UCSB - KITP
Physics of Glasses (Glass 10)

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# Atomistic Models of Slow Dynamics: Calculating Viscosity, Fragility and Creep

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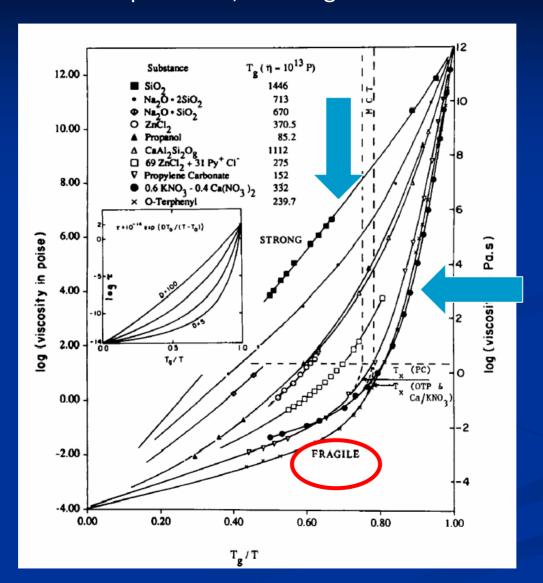
Well-known temperature variation of viscosity of supercooled liquids in need of theoretical understanding - calculate  $\eta(T)$  using interatomic potentials

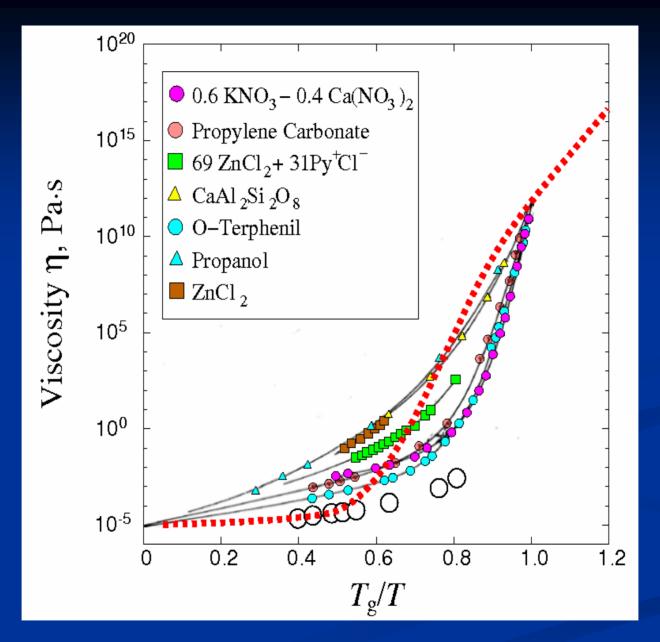
An approach, applied to BL-J and silica models, suggested in 2009

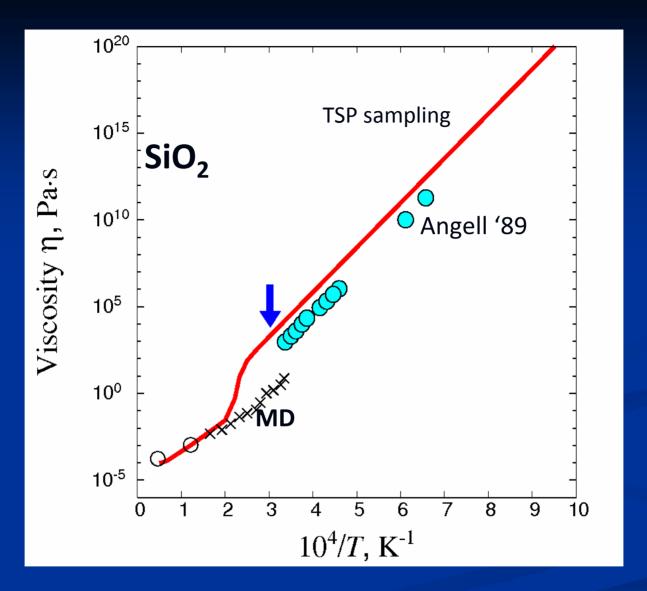
Fragility is universal to viscous liquids (dynamical crossover)

