



Atomistic
Simulation
Centre
Est. 1995



PLUMED

Data reduction algorithms

Gareth Tribello

Massimiliano Bonomi

Davide Branduardi

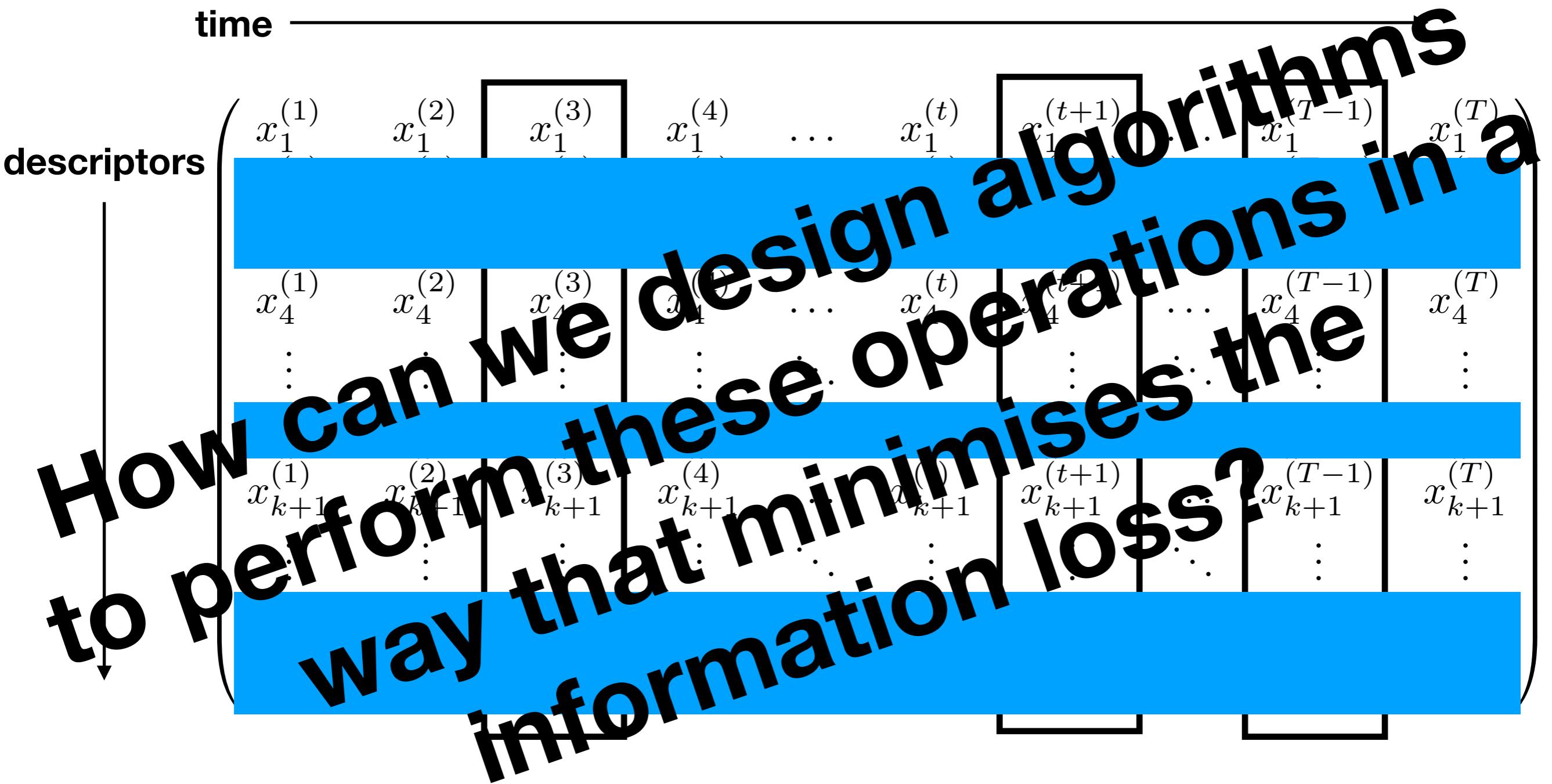
