

CCPN



# Non-Parametric Analysis of NMR data

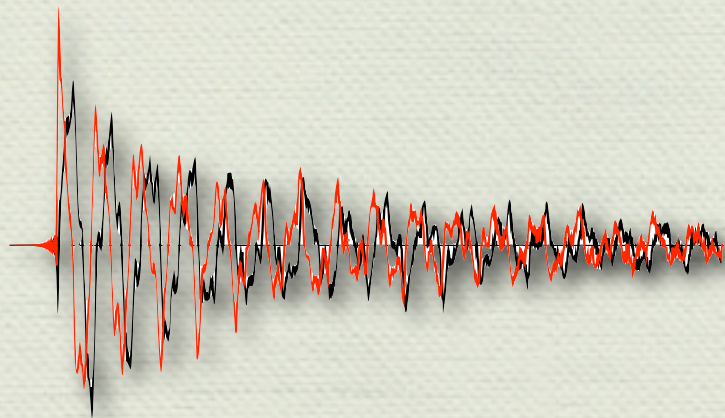
*Daniel O'Donovan*  
*CCPN - Dept. of Biochemistry*



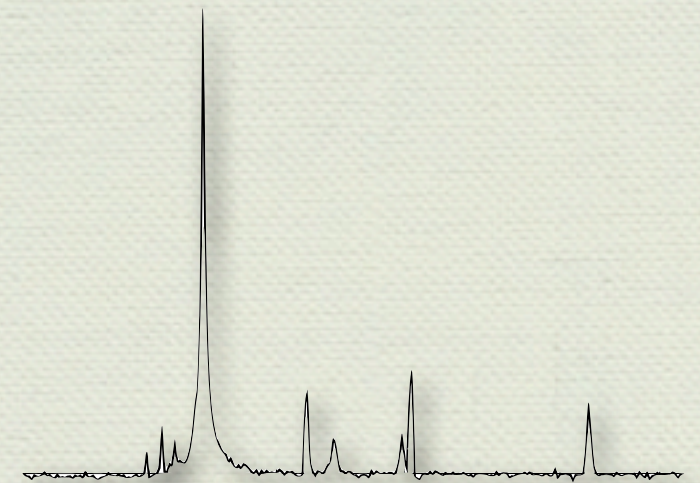
# Introduction



## ◆ NMR Data



Fourier Transform

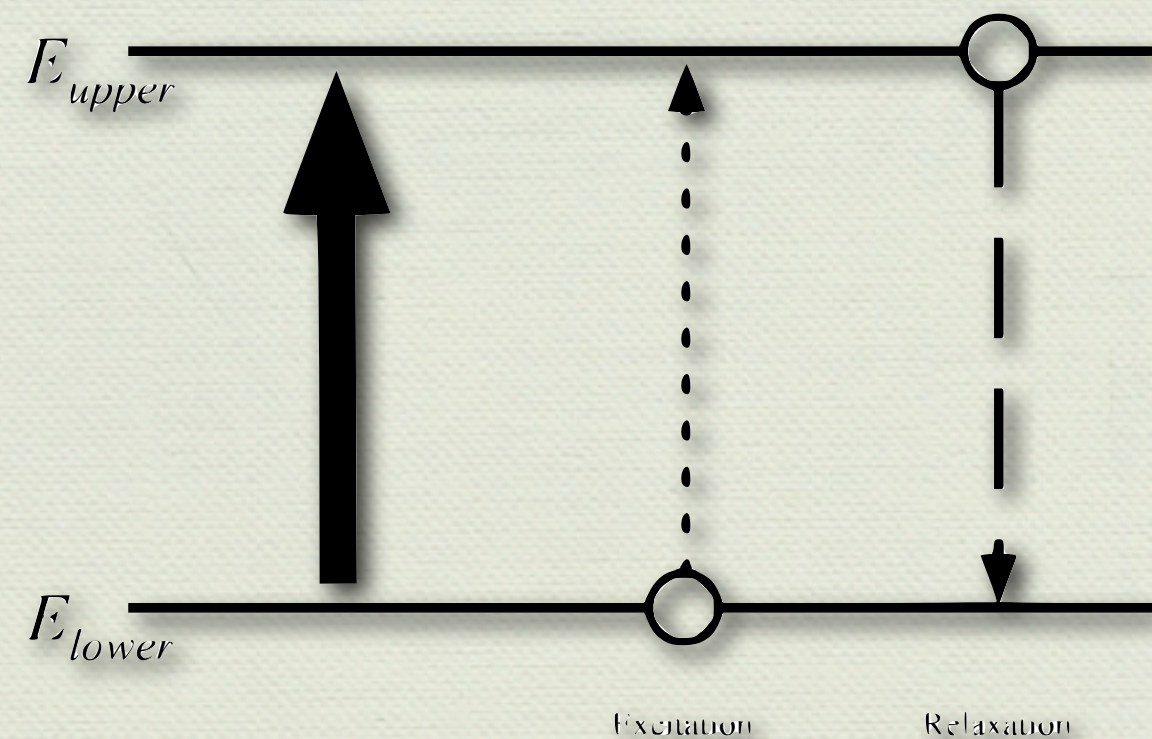
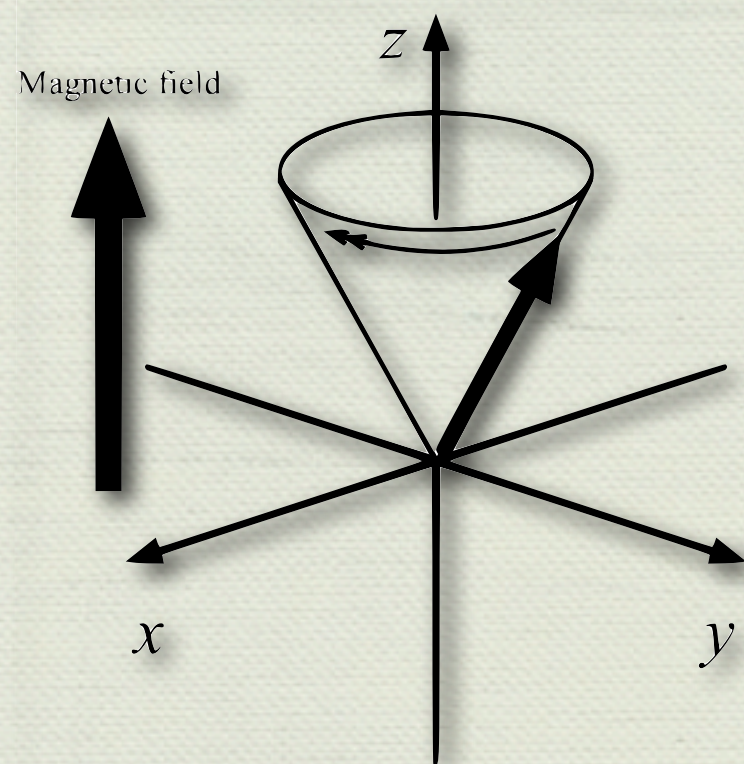


