

Physical Aspects of Polymer-Carbon Nanotube Interactions with MD Simulations and Visual-Analytic Tools

Prof. Melissa A. Pasquinelli

Assistant Professor

Fiber and Polymer Science Program

Department of Textile Engineering,
Chemistry, and Science (TECS)

North Carolina State University

Graduate Student:

Syamal Tallury
(FPS/MSE)

Collaborator:

Sid Thakur,
RENCI@NC State
www.renci.org

Funding:

Free software (VMD, LAMMPS, PackMol)

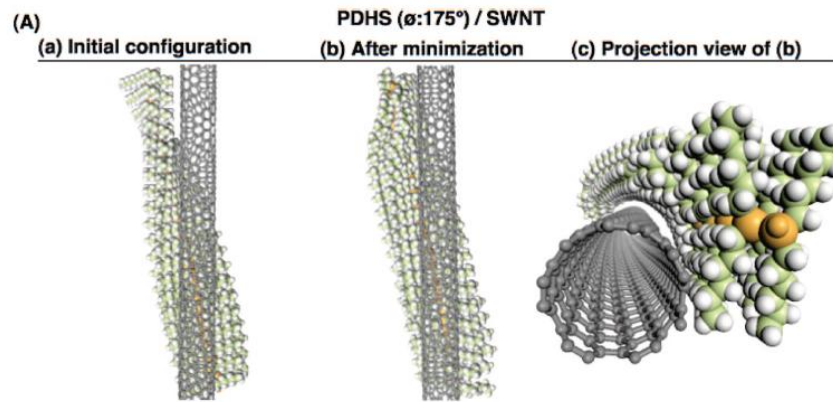
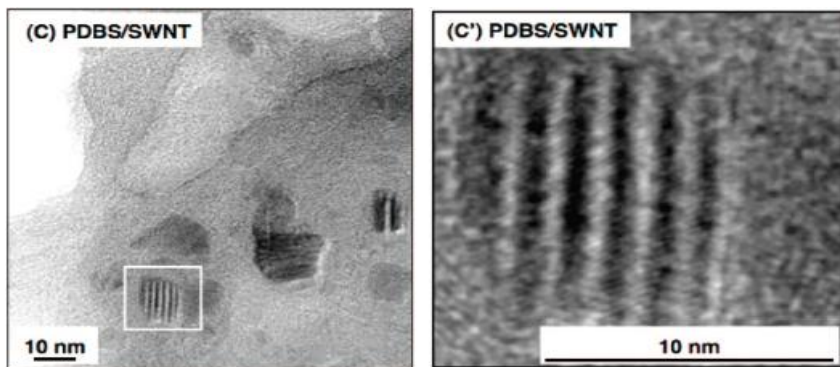


Melissa.Pasquinelli@gmail.com
Instant Messaging: DrPasquinelli
(Yahoo, AIM, Google, MSN)

Phone:(919) 515.9426

<http://www.te.ncsu.edu/mpasquinelli>

Non-Covalent Interactions with Polymers and CNTs



M Naito, K Nobusawa, H Onouchi, M Nakamura, K-I Yasui, A Ikeda and M Fujiki; JACS 2008, 130 (49), 16697

Presence of CNTs can impact properties of the material:

- Toughness
- Mechanical strength
- Crystalline morphology
- Conductivity
- Biocompatibility

Interaction depends on:

Structure and functionalization of CNTs

Structure of polymeric surroundings

Interfacial interactions between the polymer chains and CNTs

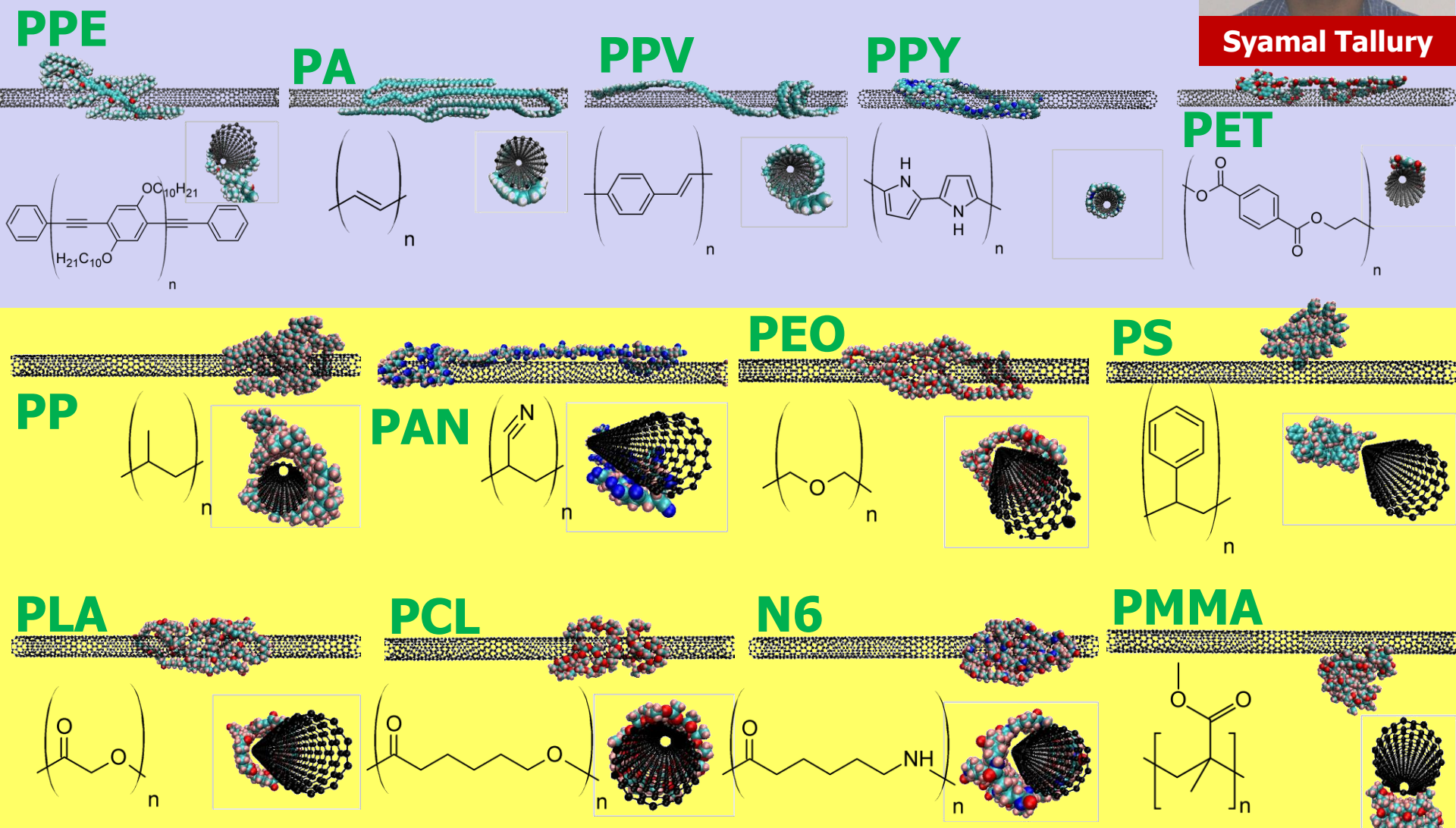
Polymer “wrapping” can be utilized to:

- Solubilize CNTs
- Effectively disperse the nanotube reinforcement in the matrix of a nanocomposite
- Alter the properties of the material

