

Entropy-driven Phase Transition of Semiflexible Hard-Sphere Polymer Packings in Two and Three Dimensions

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Motivation

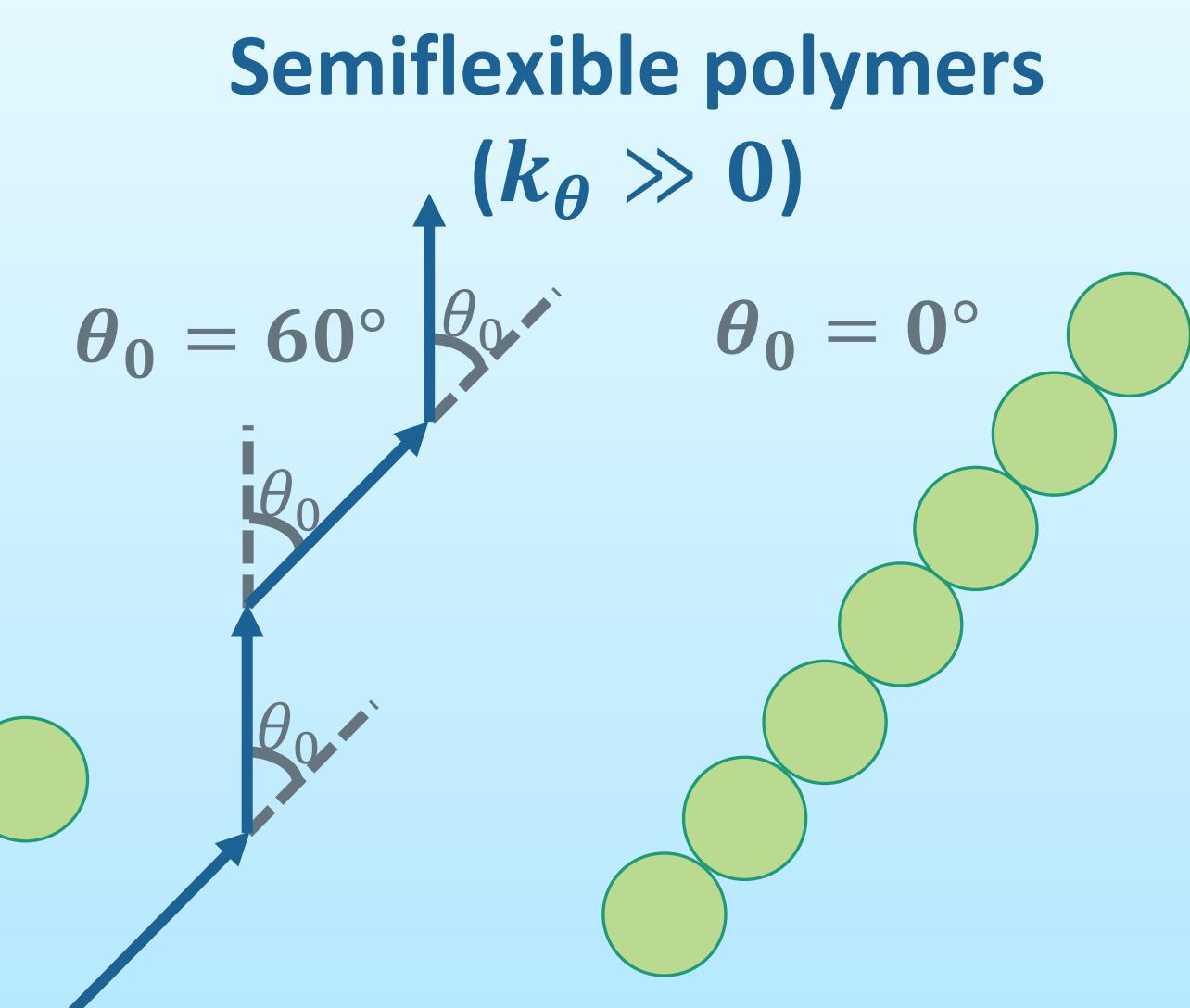
