

Problem:

Current approaches to coarse-grain molecular dynamics fail to accurately predict dynamics due to neglect of friction and forcefields, and numerous degrees of freedom.

Hypothesis:

Applying the molecular modeling simulation approach for coarse grain molecules will accurately produce the structure and dynamics of the ionic liquid found through experimentation.

Introduction:

Simulation accurately produces structure by emulating the ionic liquid at an atomic level.

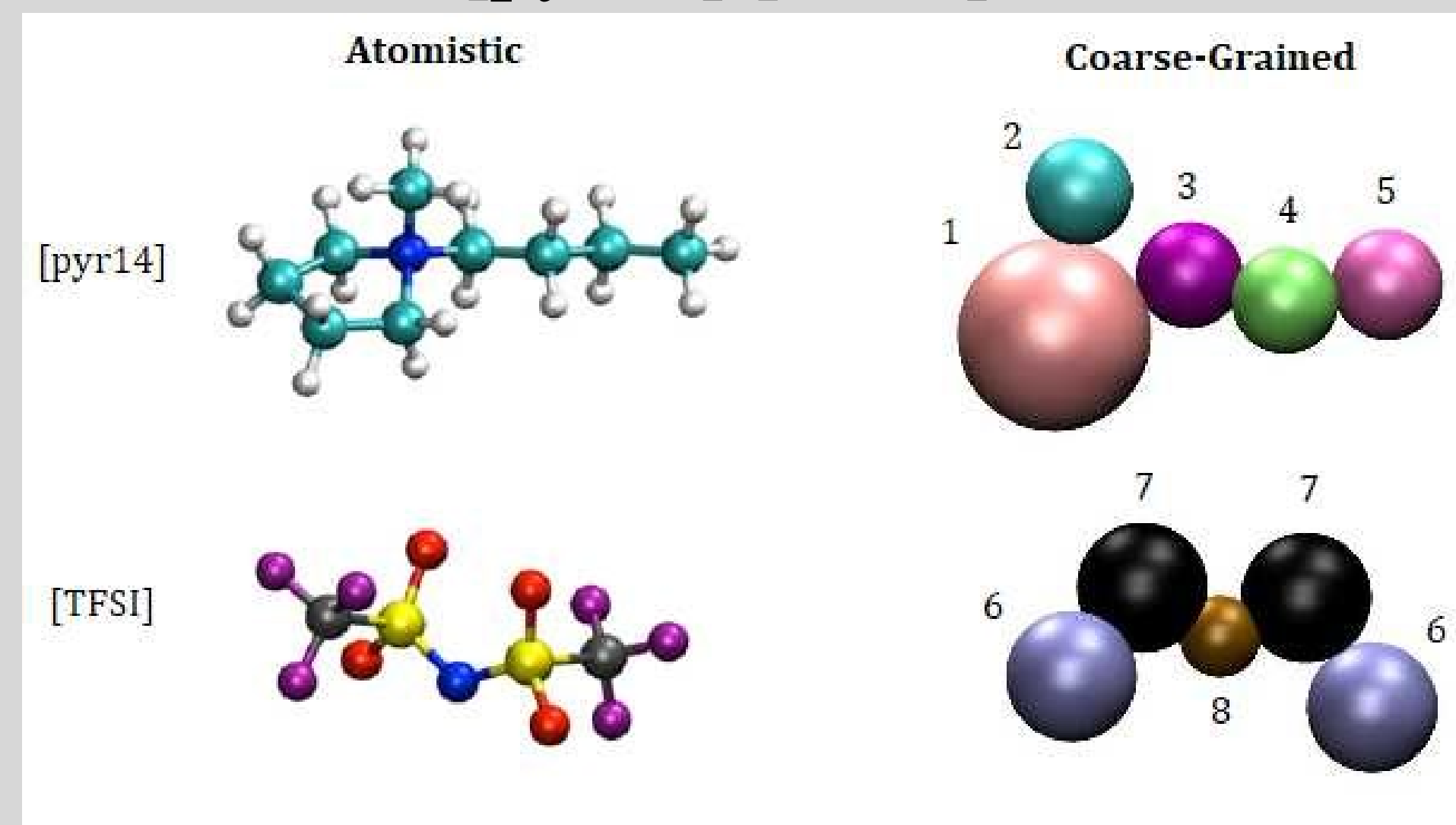
Current coarse-grain molecular dynamics (CGMD) methods do not accurately predict the dynamic properties of diffusion coefficient and radial distribution.

