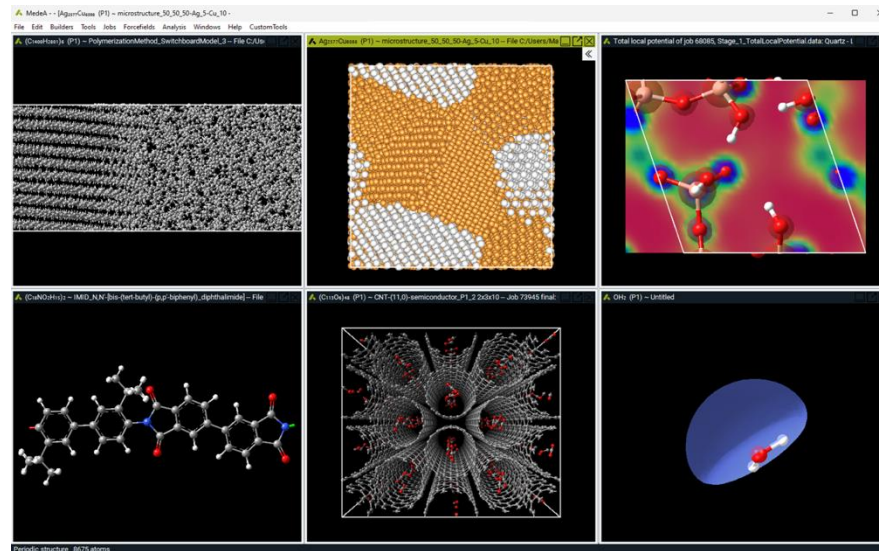


High-Throughput Molecular Simulations for Gas Sorption in Polymers: Automated Workflows for Industrial Material Design

Marianna Yiannourakou & Dave Rigby

24 February 2026



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GoTo Webinar Interface – Please Ask Questions!

The screenshot displays the GoTo Webinar interface. At the top, it shows "Main room" and a timer at "46:14". A status bar at the top center indicates "No active cameras". A red circle highlights the chat icon in the top right corner. A white box with a black border contains the text "Access chat interface." pointing to the chat icon. Below this, a "Chat" window is open, showing a message from the organizer: "Message from the Organizer 01:01 AM" and "This is a message to everyone." in a green bubble. A white box with a black border contains the text "Use the chat interface to ask questions." pointing to the chat window. The main area of the screen shows a large "G" logo and a message: "Nobody has turned on their camera yet". At the bottom, there are controls for "Record", "React", "Mic", "Camera", "Share", "Leave", and "Captions".



Webinar Speakers

Katherine Hollingsworth

Dr. Marianna Yiannourakou

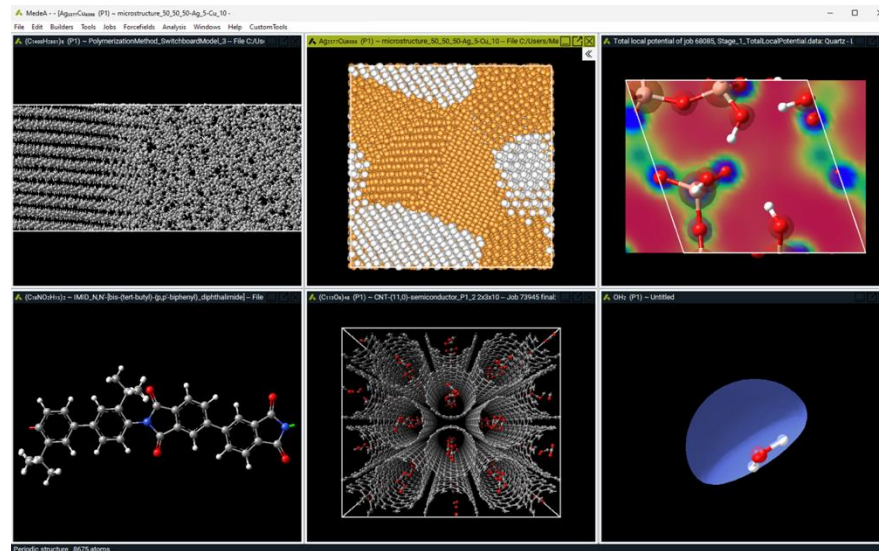
Dr. David Rigby

Dr. Benoit Minisini

High-Throughput Molecular Simulations for Gas Sorption in Polymers: Automated Workflows for Industrial Material Design

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Polymers: High & Low Tech Materials

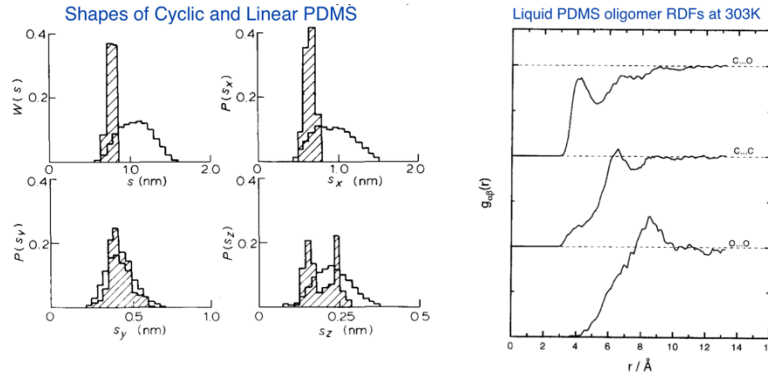
- Polymers are encountered in a wide variety of applications, in:
 - Aerospace:
 - Advanced high temperature composite matrices
 - Vehicle re-entry heat shields
 - Electronics:
 - Flexible displays, conducting polymers, printed circuit boards, photoresists, and packaging/molding compounds
 - Membranes:
 - Fuel cells, water purification, gas separation
 - Textiles and fibers
 - Adhesives and Coatings
 - Foods (e.g. polysaccharides)
 - Living organisms:
 - Cell membranes (polysaccharides, lipids, proteins)

