

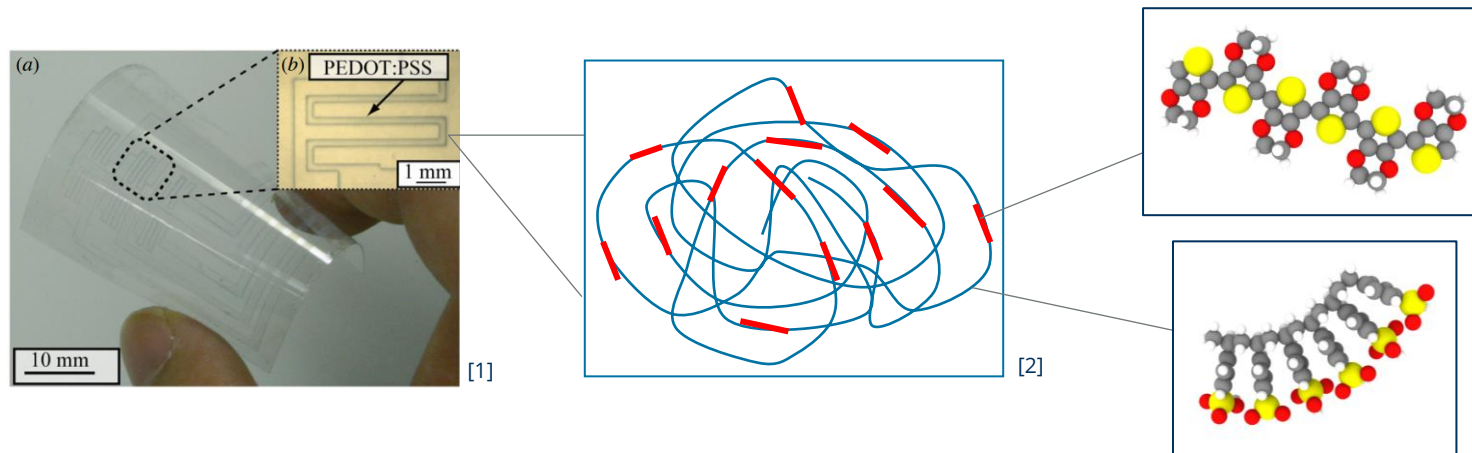
Chair of Material Science & Nanotechnology
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Multiscale Simulation Framework for Functional Polymers

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Motivation

- **How can the functional properties of a polymer be predicted for an application?**
 - Determination of functional parameters from atomistic level upwards
- **Challenges:**
 - Property optimization based on structural analysis & local atomistic conditions



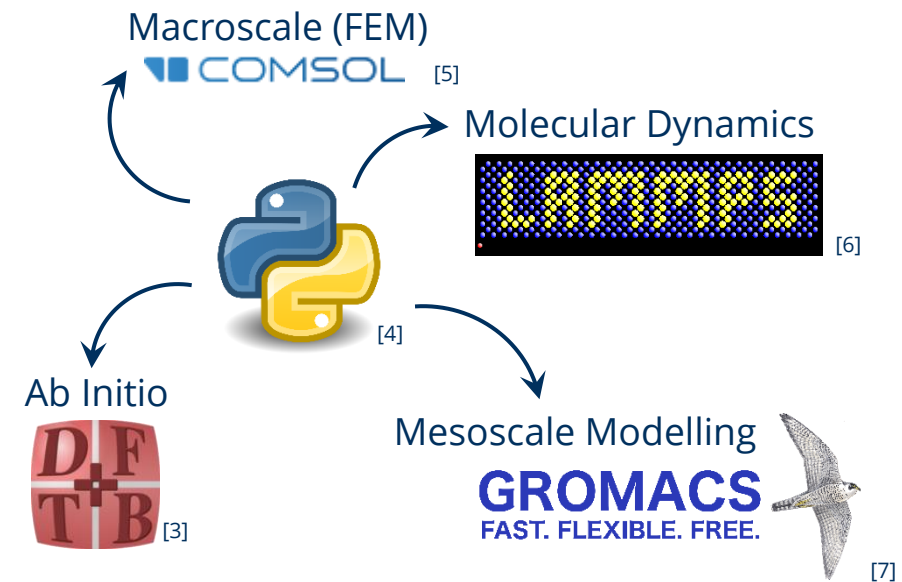
Hierachical property relations! → Example: Strain gauge

[1] S. Takamatsu et al., J. Micromech. Microeng. 2010, 20, 6

[2] Based on: U. Lang, E. Müller, N. Naujoks, J. Dual, Adv. Funct. Mater. 2009, 19, 1215

Introduction

- Combining advantages of (*open source*) modelling & simulation software with **simulation framework**
 - Python programming language as control unit
 - Includes pre- and post processing
 - Flexible & extendable
- Starting point:** Poly-3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene (PEDOT)
 - Wide researched polymer
 - Many modifications



