

# Interfacial Properties of PDMS-Water Systems

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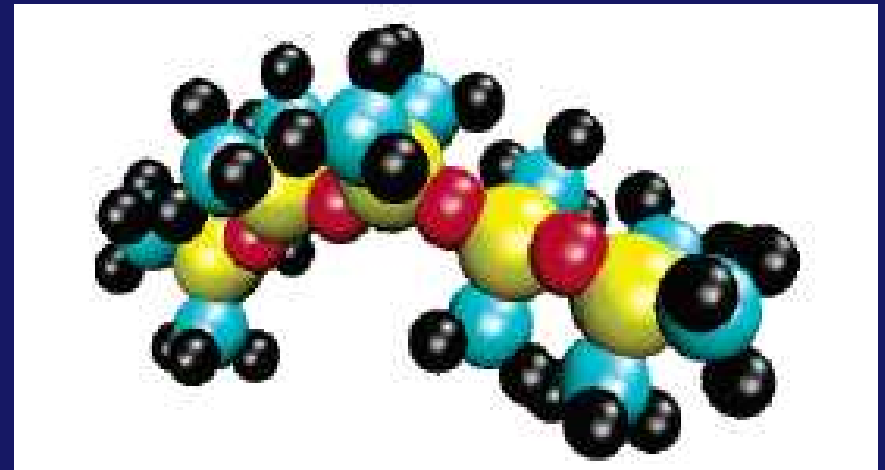


# Motivations

- Siloxanes are commercially valuable silicon polymers
  - Adhesives and sealants
  - Lubricants
  - Heat transfer fluids
- Study the interaction of water and siloxanes - in particular polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS)
  - Diffusion of water through bulk PDMS
  - Dynamics of wetting a PDMS surface
    - Surface tensions both PDMS and water
    - Not widely available for PDMS; many studies for water

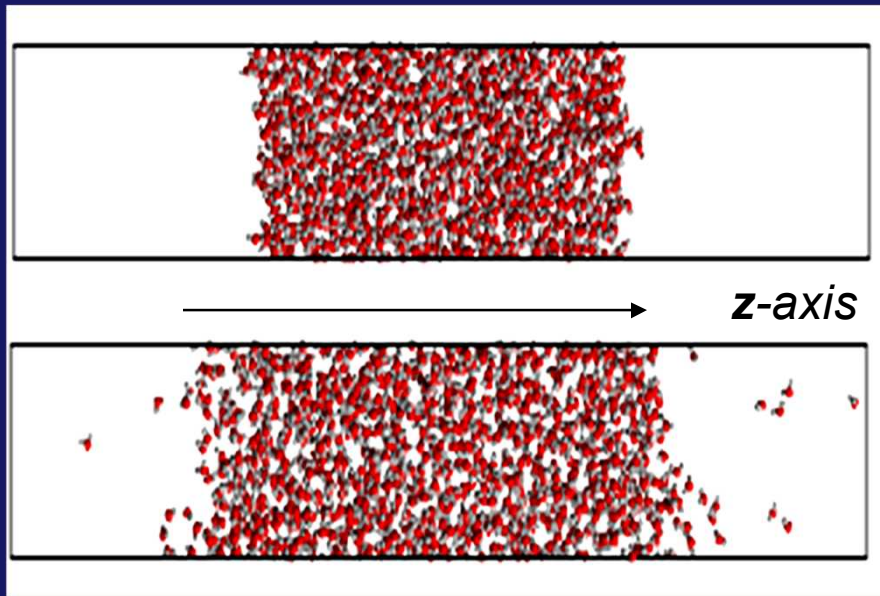
# Simulation details

- PDMS
  - 500 20mers (103500 atoms)  
or 100 100mers (107000 atoms)
  - Box: 100 Å x 100 Å x 170 Å
  - Buckingham (Exp-6) potential  
Smith et al. (2004)
    - 10 Å cutoff
    - P3M-Ewald for electrostatics
  - All-atom NVT simulation at  
300 K using RESPA with  $10^6$   
time steps of 2 fs
  - Total time: 2 ns



