

Excited States and Nonadiabatic Dynamics
Cybertraining Workshop 2022

QM/MM Simulation for Excited States



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University of Bologna

Buffalo, July 3-15 2022





Photo-induced processes

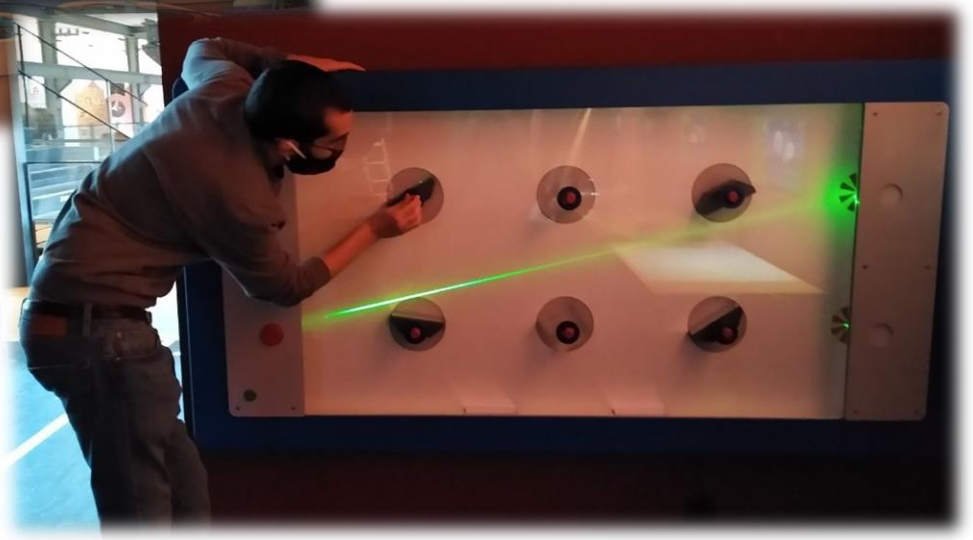
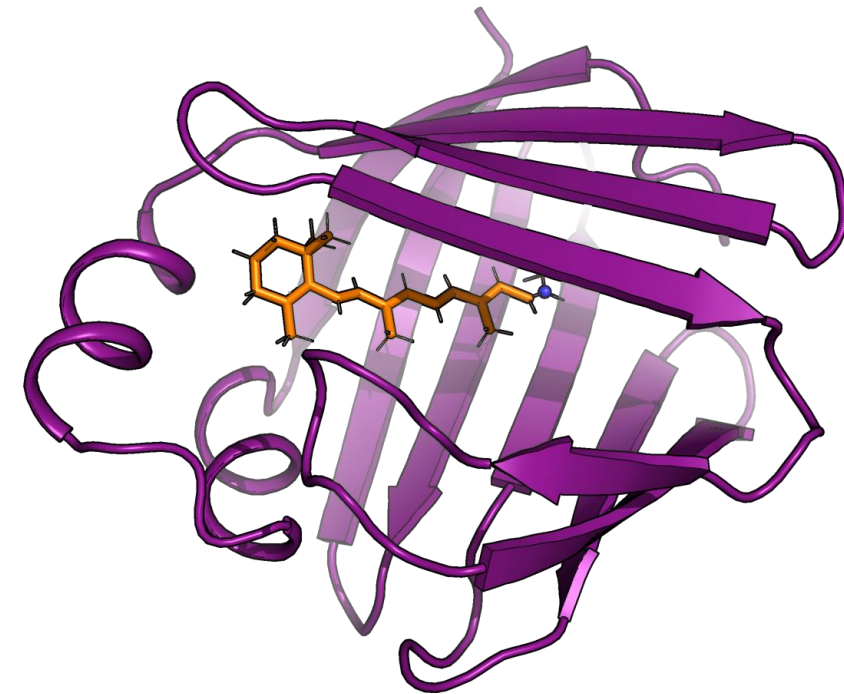
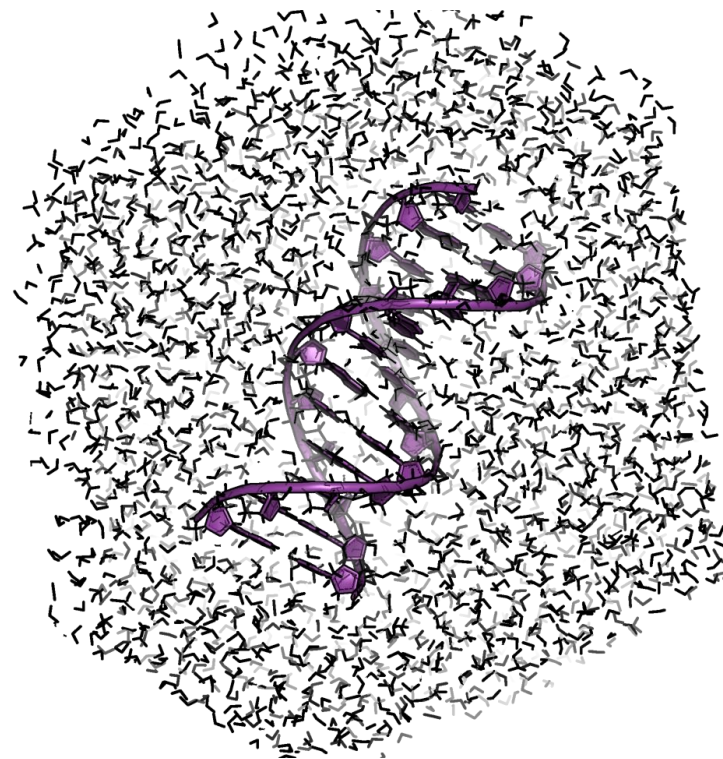
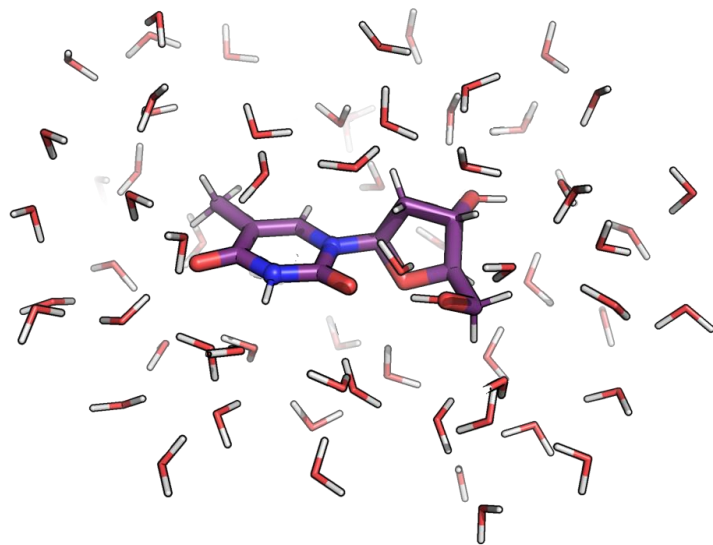
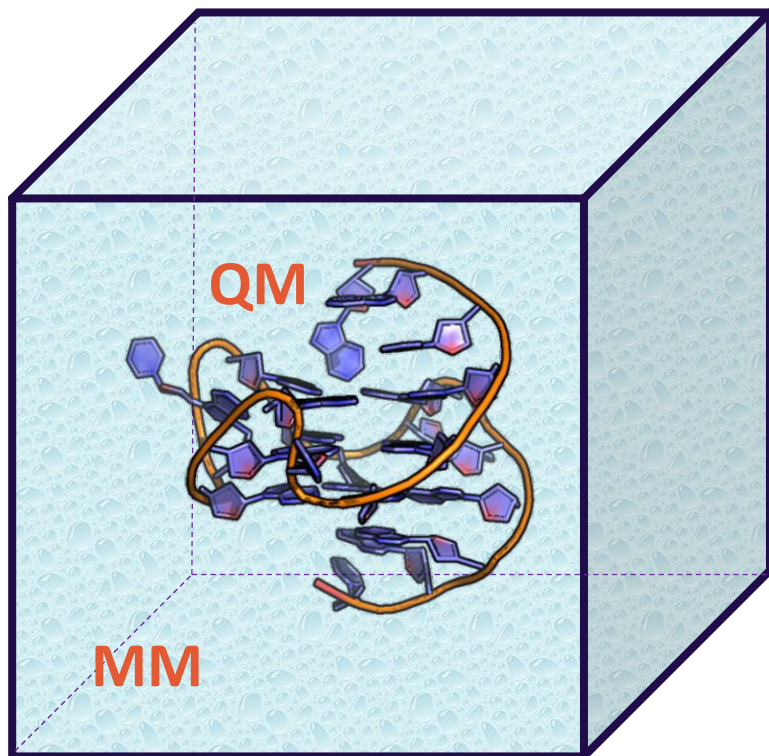


Photo-induced processes



QM/MM



$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi(R,r,t) = \hat{H} \psi(R,r,t)$$

We know how to solve TDSE!

We know we cannot!

do we always need high accuracy?

for the full system?

we can introduce mindful approximations

QM/MM

J. Mol. Biol. (1976) **103**, 227–249

Theoretical Studies of Enzymic Reactions:

Dielectric, Electrostatic and Steric Stabilization of the Carbonium Ion in the Reaction of Lysozyme

A. WARSHEL AND M. LEVITT

*Medical Research Council Laboratory of Molecular Biology
Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 2QH, England*

and

*Department of Chemical Physics
The Weizmann Institute of Science
Rehovot, Israel*

(Received 12 September 1975, and in revised form 10 February 1976)

A general method for detailed study of enzymic reactions is presented. The method considers the complete enzyme–substrate complex together with the surrounding solvent and evaluates all the different quantum mechanical and classical energy factors that can affect the reaction pathway. These factors

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi(R,r,t) = \hat{H} \psi(R,r,t)$$

We know how to solve TDSE!

