

Norwegian University of Science and Technology

# **Molecular Dynamics Simulation**

# theories and principles

Senbo Xiao



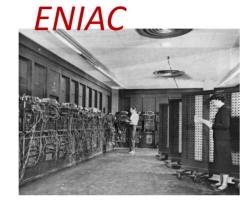
### Briefs on computer simulations

### Introductory Molecular Dynamics (MD) simulations

### Practice of MD simulations

# **Computer simulations**

Alan Turing



#### The Norwegian e-infrastructure

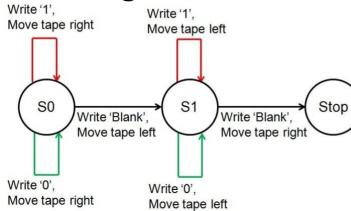


#### Martin Karplus



Chemistry 2013

#### The Turing machine





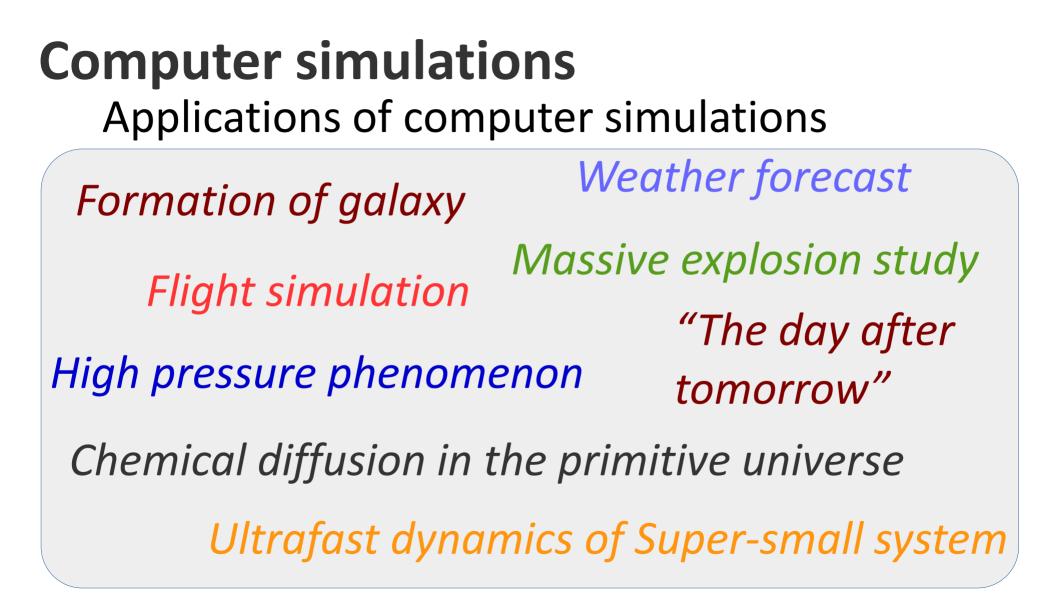
Nicholas Metropolis

# **Computer simulations**

### Computer simulations in research:



- Verification of theories
- Explanation and prediction of experimental results
- Independent exploratory tools



# **Molecular Dynamics (MD) simulations**

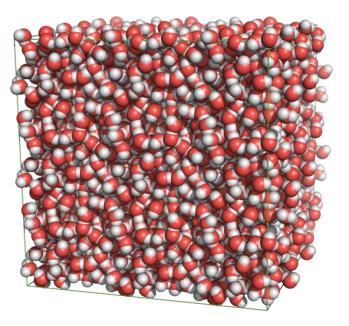
Atomistic resolution

Classic physics (Newton's laws of motion)

Small system (nanometers)

Small time scale (nanoseconds)

A water box



# **Molecular Dynamics (MD) simulations**

•Simulate interactions of particles (atoms,

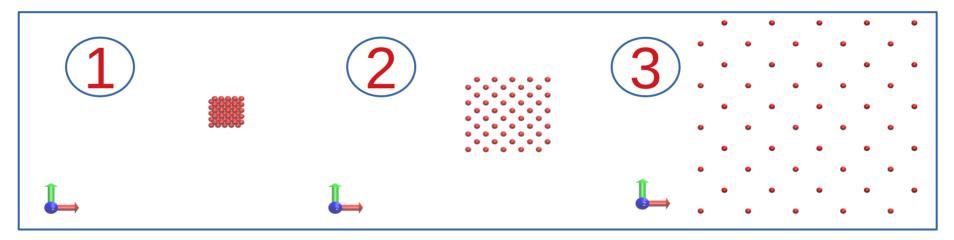
molecules, granules, ...)

