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# OpenFF Evaluator Documentation

**openff-evaluator**

**Nov 24, 2022**



# GETTING STARTED

<b>1</b>	<b>Calculation Approaches</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Supported Physical Properties</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1	Installation . . . . .	6
2.2	Architecture . . . . .	7
2.3	Evaluator Client . . . . .	7
2.4	Evaluator Server . . . . .	9
2.5	Tutorial 01 - Loading Data Sets . . . . .	11
2.6	Tutorial 02 - Estimating Data Sets . . . . .	16
2.7	Tutorial 03 - Analysing Data Sets . . . . .	20
2.8	Tutorial 04 - Optimizing Force Fields . . . . .	23
2.9	Property Data Sets . . . . .	30
2.10	ThermoML Archive . . . . .	33
2.11	Taproom . . . . .	35
2.12	Data Set Curation . . . . .	36
2.13	Physical Properties . . . . .	42
2.14	Common Workflows . . . . .	46
2.15	Gradients . . . . .	48
2.16	Calculation Layers . . . . .	49
2.17	Workflow Layers . . . . .	52
2.18	The Direct Simulation Layer . . . . .	54
2.19	The MBAR Reweighting Layer . . . . .	54
2.20	Workflows . . . . .	55
2.21	Replicators . . . . .	57
2.22	Workflow Graphs . . . . .	61
2.23	Protocols . . . . .	62
2.24	Protocol Groups . . . . .	65
2.25	Observables . . . . .	66
2.26	Calculation Backends . . . . .	68
2.27	Dask Backends . . . . .	69
2.28	Storage Backends . . . . .	71
2.29	Data Classes and Queries . . . . .	72
2.30	Local File Storage . . . . .	74
2.31	Building the Docs . . . . .	75
2.32	API . . . . .	75
2.33	Release History . . . . .	628
2.34	Release Process . . . . .	641
	<b>Bibliography</b>	<b>645</b>



*An automated and scalable framework for curating, manipulating, and computing data sets of physical properties from molecular simulation and simulation data.*

The framework is built around four central ideas:

- **Flexibility:** New physical properties, data sources and calculation approaches are easily added via an extensible plug-in system and a flexible workflow engine.
- **Automation:** *Physical property measurements* are readily importable from open data sources (such as the [NIST ThermoML Archive](#)) through the data set APIs, and automatically calculated using either the built-in or user specified calculation schemas.
- **Scalability:** Calculations are readily scalable from single machines and laptops up to large HPC clusters and supercomputers through seamless integration with libraries such as [dask](#).
- **Efficiency:** Properties are estimated using the fastest approach available to the framework, whether that be through evaluating a trained surrogate model, re-evaluating cached simulation data, or by running simulations directly.



## CALCULATION APPROACHES

The framework is designed around the idea of allowing multiple calculation approaches for estimating the same set of properties, in addition to estimation directly from molecular simulation, all using a uniform API.

The primary purpose of this is to take advantage of the many techniques exist which are able to leverage data from previous simulations to rapidly estimate sets of properties, such as [reweighting cached simulation data](#), or evaluating [surrogate models](#) trained upon cached data. The most rapid approach which may accurately estimate a set of properties is automatically determined by the framework on the fly.

Each approach supported by the framework is implemented as a *calculation layer*. Two such layers are currently supported (although new calculation layers can be readily added via the plug-in system):

- evaluating physical properties directly from molecular simulation using the *SimulationLayer*.
- reprocessing cached simulation data with [MBAR reweighting](#) using the *ReweightingLayer*.





## SUPPORTED PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

The framework has built-in support for evaluating a number of *physical properties*, ranging from relatively ‘cheap’ to compute properties such as liquid densities, up to more computationally demanding properties such as solvation free energies and host-guest binding affinities.

Included for most of these properties is the ability to calculate their derivatives with respect to force field parameters, making the framework ideal for evaluating an objective function and it’s gradient as part of a force field optimisation.

Table 1: The physical properties which are natively supported by the framework.

	<i>Direct Simulation</i>		<i>MBAR Reweighting</i>	
	Supported	Gradients	Supported	Gradients
Density	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dielectric Constant	✓	✓*	✓	✓*
H <sub>vaporization</sub>	✓	✓	✓	✓
H <sub>mixing</sub>	✓	✓	✓*	✓
V <sub>excess</sub>	✓	✓	✓	✓
G <sub>solvation</sub>	✓	✓*	×	×
G <sub>host-guest (beta)</sub>	✓*	×	×	×

*\* Entries marked with an asterisk are supported but have not yet been extensively tested and validated.*

See the [physical properties overview page](#) for more details.

## 2.1 Installation

The OpenFF Evaluator is currently installable either through conda or directly from the source code. Whichever route is chosen, it is recommended to install the framework within a conda environment and allow the conda package manager to install the required and optional 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.

### 2.1.1 Installation from Conda

To install the openff-evaluator from the conda-forge channel simply run:

```
conda install -c conda-forge openff-evaluator
```

### 2.1.2 Recommended Dependencies

If you have access to the fantastic [OpenEye toolkit](#) we recommend installing this to enable (among many other things) the use of the BuildDockedCoordinates protocol and faster conformer generation / AM1BCC partial charge calculations:

```
conda install -c openeye openeye-toolkits
```

To parameterize systems with the Amber tleap tool using a TLeapForceFieldSource the ambertools package must be installed:

```
conda install -c conda-forge 'ambertools >=19.0'
```

### 2.1.3 Installation from Source

To install the OpenFF Evaluator from source begin by cloning the repository from [github](#):

```
git clone https://github.com/openforcefield/openff-evaluator.git
cd openff-evaluator
```

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

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

Finally, install the estimator itself:

```
python setup.py develop
```

## 2.2 Architecture

The openff-evaluator framework is constructed as a collection of modular components, each performing a specific role within the estimation of physical property data sets. These components are designed to be as extensible as possible, with support for user created plug-ins built into their core.

Fig. 1: An overview of the openff-evaluators modular design. The framework is split into a ‘client-side’ which handles the curation and preparation of data sets, and a ‘server-side’ which performs the estimation of the data sets.

The framework is implemented as a *client-server* architecture. This design allows users to spin up *Evaluator Server* instances on whichever compute resources they may have available (from a single machine up to a large HPC cluster), and to which *Evaluator Client* objects may connect to both request that data sets be estimated, and to query and retrieve the results of those requests.

The *client-side* of the framework is predominantly responsible for providing APIs and objects for:

- curating *data sets* of physical properties from open data sources.
- specifying custom *calculation schemas* which describe how individual properties should be computed.
- requesting that data sets be estimated by a running *Evaluator Server* instance.
- retrieving the results of estimation requests from a running *Evaluator Server* instance.

while the *server-side* is responsible for:

- receiving estimation requests from an *Evaluator Client* object.
- automatically determining which *calculation approach* to use for each property in the request.
- executing those requests across the available *compute resources* following the calculation schemas provided by the client
- *caching data* from any calculations which may be useful for future calculations.

All communication between servers and clients is handled through the *TCP* protocol.

## 2.3 Evaluator Client

The *EvaluatorClient* object is responsible for both submitting requests to estimate a data set of properties to a running *Evaluator Server* instance, and for pulling back the results of those requests when complete.

An *EvaluatorClient* object may optionally be created using a set of *ConnectionOptions* which specifies the network address of the running *Evaluator Server* instance to connect to:

```
# Specify the address of a server running on the local machine.
connection_options = ConnectionOptions(server_address="localhost", server_port=8000)
# Create the client object
evaluator_client = EvaluatorClient(connection_options)
```

### 2.3.1 Requesting Estimates

The client can request the estimation of a data set of properties using the `request_estimate()` function:

```
# Specify the data set.
data_set = PhysicalPropertyDataSet()
data_set.add_properties(...)

# Specify the force field source.
force_field = SmirnoffForceFieldSource.from_path("openff-1.0.0.offxml")

# Specify some estimation options (optional).
options = client.default_request_options(data_set, force_field)

# Specify the parameters to differentiate with respect to (optional).
gradient_keys = [
    ParameterGradientKey(tag="vdW", smirks="#6X4:1", attribute="epsilon")
]

# Request the estimation of the data set.
request, errors = evaluator_client.request_estimate(
    data_set,
    force_field,
    options,
    gradient_keys
)
```

A request must at minimum specify:

- the *data set* of physical properties to estimate.
- the *force field parameters* to estimate the data set using.

and may also optionally specify:

- the *options* to use when estimating the property set.
- the parameters to differentiate each physical property estimate with respect to.

---

**Note:** Gradients can currently only be computed for requests using a **SMIRNOFF** based force field.

---

The `request_estimate()` function returns back two objects:

- a *Request* object which can be used to retrieve the results of the request and,
- an *EvaluatorException* object which will be populated if any errors occurred while submitting the request.

The *Request* object is similar to a *Future* object, in that it is an object which can be used to query the current status of a request either asynchronously:

```
results = request.results(synchronous=False)
```

or synchronously:

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

The results (which may currently be incomplete) are returned back as a *RequestResult* object.

The *Request* object is fully JSON serializable:

```
# Save the request to JSON
request.json(file_path="request.json", format=True)
# Load the request from JSON
request = Request.from_json(file_path="request.json")
```

making it easy to keep track of any open requests.

## 2.3.2 Request Options

The *RequestOptions* object allows greater control over how properties are estimated by the server. It currently allows control over:

- *calculation\_layers*: The *calculation layers* which the server should attempt to use when estimating the data set. The order which the layers are specified in this list is the order which the server will attempt to use each layer.
- *calculation\_schemas*: The *calculation schemas* to use for each allowed calculation layer per class of property. These will be automatically populated in the cases where no user specified schema is provided, and where a default schema has been registered with the plugin system for the particular layer and property type.

If no options are passed to *request\_estimate()* a default set will be generated through a call to *default\_request\_options()*. For more information about how default calculation schemas are registered, see the *Default Schemas* section.

## 2.3.3 Force Field Sources

Different force field representations (e.g. SMIRNOFF, TLeap, LigParGen) are defined within the framework as *ForceFieldSource* objects. A force field source should specify *all* of the options which would be required by a particular force field, such as the non-bonded cutoff or the charge scheme if not specified directly in the force field itself.

Currently the framework has built in support for force fields applied via:

- the OpenFF toolkit (*SmirnoffForceFieldSource*).
- the tleap program from the AmberTools suite (*LigParGenForceFieldSource*).
- an instance of the LigParGen server (*LigParGenForceFieldSource*).

The client will automatically adapt any of the built-in calculation schemas which are based off of the *WorkflowCalculationSchema* to use the correct workflow protocol (*BuildSmirnoffSystem*, *BuildTLeapSystem* or *BuildLigParGenSystem*) for the requested force field.

## 2.4 Evaluator Server

The *EvaluatorServer* object is responsible for coordinating the estimation of physical property data sets as requested by *evaluator clients*. Its primary responsibilities are to:

- receive incoming requests from an *evaluator clients* to either estimate a dataset of properties, or to query the status of a previous request.
- request that each specified *calculation layers* attempt to estimate the data set of properties, cascading unestimated properties through the different layers.

An *EvaluatorServer* must be created with an accompanying *calculation backend* which will be responsible for distributing any calculations launched by the different calculation layers:

```
with DaskLocalCluster() as calculation_backend:

    evaluator_server = EvaluatorServer(calculation_backend)
    evaluator_server.start()
```

It may also be optionally created using a specific *storage backend* if the default *LocalFileStorage* is not sufficient:

```
with DaskLocalCluster() as calculation_backend:

    storage_backend = LocalFileStorage()

    evaluator_server = EvaluatorServer(calculation_backend, storage_backend)
    evaluator_server.start()
```

By default the server will run synchronously until it is killed, however it may also be run asynchronously such that it can be interacted with directly by a client in the same script:

```
with DaskLocalCluster() as calculation_backend:

    with EvaluatorServer(calculation_backend) as evaluator_server:

        # Specify the data set.
        data_set = PhysicalPropertyDataSet()
        data_set.add_properties(...)

        # Specify the force field source.
        force_field = SmirnoffForceFieldSource.from_path("openff-1.0.0.offxml")

        # Request the estimation of the data set.
        request, errors = evaluator_client.request_estimate(data_set, force_field)
        # Wait for the results.
        results = request.results(synchronous=True)
```

### 2.4.1 Estimation Batches

When a server receives a request from a client, it will attempt to split the requested set of properties into smaller batches, represented by the *Batch* object. The server is currently only able to mark entire batches of estimated properties as being completed, as opposed to individual properties.

