

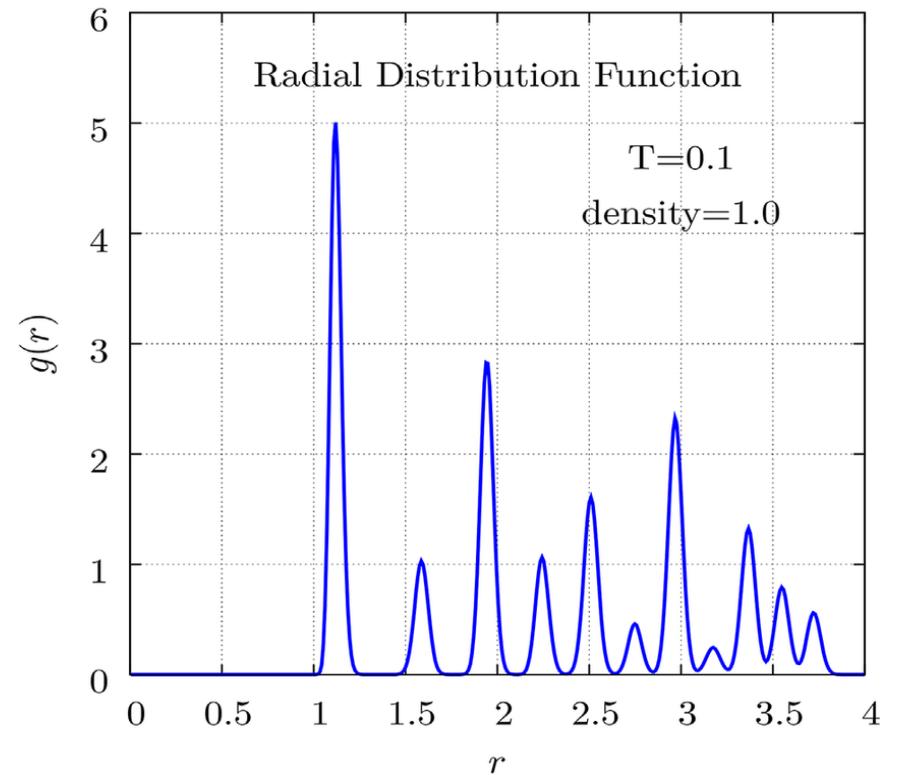
# Lab session 5: Liquids

MSE421-Statistical Mechanics

# Radial pair distribution function $g(r)$

## Why is it important?

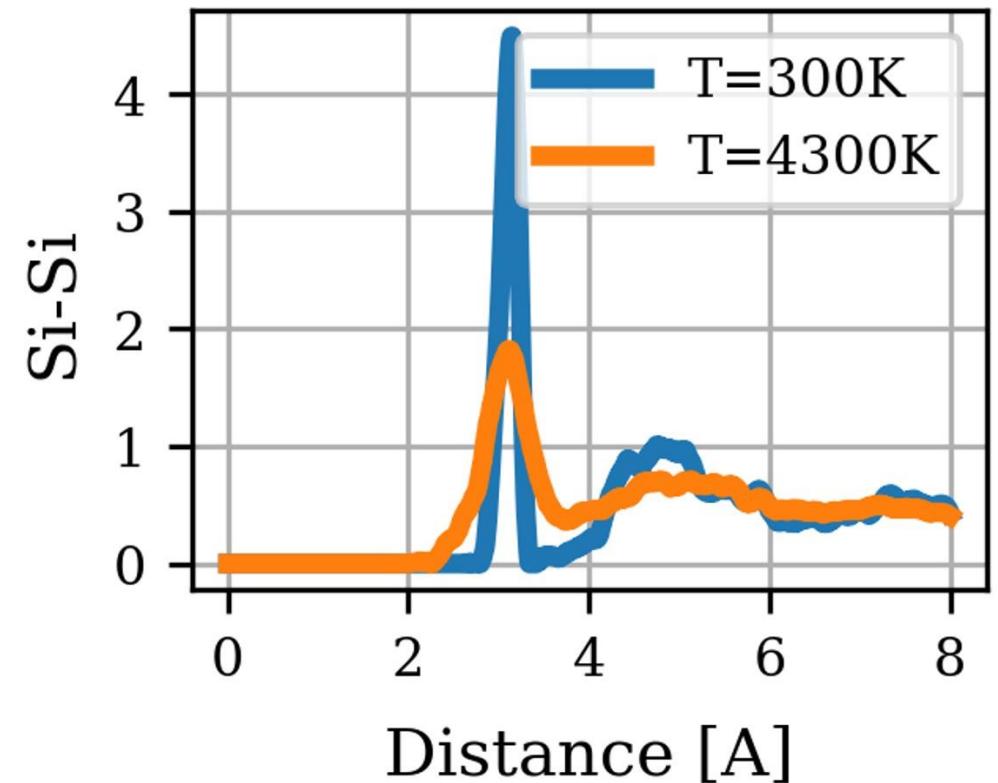
- Microscopically (statmech) defined function that can be measured experimentally
- Spatial distribution of atoms
- Connected to other macroscopic quantities (reversible work theorem, energy theorem, virial coefficient)



