

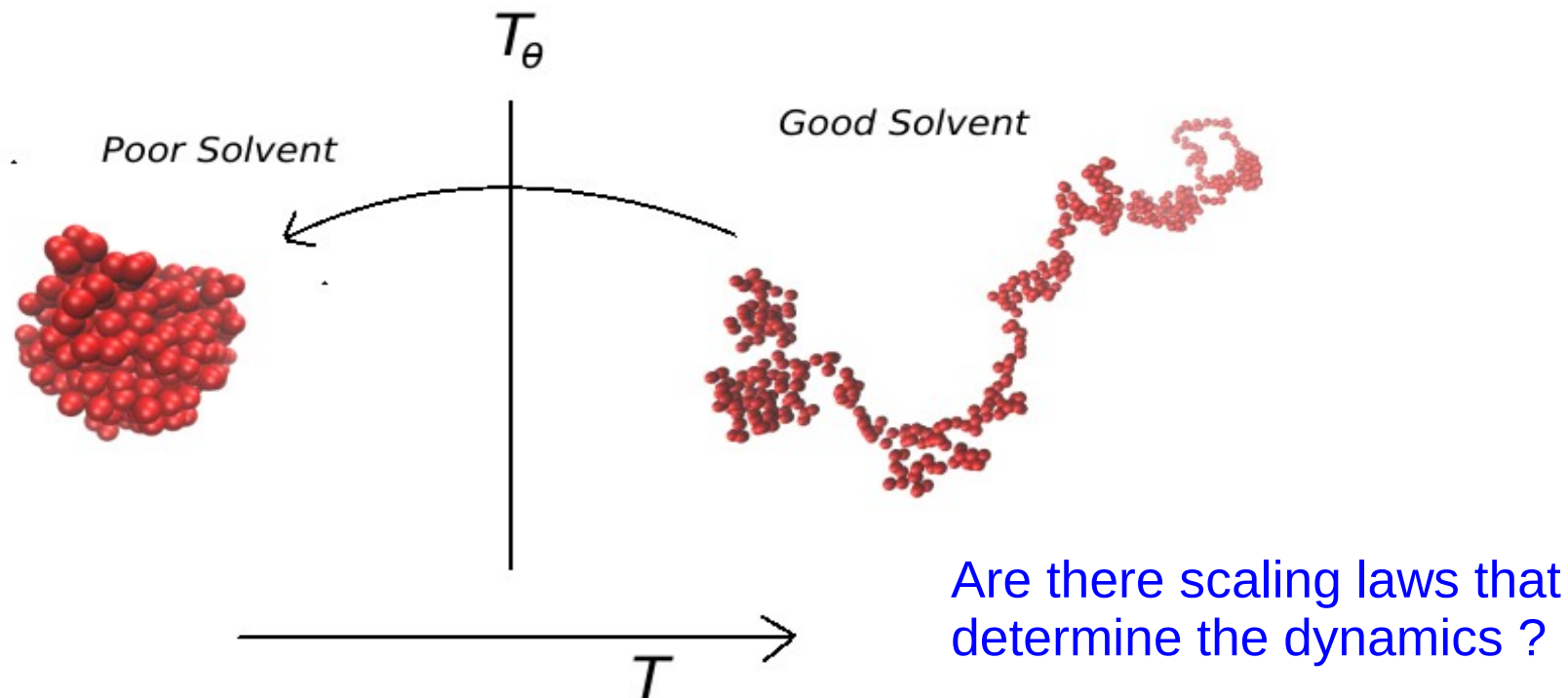
# Dynamical Scaling Laws During Collapse of a Polymer : lattice vs off-lattice