Modeling Opportunities

- Polymeric materials research opportunities
 - Diagnosis of failure mechanisms
 - Improved performance and efficiency (e.g. higher strength, increased service life, ...)
 - Cost reduction
 - Development of alternative materials
 - Environmental regulation
 - Avoiding conflict with patents
 - Designing new materials prior to synthesis or fabrication
- Some advantages of polymer modeling
 - Predicting behavior in hostile environments
 - Reducing the need for expensive experiments
 - Detailed molecular level understanding of material behavior

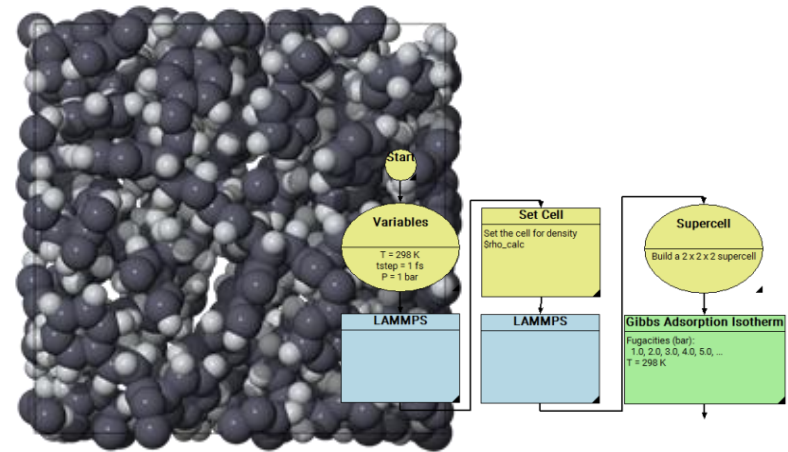
Need for High Throughput Modeling

1. Polymer chains invariably exhibit broad distributions of spatial configurations.
2. In addition, the disordered amorphous, liquid-like packing of polymers in the bulk leads to a range of intermolecular distances even at short range



3. The net result is that averaging computed properties over many polymer configurations is almost always essential when working with polymers...

Permeability of O_2 in atactic polystyrene (PS)



Permeation and Permeability

Permeation is usually described experimentally by a **permeability coefficient**, P , defined by¹:

$$P = \frac{(\text{quantity of permeant}) \times (\text{membrane thickness})}{(\text{area}) \times (\text{time}) \times (\text{pressure drop across membrane})}$$

which is equivalent to the following:

$$P = D \times S$$

where D denotes the diffusivity, and S the solubility.

In atomistic simulations of gas penetrant systems, D can often be obtained directly using molecular dynamics simulation, while S can be obtained by Monte Carlo methods.

1. see, for example, *Polymer Handbook*, J. Brandrup & E.H. Immergut (eds)

Permeability coefficient of O₂ in atactic polystyrene (PS)

Schematic representation of the Permeability calculation:

System building (MedeA Polymer Builder, MedeA Amorphous Builder)

Solubility calculation (MedeA GIBBS)

Diffusivity calculation (MedeA LAMMPS)

Automation and Analysis

System Studied

Model system containing 2 atactic PS molecules with DP=80

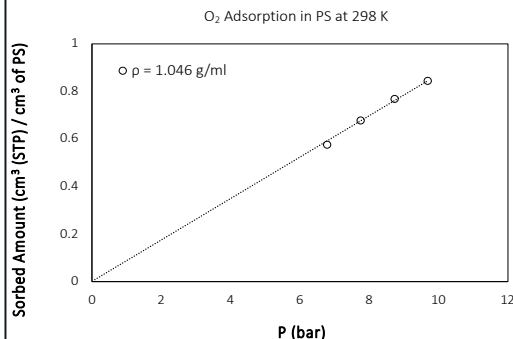


Pressure dependence of solubility of O₂ in atactic PS at 298K

$$S = \frac{C_{O_2}}{P_{O_2}}$$

where O_2 is the concentration of the gas in the polymer and, P_{O_2} is the pressure of the gas

$$S = 0.872 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ (STP) / cm}^3 \text{ of PS / Pa}$$

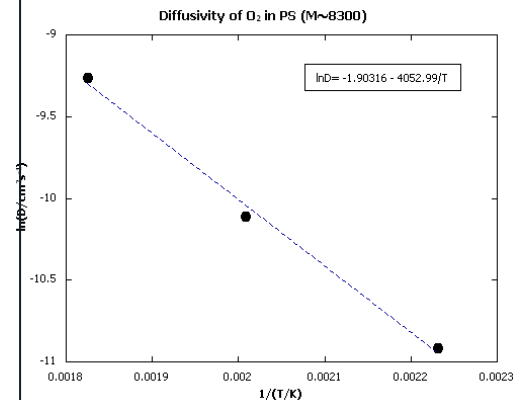


Note: 0.85 cm³(STP)/cm³ of PS corresponds to ~2.4 molecules per simulation box

Arrhenius plot for O₂ in atactic PS (548K-448K)

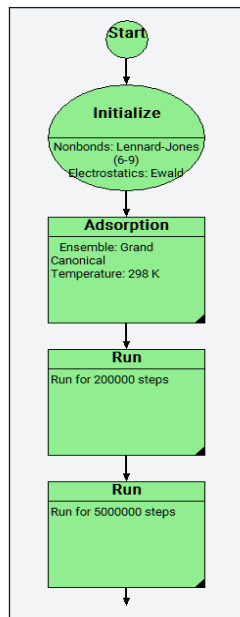
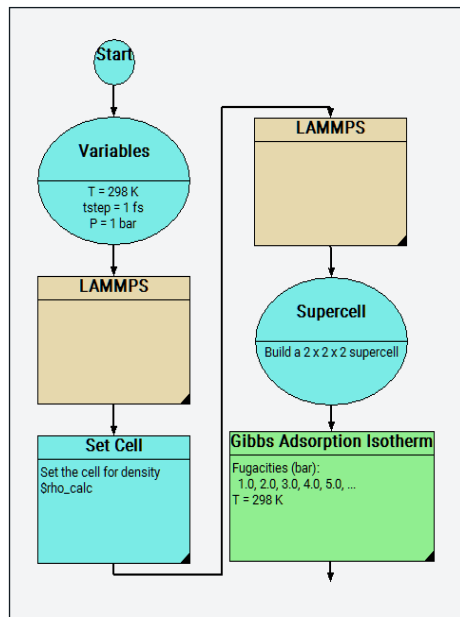
Model system containing 2 atactic PS molecules with DP=80 and 8 O₂ molecules

$$\bullet D \sim 1.87 \times 10^{-7} \text{ cm}^2\text{s}^{-1} \text{ at } 298\text{K}$$



