

Molecular Dynamics Simulations of Transport in Polymer Membranes

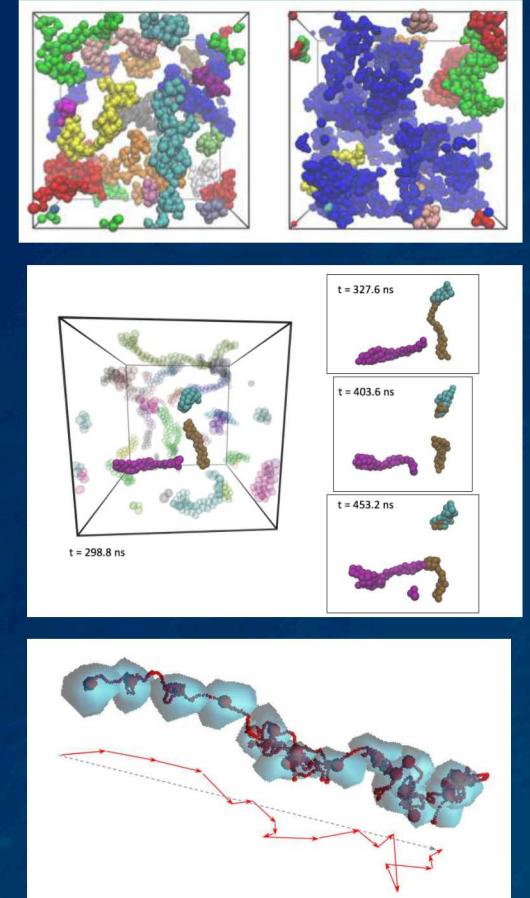
Amalie L. Frischknecht

Center for Integrated Nanotechnologies, Sandia National Laboratories

Advanced Membranes Workshop

University of Pennsylvania

December 17, 2019



Sandia National Laboratories is a multimission laboratory managed and operated by National Technology & Engineering Solutions of Sandia, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Honeywell International Inc., for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-NA0003525.

Questions about ion transport in polymers



- what is the nanoscale structure/morphology?
- how is ion motion affected by the morphology?
- is ion motion coupled to polymer segmental motion?
- what controls the rates of ion diffusion and mobility?

MD simulations coupled with experiment can answer these questions

Scope of MD simulations

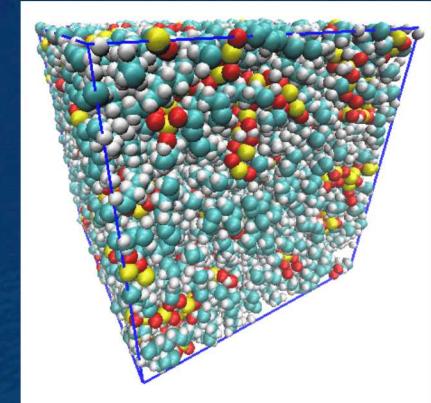
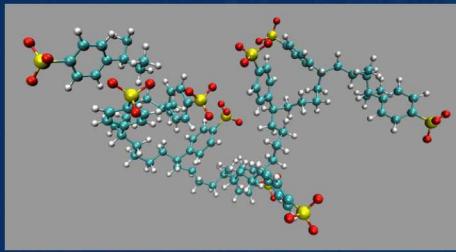


atomistic simulations

box sizes: up to eg 20 nm on a side

time scales: max a few microseconds

example: 400K atoms, 20 GPUs with 180 cores = 70 ns/day

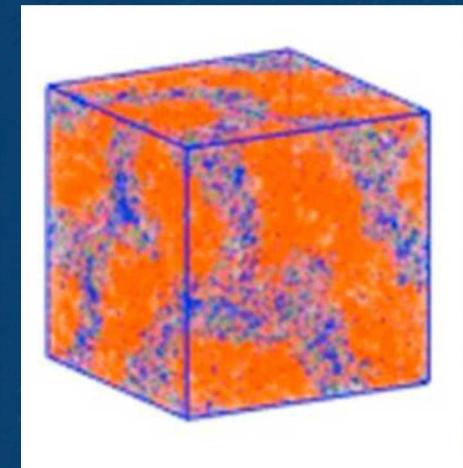
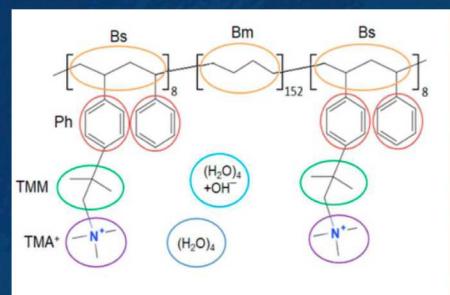
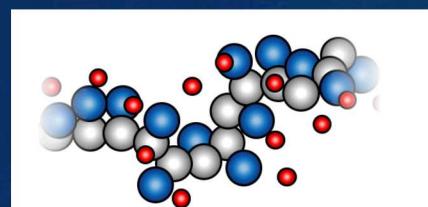
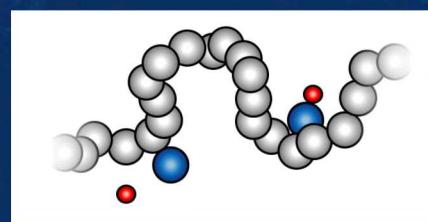


coarse-grained simulations

can reach Fickian regime for ion diffusion
simulation times up to 10^6 - $10^7\tau$

large sizes if desired

DPD simulations: eg 43 nm on a side



Questions about ion transport in polymers



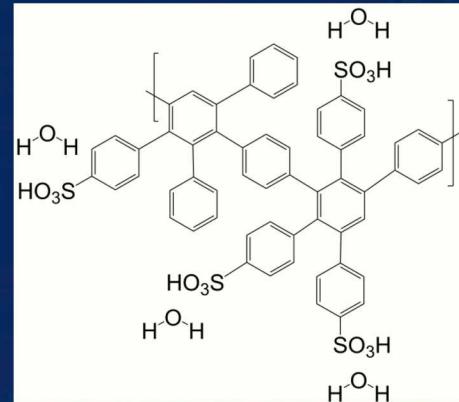
- what is the nanoscale structure/morphology?
- how is ion motion affected by the morphology?
- is ion motion coupled to polymer segmental motion?
- what controls the rates of ion diffusion and mobility?