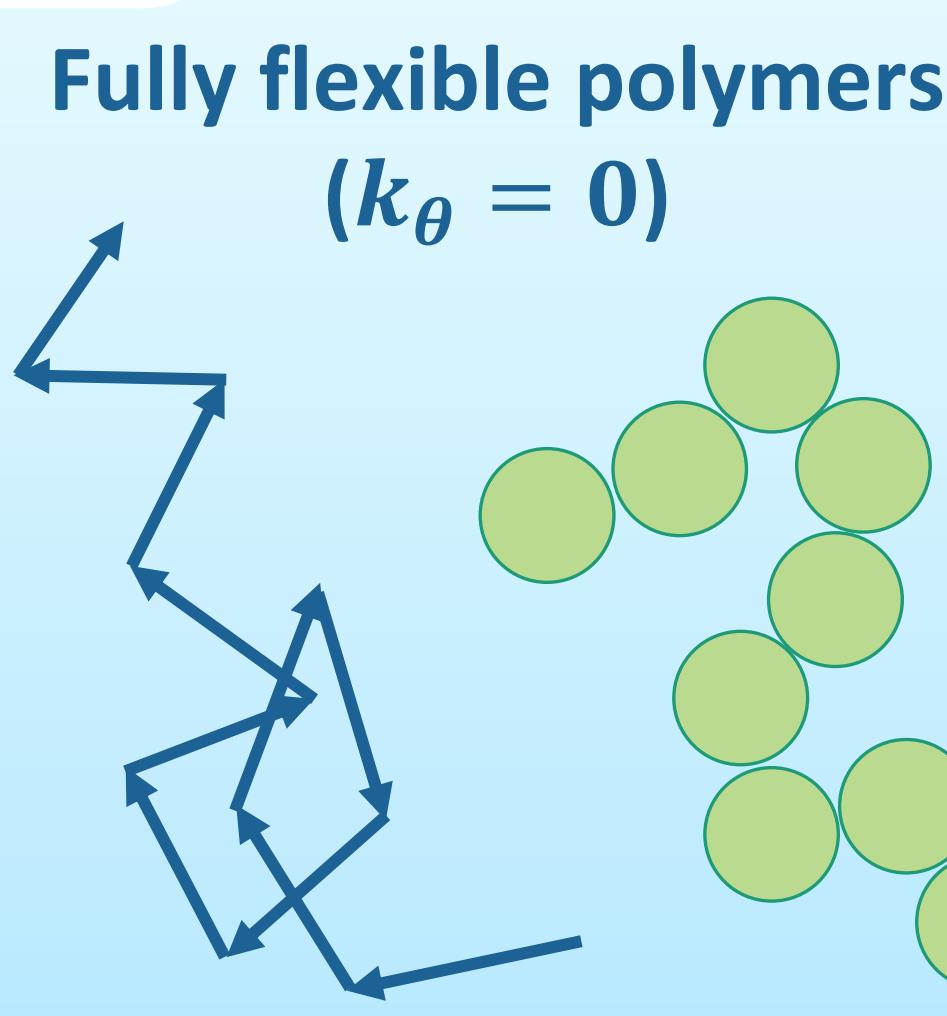
Objective: Study the effect of **chain stiffness** and **concentration** on **crystallization** of **athermal, linear semiflexible polymers** in 3-D bulk and 2-D thin films.

