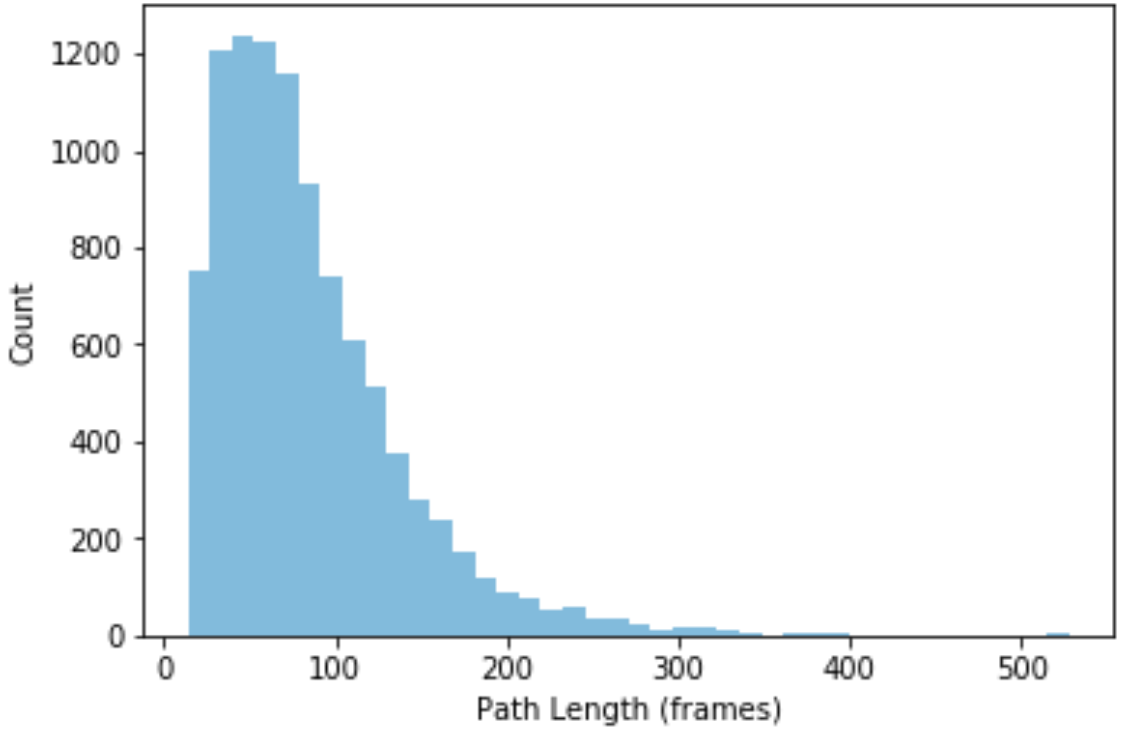
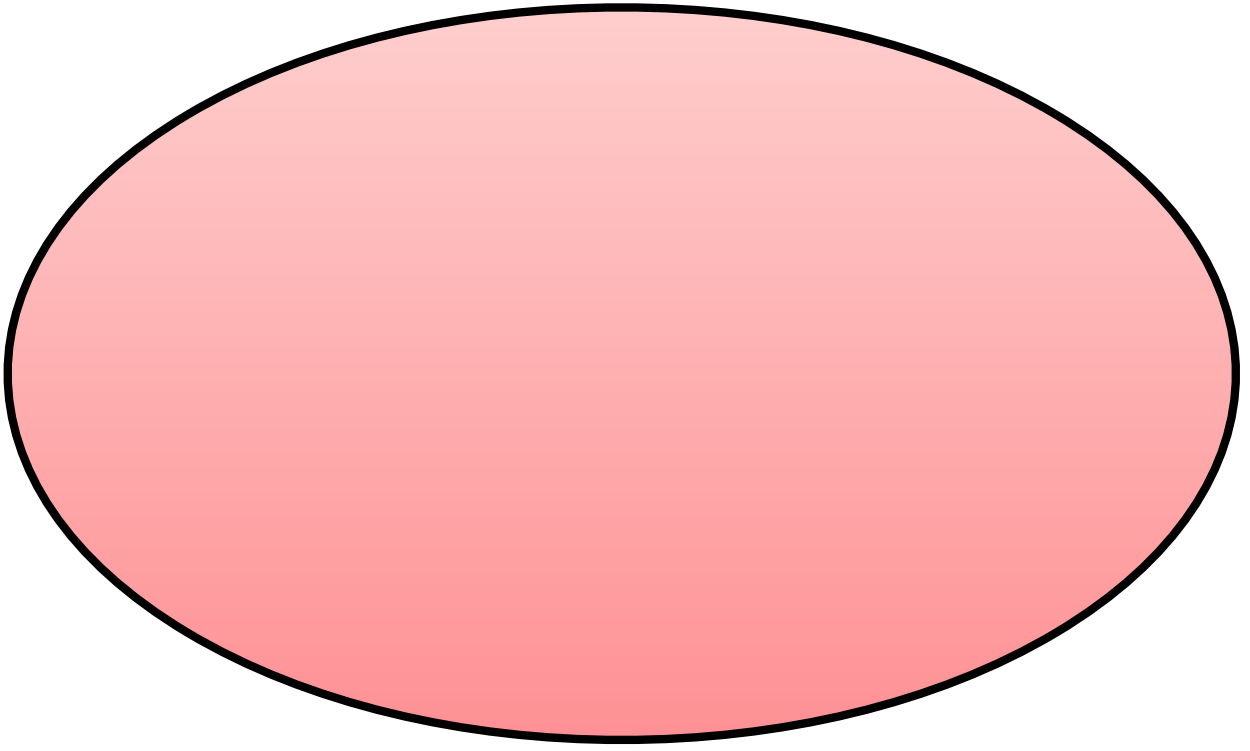
- Advantage: Much shorter trajectories