# Radial pair distribution function $g(r)$

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- Spatial distribution of atoms
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# Goal of this exercise session

- Understand  $g(r)$
- Gain a better understanding of the phases of matter, with special focus on the liquid phase

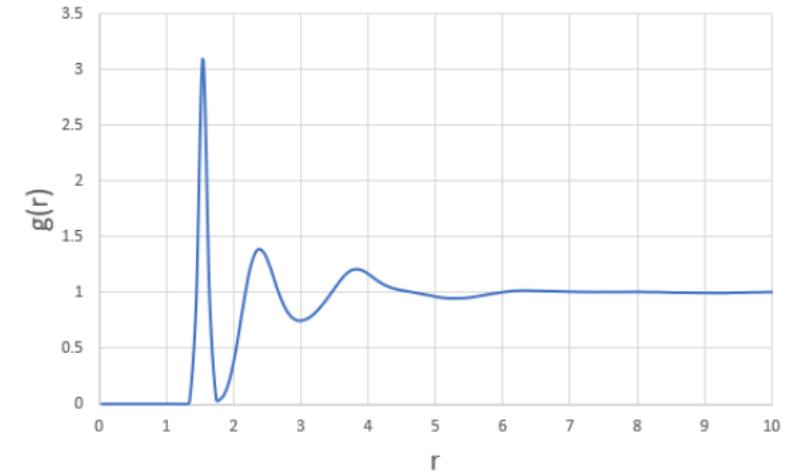
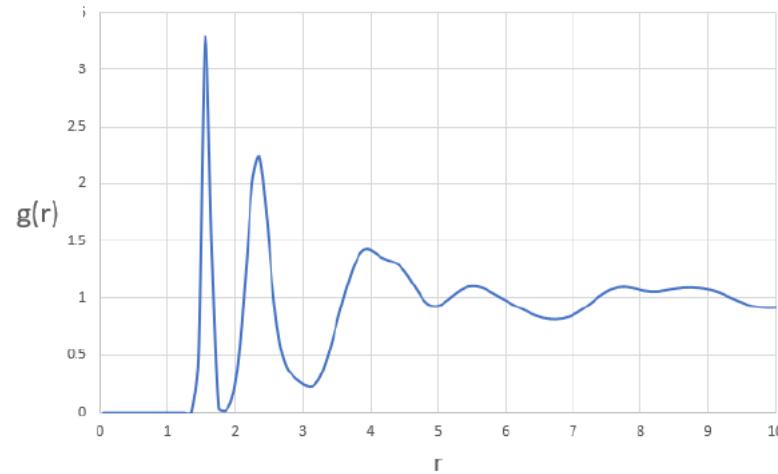
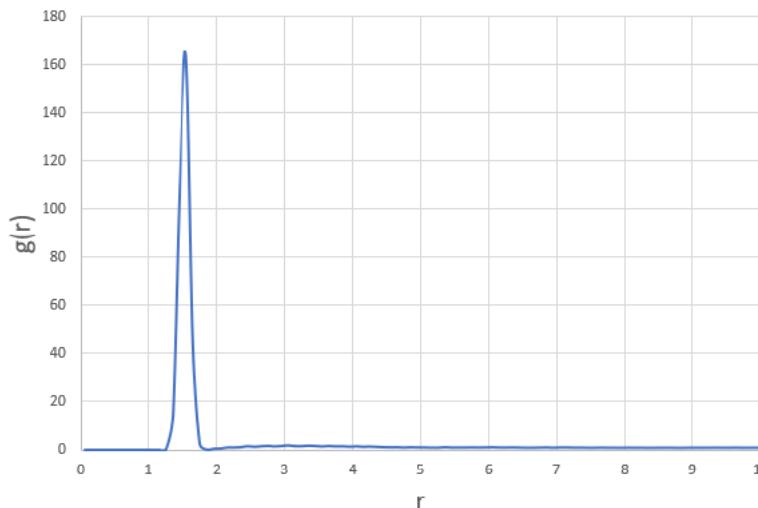
# Provided files

