



HP-SEE

www.hp-see.eu

Virtual Research Community Computational Chemistry

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High-Performance Computing Infrastructure
for South East Europe's Research Communities

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Overview



Computational Chemistry Applications

CFD Analysis of Combustion – OpenFOAM – test – UoBL -BiH

CompChem – NAMD, Desmond, Gaussian, Autodock, Cheminformatics applications – production – UoBg - Serbia

FMD-PA – Non-linear optics materials – Gaussian, NWChem - production - Computational Chemistry Group of NHRF - Greece

HC-MD-QM-CS – MM/QM simulation in condensed phase – - in house parallel code - production - UKIM - FYROM

Overview



Computational Chemistry Applications

ISyMAB – MD simulation of biomacromolecules by parallel codes - NAMD, in house pre/post processing – **beta** - FIN-HH, Department of Elementary Particles and Informational Technologies - Romania

MDCisplatin – Design of platinum group metal complexes – Gaussian, GAMESS (Firefly) – **beta** - Institute of Molecular Biology, BAS - Bulgaria

PACIC - PCA of the conformational interconversions in ring systems – AMBER, in house pre/post processing – **production** – IOCCP, BAS - Bulgaria

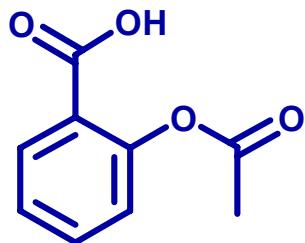
- Along with this, some of life science applications

In common....

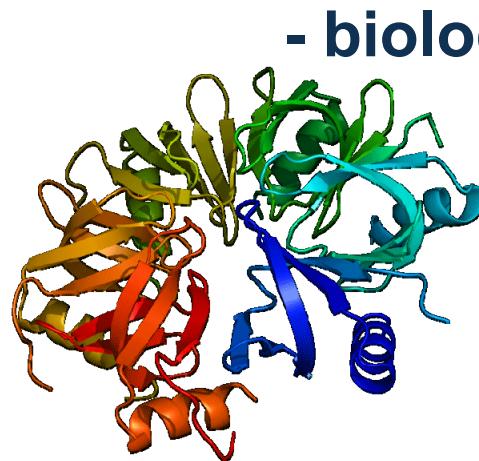


OK, for the majority of applications

- small

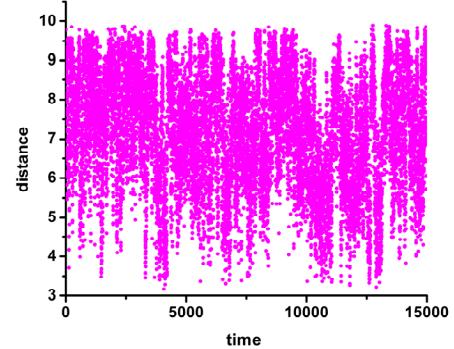


- biomacromolecules



- their dynamical behavior

- biologically active molecules



- analysis of such results could offer insight in properties that influence their biological activity, or the mode of action within living system (cell, tissue, whole animal)

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- So far:

- molecular dynamics code NAMD (versions 2.6 to 2.8)

<http://www.ks.uiuc.edu/Research/namd/>

- *ab initio*/DFT code Gaussian (version 03)

<http://www.gaussian.com/>

- DFT-based pseudopotentials (Car-Parrinello molecular dynamics) CPMD <http://www.cpmd.org/>

- AutoDock Vina (version 1.0)

<http://vina.scripps.edu/>

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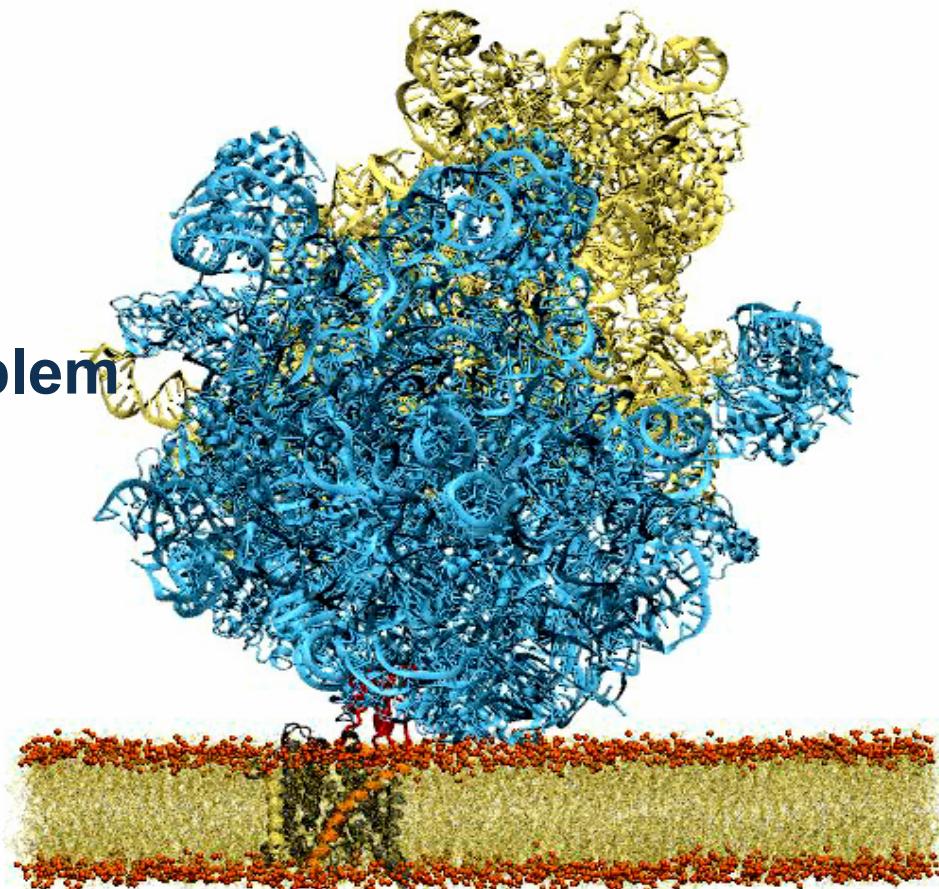


- In progress:

- molecular dynamics code Desmond (**version 3.0**)
<http://www.deshawresearch.com/>
- cheminformatics applications OMEGA, ROCS, EON,
QUACPAC <http://www.eyesopen.com/>
- Interest exist for material modeling software, for example
DL_Poly http://www.cse.scitech.ac.uk/ccg/software/DL_POLY/

- (Why) NAMD
- size of the system is not a problem
- time of simulation is a big problem
- some acceleration procedures exist
- still, we are far from real time time scales

PNAS, 2011, 108, 3596-3601



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In USA

National Center for Supercomputing Applications (NCSA)

- * NCSA Intel 64 Linux Cluster (Abe)
- * TeraGrid Cluster (Mercury)
- * NCSA SGI Altix (Cobalt)
- * NCSA Xeon Cluster (Tungsten)
- * NCSA IBM p690 (Regatta)

Pittsburgh Supercomputer Center (PSC) - including Cray XT3

Texas Advanced Computing Center (TACC)

San Diego Supercomputer Center (SDSC)

- *J. Comp. Chem.* 2005, 26 (16) 1781–1802, > 1000 citation,
recorded on March 2010



- Gaussian

- semiempirical, DFT, and *ab initio* calculations
- including 'static' behavior of compound under study
- or reaction paths – mechanism of chemical reaction
- allow MM/QM calculations
- in such studies part of the system where, for example, covalent chemistry are involved is treated on QM level, while the rest of the system are treated on the lower level of theory.

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- AutoDock

- allow relatively fast docking of compounds library to chosen target
- proved as accurate
- run in parallel mode
- high reproducibility of results
- results obtained can be re-scored by other tools

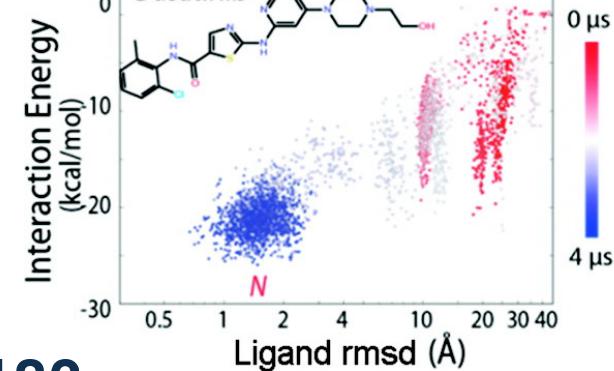
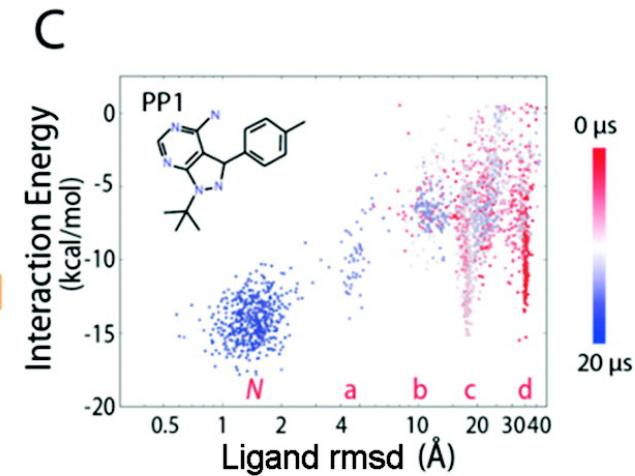
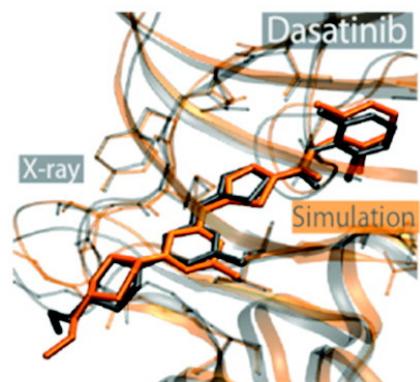
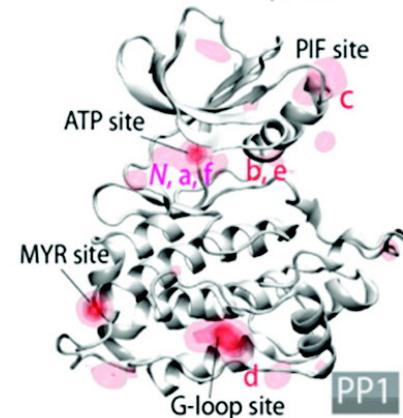
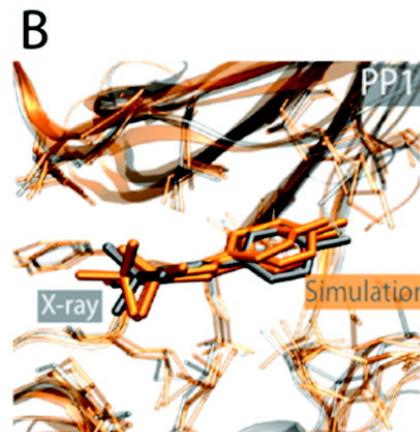
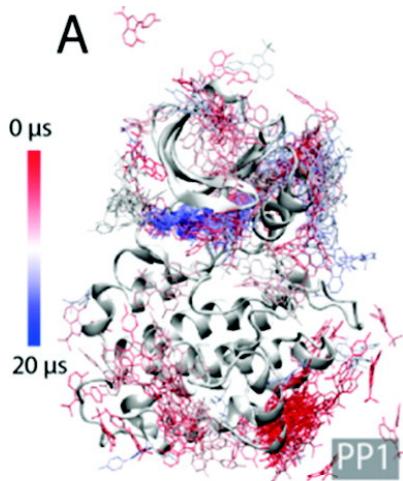
J. Comp. Chem. 31 (2010) 455-461

CompChem (RS)



- Desmond

- millisecond MD



J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2011, 133 (24), 9181–9183

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- Cheminformatics applications

- handle large number of molecules
 - handle large number of conformers
 - most often - both
-
- can use multinode/multicore CPUs', as MPI or PVM
 - proved as accurate
 - input can be analyzed on user terminal in a fast manner

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- by application

OMEGA – conformer generation

ROCS – shape fitting

EON – electrostatic fitting

QUACPACK – charge assignment

**- pre/post processing of the data needed will be discussed
in the next section**

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- main goal
- to build **software infrastructure** that enable efficient usage of molecular modelling applications, cheminformatics applications, and applications of the ‘first principle’ MO tools to researchers in virtual community.
- not so trivial, as look like on the first sight
- along with financing, which is bottleneck for the majority of scientific communities, we are faced with different scope of interest among different research groups, poor organization and **many subjective circumstances** ‘in heritage’ to south-eastern European region...