- Predict time evolution of N-body systems
- Require parameters of initial atom coordinates,
- velocities, interaction potentials, ...
- Use finite time step to integrate Newton's laws

of motion:  $m_i \overrightarrow{a_i} = \overrightarrow{F_i}$   $m_i \frac{d\overrightarrow{v_i}}{dt} = \overrightarrow{F_i}$   $m_i \frac{d^2 \overrightarrow{r_i}}{dt} = \overrightarrow{F_i}$ 

# **Molecular Dynamics (MD) simulations** Examples:

### 1. Calculation cohesive energy: Not MD



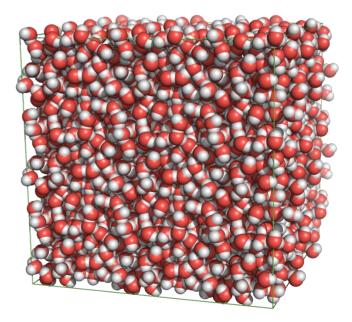
# **Molecular Dynamics (MD) simulations** Examples:

### 2. Equilibrating water molecules: MD

Water molecules diffusion at

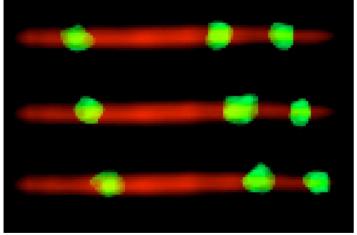
a temperature of 300K

A water box



Comparison of tools for studying a single protein:

1) Single molecule microscopy



2) X-ray crystallography

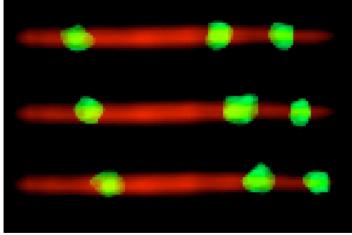
Comparison of tools for studying a single protein:



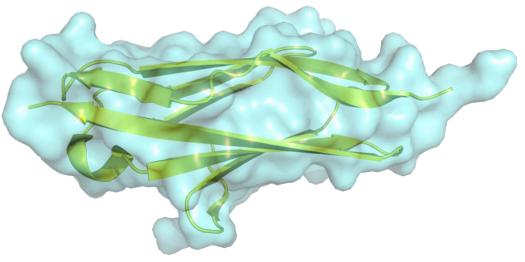
2) X-ray crystallography

A comparison of tools for studying a single protein:

1) Single molecule microscopy

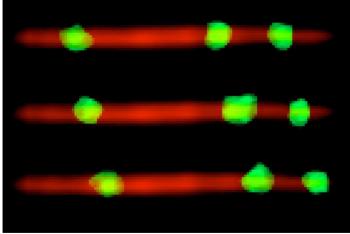


2) X-ray crystallography



A comparison of tools for studying a single protein:

1) Single molecule microscopy



#### 2) X-ray crystallography



### A comparison of tools for studying a single protein:

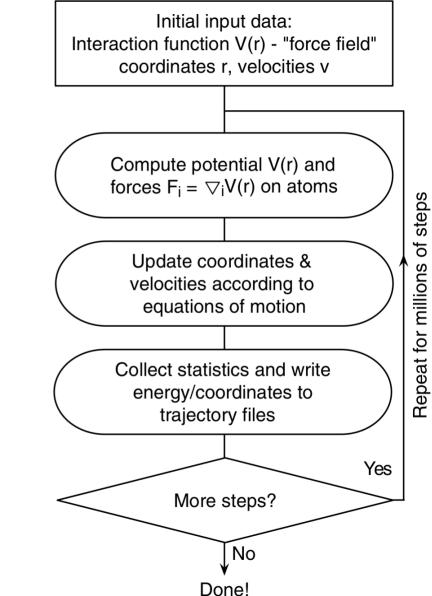


### **Common procedure of MD simulations**

#### (Analysis not included)

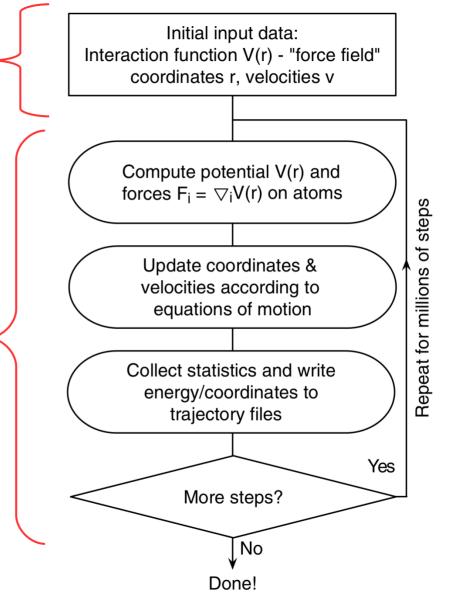
### *Implementation of classical mechanics Newton's equation of motion:*

$$m_i \overrightarrow{a_i} = \overrightarrow{F_i}$$
  $m_i \frac{d\overrightarrow{v_i}}{dt} = \overrightarrow{F_i}$   $m_i \frac{d^2 \overrightarrow{r_i}}{dt} = \overrightarrow{F_i}$ 



This part is the atomistic modeling section, and <sup>-</sup> deviates depends on individual project.

This part is the real MD running section. Generally, one simple command.



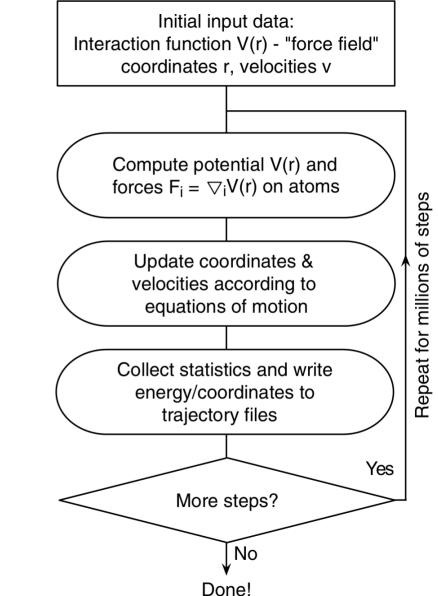
### **Common procedure of MD simulations**

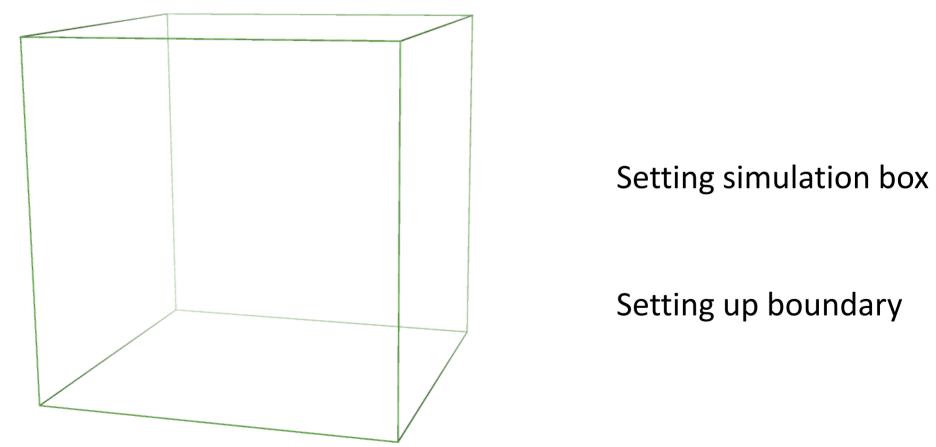
(Analysis not included)

