

# Molecular Dynamics Simulations of Polymers in Micro-environments.

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# Molecular Dynamics (MD): A Brief Overview

- Solve N-body classical eqs. of motion.
- Coarse grained MD.
- Parallelism via OpenMP.
- Reduced units.

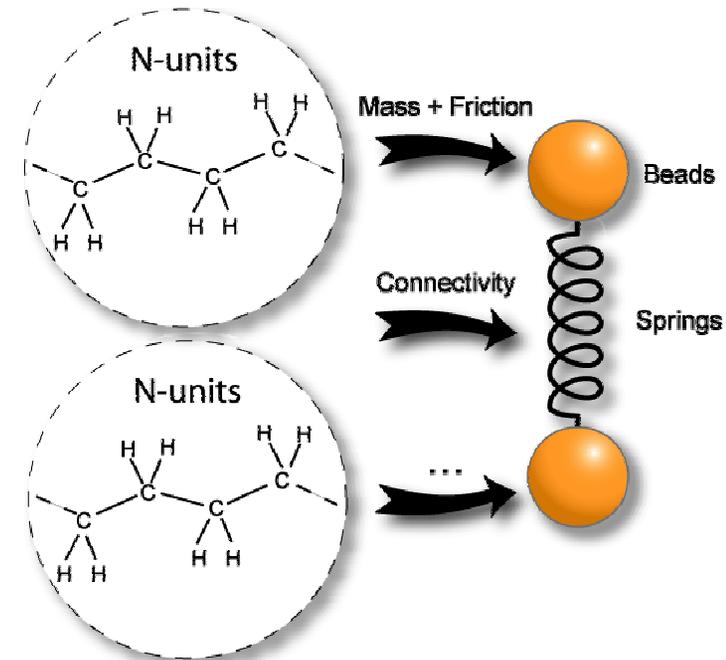
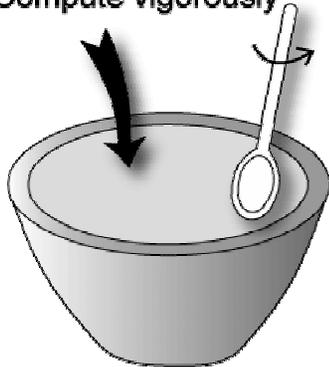
## Recipe for MD:

1 supervisor + graduate students  
pinch of Physics + Math + Comp Sci.  
1 dollop Computational Resources  
Brainfull of New Ideas + Coffee

## Instructions:

Compute vigorously

New Physics?



$$\text{Orange Bead} \quad V_{LJ}(r) = 4\epsilon \left( \left( \frac{\sigma}{r} \right)^{12} - \left( \frac{\sigma}{r} \right)^6 \right) + \epsilon, \quad r \leq r_c$$

$$\text{Spring} \quad V_F(r) = -\frac{k}{2} R_0^2 \ln \left( 1 - \frac{r}{R_0} \right)^2$$