MD simulations coupled with experiment can answer these questions

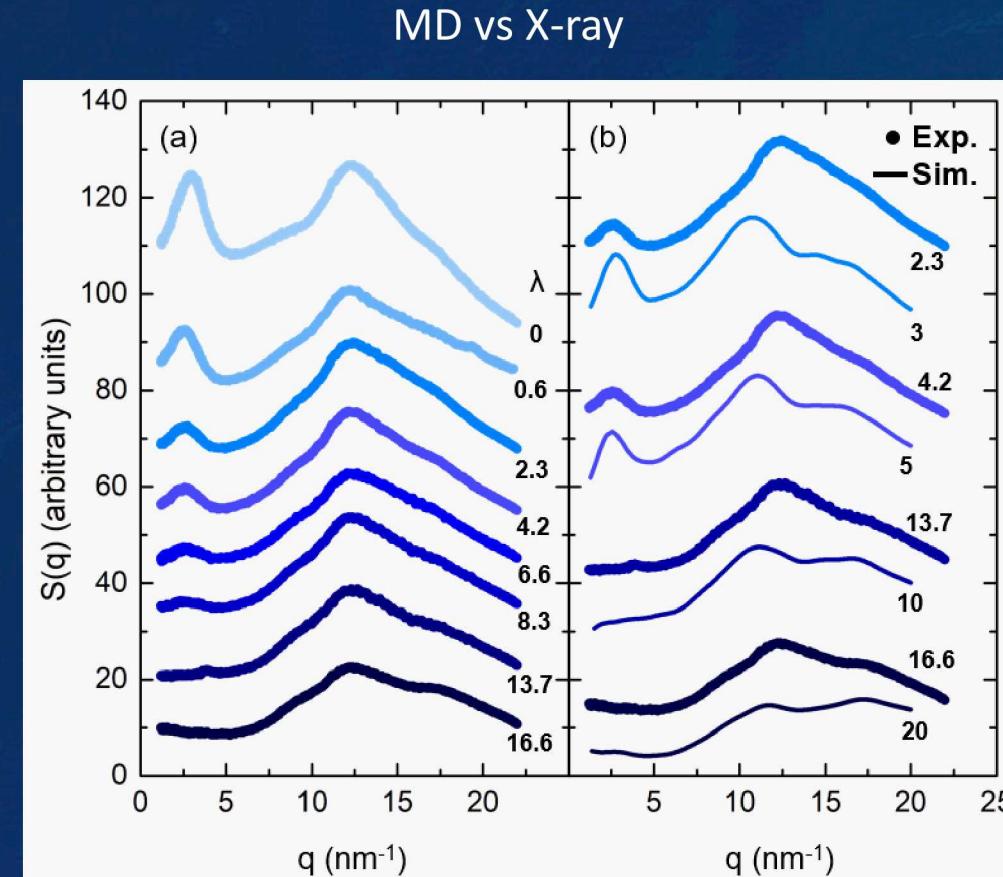
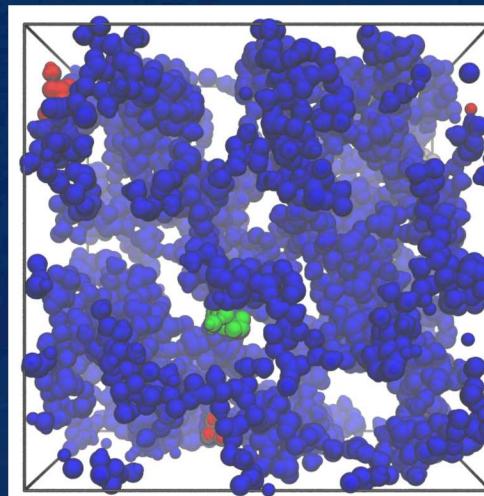
What is the nanoscale morphology?



SDAPP: proton conducting membrane when hydrated



$S = 2, \lambda = 3$

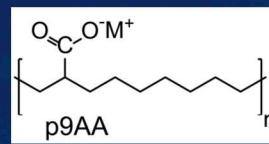


What is the nanoscale morphology?

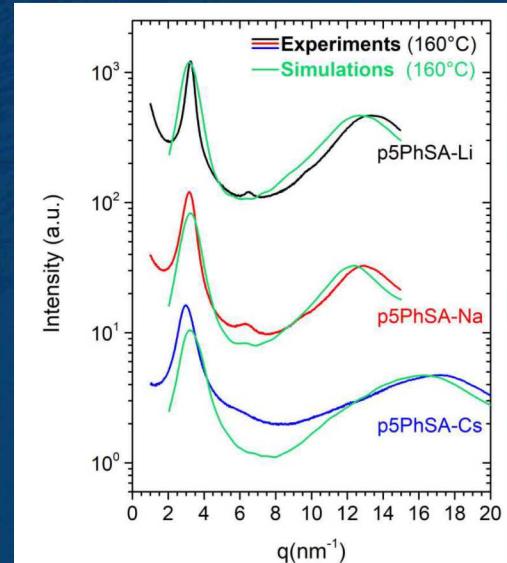
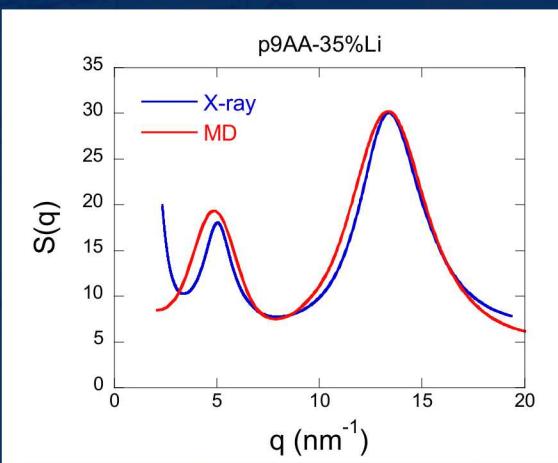
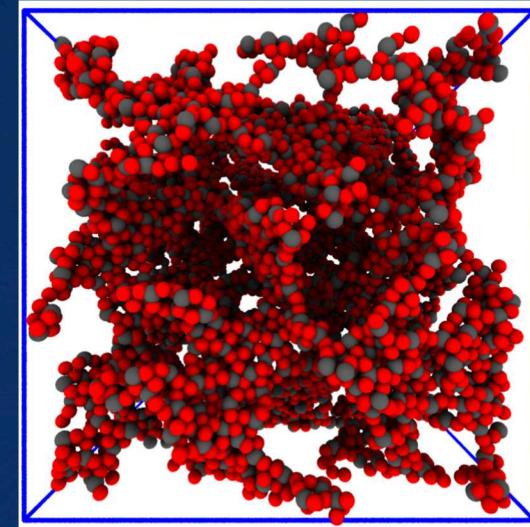
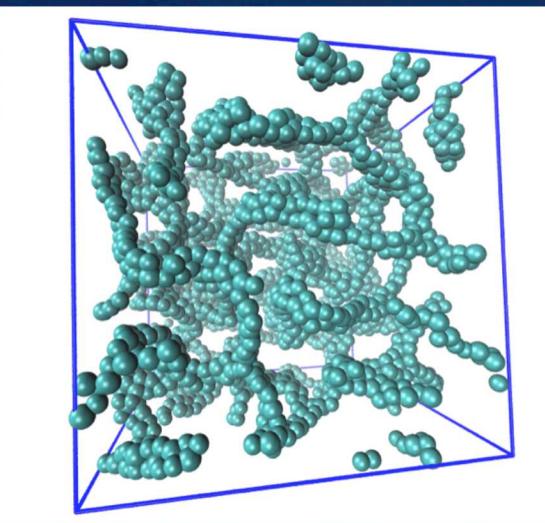
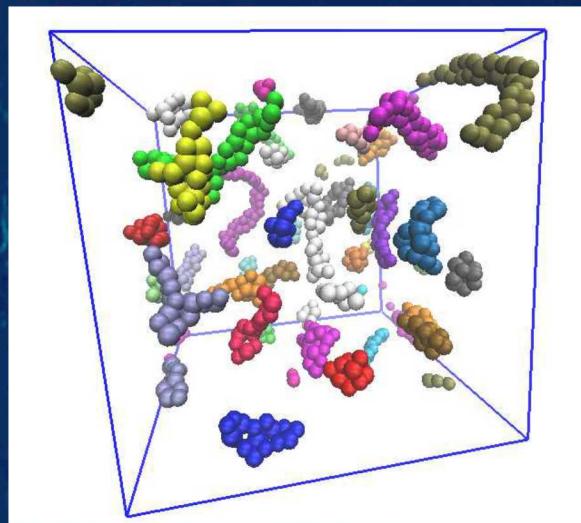
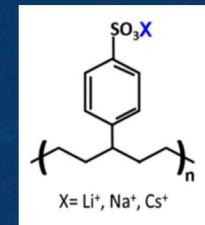