Carlo Camilloni

Giovanni Bussi

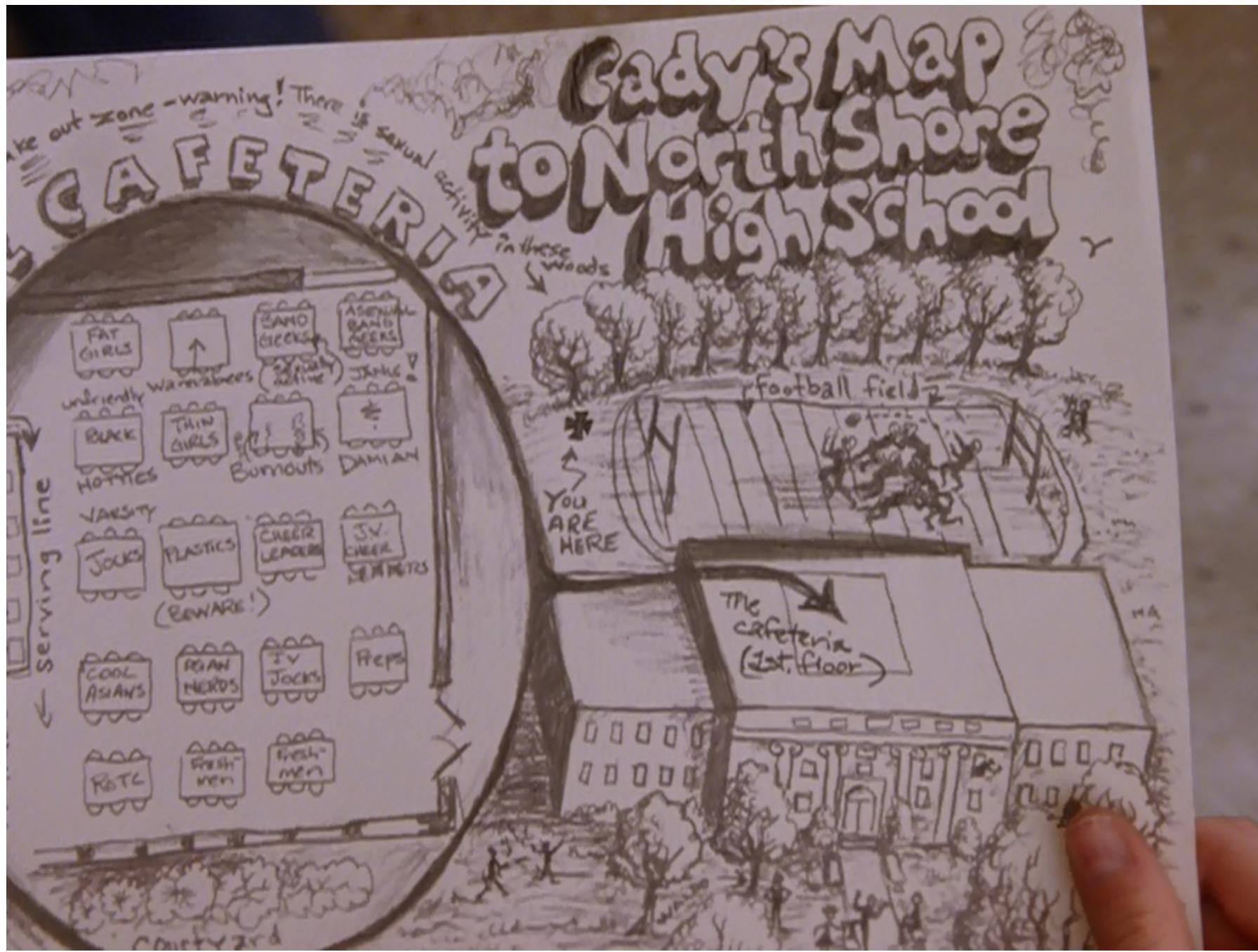


<http://www.plumed-code.org>

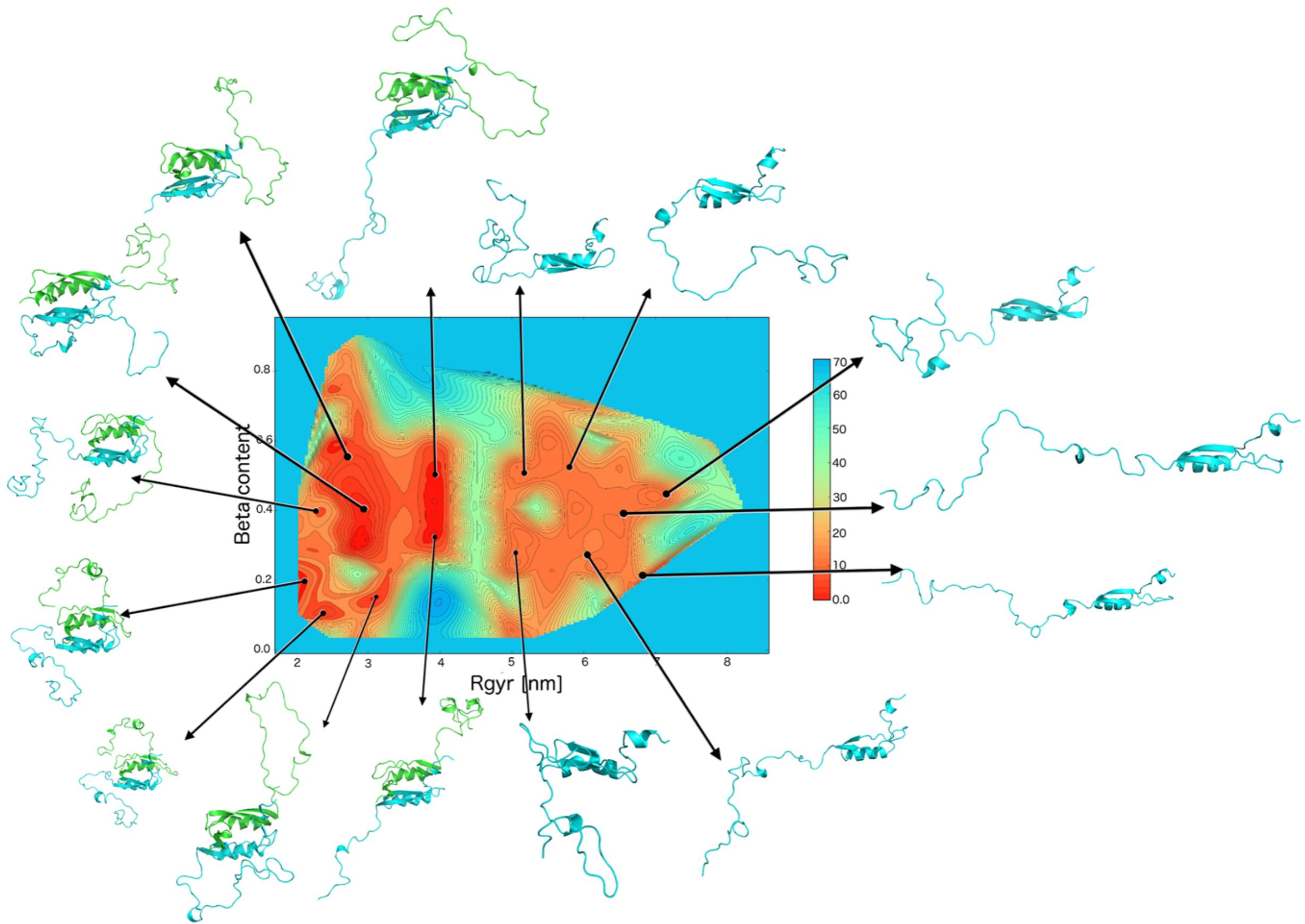
How should we represent a trajectory?