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New Developments in Computational Physics**  
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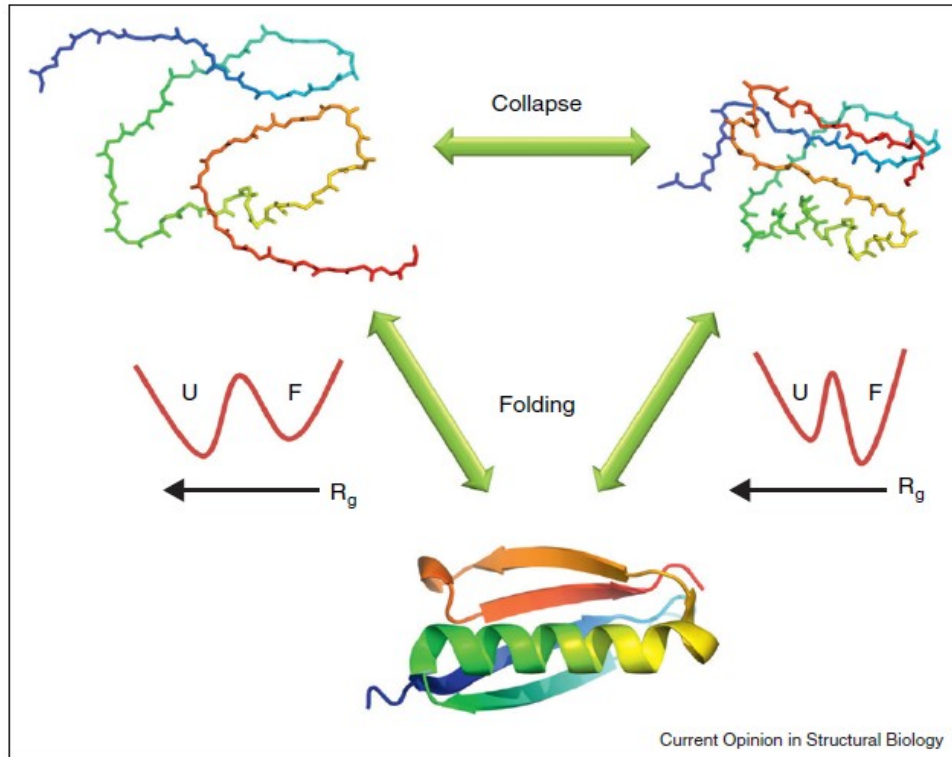
# Introduction



Temperature quench has been used extensively to study the *phase ordering* in ferromagnets as well for the kinetics of phase separation in solids and fluids

# Motivation

Connection with the folding process of protein ???



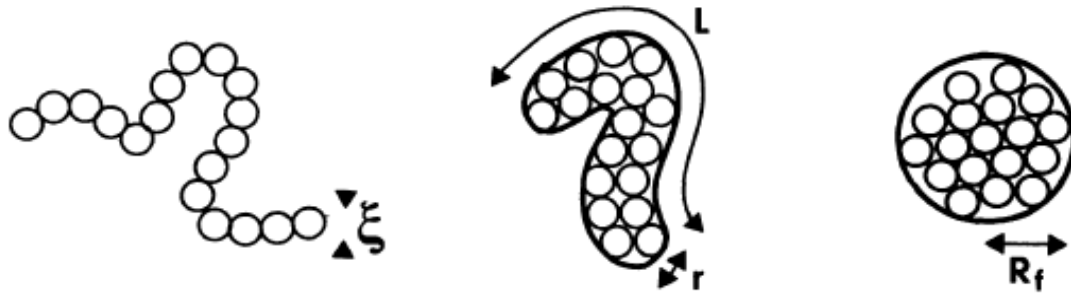
Collapse precedes or occurs simultaneously with the folding of protein to its native structure

G. Haran, Curr. Opin. Struct. Biol. **22**, 14 (2012)

Simulations: C.J. Camacho and D. Thirumalai, PNAS **90**, 6369 (1993).

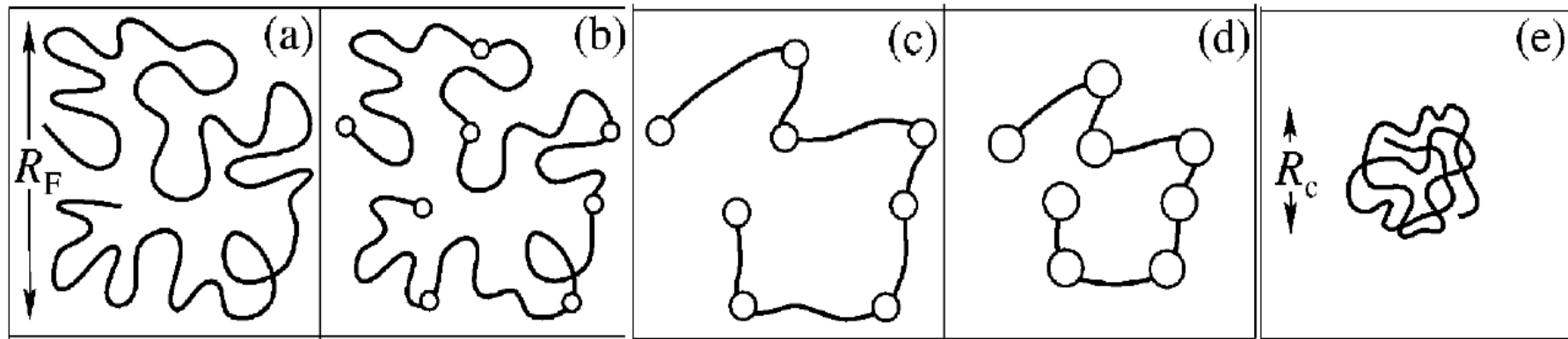
Experiments: B. Schuler, E.A. Lipman, and W.A. Eaton, Nature **419**, 743 (2002).

