
Modeling viscoelasticity and energy dissipation in Silica in the THz regime

Tanguy Damart¹, Anne Tanguy², and David Rodney*¹

¹Institut Lumière Matière (ILM) – CNRS : UMR5306, Université Claude Bernard - Lyon I (UCBL) – UMR5306 CNRS Université Claude Bernard Lyon 1 Domaine Scientifique de La Doua Bâtiment Kastler, 10 rue Ada Byron 69622 Villeurbanne CEDEX, Franc, France

²Laboratoire de Mécanique des Contacts et des Structures [Villeurbanne] (LaMCoS) – Institut National des Sciences Appliquées de Lyon, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique : UMR5259 – Bâtiment Jean d’Alembert 18-20, rue des Sciences F69621 VILLEURBANNE CEDEX, France

Abstract

The attenuation of sound waves in glasses is still poorly understood, partly because the underlying mechanism strongly depends on the frequency of the incident wave and on the ratio between its wavelength and the characteristic length scales of the glasses. Here, we investigate energy dissipation in oxide glasses using atomic-scale simulations. We employ Molecular Dynamics (MD) to measure energy dissipation using simulated mechanical spectroscopy in the GHz and THz regimes in a model SiO₂ glass. We find that the computed dissipation compares favorably with existing experimental data. We also show that when the forcing frequency lies within the frequency range of the main band of normal modes of the system, dissipation is harmonic. We develop an exact analytical expression of the energy dissipation in the harmonic approximation, which allows to study the contribution of individual vibration modes to the overall dissipation. We show that dissipation arises mainly from the non-affine bending of Si-O-Si bonds triggered by the applied affine deformation. Moreover, this expression, valid both below and above the Ioffe-Regel (IR) crossover, extends the domain of application of the usual treatment of sound attenuation in glasses based on fitting the dynamical structure factor with damped harmonic oscillators, which is valid only below the IR limit.

Reference:

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*Speaker