
propertyestimator Documentation

propertyestimator

Oct 14, 2019

USER GUIDE

- 1 Index 3**
- 1.1 Installing the Property Estimator 3
- 1.2 Getting Started 4
- 1.3 Physical Property Measurements 5
- 1.4 Physical Property Data Sets 8
- 1.5 API 10
- 1.6 Release History 235
- 1.7 Release Process 238

- Index 241**

The property estimator is a distributed framework from the [Open Forcefield Consortium](#) for storing, manipulating, and computing measured physical properties from simulation data.

Warning: This framework is still in **pre-alpha** and under heavy development. Although all steps have been taken to ensure correctness of the code and the results it produces, the authors accept no liability for any incorrectness any bugs or unintended behaviour may cause.

User Guide

- *Installing the Property Estimator*
- *Getting Started*
- *Physical Property Measurements*
- *Physical Property Data Sets*

1.1 Installing the Property Estimator

The Property Estimator is currently installable both from source and through `conda`. Whichever route is chosen, it is recommended to install the estimator within a conda environment, and allow the conda package manager to install the required dependencies.

More information about conda and instructions to perform a lightweight miniconda installation [can be found here](#). It will be assumed that these have been followed and conda is available on your machine.

1.1.1 Installation from Conda

To install the `propertyestimator` from the `omnia` channel, simply run:

```
conda install -c openeye -c omnia/label/rc propertyestimator
```

1.1.2 Optional Dependencies

To parameterize systems with the Amber `tLeap` tool using a `TLeapForceFieldSource` the `ambertools19` package must be installed:

```
conda install -c ambermd 'ambertools ==19.0'
```

1.1.3 Installation from Source

To install Property Estimator from source, clone the repository from [github](#):

```
git clone https://github.com/openforcefield/propertyestimator.git
cd propertyestimator
```

Create a custom conda environment which contains the required dependencies and activate it:

```
conda env create --name propertyestimator --file devtools/conda-envs/test_env.yaml
conda activate propertyestimator
```

The final step is to install the estimator itself:

```
python setup.py develop
```

And that's it!

1.2 Getting Started

The `propertyestimator` currently exists as two key components:

- a client object which the user can use to request the estimation of data sets of physical properties.
- a server object which accepts requests from a client and performs the estimations.

Warning: These instructions are still a work in progress, and may not run as expected.

1.2.1 Creating an Estimator Server

The `PropertyEstimatorServer` class creates objects that handle property estimation of all of the properties in a dataset given a set.

Create the file `run_server.py`. Tell server to log to file in case of failure:

```
setup_timestamp_logging()
```

Create directory structure to store intermediary results:

```
# Set the name of the directory in which all temporary files
# will be generated.
working_directory = 'working_directory'

# Remove any existing data.
if path.isdir(working_directory):
    shutil.rmtree(working_directory)
```

Set up a calculation backend. Different backends will take different optional arguments, but here is an example that will launch a backend with a single worker process:

```
# Create a calculation backend to perform workflow
# calculations on.
calculation_backend = DaskLocalCluster(1)
```

Set up storage the storage backend which will cache any generated simulation data:

```
# Create a backend to handle storing and retrieving
# cached simulation data.
storage_backend = LocalFileStorage()
```

Start the server running:


```
# Create a server instance.
property_server = server.PropertyEstimatorServer(calculation_backend,
                                                storage_backend,
                                                working_directory=working_directory)

# Tell the server to start listening for incoming
# estimation requests.
property_server.start_listening_loop()
```

To start the server, call the following command from the command line:

```
python run_server.py
```

The server will wait for requests until killed.

1.2.2 Submitting Estimation Requests

Create the file `run_client.py` Load in the data set of properties to estimate, and the force field parameters to use in the calculations:

```
# Load in the data set of interest.
data_set = ThermoMLDataSet.from_file(get_data_filename('properties/single_density.xml
↳'))

# Load in the force field to use.
force_field_source = SmirnoffForceFieldSource.from_path('smirnoff99Frosst-1.1.0.offxml
↳')
```

Create the client object and use it to send the estimation request to the server:

```
# Create the client object.
property_estimator = client.PropertyEstimatorClient()
# Submit the request to a running server.
result = property_estimator.request_estimate(data_set, force_field_source)
```

Query the result until all of the properties have either been estimated or have errored:

```
# Wait for the results synchronously.
results = request.results(True)
logging.info('The server has returned a response: {}'.format(result))
```

Save the results to a file:

```
with open('results.json', 'w') as file:

    json_results = json.dump(results, file, sort_keys=True, indent=2,
                             separators=(',', ': '), cls=TypedJSONEncoder)
```

1.3 Physical Property Measurements

Warning: This text is now out of date, but will be updated in future to reflect the latest version of the framework.

Physical property measurements are measured properties of a substance that provide some information about the physical parameters that define the interactions within the substance.

A physical property is defined by a combination of:

- A `Mixture` specifying the substance that the measurement was performed on
- A `ThermodynamicState` specifying the thermodynamic conditions under which the measurement was performed
- A `PhysicalProperty` is the physical property that was measured
- A `MeasurementMethod` specifying the kind of measurement that was performed

An example of each:

- `Mixture`: a 0.8 mole fraction mixture of ethanol and water
- `ThermodynamicState`: 298 kelvin, 1 atmosphere
- `PhysicalProperty`: mass density
- `MeasurementMethod`: vibrating tube method

1.3.1 Physical substances

We generally use the concept of a liquid or gas `Mixture`, which is a subclass of `Substance`.

A simple liquid has only one component:

```
liquid = Mixture()
liquid.add_component('water')
```

A binary mixture has two components:

```
binary_mixture = Mixture()
binary_mixture.add_component('water', mole_fraction=0.2)
binary_mixture.add_component('methanol') # assumed to be rest of mixture if no mole_
↳ fraction specified
```

A ternary mixture has three components:

```
ternary_mixture = Mixture()
ternary_mixture.add_component('ethanol', mole_fraction=0.2)
ternary_mixture.add_component('methanol', mole_fraction=0.2)
ternary_mixture.add_component('water')
```

The infinite dilution of one solute within a solvent or mixture is also specified as a `Mixture`, where the solute has zero mole fraction:

```
infinite_dilution = Mixture()
infinite_dilution.add_component('phenol', impurity=True) # infinite dilution; one_
↳ copy only of the impurity
infinite_dilution.add_component('water')
```

You can iterate over the components in a mixture:

```
for component in mixture.components:
    print (component.iupac_name, component.mole_fraction)
```

retrieve a component by name:

```
component = mixture.components['ethanol']
```

or get the number of components in a mixture:

```
ncomponents = mixture.ncomponents
```

or check if a component is an impurity:

```
if component.impurity == True:
    ...
```

1.3.2 Thermodynamic states

A `ThermodynamicState` specifies a combination of thermodynamic parameters (e.g. temperature, pressure) at which a measurement is performed.

```
from simtk import unit
thermodynamic_state = ThermodynamicState(pressure=500*unit.kilopascals,
↳temperature=298.15*unit.kelvin)
```

We use the `simtk.unit` unit system from [OpenMM](#) for units (though we may later migrate to `pint` for portability).

1.3.3 Physical property measurements

A `MeasuredPhysicalProperty` is a combination of `Substance`, `ThermodynamicState`, and a unit-bearing measured property value and uncertainty:

```
# Define mixture
mixture = Mixture()
mixture.addComponent('water', mole_fraction=0.2)
mixture.addComponent('methanol')

# Define thermodynamic state
thermodynamic_state = ThermodynamicState(pressure=500*unit.kilopascals,
↳temperature=298.15*unit.kelvin)

# Define measurement
measurement = ExcessMolarEnthalpy(substance, thermodynamic_state, value=83.
↳3863244*unit.kilojoules_per_mole,
                                uncertainty=0.1220794866*unit.kilojoules_per_mole)
```

The various properties are all subclasses of `MeasuredPhysicalProperty` and generally follow the `<ePropName/> ThermoML` tag names.

Some examples of `MeasuredPhysicalProperty`:

- `MassDensity` - mass density
- `ExcessMolarEnthalpy` - excess partial apparent molar enthalpy
- `HeatCapacity` - molar heat capacity at constant pressure

A [roadmap of physical properties to be implemented](#) is available.

Please raise an issue if your physical property of interest is not listed!

Each `MeasuredPhysicalProperty` has several properties:

- `.substance` - the `Mixture` for which the measurement was made
- `.thermodynamic_state` - the `ThermodynamicState` at which the measurement was made
- `.measurement_method` - the `MeasurementMethod` used to measure the physical property
- `.value` - the unit-bearing measurement value
- `.uncertainty` - the standard uncertainty of the measurement
- `.reference` - the literature reference (if available) for the measurement
- `.DOI` - the literature reference DOI (if available) for the measurement

The value, uncertainty, reference, and DOI do not necessarily need to be defined for a dataset in order for property calculations to be performed.

1.4 Physical Property Data Sets

Warning: This text is now out of date, but will be updated in future to reflect the latest version of the framework.

A `PhysicalPropertyDataset` is a collection of `MeasuredPhysicalProperty` objects that are related in some way.

```
dataset = PhysicalPropertyDataset([measurement1, measurement2])
```

The dataset is iterable:

```
dataset = PhysicalPropertyDataset([measurement1, measurement2])

for measurement in dataset:
    print measurement.value
```

and has accessors to retrieve DOIs and references associated with measurements in the dataset:

```
# Print the DOIs associated with this dataset
print(dataset.DOIs)

# Print the references associated with this dataset
print(dataset.references)
```

For convenience, you can retrieve the dataset as a `pandas DataFrame`:

```
dataset.to_pandas()
```

1.4.1 ThermoML datasets

A `ThermoMLDataset` object represents a physical property dataset stored in the IUPAC-standard `ThermoML` for specifying thermodynamic properties in XML format. `ThermoMLDataset` is a subclass of `PhysicalPropertyDataset`, and provides the same API interface (in addition to some `ThermoML`-specific methods).

Direct access to the [NIST ThermoML Archive](#) is supported for obtaining physical property measurements in this format directly from the NIST TRC repository.

For example, to retrieve the [ThermoML dataset](#) that accompanies [this paper](#), we can simply use the DOI `10.1016/j.jct.2005.03.012` as a key for creating a `PhysicalPropertyDataset` subclassed object from the ThermoML Archive:

```
dataset = ThermoMLDataset(doi='10.1016/j.jct.2005.03.012')
```

You can also specify multiple ThermoML Archive keys to create a dataset from multiple ThermoML files:

```
thermoml_keys = ['10.1021/acs.jced.5b00365', '10.1021/acs.jced.5b00474']
dataset = ThermoMLDataset(doi=thermoml_keys)
```

It is also possible to specify ThermoML datasets housed at other locations, such as

```
dataset = ThermoMLDataset(url='http://openforcefieldgroup.org/thermoml-datasets')
```

or

```
dataset = ThermoMLDataset(url='file:///Users/choderaj/thermoml')
```

or

```
dataset = ThermoMLDataset(doi=['10.1021/acs.jced.5b00365', '10.1021/acs.jced.5b00474
↪'],
                           url='http://openforcefieldgroup.org/thermoml-datasets')
```

or from ThermoML and a different URL:

```
dataset = ThermoMLDataset(doi=thermoml_keys)
dataset.retrieve(doi=local_keys, url='http://openforcefieldgroup.org/thermoml-datasets
↪')
```

You can see which DOIs contribute to the current `ThermoMLDataset` with the convenience functions:

```
print(dataset.DOIs)
```

NIST has compiled a JSON frame of corrections to uncertainties.

These can be used to update or correct data uncertainties and discard outliers using `applyNISTUncertainties()`:

```
# Modify uncertainties according to NIST evaluation
dataset.apply_nist_uncertainties(nist_uncertainties, adjust_uncertainties=True, ↪
↪discard_outliers=True)
```

Todo:

- We should merge any other useful parts parts of the [ThermoPyL API](#) in here.
-

1.4.2 Other datasets

In future, we will add interfaces to other online datasets, such as

- [BindingDB](#) for retrieving [host-guest binding affinity](#) datasets.

Developer Documentation

- [API](#)
- [Release History](#)
- [Release Process](#)

1.5 API

A set of API documents for this projects classes and modules.

1.5.1 Client Side API

<i>PropertyEstimatorClient</i>	The PropertyEstimatorClient is the main object that users of the property estimator will interface with.
<i>PropertyEstimatorOptions</i>	Represents the options options that can be passed to the property estimation server backend.
<i>PropertyEstimatorSubmission</i>	Represents a set of properties to be estimated by the server backend, the parameters which will be used to estimate them, and options about how the properties will be estimated.
<i>PropertyEstimatorResult</i>	Represents the results of attempting to estimate a set of physical properties using the property estimator server backend.
<i>ConnectionOptions</i>	The set of options to use when connecting to a <i>PropertyEstimatorServer</i>

PropertyEstimatorClient

class `propertyestimator.client.PropertyEstimatorClient` (*connection_options=<propertyestimator.client.ConnectionOptions object>*)

The PropertyEstimatorClient is the main object that users of the property estimator will interface with. It is responsible for requesting that a PropertyEstimatorServer estimates a set of physical properties, as well as querying for when those properties have been estimated.

The PropertyEstimatorClient supports two main workflows: one where a PropertyEstimatorServer lives on a remote supercomputing cluster where all of the expensive calculations will be run, and one where the users local machine acts as both the server and the client, and all calculations will be performed locally.

Warning: While the API of this class is now close to being final, the internals and implementation are still heavily under development and is subject to rapid changes.

Examples

Setting up the client instance:

```
>>> from propertyestimator.client import PropertyEstimatorClient
>>> property_estimator = PropertyEstimatorClient()
```

If the PropertyEstimatorServer is not running on the local machine, you will need to specify its address and the port that it is listening on:

```
>>> from propertyestimator.client import ConnectionOptions
>>>
>>> connection_options = ConnectionOptions(server_address='server_address',
>>>                                       server_port=8000)
>>> property_estimator = PropertyEstimatorClient(connection_options)
```

To asynchronously submit a request to the running server using the default estimator options:

```
>>> # Load in the data set of properties which will be used for comparisons
>>> from propertyestimator.datasets import ThermoMLDataSet
>>> data_set = ThermoMLDataSet.from_doi('10.1016/j.jct.2016.10.001')
>>> # Filter the dataset to only include densities measured between 130-260 K
>>> from propertyestimator.properties import Density
>>>
>>> data_set.filter_by_property_types(Density)
>>> data_set.filter_by_temperature(min_temperature=130*unit.kelvin, max_
↳temperature=260*unit.kelvin)
>>>
>>> # Load in the force field parameters
>>> from openforcefield.typing.engines import smirnoff
>>> from propertyestimator.forcefield import SmirnoffForceFieldSource
>>> smirnoff_force_field = smirnoff.ForceField('smirnoff99Frosst-1.1.0.offxml')
>>> force_field_source = SmirnoffForceFieldSource.from_object(smirnoff_force_
↳field)
>>>
>>> request = property_estimator.request_estimate(data_set, force_field_source)
```

The status of the request can be asynchronously queried by calling

```
>>> results = request.results()
```

or the main thread can be blocked until the results are available by calling

```
>>> results = request.results(synchronous=True)
```

How the property set will be estimated can easily be controlled by passing a PropertyEstimatorOptions object to the estimate commands.

The calculations layers which will be used to estimate the properties can be controlled for example like so:

```
>>> from propertyestimator.layers import ReweightingLayer, SimulationLayer
>>>
>>> options = PropertyEstimatorOptions(allowed_calculation_layers = [
↳[ReweightingLayer,
↳SimulationLayer])
>>>
>>> request = property_estimator.request_estimate(data_set, force_field_source,
↳options)
```

Options for how properties should be estimated can be set on a per property, and per layer basis. For example, the relative uncertainty that properties should be estimated to within by the SimulationLayer can be set as:

```
>>> from propertyestimator.workflow import WorkflowOptions
>>>
>>> workflow_options = WorkflowOptions(WorkflowOptions.ConvergenceMode.
↳RelativeUncertainty,
```

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```

>>>                                     relative_uncertainty_fraction=0.1)
>>> options.workflow_options = {
>>>     'Density': {'SimulationLayer': workflow_options},
>>>     'Dielectric': {'SimulationLayer': workflow_options}
>>> }

```

Or alternatively, as absolute uncertainty tolerance can be set as:

```

>>> density_options = WorkflowOptions(WorkflowOptions.ConvergenceMode.
↳AbsoluteUncertainty,
>>>                                     absolute_uncertainty=0.0002 * unit.gram /↳
↳unit.milliliter)
>>> dielectric_options = WorkflowOptions(WorkflowOptions.ConvergenceMode.
↳AbsoluteUncertainty,
>>>                                     absolute_uncertainty=0.02 * unit.
↳dimensionless)
>>>
>>> options.workflow_options = {
>>>     'Density': {'SimulationLayer': density_options},
>>>     'Dielectric': {'SimulationLayer': dielectric_options}
>>> }

```

The gradients of the observables of interest with respect to a number of chosen parameters can be requested by passing a *parameter_gradient_keys* parameter. In the below example, gradients will be calculated with respect to both the bond length parameter for the [#6:1]-[#8:2] chemical environment, and the bond angle parameter for the [:1]-[#8:2]-[:3] chemical environment:

```

>>> from propertyestimator.properties import ParameterGradientKey
>>>
>>> parameter_gradient_keys = [
>>>     ParameterGradientKey('Bonds', '#6:1-#8:2', 'length')
>>>     ParameterGradientKey('Angles', '*:1-#8:2-[:3]', 'angle')
>>> ]
>>>
>>> request = property_estimator.request_estimate(data_set, force_field_source,↳
↳options, parameter_gradient_keys)
>>>

```

__init__ (*connection_options*=<propertyestimator.client.ConnectionOptions object>)

Constructs a new PropertyEstimatorClient object.

Parameters *connection_options* (*ConnectionOptions*) – The options used when connecting to the calculation server.

Methods

<code>__init__</code> ([<i>connection_options</i>])	Constructs a new PropertyEstimatorClient object.
<code>request_estimate</code> (<i>property_set</i> , ...[, ...])	Requests that a PropertyEstimatorServer attempt to estimate the provided property set using the supplied force field and estimator options.

Attributes

server_address

server_port

class Request (*request_id, connection_options, client=None*)

An object representation of a estimation request which has been sent to a *PropertyEstimatorServer* instance. This object can be used to query and retrieve the results of the request, or be stored to retrieve the request at some point in the future.

property id

The id of the submitted request.

Type *str*

property server_address

The address of the server that the request was sent to.

Type *str*

property server_port

The port that the server is listening on.

json()

Returns a JSON representation of the *Request* object.

Returns The JSON representation of the *Request* object.

Return type *str*

classmethod from_json (*json_string*)

Creates a new *Request* object from a JSON representation.

Parameters **json_string** (*str*) – The JSON representation of the *Request* object.

Returns The created *Request* object.

Return type *str*

results (*synchronous=False, polling_interval=5*)

Retrieve the results of an estimate request.

Parameters

- **synchronous** (*bool*) – If true, this method will block the main thread until the server either returns a result or an error.
- **polling_interval** (*int*) – If running synchronously, this is the time interval (seconds) between checking if the calculation has finished.

Returns

Returns either the results of the requested estimate, or any exceptions which were raised.

If the method is run synchronously then this method will block the main thread until all of the requested properties have been estimated, or an exception is returned.

Return type *PropertyEstimatorResult* or *PropertyEstimatorException*

request_estimate (*property_set, force_field_source, options=None, parameter_gradient_keys=None*)

Requests that a *PropertyEstimatorServer* attempt to estimate the provided property set using the supplied force field and estimator options.

Parameters

- **property_set** (*PhysicalPropertyDataSet*) – The set of properties to attempt to estimate.
- **force_field_source** (*ForceFieldSource* or *openforcefield.typing.engines.smirnoff.ForceField*) – The source of the force field parameters to use for the calculations.

- **options** (`PropertyEstimatorOptions`, *optional*) – A set of estimator options. If None, default options will be used.
- **parameter_gradient_keys** (*list of ParameterGradientKey, optional*) – A list of references to all of the parameters which all observables should be differentiated with respect to.

Returns An object which will provide access the the results of the request.

Return type `PropertyEstimatorClient.Request`

PropertyEstimatorOptions

class `propertyestimator.client.PropertyEstimatorOptions` (*allowed_calculation_layers=None, allow_protocol_merging=True*)

Represents the options options that can be passed to the property estimation server backend.

Warning:

- This class is still heavily under development and is subject to rapid changes.

allowed_calculation_layers

A list of allowed calculation layers. The order of the layers in the list is the order that the calculator will attempt to execute the layers in.

Type list of str or list of class

workflow_schemas

A dictionary of the WorkflowSchema which will be used to calculate any properties. The dictionary key represents the type of property the schema will calculate. The dictionary will be automatically populated with defaults if no entries are added.

Type dict of str and dict of str and WorkflowSchema

workflow_options

The set of options which will be used when setting up the default estimation workflows, where the string key here is the property for which the options apply. As an example, the target (relative or absolute) uncertainty of each property may be set using these options.

If None, a set of defaults will be applied when the properties are sent to a server for estimation. The current set of defaults will ensure that properties are estimated with an uncertainty which is less than or equal to the experimental uncertainty of a property.

Type dict of str and dict of str and WorkflowOptions, optional

allow_protocol_merging

If true, allows individual identical steps in a property estimation workflow to be merged.

Type bool, default = True

__init__ (*allowed_calculation_layers=None, allow_protocol_merging=True*)

Constructs a new PropertyEstimatorOptions object.

Parameters

- **allowed_calculation_layers** (*list of str or list of class*) – A list of allowed calculation layers. The order of the layers in the list is the order that the calculator will attempt to execute the layers in.

If None, all registered calculation layers are set as allowed.

- **allow_protocol_merging** (*bool*, *default = True*) – If true, allows individual identical steps in a property estimation workflow to be merged.

Methods

<code>__init__</code> ([allowed_calculation_layers, ...])	Constructs a new PropertyEstimatorOptions object.
<code>json</code> ()	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json</code> (string_contents[, encoding])	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

`json`()

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

Returns The JSON representation of this class.

Return type `str`

`classmethod parse_json` (*string_contents*, *encoding='utf8'*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

Parameters

- **string_contents** (*str or bytes*) – The typed json string.
- **encoding** (*str*) – The encoding of the *string_contents*.

Returns The parsed class.

Return type Any

PropertyEstimatorSubmission

```
class propertyestimator.client.PropertyEstimatorSubmission (properties=None,
                                                         force_field_source=None,
                                                         options=None,
                                                         parameter_gradient_keys=None)
```

Represents a set of properties to be estimated by the server backend, the parameters which will be used to estimate them, and options about how the properties will be estimated.

Warning: This class is still heavily under development and is subject to rapid changes.

properties

The list of physical properties to estimate.

Type list of PhysicalProperty

options

The options which control how the *properties* are estimated.

Type *PropertyEstimatorOptions*

force_field_source

The source of the force field parameters used during the calculations.

Type *ForceFieldSource*

`__init__` (*properties=None, force_field_source=None, options=None, parameter_gradient_keys=None*)

Constructs a new PropertyEstimatorSubmission object.

Parameters

- **properties** (*list of PhysicalProperty*) – The list of physical properties to estimate.
- **options** (*PropertyEstimatorOptions*) – The options which control how the *properties* are estimated.
- **force_field_source** (*ForceFieldSource*) – The source of the force field parameters used during the calculations.
- **parameter_gradient_keys** (*list of ParameterGradientKey*) – A list of references to all of the parameters which all observables should be differentiated with respect to.

Methods

<code>__init__</code> ([<i>properties, force_field_source, ...</i>])	Constructs a new PropertyEstimatorSubmission object.
<code>json</code> ()	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json</code> (<i>string_contents</i> [, <i>encoding</i>])	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

`json` ()

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

Returns The JSON representation of this class.

Return type *str*

classmethod `parse_json` (*string_contents, encoding='utf8'*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

Parameters

- **string_contents** (*str or bytes*) – The typed json string.
- **encoding** (*str*) – The encoding of the *string_contents*.

Returns The parsed class.

Return type *Any*

PropertyEstimatorResult

class `propertyestimator.client.PropertyEstimatorResult` (*result_id=""*)

Represents the results of attempting to estimate a set of physical properties using the property estimator server backend.

Warning: This class is still heavily under development and is subject to rapid changes.

id

The unique id assigned to this result set by the server.

Type `str`

queued_properties

A dictionary of the properties which have yet to be estimated by the server.

Type dict of str and PhysicalProperty

estimated_properties

A dictionary of the properties which were successfully estimated, where the dictionary key is the unique id of the property being estimated.

Type dict of str and PhysicalProperty

unsuccessful_properties

A dictionary of the properties which could not be estimated by the server.

Type dict of str and PhysicalProperty

exceptions

A list of the exceptions that were raised when unsuccessfully carrying out this estimation request.

Type list of PropertyEstimatorException

__init__ (*result_id*=")

Constructs a new PropertyEstimatorResult object.

Parameters **result_id** (*str*) – The unique id assigned to this result set by the server.

Methods

<code>__init__</code> ([<i>result_id</i>])	Constructs a new PropertyEstimatorResult object.
<code>json</code> ()	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json</code> (<i>string_contents</i> [, <i>encoding</i>])	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

json ()

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

Returns The JSON representation of this class.

Return type `str`

classmethod `parse_json` (*string_contents*, *encoding*='utf8')

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

Parameters

- **string_contents** (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.
- **encoding** (*str*) – The encoding of the *string_contents*.

Returns The parsed class.

Return type Any

ConnectionOptions

class `propertyestimator.client.ConnectionOptions` (*server_address='localhost', server_port=8000*)

The set of options to use when connecting to a *PropertyEstimatorServer*

server_address

The address of the server to connect to.

Type `str`

server_port

The port number that the server is listening on.

Type `int`

Warning: This class is still heavily under development and is subject to rapid changes.

__init__ (*server_address='localhost', server_port=8000*)

Constructs a new `ConnectionOptions` object.

Parameters

- **server_address** (*str*) – The address of the server to connect to.
- **server_port** (*int*) – The port number that the server is listening on.

Methods

<code>__init__</code> ([<i>server_address</i> , <i>server_port</i>])	Constructs a new <code>ConnectionOptions</code> object.
<code>json</code> ()	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json</code> (<i>string_contents</i> [, <i>encoding</i>])	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

Attributes

<code>server_address</code>
<code>server_port</code>

json ()

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

Returns The JSON representation of this class.

Return type `str`

classmethod `parse_json` (*string_contents*, *encoding='utf8'*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

Parameters

- **string_contents** (*str or bytes*) – The typed json string.
- **encoding** (*str*) – The encoding of the *string_contents*.

Returns The parsed class.

Return type Any

Force Field Sources

<i>ForceFieldSource</i>	A helper object to define the source of a force field and any associated meta data, such as version, file paths, or generation options.
<i>SmirnoffForceFieldSource</i>	A wrapper around force fields based on the SMIRks Native Open Force Field (SMIRNOFF) specification.
<i>TLeapForceFieldSource</i>	A wrapper around Amber force fields which may be applied via the <i>tleap</i> software package.
<i>LigParGenForceFieldSource</i>	A wrapper and the OPLSAAM force field which can be applied via the LigParGen server .

ForceFieldSource

class propertyestimator.forcefield.**ForceFieldSource**

A helper object to define the source of a force field and any associated meta data, such as version, file paths, or generation options.

Notes

It is likely that this class and classes based off of it will not be permanent fixtures of the framework, but rather will exist until the force fields can be stored in a uniform format / object model.

__init__ ()

Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.

Methods

<i>__init__</i>	Initialize self.
<i>json</i> ()	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<i>parse_json</i> (string_contents[, encoding])	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

json ()

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

Returns The JSON representation of this class.

Return type str

classmethod *parse_json* (*string_contents*, *encoding*='utf8')

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

Parameters

- **string_contents** (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.
- **encoding** (*str*) – The encoding of the *string_contents*.

Returns The parsed class.

Return type Any

SmirnoffForceFieldSource

class propertyestimator.forcefield.**SmirnoffForceFieldSource** (*inner_xml=None*)

A wrapper around force fields based on the SMIRks Native Open Force Field (SMIRNOFF) specification.

__init__ (*inner_xml=None*)

Constructs a new SmirnoffForceFieldSource object

Parameters **inner_xml** (*str, optional*) – A string containing the xml representation of the force field.

Methods

<code>__init__([inner_xml])</code>	Constructs a new SmirnoffForceFieldSource object
<code>from_object(force_field)</code>	Creates a new <i>SmirnoffForceFieldSource</i> from an existing <i>ForceField</i> object
<code>from_path(file_path)</code>	Creates a new <i>SmirnoffForceFieldSource</i> from the file path to a <i>ForceField</i> object.
<code>json()</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json(string_contents[, encoding])</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>to_force_field()</code>	Returns the SMIRNOFF force field created from this source.

to_force_field()

Returns the SMIRNOFF force field created from this source.

Returns The created force field.

Return type `openforcefield.typing.engines.smirnoff.ForceField`

classmethod **from_object** (*force_field*)

Creates a new *SmirnoffForceFieldSource* from an existing *ForceField* object

Notes

All cosmetic attributes will be discarded.

Parameters **force_field** (`openforcefield.typing.engines.smirnoff.ForceField`) – The existing force field.

Returns The created object.

Return type *SmirnoffForceFieldSource*

classmethod **from_path** (*file_path*)

Creates a new *SmirnoffForceFieldSource* from the file path to a *ForceField* object.

Notes

All cosmetic attributes will be discarded.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – The file path to the force field object. This may also be the name of a file which can be loaded via an entry point.

Returns The created object.

Return type *SmirnoffForceFieldSource*

json()

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

Returns The JSON representation of this class.

Return type *str*

classmethod parse_json (*string_contents*, *encoding='utf8'*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

Parameters

- **string_contents** (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.
- **encoding** (*str*) – The encoding of the *string_contents*.

Returns The parsed class.

Return type Any

TLeapForceFieldSource

```
class propertyestimator.forcefield.TLeapForceFieldSource (leap_source='leaprc.gaff2',
                                                         cutoff=<Quantity(9.0,
                                                         'angstrom')>)
```

A wrapper around Amber force fields which may be applied via the *tLeap* software package.

Notes

Currently this only supports force fields which are installed alongside *tLeap*.

```
__init__ (leap_source='leaprc.gaff2', cutoff=<Quantity(9.0, 'angstrom')>)
```

Constructs a new TLeapForceFieldSource object

Parameters

- **leap_source** (*str*) – The parameter file which should be sourced by *leap* when applying the force field. Currently only *'leaprc.gaff'* and *'leaprc.gaff2'* are supported.
- **cutoff** (*unit.Quantity*) – The non-bonded interaction cutoff.

Examples

To create a source for the GAFF force field with tip3p water:

```
>>> amber_gaff_source = TLeapForceFieldSource('leaprc.gaff')
```

To create a source for the GAFF 2 force field with tip3p water:

```
>>> amber_gaff_2_source = TLeapForceFieldSource('leaprc.gaff2')
```

Methods

```
__init__ ([leap_source, cutoff])
```

Constructs a new TLeapForceFieldSource object

Continued on next page

Table 12 – continued from previous page

<code>json()</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json(string_contents[, encoding])</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

Attributes

<code>cutoff</code>	The non-bonded interaction cutoff.
<code>leap_source</code>	The parameter file which should be sourced by <i>leap</i> when applying the force field.

property leap_source

The parameter file which should be sourced by *leap* when applying the force field.

Type list of str

property cutoff

The non-bonded interaction cutoff.

Type unit.Quantity

json()

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

Returns The JSON representation of this class.

Return type str

classmethod parse_json(string_contents, encoding='utf8')

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

Parameters

- **string_contents** (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.
- **encoding** (*str*) – The encoding of the *string_contents*.

Returns The parsed class.

Return type Any

LigParGenForceFieldSource

```
class propertyestimator.forcefield.LigParGenForceFieldSource (preferred_charge_model=<ChargeModel.C
    '1.14*CM1A-
    LBCC'>, cutoff=
    off=<Quantity(9.0,
    'angstrom')>)
```

A wrapper and the OPLSAAM force field which can be applied via the [LigParGen server](#).

References

- [1] **Potential energy functions for atomic-level simulations of water and organic and biomolecular systems.** Jorgensen, W. L.; Tirado-Rives, J. Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA 2005, 102, 6665-6670
- [2] **1.14*CM1A-LBCC: Localized Bond-Charge Corrected CM1A Charges for Condensed-Phase Simulations.** Dodda, L. S.; Vilseck, J. Z.; Tirado-Rives, J.; Jorgensen, W. L. J. Phys. Chem. B, 2017, 121 (15), pp 3864-3870

[3] **LigParGen web server: An automatic OPLS-AA parameter generator for organic ligands.** Dodda, L. S.; Cabeza de Vaca, I.; Tirado-Rives, J.; Jorgensen, W. L. *Nucleic Acids Research*, Volume 45, Issue W1, 3 July 2017, Pages W331-W336

`__init__` (*preferred_charge_model*=<*ChargeModel.CM1A_1_14_LBCC*: '1.14*CM1A-LBCC'>, *cutoff*=<*Quantity*(9.0, 'angstrom')>)

Constructs a new LigParGenForceFieldSource object

Parameters

- **preferred_charge_model** (*ChargeModel*) – The preferred charge model to apply. In some cases the preferred charge model may not be applicable (e.g. 1.14*CM1A-LBCC may only be applied to neutral molecules) and so another model may be applied in its place.
- **cutoff** (*unit.Quantity*) – The non-bonded interaction cutoff.

Methods

<code>__init__</code> ([preferred_charge_model, cutoff])	Constructs a new LigParGenForceFieldSource object
<code>json()</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json</code> (string_contents[, encoding])	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

Attributes

<code>cutoff</code>	The non-bonded interaction cutoff.
<code>preferred_charge_model</code>	The preferred charge model to apply.

class ChargeModel

An enumeration.

property preferred_charge_model

The preferred charge model to apply. In some cases the preferred charge model may not be applicable (e.g. 1.14*CM1A-LBCC may only be applied to neutral molecules) and so another model may be applied in its place.

Type *ChargeModel*

property cutoff

The non-bonded interaction cutoff.

Type *unit.Quantity*

json()

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

Returns The JSON representation of this class.

Return type *str*

classmethod parse_json (string_contents, encoding='utf8')

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

Parameters

- **string_contents** (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.

- **encoding** (*str*) – The encoding of the *string_contents*.

Returns The parsed class.

Return type Any

Gradient Estimation

ParameterGradientKey

ParameterGradient

ParameterGradientKey

class propertyestimator.properties.**ParameterGradientKey** (*tag=None, smirks=None, attribute=None*)

__init__ (*tag=None, smirks=None, attribute=None*)
Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.

Methods

__init__ ([*tag, smirks, attribute*]) Initialize self.

Attributes

attribute

smirks

tag

ParameterGradient

class propertyestimator.properties.**ParameterGradient** (*key=None, value=None*)

__init__ (*key=None, value=None*)
Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.

Methods

__init__ ([*key, value*]) Initialize self.

Attributes

key

value

1.5.2 Server Side API

PropertyEstimatorServer

The object responsible for coordinating all properties estimations to to be ran using the property estimator, in addition to deciding at which fidelity a property will be calculated.

PropertyEstimatorServer

```
class propertyestimator.server.PropertyEstimatorServer(calculation_backend, storage_backend, port=8000, working_directory='working-data')
```

The object responsible for coordinating all properties estimations to to be ran using the property estimator, in addition to deciding at which fidelity a property will be calculated.

It acts as a server, which receives submitted jobs from clients launched via the property estimator.

Warning: This class is still heavily under development and is subject to rapid changes.

Notes

Methods to handle the TCP messages are based on the StackOverflow response from A. Jesse Jiryu Davis: <https://stackoverflow.com/a/40257248>

Examples

Setting up a general server instance using a dask LocalCluster backend:

```
>>> # Create the backend which will be responsible for distributing the_
↳calculations
>>> from propertyestimator.backends import DaskLocalCluster, ComputeResources
>>> calculation_backend = DaskLocalCluster(1)
>>>
>>> # Calculate the backend which will be responsible for storing and retrieving
>>> # the data from previous calculations
>>> from propertyestimator.storage import LocalFileStorage
>>> storage_backend = LocalFileStorage()
>>>
>>> # Create the server to which all estimation requests will be submitted
>>> from propertyestimator.server import PropertyEstimatorServer
>>> property_server = PropertyEstimatorServer(calculation_backend, storage_
↳backend)
>>>
>>> # Instruct the server to listen for incoming requests
>>> property_server.start_listening_loop()
```

```
__init__(calculation_backend, storage_backend, port=8000, working_directory='working-data')
Constructs a new PropertyEstimatorServer object.
```

Parameters

- **calculation_backend** (*PropertyEstimatorBackend*) – The backend to use for executing calculations.

- **storage_backend** (`PropertyEstimatorStorage`) – The backend to use for storing information from any calculations.
- **port** (`int`) – The port on which to listen for incoming client requests.
- **working_directory** (`str`) – The local directory in which to store all local, temporary calculation data.

Methods

<code>__init__(calculation_backend, storage_backend)</code>	Constructs a new <code>PropertyEstimatorServer</code> object.
<code>add_socket(socket)</code>	Singular version of <code>add_sockets</code> .
<code>add_sockets(sockets)</code>	Makes this server start accepting connections on the given sockets.
<code>bind(port[, address, family, backlog, ...])</code>	Binds this server to the given port on the given address.
<code>handle_stream(stream, address)</code>	A routine to handle incoming requests from a property estimator TCP client.
<code>listen(port[, address])</code>	Starts accepting connections on the given port.
<code>start([num_processes])</code>	Starts this server in the <code>.IOLoop</code> .
<code>start_listening_loop()</code>	Starts the main (blocking) server <code>IOLoop</code> which will run until the user kills the process.
<code>stop()</code>	Stops the property calculation server and its provided backend.

class ServerEstimationRequest (*estimation_id="*, *queued_properties=None*, *options=None*, *force_field_id=None*, *parameter_gradient_keys=None*)

Represents a request for the server to estimate a set of properties. Such requests are expected to only estimate properties for a single system (e.g. fixed components in a fixed ratio)

json()

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

Returns The JSON representation of this class.

Return type `str`

classmethod parse_json (*string_contents*, *encoding='utf8'*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

Parameters

- **string_contents** (*str or bytes*) – The typed json string.
- **encoding** (*str*) – The encoding of the *string_contents*.

Returns The parsed class.

Return type Any

async handle_stream (*stream*, *address*)

A routine to handle incoming requests from a property estimator TCP client.

Notes

This method is based on the StackOverflow response from A. Jesse Jiryu Davis: <https://stackoverflow.com/a/40257248>

Parameters

- **stream** (`IOStream`) – An IO stream used to pass messages between the server and client.

- **address** (*str*) – The address from which the request came.

start_listening_loop ()

Starts the main (blocking) server IOloop which will run until the user kills the process.

stop ()

Stops the property calculation server and it's provided backend.

add_socket (*socket*)

Singular version of *add_sockets*. Takes a single socket object.

add_sockets (*sockets*)

Makes this server start accepting connections on the given sockets.

The *sockets* parameter is a list of socket objects such as those returned by *~tornado.netutil.bind_sockets*. *add_sockets* is typically used in combination with that method and *tornado.process.fork_processes* to provide greater control over the initialization of a multi-process server.

bind (*port*, *address=None*, *family=<AddressFamily.AF_UNSPEC: 0>*, *backlog=128*, *reuse_port=False*)

Binds this server to the given port on the given address.

To start the server, call *start*. If you want to run this server in a single process, you can call *listen* as a shortcut to the sequence of *bind* and *start* calls.

Address may be either an IP address or hostname. If it's a hostname, the server will listen on all IP addresses associated with the name. Address may be an empty string or None to listen on all available interfaces. Family may be set to either *socket.AF_INET* or *socket.AF_INET6* to restrict to IPv4 or IPv6 addresses, otherwise both will be used if available.

The *backlog* argument has the same meaning as for *socket.listen <socket.socket.listen>*. The *reuse_port* argument has the same meaning as for *.bind_sockets*.

This method may be called multiple times prior to *start* to listen on multiple ports or interfaces.

Changed in version 4.4: Added the *reuse_port* argument.

listen (*port*, *address=""*)

Starts accepting connections on the given port.

This method may be called more than once to listen on multiple ports. *listen* takes effect immediately; it is not necessary to call *TCPServer.start* afterwards. It is, however, necessary to start the *.IOloop*.

start (*num_processes=1*)

Starts this server in the *.IOloop*.

By default, we run the server in this process and do not fork any additional child process.

If *num_processes* is None or ≤ 0 , we detect the number of cores available on this machine and fork that number of child processes. If *num_processes* is given and > 1 , we fork that specific number of sub-processes.

Since we use processes and not threads, there is no shared memory between any server code.

Note that multiple processes are not compatible with the autoreload module (or the *autoreload=True* option to *tornado.web.Application* which defaults to True when *debug=True*). When using multiple processes, no IOloops can be created or referenced until after the call to *TCPServer.start(n)*.

1.5.3 Physical Property API

<i>PhysicalProperty</i>	Represents the value of any physical property and it's uncertainty.
<i>PropertyPhase</i>	An enum describing the phase a property was collected in.
<i>Source</i>	Container class for information about how a property was measured / calculated.
<i>MeasurementSource</i>	Contains any metadata about how a physical property was measured by experiment.
<i>CalculationSource</i>	Contains any metadata about how a physical property was calculated.

PhysicalProperty

```
class propertyestimator.properties.PhysicalProperty (thermodynamic_state=None,
                                                    phase=,      substance=None,
                                                    value=None, uncertainty=None,
                                                    gradients=None, source=None)
```

Represents the value of any physical property and it's uncertainty.

It additionally stores the thermodynamic state at which the property was collected, the phase it was collected in, information about the composition of the observed system, and metadata about how the property was collected.

```
__init__ (thermodynamic_state=None, phase=, substance=None, value=None, uncertainty=None,
          gradients=None, source=None)
```

Constructs a new PhysicalProperty object.

Parameters

- **thermodynamic_state** (*ThermodynamicState*) – The thermodynamic state that the property was measured in.
- **phase** (*PropertyPhase*) – The phase that the property was measured in.
- **substance** (*Substance*) – The composition of the substance that was measured.
- **value** (*unit.Quantity*) – The value of the measured physical property.
- **uncertainty** (*unit.Quantity*) – The uncertainty in the measured value.
- **source** (*Source*) – The source of this property.

Methods

<code>__init__([thermodynamic_state, phase, ...])</code>	Constructs a new PhysicalProperty object.
<code>get_default_workflow_schema(calculation_layer)</code>	Returns the default workflow schema to use for a specific calculation layer.
<code>json()</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json(string_contents[, encoding])</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>set_value(value, uncertainty)</code>	Set the value and uncertainty of this property.

Attributes

<i>metadata</i>	Additional metadata associated with this property, such as file paths to coordinate files or ...
<i>pressure</i>	The pressure at which the property was collected.
<i>temperature</i>	The temperature at which the property was collected.

property temperature

The temperature at which the property was collected.

Type `propertyestimator.unit.Quantity` or `None`

property pressure

The pressure at which the property was collected.

Type `propertyestimator.unit.Quantity` or `None`

property metadata

Additional metadata associated with this property, such as file paths to coordinate files or ...

All property metadata will be made accessible to property estimation workflows.

Type `dict` of `str` and `Any`

set_value (*value*, *uncertainty*)

Set the value and uncertainty of this property.

Parameters

- **value** (*propertyestimator.unit.Quantity*) – The value of the property.
- **uncertainty** (*propertyestimator.unit.Quantity*) – The uncertainty in the properties value.

static get_default_workflow_schema (*calculation_layer*, *options=None*)

Returns the default workflow schema to use for a specific calculation layer.

Parameters

- **calculation_layer** (*str*) – The calculation layer which will attempt to execute the workflow defined by this schema.
- **options** (`WorkflowOptions`) – The options to use when setting up the default workflows.

Returns The default workflow schema.

Return type `WorkflowSchema`

json ()

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

Returns The JSON representation of this class.

Return type `str`

classmethod parse_json (*string_contents*, *encoding='utf8'*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

Parameters

- **string_contents** (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.
- **encoding** (*str*) – The encoding of the *string_contents*.

Returns The parsed class.

Return type Any

PropertyPhase

class propertyestimator.properties.**PropertyPhase**

An enum describing the phase a property was collected in.

`__init__()`

Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.

Attributes

Gas

Liquid

Solid

Undefined

Source

class propertyestimator.properties.**Source**

Container class for information about how a property was measured / calculated.

Todo: Swap this out with a more general provenance class.

`__init__()`

Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.

Methods

`__init__`

Initialize self.

`json()`

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

`parse_json(string_contents[, encoding])`

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

`json()`

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

Returns The JSON representation of this class.

Return type str

classmethod `parse_json(string_contents, encoding='utf8')`

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

Parameters

- **string_contents** (*str or bytes*) – The typed json string.
- **encoding** (*str*) – The encoding of the *string_contents*.

Returns The parsed class.

Return type Any

MeasurementSource

class propertyestimator.properties.**MeasurementSource** (*doi=""*, *reference=""*)

Contains any metadata about how a physical property was measured by experiment.

This class contains either the DOI and/or the reference, but must contain at least one as the observable must have a source, even if it was measured in lab.

doi

The DOI for the source, preferred way to identify for source

Type *str* or *None*, default *None*

reference

The long form description of the source if no DOI is available, or more information is needed or wanted.

Type *str*

__init__ (*doi=""*, *reference=""*)

Constructs a new MeasurementSource object.

Parameters

- **doi** (*str* or *None*, default *None*) – The DOI for the source, preferred way to identify for source
- **reference** (*str*) – The long form description of the source if no DOI is available, or more information is needed or wanted.

Methods

<code>__init__</code> ([doi, reference])	Constructs a new MeasurementSource object.
<code>json</code> ()	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json</code> (string_contents[, encoding])	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

json ()

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

Returns The JSON representation of this class.

Return type *str*

classmethod `parse_json` (*string_contents*, *encoding='utf8'*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

Parameters

- **string_contents** (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.
- **encoding** (*str*) – The encoding of the *string_contents*.

Returns The parsed class.

Return type Any

CalculationSource

class propertyestimator.properties.**CalculationSource** (*fidelity=None, provenance=None*)

Contains any metadata about how a physical property was calculated.

This includes at which fidelity the property was calculated at (e.g Direct simulation, reweighting, ...) in addition to the parameters which were used as part of the calculations.

fidelity

The fidelity at which the property was calculated

Type *str*

provenance

A dictionary containing information about how the property was calculated.

Type dict of *str* and *Any*

__init__ (*fidelity=None, provenance=None*)

Constructs a new CalculationSource object.

Parameters

- **fidelity** (*str*) – The fidelity at which the property was calculated
- **provenance** (*dict of str and Any*) – A dictionary containing information about how the property was calculated.

Methods

<code>__init__</code> ([<i>fidelity, provenance</i>])	Constructs a new CalculationSource object.
<code>json</code> ()	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json</code> (<i>string_contents</i> [, <i>encoding</i>])	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

json ()

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

Returns The JSON representation of this class.

Return type *str*

classmethod `parse_json` (*string_contents, encoding='utf8'*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

Parameters

- **string_contents** (*str or bytes*) – The typed json string.
- **encoding** (*str*) – The encoding of the *string_contents*.

Returns The parsed class.

Return type *Any*

Built-in Properties

<i>Density</i>	A class representation of a density property
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Continued on next page

Table 30 – continued from previous page

<i>ExcessMolarVolume</i>	A class representation of an excess molar volume property
<i>DielectricConstant</i>	A class representation of a dielectric property
<i>EnthalpyOfMixing</i>	A class representation of an enthalpy of mixing property
<i>EnthalpyOfVaporization</i>	A class representation of an enthalpy of vaporization property
<i>HostGuestBindingAffinity</i>	A class representation of a host-guest binding affinity property

Density

class propertyestimator.properties.**Density** (*thermodynamic_state=None*, *phase=*, *substance=None*, *value=None*, *uncertainty=None*, *gradients=None*, *source=None*)

A class representation of a density property

__init__ (*thermodynamic_state=None*, *phase=*, *substance=None*, *value=None*, *uncertainty=None*, *gradients=None*, *source=None*)

Constructs a new PhysicalProperty object.

Parameters

- **thermodynamic_state** (*ThermodynamicState*) – The thermodynamic state that the property was measured in.
- **phase** (*PropertyPhase*) – The phase that the property was measured in.
- **substance** (*Substance*) – The composition of the substance that was measured.
- **value** (*unit.Quantity*) – The value of the measured physical property.
- **uncertainty** (*unit.Quantity*) – The uncertainty in the measured value.
- **source** (*Source*) – The source of this property.

Methods

__init__ ([<i>thermodynamic_state</i> , <i>phase</i> , ...])	Constructs a new PhysicalProperty object.
<i>get_default_reweighting_workflow_schema</i> (<i>options</i>)	Returns the default workflow to use when estimating this property by reweighting existing data.
<i>get_default_simulation_workflow_schema</i> (<i>options</i>)	Returns the default workflow to use when estimating this property from direct simulations.
<i>get_default_workflow_schema</i> (<i>calculation_layer</i>)	Returns the default workflow schema to use for a specific calculation layer.
<i>json</i> ()	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<i>parse_json</i> (<i>string_contents</i> [, <i>encoding</i>])	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<i>set_value</i> (<i>value</i> , <i>uncertainty</i>)	Set the value and uncertainty of this property.

Attributes

<i>metadata</i>	Additional metadata associated with this property, such as file paths to coordinate files or ...
<i>multi_component_property</i>	
<i>pressure</i>	The pressure at which the property was collected.
<i>required_data_class</i>	
<i>temperature</i>	The temperature at which the property was collected.

static `get_default_workflow_schema` (*calculation_layer*, *options=None*)

Returns the default workflow schema to use for a specific calculation layer.

Parameters

- **calculation_layer** (*str*) – The calculation layer which will attempt to execute the workflow defined by this schema.
- **options** (*WorkflowOptions*) – The options to use when setting up the default workflows.

Returns The default workflow schema.

Return type *WorkflowSchema*

static `get_default_simulation_workflow_schema` (*options=None*)

Returns the default workflow to use when estimating this property from direct simulations.

Parameters **options** (*WorkflowOptions*) – The default options to use when setting up the estimation workflow.

Returns The schema to follow when estimating this property.

Return type *WorkflowSchema*

static `get_default_reweighting_workflow_schema` (*options*)

Returns the default workflow to use when estimating this property by reweighting existing data.

Parameters **options** (*WorkflowOptions*) – The default options to use when setting up the estimation workflow.

Returns The schema to follow when estimating this property.

Return type *WorkflowSchema*

`json()`

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

Returns The JSON representation of this class.

Return type *str*

property metadata

Additional metadata associated with this property, such as file paths to coordinate files or ...

All property metadata will be made accessible to property estimation workflows.

Type dict of *str* and *Any*

classmethod `parse_json` (*string_contents*, *encoding='utf8'*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

Parameters

- **string_contents** (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.
- **encoding** (*str*) – The encoding of the *string_contents*.

Returns The parsed class.

Return type Any

property pressure

The pressure at which the property was collected.

Type `propertyestimator.unit.Quantity` or `None`

set_value (*value, uncertainty*)

Set the value and uncertainty of this property.

Parameters

- **value** (*propertyestimator.unit.Quantity*) – The value of the property.
- **uncertainty** (*propertyestimator.unit.Quantity*) – The uncertainty in the properties value.

property temperature

The temperature at which the property was collected.

Type `propertyestimator.unit.Quantity` or `None`

ExcessMolarVolume

class `propertyestimator.properties.ExcessMolarVolume` (*thermodynamic_state=None, phase=, substance=None, value=None, uncertainty=None, gradients=None, source=None*)

A class representation of an excess molar volume property

__init__ (*thermodynamic_state=None, phase=, substance=None, value=None, uncertainty=None, gradients=None, source=None*)

Constructs a new PhysicalProperty object.

Parameters

- **thermodynamic_state** (`ThermodynamicState`) – The thermodynamic state that the property was measured in.
- **phase** (`PropertyPhase`) – The phase that the property was measured in.
- **substance** (`Substance`) – The composition of the substance that was measured.
- **value** (*unit.Quantity*) – The value of the measured physical property.
- **uncertainty** (*unit.Quantity*) – The uncertainty in the measured value.
- **source** (`Source`) – The source of this property.

Methods

<code>__init__</code> ([<i>thermodynamic_state, phase, ...</i>])	Constructs a new PhysicalProperty object.
<code>get_default_reweighting_workflow_scheme</code> (<i>options</i>)	Retrieves the default workflow to use when estimating this property by reweighting existing data.
<code>get_default_simulation_workflow_scheme</code> (<i>options</i>)	Retrieves the default workflow to use when estimating this property from direct simulations.

Continued on next page

Table 33 – continued from previous page

<code>get_default_workflow_schema(calculation_layer)</code>	Returns the default workflow schema to use for a specific calculation layer.
<code>json()</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json(string_contents[, encoding])</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>set_value(value, uncertainty)</code>	Set the value and uncertainty of this property.

Attributes

<code>metadata</code>	Additional metadata associated with this property, such as file paths to coordinate files or ...
<code>multi_component_property</code>	
<code>pressure</code>	The pressure at which the property was collected.
<code>required_data_class</code>	
<code>temperature</code>	The temperature at which the property was collected.

static `get_default_workflow_schema` (*calculation_layer*, *options=None*)

Returns the default workflow schema to use for a specific calculation layer.

Parameters

- **calculation_layer** (*str*) – The calculation layer which will attempt to execute the workflow defined by this schema.
- **options** (*WorkflowOptions*) – The options to use when setting up the default workflows.

Returns The default workflow schema.

Return type *WorkflowSchema*

static `get_default_simulation_workflow_schema` (*options=None*)

Returns the default workflow to use when estimating this property from direct simulations.

Parameters **options** (*WorkflowOptions*) – The default options to use when setting up the estimation workflow.

Returns The schema to follow when estimating this property.

Return type *WorkflowSchema*

static `get_default_reweighting_workflow_schema` (*options=None*)

Returns the default workflow to use when estimating this property by reweighting existing data.

Parameters **options** (*WorkflowOptions*) – The default options to use when setting up the estimation workflow.

Returns The schema to follow when estimating this property.

Return type *WorkflowSchema*

`json()`

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

Returns The JSON representation of this class.

Return type *str*

property metadata

Additional metadata associated with this property, such as file paths to coordinate files or ...

All property metadata will be made accessible to property estimation workflows.

Type dict of str and Any

classmethod `parse_json` (*string_contents*, *encoding='utf8'*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

Parameters

- **string_contents** (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.
- **encoding** (*str*) – The encoding of the *string_contents*.

Returns The parsed class.

Return type Any

property `pressure`

The pressure at which the property was collected.

Type `propertyestimator.unit.Quantity` or `None`

set_value (*value*, *uncertainty*)

Set the value and uncertainty of this property.

Parameters

- **value** (`propertyestimator.unit.Quantity`) – The value of the property.
- **uncertainty** (`propertyestimator.unit.Quantity`) – The uncertainty in the properties value.

property `temperature`

The temperature at which the property was collected.

Type `propertyestimator.unit.Quantity` or `None`

DielectricConstant

class `propertyestimator.properties.DielectricConstant` (*thermodynamic_state=None*,
phase=, *substance=None*,
value=None, *uncertainty=None*,
gradients=None, *source=None*)

A class representation of a dielectric property

__init__ (*thermodynamic_state=None*, *phase=*, *substance=None*, *value=None*, *uncertainty=None*,
gradients=None, *source=None*)

Constructs a new PhysicalProperty object.

Parameters

- **thermodynamic_state** (`ThermodynamicState`) – The thermodynamic state that the property was measured in.
- **phase** (`PropertyPhase`) – The phase that the property was measured in.
- **substance** (`Substance`) – The composition of the substance that was measured.
- **value** (`unit.Quantity`) – The value of the measured physical property.
- **uncertainty** (`unit.Quantity`) – The uncertainty in the measured value.
- **source** (`Source`) – The source of this property.

Methods

<code>__init__</code> ([thermodynamic_state, phase, ...])	Constructs a new PhysicalProperty object.
<code>get_default_reweighting_workflow_schema</code> (<i>options</i>)	Returns the default workflow to use when estimating this property by reweighting existing data.
<code>get_default_simulation_workflow_schema</code> (<i>options</i>)	Returns the default workflow to use when estimating this property from direct simulations.
<code>get_default_workflow_schema</code> (<i>calculation_layer</i>)	Returns the default workflow schema to use for a specific calculation layer.
<code>json</code> ()	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json</code> (<i>string_contents</i> [, <i>encoding</i>])	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>set_value</code> (<i>value</i> , <i>uncertainty</i>)	Set the value and uncertainty of this property.

Attributes

<code>metadata</code>	Additional metadata associated with this property, such as file paths to coordinate files or ...
<code>multi_component_property</code>	
<code>pressure</code>	The pressure at which the property was collected.
<code>required_data_class</code>	
<code>temperature</code>	The temperature at which the property was collected.

static `get_default_workflow_schema` (*calculation_layer*, *options=None*)

Returns the default workflow schema to use for a specific calculation layer.

Parameters

- **calculation_layer** (*str*) – The calculation layer which will attempt to execute the workflow defined by this schema.
- **options** (*WorkflowOptions*) – The options to use when setting up the default workflows.

Returns The default workflow schema.

Return type *WorkflowSchema*

static `get_default_simulation_workflow_schema` (*options=None*)

Returns the default workflow to use when estimating this property from direct simulations.

Parameters **options** (*WorkflowOptions*) – The default options to use when setting up the estimation workflow.

Returns The schema to follow when estimating this property.

Return type *WorkflowSchema*

static `get_default_reweighting_workflow_schema` (*options=None*)

Returns the default workflow to use when estimating this property by reweighting existing data.

Parameters **options** (*WorkflowOptions*) – The default options to use when setting up the estimation workflow.

Returns The schema to follow when estimating this property.

Return type *WorkflowSchema*

json()

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

Returns The JSON representation of this class.

Return type `str`

property metadata

Additional metadata associated with this property, such as file paths to coordinate files or ...

All property metadata will be made accessible to property estimation workflows.

Type dict of str and Any

classmethod parse_json (*string_contents*, *encoding='utf8'*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

Parameters

- **string_contents** (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.
- **encoding** (*str*) – The encoding of the *string_contents*.

Returns The parsed class.

Return type Any

property pressure

The pressure at which the property was collected.

Type `propertyestimator.unit.Quantity` or `None`

set_value (*value*, *uncertainty*)

Set the value and uncertainty of this property.

Parameters

- **value** (`propertyestimator.unit.Quantity`) – The value of the property.
- **uncertainty** (`propertyestimator.unit.Quantity`) – The uncertainty in the properties value.

property temperature

The temperature at which the property was collected.

Type `propertyestimator.unit.Quantity` or `None`

EnthalpyOfMixing

