PLUMED An introduction

Giovanni Bussi Statistical and Biological Physics Sector SISSA, Trieste, Italy

<u>bussi@sissa.it</u> <u>www.sissa.it/~bussi</u> <u>srnas.sissa.it</u>



Wednesday, November 19, 14

Molecular dynamics

time 0.0041 ps



Molecular dynamics (MD) is a form of computer simulation wherein atoms and molecules are allowed to interact for a <u>period of time</u> under known laws of physics, <u>giving a view</u> of the motion of the atoms

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Molecular_dynamics

Timescales for, e.g., RNA dynamics



adapted from Rinnenthal, Buck, Ferner, Wacker, Fuertig, and Schwalbe Chem Res 44, 1292 (2011)

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Rare events



CV



protein/RNA folding/rearrangement

chemical reactions

phase transitions

Rare events



CV



protein/RNA folding/rearrangement

chemical reactions

phase transitions



Introduction to PLUMED

Sample applications & recent developments

Brute force: very long simulations distributed computing

...



<u>Brute force</u>: very long simulations distributed computing

...

Based on annealing: simulated annealing parallel tempering simulated tempering





<u>Brute force</u>: very long simulations distributed computing

Based on annealing: simulated annealing parallel tempering simulated tempering

<u>Based on *a priori* physical insight</u>: umbrella sampling steered MD metadynamics adiabatic free-energy, temperature accelerated MD







...

<u>Brute force</u>: very long simulations distributed computing

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Pulling

Steered MD



Reaction coordinate (AKA Collective Variable)

Pulling to accelerate rare events

CV can be any possible function of the microscopic coordinates

Grubmuller, Heymann, and Tavan, Science (1996) Jarzynsky, PRL (1997)

Filling

Metadynamics

Reaction coordinate (AKA Collective Variable)

Fill wells in free-energy landscape, then reconstruct it!

Laio and Parrinello, PNAS (2002) Barducci, Bussi, and Parrinello, PRL (2008)

Filling

Metadynamics



Reaction coordinate (AKA Collective Variable)

Fill wells in free-energy landscape, then reconstruct it!

Laio and Parrinello, PNAS (2002) Barducci, Bussi, and Parrinello, PRL (2008)

Actual implementation

depending on physical problem/type of machine/...



Actual implementation

depending on the physical problem: distances, angles, ... depending on physical problem/type of machine/...



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depending on the physical problem: distances, angles, ... depending on physical problem/type of machine/...



several possible algorithms e.g. steered MD, metadynamics, ...







Why **PLUMED**?



PLUgin for MEtaDynamics

Why **PLUMED**?



Why **PLUMED**?

PLUgin for MEtaDynamics PLUgin for free-energy MEthoDs



Why **PLUMED**?

PLUgin for MEtaDynamics

PLUgin for free-energy MEthoDs

PLUgin for MolEcular Dynamics

History



History



A quickly growing community



Number of "external" users grows rapidly

all: ISI citations to Bonomi et al CPC (2009) others: without authors of first paper + Laio and Gervasio

What can you do with PLUMED?

Analyze trajectories^{\$}

```
# using plumed as a standalone tool
plumed driver --igro traj.gro --plumed plumed.dat
```

Analyze simulations on the fly*

e.g. using gromacs: mdrun -plumed plumed.dat

Bias simulations on the fly*

e.g. using gromacs: mdrun -plumed plumed.dat

^{\$}from command line or from VMD - Giorgino, CPC (2014), <u>http://github.com/tonigi/vmd_plumed</u> ^{*}used in combination with a supported MD engine, e.g. GROMACS, NAMD, LAMMPS, Q-ESPRESSO, AMBER + others

PLUMED

MD code







also derivatives w.r.t. atom positions



also derivatives w.r.t. atom positions

sometime using history-dependent schemes

plumed.dat file

Compute distances, angles, torsions, ...

