

Numerical Simulations of Ideal Chain Model of Polymer using the Freely Jointed Chain (FJC)

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1 Introduction

- General introduction about physics of polymer. Discrete models. Examples
- Theory of FJC model.
- Presentation of measure of extent (metrics). Relationship with experimental measurement.
- Goal of the practical work

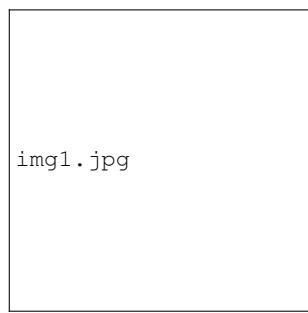
Polymer physics deals with complex substances through a simple approach. Understanding the properties of polymers from a molecular point of view is key to unveil their complexity.

Given an ensemble of polymers, we can use tools from statistics to derive some properties that apply to the ensemble at any given instant. To do so we model each polymer as a (continuous or discrete) ideal chain of monomers along with some constraints. Some examples of these models include the Freely Jointed Chain, the Freely Rotating Chain, the wormlike chain, the hindered rotating chain, the rotational isometric state model, among others.

The first, most straightforward (yet illustrating) approach is the Freely Jointed Chain model. The FJC is a chain consisting of N links, each of length b and able to point in any direction independently of each other (thus the simplicity).

2 Methods

- Numerical simulations: Parameters + Brief description of the algorithm
- Examples of structures generated
- Time series + mean square and distributions statistical tools (theory) + Monte-Carlo
- Summary of data produced (ex: Table)



img1.jpg



img2.jpg

Fig. 1 Two polymer structures generated from FJC model simulations for $N = 100$ and $b = 3.0$.

3 Results and Discussion

- Description of the numerical results (Parts 1 to 4)
- Comparison with theoretical results (qualitatively and quantitatively)
- Discussion

4 Conclusion

- General conclusion about FJC model
- Summary of the main results
- Perspectives

5 References

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