

Enhanced Sampling Techniques



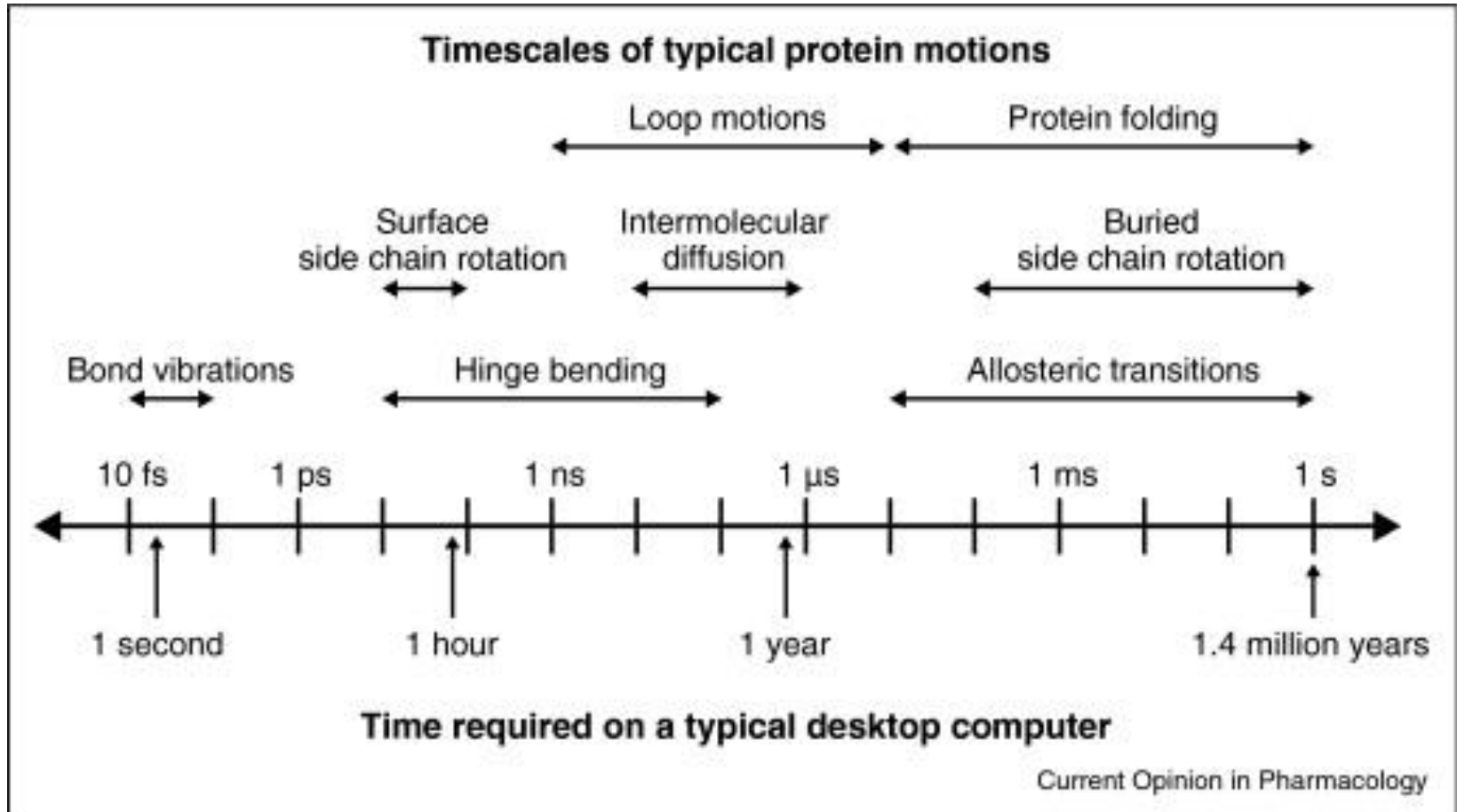
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QMMM Study Group
October 5th, 2018
Anthony Bogetti

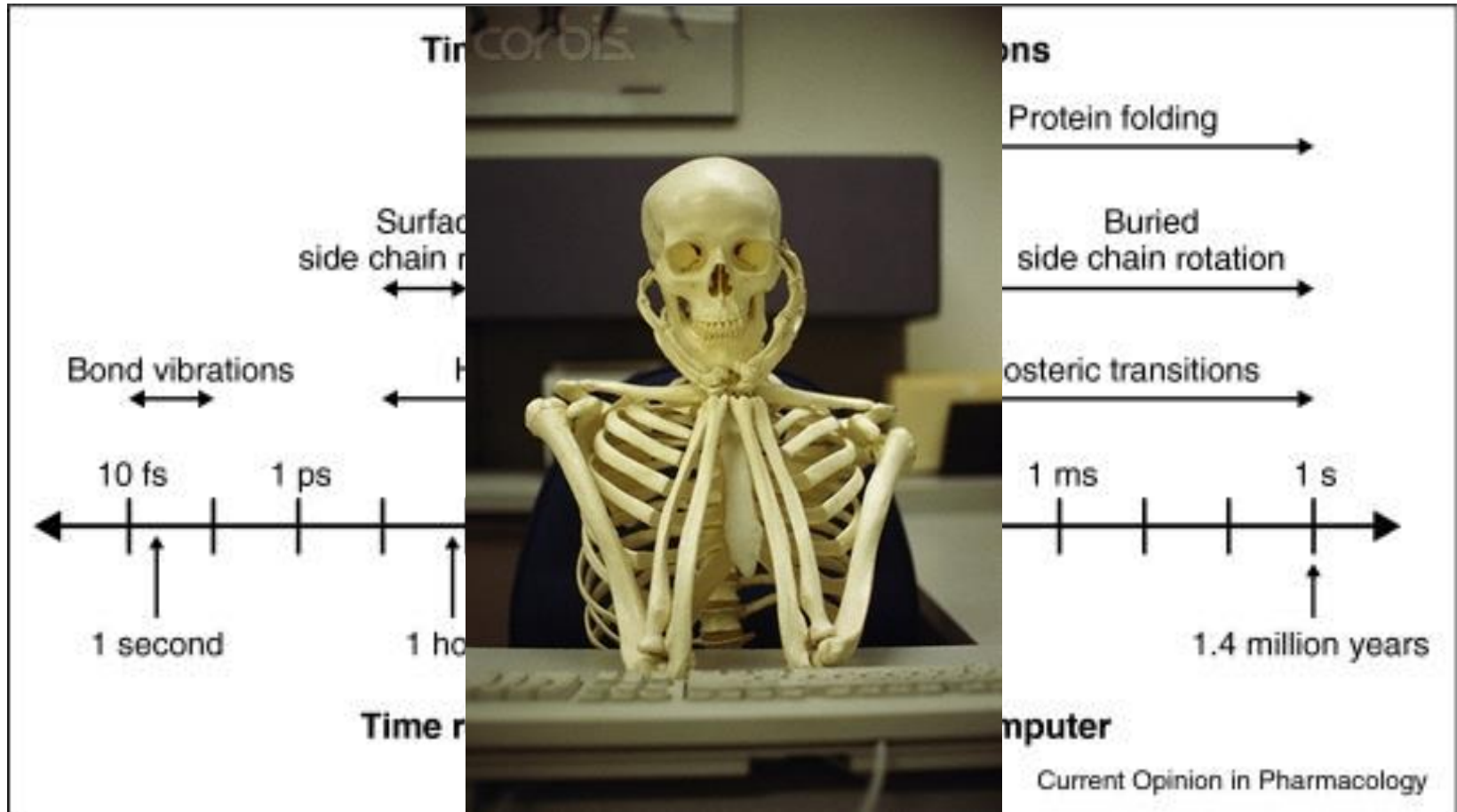
References

- Zwier, M. and Chong, L. Reaching biological timescales with all-atom molecular dynamics simulations. *Curr. Opinion in Pharma.* 10: 6, 2010, 745-752
- Zuckerman, DM. and Chong LT. Weighted Ensemble Simulation: Review of Methodology, Applications, and Software. *Annu Rev Biophys.* 2017. 46, 43-57.

Biological Timescales



Biological Timescales



<https://i.imgur.com/hniy4My.jpg>

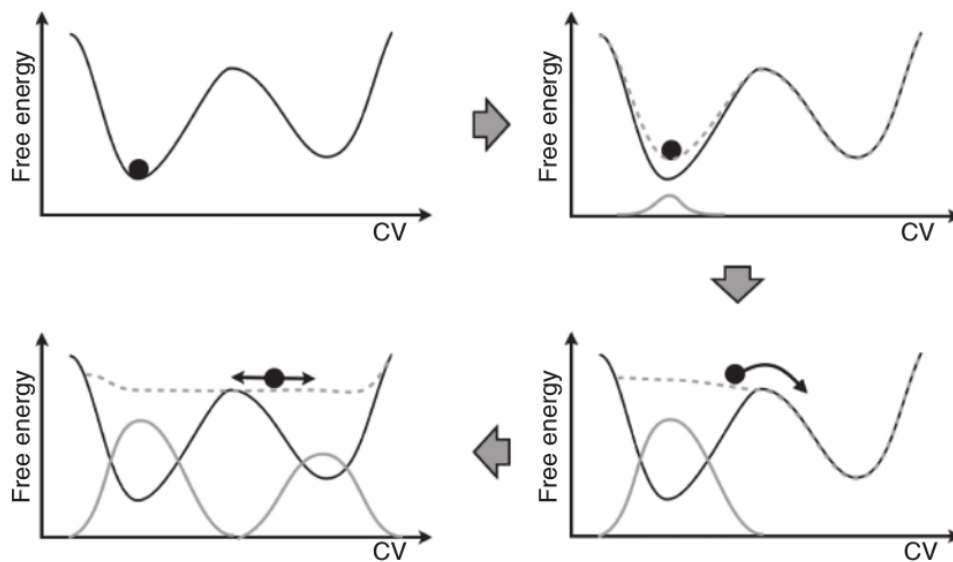
Separation of Timescales

- A central assumption of all ES techniques is that events are rare and waiting times between events are long
- How can the long wait times be eliminated?



