# 经典分子动力学 (MD) 及其在浸润研究中的应用

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# 主要内容

1. 背景

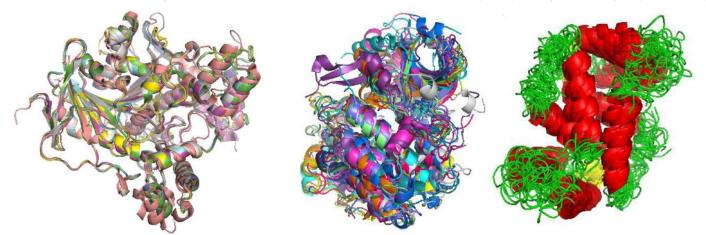
2. 分子动力学的计算原理

3. 常用的软件简介以及如何计算浸润

4. 总结

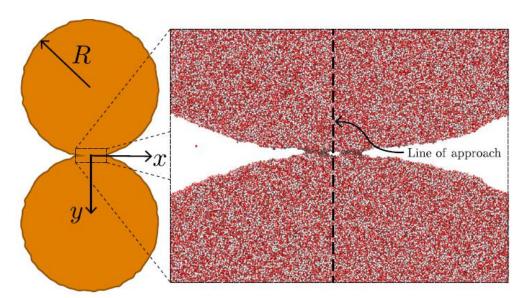
# 经典分子动力学的特点

1. 适合原子数较多的体系, 联系宏观现象和微观表现, 如蛋白质等



structure variability within a protein family

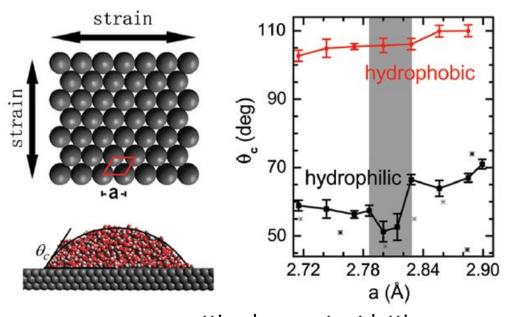
Adv. Appl. in Bioinf. Chem., 2015.



coalescence of two cylindrical droplets (R=58.5 nm) *PRL 122, 104501 (2019).* 

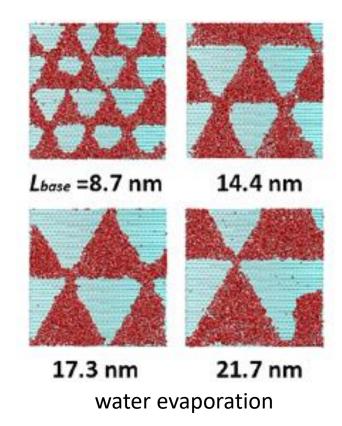
# 经典分子动力学的特点

#### 2. 适合研究原子分子尺度的性质和机理



wetting by constant lattice

PRL 110, 126101 (2013).



PRL 115, 195901 (2015).

## 分子动力学的原理

• 动力学: 研究作用于物体的力与物体运动的关系

• 分子动力学: 原子分子体系的多粒子动力学行为

多粒子体系的牛顿第二定律:

$$m_i \frac{\partial^2 \boldsymbol{r}_i}{\partial t^2} = \boldsymbol{F}_i, \ i = 1 \dots N.$$

m<sub>i</sub>: 第i个粒子的质量

 $r_i$ : 第i个粒子的位置

 $F_i$ : 第i个粒子的受力

# 力的来源和势能

$$oldsymbol{F}_i = -rac{\partial V}{\partial oldsymbol{r}_i}$$

V: 势能总和, 一般主要是范德瓦尔斯势和库伦势

$$V = 4\varepsilon \left[ \left( \frac{\sigma}{r_{ij}} \right)^{12} - \left( \frac{\sigma}{r_{ij}} \right)^{6} \right] + \sum_{i,j} f \cdot \frac{q_{i}q_{j}}{r_{ij}}.$$