Simulation Tools:

- Monte Carlo suite for the simulation of complex, polymer-based systems [1,2].
- Characteristic Crystallographic Element (CCE) descriptor to gauge local environment of computer-generated systems [3,4].

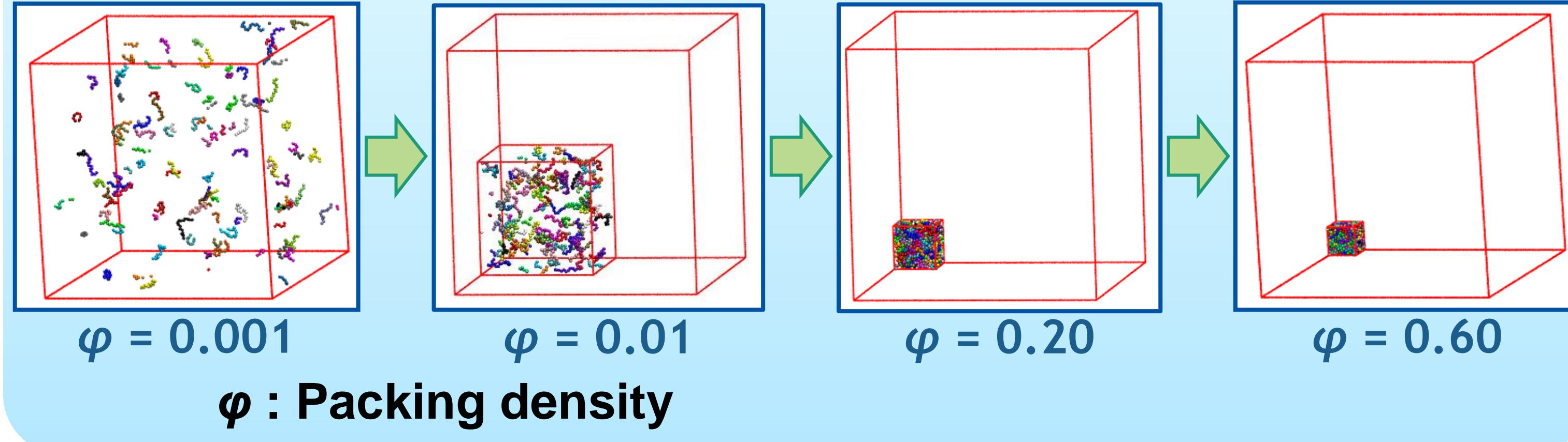
Molecular Model

- Linear chains of tangent hard spheres of uniform size.
 - Chain Stiffness → Bending angle potential: $v^{bend}(\theta) = k_\theta(\theta - \theta_0)^2$
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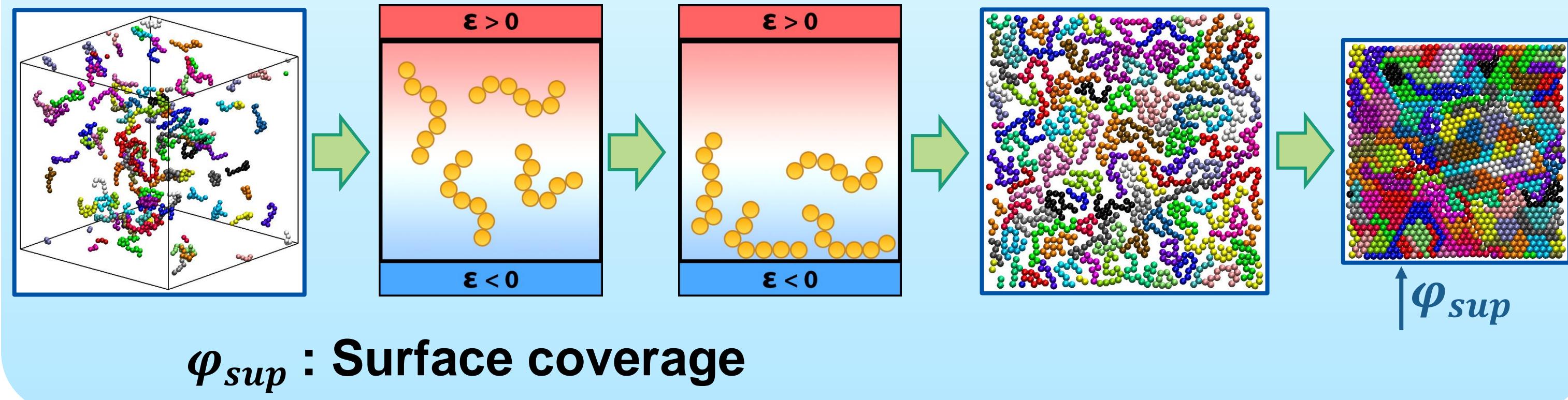
Shrinkage Simulations

- Shrinkage simulations generate configurations from dilute conditions up to the maximally random jammed (MRJ) state [5,6].