We know we cannot!

do we always need high accuracy?

for the full system?

we can introduce mindful approximations

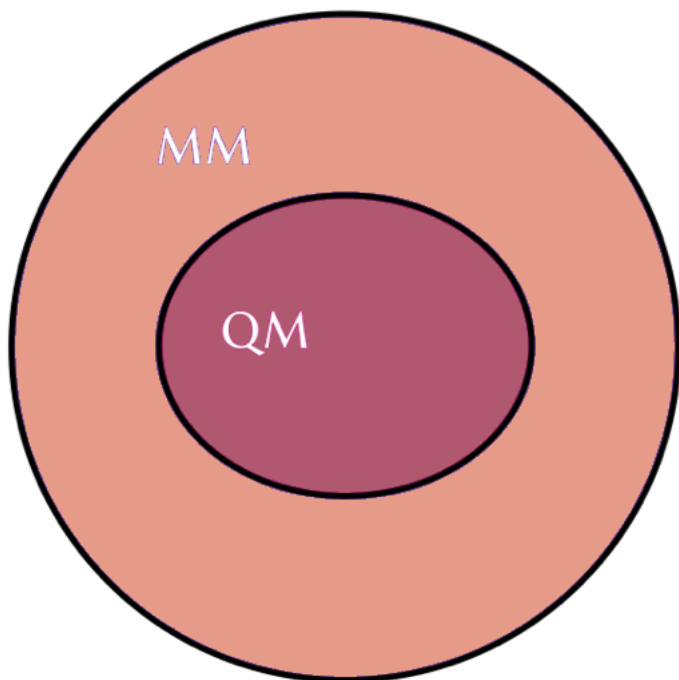


QM/MM energy

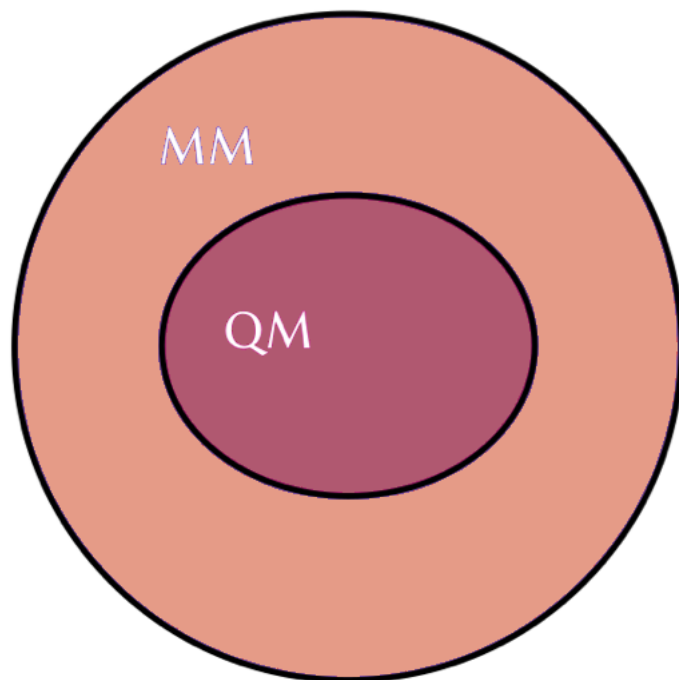


QM/MM energy

Divide the system in region treated at different levels of theory
e.g. quantum mechanically (QM) and classically (MM)



QM/MM energy



Divide the system in region treated at different levels of theory
e.g. quantum mechanically (QM) and classically (MM)

different schemes

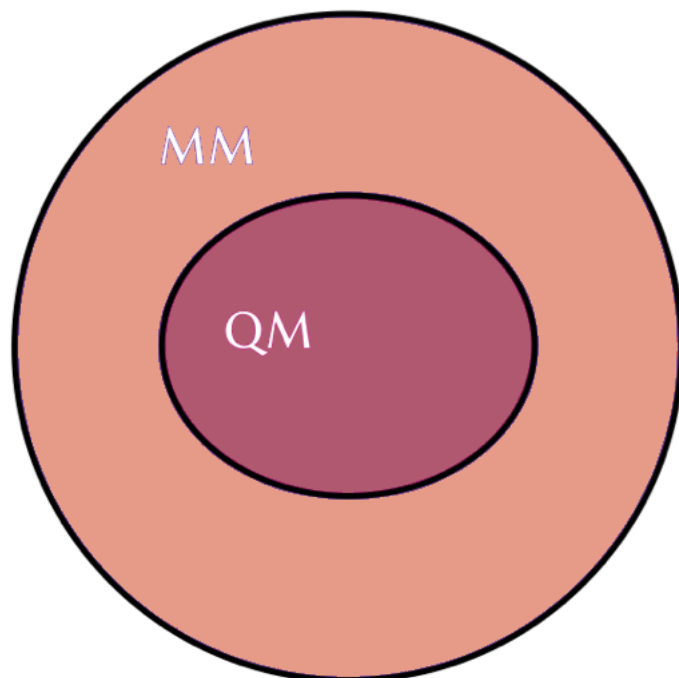
additive scheme

$$\hat{H}_{QM/MM} = \hat{H}_{QM} + \hat{H}_{MM} + \hat{H}_{emb}$$

subtractive scheme

$$\hat{H}_{QM/MM} = \hat{H}_{QM} + \hat{H}_{(QM+MM)} - \hat{H}_{QM[MM]} + \hat{H}_{emb}$$

QM-MM coupling



electrostatic and dispersive interactions to be included

mechanical embedding

embedding interactions calculated at classical level

electrostatic embedding

MM point charges incorporated in the Hamiltonian

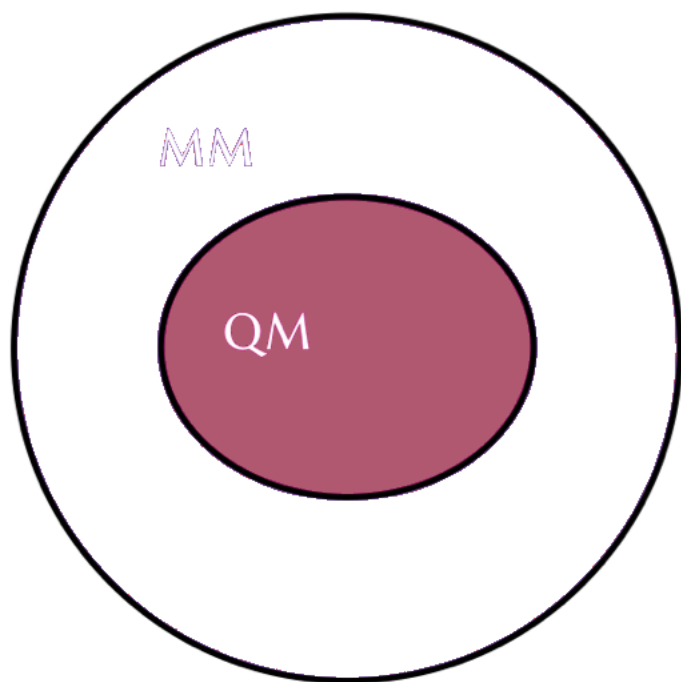
QM e density polarized by the charges

polarizable embedding

Each MM atom bears a charge and a polarizability

polarization induced by the electric field

QM energy



Multi-configurational

CASSCF

RASPT2

CASPT2 (SS,MS,XMS)

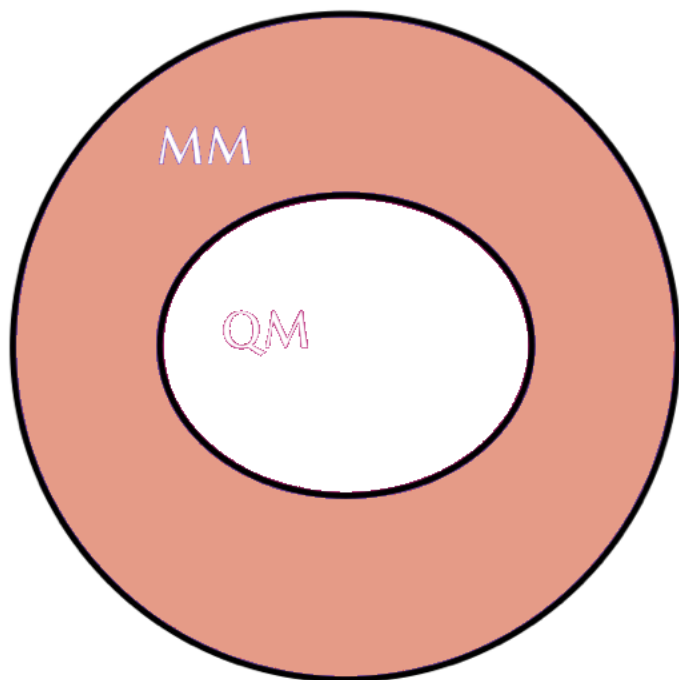
Single reference

CC

ADC

TD-DFT

MM energy



Force Field

$$U^{TOT} = U^{bonding} + U^{non-boding}$$

Bonding term

$$U_{stretching} = \sum_{bonds} k_b (r - r_{eq})^2$$

$$U_{bending} = \sum_{angles} k_\theta (\theta - \theta_{eq})^2$$

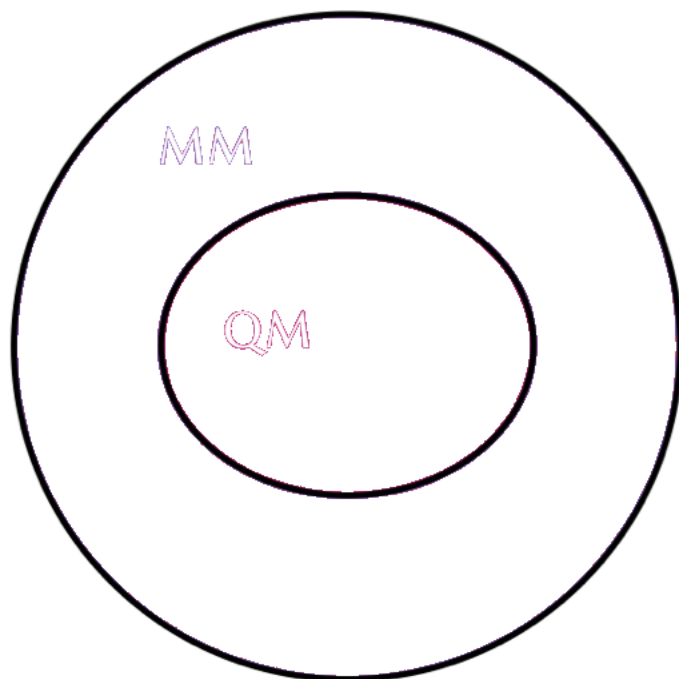
$$U_{dihedrals} = \sum_{dihedrals} \frac{k_d}{2} [\cos(n\tau)]$$