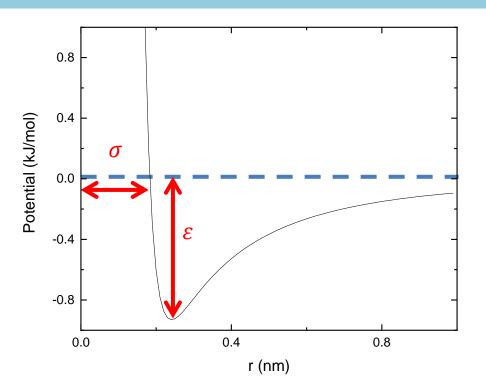
$$I_{append} I_{append}$$

Lennard-Jones (L-J) potential

Coulomb potential

#### Lennard-Jones (L-J) potential: short range interaction

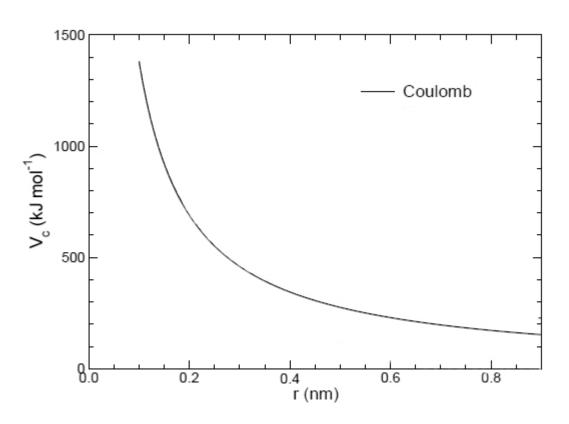
$$V_{LJ} = 4\epsilon \left[ \left( \frac{\sigma}{r} \right)^{12} - \left( \frac{\sigma}{r} \right)^{6} \right].$$



r减小,V<sub>LJ</sub>迅速增大(~r<sup>12</sup>); r>1.0 nm, V<sub>LJ</sub>迅速减小(~r<sup>6</sup>);

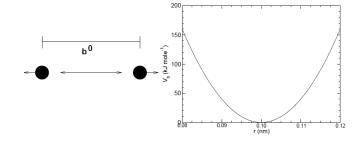
# Coulomb potential: long-range interaction

$$V_{C} = f \cdot \frac{q1 \, q2}{r}.$$

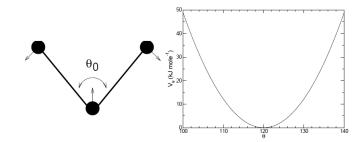


# 成键部分作用:决定分子类型

bond interaction

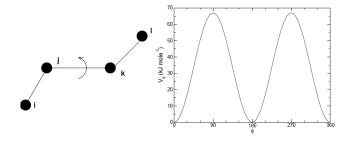


angle interaction



dihedral interaction





#### 分子动力学的计算思路

Newton's Equations of motion

$$F_i = m_i \cdot a_i = m_i \cdot \frac{dv_i}{dt} = m \cdot \frac{d^2r_i}{dt^2}$$

$$F_i = -\nabla_i V$$

- Position, speed and acceleration are functions of time  $r_i(t)$ ;  $v_i(t)$ ;  $a_i(t)$
- The force is related to the acceleration and, in turn, to the potential energy
- Integration of the equations of motion => initial structure :  $r_i(t=0)$ ; initial distribution of velocities:  $v_i(t=0)$

#### 从加速度到位置变化:以一维为例

Acceleration:

$$a = \frac{dv}{dt}$$

If a is constant a≠f(t)

$$v(t) = at + v_0$$

• Speed:

$$v(t) = \frac{dx(t)}{dt}$$

Position:

• The trajectory x(t) obtained by integration taking into account the initial positions and velocities  $(x_0 \text{ et } v_0)$ 

$$x(t) = v \cdot t + x_0 = a \cdot \frac{t^2}{2} + v_0 t + x_0$$

#### 小结

$$m_i \frac{\partial^2 \vec{r}_i}{\partial t^2} = \vec{F}_i$$

$$\vec{F}_{i} = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial \vec{r}_{i}}$$

力场

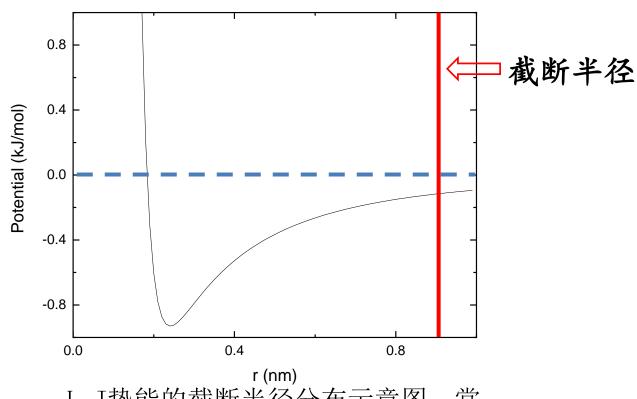
简谐模型,比如键的伸缩振动能

$$V_{\rm B}(r) = \frac{1}{2} k (r - b_0)^2$$

力场: 势能函数的表达式和其中的参数。

#### 势能的处理方法

L-J势: 短程作用, 只计算截断半径内的部分



L-J势能的截断半径分布示意图:常见取值为0.9-1.2 nm

Coulomb势: 截断半径内在实空间计算; (长程作用) 截断半径外通过傅里叶变换计算。

Gromacs user manual (v 4.6).

