

# Development of quantitative coarse-grained simulation models for polymers

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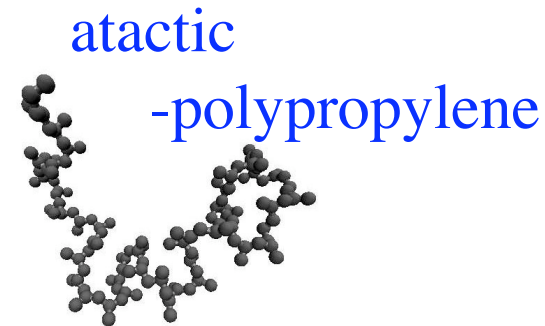
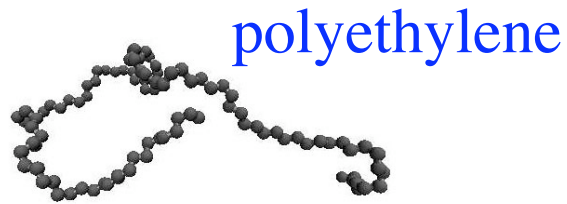
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Collaborator: Hank Ashbaugh, LANL/Tulane

Education/Outreach: New Visions, Molecularium™

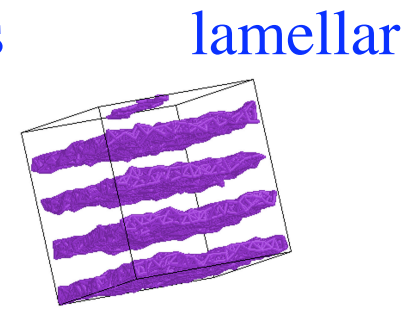
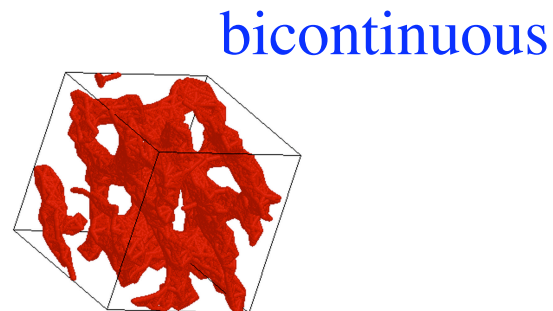
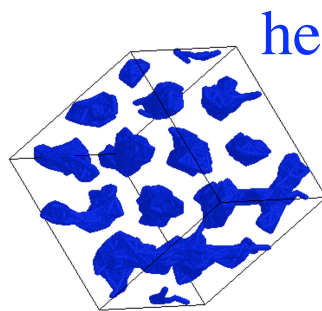
# Motivation

Applications

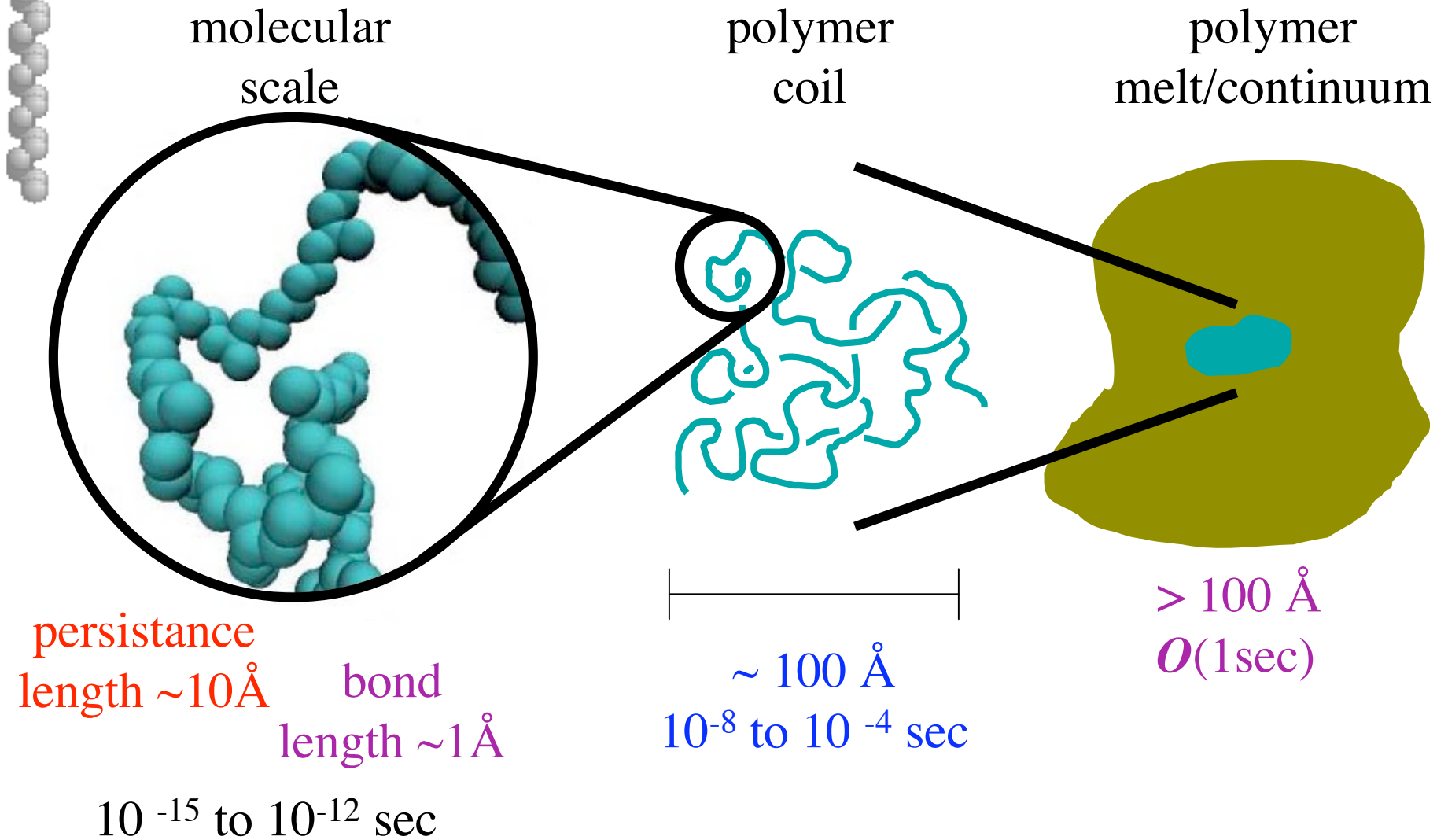
- Polymer blend phase behavior
  - Miscibility/immiscibility of polyolefins



- Self-assembly of block copolymers to form novel micro-structured materials



# Hierarchy of Length and Time Scales





# Coarse-graining

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Examples: Lattice models or bead-spring chains, dissipative particle dynamics methods

