

Package ‘metadynminer3d’

May 8, 2026

Type Package

Title Tools to Read, Analyze and Visualize Metadynamics 3D HILLS Files from 'Plumed'

Version 0.0.2

Date 2022-04-14

Depends R (>= 3.3.0), metadynminer, rgl

LinkingTo Rcpp

Description Metadynamics is a state of the art biomolecular simulation technique.

'Plumed' Tribello, G.A. et al. (2014) <[doi:10.1016/j.cpc.2013.09.018](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cpc.2013.09.018)> program makes it possible to perform metadynamics using various simulation codes. The results of metadynamics done in 'Plumed' can be analyzed by 'metadynminer'. The package 'metadynminer' reads 1D and 2D metadynamics hills files from 'Plumed' package. As an addendum, 'metadynminer3d' is used to visualize 3D hills. It uses a fast algorithm by Hosek, P. and Spiwok, V. (2016) <[doi:10.1016/j.cpc.2015.08.037](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cpc.2015.08.037)> to calculate a free energy surface from hills. Minima can be located and plotted on the free energy surface. Free energy surfaces and minima can be plotted to produce publication quality images.

LazyData true

License GPL-3

RoxygenNote 6.1.0

Imports Rcpp, misc3d

Suggests testthat

URL <https://metadynamics.cz/metadynminer3d/>

NeedsCompilation yes

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Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2022-04-14 14:32:34 UTC

Contents

acealanme3d	2
feprof.minima3d	3
fes.hillsfile3d	3
fes2.hillsfile3d	4
fesminima.fes3d	5
fespoint.hillsfile3d	5
head.hillsfile3d	6
max.fes3d	7
min.fes3d	7
oneminimum.fes3d	8
plot.fes3d	8
plot.hillsfile3d	9
plot.minima3d	10
pltheights.hillsfile3d	11
print.fes3d	12
print.hillsfile3d	12
print.minima3d	13
read.hills3d	13
read.plumed3d	14
summary.fes3d	15
summary.hillsfile3d	16
summary.minima3d	16
tail.hillsfile3d	17
Index	18

acealanme3d	<i>Hills from 30 ns metadynamics of AceAlaNme in water with three collective variable</i>
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Description

Hills from 30 ns metadynamics of AceAlaNme (Amber99SB-ILDN) in water (TIP3P) with a Ramachandran dihedral phi and psi and peptide bond torsion omega as the collective variable.

Usage

acealanme3d

Format

hillsfile3d object

Source

<http://www.metadynamics.cz/metadynminer/data/HILLS3d>

feprof.minima3d *Calculate free energy profile for minima3d object*

Description

'feprof.minima3d' calculates free energy profiles for free energy minima. It finds the global minimum at the 'imax' and calculates the evolution of free energies of a local vs. the global free energy minimum. The free energy of the global minimum is constant (zero).

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'minima3d'  
feprof(minims, imax = NULL)
```

Arguments

minims minima3d object.
imax index of a hill from which summation stops (default the rest of hills).

Examples

```
library(metadynminer3d)  
tfes<-fes(acealanme3d, imax=5000)  
minima<-fesminima(tfes)  
prof<-feprof(minima)  
prof
```

fes.hillsfile3d *Calculate 3D free energy surface by Bias Sum algorithm*

Description

'fes.hillsfile3d' sums up hills using fast Bias Sum algorithm.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'hillsfile3d'  
fes(hills, imin = 1, imax = NULL, xlim = NULL,  
    ylim = NULL, zlim = NULL, npoints = NULL)
```

Arguments

hills	hillsfile3d object.
imin	index of a hill from which summation starts (default 1).
imax	index of a hill from which summation stops (default the rest of hills).
xlim	numeric vector of length 1, giving the CV2 coordinates range.
ylim	numeric vector of length 2, giving the CV2 coordinates range.
zlim	numeric vector of length 2, giving the CV3 coordinates range.
npoints	resolution of the free energy surface in number of points.

Value

fes object.

