

Everything you wanted to know
about VAMP but were afraid to ask

Brooke Husic
Freie Universität Berlin
PyEMMA Workshop
February 20, 2020

First of all

Variational

Approach for

Markov

Processes



Key papers:

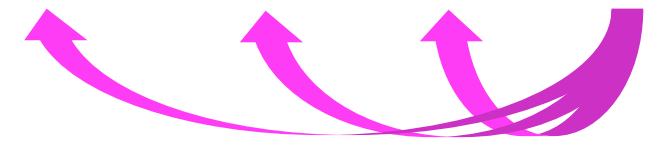
Wu & Noé 2017, arXiv:1707.04659, "Variational approach..."

Paul et al, arXiv:1811.12551, "Identification of kinetic..."

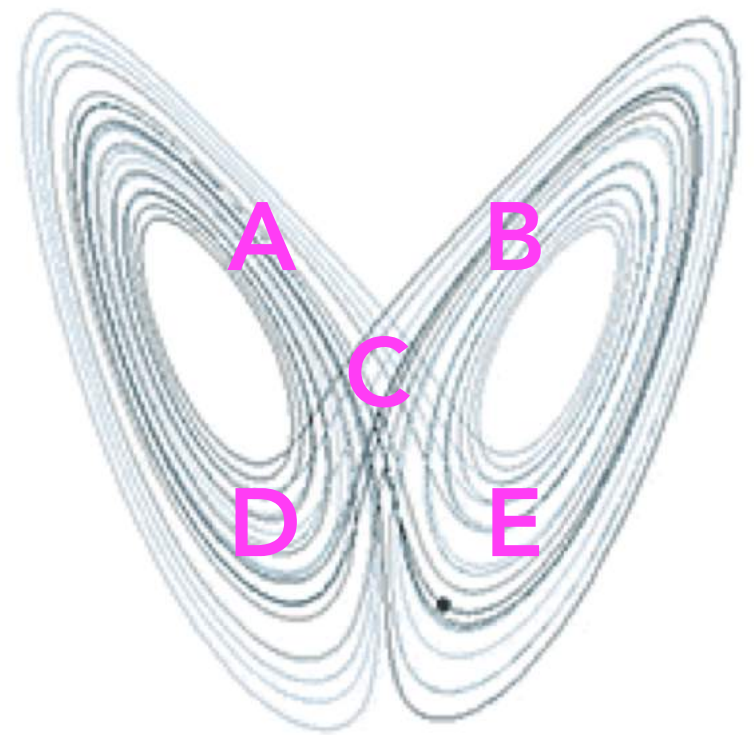
First of all

Variational Approach for Markov Processes

Our data: $Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_{t-2}, Z_{t-1}, Z_t, Z_{t+1}$



$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dx}{dt} &= \sigma(y - x), \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= x(\rho - z) - y, \\ \frac{dz}{dt} &= xy - \beta z.\end{aligned}$$



Key papers:

Wu & Noé 2017, arXiv:1707.04659, "Variational approach..."
Paul et al, arXiv:1811.12551, "Identification of kinetic..."

First of all

Variational Approach for Markov Processes

Our data: $Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_{t-2}, Z_{t-1}, Z_t, Z_{t+1}$

$[Z_t, Z_{t+1}]$

$[Z_t, Z_{t+\tau}]$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} Z_1 \\ Z_2 \\ Z_3 \\ Z_4 \\ \vdots \\ Z_{t-1} \end{bmatrix} \quad Y = \begin{bmatrix} Z_2 \\ Z_3 \\ Z_4 \\ Z_5 \\ \vdots \\ Z_t \end{bmatrix}$$

Key papers:

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Some history

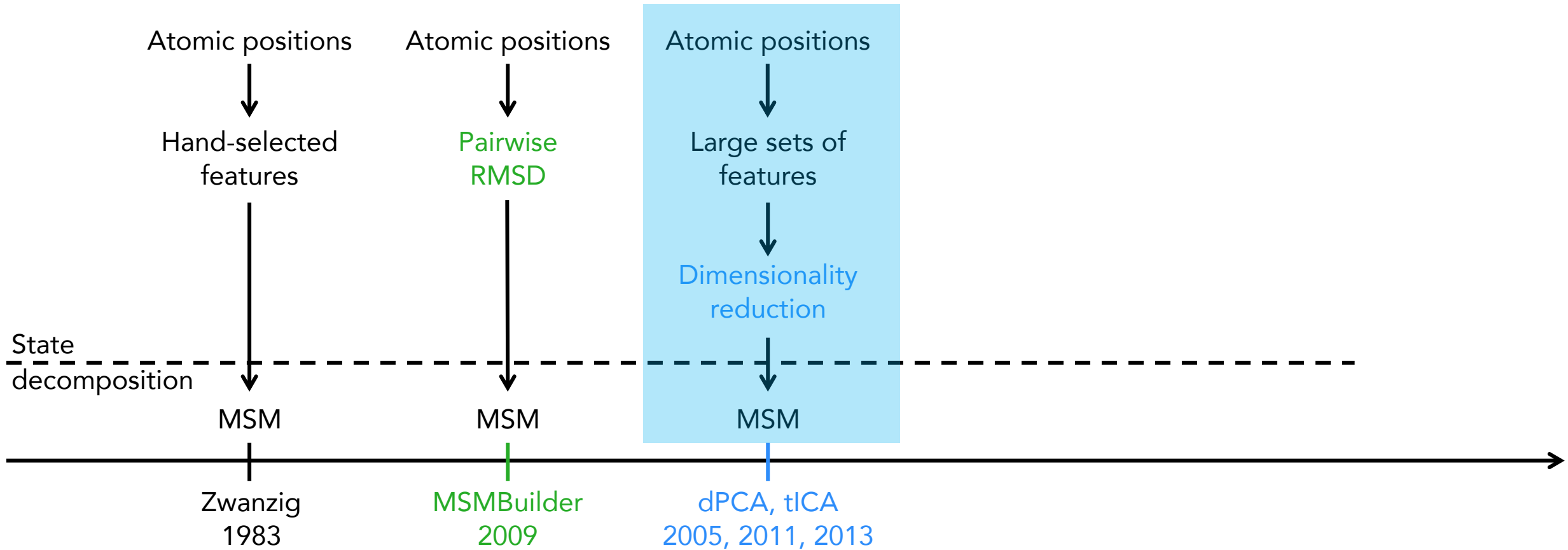
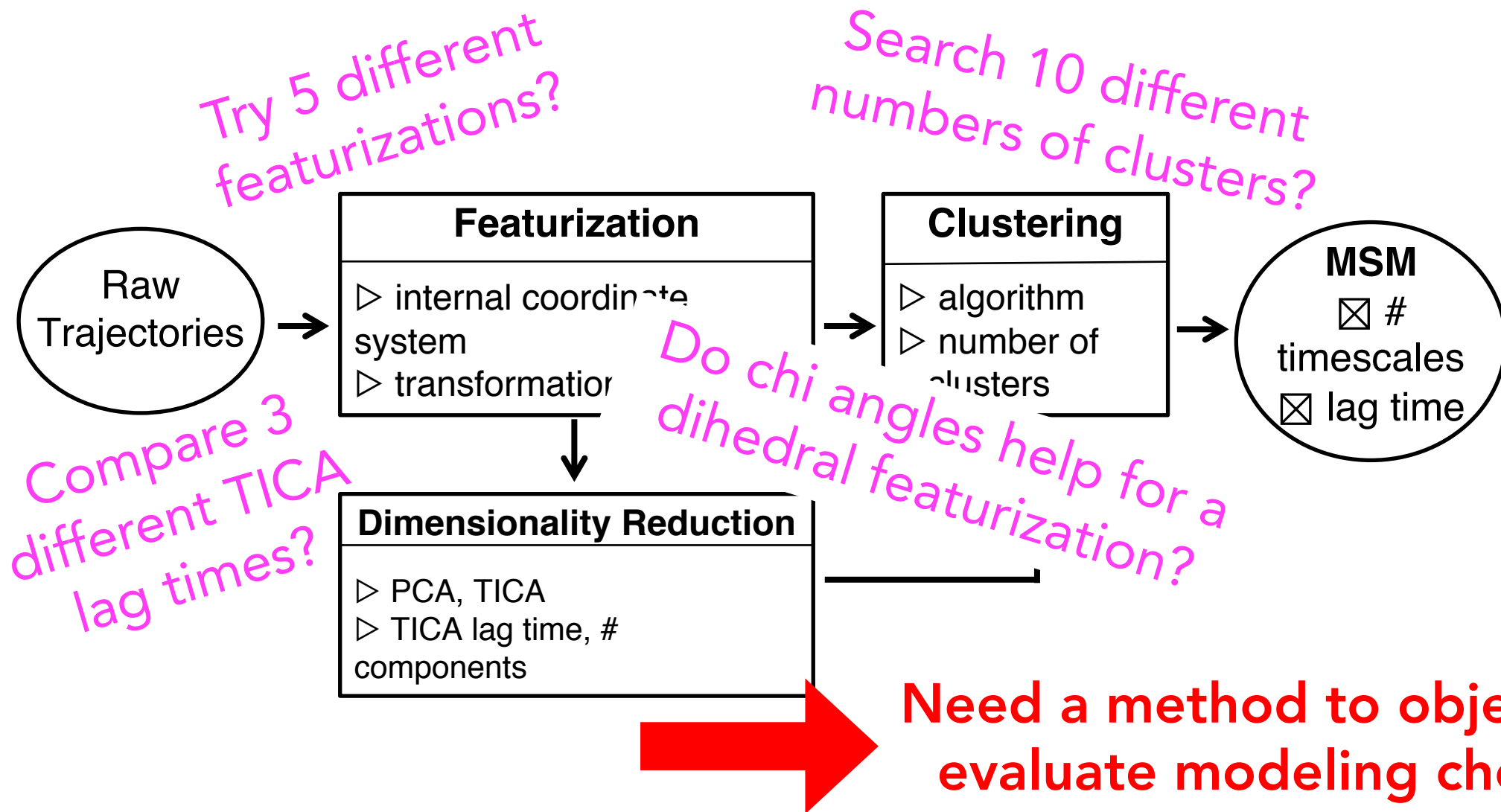


