



Adaptive Resolution Simulation for Soft Matter and More: Applications and New Developments

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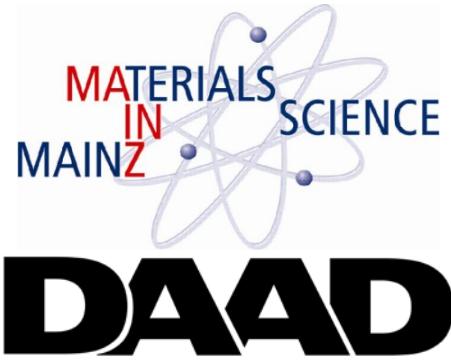
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Pep Espanol, Madrid

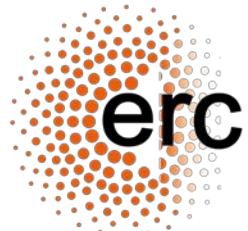
Rafa Delgado Buscalioni, Madrid

C. Clementi and her group (Rice), G. Ciccotti (Rome), ...



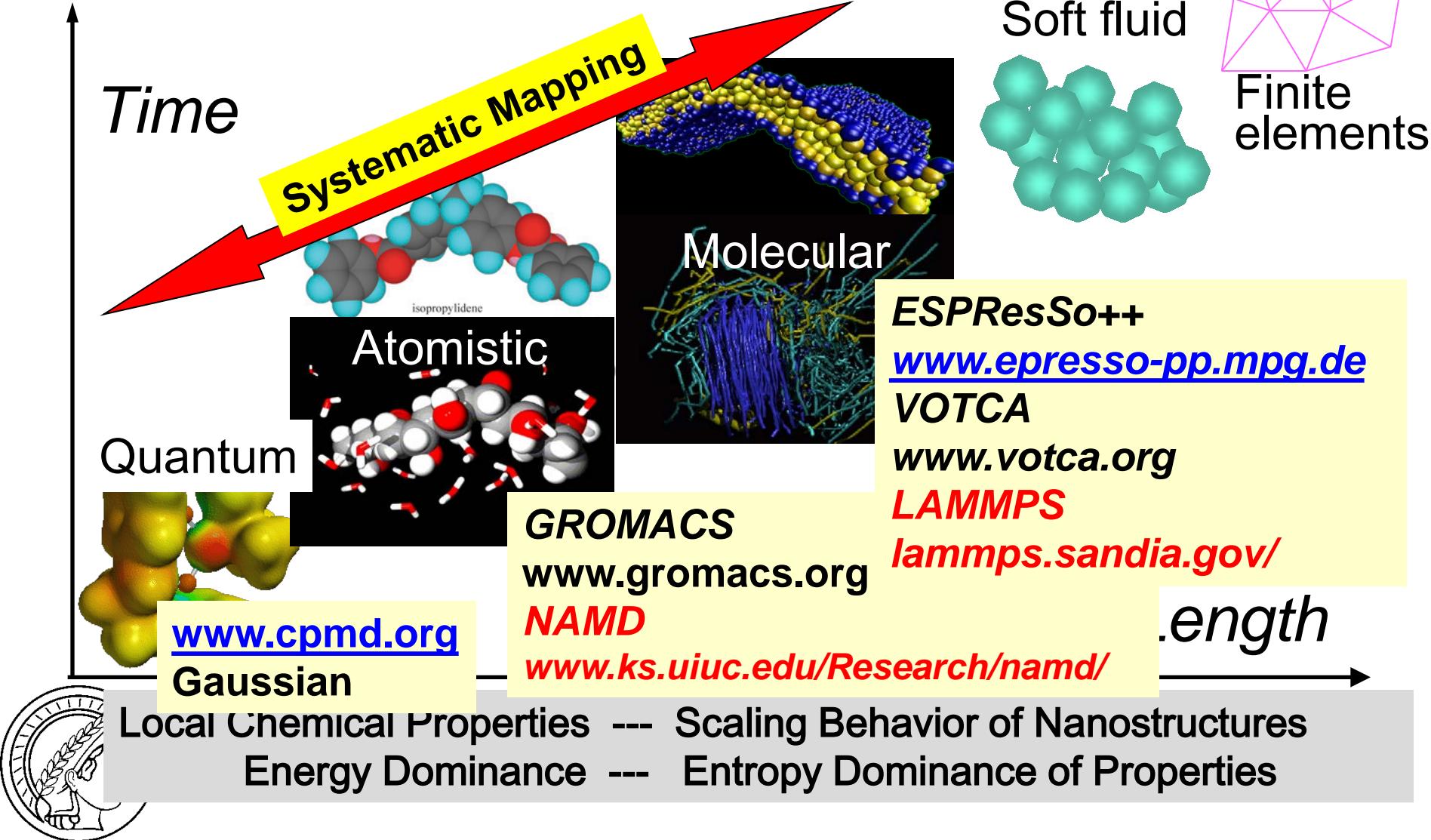
DAAD

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DAAD, KITP(NSF), DFG, ERC ...**

Characteristic Time and Length Scales



Quantum



www.cpmd.org

Gaussian

Local Chemical Properties

Energy Dominance --- Entropy Dominance of Properties

GROMACS

www.gromacs.org

NAMD

www.ks.uiuc.edu/Research/namd/

ESPResSo++

www.espresso-pp.mpg.de

VOTCA

www.votca.org

LAMMPS

lammps.sandia.gov/

.length



Energy Scale $k_B T$ for $T=300K$



$$E = 1.38 \cdot 10^{-23} J / K \cdot 300K$$

$$kT \approx 4.1 \cdot 10^{-21} J$$

$$kT \approx 2.5 \cdot 10^{-2} eV$$

$$kT \approx 9.5 \cdot 10^{-4} F$$

$$kT \approx 4.1 \cdot 10^{-21} Nm$$

$$kT \approx 4.1 \cdot 10^{-21} mol$$

$$kT \approx 4.1 \cdot 10^{-19} J / mol$$

$$E \approx 5 \cdot 10^{-19} J \approx 80kT$$

$$E \approx 4kT - 10kT$$

Electrostatics

Mechanics
Membranes, AFM

Microscopy

...

True challenge for simulations:
All atom force fields not transferable and
usually not accurate enough!

Chemical Bond
Hydrogen Bond

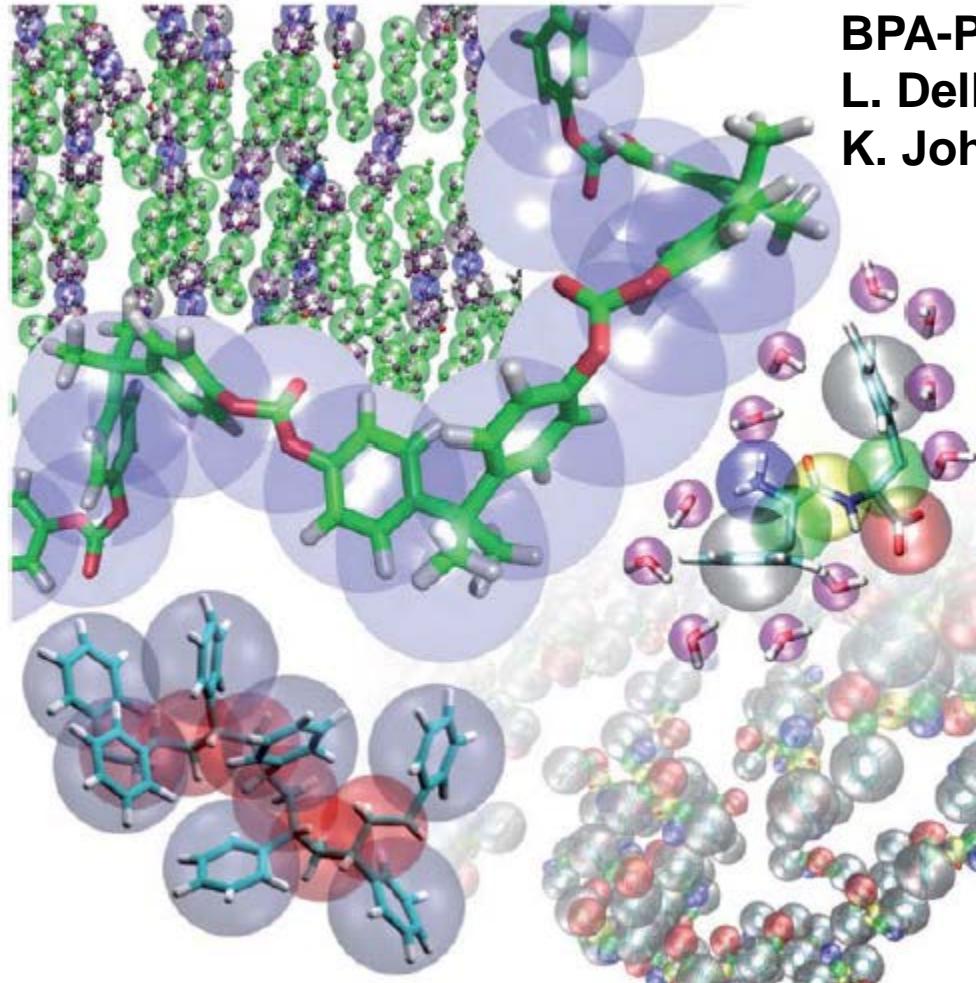
Coarse Graining of Macromolecules: Examples



