

Particle Transport,  
Deposition and Removal

Clarkson University

# Brownian Motion

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# Outline

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- Introduction to Aerosols
- Drag Forces
- Cunningham Corrections
- Lift Forces
- **Brownian Motion**
- Particle Deposition Mechanisms
- Gravitational Sedimentation
- Aerosol Coagulation

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# Brownian Motion

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**A Particle under Random Molecular Impact**

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# Brownian Motion

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**Langevin Equation**  $\Rightarrow \frac{du}{dt} + \beta u = n(t)$

$\beta = 3\pi\mu d / C_c m = 1/\tau$

**N(t) = White Noise**

**Spectral Intensity**  $\Rightarrow S_{nn} = \frac{2kT\beta}{\pi m}$

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### Brownian Motion - Solving a Stochastic Equation

**Autocorrelation Function**

$R(\tau) = \overline{u(t+\tau)u(t)}$

**Fourier Transform**

$$R_{uu}(\tau) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{i\omega\tau} S_{uu}(\omega) d\omega$$

**Fourier Transform**

$$S_{uu}(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-i\omega\tau} R_{uu}(\tau) d\tau$$

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### Brownian Motion - Solving a Stochastic Equation

$$S_{uu}(\omega) = |H(\omega)|^2 S_{mm}(\omega)$$

**System Function**

$$H(\omega) = \frac{1}{i\omega + \beta}$$

**Response Power Spectrum**

$$S_{uu}(\omega) = \frac{2kT\beta / \pi m}{\omega^2 + \beta^2}$$

**Autocorrelation**

$$R_{uu}(\tau) = \frac{kT}{m} e^{-\beta|\tau|}$$

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### Brownian Motion

**Mass Diffusivity**

$$D = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \overline{x^2(t)}$$

**Position**

$$x(t) = \int_0^t u(t_1) dt_1$$

**Variance**

$$\overline{x^2(t)} = \int_0^t \int_0^t R_{uu}(\tau_1 - \tau_2) d\tau_1 d\tau_2$$

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### Brownian Motion

**Variance**

$$\overline{x^2(t)} = 2 \int_0^t (t-\tau) R_{uu}(\tau) d\tau$$

**Diffusivity**

$$D = \int_0^\infty R_{uu}(\tau) d\tau$$

**Diffusivity**

$$D = \frac{kT}{\beta m} = \frac{kTC_c}{3\pi\mu d}$$

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## Brownian Motion -Markov Process Fokker-Planck Approach

### Fokker-Planck Equation

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial}{\partial u} (\beta u f) = \frac{kT\beta}{m} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2}$$

### Probability Density

$$f = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi kT/m}} e^{-\frac{mu^2}{2kT}}$$

## Brownian Motion in a Force Field

### Langevin Equation

$$\ddot{x} + \beta \dot{x} - \frac{F(x)}{m} = n(t)$$

$$F(x) = -\frac{\partial V(x)}{\partial x}$$

### Fokker-Planck Equation

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial(\dot{x}f)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{x}} [(\beta \dot{x} - \frac{1}{m} F(x))f] + \frac{kT\beta}{m} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \dot{x}^2}$$

## Brownian Motion in a Force Field

### Probability Density

$$f = C_0 \exp\left\{-\frac{m}{kT} \left[ \frac{\dot{x}^2}{2} - \int_0^x \frac{F(x_1) dx_1}{m} \right]\right\}$$

$$f = C_0 \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{kT} \left[ \frac{m\dot{x}^2}{2} + V(x) \right]\right\}$$