Basic idea: Integrate over (unimportant) degrees of freedom

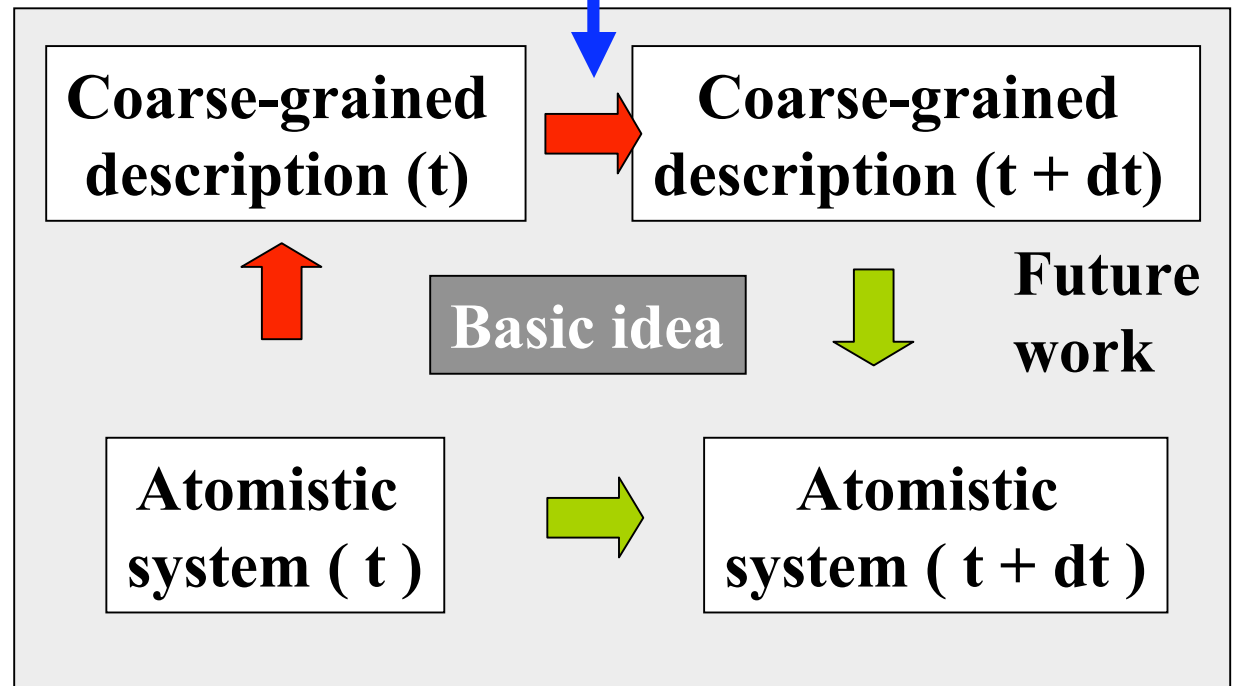
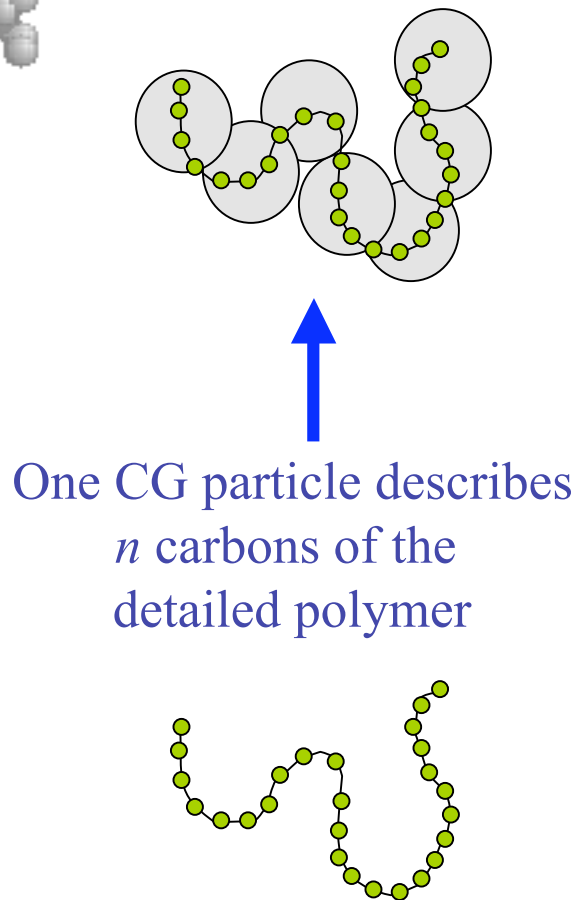
How do we coarse-grain atomically detailed systems without a significant loss of chemical information?

Do coarse-grained systems provide correct description of structure, thermodynamics, and dynamics of a given atomic system?

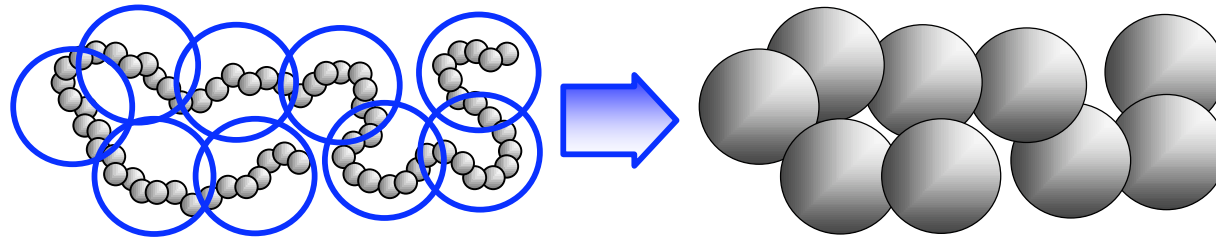
# Coarse-graining of Polymer Simulations

Goal: To develop coarse-grained descriptions to access longer length and timescales

How do we derive physically consistent particle-particle interaction potentials?



# Coarse-graining method



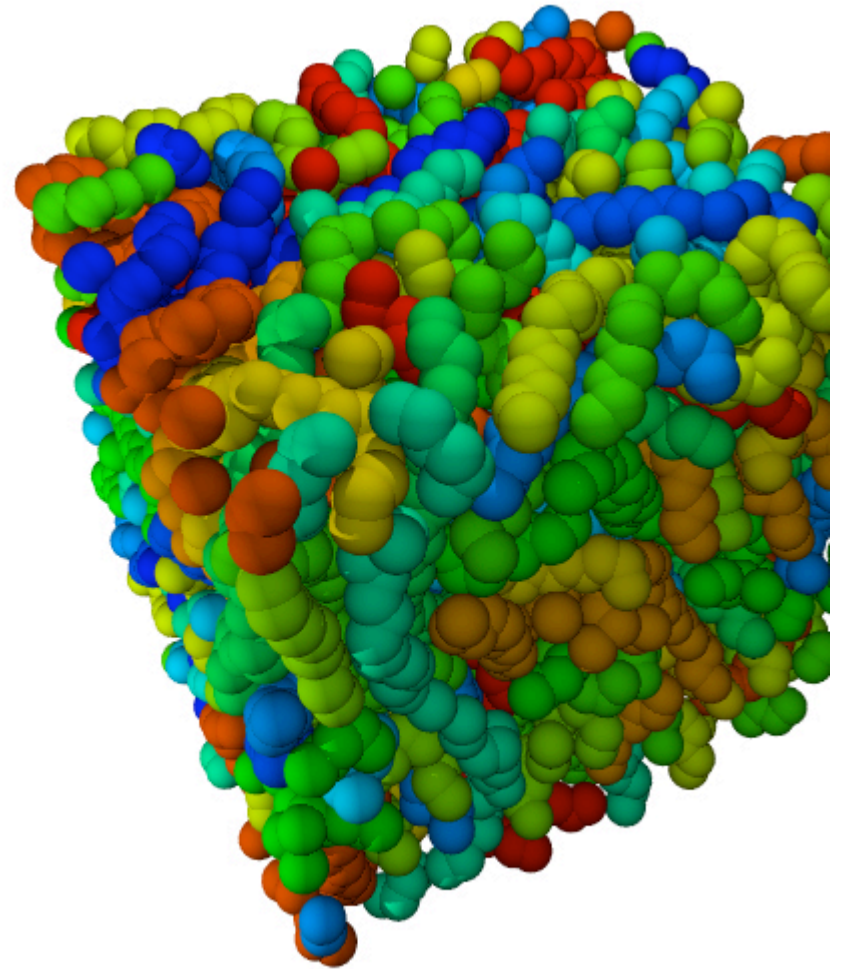
- Perform molecularly detailed simulations of polymers
- Define coarse-grained beads by grouping backbone monomers
- Calculate structural correlations between coarse-grained beads
- Determine effective bead-bead interactions that reproduce coarse-grained correlations using Inverse Monte Carlo  
-- uniqueness?