Altering the Energy Landscape

- Some techniques will alter the free energy landscape of a process to capture a rare event sooner.
- Examples include metadynamics (pictured below) and steered MD

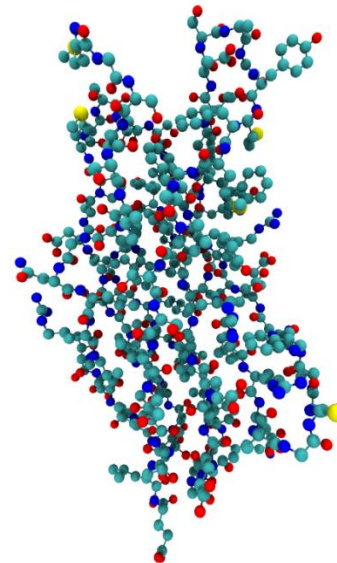
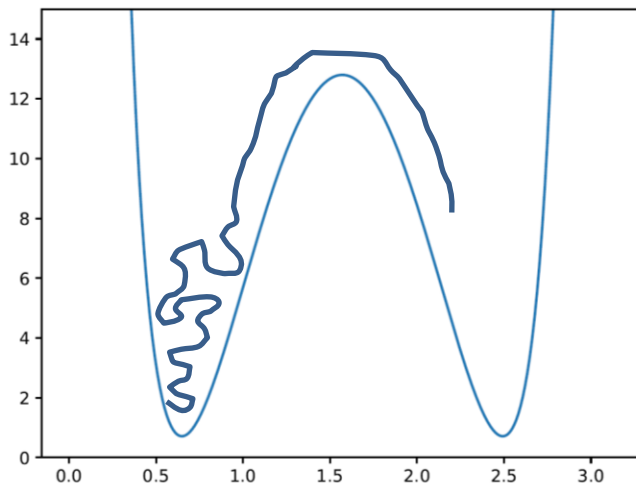


Altering the Energy Landscape

- Some techniques will alter the free energy landscape of a process to capture a rare event sooner.
- Examples include metadynamics (pictured below) and steered MD
- This can be useful for exploring the *thermodynamics* of a process, but what if we are interested in *kinetics*?

Path (Rare Event) Sampling

- Find the detailed dynamics of pathways between metastable states
- Kinetic observables can be determined
- Examples include transition path sampling, forward flux sampling and weighted ensemble.



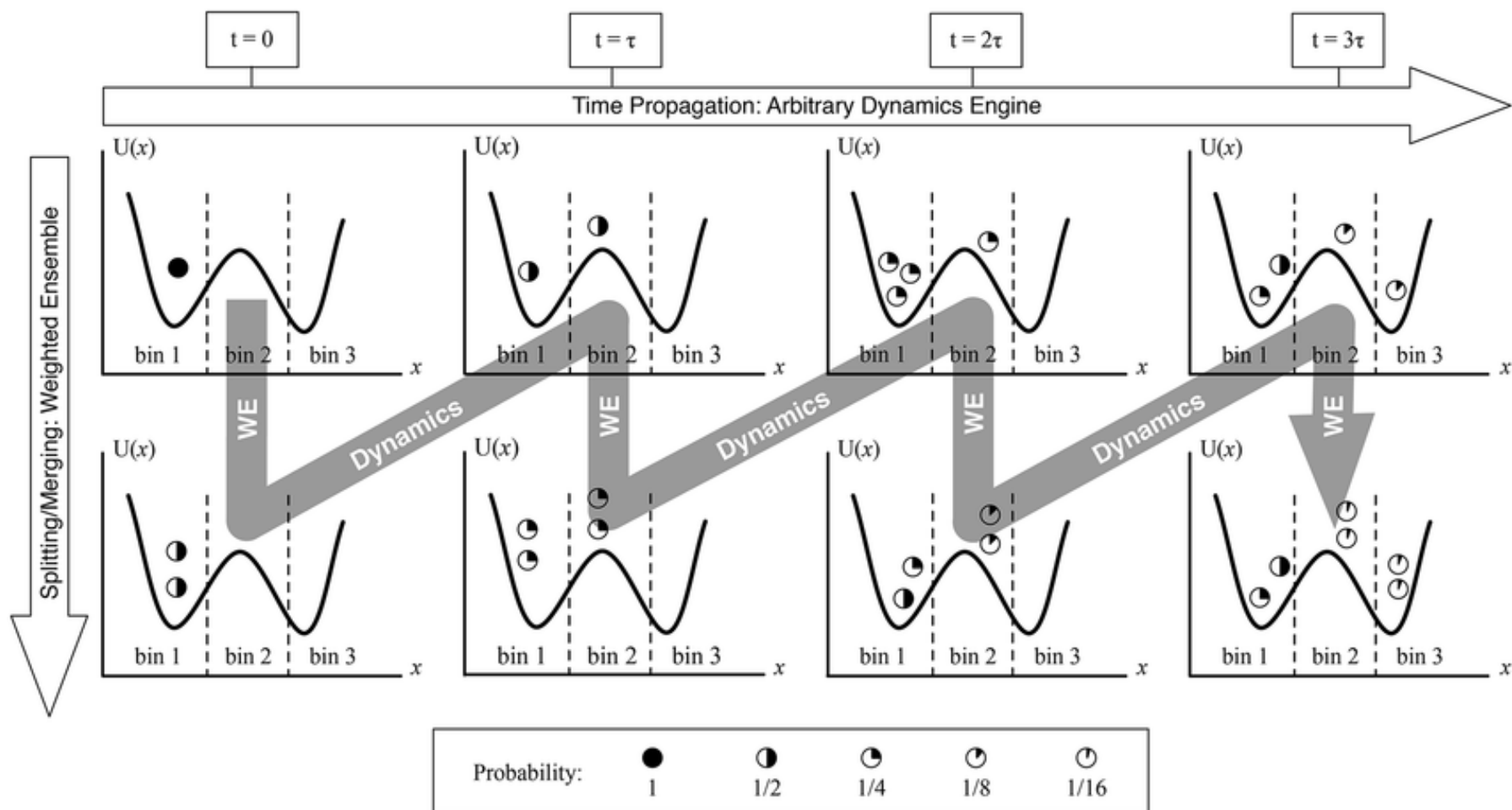
Weighted Ensemble

- Take your configuration space (determined largely by one or more **order parameters**) and divide it up into **bins**
- Start a fixed number of simulations in a bin (called **walkers**), propagate dynamics for each walker
- Assign walkers to bins based off of their calculated order parameter
- Every **iteration**, propagate dynamics and assign to bins

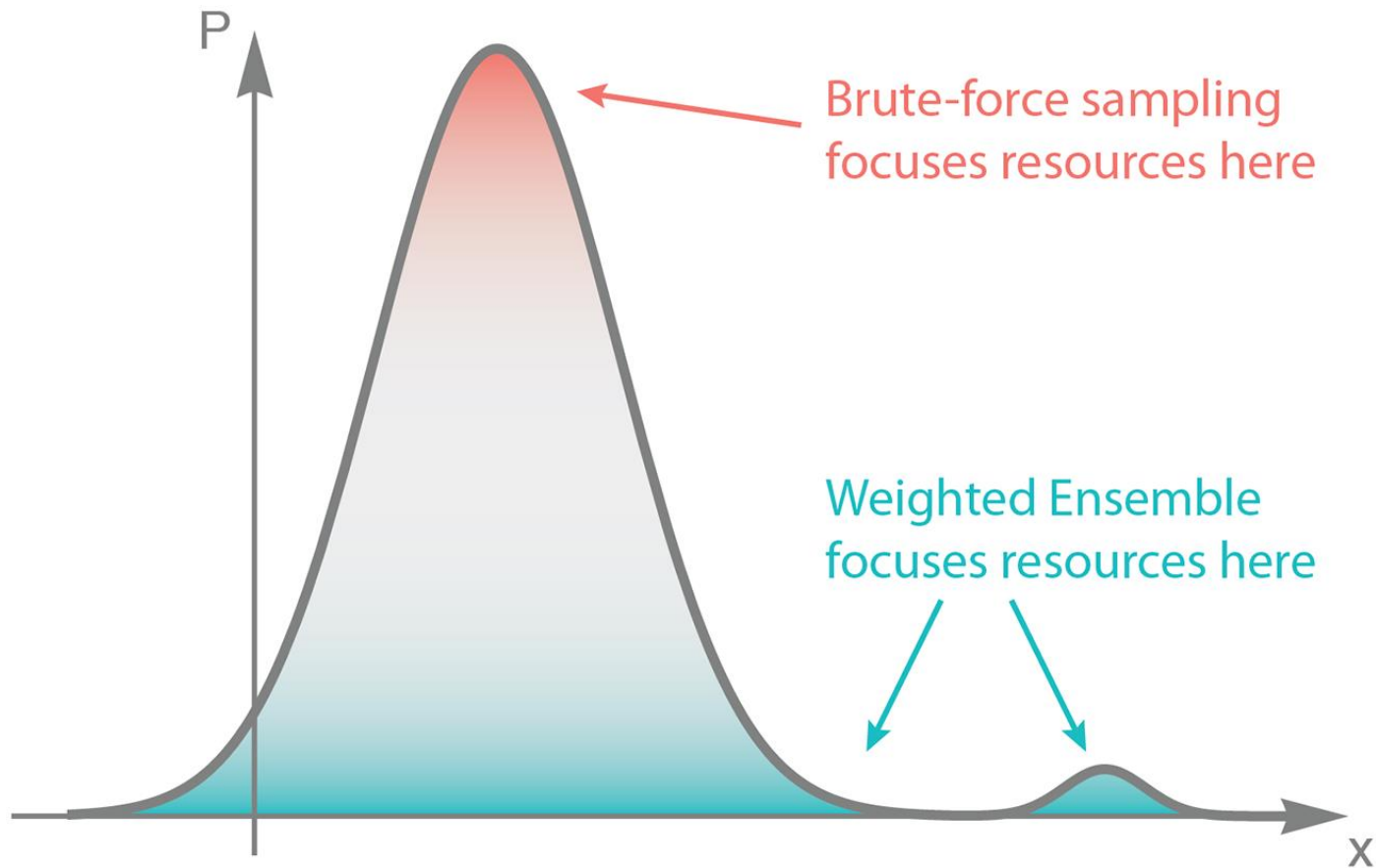
Weighted Ensemble

- Each walker (individual simulation) has a certain probability associated with it (starts with a probability of 1)
- There is a limit to the number of walkers that can be in a bin
- If there are more walkers in a bin than the target count, walkers are **merged** (probabilities are combined)
- If there are fewer than the target count, walkers are **split** (probabilities are divided)
- **Splitting and merging is the key to WE**