Currently the server supports two ways of batching properties:

- **SameComponents:** All properties measured for the substance containing the *same* components will be batched together. As an example, the density of a 80:20 and a 20:80 mix of ethanol and water would be batched together, but the density of pure ethanol and the density of pure water would be placed into separate batches.
- **SharedComponents:** All properties measured for substances containing at least one common component will be batched together. As an example, the densities of 80:20 and 20:80 mixtures of ethanol and water, and the pure densities of ethanol and water would be batched together.

The mode of batching is set by the client using the *batch\_mode* attribute of the request options.

## 2.5 Tutorial 01 - Loading Data Sets

In this tutorial we will be exploring the frameworks utilities for loading and manipulating data sets of physical property measurements. The tutorial will cover

- Loading a data set of density measurements from NISTs ThermoML Archive
- Filtering the data set down using a range of criteria, including temperature pressure, and composition.
- Supplementing the data set with enthalpy of vaporization ( $\Delta H_v$ ) data sourced directly from the literature

If you haven't yet installed the OpenFF Evaluator framework on your machine, check out the [installation instructions here!](#)

*Note: If you are running this tutorial in google colab you will need to run a setup script instead of following the installation instructions:*

```
[1]: # !wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/openforcefield/openff-evaluator/main/docs/
      ↪ tutorials/colab_setup.ipynb
      # %run colab_setup.ipynb
```

For the sake of clarity all warnings will be disabled in this tutorial:

```
[2]: import warnings
      warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
      import logging
      logging.getLogger("openff.toolkit").setLevel(logging.ERROR)
```

### 2.5.1 Extracting Data from ThermoML

For anyone who is not familiar with the ThermoML archive - it is a fantastic database of physical property measurements which have been extracted from data published in the

- Journal of Chemical and Engineering Data
- Journal of Chemical Thermodynamics
- Fluid Phase Equilibria
- Thermochimica Acta
- International Journal of Thermophysics

journals. It includes data for a wealth of different physical properties, from simple densities and melting points, to activity coefficients and osmotic coefficients, all of which is freely available. As such, it serves as a fantastic resource for benchmarking and optimising molecular force fields against.

The Evaluator framework has built-in support for extracting this wealth of data, storing the data in easy to manipulate python objects, and for automatically re-computing those properties using an array of calculation techniques, such as molecular simulations and, in future, from trained surrogate models.

This support is provided by the `ThermoMLDataSet` object:

```
[3]: from openff.evaluator.datasets.thermoml import ThermoMLDataSet
```

The `ThermoMLDataSet` object offers two main routes for extracting data the the archive:

- extracting data directly from the NIST ThermoML web server

- extracting data from a local ThermoML XML archive file

Here we will be extracting data directly from the web server. To pull data from the web server we need to specify the digital object identifiers (DOIs) of the data we wish to extract - these correspond to the DOI of the publication that the data was initially sourced from.

For this tutorial we will be extracting data using the following DOIs:

```
[4]: data_set = ThermoMLDataSet.from_doi(
    "10.1016/j.fluid.2013.10.034",
    "10.1021/je1013476",
)
```

We can inspect the data set to see how many properties were loaded:

```
[5]: len(data_set)
```

```
[5]: 275
```

and for how many different substances those properties were measured for:

```
[6]: len(data_set.substances)
```

```
[6]: 254
```

We can also easily check which types of properties were loaded in:

```
[7]: print(data_set.property_types)
```

```
{'EnthalpyOfMixing', 'Density'}
```

### 2.5.2 Filtering the Data Set

The data set object we just created contains many different functions which will allow us to filter the data down, retaining only those measurements which are of interest to us.

The first thing we will do is filter out all of the measurements which aren't density measurements:

```
[8]: from openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering import (
    FilterByPropertyTypes,
    FilterByPropertyTypesSchema
)

data_set = FilterByPropertyTypes.apply(
    data_set, FilterByPropertyTypesSchema(property_types=["Density"])
)

print(data_set.property_types)

{'Density'}
```

Next we will filter out all measurements which were made away from atmospheric conditions:

```
[9]: from openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering import (
    FilterByPressure,
    FilterByPressureSchema,
```

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```

    FilterByTemperature,
    FilterByTemperatureSchema,
)

print(f"There were {len(data_set)} properties before filtering")

# First filter by temperature.
data_set = FilterByTemperature.apply(
    data_set,
    FilterByTemperatureSchema(minimum_temperature=298.0, maximum_temperature=298.2)
)
# and then by pressure
data_set = FilterByPressure.apply(
    data_set,
    FilterByPressureSchema(minimum_pressure=101.224, maximum_pressure=101.426)
)

print(f"There are now {len(data_set)} properties after filtering")

```

There were 213 properties before filtering  
There are now 9 properties after filtering

Finally, we will filter out all measurements which were not measured for either ethanol (CCO) or isopropanol (CC(C)O):

```

[10]: from openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering import (
        FilterBySmiles,
        FilterBySmilesSchema,
    )

    data_set = FilterBySmiles.apply(
        data_set,
        FilterBySmilesSchema(smiles_to_include=["CCO", "CC(C)O"])
    )

    print(f"There are now {len(data_set)} properties after filtering")

```

There are now 2 properties after filtering

We will convert the filtered data to a pandas DataFrame to more easily visualize the final data set:

```

[11]: pandas_data_set = data_set.to_pandas()
    pandas_data_set[
        ["Temperature (K)", "Pressure (kPa)", "Component 1", "Density Value (g / ml)",
        ↪ "Source"]
    ].head()

```

```

[11]:   Temperature (K)  Pressure (kPa)  Component 1  Density Value (g / ml) \
0           298.15           101.325         CC(C)O             0.78270
1           298.15           101.325          CCO             0.78507

```

```

           Source
0  10.1016/j.fluid.2013.10.034
1    10.1021/je1013476

```

Through filtering, we have now cut down from over 250 property measurements down to just 2. There are many more

possible filters which can be applied. All of these and more information about the data set object can be found in the `PhysicalPropertyDataSet` (from which the `ThermoMLDataSet` class inherits) API documentation.

### 2.5.3 Adding Extra Data

For the final part of this tutorial, we will be supplementing our newly filtered data set with some enthalpy of vaporization ( $\Delta H_v$ ) measurements sourced directly from the literature (as opposed to from the ThermoML archive).

We will be sourcing values of the  $\Delta H_v$  of ethanol and isopropanol, summarised in the table below, from the [Enthalpies of vaporization of some aliphatic alcohols](#) publication:

Compound	Temperature / K	$\Delta H_v / kJmol^{-1}$	$\delta\Delta H_v / kJmol^{-1}$
Ethanol	298.15	42.26	0.02
Isopropanol	298.15	45.34	0.02

In order to create a new  $\Delta H_v$  measurements, we will first define the state (namely temperature and pressure) that the measurements were recorded at:

```
[12]: from openff.units import unit
      from openff.evaluator.thermodynamics import ThermodynamicState

      thermodynamic_state = ThermodynamicState(
          temperature=298.15 * unit.kelvin, pressure=1.0 * unit.atmosphere
      )
```

*Note: Here we have made use of the `openff.evaluator.unit` module to attach units to the temperatures and pressures we are filtering by. This module simply exposes a `UnitRegistry` from the fantastic [pintlibrary](#). Pint provides full support for attaching to units to values and is used extensively throughout this framework.*

the substances that the measurements were recorded for:

```
[13]: from openff.evaluator.substances import Substance

      ethanol = Substance.from_components("CCO")
      isopropanol = Substance.from_components("CC(C)O")
```

and the source of this measurement (defined as the DOI of the publication):

```
[14]: from openff.evaluator.datasets import MeasurementSource

      source = MeasurementSource(doi="10.1016/S0021-9614(71)80108-8")
```

We will combine this information with the values of the measurements to create an object which encodes each of the  $\Delta H_v$  measurements

```
[15]: from openff.evaluator.datasets import PropertyPhase
      from openff.evaluator.properties import EnthalpyOfVaporization

      ethanol_hvap = EnthalpyOfVaporization(
          thermodynamic_state=thermodynamic_state,
          phase=PropertyPhase.Liquid | PropertyPhase.Gas,
          substance=ethanol,
          value=42.26*unit.kilojoule / unit.mole,
```

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```

        uncertainty=0.02*unit.kilojoule / unit.mole,
        source=source
    )
isopropanol_hvap = EnthalpyOfVaporization(
    thermodynamic_state=thermodynamic_state,
    phase=PropertyPhase.Liquid | PropertyPhase.Gas,
    substance=isopropanol,
    value=45.34*unit.kilojoule / unit.mole,
    uncertainty=0.02*unit.kilojoule / unit.mole,
    source=source
)

```

These properties can then be added to our data set:

```
[16]: data_set.add_properties(ethanol_hvap, isopropanol_hvap)
```

If we print the data set again using pandas we should see that our new measurements have been added:

```
[17]: pandas_data_set = data_set.to_pandas()
pandas_data_set[
    ["Temperature (K)",
     "Pressure (kPa)",
     "Component 1",
     "Density Value (g / ml)",
     "EnthalpyOfVaporization Value (kJ / mol)",
     "Source"]
].head()
```

```
[17]:
```

	Temperature (K)	Pressure (kPa)	Component 1	Density Value (g / ml)	\
0	298.15	101.325	CC(C)O	0.78270	
1	298.15	101.325	CCO	0.78507	
2	298.15	101.325	CCO	NaN	
3	298.15	101.325	CC(C)O	NaN	

	EnthalpyOfVaporization Value (kJ / mol)		Source
0	NaN	10.1016/j.fluid.2013.10.034	
1	NaN	10.1021/je1013476	
2	42.26	10.1016/S0021-9614(71)80108-8	
3	45.34	10.1016/S0021-9614(71)80108-8	

## 2.5.4 Conclusion

We will finish off this tutorial by saving the data set we have created as a JSON file for future use:

```
[18]: data_set.json("filtered_data_set.json", format=True);
```

And that concludes the first tutorial. For more information about data sets in the Evaluator framework check out the *data set* and *ThermoML* documentation.

In the next tutorial we will be estimating the data set we have created here using molecular simulation.

If you have any questions and / or feedback, please open an issue on the [GitHub issue tracker](#).

## 2.6 Tutorial 02 - Estimating Data Sets

In this tutorial we will be estimating the data set we created in the *first tutorial* using molecular simulation. The tutorial will cover:

- loading in the data set to estimate, and the force field parameters to use in the calculations.
- defining custom calculation schemas for the properties in our data set.
- estimating the data set of properties using an *Evaluator server* instance.
- retrieving the results from the server and storing them on disk.