## ◆ Non-Parametric Analysis

$$\text{maximise } S = - \sum p_i \log p_i$$



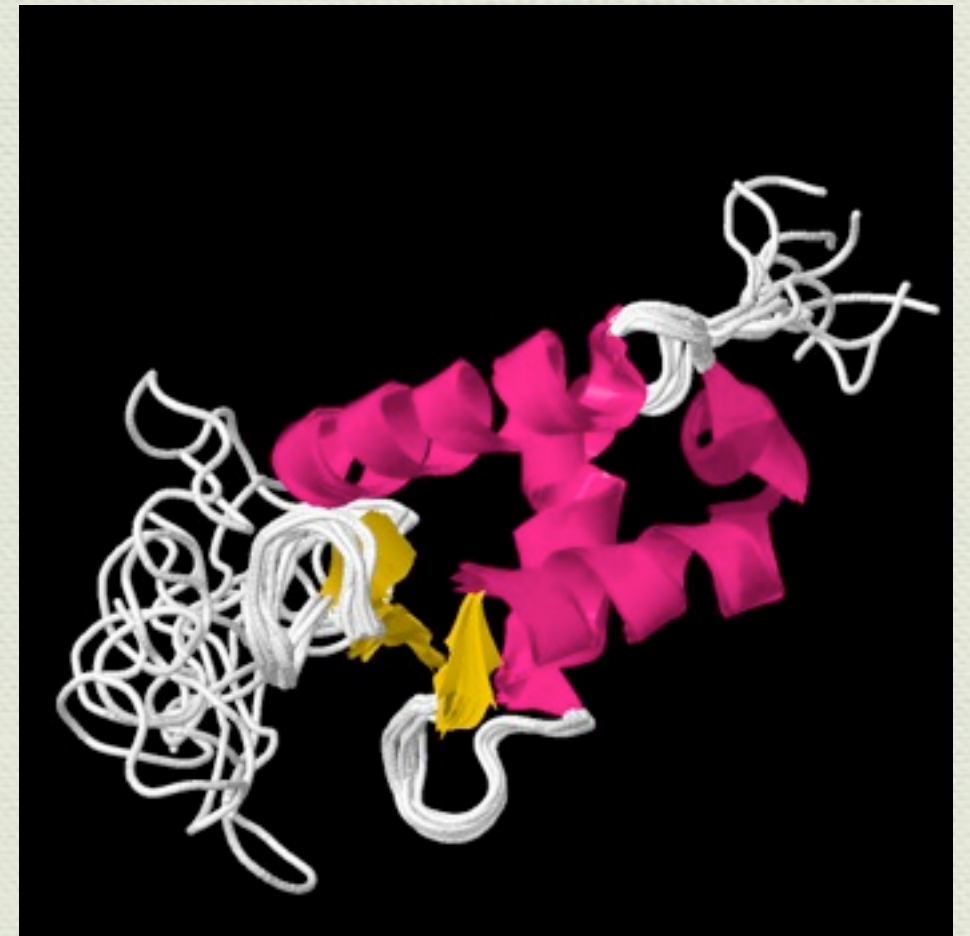
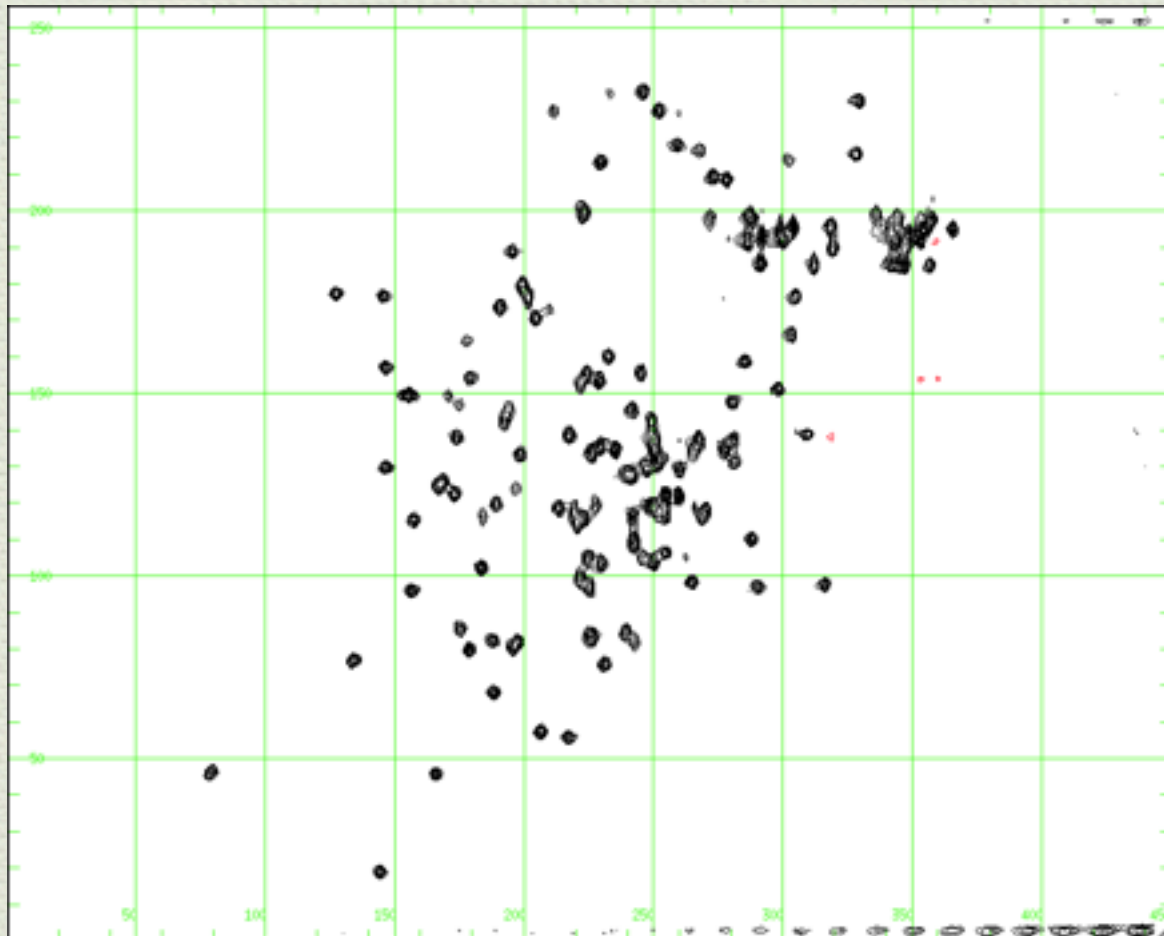
# Intro: NMR



