

ランダムな接続性のファンタム鎖ネットワークのMD シミュレーション MD Simulations of Phantom Chain Networks with Random Connectivity



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ABSTRACT

Existence of mechanical hysteresis is believed to be one of a key to achieve high durability for rubber materials. For hysteresis cycle, added fillers are believed to play an important role in meso-scale region response against local stress. Our question is "Is there any other mechanism to enhance durability in micro-scale region such as size of polymer chains?".

"Phantom Network Model", in which fluctuation of junction point is rather high, seems to be a good candidate for micro-scale energy dissipation. Introducing random connectivity for network junctions, previously we successfully presented "Phantom Network Model" in molecular dynamics simulations. In this presentation, relationship of mechanical hysteresis and relaxation characteristics of "Phantom Network Model" was investigated.

Introduction

Classical Theory of Rubber Elasticity

Free Energy Density of Rubbers against Strain Invariant

$$\frac{F}{V} = W = C_0 + \underbrace{C_1(l_1 - 3) + C_2(l_2 - 3)}_{\text{Mooney-Rivlin Model}} + \sum_{i,j=1}^{\infty} C_{ij}(l_1 - 3)^i(l_2 - 3)^j$$

Neo-Hookean Model

$$W = C_1(l_1 - 3) \quad \text{against Uniaxial elongation}$$

$$\sigma_{nom} = 2C_1 \left(\lambda - \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \right) = G \left(\lambda - \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \right)$$

Mooney-Rivlin Model

$$W = C_1(l_1 - 3) + C_2(l_2 - 3) \quad \text{against Uniaxial elongation}$$

$$\sigma_{nom} = 2 \left(C_1 + C_2 \frac{1}{\lambda} \right) \left(\lambda - \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \right)$$

With or without Junction Points fluctuation

Affine Network Model[?]

$$G_{affine} = \nu k_B T$$

ν : Number density of strands

Phantom Network Model[?]

$$G_{phantom} = \nu k_B T \left(1 - \frac{2}{f} \right)$$

f : Functionality of Junction Points

Recent approach for Constraints (Entanglements)

- ▶ Diffused-Constraint Model
 - ▶ Confining potential affect all points along the chain.
- ▶ Nonaffine Tube Model
 - ▶ Improved model of "Edwards' Tube Model".
- ▶ Slip-tube Model
 - ▶ A pairwise interaction of chains is introduced.

$$f^*(\lambda^{-1}) = G_c + \frac{G_e}{0.74\lambda + 0.61\lambda^{-1/2} - 0.35}$$

$$G_c = \nu k_B T \left(1 - \frac{2}{\phi} \right), \quad G_e = \frac{4}{7} \nu k_B T L$$