Part two

- Who is a target group, or who have interest to use applications in CompChem project ?
- Advantages ?
- About theory in background
- About pre/post processing
- Many oversimplification due to time limit and audience

CompChem (RS)



- Who is a target group, or who have interest to use applications in CompChem project ?
 - Chemists at the first place, but of ‘what kind’ ?
 - Organic, biochemists, medicinal, chemical biologists
 - Physical, physical organic
- Advantages ?
 - Same applications could be used in your lab’s PC, still...
 - Run significantly slower
 - Significantly less data can be processed

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- About theory in background

- Chemistry is the science of matter, especially its properties, structure, composition, behavior, reactions, interactions and the changes it undergoes. (**Merriam-Webster's Medical Dictionary**)

- To make things simpler

- There are atoms

Periodic Table of the Elements																	
IA		IIA			0												
1	H	3	Li	11	Na	19	K	37	Rb	55	Cs	73	Fr	89	+Ac	91	Th
2	Be	4	Mg	12	Mg	20	Ca	38	Zr	56	Ba	74	Hf	80	Rf	92	Pa
3	10	Ne	12	13	Al	21	Sc	39	Tb	57	La	75	Ta	81	Er	93	U
4	He	10	Ar	14	Si	22	Ti	40	Y	58	Pr	76	W	82	Fm	94	Np
5	Ne	18	Ar	15	P	23	Cr	41	Mo	59	Ce	77	Re	83	Es	95	Am
6	Ar	36	Kr	16	S	24	Mn	42	Tc	60	Dy	78	Pt	84	Po	96	Cm
7	35	36	Kr	17	O	25	Fe	43	Ru	61	Gd	79	Au	85	At	97	Bk
				18	N	26	Co	44	Rh	62	Tb	80	Hg	86	Rn	98	Cf
				19	F	27	Ni	45	Pd	63	Ho	81	Tl	87	Lr	99	Es
				20	Ne	28	Cu	46	Ag	64	Er	82	Pb	88	Lu	100	Md
				21	Ar	29	Zn	47	Cd	65	Yb	83	Bi	89	No	101	Fr
				22	He	30	Ga	48	In	66	Lu	84	Po	90	La	102	Th
				23	Ne	31	Ge	49	Sn	67	Er	85	At	91	Pa	103	Pa
				24	Ar	32	As	50	Ge	68	Yb	86	Rn	92	U	104	Th
				25	He	33	Se	51	Sn	69	Lu	87		93	U	105	Pa
				26	Ar	34	Br	52	Sb	70	Er	88		94	U	106	Th
				27	He	35	Kr	53	Te	71	Yb	89		95	U	107	Pa
				28	Ar	36	Kr	54	I	72	Lu	90		96	U	108	Th
				29	He	37	Kr	55	Xe	73	Er	91		97	U	109	Th
				30	Ar	38	Kr	56		74	Yb	92		98	U	110	Th
				31	He	39	Kr	57		75	Lu	93		99	U		
				32	Ar	40	Kr	58		76	Er	94		100	U		
				33	He	41	Kr	59		77	Yb	95		101	U		
				34	Ar	42	Kr	60		78	Lu	96		102	U		
				35	He	43	Kr	61		79	Er	97		103	U		
				36	Ar	44	Kr	62		80	Yb	98					
				37	He	45	Kr	63		81	Lu	99					
				38	Ar	46	Kr	64		82	Er	100					
				39	He	47	Kr	65		83	Yb	101					
				40	Ar	48	Kr	66		84	Lu	102					
				41	He	49	Kr	67		85	Er	103					
				42	Ar	50	Kr	68		86	Yb	104					
				43	He	51	Kr	69		87	Lu	105					
				44	Ar	52	Kr	70		88	Er	106					
				45	He	53	Kr	71		89	Yb	107					
				46	Ar	54	Kr	72		90	Lu	108					
				47	He	55	Kr	73		91	Er	109					
				48	Ar	56	Kr	74		92	Yb	110					
				49	He	57	Kr	75		93	Lu						
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				82	Ar	90	Kr	108			Lu						
				83	He	91	Kr	109			Er						
				84	Ar	92	Kr	110			Yb						

- inorganic

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Chemical space

50th
millionth
small
molecule
recorded
2008,
September

$10^{40} - 10^{120}$ composed of

Supernova Remnant N 132D JURECA SEE.org

C, H, O, N, S, P, F, Cl, Br, I; M_w < 500

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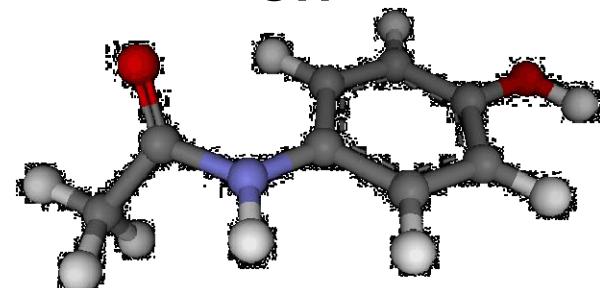
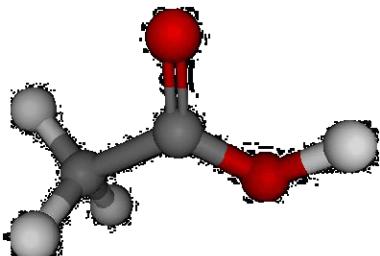
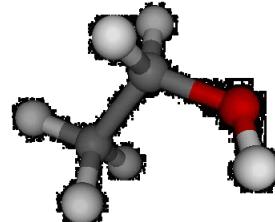
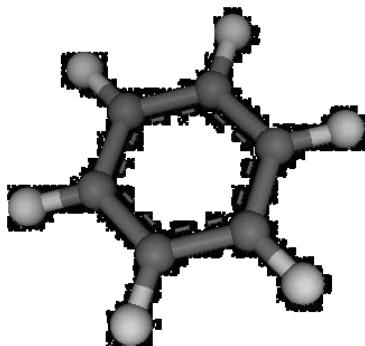
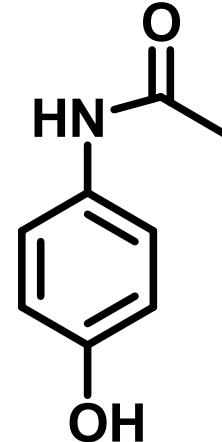
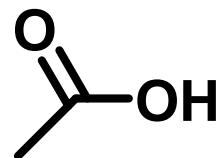
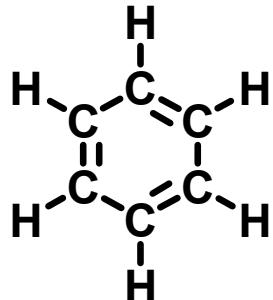


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Molecular representation

1D, 2D, 3D



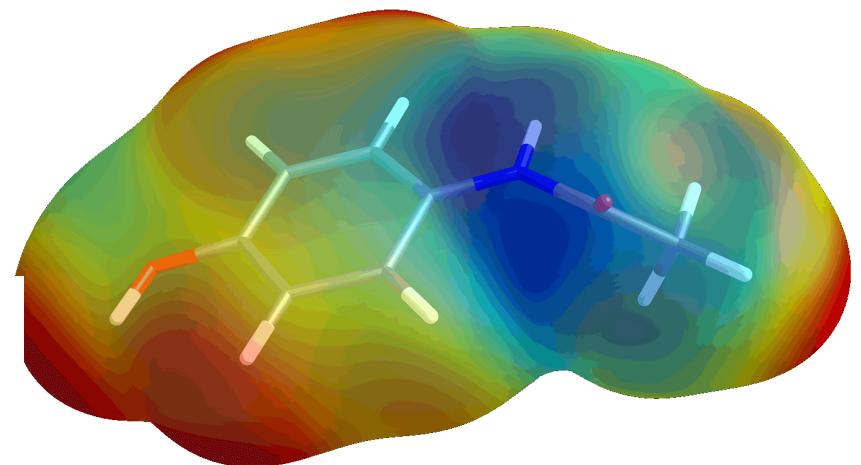
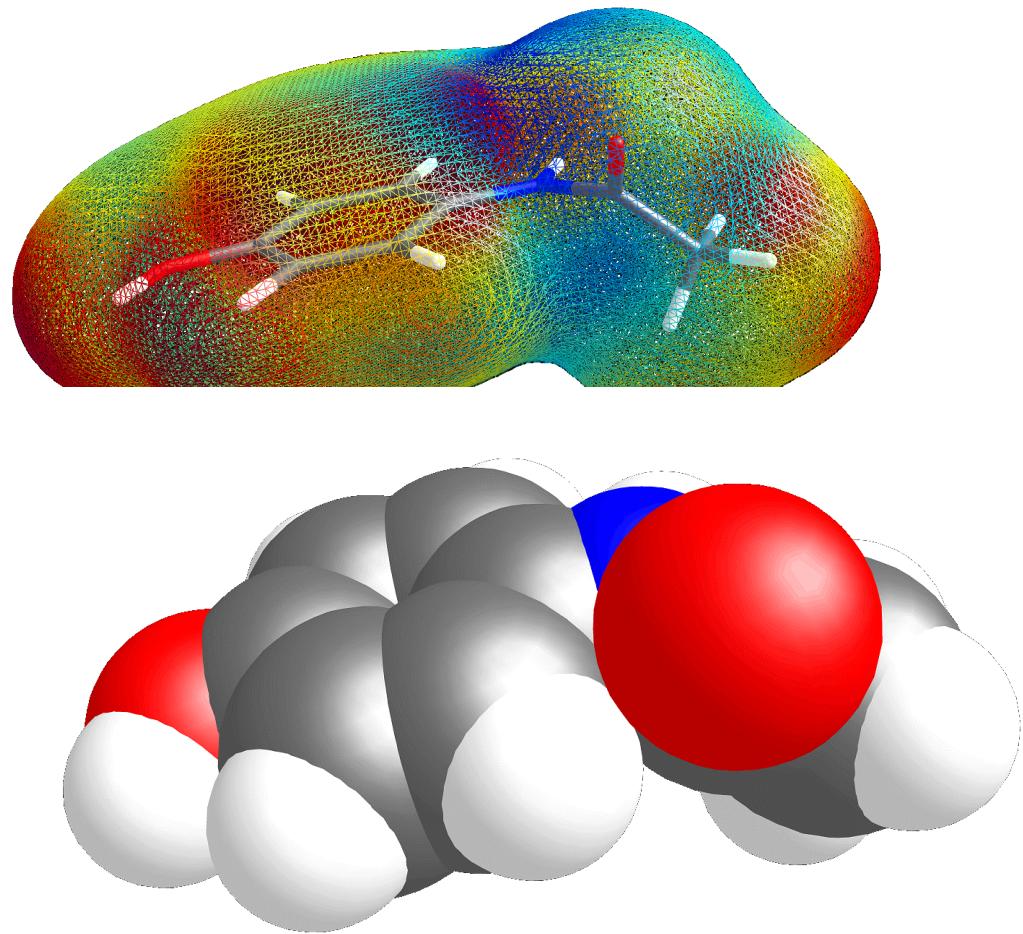
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Molecular volume and/or surface



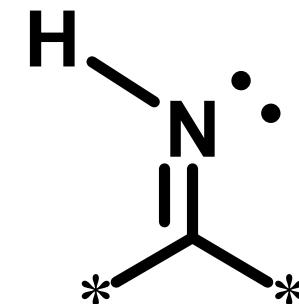
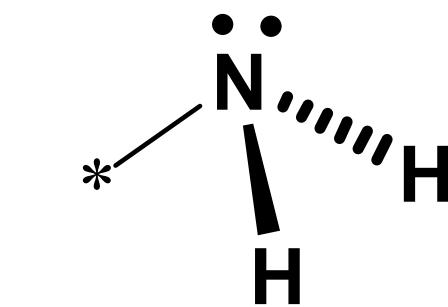
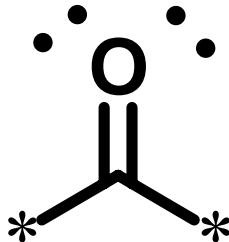
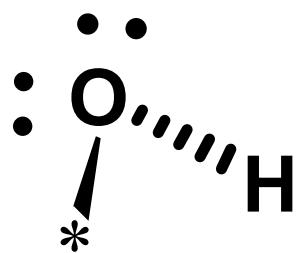
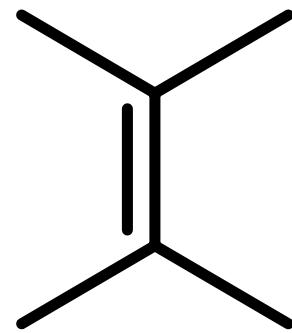
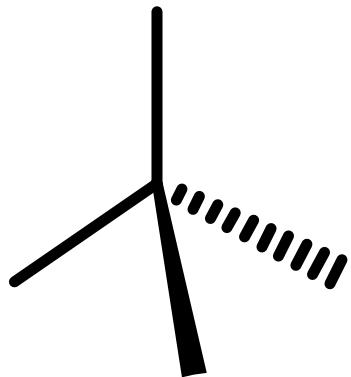
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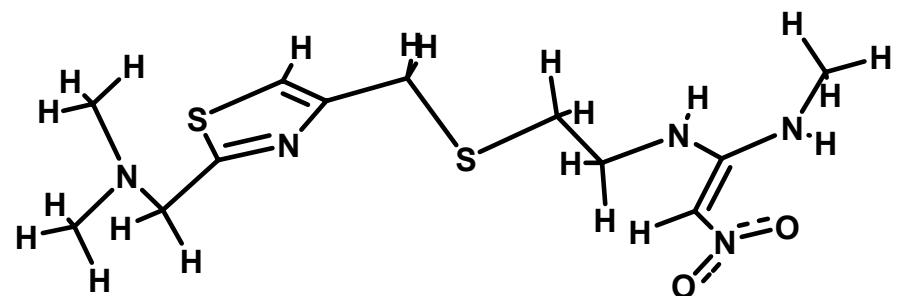
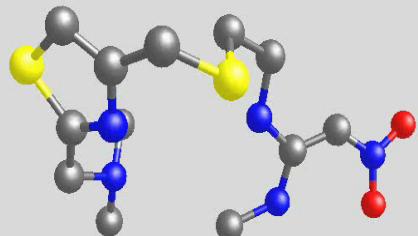
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Geometries