RESULTS: Polymer-CNTs in Vacuum

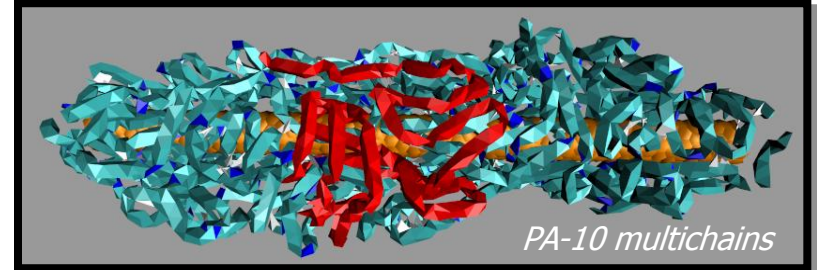
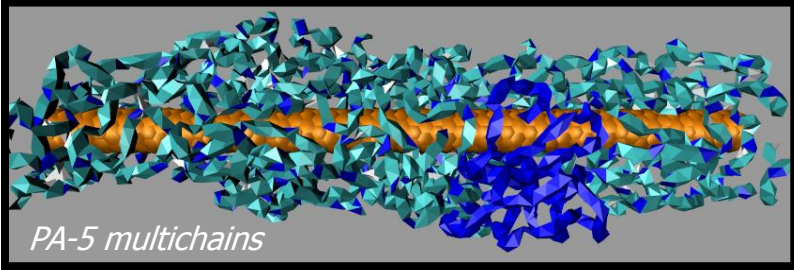


Syamal Tallury



SS Tallury and MA Pasquinelli, JPCB 114(12): 4122–4129 (2010); JPCB 114(29): 9349–9355 (2010).

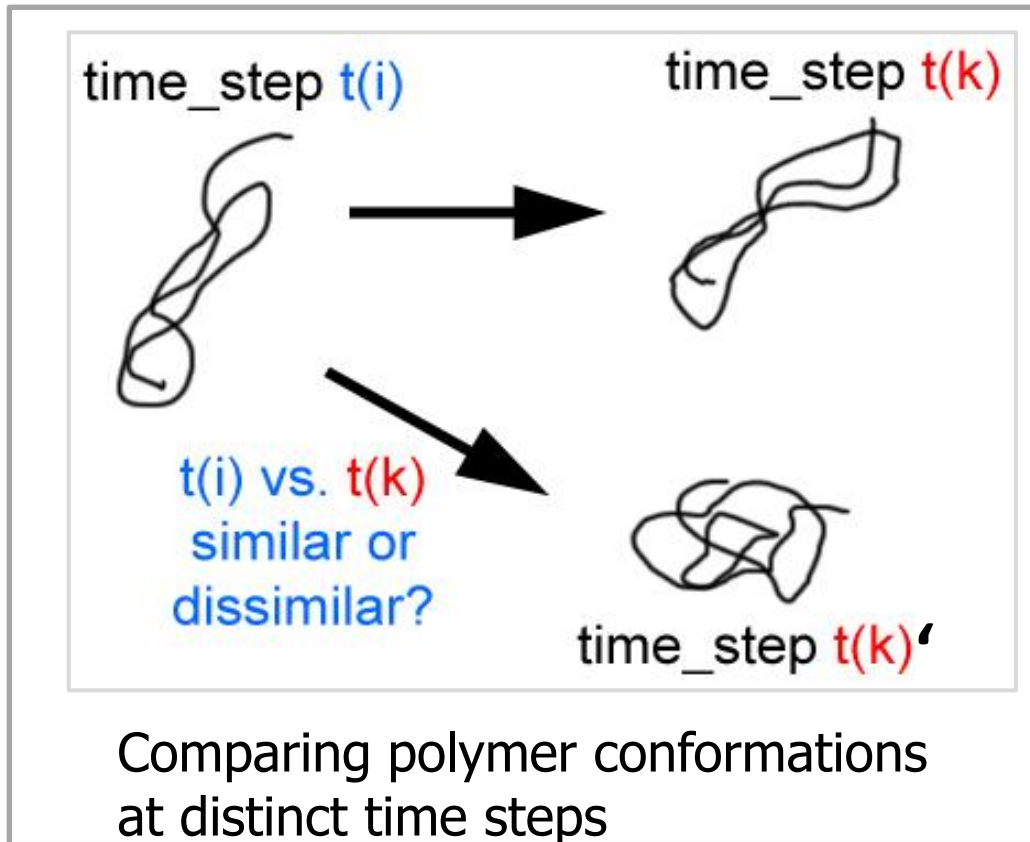
Visual-Analytic Tools for Particle Simulation Data



- **Observe structure-property relationships**
 - Among polymer molecules of same type and different types
- **Identify patterns in spatial and temporal trajectories**
 - Could provide insight into properties of interest, for instance the induction of polymer crystallization within an amorphous media
- **Explore relationships among system parameters**
 - Understand what dictates the dynamics of the interfacial interactions of polymer-nanoparticle
- **Provide a tool for making rational choices about system parameters**
 - To improve the microstructure and the macroscopic properties of a material by tuning quantities such as the chemical composition or processing conditions

SA Thakur and MA Pasquinelli, *Macromolecular Theory and Simulations* (2011) 20(4): 286-298. SA Thakur, SA Thakur, SS Tallury, MA Pasquinelli, and TM Rhyne, in *Advances in Visual Computing* (2009) 129-139.

Basic Approach



Conformation refers to the 3D structure of a polymer molecule in a single time step

C. Best and H.-C. Hege, "Visualizing and identifying conformational ensembles in molecular dynamics trajectories," *Computing in Science and Engg.*, vol. 4, no. 3, pp. 68–75, 2002.

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Feature Vector

A feature vector encapsulates some property of a polymer conformation using a **numeric measure**.

Example of a numeric measure: **Atomic distances**

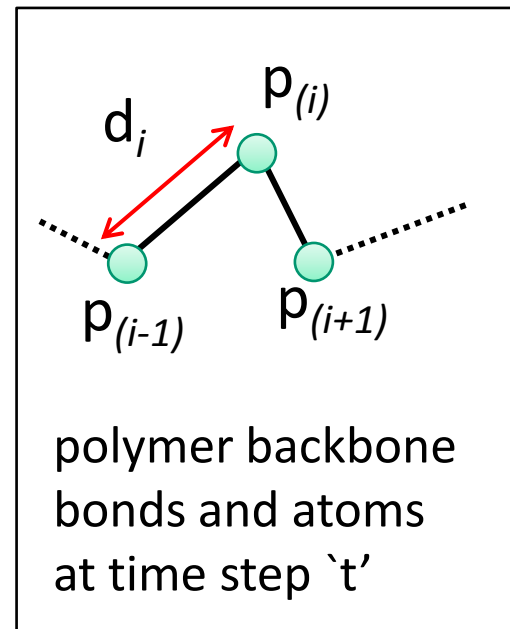
$$d_i = | \vec{p}_{(i+1)} - \vec{p}_{(i)} |$$