 Los Alamos
NATIONAL LABORATORY
EST. 1943

precise polyethylene ionomers



precise polyethylene phenyl ionomers



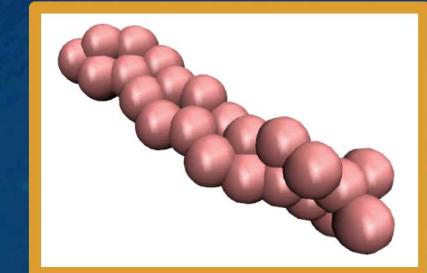
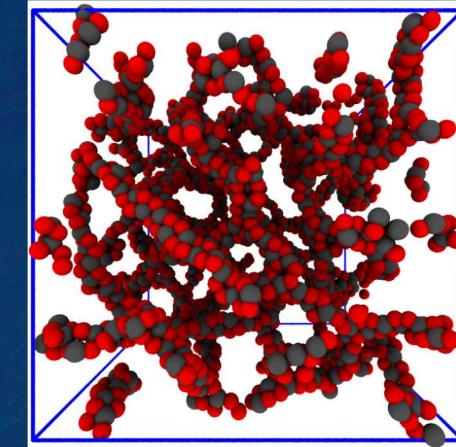
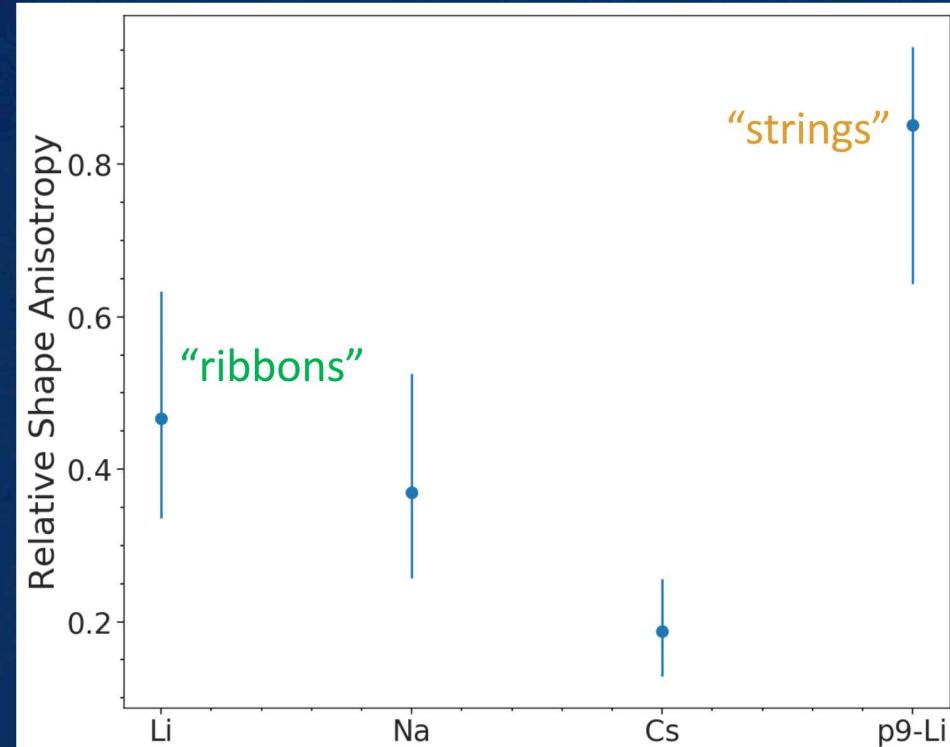
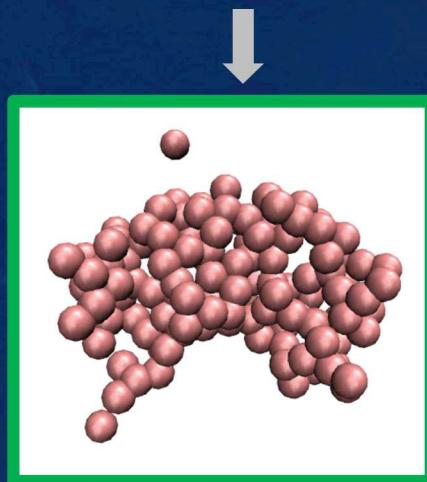
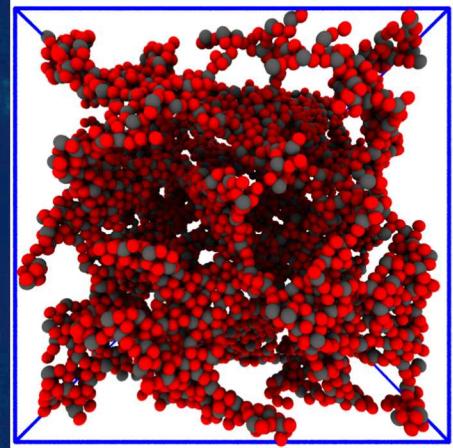
A.L. Frischknecht and K.I. Winey, *J Chem Phys* **150**, 064901 (2019)

