



GENESIS

Generalized-ensemble simulation system

GENESIS Tutorial 4 String Method

Lecturer: Yasuhiro Matsunaga
TA: Jaewoon Jung, Chigusa Kobayashi,
Koichi Tamura, Motoshi Kamiya

2017/03/01

Contents

I. Most probable pathway with the string method

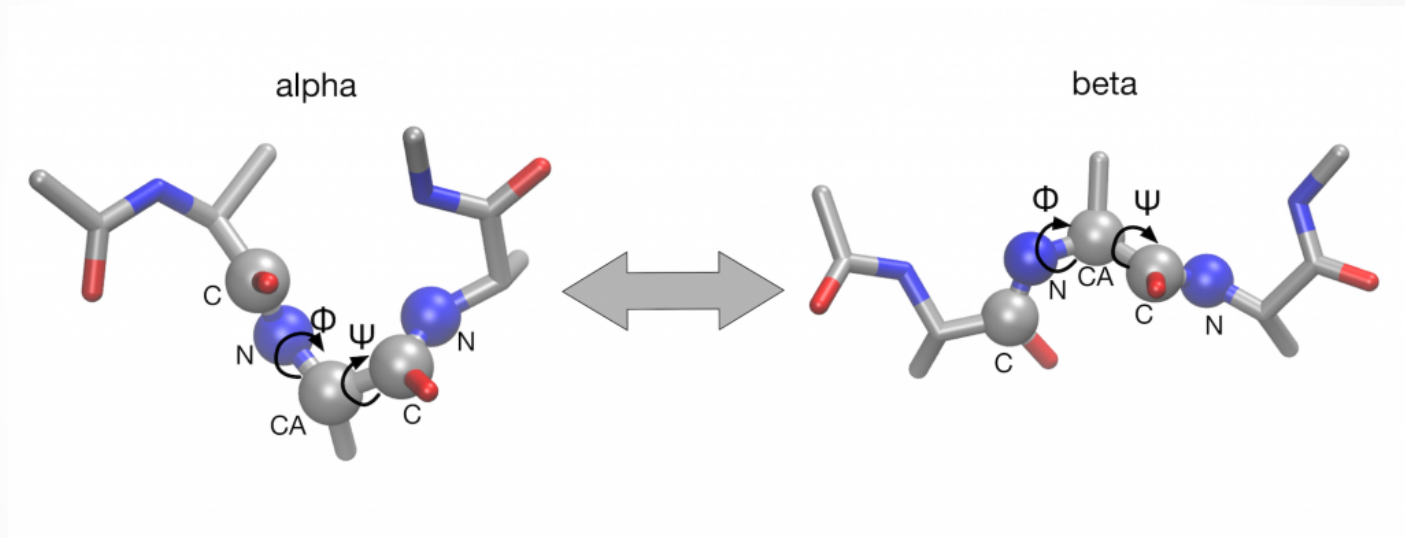
- ✓ Equilibration along an initial pathway
- ✓ String method
- ✓ Visualization of the pathways

II. Free energy profile along the pathway

- ✓ Equilibration along the pathway
- ✓ Umbrella sampling along the pathway
- ✓ Analysis of free energy profile

Target system

Conformational change of alanine-tripeptide (same as REMD's)

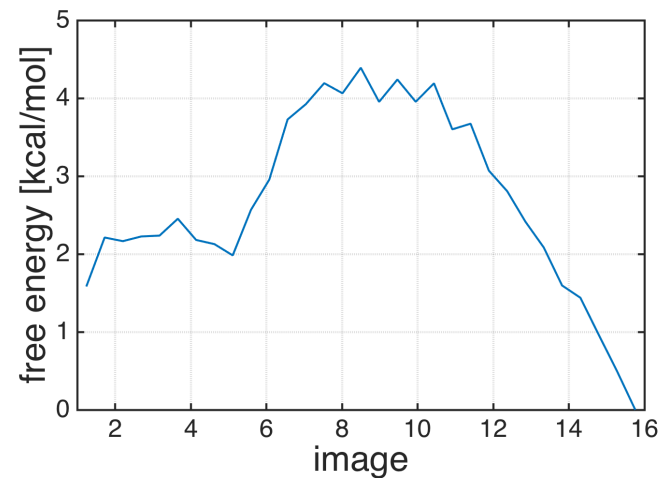
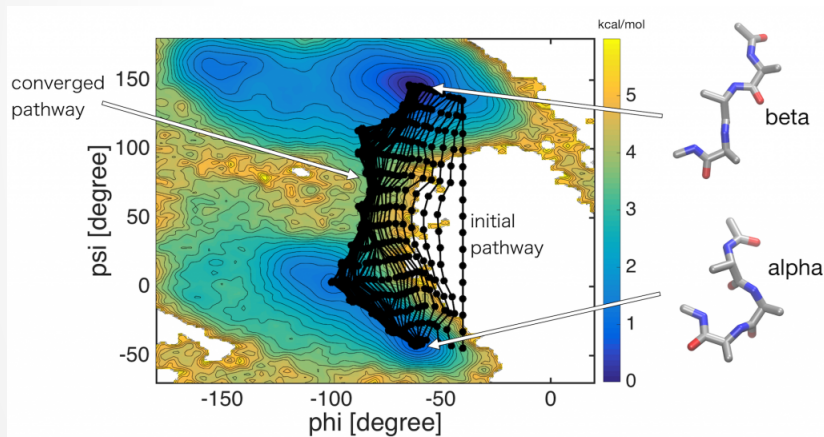


How can we characterize this conformational change by MD simulation?