### Gravitational Field

$$f = C_0 e^{-\frac{m\dot{x}^2}{2kT}} e^{-\frac{mg(x-x_0)}{kT}}$$

## Computer Simulation Procedure

### White Noise

$$\overline{n(t)} = 0$$

$$\overline{n(t_1)n(t_2)} = 2\pi S_{nn} \delta(t_1 - t_2)$$

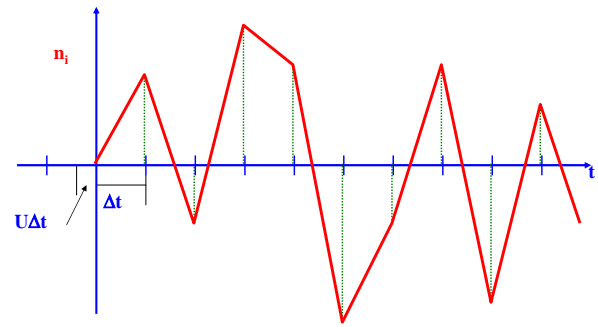
- Choose a time step ( $\Delta t \ll \tau$ )
- Generate a sequence of uniform random numbers ( $0 < U < 1$ )
- Transform to Gaussian random numbers.

# Computer Simulation Procedure Clarkson University

- $G_1 = \sqrt{-2 \ln U_1} \cos 2\pi U_2$
- $G_2 = \sqrt{-2 \ln U_1} \sin 2\pi U_2$
- Amplitude of the Brownian force is given by  $n(t_i) = G_i \sqrt{\frac{\pi S_{nn}}{\Delta t}}$
- The generated sample of Brownian force need to be shifted by  $U\Delta t$

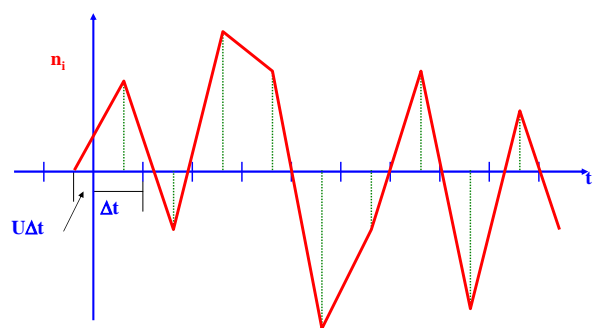
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# Sample Simulated White Noise Process Clarkson University



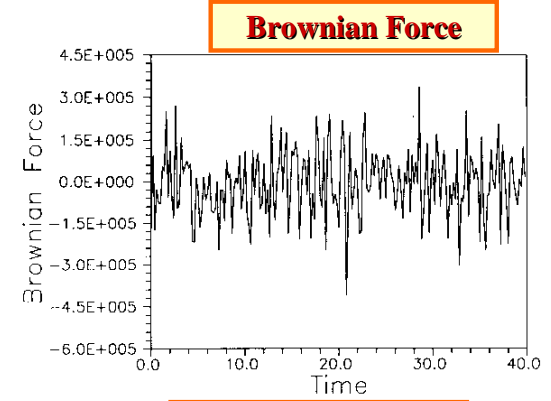
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# Sample Simulated White Noise Process Clarkson University



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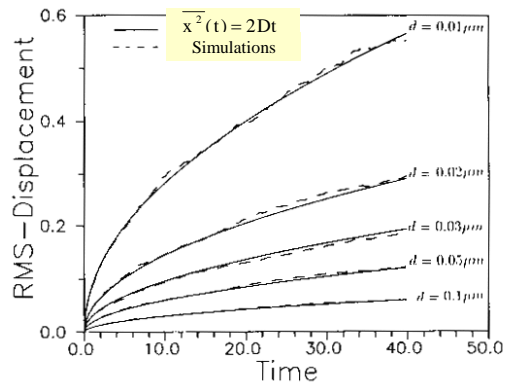
# Particle Dispersion and Deposition in Viscous Sublayer Clarkson University



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Ounis, Ahmadi and McLaughlin (1991)

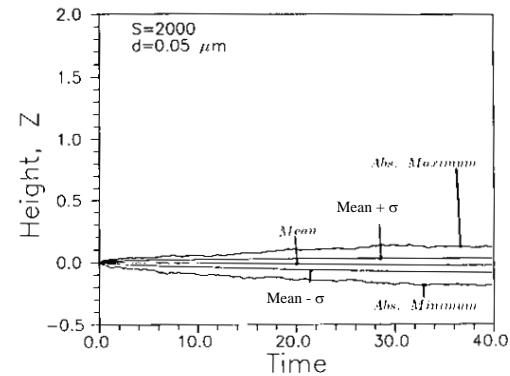
## Particle Dispersion in Viscous Sublayer



