

Quantifying water density fluctuations

B. Shadrack Jabes

Motivation:

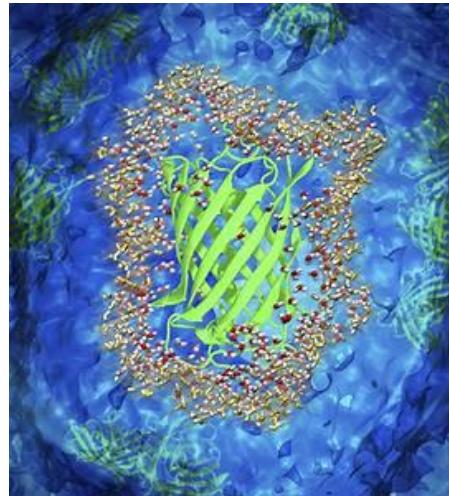
Local water density fluctuations different for surface-water's / bulk-water's

Binding processes involve disrupting the surface-water interaction

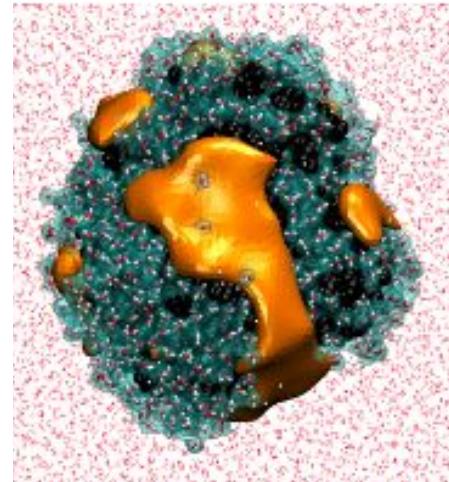
surface-water interactions influence thermodynamics, kinetics of surface interactions, stability and phase behavior of surfaces in water

Characterize - disrupting the surface-water interactions

J. Am. Chem. Soc. **139**(3), 1098–1105 (2017).



Identifying interfacial water sites

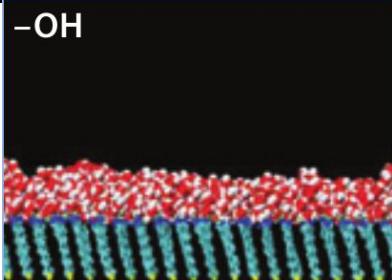
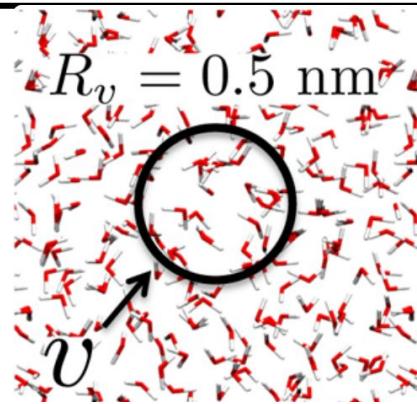


Bulk water

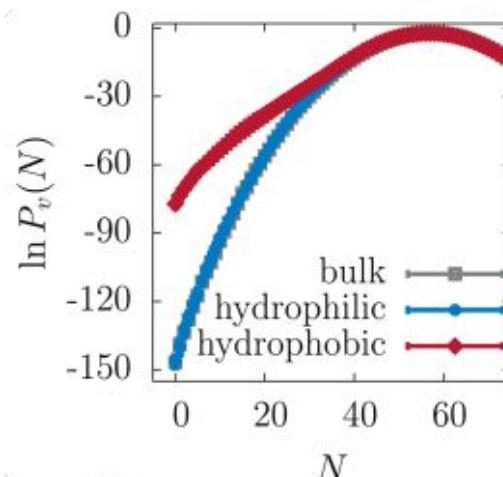
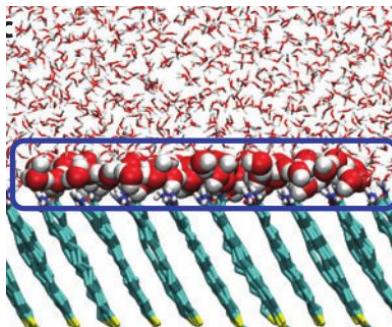
Using MD employed with unfavourable potential

$$H_{\phi} = H_0 + \text{unfavorable potential}$$

$$\beta F_v(\tilde{N}) \equiv -\ln P_v(\tilde{N})$$

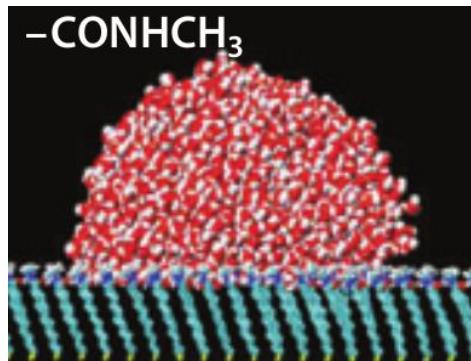
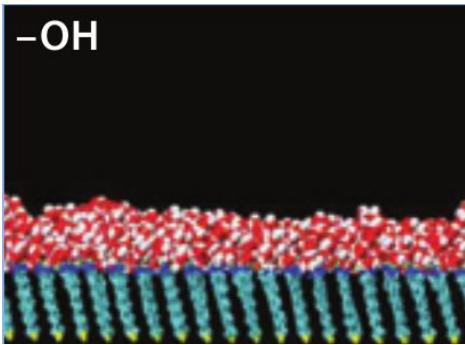


Interfacial water



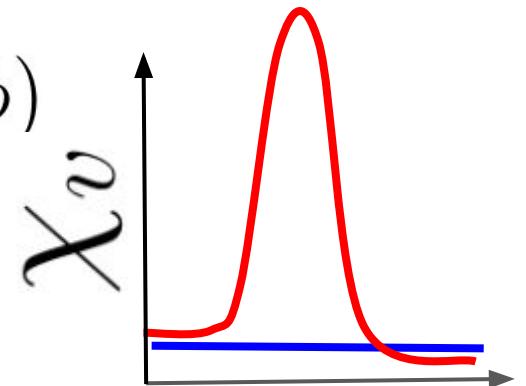
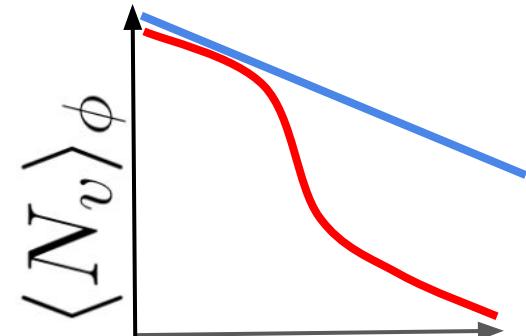
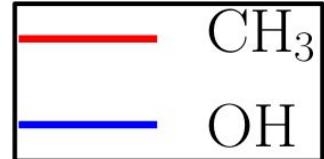
J. Phys. Chem. B 2010, 114, 1632–1637