Azo Benzene LCs

C. Peter, L. Delle Site,
D. Marx

Polystyrene,
(w/wo additives)
V. Harmandaris,
D. Fritz
N. Van der Vegt

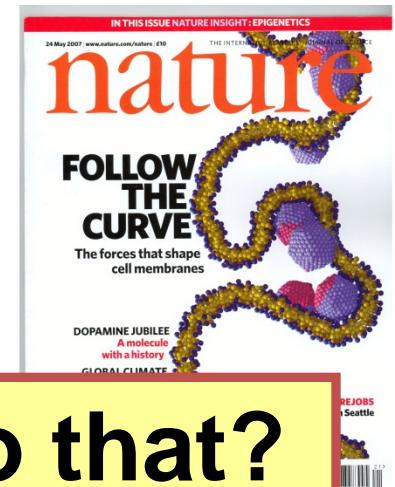
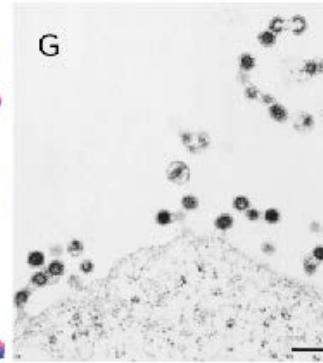
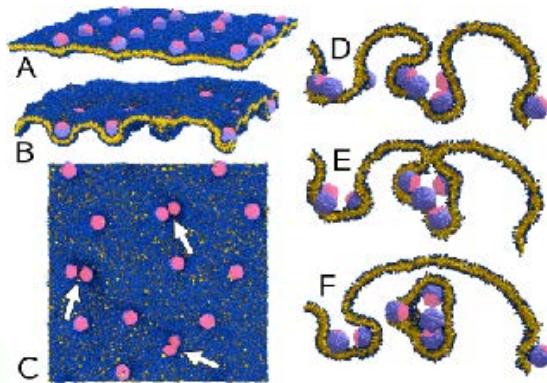
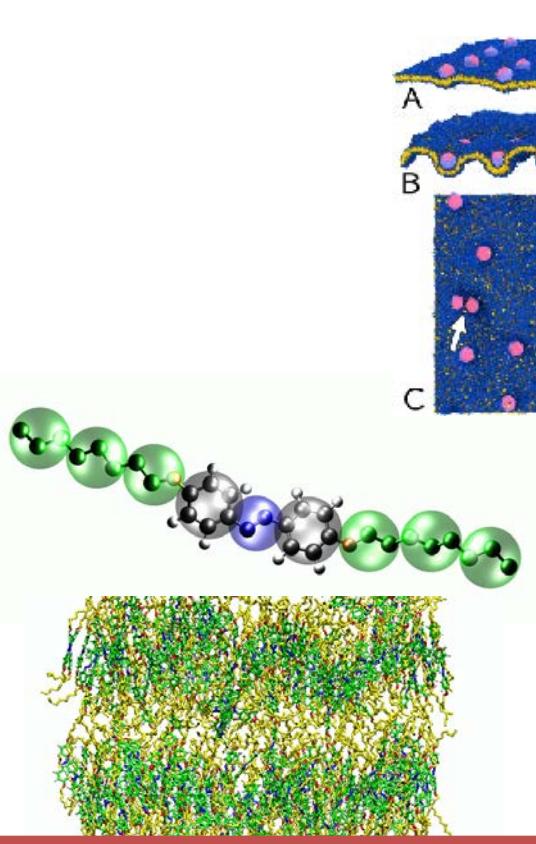
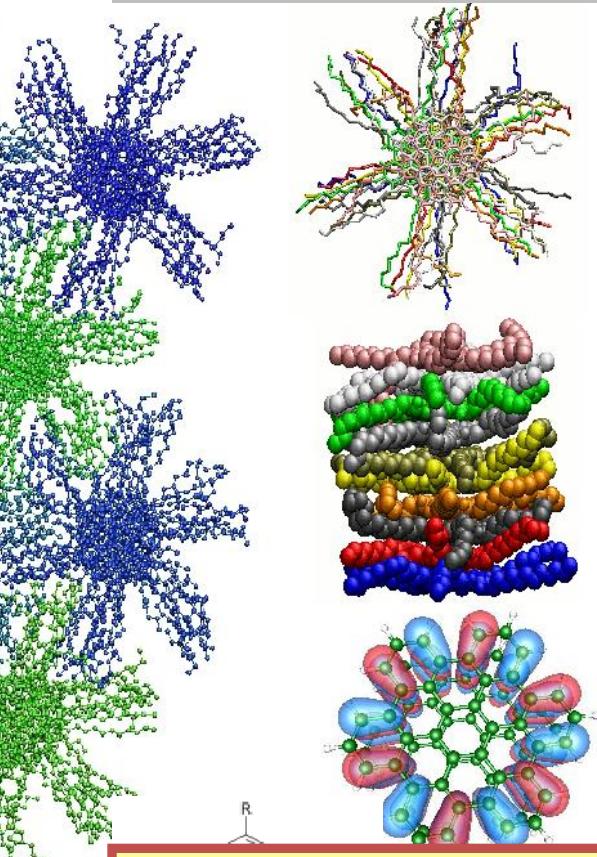


BPA-PC

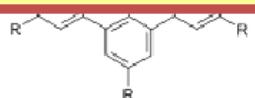
L. Delle Site, C. Abrams
K. Johnston (1998ff)

Peptides
C. Peter

Standard Approach: Run whole system on one level of resolution.



Do we always need/want to do that?



C. Peter et al, 2008ff

M. Deserno et al.,
Nature, 2007

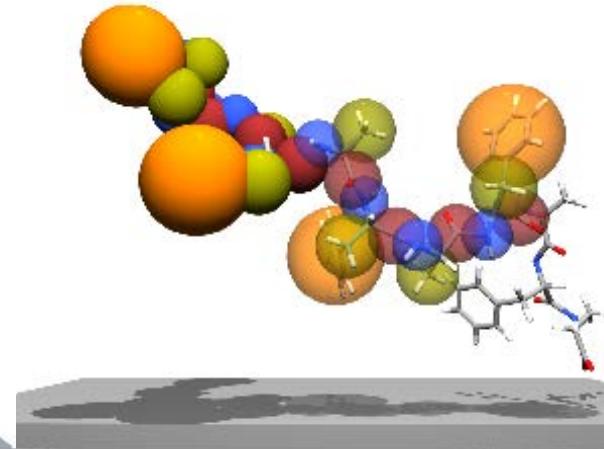
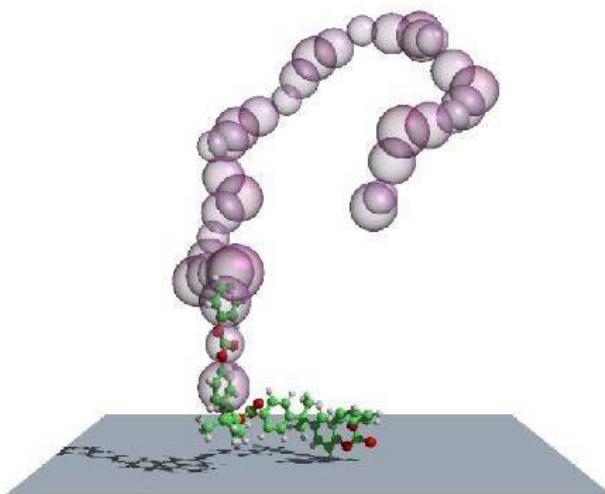
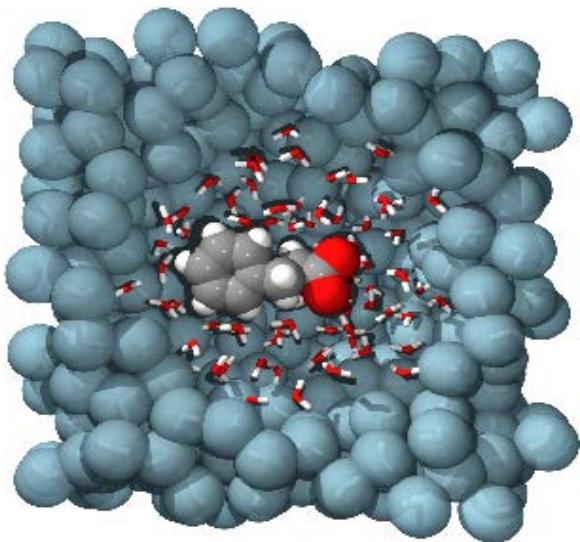
Andrienko et al,
PRL 98, 227402 (2007)



AdResS: Adaptive Resolution Simulations

M. Praprotnik, L. Delle Site, KK, Ann. Rev. Phys. Chem. 2008, 59: 545-71

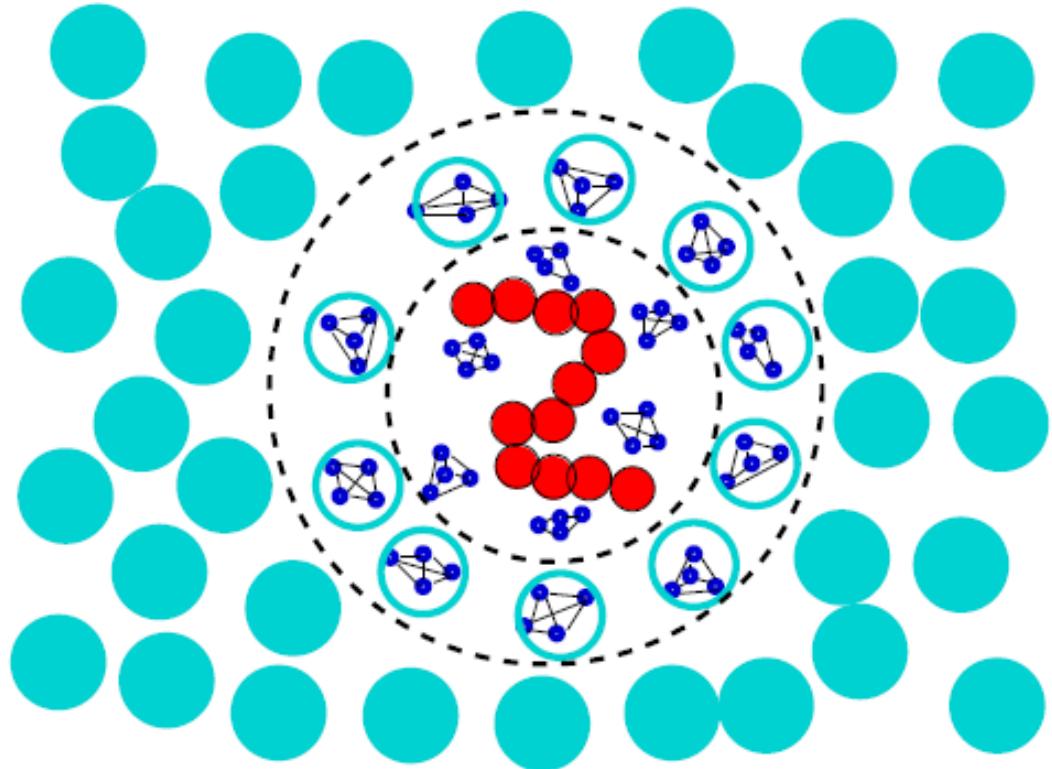
Free exchange of molecules/particles between regimes with different levels of resolution: equilibrium between both regimes, no kinetic barrier



C. Peter, B. Hess, N. van der Vegt, C. Junghans, S. Poblete...

Method: Praprotnik, Delle Site, KK: J. Chem. Phys. 123, 224106 (2005) & Phys. Rev. E 73, 066701 (2006)

Theory: M. Praprotnik, KK, L. Delle Site, PRE 75, 017701 (2007), JPhys A MathTh F281 (2007)