Non-bonding term

$$U_{LJ} = 4u \left[\left(\frac{\zeta}{R_{1,2}} \right)^{12} - \left(\frac{\zeta}{R_{1,2}} \right)^6 \right]$$

$$U_{electrostatic} = \frac{q_1 q_2}{4\pi \epsilon_0 R_1 R_2}$$

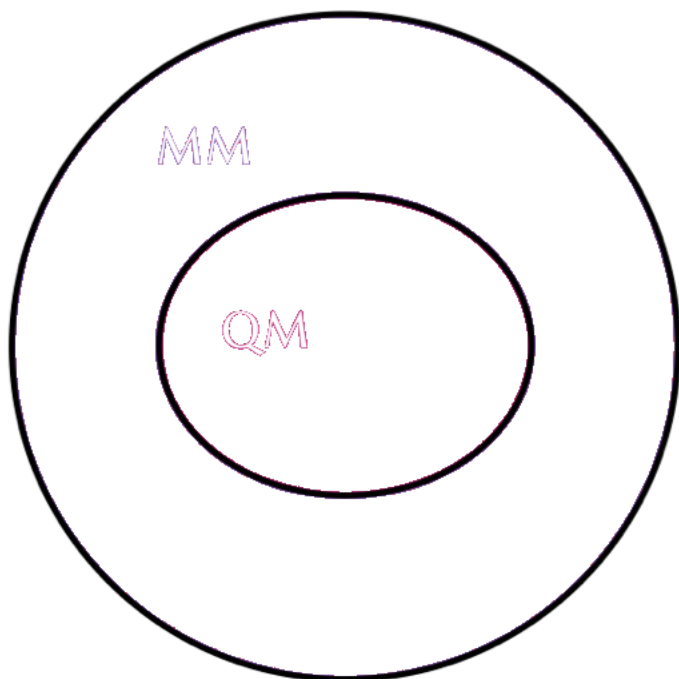
Boundary region



QM-MM boundary

System boundary

QM-MM boundary



QM-MM boundary

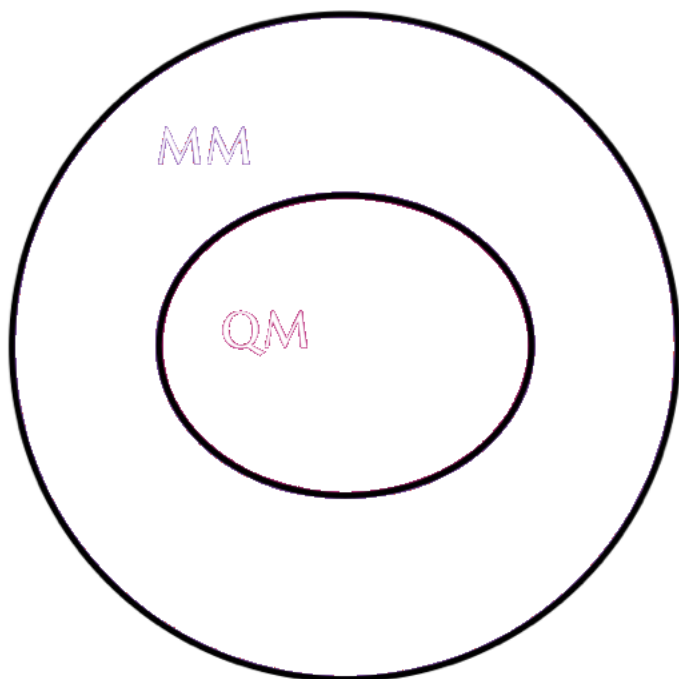
depends on the system

can involve covalent bonds

truncation of a covalent bond creates unrealistic and artificial system

enhanced over-polarization

QM-MM boundary



QM-MM boundary

covalent bonds

frozen orbital

boundary atom

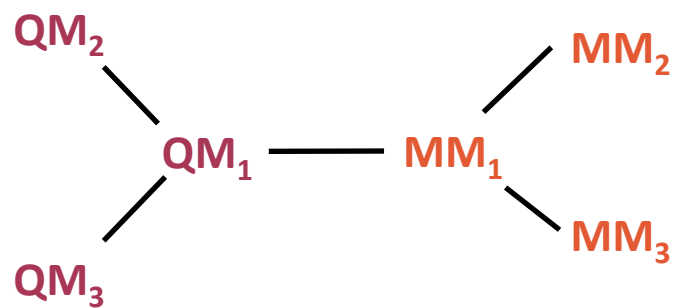
link atom



Link-atom



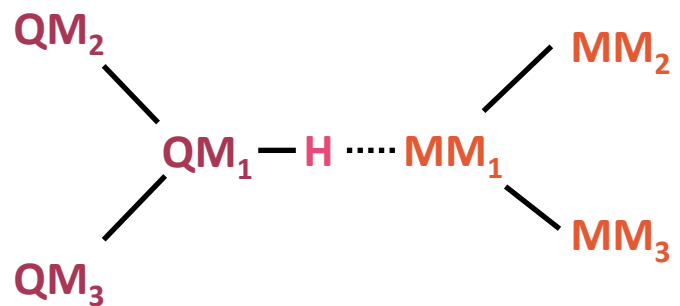
Link-atom



Link-atom

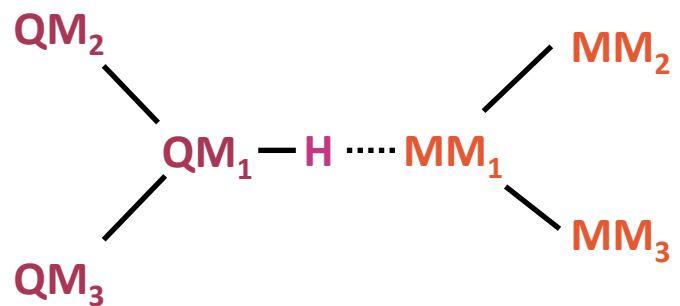


Link-atom

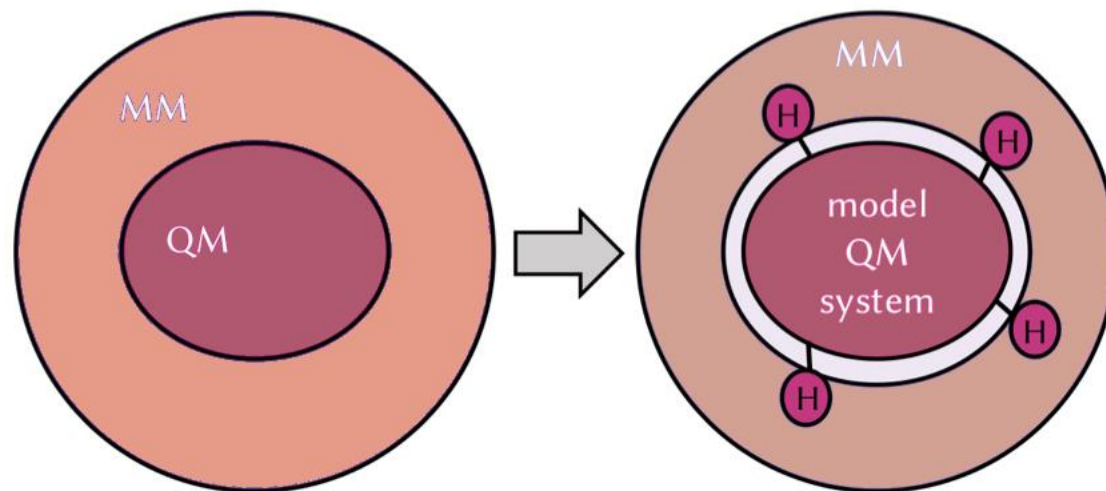


link-atom approach

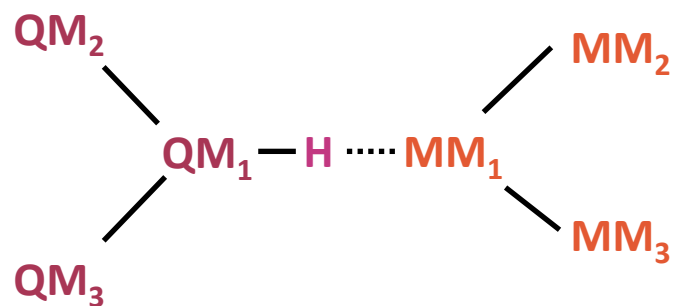
Link-atom



link-atom approach



Link-atom



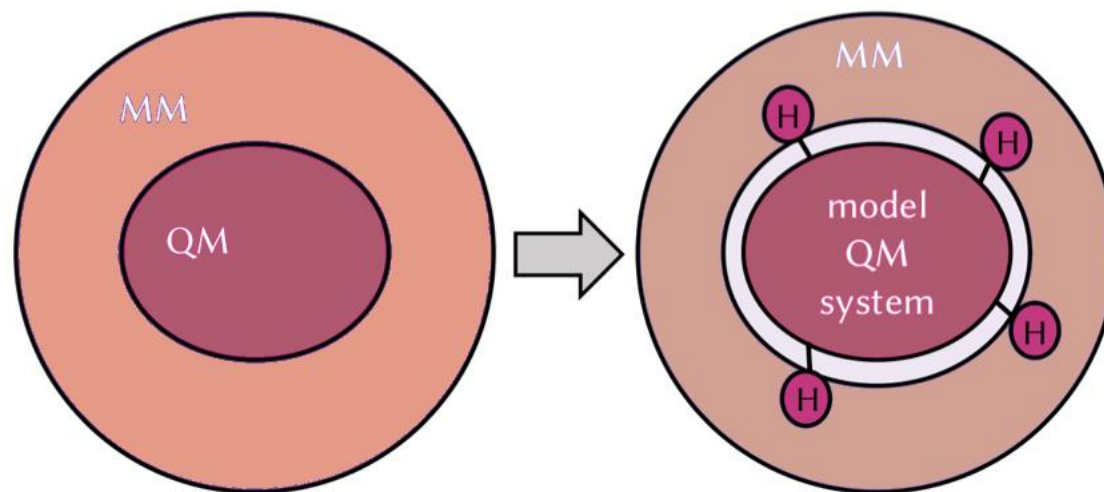
link-atom approach

redistribution of the charge

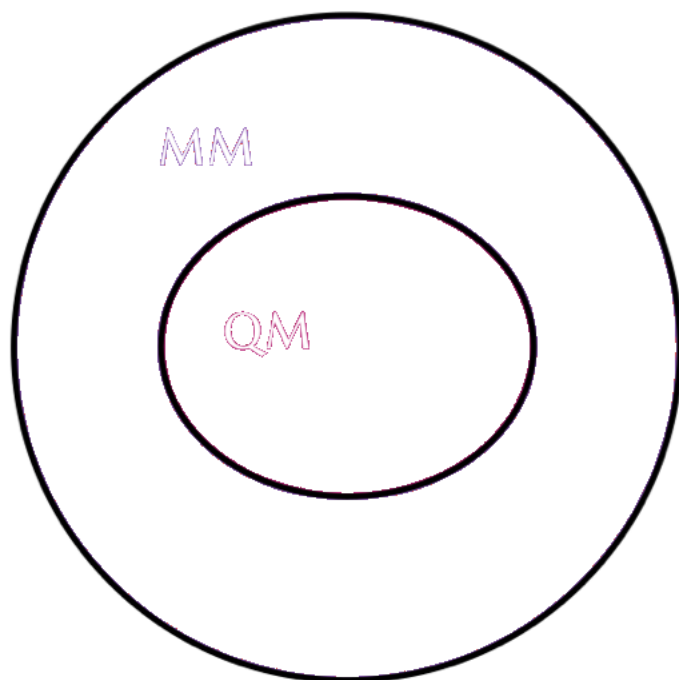
MM blind to the H

distance QM₁-H constrained