Figure from: Husic & Pande 2018, JACS, "Markov State Models: From an Art to a Science"

The problem



Back to history

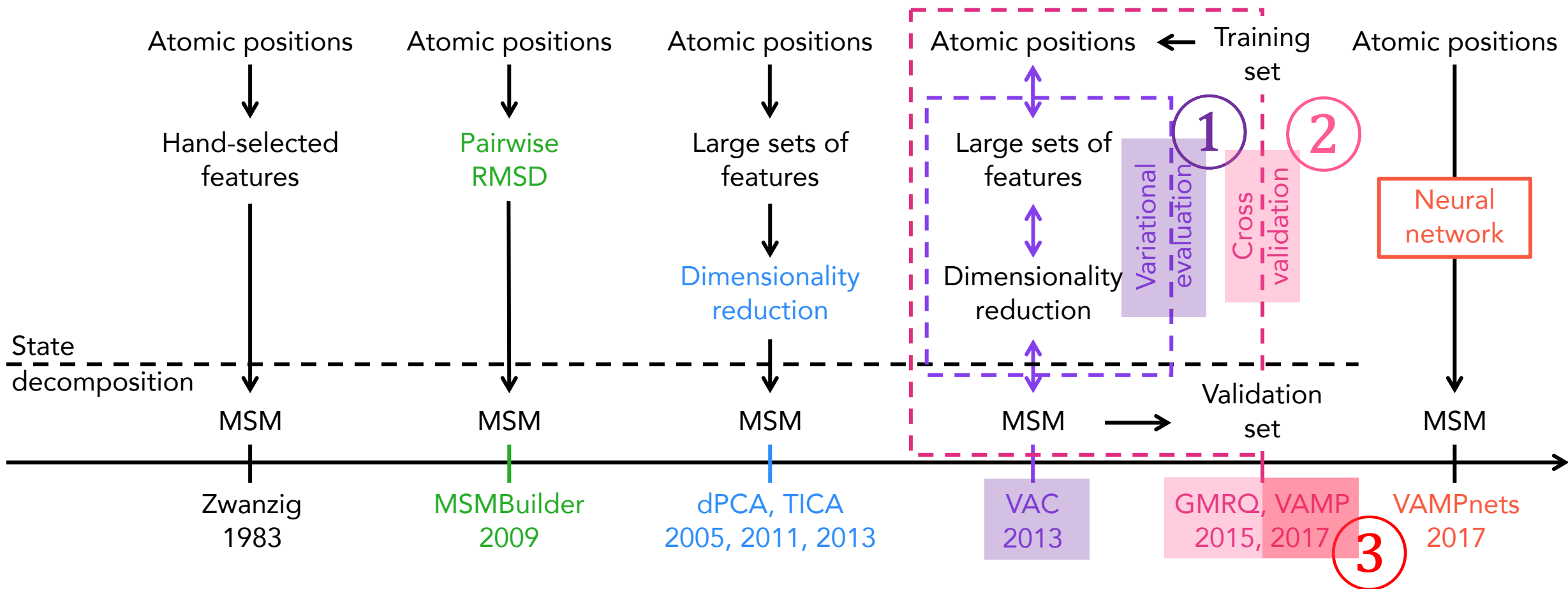
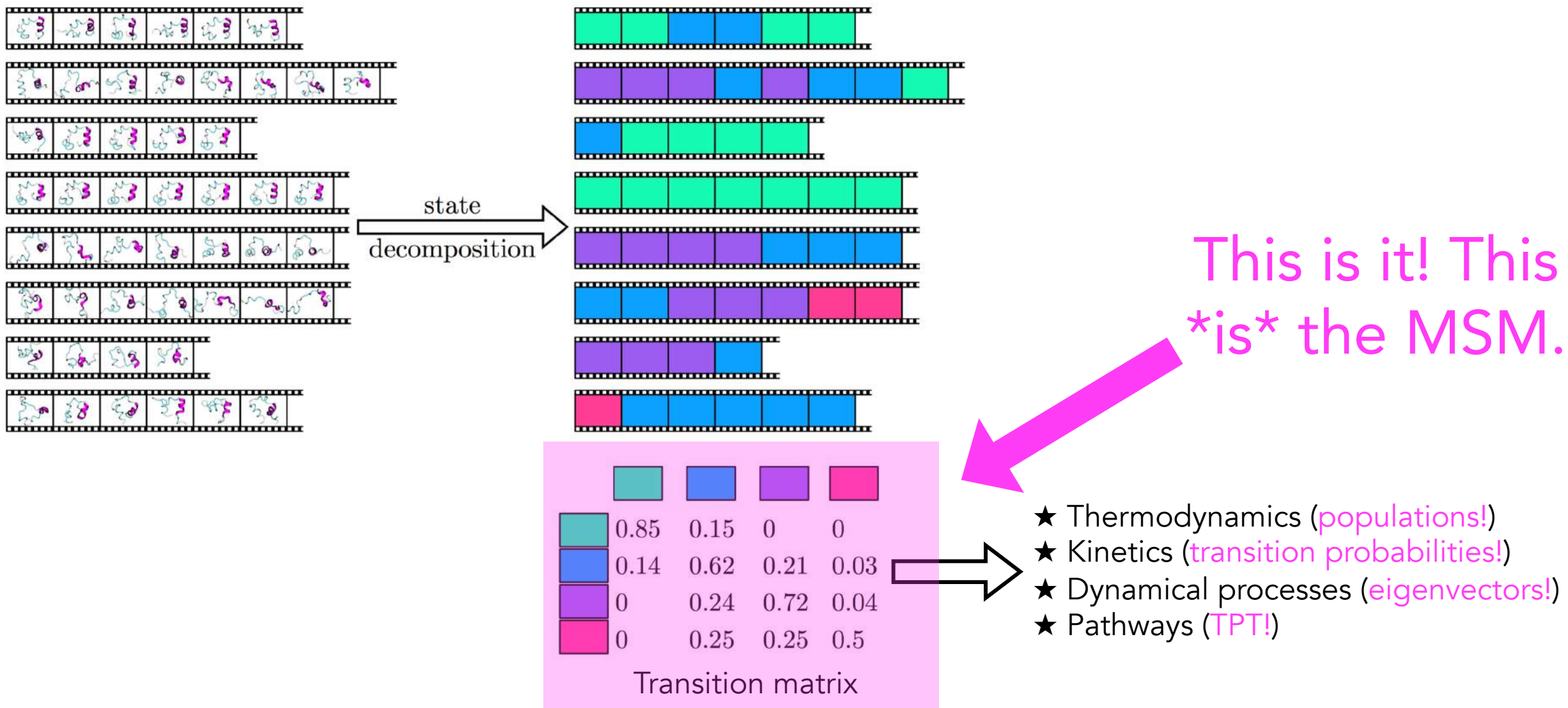
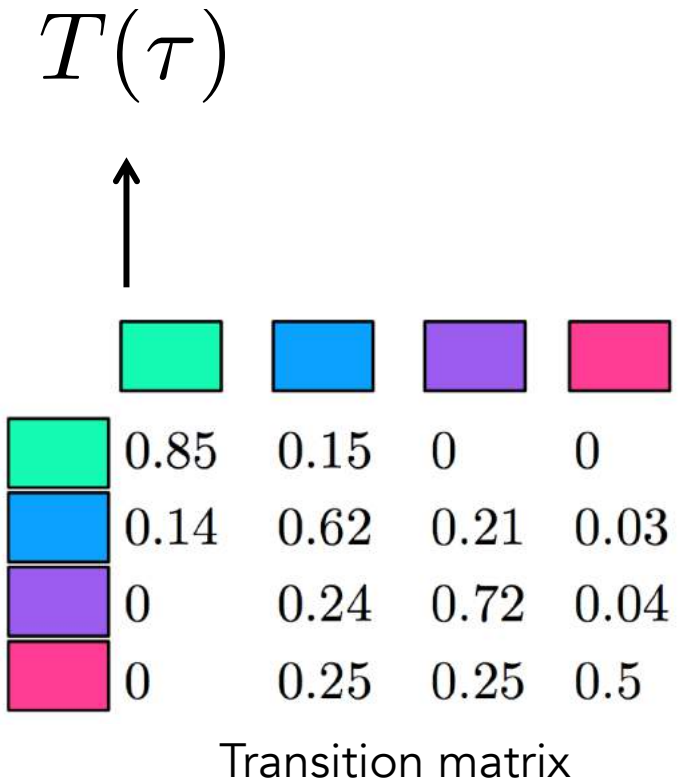


Figure from: Husic & Pande 2018, JACS, "Markov State Models: From an Art to a Science"

Let's make sure we're clear on MSMs



The VAC



Key papers:

Noé & Nüske 2013, Multiscale Model Simul, "A Variational Approach..."