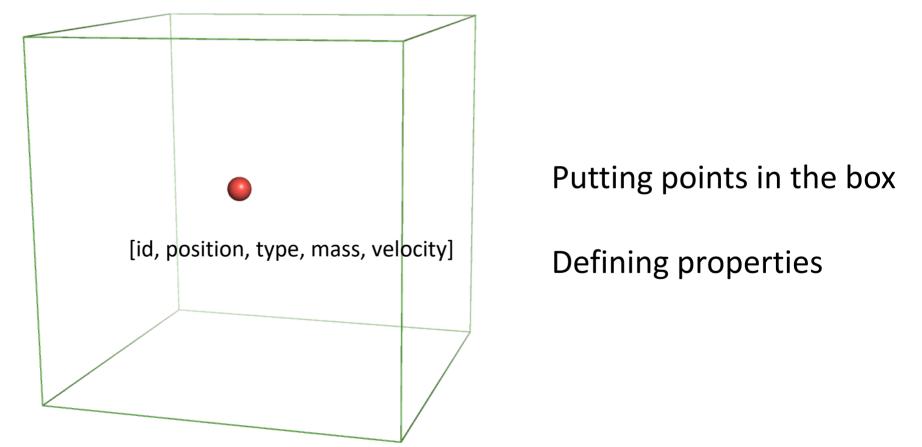
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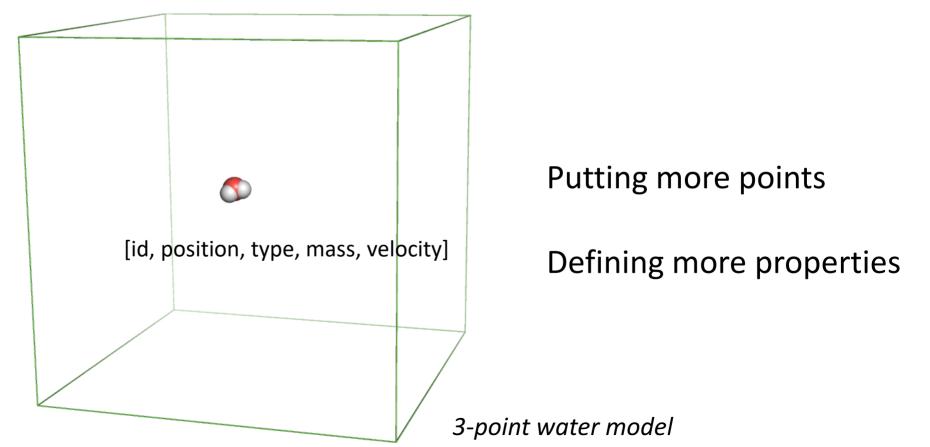
*There are multiple ways to calculate force in simulations:* 