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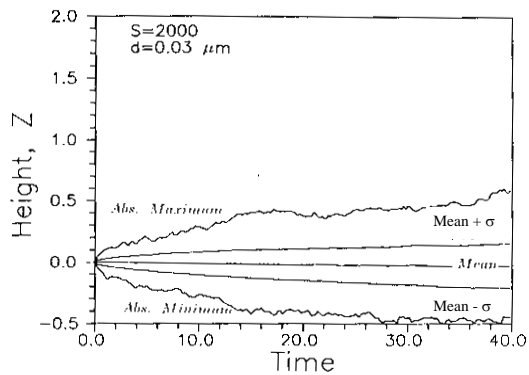
## Particle Dispersion in Viscous Sublayer



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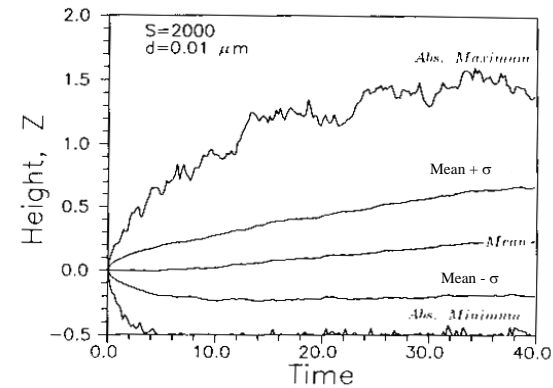
## Particle Dispersion in Viscous Sublayer



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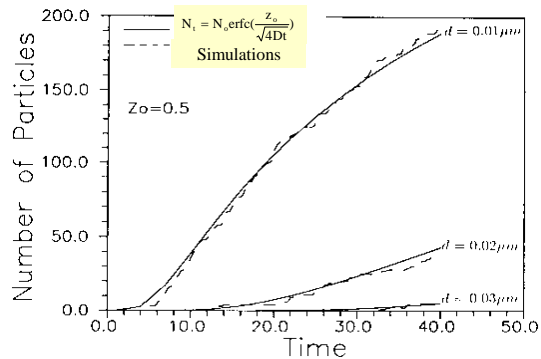
## Particle Dispersion in Viscous Sublayer



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# Particle Dispersion in Viscous Sublayer



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# Java Applet for Brownian Motion

## Equation of Motion

$$\frac{d\mathbf{u}^p}{dt} = \frac{1}{\tau} (\mathbf{u}^f - \mathbf{u}^p) + \mathbf{g} + \mathbf{n}(t)$$

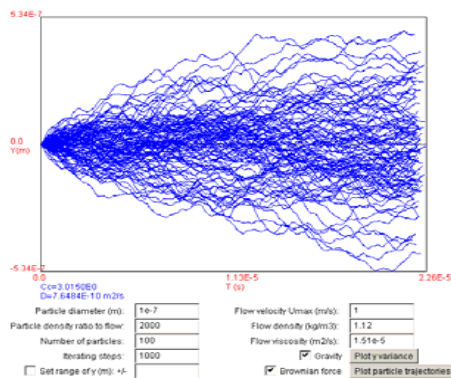
## Variance

$$\sigma_y^2(t) = 2Dt$$

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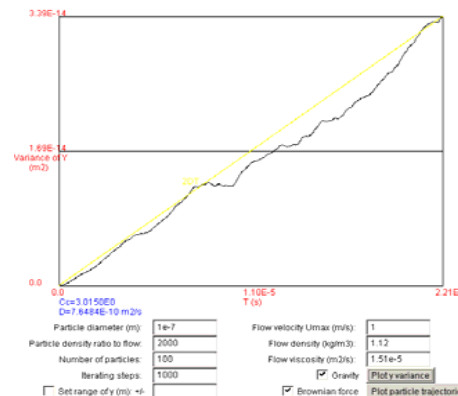
# Particle Dispersion -Java Applet for particle trajectory analysis



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# Particle Dispersion -Java Applet for particle trajectory analysis



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