PROBLEMA 6.5 - Müller-Brown surface

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Müller-Brown surface in the domain $-1.5 \le x \le 1.0$ and $-0.5 \le y \le 2.0$ computed with Runge-Kutta 4 and three different Euler methods (simple, modified and improved).

Starting in the first order saddle point (transition state) located in (-0.822, 0.624). The initial condition is the eigenvector of the Hessian matrix of this point with negative eigenvalue, (x(0), y(0)) = (-0.822, 0.624); $g(x(0), y(0)) = v_0$.

Müller-Brwon surface:

$$E(x,y) = \sum_{i=1}^4 A_i exp(a_i(x-x_i^0)^2 + b_i(x-x_i^0)(y-y_i^0) + c_i(y-y_i^0)^2)$$

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In [1]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
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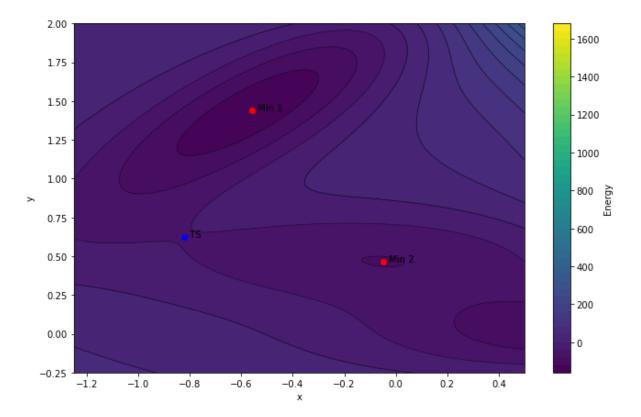
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In [2]: # Muller-Brown parameters
Ai = np.array((-200, -100, -170, 15))
ai = np.array((-1, -1, -6.5, 0.7))
bi = np.array((0, 0, 11, 0.6))
ci = np.array((-10, -10, -6.5, 0.7))
xoi = np.array((1, 0, -0.5, -1))
yoi = np.array((0, 0.5, 1.5, 1))