```
class propertyestimator.properties.EnthalpyOfMixing (thermodynamic_state=None,
                                                    phase=, substance=None,
                                                    value=None, uncertainty=None,
                                                    gradients=None, source=None)
```

A class representation of an enthalpy of mixing property

```
__init__ (thermodynamic_state=None, phase=, substance=None, value=None, uncertainty=None,
          gradients=None, source=None)
```

Constructs a new PhysicalProperty object.

Parameters

- **thermodynamic_state** (`ThermodynamicState`) – The thermodynamic state that the property was measured in.
- **phase** (`PropertyPhase`) – The phase that the property was measured in.

- **substance** (*Substance*) – The composition of the substance that was measured.
- **value** (*unit.Quantity*) – The value of the measured physical property.
- **uncertainty** (*unit.Quantity*) – The uncertainty in the measured value.
- **source** (*Source*) – The source of this property.

Methods

<code>__init__</code> ([thermodynamic_state, phase, ...])	Constructs a new PhysicalProperty object.
<code>get_default_reweighting_workflow_schema</code> (<i>options</i>)	Returns the default workflow to use when estimating this property by reweighting existing data.
<code>get_default_simulation_workflow_schema</code> (<i>options</i>)	Returns the default workflow to use when estimating this property from direct simulations.
<code>get_default_workflow_schema</code> (<i>calculation_layer</i>)	Returns the default workflow schema to use for a specific calculation layer.
<code>json</code> ()	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json</code> (<i>string_contents</i> [, <i>encoding</i>])	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>set_value</code> (<i>value</i> , <i>uncertainty</i>)	Set the value and uncertainty of this property.

Attributes

<code>metadata</code>	Additional metadata associated with this property, such as file paths to coordinate files or ...
<code>multi_component_property</code>	
<code>pressure</code>	The pressure at which the property was collected.
<code>required_data_class</code>	
<code>temperature</code>	The temperature at which the property was collected.

EnthalpyWorkflow

alias of EnthalpySchema

static `get_default_workflow_schema` (*calculation_layer*, *options=None*)

Returns the default workflow schema to use for a specific calculation layer.

Parameters

- **calculation_layer** (*str*) – The calculation layer which will attempt to execute the workflow defined by this schema.
- **options** (*WorkflowOptions*) – The options to use when setting up the default workflows.

Returns The default workflow schema.

Return type *WorkflowSchema*

static `get_default_simulation_workflow_schema` (*options=None*)

Returns the default workflow to use when estimating this property from direct simulations.

Parameters **options** (*WorkflowOptions*) – The default options to use when setting up the estimation workflow.

Returns The schema to follow when estimating this property.

Return type *WorkflowSchema*

static `get_default_reweighting_workflow_schema` (*options=None*)

Returns the default workflow to use when estimating this property by reweighting existing data.

Parameters `options` (*WorkflowOptions*) – The default options to use when setting up the estimation workflow.

Returns The schema to follow when estimating this property.

Return type *WorkflowSchema*

json ()

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

Returns The JSON representation of this class.

Return type *str*

property metadata

Additional metadata associated with this property, such as file paths to coordinate files or ...

All property metadata will be made accessible to property estimation workflows.

Type dict of str and Any

classmethod `parse_json` (*string_contents, encoding='utf8'*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

Parameters

- **string_contents** (*str or bytes*) – The typed json string.
- **encoding** (*str*) – The encoding of the *string_contents*.

Returns The parsed class.

Return type Any

property pressure

The pressure at which the property was collected.

Type *propertyestimator.unit.Quantity* or *None*

set_value (*value, uncertainty*)

Set the value and uncertainty of this property.

Parameters

- **value** (*propertyestimator.unit.Quantity*) – The value of the property.
- **uncertainty** (*propertyestimator.unit.Quantity*) – The uncertainty in the properties value.

property temperature

The temperature at which the property was collected.

Type *propertyestimator.unit.Quantity* or *None*

EnthalpyOfVaporization

```
class propertyestimator.properties.EnthalpyOfVaporization (thermodynamic_state=None,
                                                         phase=,           sub-
                                                         stance=None,
                                                         value=None,         un-
                                                         certainty=None,
                                                         gradients=None,
                                                         source=None)
```

A class representation of an enthalpy of vaporization property

__init__ (*thermodynamic_state=None, phase=, substance=None, value=None, uncertainty=None, gradients=None, source=None*)
 Constructs a new PhysicalProperty object.

Parameters

- **thermodynamic_state** (*ThermodynamicState*) – The thermodynamic state that the property was measured in.
- **phase** (*PropertyPhase*) – The phase that the property was measured in.
- **substance** (*Substance*) – The composition of the substance that was measured.
- **value** (*unit.Quantity*) – The value of the measured physical property.
- **uncertainty** (*unit.Quantity*) – The uncertainty in the measured value.
- **source** (*Source*) – The source of this property.

Methods

<code>__init__</code> ([<i>thermodynamic_state, phase, ...</i>])	Constructs a new PhysicalProperty object.
<code>get_default_reweighting_workflow_schema</code> (<i>options</i>)	Returns the default workflow to use when estimating this property by reweighting existing data.
<code>get_default_simulation_workflow_schema</code> (<i>options</i>)	Returns the default workflow to use when estimating this property from direct simulations.
<code>get_default_workflow_schema</code> (<i>calculation_layer</i>)	Returns the default workflow schema to use for a specific calculation layer.
<code>json</code> ()	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json</code> (<i>string_contents[, encoding]</i>)	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>set_value</code> (<i>value, uncertainty</i>)	Set the value and uncertainty of this property.

Attributes

<code>metadata</code>	Additional metadata associated with this property, such as file paths to coordinate files or ...
<code>multi_component_property</code>	Returns whether this property is dependant on properties of the full mixed substance, or whether it is also dependant on the properties of the individual components also.
<code>pressure</code>	The pressure at which the property was collected.
<code>required_data_class</code>	

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Table 40 – continued from previous page

<i>temperature</i>	The temperature at which the property was collected.
--------------------	--

property multi_component_property

Returns whether this property is dependant on properties of the full mixed substance, or whether it is also dependant on the properties of the individual components also.

static get_default_workflow_schema (*calculation_layer*, *options=None*)

Returns the default workflow schema to use for a specific calculation layer.

Parameters

- **calculation_layer** (*str*) – The calculation layer which will attempt to execute the workflow defined by this schema.
- **options** (*WorkflowOptions*) – The options to use when setting up the default workflows.

Returns The default workflow schema.

Return type *WorkflowSchema*

static get_default_simulation_workflow_schema (*options=None*)

Returns the default workflow to use when estimating this property from direct simulations.

Parameters **options** (*WorkflowOptions*) – The default options to use when setting up the estimation workflow.

Returns The schema to follow when estimating this property.

Return type *WorkflowSchema*

static get_default_reweighting_workflow_schema (*options*)

Returns the default workflow to use when estimating this property by reweighting existing data.

Parameters **options** (*WorkflowOptions*) – The default options to use when setting up the estimation workflow.

Returns The schema to follow when estimating this property.

Return type *WorkflowSchema*

json ()

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

Returns The JSON representation of this class.

Return type *str*

property metadata

Additional metadata associated with this property, such as file paths to coordinate files or ...

All property metadata will be made accessible to property estimation workflows.

Type dict of str and Any

classmethod parse_json (*string_contents*, *encoding='utf8'*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

Parameters

- **string_contents** (*str or bytes*) – The typed json string.
- **encoding** (*str*) – The encoding of the *string_contents*.

Returns The parsed class.

Return type Any

property pressure

The pressure at which the property was collected.

Type propertyestimator.unit.Quantity or None

set_value (*value, uncertainty*)

Set the value and uncertainty of this property.

Parameters

- **value** (*propertyestimator.unit.Quantity*) – The value of the property.
- **uncertainty** (*propertyestimator.unit.Quantity*) – The uncertainty in the properties value.

property temperature

The temperature at which the property was collected.

Type propertyestimator.unit.Quantity or None

HostGuestBindingAffinity

```
class propertyestimator.properties.HostGuestBindingAffinity (thermodynamic_state=None,
                                                             phase=,          sub-
                                                             stance=None,
                                                             value=None,    un-
                                                             certainty=None,
                                                             gradients=None,
                                                             source=None)
```

A class representation of a host-guest binding affinity property

```
__init__ (thermodynamic_state=None, phase=, substance=None, value=None, uncertainty=None,
          gradients=None, source=None)
```

Constructs a new PhysicalProperty object.

Parameters

- **thermodynamic_state** (*ThermodynamicState*) – The thermodynamic state that the property was measured in.
- **phase** (*PropertyPhase*) – The phase that the property was measured in.
- **substance** (*Substance*) – The composition of the substance that was measured.
- **value** (*unit.Quantity*) – The value of the measured physical property.
- **uncertainty** (*unit.Quantity*) – The uncertainty in the measured value.
- **source** (*Source*) – The source of this property.

Methods

<code>__init__</code> ([thermodynamic_state, phase, ...])	Constructs a new PhysicalProperty object.
<code>get_default_simulation_workflow_schema</code> (options)	Returns the default workflow to use when estimating this property from direct simulations.
<code>get_default_workflow_schema</code> (calculation_layer)	Returns the default workflow schema to use for a specific calculation layer.

Continued on next page

Table 41 – continued from previous page

<code>json()</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json(string_contents[, encoding])</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>set_value(value, uncertainty)</code>	Set the value and uncertainty of this property.

Attributes

<code>metadata</code>	Additional metadata associated with this property, such as file paths to coordinate files or ...
<code>multi_component_property</code>	Returns whether this property is dependant on properties of the full mixed substance, or whether it is also dependant on the properties of the individual components also.
<code>pressure</code>	The pressure at which the property was collected.
<code>temperature</code>	The temperature at which the property was collected.

property multi_component_property

Returns whether this property is dependant on properties of the full mixed substance, or whether it is also dependant on the properties of the individual components also.

static get_default_workflow_schema (*calculation_layer, options=None*)

Returns the default workflow schema to use for a specific calculation layer.

Parameters

- **calculation_layer** (*str*) – The calculation layer which will attempt to execute the workflow defined by this schema.
- **options** (*WorkflowOptions*) – The options to use when setting up the default workflows.

Returns The default workflow schema.

Return type *WorkflowSchema*

static get_default_simulation_workflow_schema (*options=None*)

Returns the default workflow to use when estimating this property from direct simulations.

Parameters **options** (*WorkflowOptions*) – The default options to use when setting up the estimation workflow.

Returns The schema to follow when estimating this property.

Return type *WorkflowSchema*

json()

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

Returns The JSON representation of this class.

Return type *str*

property metadata

Additional metadata associated with this property, such as file paths to coordinate files or ...

All property metadata will be made accessible to property estimation workflows.

Type dict of *str* and *Any*

classmethod `parse_json` (*string_contents*, *encoding='utf8'*)
 Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

Parameters

- **string_contents** (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.
- **encoding** (*str*) – The encoding of the *string_contents*.

Returns The parsed class.

Return type Any

property `pressure`

The pressure at which the property was collected.

Type `propertyestimator.unit.Quantity` or `None`

set_value (*value*, *uncertainty*)

Set the value and uncertainty of this property.

Parameters

- **value** (`propertyestimator.unit.Quantity`) – The value of the property.
- **uncertainty** (`propertyestimator.unit.Quantity`) – The uncertainty in the properties value.

property `temperature`

The temperature at which the property was collected.

Type `propertyestimator.unit.Quantity` or `None`

Substance Definition

<i>Substance</i>	Defines the components, their amounts, and their roles in a system.
------------------	---

Substance

class `propertyestimator.substances.Substance`

Defines the components, their amounts, and their roles in a system.

Examples

A neat liquid containing only a single component:

```

>>> liquid = Substance()
>>> liquid.add_component(Substance.Component(smiles='O'), Substance.
↳MoleFraction(1.0))
```

A binary mixture containing two components, where the mole fractions are explicitly stated:

```

>>> binary_mixture = Substance()
>>> binary_mixture.add_component(Substance.Component(smiles='O'), Substance.
↳MoleFraction(0.2))
>>> binary_mixture.add_component(Substance.Component(smiles='CO'), Substance.
↳MoleFraction(0.8))
```

The infinite dilution of one molecule within a bulk solvent or mixture may also be specified by defining the exact number of copies of that molecule, rather than a mole fraction:

```
>>> benzene = Substance.Component(smiles='C1=CC=CC=C1', role=Substance.
↳ComponentRole.Solute)
>>> water = Substance.Component(smiles='O', role=Substance.ComponentRole.Solvent)
>>>
>>> infinite_dilution = Substance()
>>> infinite_dilution.add_component(component=benzene, amount=Substance.
↳ExactAmount(1)) # Infinite dilution.
>>> infinite_dilution.add_component(component=water, amount=Substance.
↳MoleFraction(1.0))
```

In this example we explicitly flag benzene as being the solute and the water component the solvent. This enables workflow's to easily identify key molecules of interest, such as the molecule which should be 'grown' into solution during solvation free energy calculations.

`__init__()`
Constructs a new Substance object.

Methods

<code>__init__()</code>	Constructs a new Substance object.
<code>add_component(component, amount)</code>	Add a component to the Substance.
<code>calculate_aqueous_ionic_mole_fraction</code>	Determines what mole fraction of ions is needed to yield
<code>from_components(*components)</code>	Creates a new <i>Substance</i> object from a list of components.
<code>get_amounts(component)</code>	Returns the amounts of the component in this substance.
<code>get_molecules_per_component(maximum_molecules)</code>	Returns the number of molecules for each component in this substance, given a maximum total number of molecules.
<code>json()</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json(string_contents[, encoding])</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

Attributes

<code>components</code>	A list of all of the components in this substance.
<code>identifier</code>	A unique str representation of this substance, which encodes all components and their amounts in the substance.
<code>number_of_components</code>	The number of different components in this substance.

class ComponentRole

An enum which describes the role of a component in the system, such as whether the component is a solvent, a solute, a receptor etc.

These roles are mainly only used by specific protocols to identify the correct species in a system, such as when doing docking or performing solvation free energy calculations.

class Component (*smiles=None, label=None, role=None*)

Defines a single component in a system, as well as properties such as its relative proportion in the system.

property identifier

A unique identifier for this component, which is either a smiles descriptor or the supplied label.

Type *str*

property label

A string label which describes this compound, for example, CB8.

Type *str*

property smiles

The smiles pattern which describes this component, which may be None for complex (e.g protein) molecules.

Type *str*

property role

The role of this component in the system, such as a ligand or a receptor.

Type *ComponentRole*

json()

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

Returns The JSON representation of this class.

Return type *str*

classmethod parse_json (*string_contents, encoding='utf8'*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

Parameters

- **string_contents** (*str or bytes*) – The typed json string.
- **encoding** (*str*) – The encoding of the *string_contents*.

Returns The parsed class.

Return type *Any*

class Amount (*value=None*)

An abstract representation of the amount of a given component in a substance.

property value

The value of this amount.

property identifier

A string identifier for this amount.

abstract to_number_of_molecules (*total_substance_molecules, tolerance=None*)

Converts this amount to an exact number of molecules

Parameters

- **total_substance_molecules** (*int*) – The total number of molecules in the whole substance. This amount will contribute to a portion of this total number.
- **tolerance** (*float, optional*) – The tolerance with which this amount should be in. As an example, when converting a mole fraction into a number of molecules, the total number of molecules may not be sufficiently large enough to reproduce this amount.

Returns The number of molecules which this amount represents, given the *total_substance_molecules*.

Return type *int*

class MoleFraction (*value=1.0*)

Represents the amount of a component in a substance as a mole fraction.

property value

The value of this amount.

Type float

property identifier

A string identifier for this amount.

to_number_of_molecules (*total_substance_molecules, tolerance=None*)

Converts this amount to an exact number of molecules

Parameters

- **total_substance_molecules** (*int*) – The total number of molecules in the whole substance. This amount will contribute to a portion of this total number.
- **tolerance** (*float, optional*) – The tolerance with which this amount should be in. As an example, when converting a mole fraction into a number of molecules, the total number of molecules may not be sufficiently large enough to reproduce this amount.

Returns The number of molecules which this amount represents, given the *total_substance_molecules*.

Return type int

class ExactAmount (*value=1*)

Represents the amount of a component in a substance as an exact number of molecules.

The expectation is that this amount should be used for components which are infinitely dilute (such as ligands in binding calculations), and hence do not contribute to the total mole fraction of a substance

property value

The value of this amount.

Type int

property identifier

A string identifier for this amount.

to_number_of_molecules (*total_substance_molecules, tolerance=None*)

Converts this amount to an exact number of molecules

Parameters

- **total_substance_molecules** (*int*) – The total number of molecules in the whole substance. This amount will contribute to a portion of this total number.
- **tolerance** (*float, optional*) – The tolerance with which this amount should be in. As an example, when converting a mole fraction into a number of molecules, the total number of molecules may not be sufficiently large enough to reproduce this amount.

Returns The number of molecules which this amount represents, given the *total_substance_molecules*.

Return type int

property identifier

A unique str representation of this substance, which encodes all components and their amounts in the substance.

Type str

property components

A list of all of the components in this substance.

Type list of Substance.Component

property number_of_components

The number of different components in this substance.

Type `int`

classmethod `from_components` (**components*)

Creates a new *Substance* object from a list of components. This method assumes that all components should be present with equal mole fractions.

Parameters `components` (*Substance.Component* or *str*) – The components to add to the substance. These may either be full *Substance.Component* objects or just the smiles representation of the component.

Returns The substance containing the requested components in equal amounts.

Return type *Substance*

add_component (*component, amount*)

Add a component to the Substance. If the component is already present in the substance, then the mole fraction will be added to the current mole fraction of that component.

Parameters

- **component** (*Substance.Component*) – The component to add to the system.
- **amount** (*Substance.Amount*) – The amount of this component in the substance.

get_amounts (*component*)

Returns the amounts of the component in this substance.

Parameters `component` (*str* or *Substance.Component*) – The component (or its identifier) to retrieve the amount of.

Returns The amounts of the component in this substance.

Return type list of *Substance.Amount*

get_molecules_per_component (*maximum_molecules, tolerance=None*)

Returns the number of molecules for each component in this substance, given a maximum total number of molecules.

Parameters

- **maximum_molecules** (*int*) – The maximum number of molecules.
- **tolerance** (*float, optional*) – The tolerance within which this amount should be represented. As an example, when converting a mole fraction into a number of molecules, the total number of molecules may not be sufficiently large enough to reproduce this amount.

Returns A dictionary of molecule counts per component, where each key is a component identifier.

Return type dict of str and int

static `calculate_aqueous_ionic_mole_fraction` (*ionic_strength*)

Determines what mole fraction of ions is needed to yield an aqueous system of a given ionic strength.

Parameters `ionic_strength` (*unit.Quantity*) – The ionic string in units of molar.

Returns The mole fraction of ions.

Return type `float`

json ()

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

Returns The JSON representation of this class.

Return type `str`

classmethod `parse_json` (*string_contents*, *encoding='utf8'*)
Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

Parameters

- **string_contents** (*str or bytes*) – The typed json string.
- **encoding** (*str*) – The encoding of the *string_contents*.

Returns The parsed class.

Return type Any

State Definition

<i>ThermodynamicState</i>	Data specifying a physical thermodynamic state obeying Boltzmann statistics.
---------------------------	--

ThermodynamicState

class `propertyestimator.thermodynamics.ThermodynamicState` (*temperature=None*,
pressure=None)

Data specifying a physical thermodynamic state obeying Boltzmann statistics.

temperature

The external temperature

Type `propertyestimator.unit.Quantity` with units compatible with kelvin

pressure

The external pressure

Type `propertyestimator.unit.Quantity` with units compatible with atmospheres

Examples

Specify an NPT state at 298 K and 1 atm pressure.

```
>>> state = ThermodynamicState(temperature=298.0*unit.kelvin, pressure=1.0*unit.
↪atmospheres)
```

Note that the pressure is only relevant for periodic systems.

__init__ (*temperature=None*, *pressure=None*)

Constructs a new `ThermodynamicState` object.

Parameters

- **temperature** (*propertyestimator.unit.Quantity* with units compatible with kelvin) – The external temperature
- **pressure** (*propertyestimator.unit.Quantity* with units compatible with atmospheres) – The external pressure

Methods

<code>__init__</code> ([temperature, pressure])	Constructs a new ThermodynamicState object.
<code>json</code> ()	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json</code> (string_contents[, encoding])	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

Attributes

<code>beta</code>	Returns one divided by the temperature multiplied by the molar gas constant
<code>inverse_beta</code>	Returns the temperature multiplied by the molar gas constant

property inverse_beta

Returns the temperature multiplied by the molar gas constant

property beta

Returns one divided by the temperature multiplied by the molar gas constant

json()

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

Returns The JSON representation of this class.

Return type `str`

classmethod parse_json (string_contents, encoding='utf8')

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

Parameters

- **string_contents** (*str or bytes*) – The typed json string.
- **encoding** (*str*) – The encoding of the *string_contents*.

Returns The parsed class.

Return type Any

Metadata

<code>PropertyPhase</code>	An enum describing the phase a property was collected in.
<code>Source</code>	Container class for information about how a property was measured / calculated.
<code>MeasurementSource</code>	Contains any metadata about how a physical property was measured by experiment.
<code>CalculationSource</code>	Contains any metadata about how a physical property was calculated.

1.5.4 Data Set API

<i>PhysicalPropertyDataSet</i>	An object for storing and curating data sets of both physical property measurements and estimated.
--------------------------------	--

PhysicalPropertyDataSet

class propertyestimator.datasets.**PhysicalPropertyDataSet**

An object for storing and curating data sets of both physical property measurements and estimated. This class defines a number of convenience functions for filtering out unwanted properties, and for generating general statistics (such as the number of properties per substance) about the set.

`__init__()`

Constructs a new PhysicalPropertyDataSet object.

Methods

<code>__init__()</code>	Constructs a new PhysicalPropertyDataSet object.
<code>filter_by_components(number_of_components)</code>	Filter the data set based on a minimum and maximum temperature.
<code>filter_by_elements(*allowed_elements)</code>	Filters out those properties which were estimated for
<code>filter_by_function(filter_function)</code>	Filter the data set using a given filter function.
<code>filter_by_phases(phases)</code>	Filter the data set based on the phase of the property (e.g liquid).
<code>filter_by_pressure(min_pressure, max_pressure)</code>	Filter the data set based on a minimum and maximum pressure.
<code>filter_by_property_types(*property_type)</code>	Filter the data set based on the type of property (e.g Density).
<code>filter_by_smiles(*allowed_smiles)</code>	Filters out those properties which were estimated for
<code>filter_by_temperature(min_temperature, ...)</code>	Filter the data set based on a minimum and maximum temperature.
<code>json()</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>merge(data_set)</code>	Merge another data set into the current one.
<code>parse_json(string_contents[, encoding])</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>to_pandas()</code>	Converts a <i>PhysicalPropertyDataSet</i> to a <i>pandas.DataFrame</i> object with columns of

Attributes

<code>number_of_properties</code>	The number of properties in the data set.
<code>properties</code>	A list of all of the properties within this set, partitioned by substance identifier.
<code>sources</code>	The list of sources from which the properties were gathered

property properties

A list of all of the properties within this set, partitioned by substance identifier.

TODO: Add a link to Substance.identifier when have access to sphinx docs. TODO: Investigate why PhysicalProperty is not cross-linking.

See also:

Substance.identifier

Type dict of str and list of PhysicalProperty

property sources

The list of sources from which the properties were gathered

Type list of Source

property number_of_properties

The number of properties in the data set.

Type int

merge (*data_set*)

Merge another data set into the current one.

Parameters **data_set** (*PhysicalPropertyDataSet*) – The secondary data set to merge into this one.

filter_by_function (*filter_function*)

Filter the data set using a given filter function.

Parameters **filter_function** (*lambda*) – The filter function.

filter_by_property_types (**property_type*)

Filter the data set based on the type of property (e.g Density).

Parameters **property_type** (*PropertyType or str*) – The type of property which should be retained.

Examples

Filter the dataset to only contain densities and static dielectric constants

```
>>> # Load in the data set of properties which will be used for comparisons
>>> from propertyestimator.datasets import ThermoMLDataSet
>>> data_set = ThermoMLDataSet.from_doi('10.1016/j.jct.2016.10.001')
>>>
>>> # Filter the dataset to only include densities and dielectric constants.
>>> from propertyestimator.properties import Density, DielectricConstant
>>> data_set.filter_by_property_types(Density, DielectricConstant)
```

or

```
>>> data_set.filter_by_property_types('Density', 'DielectricConstant')
```

filter_by_phases (*phases*)

Filter the data set based on the phase of the property (e.g liquid).

Parameters **phases** (*PropertyPhase*) – The phase of property which should be retained.

Examples

Filter the dataset to only include liquid properties.

```

>>> # Load in the data set of properties which will be used for comparisons
>>> from propertyestimator.datasets import ThermoMLDataSet
>>> data_set = ThermoMLDataSet.from_doi('10.1016/j.jct.2016.10.001')
>>>
>>> from propertyestimator.properties import PropertyPhase
>>> data_set.filter_by_temperature(PropertyPhase.Liquid)

```

filter_by_temperature (*min_temperature, max_temperature*)

Filter the data set based on a minimum and maximum temperature.

Parameters

- **min_temperature** (*unit.Quantity*) – The minimum temperature.
- **max_temperature** (*unit.Quantity*) – The maximum temperature.

Examples

Filter the dataset to only include properties measured between 130-260 K.

```

>>> # Load in the data set of properties which will be used for comparisons
>>> from propertyestimator.datasets import ThermoMLDataSet
>>> data_set = ThermoMLDataSet.from_doi('10.1016/j.jct.2016.10.001')
>>>
>>> from propertyestimator import unit
>>> data_set.filter_by_temperature(min_temperature=130*unit.kelvin, max_
↳temperature=260*unit.kelvin)

```

filter_by_pressure (*min_pressure, max_pressure*)

Filter the data set based on a minimum and maximum pressure.

Parameters

- **min_pressure** (*unit.Quantity*) – The minimum pressure.
- **max_pressure** (*unit.Quantity*) – The maximum pressure.

Examples

Filter the dataset to only include properties measured between 70-150 kPa.

```

>>> # Load in the data set of properties which will be used for comparisons
>>> from propertyestimator.datasets import ThermoMLDataSet
>>> data_set = ThermoMLDataSet.from_doi('10.1016/j.jct.2016.10.001')
>>>
>>> from propertyestimator import unit
>>> data_set.filter_by_temperature(min_pressure=70*unit.kilopascal, max_
↳temperature=150*unit.kilopascal)

```

filter_by_components (*number_of_components*)

Filter the data set based on a minimum and maximum temperature.

- Parameters **number_of_components** (*int*) – The allowed number of components in the mixture.

Examples

Filter the dataset to only include pure substance properties.

```
>>> # Load in the data set of properties which will be used for comparisons
>>> from propertyestimator.datasets import ThermoMLDataSet
>>> data_set = ThermoMLDataSet.from_doi('10.1016/j.jct.2016.10.001')
>>>
>>> data_set.filter_by_components(number_of_components=1)
```

filter_by_elements (*allowed_elements)

Filters out those properties which were estimated for compounds which contain elements outside of those defined in *allowed_elements*.

Parameters *allowed_elements* (*str*) – The symbols (e.g. C, H, Cl) of the elements to retain.

filter_by_smiles (*allowed_smiles)

Filters out those properties which were estimated for compounds which do not appear in the allowed *smiles* list.

Parameters *allowed_smiles* (*str*) – The smiles identifiers of the compounds to keep after filtering.

to_pandas ()

Converts a *PhysicalPropertyDataSet* to a *pandas.DataFrame* object with columns of

- 'Temperature'
- 'Pressure'
- 'Phase'
- 'Number Of Components'
- 'Component 1'
- 'Mole Fraction 1'
- ...
- 'Component N'
- 'Mole Fraction N'
- '<Property 1> Value'
- '<Property 1> Uncertainty'
- ...
- '<Property N> Value'
- '<Property N> Uncertainty'
- 'Source'

where 'Component X' is a column containing the smiles representation of component X.

Returns The create data frame.

Return type *pandas.DataFrame*

json()

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

Returns The JSON representation of this class.

Return type `str`

classmethod parse_json (*string_contents*, *encoding='utf8'*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

Parameters

- **string_contents** (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.
- **encoding** (*str*) – The encoding of the *string_contents*.

Returns The parsed class.

Return type Any

NIST ThermoML Archive

<i>ThermoMLDataSet</i>	A dataset of physical property measurements created from a ThermoML dataset.
<i>register_thermoml_property</i>	A decorator which registers information on how to parse a given ThermoML property

ThermoMLDataSet

class `propertyestimator.datasets.ThermoMLDataSet`

A dataset of physical property measurements created from a ThermoML dataset.

Examples

For example, we can use the DOI *10.1016/j.jct.2005.03.012* as a key for retrieving the dataset from the ThermoML Archive:

```
>>> dataset = ThermoMLDataSet.from_doi('10.1016/j.jct.2005.03.012')
```

You can also specify multiple ThermoML Archive keys to create a dataset from multiple ThermoML files:

```
>>> thermoml_keys = ['10.1021/acs.jced.5b00365', '10.1021/acs.jced.5b00474']
>>> dataset = ThermoMLDataSet.from_doi(*thermoml_keys)
```

__init__()

Constructs a new `ThermoMLDataSet` object.

Methods

__init__()	Constructs a new <code>ThermoMLDataSet</code> object.
<i>filter_by_components</i> (<i>number_of_components</i>)	Filter the data set based on a minimum and maximum temperature.
<i>filter_by_elements</i> (* <i>allowed_elements</i>)	Filters out those properties which were estimated for
<i>filter_by_function</i> (<i>filter_function</i>)	Filter the data set using a given filter function.

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Table 54 – continued from previous page

<code>filter_by_phases(phases)</code>	Filter the data set based on the phase of the property (e.g liquid).
<code>filter_by_pressure(min_pressure, max_pressure)</code>	Filter the data set based on a minimum and maximum pressure.
<code>filter_by_property_types(*property_type)</code>	Filter the data set based on the type of property (e.g Density).
<code>filter_by_smiles(*allowed_smiles)</code>	Filters out those properties which were estimated for
<code>filter_by_temperature(min_temperature, ...)</code>	Filter the data set based on a minimum and maximum temperature.
<code>from_doi(*doi_list)</code>	Load a ThermoML data set from a list of DOIs
<code>from_file(*file_list)</code>	Load a ThermoML data set from a list of files
<code>from_url(*url_list)</code>	Load a ThermoML data set from a list of URLs
<code>from_xml(xml, source)</code>	Load a ThermoML data set from an xml object.
<code>json()</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>merge(data_set)</code>	Merge another data set into the current one.
<code>parse_json(string_contents[, encoding])</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>to_pandas()</code>	Converts a <i>PhysicalPropertyDataSet</i> to a <i>pandas.DataFrame</i> object with columns of

Attributes

<code>number_of_properties</code>	The number of properties in the data set.
<code>properties</code>	A list of all of the properties within this set, partitioned by substance identifier.
<code>sources</code>	The list of sources from which the properties were gathered

classmethod `from_doi (*doi_list)`

Load a ThermoML data set from a list of DOIs

Parameters `doi_list` (*str*) – The list of DOIs to pull data from

Returns The loaded data set.

Return type *ThermoMLDataSet*

classmethod `from_url (*url_list)`

Load a ThermoML data set from a list of URLs

Parameters `url_list` (*str*) – The list of URLs to pull data from

Returns The loaded data set.

Return type *ThermoMLDataSet*

classmethod `from_file (*file_list)`

Load a ThermoML data set from a list of files

Parameters `file_list` (*str*) – The list of files to pull data from

Returns The loaded data set.

Return type *ThermoMLDataSet*

filter_by_components (*number_of_components*)

Filter the data set based on a minimum and maximum temperature.

Parameters `number_of_components` (*int*) – The allowed number of components in the mixture.

Examples

Filter the dataset to only include pure substance properties.

```
>>> # Load in the data set of properties which will be used for comparisons
>>> from propertyestimator.datasets import ThermoMLDataSet
>>> data_set = ThermoMLDataSet.from_doi('10.1016/j.jct.2016.10.001')
>>>
>>> data_set.filter_by_components(number_of_components=1)
```

filter_by_elements (**allowed_elements*)

Filters out those properties which were estimated for compounds which contain elements outside of those defined in *allowed_elements*.

Parameters `allowed_elements` (*str*) – The symbols (e.g. C, H, Cl) of the elements to retain.

filter_by_function (*filter_function*)

Filter the data set using a given filter function.

Parameters `filter_function` (*lambda*) – The filter function.

filter_by_phases (*phases*)

Filter the data set based on the phase of the property (e.g liquid).

Parameters `phases` (*PropertyPhase*) – The phase of property which should be retained.

Examples

Filter the dataset to only include liquid properties.

```
>>> # Load in the data set of properties which will be used for comparisons
>>> from propertyestimator.datasets import ThermoMLDataSet
>>> data_set = ThermoMLDataSet.from_doi('10.1016/j.jct.2016.10.001')
>>>
>>> from propertyestimator.properties import PropertyPhase
>>> data_set.filter_by_temperature(PropertyPhase.Liquid)
```

filter_by_pressure (*min_pressure, max_pressure*)

Filter the data set based on a minimum and maximum pressure.

Parameters

- `min_pressure` (*unit.Quantity*) – The minimum pressure.
- `max_pressure` (*unit.Quantity*) – The maximum pressure.

Examples

Filter the dataset to only include properties measured between 70-150 kPa.

```

>>> # Load in the data set of properties which will be used for comparisons
>>> from propertyestimator.datasets import ThermoMLDataSet
>>> data_set = ThermoMLDataSet.from_doi('10.1016/j.jct.2016.10.001')
>>>
>>> from propertyestimator import unit
>>> data_set.filter_by_temperature(min_pressure=70*unit.kilopascal, max_
←temperature=150*unit.kilopascal)

```

filter_by_property_types (**property_type*)

Filter the data set based on the type of property (e.g Density).

Parameters **property_type** (*PropertyType* or *str*) – The type of property which should be retained.

Examples

Filter the dataset to only contain densities and static dielectric constants

```

>>> # Load in the data set of properties which will be used for comparisons
>>> from propertyestimator.datasets import ThermoMLDataSet
>>> data_set = ThermoMLDataSet.from_doi('10.1016/j.jct.2016.10.001')
>>>
>>> # Filter the dataset to only include densities and dielectric constants.
>>> from propertyestimator.properties import Density, DielectricConstant
>>> data_set.filter_by_property_types(Density, DielectricConstant)

```

or

```

>>> data_set.filter_by_property_types('Density', 'DielectricConstant')

```

filter_by_smiles (**allowed_smiles*)

Filters out those properties which were estimated for compounds which do not appear in the allowed *smiles* list.

Parameters **allowed_smiles** (*str*) – The smiles identifiers of the compounds to keep after filtering.

filter_by_temperature (*min_temperature*, *max_temperature*)

Filter the data set based on a minimum and maximum temperature.

Parameters

- **min_temperature** (*unit.Quantity*) – The minimum temperature.
- **max_temperature** (*unit.Quantity*) – The maximum temperature.

Examples

Filter the dataset to only include properties measured between 130-260 K.

```

>>> # Load in the data set of properties which will be used for comparisons
>>> from propertyestimator.datasets import ThermoMLDataSet
>>> data_set = ThermoMLDataSet.from_doi('10.1016/j.jct.2016.10.001')
>>>

```

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```
>>> from propertyestimator import unit
>>> data_set.filter_by_temperature(min_temperature=130*unit.kelvin, max_
↳temperature=260*unit.kelvin)
```

classmethod `from_xml(xml, source)`

Load a ThermoML data set from an xml object.

Parameters

- **xml** (*str*) – The xml string to parse.
- **source** (*Source*) – The source of the xml object.

Returns The loaded ThermoML data set.

Return type *ThermoMLDataSet*

json()

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

Returns The JSON representation of this class.

Return type *str*

merge(data_set)

Merge another data set into the current one.

Parameters **data_set** (*PhysicalPropertyDataSet*) – The secondary data set to merge into this one.

property number_of_properties

The number of properties in the data set.

Type *int*

classmethod `parse_json(string_contents, encoding='utf8')`

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

Parameters

- **string_contents** (*str or bytes*) – The typed json string.
- **encoding** (*str*) – The encoding of the *string_contents*.

Returns The parsed class.

Return type *Any*

property properties

A list of all of the properties within this set, partitioned by substance identifier.

TODO: Add a link to Substance.identifier when have access to sphinx docs. TODO: Investigate why PhysicalProperty is not cross-linking.

See also:

Substance.identifier

Type dict of str and list of PhysicalProperty

property sources

The list of sources from which the properties were gathered

Type list of Source

to_pandas ()

Converts a *PhysicalPropertyDataSet* to a *pandas.DataFrame* object with columns of

- 'Temperature'
- 'Pressure'
- 'Phase'
- 'Number Of Components'
- 'Component 1'
- 'Mole Fraction 1'
- ...
- 'Component N'
- 'Mole Fraction N'
- '<Property 1> Value'
- '<Property 1> Uncertainty'
- ...
- '<Property N> Value'
- '<Property N> Uncertainty'
- 'Source'

where 'Component X' is a column containing the smiles representation of component X.

Returns The create data frame.

Return type pandas.DataFrame

propertyestimator.datasets.register_thermoml_property

propertyestimator.datasets.**register_thermoml_property** (*thermoml_string*, *supported_phases*) *sup-*

A decorator which registers information on how to parse a given ThermoML property

For now this only takes input of a thermoML string, but in future will give greater control over exactly how ThermoML XML gets parsed to an actual property.

Parameters

- **thermoml_string** (*str*) – The ThermoML string identifier (ePropName) for this property.
- **supported_phases** (*PropertyPhase:*) – An enum which encodes all of the phases for which this property supports being estimated in.

1.5.5 Calculation Layers API

<code>PropertyCalculationLayer</code>	An abstract representation of a calculation layer whose goal is to estimate a set of physical properties using a single approach, such as a layer which employs direct simulations to estimate properties, or one which reweights cached simulation data to the same end.
<code>register_calculation_layer</code>	A decorator which registers a class as being a calculation layer which may be used in property calculations.

PropertyCalculationLayer

class propertyestimator.layers.PropertyCalculationLayer

An abstract representation of a calculation layer whose goal is to estimate a set of physical properties using a single approach, such as a layer which employs direct simulations to estimate properties, or one which reweights cached simulation data to the same end.

Notes

Calculation layers must inherit from this class, and must override the `schedule_calculation` method.

See also:

TODO Link to a general page outlining what calculation layers are and how they are used.

`__init__()`

Initialize self. See `help(type(self))` for accurate signature.

Methods

<code>__init__</code>	Initialize self.
<code>schedule_calculation</code> (<code>calculation_backend</code> , ...)	Submit the proposed calculation to the backend of choice.

static `schedule_calculation` (`calculation_backend`, `storage_backend`, `layer_directory`,
`data_model`, `callback`, `synchronous=False`)

Submit the proposed calculation to the backend of choice.

Parameters

- **calculation_backend** (`PropertyEstimatorBackend`) – The backend to the submit the calculations to.
- **storage_backend** (`PropertyEstimatorStorage`) – The backend used to store / retrieve data from previous calculations.
- **layer_directory** (`str`) – The local directory in which to store all local, temporary calculation data from this layer.
- **data_model** (`PropertyEstimatorServer.ServerEstimationRequest`) – The data model encoding the proposed calculation.
- **callback** (`function`) – The function to call when the backend returns the results (or an error).
- **synchronous** (`bool`) – If true, this function will block until the calculation has com-

pleted. This is mainly intended for debugging purposes.

propertyestimator.layers.register_calculation_layer

`propertyestimator.layers.register_calculation_layer()`

A decorator which registers a class as being a calculation layer which may be used in property calculations.

See also:

`TODO ()` add documentation for plugin support

Built-in Calculation Layers

<code>ReweightingLayer</code>	A calculation layer which aims to calculate physical properties by reweighting the results of previous calculations.
<code>SimulationLayer</code>	A calculation layer which aims to calculate physical properties directly from molecular simulation.

ReweightingLayer

class `propertyestimator.layers.ReweightingLayer`

A calculation layer which aims to calculate physical properties by reweighting the results of previous calculations.

Warning: This class is still heavily under development and is subject to rapid changes.

`__init__()`

Initialize self. See `help(type(self))` for accurate signature.

Methods

<code>__init__</code>	Initialize self.
<code>schedule_calculation(calculation_backend, ...)</code>	Submit the proposed calculation to the backend of choice.

static `schedule_calculation(calculation_backend, storage_backend, layer_directory, data_model, callback, synchronous=False)`
Submit the proposed calculation to the backend of choice.

Parameters

- **calculation_backend** (`PropertyEstimatorBackend`) – The backend to the submit the calculations to.
- **storage_backend** (`PropertyEstimatorStorage`) – The backend used to store / retrieve data from previous calculations.
- **layer_directory** (`str`) – The local directory in which to store all local, temporary calculation data from this layer.
- **data_model** (`PropertyEstimatorServer.ServerEstimationRequest`) –

The data model encoding the proposed calculation.

- **callback** (*function*) – The function to call when the backend returns the results (or an error).
- **synchronous** (*bool*) – If true, this function will block until the calculation has completed. This is mainly intended for debugging purposes.

SimulationLayer

class propertyestimator.layers.SimulationLayer

A calculation layer which aims to calculate physical properties directly from molecular simulation.

Warning: This class is experimental and should not be used in a production environment.

`__init__()`

Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.

Methods

<code>__init__</code>	Initialize self.
<code>schedule_calculation</code> (<i>calculation_backend</i> , ...)	Submit the proposed calculation to the backend of choice.

static `schedule_calculation` (*calculation_backend*, *storage_backend*, *layer_directory*,
data_model, *callback*, *synchronous=False*)

Submit the proposed calculation to the backend of choice.

Parameters

- **calculation_backend** (`PropertyEstimatorBackend`) – The backend to the submit the calculations to.
- **storage_backend** (`PropertyEstimatorStorage`) – The backend used to store / retrieve data from previous calculations.
- **layer_directory** (*str*) – The local directory in which to store all local, temporary calculation data from this layer.
- **data_model** (`PropertyEstimatorServer.ServerEstimationRequest`) – The data model encoding the proposed calculation.
- **callback** (*function*) – The function to call when the backend returns the results (or an error).
- **synchronous** (*bool*) – If true, this function will block until the calculation has completed. This is mainly intended for debugging purposes.

1.5.6 Calculation Backends API

`PropertyEstimatorBackend`

An abstract base representation of a property estimator backend.

Continued on next page

Table 61 – continued from previous page

<i>ComputeResources</i>	An object which stores how many of each type of computational resource (threads or gpu's) is available to a calculation worker.
<i>QueueWorkerResources</i>	An extended resource object with properties specific to calculations which will run on queue based resources, such as LSF, PBS or SLURM.

PropertyEstimatorBackend

class propertyestimator.backends.**PropertyEstimatorBackend** (*number_of_workers=1, resources_per_worker=<propertyestimator.backends.backends.ComputeResources object>*)

An abstract base representation of a property estimator backend. A backend is responsible for coordinating, distributing and running calculations on the available hardware. This may range from a single machine to a multinode cluster, but *not* across multiple cluster or physical locations.

Notes

All estimator backend classes must inherit from this class, and must implement the *start*, *stop*, and *submit_task* method.

__init__ (*number_of_workers=1, resources_per_worker=<propertyestimator.backends.backends.ComputeResources object>*)

Constructs a new PropertyEstimatorBackend object.

Parameters

- **number_of_workers** (*int*) – The number of works to run the calculations on. One worker can perform a single task (e.g run a simulation) at once.
- **resources_per_worker** (*ComputeResources*) – The number of resources to request per worker.

Methods

__init__ (<i>[number_of_workers, ...]</i>)	Constructs a new PropertyEstimatorBackend object.
start ()	Start the calculation backend.
stop ()	Stop the calculation backend.
submit_task (<i>function, *args, **kwargs</i>)	Submit a task to the compute resources managed by this backend.

start ()
Start the calculation backend.

stop ()
Stop the calculation backend.

submit_task (*function, *args, **kwargs*)
Submit a task to the compute resources managed by this backend.

Parameters **function** (*function*) – The function to run.

Returns Returns a future object which will eventually point to the results of the submitted task.

Return type Future

ComputeResources

class `propertyestimator.backends.ComputeResources` (*number_of_threads=1*,
number_of_gpus=0, *preferred_gpu_toolkit=None*)

An object which stores how many of each type of computational resource (threads or gpu's) is available to a calculation worker.

TODO: The use of the terminology here is questionable, and is used interchangeable with `process` which may lead to some confusion.

`__init__` (*number_of_threads=1*, *number_of_gpus=0*, *preferred_gpu_toolkit=None*)
 Constructs a new `ComputeResources` object.

Parameters

- **number_of_threads** (*int*) – The number of threads available to a calculation worker.
- **number_of_gpus** (*int*) – The number of GPUs available to a calculation worker.
- **preferred_gpu_toolkit** (`ComputeResources.GPUSToolkit`, *optional*) – The preferred toolkit to use when running on GPUs.

Methods

<code>__init__</code> (<i>number_of_threads</i> , ...)	Constructs a new <code>ComputeResources</code> object.
---	--

Attributes

<code>gpu_device_indices</code>	The indices of the GPUs to run on.
<code>number_of_gpus</code>	The number of GPUs available to a calculation worker.
<code>number_of_threads</code>	The number of threads available to a calculation worker.
<code>preferred_gpu_toolkit</code>	The preferred toolkit to use when running on GPUs.

class GPUSToolkit

An enumeration of the different GPU toolkits to make available to different calculations.

property number_of_threads

The number of threads available to a calculation worker.

Type `int`

property number_of_gpus

The number of GPUs available to a calculation worker.

Type `int`

property preferred_gpu_toolkit

The preferred toolkit to use when running on GPUs.

Type `ComputeResources.GPUSToolkit`

property gpu_device_indices

The indices of the GPUs to run on. This is purely an internal implementation detail and should not be relied upon externally.

Type `str`

QueueWorkerResources

```
class propertyestimator.backends.QueueWorkerResources (number_of_threads=1,
                                                       number_of_gpus=0, preferred_gpu_toolkit=None,
                                                       per_thread_memory_limit=<Quantity(1,
                                                       'gigabyte')>, wallclock_time_limit='01:00')
```

An extended resource object with properties specific to calculations which will run on queue based resources, such as LSF, PBS or SLURM.

```
__init__ (number_of_threads=1, number_of_gpus=0, preferred_gpu_toolkit=None,
          per_thread_memory_limit=<Quantity(1, 'gigabyte')>, wallclock_time_limit='01:00')
```

Constructs a new ComputeResources object.

Notes

Both the requested *number_of_threads* and the *number_of_gpus* must be less than or equal to the number of threads (/cpus/cores) and GPUs available to each compute node in the cluster respectively, such that a single worker is able to be accommodated by a single compute node.

Parameters

- **per_thread_memory_limit** (*simtk.Quantity*) – The maximum amount of memory available to each thread.
- **wallclock_time_limit** (*str*) – The maximum amount of wall clock time that a worker can run for. This should be a string of the form *HH:MM* where HH is the number of hours and MM the number of minutes

Methods

<code>__init__</code> ([number_of_threads, ...])	Constructs a new ComputeResources object.
--	---

Attributes

<code>gpu_device_indices</code>	The indices of the GPUs to run on.
<code>number_of_gpus</code>	The number of GPUs available to a calculation worker.
<code>number_of_threads</code>	The number of threads available to a calculation worker.
<code>per_thread_memory_limit</code>	The maximum amount of memory available to each thread, such that the total memory limit will be <i>per_cpu_memory_limit * number_of_threads</i> .
<code>preferred_gpu_toolkit</code>	The preferred toolkit to use when running on GPUs.
<code>wallclock_time_limit</code>	The maximum amount of wall clock time that a worker can run for.

property per_thread_memory_limit

The maximum amount of memory available to each thread, such that the total memory limit will be $per_cpu_memory_limit * number_of_threads$.

Type `simtk.Quantity`

property wallclock_time_limit

The maximum amount of wall clock time that a worker can run for. This should be a string of the form *HH:MM* where HH is the number of hours and MM the number of minutes

Type `str`

class GPUToolkit

An enumeration of the different GPU toolkits to make available to different calculations.

property gpu_device_indices

The indices of the GPUs to run on. This is purely an internal implementation detail and should not be relied upon externally.

Type `str`

property number_of_gpus

The number of GPUs available to a calculation worker.

Type `int`

property number_of_threads

The number of threads available to a calculation worker.

Type `int`

property preferred_gpu_toolkit

The preferred toolkit to use when running on GPUs.

Type `ComputeResources.GPUToolkit`

Dask Backends

<code>BaseDaskBackend</code>	A base <i>dask</i> backend class, which implements functionality which is common to all other <i>dask</i> based backends.
<code>DaskLocalCluster</code>	A property estimator backend which uses a <i>dask LocalCluster</i> object to run calculations on a single machine.
<code>DaskLSFBackend</code>	A property estimator backend which uses a <i>dask_jobqueue LSFCluster</i> object to run calculations within an existing LSF queue.

BaseDaskBackend

class `propertyestimator.backends.BaseDaskBackend` (*number_of_workers=1*, *resources_per_worker=<propertyestimator.backends.backends.object>*)

A base *dask* backend class, which implements functionality which is common to all other *dask* based backends.

__init__ (*number_of_workers=1*, *resources_per_worker=<propertyestimator.backends.backends.ComputeResources object>*)

Constructs a new BaseDaskBackend object.

Methods

<code>__init__([number_of_workers, ...])</code>	Constructs a new BaseDaskBackend object.
<code>start()</code>	Start the calculation backend.
<code>stop()</code>	Stop the calculation backend.
<code>submit_task(function, *args, **kwargs)</code>	Submit a task to the compute resources managed by this backend.

start ()

Start the calculation backend.

stop ()

Stop the calculation backend.

submit_task (function, *args, **kwargs)

Submit a task to the compute resources managed by this backend.

Parameters **function** (*function*) – The function to run.

Returns Returns a future object which will eventually point to the results of the submitted task.

Return type Future

DaskLocalCluster

class propertyestimator.backends.**DaskLocalCluster** (*number_of_workers=1, resources_per_worker=<propertyestimator.backends.backends.ComputeResources object>*)

A property estimator backend which uses a *dask LocalCluster* object to run calculations on a single machine.

See also:

`dask.LocalCluster`

__init__ (*number_of_workers=1, resources_per_worker=<propertyestimator.backends.backends.ComputeResources object>*)
Constructs a new DaskLocalCluster

Methods

<code>__init__([number_of_workers, ...])</code>	Constructs a new DaskLocalCluster
<code>start()</code>	Start the calculation backend.
<code>stop()</code>	Stop the calculation backend.
<code>submit_task(function, *args, **kwargs)</code>	Submit a task to the compute resources managed by this backend.

start ()

Start the calculation backend.

submit_task (function, *args, **kwargs)

Submit a task to the compute resources managed by this backend.

Parameters **function** (*function*) – The function to run.

Returns Returns a future object which will eventually point to the results of the submitted task.

Return type Future

stop()

Stop the calculation backend.

DaskLSFBackend

```
class propertyestimator.backends.DaskLSFBackend(minimum_number_of_workers=1,
                                                maximum_number_of_workers=1, re-
                                                sources_per_worker=<propertyestimator.backends.backends.Q
                                                object>, queue_name='default',
                                                setup_script_commands=None,
                                                extra_script_options=None, adap-
                                                tive_interval='10000ms', dis-
                                                able_nanny_process=False)
```

A property estimator backend which uses a *dask_jobqueue LSFCluster* object to run calculations within an existing LSF queue.

See also:

`dask_jobqueue.LSFCluster`

```
__init__(minimum_number_of_workers=1, maximum_number_of_workers=1, re-
          sources_per_worker=<propertyestimator.backends.backends.QueueWorkerResources ob-
          ject>, queue_name='default', setup_script_commands=None, extra_script_options=None,
          adaptive_interval='10000ms', disable_nanny_process=False)
```

Constructs a new DaskLSFBackend object

Parameters

- **minimum_number_of_workers** (*int*) – The minimum number of workers to request from the queue system.
- **maximum_number_of_workers** (*int*) – The maximum number of workers to request from the queue system.
- **resources_per_worker** (*QueueWorkerResources*) – The resources to request per worker.
- **queue_name** (*str*) – The name of the queue which the workers will be requested from.
- **setup_script_commands** (*list of str*) – A list of bash script commands to call within the queue submission script before the call to launch the dask worker.