# Simulation details

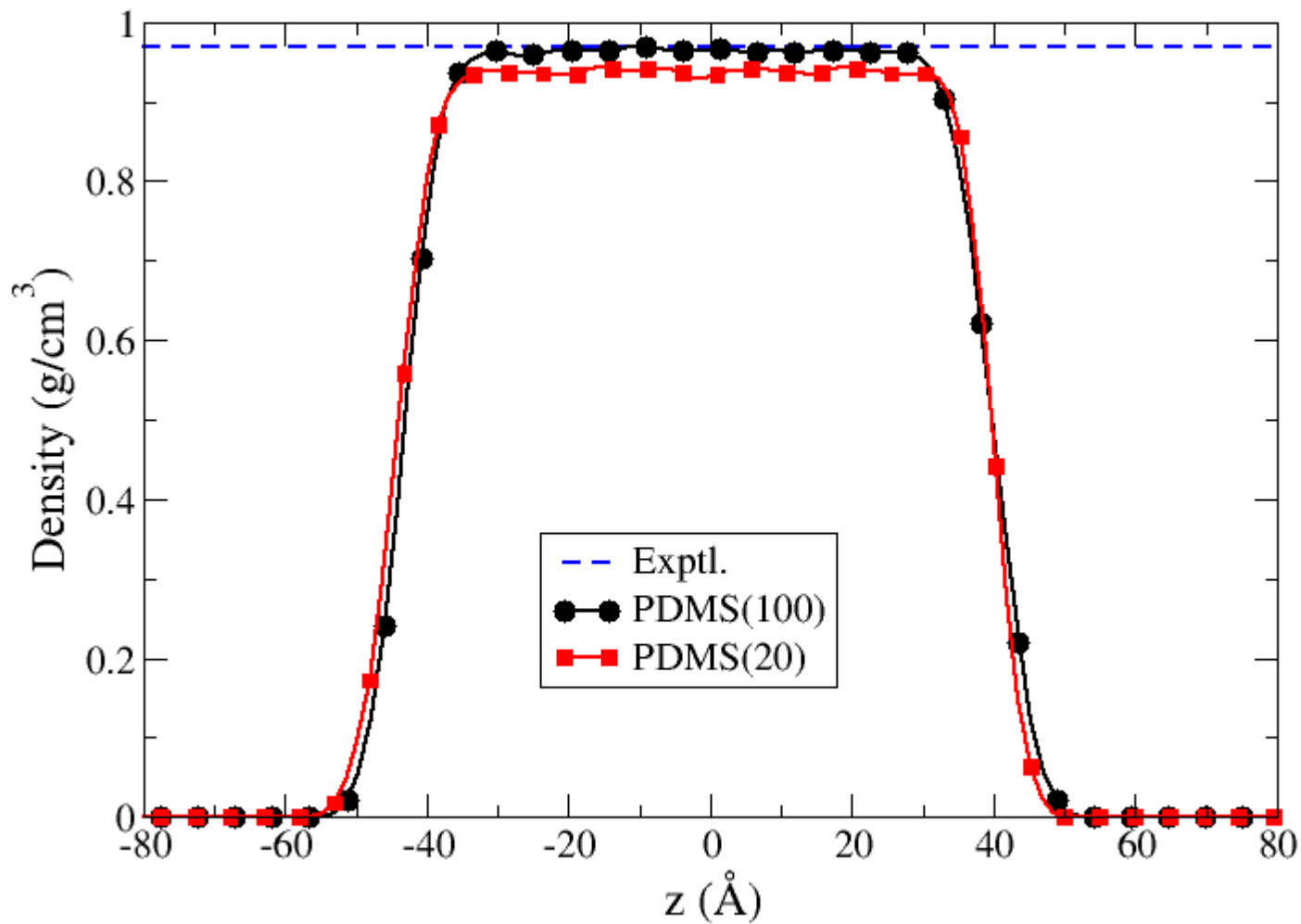
Water slab at 300 K



Water slab at 500 K

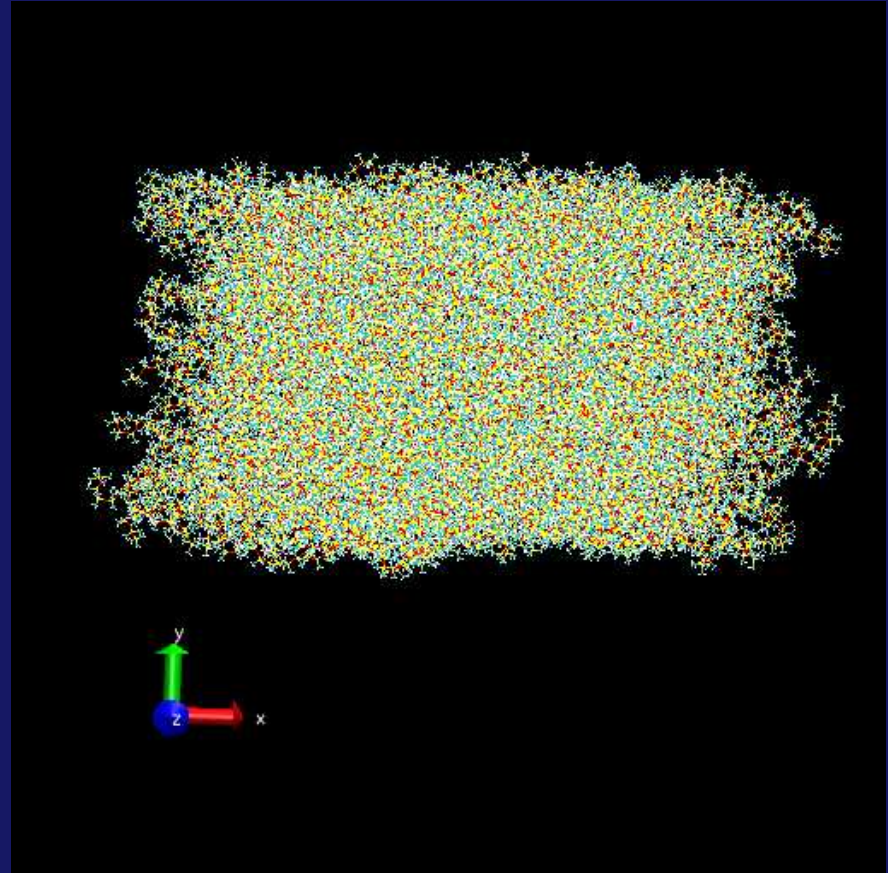
- Water
  - 5000+ molecules
  - Box: 100 Å x 100 Å x 135 Å
  - SPC/E model of Berendsen *et al.*
  - Lennard-Jones potential
    - 9.8 Å cutoff
    - P3M-Ewald for electrostatic computations
  - NVT simulations between 300 K and 500 K using SHAKE with  $2 \times 10^6$  timesteps of 1 fs
  - Total time: 2-8 ns