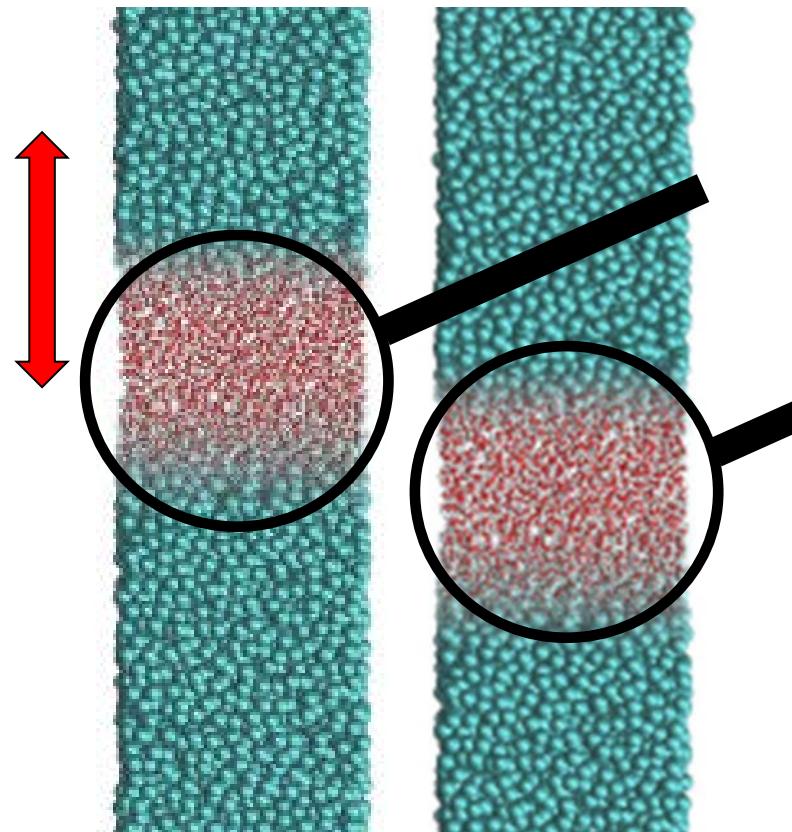




Adaptive Methods: Changing degrees of freedom (DOFs) on the fly

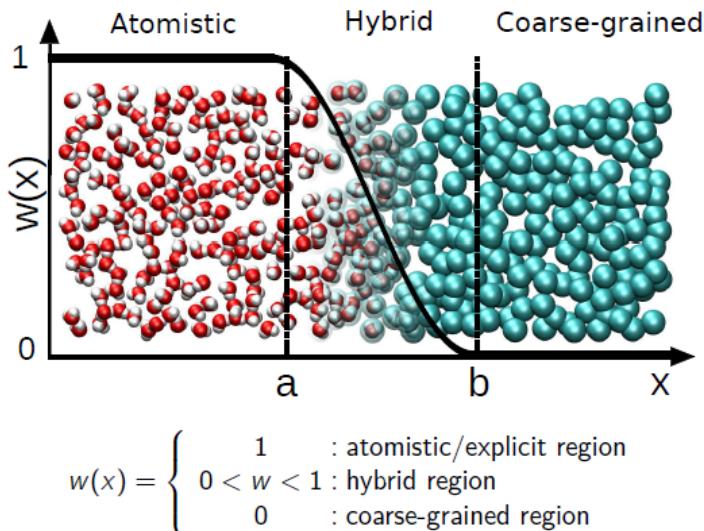
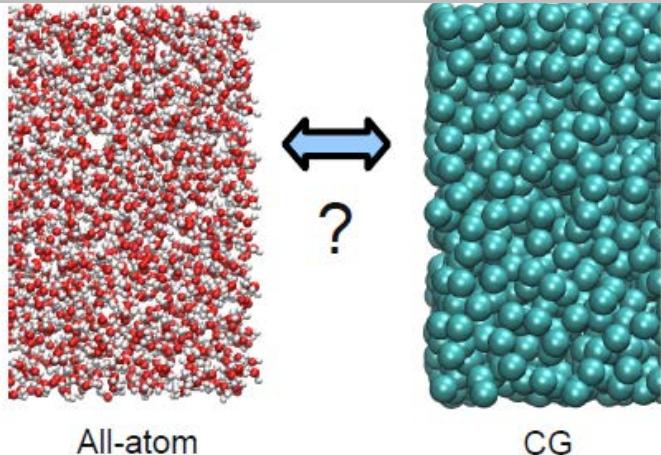
Requirements

- Same mass density
- Same Pressure (\Rightarrow Eq. of state, ?)
- Same temperature
- **Free exchange between regimes**
- Same center-center $g(r)$ (?)
- (Simple two body potential)
 - \Rightarrow “Some similarities” to 1st order phase transition
 - \Rightarrow “Phase equilibrium”



Adaptive Methods:

How to couple all-atom and coarse-grained models?



Requirements:

- Free exchange of molecules
- NO (free) energy barriers
- Smooth transition forces
- Structure and dynamics preserved
 - (at least in all atom region)

Different Interpolation schemes:

- Force should be antisymmetric on exchange of particles $\alpha \leftrightarrow \beta, \Rightarrow$ Newton 3rd law
- **Force interpolation, no Hamiltonian**
- Energy interpolations, MC possible, Ensembles
 \rightarrow Newton 3rd law not exactly fulfilled

JCP 2005, PRL 2012,2013,
Ann Rev Phys Chem 2008

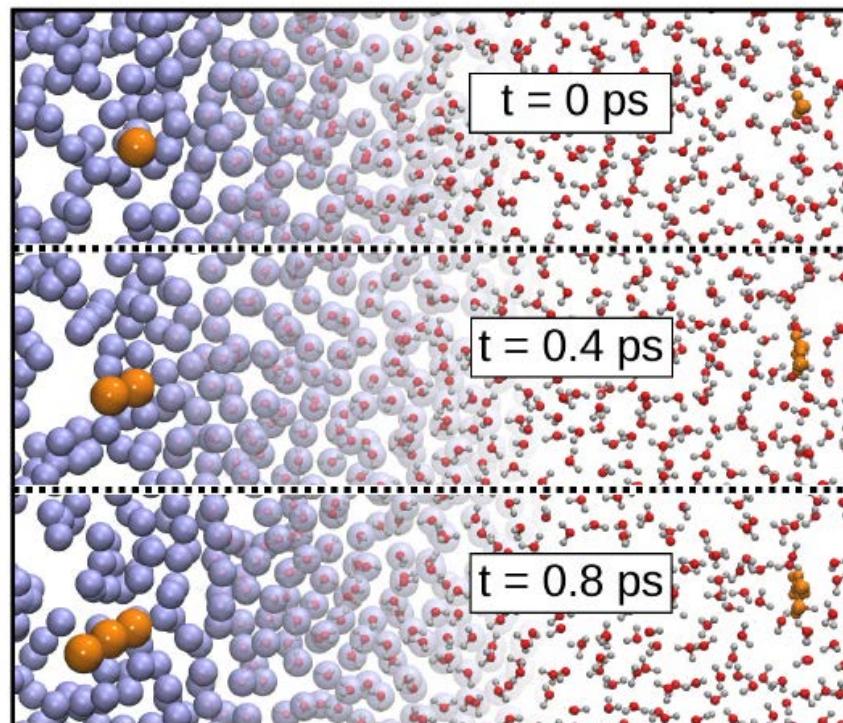
Applications, Extensions

- **Coupling to an ideal gas**
- Path integral quantum description
- Large solutes in solvents
- Cosolvent Effects for (Bio-) Polymers
 - ‘stimuli responsive’ or ‘smart polymers’

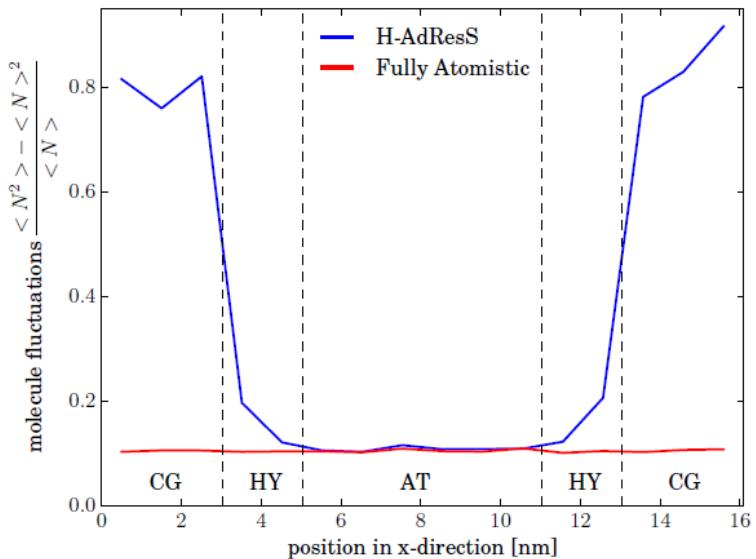
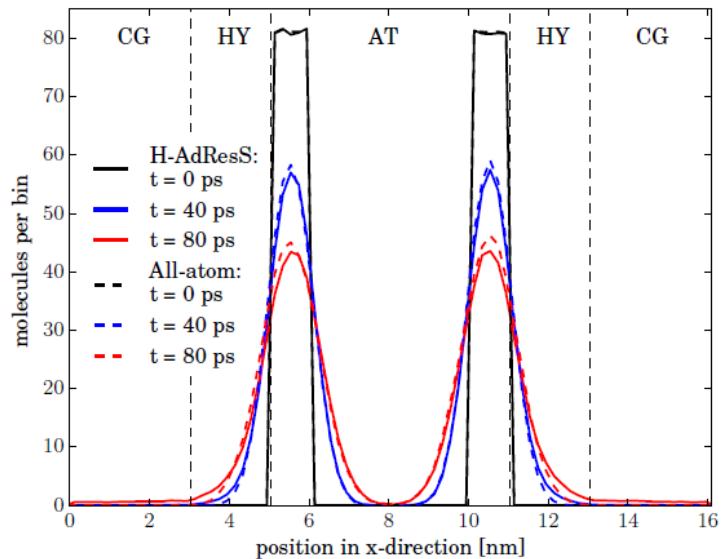
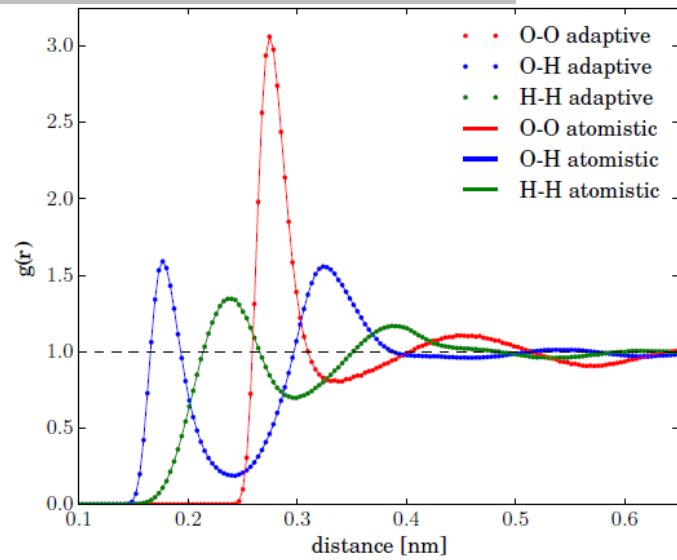
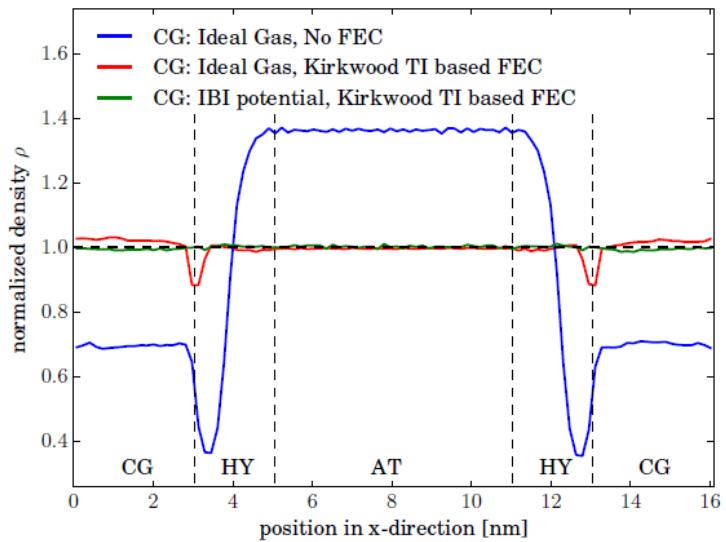
Free energy compensation in transition zone allows coupling to ideal gas



- AT region: SPC water model
- CG region: ideal gas
- The chemical potential compensates density imbalances