Paren et al, in preparation, 2019

Quantification of ionic aggregate morphology



Example: local shape anisotropy

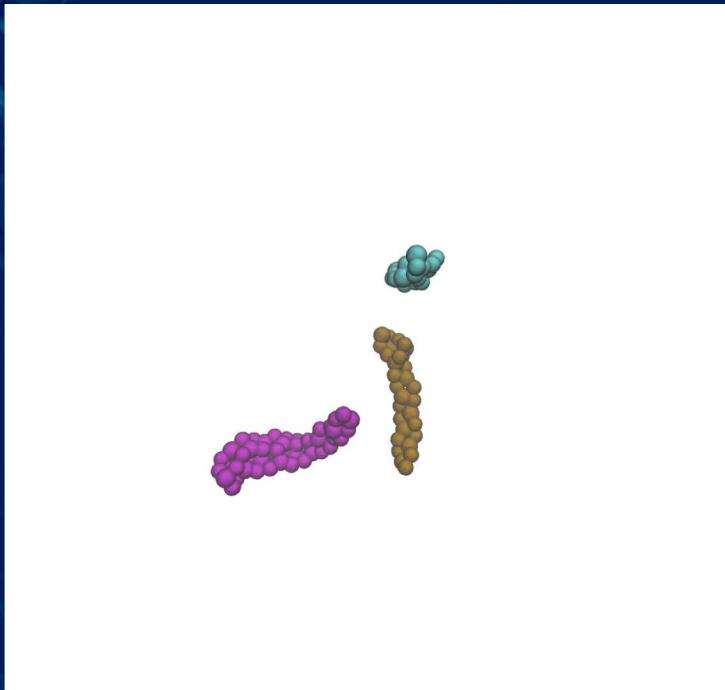


How is ion motion affected by morphology?

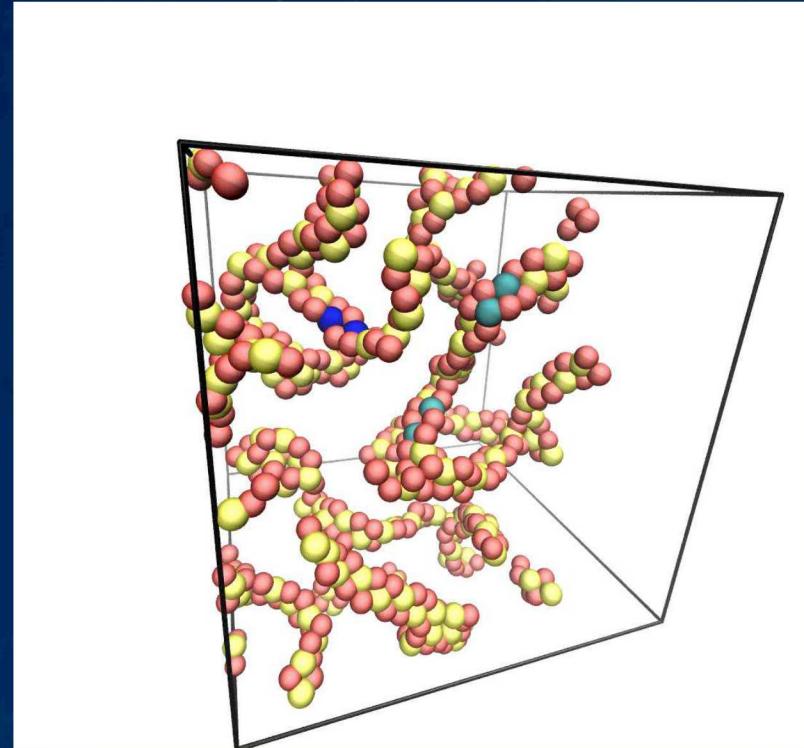


Example: atomistic MD of precise PE ionomers

isolated aggregates:
need to merge and break up

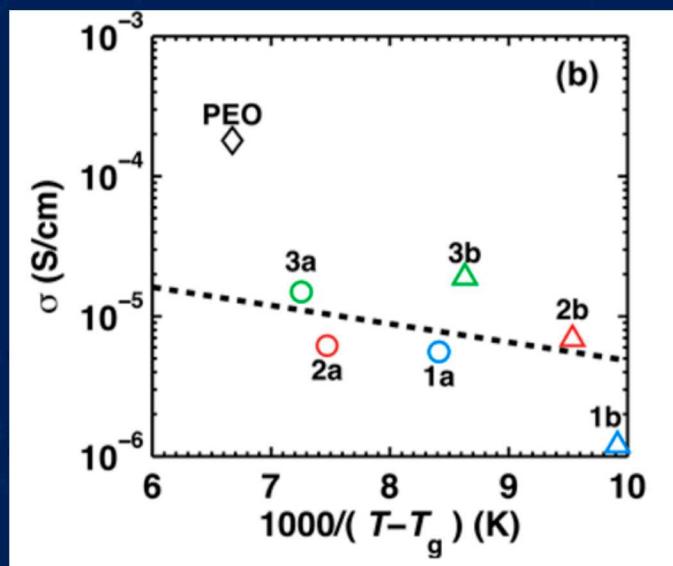
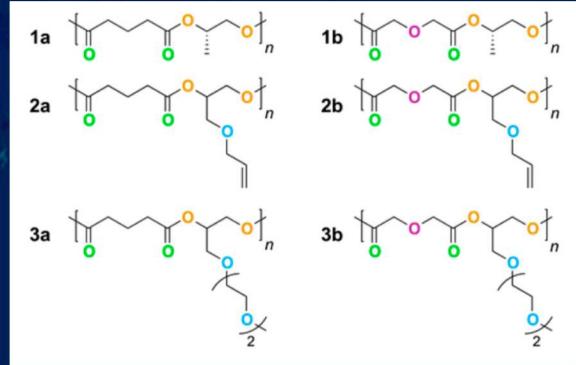


percolated aggregates:
ions can move along the aggregate

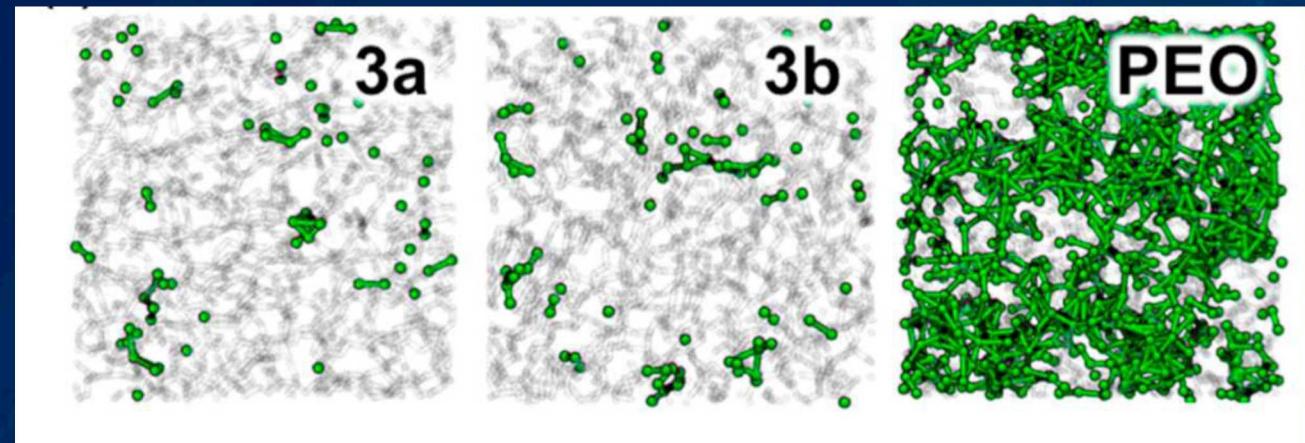


Is ion motion coupled to polymer segmental motion? If so, how?

