

FK8028: Handin1

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Integration

Consider a simple spring (Hooke's law) which can be described by a set of differential equations:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= f(t, v) = v(t), \\ \dot{v} &= g(t, x) = -\frac{k}{m}x(t) = -\omega^2 x(t).\end{aligned}$$

Using Standard Euler one finds the following update scheme:

$$\begin{aligned}x_{n+1} &= x_n + \Delta t v_n, \\ v_{n+1} &= v_n - \Delta t \omega^2 x_n.\end{aligned}\tag{1}$$

a)

One wants to show whether, or not, the Standard Euler scheme is time-reversible.

To show whether, or not, the scheme is time-reversible one needs to check the so called time-reversal condition, i.e. whether the scheme is invariant under the transformation $t + \Delta t \rightarrow t$. We look at the coupled equations together:

$$\begin{aligned}x_{n-1} &= x_n + (-\Delta t)v_{n-1} \\ &= x_n - \Delta t v_{n-1}, \\ v_{n-1} &= v_n - (-\Delta t)\omega^2 x_{n-1} \\ &= v_n + \Delta t \omega^2 x_{n-1}.\end{aligned}$$

Since the system does not obey that $x_{n-1} = x_n - \Delta t v_n$ but instead $x_{n-1} = x_n - \Delta t v_{n-1}$, the scheme is not time-reversible and thus the time-reversal condition is not met.

b)

One wants to show whether, or not, Standard Euler is symplectic by calculating the Jacobian for a general Hamiltonian system and demonstrating whether that, in general, phase-space volume is conserved or not.

To check whether, or not, the system is symplectic we compute the Jacobian of the coupled equations (1):

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_{n+1} \\ v_{n+1} \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \Delta t \\ -\omega^2 \Delta t & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{\mathbf{J}} \begin{pmatrix} x_n \\ v_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

The system is symplectic if the Jacobian is symplectic. One can check the symplectic condition by taking the determinant and checking if it is equal to one.

$$\det(\mathbf{J}) = 1 \cdot 1 + \Delta t \omega^2 \Delta t = 1 + \Delta t^2 \omega^2 \neq 1$$

Since the Jacobian is not symplectic, the system is not symplectic, i.e. the phase-space volume is not conserved.

Interactions

Imagine a simulation of liquid water, $\text{H}_2\text{O}(l)$, with an intramolecular harmonic bond potentials, $(k^{\text{OH}}, r_{eq}^{\text{OH}})$ and $(k^{\text{HH}}, r_{eq}^{\text{HH}})$, to define the intramolecular forces and an intramolecular Lennard-Jones potential $(\sigma^{\text{OO}}, \epsilon^{\text{OO}})$ defined the intermolecular forces. The model contains 32 molecules in gas phase.

a)

Write the full potential energy expression of the system with this approximate model, and be careful with the limits of all sums in the expression.

We want to write the full potential energy expression of the system with this approximate model, i.e. we want to write the potential energy of the system as a sum of the intramolecular and intermolecular potential potentials.

$$\begin{aligned} U &= U_{\text{intra}} + U_{\text{inter}} \\ U &= \underbrace{U_{\text{OH}} + U_{\text{HH}}}_{\text{intra}} + \underbrace{U_{\text{OO}}}_{\text{inter}} \\ U &= \sum_{i=1}^{32} \left\{ k^{\text{OH}} \left(r_i^{\text{OH}} - r_{eq}^{\text{OH}} \right)^2 + k^{\text{OH}} \left(r_i^{\text{OH}} - r_{eq}^{\text{OH}} \right)^2 + k^{\text{HH}} \left(r_i - r_{eq}^{\text{HH}} \right)^2 \right\} \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^{32} \sum_{j=1, i \neq j}^{32} \left\{ 4\epsilon^{\text{OO}} \left[\left(\frac{\sigma^{\text{OO}}}{r_{i,j}} \right)^{12} - \left(\frac{\sigma^{\text{OO}}}{r_{i,j}} \right)^6 \right] \right\} \end{aligned}$$

where $r_{i,j}$ is the distance between to molecules i and j , and r_i is the distance between the two atoms in the i th molecule. The term U_{OH} has two contributions, one for each bond in the molecule and thus, in the sum, there are two terms for each molecule.

b)

Discuss what physical interactions are missing, and how the model could be improved.

Assuming k^{HH} is describing the covalent bonds that occur between two hydrogen atoms, and k^{OH} is describing the covalent bonds that occur between an oxygen- and hydrogen-atom, one could improve the potential by additional terms such as:

1. Bond angle potential: $U_{\text{bond angle}} = k_{\theta}^{\text{OH}} (\theta_{i,j} - \theta_{eq})^2$.
2. Electric potential: $U_{\text{electric}} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_i q_j}{r_{i,j}}$.
3. Van der Waals interaction: $U_{\text{vdW}} = 4\epsilon^{\text{HH}} \left[\left(\frac{\sigma^{\text{HH}}}{r_{i,j}} \right)^{12} - \left(\frac{\sigma^{\text{HH}}}{r_{i,j}} \right)^6 \right]$.