Two main results obtained by this tutorial

Pathways (=most probable pathway)
in the dihedral angle space

Free energy profile along the pathway



Gets insights into causalities

Identifies transition state

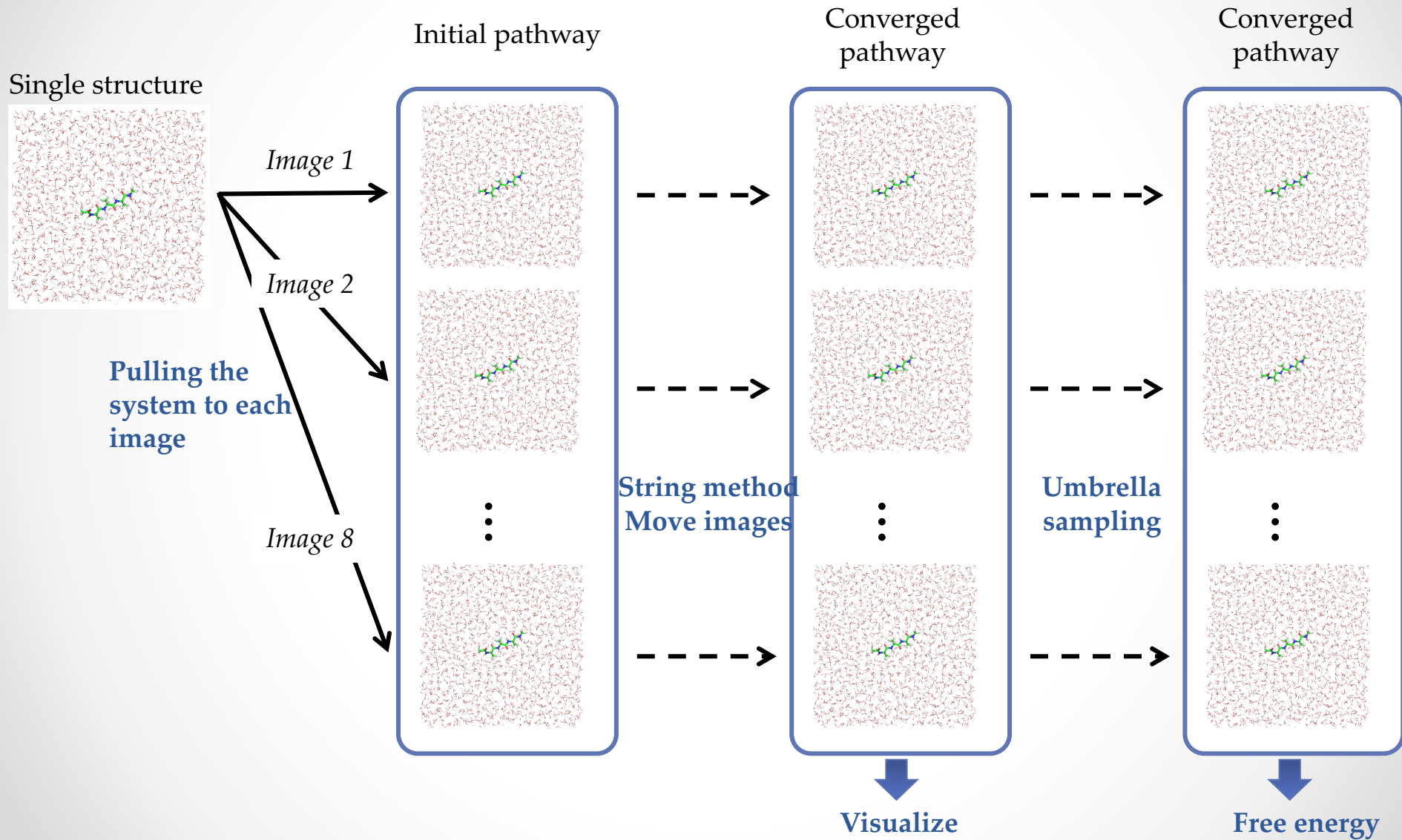
Basic usage

```
# enter the login node  
$ ssh -Y -l userXX XXXXXX
```

```
# enter a computational node  
$ ssh -Y XXX
```

```
# change the current directory to Tutorial_4  
$ cd ~/Tutorial_4/
```