# Density of PDMS



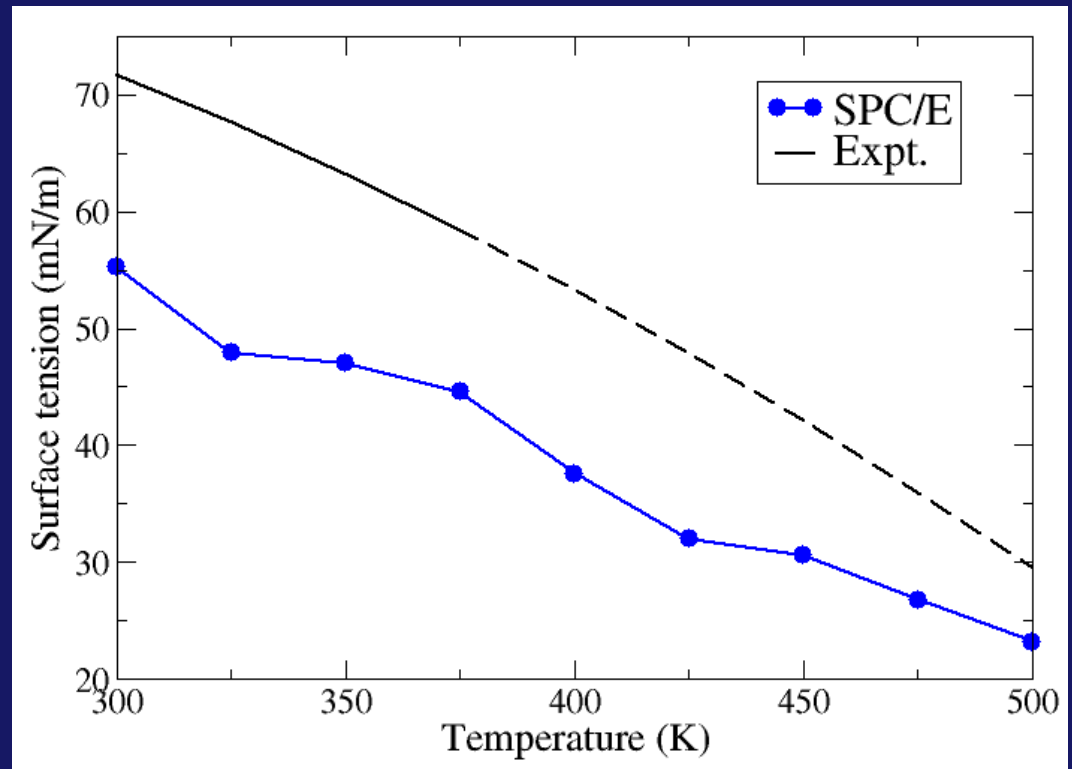
# Surface tension of PDMS

- PDMS(20):  
16.8  $\pm$  1.7 mN/m  
(with tail: 22.0 mN/m)
- PDMS(100):  
17.6  $\pm$  1.5 mN/m  
(with tail: 22.9 mN/m)
- Experimental results:  
20.9 mN/m