# 在浸润研究中的应用

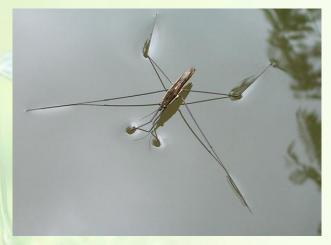
# 研究背景: 普遍存在的浸润现象



疏水的叶片 R. Blossey, Nature Materials, 2, 301 (2003).



会集水的甲虫 A. R. Parker *et al.*, *Nature*, 414, 33 (2001).



水黾



溅落的咖啡滴 by 张文彬



 ${
m Ti0}_2$ 薄膜上的水雾 R. Wang et al., Nature, 388, 431 (1997).



雨天的汽车玻璃

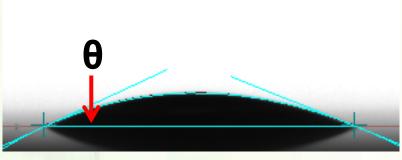
Baidu.com

15

#### 浸润的表征



不同体积水滴在表面的形态

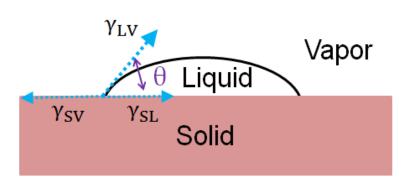


静态接触角的测量: 拟合侧视图

θ <10 % 超亲水; θ >150 % 超疏水。

H. B. Eral et al., Coll. Pol. Sci., 291, 247-260 (2012).

#### 浸润研究的理论

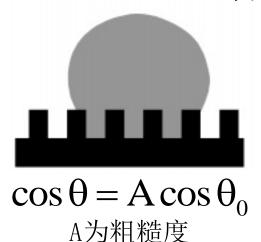


T. Young, Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. 95, 65 (1805).

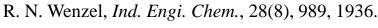
$$\cos \theta_0 = \frac{\gamma_{SV} - \gamma_{SL}}{\gamma_{LV}}$$

S: 固相; L: 液相; V: 气相.

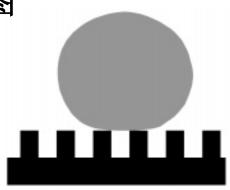
#### 杨氏方程及示意图



#### Wenzel模型



E. Martines et al., Nano Lett, 5, 2097 (2005).



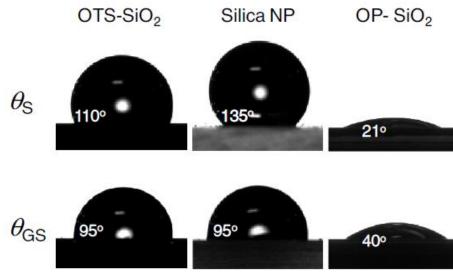
 $\cos \theta = f_1 \cos \theta_1 + f_2 \cos \theta_2$ 

f<sub>1</sub>、f<sub>2</sub>为固液接触面处各组分的比例

#### Cassie-Baxter模型

A. B. D. Cassie et al., Trans. Fara. Soc., 40, 546 (1944).

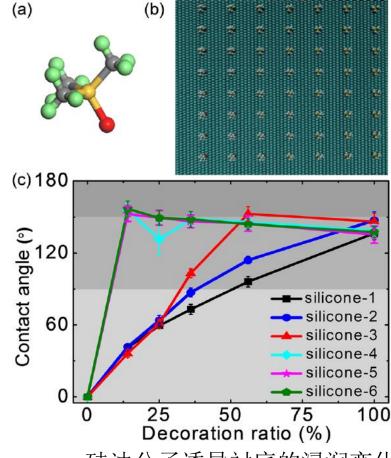
#### 分子原子尺度如何影响浸润?