Flow of string method simulations



Preparation

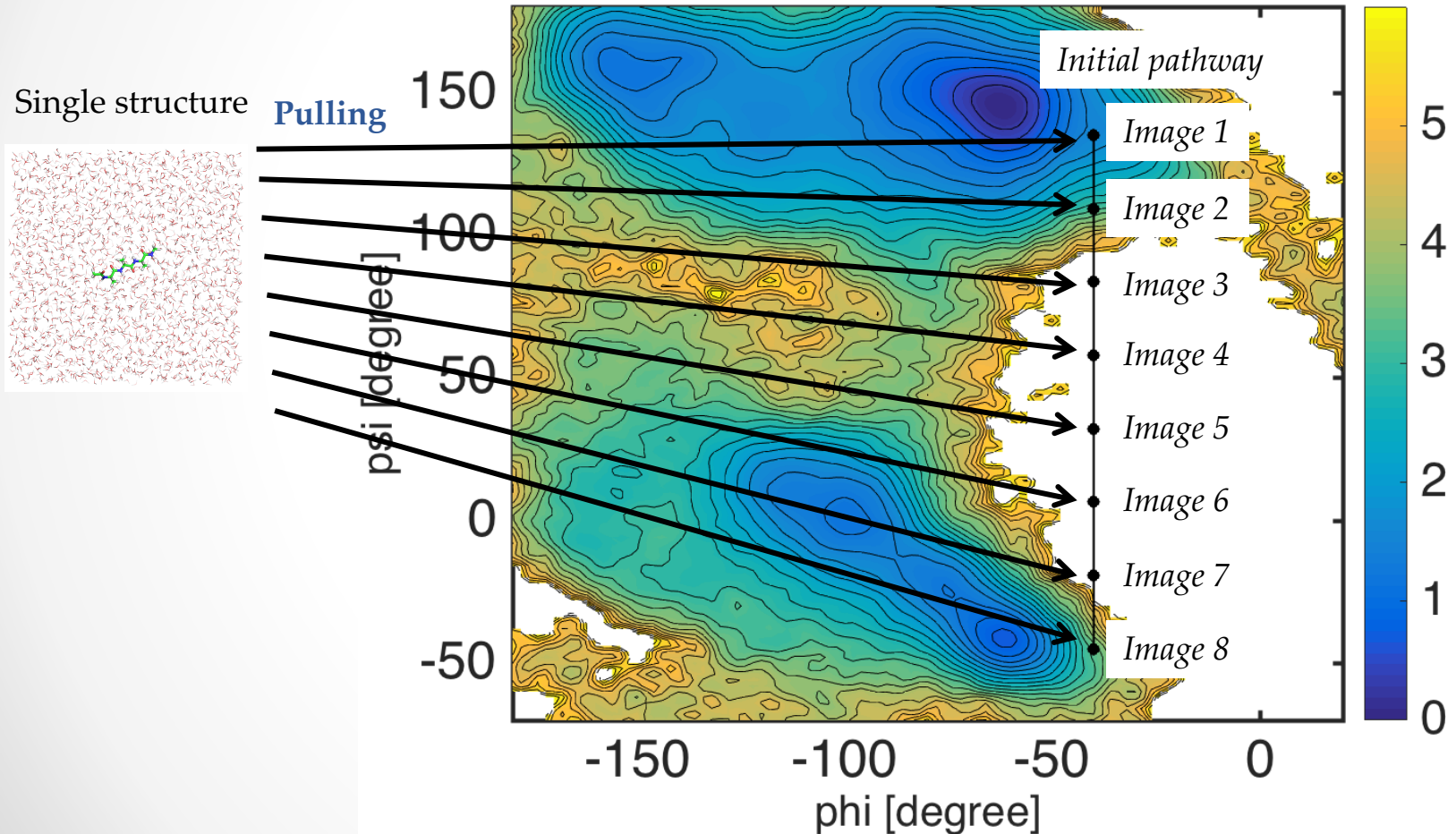
```
$ cd ~/Tutorial_4/

$ ls
0_setup          2_pre-equilibration  4_string_method  6_umbrella
1_minimize       3_equilibration      5_visualize      7_analysis
```

We will skip step 0 to 3 because these are same as REMD's

We will change the directory from 3_initial_path to 6_visualization step by step

Step3. Pulling the system toward images along the initial pathway



Control file for GENESIS spdyn

The RPATH module in GENESIS can simulate replicas **without string method** performed (rpath_period = 0).

```
[INPUT]
rstfile = ../2_minimize_pre-equi/step2.4.rst
```

```
[OUTPUT]
logfile      = {}.log
dcdfile      = {}.dcd
rstfile      = {}.rst
rpathfile    = {}.rpath
```

```
[ENERGY]
forcefield    = CHARMM
electrostatic = PME
switchdist    = 10.0
cutoffdist    = 12.0
pairlistdist  = 13.5
```

```
[DYNAMICS]
integrator    = LEAP
nsteps        = 2000
timestep      = 0.002
eneout_period = 1000
crdout_period = 1000
rstout_period = 2000
```

```
[CONSTRAINTS]
rigid_bond    = YES      # use SHAKE/SETTLE
```