# Phenomenological theory of Collapse

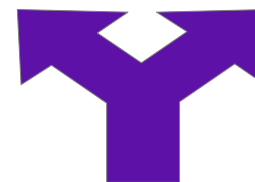


De Gennes' sausage model (1985)

“pear-necklace”



Rapid formation of primary clusters



Coarsening of clusters



Rearrangements to form a compact globule

# Scaling to look for

1. Scaling of the collapse time:

$$\tau_c \sim N^z$$

2. Scaling of the cluster growth:

$$C_s(t) \sim t^{\alpha_c}$$

3. Aging and related scaling:

$$C(t, t_w) = Ax^{-\lambda_c}; x = C_s(t)/C_s(t_w)$$

$$C(t, t_w) = \langle O_i(t) \cdot O_i(t_w) \rangle - \langle O_i(t) \rangle \cdot \langle O_i(t_w) \rangle$$

Two-time correlation function

# Off-lattice Model

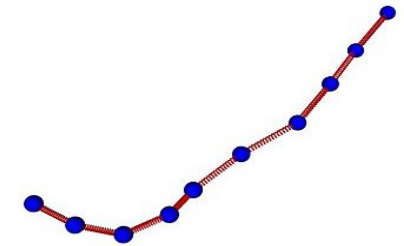
non-bonded  
interaction



$$E_{nb}(r) = E_{LJ}(r) - E_{LJ}(r_c); \quad r \leq r_c$$

$$= 0; \quad r > r_c$$

$$E_{LJ}(r) = 4\epsilon \left[ \left( \frac{\sigma}{r} \right)^{12} - \left( \frac{\sigma}{r} \right)^6 \right]$$



bead spring model

$$E_b(r) = \frac{-K}{2} R^2 \ln \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{r - r_0}{R} \right)^2 \right]$$

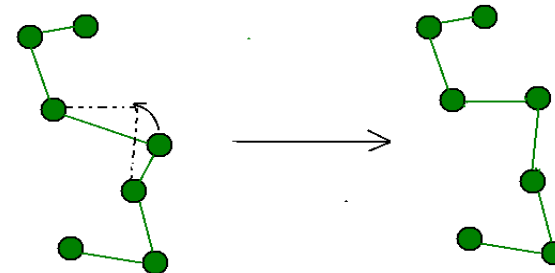


FENE  
bonds

$$K=40, \quad r_0=0.7, \quad \sigma=r_0/2^{1/6}, \quad R=0.3$$

Monte Carlo simulations with  
Metropolis algorithm

$$T_h = 10\epsilon/k_B; \quad T_q = 1.0\epsilon/k_B$$



single-monomer moves

# Lattice Model

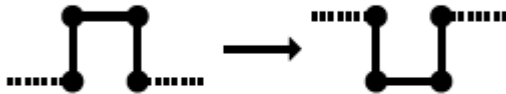
Hamiltonian of a interactive self avoiding walk:

$$H = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \neq j, j \pm 1} w(r_{ij}) \quad w(r_{ij}) = \begin{cases} 1, & r_{ij} = 1 \\ 0, & r_{ij} \neq 1 \end{cases}$$

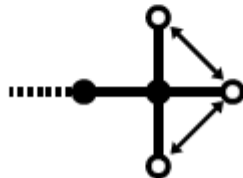
Monte Carlo moves (local updates)