Nüske et al 2014, J Chem Theory Comput, "Variational Approach..."

The VAC

$$T(\tau)\psi_i = \lambda_i\psi_i \longrightarrow t_i = -\frac{\tau}{\ln |\lambda_i|}$$

Eigenvectors: dynamical processes

Eigenvalues: related to timescales

The eigenvalues have special properties according to the Perron-Frobenius theorem:

- They are real
- There is a unique maximum eigenvalue of 1
- All other eigenvalues have absolute values below 1

Key papers:

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Nüske et al 2014, J Chem Theory Comput, "Variational Approach..."

The VAC

$$T(\tau)\psi_i = \lambda_i\psi_i \longrightarrow t_i = -\frac{\tau}{\ln |\lambda_i|}$$

IMPORTANT: This score is only for the transition matrix defined at the given lag time τ

①

$$\text{SCORE} = \sum_{i=1}^m \hat{\lambda}_i \leq \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i$$

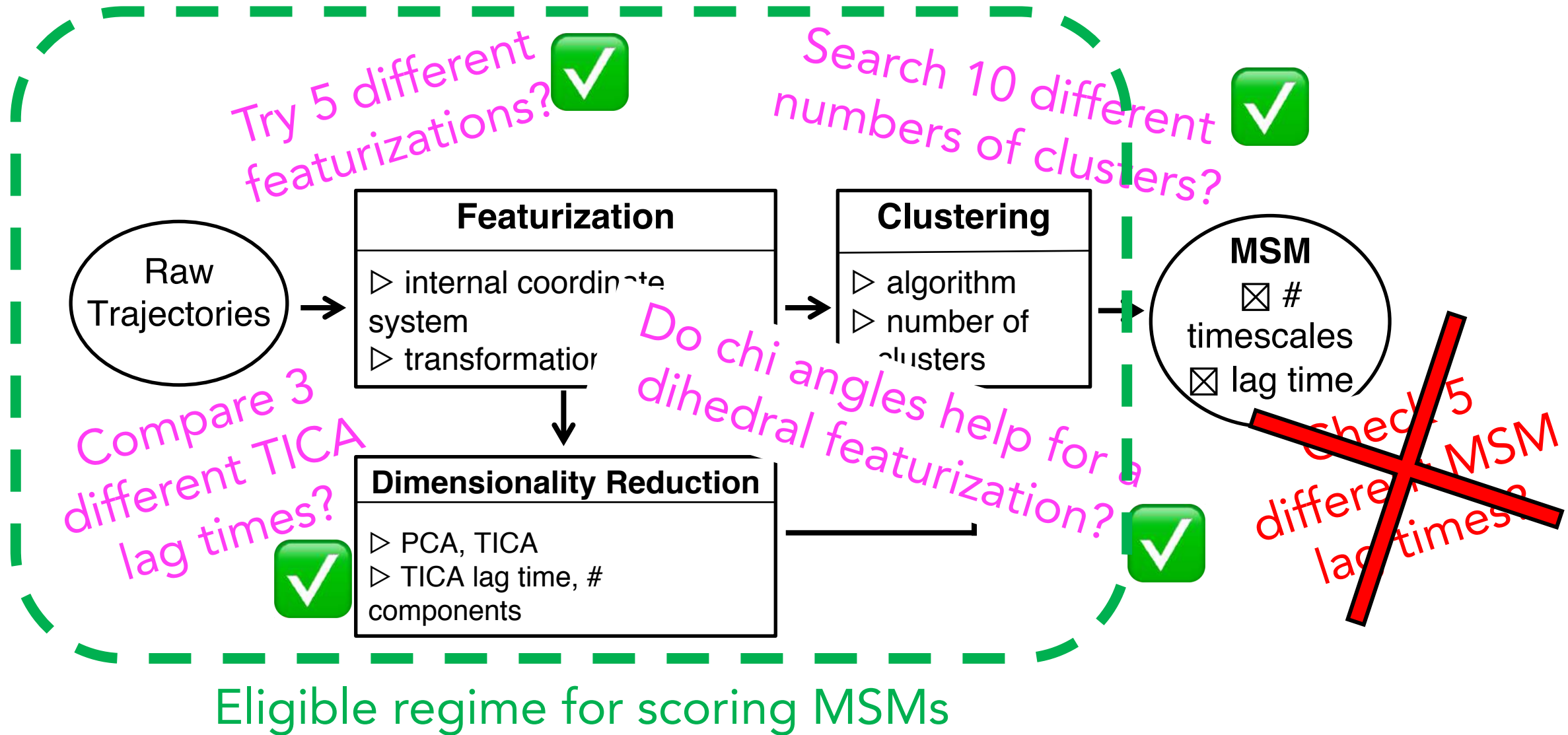
Unknown true eigenvalues

Eigenvalue predictions from MSM

Key papers:

Noé & Nüske 2013, Multiscale Model Simul, "A Variational Approach..."
Nüske et al 2014, J Chem Theory Comput, "Variational Approach..."

Reminder



Cross validation

$$\text{SCORE} = \sum_{i=1}^m \hat{\lambda}_i \leq \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i$$

