



R.E.U./P.C.C.M. 2008



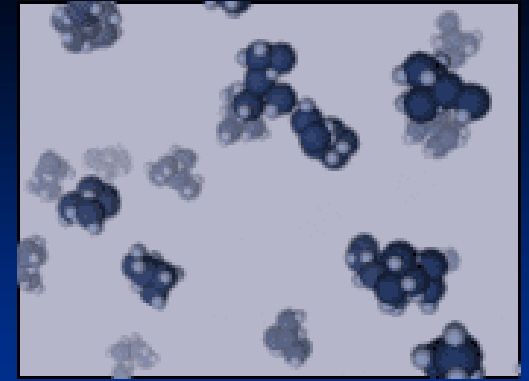
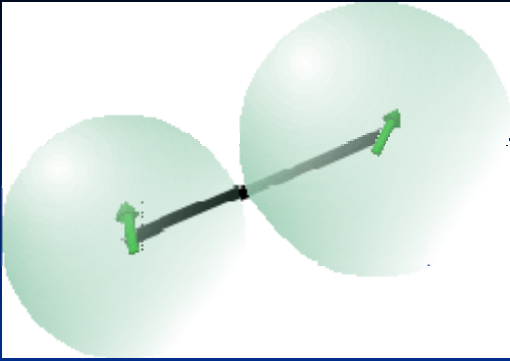
By Eric Sanchez

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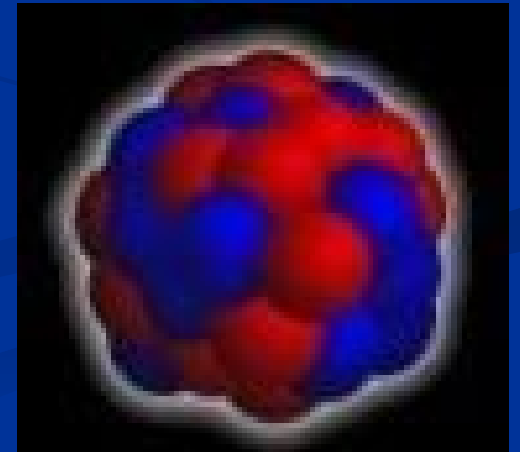
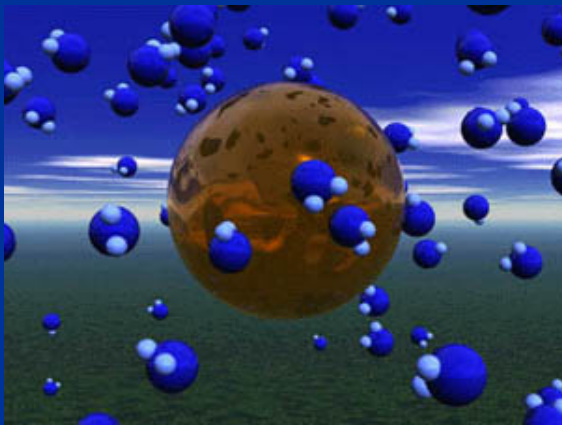
August 4, 2008

PCCM

P.R.E.M.



Nucleation and Freezing:
An investigation of subcooled systems in the
Coarse Grain (Marrink/Martini)
model



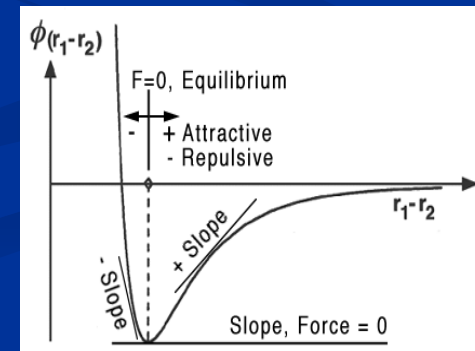
Questions and topics for Summer research

- For pure solvent systems, at what temperature do we see freezing?
- Does the nucleation of molecules (CG particles) affect the temperature at which we see freezing?
- Can we use the tools we have to obtain “snap shots” in time and examine how a system behaves at the temperature extremes and in between?

Background into model and analyses...

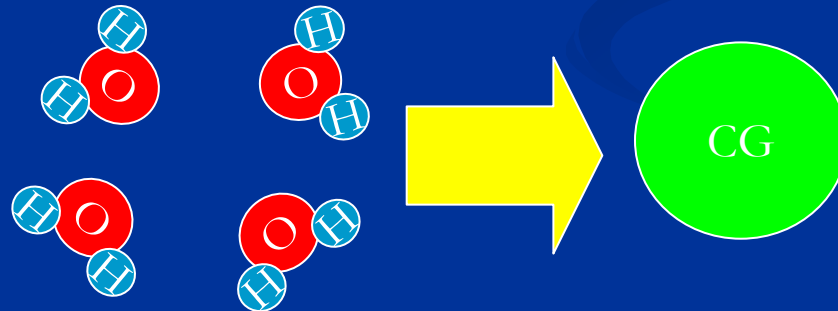
- First off... preliminary concepts and terms
 - Nucleation – particles within the system that have clustered together (i.e. enter a solid phase)
 - Sub-cooled systems
- What is the CG (Marrink/Martini) model?
 - What kind of systems does it attempt to model?
 - Lennard-Jones systems (Lennard-Jonesium) governed by a 12-6 potential energy function given by :

$$U_{LJ} = 4\epsilon \left[\left(\frac{\sigma_{ij}}{r_{ij}} \right)^{12} - \left(\frac{\sigma_{ij}}{r_{ij}} \right)^6 \right]$$



Background into model and analyses...

