

Draft for the thesis

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Summary Document for the draft of the Thesis.

Introduction

Molecular Dynamics

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Virial Stress and Cauchy stress

The virial stress developed on the virial theorem of Clausius 1870 and Maxwell 1870 is

$$\sigma_{ij}^V = \frac{1}{V} \sum_{\alpha} \left[\frac{1}{2} \sum_{\beta=1}^N (R_i^{\beta} - R_i^{\alpha}) F_j^{\alpha\beta} - m^{\alpha} v_i^{\alpha} v_j^{\alpha} \right], \quad (1)$$

where (i, j) represents the directions x, y and z . β goes from 1 to N representing the neighbors of the particle with index α . Therefore, R_i^{α} is the position of the particle *alpha* along the direction i , meanwhile $F_j^{\alpha\beta}$ is the force on particle α due to the interaction with particle β in the j direction. Finally, V is the total volume of the system, m^{α} is the mass of the particle α and v_i^{α} is the velocity of the particle α in direction i . It is important to acknowledge that the force $F_j^{\alpha\beta}$ is uniquely defined only for pair potentials and EAM type potentials.²

The virial stress calculated from molecular dynamics (MD) simulations has to be averaged over time in order for it to be equivalent to the continuum Cauchy stress [Subramaniyan and Sun, 2008].

Virial stress is indeed an atomistic definition for stress that is equivalent to the continuum Cauchy stress.

Molecular dynamics simulations are typically performed in the Eulerian reference frame³ and hence will need to have velocity included in the stress definition.

Pressure and stress relation

Pressure and stress are familiar physical notions. Both refer to the force per unit area which two bodies in contact, or two parts of a single body separated by an imaginary plane, exert on one another. Both tensorial quantities [Tsai, 1979]. Under hydrostatic conditions, the relationship between external pressure and internal stress is particularly simple:

$$P = \frac{1}{3} (\sigma_{xx} + \sigma_{yy} + \sigma_{zz}), \quad (2)$$

where $\sigma_{xx} = \sigma_{yy} = \sigma_{zz}$ and $\sigma_{xy} = \sigma_{yz} = \sigma_{zx} = 0$, that is, at equilibrium, the external pressure P is equal to the internal normal stress components and through the system, the shear components being zero. Under these

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- Langevin thermostat
- Brownian Dynamics

² So... I need to check [Swenson, 1983] and [Tsai, 1979] to understand how we get that expression from the virial theorem. Also, I don't know what is the virial theorem

³ I don't know what is the difference between the Lagrangian framework and the Eulerian reference frame.

conditions, the external pressure may be calculated from the virial theorem:

$$PV = NkT - \frac{1}{3} \left\langle \sum_{i,j < 1}^N \vec{r}_{ij} \cdot \frac{\partial \Phi_{ij}}{\partial \vec{r}_{ij}} \right\rangle, \quad (3)$$

where V is the volume, N is the number of particles, T is the temperature of the system, k is the Boltzmann's constant, \vec{r}_{ij} is the vector joining particles i and j and Φ_{ij} is the interatomic potential between i and j . The angular brackets denote average over time⁴.

The instantaneous internal stress at a point is made up of two parts:

- The sum of the interatomic forces intercepted by a small area containing the point, averaged over the area.
- The momentum flux through this area during a time interval Δt

If an atom moves across the area, carrying momentum Δmv , then the area also “feels” a force equal to the momentum flux $\Delta mv / \Delta t$, and the force also contributes to the stress over the area in the interval Δt . The normal component of the sum of the forces gives the normal stress, and the in-plane component gives the tangential stress. The area may be either stationary or moving at a uniform velocity. It may also be at the boundary of the system.

The time averages of the instantaneous stress components then give what may be called the “measured” stresses at the point.[Tsai, 1979]. . . . This formulation is not new: Cauchy discussed the stress-strain relationship in a crystalline material from the viewpoint of “region of molecular activity” as early as 1828. . . . The stress method applies equally to a system not in thermal equilibrium, because the temperature term does not appear explicitly in this formulation. . . . the method of stress calculation may be applied locally, without requiring the system to be in equilibrium or even spatially homogeneous. . . . it should be possible to use this method to obtain the stress distribution in a solid with a crack in it, whereas the virial method would be inapplicable in this case.

They show that the pressure calculated by the virial method is actually the normal stress in the boundary planes. The stress method, on the other hand, can be used to calculate the stress not only in the boundary planes, but also in the interior planes.

The virial is defined as

$$Y \quad (4)$$

Lammps implementation

Langevin Thermostat

compute stress/atom and pressure ⁵

Virial contribution to the stress and pressure tensors[Thompson et al.,

⁴ Is the same expression for the scalar pressure used by the compute pressure in lammps: documentation page.

⁵ Explain the scalar pressure, pressure tensor and stress tensor. Explain the relation between pressure and stress of the system.

2009]. They find three ways of computing the virial contribution,

$$W(\vec{r}^N) = \sum_{k \in \vec{0}} \sum_{w=1}^{N_k} \vec{r}_w^k \cdot \vec{F}_w^k \quad (5)$$

$$W(\vec{r}^N) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^3} \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{r}_{in} \cdot \left(- \sum_{k \in \vec{0}} \frac{d}{d\vec{r}_{in}} u_k(\vec{r}^{N_k}) \right) \quad (6)$$

$$W(\vec{r}^N) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^3} \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{r}_i \cdot \vec{F}_i + \sum_{\vec{n} \in \mathbb{Z}^3} \vec{Hn} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^N \left(- \sum_{k \in \vec{0}} \frac{d}{d\vec{r}_{in}} u_k(\vec{r}^{N_k}) \right) \quad (7)$$

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⁶ Skimming the equations (1) and that one, the virial term are similars. Need to check if they are equivalents.

References

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