- ◆ Method for obtaining physical, chemical, electronic and structural information about a molecule.



# Intro: NMR



( 1UST - Dr. Tim Stevens et al.)

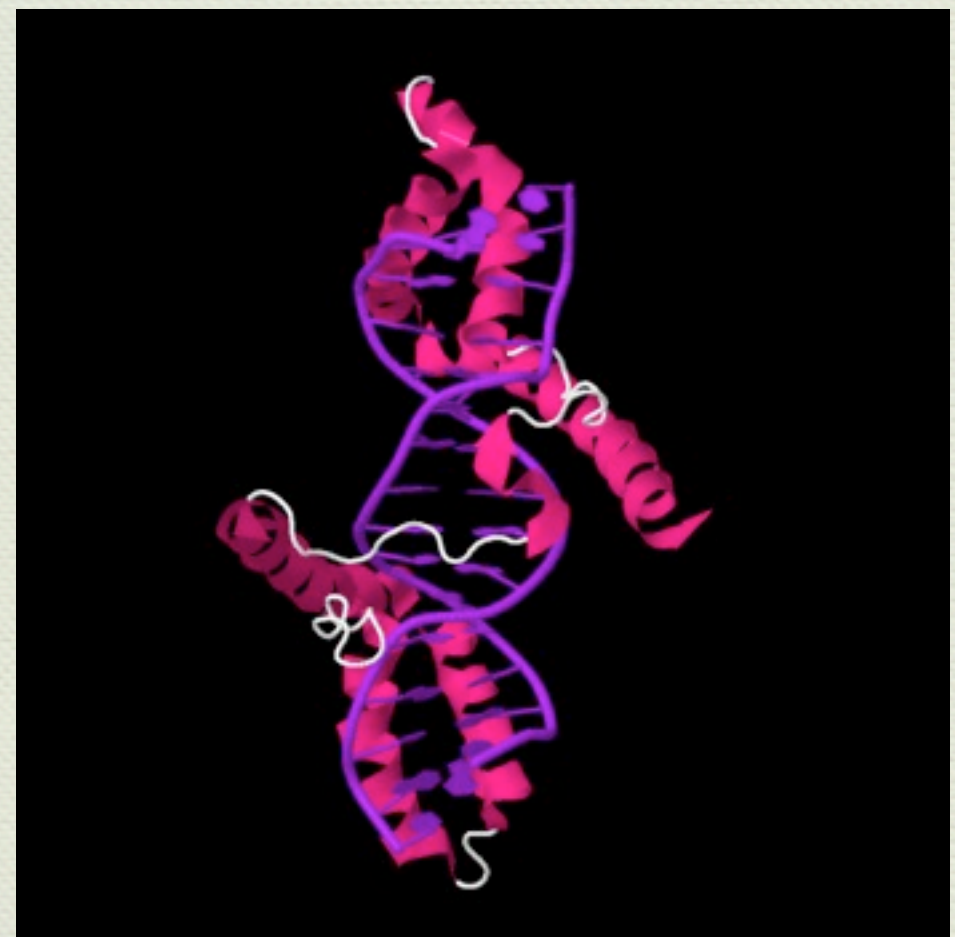
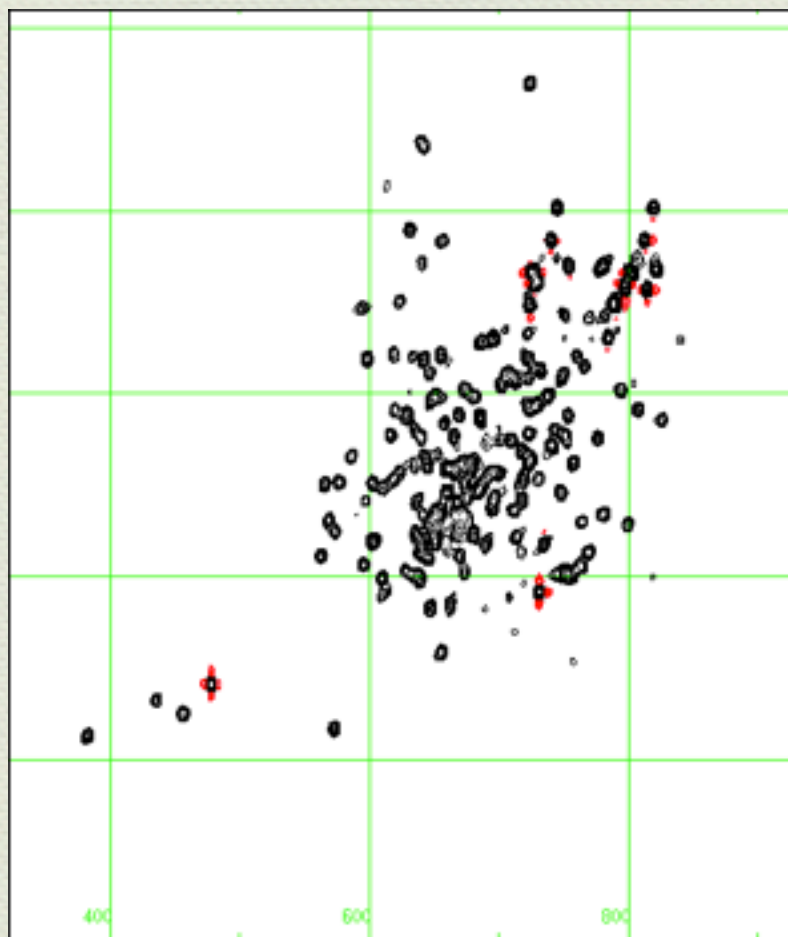
- ◆ Small molecules - often easily determined