This may include activating a python environment, or loading an environment module

- **extra_script_options** (*list of str*) – A list of extra job specific options to include in the queue submission script. These will get added to the script header in the form

```
#BSUB <extra_script_options[x]>
```

- **adaptive_interval** (*str*) – The interval between attempting to either scale up or down the cluster, of of the from ‘XXXms’.
- **disable_nanny_process** (*bool*) – If true, dask workers will be started in *-no-nanny* mode. This is required if using multiprocessing code within submitted tasks.

This has not been fully tested yet and my lead to stability issues with the workers.

Examples

To create an LSF queueing compute backend which will attempt to spin up workers which have access to a single GPU.

```
>>> # Create a resource object which will request a worker with
>>> # one gpu which will stay alive for five hours.
>>> from propertyestimator.backends import QueueWorkerResources
>>>
>>> resources = QueueWorkerResources(number_of_threads=1,
>>>                                   number_of_gpus=1,
>>>                                   preferred_gpu_
↳ toolkit=QueueWorkerResources.GPUSocket.CUDA,
>>>                                   wallclock_time_limit='05:00')
>>>
>>> # Define the set of commands which will set up the correct environment
>>> # for each of the workers.
>>> setup_script_commands = [
>>>     'module load cuda/9.2',
>>> ]
>>>
>>> # Define extra options to only run on certain node groups
>>> extra_script_options = [
>>>     '-m "ls-gpu lt-gpu"'
>>> ]
>>>
>>> # Create the backend which will adaptively try to spin up between one and
>>> # ten workers with the requested resources depending on the calculation_
↳ load.
>>> from propertyestimator.backends import DaskLSFBackend
>>>
>>> lsf_backend = DaskLSFBackend(minimum_number_of_workers=1,
>>>                               maximum_number_of_workers=10,
>>>                               resources_per_worker=resources,
>>>                               queue_name='gpuqueue',
>>>                               setup_script_commands=setup_script_commands,
>>>                               extra_script_options=extra_script_options)
```

Methods

<code>__init__</code> ([minimum_number_of_workers, ...])	Constructs a new DaskLSFBackend object
<code>start</code> ()	Start the calculation backend.
<code>stop</code> ()	Stop the calculation backend.
<code>submit_task</code> (function, *args, **kwargs)	Submit a task to the compute resources managed by this backend.

`start` ()

Start the calculation backend.

`submit_task` (function, *args, **kwargs)

Submit a task to the compute resources managed by this backend.

Parameters `function` (function) – The function to run.

Returns Returns a future object which will eventually point to the results of the submitted task.

Return type Future

stop()

Stop the calculation backend.

1.5.7 Storage Backends API

PropertyEstimatorStorage

An abstract base representation of how the property estimator will interact with and store simulation data.

PropertyEstimatorStorage

class propertyestimator.storage.**PropertyEstimatorStorage**

An abstract base representation of how the property estimator will interact with and store simulation data.

Notes

Any inheriting class must provide an implementation for the *store_object*, *retrieve_object* and *has_object* methods

__init__()

Constructs a new PropertyEstimatorStorage object.

Methods

<code>__init__()</code>	Constructs a new PropertyEstimatorStorage object.
<code>has_force_field(force_field)</code>	Checks whether the force field has been previously stored in the force field directory.
<code>retrieve_force_field(unique_id)</code>	Retrieves a force field from storage, if it exists.
<code>retrieve_simulation_data(substance[, ...])</code>	Retrieves any data that has been stored for a given substance.
<code>retrieve_simulation_data_by_id(unique_id)</code>	Attempts to retrieve a storage piece of simulation data from it's unique id.
<code>store_force_field(force_field)</code>	Store the force field in the cached force field directory.
<code>store_simulation_data(data_object, ...)</code>	Store the simulation data.

has_force_field (*force_field*)

Checks whether the force field has been previously stored in the force field directory.

Parameters **force_field** (*ForceFieldSource*) – The force field to check for.

Returns None if the force field has not been cached, otherwise the unique id of the cached force field.

Return type *str*, optional

retrieve_force_field (*unique_id*)

Retrieves a force field from storage, if it exists.

Parameters **unique_id** (*str*) – The unique id of the force field to retrieve

Returns The force field if present in the storage system with the given key, otherwise None.

Return type *ForceFieldSource*, optional

store_force_field (*force_field*)

Store the force field in the cached force field directory.

Parameters **force_field** (*ForceFieldSource*) – The force field to store.

Returns The unique id of the stored force field.

Return type *str*

retrieve_simulation_data_by_id (*unique_id*)

Attempts to retrieve a storage piece of simulation data from its unique id.

Parameters **unique_id** (*str*) – The unique id assigned to the data.

Returns

- *BaseStoredData* – The stored data object.
- *str* – The path to the data's corresponding directory.

retrieve_simulation_data (*substance*, *include_component_data=True*, *data_class=<class 'propertyestimator.storage.dataclasses.StoredSimulationData'>*)

Retrieves any data that has been stored for a given substance.

Parameters

- **substance** (*Substance*) – The substance to check for.
- **include_component_data** (*bool*) – If the substance is a mixture where has multiple components and *include_component_data* is True, data will be returned for both the mixed system, and for the individual components, otherwise only data for the mixed system will be returned.
- **data_class** (*subclass of BaseStoredData*) – The type of data to retrieve.

Returns A dictionary of the stored data objects and their corresponding directory paths partitioned by substance id.

Return type dict of *str* and tuple of *BaseStoredData* and *str*

store_simulation_data (*data_object*, *data_directory*)

Store the simulation data.

Notes

If the storage system already contains equivalent information (i.e data stored for the same substance, thermodynamic state and parameter set) then the data will be merged according to the data objects *merge* method.

Parameters

- **data_object** (*BaseStoredData*) – The data object being stored.
- **data_directory** (*str*) – The directory which stores files associated with the data object such as trajectory files.

Returns The unique id of the stored data.

Return type *str*

Built-in Storage Backends

<i>LocalFileStorage</i>	A storage backend which stores files in directories on the local disk.
-------------------------	--

LocalFileStorage

class `propertyestimator.storage.LocalFileStorage` (*root_directory*='stored_data')

A storage backend which stores files in directories on the local disk.

__init__ (*root_directory*='stored_data')

Constructs a new PropertyEstimatorStorage object.

Methods

<code>__init__</code> (<i>root_directory</i>)	Constructs a new PropertyEstimatorStorage object.
<code>has_force_field</code> (<i>force_field</i>)	Checks whether the force field has been previously stored in the force field directory.
<code>retrieve_force_field</code> (<i>unique_id</i>)	Retrieves a force field from storage, if it exists.
<code>retrieve_simulation_data</code> (<i>substance</i> , ...)	Retrieves any data that has been stored for a given substance.
<code>retrieve_simulation_data_by_id</code> (<i>unique_id</i>)	Attempts to retrieve a storage piece of simulation data from it's unique id.
<code>store_force_field</code> (<i>force_field</i>)	Store the force field in the cached force field directory.
<code>store_simulation_data</code> (<i>data_object</i> , ...)	Store the simulation data.

Attributes

<i>root_directory</i>	Returns the directory in which all stored objects are located.
-----------------------	--

property `root_directory`

Returns the directory in which all stored objects are located.

Type `str`

store_simulation_data (*data_object*, *data_directory*)

Store the simulation data.

Notes

If the storage system already contains equivalent information (i.e data stored for the same substance, thermodynamic state and parameter set) then the data will be merged according to the data objects *merge* method.

Parameters

- **data_object** (`BaseStoredData`) – The data object being stored.
- **data_directory** (`str`) – The directory which stores files associated with the data object such as trajectory files.

Returns The unique id of the stored data.

Return type `str`

retrieve_simulation_data_by_id (*unique_id*)

Attempts to retrieve a storage piece of simulation data from its unique id.

Parameters `unique_id` (*str*) – The unique id assigned to the data.

Returns

- `BaseStoredData` – The stored data object.
- *str* – The path to the data's corresponding directory.

retrieve_simulation_data (*substance*, *include_component_data=True*, *data_class=<class 'propertyestimator.storage.dataclasses.StoredSimulationData'>*)

Retrieves any data that has been stored for a given substance.

Parameters

- **substance** (`Substance`) – The substance to check for.
- **include_component_data** (*bool*) – If the substance is a mixture where has multiple components and *include_component_data* is True, data will be returned for both the mixed system, and for the individual components, otherwise only data for the mixed system will be returned.
- **data_class** (*subclass of BaseStoredData*) – The type of data to retrieve.

Returns A dictionary of the stored data objects and their corresponding directory paths partitioned by substance id.

Return type dict of `str` and tuple of `BaseStoredData` and `str`

has_force_field (*force_field*)

Checks whether the force field has been previously stored in the force field directory.

Parameters `force_field` (`ForceFieldSource`) – The force field to check for.

Returns None if the force field has not been cached, otherwise the unique id of the cached force field.

Return type `str`, optional

retrieve_force_field (*unique_id*)

Retrieves a force field from storage, if it exists.

Parameters `unique_id` (*str*) – The unique id of the force field to retrieve

Returns The force field if present in the storage system with the given key, otherwise None.

Return type `ForceFieldSource`, optional

store_force_field (*force_field*)

Store the force field in the cached force field directory.

Parameters `force_field` (`ForceFieldSource`) – The force field to store.

Returns The unique id of the stored force field.

Return type `str`

Data Classes

`BaseStoredData`

A base representation of cached data to be stored by a storage backend.

Continued on next page

Table 76 – continued from previous page

<i>StoredSimulationData</i>	A representation of data which has been cached from a single previous simulation.
<i>StoredDataCollection</i>	A collection of stored <i>StoredSimulationData</i> objects, all generated at the same state and using the same force field parameters.

BaseStoredData

class `propertyestimator.storage.dataclasses.BaseStoredData`

A base representation of cached data to be stored by a storage backend.

The expectation is that stored data will exist in storage as two parts:

- 1) A JSON serialized representation of this class (or a subclass), which contains lightweight information such as the state and composition of the system. Any larger pieces of data, such as coordinates or trajectories, should be referenced by this class as a filename.
- 2) A directory like structure (either directly a directory, or some NetCDF like compressed archive) of ancillary files which do not easily lend themselves to be serialized within a JSON object, whose files are referenced by name by the data object.

substance

A description of the composition of the stored system.

Type *Substance*

thermodynamic_state

The state at which the data was collected.

Type *ThermodynamicState*

source_calculation_id

The server id of the calculation which yielded this data.

Type `str`

provenance

A dictionary containing the provenance information about how this data was generated.

Type `dict` of `str` and `Any`

force_field_id

The server assigned unique id of the force field parameters used to generate the data.

Type `str`

`__init__()`

Constructs a new `BaseStoredData` object

Methods

<code>__init__()</code>	Constructs a new <code>BaseStoredData</code> object
<code>can_merge(other_data)</code>	Checks whether this piece of data stores the same amount of compatible information (or more) than another piece of stored data, and hence whether the two can be merged together.

Continued on next page

Table 77 – continued from previous page

<code>merge(stored_data_1, stored_data_2)</code>	Collapse two pieces of compatible stored data into one.
--	---

can_merge (*other_data*)

Checks whether this piece of data stores the same amount of compatible information (or more) than another piece of stored data, and hence whether the two can be merged together.

Parameters `other_data` (`BaseStoredData`) – The other stored data to compare against.

Returns Returns *True* if this piece of data stores the same amount of information or more than another piece of data, or false if it contains less or incompatible data.

Return type `bool`

classmethod merge (*stored_data_1, stored_data_2*)

Collapse two pieces of compatible stored data into one.

Parameters

- `stored_data_1` (`BaseStoredData`) – The first piece of stored data.
- `stored_data_2` (`BaseStoredData`) – The second piece of stored data.

Returns The merged stored data.

Return type `BaseStoredData`

StoredSimulationData

class `propertyestimator.storage.dataclasses.StoredSimulationData`

A representation of data which has been cached from a single previous simulation.

Notes

The ancillary directory which stores larger information such as trajectories should be of the form:

```
|--- data_object.json
|--- data_directory
    |--- coordinate_file_name.pdb
    |--- trajectory_file_name.dcd
    |--- statistics_file_name.csv
```

coordinate_file_name

The name of a coordinate file which encodes the topology information of the system.

Type `str`

trajectory_file_name

The name of a .dcd trajectory file containing configurations generated by the simulation.

Type `str`

statistics_file_name

The name of a *StatisticsArray* csv file, containing statistics generated by the simulation.

Type `str`

statistical_inefficiency

The statistical inefficiency of the collected data.

Type float

total_number_of_molecules

The total number of molecules in the system.

Type int

__init__()

Constructs a new StoredSimulationData object

Methods

<code>__init__()</code>	Constructs a new StoredSimulationData object
<code>can_merge(other_data)</code>	Checks whether this piece of data stores the same amount of compatible information (or more) than another piece of stored data, and hence whether the two can be merged together.
<code>merge(stored_data_1, stored_data_2)</code>	Collapse two pieces of compatible stored data into one, by only retaining the data with the longest auto-correlation time.

classmethod merge (*stored_data_1, stored_data_2*)

Collapse two pieces of compatible stored data into one, by only retaining the data with the longest auto-correlation time.

Parameters

- **stored_data_1** (*StoredSimulationData*) – The first piece of stored data.
- **stored_data_2** (*StoredSimulationData*) – The second piece of stored data.

Returns The merged stored data.

Return type *StoredSimulationData*

can_merge (*other_data*)

Checks whether this piece of data stores the same amount of compatible information (or more) than another piece of stored data, and hence whether the two can be merged together.

Parameters **other_data** (*BaseStoredData*) – The other stored data to compare against.

Returns Returns *True* if this piece of data stores the same amount of information or more than another piece of data, or *false* if it contains less or incompatible data.

Return type *bool*

StoredDataCollection

class `propertyestimator.storage.dataclasses.StoredDataCollection`

A collection of stored *StoredSimulationData* objects, all generated at the same state and using the same force field parameters.

The ancillary directory which stores larger information such as trajectories should be of the form:

```
|--- data_object.json
|--- data_directory
    |--- data_key_1
        |--- coordinate_file_name.pdb
```

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```

|--- trajectory_file_name.dcd
|--- statistics_file_name.csv
|--- data_key_2
|--- coordinate_file_name.pdb
|--- trajectory_file_name.dcd
|--- statistics_file_name.csv
|--- data_key_3
|--- coordinate_file_name.pdb
|--- trajectory_file_name.dcd
|--- statistics_file_name.csv

```

data

A dictionary of stored simulation data objects which have been given a unique key.

Type dict of str and StoredSimulationData

`__init__()`

Constructs a new StoredDataCollection object

Methods

<code>__init__()</code>	Constructs a new StoredDataCollection object
<code>can_merge(other_data_collection)</code>	param other_data_collection The other stored data to compare against.
<code>merge(stored_data_1, stored_data_2)</code>	Collapse two pieces of compatible stored data into one, by only retaining the data with the longest auto-correlation time.

`can_merge (other_data_collection)`

Parameters other_data_collection (`StoredDataCollection`) – The other stored data to compare against.

classmethod merge (`stored_data_1, stored_data_2`)

Collapse two pieces of compatible stored data into one, by only retaining the data with the longest auto-correlation time.

Parameters

- **stored_data_1** (`StoredDataCollection`) – The first piece of stored data.
- **stored_data_2** (`StoredDataCollection`) – The second piece of stored data.

Returns The merged stored data.

Return type `StoredDataCollection`

1.5.8 Workflow API

<code>Workflow</code>	Encapsulates and prepares a workflow which is able to estimate a physical property.
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Continued on next page

Table 80 – continued from previous page

<i>WorkflowGraph</i>	A hierarchical structure for storing and submitting the workflows which will estimate a set of physical properties..
<i>WorkflowOptions</i>	A set of convenience options used when creating estimation workflows.
<i>IWorkflowProperty</i>	Defines the interface a property must implement to be estimable by a workflow.

Workflow

class `propertyestimator.workflow.Workflow`(*physical_property*, *global_metadata*, *workflow_uuid=None*)

Encapsulates and prepares a workflow which is able to estimate a physical property.

__init__(*physical_property*, *global_metadata*, *workflow_uuid=None*)

Constructs a new Workflow object.

Parameters

- **physical_property** (`PhysicalProperty`) – The property which this workflow aims to calculate.
- **global_metadata** (*dict of str and Any*) – A dictionary of the global metadata available to each of the workflow properties.
- **workflow_uuid** (*str, optional*) – An optional uuid to assign to this workflow. If none is provided, one will be chosen at random.

Methods

__init__ (<i>physical_property</i> , <i>global_metadata</i>)	Constructs a new Workflow object.
generate_default_metadata (<i>physical_property</i> , ...)	Generates a default global metadata dictionary.
replace_protocol (<i>old_protocol</i> , <i>new_protocol</i>)	Replaces an existing protocol with a new one, while updating all input and local references to point to the new protocol.

Attributes

<code>schema</code>

replace_protocol (*old_protocol*, *new_protocol*)

Replaces an existing protocol with a new one, while updating all input and local references to point to the new protocol.

The main use of this method is when merging multiple protocols into one.

Parameters

- **old_protocol** (`protocols.BaseProtocol` or *str*) – The protocol (or its id) to replace.
- **new_protocol** (`protocols.BaseProtocol` or *str*) – The new protocol (or its id) to use.

static generate_default_metadata (*physical_property*, *force_field_path*, *parameter_gradient_keys=None*, *workflow_options=None*)

Generates a default global metadata dictionary.

Parameters

- **physical_property** (*PhysicalProperty*) – The physical property whose arguments are available in the global scope.
- **force_field_path** (*str*) – The path to the force field parameters to use in the workflow.
- **parameter_gradient_keys** (*list of ParameterGradientKey*) – A list of references to all of the parameters which all observables should be differentiated with respect to.
- **workflow_options** (*WorkflowOptions*, *optional*) – The options provided when an estimate request was submitted.

Returns

The metadata dictionary, with the following keys / types:

- **thermodynamic_state**: *ThermodynamicState* - The state (T,p) at which the property is being computed
- **substance**: *Substance* - The composition of the system of interest.
- **components**: *list of Substance* - The components present in the system for which the property is being estimated.
- **target_uncertainty**: *propertyestimator.unit.Quantity* - The target uncertainty with which properties should be estimated.
- **per_component_uncertainty**: *propertyestimator.unit.Quantity* - The target uncertainty divided by the sqrt of the number of components in the system + 1
- **force_field_path**: *str* - A path to the force field parameters with which the property should be evaluated with.
- **parameter_gradient_keys**: *list of ParameterGradientKey* - A list of references to all of the parameters which all observables should be differentiated with respect to.

Return type dict of str, Any

WorkflowGraph

class `propertyestimator.workflow.WorkflowGraph` (*root_directory=""*)

A hierarchical structure for storing and submitting the workflows which will estimate a set of physical properties..

`__init__` (*root_directory=""*)

Constructs a new WorkflowGraph

Parameters *root_directory* (*str*) – The root directory in which to store all outputs from this graph.

Methods

<code>__init__</code> ([root_directory])	Constructs a new WorkflowGraph
<code>add_workflow</code> (workflow)	Insert a workflow into the workflow graph.
<code>submit</code> (backend[, include_uncertainty_check])	Submits the protocol graph to the backend of choice.

add_workflow (workflow)

Insert a workflow into the workflow graph.

Parameters **workflow** (`Workflow`) – The workflow to insert.

submit (backend, include_uncertainty_check=True)

Submits the protocol graph to the backend of choice.

Parameters

- **backend** (`PropertyEstimatorBackend`) – The backend to execute the graph on.
- **include_uncertainty_check** (`bool`) – If true, the uncertainty of each estimated property will be checked to ensure it is below the target threshold set in the workflow metadata. If an uncertainty is not included in the workflow metadata, then this parameter will be ignored.

Returns The futures of the submitted protocols.

Return type list of Future

WorkflowOptions

```
class propertyestimator.workflow.WorkflowOptions (convergence_mode=<ConvergenceMode.RelativeUncertainty:
                                                    'RelativeUncertainty'>, relative_uncertainty_fraction=1.0,
                                                    absolute_uncertainty=None, protocol_replacements=None)
```

A set of convenience options used when creating estimation workflows.

```
__init__ (convergence_mode=<ConvergenceMode.RelativeUncertainty: 'RelativeUncertainty'>,
          relative_uncertainty_fraction=1.0, absolute_uncertainty=None, protocol_replacements=None)
```

Constructs a new WorkflowOptions object.

Parameters

- **convergence_mode** (`WorkflowOptions.ConvergenceMode`) – The mode which governs how workflows should decide when they have reached convergence.
- **relative_uncertainty_fraction** (`float`, *optional*) – If the convergence mode is set to `RelativeUncertainty`, then workflows will by default run simulations until the estimated uncertainty is less than $relative_uncertainty_fraction * property_to_estimate.uncertainty$
- **absolute_uncertainty** (`propertyestimator.unit.Quantity`, *optional*) – If the convergence mode is set to `AbsoluteUncertainty`, then workflows will by default run simulations until the estimated uncertainty is less than the `absolute_uncertainty`
- **protocol_replacements** (`dict of str and str`, *optional*) – A dictionary with keys of the types of protocols which should be replaced with those protocols named by the values.

Methods

<code>__init__</code> ([convergence_mode, ...])	Constructs a new WorkflowOptions object.
---	--

class ConvergenceMode

The available options for deciding when a workflow has converged. For now, these options include running until the computed uncertainty of a property is within a relative fraction of the measured uncertainty (*ConvergenceMode.RelativeUncertainty*) or is less than some absolute value (*ConvergenceMode.AbsoluteUncertainty*).

IWorkflowProperty

class propertyestimator.workflow.IWorkflowProperty

Defines the interface a property must implement to be estimable by a workflow.

`__init__`()
Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.

Methods

<code>__init__</code>	Initialize self.
<code>get_default_workflow_schema(...)</code>	

Schema

<i>WorkflowSchema</i>	Outlines the workflow which should be followed when calculating a certain property.
<i>ProtocolSchema</i>	A json serializable representation of a workflow protocol.
<i>ProtocolGroupSchema</i>	A json serializable representation of a workflow protocol group.
<i>ProtocolReplicator</i>	A protocol replicator contains the information necessary to replicate parts of a property estimation workflow.
<i>WorkflowOutputToStore</i>	An object which describes which data should be cached after a workflow has finished executing, and from which completed protocols should the data be collected from.
<i>WorkflowSimulationDataToStore</i>	An object which describes which data should be cached after a workflow has finished executing, and from which completed protocols should the data be collected from.
<i>WorkflowDataCollectionToStore</i>	An object which describes which data should be cached after a workflow has finished executing, and from which completed protocols should the data be collected from.

WorkflowSchema

class propertyestimator.workflow.schemas.WorkflowSchema (property_type=None)

Outlines the workflow which should be followed when calculating a certain property.

`__init__` (property_type=None)
Constructs a new WorkflowSchema object.

Parameters `property_type` (*str*) – The type of property which this workflow aims to estimate.

Methods

<code>__init__</code> ([<code>property_type</code>])	Constructs a new WorkflowSchema object.
<code>json</code> ()	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json</code> (<code>string_contents</code> [, <code>encoding</code>])	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>replace_protocol_types</code> (<code>protocol_replacements</code>)	Replaces protocols with given types with other protocols of specified replacements.
<code>validate_interfaces</code> ()	Validates the flow of the data between protocols, ensuring that inputs and outputs correctly match up.

replace_protocol_types (*protocol_replacements*, *protocol_group_schema=None*)

Replaces protocols with given types with other protocols of specified replacements. This is useful when replacing the default protocols with custom ones, or swapping out base protocols with actual implementations

Warning: This method is NOT fully implemented and is likely to fail in all but a few specific cases. This method should be used with extreme caution.

Parameters

- **protocol_replacements** (*dict of str and str, None*) – A dictionary with keys of the types of protocols which should be replaced with those protocols named by the values.
- **protocol_group_schema** (*ProtocolGroupSchema*) – The protocol group to apply the replacements to. This is mainly used when applying this method recursively.

validate_interfaces ()

Validates the flow of the data between protocols, ensuring that inputs and outputs correctly match up.

json ()

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

Returns The JSON representation of this class.

Return type *str*

classmethod parse_json (*string_contents*, *encoding='utf8'*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

Parameters

- **string_contents** (*str or bytes*) – The typed json string.
- **encoding** (*str*) – The encoding of the *string_contents*.

Returns The parsed class.

Return type *Any*

ProtocolSchema

class `propertyestimator.workflow.schemas.ProtocolSchema`

A json serializable representation of a workflow protocol.

`__init__()`

Constructs a new ProtocolSchema object.

Methods

<code>__init__()</code>	Constructs a new ProtocolSchema object.
<code>json()</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json(string_contents[, encoding])</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

`json()`

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

Returns The JSON representation of this class.

Return type `str`

classmethod `parse_json(string_contents, encoding='utf8')`

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

Parameters

- **string_contents** (*str or bytes*) – The typed json string.
- **encoding** (*str*) – The encoding of the *string_contents*.

Returns The parsed class.

Return type Any

ProtocolGroupSchema

class `propertyestimator.workflow.schemas.ProtocolGroupSchema`

A json serializable representation of a workflow protocol group.

`__init__()`

Constructs a new ProtocolGroupSchema object.

Methods

<code>__init__()</code>	Constructs a new ProtocolGroupSchema object.
<code>json()</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json(string_contents[, encoding])</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

`json()`

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

Returns The JSON representation of this class.

Return type `str`

classmethod `parse_json` (*string_contents*, *encoding='utf8'*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

Parameters

- **string_contents** (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.
- **encoding** (*str*) – The encoding of the *string_contents*.

Returns The parsed class.

Return type Any

ProtocolReplicator

class `propertyestimator.workflow.schemas.ProtocolReplicator` (*replicator_id=""*)

A protocol replicator contains the information necessary to replicate parts of a property estimation workflow.

Any protocol whose id includes *\$(replicator.id)* (where *replicator.id* is the id of a replicator) will be cloned for each value present in *template_values*. Protocols that are being replicated will also have any `ReplicatorValue` inputs replaced with the actual value taken from *template_values*.

When the protocol is replicated, the *\$(replicator.id)* placeholder in the protocol id will be replaced an integer which corresponds to the index of a value in the *template_values* array.

Any protocols which take input from a replicated protocol will be updated to instead take a list of value, populated by the outputs of the replicated protocols.

Notes

- The *template_values* property must be a list of either constant values, or `ProtocolPath` objects which take their value from the *global* scope.
- If children of replicated protocols are also flagged as to be replicated, they will only have their ids changed to match the index of the parent protocol, as opposed to being fully replicated.

__init__ (*replicator_id=""*)

Constructs a new `ProtocolReplicator` object.

Parameters `replicator_id` (*str*) – The id of this replicator.

Methods

<code>__init__</code> ([<i>replicator_id</i>])	Constructs a new <code>ProtocolReplicator</code> object.
<code>apply</code> (<i>protocols</i> [, <i>template_values</i> , ...])	Applies this replicator to the provided set of protocols and any of their children.
<code>json</code> ()	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json</code> (<i>string_contents</i> [, <i>encoding</i>])	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>update_references</code> (<i>protocols</i> , ...)	Redirects the input references of protocols to the replicated versions.

Attributes

<i>placeholder_id</i>	The string which protocols to be replicated should include in their ids.
-----------------------	--

property_placeholder_id

The string which protocols to be replicated should include in their ids.

apply (*protocols*, *template_values=None*, *template_index=-1*, *template_value=None*)

Applies this replicator to the provided set of protocols and any of their children.

This protocol should be followed by a call to *update_references* to ensure that all protocols which take their input from a replicated protocol get correctly updated.

Parameters

- **protocols** (*dict of str and BaseProtocol*) – The protocols to apply the replicator to.
- **template_values** (*list of Any*) – A list of the values which will be inserted into the newly replicated protocols.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_index* and *template_value*

- **template_index** (*int, optional*) – A specific value which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by this replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_value*.

- **template_value** (*Any, optional*) – A specific index which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by this replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_index*.

Returns

- *dict of str and BaseProtocol* – The replicated protocols.
- *dict of ProtocolPath and list of tuple of ProtocolPath and int* – A dictionary of references to all of the protocols which have been replicated, with keys of original protocol ids. Each value is comprised of a list of the replicated protocol ids, and their index into the *template_values* array.

update_references (*protocols*, *replication_map*, *template_values*)

Redirects the input references of protocols to the replicated versions.

Parameters

- **protocols** (*dict of str and BaseProtocol*) – The protocols which have had this replicator applied to them.
- **replication_map** (*dict of ProtocolPath and list of tuple of ProtocolPath and int*) – A dictionary of references to all of the protocols which have been replicated, with keys of original protocol ids. Each value is comprised of a list of the replicated protocol ids, and their index into the *template_values* array.
- **template_values** (*List of Any*) – A list of the values which will be inserted into the newly replicated protocols.

json()

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

Returns The JSON representation of this class.

Return type `str`

classmethod parse_json (*string_contents*, *encoding='utf8'*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

Parameters

- **string_contents** (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.
- **encoding** (*str*) – The encoding of the *string_contents*.

Returns The parsed class.

Return type Any

WorkflowOutputToStore

class `propertyestimator.workflow.schemas.WorkflowOutputToStore`

An object which describes which data should be cached after a workflow has finished executing, and from which completed protocols should the data be collected from.

A *WorkflowOutputToStore* maps to the *BaseStoredData* stored data class.

substance

A reference to the composition of the collected data.

Type *ProtocolPath*

__init__()

Constructs a new *WorkflowOutputToStore* object.

Methods

__init__()

Constructs a new *WorkflowOutputToStore* object.

WorkflowSimulationDataToStore

class `propertyestimator.workflow.schemas.WorkflowSimulationDataToStore`

An object which describes which data should be cached after a workflow has finished executing, and from which completed protocols should the data be collected from.

A *WorkflowSimulationDataToStore* maps to the creation of a *StoredSimulationData* stored data class.

coordinate_file_path

A reference to the file path of a coordinate file which encodes the topology of the system.

Type *ProtocolPath*

trajectory_file_path

A reference to the file path of a .dcd trajectory file containing configurations generated by the simulation.

Type *ProtocolPath*

statistics_file_path

A reference to the file path of a *StatisticsArray* csv file, containing statistics generated by the simulation.

Type *ProtocolPath*

statistical_inefficiency

A reference to the statistical inefficiency of the collected data.

Type *ProtocolPath*

total_number_of_molecules

A reference to the total number of molecules in the system.

Type *ProtocolPath*

__init__ ()

Constructs a new WorkflowSimulationDataToStore object.

Methods

`__init__()`

Constructs a new WorkflowSimulationDataToStore object.

WorkflowDataCollectionToStore

class propertyestimator.workflow.schemas.**WorkflowDataCollectionToStore**

An object which describes which data should be cached after a workflow has finished executing, and from which completed protocols should the data be collected from.

A *WorkflowDataCollectionToStore* maps to the creation of a *StoredDataCollection* stored data class.

data

A dictionary of stored simulation data objects which have been given a unique key.

Type dict of str and WorkflowSimulationDataToStore

__init__ ()

Constructs a new WorkflowDataCollectionToStore object.

Methods

`__init__()`

Constructs a new WorkflowDataCollectionToStore object.

Base Protocol API

BaseProtocol

The base class for a protocol which would form one step of a larger property calculation workflow.

BaseProtocol

class propertyestimator.workflow.protocols.**BaseProtocol** (*protocol_id*)

The base class for a protocol which would form one step of a larger property calculation workflow.

A protocol may for example:

- create the coordinates of a mixed simulation box
- set up a bound ligand-protein system

- build the simulation topology
- perform an energy minimisation

An individual protocol may require a set of inputs, which may either be set as constants

```
>>> from propertyestimator.protocols.simulation import RunOpenMMSimulation
>>>
>>> npt_equilibration = RunOpenMMSimulation('npt_equilibration')
>>> npt_equilibration.ensemble = RunOpenMMSimulation.Ensemble.NPT
```

or from the output of another protocol, pointed to by a ProtocolPath

```
>>> npt_production = RunOpenMMSimulation('npt_production')
>>> # Use the coordinate file output by the npt_equilibration protocol
>>> # as the input to the npt_production protocol
>>> npt_production.input_coordinate_file = ProtocolPath('output_coordinate_file',
>>>                                                    npt_equilibration.id)
```

In this way protocols may be chained together, thus defining a larger property calculation workflow from simple, reusable building blocks.

Warning: This class is still heavily under development and is subject to rapid changes.

`__init__(protocol_id)`

Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.

Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>		Initialize self.
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, plate_values)</code>	tem-	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other)</code>		Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute(directory, available_resources)</code>		Execute the protocol.
<code>get_attribute_type(reference_path)</code>		Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.
<code>get_value(reference_path)</code>		Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.
<code>get_value_references(input_path)</code>		Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by <i>input_path</i>) takes its value from.
<code>merge(other)</code>		Merges another BaseProtocol with this one.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>		Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>		Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>		Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Attributes

<i>allow_merging</i>	If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.
<i>dependencies</i>	A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.
<i>id</i>	The unique id of this protocol.
<i>schema</i>	A serializable schema for this object.

property id

The unique id of this protocol.

Type str

property schema

A serializable schema for this object.

Type ProtocolSchema

property dependencies

A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.

Type list of ProtocolPath

allow_merging

If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.

Type bool

execute (*directory, available_resources*)

Execute the protocol.

Protocols may be chained together by passing the output of previous protocols as input to the current one.

Parameters

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available_resources** (ComputeResources) – The resources available to execute on.

Returns The output of the execution.

Return type Dict[str, Any]

set_uuid (*value*)

Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to

Parameters **value** (*str*) – The uuid of the parent calculation.

replace_protocol (*old_id, new_id*)

Finds each input which came from a given protocol and redirects it to instead take input from a new one.

Notes

This method is mainly intended to be used only when merging multiple protocols into one.

Parameters

- **old_id** (*str*) – The id of the old input protocol.
- **new_id** (*str*) – The id of the new input protocol.

can_merge (*other*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

Parameters **other** (*BaseProtocol*) – The protocol to compare against.

Returns True if the two protocols are safe to merge.

Return type `bool`

merge (*other*)

Merges another BaseProtocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

It is assumed that can_merge has already returned that these protocols are compatible to be merged together.

Parameters **other** (*BaseProtocol*) – The protocol to merge into this one.

Returns A map between any original protocol ids and their new merged values.

Return type `Dict[str, str]`

get_value_references (*input_path*)

Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by *input_path*) takes its value from.

Notes

Currently this method only functions correctly for an input value which is either currently a ProtocolPath, or a list / dict which contains at least one ProtocolPath.

Parameters **input_path** (*propertyestimator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath*) – The input value to check.

Returns A dictionary of the protocol paths that the input targeted by *input_path* depends upon.

Return type dict of ProtocolPath and ProtocolPath

get_attribute_type (*reference_path*)

Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.

Parameters **reference_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the value whose type to return.

Returns The type of the attribute.

Return type `type`

get_value (*reference_path*)

Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.

Parameters **reference_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the value to return.

Returns The value of the input / output

Return type `Any`

set_value (*reference_path, value*)

Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Parameters

- **reference_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the value to return.
- **value** (*Any*) – The value to set.

apply_replicator (*replicator, template_values, template_index=-1, template_value=None, update_input_references=False*)

Applies a *ProtocolReplicator* to this protocol. This method should clone any protocols whose id contains the id of the replicator (in the format $\$(replicator.id)$).

Parameters

- **replicator** (*ProtocolReplicator*) – The replicator to apply.
- **template_values** (*list of Any*) – A list of the values which will be inserted into the newly replicated protocols.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_index* and *template_value*

- **template_index** (*int, optional*) – A specific value which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_value*.

- **template_value** (*Any, optional*) – A specific index which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_index*.

- **update_input_references** (*bool*) – If true, any protocols which take their input from a protocol which was flagged for replication will be updated to take input from the actually replicated protocol. This should only be set to true if this protocol is not nested within a workflow or a protocol group.

This option cannot be used when a specific *template_index* or *template_value* is provided.

Returns A dictionary of references to all of the protocols which have been replicated, with keys of original protocol ids. Each value is comprised of a list of the replicated protocol ids, and their index into the *template_values* array.

Return type dict of ProtocolPath and list of tuple of ProtocolPath and int

Input / Output Utilities

<i>PlaceholderInput</i>	A class to act as a place holder for a protocols input value, for when the value of an input is not known a priori, and does not come from another protocol.
<i>ReplicatorValue</i>	A placeholder value which will be set by a protocol replicator with the specified id.
<i>ProtocolPath</i>	Represents a pointer to the output of another protocol.

PlaceholderInput

class propertyestimator.workflow.utils.PlaceholderInput

A class to act as a place holder for a protocols input value, for when the value of an input is not known a priori, and does not come from another protocol.

__init__ ()
Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.

Methods

<code>__init__</code>	Initialize self.
-----------------------	------------------

ReplicatorValue

class `propertyestimator.workflow.utils.ReplicatorValue` (*replicator_id=""*)

A placeholder value which will be set by a protocol replicator with the specified id.

`__init__` (*replicator_id=""*)

Constructs a new ReplicatorValue object

Parameters `replicator_id` (*str*) – The id of the replicator which will set this value.

Methods

<code>__init__</code> ([<i>replicator_id</i>])	Constructs a new ReplicatorValue object
--	---

ProtocolPath

class `propertyestimator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath` (*property_name=""*, **protocol_ids*)

Represents a pointer to the output of another protocol.

`__init__` (*property_name=""*, **protocol_ids*)

Constructs a new ProtocolPath object.

Parameters

- **property_name** (*str*) – The property name referenced by the path.
- **protocol_ids** (*str*) – An args list of protocol ids in the order in which they will appear in the path.

Methods

<code>__init__</code> ([<i>property_name</i>])	Constructs a new ProtocolPath object.
<code>append_uuid</code> (<i>uuid</i>)	Appends a uuid to each of the protocol id's in the path
<code>from_string</code> (<i>existing_path_string</i>)	
<code>pop_next_in_path</code> ()	Pops and then returns the leading protocol id from the path.
<code>prepend_protocol_id</code> (<i>id_to_prepend</i>)	Prepend a new protocol id onto the front of the path.
<code>replace_protocol</code> (<i>old_id</i> , <i>new_id</i>)	Redirect the input to point at a new protocol.
<code>to_components</code> (<i>path_string</i>)	Splits a protocol path string into the property name, and the individual protocol ids.
<code>validate</code> (<i>v</i>)	

Attributes

<i>full_path</i>	The full path referenced by this object.
<i>is_global</i>	
<i>last_protocol</i>	The leading protocol id of the path.
<i>path_separator</i>	
<i>property_name</i>	The property name pointed to by the path.
<i>property_separator</i>	
<i>protocol_path</i>	The full path referenced by this object excluding the property name.
<i>start_protocol</i>	The leading protocol id of the path.

property property_name

The property name pointed to by the path.

Type str

property start_protocol

The leading protocol id of the path.

Type str

property last_protocol

The leading protocol id of the path.

Type str

property protocol_path

The full path referenced by this object excluding the property name.

Type str

property full_path

The full path referenced by this object.

Type str

static to_components (*path_string*)

Splits a protocol path string into the property name, and the individual protocol ids.

Parameters **path_string** (*str*) – The protocol path to split.

Returns A tuple of the property name, and a list of the protocol ids in the path.

Return type str, list of str

prepend_protocol_id (*id_to_prepend*)

Prepend a new protocol id onto the front of the path.

Parameters **id_to_prepend** (*str*) – The protocol id to prepend to the path

pop_next_in_path ()

Pops and then returns the leading protocol id from the path.

Returns The previously leading protocol id.

Return type str

append_uuid (*uuid*)

Appends a uuid to each of the protocol id's in the path

Parameters **uuid** (*str*) – The uuid to append.

replace_protocol (*old_id*, *new_id*)

Redirect the input to point at a new protocol.

The main use of this method is when merging multiple protocols into one.

Parameters

- **old_id** (*str*) – The id of the protocol to replace.
- **new_id** (*str*) – The id of the new protocol to use.

Decorators

<i>protocol_input</i>	A custom decorator used to mark a protocol attribute as a possible input.
<i>protocol_output</i>	A custom decorator used to mark a protocol attribute as an output of the protocol.
<i>BaseProtocolInputObject</i>	A custom decorator used to mark class attributes as either a required input, or output, of a protocol.
<i>MergeBehaviour</i>	A enum which describes how attributes should be handled when attempting to merge similar protocols.

propertyestimator.workflow.decorators.protocol_input

propertyestimator.workflow.decorators.**protocol_input** (*value_type*,
merge_behavior=<MergeBehaviour.ExactlyEqual:
(0,)>)

A custom decorator used to mark a protocol attribute as a possible input.

Examples

To mark an attribute as an input:

```
>>> from propertyestimator.substances import Substance
>>>
>>> @protocol_input(value_type=Substance)
>>> def substance(self, value):
>>>     pass
```

To control how this input should behave when protocols are being / considered being merged, use the *merge_behavior* attribute:

```
>>> @protocol_input(value_type=int, merge_behavior=MergeBehaviour.GreatestValue)
>>> def simulation_steps(self, value):
>>>     pass
```

propertyestimator.workflow.decorators.protocol_output

propertyestimator.workflow.decorators.**protocol_output** (*value_type*)

A custom decorator used to mark a protocol attribute as an output of the protocol.

Examples

To mark a property as an output:

```
>>> @protocol_output (value_type=str)
>>> def coordinate_file_path(self) :
>>>     pass
```

BaseProtocolInputObject

class propertyestimator.workflow.decorators.**BaseProtocolInputObject** (*class_attribute*)
 A custom decorator used to mark class attributes as either a required input, or output, of a protocol.

Notes

This decorator expects the protocol to have a matching private field in addition to the public attribute. For example if a protocol has an attribute *substance*, by default the protocol must also have a *_substance* field.

__init__ (*class_attribute*)
 Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.

Methods

<code>__init__</code> (<i>class_attribute</i>)	Initialize self.
--	------------------

MergeBehaviour

class propertyestimator.workflow.decorators.**MergeBehaviour**
 A enum which describes how attributes should be handled when attempting to merge similar protocols.

Notes

Any attributes marked with a merge behavior of *ExactlyEqual* must be exactly for two protocols to merge.

__init__ ()
 Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.

Attributes

<code>ExactlyEqual</code>	
<code>GreatestValue</code>	
<code>SmallestValue</code>	

1.5.9 Built-in Workflow Protocols

Coordinate Generation

<code>BuildCoordinatesPackmol</code>	Creates a set of 3D coordinates with a specified composition.
<code>SolvateExistingStructure</code>	Creates a set of 3D coordinates with a specified composition.

Continued on next page

Table 106 – continued from previous page

<i>BuildDockedCoordinates</i>	Creates a set of coordinates for a ligand bound to some receptor.
-------------------------------	---

BuildCoordinatesPackmol

class `propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.BuildCoordinatesPackmol` (*protocol_id*)
Creates a set of 3D coordinates with a specified composition.

Notes

The coordinates are created using packmol.

`__init__` (*protocol_id*)
Constructs a new `BuildCoordinatesPackmol` object.

Methods

<code>__init__</code> (<i>protocol_id</i>)	Constructs a new <code>BuildCoordinatesPackmol</code> object.
<code>apply_replicator</code> (<i>replicator</i> , <i>tem-plate_values</i>)	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge</code> (<i>other</i>)	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute</code> (<i>directory</i> , <i>available_resources</i>)	Execute the protocol.
<code>get_attribute_type</code> (<i>reference_path</i>)	Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.
<code>get_value</code> (<i>reference_path</i>)	Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.
<code>get_value_references</code> (<i>input_path</i>)	Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by <i>input_path</i>) takes its value from.
<code>merge</code> (<i>other</i>)	Merges another <code>BaseProtocol</code> with this one.
<code>replace_protocol</code> (<i>old_id</i> , <i>new_id</i>)	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid</code> (<i>value</i>)	Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to
<code>set_value</code> (<i>reference_path</i> , <i>value</i>)	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Attributes

<i>allow_merging</i>	If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.
<i>box_aspect_ratio</i>	The aspect ratio of the simulation box.
<i>coordinate_file_path</i>	The file path to the created PDB coordinate file.
<i>dependencies</i>	A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.
<i>id</i>	The unique id of this protocol.
<i>mass_density</i>	The target density of the created system.
<i>max_molecules</i>	The maximum number of molecules to be added to the system.

Continued on next page

Table 108 – continued from previous page

<i>output_number_of_molecules</i>	The number of molecules in the created system.
<i>output_substance</i>	The substance which was built by packmol.
<i>retain_packmol_files</i>	If True, packmol will not delete all of the temporary files it creates while building the coordinates.
<i>schema</i>	A serializable schema for this object.
<i>substance</i>	The composition of the system to build.
<i>verbose_packmol</i>	If True, packmol will be allowed to log verbose information to the logger, and any working packmol files will be retained.

max_molecules

The maximum number of molecules to be added to the system.

mass_density

The target density of the created system.

box_aspect_ratio

The aspect ratio of the simulation box. The default is [1.0, 1.0, 1.0], i.e a cubic box.

substance

The composition of the system to build.

verbose_packmol

If True, packmol will be allowed to log verbose information to the logger, and any working packmol files will be retained.

retain_packmol_files

If True, packmol will not delete all of the temporary files it creates while building the coordinates.

output_number_of_molecules

The number of molecules in the created system. This may be less than maximum requested due to rounding of mole fractions.

output_substance

The substance which was built by packmol. This may differ from the input substance for system containing two or more components due to rounding of mole fractions. The mole fractions provided by this output should always be used when weighting values by a mole fraction.

coordinate_file_path

The file path to the created PDB coordinate file.

execute (*directory, available_resources*)

Execute the protocol.

Protocols may be chained together by passing the output of previous protocols as input to the current one.

Parameters

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on.

Returns The output of the execution.

Return type Dict[str, Any]

allow_merging

If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.

Type bool

apply_replicator (*replicator, template_values, template_index=-1, template_value=None, update_input_references=False*)

Applies a *ProtocolReplicator* to this protocol. This method should clone any protocols whose id contains the id of the replicator (in the format $\$(replicator.id)$).

Parameters

- **replicator** (*ProtocolReplicator*) – The replicator to apply.
- **template_values** (*list of Any*) – A list of the values which will be inserted into the newly replicated protocols.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_index* and *template_value*

- **template_index** (*int, optional*) – A specific value which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_value*.

- **template_value** (*Any, optional*) – A specific index which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_index*.

- **update_input_references** (*bool*) – If true, any protocols which take their input from a protocol which was flagged for replication will be updated to take input from the actually replicated protocol. This should only be set to true if this protocol is not nested within a workflow or a protocol group.

This option cannot be used when a specific *template_index* or *template_value* is provided.

Returns A dictionary of references to all of the protocols which have been replicated, with keys of original protocol ids. Each value is comprised of a list of the replicated protocol ids, and their index into the *template_values* array.

Return type dict of ProtocolPath and list of tuple of ProtocolPath and int

can_merge (*other*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

Parameters **other** (*BaseProtocol*) – The protocol to compare against.

Returns True if the two protocols are safe to merge.

Return type bool

property dependencies

A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.

Type list of ProtocolPath

get_attribute_type (*reference_path*)

Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.

Parameters **reference_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the value whose type to return.

Returns The type of the attribute.

Return type type

get_value (*reference_path*)

Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.

Parameters **reference_path** (`ProtocolPath`) – The path pointing to the value to return.

Returns The value of the input / output

Return type Any

get_value_references (*input_path*)

Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by *input_path*) takes its value from.

Notes

Currently this method only functions correctly for an input value which is either currently a `ProtocolPath`, or a *list / dict* which contains at least one `ProtocolPath`.

Parameters **input_path** (`propertyestimator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath`) – The input value to check.

Returns A dictionary of the protocol paths that the input targeted by *input_path* depends upon.

Return type dict of `ProtocolPath` and `ProtocolPath`

property id

The unique id of this protocol.

Type `str`

merge (*other*)

Merges another `BaseProtocol` with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

It is assumed that `can_merge` has already returned that these protocols are compatible to be merged together.

Parameters **other** (`BaseProtocol`) – The protocol to merge into this one.

Returns A map between any original protocol ids and their new merged values.

Return type `Dict[str, str]`

replace_protocol (*old_id*, *new_id*)

Finds each input which came from a given protocol and redirects it to instead take input from a new one.

Notes

This method is mainly intended to be used only when merging multiple protocols into one.

Parameters

- **old_id** (`str`) – The id of the old input protocol.
- **new_id** (`str`) – The id of the new input protocol.

property schema

A serializable schema for this object.

Type `ProtocolSchema`

set_uuid (*value*)

Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to

Parameters `value` (*str*) – The uuid of the parent calculation.

`set_value` (*reference_path*, *value*)

Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Parameters

- **reference_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the value to return.
- **value** (*Any*) – The value to set.

SolvateExistingStructure

class `propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExistingStructure` (*protocol_id*)

Creates a set of 3D coordinates with a specified composition.

Notes

The coordinates are created using packmol.

`__init__` (*protocol_id*)

Constructs a new BuildCoordinatesPackmol object.

Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>		Constructs a new BuildCoordinatesPackmol object.
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, plate_values)</code>	tem-	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other)</code>		Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute(directory, available_resources)</code>		Execute the protocol.
<code>get_attribute_type(reference_path)</code>		Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.
<code>get_value(reference_path)</code>		Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.
<code>get_value_references(input_path)</code>		Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by <i>input_path</i>) takes its value from.
<code>merge(other)</code>		Merges another BaseProtocol with this one.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>		Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>		Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>		Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Attributes

<code>allow_merging</code>		If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.
<code>box_aspect_ratio</code>		The aspect ratio of the simulation box.
<code>coordinate_file_path</code>		The file path to the created PDB coordinate file.

Continued on next page

Table 110 – continued from previous page

<i>dependencies</i>	A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.
<i>id</i>	The unique id of this protocol.
<i>mass_density</i>	The target density of the created system.
<i>max_molecules</i>	The maximum number of molecules to be added to the system.
<i>output_number_of_molecules</i>	The number of molecules in the created system.
<i>output_substance</i>	The substance which was built by packmol.
<i>retain_packmol_files</i>	If True, packmol will not delete all of the temporary files it creates while building the coordinates.
<i>schema</i>	A serializable schema for this object.
<i>solute_coordinate_file</i>	A file path to the solute to solvate.
<i>substance</i>	The composition of the system to build.
<i>verbose_packmol</i>	If True, packmol will be allowed to log verbose information to the logger, and any working packmol files will be retained.

solute_coordinate_file

A file path to the solute to solvate.

execute (*directory*, *available_resources*)

Execute the protocol.

Protocols may be chained together by passing the output of previous protocols as input to the current one.

Parameters

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available_resources** (`ComputeResources`) – The resources available to execute on.

Returns The output of the execution.

Return type Dict[str, Any]

allow_merging

If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.

Type bool

apply_replicator (*replicator*, *template_values*, *template_index=-1*, *template_value=None*, *update_input_references=False*)

Applies a `ProtocolReplicator` to this protocol. This method should clone any protocols whose id contains the id of the replicator (in the format $\$(replicator.id)$).

Parameters

- **replicator** (`ProtocolReplicator`) – The replicator to apply.
- **template_values** (*list of Any*) – A list of the values which will be inserted into the newly replicated protocols.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_index* and *template_value*

- **template_index** (*int, optional*) – A specific value which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_value*.

- **template_value** (*Any, optional*) – A specific index which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_index*.

- **update_input_references** (*bool*) – If true, any protocols which take their input from a protocol which was flagged for replication will be updated to take input from the actually replicated protocol. This should only be set to true if this protocol is not nested within a workflow or a protocol group.

This option cannot be used when a specific *template_index* or *template_value* is provided.

Returns A dictionary of references to all of the protocols which have been replicated, with keys of original protocol ids. Each value is comprised of a list of the replicated protocol ids, and their index into the *template_values* array.

Return type dict of ProtocolPath and list of tuple of ProtocolPath and int

box_aspect_ratio

The aspect ratio of the simulation box. The default is [1.0, 1.0, 1.0], i.e a cubic box.

can_merge (*other*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

Parameters **other** (*BaseProtocol*) – The protocol to compare against.

Returns True if the two protocols are safe to merge.

Return type *bool*

coordinate_file_path

The file path to the created PDB coordinate file.

property_dependencies

A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.

Type list of ProtocolPath

get_attribute_type (*reference_path*)

Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.

Parameters **reference_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the value whose type to return.

Returns The type of the attribute.

Return type *type*

get_value (*reference_path*)

Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.

Parameters **reference_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the value to return.

Returns The value of the input / output

Return type *Any*

get_value_references (*input_path*)

Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by *input_path*) takes its value from.

Notes

Currently this method only functions correctly for an input value which is either currently a `ProtocolPath`, or a *list / dict* which contains at least one `ProtocolPath`.

Parameters `input_path` (`propertyestimator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath`) – The input value to check.

Returns A dictionary of the protocol paths that the input targeted by `input_path` depends upon.

Return type dict of `ProtocolPath` and `ProtocolPath`

`property_id`

The unique id of this protocol.

Type `str`

`mass_density`

The target density of the created system.

`max_molecules`

The maximum number of molecules to be added to the system.

`merge` (*other*)

Merges another `BaseProtocol` with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

It is assumed that `can_merge` has already returned that these protocols are compatible to be merged together.

Parameters `other` (`BaseProtocol`) – The protocol to merge into this one.

Returns A map between any original protocol ids and their new merged values.

Return type `Dict[str, str]`

`output_number_of_molecules`

The number of molecules in the created system. This may be less than maximum requested due to rounding of mole fractions.

`output_substance`

The substance which was built by packmol. This may differ from the input substance for system containing two or more components due to rounding of mole fractions. The mole fractions provided by this output should always be used when weighting values by a mole fraction.

`replace_protocol` (*old_id, new_id*)

Finds each input which came from a given protocol and redirects it to instead take input from a new one.

Notes

This method is mainly intended to be used only when merging multiple protocols into one.

Parameters

- `old_id` (`str`) – The id of the old input protocol.
- `new_id` (`str`) – The id of the new input protocol.

`retain_packmol_files`

If True, packmol will not delete all of the temporary files it creates while building the coordinates.

`property_schema`

A serializable schema for this object.

Type *ProtocolSchema***set_uuid** (*value*)

Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to

Parameters *value* (*str*) – The uuid of the parent calculation.

set_value (*reference_path*, *value*)

Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Parameters

- **reference_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the value to return.
- **value** (*Any*) – The value to set.

substance

The composition of the system to build.

verbose_packmol

If True, packmol will be allowed to log verbose information to the logger, and any working packmol files will be retained.

BuildDockedCoordinates

class `propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.BuildDockedCoordinates` (*protocol_id*)

Creates a set of coordinates for a ligand bound to some receptor.

Notes

This protocol currently only supports docking with the OpenEye OEDocking framework.

__init__ (*protocol_id*)

Initialize self. See `help(type(self))` for accurate signature.

Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>		Initialize self.
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, plate_values)</code>	tem-	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other)</code>		Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute(directory, available_resources)</code>		Execute the protocol.
<code>get_attribute_type(reference_path)</code>		Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.
<code>get_value(reference_path)</code>		Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.
<code>get_value_references(input_path)</code>		Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by <i>input_path</i>) takes its value from.
<code>merge(other)</code>		Merges another BaseProtocol with this one.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>		Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>		Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to

Continued on next page

Table 111 – continued from previous page

<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.
Attributes	
<code>activate_site_location</code>	Defines the method by which the activate site is identified.
<code>allow_merging</code>	If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.
<code>dependencies</code>	A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.
<code>docked_complex_coordinate_path</code>	The file path to the docked ligand-receptor complex.
<code>docked_ligand_coordinate_path</code>	The file path to the coordinates of the ligand in it's docked pose, aligned with the initial <i>receptor_coordinate_file</i> .
<code>id</code>	The unique id of this protocol.
<code>ligand_residue_name</code>	The residue name assigned to the docked ligand.
<code>ligand_substance</code>	A substance containing only the ligand to dock.
<code>number_of_ligand_conformers</code>	The number of conformers to try and dock into the receptor structure.
<code>receptor_coordinate_file</code>	The file path to the coordinates of the receptor molecule.
<code>receptor_residue_name</code>	The residue name assigned to the receptor.
<code>schema</code>	A serializable schema for this object.

class ActivateSiteLocation

An enum which describes the methods by which a receptors activate site(s) is located.

ligand_substance

A substance containing only the ligand to dock.

number_of_ligand_conformers

The number of conformers to try and dock into the receptor structure.

receptor_coordinate_file

The file path to the coordinates of the receptor molecule.

activate_site_location

Defines the method by which the activate site is identified. Currently the only available option is *ActivateSiteLocation.ReceptorCenterOfMass*

docked_ligand_coordinate_path

The file path to the coordinates of the ligand in it's docked pose, aligned with the initial *receptor_coordinate_file*.

docked_complex_coordinate_path

The file path to the docked ligand-receptor complex.

ligand_residue_name

The residue name assigned to the docked ligand.

receptor_residue_name

The residue name assigned to the receptor.

execute (directory, available_resources)

Execute the protocol.

Protocols may be chained together by passing the output of previous protocols as input to the current one.

Parameters

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on.

Returns The output of the execution.

Return type Dict[*str*, Any]

allow_merging

If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.

Type bool

apply_replicator (*replicator*, *template_values*, *template_index=-1*, *template_value=None*, *update_input_references=False*)

Applies a *ProtocolReplicator* to this protocol. This method should clone any protocols whose id contains the id of the replicator (in the format $\$(replicator.id)$).

Parameters

- **replicator** (*ProtocolReplicator*) – The replicator to apply.
- **template_values** (*list of Any*) – A list of the values which will be inserted into the newly replicated protocols.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_index* and *template_value*

- **template_index** (*int*, *optional*) – A specific value which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_value*.

- **template_value** (*Any*, *optional*) – A specific index which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_index*.

- **update_input_references** (*bool*) – If true, any protocols which take their input from a protocol which was flagged for replication will be updated to take input from the actually replicated protocol. This should only be set to true if this protocol is not nested within a workflow or a protocol group.

This option cannot be used when a specific *template_index* or *template_value* is provided.

Returns A dictionary of references to all of the protocols which have been replicated, with keys of original protocol ids. Each value is comprised of a list of the replicated protocol ids, and their index into the *template_values* array.

Return type dict of ProtocolPath and list of tuple of ProtocolPath and int

can_merge (*other*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

Parameters *other* (*BaseProtocol*) – The protocol to compare against.

Returns True if the two protocols are safe to merge.

Return type `bool`

property dependencies

A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.

Type list of ProtocolPath

get_attribute_type (*reference_path*)

Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.

Parameters `reference_path` (`ProtocolPath`) – The path pointing to the value whose type to return.

Returns The type of the attribute.

Return type `type`

get_value (*reference_path*)

Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.

Parameters `reference_path` (`ProtocolPath`) – The path pointing to the value to return.

Returns The value of the input / output

Return type Any

get_value_references (*input_path*)

Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by *input_path*) takes its value from.

Notes

Currently this method only functions correctly for an input value which is either currently a ProtocolPath, or a list / dict which contains at least one ProtocolPath.

Parameters `input_path` (`propertyestimator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath`) – The input value to check.

Returns A dictionary of the protocol paths that the input targeted by *input_path* depends upon.

Return type dict of ProtocolPath and ProtocolPath

property id

The unique id of this protocol.

Type `str`

merge (*other*)

Merges another BaseProtocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

It is assumed that `can_merge` has already returned that these protocols are compatible to be merged together.

Parameters `other` (`BaseProtocol`) – The protocol to merge into this one.

Returns A map between any original protocol ids and their new merged values.

Return type `Dict[str, str]`

replace_protocol (*old_id, new_id*)

Finds each input which came from a given protocol and redirects it to instead take input from a new one.

Notes

This method is mainly intended to be used only when merging multiple protocols into one.

Parameters

- **old_id** (*str*) – The id of the old input protocol.
- **new_id** (*str*) – The id of the new input protocol.

property schema

A serializable schema for this object.

Type *ProtocolSchema*

set_uuid (value)

Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to

Parameters **value** (*str*) – The uuid of the parent calculation.

set_value (reference_path, value)

Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Parameters

- **reference_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the value to return.
- **value** (*Any*) – The value to set.

Force Field Assignment

<i>BuildSmirnoffSystem</i>	Parametrise a set of molecules with a given smirnoff force field using the OpenFF toolkit .
<i>BuildTLeapSystem</i>	Parametrise a set of molecules with an Amber based force field.

BuildSmirnoffSystem

class `propertyestimator.protocols.forcefield.BuildSmirnoffSystem` (*protocol_id*)
Parametrise a set of molecules with a given smirnoff force field using the [OpenFF toolkit](#).

`__init__` (*protocol_id*)

Constructs a new *BuildSmirnoffSystem* object.

Methods

<code>__init__</code> (<i>protocol_id</i>)	Constructs a new <i>BuildSmirnoffSystem</i> object.
<code>apply_replicator</code> (<i>replicator</i> , <i>tem-plate_values</i>)	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge</code> (<i>other</i>)	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute</code> (<i>directory</i> , <i>available_resources</i>)	Execute the protocol.
<code>get_attribute_type</code> (<i>reference_path</i>)	Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.
<code>get_value</code> (<i>reference_path</i>)	Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.

Continued on next page

Table 114 – continued from previous page

<code>get_value_references(input_path)</code>	Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by <i>input_path</i>) takes its value from.
<code>merge(other)</code>	Merges another BaseProtocol with this one.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>	Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Attributes

<code>allow_merging</code>	If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.
<code>apply_known_charges</code>	If true, formal the formal charges of ions, and the charges of the selected water model will be automatically applied to any matching molecules in the system.
<code>charged_molecule_paths</code>	File paths to mol2 files which contain the charges assigned to molecules in the system.
<code>coordinate_file_path</code>	The file path to the coordinate file which defines the system to which the force field parameters will be assigned.
<code>dependencies</code>	A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.
<code>force_field_path</code>	The file path to the force field parameters to assign to the system.
<code>id</code>	The unique id of this protocol.
<code>schema</code>	A serializable schema for this object.
<code>substance</code>	The composition of the system.
<code>system_path</code>	The file path to the system object which contains the applied parameters.
<code>water_model</code>	The water model to apply, if any water molecules are present.

force_field_path

The file path to the force field parameters to assign to the system. This path **must** point to a json serialized *SmirnoffForceFieldSource* object.

charged_molecule_paths

File paths to mol2 files which contain the charges assigned to molecules in the system. This input is helpful when dealing with large molecules (such as hosts in host-guest binding calculations) whose charges may be needed in multiple places, and hence should only be calculated once.

apply_known_charges

If true, formal the formal charges of ions, and the charges of the selected water model will be automatically applied to any matching molecules in the system.

execute (*directory, available_resources*)

Execute the protocol.

Protocols may be chained together by passing the output of previous protocols as input to the current one.

Parameters

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on.

Returns The output of the execution.

Return type Dict[str, Any]

class WaterModel

An enum which describes which water model is being used, so that correct charges can be applied.

Warning: This is only a temporary addition until full water model support is introduced.

allow_merging

If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.

Type bool

apply_replicator (*replicator*, *template_values*, *template_index=-1*, *template_value=None*, *update_input_references=False*)

Applies a *ProtocolReplicator* to this protocol. This method should clone any protocols whose id contains the id of the replicator (in the format *\$(replicator.id)*).

Parameters

- **replicator** (*ProtocolReplicator*) – The replicator to apply.
- **template_values** (*list of Any*) – A list of the values which will be inserted into the newly replicated protocols.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_index* and *template_value*

- **template_index** (*int*, *optional*) – A specific value which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_value*.

- **template_value** (*Any*, *optional*) – A specific index which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_index*.

- **update_input_references** (*bool*) – If true, any protocols which take their input from a protocol which was flagged for replication will be updated to take input from the actually replicated protocol. This should only be set to true if this protocol is not nested within a workflow or a protocol group.

This option cannot be used when a specific *template_index* or *template_value* is provided.

Returns A dictionary of references to all of the protocols which have been replicated, with keys of original protocol ids. Each value is comprised of a list of the replicated protocol ids, and their index into the *template_values* array.

Return type dict of ProtocolPath and list of tuple of ProtocolPath and int

can_merge (*other*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

Parameters `other` (`BaseProtocol`) – The protocol to compare against.

Returns True if the two protocols are safe to merge.

Return type `bool`

coordinate_file_path

The file path to the coordinate file which defines the system to which the force field parameters will be assigned.

property_dependencies

A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.

Type list of `ProtocolPath`

get_attribute_type (*reference_path*)

Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.

Parameters `reference_path` (`ProtocolPath`) – The path pointing to the value whose type to return.

Returns The type of the attribute.

Return type `type`

get_value (*reference_path*)

Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.

Parameters `reference_path` (`ProtocolPath`) – The path pointing to the value to return.

Returns The value of the input / output

Return type `Any`

get_value_references (*input_path*)

Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by *input_path*) takes its value from.

Notes

Currently this method only functions correctly for an input value which is either currently a `ProtocolPath`, or a *list / dict* which contains at least one `ProtocolPath`.

Parameters `input_path` (*propertyestimator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath*) – The input value to check.

Returns A dictionary of the protocol paths that the input targeted by *input_path* depends upon.

Return type dict of `ProtocolPath` and `ProtocolPath`

property id

The unique id of this protocol.

Type `str`

merge (*other*)

Merges another `BaseProtocol` with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

It is assumed that `can_merge` has already returned that these protocols are compatible to be merged together.

Parameters `other` (`BaseProtocol`) – The protocol to merge into this one.

Returns A map between any original protocol ids and their new merged values.

Return type Dict[str, str]

replace_protocol (*old_id*, *new_id*)

Finds each input which came from a given protocol and redirects it to instead take input from a new one.

Notes

This method is mainly intended to be used only when merging multiple protocols into one.

Parameters

- **old_id** (*str*) – The id of the old input protocol.
- **new_id** (*str*) – The id of the new input protocol.

property schema

A serializable schema for this object.

Type *ProtocolSchema*

set_uuid (*value*)

Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to

Parameters **value** (*str*) – The uuid of the parent calculation.

set_value (*reference_path*, *value*)

Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Parameters

- **reference_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the value to return.
- **value** (*Any*) – The value to set.

substance

The composition of the system.

system_path

The file path to the system object which contains the applied parameters.

water_model

The water model to apply, if any water molecules are present.

Warning: This is only a temporary addition until full water model support is introduced.

BuildTLeapSystem

class `propertyestimator.protocols.forcefield.BuildTLeapSystem` (*protocol_id*)

Parametrise a set of molecules with an Amber based force field. using the [tleap package](#).

Notes

- This protocol is currently a work in progress and as such has limited functionality compared to the more established *BuildSmirnoffSystem* protocol.
- This protocol requires the optional *ambertools ==19.0* dependency to be installed.

`__init__(protocol_id)`
 Constructs a new *BuildTLeapSystem* object.

Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>		Constructs a new <i>BuildTLeapSystem</i> object.
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, plate_values)</code>	tem-	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other)</code>		Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute(directory, available_resources)</code>		Execute the protocol.
<code>get_attribute_type(reference_path)</code>		Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.
<code>get_value(reference_path)</code>		Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.
<code>get_value_references(input_path)</code>		Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by <i>input_path</i>) takes its value from.
<code>merge(other)</code>		Merges another BaseProtocol with this one.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>		Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>		Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>		Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Attributes

<code>allow_merging</code>		If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.
<code>charge_backend</code>		The backend framework to use to assign partial charges.
<code>coordinate_file_path</code>		The file path to the coordinate file which defines the system to which the force field parameters will be assigned.
<code>dependencies</code>		A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.
<code>force_field_path</code>		The file path to the force field parameters to assign to the system.
<code>id</code>		The unique id of this protocol.
<code>schema</code>		A serializable schema for this object.
<code>substance</code>		The composition of the system.
<code>system_path</code>		The file path to the system object which contains the applied parameters.
<code>water_model</code>		The water model to apply, if any water molecules are present.

class ChargeBackend

The framework to use to assign partial charges.

charge_backend

The backend framework to use to assign partial charges.

force_field_path

The file path to the force field parameters to assign to the system. This path **must** point to a json serialized *TLeapForceFieldSource* object.

execute (*directory*, *available_resources*)

Execute the protocol.

Protocols may be chained together by passing the output of previous protocols as input to the current one.

Parameters

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on.

Returns The output of the execution.

Return type Dict[*str*, Any]

class WaterModel

An enum which describes which water model is being used, so that correct charges can be applied.

Warning: This is only a temporary addition until full water model support is introduced.

allow_merging

If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.

Type bool

apply_replicator (*replicator*, *template_values*, *template_index=-1*, *template_value=None*, *update_input_references=False*)

Applies a *ProtocolReplicator* to this protocol. This method should clone any protocols whose id contains the id of the replicator (in the format *\$(replicator.id)*).

Parameters

- **replicator** (*ProtocolReplicator*) – The replicator to apply.
- **template_values** (*list of Any*) – A list of the values which will be inserted into the newly replicated protocols.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_index* and *template_value*

- **template_index** (*int*, *optional*) – A specific value which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_value*.

- **template_value** (*Any*, *optional*) – A specific index which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_index*.

- **update_input_references** (*bool*) – If true, any protocols which take their input from a protocol which was flagged for replication will be updated to take input from the actually replicated protocol. This should only be set to true if this protocol is not nested within a workflow or a protocol group.

This option cannot be used when a specific *template_index* or *template_value* is provided.

Returns A dictionary of references to all of the protocols which have been replicated, with keys of original protocol ids. Each value is comprised of a list of the replicated protocol ids, and their index into the *template_values* array.

Return type dict of ProtocolPath and list of tuple of ProtocolPath and int

can_merge (*other*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

Parameters *other* (BaseProtocol) – The protocol to compare against.

Returns True if the two protocols are safe to merge.

Return type bool

coordinate_file_path

The file path to the coordinate file which defines the system to which the force field parameters will be assigned.

property_dependencies

A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.

Type list of ProtocolPath

get_attribute_type (*reference_path*)

Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.

Parameters *reference_path* (ProtocolPath) – The path pointing to the value whose type to return.

Returns The type of the attribute.

Return type type

get_value (*reference_path*)

Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.

Parameters *reference_path* (ProtocolPath) – The path pointing to the value to return.

Returns The value of the input / output

Return type Any

get_value_references (*input_path*)

Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by *input_path*) takes its value from.

Notes

Currently this method only functions correctly for an input value which is either currently a ProtocolPath, or a *list / dict* which contains at least one ProtocolPath.

Parameters *input_path* (*propertyestimator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath*) – The input value to check.

Returns A dictionary of the protocol paths that the input targeted by *input_path* depends upon.

Return type dict of ProtocolPath and ProtocolPath

property id

The unique id of this protocol.

Type str

merge (*other*)

Merges another BaseProtocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

It is assumed that `can_merge` has already returned that these protocols are compatible to be merged together.

Parameters *other* (`BaseProtocol`) – The protocol to merge into this one.

Returns A map between any original protocol ids and their new merged values.

Return type `Dict[str, str]`

replace_protocol (*old_id, new_id*)

Finds each input which came from a given protocol and redirects it to instead take input from a new one.

Notes

This method is mainly intended to be used only when merging multiple protocols into one.

Parameters

- **old_id** (*str*) – The id of the old input protocol.
- **new_id** (*str*) – The id of the new input protocol.

property schema

A serializable schema for this object.

Type `ProtocolSchema`

set_uuid (*value*)

Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to

Parameters *value* (*str*) – The uuid of the parent calculation.

set_value (*reference_path, value*)

Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Parameters

- **reference_path** (`ProtocolPath`) – The path pointing to the value to return.
- **value** (*Any*) – The value to set.

substance

The composition of the system.

system_path

The file path to the system object which contains the applied parameters.

water_model

The water model to apply, if any water molecules are present.

Warning: This is only a temporary addition until full water model support is introduced.

Simulation

RunEnergyMinimisation

A protocol to minimise the potential energy of a system.

Continued on next page

Table 118 – continued from previous page

<i>RunOpenMMSimulation</i>	Performs a molecular dynamics simulation in a given ensemble using an OpenMM backend.
<i>BaseYankProtocol</i>	An abstract base class for protocols which will performs a set of alchemical free energy simulations using the YANK framework.
<i>LigandReceptorYankProtocol</i>	An abstract base class for protocols which will performs a set of alchemical free energy simulations using the YANK framework.

RunEnergyMinimisation

class `propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.RunEnergyMinimisation` (*protocol_id*)
 A protocol to minimise the potential energy of a system.

`__init__` (*protocol_id*)
 Initialize self. See `help(type(self))` for accurate signature.

Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>	Initialize self.
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, plate_values)</code>	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other)</code>	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute(directory, available_resources)</code>	Execute the protocol.
<code>get_attribute_type(reference_path)</code>	Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.
<code>get_value(reference_path)</code>	Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.
<code>get_value_references(input_path)</code>	Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by <i>input_path</i>) takes its value from.
<code>merge(other)</code>	Merges another BaseProtocol with this one.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>	Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Attributes

<i>allow_merging</i>	If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.
<i>dependencies</i>	A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.
<i>enable_pbc</i>	If true, periodic boundary conditions will be enabled.
<i>id</i>	The unique id of this protocol.
<i>input_coordinate_file</i>	The coordinates to minimise.
<i>max_iterations</i>	The maximum number of iterations to perform.

Continued on next page

Table 120 – continued from previous page

<code>output_coordinate_file</code>	The file path to the minimised coordinates.
<code>schema</code>	A serializable schema for this object.
<code>system_path</code>	The path to the XML system object which defines the forces present in the system.
<code>tolerance</code>	The energy tolerance to which the system should be minimized.

input_coordinate_file

The coordinates to minimise.

tolerance

The energy tolerance to which the system should be minimized.

max_iterations

The maximum number of iterations to perform. If this is 0, minimization is continued until the results converge without regard to how many iterations it takes.

system_path

The path to the XML system object which defines the forces present in the system.

enable_pbc

If true, periodic boundary conditions will be enabled.

output_coordinate_file

The file path to the minimised coordinates.

execute (*directory, available_resources*)

Execute the protocol.

Protocols may be chained together by passing the output of previous protocols as input to the current one.

Parameters

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on.

Returns The output of the execution.

Return type Dict[str, Any]

allow_merging

If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.

Type bool

apply_replicator (*replicator, template_values, template_index=-1, template_value=None, update_input_references=False*)

Applies a *ProtocolReplicator* to this protocol. This method should clone any protocols whose id contains the id of the replicator (in the format $\$(replicator.id)$).

Parameters

- **replicator** (*ProtocolReplicator*) – The replicator to apply.
- **template_values** (*list of Any*) – A list of the values which will be inserted into the newly replicated protocols.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_index* and *template_value*

- **template_index** (*int, optional*) – A specific value which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_value*.

- **template_value** (*Any, optional*) – A specific index which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_index*.

- **update_input_references** (*bool*) – If true, any protocols which take their input from a protocol which was flagged for replication will be updated to take input from the actually replicated protocol. This should only be set to true if this protocol is not nested within a workflow or a protocol group.

This option cannot be used when a specific *template_index* or *template_value* is provided.

Returns A dictionary of references to all of the protocols which have been replicated, with keys of original protocol ids. Each value is comprised of a list of the replicated protocol ids, and their index into the *template_values* array.

Return type dict of ProtocolPath and list of tuple of ProtocolPath and int

can_merge (*other*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

Parameters **other** (*BaseProtocol*) – The protocol to compare against.

Returns True if the two protocols are safe to merge.

Return type *bool*

property dependencies

A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.

Type list of ProtocolPath

get_attribute_type (*reference_path*)

Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.

Parameters **reference_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the value whose type to return.

Returns The type of the attribute.

Return type *type*

get_value (*reference_path*)

Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.

Parameters **reference_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the value to return.

Returns The value of the input / output

Return type *Any*

get_value_references (*input_path*)

Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by *input_path*) takes its value from.

Notes

Currently this method only functions correctly for an input value which is either currently a `ProtocolPath`, or a *list / dict* which contains at least one `ProtocolPath`.

Parameters `input_path` (*propertyestimator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath*) – The input value to check.

Returns A dictionary of the protocol paths that the input targeted by *input_path* depends upon.

Return type dict of `ProtocolPath` and `ProtocolPath`

`property id`

The unique id of this protocol.

Type `str`

`merge (other)`

Merges another `BaseProtocol` with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

It is assumed that `can_merge` has already returned that these protocols are compatible to be merged together.

Parameters `other` (`BaseProtocol`) – The protocol to merge into this one.

Returns A map between any original protocol ids and their new merged values.

Return type `Dict[str, str]`

`replace_protocol (old_id, new_id)`

Finds each input which came from a given protocol and redirects it to instead take input from a new one.

Notes

This method is mainly intended to be used only when merging multiple protocols into one.

Parameters

- `old_id (str)` – The id of the old input protocol.
- `new_id (str)` – The id of the new input protocol.

`property schema`

A serializable schema for this object.

Type `ProtocolSchema`

`set_uuid (value)`

Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to

Parameters `value (str)` – The uuid of the parent calculation.

`set_value (reference_path, value)`

Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Parameters

- `reference_path (ProtocolPath)` – The path pointing to the value to return.
- `value (Any)` – The value to set.

RunOpenMMSimulation

class `propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.RunOpenMMSimulation` (*protocol_id*)
 Performs a molecular dynamics simulation in a given ensemble using an OpenMM backend.

`__init__` (*protocol_id*)
 Initialize self. See `help(type(self))` for accurate signature.

Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>	Initialize self.
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, plate_values)</code>	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other)</code>	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute(directory, available_resources)</code>	Execute the protocol.
<code>get_attribute_type(reference_path)</code>	Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.
<code>get_value(reference_path)</code>	Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.
<code>get_value_references(input_path)</code>	Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by <i>input_path</i>) takes its value from.
<code>merge(other)</code>	Merges another BaseProtocol with this one.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>	Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Attributes

<code>allow_gpu_platforms</code>	If true, OpenMM will be allowed to run using a GPU if available, otherwise it will be constrained to only using CPUs.
<code>allow_merging</code>	If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.
<code>dependencies</code>	A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.
<code>enable_pbc</code>	If true, periodic boundary conditions will be enabled.
<code>ensemble</code>	The thermodynamic ensemble to simulate in.
<code>high_precision</code>	If true, OpenMM will be run using a platform with high precision settings.
<code>id</code>	The unique id of this protocol.
<code>input_coordinate_file</code>	The file path to the starting coordinates.
<code>output_coordinate_file</code>	The file path to the coordinates of the final system configuration.
<code>output_frequency</code>	The frequency with which to write to the output statistics and trajectory files.

Continued on next page

Table 122 – continued from previous page

<i>save_rolling_statistics</i>	If True, the statistics file will be written to every <i>output_frequency</i> number of steps, rather than just once at the end of the simulation.
<i>schema</i>	A serializable schema for this object.
<i>statistics_file_path</i>	The file path to the statistics sampled during the simulation.
<i>steps</i>	The number of timesteps to evolve the system by.
<i>system_path</i>	A path to the XML system object which defines the forces present in the system.
<i>thermodynamic_state</i>	The thermodynamic conditions to simulate under
<i>thermostat_friction</i>	The thermostat friction coefficient.
<i>timestep</i>	The timestep to evolve the system by at each step.
<i>trajectory_file_path</i>	The file path to the trajectory sampled during the simulation.

steps

The number of timesteps to evolve the system by.

thermostat_friction

The thermostat friction coefficient.

timestep

The timestep to evolve the system by at each step.

output_frequency

The frequency with which to write to the output statistics and trajectory files.

ensemble

The thermodynamic ensemble to simulate in.

thermodynamic_state

The thermodynamic conditions to simulate under

input_coordinate_file

The file path to the starting coordinates.

system_path

A path to the XML system object which defines the forces present in the system.

enable_pbc

If true, periodic boundary conditions will be enabled.

save_rolling_statistics

If True, the statistics file will be written to every *output_frequency* number of steps, rather than just once at the end of the simulation.

Notes

In future when either saving the statistics to file has been optimised, or an option for the frequency to save to the file has been added, this option will be removed.

allow_gpu_platforms

If true, OpenMM will be allowed to run using a GPU if available, otherwise it will be constrained to only using CPUs.

high_precision

If true, OpenMM will be run using a platform with high precision settings. This will be the Reference platform when only a CPU is available, or double precision mode when a GPU is available.

output_coordinate_file

The file path to the coordinates of the final system configuration.

trajectory_file_path

The file path to the trajectory sampled during the simulation.

statistics_file_path

The file path to the statistics sampled during the simulation.

execute (*directory, available_resources*)

Execute the protocol.

Protocols may be chained together by passing the output of previous protocols as input to the current one.

Parameters

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on.

Returns The output of the execution.

Return type Dict[str, Any]

allow_merging

If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.

Type bool

apply_replicator (*replicator, template_values, template_index=-1, template_value=None, update_input_references=False*)

Applies a *ProtocolReplicator* to this protocol. This method should clone any protocols whose id contains the id of the replicator (in the format *\$(replicator.id)*).

Parameters

- **replicator** (*ProtocolReplicator*) – The replicator to apply.
- **template_values** (*list of Any*) – A list of the values which will be inserted into the newly replicated protocols.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_index* and *template_value*

- **template_index** (*int, optional*) – A specific value which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_value*.

- **template_value** (*Any, optional*) – A specific index which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_index*.

- **update_input_references** (*bool*) – If true, any protocols which take their input from a protocol which was flagged for replication will be updated to take input from the

actually replicated protocol. This should only be set to true if this protocol is not nested within a workflow or a protocol group.

This option cannot be used when a specific *template_index* or *template_value* is provided.

Returns A dictionary of references to all of the protocols which have been replicated, with keys of original protocol ids. Each value is comprised of a list of the replicated protocol ids, and their index into the *template_values* array.

Return type dict of ProtocolPath and list of tuple of ProtocolPath and int

can_merge (*other*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

Parameters **other** (BaseProtocol) – The protocol to compare against.

Returns True if the two protocols are safe to merge.

Return type bool

property_dependencies

A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.

Type list of ProtocolPath

get_attribute_type (*reference_path*)

Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.

Parameters **reference_path** (ProtocolPath) – The path pointing to the value whose type to return.

Returns The type of the attribute.

Return type type

get_value (*reference_path*)

Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.

Parameters **reference_path** (ProtocolPath) – The path pointing to the value to return.

Returns The value of the input / output

Return type Any

get_value_references (*input_path*)

Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by *input_path*) takes its value from.

Notes

Currently this method only functions correctly for an input value which is either currently a ProtocolPath, or a *list / dict* which contains at least one ProtocolPath.

Parameters **input_path** (*propertyestimator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath*) – The input value to check.

Returns A dictionary of the protocol paths that the input targeted by *input_path* depends upon.

Return type dict of ProtocolPath and ProtocolPath

property_id

The unique id of this protocol.

Type str

merge (*other*)

Merges another BaseProtocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

It is assumed that `can_merge` has already returned that these protocols are compatible to be merged together.

Parameters *other* (`BaseProtocol`) – The protocol to merge into this one.

Returns A map between any original protocol ids and their new merged values.

Return type `Dict[str, str]`

replace_protocol (*old_id, new_id*)

Finds each input which came from a given protocol and redirects it to instead take input from a new one.

Notes

This method is mainly intended to be used only when merging multiple protocols into one.

Parameters

- **old_id** (*str*) – The id of the old input protocol.
- **new_id** (*str*) – The id of the new input protocol.

property schema

A serializable schema for this object.

Type `ProtocolSchema`

set_uuid (*value*)

Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to

Parameters *value* (*str*) – The uuid of the parent calculation.

set_value (*reference_path, value*)

Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Parameters

- **reference_path** (`ProtocolPath`) – The path pointing to the value to return.
- **value** (*Any*) – The value to set.

BaseYankProtocol

class `propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.BaseYankProtocol` (*protocol_id*)

An abstract base class for protocols which will performs a set of alchemical free energy simulations using the YANK framework.

Protocols which inherit from this base must implement the abstract `_get_yank_options` methods.

__init__ (*protocol_id*)

Constructs a new BaseYankProtocol object.

Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>		Constructs a new BaseYankProtocol object.
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, plate_values)</code>	tem-	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other)</code>		Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute(directory, available_resources)</code>		Execute the protocol.
<code>get_attribute_type(reference_path)</code>		Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.
<code>get_value(reference_path)</code>		Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.
<code>get_value_references(input_path)</code>		Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by <i>input_path</i>) takes its value from.
<code>merge(other)</code>		Merges another BaseProtocol with this one.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>		Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>		Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>		Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Attributes

<code>allow_merging</code>		If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.
<code>checkpoint_interval</code>		The number of iterations between saving YANK checkpoint files.
<code>dependencies</code>		A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.
<code>estimated_free_energy</code>		The estimated free energy value and its uncertainty returned by YANK.
<code>force_field_path</code>		The path to the force field to use for the calculations
<code>id</code>		The unique id of this protocol.
<code>number_of_iterations</code>		The number of YANK iterations to perform.
<code>schema</code>		A serializable schema for this object.
<code>steps_per_iteration</code>		The number of steps per YANK iteration to perform.
<code>thermodynamic_state</code>		The state at which to run the calculations.
<code>timestep</code>		The length of the timestep to take.
<code>verbose</code>		Controls whether or not to run YANK at high verbosity.

thermodynamic_state

The state at which to run the calculations.

number_of_iterations

The number of YANK iterations to perform.

steps_per_iteration

The number of steps per YANK iteration to perform.

checkpoint_interval

The number of iterations between saving YANK checkpoint files.

timestep

The length of the timestep to take.

force_field_path

The path to the force field to use for the calculations

verbose

Controls whether or not to run YANK at high verbosity.

estimated_free_energy

The estimated free energy value and its uncertainty returned by YANK.

execute (*directory, available_resources*)

Execute the protocol.

Protocols may be chained together by passing the output of previous protocols as input to the current one.

Parameters

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on.

Returns The output of the execution.

Return type Dict[*str*, Any]

allow_merging

If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.

Type bool

apply_replicator (*replicator, template_values, template_index=-1, template_value=None, update_input_references=False*)

Applies a *ProtocolReplicator* to this protocol. This method should clone any protocols whose id contains the id of the replicator (in the format $\$(replicator.id)$).

Parameters

- **replicator** (*ProtocolReplicator*) – The replicator to apply.
- **template_values** (*list of Any*) – A list of the values which will be inserted into the newly replicated protocols.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_index* and *template_value*

- **template_index** (*int, optional*) – A specific value which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_value*.

- **template_value** (*Any, optional*) – A specific index which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_index* and must be set along with a *template_index*.

- **update_input_references** (*bool*) – If true, any protocols which take their input from a protocol which was flagged for replication will be updated to take input from the actually replicated protocol. This should only be set to true if this protocol is not nested within a workflow or a protocol group.

This option cannot be used when a specific *template_index* or *template_value* is provided.

Returns A dictionary of references to all of the protocols which have been replicated, with keys of original protocol ids. Each value is comprised of a list of the replicated protocol ids, and their index into the *template_values* array.

Return type dict of ProtocolPath and list of tuple of ProtocolPath and int

can_merge (*other*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

Parameters **other** (BaseProtocol) – The protocol to compare against.

Returns True if the two protocols are safe to merge.

Return type bool

property dependencies

A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.

Type list of ProtocolPath

get_attribute_type (*reference_path*)

Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.

Parameters **reference_path** (ProtocolPath) – The path pointing to the value whose type to return.

Returns The type of the attribute.

Return type type

get_value (*reference_path*)

Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.

Parameters **reference_path** (ProtocolPath) – The path pointing to the value to return.

Returns The value of the input / output

Return type Any

get_value_references (*input_path*)

Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by *input_path*) takes its value from.

Notes

Currently this method only functions correctly for an input value which is either currently a ProtocolPath, or a *list / dict* which contains at least one ProtocolPath.

Parameters **input_path** (*propertyestimator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath*) – The input value to check.

Returns A dictionary of the protocol paths that the input targeted by *input_path* depends upon.

Return type dict of ProtocolPath and ProtocolPath

property id

The unique id of this protocol.

Type str

merge (*other*)

Merges another BaseProtocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

It is assumed that can_merge has already returned that these protocols are compatible to be merged together.

Parameters `other` (`BaseProtocol`) – The protocol to merge into this one.

Returns A map between any original protocol ids and their new merged values.

Return type `Dict[str, str]`

`replace_protocol` (`old_id`, `new_id`)

Finds each input which came from a given protocol and redirects it to instead take input from a new one.

Notes

This method is mainly intended to be used only when merging multiple protocols into one.

Parameters

- `old_id` (`str`) – The id of the old input protocol.
- `new_id` (`str`) – The id of the new input protocol.

property schema

A serializable schema for this object.

Type `ProtocolSchema`

`set_uuid` (`value`)

Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to

Parameters `value` (`str`) – The uuid of the parent calculation.

`set_value` (`reference_path`, `value`)

Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Parameters

- `reference_path` (`ProtocolPath`) – The path pointing to the value to return.
- `value` (`Any`) – The value to set.

LigandReceptorYankProtocol

class `propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.LigandReceptorYankProtocol` (`protocol_id`)

An abstract base class for protocols which will performs a set of alchemical free energy simulations using the YANK framework.

Protocols which inherit from this base must implement the abstract `_get_*_dictionary` methods.

`__init__` (`protocol_id`)

Constructs a new `LigandReceptorYankProtocol` object.

Methods

<code>__init__</code> (<code>protocol_id</code>)	Constructs a new <code>LigandReceptorYankProtocol</code> object.
<code>apply_replicator</code> (<code>replicator</code> , <code>tem-</code> <code>plate_values</code>)	Applies a <code>ProtocolReplicator</code> to this protocol.

Continued on next page

Table 125 – continued from previous page

<i>can_merge</i> (other)	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<i>execute</i> (directory, available_resources)	Execute the protocol.
<i>get_attribute_type</i> (reference_path)	Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.
<i>get_value</i> (reference_path)	Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.
<i>get_value_references</i> (input_path)	Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by <i>input_path</i>) takes its value from.
<i>merge</i> (other)	Merges another BaseProtocol with this one.
<i>replace_protocol</i> (old_id, new_id)	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<i>set_uuid</i> (value)	Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to
<i>set_value</i> (reference_path, value)	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Attributes

<i>allow_merging</i>	If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.
<i>apply_restraints</i>	Determines whether the ligand should be explicitly restrained to the receptor in order to stop the ligand from temporarily unbinding.
<i>checkpoint_interval</i>	The number of iterations between saving YANK checkpoint files.
<i>dependencies</i>	A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.
<i>estimated_free_energy</i>	The estimated free energy value and its uncertainty returned by YANK.
<i>force_field_path</i>	The path to the force field to use for the calculations
<i>id</i>	The unique id of this protocol.
<i>ligand_residue_name</i>	The residue name of the ligand.
<i>number_of_iterations</i>	The number of YANK iterations to perform.
<i>receptor_residue_name</i>	The residue name of the receptor.
<i>restraint_type</i>	The type of ligand restraint applied, provided that <i>apply_restraints</i> is <i>True</i>
<i>schema</i>	A serializable schema for this object.
<i>solvated_complex_coordinates</i>	The file path to the solvated complex coordinates.
<i>solvated_complex_system</i>	The file path to the solvated complex system object.
<i>solvated_complex_trajectory_path</i>	The file path to the generated ligand trajectory.
<i>solvated_ligand_coordinates</i>	The file path to the solvated ligand coordinates.
<i>solvated_ligand_system</i>	The file path to the solvated ligand system object.
<i>solvated_ligand_trajectory_path</i>	The file path to the generated ligand trajectory.
<i>steps_per_iteration</i>	The number of steps per YANK iteration to perform.
<i>thermodynamic_state</i>	The state at which to run the calculations.
<i>timestep</i>	The length of the timestep to take.
<i>verbose</i>	Controls whether or not to run YANK at high verbosity.

class RestraintType

The types of ligand restraints available within yank.

ligand_residue_name

The residue name of the ligand.

receptor_residue_name

The residue name of the receptor.

solvated_ligand_coordinates

The file path to the solvated ligand coordinates.

solvated_ligand_system

The file path to the solvated ligand system object.

solvated_complex_coordinates

The file path to the solvated complex coordinates.

solvated_complex_system

The file path to the solvated complex system object.

apply_restraints

Determines whether the ligand should be explicitly restrained to the receptor in order to stop the ligand from temporarily unbinding.

restraint_type

The type of ligand restraint applied, provided that *apply_restraints* is *True*

solvated_ligand_trajectory_path

The file path to the generated ligand trajectory.

solvated_complex_trajectory_path

The file path to the generated ligand trajectory.

execute (*directory, available_resources*)

Execute the protocol.

Protocols may be chained together by passing the output of previous protocols as input to the current one.

Parameters

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on.

Returns The output of the execution.

Return type Dict[str, Any]

allow_merging

If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.

Type bool

apply_replicator (*replicator, template_values, template_index=-1, template_value=None, update_input_references=False*)

Applies a *ProtocolReplicator* to this protocol. This method should clone any protocols whose id contains the id of the replicator (in the format *\$(replicator.id)*).

Parameters

- **replicator** (*ProtocolReplicator*) – The replicator to apply.
- **template_values** (*list of Any*) – A list of the values which will be inserted into the newly replicated protocols.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_index* and *template_value*

- **template_index** (*int, optional*) – A specific value which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_value*.

- **template_value** (*Any, optional*) – A specific index which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_index*.

- **update_input_references** (*bool*) – If true, any protocols which take their input from a protocol which was flagged for replication will be updated to take input from the actually replicated protocol. This should only be set to true if this protocol is not nested within a workflow or a protocol group.

This option cannot be used when a specific *template_index* or *template_value* is provided.

Returns A dictionary of references to all of the protocols which have been replicated, with keys of original protocol ids. Each value is comprised of a list of the replicated protocol ids, and their index into the *template_values* array.

Return type dict of ProtocolPath and list of tuple of ProtocolPath and int

can_merge (*other*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

Parameters **other** (*BaseProtocol*) – The protocol to compare against.

Returns True if the two protocols are safe to merge.

Return type *bool*

checkpoint_interval

The number of iterations between saving YANK checkpoint files.

property dependencies

A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.

Type list of ProtocolPath

estimated_free_energy

The estimated free energy value and its uncertainty returned by YANK.

force_field_path

The path to the force field to use for the calculations

get_attribute_type (*reference_path*)

Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.

Parameters **reference_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the value whose type to return.

Returns The type of the attribute.

Return type *type*

get_value (*reference_path*)

Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.

Parameters **reference_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the value to return.

Returns The value of the input / output

Return type Any

get_value_references (*input_path*)

Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by *input_path*) takes its value from.

Notes

Currently this method only functions correctly for an input value which is either currently a `ProtocolPath`, or a *list / dict* which contains at least one `ProtocolPath`.

Parameters `input_path` (*propertyestimator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath*) – The input value to check.

Returns A dictionary of the protocol paths that the input targeted by *input_path* depends upon.

Return type dict of `ProtocolPath` and `ProtocolPath`

property id

The unique id of this protocol.

Type `str`

merge (*other*)

Merges another `BaseProtocol` with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

It is assumed that `can_merge` has already returned that these protocols are compatible to be merged together.

Parameters `other` (`BaseProtocol`) – The protocol to merge into this one.

Returns A map between any original protocol ids and their new merged values.

Return type `Dict[str, str]`

number_of_iterations

The number of YANK iterations to perform.

replace_protocol (*old_id, new_id*)

Finds each input which came from a given protocol and redirects it to instead take input from a new one.

Notes

This method is mainly intended to be used only when merging multiple protocols into one.

Parameters

- `old_id` (*str*) – The id of the old input protocol.
- `new_id` (*str*) – The id of the new input protocol.

property schema

A serializable schema for this object.

Type `ProtocolSchema`

set_uuid (*value*)

Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to

Parameters `value` (*str*) – The uuid of the parent calculation.

set_value (*reference_path*, *value*)
Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Parameters

- **reference_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the value to return.
- **value** (*Any*) – The value to set.

steps_per_iteration
The number of steps per YANK iteration to perform.

thermodynamic_state
The state at which to run the calculations.

timestep
The length of the timestep to take.

verbose
Controls whether or not to run YANK at high verbosity.

Simulation Analysis

<i>AveragePropertyProtocol</i>	An abstract base class for protocols which will calculate the average of a property and its uncertainty via bootstrapping.
<i>AverageTrajectoryProperty</i>	An abstract base class for protocols which will calculate the average of a property from a simulation trajectory.
<i>ExtractAverageStatistic</i>	Extracts the average value from a statistics file which was generated during a simulation.
<i>ExtractUncorrelatedData</i>	An abstract base class for protocols which will subsample a data set, yielding only equilibrated, uncorrelated data.
<i>ExtractUncorrelatedTrajectoryData</i>	A protocol which will subsample frames from a trajectory, yielding only uncorrelated frames as determined from a provided statistical inefficiency and equilibration time.
<i>ExtractUncorrelatedStatisticsData</i>	A protocol which will subsample entries from a statistics array, yielding only uncorrelated entries as determined from a provided statistical inefficiency and equilibration time.

AveragePropertyProtocol

class `propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.AveragePropertyProtocol` (*protocol_id*)
An abstract base class for protocols which will calculate the average of a property and its uncertainty via bootstrapping.

__init__ (*protocol_id*)
Initialize self. See `help(type(self))` for accurate signature.

Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>	Initialize self.
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Table 128 – continued from previous page

<code>apply_replicator(replicator, plate_values)</code>	tem-	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other)</code>		Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute(directory, available_resources)</code>		Execute the protocol.
<code>get_attribute_type(reference_path)</code>		Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.
<code>get_value(reference_path)</code>		Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.
<code>get_value_references(input_path)</code>		Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by <i>input_path</i>) takes its value from.
<code>merge(other)</code>		Merges another BaseProtocol with this one.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>		Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>		Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>		Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Attributes

<code>allow_merging</code>		If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.
<code>bootstrap_iterations</code>		The number of bootstrap iterations to perform.
<code>bootstrap_sample_size</code>		The relative sample size to use for bootstrapping.
<code>dependencies</code>		A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.
<code>equilibration_index</code>		The index in the data set after which the data is stationary.
<code>id</code>		The unique id of this protocol.
<code>schema</code>		A serializable schema for this object.
<code>statistical_inefficiency</code>		The statistical inefficiency in the data set.
<code>uncorrelated_values</code>		The uncorrelated values which the average was calculated from.
<code>value</code>		The averaged value.

bootstrap_iterations

The number of bootstrap iterations to perform.

bootstrap_sample_size

The relative sample size to use for bootstrapping.

value

The averaged value.

equilibration_index

The index in the data set after which the data is stationary.

statistical_inefficiency

The statistical inefficiency in the data set.

uncorrelated_values

The uncorrelated values which the average was calculated from.

execute (*directory, available_resources*)

Execute the protocol.

Protocols may be chained together by passing the output of previous protocols as input to the current one.

Parameters

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on.

Returns The output of the execution.

Return type Dict[str, Any]

allow_merging

If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.

Type bool

apply_replicator (*replicator, template_values, template_index=-1, template_value=None, update_input_references=False*)

Applies a *ProtocolReplicator* to this protocol. This method should clone any protocols whose id contains the id of the replicator (in the format *\$(replicator.id)*).

Parameters

- **replicator** (*ProtocolReplicator*) – The replicator to apply.
- **template_values** (*list of Any*) – A list of the values which will be inserted into the newly replicated protocols.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_index* and *template_value*

- **template_index** (*int, optional*) – A specific value which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_value*.

- **template_value** (*Any, optional*) – A specific index which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_index*.

- **update_input_references** (*bool*) – If true, any protocols which take their input from a protocol which was flagged for replication will be updated to take input from the actually replicated protocol. This should only be set to true if this protocol is not nested within a workflow or a protocol group.

This option cannot be used when a specific *template_index* or *template_value* is provided.

Returns A dictionary of references to all of the protocols which have been replicated, with keys of original protocol ids. Each value is comprised of a list of the replicated protocol ids, and their index into the *template_values* array.

Return type dict of ProtocolPath and list of tuple of ProtocolPath and int

can_merge (*other*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

Parameters **other** (*BaseProtocol*) – The protocol to compare against.

Returns True if the two protocols are safe to merge.

Return type `bool`

property_dependencies

A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.

Type list of ProtocolPath

get_attribute_type (*reference_path*)

Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.

Parameters **reference_path** (`ProtocolPath`) – The path pointing to the value whose type to return.

Returns The type of the attribute.

Return type `type`

get_value (*reference_path*)

Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.

Parameters **reference_path** (`ProtocolPath`) – The path pointing to the value to return.

Returns The value of the input / output

Return type `Any`

get_value_references (*input_path*)

Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by *input_path*) takes its value from.

Notes

Currently this method only functions correctly for an input value which is either currently a `ProtocolPath`, or a *list / dict* which contains at least one `ProtocolPath`.

Parameters **input_path** (*propertyestimator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath*) – The input value to check.

Returns A dictionary of the protocol paths that the input targeted by *input_path* depends upon.

Return type dict of `ProtocolPath` and `ProtocolPath`

property_id

The unique id of this protocol.

Type `str`

merge (*other*)

Merges another `BaseProtocol` with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

It is assumed that `can_merge` has already returned that these protocols are compatible to be merged together.

Parameters **other** (`BaseProtocol`) – The protocol to merge into this one.

Returns A map between any original protocol ids and their new merged values.

Return type `Dict[str, str]`

replace_protocol (*old_id, new_id*)

Finds each input which came from a given protocol and redirects it to instead take input from a new one.

Notes

This method is mainly intended to be used only when merging multiple protocols into one.

Parameters

- **old_id** (*str*) – The id of the old input protocol.
- **new_id** (*str*) – The id of the new input protocol.

property schema

A serializable schema for this object.

Type *ProtocolSchema*

set_uuid (value)

Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to

Parameters **value** (*str*) – The uuid of the parent calculation.

set_value (reference_path, value)

Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Parameters

- **reference_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the value to return.
- **value** (*Any*) – The value to set.

AverageTrajectoryProperty

class propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.**AverageTrajectoryProperty** (*protocol_id*)

An abstract base class for protocols which will calculate the average of a property from a simulation trajectory.

__init__ (protocol_id)

Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.

Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>		Initialize self.
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, plate_values)</code>	tem-	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other)</code>		Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute(directory, available_resources)</code>		Execute the protocol.
<code>get_attribute_type(reference_path)</code>		Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.
<code>get_value(reference_path)</code>		Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.
<code>get_value_references(input_path)</code>		Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by <i>input_path</i>) takes its value from.
<code>merge(other)</code>		Merges another BaseProtocol with this one.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>		Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>		Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to

Continued on next page

Table 130 – continued from previous page

<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.
Attributes	
<code>allow_merging</code>	If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.
<code>bootstrap_iterations</code>	The number of bootstrap iterations to perform.
<code>bootstrap_sample_size</code>	The relative sample size to use for bootstrapping.
<code>dependencies</code>	A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.
<code>equilibration_index</code>	The index in the data set after which the data is stationary.
<code>id</code>	The unique id of this protocol.
<code>input_coordinate_file</code>	The file path to the starting coordinates of a trajectory.
<code>schema</code>	A serializable schema for this object.
<code>statistical_inefficiency</code>	The statistical inefficiency in the data set.
<code>trajectory_path</code>	The file path to the trajectory to average over.
<code>uncorrelated_values</code>	The uncorrelated values which the average was calculated from.
<code>value</code>	The averaged value.

input_coordinate_file

The file path to the starting coordinates of a trajectory.

trajectory_path

The file path to the trajectory to average over.

execute (*directory, available_resources*)

Execute the protocol.

Protocols may be chained together by passing the output of previous protocols as input to the current one.

Parameters

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on.

Returns The output of the execution.

Return type Dict[str, Any]

allow_merging

If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.

Type bool

apply_replicator (*replicator, template_values, template_index=-1, template_value=None, update_input_references=False*)

Applies a *ProtocolReplicator* to this protocol. This method should clone any protocols whose id contains the id of the replicator (in the format $\$(replicator.id)$).

Parameters

- **replicator** (*ProtocolReplicator*) – The replicator to apply.

- **template_values** (*list of Any*) – A list of the values which will be inserted into the newly replicated protocols.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_index* and *template_value*

- **template_index** (*int, optional*) – A specific value which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_value*.

- **template_value** (*Any, optional*) – A specific index which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_index*.

- **update_input_references** (*bool*) – If true, any protocols which take their input from a protocol which was flagged for replication will be updated to take input from the actually replicated protocol. This should only be set to true if this protocol is not nested within a workflow or a protocol group.

This option cannot be used when a specific *template_index* or *template_value* is provided.

Returns A dictionary of references to all of the protocols which have been replicated, with keys of original protocol ids. Each value is comprised of a list of the replicated protocol ids, and their index into the *template_values* array.

Return type dict of ProtocolPath and list of tuple of ProtocolPath and int

bootstrap_iterations

The number of bootstrap iterations to perform.

bootstrap_sample_size

The relative sample size to use for bootstrapping.

can_merge (*other*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

Parameters **other** (*BaseProtocol*) – The protocol to compare against.

Returns True if the two protocols are safe to merge.

Return type *bool*

property_dependencies

A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.

Type list of ProtocolPath

equilibration_index

The index in the data set after which the data is stationary.

get_attribute_type (*reference_path*)

Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.

Parameters **reference_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the value whose type to return.

Returns The type of the attribute.

Return type *type*

get_value (*reference_path*)

Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.

Parameters **reference_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the value to return.

Returns The value of the input / output

Return type Any

get_value_references (*input_path*)

Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by *input_path*) takes its value from.

Notes

Currently this method only functions correctly for an input value which is either currently a *ProtocolPath*, or a *list / dict* which contains at least one *ProtocolPath*.

Parameters **input_path** (*propertyestimator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath*) – The input value to check.

Returns A dictionary of the protocol paths that the input targeted by *input_path* depends upon.

Return type dict of *ProtocolPath* and *ProtocolPath*

property id

The unique id of this protocol.

Type *str*

merge (*other*)

Merges another *BaseProtocol* with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

It is assumed that *can_merge* has already returned that these protocols are compatible to be merged together.