gradient of H projected over QM₁ and MM₁



System boundary

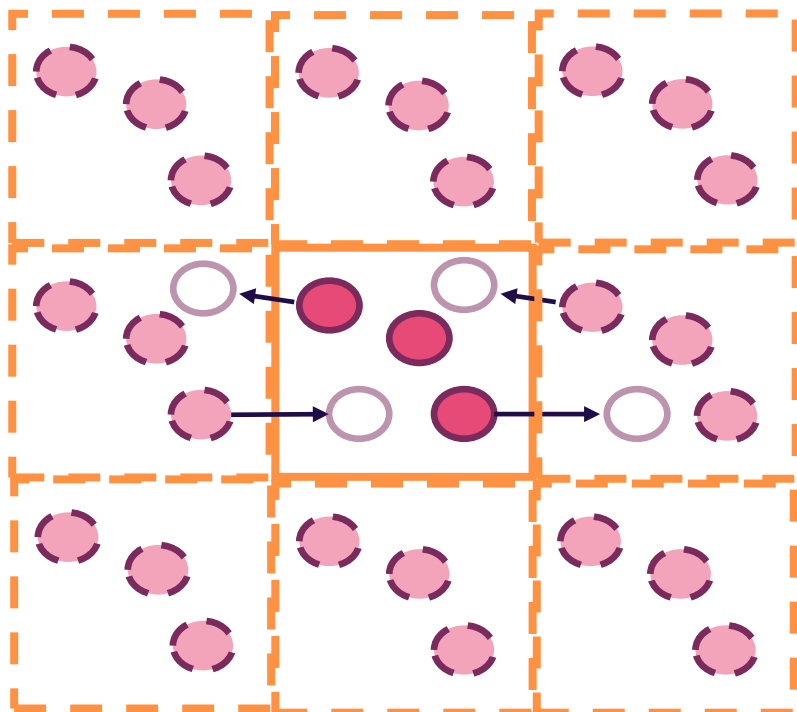


System boundary

System boundary

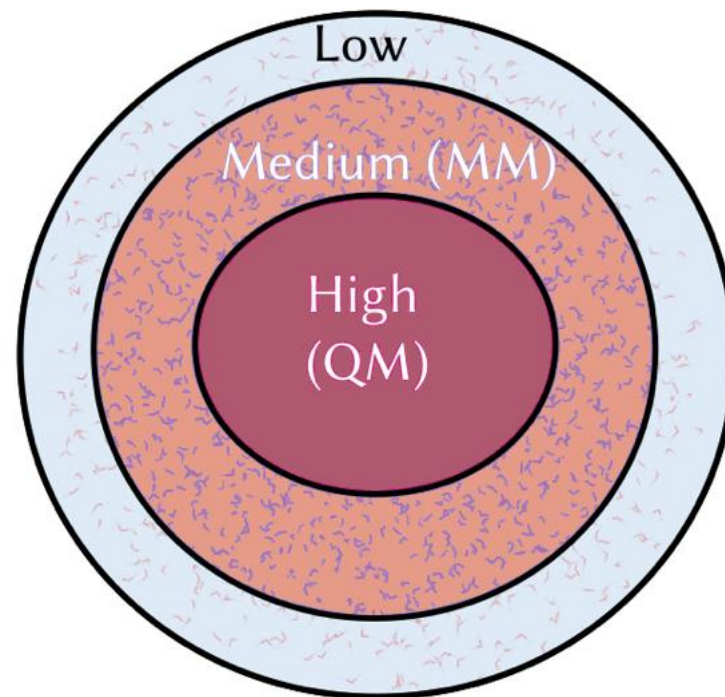
Periodic boundary condition

Ewald summation



finite-system approach - droplet

generalization to more layers (ONIOM-like)



Excited states and QM/MM

solvent and environment alter excited state:
energies, properties, decay..

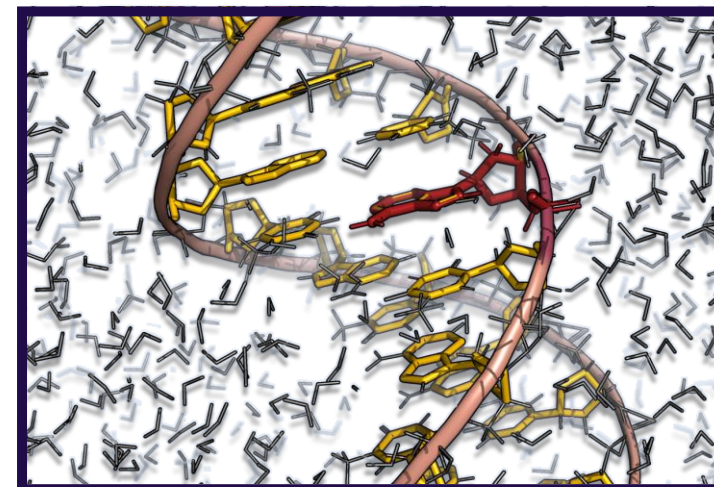
environment response slower than dynamics

solvent response is different for each electronic state

statistically meaningful representation

no FF parametrized ad hoc

small implementations required



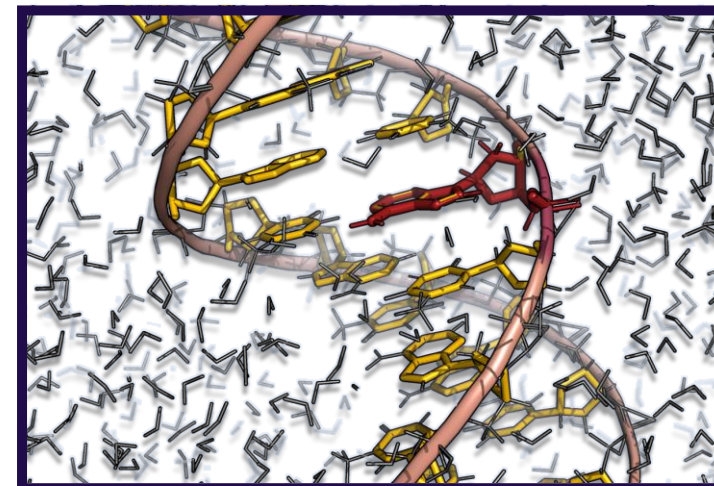
Methodology and test cases

Configurational and
phase spaces
sampling

spectroscopic
properties

solvent response

static and dynamical
approaches



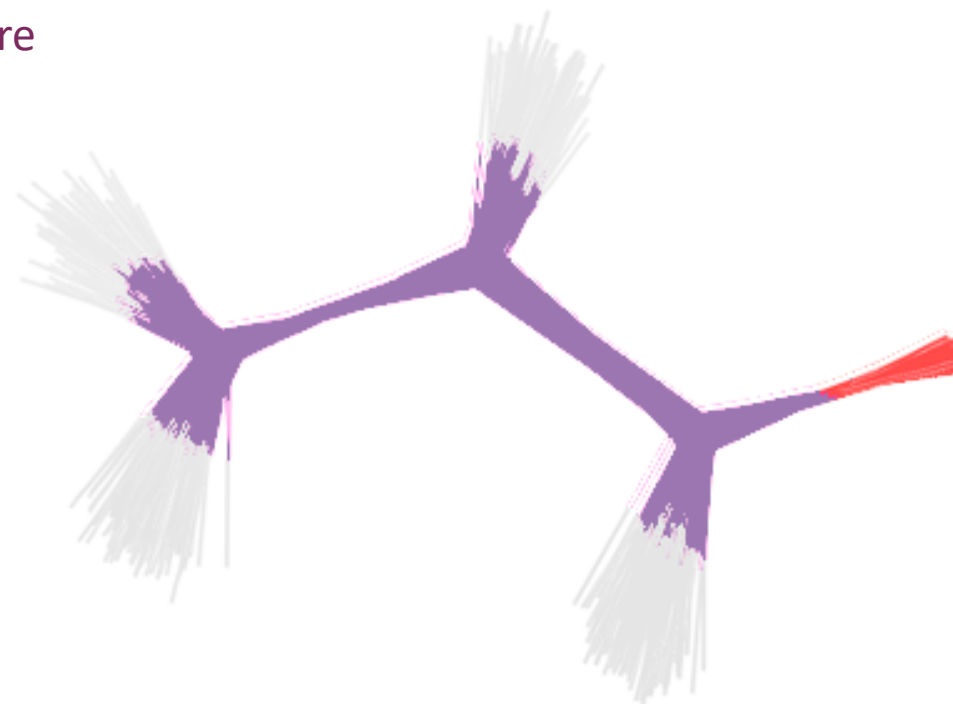
Sampling

Solvated chromophore

Wigner distribution

probability to find molecule at position R
and with momentum p





- Pick random (R,p) pair from Wigner distribution
- Distort R_{eq} in normal mode direction
- Repeat for each normal mode