- How does it model interactions among particles?
 - Force Fields – short range interactions
 - Bonded interactions $-V_{\text{bond}}(\mathbf{R})=1/2[K_{\text{bond}}(\mathbf{R}-\mathbf{R}_{\text{bond}})^2]$
 - Charged groups $-U_{\text{el}}(\mathbf{r})=q_i q_j / 4\pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r r$
 - L-J for nonbonded interactions $-U_{\text{LJ}}(\mathbf{r})=4\epsilon [(\sigma_{ij}/r_{ij})^{12} - (\sigma_{ij}/r_{ij})^6]$
 - Molecule mapping - Interaction centers for different molecule types (i.e. 4 to 1 mapping)



- How do we actually simulate these systems
 - Simulation Package: Gromacs 3.3

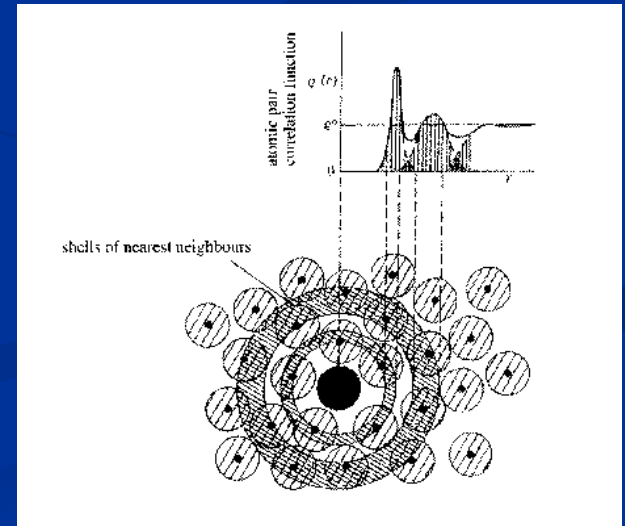
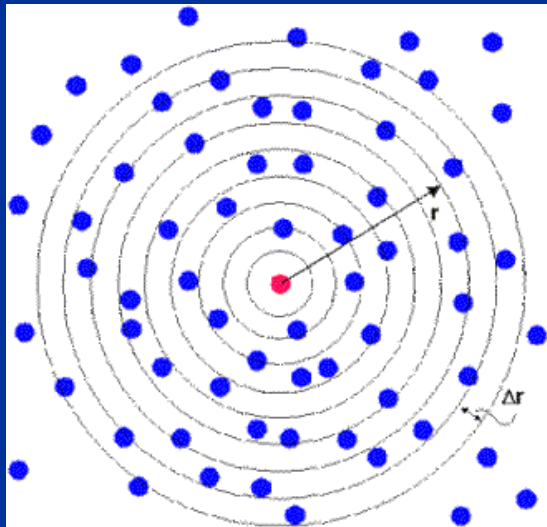
Analyses...

- For this model, what tools will we be using to verify whether a system freezes or not?
 - Indicators of freezing
 - Radial Distribution Function
 - Diffusion coefficients (MSD Vs. Time)
 - A combination of programming and visual inspection

