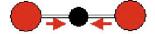
$$H = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{p_i^2}{2m} + \sum_{i=0}^{N} \frac{\kappa}{2} (u_{i+1} - u_i)^2$$









Symmetric Stretch 1366 cm<sup>-1</sup> Asymmetric Stretch 2349 cm<sup>-1</sup>



Oxygen



Carbon

### Fermi-Pasta-Ulam model

$$H = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{p_i^2}{2m} + \sum_{i=0}^{N} \left[ \frac{\kappa}{2} (u_{i+1} - u_i)^2 + \frac{\alpha}{3} (u_{i+1} - u_i)^3 \right]$$

$$\alpha = 0$$

Linear system.

can be described by normal modes

no energy exchange between the modes

no equipartition of the energy among the normal modes

$$\alpha \neq 0$$

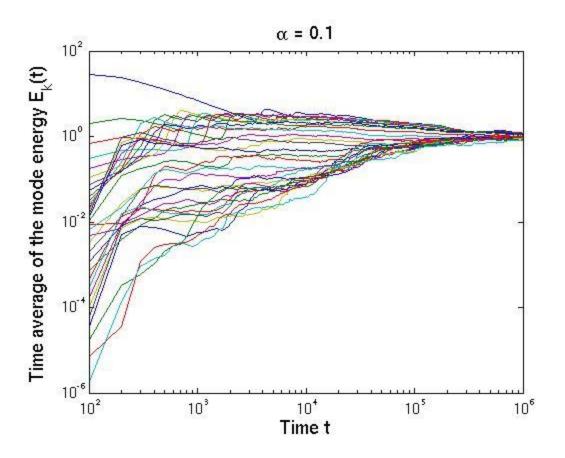
Non-linear system

can approximately be described by normal modes (weak non-linearity)

energy exchange between the modes

equipartition of the energy among the normal modes ?

### **Anharmonic system – numerical result**



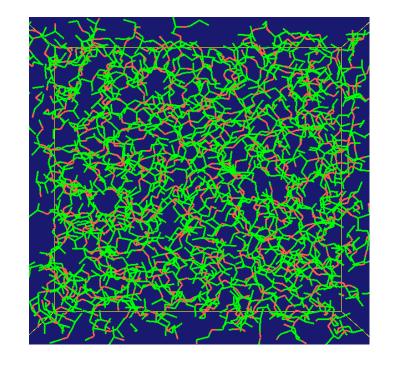
**Equipartition of the energy!** 

## Molecular dynamics simulation

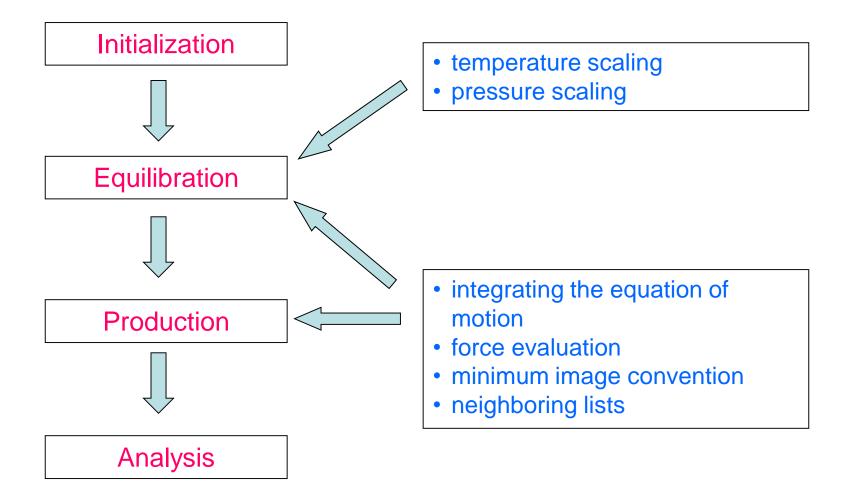
A numerical technique to compute the equilibrium and transport properties of classical many-particle systems by solving Newton's equation of motion.