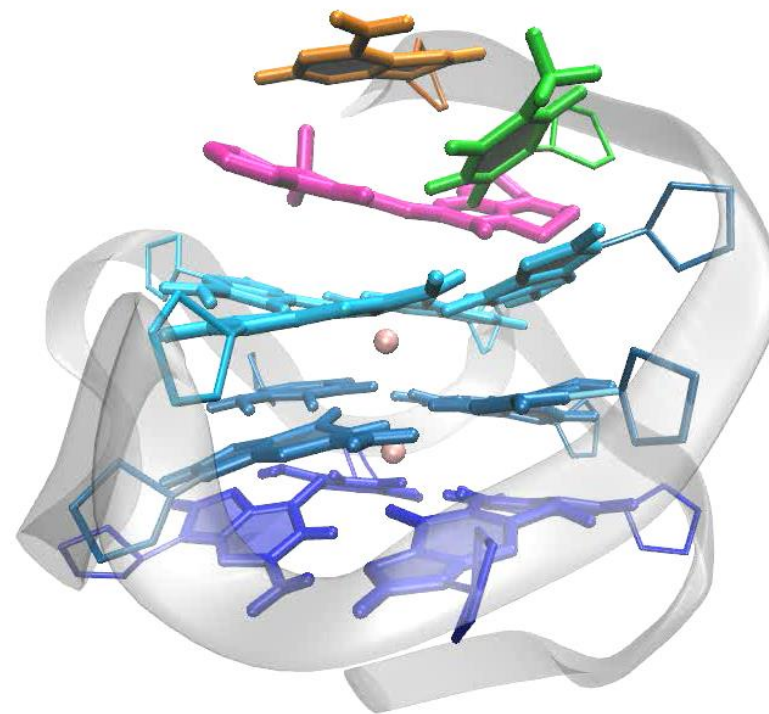


Sampling

more complex environment

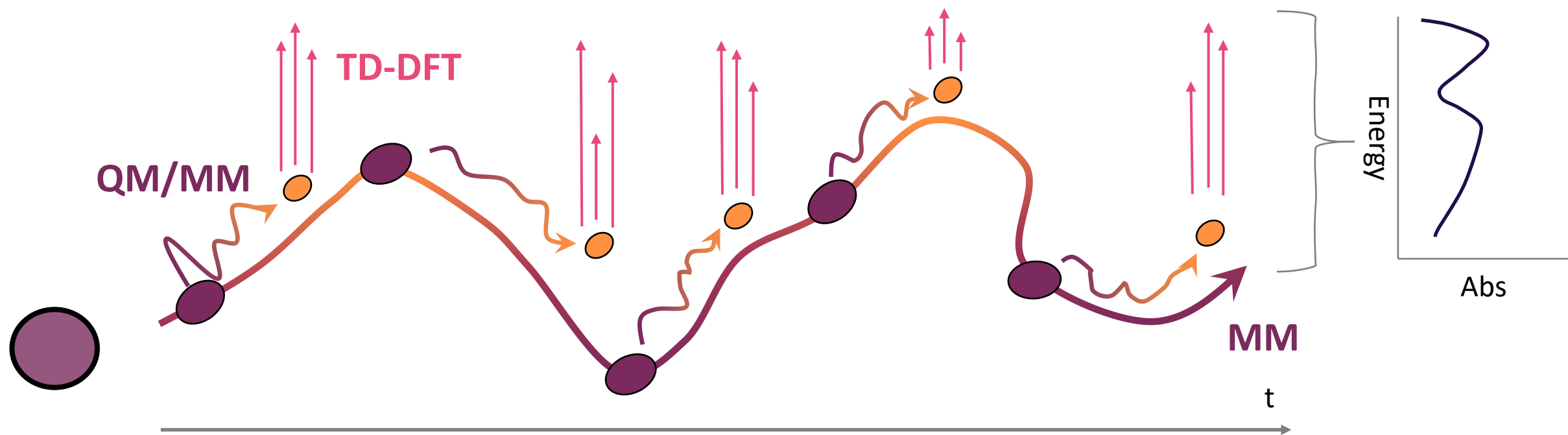
QM region:

-  Guanine
-  QMCH
-  Thymine
-  Adenine
-  K^+



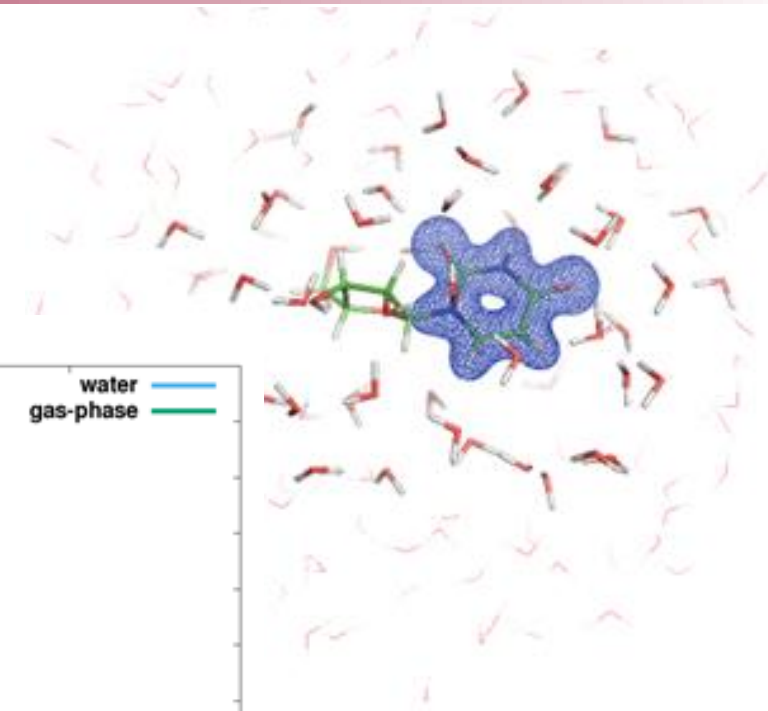
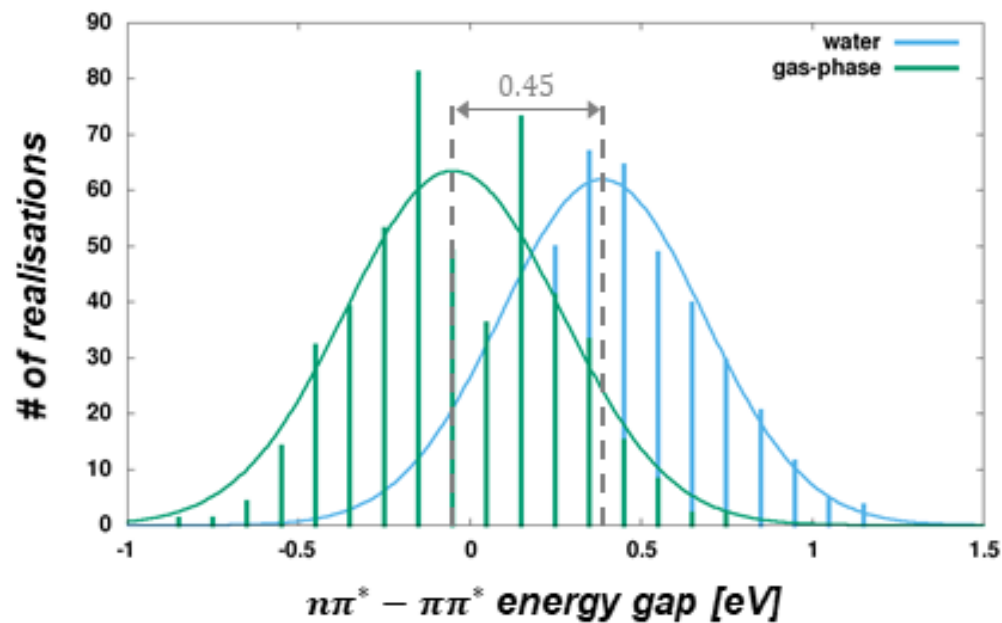
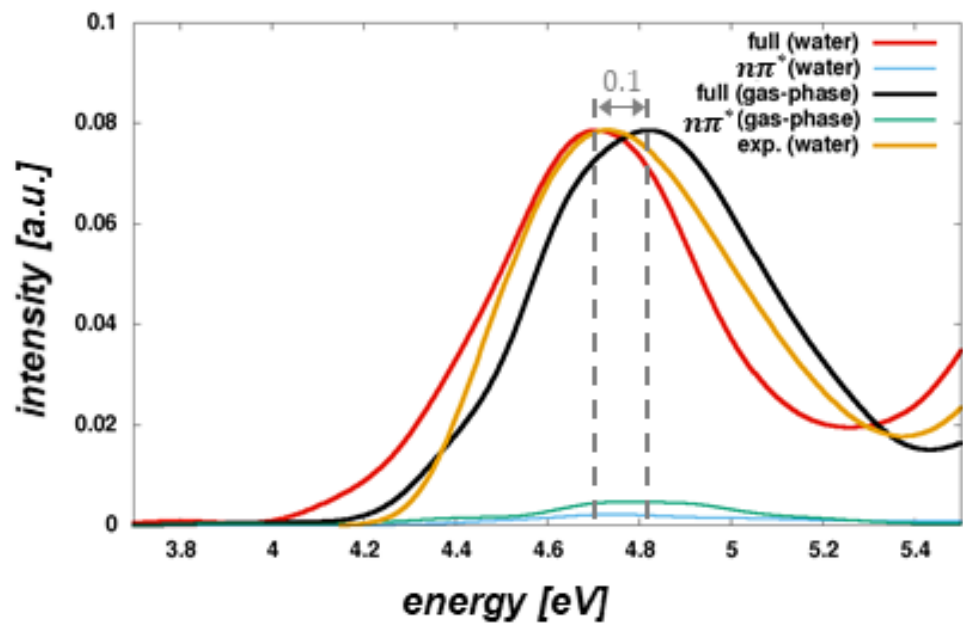
Sampling