- c1: COM ATOMS=1-10
- c2: COM ATOMS=30-40
- d1: DISTANCE ATOMS=c1,c2 COMPONENTS
- f1: COMBINE ARG=d1.x,d1.y,d1.z POWERS=2,2,2
- a1: ANGLE ATOMS=14,15,16
- t1: TORSION ATOMS=20,c1,c2,23

Perform a metadynamics simulation

b1: METAD ARG=f1,a1 PACE=20 HEIGHT=0.5 SIGMA=0.05,0.1

Limit the exploration to a relevant region
b2: UPPER_WALL ARG=d1.z AT=1.0 KAPPA=0.1

Print the result
PRINT ARG=a1,t1,b1.bias,b2.bias FILE=colvar STRIDE=100

Syntax has changed from 1.3 to 2.0 release - much more flexible now

Example: SN2 reaction



Tribello, Bonomi, Branduardi, Camilloni, and Bussi, CPC (2014)

Example: path CV

Alanine dipeptide Path CVs[#] + WT-MetaD^{\$} with adaptive Gaussians[%] (path can be made with a single command this is just to show input flexibility)

just declare the RMSD^2 for five structures
t1: RMSD REFERENCE=c_1.pdb TYPE=OPTIMAL SQUARED
...etc for t2, t3, t4, t5 ...
calculate the sum of the exp of the five RMSDs
MATHEVAL ...

LABEL=dwn

```
ARG=t1,t2,t3,t4,t5 VAR=d1,d2,d3,d4,d5
FUNC=(exp(-770*d1)+exp(-770*d2)+exp(-770*d3)+exp(-770*d4)+exp(-770*d5))
PERIODIC=N0
```

... MATHEVAL

etc

do metadynamics

METAD HEIGHT=1.2 SIGMA=0.02 PACE=60 ARG=s,z ADAPTIVE=GEOM BIASFACTOR=5 TEMP=300

Tribello, Bonomi, Branduardi, Camilloni, and Bussi, CPC (2014)

[#]Branduardi, Gervasio, and Parrinello, JCP (2007)

^{\$}Barducci, Bussi, and Parrinello, PRL (2008)

[%]Branduardi, Bussi, and Parrinello, JCTC (2012)





Example: CV distribution

Lennard-Jones cluster at high T reweighted at low T. Free energy as a function of moments of coordination number distribution*

COORDINATIONNUMBER ...

```
SPECIES=1-7
MOMENTS=2-3
```

```
SWITCH={RATIONAL R_0=1.5 NN=8 MM=16}
LABEL=c1
```

```
... COORDINATIONNUMBER
```

```
#
```

calculate histograms from the moments
#

```
HISTOGRAM ...
```

ARG=c1.moment_2,c1.moment_3 STRIDE=10
REWEIGHT_TEMP=0.1 TEMP=0.2
GRID_MIN=0.2,-0.5 GRID_MAX=1.2,1.7 GRID_BIN=200,440
BANDWIDTH=0.01,0.01 KERNEL=triangular
GRID_WSTRIDE=10000000 GRID_WFILE=histo
... HISTOGRAM



Tribello, Ceriotti, and Parrinello, PNAS (2010)

On the web

Website: http://www.plumed-code.org/

Github: http://github.com/plumed/plumed2

User & developer mailing lists

User & developer manuals + tutorials





Plumed 2.0 is written in C++ and uses many of the advanced, object-oriented features of this language. This structure makes the implementation of collective coordinates and free energy methods straightorward. In fact, it should be possible to implement methods and collective coordinates (CV) by creating a single file and without touching any other part of the code. Furthermore, to implement new methodology does not require one to be some sort of C++ wizzard. Rather, the code has been specifically redisigned to make the implementation of new CVs and new free energy methods straightforward so as to encourage people to implement whatever new functionality they require. This document serves then to provide an introduction as to how to go about implementing new functionality in plumed. A good starting point is **Base classes for CVs, functions, biases, etc.** as this page contains links to parts of the manual where you can find information on how to go about implementing CV, functions and biases. Another useful page is the **Tool Box** page, which contains information on the many reusable objects that have been implemented in plumed.

If you want to understand a little more about the code and the way that we use the various features of C++ before you start then we describe this breifly here:

A brief introduction to the plumed core

And finally, for the developers of MD codes, we provide information as to how to incorperate plumed into your codes here

How to add plumed to an MD code

Lastly, we ask that contributors endeavor to maintain the portability of plumed by, as much as possible, using only the STL library and lapack in modifications. If you need to use any less standard library (e.g. Boost, Sockets) please ensure that your functionality is not installed during a default compilation. However, do feel free to provide alternative compilation options that incorperate your

TAR-Tat binding





Oligopeptides mimicking TAT developed in G.Varani's lab* (UoW)

Mechanism of binding?

*Davidson et al, PNAS (2009)

Pretend binding mode is unknown

- GROMACS 4 MD code* (+PLUMED[#])
- parmbsc0 force field[%]
- Explicit water (TIP3P^{\$}, ~I2k molecules)
- Explicit counter-ions (NaCl 150mM)

Pulling on TAR-peptide distance: problem is too complex, difficult to reach the proper binding site...



