

# Molecular dynamics simulation of bubble nucleation in Al nanoparticles embedded ndecane

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- Background
- kerosene droplet combustion: Measurement
- MD simulation of nanoparticle effects on nucleation
- Conclusions

## Background

## Additive to enhance energy density: **nano-Aluminum particles**



SEM photograph of 80nm nano-aluminium particles\*

- Higher energy density
- Less  $CO_2 \& NO_x$
- Shortened ignition delay time
- Enhanced fuel oxidation by catalytic effect

## **Kerosene droplet combustion: Measurement**

#### **Experimental Setup @ Zhejiang University, China**



Major components of Chinese RP-3 kerosene (mass fraction)

Saturated hydrocarbons				Aromatic hydrocarbons			
Alkanes	Naphthenes			Alkyl	Indan &	Nanhthalana	Naphthalene
	Monocyclic	Bicyclic	Tricyclic	Benzenes	Tetralin	Naphthalene	derivatives
52.2	33.8	6.0	0.1	5.1	1.3	0.6	0.9



#### **Numerical setup**





- Software: LAMMPS
- Force field: TraPPE-UA
- Using single interaction sites to
  represent a carbon atom together with
  all of its bonded hydrogen atoms.
  - Ensemble: NVT
  - Molecule number: 30000
- Nanoparticle radius: 10 / 20 Å
- Nanaparitcle number: 1 / 8
- Sample T: 524 K(85% Tc-decane)





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![](_page_9_Figure_1.jpeg)

12-6 Lennard-Jones potential

$$E_{ij} = \begin{cases} 4\varepsilon_{ij} \left( \left( \frac{\sigma_{ij}}{R_{ij}} \right)^{12} - \left( \frac{\sigma_{ij}}{R_{ij}} \right)^6 \right) & R_{ij} \le r_C, \\ 0 & R_{ij} > r_C, \end{cases}$$

$$\left(\sigma_{ij} = \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_i + \sigma_j)\right)$$
 and  $\left(\varepsilon_{ij} = \sqrt{\varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j}\right)$ 

 $\varepsilon_{\rm CH3} = 0.815 \text{ kJ/mol}$ 

Number density of the n-decane molecules surrounding the nanoparticle for the heterogeneous nucleation case ( $\rho = 0.462$  g/ml) averaged over the initial 200 ps. Dash line: average number density of n-decane for the homogeneous nucleation case.

$$\varepsilon_{A1} = 37.839 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

 $\varepsilon_{\rm CH2} = 0.407 \text{ kJ/mol}$ 

#### **AI** nanoparticles aggregation

![](_page_10_Figure_2.jpeg)

Snapshot of nano particles distribution when ρ = 0.472 g/ml,R = 10, n = 8, t = 2500 ps

Al-aggregation combustion and residue

- The TraPPE-UA force field was first demonstrated to be able to properly predict phase transition via vapor-liquid equilibrium simulations.
- For  $\rho = 0.456$  g/ml, the metastable system became unstable with addition of the nanoparticle. For  $\rho = 0.462-0.472$  g/ml, the nanoparticle was found to enhance the nucleation rate. With the increase of the particle size and number, the nucleation rate was enhanced.
- A density gradient was observed near the surface of the nanoparticle because of a larger van der Waals force between Al atoms and n-decane molecules, leading to easier formation of bubbles and thus an increase of the nucleation rate further than 65 Å away from the nanoparticle surface.
- And a larger van der Waals force between Al atoms leads to the aggregation of Al nanoparticles, which agreed with the founding in experiments.

## Acknowledgements

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- Code: LAMMPS; ARCHER resources: 8,500 kAUs.

![](_page_12_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Picture_6.jpeg)

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