Corner moves



Crankshaft moves



End moves

Metropolis algorithm

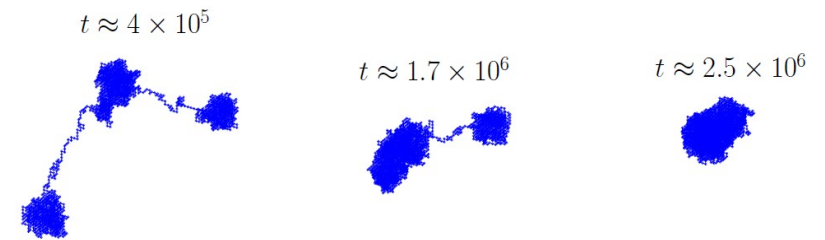
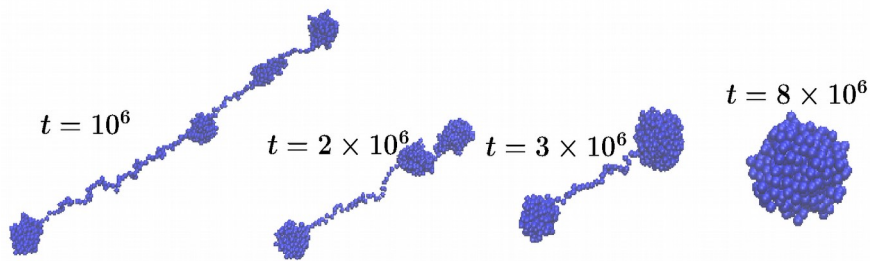
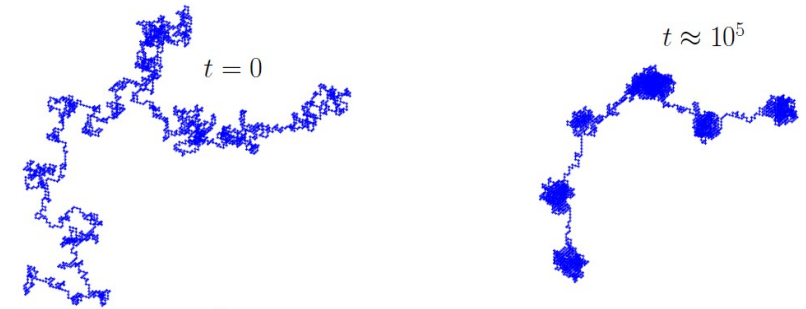
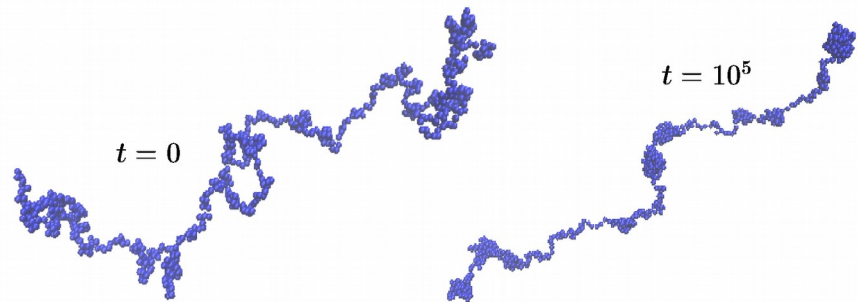
$$T_h = 10 \epsilon / k_B; T_q = 1.0 \epsilon / k_B$$

# Results

## Time evolution after the quench

Off-lattice

Lattice



consistent with the pearl-necklace picture

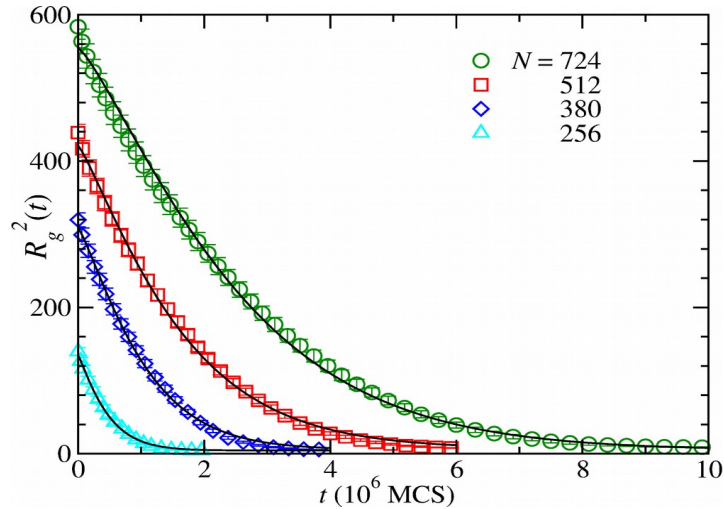
S. Majumder and W. Janke,  
J. Phys.: Conf. Ser. **750**, 012020 (2016)

