

Course 05/2

Velocity-velocity autocorrelation function

- Green-Kubo formula for diffusion coefficient
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Green-Kubo formula for diffusion coefficient

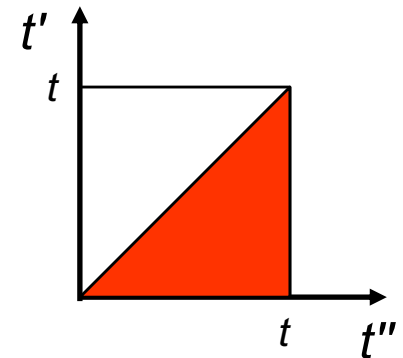
We express $\Delta r_x(t)$ in terms of the velocity:

$$\Delta r_x(t) = \int_0^t dt' v_x(t')$$

Then $\langle |\Delta r_x(t)|^2 \rangle = \langle \left(\int_0^t dt' v_x(t') \right)^2 \rangle$

$$= \langle \int_0^t dt' \int_0^t dt'' v_x(t') v_x(t'') \rangle$$

$$= 2 \langle \int_0^t dt' \int_0^{t'} dt'' v_x(t') v_x(t'') \rangle$$



From Einstein's relation:

$$D = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{6} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \langle \|\Delta \vec{r}(t)\|^2 \rangle = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \langle |\Delta r_x(t)|^2 \rangle$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \langle \int_0^t dt' \int_0^{t'} dt'' v_x(t') v_x(t'') \rangle$$

Green-Kubo formula for diffusion coefficient

$$D = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \langle \int_0^t dt' \int_0^{t'} dt'' v_x(t') v_x(t'') \rangle$$

We use $\langle v_x(t') v_x(t'') \rangle = \langle v_x(t' - t'') v_x(0) \rangle$ which is valid because equilibrium properties depend only on Δt .

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_0^t dt' \int_0^{t'} dt'' \langle v_x(t' - t'') v_x(0) \rangle \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^t dt'' \langle v_x(t - t'') v_x(0) \rangle \end{aligned}$$

Next, we apply the change of variable $\tau = t - t''$:

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_t^0 -d\tau \langle v_x(\tau) v_x(0) \rangle$$