Molecular flexibility



the ‘small molecules’

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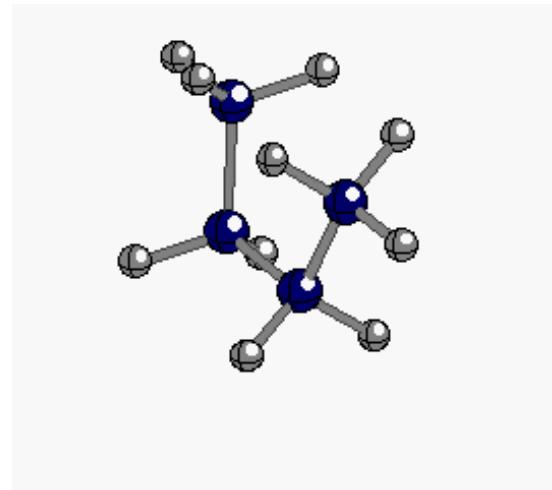
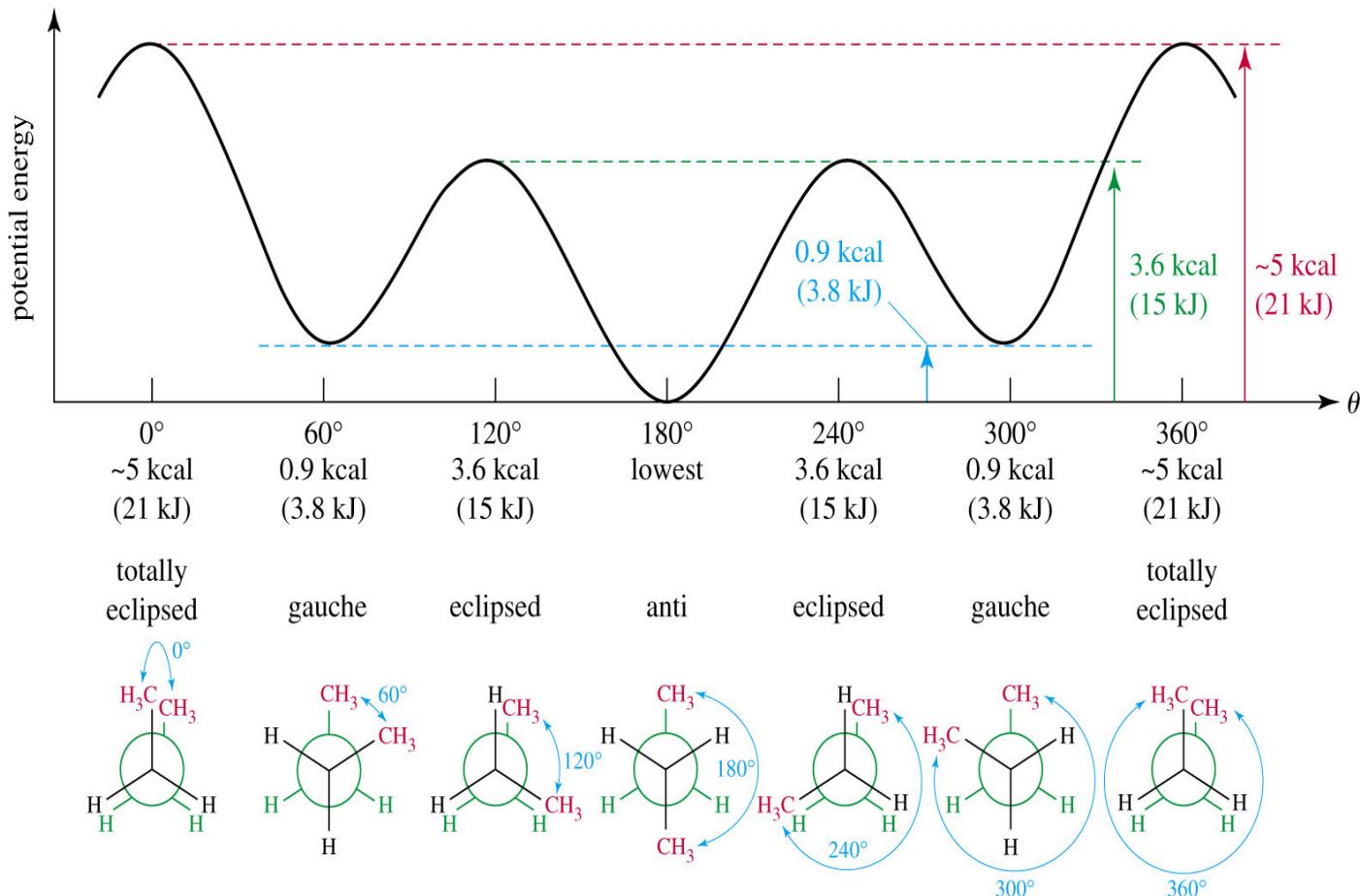


and big ones

Frame: 1/100

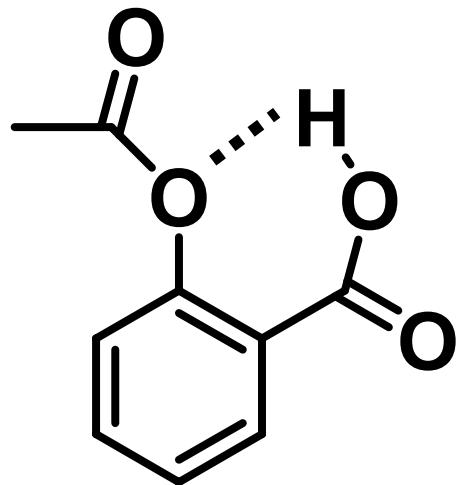


Different conformations have different energies

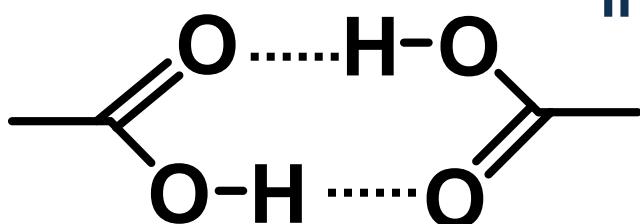
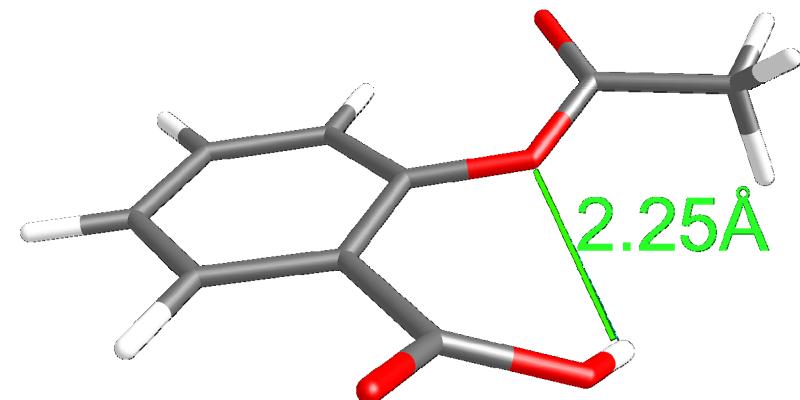




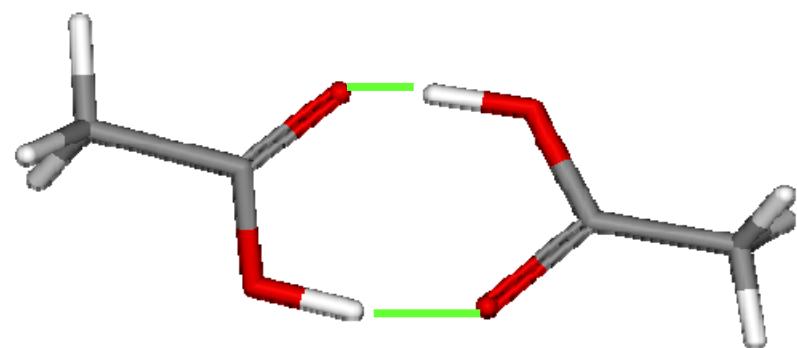
Non-covalent interactions



intramolecular

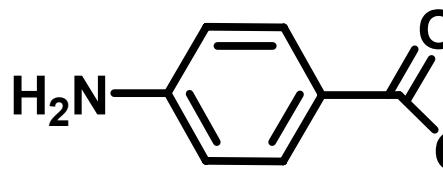
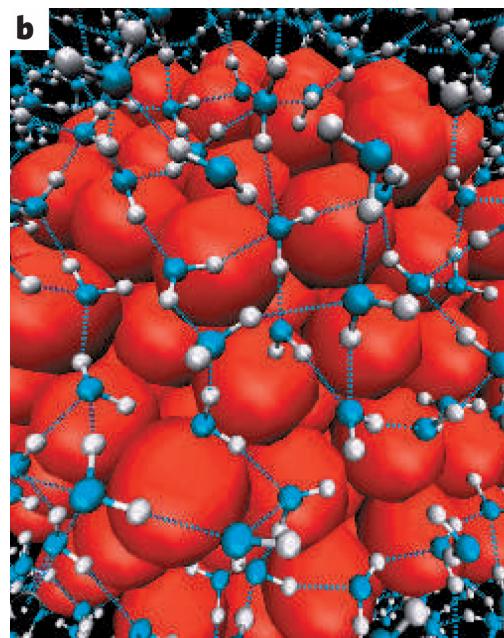
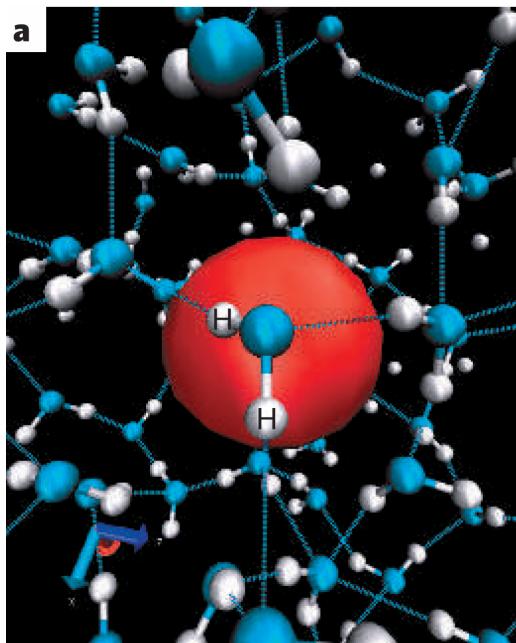


intermolecular





Hydrophobic interactions



local anesthetic

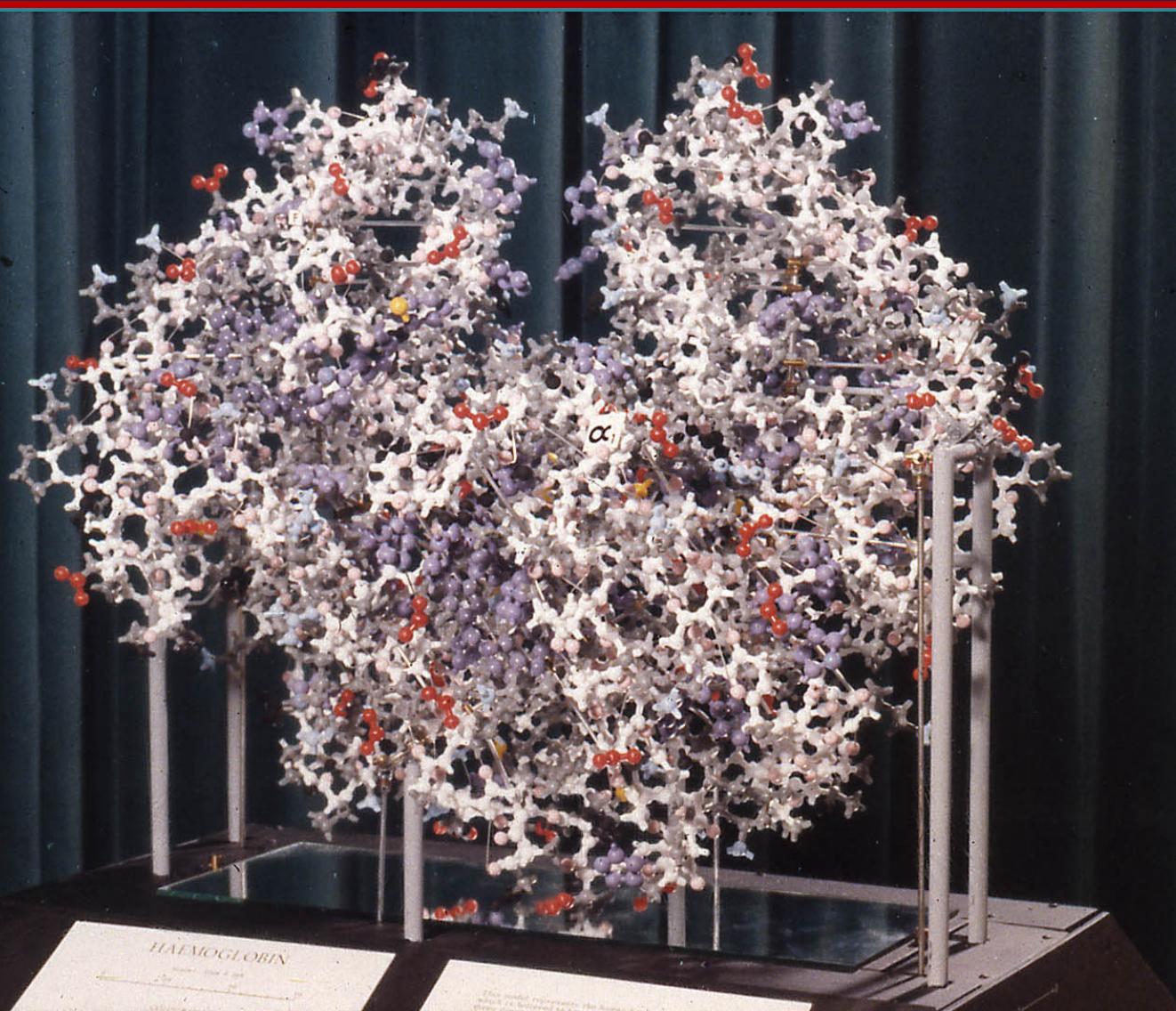


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Proteins

- once upon a time...