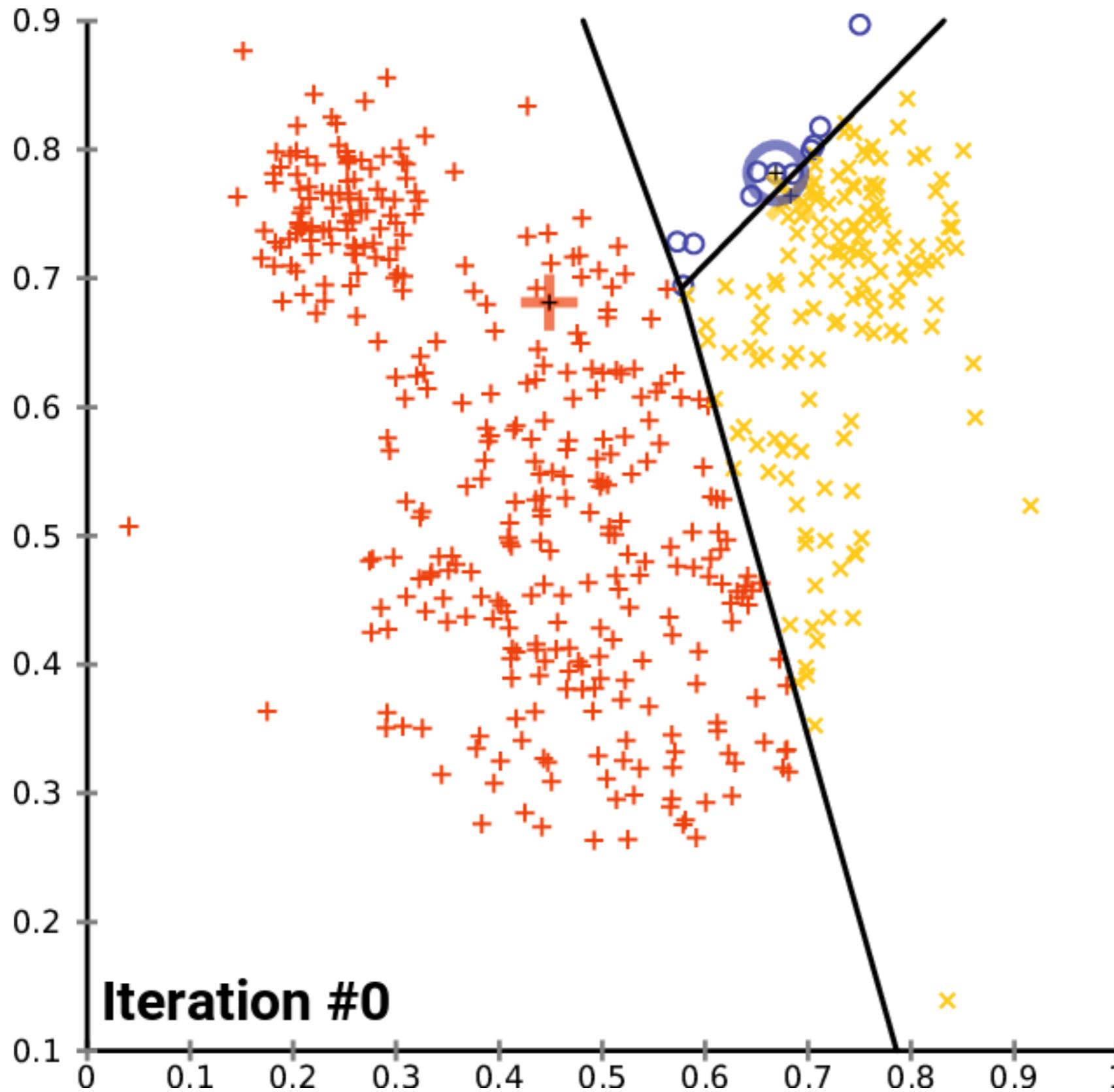
Clustering - via Mean Girls



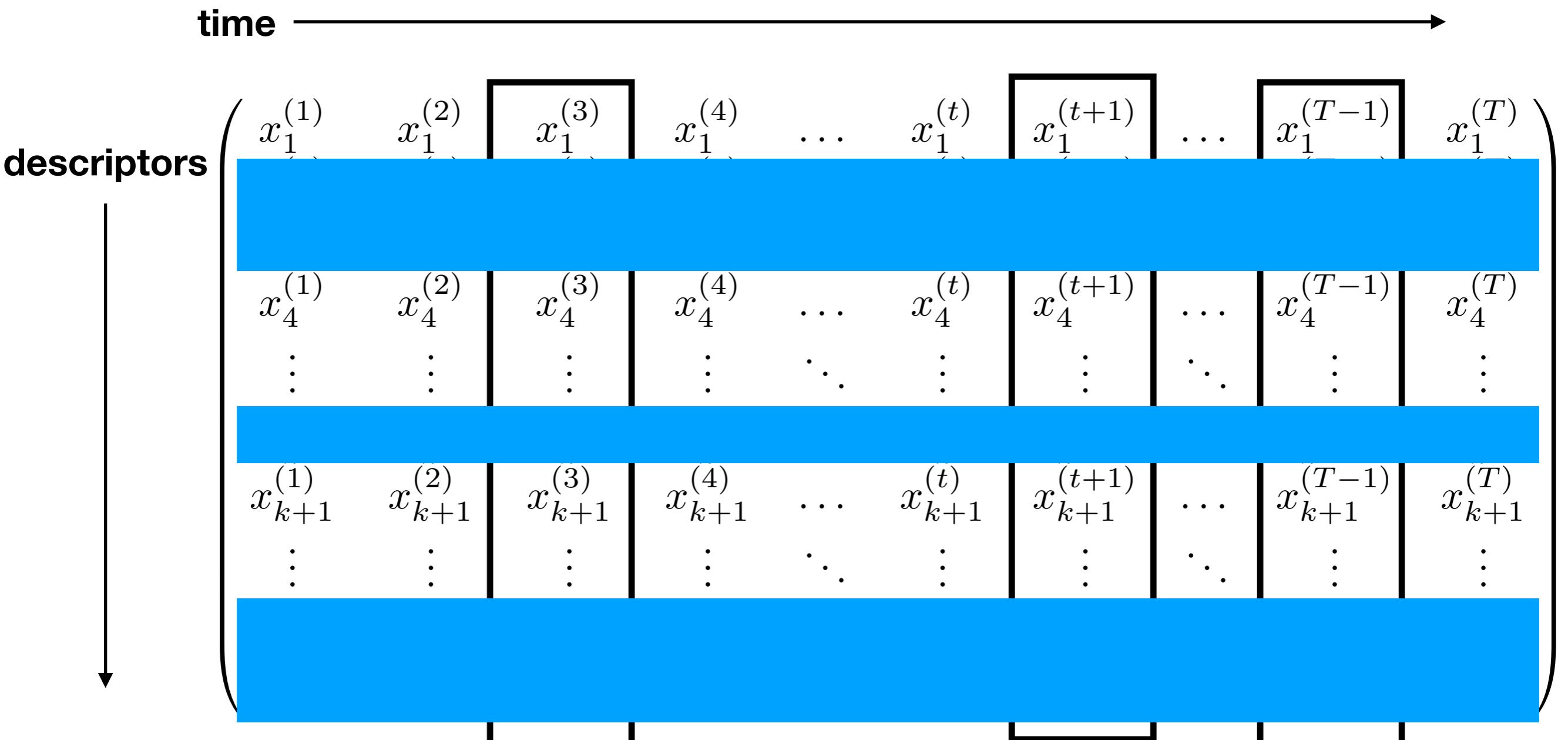
Mean girls for proteins



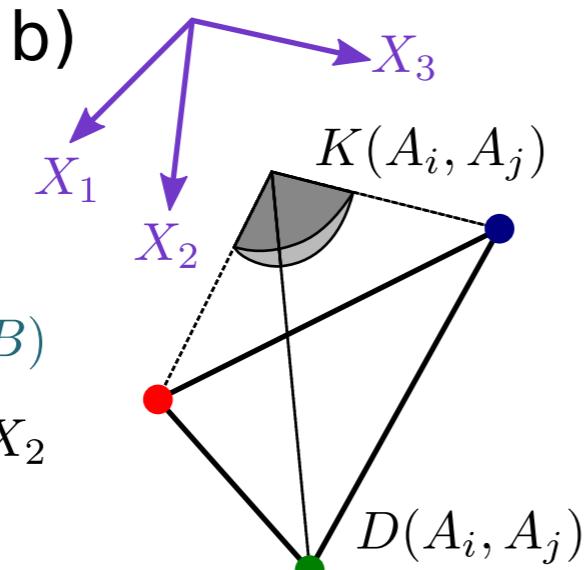
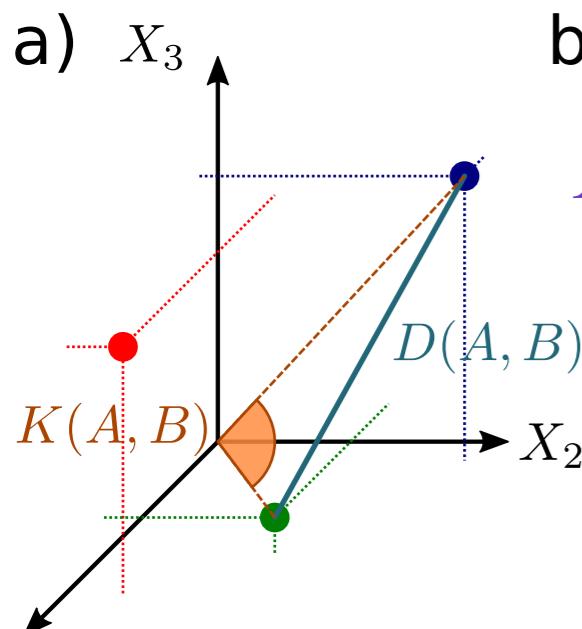
K-means algorithm