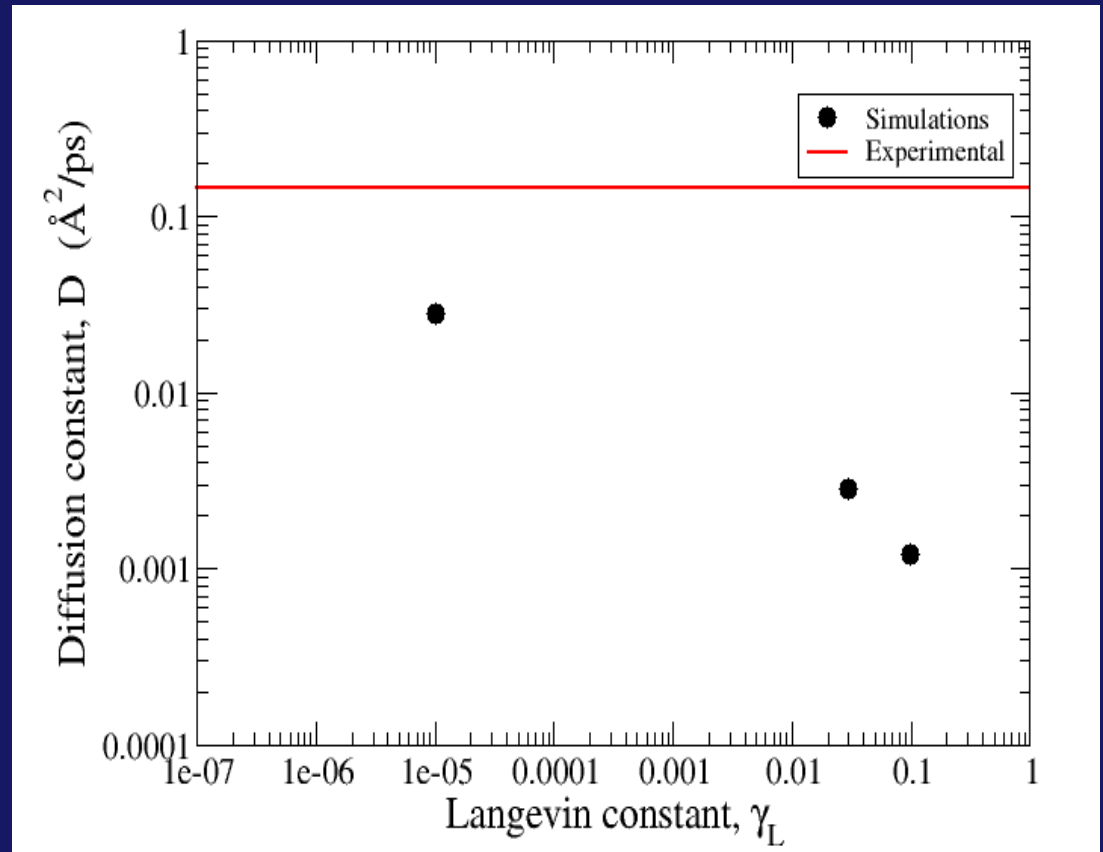
# Surface tension of water

- Uncorrected surface tension approximately 25% too low.
- Other non-polarizable potentials show similar (or worse) underestimations of surface tension.



# Diffusion of water through bulk PDMS

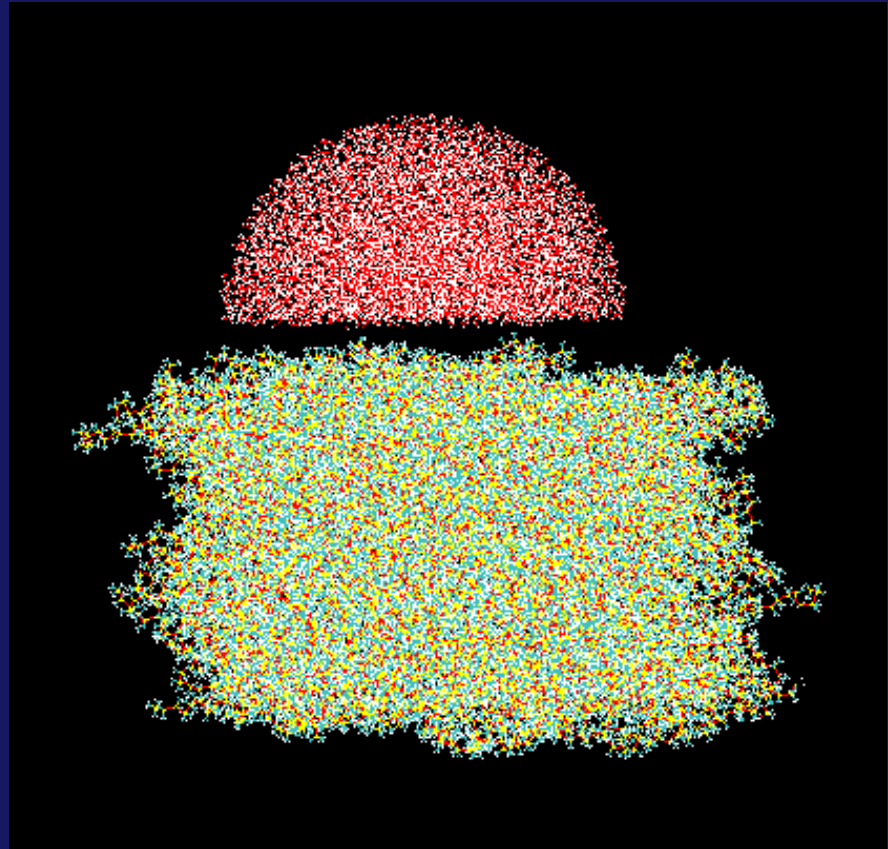
- Langevin diffusion
- 10 water molecules through bulk PDMS
- Goal: find Langevin constant  $\gamma_L$  for which calculated diffusion matches experimental data