# Intro: NMR



- ❖ Larger, more complex molecules require increased resolution and dimensionality.



( 2GZK - Dr. Katherine Stott et al.)

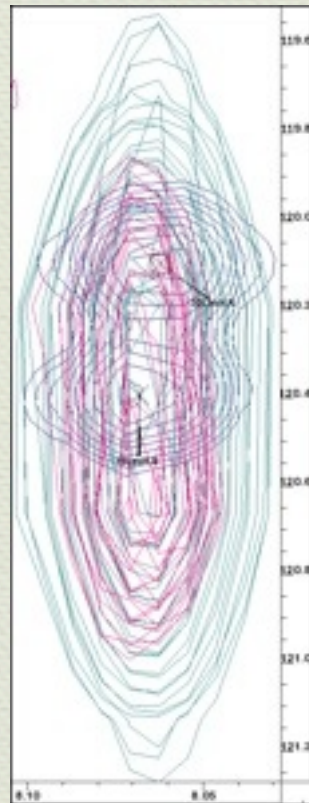


# Intro: NMR



- ◆ Limit where time restrains the amount of data that it is reasonable to collect.

Before



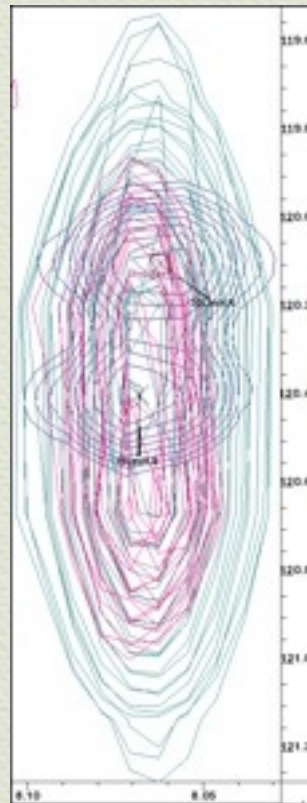


# Intro: NMR



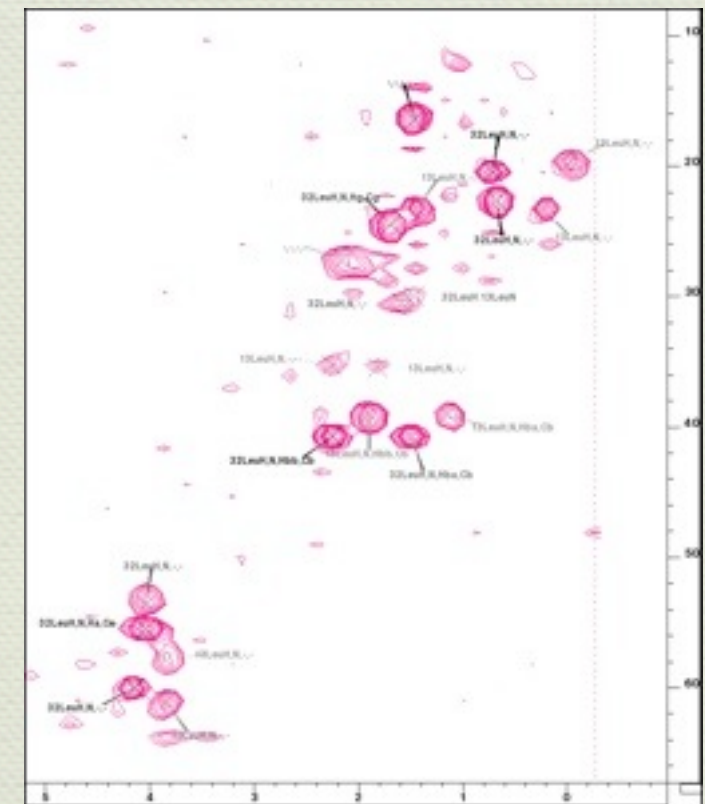
- ◆ Limit where time restrains the amount of data that it is reasonable to collect.