Disrupting the surface-water interactions

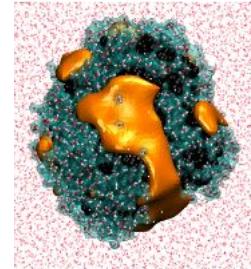


$$\mathcal{H}_\phi = \mathcal{H}_0 + \phi N_v$$

$$\chi_v \equiv -\partial \langle N_v \rangle_\phi / \partial (\beta \phi)$$



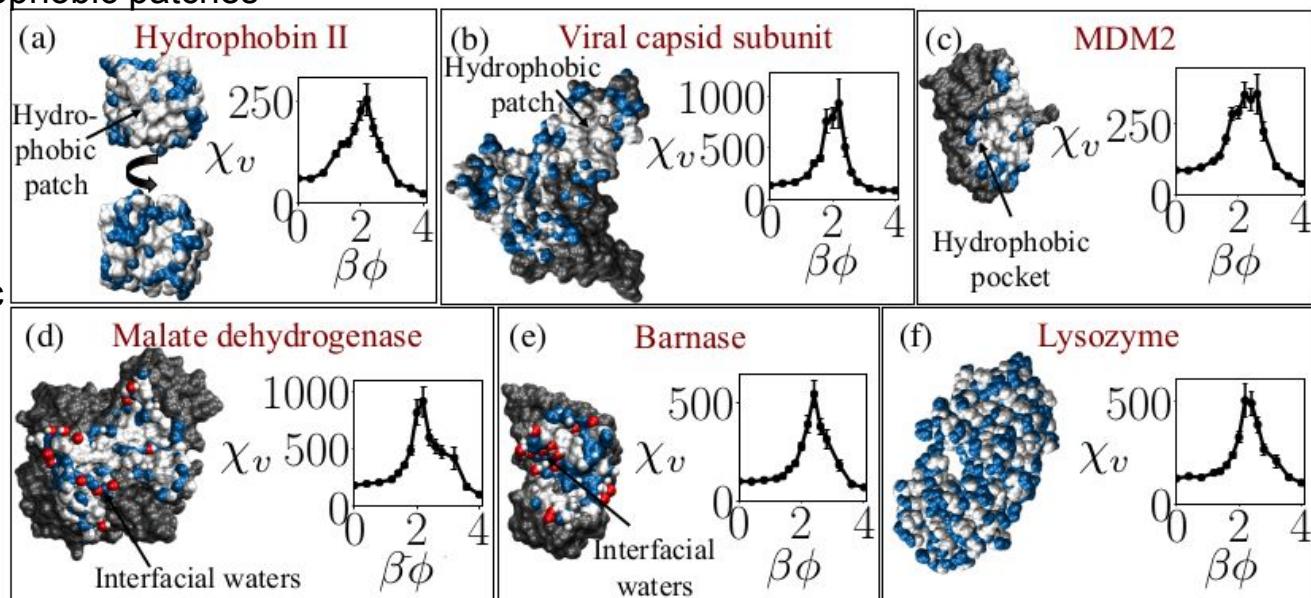
Protein Hydration Waters Are Susceptible to Unfavorable Perturbations



well-defined hydrophobic patches

amphiphilic

super-hydrophilic



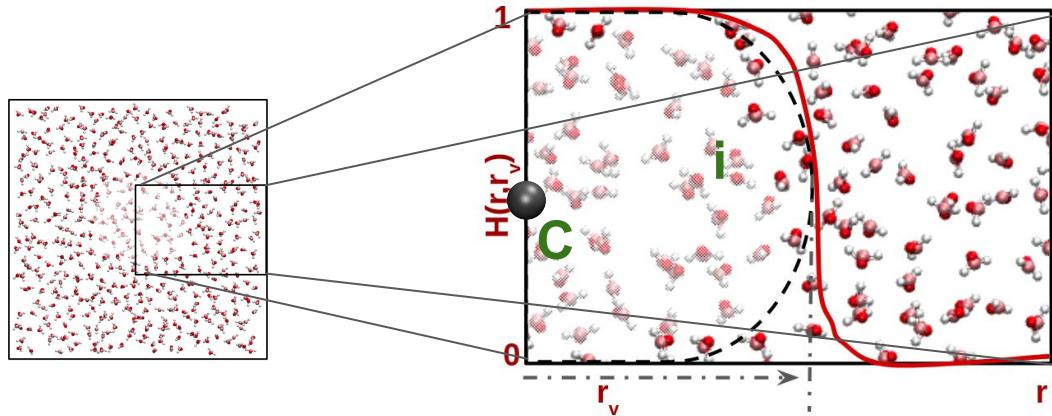
INDUS: Static observation volume

$$\mathcal{H}(r, r_\nu) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } r \leq r_\nu \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}.$$

Mapping N_ν to positions

$$\tilde{N}_\nu = \sum_{i=1}^N h(|\vec{r}_{ic}|, r_\nu),$$

$$\vec{r}_{ic} = \vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_c.$$



Force

$$U_{\text{linear}} = \phi \tilde{N}_\nu,$$

$$= - \frac{\partial h(|\vec{r}_{ic}|, r_\nu)}{\partial |\vec{r}_{ic}|} \frac{\partial |\vec{r}_{ic}|}{\partial \vec{r}_i} = - \frac{\partial h(|\vec{r}_{ic}|, r_\nu)}{\partial |\vec{r}_{ic}|} \hat{r}_{ic},$$

$$U_{\text{Harmonic}} = k \left(\tilde{N}_\nu - \tilde{N}_{\nu, \text{fix}} \right)^2,$$

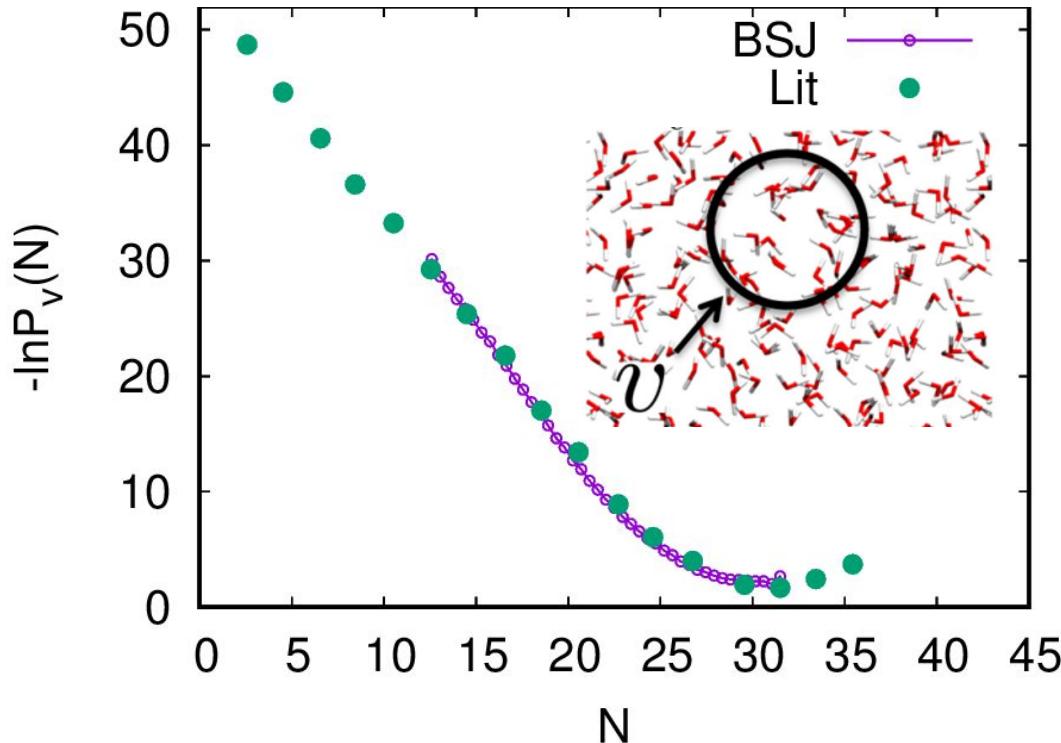
INDUS : indirect umbrella sampling

Average particle fluctuations control the direction of force

$$= -k \left(\tilde{N}_\nu - \tilde{N}_{\nu, \text{fix}} \right) \frac{\partial h(|\vec{r}_{ic}|, r_\nu)}{\partial |\vec{r}_{ic}|} \frac{\partial |\vec{r}_{ic}|}{\partial \vec{r}_i} = -k \left(\tilde{N}_\nu - \tilde{N}_{\nu, \text{fix}} \right) \frac{\partial h(|\vec{r}_{ic}|, r_\nu)}{\partial |\vec{r}_{ic}|} \hat{r}_{ic},$$

Test of the method

The free energy landscape for the coarse-grained number of waters, \tilde{N} , in a small probe volume in bulk water at $T = 300$ K and $P = 1$ bar. The probe volume, v , is a sphere of radius $r = 0.6$ nm in a box of about 4,000 SPC/E water molecules.