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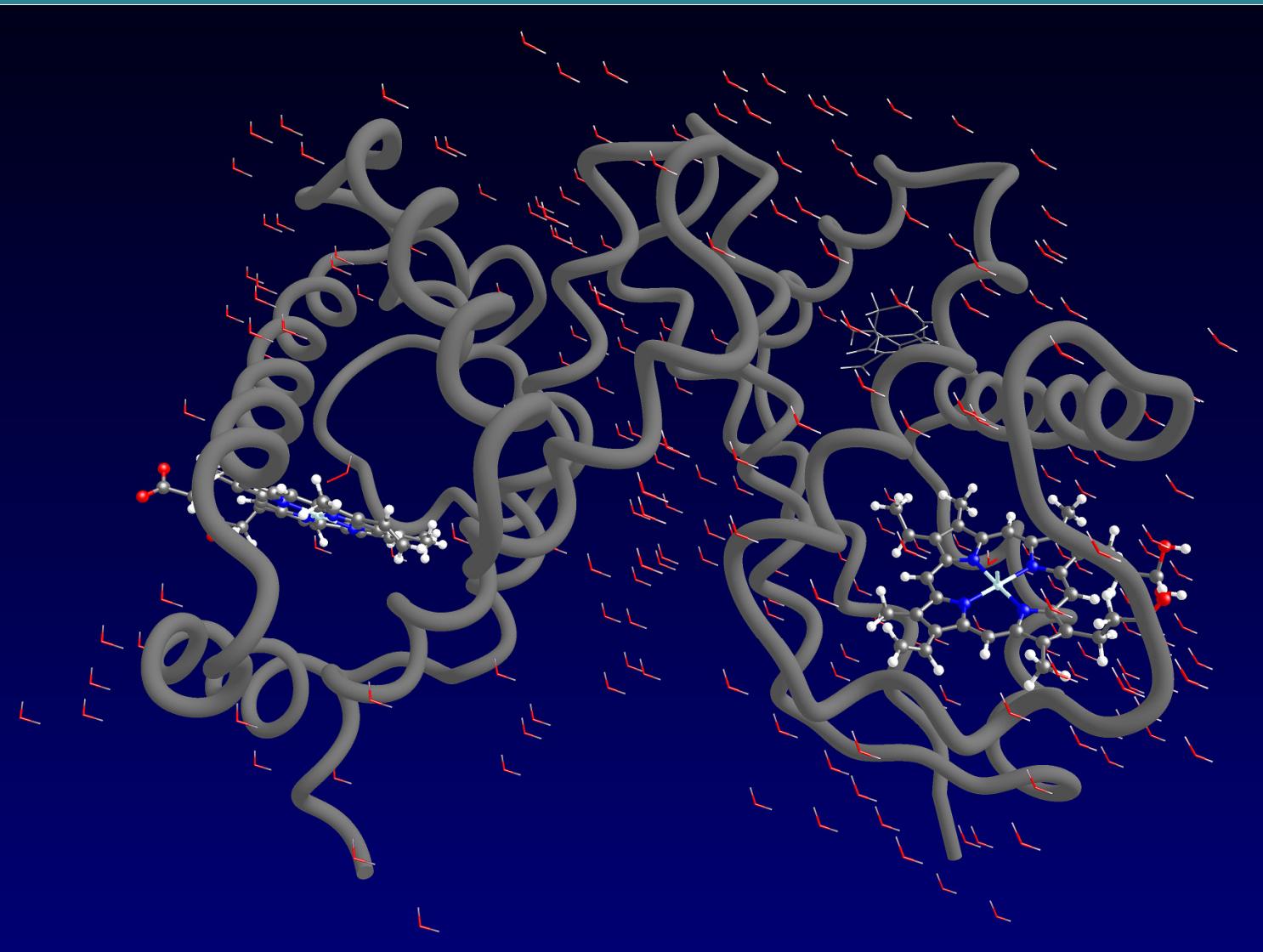


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...and now

<http://pdbeta.rcsb.org/pdb>



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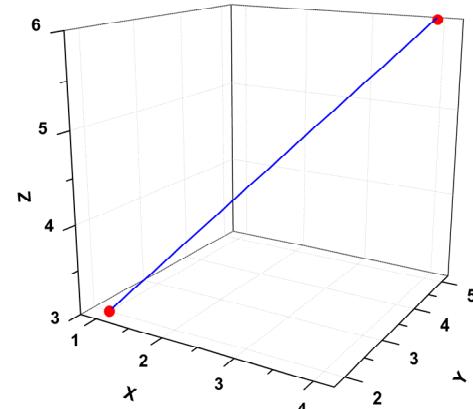
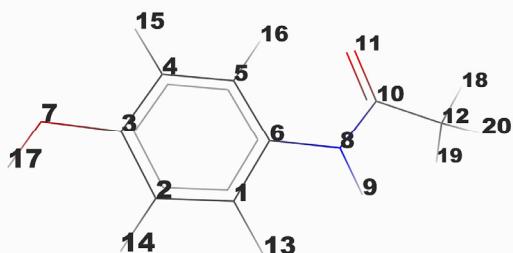
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'3D molecular record'

@<TRIPOS>ATOM

1 C	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	C.ar	1 UNK1	-0.1092
2 C	1.3927	0.0000	0.0000	C.ar	1 UNK1	-0.0518
3 C	2.0727	1.2204	0.0000	C.ar	1 UNK1	-0.1064
4 C	1.3639	2.4134	0.0005	C.ar	1 UNK1	-0.0690
5 C	-0.0319	2.4068	0.0026	C.ar	1 UNK1	-0.1573
6 C	-0.7267	1.1934	-0.0016	C.ar	1 UNK1	-0.0269
7 C	-0.7394	3.7233	0.0011	C.2	1 UNK1	0.3421
8 O	-0.9618	4.3391	-1.0216	O.2	1 UNK1	-0.3029
9 C	-1.0895	4.2358	1.3874	C.3	1 UNK1	-0.1485
10 C	-2.1828	5.2984	1.4208	C.3	1 UNK1	-0.1511
11 C	-1.9515	6.2891	2.5458	C.2	1 UNK1	0.3841
12 O	-1.2927	6.1731	3.5620	O.2	1 UNK1	-0.3747
13 O	-2.5587	7.4901	2.3728	O.3	1 UNK1	-0.3074
14 S	-3.7989	4.4289	1.6334	S.3	1 UNK1	0.0321
15 C	-5.0031	5.5284	0.8297	C.3	1 UNK1	-0.1896
16 C	-5.0248	5.4475	-0.6758	C.2	1 UNK1	0.3805
17 O	-5.7473	4.7750	-1.3865	O.2	1 UNK1	-0.3712
18 O	-4.1411	6.2609	-1.3020	O.3	1 UNK1	-0.3020
19 C	-2.2323	1.1377	-0.0348	C.3	1 UNK1	-0.0511
20 C	-2.7633	0.0507	0.8882	C.3	1 UNK1	-0.1162
21 C	-2.6987	0.8996	-1.4646	C.3	1 UNK1	-0.1132
22 C	2.1713	-1.2874	-0.0005	C.3	1 UNK1	-0.0311
23 C	1.8754	-2.0967	-1.2542	C.3	1 UNK1	-0.1119
24 C	1.8751	-2.0995	1.2514	C.3	1 UNK1	-0.1119
25 H	-0.5634	-0.9488	0.0128	H	1 UNK1	0.1242
26 H	3.1689	1.2392	-0.0022	H	1 UNK1	0.1099
27 H	1.9034	3.3673	-0.0051	H	1 UNK1	0.1058
28 H	-0.1476	4.6265	1.8285	H	1 UNK1	0.1005
29 H	-1.3765	3.3734	2.0289	H	1 UNK1	0.1034
30 H	-2.1965	5.8660	0.4547	H	1 UNK1	0.1423
31 H	-2.3744	8.0555	3.1167	H	1 UNK1	0.2329
32 H	-4.8568	6.5791	1.1498	H	1 UNK1	0.1125
33 H	-5.9898	5.2145	1.2267	H	1 UNK1	0.1213
34 H	-4.1736	6.1229	-2.2434	H	1 UNK1	0.2352
35 H	-2.6465	2.1201	0.3164	H	1 UNK1	0.0819



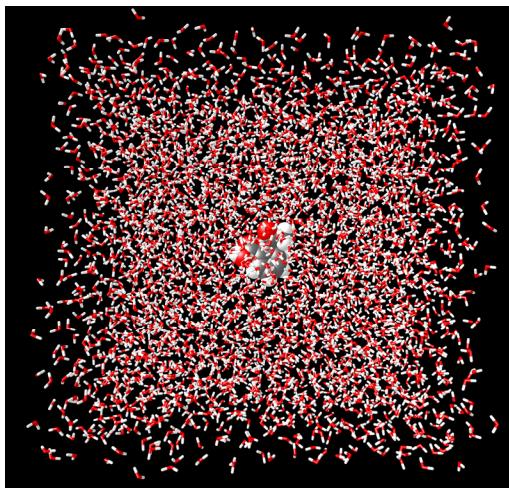
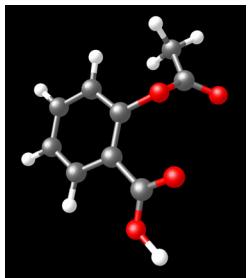
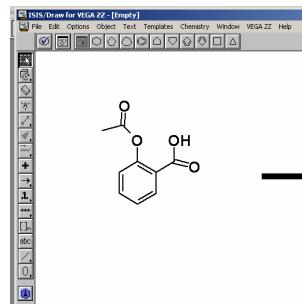
Input

- **atomic positions** and connectivity
- instructions, in a manner ‘what program should do’
- direction to external data
 - additional directives
 - additional datasets (force fields, parameters)

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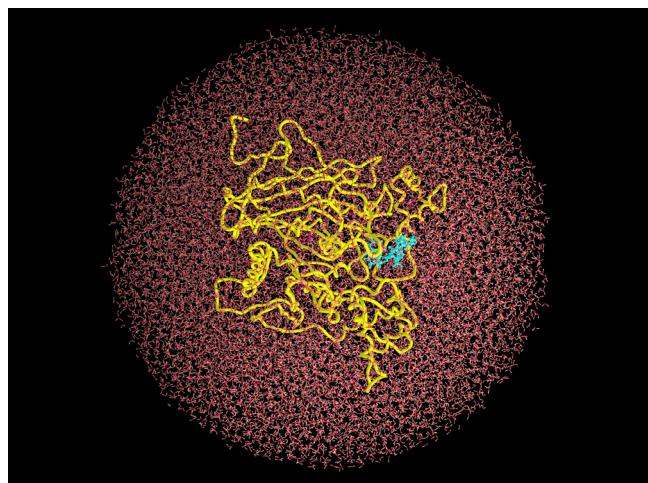
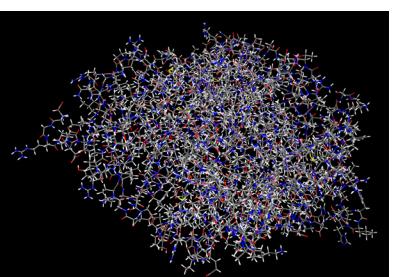
Molecular dynamics



ready for
simulation

structure
+
topology

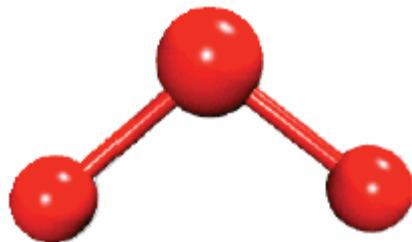
RCSB PDB website screenshot showing the main search interface and featured molecules.



