

流变学通讯

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胶体晶体中的固-固相变

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摘要: 固-固相变广泛存在于地壳,及冶金,陶瓷等工业过程,但对其微观过程仍然知之甚少。我们利 用直径可调的微米胶体小球组成薄膜晶体,通过调节晶畴内部温度改变体积分数来驱动固-固相变,用 光学显微镜首次在单粒子尺度上直接观察到固-固相变的初始过程。有趣的是,四方晶格并不直接转化 成最终稳定的三角晶格,而是先熔化出一小块液体核,这块液体长大后会重新结晶成一块三角晶格然 后继续长大。这个现象在单晶内部的均质成核或各种缺陷附近的异质成核中都存在,因为只要固/液界 面能小于固/固界面能,这种两步成核过程就会发生,因此中间态液体应该也存在于大多数金属和合金 的固-固转变成核过程中。最初触发成核的是由邻近粒子间相互交换位置,而不是产生结构缺陷。完全 共格界面与非共格界面有不同的界面能和生长率,可以显著影响成核过程。随着引入有方向性的压力, 两步成核会减弱直至消失变为一步成核。一步成核展现出一种新型的混合机制,即初期为马氏体转变, 之后为扩散成核。观察到的一步与两步成核作为两类新型的固-固相变过程,有助于完善固-固相变理论。

关键词: 固-固相变, 胶体晶体, 成核, 马氏体转变

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Soft-matter-based thermal metamaterials: New effects and methods

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Abstract: Because heat can transfer due to diffusion, it is usually difficult to control heat flow. Accordingly this fact limits potential applications of heat, say, in solar cells. On the other hand, heat is often considered as waste energy in most cases like chip cooling; how to guide heat to leave efficiently is of great value for chip cooling. Therefore, it becomes particularly important to study how to control heat flow at will.

Unfortunately, solid-solid interfaces always have an additional non-zero thermal contact resistance. In contrast, liquid-solid interfaces may have a (near-)zero thermal contact resistance. In this direction, for controlling heat flow at will, we propose an attempt: by using soft-matter-based thermal metamaterials, which can be easily designed according to theoretical equations because of the zero thermal contact resistance between interfaces. As a result, it is shown that heat flow can be controlled similarly to light propagation, thus achieving controlled heat flow. These thermal metamaterials exhibit thermal properties that cannot be found in naturally occurring materials or chemical compounds, and they can be used to control the flow of heat almost at will, for example, guiding heat around an object as if the object does not exist (thermal cloak). The method to design such thermal metamaterials is transformation thermotics that is based on the method of coordinate transformation.

This talk will present the research progress in both theoretical and experimental research on the above mentioned novel thermal properties of soft-matter-based thermal metamaterials designed or realized according to transformation thermotics. In the meantime, some relevant extensions are also mentioned, say, concentrating heat into a particular region (thermal concentrator), apparently reversing the flow of heat from low temperature to high temperature (thermal inverter), and rotating heat flow (thermal rotator).

Key Words: soft matter, thermal metamaterials, heat flow

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胶体晶体二维熔化的玻璃动力学

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摘要:胶体晶体的二维熔化是软物质研究中的重要科学问题。虽然人们开展了近半世纪的研究工作, 但是,至今仍然没有提出普适的理论去解释二维熔化机制,甚至连二维熔化是一级相变还是连续相变 都是一直以来人们争论的焦点。在众多的理论中,最具代表性的是 Kosterlitz, Thouless, Halperin, Nelson 和 Young 在 1970 年提出的 KTHNY 理论,即二维熔化有别于三维熔化的固-液一级相变,它是一个经 历固相-六角相 (hexatic)-液相的两步连续相变。近年来,随着大量的模拟和实验工作的进行,KTHNY 理论普遍被人们接受。但是,前人主要关注的是二维熔化的结构特征,包括有序-无序静态结构的演化 和各种序参量,例如取向关联函数的空间和时间变化规律。在本文中,我们独辟蹊径,通过胶体物理 实验和分子动力学模拟研究了软排斥的胶体系二维熔化过程中的"玻璃动力学",重点关注体系的动力 学演化和动力学异质性(dynamical heterogeneity)。首先,我们在熔化过程中观察到六角相的存在和 取向关联函数的指数衰减,完全符合 KTHNY 理论的预测。更重要的是,我们观察到六角相具有独特 的动力学异质性。通过在粒子尺度上定量分析六角相的微观动态行为,我们发现六角相中的粒子协同 运动并形成链状结构,这与玻璃化转变理论中经典的 Adam-Gibbs 协同重排区域概念有着惊人的相似之 处。因此,我们的研究结果不但补充和丰富了现有的晶体二维熔化研究内容,而且提出了利用晶体二 维熔化来研究玻璃动力学异质性的新颖研究思路。

关键词:胶体,晶体,二维融化,玻璃,动力学

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微流控乳液模板法制备微尺度软物质颗粒

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摘要:微尺度软物质颗粒在许多领域具有重要的应用价值。通常,微尺度软物质颗粒的结构对其性能 具有直接的影响;所以,如何可控精确构建微尺度软物质颗粒的微结构具有十分重要的意义。微流控 技术由于具有对微小体积流体精确调控的能力,在制备结构精确可控的乳液体系中展示出优良的性能, 同时也为乳液模板法制备微结构精确可控的微尺度颗粒提供了良好的技术平台。本文中,将介绍微流 控乳液模板法制备微尺度软物质颗粒的最新进展,特别是用于生物医用领域的微尺度软物质颗粒的制 备。首先,将介绍微流控法可控制备单重乳液、并以其为模板制备单分散微球方面的研究进展;然后, 将介绍微流控法可控制备单分散双重乳液、并以其为模板制备中空型、核壳型、孔壳型以及多腔室型 等不同微结构的微囊方面的研究进展,并介绍这些微囊在生物医用等领域的应用前景;接着,将介绍 微流控法可控制备单分散三重乳液、并以其为模板制备具有复杂微结构新型软物质微颗粒方面的研究 进展;最后,将对微流控乳液模板法制备微尺度软物质颗粒方面的研究和应用进行展望。作者认为, 微流控技术可以高效实现微尺度软物质颗粒的结构和功能的多样化,为结构可控的微尺度软物质颗粒

关键词:软物质微颗粒,微流控,乳液,模板合成,微凝胶

自驱动胶体马达: 自发运动、自组装及生物医药应用

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摘要:胶体马达是一种能够将外界能量转化为动能,在环境中自发运动的人工制备的胶体颗粒,又被称为微纳米马达(nano/micromotors)或者自驱动胶体颗粒(self-propelled colloidal particles)[1,2],也是活性物质的一种[3]。该研究领域为新兴交叉学科,因其在能源、环境、生物医药等领域的潜在应用价值,及对于研究微观活性物质的运动与组装方面的重要意义,引起了科学界的广泛兴趣。在过去的十年间,科学界对于胶体马达的实验研究取得了长足的进步。目前人们发现可以通过表面化学修饰、表面催化反应、激光制热、磁致旋转等多种方式,在胶体颗粒局部形成不对称的离子浓度梯度、温度梯度、液体压强梯度、气泡等,从而获得能够自动自发运动的胶体马达,对相应的驱动机理已有大量报道[4-6]。

随着对于胶体马达研究的不断深入,近年来科学界对于其自组装现象(尤其是化学场诱导的自组 装)的兴趣逐渐提高。近期我们观测到棒状双金属胶体马达的自组装现象[7]。我们发现 Au-Pt 双金属 微米棒在 H₂O₂ 溶液中运动时会互相吸引,并有一定几率两根棒上下交错形成二聚体甚至三聚体。通过 分析胶体马达的运动轨迹与数值模拟结果,我们提出金属棒的自组装现象与每根金属棒所产生的电场 间的相互作用有关。另一方面,我们发现当棒状胶体马达置于谐振超声波场与化学场复合环境中,胶 体马达颗粒呈现出更加复杂的运动状态,并可以在分散与聚集两种状态间动态可逆。在此报告中,我 将介绍该体系观测到的主要现象并做简单分析。除此之外,我还将简单介绍胶体马达在生物医药应用 方面的国内外探索现状。

关键词: 胶体马达, 自驱动, 自组装, 生物医药, 超声波

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From colloidal phoresis to diffusive flow-driven microturbine

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Abstract: Colloidal phoresis refers to the directional drift motion of colloidal particles in externally applied gradient fields [1], such as concentration gradient of solute molecule (diffusiophoresis) or temperature gradient (thermophoresis). The phoretic driving forces arise from the interactions between particle and the surrounding inhomogeneous fluid environment induced by gradient fields [2,3]. Here, we show that the external gradient fields can even generate a mechanical torque on an anisotropic microscale object and rotate it. In light of this finding, we propose theoretically prototype microturbines driven purely by diffusive flows, including diffusive energy flux-driven microturbine [4] and diffusive mass flux-driven microturbine [5]. The proposed turbines are in significant contrast to conventional turbines (e.g., water turbine), which are driven by convective particle flow. The rotational velocity of the turbines is expected to depend on the external gradient fields, the geometry and the phoretic properties of the turbine. This scenario is validated by performing state-of-the-art computer simulations.

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Spatiotemporal chaotic unjamming and jamming in granular avalanches

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Abstract: The unjamming transition is of crucial importance in studying natural disasters such as snow avalanches, landslides and earthquakes. Here we provides a new perspective to understand such transitions from the dynamical systems theory and show that in a novel toy-model system -- a rotating drum partially filled with bidisperse disks to create avalanches, the dynamical variable -- the first Lyapunov vector can be well defined and measured. We observed a strong spatial correlation between the modulus of the first Lyapunov vector and velocity field, and linear correlations between the global Lyapunov vector, its growth rate and the total velocity temporally. The anatomy of the velocity of each particle and the number of moving particles leads to a mean-field model, where both the spatial and temporal correlations between such quantities can be understood. What's more, we have investigated the fluctuations of particle motions, i.e. the non-affine motions, during the avalanche process, revealing an intrinsic disorder characteristic of the avalanche at the particle levels and the temporal correlations among geometrical and mechanical quantities at the macroscopic levels.