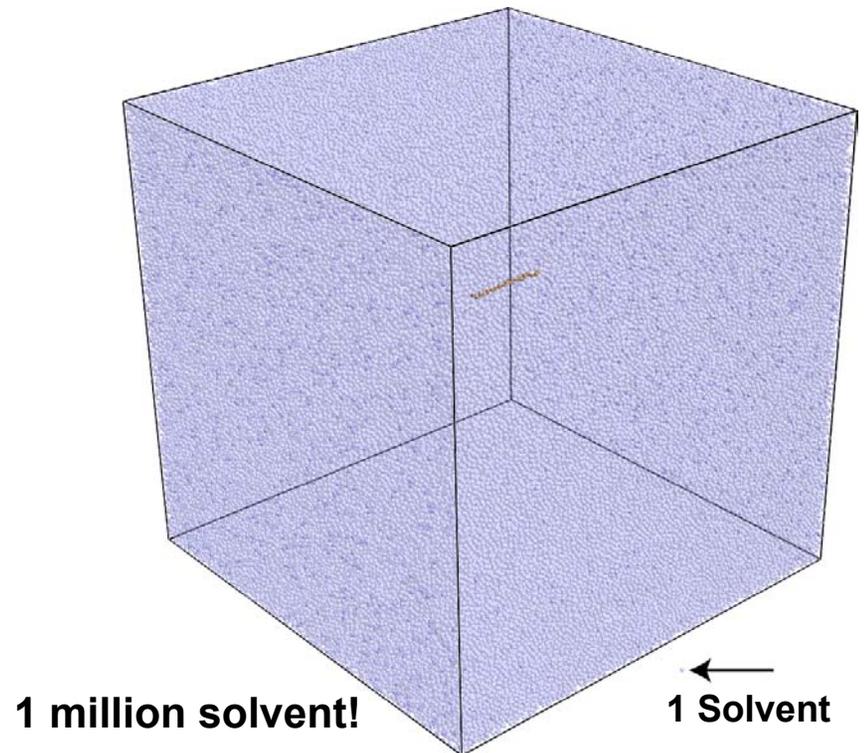
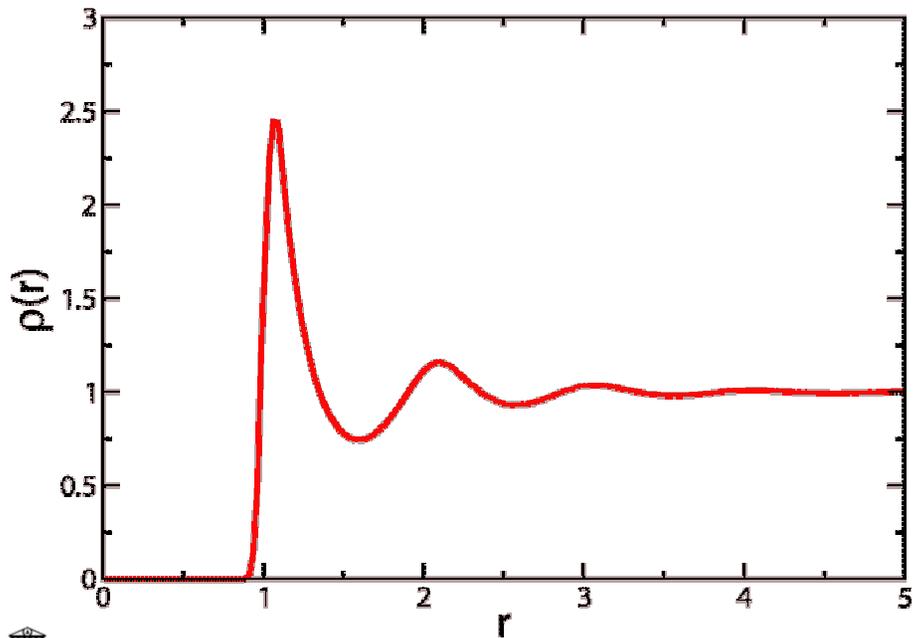
# Molecular Dynamics (MD): A Brief Overview continued...

- 2<sup>nd</sup> order integrator, Velocity Verlet.
- Constant reduced temperature  $T^*=1$  (thermostat).
- Reduced density  $\rho \approx 0.85$ .



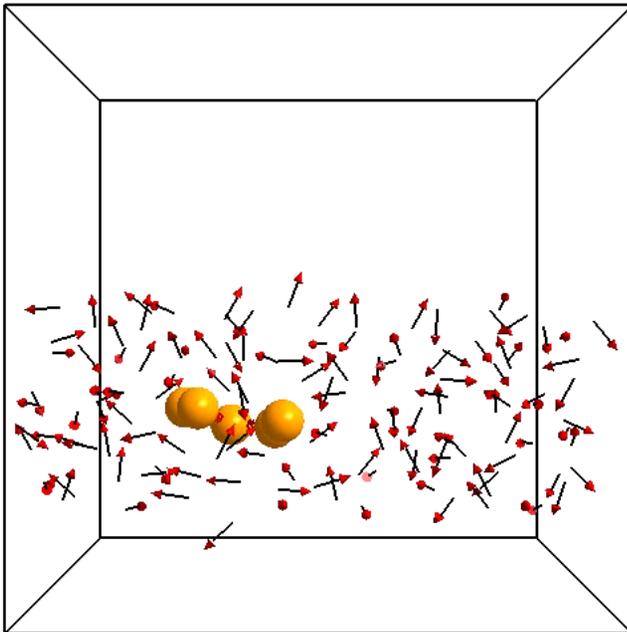
# Polymers, Hydrodynamics and the micro-macro divide

- Explicit solvent  $\Rightarrow$  Explicit Hydrodynamics.
- Hydrodynamics at the  $<100$  atom length scale.
- Bridge gap between micro-macro (or meso-scale)?