Unknown true eigenvalues

This method will have a problem with overfitting

Eigenvalue predictions from MSM **validation set**



Make MSM

Apply MSM and score eigenvalues

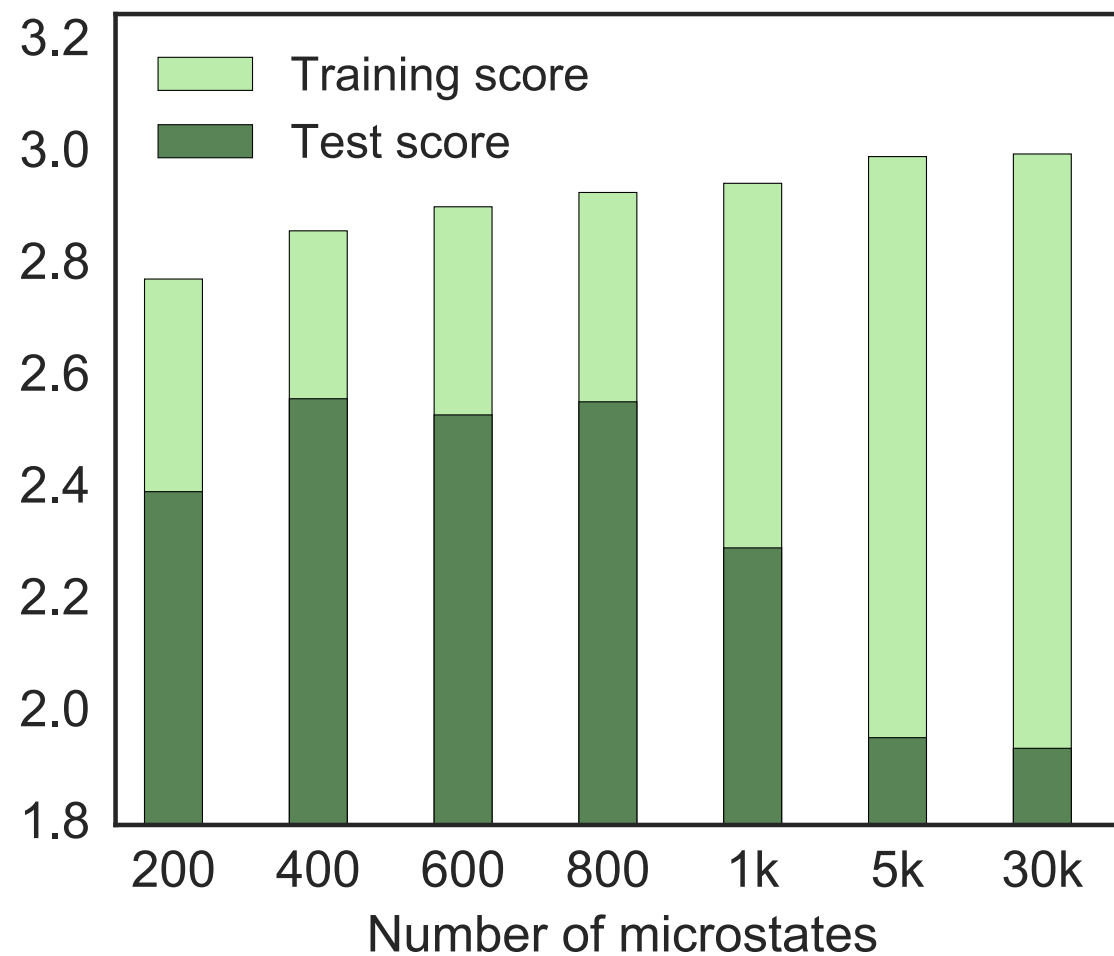
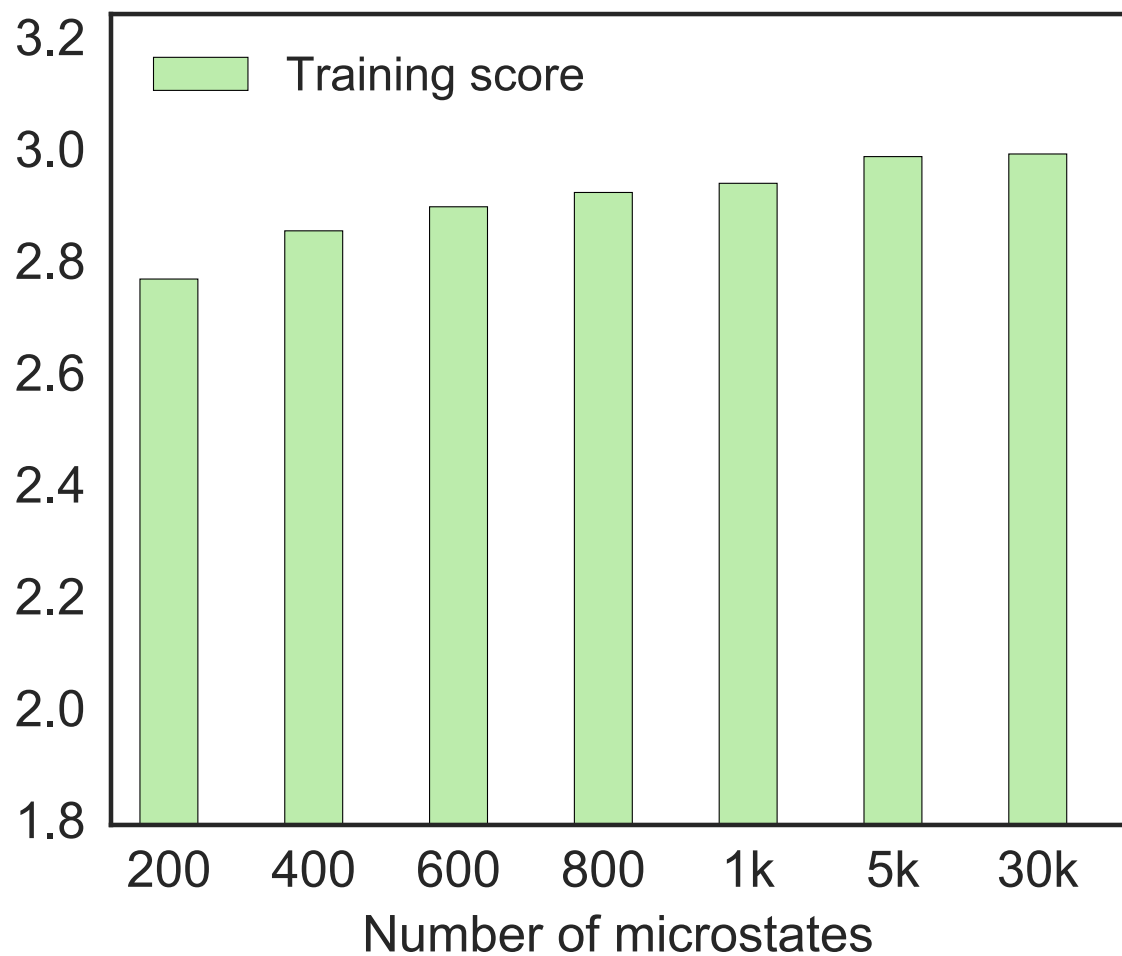
(is there enough sampling?)

Key paper:

McGibbon & Pande 2015, J Chem Phys, "Variational cross-validation..."

× some number of iterations with different sets

An example











From Husic et al 2016, J Chem Phys, "Optimized parameter selection..."

Finally: the VAMP!

$T(\tau)$

↑

				
	0.85	0.15	0	0
	0.14	0.62	0.21	0.03
	0	0.24	0.72	0.04
	0	0.25	0.25	0.5

Transition matrix

The transition matrix has certain properties due to the reversibility assumption.

This includes having an eigendecomposition.

