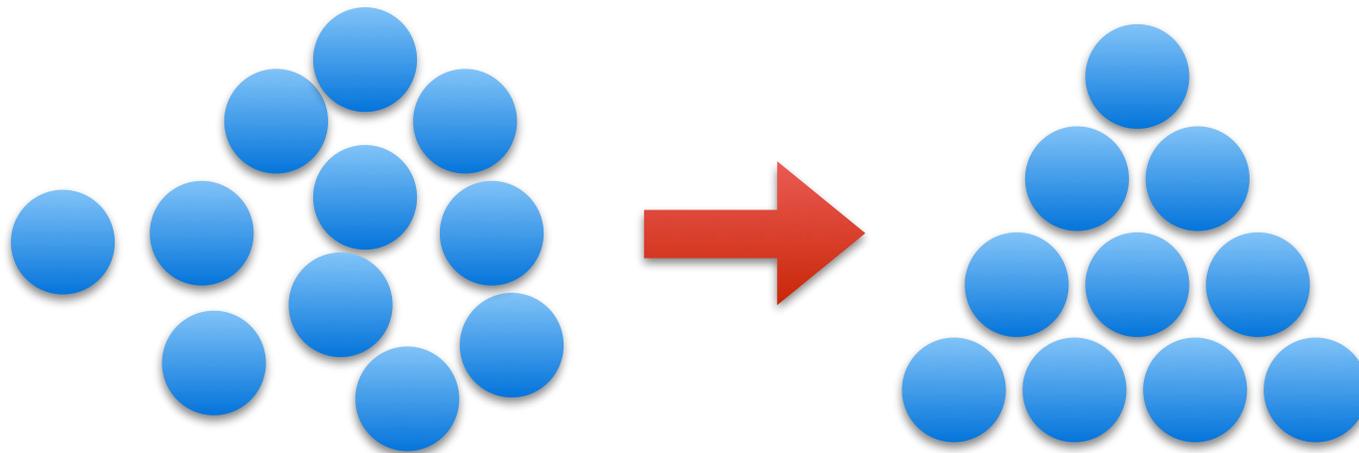


Pathways to self-assembly: Crystallization by nucleation and growth

Christoph Dellago and Svetlana Jungblut

Faculty of Physics

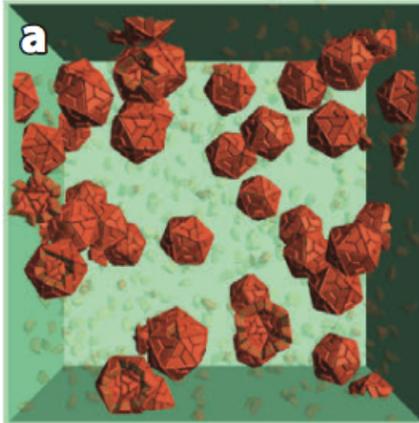
University of Vienna



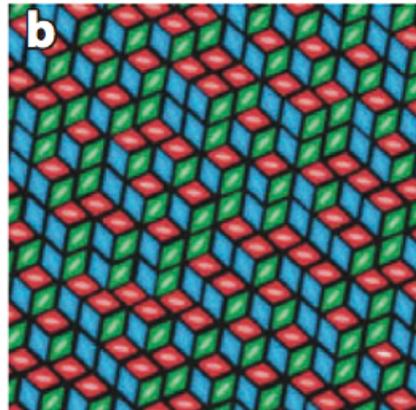
Self assembly

Dynamical process \Rightarrow spontaneous organization into ordered structures

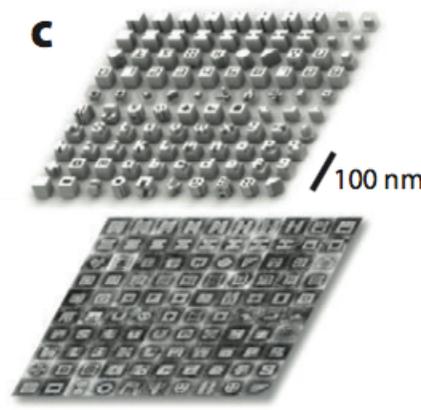
viral capsids



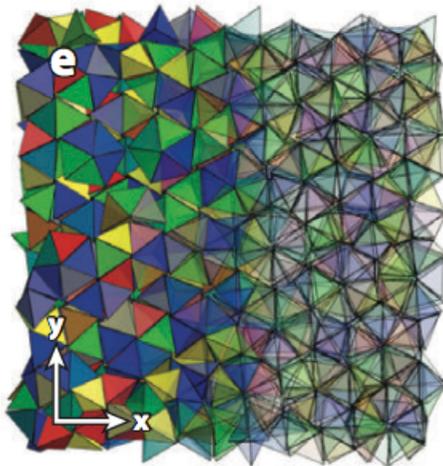
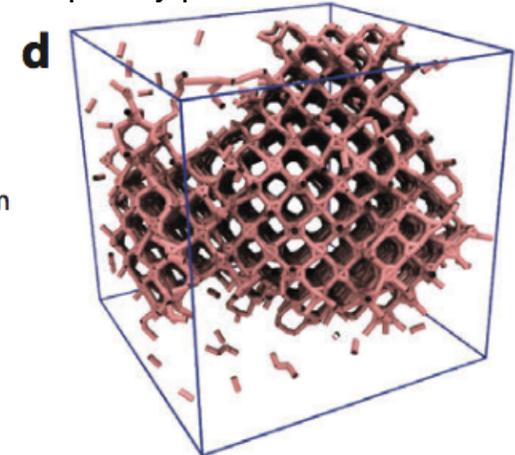
surface adsorbed molecules