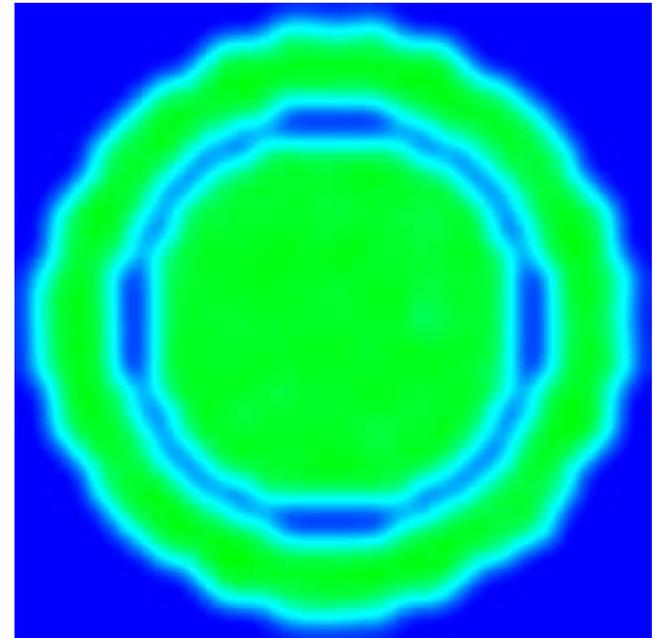


# Visualization and Data Analysis

- Developed versatile viewer in OpenGL©.
- Debugging tool and intuitive way to examine systems.



Polymer and fluid vector field.



Temperature in cross-section of capillary.



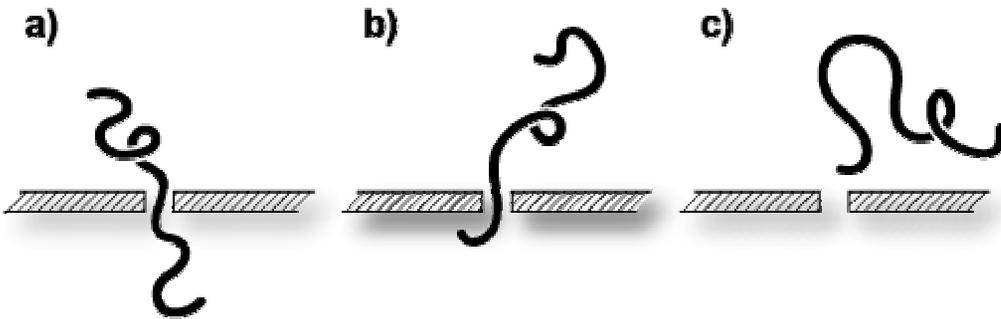
## MD: Several Examples and Applications

- Current research, fundamental and practical.
  - Ex: Micro (nano)-fluidics and separation science.
  - New physics may emerge!
  - Computing Resources: HPCVL and various C3.ca sites.
- 
- MD  $\Rightarrow$  test fundamental theories?
  - MD  $\Rightarrow$  practical applications?



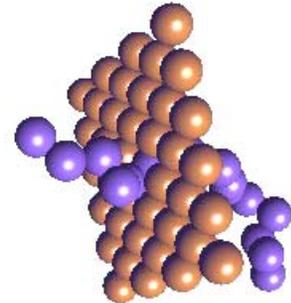
# Polymer Translocation in Nanopores

- Nanopore technologies = ultimate sequencing tool?
- DNA diffuses through a narrow constriction (chemical structure ideally) can be 'read'.



$$\langle \Delta s^2 \rangle \propto t^{0.918 \pm 0.016}$$

$$\tau_{\text{trans}} \propto N^\beta \quad \text{with} \quad \beta \geq 2.27 \pm 0.04$$



# Polymer- Obstacle Collisions

- Arrays of microscopic obstacles can sieve polymers.
- What role does hydrodynamics play?
- Can we optimize these systems?
- External force **vs.** Velocity field.