# Detailed molecular dynamics simulations

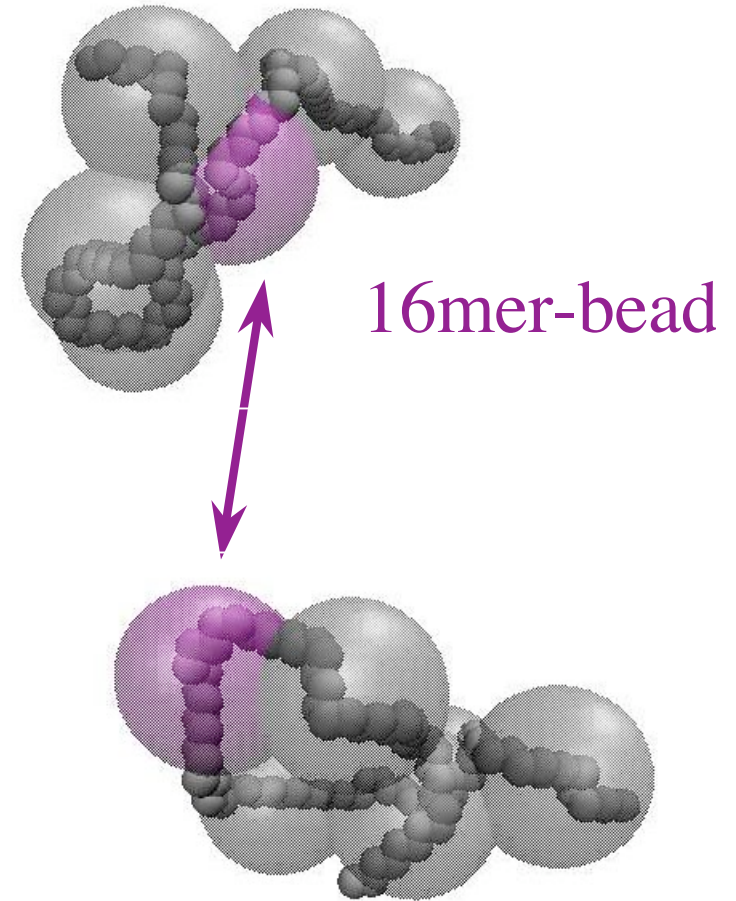
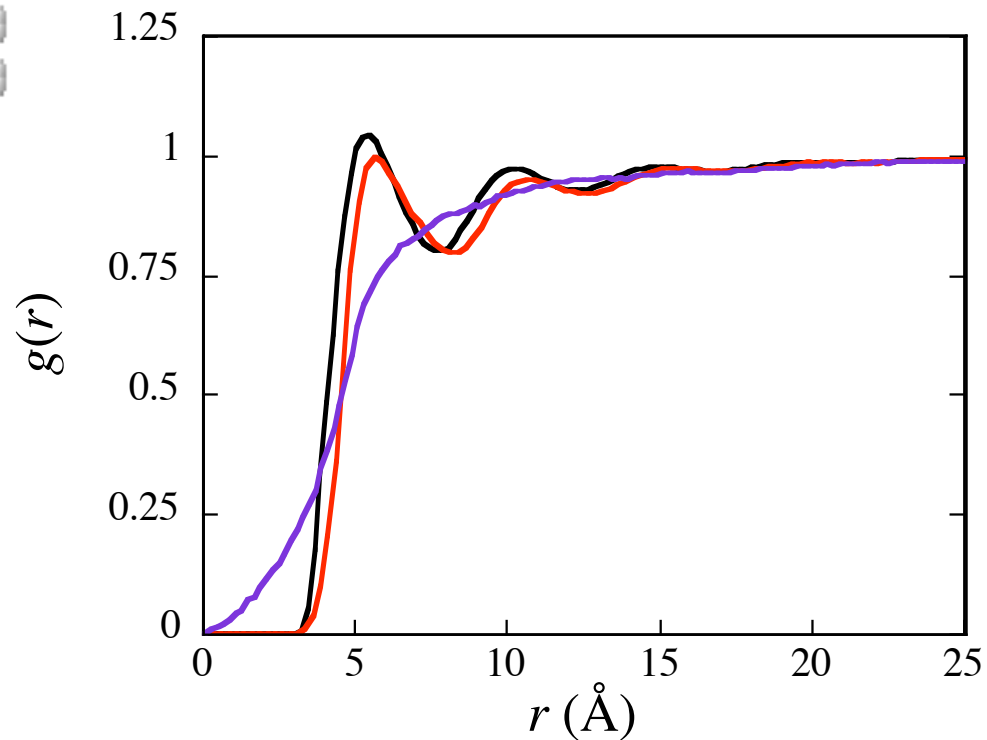
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- Classical molecular dynamics
- *n*-alkanes - C16 to C96  
(M. Mondello *et al.* JCP 1998)
- 50 to 100 chains
- $T = 403\text{K}$   $P = 1 \text{ atm}$
- time = 5 to 10 ns





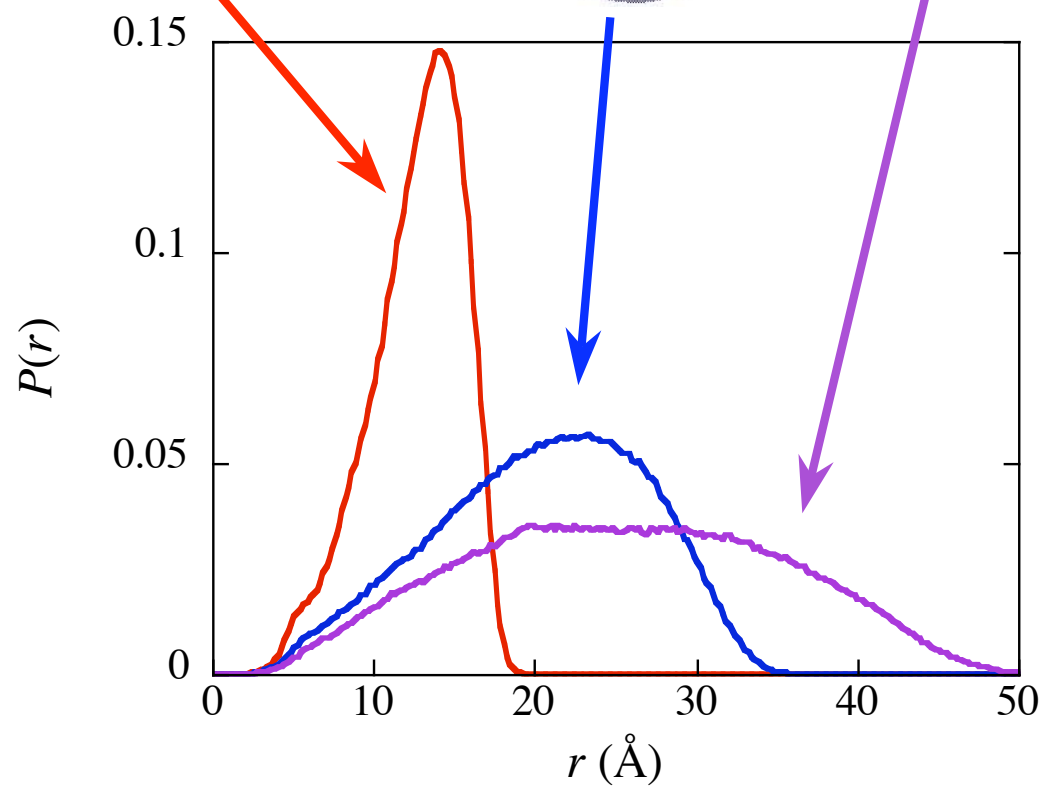
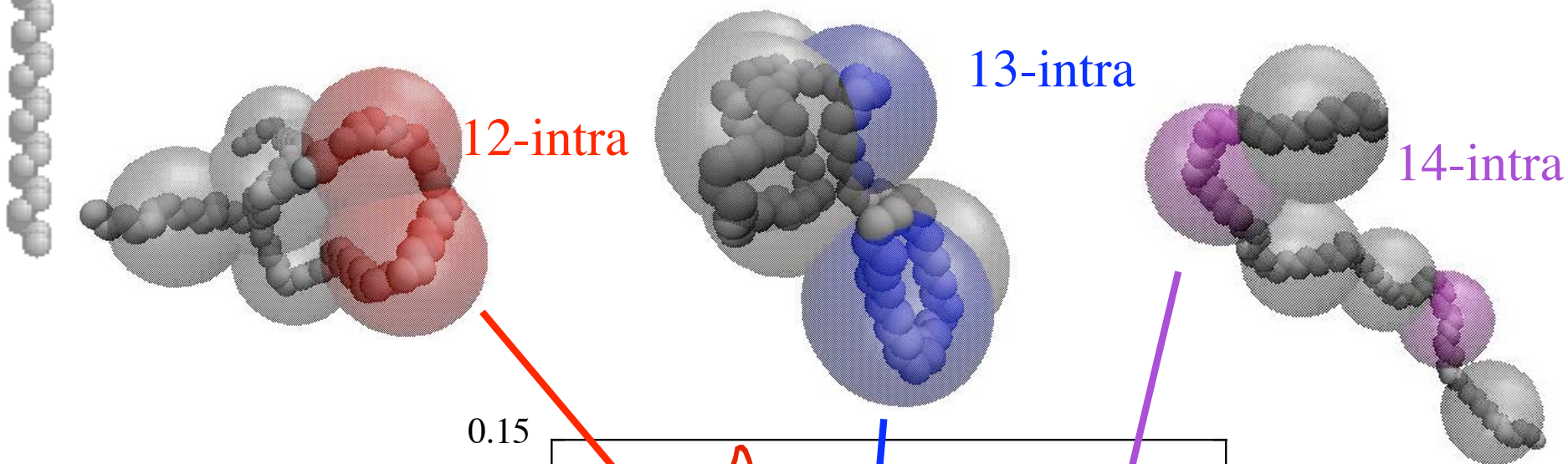
# Coarse-graining intermolecular correlations



structural details are lost with increasing the level (n) of coarse-graining process