Before



- ◆ New methods allow for increased dimensionality and resolution.

After

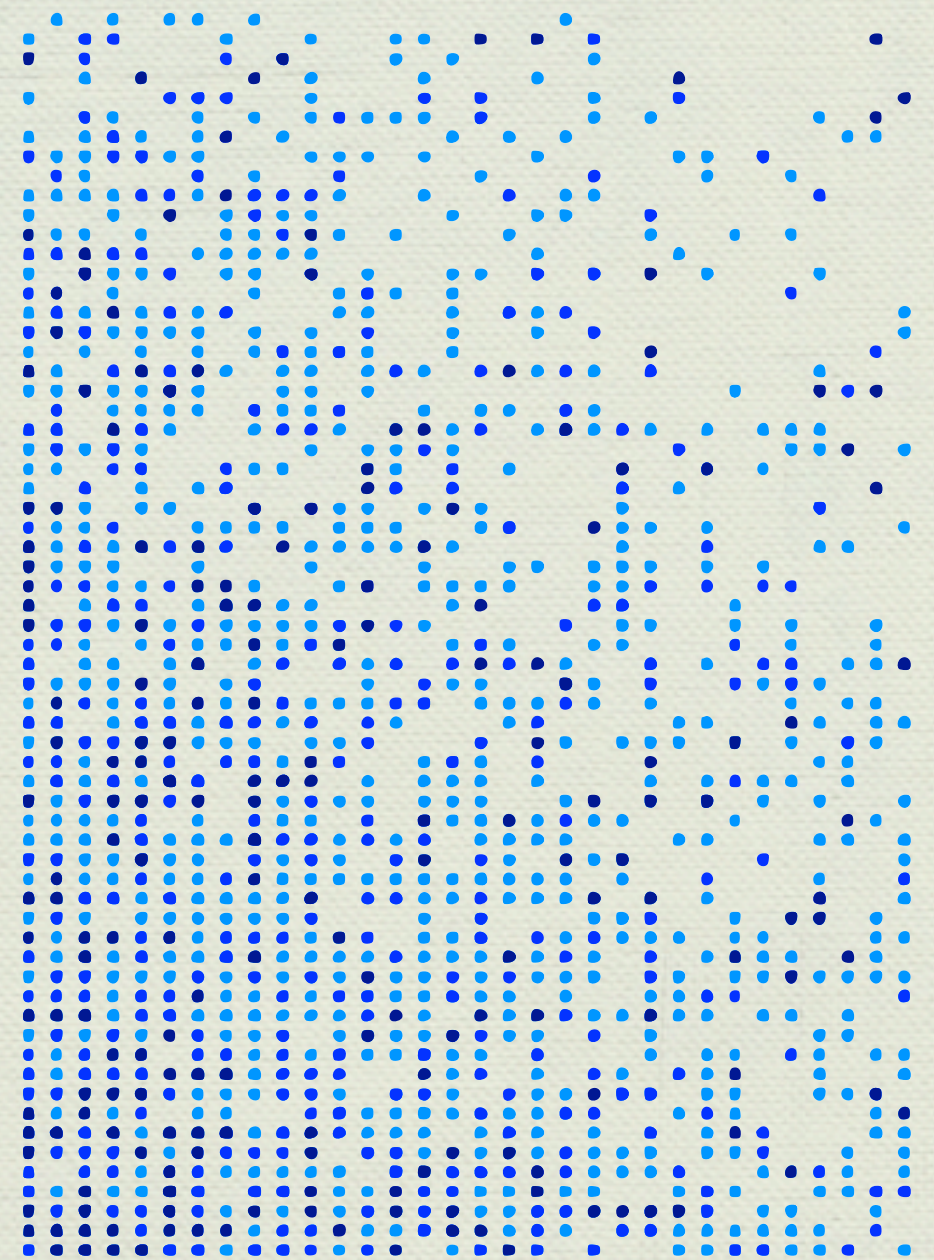




# Intro: NMR



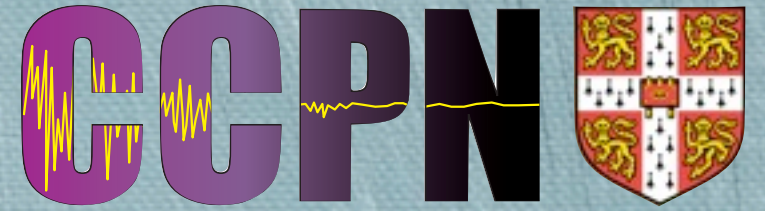
- ◆ Non-Uniform Sampling (NUS) method for increasing resolution with out increasing time involves recording non-continuously.
- ◆ NUS data cannot be processed using regular Fourier Transforms.
- ◆ Require new methods to process this data.