External Force regime:

$$\xi_n^{\text{HI}} = \frac{2\pi\eta L}{\ln(L/b) + \gamma} \cong \frac{1}{3 \ln(N)} \times \xi_n^{\text{R}}$$

$$\frac{dl(t)}{dt} = -\frac{f_0}{\xi} \times \frac{L - 2l(t)}{b}$$

$$\tau_{\text{esc}} = \ln\left(\frac{L}{L - 2l(0)}\right) \frac{\xi b}{f_0}$$

Velocity Field Regime:

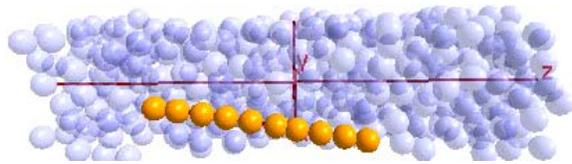
$$\frac{dl(t)}{dt} = -v_s \frac{\xi(L - 2l(t))}{\xi(L)}$$

$$\tau_{\text{esc}} = \ln\left(\frac{L}{L - 2l(0)}\right) \frac{\xi L}{2\pi\eta v_s}$$



# Microscopic friction coefficients

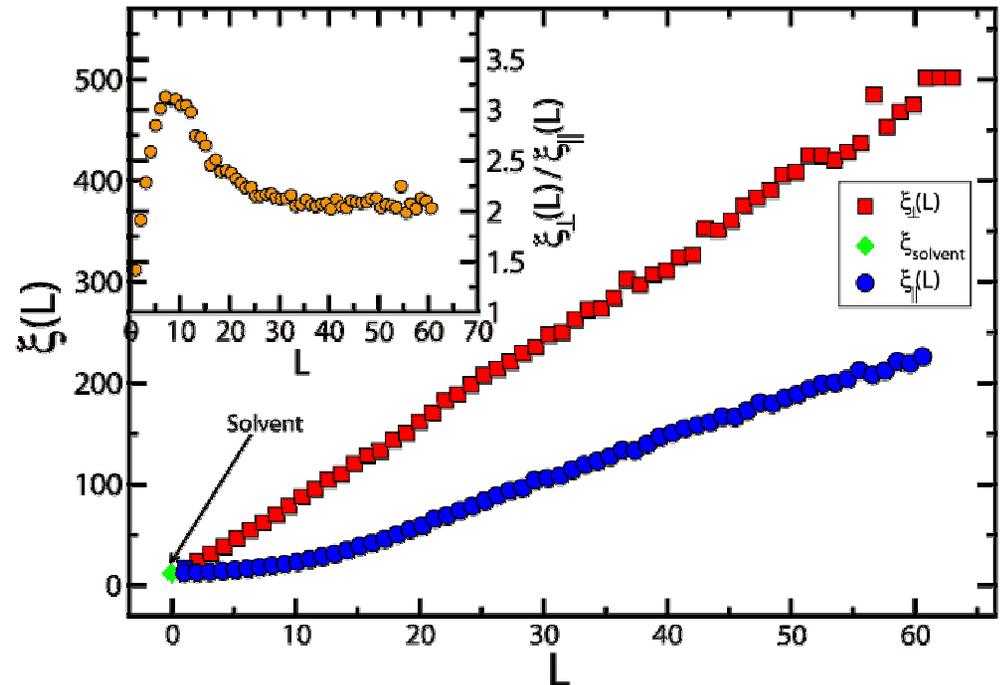
- Test well known? results at the microscopic level.
- Ex: Slender body theory of hydrodynamics.
- Typically one solves Navier-Stokes.