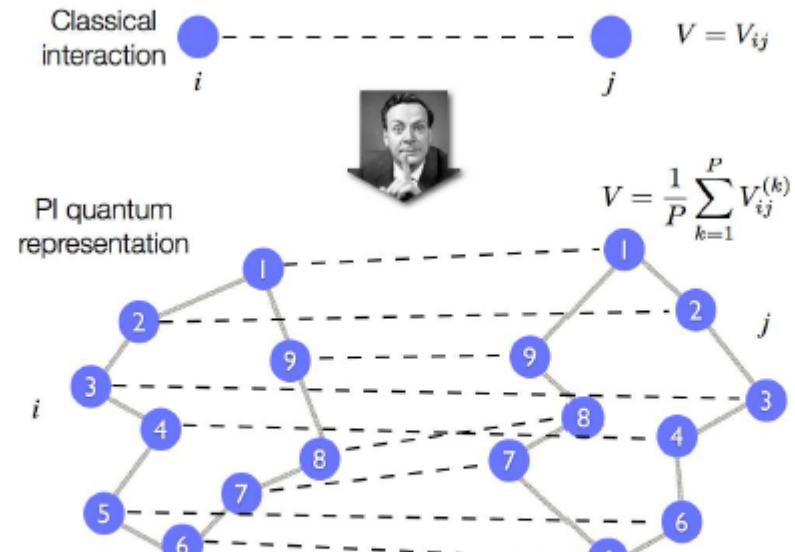
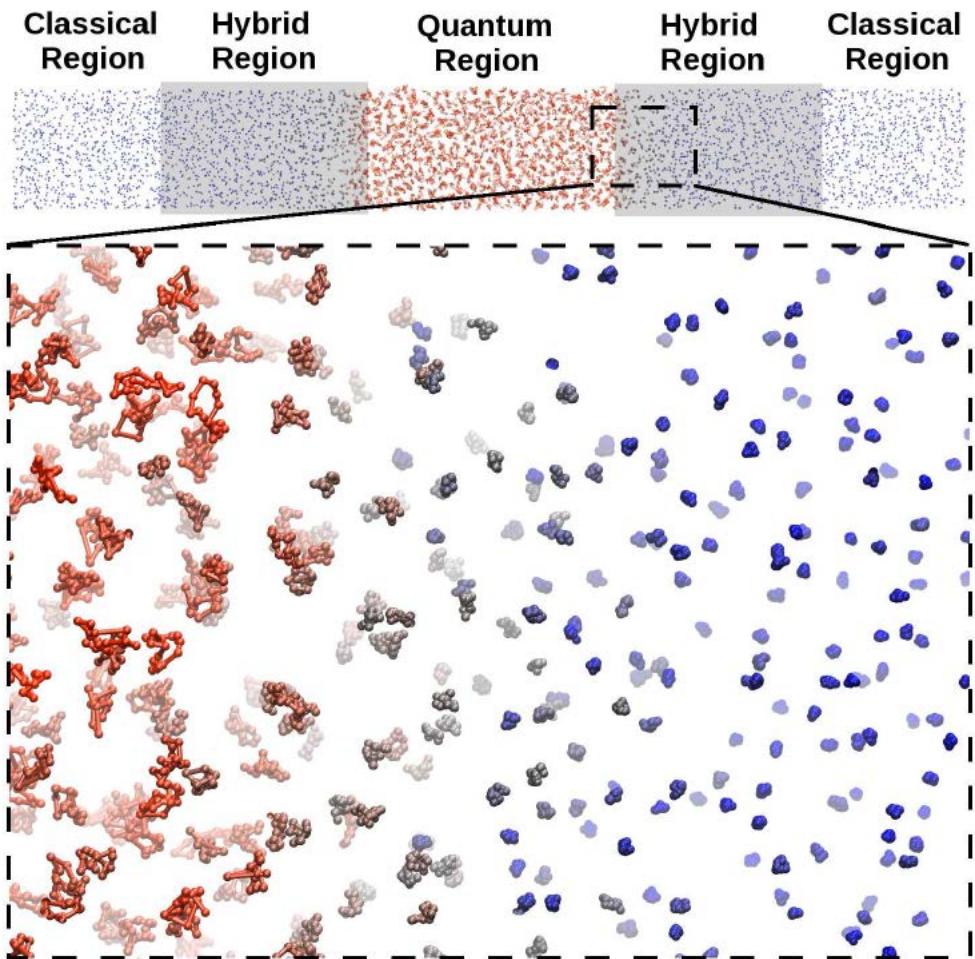
Free energy compensation in transition zone allows coupling to ideal gas



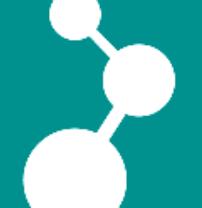
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- **Path integral quantum description**
- Large solutes in solvents
- Cosolvent Effects for (Bio-) Polymers
 - ‘stimuli responsive’ or ‘smart polymers’

Path integral quantum AdResS

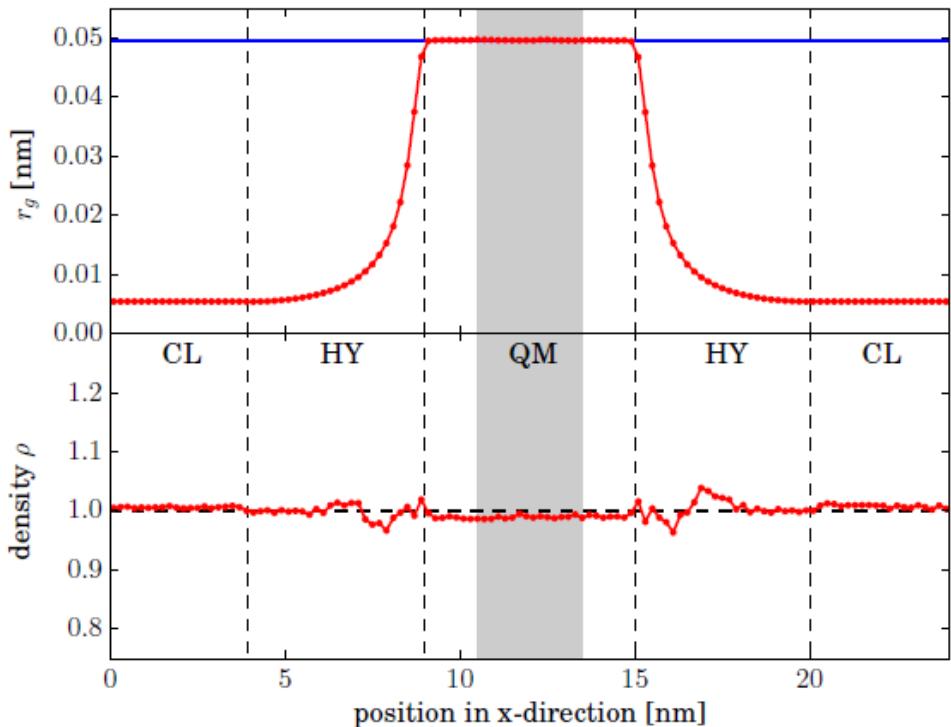


Path integral quantum AdResS



Classical – quantum: vary mass of particles in pearls

$$m \rightarrow \mu(\lambda) = \lambda m + (1 - \lambda)M$$



Interpolate between
quantum (light mass m) and
classical particle (heavy mass M)

$$0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$$

Feynman:
quantum particle as a classical
ring polymer of light particles of
mass m

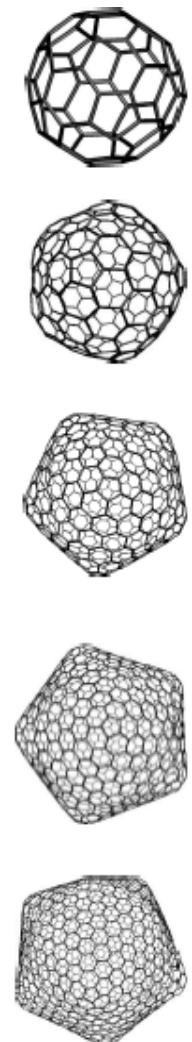
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Hydrophobic Solutes



C₆₀



Influence of bulk H-bond structure on surface layer

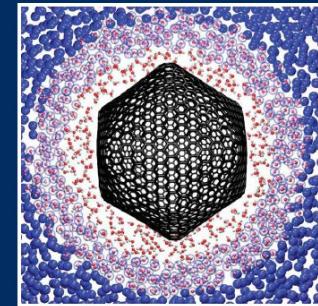
two surface potentials

- standard (weak) Lennard Jones ($\epsilon_{CO}=0.2k_B T$, $\sigma_{CO}=0.34\text{nm}$)
- purely repulsive (r^{-12})

variable width of explicit layer

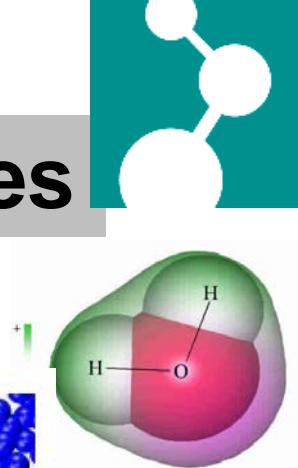
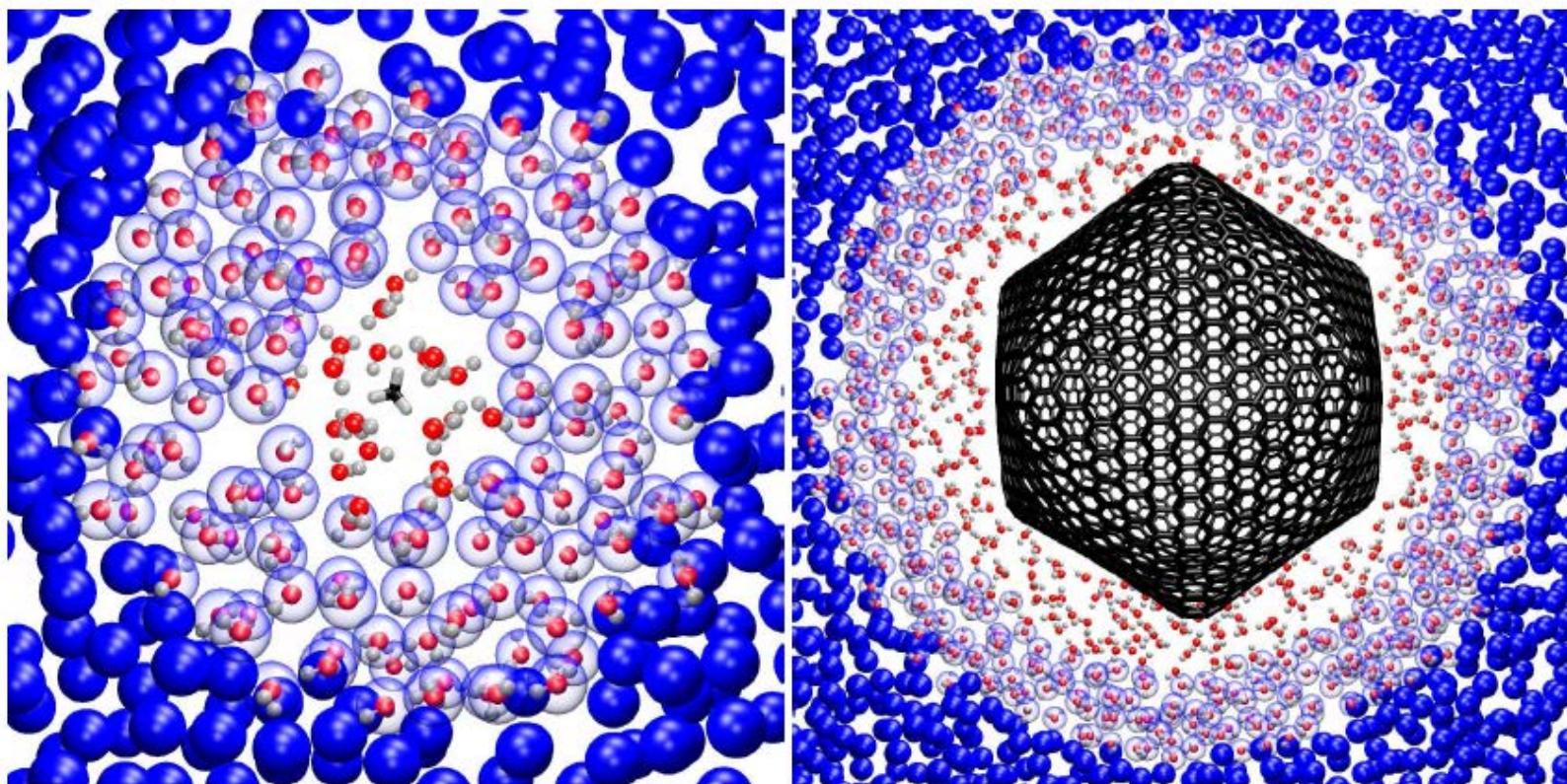
C₂₁₆₀

