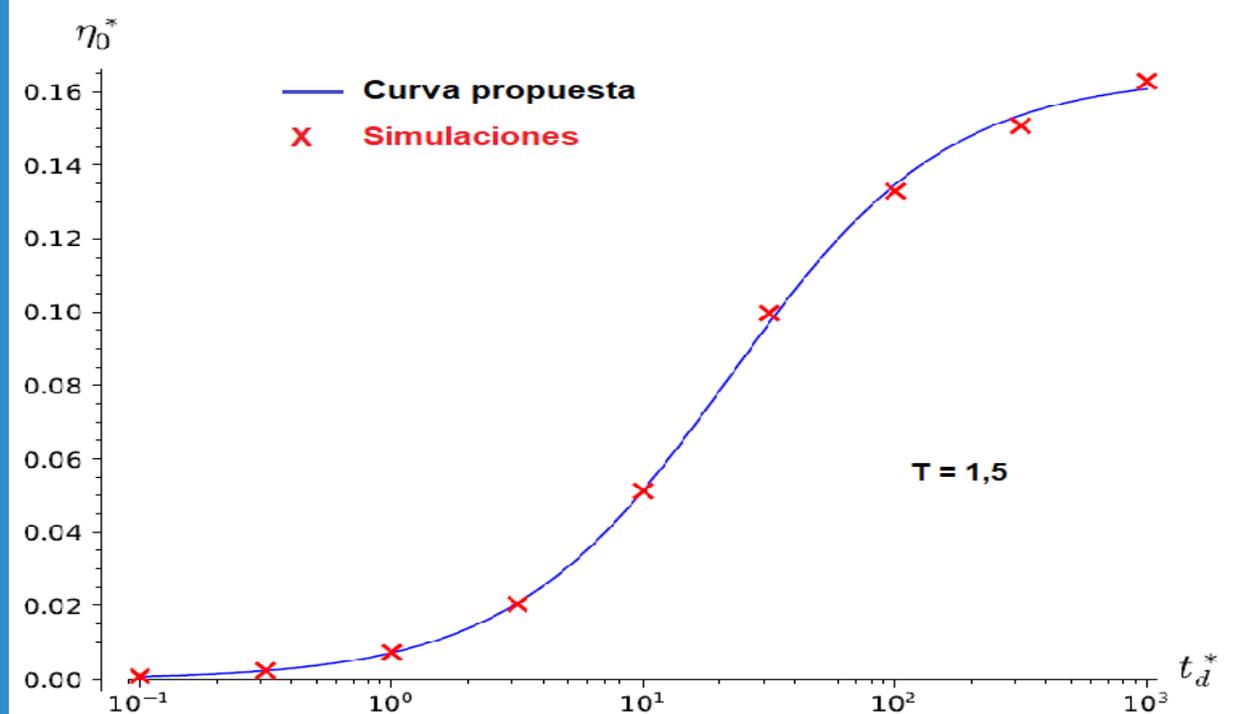
Coeficiente de viscosidad