Examples

```
tfes<-fes(acealanme3d, imax=5000)
```

fes2.hillsfile3d	<i>Calculate 3D free energy surface by conventional algorithm</i>
------------------	---

Description

'fes2.hills3d' sums up hills using slow conventional algorithm. It can be used as a reference or when hill widths are variable.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'hillsfile3d'
fes2(hills, imin = 1, imax = NULL, xlim = NULL,
     ylim = NULL, zlim = NULL, npoints = NULL)
```

Arguments

hills	hillsfile3d object.
imin	index of a hill from which summation starts (default 1).
imax	index of a hill from which summation stops (default the rest of hills).
xlim	numeric vector of length 2, giving the CV1 coordinates range.
ylim	numeric vector of length 2, giving the CV2 coordinates range.
zlim	numeric vector of length 2, giving the CV3 coordinates range.
npoints	resolution of the free energy surface in number of points.

Value

fes object.

Examples

```
tfes<-fes2(acealanme3d, imax=100)
```

fesminima.fes3d	<i>Find free energy minima in the fes3d object</i>
-----------------	--

Description

'fesminima.fes3d' finds free energy minima on 3D free energy surface. The surface is divided by a 3D grid and minima are found for each bin. Next the program determines whether the minimum of a bin is a local minimum of the whole free energy surface. Free energy minima are labeled constitutively by capital letters.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'fes3d'  
fesminima(inputfes, nbins = 8)
```

Arguments

inputfes	fes3d object.
nbins	number of bins for each CV (default 8).

Value

minima object.

Examples

```
tfes<-fes(acealanme3d, imax=5000)  
minima<-fesminima(tfes)  
minima
```

fespoint.hillsfile3d	<i>Calculate free energy at given point in the CV space</i>
----------------------	---

Description

'fespoint' calculates free energy at given point in the CV space 'coord'. Hills are summed from 'imin' to 'imax'. Printed output can be suppressed by setting 'verb' to TRUE.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'hillsfile3d'  
fespoint(hills, coord = NULL, imin = 1,  
         imax = NULL, verb = T)
```

Arguments

hills	hillsfile3d object.
coord	coordinates of the point in the CV space.
imin	index of a hill from which calculation of difference starts (default 1).
imax	index of a hill from which summation stops (default the rest of hills).
verb	if TRUE, the output is verbose (default TRUE).

Examples

```
fespoint(acealanme3d, c(0,0,0), imax=5000)
```

```
head.hillsfile3d      Print first n lines of hillsfile3d
```

Description

'head.hillsfile3d' prints first n lines of a hillsfile3d object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'hillsfile3d'
head(x, n = 10, ...)
```

Arguments

x	hillsfile3d object.
n	number of lines (default 10).
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Examples

```
head(acealanme3d)
```

max.fes3d	<i>Calculate maximum of 3D free energy surface</i>
-----------	--

Description

'max.fes3d' calculates maximum of free energy in a fes3d object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'fes3d'  
max(inputfes, na.rm = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

inputfes	fes3d object.
na.rm	a logical indicating whether missing values should be removed.
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Examples

```
tfes<-fes(acealanme3d, imax=5000)  
max(tfes)
```

min.fes3d	<i>Calculate minimum of 3D free energy surface</i>
-----------	--

Description

'min.fes3d' calculates minimum of free energy in a fes3d object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'fes3d'  
min(inputfes, na.rm = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

inputfes	fes3d object.
na.rm	a logical indicating whether missing values should be removed.
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Examples

```
tfes<-fes(acealanme3d, imax=5000)  
min(tfes)
```

oneminimum.fes3d	<i>Creates one ad hoc 3D free energy minimum for a fes object</i>
------------------	---

Description

'oneminimum.fes3d' creates an ad hoc 3D free energy minimum on free energy surface. This can be used to calculate 3D free energy surface evolution at arbitrary point of free energy surface.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'fes3d'  
oneminimum(inputfes, cv1, cv2, cv3)
```

Arguments

inputfes	fes3d object.
cv1	the value of collective variable 1.
cv2	the value of collective variable 2.
cv3	the value of collective variable 3.

Value

minima object.

Examples