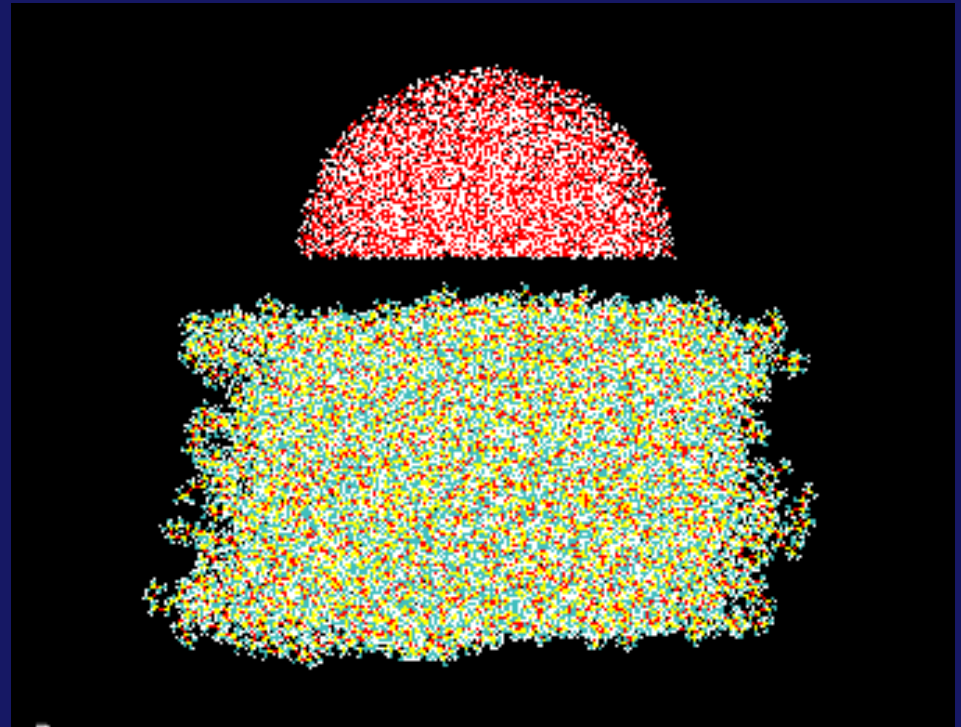
# PDMS-water interface systems

- Hemispherical water drop (~10000 molecules) placed 7 Å above PDMS slab
- MD simulation for 1.0 ns



# PDMS-water interface

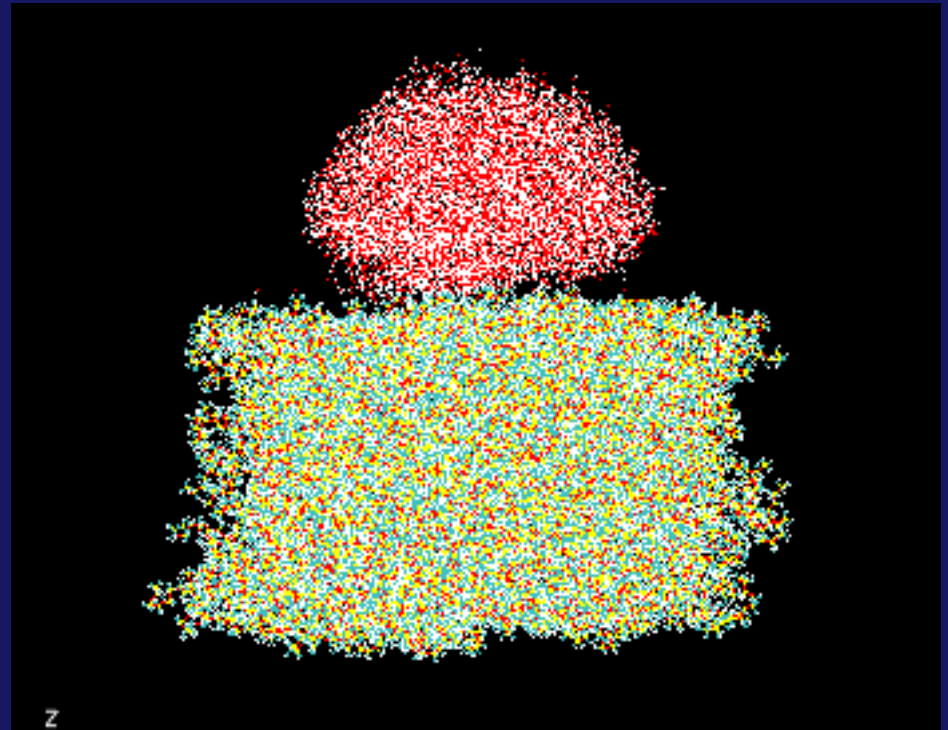
- Drop quickly forms spheroid
  - Less than 0.03 ns required
- Contact angle can be measured from interfacial profile



