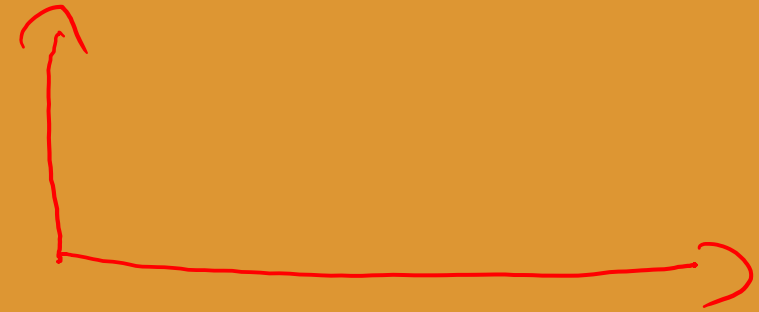
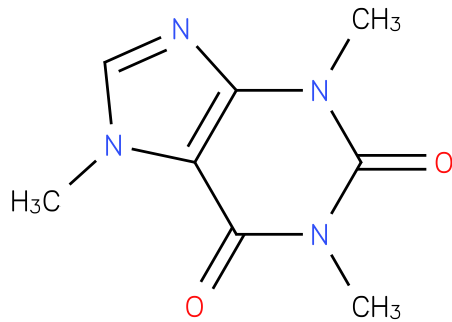
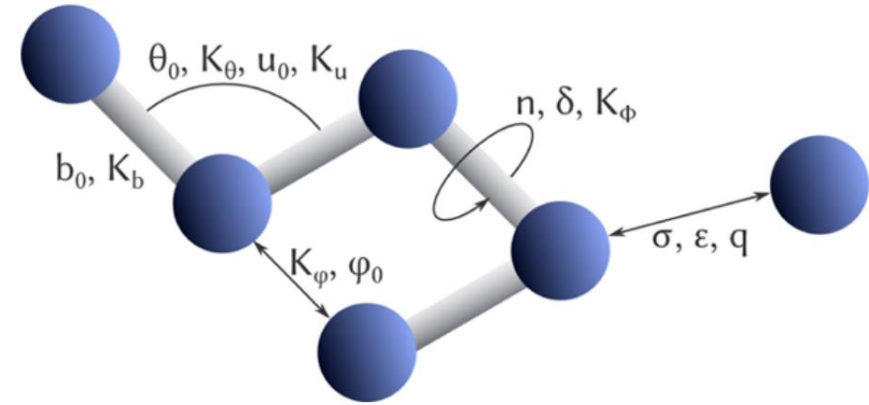