New coarse-grain simulation approach has been applied to predict both diffusion coefficient and radial distribution of ionic liquids.

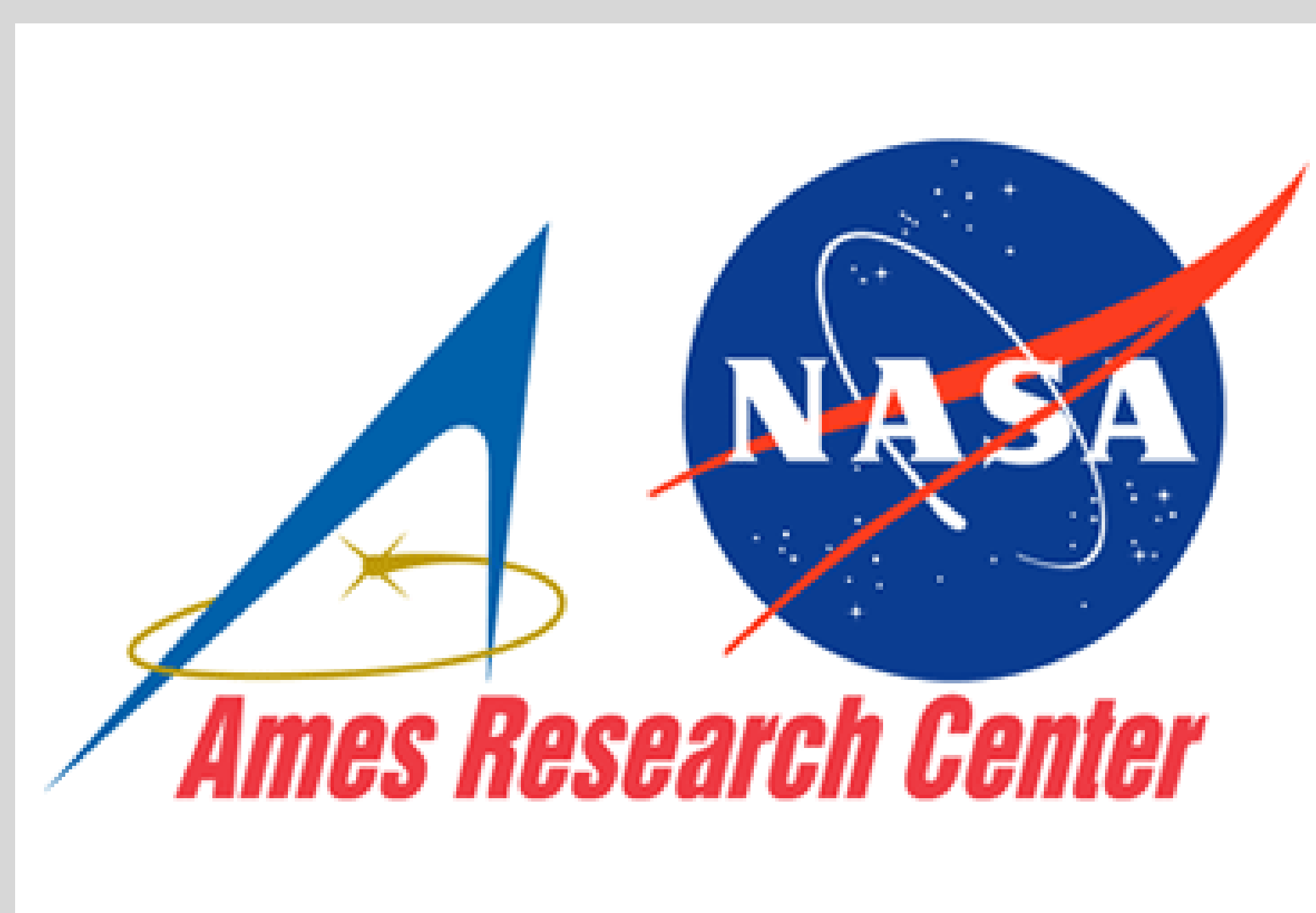
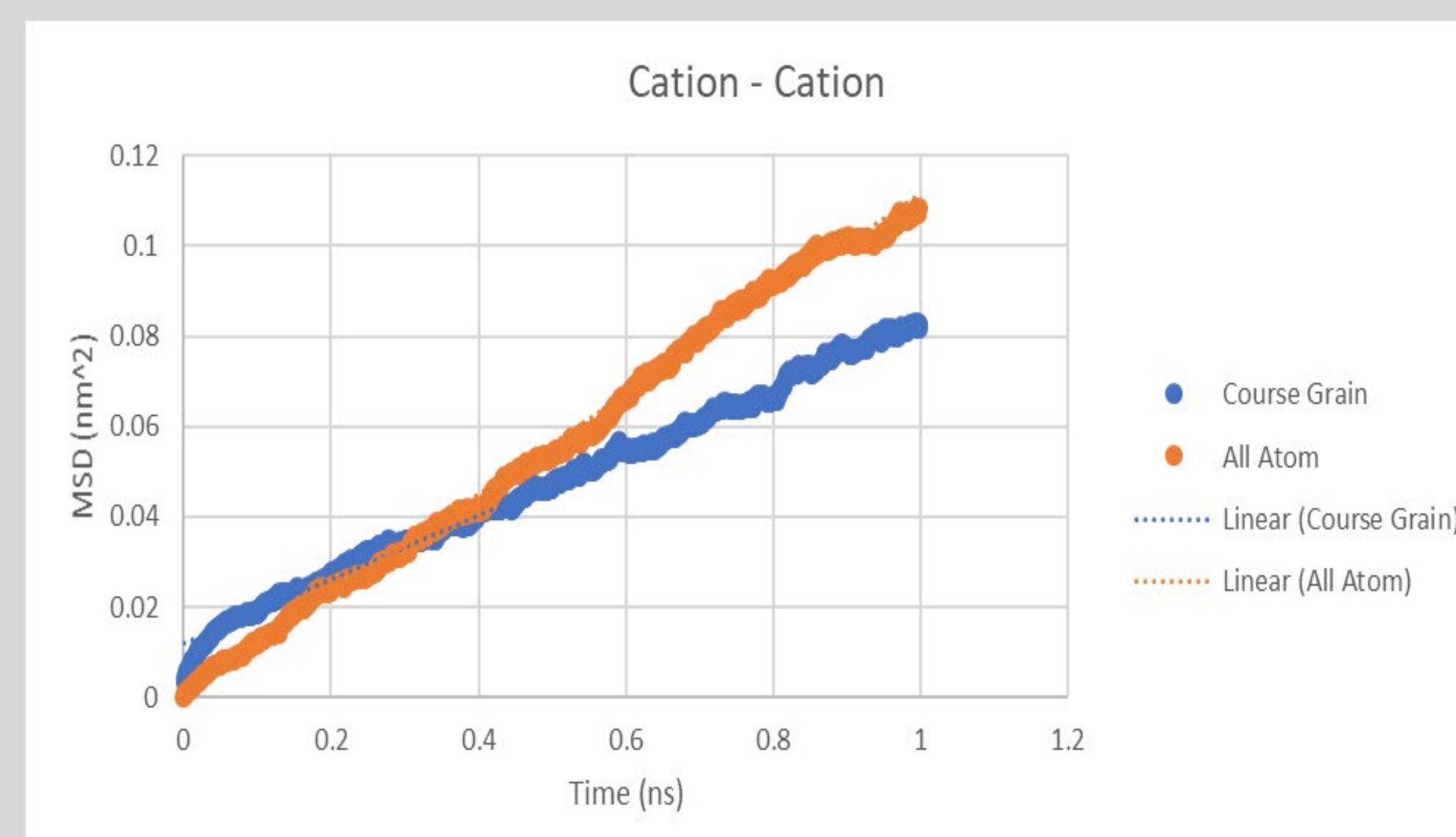
CGMD simulations compared with all-atom MD results show the accuracy of the new method.

