

Dissipative dynamics simulations of star polymer microdroplets

Joshua A. Anderson

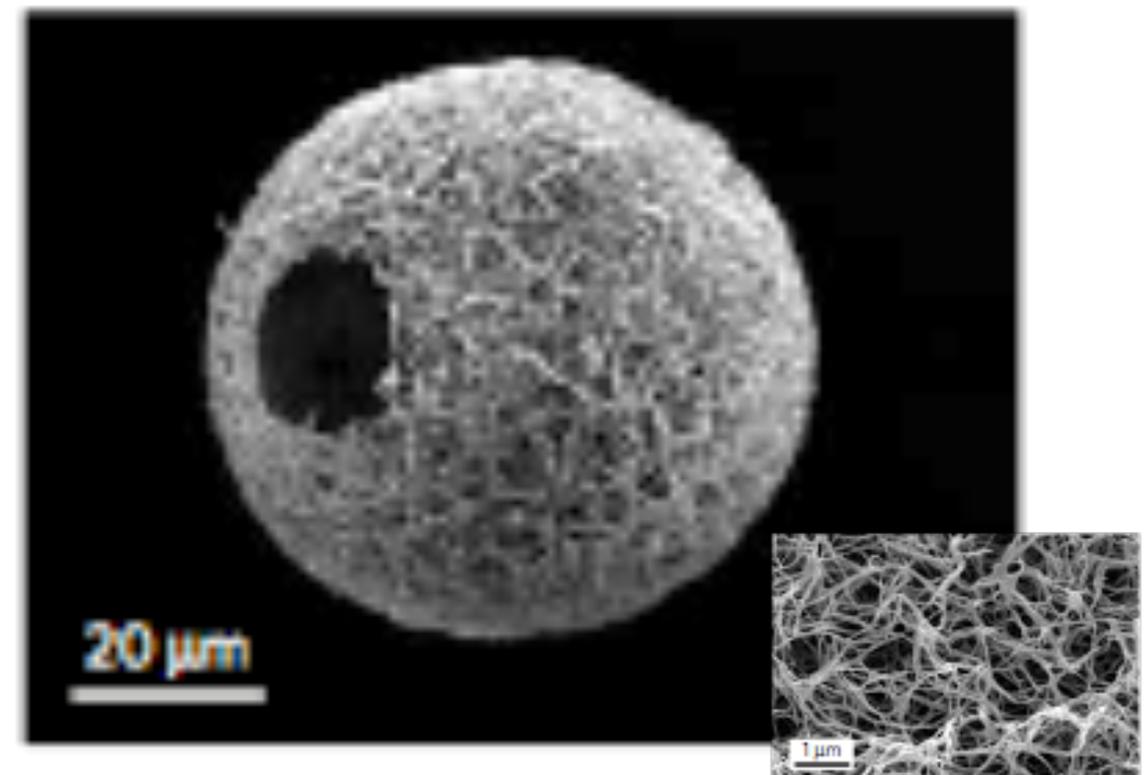
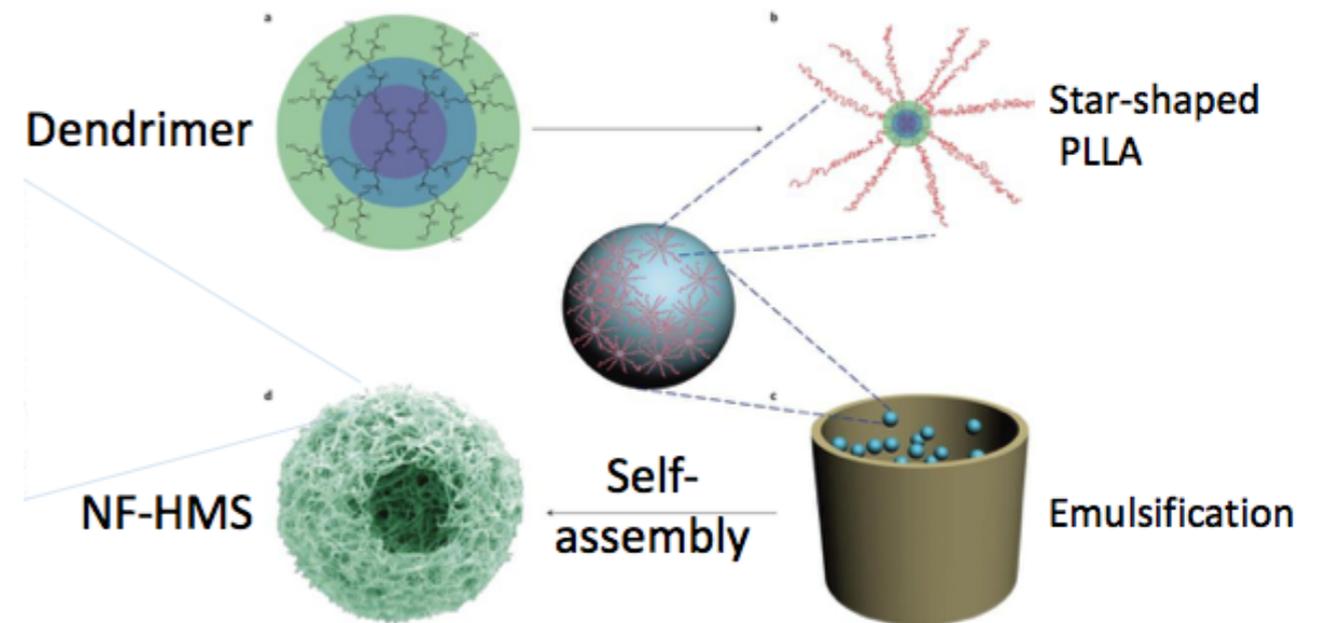
*Ryan Marson, Zhanpeng Zheng, Sharon Glotzer, Peter
Ma*

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Intro – Hollow microspheres for tissue regeneration

- Droplet morphology convenient for implanting in tissue.
- Initial structure formation was poorly understood. Mechanism for pore formation.
- Combined experimental/computational study to elucidate formation mechanisms.

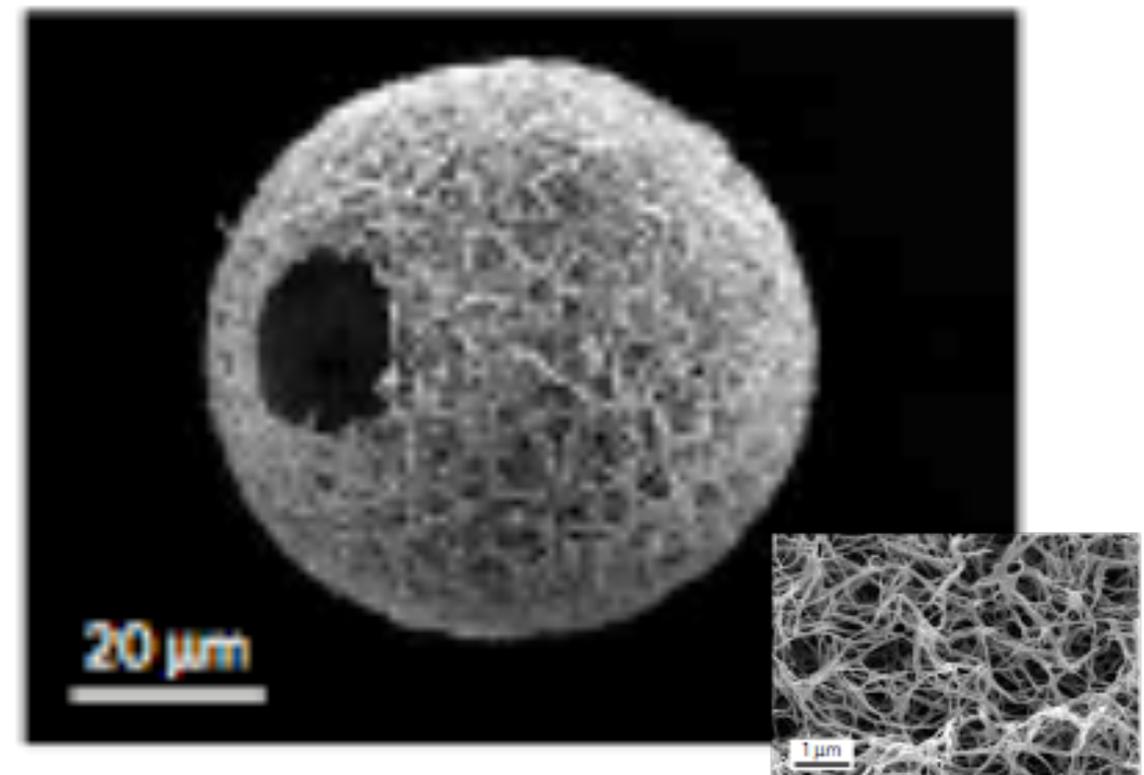
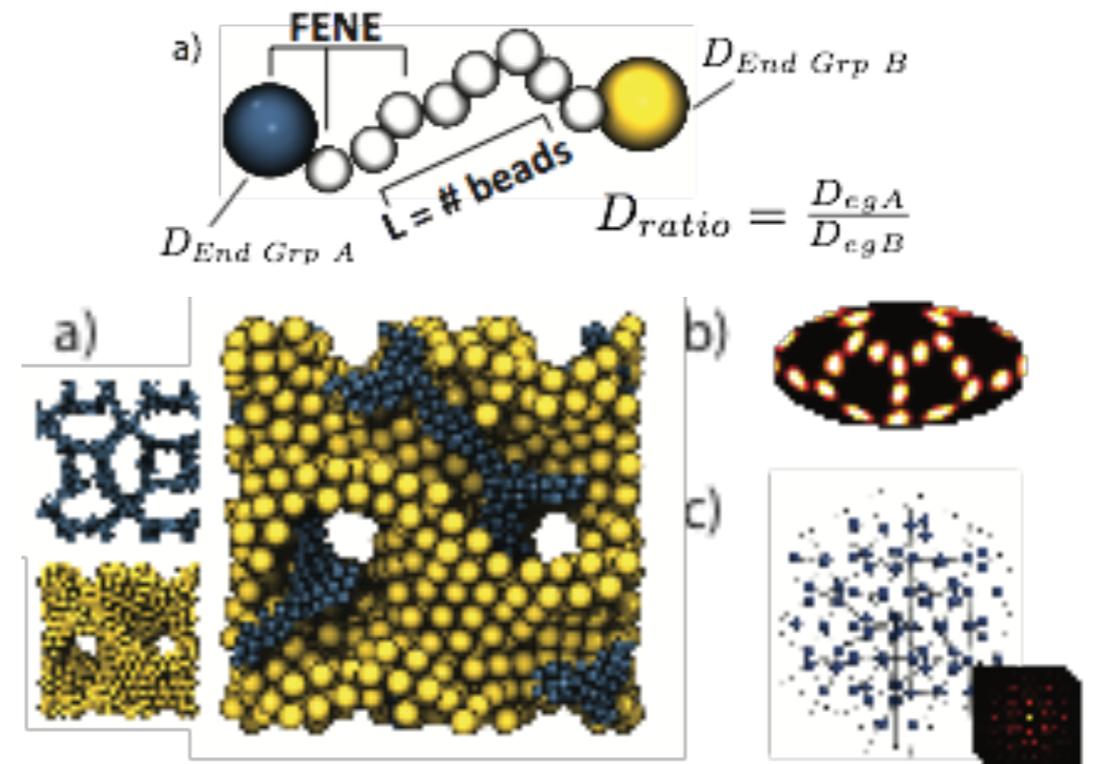


Ma et al., *Nature Materials* (2012)

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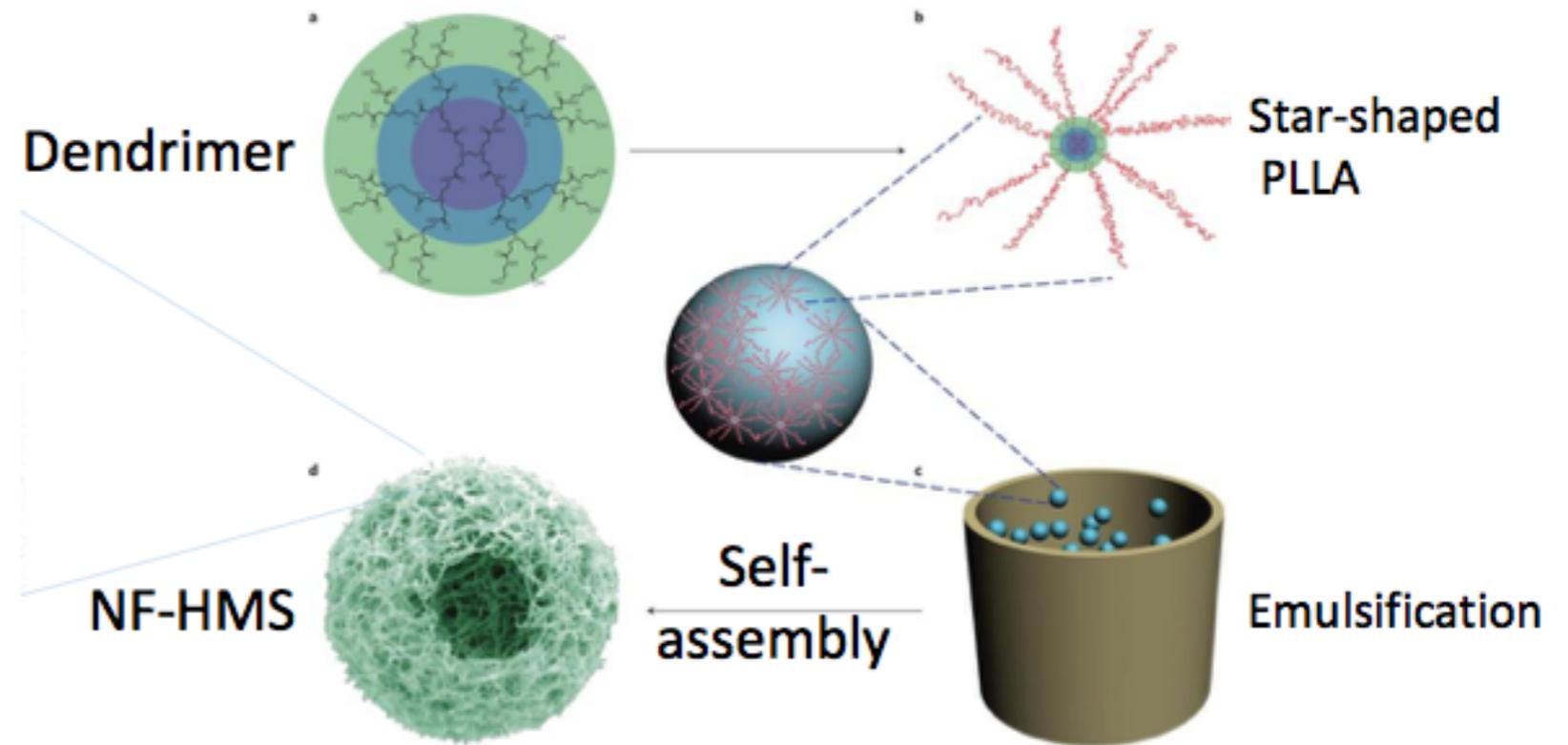
Marson et al., *Nano Letters* (2014)