L is the number of slip-links per network chain

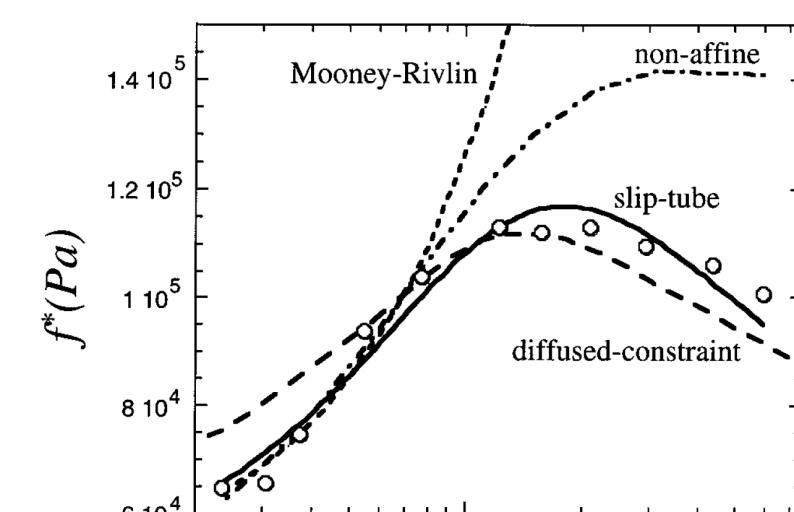
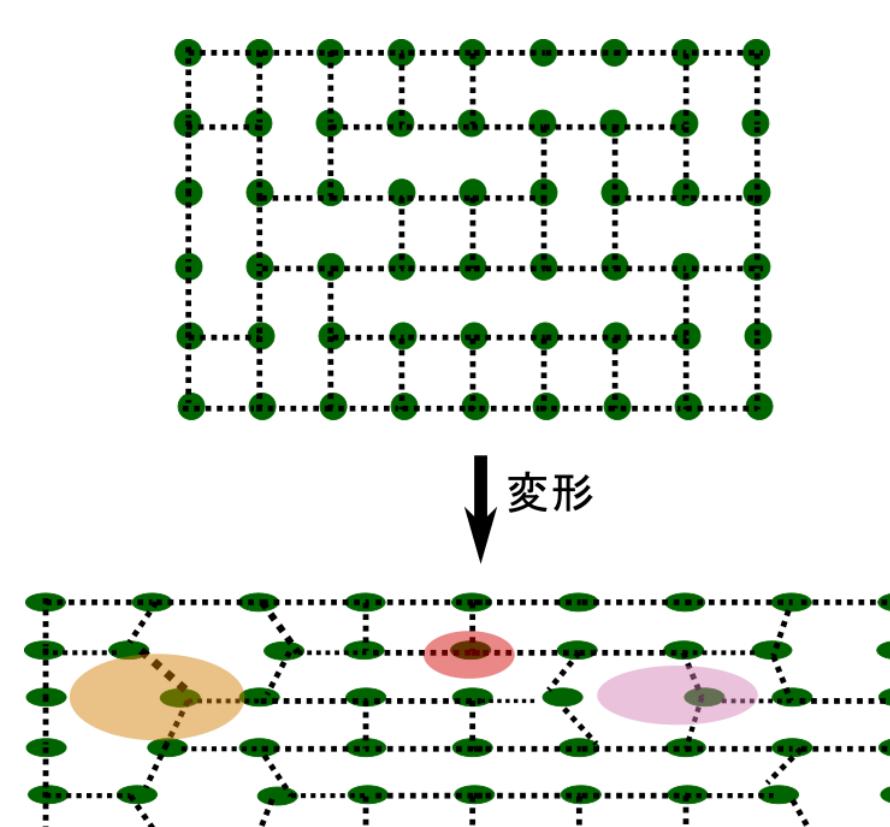


Figure 5. Fit of the data by Flory's Flory's expression on cross-linked polydimethylsiloxane (open circles) by the diffused-constrained model (dashed line), Mooney-Rivlin expression (dotted line), nonaffine tube model (dash-dotted line), and the slip-tube model (solid line).