Replica index is
automatically
inserted into {}
of the output
filename.

```
[ENSEMBLE]
ensemble      = NPT
tpcontrol     = LANGEVIN
temperature   = 300.00
pressure      = 1.0
```

```
[RPATH]
nreplica      = 8
rpath_period  = 0
rest_function = 1 2
```

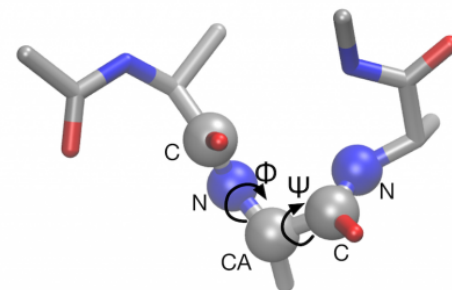
```
[SELECTION]
group1        = atomindex:15
group2        = atomindex:17
group3        = atomindex:19
group4        = atomindex:25
group5        = atomindex:27
```

```
[RESTRAINTS]
nfunctions    = 2
```

```
function1     = DIHED
constant1     = 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0
reference1    = -40 -40 -40 -40 -40 -40 -40 -40
select_index1 = 1 2 3 4 # PHI
```

```
function2     = DIHED
constant2     = 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0
reference2    = -45.0 -19.3 6.4 32.1 57.9 83.6 109.3 135.0
select_index2 = 2 3 4 5 # PSI
```

Simulate replicas
without string method



Images along the initial
pathway

Running a job

```
$ cd 3_initial_path/  
$ ls  
run.inp      run.sh
```

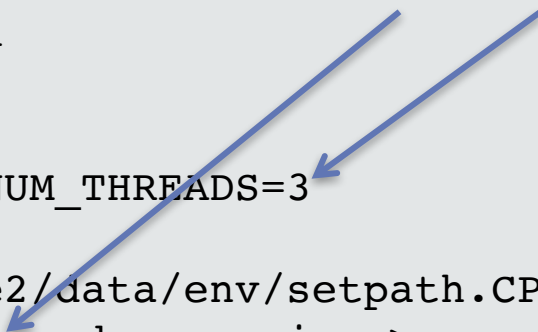
```
$ cat run.sh  
#!/bin/bash
```

```
export OMP_NUM_THREADS=3
```

```
source /home2/data/env/setpath.CPU.DP  
mpirun -np 8 spdyn run.inp >run.out
```

