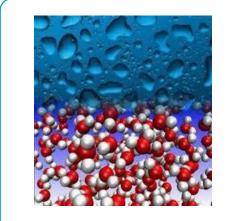
COMPUTER AIDED FORMULATION (CAF): INDUSTRIAL NEEDS FOR CCP SAS

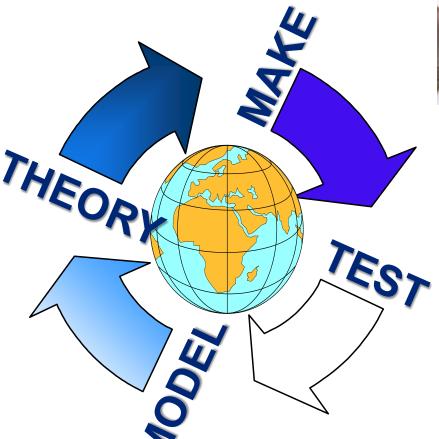
Pete Dowding, Principal Scientist, Infineum UK, Milton Hill



R&D Circle in Industry





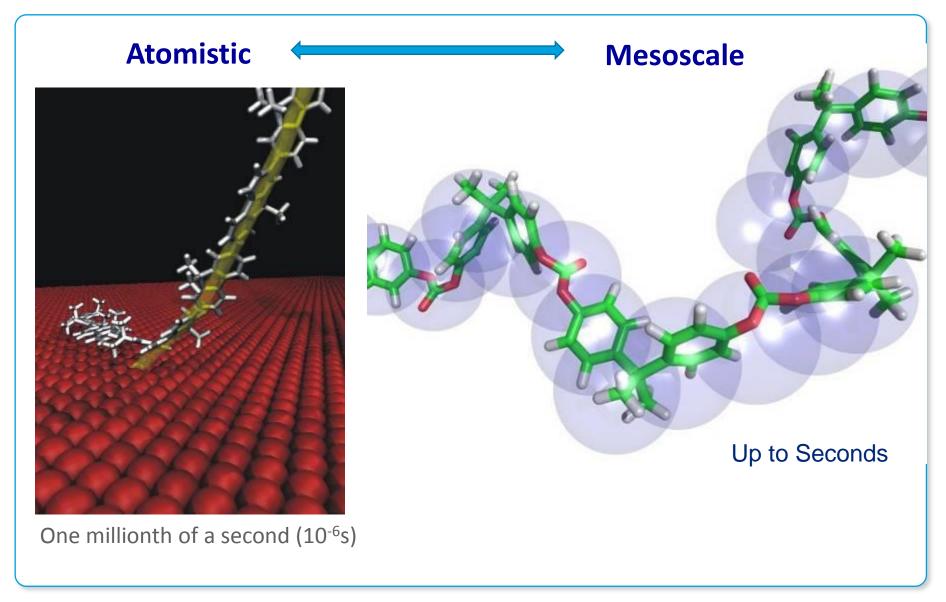






Modelling at the Mesoscale



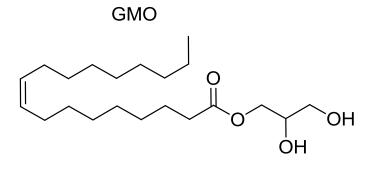


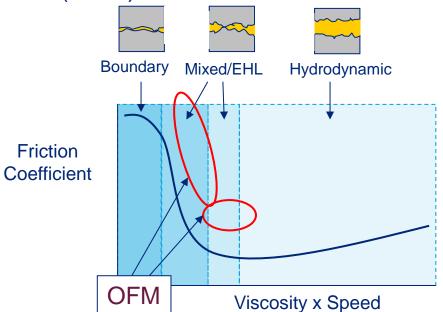
Industrial Systems: Lubricant Additives





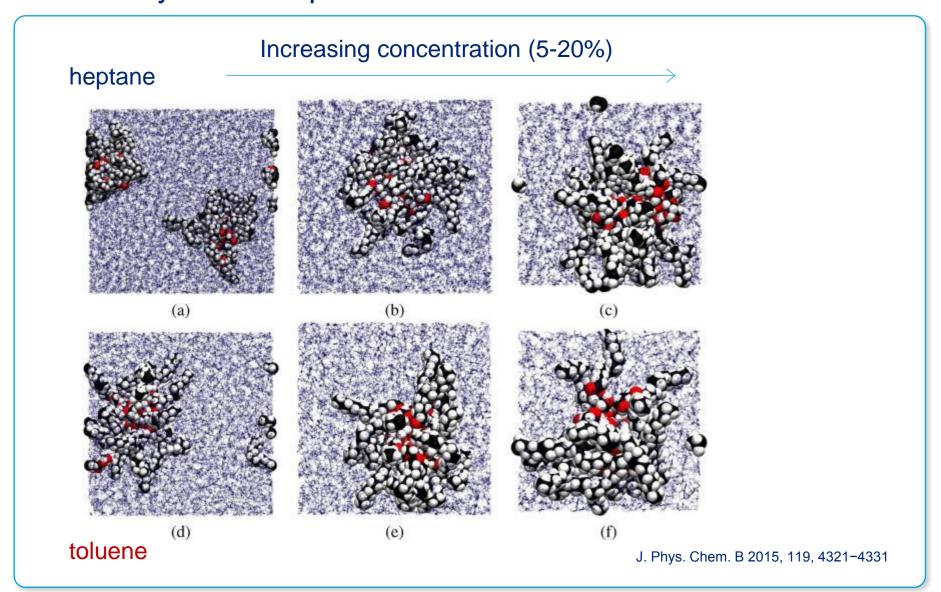
- Vehicle lubricants comprise non-aqueous formulations of surfactants, polymers & particles
- Environment is the main driver, with fuel economy a key attribute
- The largest effect on fuel economy from the lubricant is based on viscosity but organic friction modifiers (OFM) have an effect