H. Christiansen, S. Majumder and W.  
Janke, in preparation (2016)

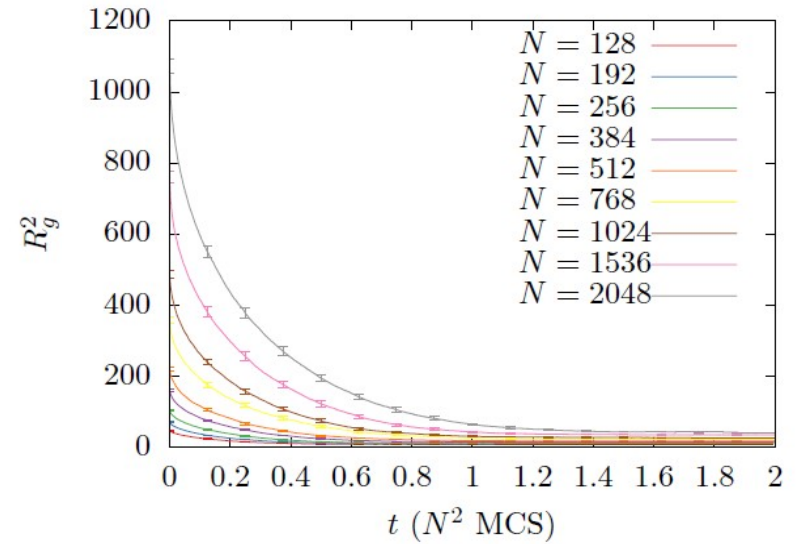


# Scaling of Collapse time

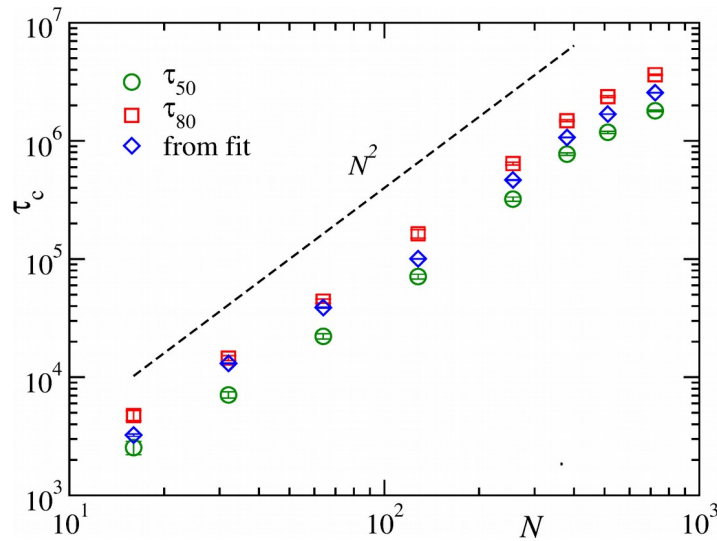
Off-lattice



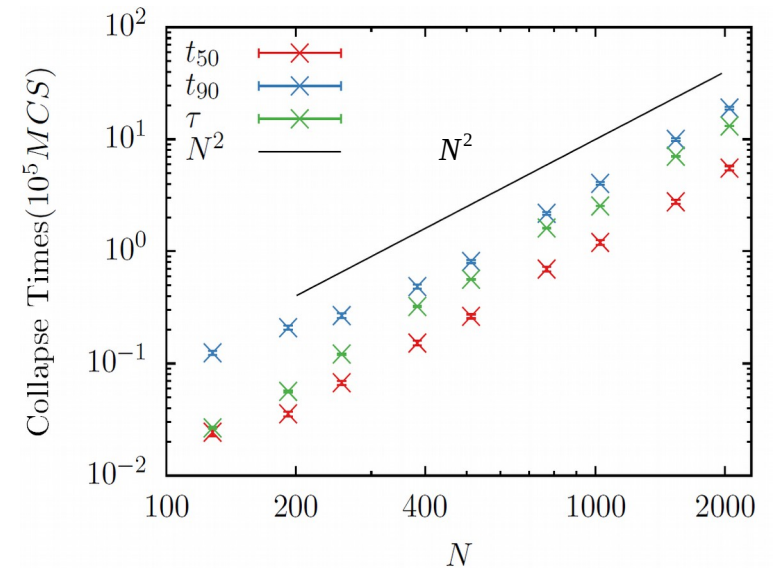
Lattice



$$R_g^2 = b_0 + b_1 \exp\left[\left(-t/\tau_c\right)^\beta\right]$$

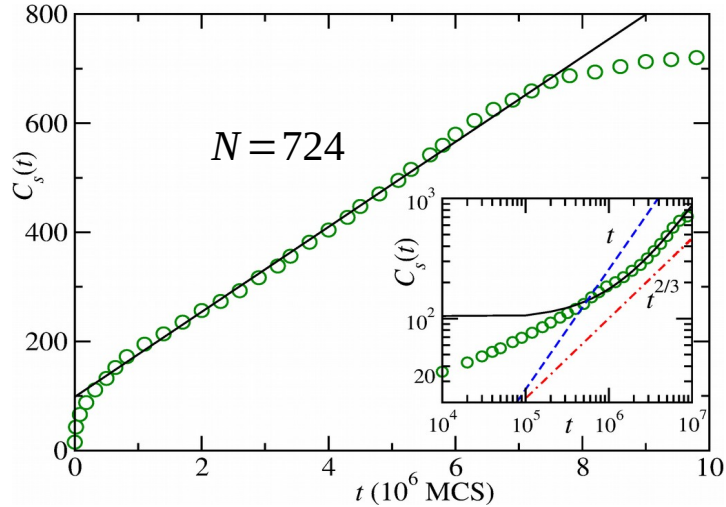


Apparently consistent with Rouse scaling



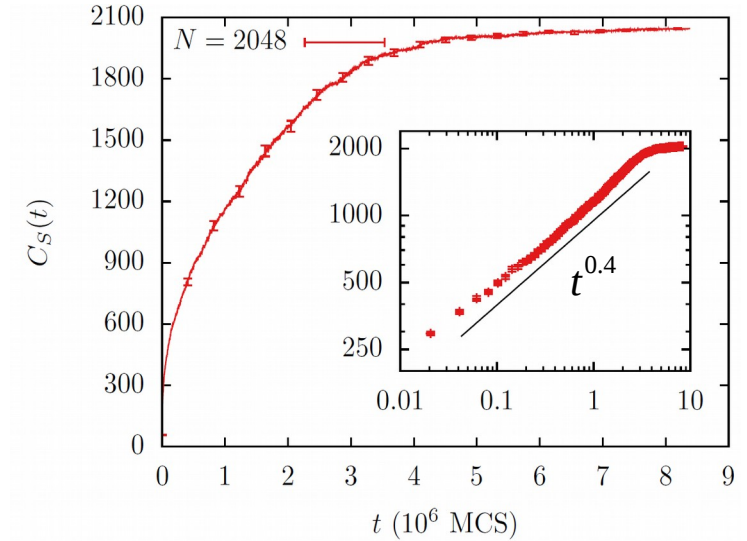