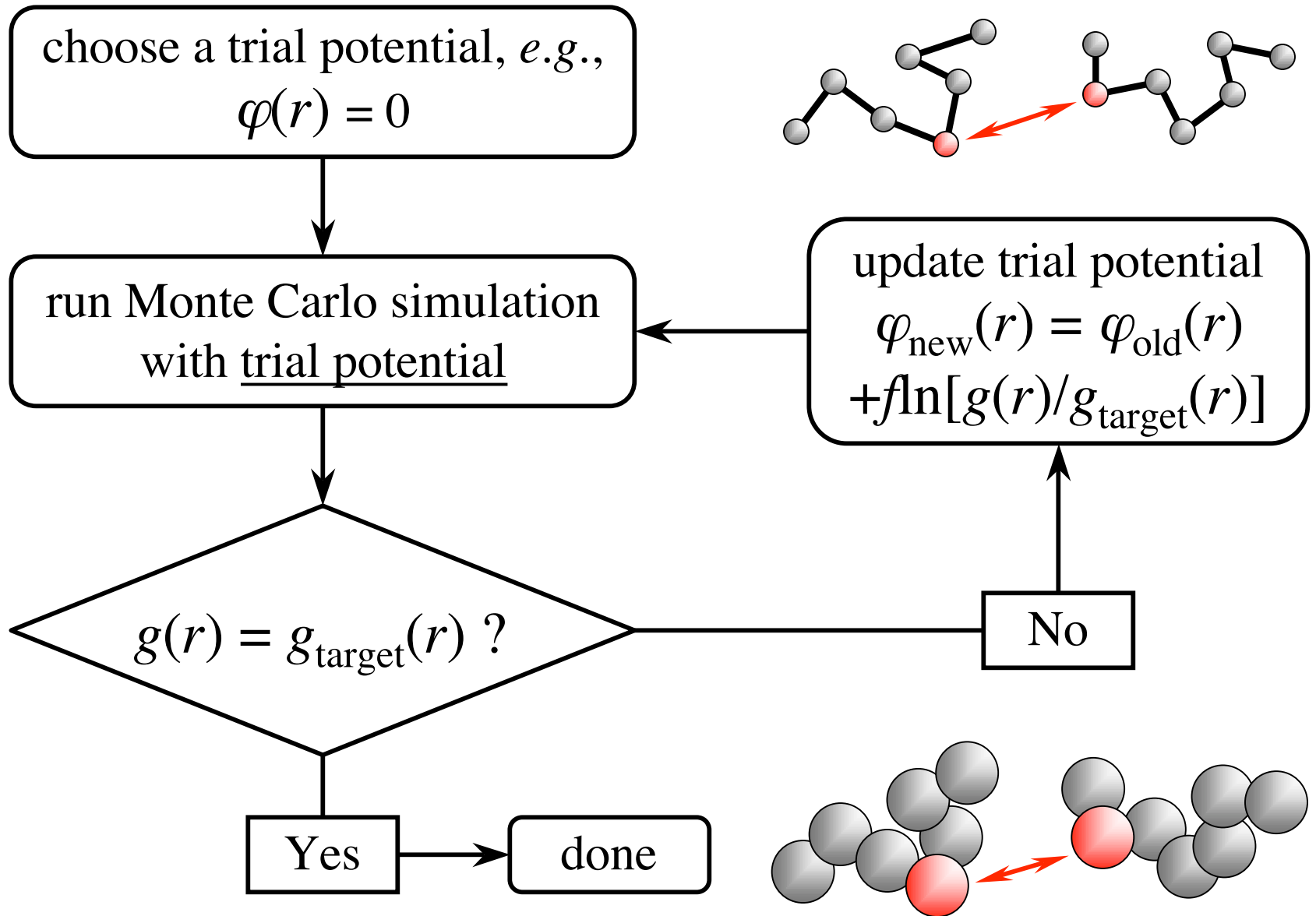


# Coarse Graining Intramolecular Correlations

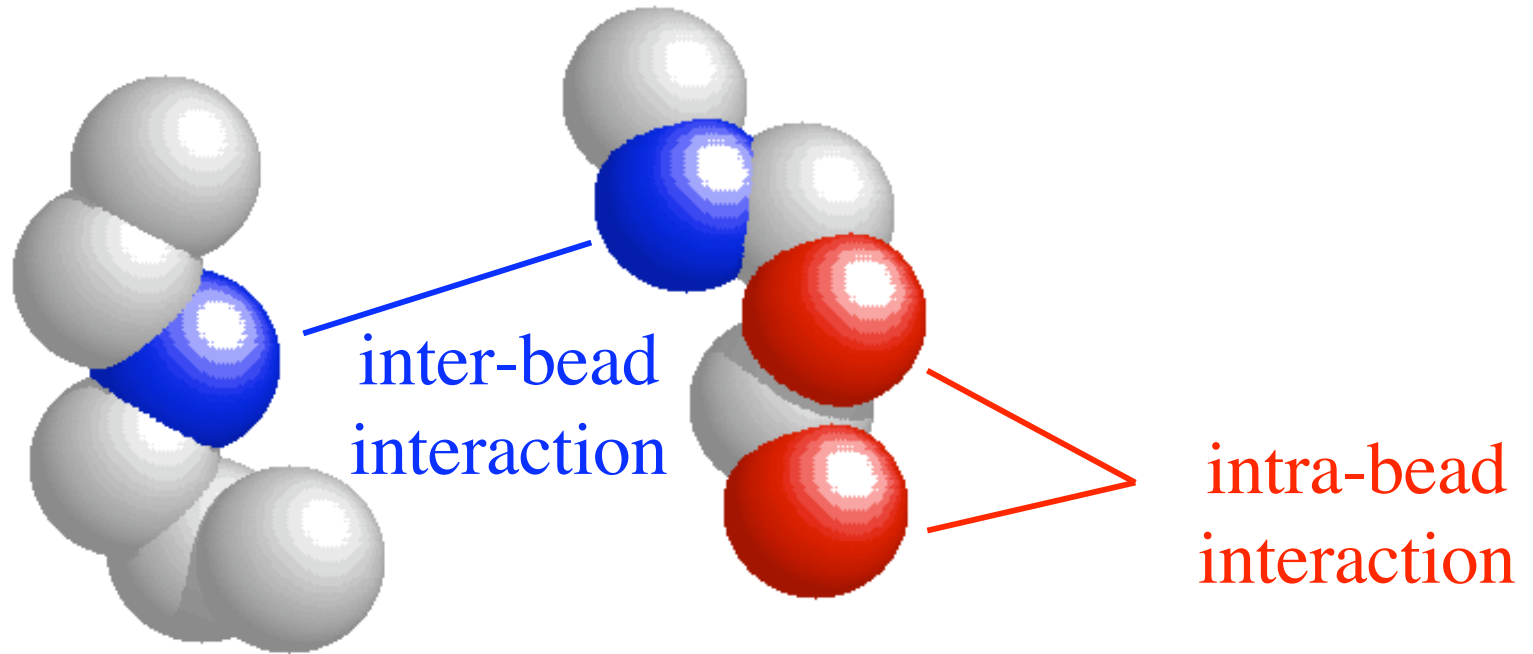




# Inverse Monte Carlo simulation



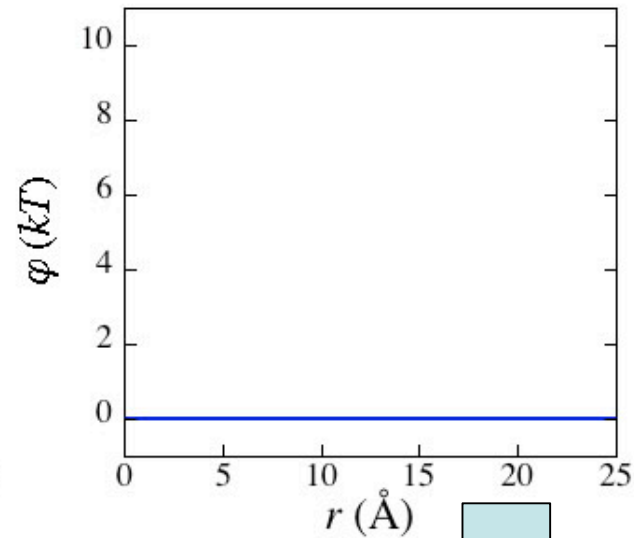
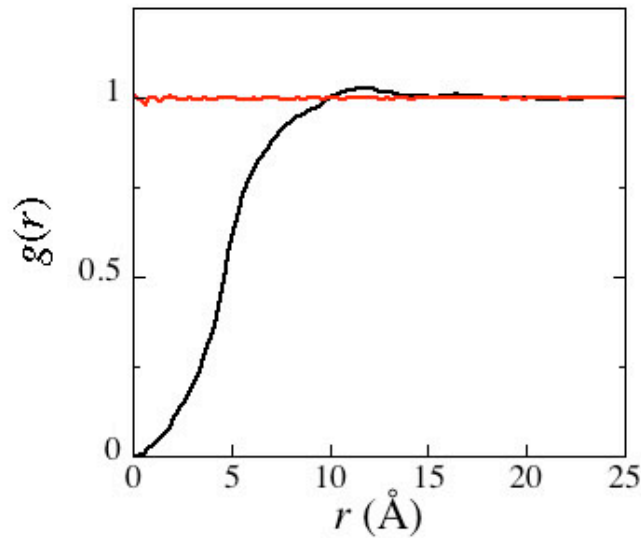
# Coarse Grained Potential