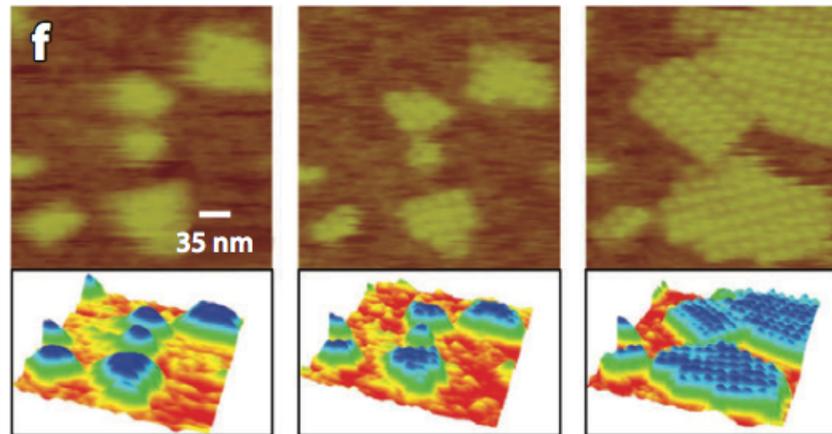
DNA bricks



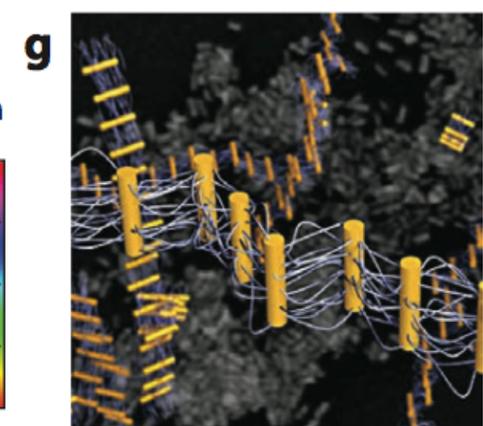
patchy particles



hard tetrahedra

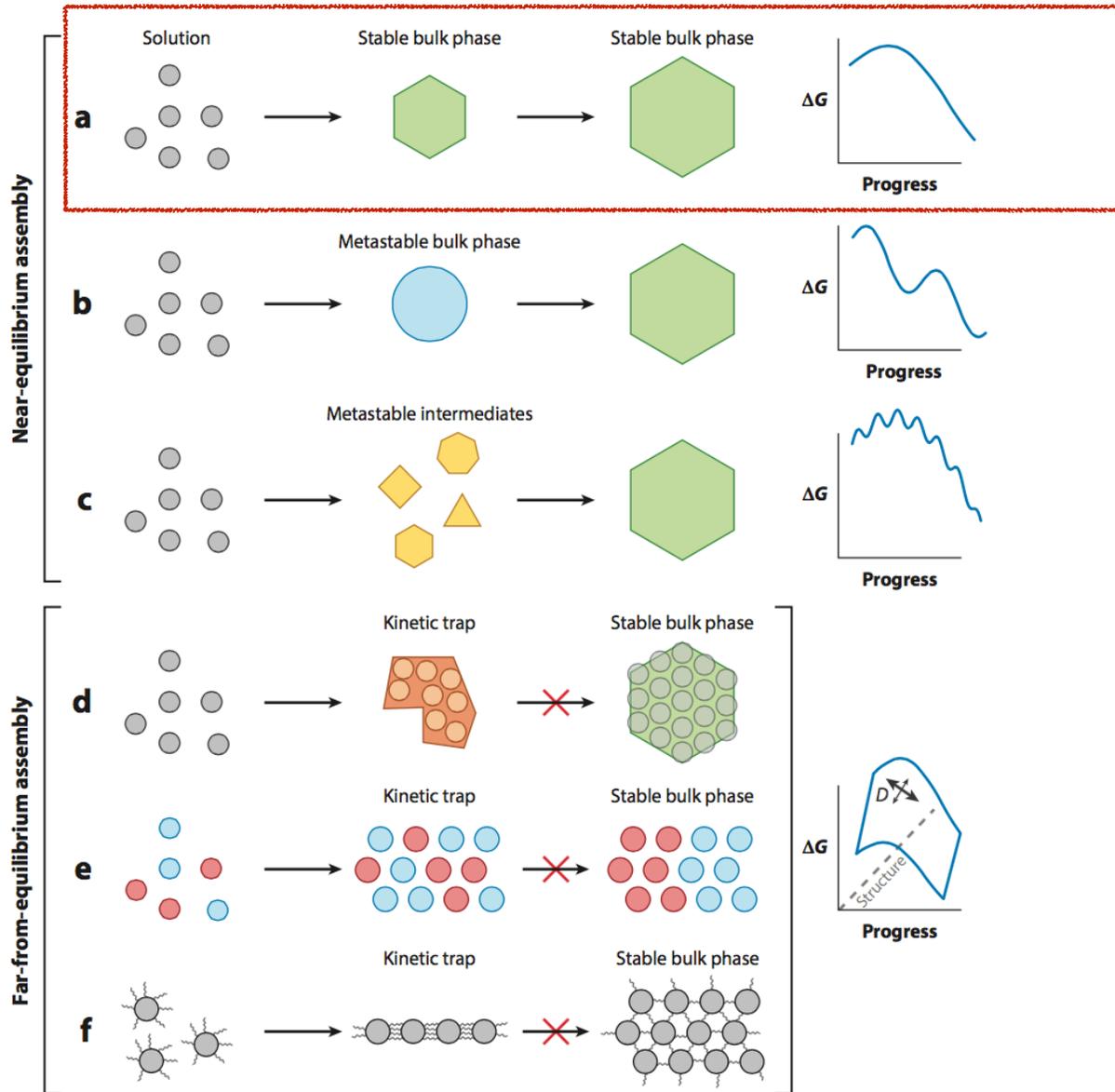


surface-layer proteins



DNA-linked nano rods

Pathways to self assembly



Nucleation & growth

Outline of the Lectures

Lecture 1: Nucleation and the rare event problem

Lecture 2: Classical nucleation theory

Lecture 3: Path sampling methods

Lecture 4: Path analysis: finding the mechanism

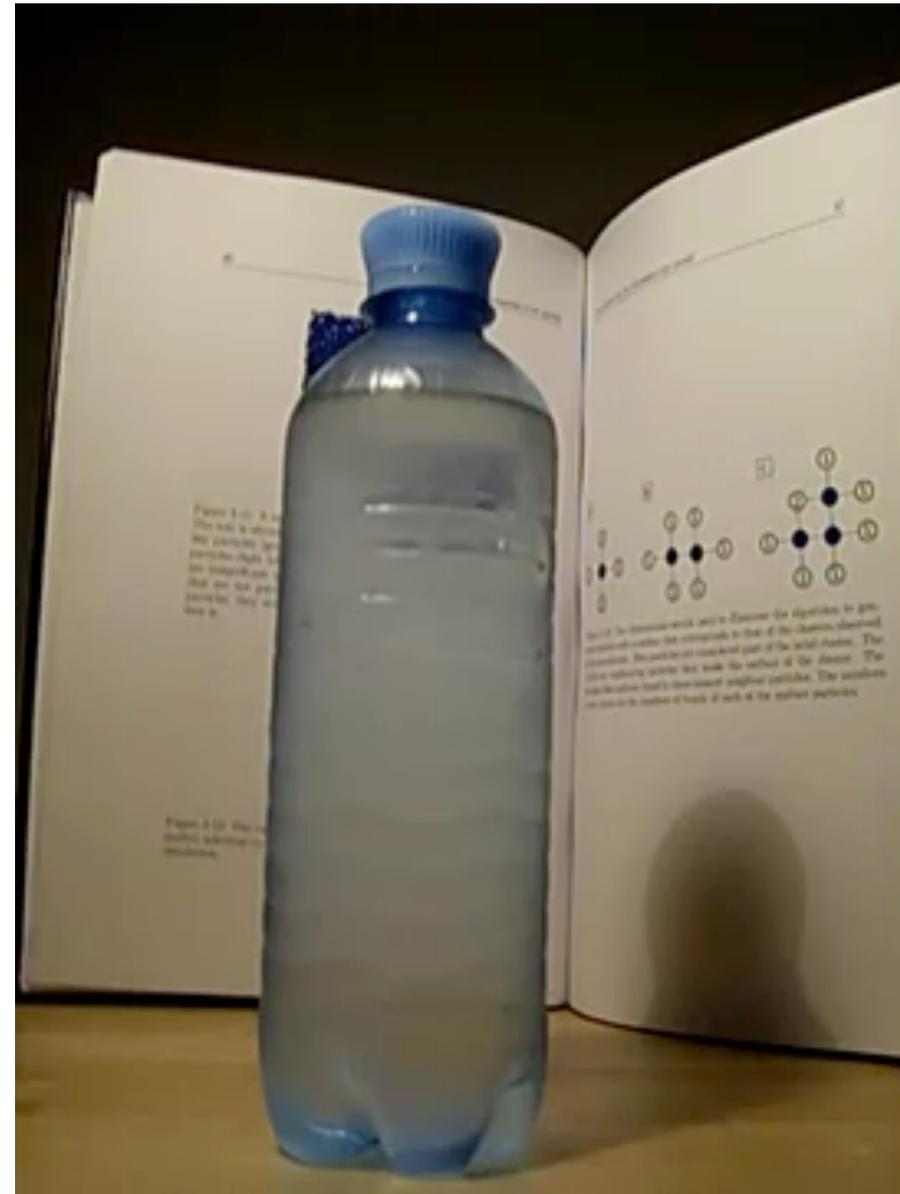
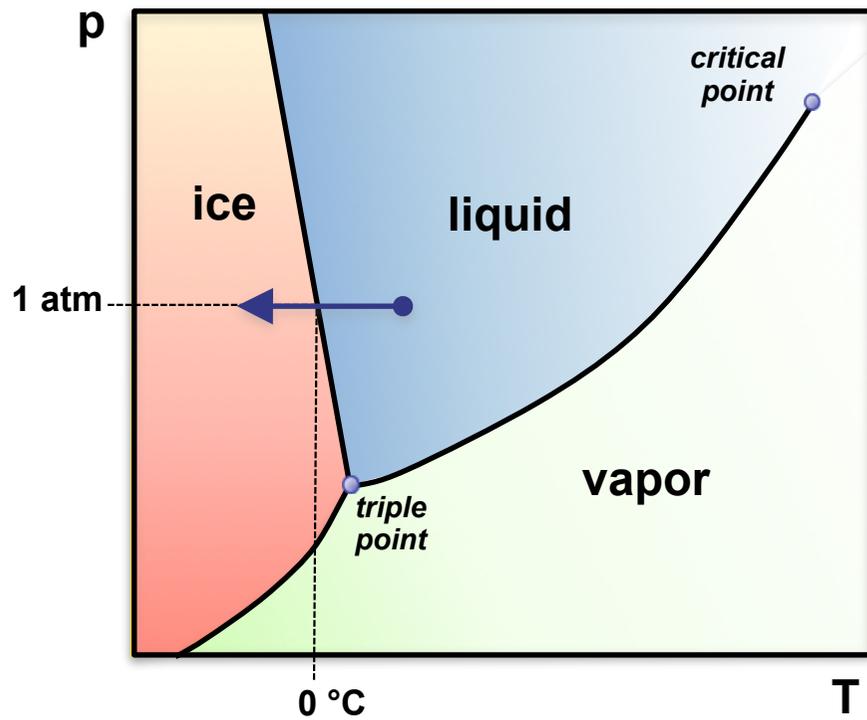
Lecture I

Nucleation and the rare event problem in molecular simulations

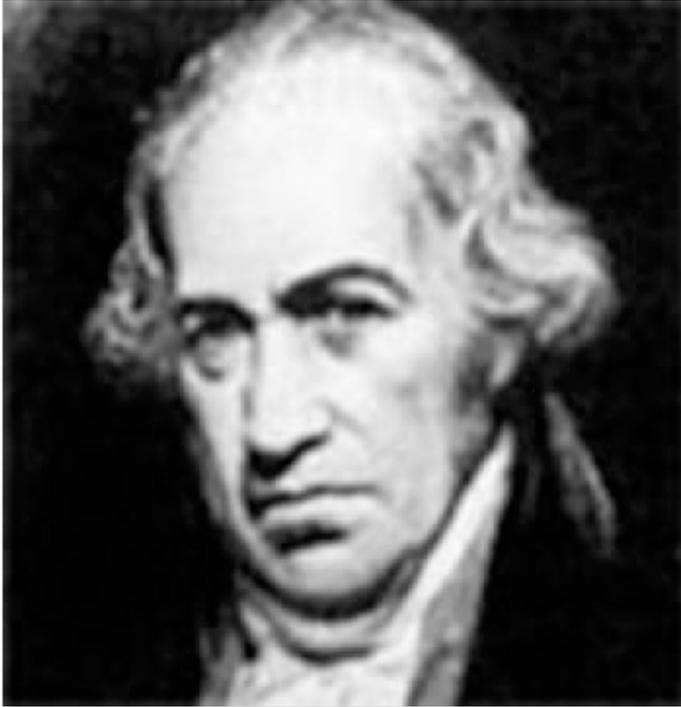
Outline

1. First order phase transitions
2. Nucleation and growth
3. Time scale problem in molecular simulation

A little experiment



Fahrenheit's discovery



Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit

* 1686 Danzig

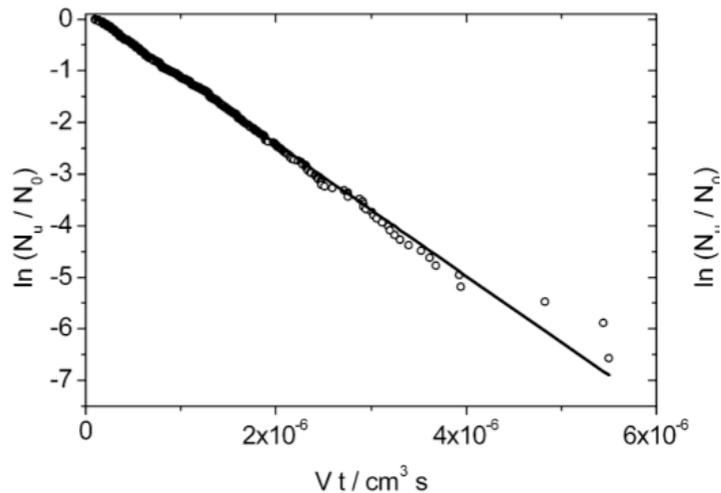
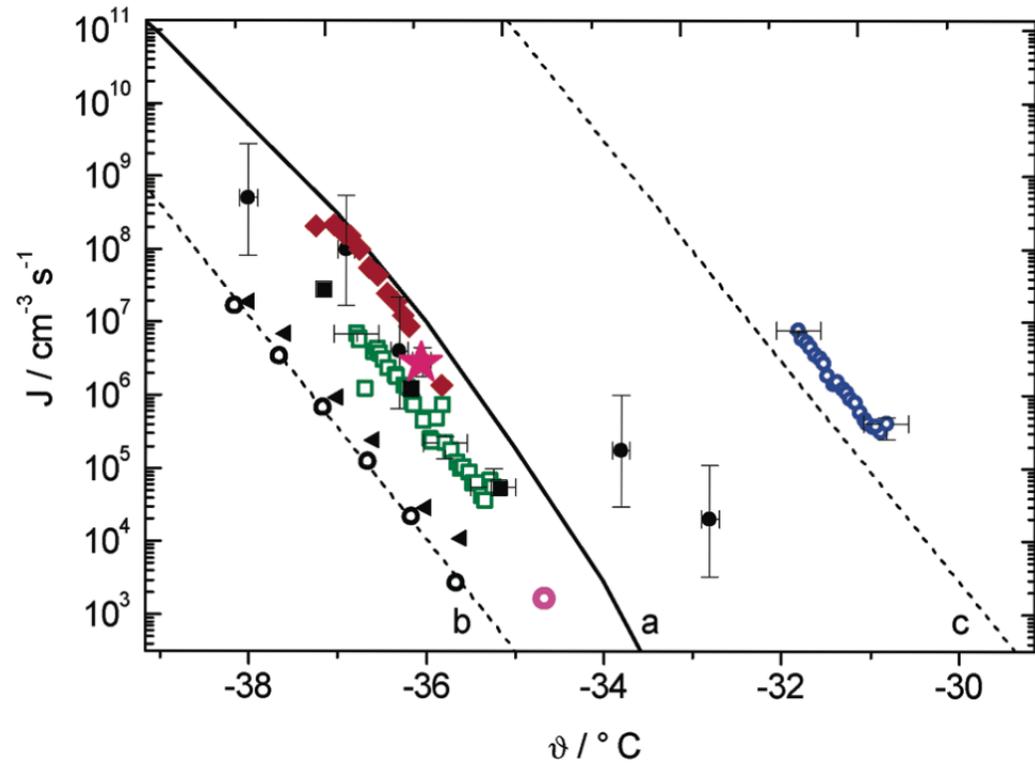
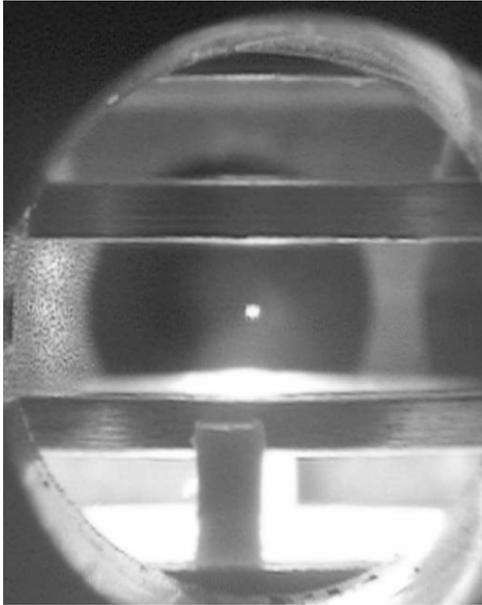
† 1736 Den Haag