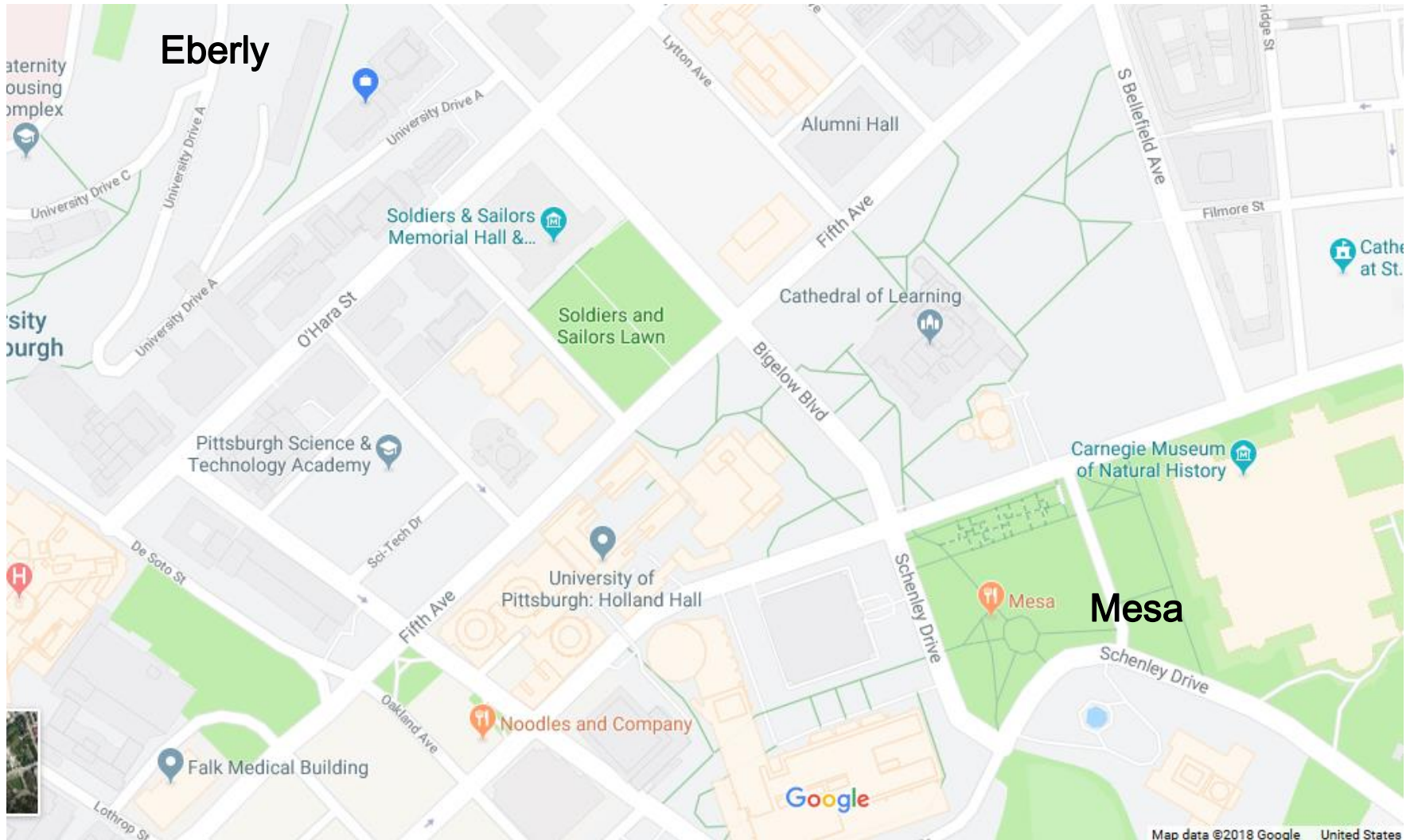
Weighted Ensemble



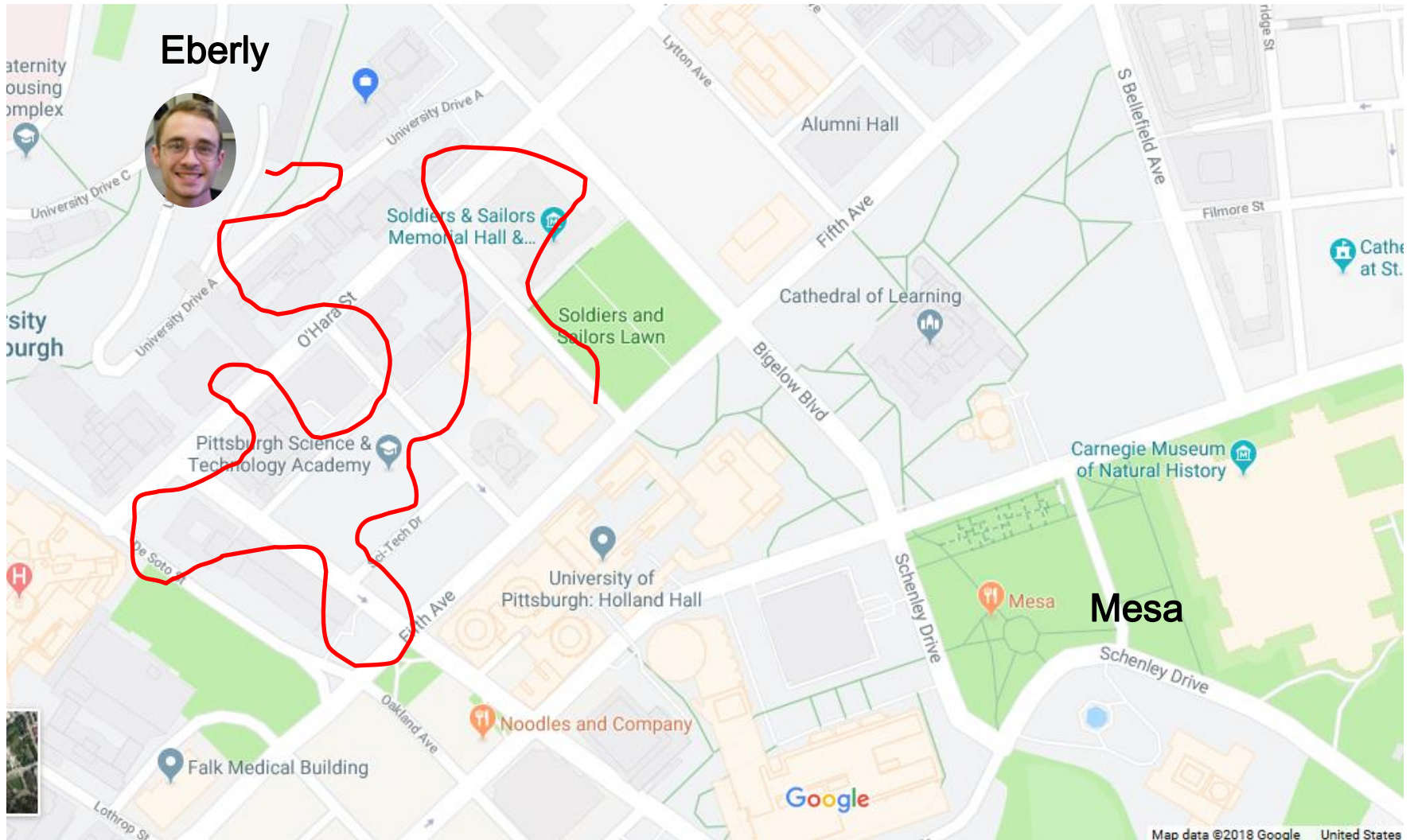
Weighted Ensemble



An Example “Simulation”



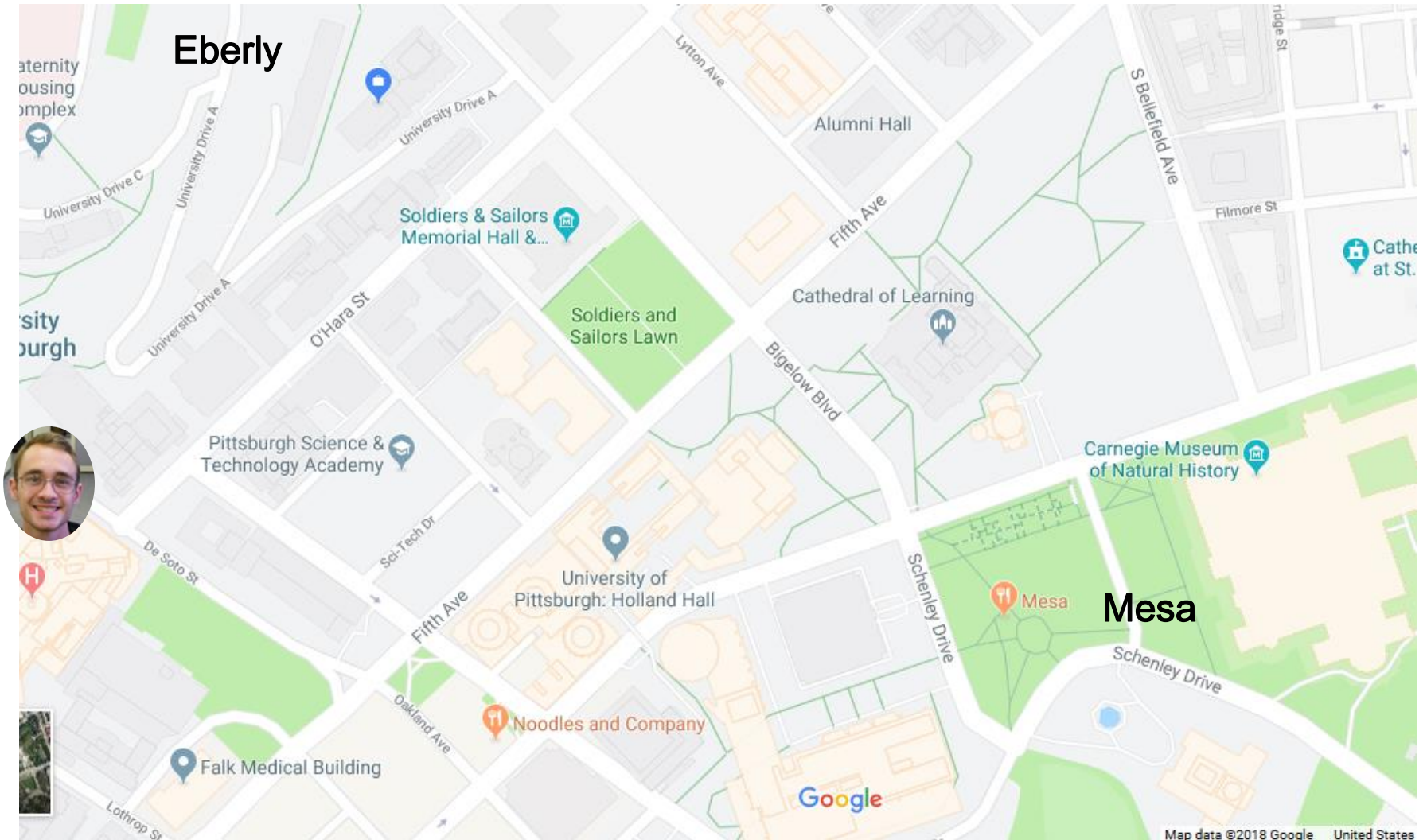
An Example “Simulation”