石墨烯覆盖衬底引起的浸润变化

上:无石墨烯覆盖时的接触角下:有石墨烯覆盖时的接触角

PRL 109, 176101 (2012).

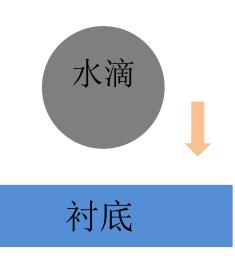


硅油分子诱导衬底的浸润变化

J. Chem. Phys. 149, 014706 (2018).

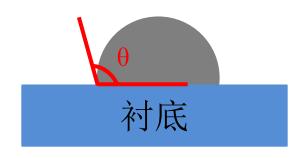
# 实验上接触角的测量

Step 1: 放置水滴



Step 2: 拟合轮廓求得

接触角数值的

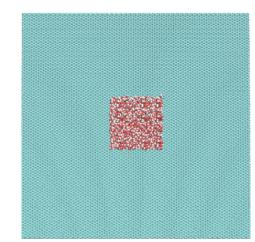


# 分子动力学模拟

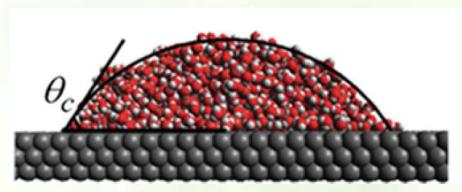
- 1. 构建初始构型;
- 2. 计算模拟直至水滴的形貌稳定;
- 3. 拟合水滴轮廓并计算接触角数值。

模拟使用的初始构型的侧视图(左)和俯视图(右)

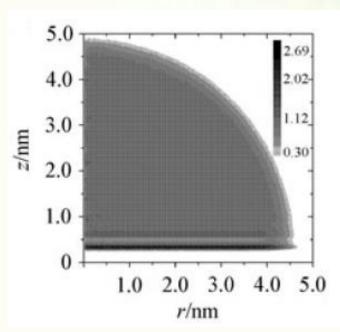


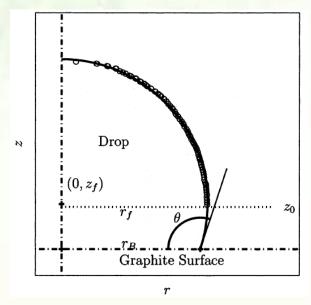


# 接触角的计算:轮廓拟合



对水滴形貌进行轮廓拟合 PRL 110, 126101 (2013).





T. Werder et al., J. Phys. Chem. B, 107, 1345-1352 (2003).

# Gromacs计算浸润

• 计算所需的内容

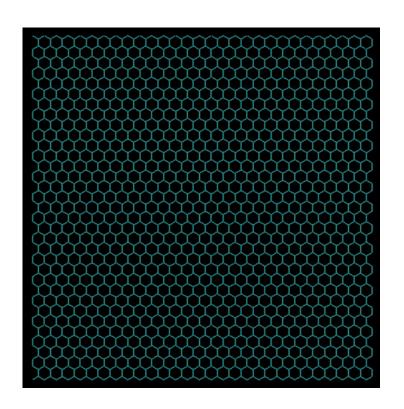
```
(what: 研究对象(物理模型)
空间分布(坐标)
粒子间的关系(力场)
how: 参数控制文件(怎么算,算到哪儿)
```

# Gromacs输入文件与构建

# GROMACS ELE.

• 坐标文件: .gro

Grap	phene					
1972	2					
	Gra	C	1	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Gra	C	2	0.123	0.071	0.000
	Gra	C	3	0.123	0.213	0.000
	Gra	C	4	0.000	0.284	0.000
	Gra	C	5	0.246	0.000	0.000
	Gra	C	6	0.369	0.071	0.000
	Gra	C	7	0.369	0.213	0.000
	Gra	C	8	0.246	0.284	0.000
	Gra	C	9	0.492	0.000	0.000
	Gra	C	10	0.615	0.071	0.000
	Gra	C	11	0.615	0.213	0.000
	Gra	C	12	0.492	0.284	0.000
	Gra	C	13	0.738	0.000	0.000
	Gra	C	14	0.861	0.071	0.000
	Gra	C	15	0.861	0.213	0.000