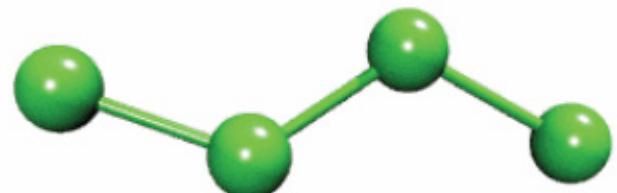
Molecular dynamics, energy terms



Bond



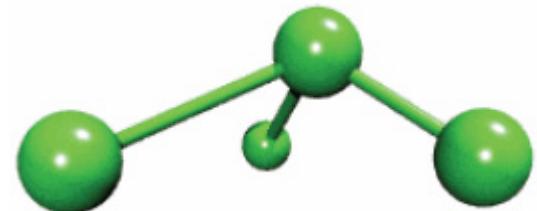
Angle



Dihedral

Nonbonded

- Electrostatic
- Lenard – Jones (LJ - vdW)



Improper



Molecular dynamics, energy function

$$U(\vec{R}) = \underbrace{\sum_{bonds} k_i^{bond} (r_i - r_0)^2}_{U_{bond}} + \underbrace{\sum_{angles} k_i^{angle} (\theta_i - \theta_0)^2}_{U_{angle}} + \underbrace{\sum_{dihedrals} k_i^{dihed} [1 + \cos(n_i \phi_i + \delta_i)]}_{U_{dihedral}} + \underbrace{\sum_i \sum_{j \neq i} 4\epsilon_{ij} \left[\left(\frac{\sigma_{ij}}{r_{ij}} \right)^{12} - \left(\frac{\sigma_{ij}}{r_{ij}} \right)^6 \right] + \sum_i \sum_{j \neq i} \frac{q_i q_j}{\epsilon r_{ij}}}_{U_{nonbond}}$$

U_{bond}

oscillation about equil. bond length

U_{angle}

oscillation about equil. bond angle

U_{dihedral}

torsion about central bond

Molecular dynamics, energy function

nonbonded terms

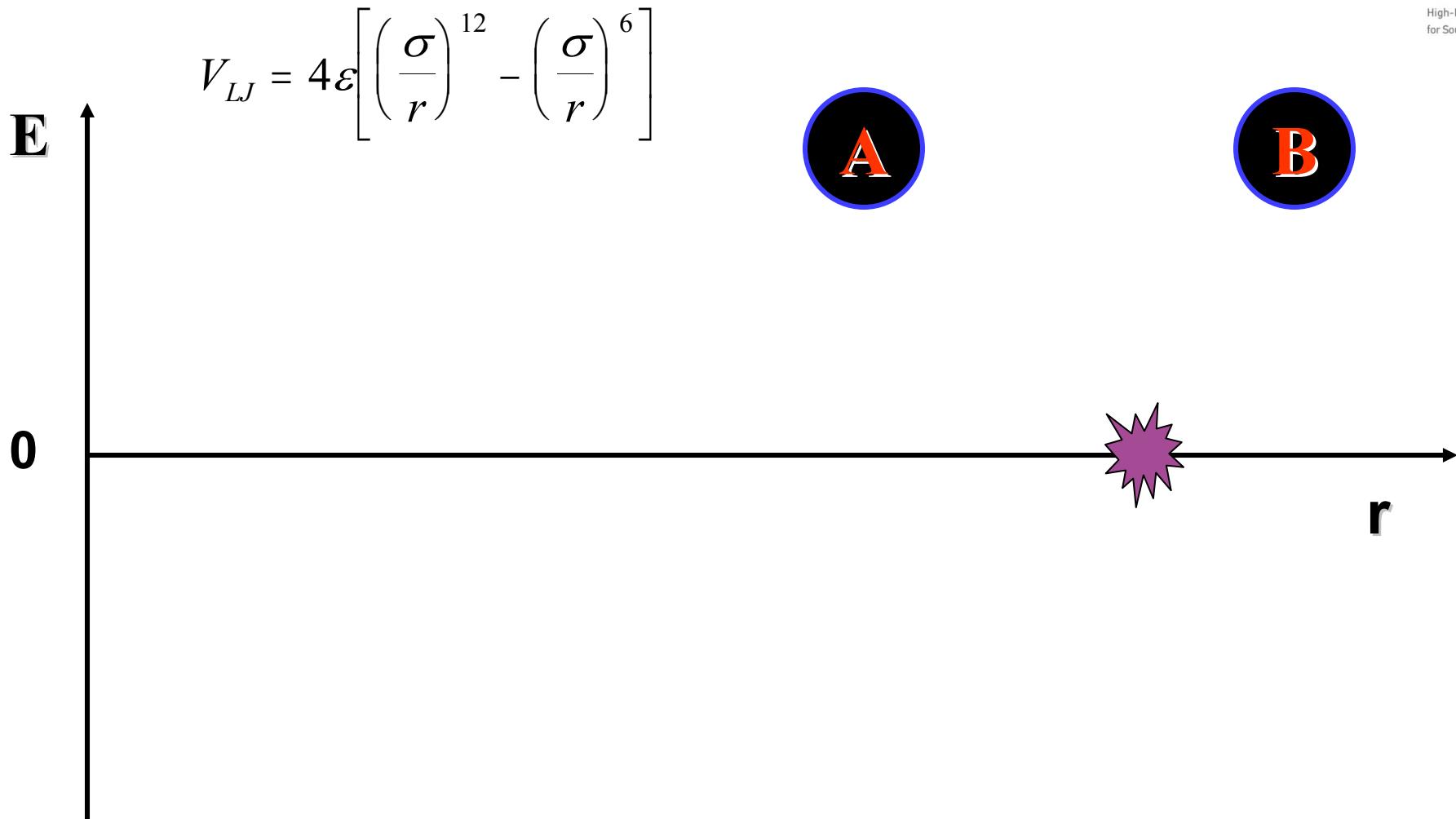
$$\sum_{nonbonded} \frac{q_i q_j}{4\pi D r_{ij}} + \varepsilon_{ij} \left[\left(\frac{R_{\min,ij}}{r_{ij}} \right)^{12} - 2 \left(\frac{R_{\min,ij}}{r_{ij}} \right)^6 \right]$$

q_i – partial atomic charge

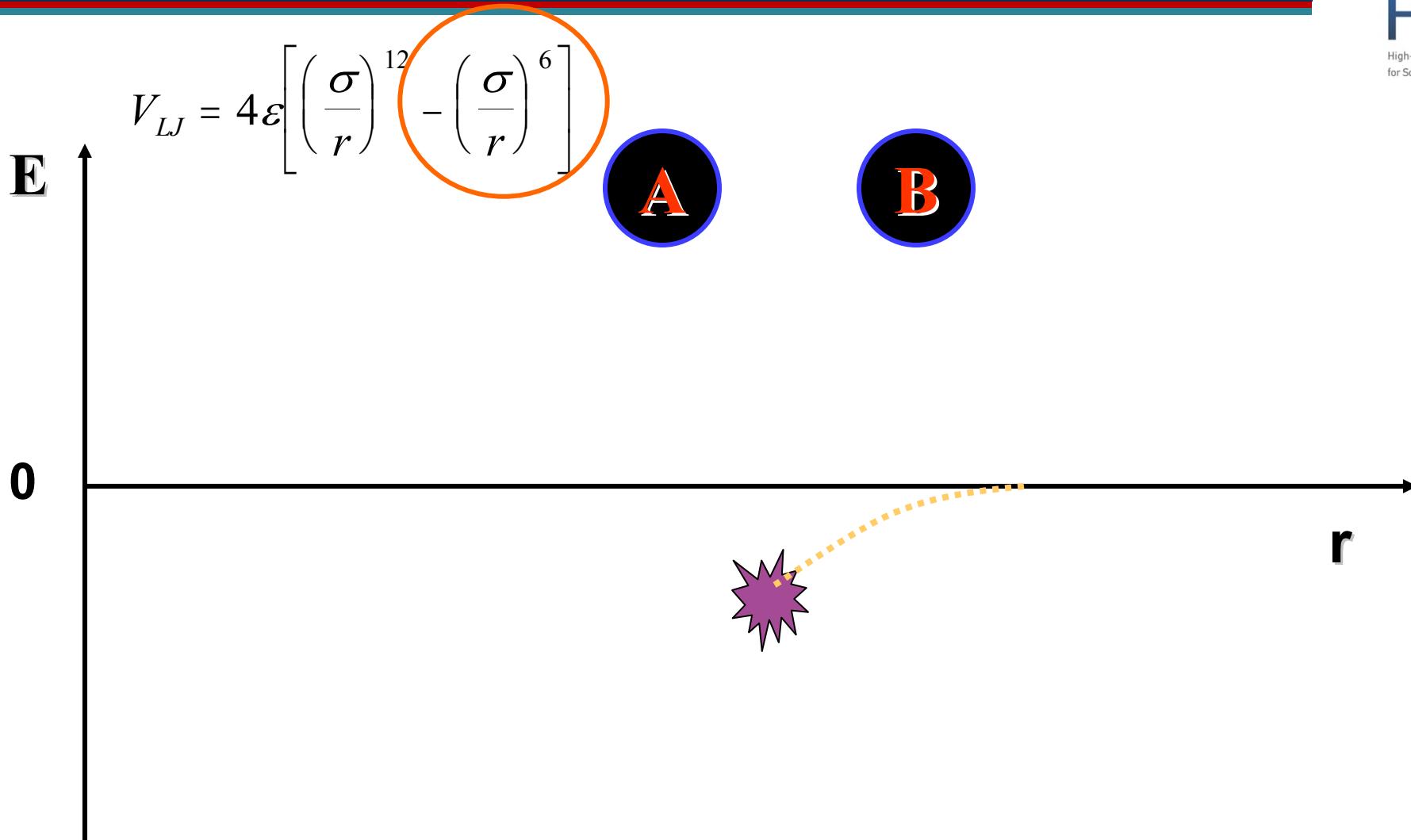
D – dielectric constant

ε - Lenard-Jones well-depth

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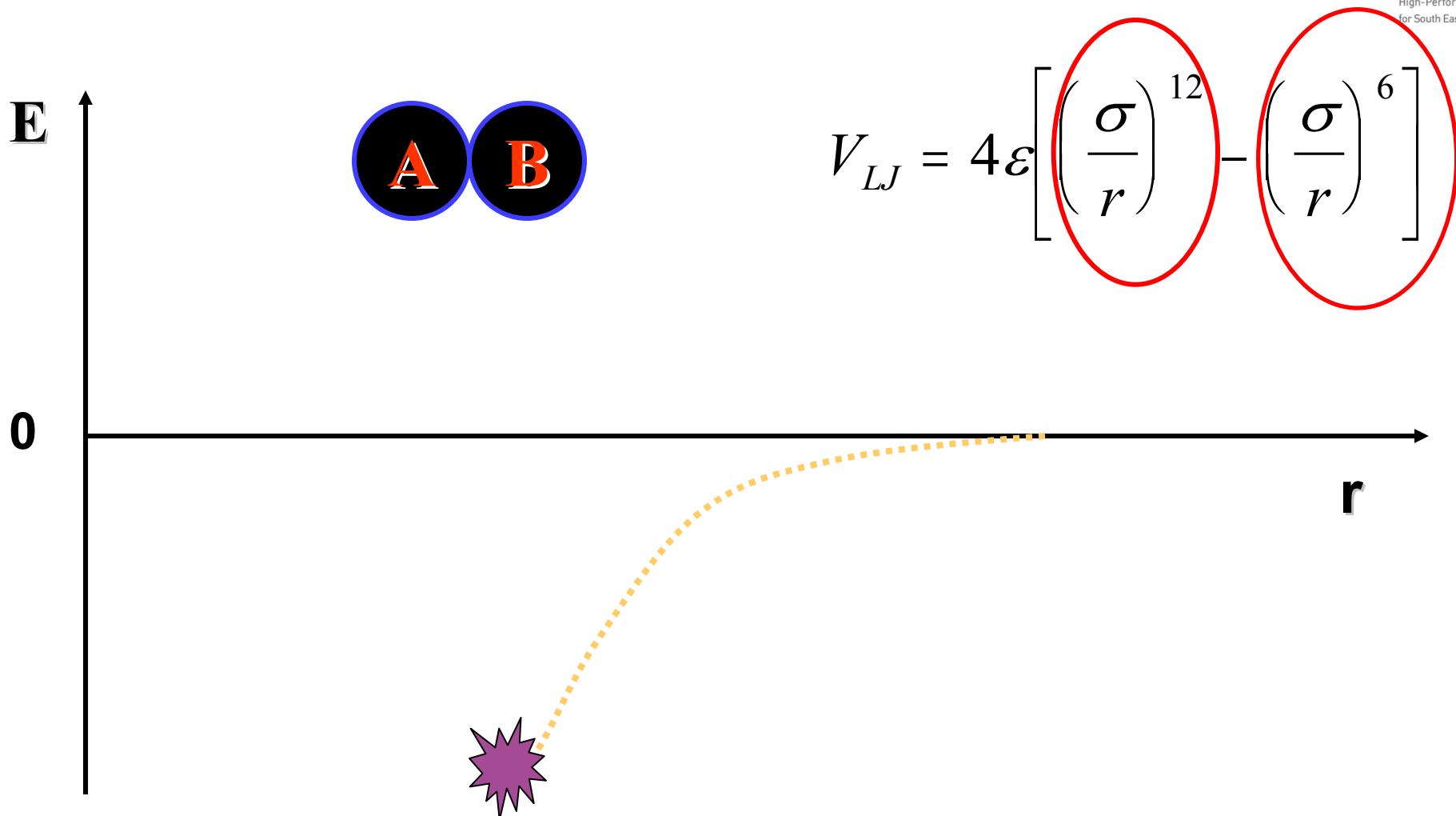