```
tfes<-fes(acealanme3d, imax=1000)  
minima<-fesminima(tfes)  
minima<-minima+oneminimum(tfes, cv1=0, cv2=0, cv3=0)  
minima
```

plot.fes3d	<i>Plot 3D free energy surface object</i>
------------	---

Description

'plot.fes3d' plots 3D free energy surface using .

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'fes3d'  
plot(x, xlab = NULL, ylab = NULL, zlab = NULL,  
      xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL, zlim = NULL, level = NULL,  
      col = NULL, alpha = NULL, main = NULL, sub = NULL, fill = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	fes3d object.
xlab	a title for the x axis: see 'title'.
ylab	a title for the y axis: see 'title'.
zlab	a title for the z axis: see 'title'.
xlim	numeric vector of length 2, giving the x coordinates range.
ylim	numeric vector of length 2, giving the y coordinates range.
zlim	numeric vector of length 2, giving the z coordinates range.
main	an overall title for the plot: see 'title'.
sub	a sub title for the plot: see 'title'.
level	number or numeric vector of levels at which to draw 3D isosurface.
col	color of the free energy surface. It can be a single color or a vector with multiple colors for multiple 3D isosurfaces.
alpha	number or numeric vector of alpha levels (transparency) of 3D isosurfaces.
fill	a logical value indicating whether 3D isosurface is plotted as solid surface (True) or wireframe (False).
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Examples

```
tfes3d<-fes(acealanme3d, imax=5000)
plot(tfes3d)
```

plot.hillsfile3d *Plot hillsfile3d object*

Description

'plot.hillsfile3d' plots hillsfile object. It plots CV1 vs CV2 vs CV3.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'hillsfile3d'
plot(x, xlab = "CV1", ylab = "CV2", zlab = "CV3",
     main = NULL, sub = NULL, col = "orange", ...)
```

Arguments

x	hillsfile object.
xlab	a title for the x axis: see 'title'.
ylab	a title for the y axis: see 'title'.
zlab	a title for the z axis: see 'title'.
main	an overall title for the plot: see 'title'.
sub	a sub title for the plot: see 'title'.
col	color code or name, see 'par'.
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Examples

```
plot(acealanme3d)
```

plot.minima3d	<i>Plot minima3d object</i>
---------------	-----------------------------

Description

'plot.minima3d' plots 3D free energy surface with minima. The free energy surface is plotted the same way as by plot.fes3d with additional minima labels.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'minima3d'
plot(x, xlab = "CV1", ylab = "CV2", zlab = "CV3", level = NULL,
     col = NULL, alpha = NULL, main = NULL, sub = NULL, fill = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	minima3d object.
main	an overall title for the plot: see 'title'.
sub	a sub title for the plot: see 'title'.
xlab	a title for the x axis: see 'title'.
ylab	a title for the y axis: see 'title'.
zlab	a title for the z axis: see 'title'.
level	number or numeric vector of levels at which to draw 3D isosurface.
col	color of the free energy surface. It can be a single color or a vector with multiple colors for multiple 3D isosurfaces.
alpha	number or numeric vector of alpha levels (transparency) of 3D isosurfaces.
fill	a logical value indicating whether 3D isosurface is plotted as solid surface (True) or wireframe (False).
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Examples

```
tfes<-fes(acealanme3d, imax=5000)
minima<-fesminima(tfes)
plot(minima)
```

plotheights.hillsfile3d

Plot evolution of heights of hills in hillsfile3d object

Description

'plotheights.hillsfile3d' plots evolution of heights of hills. In well tempered metadynamics hill heights decreases with flooding of the free energy surface. Evolution of heights may be useful to evaluate convergence of the simulation.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'hillsfile3d'
plotheights(hills, ignoretime = FALSE, xlab = NULL,
  ylab = NULL, xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL, main = NULL, sub = NULL,
  col = "black", asp = NULL, lwd = 1, axes = TRUE)
```

Arguments

hills	hillsfile object.
ignoretime	time in the first column of the HILLS file will be ignored.
xlab	a title for the x axis: see 'title'.
ylab	a title for the y axis: see 'title'.
xlim	numeric vector of length 2, giving the x coordinates range.
ylim	numeric vector of length 2, giving the y coordinates range.
main	an overall title for the plot: see 'title'.
sub	a sub title for the plot: see 'title'.
col	color code or name, see 'par'.
asp	the y/x aspect ratio, see 'plot.window'.
lwd	line width for drawing symbols see 'par'.
axes	a logical value indicating whether both axes should be drawn on the plot.

Examples

