

# Liouvillian Dynamics for Materials Simulation

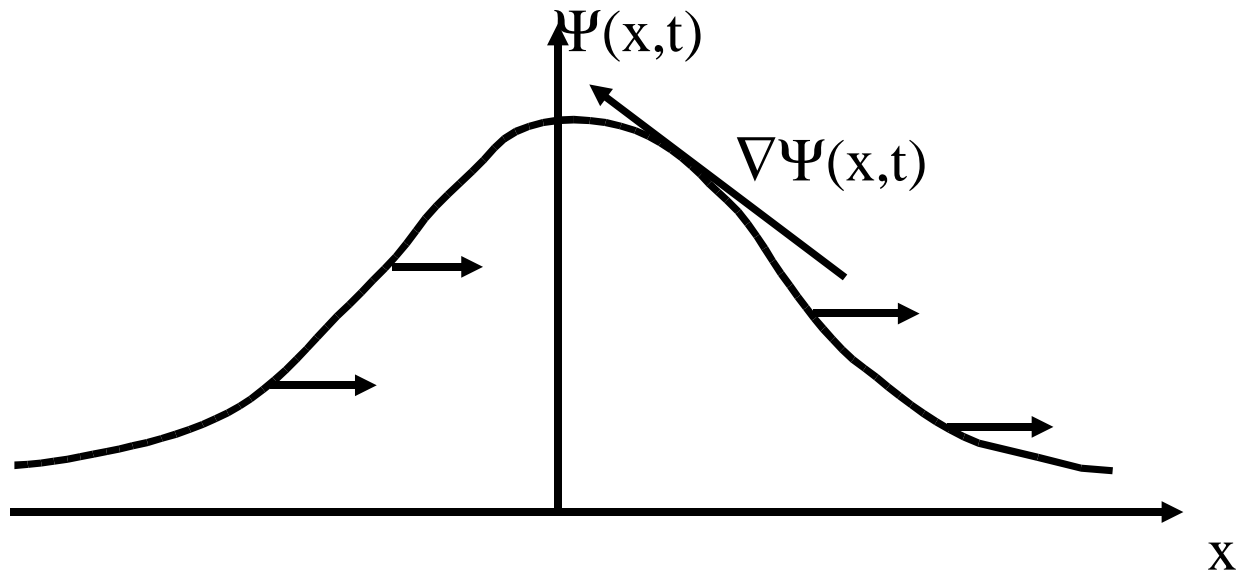
Roger Haydock, Department of Physics, University of Oregon([www.uoregon.edu](http://www.uoregon.edu))

## Alternative Method for Simulating the Mechanical Properties of Materials For Example Hardness

- Long Times – Green Functions for Linear Equations
- Rare Events –Analytic Integration over Distributions (moments)
- Correlated Motion of Many Atoms – Propagate only Disturbances

# Liouville's Equation

For Functions on Phase Space (position and velocity)

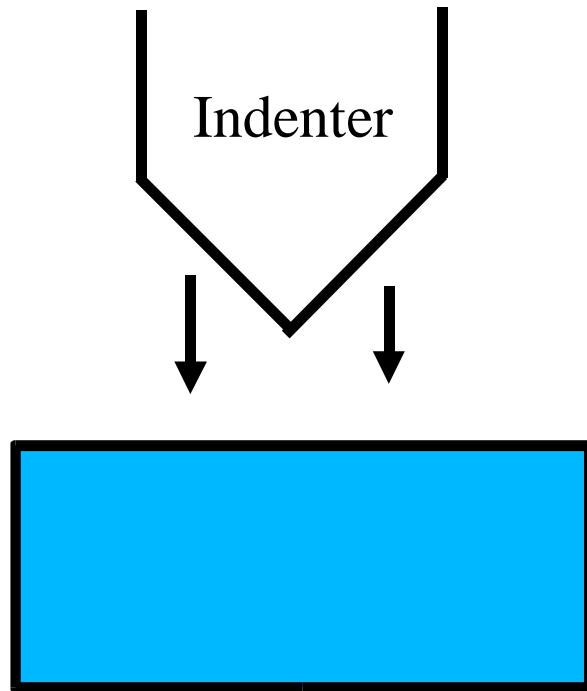


$$i \partial \Psi / \partial t = V_{\text{velocity}} \cdot (-i \nabla_x \Psi) + A_{\text{acceleration}} \cdot (-i \nabla_v \Psi)$$

# Properties of Liouville's Equation

- Linear – a Classical Analogue of the Schrödinger Equation
- Liouvillian  $L = V \cdot (-i\nabla_x) + A \cdot (-i\nabla_v)$  replaces the Hamiltonian
- Use Green Functions  $(\omega - L)^{-1}$  to find long-time behavior
- Solve using moments  $\langle L^n \rangle$  (Recursion)
- Many Atoms  $\Rightarrow$  Function Space of High Dimension

# Application to Correlated Motion in Materials



Represent local disturbances by operators

Operator  $u$  acts on phase space functions

modified  $\Psi(X, V) = u \Psi(X, V)$

# Evolve the Disturbance not the State

$$-i \partial u / \partial t = [L, u] = \Lambda u$$

The Liouvillian Commutator Equation is the Analogue of Heisenberg's Equation

- Green Functions for long times  $(\omega - \Lambda)^{-1}$
- Moments include rare events  $\langle\langle \Lambda^n \rangle\rangle$
- Motion of Disturbance rather than whole system reduces the problem of many atoms

# Dynamical Basis Sets for Computation

Given  $N$  words of Memory, which is better?

1. Static – Perform Calculation in an  $N$ –Dimension Subspace storing  $N$  Components of a Vector
2. Dynamic – Perform Calculation in a  $10^{18}$ –Dimensional Subspace storing the  $N/2$  Indices for the  $N/2$  largest Components of a Vector (64 bit word)

Neglect of small Components leads to small errors in Tridiagonalization or Recursion

# Liouvillian Commutator, Dynamic Basis, and Tridiagonalization

- Direct Calculation of Mechanical Properties
- Access to Long times
- Inclusion of Rare Events
- Many Correlated Atoms