THE
JOURNAL OF
CHEMICAL
PHYSICS

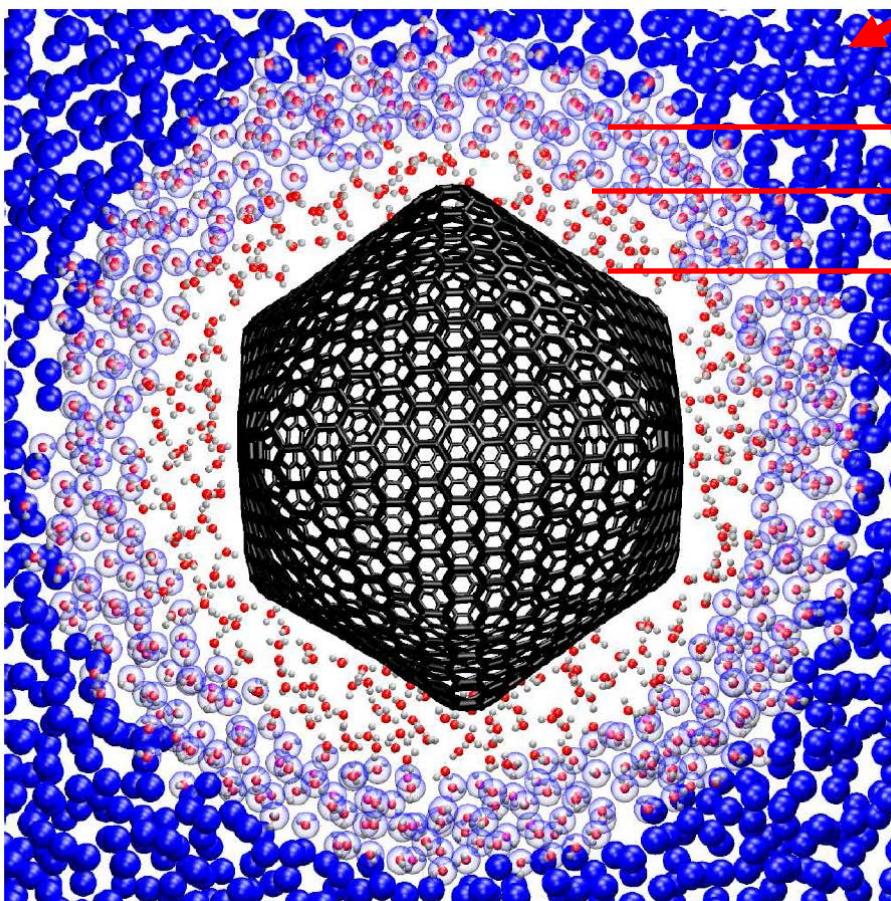


AIP

3rd Application Hydrophobic Solutes



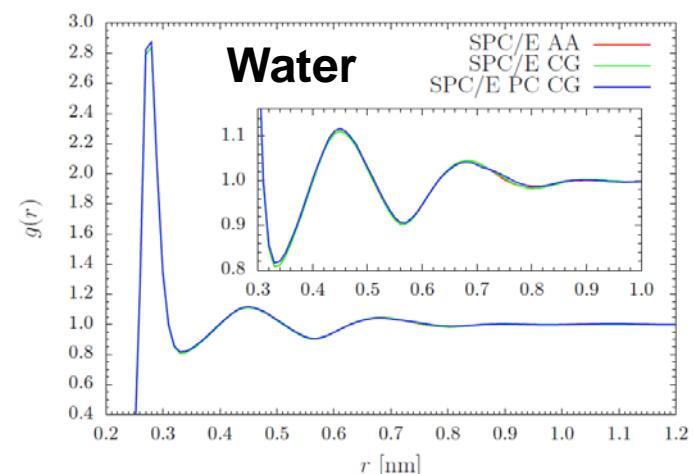
Hydrophobic Solutes: Surface vs Bulk



CG regime

Transition layer

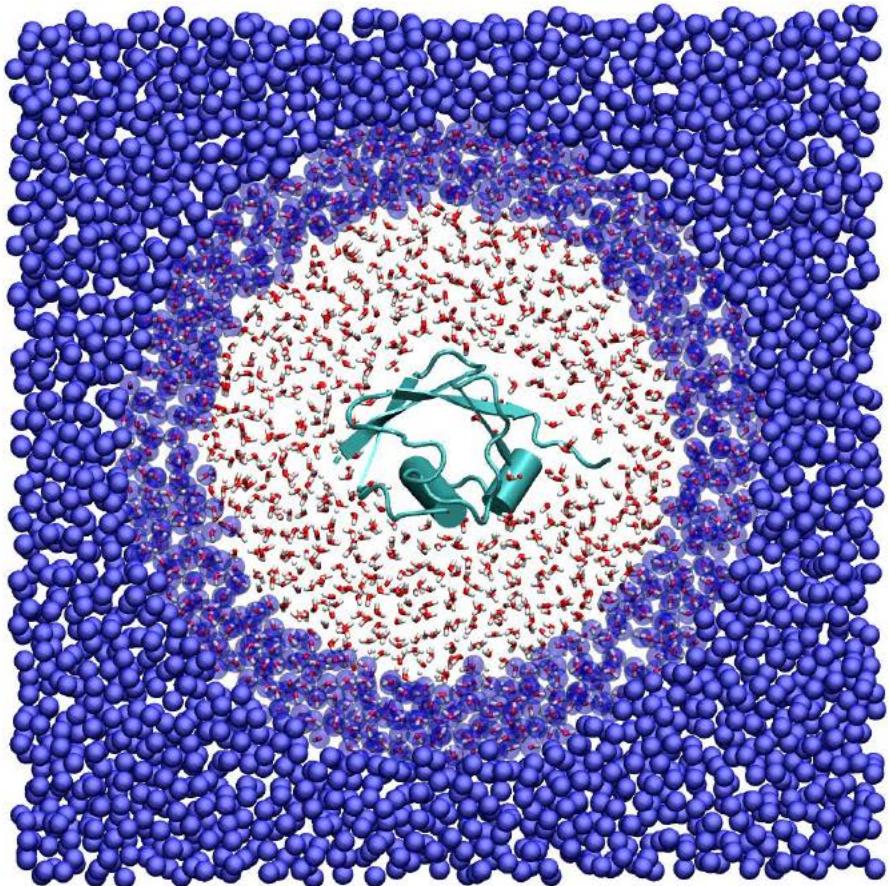
All atom layer, d_{ex}



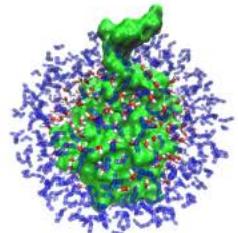
cg water reproduces $g(r)$
but NOT tetrahedral packing!

Applications, Extensions

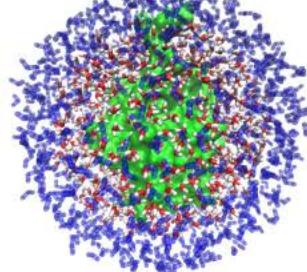
- Ubiquitin in water, ...



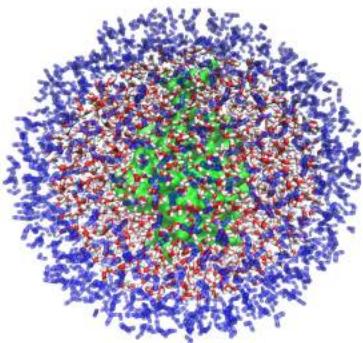
$$d_{at} = 1.5 \text{ nm}$$



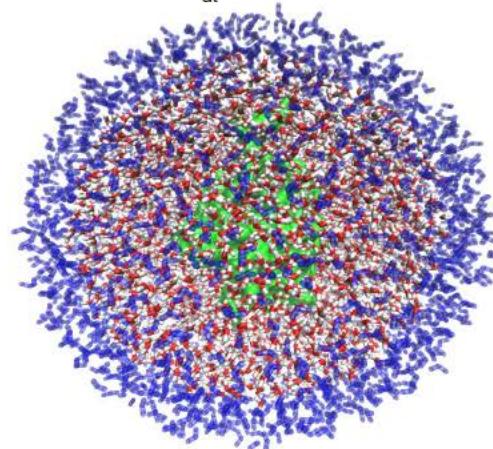
$$d_{at} = 2.0 \text{ nm}$$



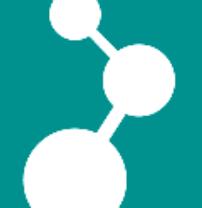
$$d_{at} = 2.5 \text{ nm}$$



$$d_{at} = 3.0 \text{ nm}$$



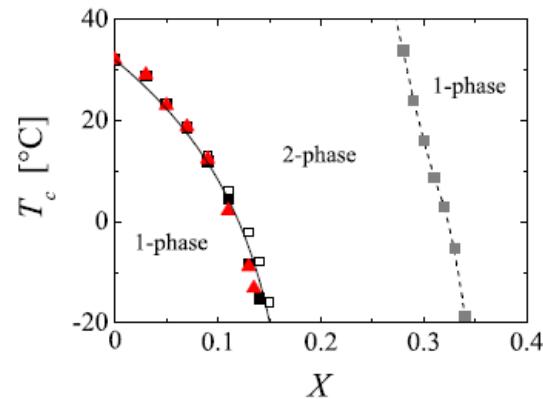
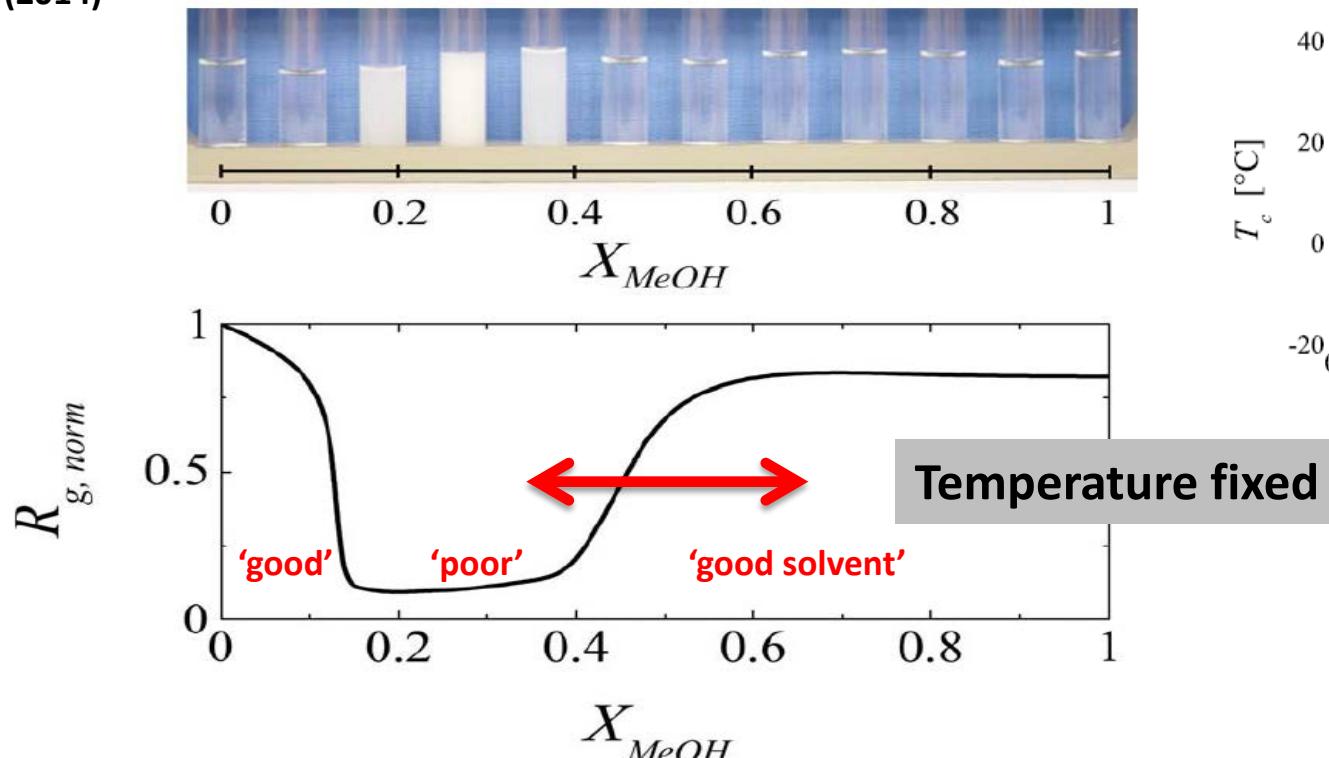
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'stimuli responsive' or 'smart polymers'