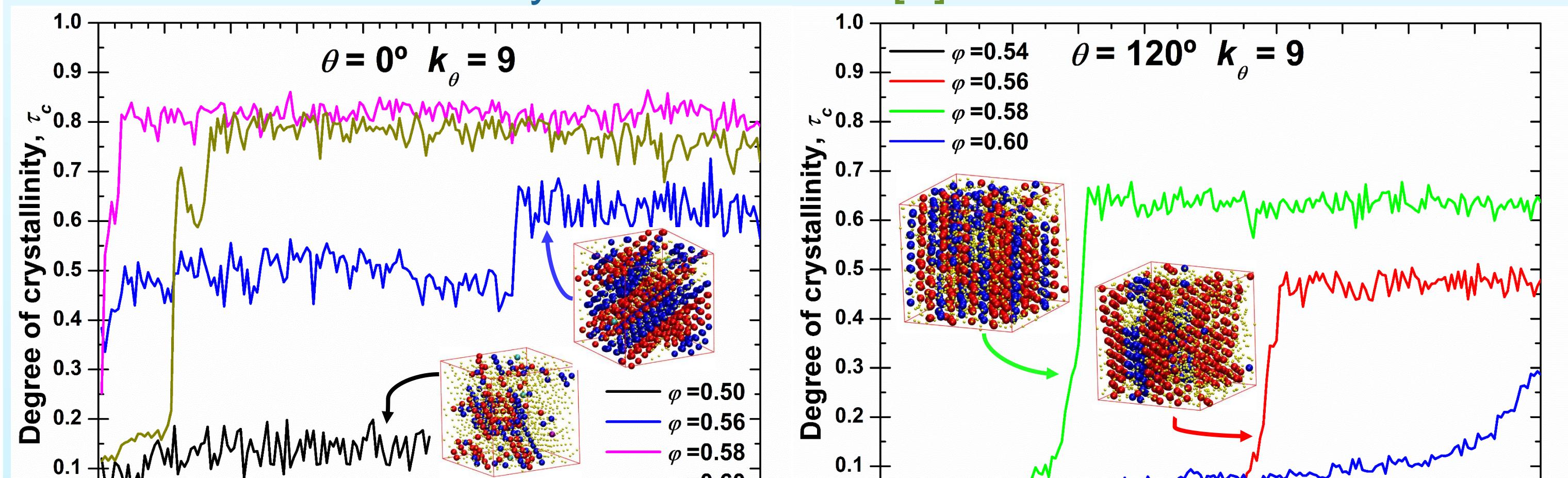
Creation of 2-D Thin Films

- Starting from bulk configurations, we insert flat walls and repulsive/attractive potential for polymers to be adsorbed on one surface, forming a **thin film of one-layer thickness**.