VIII. *Experimenta & Observationes de Congelatione aquæ in vacuo factæ a D. G. Fahrenheit, R. S. S.*

INter plurima admiranda Naturæ Phænomena aquarum congelationem non minoris momenti esse semper judicavi; hinc sæpe experiundi cupidus fui, quinam effectus frigoris futuri essent, si aqua in spatio ab aere vacuo clauderetur. Et quoniam dies secundus, tertius & quartus *Martii*, (Styli V.) Anni 1721. ejusmodi experimentis favebat, hinc sequentes observationes & experimenta a me sunt factæ.

D.G. Fahrenheit, Proc. Roy. Soc. London 33, 78 (1724)

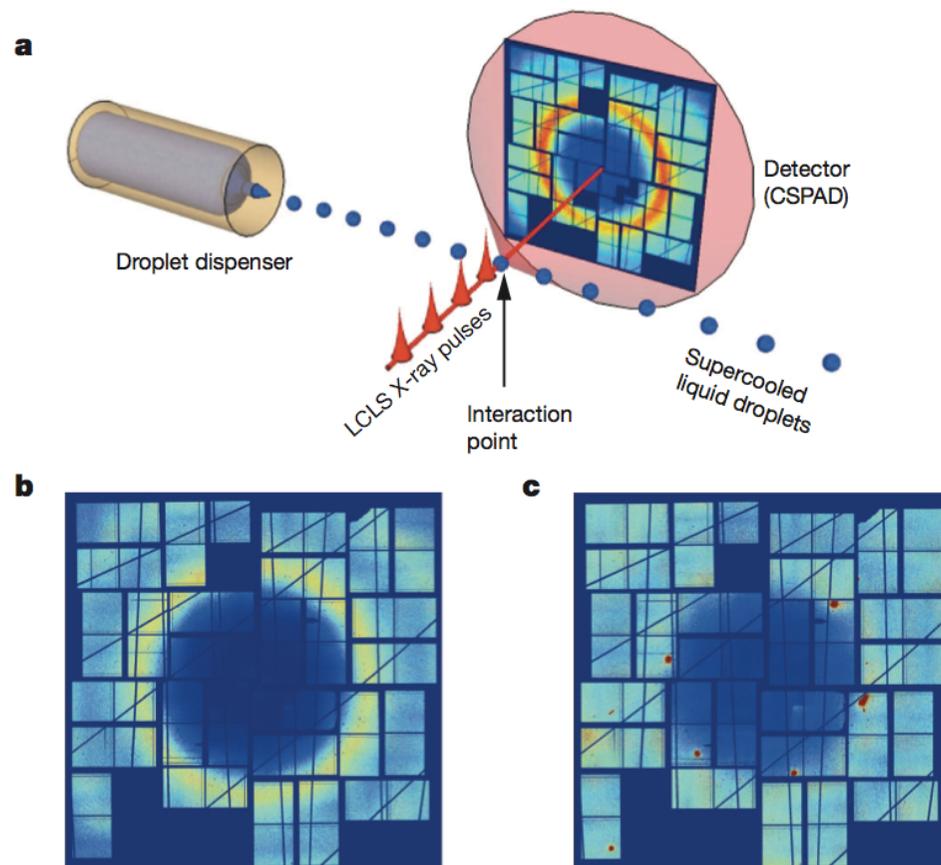
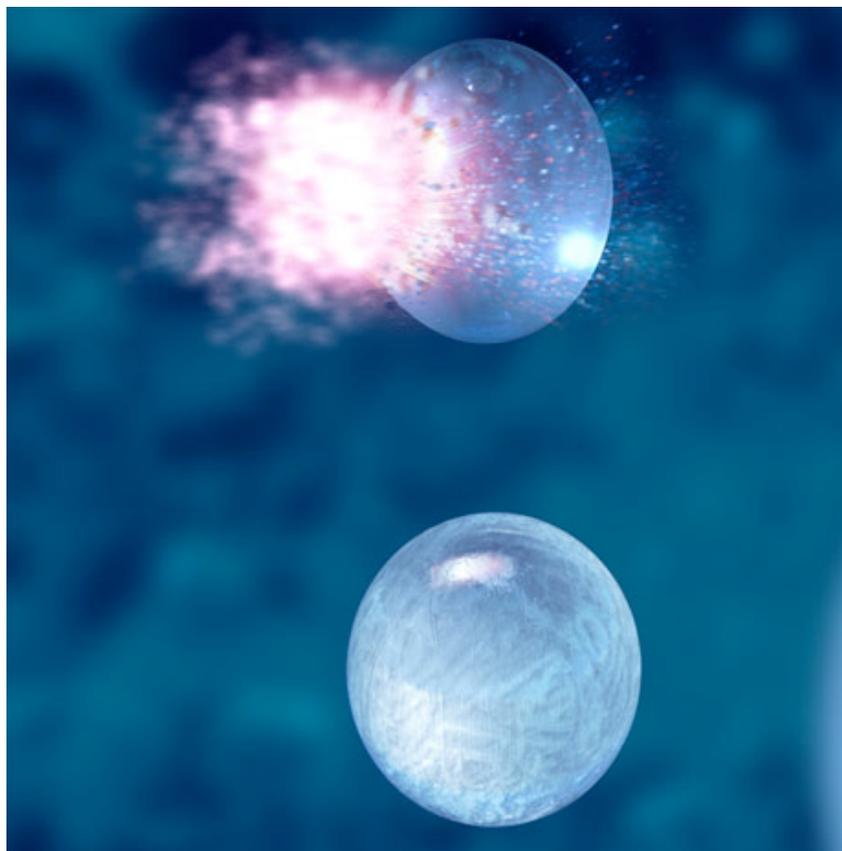
Fahrenheit's experiment revisited



$$\ln \frac{N_u}{N_0} = -J(T)Vt$$

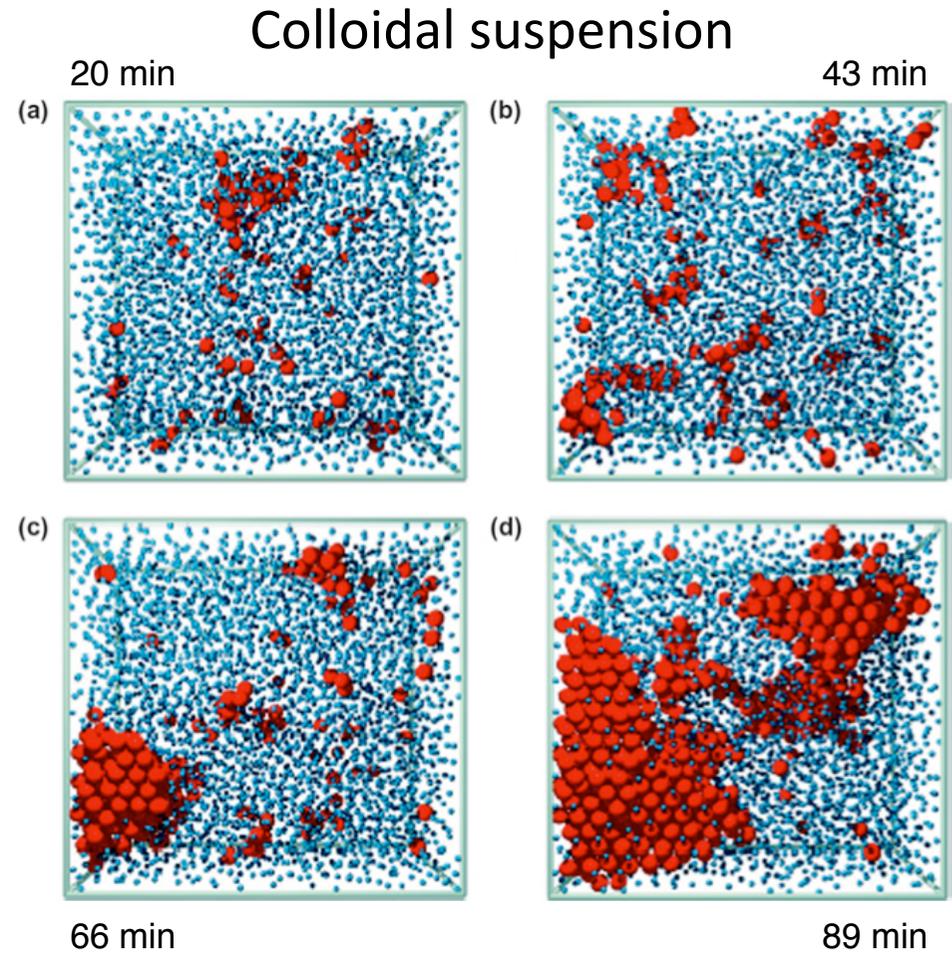
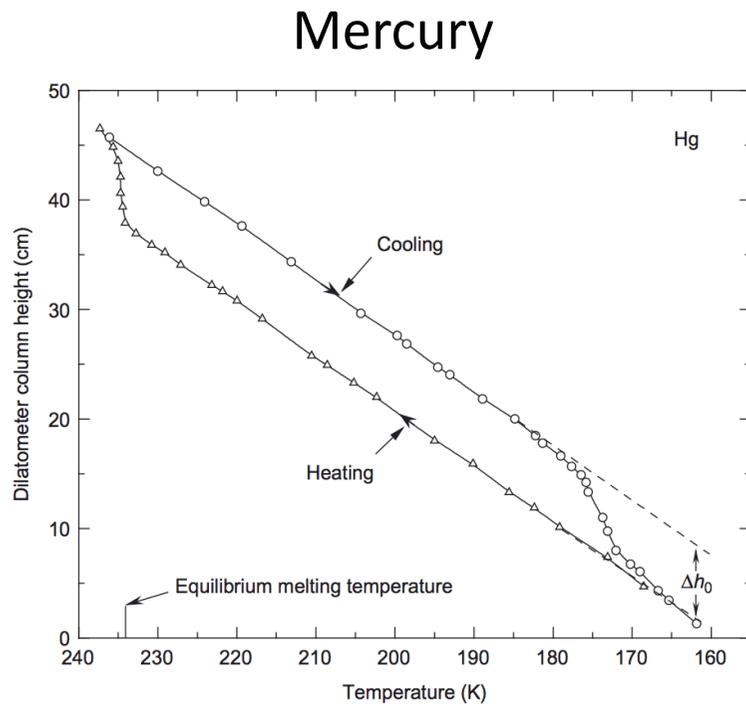
J = nucleation rate