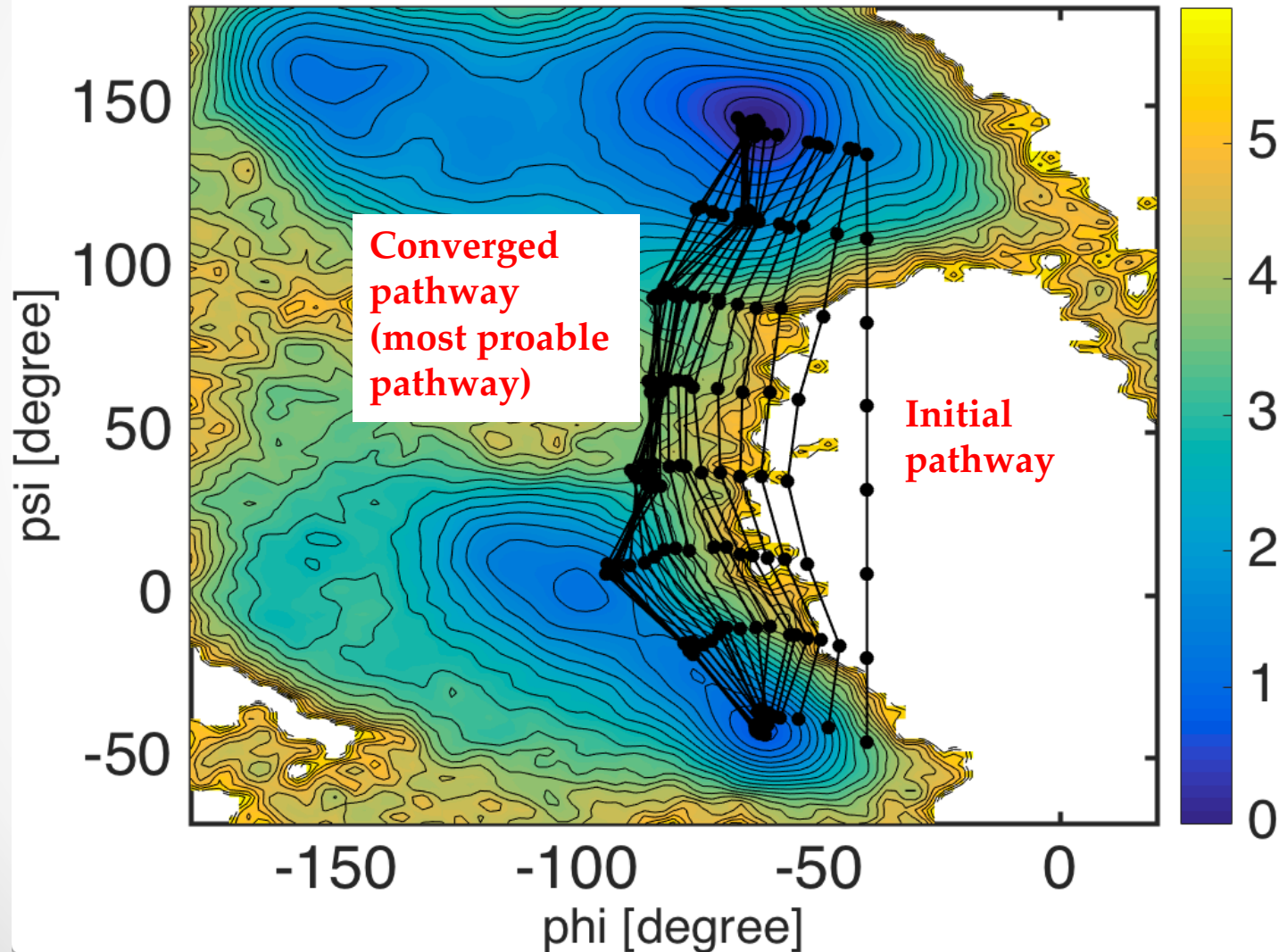
```
$ ./run.sh
```

3 threads × 8 MPI procs = 24 CPU cores



This will finish in about 2 minutes

Step4. String method



Control file for GENESIS spdyn

The RPATH module updates images every `rpath_period = 500`

```
[INPUT]
rstfile = ../3_initial_path/{}.rst
```

```
[OUTPUT]
logfile      = {}.log
dcdfile      = {}.dcd
rstfile      = {}.rst
rpathfile    = {}.rpath
```

```
[ENERGY]
forcefield    = CHARMM
electrostatic = PME
switchdist    = 10.0
cutoffdist    = 12.0
pairlistdist  = 13.5
```

```
[DYNAMICS]
integrator    = LEAP
nsteps        = 10000
timestep      = 0.002
eneout_period = 250
crdout_period = 250
rstout_period = 10000
```

```
[CONSTRAINTS]
rigid_bond    = YES      # use SHAKE/SETTLE
```

```
[ENSEMBLE]
ensemble      = NPT
tpcontrol     = LANGEVIN
temperature   = 300.00
pressure      = 1.0
```

```
[RPATH]
nreplica      = 8
rpath_period  = 500
delta         = 0.035
rest_function  = 1 2
```

```
[SELECTION]
group1        = atomindex:15
group2        = atomindex:17
group3        = atomindex:19
group4        = atomindex:25
group5        = atomindex:27
```

```
[RESTRAINTS]
nfunctions    = 2
```

```
function1     = DIHED
constant1     = 50.0 50.0 50.0 50.0 50.0 50.0 50.0 50.0
reference1     = 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
select_index1 = 1 2 3 4 # PHI
```

```
function2     = DIHED
constant2     = 50.0 50.0 50.0 50.0 50.0 50.0 50.0 50.0
reference2     = 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
select_index2 = 2 3 4 5 # PSI
```