4.1. Permeability coefficient of O₂ in atactic polystyrene (PS)

Schematic representation of the Permeability calculation:



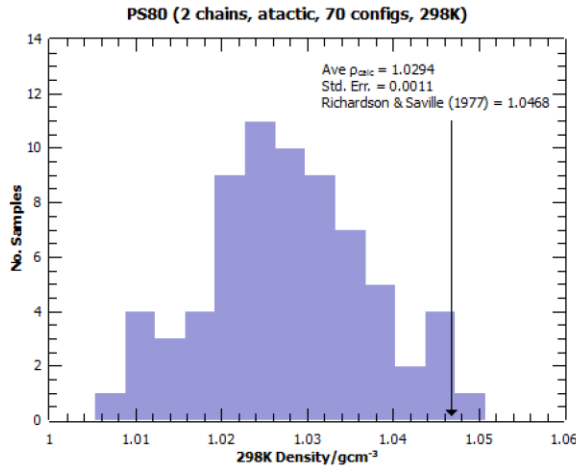
Comparison of calculated and experimental permeability data for O₂ in atactic PS at 298K

	D (x10 ⁷) ^a [cm ² /s]	S (x10 ⁶) ^b [cm ³ (STP)/(cm ³ .Pa)]	P (x10 ¹³) ^c [cm ³ (STP).cm/(cm ² .s.Pa)]
Calculated	1.87	0.87	1.63
Burmeister et al	-	-	1.35-1.85
Wang & Ogilby	2.0+0.2	-	-
Rharbi et al	1.9+0.05	-	1.71-1.89

References:
 Burmeister et al, Polym. Prepr. ACS Div Polym. Chem. **27**, 414 (1986)
 Wang & Ogilby, Can. J. Chem. **73**, 1831 (1995)
 Rharbi et al., Anal. Chem. **71**, 5045 (1999)

Building multiple models

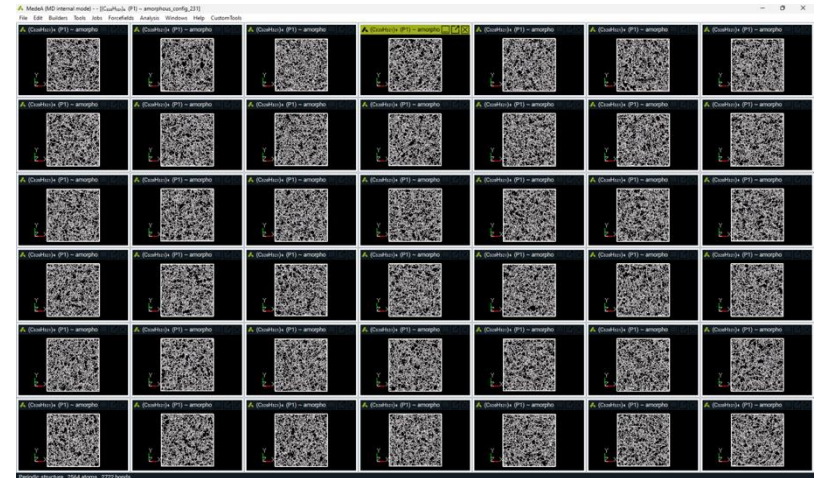
- Sampling is crucial for determining the sensitivity of the method and the expected accuracy
- Multiple simulation jobs starting from independent initial configurations are required to allow for the accurate calculation of the desired properties



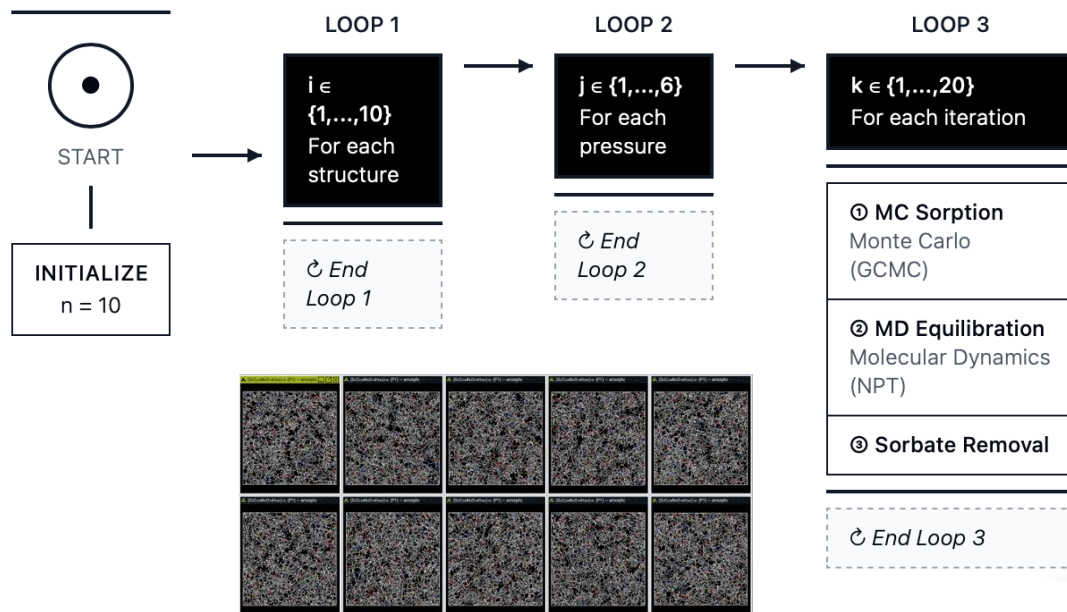
PS80 (2 chains, atactic)