A way to unify studies of transport (viscosity) and deformation (creep) through energy-landscape perspective and TSP sampling

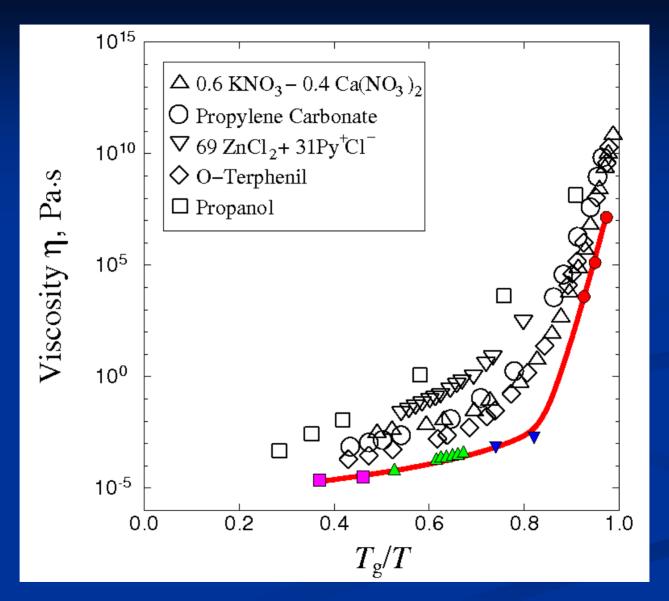
## Viscosity of vitrified liquids no theoretical explanation, challenge to atomistic simulation



