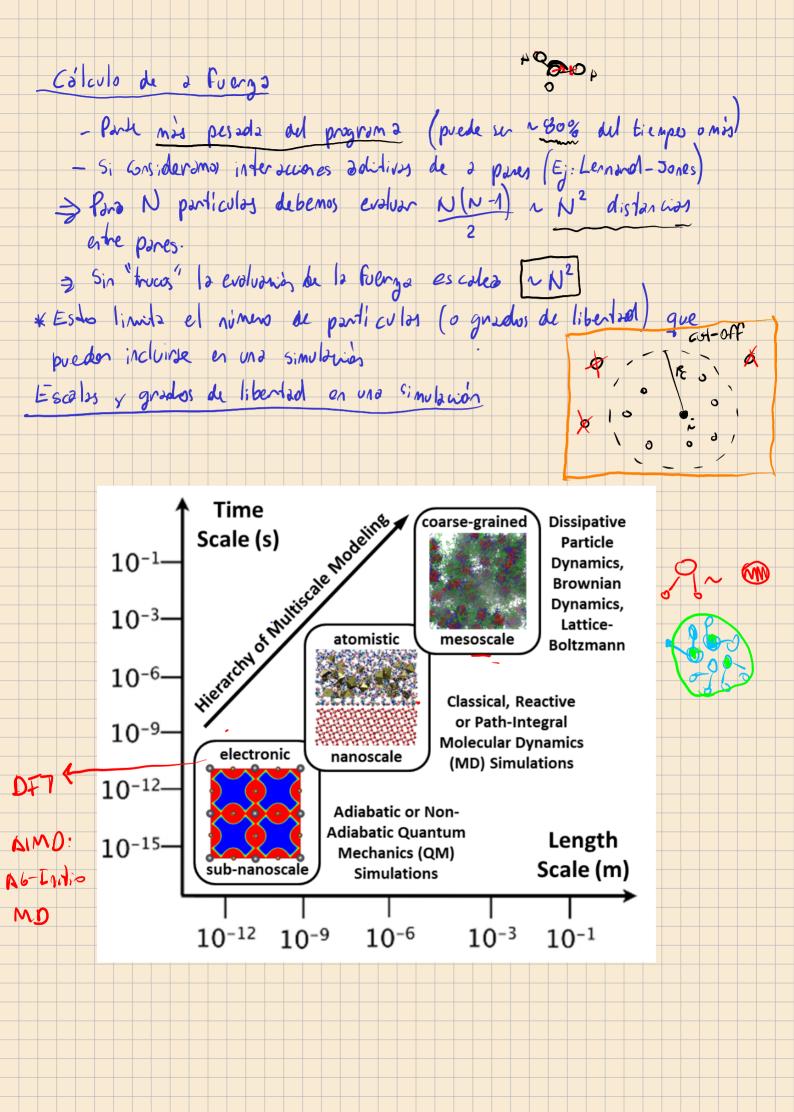


Programa MD bisio

```
loop tempons
                                 simple MD program
   program md
                   Znax = Nilyi dt
  call init
                                 initialization
> t=0 DO F= 1 Noteps
   do while (t.lt.tmax)
                                 MD loop
                                 determine the forces
   → call force(f,en)
                                 integrate equations of motion
    call integrate(f,en)
     t=t+delt
     call sample
                                 sample averages
   enddo
               Medin vanisher físicas. Funciones de 7 x tr
   stop
   end
                                            Bib: Fresked & sout
```

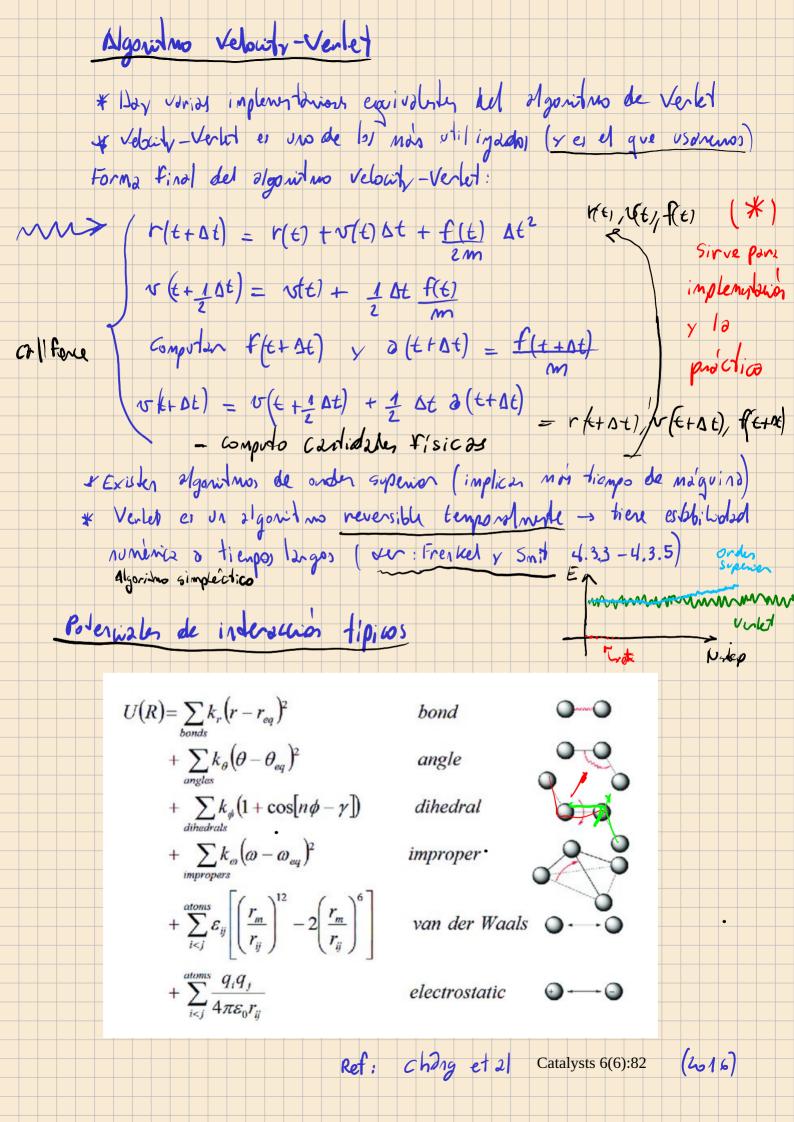
Inicialization: Asignamos posiciones y rebaidades iniciales - Les particules debes teres posiciones compatibles con la entructura que - Puede ser al ayur -> l'quido, gas 3 Co Explotà. - Velocidades al ogar. Prode obtrese de una distribución de Botizman competible can und T -> room | en ziggurat Reescales de relocidades Pueder determinance la reboodades usado uni() E [-0.5, 0.5] Temperatura de se 2010 Tenemos para la Tinstantànea Kos T(E) = 57 m Vari (E) => Podemos reescales todas las velocialades can el factor VII => Asi la primera configuración tiene velocidades dels que la temperatura es la T deseada.