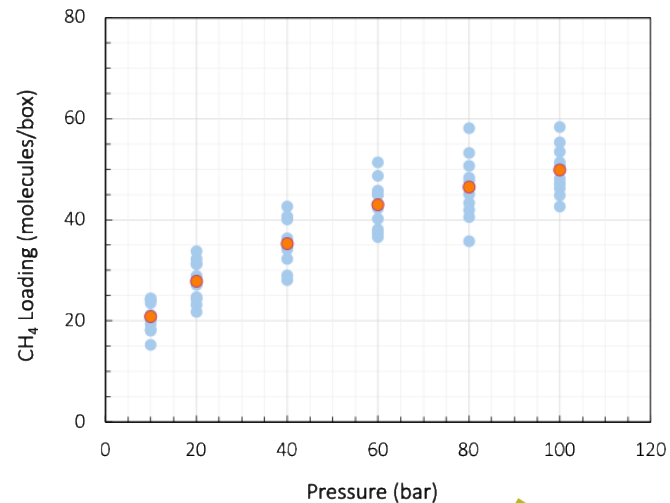
Many realistic initial models are required for appropriate sampling of configuration space and efficient property prediction



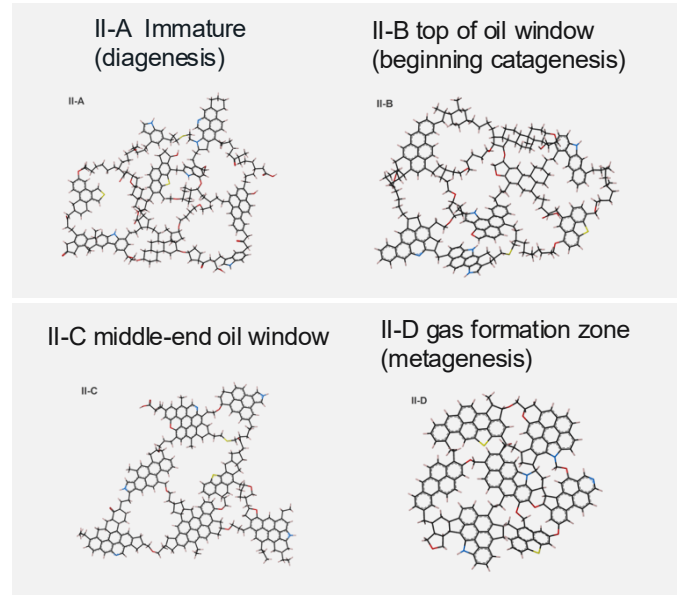
Simulation Workflow



COMPUTATIONAL SUMMARY						
Structures	\times	Pressures	\times	Iterations	=	Total Simulations
10		6		20		1,200



Sorption of CH₄ / CO₂ in kerogen, with swelling

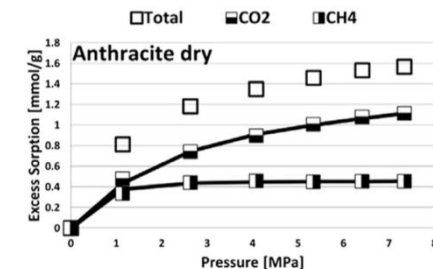
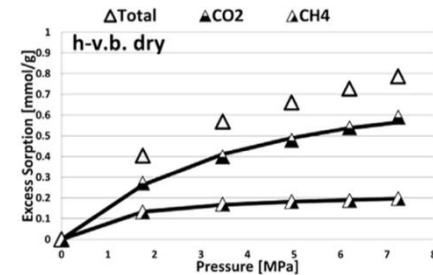
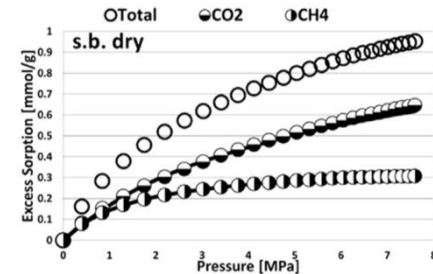


Kerogen models available at:
<https://www.materialsdesign.com/Publications/Ungerer2015>

Sorption of mixtures of CH₄/CO₂ in dry and moist coal samples

- Merkel et al. (2015) have studied the competitive sorption of CH₄, CO₂ and H₂O on natural coals of different rank
- The feed composition used was rich in methane (70-85%)
- CO₂ is preferably sorbed over CH₄ for dry and moist samples
- CO₂ selectivity over CH₄ tends to decrease with increasing maturity and moisture content
- The mean selectivity for the 3 investigated coals varies between 6 and 9
- The total gas (CH₄ & CO₂) excess sorption capacity is reduced when there is moisture in the coal sample (most pronounced for the subbituminous coal)
- Anthracite presents the highest sorption capacity for dry and moist samples

Merkel et al., *Int. J. Coal Geology* 150-151, p. 181-192 (2015)



Sorption of CH₄ & CO₂ in kerogen, with swelling

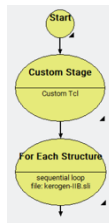
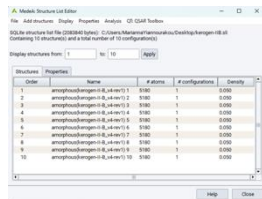
System building (MedeA Molecular Builder, MedeA Amorphous Builder, MedeA LAMMPS)

Solubility calculation & Swelling (MedeA GIBBS & MedeA LAMMPS)

Automation and Analysis

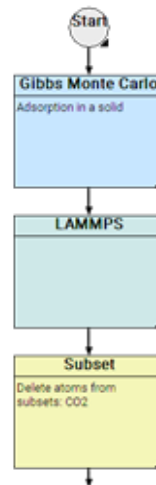
System building

1. Create 10 different initial configurations of a model system containing 10 copies of a kerogen molecule of certain characteristics (maturity, origin...) using the Amorphous Materials Builder at a low density (~0.05 g/ml)
2. Create a structure list containing all 10-20 configurations
3. Use a flowchart to loop over configurations and perform NVT&NPT simulations (including T annealing) to relax at the desired T, P
4. Get the final configurations

