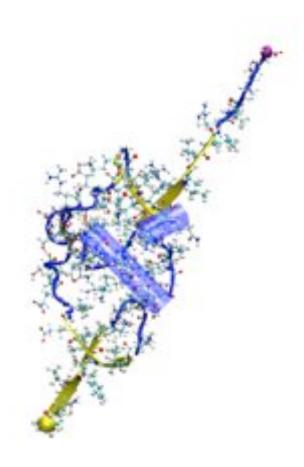
NAMD TUTORIAL



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Files needed:

```
structure mypsf.psf
coordinates mypdb.pdb
```

Define temperature

```
set temperature 310
;# target temperature used several times below
```

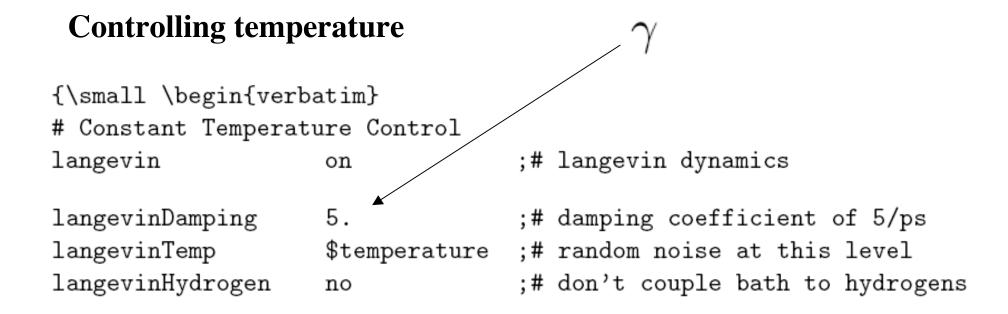
Starting simulation with random velocities

Continuing a simulation with positions and velocities from previous run

```
# continuing a run
set inputname
                   myinput
                                    ;# only need to edit this in one place!
binCoordinates
                   $inputname.coor
                                    ;# coordinates from last run (binary)
binVelocities
                   $inputname.vel
                                    ;# velocities from last run (binary)
                                   :# cell dimensions from last run
extendedSystem
                  $inputname.xsc
                   50000
                                    ;# last step of previous run
firsttimestep
                   100000
                                    ;# run stops when this step is reached
numsteps
```

Organizing output

```
# Force-Field Parameters
    paraTypeCharmm
                       on.
    parameters
                        par_all27_prot_lipid.inp
                                         12A cutoff is official standard for
    # These are specified by CHARMM
    exclude
                        scaled1-4
                                        CHARMM forcefield but smaller is
    1-4scaling
                        1.0
                                         OK when using full electrostatics
    switching
                        om
    # You have some freedom choosing the cutoff
                        12. ;# may use smaller, maybe 10., with PME
    cutoff
                        10. ;# cutoff - 2.
    switchdist
    # Promise that atom won't move more than 2A in a cycle
    pairlistdist
                        14. :# cutoff + 2.
    stepspercycle
                             ;# redo pairlists every ten steps
                        10
                                           Energy drifts if too large, but
# Integrator Parameters
                                         smaller requires more steps per ns.
                   2.0
timestep
rigidBonds
                    all
                        ;# needed for 2fs steps
nonbondedFreq
                         ;# nonbonded forces every step
                   1
fullElectFrequency 2
                         ;# PME only every other step
```



Underlying Langevin equation for all atoms

$$m_i \frac{d^2 x_i(t)}{dt^2} = F_{i,ff} - \gamma m_i \frac{dx_i(t)}{dt} + R_i(t)$$
$$\langle R_i(t) R_i(t') \rangle = 2k_B T_{\text{target}} \gamma_i \delta(t - t')$$

Using periodic boundary conditions

(avoids surface effects; permits Particle-Mesh-Ewald (PME) electrostatics; permits pressure control)

```
# Periodic Boundary conditions
                  31.2 0. 0.; # vector to the next image
cellBasisVector1
cellBasisVector2 0. 44.8 0.
cellBasisVector3 0. 0 51.3
                   0. 0.; # the *center* of the cell
cellOrigin
wrapWater
                                 ;# wrap water to central cell
                  on
                                 ;# wrap other molecules too
wrapAll
                  on
wrapNearest
                                 ;# use for non-rectangular cells
                  off
```

Particle-Mesh-Ewald electrostatics (avoids cut-off of long-range Coulomb forces)

```
#PME (for full-system periodic electrostatics)

PME yes

PMEGridSizeX 32 ;# 2^5, close to 31.2

PMEGridSizeY 45 ;# 3^2 * 5, close to 44.8

PMEGridSizeZ 54 ;# 2 * 3^3, close to 51.3
```

Pressure Control

```
# Constant Pressure Control (variable volume)
useGroupPressure
                     yes ;# needed for rigid bonds
useFlexibleCell
                     no ;# no for water box, yes for membrane
useConstantArea
                         ;# no for water box, maybe for membrane
                     no
langevinPiston
                     on
langevinPistonTarget
                     1.01325 ;# pressure in bar -> 1 atm
                                  ;# oscillation period around 100 fs
langevinPistonPeriod
                     100.
langevinPistonDecay
                     50.
                                  ;# oscillation decay time of 50 fs
langevinPistonTemp
                     $temperature ;# coupled to heat bath
```