Record low temperature for water



liquid droplet at -46° Celsius

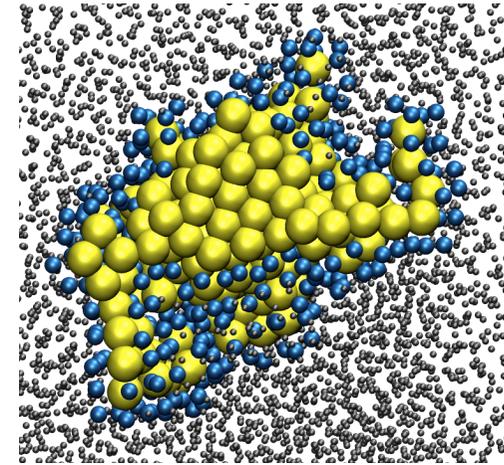
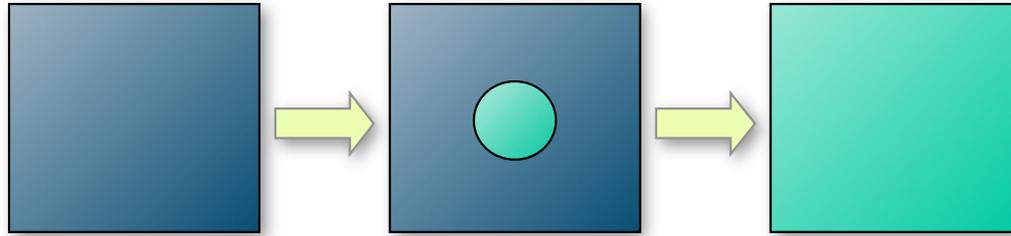
Supercooling occurs in many substances



D. Turnbull, J. Chem. Phys. 20, 411 (1952)

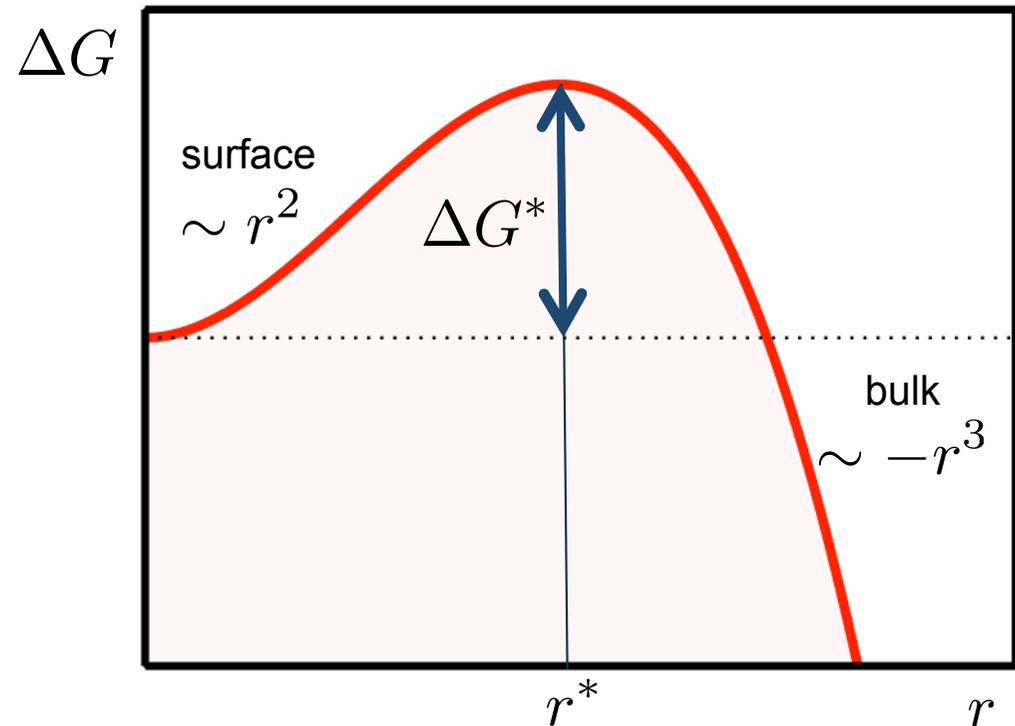
U. Gasser, E.R. Weeks, A. Schofield, P.N. Pusey, D.A. Weitz, Science 292, 258 (2003)

Classical nucleation theory

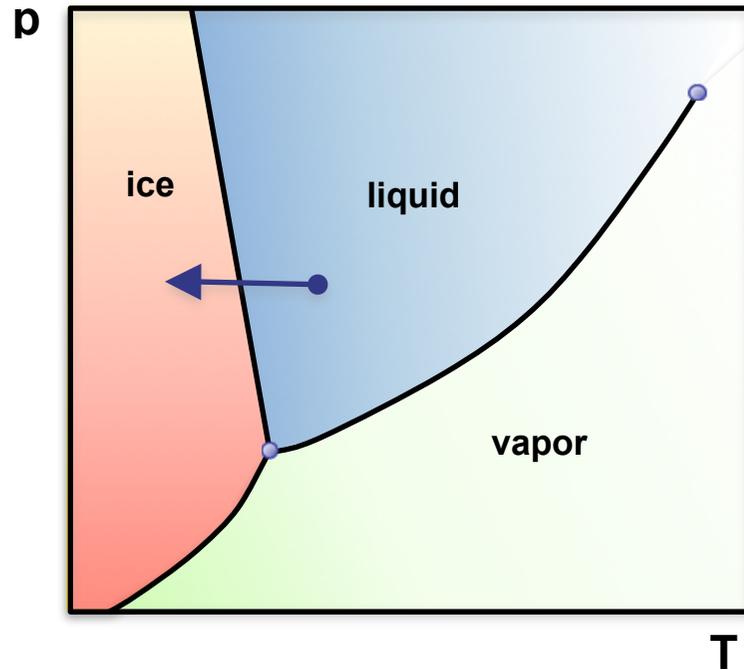


$$\Delta G = 4\pi r^2 \gamma + \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \rho_s \Delta \mu$$

