



Computer Simulations of DNA Driven Nanoparticle Assemblies

TCBG GPU WORKSHOP

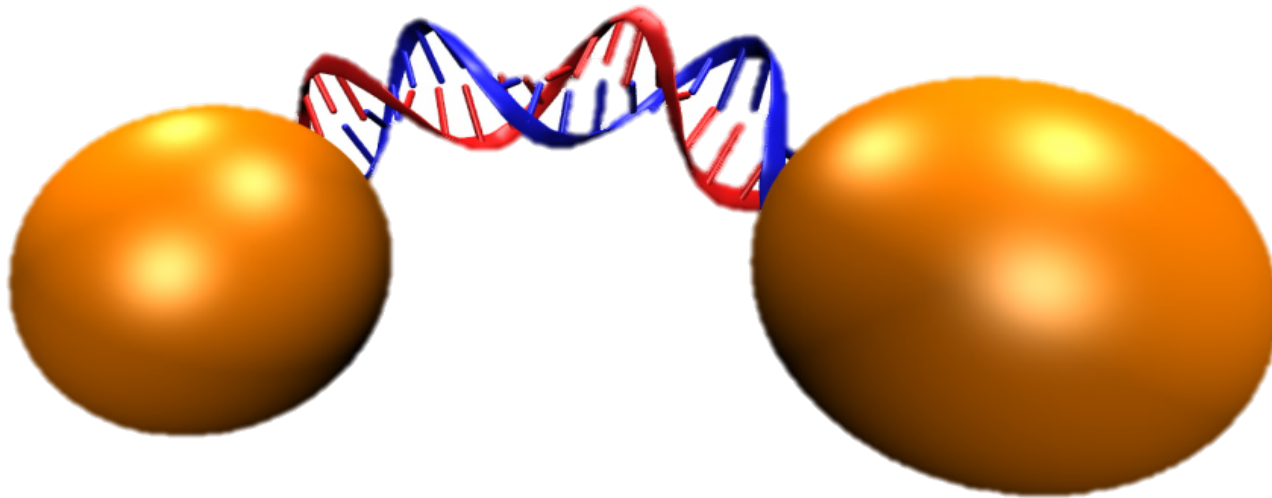
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1. GPU Challenges



CAUTION: All the pictures and movies have been made using VMD

GPU Challenges

Short term goals

1. Migrate ssDNA simple model from C to GPU
2. Translate ZENO from Fortran to GPU
3. Get computing time on TITAN to test 1 & 2

Long term goals

1. Run a megaton of DNA-grafted NPs to study the dynamics of crystallization
2. Determine elec. & mech. properties of large systems using ZENO.
3. Study other MD models using GPU technology

2. Description of the Problem

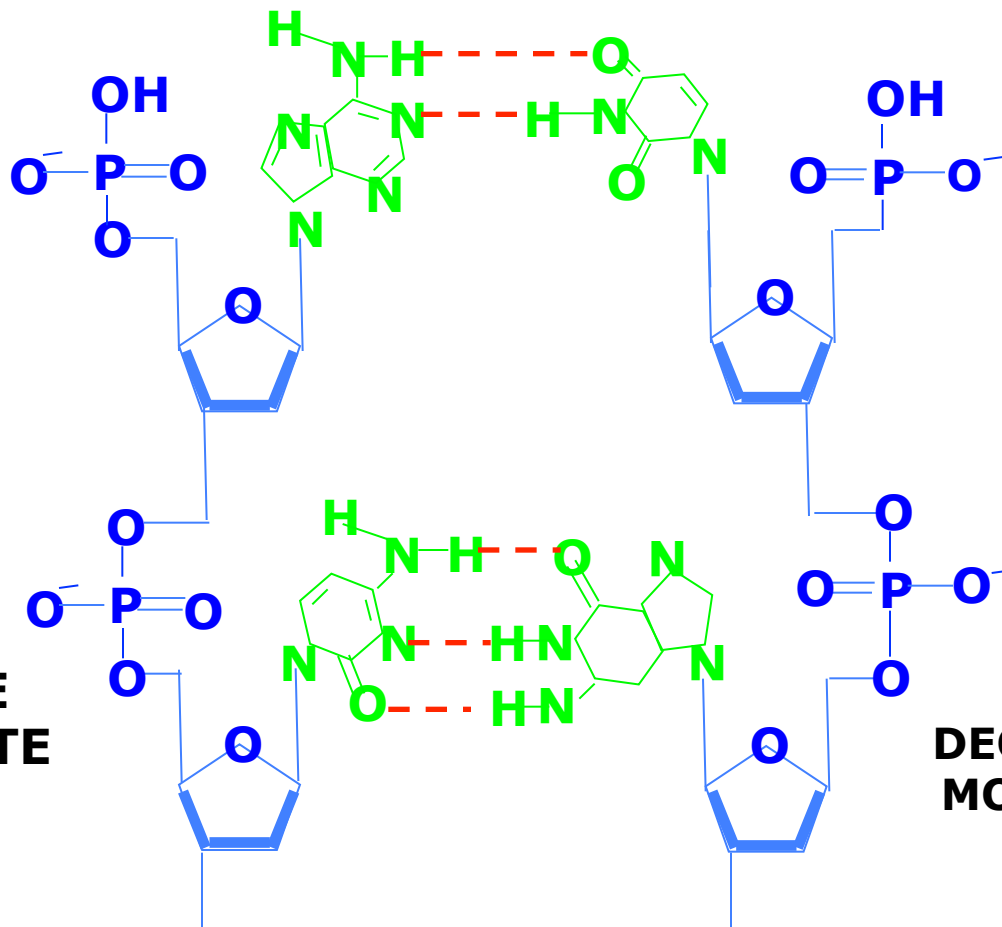
DNA is a complex molecule!