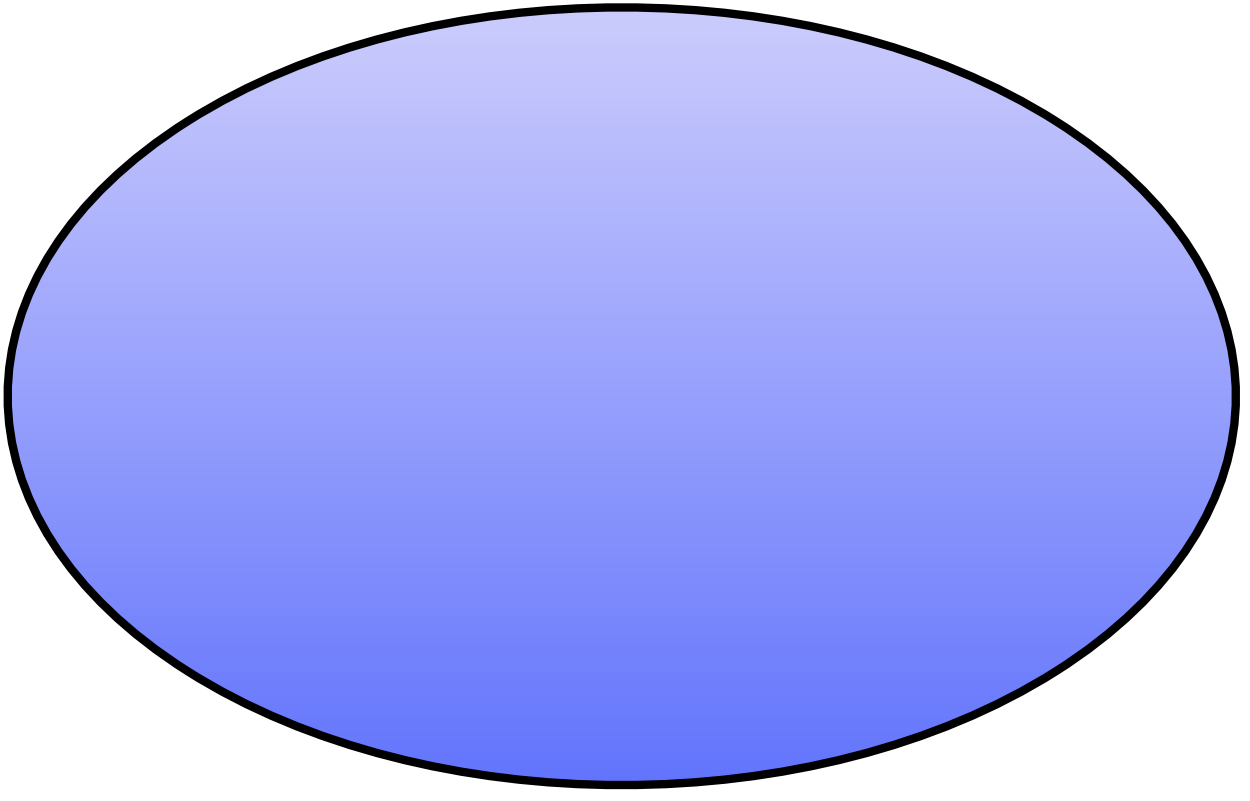
- Disadvantage: Need to monitor the MD while running