$$\Delta \mu = \mu_s - \mu_l < 0$$

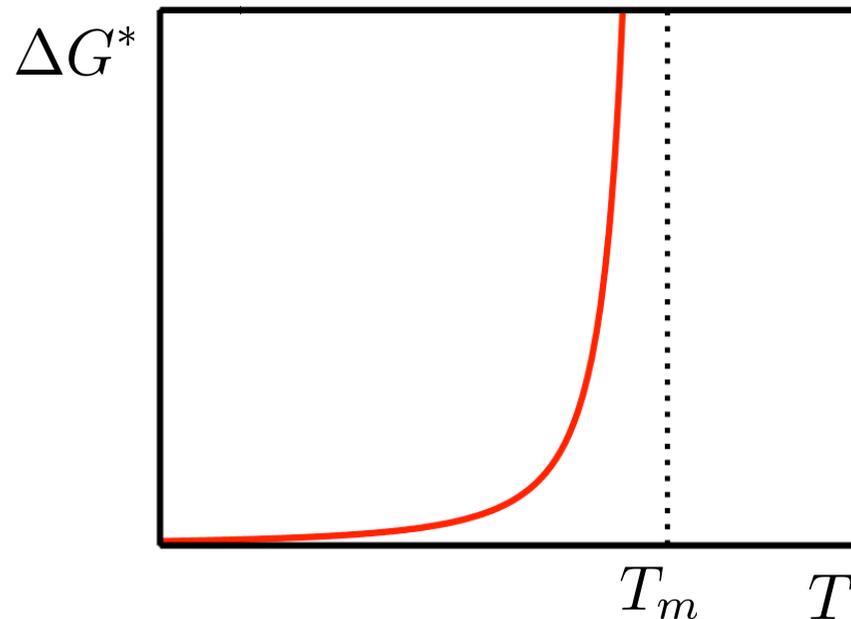


Nucleation rate



$$J = c \exp\{-\beta \Delta G^*\}$$

$$\Delta G^* = \frac{16\pi\gamma^3}{3\rho_s \Delta\mu^2}$$



$$\Delta\mu = -\frac{\Delta h}{T_m}(T_m - T)$$

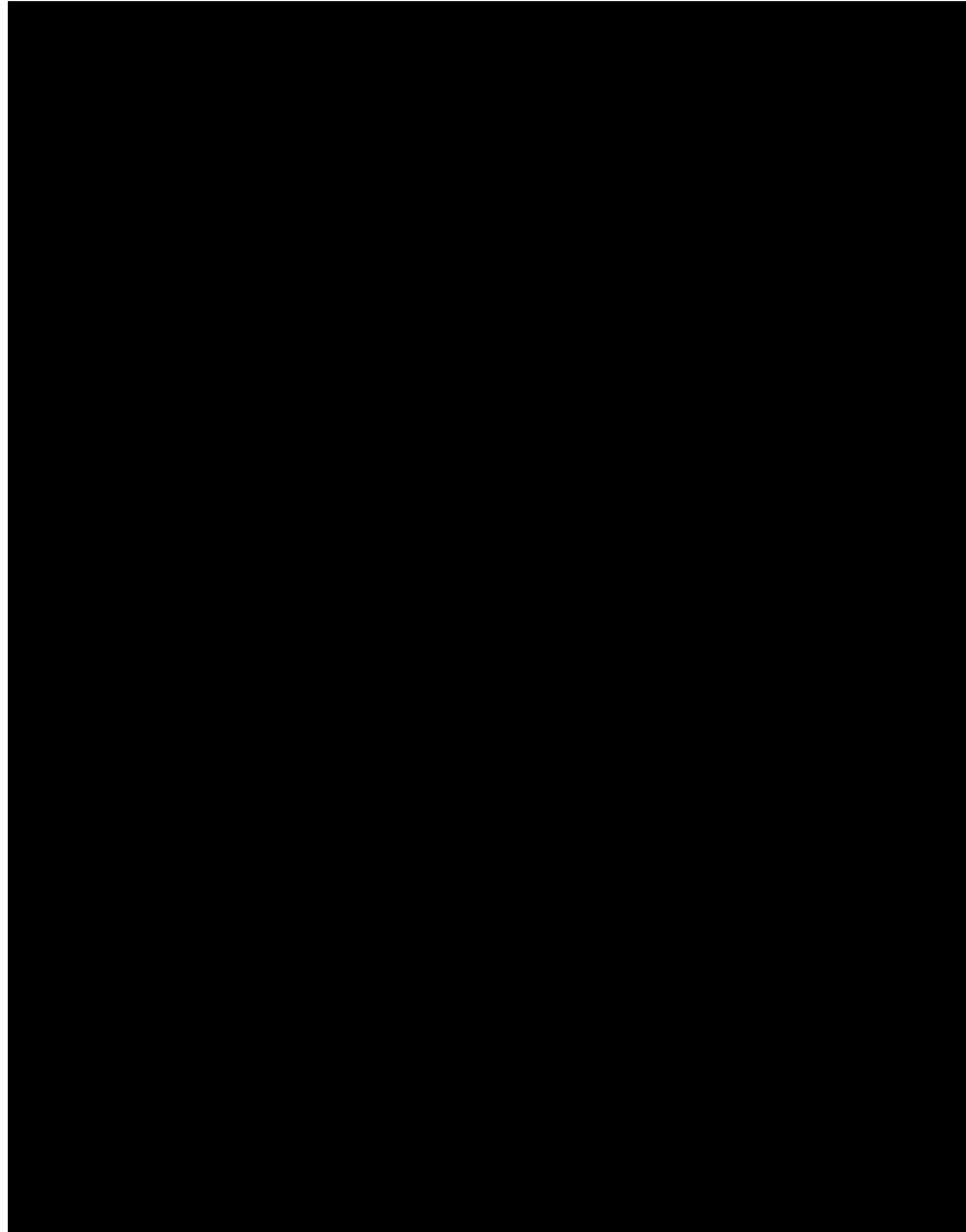
T_m = melting temperature

Δh = heat of fusion

Molecular dynamics simulation

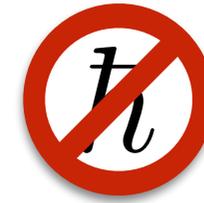
$$\dot{q}_i = p_i/m_i$$

$$\dot{p}_i = F_i(q)$$





Modelling water

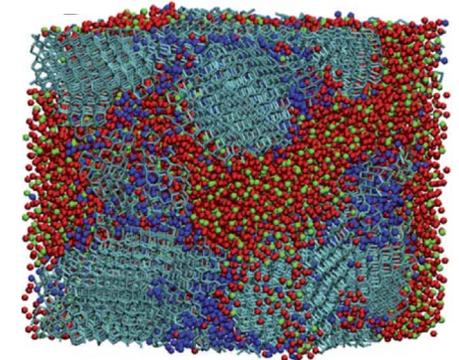
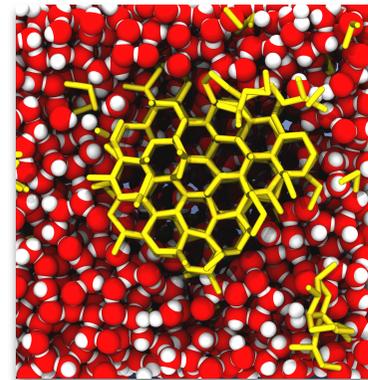
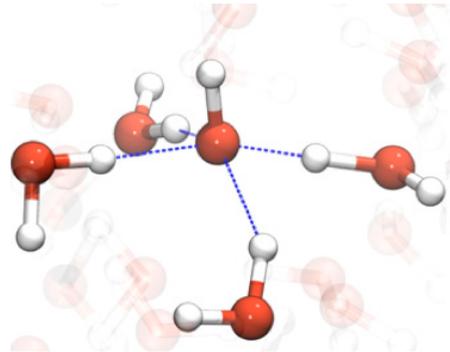
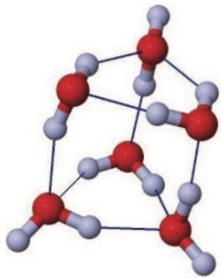


QMC

DFT

atomistic
(SPC, TIP3P, TIP4P,..)

coarse grained
mW



N=6
energy minimum

N=128
t=100 ps

N = 2.000
t = 10 ns

N = 30.000
t = 50 ns

Alfe, Bartok, Csanyi, Gillan
JCP 2013

Hassanali, Giberti, Cuny,
Kühne, Parrinello
PNAS 2013

Geiger, Dellago
JCP 2013

Bullock, Molinero
Farad. Disc. 2013

speed

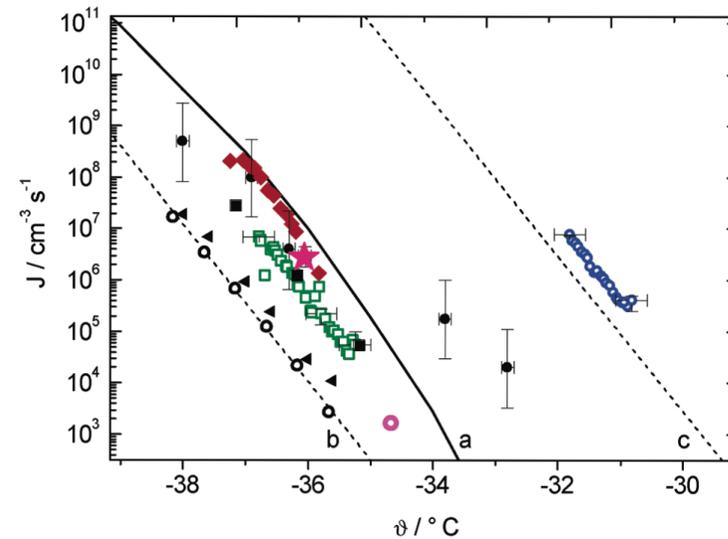
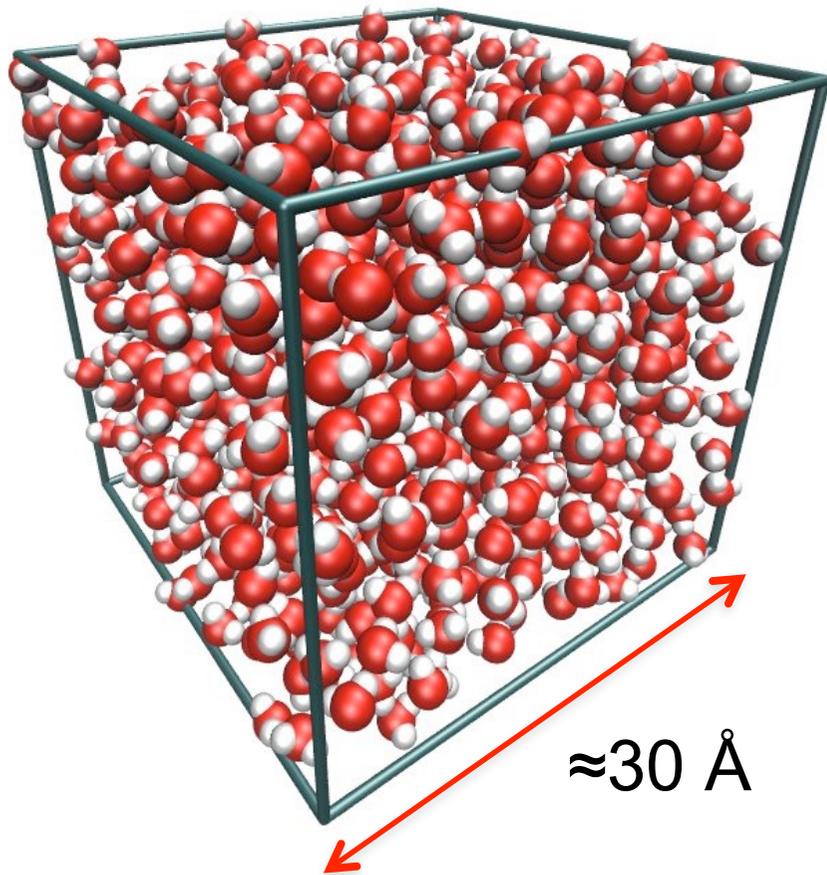


accuracy?



Long time scales

Experimental nucleation rates $J = 10^4 - 10^9 \text{ cm}^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$