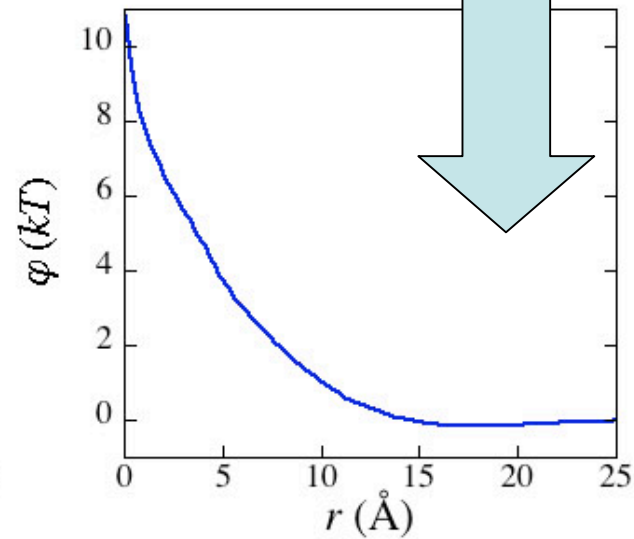
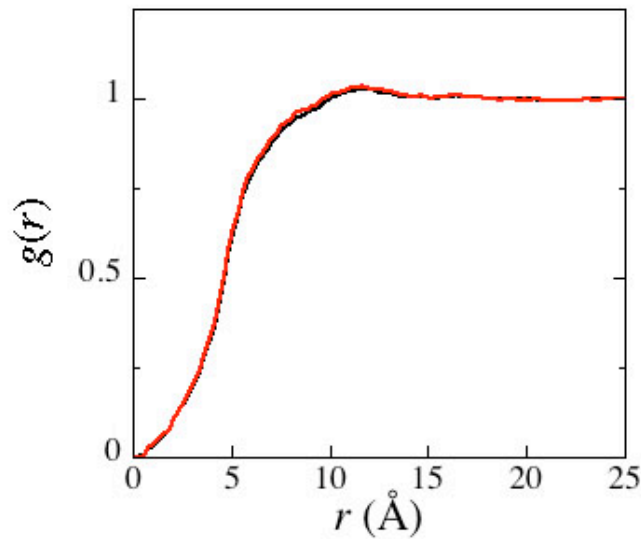
$$\begin{aligned} E_{\text{total}} &= E_{\text{inter}} + E_{\text{intra}} \\ &= \sum_{\text{pairs}} \varphi_{\text{inter}}(r) + \sum_{12\text{pairs}} \varphi_{12\text{intra}}(r) \\ &\quad + \sum_{13\text{pairs}} \varphi_{13\text{intra}}(r) + \sum_{14\text{pairs}} \varphi_{14\text{intra}}(r) + \dots \end{aligned}$$



# Inter-bead Interactions



before IMC



after IMC

inter-bead radial  
distribution function

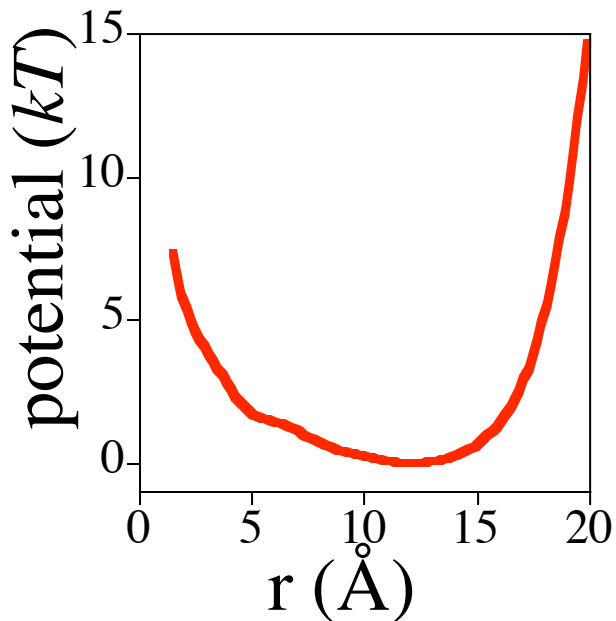
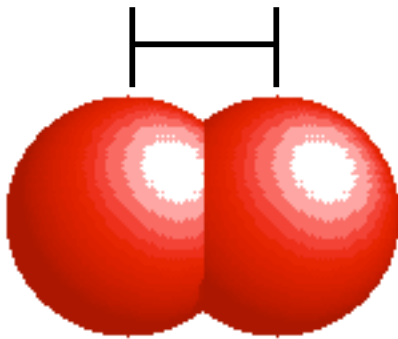
effective interaction  
potential



# Intra-bead Interactions

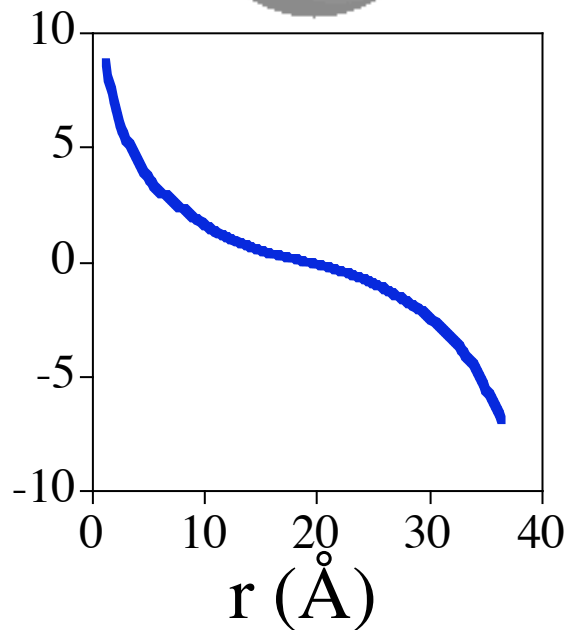
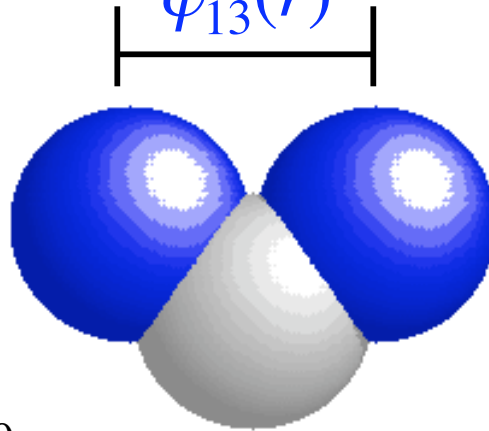
12-intra-bead  
“bonded” interactions

$$\varphi_{12}(r)$$



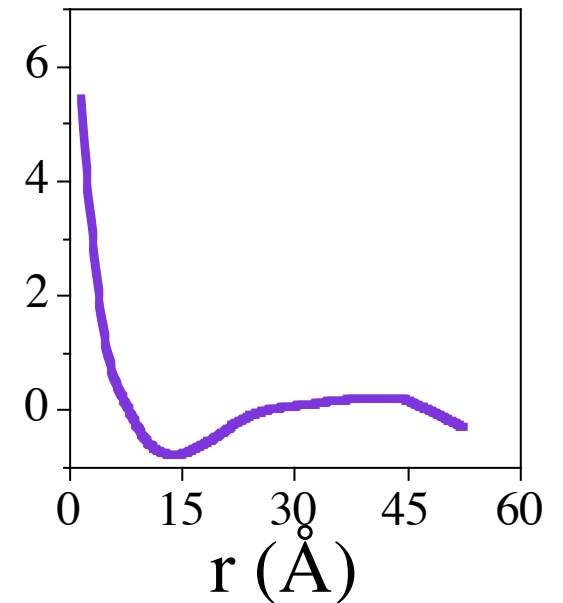
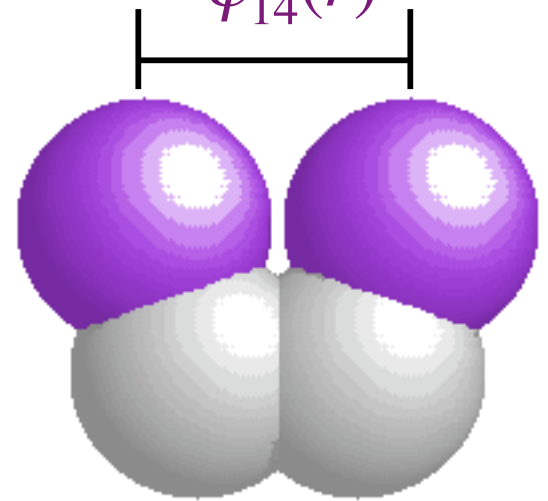
13-intra-bead  
interactions