# Initial point (TS)
r0 = np.array([-0.822,0.624])
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In [ ]: def gradient(x, y):
            dx = sum(Ai[i]*(2*ai[i]*(x-xoi[i])+bi[i]*(y-yoi[i]))*np.exp(ai[i]*)
                  (x-xoi[i])**2+bi[i]*(x-xoi[i])*(y-yoi[i])+ci[i]* \
                  (y-yoi[i])**2) for i in range(4))
            dy = sum(Ai[i]*(bi[i]*(x-xoi[i])+2*ci[i]*(y-yoi[i]))*np.exp(ai[i]* \setminus
                  (x-xoi[i])**2+bi[i]*(x-xoi[i])*(y-yoi[i])+ci[i]* \
                  (y-yoi[i])**2) for i in range(4))
            return np.array([dx, dy])
In [ ]: def hessian(x, y):
            dxdx = sum(Ai[i]*(2*ai[i]+4*ai[i]**2*(x-xoi[i])**2+bi[i]**2* 
                    (y-yoi[i])**2+2*ai[i]*bi[i]*(x-xoi[i])*(y-yoi[i]))*np.exp(ai[i]* \
                    (x-xoi[i])**2+bi[i]*(x-xoi[i])*(y-yoi[i])+ci[i]* \
                    (y-yoi[i])**2) for i in range(4))
            dydy = sum(Ai[i]*(2*ci[i]+4*ci[i]**2*(y-yoi[i])**2+bi[i]**2* \
                    (x-xoi[i])**2+2*bi[i]*ci[i]*(x-xoi[i])*(y-yoi[i]))*np.exp(ai[i]* 
                    (x-xoi[i])**2+bi[i]*(x-xoi[i])*(y-yoi[i])+ci[i]* \
                     (y-yoi[i])**2) for i in range(4))
            dxdy = sum(Ai[i]*(bi[i]*(x-xoi[i])+2*ci[i]*(y-yoi[i])+2*ai[i]*bi[i]*(x-xoi[i])*
                    (y - yoi[i]))*np.exp(ai[i]*(x-xoi[i])**2+bi[i]*(x-xoi[i])*(y-yoi[i])+ \
                    ci[i]*(y-yoi[i])**2) for i in range(4))
            return np.array([[dxdx, dxdy], [dxdy, dydy]])
In [3]: # Runge-Kutta4 method
        def RK4(x,dt,f):
            f0 = f(x)
            f1 = f(x + f0*dt/2)
            f2 = f(x + f1*dt/2)
            f3 = f(x + f2*dt)
            xt = x + dt/6*(f0 + 2*f1 + 2*f2 + f3)
            return xt
        # Euler methods
        def euler(x, f, dt, mode):
            if mode.lower() == "simple":
                a, b, d, g = 1, 0, 0, 0
            elif mode.lower() == "modified":
                a, b, d, g = 0, 1, 0.5, 0.5
            elif mode.lower() == "improved":
                a, b, d, g = 0.5, 0.5, 1, 1
            xt = x + dt*(a*f(x) + b*f(x+f(x)*d*dt))
            return xt
        def integrate grad(r):
            return -gradient(r[0], r[1])
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In [4]: E init = E(r0[0], r0[1])
           G init = gradient(r0[0],r0[1])
           H_{init} = hessian(r0[0], r0[1])
           print("Energy at the initial point:", float(E_init))
           print("Gradient at the initial point:", G_init)
           print("Hessian at the initial point:")
           print(H_init)
           eigenvalues, eigenvectors = np.linalg.eig(H_init)
           print("Eigenvalues:",eigenvalues)
           print("Eigenvectors:")
           print(eigenvectors)
           Energy at the initial point: -40.66484530104902
           Gradient at the initial point: [-0.19188051 0.01037288]
           Hessian at the initial point:
           [[-758.89569697 529.66607449]
            [ 529.66607449 -558.51124521]]
           Eigenvalues: [-1197.76249624 -119.64444594]
           Eigenvectors:
           [[-0.77002112 -0.6380184 ]
            [ 0.6380184 -0.77002112]]
In [5]: dt = 0.00001
           # First vector
           rdir = eigenvectors[:,0]*200*dt + r0
           positions_RK = [r0,rdir]  # Positions (Runge-Kutta)
positions_ES = [r0,rdir]  # Positions (Euler simple)
positions_EM = [r0,rdir]  # Positions (Euler modified)
positions_EI = [r0,rdir]  # Positions (Euler improveed)
           # Second vector
           rdir2 = r0 - eigenvectors[:,1]*200*dt
           positions_RK2 = [r0,rdir2]  # Positions (Runge-Kutta)
positions_ES2 = [r0,rdir2]  # Positions (Euler simple)
positions_EM2 = [r0,rdir2]  # Positions (Euler modified)
positions_EI2 = [r0,rdir2]  # Positions (Euler improveed)
```

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In [6]: # MAIN LOOP
         for i in range(10000):
             # Runge-Kutta4 method
             r_RK = RK4(positions_RK[-1], dt, integrate_grad)
             r_RK2 = RK4(positions_RK2[-1], dt, integrate_grad)
             positions RK.append(r RK)
             positions_RK2.append(r_RK2)
             # Euler Methods
             r_ES = euler(positions_ES[-1], integrate_grad, dt, mode="simple")
             r_EM = euler(positions_EM[-1], integrate_grad, dt, mode="modified")
             r_EI = euler(positions_EI[-1], integrate_grad, dt, mode="improved")
             r_ES2 = euler(positions_ES2[-1], integrate_grad, dt, mode="simple")
             r_EM2 = euler(positions_EM2[-1], integrate_grad, dt, mode="modified")
             r EI2 = euler(positions EI2[-1], integrate grad, dt, mode="improved")
             positions_ES.append(r_ES)
             positions_EM.append(r_EM)
             positions_EI.append(r_EI)
             positions_ES2.append(r_ES2)
             positions EM2.append(r EM2)
             positions_EI2.append(r_EI2)
         positions_RK = np.array(positions_RK)
         positions_RK2 = np.array(positions_RK2)
         positions ES = np.array(positions ES)
         positions_EM = np.array(positions_EM)
         positions_EI = np.array(positions_EI)
         positions_ES2 = np.array(positions_ES2)
         positions EM2 = np.array(positions EM2)
         positions EI2 = np.array(positions EI2)
In [7]: # Energy surface calculation
         x = np.linspace(-1.5, 1., 1000)
         y = np.linspace(-0.5, 2., 1000)
         XX,YY = np.meshgrid(x,y)
         ener = E(XX, YY)
In [13]: # Plot
         fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(11, 7))
         c = ax.contourf(XX, YY, ener, levels=50, cmap='viridis')
         contour = ax.contour(XX, YY, ener, levels=50, colors='black', linewidths=0.5)
         plt.colorbar(c, label='Energy')
         ax.set_xlabel('x')
         ax.set_ylabel('y')
         plt.plot(*positions_RK2[-1], 'ro'), plt.text(*positions_RK2[-1], " Min 2")
         plt.plot(*positions_RK[-1], 'ro'), plt.text(*positions_RK[-1], " Min 1")
         plt.plot(*r0, 'bo'), plt.text(*r0, " TS")
         plt.xlim([-1.25,0.5])
         plt.ylim([-0.25,2.0])
         plt.show()
```



Transition state position (x,y): -0.822 , 0.624 ------ First minimum ------

Runge-Kutta minimum position (x,y): -0.0500108251362117 , 0.4666941051335285 Simple Euler minimum position (x,y): -0.05001082510701608 , 0.46669410512995696 Modified Euler minimum position (x,y): -0.05001082513627538 , 0.46669410513353626 Improved Euler minimum position (x,y): -0.05001082513628125 , 0.466694105133537