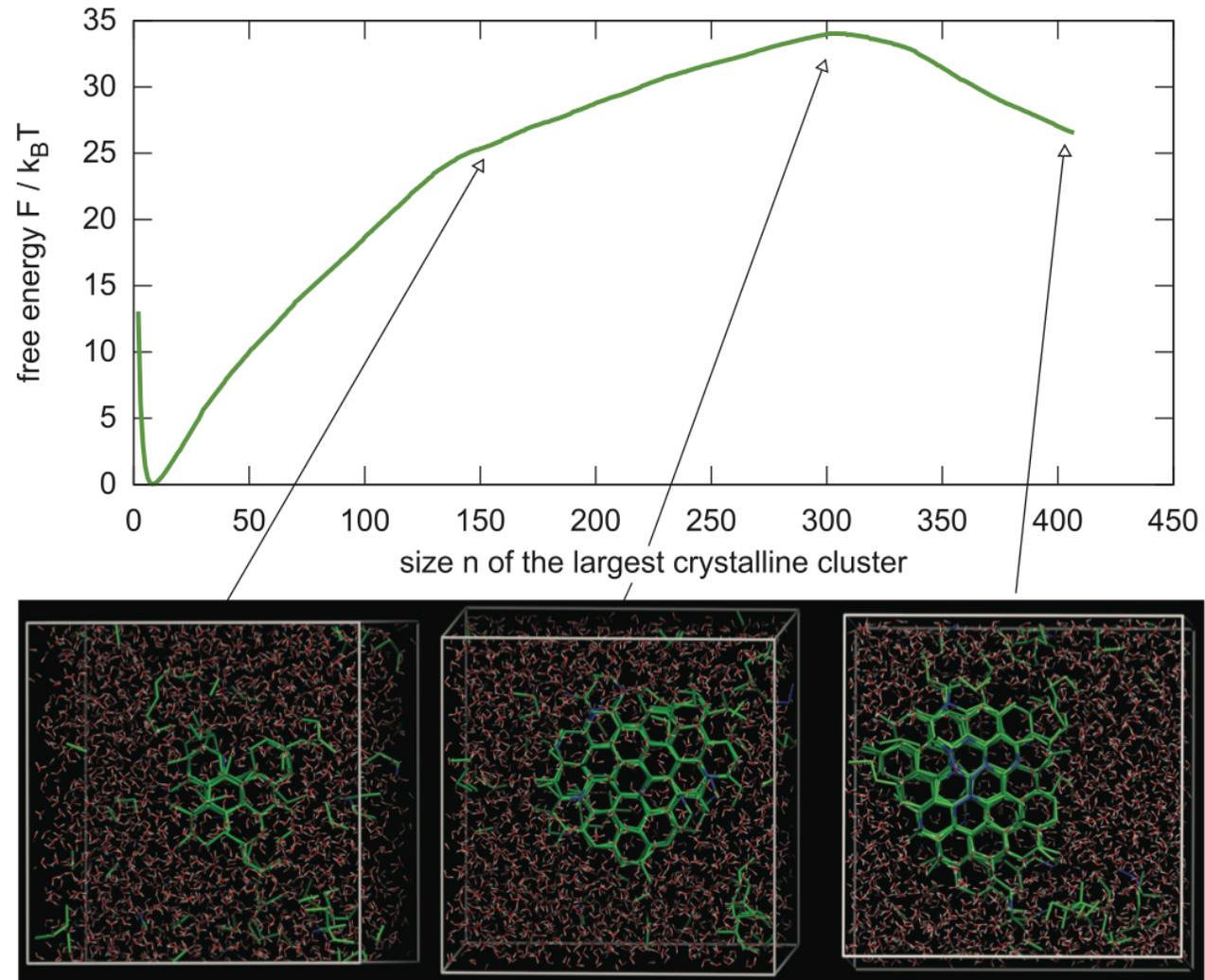
$$N = 1000$$

$$V = 3 \times 10^{-20} \text{ cm}^3$$

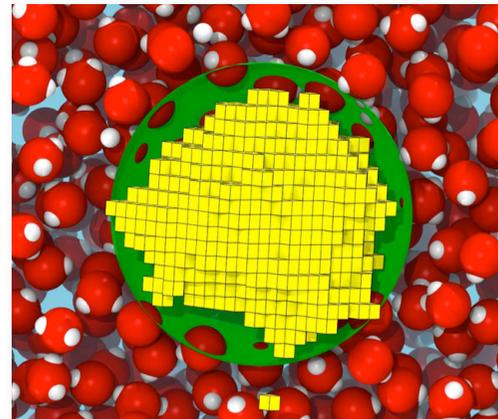
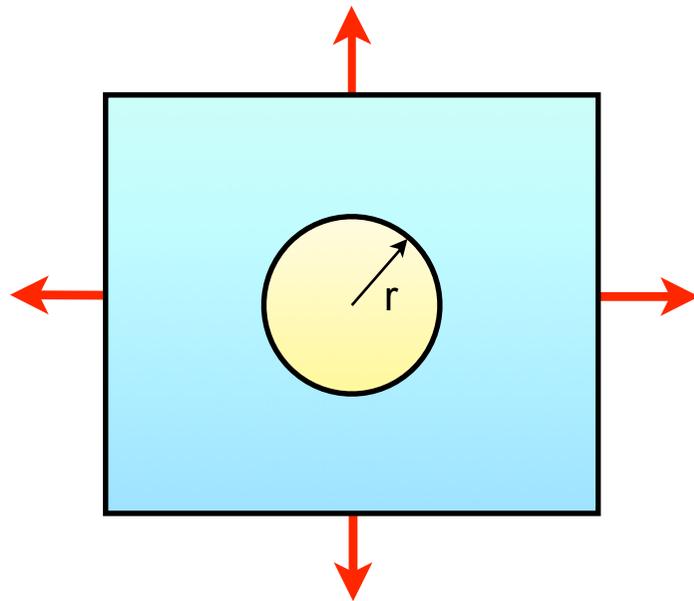
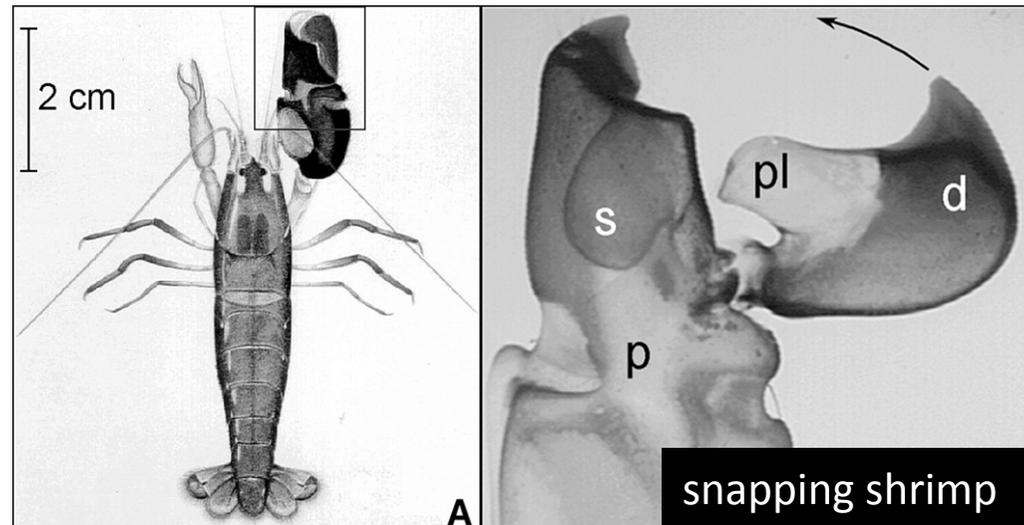
1 event per $10^{10} - 10^{15}$ sec

$10^{25} - 10^{30}$ MD steps

Crystallization of supercooled water

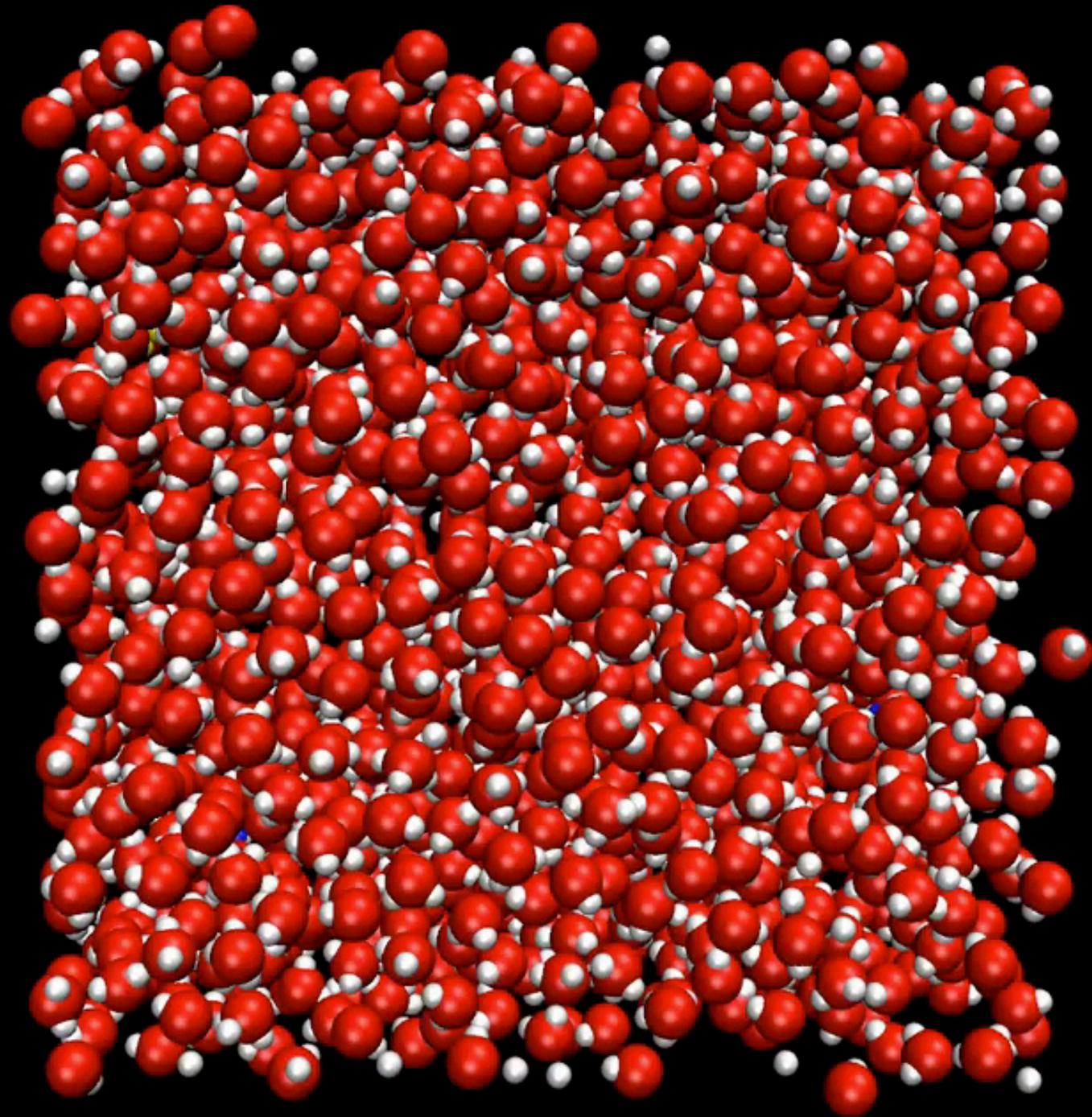


Cavitation - water at negative pressure

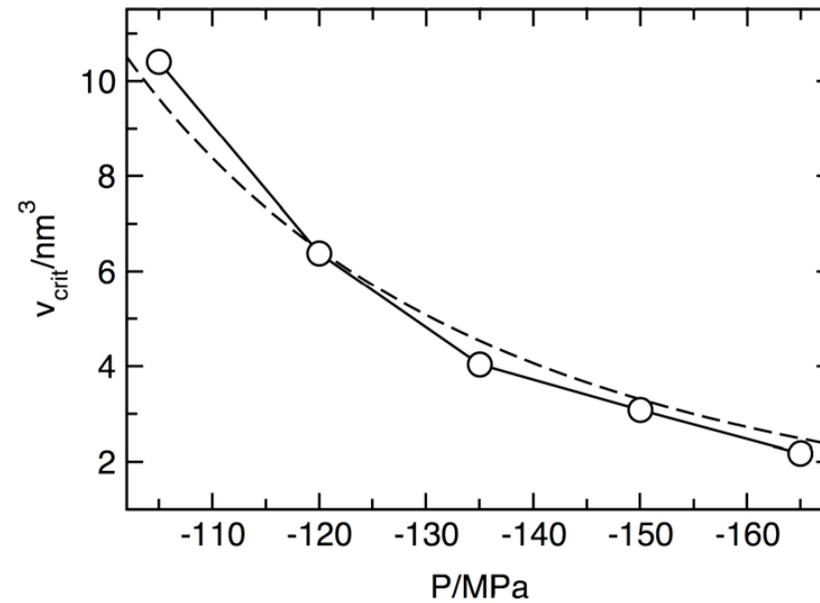
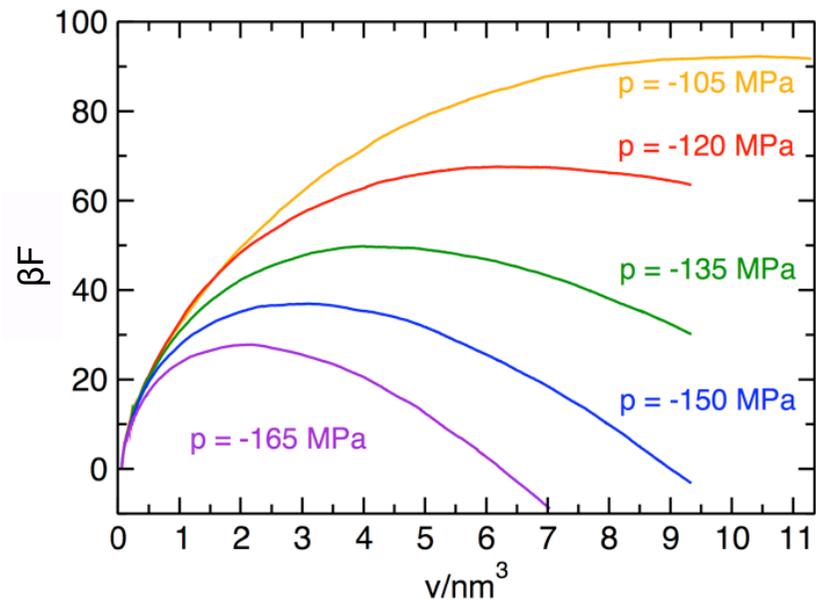
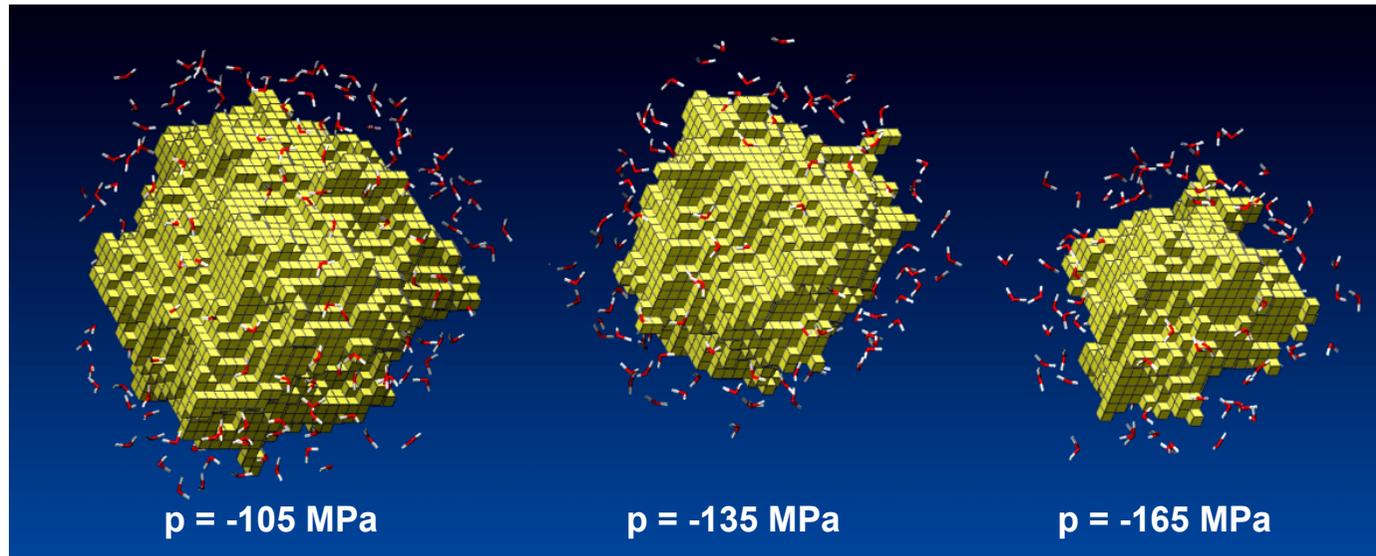


