

## Temperature Echoes in Proteins

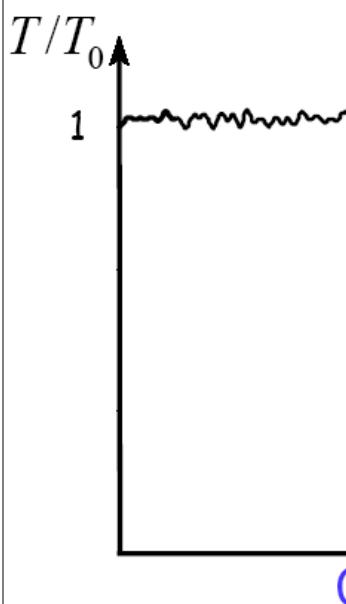
- ▶ Coherent motion in proteins: Echoes
- ▶ Generation of echoes in *ubiquitin* via velocity reassessments
  - 1) Temperature quench echoes
  - 2) Constant velocity reassignment echoes
  - 3) Velocity reassignment echoes

temperature  $\Leftrightarrow$  velocities

kinetic temperature:

$$T(t) = \frac{2}{(3N-6)k_B} \sum_{n=1}^{3N-6} \frac{m_n v_n^2(t)}{2}$$

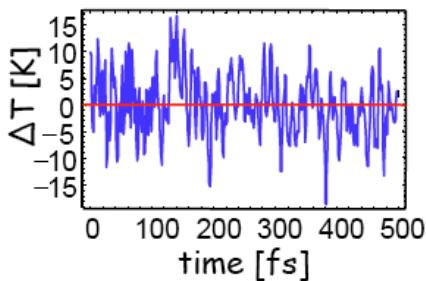
## Generating T-Quench Echo: Step 1



- your system is ubiquitin (1UBQ) in vacuum, pre-equilibrated at  $T_0 = 300\text{K}$
- run all simulations in the *microcanonical* (NVE) ensemble
- psf, pdb and starting binary coordinate and velocity files are available in "[common/](#)"
- use NAMD2 configuration file "[equil.conf](#)" located in "[01\\_equil\\_NVE/](#)" to complete a **500 fs** (# simulation steps) run
- extract the temperature time series  $T(t)$  from the NAMD2 log (output) file
- plot  $T(t)$
- calculate:  $\langle T \rangle$ ,  $\sqrt{\langle T^2 \rangle}$ ,  $C_{TT} = \langle \delta T(t) \delta T(0) \rangle$

## Temperature Autocorrelation Function

$$\Delta T(t) = T(t) - \langle T(t) \rangle$$



$$C(t) = \langle \Delta T(t) \Delta T(0) \rangle$$

$$\rightarrow C(t_i) \approx \frac{1}{N-i} \sum_{n=1}^{N-i} \Delta T(t_{n+i}) \Delta T(t_n)$$

$$C(t) = C(0) \exp(-t/\tau_0)$$

Temperature relaxation time:

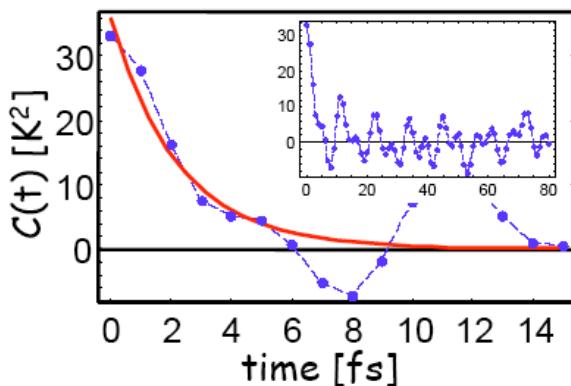
$$\boxed{\tau_0 \approx 2.2 \text{ fs}}$$

Mean temperature:

$$\langle T \rangle = 299 \text{ K}$$

RMS temperature:

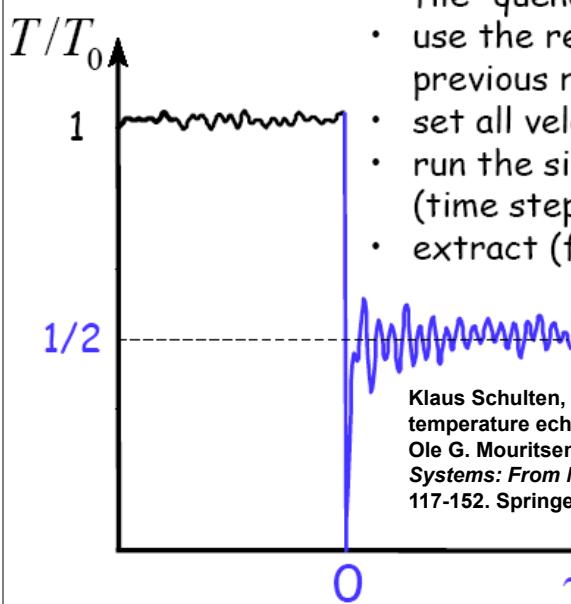
$$\sqrt{\langle \Delta T^2 \rangle} = \sqrt{C(0)} = 6 \text{ K}$$



## Generating T-Quench Echo: Step2

### Perform the 1<sup>st</sup> temperature quench

- start a new simulation using configuration file "quench.conf" located in "02\_quencha/"
- use the restart coordinate file from the previous run
- set all velocities to zero (i.e., set T=0)
- run the simulation for  $\tau$  number of steps (time step = 1 fs)
- extract (from the log file) and plot T(t)

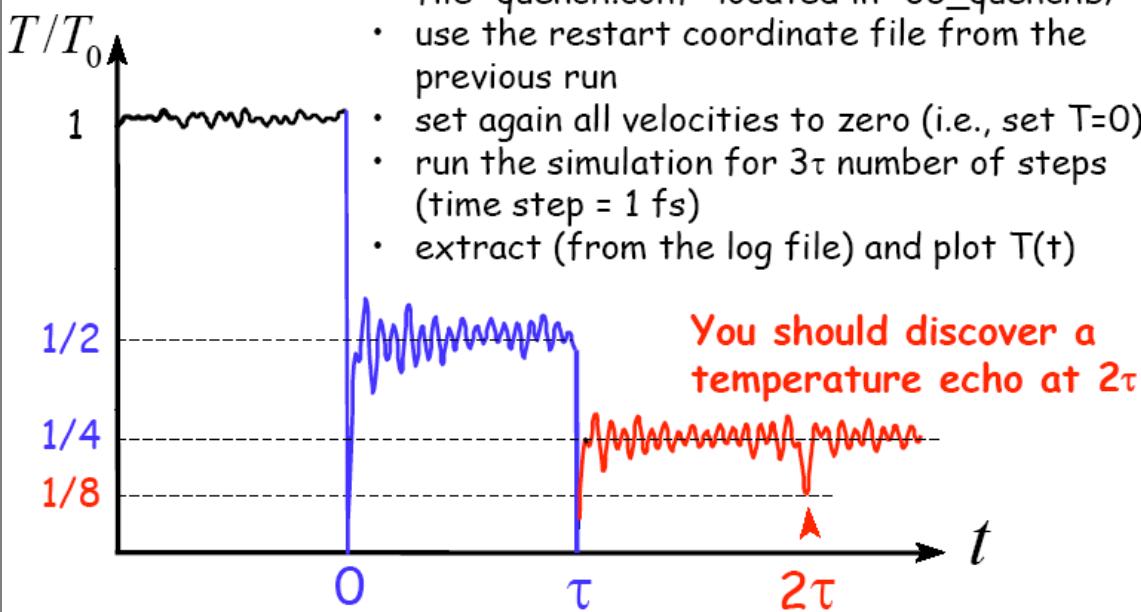


Klaus Schulten, Hui Lu, and Linsen Bai. Probing protein motion through temperature echoes. In Henrik Flyvbjerg, John Hertz, Mogens H. Jensen, Ole G. Mouritsen, and Kim Sneppen, editors, *Physics of Biological Systems: From Molecules to Species*, Lecture Notes in Physics, pp. 117-152. Springer, 1997.