*Note: If you are running this tutorial in google colab you will need to run a setup script instead of following the installation instructions:*

```
[1]: # !wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/openforcefield/openff-evaluator/main/docs/
    ↪ tutorials/colab_setup.ipynb
    # %run colab_setup.ipynb
```

*For this tutorial make sure that you are using a GPU accelerated runtime.*

For the sake of clarity all warnings will be disabled in this tutorial:

```
[2]: import warnings
    warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
    import logging
    logging.getLogger("openforcefield").setLevel(logging.ERROR)
```

We will also enable time-stamped logging to help track the progress of our calculations:

```
[3]: from openff.evaluator.utils import setup_timestamp_logging
    setup_timestamp_logging()
```

### 2.6.1 Loading the Data Set and Force Field Parameters

We will begin by loading in the data set which we created in the previous tutorial:

```
[4]: from openff.evaluator.datasets import PhysicalPropertyDataSet

    data_set_path = "filtered_data_set.json"

    # If you have not yet completed that tutorial or do not have the data set file
    # available, a copy is provided by the framework:

    # from openff.evaluator.utils import get_data_filename
    # data_set_path = get_data_filename("tutorials/tutorial01/filtered_data_set.json")

    data_set = PhysicalPropertyDataSet.from_json(data_set_path)
```

As a reminder, this data contains the experimentally measured density and  $H_{vap}$  measurements for ethanol and isopropanol at ambient conditions:

```
[5]: data_set.to_pandas().head()
```

```
[5]:   Temperature (K)  ...                               Source
0          298.15  ...      10.1016/j.fluid.2013.10.034
1          298.15  ...      10.1021/je1013476
2          298.15  ...  10.1016/S0021-9614(71)80108-8
3          298.15  ...  10.1016/S0021-9614(71)80108-8

[4 rows x 13 columns]
```

We will also define the set of force field parameters which we wish to use to estimate this data set of properties. The framework has support for estimating force field parameters from a range of sources, including those in the OpenFF [SMIRNOFF](#) format, those which can be applied by [AmberTools](#), *and more*.

Each source of a force field has a corresponding source object in the framework. In this tutorial we will be using the OpenFF Parsley force field which is based off of the SMIRNOFF format:

```
[6]: from openff.evaluator.forcefield import SmirnoffForceFieldSource

force_field_path = "openff-1.0.0.offxml"
force_field_source = SmirnoffForceFieldSource.from_path(force_field_path)
```

## 2.6.2 Defining the Calculation Schemas

The next step we will take will be to define a custom calculation schema for each type of property in our data set.

A calculation schema is the blueprint for how a type of property should be calculated using a particular *calculation approach*, such as directly by simulation, by reprocessing cached simulation data or, in future, a range of other options.

The framework has built-in schemas defining how densities and  $H_{vap}$  should be estimated from molecular simulation, covering all aspects from coordinate generation, force field assignment, energy minimisation, equilibration and finally the production simulation and data analysis. All of this functionality is implemented via the frameworks built-in, lightweight *workflow engine*, however we won't dive into the details of this until a later tutorial.

For the purpose of this tutorial, we will simply modify the default calculation schemas to reduce the number of molecules to include in our simulations to speed up the calculations. This step can be skipped entirely if the default options (which we recommend using for 'real-world' calculations) are to be used:

```
[7]: from openff.evaluator.properties import Density, EnthalpyOfVaporization

density_schema = Density.default_simulation_schema(n_molecules=256)
h_vap_schema = EnthalpyOfVaporization.default_simulation_schema(n_molecules=256)
```

We could further use this method to set either the absolute or the relative uncertainty that the property should be estimated to within. If either of these are set, the simulations will automatically be extended until the target uncertainty in the property has been met.

For our purposes however we won't set any targets, leaving the simulations to run for the default 1 ns.

To use these custom schemas, we need to add them to the a request options object which defines all of the options for estimating our data set:

```
[8]: from openff.evaluator.client import RequestOptions

# Create an options object which defines how the data set should be estimated.
```

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```

estimation_options = RequestOptions()
# Specify that we only wish to use molecular simulation to estimate the data set.
estimation_options.calculation_layers = ["SimulationLayer"]

# Add our custom schemas, specifying that they should be used by the 'SimulationLayer'
estimation_options.add_schema("SimulationLayer", "Density", density_schema)
estimation_options.add_schema("SimulationLayer", "EnthalpyOfVaporization", h_vap_schema)

```

## 2.6.3 Launching the Server

The framework is split into two main applications - an `EvaluatorServer` and an `EvaluatorClient`.

The `EvaluatorServer` is the main object which will perform any and all calculations needed to estimate sets of properties. It is designed to run on whichever compute resources you may have available (whether that be a single machine or a high performance cluster), wait until a user requests a set of properties be estimated, and then handle that request.

The `EvaluatorClient` is the object used by the user to send requests to estimate data sets to running server instances over a TCP connection. It is also used to query the server to see when that request has been fulfilled, and to pull back any results.

Let us begin by spawning a new server instance.

To launch a server, we need to define how this object is going to interact with the compute resource it is running on.

This is accomplished using a *calculation backend*. While there are several to choose from depending on your needs, we will go with a simple dask based one designed to run on a single machine:

```

[9]: from openff.evaluator.backends import ComputeResources
    from openff.evaluator.backends.dask import DaskLocalCluster

    calculation_backend = DaskLocalCluster(
        number_of_workers=1,
        resources_per_worker=ComputeResources(
            number_of_threads=1,
            number_of_gpus=1,
            preferred_gpu_toolkit=ComputeResources.GPUToolkit.CUDA
        ),
    )
    calculation_backend.start()

```

Here we have specified that we want to run our calculations on a single worker which has access to a single GPU.

With that defined, we can go ahead and spin up the server:

```

[10]: from openff.evaluator.server import EvaluatorServer

    evaluator_server = EvaluatorServer(calculation_backend=calculation_backend)
    evaluator_server.start(asynchronous=True)

02:47:53.961 INFO      Server listening at port 8000

```

The server will run asynchronously in the background waiting until a client connects and requests that a data set be estimated.

## 2.6.4 Estimating the Data Set

With the server spun up we can go ahead and connect to it using an `EvaluatorClient` and request that it estimate our data set using the custom options we defined earlier:

```
[11]: from openff.evaluator.client import EvaluatorClient
      evaluator_client = EvaluatorClient()

      request, exception = evaluator_client.request_estimate(
          property_set=data_set,
          force_field_source=force_field_source,
          options=estimation_options,
      )

      assert exception is None

02:47:54.012 INFO      Received estimation request from ('127.0.0.1', 50618)
```

The server will now receive the requests and begin whirring away fulfilling it. It should be noted that the `request_estimate()` function returns two values - a `request` object, and an `exception` object. If all went well (as it should do here) the `exception` object will be `None`.

The `request` object represents the request which we just sent to the server. It stores the unique id which the server assigned to the request, as well as the address of the server that the request was sent to.

The `request` object is primarily used to query the current state of our request, and to pull down the results when it the request finishes. Here we will use it to synchronously query the server every 30 seconds until our request has completed.

```
[12]: # Wait for the results.
      results, exception = request.results(synchronous=True, polling_interval=30)
      assert exception is None
```

*Note: we could also asynchronously query for the results of the request. The resultant results object would then contain the partial results of any completed estimates, as well as any exceptions raised during the estimation.*

## 2.6.5 Inspecting the Results

Now that the server has finished estimating our data set and returned the results to us, we can begin to inspect the results of the calculations:

```
[13]: print(len(results.queued_properties))

      print(len(results.estimated_properties))

      print(len(results.unsuccessful_properties))
      print(len(results.exceptions))

0
4
0
0
```

We can (hopefully) see here that there were no exceptions raised during the calculation, and that all of our properties were successfully estimated.

We will extract the estimated data set and save this to disk:

```
[14]: results.estimated_properties.json("estimated_data_set.json", format=True);
```

## 2.6.6 Conclusion

And that concludes the second tutorial. In the next tutorial we will be performing some basic analysis on our estimated results.

If you have any questions and / or feedback, please open an issue on the [GitHub issue tracker](#).

## 2.7 Tutorial 03 - Analysing Data Sets

In this tutorial we will be analysing the results of the calculations which we performed in the *second tutorial*. The tutorial will cover:

- comparing the estimated data set with the experimental data set.
- plotting the two data sets.

*Note: If you are running this tutorial in google colab you will need to run a setup script instead of following the installation instructions:*

```
[1]: # !wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/openforcefield/openff-evaluator/main/docs/
↪ tutorials/colab_setup.ipynb
# %run colab_setup.ipynb
```

For the sake of clarity all warnings will be disabled in this tutorial:

```
[2]: import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
import logging
logging.getLogger("openforcefield").setLevel(logging.ERROR)
```

### 2.7.1 Loading the Data Sets

We will begin by loading both the experimental data set and the estimated data set:

```
[3]: from openff.evaluator.datasets import PhysicalPropertyDataSet

experimental_data_set_path = "filtered_data_set.json"
estimated_data_set_path = "estimated_data_set.json"

# If you have not yet completed the previous tutorials or do not have the data set files
# available, copies are provided by the framework:

# from openff.evaluator.utils import get_data_filename
# experimental_data_set_path = get_data_filename(
#     "tutorials/tutorial01/filtered_data_set.json"
# )
# estimated_data_set_path = get_data_filename(
```

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```
# "tutorials/tutorial02/estimated_data_set.json"
# )

experimental_data_set = PhysicalPropertyDataSet.from_json(experimental_data_set_path)
estimated_data_set = PhysicalPropertyDataSet.from_json(estimated_data_set_path)
```

if everything went well from the previous tutorials, these data sets will contain the density and  $H_{vap}$  of ethanol and isopropanol:

```
[4]: experimental_data_set.to_pandas().head()
```

```
[4]:   Temperature (K)  ...                               Source
0           298.15  ...      10.1016/j.fluid.2013.10.034
1           298.15  ...      10.1021/je1013476
2           298.15  ...  10.1016/S0021-9614(71)80108-8
3           298.15  ...  10.1016/S0021-9614(71)80108-8

[4 rows x 13 columns]
```

```
[5]: estimated_data_set.to_pandas().head()
```

```
[5]:   Temperature (K)  ...                               Source
0           298.15  ...      SimulationLayer
1           298.15  ...      SimulationLayer
2           298.15  ...      SimulationLayer
3           298.15  ...      SimulationLayer

[4 rows x 13 columns]
```

## 2.7.2 Extracting the Results

We will now compare how the value of each property estimated by simulation deviates from the experimental measurement.

To do this we will extract a list which contains pairs of experimental and evaluated properties. We can easily match properties based on the unique ids which were automatically assigned to them on their creation:

```
[6]: properties_by_type = {
    "Density": [],
    "EnthalpyOfVaporization": []
}

for experimental_property in experimental_data_set:

    # Find the estimated property which has the same id as the
    # experimental property.
    estimated_property = next(
        x for x in estimated_data_set if x.id == experimental_property.id
    )

    # Add this pair of properties to the list of pairs
    property_type = experimental_property.__class__.__name__
    properties_by_type[property_type].append((experimental_property, estimated_property))
```