Underlying Langevin-Hoover barostat equation for all atoms

$$\frac{d^2V(t)}{dt^2} = -\frac{1}{W_{bs}} \left[P(t) - P_{\text{target}} \right] - \frac{1}{\tau_{\text{bs}}} \frac{dV(t)}{dt} + R_{\text{bs}}(t)$$

$$P = \rho k_B T + \frac{1}{Vd} \sum_{i < j} \langle r_{ij} \frac{dU_{tot}(r_{ij})}{dr_{ij}} \rangle \qquad d = \text{dimension}$$

$$\langle R_{\text{bs}}(t) R_{\text{bs}}(t') \rangle = \frac{2 k_B T_{\text{target}} \delta(t - t')}{W_{\text{bs}} \tau_{\text{bs}}} \qquad W_{\text{bs}} = d N_{\text{atoms}} k_B T_{\text{target}} \tau_{period}^2$$

Pressure Control

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Underlying Langevin-Hoover barostat equation for all atoms: Equations solved numerically in NAMD

$$\dot{\mathbf{r}}_i = \mathbf{v}_i + s\mathbf{r}_i \qquad \dot{\mathbf{v}}_i = \mathbf{F}_i / m_i - s\mathbf{v}_i$$

$$\dot{V} = dVs \qquad \dot{s} = dV(P - P_{\text{target}}) / W - s / \tau_{\text{bs}} + R(t)$$

Fix atoms

Energy-minimize structure (T=0), reset temperature T, run:

```
minimize 1000 ;# lower potential energy for 1000 steps reinitvels $temperature ;# since minimization zeros velocities run 50000 ;# 100ps
```

The NAMD Output File / 1

Preamble

```
Info: NAMD 2.5b2ss03 for Linux-i686-Clustermatic
Info:
Info: Please visit http://www.ks.uiuc.edu/Research/namd/
Info: and send feedback or bug reports to namd@ks.uiuc.edu
Info:
Info: Please cite Kale et al., J. Comp. Phys. 151:283-312 (1999)
Info: in all publications reporting results obtained with NAMD.
Info:
Info: Built Fri May 30 13:09:06 CDT 2003 by jim on umbriel
Info: Sending usage information to NAMD developers via UDP.
Info: Sent data is: 1 NAMD 2.5b2ss03 Linux-i686-Clustermatic 47 umbriel jim
Info: Running on 47 processors.
```

The NAMD Output File / 2

Energies

ETITLE:	TS	BOND	ANGLE	DIHED	IMPRP
	ELECT	VDW	BOUNDARY	MISC	KINETIC
	TOTAL	TEMP	TOTAL2	TOTAL3	TEMPAVG
PRESSURE		GPRESSURE	VOLUME	PRESSAVG	GPRESSAVG
ENERGY:	1000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
-97022.1848		9595.3175	0.0000	0.0000	14319.5268
-731	107.3405	300.2464	-73076.6148	-73084.1411	297.7598
-6	626.5205	-636.6638	240716.1374	-616.5673	-616.6619

The NAMD Output File / 1

Writing out trajectories

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OPENING COORDINATE DCD FILE
WRITING COORDINATES TO DCD FILE AT STEP 1000

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Performance information

Info: Benchmark time: 47 CPUs 0.0475851 s/step 0.275377 days/ns 13540 kB memory

TIMING: 1000 CPU: 18.35, 0.01831/step Wall: 50.1581, 0.0499508/step, 6.92374 hours remaining, 14244 kB of memory in use.

Warnings

Warning: Pairlistdist is too small for 1 patches during timestep 17.

Warning: Pairlists partially disabled; reduced performance likely.

Warning: 20 pairlist warnings since previous energy output.

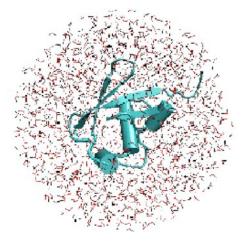
The NAMD Experience / 1

You will first simulate ubiquitin in a water sphere and water box:

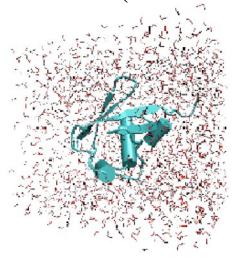
Generating a Protein Structure File (PSF)

- Go to 1-1-build directory
- Open VMD, choose extension TkCon
- Make from 1UBQ.pdb a structure without hydrogens, ubqp.pdb
- Create psf file for ubqp.pdb: ubq.pdb and ubq.psf
- Check if files exist

Solvate the protein in a water sphere (from VMD)



Solvate the protein in a water box (from VMD)



The NAMD Experience / 2

- RMSD value for equilibration
- Atomic RMSD values of equilibrated protein
- Velocity distribution
- Temperature distribution
- Specific heat
- Diffusion of whole protein
- Heat diffusion
- Temperature Echoes