$$\Delta G(r) = 4\pi r^2 \sigma + \frac{4\pi}{3} r^3 (p - p_{\text{sat}})$$

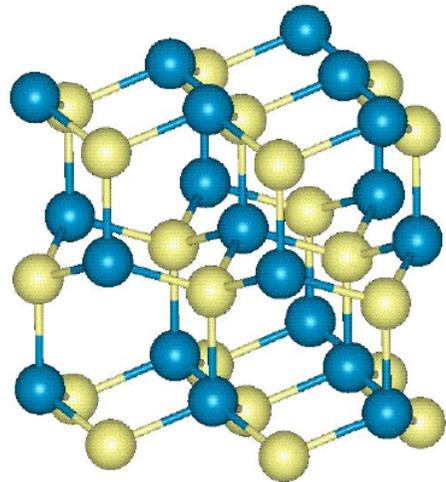
P=-120 MPa
P=296 K
N=2000



Free energy of bubble nucleation

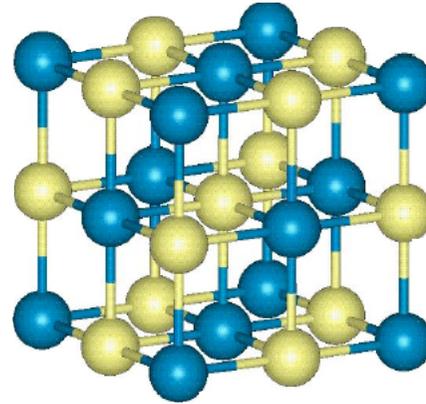


Structural transformation in CdSe

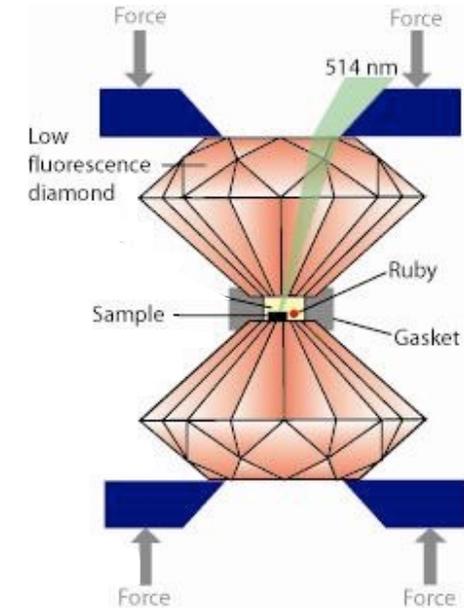


Wurtzite

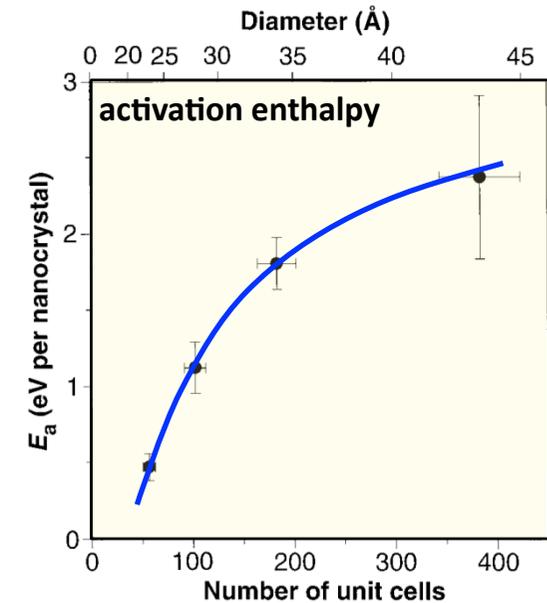
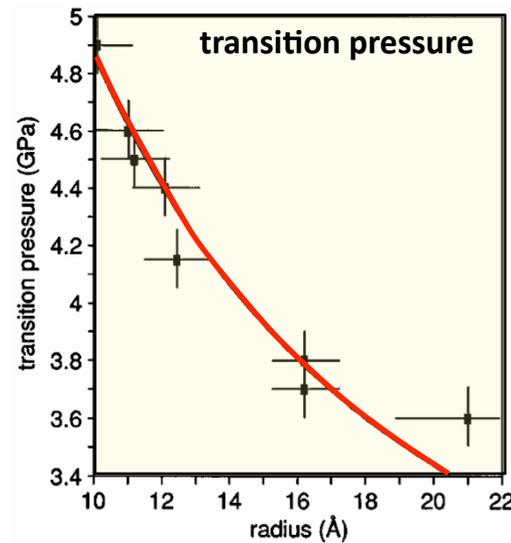
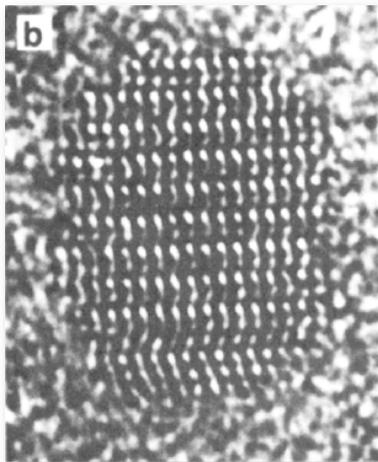
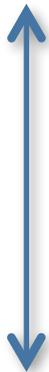
2.5 GPa



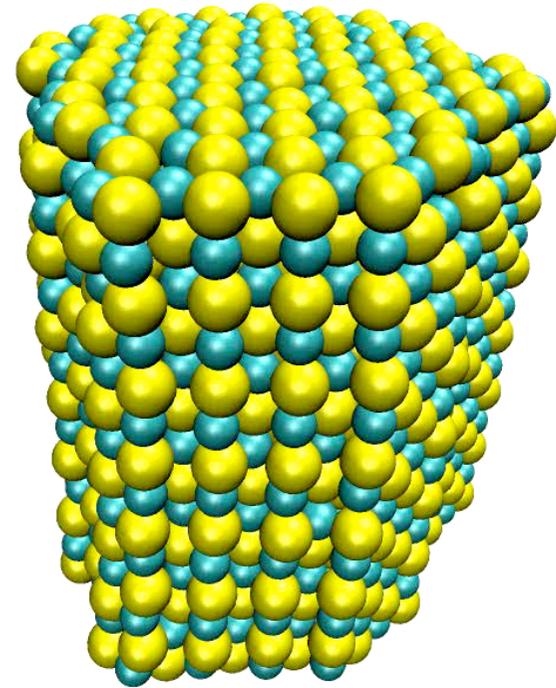
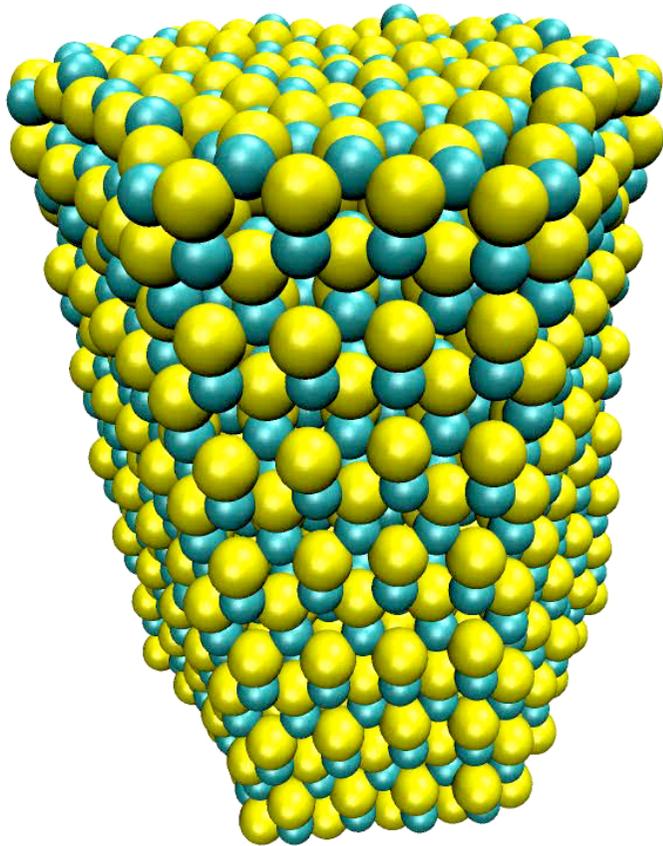
Rocksalt