**DEOXYADENOSINE
MONOPHOSPHATE
(A)**

**DEOXYTHYMIDINE
MONOPHOSPHATE
(T)**

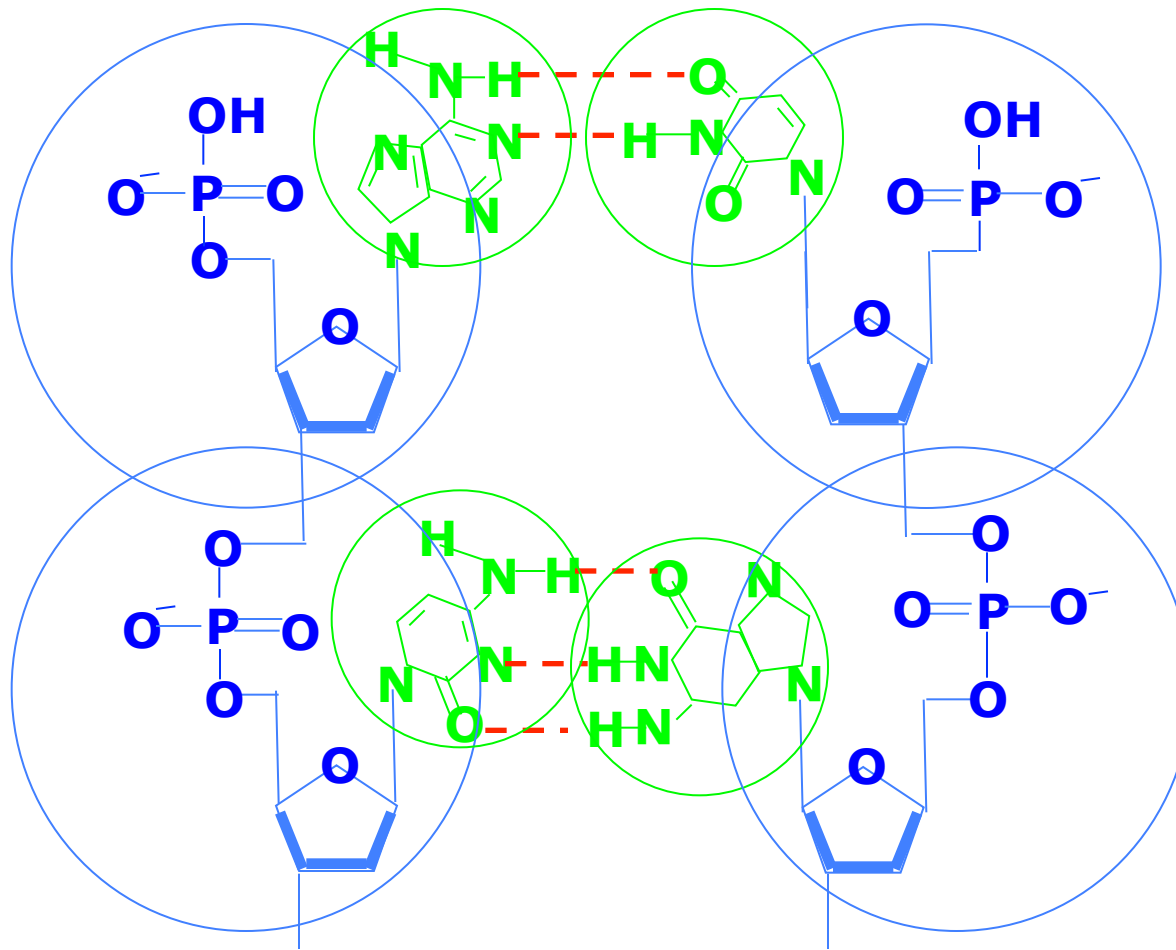
**DEOXYCYTIDINE
MONOPHOSPHATE
(C)**

**DEOXYGUANOSINE
MONOPHOSPHATE
(G)**



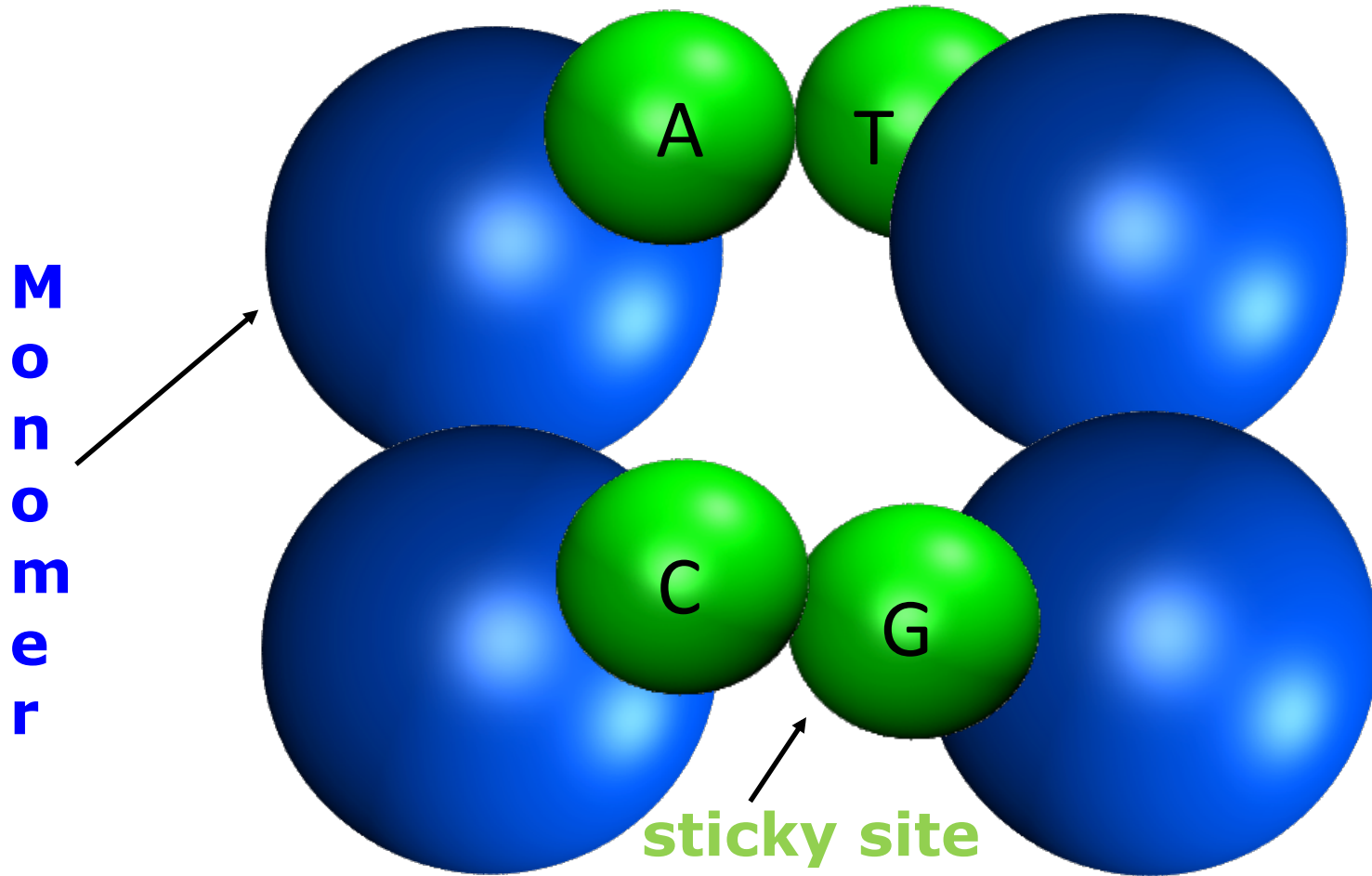
