Relaxation of a Single Knotted Ring Polymer

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The results of a Brownian dynamics study on the relaxation of a single knotted ring polymer (J. Phys. Soc. Jpn. 77 (2008) 034001) are presented. Relaxation rates of a ring polymer are classified by a wave number, because it has the translational symmetry along the polymer. The relaxation rate $\lambda_q$ for the wave number $q$ is estimated from the long-time behavior of the time correlation function of the Fourier component of the segment positions relative to the center of mass. In the case of a single ring polymer with the trefoil knot, the wave number $q$ of the slowest relaxation rate $\lambda_q$ for each $N$ changes from $q=2$ to $q=1$ as $N$ increases. This change is considered to correspond to the knot localization where the knotted part of a ring polymer becomes localized to a part of the polymer as the polymer length increases.

1 Introduction

The topological effects caused by the entanglement of polymers on the properties of polymer systems have attracted much interest. A single knotted ring polymer is one of the self-entangled systems and can be considered as an ideal system for the study of topological effects. The relaxation of a single linear polymer has been studied systematically in terms of the relaxation modes and rates. The relaxation modes are chosen so that their equilibrium time correlation functions satisfy $\langle X_p(t)X_q(0) \rangle \propto \delta_{p,q} \exp(-\lambda_p t)$, where $X_p$ and $\lambda_p$ denote the $p$th relaxation mode and its relaxation rate, respectively. For a single linear polymer with $N$ segments, the relaxation modes are similar to the Rouse modes and the $p$th slowest relaxation rate behaves as $\lambda_p \propto (p/N)^{2\nu+1}$. Here $\nu \approx 0.588$ is the exponent for the power law dependence of the size of the linear polymer on $N$. In the following, we present the results of a study of effects of the topological constraints on the relaxation of ring polymers, where an analysis similar to that which has been done for linear single polymers has been carried out.

2 Model and Relaxation Rates

Brownian dynamics simulations of a knotted ring polymer in good solvent are performed by using a bead-spring model. The dynamics of the $i$th segment of a single ring polymer with $N$ segments is described by the overdamped Langevin equation for $r_i$, which denotes the position of the $i$th segment, with Gaussian white random forces.

For a single ring polymer each relaxation mode is associated with a wave number $q$ because of its translational invariance along the polymer chain. The slowest relaxation rate $\lambda_q$ for each wave number $q = 1, 2, \ldots, [N/2]$ is estimated by the least square fit of $\langle \hat{R}_q(t) \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \langle \hat{R}_q(t) \cdot \hat{R}_{-q}(0) \rangle$ to the double exponential decay. Here, $\hat{R}_q$ is defined by $\hat{R}_q = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{j=1}^{N} r_j \exp(i \frac{2\pi q}{N} j)$.

3 Results of Simulations

Figure 1 shows log-log plots of $\lambda_q$ versus $q/N$ for single ring polymers with the trivial and trefoil knots. The solid and open symbols represent $\lambda_q$ for $q=1$ and $q>1$, respectively.

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For single ring polymers with the trivial knot, the data points for \( q = 1 \) and those for \( q > 1 \) fall on two different straight lines at small values of \( q/N \), which leads to the power law behaviors \( \lambda_q \propto A_1 (1/N)^{x_1} \) for \( q = 1 \) and \( \lambda_q \propto A_{>1} (q/N)^{x_{>1}} \) for \( q > 1 \). The estimated parameters are given by \( A_1 \simeq 24.0 \), \( x_1 \simeq 2.10 \), \( A_{>1} \simeq 50.2 \), and \( x_{>1} \simeq 2.17 \). The exponents \( x_1 \) and \( x_{>1} \) are similar to that for single linear polymers \( 2v + 1 \simeq 2.18 \).[1] The separation of the power law dependences is considered to be due to the topological constraints, since no such separation appears for ideal single ring polymers, which have no excluded volume interaction.

In the case of the trefoil knot, the data points for \( q = 1 \) and those for \( q = 2 \) and 3 fall on two different straight lines at small values of \( q/N \), which suggests the power law behaviors \( \lambda_q \propto A_1 (1/N)^{x_1} \) for \( q = 1 \) and \( \lambda_q \propto A_{2,3} (q/N)^{x_{2,3}} \) for \( q = 2 \) and 3. The parameters are estimated as \( A_1 \simeq 591 \), \( x_1 \simeq 2.61 \), \( A_{2,3} \simeq 7.74 \), and \( x_{2,3} \simeq 2.02 \). The separation of the power law behaviors, which is considered to be due to the topological constraints, leads to the crossover behavior that the wave number \( q = q_{\text{min}} \), which gives the slowest relaxation rate for each \( N \), changes from \( q_{\text{min}} = 2 \) for small \( N \) to \( q_{\text{min}} = 1 \) for large \( N \).

4 Conclusion

In the distribution of \( \lambda_q \) for single ring polymers with the trivial and trefoil knots, the topological effect appears as the separation of the power low dependences of \( \lambda_q \) on \( q/N \) for each \( q \). For the trefoil knot, the wave number \( q_{\text{min}} \) of the slowest relaxation rate for each \( N \) changes from \( q_{\text{min}} = 2 \) to \( q_{\text{min}} = 1 \) as \( N \) increases. According to the linearization approximation,[1, 2] the relaxation rate \( \lambda_q \) is proportional to \( C_q(0)^{-1} \), which is found to hold qualitatively. Because \( C_q(0) \) roughly represents the mean square of the end-to-end distance of a partial chain with \( N/(2q) \) segments, the crossover behavior of \( q_{\text{min}} \) is considered to correspond to the change in the structure of a single ring polymer due to the localization of the knotted part, where the number of the segments of the partial chain which has the longest end-to-end distance changes form \( N/4 \) to \( N/2 \) as \( N \) increases.

References


Figure 1: \( q/N \)-dependences of \( \lambda_q \) for single ring polymers with trivial knot (left) and trefoil knot (right).[3]