Four different trajectory files of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  corresponding to

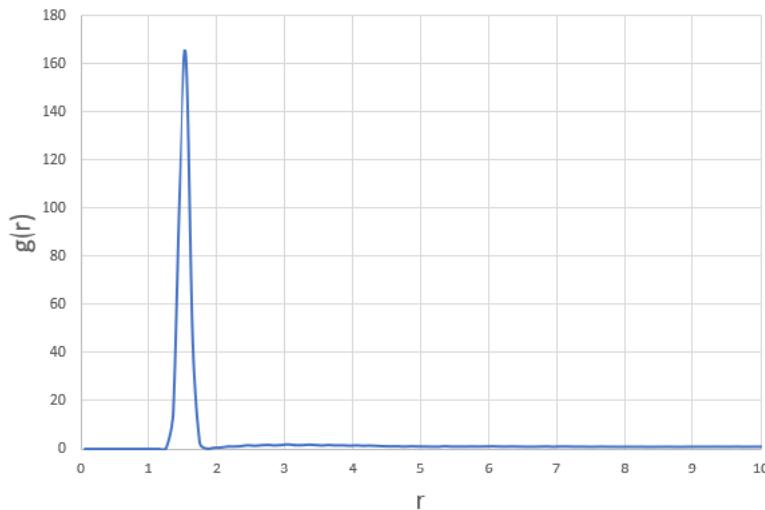
- Solid at 273K
- Liquid at 300K
- Liquid at 580K (high pressure)
- Gas at 580K

Goal: Compare the three phases solid/liquid/gas and how the pair distribution function depends on the temperature