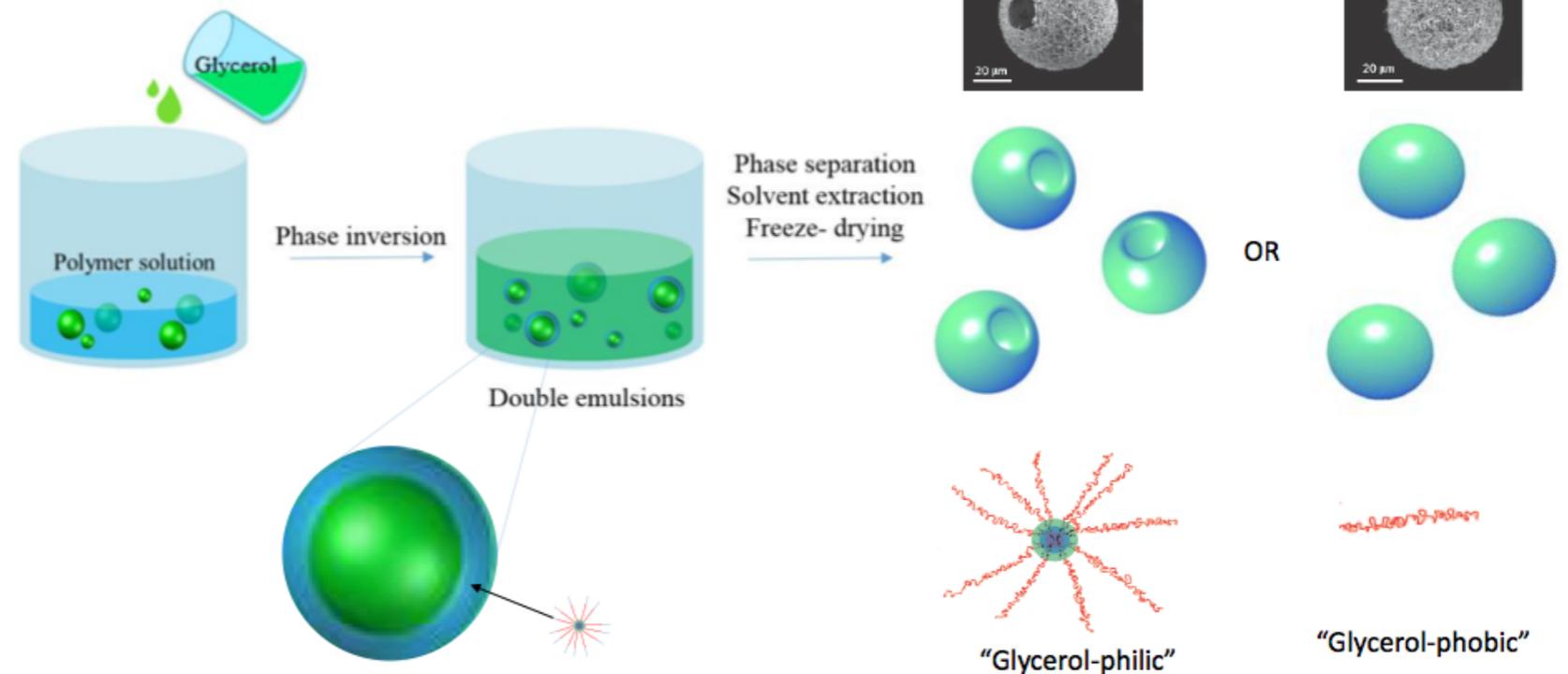
Ma et al., *Nature Materials* (2012)

Experiments - Star polymer double emulsion

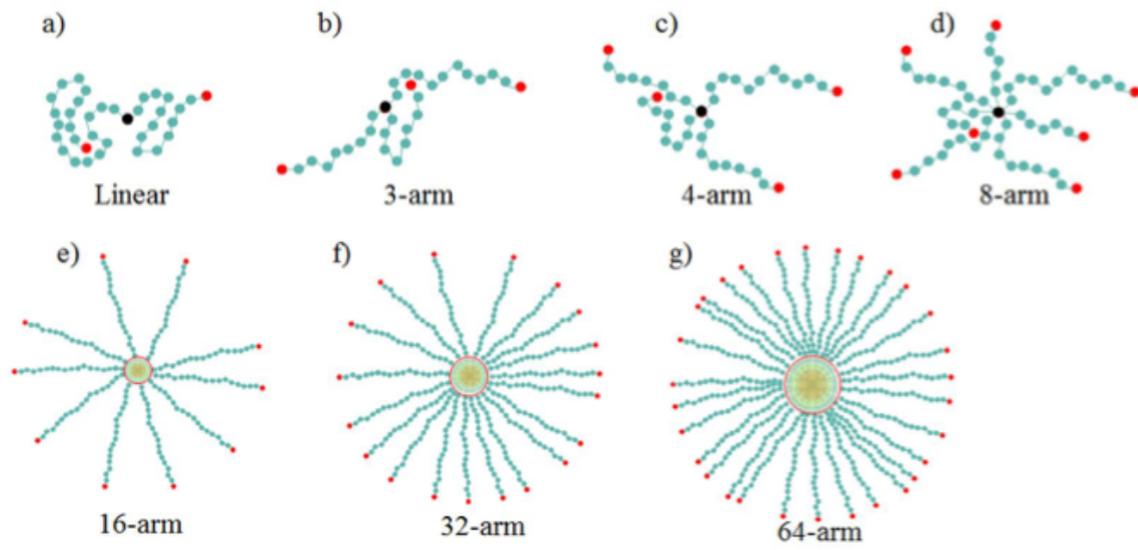
- PLLA star polymer
- Double emulsion leads to a confined assembly at droplet surface
- Immiscible components



Possible mechanism

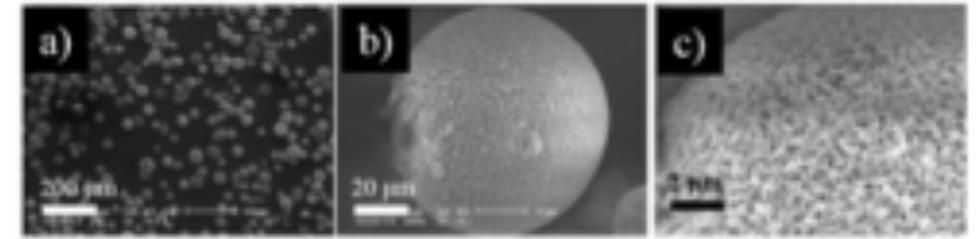


Droplet morphologies - Affect of building blok

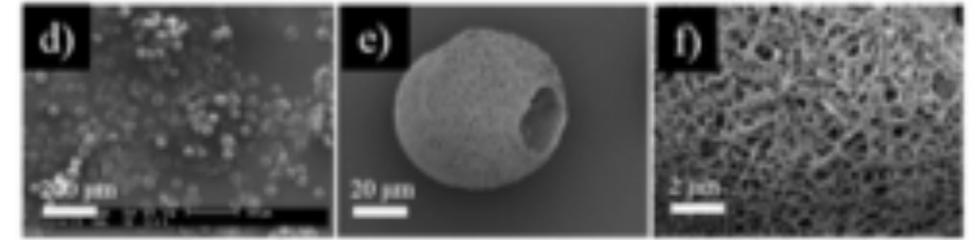


- Varying arm number and length affect the assemblies
- Short arms favor the formation of hollow, porous structures.
- Hydroxyl density plays a very important role