Parameters **other** (*BaseProtocol*) – The protocol to merge into this one.

Returns A map between any original protocol ids and their new merged values.

Return type *Dict[str, str]*

replace_protocol (*old_id, new_id*)

Finds each input which came from a given protocol and redirects it to instead take input from a new one.

Notes

This method is mainly intended to be used only when merging multiple protocols into one.

Parameters

- **old_id** (*str*) – The id of the old input protocol.
- **new_id** (*str*) – The id of the new input protocol.

property schema

A serializable schema for this object.

Type *ProtocolSchema*

set_uuid (*value*)

Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to

Parameters `value` (*str*) – The uuid of the parent calculation.

set_value (*reference_path*, *value*)

Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Parameters

- **reference_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the value to return.
- **value** (*Any*) – The value to set.

statistical_inefficiency

The statistical inefficiency in the data set.

uncorrelated_values

The uncorrelated values which the average was calculated from.

value

The averaged value.

ExtractAverageStatistic

class `propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractAverageStatistic` (*protocol_id*)
Extracts the average value from a statistics file which was generated during a simulation.

__init__ (*protocol_id*)

Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.

Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>		Initialize self.
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, plate_values)</code>	tem-	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other)</code>		Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute(directory, available_resources)</code>		Execute the protocol.
<code>get_attribute_type(reference_path)</code>		Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.
<code>get_value(reference_path)</code>		Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.
<code>get_value_references(input_path)</code>		Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by <i>input_path</i>) takes its value from.
<code>merge(other)</code>		Merges another BaseProtocol with this one.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>		Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>		Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>		Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Attributes

<code>allow_merging</code>		If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.
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Table 133 – continued from previous page

<i>bootstrap_iterations</i>	The number of bootstrap iterations to perform.
<i>bootstrap_sample_size</i>	The relative sample size to use for bootstrapping.
<i>dependencies</i>	A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.
<i>divisor</i>	A divisor to divide the statistic by.
<i>equilibration_index</i>	The index in the data set after which the data is stationary.
<i>id</i>	The unique id of this protocol.
<i>schema</i>	A serializable schema for this object.
<i>statistical_inefficiency</i>	The statistical inefficiency in the data set.
<i>statistics_path</i>	The file path to the trajectory to average over.
<i>statistics_type</i>	The file path to the trajectory to average over.
<i>uncorrelated_values</i>	The uncorrelated values which the average was calculated from.
<i>value</i>	The averaged value.

statistics_path

The file path to the trajectory to average over.

statistics_type

The file path to the trajectory to average over.

divisor

A divisor to divide the statistic by. This is useful if a statistic (such as enthalpy) needs to be normalised by the number of molecules.

execute (*directory*, *available_resources*)

Execute the protocol.

Protocols may be chained together by passing the output of previous protocols as input to the current one.

Parameters

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on.

Returns The output of the execution.

Return type Dict[str, Any]

allow_merging

If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.

Type bool

apply_replicator (*replicator*, *template_values*, *template_index=-1*, *template_value=None*, *update_input_references=False*)

Applies a *ProtocolReplicator* to this protocol. This method should clone any protocols whose id contains the id of the replicator (in the format *\$(replicator.id)*).

Parameters

- **replicator** (*ProtocolReplicator*) – The replicator to apply.
- **template_values** (*list of Any*) – A list of the values which will be inserted into the newly replicated protocols.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_index* and *template_value*

- **template_index** (*int, optional*) – A specific value which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_value*.

- **template_value** (*Any, optional*) – A specific index which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_index*.

- **update_input_references** (*bool*) – If true, any protocols which take their input from a protocol which was flagged for replication will be updated to take input from the actually replicated protocol. This should only be set to true if this protocol is not nested within a workflow or a protocol group.

This option cannot be used when a specific *template_index* or *template_value* is provided.

Returns A dictionary of references to all of the protocols which have been replicated, with keys of original protocol ids. Each value is comprised of a list of the replicated protocol ids, and their index into the *template_values* array.

Return type dict of ProtocolPath and list of tuple of ProtocolPath and int

bootstrap_iterations

The number of bootstrap iterations to perform.

bootstrap_sample_size

The relative sample size to use for bootstrapping.

can_merge (*other*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

Parameters **other** (*BaseProtocol*) – The protocol to compare against.

Returns True if the two protocols are safe to merge.

Return type *bool*

property_dependencies

A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.

Type list of ProtocolPath

equilibration_index

The index in the data set after which the data is stationary.

get_attribute_type (*reference_path*)

Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.

Parameters **reference_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the value whose type to return.

Returns The type of the attribute.

Return type *type*

get_value (*reference_path*)

Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.

Parameters **reference_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the value to return.

Returns The value of the input / output

Return type Any

get_value_references (*input_path*)

Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by *input_path*) takes its value from.

Notes

Currently this method only functions correctly for an input value which is either currently a `ProtocolPath`, or a *list / dict* which contains at least one `ProtocolPath`.

Parameters *input_path* (*propertyestimator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath*) – The input value to check.

Returns A dictionary of the protocol paths that the input targeted by *input_path* depends upon.

Return type dict of `ProtocolPath` and `ProtocolPath`

property id

The unique id of this protocol.

Type `str`

merge (*other*)

Merges another `BaseProtocol` with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

It is assumed that `can_merge` has already returned that these protocols are compatible to be merged together.

Parameters *other* (`BaseProtocol`) – The protocol to merge into this one.

Returns A map between any original protocol ids and their new merged values.

Return type `Dict[str, str]`

replace_protocol (*old_id*, *new_id*)

Finds each input which came from a given protocol and redirects it to instead take input from a new one.

Notes

This method is mainly intended to be used only when merging multiple protocols into one.

Parameters

- **old_id** (*str*) – The id of the old input protocol.
- **new_id** (*str*) – The id of the new input protocol.

property schema

A serializable schema for this object.

Type `ProtocolSchema`

set_uuid (*value*)

Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to

Parameters *value* (*str*) – The uuid of the parent calculation.

set_value (*reference_path*, *value*)

Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Parameters

- **reference_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the value to return.
- **value** (*Any*) – The value to set.

statistical_inefficiency

The statistical inefficiency in the data set.

uncorrelated_values

The uncorrelated values which the average was calculated from.

value

The averaged value.

ExtractUncorrelatedData

class `propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedData` (*protocol_id*)

An abstract base class for protocols which will subsample a data set, yielding only equilibrated, uncorrelated data.

__init__ (*protocol_id*)

Initialize self. See `help(type(self))` for accurate signature.

Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>		Initialize self.
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, plate_values)</code>	tem-	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other)</code>		Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute(directory, available_resources)</code>		Execute the protocol.
<code>get_attribute_type(reference_path)</code>		Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.
<code>get_value(reference_path)</code>		Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.
<code>get_value_references(input_path)</code>		Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by <i>input_path</i>) takes its value from.
<code>merge(other)</code>		Merges another BaseProtocol with this one.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>		Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>		Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>		Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Attributes

<code>allow_merging</code>		If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.
<code>dependencies</code>		A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.

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Table 135 – continued from previous page

<i>equilibration_index</i>	The index in the data set after which the data is stationary.
<i>id</i>	The unique id of this protocol.
<i>number_of_uncorrelated_samples</i>	The number of uncorrelated samples.
<i>schema</i>	A serializable schema for this object.
<i>statistical_inefficiency</i>	The statistical inefficiency in the data set.

equilibration_index

The index in the data set after which the data is stationary.

statistical_inefficiency

The statistical inefficiency in the data set.

number_of_uncorrelated_samples

The number of uncorrelated samples.

execute (*directory, available_resources*)

Execute the protocol.

Protocols may be chained together by passing the output of previous protocols as input to the current one.

Parameters

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on.

Returns The output of the execution.

Return type Dict[*str*, Any]

allow_merging

If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.

Type bool

apply_replicator (*replicator, template_values, template_index=-1, template_value=None, update_input_references=False*)

Applies a *ProtocolReplicator* to this protocol. This method should clone any protocols whose id contains the id of the replicator (in the format *\$(replicator.id)*).

Parameters

- **replicator** (*ProtocolReplicator*) – The replicator to apply.
- **template_values** (*list of Any*) – A list of the values which will be inserted into the newly replicated protocols.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_index* and *template_value*

- **template_index** (*int, optional*) – A specific value which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_value*.

- **template_value** (*Any, optional*) – A specific index which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_index*.

- **update_input_references** (*bool*) – If true, any protocols which take their input from a protocol which was flagged for replication will be updated to take input from the actually replicated protocol. This should only be set to true if this protocol is not nested within a workflow or a protocol group.

This option cannot be used when a specific *template_index* or *template_value* is provided.

Returns A dictionary of references to all of the protocols which have been replicated, with keys of original protocol ids. Each value is comprised of a list of the replicated protocol ids, and their index into the *template_values* array.

Return type dict of ProtocolPath and list of tuple of ProtocolPath and int

can_merge (*other*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

Parameters *other* (*BaseProtocol*) – The protocol to compare against.

Returns True if the two protocols are safe to merge.

Return type *bool*

property dependencies

A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.

Type list of ProtocolPath

get_attribute_type (*reference_path*)

Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.

Parameters *reference_path* (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the value whose type to return.

Returns The type of the attribute.

Return type *type*

get_value (*reference_path*)

Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.

Parameters *reference_path* (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the value to return.

Returns The value of the input / output

Return type Any

get_value_references (*input_path*)

Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by *input_path*) takes its value from.

Notes

Currently this method only functions correctly for an input value which is either currently a ProtocolPath, or a list / dict which contains at least one ProtocolPath.

Parameters *input_path* (*propertyestimator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath*) – The input value to check.

Returns A dictionary of the protocol paths that the input targeted by *input_path* depends upon.

Return type dict of ProtocolPath and ProtocolPath

property id

The unique id of this protocol.

Type `str`

merge (*other*)

Merges another BaseProtocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

It is assumed that `can_merge` has already returned that these protocols are compatible to be merged together.

Parameters **other** (`BaseProtocol`) – The protocol to merge into this one.

Returns A map between any original protocol ids and their new merged values.

Return type `Dict[str, str]`

replace_protocol (*old_id, new_id*)

Finds each input which came from a given protocol and redirects it to instead take input from a new one.

Notes

This method is mainly intended to be used only when merging multiple protocols into one.

Parameters

- **old_id** (*str*) – The id of the old input protocol.
- **new_id** (*str*) – The id of the new input protocol.

property schema

A serializable schema for this object.

Type `ProtocolSchema`

set_uuid (*value*)

Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to

Parameters **value** (*str*) – The uuid of the parent calculation.

set_value (*reference_path, value*)

Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Parameters

- **reference_path** (`ProtocolPath`) – The path pointing to the value to return.
- **value** (*Any*) – The value to set.

ExtractUncorrelatedTrajectoryData

class `propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedTrajectoryData` (*protocol_id*)

A protocol which will subsample frames from a trajectory, yielding only uncorrelated frames as determined from a provided statistical inefficiency and equilibration time.

__init__ (*protocol_id*)

Initialize self. See `help(type(self))` for accurate signature.

Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>		Initialize self.
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, plate_values)</code>	tem-	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other)</code>		Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute(directory, available_resources)</code>		Execute the protocol.
<code>get_attribute_type(reference_path)</code>		Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.
<code>get_value(reference_path)</code>		Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.
<code>get_value_references(input_path)</code>		Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by <i>input_path</i>) takes its value from.
<code>merge(other)</code>		Merges another BaseProtocol with this one.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>		Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>		Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>		Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Attributes

<code>allow_merging</code>		If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.
<code>dependencies</code>		A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.
<code>equilibration_index</code>		The index in the data set after which the data is stationary.
<code>id</code>		The unique id of this protocol.
<code>input_coordinate_file</code>		The file path to the starting coordinates of a trajectory.
<code>input_trajectory_path</code>		The file path to the trajectory to subsample.
<code>number_of_uncorrelated_samples</code>		The number of uncorrelated samples.
<code>output_trajectory_path</code>		The file path to the subsampled trajectory.
<code>schema</code>		A serializable schema for this object.
<code>statistical_inefficiency</code>		The statistical inefficiency in the data set.

input_coordinate_file

The file path to the starting coordinates of a trajectory.

input_trajectory_path

The file path to the trajectory to subsample.

output_trajectory_path

The file path to the subsampled trajectory.

execute (*directory, available_resources*)

Execute the protocol.

Protocols may be chained together by passing the output of previous protocols as input to the current one.

Parameters

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on.

Returns The output of the execution.

Return type Dict[str, Any]

allow_merging

If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.

Type bool

apply_replicator (*replicator, template_values, template_index=-1, template_value=None, update_input_references=False*)

Applies a *ProtocolReplicator* to this protocol. This method should clone any protocols whose id contains the id of the replicator (in the format *\$(replicator.id)*).

Parameters

- **replicator** (*ProtocolReplicator*) – The replicator to apply.
- **template_values** (*list of Any*) – A list of the values which will be inserted into the newly replicated protocols.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_index* and *template_value*

- **template_index** (*int, optional*) – A specific value which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_value*.

- **template_value** (*Any, optional*) – A specific index which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_index*.

- **update_input_references** (*bool*) – If true, any protocols which take their input from a protocol which was flagged for replication will be updated to take input from the actually replicated protocol. This should only be set to true if this protocol is not nested within a workflow or a protocol group.

This option cannot be used when a specific *template_index* or *template_value* is provided.

Returns A dictionary of references to all of the protocols which have been replicated, with keys of original protocol ids. Each value is comprised of a list of the replicated protocol ids, and their index into the *template_values* array.

Return type dict of ProtocolPath and list of tuple of ProtocolPath and int

can_merge (*other*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

Parameters *other* (*BaseProtocol*) – The protocol to compare against.

Returns True if the two protocols are safe to merge.

Return type bool

property_dependencies

A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.

Type list of ProtocolPath

equilibration_index

The index in the data set after which the data is stationary.

get_attribute_type (*reference_path*)

Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.

Parameters **reference_path** (`ProtocolPath`) – The path pointing to the value whose type to return.

Returns The type of the attribute.

Return type `type`

get_value (*reference_path*)

Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.

Parameters **reference_path** (`ProtocolPath`) – The path pointing to the value to return.

Returns The value of the input / output

Return type `Any`

get_value_references (*input_path*)

Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by *input_path*) takes its value from.

Notes

Currently this method only functions correctly for an input value which is either currently a `ProtocolPath`, or a *list / dict* which contains at least one `ProtocolPath`.

Parameters **input_path** (`propertyestimator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath`) – The input value to check.

Returns A dictionary of the protocol paths that the input targeted by *input_path* depends upon.

Return type dict of `ProtocolPath` and `ProtocolPath`

property id

The unique id of this protocol.

Type `str`

merge (*other*)

Merges another `BaseProtocol` with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

It is assumed that `can_merge` has already returned that these protocols are compatible to be merged together.

Parameters **other** (`BaseProtocol`) – The protocol to merge into this one.

Returns A map between any original protocol ids and their new merged values.

Return type `Dict[str, str]`

number_of_uncorrelated_samples

The number of uncorrelated samples.

replace_protocol (*old_id, new_id*)

Finds each input which came from a given protocol and redirects it to instead take input from a new one.

Notes

This method is mainly intended to be used only when merging multiple protocols into one.

Parameters

- **old_id** (*str*) – The id of the old input protocol.
- **new_id** (*str*) – The id of the new input protocol.

property schema

A serializable schema for this object.

Type *ProtocolSchema*

set_uuid (*value*)

Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to

Parameters **value** (*str*) – The uuid of the parent calculation.

set_value (*reference_path*, *value*)

Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Parameters

- **reference_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the value to return.
- **value** (*Any*) – The value to set.

statistical_inefficiency

The statistical inefficiency in the data set.

ExtractUncorrelatedStatisticsData

class `propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedStatisticsData` (*protocol_id*)

A protocol which will subsample entries from a statistics array, yielding only uncorrelated entries as determined from a provided statistical inefficiency and equilibration time.

__init__ (*protocol_id*)

Initialize self. See `help(type(self))` for accurate signature.

Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>	Initialize self.
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, plate_values)</code>	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other)</code>	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute(directory, available_resources)</code>	Execute the protocol.
<code>get_attribute_type(reference_path)</code>	Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.
<code>get_value(reference_path)</code>	Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.
<code>get_value_references(input_path)</code>	Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by <i>input_path</i>) takes its value from.
<code>merge(other)</code>	Merges another BaseProtocol with this one.

Continued on next page

Table 138 – continued from previous page

<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>	Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Attributes

<code>allow_merging</code>	If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.
<code>dependencies</code>	A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.
<code>equilibration_index</code>	The index in the data set after which the data is stationary.
<code>id</code>	The unique id of this protocol.
<code>input_statistics_path</code>	The file path to the statistics to subsample.
<code>number_of_uncorrelated_samples</code>	The number of uncorrelated samples.
<code>output_statistics_path</code>	The file path to the subsampled statistics.
<code>schema</code>	A serializable schema for this object.
<code>statistical_inefficiency</code>	The statistical inefficiency in the data set.

input_statistics_path

The file path to the statistics to subsample.

output_statistics_path

The file path to the subsampled statistics.

execute (*directory, available_resources*)

Execute the protocol.

Protocols may be chained together by passing the output of previous protocols as input to the current one.

Parameters

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on.

Returns The output of the execution.

Return type Dict[*str*, Any]

allow_merging

If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.

Type bool

apply_replicator (*replicator, template_values, template_index=-1, template_value=None, update_input_references=False*)

Applies a *ProtocolReplicator* to this protocol. This method should clone any protocols whose id contains the id of the replicator (in the format $\$(replicator.id)$).

Parameters

- **replicator** (*ProtocolReplicator*) – The replicator to apply.
- **template_values** (*list of Any*) – A list of the values which will be inserted into the newly replicated protocols.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_index* and *template_value*

- **template_index** (*int*, *optional*) – A specific value which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_value*.

- **template_value** (*Any*, *optional*) – A specific index which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_index*.

- **update_input_references** (*bool*) – If true, any protocols which take their input from a protocol which was flagged for replication will be updated to take input from the actually replicated protocol. This should only be set to true if this protocol is not nested within a workflow or a protocol group.

This option cannot be used when a specific *template_index* or *template_value* is provided.

Returns A dictionary of references to all of the protocols which have been replicated, with keys of original protocol ids. Each value is comprised of a list of the replicated protocol ids, and their index into the *template_values* array.

Return type dict of ProtocolPath and list of tuple of ProtocolPath and int

can_merge (*other*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

Parameters **other** (*BaseProtocol*) – The protocol to compare against.

Returns True if the two protocols are safe to merge.

Return type *bool*

property dependencies

A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.

Type list of ProtocolPath

equilibration_index

The index in the data set after which the data is stationary.

get_attribute_type (*reference_path*)

Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.

Parameters **reference_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the value whose type to return.

Returns The type of the attribute.

Return type *type*

get_value (*reference_path*)

Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.

Parameters **reference_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the value to return.

Returns The value of the input / output

Return type *Any*

get_value_references (*input_path*)

Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by *input_path*) takes its value from.

Notes

Currently this method only functions correctly for an input value which is either currently a `ProtocolPath`, or a *list / dict* which contains at least one `ProtocolPath`.

Parameters *input_path* (*propertyestimator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath*) – The input value to check.

Returns A dictionary of the protocol paths that the input targeted by *input_path* depends upon.

Return type dict of `ProtocolPath` and `ProtocolPath`

property id

The unique id of this protocol.

Type `str`

merge (*other*)

Merges another `BaseProtocol` with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

It is assumed that `can_merge` has already returned that these protocols are compatible to be merged together.

Parameters *other* (`BaseProtocol`) – The protocol to merge into this one.

Returns A map between any original protocol ids and their new merged values.

Return type `Dict[str, str]`

number_of_uncorrelated_samples

The number of uncorrelated samples.

replace_protocol (*old_id*, *new_id*)

Finds each input which came from a given protocol and redirects it to instead take input from a new one.

Notes

This method is mainly intended to be used only when merging multiple protocols into one.

Parameters

- **old_id** (*str*) – The id of the old input protocol.
- **new_id** (*str*) – The id of the new input protocol.

property schema

A serializable schema for this object.

Type `ProtocolSchema`

set_uuid (*value*)

Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to

Parameters *value* (*str*) – The uuid of the parent calculation.

set_value (*reference_path*, *value*)

Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Parameters

- **reference_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the value to return.
- **value** (*Any*) – The value to set.

statistical_inefficiency

The statistical inefficiency in the data set.

Reweighting

<i>ConcatenateTrajectories</i>	A protocol which concatenates multiple trajectories into a single one.
<i>ConcatenateStatistics</i>	A protocol which concatenates multiple trajectories into a single one.
<i>CalculateReducedPotentialOpenMM</i>	Calculates the reduced potential for a given set of configurations.
<i>BaseMBARProtocol</i>	Reweights a set of observables using MBAR to calculate the average value of the observables at a different state than they were originally measured.
<i>ReweightStatistics</i>	Reweights a set of observables from a <i>StatisticsArray</i> using MBAR.

ConcatenateTrajectories

class propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.**ConcatenateTrajectories** (*protocol_id*)

A protocol which concatenates multiple trajectories into a single one.

__init__ (*protocol_id*)

Constructs a new ConcatenateTrajectories object.

Methods

<i>__init__</i> (<i>protocol_id</i>)	Constructs a new ConcatenateTrajectories object.
<i>apply_replicator</i> (<i>replicator</i> , <i>template_values</i>)	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<i>can_merge</i> (<i>other</i>)	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<i>execute</i> (<i>directory</i> , <i>available_resources</i>)	Execute the protocol.
<i>get_attribute_type</i> (<i>reference_path</i>)	Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.
<i>get_value</i> (<i>reference_path</i>)	Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.
<i>get_value_references</i> (<i>input_path</i>)	Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by <i>input_path</i>) takes its value from.
<i>merge</i> (<i>other</i>)	Merges another BaseProtocol with this one.
<i>replace_protocol</i> (<i>old_id</i> , <i>new_id</i>)	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<i>set_uuid</i> (<i>value</i>)	Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to
<i>set_value</i> (<i>reference_path</i> , <i>value</i>)	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Attributes

<i>allow_merging</i>	If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.
<i>dependencies</i>	A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.
<i>id</i>	The unique id of this protocol.
<i>input_coordinate_paths</i>	A list of paths to the starting coordinates for each of the trajectories.
<i>input_trajectory_paths</i>	A list of paths to the trajectories to concatenate.
<i>output_coordinate_path</i>	The path the coordinate file which contains the topology of the concatenated trajectory.
<i>output_trajectory_path</i>	The path to the concatenated trajectory.
<i>schema</i>	A serializable schema for this object.

input_coordinate_paths

A list of paths to the starting coordinates for each of the trajectories.

input_trajectory_paths

A list of paths to the trajectories to concatenate.

output_coordinate_path

The path the coordinate file which contains the topology of the concatenated trajectory.

output_trajectory_path

The path to the concatenated trajectory.

execute (*directory*, *available_resources*)

Execute the protocol.

Protocols may be chained together by passing the output of previous protocols as input to the current one.

Parameters

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on.

Returns The output of the execution.

Return type Dict[str, Any]

allow_merging

If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.

Type bool

apply_replicator (*replicator*, *template_values*, *template_index=-1*, *template_value=None*, *update_input_references=False*)

Applies a *ProtocolReplicator* to this protocol. This method should clone any protocols whose id contains the id of the replicator (in the format $\$(replicator.id)$).

Parameters

- **replicator** (*ProtocolReplicator*) – The replicator to apply.
- **template_values** (*list of Any*) – A list of the values which will be inserted into the newly replicated protocols.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_index* and *template_value*

- **template_index** (*int, optional*) – A specific value which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_value*.

- **template_value** (*Any, optional*) – A specific index which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_index*.

- **update_input_references** (*bool*) – If true, any protocols which take their input from a protocol which was flagged for replication will be updated to take input from the actually replicated protocol. This should only be set to true if this protocol is not nested within a workflow or a protocol group.

This option cannot be used when a specific *template_index* or *template_value* is provided.

Returns A dictionary of references to all of the protocols which have been replicated, with keys of original protocol ids. Each value is comprised of a list of the replicated protocol ids, and their index into the *template_values* array.

Return type dict of ProtocolPath and list of tuple of ProtocolPath and int

can_merge (*other*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

Parameters **other** (*BaseProtocol*) – The protocol to compare against.

Returns True if the two protocols are safe to merge.

Return type *bool*

property dependencies

A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.

Type list of ProtocolPath

get_attribute_type (*reference_path*)

Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.

Parameters **reference_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the value whose type to return.

Returns The type of the attribute.

Return type *type*

get_value (*reference_path*)

Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.

Parameters **reference_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the value to return.

Returns The value of the input / output

Return type *Any*

get_value_references (*input_path*)

Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by *input_path*) takes its value from.

Notes

Currently this method only functions correctly for an input value which is either currently a `ProtocolPath`, or a *list / dict* which contains at least one `ProtocolPath`.

Parameters `input_path` (`propertyestimator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath`) – The input value to check.

Returns A dictionary of the protocol paths that the input targeted by `input_path` depends upon.

Return type dict of `ProtocolPath` and `ProtocolPath`

`property id`

The unique id of this protocol.

Type `str`

`merge (other)`

Merges another `BaseProtocol` with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

It is assumed that `can_merge` has already returned that these protocols are compatible to be merged together.

Parameters `other` (`BaseProtocol`) – The protocol to merge into this one.

Returns A map between any original protocol ids and their new merged values.

Return type `Dict[str, str]`

`replace_protocol (old_id, new_id)`

Finds each input which came from a given protocol and redirects it to instead take input from a new one.

Notes

This method is mainly intended to be used only when merging multiple protocols into one.

Parameters

- `old_id (str)` – The id of the old input protocol.
- `new_id (str)` – The id of the new input protocol.

`property schema`

A serializable schema for this object.

Type `ProtocolSchema`

`set_uuid (value)`

Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to

Parameters `value (str)` – The uuid of the parent calculation.

`set_value (reference_path, value)`

Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Parameters

- `reference_path (ProtocolPath)` – The path pointing to the value to return.
- `value (Any)` – The value to set.

ConcatenateStatistics

class `propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateStatistics` (*protocol_id*)
 A protocol which concatenates multiple trajectories into a single one.

`__init__` (*protocol_id*)
 Constructs a new ConcatenateStatistics object.

Methods

<code>__init__</code> (<i>protocol_id</i>)	Constructs a new ConcatenateStatistics object.
<code>apply_replicator</code> (<i>replicator</i> , <i>tem-plate_values</i>)	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge</code> (<i>other</i>)	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute</code> (<i>directory</i> , <i>available_resources</i>)	Execute the protocol.
<code>get_attribute_type</code> (<i>reference_path</i>)	Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.
<code>get_value</code> (<i>reference_path</i>)	Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.
<code>get_value_references</code> (<i>input_path</i>)	Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by <i>input_path</i>) takes its value from.
<code>merge</code> (<i>other</i>)	Merges another BaseProtocol with this one.
<code>replace_protocol</code> (<i>old_id</i> , <i>new_id</i>)	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid</code> (<i>value</i>)	Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to
<code>set_value</code> (<i>reference_path</i> , <i>value</i>)	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Attributes

<code>allow_merging</code>	If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.
<code>dependencies</code>	A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.
<code>id</code>	The unique id of this protocol.
<code>input_statistics_paths</code>	A list of paths to the different statistics arrays.
<code>output_statistics_path</code>	The path the csv file which contains the concatenated statistics.
<code>schema</code>	A serializable schema for this object.

input_statistics_paths
 A list of paths to the different statistics arrays.

output_statistics_path
 The path the csv file which contains the concatenated statistics.

execute (*directory*, *available_resources*)
 Execute the protocol.

Protocols may be chained together by passing the output of previous protocols as input to the current one.

Parameters

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on.

Returns The output of the execution.

Return type Dict[str, Any]

allow_merging

If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.

Type bool

apply_replicator (*replicator, template_values, template_index=-1, template_value=None, update_input_references=False*)

Applies a *ProtocolReplicator* to this protocol. This method should clone any protocols whose id contains the id of the replicator (in the format $\$(replicator.id)$).

Parameters

- **replicator** (*ProtocolReplicator*) – The replicator to apply.
- **template_values** (*list of Any*) – A list of the values which will be inserted into the newly replicated protocols.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_index* and *template_value*

- **template_index** (*int, optional*) – A specific value which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_value*.

- **template_value** (*Any, optional*) – A specific index which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_index*.

- **update_input_references** (*bool*) – If true, any protocols which take their input from a protocol which was flagged for replication will be updated to take input from the actually replicated protocol. This should only be set to true if this protocol is not nested within a workflow or a protocol group.

This option cannot be used when a specific *template_index* or *template_value* is provided.

Returns A dictionary of references to all of the protocols which have been replicated, with keys of original protocol ids. Each value is comprised of a list of the replicated protocol ids, and their index into the *template_values* array.

Return type dict of ProtocolPath and list of tuple of ProtocolPath and int

can_merge (*other*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

Parameters **other** (*BaseProtocol*) – The protocol to compare against.

Returns True if the two protocols are safe to merge.

Return type bool

property_dependencies

A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.

Type list of ProtocolPath

get_attribute_type (*reference_path*)

Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.

Parameters **reference_path** (ProtocolPath) – The path pointing to the value whose type to return.

Returns The type of the attribute.

Return type type

get_value (*reference_path*)

Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.

Parameters **reference_path** (ProtocolPath) – The path pointing to the value to return.

Returns The value of the input / output

Return type Any

get_value_references (*input_path*)

Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by *input_path*) takes its value from.

Notes

Currently this method only functions correctly for an input value which is either currently a ProtocolPath, or a list / dict which contains at least one ProtocolPath.

Parameters **input_path** (*propertyestimator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath*) – The input value to check.

Returns A dictionary of the protocol paths that the input targeted by *input_path* depends upon.

Return type dict of ProtocolPath and ProtocolPath

property id

The unique id of this protocol.

Type str

merge (*other*)

Merges another BaseProtocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

It is assumed that can_merge has already returned that these protocols are compatible to be merged together.

Parameters **other** (BaseProtocol) – The protocol to merge into this one.

Returns A map between any original protocol ids and their new merged values.

Return type Dict[str, str]

replace_protocol (*old_id, new_id*)

Finds each input which came from a given protocol and redirects it to instead take input from a new one.

Notes

This method is mainly intended to be used only when merging multiple protocols into one.

Parameters

- `old_id (str)` – The id of the old input protocol.
- `new_id (str)` – The id of the new input protocol.

property schema

A serializable schema for this object.

Type *ProtocolSchema*

set_uuid (value)

Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to

Parameters **value (str)** – The uuid of the parent calculation.

set_value (reference_path, value)

Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Parameters

- **reference_path (ProtocolPath)** – The path pointing to the value to return.
- **value (Any)** – The value to set.

CalculateReducedPotentialOpenMM

class `propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.CalculateReducedPotentialOpenMM (protocol_id)`
 Calculates the reduced potential for a given set of configurations.

__init__ (protocol_id)

Constructs a new CalculateReducedPotentialOpenMM object.

Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>	Constructs a new CalculateReducedPotentialOpenMM object.
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, plate_values)</code>	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other)</code>	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute(directory, available_resources)</code>	Execute the protocol.
<code>get_attribute_type(reference_path)</code>	Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.
<code>get_value(reference_path)</code>	Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.
<code>get_value_references(input_path)</code>	Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by <i>input_path</i>) takes its value from.
<code>merge(other)</code>	Merges another BaseProtocol with this one.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>	Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Attributes

<i>allow_merging</i>	If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.
<i>coordinate_file_path</i>	The path to the coordinate file which contains topology information about the system.
<i>dependencies</i>	A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.
<i>enable_pbc</i>	If true, periodic boundary conditions will be enabled.
<i>high_precision</i>	If true, OpenMM will be run in double precision mode.
<i>id</i>	The unique id of this protocol.
<i>kinetic_energies_path</i>	The file path to a statistics array which contain the kinetic energies of each frame in the trajectory.
<i>schema</i>	A serializable schema for this object.
<i>statistics_file_path</i>	A file path to the StatisticsArray file which contains the reduced potentials, and the potential, kinetic and total energies and enthalpies evaluated at the specified state and using the specified system object.
<i>system_path</i>	The path to the system object which describes the systems potential energy function.
<i>thermodynamic_state</i>	The state to calculate the reduced potential at.
<i>trajectory_file_path</i>	The path to the trajectory file which contains the configurations to calculate the energies of.
<i>use_internal_energy</i>	If true the internal energy, rather than the potential energy will be used when calculating the reduced potential.

thermodynamic_state

The state to calculate the reduced potential at.

system_path

The path to the system object which describes the systems potential energy function.

enable_pbc

If true, periodic boundary conditions will be enabled.

coordinate_file_path

The path to the coordinate file which contains topology information about the system.

trajectory_file_path

The path to the trajectory file which contains the configurations to calculate the energies of.

kinetic_energies_path

The file path to a statistics array which contain the kinetic energies of each frame in the trajectory.

high_precision

If true, OpenMM will be run in double precision mode.

use_internal_energy

If true the internal energy, rather than the potential energy will be used when calculating the reduced potential. This is required when reweighting properties which depend on the total energy, such as enthalpy.

statistics_file_path

A file path to the StatisticsArray file which contains the reduced potentials, and the potential, kinetic and total energies and enthalpies evaluated at the specified state and using the specified system object.

execute (*directory, available_resources*)

Execute the protocol.

Protocols may be chained together by passing the output of previous protocols as input to the current one.

Parameters

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on.

Returns The output of the execution.

Return type Dict[*str*, Any]

allow_merging

If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.

Type bool

apply_replicator (*replicator*, *template_values*, *template_index=-1*, *template_value=None*, *update_input_references=False*)

Applies a *ProtocolReplicator* to this protocol. This method should clone any protocols whose id contains the id of the replicator (in the format *\$(replicator.id)*).

Parameters

- **replicator** (*ProtocolReplicator*) – The replicator to apply.
- **template_values** (*list of Any*) – A list of the values which will be inserted into the newly replicated protocols.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_index* and *template_value*

- **template_index** (*int*, *optional*) – A specific value which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_value*.

- **template_value** (*Any*, *optional*) – A specific index which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_index*.

- **update_input_references** (*bool*) – If true, any protocols which take their input from a protocol which was flagged for replication will be updated to take input from the actually replicated protocol. This should only be set to true if this protocol is not nested within a workflow or a protocol group.

This option cannot be used when a specific *template_index* or *template_value* is provided.

Returns A dictionary of references to all of the protocols which have been replicated, with keys of original protocol ids. Each value is comprised of a list of the replicated protocol ids, and their index into the *template_values* array.

Return type dict of ProtocolPath and list of tuple of ProtocolPath and int

can_merge (*other*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

Parameters *other* (*BaseProtocol*) – The protocol to compare against.

Returns True if the two protocols are safe to merge.

Return type `bool`

property dependencies

A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.

Type list of ProtocolPath

get_attribute_type (*reference_path*)

Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.

Parameters **reference_path** (`ProtocolPath`) – The path pointing to the value whose type to return.

Returns The type of the attribute.

Return type `type`

get_value (*reference_path*)

Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.

Parameters **reference_path** (`ProtocolPath`) – The path pointing to the value to return.

Returns The value of the input / output

Return type Any

get_value_references (*input_path*)

Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by *input_path*) takes its value from.

Notes

Currently this method only functions correctly for an input value which is either currently a `ProtocolPath`, or a *list / dict* which contains at least one `ProtocolPath`.

Parameters **input_path** (*propertyestimator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath*) – The input value to check.

Returns A dictionary of the protocol paths that the input targeted by *input_path* depends upon.

Return type dict of `ProtocolPath` and `ProtocolPath`

property id

The unique id of this protocol.

Type `str`

merge (*other*)

Merges another `BaseProtocol` with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

It is assumed that `can_merge` has already returned that these protocols are compatible to be merged together.

Parameters **other** (`BaseProtocol`) – The protocol to merge into this one.

Returns A map between any original protocol ids and their new merged values.

Return type `Dict[str, str]`

replace_protocol (*old_id, new_id*)

Finds each input which came from a given protocol and redirects it to instead take input from a new one.

Notes

This method is mainly intended to be used only when merging multiple protocols into one.

Parameters

- **old_id** (*str*) – The id of the old input protocol.
- **new_id** (*str*) – The id of the new input protocol.

property schema

A serializable schema for this object.

Type *ProtocolSchema*

set_uuid (*value*)

Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to

Parameters **value** (*str*) – The uuid of the parent calculation.

set_value (*reference_path, value*)

Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Parameters

- **reference_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the value to return.
- **value** (*Any*) – The value to set.

BaseMBARProtocol

class propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.**BaseMBARProtocol** (*protocol_id*)

Reweights a set of observables using MBAR to calculate the average value of the observables at a different state than they were originally measured.

__init__ (*protocol_id*)

Constructs a new BaseMBARProtocol object.

Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>		Constructs a new BaseMBARProtocol object.
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, plate_values)</code>	tem-	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other)</code>		Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute(directory, available_resources)</code>		Execute the protocol.
<code>get_attribute_type(reference_path)</code>		Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.
<code>get_value(reference_path)</code>		Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.
<code>get_value_references(input_path)</code>		Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by <i>input_path</i>) takes its value from.
<code>merge(other)</code>		Merges another BaseProtocol with this one.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>		Finds each input which came from a given protocol

Continued on next page

Table 147 – continued from previous page

<code>set_uuid(value)</code>	Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.
Attributes	
<code>allow_merging</code>	If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.
<code>bootstrap_iterations</code>	The number of bootstrap iterations to perform if bootstrapped uncertainties have been requested
<code>bootstrap_sample_size</code>	The relative bootstrap sample size to use if bootstrapped uncertainties have been requested
<code>bootstrap_uncertainties</code>	If true, bootstrapping will be used to estimated the total uncertainty
<code>dependencies</code>	A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.
<code>effective_sample_indices</code>	The indices of those samples which have a non-zero weight.
<code>effective_samples</code>	The number of effective samples which were reweighted.
<code>id</code>	The unique id of this protocol.
<code>reference_reduced_potentials</code>	A list of paths to the reduced potentials of each reference state.
<code>required_effective_samples</code>	The minimum number of MBAR effective samples for the reweighted value to be trusted.
<code>schema</code>	A serializable schema for this object.
<code>target_reduced_potentials</code>	A list of paths to the reduced potentials of the target state.
<code>value</code>	The reweighted average value of the observable at the target state.

reference_reduced_potentials

A list of paths to the reduced potentials of each reference state.

target_reduced_potentials

A list of paths to the reduced potentials of the target state.

bootstrap_uncertainties

If true, bootstrapping will be used to estimated the total uncertainty

bootstrap_iterations

The number of bootstrap iterations to perform if bootstrapped uncertainties have been requested

bootstrap_sample_size

The relative bootstrap sample size to use if bootstrapped uncertainties have been requested

required_effective_samples

The minimum number of MBAR effective samples for the reweighted value to be trusted. If this minimum is not met then the uncertainty will be set to `sys.float_info.max`

value

The reweighted average value of the observable at the target state.

effective_samples

The number of effective samples which were reweighted.

effective_sample_indices

The indices of those samples which have a non-zero weight.

execute (*directory*, *available_resources*)

Execute the protocol.

Protocols may be chained together by passing the output of previous protocols as input to the current one.

Parameters

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on.

Returns The output of the execution.

Return type Dict[*str*, Any]

allow_merging

If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.

Type bool

apply_replicator (*replicator*, *template_values*, *template_index=-1*, *template_value=None*, *update_input_references=False*)

Applies a *ProtocolReplicator* to this protocol. This method should clone any protocols whose id contains the id of the replicator (in the format $\$(replicator.id)$).

Parameters

- **replicator** (*ProtocolReplicator*) – The replicator to apply.
- **template_values** (*list of Any*) – A list of the values which will be inserted into the newly replicated protocols.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_index* and *template_value*

- **template_index** (*int*, *optional*) – A specific value which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_value*.

- **template_value** (*Any*, *optional*) – A specific index which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_index* and must be set along with a *template_index*.

- **update_input_references** (*bool*) – If true, any protocols which take their input from a protocol which was flagged for replication will be updated to take input from the actually replicated protocol. This should only be set to true if this protocol is not nested within a workflow or a protocol group.

This option cannot be used when a specific *template_index* or *template_value* is provided.

Returns A dictionary of references to all of the protocols which have been replicated, with keys of original protocol ids. Each value is comprised of a list of the replicated protocol ids, and their index into the *template_values* array.

Return type dict of ProtocolPath and list of tuple of ProtocolPath and int

can_merge (*other*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

Parameters *other* (`BaseProtocol`) – The protocol to compare against.

Returns True if the two protocols are safe to merge.

Return type `bool`

property_dependencies

A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.

Type list of `ProtocolPath`

get_attribute_type (*reference_path*)

Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.

Parameters *reference_path* (`ProtocolPath`) – The path pointing to the value whose type to return.

Returns The type of the attribute.

Return type `type`

get_value (*reference_path*)

Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.

Parameters *reference_path* (`ProtocolPath`) – The path pointing to the value to return.

Returns The value of the input / output

Return type `Any`

get_value_references (*input_path*)

Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by *input_path*) takes its value from.

Notes

Currently this method only functions correctly for an input value which is either currently a `ProtocolPath`, or a *list / dict* which contains at least one `ProtocolPath`.

Parameters *input_path* (`propertyestimator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath`) – The input value to check.

Returns A dictionary of the protocol paths that the input targeted by *input_path* depends upon.

Return type dict of `ProtocolPath` and `ProtocolPath`

property_id

The unique id of this protocol.

Type `str`

merge (*other*)

Merges another `BaseProtocol` with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

It is assumed that `can_merge` has already returned that these protocols are compatible to be merged together.

Parameters *other* (`BaseProtocol`) – The protocol to merge into this one.

Returns A map between any original protocol ids and their new merged values.

Return type `Dict[str, str]`

replace_protocol (*old_id*, *new_id*)

Finds each input which came from a given protocol and redirects it to instead take input from a new one.

Notes

This method is mainly intended to be used only when merging multiple protocols into one.

Parameters

- **old_id** (*str*) – The id of the old input protocol.
- **new_id** (*str*) – The id of the new input protocol.

property schema

A serializable schema for this object.

Type *ProtocolSchema*

set_uuid (*value*)

Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to

Parameters **value** (*str*) – The uuid of the parent calculation.

set_value (*reference_path*, *value*)

Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Parameters

- **reference_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the value to return.
- **value** (*Any*) – The value to set.

ReweightStatistics

class `propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightStatistics` (*protocol_id*)

Reweights a set of observables from a *StatisticsArray* using MBAR.

__init__ (*protocol_id*)

Constructs a new ReweightWithMBARProtocol object.

Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>		Constructs a new ReweightWithMBARProtocol object.
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, plate_values)</code>	tem-	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other)</code>		Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute(directory, available_resources)</code>		Execute the protocol.
<code>get_attribute_type(reference_path)</code>		Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.
<code>get_value(reference_path)</code>		Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.

Continued on next page

Table 149 – continued from previous page

<code>get_value_references(input_path)</code>	Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by <i>input_path</i>) takes its value from.
<code>merge(other)</code>	Merges another BaseProtocol with this one.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>	Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Attributes

<code>allow_merging</code>	If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.
<code>bootstrap_iterations</code>	The number of bootstrap iterations to perform if bootstrapped uncertainties have been requested
<code>bootstrap_sample_size</code>	The relative bootstrap sample size to use if bootstrapped uncertainties have been requested
<code>bootstrap_uncertainties</code>	If true, bootstrapping will be used to estimated the total uncertainty
<code>dependencies</code>	A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.
<code>effective_sample_indices</code>	The indices of those samples which have a non-zero weight.
<code>effective_samples</code>	The number of effective samples which were reweighted.
<code>frame_counts</code>	An optional list which describes how many of the statistics in the array belong to each reference state.
<code>id</code>	The unique id of this protocol.
<code>reference_reduced_potentials</code>	A list of paths to the reduced potentials of each reference state.
<code>required_effective_samples</code>	The minimum number of MBAR effective samples for the reweighted value to be trusted.
<code>schema</code>	A serializable schema for this object.
<code>statistics_paths</code>	The file paths to the statistics array which contains the observables of interest from each state.
<code>statistics_type</code>	The type of observable to reweight.
<code>target_reduced_potentials</code>	A list of paths to the reduced potentials of the target state.
<code>value</code>	The reweighted average value of the observable at the target state.

statistics_paths

The file paths to the statistics array which contains the observables of interest from each state. If the observable of interest is dependant on the changing variable (e.g. the potential energy) then this must be a path to the observable re-evaluated at the new state.

statistics_type

The type of observable to reweight.

frame_counts

An optional list which describes how many of the statistics in the array belong to each reference state. If this input is used, only a single file path should be passed to the *statistics_paths* input.

execute (*directory, available_resources*)

Execute the protocol.

Protocols may be chained together by passing the output of previous protocols as input to the current one.

Parameters

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on.

Returns The output of the execution.

Return type Dict[str, Any]

allow_merging

If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.

Type bool

apply_replicator (*replicator, template_values, template_index=-1, template_value=None, update_input_references=False*)

Applies a *ProtocolReplicator* to this protocol. This method should clone any protocols whose id contains the id of the replicator (in the format *\$(replicator.id)*).

Parameters

- **replicator** (*ProtocolReplicator*) – The replicator to apply.
- **template_values** (*list of Any*) – A list of the values which will be inserted into the newly replicated protocols.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_index* and *template_value*

- **template_index** (*int, optional*) – A specific value which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_value*.

- **template_value** (*Any, optional*) – A specific index which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_index*.

- **update_input_references** (*bool*) – If true, any protocols which take their input from a protocol which was flagged for replication will be updated to take input from the actually replicated protocol. This should only be set to true if this protocol is not nested within a workflow or a protocol group.

This option cannot be used when a specific *template_index* or *template_value* is provided.

Returns A dictionary of references to all of the protocols which have been replicated, with keys of original protocol ids. Each value is comprised of a list of the replicated protocol ids, and their index into the *template_values* array.

Return type dict of ProtocolPath and list of tuple of ProtocolPath and int

bootstrap_iterations

The number of bootstrap iterations to perform if bootstrapped uncertainties have been requested

bootstrap_sample_size

The relative bootstrap sample size to use if bootstrapped uncertainties have been requested

bootstrap_uncertainties

If true, bootstrapping will be used to estimated the total uncertainty

can_merge (*other*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

Parameters **other** (`BaseProtocol`) – The protocol to compare against.

Returns True if the two protocols are safe to merge.

Return type `bool`

property_dependencies

A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.

Type list of `ProtocolPath`

effective_sample_indices

The indices of those samples which have a non-zero weight.

effective_samples

The number of effective samples which were reweighted.

get_attribute_type (*reference_path*)

Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.

Parameters **reference_path** (`ProtocolPath`) – The path pointing to the value whose type to return.

Returns The type of the attribute.

Return type `type`

get_value (*reference_path*)

Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.

Parameters **reference_path** (`ProtocolPath`) – The path pointing to the value to return.

Returns The value of the input / output

Return type `Any`

get_value_references (*input_path*)

Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by *input_path*) takes its value from.

Notes

Currently this method only functions correctly for an input value which is either currently a `ProtocolPath`, or a *list / dict* which contains at least one `ProtocolPath`.

Parameters **input_path** (`propertyestimator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath`) – The input value to check.

Returns A dictionary of the protocol paths that the input targeted by *input_path* depends upon.

Return type dict of `ProtocolPath` and `ProtocolPath`

property id

The unique id of this protocol.

Type `str`

merge (*other*)

Merges another BaseProtocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

It is assumed that `can_merge` has already returned that these protocols are compatible to be merged together.

Parameters `other` (`BaseProtocol`) – The protocol to merge into this one.

Returns A map between any original protocol ids and their new merged values.

Return type `Dict[str, str]`

reference_reduced_potentials

A list of paths to the reduced potentials of each reference state.

replace_protocol (*old_id*, *new_id*)

Finds each input which came from a given protocol and redirects it to instead take input from a new one.

Notes

This method is mainly intended to be used only when merging multiple protocols into one.

Parameters

- `old_id` (*str*) – The id of the old input protocol.
- `new_id` (*str*) – The id of the new input protocol.

required_effective_samples

The minimum number of MBAR effective samples for the reweighted value to be trusted. If this minimum is not met then the uncertainty will be set to `sys.float_info.max`

property_schema

A serializable schema for this object.

Type `ProtocolSchema`

set_uuid (*value*)

Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to

Parameters `value` (*str*) – The uuid of the parent calculation.

set_value (*reference_path*, *value*)

Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Parameters

- `reference_path` (`ProtocolPath`) – The path pointing to the value to return.
- `value` (*Any*) – The value to set.

target_reduced_potentials

A list of paths to the reduced potentials of the target state.

value

The reweighted average value of the observable at the target state.

Gradients

<i>GradientReducedPotentials</i>	A protocol to estimates the gradient of an observable with respect to a number of specified force field parameters.
<i>CentralDifferenceGradient</i>	A protocol which employs the central difference method to estimate the gradient of an observable A, such that

GradientReducedPotentials

class `propertyestimator.protocols.gradients.GradientReducedPotentials` (*protocol_id*)
 A protocol to estimates the gradient of an observable with respect to a number of specified force field parameters.

`__init__` (*protocol_id*)
 Constructs a new EstimateParameterGradients object.

Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>	Constructs a new EstimateParameterGradients object.
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, plate_values)</code>	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other)</code>	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute(directory, available_resources)</code>	Execute the protocol.
<code>get_attribute_type(reference_path)</code>	Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.
<code>get_value(reference_path)</code>	Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.
<code>get_value_references(input_path)</code>	Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by <i>input_path</i>) takes its value from.
<code>merge(other)</code>	Merges another BaseProtocol with this one.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>	Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Attributes

<code>allow_merging</code>	If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.
<code>coordinate_file_path</code>	A path to the initial coordinates of the simulation trajectory which was used to estimate the observable of interest.
<code>dependencies</code>	A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.
<code>effective_sample_indices</code>	NOTE - this is currently a placeholder input ONLY, and currently is not used for anything.

Continued on next page

Table 153 – continued from previous page

<i>enable_pbc</i>	If true, periodic boundary conditions will be enabled when re-evaluating the reduced potentials.
<i>force_field_path</i>	A path to the force field which contains the parameters to differentiate the observable with respect to.
<i>forward_parameter_value</i>	
<i>forward_potentials_path</i>	
<i>id</i>	The unique id of this protocol.
<i>parameter_key</i>	A list of the parameters to differentiate with respect to.
<i>perturbation_scale</i>	The amount to perturb the parameter by, such that $p_{\text{new}} = p_{\text{old}} * (1 \pm \text{perturbation_scale})$
<i>reference_force_field_paths</i>	A list of path to the force field file which were originally used to estimate the observable of interest.
<i>reference_potential_paths</i>	
<i>reference_statistics_path</i>	An optional path to the statistics array which was generated alongside the observable of interest, which will be used to correct the potential energies at the reverse and forward states.
<i>reverse_parameter_value</i>	
<i>reverse_potentials_path</i>	
<i>schema</i>	A serializable schema for this object.
<i>substance</i>	The substance which describes the composition of the system.
<i>thermodynamic_state</i>	The thermodynamic state to estimate the gradients at.
<i>trajectory_file_path</i>	A path to the simulation trajectory which was used to estimate the observable of interest.
<i>use_subset_of_force_field</i>	If true, the reduced potential will be estimated using an OpenMM system which only contains the parameter of interest.

reference_force_field_paths

A list of path to the force field file which were originally used to estimate the observable of interest.

reference_statistics_path

An optional path to the statistics array which was generated alongside the observable of interest, which will be used to correct the potential energies at the reverse and forward states.

This is only really needed when the observable of interest is an energy.

force_field_path

A path to the force field which contains the parameters to differentiate the observable with respect to.

enable_pbc

If true, periodic boundary conditions will be enabled when re-evaluating the reduced potentials.

substance

The substance which describes the composition of the system.

thermodynamic_state

The thermodynamic state to estimate the gradients at.

coordinate_file_path

A path to the initial coordinates of the simulation trajectory which was used to estimate the observable of interest.

trajectory_file_path

A path to the simulation trajectory which was used to estimate the observable of interest.

parameter_key

A list of the parameters to differentiate with respect to.

perturbation_scale

The amount to perturb the parameter by, such that $p_{\text{new}} = p_{\text{old}} * (1 +/- \text{perturbation_scale})$

use_subset_of_force_field

If true, the reduced potential will be estimated using an OpenMM system which only contains the parameter of interest.

effective_sample_indices

NOTE - this is currently a placeholder input ONLY, and currently is not used for anything.

execute (*directory, available_resources*)

Execute the protocol.

Protocols may be chained together by passing the output of previous protocols as input to the current one.

Parameters

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on.

Returns The output of the execution.

Return type Dict[*str*, Any]

allow_merging

If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.

Type bool

apply_replicator (*replicator, template_values, template_index=-1, template_value=None, update_input_references=False*)

Applies a *ProtocolReplicator* to this protocol. This method should clone any protocols whose id contains the id of the replicator (in the format $\$(\text{replicator.id})$).

Parameters

- **replicator** (*ProtocolReplicator*) – The replicator to apply.
- **template_values** (*list of Any*) – A list of the values which will be inserted into the newly replicated protocols.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_index* and *template_value*

- **template_index** (*int, optional*) – A specific value which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_value*.

- **template_value** (*Any, optional*) – A specific index which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_index*.

- **update_input_references** (*bool*) – If true, any protocols which take their input from a protocol which was flagged for replication will be updated to take input from the actually replicated protocol. This should only be set to true if this protocol is not nested within a workflow or a protocol group.

This option cannot be used when a specific *template_index* or *template_value* is provided.

Returns A dictionary of references to all of the protocols which have been replicated, with keys of original protocol ids. Each value is comprised of a list of the replicated protocol ids, and their index into the *template_values* array.

Return type dict of ProtocolPath and list of tuple of ProtocolPath and int

can_merge (*other*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

Parameters **other** (*BaseProtocol*) – The protocol to compare against.

Returns True if the two protocols are safe to merge.

Return type *bool*

property_dependencies

A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.

Type list of ProtocolPath

get_attribute_type (*reference_path*)

Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.

Parameters **reference_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the value whose type to return.

Returns The type of the attribute.

Return type *type*

get_value (*reference_path*)

Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.

Parameters **reference_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the value to return.

Returns The value of the input / output

Return type *Any*

get_value_references (*input_path*)

Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by *input_path*) takes its value from.

Notes

Currently this method only functions correctly for an input value which is either currently a ProtocolPath, or a *list / dict* which contains at least one ProtocolPath.

Parameters **input_path** (*propertyestimator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath*) – The input value to check.

Returns A dictionary of the protocol paths that the input targeted by *input_path* depends upon.

Return type dict of ProtocolPath and ProtocolPath

property_id

The unique id of this protocol.

Type `str`

merge (*other*)

Merges another BaseProtocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

It is assumed that `can_merge` has already returned that these protocols are compatible to be merged together.

Parameters `other` (`BaseProtocol`) – The protocol to merge into this one.

Returns A map between any original protocol ids and their new merged values.

Return type `Dict[str, str]`

replace_protocol (*old_id*, *new_id*)

Finds each input which came from a given protocol and redirects it to instead take input from a new one.

Notes

This method is mainly intended to be used only when merging multiple protocols into one.

Parameters

- `old_id` (*str*) – The id of the old input protocol.
- `new_id` (*str*) – The id of the new input protocol.

property schema

A serializable schema for this object.

Type `ProtocolSchema`

set_uuid (*value*)

Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to

Parameters `value` (*str*) – The uuid of the parent calculation.

set_value (*reference_path*, *value*)

Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Parameters

- `reference_path` (`ProtocolPath`) – The path pointing to the value to return.
- `value` (*Any*) – The value to set.

CentralDifferenceGradient

class `propertyestimator.protocols.gradients.CentralDifferenceGradient` (*protocol_id*)

A protocol which employs the central difference method to estimate the gradient of an observable A, such that

$$\text{grad} = (A(x-h) - A(x+h)) / (2h)$$

Notes

The *values* input must either be a list of `unit.Quantity`, a `ProtocolPath` to a list of `unit.Quantity`, or a list of `ProtocolPath` which each point to a `unit.Quantity`.

__init__ (*protocol_id*)

Constructs a new `CentralDifferenceGradient` object.

Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>		Constructs a new CentralDifferenceGradient object.
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, plate_values)</code>	tem-	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other)</code>		Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute(directory, available_resources)</code>		Execute the protocol.
<code>get_attribute_type(reference_path)</code>		Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.
<code>get_value(reference_path)</code>		Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.
<code>get_value_references(input_path)</code>		Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by <i>input_path</i>) takes its value from.
<code>merge(other)</code>		Merges another BaseProtocol with this one.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>		Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>		Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>		Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Attributes

<code>allow_merging</code>		If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.
<code>dependencies</code>		A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.
<code>forward_observable_value</code>		The value of $A(x+h)$.
<code>forward_parameter_value</code>		The value of $x+h$.
<code>gradient</code>		The estimated gradient.
<code>id</code>		The unique id of this protocol.
<code>parameter_key</code>		The key that describes which parameters this gradient was estimated for.
<code>reverse_observable_value</code>		The value of $A(x-h)$.
<code>reverse_parameter_value</code>		The value of $x-h$.
<code>schema</code>		A serializable schema for this object.

parameter_key

The key that describes which parameters this gradient was estimated for.

reverse_observable_value

The value of $A(x-h)$.

forward_observable_value

The value of $A(x+h)$.

reverse_parameter_value

The value of $x-h$.

forward_parameter_value

The value of $x+h$.

gradient

The estimated gradient.

execute (*directory, available_resources*)

Execute the protocol.

Protocols may be chained together by passing the output of previous protocols as input to the current one.

Parameters

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on.

Returns The output of the execution.

Return type Dict[str, Any]

allow_merging

If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.

Type bool

apply_replicator (*replicator, template_values, template_index=-1, template_value=None, update_input_references=False*)

Applies a *ProtocolReplicator* to this protocol. This method should clone any protocols whose id contains the id of the replicator (in the format *\$(replicator.id)*).

Parameters

- **replicator** (*ProtocolReplicator*) – The replicator to apply.
- **template_values** (*list of Any*) – A list of the values which will be inserted into the newly replicated protocols.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_index* and *template_value*

- **template_index** (*int, optional*) – A specific value which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_value*.

- **template_value** (*Any, optional*) – A specific index which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_index*.

- **update_input_references** (*bool*) – If true, any protocols which take their input from a protocol which was flagged for replication will be updated to take input from the actually replicated protocol. This should only be set to true if this protocol is not nested within a workflow or a protocol group.

This option cannot be used when a specific *template_index* or *template_value* is provided.

Returns A dictionary of references to all of the protocols which have been replicated, with keys of original protocol ids. Each value is comprised of a list of the replicated protocol ids, and their index into the *template_values* array.

Return type dict of ProtocolPath and list of tuple of ProtocolPath and int

can_merge (*other*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

Parameters **other** (*BaseProtocol*) – The protocol to compare against.

Returns True if the two protocols are safe to merge.

Return type `bool`

property_dependencies

A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.

Type list of ProtocolPath

get_attribute_type (*reference_path*)

Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.

Parameters **reference_path** (`ProtocolPath`) – The path pointing to the value whose type to return.

Returns The type of the attribute.

Return type `type`

get_value (*reference_path*)

Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.

Parameters **reference_path** (`ProtocolPath`) – The path pointing to the value to return.

Returns The value of the input / output

Return type `Any`

get_value_references (*input_path*)

Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by *input_path*) takes its value from.

Notes

Currently this method only functions correctly for an input value which is either currently a `ProtocolPath`, or a *list / dict* which contains at least one `ProtocolPath`.

Parameters **input_path** (`propertyestimator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath`) – The input value to check.

Returns A dictionary of the protocol paths that the input targeted by *input_path* depends upon.

Return type dict of `ProtocolPath` and `ProtocolPath`

property_id

The unique id of this protocol.

Type `str`

merge (*other*)

Merges another `BaseProtocol` with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

It is assumed that `can_merge` has already returned that these protocols are compatible to be merged together.

Parameters **other** (`BaseProtocol`) – The protocol to merge into this one.

Returns A map between any original protocol ids and their new merged values.

Return type `Dict[str, str]`

replace_protocol (*old_id, new_id*)

Finds each input which came from a given protocol and redirects it to instead take input from a new one.

Notes

This method is mainly intended to be used only when merging multiple protocols into one.

Parameters

- **old_id** (*str*) – The id of the old input protocol.
- **new_id** (*str*) – The id of the new input protocol.

property schema

A serializable schema for this object.

Type *ProtocolSchema*

set_uuid (value)

Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to

Parameters **value** (*str*) – The uuid of the parent calculation.

set_value (reference_path, value)

Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Parameters

- **reference_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the value to return.
- **value** (*Any*) – The value to set.

Groups

<i>ProtocolGroup</i>	A collection of protocols to be executed in one batch.
<i>ConditionalGroup</i>	A collection of protocols which are to execute until a given condition is met.

ProtocolGroup

class `propertyestimator.protocols.groups.ProtocolGroup (protocol_id)`

A collection of protocols to be executed in one batch.

This may be used for example to cluster together multiple protocols that will execute in a linear chain so that multiple scheduler execution calls are reduced into a single one.

Additionally, a group may provide enhanced behaviour, for example running all protocols within the group self consistently until a given condition is met (e.g run a simulation until a given observable has converged).

__init__ (*protocol_id*)

Constructs a new ProtocolGroup.

Methods

__init__ (<i>protocol_id</i>)	Constructs a new ProtocolGroup.
add_protocols (* <i>protocols</i>)	
apply_replicator (<i>replicator</i> , <i>plate_values</i>)	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
can_merge (<i>other</i>)	Determines whether this protocol group can be merged with another.

Continued on next page

Table 157 – continued from previous page

<code>execute(directory, available_resources)</code>	Executes the protocols within this groups
<code>get_attribute_type(reference_path)</code>	Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.
<code>get_value(reference_path)</code>	Returns the value of one of this protocols parameters / inputs.
<code>get_value_references(input_path)</code>	Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by <i>input_path</i>) takes its value from.
<code>merge(other)</code>	Merges another ProtocolGroup with this one.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>	Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols parameters / inputs.

Attributes

<code>allow_merging</code>	If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.
<code>dependants_graph</code>	A dictionary of which stores which grouped protocols are dependant on other grouped protocols.
<code>dependencies</code>	A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.
<code>execution_order</code>	The ids of the protocols in the group, in the order in which they will be internally executed.
<code>id</code>	The unique id of this protocol.
<code>protocols</code>	A dictionary of the protocols in this groups, where the dictionary key is the protocol id, and the value the protocol itself.
<code>root_protocols</code>	The ids of the protocols in the group which do not take input from the other grouped protocols.
<code>schema</code>	A serializable schema for this object.

property root_protocols

The ids of the protocols in the group which do not take input from the other grouped protocols.

Type List[str]

property execution_order

The ids of the protocols in the group, in the order in which they will be internally executed.

Type List[str]

property dependants_graph

A dictionary of which stores which grouped protocols are dependant on other grouped protocols. Each key in the dictionary is the id of a grouped protocol, and each value is the id of a protocol which depends on the protocol by the key.

Type Dict[str, str]

property protocols

A dictionary of the protocols in this groups, where the dictionary key is the protocol id, and the value the protocol itself.

Type Dict[str, BaseProtocol]

set_uuid (*value*)

Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to

Parameters **value** (*str*) – The uuid of the parent calculation.

replace_protocol (*old_id, new_id*)

Finds each input which came from a given protocol and redirects it to instead take input from a different one.

Parameters

- **old_id** (*str*) – The id of the old input protocol.
- **new_id** (*str*) – The id of the new input protocol.

execute (*directory, available_resources*)

Executes the protocols within this groups

Parameters

- **directory** (*str*) – The root directory in which to run the protocols
- **available_resources** (`ComputeResources`) – The resources available to execute on.

Returns True if all the protocols execute correctly.

Return type `bool`

can_merge (*other*)

Determines whether this protocol group can be merged with another.

Parameters **other** (`ProtocolGroup`) – The protocol group to compare against.

Returns True if the two protocols are safe to merge.

Return type `bool`

merge (*other*)

Merges another ProtocolGroup with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

It is assumed that can_merge has already returned that these protocol groups are compatible to be merged together.

Parameters **other** (`ProtocolGroup`) – The protocol to merge into this one.

Returns A map between any original protocol ids and their new merged values.

Return type `Dict[str, str]`