reducido



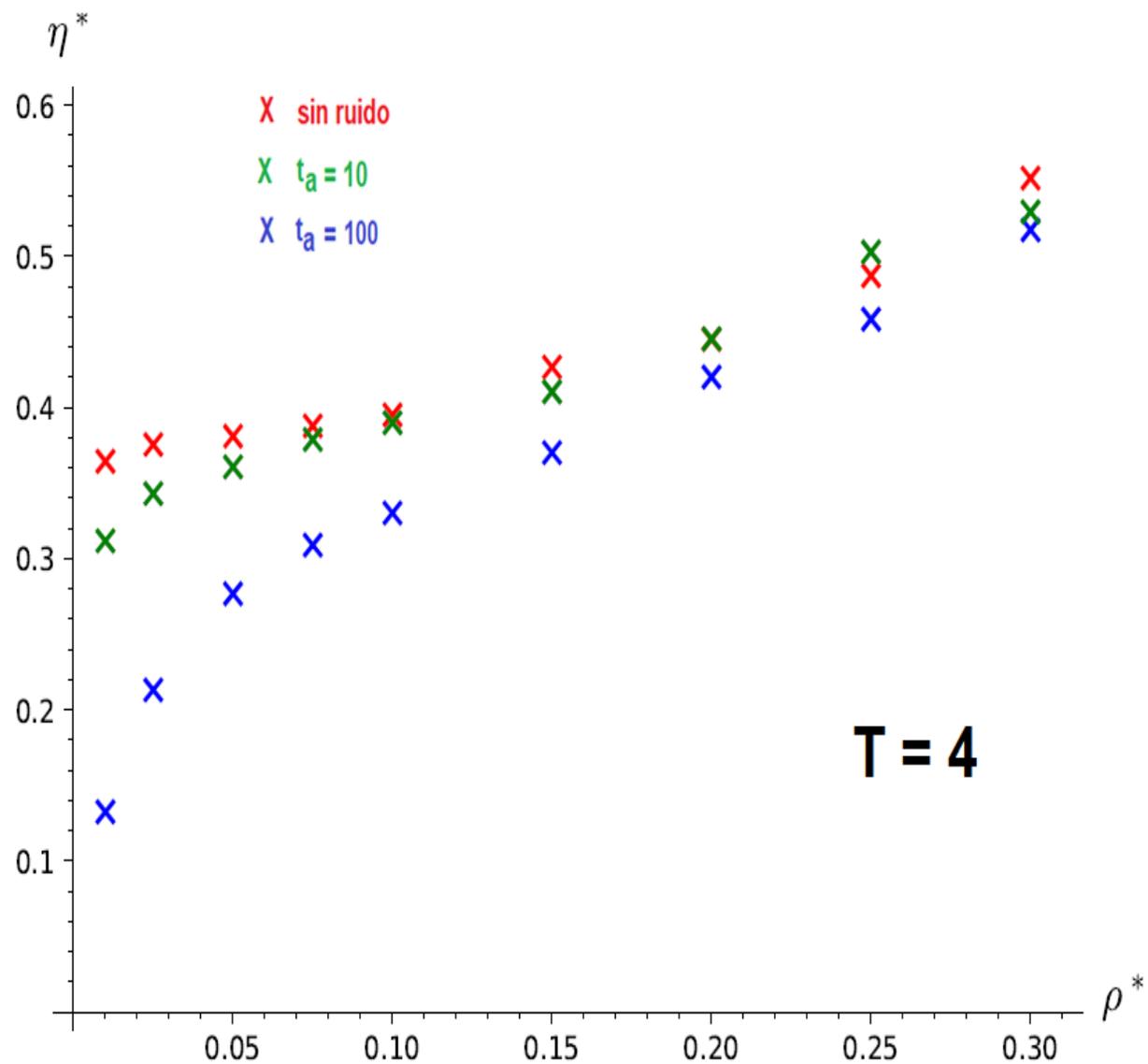