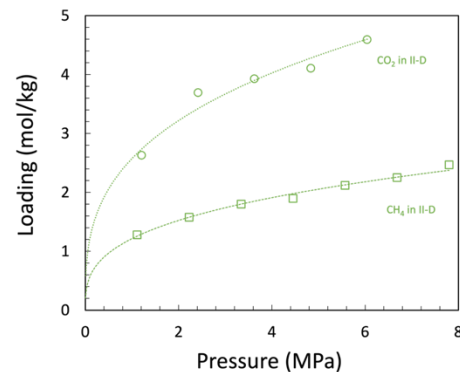


Solubility & Swelling

1. Loop over:
 - a. Configurations
 - b. Fugacities
2. Inside the fugacity loop:
 - a. Sorb gas in the solid (MC)
 - b. Relax system including solid and sorbed gas (MD)
 - c. Remove the sorbed gas
 - d. Continue



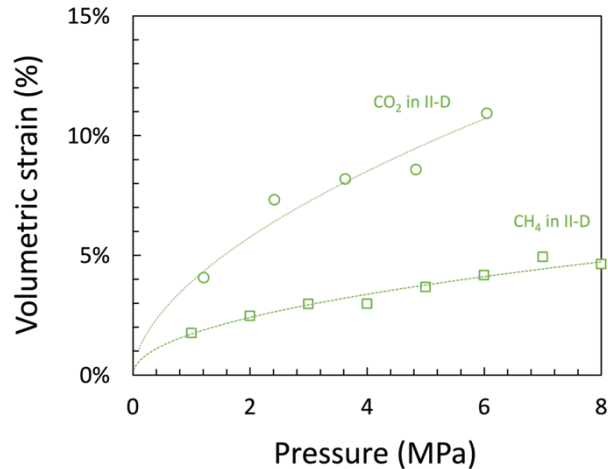
Note: Forcefield → pcfv+



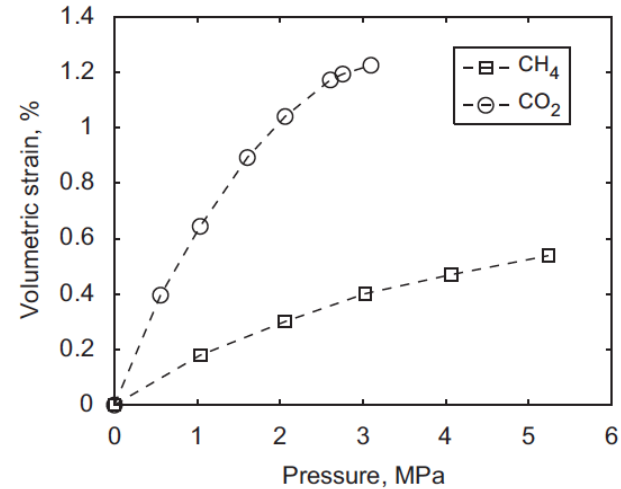
- Simulation results from MC-MD loops.
- Pressure calculated for each value of fugacity of the gas (CH₄ or CO₂) at 300 K, from NPT simulations and Widom test-insertions.
- Each point represents an average from multiple runs in a MC-MD loop.

Volume Strain

- Volume strain: A strain equal to the ratio between the change in volume of an object and its original volume. Also called *bulk strain*.



Simulation results from MC-MD loops. Pressure calculated for each value of fugacity of the gas (CH₄ or CO₂) at 300 K, from NPT simulations and Widom test insertions.

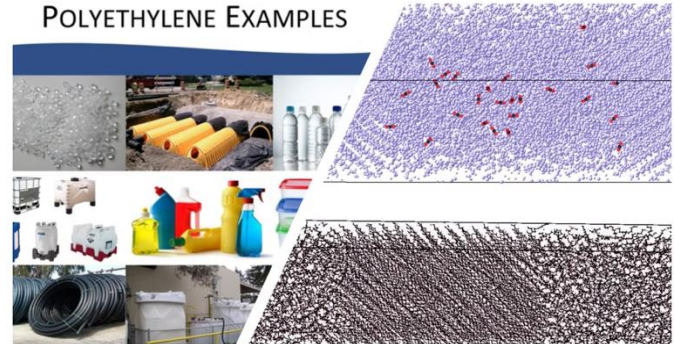


Experimental data on injected coal: volumetric strain versus pore pressure in a CO₂-injected coal and in a CH₄-injected coal (adapted from Vandamme, 2010 where this is reported as adapted from Levine, 1996)

Vandamme et al.,
Journal of the
Mechanics and
Physics of Solids
58 (10), p. 1489-
1505 (2010)

Levine, Geological
Society, London,
Special
Publications 109
(1), p. 197 (1996)

Solubility of CH_4 and CO_2 in semi- crystalline PolyEthylene (PE)



Webinar: B. Belin, *Sorption & Diffusion of Small Gas Molecules in Semicrystalline Models: A Molecular-Scale Investigation*