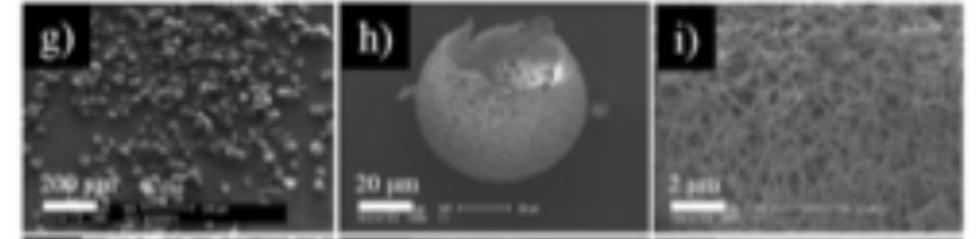
2-Arm
PLLA-200



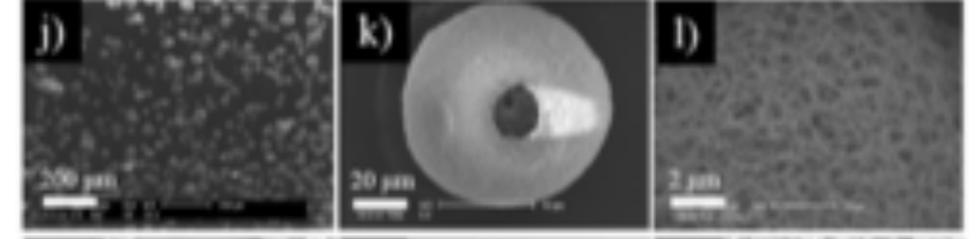
3-Arm
PLLA-100



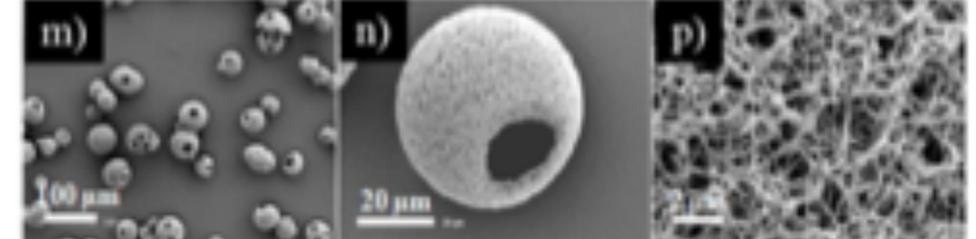
4-Arm
PLLA-100



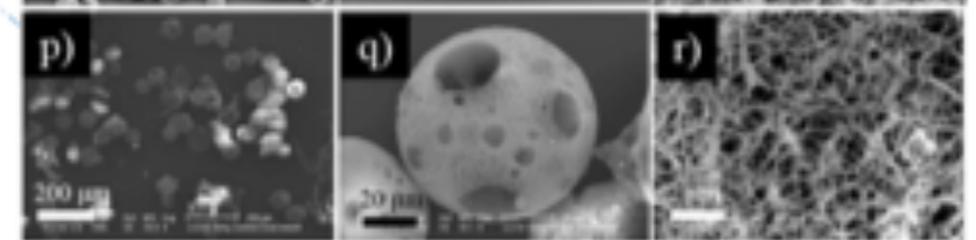
8-Arm
PLLA-100



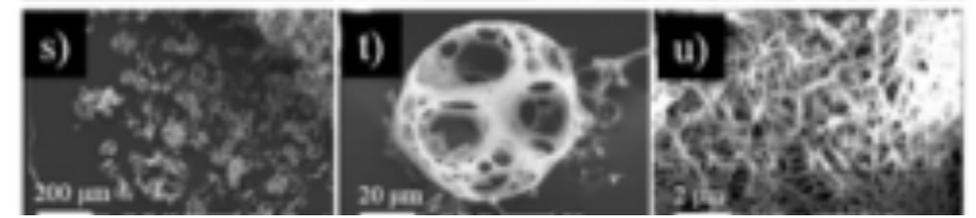
16-Arm
PLLA-100



32-Arm
PLLA-100

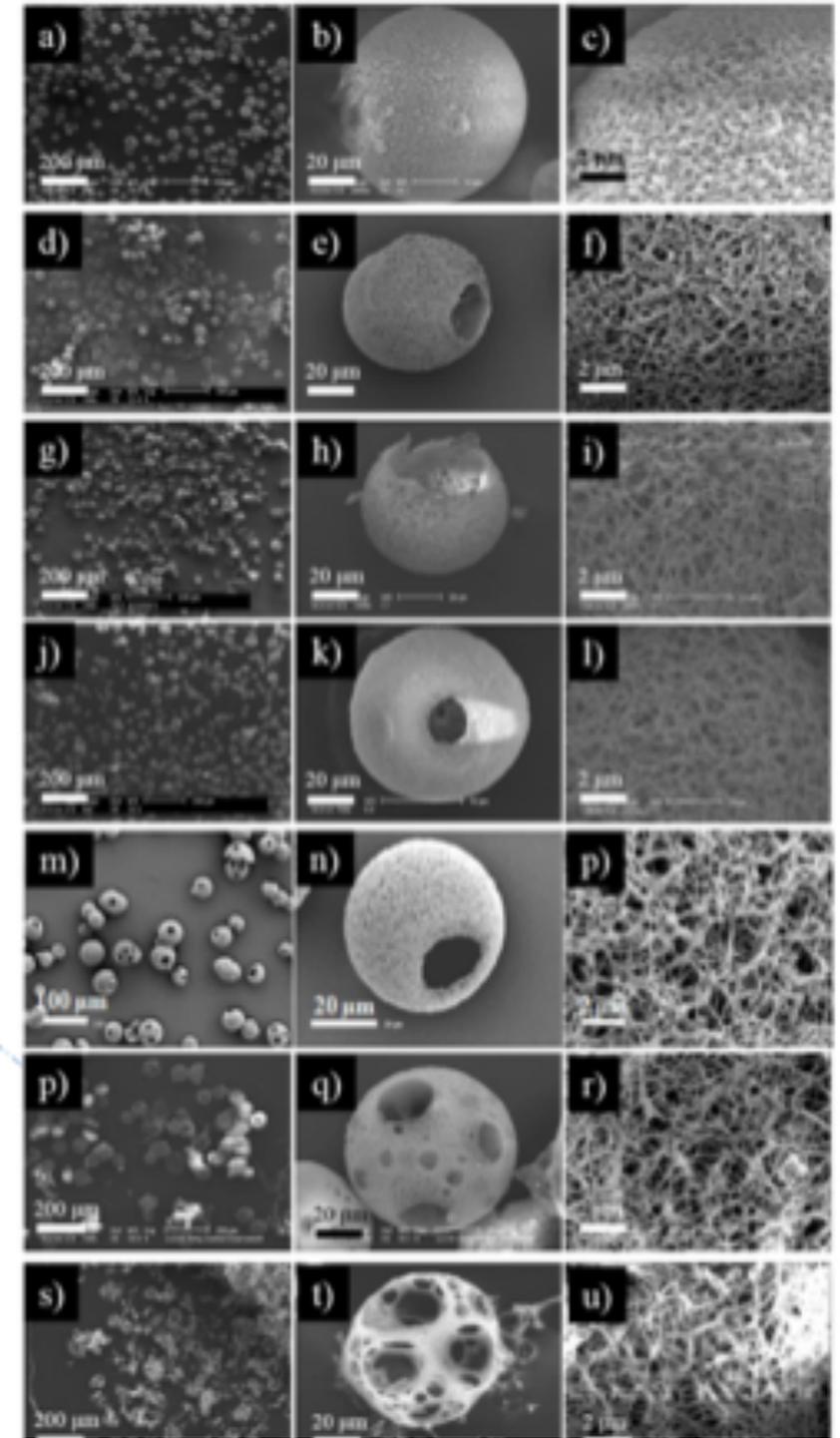
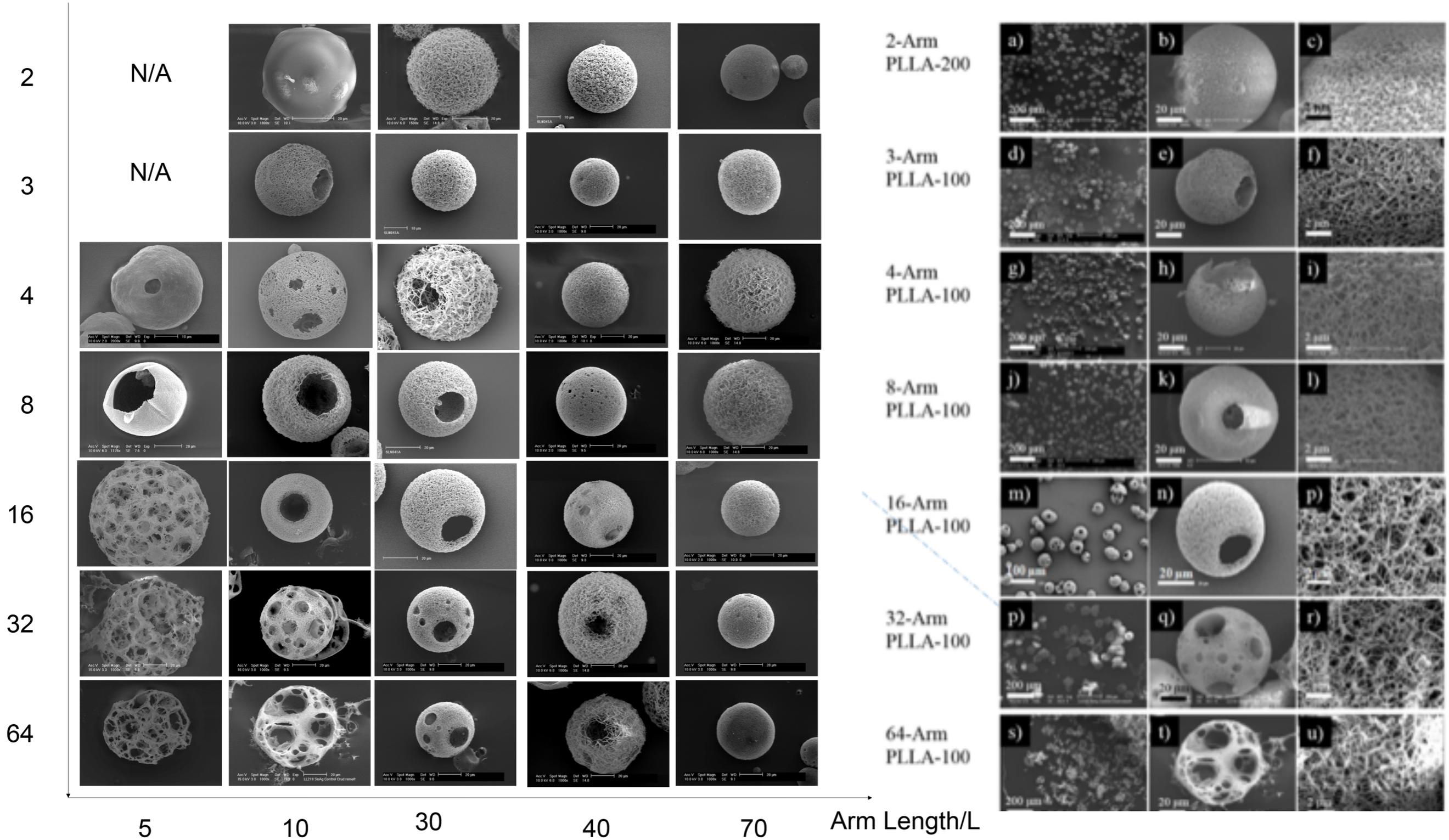


64-Arm
PLLA-100



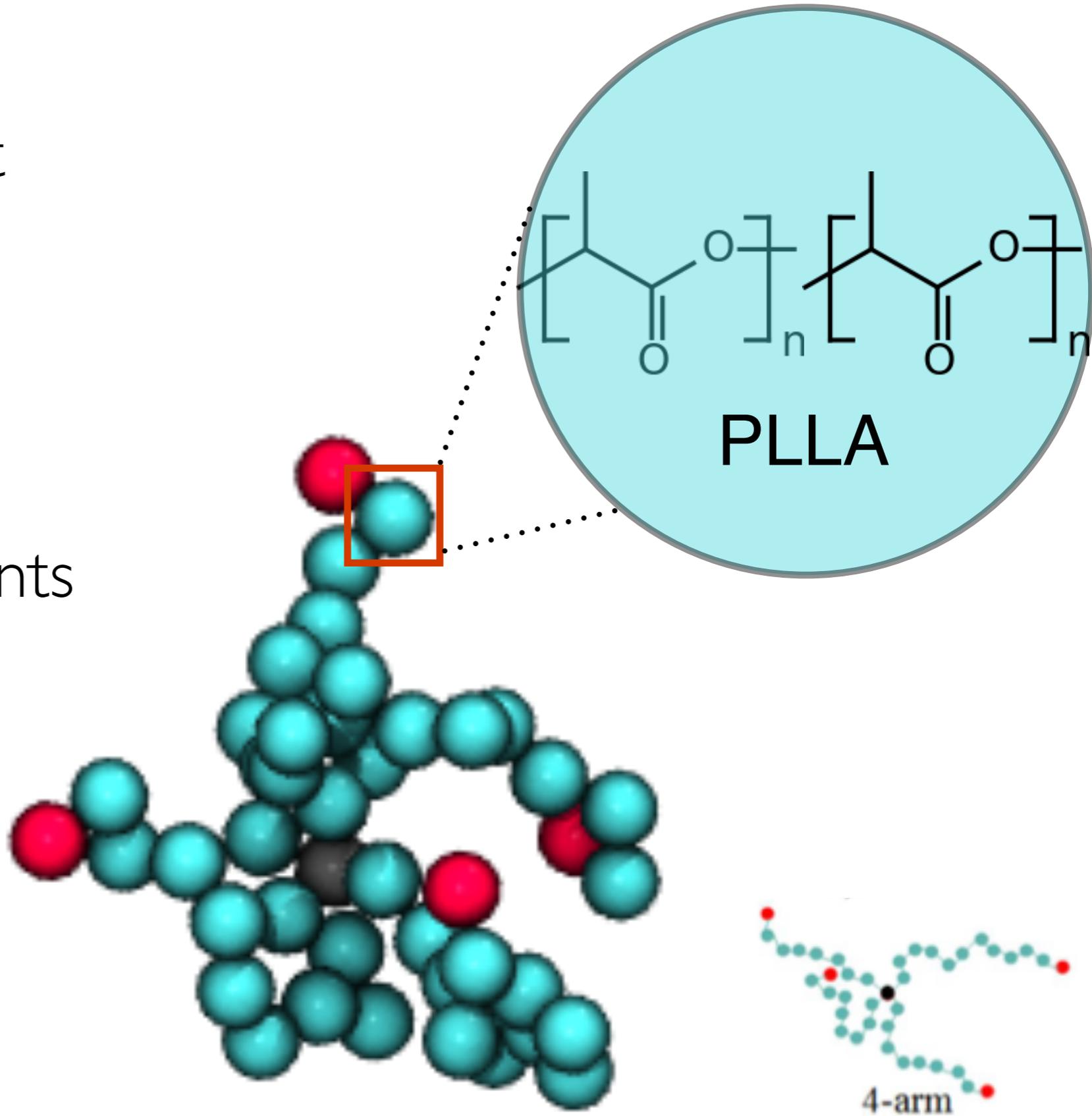
Parameter space

Arm Number

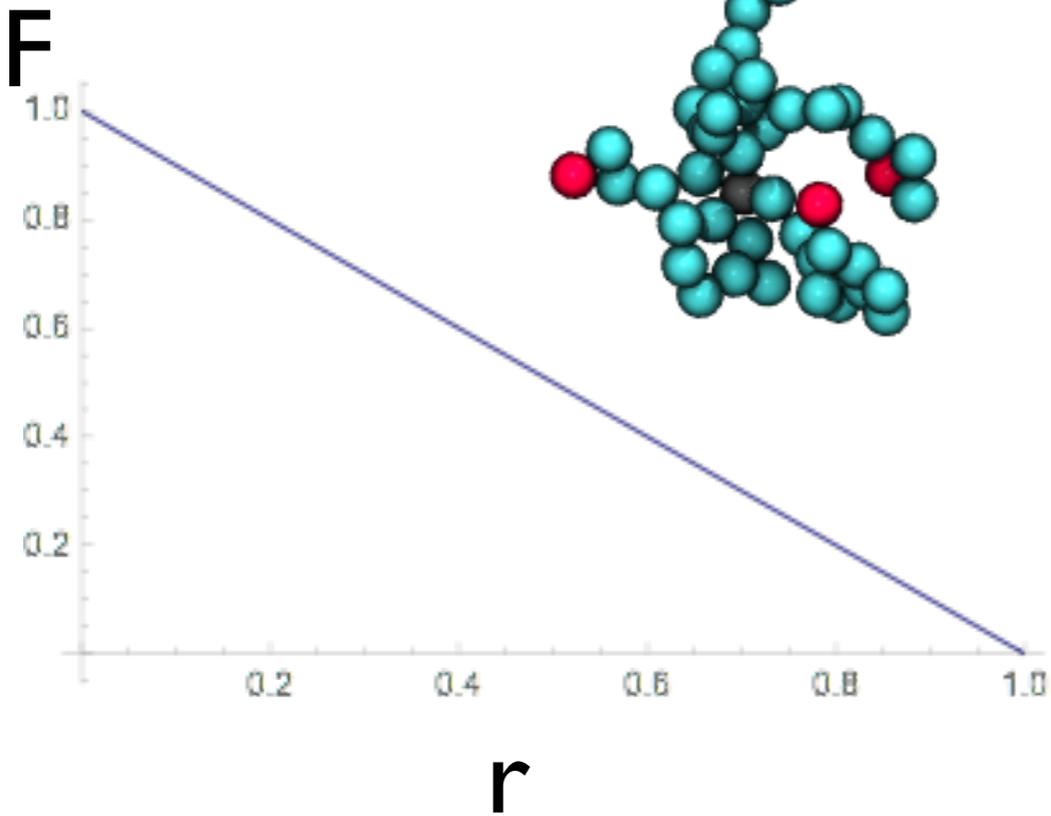


Model - Coarse graining

- Hydroxyl groups are **glycerophilic** - want to contact glycerol solution.
- Polymer is **glycerophobic** - wants to avoid glycerol.
- Central core with unreacted and/or exposed hydroxyl groups