Results:

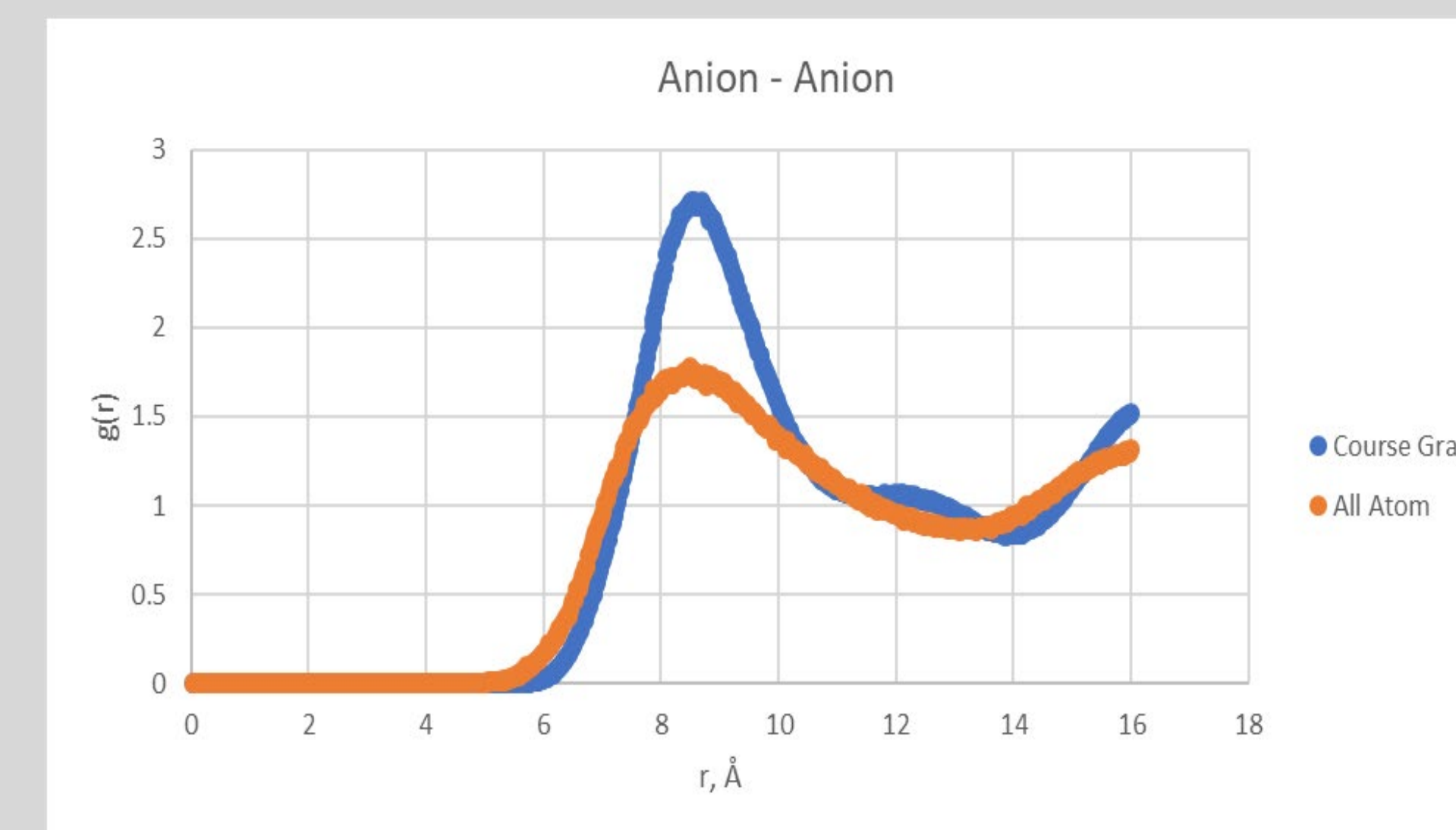