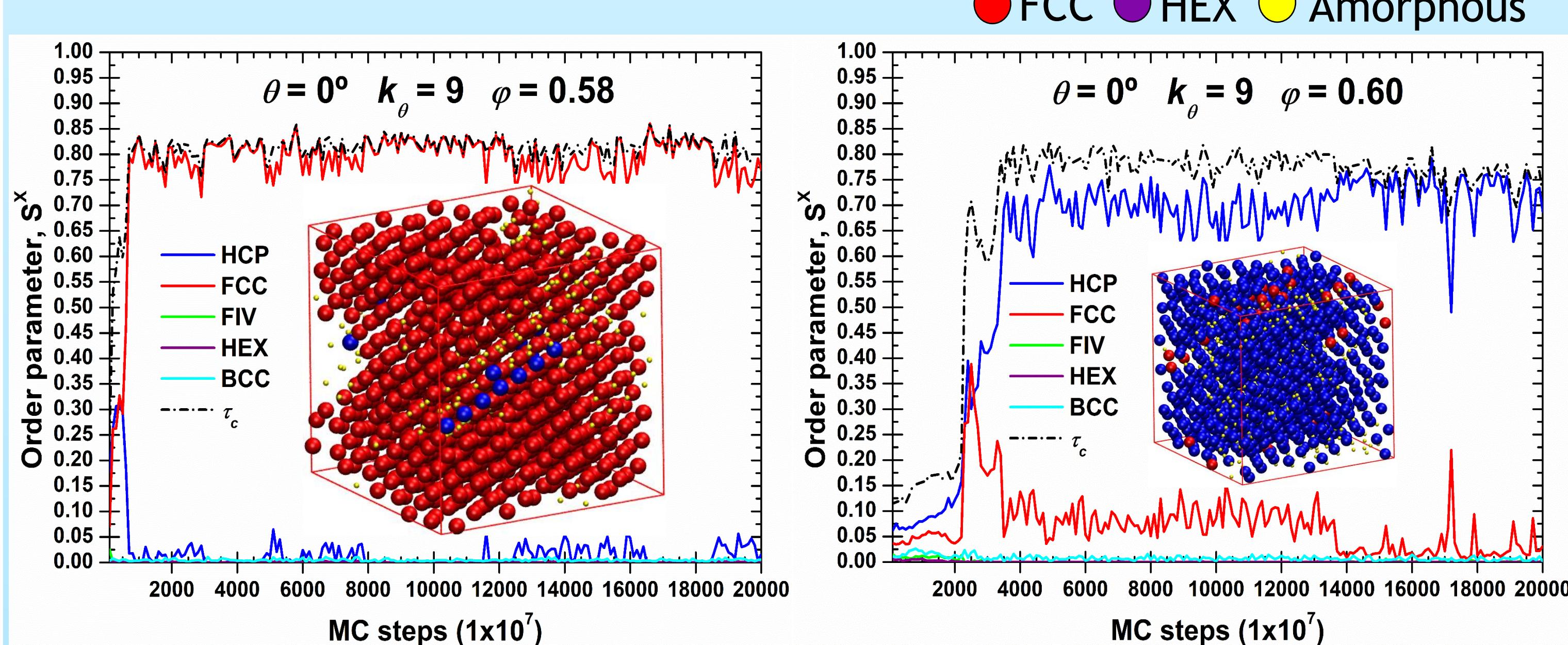


Bulk (3-D) systems

- For **semiflexible polymers**, crystallization occurs at lower packing densities than for **fully flexible chains** [7].

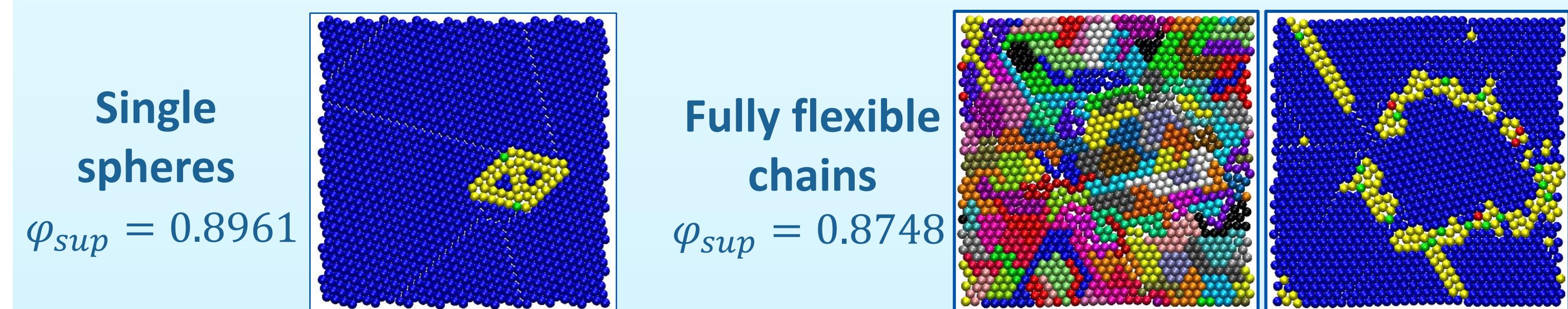


- Almost perfect HCP or FCC crystals are observed for the rod-like polymer chains ($\theta_0 = 0^\circ$).