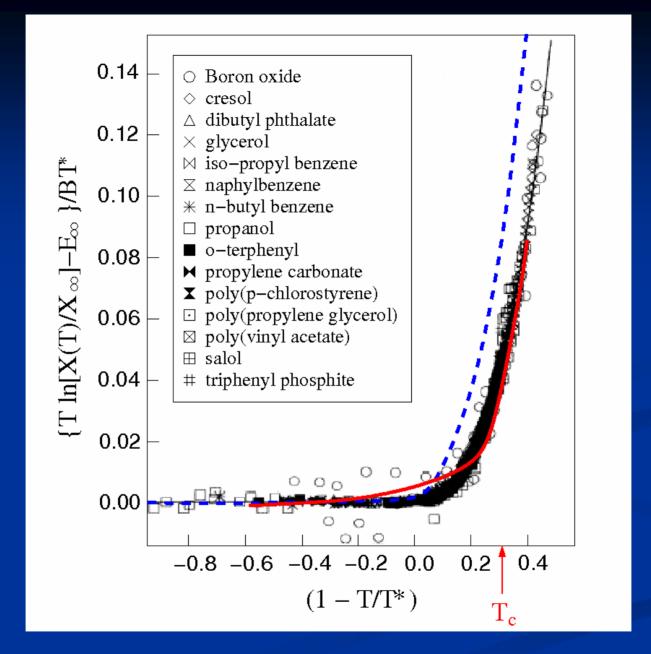


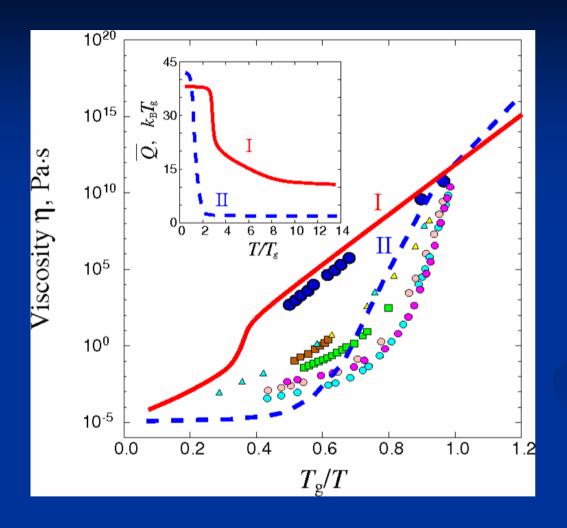


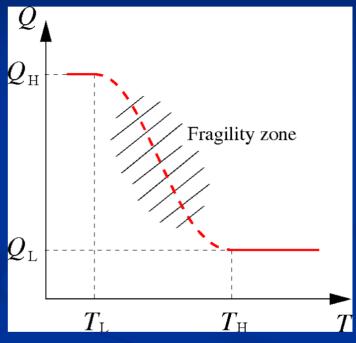
Kushima et al., JCP, 131, '09



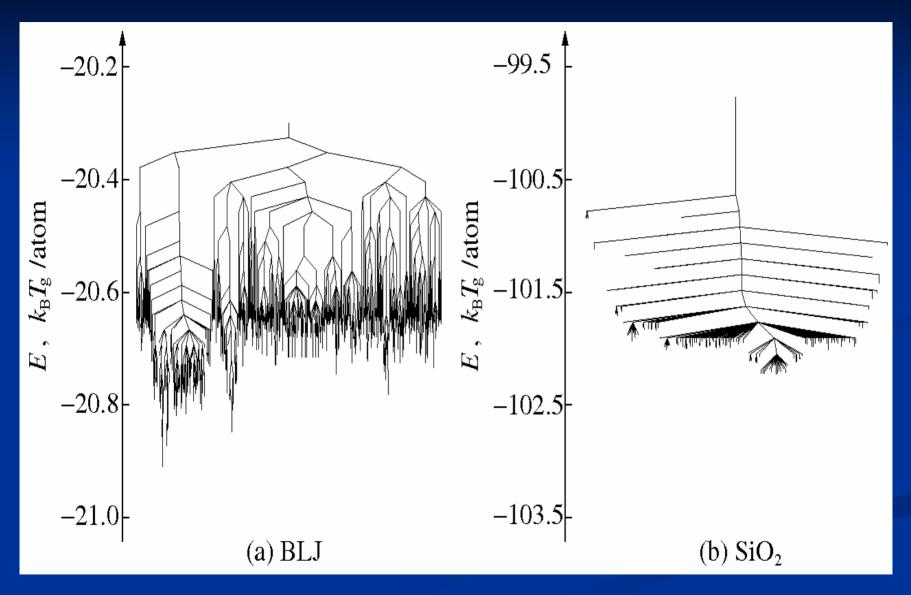
Li et al, JCP, submitted



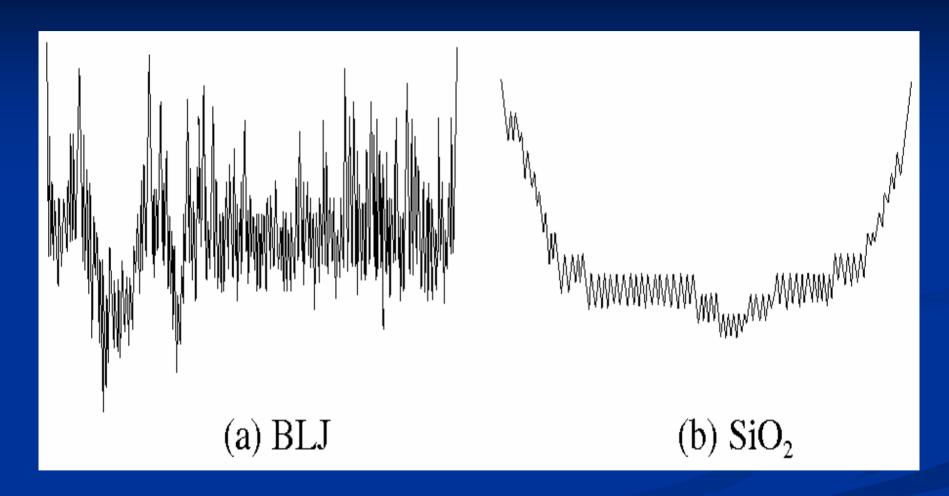




Kushima et al., JPCM, 21, '09



#### Potential energy profiles of binary L-J and silica models



Kushima et al., JPCM, 21, '09

ABC is a method for slowly relaxing processes involving many steps of activation-relaxation