get_attribute_type (*reference_path*)

Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.

Parameters **reference_path** (`ProtocolPath`) – The path pointing to the value whose type to return.

Returns The type of the attribute.

Return type `type`

get_value (*reference_path*)

Returns the value of one of this protocols parameters / inputs.

Parameters **reference_path** (`ProtocolPath`) – The path pointing to the value to return.

Returns The value of the input

Return type object

set_value (*reference_path*, *value*)

Sets the value of one of this protocols parameters / inputs.

Parameters

- **reference_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the value to return.
- **value** (*Any*) – The value to set.

apply_replicator (*replicator*, *template_values*, *template_index=-1*, *template_value=None*, *update_input_references=False*)

Applies a *ProtocolReplicator* to this protocol. This method should clone any protocols whose id contains the id of the replicator (in the format $\$(replicator.id)$).

Parameters

- **replicator** (*ProtocolReplicator*) – The replicator to apply.
- **template_values** (*list of Any*) – A list of the values which will be inserted into the newly replicated protocols.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_index* and *template_value*

- **template_index** (*int, optional*) – A specific value which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_value*.

- **template_value** (*Any, optional*) – A specific index which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_index*.

- **update_input_references** (*bool*) – If true, any protocols which take their input from a protocol which was flagged for replication will be updated to take input from the actually replicated protocol. This should only be set to true if this protocol is not nested within a workflow or a protocol group.

This option cannot be used when a specific *template_index* or *template_value* is provided.

Returns A dictionary of references to all of the protocols which have been replicated, with keys of original protocol ids. Each value is comprised of a list of the replicated protocol ids, and their index into the *template_values* array.

Return type dict of ProtocolPath and list of tuple of ProtocolPath and int

allow_merging

If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.

Type bool

property_dependencies

A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.

Type list of ProtocolPath

get_value_references (*input_path*)

Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by *input_path*) takes its value from.

Notes

Currently this method only functions correctly for an input value which is either currently a `ProtocolPath`, or a *list / dict* which contains at least one `ProtocolPath`.

Parameters `input_path` (*propertyestimator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath*) – The input value to check.

Returns A dictionary of the protocol paths that the input targeted by *input_path* depends upon.

Return type dict of `ProtocolPath` and `ProtocolPath`

property id

The unique id of this protocol.

Type `str`

property schema

A serializable schema for this object.

Type *ProtocolSchema*

ConditionalGroup

class `propertyestimator.protocols.groups.ConditionalGroup` (*protocol_id*)

A collection of protocols which are to execute until a given condition is met.

`__init__` (*protocol_id*)

Constructs a new `ConditionalGroup`

Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>	Constructs a new <code>ConditionalGroup</code>
<code>add_condition(condition_to_add)</code>	Adds a condition to this groups list of conditions if it not already in the condition list.
<code>add_protocols(*protocols)</code>	
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, plate_values)</code>	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other)</code>	Determines whether this protocol group can be merged with another.
<code>execute(directory, available_resources)</code>	Executes the protocols within this groups
<code>get_attribute_type(reference_path)</code>	Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.
<code>get_value(reference_path)</code>	Returns the value of one of this protocols parameters / inputs.
<code>get_value_references(input_path)</code>	Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by <i>input_path</i>) takes its value from.
<code>merge(other)</code>	Merges another <code>ProtocolGroup</code> with this one.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>	Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols parameters / inputs.

Attributes

<i>allow_merging</i>	If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.
<i>conditions</i>	
<i>dependants_graph</i>	A dictionary of which stores which grouped protocols are dependant on other grouped protocols.
<i>dependencies</i>	A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.
<i>execution_order</i>	The ids of the protocols in the group, in the order in which they will be internally executed.
<i>id</i>	The unique id of this protocol.
<i>max_iterations</i>	The maximum number of iterations to run for to try and satisfy the groups conditions.
<i>protocols</i>	A dictionary of the protocols in this groups, where the dictionary key is the protocol id, and the value the protocol itself.
<i>root_protocols</i>	The ids of the protocols in the group which do not take input from the other grouped protocols.
<i>schema</i>	A serializable schema for this object.

class ConditionType

The acceptable conditions to place on the group

max_iterations

The maximum number of iterations to run for to try and satisfy the groups conditions.

execute (directory, available_resources)

Executes the protocols within this groups

Parameters

- **directory** (*str*) – The root directory in which to run the protocols
- **available_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on.

Returns True if all the protocols execute correctly.

Return type `bool`

can_merge (other)

Determines whether this protocol group can be merged with another.

Parameters **other** (*ProtocolGroup*) – The protocol group to compare against.

Returns True if the two protocols are safe to merge.

Return type `bool`

merge (other)

Merges another ProtocolGroup with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

It is assumed that can_merge has already returned that these protocol groups are compatible to be merged together.

Parameters **other** (*ConditionalGroup*) – The protocol to merge into this one.

add_condition (condition_to_add)

Adds a condition to this groups list of conditions if it not already in the condition list.

Parameters `condition_to_add` (`ConditionalGroup.Condition`) – The condition to add.

set_uuid (*value*)

Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to

Parameters `value` (*str*) – The uuid of the parent calculation.

replace_protocol (*old_id, new_id*)

Finds each input which came from a given protocol and redirects it to instead take input from a different one.

Parameters

- `old_id` (*str*) – The id of the old input protocol.
- `new_id` (*str*) – The id of the new input protocol.

get_attribute_type (*reference_path*)

Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.

Parameters `reference_path` (`ProtocolPath`) – The path pointing to the value whose type to return.

Returns The type of the attribute.

Return type `type`

get_value (*reference_path*)

Returns the value of one of this protocols parameters / inputs.

Parameters `reference_path` (`ProtocolPath`) – The path pointing to the value to return.

Returns The value of the input

Return type `object`

set_value (*reference_path, value*)

Sets the value of one of this protocols parameters / inputs.

Parameters

- `reference_path` (`ProtocolPath`) – The path pointing to the value to return.
- `value` (*Any*) – The value to set.

get_value_references (*input_path*)

Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by *input_path*) takes its value from.

Notes

Currently this method only functions correctly for an input value which is either currently a `ProtocolPath`, or a *list / dict* which contains at least one `ProtocolPath`.

Parameters `input_path` (*propertyestimator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath*) – The input value to check.

Returns A dictionary of the protocol paths that the input targeted by *input_path* depends upon.

Return type dict of `ProtocolPath` and `ProtocolPath`

allow_merging

If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.

Type bool

apply_replicator (*replicator*, *template_values*, *template_index=-1*, *template_value=None*, *update_input_references=False*)

Applies a *ProtocolReplicator* to this protocol. This method should clone any protocols whose id contains the id of the replicator (in the format $\$(replicator.id)$).

Parameters

- **replicator** (*ProtocolReplicator*) – The replicator to apply.
- **template_values** (*list of Any*) – A list of the values which will be inserted into the newly replicated protocols.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_index* and *template_value*

- **template_index** (*int, optional*) – A specific value which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_value*.

- **template_value** (*Any, optional*) – A specific index which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_index*.

- **update_input_references** (*bool*) – If true, any protocols which take their input from a protocol which was flagged for replication will be updated to take input from the actually replicated protocol. This should only be set to true if this protocol is not nested within a workflow or a protocol group.

This option cannot be used when a specific *template_index* or *template_value* is provided.

Returns A dictionary of references to all of the protocols which have been replicated, with keys of original protocol ids. Each value is comprised of a list of the replicated protocol ids, and their index into the *template_values* array.

Return type dict of ProtocolPath and list of tuple of ProtocolPath and int

property dependants_graph

A dictionary of which stores which grouped protocols are dependant on other grouped protocols. Each key in the dictionary is the id of a grouped protocol, and each value is the id of a protocol which depends on the protocol by the key.

Type Dict[str, str]

property dependencies

A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.

Type list of ProtocolPath

property execution_order

The ids of the protocols in the group, in the order in which they will be internally executed.

Type List[str]

property id

The unique id of this protocol.

Type str

property protocols

A dictionary of the protocols in this groups, where the dictionary key is the protocol id, and the value the protocol itself.

Type Dict[str, *BaseProtocol*]

property root_protocols

The ids of the protocols in the group which do not take input from the other grouped protocols.

Type List[str]

property schema

A serializable schema for this object.

Type *ProtocolSchema*

Storage

<i>UnpackStoredDataCollection</i>	Loads a <i>StoredDataCollection</i> object from disk, and makes its inner data objects easily accessible to other protocols.
<i>UnpackStoredSimulationData</i>	Loads a <i>StoredSimulationData</i> object from disk, and makes its attributes easily accessible to other protocols.

UnpackStoredDataCollection

class propertyestimator.protocols.storage.**UnpackStoredDataCollection** (*protocol_id*)
 Loads a *StoredDataCollection* object from disk, and makes its inner data objects easily accessible to other protocols.

__init__ (*protocol_id*)
 Constructs a new UnpackStoredDataCollection object.

Methods

__init__ (<i>protocol_id</i>)	Constructs a new UnpackStoredDataCollection object.
<i>apply_replicator</i> (<i>replicator</i> , <i>tem-plate_values</i>)	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<i>can_merge</i> (<i>other</i>)	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<i>execute</i> (<i>directory</i> , <i>available_resources</i>)	Execute the protocol.
<i>get_attribute_type</i> (<i>reference_path</i>)	Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.
<i>get_value</i> (<i>reference_path</i>)	Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.
<i>get_value_references</i> (<i>input_path</i>)	Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by <i>input_path</i>) takes its value from.
<i>merge</i> (<i>other</i>)	Merges another BaseProtocol with this one.
<i>replace_protocol</i> (<i>old_id</i> , <i>new_id</i>)	Finds each input which came from a given protocol

Continued on next page

Table 162 – continued from previous page

<code>set_uuid(value)</code>	Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Attributes

<code>allow_merging</code>	If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.
<code>collection_data_paths</code>	A dictionary of data object path, data directory path and force field path tuples partitioned by the unique collection keys.
<code>dependencies</code>	A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.
<code>id</code>	The unique id of this protocol.
<code>input_data_path</code>	A tuple which contains both the path to the simulation data object, it's ancillary data directory, and the force field which was used to generate the stored data.
<code>schema</code>	A serializable schema for this object.

input_data_path

A tuple which contains both the path to the simulation data object, it's ancillary data directory, and the force field which was used to generate the stored data.

collection_data_paths

A dictionary of data object path, data directory path and force field path tuples partitioned by the unique collection keys.

execute (*directory, available_resources*)

Execute the protocol.

Protocols may be chained together by passing the output of previous protocols as input to the current one.

Parameters

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on.

Returns The output of the execution.

Return type Dict[*str*, Any]

allow_merging

If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.

Type bool

apply_replicator (*replicator, template_values, template_index=-1, template_value=None, update_input_references=False*)

Applies a *ProtocolReplicator* to this protocol. This method should clone any protocols whose id contains the id of the replicator (in the format $\$(replicator.id)$).

Parameters

- **replicator** (*ProtocolReplicator*) – The replicator to apply.

- **template_values** (*list of Any*) – A list of the values which will be inserted into the newly replicated protocols.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_index* and *template_value*

- **template_index** (*int, optional*) – A specific value which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_value*.

- **template_value** (*Any, optional*) – A specific index which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_index*.

- **update_input_references** (*bool*) – If true, any protocols which take their input from a protocol which was flagged for replication will be updated to take input from the actually replicated protocol. This should only be set to true if this protocol is not nested within a workflow or a protocol group.

This option cannot be used when a specific *template_index* or *template_value* is provided.

Returns A dictionary of references to all of the protocols which have been replicated, with keys of original protocol ids. Each value is comprised of a list of the replicated protocol ids, and their index into the *template_values* array.

Return type dict of ProtocolPath and list of tuple of ProtocolPath and int

can_merge (*other*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

Parameters **other** (*BaseProtocol*) – The protocol to compare against.

Returns True if the two protocols are safe to merge.

Return type bool

property dependencies

A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.

Type list of ProtocolPath

get_attribute_type (*reference_path*)

Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.

Parameters **reference_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the value whose type to return.

Returns The type of the attribute.

Return type type

get_value (*reference_path*)

Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.

Parameters **reference_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the value to return.

Returns The value of the input / output

Return type Any

get_value_references (*input_path*)

Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by *input_path*) takes its value from.

Notes

Currently this method only functions correctly for an input value which is either currently a `ProtocolPath`, or a *list / dict* which contains at least one `ProtocolPath`.

Parameters `input_path` (*propertyestimator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath*) – The input value to check.

Returns A dictionary of the protocol paths that the input targeted by *input_path* depends upon.

Return type dict of `ProtocolPath` and `ProtocolPath`

property id

The unique id of this protocol.

Type `str`

merge (*other*)

Merges another `BaseProtocol` with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

It is assumed that `can_merge` has already returned that these protocols are compatible to be merged together.

Parameters `other` (`BaseProtocol`) – The protocol to merge into this one.

Returns A map between any original protocol ids and their new merged values.

Return type `Dict[str, str]`

replace_protocol (*old_id, new_id*)

Finds each input which came from a given protocol and redirects it to instead take input from a new one.

Notes

This method is mainly intended to be used only when merging multiple protocols into one.

Parameters

- `old_id` (*str*) – The id of the old input protocol.
- `new_id` (*str*) – The id of the new input protocol.

property schema

A serializable schema for this object.

Type `ProtocolSchema`

set_uuid (*value*)

Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to

Parameters `value` (*str*) – The uuid of the parent calculation.

set_value (*reference_path, value*)

Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Parameters

- `reference_path` (`ProtocolPath`) – The path pointing to the value to return.

- **value** (*Any*) – The value to set.

UnpackStoredSimulationData

class `propertyestimator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredSimulationData` (*protocol_id*)
 Loads a *StoredSimulationData* object from disk, and makes its attributes easily accessible to other protocols.

`__init__` (*protocol_id*)
 Constructs a new *UnpackStoredSimulationData* object.

Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>		Constructs a new <i>UnpackStoredSimulationData</i> object.
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, plate_values)</code>	tem-	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other)</code>		Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute(directory, available_resources)</code>		Execute the protocol.
<code>get_attribute_type(reference_path)</code>		Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.
<code>get_value(reference_path)</code>		Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.
<code>get_value_references(input_path)</code>		Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by <i>input_path</i>) takes its value from.
<code>merge(other)</code>		Merges another <i>BaseProtocol</i> with this one.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>		Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>		Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>		Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Attributes

<code>allow_merging</code>		If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.
<code>coordinate_file_path</code>		A path to the stored simulation trajectory.
<code>dependencies</code>		A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.
<code>force_field_path</code>		A path to the force field parameters used to generate the stored data.
<code>id</code>		The unique id of this protocol.
<code>schema</code>		A serializable schema for this object.
<code>simulation_data_path</code>		A tuple which contains both the path to the simulation data object, it's ancillary data directory, and the force field which was used to generate the stored data.
<code>statistical_inefficiency</code>		The statistical inefficiency of the stored data.
<code>statistics_file_path</code>		A path to the stored simulation statistics array.
<code>substance</code>		The substance which was stored.

Continued on next page

Table 165 – continued from previous page

<i>thermodynamic_state</i>	The thermodynamic state which was stored.
<i>total_number_of_molecules</i>	The total number of molecules in the stored system.
<i>trajectory_file_path</i>	A path to the stored simulation trajectory.

simulation_data_path

A tuple which contains both the path to the simulation data object, it's ancillary data directory, and the force field which was used to generate the stored data.

substance

The substance which was stored.

total_number_of_molecules

The total number of molecules in the stored system.

thermodynamic_state

The thermodynamic state which was stored.

statistical_inefficiency

The statistical inefficiency of the stored data.

coordinate_file_path

A path to the stored simulation trajectory.

trajectory_file_path

A path to the stored simulation trajectory.

statistics_file_path

A path to the stored simulation statistics array.

force_field_path

A path to the force field parameters used to generate the stored data.

execute (*directory, available_resources*)

Execute the protocol.

Protocols may be chained together by passing the output of previous protocols as input to the current one.

Parameters

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on.

Returns The output of the execution.

Return type Dict[str, Any]

allow_merging

If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.

Type bool

apply_replicator (*replicator, template_values, template_index=-1, template_value=None, update_input_references=False*)

Applies a *ProtocolReplicator* to this protocol. This method should clone any protocols whose id contains the id of the replicator (in the format $\$(replicator.id)$).

Parameters

- **replicator** (*ProtocolReplicator*) – The replicator to apply.

- **template_values** (*list of Any*) – A list of the values which will be inserted into the newly replicated protocols.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_index* and *template_value*

- **template_index** (*int, optional*) – A specific value which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_value*.

- **template_value** (*Any, optional*) – A specific index which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_index*.

- **update_input_references** (*bool*) – If true, any protocols which take their input from a protocol which was flagged for replication will be updated to take input from the actually replicated protocol. This should only be set to true if this protocol is not nested within a workflow or a protocol group.

This option cannot be used when a specific *template_index* or *template_value* is provided.

Returns A dictionary of references to all of the protocols which have been replicated, with keys of original protocol ids. Each value is comprised of a list of the replicated protocol ids, and their index into the *template_values* array.

Return type dict of ProtocolPath and list of tuple of ProtocolPath and int

can_merge (*other*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

Parameters **other** (*BaseProtocol*) – The protocol to compare against.

Returns True if the two protocols are safe to merge.

Return type bool

property dependencies

A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.

Type list of ProtocolPath

get_attribute_type (*reference_path*)

Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.

Parameters **reference_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the value whose type to return.

Returns The type of the attribute.

Return type type

get_value (*reference_path*)

Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.

Parameters **reference_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the value to return.

Returns The value of the input / output

Return type Any

get_value_references (*input_path*)

Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by *input_path*) takes its value from.

Notes

Currently this method only functions correctly for an input value which is either currently a `ProtocolPath`, or a *list / dict* which contains at least one `ProtocolPath`.

Parameters `input_path` (*propertyestimator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath*) – The input value to check.

Returns A dictionary of the protocol paths that the input targeted by *input_path* depends upon.

Return type dict of `ProtocolPath` and `ProtocolPath`

property id

The unique id of this protocol.

Type `str`

merge (*other*)

Merges another `BaseProtocol` with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

It is assumed that `can_merge` has already returned that these protocols are compatible to be merged together.

Parameters `other` (`BaseProtocol`) – The protocol to merge into this one.

Returns A map between any original protocol ids and their new merged values.

Return type `Dict[str, str]`

replace_protocol (*old_id, new_id*)

Finds each input which came from a given protocol and redirects it to instead take input from a new one.

Notes

This method is mainly intended to be used only when merging multiple protocols into one.

Parameters

- `old_id` (*str*) – The id of the old input protocol.
- `new_id` (*str*) – The id of the new input protocol.

property schema

A serializable schema for this object.

Type `ProtocolSchema`

set_uuid (*value*)

Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to

Parameters `value` (*str*) – The uuid of the parent calculation.

set_value (*reference_path, value*)

Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Parameters

- `reference_path` (`ProtocolPath`) – The path pointing to the value to return.

- **value** (*Any*) – The value to set.

Miscellaneous

<i>AddValues</i>	A protocol to add together a list of values.
<i>SubtractValues</i>	A protocol to subtract one value from another such that:
<i>MultiplyValue</i>	A protocol which multiplies a value by a specified scalar
<i>DivideValue</i>	A protocol which divides a value by a specified scalar
<i>FilterSubstanceByRole</i>	A protocol which takes a substance as input, and returns a substance which only contains components whose role match a given criteria.
<i>BaseWeightByMoleFraction</i>	Multiplies a value by the mole fraction of a component in a mixture substance.
<i>WeightByMoleFraction</i>	Multiplies a value by the mole fraction of a component in a <i>Substance</i> .

AddValues

class `propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.AddValues` (*protocol_id*)

A protocol to add together a list of values.

Notes

The *values* input must either be a list of `unit.Quantity`, a `ProtocolPath` to a list of `unit.Quantity`, or a list of `ProtocolPath` which each point to a `unit.Quantity`.

`__init__` (*protocol_id*)
 Constructs a new `AddValues` object.

Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>	Constructs a new <code>AddValues</code> object.
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, plate_values)</code>	Applies a <code>ProtocolReplicator</code> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other)</code>	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute(directory, available_resources)</code>	Execute the protocol.
<code>get_attribute_type(reference_path)</code>	Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.
<code>get_value(reference_path)</code>	Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.
<code>get_value_references(input_path)</code>	Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by <i>input_path</i>) takes its value from.
<code>merge(other)</code>	Merges another <code>BaseProtocol</code> with this one.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>	Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Attributes

<i>allow_merging</i>	If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.
<i>dependencies</i>	A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.
<i>id</i>	The unique id of this protocol.
<i>result</i>	The sum of the values.
<i>schema</i>	A serializable schema for this object.
<i>values</i>	The values to add together.

values

The values to add together.

result

The sum of the values.

execute (directory, available_resources)

Execute the protocol.

Protocols may be chained together by passing the output of previous protocols as input to the current one.

Parameters

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on.

Returns The output of the execution.

Return type Dict[str, Any]

allow_merging

If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.

Type bool

apply_replicator (replicator, template_values, template_index=-1, template_value=None, update_input_references=False)

Applies a *ProtocolReplicator* to this protocol. This method should clone any protocols whose id contains the id of the replicator (in the format $\$(replicator.id)$).

Parameters

- **replicator** (*ProtocolReplicator*) – The replicator to apply.
- **template_values** (*list of Any*) – A list of the values which will be inserted into the newly replicated protocols.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_index* and *template_value*

- **template_index** (*int, optional*) – A specific value which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_value*.

- **template_value** (*Any, optional*) – A specific index which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_index*.

- **update_input_references** (*bool*) – If true, any protocols which take their input from a protocol which was flagged for replication will be updated to take input from the actually replicated protocol. This should only be set to true if this protocol is not nested within a workflow or a protocol group.

This option cannot be used when a specific *template_index* or *template_value* is provided.

Returns A dictionary of references to all of the protocols which have been replicated, with keys of original protocol ids. Each value is comprised of a list of the replicated protocol ids, and their index into the *template_values* array.

Return type dict of ProtocolPath and list of tuple of ProtocolPath and int

can_merge (*other*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

Parameters *other* (BaseProtocol) – The protocol to compare against.

Returns True if the two protocols are safe to merge.

Return type bool

property dependencies

A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.

Type list of ProtocolPath

get_attribute_type (*reference_path*)

Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.

Parameters *reference_path* (ProtocolPath) – The path pointing to the value whose type to return.

Returns The type of the attribute.

Return type type

get_value (*reference_path*)

Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.

Parameters *reference_path* (ProtocolPath) – The path pointing to the value to return.

Returns The value of the input / output

Return type Any

get_value_references (*input_path*)

Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by *input_path*) takes its value from.

Notes

Currently this method only functions correctly for an input value which is either currently a ProtocolPath, or a list / dict which contains at least one ProtocolPath.

Parameters *input_path* (*propertyestimator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath*) – The input value to check.

Returns A dictionary of the protocol paths that the input targeted by *input_path* depends upon.

Return type dict of ProtocolPath and ProtocolPath

property id

The unique id of this protocol.

Type `str`

merge (*other*)

Merges another BaseProtocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

It is assumed that `can_merge` has already returned that these protocols are compatible to be merged together.

Parameters **other** (`BaseProtocol`) – The protocol to merge into this one.

Returns A map between any original protocol ids and their new merged values.

Return type `Dict[str, str]`

replace_protocol (*old_id, new_id*)

Finds each input which came from a given protocol and redirects it to instead take input from a new one.

Notes

This method is mainly intended to be used only when merging multiple protocols into one.

Parameters

- **old_id** (`str`) – The id of the old input protocol.
- **new_id** (`str`) – The id of the new input protocol.

property schema

A serializable schema for this object.

Type `ProtocolSchema`

set_uuid (*value*)

Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to

Parameters **value** (`str`) – The uuid of the parent calculation.

set_value (*reference_path, value*)

Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Parameters

- **reference_path** (`ProtocolPath`) – The path pointing to the value to return.
- **value** (`Any`) – The value to set.

SubtractValues

class `propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.SubtractValues` (*protocol_id*)

A protocol to subtract one value from another such that:

$result = value_b - value_a$

__init__ (*protocol_id*)

Constructs a new AddValues object.

Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>		Constructs a new AddValues object.
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, plate_values)</code>	tem-	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other)</code>		Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute(directory, available_resources)</code>		Execute the protocol.
<code>get_attribute_type(reference_path)</code>		Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.
<code>get_value(reference_path)</code>		Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.
<code>get_value_references(input_path)</code>		Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by <i>input_path</i>) takes its value from.
<code>merge(other)</code>		Merges another BaseProtocol with this one.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>		Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>		Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>		Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Attributes

<code>allow_merging</code>		If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.
<code>dependencies</code>		A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.
<code>id</code>		The unique id of this protocol.
<code>result</code>		The sum of the values.
<code>schema</code>		A serializable schema for this object.
<code>value_a</code>		<i>value_a</i> in the formula $result = value_b - value_a$
<code>value_b</code>		<i>value_b</i> in the formula $result = value_b - value_a$

value_a

value_a in the formula $result = value_b - value_a$

value_b

value_b in the formula $result = value_b - value_a$

result

The sum of the values.

execute (*directory, available_resources*)

Execute the protocol.

Protocols may be chained together by passing the output of previous protocols as input to the current one.

Parameters

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on.

Returns The output of the execution.

Return type Dict[str, Any]

allow_merging

If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.

Type bool

apply_replicator (*replicator*, *template_values*, *template_index=-1*, *template_value=None*, *update_input_references=False*)

Applies a *ProtocolReplicator* to this protocol. This method should clone any protocols whose id contains the id of the replicator (in the format *\$(replicator.id)*).

Parameters

- **replicator** (*ProtocolReplicator*) – The replicator to apply.
- **template_values** (*list of Any*) – A list of the values which will be inserted into the newly replicated protocols.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_index* and *template_value*

- **template_index** (*int, optional*) – A specific value which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_value*.

- **template_value** (*Any, optional*) – A specific index which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_index*.

- **update_input_references** (*bool*) – If true, any protocols which take their input from a protocol which was flagged for replication will be updated to take input from the actually replicated protocol. This should only be set to true if this protocol is not nested within a workflow or a protocol group.

This option cannot be used when a specific *template_index* or *template_value* is provided.

Returns A dictionary of references to all of the protocols which have been replicated, with keys of original protocol ids. Each value is comprised of a list of the replicated protocol ids, and their index into the *template_values* array.

Return type dict of ProtocolPath and list of tuple of ProtocolPath and int

can_merge (*other*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

Parameters *other* (*BaseProtocol*) – The protocol to compare against.

Returns True if the two protocols are safe to merge.

Return type bool

property_dependencies

A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.

Type list of ProtocolPath

get_attribute_type (*reference_path*)

Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.

Parameters `reference_path` (`ProtocolPath`) – The path pointing to the value whose type to return.

Returns The type of the attribute.

Return type `type`

`get_value` (*reference_path*)

Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.

Parameters `reference_path` (`ProtocolPath`) – The path pointing to the value to return.

Returns The value of the input / output

Return type Any

`get_value_references` (*input_path*)

Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by *input_path*) takes its value from.

Notes

Currently this method only functions correctly for an input value which is either currently a `ProtocolPath`, or a *list / dict* which contains at least one `ProtocolPath`.

Parameters `input_path` (*propertyestimator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath*) – The input value to check.

Returns A dictionary of the protocol paths that the input targeted by *input_path* depends upon.

Return type dict of `ProtocolPath` and `ProtocolPath`

`property id`

The unique id of this protocol.

Type `str`

`merge` (*other*)

Merges another `BaseProtocol` with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

It is assumed that `can_merge` has already returned that these protocols are compatible to be merged together.

Parameters `other` (`BaseProtocol`) – The protocol to merge into this one.

Returns A map between any original protocol ids and their new merged values.

Return type `Dict[str, str]`

`replace_protocol` (*old_id, new_id*)

Finds each input which came from a given protocol and redirects it to instead take input from a new one.

Notes

This method is mainly intended to be used only when merging multiple protocols into one.

Parameters

- `old_id` (*str*) – The id of the old input protocol.
- `new_id` (*str*) – The id of the new input protocol.

property schema

A serializable schema for this object.

Type *ProtocolSchema*

set_uuid (*value*)

Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to

Parameters **value** (*str*) – The uuid of the parent calculation.

set_value (*reference_path*, *value*)

Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Parameters

- **reference_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the value to return.
- **value** (*Any*) – The value to set.

MultiplyValue

class propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.**MultiplyValue** (*protocol_id*)

A protocol which multiplies a value by a specified scalar

__init__ (*protocol_id*)

Constructs a new MultiplyValue object.

Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>		Constructs a new MultiplyValue object.
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, plate_values)</code>	tem-	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other)</code>		Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute(directory, available_resources)</code>		Execute the protocol.
<code>get_attribute_type(reference_path)</code>		Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.
<code>get_value(reference_path)</code>		Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.
<code>get_value_references(input_path)</code>		Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by <i>input_path</i>) takes its value from.
<code>merge(other)</code>		Merges another BaseProtocol with this one.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>		Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>		Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>		Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Attributes

<code>allow_merging</code>		If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.
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Table 172 – continued from previous page

<i>dependencies</i>	A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.
<i>id</i>	The unique id of this protocol.
<i>multiplier</i>	The scalar to multiply by.
<i>result</i>	The result of the multiplication.
<i>schema</i>	A serializable schema for this object.
<i>value</i>	The value to multiply.

value

The value to multiply.

multiplier

The scalar to multiply by.

result

The result of the multiplication.

execute (*directory, available_resources*)

Execute the protocol.

Protocols may be chained together by passing the output of previous protocols as input to the current one.

Parameters

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on.

Returns The output of the execution.

Return type Dict[str, Any]

allow_merging

If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.

Type bool

apply_replicator (*replicator, template_values, template_index=-1, template_value=None, update_input_references=False*)

Applies a *ProtocolReplicator* to this protocol. This method should clone any protocols whose id contains the id of the replicator (in the format *\$(replicator.id)*).

Parameters

- **replicator** (*ProtocolReplicator*) – The replicator to apply.
- **template_values** (*list of Any*) – A list of the values which will be inserted into the newly replicated protocols.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_index* and *template_value*

- **template_index** (*int, optional*) – A specific value which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_value*.

- **template_value** (*Any, optional*) – A specific index which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_index*.

- **update_input_references** (*bool*) – If true, any protocols which take their input from a protocol which was flagged for replication will be updated to take input from the actually replicated protocol. This should only be set to true if this protocol is not nested within a workflow or a protocol group.

This option cannot be used when a specific *template_index* or *template_value* is provided.

Returns A dictionary of references to all of the protocols which have been replicated, with keys of original protocol ids. Each value is comprised of a list of the replicated protocol ids, and their index into the *template_values* array.

Return type dict of ProtocolPath and list of tuple of ProtocolPath and int

can_merge (*other*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

Parameters *other* (*BaseProtocol*) – The protocol to compare against.

Returns True if the two protocols are safe to merge.

Return type *bool*

property dependencies

A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.

Type list of ProtocolPath

get_attribute_type (*reference_path*)

Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.

Parameters *reference_path* (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the value whose type to return.

Returns The type of the attribute.

Return type *type*

get_value (*reference_path*)

Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.

Parameters *reference_path* (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the value to return.

Returns The value of the input / output

Return type Any

get_value_references (*input_path*)

Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by *input_path*) takes its value from.

Notes

Currently this method only functions correctly for an input value which is either currently a ProtocolPath, or a list / dict which contains at least one ProtocolPath.

Parameters *input_path* (*propertyestimator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath*) – The input value to check.

Returns A dictionary of the protocol paths that the input targeted by *input_path* depends upon.

Return type dict of ProtocolPath and ProtocolPath

property id

The unique id of this protocol.

Type `str`

merge (*other*)

Merges another BaseProtocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

It is assumed that `can_merge` has already returned that these protocols are compatible to be merged together.

Parameters **other** (`BaseProtocol`) – The protocol to merge into this one.

Returns A map between any original protocol ids and their new merged values.

Return type `Dict[str, str]`

replace_protocol (*old_id*, *new_id*)

Finds each input which came from a given protocol and redirects it to instead take input from a new one.

Notes

This method is mainly intended to be used only when merging multiple protocols into one.

Parameters

- **old_id** (*str*) – The id of the old input protocol.
- **new_id** (*str*) – The id of the new input protocol.

property schema

A serializable schema for this object.

Type `ProtocolSchema`

set_uuid (*value*)

Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to

Parameters **value** (*str*) – The uuid of the parent calculation.

set_value (*reference_path*, *value*)

Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Parameters

- **reference_path** (`ProtocolPath`) – The path pointing to the value to return.
- **value** (*Any*) – The value to set.

DivideValue

class `propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.DivideValue` (*protocol_id*)

A protocol which divides a value by a specified scalar

__init__ (*protocol_id*)

Constructs a new DivideValue object.

Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>		Constructs a new DivideValue object.
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, plate_values)</code>	tem-	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other)</code>		Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute(directory, available_resources)</code>		Execute the protocol.
<code>get_attribute_type(reference_path)</code>		Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.
<code>get_value(reference_path)</code>		Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.
<code>get_value_references(input_path)</code>		Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by <i>input_path</i>) takes its value from.
<code>merge(other)</code>		Merges another BaseProtocol with this one.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>		Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>		Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>		Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Attributes

<code>allow_merging</code>		If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.
<code>dependencies</code>		A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.
<code>divisor</code>		The scalar to divide by.
<code>id</code>		The unique id of this protocol.
<code>result</code>		The result of the division.
<code>schema</code>		A serializable schema for this object.
<code>value</code>		The value to divide.

value

The value to divide.

divisor

The scalar to divide by.

result

The result of the division.

execute (directory, available_resources)

Execute the protocol.

Protocols may be chained together by passing the output of previous protocols as input to the current one.

Parameters

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on.

Returns The output of the execution.

Return type Dict[str, Any]

allow_merging

If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.

Type bool

apply_replicator (*replicator*, *template_values*, *template_index=-1*, *template_value=None*, *update_input_references=False*)

Applies a *ProtocolReplicator* to this protocol. This method should clone any protocols whose id contains the id of the replicator (in the format *\$(replicator.id)*).

Parameters

- **replicator** (*ProtocolReplicator*) – The replicator to apply.
- **template_values** (*list of Any*) – A list of the values which will be inserted into the newly replicated protocols.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_index* and *template_value*

- **template_index** (*int, optional*) – A specific value which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_value*.

- **template_value** (*Any, optional*) – A specific index which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_index*.

- **update_input_references** (*bool*) – If true, any protocols which take their input from a protocol which was flagged for replication will be updated to take input from the actually replicated protocol. This should only be set to true if this protocol is not nested within a workflow or a protocol group.

This option cannot be used when a specific *template_index* or *template_value* is provided.

Returns A dictionary of references to all of the protocols which have been replicated, with keys of original protocol ids. Each value is comprised of a list of the replicated protocol ids, and their index into the *template_values* array.

Return type dict of ProtocolPath and list of tuple of ProtocolPath and int

can_merge (*other*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

Parameters *other* (*BaseProtocol*) – The protocol to compare against.

Returns True if the two protocols are safe to merge.

Return type bool

property_dependencies

A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.

Type list of ProtocolPath

get_attribute_type (*reference_path*)

Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.

Parameters *reference_path* (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the value whose type to return.

Returns The type of the attribute.

Return type `type`

get_value (*reference_path*)

Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.

Parameters **reference_path** (`ProtocolPath`) – The path pointing to the value to return.

Returns The value of the input / output

Return type Any

get_value_references (*input_path*)

Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by *input_path*) takes its value from.

Notes

Currently this method only functions correctly for an input value which is either currently a `ProtocolPath`, or a *list / dict* which contains at least one `ProtocolPath`.

Parameters **input_path** (*propertyestimator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath*) – The input value to check.

Returns A dictionary of the protocol paths that the input targeted by *input_path* depends upon.

Return type dict of `ProtocolPath` and `ProtocolPath`

property id

The unique id of this protocol.

Type `str`

merge (*other*)

Merges another `BaseProtocol` with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

It is assumed that `can_merge` has already returned that these protocols are compatible to be merged together.

Parameters **other** (`BaseProtocol`) – The protocol to merge into this one.

Returns A map between any original protocol ids and their new merged values.

Return type `Dict[str, str]`

replace_protocol (*old_id, new_id*)

Finds each input which came from a given protocol and redirects it to instead take input from a new one.

Notes

This method is mainly intended to be used only when merging multiple protocols into one.

Parameters

- **old_id** (*str*) – The id of the old input protocol.
- **new_id** (*str*) – The id of the new input protocol.

property schema

A serializable schema for this object.

Type *ProtocolSchema*

set_uuid (*value*)

Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to

Parameters **value** (*str*) – The uuid of the parent calculation.

set_value (*reference_path, value*)

Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Parameters

- **reference_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the value to return.
- **value** (*Any*) – The value to set.

FilterSubstanceByRole

class `propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.FilterSubstanceByRole` (*protocol_id*)

A protocol which takes a substance as input, and returns a substance which only contains components whose role match a given criteria.

__init__ (*protocol_id*)

Constructs a new AddValues object.

Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>		Constructs a new AddValues object.
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, plate_values)</code>	tem-	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other)</code>		Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute(directory, available_resources)</code>		Execute the protocol.
<code>get_attribute_type(reference_path)</code>		Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.
<code>get_value(reference_path)</code>		Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.
<code>get_value_references(input_path)</code>		Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by <i>input_path</i>) takes its value from.
<code>merge(other)</code>		Merges another BaseProtocol with this one.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>		Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>		Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>		Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Attributes

<code>allow_merging</code>		If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.
<code>component_role</code>		The role to filter substance components against.
<code>dependencies</code>		A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.

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Table 176 – continued from previous page

<i>expected_components</i>	The number of components expected to remain after filtering.
<i>filtered_substance</i>	The filtered substance.
<i>id</i>	The unique id of this protocol.
<i>input_substance</i>	The substance to filter.
<i>schema</i>	A serializable schema for this object.

input_substance

The substance to filter.

component_role

The role to filter substance components against.

expected_components

The number of components expected to remain after filtering. An exception is raised if this number is not matched. Setting this value to -1 will disable this check.

filtered_substance

The filtered substance.

execute (*directory*, *available_resources*)

Execute the protocol.

Protocols may be chained together by passing the output of previous protocols as input to the current one.

Parameters

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on.

Returns The output of the execution.

Return type Dict[*str*, Any]

allow_merging

If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.

Type bool

apply_replicator (*replicator*, *template_values*, *template_index=-1*, *template_value=None*, *update_input_references=False*)

Applies a *ProtocolReplicator* to this protocol. This method should clone any protocols whose id contains the id of the replicator (in the format *\$(replicator.id)*).

Parameters

- **replicator** (*ProtocolReplicator*) – The replicator to apply.
- **template_values** (*list of Any*) – A list of the values which will be inserted into the newly replicated protocols.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_index* and *template_value*

- **template_index** (*int*, *optional*) – A specific value which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_value*.

- **template_value** (*Any, optional*) – A specific index which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_index*.

- **update_input_references** (*bool*) – If true, any protocols which take their input from a protocol which was flagged for replication will be updated to take input from the actually replicated protocol. This should only be set to true if this protocol is not nested within a workflow or a protocol group.

This option cannot be used when a specific *template_index* or *template_value* is provided.

Returns A dictionary of references to all of the protocols which have been replicated, with keys of original protocol ids. Each value is comprised of a list of the replicated protocol ids, and their index into the *template_values* array.

Return type dict of ProtocolPath and list of tuple of ProtocolPath and int

can_merge (*other*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

Parameters **other** (*BaseProtocol*) – The protocol to compare against.

Returns True if the two protocols are safe to merge.

Return type *bool*

property dependencies

A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.

Type list of ProtocolPath

get_attribute_type (*reference_path*)

Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.

Parameters **reference_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the value whose type to return.

Returns The type of the attribute.

Return type *type*

get_value (*reference_path*)

Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.

Parameters **reference_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the value to return.

Returns The value of the input / output

Return type *Any*

get_value_references (*input_path*)

Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by *input_path*) takes its value from.

Notes

Currently this method only functions correctly for an input value which is either currently a ProtocolPath, or a *list / dict* which contains at least one ProtocolPath.

Parameters **input_path** (*propertyestimator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath*) – The input value to check.

Returns A dictionary of the protocol paths that the input targeted by *input_path* depends upon.

Return type dict of ProtocolPath and ProtocolPath

property id

The unique id of this protocol.

Type *str*

merge (*other*)

Merges another BaseProtocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

It is assumed that `can_merge` has already returned that these protocols are compatible to be merged together.

Parameters *other* (*BaseProtocol*) – The protocol to merge into this one.

Returns A map between any original protocol ids and their new merged values.

Return type Dict[*str*, *str*]

replace_protocol (*old_id*, *new_id*)

Finds each input which came from a given protocol and redirects it to instead take input from a new one.

Notes

This method is mainly intended to be used only when merging multiple protocols into one.

Parameters

- **old_id** (*str*) – The id of the old input protocol.
- **new_id** (*str*) – The id of the new input protocol.

property schema

A serializable schema for this object.

Type *ProtocolSchema*

set_uuid (*value*)

Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to

Parameters *value* (*str*) – The uuid of the parent calculation.

set_value (*reference_path*, *value*)

Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Parameters

- **reference_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the value to return.
- **value** (*Any*) – The value to set.

BaseWeightByMoleFraction

class `propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.BaseWeightByMoleFraction` (*protocol_id*)
Multiplies a value by the mole fraction of a component in a mixture substance.

__init__ (*protocol_id*)

Initialize self. See `help(type(self))` for accurate signature.

Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>		Initialize self.
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, plate_values)</code>	tem-	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other)</code>		Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute(directory, available_resources)</code>		Execute the protocol.
<code>get_attribute_type(reference_path)</code>		Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.
<code>get_value(reference_path)</code>		Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.
<code>get_value_references(input_path)</code>		Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by <i>input_path</i>) takes its value from.
<code>merge(other)</code>		Merges another BaseProtocol with this one.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>		Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>		Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>		Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Attributes

<code>allow_merging</code>		If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.
<code>component</code>		The component (e.g water) to which this value belongs.
<code>dependencies</code>		A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.
<code>full_substance</code>		The full substance of which the component of interest is a part.
<code>id</code>		The unique id of this protocol.
<code>schema</code>		A serializable schema for this object.

component

The component (e.g water) to which this value belongs.

full_substance

The full substance of which the component of interest is a part.

execute (*directory, available_resources*)

Execute the protocol.

Protocols may be chained together by passing the output of previous protocols as input to the current one.

Parameters

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on.

Returns The output of the execution.

Return type Dict[*str*, Any]

allow_merging

If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.

Type `bool`

apply_replicator (*replicator*, *template_values*, *template_index=-1*, *template_value=None*, *update_input_references=False*)

Applies a *ProtocolReplicator* to this protocol. This method should clone any protocols whose id contains the id of the replicator (in the format *\$(replicator.id)*).

Parameters

- **replicator** (*ProtocolReplicator*) – The replicator to apply.
- **template_values** (*list of Any*) – A list of the values which will be inserted into the newly replicated protocols.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_index* and *template_value*

- **template_index** (*int, optional*) – A specific value which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_value*.

- **template_value** (*Any, optional*) – A specific index which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_index*.

- **update_input_references** (*bool*) – If true, any protocols which take their input from a protocol which was flagged for replication will be updated to take input from the actually replicated protocol. This should only be set to true if this protocol is not nested within a workflow or a protocol group.

This option cannot be used when a specific *template_index* or *template_value* is provided.

Returns A dictionary of references to all of the protocols which have been replicated, with keys of original protocol ids. Each value is comprised of a list of the replicated protocol ids, and their index into the *template_values* array.

Return type dict of ProtocolPath and list of tuple of ProtocolPath and int

can_merge (*other*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

Parameters **other** (*BaseProtocol*) – The protocol to compare against.

Returns True if the two protocols are safe to merge.

Return type `bool`

property_dependencies

A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.

Type list of ProtocolPath

get_attribute_type (*reference_path*)

Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.

Parameters **reference_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the value whose type to return.

Returns The type of the attribute.

Return type `type`

get_value (*reference_path*)

Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.

Parameters **reference_path** (`ProtocolPath`) – The path pointing to the value to return.

Returns The value of the input / output

Return type Any

get_value_references (*input_path*)

Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by *input_path*) takes its value from.

Notes

Currently this method only functions correctly for an input value which is either currently a `ProtocolPath`, or a *list / dict* which contains at least one `ProtocolPath`.

Parameters **input_path** (*propertyestimator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath*) – The input value to check.

Returns A dictionary of the protocol paths that the input targeted by *input_path* depends upon.

Return type dict of `ProtocolPath` and `ProtocolPath`

property id

The unique id of this protocol.

Type `str`

merge (*other*)

Merges another `BaseProtocol` with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

It is assumed that `can_merge` has already returned that these protocols are compatible to be merged together.

Parameters **other** (`BaseProtocol`) – The protocol to merge into this one.

Returns A map between any original protocol ids and their new merged values.

Return type `Dict[str, str]`

replace_protocol (*old_id, new_id*)

Finds each input which came from a given protocol and redirects it to instead take input from a new one.

Notes

This method is mainly intended to be used only when merging multiple protocols into one.

Parameters

- **old_id** (*str*) – The id of the old input protocol.
- **new_id** (*str*) – The id of the new input protocol.

property schema

A serializable schema for this object.

Type *ProtocolSchema***set_uuid** (*value*)

Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to

Parameters **value** (*str*) – The uuid of the parent calculation.**set_value** (*reference_path, value*)

Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Parameters

- **reference_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the value to return.
- **value** (*Any*) – The value to set.

WeightByMoleFraction**class** `propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.WeightByMoleFraction` (*protocol_id*)Multiplies a value by the mole fraction of a component in a *Substance*.**__init__** (*protocol_id*)Initialize self. See `help(type(self))` for accurate signature.**Methods**

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>		Initialize self.
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, plate_values)</code>	tem-	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other)</code>		Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute(directory, available_resources)</code>		Execute the protocol.
<code>get_attribute_type(reference_path)</code>		Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.
<code>get_value(reference_path)</code>		Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.
<code>get_value_references(input_path)</code>		Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by <i>input_path</i>) takes its value from.
<code>merge(other)</code>		Merges another <i>BaseProtocol</i> with this one.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>		Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>		Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>		Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Attributes

<code>allow_merging</code>		If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.
<code>component</code>		The component (e.g water) to which this value belongs.
<code>dependencies</code>		A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.

Continued on next page

Table 180 – continued from previous page

<i>full_substance</i>	The full substance of which the component of interest is a part.
<i>id</i>	The unique id of this protocol.
<i>schema</i>	A serializable schema for this object.
<i>value</i>	The value to be weighted.
<i>weighted_value</i>	The value weighted by the <i>component's mole fraction as determined from the 'full_substance</i> .

value

The value to be weighted.

weighted_value

The value weighted by the *component's mole fraction as determined from the 'full_substance*.

allow_merging

If true, this protocol is allowed to merge with other identical protocols.

Type `bool`

apply_replicator (*replicator*, *template_values*, *template_index=-1*, *template_value=None*, *update_input_references=False*)

Applies a *ProtocolReplicator* to this protocol. This method should clone any protocols whose id contains the id of the replicator (in the format $\$(replicator.id)$).

Parameters

- **replicator** (*ProtocolReplicator*) – The replicator to apply.
- **template_values** (*list of Any*) – A list of the values which will be inserted into the newly replicated protocols.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_index* and *template_value*

- **template_index** (*int, optional*) – A specific value which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_value*.

- **template_value** (*Any, optional*) – A specific index which should be used for any protocols flagged as to be replicated by the replicator. This option is mainly used when replicating children of an already replicated protocol.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with *template_values* and must be set along with a *template_index*.

- **update_input_references** (*bool*) – If true, any protocols which take their input from a protocol which was flagged for replication will be updated to take input from the actually replicated protocol. This should only be set to true if this protocol is not nested within a workflow or a protocol group.

This option cannot be used when a specific *template_index* or *template_value* is provided.

Returns A dictionary of references to all of the protocols which have been replicated, with keys of original protocol ids. Each value is comprised of a list of the replicated protocol ids, and their index into the *template_values* array.

Return type dict of ProtocolPath and list of tuple of ProtocolPath and int

can_merge (*other*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

Parameters *other* (`BaseProtocol`) – The protocol to compare against.

Returns True if the two protocols are safe to merge.

Return type `bool`

component

The component (e.g water) to which this value belongs.

property_dependencies

A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.

Type list of `ProtocolPath`

execute (*directory*, *available_resources*)

Execute the protocol.

Protocols may be chained together by passing the output of previous protocols as input to the current one.

Parameters

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available_resources** (`ComputeResources`) – The resources available to execute on.

Returns The output of the execution.

Return type `Dict[str, Any]`

full_substance

The full substance of which the component of interest is a part.

get_attribute_type (*reference_path*)

Returns the type of one of the protocol input/output attributes.

Parameters *reference_path* (`ProtocolPath`) – The path pointing to the value whose type to return.

Returns The type of the attribute.

Return type `type`

get_value (*reference_path*)

Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.

Parameters *reference_path* (`ProtocolPath`) – The path pointing to the value to return.

Returns The value of the input / output

Return type `Any`

get_value_references (*input_path*)

Returns a dictionary of references to the protocols which one of this protocols inputs (specified by *input_path*) takes its value from.

Notes

Currently this method only functions correctly for an input value which is either currently a `ProtocolPath`, or a *list / dict* which contains at least one `ProtocolPath`.

Parameters `input_path` (*propertyestimator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath*) – The input value to check.

Returns A dictionary of the protocol paths that the input targeted by *input_path* depends upon.

Return type dict of ProtocolPath and ProtocolPath

property id

The unique id of this protocol.

Type *str*

merge (*other*)

Merges another BaseProtocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

It is assumed that `can_merge` has already returned that these protocols are compatible to be merged together.

Parameters `other` (*BaseProtocol*) – The protocol to merge into this one.

Returns A map between any original protocol ids and their new merged values.

Return type Dict[*str*, *str*]

replace_protocol (*old_id*, *new_id*)

Finds each input which came from a given protocol and redirects it to instead take input from a new one.

Notes

This method is mainly intended to be used only when merging multiple protocols into one.

Parameters

- `old_id` (*str*) – The id of the old input protocol.
- `new_id` (*str*) – The id of the new input protocol.

property schema

A serializable schema for this object.

Type *ProtocolSchema*

set_uuid (*value*)

Store the uuid of the calculation this protocol belongs to

Parameters `value` (*str*) – The uuid of the parent calculation.

set_value (*reference_path*, *value*)

Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.

Parameters

- `reference_path` (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the value to return.
- `value` (*Any*) – The value to set.

1.5.10 Workflow Construction Utilities

Table 181 – continued from previous page

<i>BaseSimulationProtocols</i>	
<i>generate_base_reweighting_protocols</i>	Constructs a set of protocols which, when combined in a workflow schema, may be executed to reweight a set of existing data to estimate a particular property.
<i>generate_base_simulation_protocols</i>	Constructs a set of protocols which, when combined in a workflow schema, may be executed to run a single simulation to estimate a particular property.
<i>generate_gradient_protocol_group</i>	Constructs a set of protocols which, when combined in a workflow schema, may be executed to reweight a set of existing data to estimate a particular property.

BaseReweightingProtocols

class propertyestimator.protocols.utils.**BaseReweightingProtocols** (*unpack_stored_data*, *analysis_protocol*, *decorrelate_statistics*, *decorrelate_trajectory*, *concatenate_trajectories*, *concatenate_statistics*, *build_reference_system*, *reduced_reference_potential*, *build_target_system*, *reduced_target_potential*, *mbar_protocol*)

__init__()
Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.

Methods

<i>__init__</i>	Initialize self.
<i>count</i> (value)	
<i>index</i> (value, [start, [stop]])	Raises ValueError if the value is not present.

Attributes

<i>analysis_protocol</i>	Alias for field number 1
<i>build_reference_system</i>	Alias for field number 6
<i>build_target_system</i>	Alias for field number 8
<i>concatenate_statistics</i>	Alias for field number 5
<i>concatenate_trajectories</i>	Alias for field number 4
<i>decorrelate_statistics</i>	Alias for field number 2

Continued on next page

Table 183 – continued from previous page

<i>decorrelate_trajectory</i>	Alias for field number 3
<i>mbar_protocol</i>	Alias for field number 10
<i>reduced_reference_potential</i>	Alias for field number 7
<i>reduced_target_potential</i>	Alias for field number 9
<i>unpack_stored_data</i>	Alias for field number 0

property analysis_protocol

Alias for field number 1

property build_reference_system

Alias for field number 6

property build_target_system

Alias for field number 8

property concatenate_statistics

Alias for field number 5

property concatenate_trajectories

Alias for field number 4

count (*value*) → integer – return number of occurrences of value

property decorrelate_statistics

Alias for field number 2

property decorrelate_trajectory

Alias for field number 3

index (*value*[, *start*[, *stop*]]) → integer – return first index of value.

Raises ValueError if the value is not present.

property mbar_protocol

Alias for field number 10

property reduced_reference_potential

Alias for field number 7

property reduced_target_potential

Alias for field number 9

property unpack_stored_data

Alias for field number 0

BaseSimulationProtocols

class propertyestimator.protocols.utils.**BaseSimulationProtocols** (*build_coordinates, assign_parameters, energy_minimisation, equilibration_simulation, production_simulation, analysis_protocol, converge_uncertainty, extract_uncorrelated_trajectory, extract_uncorrelated_statistics*)

__init__()
Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.

Methods

<code>__init__</code>	Initialize self.
<code>count(value)</code>	
<code>index(value, [start, [stop]])</code>	Raises ValueError if the value is not present.

Attributes

<code>analysis_protocol</code>	Alias for field number 5
<code>assign_parameters</code>	Alias for field number 1
<code>build_coordinates</code>	Alias for field number 0
<code>converge_uncertainty</code>	Alias for field number 6
<code>energy_minimisation</code>	Alias for field number 2
<code>equilibration_simulation</code>	Alias for field number 3
<code>extract_uncorrelated_statistics</code>	Alias for field number 8
<code>extract_uncorrelated_trajectory</code>	Alias for field number 7
<code>production_simulation</code>	Alias for field number 4

property analysis_protocol
Alias for field number 5

property assign_parameters
Alias for field number 1

property build_coordinates
Alias for field number 0

property converge_uncertainty
Alias for field number 6

count (*value*) → integer – return number of occurrences of value

property energy_minimisation

Alias for field number 2

property equilibration_simulation

Alias for field number 3

property extract_uncorrelated_statistics

Alias for field number 8

property extract_uncorrelated_trajectory

Alias for field number 7

index (*value*[, *start*[, *stop*]]) → integer – return first index of value.

Raises ValueError if the value is not present.

property production_simulation

Alias for field number 4

propertyestimator.protocols.utils.generate_base_reweighting_protocols

propertyestimator.protocols.utils.**generate_base_reweighting_protocols** (*analysis_protocol*,
mbar_protocol,
work-
flow_options,
repli-
ca-
tor_id='data_repl',
id_suffix="")

Constructs a set of protocols which, when combined in a workflow schema, may be executed to reweight a set of existing data to estimate a particular property. The reweighted observable of interest will be calculated by following the passed in *analysis_protocol*.

Parameters

- **analysis_protocol** (*AveragePropertyProtocol*) – The protocol which will take input from the stored data, and generate a set of observables to reweight.
- **mbar_protocol** (*BaseReweightingProtocol*) – A template mbar reweighting protocol, which has its reference observables already set. This method will automatically set the reduced potentials on this object.
- **workflow_options** (*WorkflowOptions*) – The options being used to generate a workflow.
- **replicator_id** (*str*) – The id to use for the data replicator.
- **id_suffix** (*str*) – A string suffix to append to each of the protocol ids.

Returns

- *BaseReweightingProtocols* – A named tuple of the protocol which should form the bulk of a property estimation workflow.
- *ProtocolReplicator* – A replicator which will clone the workflow for each piece of stored data.

propertyestimator.protocols.utils.generate_base_simulation_protocols

`propertyestimator.protocols.utils.generate_base_simulation_protocols` (*analysis_protocol*,
work-
flow_options,
id_suffix="",
condi-
tional_group=None)

Constructs a set of protocols which, when combined in a workflow schema, may be executed to run a single simulation to estimate a particular property. The observable of interest to extract from the simulation is determined by the passed in *analysis_protocol*.

The protocols returned will:

- 1) Build a set of liquid coordinates for the property substance using packmol.
- 2) Assign a set of smirnoff force field parameters to the system.
- 3) Perform an energy minimisation on the system.
- 4) Run a short NPT equilibration simulation for 100000 steps using a timestep of 2fs.
- 5) Within a conditional group (up to a maximum of 100 times):
 - 5a) Run a longer NPT production simulation for 1000000 steps using a timestep of 2fs
 - 5b) Extract the average value of an observable and it's uncertainty.
 - 5c) **If a convergence mode is set by the options, check if the target uncertainty has been met.**
If not, repeat steps 5a), 5b) and 5c).
- 6) Extract uncorrelated configurations from a generated production simulation.
- 7) Extract uncorrelated statistics from a generated production simulation.

Parameters

- **analysis_protocol** (*AveragePropertyProtocol*) – The protocol which will extract the observable of interest from the generated simulation data.
- **workflow_options** (*WorkflowOptions*) – The options being used to generate a workflow.
- **id_suffix** (*str*) – A string suffix to append to each of the protocol ids.
- **conditional_group** (*ProtocolGroup*, *optional*) – A custom group to wrap the main simulation / extraction protocols within. It is up to the caller of this method to manually add the convergence conditions to this group. If *None*, a default group with uncertainty convergence conditions is automatically constructed.

Returns

- *BaseSimulationProtocols* – A named tuple of the generated protocols.
- *ProtocolPath* – A reference to the final value of the estimated observable and its uncertainty (an *EstimatedQuantity*).
- *WorkflowSimulationDataToStore* – An object which describes the default data from a simulation to store, such as the uncorrelated statistics and configurations.

propertyestimator.protocols.utils.generate_gradient_protocol_group

propertyestimator.protocols.utils.generate_gradient_protocol_group (*template_reweighting_protocol*, *reference_force_field_paths*, *target_force_field_path*, *coordinate_file_path*, *trajectory_file_path*, *statistics_file_path*="", *replicator_id*='repl', *perturbation_scale*=0.0001, *substance_source*=None, *id_suffix*="", *enable_pbc*=True, *use_subset_of_force_field*=True, *effective_sample_indices*=None)

Constructs a set of protocols which, when combined in a workflow schema, may be executed to reweight a set of existing data to estimate a particular property. The reweighted observable of interest will be calculated by following the passed in *analysis_protocol*.

Parameters

- **template_reweighting_protocol** (*BaseMBARProtocol*) – A template protocol which will be used to reweight the observable of interest to small perturbations to the parameter of interest. These will then be used to calculate the finite difference gradient. This utility takes care of setting the target and reference reduced potentials.

In the case that the template is of type *ReweightStatistics* and the observable is an energy, the statistics path will automatically be pointed to the energies evaluated using the perturbed parameter as opposed to the energy measured during the reference simulation.

- **reference_force_field_paths** (*ProtocolPath* or *list of ProtocolPath*) – The paths to the force field parameters which were used to generate the trajectories from which the observables of interest were calculated.
- **target_force_field_path** (*ProtocolPath*) –

The path to the force field parameters which the observables are being estimated at (this is mainly only useful when estimating the gradients of reweighted observables).
- **coordinate_file_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – A path to the initial coordinates of the simulation trajectory which was used to estimate the observable of interest.
- **trajectory_file_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – A path to the simulation trajectory which was used to estimate the observable of interest.
- **statistics_file_path** (*ProtocolPath*, *optional*) – A path to the statistics where were generated from the trajectory passed to the *trajectory_file_path* parameter. This is optional in cases where multiple reference force fields are passed to this method.

- **replicator_id** (*str*) – A unique id which will be used for the protocol replicator which will replicate this group for every parameter of interest.
- **perturbation_scale** (*float*) – The default amount to perturb parameters by.
- **substance_source** (*PlaceholderInput, optional*) – An optional protocol path to the substance whose gradient is being estimated. If None, the global property substance is used.
- **id_suffix** (*str*) – An optional string to append to the end of each of the protocol ids.
- **enable_pbc** (*bool*) – If true, periodic boundary conditions are employed when recalculating the reduced potentials.
- **use_subset_of_force_field** (*bool*) – If True, any reduced potentials will only be calculated from a subset of the force field which depends on the parameter of interest.
- **effective_sample_indices** (*ProtocolPath, optional*) – A placeholder variable which can be used to make the gradient protocols dependant on an MBAR protocol to ensure gradients aren't calculated when the MBAR protocol failed due to insufficient samples.

Returns

- *ProtocolGroup* – The protocol group which will estimate the gradient of an observable with respect to one parameter.
- *ProtocolReplicator* – The replicator which will copy the gradient group for every parameter of interest.
- *ProtocolPath* – A protocol path which points to the final gradient value.

1.6 Release History

Releases will eventually follow the `major.minor.micro` scheme recommended by [PEP440](#), where

- `major` increments denote a change that may break API compatibility with previous `major` releases
- `minor` increments add features but do not break API compatibility
- `micro` increments represent bugfix releases or improvements in documentation

All early releases however will simply receive a `micro` version bump regardless of how major the changes may be.

1.6.1 0.0.5 - Fix For Merging of Estimation Requests

This release implements a fix for a major bug which caused incorrect results to be returned when submitting multiple estimation requests at the same time - namely, the returned results became jumbled between the different requests. As an example, if a request was made to estimate a data set using the *smirnoff99frosst* force field, and then straight after with the *gaff 1.81* force field, the results of the *smirnoff99frosst* request may contain some properties estimated with *gaff 1.81* and vice versa.

This issue does not affect cases where only a single request was made and completed at a time (i.e the results of the previous request completed before the next estimation request was made).

Bugfixes

- PR #119: Fixes gather task merging.
- PR #121: Update to distributed 2.5.1.

1.6.2 0.0.4 - Initial Support for Non-SMIRNOFF FFs

This release adds initial support for estimating property data sets using force fields not based on the SMIRNOFF specification. In particular, initial AMBER force field support has been added, along with a protocol which applies said force fields using `tleap`.

New Features

- PR #96: Adds a mechanism for specifying force fields not in the SMIRNOFF spec.
- PR #99: Adds support for applying AMBER force field parameters through `tleap`
- PR #111: Protocols now stream trajectories from disk, rather than pre-load the whole thing.
- PR #112: Specific types of protocols can now be easily be replaced using `WorkflowOptions`.
- PR #117: Adds support for converting `PhysicalPropertyDataSet` objects to `pandas.DataFrame`.

Bugfixes

- PR #115: Fixes caching data for substances whose smiles contain forward slashes.
- PR #116: Fixes inconsistent mole fraction rounding.

Breaking Changes

- PR #96: The `PropertyEstimatorClient.request_estimate(force_field=...)` argument has been renamed to `force_field_source`.

Migration Guide

This release contained several public API breaking changes. For the most part, these can be remedied by the follow steps:

- Change all instances of `PropertyEstimatorClient.request_estimate(force_field=...)` to `PropertyEstimatorClient.request_estimate(force_field_source=...)`

1.6.3 0.0.3 - ExcessMolarVolume and Typing Improvements

This release implements a number of bug fixes and adds two key new features, namely built in support for estimating excess molar volume measurements, and improved type checking for protocol inputs and outputs.

New Features

- PR #98: Substance objects may now have components with multiple amount types.
- PR #101: Added support for estimating `ExcessMolarVolume` measurements from simulations.
- PR #104: `typing.Union` is now a valid type argument to `protocol_output` and `protocol_input`.

Bugfixes

- PR #94: Fixes exception when testing equality of `ProtocolPath` objects.
- PR #100: Fixes precision issues when ensuring mole fractions are ≤ 1.0 .
- PR #102: Fixes replicated input for children of replicated protocols.
- PR #105: Fixes excess properties weighting by the wrong mole fractions.
- PR #107: Fixes excess properties being converged to the wrong uncertainty.
- PR #108: Fixes calculating MBAR gradients of reweighted properties.

Breaking Changes

- PR #98: `Substance.get_amount` renamed to `Substance.get_amounts` and now returns an immutable frozenset of `Amount` objects, rather than a single `Amount`.
- PR #104: The `DivideGradientByScalar`, `MultiplyGradientByScalar`, `AddGradients`, `SubtractGradients` and `WeightGradientByMoleFraction` protocols have been removed. The `WeightQuantityByMoleFraction` protocol has been renamed to `WeightByMoleFraction`.

Migration Guide

This release contained several public API breaking changes. For the most part, these can be remedied by the follow steps:

- Change all instances of `Substance.get_amount` to `Substance.get_amounts` and handle the newly returned frozenset of amounts, rather than the previously returned single amount.
- Replace the now removed protocols as follows:
 - `DivideGradientByScalar` -> `DivideValue`
 - `MultiplyGradientByScalar` -> `MultiplyValue`
 - `AddGradients` -> `AddValues`
 - `SubtractGradients` -> `SubtractValues`
 - `WeightGradientByMoleFraction` -> `WeightByMoleFraction`
 - `WeightQuantityByMoleFraction` -> `WeightByMoleFraction`

1.6.4 0.0.2 - Replicator Quick Fixes

A minor release to fix a number of minor bugs related to replicating protocols.

Bugfixes

- PR #90: Fixes merging gradient protocols with the same id.
- PR #92: Fixes replicating protocols for more than 10 template values.
- PR #93: Fixes ConditionalGroup objects losing their conditions input.

1.6.5 0.0.1 - Initial Release

The initial pre-alpha release of the framework.

1.7 Release Process

This document aims to outline the steps needed to release the `propertyestimator` on `omnia`. This should only be done with the approval of the core maintainers.

1.7.1 1. Update the Release History

If no PR has been submitted, create a new one to keep track of changes to the release notes *only*. Only the `releasehistory.rst` file may be edited in this PR.

Ensure that the release history file is up to date, and conforms to the below template:

```
X.Y.Z - Descriptive Title
-----

This release...

New Features
*****

* PR #X: Feature summary

Bugfixes
*****

* PR #Y: Fix Summary

Breaking Changes
*****

* PR #Z: Descriptive summary of the breaking change

Migration Guide
*****

This release contained several public API breaking changes. For the most part, these ↵
↵ can be
remedied by the follow steps:

* A somewhat verbose guide on how users should upgrade their code given the new ↵
↵ breaking changes.
```

1.7.2 2: Cut the Release on GitHub

To cut a new release on GitHub:

- 1) Go to the Releases tab on the front page of the repo and choose Create a new release.
- 2) Set the release tag using the form: X.Y.Z
- 3) Added a descriptive title using the form: X.Y.Z [Descriptive Title]
- 4) Ensure the This is a pre-release checkbox is ticked.
- 5) Reformat the release notes from part 1) into markdown and paste into the description box.
 - a) Append the following extra message above the *New Features* title:

```
A richer version of these release notes with live links to API documentation is
↪available
on [our ReadTheDocs page](https://property-estimator.readthedocs.io/en/latest/
↪releasehistory.html)

See our [installation instructions](https://property-estimator.readthedocs.io/en/
↪latest/install.html) .

Please report bugs, request features, or ask questions through our
[issue tracker](https://github.com/openforcefield/propertyestimator/issues) .