Random Connectivity[?]

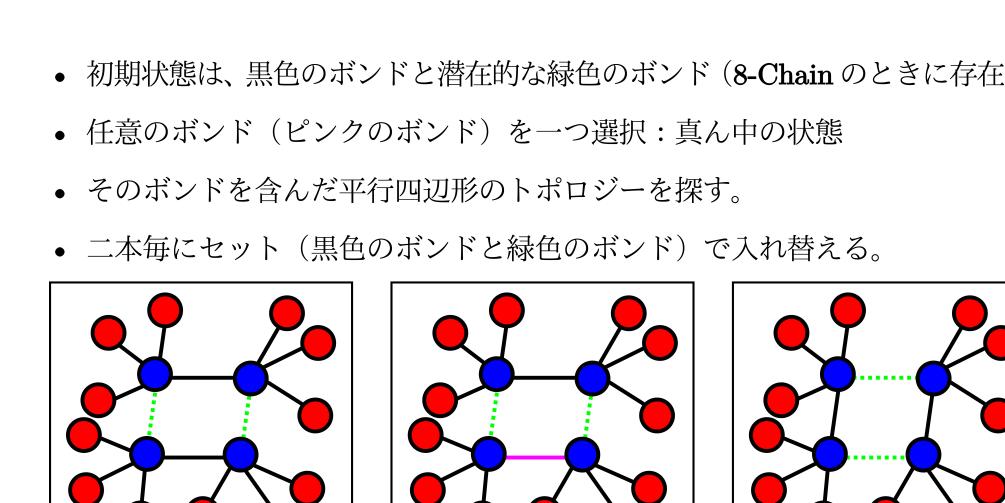
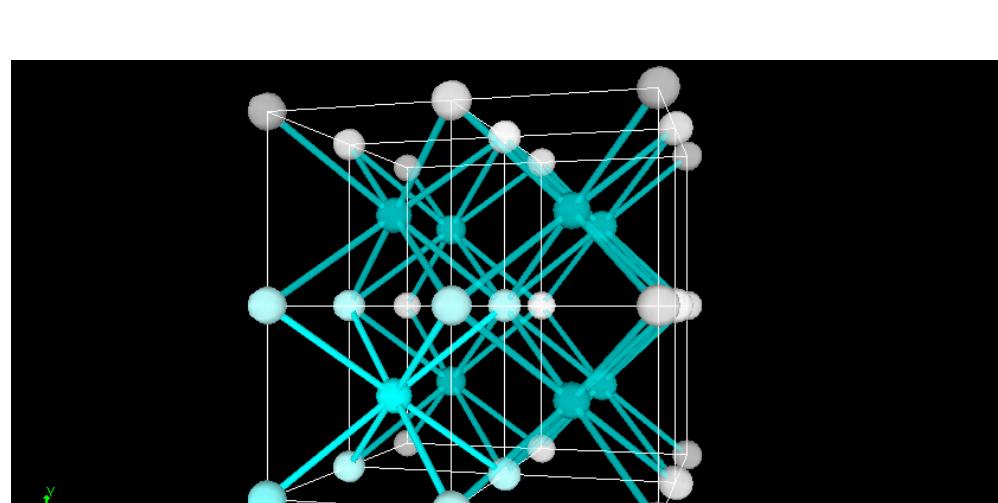
- ▶ Regular Structure as Initial Structure
- ▶ Same strand length for easy understanding
- ▶ Easy to monitor the strand length distributions
- ▶ Irregular Connectivity for each Junction Point
- ▶ Random Connectivity
- ▶ Fluctuations of Junction Points are assured
- ▶ Phantom Network Requirement by Flory is fulfilled