Classical Force Fields

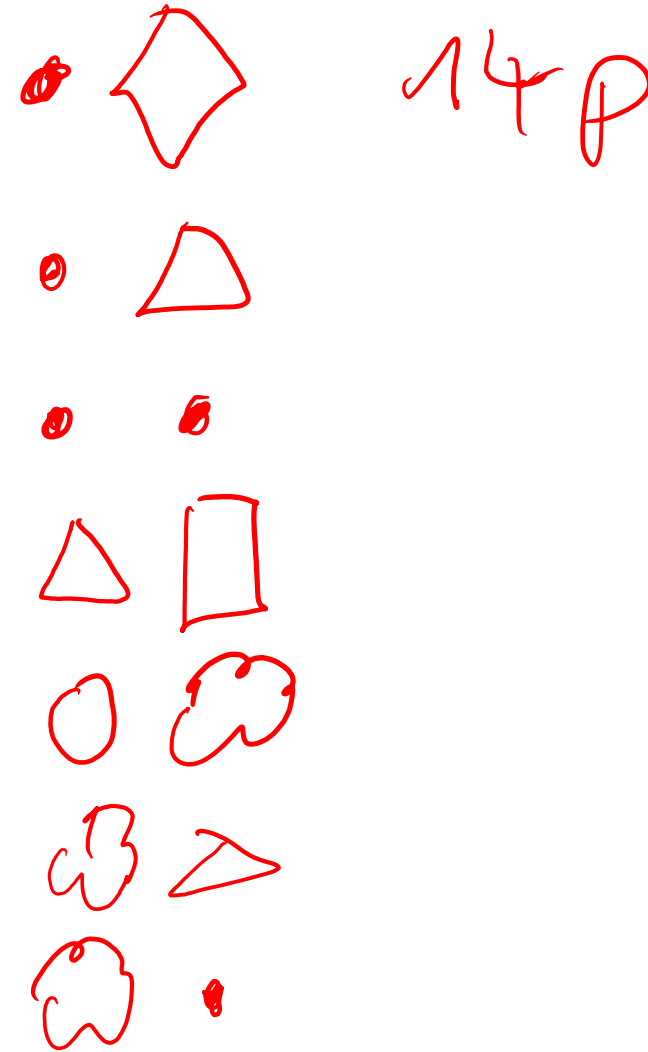
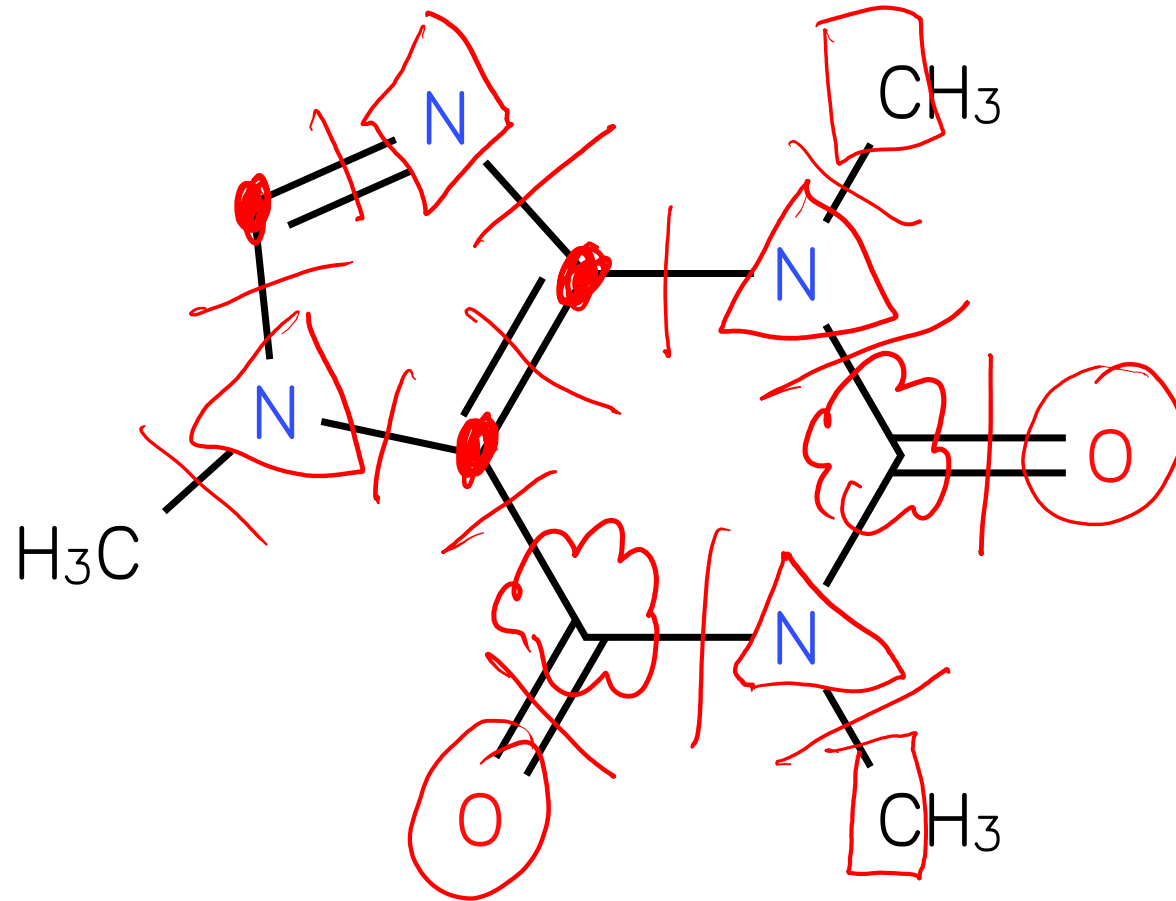


$$\begin{aligned}
 E = & \sum_{\text{bonds}} K_b (b - b_0)^2 + \sum_{\text{angles}} K_\theta (\theta - \theta_0)^2 \\
 & + \sum_{\text{dihedrals}} K_\phi (1 + \cos(n\phi - \delta)) \\
 & + \sum_{\text{improper}} K_\varphi (\varphi - \varphi_0)^2 + \sum_{\text{Urey-Bradley}} K_u (u - u_0)^2 \\
 & + \sum_{i < j} 4\epsilon \left[\left(\frac{\sigma_{ij}}{r_{ij}} \right)^{12} - \left(\frac{\sigma_{ij}}{r_{ij}} \right)^6 \right] + \sum_{i < j} \frac{q_i q_j}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_{ij}}
 \end{aligned}$$



- Elements become *atom types*
- Let's find all unique bonds together...

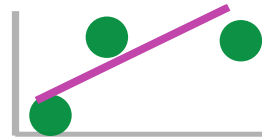
Let's find all unique bonds together...