Dimensionality reduction



Converting between representations

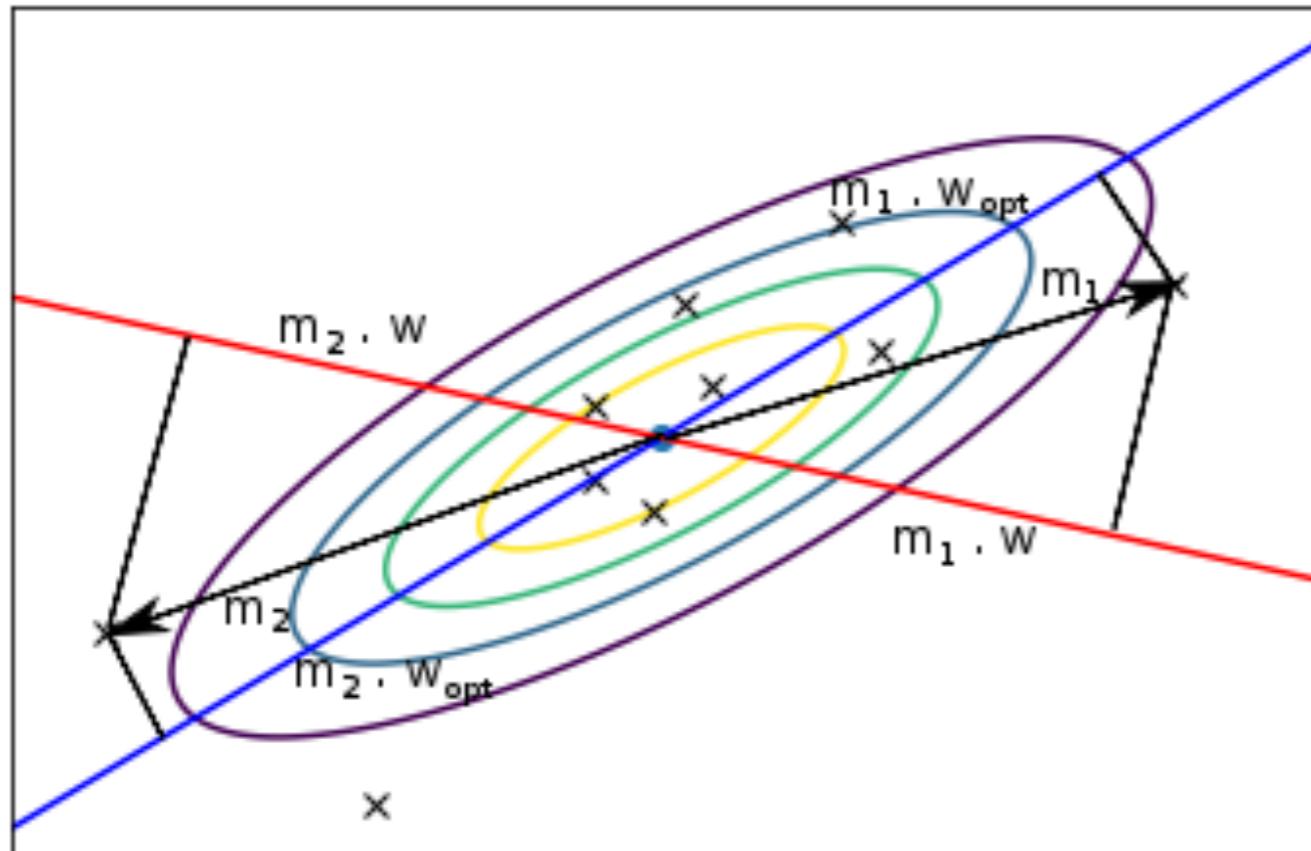


$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1^{(1)} & x_1^{(2)} & x_1^{(3)} & x_1^{(4)} & \dots & x_1^{(t)} & x_1^{(t+1)} & \dots & x_1^{(T-1)} & x_1^{(T)} \\ x_2^{(1)} & x_2^{(2)} & x_2^{(3)} & x_2^{(4)} & \dots & x_2^{(t)} & x_2^{(t+1)} & \dots & x_2^{(T-1)} & x_2^{(T)} \\ x_3^{(1)} & x_3^{(2)} & x_3^{(3)} & x_3^{(4)} & \dots & x_3^{(t)} & x_3^{(t+1)} & \dots & x_3^{(T-1)} & x_3^{(T)} \\ x_4^{(1)} & x_4^{(2)} & x_4^{(3)} & x_4^{(4)} & \dots & x_4^{(t)} & x_4^{(t+1)} & \dots & x_4^{(T-1)} & x_4^{(T)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ x_k^{(1)} & x_k^{(2)} & x_k^{(3)} & x_k^{(4)} & \dots & x_k^{(t)} & x_k^{(t+1)} & \dots & x_k^{(T-1)} & x_k^{(T)} \\ x_{k+1}^{(1)} & x_{k+1}^{(2)} & x_{k+1}^{(3)} & x_{k+1}^{(4)} & \dots & x_{k+1}^{(t)} & x_{k+1}^{(t+1)} & \dots & x_{k+1}^{(T-1)} & x_{k+1}^{(T)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ x_{N-1}^{(1)} & x_{N-1}^{(2)} & x_{N-1}^{(3)} & x_{N-1}^{(4)} & \dots & x_{N-1}^{(t)} & x_{N-1}^{(t+1)} & \dots & x_{N-1}^{(T-1)} & x_{N-1}^{(T)} \\ x_N^{(1)} & x_N^{(2)} & x_N^{(3)} & x_N^{(4)} & \dots & x_N^{(t)} & x_N^{(t+1)} & \dots & x_N^{(T-1)} & x_N^{(T)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{K} = \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X}$$