$$D = \int_0^\infty d\tau \langle v_x(\tau) v_x(0) \rangle$$

Velocity-velocity autocorrelation function

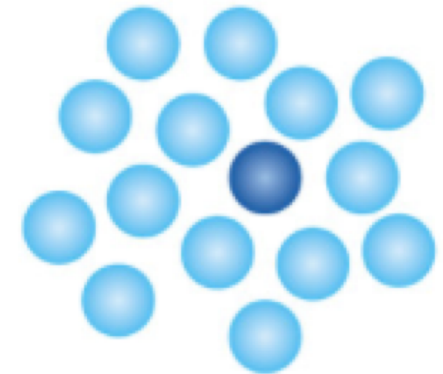
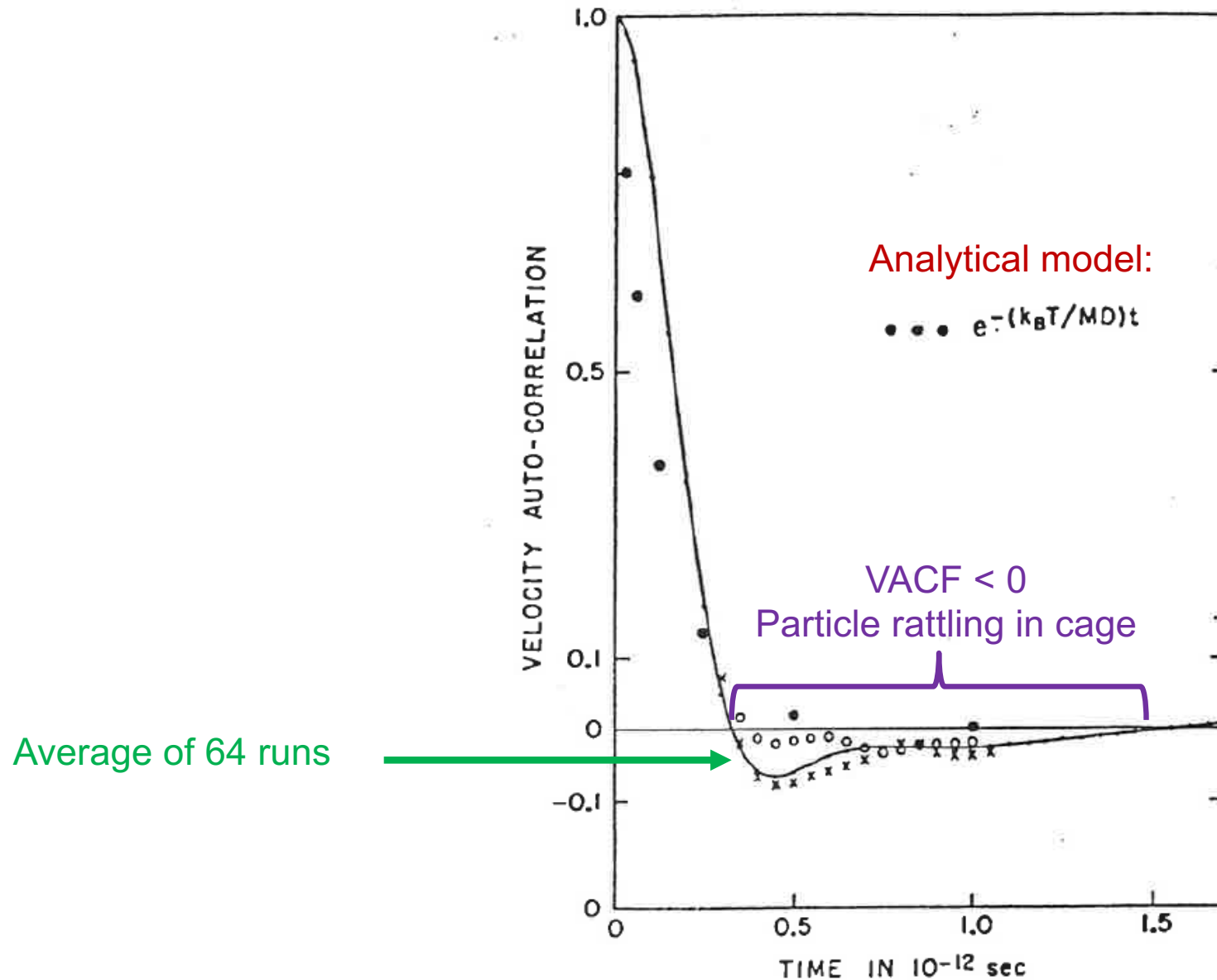
$$D = \int_0^{\infty} d\tau \langle v_x(\tau) v_x(0) \rangle$$

$$\langle v_x(\tau) v_x(0) \rangle = \frac{1}{3} \langle \vec{v}(\tau) \cdot \vec{v}(0) \rangle \quad \text{for isotropic systems, } x, y \text{ and } z \text{ are equivalent}$$

Definition of velocity-velocity autocorrelation function (VACF):

$$\text{VACF}(\tau) = \frac{\langle \vec{v}(\tau) \cdot \vec{v}(0) \rangle}{\langle \vec{v}(0) \cdot \vec{v}(0) \rangle} \quad \text{normalized so that VACF}(\tau = 0) = 1$$

VACF of Lennard-Jones liquid



Videos on the internet

Molecular dynamics simulation of liquid argon (duration: 8 s)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MAr2-KJX62o>

Diffusion of tagged particle in liquid argon (duration: 9 s)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mZe-kr87k>

Ab initio molecular dynamics of liquid water (duration: 1 min 19 s)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZI74NCVbA5A>

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