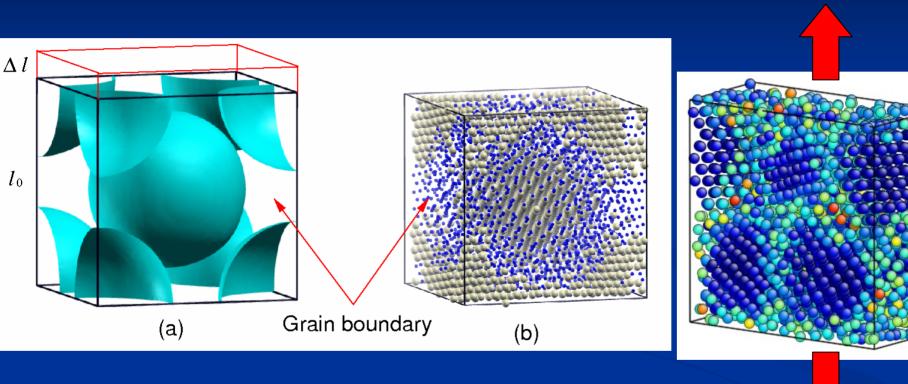
$$\eta = G \tau$$

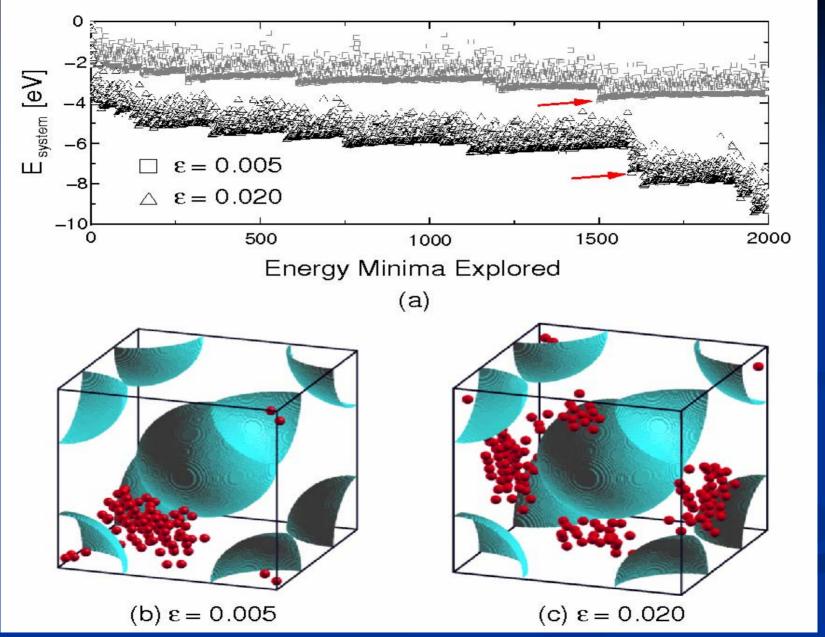
Isomorphism between shear relaxation (thermally activated) and structural deformation (stress-induced)