0 ps

# PDMS-water interface

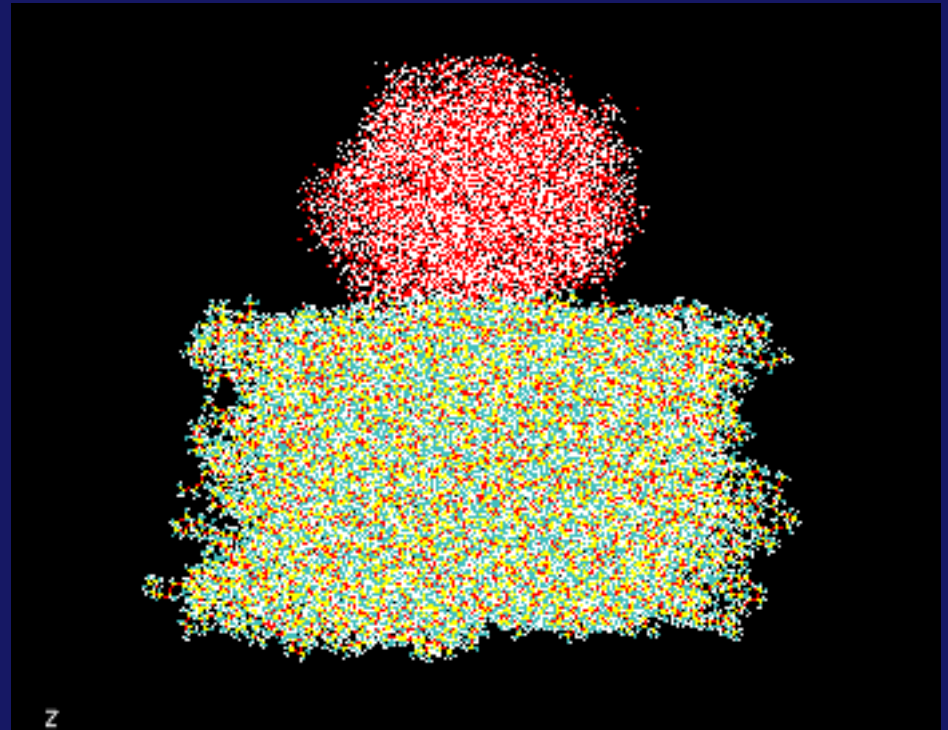
- Drop quickly forms spheroid
  - Less than 0.03 ns required
- Contact angle can be measured from interfacial profile



10 ps

# PDMS-water interface

- Drop quickly forms spheroid
  - Less than 0.03 ns required
- Contact angle can be measured from interfacial profile