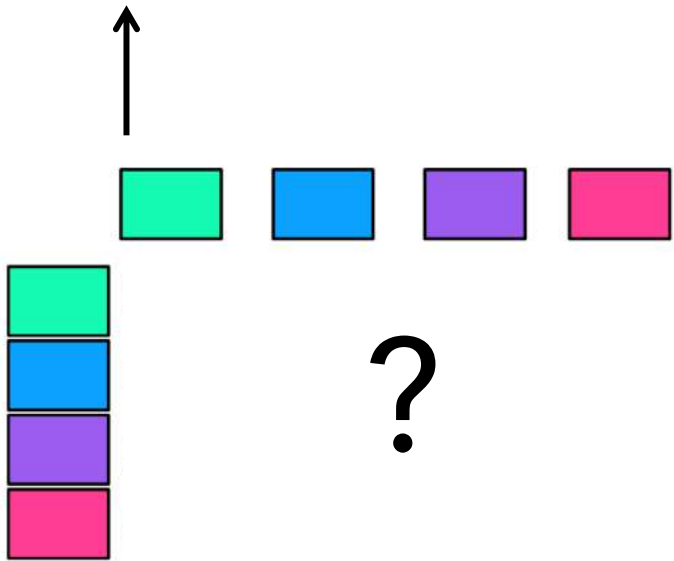
Key papers:

Wu & Noé 2017, arXiv:1707.04659, "Variational approach..."

Paul et al, arXiv:1811.12551, "Identification of kinetic..."

Finally: the VAMP!

$K(\tau)$



Consider now a different matrix that is not necessarily reversible.

It may not have an eigendecomposition anymore, or its eigendecomposition may not be useful.

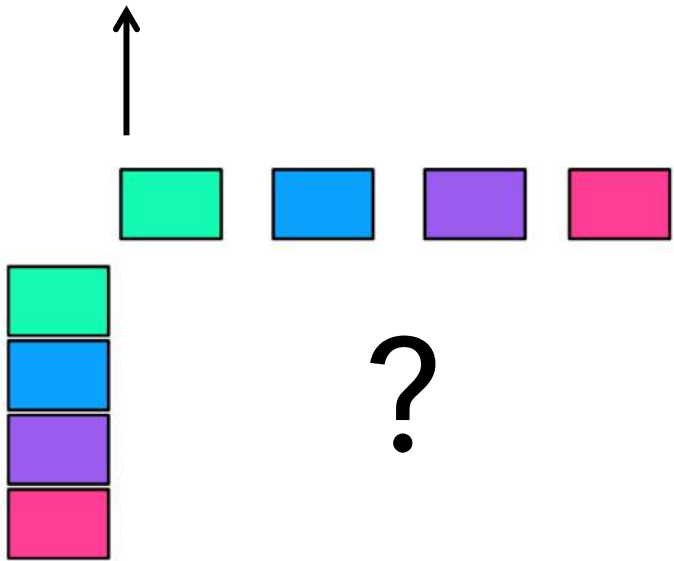
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Finally: the VAMP!

$$K(\tau) \longrightarrow \{\varphi_i, \sigma_i, \chi_i\}$$



Consider now a different matrix that is not necessarily reversible.
It may not have an eigendecomposition anymore, or its eigendecomposition may not be useful.

$$\text{SCORE} = \sum_{i=1}^m \hat{\sigma}_i \leq \sum_{i=1}^m \sigma_i$$

③

However, it will always have a **singular value decomposition**.

The VAMP uses more general math to score models that may not be reversible

Key papers:

Wu & Noé 2017, arXiv:1707.04659, "Variational approach..."

Paul et al, arXiv:1811.12551, "Identification of kinetic..."

What we've learned...

- We have many choices when we make Markov state models
- Luckily, we have the VAC to evaluate different choices objectively
 - *But not the MSM lag time, of course.*
- We just have to do it under cross-validation to avoid overfitting
- We can use the VAMP in the more general, nonreversible case
 - *Which is the same as the VAC when we have an MSM!*
- With an objective metric, can't we just make models automatically..?
 - *This is the aim of VAMPnets!*

Paper highlights

VAC theory

Noé & Nüske 2013, Multiscale Model Simul, "A Variational Approach..." (arXiv:1211.7103)

Nüske et al 2014, J Chem Theory Comput, "Variational Approach..."

Cross-validation

McGibbon & Pande 2015, J Chem Phys, "Variational cross-validation..." (arXiv:1407.8083)

VAMP theory

Wu & Noé 2017, J Nonlinear Sci 2020, "Variational approach..." (arXiv:1707.04659)

Scherer et al, J Chem Phys 2019, "Variational selection of features..." (arXiv:1811.11714)

Paul et al, J Chem Phys 2019, "Identification of kinetic..." (arXiv:1811.12551)

General overview/history of MSMs

Husic & Pande 2018, JACS, "Markov State Models: From an Art to a Science"

General overview of ML methods

Noé 2018, arXiv:1812.07669, "Machine learning..."