[3] https://dftbplus.org/fileadmin/_processed_/e/8/csm_DFTB-Plus-Icon_06_f_1200x1200_9121b134be.png

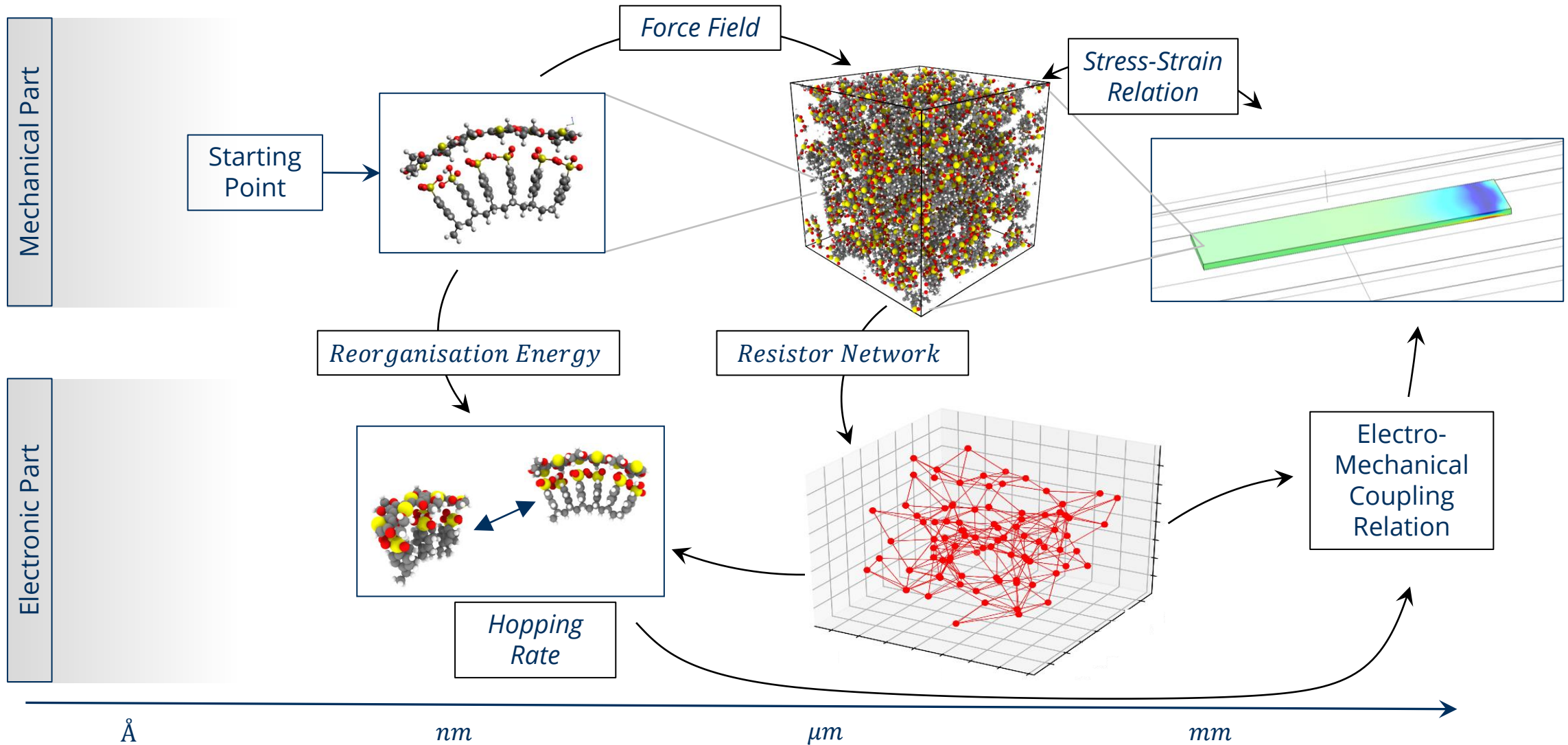
[4] <https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/0/0a/Python.svg>

[5] https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/2/28/Comsol_logo.svg

[6] <https://lammps.sandia.gov/movies/logo.gif>

[7] https://developer.nvidia.com/blog/wpcontent/uploads/2020/02/gromacs_logo1_centered.png