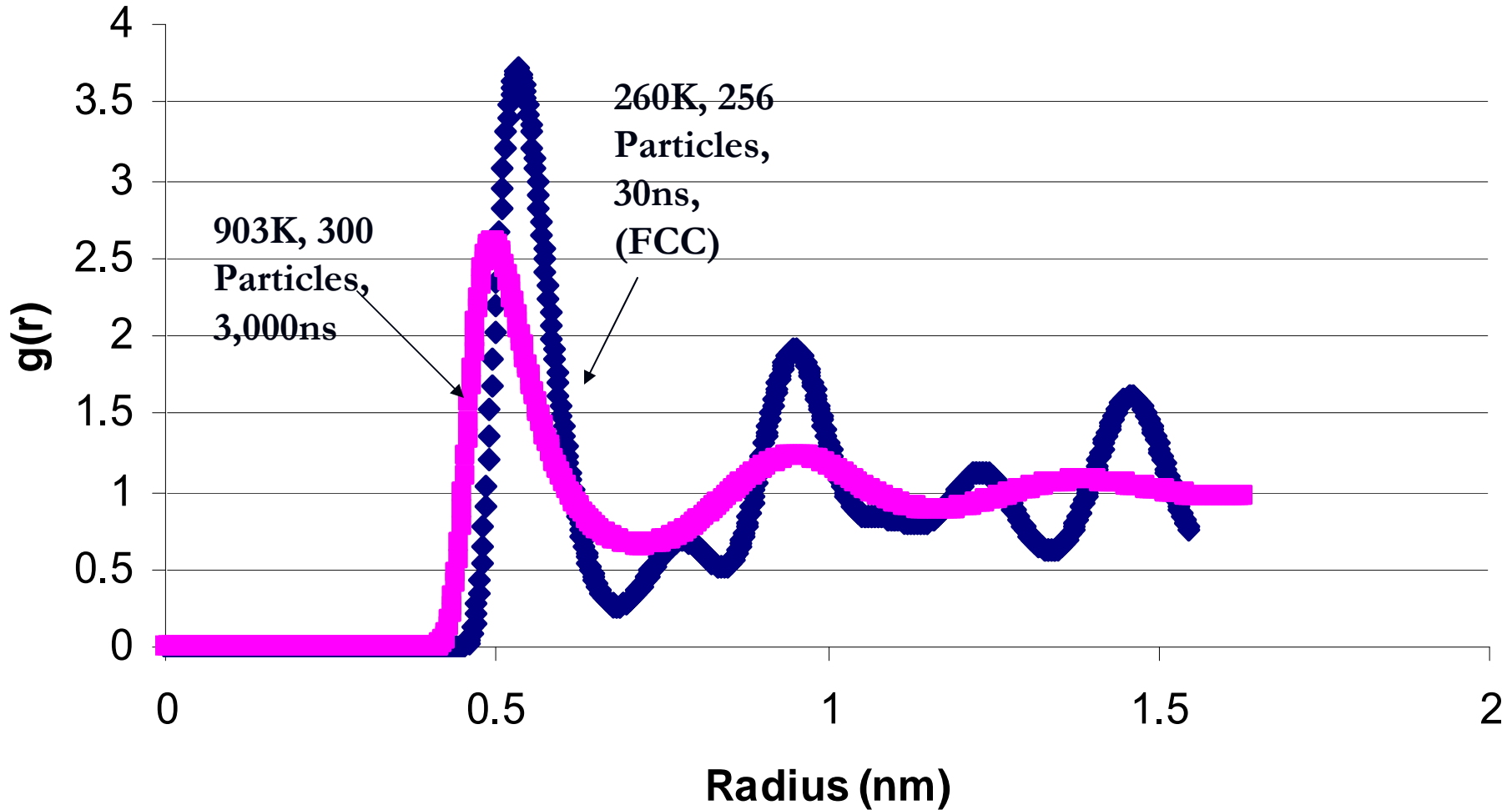
Radial Distribution Function

- What is the R.D.F. and how does it help us to determine freezing in our model?
 - Pair Correlation Function
 - Concentric shells of width Δr
 - Distance r between particle i and j^{th}