Model - Dissipative Particle Dynamics - HOOMD



$$F = F_C(r) + F_{R,ij}(r_{ij}) + F_{D,ij}(v_{ij})$$

Conservative, Random, and Dissipative forces

$$F_C(r) = A \cdot w(r_{ij})$$

$$F_{R,ij}(r_{ij}) = -\theta_{ij} \sqrt{3} \sqrt{\frac{2k_b \gamma T}{\Delta t}} \cdot w(r_{ij})$$

$$F_{D,ij}(r_{ij}) = -\gamma w^2(r_{ij}) (\hat{r}_{ij} \circ v_{ij})$$

$$A_{SS}, A_{PP} = 20.0 \quad (\text{neutral})$$

$$A_{HP}, A_{SP} = 40.0 \quad (\text{dislikes})$$

$$A_{HH}, A_{HS} = 10.0 \quad (\text{likes})$$

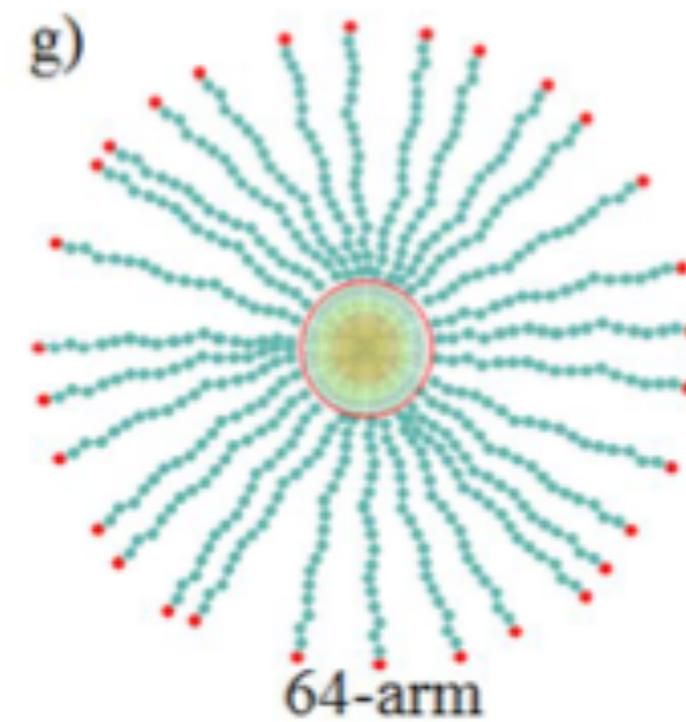
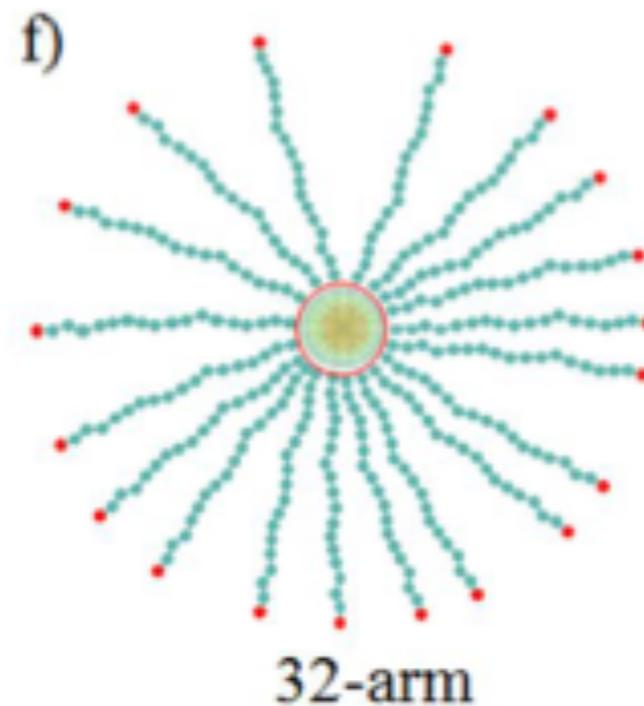
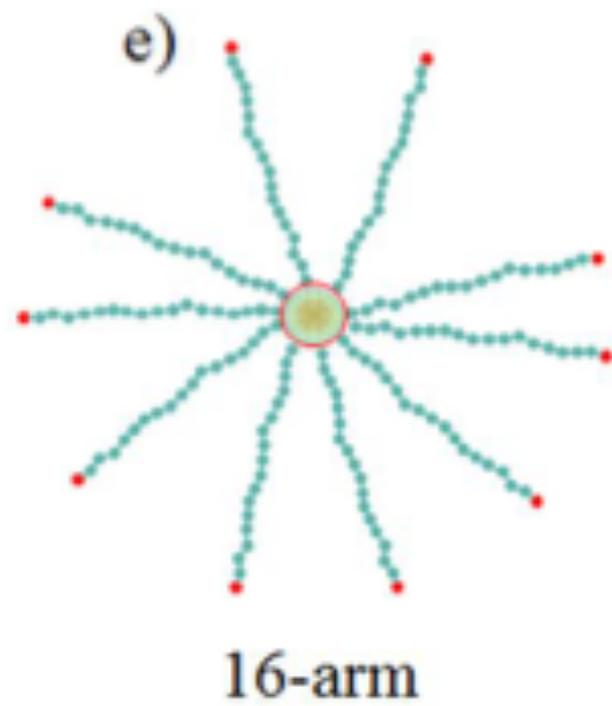
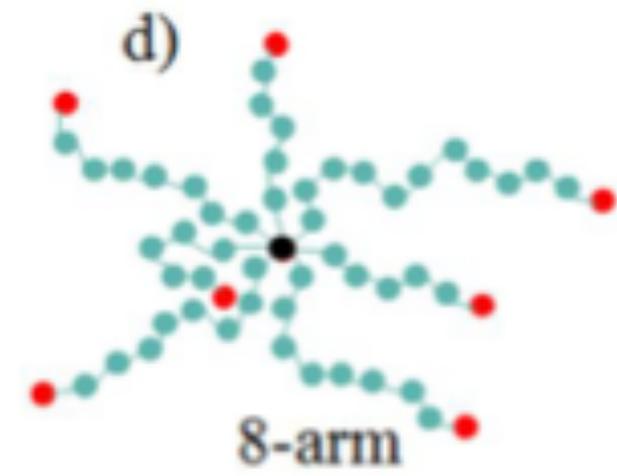
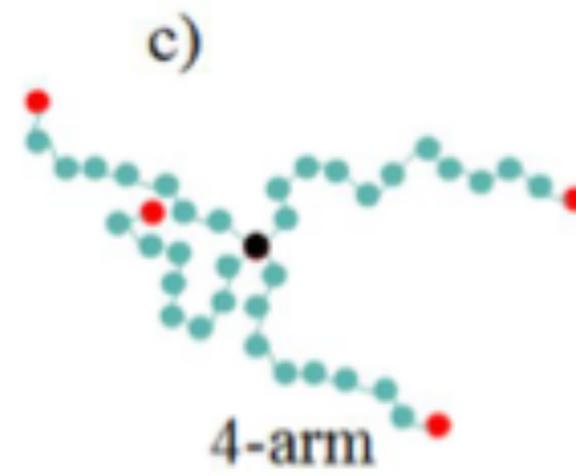
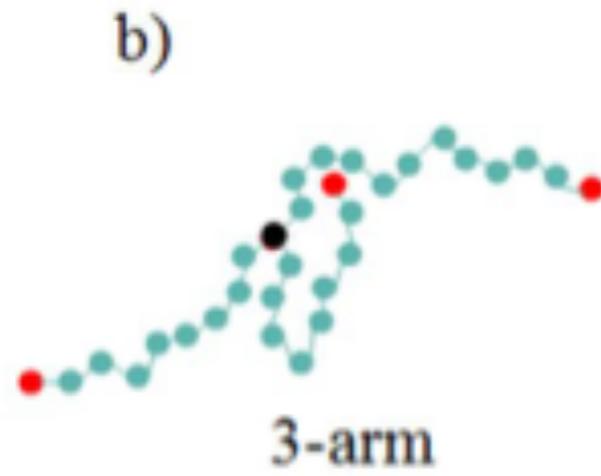
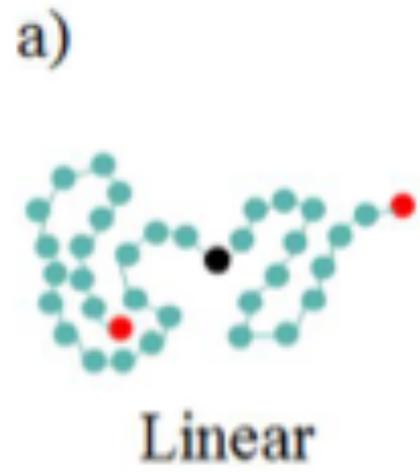
$$w(r_{ij}) = (1 - r/r_{\text{cut}}) \quad r < r_{\text{cut}}$$

$$= 0 \quad r \geq r_{\text{cut}}$$

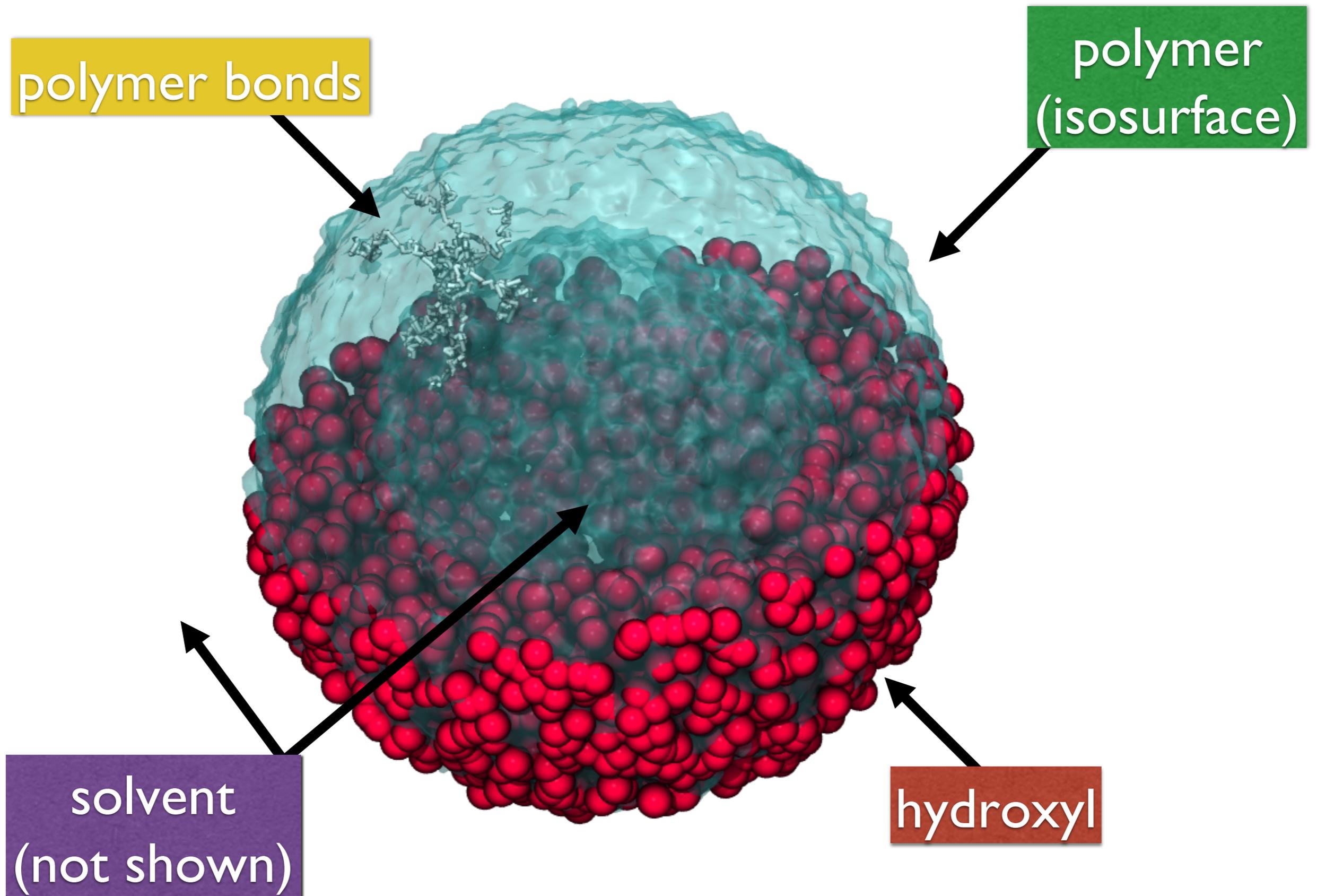
(1) AlSunaidi, a; Den Otter, W. K.; Clarke, J. H. R. Philosophical transactions. Series A, Mathematical, physical, and engineering sciences 2004, 362, 1773–1781.