polyesters



lithium ion solvation sites

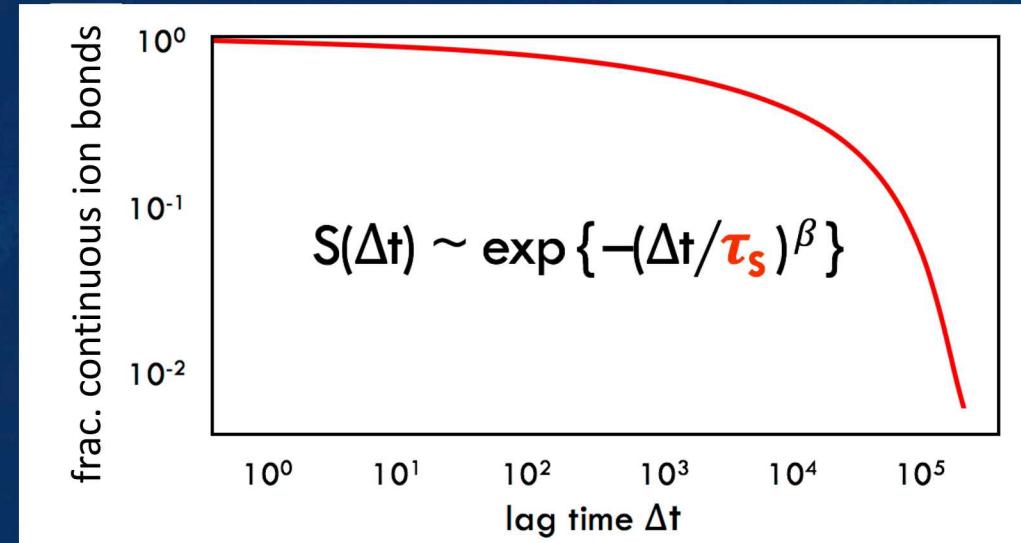
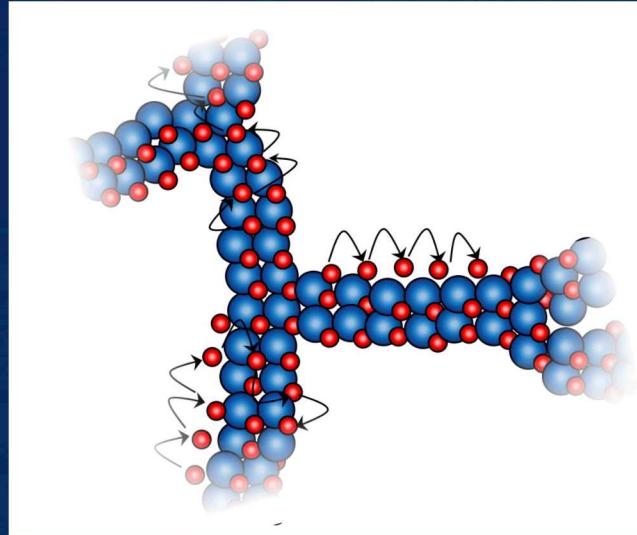


Li^+ moves best in PEO because
it has the highest connectivity of solvation sites
it allows more intrachain “hopping”

What controls the rate of ion diffusion?

in percolated ionic aggregate morphologies

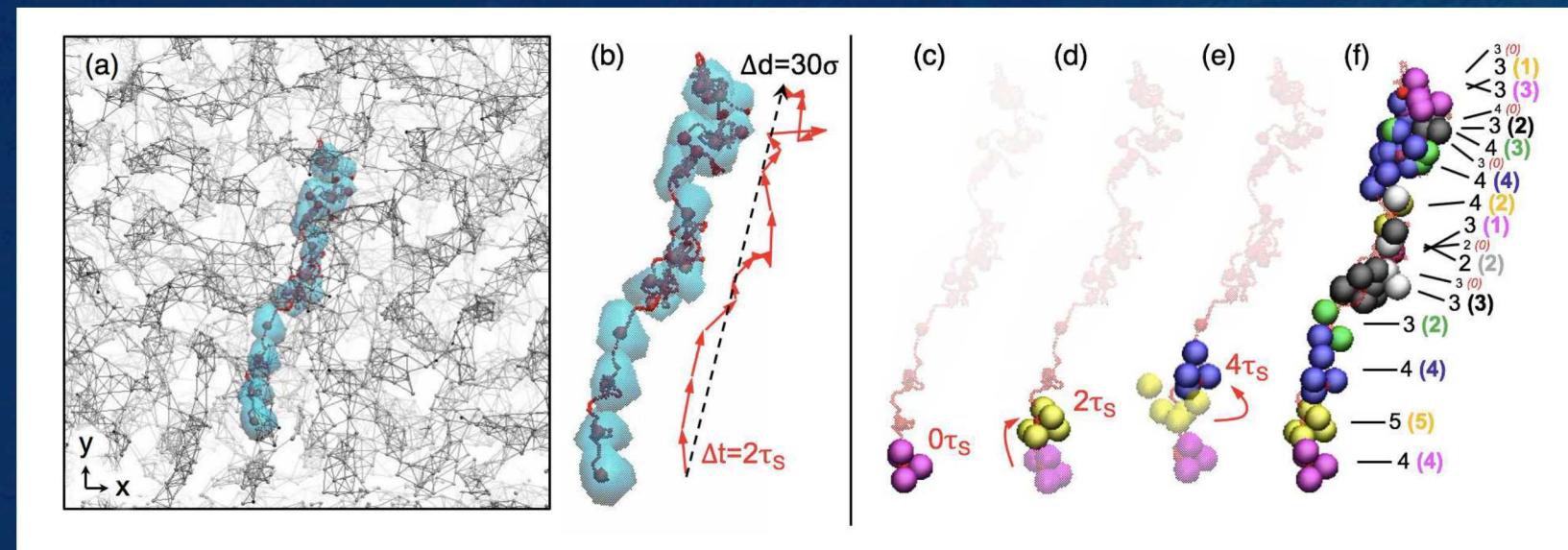
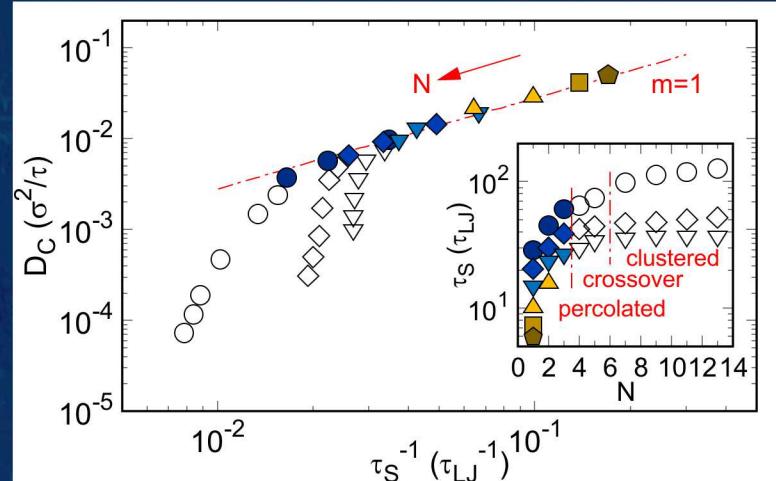
calculate ion-pair lifetime τ_s