<https://www.materialsdesign.com/webinars>

Building realistic HDPE systems



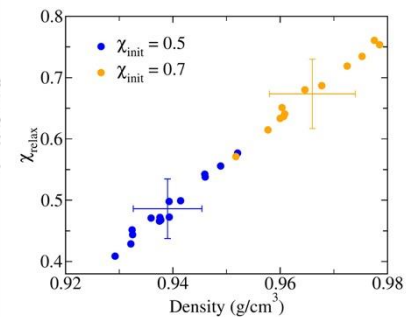
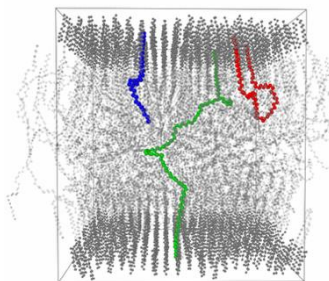
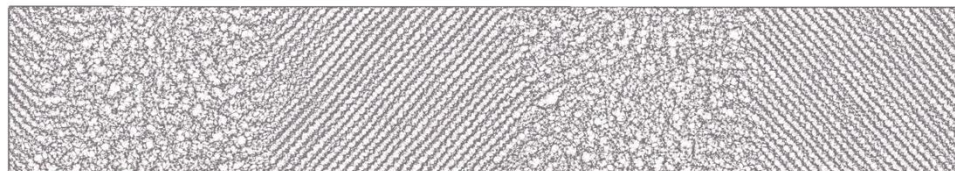
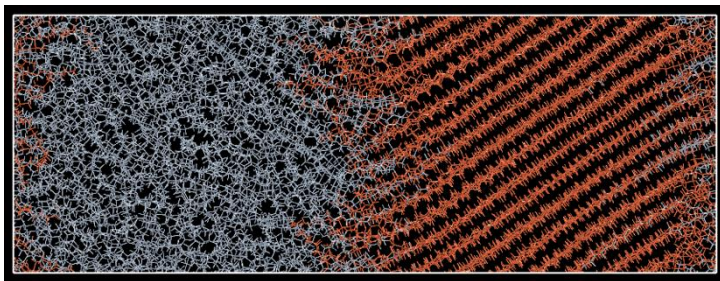
2 chains: MW = 140,000 g/mol



System cross-linking and subsequent relaxation for ~100 ns, at 300 K and 1 atm (MD, NPT)



Build multiple systems, at different crystallinity degrees



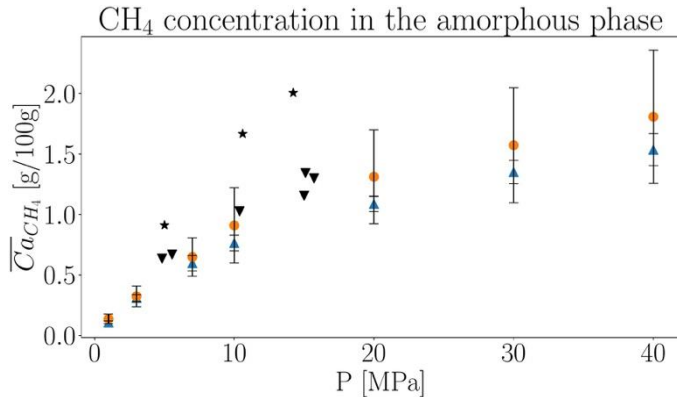
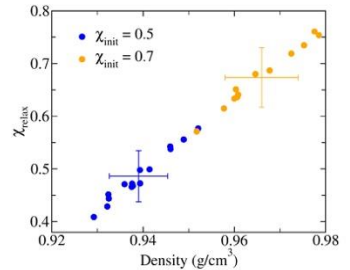
B. Belin et al., J. Phys. Chem. B 126, p. 9673 (2022)

Results averaged over all the structures

Michaels' Law: $C_a = C / \Phi_a$

Φ_a : volumetric fraction of the amorphous region

B. Belin, PhD thesis 2023



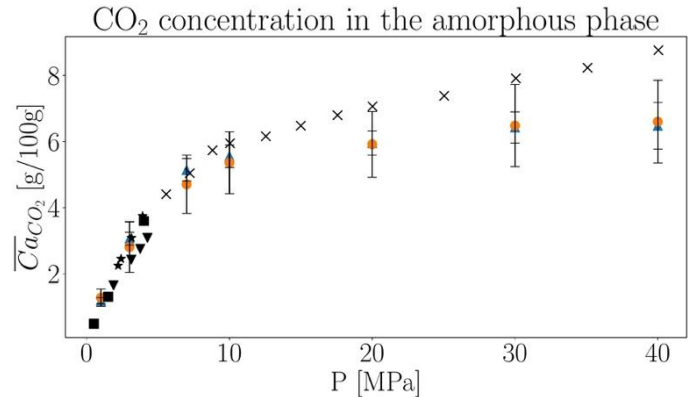
Concentration of CH₄ in the amorphous ($\blacktriangle \chi_{\text{init}} = 50\%$) and ($\bullet \chi_{\text{init}} = 70\%$) at T=300 K.

Exp. data from: Von Solms et al. (\blacktriangledown , T=305 K) and (\star , T=298 K).

Von Solms, N. et al. Journal of Applied Polymer Science (2004)

Flaconneche, B. et al. Oil & Gas Science and Technology - Revue d'IFP Energies nouvelles (2001)

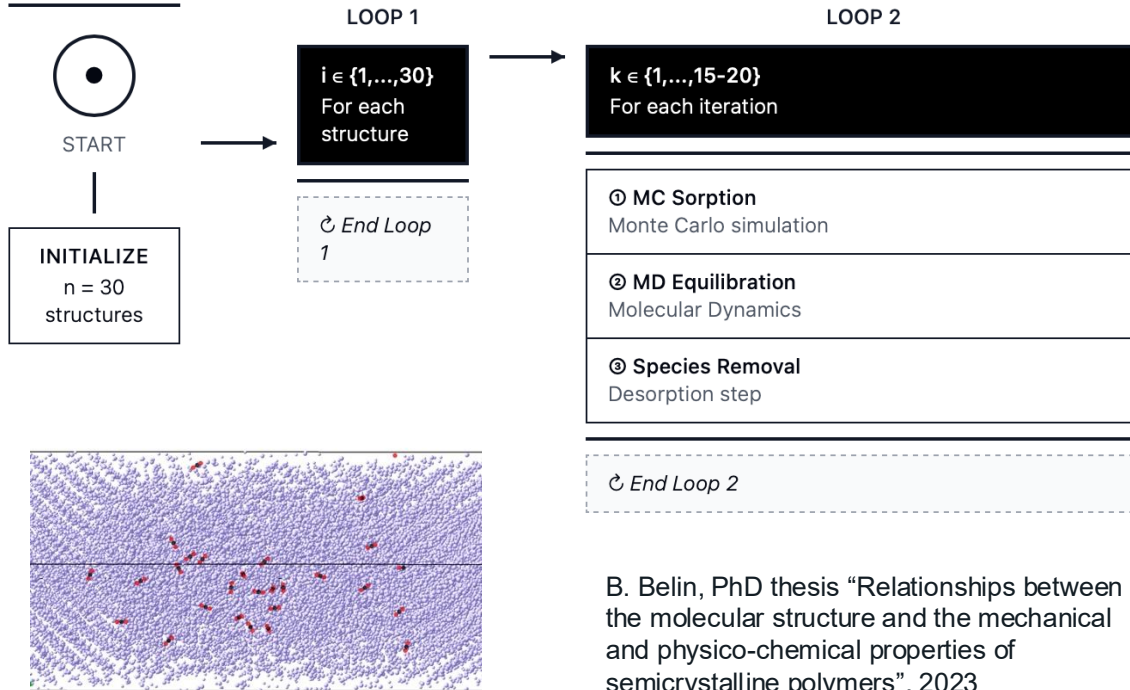
Hu, T. Permeation of High Pressure CO₂ in Semicrystalline Polymers. Phd Thesis. (Imperial College London, 2021)