### 2.7.3 Plotting the Results

We will now compare the experimental results to the estimated ones by plotting them using matplotlib:

```
[7]: from matplotlib import pyplot

# Create the figure we will plot to.
figure, axes = pyplot.subplots(nrows=1, ncols=2, figsize=(8.0, 4.0))

# Set the axis titles
axes[0].set_xlabel('OpenFF 1.0.0')
axes[0].set_ylabel('Experimental')
axes[0].set_title('Density $kg\ m^{-3}$')

axes[1].set_xlabel('OpenFF 1.0.0')
axes[1].set_ylabel('Experimental')
axes[1].set_title('$H_{vap}$ $kJ\ mol^{-1}$')

# Define the preferred units of the properties
from openff.units import unit

preferred_units = {
    "Density": unit.kilogram / unit.meter ** 3,
    "EnthalpyOfVaporization": unit.kilojoule / unit.mole
}

for index, property_type in enumerate(properties_by_type):

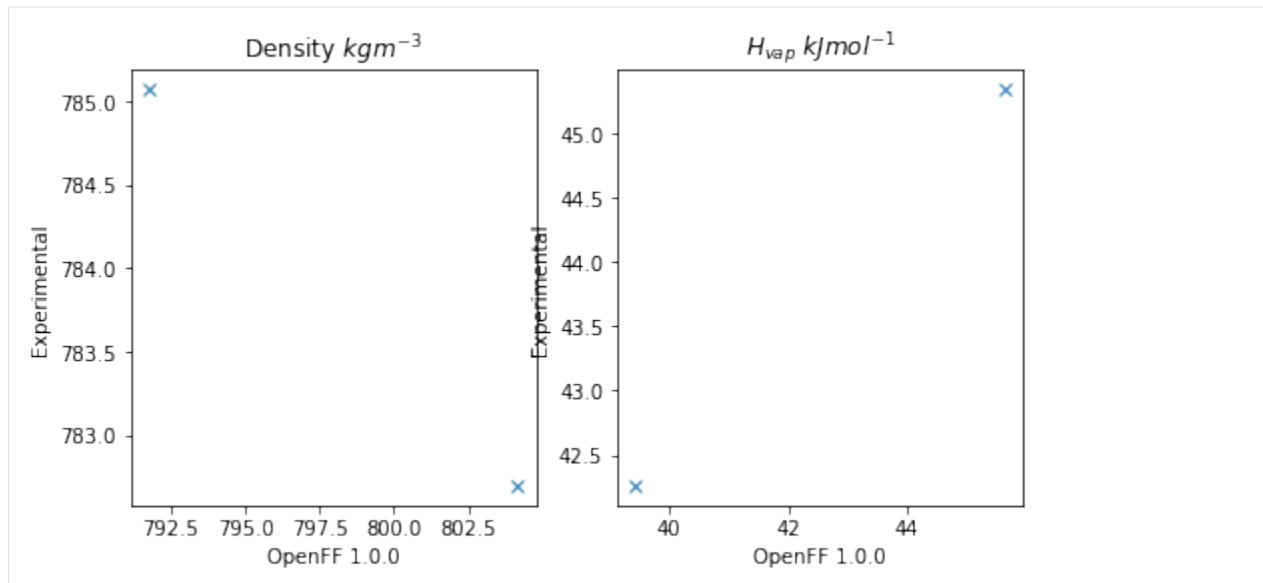
    experimental_values = []
    estimated_values = []

    preferred_unit = preferred_units[property_type]

    # Convert the values of our properties to the preferred units.
    for experimental_property, estimated_property in properties_by_type[property_type]:

        experimental_values.append(
            experimental_property.value.to(preferred_unit).magnitude
        )
        estimated_values.append(
            estimated_property.value.to(preferred_unit).magnitude
        )

    axes[index].plot(
        estimated_values, experimental_values, marker='x', linestyle='None'
    )
```



## 2.7.4 Conclusion

And that concludes the third tutorial!

If you have any questions and / or feedback, please open an issue on the [GitHub issue tracker](#).

## 2.8 Tutorial 04 - Optimizing Force Fields

In this tutorial we will be using the OpenFF Evaluator framework in combination with the fantastic [ForceBalance](#) software to optimize a molecular force field against the physical property data set we created in the [first tutorial](#).

*ForceBalance* offers a suite of tools for optimizing molecular force fields against a set of target data. Perhaps one of the most fundamental targets to fit against is experimental physical property data. Physical property data has been used extensively for decades to inform the values of non-bonded Van der Waals (VdW) interaction parameters (often referred to as Lennard-Jones parameters).

*ForceBalance* is seamlessly integrated with the evaluator framework, using it to evaluate the deviations between target experimentally measured data points and those evaluated using the force field being optimized (as well as the gradient of those deviations with respect to the force field parameters being optimized).

The tutorial will cover:

- setting up the input files and directory structure required by *ForceBalance*.
- setting up an *EvaluatorServer* for *ForceBalance* to connect to.
- running *ForceBalance* using those input files.
- extracting and plotting a number of statistics output during the optimization.

*Note: If you are running this tutorial in google colab you will need to run a setup script instead of following the installation instructions:*

```
[1]: # !wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/openforcefield/openff-evaluator/main/docs/
      ↪ tutorials/colab_setup.ipynb
      # %run colab_setup.ipynb
```

*For this tutorial make sure that you are using a GPU accelerated runtime.*

For the sake of clarity all warnings will be disabled in this tutorial:

```
[2]: import warnings
      warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
      import logging
      logging.getLogger("openforcefield").setLevel(logging.ERROR)
```

We will also enable time-stamped logging to help track the progress of our calculations:

```
[3]: from openff.evaluator.utils import setup_timestamp_logging
      setup_timestamp_logging()
```

### 2.8.1 Setting up the ForceBalance Inputs

In this section we will be creating the directory structure required by *ForceBalance*, and populating it with the required input files.

#### Creating the Directory Structure

To begin with, we will create a directory to store the starting force field parameters in:

```
[4]: !mkdir forcefield
```

and one to store the input parameters for our ‘fitting target’ - in this case a data set of physical properties:

```
[5]: !mkdir -p targets/pure_data
```

#### Defining the Training Data Set

With the directories created, we will next specify the data set of physical properties which we will be training the force field against:

```
[6]: # For convenience we will use the copy shipped with the framework
      from openff.evaluator.utils import get_data_filename
      data_set_path = get_data_filename("tutorials/tutorial01/filtered_data_set.json")

      # Load the data set.
      from openff.evaluator.datasets import PhysicalPropertyDataSet
      data_set = PhysicalPropertyDataSet.from_json(data_set_path)

      # Due to a small bug in ForceBalance we need to zero out any uncertainties
      # which are undefined. This will be fixed in future versions.
      from openff.evaluator.attributes import UNDEFINED

      for physical_property in data_set:
```

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```

if physical_property.uncertainty != UNDEFINED:
    continue

physical_property.uncertainty = 0.0 * physical_property.default_unit()

```

To speed up the runtime of this tutorial, we will only train the force field against measurements made for ethanol

```
[7]: data_set.filter_by_smiles("CCO")
```

in real optimizations however the data set should be **much** larger than two data points!

With those changes made, we can save the data set in our targets directory:

```
[8]: # Store the data set in the `pure_data` targets folder:
data_set.json("targets/pure_data/training_set.json");
```

## Defining the Starting Force Field Parameters

We will use the OpenFF Parsley 1.0.0 force field as the starting parameters for the optimization. These can be loaded directly into an OpenFF ForceField object using the OpenFF toolkit:

```
[9]: from openforcefield.typing.engines.smirnoff import ForceField
force_field = ForceField('openff-1.0.0.offxml')
```

In order to use these parameters in *ForceBalance*, we need to ‘tag’ the individual parameters in the force field that we wish to optimize. The toolkit easily enables us to add these tags using cosmetic attributes:

```
[10]: # Extract the smiles of all unique components in our data set.
from openforcefield.topology import Molecule, Topology

all_smiles = set(
    component.smiles
    for substance in data_set.substances
    for component in substance.components
)

for smiles in all_smiles:

    # Find those VdW parameters which would be applied to those components.
    molecule = Molecule.from_smiles(smiles)
    topology = Topology.from_molecules([molecule])

    labels = force_field.label_molecules(topology)[0]

    # Tag the exercised parameters as to be optimized.
    for parameter in labels["vdW"].values():
        parameter.add_cosmetic_attribute("parameterize", "epsilon", rmin_half")
```

Here we have made use of the toolkit’s handy `label_molecules` function to see which VdW parameters will be assigned to the molecules in our data set, and tagged them to be parameterized.

With those tags added, we can save the parameters in the forcefield directory:

```
[11]: # Save the annotated force field file.
force_field.to_file('forcefield/openff-1.0.0-tagged.offxml')
```

*Note: The force field parameters are stored in the OpenFF SMIRNOFF XML format.*

### Creating the Main Input File

Next, we will create the main *ForceBalance* input file. For the sake of brevity a default input file which ships with this framework will be used:

```
[12]: input_file_path = get_data_filename("tutorials/tutorial04/optimize.in")

# Copy the input file into our directory structure
import shutil
shutil.copyfile(input_file_path, "optimize.in")

[12]: 'optimize.in'
```

While there are many options that can be set within this file, the main options of interest for our purposes appear at the bottom of the file:

```
[13]: !tail -n 6 optimize.in

$target
name pure_data
type Evaluator_SMIRNOFF
weight 1.0
openff.evaluator_input options.json
$end
```

Here we have specified that we wish to create a new *ForceBalance* `Evaluator_SMIRNOFF` target called `pure_data` (corresponding to the name of the directory we created in the earlier step).

The main input to this target is the file path to an `options.json` file - it is this file which will specify all the options which should be used when *ForceBalance* requests that our target data set be estimated using the current sets of force field parameters.

We will create this file in the `targets/pure_data` directory later in this section.

The data set is the JSON serialized representation of the `PhysicalPropertyDataSet` we created during the *first tutorial*.

### Defining the Estimation Options

The final step before we can start the optimization is to create the set of options which will govern how our data set is estimated using the Evaluator framework.

These options will be stored in an `Evaluator_SMIRNOFF` object:

```
[14]: from forcebalance.evaluator_io import Evaluator_SMIRNOFF

# Create the ForceBalance options object
target_options = Evaluator_SMIRNOFF.OptionsFile()
# Set the path to the data set
target_options.data_set_path = "training_set.json"
```

This object exposes both a set of *ForceBalance* specific options, as well as the set of Evaluator options.

The *ForceBalance* specific options allow us to define how each type of property will contribute to the optimization objective function (the value which we are trying to minimize):

$$\Delta(\theta) = \sum_n \frac{weight_n}{M_n} \sum_m^{M_n} \left( \frac{y_m^{ref} - y_m(\theta)}{denominator_n} \right)^2$$

where  $N$  is the number of types of properties (e.g. density, enthalpy of vaporization, etc.),  $M_n$  is the number of data points of type  $n$ ,  $y_m^{ref}$  is the experimental value of data point  $m$  and  $y_m(\theta)$  is the estimated value of data point  $m$  using the current force field parameters

In particular, the options object allows us to specify both an amount to scale each type of properties contribution to the objective function by ( $weight_n$ ), and the amount to scale the difference between the experimental and estimated properties ( $denominator_n$ ):

```
[15]: from openff.units import unit

target_options.weights = {
    "Density": 1.0,
    "EnthalpyOfVaporization": 1.0
}
target_options.denominators = {
    "Density": 30.0 * unit.kilogram / unit.meter ** 3,
    "EnthalpyOfVaporization": 3.0 * unit.kilojoule / unit.mole
}
```

where here we have chosen values that ensure that both types of properties contribute roughly equally to the total objective function.

The Evaluator specific options correspond to a standard RequestOptions object:

```
[16]: from openff.evaluator.client import RequestOptions

# Create the options which evaluator should use.
evaluator_options = RequestOptions()
# Choose which calculation layers to make available.
evaluator_options.calculation_layers = ["SimulationLayer"]

# Reduce the default number of molecules
from openff.evaluator.properties import Density, EnthalpyOfVaporization

density_schema = Density.default_simulation_schema(n_molecules=256)
h_vap_schema = EnthalpyOfVaporization.default_simulation_schema(n_molecules=256)

evaluator_options.add_schema("SimulationLayer", "Density", density_schema)
evaluator_options.add_schema("SimulationLayer", "EnthalpyOfVaporization", h_vap_schema)

target_options.estimated_options = evaluator_options
```

These options allow us to control exactly how each type of property should be estimated, which calculation approaches should be used and more. Here we use the same options as were used in the [second tutorial](#)

*Note: more information about the different estimation options can be found [here](#)*

And that's the options created! We will finish off by serializing the options into our target directory:

```
[17]: # Save the options to file.
with open("targets/pure_data/options.json", "w") as file:
    file.write(target_options.to_json())
```

## 2.8.2 Launching an Evaluator Server

With the *ForceBalance* options created, we can now move onto launching the *EvaluatorServer* which *ForceBalance* will call out to when it needs the data set to be evaluated:

```
[18]: # Launch the calculation backend which will distribute any calculations.
from openff.evaluator.backends import ComputeResources
from openff.evaluator.backends.dask import DaskLocalCluster

calculation_backend = DaskLocalCluster(
    number_of_workers=1,
    resources_per_worker=ComputeResources(
        number_of_threads=1,
        number_of_gpus=1,
        preferred_gpu_toolkit=ComputeResources.GPUToolkit.CUDA
    ),
)
calculation_backend.start()

# Launch the server object which will listen for estimation requests and schedule any
# required calculations.
from openff.evaluator.server import EvaluatorServer

evaluator_server = EvaluatorServer(calculation_backend=calculation_backend)
evaluator_server.start(asynchronous=True)

01:30:20.505 INFO      Server listening at port 8000
```

We will not go into the details of this here as this was already covered in the *second tutorial*

## 2.8.3 Running ForceBalance

With the inputs created and an Evaluator server spun up, we are finally ready to run the optimization! This can be accomplished with a single command:

```
[19]: !ForceBalance optimize.in
```

If everything went well *ForceBalance* should exit cleanly, and will have stored out newly optimized force field in the results directory.