$$\varphi_{13}(r)$$



14-intra-bead  
interactions

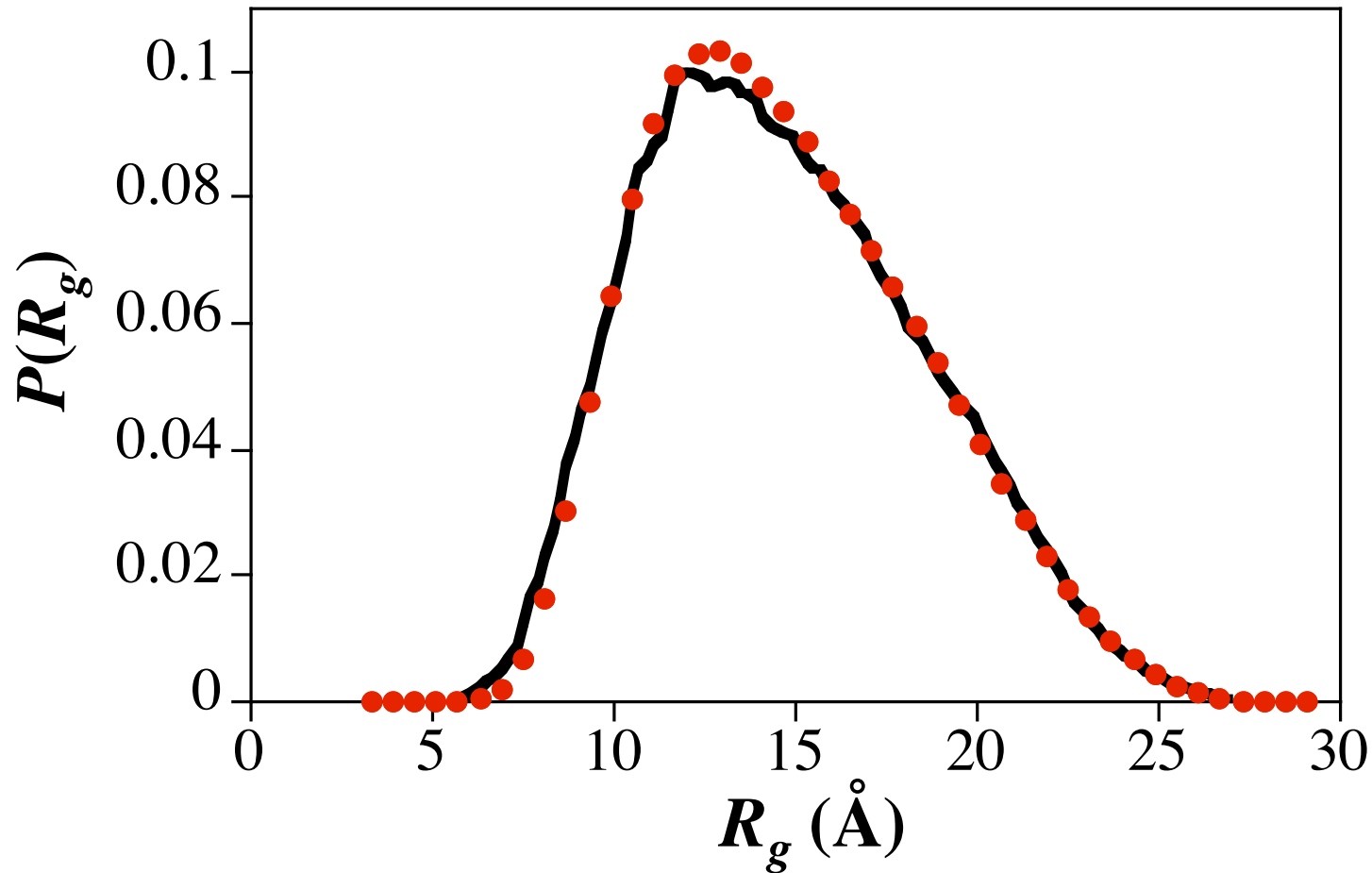
$$\varphi_{14}(r)$$





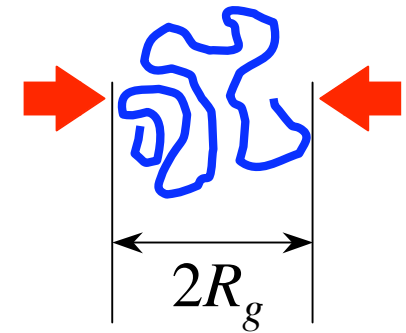
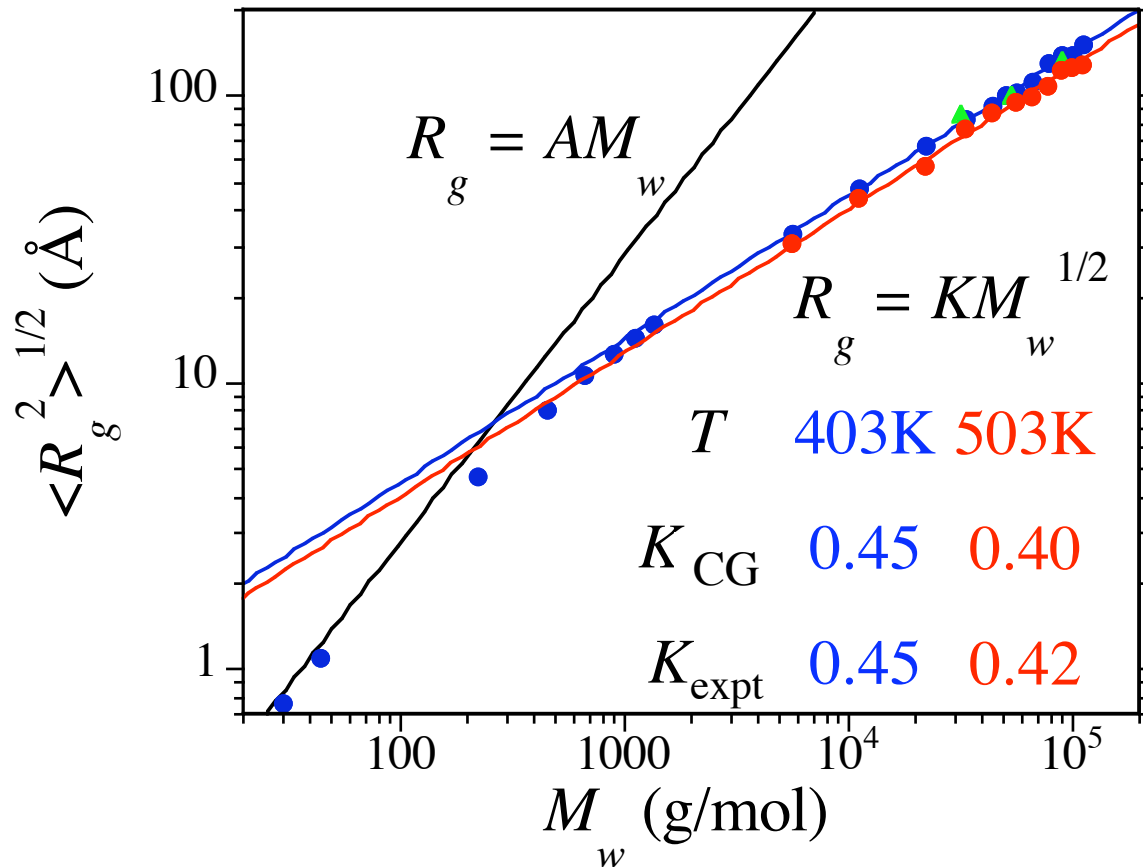
# Oligomer conformation distribution