$$\xi_{\parallel}(L) = \frac{C\pi\eta L}{\ln(L/2b) + \gamma_{\parallel}}$$

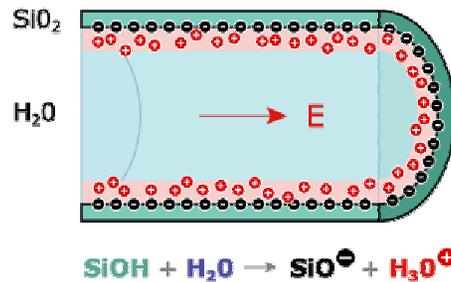
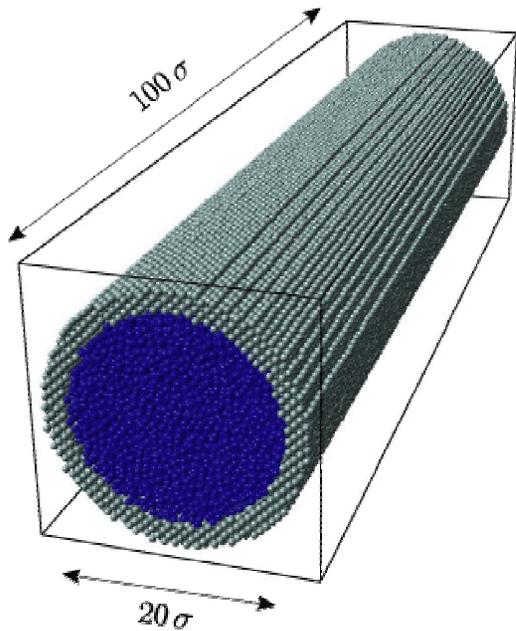
$$\xi_{\perp}(L) = \frac{2C\pi\eta L}{\ln(L/2b) + \gamma_{\perp}}$$

$$\frac{\xi_{\perp}(L)}{\xi_{\parallel}(L)} \approx 2$$

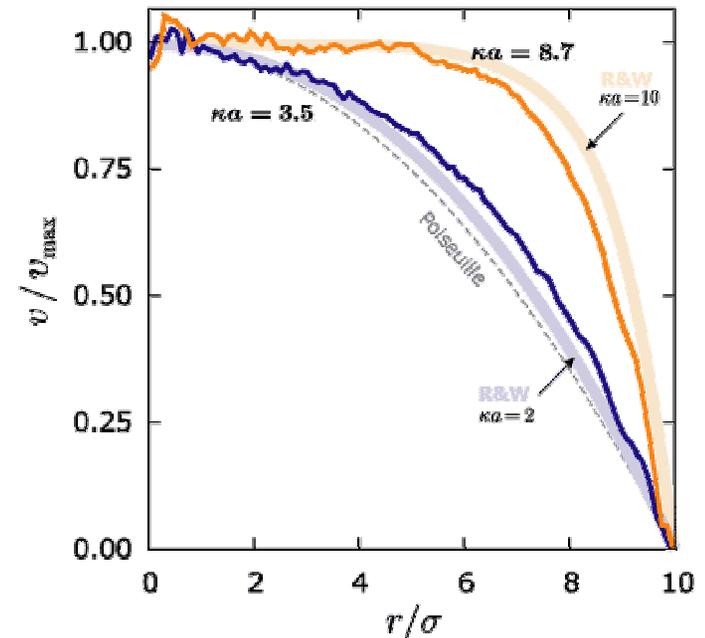


# Electroosmotic Flow

- Explicit electrostatics.
- Velocity profile and counter-ion distributions.
- Compare with Poisson-Boltzmann.
- Important in micro-fluidics.