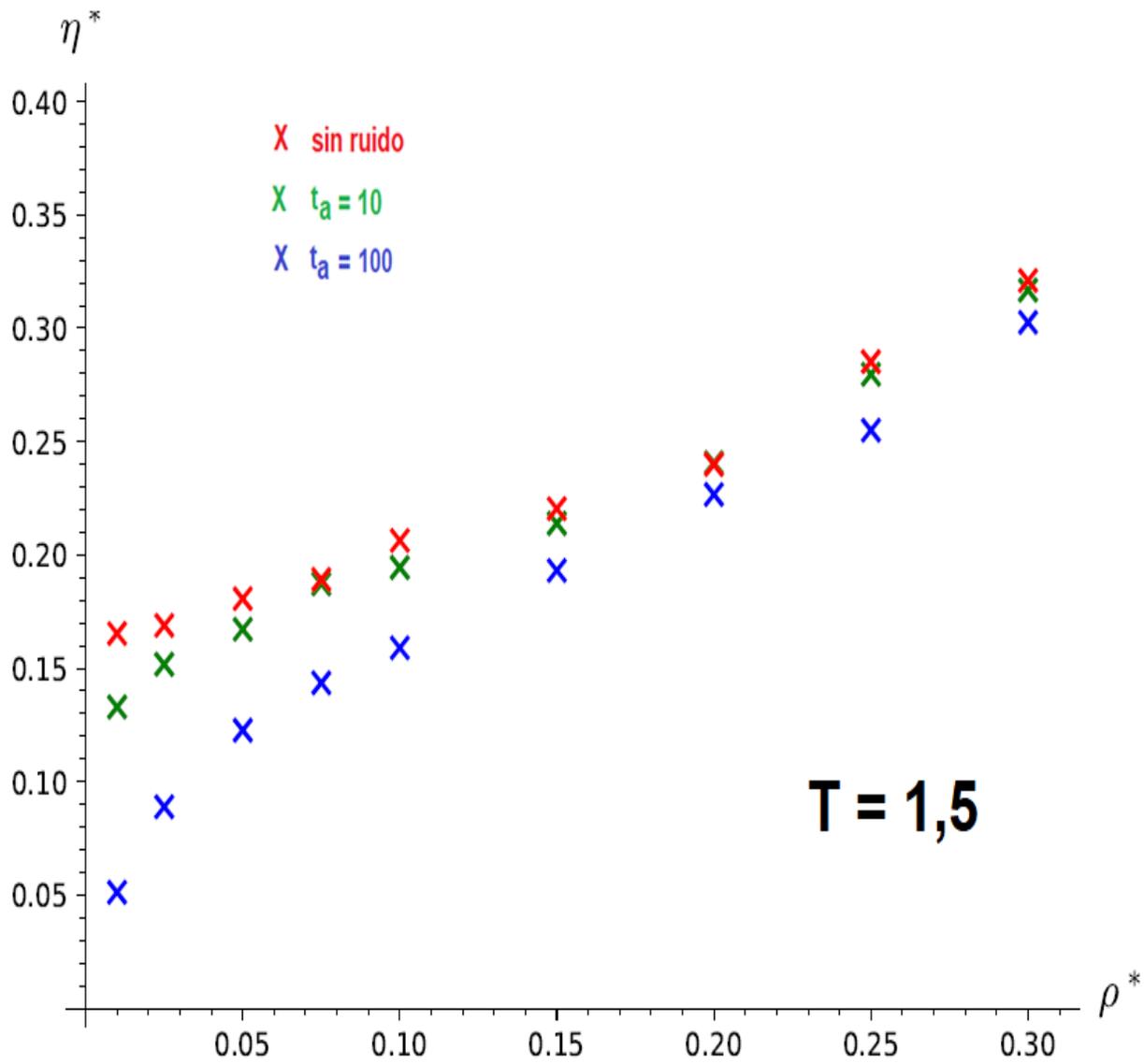
Potencial de Lennard-Jones