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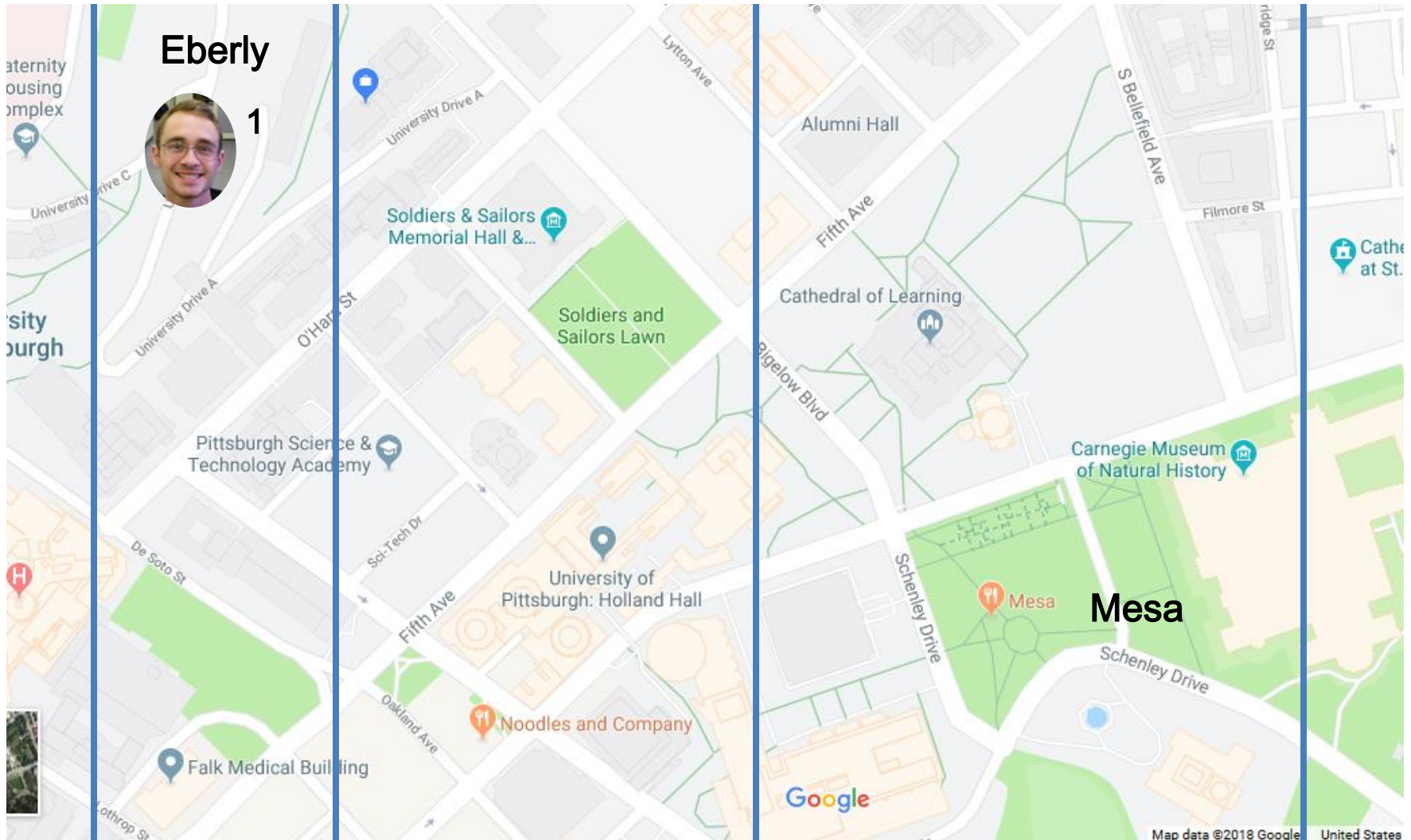
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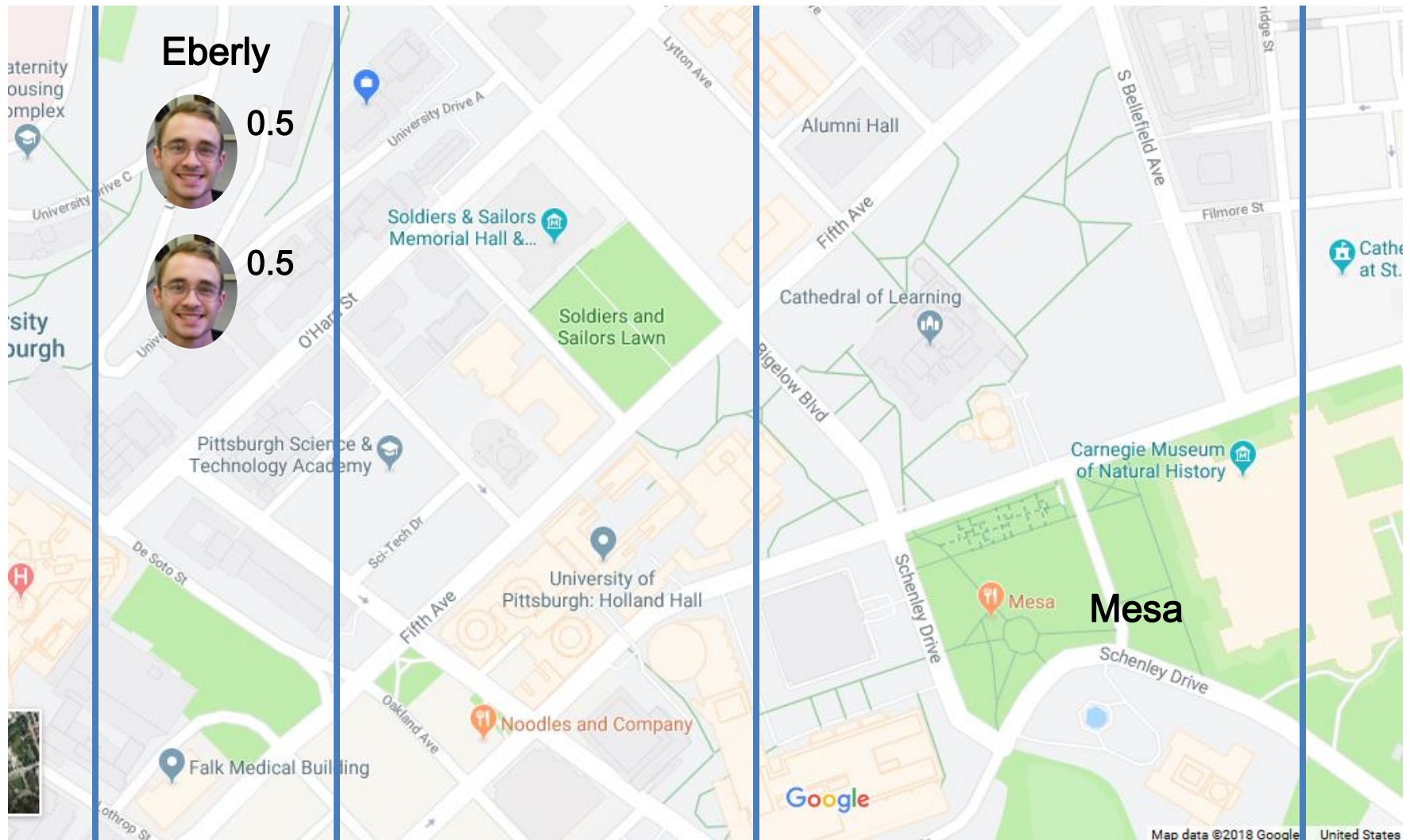
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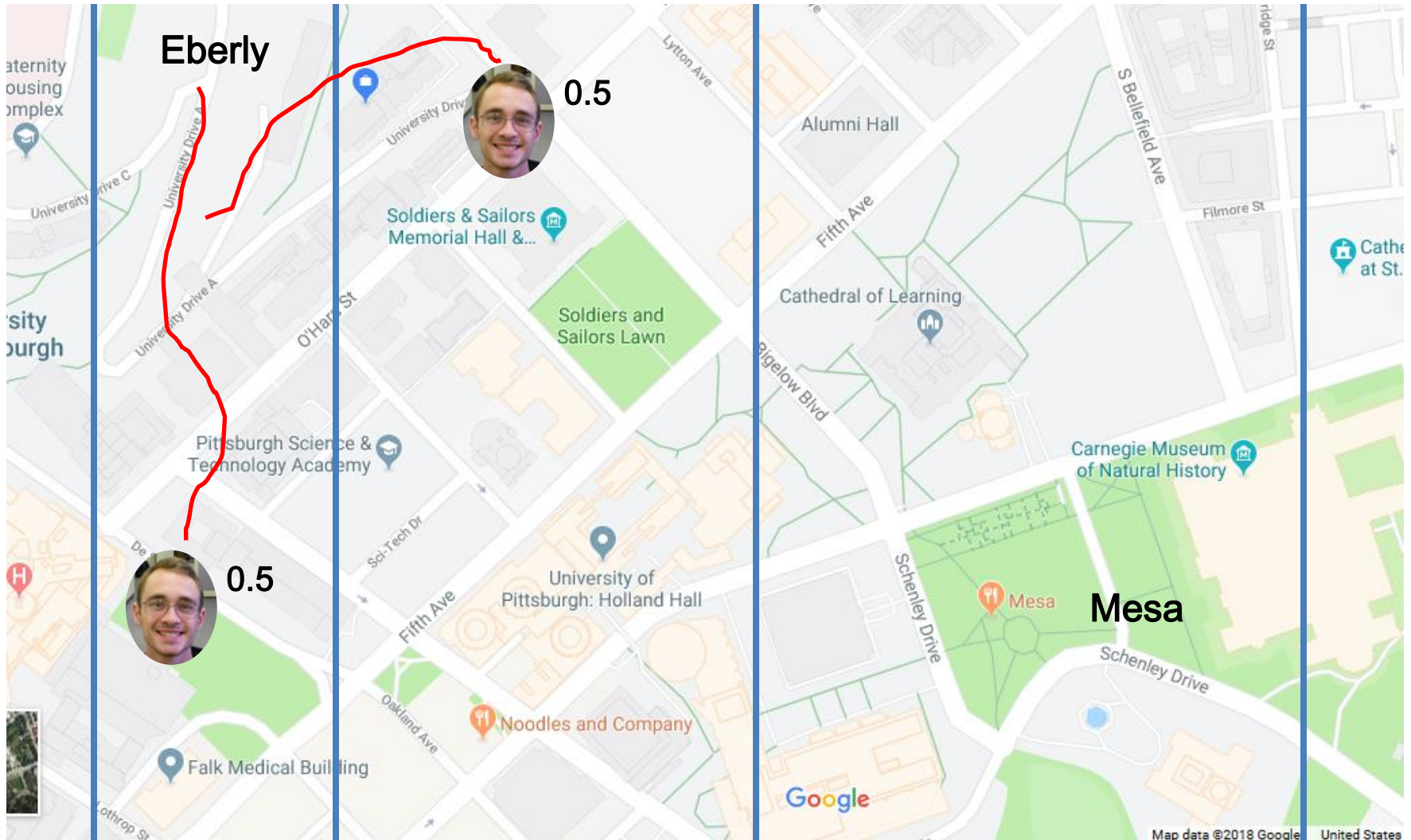
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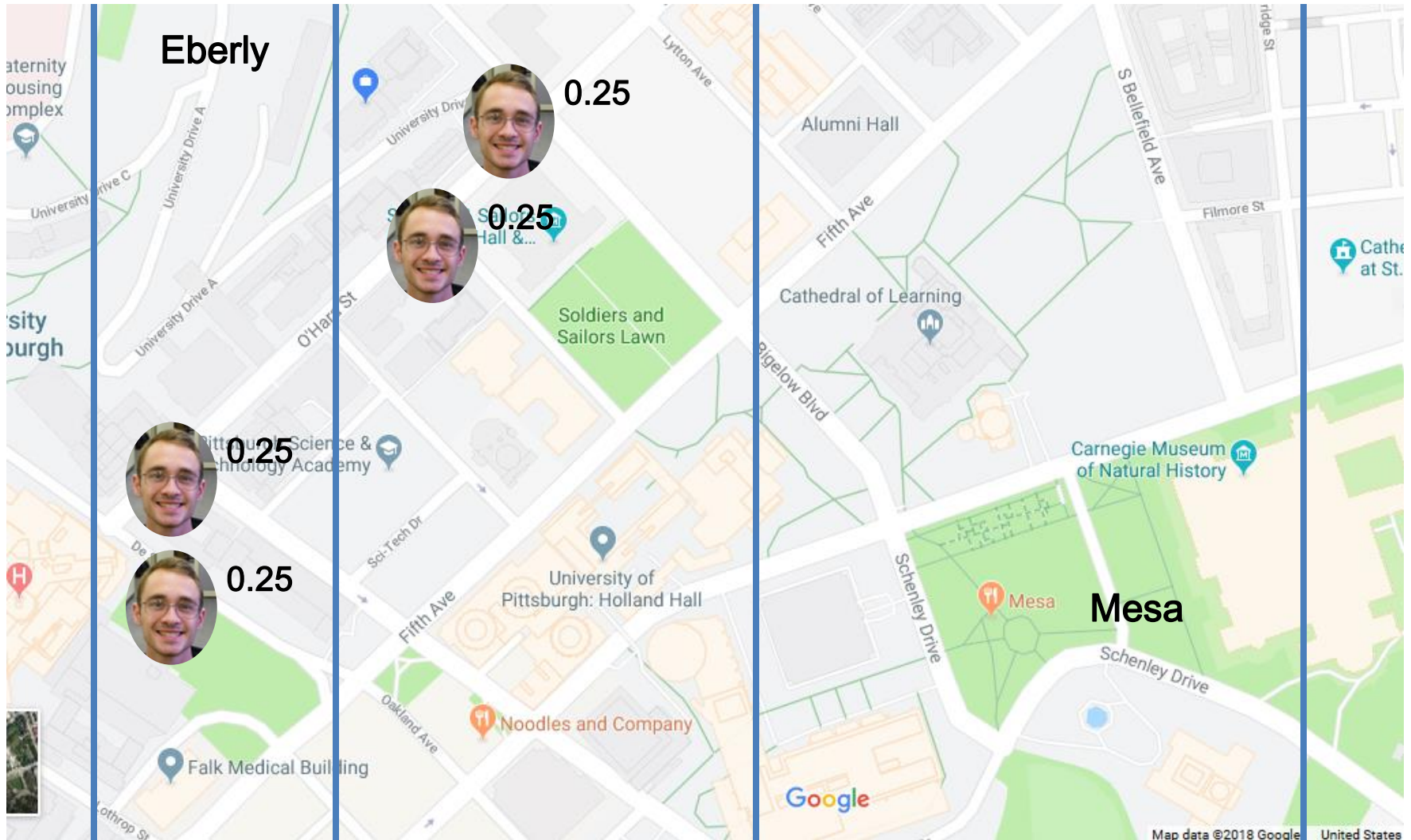