$$D_{ij} = \sum_{\alpha} (X_{\alpha}^{(i)} - X_{\alpha}^{(j)})^2$$

Why the eigenvectors are the best



vector with
nframes
components

$$t = wX$$

vector with
number of
descriptors
components

$$|t|^2 = (wX)(X^T w^T) - \lambda(ww^T - 1)$$

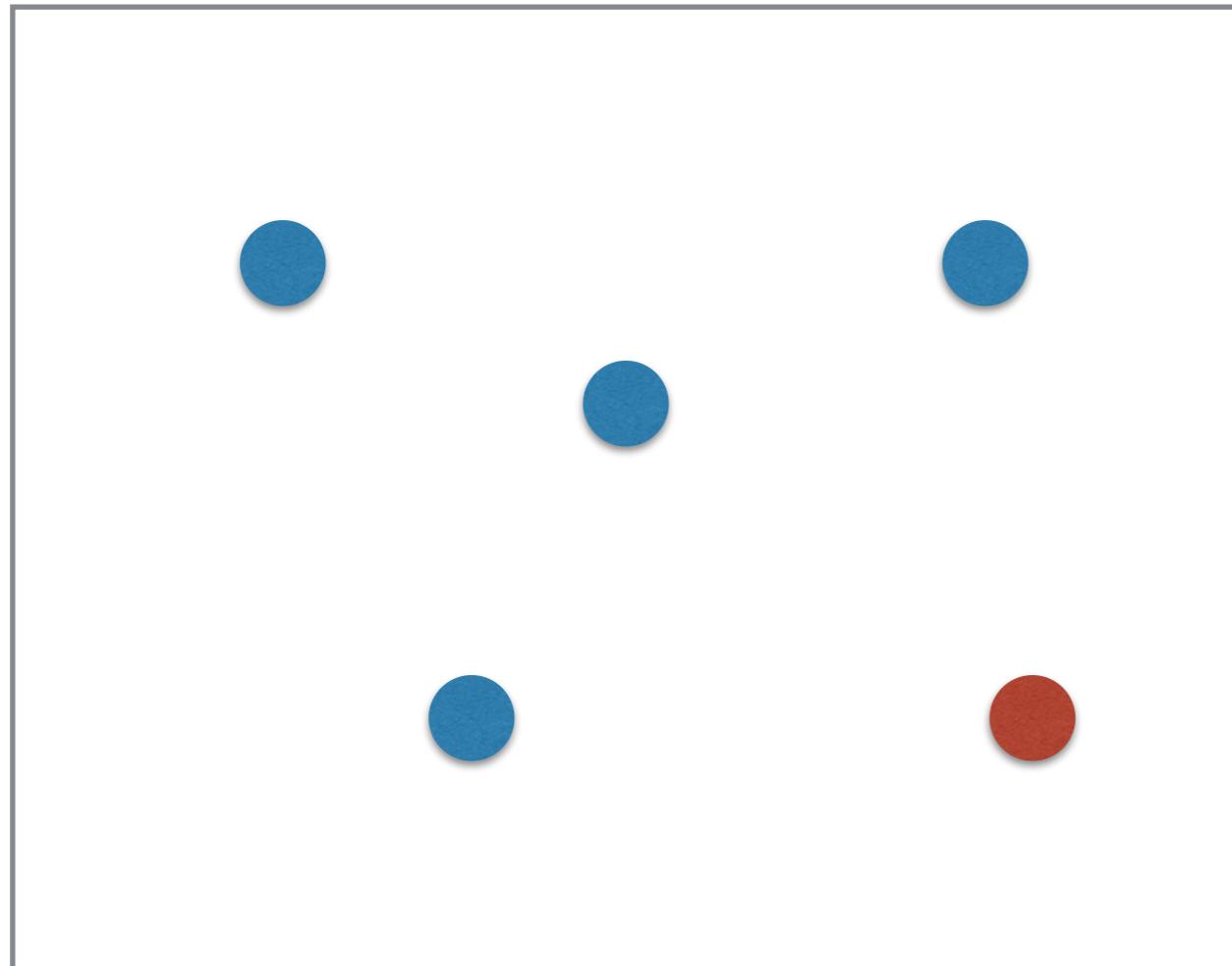
*Lagrange multiplier