$$\eta_{LJ}^* = \frac{5}{16\Omega_{22}(T^*)} \sqrt{\frac{T^*}{\pi}}$$

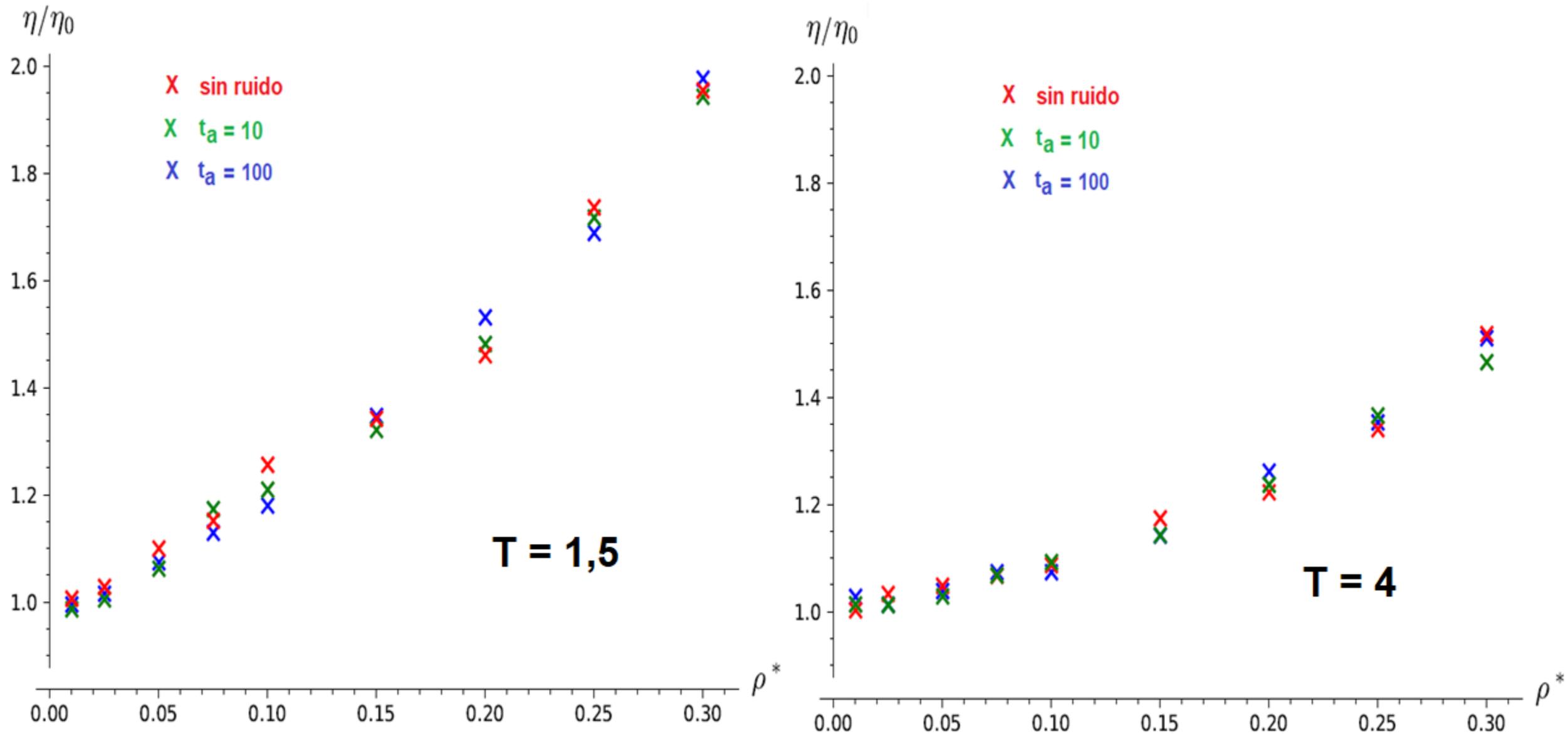
$$\frac{1}{\eta_0^*} = \frac{1}{\eta_L^*} + \frac{1}{\eta_{LJ}^*}$$



Potencial de Lennard-Jones



Potencial de Lennard-Jones



Conclusiones

La difusividad y la viscosidad a concentraciones pequeñas, se puede escribir como combinación de dos coeficientes conocidos.

Las simulaciones numéricas fueron consistentes con la hipótesis de que φ y Ψ son una función de estados.

Si bien el problema sigue abierto, saber que φ y Ψ pueden ser una función termodinámica, nos da una guía para desarrollar alguna futura teoría.

¿Preguntas?