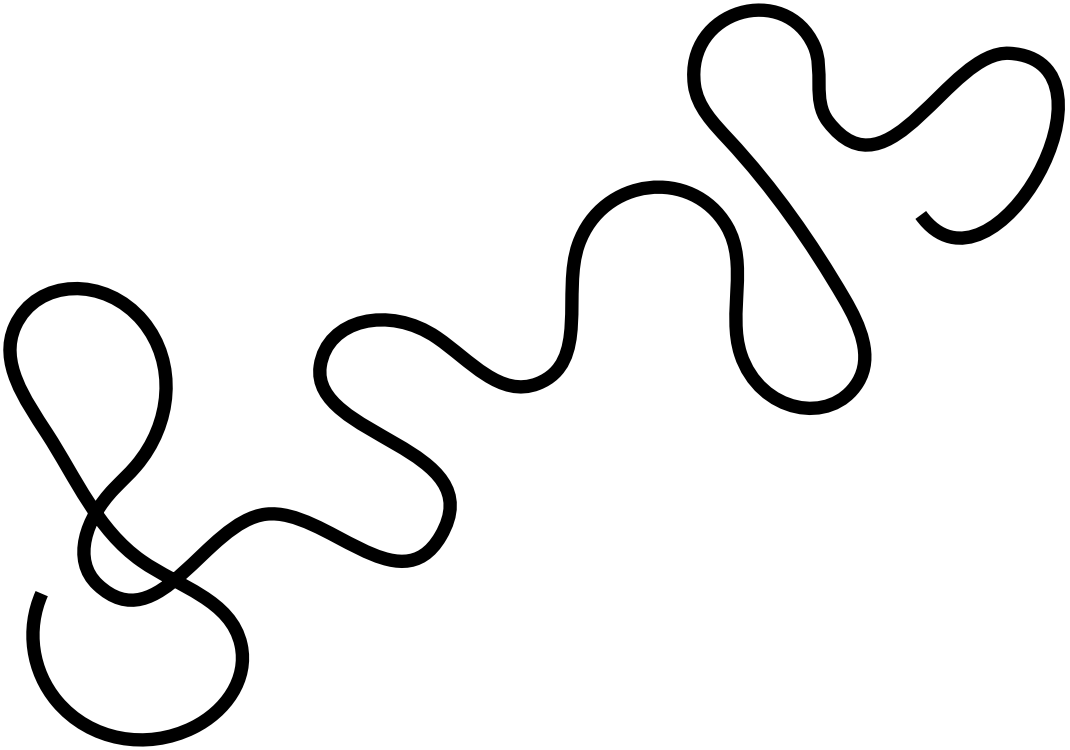
Flexible Length Shooting

Assume absorbing states: Trajectories stop when they enter.


1200
1000
800
600
400
200
0
Count
0
100
200
300
400
500
Path Length (frames)







Flexible Length Shooting

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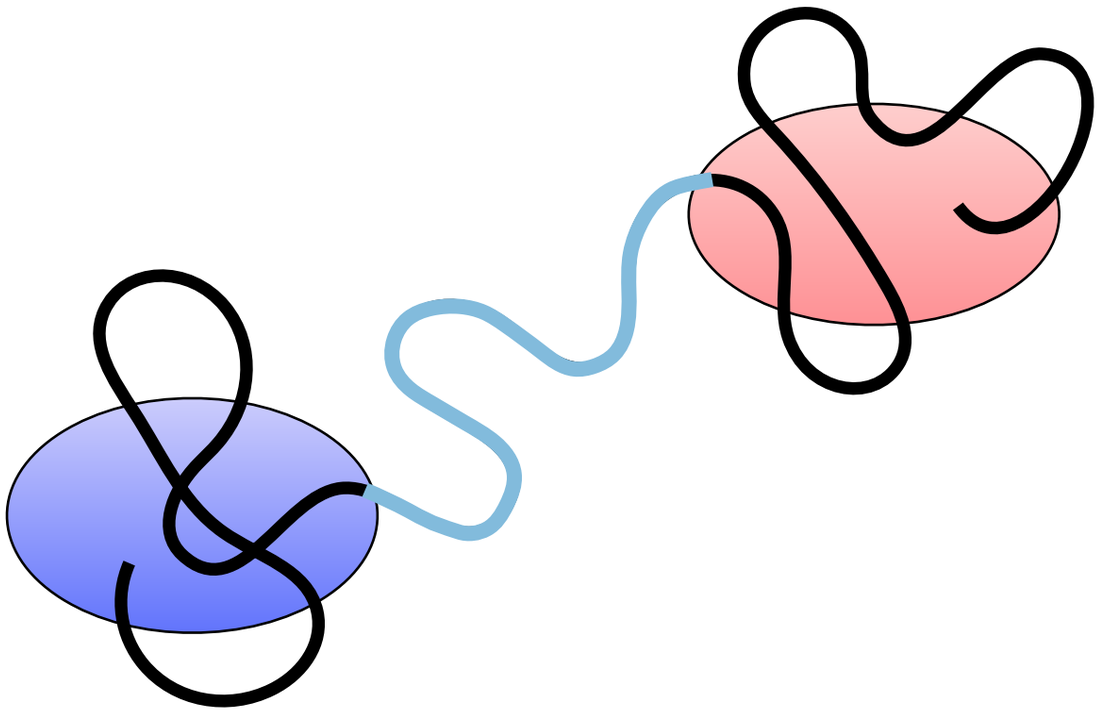