Feature vector

$$d_t = \{d_0, \dots, d_{N-1}\}$$

t = time step

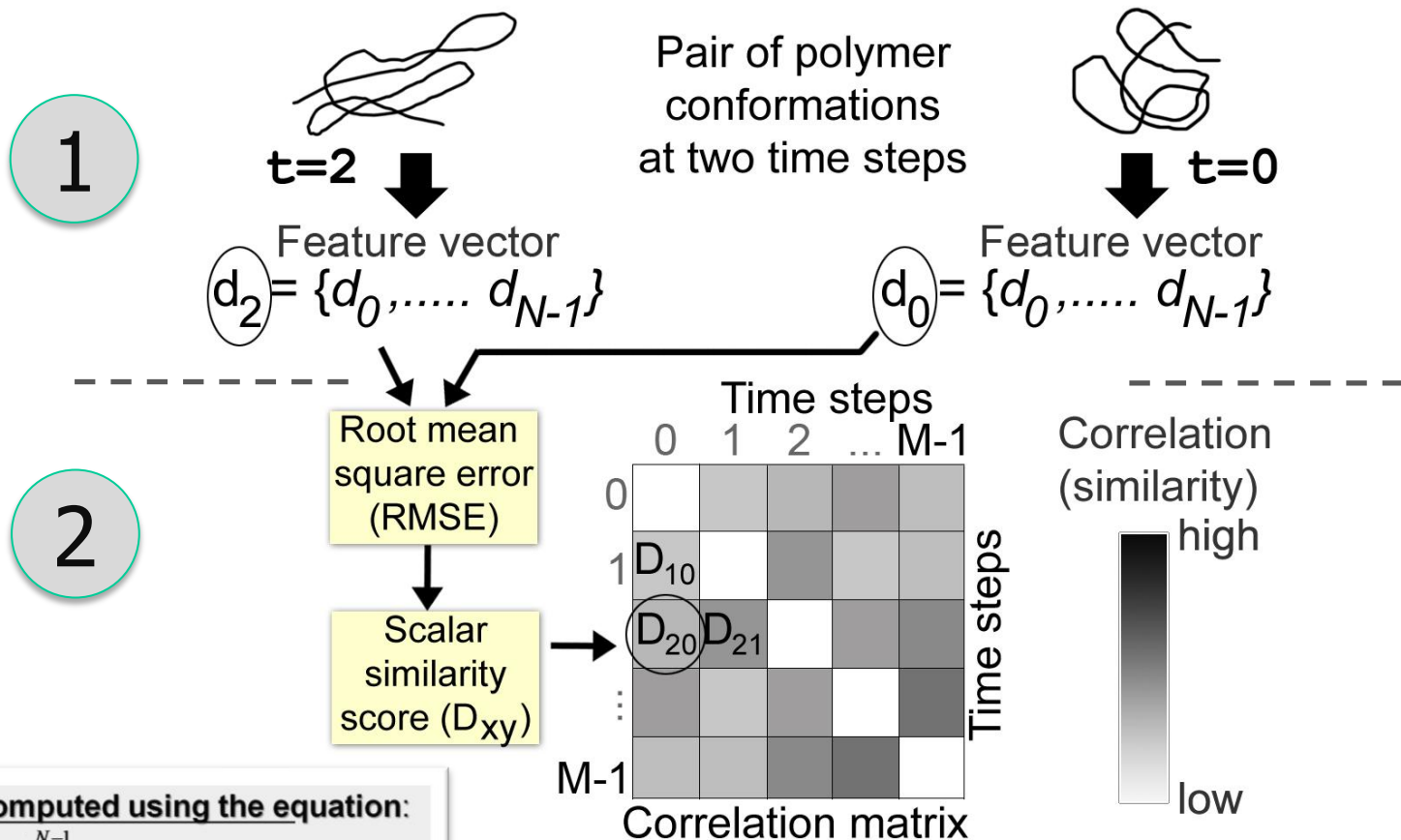
[Best and Hege, 2002]



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Methodology

- Compute correlations of polymer conformations



Pair-wise distances are computed using the equation:

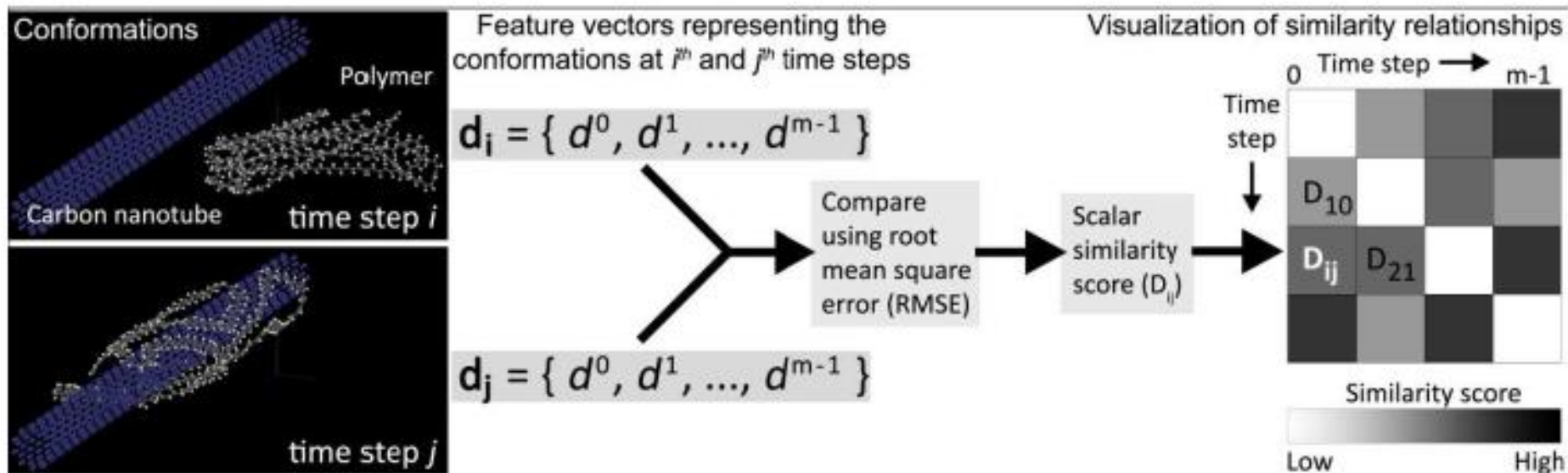
$$D_{xy} = 1 - \sqrt{\frac{2}{N(N-1)} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} (d_x(i) - d_y(i))^2}$$

Where the pair $d_x(i)$ and $d_y(i)$ correspond to the elements of the feature vectors at time steps x and y from the MD simulations

Data is normalized relative to the largest RMSE

SA Thakur and MA Pasquinelli, *Macromolecular Theory and Simulations* (2011) 20(4): 286-298. SA Thakur, SA Thakur, SS Tallury, MA Pasquinelli, and TM Rhyne, in *Advances in Visual Computing* (2009) 129-139.

APPLICATION: Polymer-CNT Interactions



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Examples of Numeric Metrics

Inter-atomic (Euclidean) distances

Calculated between unique pairs of backbone atoms in a polymer conformation:

$$d_{Dist} = |R_i - R_j| \quad \begin{matrix} i > j \\ i, j \in [0, N-1] \end{matrix}$$

Rotational moment of inertia

$$d_{RMI} = \{d_i = m_i R_i^2\} \quad i \in [0, N-1]$$

Bond vectors

Orientations of bonds along polymer backbone:

$$d_{ROG} = \{v_i = p_{i+1} - p_i\} \quad i \in [0, N-1]$$

Radius of gyration

$$d_{ROG} = \{d_i = R_i^2\} \quad i \in [0, N-1]$$

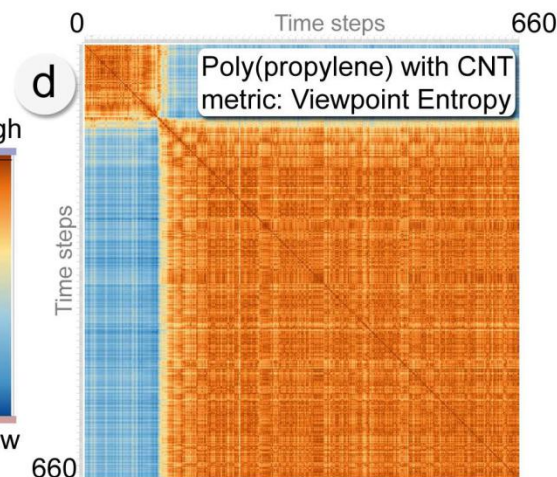
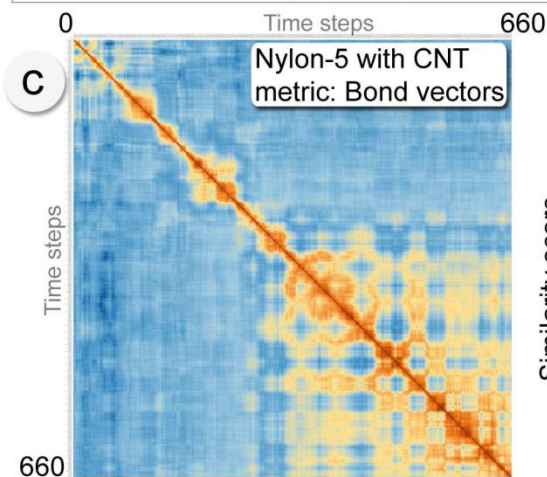
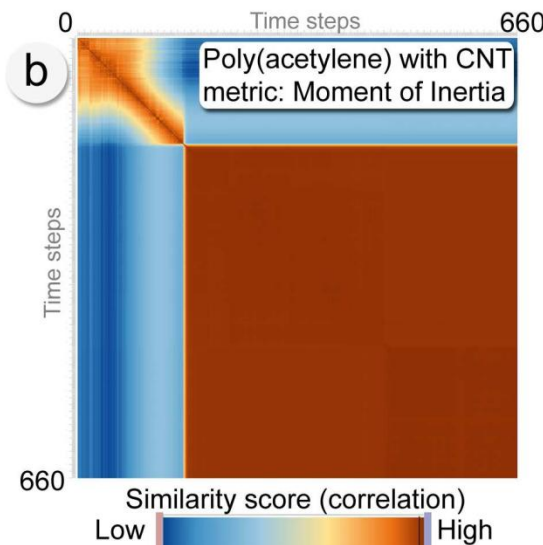
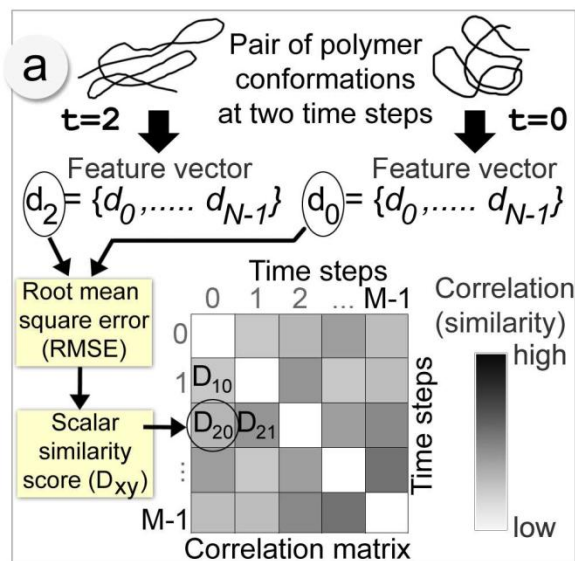
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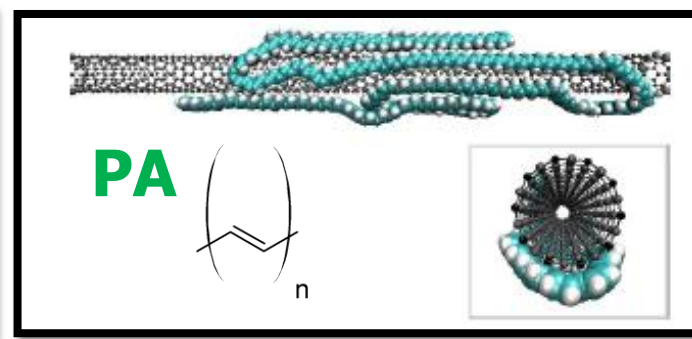
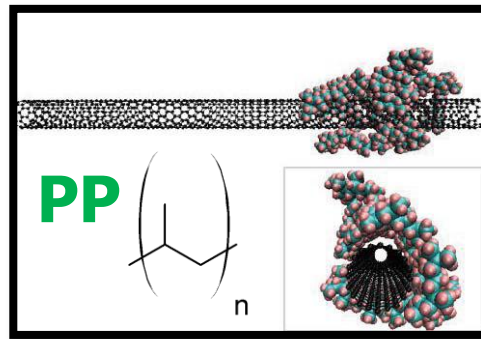
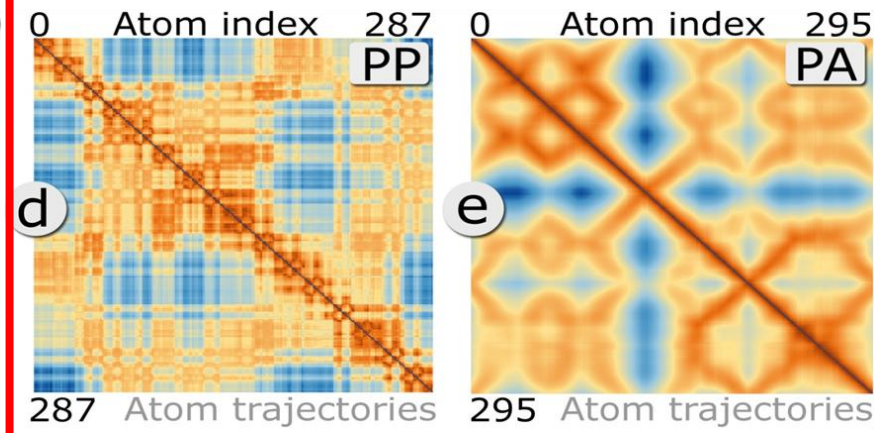
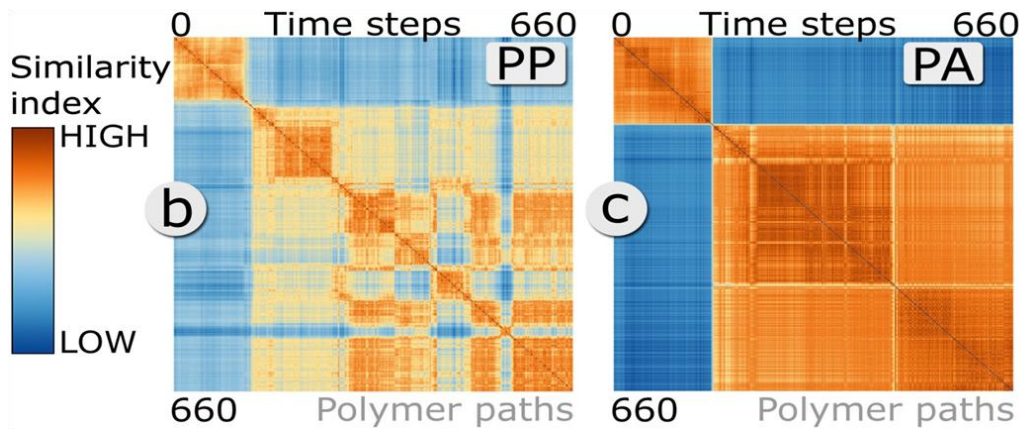
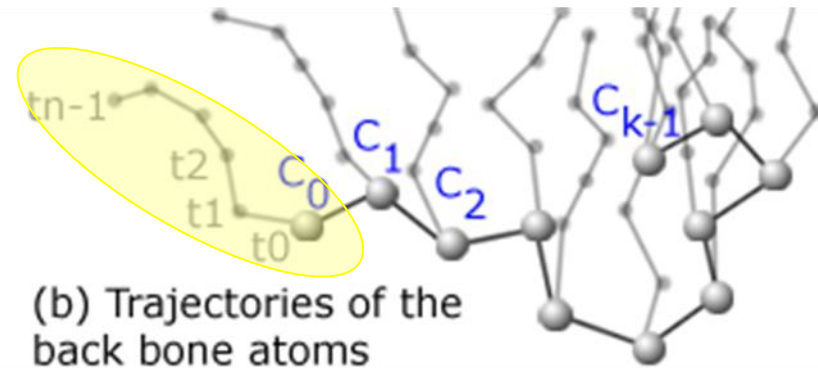
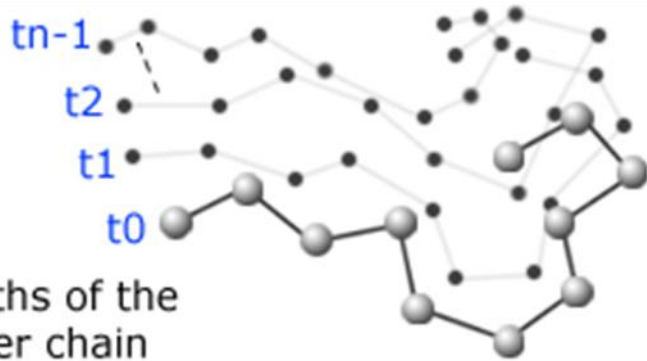
Similarity Matrices with Different Numeric Metrics