$$F_i = m_i a_i$$

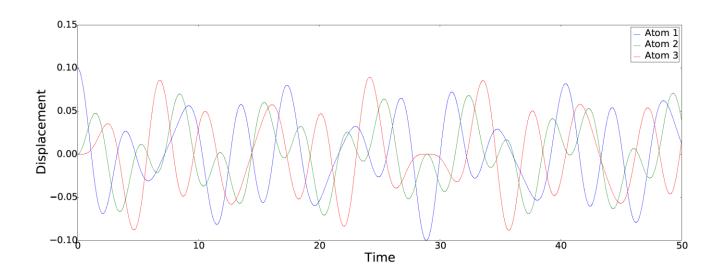
$$i = 1, \dots, N$$

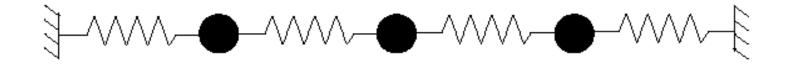


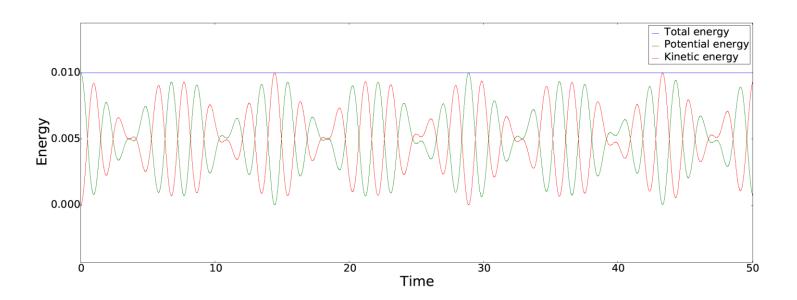
### A typical program



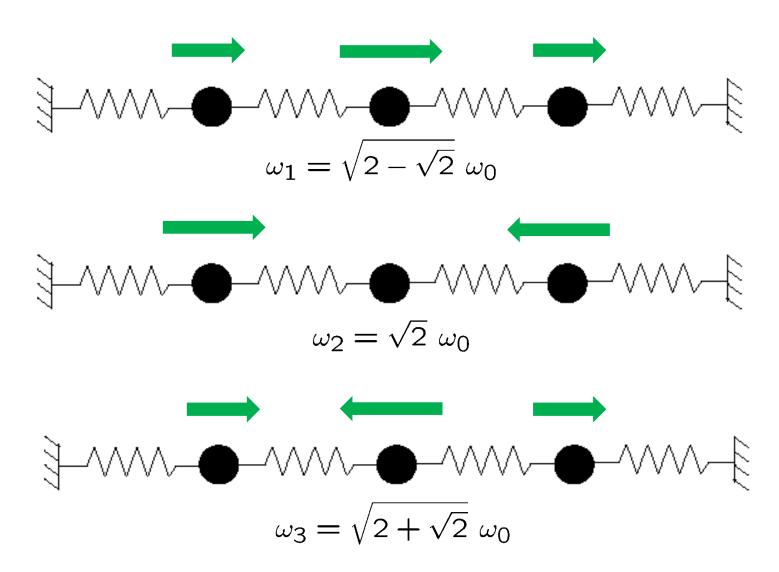








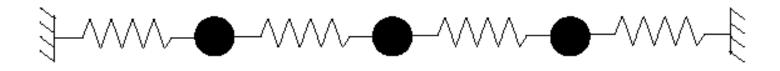
### **Normal modes**



# Coupled harmonic oscillators and normal modes

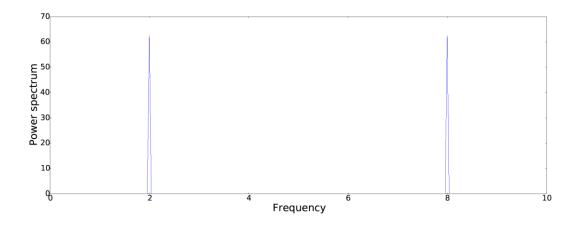
$$H = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \frac{p_i^2}{2m} + \sum_{i=0}^{3} \frac{\kappa}{2} (q_{i+1} - q_i)^2$$

$$H = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{3} [P_k^2 + \omega^2 Q_k^2]$$



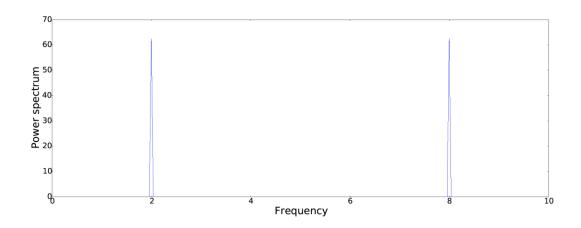
### **Discrete Fourier transformation**

$$h(t) = cos(2\pi ft)$$
 with  $f = 2$ 

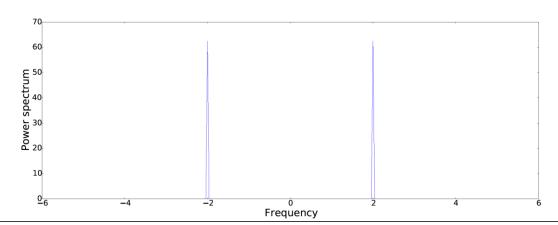


### **Discrete Fourier transformation**

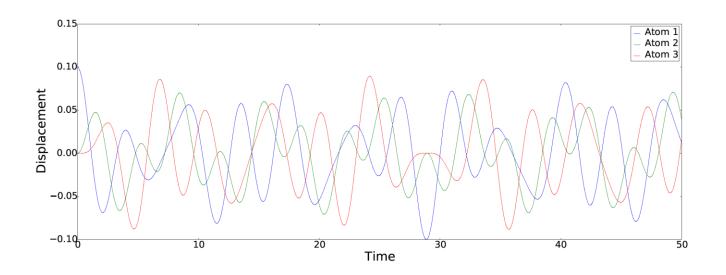
$$h(t) = cos(2\pi ft)$$
 with  $f = 2$ 



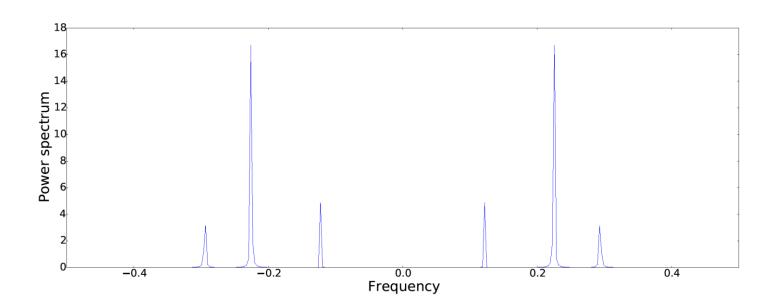
#### with shift







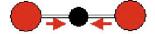




$$H = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{p_i^2}{2m} + \sum_{i=0}^{N} \frac{\kappa}{2} (u_{i+1} - u_i)^2$$









Symmetric Stretch 1366 cm<sup>-1</sup> Asymmetric Stretch 2349 cm<sup>-1</sup>



Oxygen



Carbon