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w} = (XX^T - \lambda)w = 0$$

<http://gtribello.github.io/mathNET/lagrange-multipliers-video.html>

An alternative method

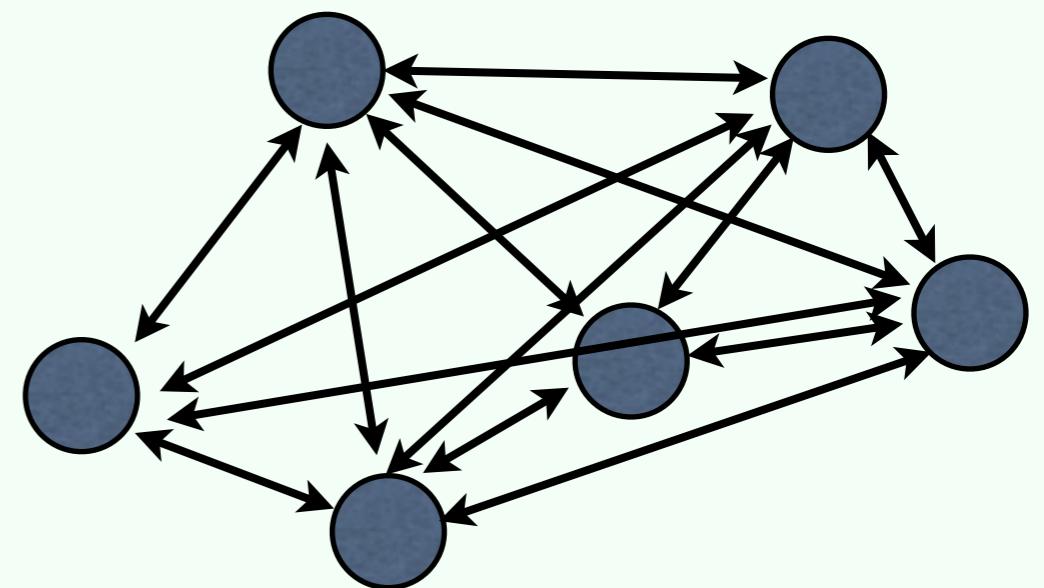
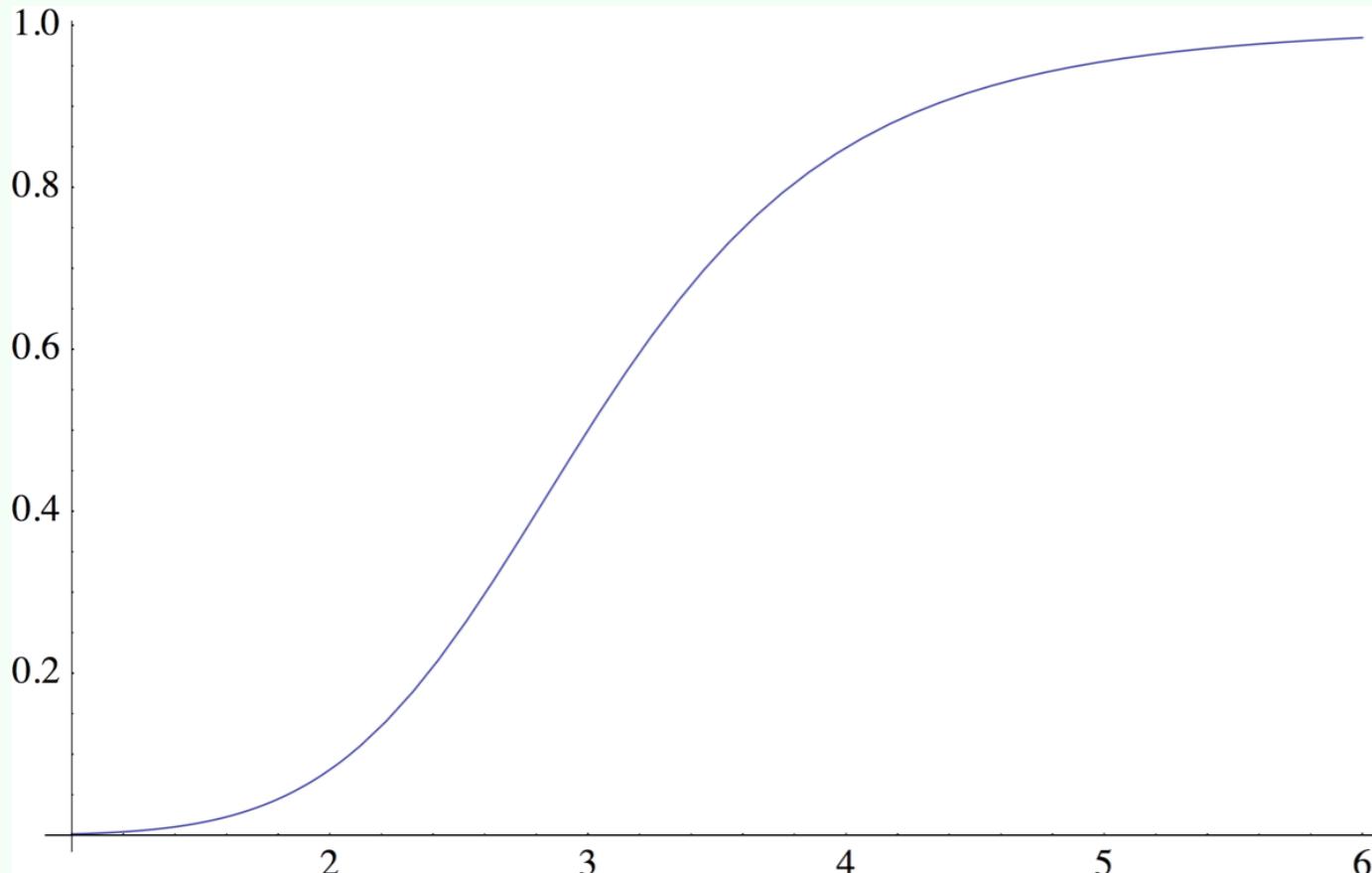
$$\chi(\mathbf{X}, s) = \sum_{i < j} [D_{ij} - d_{ij}]^2 = 0.00003$$