# Scaling of Cluster Growth

## Off-lattice

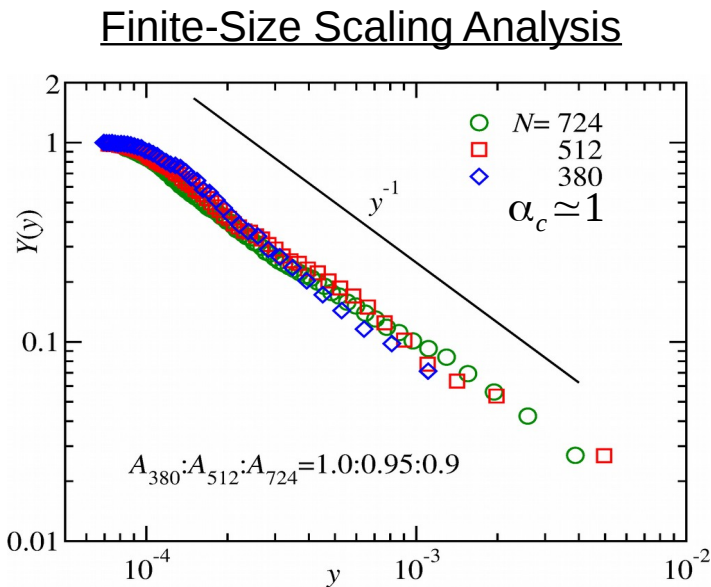


$$C_s(t) = C_0 + A_N t^\alpha$$

## Lattice

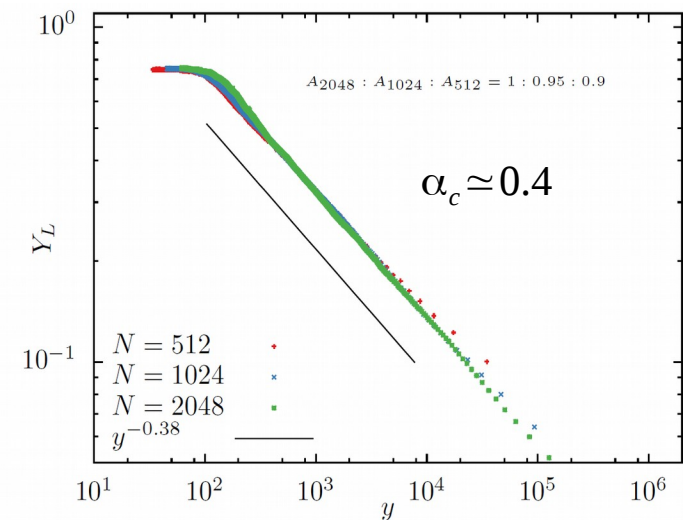


## Finite-Size Scaling Analysis



Linear Growth  
in the coarsening  
phase

non-linear  
growth



# Aging and related Scaling

$$C(t, t_w) = \langle O_i(t) \cdot O_i(t_w) \rangle - \langle O_i(t) \rangle \cdot \langle O_i(t_w) \rangle; t > t_w$$