# Three Hydrogen-Hydrogen pair distribution functions $g_{HH}(r)$

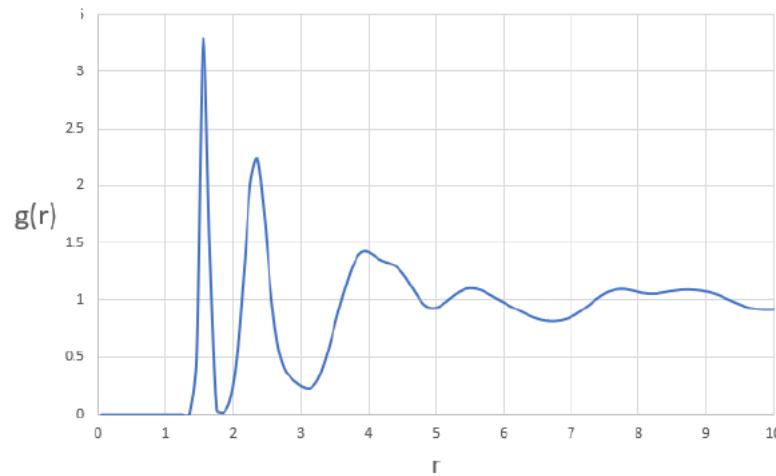


# Three Hydrogen-Hydrogen pair distribution functions $g_{HH}(r)$

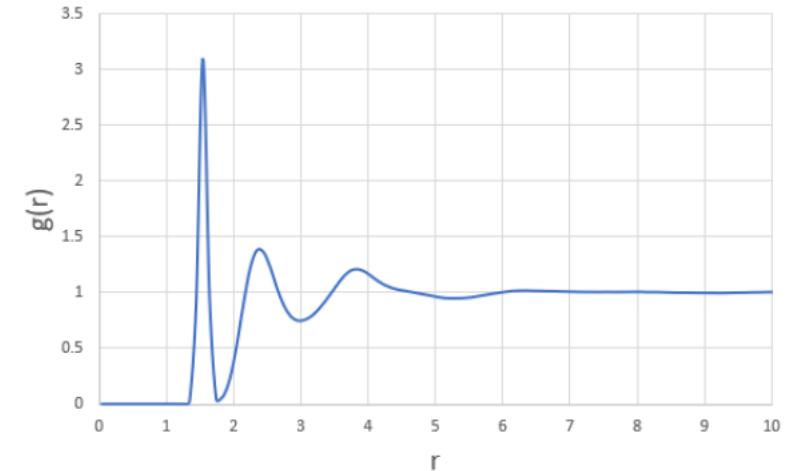


Gas

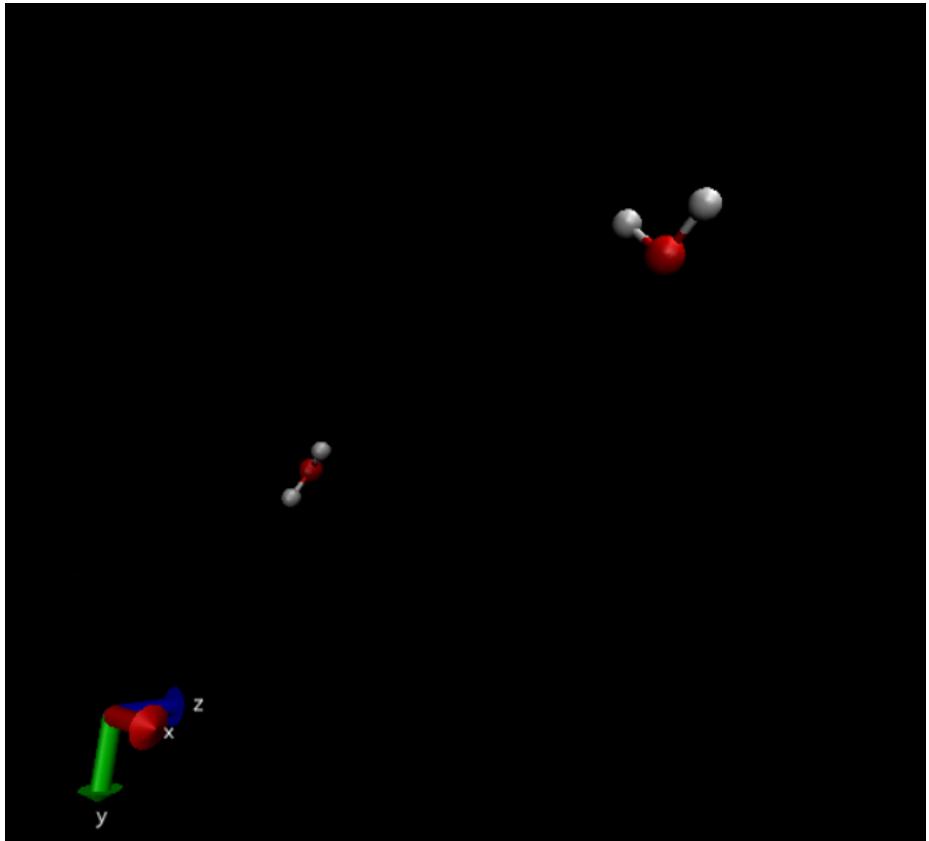
Solid



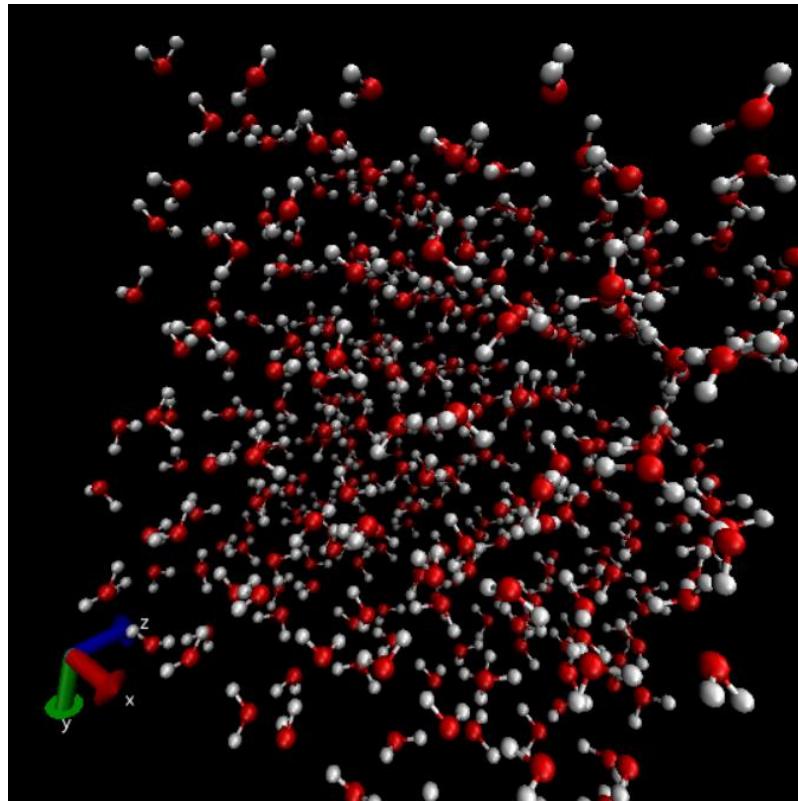
Liquid (close to freezing point)