Key Words: Unjamming, Granular materials, Avalanche, Lyapunov vector

聚苯乙烯球模板及稀土掺杂二氧化钛空心球的制备

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摘要:电流变液由高介电常数电介质颗粒分散于低介电常数绝缘油中组成。在一定的外加电场作用下, 电流变液能实现快速、可逆的液-固转变,表现出强度可控的特性^[1,2]。然而材料的性能不足,如温度稳 定性差,易沉降等严重制约着电流变技术的工业化发展。TiO₂ 作为一种典型的电流变材料,通过稀土 掺杂可以明显的改善其电流变活性^[3],由于无机材料本身密度大,沉降性比较明显从而影响其电流变 性能。聚苯乙烯(PS)微球是很好的合成大孔材料的模板剂,其特点是分散性较好^[4]。为了改善电流变液 的沉降性,我们首先采用无皂乳液聚合法制备了粒径均一的单分散聚苯乙烯微球,进一步以聚苯乙烯 球为模板通过水解沉淀的方法制备了稀土掺杂的TiO₂空心球。采用扫描电镜,X射线衍射分析,粒径 分析,振实密度等分析手段对样品的结构进行了表征,并考察了稀土铈掺杂改性TiO₂空心球的力学性能 及沉降性。结果表明,采用无皂乳液聚合法可制备出粒径分布窄,均一性良好的PS 微球。29℃时颗粒 体积分数为15%的铈掺杂改性TiO₂空心球在电场强度为3kV/mm(DC)时其动态剪切应力比相应纯TiO₂ 电流变液在相同条件下的剪切应力提高了近4倍,稀颗粒浓度(3%)的铈掺杂TiO₂空心球电流变液的 沉降性能是实心铈掺杂TiO₂颗粒悬浮稳定性的2.5倍,表明了空心结构的存在大大的增加了电流变液 的悬浮稳定性。

关键词: 电流变液, 稀土掺杂, 无皂乳液聚合, 空心球

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The Preparation of Polystyrene Template and Rare Earth Doped TiO2 Hollow Microspheres

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Abstract:Electrorheological (ER) fluid is a suspension made of high dielectric constant particles dispersed in

low dielectric constant of insulating oils. Under electric field, ER fluid can realize rapid and reversible liquid-solid transformation, showing the characteristics of controllable. However, the bad performance of materials, such as poor temperature stability, ease of sedimentation, severely restricts the industrialization development of ER technology. TiO₂ has drawn attention as a typical ER material, and rare earth doping can obviously improve the ER activity. Inorganic particles exhibit significant sedimentation stability because of their large density which affect its ER activity. Polystyrene (PS) microspheres are good macroporous materials template agent due to its characteristic of good dispersibility. In order to improve the suspension stability, we synthesized monodisperse PS template particles by emulsifier-free polymerization and rare earth doped TiO_2 hollow spheres using PS as the template via a simple controlled hydrolysis method. SEM, XRD analysis, particle size analysis, tap density had been used to characterize the structure of the samples. And we investigated the mechanical properties and sedimentation stability of rare earth Ce-doped TiO_2 hollow spheres. The results show that the PS spheres have a narrow particle size distribution and good uniformity by emulsifier-free polymerization. The dynamic shear stress of the ER fluids prepared by rare earth Ce-doped TiO2 hollow spheres is 1.4kPa in a 4 kV/mm electric field (DC) at a 15% volume fraction and 29 °C, which is almost four times of the pure TiO2 under the same conditions. The sedimentation ratio of the Ce-doped TiO2 hollow particle suspension is approximately 2.5 times of the Ce-doped TiO₂ solid particle suspension at a 3% volume fraction and room temperature This result shows that the existence of the hollow structure causes the increasing suspension stability.

Keyword: ER fluid, rare earth Ce-doped, emulsifier-free polymerization hollow spheres

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硬球玻璃的本质:没有横波声子的无序固体

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摘要:硬球体系在体积分数增大时会通过玻璃化转变形成非晶态的硬球玻璃,此时每一个颗粒只能在 平衡位置附近振动。硬球玻璃在体积分数进一步增大时振动幅度逐渐减小,最终会减小到零而发生 Jamming 转变。处于玻璃化转变和 Jamming 转变之间的硬球玻璃具有特殊性,例如,当没有热运动时, 它处于 Unjammed 的状态,即颗粒之间没有接触,整个体系没有刚性;而当有热运动时,它又显示出 刚性。那么,是什么导致了硬球玻璃具有如此特殊的性质呢?我们运用分子动力学模拟对 Jamming 转 变附近的低温软球玻璃体系的振动特性进行了研究,在零温极限下,该体系可以近似为硬球体系。我 们发现,横波和纵波振动的 Ioffe-Regel 频率,即声子波长和其平均自由程相当时对应的频率,分别在 类 Jamming 转变和玻璃化转变处趋于零。因此,在玻璃化转变和类 Jamming 转变之间的玻璃(在零温 极限下即为硬球玻璃)不存在横波成分的声子。这种特殊性应该是造成硬球玻璃特殊性的本质因素, 它导致了硬球玻璃的弹性模量对体积分数的依赖性与 Jammed 固体的显著差别。

关键词: 硬球玻璃, Jamming, 玻璃化转变, Jamming 转变, Ioffe-Regel 极限, 声子, 弹性模量

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Hydrodynamic Theory of Polar Active Smectics

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Abstract: We present a hydrodynamic theory of moving stripes (polar active smectics), with no number conservation. It is described by a compact anisotropic Kardar-Parisi-Zhang equation, which predicts that the polar active smectic phase has quasi long range and long range translational order in d=2 and in d=3, respectively. In contrast, the equilibrium smectic phase is unstable in d=2 and only has quasi long range translational order in d=3. In d=2 the polar active smectic phase enters into the disordered phase (i.e., "active ferromagnetic phase") via a Kosterlitz-Thouless transition, which can be driven by either increasing the noise or varying certain nonlinearities of the anisotropic Kardar-Parisi-Zhang equation.

Key Words: active matter, smectics,

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Dynamic X-ray tomography imaging application for the study of granular materials

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Abstract: It's important to understand both static and dynamic properties of a granular system which is an important soft matter system. Studying granular systems with x-ray imaging technology, including x-ray computed tomography (CT) and ultrafast x-ray projection imaging, has great superiority. Due to the penetrating properties of x-ray, internal structures of a granular system could be obtained. Using x-ray CT technology, we studied packing problems with various granular systems, such as mono-dispersed hard spheres, wet spheres, rods, poly-dispersed foams, etc. At the same time, ultrafast x-ray phase contrast imaging technology based on synchrotron radiation provides a projective realization of evolving systems, which is one of the few experimental methods that can probe dynamic properties of granular systems. These experimental works will contribute to revealing some important properties of granular systems. We also suggest that with the rapid development of x-ray tomography technique especially with the high-spatial and temporal resolution, it shows great promises for the study of soft matter systems including foam, emulsion, and colloids whose study have been previously dominated by scattering techniques.

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DNA 诱导的不同种功能纳米粒子的自组装及其可调控的光学性质

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摘要:由 DNA 诱导的纳米颗粒的自组装是当今胶体科学领域研究的热点之一。由于 DNA 杂化作用 力的可调控性,这种自组装方式具有可选择识别性,容易控制粒子之间作用强度与距离,可以调控自 组装体结构与形貌等特性。而这些性质又是通过调控胶体粒子间传统作用力(静电,高分子力等)实 现自组装所不具备的,因此,DNA 诱导的胶体颗粒自组装又是制备特殊形貌新材料以及探索其性质的 有效方法之一。通过 DNA 在纳米颗粒表面的修饰与 DNA 序列的调控,实现了金纳米颗粒与量子点两 种材料的复合组装^{1.2},组装结构包括三维胶体晶体以及胶体团簇。研究发现复合自组装体的光学性质 可以通过 DNA 来调节,其范围可以从淬灭跨域至发光增强,其中增强效果最大可以达到 4 倍。光学性 质改变的机理为表面等离子体诱导的半导体发光性质的改变,并将在报告中做深入的讨论。这样制备 的组装体可为探索表面等离子体材料、发光材料,及半导体材料的性质提供模型,并为其在生物标记, 太阳能电池,发光二极管中的应用提供指导

关键词:DNA 诱导自组装,金纳米颗粒,量子点,表面等离子体,复合组装体

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生物破乳菌 Alcaligenes sp. S-XJ-1 细胞在 W/O 型乳状液中的作用规律

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摘要:在原油开采和机械加工中产生大量的乳状液需要破乳。生物破乳菌具有适用于复杂的乳状液、 环境耐受性强、易于分离等特点而成为新型破乳剂研究的一个重点^[1]。但破乳菌表面特征性质对其在 油水界面行为特征的影响规律,及产生的破乳效应机制尚不清楚。本文以液体石蜡、菜籽油、十八烷、 三油酸甘油酯等为碳源培养了具有不同破乳活性的乳菌 *Alicaligenes* sp. S-XJ-1 为研究对象,研究了菌 体的接触角、带电性、表面自由能及疏水性等性质对菌体在油水界面粘附、聚集的影响,并通过热动 力学及 XDLVO 解释了其机理。同时,利用多散斑扩散波光谱学(Multi Speckle Diffusing Wave Spectroscopy, MS-DWS)技术,采用光学微流变仪(RHEOLASER MASTER)^[2]及稳定性分析仪 (TURBISCAN)研究揭示了菌体在 W/O 型乳状液破乳过程中的作用规律。

研究发现不同破乳菌 S-XJ-1 的带电性分布在-35~-60 mV,用接触角结合 Young 方程表征了菌体的 表面自由能(y)在 19~35 mJ/m²之间,并用疏水作用自由能(Δ*G*_{bwb})定量表征细胞疏水性。理论分析发现 菌体表面的带电性、表面自由能等性质通过静电作用、非极性作用和极性作用决定了细胞碳氢吸附能 力和聚集沉降的行为特征,并最终表现出菌体的破乳活性特征。其中菌体表面的极性表面自由能(y^{AB}) 是关键, y^{AB}越低,菌体粘附到油相或界面的速率和粘附量越大,有利于菌体在油相中扩散;同时低 y^{AB} 容易使菌体聚集沉降这可能会带动液滴的聚集、聚并和沉降,促进乳状液破乳。对菌体在油水乳状液 中作用规律的研究发现菌体表面性质的差异可造成其在破乳过程中液滴聚集、聚并和沉降阶段及各阶 段速率的差异;以及乳状液脱油、脱水、破乳率随时间的变化规律及破乳质量的不同。其中液体石蜡 培养的菌可使乳状液液滴快速高效地絮凝聚并,最终实现 90%的优异破乳效果,这主要是因为菌体的 加入能在 0.38 h 内使乳状液粘度最大降低 100 多倍,强化了粒子运动速率,大大降低了乳状液的粘性, 使液滴的流动性增强,碰撞聚集的可能提高。

综上,破乳菌 Alcaligenes sp. S-XJ-1 表面较低的极性自由能使菌体更易粘附到油水界面并发生聚 集沉降发挥破乳效能;而破乳机制主要是菌体性质行为特征降低了乳状液的粘性,增强了液滴的流动 性,液滴快速聚集、聚并、沉淀,并最终实现破乳。本研究将有助于指导高效破乳菌的定向合成,降 低生产成本;揭示菌体破乳机理,生物破乳菌的工业化应用奠定理论基础。