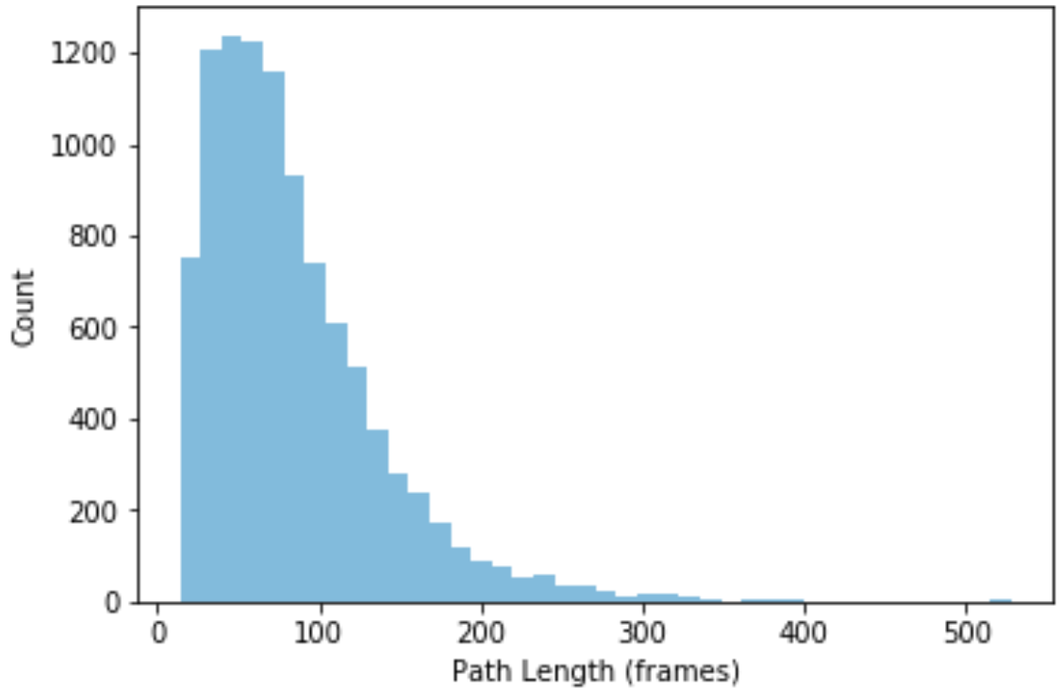

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OpenPathSampling

http://openpathsampling.org

Development at: http://github.org/openpathsampling/
Part of the Omnia consortium: http://omnia.md

A Python library for path sampling simulations

- ✓ **Easy to use**: Beginners can quickly learn to use it
- ✓ **Easy to extend**: Advanced users can use it to develop new methods
- ✓ **Independent of dynamics engine**: Useful in many fields and to the broadest audience

```
import openpathsampling as paths
in_file = paths.AnalysisStorage("input_file.nc")
init_traj = in_file.trajectories[0]
engine = in_file.engines[0]
dist = in_file.cvs['my_distance']
stateA = paths.CVRangeVolume(dist, 0.0, 1.0)
stateB = paths.CVRangeVolume(dist, 3.0, float('inf'))
ensemble = paths.TPSEnsemble(stateA, stateB)
shooting_mover = paths.OneWayShootingMover(ensemble)
init_samp = paths.Sample(
    replica=0,
    trajectory=ensemble.split(init_traj)[0],
    ensemble=ensemble)
out_file = paths.Storage("output.nc", "w", init_traj[0])
tps_calc = paths.PathSampling(
    storage=out_file,
    engine=engine,
    move_scheme=paths.LockedMoveScheme(shooting_mover),
    globalstate=paths.SampleSet([init_samp]))
tps_calc.run(1000)
```

Prinz, DWHS, Bolhuis, Chodera. In prep.