



# Interpretation of density profiles and pair correlation functions

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#### **Surface tension of nanodroplets**



Tolman (1949): Size dependence of  $\gamma$  is due to curvature, coupled by the length  $\delta_0$ .

New consensus emerging today:  $\delta_0$  is too small to describe the dominating effect ...







## Liquid slab size effect on interfacial profiles







### Mode of the long-range cutoff correction







## Heterogeneous or fluctuating systems

Objective: Simulation of systems with ...

- an arbitrary heterogeneous structure
- significant long-range fluctuations (e.g., near  $T_c$ )







#### Heterogeneous or fluctuating systems



hierarchy of longrange corrections

short-range correction

cutoff radius  $r_{\rm c}$ 





# Modelling polarity and hydrogen bonding

#### Stockmayer model extended by an elongation parameter *d*

LJ concentric with point charge



LJ concentric with dipole







# Modelling polarity and hydrogen bonding

#### Stockmayer model extended by an elongation parameter *d*







# **Modelling polarity and hydrogen bonding**

#### monomer fraction

electrostatic pair potential



Further objectives on the basis of the present parameter study:

- SAFT-like equation of state for the elongated Stockmayer model
- Prediction of VLE for multi-site models of hydrogen bonding fluids





### Industrially important reactive systems



Correlation function controlling the  $S_N^2$ reaction of protonated EOX with water: methylene (EOX<sup>+</sup>)  $\leftrightarrow$  oxygen (H<sub>2</sub>O)

- High economic interest
- Difficult experiments
- Few reliable data
- Need for predictive modelling and simulation







#### **Transient radial distribution function**







# Discussion

- Could it be that the diameter effect (rather than the curvature effect) determines the influence of droplet size on the surface tension?
- How should we implement the cutoff correction for anisotropic or fluctuating systems in (long-term!) future releases of *ls1 mardyn*?
- For modelling a chemical reaction: How does the relaxation time of the fluid phase, during which the correlation function for the transition state are established, relate to its average life time?
- Does it make sense as a perspective to work on methods for reactive ensembles with classical force fields? (E.g., with reaction probabilities speficied as a function of kinetic energy and orientation.)