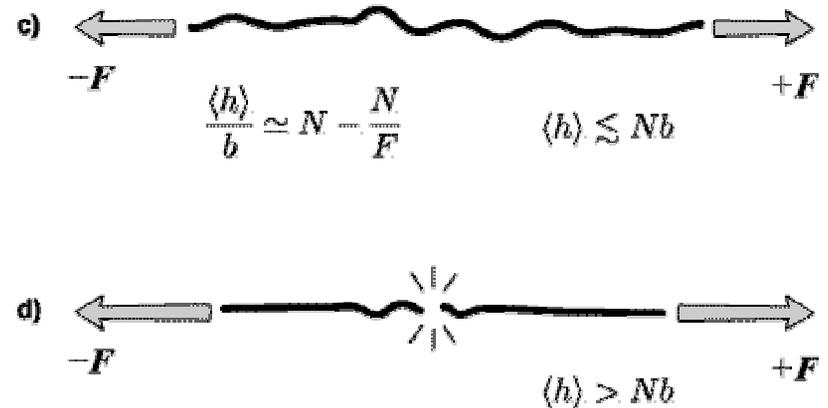
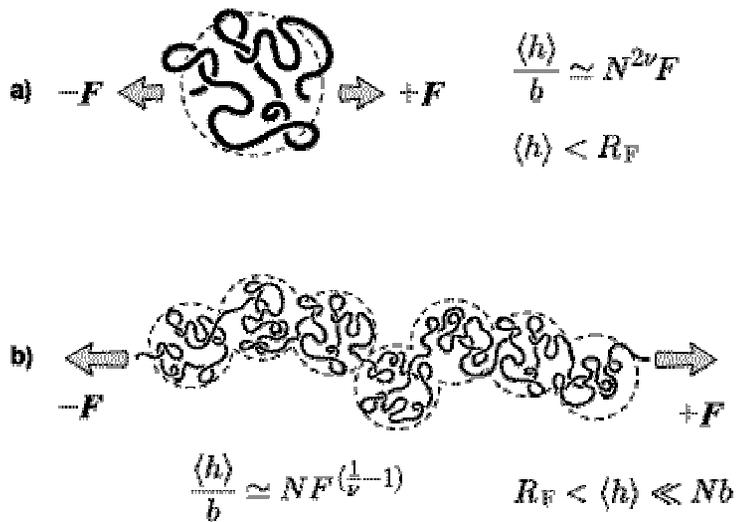


Fluid velocity profile



# Polymer stretching

- Optical tweezers and fluorescence microscopy.
- Dynamics, correlation functions etc...
- Test theories and fundamental physics.

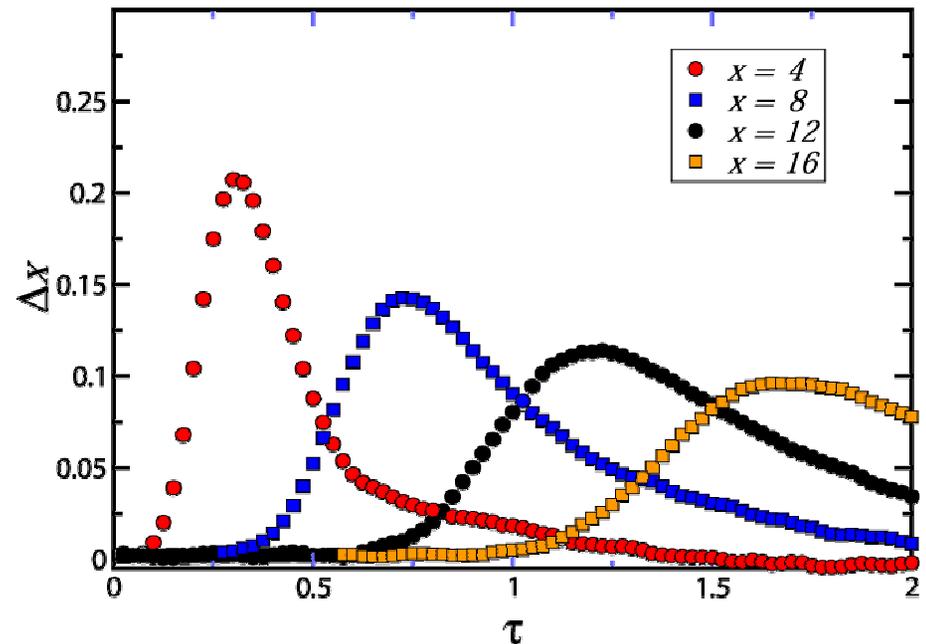


# Planar perturbations in a simple liquid

- Sound propagation at the molecular scale.
- Perturbations can wreak havoc in micro-fluidic devices.
- Model sound, density fluctuations and diffusion, viscosity?
- Can we use this as an analytical tool?

$$\langle \Delta x(D, x, v, t) \rangle \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{Dt}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x - vt)^2}{4Dt}\right)$$

$$t_{\max}(x) = \frac{D}{2v^2} \left[ 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + x^2 \frac{v^2}{D^2}} - 1 \right]$$



# Conclusions

- MD is versatile, easily applied to a host of problems.
- HPC allows us to examine ~+1 million atoms.
- We can examine smaller dimensions.
- Many opportunities for new and interesting science!



# Acknowledgements

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HPCVL ([www.hpcvl.org](http://www.hpcvl.org)), various C3 sites across the country.