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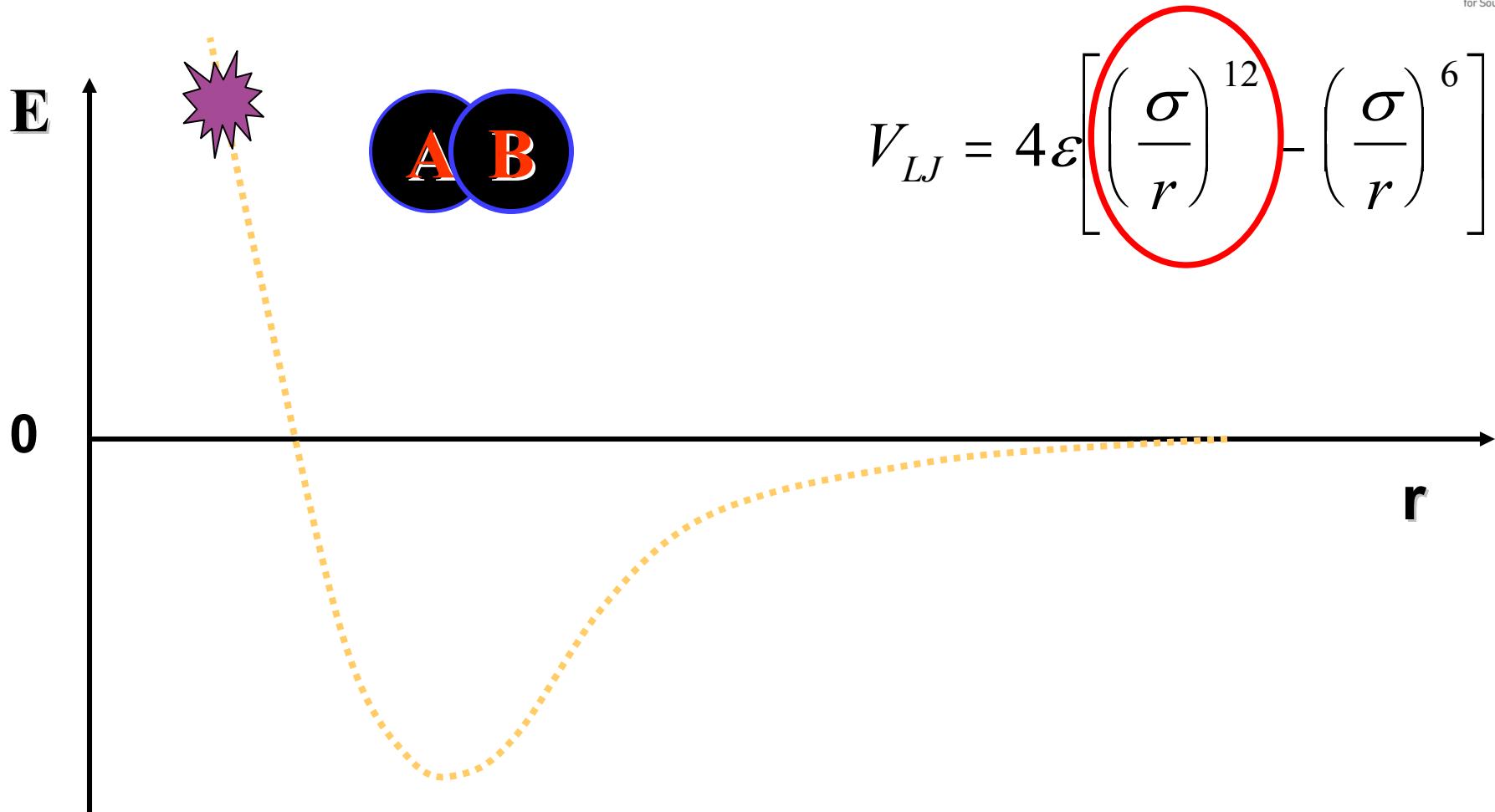


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Classical dynamics

Energy function $U(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, \vec{r}_3, \dots, \vec{r}_N) = U(\vec{R})$

used to determine the force on each atom

$$m_i \frac{d^2 \vec{r}_i}{dt^2} = \vec{F}_i = -\nabla U(\vec{R})$$

- result with the set of $3N$ coupled 2nd order differ. equat. that can be propagated forward or backward in time
- initial atomic position from experiment or precalculated
- randomly taken velocities from Boltzman distribution

Classical dynamics

Discretization in time for computing

$$m_i \frac{d^2 \vec{r}_i}{dt^2} = \vec{F}_i = -\vec{\nabla} U(\vec{R})$$

$$\mathbf{r}(t + \delta t) \approx \mathbf{r}(t) + \mathbf{v}(t)\delta t + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a}(t)\delta t^2$$

$$\mathbf{r}(t - \delta t) \approx \mathbf{r}(t) - \mathbf{v}(t)\delta t + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a}(t)\delta t^2$$



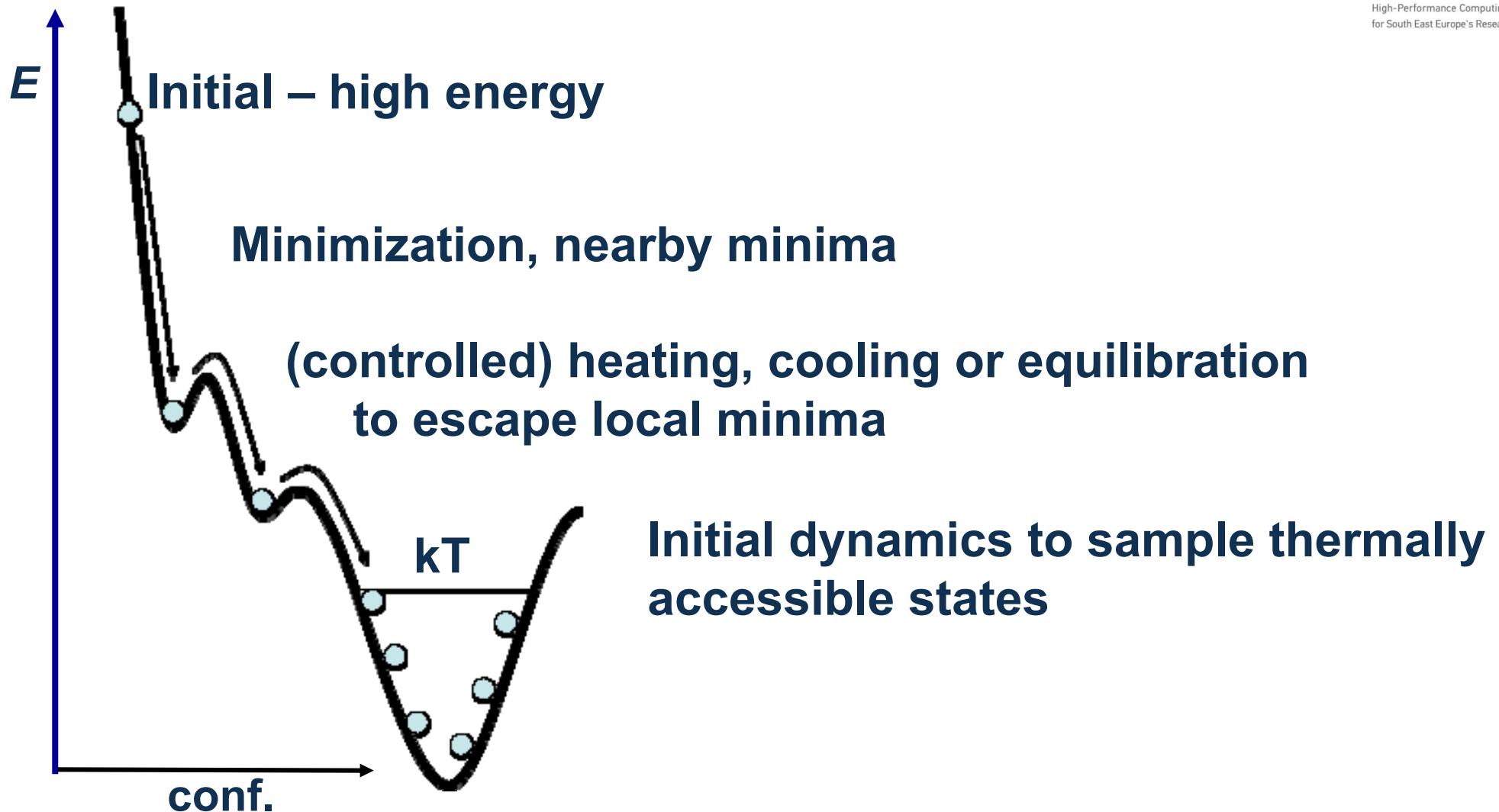
$$\mathbf{r}(t + \delta t) \approx 2\mathbf{r}(t) - \mathbf{r}(t - \delta t) + \mathbf{a}(t)\delta t^2$$

Use (atomic) positions and acceleration in time t and position in time $t - \delta t$ to calculate position at time $t + \delta t$

Verlet algorithm

$$\mathbf{a} = -\vec{\nabla} U(\vec{R}) / m_i$$

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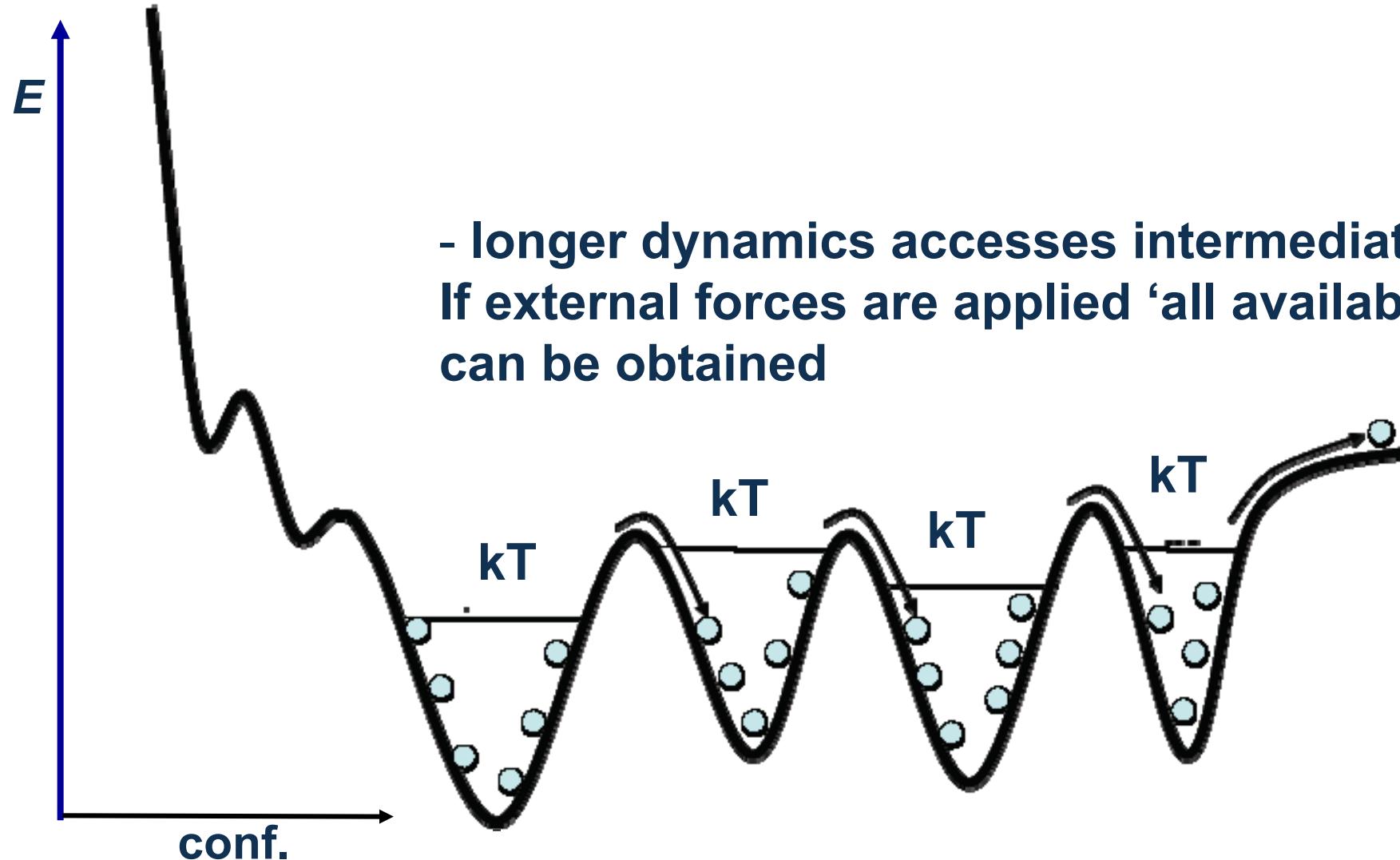


CompChem (RS)