... + angles, + dihedrals

- Fixed, parametric form

High bias, sub-selects chemical space



- Atom typing

Non-unique, rarely fully automatic

- e.g. sp^2 , sp^3 carbons – but how to detect them? It's a (vague) quantum definition...

- New compound, new parametrization

Restricts curiosity

- More of the same: easy, try something new: hard

- Manually but assisted fitting against

- DFT

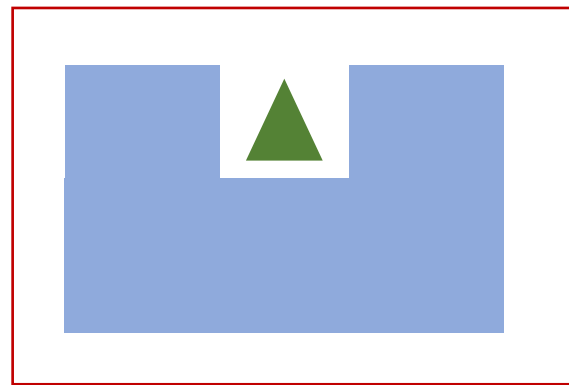
Hard to match geometries, hardly possible to get ensembles

- Experiment

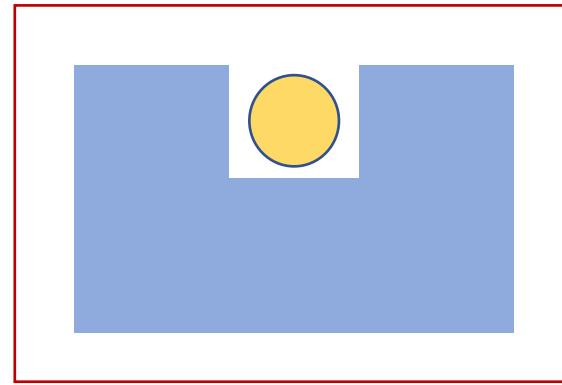
Rarely possible to match both ensemble and geometries

Classical Use Case: Alchemical changes

Alchemical changes

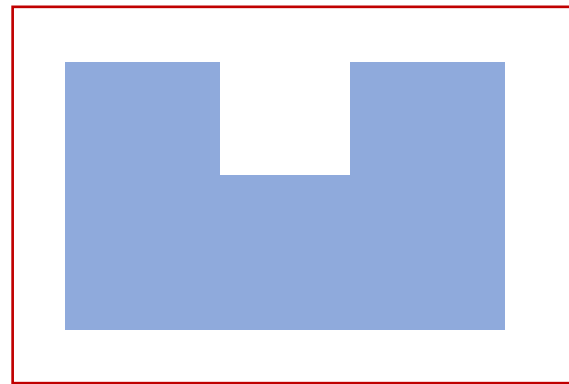


alchemical
←→
cheap

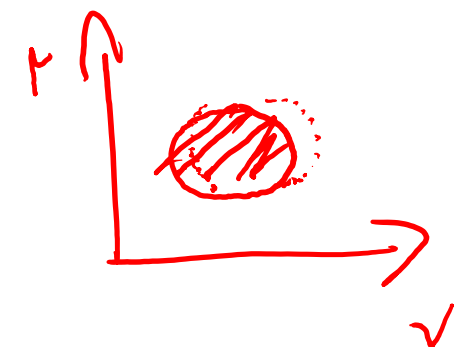
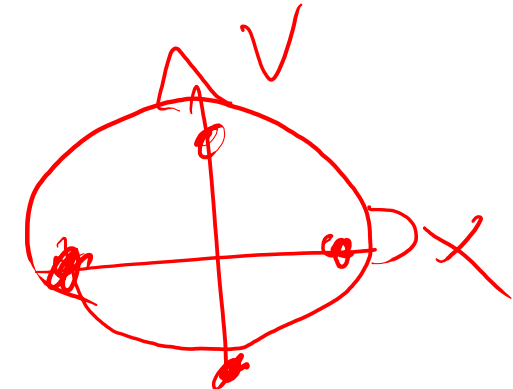
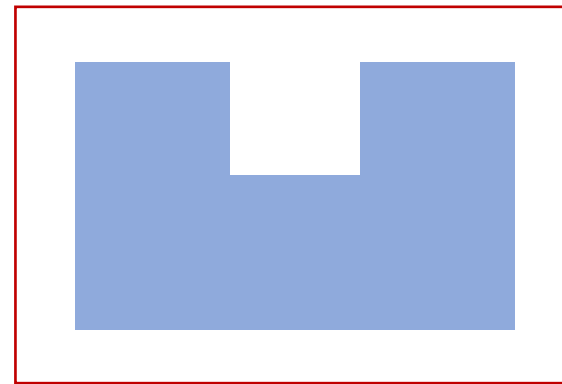
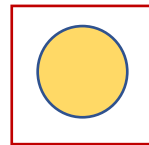