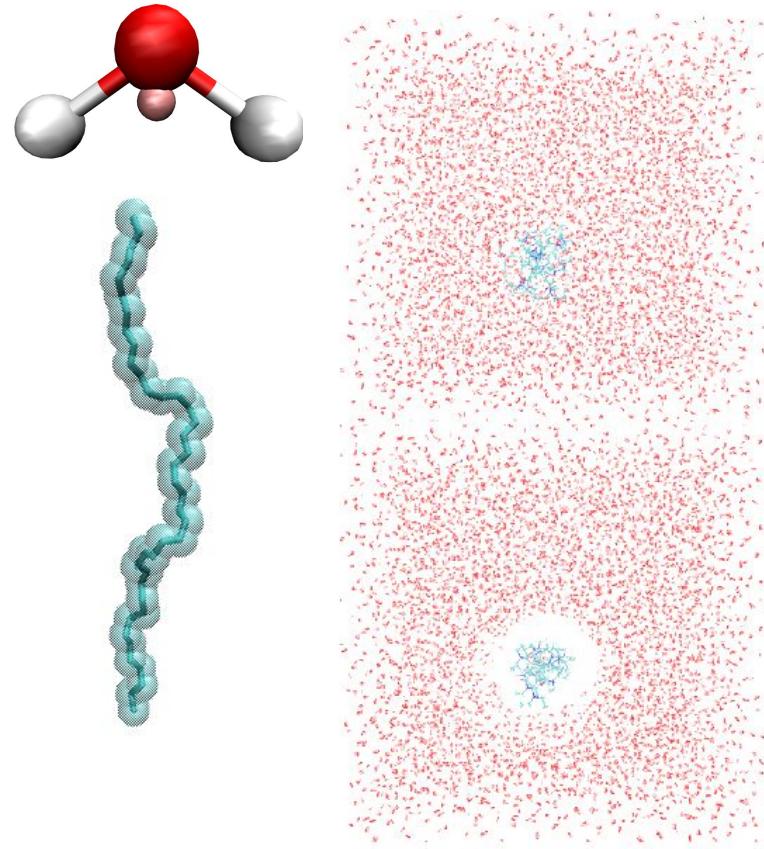
INDUS: Dynamic observation volume

$$h(r, r_\nu) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\tanh \frac{r}{b} - \tanh \frac{r - r_\nu}{b} \right)$$

$$U_{\text{linear}} = \phi \tilde{N}_\nu,$$

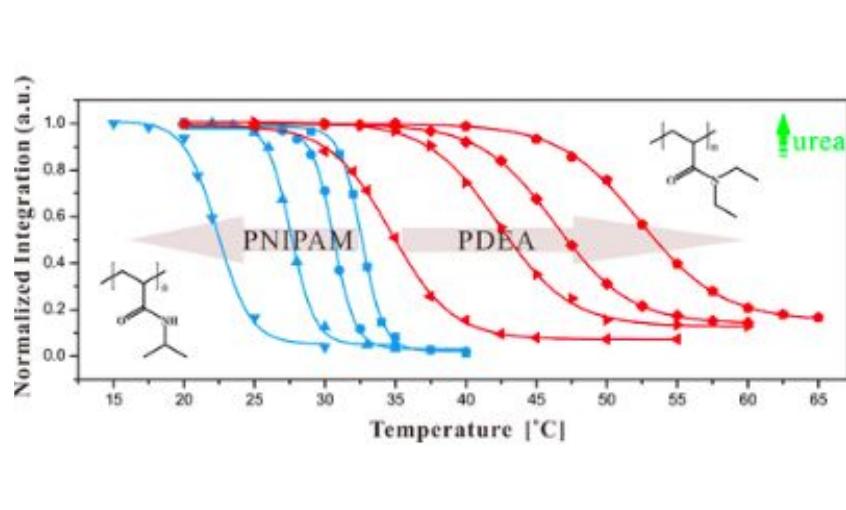
Force $= -\frac{\partial h(|\vec{r}_{\text{ic}}|, r_\nu)}{\partial |\vec{r}_{\text{ic}}|} \frac{\partial |\vec{r}_{\text{ic}}|}{\partial \vec{r}_{\text{i}}} = -\frac{\partial h(|\vec{r}_{\text{ic}}|, r_\nu)}{\partial |\vec{r}_{\text{ic}}|} \hat{r}_{\text{ic}},$

Hydration shell: small sub volume
region defined from the center of the
heavy atoms to the first solvation
layer of water
Virtual sites: COM of water



To do

- NMR spectroscopy,
- control LCST by urea concentration - water density fluctuations



Macromolecules 2016, 49, 1, 234-243

Summary

Water density fluctuations are an important statistical mechanical observable-related to hydrophobic hydration and hydrophobic interactions

Measure of hydrophobicity: local density fluctuations near solid water surface

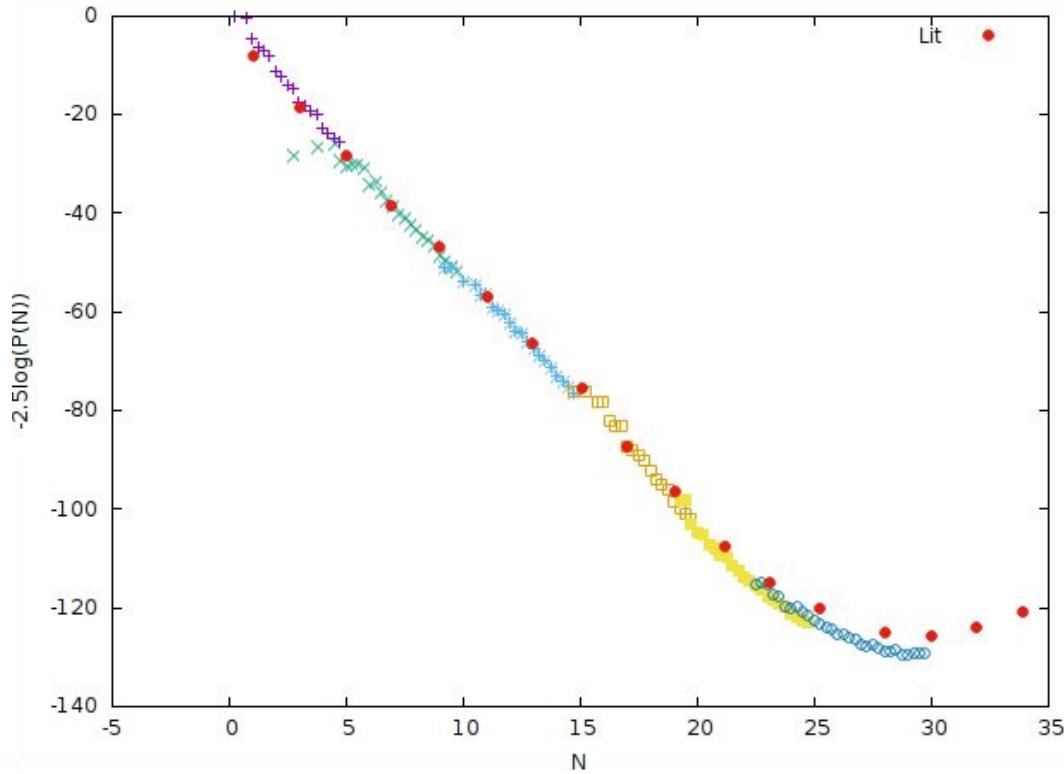
Quantified: calculating the probability of observing N waters in a probe volume of interest