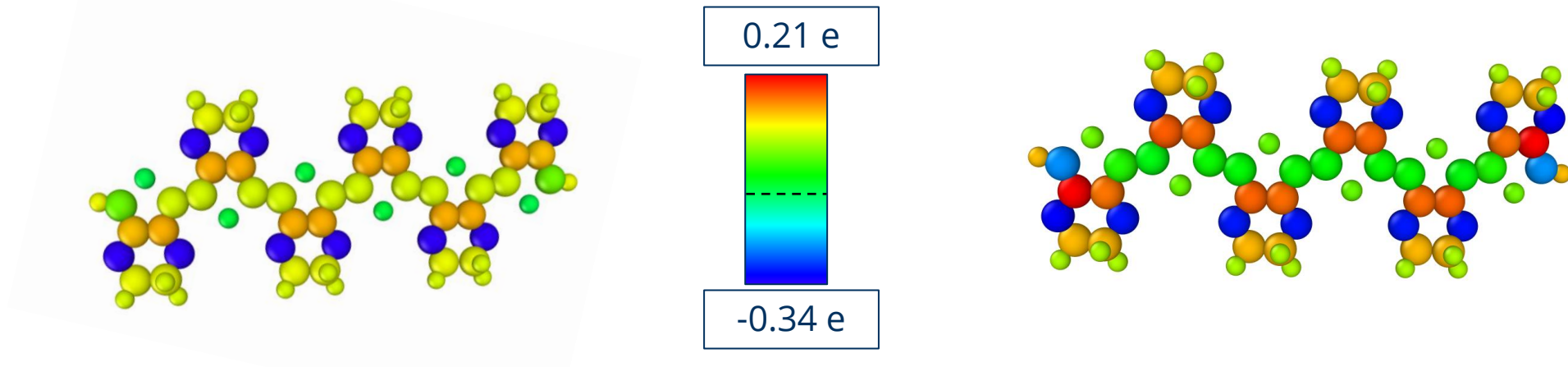
Multiscale Electronic-Mechanical Coupling



Molecular Build Up

What do we need fundamentally for simulating our polymer system?

- Estimation of **force field**
 - Charges from *Dreiding* [8] force field vs. *ab initio* method



- Inter-molecular energy: Lennard-Jones Potential $E(r) = 4\varepsilon \left(\left(\frac{\sigma}{r} \right)^{12} - \left(\frac{\sigma}{r} \right)^6 \right)$
- **RVE:** Adjustable volume fraction of PEDOT & PSS chains → semi-crystalline, amorphous

[8] S. L. Mayo, B. D. Olafson, W. A. Goddard III, J. Phys. Chem. 1990, 94, 8897

Calculation of Individual Resistors

Hopping rate: $k = t^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{\hbar^2 k_B \lambda T} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \exp \left(-\frac{\lambda}{4 k_B T} \right)$ [9], [10]

t – Transfer integral, λ – Reorganisation energy

Mobility: $\mu = \frac{ekd^2}{2 n_D k_B T}$ [11]

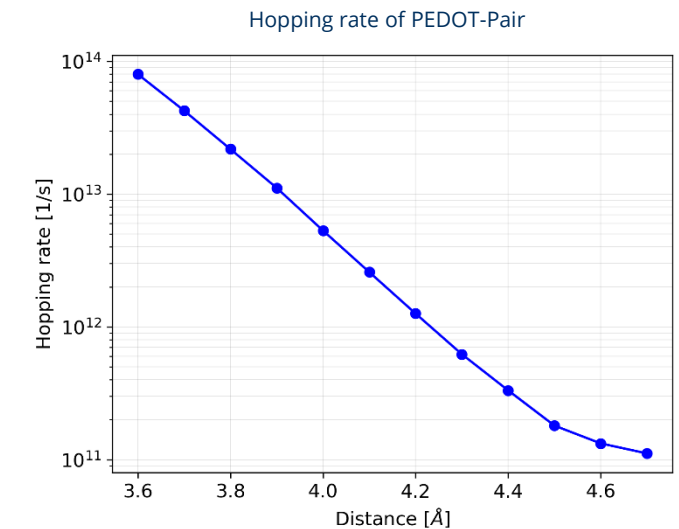
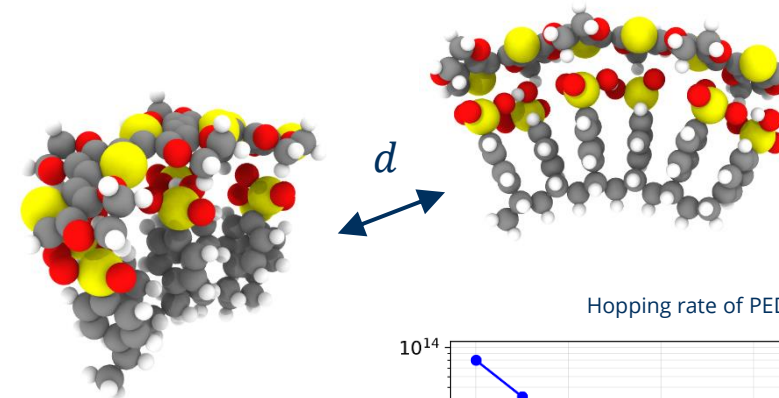
d – Distance, n_D – Dimension

Resistivity: $\Pi \sigma = \Delta \rho(\mu)$

Π – Piezoresistive coupling matrix

• With Ohm's law

• Describes macroscopic electronic-mechanical coupling



Using hopping rate to describe piezoresistive coupling!