(2) glotzerlab.engin.umich.edu/hoomd-blue

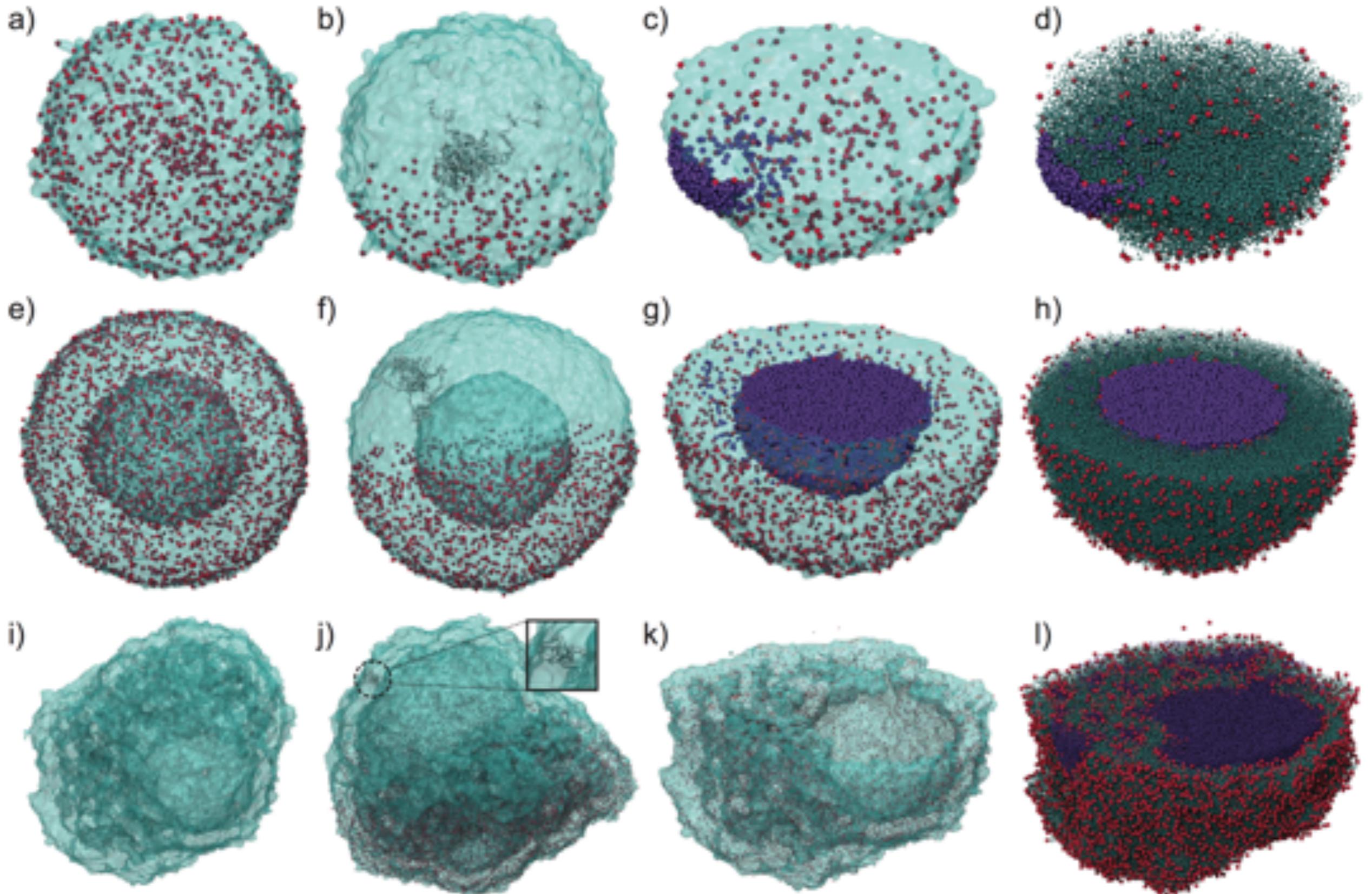
Model - Experimental arm numbers



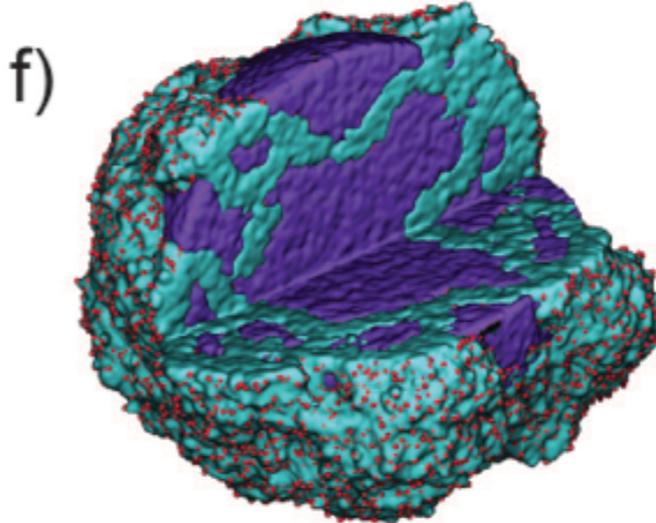
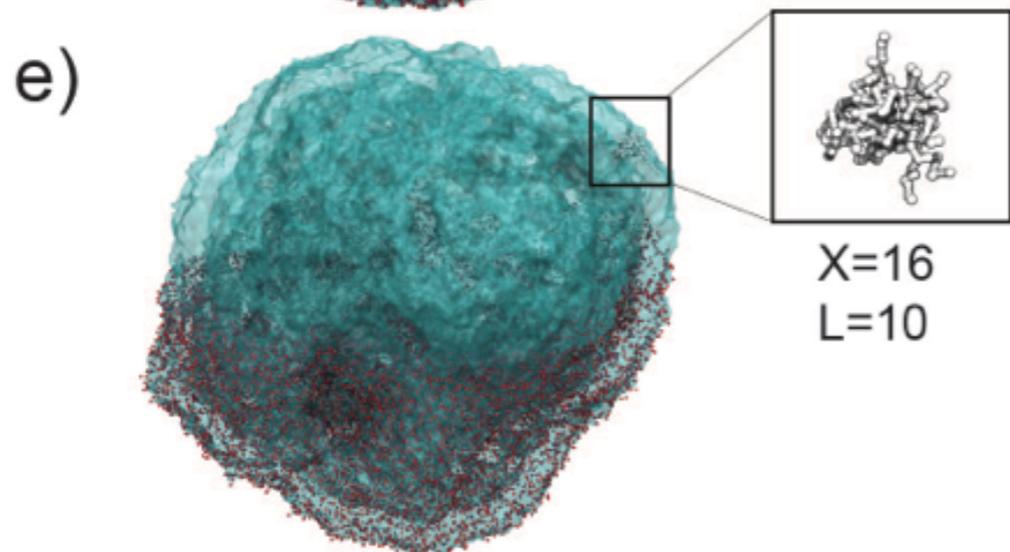
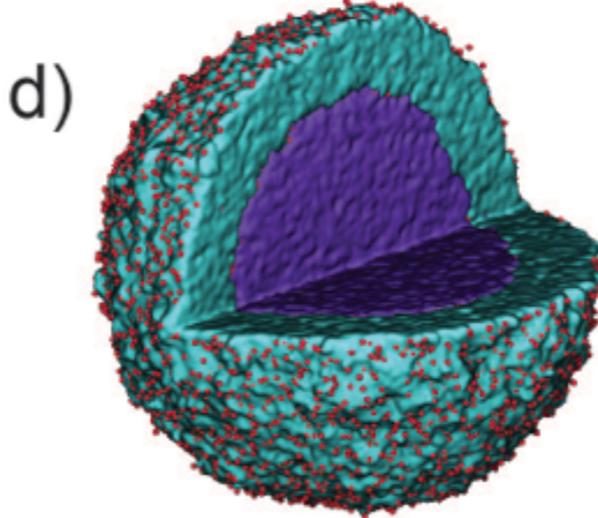
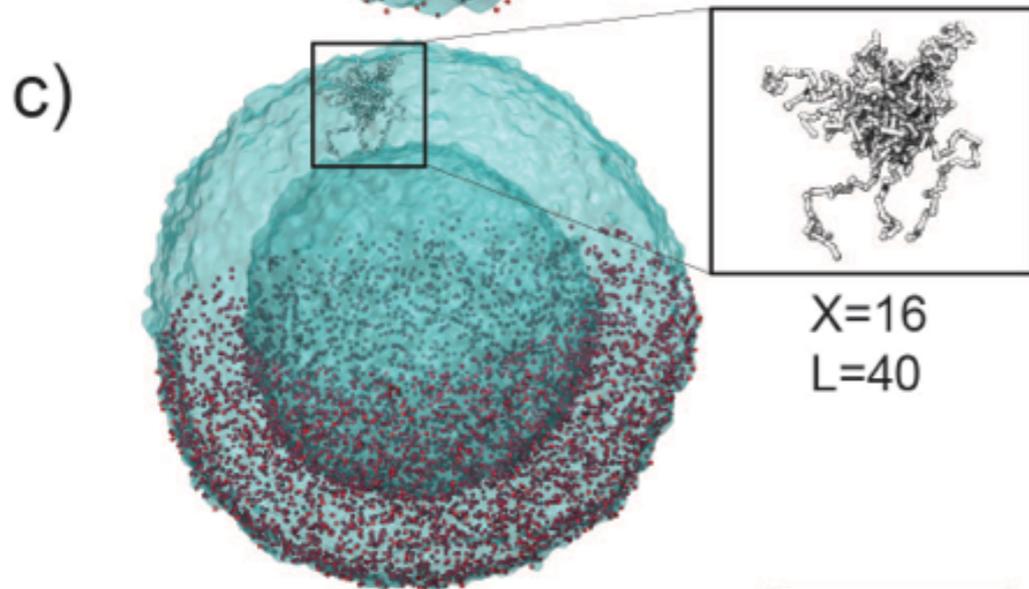
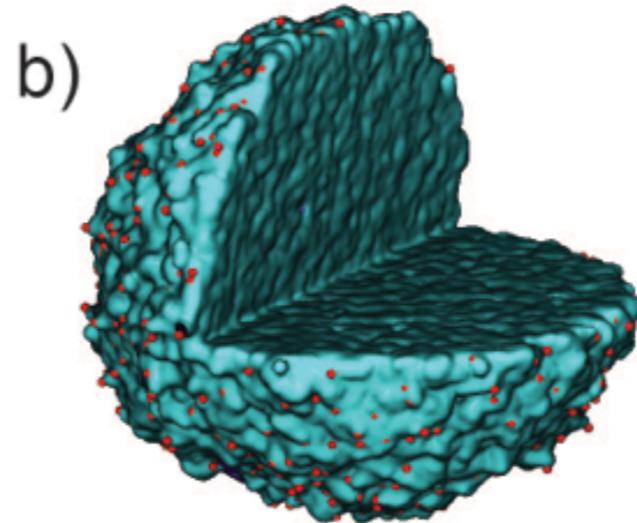
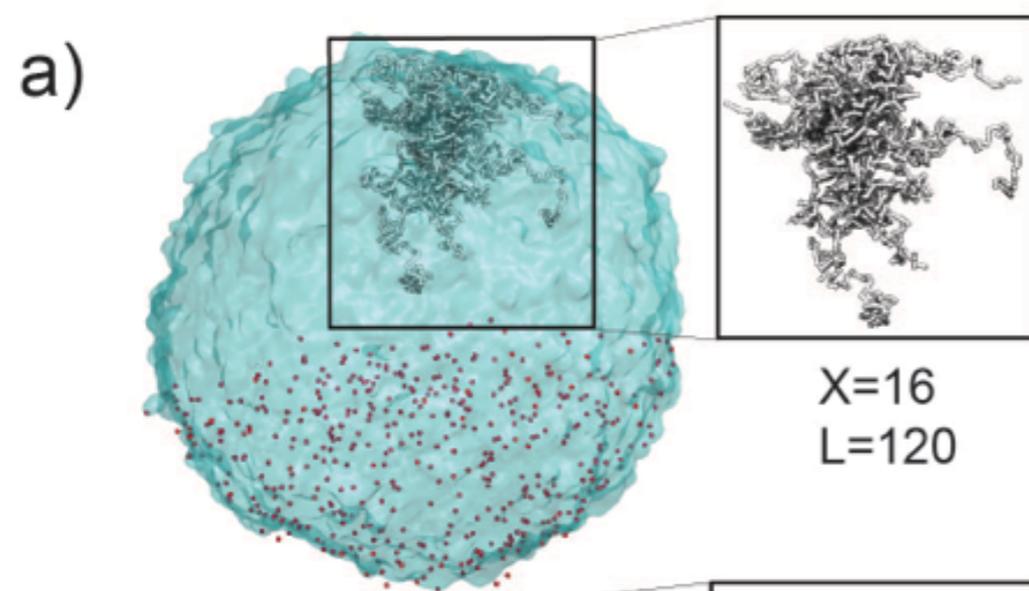
DPD - Constructed droplet assembly



Droplets - hollow, non-hollow, and porous (4 and 8 arm)



Droplets - Transitions based on arm length (16 arm)