# Gas vs Solid



Gas



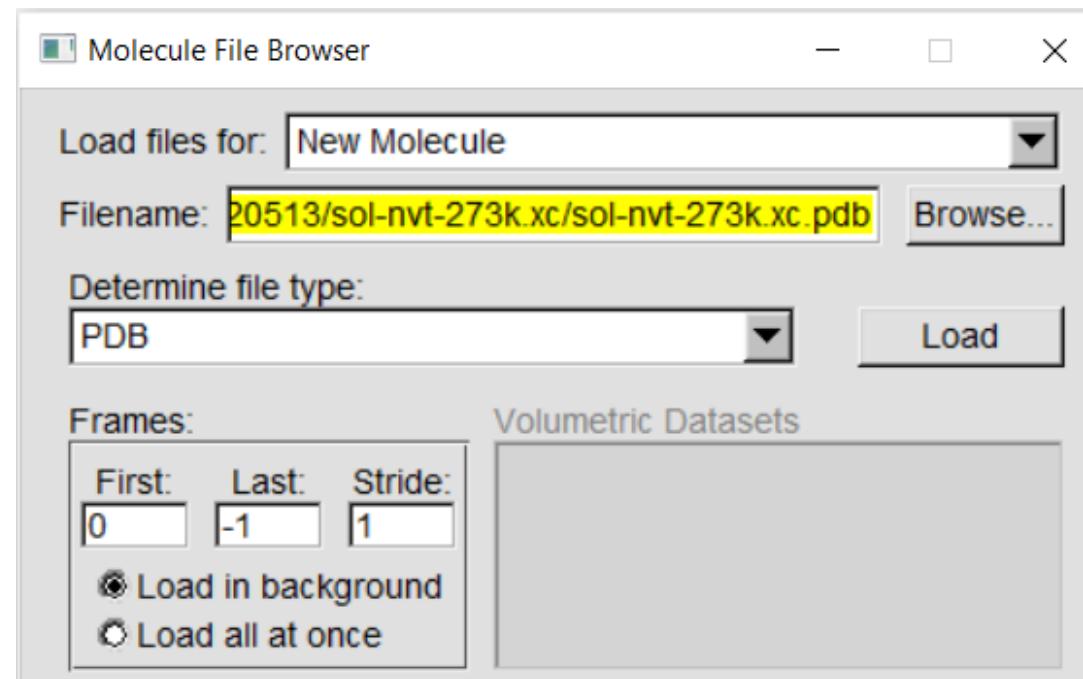
Solid

# How to load files

In the main window,  
choose:

- File → New Molecule

A new window will pop up.  
Click on browse and choose  
the desired trajectory file  
(e.g. “sol-nvt-273k.xc.pdb”)