```
plotheights(acealanme3d)
```

<code>print.fes3d</code>	<i>Print minimum and maximum of 3D free energy surface</i>
--------------------------	--

Description

'print.fes3d' prints dimensionality, minimum and maximum of free energy in a fes object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'fes3d'  
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	fes3d object
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Examples

```
tfes<-fes(acealanme3d, imax=5000)  
tfes
```

<code>print.hillsfile3d</code>	<i>Print hillsfile3d</i>
--------------------------------	--------------------------

Description

'print.hillsfile3d' prints dimensionality and size of a hillsfile object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'hillsfile3d'  
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	hillsfile3d object.
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Examples

```
acealanme3d
```

```
print.minima3d          Print minima3d object
```

Description

'print.minima3d' prints 3D free energy minima (identifier, values of bins and collective variables and free energy).

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'minima3d'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

```
x          minima object.
...        further arguments passed to or from other methods.
```

Examples

```
tfes<-fes(acealanme3d, imax=5000)
minima<-fesminima(tfes)
minima
```

```
read.hills3d          Read 3D HILLS from Plumed
```

Description

'read.hills3d' reads a HILLS file generated by Plumed and returns a hillsfile3d object. User can specify whether some collective variables are periodic.

Usage

```
read.hills3d(file = "HILLS", per = c(FALSE, FALSE, FALSE),
  pcv1 = c(-pi, pi), pcv2 = c(-pi, pi), pcv3 = c(-pi, pi),
  ignoretime = FALSE)
```

Arguments

```
file          HILLS file from Plumed.
per           logical vector specifying periodicity of collective variables.
pcv1          periodicity of CV1.
pcv2          periodicity of CV2.
pcv3          periodicity of CV3.
ignoretime    time in the first column of the HILLS file will be ignored.
```

Value

hillsfile object.

Examples

```
l1<-"1 -1.587 -2.969 3.013 0.3 0.3 0.3 1.111 10"
l2<-"2 -1.067 2.745 2.944 0.3 0.3 0.3 1.109 10"
l3<-"3 -1.376 2.697 3.049 0.3 0.3 0.3 1.080 10"
l4<-"4 -1.663 2.922 -3.065 0.3 0.3 0.3 1.072 10"
fourhills<-c(l1,l2,l3,l4)
tf <- tempfile()
writeLines(fourhills, tf)
read.hills3d(tf, per=c(TRUE,TRUE))
```

read.plumed3d

Read 3D free energy surface from PLUMED sum_hills

Description

‘read.plumed3d’ reads 3D free energy surface from PLUMED sum_hills. The grid in the inputfile must contain the same number of points for CV1, CV2 and CV3. It does not use the header of the file. Periodicity must be specified.

Usage

```
read.plumed3d(file = "fes.dat", per = c(FALSE, FALSE, FALSE))
```

Arguments

file input file from PLUMED sum_hills.
per logical vector specifying periodicity of collective variables.

Value

fes3d object.

Examples

```
l1<-" -3.14 -3.14 -3.14 -61.13 -47.43 19.00 2.04"
l2<-" -1.05 -3.14 -3.14 -70.72 25.95 25.78 2.43"
l3<-" 1.05 -3.14 -3.14 -65.58 8.34 2.82 -3.09"
l4<-" -3.14 -1.05 -3.14 -51.31 -43.88 -19.91 1.51"
l5<-" -1.05 -1.05 -3.14 -66.43 7.67 -22.45 -0.39"
l6<-" 1.05 -1.05 -3.14 -61.08 -7.50 -7.36 -0.83"
l7<-" -3.14 1.05 -3.14 -53.07 -55.12 0.19 -0.28"
l8<-" -1.05 1.05 -3.14 -62.81 36.19 1.65 0.45"
l9<-" 1.05 1.05 -3.14 -65.28 22.84 11.47 0.59"
l10<-" -3.14 -3.14 -1.05 -13.03 -32.17 8.24 -35.25"
```