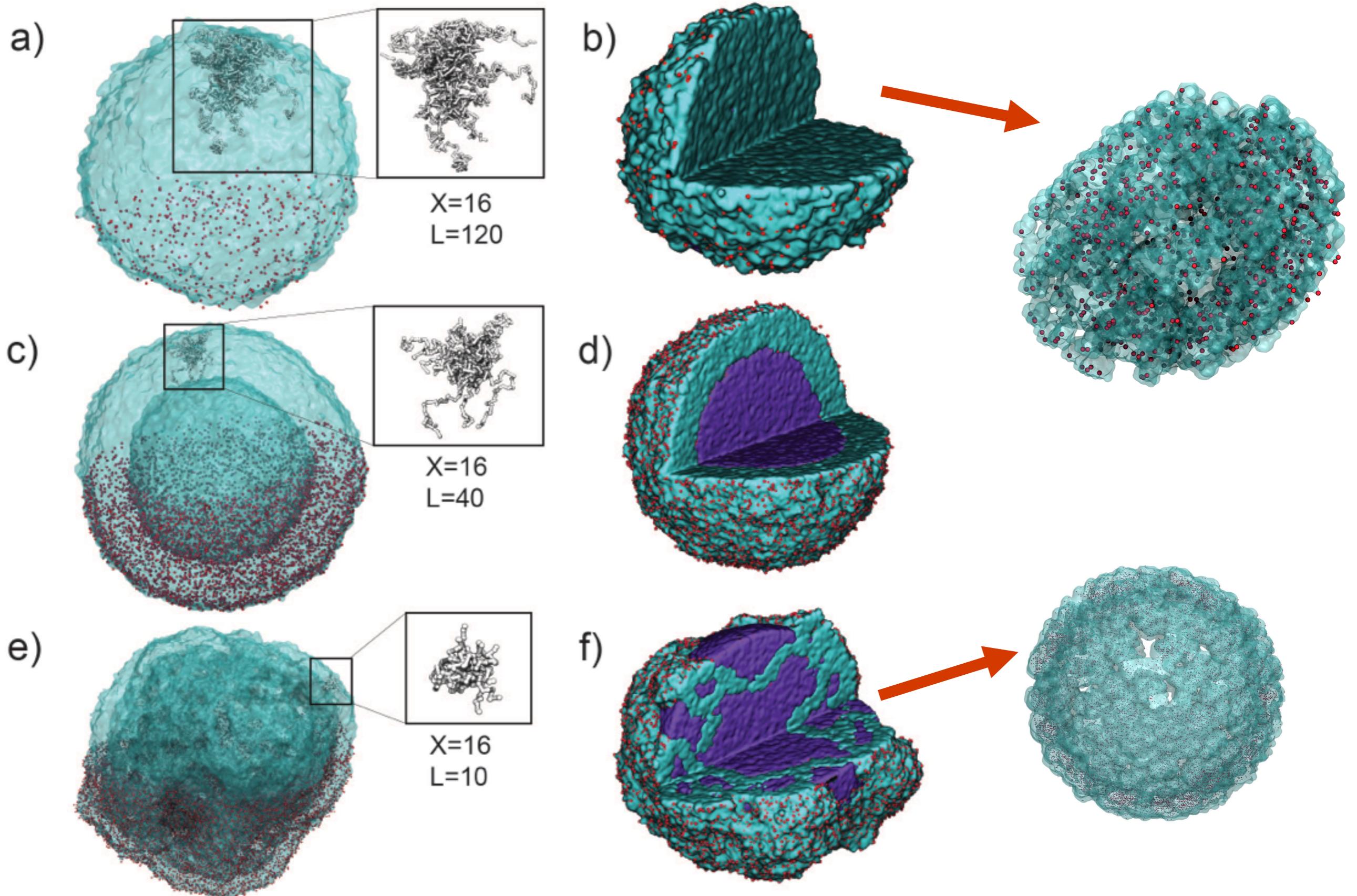


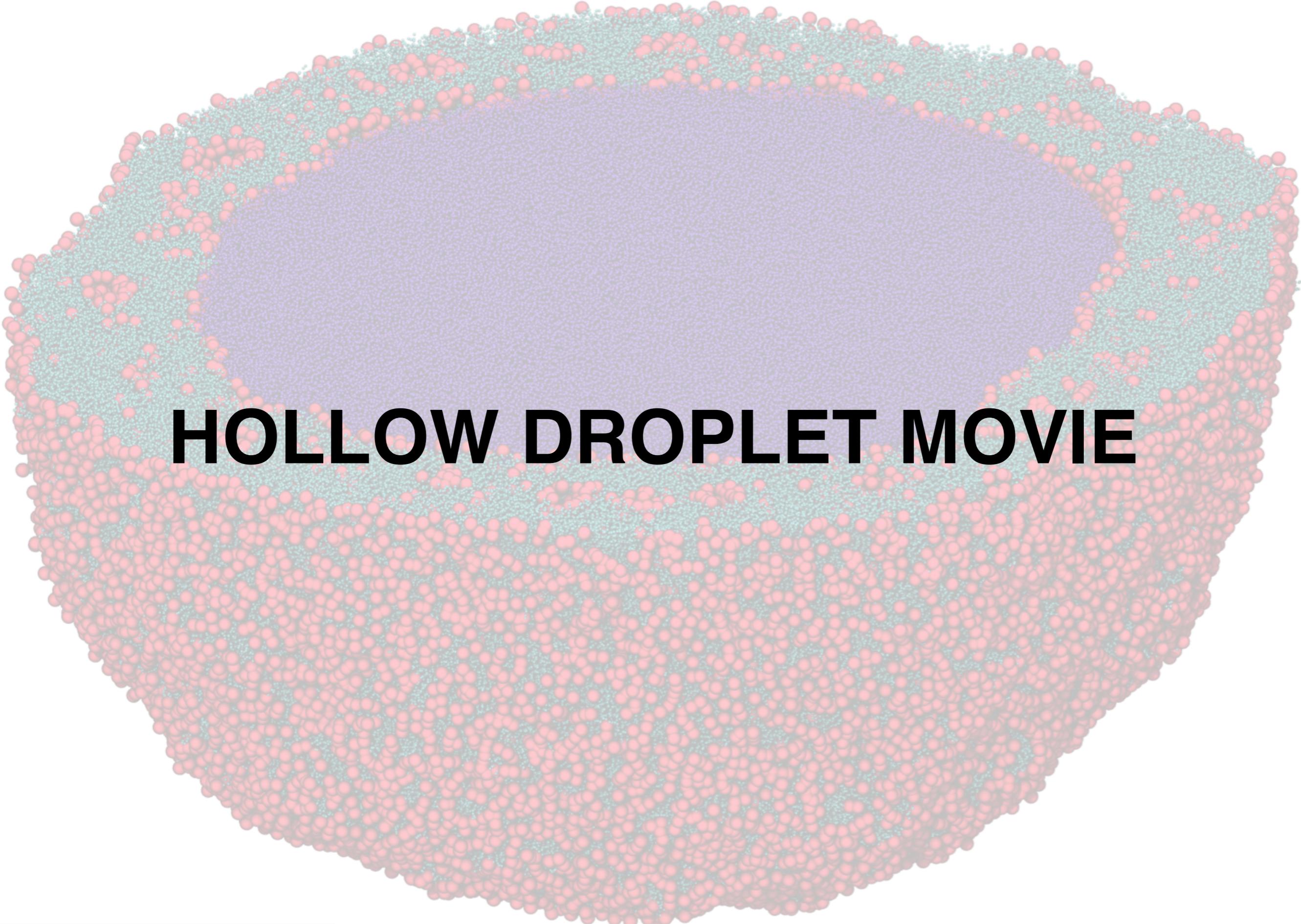
Examples from a 16-arm star poly.

As arm length decreases, hydroxyl density increases.

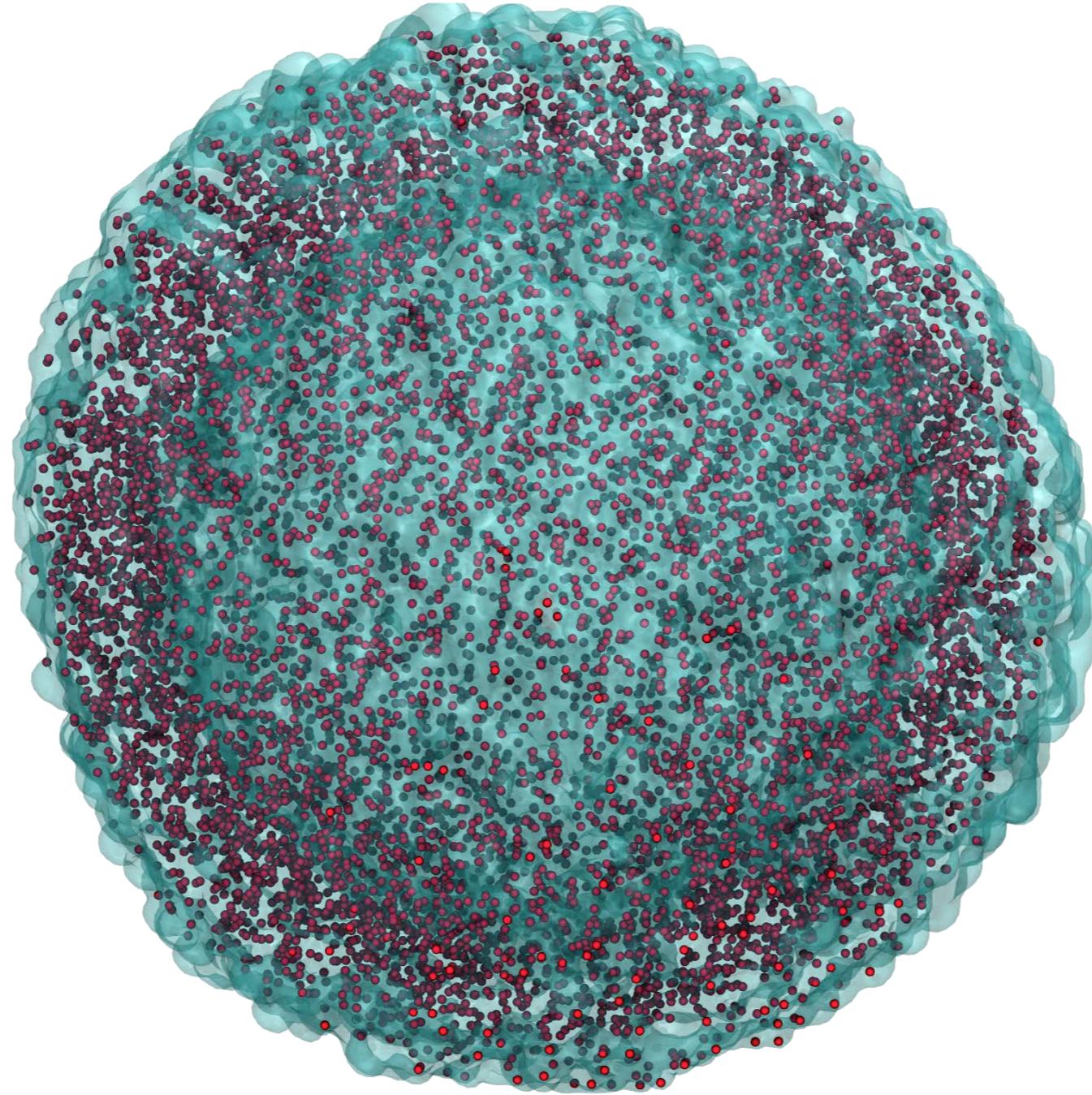
Eventually, the hydroxyl density is high enough to stabilize the interface.

Droplets - 50 million DPD timesteps

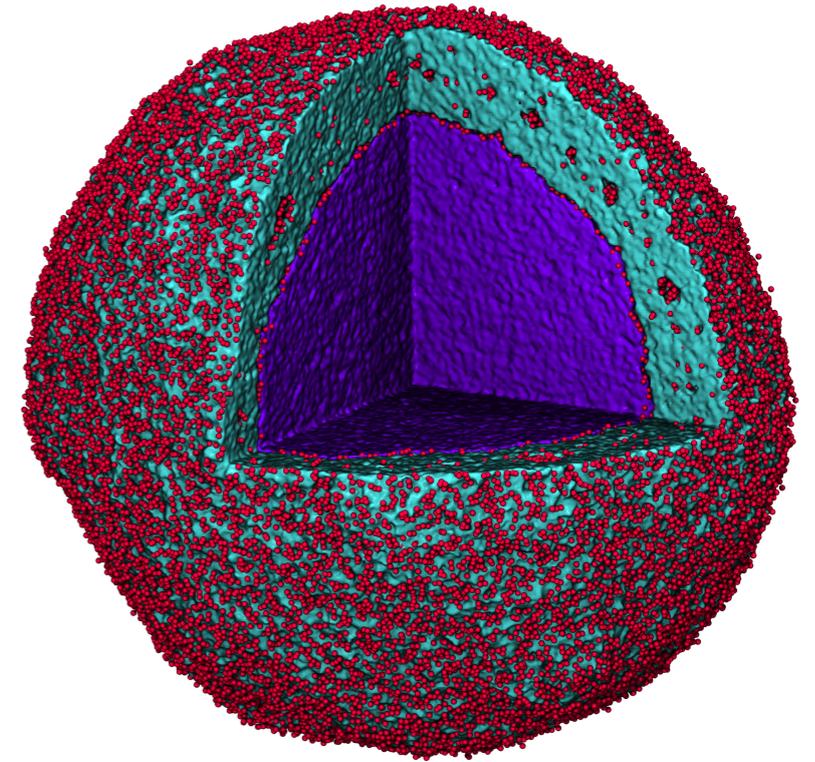
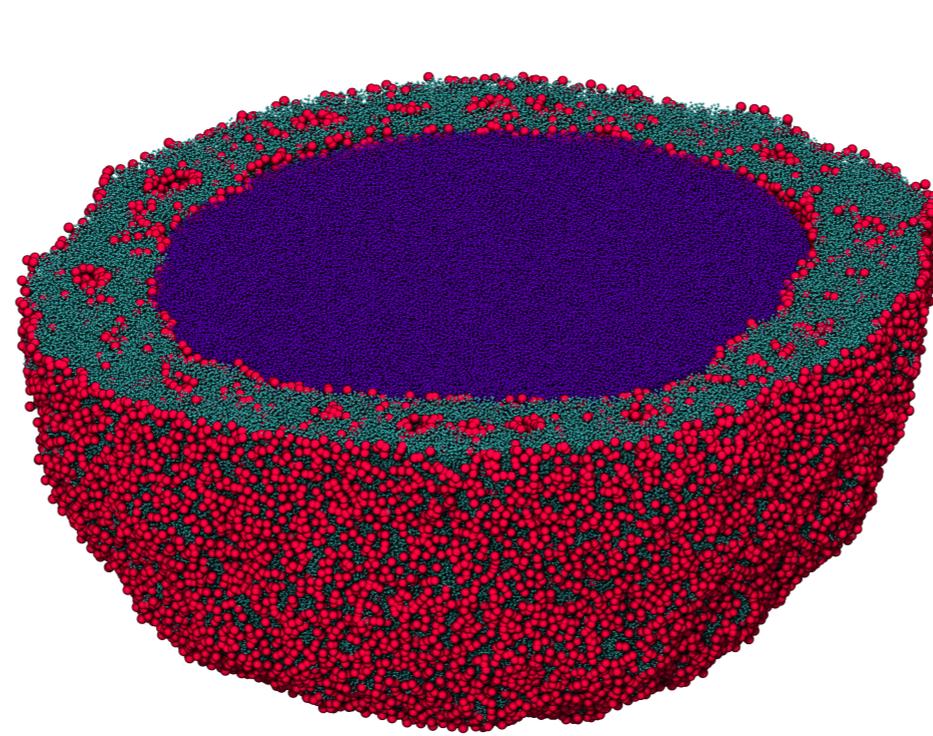