Backup slides

WHAM - Weighted histogram analysis method

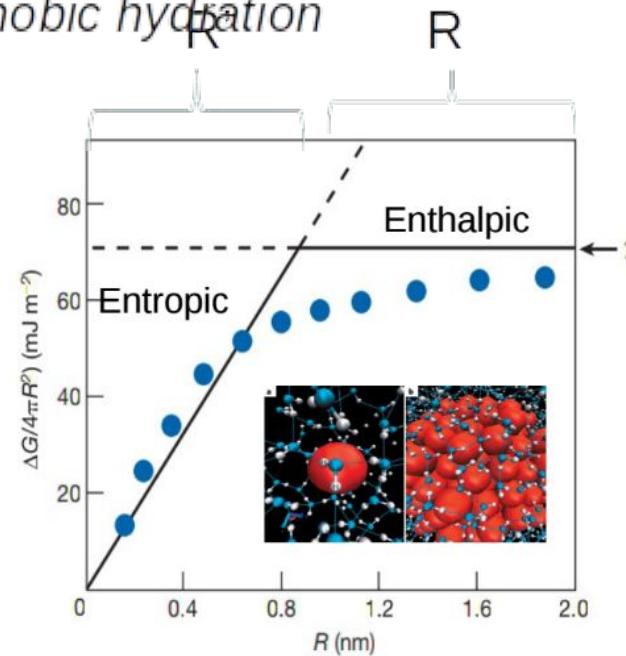
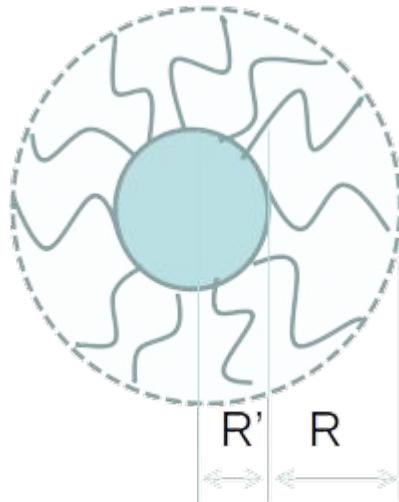
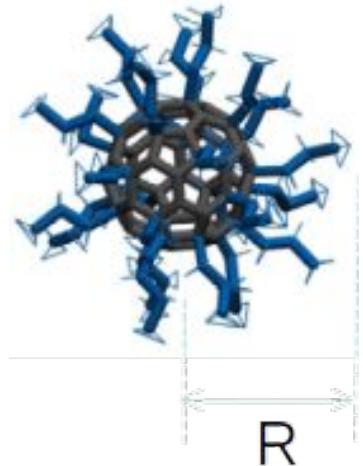
Step5: Do this in each biased simulation and you plot the free energy obtained in each of the biased simulation separately.

Step6: Stitching - Now add a weight to the free energy in such a way the final free energy would overlap with each other.



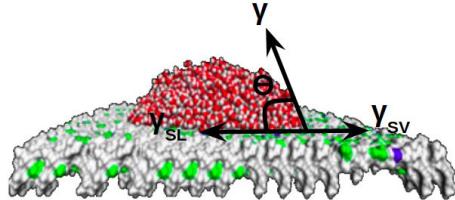
Characterizing length, hydrophobicity & local density

Bigger particle regime of hydrophobic hydration



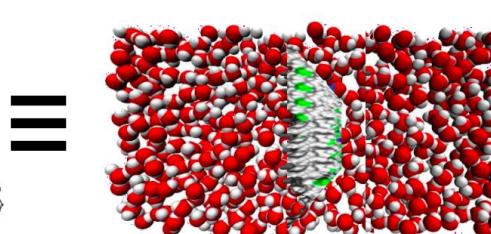
Characterizing length, hydrophobicity & local