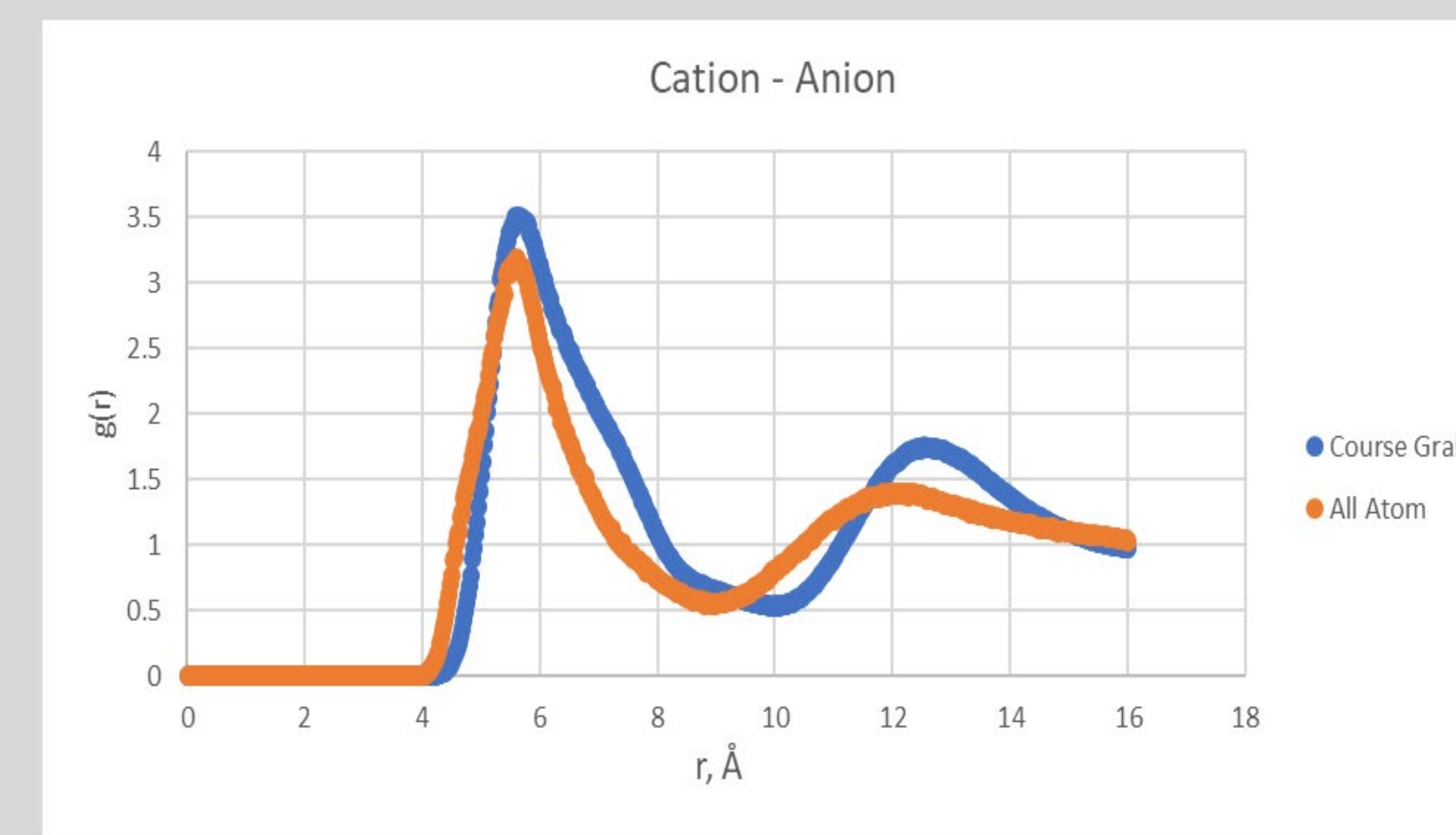
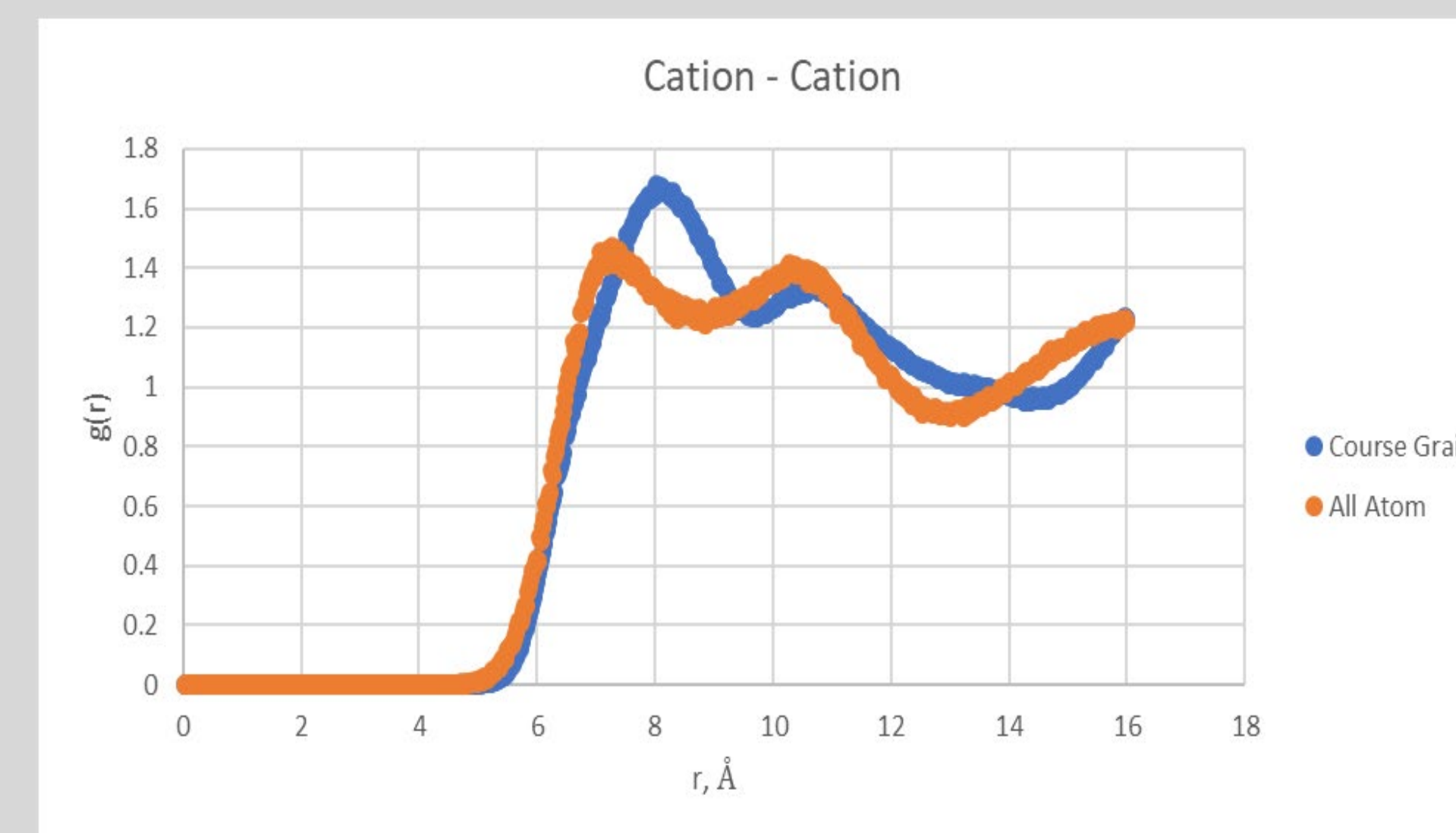
Coarse-Grain Molecular Dynamics [pyr14] [TFSI]