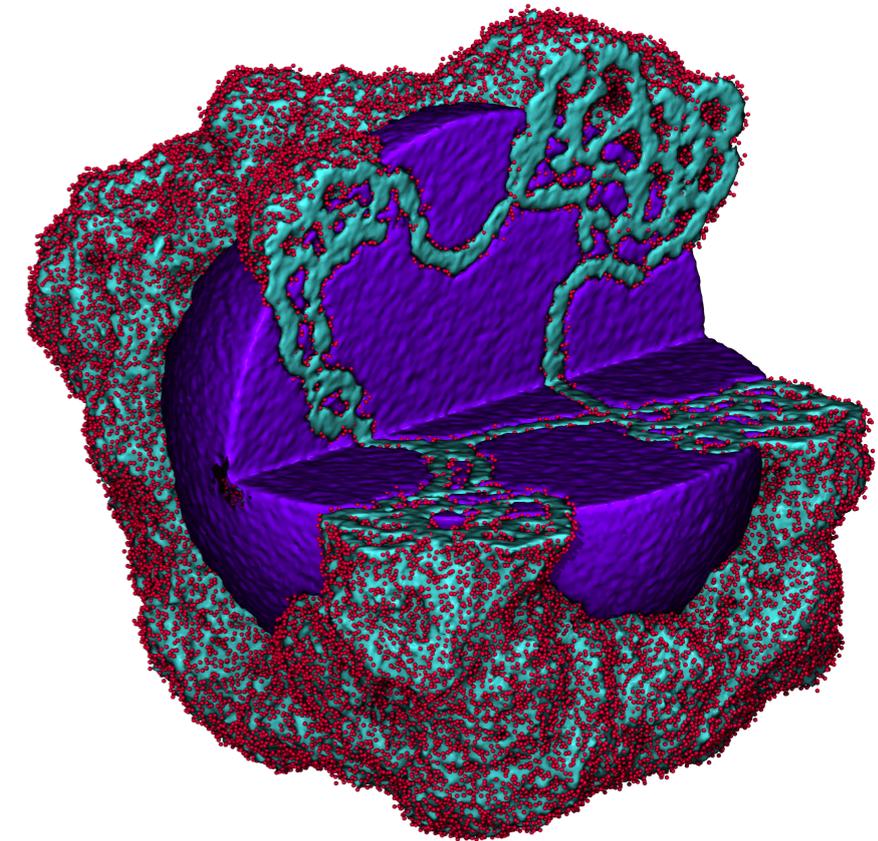
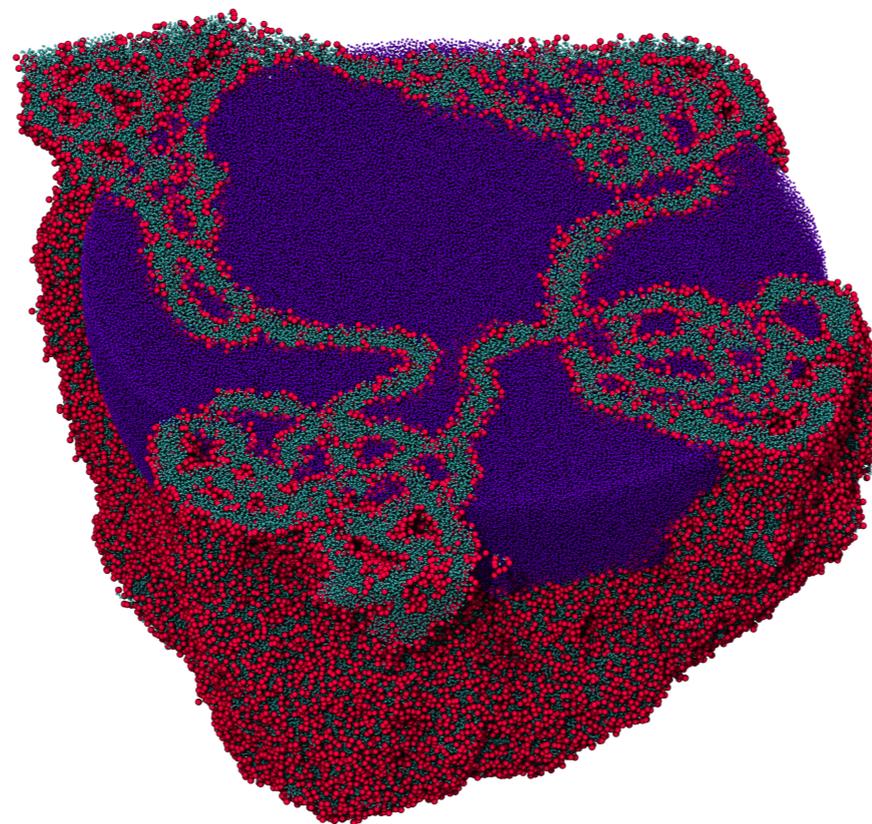
HOLLOW DROPLET MOVIE