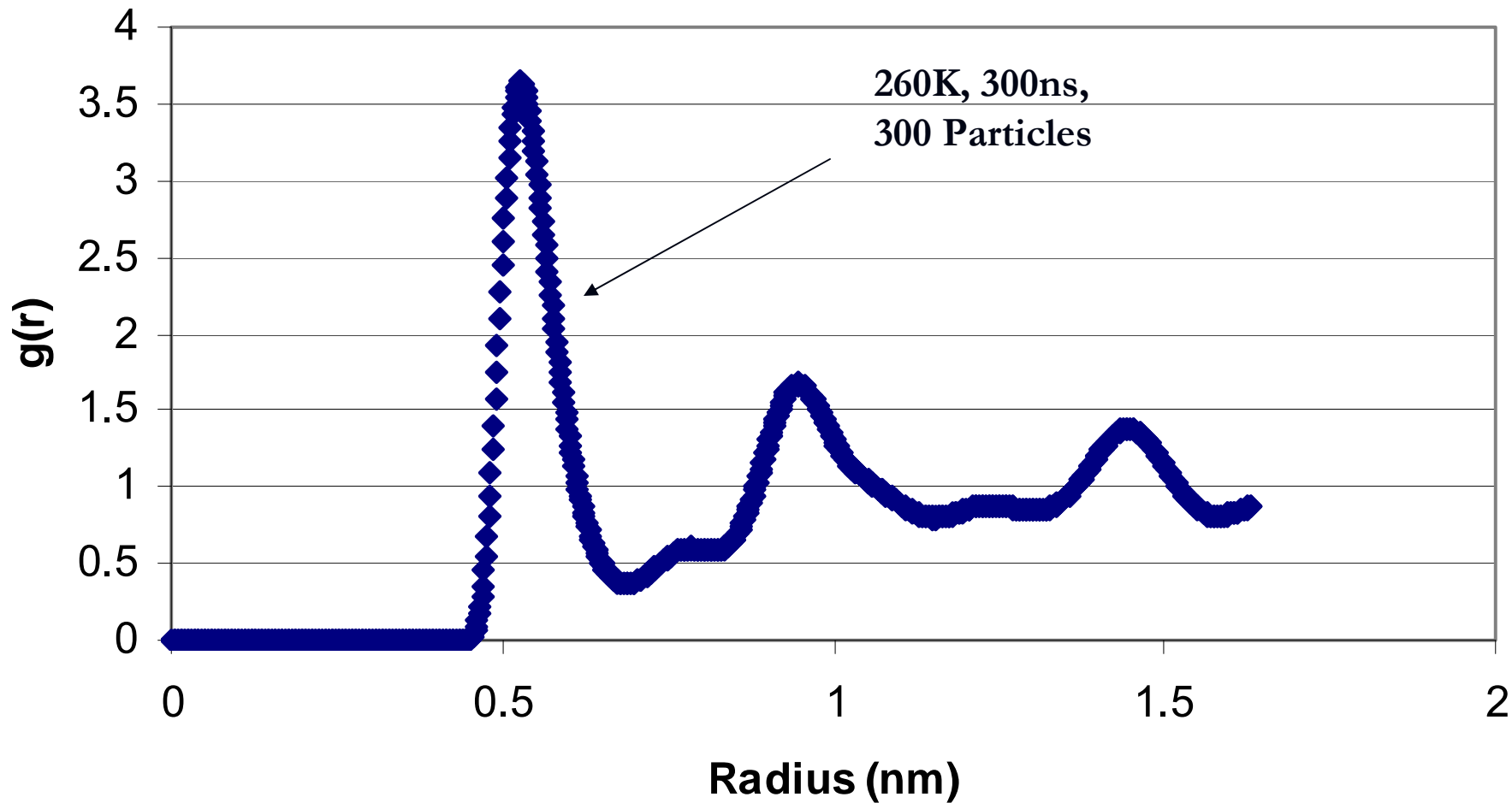
$$\sum 4\pi r^2 g(r) \rho \Delta r$$



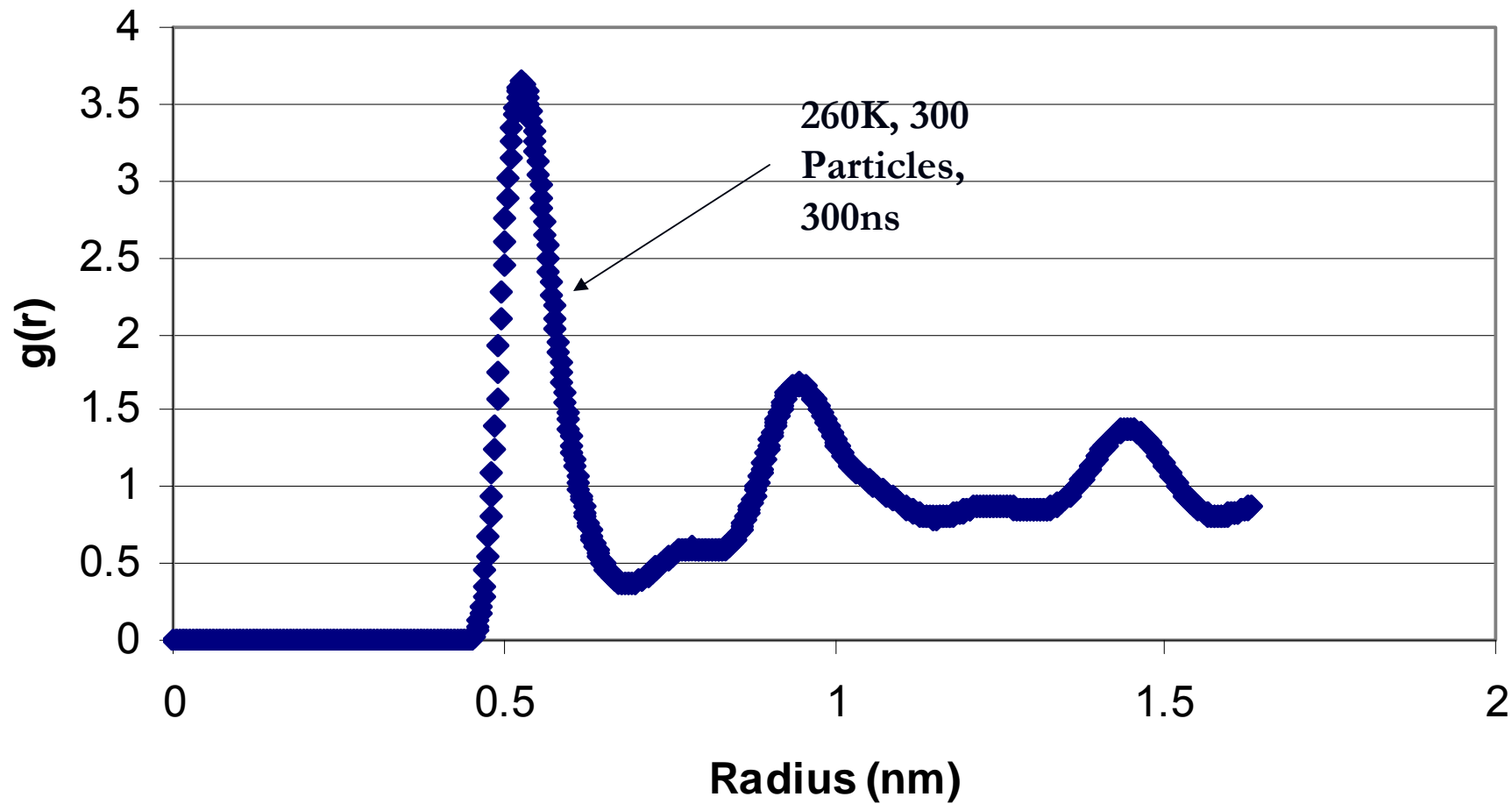
Radial Distribution Function



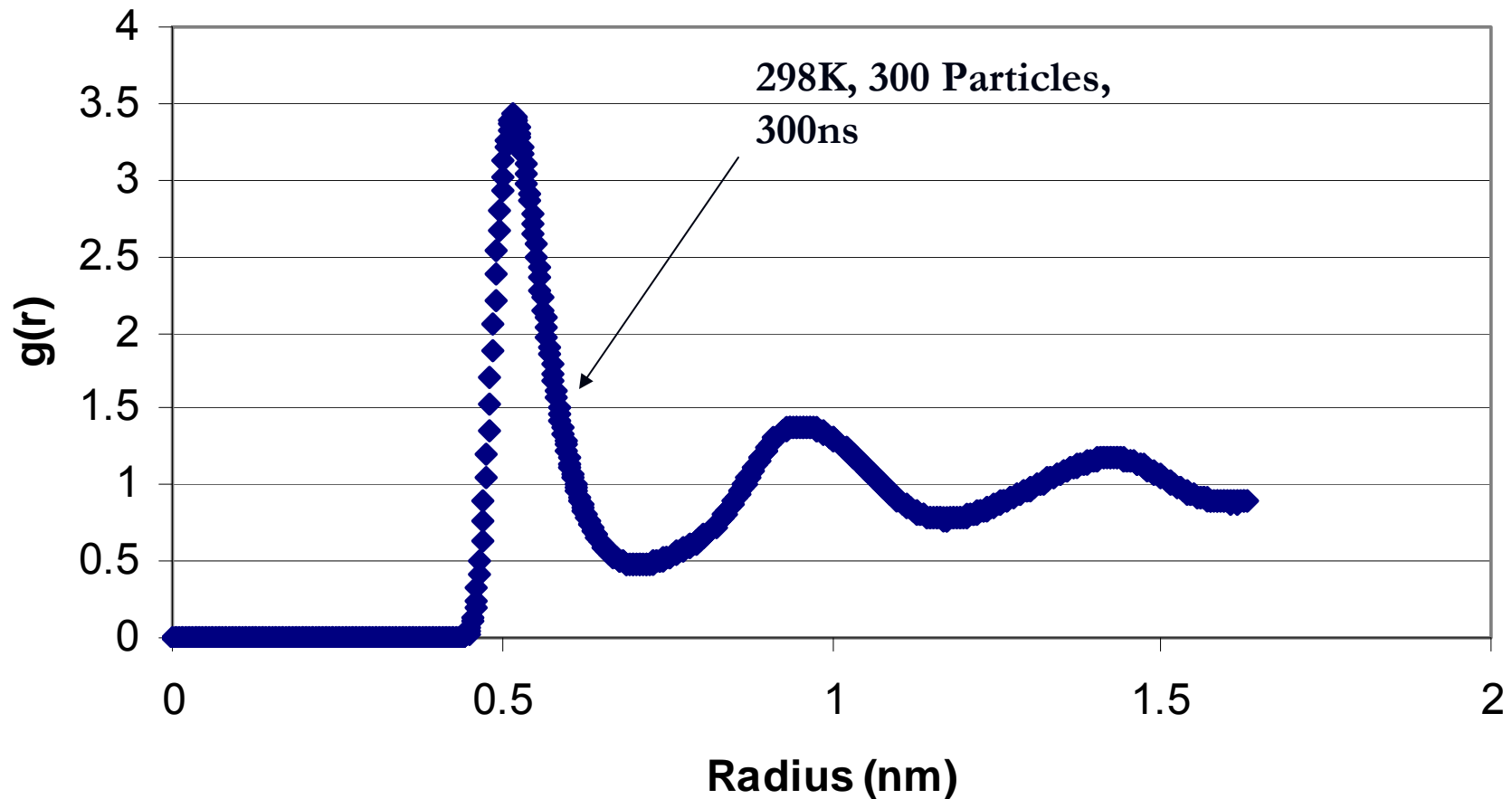
Radial Distribution Function : Simulation Data



Radial distribution Function Simulation Data



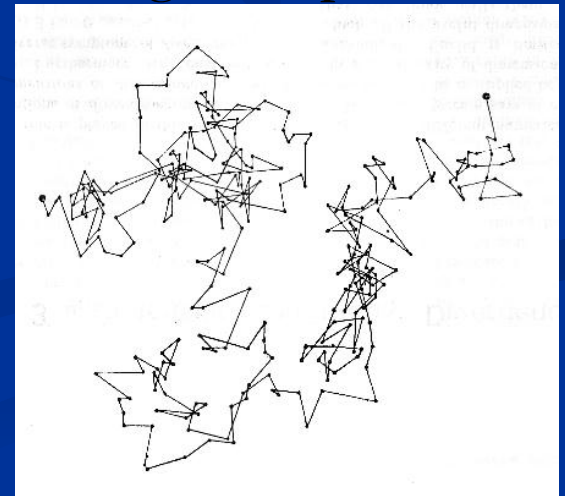
Radial distribution Function Simulation Data



