## Computer Simulations of semiflexible Polymers in Disordered medium

Johannes Bock

Institute for Theoretical Physics University of Leipzig

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## Model

- hard disks (spheres) randomly distributed on a lattice in the continuum
- whereas the density is variable and can be greater than the percolation threshold

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FIG. 1. Hard-disk disorder configuration with site occupation probability p = 0.64.

 additional alterable quantities are the diameter of the disks



FIG. 3. (Color online) Sketch of the different disk sizes  $\sigma_i$ 

• and the stiffness of the polymere



Figure 8. Sketch to elucidate the idea of softening and stiffening for persistent polymers at low (a) and high (b) occupation probabilities, respectively. The double-headed arrow indicates the width of the thermal fluctuations of the polymer.

## Method

The method of investigation splits up into two simulations with different algorithms.

- creation of disordered sphere potential
- off lattice chain growth



Figure 1. (a)  $M_1$  monomers at position  $\mathbf{r}_1$ . The first monomer—here marked by the red filled circle—thus stands for  $M_1$  (3 in this example) different chains of zero length. (b) Each of the  $M_1$  chains is extended by one monomer. There are now  $M_2 = 3$  independent chains of length 1. Up to now, there is no energy term as there is no bending angle between neighboring bonds. (c) Each of the  $M_2$  chains is extended by one monomer. There are now  $M_2 = 3$  independent chains of length 2. (d) Now, energy comes into play as there is a bending angle between the first and second bonds of the polymers. Temperature T and coupling constant J are chosen such that they yield the weights that are given in the sketch (×3, ×1, ×0). Each of the chains is replicated according to its weight. Accordingly  $M_{3wee} = 4$ . There are now four independent chains of length 2. (e) Each of these chains is extended independently by one monomer and bond. This procedure is iterated until the desired degree of polymerization is reached.