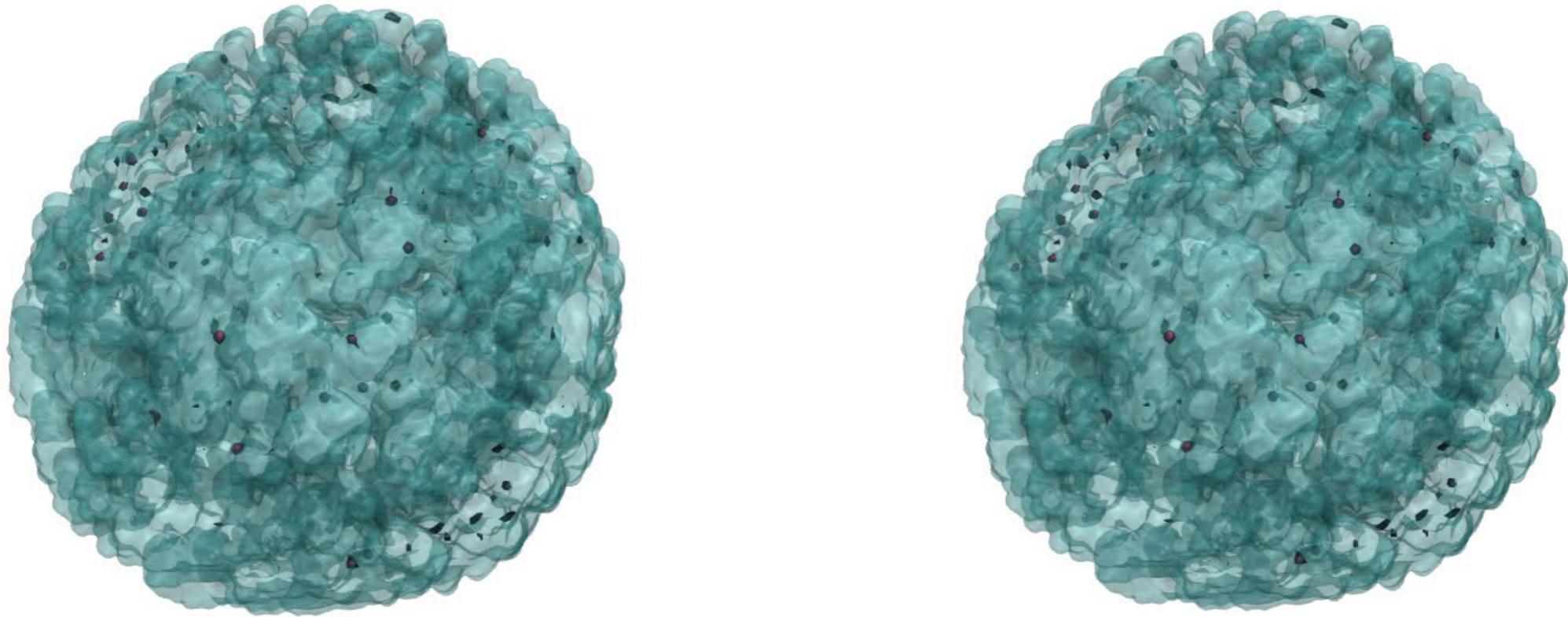
11 million+ particle simulations



- 128 GPUs

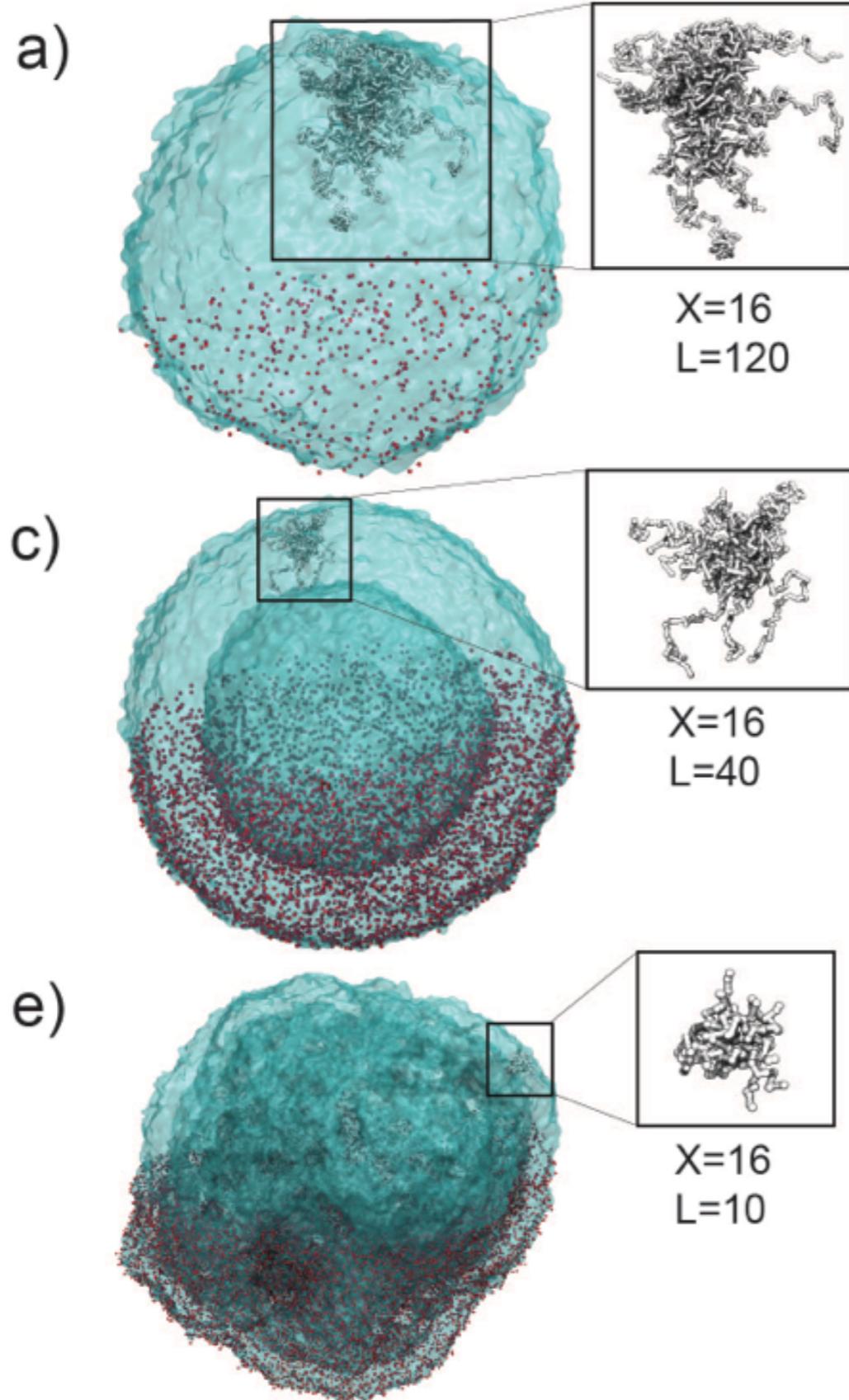


Hydroxyl Hypothesis - Final Conformation



- Doubling Hydroxyl repulsion stabilizes hollow structure

Parameter space - trends corroborate experiments



2-Arm
PLLA-200

3-Arm
PLLA-100

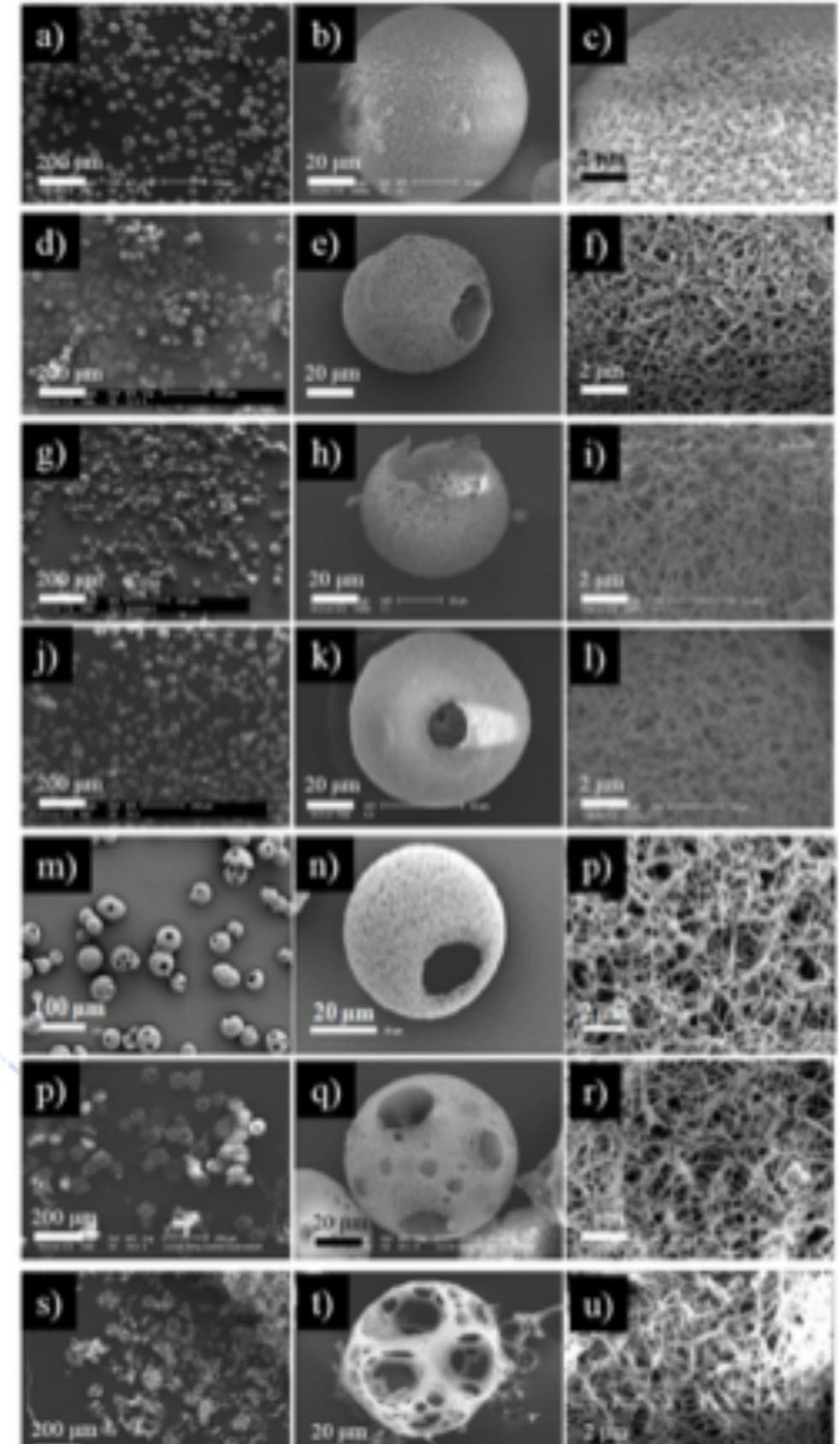
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8-Arm
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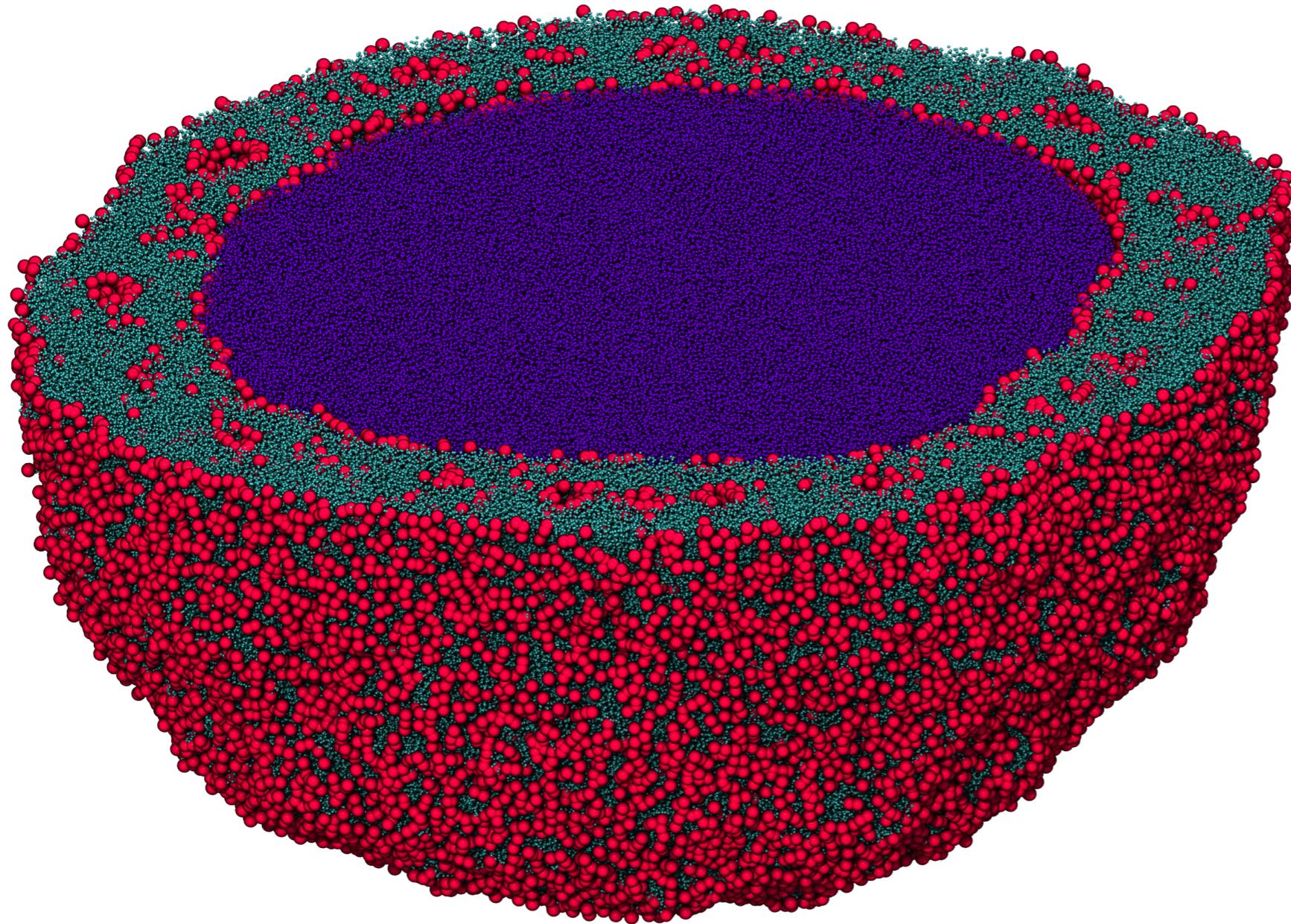
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PLLA-100

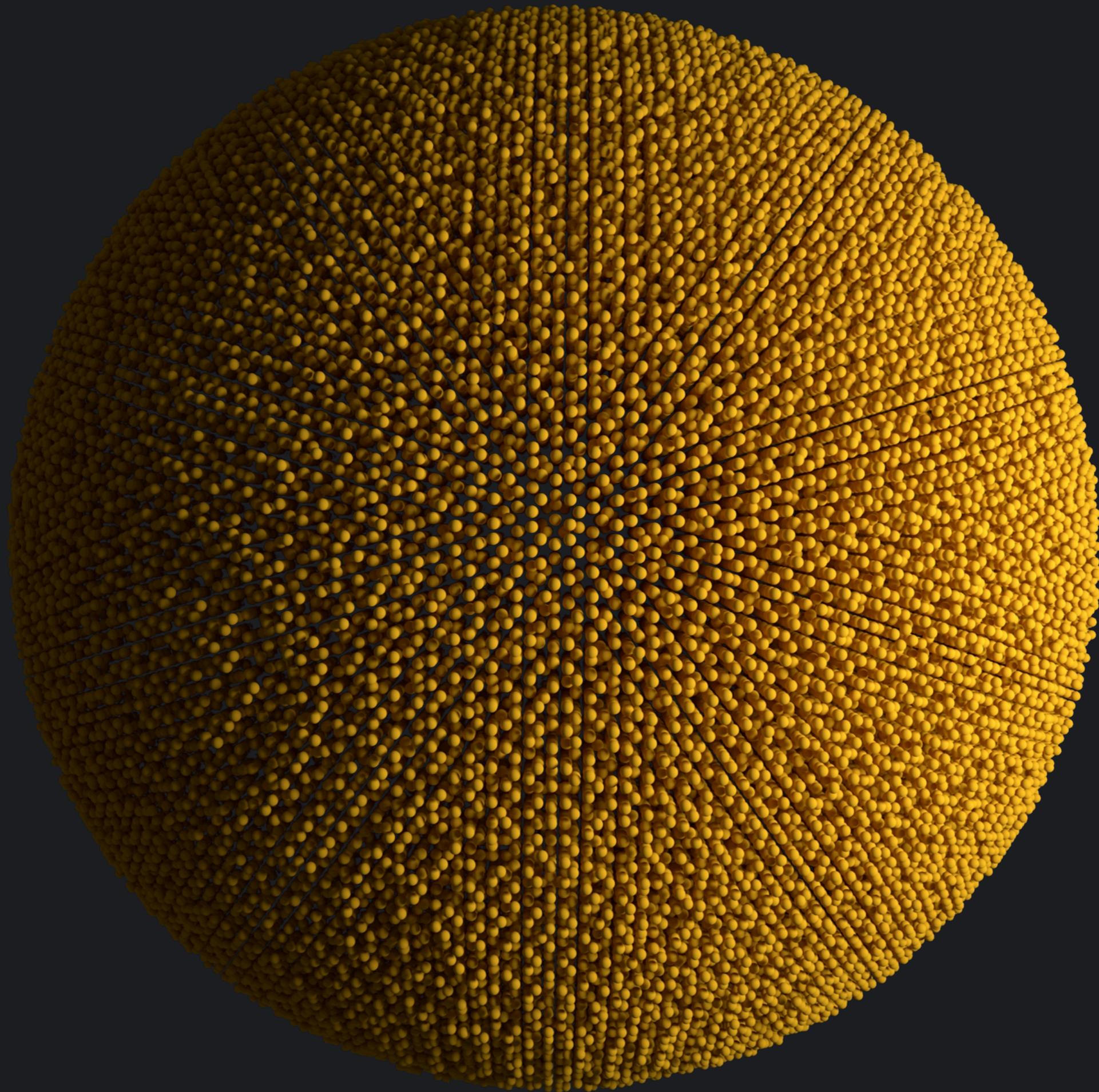
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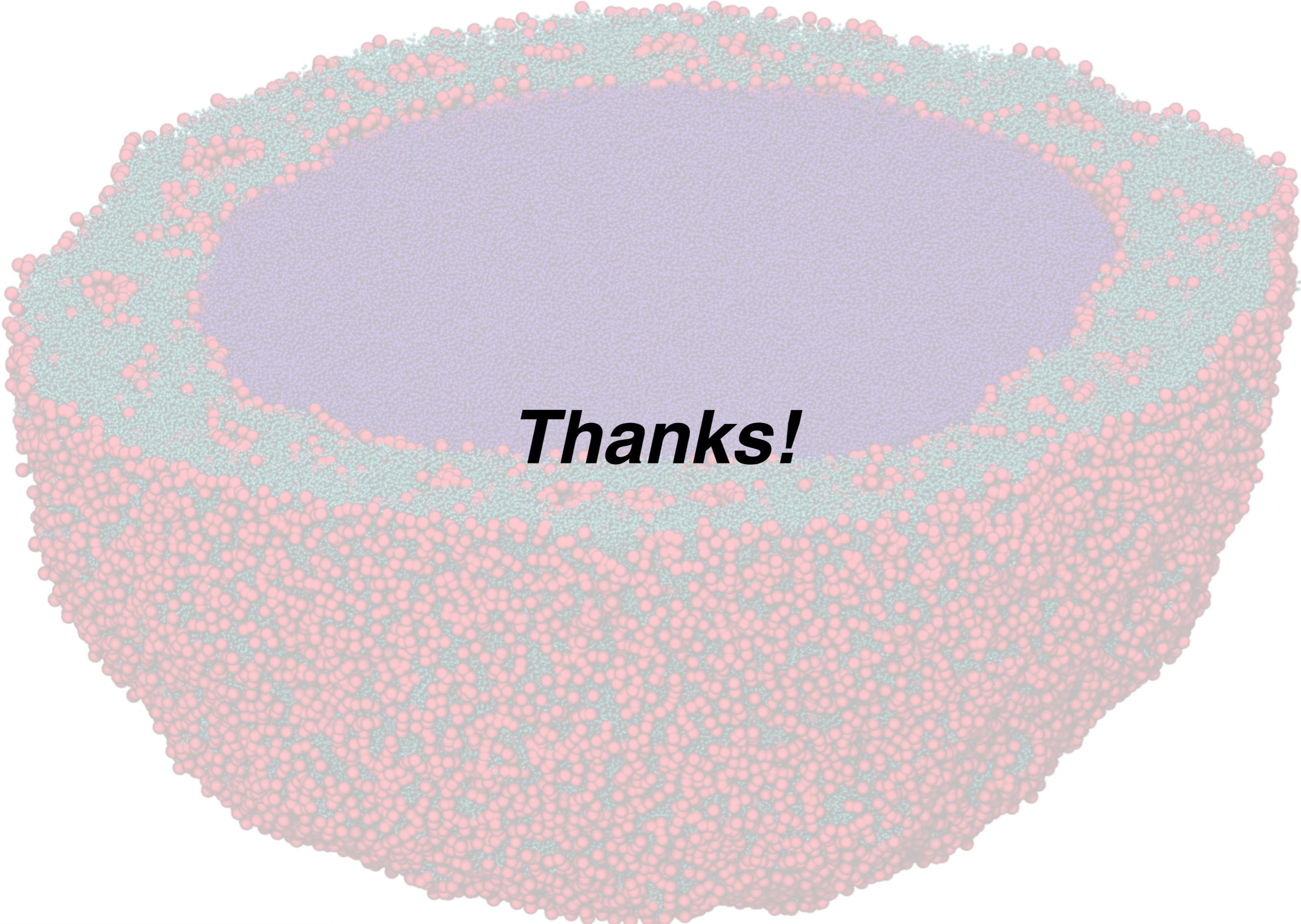


Droplet Study - Conclusions



- Versatile assembly platform
- Fine scale control of micro and nano-scale.
- Interesting regions that could lead to more complex structures.





Thanks!