Stronger force constant

Images are automatically read from rst files

Running a job

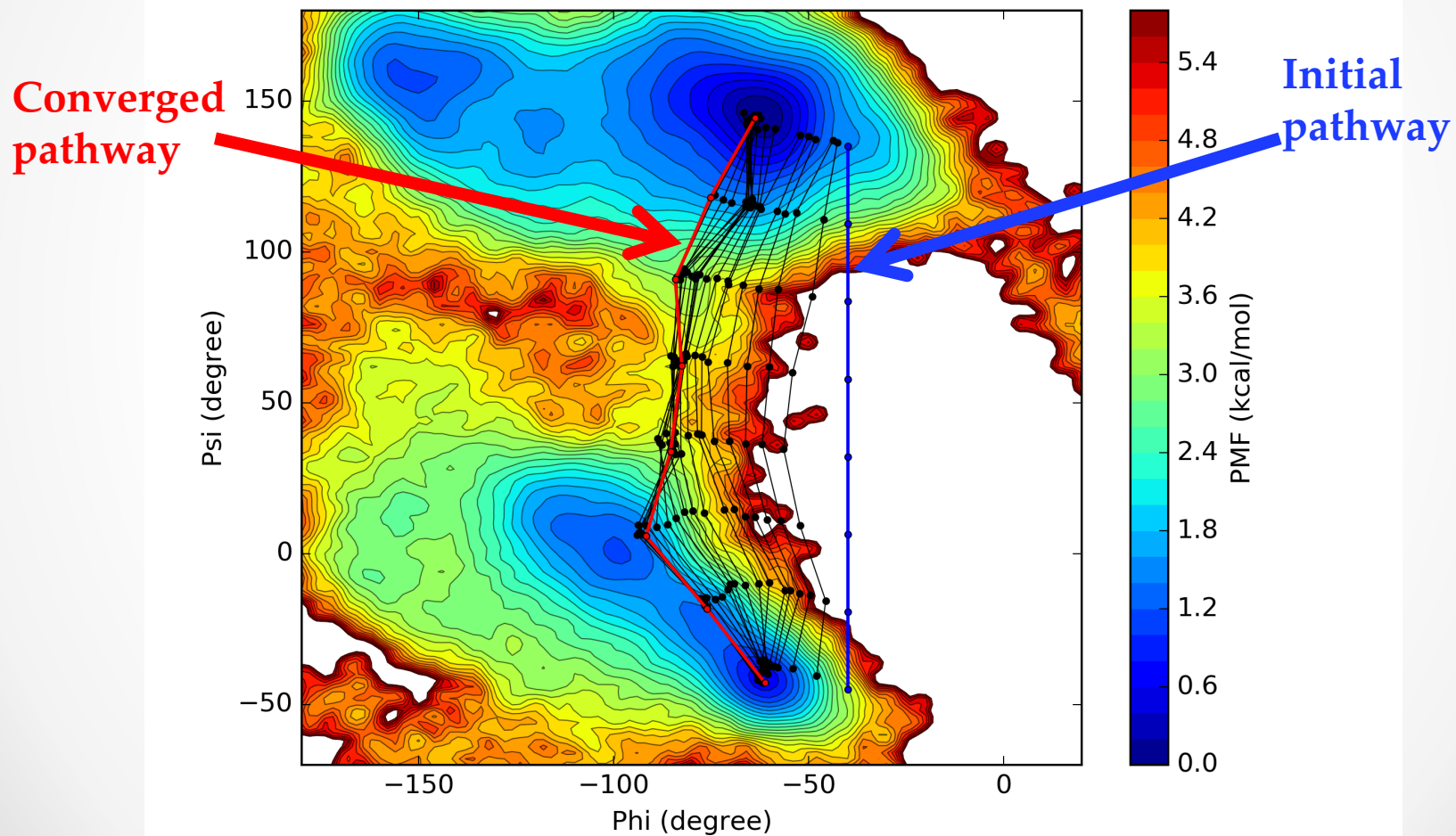
```
$ cd 4_string_method/  
$ ls  
run.inp      run.sh  
  
$ cat run.sh  
#!/bin/bash  
  
export OMP_NUM_THREADS=3  
  
source /home2/data/env/setpath.CPU.DP  
mpirun -np 8 spdyn run.inp >run.out  
  
$ ./run.sh
```

This will finish in about **13 minutes**

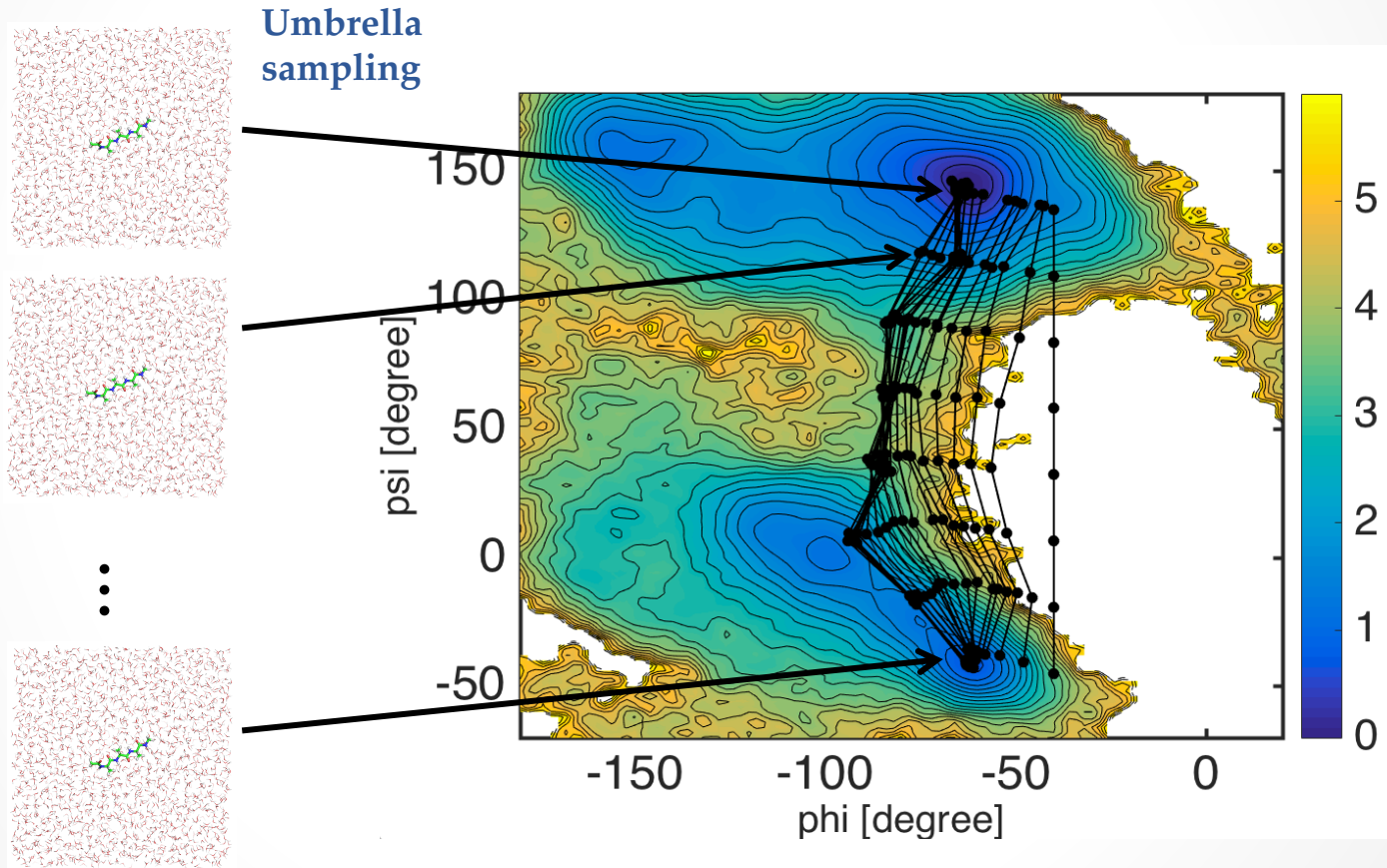
Step5. Visualization of pathways using a Python script

```
$ cd 5_visualize/  
$ ls  
plot.py    pmf.mat    xi.mat     yi.mat  
  
# plot.py visualize ../4_string_method/*.rpath  
$ python3 plot.py  
  
# display plot.png or please scp it to your local machine  
$ display plot.png
```