Co (Non-) Solvency of Poly(NIPAm) in Water Alcohol Mixtures

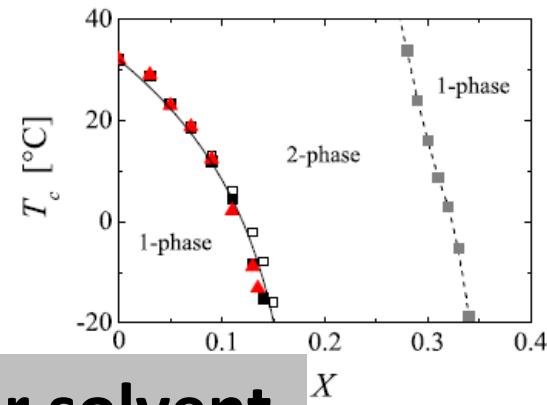
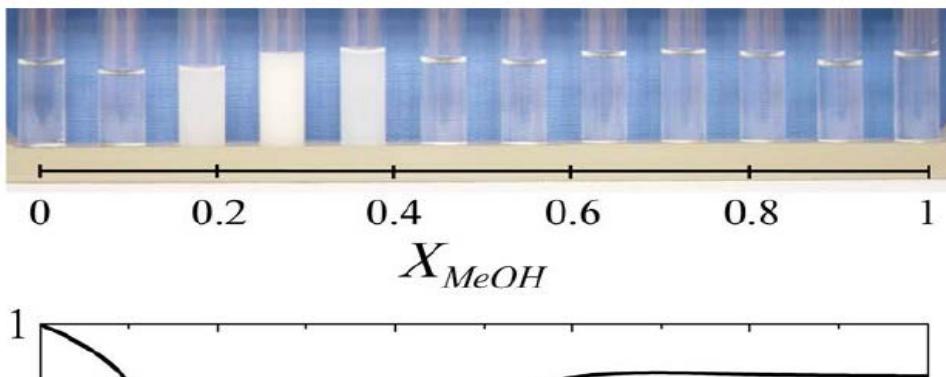
Bischofberger et al. Soft Matter
10,8288 (2014)



- Water and alcohol are both good solvents
- water and alcohol are miscible

Co (Non-) Solvency of Poly(NIPAm) in Water Alcohol Mixtures

Bischofberger et al. Soft Matter
10,8288 (2014)



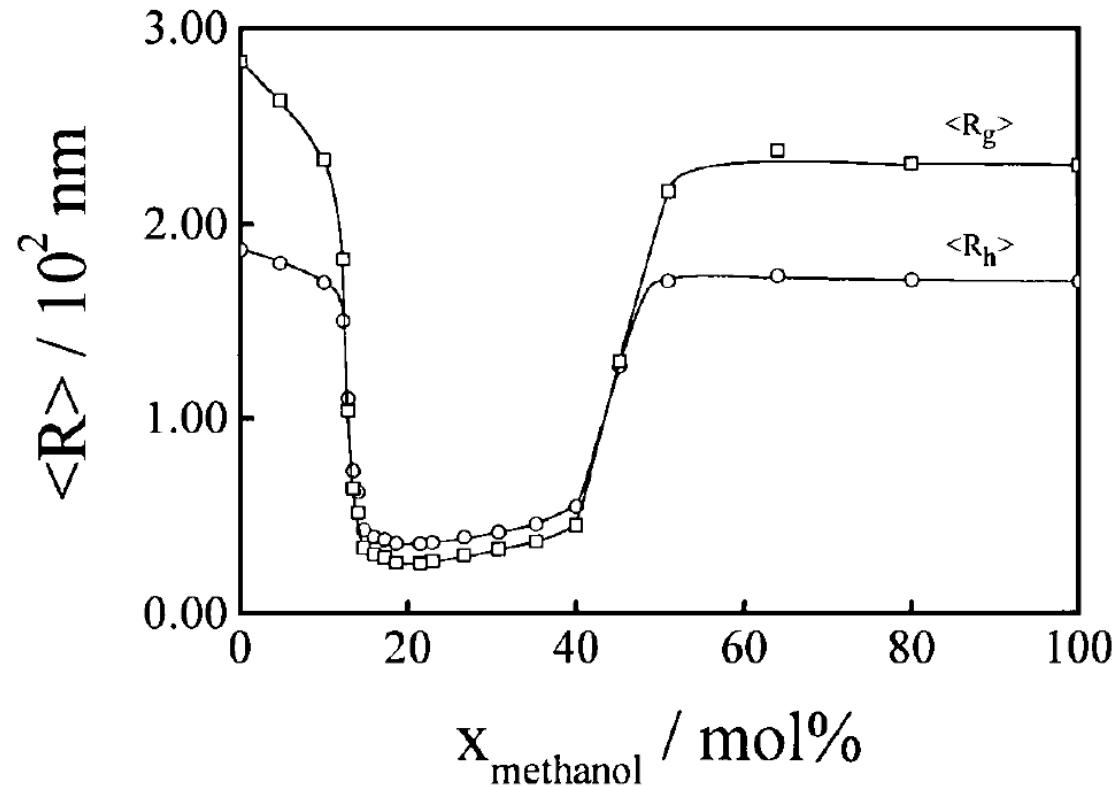
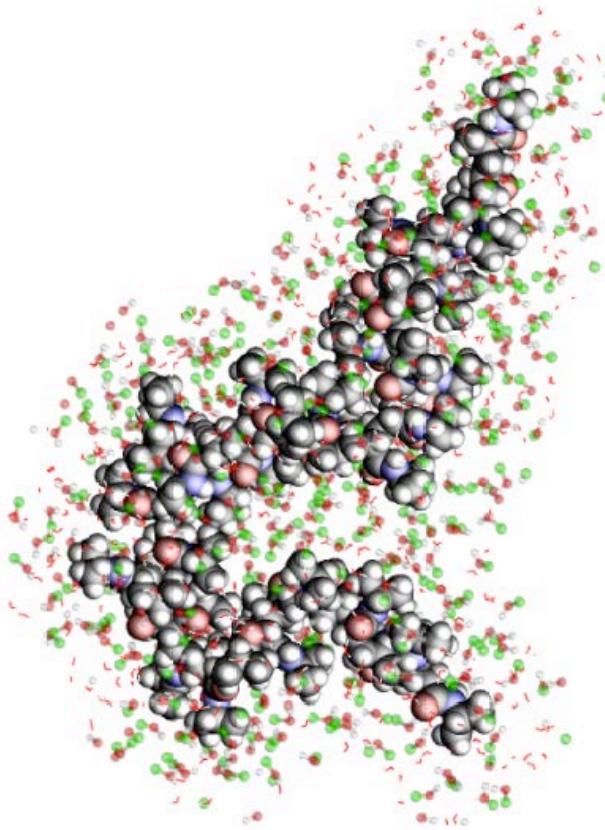
Two mixed good solvents result in a poor solvent

How can this be possible?

$$X_{MeOH}$$

- Water and alcohol are both good solvents
- water and alcohol are miscible

Co (Non-) Solvency of Poly(NIPAm) in Water Alcohol Mixtures



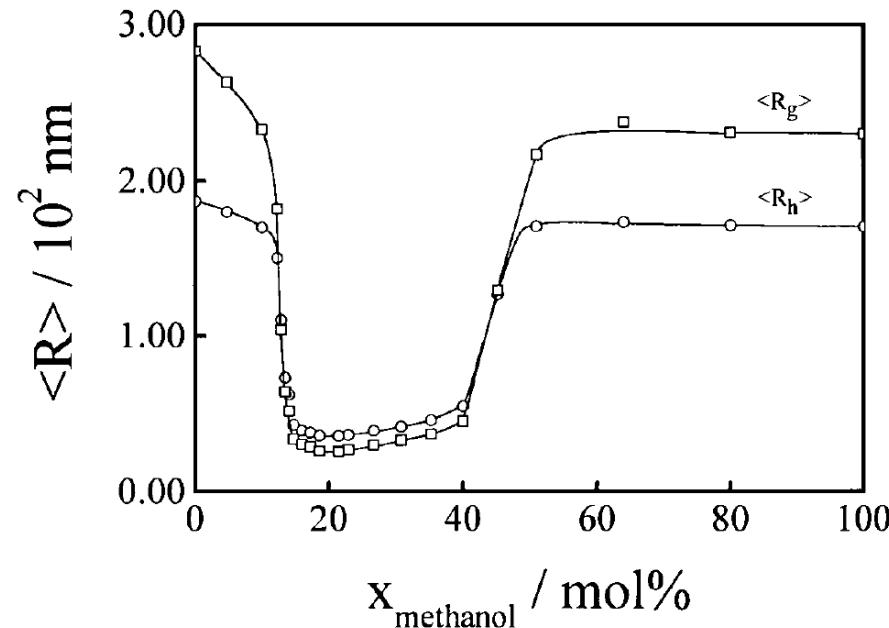
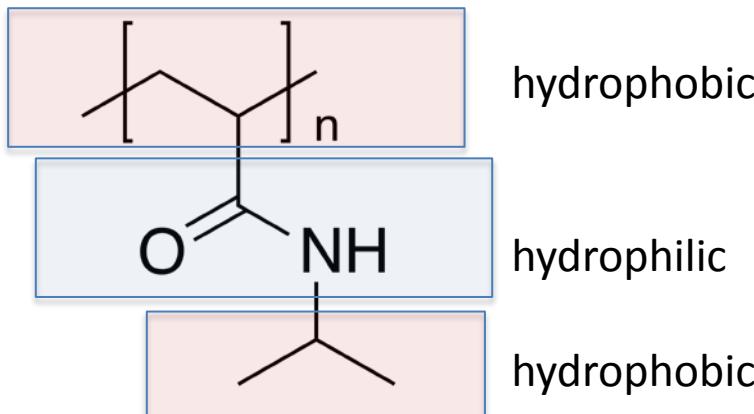
Zhang and Wu, Physical Review Letters 86, 822 (2001).

Mukherji and Kremer, Macromolecules 46, 9158 (2013).