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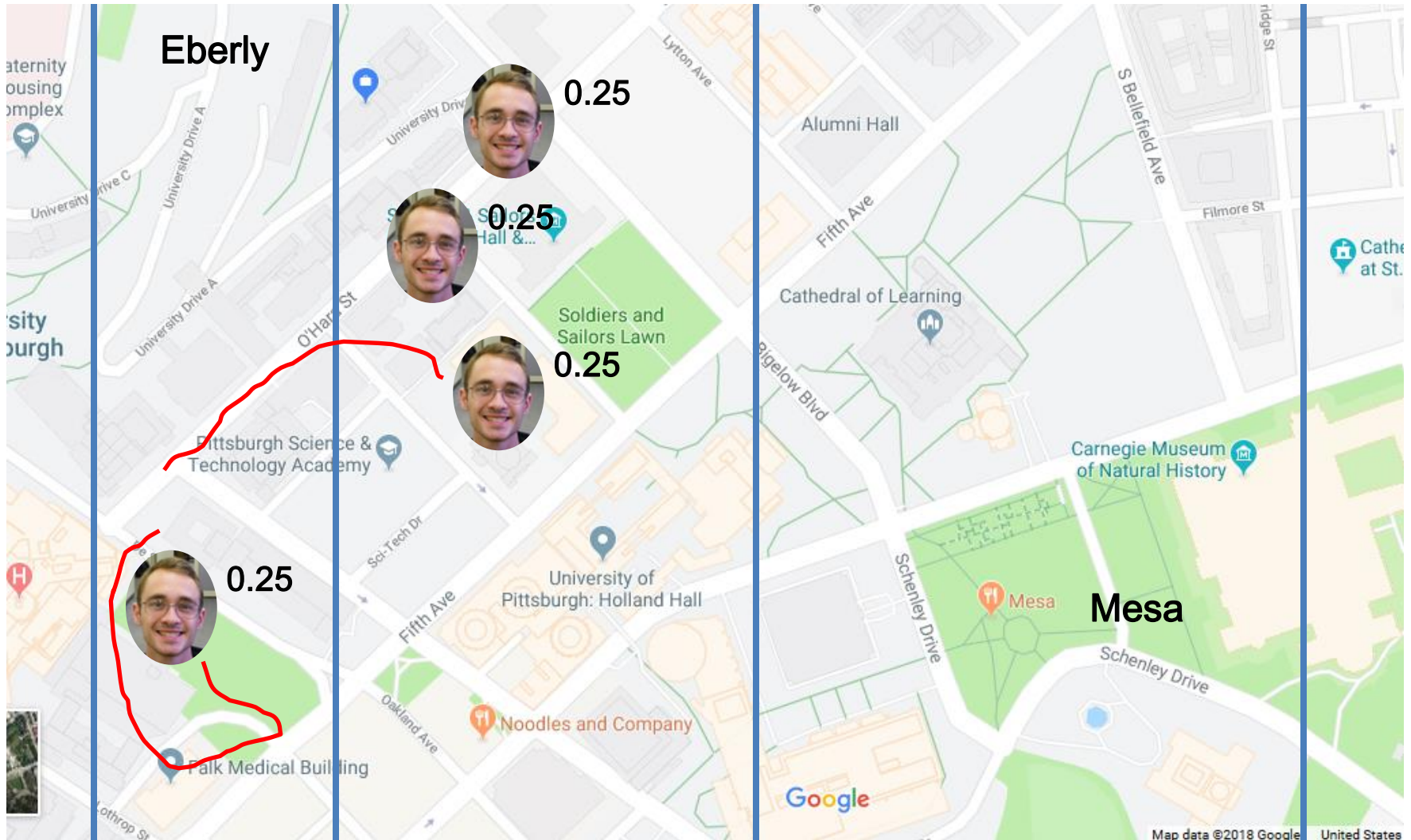
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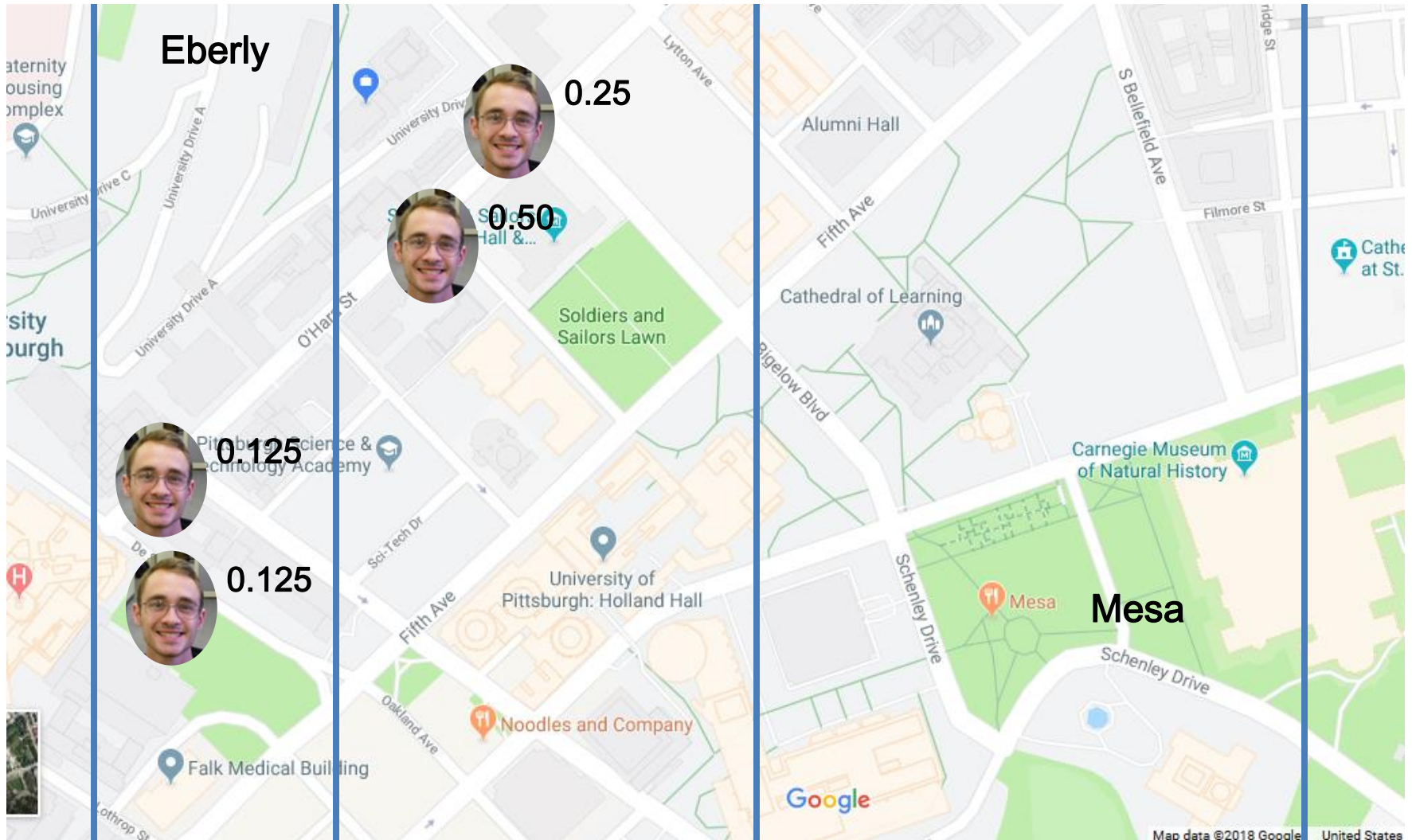
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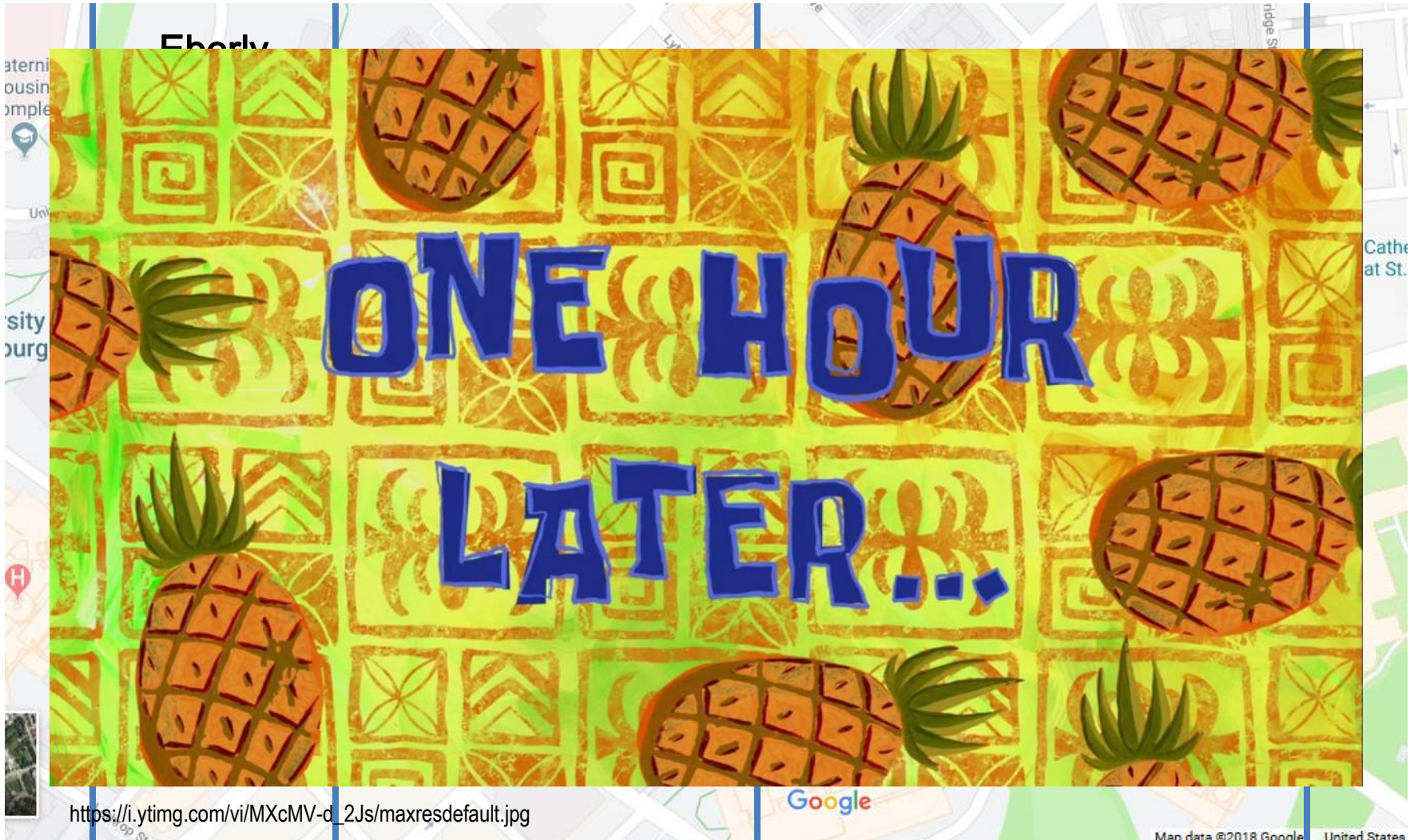
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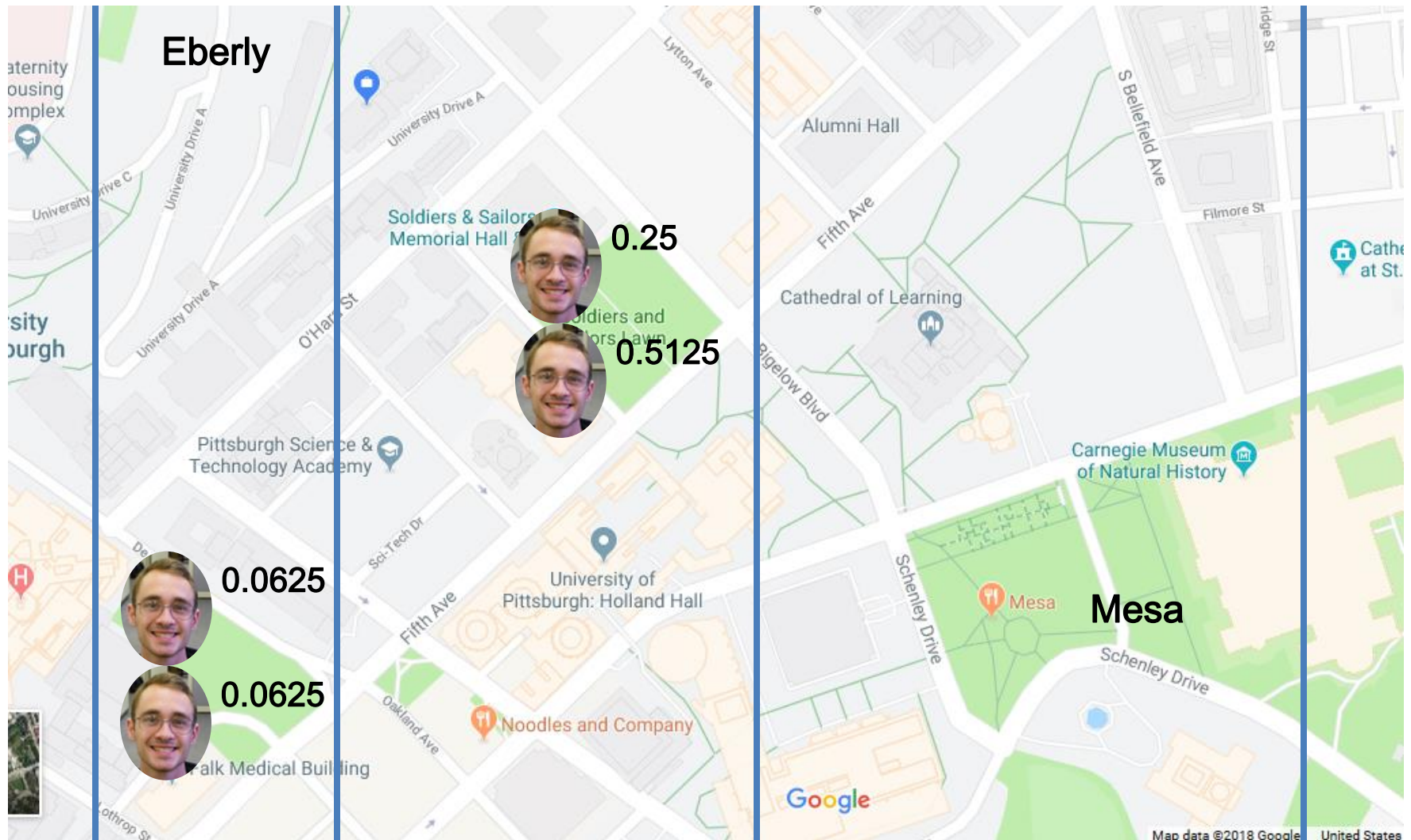
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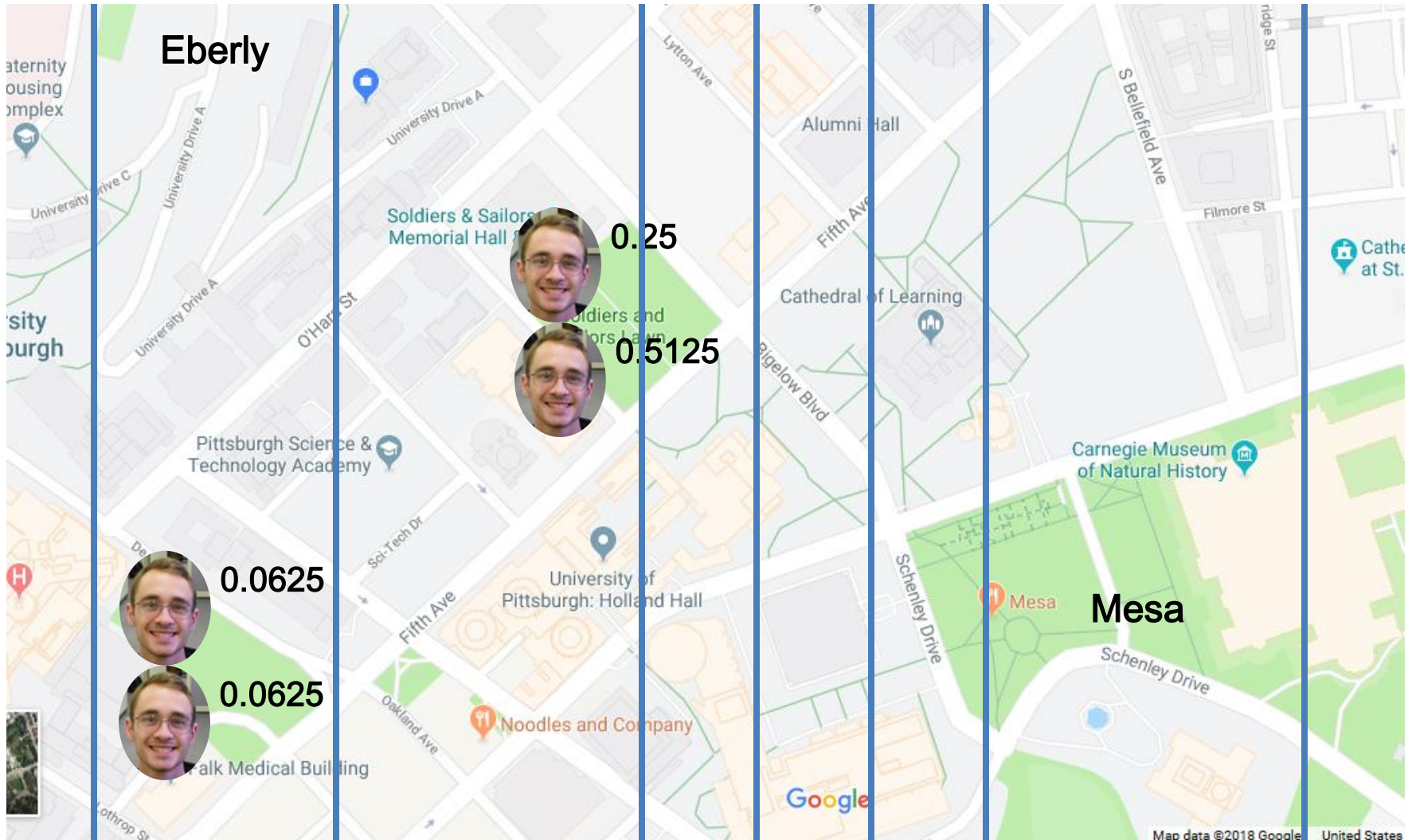