* Prede repetirse para varios pasos de dinamica

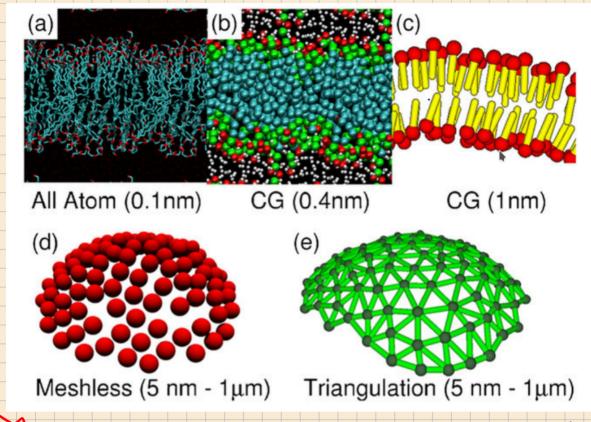


Integración de las Ecuaciones de Movimieno: Algoritmo de Verlet * Necesitamos un algoritmo pura indegrar las ecuaciones de Newton * Debenca su vápido y suficialemente preciso El algoritmo de Verlet, no de los primeros sugendos, comple moy satisfactorianes le ambos requerimientos. Desonvollo de Taylor en + Δt $m\bar{\delta} = \bar{\mathbf{r}} = 3 \frac{a^2x}{5t^2} = \frac{f}{m}$ $(r(\epsilon + \Delta t) = r(\epsilon) + \sqrt{(\epsilon)}\Delta t + f(\epsilon) \Delta t^2 + \Delta t^3 \frac{a^3x}{5t^3}|_{\epsilon} + \mathcal{O}(t^4)$ $r(t - \Delta t) = r(\epsilon) - \mathcal{O}(\epsilon)\Delta t + f(\epsilon) \Delta t^2 - \Delta t^3 \frac{a^3x}{5t^3}|_{\epsilon} + \mathcal{O}(t^4)$ Sumindo (1) r(t) = r(t) + r(Sumindo (1) 4 (2): $r(t+\delta t) + r(t-\delta t) = 2r(t) + f(t) \Delta t^2$ Rees chibiendo: $r(t+\Delta t) \simeq 2 r(t) - r(t-\Delta t) + f(t) \Delta t^2$ Algorithm de posiciones de Verlet

(3) * El error es del orden Dtu para tere expressor explicites de las rebuidades Restando (17 / (2): $r(t+\Delta t) - r(t-\Delta t) = 2v(t) \Delta t + O(\Delta t^3)$ $S(t) = \frac{r(t+\Delta t) - r(t-\Delta t)}{2\Delta t} + \frac{O(\Delta t^2)}{2\Delta t}$ Algorithm de Verlet. velocidades $F(t) = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d^2 t}{dt}$



Potercioles de grano grueso



JUEVO ? Poterwales nejorados por Maline Learning (MLIPS)

ARTICLE

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Towards exact molecular dynamics simulations with machine-learned force fields

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Molecular dynamics (MD) simulations employing classical force fields constitute the cornerstone of contemporary atomistic modeling in chemistry, biology, and materials science. However, the predictive power of these simulations is only as good as the underlying interatomic potential. Classical potentials often fail to faithfully capture key quantum effects in molecules and materials. Here we enable the direct construction of flexible molecular force fields from high-level ab initio calculations by incorporating spatial and temporal physical symmetries into a gradient-domain machine learning (sGDML) model in an automatic datadriven way. The developed sGDML approach faithfully reproduces global force fields at quantum-chemical CCSD(T) level of accuracy and allows converged molecular dynamics simulations with fully quantized electrons and nuclei. We present MD simulations, for flexible molecules with up to a few dozen atoms and provide insights into the dynamical behavior of these molecules. Our approach provides the key missing ingredient for achieving spectroscopic accuracy in molecular simulations.

> Due modelo para vibraciones noteculares de alta erryía.