

# Chapter 4

## Data Manipulation and visualisation

# A particle in a box

Algorithm to simulate a particle moving freely in a rectangular box with edge  $L$ :

Define the length of the box,  $L$ .

Specify the coordinates of the four corners of the box.

Draw the box

Generate a particle at a random initial position  $(x_0, y_0)$  located within the box.

Give the particles a random initial velocity,  $v_0$ .

Let the particle's position to evolve in time at the constant initial velocity for a period of time defined in terms of the time scale of the system,  $T_0 = v_0/L$ .

Simulate the trajectory of the particle as time evolves

When the particle touches the edges, impose a boundary condition: (a) fixed (b) or periodic boundary condition.

# Simulate single particle in a 2D box

- See [C4\\_simulate\\_1Pbox.nb](#)
- Syntax:
- **Graphics[Point]**
- **Graphics[Line[{Table[coordinates[n], {n, 1, 5}]}]]**
- **Random[]**
- **Graphics[Point[coordxy[it]]];**
- **Graphics[{PointSize[0.025], Point[coordxy[it]]}**
- **PlotRange -> {{0, L}, {0, L}}];**

## Generalise to $N$ Particle in a 2D box

The code comprises of 1 particle in a 2D box can be easily generalised to  $N$  particles, see [C4\\_simulate\\_NPbox.nb](#).

# Data in XYZ format

See [http://openbabel.org/wiki/XYZ\\_\(format\)](http://openbabel.org/wiki/XYZ_(format)) for data file in XYZ format.

## Example File

```
12
benzene example
C      0.00000      1.40272      0.00000
H      0.00000      2.49029      0.00000
C     -1.21479      0.70136      0.00000
H     -2.15666      1.24515      0.00000
C     -1.21479     -0.70136      0.00000
H     -2.15666     -1.24515      0.00000
C      0.00000     -1.40272      0.00000
H      0.00000     -2.49029      0.00000
C      1.21479     -0.70136      0.00000
H      2.15666     -1.24515      0.00000
C      1.21479      0.70136      0.00000
H      2.15666      1.24515      0.00000
```

# Visualising sample XYZ data

Download and install VMD at either

- <http://www2.fizik.usm.my/tlyoon/Downloads/vmd191beta1win32.msi>
- <http://www.ks.uiuc.edu/Development/Download/download.cgi?PackageName=VMD>
- Download the sample XYZ data files [N3PD.xyz](#).
- Use VMD to visualise N3PD.xyz.

# Exercise: Output snapshots of animation data into a XYZ data file

How would you export all the animation data generated by `C4_simulate_NPbox.nb` into a XYZ formatted file? To this end, let's do a simple exercise:

Modify the code `C4_simulate_NPbox.nb` so that the output is exported to a data file named `data2D.xyz`. I will call this modified code `C4_simulate_NPbox_export`.

For this case we shall learn to use a new command:

**`OpenWrite; FormatType -> OutputForm;`**

## $N$ Particle in a 3D box

- `C4 simulate NPbox.nb` can be generalized to animate  $N$  free particles moving in a 3D box.
- To this end, you need to use a new command:

**Graphics3D[]**

Exercise: do this, and name your code `C4_simulate_NPbox3D.nb`.



# Exercise

Based on the code `C4_simulate_NPbox3D.nb` you have developed earlier,

- (i) export the simulated data for N “Carbon” atom moving in a 3D box into a XYZ formatted file named `NP3D.xyz`
- (ii) Use VMD to visualise your `NP3D.xyz`.

Name you code `C4_simulate_NPbox3D_export.nb`

## Exercise: Visualise XYZ data file in Mathematica

Develop a code to visualize [NP3D.xyz](#) using Mathematica automatically without manual intervention. Name your code as C4\_visualiseXYZ.nb

## Exercise: log.lammps

- If you are given a data file with some fixed format other than XYZ, can you write a code to read in the data, process them and visualise the content according to your need?
- Try this out on the file [log.lammps](#), which is part of an output produced by a Molecular Dynamics simulation software package LAMMPS.
- log.lammps is a formatted file containing assorted information of the LAMMPS output, such as "Step" "Atoms" "Temp" "Press" "PotEng" "KinEng" "TotEng" "Volume" "Enthalpy"

## Exercise: log.lammps

- Write a Mathematica code to abstract the data of "Step" "Atoms" "Temp" "Press" "PotEng" "KinEng" "TotEng" "Volume" "Enthalpy" from log.lammps.

Then plot

- Temp vs. Step
- PotEng vs. Step
- PotEng vs. Temp

See sample code: [C4 loglammps.nb](#)