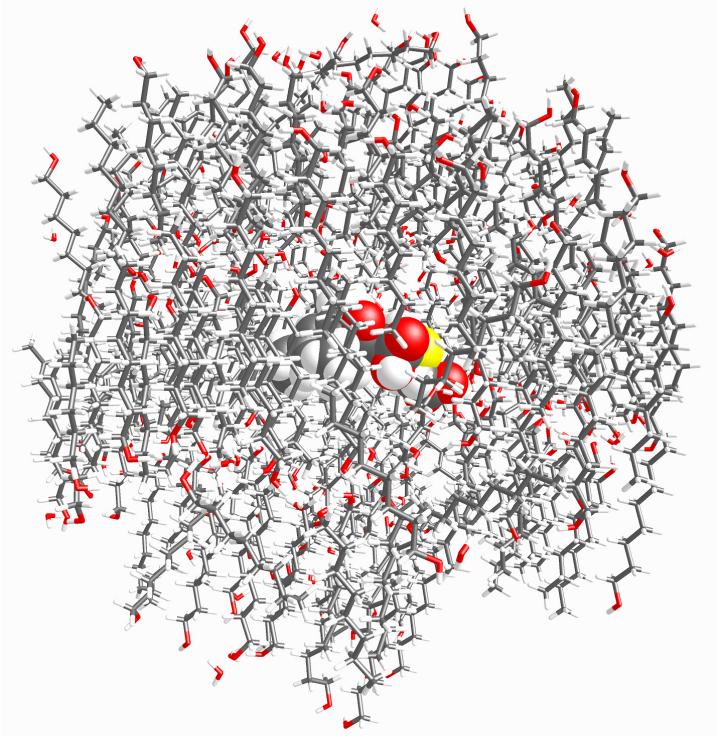
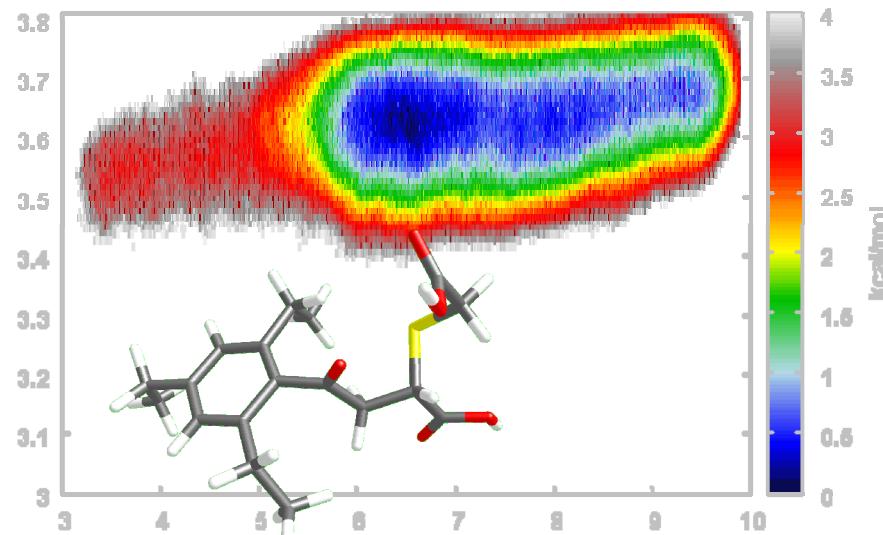
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Example I

- conformatinal space of small molecule
- biasing force applied to speed-up sampling
- free-energy surface obtained



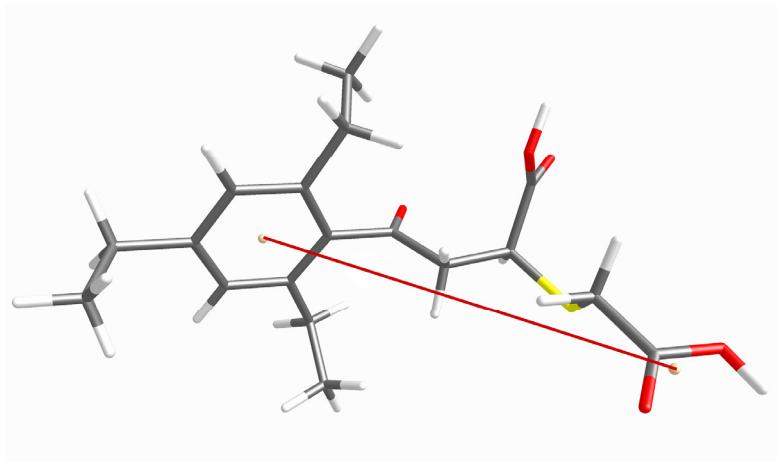
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- biasing forces



- distance

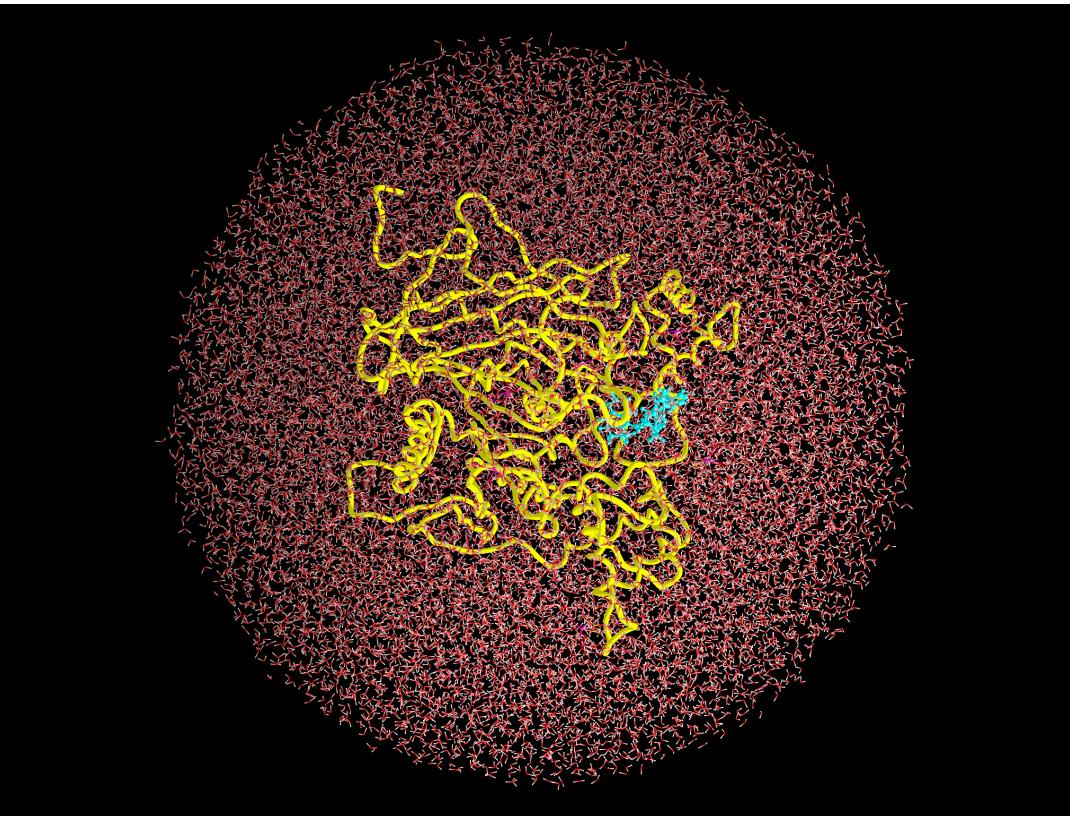
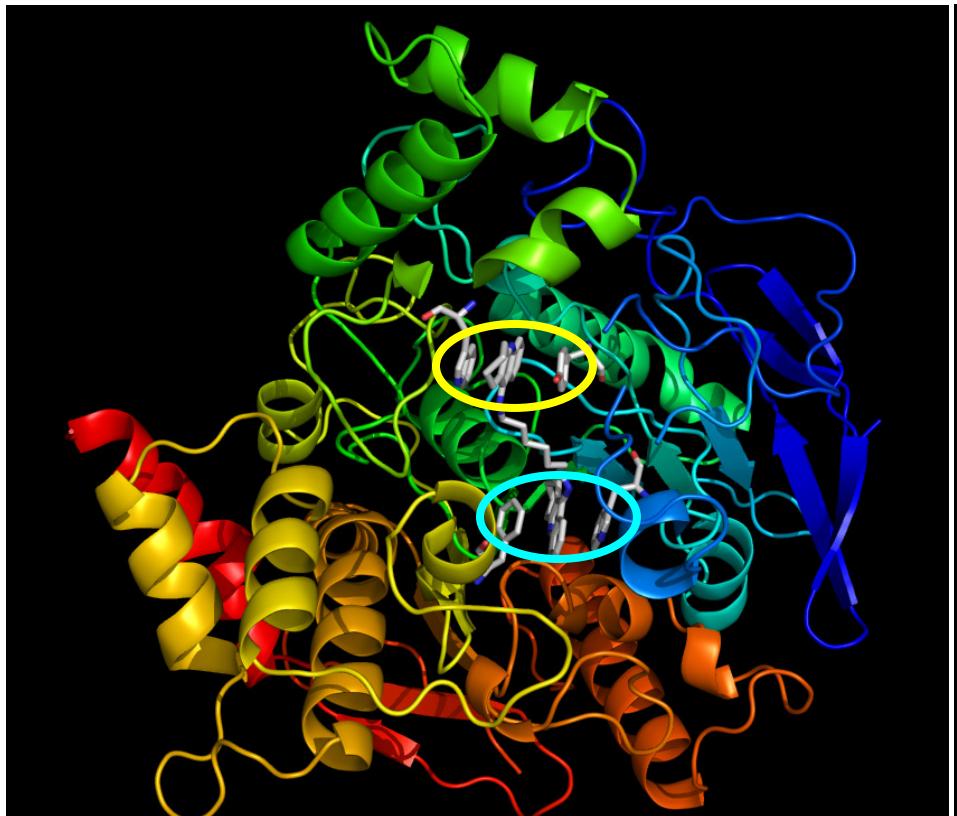


- radius of gyration



Example II

- interaction of the ligand with a protein
- acetylcholinesterase inhibitor



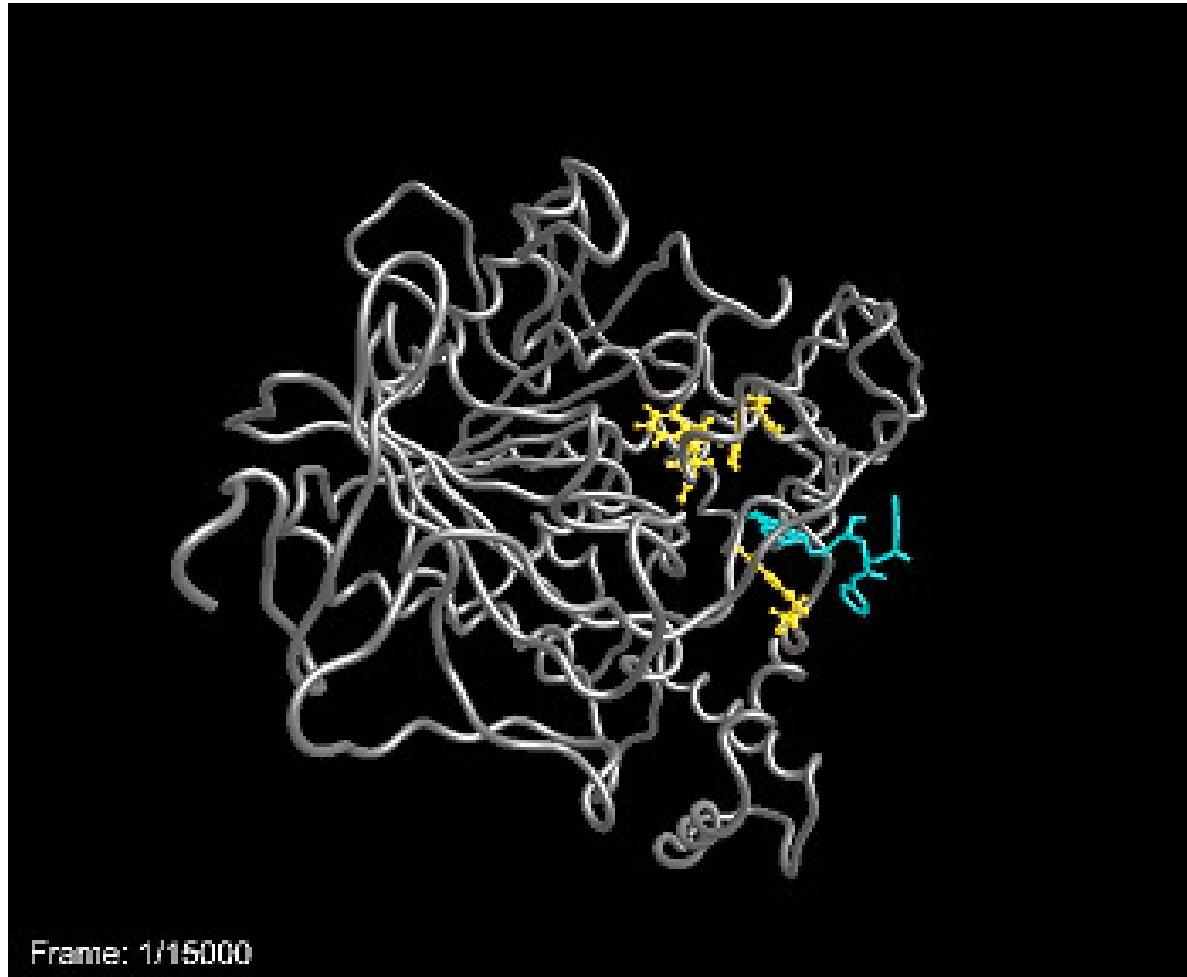
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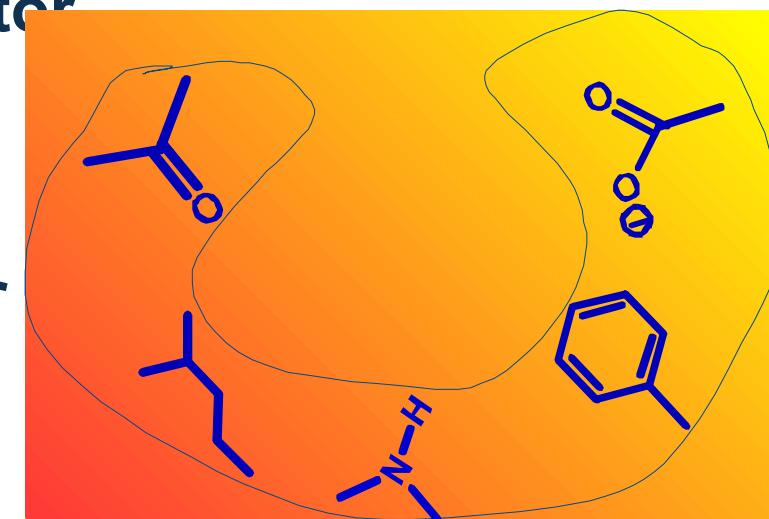
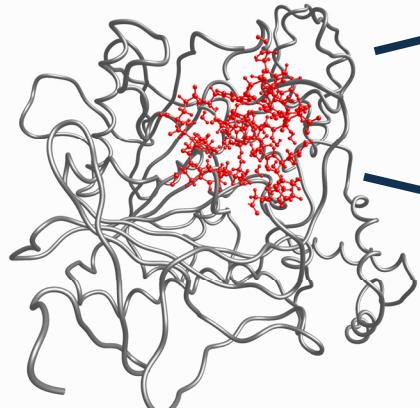
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- interaction of the ligand with a protein