NUS Sample Grid



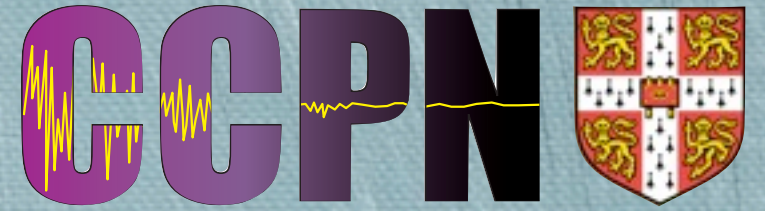
# Intro: Non-Parametric Methods



- ◆ Non-parametric; make no (few) assumptions about model.
- ◆ Favourite non-parametric method:



# Intro: Non-Parametric Methods

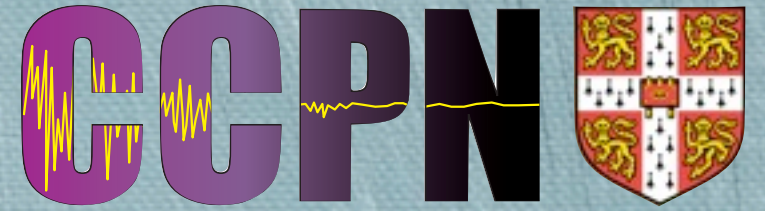


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## Maximum Entropy



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- ◆ *Entropy* equivalent to *(negative) information*
- ◆ Maximising Entropy *minimises* information



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## Maximum Entropy

- ◆ *Entropy* equivalent to *(negative) information*
- ◆ Maximising Entropy *minimises* information
- ◆ Analogy... *(courtesy of Ray Freeman)*



# Non-Parametric Methods



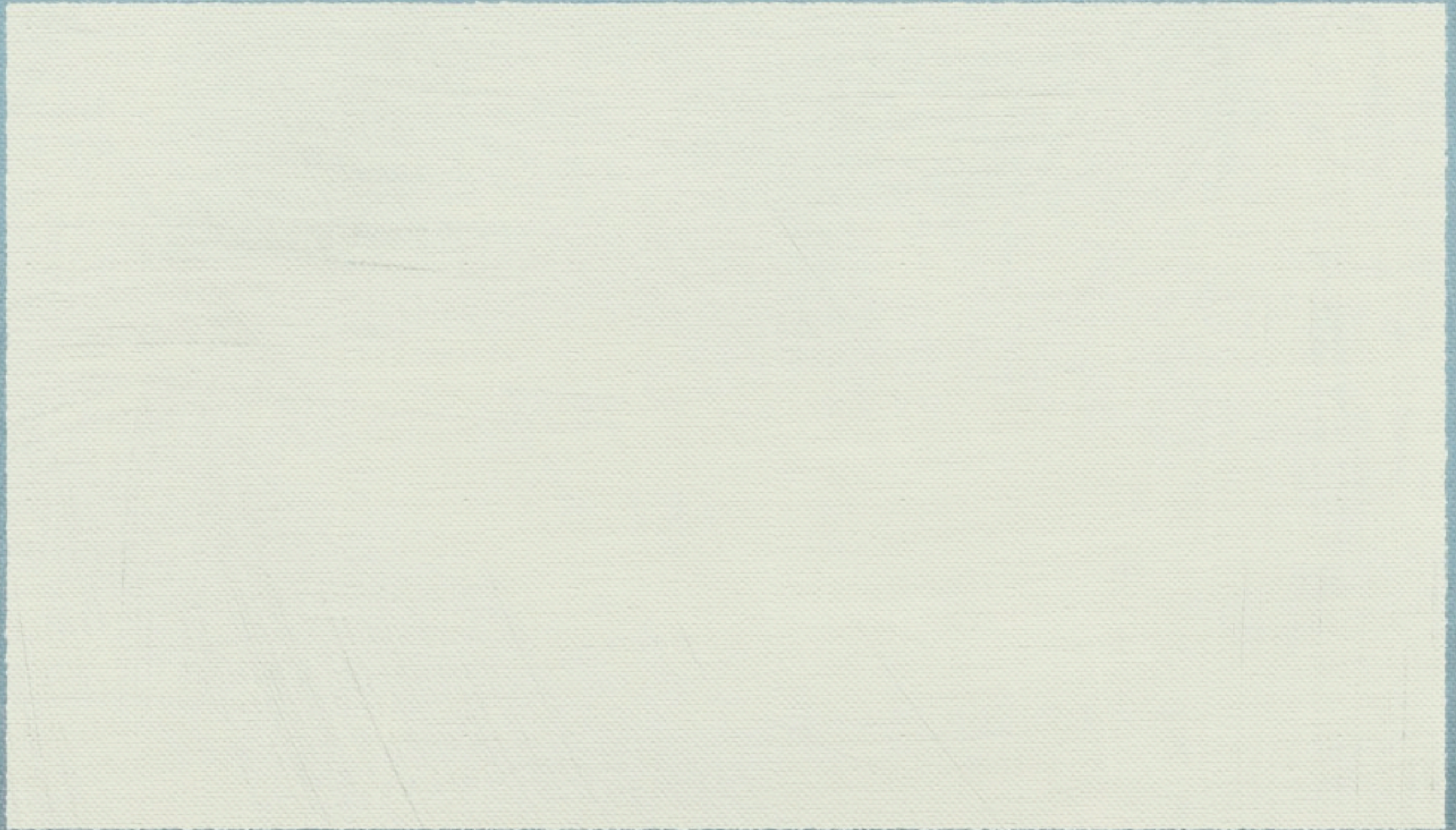
◆ Terrible crime committed in Cambridge at night



King's College Cambridge at night  
Photo by "jgraham"



# Non-Parametric Methods





# Non-Parametric Methods



Description from witness 1:  
Hat



# Non-Parametric Methods



Description from witness 1:  
Hat



Description from witness 2:  
Glasses



# Non-Parametric Methods



Description from witness 1:  
Hat



Description from witness 2:  
Glasses



Description from witness 3:  
Book



# Non-Parametric Methods



Description from witness 1:  
Hat



Description from witness 2:  
Glasses



Description from witness 3:  
Book



Description from witness 4:  
Beard



# Non-Parametric Methods



Description from witness 1:  
Hat



Description from witness 2:  
Glasses



Description from witness 3:  
Book



Description from witness 4:  
Beard

Least Committal  
Solution:



Maximum Entropy:  
Simplest



# Non-Parametric Methods



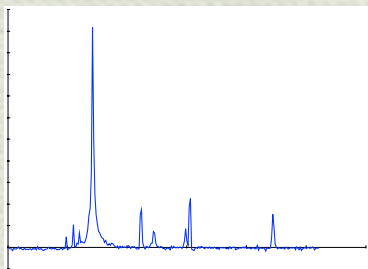
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- ◆ Task for Maximum Entropy is to reconstruct these missing parts.