• 拓扑文件: .top

#### Gromacs输入文件与构建

# GROMACS ELE.

• 坐标文件: .gro

7-	上样
原·	子数

Graphene					
1972			X	V	Z
Gra	C	1	0.000	0.000	0.000
Gra	C	2	0.123	0.071	0.000
Gra	C	3	0.123	0.213	0.000
Gra	C	4	0.000	0.284	0.000
Gra	C	5	0.246	0.000	0.000
Gra	C	6	0.369	0.071	0.000
Gra	C	7	0.369	0.213	0.000
Gra	C	8	0.246	0.284	0.000
Gra	C	9	0.492	0.000	0.000
Gra	C	10	0.615	0.071	0.000
Gra	C	11	0.615	0.213	0.000
Gra	C	12	0.492	0.284	0.000
Gra	C	13	0.738	0.000	0.000
Gra	C	14	0.861	0.071	0.000
Gra	C	15	0.861	0.213	0.000
残基	原子名	原子月	序号		

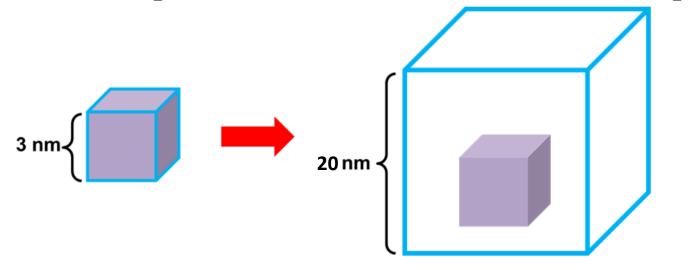
Gra	C	1966
Gra	C	1967
Gra	C	1968
Gra	C	1969
Gra	C	1970
Gra	C	1971
Gra	C	1972
17.100	7.1	L00 20

周期性盒子的长度

水的坐标文件:使用系统自带命令genbox或者genconf产生genbox—cs spc216.gro—box 3 3 3—maxsol 1000—o water.gro由此产生了一个xyz方向均为3 nm的水盒子

#### 构建水-衬底体系

- 与实验类似,将水放在衬底上。
  - 1. 将两者的周期性尺寸调成一致: editconf命令 editconf-f water.gro -box 17.1 7.1 20 -center 8.5 3.5 2 -o waterbox.gro



2. 将水盒子放在衬底上: genbox命令 genbox-cp graphene.gro-cs waterbox.gro-o gra-wat.gro



#### Gromacs输入文件与构建

• 拓扑文件: .top (记录势能作用的粒子等以及相关的参数)

```
; Include forcefield parameters
        #include "charmm27.ff/forcefield.itp"
         [ atomtypes ]
                    12 0.0
                                 A 0.342
                                                   0.5251
开始部分
                           0.0 A
                                        0.040
                                                   0.1925
        [ moleculetype ]
        ; name nrexcl
        Sisub 3
         [ atoms ]
               type resnr residu atom cgnr
                                                    charge
        ; nr
                              Gra
        ; Include water
        #include "charmm27.ff/spc.itp"
         [ system ]
后面部分
        Sisub
        [ molecules ]
        ;Compound #nmols
        Sisub
              2109
        SOL
```

#### Gromacs输入文件与构建

# • 参数文件: .mdp

```
minim.mdp
;minim.mdp-used as input into gro;
;parameters describing what to do
when to stop and what to save
integrator = steep
emtol = 10000.0
emstep = 0.01
```

```
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{nsteps} & = 50000 \\
\text{dt} & = 0.002 \\
\text{nstlog} & = 50
\end{array}
```

```
nstlist = 1

ns_type = grid

rlist = 1.0

coulombtype = PME

rcoulomb = 1.0

rvdw = 1.0

pbc = xyz

ewald geometry = 3dc
```

freezegrps = Gra

= Y Y Y

freezedim

```
nvt.mdp
```

```
title = water in
define = -DPOSRES
; Run parameters
integrator = md
nsteps = 2000000
dt = 0.002
```

```
; Output control
nstxout = 5000
nstvout = 5000
nstenergy = 5000
nstlog = 5000
```

```
; Bond parameters continuation = no
```

grompp -f minim.mdp —c gra-wat.gro -p gra-wat.top -o grawt.tpr -maxwarn 1 mdrun -s grawat.tpr -c grawatem.gro -e energy.edr -g em.log -o em.trr

#### Gromacs输出文件

• .gro: 最终结果的坐标文件(包含速度)