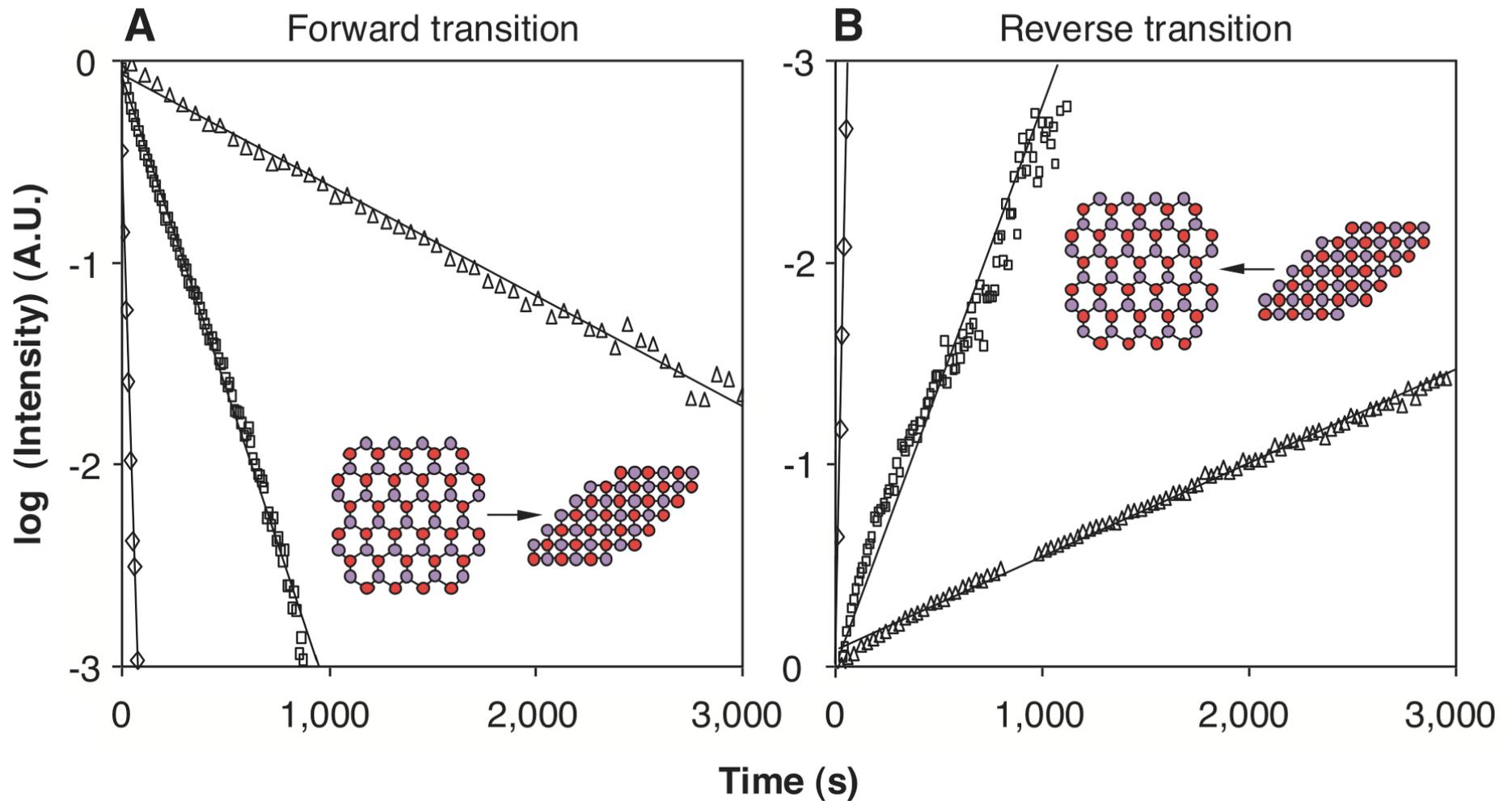
10-30 Å



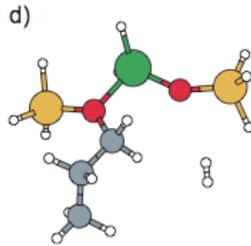
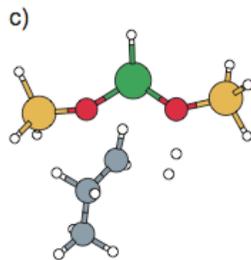
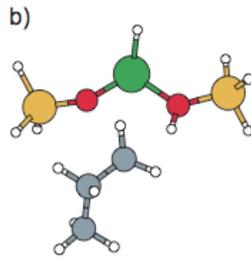
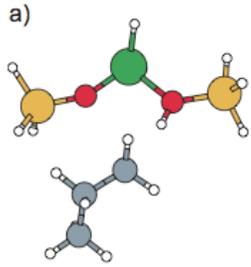
Forward and backward transition



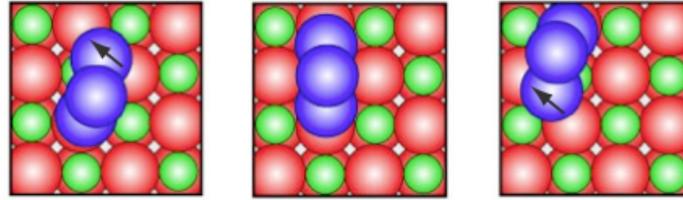
Transformation kinetics - long time scales



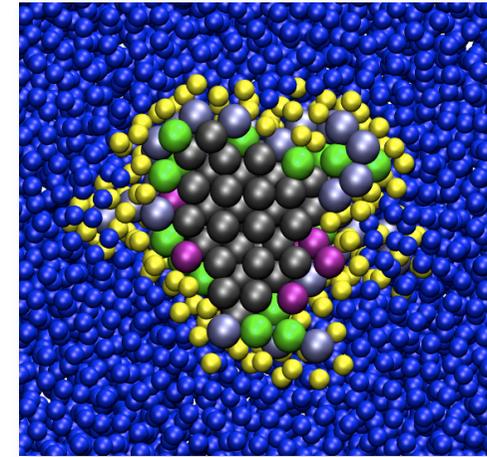
Processes dominated by rare events



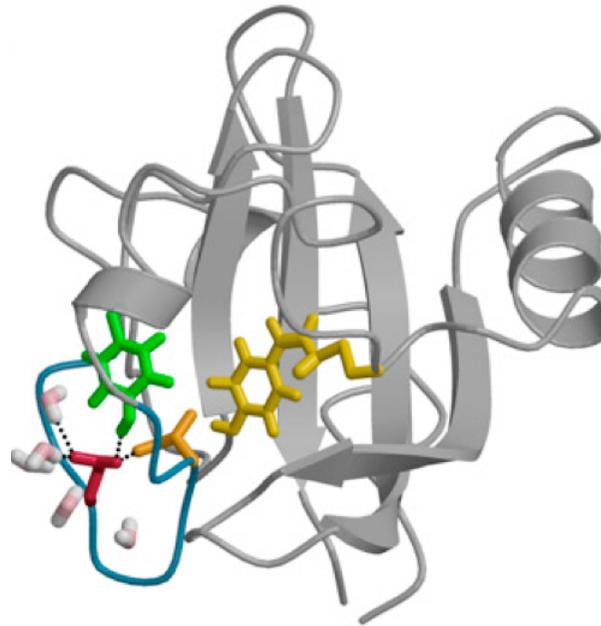
chemical reactions



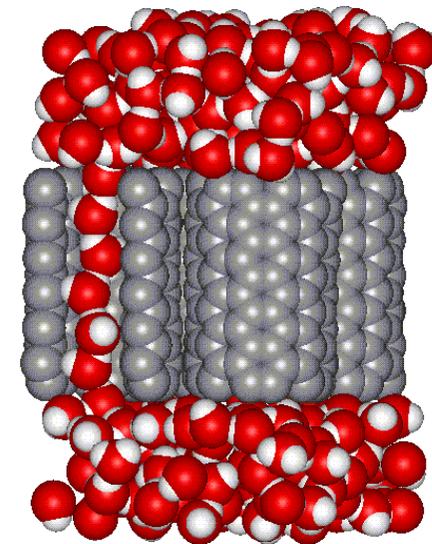
surface processes



phase transitions

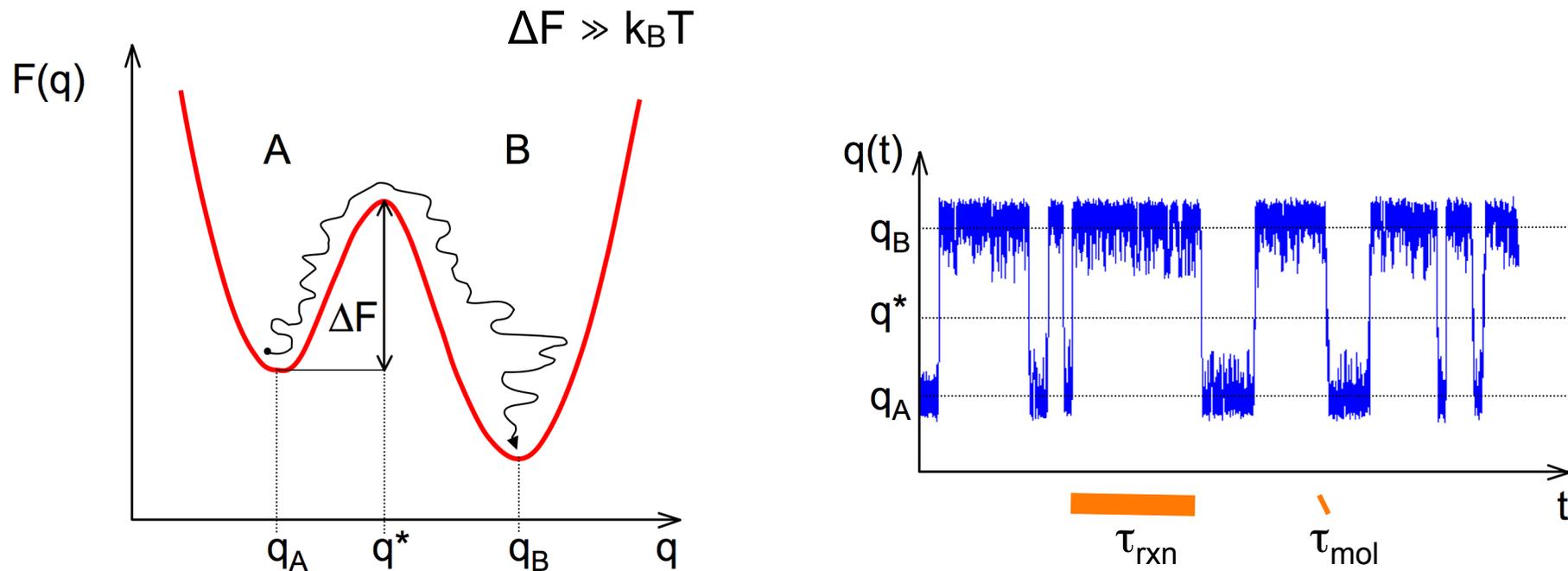


protein folding



transport/ion channels

Rare but important events



Time scale gap: $\tau_{rxn} \gg \tau_{mol}$

