Project 1

MD simulations and calculations of kinetic properties

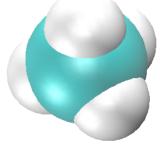
Assignments



- Compute the Einstein's diffusion constant
- Compute the velocity autocorrelation function
- Validate the Einstein relation of Langevin dynamics (the fluctuation-dissipation theorem)







Random walk of a methane molecule in water: https://www.nto2t/ uwmadison.box.com/s/wkijstaz6h3ehtkmk2pbwrh7xw7to2t7

• Einstein's diffusion coefficient:

$$\overline{\Delta \mathbf{x}(t)^2} = 2Dt$$

$$\overline{\Delta \mathbf{x}(t)^2} \equiv \overline{\mathbf{x}(t) - \mathbf{x}(0)^2}$$

$$= \sum_{t_0} \mathbf{x}(t_0 + t) - \mathbf{x}(t_0)^2 / \sum_{t_0} 1$$

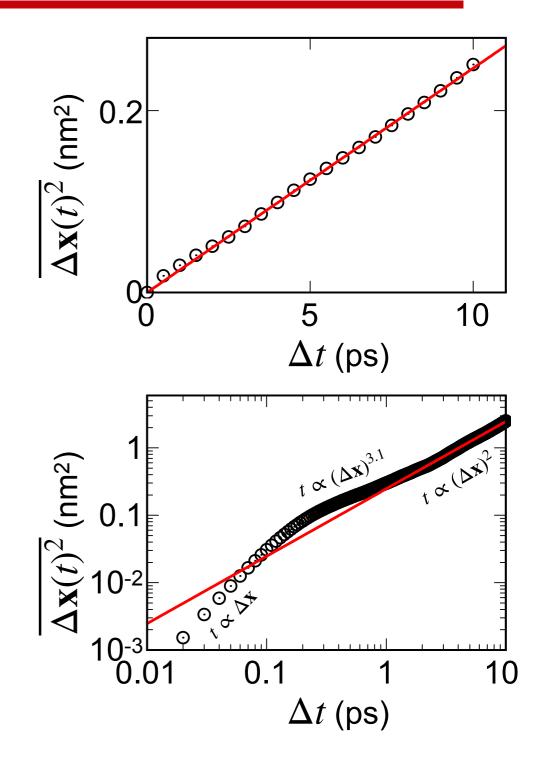
The velocity autocorrelation function:

$$C_{vv}(t) = \overline{\mathbf{v}(t) \cdot \mathbf{v}(0)} = \sum_{t_0} \mathbf{v}(t_0 + t) \cdot \mathbf{v}(t_0) / \sum_{t_0} 1$$

The equal-partition theorem:

$$\frac{1}{2}m\mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{v} = \frac{3}{2}kT$$

$$C_{vv}(0) = \frac{3kT}{2m}$$



$$\frac{0.5 \times 16 \text{g/mol} \times 0.4608 \text{nm}^2/\text{ps}^2}{8.3145 \text{J/mol/K} \times 295 \text{K}} = 1.5$$

The Langevin's equation and velocity autocorrelation function

$$m\frac{d}{dt}\mathbf{v}(t) = -m\gamma\mathbf{v}(t) + \mathbf{F}(t) \qquad m\frac{d}{dt}\mathbf{v}(t) = -\overrightarrow{\nabla}U(x) - \gamma\mathbf{v}(t) + \mathbf{F}(t)$$

$$\mathbf{v}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} \frac{F(t')}{m} e^{-\gamma(t-t')} dt'$$

$$\overline{\mathbf{v}(t) \cdot \mathbf{v}(0)} = \int_{-\infty}^{t} dt_1 \int_{-\infty}^{0} dt_2 \frac{\overline{\mathbf{F}(t_1) \cdot \mathbf{F}(t_2)}}{m^2} e^{-\gamma(t-t_1-t_2)}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{t} dt_1 \int_{-\infty}^{0} dt_2 \frac{a_F \delta(t_1 - t_2)}{m^2} e^{-\gamma(t-t_1-t_2)} \qquad \overline{\mathbf{F}(t_1) \cdot \mathbf{F}(t_2)} = a_F \delta(t_1 - t_2)$$

$$a_F = \overline{\mathbf{F}(t)^2}$$

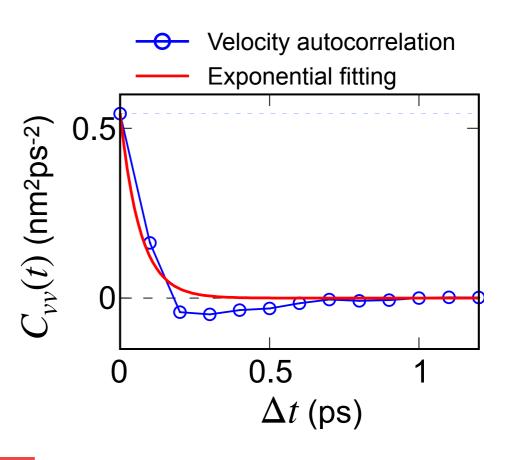
$$C_{\nu\nu}(t) = \overline{\mathbf{v}(t) \cdot \mathbf{v}(0)} = \frac{a_F}{2m^2 \gamma} e^{-\gamma t} = C_{\nu\nu}(0) e^{-\gamma t}$$

• The dissipation coefficient γ :

$$m\frac{d}{dt}\mathbf{v}(t) = -m\gamma\mathbf{v}(t) + \mathbf{F}(t)$$

$$C_{vv}(t) = \overline{\mathbf{v}(t) \cdot \mathbf{v}(0)} = C_{vv}(0)e^{-\gamma t}$$

Compute γ by exponential fitting.