关键词: 生物破乳菌, 细胞表面性质, 乳状液, 微流变性, 油水界面

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剪切诱导短程吸引胶体体系的 Jamming 转变和凝胶化

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摘要: Jamming 转变是颗粒物质体系的一类集体行为,是指物质从类流体到类固体的非平衡转变现象。 Jamming 相图被广泛的用于描述玻璃、泡沫、胶体和颗粒物质等非晶无序体系,是目前非晶转变研究 的基本理论框架。在 jamming 相图中,无摩擦颗粒体系的 Jamming 转变存在一个临界体积分数(二维 时为 0.84,三维时为 0.64),将系统分为 jamming 区域和 unjamming 区域。最近的研究表明,在剪切作 用下,这个临界体积分数会因为摩擦的影响而降低,但是关于粒子间短程吸引对临界体积分数的影响 还并不清楚。本文主要研究了零温极限下具有短程吸引胶体体系的 Jamming 相图。我们发现,在无吸 引光滑体系定义的 unjamming 区域内,存在另外两个临界体积分数,将 unjamming 区域分成剪切诱导 的 jamming 区, 脆性区和剪切诱导凝胶区三个不同的区域。同时,我们利用力链分析方法,结合系统 压强的各向异性对三个区域进行了微结构的分析;并且利用有限扩散集团凝聚理论,通过分析不同区 域结构因子的演化过程,给出了剪切诱导短程吸引胶体体系形成不同区域的物理机制。

关键词: Jamming 转变,凝胶化,剪切诱导,短程吸引,胶体体系

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碳化硅纳米流体的热物性及光热转换特性研究

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摘要:随着化石燃料的日益减少以及全球变暖等问题,太阳能作为蕴藏着巨大能量的可再生清洁能源, 越来越受到各国的重视。太阳能利用目前主要有光热转换、光电转换、光化学转换等,其中通过太阳 能集热器对太阳能进行光热转换利用是使用最普遍的方法。纳米流体是以一定的方式和比例在液体介 质中添加纳米级的非金属或金属粒子形成的一类新型传热工质。近年来研究人员将纳米流体用于直接 吸收式太阳能集热器中,并且表现出了卓越的光热转换性能。为此,本文将碳化硅纳米颗粒分散到水 中制备了碳化硅纳米流体,研究了碳化硅纳米颗粒含量、温度等对纳米流体导热系数、粘度等热物性 参数的影响,并对碳化硅纳米流体的光吸收和光热转换特性进行了研究。结果表明:碳化硅纳米流体 近似为为牛顿型流体,其粘度随固含量的升高而增大,随温度的升高而减小;纳米流体的导热系数随 固含量升高而增大,随温度的升高而增大;碳化硅纳米流体对太阳光具有较好的光吸收性能,随着固 含量的升高和光程的增加其吸收率率提高;碳化硅纳米流体对太阳光具有良好的光热转换特性,并随 固含量的升高而增强。

关键词:碳化硅,纳米流体,导热系数、粘度,光热转换

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自振荡响应性凝胶正负趋光性运动的设计

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摘要:自然界中许多生物同时具有正趋光性及负趋光性¹,本研究通过光敏性 Belousov-Zhabotinsky(BZ) 反应自振荡响应性凝胶系统设计并实现了凝胶体的正趋光性及负趋光性运动。实现正负趋光性运动的 三个重要因素包括: 非均匀性光照引起的动力学差别、反应输运化学波传递方向的可控性、以及凝胶 响应于化学波的蠕动性能²。由于空间上非均匀性光强产生了光敏 BZ 反应体系振荡频率的空间差异, 高频振荡区域最终决定了化学波在凝胶体内的传播方向,其定向传播驱动了化学响应性凝胶 (NIPAAm-co-Ru(bpy)₃-AMPS)的反向蠕动³。由于反应的振荡频率与光强间存在非单调性关系²,因此 分别可以实现凝胶体的正负趋性运动。本研究模型模拟了包含光促进及光抑制因素的 BZ 反应自振荡 响应胶正负趋光性运动和开展实验设计。这项基于自振荡凝胶趋光性的研究工作可以拓展应用于其它 类型的自振荡胶体系中,有助于揭示自然界中生物体趋光性产生的内在物理机质。同时本研究可用于 设计能够响应环境变化的仿生装置⁴。

关键词: 趋光性, 自振荡胶, 光敏 BZ 反应

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力学谱技术在颗粒物质与胶体研究中的一些应用

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摘要:内耗与力学谱技术是研究固体缺陷与力学性质的一种重要实验技术,它能够很灵敏地探测固体中点缺陷、位错、界面等的存在及其运动与相互作用情况,从而获得材料中各种微观过程的定性/定量信息。另一方面,自上世纪 90 年代初 de Gennes 提出软物质概念以来,软凝聚态物理研究受到广泛重视,成为物理学新分支。典型的软物质体系包括高分子、胶体、液晶、生物体系、颗粒物质等。探索将传统业已成熟的结构敏感性实验方法用于检测和研究软物质的力学性质及其动力学行为是十分必要的。

近年来,基于我国著名科学家葛庭燧发明的"葛摆",我们设计和建造了软物质力学谱仪,利用这种相对简易的实验技术,用于研究软物质的结构转变与弛豫动力学行为,发现一些有意义的现象,使得传统的内耗技术在软物质研究中发挥了独特的作用[1-4]。利用软物质力学谱仪,研究了颗粒物质(细沙、铝粉、铁粉、氧化铝粉等)在外加压强下的低频力学行为,发现其力学损耗随频率变化曲线上存在一系列分散的耗散峰,模量相应出现极小值。该峰与颗粒的种类、粒径大小、表面粗糙度以及系统的共振频率均无关。随外加压强增大,耗散峰向高频位置移动。我们认为该耗散峰对应于颗粒内部的精细结构,是不同长度颗粒链的共振耗散引起的。假定颗粒链是由两个颗粒组成的弹簧(基元)串联起来的,可以理论推导出不同长度颗粒链共振频率之间的比值,通过与实验值相比较发现它们几乎一致,这进一步证实耗散峰来源于不同长度颗粒链的共振耗散。此外,基于 Hertz 非线性定律,发现共振峰的频率与颗粒间形变量以及颗粒本身属性(杨氏模量、泊松比、密度等)存在一个普适的定量关系,这表明低频微剪切振动下颗粒链间的力学性质主要由 Hertz 定律决定。

此外,利用力学谱技术还研究了 PNIPAM 微凝胶体系在高浓度下的粘弹性行为,发现了两种异常的结构转变。在最低临界溶液温度(LCST)以下,体系随浓度升高会发生排斥玻璃一凝胶相转变;在 LCST 以上,随温度升高体系会历经凝胶相一吸引玻璃转变。基于粒子间相互作用的方向性我们给出初 步解释:在 LCST 以下粒子间相互作用的各向同性导致玻璃相的形成;而高浓度下微凝胶互相挤压变 形使得粒子间相互作用变为各向异性,从而导致凝胶相的形成。该结果丰富和加深人们对微凝胶体系 相转变行为的认识与理解。

关键词:颗粒物质,胶体,内耗与力学谱,粘弹性

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Drying of Colloidal Suspensions by dip-coating

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Abstract : Dip coating process is widely used in industry to produce films by taking advantage of dynamical wetting. Landau, Levich, and Derjaguin has investigated the hydrodynamic behavior of the deposit film depending on the moving velocity of the substrate plate, where an called LLD model on the relation between the deposit thickness h and capillary number C_a as $h \sim kdCa^{2/3}$ with $C_a = \eta V/\gamma$, k, d, V, η and γ of the prefactor, dimension of the meniscus, moving velocity, viscosity and surface tension of the liquid, respectively^[1]. However, in the LLD regime, the non-volatile liquid is considered, that is to say, the evaporation is neglected for the dynamical wetting on the plate. Here, by moving the contact line of the silica suspension (diameter of 22nm), the deposition thickness shows a new scaling on the moving velocity, defined as $h \sim d\phi_0 v_{eva}/V$ with the initial concentration ϕ_0 of the suspension, evaporation rate v_{eva} .

On the other hand, the drying continues after the deposit film forms by dip-coating, which inevitably results in the stress during the shrinkage of the deposition restricted by the rigid substrate. This accumulated stress as a consequence cracks the particle film into the unique crack pattern. We find three types of crack pattern in the deposit films: network, parallel array and the combination, by varying the contact line moving velocity. Moreover, the crack pattern displays a transition from the network-like to a parallel array at a critical velocity. Below this critical velocity (~1 um/s), the film present the well-ordered parallel cracks, but a network pattern above this velocity and the combination in between. As revealed in the evaporation regime^[2], the deposit thickness is reversely proportional to the velocity, and an analytical model has also been developed to predict the crack spacing is proportional to the deposit thickness^[3], therefore, the parallel cracks present the reverse proportional to the velocity is reasonable. However, we have to point out that the physical origin of this pattern transition is still missing.

Key Words: Drying, dip-coating, colloidal suspension, crack pattern

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Phase transitions and defect dynamics in active colloids system

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1Center for Soft Condensed Matter Physics and Interdisciplinary Research, Soochow University, PR China, 2National Laboratory of Solid State Microstructure and department of Physics, Nanjing University, PR China. **Abstract:** We propose a toy model of self-propelled Brownian particles with both local alignment interaction and soft pair-wise repulsive interaction among particles to simulate active colloids in 2D. We observe both the transitions from liquid to solid phases and from isotropic to polar orders. In high density regime, with the increase of local alignment strength, the system first shows hexagonal crystal phase in very low alignment strength and then enters into a phase-separated liquid phase. Further increasing the local alignment pushes the system into deep polar order, and in such condition we find collectively moving hexagonal crystal phase. We further characterize the defects dynamics in such reentrant transition.