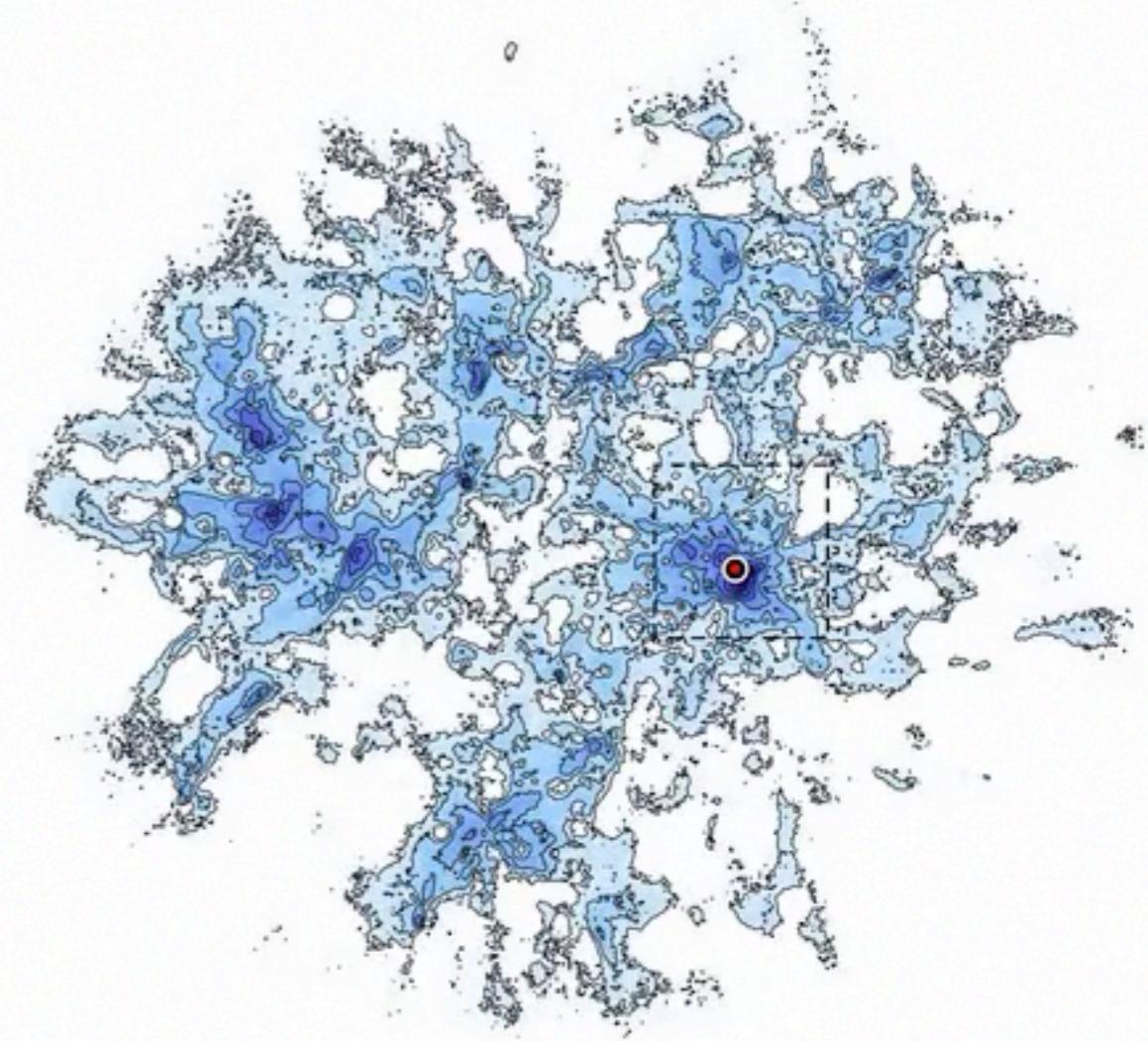
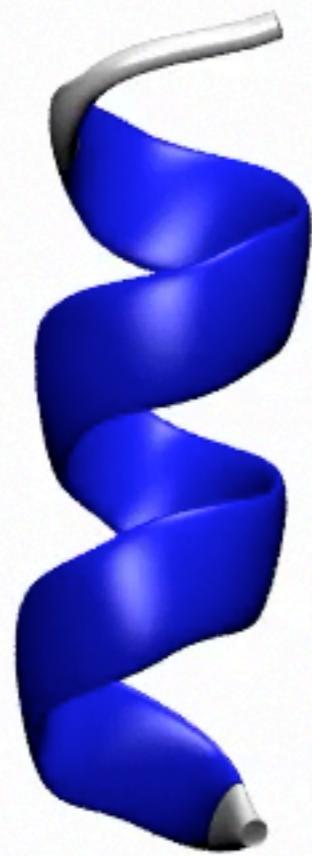
$$\chi(\mathbf{X}, s) = \sum_i [D_i(\mathbf{X}) - d_i(s)]^2 = 0.0001$$