more complex environment



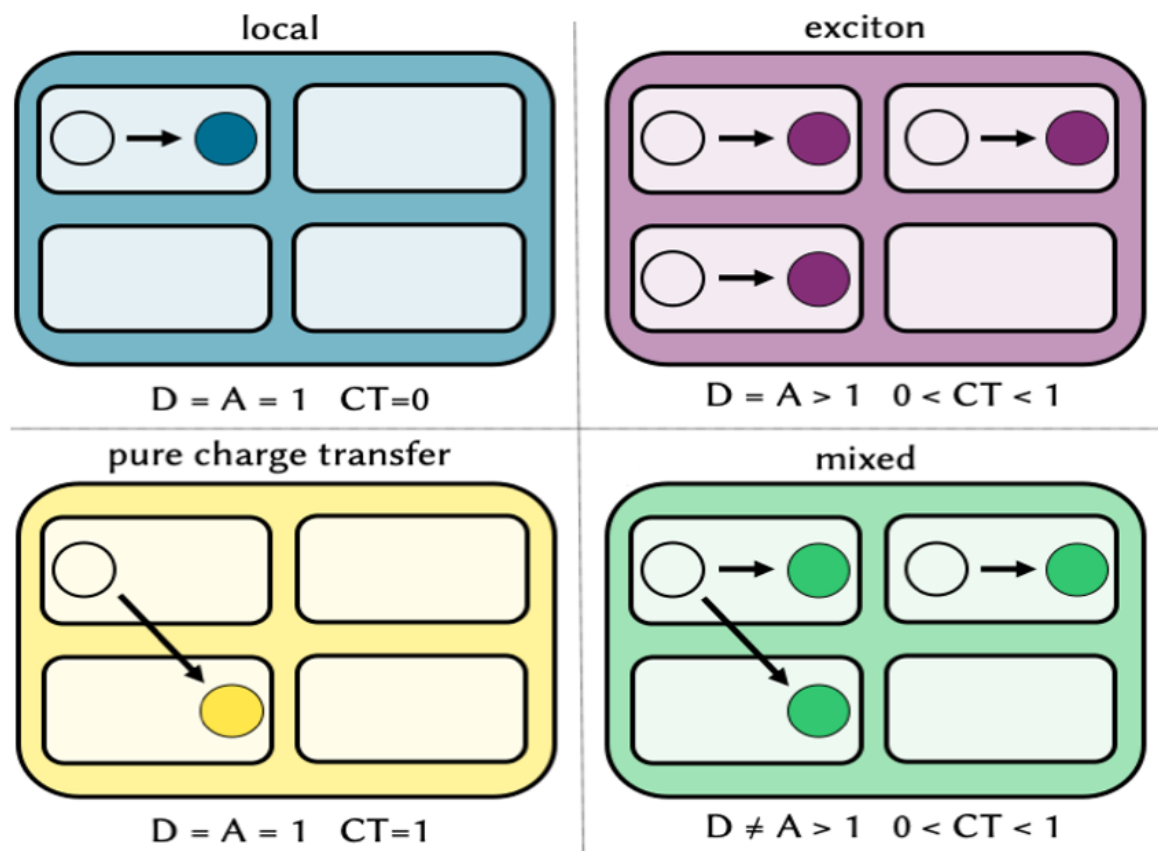
Spectroscopic properties

Solvated chromophore

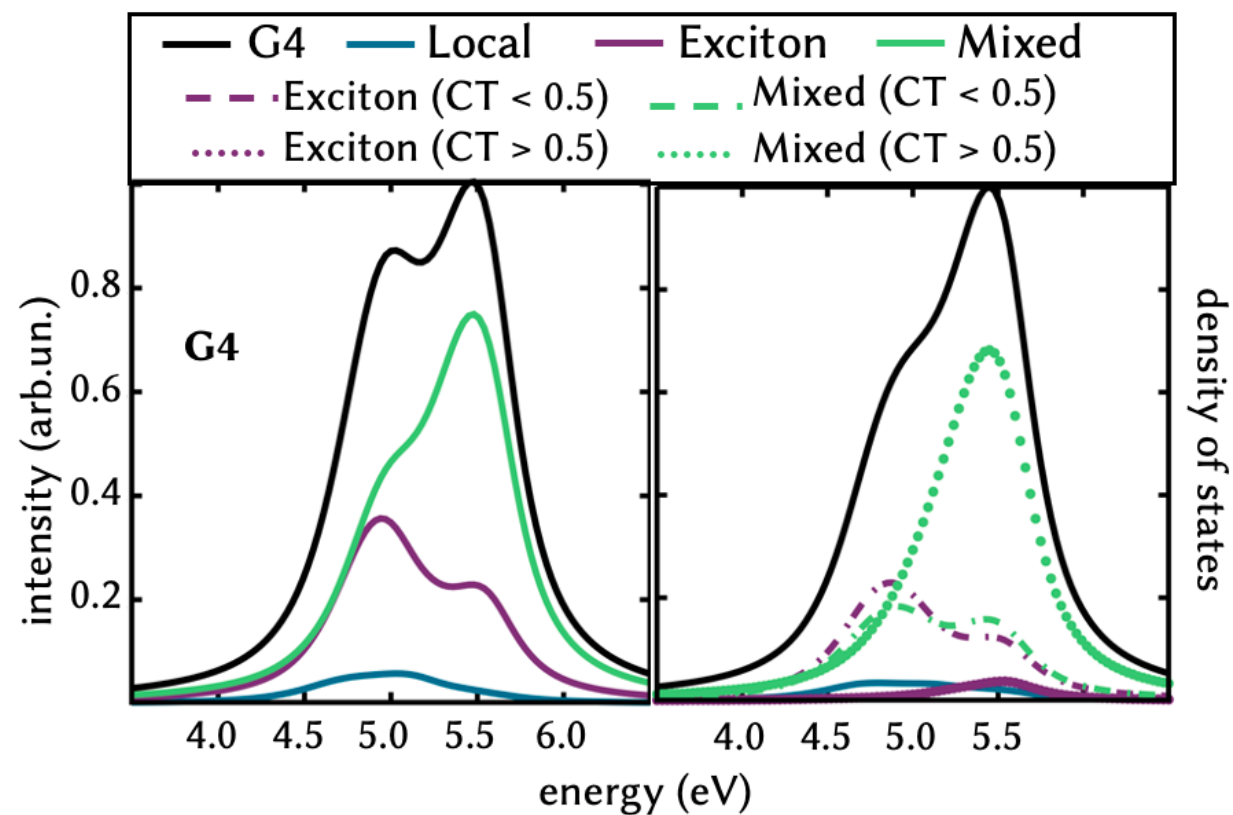


Nat. Comm. 12, 7285 (2021)