Simple DNA Strand Model

Starr & Sciortino, J. Phys. Condens. Matt. 18, L347 (2006)



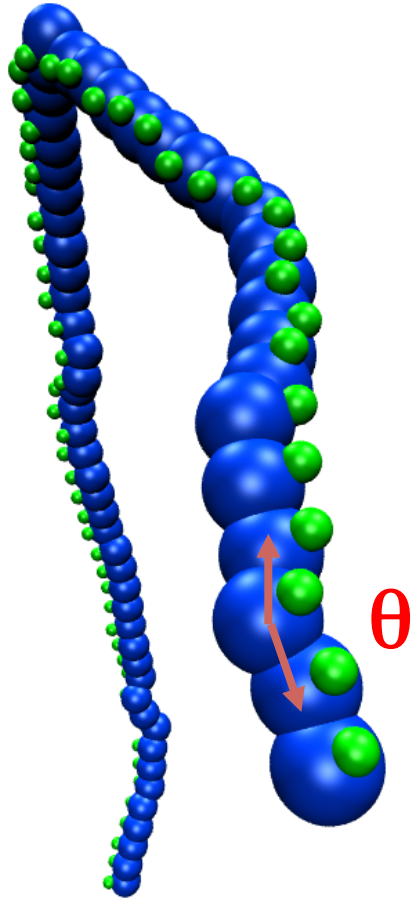
Simple DNA Strand Model

Parameterized to reproduce the **rigidity** and the **natural self-assembly** double-stranded DNA