slow, expensive
↑↓

slow, expensive
↑↓

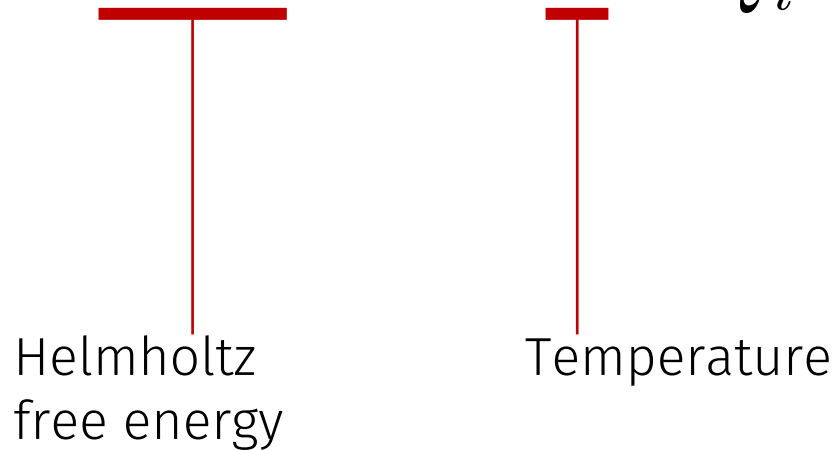


cheap
←→

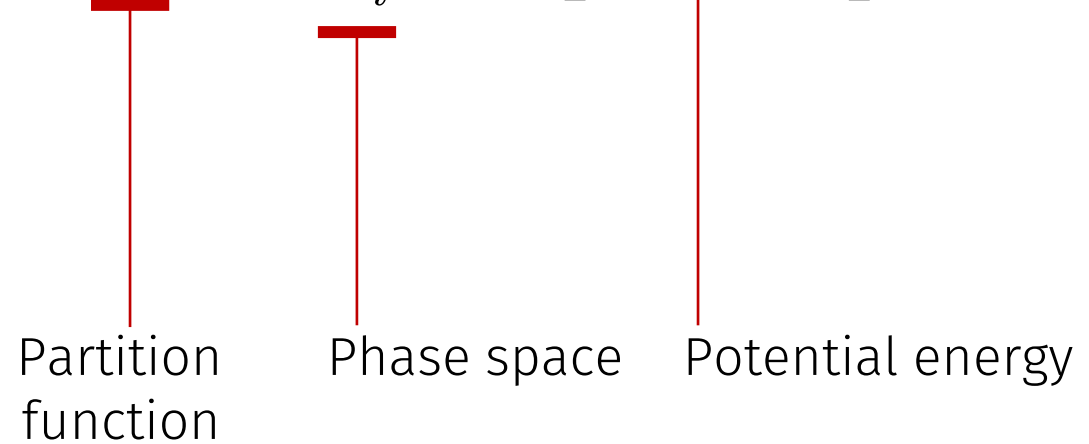


- Two states: i, j
- NVT ensemble, equilibrated

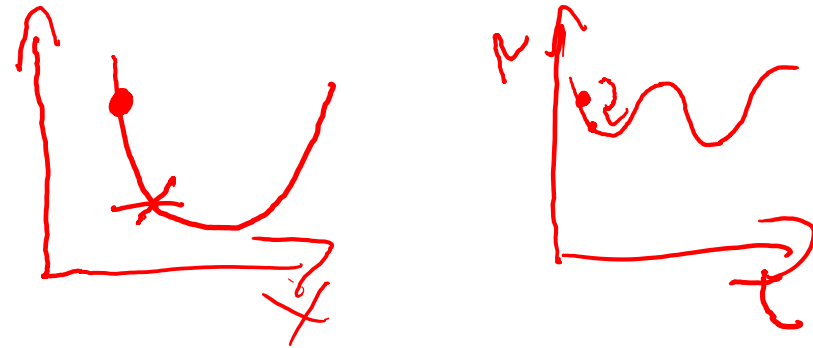
$$\Delta A_{ij} \equiv -k_B T \ln \frac{Q_j}{Q_i}$$



$$Q_i \equiv \int_{\Gamma_i} \exp \left[-\frac{U_i(\vec{q})}{k_B T} \right] d\vec{q}$$



- Need: ensemble average
- Ergodicity: Time average = Ensemble average
- Propagate in small steps (\sim fs) explicit positions from repeated force evaluations
- Challenges
 - Numerically stable
 - Time reversibility
 - Thermostats / Barostats
 - Equilibration



Questions:

- Why are classical calculations typically time-reversible but quantum mechanical calculations are not?
- What does it mean if a setup is lacking time-reversibility?