Co (Non-) Solvency of Poly(NIPAm) in Water Alcohol Mixtures

Example: Poly(NIPAm) in aqueous alcohol

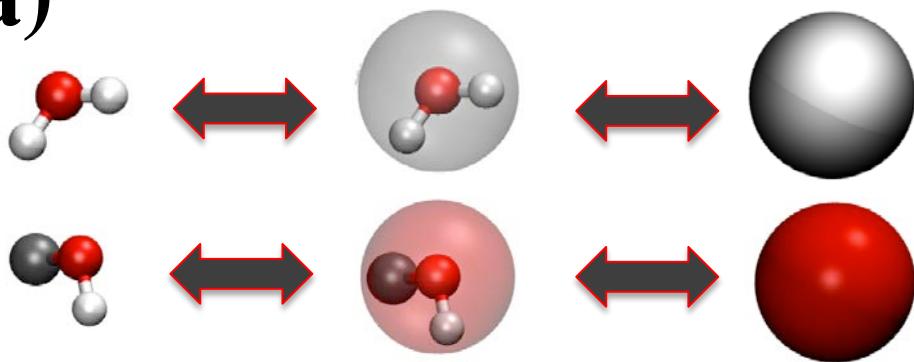
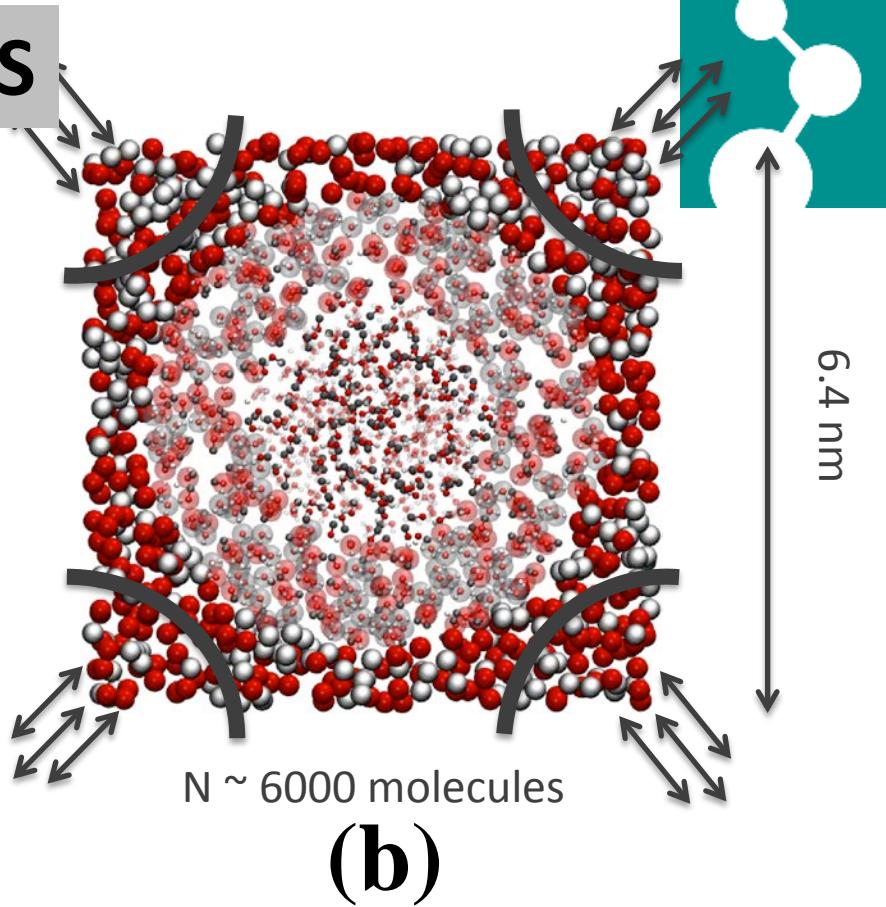
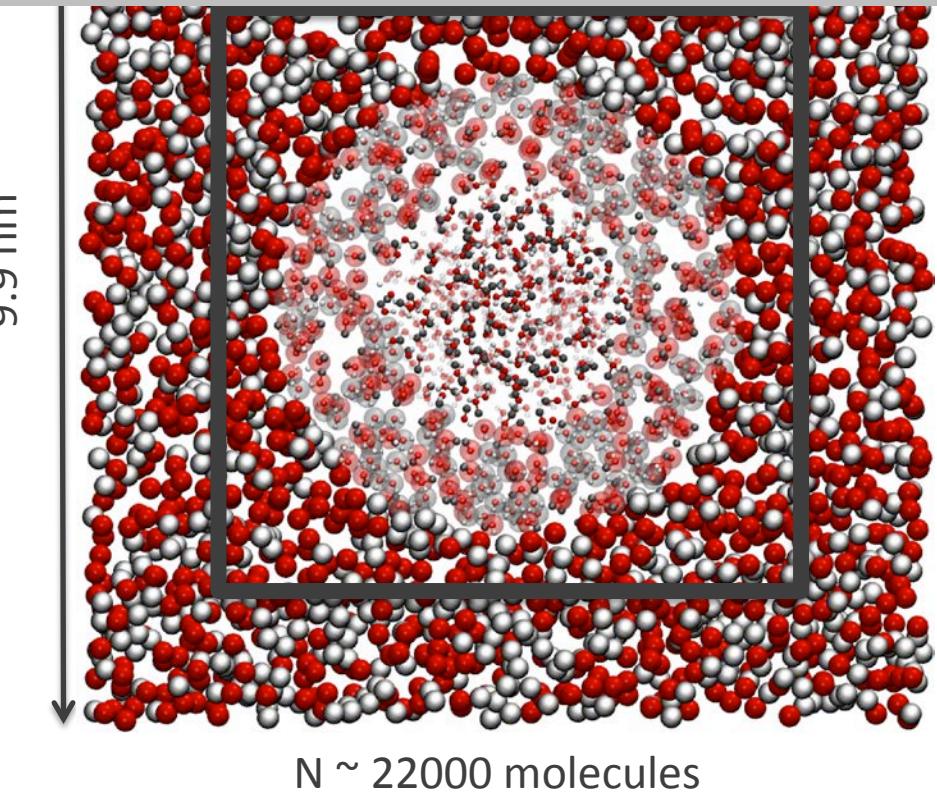
- Alcohol and water both good solvents
- Alcohol and water well miscible
- Pure water: chain expanded
- Pure alcohol: chain expanded
- Mixture: chain collapses



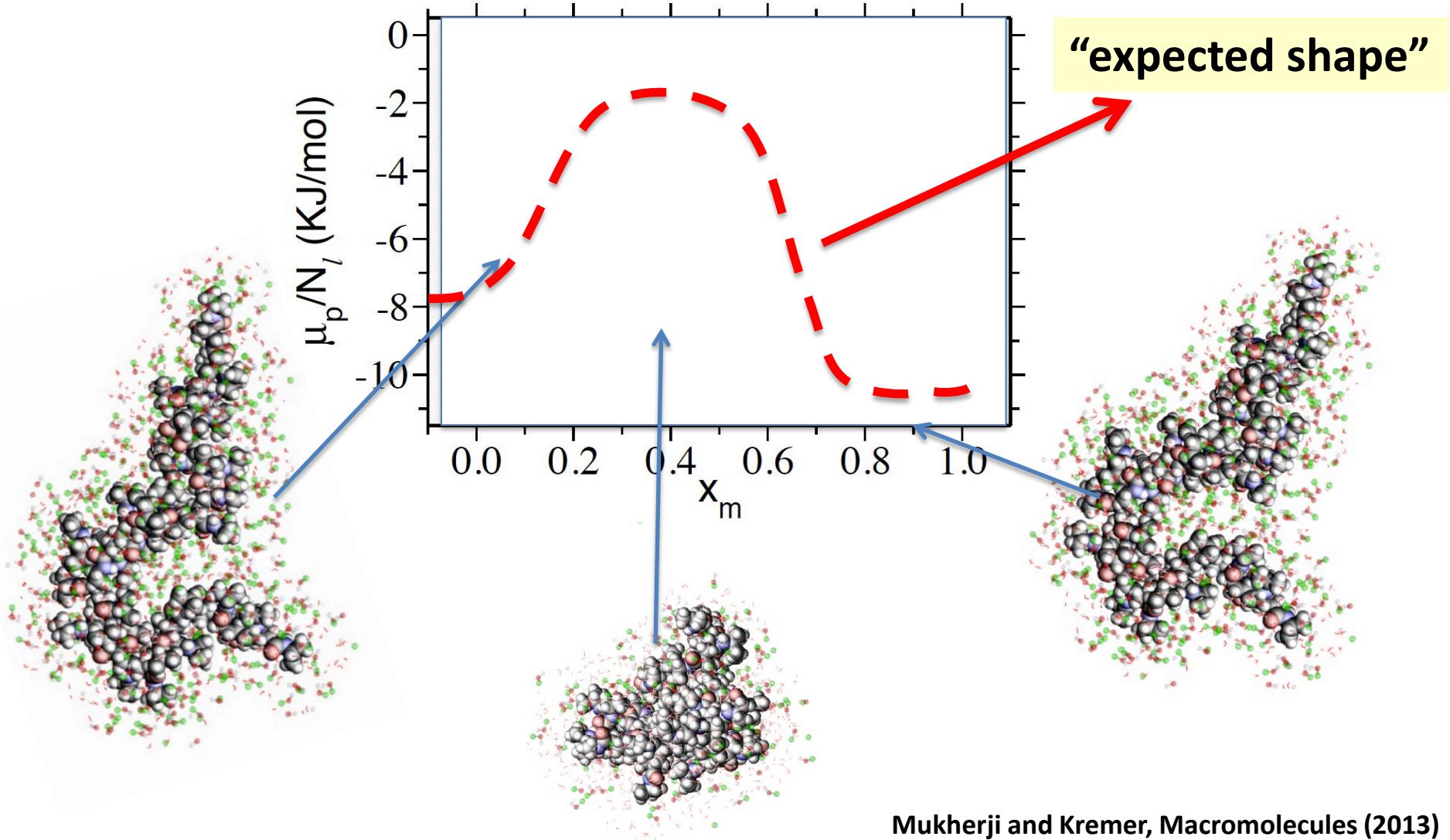
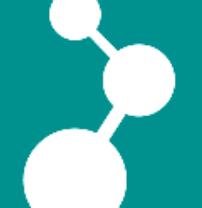
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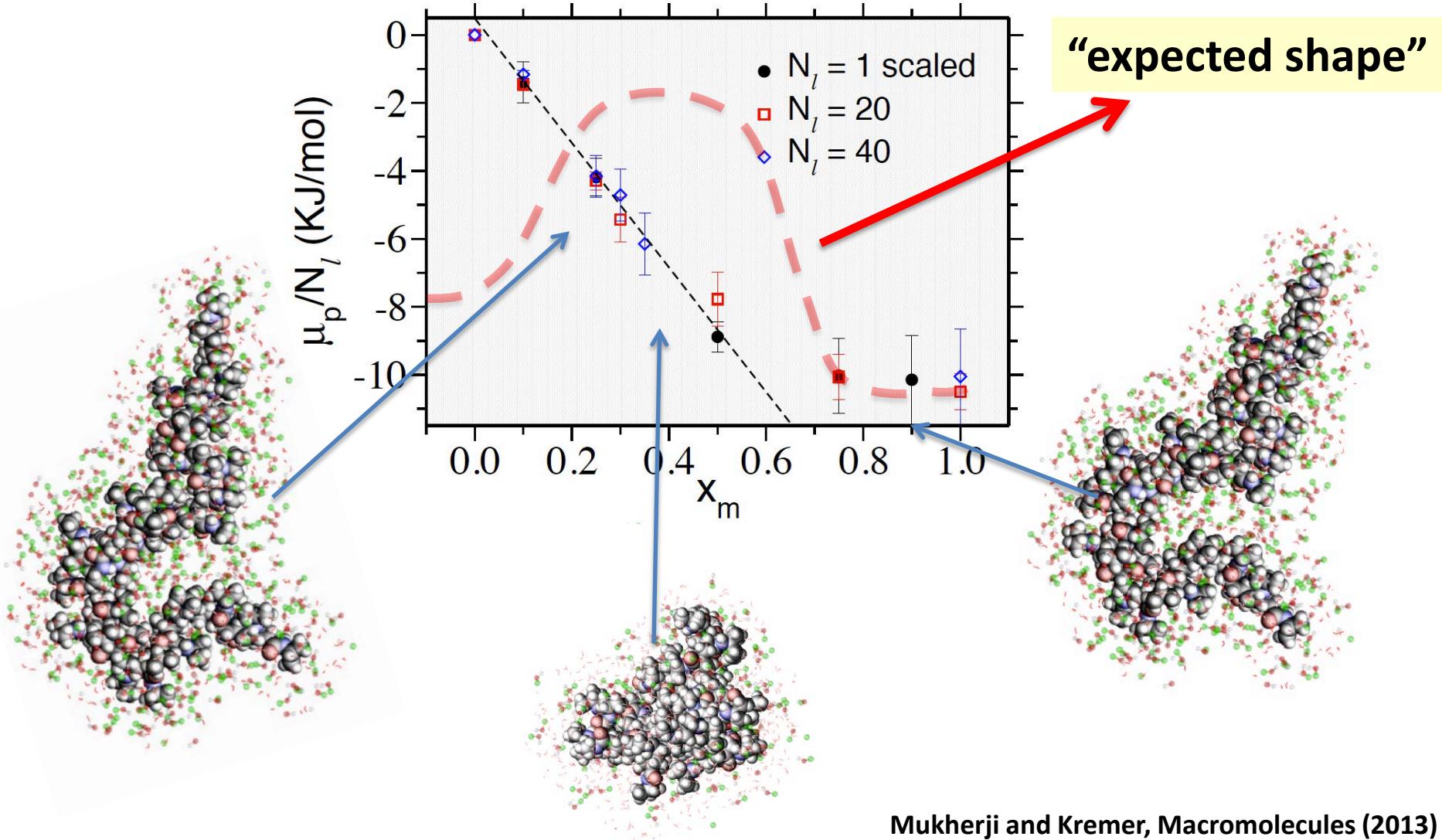
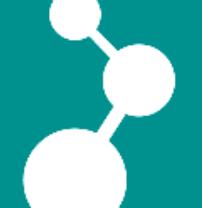
Semi Grand Canonical AdResS