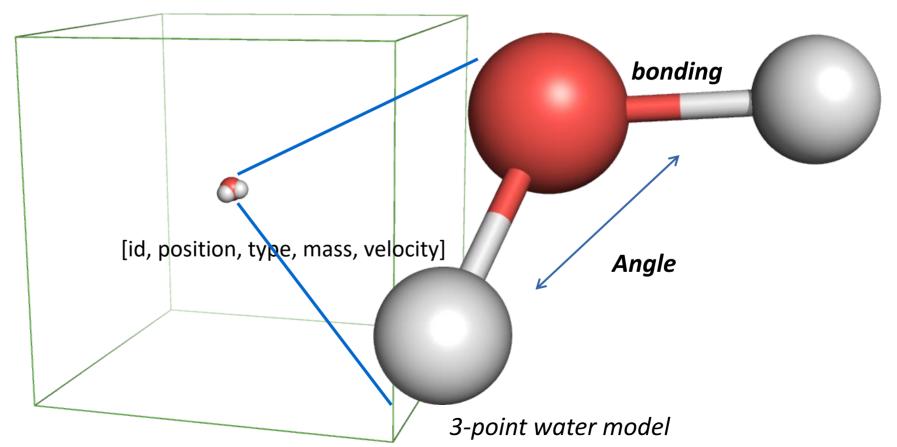
*ab initio MD first-principles MD* 

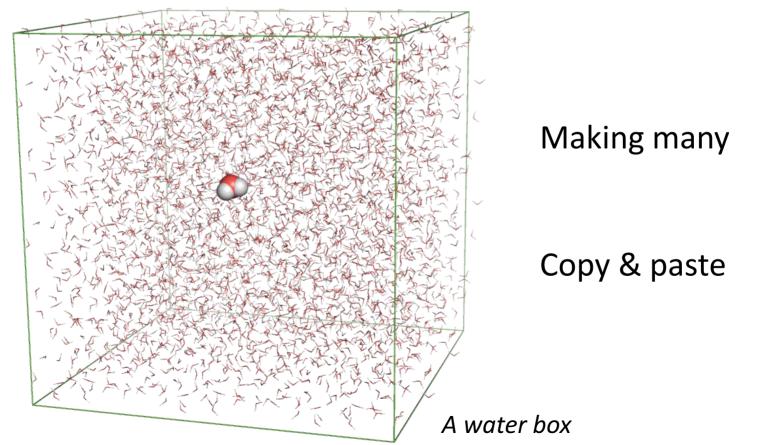


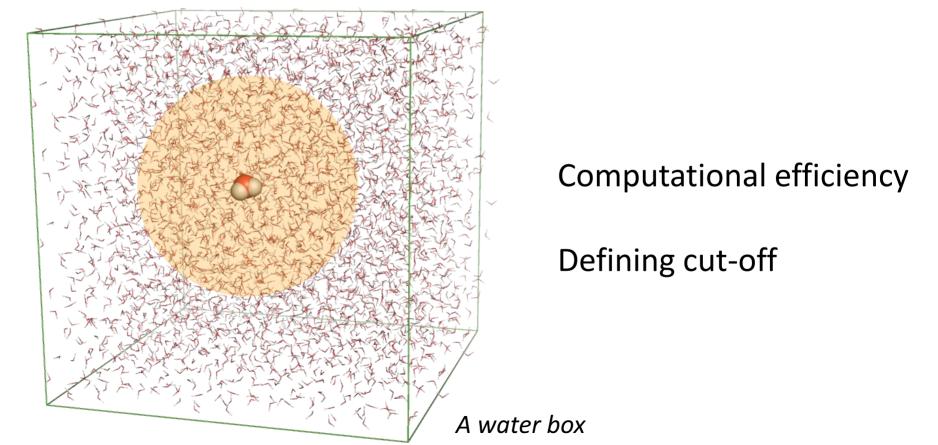




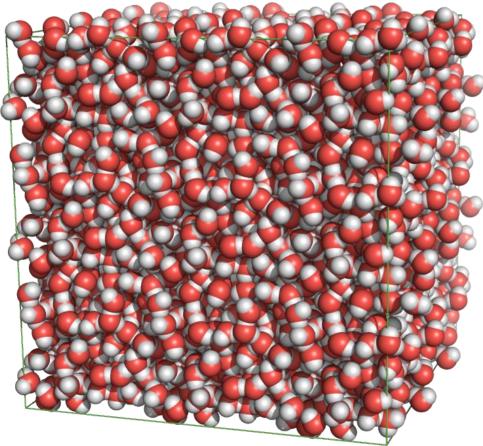








Building a MD simulation system from scratch



Done structural modeling

Building a MD simulation system from scratch

Modeling process 1. simulation box

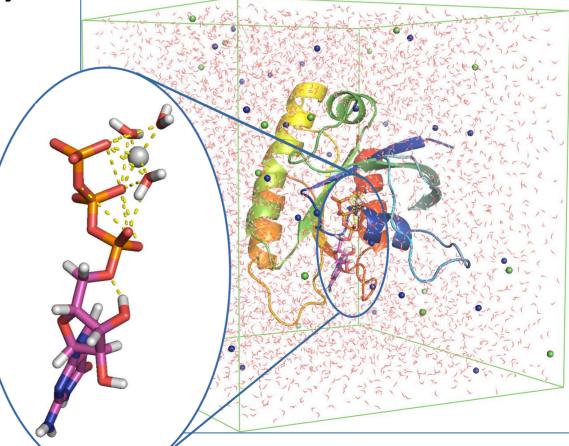
2.boundary

3. biomolecules

4. ligands

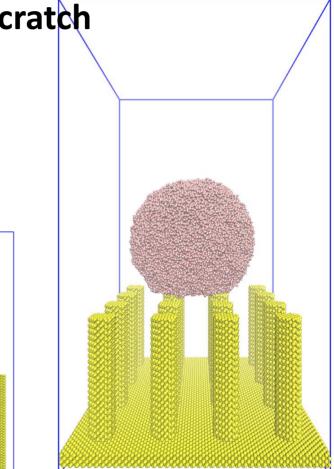
5. solvation

6. cytosol environment

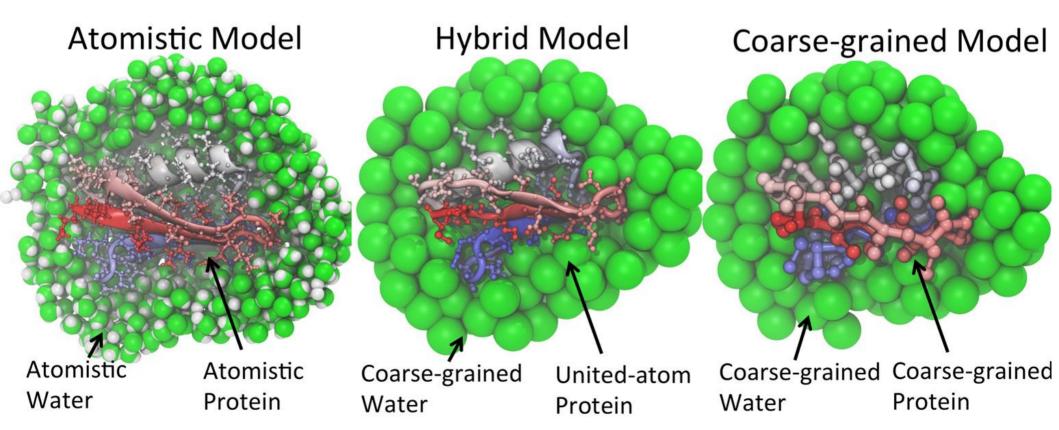


Building a MD simulation system from scratch