MD simulation of Glycerol monooleate selfassembly in non-aqueous media

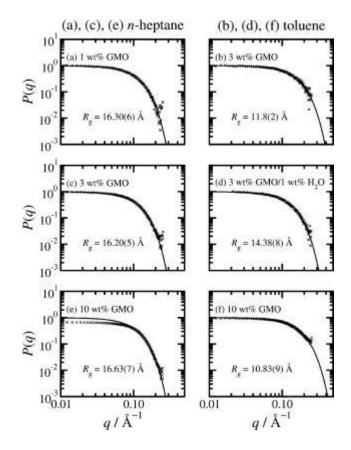




MD Simulation of SANS Profiles

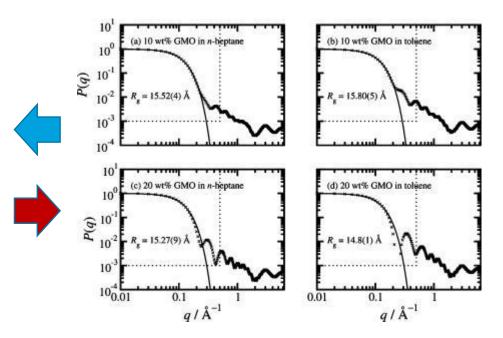


 Experimental form factor from SANS measurements:



fits using Gaussian form factor

Simulated form factor:



Future: Tools to simulate and rationalise scattering data (in real-time!) would be valuable

J. Phys. Chem. B 2015, 119, 4321-4331

Computer Aided Formulation (CAF)



Computer Aided Formulation (CAF) is a UK-Government funded (Innovate UK) collaborative research programme worth ~ £1.2 Million. Ended 31/5/17











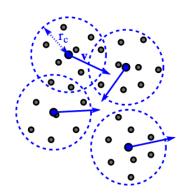


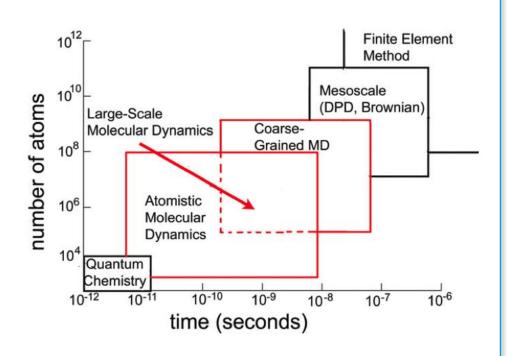
- Aims: Development of a new, fully automated method for optimizing the fit of dissipative particle dynamics interaction parameters to appropriate experimental data to predict phase diagrams, solubility parameters, CMC etc.
- This results in predictive modeling and simulation, to improve product formulation, accelerating the development of new products.

Coarse Grain Modelling



- Mesoscopic simulation method
- Developed by Hoogerbrugge and Koelman (1992)
- Coarse-grained method



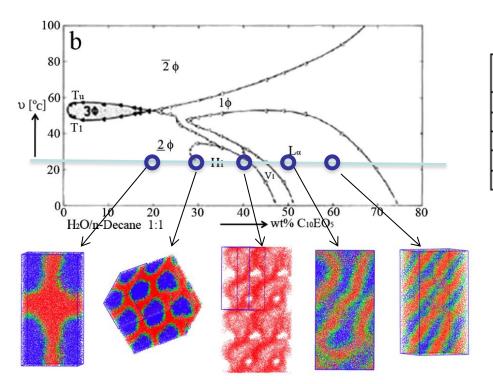


- Access to longer length and time scales compared to fully atomistic methods.
- Simulation platform based on open source (STFC) DL_MESO software

Application of Predictive Coarse Grain Modelling



Winsor's Fish for C_nEO_m



Composition	Expected	SDPD
Wt % C ₁₀ E ₅	Phase	Parameters
20	2Ф	2Ф
30	H_1	H_1
40	H_1/V_1	V_1
50	L_{α}	L_{α} (poorly ordered)
60	L_{lpha}	L_{α} (well ordered)

CAF/ DPD Model has correctly predicted composition of phases

Relevance to CCP-SAS for the future



- There has been discussion regarding simulation/ prediction of SANS data using DPD/ coarse graining, but no development work has been done during CAF
- Fitting such data takes considerable time and is generally performed postexperiment
- What if there was an algorithm that would take the output of soft-matter computer simulation to predict both the SANS and the SAXS spectra
- An algorithm to solve the inverse problem too: from SANS and SAXS spectra that would predict the corresponding soft-matter configuration without user bias in the fit eventually extending to complex mixtures (formulations)
- Development of such tools would be of real value to industry- towards the Nirvana of data being fitted as it is generated to make smarter decisions in realtime during the experiment
- Also allows non-expert users to perform structural characterisation



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