## Generating T-Quench Echo: Step3

### Perform the 2<sup>nd</sup> temperature quench

- start a new simulation using configuration file "quench.conf" located in "03\_quenchb/"
- use the restart coordinate file from the previous run
- set again all velocities to zero (i.e., set T=0)
- run the simulation for  $3\tau$  number of steps (time step = 1 fs)
- extract (from the log file) and plot T(t)



## Explanation of the T-Quench Echo

Assumption: protein  $\approx$  collection of weakly interacting harmonic oscillators with dispersion  $\omega = \omega_\alpha$ ,  $\alpha = 1, \dots, 3N - 6$

**Step1:**  $t < 0$

$$x(t) = A_0 \cos(\omega t + \theta_0)$$

$$v(t) = -\omega A_0 \sin(\omega t + \theta_0)$$

**Step2:**  $0 < t < \tau$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_1(t) = A_1 \cos(\omega t + \theta_1) \\ v_1(t) = -\omega A_1 \sin(\omega t + \theta_1) \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{v_1(0)=0} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A_1 = A_0 \cos \theta_0 \\ \theta_1 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

**Step3:**  $t > \tau$

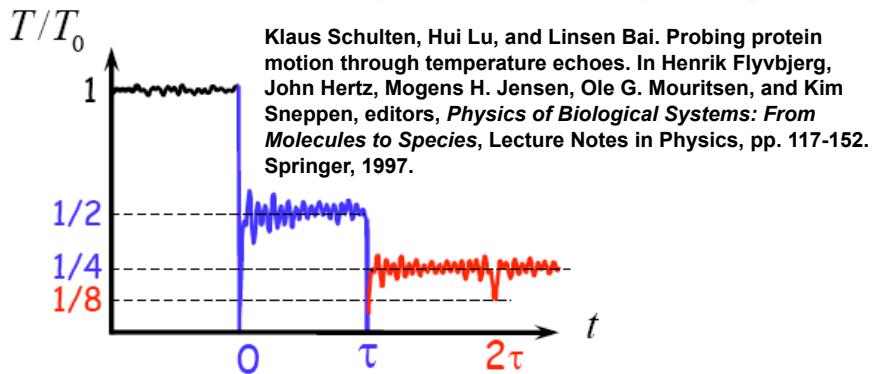
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_2(t) = A_2 \cos(\omega t + \theta_2) \\ v_2(t) = -\omega A_2 \sin(\omega t + \theta_2) \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{v_2(\tau)=0} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A_2 = A_1 \cos \omega \tau \\ \theta_2 = -\omega \tau \end{array} \right.$$

## T-Quench Echo: Harmonic Approximation

$$T(t) \approx \frac{T_0}{4} \left[ 1 - \langle \cos(2\omega(t-\tau)) \rangle - \frac{1}{2} \langle \cos(2\omega(t-2\tau)) \rangle \right]$$

$$\approx \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } t = \tau \\ T_0/8 & \text{for } t = 2\tau \\ T_0/4 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{echo depth} = T(2\tau) - T_0/4 = T_0/8$$



## $T(t)$ and $C_{TT}(t)$

It can be shown:

$$\langle \cos(2\omega t) \rangle = \frac{\langle \delta T(t) \delta T(0) \rangle}{\langle \Delta T^2 \rangle} = C_{TT}(t), \quad \delta T(t) = T(t) - \langle T \rangle$$