## radius of gyration distribution for C96



CG method reproduces conformational statistics of molecular oligomers

# Radius of Gyration and Effect of Temperature

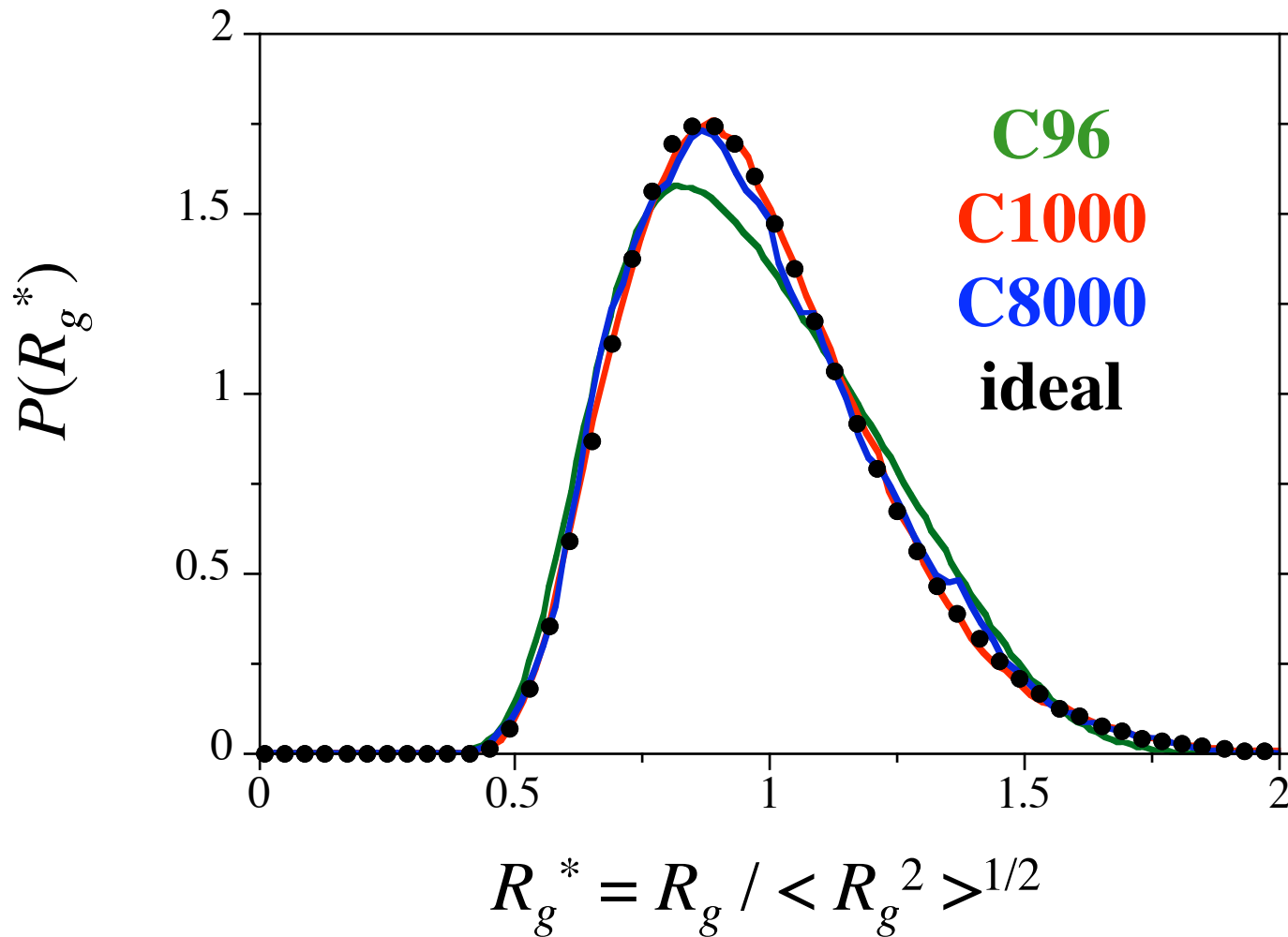


excellent agreement with experiment



# Polymer Conformation Distribution

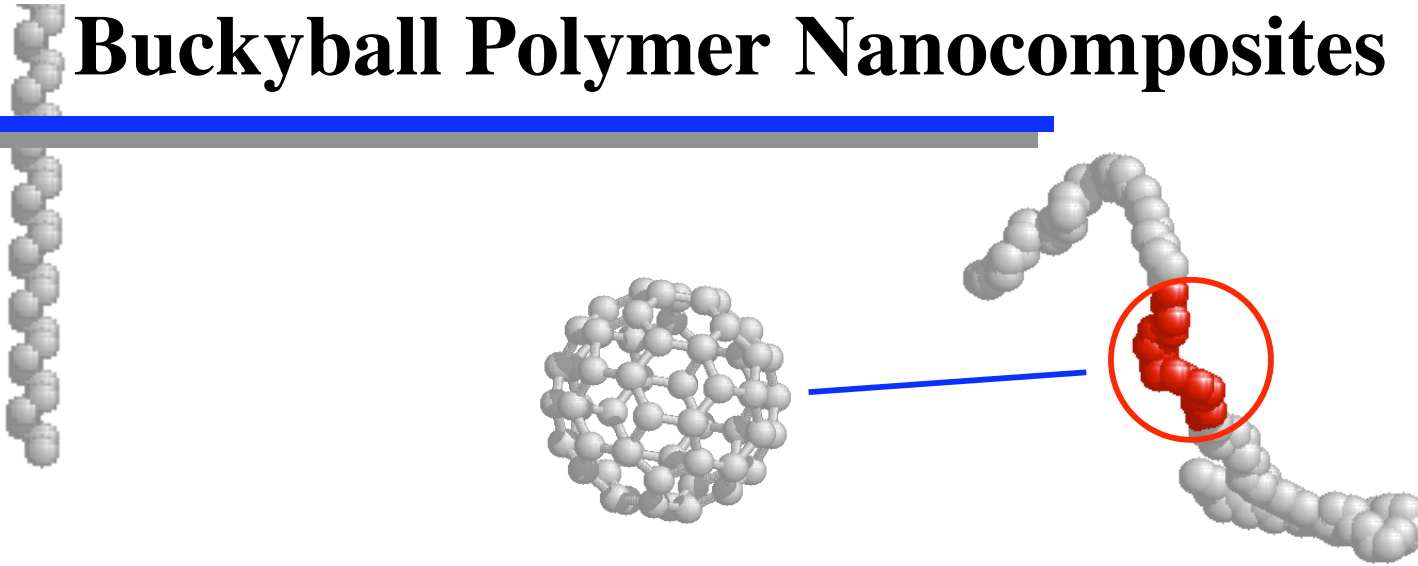
radius of gyration distribution (403K)



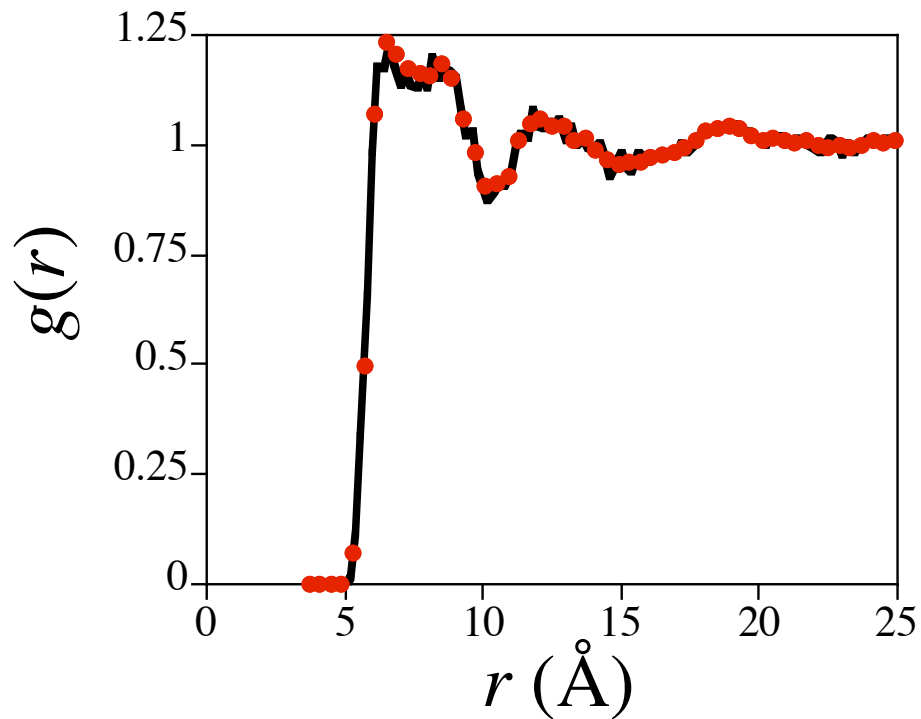
polymer conformational space efficiently explored