Macroscopic wetting thermodynamics

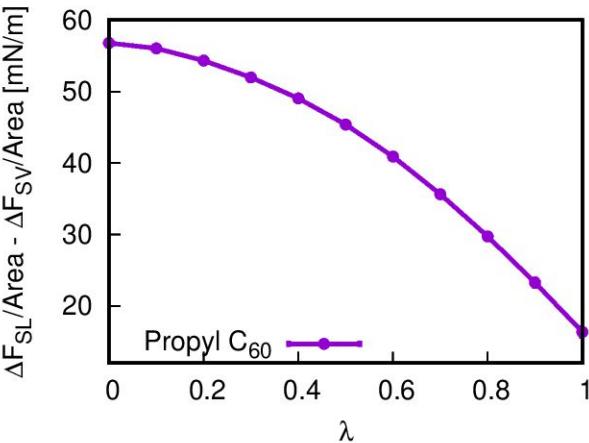


$$\gamma_{SL} - \gamma_{SV} = -\gamma \cos\theta$$

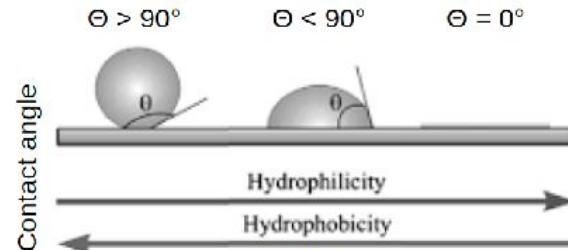
Thermodynamic Integration route



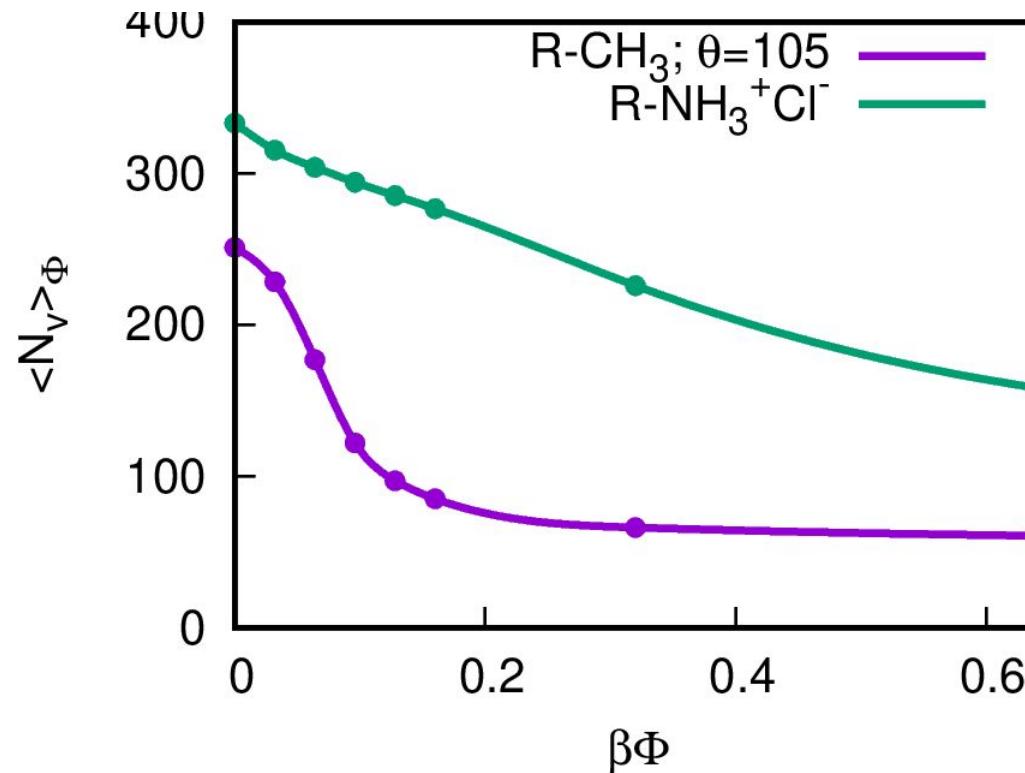
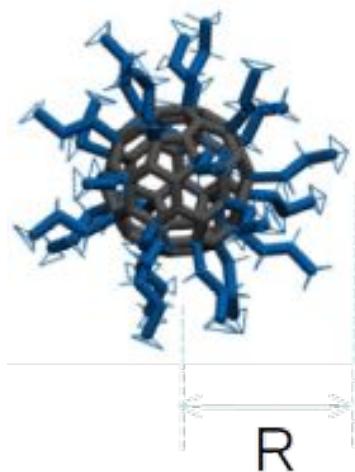
$$\Delta F_{SL}/\text{Area}_s - \Delta F_{SV}/\text{Area}_s = -\gamma \cos\theta$$



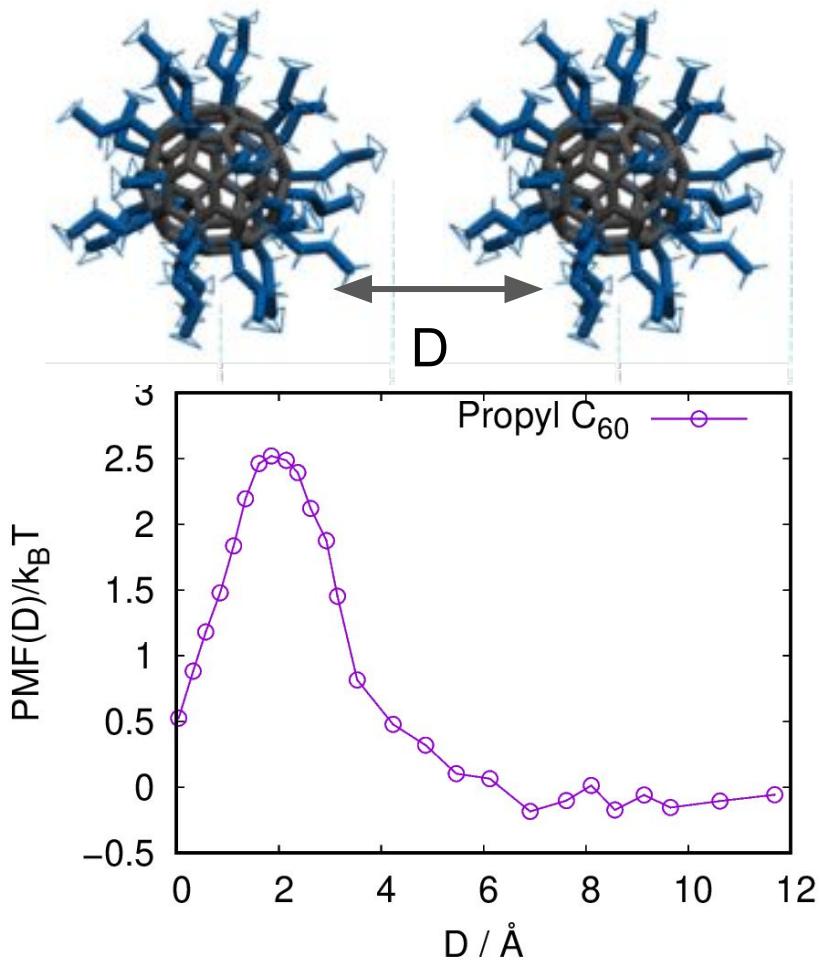
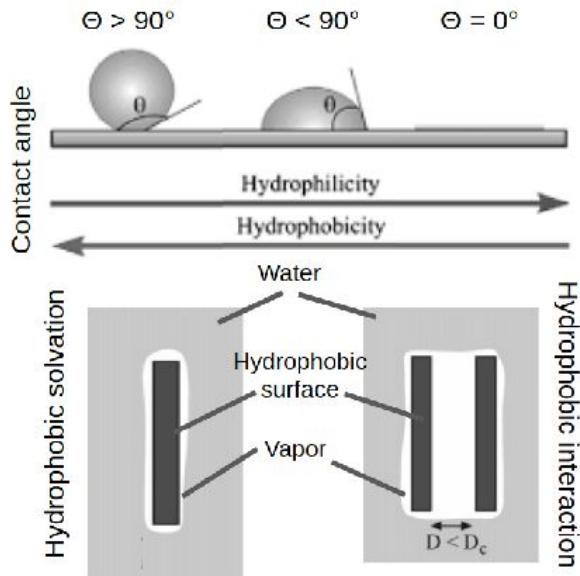
Propylated	$\gamma_{sl} - \gamma_{sv}$	γ_{lv}	$\Theta^\circ_{This\,work}$	Θ°_{Lit}
C_{60}	16.3	63.5	104.9	
Graphane	21.1	63.5	109.4	110 ³

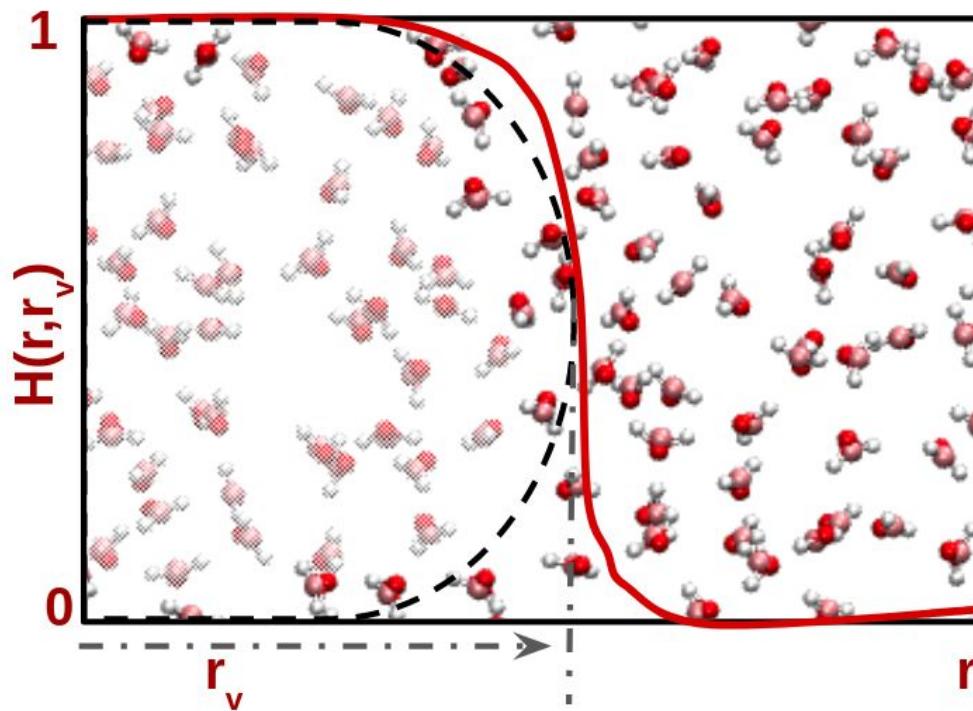
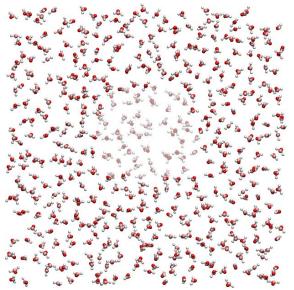