$t_w$   $\longrightarrow$  waiting time

For coarsening dynamics this shows scaling w.r.t the growing lengthscale

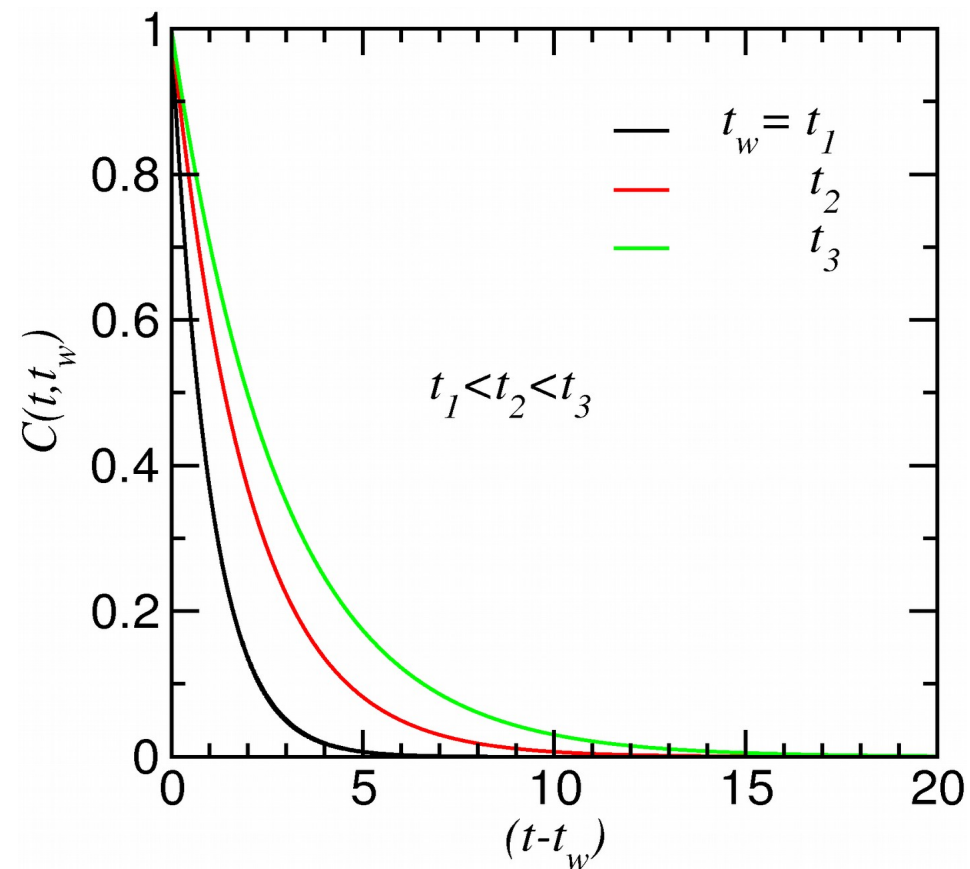
$$C(t, t_w) \sim \left( \frac{\ell}{\ell_w} \right)^{-\lambda}$$

Fisher-Huse (FH) bound:  $d/2 \leq \lambda \leq d$

For a collapsing polymer

$O_i = \pm 1$  whether the monomer belongs to cluster

An analog to the density-density autocorrelation function



waiting time behavior

# Aging and related Scaling

$$C(t, t_w) = Ax^{-\lambda_c}; x = C_s(t)/C_s(t_w)$$

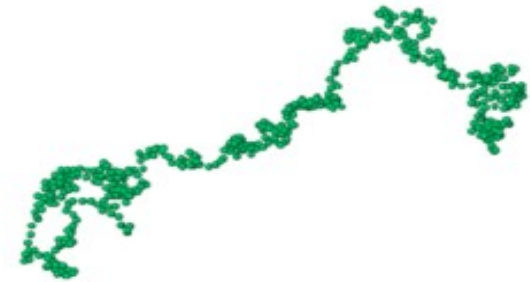
$$C(t, t_w) \approx \rho(t)\rho(t_w)$$

Case1:

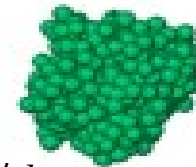
$$C(t, t_w) \approx 1 \cdot (C_s/C_s^{d\nu}) = C_s^{-(\nu d - 1)}$$

Case2:  $\rho(t) = \rho(t_w) = C_s/C_s^{d\nu}$

$$C(t, t_w) \approx (C_s/C_s^{d\nu}) \cdot (C_s/C_s^{d\nu}) = C_s^{-2(\nu d - 1)}$$



$$R_g \sim C_s^\nu \implies \rho(t_w) = C_s/C_s^{d\nu}$$



$$R_g \sim C_s^{1/d} \implies \rho(t) = 1$$

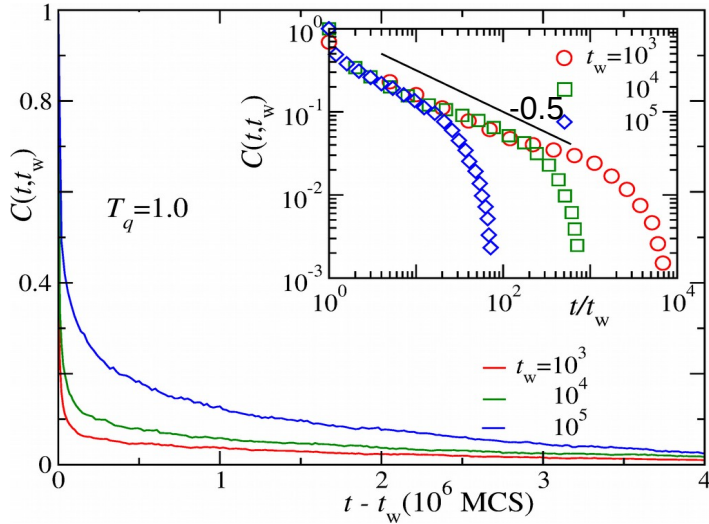
$$(\nu d - 1) \leq \lambda_c \leq 2(\nu d - 1)$$