```
[20]: !ls result/optimize
openff-1.0.0-tagged_1.offxml  openff-1.0.0-tagged.offxml
```



## 2.8.4 Plotting the results

As a last step in this tutorial, we will extract the objective function at each iteration from the *ForceBalance* output files and plot this using matplotlib.

First, we will extract the objective function from the pickle serialized output files which can be found in the `optimize.tmp/pure_data/iter_****/` directories:

```
[21]: from forcebalance.nifty import lp_load

# Determine how many iterations ForceBalance has completed.
from glob import glob
n_iterations = len(glob("optimize.tmp/pure_data/iter*"))

# Extract the objective function at each iteration.
objective_function = []

for iteration in range(n_iterations):

    folder_name = "iter_" + str(iteration).zfill(4)
    file_path = f"optimize.tmp/pure_data/{folder_name}/objective.p"

    statistics = lp_load(file_path)
    objective_function.append(statistics["X"])

print(objective_function)

[0.9270359101845124, 0.011497456194198362]
```

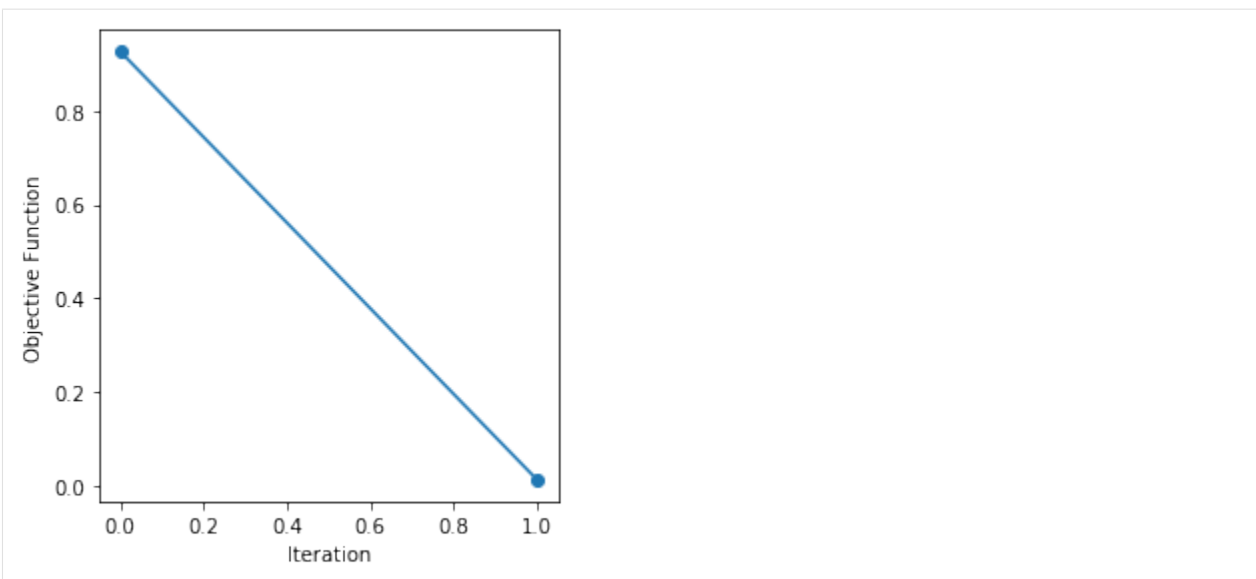
The objective function is then easily plotted:

```
[22]: from matplotlib import pyplot
figure, axis = pyplot.subplots(1, 1, figsize=(4, 4))

axis.set_xlabel("Iteration")
axis.set_ylabel("Objective Function")

axis.plot(range(n_iterations), objective_function, marker="o")

figure.tight_layout()
```



## 2.8.5 Conclusion

And that concludes the fourth tutorial!

If you have any questions and / or feedback, please open an issue on the [GitHub issue tracker](#).

## 2.9 Property Data Sets

A *PhysicalPropertyDataSet* is a collection of measured physical properties encapsulated as *physical property* objects. They may be created from scratch:

```
# Define a density measurement
density = Density(
    substance=Substance.from_components("O"),
    thermodynamic_state=ThermodynamicState(
        pressure=1.0*unit.atmospheres, temperature=298.15*unit.kelvin
    ),
    phase=PropertyPhase.Liquid,
    value=1.0*unit.gram/unit.millilitre,
    uncertainty=0.0001*unit.gram/unit.millilitre
)

# Add the property to a data set
data_set = PhysicalPropertyDataset()
data_set.add_properties(density)
```

are readily JSON (de)serializable:

```
# Save the data set as a JSON file.
data_set.json(file_path="data_set.json", format=True)
# Load the data set from a JSON file
data_set = PhysicalPropertyDataset.from_json(file_path="data_set.json")
```

and may be converted to pandas `DataFrame` objects:

```
data_set.to_pandas()
```

The framework implements specific data set objects for extracting data measurements directly from a number of open data sources, such as the *ThermoMLDataSet* (see *ThermoML Archive*) which provides utilities for extracting the data from the *NIST ThermoML Archive* and converting it into the standard framework objects.

Data set objects are directly iterable:

```
for physical_property in data_set:
    ...
```

or can be iterated over for a specific substance:

```
for physical_property in data_set.properties_by_substance(substance):
    ...
```

or for a specific type of property:

```
for physical_property in data_set.properties_by_type("Density"):
    ...
```

### 2.9.1 Physical Properties

The *PhysicalProperty* object is a base class for any object which describes a measured property of substance, and is defined by a combination of:

- the observed value of the property.
- *Substance* specifying the substance that the measurement was collected for.
- *PropertyPhase* specifying the phase that the measurement was collected in.
- *ThermodynamicState* specifying the thermodynamic conditions under which the measurement was performed

as well as optionally

- the uncertainty in the value of the property.
- a list of *ParameterGradient* which defines the gradient of the property with respect to the model parameters if it was computationally estimated.
- a *Source* specifying the source (either experimental or computational) and provenance of the measurement.

Each type of property supported by the framework, such as a density or an enthalpy of vaporization, must have its own class representation which inherits from *PhysicalProperty*:

```
# Define a density measurement
density = Density(
    substance=Substance.from_components("O"),
    thermodynamic_state=ThermodynamicState(
        pressure=1.0*unit.atmospheres, temperature=298.15*unit.kelvin
    ),
    phase=PropertyPhase.Liquid,
    value=1.0*unit.gram/unit.millilitre,
    uncertainty=0.0001*unit.gram/unit.millilitre
)
```

## 2.9.2 Substances

A *Substance* is defined by a number of components (which may have specific roles assigned to them such as being solutes in the system) and the amount of each component in the substance.

To create a pure substance containing only water:

```
water_substance = Substance.from_components("O")
```

To create binary mixture of water and methanol in a 20:80 ratio:

```
binary_mixture = Substance()
binary_mixture.add_component(Component(smiles="O"), MoleFraction(value=0.2))
binary_mixture.add_component(Component(smiles="CO"), MoleFraction(value=0.8))
```

To create a substance of an infinitely dilute paracetamol solute dissolved in water:

```
solution = Substance()
solution.add_component(
    Component(smiles="O", role=Component.Role.Solvent), MoleFraction(value=1.0)
)
solution.add_component(
    Component(smiles="CC(=O)Nc1ccc(O)cc1", role=Component.Role.Solute),
    ExactAmount(value=1)
)
```

## 2.9.3 Property Phases

The *PropertyPhase* enum describes the possible phases which a measurement was performed in.

While the enum only has three defined phases (Solid, Liquid and Gas), multiple phases can be formed by OR'ing (|) multiple phases together. As an example, to define a phase for a liquid and gas coexisting:

```
liquid_gas_phase = PropertyPhase.Liquid | PropertyPhase.Gas
```

## 2.9.4 Thermodynamic States

A *ThermodynamicState* specifies a combination of the temperature and (optionally) the pressure at which a measurement is performed:

```
thermodynamic_state = ThermodynamicState(
    temperature=298.15*unit.kelvin, pressure=1.0*unit.atmosphere
)
```

## 2.10 ThermoML Archive

The `ThermoMLDataSet` object offers an API for extracting physical properties from the [NIST ThermoML Archive](#), both directly from the archive itself or from files stored in the IUPAC- standard ThermoML format.

The API only supports extracting those properties which have been *registered* with the frameworks plug-in system, and does not currently load the full set of metadata available in the archive files.

---

**Note:** If the metadata you require is not currently exposed, please open an issue on the [GitHub issue tracker](#) to request it.

---

Currently the framework has built-in support for extracting:

- *Mass density, kg/m<sup>3</sup>* (`Density`)
- *Excess molar volume, m<sup>3</sup>/mol* (`ExcessMolarVolume`)
- *Relative permittivity at zero frequency* (`DielectricConstant`)
- *Excess molar enthalpy (molar enthalpy of mixing), kJ/mol* (`EnthalpyOfMixing`)
- *Molar enthalpy of vaporization or sublimation, kJ/mol* (`EnthalpyOfVaporization`)

where here both the ThermoML property name (as defined by the [IUPAC XML schema](#)) and the built-in framework class are listed.

### 2.10.1 Registering Properties

Properties to be extracted from ThermoML archives must have a corresponding class representation to be loading into. This class representation must both:

- inherit from the frameworks `PhysicalProperty` class and
- be registered with the frameworks plug-in system using either the `thermoml_property()` decorator or the `register_thermoml_property()` method.

As an example, a class representation of the ThermoML ‘*Mass density, kg/m<sup>3</sup>*’ property could be defined and registered with the plug-in system using:

```
@thermoml_property("Mass density, kg/m3", supported_phases=PropertyPhase.Liquid)
class Density(PhysicalProperty):
    """A class representation of a mass density property"""
```

The `thermoml_property()` decorator takes in the name of the ThermoML property (as defined by the [IUPAC schema](#)) as well as the phases which the framework will be able to estimate this property in.

Multiple ThermoML properties can be mapped onto a single class using the flexible `register_thermoml_property()` function. For example, the ‘*Specific volume, m<sup>3</sup>/kg*’ property (which is simply the reciprocal of mass density) may be mapped onto the `Density` object by providing a `conversion_function`:

```
def specific_volume_to_mass_density(specific_volume):
    """Converts a specific volume measurement into a mass
    density.

    Parameters
    -----
```

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```

specific_volume: ThermoMLProperty
    The specific volume measurement to convert.
    """
    mass_density = Density()

    mass_density.value = 1.0 / specific_volume.value

    if mass_density.uncertainty is not None:
        mass_density.uncertainty = 1.0 / mass_density.uncertainty

    mass_density.phase = specific_volume.phase

    mass_density.thermodynamic_state = specific_volume.thermodynamic_state
    mass_density.substance = specific_volume.substance

    return mass_density

# Register the ThermoML property using the conversion function.
register_thermoml_property(
    thermoml_string="Specific volume, m3/kg",
    supported_phases=PropertyPhase.Liquid,
    property_class=Density,
    conversion_function=specific_volume_to_mass_density
)

```

Converting the different density derivatives into a single density class removes the need to produce many very similar class representations of density measurements, and allows a single calculation schema to be defined for all variants.

