



Graphene Thermal Conductivity Dependence on Using Non-Equilibrium Molecular Dynamics Simulations

Zhongwei Q

Research Institute of Xi'an , No. 328 Wenming Road, Xiaoshan District, Hangzhou City, Zhejiang Province, 311215

Abstract:

Due to the increasing thermal management has become a serious problems in electric devices, especially in nanodevices. Graphene has been considered as a potential heat transfer material. However, the thermal conductivity in graphene demonstrates the discrepancy between the simulated value and the experimental results. We computed the thermal conductivity of graphene (from length of 21.84 nm to 43.78 nm) on nanoscale size using NEMD method. The results demonstrate obvious edge type (zigzag edge and armchair edge) and nanostructure size dependence of thermal conductivity. With graphene length \ll MFP (Phonon mean free path), thermal conductivity increase with the length increasing and is strongly limited by the sample size owing to a dominant boundary scattering. Besides, the thermal conductivity of graphene with zigzag edge is larger than the armchair edge, which is because of the higher phonon group velocities.

Biography:

Xianqi Wei is a lecturer of Jiangsu Ocean University. She has completed his PhD from Xi'an Jiaotong University



in 2016 and Postdoctoral had studied from School of electronics and information engineering, Xi'an Jiaotong University from 2016-2019. She is reviewer for "Nanotechnology", "Journal of nanomaterials" etc. Her research interest is focused on carbon based electronics and their application.

Publication of speakers:

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13th International conference on Smart Material and Polymer technology ; February 19-20 2020, Paris, France

Citation: Zhongwei Q ref; Graphene Thermal Conductivity Dependence on Using Non-Equilibrium Molecular Dynamics Simulations Smart Materials 2020; February 19-20 2020, Paris, France