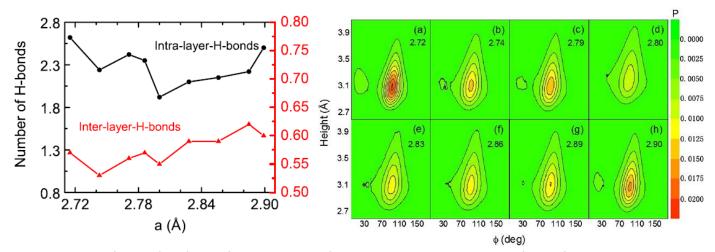
• . log: 日志文件,记录计算的过程。

• .trr: 主要的数据文件,记录计算过程每一帧的坐标、速度、受力等信息。

• 其他文件: .edr等。

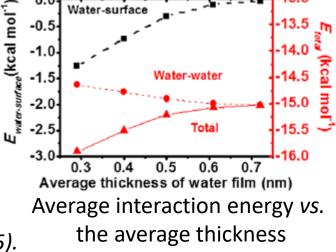
# 数据处理

- 计算接触角的数值:利用.trr或者计算后的.gro文件;
- 分析机理: 氢键分布、位置分布、能量等。



H-bonds distribution and OH orientation vs. height

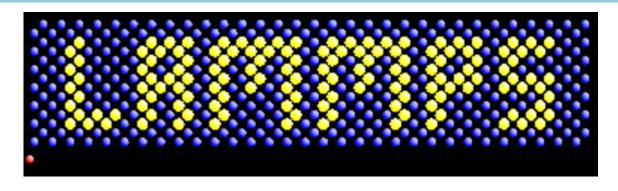
PRL 110, 126101 (2013).



Water-surface

PRL 115, 195901 (2015).

# Lammps的输入文件



• 坐标文件: .data或者restart

• 参数文件: .in

• 输出文件可以根据自己要求定制。

# 输入文件的例子

#### .data文件

```
LAMMPS data file.
 30193 atoms
 4218 bonds
2109 angles
 0 dihedrals
 0 impropers
 3 atom types
 1 bond types
 1 angle types
 0 dihedral types
 0 improper types
 0.00 223.0400 xlo xhi
0.00 223.0400 ylo yhi
 0.00 223.0400 zlo zhi
# Pair Coeffs
# 1 Si
# 2 HT
# 3 OT
# Bond Coeffs
# Angle Coeffs
# 1
Masses
1 28.08 # Si
2 1.007940 # HT
```

3 15.999400 # OT

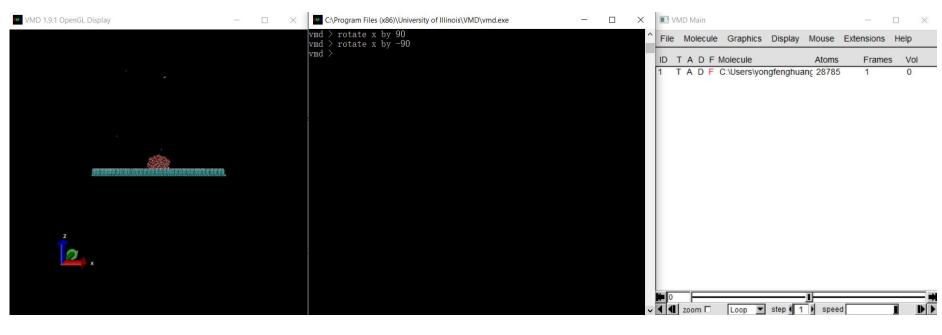
#### .in文件

```
#initialization
units
                     real
atom style
                    full
dimension
#atom definition
#read restart
                    watermgcl-m-1.restart
read_data
                    siwatnvt-1.data
#change box
                    all boundary p p p
reset timestep 0
# 1 Si
# 2 HT
# 3 OW
pair style
                        lj/cut/coul/long 10.0 10.0
kspace style
                        pppm 1e-4
kspace modify
                        order 4
neigh modify
                        every 2 delay 10 page 100000 one 10000
##### epsilon(kcal/mol)
                             sigma (A)
pair_coeff 1 1
                     0.2869
                                2.5000
pair_coeff 2 2 0.0460 0.4000
pair_coeff 3 3 0.1522 3.1507
pair_coeff 1 2 0.1149 1.4500
pair_coeff 1 3 0.2090 2.8254
pair_coeff 2 3 0.0837 1.7753
                     0.0837
pair coeff 2 3
bond style
                    harmonic
bond coeff 1
                    450.0
                                     0.9572
angle style
                    harmonic
angle coeff 1
                                     104.52
                    55
```