sketch-map

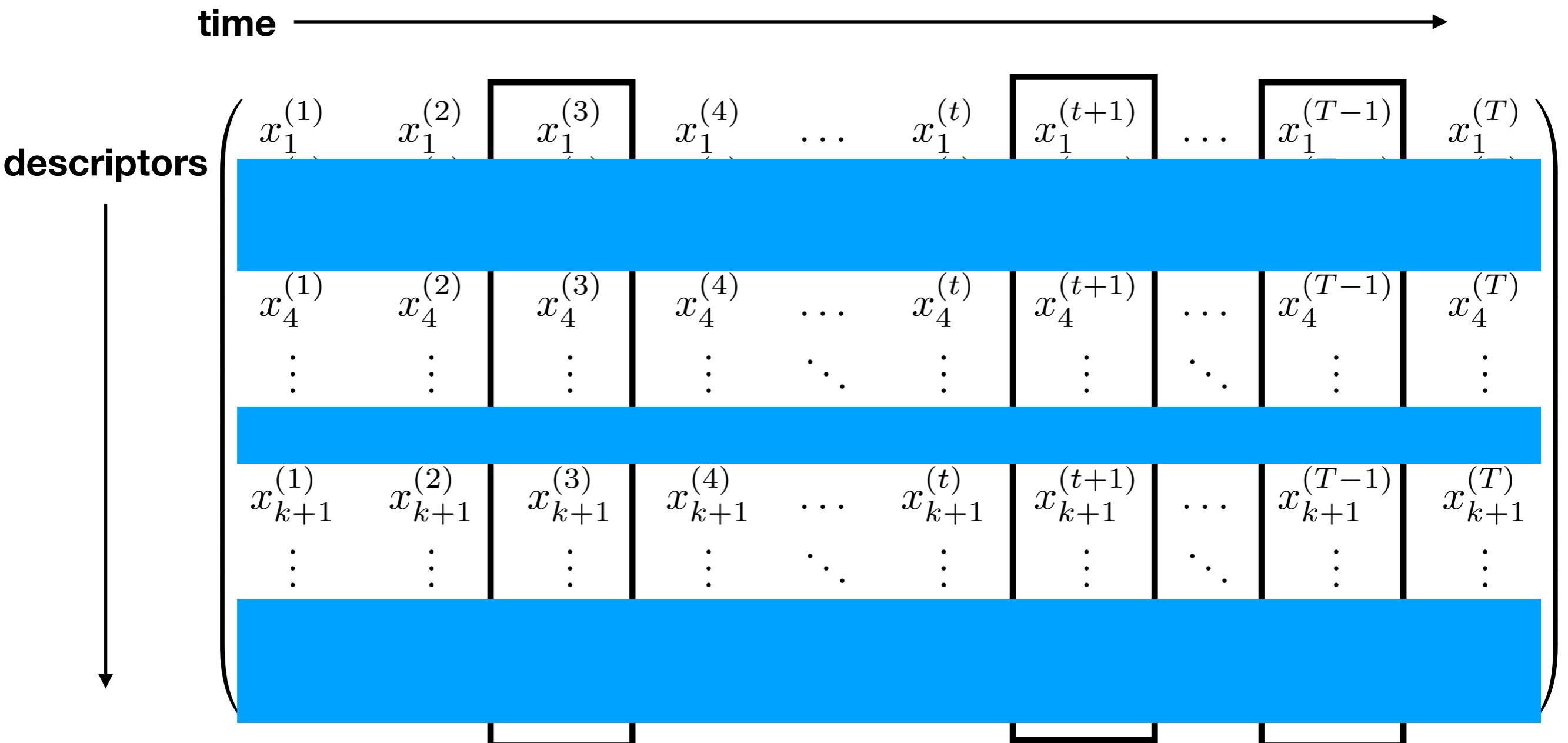
$$\chi(X, s) = \sum_{i,j} (F[D_{ij}(X)] - f[d_{ij}(s)])^2$$



What these algorithms allow you to do



How should we represent a trajectory?



Further reading

Articles on machine learning: <https://arxiv.org/abs/1902.05158>

Articles on dimensionality reduction
<https://arxiv.org/abs/1907.04170>

<https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fmolb.2019.00046/full>

Video on dimensionality reduction
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ofC2qz0_9_A