**Please note that this is a pre-alpha release and there will still be major changes
↪to the API
prior to a stable 1.0.0 release.**
```

Note - You do not need to upload any files. The source code will automatically be added as a '.tar.gz' file.

1.7.3 3: Trigger a New Build on Omnia

To trigger the build in omnia:

- 1) Create branch or fork of omnia-md/conda-recipes with the following changes to propertyestimator in meta.yaml:
 - a) Set git_tag to match the git release tag
 - b) Update the version to match the release (this will go into the conda package name)
 - c) Set build to 0
 - d) Update any dependencies in the requirements section
 - e) If we want to push to special rc label use extra.upload
- 2) Open PR to merge branch or fork into omnia-md master:
 - a) The PR title should have the format [propertyestimator] X.Y.Z (label: rc)
 - b) No PR body text is needed
 - c) Travis will run on this PR (~30 minutes) and attempt to build the package. Under no conditions will the package be uploaded before the PR is merged. This step is just to ensure that building doesn't crash.
 - d) If the build is successful the PR should be reviewed and merged by the omnia maintainers
 - e) **Once merged into master** the package is built again on travis, and pushed to the channel set in meta.yaml (main, beta, or rc)
- 3) Test the omnia package:

a) `conda install -c omnia/label/rc propertyestimator`

Note: Omnia builds take about 30 minutes to run. When you open a PR the build will run, and you can check the bottom of the travis logs for “package failed to build” listings. Some packages always fail (protons, assaytools), but propertyestimator shouldn’t be there. Ctrl-F for “propertyestimator“ to ensure that it did build at all though.

1.7.4 4: Update the ReadTheDocs Build Versions

To ensure that the read the docs pages are updated:

- 1) Trigger a RTD build of latest.
- 2) Under the `Versions` tab add the new release version to the list of built versions and **save**.
- 3) Verify the new version docs have been built and pushed correctly
- 4) Under `Admin | Advanced Settings`: Set the new release version as Default version to display and **save**.

Symbols

<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.backends.BaseDaskBackend</i> method), 69	<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.forcefield.LigParGenForceFieldSource</i> method), 23
<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.backends.ComputeResources</i> method), 67	<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.forcefield.SmirnoffForceFieldSource</i> method), 20
<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.backends.DaskLSFBackend</i> method), 71	<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.forcefield.TLeapForceFieldSource</i> method), 21
<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.backends.DaskLocalCluster</i> method), 70	<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.layers.PropertyCalculationLayer</i> method), 63
<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.backends.PropertyEstimatorBackend</i> method), 66	<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.layers.ReweightingLayer</i> method), 64
<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.backends.QueueWorkerResources</i> method), 68	<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.layers.SimulationLayer</i> method), 65
<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.client.ConnectionOptions</i> method), 18	<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.properties.CalculationSource</i> method), 32
<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.client.PropertyEstimatorClient</i> method), 12	<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.properties.Density</i> method), 33
<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.client.PropertyEstimatorOptions</i> method), 14	<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.properties.DielectricConstant</i> method), 37
<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.client.PropertyEstimatorResult</i> method), 17	<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.properties.EnthalpyOfMixing</i> method), 39
<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.client.PropertyEstimatorSubmission</i> method), 16	<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.properties.EnthalpyOfVaporization</i> method), 42
<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.datasets.PhysicalPropertyDataSet</i> method), 53	<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.properties.ExcessMolarVolume</i> method), 35
<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.datasets.ThermoMLDataSet</i> method), 57	<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.properties.HostGuestBindingAffinity</i> method), 44
<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.forcefield.ForceFieldSource</i> method), 19	<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.properties.MeasurementSource</i> method), 31
		<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.properties.ParameterGradient</i> method), 24

<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.properties.ParameterGradientKey</i> method), 24	<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.AddValues</i> method), 204
<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.properties.PhysicalProperty</i> method), 28	<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.BaseWeightByMoleFraction</i> method), 221
<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.properties.PropertyPhase</i> method), 30	<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.DivideValue</i> method), 214
<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.properties.Source</i> method), 30	<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.FilterSubstanceByRole</i> method), 218
<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.AveragePropertyProtocol</i> method), 137	<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.MultiplyValue</i> method), 211
<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.AverageTrajectoryProperty</i> method), 141	<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.SubtractValues</i> method), 207
<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractAverageStatistic</i> method), 145	<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.WeightByMoleFraction</i> method), 225
<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedData</i> method), 149	<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.BaseMBARProtocol</i> method), 171
<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedStatisticsData</i> method), 156	<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.CalculateReducedPotentialOpenMM</i> method), 167
<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedTrajectoryData</i> method), 152	<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateStatistics</i> method), 164
<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.BuildCoordinatesPackmol</i> method), 99	<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateTrajectories</i> method), 160
<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.BuildDockedCoordinates</i> method), 107	<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightStatistics</i> method), 175
<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExistingStructure</i> method), 103	<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.BaseYankProtocol</i> method), 128
<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.forcefield.BuildSmirnoffSystem</i> method), 111	<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.LigandReceptorYankProtocol</i> method), 132
<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.forcefield.BuildTLeapSystem</i> method), 115	<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.RunEnergyMinimisation</i> method), 120
<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.gradients.CentralDifferenceGradient</i> method), 184	<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.RunOpenMMSimulation</i> method), 124
<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.gradients.GradientReducedPotentials</i> method), 180	<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredDataCollection</i> method), 196
<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.groups.ConditionalGroup</i> method), 192	<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredSimulationData</i> method), 196
<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.groups.ProtocolGroup</i> method), 188		

<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.utils.BaseReweightingProtocols</i> method), 229	<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.workflow.schemas.ProtocolSchema</i> method), 86
<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.utils.BaseSimulationProtocols</i> method), 231	<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.workflow.schemas.WorkflowDataCollectionToStore</i> method), 90
<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.server.PropertyEstimatorServer</i> method), 25	<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.workflow.schemas.WorkflowOutputToStore</i> method), 89
<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.storage.LocalFileStorage</i> method), 75	<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.workflow.schemas.WorkflowSchema</i> method), 84
<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.storage.PropertyEstimatorStorage</i> method), 73	<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.workflow.schemas.WorkflowSimulationDataToStore</i> method), 90
<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.storage.dataclasses.BaseStoredData</i> method), 77	<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.workflow.utils.PlaceholderInput</i> method), 94
<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.storage.dataclasses.StoredDataCollection</i> method), 80	<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath</i> method), 95
<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.storage.dataclasses.StoredSimulationData</i> method), 79	<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.workflow.utils.ReplicatorValue</i> method), 95
<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.substances.Substance</i> method), 47	A	
<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.thermodynamics.ThermodynamicState</i> method), 51	<code>activate_site_location</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.BuildDockedCoordinates</i> attribute), 108
<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.workflow.IWorkflowProperty</i> method), 84	<code>add_component()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.substances.Substance</i> method), 50
<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.workflow.Workflow</i> method), 81	<code>add_condition()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.groups.ConditionalGroup</i> method), 193
<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.workflow.WorkflowGraph</i> method), 82	<code>add_socket()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.server.PropertyEstimatorServer</i> method), 27
<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.workflow.WorkflowOptions</i> method), 83	<code>add_sockets()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.server.PropertyEstimatorServer</i> method), 27
<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.workflow.decorators.BaseProtocolInputObject</i> method), 98	<code>add_workflow()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.workflow.WorkflowGraph</i> method), 83
<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.workflow.decorators.MergeBehaviour</i> method), 98	<code>AddValues</code>	(class in <i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous</i>), 204
<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.workflow.protocols.BaseProtocol</i> method), 91	<code>allow_gpu_platforms</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.RunOpenMMSimulation</i> attribute), 125
<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.workflow.schemas.ProtocolGroupSchema</i> method), 86	<code>allow_merging</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.AveragePropertyProtocol</i> attribute), 139
<code>__init__()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.workflow.schemas.ProtocolReplicator</i> method), 87	<code>allow_merging</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.AverageTrajectoryProperty</i> attribute), 142
		<code>allow_merging</code>	(<i>propertyestima-</i>

	<i>tor.protocols.analysis.ExtractAverageStatistic</i> (attribute), 146		<i>tor.protocols.miscellaneous.SubtractValues</i> (attribute), 209
allow_merging	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedData</i> attribute), 150	allow_merging	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.WeightByMoleFraction</i> attribute), 226
allow_merging	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedStatisticsData</i> attribute), 157	allow_merging	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.BaseMBARProtocol</i> attribute), 173
allow_merging	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedTrajectoryData</i> attribute), 154	allow_merging	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.CalculateReducedPotentialOpenMM</i> attribute), 169
allow_merging	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.BuildCoordinatesPackmol</i> attribute), 100	allow_merging	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateStatistics</i> attribute), 165
allow_merging	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.BuildDockedCoordinates</i> attribute), 109	allow_merging	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateTrajectories</i> attribute), 161
allow_merging	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExistingStructure</i> attribute), 104	allow_merging	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightStatistics</i> attribute), 177
allow_merging	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.forcefield.BuildSmirnoffSystem</i> attribute), 113	allow_merging	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.BaseYankProtocol</i> attribute), 130
allow_merging	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.forcefield.BuildTLeapSystem</i> attribute), 117	allow_merging	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.LigandReceptorYankProtocol</i> attribute), 134
allow_merging	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.gradients.CentralDifferenceGradient</i> attribute), 186	allow_merging	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.RunEnergyMinimisation</i> attribute), 121
allow_merging	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.gradients.GradientReducedPotentials</i> attribute), 182	allow_merging	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.RunOpenMMSimulation</i> attribute), 126
allow_merging	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.groups.ConditionalGroup</i> attribute), 194	allow_merging	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredDataCollection</i> attribute), 197
allow_merging	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.groups.ProtocolGroup</i> attribute), 191	allow_merging	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredSimulationData</i> attribute), 201
allow_merging	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.AddValues</i> attribute), 205	allow_merging	(<i>propertyestimator.workflow.protocols.BaseProtocol</i> attribute), 92
allow_merging	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.BaseWeightByMoleFraction</i> attribute), 222	allow_protocol_merging	(<i>propertyestimator.client.PropertyEstimatorOptions</i> attribute), 14
allow_merging	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.DivideValue</i> attribute), 215	allowed_calculation_layers	(<i>propertyestimator.client.PropertyEstimatorOptions</i> attribute), 14
allow_merging	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.FilterSubstanceByRole</i> attribute), 219	analysis_protocol()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.utils.BaseReweightingProtocols</i> property), 230
allow_merging	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.MultiplyValue</i> attribute), 212	analysis_protocol()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.utils.BaseSimulationProtocols</i> property), 231
allow_merging	(<i>propertyestimator</i>	append_uuid()	(<i>propertyestimator</i>

<i>tor.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath</i>	<i>method</i>),	<i>tor.protocols.miscellaneous.AddValues</i>	
96		<i>method</i>), 205	
<i>apply()</i>	(<i>propertyestimator.workflow.schemas.ProtocolReplicator</i>	<i>apply_replicator()</i>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.BaseWeightByMoleFraction</i>
<i>method</i>), 88		<i>method</i>), 223	
<i>apply_known_charges</i>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.forcefield.BuildSmirnoffSystem</i>	<i>apply_replicator()</i>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.DivideValue</i>
<i>attribute</i>), 112		<i>method</i>), 216	
<i>apply_replicator()</i>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.AveragePropertyProtocol</i>	<i>apply_replicator()</i>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.FilterSubstanceByRole</i>
<i>method</i>), 139		<i>method</i>), 219	
<i>apply_replicator()</i>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.AverageTrajectoryProperty</i>	<i>apply_replicator()</i>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.MultiplyValue</i>
<i>method</i>), 142		<i>method</i>), 212	
<i>apply_replicator()</i>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractAverageStatistic</i>	<i>apply_replicator()</i>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.SubtractValues</i>
<i>method</i>), 146		<i>method</i>), 209	
<i>apply_replicator()</i>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedData</i>	<i>apply_replicator()</i>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.WeightByMoleFraction</i>
<i>method</i>), 150		<i>method</i>), 226	
<i>apply_replicator()</i>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedStatisticsData</i>	<i>apply_replicator()</i>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.BaseMBARProtocol</i>
<i>method</i>), 157		<i>method</i>), 173	
<i>apply_replicator()</i>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedTrajectoryData</i>	<i>apply_replicator()</i>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.CalculateReducedPotentialOpenMM</i>
<i>method</i>), 154		<i>method</i>), 169	
<i>apply_replicator()</i>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.BuildCoordinatesPackmol</i>	<i>apply_replicator()</i>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateStatistics</i>
<i>method</i>), 100		<i>method</i>), 165	
<i>apply_replicator()</i>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.BuildDockedCoordinates</i>	<i>apply_replicator()</i>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateTrajectories</i>
<i>method</i>), 109		<i>method</i>), 161	
<i>apply_replicator()</i>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExistingStructure</i>	<i>apply_replicator()</i>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightStatistics</i>
<i>method</i>), 104		<i>method</i>), 177	
<i>apply_replicator()</i>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.forcefield.BuildSmirnoffSystem</i>	<i>apply_replicator()</i>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.BaseYankProtocol</i>
<i>method</i>), 113		<i>method</i>), 130	
<i>apply_replicator()</i>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.forcefield.BuildTLeapSystem</i>	<i>apply_replicator()</i>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.LigandReceptorYankProtocol</i>
<i>method</i>), 117		<i>method</i>), 134	
<i>apply_replicator()</i>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.gradients.CentralDifferenceGradient</i>	<i>apply_replicator()</i>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.RunEnergyMinimisation</i>
<i>method</i>), 186		<i>method</i>), 121	
<i>apply_replicator()</i>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.gradients.GradientReducedPotentials</i>	<i>apply_replicator()</i>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.RunOpenMMSimulation</i>
<i>method</i>), 182		<i>method</i>), 126	
<i>apply_replicator()</i>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.groups.ConditionalGroup</i>	<i>apply_replicator()</i>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredDataCollection</i>
<i>method</i>), 195		<i>method</i>), 197	
<i>apply_replicator()</i>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.groups.ProtocolGroup</i>	<i>apply_replicator()</i>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredSimulationData</i>
<i>method</i>), 191		<i>method</i>), 201	
<i>apply_replicator()</i>	(<i>propertyestimator</i>	<i>apply_replicator()</i>	(<i>propertyestimator</i>

- tor.workflow.protocols.BaseProtocol* method), 93
- `apply_restraints` (*propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.LigandReceptorYankProtocol* attribute), 134
- `assign_parameters()` (*propertyestimator.protocols.utils.BaseSimulationProtocols* property), 231
- `AveragePropertyProtocol` (class in *propertyestimator.protocols.analysis*), 137
- `AverageTrajectoryProperty` (class in *propertyestimator.protocols.analysis*), 141
- ## B
- `BaseDaskBackend` (class in *propertyestimator.backends*), 69
- `BaseMBARProtocol` (class in *propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting*), 171
- `BaseProtocol` (class in *propertyestimator.workflow.protocols*), 90
- `BaseProtocolInputObject` (class in *propertyestimator.workflow.decorators*), 98
- `BaseReweightingProtocols` (class in *propertyestimator.protocols.utils*), 229
- `BaseSimulationProtocols` (class in *propertyestimator.protocols.utils*), 231
- `BaseStoredData` (class in *propertyestimator.storage.dataclasses*), 77
- `BaseWeightByMoleFraction` (class in *propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous*), 221
- `BaseYankProtocol` (class in *propertyestimator.protocols.simulation*), 128
- `beta()` (*propertyestimator.thermodynamics.ThermodynamicState* property), 52
- `bind()` (*propertyestimator.server.PropertyEstimatorServer* method), 27
- `bootstrap_iterations` (*propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.AveragePropertyProtocol* attribute), 138
- `bootstrap_iterations` (*propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.AverageTrajectoryProperty* attribute), 143
- `bootstrap_iterations` (*propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractAverageStatistic* attribute), 147
- `bootstrap_iterations` (*propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.BaseMBARProtocol* attribute), 172
- `bootstrap_iterations` (*propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightStatistics* attribute), 177
- `bootstrap_sample_size` (*propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.AveragePropertyProtocol* attribute), 138
- `bootstrap_sample_size` (*propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.AverageTrajectoryProperty* attribute), 143
- `bootstrap_sample_size` (*propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractAverageStatistic* attribute), 147
- `bootstrap_sample_size` (*propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.BaseMBARProtocol* attribute), 172
- `bootstrap_sample_size` (*propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightStatistics* attribute), 177
- `bootstrap_uncertainties` (*propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.BaseMBARProtocol* attribute), 172
- `bootstrap_uncertainties` (*propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightStatistics* attribute), 178
- `box_aspect_ratio` (*propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.BuildCoordinatesPackmol* attribute), 100
- `box_aspect_ratio` (*propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExistingStructure* attribute), 105
- `build_coordinates()` (*propertyestimator.protocols.utils.BaseSimulationProtocols* property), 231
- `build_reference_system()` (*propertyestimator.protocols.utils.BaseReweightingProtocols* property), 230
- `build_target_system()` (*propertyestimator.protocols.utils.BaseReweightingProtocols* property), 230
- `BuildCoordinatesPackmol` (class in *propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates*), 99
- `BuildDockedCoordinates` (class in *propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates*), 107
- `BuildDockedCoordinates.ActivateSiteLocation` (class in *propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates*), 108
- `BuildSmirnoffSystem` (class in *propertyestimator.protocols.forcefield*), 111
- `BuildSmirnoffSystem.WaterModel` (class in *propertyestimator.protocols.forcefield*), 113
- `BuildTLeapSystem` (class in *propertyestimator.protocols.forcefield*), 115
- `BuildTLeapSystem.ChargeBackend` (class in *propertyestimator.protocols.forcefield*), 116
- `BuildTLeapSystem.WaterModel` (class in *propertyestimator.protocols.forcefield*), 117

C

<code>calculate_aqueous_ionic_mole_fraction()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.substances.Substance</i> static method), 50	<code>tor.protocols.miscellaneous.AddValues</code> method), 206
<code>CalculateReducedPotentialOpenMM</code> (class in <i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting</i>), 167	<code>can_merge()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.BaseWeightByMoleFraction</i> method), 223
<code>CalculationSource</code> (class in <i>propertyestimator.properties</i>), 32	<code>can_merge()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.DivideValue</i> method), 216
<code>can_merge()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.AveragePropertyProtocol</i> method), 139	<code>can_merge()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.FilterSubstanceByRole</i> method), 220
<code>can_merge()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.AverageTrajectoryProperty</i> method), 143	<code>can_merge()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.MultiplyValue</i> method), 213
<code>can_merge()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractAverageStatistic</i> method), 147	<code>can_merge()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.SubtractValues</i> method), 209
<code>can_merge()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedData</i> method), 151	<code>can_merge()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.WeightByMoleFraction</i> method), 226
<code>can_merge()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedStatisticsData</i> method), 158	<code>can_merge()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.BaseMBARProtocol</i> method), 173
<code>can_merge()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedTrajectoryData</i> method), 154	<code>can_merge()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.CalculateReducedPotentialOpenMM</i> method), 169
<code>can_merge()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.BuildCoordinatesPackmol</i> method), 101	<code>can_merge()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateStatistics</i> method), 165
<code>can_merge()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.BuildDockedCoordinates</i> method), 109	<code>can_merge()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateTrajectories</i> method), 162
<code>can_merge()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExistingStructure</i> method), 105	<code>can_merge()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightStatistics</i> method), 178
<code>can_merge()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.forcefield.BuildSmirnoffSystem</i> method), 113	<code>can_merge()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.BaseYankProtocol</i> method), 131
<code>can_merge()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.forcefield.BuildTLeapSystem</i> method), 118	<code>can_merge()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.LigandReceptorYankProtocol</i> method), 135
<code>can_merge()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.gradients.CentralDifferenceGradient</i> method), 186	<code>can_merge()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.RunEnergyMinimisation</i> method), 122
<code>can_merge()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.gradients.GradientReducedPotentials</i> method), 183	<code>can_merge()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.RunOpenMMSimulation</i> method), 127
<code>can_merge()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.groups.ConditionalGroup</i> method), 193	<code>can_merge()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredDataCollection</i> method), 198
<code>can_merge()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.groups.ProtocolGroup</i> method), 190	<code>can_merge()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredSimulationData</i> method), 202
<code>can_merge()</code> (<i>propertyestimator</i>	<code>can_merge()</code> (<i>propertyestimator</i>

- tor.storage.dataclasses.BaseStoredData* method), 78
- `can_merge()` (*propertyestimator.storage.dataclasses.StoredDataCollection* method), 80
- `can_merge()` (*propertyestimator.storage.dataclasses.StoredSimulationData* method), 79
- `can_merge()` (*propertyestimator.workflow.protocols.BaseProtocol* method), 92
- `CentralDifferenceGradient` (class in *propertyestimator.protocols.gradients*), 184
- `charge_backend` (*propertyestimator.protocols.forcefield.BuildTLeapSystem* attribute), 116
- `charged_molecule_paths` (*propertyestimator.protocols.forcefield.BuildSmirnoffSystem* attribute), 112
- `checkpoint_interval` (*propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.BaseYankProtocol* attribute), 129
- `checkpoint_interval` (*propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.LigandReceptorYankProtocol* attribute), 135
- `collection_data_paths` (*propertyestimator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredDataCollection* attribute), 197
- `component` (*propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.BaseWeightByMoleFraction* attribute), 222
- `component` (*propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.WeightByMoleFraction* attribute), 227
- `component_role` (*propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.FilterSubstanceByRole* attribute), 219
- `components()` (*propertyestimator.substances.Substance* property), 49
- `ComputeResources` (class in *propertyestimator.backends*), 67
- `ComputeResources.GPUSoftware` (class in *propertyestimator.backends*), 67
- `concatenate_statistics()` (*propertyestimator.protocols.utils.BaseReweightingProtocols* property), 230
- `concatenate_trajectories()` (*propertyestimator.protocols.utils.BaseReweightingProtocols* property), 230
- `ConcatenateStatistics` (class in *propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting*), 164
- `ConcatenateTrajectories` (class in *propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting*), 160
- `ConditionalGroup` (class in *propertyestimator.protocols.groups*), 192
- `ConditionalGroup.ConditionType` (class in *propertyestimator.protocols.groups*), 193
- `ConnectionOptions` (class in *propertyestimator.client*), 18
- `converge_uncertainty()` (*propertyestimator.protocols.utils.BaseSimulationProtocols* property), 231
- `coordinate_file_name` (*propertyestimator.storage.dataclasses.StoredSimulationData* attribute), 78
- `coordinate_file_path` (*propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.BuildCoordinatesPackmol* attribute), 100
- `coordinate_file_path` (*propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExistingStructure* attribute), 105
- `coordinate_file_path` (*propertyestimator.protocols.forcefield.BuildSmirnoffSystem* attribute), 114
- `coordinate_file_path` (*propertyestimator.protocols.forcefield.BuildTLeapSystem* attribute), 118
- `coordinate_file_path` (*propertyestimator.protocols.gradients.GradientReducedPotentials* attribute), 181
- `coordinate_file_path` (*propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.CalculateReducedPotentialOpenMM* attribute), 168
- `coordinate_file_path` (*propertyestimator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredSimulationData* attribute), 201
- `coordinate_file_path` (*propertyestimator.workflow.schemas.WorkflowSimulationDataToStore* attribute), 89
- `count()` (*propertyestimator.protocols.utils.BaseReweightingProtocols* method), 230
- `count()` (*propertyestimator.protocols.utils.BaseSimulationProtocols* method), 231
- `cutoff()` (*propertyestimator.forcefield.LigParGenForceFieldSource* property), 23
- `cutoff()` (*propertyestimator.forcefield.TLeapForceFieldSource* property), 22
- ## D
- `DaskLocalCluster` (class in *propertyestimator.backends*), 70
- `DaskLSFBackend` (class in *propertyestimator.backends*), 71

data	(<i>propertyestimator.storage.dataclasses.StoredDataCollection</i> attribute), 80	<i>property</i>), 187	
data	(<i>propertyestimator.workflow.schemas.WorkflowDataCollectionToStore</i> attribute), 90	<i>dependencies</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.gradients.GradientReducedPotentials</i> property), 183	
decorrelate_statistics()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.utils.BaseReweightingProtocols</i> property), 230	<i>dependencies</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.groups.ConditionalGroup</i> property), 195	
decorrelate_trajectory()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.utils.BaseReweightingProtocols</i> property), 230	<i>dependencies</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.groups.ProtocolGroup</i> property), 191	
Density (class in <i>propertyestimator.properties</i>), 33		<i>dependencies</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.AddValues</i> property), 206	
dependants_graph()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.groups.ConditionalGroup</i> property), 195	<i>dependencies</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.BaseWeightByMoleFraction</i> property), 223	
dependants_graph()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.groups.ProtocolGroup</i> property), 189	<i>dependencies</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.DivideValue</i> property), 216	
dependencies()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.AveragePropertyProtocol</i> property), 140	<i>dependencies</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.FilterSubstanceByRole</i> property), 220	
dependencies()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.AverageTrajectoryProperty</i> property), 143	<i>dependencies</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.MultiplyValue</i> property), 213	
dependencies()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractAverageStatistic</i> property), 147	<i>dependencies</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.SubtractValues</i> property), 209	
dependencies()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedData</i> property), 151	<i>dependencies</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.WeightByMoleFraction</i> property), 227	
dependencies()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedStatisticsData</i> property), 158	<i>dependencies</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.BaseMBARProtocol</i> property), 174	
dependencies()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedTrajectoryData</i> property), 154	<i>dependencies</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.CalculateReducedPotentialOpenMM</i> property), 170	
dependencies()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.BuildCoordinatesPackmol</i> property), 101	<i>dependencies</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateStatistics</i> property), 165	
dependencies()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.BuildDockedCoordinates</i> property), 110	<i>dependencies</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateTrajectories</i> property), 162	
dependencies()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExistingStructure</i> property), 105	<i>dependencies</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightStatistics</i> property), 178	
dependencies()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.forcefield.BuildSmirnoffSystem</i> property), 114	<i>dependencies</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.BaseYankProtocol</i> property), 131	
dependencies()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.forcefield.BuildTLeapSystem</i> property), 118	<i>dependencies</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.LigandReceptorYankProtocol</i> property), 135	
dependencies()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.gradients.CentralDifferenceGradient</i>	<i>dependencies</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.RunEnergyMinimisation</i>	

<i>property</i>), 122		<i>tor.protocols.reweighting.CalculateReducedPotentialOpenMM</i>
dependencies ()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.RunOpenMMSimulation</i>	<i>attribute</i>), 168
	<i>property</i>), 127	enable_pbc
dependencies ()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredDataCollection</i>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.RunEnergyMinimisation</i>
	<i>property</i>), 198	<i>attribute</i>), 121
dependencies ()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredSimulationData</i>	enable_pbc
	<i>property</i>), 202	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.RunOpenMMSimulation</i>
dependencies ()	(<i>propertyestimator.workflow.protocols.BaseProtocol</i>	<i>attribute</i>), 125
	<i>property</i>), 92	energy_minimisation ()
DielectricConstant (class in <i>propertyestimator.properties</i>), 37		(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.utils.BaseSimulationProtocols</i>
DivideValue (class in <i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous</i>), 214		<i>property</i>), 232
divisor	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractAverageStatistic</i>	ensemble
	<i>attribute</i>), 146	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.RunOpenMMSimulation</i>
divisor	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.DivideValue</i>	<i>attribute</i>), 125
	<i>attribute</i>), 215	EnthalpyOfMixing (class in <i>propertyestimator.properties</i>), 39
docked_complex_coordinate_path	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.BuildDockedCoordinates</i>	EnthalpyOfVaporization (class in <i>propertyestimator.properties</i>), 42
	<i>attribute</i>), 108	EnthalpyWorkflow
docked_ligand_coordinate_path	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.BuildDockedCoordinates</i>	(<i>propertyestimator.properties.EnthalpyOfMixing</i>
	<i>attribute</i>), 108	<i>attribute</i>), 40
doi (<i>propertyestimator.properties.MeasurementSource</i>	<i>attribute</i>), 31	equilibration_index
		(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.AveragePropertyProtocol</i>
		<i>attribute</i>), 138
		equilibration_index
		(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.AverageTrajectoryProperty</i>
		<i>attribute</i>), 143
		equilibration_index
		(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractAverageStatistic</i>
		<i>attribute</i>), 147
		equilibration_index
		(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedData</i>
		<i>attribute</i>), 150
		equilibration_index
		(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedStatisticsData</i>
		<i>attribute</i>), 158
		equilibration_index
		(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedTrajectoryData</i>
		<i>attribute</i>), 155
		equilibration_simulation ()
		(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.utils.BaseSimulationProtocols</i>
		<i>property</i>), 232
		estimated_free_energy
		(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.BaseYankProtocol</i>
		<i>attribute</i>), 130
		estimated_free_energy
		(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.LigandReceptorYankProtocol</i>
		<i>attribute</i>), 135
		estimated_properties
		(<i>propertyestimator.client.PropertyEstimatorResult</i>
		<i>attribute</i>), 17
		exceptions
		(<i>propertyestimator.client.PropertyEstimatorResult</i>
		<i>attribute</i>), 17
		enable_pbc
	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.gradients.GradientReducedPotential</i>	
	<i>attribute</i>), 181	
	(<i>propertyestimator</i>	

ExcessMolarVolume (class in <i>propertyestimator:properties</i>), 35	<i>tor:protocols.miscellaneous.DivideValue</i> method), 215
<i>execute()</i> (<i>propertyestimator:protocols.analysis.AveragePropertyProtocol</i> method), 138	<i>execute()</i> (<i>propertyestimator:protocols.miscellaneous.FilterSubstanceByRole</i> method), 219
<i>execute()</i> (<i>propertyestimator:protocols.analysis.AverageTrajectoryProperty</i> method), 142	<i>execute()</i> (<i>propertyestimator:protocols.miscellaneous.MultiplyValue</i> method), 212
<i>execute()</i> (<i>propertyestimator:protocols.analysis.ExtractAverageStatistic</i> method), 146	<i>execute()</i> (<i>propertyestimator:protocols.miscellaneous.SubtractValues</i> method), 208
<i>execute()</i> (<i>propertyestimator:protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedData</i> method), 150	<i>execute()</i> (<i>propertyestimator:protocols.miscellaneous.WeightByMoleFraction</i> method), 227
<i>execute()</i> (<i>propertyestimator:protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedStatisticsData</i> method), 157	<i>execute()</i> (<i>propertyestimator:protocols.reweighting.BaseMBARProtocol</i> method), 173
<i>execute()</i> (<i>propertyestimator:protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedTrajectoryData</i> method), 153	<i>execute()</i> (<i>propertyestimator:protocols.reweighting.CalculateReducedPotentialOpenMM</i> method), 168
<i>execute()</i> (<i>propertyestimator:protocols.coordinates.BuildCoordinatesPackmol</i> method), 100	<i>execute()</i> (<i>propertyestimator:protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateStatistics</i> method), 164
<i>execute()</i> (<i>propertyestimator:protocols.coordinates.BuildDockedCoordinates</i> method), 108	<i>execute()</i> (<i>propertyestimator:protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateTrajectories</i> method), 161
<i>execute()</i> (<i>propertyestimator:protocols.coordinates.SolvateExistingStructure</i> method), 104	<i>execute()</i> (<i>propertyestimator:protocols.reweighting.ReweightStatistics</i> method), 176
<i>execute()</i> (<i>propertyestimator:protocols.forcefield.BuildSmirnoffSystem</i> method), 112	<i>execute()</i> (<i>propertyestimator:protocols.simulation.BaseYankProtocol</i> method), 130
<i>execute()</i> (<i>propertyestimator:protocols.forcefield.BuildTLeapSystem</i> method), 117	<i>execute()</i> (<i>propertyestimator:protocols.simulation.LigandReceptorYankProtocol</i> method), 134
<i>execute()</i> (<i>propertyestimator:protocols.gradients.CentralDifferenceGradient</i> method), 185	<i>execute()</i> (<i>propertyestimator:protocols.simulation.RunEnergyMinimisation</i> method), 121
<i>execute()</i> (<i>propertyestimator:protocols.gradients.GradientReducedPotentials</i> method), 182	<i>execute()</i> (<i>propertyestimator:protocols.simulation.RunOpenMMSimulation</i> method), 126
<i>execute()</i> (<i>propertyestimator:protocols.groups.ConditionalGroup</i> method), 193	<i>execute()</i> (<i>propertyestimator:protocols.storage.UnpackStoredDataCollection</i> method), 197
<i>execute()</i> (<i>propertyestimator:protocols.groups.ProtocolGroup</i> method), 190	<i>execute()</i> (<i>propertyestimator:protocols.storage.UnpackStoredSimulationData</i> method), 201
<i>execute()</i> (<i>propertyestimator:protocols.miscellaneous.AddValues</i> method), 205	<i>execute()</i> (<i>propertyestimator:workflow.protocols.BaseProtocol</i> method), 92
<i>execute()</i> (<i>propertyestimator:protocols.miscellaneous.BaseWeightByMoleFraction</i> method), 222	<i>execution_order()</i> (<i>propertyestimator:protocols.groups.ConditionalGroup</i> property), 195
<i>execute()</i> (<i>propertyestimator:protocols.miscellaneous.BaseWeightByMoleFraction</i> method), 222	<i>execution_order()</i> (<i>propertyestimator:protocols.groups.ConditionalGroup</i> property), 195

tor.protocols.groups.ProtocolGroup property), 189

expected_components (*propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.FilterSubstanceByRole* attribute), 219

extract_uncorrelated_statistics() (*propertyestimator.protocols.utils.BaseSimulationProtocols* property), 232

extract_uncorrelated_trajectory() (*propertyestimator.protocols.utils.BaseSimulationProtocols* property), 232

ExtractAverageStatistic (class in *propertyestimator.protocols.analysis*), 145

ExtractUncorrelatedData (class in *propertyestimator.protocols.analysis*), 149

ExtractUncorrelatedStatisticsData (class in *propertyestimator.protocols.analysis*), 156

ExtractUncorrelatedTrajectoryData (class in *propertyestimator.protocols.analysis*), 152

F

fidelity (*propertyestimator.properties.CalculationSource* attribute), 32

filter_by_components() (*propertyestimator.datasets.PhysicalPropertyDataSet* method), 55

filter_by_components() (*propertyestimator.datasets.ThermoMLDataSet* method), 58

filter_by_elements() (*propertyestimator.datasets.PhysicalPropertyDataSet* method), 56

filter_by_elements() (*propertyestimator.datasets.ThermoMLDataSet* method), 59

filter_by_function() (*propertyestimator.datasets.PhysicalPropertyDataSet* method), 54

filter_by_function() (*propertyestimator.datasets.ThermoMLDataSet* method), 59

filter_by_phases() (*propertyestimator.datasets.PhysicalPropertyDataSet* method), 54

filter_by_phases() (*propertyestimator.datasets.ThermoMLDataSet* method), 59

filter_by_pressure() (*propertyestimator.datasets.PhysicalPropertyDataSet* method), 55

filter_by_pressure() (*propertyestimator.datasets.ThermoMLDataSet* method), 59

filter_by_property_types() (*propertyestimator.datasets.PhysicalPropertyDataSet* method), 54

filter_by_property_types() (*propertyestimator.datasets.ThermoMLDataSet* method), 60

filter_by_smiles() (*propertyestimator.datasets.PhysicalPropertyDataSet* method), 56

filter_by_smiles() (*propertyestimator.datasets.ThermoMLDataSet* method), 60

filter_by_temperature() (*propertyestimator.datasets.PhysicalPropertyDataSet* method), 55

filter_by_temperature() (*propertyestimator.datasets.ThermoMLDataSet* method), 60

filtered_substance (*propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.FilterSubstanceByRole* attribute), 219

FilterSubstanceByRole (class in *propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous*), 218

force_field_id (*propertyestimator.storage.dataclasses.BaseStoredData* attribute), 77

force_field_path (*propertyestimator.protocols.forcefield.BuildSmirnoffSystem* attribute), 112

force_field_path (*propertyestimator.protocols.forcefield.BuildTLeapSystem* attribute), 116

force_field_path (*propertyestimator.protocols.gradients.GradientReducedPotentials* attribute), 181

force_field_path (*propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.BaseYankProtocol* attribute), 129

force_field_path (*propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.LigandReceptorYankProtocol* attribute), 135

force_field_path (*propertyestimator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredSimulationData* attribute), 201

force_field_source (*propertyestimator.client.PropertyEstimatorSubmission* attribute), 15

ForceFieldSource (class in *propertyestimator.forcefield*), 19

forward_observable_value (*propertyestimator.protocols.gradients.CentralDifferenceGradient* attribute), 185

forward_parameter_value (*propertyestimator.protocols.gradients.CentralDifferenceGradient* attribute), 185

tor.protocols.gradients.CentralDifferenceGradient attribute), 185
 frame_counts (*propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightStatistics attribute*), 176
 from_components() (*propertyestimator.substances.Substance class method*), 50
 from_doi() (*propertyestimator.datasets.ThermoMLDataSet class method*), 58
 from_file() (*propertyestimator.datasets.ThermoMLDataSet class method*), 58
 from_json() (*propertyestimator.client.PropertyEstimatorClient.Request class method*), 13
 from_object() (*propertyestimator.forcefield.SmirnoffForceFieldSource class method*), 20
 from_path() (*propertyestimator.forcefield.SmirnoffForceFieldSource class method*), 20
 from_url() (*propertyestimator.datasets.ThermoMLDataSet class method*), 58
 from_xml() (*propertyestimator.datasets.ThermoMLDataSet class method*), 61
 full_path() (*propertyestimator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath property*), 96
 full_substance (*propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.BaseWeightByMoleFraction attribute*), 222
 full_substance (*propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.WeightByMoleFraction attribute*), 227

G

generate_base_reweighting_protocols() (*in module propertyestimator.protocols.utils*), 232
 generate_base_simulation_protocols() (*in module propertyestimator.protocols.utils*), 233
 generate_default_metadata() (*propertyestimator.workflow.Workflow static method*), 81
 generate_gradient_protocol_group() (*in module propertyestimator.protocols.utils*), 234
 get_amounts() (*propertyestimator.substances.Substance method*), 50
 get_attribute_type() (*propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.AveragePropertyProtocol method*), 140
 get_attribute_type() (*propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.AverageTrajectoryProperty method*), 143
 get_attribute_type() (*propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractAverageStatistic method*), 147
 get_attribute_type() (*propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedData method*), 151
 get_attribute_type() (*propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedStatisticsData method*), 158
 get_attribute_type() (*propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedTrajectoryData method*), 155
 get_attribute_type() (*propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.BuildCoordinatesPackmol method*), 101
 get_attribute_type() (*propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.BuildDockedCoordinates method*), 110
 get_attribute_type() (*propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExistingStructure method*), 105
 get_attribute_type() (*propertyestimator.protocols.forcefield.BuildSmirnoffSystem method*), 114
 get_attribute_type() (*propertyestimator.protocols.forcefield.BuildTLeapSystem method*), 118
 get_attribute_type() (*propertyestimator.protocols.gradients.CentralDifferenceGradient method*), 187
 get_attribute_type() (*propertyestimator.protocols.gradients.GradientReducedPotentials method*), 183
 get_attribute_type() (*propertyestimator.protocols.groups.ConditionalGroup method*), 194
 get_attribute_type() (*propertyestimator.protocols.groups.ProtocolGroup method*), 190
 get_attribute_type() (*propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.AddValues method*), 206
 get_attribute_type() (*propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.BaseWeightByMoleFraction method*), 223
 get_attribute_type() (*propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.DivideValue method*), 216
 get_attribute_type() (*propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.FilterSubstanceByRole method*), 216

<i>method</i>), 220		(<i>propertyestimator.properties.EnthalpyOfMixing</i> static method), 41
get_attribute_type ()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.MultiplyValue</i> method), 213	get_default_reweighting_workflow_schema ()
get_attribute_type ()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.SubtractValues</i> method), 209	(<i>propertyestimator.properties.EnthalpyOfVaporization</i> static method), 43
get_attribute_type ()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.WeightByMoleFraction</i> method), 227	get_default_reweighting_workflow_schema ()
get_attribute_type ()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.BaseMBARProtocol</i> method), 174	(<i>propertyestimator.properties.ExcessMolarVolume</i> static method), 36
get_attribute_type ()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.CalculateReducedPotentialOpenMM</i> method), 170	get_default_simulation_workflow_schema ()
get_attribute_type ()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateStatistics</i> method), 166	(<i>propertyestimator.properties.Density</i> static method), 34
get_attribute_type ()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateTrajectories</i> method), 162	get_default_simulation_workflow_schema ()
get_attribute_type ()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightStatistics</i> method), 178	(<i>propertyestimator.properties.DielectricConstant</i> static method), 38
get_attribute_type ()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.BaseYankProtocol</i> method), 131	get_default_simulation_workflow_schema ()
get_attribute_type ()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.LigandReceptorYankProtocol</i> method), 135	(<i>propertyestimator.properties.EnthalpyOfMixing</i> static method), 40
get_attribute_type ()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.RunEnergyMinimisation</i> method), 122	get_default_simulation_workflow_schema ()
get_attribute_type ()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.RunOpenMMSimulation</i> method), 127	(<i>propertyestimator.properties.EnthalpyOfVaporization</i> static method), 43
get_attribute_type ()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredDataCollection</i> method), 198	get_default_simulation_workflow_schema ()
get_attribute_type ()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredSimulationData</i> method), 202	(<i>propertyestimator.properties.ExcessMolarVolume</i> static method), 36
get_attribute_type ()	(<i>propertyestimator.workflow.protocols.BaseProtocol</i> method), 93	get_default_simulation_workflow_schema ()
get_default_reweighting_workflow_schema ()	(<i>propertyestimator.properties.Density</i> static method), 34	(<i>propertyestimator.properties.HostGuestBindingAffinity</i> static method), 45
get_default_reweighting_workflow_schema ()	(<i>propertyestimator.properties.DielectricConstant</i> static method), 38	get_default_workflow_schema ()
get_default_reweighting_workflow_schema ()	(<i>propertyestimator.properties.EnthalpyOfMixing</i> static method), 40	(<i>propertyestimator.properties.Density</i> static method), 34
get_default_reweighting_workflow_schema ()	(<i>propertyestimator.properties.EnthalpyOfVaporization</i> static method), 43	get_default_workflow_schema ()
get_default_reweighting_workflow_schema ()	(<i>propertyestimator.properties.ExcessMolarVolume</i> static method), 36	(<i>propertyestimator.properties.DielectricConstant</i> static method), 38
get_default_reweighting_workflow_schema ()	(<i>propertyestimator.properties.HostGuestBindingAffinity</i> static method), 45	get_default_workflow_schema ()
get_default_reweighting_workflow_schema ()	(<i>propertyestimator.properties.PhysicalProperty</i> static method), 29	(<i>propertyestimator.properties.EnthalpyOfMixing</i> static method), 40

<code>get_molecules_per_component()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.substances.Substance</i> method), 50	<code>get_value()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.AveragePropertyProtocol</i> method), 140	<code>get_value()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.AverageTrajectoryProperty</i> method), 143	<code>get_value()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractAverageStatistic</i> method), 147	<code>get_value()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedData</i> method), 151	<code>get_value()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedStatisticsData</i> method), 158	<code>get_value()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedTrajectoryData</i> method), 155	<code>get_value()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.BuildCoordinatesPackmol</i> method), 101	<code>get_value()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.BuildDockedCoordinates</i> method), 110	<code>get_value()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExistingStructure</i> method), 105	<code>get_value()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.forcefield.BuildSmirnoffSystem</i> method), 114	<code>get_value()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.forcefield.BuildTLeapSystem</i> method), 118	<code>get_value()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.gradients.CentralDifferenceGradient</i> method), 187	<code>get_value()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.gradients.GradientReducedPotentials</i> method), 183	<code>get_value()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.groups.ConditionalGroup</i> method), 194	<code>get_value()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.groups.ProtocolGroup</i> method), 190	<code>get_value()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.AddValues</i> method), 206	<code>get_value()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.BaseWeightByMoleFraction</i> method), 224	<code>get_value()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.DivideValue</i> method), 217	<code>get_value()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.FilterSubstanceByRole</i> method), 220	<code>get_value()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.MultiplyValue</i> method), 213	<code>get_value()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.SubtractValues</i> method), 210	<code>get_value()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.WeightByMoleFraction</i> method), 227	<code>get_value()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.BaseMBARProtocol</i> method), 174	<code>get_value()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.CalculateReducedPotentialOpenMM</i> method), 170	<code>get_value()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateStatistics</i> method), 166	<code>get_value()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateTrajectories</i> method), 162	<code>get_value()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightStatistics</i> method), 178	<code>get_value()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.BaseYankProtocol</i> method), 131	<code>get_value()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.LigandReceptorYankProtocol</i> method), 135	<code>get_value()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.RunEnergyMinimisation</i> method), 122	<code>get_value()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.RunOpenMMSimulation</i> method), 127	<code>get_value()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredDataCollection</i> method), 198	<code>get_value()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredSimulationData</i> method), 202	<code>get_value()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.workflow.protocols.BaseProtocol</i> method), 93	<code>get_value_references()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.AveragePropertyProtocol</i> method), 140	<code>get_value_references()</code> (<i>propertyestima-</i>
--	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---	--	---	--	--	--	---	---	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	---	---	---	---	---	--	--

<i>tor.protocols.analysis.AverageTrajectoryProperty</i> method), 144	<i>tor.protocols.miscellaneous.MultiplyValue</i> method), 213
<i>tor.protocols.analysis.ExtractAverageStatistic</i> method), 148	<i>tor.protocols.miscellaneous.SubtractValues</i> method), 210
<i>tor.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedData</i> method), 151	<i>tor.protocols.miscellaneous.WeightByMoleFraction</i> method), 227
<i>tor.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedStatisticsData</i> method), 158	<i>tor.protocols.reweighting.BaseMBARProtocol</i> method), 174
<i>tor.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedTrajectoryData</i> method), 155	<i>tor.protocols.reweighting.CalculateReducedPotentialOpenMM</i> method), 170
<i>tor.protocols.coordinates.BuildCoordinatesPackmol</i> method), 102	<i>tor.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateStatistics</i> method), 166
<i>tor.protocols.coordinates.BuildDockedCoordinates</i> method), 110	<i>tor.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateTrajectories</i> method), 162
<i>tor.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExistingStructure</i> method), 105	<i>tor.protocols.reweighting.ReweightStatistics</i> method), 178
<i>tor.protocols.forcefield.BuildSmirnoffSystem</i> method), 114	<i>tor.protocols.simulation.BaseYankProtocol</i> method), 131
<i>tor.protocols.forcefield.BuildTLeapSystem</i> method), 118	<i>tor.protocols.simulation.LigandReceptorYankProtocol</i> method), 136
<i>tor.protocols.gradients.CentralDifferenceGradient</i> method), 187	<i>tor.protocols.simulation.RunEnergyMinimisation</i> method), 122
<i>tor.protocols.gradients.GradientReducedPotentials</i> method), 183	<i>tor.protocols.simulation.RunOpenMMSimulation</i> method), 127
<i>tor.protocols.groups.ConditionalGroup</i> method), 194	<i>tor.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredDataCollection</i> method), 198
<i>tor.protocols.groups.ProtocolGroup</i> method), 191	<i>tor.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredSimulationData</i> method), 202
<i>tor.protocols.miscellaneous.AddValues</i> method), 206	<i>tor.workflow.protocols.BaseProtocol</i> method), 93
<i>tor.protocols.miscellaneous.BaseWeightByMoleFraction</i> method), 224	<i>tor.backends.ComputeResources</i> property), 67
<i>tor.protocols.miscellaneous.DivideValue</i> method), 217	<i>tor.backends.QueueWorkerResources</i> prop- erty), 69
<i>tor.protocols.miscellaneous.FilterSubstanceByRole</i> method), 220	<i>gradient</i> (propertyestima- tor.protocols.gradients.CentralDifferenceGradient attribute), 185
<i>tor.protocols.miscellaneous.GradientReducedPotentials</i> (class in proper-	

	<i>tyestimator.protocols.gradients</i>), 180	<code>id()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.forcefield.BuildSmirnoffSystem</i> property), 114
H			
<code>handle_stream()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.server.PropertyEstimatorServer</i> method), 26	<code>id()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.forcefield.BuildTLeapSystem</i> property), 118
<code>has_force_field()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.storage.LocalFileStorage</i> method), 76	<code>id()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.gradients.CentralDifferenceGradient</i> property), 187
<code>has_force_field()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.storage.PropertyEstimatorStorage</i> method), 73	<code>id()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.gradients.GradientReducedPotentials</i> property), 183
<code>high_precision</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.CalculateReducedPotential</i> attribute), 168	<code>id()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.groups.ConditionalGroup</i> property), 195
<code>high_precision</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.RunOpenMMSimulation</i> attribute), 125	<code>id()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.groups.ProtocolGroup</i> property), 192
<code>HostGuestBindingAffinity</code>	(class in <i>propertyestimator.properties</i>), 44	<code>id()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.AddValues</i> property), 206
I			
<code>id</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.client.PropertyEstimatorResult</i> attribute), 16	<code>id()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.BaseWeightByMoleFraction</i> property), 224
<code>id()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.client.PropertyEstimatorClient.Request</i> property), 13	<code>id()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.DivideValue</i> property), 217
<code>id()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.AveragePropertyProtocol</i> property), 140	<code>id()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.FilterSubstanceByRole</i> property), 221
<code>id()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.AverageTrajectoryProperty</i> property), 144	<code>id()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.MultiplyValue</i> property), 213
<code>id()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractAverageStatistic</i> property), 148	<code>id()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.SubtractValues</i> property), 210
<code>id()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedData</i> property), 151	<code>id()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.WeightByMoleFraction</i> property), 228
<code>id()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedStatisticsData</i> property), 159	<code>id()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.BaseMBARProtocol</i> property), 174
<code>id()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedTrajectoryData</i> property), 155	<code>id()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.CalculateReducedPotentialOpenMM</i> property), 170
<code>id()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.BuildCoordinatesPackmol</i> property), 102	<code>id()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateStatistics</i> property), 166
<code>id()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.BuildDockedCoordinates</i> property), 110	<code>id()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateTrajectories</i> property), 163
<code>id()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExistingStructure</i> property), 106	<code>id()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightStatistics</i> property), 178

<code>id()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.BaseYankProtocol</i> property), 131	<i>tor.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateTrajectories</i> attribute), 161
<code>id()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.LigandReceptorYankProtocol</i> property), 136	<code>input_data_path</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredDataCollection</i> attribute), 197
<code>id()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.RunEnergyMinimisation</i> property), 123	<code>input_statistics_path</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedStatisticsData</i> attribute), 157
<code>id()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.RunOpenMMSimulation</i> property), 127	<code>input_statistics_paths</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateStatistics</i> attribute), 164
<code>id()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredDataCollection</i> property), 199	<code>input_substance</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.FilterSubstanceByRole</i> attribute), 219
<code>id()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredSimulationData</i> property), 203	<code>input_trajectory_path</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedTrajectoryData</i> attribute), 153
<code>id()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.workflow.protocols.BaseProtocol</i> property), 92	<code>input_trajectory_paths</code> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateTrajectories</i> attribute), 161
<code>identifier()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.substances.Substance</i> property), 49	<code>inverse_beta()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.thermodynamics.ThermodynamicState</i> property), 52
<code>identifier()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.substances.Substance.Amount</i> property), 48	<code>IWorkflowProperty</code> (class in <i>propertyestimator.workflow</i>), 84
<code>identifier()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.substances.Substance.Component</i> property), 48	J
<code>identifier()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.substances.Substance.ExactAmount</i> property), 49	<code>json()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.client.ConnectionOptions</i> method), 18
<code>identifier()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.substances.Substance.MoleFraction</i> property), 49	<code>json()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.client.PropertyEstimatorClient.Request</i> method), 13
<code>index()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.utils.BaseReweightingProtocols</i> method), 230	<code>json()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.client.PropertyEstimatorOptions</i> method), 15
<code>index()</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.utils.BaseSimulationProtocols</i> method), 232	<code>json()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.client.PropertyEstimatorResult</i> method), 17
<code>input_coordinate_file</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.AverageTrajectoryProperty</i> attribute), 142	<code>json()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.client.PropertyEstimatorSubmission</i> method), 16
<code>input_coordinate_file</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedTrajectoryData</i> attribute), 153	<code>json()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.datasets.PhysicalPropertyDataSet</i> method), 56
<code>input_coordinate_file</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.RunEnergyMinimisation</i> attribute), 121	<code>json()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.datasets.ThermoMLDataSet</i> method), 61
<code>input_coordinate_file</code>	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.RunOpenMMSimulation</i> attribute), 125	<code>json()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.forcefield.ForceFieldSource</i> method), 19
<code>input_coordinate_paths</code>	(<i>propertyestimator</i>	<code>json()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.forcefield.LigParGenForceFieldSource</i> method), 23
		<code>json()</code> (<i>propertyestimator.forcefield.SmirnoffForceFieldSource</i> method), 21

- `json()` (*propertyestimator.forcefield.TLeapForceFieldSource* method), 22
`json()` (*propertyestimator.properties.CalculationSource* method), 32
`json()` (*propertyestimator.properties.Density* method), 34
`json()` (*propertyestimator.properties.DielectricConstant* method), 38
`json()` (*propertyestimator.properties.EnthalpyOfMixing* method), 41
`json()` (*propertyestimator.properties.EnthalpyOfVaporization* method), 43
`json()` (*propertyestimator.properties.ExcessMolarVolume* method), 36
`json()` (*propertyestimator.properties.HostGuestBindingAffinity* method), 45
`json()` (*propertyestimator.properties.MeasurementSource* method), 31
`json()` (*propertyestimator.properties.PhysicalProperty* method), 29
`json()` (*propertyestimator.properties.Source* method), 30
`json()` (*propertyestimator.server.PropertyEstimatorServer.ServerEstimationRequest* method), 26
`json()` (*propertyestimator.substances.Substance* method), 50
`json()` (*propertyestimator.substances.Substance.Component* method), 48
`json()` (*propertyestimator.thermodynamics.ThermodynamicState* method), 52
`json()` (*propertyestimator.workflow.schemas.ProtocolGroupSchema* method), 86
`json()` (*propertyestimator.workflow.schemas.ProtocolReplicator* method), 88
`json()` (*propertyestimator.workflow.schemas.ProtocolSchema* method), 86
`json()` (*propertyestimator.workflow.schemas.WorkflowSchema* method), 85
- K**
`kinetic_energies_path` (*propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.CalculateReducedPotentialOpenMM* attribute), 168
- L**
`label()` (*propertyestimator.substances.Substance.Component* property), 48
`last_protocol()` (*propertyestimator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath* property), 96
`leap_source()` (*propertyestimator.forcefield.TLeapForceFieldSource* property), 22
`ligand_residue_name` (*propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.BuildDockedCoordinates* attribute), 108
`ligand_residue_name` (*propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.LigandReceptorYankProtocol* attribute), 133
`ligand_substance` (*propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.BuildDockedCoordinates* attribute), 108
`LigandReceptorYankProtocol` (class in *propertyestimator.protocols.simulation*), 132
`LigandReceptorYankProtocol.RestraintType` (class in *propertyestimator.protocols.simulation*), 133
`LigParGenForceFieldSource` (class in *propertyestimator.forcefield*), 22
`LigParGenForceFieldSource.ChargeModel` (class in *propertyestimator.forcefield*), 23
`listen()` (*propertyestimator.server.PropertyEstimatorServer* method), 27
`LocalFileStorage` (class in *propertyestimator.storage*), 75
- M**
`mass_density` (*propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.BuildCoordinatesPackmol* attribute), 100
`mass_density` (*propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExistingStructure* attribute), 106
`max_iterations` (*propertyestimator.protocols.groups.ConditionalGroup* attribute), 193
`max_iterations` (*propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.RunEnergyMinimisation* attribute), 121
`max_molecules` (*propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.BuildCoordinatesPackmol*

	<i>attribute</i>), 100		
max_molecules	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExistingStructure attribute</i>), 106	merge ()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.groups.ConditionalGroup method</i>), 193
mbar_protocol ()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.utils.BaseReweightingProtocols property</i>), 230	merge ()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.groups.ProtocolGroup method</i>), 190
MeasurementSource	(<i>class in propertyestimator.properties</i>), 31	merge ()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.AddValues method</i>), 207
merge ()	(<i>propertyestimator.datasets.PhysicalPropertyDataSet method</i>), 54	merge ()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.BaseWeightByMoleFraction method</i>), 224
merge ()	(<i>propertyestimator.datasets.ThermoMLDataSet method</i>), 61	merge ()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.DivideValue method</i>), 217
merge ()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.AveragePropertyProtocol method</i>), 140	merge ()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.FilterSubstanceByRole method</i>), 221
merge ()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.AverageTrajectoryProperty method</i>), 144	merge ()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.MultiplyValue method</i>), 214
merge ()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractAverageStatistic method</i>), 148	merge ()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.SubtractValues method</i>), 210
merge ()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedData method</i>), 152	merge ()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.WeightByMoleFraction method</i>), 228
merge ()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedStatisticsData method</i>), 159	merge ()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.BaseMBARProtocol method</i>), 174
merge ()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedTrajectoryData method</i>), 155	merge ()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.CalculateReducedPotentialOpenMM method</i>), 170
merge ()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.BuildCoordinatesPackmol method</i>), 102	merge ()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateStatistics method</i>), 166
merge ()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.BuildDockedCoordinates method</i>), 110	merge ()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateTrajectories method</i>), 163
merge ()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExistingStructure method</i>), 106	merge ()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightStatistics method</i>), 178
merge ()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.forcefield.BuildSmirnoffSystem method</i>), 114	merge ()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.BaseYankProtocol method</i>), 131
merge ()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.forcefield.BuildTLeapSystem method</i>), 118	merge ()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.LigandReceptorYankProtocol method</i>), 136
merge ()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.gradients.CentralDifferenceGradient method</i>), 187	merge ()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.RunEnergyMinimisation method</i>), 123
merge ()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.gradients.GradientReducedPotentials method</i>), 184	merge ()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.RunOpenMMSimulation method</i>), 127

merge () (propertyestimator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredDataCollection method), 199

merge () (propertyestimator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredSimulationData method), 203

merge () (propertyestimator.storage.dataclasses.BaseStoredData class method), 78

merge () (propertyestimator.storage.dataclasses.StoredDataCollection class method), 80

merge () (propertyestimator.storage.dataclasses.StoredSimulationData class method), 79

merge () (propertyestimator.workflow.protocols.BaseProtocol method), 93

MergeBehaviour (class in propertyestimator.workflow.decorators), 98

metadata () (propertyestimator.properties.Density property), 34

metadata () (propertyestimator.properties.DielectricConstant property), 39

metadata () (propertyestimator.properties.EnthalpyOfMixing property), 41

metadata () (propertyestimator.properties.EnthalpyOfVaporization property), 43

metadata () (propertyestimator.properties.ExcessMolarVolume property), 36

metadata () (propertyestimator.properties.HostGuestBindingAffinity property), 45

metadata () (propertyestimator.properties.PhysicalProperty property), 29

multi_component_property () (propertyestimator.properties.EnthalpyOfVaporization property), 43

multi_component_property () (propertyestimator.properties.HostGuestBindingAffinity property), 45

multiplier (propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.MultiplyValue attribute), 212

MultiplyValue (class in propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous), 211

N

number_of_components () (propertyestimator.substances.Substance property), 49

number_of_gpus () (propertyestimator.backends.ComputeResources property), 67

number_of_gpus () (propertyestimator.backends.QueueWorkerResources property), 69

number_of_iterations (propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.BaseYankProtocol attribute), 129

number_of_iterations (propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.LigandReceptorYankProtocol attribute), 136

number_of_ligand_conformers (propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.BuildDockedCoordinates attribute), 108

number_of_properties () (propertyestimator.datasets.PhysicalPropertyDataSet property), 54

number_of_properties () (propertyestimator.datasets.ThermoMLDataSet property), 61

number_of_threads () (propertyestimator.backends.ComputeResources property), 67

number_of_threads () (propertyestimator.backends.QueueWorkerResources property), 69

number_of_uncorrelated_samples (propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedData attribute), 150

number_of_uncorrelated_samples (propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedStatisticsData attribute), 159

number_of_uncorrelated_samples (propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedTrajectoryData attribute), 155

O

options (propertyestimator.client.PropertyEstimatorSubmission attribute), 15

output_coordinate_file (propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.RunEnergyMinimisation attribute), 121

output_coordinate_file (propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.RunOpenMMSimulation attribute), 126

output_coordinate_path (propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateTrajectories

	<i>attribute</i>), 161	<i>method</i>), 57
output_frequency	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.RunOpenMMSimulation attribute</i>), 125	parse_json() (<i>propertyestimator.datasets.ThermoMLDataSet class method</i>), 61
output_number_of_molecules	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.BuildCoordinatesPackmol attribute</i>), 100	parse_json() (<i>propertyestimator.forcefield.ForceFieldSource class method</i>), 19
output_number_of_molecules	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExistingStructure attribute</i>), 106	parse_json() (<i>propertyestimator.forcefield.LigParGenForceFieldSource class method</i>), 23
output_statistics_path	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedStatisticsData attribute</i>), 157	parse_json() (<i>propertyestimator.forcefield.SmirnoffForceFieldSource class method</i>), 21
output_statistics_path	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateStatistics attribute</i>), 164	parse_json() (<i>propertyestimator.forcefield.TLeapForceFieldSource class method</i>), 22
output_substance	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.BuildCoordinatesPackmol attribute</i>), 100	parse_json() (<i>propertyestimator.properties.CalculationSource class method</i>), 32
output_substance	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExistingStructure attribute</i>), 106	parse_json() (<i>propertyestimator.properties.Density class method</i>), 34
output_trajectory_path	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedTrajectoryData attribute</i>), 153	parse_json() (<i>propertyestimator.properties.DielectricConstant class method</i>), 39
output_trajectory_path	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateTrajectories attribute</i>), 161	parse_json() (<i>propertyestimator.properties.EnthalpyOfMixing class method</i>), 41
		parse_json() (<i>propertyestimator.properties.EnthalpyOfVaporization class method</i>), 43
P		
parameter_key	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.gradients.CentralDifferenceGradient attribute</i>), 185	parse_json() (<i>propertyestimator.properties.ExcessMolarVolume class method</i>), 37
parameter_key	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.gradients.GradientReducedPotentials attribute</i>), 182	parse_json() (<i>propertyestimator.properties.HostGuestBindingAffinity class method</i>), 45
ParameterGradient	(<i>class in propertyestimator.properties</i>), 24	parse_json() (<i>propertyestimator.properties.MeasurementSource class method</i>), 31
ParameterGradientKey	(<i>class in propertyestimator.properties</i>), 24	parse_json() (<i>propertyestimator.properties.PhysicalProperty class method</i>), 29
parse_json()	(<i>propertyestimator.client.ConnectionOptions class method</i>), 18	parse_json() (<i>propertyestimator.properties.Source class method</i>), 30
parse_json()	(<i>propertyestimator.client.PropertyEstimatorOptions class method</i>), 15	parse_json() (<i>propertyestimator.server.PropertyEstimatorServer.ServerEstimationRequest class method</i>), 26
parse_json()	(<i>propertyestimator.client.PropertyEstimatorResult class method</i>), 17	parse_json() (<i>propertyestimator.substances.Substance class method</i>), 51
parse_json()	(<i>propertyestimator.client.PropertyEstimatorSubmission class method</i>), 16	parse_json() (<i>propertyestimator.substances.Substance.Component class method</i>), 48
parse_json()	(<i>propertyestimator.datasets.PhysicalPropertyDataSet class</i>	parse_json() (<i>propertyestima-</i>

- tor.thermodynamics.ThermodynamicState* class method), 52
- `parse_json()` (*propertyestimator.workflow.schemas.ProtocolGroupSchema* class method), 87
- `parse_json()` (*propertyestimator.workflow.schemas.ProtocolReplicator* class method), 89
- `parse_json()` (*propertyestimator.workflow.schemas.ProtocolSchema* class method), 86
- `parse_json()` (*propertyestimator.workflow.schemas.WorkflowSchema* class method), 85
- `per_thread_memory_limit()` (*propertyestimator.backends.QueueWorkerResources* property), 69
- `perturbation_scale` (*propertyestimator.protocols.gradients.GradientReducedPotentials* attribute), 182
- PhysicalProperty* (class in *propertyestimator.properties*), 28
- PhysicalPropertyDataSet* (class in *propertyestimator.datasets*), 53
- `placeholder_id()` (*propertyestimator.workflow.schemas.ProtocolReplicator* property), 88
- PlaceholderInput* (class in *propertyestimator.workflow.utils*), 94
- `pop_next_in_path()` (*propertyestimator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath* method), 96
- `preferred_charge_model()` (*propertyestimator.forcefield.LigParGenForceFieldSource* property), 23
- `preferred_gpu_toolkit()` (*propertyestimator.backends.ComputeResources* property), 67
- `preferred_gpu_toolkit()` (*propertyestimator.backends.QueueWorkerResources* property), 69
- `prepend_protocol_id()` (*propertyestimator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath* method), 96
- `pressure` (*propertyestimator.thermodynamics.ThermodynamicState* attribute), 51
- `pressure()` (*propertyestimator.properties.Density* property), 35
- `pressure()` (*propertyestimator.properties.DielectricConstant* property), 39
- `pressure()` (*propertyestimator.properties.EnthalpyOfMixing* property), 41
- `pressure()` (*propertyestimator.properties.EnthalpyOfVaporization* property), 44
- `pressure()` (*propertyestimator.properties.ExcessMolarVolume* property), 37
- `pressure()` (*propertyestimator.properties.HostGuestBindingAffinity* property), 46
- `pressure()` (*propertyestimator.properties.PhysicalProperty* property), 29
- `production_simulation()` (*propertyestimator.protocols.utils.BaseSimulationProtocols* property), 232
- `properties` (*propertyestimator.client.PropertyEstimatorSubmission* attribute), 15
- `properties()` (*propertyestimator.datasets.PhysicalPropertyDataSet* property), 53
- `properties()` (*propertyestimator.datasets.ThermoMLDataSet* property), 61
- `property_name()` (*propertyestimator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath* property), 96
- PropertyCalculationLayer* (class in *propertyestimator.layers*), 63
- PropertyEstimatorBackend* (class in *propertyestimator.backends*), 66
- PropertyEstimatorClient* (class in *propertyestimator.client*), 10
- PropertyEstimatorClient.Request* (class in *propertyestimator.client*), 13
- PropertyEstimatorOptions* (class in *propertyestimator.client*), 14
- PropertyEstimatorResult* (class in *propertyestimator.client*), 16
- PropertyEstimatorServer* (class in *propertyestimator.server*), 25
- PropertyEstimatorServer.ServerEstimationRequest* (class in *propertyestimator.server*), 26
- PropertyEstimatorStorage* (class in *propertyestimator.storage*), 73
- PropertyEstimatorSubmission* (class in *propertyestimator.client*), 15
- PropertyPhase* (class in *propertyestimator.properties*), 30
- `protocol_input()` (in module *propertyestimator.workflow.decorators*), 97
- `protocol_output()` (in module *propertyestimator.workflow.decorators*), 97

- protocol_path() (propertyestimator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath property), 96
- ProtocolGroup (class in propertyestimator.protocols.groups), 188
- ProtocolGroupSchema (class in propertyestimator.workflow.schemas), 86
- ProtocolPath (class in propertyestimator.workflow.utils), 95
- ProtocolReplicator (class in propertyestimator.workflow.schemas), 87
- protocols() (propertyestimator.protocols.groups.ConditionalGroup property), 196
- protocols() (propertyestimator.protocols.groups.ProtocolGroup property), 189
- ProtocolSchema (class in propertyestimator.workflow.schemas), 86
- provenance (propertyestimator.properties.CalculationSource attribute), 32
- provenance (propertyestimator.storage.dataclasses.BaseStoredData attribute), 77
- ## Q
- queued_properties (propertyestimator.client.PropertyEstimatorResult attribute), 17
- QueueWorkerResources (class in propertyestimator.backends), 68
- QueueWorkerResources.GPUToolkit (class in propertyestimator.backends), 69
- ## R
- receptor_coordinate_file (propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.BuildDockedCoordinates attribute), 108
- receptor_residue_name (propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.BuildDockedCoordinates attribute), 108
- receptor_residue_name (propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.LigandReceptorYankProtocol attribute), 134
- reduced_reference_potential() (propertyestimator.protocols.utils.BaseReweightingProtocols property), 230
- reduced_target_potential() (propertyestimator.protocols.utils.BaseReweightingProtocols property), 230
- reference (propertyestimator.properties.MeasurementSource attribute), 31
- reference_force_field_paths (propertyestimator.protocols.gradients.GradientReducedPotentials attribute), 181
- reference_reduced_potentials (propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.BaseMBARProtocol attribute), 172
- reference_reduced_potentials (propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightStatistics attribute), 179
- reference_statistics_path (propertyestimator.protocols.gradients.GradientReducedPotentials attribute), 181
- register_calculation_layer() (in module propertyestimator.layers), 64
- register_thermoml_property() (in module propertyestimator.datasets), 62
- replace_protocol() (propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.AveragePropertyProtocol method), 140
- replace_protocol() (propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.AverageTrajectoryProperty method), 144
- replace_protocol() (propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractAverageStatistic method), 148
- replace_protocol() (propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedData method), 152
- replace_protocol() (propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedStatisticsData method), 159
- replace_protocol() (propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedTrajectoryData method), 155
- replace_protocol() (propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.BuildCoordinatesPackmol method), 102
- replace_protocol() (propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.BuildDockedCoordinates method), 110
- replace_protocol() (propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExistingStructure method), 106
- replace_protocol() (propertyestimator.protocols.forcefield.BuildSmirnoffSystem method), 115
- replace_protocol() (propertyestimator.protocols.forcefield.BuildTLeapSystem method), 119
- replace_protocol() (propertyestimator.protocols.gradients.CentralDifferenceGradient

	<i>method</i>), 187		<i>method</i>), 123
replace_protocol()	(propertyestimator.protocols.gradients.GradientReducedPotentials <i>method</i>), 184	replace_protocol()	(propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.RunOpenMMSimulation <i>method</i>), 128
replace_protocol()	(propertyestimator.protocols.groups.ConditionalGroup <i>method</i>), 194	replace_protocol()	(propertyestimator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredDataCollection <i>method</i>), 199
replace_protocol()	(propertyestimator.protocols.groups.ProtocolGroup <i>method</i>), 190	replace_protocol()	(propertyestimator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredSimulationData <i>method</i>), 203
replace_protocol()	(propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.AddValues <i>method</i>), 207	replace_protocol()	(propertyestimator.workflow.protocols.BaseProtocol <i>method</i>), 92
replace_protocol()	(propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.BaseWeightByMoleFraction <i>method</i>), 224	replace_protocol()	(propertyestimator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath <i>method</i>), 96
replace_protocol()	(propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.DivideValue <i>method</i>), 217	replace_protocol()	(propertyestimator.workflow.Workflow <i>method</i>), 81
replace_protocol()	(propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.FilterSubstanceByRole <i>method</i>), 221	replace_protocol_types()	(propertyestimator.workflow.schemas.WorkflowSchema <i>method</i>), 85
replace_protocol()	(propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.MultiplyValue <i>method</i>), 214	ReplicatorValue	(class in propertyestimator.workflow.utils), 95
replace_protocol()	(propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.SubtractValues <i>method</i>), 210	request_estimate()	(propertyestimator.client.PropertyEstimatorClient <i>method</i>), 13
replace_protocol()	(propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.WeightByMoleFraction <i>method</i>), 228	required_effective_samples	(propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.BaseMBARProtocol <i>attribute</i>), 172
replace_protocol()	(propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.BaseMBARProtocol <i>method</i>), 174	required_effective_samples	(propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightStatistics <i>attribute</i>), 179
replace_protocol()	(propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.CalculateReducedPotentialOpenMM <i>method</i>), 170	restraint_type	(propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.LigandReceptorYankProtocol <i>attribute</i>), 134
replace_protocol()	(propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateStatistics <i>method</i>), 166	result	(propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.AddValues <i>attribute</i>), 205
replace_protocol()	(propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateTrajectories <i>method</i>), 163	result	(propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.DivideValue <i>attribute</i>), 215
replace_protocol()	(propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightStatistics <i>method</i>), 179	result	(propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.MultiplyValue <i>attribute</i>), 212
replace_protocol()	(propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.BaseYankProtocol <i>method</i>), 132	result	(propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.SubtractValues <i>attribute</i>), 208
replace_protocol()	(propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.LigandReceptorYankProtocol <i>method</i>), 136	results()	(propertyestimator.client.PropertyEstimatorClient.Request <i>method</i>), 13
replace_protocol()	(propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.RunEnergyMinimisation <i>method</i>), 123	retain_packmol_files	(propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.BuildCoordinatesPackmol <i>attribute</i>), 100
		retain_packmol_files	(propertyestimator)

<i>tor.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExistingStructures</i> attribute), 106	<i>schedule_calculation()</i> (<i>propertyestimator.layers.SimulationLayer</i> static method), 65
<i>retrieve_force_field()</i> (<i>propertyestimator.storage.LocalFileStorage</i> method), 76	<i>schema()</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.AveragePropertyProtocol</i> property), 141
<i>retrieve_force_field()</i> (<i>propertyestimator.storage.PropertyEstimatorStorage</i> method), 73	<i>schema()</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.AverageTrajectoryProperty</i> property), 144
<i>retrieve_simulation_data()</i> (<i>propertyestimator.storage.LocalFileStorage</i> method), 76	<i>schema()</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractAverageStatistic</i> property), 148
<i>retrieve_simulation_data()</i> (<i>propertyestimator.storage.PropertyEstimatorStorage</i> method), 74	<i>schema()</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedData</i> property), 152
<i>retrieve_simulation_data_by_id()</i> (<i>propertyestimator.storage.LocalFileStorage</i> method), 76	<i>schema()</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedStatisticsData</i> property), 159
<i>retrieve_simulation_data_by_id()</i> (<i>propertyestimator.storage.PropertyEstimatorStorage</i> method), 74	<i>schema()</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedTrajectoryData</i> property), 156
<i>reverse_observable_value</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.gradients.CentralDifferenceGradient</i> attribute), 185	<i>schema()</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.BuildCoordinatesPackmol</i> property), 102
<i>reverse_parameter_value</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.gradients.CentralDifferenceGradient</i> attribute), 185	<i>schema()</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.BuildDockedCoordinates</i> property), 111
<i>ReweightingLayer</i> (class in <i>propertyestimator.layers</i>), 64	<i>schema()</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExistingStructure</i> property), 106
<i>ReweightStatistics</i> (class in <i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting</i>), 175	<i>schema()</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.forcefield.BuildSmirnoffSystem</i> property), 115
<i>role()</i> (<i>propertyestimator.substances.Substance.Component</i> property), 48	<i>schema()</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.forcefield.BuildTLeapSystem</i> property), 119
<i>root_directory()</i> (<i>propertyestimator.storage.LocalFileStorage</i> property), 75	<i>schema()</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.gradients.CentralDifferenceGradient</i> property), 188
<i>root_protocols()</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.groups.ConditionalGroup</i> property), 196	<i>schema()</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.gradients.GradientReducedPotentials</i> property), 184
<i>root_protocols()</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.groups.ProtocolGroup</i> property), 189	<i>schema()</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.groups.ConditionalGroup</i> property), 196
<i>RunEnergyMinimisation</i> (class in <i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation</i>), 120	<i>schema()</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.groups.ProtocolGroup</i> property), 192
<i>RunOpenMMSimulation</i> (class in <i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation</i>), 124	<i>schema()</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.AddValues</i> property), 207
S	<i>schema()</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.BaseWeightByMoleFraction</i> property), 224
<i>save_rolling_statistics</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.RunOpenMMSimulation</i> attribute), 125	
<i>schedule_calculation()</i> (<i>propertyestimator.layers.PropertyCalculationLayer</i> static method), 63	
<i>schedule_calculation()</i> (<i>propertyestimator.layers.ReweightingLayer</i> static method), 64	

schema ()	(propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.DivideValue property), 217	tor.client.PropertyEstimatorClient.Request property), 13
schema ()	(propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.FilterSubstanceByRole property), 221	server_port (propertyestimator.client.ConnectionOptions attribute), 18
schema ()	(propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.MultiplyValue property), 214	server_port () (propertyestimator.client.PropertyEstimatorClient.Request property), 13
schema ()	(propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.SubtractValues property), 210	set_uuid () (propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.AveragePropertyProtocol method), 141
schema ()	(propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.WeightByMoleFraction property), 228	set_uuid () (propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.AverageTrajectoryProperty method), 144
schema ()	(propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.BaseMBARProtocol property), 175	set_uuid () (propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractAverageStatistic method), 148
schema ()	(propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.CalculateReducedPotentialOpenMM property), 171	set_uuid () (propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedData method), 152
schema ()	(propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateStatistics property), 167	set_uuid () (propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedStatisticsData method), 159
schema ()	(propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateTrajectories property), 163	set_uuid () (propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedTrajectoryData method), 156
schema ()	(propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightStatistics property), 179	set_uuid () (propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.BuildCoordinatesPackmol method), 102
schema ()	(propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.BaseYankProtocol property), 132	set_uuid () (propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.BuildDockedCoordinates method), 111
schema ()	(propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.LigandReceptorYankProtocol property), 136	set_uuid () (propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExistingStructure method), 107
schema ()	(propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.RunEnergyMinimisation property), 123	set_uuid () (propertyestimator.protocols.forcefield.BuildSmirnoffSystem method), 115
schema ()	(propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.RunOpenMMSimulation property), 128	set_uuid () (propertyestimator.protocols.forcefield.BuildTLeapSystem method), 119
schema ()	(propertyestimator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredDataCollection property), 199	set_uuid () (propertyestimator.protocols.gradients.CentralDifferenceGradient method), 188
schema ()	(propertyestimator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredSimulationData property), 203	set_uuid () (propertyestimator.protocols.gradients.GradientReducedPotentials method), 184
schema ()	(propertyestimator.workflow.protocols.BaseProtocol property), 92	set_uuid () (propertyestimator.protocols.groups.ConditionalGroup method), 194
server_address	(propertyestimator.client.ConnectionOptions attribute), 18	set_uuid () (propertyestimator.protocols.groups.ProtocolGroup method), 189
server_address ()	(propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.AddValues	

	<i>method</i>), 207	92
set_uid()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.BaseWeightByMoleFraction method</i>), 225	set_value() (<i>propertyestimator.properties.Density method</i>), 35
set_uid()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.DivideValue method</i>), 218	set_value() (<i>propertyestimator.properties.DielectricConstant method</i>), 39
set_uid()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.FilterSubstanceByRole method</i>), 221	set_value() (<i>propertyestimator.properties.EnthalpyOfMixing method</i>), 41
set_uid()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.MultiplyValue method</i>), 214	set_value() (<i>propertyestimator.properties.EnthalpyOfVaporization method</i>), 44
set_uid()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.SubtractValues method</i>), 211	set_value() (<i>propertyestimator.properties.ExcessMolarVolume method</i>), 37
set_uid()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.WeightByMoleFraction method</i>), 228	set_value() (<i>propertyestimator.properties.HostGuestBindingAffinity method</i>), 46
set_uid()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.BaseMBARProtocol method</i>), 175	set_value() (<i>propertyestimator.properties.PhysicalProperty method</i>), 29
set_uid()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.CalculateReducedPotentialOpenMM method</i>), 171	set_value() (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.AveragePropertyProtocol method</i>), 141
set_uid()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateStatistics method</i>), 167	set_value() (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.AverageTrajectoryProperty method</i>), 145
set_uid()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateTrajectories method</i>), 163	set_value() (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractAverageStatistic method</i>), 148
set_uid()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightStatistics method</i>), 179	set_value() (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedData method</i>), 152
set_uid()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.BaseYankProtocol method</i>), 132	set_value() (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedStatisticsData method</i>), 159
set_uid()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.LigandReceptorYankProtocol method</i>), 136	set_value() (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedTrajectoryData method</i>), 156
set_uid()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.RunEnergyMinimisation method</i>), 123	set_value() (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.BuildCoordinatesPackmol method</i>), 103
set_uid()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.RunOpenMMSimulation method</i>), 128	set_value() (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.BuildDockedCoordinates method</i>), 111
set_uid()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredDataCollection method</i>), 199	set_value() (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExistingStructure method</i>), 107
set_uid()	(<i>propertyestimator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredSimulationData method</i>), 203	set_value() (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.forcefield.BuildSmirnoffSystem method</i>), 115
set_uid()	(<i>propertyestimator.workflow.protocols.BaseProtocol method</i>),	set_value() (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.forcefield.BuildTLeapSystem method</i>), 119

set_value ()	(propertyestimator.protocols.gradients.CentralDifferenceGradient method), 188	set_value ()	(propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.RunEnergyMinimisation method), 123
set_value ()	(propertyestimator.protocols.gradients.GradientReducedPotentials method), 184	set_value ()	(propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.RunOpenMMSimulation method), 128
set_value ()	(propertyestimator.protocols.groups.ConditionalGroup method), 194	set_value ()	(propertyestimator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredDataCollection method), 199
set_value ()	(propertyestimator.protocols.groups.ProtocolGroup method), 191	set_value ()	(propertyestimator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredSimulationData method), 203
set_value ()	(propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.AddValues method), 207	set_value ()	(propertyestimator.workflow.protocols.BaseProtocol method), 93
set_value ()	(propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.BaseWeightByMoleFraction method), 225	simulation_data_path	(propertyestimator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredSimulationData attribute), 201
set_value ()	(propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.DivideValue method), 218	SimulationLayer	(class in propertyestimator.layers), 65
set_value ()	(propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.FilterSubstanceByRole method), 221	smiles ()	(propertyestimator.substances.Substance.Component property), 48
set_value ()	(propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.MultiplyValue method), 214	SmirnoffForceFieldSource	(class in propertyestimator.forcefield), 20
set_value ()	(propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.SubtractValues method), 211	solute_coordinate_file	(propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExistingStructure attribute), 104
set_value ()	(propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.WeightByMoleFraction method), 228	solvated_complex_coordinates	(propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.LigandReceptorYankProtocol attribute), 134
set_value ()	(propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.BaseMBARProtocol method), 175	solvated_complex_system	(propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.LigandReceptorYankProtocol attribute), 134
set_value ()	(propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.CalculateReducedPotentialOpenMM method), 171	solvated_complex_trajectory_path	(propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.LigandReceptorYankProtocol attribute), 134
set_value ()	(propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateStatistics method), 167	solvated_ligand_coordinates	(propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.LigandReceptorYankProtocol attribute), 134
set_value ()	(propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateTrajectories method), 163	solvated_ligand_system	(propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.LigandReceptorYankProtocol attribute), 134
set_value ()	(propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightStatistics method), 179	solvated_ligand_trajectory_path	(propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.LigandReceptorYankProtocol attribute), 134
set_value ()	(propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.BaseYankProtocol method), 132	SolvateExistingStructure	(class in propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates), 103
set_value ()	(propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.LigandReceptorYankProtocol method), 137	source	(class in propertyestimator.properties), 30
		source_calculation_id	(propertyestimator)

<i>tor.storage.dataclasses.BaseStoredData</i> attribute), 77	<i>tor.workflow.schemas.WorkflowSimulationDataToStore</i> attribute), 90
<i>sources()</i> (<i>propertyestimator.datasets.PhysicalPropertyDataSet</i> property), 54	<i>statistics_file_name</i> (<i>propertyestimator.storage.dataclasses.StoredSimulationData</i> attribute), 78
<i>sources()</i> (<i>propertyestimator.datasets.ThermoMLDataSet</i> property), 61	<i>statistics_file_path</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.CalculateReducedPotentialOpenMM</i> attribute), 168
<i>start()</i> (<i>propertyestimator.backends.BaseDaskBackend</i> method), 70	<i>statistics_file_path</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.RunOpenMMSimulation</i> attribute), 126
<i>start()</i> (<i>propertyestimator.backends.DaskLocalCluster</i> method), 70	<i>statistics_file_path</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredSimulationData</i> attribute), 201
<i>start()</i> (<i>propertyestimator.backends.DaskLSFBackend</i> method), 72	<i>statistics_file_path</i> (<i>propertyestimator.workflow.schemas.WorkflowSimulationDataToStore</i> attribute), 89
<i>start()</i> (<i>propertyestimator.backends.PropertyEstimatorBackend</i> method), 66	<i>statistics_path</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractAverageStatistic</i> attribute), 146
<i>start()</i> (<i>propertyestimator.server.PropertyEstimatorServer</i> method), 27	<i>statistics_paths</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightStatistics</i> attribute), 176
<i>start_listening_loop()</i> (<i>propertyestimator.server.PropertyEstimatorServer</i> method), 27	<i>statistics_type</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractAverageStatistic</i> attribute), 146
<i>start_protocol()</i> (<i>propertyestimator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath</i> property), 96	<i>statistics_type</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightStatistics</i> attribute), 176
<i>statistical_inefficiency</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.AveragePropertyProtocol</i> attribute), 138	<i>steps</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.RunOpenMMSimulation</i> attribute), 125
<i>statistical_inefficiency</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.AverageTrajectoryProperty</i> attribute), 145	<i>steps_per_iteration</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.BaseYankProtocol</i> attribute), 129
<i>statistical_inefficiency</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractAverageStatistic</i> attribute), 149	<i>steps_per_iteration</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.LigandReceptorYankProtocol</i> attribute), 137
<i>statistical_inefficiency</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedData</i> attribute), 150	<i>stop()</i> (<i>propertyestimator.backends.BaseDaskBackend</i> method), 70
<i>statistical_inefficiency</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedStatisticsData</i> attribute), 160	<i>stop()</i> (<i>propertyestimator.backends.DaskLocalCluster</i> method), 71
<i>statistical_inefficiency</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractUncorrelatedTrajectoryData</i> attribute), 156	<i>stop()</i> (<i>propertyestimator.backends.DaskLSFBackend</i> method), 73
<i>statistical_inefficiency</i> (<i>propertyestimator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredSimulationData</i> attribute), 201	<i>stop()</i> (<i>propertyestimator.backends.PropertyEstimatorBackend</i> method), 66
<i>statistical_inefficiency</i> (<i>propertyestimator.storage.dataclasses.StoredSimulationData</i> attribute), 78	<i>stop()</i> (<i>propertyestimator.server.PropertyEstimatorServer</i> method), 27
<i>statistical_inefficiency</i> (<i>propertyestimator</i>	<i>store_force_field()</i> (<i>propertyestimator.storage.LocalFileStorage</i> method), 76
	<i>store_force_field()</i> (<i>propertyestimator.storage.PropertyEstimatorStorage</i> method),

- 74
- `store_simulation_data()` (*propertyestimator.storage.LocalFileStorage* method), 75
- `store_simulation_data()` (*propertyestimator.storage.PropertyEstimatorStorage* method), 74
- `StoredDataCollection` (*class in propertyestimator.storage.dataclasses*), 79
- `StoredSimulationData` (*class in propertyestimator.storage.dataclasses*), 78
- `submit()` (*propertyestimator.workflow.WorkflowGraph* method), 83
- `submit_task()` (*propertyestimator.backends.BaseDaskBackend* method), 70
- `submit_task()` (*propertyestimator.backends.DaskLocalCluster* method), 70
- `submit_task()` (*propertyestimator.backends.DaskLSFBackend* method), 72
- `submit_task()` (*propertyestimator.backends.PropertyEstimatorBackend* method), 66
- `Substance` (*class in propertyestimator.substances*), 46
- `substance` (*propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.BuildCoordinatesPackmol* attribute), 100
- `substance` (*propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExistingStructure* attribute), 107
- `substance` (*propertyestimator.protocols.forcefield.BuildSmirnoffSystem* attribute), 115
- `substance` (*propertyestimator.protocols.forcefield.BuildTLeapSystem* attribute), 119
- `substance` (*propertyestimator.protocols.gradients.GradientReducedPotential* attribute), 181
- `substance` (*propertyestimator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredSimulationData* attribute), 201
- `substance` (*propertyestimator.storage.dataclasses.BaseStoredData* attribute), 77
- `substance` (*propertyestimator.workflow.schemas.WorkflowOutputToStore* attribute), 89
- `Substance.Amount` (*class in propertyestimator.substances*), 48
- `Substance.Component` (*class in propertyestimator.substances*), 47
- `Substance.ComponentRole` (*class in propertyestimator.substances*), 47
- `Substance.ExactAmount` (*class in propertyestimator.substances*), 49
- `Substance.MoleFraction` (*class in propertyestimator.substances*), 48
- `SubtractValues` (*class in propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous*), 207
- `system_path` (*propertyestimator.protocols.forcefield.BuildSmirnoffSystem* attribute), 115
- `system_path` (*propertyestimator.protocols.forcefield.BuildTLeapSystem* attribute), 119
- `system_path` (*propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.CalculateReducedPotentialOpenMM* attribute), 168
- `system_path` (*propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.RunEnergyMinimisation* attribute), 121
- `system_path` (*propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.RunOpenMMSimulation* attribute), 125
- ## T
- `target_reduced_potentials` (*propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.BaseMBARProtocol* attribute), 172
- `target_reduced_potentials` (*propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightStatistics* attribute), 179
- `temperature` (*propertyestimator.thermodynamics.ThermodynamicState* attribute), 51
- `temperature()` (*propertyestimator.properties.Density* property), 35
- `temperature()` (*propertyestimator.properties.DielectricConstant* property), 39
- `temperature()` (*propertyestimator.properties.EnthalpyOfMixing* property), 41
- `temperature()` (*propertyestimator.properties.EnthalpyOfVaporization* property), 44
- `temperature()` (*propertyestimator.properties.ExcessMolarVolume* property), 37
- `temperature()` (*propertyestimator.properties.HostGuestBindingAffinity* property), 46
- `temperature()` (*propertyestimator.properties.PhysicalProperty* property), 29

thermodynamic_state	(propertyestimator.protocols.gradients.GradientReducedPotentials attribute), 181	to_pandas()	(propertyestimator.datasets.PhysicalPropertyDataSet method), 56
thermodynamic_state	(propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.CalculateReducedPotentialOpenMM attribute), 168	to_pandas()	(propertyestimator.datasets.ThermoMLDataSet method), 61
thermodynamic_state	(propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.BaseYankProtocol attribute), 129	tolerance	(propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.RunEnergyMinimisation attribute), 121
thermodynamic_state	(propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.LigandReceptorYankProtocol attribute), 137	total_number_of_molecules	(propertyestimator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredSimulationData attribute), 201
thermodynamic_state	(propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.RunOpenMMSimulation attribute), 125	total_number_of_molecules	(propertyestimator.storage.dataclasses.StoredSimulationData attribute), 79
thermodynamic_state	(propertyestimator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredSimulationData attribute), 201	total_number_of_molecules	(propertyestimator.workflow.schemas.WorkflowSimulationDataToStore attribute), 90
thermodynamic_state	(propertyestimator.storage.dataclasses.BaseStoredData attribute), 77	trajectory_file_name	(propertyestimator.storage.dataclasses.StoredSimulationData attribute), 78
ThermodynamicState	(class in propertyestimator.thermodynamics), 51	trajectory_file_path	(propertyestimator.protocols.gradients.GradientReducedPotentials attribute), 181
ThermoMLDataSet	(class in propertyestimator.datasets), 57	trajectory_file_path	(propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.CalculateReducedPotentialOpenMM attribute), 168
thermostat_friction	(propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.RunOpenMMSimulation attribute), 125	trajectory_file_path	(propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.RunOpenMMSimulation attribute), 126
timestep	(propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.BaseYankProtocol attribute), 129	trajectory_file_path	(propertyestimator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredSimulationData attribute), 201
timestep	(propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.LigandReceptorYankProtocol attribute), 137	trajectory_file_path	(propertyestimator.workflow.schemas.WorkflowSimulationDataToStore attribute), 89
timestep	(propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.RunOpenMMSimulation attribute), 125	trajectory_path	(propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.AverageTrajectoryProperty attribute), 142
TLeapForceFieldSource	(class in propertyestimator.forcefield), 21		
to_components()	(propertyestimator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath static method), 96		
to_force_field()	(propertyestimator.forcefield.SmirnoffForceFieldSource method), 20		
to_number_of_molecules()	(propertyestimator.substances.Substance.Amount method), 48		
to_number_of_molecules()	(propertyestimator.substances.Substance.ExactAmount method), 49		
to_number_of_molecules()	(propertyestimator.substances.Substance.MoleFraction method), 49		

U

uncorrelated_values	(propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.AveragePropertyProtocol attribute), 138
uncorrelated_values	(propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.AverageTrajectoryProperty attribute), 145
uncorrelated_values	(propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractAverageStatistic attribute), 149
unpack_stored_data()	(propertyestimator.protocols.utils.BaseReweightingProtocols property), 230

- UnpackStoredDataCollection (class in *propertyestimator.protocols.storage*), 196
- UnpackStoredSimulationData (class in *propertyestimator.protocols.storage*), 200
- unsuccessful_properties (propertyestimator.client.PropertyEstimatorResult attribute), 17
- update_references() (propertyestimator.workflow.schemas.ProtocolReplicator method), 88
- use_internal_energy (propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.CalculateReducedPotentialOpenMM attribute), 168
- use_subset_of_force_field (propertyestimator.protocols.gradients.GradientReducedPotentials attribute), 182
- ## V
- validate_interfaces() (propertyestimator.workflow.schemas.WorkflowSchema method), 85
- value (propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.AveragePropertyProtocol attribute), 138
- value (propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.AverageTrajectoryProperty attribute), 145
- value (propertyestimator.protocols.analysis.ExtractAverageStatistic attribute), 149
- value (propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.DivideValue attribute), 215
- value (propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.MultiplyValue attribute), 212
- value (propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.WeightByMoleFraction attribute), 226
- value (propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.BaseMBARProtocol attribute), 172
- value (propertyestimator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightStatistics attribute), 179
- value() (propertyestimator.substances.Substance.Amount property), 48
- value() (propertyestimator.substances.Substance.ExactAmount property), 49
- value() (propertyestimator.substances.Substance.MoleFraction property), 48
- value_a (propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.SubtractValues attribute), 208
- value_b (propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.SubtractValues attribute), 208
- values (propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.AddValues attribute), 205
- verbose (propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.BaseYankProtocol attribute), 130
- verbose (propertyestimator.protocols.simulation.LigandReceptorYankProtocol attribute), 137
- verbose_packmol (propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.BuildCoordinatesPackmol attribute), 100
- verbose_packmol (propertyestimator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExistingStructure attribute), 107
- ## W
- wallclock_time_limit() (propertyestimator.backends.QueueWorkerResources property), 69
- water_model (propertyestimator.protocols.forcefield.BuildSmirnoffSystem attribute), 115
- water_model (propertyestimator.protocols.forcefield.BuildTLeapSystem attribute), 119
- WeightByMoleFraction (class in *propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous*), 225
- weighted_value (propertyestimator.protocols.miscellaneous.WeightByMoleFraction attribute), 226
- Workflow (class in *propertyestimator.workflow*), 81
- workflow_options (propertyestimator.client.PropertyEstimatorOptions attribute), 14
- workflow_schemas (propertyestimator.client.PropertyEstimatorOptions attribute), 14
- WorkflowDataCollectionToStore (class in *propertyestimator.workflow.schemas*), 90
- WorkflowGraph (class in *propertyestimator.workflow*), 82
- WorkflowOptions (class in *propertyestimator.workflow*), 83
- WorkflowOptions.ConvergenceMode (class in *propertyestimator.workflow*), 84
- WorkflowOutputToStore (class in *propertyestimator.workflow.schemas*), 89

WorkflowSchema (*class in propertyestimator.workflow.schemas*), 84

WorkflowSimulationDataToStore (*class in propertyestimator.workflow.schemas*), 89