What controls the rate of ion diffusion?

in percolated ionic aggregate morphologies

$$\text{diffusion} \propto 1/\tau_s$$



Bollinger et al, in preparation, 2019

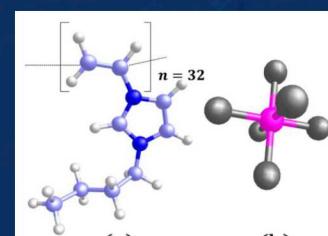
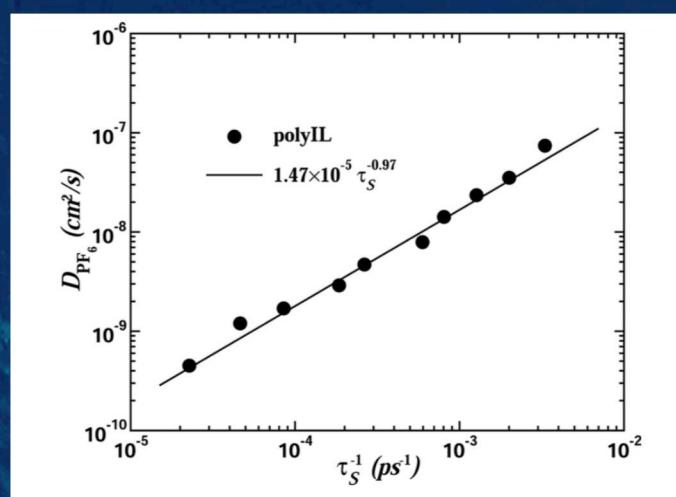
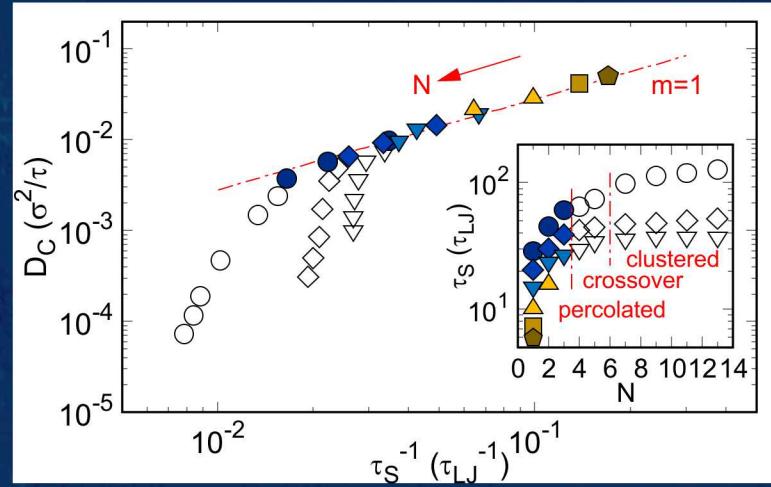
What controls the rate of ion diffusion?




Los Alamos
 NATIONAL LABORATORY
EST. 1943

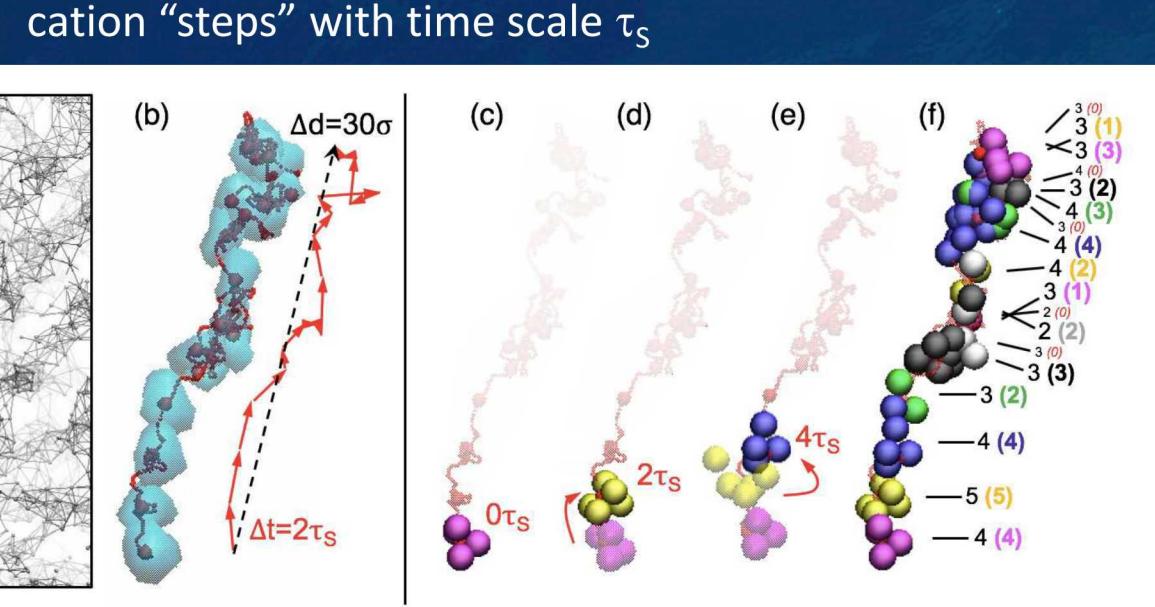
in percolated ionic aggregate morphologies

diffusion $\propto 1/\tau_s$



S. Mogurampelly, J.R. Keith, and V. Ganesan, J Am Chem Soc **139**, 9511 (2017)

Bollinger et al, in preparation, 2019

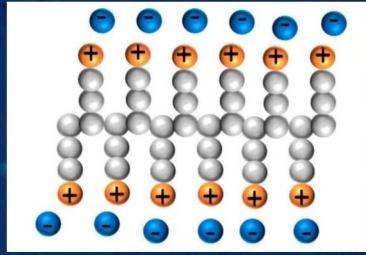


What is next in simulations of ionic polymers?