Simulation

初期構造の作成[?]

1. 実空間で8-Chain Model から初期構造を作成。
 - ▶ 所望の分岐数にランダムに選択した結合を除去
 - ▶ 除去したジオメトリーに対応したトポロジーモデル
2. トポロジー空間でランダム性の導入
 - ▶ エッジ交換して、ノードごとにランダムな接続性を導入
3. 対応する実空間でのネットワーク初期構造を作成
4. ストランド長がホモポリマーに対応するように多密度設定



MD シミュレーション条件

1. Phantom Chain
 - ▶ セグメント間相互作用を設定しない
 - ▶ Angle Potential に"Force Cap LJ"を設定
 - ▶ ボンドはハーモニック ($k=1000$)
2. 力学特性の評価
 - ▶ フトランド長を物理状態での末端間距離と設定

Results

せん断変形時の応答とヒステリシス

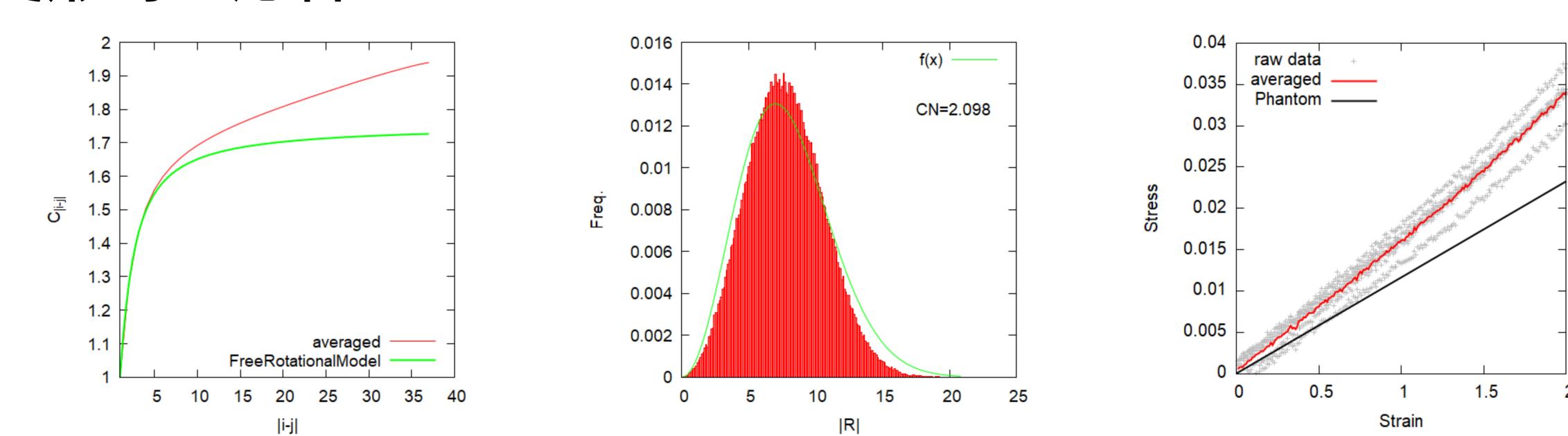
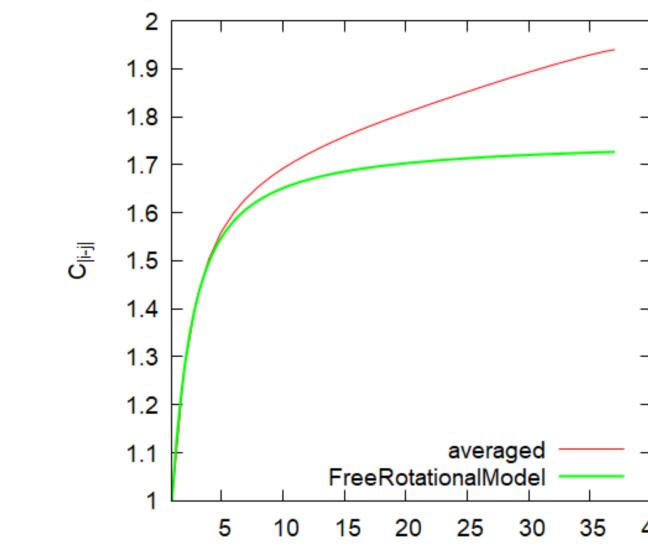