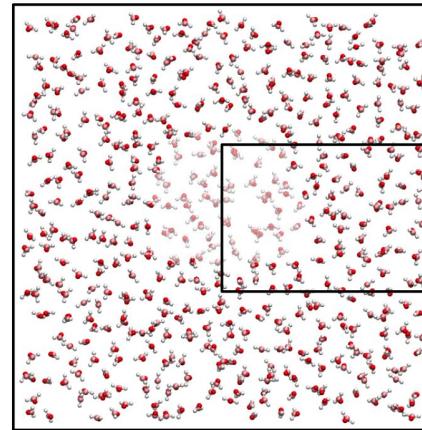
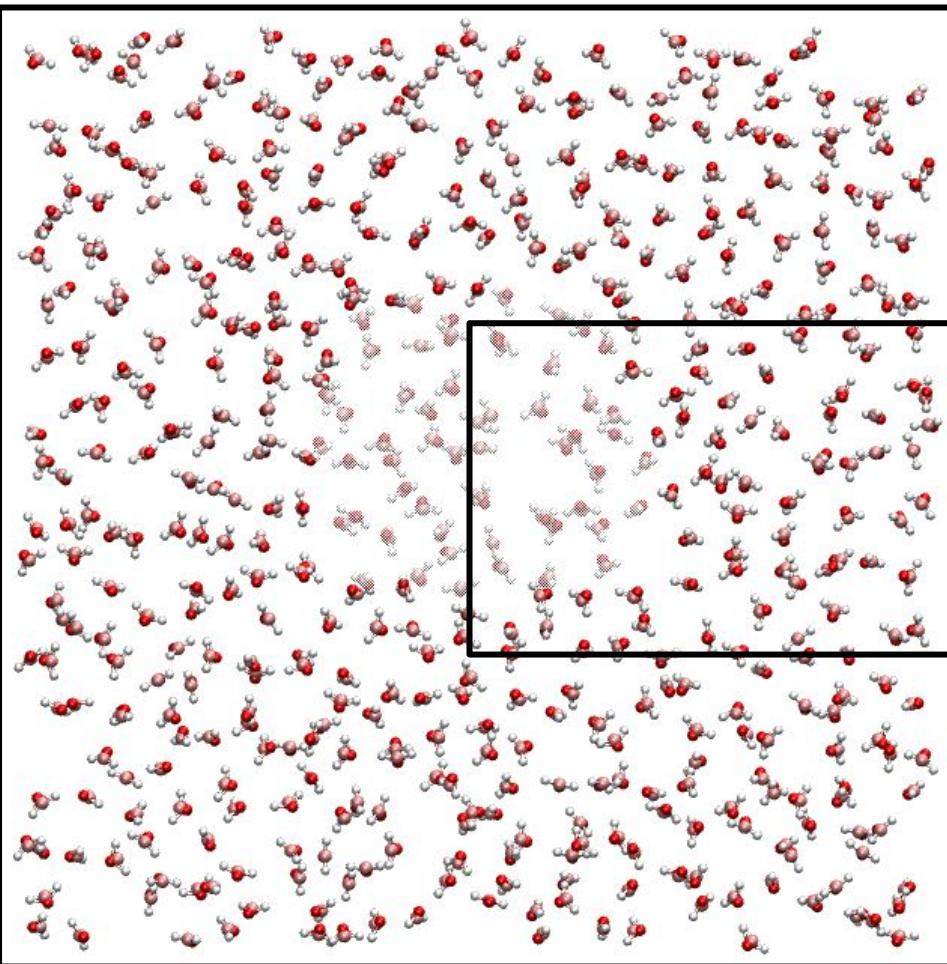
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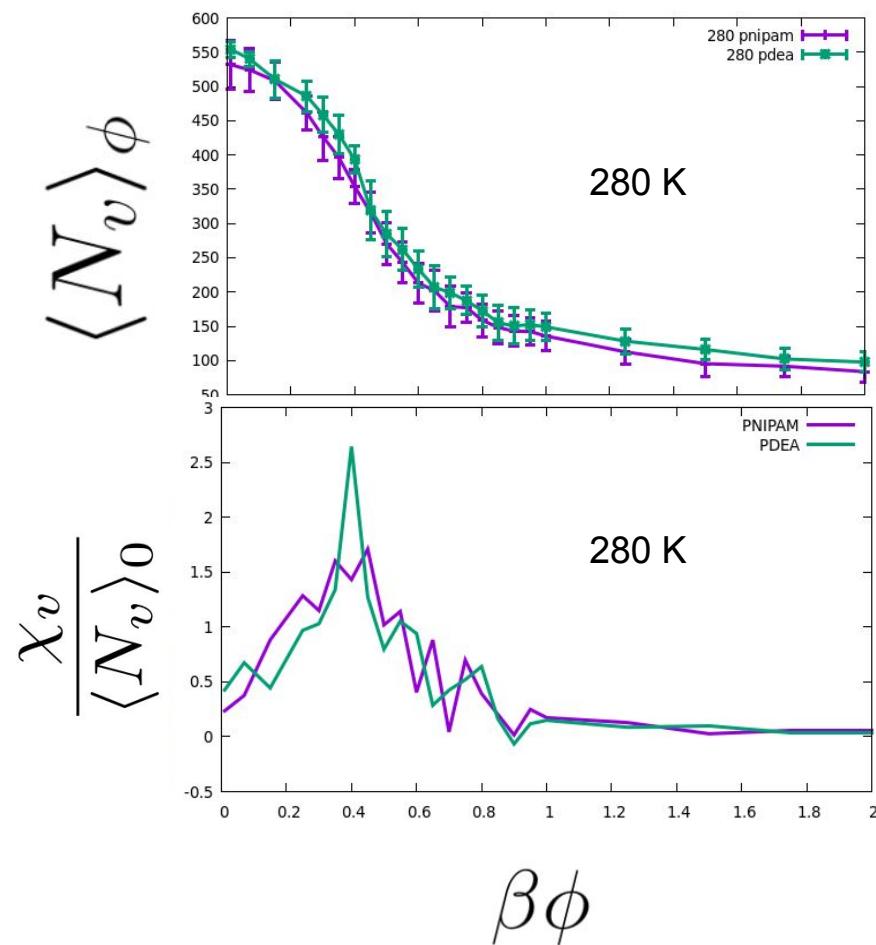
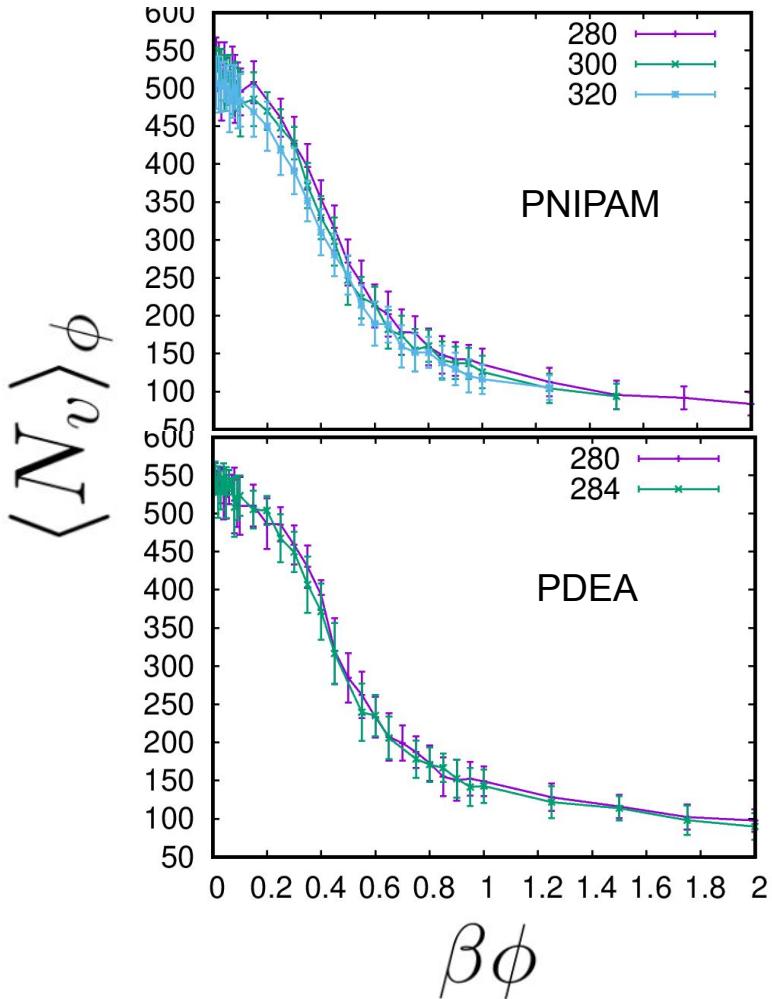