Concentration of CO₂ in the amorphous fraction ($\blacktriangle \chi_{\text{init}} = 50\%$) and ($\bullet \chi_{\text{init}} = 70\%$) at T=300 K.

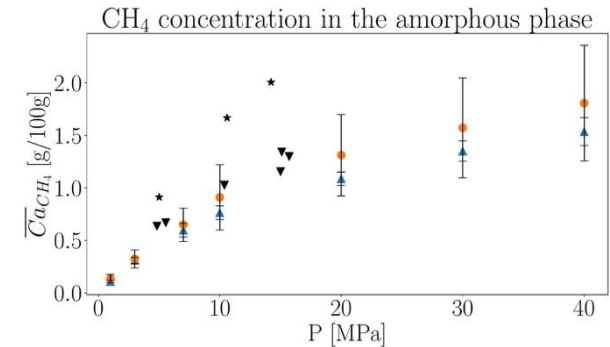
Exp. data from: a) Von Solms et al. (\blacktriangledown T=305 K) and (\star T=298 K),
b) Flaconnèche et al. (\blacksquare T=298 K), and c) Hu (\times , T=298 K).

Simulation Workflow



B. Belin, PhD thesis “Relationships between the molecular structure and the mechanical and physico-chemical properties of semicrystalline polymers”, 2023

COMPUTATIONAL SUMMARY						
Structures	×	Iterations	×	Steps/iteration	=	Total Operations
30		15-20		3		1,350-1,800



Summary

- The *Medea*[®] software environment hosts a variety of versatile tools required for the creation of realistic models of polymer and polymer-containing materials:
 - Bulk polymer
 - Crosslinked resins
 - Interfacial systems and composites
- Integration of highly regarded simulation programs, such as LAMMPS and GIBBS (and others not discussed in this talk, such as VASP, MOPAC, Gaussian, etc.) enables multiple types of property calculation on materials of interest.
- Accurate forcefields, in particular the PCFF+ forcefield developed continuously at Materials Design, and proven property calculation methods are increasingly capable of computing properties with an accuracy comparable with experiment
- Last, but by no means least, the high-throughput oriented design of the environment makes the *Medea*[®] platform ideal for computational Polymer Science.

Question and Answer Session



Marianna Yiannourakou

Materials Design



David Rigby

Materials Design



Benoit Minisini

Materials Design

Highlighted *MedeA* Modules

MedeA Environment: The *MedeA* software package is the leading environment for the atomistic simulation of materials. *MedeA* enables professional, day-to-day deployment of atomic-scale and nano-scale computations for materials engineering, materials optimization and materials discovery. In *MedeA*, world-class simulation engines are integrated with elaborate property prediction modules, experimental databases, structure builders and analysis tools, all in one user-friendly environment.

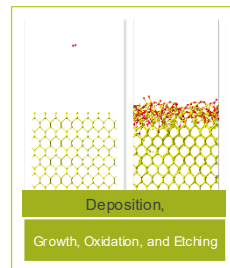
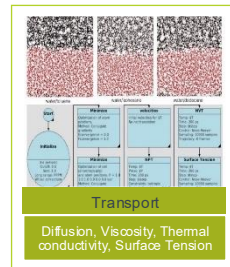
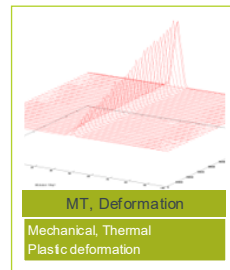
Amorphous Builders: The *MedeA Amorphous Materials Builder* lets you efficiently create condensed phase models based on system chemical or mesoscale composition and target density. It eliminates the need for lengthy mixing and amorphization simulations through realistic sampling of the translational, rotational, and conformational degrees of freedom of component species.

MedeA HT: *MedeA*'s HT enables you to generate large and consistent sets of computed data and to create descriptors combining experimental and computed properties to screen, understand, and optimize materials, thus creating the input for machine learning procedures.

MedeA Diffusion: *MedeA Diffusion* module enhances your diffusion calculations by automatically computing the diffusivity of selected species using atomistic molecular dynamics techniques and facilitates you to observe the diffusive behavior of the different components.

MedeA LAMMPS: The *MedeA LAMMPS* module unlocks the power of LAMMPS by providing flexible calculation setup and advanced analysis capabilities, including automatic assignment of forcefield atom types and preparation of coordinate and molecular topology input, identification of required forcefield energy terms along with associated energy expression parameters, and preparation of LAMMPS command input files.

MedeA GIBBS: *MedeA GIBBS* focuses on the prediction of fluid properties in various equilibrium conditions such as molecular liquids of complex structure, sorption in natural and industrial adsorbents, solubility of small compounds in polymer materials, and ion exchange.