Key Words: active matter, living crystal, Brownian particles, defect dynamics

Bottom Stresses of Static Packing of Granular Chains

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Abstract: The static packing of granular materials has been one of long-lasting issues due to its practical importance in many fields including civil engineering, soil science, and storage and processing of raw materials, while the unity of basic physics remains unsolved [1]. In last several decades, researches on the packing properties have been nearly all focused on individual grains until recently granular chains began to draw more attention in the researches on the packing properties. However, the investigation on the mechanical properties of confined granular chains with a rigid lateral boundary appears to be still scarce. In this paper, we accurately measure the average mass at the bottom of a granular chain column confined in a rigid Plexiglas cylinder, with an inner diameter of 45 mm and a height of 700 mm. The average mass is obtained with the measurement method proposed by Vanel et al [2]. The chains used in the experiment with free ends used in our experiment are composed of hollow, steel beads of a diameter 3.0±0.1 mm and links with the same material. The link between two neighboring beads can stretch out and draw back freely, the maximum length of which is about 1.2±0.1 mm. In the measurement, eleven different chains, with the chain length N spanning three orders of magnitude from N=2 to 2048, are used to measure the average mass at the bottom of the chains column as a function of the granular chains filling mass, respectively. The relation between them is in a good agreement with the description of the Janssen model [3]. We thus apply the Janssen model to fit the experimental curves, and then extract the saturation masses for all chains. The saturation mass is displayed as a non-monotonic function of the chain length, where a distinguishing transition of the saturation mass is found at the persistence length of the granular chain which is N=8. We repeat the measurement with another measuring methodology [4] and a silo with different size, respectively, the position of the peak maintains robust. In order to understand the transition of the saturation mass, the friction coefficient and the volume fraction of granular chains are also measured, from which Janssen parameter can be calculated. Finally, we preliminarily measure the bottom stress for two distinct packing structures of long chains, find the effect of the entanglements on the bottom stress, and argue that the entanglements might be responsible for the transition of the saturation mass.

Keywords: Stress, Janssen model, Granular chains, Static packing, Inter-chains entanglement

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多级结构电磁双响应纳米复合颗粒的研究

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摘要: 电流变液(Electrorheological Fluids)通常是由高介电常数的微小颗粒分散在低介电常数的绝缘液体中形成的悬浮体系。对其施加外电场,其粘度、剪切强度会瞬间变化几个数量级,表现出固体的性质,具有快速可逆的特点。多级结构综合了纳米微米的优点,有利于充分发挥形状尺寸效应,提高电磁响应能力。本文利用多种方法分别合成了 Fe₃O₄@TiO₂核壳粒子、BaTiO₃/Fe₃O₄多级结构粒子、花状氧化铁/聚苯胺纳米复合粒子等纳米复合颗粒,并通过 SEM、TEM、XRD 等测试方法对产物进行了表征和分析。采用磁强计测试了产物的磁性能。利用改进的旋转式粘度计分析了电流变性能。结果表明:多级结构纳米粒子不仅具备独特的形貌,而且兼具磁性和电流变特性,为制备新型的电磁流变材料提供了思路。

关键词: 电流变液, 电磁双功能, 核壳结构, 多级结构, 纳米复合颗粒。

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双分散胶体体系的结晶成核

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摘要: 金属合金或金属玻璃的形成过程中,往往包含多种成分;在生物系统中,凝聚或自组装过程也 多有多种结构单元参与。因此,多分散体系的结晶和自组装过程是一个普遍的现象。经典结晶成核理 论是目前应用最广泛的一个理论模型。但经典成核理论考虑的是单分散体系。目前,对多分散体系中 结晶和自组装过程动力学过程的了解依然很有限。难点在于多分散体系中,粒子的尺寸和相互作用是 不均一的。我们系统地研究了双分散胶体体系中的结晶成核过程。研究发现,通过调节结晶成核动力 学过程的快慢,相应的出现了无序和局部有序两种结构。无序结构是动力学冻结的结构,而局部有序 结构起源于尺寸分离效益。

关键字:晶核,双分散,尺寸分离,凝胶相变

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垂直振动颗粒的动态体积分数

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摘要:大量宏观尺度颗粒组成的颗粒体系的堆积问题一直是颗粒物理所关注的前沿问题之一。对于静态堆积体系,Edwards等人提出了堆积体积可作为关键的广延量来描述体系,因而空间构型以及体积分数得到了详细的研究。为保证尽可能遍历空间构型,人们引入外界激励来得到不同的体积分数[1]。但是,当颗粒体系处于外界激励中,其中的体积分数的演化很少有人涉及研究。

我们首先实验上研究了在水中垂直振动颗粒体系动态体积分数的演化过程[2,3]。当振动颗粒体系达到稳定状态后,我们使用高速摄像机记录颗粒体系体积随时间的变化,发现在实验振动条件范围内,动态体积分数呈现周期变化。我们也发现不同振动频率条件下,动态体积分数的振幅与振动频率呈现单调衰减关系;而对于不同振动加速度,动态体积分数的振幅与振动加速度呈现单调增加关系。我们进一步采用傅里叶分析方法 $F(\omega) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f(n) e^{-i\frac{2\pi}{N}n\omega}$,得到的动态体积的功率谱与外界驱动频率之间呈现出线性关系。

我们随后也分析了在不同粘度颗粒间介质中,颗粒体系动态体积分数的功率谱。根据实验结果, 我们发现在不同粘度介质中得到的功率谱对驱动频率有不同的响应。在粘度较小的介质中我们得到的 功率谱与振动频率呈现出线性关系;当粘度增加到一定程度后,所得到的功率谱与振动频率呈现出非 线性关系,出现了外界振动频率的半频和二倍频。



图 1 动态体积分数振幅与初始体积比(a)与振动加速度的关系(b)与振动频率的关系 关键词: 体积分数,振动,功率谱

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金属纳米微粒可控自组装超结构及其手性光学现象

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摘要:近年来,随着人工合成纳米颗粒材料研究的日臻成熟,把尺度在几到几十纳米形状各异的纳米颗粒 当作"分子",按照分子组装的理念设计构建复杂的寡聚体或聚合物超结构体系,研究其集合的物理 化学性质及应用,成为一个新兴的极富挑战的研究领域。¹其中,金属纳米颗粒自组装超结构的手性光 学现象是这一领域一个引人注目的研究热点,包括金属纳/微手性结构在表面等离激元频率的光学活性 效应,以及表面等离激元的光学增强圆二色光谱研究。这一研究的重要意义不仅在于从根本上认识和 理解纳米尺度上手性现象的起源;还在于探索以各种金属纳米微粒为构筑基元,通过可控的有序自组 装设计和构建未来新型表面等离激元功能手性纳/微结构器件,拓展金属纳米材料独特的物理化学性质 在生物传感和成像等方面的重要应用。

我们开展了如下两个方面的工作:(1)用金属纳米微粒作为构筑基元,在软物质手性模板上构建类 液晶的螺旋手性排列微纳结构,²³研究金属微粒之间基于库仑偶极-偶极作用的集合表面等离激元光学 活性,发展基于表面等离激元的手性光学传感技术,把通常分子在紫外区的手性光学信号转移到可见/ 红外光谱区(表面等离激元频率)来探测,由此实现对分子手性的高灵敏探测和识别。(2)以金属纳米 颗粒为基元构建一维寡聚体/线性聚合物结构。⁴⁶在这种表面等离激元强耦合体系中,相邻金属纳米颗 粒的纳米尺度间隙处存在超强的局域电磁场,即热点效应。我们研究了一种新的表面等离激元的光学 增强圆二色光谱—热点效应介导的分子手性的光学转移和放大现象。结合表面增强拉曼光谱技术,不 仅可以获得分子身份识别的拉曼指纹特征,还可以实现对热点处分子手性的高灵敏度探测和定量分析。 关键词:纳米微粒可控自组装,手性光学性质

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二维胶体椭球玻璃体系中动力学不均匀性的结构特征

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摘要:玻璃态转变过程中,过冷液体的动力学行为急剧减缓,粘度极具增大,而静态结构却无明显变 化,动力学行为减缓与静态结构演化的关系是多种玻璃态转变理论的基础。针对目前广为研究的圆球 体系,主要有非晶序和晶体序两种结构特征被提出,其中二十面体结构被认为对玻璃化非常重要。然 而,实际过冷液体的结构往往难于观测和捕捉。胶体系统具有微米量级和粒子尺度和秒量级运动时间 尺度,其粒子运动轨迹和结构可通过显微观测和粒子追踪方法得到量化统计,被认为是研究物质相变 的理想模型体系。相对于广泛研究的圆球系统,大多数分子和粒子并非球形,然而人们对非球形颗粒 体统的玻璃态转变却了解甚少。我们研究二维胶体椭球系统,不仅更接近真实系统,且平动和转动的 关联可以揭示隐藏于圆球系统中的现象。

我们利用显微观测实验和计算模拟,通过统计分析粒子运动时空关联性和集体运动行为,对过冷 液体中粒子平动和转动的结构弛豫过程和动态非均匀时空尺度进行定量表征;通过鉴定粒子局域结构 和构型熵,对粒子局域结构空间尺度演变进行定量表征。发现系统平动和转动的玻璃态转变过程中, 过冷液体慢速粒子团簇尺度,运动不均匀性的动态关联空间尺度,以及局域非晶结构和局域构型熵的 静态关联空间尺度均呈现相同幂指数发散行为。这揭示了过冷液体的运动减缓起源于静态构型熵降低 和局域玻璃态结构尺度的增大。此外,我们研究了不同长径比的椭球体系,发现随长径比增大,系统 平动和转动呈现同步和两步玻璃态转变行为,并具有截然不同的结构弛豫行为、动态不均匀性以及局 域结构特性。此结果表明粒子形状的各向异性对系统玻璃态转变的结构和动力学行为具有重要影响。

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反应性凝胶颗粒的力-化耦合行为研究

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摘要: 软物质已成为功能材料领域的重点研究对象之一,其广泛存在于自然界及生命体系中。作为典型的软物质代表,高分子聚合物凝胶具有较好的生物相容性,并且可以对外在刺激产生响应,例如,部分凝胶在光、电场、磁场、温度、pH值、溶质等外在环境因素的刺激下,可产生相应变形。因此,这类凝胶亦称为功能性响应凝胶。功能性响应凝胶在环境工程、生物医学工程等领域具有非常重要的应用价值。

本研究主要关注涉及化学反应的功能性响应凝胶颗粒,其中包括 pH 值响应型凝胶颗粒、溶质反应 响应型凝胶颗粒等。这类化学反应响应型凝胶可持续将化学能转化成机械能,即在化学反应的驱动下, 凝胶颗粒可产生收缩/膨胀变形。相反,凝胶颗粒的变形亦可影响化学反应的进行,因此,这类凝胶颗 粒是一种力学与化学高度耦合的复杂的非线性系统。

基于经典的热力学理论及化学反应动力学理论,我们提出了针对化学反应响应型凝胶的力-化耦合 模型,并全面分析了多个时间尺度和空间尺度对系统的影响,可以较好地模拟大型凝胶或凝胶颗粒的 响应特性。此外,基于力-化耦合模型,我们系统研究了这类凝胶的多种具体应用方向,其中包括:微 型激励器、传感器、药物释放装置等。为化学反应响应型凝胶的应用奠定了一定的理论基础。