Poly-NIPAm chemical potential

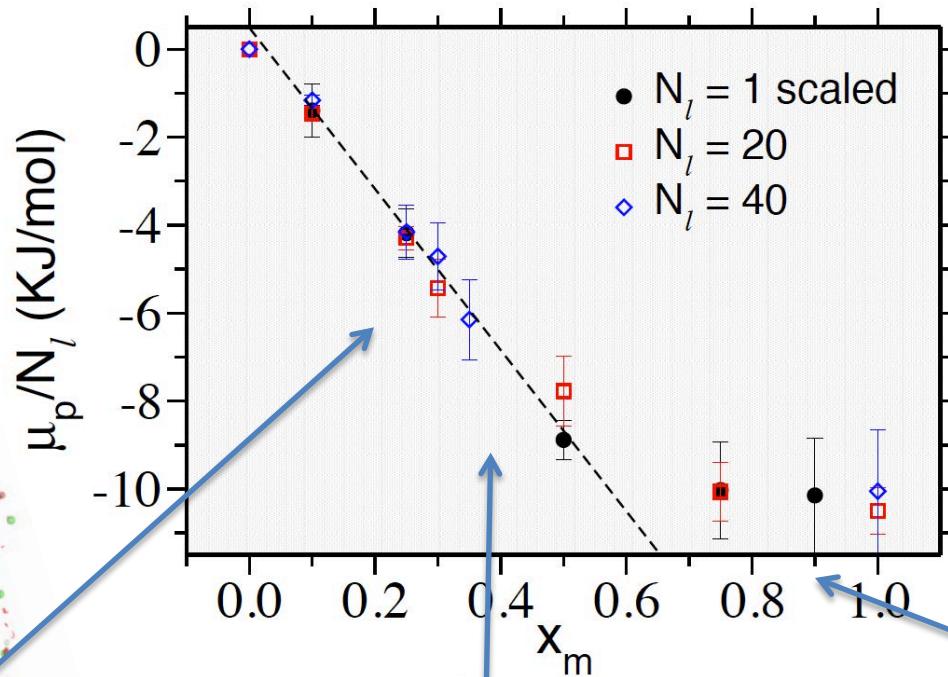


Poly-NIPAm chemical potential



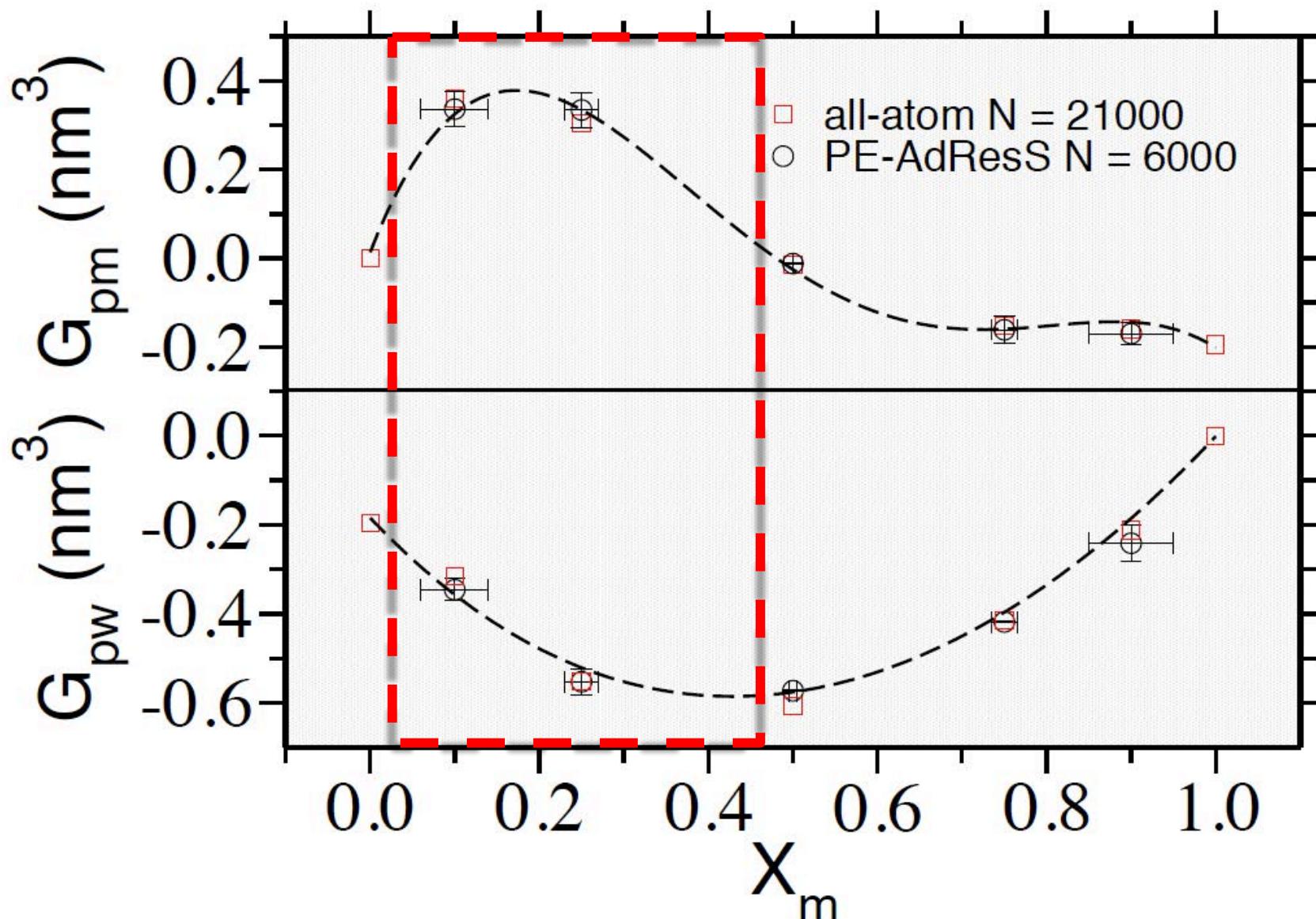


Poly-NIPAm chemical potential



**Chain collapse in
good solvent**

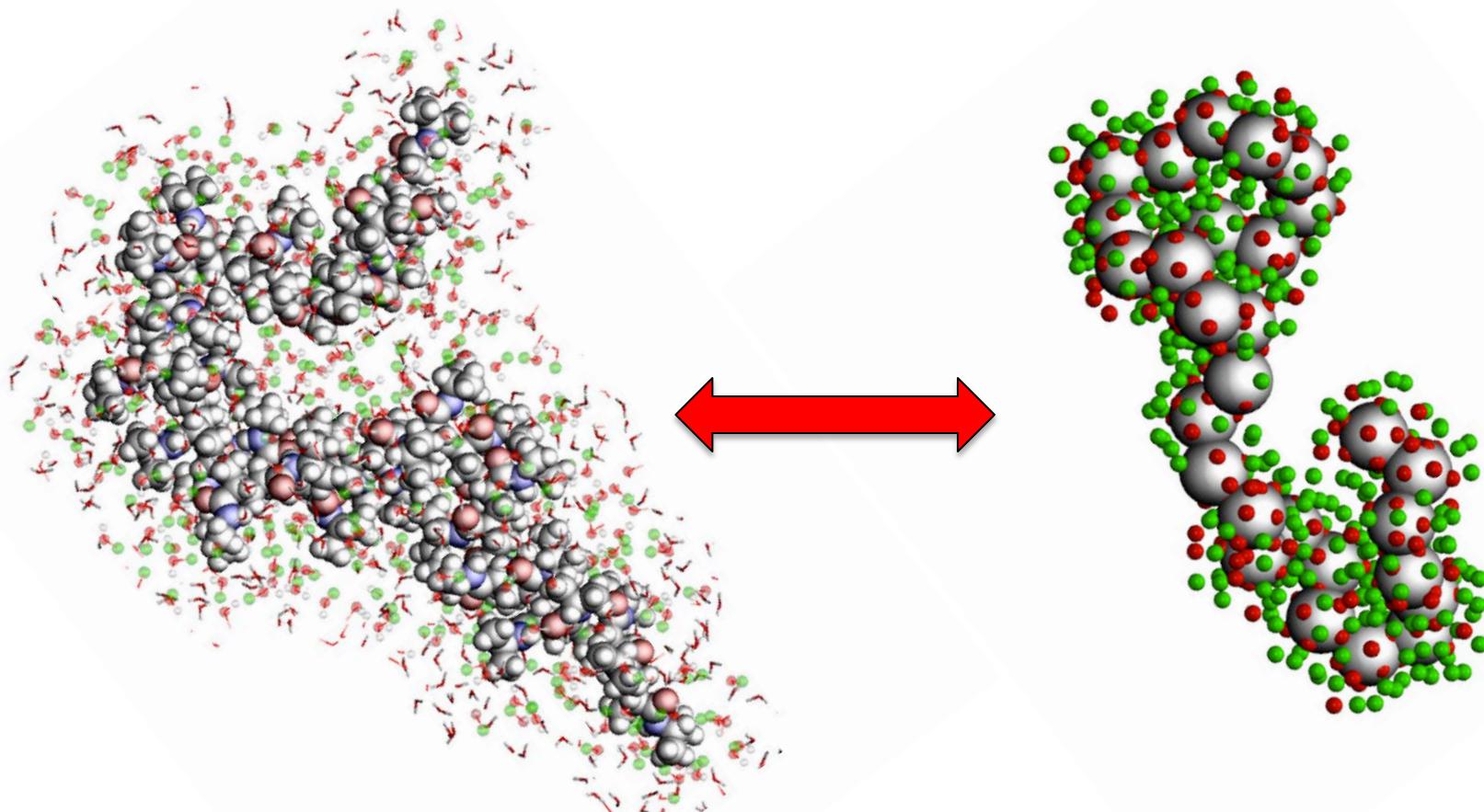
Poly-NIPAm in aqueous methanol





MAX-PLANCK-GESELLSCHAFT

Generic Model



Atomistic

LJ + FENE



So far:
particle based models
Bottom up procedures

Complementary strategy:

“Soft Models” => particle based generic => all atom

Mueller, Daoulas, Guenza, Wang,...

Just two pictures

Top down:

Soft models => particle based models