*Hess, Kutzner, Van Der Spoel and Lindahl JCTC (2008) [#]www.plumed-code.org [%]Perez et al, BJ (2007) ^{\$}Jorgensen et al, JCP (1983)

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Pulling on TAR-peptide distance: problem is too complex, difficult to reach the proper binding site...

Binding is driven by electrostatics: why not pulling the "electrostatic energy"?

Pulling the estimated interaction energy

pulling out

pulling in (from NMR structure) (from unbound structure)

$$s = G^{DH} = \frac{1}{k_B T \epsilon_w} \sum_{j \in B} \sum_{i \in A} q_i q_j \frac{e^{-\kappa |\mathbf{r}_{ij}|}}{|\mathbf{r}_{ij}|}$$
$$V(t,s) = \frac{1}{2} k \left(s_0 + (s_1 - s_0) \frac{t}{T} - G^{DH} \right)^2$$



Pulling the estimated interaction energy



$$s = G^{DH} = \frac{1}{k_B T \epsilon_w} \sum_{j \in B} \sum_{i \in A} q_i q_j \frac{e^{-\kappa |\mathbf{r}_{ij}|}}{|\mathbf{r}_{ij}|}$$

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$$V(t,s) = \frac{1}{2}k\left(s_0 + (s_1 - s_0)\frac{t}{T} - G^{DH}\right)^2$$



Comparison with NMR structure



inverse orientation

correct pocket correct orientation

*Davidson et al, PNAS (2009) Do, Carloni, Varani and Bussi, JCTC (2013)

When performance is an issue

Biased sampling is expected to provide a huge speedup provided good CVs are used.

However good CVs are sometime expensive:

- •Steinhardt order parameters¹
- •Path/Property maps²
- •Secondary structure CVs³
- •SPRINT⁴
- •Sketch maps⁵
- •DH-Energy⁶



¹Steinhardt, Nelson, and Ronchetti, PRB (1983); Trudu, Donadio, and Parrinello, PRL (2006);
 ²Branduardi, Gervasio, and Parrinello, JCP (2007); Spiwok and Králová, JCP(2011);
 ³Pietrucci and Laio, JCTC (2009); ⁴Pietrucci and Andreoni, PRL (2011);
 ⁵Tribello, Ceriotti, and Parrinello, PNAS (2012); ⁶Do, Carloni, Varani, and Bussi, JCTC (2013)

Multiple time stepping

Compute PLUMED forces every *n* steps

$$\rightarrow \mathsf{MD} \rightarrow \mathsf{MD} \rightarrow \mathsf{PL} \rightarrow$$

$$t_{tot} = t_{MD} + t_{PL}/n$$

$$e^{A+B} \approx e^{\frac{A}{2}} e^B e^{\frac{A}{2}}$$

Forces from PLUMED scaled up by a factor $n^{\#}$

Reversible trajectories

[#]Tuckerman, Berne, and Martyna, JCP (1992); Sexton and Weingarten, Nucl. Phys. B (1992)

RNA/protein complex



Overall speedup



PLUMED overhead can be decreased by a factor nEven n=2 can be interesting!

Ferrarotti, Bottaro, Perez-Villa, and Bussi, submitted

<u>Brute force</u>: very long simulations distributed computing

Based on annealing: simulated annealing parallel tempering simulated tempering

<u>Based on *a priori* physical insight</u>: umbrella sampling steered MD metadynamics adiabatic free-energy, temperature accelerated MD







Replica exchange



Ladder of replicas:

- •"reference" replica
- •"ergodic" replica
- •as many as needed in the middle (depends on "how different")

In parallel tempering, "ergodic" means "high T"

MetaD used to "increase T"



time is spent on the desired region $\exp(-F/(T+\Delta T))$ ΔT tunes the explored region

(initial rate $\omega = \Delta T/\tau = 2.4$ kcal/mol/ps)

(Hamiltonian) replica exchange



•Replicas with different value of $(T+\Delta T)=\gamma T$

GACC tetranucleotide





24 (T-REMD) x 8 (H-REMD) replicas $\approx 60 \mu s$ total

In comparison with poly-peptides, roughly 3x complexity per residue

Bergonzo, Henriksen, Roe, Swails, Roitberg, and Cheatham, JCTC (2014)