Inserting precise numerical  
estimate  $\nu = \nu_F = 0.587597$

$$0.762791 \leq \lambda_c \leq 1.525528$$

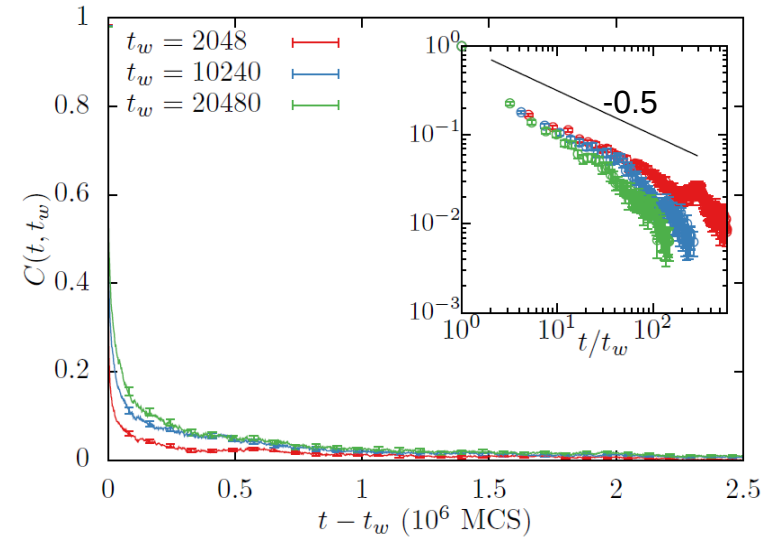
# Aging and related Scaling

Off-lattice

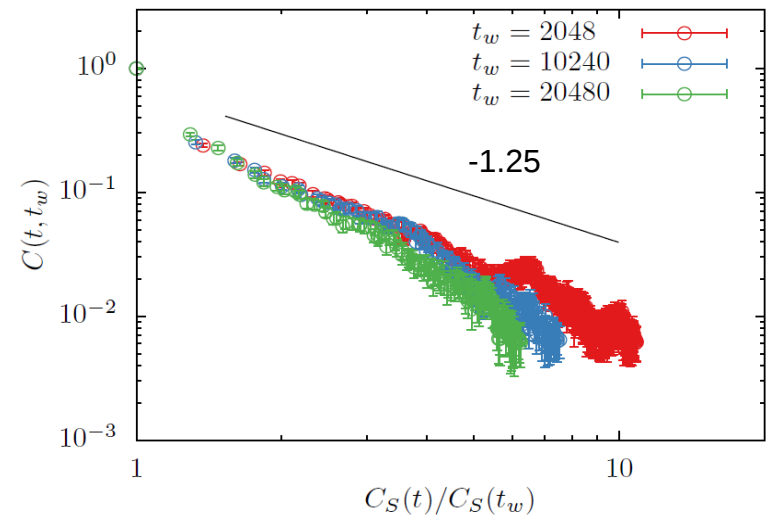
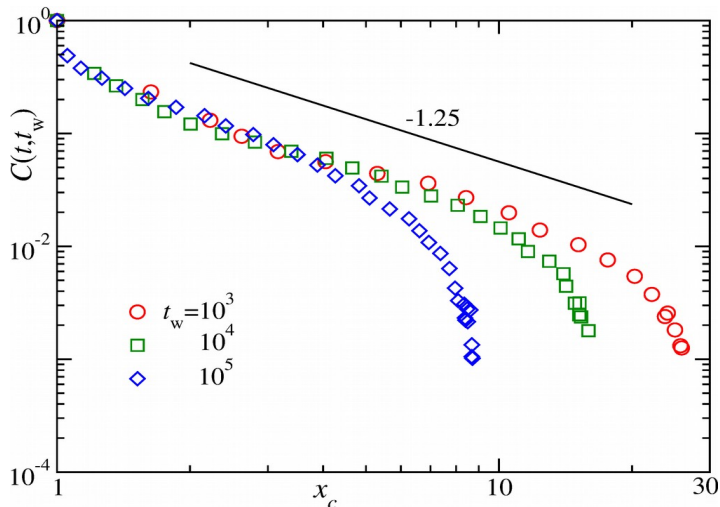


Evidence of aging

Lattice



Scaling of the autocorrelation functions apparently are the same



# Conclusions

1. The dynamics is faster for the continuum model with power-law scaling of the collapse time in both the cases
2. Scaling of the cluster growth seem to be different in the models compared
3. Aging and related scaling found to be universal with both the models following the same theoretical bound

## Acknowledgements

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Please visit the poster by **Henrik** for more details