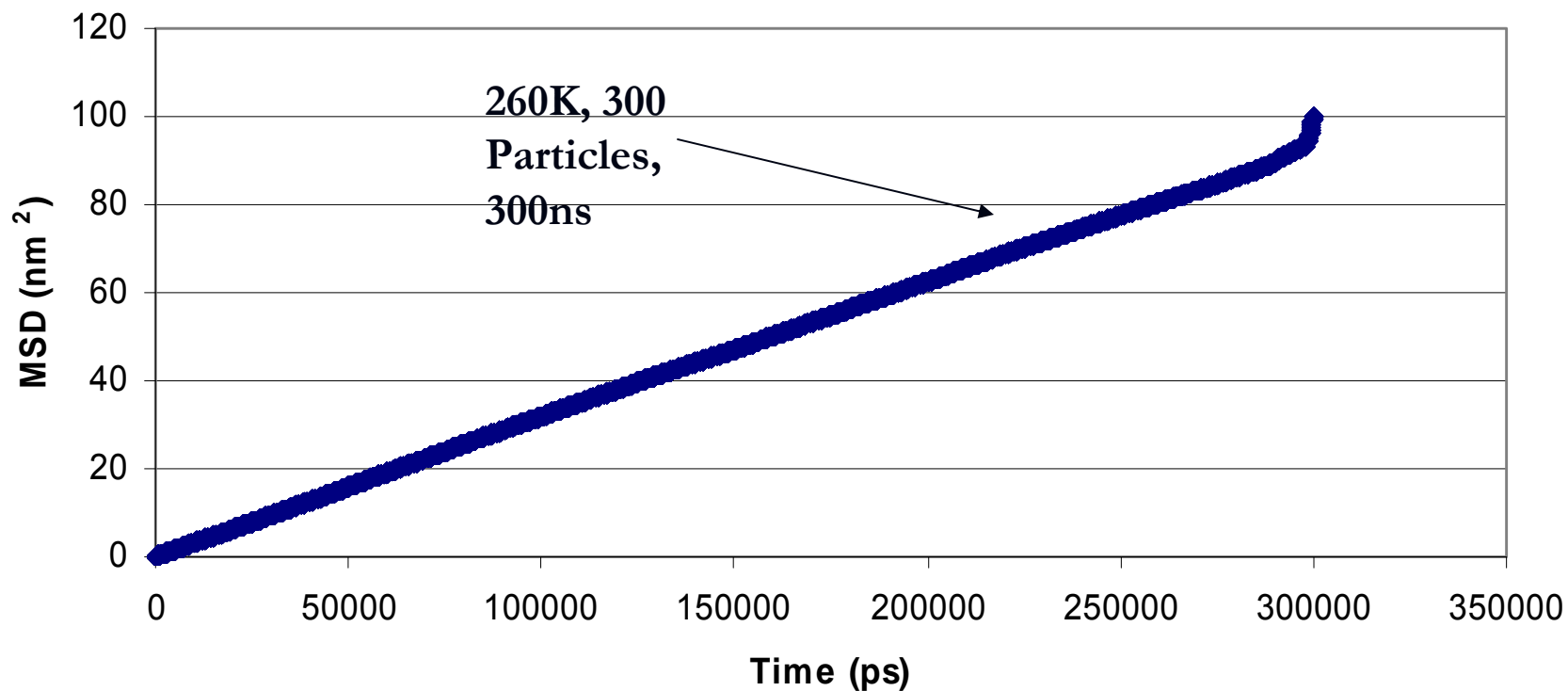
Mean Squared Displacement

- Preliminary information
 - We study pure solvent systems (i.e. water in cubic boxes)
- Apparent random (Brownian) motion of particles in the system of interest
 - Phenomenon occurs in the cores of stars at high temperature
- What is Mean squared displacement?
 - It is given by the Einstein relation:

$$\langle r^2 \rangle = 6 D t + C$$

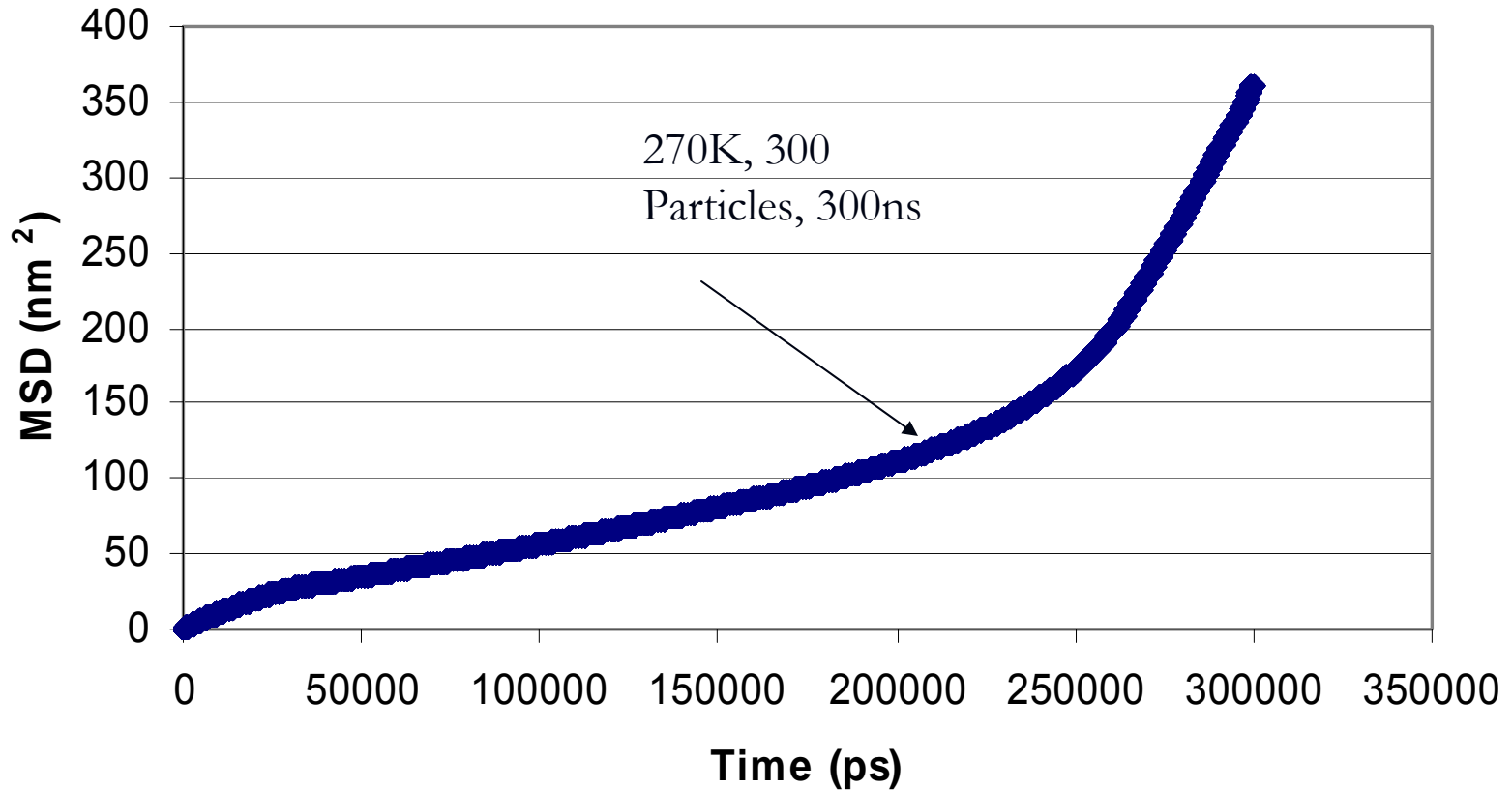


Mean Squared Displacement Simulation Data



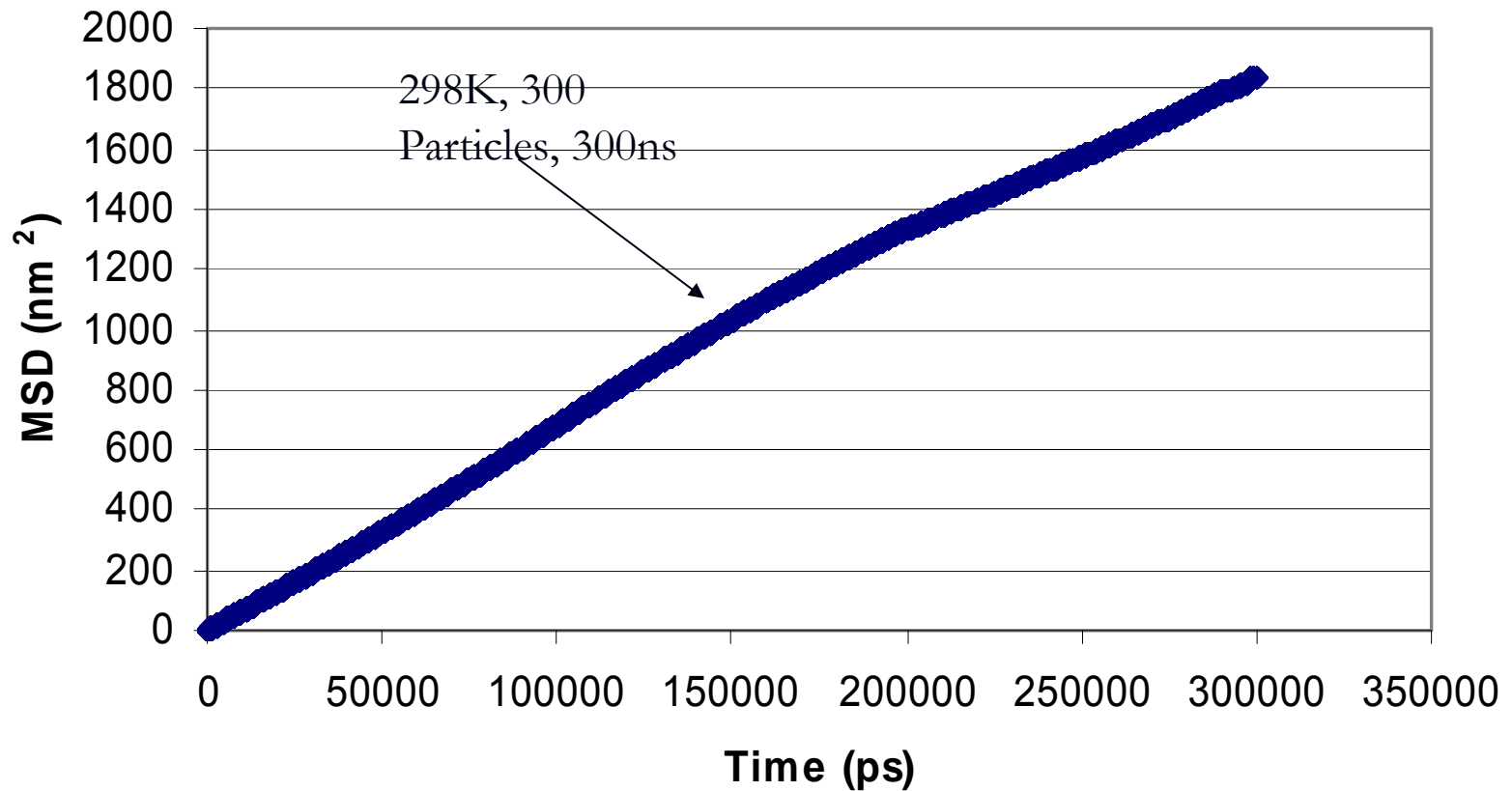
Diffusion Coefficient for 260K:
 $0.0513 (\pm 0.0020) \times 10^{-5} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$