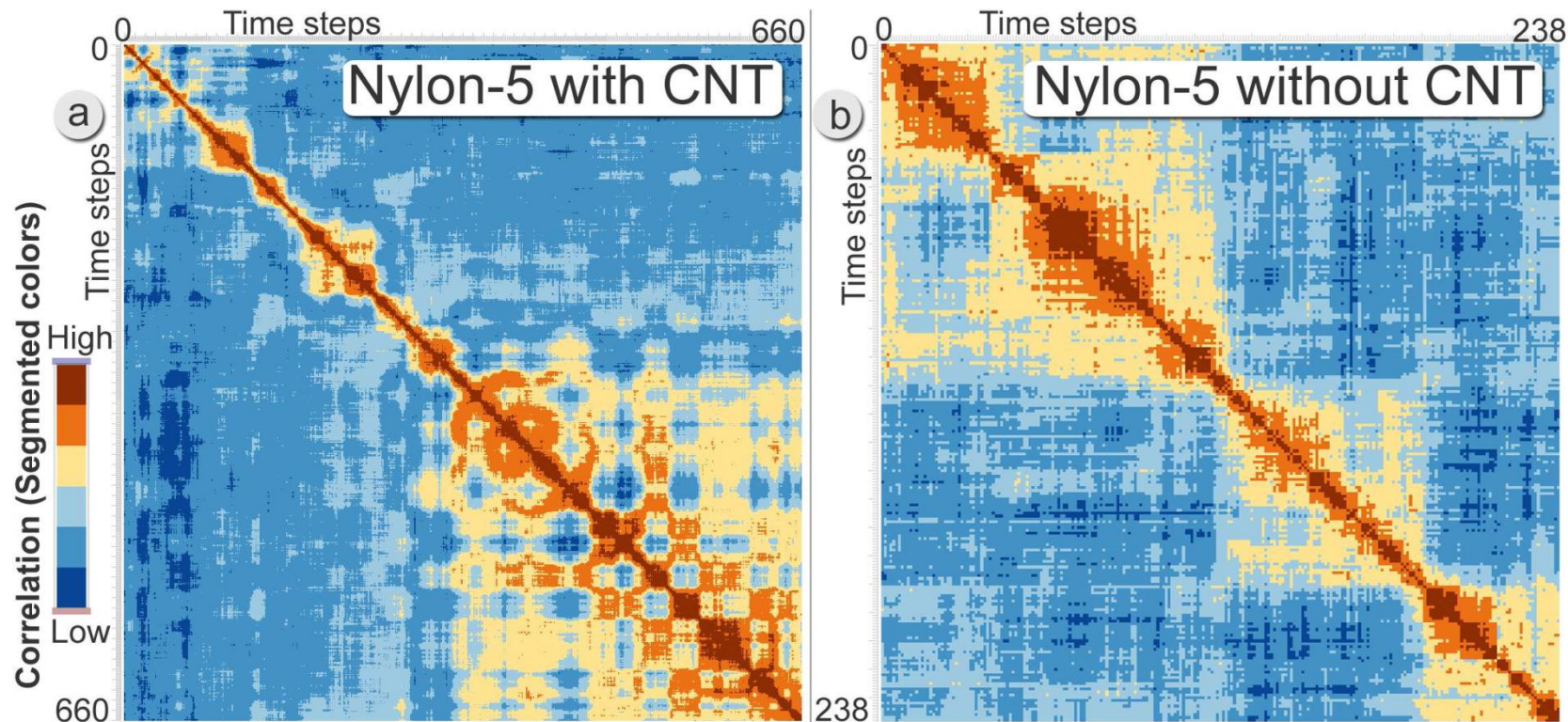
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Indices for Similarity Matrices



APPLICATION: Polymer-CNT Interactions

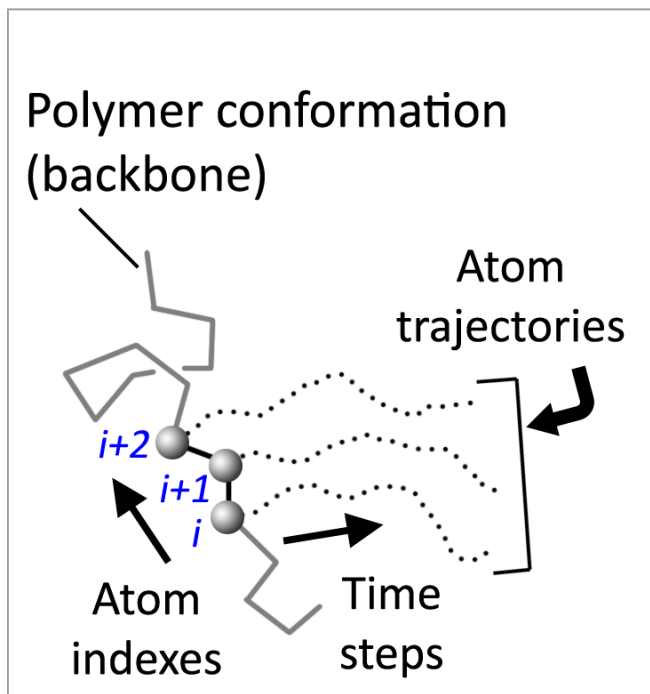


Matrices using a segmented color to display similarity relationships between conformations of Nylon-5 during an MD simulation in two distinct cases, namely (a) with a CNT, and (b) without a CNT.

Data is normalized relative to the largest RMSE

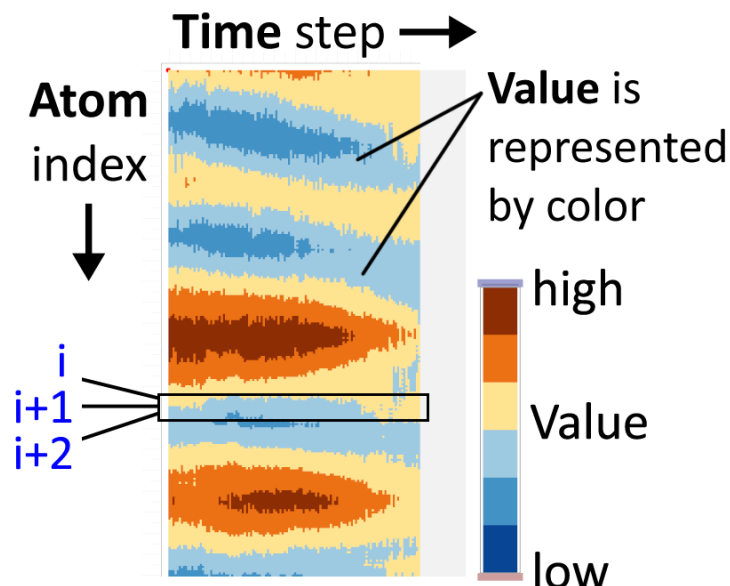
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Connect to Properties: Atom-Time-Value (ATV) Plots