GACC tetranucleotide

Amber99-chiOL[#] TIP-3P water[%] GROMACS 4.6^{\$} PLUMED 2.0[@]

Each nucleotide: min(7 backbone dihedrals puckering minimum distance from other bases (total 28x1D+4x2D concurrent MetaD)

 $min(d_1, d_2, d_3)$

16 replicas $\gamma = 1-4$ $\alpha \approx 40\%-70\%$

[#]Zgarbova et al, JCTC (2010)
[%] Jorgensen et al, JCP (1983)
^{\$}Hess et al, JCTC (2008)
[@]Tribello et al, CPC (2014)

Dihedral distribution





Relative stability of rotamers



Relative stability of rotamers

Take home message

PLUMED: an open source plugin for molecular dynamics

A posteriori/on-the-fly analysis of MD

Many CVs and biasing methods (metadynamics et al)

Compatible with several MD engines

http://www.plumed-code.org

Acknowledgements

Andrea Perez-Villa Sandro Bottaro Alejandro Gil-Ley

Marco Jacopo Ferrarotti Do Trang

PLUMED developers: Gareth Tribello Max Bonomi Davide Branduardi Carlo Camilloni

ERC for funding CINECA for computing time

PLUMED+VMD (GUI)

		Plumed-GUI collective variable analysis tool	
<u>F</u> ile	<u>E</u> dit	Templates <u>S</u> tructure	<u>H</u> elp
untitled.plumed			
		Enter collective variable definitions below, in PLUMED syntax. Click 'Plot' to evaluate them on the 'top' trajectory. VMD atom selections in square brackets expand automatically. For example: protein: COM ATOMS=[chain A and name CA] ligand: COM ATOMS=[chain B and noh] DISTANCE ATOMS=protein,ligand Default UNITS are nm, ps and kJ/mol unless changed. Right mouse button provides help on keywords.	
UNITS grp: d1:	LENG GROU DIST	TH=A ENERGY=kcal/mol TIME=ps UNITS IP ATOMS=[chain A and name CA] CANCE ATOMS=grp,200 Insert full template line below cursor	
ALPHARI	MSD R	RESIDUES= <residue_selection> TYPE=DRMSC LENGTH ENERGY TIME NATURAL MM=12</residue_selection>	
Options			
◆ No PBC ◇ From trajectory ◇ Box: Mark data points			
Plumed version: 1.3 • 2.0 Path to executable: /home/toni/bin/plumed Browse			
Plot			

http://www.ks.uiuc.edu/Research/vmd

Giorgino, CPC (2014) - see http://github.com/tonigi/vmd_plumed

Supported MD codes

GROMACS - fast, tuned for biomolecules, open source NAMD - fast, tuned for biomolecules, scalable LAMMPS - very general and scalable, open source QuantumESPRESSO - DFT, open source AMBER/sander, many force methods (QMMM, semi-empirical,...)

+ some code has PLUMED support out-of-the-box

PLUMED is a library with a documented API thus, you can easily add your own code!

http://www.gromacs.org http://www.ks.uiuc.edu/Research/namd http://lammps.sandia.gov http://www.quantum-espresso.org http://ambermd.org

Molecular Dynamics

$$E_{\text{total}} = \sum_{\text{bonds}} k_{\text{b}} \left(\ell - \ell_{0} \right)^{2} + \sum_{\text{angles}} k_{a} \left(\theta - \theta_{0} \right)^{2}$$
$$+ \sum_{\text{torsions}} \frac{1}{2} V_{n} \left[1 + \cos(n\omega - \gamma) \right]^{2}$$
$$+ \sum_{j=1}^{N-1} \sum_{i=j+1}^{N} \left\{ \varepsilon_{i,j} \left[\left(\frac{r_{0ij}}{r_{ij}} \right)^{12} - 2 \left(\frac{r_{0ij}}{r_{ij}} \right)^{6} \right] + \frac{q_{i}q_{j}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r_{ij}} \right\}$$

Classical empirical force field:

- Chemically motivated interactions
- Atomistic detail
- Water and ions explicitly modeled
- •No polarization, no chemical reactions

Large computers required 5-100 ns/day

Open source philosophy

Do you want to contribute:

- reaction coordinates?
- free energy methods?
- source code cleaning?
- write documentation?
- port to other MD code?

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Your code will be available for free, forever (also to you!)

Your method/coordinate will be usable by many people immediately

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*this is good for citations, too!

GPUs (gromacs)

Load balancing shifts load to GPU when PLUMED is too expensive