

April 1, 2021

Last class : $F_x^{\text{net}} = m \ddot{x}$

Euler Step : $v_x(t + \Delta t) = v_x(t) + \frac{F_x^{\text{net}}}{m} \Delta t$

$$x(t + \Delta t) = x(t) + \underbrace{v_x(t) \Delta t}_{v_x(t + \Delta t)}$$

Euler-Cromer Step:

$$F_x^{\text{net}} = -kx$$

$$E_{\text{tot}} = \frac{1}{2} k x^2 + \frac{1}{2} m v_x^2$$

$t_0 = 0 \quad v_0 = 0$
 solution:
 $x(t) = x_0 \cos(\omega_0 t)$
 $y(t) = -x_0 \omega_0 \sin(\omega_0 t)$
 where $\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$

Explanation for divergence of E for Euler Step

$$\begin{aligned} E(t + \Delta t) &= \frac{1}{2} k x(t + \Delta t)^2 + \frac{1}{2} m (v_x(t + \Delta t))^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} k \left(x(t) + v_x(t) \Delta t \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} m \left(v_x(t) - \frac{k}{m} x(t) \Delta t \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} k \left((x(t))^2 + 2x(t)v_x(t) \Delta t + (v_x(t))(\Delta t)^2 \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} m \left((v_x(t))^2 - 2 \frac{k}{m} v_x(t) x(t) \Delta t + \left(\frac{k}{m} \right)^2 (x(t))^2 (\Delta t)^2 \right) \\ &= \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} k (x(t))^2}_{E(t)} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} m (v_x(t))^2}_{+ \frac{1}{2} k (v_x(t))^2 (\Delta t)^2} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} k (v_x(t))^2 (\Delta t)^2}_{+ \frac{1}{2} \frac{k^2}{m} (x(t))^2 (\Delta t)^2} \\ &= \overbrace{E(t)} + \left(\frac{1}{2} k (x(t))^2 + \frac{1}{2} m (v_x(t))^2 \right) \frac{k}{m} (\Delta t)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$= E(t) + E(t) \frac{k}{m} (\Delta t)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(t + \Delta t) &= E(t) \left(1 + \frac{k}{m} (\Delta t)^2 \right) \\ \text{(after } N \text{ timesteps)} \quad E(t = N\Delta t) &= \underbrace{E(t)}_{E_0} \left(1 + \frac{k}{m} (\Delta t)^2 \right)^N = E_0 e^{N \ln(1 + \frac{k}{m} (\Delta t)^2)} \end{aligned}$$

Molecular Dynamics Simulation

so far Euler Step:

$$x(t + \Delta t) = x(t) + v_x(t) \Delta t$$

$$v_x(t + \Delta t) = v_x(t) + \frac{F_x^{\text{net}}}{m} \Delta t$$

1dim → d-dimensional (2dim. or 3dim.)

$$x \rightarrow \vec{r}$$

$$v_x \rightarrow \vec{v}$$

$$a_x = F_x^{\text{net}}/m \rightarrow \vec{F}/m$$

one particle to many particles

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, N \text{ particles}$$

$$\vec{r} \rightarrow \vec{r}_i$$

$$\vec{v} \rightarrow \vec{v}_i$$

$$\vec{a} \rightarrow \frac{\vec{F}_i^{\text{net}}}{m}$$

$$\text{special case } \vec{F}_i^{\text{net}} = \sum_{j \neq i} \vec{F}_{ij}$$