Mean Squared Displacement Simulation Data



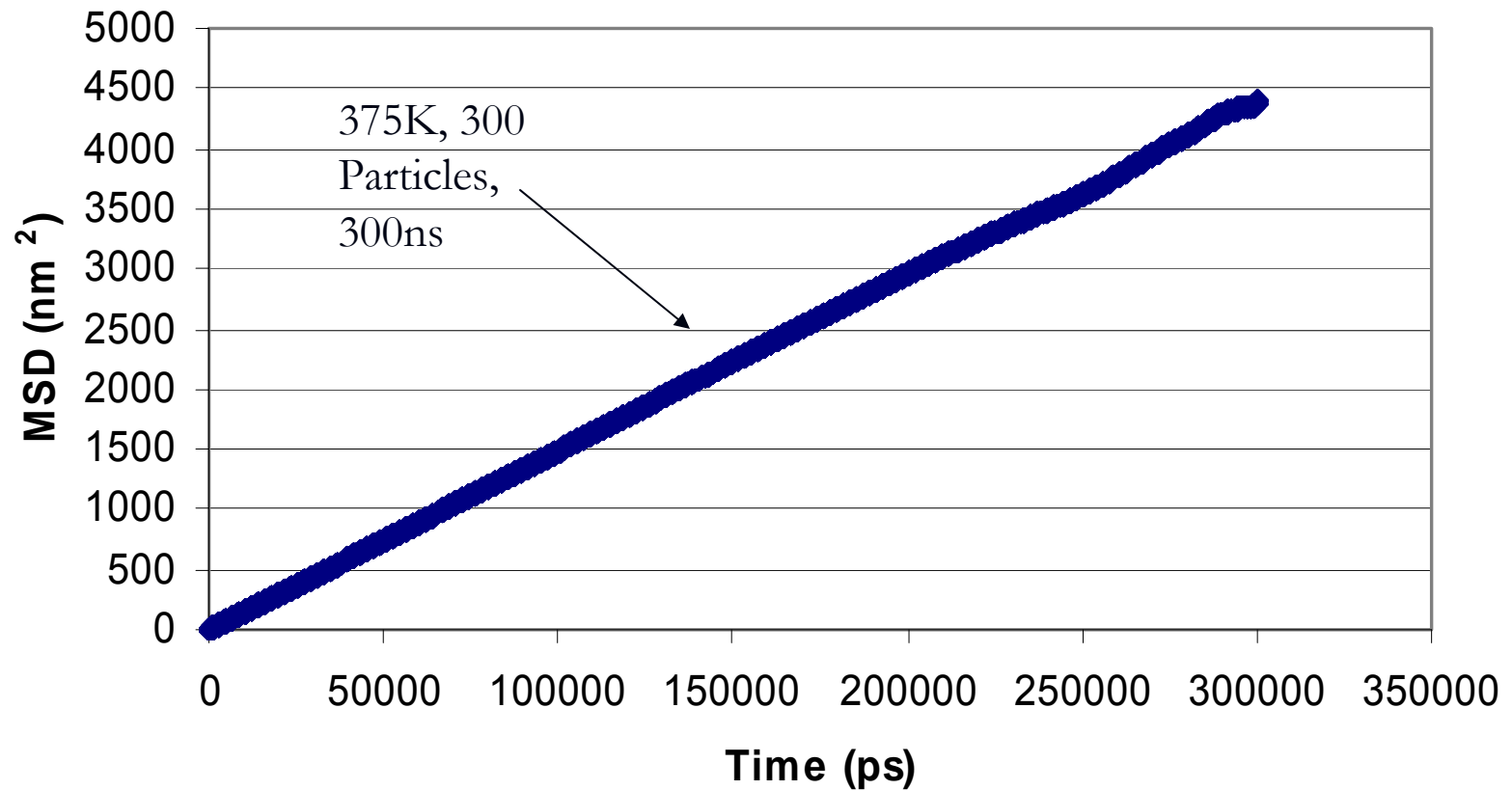
Diffusion Coefficient for 270K:
 $0.1118(\pm 0.1041) \times 10^{-5} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$

Mean Squared Displacement: Simulation Data



Diffusion Coefficient for 298K:
 $1.0478(\pm 0.3093) \times 10^{-5} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$

Mean Squared Displacement: Simulation Data



Diffusion Coefficient for 375K:
 $2.4201(\pm 0.1676) \times 10^{-5} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$

Conclusions

- For systems studied, we determined that a system freezes at around 260K, based on comparison of RDF's at this temperature and above.
- Nucleation does play a key role on how a system freezes at subcooled temperatures for this model but technique used to find nuclei needs to be refined and take into consideration system size and nuclei size
- For Diffusion coefficients, the trends are as expected and provide further evidence of freezing at the indicated temperature

Future Work...

- Increase the number of particles in our pure solvent system
- Determine when freezing occurs for larger systems of particles
- Study surfactant systems in solvent systems such as water
- Investigate the effects of nucleation of water molecules on the self-assembly of micelles
- Improve the nucleation code to incorporate more sophisticated methods to determine nucleation and structure type, namely “order parameters” such as spherical harmonics

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