Simple DNA Strand Model

Interaction Potentials

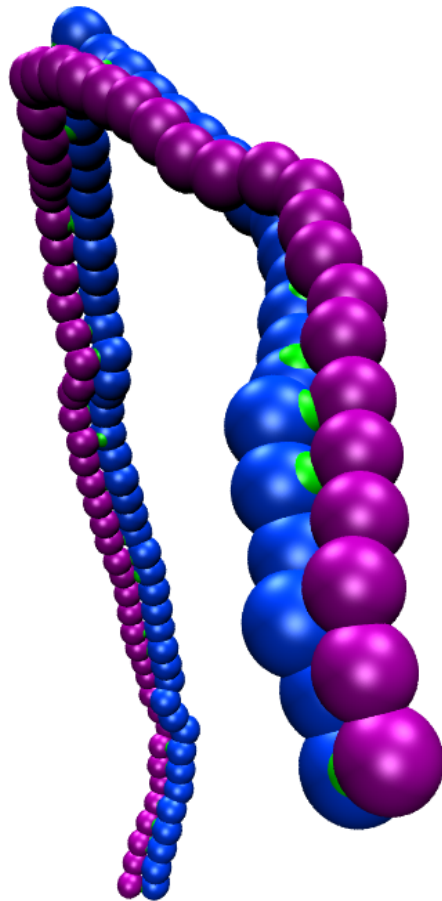


- All Pair sites via truncating and shifting LJ
- Neighboring monomers via FENE
- To model the characteristic rigidity:

$$V_L = k_{linear} [1 + \cos(\theta)]$$

- Small spheres carry A,C,G,T identities

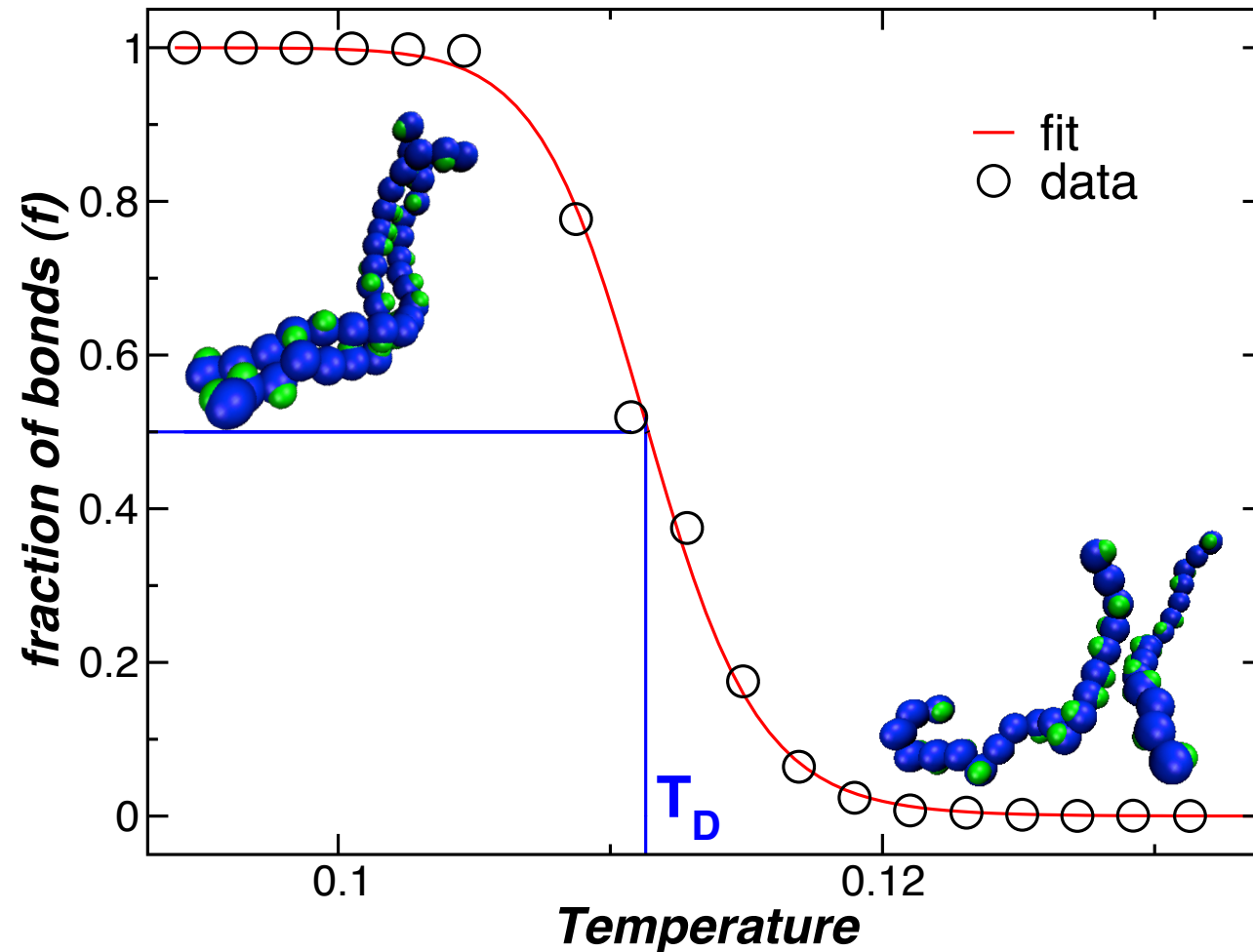
Simple DNA Strand Model



At low temperature, two complementary strands self-assembly forming dsDNA

Simple DNA Strand Model

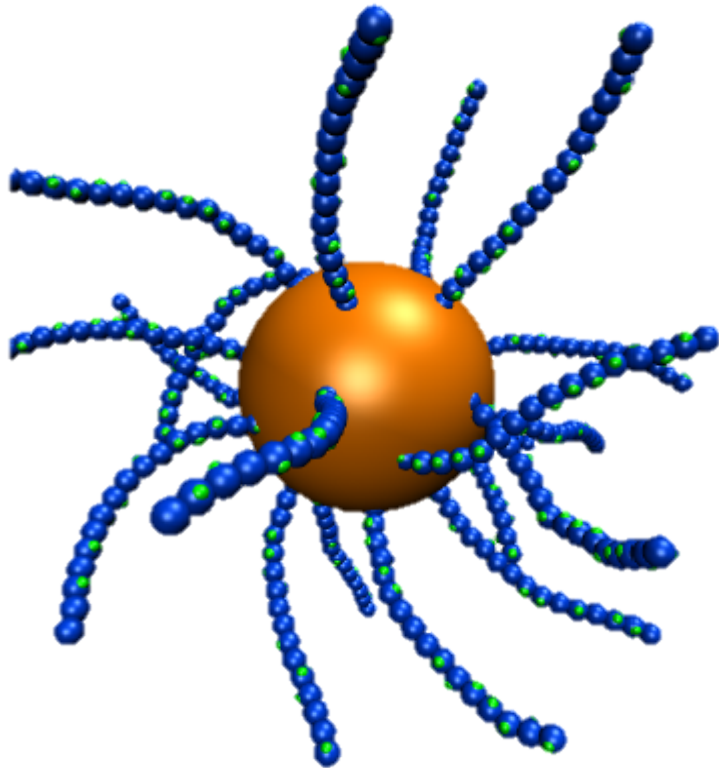
Fraction of bonds (f) as a function of the temperature