Hydrophobic interaction









Test of the method

The free energy landscape for the coarse-grained number of waters, \tilde{N} , in a small probe volume in bulk water at $T = 300$ K and $P = 1$ bar. The probe volume, v , is a sphere of radius $r = 0.6$ nm in a box of about 4,000 SPC/E water molecules.

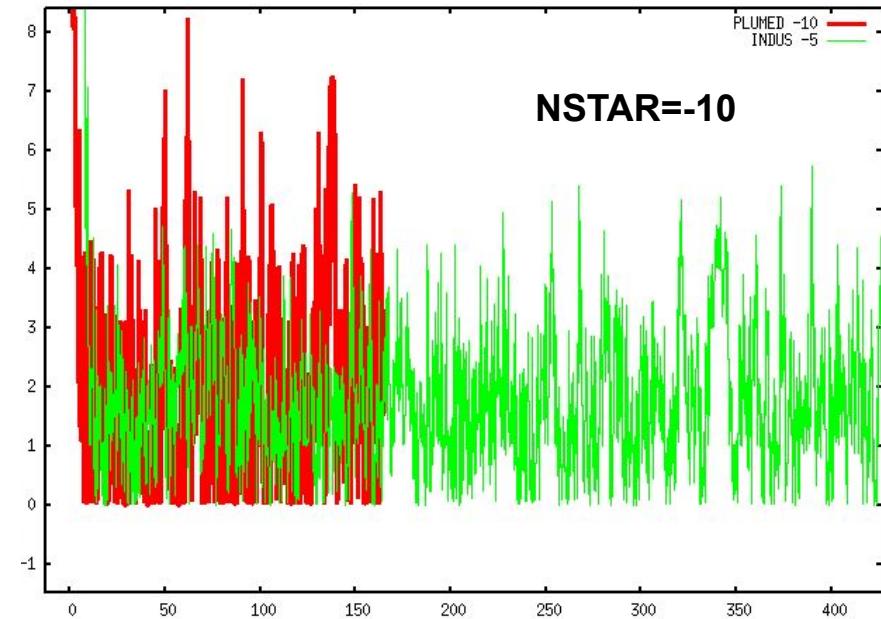
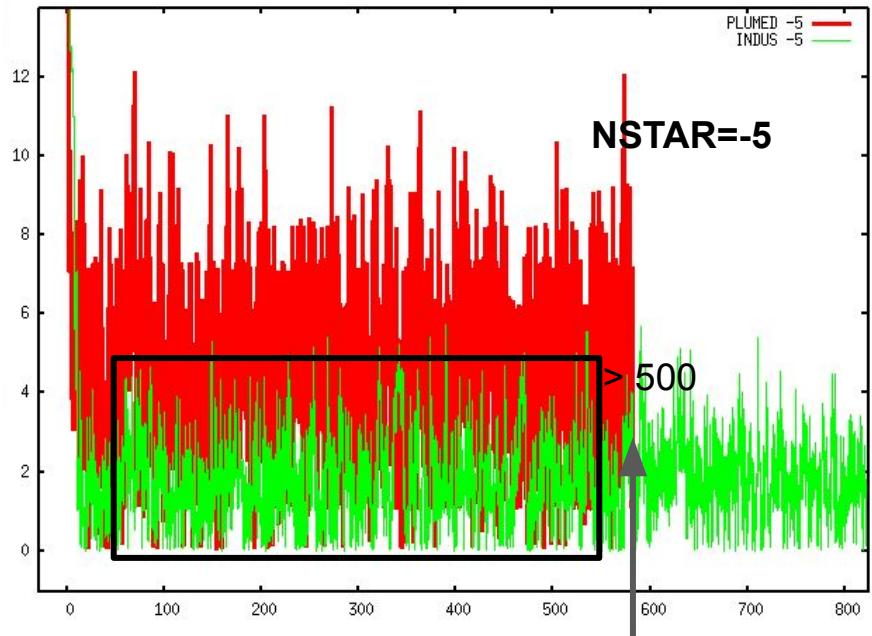


J. Phys. Chem. B 2010, 114, 1632–1637

Plumed: GPU, N_biasing

Dynamic Observation volume

B. Shadrack Jabel & Swaminath



Functional form samples the n range captured by indus

Method: Unfavorable Biasing potential

Linear bias potential

$$U_{\text{linear}} = \phi \tilde{N}_\nu,$$

Harmonic bias potential

$$U_{\text{Harmonic}} = k \left(\tilde{N}_\nu - \tilde{N}_{\nu, \text{fix}} \right)^2,$$