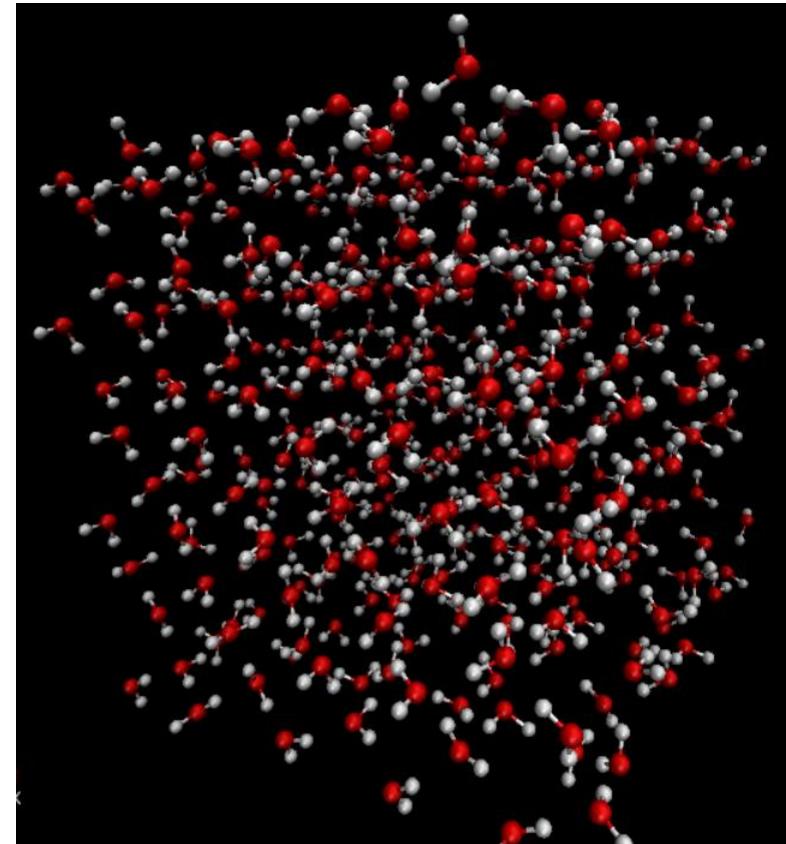


# How to change the visual representation

In the main window, choose:

- Graphics → Representations

A window will pop up. In the “Drawing methods” tab, select the desired option, e.g. “CPK”.



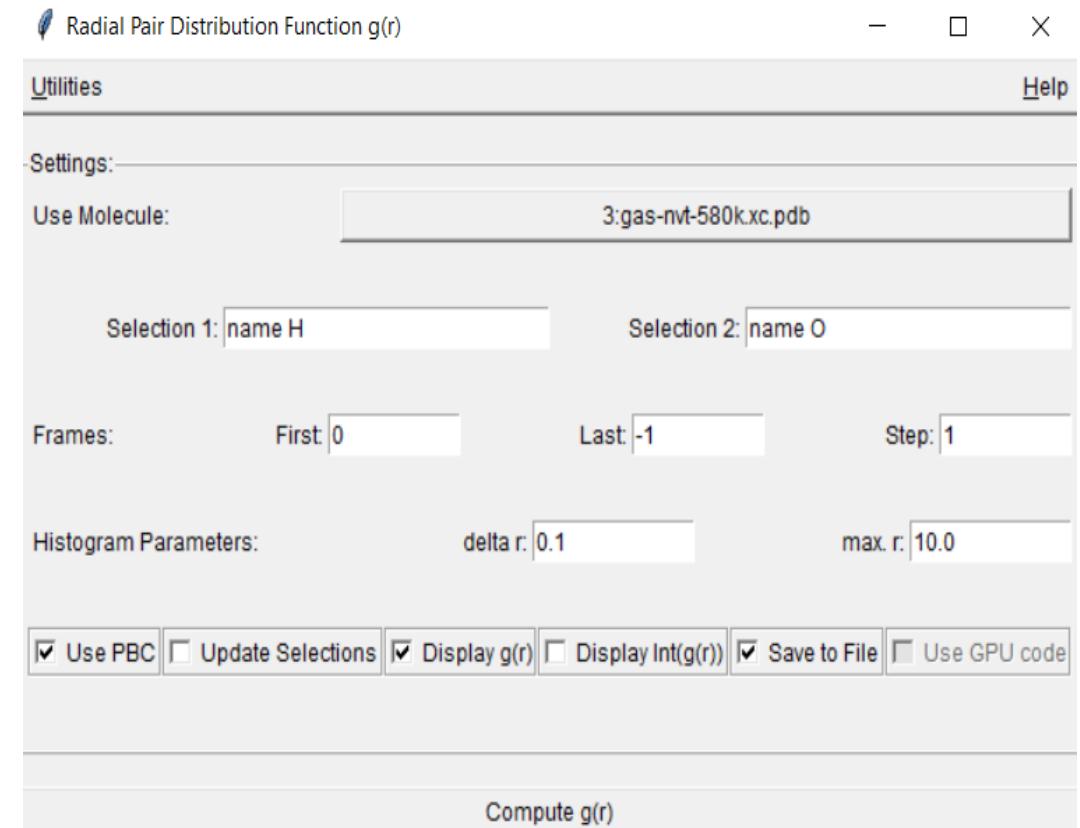
# How to obtain the radial distribution function

In the main window, choose:

- Extensions → Analysis → Radial Pair Distribution Functions  $g(r)$

A new window will pop up. To get the Oxygen-Hydrogen pair distribution  $g_{OH}(r)$  for the solid phase:

- Select the file “sol-nvt-273k.xc.pdb”
- Type “name O” and “name H” in the boxes “Selection 1” and “Selection 2”.
- Click “Compute  $g(r)$ ”.



# How to compute distances between atoms

In the main window, choose:

- Mouse → Label → Bonds

Now, clicking with the mouse on two atoms will display the distance between them.