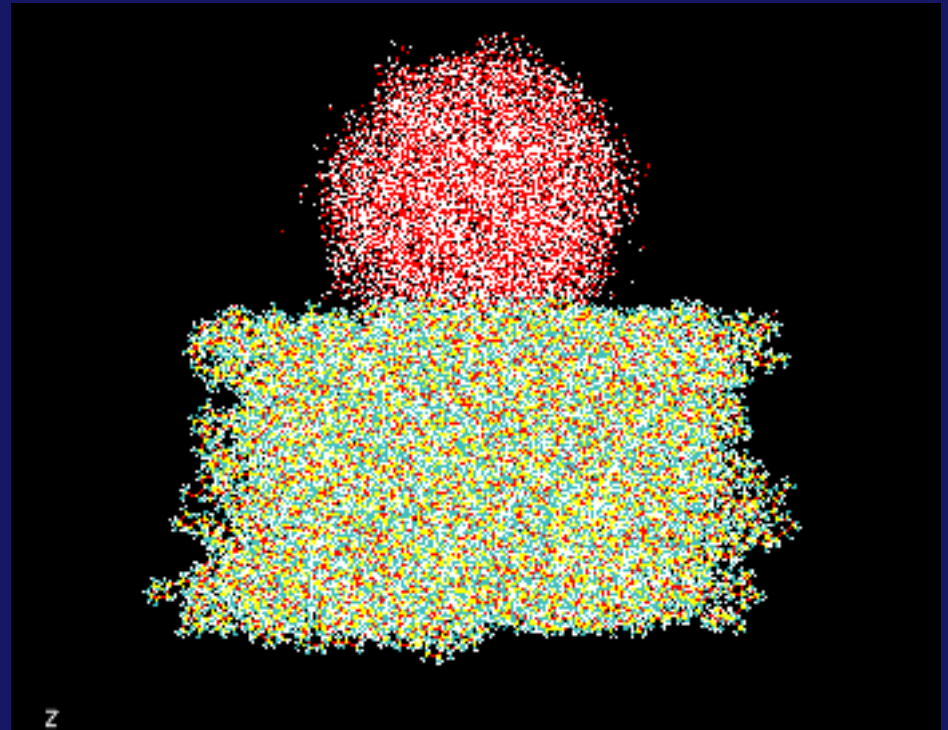


20 ps



# PDMS-water interface

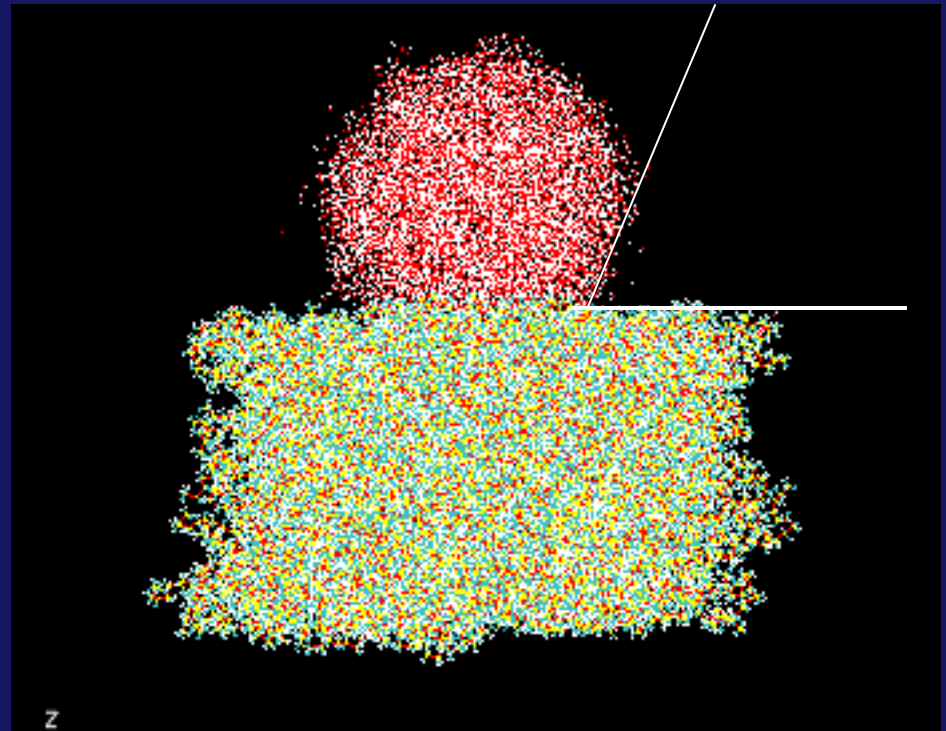
- Drop quickly forms spheroid
  - Less than 0.03 ns required
- Contact angle can be measured from interfacial profile



30 ps

# PDMS-water contact angle

- PDMS(20) simulations:  
120 degrees
- PDMS(100) simulations:  
116 degrees
- Experimental data:  
105-120 degrees



30 ps



# PDMS-water surface tension

- PDMS-water surface tension  $\gamma_{PW}$  can be calculated as:

$$\gamma_{PW} = \gamma_{WV} - \gamma_{PV} \cos\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

- Using similar triangles
- $$\begin{aligned}\gamma_{PW} &= (50.2) - (17.2) \cos\left(\frac{62\pi}{180}\right) \\ &= 42.1 \text{ mN m}^{-1}\end{aligned}$$

which is in good agreement with experimental measurements of interfacial tension ( $\sim 40$  mN/m)



# Conclusions

- PDMS, water surface tensions underestimated by surface tension
- Contact angle of PDMS-water interface in good agreement with experimental data
- PDMS-water interfacial tension also in good agreement with experimental observations
  - Role of cutoff effects?
  - System-size effects (chain length, number of chains)





# Acknowledgments

- Scott Sides
- Steve Plimpton