plot.png



Step6. Umbrella sampling around the converged pathway



Control file for GENESIS spdyn

The RPATH module in GENESIS can simulate replicas **without string method** performed (`rpath_period = 0`).

```
[INPUT]
rstfile = ../4_string_method/{}.rst
```

```
[OUTPUT]
logfile      = {}.log
dcdfile      = {}.dcd
rstfile      = {}.rst
rpathfile    = {}.rpath
```

```
[ENERGY]
forcefield    = CHARMM
electrostatic = PME
switchdist    = 10.0
cutoffdist    = 12.0
pairlistdist  = 13.5
```

```
[DYNAMICS]
integrator    = LEAP
nsteps        = 10000
timestep      = 0.002
eneout_period = 50
crdout_period = 50
rstout_period = 10000
```

```
[CONSTRAINTS]
rigid_bond    = YES      # use SHAKE/SETTLE
```

```
[ENSEMBLE]
ensemble      = NPT
tpcontrol     = LANGEVIN
temperature   = 300.00
pressure      = 1.0
```

```
[RPATH]
nreplica      = 8
rpath_period  = 0
rest_function  = 1 2
```

```
[SELECTION]
group1        = atomindex:15
group2        = atomindex:17
group3        = atomindex:19
group4        = atomindex:25
group5        = atomindex:27
```

```
[RESTRAINTS]
nfunctions    = 2

function1     = DIHED
constant1     = 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0
reference1    = 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
select_index1 = 1 2 3 4 # PHI
```

```
function2     = DIHED
constant2     = 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0
reference2    = 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
select_index2 = 2 3 4 5 # PSI
```

Stronger force constant

Images are automatically read from rst files

Running a job

```
$ cd 6_umbrella/  
$ ls  
run.inp      run.sh  
  
$ cat run.sh  
#!/bin/bash  
  
export OMP_NUM_THREADS=3  
  
source /home2/data/env/setpath.CPU.DP  
mpirun -np 8 spdyn run.inp >run.out  
  
$ ./run.sh
```