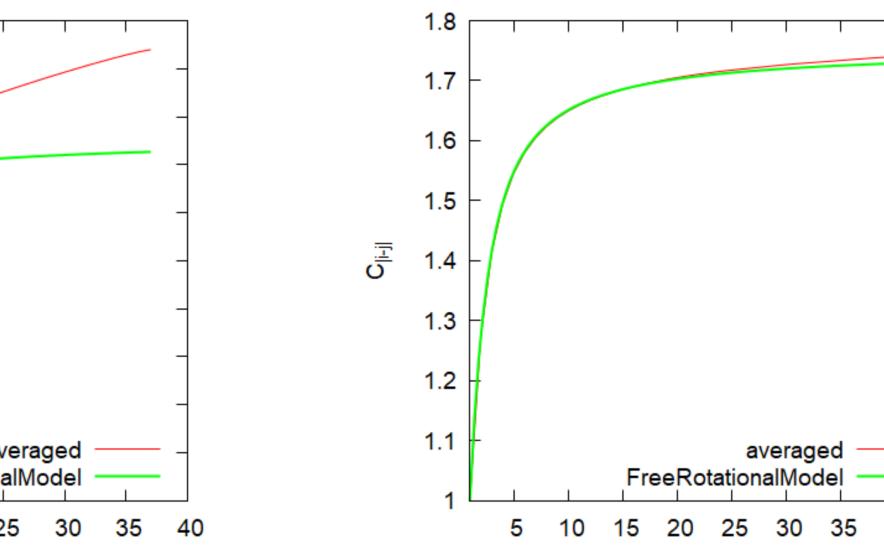
Fig. 1: N36

ヒステリシスロス

N = 36
Shrinkage = 1.0



N = 40
Shrinkage = 0.89



N = 48
Shrinkage = 0.85

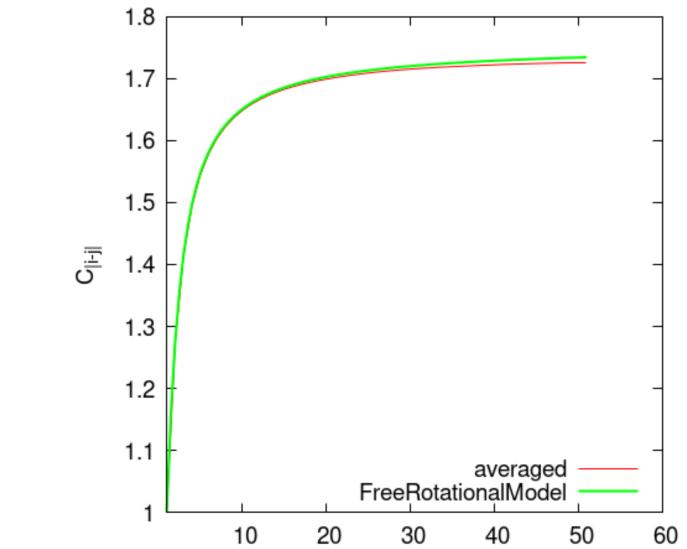
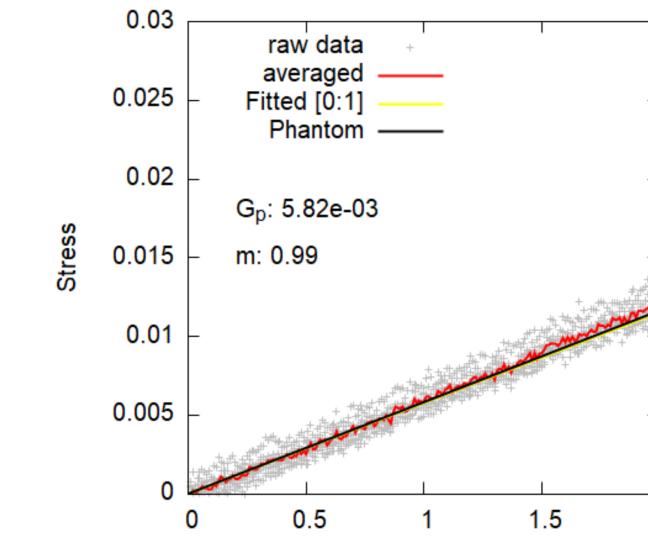


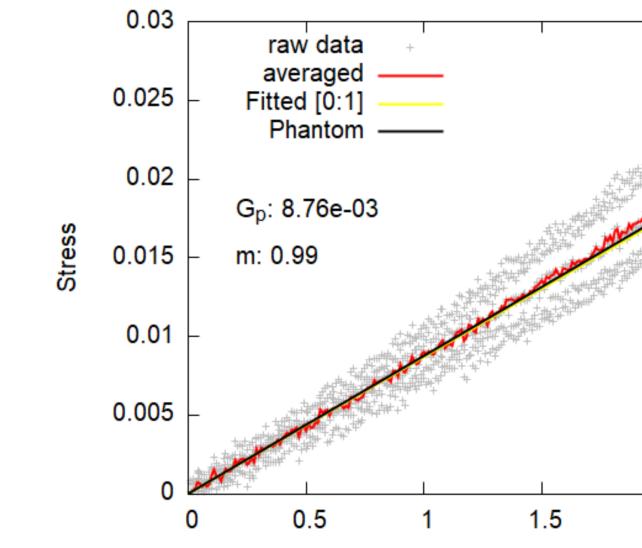
Fig. 2: 4cahin_comp

ストランドの最長緩和時間

f = 3
N = 48
multi = 4



f = 4
N = 48
multi = 3



f = 6
N = 48
multi = 2

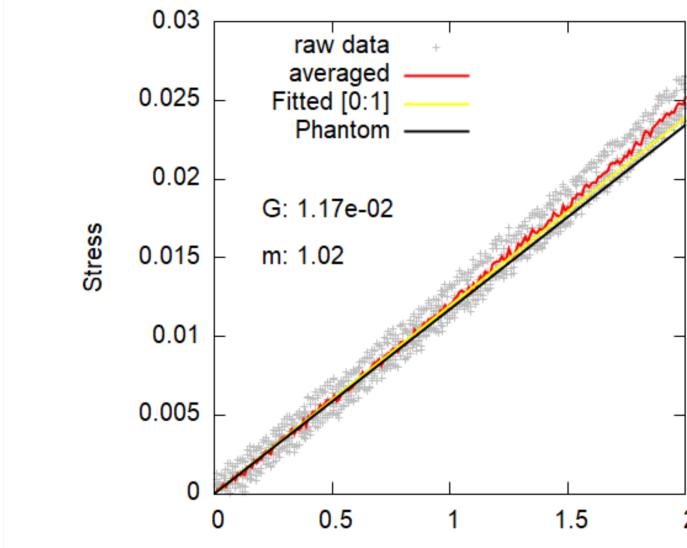


Fig. 3: 4cahin_comp

Conclusions

- ▶ ランダムな結合性を有するネットワークで、迅速な回復を伴った力学的ヒステリシスが確認できた。
- ▶ ストランドの最長緩和時間がネットワーク構造に起因した架橋点の運動性の低下により長時間化 ($\tau \approx 6.5e^4$) していた。
- ▶ また、この値の逆数は前述のヒステリシスロスが消失する変形速度と対応するものと考えられた。

References

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- [2] H.M. James, E.J. Guth, Chem. Phys., 21, 6, 1039 (1953)
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