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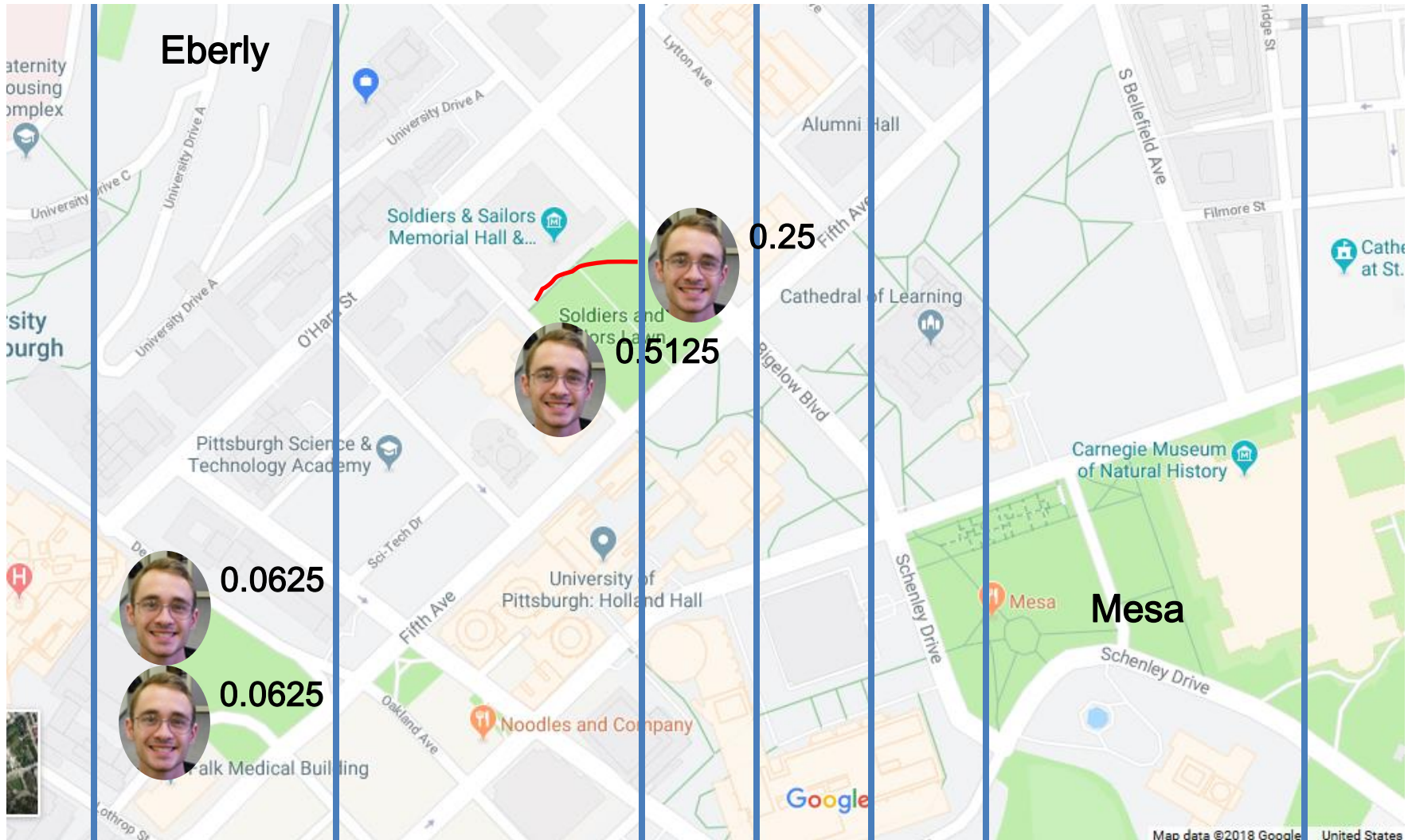
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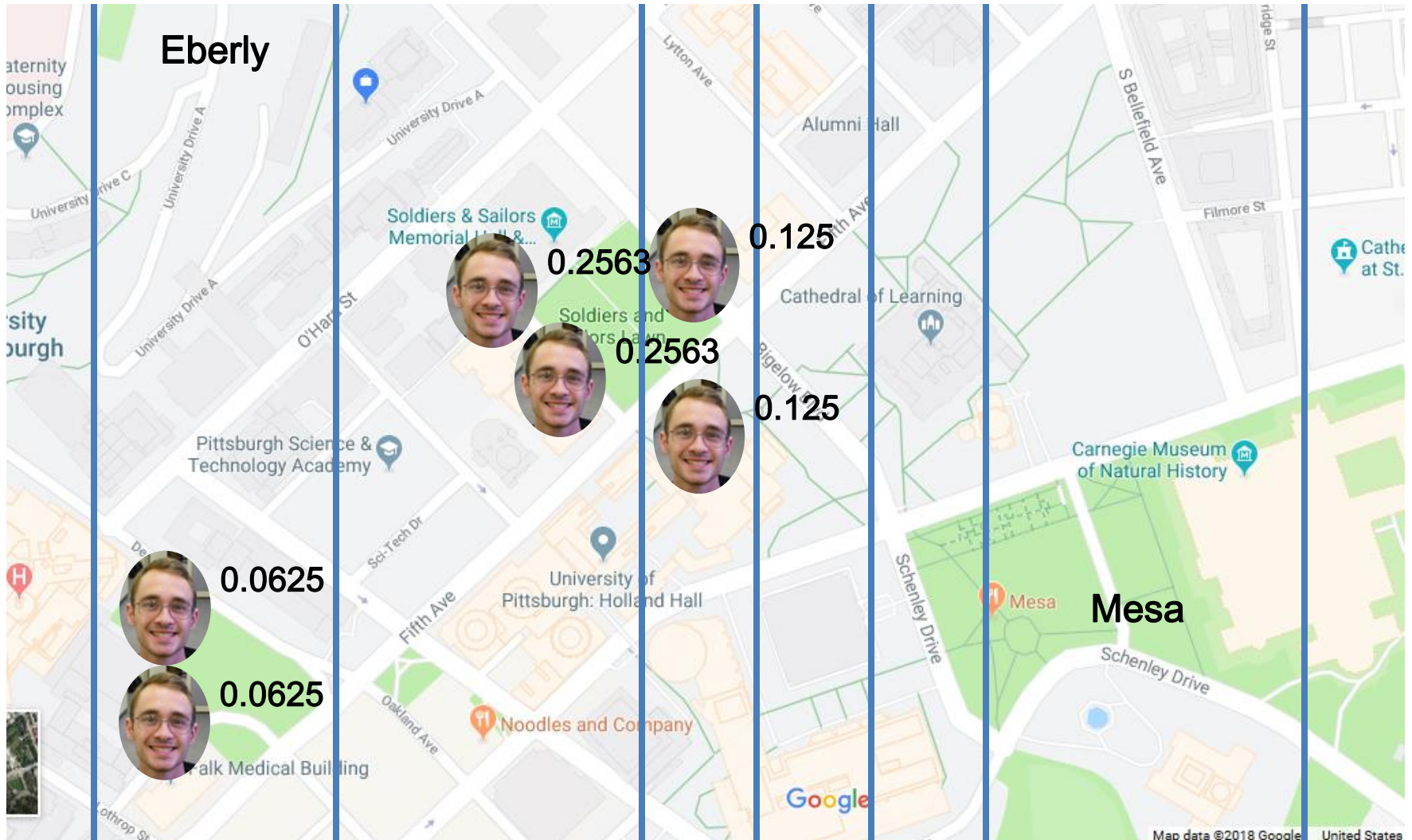
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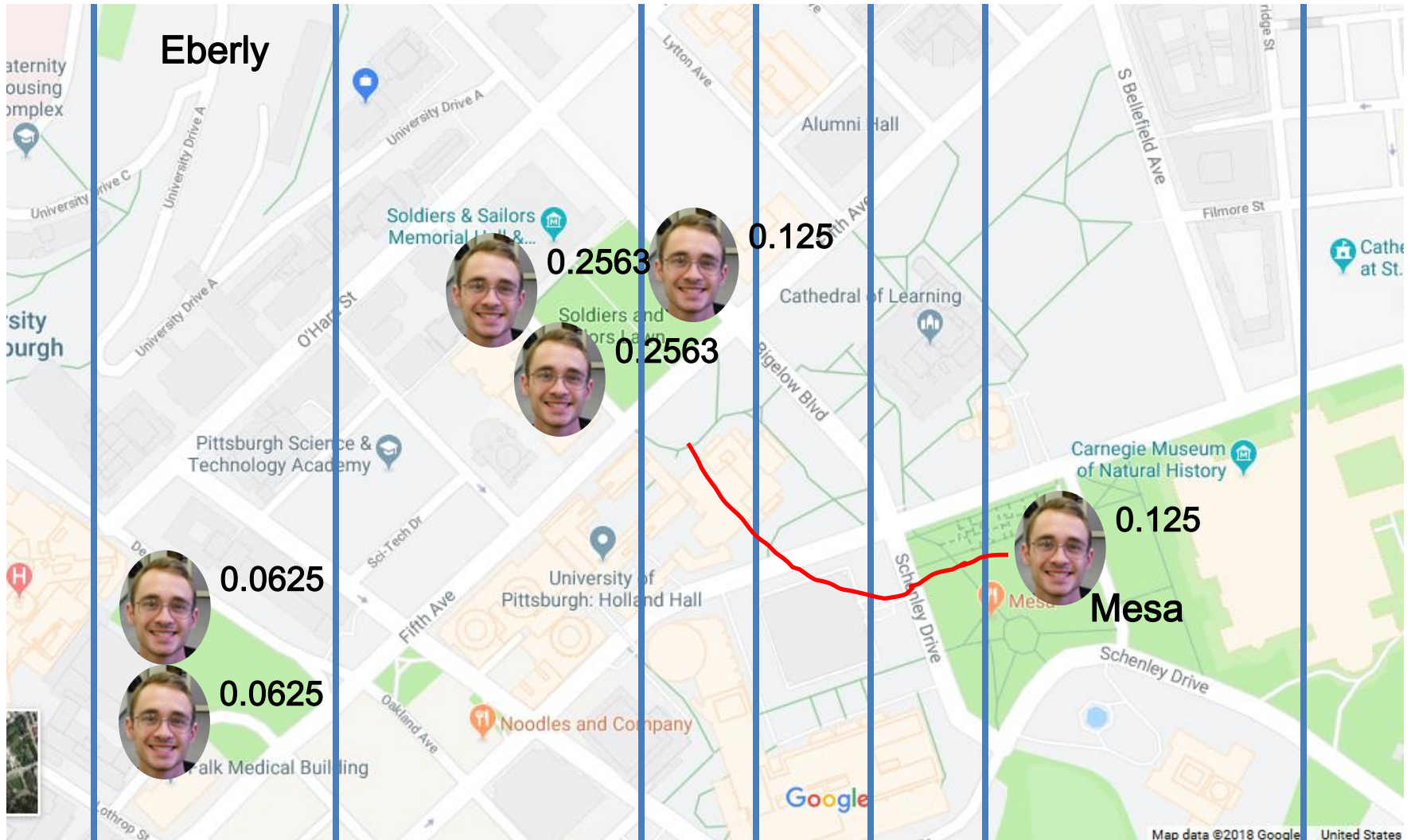
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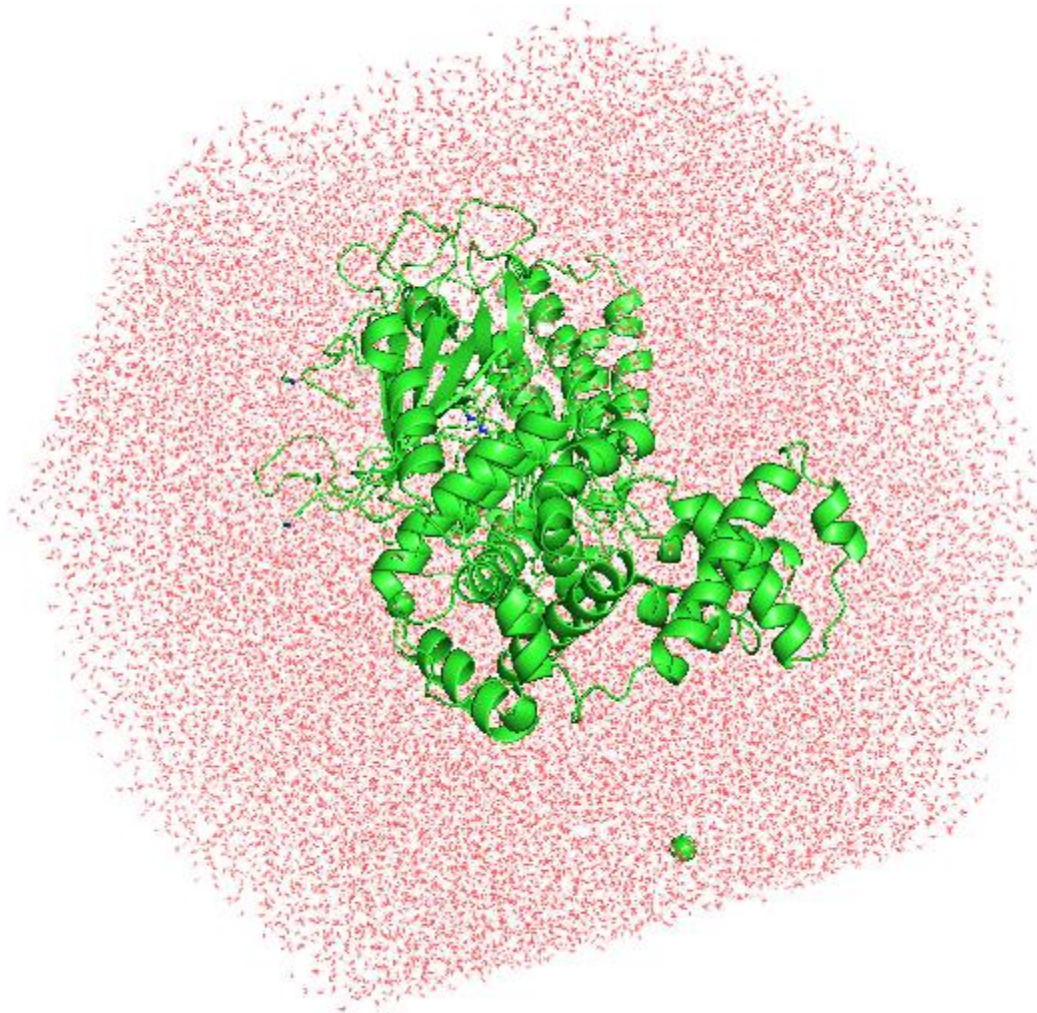