Spectroscopic properties

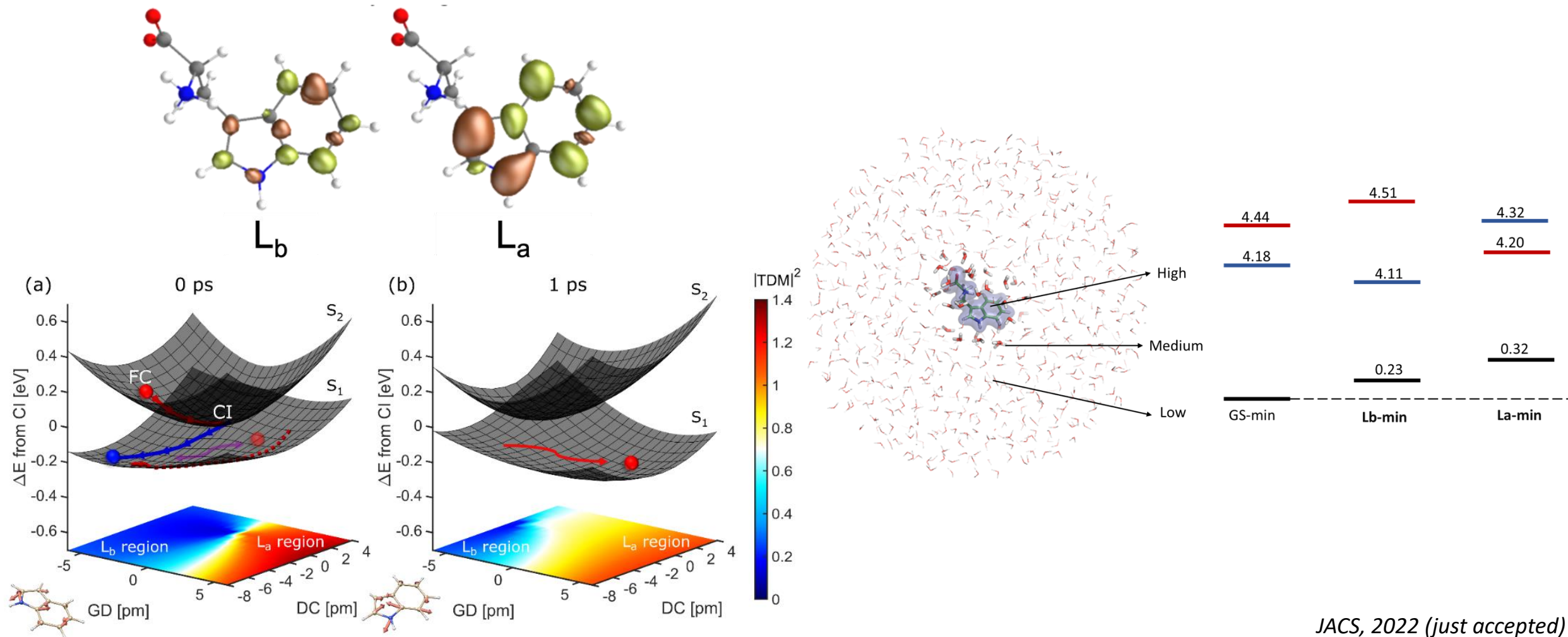


more complex environment



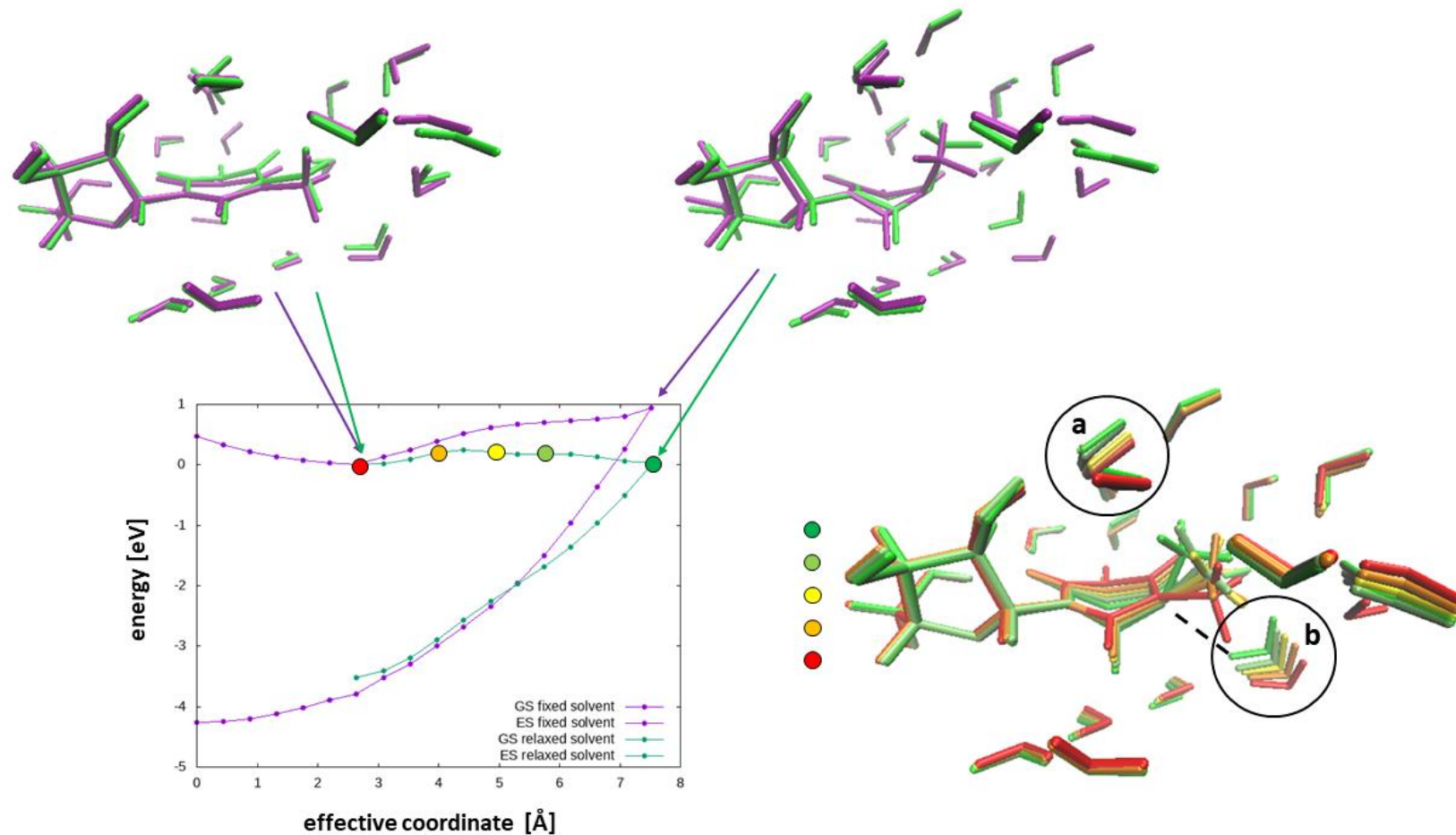
*J.Phys.Chem.Lett.*2020, 11, 10212–10218

Solvent response



JACS, 2022 (just accepted)

Statical and dynamical approaches



Optimization techniques

separate algorithm

single gradient approach

Nat. Comm. 12, 7285 (2021)

Statical and dynamical approaches

Nonadiabatic dynamics

Wavefunction propagation on parametrized potentials

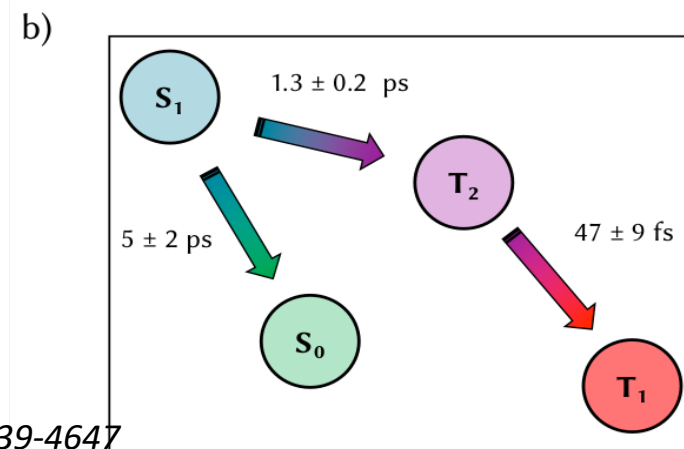
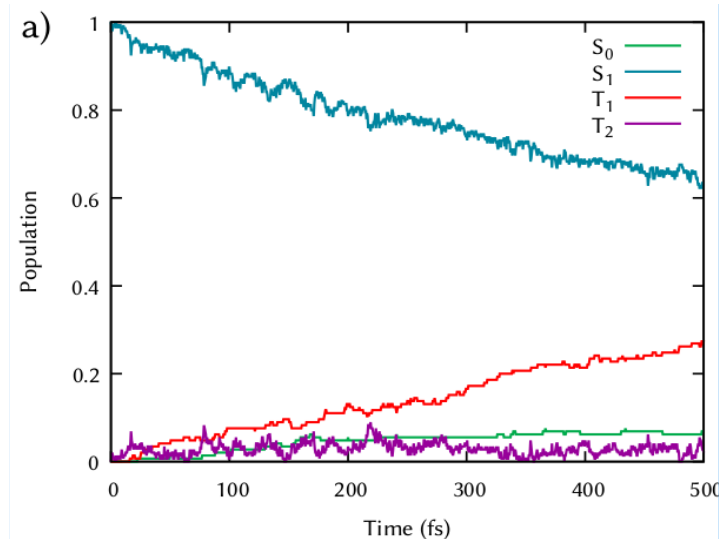
microsolvation

mean effect

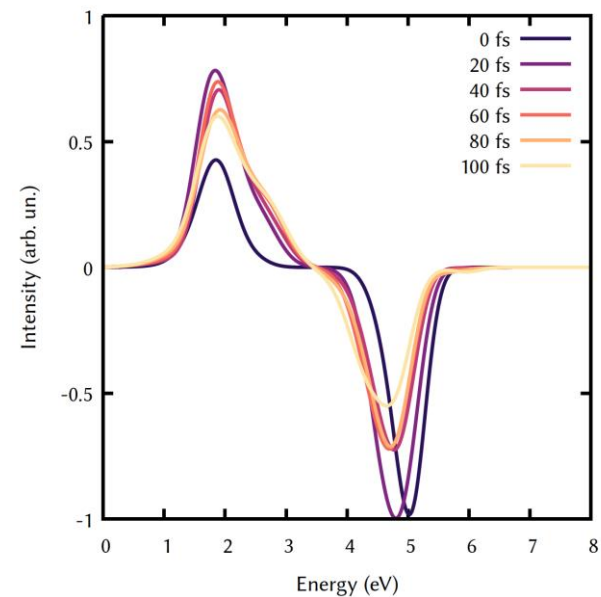
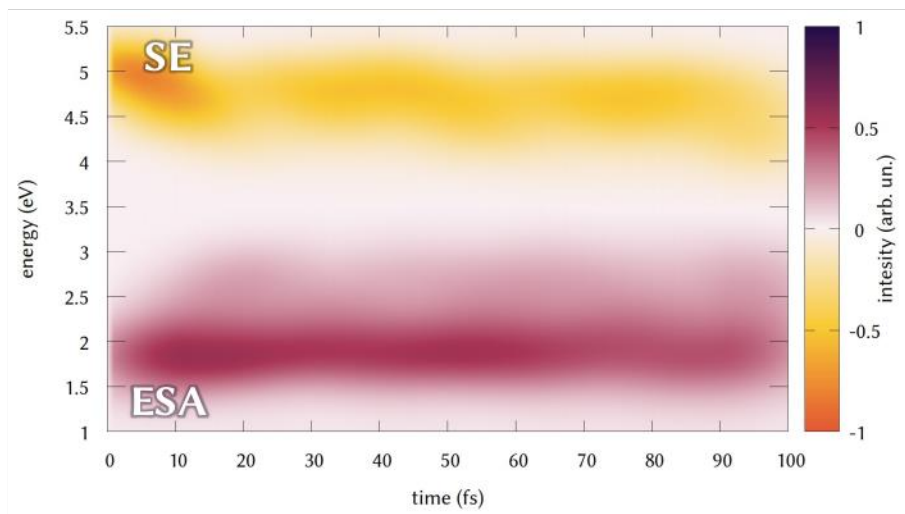
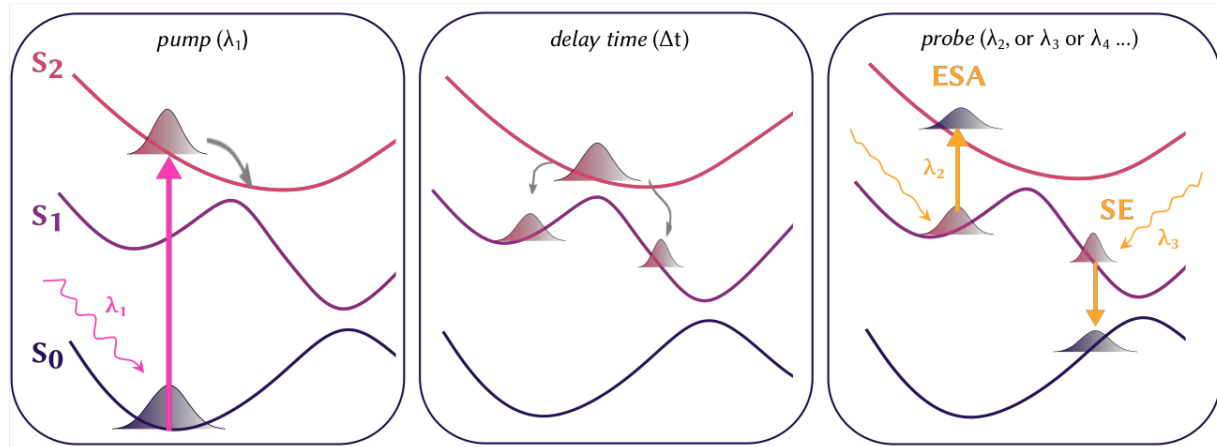
Trajectory-based methods