Related *MedeA* Webinars

Introducing Tailored Polymer Design: Harnessing Molecular Modeling & Data Science:

<https://www.materialsdesign.com/webinars/recorded/tailored-polymer-design-harnessing-molecular-modeling-data-science>

Molecular Modeling of Kerogen Structure, Thermodynamic and Transport Properties

<https://www.materialsdesign.com/webinars/recorded/molecular-modeling-of-kerogen-structure-thermodynamic-and-transport-properties>

Use of Polymer Theoretical Concepts in Atomistic Polymer Simulation Software

<https://www.materialsdesign.com/webinars/use-of-polymer-theoretical-concepts-in-atomistic-polymer-simulation-software>

De Novo Polymer Design Breakthrough

<https://www.materialsdesign.com/webinars/recorded/de-novo-polymer-design-breakthrough>

Related *MedeA* Tutorials

Permeability of O2 in Polystyrene

Absorption of Carbon Dioxide in Kerogen

Adsorption of Methane in Silicalite

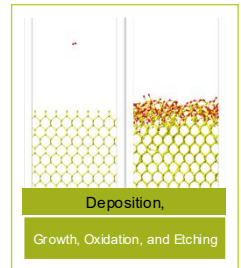
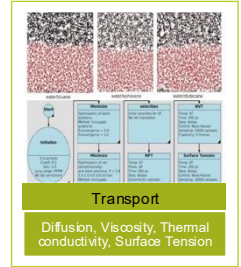
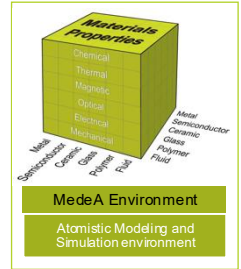
Building Crosslinked Amorphous Polystyrene

Elastic Properties of Polymer and Other Glasses

Building a 2-component Amine-Cured Epoxy Thermoset: DGEBA + JEFFAMINE D-230

Mechanical Properties of a Thermoset Through Mesoscale Simulations

Building a semicrystalline polyethylene structure



Question and Answer Session



Marianna Yiannourakou

Materials Design



David Rigby

Materials Design



Benoit Minisini

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Questions about Materials Design Webinars

Katherine Hollingsworth

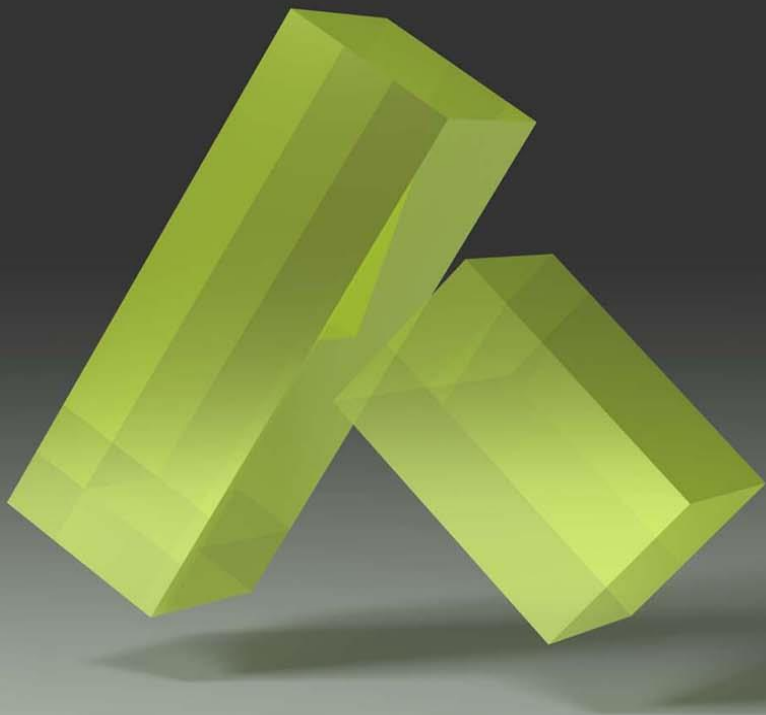
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Papers Citing *MedeA* and Polymer Applications

2026

- ▶ C.A. Martins et al. “Bayesian Optimization for High-Dimensional Coarse-Grained Model Parameterization: A Case Study on Pebax Polymer”, *J. Chem. Theory Comput.* <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.jctc.5c01500> (Petronas, Imperial College)

2025

- ▶ Singh et al. “Molecular Insights into the Protic Organic Ionic Plastic Crystal (POIPC): Effect of Dopants and Vacancies”, *ACS Omega* <https://doi.org/10.1021/acsomega.5c07146> (Sherbrooke University)
- ▶ Rayhani and Jian “Mechanistic Understanding of the Effects of Graphene Oxide on the Thermal Conductivity of Polymer Fuel Cells”, *Proceedings CSME-CFDSC-CSR 2025* (York University, Canada)
- ▶ Barraud et al. “From soup to structure: Simulating hydrated semi-crystalline proton exchange membranes”, *ChemRxiv* Sep 22 2025 10.26434/chemrxiv-2025-wmq2v (IFPEN, Sorbonne University)
- ▶ Liesen et al. “Chain Flexibility and Structure of a Polyimide Copolymer: Revisiting the Freely Rotating Chain Model” *Macromolecules* <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.macromol.5c00549> (Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, US)
- ▶ Robert et al. “Insight Into Supramolecular Interactions of Etherified Alkyl Phenolic Resoles” *J. Polymer Science* <https://doi.org/10.1002/pol.20241218> (Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, Cochin University of Science and Technology, India)
- ▶ Hue et al. “Parametric Studies of Polyacrylamide Adsorption on Calcite Using Molecular Dynamics Simulation” *Molecules*, 2025, 30(2), 285 <https://doi.org/10.3390/molecules30020285> (Imperial College London)
- ▶ W. Müller “The Multiscale Simulation of Graphene Polymer Nanocomposites” PhD report 2025. <https://discovery.ucl.ac.uk/id/eprint/10204809/2/Thesis.pdf> (Imperial College London)
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