[9] F. Günther, S. Gemming, G. Seifert, J. Phys. Chem. C 2016, 120, 9581

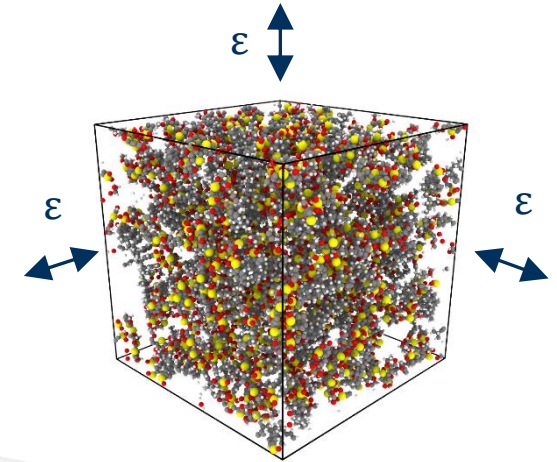
[10] D. Cagardová et al., Acta Chimica Slovaca 2018, 2, 83

[11] S.-H. Wen, A. Li, J. Song, W.-Q. Deng, K.-L. Han, W.A. Goddard III, J. Phys. Chem. B 2009, 113, 26, 8813

Electronic-Mechanical Coupling: Network Approach

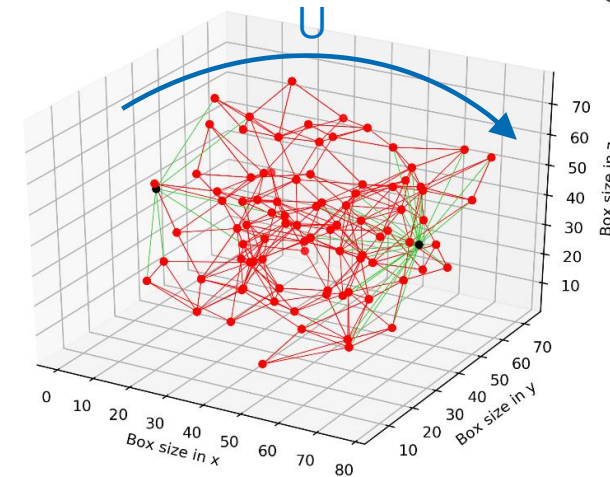
Elastic Network:

- Deformation of Representative Volume Element (RVE) in different directions
- Determination of anisotropic elastic properties



Electronic Network:

- Construction of network
 - Based on chain positions & distances between chains
- Calculation of electrical resistance in load direction [12]



[12] H. A. Knudsen, S. Fazekas, Journal of Computational Physics 2006, 211, 700

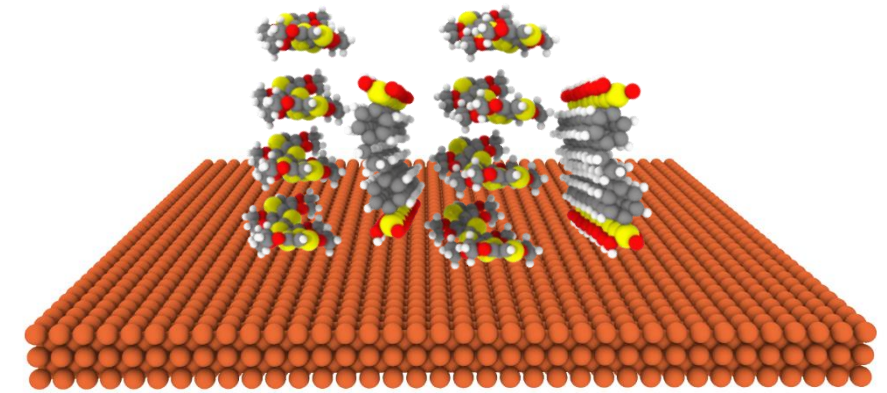
$$R_{\text{direction}} = \frac{U}{I}$$

Analysis of resistance over all time steps of MD simulation!

Summary & Outlook

Summary:

- Molecular Dynamics (MD) simulations as fundamental basis for polymer structure
 - Ab initio method is chosen to describe resistance between chains
 - Combination of MD simulation & ab initio simulations for piezoresistive coupling
 - Elastic properties from MD simulations
- Input for **macroscale simulations** (FEM)



Outlook:

- Implementation of microscopic chain structures
- Framework transfer to different functional properties → Gas sensor [13]

[13] A. Marutaphan, Y. Seekaew, C. Wongchoosuk,
Nanoscale Research Letters 2017, 12, 90

Thank you for your attention!