#### vmd的简单使用介绍1:可视化



# 1. 计算体系的可视化



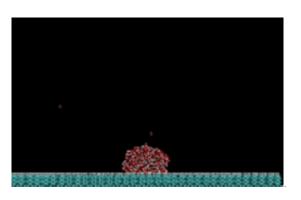
显示窗口

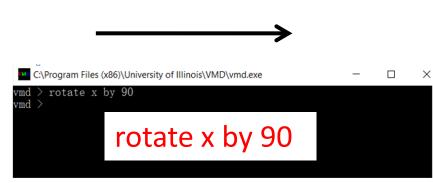


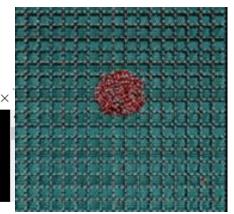
对图像就行调整或者输出数据

#### vmd的简单使用介绍1: 可视化

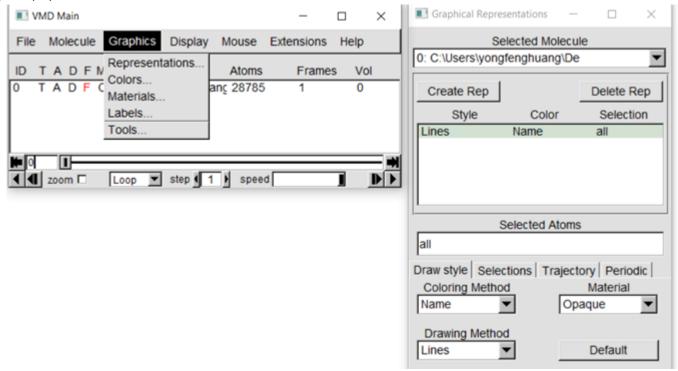
#### a. 通过命令调整





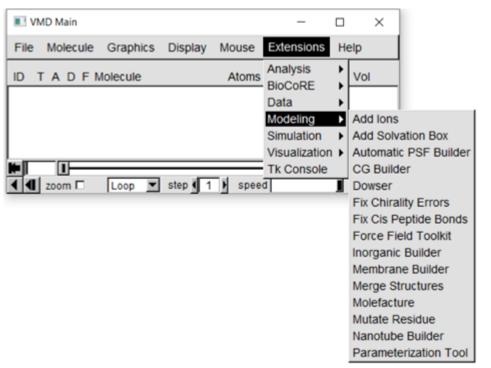


#### b. 通过菜单栏调整



# vmd的简单使用介绍2: 体系构建

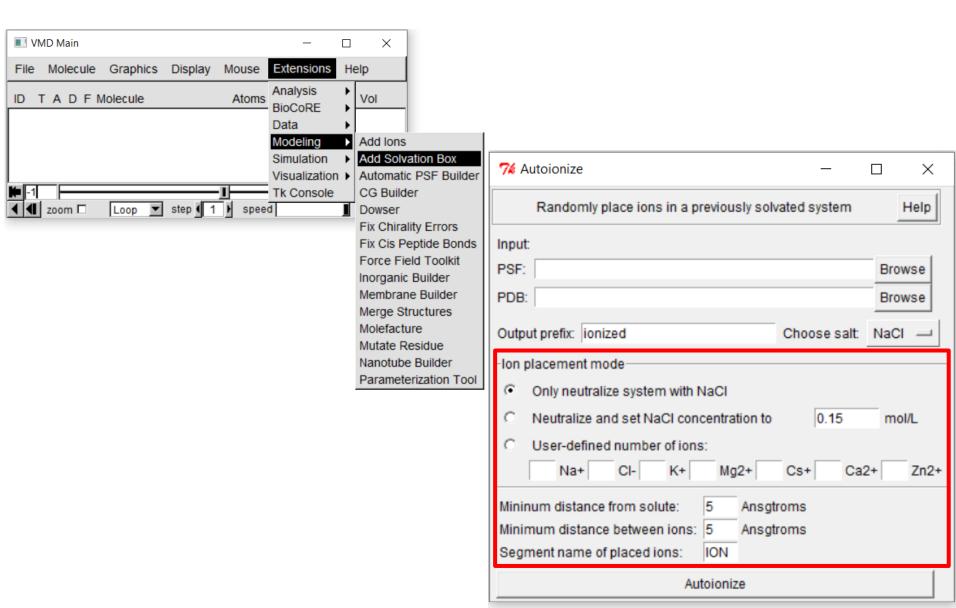
2. 常用体系的生成: 水盒子



<b>7</b> € Solvate	_	$\Box$ $\times$				
Input:	✓ Waterbox Only					
PSF:		Browse				
PDB:		Browse				
Rotate to minimize volume Rotation Increment (deg): 10  Selection for Rotation: all						
Output:	solvate	Browse				
Segment ID Prefix: WT Boundary: 2.4						
Box Size:	Use Molecule Dimensions					
Min: x:	y: z:					
Max: x:	y: Z					
Box Padding:						
Min: x: 0	y: 0 z: 0					
Max: x:  0	y:  0 z  0					
Use nonstandard solvent						
Solvent box PDB:						
Solvent box PSF:						
Solvent box topology: Solvent box side length:						
Solvent box key selection:						
Solvate						

# vmd的简单使用介绍2: 体系构建

# 盐的水溶液

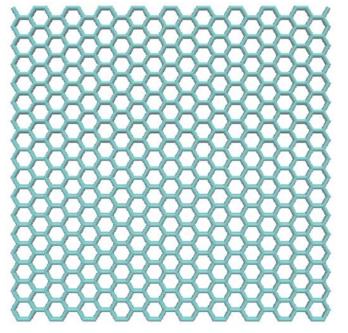


#### vmd的简单使用介绍2

# 特殊材料体系,如石墨烯等。

graphene -lx 4 -ly 4 -type zigzag -nlayers 1

```
vmd > graphene -1x 4 -1y 4 -type zigzag -nlayers 1
Info) Determining bond structure from distance search ...
Info) Bond count: 983
Info) Analyzing structure ...
       Atoms: 680
Info)
Info)
       Bonds: 983
Info)
       Angles: 1894 Dihedrals: 3665 Impropers: 608 Cross-terms: 0