Modeling process 1. simulation box 2.boundary 3. periodicity? 4. water droplet size? 5. pillar hight?



### **Complexities and resolutions**

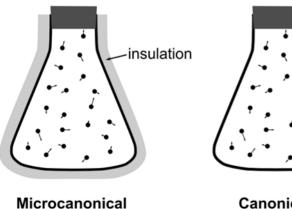


#### Building a MD simulation system from scratch

Define temperature by assign velocities on particles robabili  $\left|\left(\frac{1}{2}m_iv_i^2\right)\right| = \frac{3}{2}k_bT$ 296 298 302 304 300 Temperature (K)

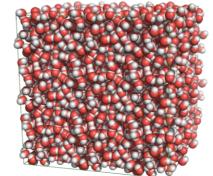
#### Building a MD simulation system from scratch

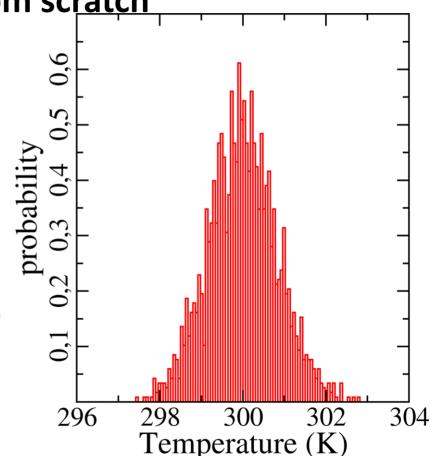
Choose ensemble (simulation conditions): Npt, NVT, NVE, ...