Accordingly,

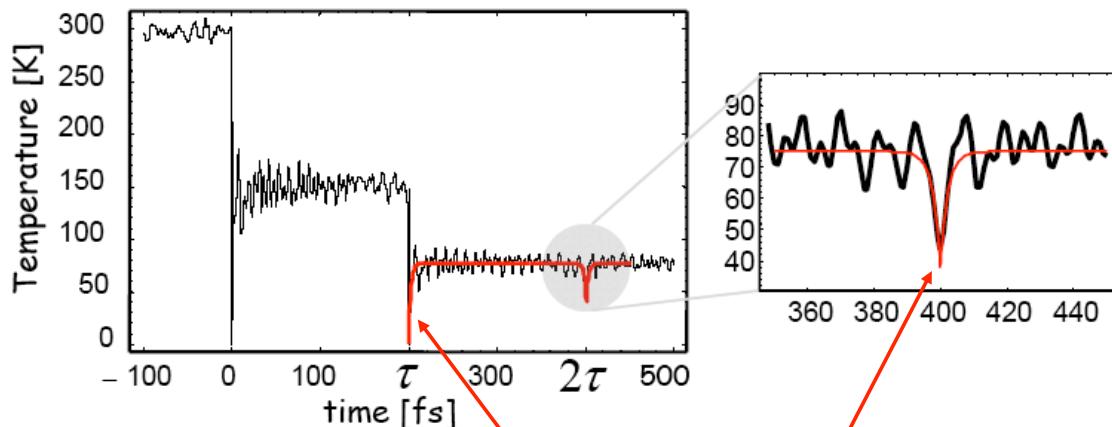
$$T(t) \approx \frac{T_0}{4} \left[ 1 - \langle \cos(2\omega(t-\tau)) \rangle - \frac{1}{2} \langle \cos(2\omega(t-2\tau)) \rangle \right]$$



$$= \frac{T_0}{4} \left[ 1 - C_{TT}(t-\tau) - \frac{1}{2} C_{TT}(t-2\tau) \right]$$

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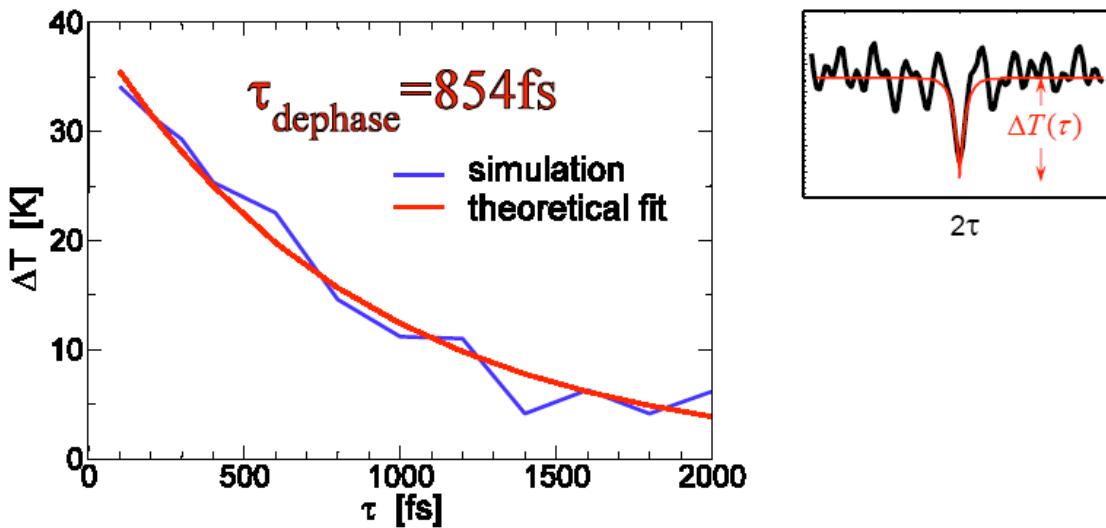


$$T(t) \approx \frac{T_0}{2} \left( 1 - C_{TT}(t-\tau) - \frac{1}{2} C_{TT}(|t-2\tau|) \right)$$

$$C_{TT}(t) = \exp(-t/\tau_0), \quad \tau_0 \approx 2.2 \text{ fs}$$

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## Dephasing Time of T-Quench Echoes



$$\Delta T(\tau) = \Delta T(0) \exp[-\tau / \tau_{dephase}]$$

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