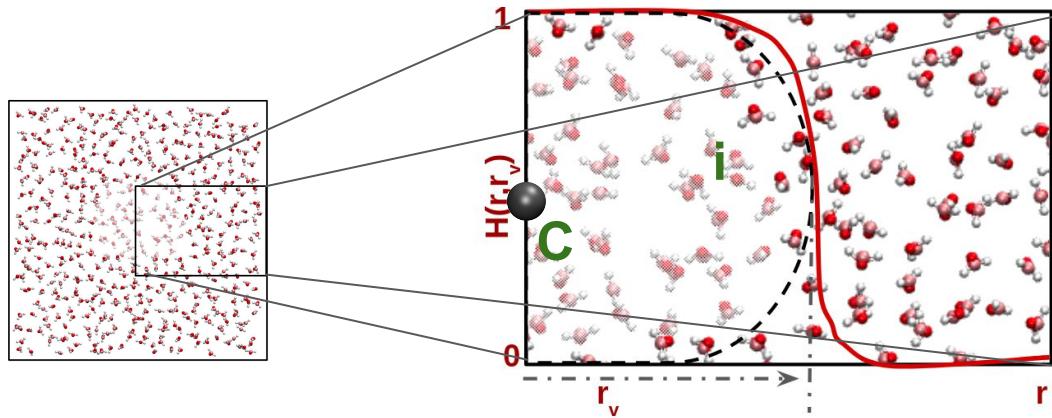
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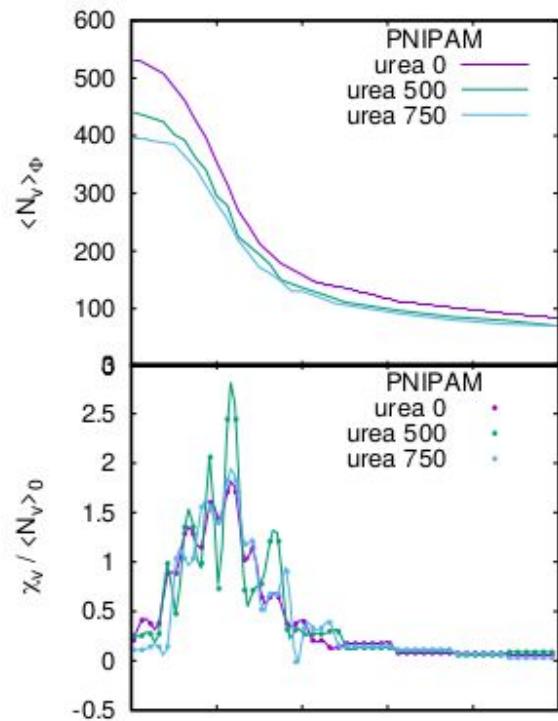
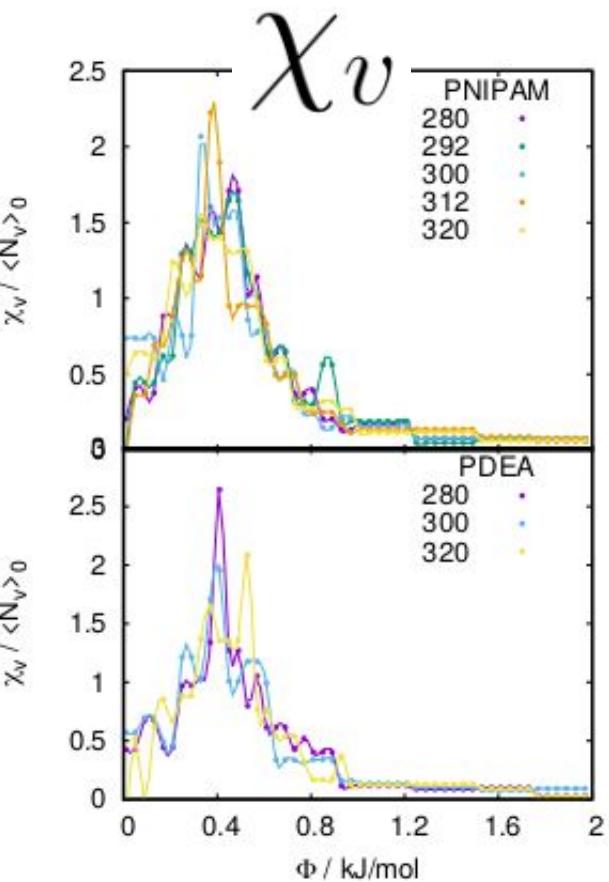
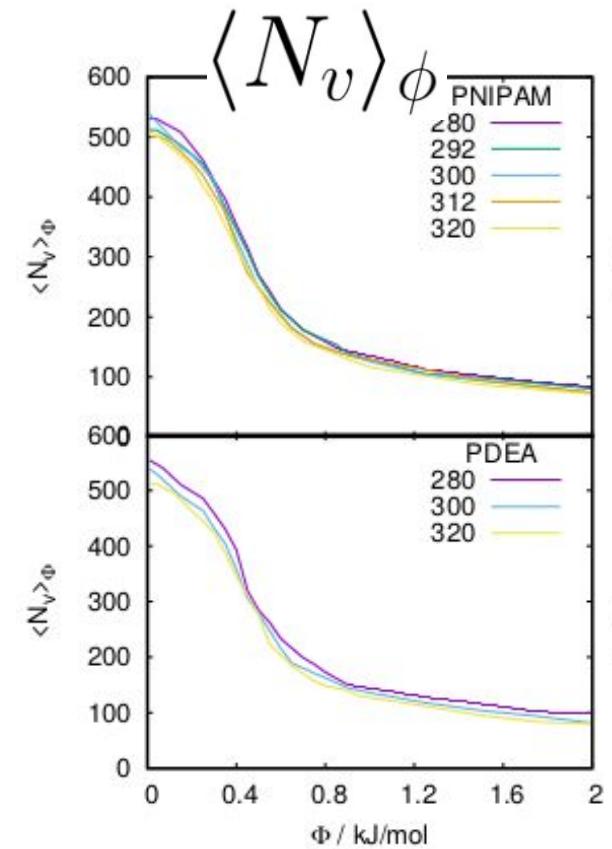
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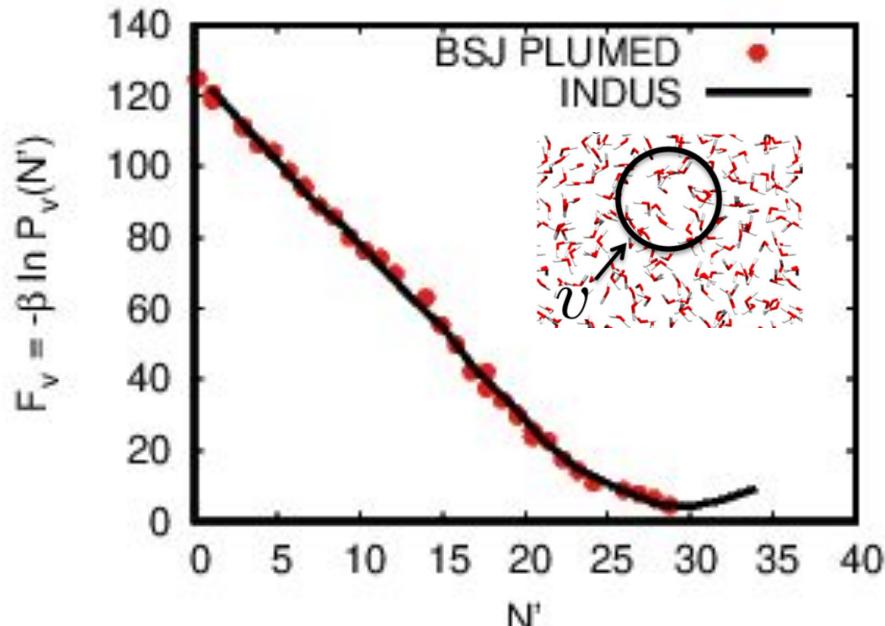
Linear bias potential



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Harmonic bias potential

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PLUMED(GPU) 88.566 ns/day, on 1 GPU, 4 MPI threads
PLUMED(CPU) 13.316 ns/day, on 1 CPU, 8 MPI threads

Dynamic bias potential