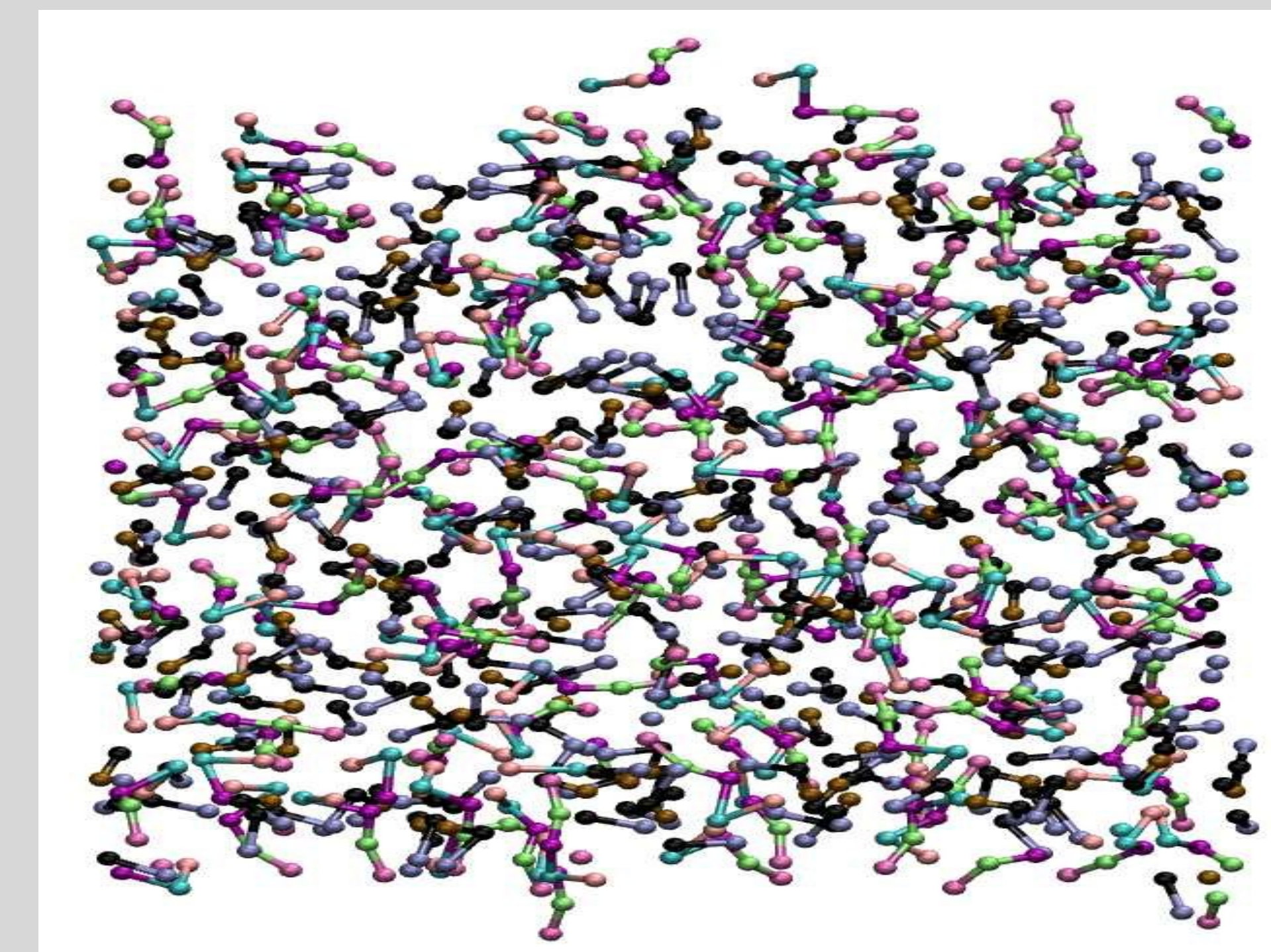
Self-Diffusion Plots:



Radial Distribution Functions:



Ionic Liquid/Vacuum CGMD



Results:

Diffusion coefficient and radial distributing function were derived by simulation, and plotted as a function distance between molecules over time.

The diffusion coefficient was determined using the following equation:

$$\langle (r(t) - r(0))^2 \rangle = 6Dt$$

Conclusions:

The coarse-grain model for ionic liquid has been developed.

By simulating the coarse-grain model, structure and dynamics were predicted accurately, and were consistent with those obtained through all-atom simulations.

Preliminary simulations for ionic liquid vacuum interface have been conducted.

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References:

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ERC Inc., Thermal Protection Materials and Systems Branch, ‡Entry Systems and Technology Division, and §Thermal Protection Materials and Systems Branch, NASA Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, California 94035, United States, 2014
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