$$f = 1 - \frac{1}{1 + e^{\frac{\Delta H - T\Delta S}{T}}}$$

The transition temperature T_D , is the temperature at which half of the bonds that hold the dsDNA permanent intact.

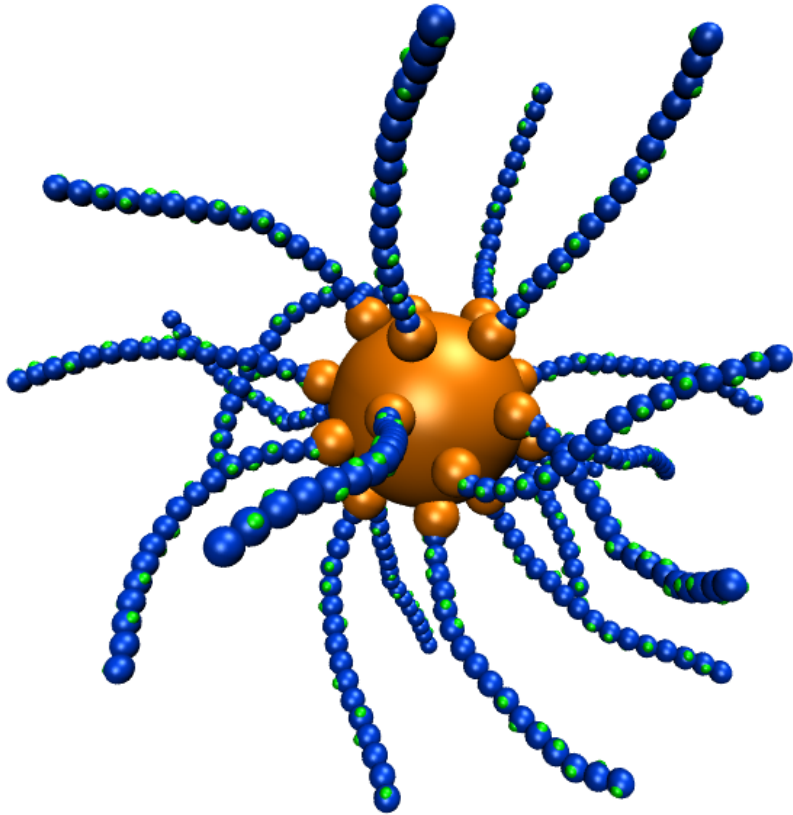
Nanoparticle Core Model



Nanoparticle with:

✓ Spherical Symmetry

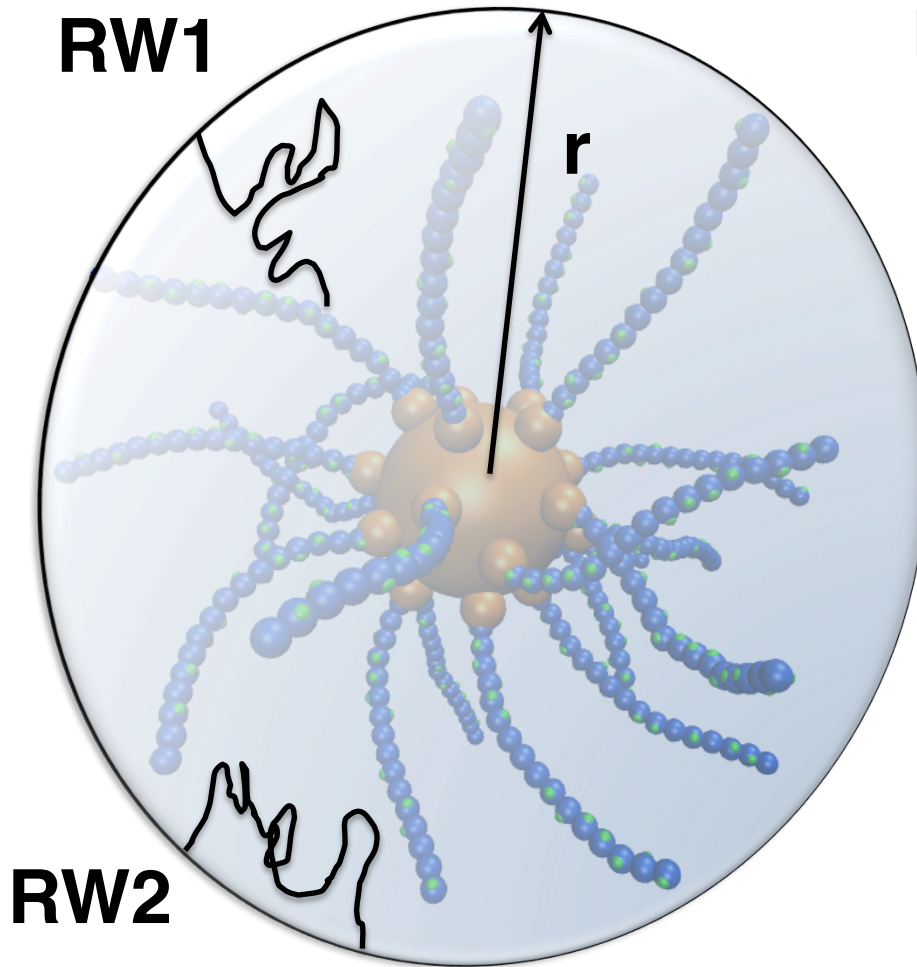
Nanoparticle Core Model



Nanoparticle with:

- ✓ Spherical Symmetry
- ✓ Regular Solid
 - Icosahedron
 - Dodecahedron
 - Icosidodecahedron

RW1



RW2

Probabilistic definition of R_H

$$R_H = \lim_{|r| \rightarrow \infty} (|r| P_r)$$

Douglas & Zhou & Hubbard, Phys. Rev. E ,
49,5319,(1994)

Computes: friction coefficient,
hydrodynamic radius, radius of
gyration, capacity, polarizability
tensor, intrinsic conductivity,
intrinsic viscosity...of **arbitrarily
shaped objects**

3. Key Algorithms

Key Algorithms

ssDNA Model

- ✓ Molecular Dynamic Simulations (NVT)
- ✓ Velocity-Verlet method to integrate Newton's Equation
- ✓ Periodic Boundary Conditions
- ✓ Neighbour List
- ✓ Nose-Hoover thermostat
- ✓ **MPI parallel computing**