 The Einstein relation of Langevin dynamics (aka. the fluctuation-dissipation)

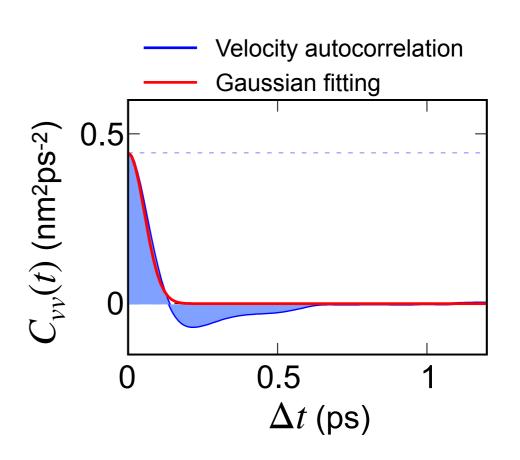
$$D = \frac{kT}{m\gamma} \qquad \overline{\Delta \mathbf{x}^2} = 2Dt$$

Compute γ with Boon-Yip's method:

$$m\frac{d}{dt}\mathbf{v}(t) = -m\gamma\mathbf{v}(t) + \mathbf{F}(t)$$

$$C_{vv}(t) = \overline{\mathbf{v}(t) \cdot \mathbf{v}(0)} = C_{vv}(0)e^{-\gamma t}$$

$$\gamma = \int_0^\infty e^{-\gamma t'} dt' = C_{vv}(0)^{-1} \int_0^\infty C_{vv}(t) dt$$

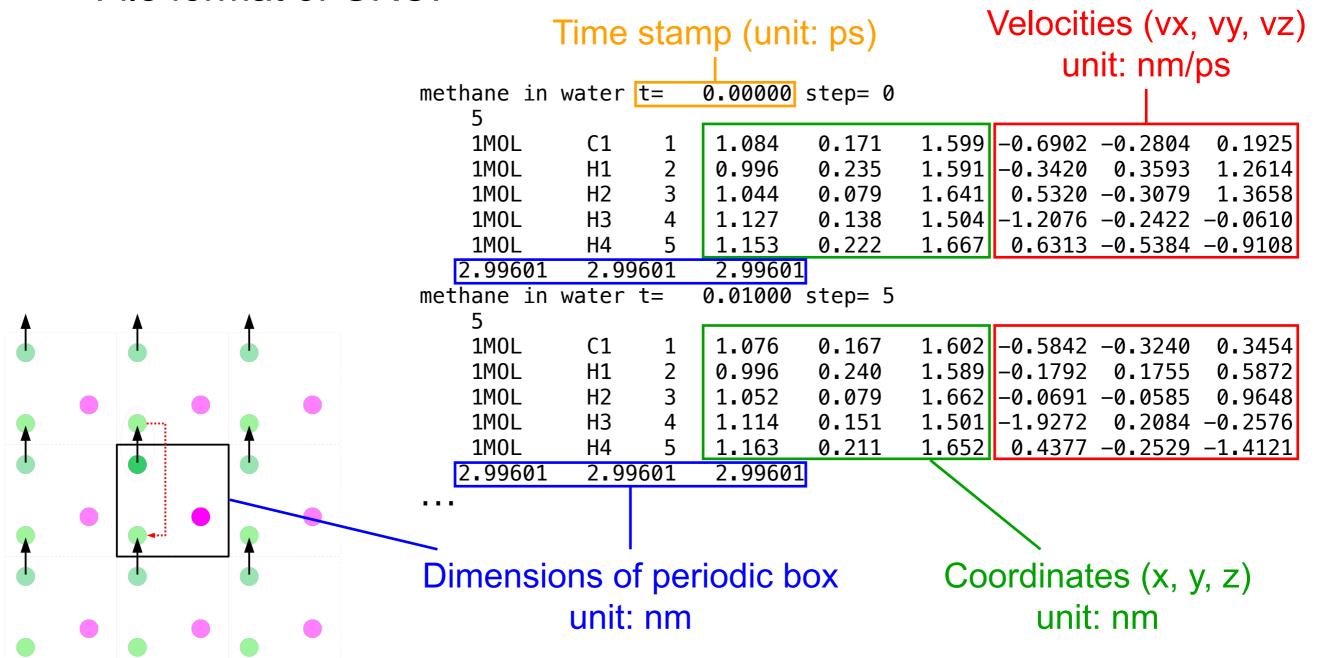


 The Einstein relation of Langevin dynamics (aka. the fluctuation-dissipation)

$$D = \frac{kT}{m\gamma} \qquad \overline{\Delta \mathbf{x}^2} = 2Dt$$

Notes about trajectories

- Time unit: picoseconds; length unit: nanometer; velocity unit: nm•ps-1
- File format of GRO:



Notes about trajectories

MD ensembles:

- NPT: T = 298K, p = 1 bar, $V_{box} = 26.87 \pm 0.25$ nm³
- NVT: T = 298K, $V_{box} = 26.8924$ nm³
- NVE: $V_{box} = 26.8924 \text{ nm}^3$

• Frames:

- dt = 10fs, 20001 frames (in dt10fs/ folder)
- dt = 100fs, 2001 frames (in dt100fs/ folder)