关键词:凝胶,化学反应,力-化耦合,模型,数值模拟

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二维晶格颗粒堆积中侧壁的压力分布与转向系数

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摘要:颗粒物质是大量颗粒聚集在一起的软凝聚态物质,其微观结构与宏观力学性质的联系非常复杂。 本文用实验的方法观测了二维竖直晶格堆积颗粒,在竖直方向外加正压力作用下其侧壁的受力分布情 况,根据实验结果详细讨论和分析了颗粒体系中正压力的转向行为。实验结果表明:在缓慢压缩颗粒 体系的过程中,正压力的增加先是呈指数规律缓慢增加,然后逐渐转变为线性增加,此行为对应摩擦-滑移-挤压的动力学过程;对于确定堆积结构的颗粒体系,竖直方向施加的正压力通过颗粒力链转向, 且水平方向不同堆积高度处所受压力值不同,中部的压力大于顶部和底部的压力;转向系数*k*的饱和 值随堆积角*θ*的增大而减小。对颗粒堆的几何结构与受力情况进行分析,给出了转向系数与堆积角之 间的数学表达式,理论值与实验值吻合较好。

关键词:颗粒物质,几何结构,侧压力,转向系数

SiO2@Fe3O4@C的制备及其在电场调控下光学性质研究

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摘要:胶体颗粒在一定的外界刺激下自组装形成的响应性光子晶体在光电显示、传感、防伪等领域有 着广泛应用前景。在光电显示领域,与温度、光、力、化学环境等刺激相比,电场的刺激更直接有效, 且更容易精确调控。本文主要研究了胶体粒子在电场调控下的光反射性质,选用的胶体粒子为 SiO₂@Fe₃O₄@C,先用 Stober 方法合成 SiO₂ 颗粒,再用一步法包覆了 Fe₃O₄ 和 C 壳层,制备了 SiO₂@Fe₃O₄@C 核壳结构颗粒,壳层厚度可控,形貌均一。

将制备的 SiO₂@Fe₃O₄@C 胶体纳米颗粒以体积分数 10v%分散到碳酸丙烯酯中形成流体,用注射 器将 SiO₂@Fe₃O₄@C 组成的碳酸丙烯酯悬浮液注入到显示单元中,然后在 ITO 玻璃的两端施加电场。 可以观察到,随着电压慢慢的增加,SiO₂@Fe₃O₄@C 悬浮液的反射峰明显的发生了蓝移。这是由于当 施加电压时,电场引发的库仑力,带负电的颗粒会发生电泳运动,导致正极板附近区域的颗粒体积分 数发生变化,在电场力、粒子间作用力共同作用下,粒子排布成短程有序结构,随电压增大,粒子间 距减小进而引起反射波长的变化。





- 图 1 SiO₂@Fe₃O₄@C 颗粒 SEM 图
- 图 2 SiO₂@Fe₃O₄@C 颗粒光谱图(10v% PC)

关键词: SiO₂@Fe₃O₄@C, 光学性质

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电场调控下粒子固化显色及其结构排布的研究

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摘要: 响应性光子晶体可以对外部刺激产生响应这一独特的特性,以及其在显示、光子墨水、光子打 印等领域有着重要应用,一直受到研究者的关注。目前,很多研究集中在粒子悬浮液在外界刺激调控 下光反射性质的研究,对电场调控下结构色的固化体及其微观结构的研究较少。相比悬浮液来说,固 化体有独特的优势,稳定性得到了提高,为在实际中的应用提供了保障,同时,固化体也可以进行切 片,便于研究粒子微观排布状况。本文中将 Fe₃O₄@SiO₂粒子在外界电场调控下固化成显色镶嵌结构, 提高了其稳定性,可以长期保存,其优点是可以感受外部形变(膨胀、受压形变)等,同时,还研究 了不同显色体中 Fe₃O₄@SiO₂粒子微观排布状况。这种固化显色体可以在智能传感材料、无色素成像、 应变映射的塑性变形等方面有广泛的应用。



图1 粒子固化照片



图 2 固化后横截面 SEM 图

关键词:固化,微观结构

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嵌段共聚物在选择性溶剂中自组装行为的模拟研究

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摘要: 嵌段共聚物最引人注目的特征是通过自组装形成纳米尺度的有序结构。这些结构在许多领域有 着重要应用和广阔的应用前景。嵌段共聚物自组装结构主要由单体-单体间的相互作用、嵌段共聚物的 组成和嵌段共聚物的分子结构控制。除了这些本征参数,将嵌段共聚物放入溶剂中可引入多个外部因 素,包括溶剂与不同嵌段间的相互作用。这些外部因素也可以强烈地影响嵌段共聚物的自组装行为。 人们对两嵌段共聚物在选择性溶液中的自组装行为进行了广泛的研究,获得了大量的聚集体结构,如 球状胶束、杆状胶束、层状胶束、双连通胶束、囊泡、复合大胶束、复合大囊泡、管状囊泡等[1-3]。 这些聚集体具有广泛的应用前景,如可作为治疗药剂的传输运载工具或纳米反应器等。

实验中对嵌段共聚物聚集体的制备一般使用两种溶剂[3]。即先将嵌段共聚物溶于对每个嵌段均为 良溶剂的共溶剂(如DMF, dioxane,或THF)中,使得共聚物链充分伸展。然后再慢慢加入选择性溶剂, 如水(水对疏水嵌段为非溶剂),同时对溶液进行搅拌。当选择性溶剂的加入量足够多(一般为 25-50 wt%)时,将聚集体在过多的水中淬火以冻结动力学过程和形态。最后,经透析将共溶剂去除。实验结 果表明选择性溶剂的比例以及共溶剂的性质对形成的聚集体的形貌具有重要影响。

理论和模拟是研究嵌段共聚物自组装行为的理想工具。然而,已发表的相关理论、模拟研究一般 建立在单一溶剂模型基础上。虽然这些基于单一溶剂模型的理论、模拟结果在一定程度上可以很好地 解释实验结果,然而有关选择性溶剂的比例以及共溶剂的性质等对聚集体结构的影响等信息无法获得。

我们利用模拟退火方法对 AB 两嵌段共聚物在两种不同性质的溶剂中的自组装行为进行了模拟研究。研究了不同溶剂的比例和溶剂选择性、共溶剂性质等对嵌段共聚物聚集体形貌的影响,并构建相图,解释了不同聚集体结构的形成机制。

关键词:嵌段共聚物,共溶剂,选择性溶剂;模拟退火,嵌段共聚物聚集体 致谢:感谢国家自然科学基金(基金号20925414,20990234,91227121)资助。

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拓扑限制环形聚合物链的有效体积排斥效应

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摘要:由于聚合物本身的长链特性,使得聚合物可以具有多种多样的链拓扑结构,例如环形链、支化 链以及树枝状链等。聚合物链拓扑结构的改变不仅对聚合物材料的物理性质有重要影响,同时也为理 解生命体系中的一些基本问题提供了重要的理论模型。在所有聚合物链拓扑结构中,环形链显得尤为 特殊。这是由于环形链本身没有链末端,因而很难产生类似于长线性链的链缠结。另一方面,由于化 学键连接性的影响,使得环形链之间并不能互相穿透,因而不能产生拓扑结构的实质变化(如改变打 结的类型等变化),这种现象可以称之为拓扑限制。为了进一步明确拓扑限制对环形链性质的影响, 我们利用 Monte Carlo 方法设计了理想环形链与拓扑限制环形链模型。对于理想环形链来讲,链节之间 可以互相"穿透",因而,其尺寸与链长之间的标度关系满足线形高斯链的行为。而对于拓扑限制环 形链,尽管并不存在体积排斥作用(在模拟中允许链节之间发生重叠但不能互穿),但是由于环形链 受到了拓扑限制,因而产生了有效的体积排斥作用。这种有效体积排斥作用使其尺寸与链长之间的标 度明显偏离线形高斯链的行为,但对体系自由能的影响却不大。我们又进一步分析了理想环形链出现 打结的概率,并由此明确了拓扑限制环形链呈现有效体积排斥作用的原因。上述结果可以帮助我们更 好地理解聚合物链的拓扑限制对聚合物性质产生影响的物理本质。

关键词(宋体五号字):拓扑受限,环形链,有效体积排斥效应,Monte Carlo 模拟

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高分子表面临界吸附的研究

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摘要:高分子或生物大分子与表面的相互作用强烈地影响着高分子在表面附近的热力学和动力学性质, 其中的临界吸附是一个具有典型意义的普遍现象。我们用 Monte Carlo 方法模拟了高分子在表面的临 界吸附现象,给出了临界吸附点的表征方法、研究了临界吸附点附近高分子的热力学和动力学性质。 我们主要研究结果有:(1)利用高分子临界吸附的有限尺寸标度方法研究临界吸附点和临界指数;(2) 高分子在临界吸附点的尺寸< R^2 >和< R_G^2 >最小,并且尺寸与链长的标度与高分子在稀溶液中的标度相 同,这为估计临界吸附点提供了新方法;(3)在两块平行吸附板中的高分子的临界吸附与板的间距 *D* 有关。当 *D* > *bN*[°] 时,高分子的临界吸附点与单平面的吸附相同,但临界指数不同;当*D* < *bN*[°] 时, 高分子的临界吸附不容易观察到。但我们发现低温时,高分子只吸附在一个平面上,且高分子仍然作 正常的扩散;(4)吸附的高分子的动力学驰豫过程变慢,高分子的驰豫时间与链长的标度指数从吸附 前的 2.22 增大到吸附后的 2.70;(5)吸附过程中高分子统计尺寸的变化依赖于分析的方法。从时间 来看,平行吸附面的高分子统计尺寸< R_G^2 >_{xy}在吸附过程中以函数 *S* =1- exp(-*t**)的形式随时间增大, 吸附后的平衡态统计尺寸随吸引强度的增大而增大,但吸附所需时间却随吸引强度的增大而减小。但 从高分子接触平面的接触点数目 *M* 来看,随 *M* 的增大,高分子的尺寸先增大,然后减小,最后再增大 的过程。