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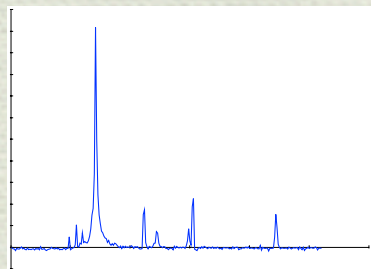
Maximal  
Entropy  
spectrum



# Non-Parametric Methods

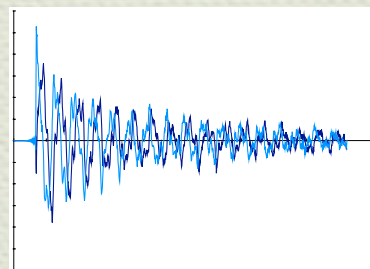


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Maximal  
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Inverse  
Fourier  
Transform

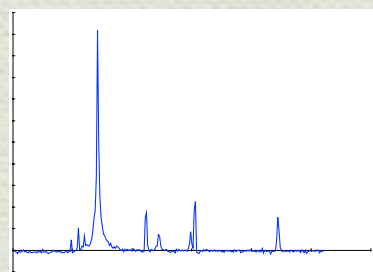




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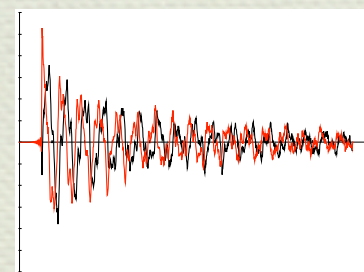
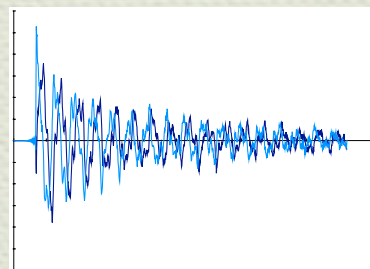


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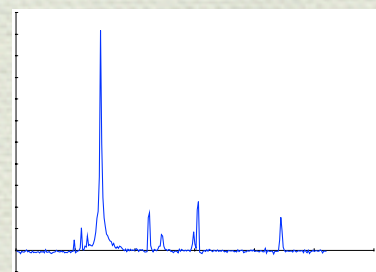
Calculate fit  
( $\chi^2$ )



# Non-Parametric Methods

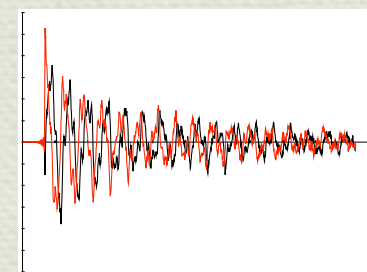
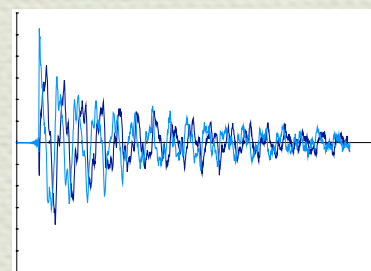


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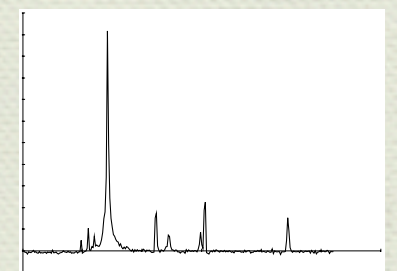
Maximal  
Entropy  
spectrum

Inverse  
Fourier  
Transform



Calculate fit  
( $\chi^2$ )