$$Q(T) \rightarrow Q(\sigma)$$

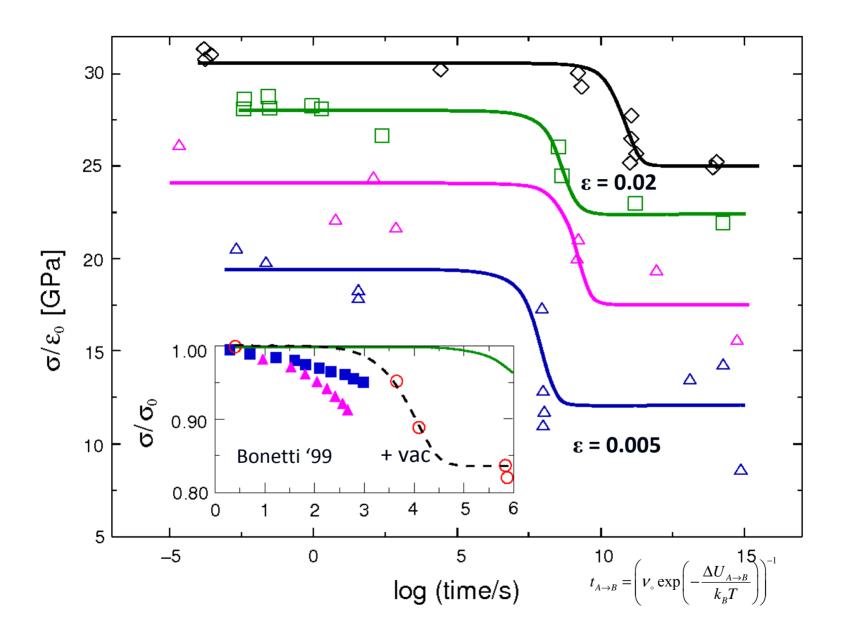
Apply this approach to creep (stress-dependent activation barrier)

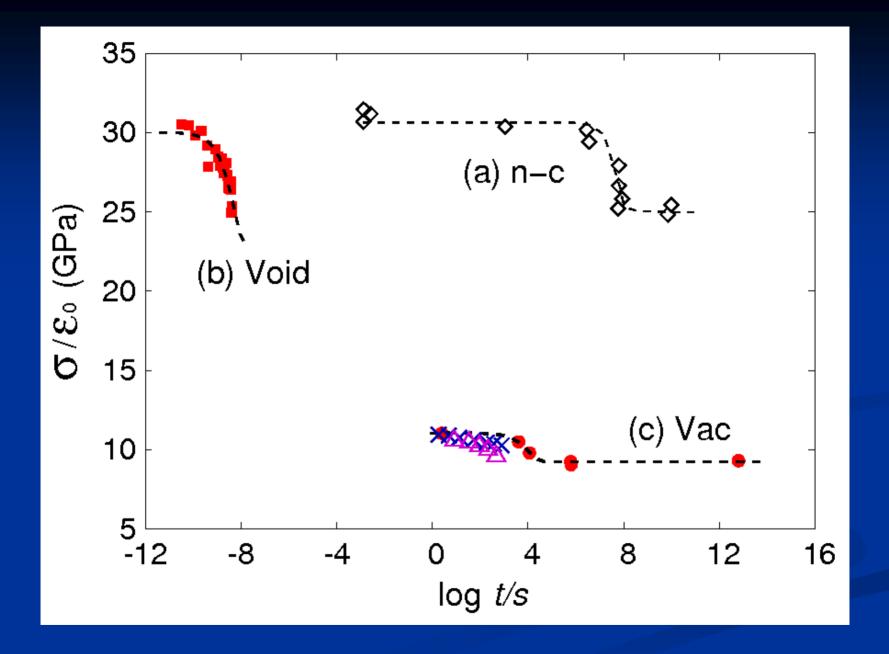
### Stress relaxation under constant strain





Lau et al, PRL, in press



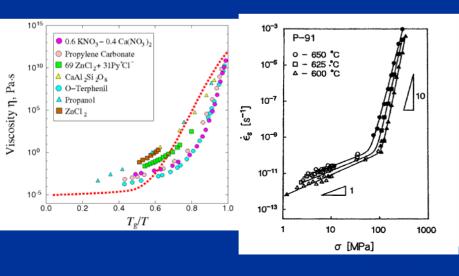


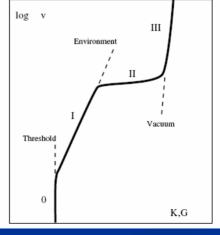
# Reaching long time scales is a current challenge in atomistic simulations

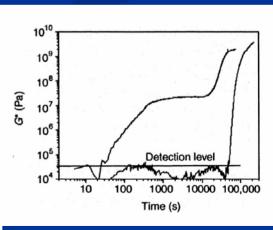
Special design of experimental tests will be required

Other problems of slow dynamics ...

radiation damage, stress corrosion cracking, cement setting







### <u>Collaborators</u>

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