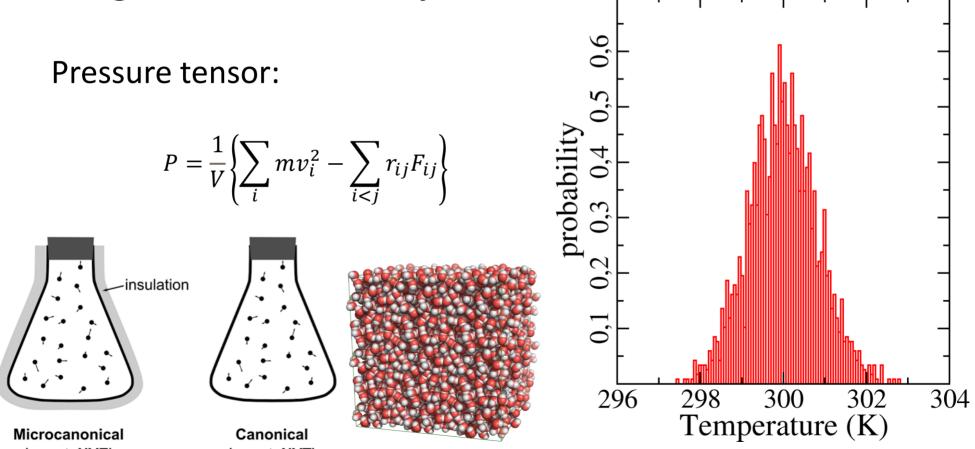


wicrocanonical

Canonical





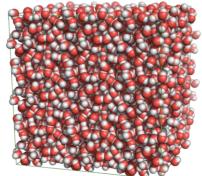


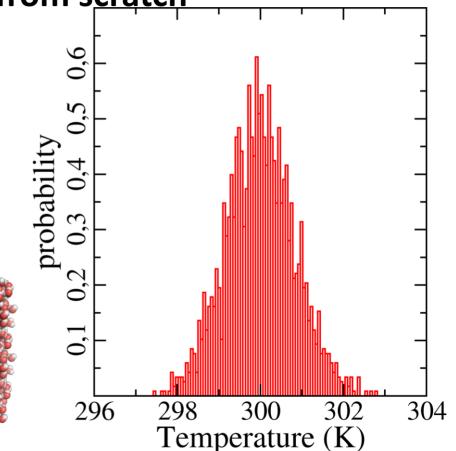
#### Building a MD simulation system from scratch

Setting constraint, adding extra field, applying force, ...

Setting output frequency and variables.

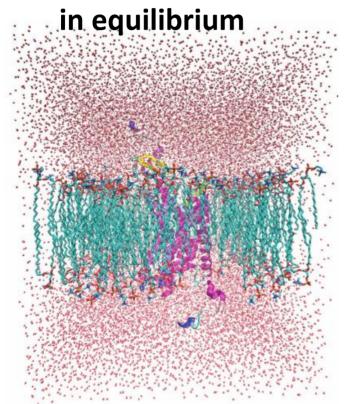
Run and collect data ....



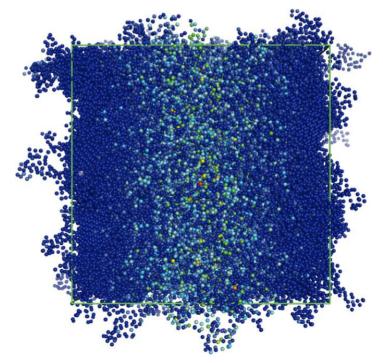


### Practice of MD simulations Equilibrium vs. Non-equilibrium

#### Membrane protein



# Thermal transport in polymer nanocomposites



#### **General guidelines:**

Think about the question before doing anything

•Choose or borrow potential/force-field parameters if possible

.(try not to make new potential/force-field parameter)

•Statistics, repetition and repetition

•Control simulations, significance tests

# **Molecular Dynamics (MD) simulations**

#### Chemistry and biology

Structural prediction, drug design, energy calculation, dynamics of large biomolecules, ...

#### **Computational physics and statistics**

theory verification, many-body motion, ensemble properties, phase transition, ...

#### **Materials science**

crystal defects, material performance, microscopic fracture, interface design, melting, nanostructuring, ...

# **Molecular Dynamics (MD) simulations**

Pros:

Only need description of inter-atomic interactions
No assumption is made
Provide atomistic coordinate and velocity trajectories

Cons:

- 1. Classical inter-atomic interactions
- 2. Poor description of light elements' motion
- 3. Small time and size scales

. . .

# Further reading

1. D. Frenkel, B. Smit

#### **Understanding Molecular Simulation**

-From Algorithms to Applications

**Academic Press** 

2. D. C. Rapaport

#### The Art of Molecular Dynamics Simulation

Cambridge University Press