Repeat until  
convergence

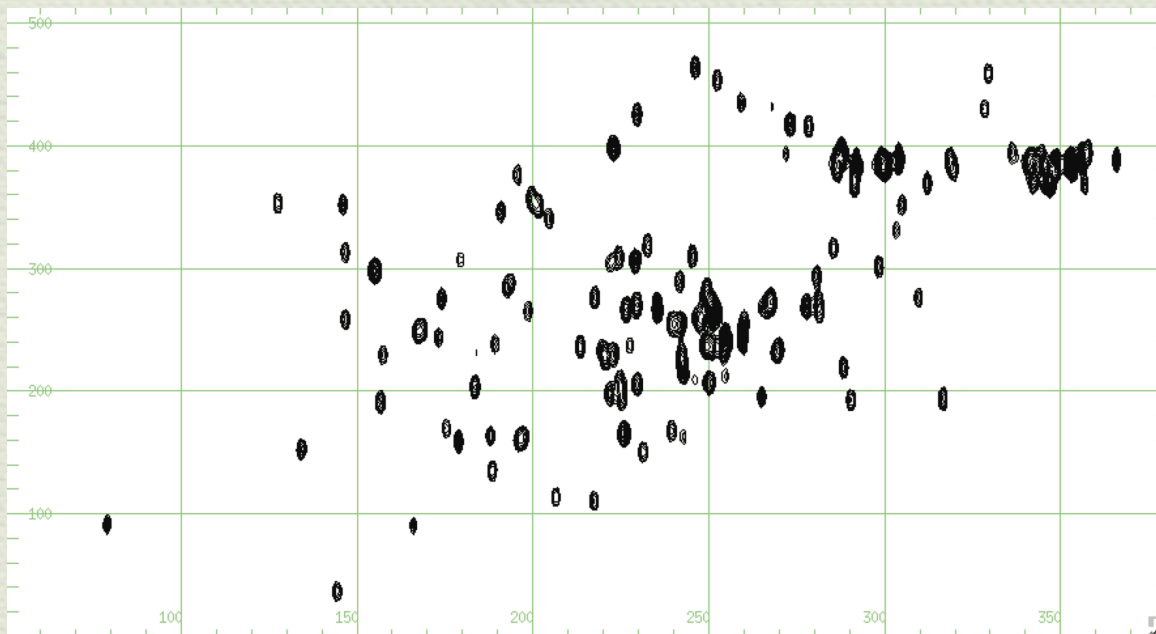




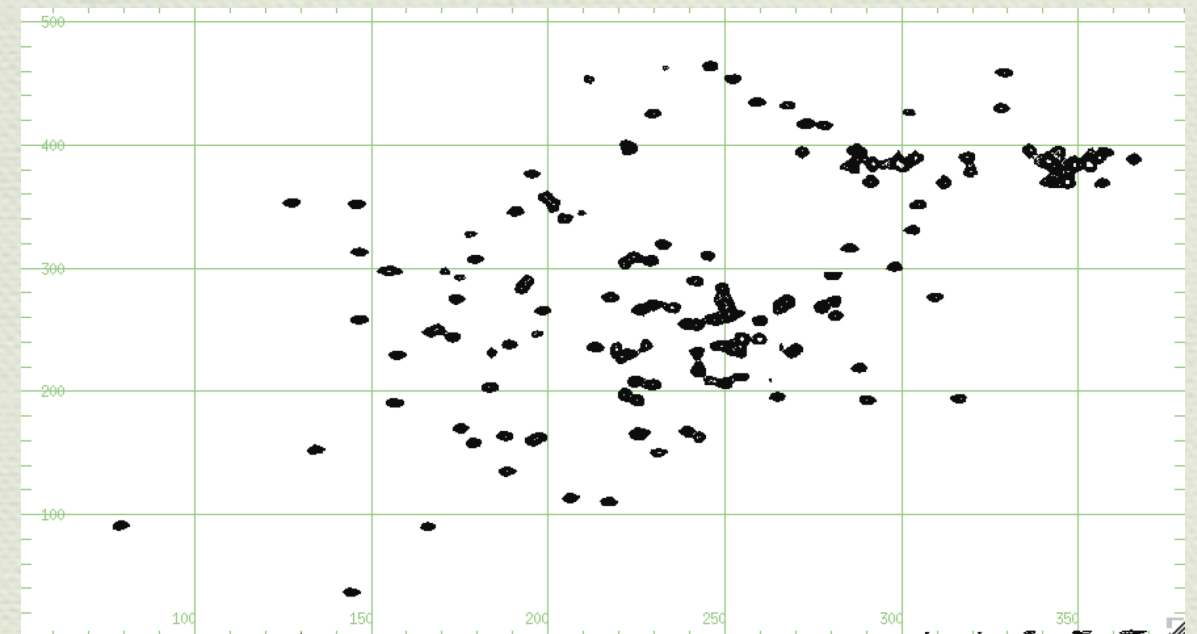
# MaxEnt



- Typically have sharper peaks and less noise than regular FFT spectra.



Fourier Transform



Maximum Entropy



# MaxEnt



- ◆ Maximum Entropy Advantages

- ◆ Current state-of-the-art Maximum Entropy uses Bayesian methods to explore spectra.



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- ◆ Alternatives

- ◆ Considering *Independent Component Analysis* (ICA)
- ◆ Sophisticated *Markov Chain Monte Carlo* methods (MCMC)



# Code



- ◆ **MemSys** C Library (*MaxEnt Data Consultants, Drs. S. Gull and John Skilling (Dept. Astronomy)*)
- ◆ Powerful exploration algorithms
- ◆ Largely linear algebra operations
- ◆ Vector processing optimised using **OpenMP**, (also MPI and CUDA)
- ◆ Optimised Fourier Transform Library **FFTW3**
- ◆ Python (**ctypes**) wrapping code



# Code: OpenMP



- ◆ Available in Fortran and C, through GCC 4.2+ and ICC
- ◆ In C, implemented with `#pragma` statements
- ◆ Trivial example:



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for ( i = 0; i < HUGE; i++ )  
{  
    x[i] = a * y[i];  
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- ◆ Invoked (GCC) :

- ◆ `$ gcc -fopenmp file.c -o file.o -lgomp`



# Code: FFTW3



- ◆ **FFTW3** the *Fastest Fourier Transform in the West*
- ◆ Highly optimised C library for calculating discrete Fourier Transforms
- ◆ Very easy to use and very fast
- ◆ Available from <http://www.fftw.org/> and package managers



# Code: Python



- ◆ **Python**: general purpose and high level
  - ◆ Great for prototyping VERY quickly
    - ◆ Has plotting and math libraries
  - ◆ Great for calling optimised code libraries
    - ◆ Several ways to interface with foreign libraries
- ◆ **CCPN API** and software written in Python
  - ◆ Available from <http://www.ccpn.ac.uk/>



# Code: Python



## ◆ Example of Python with `ctypes`

```
# Load Python module ctypes
```

```
>>> import ctypes
```

```
# Load regular C shared library 'MaxEnt.so'
```

```
>>> cLib = ctypes.cdll.LoadLibrary( 'MaxEnt.so' )
```

```
# Run C function 'runUnitTests' with no arguments
```

```
>>> cLib.runUnitTests( None )
```

```
Tests Completed Successfully!
```

```
>>>
```

◆ Also possible to pass and return ints, floats, arrays, pointers and structures



# With Thanks



- ◆ CCPN - Collaborative Computing Project for NMR
- ◆ Prof. Ernest Laue, Tim Stevens, Wayne Boucher, Rasmus Fogh, John Ionides and Alan da Silva