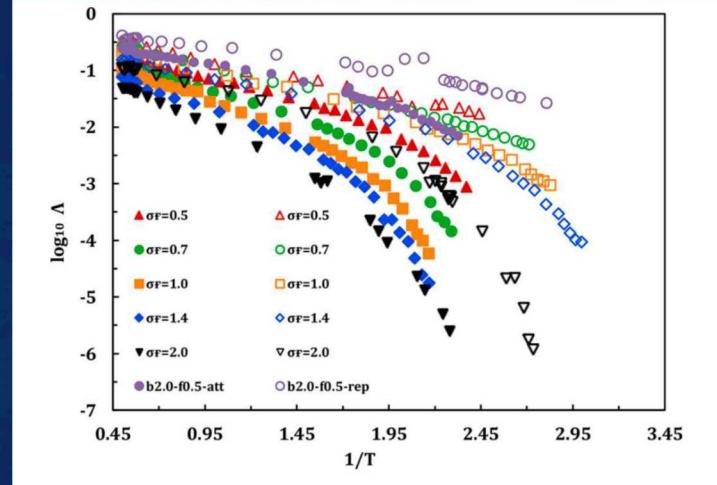
High-throughput MD for screening?

examine how properties change with changes to

- polymer architecture
- ionic groups
- temperature



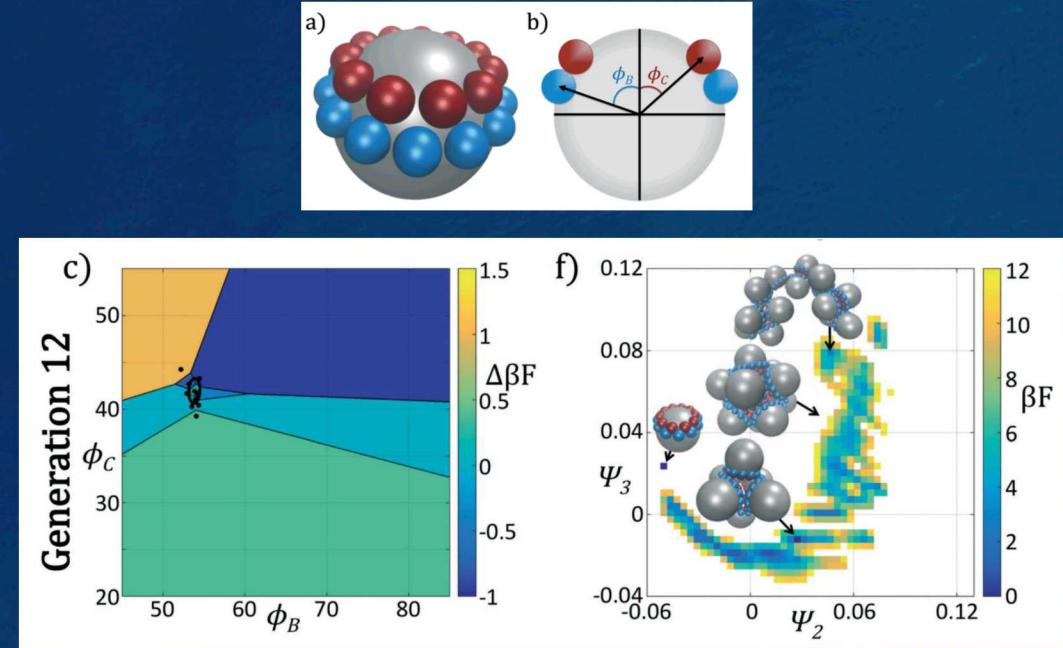
vary ion sizes



AI/ML for inverse design?