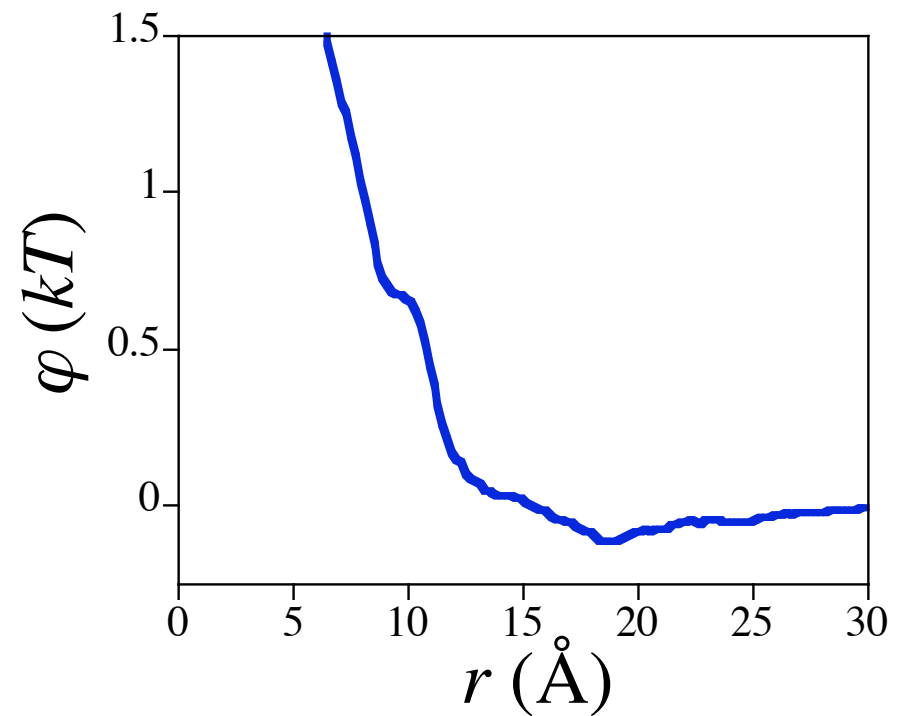
# Buckyball Polymer Nanocomposites



bead-ball distribution

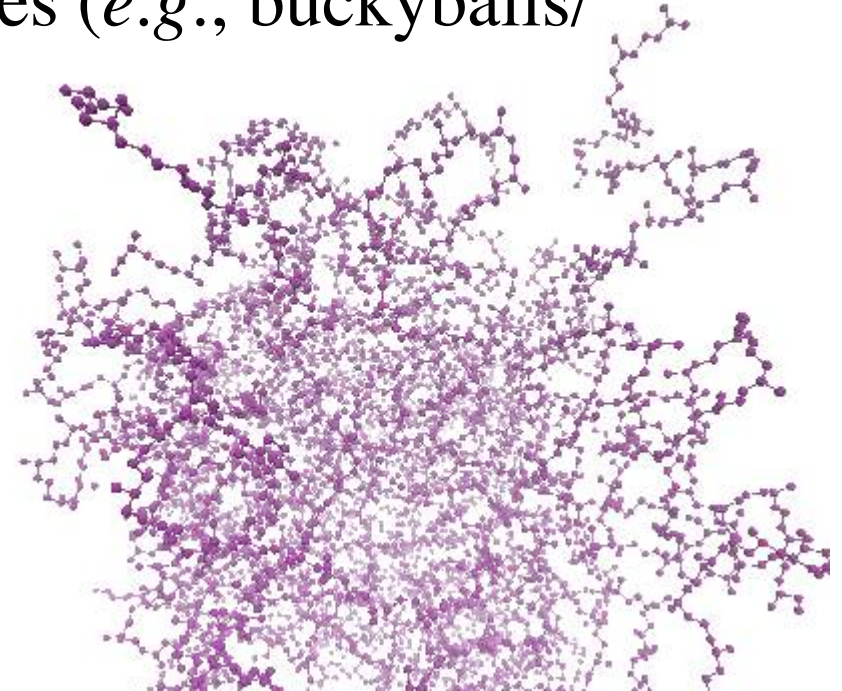


bead-ball interaction



# Conclusions

- CG method maps molecular scale correlations to coarse-grained potentials
- Coarse grained potential simpler than molecular potential and can be extended to polymer simulations while preserving molecular identity
- Not limited to polymeric species (*e.g.*, buckyballs/nanocomposites)
- **Path Forward**
  - Polyolefin blends
  - Block copolymer assembly
  - Dynamics?

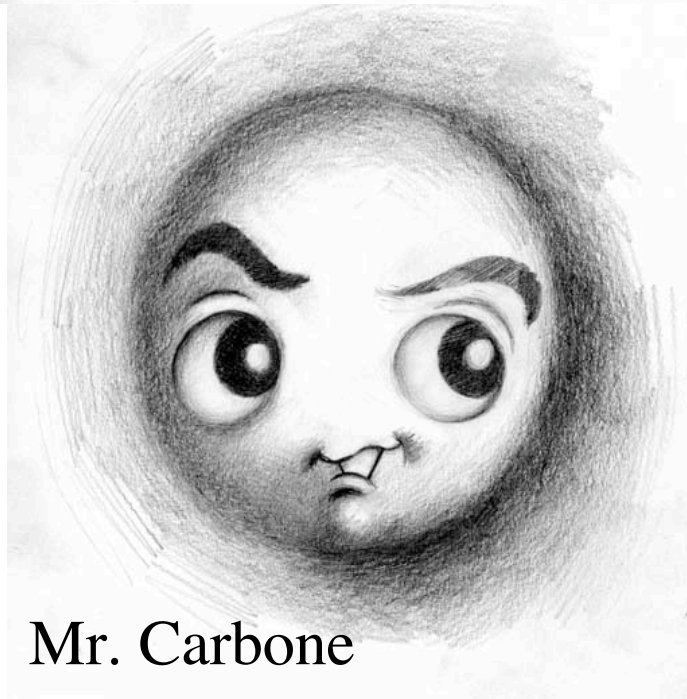


HYDRA  
female hydrogen

Hydra: H atom

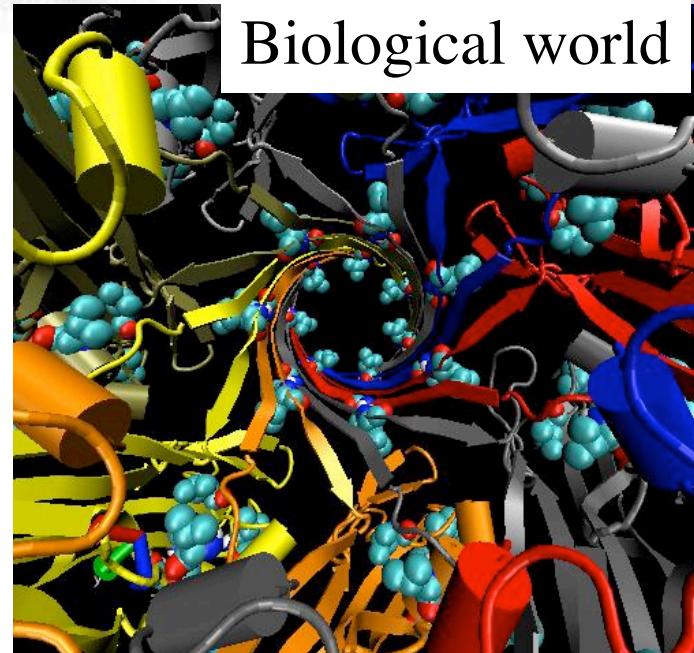


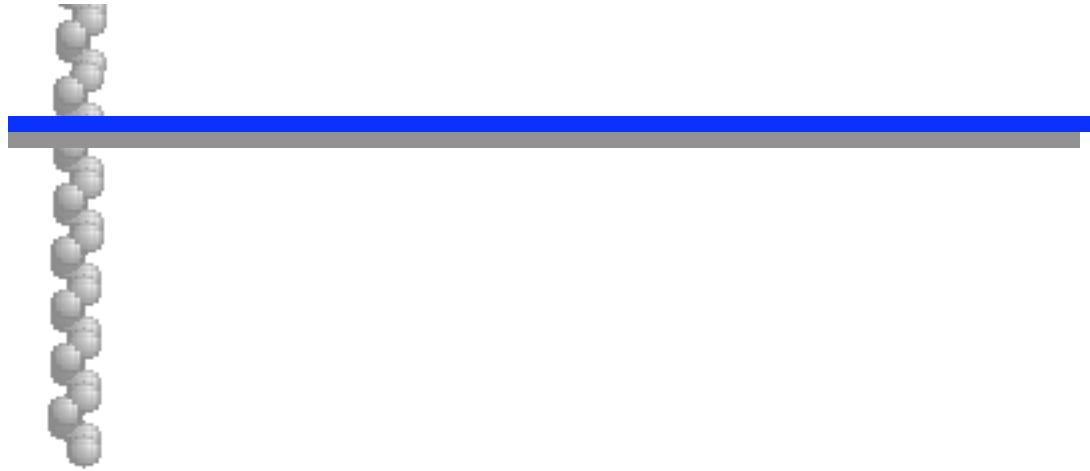
Water molecule



Mr. Carbone

Biological world





Thank you!