AIMS, FSSH

single initial condition solvation



J.Chem.Theory Comput., 2021,17,8,4639-4647



Dynamics and spectroscopy

J. Comp. Chem. (Just accepted)



COBRAMM



COBRAMM



subtractive
QM/MM scheme

photochemical
MEP and CI search

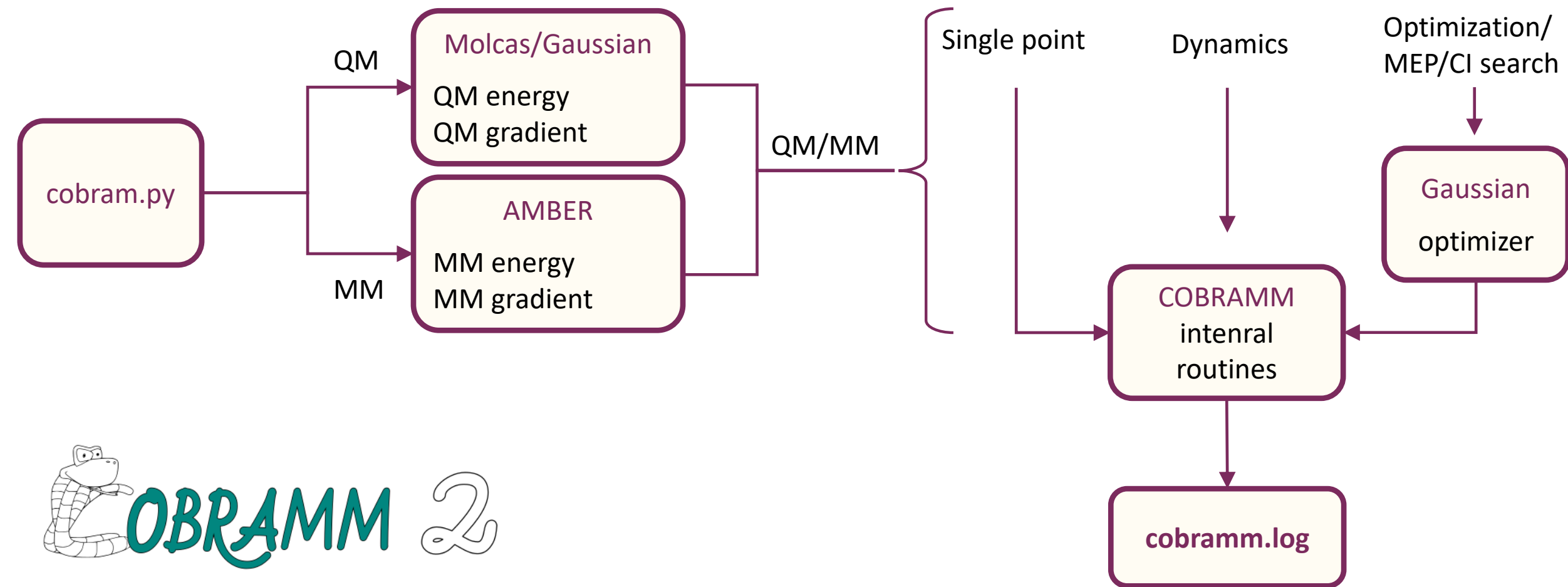
transient
absorption

nonadiabatic
couplings

Fewest Switches
Surface Hopping

many others...

COBRAMM



COBRAMM

cobram.command

real_layers.xyz

```
!keyword
type=mdv
nproc=2
numproc=2
nsteps=200
qm-type=gauss
qmem=2000MB
tstep=0.5
surhop=persico
nacs=tdc
tdctype=2
hoptogs=0
backhop=1
velafterhop=1
?keyword

!sander
comment line
&cntrl
imin = 1,
maxcyc = 0,
ntb = 0,
igb = 0,
ntr = 0,
ibelly = 1,
cut = 10
/
?sander

!gaussian
#p 6-31g* cam-b3lyp nosym tda=(nstates=5, root=2) density=current

gaussian input generated by COBRAMM

0 1
?gaussian
```

```
C 0 22.495000 20.499000 21.682000 H
C 0 24.771000 19.638000 20.975000 H
C 0 22.359000 25.063000 23.693000 H
C 0 20.267000 23.572000 23.742000 H
N 0 25.607000 18.988000 20.559000 H
C 0 23.913000 20.589000 21.587000 H
C 0 24.515000 21.785000 22.085000 H
C 0 23.757000 22.839000 22.592000 H
C 0 22.382000 22.731000 22.713000 H
C 0 21.777000 21.526000 22.326000 H
H 0 21.604000 25.837000 23.509000 H
H 0 22.659000 25.219000 24.736000 H
H 0 23.166000 25.386000 23.023000 H
N 0 21.670000 23.791000 23.181000 H
H 0 19.553000 23.491000 22.912000 H
H 0 20.071000 24.501000 24.291000 H
H 0 20.177000 22.665000 24.353000 H
H 0 21.864000 19.731000 21.245000 H
H 0 25.591000 21.872000 21.962000 H
H 0 24.294000 23.728000 22.910000 H
H 0 20.700000 21.417000 22.411000 H
N 0 19.862000 32.097000 25.782000 M
C 0 18.920000 31.568000 25.296000 M
C 0 17.740000 30.925000 24.758000 M
H 0 18.151000 30.191000 24.065000 M
H 0 17.203000 30.366000 25.525000 M
H 0 17.079000 31.658000 24.294000 M
N 0 18.135000 19.671000 26.350000 M
C 0 19.124000 19.799000 26.750000 M
C 0 20.461000 19.959000 27.236000 M
H 0 20.450000 20.505000 28.179000 M
H 0 20.949000 18.987000 27.311000 M
H 0 20.954000 20.548000 26.462000 M
N 0 19.088000 27.801000 26.476000 M
C 0 19.853000 28.516000 26.984000 M
C 0 20.719000 29.400000 27.722000 M
```

real.top

model-H.top

AMBER



The Amber Home Page

Tools for Molecular Simulations

AmberTools22 Amber22 Manuals Tutorials Force Fields Contacts History

Useful links:

- Download Amber
- Installation
- Amber Citations
- GPU Support
- Updates
- Mailing Lists
- For Educators
- File Formats

Search 

Welcome to Amber!

Amber is a suite of biomolecular simulation programs. It began in the late 1970's, and is maintained by an active development community; see our [history page](#) and our [contributors page](#) for more information.

The term "Amber" refers to two things. First, it is a set of molecular mechanical [force fields](#) for the simulation of biomolecules (these force fields are in the public domain, and are used in a variety of simulation programs). Second, it is a [package of molecular simulation programs](#) which includes source code and demos.

AMBER



PROGRAMS

FILES

PROTOCOL

tleap

pdb/mol2/ prep

minimisation

antechamber

heating

frcmod

parmchk

equilibration

sander

top

production

cpptraj

crd

AMBER

```
%VERSION VERSION_STAMP = V0001.000 DATE = 06/23/22 17:27:35
%FLAG TITLE
%FORMAT(20a4)
geometry
%FLAG POINTERS
%FORMAT(10I8)
  12022      7  12004      19      19      25      41      35      0
  16123     3999      19      25      35      11      12      7      10
      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      2      28
      0
%FLAG ATOM_NAME
%FORMAT(20a4)
C  C1  C2  C3  C4  C5  C6  C7  C8  C9  C10 C11 N  N1  H  H1  H2  H3  N2  O
O1 H4  H5  N3  H6  H7  H8  H9  O  H1  H2  O  H1  H2  O  H1  H2  O  H1  H2
O  H1  H2  O  H1  H2  O  H1  H2  O  H1  H2  O  H1  H2  O  H1  H2  O  H1
H2  O  H1  H2  O  H1  H2  O  H1  H2  O  H1  H2  O  H1  H2  O  H1  H2  O
H1  H2  O  H1  H2  O  H1  H2  O  H1  H2  O  H1  H2  O  H1  H2  O  H1  H2
O  H1  H2  O  H1  H2  O  H1  H2  O  H1  H2  O  H1  H2  O  H1  H2  O  H1
H2  O  H1  H2  O  H1  H2  O  H1  H2  O  H1  H2  O  H1  H2  O  H1  H2  O
```

```
%FLAG CHARGE
%FORMAT(5E16.8)
  2.81352312E+00  3.53512620E-01 -2.26867635E+00 -7.10669700E-01 -1.26644985E+00
 -3.96335025E+00 -3.22899156E+00  3.52783728E+00 -1.26644985E+00 -3.96335025E+00
 -2.26867635E+00 -7.10669700E-01 -4.23486252E+00 -3.19619142E+00  2.92467915E+00
  2.72423385E+00  3.13423560E+00  2.52378855E+00  5.70722436E+00 -3.80846070E+00
```

```
%FLAG RESIDUE_LABEL
%FORMAT(20a4)
CHR WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT
WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT
WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT
WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT
WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT WAT
```

topology file

```
%FLAG BOND_FORCE_CONSTANT
%FORMAT(5E16.8)
  3.89300000E+02  4.61100000E+02  3.89300000E+02  3.45800000E+02  3.21700000E+02
  4.17900000E+02  7.22400000E+02  7.41800000E+02  4.04600000E+02  5.53000000E+02
  5.53000000E+02
%FLAG BOND_EQUIL_VALUE
%FORMAT(5E16.8)
  1.40800000E+00  1.39800000E+00  1.40800000E+00  1.08600000E+00  1.46900000E+00
  1.38600000E+00  1.26300000E+00  1.22600000E+00  1.01200000E+00  9.57200000E-01
  1.51360000E+00
%FLAG ANGLE_FORCE_CONSTANT
%FORMAT(5E16.8)
  7.04000000E+01  4.82000000E+01  6.66000000E+01  7.04000000E+01  6.78000000E+01
  6.78000000E+01  6.68000000E+01  6.83000000E+01  6.87000000E+01  4.84000000E+01
  7.67000000E+01  4.01000000E+01
%FLAG ANGLE_EQUIL_VALUE
%FORMAT(5E16.8)
  2.01009656E+00  2.09230160E+00  2.09474507E+00  2.01009656E+00  2.10504251E+00
  2.10504251E+00  2.07711723E+00  2.11097664E+00  2.05530061E+00  2.02580453E+00
  2.18305876E+00  2.00922390E+00
%FLAG DIHEDRAL_FORCE_CONSTANT
%FORMAT(5E16.8)
  2.80000000E+00  3.00000000E+00  3.62500000E+00  0.00000000E+00  6.00000000E-01
  1.05000000E+00  1.10000000E+00
%FLAG DIHEDRAL_PERIODICITY
%FORMAT(5E16.8)
  1.00000000E+00  2.00000000E+00  2.00000000E+00  3.00000000E+00  2.00000000E+00
  2.00000000E+00  2.00000000E+00
%FLAG DIHEDRAL_PHASE
%FORMAT(5E16.8)
  0.00000000E+00  3.14159400E+00  3.14159400E+00  3.14159400E+00  3.14159400E+00
```




Now we are ready for the Hands-on!!

Thank you for your attention!!