Plot a local scalar attribute for each atom at every time step

Atom-Time-Value (ATV) Plot



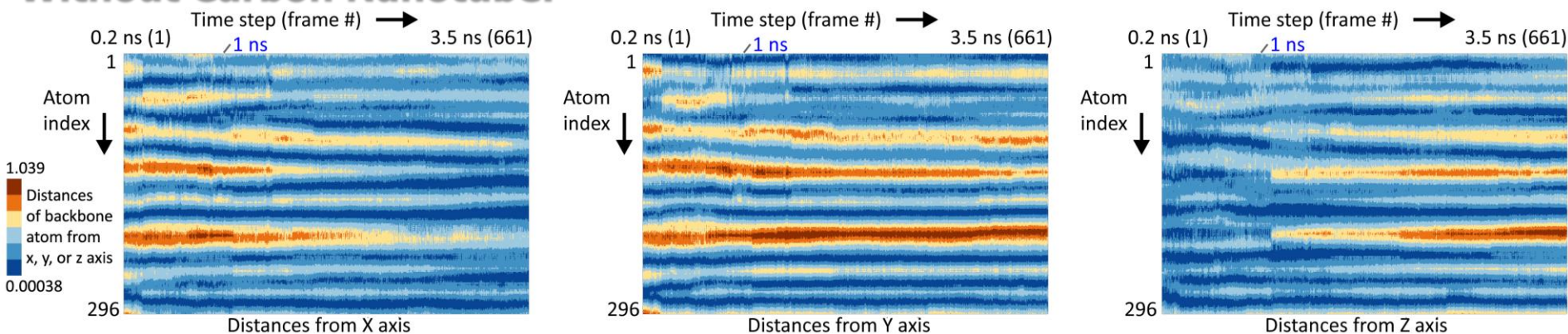
Examples of “values” or measures:

- Distance of backbone atoms from some origin (such as center of mass)
- Instantaneous velocities of backbone atoms
- Relative displacements of backbone atoms with respect to an initial set of locations (pseudo persistence length)

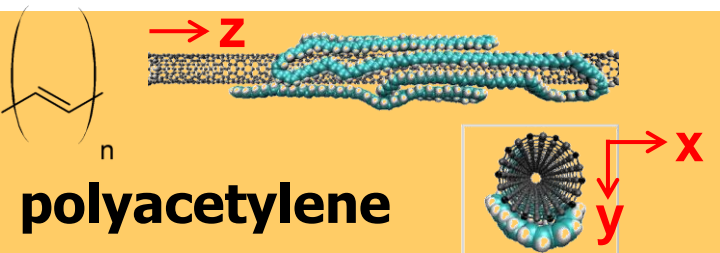
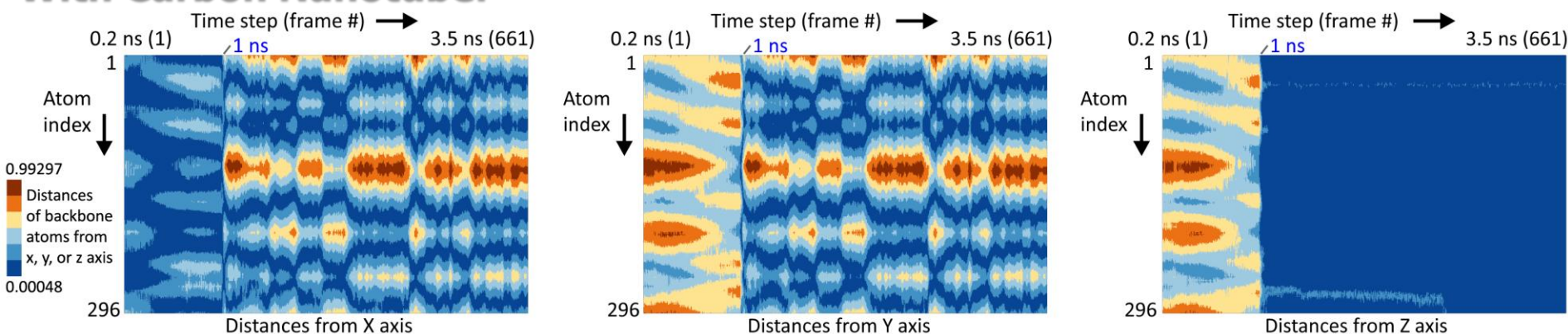
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APPLICATION: ATV Plots for Polymer-CNT Interactions

Without Carbon Nanotube:

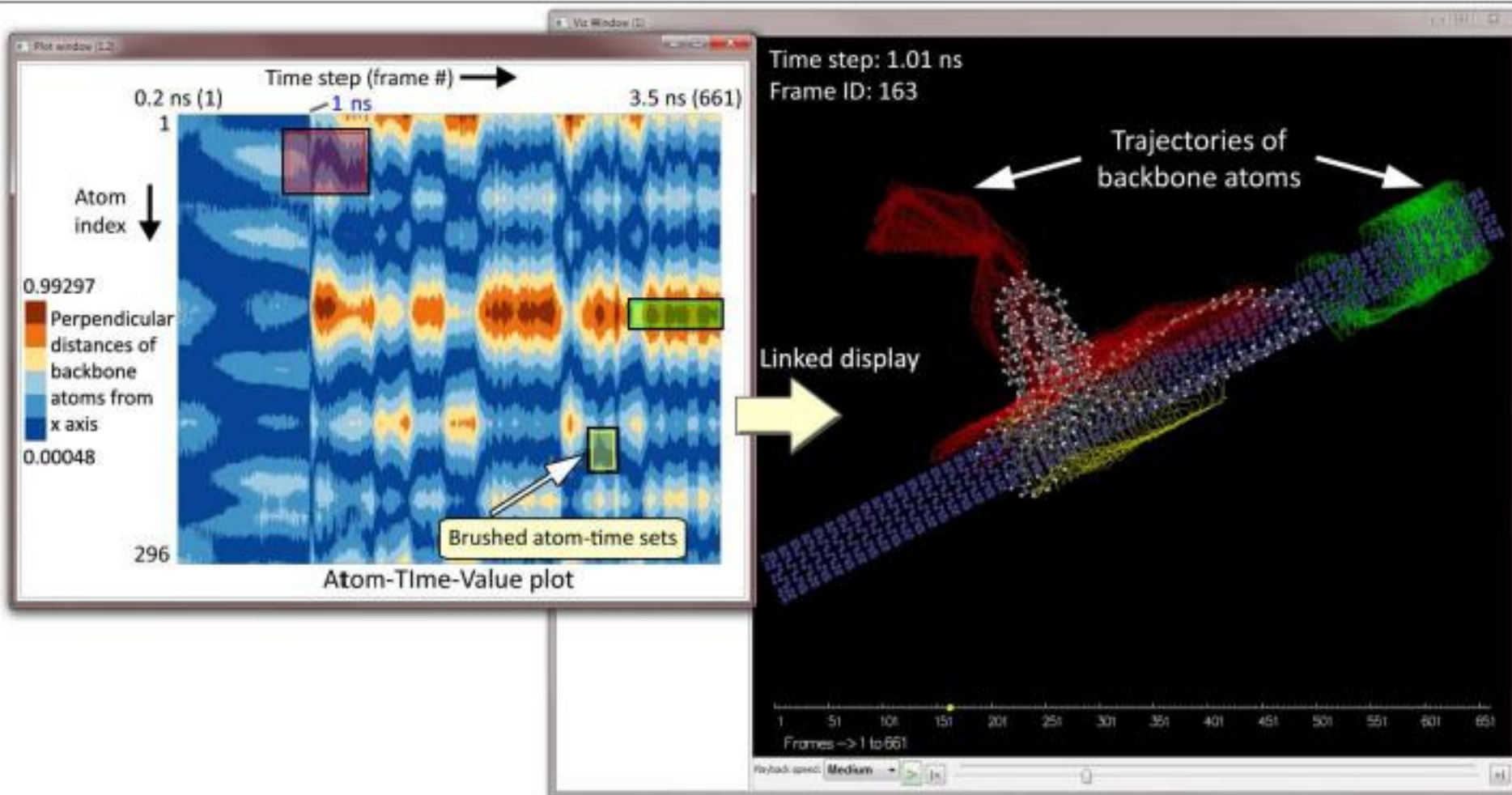


With Carbon Nanotube:



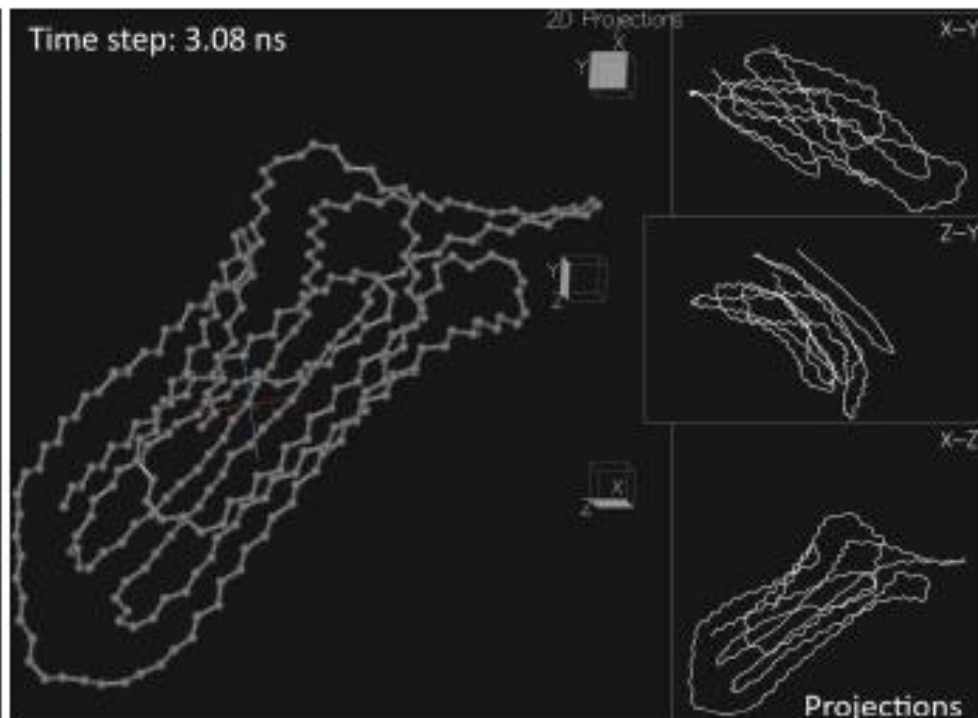
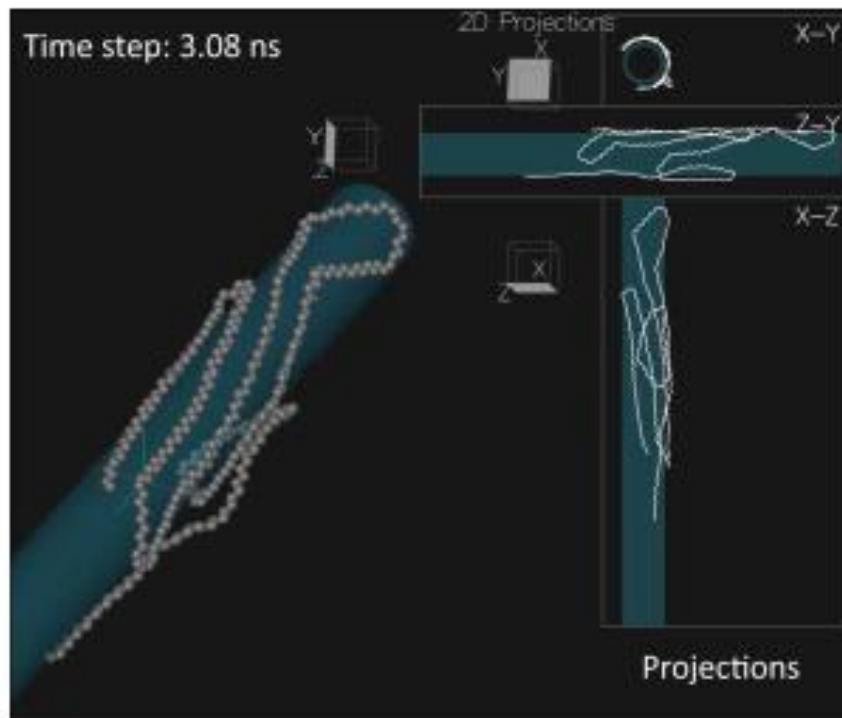
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Other Visualization Aspects: Linking and Brushing



SA Thakur and MA Pasquinelli, *Macromolecular Theory and Simulations* (2011) 20(4): 286-298. SA Thakur, SA Thakur, SS Tallury, MA Pasquinelli, and TM Rhyne, in *Advances in Visual Computing* (2009) 129-139.