关键词: 高分子, 临界吸附, 计算机模拟

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静电关联和非均匀电介质的自洽场模型

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摘要:静电关联和电解液中的可变电介质效应在研究溶液中界面的化学和物理性质起到本质的作用。 在本文中,我们在自治场理论的框架下发展了一种连续介质的静电场模型来处理这些效应。该模型包 含了由于空间以来的介电系数和离子排斥体积对离子关联能量的影响。导出的偏微分方程组包括自能 修正的泊松-能斯特-普朗克方程(描述电荷输运)或者泊松-波尔兹曼方程(描述平衡态),以及自能和介电 函数的状态方程。我们发现由于包含离子的尺寸效应,一个测试电荷在非均匀介质中具有符合物理性 质的有限自能。我们发展了渐近逼近的方法求解德拜-休克尔方程,从而获得自能,发现其抓住了关联 和介电自能的性质。通过蒙特卡洛模拟验证自洽场理论的数值结果粒子模拟相吻合。进一步我们还数 值研究了对称和非对称电解液在依赖场的介电环境下的性质,利用自洽场理论获得了多价盐离子存在 的情况下强关联系统具有电荷反转的性质。这一现象不能在平均场的理论下得到描述。数值模拟同时 发现了空间或者场依赖的介质系数对电双层结构具有很强的影响。

关键词:静电关联,连续介质理论,电双层,电荷反转

Self-consistent field model for electrostatic correlations and inhomogeneous dielectric media Manman Ma and Zhenli Xu

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Abstract: Electrostatic correlations and variable permittivity of electrolytes are essential for exploring many chemical and physical properties of interfaces in aqueous solutions. We propose a continuum electrostatic model for the treatment of these effects in the framework of the self-consistent field theory. The model incorporates a space-dependent dielectric permittivity and an excluded ion-size effect for the correlation energy. This results in a self-energy modified Poisson-Nernst-Planck or Poisson-Boltzmann equation together with state equations for the self energy and the dielectric function. We show that the ion size is of significant importance in predicting a finite self energy for an ion in an inhomogeneous medium. Asymptotic approximation is used to a generalized Debye-Hückel equation for effectively obtaining the self energy which has been shown to capture the ionic correlation and dielectric self energy. The model is shown to agree with particle-based Monte Carlo simulations. Numerical results for symmetric and asymmetric electrolytes demonstrate that the model predicts the charge inversion at high correlation regime in the presence of multivalent interfacial ions which is beyond the mean-field theory, and also show strong effect to double layer structure due to the space- or field-dependent dielectric permittivity.

Key Words: Electrostatic correlation, continuum theory, electric double layer, charge inversion

设计三元多嵌段共聚物自组装形成丰富的二元介观晶体结构

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摘要: 嵌段共聚物能够自组装形成丰富的有序结构。在这些相结构中,球状相可被用来制备特征尺寸 为5-100 nm的"介观晶体"。例如,AB两嵌段共聚物可以形成体心立方(bcc)的晶体结构、ABC三嵌段 可以形成CsCl二元晶体结构;但是和无机晶体结构相比,嵌段共聚物所形成的晶体结构种类非常有限。 如何设计三组分多嵌段嵌段共聚物形成丰富的二元晶体结构是一个大的挑战。最近,我们课题组提出 了三组分多嵌段共聚物的设计原理,通过聚合物分子结构调介观控晶体结构的"化学价"和"键长", 成功实现了多种二元晶体结构,包括: NaCl、CsCl、ZnS、α-BN、AlB₂、CaF₂、TiO₂、ReO₃、Li₃Bi、 Nb₃Sn (A15)以及α-Al₂O₃^[1];同时,还获得了不同对称性的二维介观晶体结构,如: C⁴_{p4mm}、C³_{p3ml} C^{6,3}_{p6mm} C^{6,2}_{p4mm} C^{5,2}_{p4mm}。这种嵌段共聚物分子结构的设计方法很普适,不仅可以推广到其它三元嵌段 共聚物中,还可以推广到更加复杂的嵌段共聚物中,如四元嵌段共聚物中以获得三元介观晶体结构。 我们的研究提出了利用大分子冶金学制备介观晶体结构的概念,从而拓宽了多嵌段共聚物在制备功能 材料的应用前景。



Figure 1. Design principle of multiblock terpolymers for binary soft mesocrystals. (a) AMAs self-assembled by linear ABC triblock terpolymers pack into the CsCl crystal lattice. (b) AMAs formed by multiblock terpolymers can be programmed to assemble into a variety of crystallographic arrangements by tailoring the polymer architectures.

关键词: 嵌段共聚物, 自组装, 二元介观晶体, 自洽平均场理论

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Equilibrium and Non-equilibrium Ensemble Dynamics Simulations and Metastable States Analysis

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Abstract: Traditional single atomistical molecular dynamics simulation in biological polymers are usually limited in sub-microsecond time scale, thus difficult to study many experimental interesting behaviors of systems. Ensemble dynamics simulation, which generated independent multiple short trajectories started from different initial conformations, has some advantages in comparison with the single long trajectory simulation. We presented a methodology to analyze the short trajectories to identify metastable states and to form a kinetic transition network among these states hierarchically, and to reproduce equilibrium distribution of system in whole the conformational space even each trajectory is very short in comparison with the required equilibrium time. We apply non-equilibrium simulations to further overcome higher free energy barriers to enhance the efficiently of sampling by extending Jarzynsky equality in more general cases where the initial equilibrium does not reach. We illustrate the application of the methodology in Lennard-Jones fluids, and polypeptides.

Key Words: Ensemble dynamics simulation, Metastable state analysis, Non-equilibrium Simulations

A numerical study of spherical polyelectrolyte brushes

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Abstract: The self-consistent field theory (SCFT) is employed to numerically study the scaling laws of brush height and the amount of counter-ions trapped inside a spherical polyelectrolyte (PE) brush immersed in a good solvent with no added salt ions. In particular, the curvature effect of the grafting substrate on the brush height and the amount of counter-ions trapped inside the PE brush is carefully examined. It is found that the brush height shows a non-trivial dependence on the radius of the grafting substrate. This non-trivial dependence stems from two competing and counteracting mechanisms. The first mechanism is the entropic effect of the curved grafting substrate on the chain conformation of the grafted chains, i.e., the entropic penalty of a curve surface. The second mechanism is the reduced electrostatic repulsion among charged monomers due to the increase in the degree of local charge neutrality resulting from the increase of fraction of counter-ions trapped inside the PE brush with increasing radius of the grafting substrate. The numerical result reveals that the brush height scales linearly with respect to the grafting density and the average degree of ionization of PE chains in the planar surface limit, but not in the opposite limit. The sub-linear dependence of the brush height on the average degree of ionization and grafting density in the large curvature limit, i.e., the radius of the grafting substrate is much smaller than the brush height, is due to the increase of fraction of counter-ions trapped inside the PE brush with increasing average degree of ionization and grafting density. Such an increasing trend leads to a higher degree of local charge neutrality inside the PE brush and tends to decrease the brush height. The numerical results show that the brush height scales linearly with the chain length irrespective of the radius of the grafting substrate. Such a linear scaling law independent of the curvature of the grafting substrate is due to the fact that the size of PE chains is a linear function of the chain length for the Gaussian chain like conformation adopted in SCFT. It is found from the numerical study that, in a salt-free solution, about of the counter-ions are trapped within the range of extension of grafted PE chains in the planar surface limit, irrespective of other system parameters. On the contrary, for the grafting substrate with high curvature, the amount of counter-ions trapped inside the PE brush approaches zero in the large system size limit.

Key Words: polyelectrolyte brushes, curvature effect, self-consistent field theory

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蠕虫链模型的结构因子及其多尺度特性

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摘要:中心极限定理保证了在聚合度足够大的情况下,高分子在介观尺度上的构象等价于三维空间中的无规行走。这一行为可以用粗粒化的高斯链模型来完美描述。高斯链的统计分布函数所满足的方程 在形式上与薛定谔方程的相似,在很多情况下有解析解或很好的渐进解,因而高斯链模型被广泛地用 于解释高分子体系的相行为,在高分子物理理论发展过程中起到了关键的作用。但是这一模型仅对于 柔性链在介观尺度上的行为有很好的描述,而对有限长链高分子或体系的特征尺度接近高分子的 Kuhn 长度时不再适用。与粗粒化的高斯链模型相比,蠕虫链模型是更一般的高分子模型。它能够描述从微 观的 Kuhn 长度尺度到介观的回转半径尺度,多个尺度上高分子链的统计行为。结构因子可以描述系统 在各个尺度上的密度关联,是直接联系实验和理论的桥梁。本文给出在任意外场中高效求解有序结构 的结构因子的数值方法。结果表明在长链情况下这一模型在介观上能够过度到高斯链模型,同时微观 上又能够描述链的线性链接特性;此外,对于有限长链的情况下蠕虫链模型还能够描述任意刚性的高 分子。从外场中的结构因子出发借助无规相近似,可以得到有序结构的散射函数,并进一步分析有序 结构的稳定性。文中分别以二嵌段共聚物、向列相液晶以及聚电解质溶液体系为例介绍基于这一方法 的研究进展。

关键词: 半刚性高分子, 蠕虫链模型, 结构因子

Multi-scale properties in structure factor of Wormlike chain model

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Abstract: According to central limit theorem the conformation of polymer in mesoscale is analogous to the random walk in 3-d space. This behavior can be well described by Gaussian chain model which is easy to solve and serves as the most important tool for theoretical research of polymer physics. However, Gaussian chain is a coarse grain model. It fails in microscale. Wormlike chain model is a general model. For long chain case, it can recover the Gaussian model in mesoscale, and keep the nature of linear linking structure of chain in microscale. Moreover, the wormlike chain model can also describe the flexibility of the chain with finite length. In present work, an efficient numerical method was developed to compute the structure factor of wormlike chain in any external field. By virtue of random phase approximation, these numerical structure factors of wormlike chain in external field can be used to investigate the stability of ordered structure. Three example systems, diblock copolymer, nematic liquid crystal and polyelectrolyets system were demonstrated to show the multi-scale properties of wormlike chain model.

