

# FK8028: Project 1

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## 1 Theory

## 2 Method

## 3 Result

## 4 Conclusion

## 5 Appendix

### A

```
1 import numpy as np
2 from dataclasses import dataclass
3 from typing import List
4
5 @dataclass
6 class Atom:
7     radius: float
8     position: np.ndarray
9
10 def Lennard_Jones(pos: List[np.ndarray]):
11     """
12     Calculate the Lennard-Jones potential of a system of N atoms, given their
13     position.
14     the type Atom is a dataclass with two attributes: radius and position.
15     """
16     potential: float = 0
17     force: np.ndarray = np.zeros(3)
18     sigma: float = 1
19     epsilon: float = 1
20
21     for i in range(len(pos)):
22         for j in range(len(pos)):
23             if i == j:
24                 continue
25             delta = (sigma / np.linalg.norm(pos[i] - pos[j])) ** 6
26             potential += epsilon * (delta ** 2 - delta)
27             force += 4 * epsilon * (12 * delta ** 2 - 6 * delta) * (pos[i] - pos[j]) / np.linalg.norm(pos[i] - pos[j])**2
28             print(force)
29
30     return potential, force
31
32
33
34 def Force_x() -> None:
```

```

35     """
36         Computes the force in the x direction for each atom in the system.
37         The force is given by  $\text{grad}(V) = -dV/dx * e_x - dV/dy * e_y - dV/dz * e_z$ ,
38         however only the x component is computed here.
39     """
40     Atom1 = np.array([-1,0,0])
41     Atom2 = np.array([7,1,0])
42
43     potential, force = Lennard_Jones([Atom1, Atom2])
44
45     print(force)
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53 if __name__ == '__main__':
54     Force_x()

```