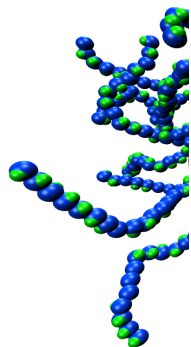
ZENO

- ✓ Monte Carlo

4. Research Contribution

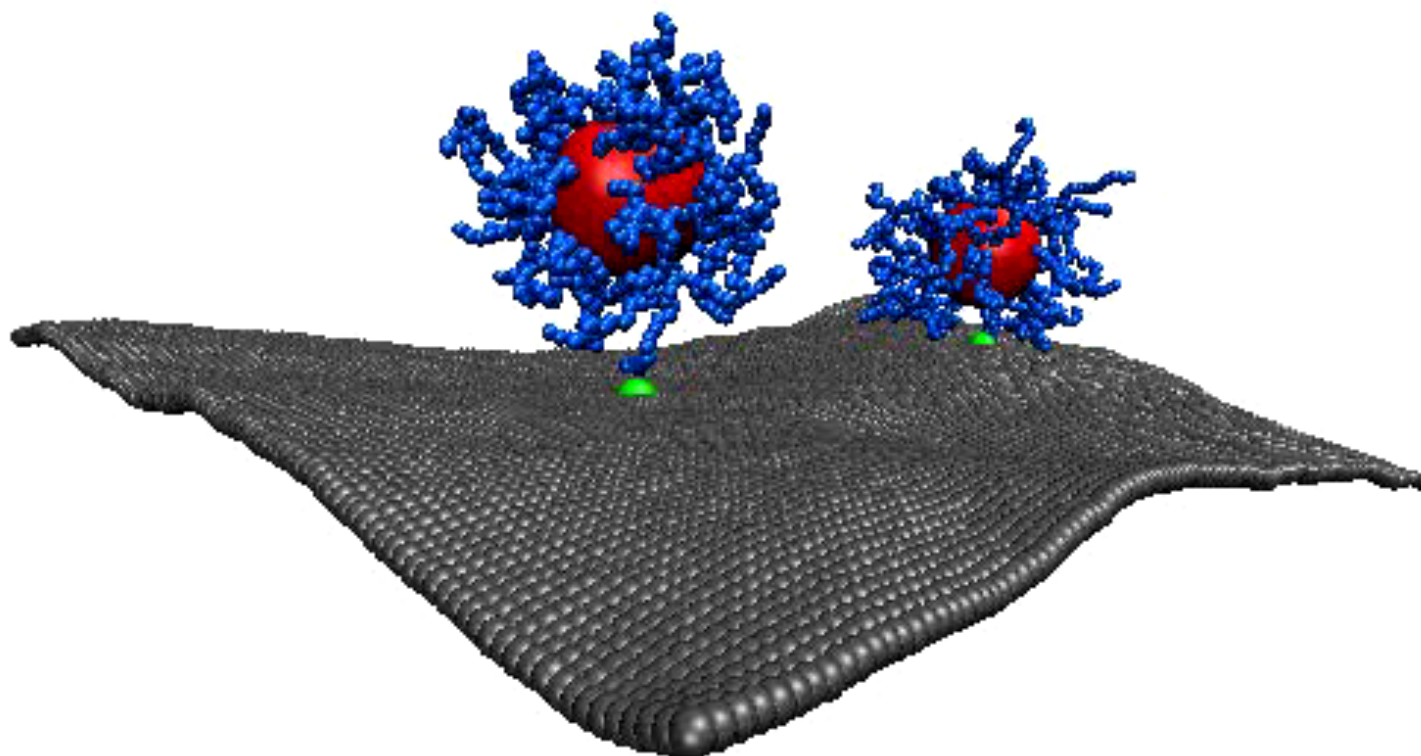
Some

stals



Janus N

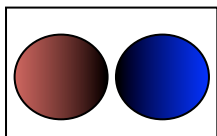
Sequence



5

to-head,
-tail binding

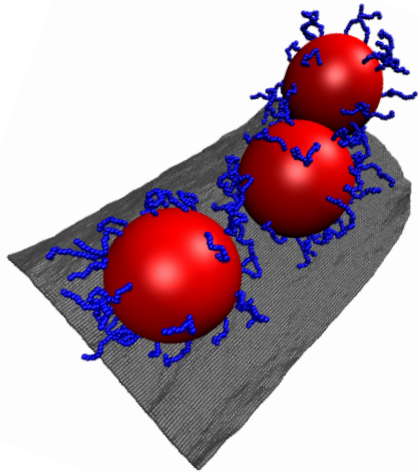
AN NAC



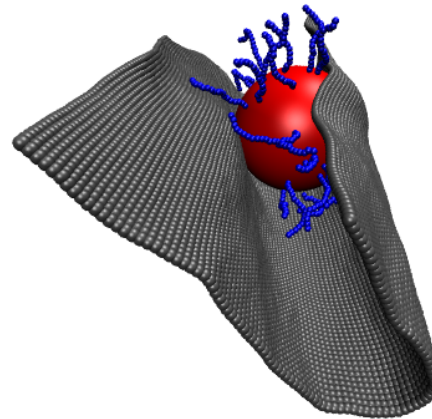


More applications of the model

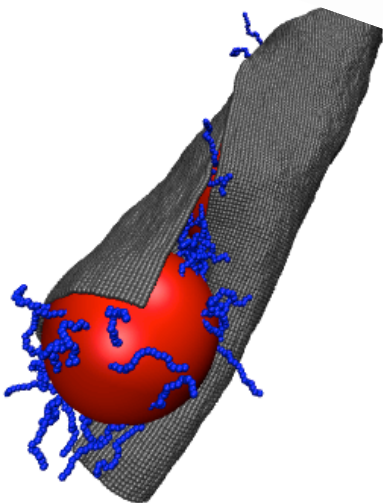
Soft Tacos



Hard Tacos



Burritos



Thank

you!