```

l11<-" -1.05 -3.14 -1.05 -21.88 17.89 21.91 -51.20"
l12<-" 1.05 -3.14 -1.05 -14.49 3.60 6.04 -44.05"
l13<-" -3.14 -1.05 -1.05 -2.26 -7.00 -7.01 -10.65"
l14<-" -1.05 -1.05 -1.05 -8.21 3.69 -22.89 -28.48"
l15<-" 1.05 -1.05 -1.05 -1.10 0.52 3.59 -1.99"
l16<-" -3.14 1.05 -1.05 -3.75 -11.70 -5.65 -15.36"
l17<-" -1.05 1.05 -1.05 -1.15 5.75 1.05 -2.42"
l18<-" 1.05 1.05 -1.05 -10.67 8.23 -10.42 -36.77"
l19<-" -3.14 -3.14 1.05 -4.64 -13.79 10.51 14.96"
l20<-" -1.05 -3.14 1.05 -7.80 12.24 20.59 23.03"
l21<-" 1.05 -3.14 1.05 -5.32 3.46 3.17 21.99"
l22<-" -3.14 -1.05 1.05 -2.06 -6.59 0.17 10.04"
l23<-" -1.05 -1.05 1.05 -9.69 8.43 -0.97 36.97"
l24<-" 1.05 -1.05 1.05 -0.19 -0.44 -0.26 0.91"
l25<-" -3.14 1.05 1.05 -7.98 -23.02 3.97 26.98"
l26<-" -1.05 1.05 1.05 -4.64 13.66 -9.74 10.15"
l27<-" 1.05 1.05 1.05 -13.42 15.78 16.36 41.60"
twentysevenpoints<-c(l11,l2,l3,l4,l5,l6,l7,l8,l9,l10,
                      111,l12,l13,l14,l15,l16,l17,l18,l19,l20,
                      l21,l22,l23,l24,l25,l26,l27)

tf <- tempfile()
writeLines(twentysevenpoints, tf)
read.plumed3d(tf, per=c(TRUE,TRUE,TRUE))

```

summary.fes3d

Print summary of 3D free energy surface

Description

‘summary.fes3d’ prints minimum and maximum of free energy in a fes object.

Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'fes3d'
summary(object, ...)

```

Arguments

```

object      fes3d object.
...         further arguments passed to or from other methods.

```

Examples

```

tfes<-fes(acealanme3d, imax=5000)
summary(tfes)

```

```
summary.hillsfile3d    Print summary for hillsfile3d
```

Description

'summary.hillsfile3d' prints dimensionality, size and collective variable ranges of a hillsfile3d object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'hillsfile3d'
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

```
object      hillsfile3d object.
...         further arguments passed to or from other methods.
```

Examples

```
summary(acealanme3d)
```

```
summary.minima3d      Print minima3d object summary
```

Description

'summary.minima3d' prints summary for 3D free energy minima (identifier, values of bins and collective variables, free energy and equilibrium populations).

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'minima3d'
summary(object, temp = 300, eunit = "kJ/mol", ...)
```

Arguments

```
object      minima3d object
temp        temperature in Kelvins
eunit       energy units (kJ/mol or kcal/mol, kJ/mol is default)
...         further arguments passed to or from other methods.
```

Examples

```
tfes<-fes(acealanme3d, imax=5000)
minima<-fesminima(tfes)
summary(minima)
```

tail.hillsfile3d *Print last n lines of hillsfile3d*

Description

'tail.hillsfile3d' prints last n lines of a hillsfile3d object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'hillsfile3d'  
tail(x, n = 10, ...)
```

Arguments

x	hillsfile3d object.
n	number of lines (default 10).
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Examples

```
tail(acealanme3d)
```

Index

* datasets

acealanme3d, 2

acealanme3d, 2

feprof.minima3d, 3

fes.hillsfile3d, 3

fes2.hillsfile3d, 4

fesminima.fes3d, 5

fespoint.hillsfile3d, 5

head.hillsfile3d, 6

max.fes3d, 7

min.fes3d, 7

oneminimum.fes3d, 8

plot.fes3d, 8

plot.hillsfile3d, 9

plot.minima3d, 10

plotheights.hillsfile3d, 11

print.fes3d, 12

print.hillsfile3d, 12

print.minima3d, 13

read.hills3d, 13

read.plumed3d, 14

summary.fes3d, 15

summary.hillsfile3d, 16

summary.minima3d, 16

tail.hillsfile3d, 17