evolutionary strategies

- genetic algorithms
- + enhanced sampling techniques



Acknowledgments



Sandia National Labs

Mark Stevens
Jonathan Bollinger
Bryce Thurston
Jason Koski

Lauren Abbott
Jennifer Clark
Eric Sorte
Todd Alam
Cy Fujimoto

Funding: Sandia LDRD
DOE/BES Center for Integrated Nanotechnologies

University of Pennsylvania

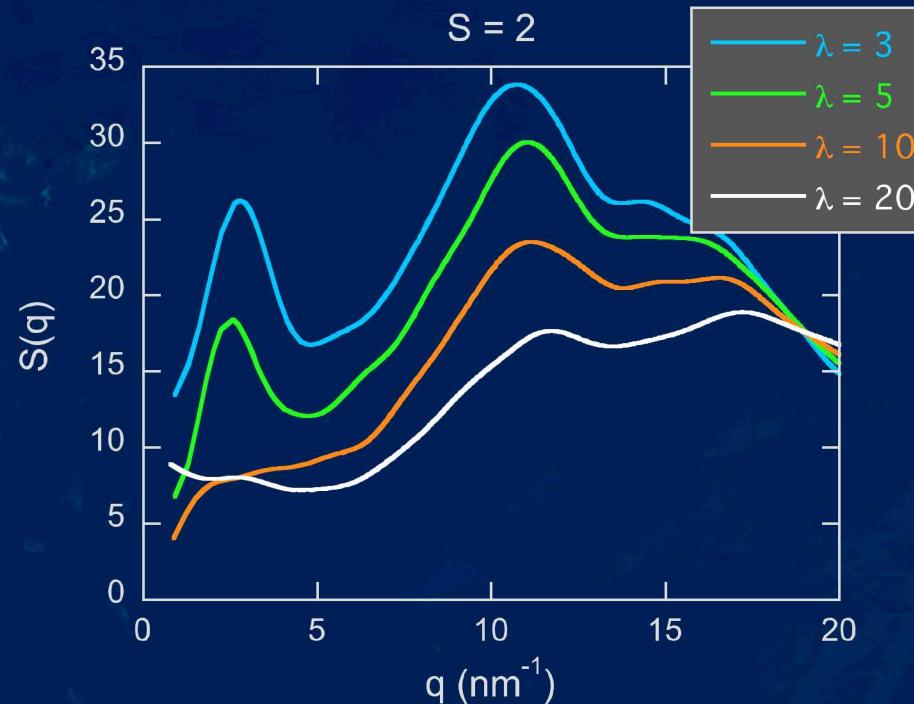
Karen Winey
Robert Middleton
Ben Paren



NIST
Jacob Tarver
Madhu Tyagi
Christopher Soles



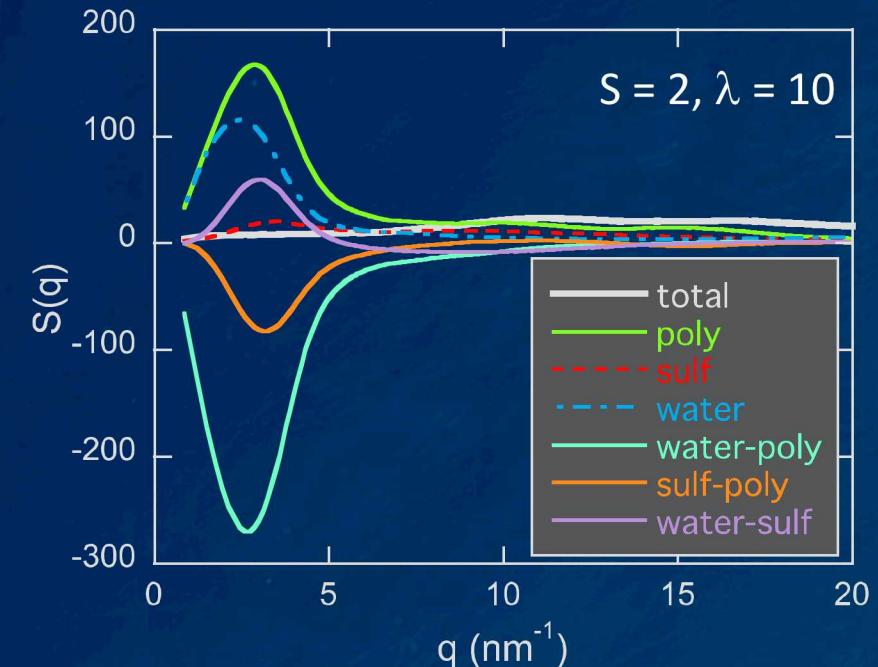
Why Does the Ionomer Peak Disappear?



does this mean the water and sulfonic acids are no longer phase segregated?

in hydrocarbon PEMs, loss of scattering contrast leads to loss of ionomer peak
still have nanoscale phase separation!

$$S_{\text{total}} = S_{\text{polymer}} + S_{\text{sulfonic}} + S_{\text{water}} + S_{\text{water-poly}} + S_{\text{sulf-poly}} + S_{\text{water-sulf}}$$

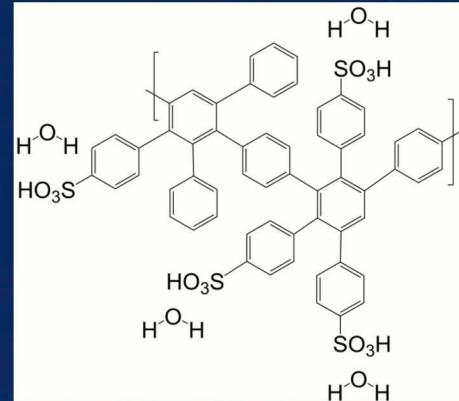


water-polymer cross-correlations cancel other peaks

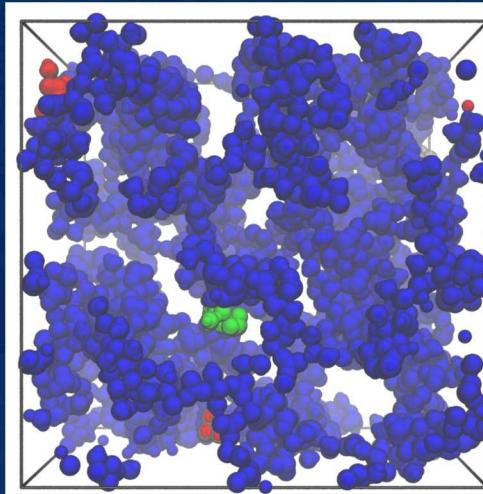
What is the nanoscale morphology?



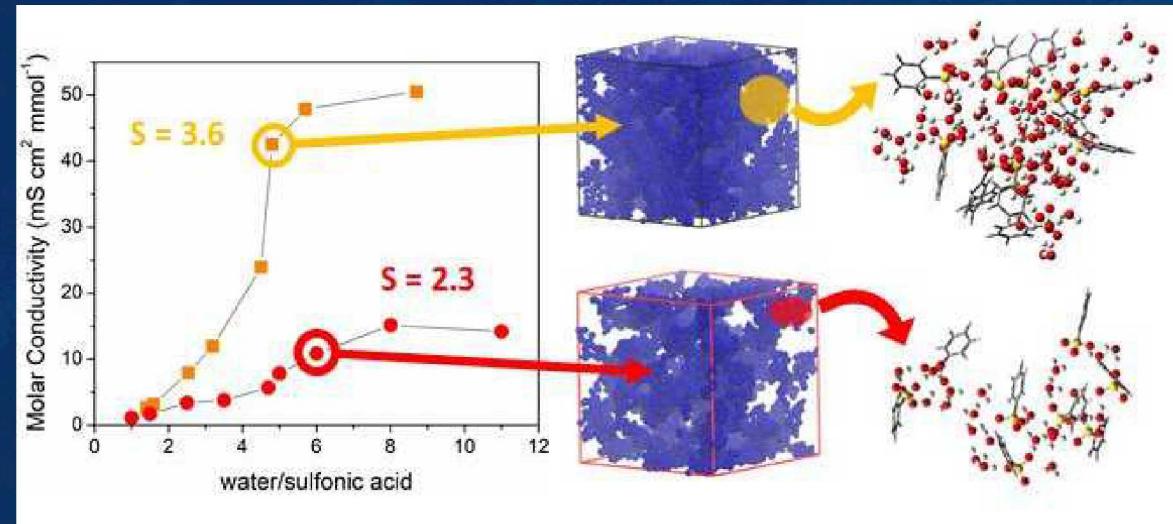
SDAPP: proton conducting membrane when hydrated



$S = 2, \lambda = 3$



conductivity related to morphology?



Scope of MD simulations

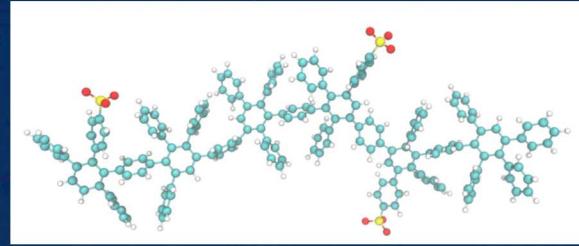


atomistic simulations

box sizes: up to eg 20 nm on a side

time scales: max a few microseconds

example: 400K atoms, 20 GPUs with 180 cores = 70 ns/day



coarse-grained simulations

less chemical specificity

can reach Fickian regime for ion diffusion

larger sizes if desired

comparisons to experiment

- scattering
 - static structure factors
 - time-dependent structure factors
- NMR spectroscopy
 - local coordination numbers
 - diffusion constants (PFG)
 - domain sizes (spin diffusion)
- impedance spectroscopy
 - ion mobility, conductivity
- other characterization
 - density, T_g , ...