         Bondtypes: 1 Angletypes: 1 Dihedraltypes: 1 Impropertypes: 1
Info)
Info)
         Residues: 1
Info)
         Waters: 0
Info)
         Segments: 1
Info)
                          Protein: 0 Nucleic: 0
         Fragments: 1
```



#### vmd的简单使用介绍3:数据的导出

# 3. 数据导出:构型,图片



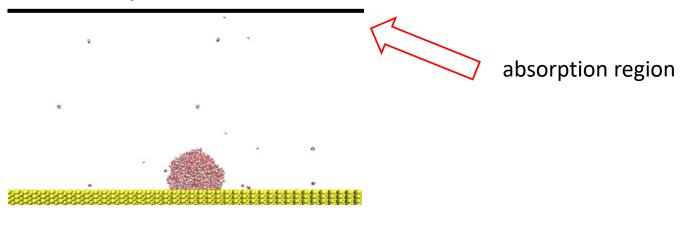
C:\Program Files (x86)\University of Illinois\VMD\vmd.exe

```
vmd > topo writelammpsdata xxx.data
Info) writing LAMMPS Masses section.
Info) writing LAMMPS Atoms section in style 'full'.
Info) writing LAMMPS Bonds section.
Info) writing LAMMPS Angles section.
Info) writing LAMMPS Dihedrals section.
Info) writing LAMMPS Impropers section.
0
vmd > render snapshot xxx.bmp
Info) Rendering current scene to 'xxx.bmp' ...
Info) Rendering complete.
vmd >
```

用于MD计算的初始结构和数据分析

#### 与水分子体系相关的其他计算情形

• 蒸发 (evaporation)



Setup of evaporation of water droplet.

Y. Huang et al, 2D Mater. 5 (2018) 041001.

# • 磁场

L. Zhang et al, Oncotarget, Vol. 7, No. 27.

X. Chen et al, Journal of Molecular Liquids 249 (2018) 1052–1059.

F. Moosavi et al, Journal of Magnetism and Magnetic Materials 354 (2014) 239–247.

# • 一维、二维红外光谱

田国才等.《凝聚相中振动能量弛豫的理论研究》

P. Hamm et al, Concepts and Methods of 2D Infrared Spectroscopy

1. 简要介绍了经典分子动力学的计算原理;

2. 结合分子动力学在浸润中的应用,介绍了其使用的基本思路和基本的数据分析。

#### 后记

✓分子动力学的内容很丰富,软件也很多,请结合具体的研究深入挖掘,找到适合自己的方法。

✓软件说明书(user manual)非常重要,熟练使用数据处理的工具。

✔ 计算重要,分析和道理更重要。

祝大家生活愉快,科研顺利!

# 谢谢大家