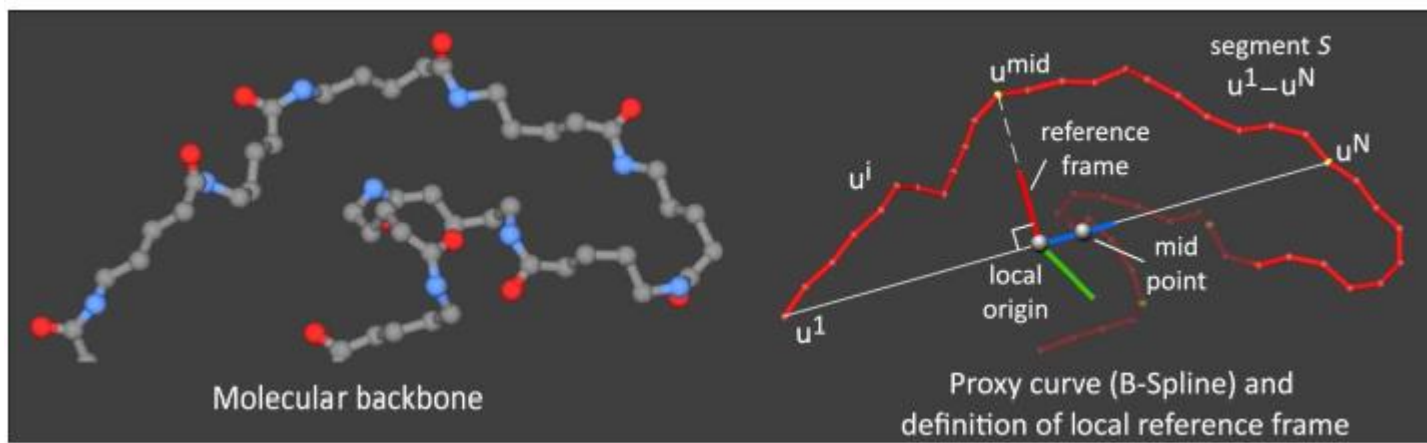
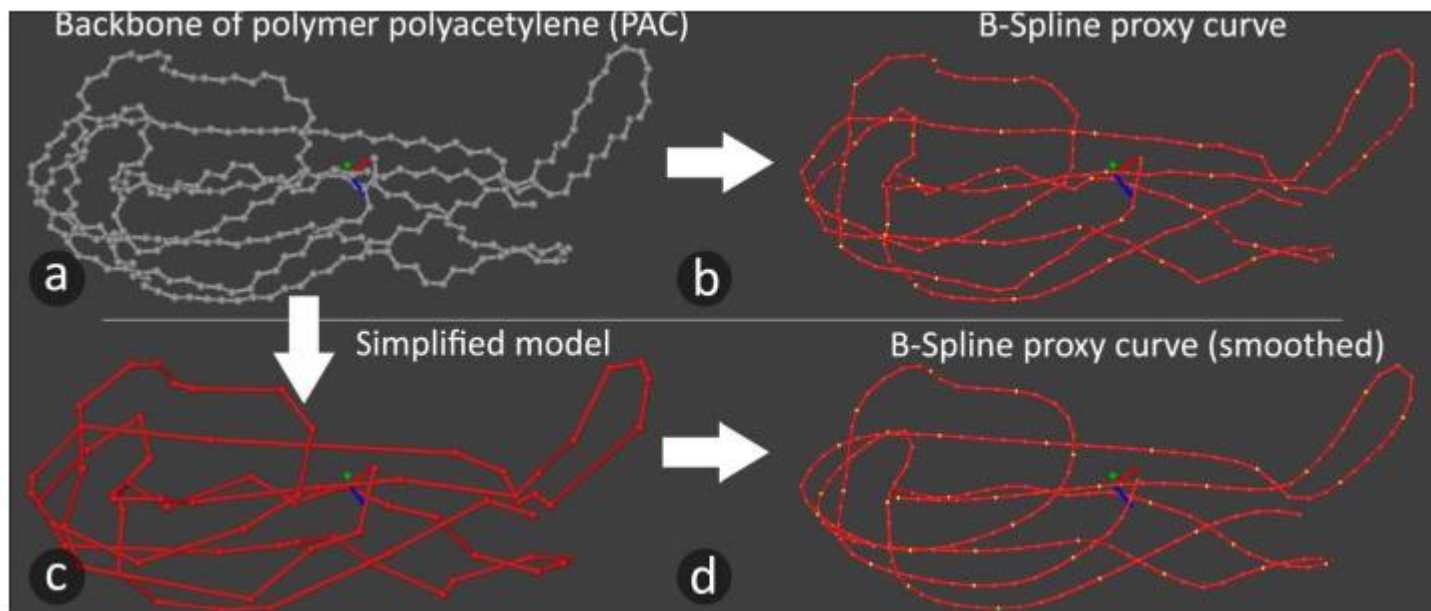
Other Visualization Aspects: Projections



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Pattern Matching in Spatial and Temporal Dimensions

**Need to simplify
the molecular
(particle)
structure in
spatial
dimensions**



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Substructure Matching

- **Algorithm:**

- Divide arc length curve into multiple segments
 - Segment size set by user
- Compared with RMS Error between feature vectors
 - Tolerance controlled by user
- Performed for all possible unique pairs of curve segments

- **Output:**

- ID most commonly occurring features within polymer conformations among set of related polymers
 - Series of nylons
- Explore spatial and temporal distributions of specific features
 - Start of crystal formation
- Compare global structures of related polymers or under different scenarios
 - With/without a nanoparticle present

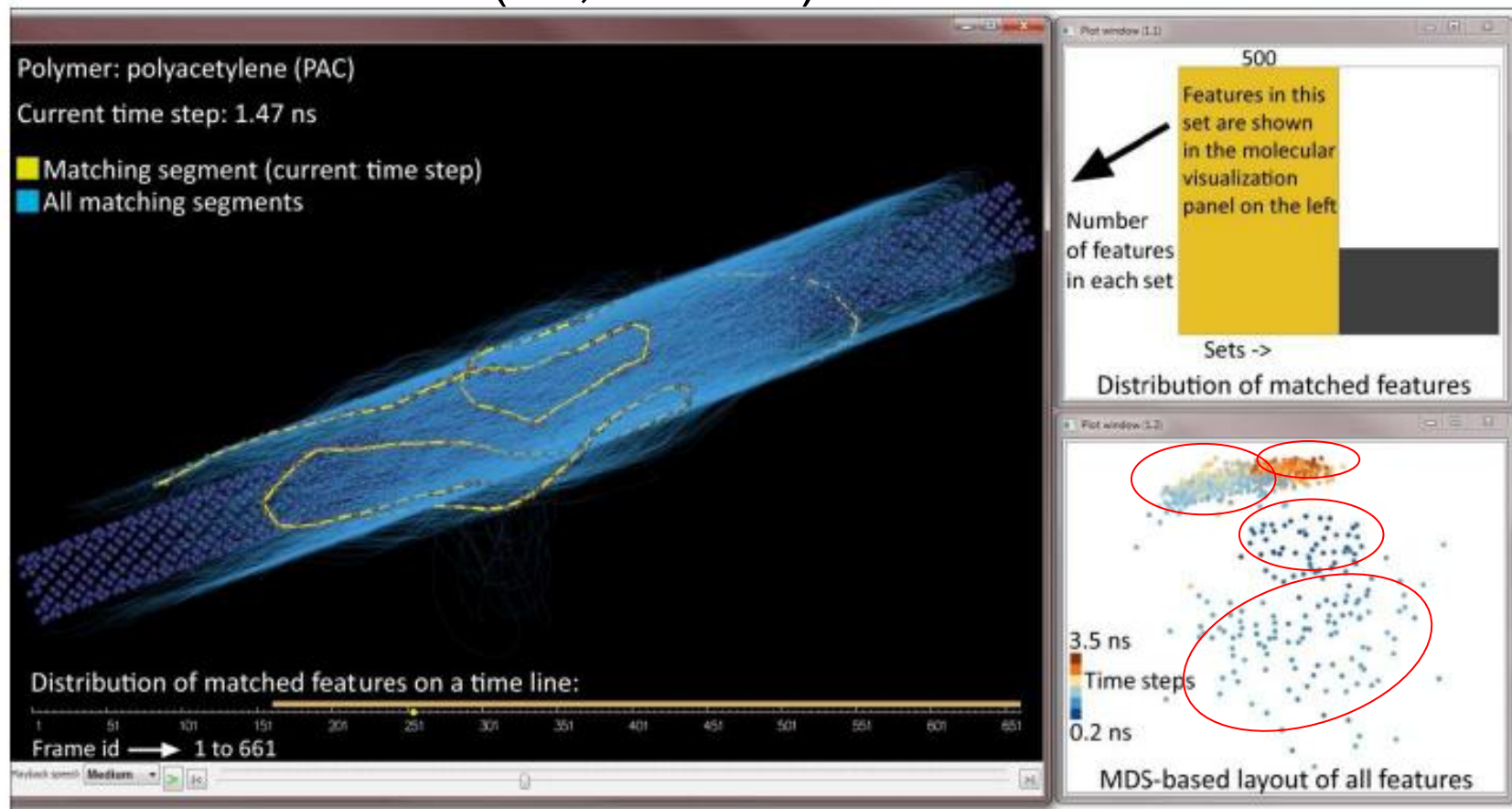
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Other Visualization Aspects: Clustering with MDS

Multidimensional Scaling:

High dimension (\mathbb{R}^N) to
low dimension (\mathbb{R}^d , $d \ll N$)

$$\text{Stress} = \sqrt{\sum_{i \neq j=1}^N (D_{ij} - \|\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{x}_j\|)^2}$$



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Other Details

- Stand-alone program
- Works with LAMMPS MD data sets
 - Will be tested on DPD soon
- Currently being extended to multi-molecule systems (polymer melts, solvent systems, etc.)
- Will be publicly available once multi-molecules are working (hopefully by end of the year)
 - On my website: www.te.ncsu.edu/mpasquinelli
 - On RENCIs website: www.renci.org
 - On LAMMPS website

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**NC-ACS
Project
SEED**

