Molecular dynamics in a density dependent inhomogeneous dielectric

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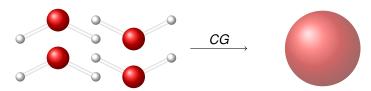
Electrostatic screening: Atomistic vs coarse-grained

Atomistic molecular dynamics:

- Charges are resolved
- Screening is modeled directly

Coarse-grained molecular dynamics:

- Charge resolution is lost
- Screening modeled modelled indirectly



Idea : $\nabla \cdot (\epsilon(\mathbf{r})\nabla \psi(\mathbf{r})) = -\rho(\mathbf{r})$. (Generalized Poisson equation)

External potential in a density dependent dielectric

Electrostatic interaction energy:

$$W_{\text{elec}}[\{\phi(\mathbf{r})\}] = \frac{1}{2} \int d\mathbf{r} \frac{\mathbf{D}(\mathbf{r}) \cdot \mathbf{D}(\mathbf{r})}{\epsilon(\mathbf{r})},$$

 $\{\phi\}$: number densities. **D**: displacement field. ϵ : permitivity.

Potential felt by particles of type *K*:

$$V_{\text{ext},K}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{\delta W_{\text{elec}}}{\delta \phi_K(\mathbf{r})} = \underbrace{\int d\mathbf{r}' \frac{\delta W_{\text{elec}}}{\delta \mathbf{D}(\mathbf{r}')} \frac{\delta \mathbf{D}(\mathbf{r}')}{\delta \phi_K(\mathbf{r})}}_{\mathbf{q}_K \psi(\mathbf{r})} + \underbrace{\frac{\delta W_{\text{elec}}}{\delta \epsilon(\mathbf{r})} \frac{\partial \epsilon(\mathbf{r})}{\partial \phi_K(\mathbf{r})}}_{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \epsilon(\mathbf{r})}{\partial \phi_K(\mathbf{r})} |\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r})|^2}$$

 ψ : electrostatic potential. **E**: electrostatic field (**E** = $-\nabla \psi = \epsilon \mathbf{D}$).

Modelling of density dependence of the dielectric

Density weighted average:

$$\epsilon(\{\phi(\mathbf{r})\}) = \frac{\sum_{K}^{M} \epsilon_{K} \phi_{K}(\mathbf{r})}{\phi_{0}(\mathbf{r})},$$

 ϵ_K : dielectric of particle type K. ϕ_0 : local total particle density.

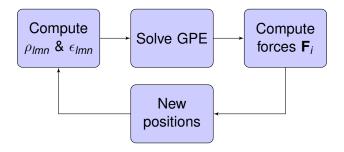
Potential felt by particle of type *K*:

$$V_{\text{ext},K}(\mathbf{r}) = q_K \psi(\mathbf{r}) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\epsilon_K - \epsilon(\mathbf{r})}{\phi_0(\mathbf{r})} \left| \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}) \right|^2,$$

Forces on particle of type K:

$$\mathbf{F}_{\mathcal{K}} = -\mathbf{\nabla} V_{\mathrm{ext},\mathcal{K}}(\mathbf{r}) = q_{\mathcal{K}} \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}) + rac{1}{2} \mathbf{\nabla} \left(rac{\epsilon_{\mathcal{K}} - \epsilon(\mathbf{r})}{\phi_0(\mathbf{r})} \left| \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r})
ight|^2
ight)$$

Force computation and molecular dynamics

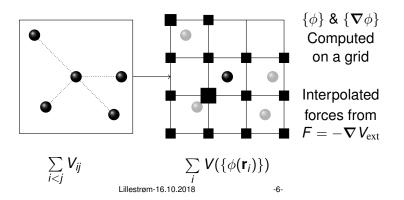


Hybrid particle field method

Mesoscale potentials in molecular dynamics:

$$V_{\text{ext},i} = \frac{1}{\tilde{\phi}_0} \left(k_{\text{b}} T \sum_{j} \chi_{ij} \phi_j(\mathbf{r}) + \frac{1}{\kappa} \left(\sum_{j} \phi_j(\mathbf{r}) - \tilde{\phi}_0 \right) \right)$$

 χ_{ij} : Flory-Huggins parameter. κ : compressibility. $\tilde{\phi}_0$: system density.



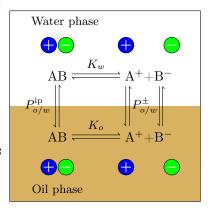
Partitioning of ions (1)

lons in a phase separated oil/water mixture of ϵ_o and ϵ_w . ($RT \times \chi_{ow} = 30 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$)

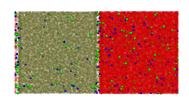
Distribution coefficient:

$$D_{o/w} = \frac{c_o}{c_w}$$

 c_0 and c_w : concentration of ions within each phase.



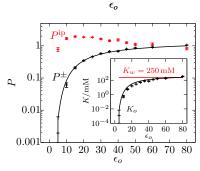
Partitioning of ions (2)



 $D_{o/w} = f(c, P_{o,w}^{\pm}, P_{o,w}^{ip}, K_w)$ c: concentration of ions.

Born theory of ions:

$$\log P_{o/w}^{\pm} = \gamma \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon_w} - \frac{1}{\epsilon_o} \right)$$



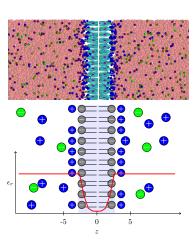
Ion permeability for a charged membrane

Homogeneous dielectric:

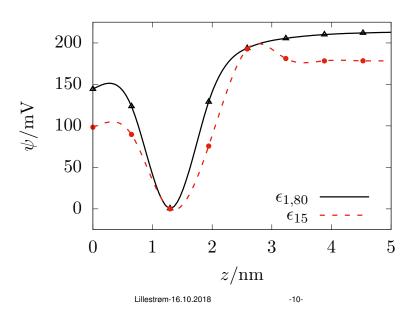
$$\epsilon_{15} = 15$$

Inhomogeneous dielectric:

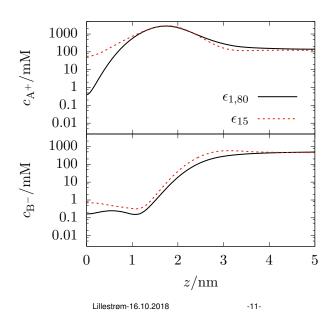
$$\epsilon_{1,80} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{lipids} \\ 80, & \text{solvent} \end{cases}$$



Electrostatic potential



Concentrations of ions



Conclusions and outlook

- New method for computing electrostatic forces in MD.
- Qualitative correct description of partitioning phenomena.
- Potentially a valuable method for multiphase simulation
- Manuscript in preparation
- Parallelize the numerical solver for the GPE.

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