This will finish in about **13 minutes**

Step7. Analysis of free energy profile along the converged pathway

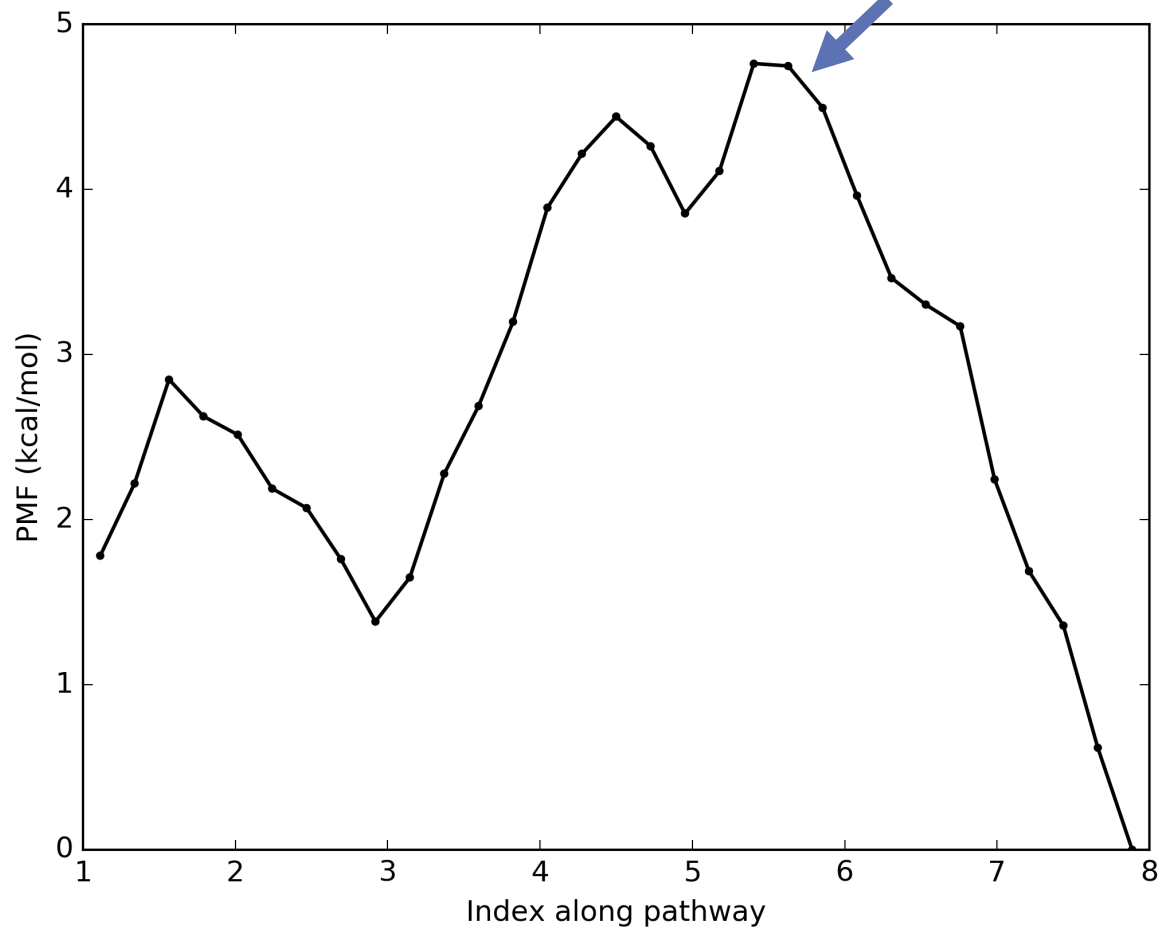
```
$ cd 7_analysis/  
$ ls  
mbar_analysis.inp      pathcv_analysis.inp    plot.pypmf_analysis.inp  
remd_convert.inp      run.shtrj_analysis.inp  
  
# run the analysis  
$ ./run.sh  
  
# display plot.png or please scp it to your local machine  
$ display plot.png
```

What run.sh does

- Calls trj_analysis to calculate dihedral angles from umbrella sampling data
- Calls mbar_analysis to perform MBAR and obtain unbiasing weights from dihedral angle data
- Calls pathcv_analysis to get tangential and perpendicular coordinates to the pathway
- Calls pmf_analysis to evaluate free energy profile (pmf.dat) from the MBAR weights and tangential coordinates to the pathway

plot.png

Barrier suggests a transition state



Advanced topics

- REUS instead of Umbrella sampling
- Cartesian coordinates instead of dihedral angles
- Targeted MD for generating an initial pathway
- Tool for preparing rst files along an initial pathway (rpath_generator)

Please check GENESIS website (some topics will be soon illustrated in updated tutorials)

References

<http://www.aics.riken.jp/labs/cbrt/tutorial/>



GENESIS

Generalized-ensemble simulation system



理化学研究所 計算科学研究機構
粒子系生物物理研究チーム
Computational Biophysics Research Team
RIKEN Advanced Institute for Computational Science

[Home](#) [Download](#) [Installation](#) [Usage](#) [Tutorials](#) [Benchmark](#) [Publications](#) [Developers](#) [Contact us](#) [Forum](#)

[Home](#) > [Tutorials](#)

Search

News

GENESIS 1.1.1 released!
Sep 7th, 2016

GENESIS 1.1.0 released!
Jul 29th, 2016

GENESIS 1.1.0 will be released on
Jul. 29, 2016!

Jul 20th, 2016

GENESIS paper selected as one of
top ten WCMS Articles 2015!

Tutorials

We show tutorials for basic and advanced MD simulations with GENESIS. These tutorials are useful for not only GENESIS beginners but also experts who want to know newly-introduced functions. Before starting the tutorials, the users are recommended to get [VMD](#) and [gnuplot](#), both of which are free software, to visualize MD trajectories and plot data. GENESIS should be installed in your computer with [OpenMPI](#). Note that in the tutorial we will use various linux commands such as [grep](#), [cut](#), [paste](#), [tail](#), [sed](#), [tee](#), and [awk](#), and also utilize a pipe (|) to combine the commands. If you do not know their basic usage, learn them in advance.

- [Basic molecular dynamics simulations](#)
- [Replica-exchange molecular dynamics simulations](#)
- [Advanced molecular dynamics simulations](#)
- [Trajectory analysis tools](#)

Hands-on tutorials

✓AICS Software "GENESIS" Hands-On Tutorial (Jan. 11, 2017) **NEW!**
Slides in PDF format (Japanese): [Lecture part](#) , [Exercise part](#) 