Key Words: semiflexible chain, wormlike chain model, structure factor

Free energy calculation through non-equilibrium interstate trajectories

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Abstract: The fluctuation theorems in non-equilibrium statistical physics are of important fields in recent years. For application, the Crooks' fluctuation theorem and its relevance, Jarzynski's equality [1], which related the distribution of irreversible work of a non-equilibrium process to the free energy difference between initial and final systems, are new tools to estimate the free energy difference of biological molecules. By applying the Crooks fluctuation theorem, Maragakis et al [2] have drive a relation to calculate the free energy difference between sub-states, and similarly another one, Ivan Junier et al [3] have derived a fluctuation relation under partial equilibrium conditions to estimate the free energy branches in single molecule experiments. We derive a equation to recover the free energy difference between meta-states without Crooks fluctuation relation. Instead of requiring global, we require local equilibrium of a subset of the meta-stable states. Then a new method to overcome energy barriers by combing the non-equilibrium work of single trajectory and the re-weighting idea of weighted ensemble dynamics simulations (RWED) [4] method are proposed. The central idea of the method reflects the microscopic principle of Jarzynski's equality (JE). For multiple states systems, the partition function can be written as a summation of all local partition functions. Changing the Hamiltonian from the initial form to final form, we have a simple relation, interstates Jarzynski's equality (ISJE), to estimate the final equilibrium distribution from initial distribution. If the initial system is identical to the final system, then ISJE reduce to a matrix equation. Only estimating the elements of the matrix we could obtain the equilibrium relation between interstates, i.e, the global equilibrium. In particular this matrix equation reduce to the detailed equilibrium conditions in equilibrium. This method can estimate the free energy landscape of complex systems, and also the free energy difference (the ratio of local partition function) of meta-stable states from interstate non-equilibrium transitions. The method can be shortly summarized as four steps, (i) The local meta-stable states have been known, and then prepare a proper allocation of sampling and a short time local equilibrium on all states;(ii)use a non-equilibrium dynamics to enhance the trajectories transition among meta-stable states,(iii)estimate all elements and then get the eigenvalue (lambda); (iv) if the eigenvalue approximately equal to 1, the equilibrium probability distributions(or ratio of local partition functions) of multiple states could be estimated. Once we estimate the global equilibrium distributions, the free energy landscape of complex system which consists of multiple states can be fast estimated from non-equilibrium simulations. Three models will be applied to test the method. The first model is one-dimension multiple-well potential the second a Lennard-Jones fluid and the third a molecule chain model. By applying the method, the estimators of interstates free energies of three models are consistent with their global equilibrium distribution.

Key Words: Jarzynski's equality, non-equilibrium, RWED, local equilibrium, partition function.

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刚柔两嵌段高分子熔体在平均场近似下的热力学相图

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摘要: 自治平均场理论是高分子凝聚态物理中重要理论方法,一直被广泛应用于研究各类高分子体系的热力学平衡态结构和相变现象,作为成功的应用之一,人们利用自治场方法深入研究了嵌段共聚物的微观相分离的机制,理解并预测了诸多自组装结构。过去的工作大多是建立在高斯链模型的基础之上,一方面是因为对于柔性高分子链,在一定长度尺度之上,高斯链是描述高分子的简单而优雅的理想模型,能够很好地描述高分子体系微观相分离的大部分物理机制,并且对于解析或数值求解自洽场会带来很大的便利。于此相对,蠕虫链模型作为一种非理想链模型,能够很好的表征高分子链段的刚性效应,这对于生物大分子,带电高分子等体系具有重大的科学意义和应用价值。然而,由于蠕虫链模型引入了空间取向的变量,使得基于蠕虫链模型的自治场数值十分困难,极大地限制了蠕虫链的在实际研究中的应用。

最近,我们探索发展出一套高效稳定的求解蠕虫链自洽场方程的数值算法,并在此基础上开发出 经过深度优化,面向大规模并行计算的数值自洽场软件包。作为这套算法的应用,我们研究并计算得 到了在三维空间下刚柔两嵌段共聚物熔体在平均场近似下的热力学相图并重点研究了由于链构像的不 对称性引入的显著的堆积失措(packing frustration)效应对于各相稳定性的影响。我们的研究发现,柱 状相结构在整个相图中占有很大的稳定区域,同时我们也给出了双连通结构和体心立方结构的相区。 我们希望目前的工作能够加深对于刚柔两嵌段的相行为的认识,同时为今后蠕虫链模型更广泛的应用 扫清障碍。

关键词: 蠕虫链, 数值自洽场计算, 刚柔两嵌段共聚物, 热力学相图

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The effect of chain rigidity on phase separation in a polyelectrolyte solution

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Abstract: Coulomb interaction between charges in a polyelectrolyte solution provides the long range stabilizing factor for phase separation, which leads to a microphase separation between polyions and poor solvents due to an instability mode of finite wavelength. On the other hand, the long range Coulomb interaction can be screened to a Yukawa potential with a short decay length with increasing the ions strength. This screening transforms microphase separation into macrophase separation due to the absence of a long range stabilizer. This fact renders the polyelectrolyte solution an interesting model system to study phase separations, which admits behaviors of both the Ising Universality and the Brazovskii universality. To study phase separation of a polyelectrolyte system, one has to take into account the fact that a polyelectrolyte chain is usually with a finite bending rigidity due to electrostatic repulsions between monomers. The chain rigidity plays an important role in many phase behaviors of a polyelectrolyte system. In this work, we study the phase separations of a polyelectrolyte solution in poor solvents theoretically. The statistics of a polyelectrolyte chain is formulated within the wormlike chain model, within which the chain rigidity is controlled by the persistence length of the chain. The propagator determining chain statistics is obtained by solving the corresponding modified diffusion equation numerically. It is then built into the calculation of the structure factor of density fluctuations within a Gaussian field theory. Our results show a microphase separation can be induced by enhancing the chain rigidity. Therefore, nanoscale structures can be formed in a polyelectrolyte solution by using more rigid polyelectrolyte chains, given other parameters. By solving the Lifshitz line exactly, we plot a phase diagram in terms of the chain rigidity and the solution concentration for a salt-free system. The flexible limit returns the previous result based on the Gaussian chain model, while the rigid limit admits no macrophase separation for a salt-free system. We also construct the spinocal line for a polyelectrolyte solution with different chain rigidities. While the rigidness of a chain induces microstructures with shorter periods, the spinodal point of the Flory-Huggins parameter is increased by the rigidity compared to that of the Gaussian chain model. These findings can be explained clearly in our model.

Key Words: polyelectrolyte, phase separation, wormlike chain model, Lifshitz line

对称与非对称电解液中的电中性介质胶体球的研究

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摘要:对于电解液中的介质胶体球,在计算机模拟过程中为了减少计算量,往往把溶剂看成是一个连续 介质的背景,而由于溶剂的介电系数往往和介质胶体球不同,导致我们需要求解一个变系数的静电泊 松方程的问题。对于多个球形的胶体球,我们发展了一套镜像电荷反射的方法来快速的计算极化效应 导致的极化电势能。基于此,在实际的蒙特卡洛模拟中,我们再通过树算法来快速处理镜像电荷、源 电荷之间的两两库伦相互作用,从而快速的模拟胶体颗粒的双电层结构以及其有效的相互作用力。我 们的模拟结果显示,对于中性胶体颗粒,极化效应对于胶体球之间的有效相互作用有很大的影响,特 别是在静电耦合强度比较低的时候。此外,电解液中的盐是对称或者非对称,也会导致胶体周围双电 层,或者它们之间作用力的极大不同。

关键词:介质胶体球,非对称电解液,镜像电荷

Neutral Dielectric Colloids in Symmetric and Asymmetric Electrolytes

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Institute of Natural Sciences, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, 800 Dongchuan Rd., Shanghai 200240, China **Abstract:** The solution of the Poisson's equation with varying coefficients has been a bottleneck for simulating charged soft matter systems with dielectric inhomogeneity. We present our recent work on a reflected image charge method for fast computing the polarization force (potential) for several dielectric colloidal particles immersed in electrolytes. This is based on a multiple-image charge method we presented earlier. Coupled with a recently developed Octree module for molecular simulations, the algorithm is used to determine the effect of dielectric inhomogeneity, or now we can call it the "image charge effects", on the Like-charge attraction phenomenon, which is widely observed in charged soft matter systems and remains subtle. The results show that the image charges have a strong impact on the mean force, and as a result the like-charge attraction phenomenon, between two dielectric colloidal particles in the weak coupling regime, moreover, for symmetric and asymmetric electrolyte, we find the mean force shows quite different behaviors.

Key Words: dielectric colloid, asymmetric salt, image charge

电解液模拟中的多尺度反应场模型

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摘要:在带电体系的模拟中,库仑相互作用的长程性给人们带来一些麻烦。对于具有周期性的系统或 者偶极子系统,往往周期性边界条件足以得到较好的结果。对于电解液,本文我们提供一种多尺度模 拟方法。在这个方法中,模拟区域中带电粒子采用显式处理,而外面的溶液被处理成了连续介质。模 拟区域中的带电粒子会使得外面的溶液离子受到感应,从而改变它们的分布,最终在模拟区域内产生 附加的电势(反应场电势)。通常泊松-波尔兹曼形式的方程足以描述模拟区域外面的连续介质(除非溶液 浓到平均场电势开始有振荡)。我们开发了球形边界对应的镜像电荷方法,从而加速了算法。另外,由 于电解液中的离子是可自由移动的,所以模拟区域中离子个数是有涨落的,因此正确的模拟应该是巨 正则系综的。在本文中我们将对几种不同的边界条件所得的数据做比较。这个算法可以使得我们使用 较少的粒子数来模拟带电系统的性质,即便是串行程序,我们也能较快得到所感兴趣的问题的结果。

关键词:反应场 多尺度 电解液 泊松-波尔兹曼 巨正则系综

Equilibrium sampling by weighting non-equilibrium simulation trajectories

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Abstract: Molecular dynamics simulation is an important tool to detect dynamics and thermodynamics of physical systems with complex potential energy surface, and the free energy surface (FES) in some key collective physical quantities space provides direct understanding of the systems. However when the FES is too complex, the simulation trajectory generated by standard molecular dynamics is usually trapped in free energy basins due to the high free energy barriers. It will cost too much time to calculate the FES in entire space. Many enhance sampling methods are invented to circumstance that problem. Here we will focus on the Re-weighted Ensemble Dynamics (RWED) which was reported in 2009 [1]. It is used to reconstruct the FES via collecting information from an ensemble which is composed of many short-time parallel trajectories. The trajectories are generated by standard molecular dynamics or Monte Carlo simulation methods in the same simulation condition but from different initial conformations. Though this ensemble can reach local equilibrium in each meta-stable state, but the simulation time is too short to allow sufficient trajectories transit between meta-stable conformational regions. The RWED method can extract information from such an ensemble to establish a matrix function systematically. The non-degenerate ground state of that matrix provides the weights of trajectories. All the short and weighted trajectories could be combined to reconstruct global equilibrium distribution as well as FES. However, if the number of transition trajectories is too small or even zero, RWED method can't correctly reconstruct global equilibrium properties. The non-equilibrium trajectory, whose Hamiltonian changed over time, can escape from the free energy minima more easily. If we can weight such trajectories correctly we would overcome the difficulty mentioned above. In this paper we improve RWED with the help of Jarzynski Equality (JE) [2] which is employed to calculate the free energy difference between two equilibrium states successfully via a non-equilibrium process. The JE was proposed in 1997 firstly and proved to be valid no matter how fast or slow the non-equilibrium process is. The non-equilibrium trajectory can cross the barriers between meta-stable states easily when the process is appropriate, so we can design a non-equilibrium process to accelerate the transition between some meta-stable conformational spaces and then weight the non-equilibrium trajectories (WNT) to reconstruct global equilibrium distribution. We perform this new method on two particular examples, one is one-dimension potential system and the other one is Lennard-Jones potential system. In both cases, we reconstruct their global equilibrium distribution and FES correctly.