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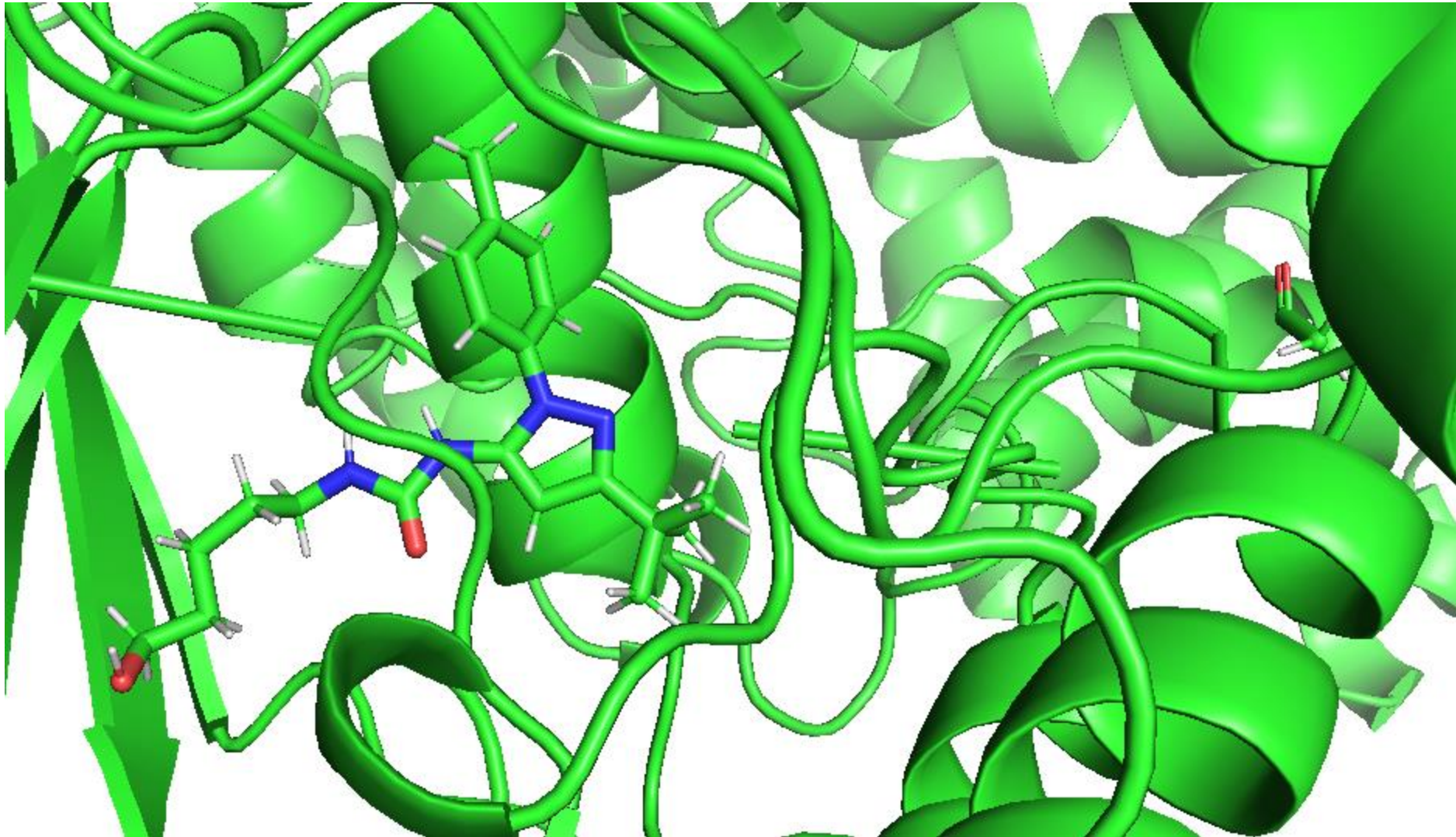
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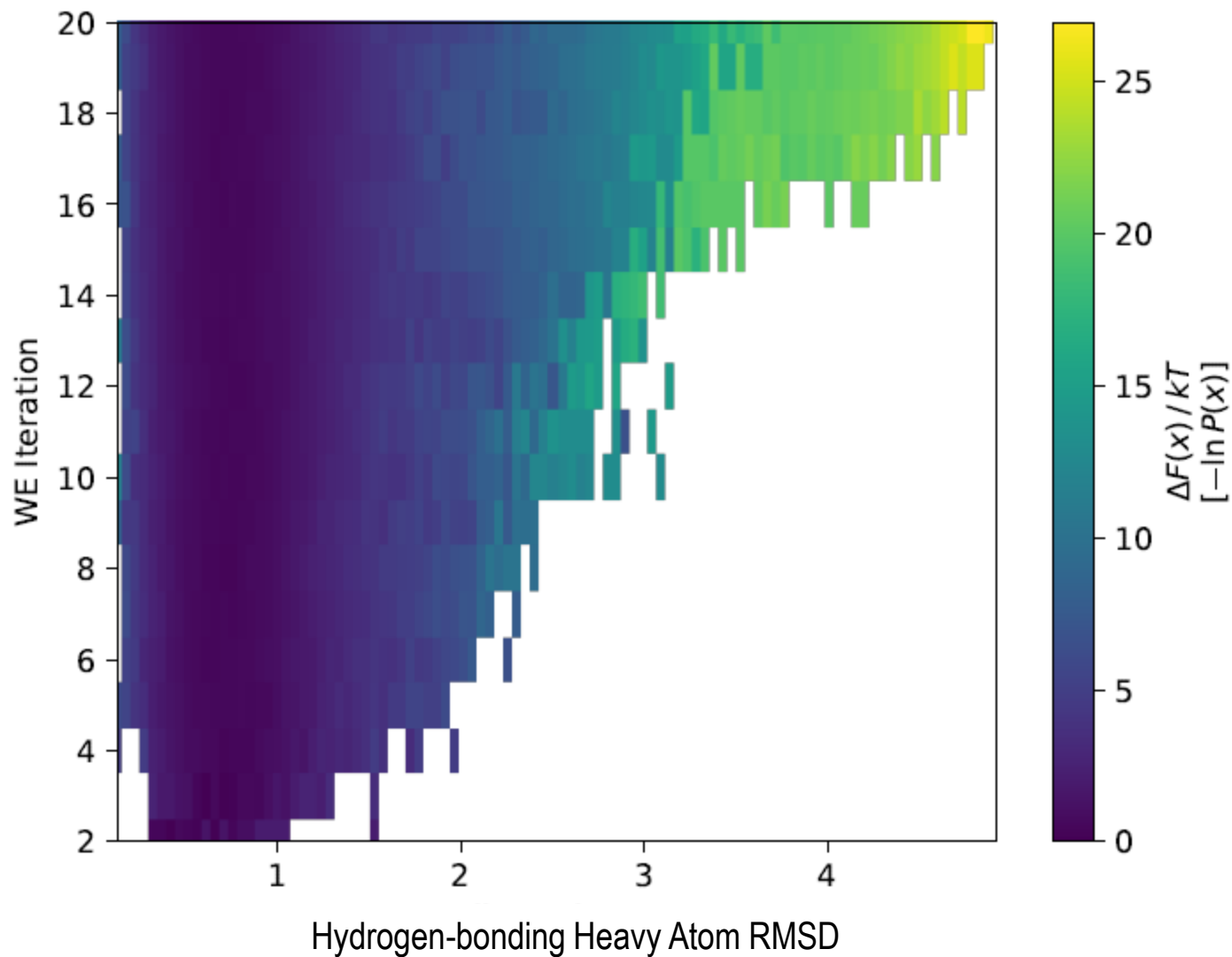
A “Real” Example



A “Real” Example



A “Real” Example



Complications

- It's really difficult to choose *good* parameters for WE (timestep of dynamics, binning scheme, order parameter, etc.)
- **One** event may not be representative of the **ensemble** of events
- Difficult to deal with error (bootstrapping)
- Target state may not be known
- Massive amounts of data are generated, it's very difficult to go back through and recalculate something if forgotten

References

- Zwier, M. and Chong, L. Reaching biological timescales with all-atom molecular dynamics simulations. *Curr. Opinion in Pharma.* 10: 6, 2010, 745-752