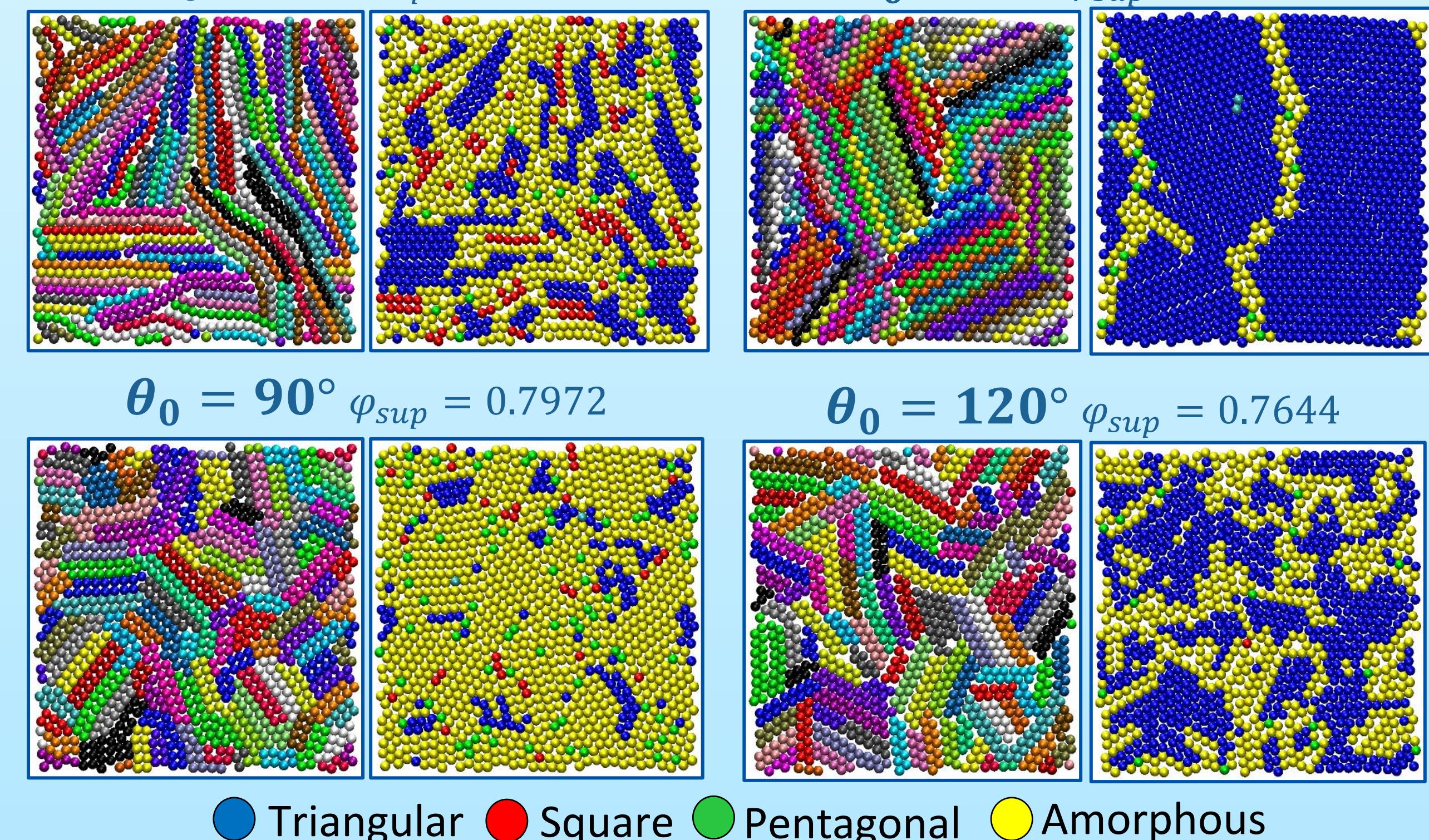
Thin-Film (2-D) systems

- 2-D films of **fully flexible polymers** form almost perfect triangular crystals (within 3% of the maximum possible (0.907)).



- Chain Stiffness has an appreciable effect on packing ability.

$$\theta_0 = 0^\circ \quad \varphi_{sup} = 0.7736 \quad k_\theta = 9 \quad \theta_0 = 60^\circ \quad \varphi_{sup} = 0.8387$$



References

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