Key Words: free energy surface, non-equilibrium, weight, global equilibrium

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受限环境中高分子链输运的 Monte Carlo 模拟

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摘要:研究高分子链经小孔移位的动力学性质已成为高分子物理的重要方面,有助于理解生物遗传和 实验现象[1],并且在医疗和生物制药等领域均有广泛应用。受限环境对高分子链移位过程的构象熵及 其作用能存在显著影响。采用三维自回避高分子链模型,我们用动力学 Monte Carlo 模拟方法系统研究 了高分子链在纳米粒子环境中穿过小孔的移位过程[2]。模拟结果表明:高分子链的移位时间 τ 依赖于 链和纳米粒子的相互作用 以及纳米粒子的浓度和速率;对于随机分布在 cis 或 trans 空间的静止纳米 粒子,存在一个特殊的 c*t*使得移位时间与纳米粒子的浓度无关,移位时间与链长存在标度关系;对 于分布在 trans 空间速率为 V 的纳米粒子,链与纳米粒子的吸引作用可以增加吸附在链上的纳米粒子数 以及吸附时间,但减少了链段的扩散速率。用自由能轮廓可以定性的解释移位时间的变化关系。

我们还研究了高分子链在纳米粒子环境中的扩散现象。对于静止的纳米粒子,在较强相互作用以 及较高的纳米粒子浓度下,高分子链的运动属于亚扩散行为;而在运动的纳米粒子环境下,高分子链 在足够长的时间尺度内总是属于正常扩散。

关键词: 高分子链, 模拟, 动力学, 纳米粒子, 构象

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高分子在移位过程中进入或通过球状空心体的理论研究

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摘要:高分子的移位过程是指高分子从一个空间(cis side)通过纳米尺寸的管道进入另一个空间(trans side) 的过程。其在生命系统中具有非常重要的作用,如RNA通过细胞核孔,病毒DNA 侵入健康细胞等【1-4】。 不仅如此,随着科技的发展,移位过程在技术应用方面也表现出了巨大的潜力,如DNA 的快速测序【5】, 不同高分子的分离【6】等。目前,研究此类问题的一个普遍模型是将 cis 和 trans 空间看作不受限空间, 并且将纳米管道设定为均匀管道。但事实上,并不是所有的移位过程都符合普遍模型。

在此,我研究了两种不同的移位模型: 高分子(1)进入以及(2)通过球状空心体。这两种模型分别 对应了具有受限 trans 空间以及非均匀纳米管道的移位情况。结合高分子在自由空间和受限空间的自由 能计算方法,我统计出了高分子在这两种移位情况下的自由能谱。由此,它们的移位时间可以通过 Fokker-Planck 方程得到。通过研究,我发现了一些特殊并且有趣的现象。首先,球状空心体的尺寸对 移位时间有很大的影响。随着尺寸的增大,在情况(1)中移位时间逐渐减小,而在情况(2)中移位时间却 在不断增大。其次,驱动力在两种移位情况下都有抵消空心球体影响的作用。若驱动力足够大,这两 种移位情况将与普遍模型下的移位情况一致。此外,移位过程与高分子和球体内壁的吸引力也有很大 关系。特别是在情况(2)中,移位时间随着吸引力的增大呈现先减小后增大的现象。最后,我还研究了 移位时间的标度关系,发现与普遍模型有很大的不同。

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等规聚丙烯在剪切作用下等温结晶的动态蠕变力学行为和晶型转化

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摘要:本文用动态力学分析方法研究了等规聚丙烯材料在持续的往返剪切作用下的力学行为和晶型转化。我们发现,等规聚丙烯材料在130℃等温结晶过程中施加剪切力会在结晶接近完成的时候出现储能 模量的陡降。我们从材料的动态蠕变观点对此进行了解释。另外,用 XRD 方法我们研究了在剪切作用 下结晶的晶型组成,我们发现剪切会促进β型聚丙烯的形成,而在发生动态蠕变的时间点会发生部分β 到α型的晶型转化。此研究有助于理解剪切在高分子结晶中的作用。

关键词: 剪切,动态力学分析,晶型转变,蠕变

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Dynamic creep behavior and crystal transformation on isothermal crystallization of

isotactic polypropylene under oscillatory shear

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Abstract:Using dynamic mechanical analysis (DMA) and X-ray diffraction (XRD), we investigated the "dynamic creep" behavior and the crystal transformation on isothermal crystallization of isotactic polypropylene (iPP) under continuous oscillatory shear at 130°C. The fatigue behavior of storage modulus occurring when the crystallization is almost completed can be explained well by the dynamic creep theory. Otherwise, we found that the continuous oscillatory shear can introduce the formation of β -type iPP. It is observed that a phase transformation of β to α type crystal is associated with the fatigue behavior. Our research is helpful to understand the effect of oscillatory shear on the crystallization of polymer materials.

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两嵌段高分子链在表面的临界吸附与构象性质模拟研究

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摘要:采用蒙特卡罗方法模拟研究了表面接枝的两嵌段共聚物 A_nB_m 在表面上的吸附和构象性质。共聚物中 A、B 两种单体与表面作用强度的不同,单体 A 与表面接触存在较强的吸引作用,单体 B 与表面接触存在弱吸引作用或没有吸引作用。通过模拟计算整条链、链段 A 和链段 B 的瞬时形状和构象,发现链段 A 和链段 B 的构象性质存在很大差异,表明高分子构象和瞬时形状不仅取决于链单体的属性,而且还与接枝点所在位置(A 端或 B 端)相关。然而两嵌段共聚链的吸附性质则由链段 A 的吸附性质所决定,而与接枝端的位置关系不大。我们通过有限尺寸标度方法分析了两嵌段高分子链 A_nB_n 跟表面接触的链单元数 *M* 与链长 *N* 和温度 *T* 的关系,发现其临界吸附点*T*_c和交叉指数 *ø* 与均质链的相同。 尽管链段 B 会减少链段 A 在表面的接触,降低了有限长度的高分子链的临界吸附温度,然而随着链段 A 长度的增加,链段 B 对临界吸附温度的影响减弱,因此无限长链的临界吸附温度与 B 链段无关。最后,我们分别从吸附链单元数、构象和形状因子等方面进行分析和比较,解释了无限长两嵌段共聚链 A_nB_m 与均质链 A_n 具有相同临界吸附点的原因。

关键词:两嵌段共聚物,构象,形状因子,临界吸附

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螺旋高分子链拉伸不稳定性研究

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摘要:作为高分子链在自然界中的稳态之一,规则的螺旋状结构广泛存在于生物体的 DNA 和蛋白质中, 并且在外界因素的扰动下具有丰富的构象行为。在本课题中,我们采用分子动力学方法对α螺旋高分 子链的构象转变机制进行了研究,分别从热力学和动力学角度探索出了螺旋高分子链的相变诱因,发 现其构象与温度、链的扭转弯曲弹性模量以及外加应力密切相关,结论如下:①热涨落驱使下的 helix-to-coil 相转变现象: 随着温度的增加, 螺旋链的弹性模量无法抵抗来自其内部的热涨落, 高分子 链的螺旋含量以及末端距逐渐降低,螺旋域的融化过程包含四种典型构象:完全结晶化的完美螺旋构 象,主轴弯曲的螺旋构象,半环形中间态以及最终无规卷曲态。②应力诱导下的 helix-to-rod 相转变以 及拉伸收缩过程中相转变的不可逆、滞后现象:温度较低时,随着外加拉力的不断增加,螺旋高分子 链的序参量出现了 helix-to-rod 阶梯型不连续相转变,而当外力以相同的速率减小为零时,拉伸后的高 分子链无法回归至初始螺旋构象,即出现了相转变不可逆现象;温度较高时,应力下的相转变由不连 续变为连续, 拉伸和收缩过程的相转变路径完全重合; 当温度高于螺旋构象的融化温度时, 相转变消 失,应力下的高分子链呈现无规卷曲态的弹性行为。我们从热力学角度的空间位阻以及能垒翻转对以 上现象给予了解释与证明。③特殊温度下的 coil-helix-rod 相转变现象:在特定温度下,首先较小的外 加拉力诱导了 coil-to-helix 转变过程,即拉力促使了完美螺旋结构的构建,而随后较大的外加拉力诱导 了 helix-to-rod 相转变过程,即拉力成为破坏螺旋构象的主导因素,我们从构象墒的角度对这一现象中 应力所扮演的双重角色进行了描述和解释。我们的螺旋链应力响应弹性行为很好地符合了生物中肌联 蛋白¹¹¹以及染色质丝¹²¹的实验应力响应数据。

关键词:螺旋链,拉伸不稳定性

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两嵌段高分子链通过复合管道的模拟研究

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摘要:高分子链通过纳米管道的输运在生命活动中广泛存在,而且其在生物科技、医药化工等领域也 有潜在的应用,因此近年来该课题吸引了广大来自物理、化学和生物等领域研究者的关注。在输运过 程中,高分子链与管道之间发生强烈的相互作用。研究表明,高分子链与管道之间的相互作用强度以 及该相互作用在管道方向上的变化都会对输运过程产生重要的影响。^[1-6]在本工作中,我们模拟研究 了两嵌段高分子链 (A_{MA}B_{MB})在外力驱动下由 cis 空间通过复合管道进入 trans 空间的输运过程,其中复 合管道由靠近 cis 一侧的长度为 L_a的α部分和靠近 trans 一侧长度为 L_β的β部分组成。高分子链与管道α 部分之间存在强吸引作用,而与其他部分之间存在纯排斥作用。在此相互作用假定下,A 链段先进入 管道的概率要远大于 B 链段先进入的概率,因此我们只讨论 A 链段先进入并通过管道的输运过程。模 拟结果表明,输运时间随 L_a的变化存在两个明显的峰值,这说明输运过程显著依赖于 L_a。基于自由能 图像,我们讨论了上述两个峰对应的物理原因。第一个峰的出现的位置与 A 嵌段的长度 N_A 无关,该 位置与 A 嵌段未全部进入管道前自由能阱最深的位置一致。第二个峰的位置出现在 N_Ab_x 处 (b_x 为键 在管道方向上的平均投影长度),该峰的出现源于 A 嵌段长度与管道α部分长度之间的相互匹配。结果 表明可以用复合管道来调控两嵌段高分子链的输运时间。

关键词: 嵌段高分子链; 输运; 复合管道; 模拟

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