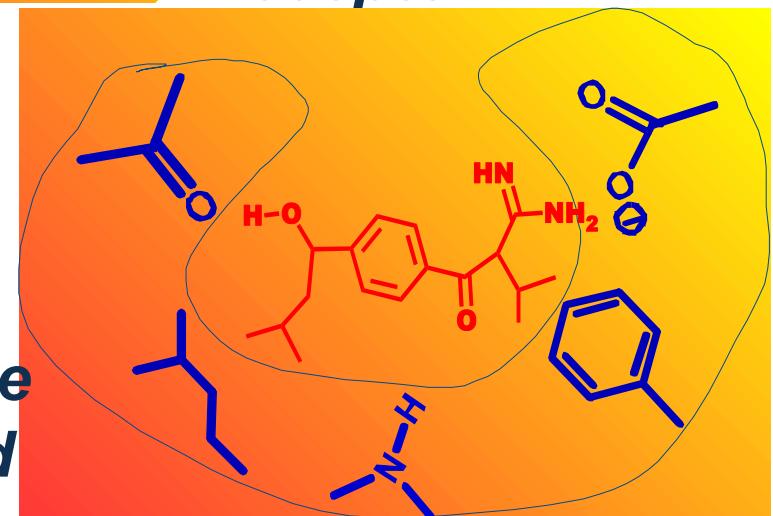
Ligand and receptor



part of protein able to accommodate natural substrate or synthetic small molecule is a receptor

- if there is a many ligands
- method should classify ones that could fit

molecule that fit the receptor is a ligand



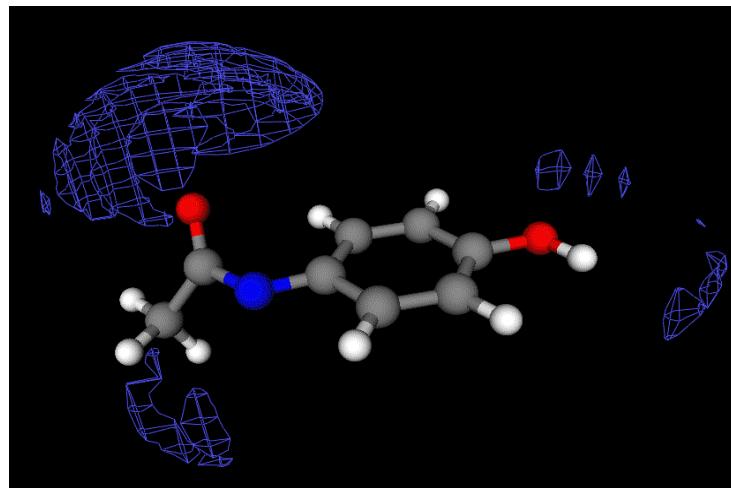
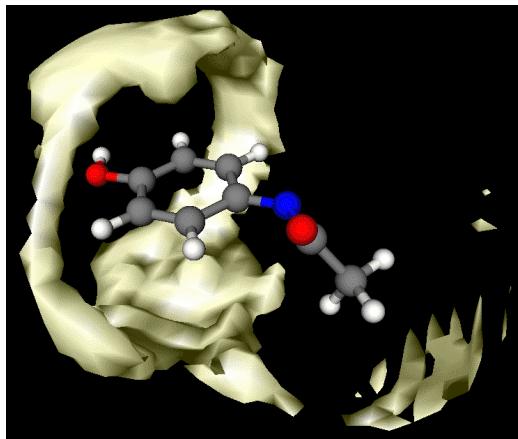
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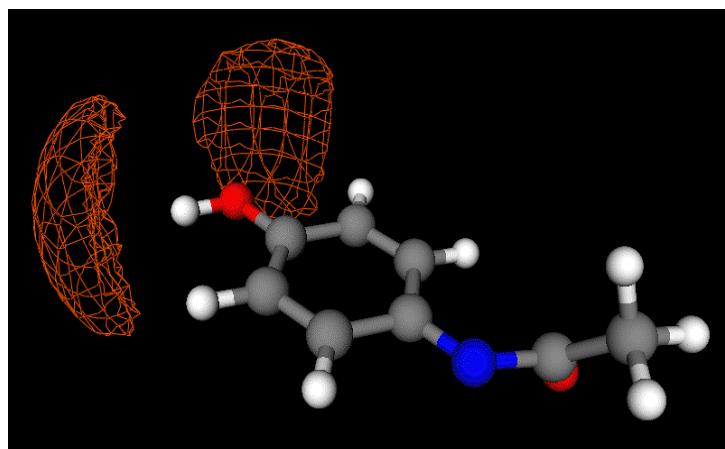
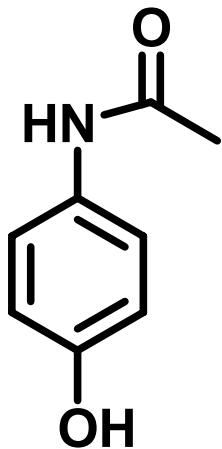
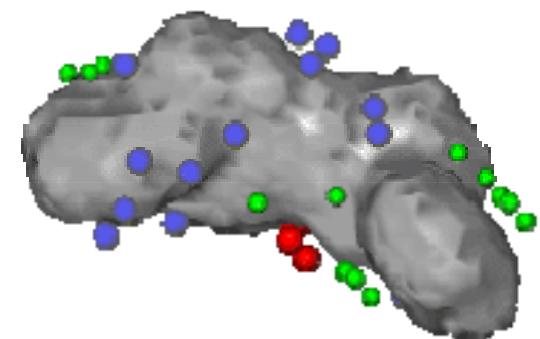
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Variation on theme



**combined =
pharmacophore**



**many small molecules,
so which ones fit to
pharmacophore**

Virtual screening

- molecular mechanics in spirit
- fitting of ligand to target receptor, or
- fitting of ligand to target pharmacophore pattern
- often few thousands of compounds should be screened
- high computational demand
- there are online academic and commercial servers for such purposes



Size vs. accuracy, quest of computational power

- DFT and *ab initio* methods
 - for geometry optimization
 - determination of reaction paths (probable course of (often simple) chemical reactions)
 - calculation of excited states of molecules (UV spectra, fluorescence etc.)
 - vibrational frequencies (bond stretching constants, IR spectra)
 - rotational barriers...

Used for parameterization of the methods on the lower level of theory.

Pre/post processing

- pre processing
 - most often GUI (graphical user interface)
 - able to visualize molecules, show data needed, and change/adjust some associate data (molecular position in the space, charges, atom types, bond orders, different type of visualization...)
- there are many software of this type which are almost exclusively free to academia
- scripting is often available to speed-up, or make automatic specific user need
- input data almost exclusively recorded as ASCII files

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- some of high quality

VMD – by University of Illinois @ Urbana

<http://www.ks.uiuc.edu/Research/vmd/>

' takes advantage of inexpensive game technologies, graphics boards and stereo glasses to provide capabilities for PC users which were once only available in \$40,000 workstations. For ... a few hundred dollars, it is now possible to equip most desktop PC's with stereoscopic display capabilities, hardware accelerated 3-D rendering, and six-degree-of-freedom motion control capability '

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- **Maestro** by Schroedinger

<http://www.schrodinger.com/products/14/12/>

- **VegaZZ** by Drug Design laboratory, Faculty of Pharmacy,
University of Milan

<http://www.ddl.unimi.it/>

- **PyMol** formerly by DeLano Scientific LLC, now user supported

<http://www.pymol.org/>

- **CHIMERA** by UCSF (University of California, San Francisco)

<http://plato.cgl.ucsf.edu/chimera/>

- Post processing

- size of output is often huge, quest of storage on HPC facility
 - output must be visually inspected, still
 - additional data could be presented as tables and graphs
 - often graph editors, simple text editors, scripts for analysis, and similar are built-in to GUI
 - there are user-ready scripts which allow data reduction (tlc, python, C...)
- common spreadsheets could be used (OpenOffice Calc, Excel)

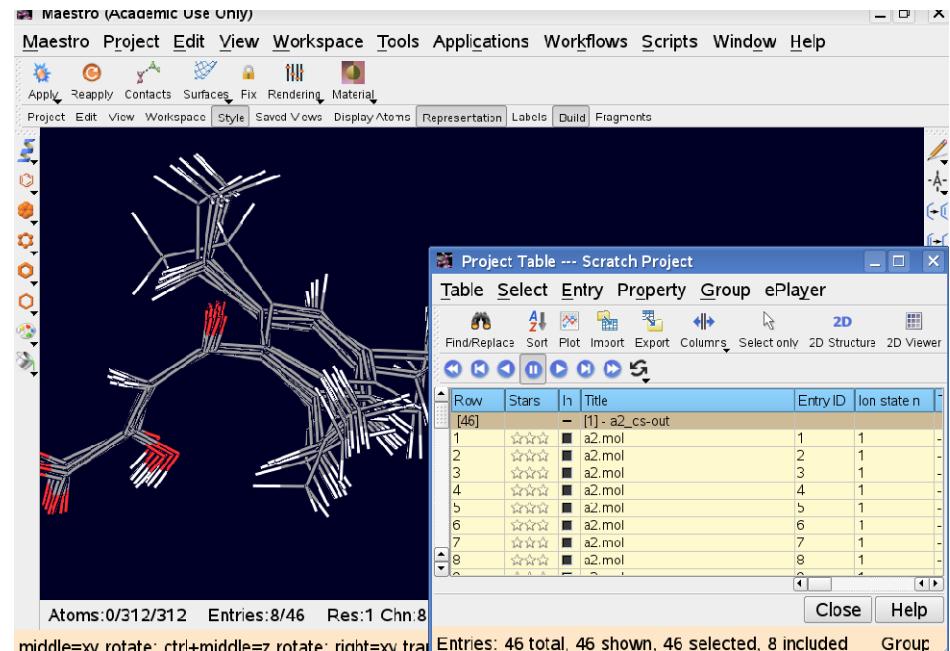
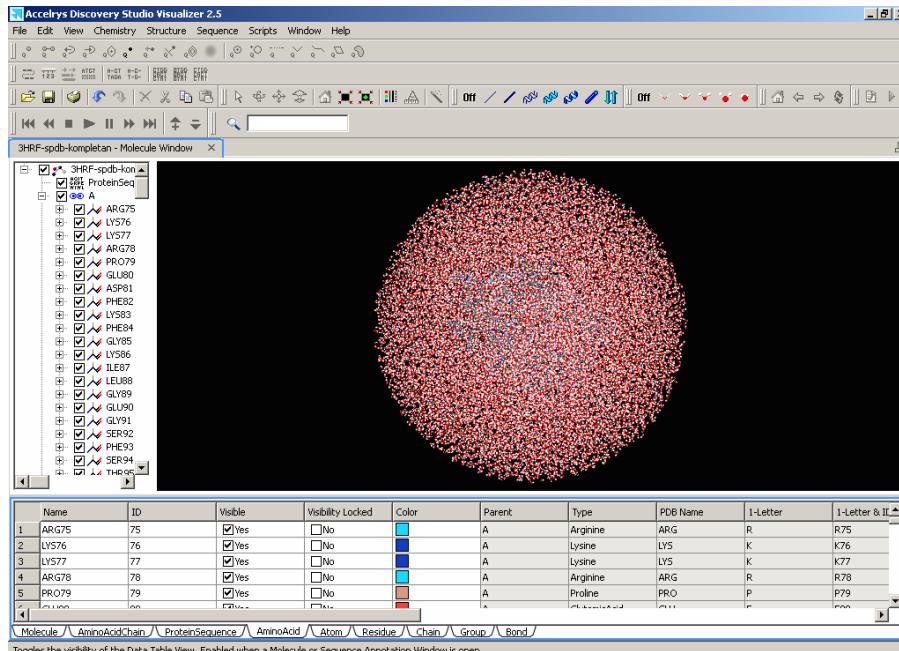
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- graph plotting by GNU plot, Xmgrace or similar
- project tables are often used, supplied by GUI



-so, should we develop novel pre/post processing applications....?



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Thanks for your attention and time