## 2.10.2 Loading Data Sets

Data sets are most easily loaded using their digital object identifiers (DOI). For example, to retrieve the [ThermoML data set](#) that accompanies [this paper](#), we can simply use the DOI 10.1016/j.jct.2005.03.012:

```
data_set = ThermoMLDataset.from_doi('10.1016/j.jct.2005.03.012')
```

Data can be pulled from multiple sources at once by specifying multiple identifiers:

```

identifiers = ['10.1021/acs.jced.5b00365', '10.1021/acs.jced.5b00474']
dataset = ThermoMLDataset.from_doi(*identifiers)

```

Entire archives of properties can be downloaded directly from the [ThermoML website](#) and parsed by the framework. For example, to create a data set object containing all of the measurements recorded from the International Journal of Thermophysics:

```

# Download the archive of all properties from the IJT journal.
import requests
request = requests.get("https://trc.nist.gov/ThermoML/IJT.tgz", stream=True)

# Make sure the request went ok.
assert request

# Unzip the files into a new 'ijt_files' directory.

```

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```
import io, tarfile
tar_file = tarfile.open(fileobj=io.BytesIO(request.content))
tar_file.extractall("ijt_files")

# Get the names of the extracted files
import glob
file_names = glob.glob("ijt_files/*.xml")

# Create the data set object
from openff.evaluator.datasets.thermoml import ThermoMLDataSet
data_set = ThermoMLDataSet.from_file(*file_names)

# Save the data set to a JSON object
data_set.json(file_path="ijt.json", format=True)
```

## 2.11 Taproom

The *TaproomDataSet* object offers an API for retrieving host-guest binding affinity measurements from the curated taproom repository.

---

**Note:** taproom may be installed by running `conda install -c conda-forge taproom`

---

This includes retrieving all of the data available:

```
from openff.evaluator.datasets.taproom import TaproomDataSet
taproom_set = TaproomDataSet()
```

data measure for a single host molecule (e.g. alpha-cyclodextrin):

```
acd_taproom_set = TaproomDataSet(host_codes=["acd"])
```

or data for a particular host and guest pair:

```
acd_taproom_set = TaproomDataSet(host_codes=["acd"], guest_codes=["bam"])
```

All measurements in this data set have an associated *TaproomSource* as their source provenance. This tracks both the original source of the measurement as well as the taproom identifier.

---

**Note:** Currently the data set object will assume a default set of buffer conditions (either no buffer, or a buffer of a salt with a specified ionic strength) rather than reading the buffer from the taproom measurement directory. This is consistent with previous applications of the data set.

---

## 2.12 Data Set Curation

The framework offers a full suite of features to facilitate the curation of data sets of physical properties, including:

- a significant amount of data filters, including to filter by state, substance composition and chemical functionalities.

and components to

- easily download and import the full *NIST ThermoML* and *FreeSolv* archives .
- select data points which were measured close to a set of target states, and which were measured for a diverse range of substances which contain specific functionalities.
- convert between different compatible property types (e.g. convert density <-> excess molar volume data).

These features are implemented as *CurationComponent* objects, which take as input an associated *CurationComponentSchema* which controls how the curation components should be applied to a particular data set (or a data set which is being stored as pandas *DataFrame* object).

An example of a curation component would be one that filters out data points which were measured outside of a particular temperature range:

```
# Filter data points measured at less than 290.0 K or greater than 320.0 K
filtered_frame = FilterByTemperature.apply(
    data_frame,
    FilterByTemperatureSchema(minimum_temperature=290.0, maximum_temperature=320.0),
)
```

Curation components can be conveniently chained together using a *CurationWorkflow* and an associated *CurationWorkflowSchema* so as to easily curate full training and testing data sets:

```
curation_schema = WorkflowSchema(
    component_schemas=[
        # Import the ThermoML archive.
        thermoml.ImportThermoMLDataSchema(),
        # Filter out any measurements made for systems with more than two components
        filtering.FilterByNComponentsSchema(n_components=[1, 2]),
        # Remove any duplicate data.
        filtering.FilterDuplicatesSchema(),
        # Filter out data points measured away from ambient
        # and biologically relevant temperatures.
        filtering.FilterByTemperatureSchema(
            minimum_temperature=298.0, maximum_temperature=320.0
        ),
        # Retain only density and enthalpy of mixing data points.
        filtering.FilterByPropertyTypesSchema(
            property_types=["Density", "EnthalpyOfMixing"],
        ),
        # Select data points measured for alcohols, esters or mixtures of both.
        selection.SelectSubstancesSchema(
            target_environments=[
                ChemicalEnvironment.Alcohol,
                ChemicalEnvironment.CarboxylicAcidEster,
            ],
            n_per_environment=10,
        ),
    ],
)
```

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```

    ),
]
)

data_frame = Workflow.apply(pandas.DataFrame(), curation)

```

## 2.12.1 Examples

### Data Extraction

- *ImportFreeSolv*: A component which will download the latest, full FreeSolv data set from the GitHub repository:

```

from openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.freesolv import (
    ImportFreeSolv,
    ImportFreeSolvSchema,
)

# Import the full FreeSolv data set.
data_frame = ImportFreeSolv.apply(pandas.DataFrame(), ImportFreeSolvSchema())

```

- *ImportThermoMLData*: A component which will download all *supported data* from the NIST ThermoML Archive:

```

from openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.thermoml import (
    ImportThermoMLData,
    ImportThermoMLDataSchema,
)

# Import all data collected from the IJT journal.
data_frame = ImportThermoMLData.apply(pandas.DataFrame(),
    ImportThermoMLDataSchema())

```

### Filtration

- *FilterDuplicates*: A component to remove duplicate data points (within a specified precision) from a data set:

```

from openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering import (
    FilterDuplicates,
    FilterDuplicatesSchema,
)

filtered_frame = FilterDuplicates.apply(data_frame, FilterDuplicatesSchema())

```

- *FilterByTemperature*: A component which will filter out data points which were measured outside of a specified temperature range:

```

from openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering import (
    FilterByTemperature,

```

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```
        FilterByTemperatureSchema,
    )

    filtered_frame = FilterByTemperature.apply(
        data_frame,
        FilterByTemperatureSchema(minimum_temperature=290.0, maximum_temperature=320.0),
    )
```

- *FilterByPressure*: A component which will filter out data points which were measured outside of a specified pressure range:

```
from openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering import (
    FilterByPressure,
    FilterByPressureSchema,
)

filtered_frame = FilterByPressure.apply(
    data_frame,
    FilterByPressureSchema(minimum_pressure=100.0, maximum_pressure=140.0),
)
```

- *FilterByMoleFraction*: A component which will filter out data points which were measured outside of a specified mole fraction range:

```
from openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering import (
    FilterByMoleFraction,
    FilterByMoleFractionSchema,
)

filtered_frame = FilterByMoleFraction.apply(
    data_frame, FilterByMoleFractionSchema(mole_fraction_ranges={2: [[(0.1, 0.3)]]})
)
```

- *FilterByRacemic*: A component which will filter out data points which were measured for racemic mixtures:

```
from openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering import (
    FilterByRacemic,
    FilterByRacemicSchema,
)

filtered_frame = FilterByRacemic.apply(data_frame, FilterByRacemicSchema())
```

- *FilterByElements*: A component which will filter out data points which were measured for systems which contain specific elements:

```
from openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering import (
    FilterByElements,
    FilterByElementsSchema,
)

filtered_frame = FilterByElements.apply(
    data_frame,
```

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```

    FilterByElementsSchema(allowed_elements=["C", "O", "H"]),
)

```

- *FilterByPropertyTypes*: A component which will apply a filter which only retains properties of specified types:

```

from openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering import (
    FilterByPropertyTypes,
    FilterByPropertyTypesSchema,
)

# Retain only density measurements made for either pure or binary systems.
filtered_frame = FilterByPropertyTypes.apply(
    data_frame,
    FilterByPropertyTypesSchema(
        property_types=["Density"],
        n_components={"Density": [1, 2]},
    ),
)

```

- *FilterByStereochemistry*: A component which filters out data points measured for systems whereby the stereochemistry of a number of components is undefined:

```

from openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering import (
    FilterByStereochemistry,
    FilterByStereochemistrySchema,
)

filtered_frame = FilterByStereochemistry.apply(
    data_frame, FilterByStereochemistrySchema()
)

```

- *FilterByCharged*: A component which filters out data points measured for substance where any of the constituent components have a net non-zero charge.:

```

from openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering import (
    FilterByCharged,
    FilterByChargedSchema,
)

filtered_frame = FilterByCharged.apply(data_frame, FilterByChargedSchema())

```

- *FilterByIonicLiquid*: A component which filters out data points measured for substances which contain or are classed as an ionic liquids:

```

from openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering import (
    FilterByIonicLiquid,
    FilterByIonicLiquidSchema,
)

filtered_frame = FilterByIonicLiquid.apply(data_frame, FilterByIonicLiquidSchema())

```

- *FilterBySmiles*: A component which filters the data set so that it only contains either a specific set of smiles, or does not contain any of a set of specifically excluded smiles:

```
from openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering import (
    FilterBySmiles,
    FilterBySmilesSchema,
)

filtered_frame = FilterBySmiles.apply(
    data_frame, FilterBySmilesSchema(smiles_to_include=["CCCO"]),
)
```

- *FilterBySmirks*: A component which filters a data set so that it only contains measurements made for molecules which contain (or don't) a set of chemical environments represented by SMIRKS patterns:

```
from openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering import (
    FilterBySmirks,
    FilterBySmirksSchema,
)

filtered_frame = FilterBySmirks.apply(
    data_frame, FilterBySmirksSchema(smirks_to_include=["[#6a]"]),
)
```

- *FilterByNComponents*: A component which filters out data points measured for systems with specified number of components:

```
from openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering import (
    FilterByNComponents,
    FilterByNComponentsSchema,
)

filtered_frame = FilterByNComponents.apply(
    data_frame, FilterByNComponentsSchema(n_components=[1, 2])
)
```

- *FilterBySubstances*: A component which filters the data set so that it only contains properties measured for particular substances:

```
from openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering import (
    FilterBySubstances,
    FilterBySubstancesSchema,
)

filtered_frame = FilterBySubstances.apply(
    data_frame, FilterBySubstancesSchema(substances_to_include=[("CO", "C")])
)
```

- *FilterByEnvironments*: A component which filters a data set so that it only contains measurements made for substances which contain specific chemical environments:

```
from openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering import (
    FilterByEnvironments,
    FilterByEnvironmentsSchema,
)
```

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```

filtered_frame = FilterByEnvironments.apply(
    data_frame,
    FilterByEnvironmentsSchema(
        environments=[
            ChemicalEnvironment.Aqueous,
            ChemicalEnvironment.Alcohol,
            ChemicalEnvironment.Amine,
        ]
    ),
)

```

## Data Selection

- *SelectSubstances*: A component for selecting data points which were measured for specified number of maximally diverse systems containing a specified set of chemical functionalities:

```

# Select (if possible) data points which were measured for 10 different (and
# structurally diverse) alcohols.
schema = SelectSubstancesSchema(
    target_environments=[ChemicalEnvironment.Alcohol],
    n_per_environment=10,
)

data_frame = ConvertExcessDensityData.apply(data_frame, schema)

```

- *SelectDataPoints*: A component for selecting a set of data points which are close to a particular set of states:

```

# Select (if possible) density data points which were measured for pure systems
# at close to 298.15 K and 308.15K
schema = SelectDataPointsSchema(
    target_states=[
        TargetState(
            property_types=[("Density", 1)],
            states=[
                State(temperature=298.15, pressure=101.325, mole_fractions=(1.0,)),
                State(temperature=308.15, pressure=101.325, mole_fractions=(1.0,)),
            ],
        )
    ]
)

data_frame = ConvertExcessDensityData.apply(data_frame, schema)

```

## Data Conversion

- *ConvertExcessDensityData*: A component for converting binary mass density data to excess molar volume data and vice versa where pure density data measured for the components is available:

```
from openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.conversion import (
    ConvertExcessDensityData,
    ConvertExcessDensityDataSchema,
)

converted_data_frame = ConvertExcessDensityData.apply(
    data_frame, ConvertExcessDensityDataSchema()
)
```

## 2.13 Physical Properties

A core philosophy of this framework is that users should be able to seamlessly curate data sets of physical properties and then estimate that data set using computational methods without significant user intervention and using sensible, well validated workflows.

This page aims to provide an overview of which physical properties are supported by the framework and how they are computed using the different *calculation layers*.

In this document  $\langle X \rangle$  will be used to denote the ensemble average of an observable  $X$ .

### 2.13.1 Density

The density ( $\rho$ ) is computed according to

$$\rho = \left\langle \frac{M}{V} \right\rangle$$

where  $M$  and  $V$  are the total molar mass and volume the system respectively.

#### Direct Simulation

The density is estimated using the default *simulation workflow* without modification. The estimation of liquid densities is assumed.

#### MBAR Reweighting

The density is estimated using the default *reweighting workflow* without modification. The estimation of liquid densities is assumed.

### 2.13.2 Dielectric Constant

The dielectric constant ( $\epsilon$ ) is computed from the fluctuations in a systems dipole moment (see Equation 7 of [1]) according to:

$$\epsilon = 1 + \frac{\langle \vec{\mu}^2 \rangle - \langle \vec{\mu} \rangle^2}{3\epsilon_0 \langle V \rangle k_b T}$$

where  $\vec{\mu}$ ,  $V$  are the systems dipole moment and volume respectively,  $k_b$  the Boltzmann constant,  $T$  the temperature, and  $\epsilon_0$  the permittivity of free space.

---

**Note:** In *v0.2.2* and earlier of the framework the variance was computed as  $\langle (\vec{\mu} - \langle \vec{\mu} \rangle)^2 \rangle$  in order to match the `mdtraj` implementation which has been used in previous studies by the OpenFF Consortium (see for example [2]). The two approaches should be numerically indistinguishable however.

---

#### Direct Simulation

The dielectric is estimated using the default *simulation workflow* which has been modified to use the specialized *AverageDielectricConstant* protocol in place of the default *AverageObservable* protocol. The estimation of liquid dielectric constants is assumed.

#### MBAR Reweighting

The dielectric is estimated using the default *reweighting workflow* which has been modified to use the specialized *ReweightDielectricConstant* protocol in place of the default *ReweightObservable* protocol. It should be noted that the *ReweightDielectricConstant* protocol employs bootstrapping to compute the uncertainty in the average dielectric constant, rather than attempting to propagate uncertainties in the average dipole moments and volumes. The estimation of liquid dielectric constants is assumed.

### 2.13.3 Enthalpy of Vaporization

The enthalpy of vaporization  $\Delta H_{vap}$  (see [3]) can be computed according to

$$\Delta H_{vap} = \langle H_{gas} \rangle - \langle H_{liquid} \rangle = \langle E_{gas} \rangle - \langle E_{liquid} \rangle + p(\langle V_{gas} \rangle - \langle V_{liquid} \rangle)$$

where  $H$ ,  $E$ , and  $V$  are the enthalpy, total energy and volume respectively.

Under the assumption that  $V_{gas} \gg V_{liquid}$  and that the gas is ideal the above expression can be simplified to

$$\Delta H_{vap} = \langle U_{gas} \rangle - \langle U_{liquid} \rangle + RT$$

where  $U$  is the potential energy,  $T$  the temperature and  $R$  the universal gas constant. This simplified expression is computed by default by this framework.

## Direct Simulation

- **Liquid phase:** The potential energy of the liquid phase is estimated using the default *simulation workflow*, and divided by the number of molecules in the simulation box using the *divisor* input of the *AverageObservable* protocol.
- **Gas phase:** The potential energy of the gas phase is estimated using the default *simulation workflow*, which has been modified so that
  - the simulation box only contains a single molecule.
  - all periodic boundary conditions have been disabled.
  - all simulations are performed in the NVT ensemble.
  - the production simulation is run for 15000000 steps at a time (rather than 1000000 steps).
  - all simulations are run using the OpenMM reference platform (CPU only) regardless of whether a GPU is available. This is fastest platform to use when simulating a single molecule in vacuum with OpenMM.

The final enthalpy is then computed by subtracting the gas potential energy from the liquid potential energy (*SubtractValues*) and adding the  $RT$  term (*AddValues*). Uncertainties are propagated through the subtraction by the normal means using the *uncertainties* package.

## MBAR Reweighting

- **Liquid phase:** The potential energy of the liquid phase is estimated using the default *reweighting workflow*, and divided by the number of molecules in the simulation box using an extra *DivideValue* protocol.
- **Gas phase:** The potential energy of the gas phase is estimated using the default *reweighting workflow*, which has been modified so that all periodic boundary conditions have been disabled.

The final enthalpy is then computed by subtracting the gas potential energy from the liquid potential energy (*SubtractValues*) and adding the  $RT$  term (*AddValues*). Uncertainties are propagated through the subtraction by the normal means using the *uncertainties* package.

### 2.13.4 Enthalpy of Mixing

The enthalpy of mixing  $\Delta H_{mix}(x_0, \dots, x_{M-1})$  for a system of  $M$  components is computed according to

$$\Delta H_{mix}(x_0, \dots, x_{M-1}) = \frac{\langle H_{mix} \rangle}{N_{mix}} - \sum_i^M x_i \frac{\langle H_i \rangle}{N_i}$$

where  $H_{mix}$  is the enthalpy of the full mixture, and  $H_i$ ,  $x_i$  are the enthalpy and the mole fraction of component  $i$  respectively.  $N_{mix}$  and  $N_i$  are the total number of molecules used in the full mixture simulations and the simulations of each individual component respectively.

When re-weighting cached data to compute  $H_{mix}$  we make the approximation that the kinetic energy contributions cancel out between the mixture and each of the components, and hence can be computed by only re-weighting the NPT reduced potential:

$$\Delta H_{mix}(x_0, \dots, x_{M-1}) \approx \frac{1}{\beta} \left( \frac{\langle u_{mix} \rangle}{N_{mix}} - \sum_i^M x_i \frac{\langle u_i \rangle}{N_i} \right)$$

where  $u \equiv \beta(U + pV)$  is the NPT reduced potential,  $U$  the potential energy,  $p$  the pressure and  $V$  the volume.



## Direct Simulation

- **Mixture:** The enthalpy of the full mixture is estimated using the default *simulation workflow* and divided by the number of molecules in the simulation box using the divisor input of the *AverageObservable* protocol.
- **Components:** The enthalpy of each of the components is estimated using the default *simulation workflow*, divided by the number of molecules in the simulation box using the divisor input of the *AverageObservable* protocol, and weighted by their mole fraction *in the mixture simulation box* using the *WeightByMoleFraction* protocol.

The final enthalpy is then computed by summing the component enthalpies (*AddValues*) and subtracting these from the mixture enthalpy (*SubtractValues*). Uncertainties are propagated through the summation and subtraction by the normal means using the *uncertainties* package.

## MBAR Reweighting

- **Mixture:** The reduced potential of the full mixture is estimated using the default *reweighting workflow* and divided by the number of molecules in the reweighting box using an extra *DivideValue* protocol.
- **Components:** The reduced potential of each of the components is estimated using the default *reweighting workflow*, divided by the number of molecules in the reweighting box using an extra *DivideValue* protocol, and weighted by their mole fraction using the *WeightByMoleFraction* protocol.

The final enthalpy is then computed by summing the component enthalpies (*AddValues*), subtracting these from the mixture enthalpy (*SubtractValues*), and multiplying by  $1/\beta$  (*MultiplyValue*). Uncertainties are propagated by the normal means using the *uncertainties* package.

### 2.13.5 Excess Molar Volume

The excess molar volume  $\Delta V_{excess}(x_0, \dots, x_{M-1})$  for a system of  $M$  components is computed according to

$$\Delta V_{excess}(x_0, \dots, x_{M-1}) = N_A \left( \frac{\langle V_{mix} \rangle}{N_{mix}} - \sum_i^M x_i \frac{\langle V_i \rangle}{N_i} \right)$$

where  $V_{mix}$  is the volume of the full mixture, and  $V_i$ ,  $x_i$  are the volume and the mole fraction of component  $i$  respectively.  $N_{mix}$  and  $N_i$  are the total number of molecules used in the full mixture simulations and the simulations of each individual component respectively, and  $N_A$  is the Avogadro constant.

## Direct Simulation

- **Mixture:** The molar volume of the full mixture is estimated using the default *simulation workflow* and divided by the molar number of molecules in the simulation box using the divisor input of the *AverageObservable* protocol.
- **Components:** The molar volume of each of the components is estimated using the default *simulation workflow*, divided by the molar number of molecules in the simulation box using the divisor input of the *AverageObservable* protocol, and weighted by their mole fraction *in the mixture simulation box* using the *WeightByMoleFraction* protocol.

The final excess molar volume is then computed by summing the component molar volumes (*AddValues*) and subtracting these from the mixture molar volume (*SubtractValues*). Uncertainties are propagated through the summation and subtraction by the normal means using the *uncertainties* package.

## MBAR Reweighting

- **Mixture:** The enthalpy of the full mixture is estimated using the default *reweighting workflow* and divided by the molar number of molecules in the reweighting box using an extra *DivideValue* protocol.
- **Components:** The enthalpy of each of the components is estimated using the default *reweighting workflow*, divided by the molar number of molecules in the reweighting box using an extra *DivideValue* protocol, and weighted by their mole fraction using the *WeightByMoleFraction* protocol.

The final enthalpy is then computed by summing the component enthalpies (*AddValues*) and subtracting these from the mixture enthalpy (*SubtractValues*). Uncertainties are propagated through the summation and subtraction by the normal means using the *uncertainties* package.

### 2.13.6 Solvation Free Energies

Solvation free energies are currently computed using the *Yank* free energy package using direct molecular simulations. By default the calculations attempt to use 2000 solvent molecules, and the alchemical lambda spacings are selected using the built-in ‘trailblazing’ algorithm.

See the *Yank* documentation for more details.

### 2.13.7 Host-Guest Binding Free Energy

**Warning:** The computation of this property is still in beta. Users are heavily recommended to validate any calculations involving this property.

Host-guest binding free energies are currently computed using the attach-pull-release (APR) method [4] through integration with the *pAPRika* framework.

### 2.13.8 References

## 2.14 Common Workflows

As may be expected, most of the workflows used to estimate the physical properties within the framework make use of very similar workflows. This page aims to document the built-in ‘template’ workflows from which the more complex physical property estimation workflows are constructed.

### 2.14.1 Direct Simulation

Properties being estimated using the *direct simulation* calculation layer typically base their workflows off of the *generate\_simulation\_protocols()* template.

---

**Note:** This template currently assumes that a liquid phase property is being computed.

---

The workflow produced by this template proceeds as follows:

- 1) 1000 molecules are inserted into a simulation box with an approximate density of 0.95 g / mL using *packmol* (*BuildCoordinatesPackmol*).

- 2) the system is parameterized using either the *OpenFF toolkit*, *TLeap* or *LigParGen* depending on the force field being employed (*BuildSmirnoffSystem*, *BuildTLeapSystem* or *BuildLigParGenSystem*).
- 3) an energy minimization is performed using the default OpenMM energy minimizer (*OpenMMEnergyMinimisation*).
- 4) the system is equilibrated by running a short NPT simulation for 100000 steps using a timestep of 2 fs and using the OpenMM simulation engine (*OpenMMSimulation*).
- 5) while the uncertainty in the average observable is greater than the requested tolerance (if specified):
  - 5a) a longer NPT production simulation is run for 1000000 steps with a timestep of 2 fs and using the OpenMM simulation protocol (*OpenMMSimulation*) with its default Langevin integrator and Monte Carlo barostat.
  - 5b) the correlated samples are removed from the simulation outputs and the average value of the observable of interest and its uncertainty are computed by bootstrapping with replacement for 250 iterations (*AverageObservable*). See [1] for details of the decorrelation procedure.
  - 5c) steps 5a) and 5b) are repeated until the uncertainty condition (if applicable) is met.

The decorrelated simulation outputs are then made available ready to be cached by a *storage backend* (*DecorrelateObservables*, *DecorrelateTrajectory*).

## 2.14.2 MBAR Reweighting

Properties being estimated using the *MBAR reweighting* calculation layer typically base their workflows off of the *generate\_reweighting\_protocols()* template.

The workflow produced by this template proceeds as follows:

- 1) for each stored simulation data:
  - 1a) the cached data is retrieved from disk (*UnpackStoredSimulationData*)
- 2) the cached data from is concatenated together to form a single trajectory of configurations and observables (*ConcatenateTrajectories*, *ConcatenateStatistics*).
- 3) for each stored simulation data:
  - 3a) the system is parameterized using the force field parameters which were used when originally generating the cached data i.e. one of the reference states (*BuildSmirnoffSystem*, *BuildTLeapSystem* or *BuildLigParGenSystem*).
  - 3b) the reduced potential of each configuration in the concatenated trajectory is evaluated using the parameterized system (*OpenMMEvaluateEnergies*).
- 4) the system is parameterized using the force field parameters with which the property of interest should be calculated using i.e. of the target state (*BuildSmirnoffSystem*, *BuildTLeapSystem* or *BuildLigParGenSystem*) and the reduced potential of each configuration in the concatenated trajectory is evaluated using the parameterized system (*OpenMMEvaluateEnergies*).
  - 4a) (*optional*) if the observable of interest is a function of the force field parameters it is recomputed using the target state parameters. These recomputed values then replace the original concatenated observables loaded from the cached data.
- 5) the reference potentials, target potentials and the joined observables are sub-sampled to only retain equilibrated, uncorrelated samples (*AverageObservable*, *DecorrelateObservables*, *DecorrelateTrajectory*). See [1] for details of the decorrelation procedure.

- 6) the MBAR method is employed to compute the average value of the observable of interest and its uncertainty at the target state, taking the reference state reduced potentials as input. See [2] for the theory behind this approach. An exception is raised if there are not enough effective samples to reweight (*ReweightObservable*).

In more specialised cases the `generate_base_reweighting_protocols()` template (which `generate_reweighting_protocols()` is built off of) is instead used due to its greater flexibility.

### 2.14.3 References

## 2.15 Gradients

A most fundamental feature of this framework is its ability to rapidly compute the gradients of physical properties with respect to the force field parameters used to estimate them.

---

**Note:** Prior to v0.3.0 of this framework a combination of re-weighting and the central finite difference was employed to estimate the gradients of observables. From v0.3.0 onwards the fluctuation method [1] is instead used. The change was made to, in future, enable better integration with automatic differentiation libraries such as `jax`, and differentiable simulation engines such as `timemachine`.

---

### 2.15.1 Theory

The framework currently employs the fluctuation approach [1] to compute gradients of observables with respect to the force field parameters used to estimate them.

This approach may be derived by direct differentiation of the ensemble average an observable  $X$ :

$$\langle X(\theta) \rangle = \frac{1}{Q(\theta)} \int X(\theta) \exp[-\beta(U(\vec{r}, V; \theta) + pV)] d\vec{r}dV$$

where

$$Q(\theta) = \int \exp[-\beta(U(\vec{r}, V; \theta) + pV)] d\vec{r}dV$$

is the isothermal-isobaric partition function,  $\theta$  are the force field parameters being used to estimate the observable,  $U$  the systems potential energy,  $\beta \equiv k_b T$ ,  $k_b$  the Boltzmann constant,  $T$  the temperature,  $p$  the pressure and  $V$  the volume.

The derivative of the ensemble average defined above with respect to a particular force field parameter of interest  $\theta$  is given by:

$$\frac{d\langle X \rangle}{d\theta_i} = \left\langle \frac{dX}{d\theta_i} \right\rangle - \beta \left[ \left\langle X \frac{dU}{d\theta_i} \right\rangle - \left\langle \frac{dU}{d\theta_i} \right\rangle \langle X \rangle \right]$$

### 2.15.2 Computing $dU/d\theta_i$

While future integrations with differentiable simulation engines such as [timemachine](#) will allow  $dU/d\theta_i$  to be computed directly from molecular simulation runs, currently most common simulation engines do not directly support computing this quantity.

Until such an integration is complete, the framework currently employs a central finite difference approach, whereby

$$\frac{dU}{d\theta_i} \approx \frac{U(\theta_i + h) - U(\theta_i - h)}{2h}$$

Although more expensive than computing either the forward or backwards derivative, the central difference method should give a more accurate estimate of the gradient at the minima, maxima and transition points. By default a value of  $h = \theta_i \times 10^{-4}$  is used. This has been found to yield finite differences which do not suffer from precision issues, while being sufficiently small so as to yield an accurate estimate.

In practice the derivatives obtained by re-evaluating the energies of each configuration in a trajectory generated by a molecular simulation (either after a simulation or after loading one from disk) at each of the perturbed parameters.

While there is an expense associated with extra evaluations of the potential energy function for each configuration, this is mitigated by only computing those terms which depend upon (or may depend upon)  $\theta_i$ . As an example, when computing derivatives with respect to a bond length the electrostatic and van der Waal contributions are not computed. This significantly speeds up the computation of these derivatives.

The final derivatives are stored in [ObservableArray](#) objects for convenience and for easy propagation of gradients through workflows. See the [observables documentation](#) for more information.

### 2.15.3 References

## 2.16 Calculation Layers

A [CalculationLayer](#) is an implementation of one calculation approach for estimating a set of physical properties, such as via molecular simulation or evaluating some [QSAR](#) like model.

The framework stacks multiple layers together when estimating a data set of properties.

Fig. 2: A schematic of the layer system. A set of properties to estimate are fed into the first layer. Those which can be calculated are returned back. Those that can't are passed to the next layer until no layer are left.

Each layer will in turn attempt to evaluate the properties being estimated using the specific approach the layer represents, such as by running a set of simulations. If the layer is unable to estimate a given property, for example if a layer does not yet support a given property, or if the layer has insufficient data to reprocesses, the property will be passed to the next layer for it to try and evaluate.

In practice, this allows the framework to attempt to estimate a data set using the most rapid calculation layer first, before moving to successively slower yet more robust layers, and thus enabling as efficient as possible property estimation.

### 2.16.1 Defining a Calculation Layer

A calculation layer is defined by two objects - a *CalculationLayer* object which implements the main layer logic, and a *CalculationLayerSchema* which defines those settings and options exposed required by the layer.

One *CalculationLayerSchema* will be provided to the for each type of property that the layer is being asked to estimate. The base *CalculationLayerSchema* currently only exposes options for optionally defining either the relative or absolute uncertainty that the layer should attempt to estimate the associated property type to within, however custom schemas can be defined per layer.

The structure of a *CalculationLayer* is relatively simple and permissive:

```
@calculation_layer()
class MyCalculationLayer(CalculationLayer):

    @classmethod
    def required_schema_type(cls):
        return CalculationLayerSchema

    @classmethod
    def _schedule_calculation(
        cls,
        calculation_backend,
        storage_backend,
        layer_directory,
        batch
    ):
        ...
```

The first thing to note is the *calculation\_layer()* decorator which is being applied to the class. This registers the calculation layer with the frameworks plug-in system, allowing it to be used in future calculations.

The only other requirements is that the class implement a *required\_schema\_type* class method, which returns the type of *CalculationLayerSchema* that is associated with this layer, and a *\_schedule\_calculation()*. The *\_schedule\_calculation()* is responsible for performing the actual property calculations.

The form of the *\_schedule\_calculation()* function is very flexible:

```
@classmethod
def _schedule_calculation(
    cls,
    calculation_backend,
    storage_backend,
    layer_directory,
    batch
):

    futures = []

    for queued_property in batch.queued_properties:

        futures.append(
            calculation_backend.submit_task(
                cls.process_property, queued_property, cls.__name__
            )
        )
```

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```
)

return futures
```

It takes as arguments:

- a *CalculationBackend* which is used to asynchronously distribute any calculations across the available compute resources.
- a *StorageBackend* which may be used to store / cache any data generated by the calculations.
- the path to the directory within which all of the calculation working files should be stored.
- the *Batch* of properties which this layer should attempt to estimate. This object includes the properties to estimate, as well as the *CalculationLayerSchema* for each property type.

and must return a list of Future objects (which either must be or implement the same API as the *asyncio Future* object). The easiest way to generate the futures is to perform any calculations using the `calculation_backend` which will automatically return the results of any functions as such.

The future objects returned by `_schedule_calculation()` must return a *CalculationLayerResult* object, which includes

- the estimated property if the calculation was successful (or *UNDEFINED* otherwise).
- a list of any exceptions (of type *EvaluatorException*) which were raised during the calculation.
- a list of any data to be stored by the storage backend.

As a minimal example of a method which returns one such object:

```
@classmethod
def process_property(cls, physical_property, **_):
    """Return a result as if the property had been successfully estimated.
    """

    # TODO: Do some calculations

    # Set the property provenance
    physical_property.source = CalculationSource(fidelity=cls.__name__)

    # Return the results object.
    results = CalculationLayerResult()
    results.physical_property = physical_property
    return results
```

## 2.16.2 Default Schemas

Default schemas for each pair of a calculation layer and a type of physical property may be registered using the *register\_calculation\_schema()* function:

```
# Register the default schema to use for density measurements being estimated
# by the direct simulation calculation layer.
register_calculation_schema(
    property_class=Density,
    layer_class=SimulationLayer,
```

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```
    schema=Density.default_simulation_schema
)
```

where the schema object should either be an instance of a [CalculationLayerSchema](#), or a function with no required arguments which returns a [CalculationLayerSchema](#).

A list of the registered schemas is provided by the `registered_calculation_schemas` module attribute.

## 2.17 Workflow Layers

The [WorkflowCalculationLayer](#) and [WorkflowCalculationSchema](#) offer an abstract base implementation for any calculation layers (and their associated schemas) which will perform their calculations using the built-in [workflow engine](#).

The [WorkflowCalculationLayer](#) takes as input from its calculation schema one [WorkflowSchema](#) object for each type of property to be estimated by this layer. These schemas must *at a minimum* provide both the schemas of the protocols in the workflow, and have the [final\\_value\\_source](#) attribute set to the value of the calculated observable. In addition, the layer fully supports schemas which provide gradient information (see the `gradients_sources` attribute), as well as storing any generated dataclasses (see the [outputs\\_to\\_store](#) attribute) to the available storage backend.

This layer implements three key methods which are available to be overridden by any subclass implementations:

- `_get_workflow_metadata()`: a method which returns the dictionary of [metadata](#) which will be made available to the workflow (see the [default metadata](#) section for details).
- `_build_workflow_graph()`: the method which will construct the [workflow graph](#) to execute using the input workflow schemas and the metadata generated by the layer.
- `workflow_to_layer_result()`: a method which will map any [WorkflowResult](#) objects generated by the workflow graph into the [CalculationLayerResult](#) objects which the layer requires.

The workflow layer will by default tag each property estimated using it (or one of its derivatives) with a [CalculationSource](#) with the [fidelity](#) attribute set to the name of the layer, and the [provenance](#) attribute set to the schema of the workflow used to generate the property.



### 2.17.1 Default Metadata

The metadata provided to the workflows generated by this layer is generated on a per property to estimate basis mainly using the `generate_default_metadata()` function. It includes:

Key	Type	Description
<code>thermodynamic_state</code>	<i>ThermodynamicState</i>	The state at which the to perform any calculations .
<code>substance</code>	<i>Substance</i>	The substance to use in any calculations.
<code>components</code>	[ <i>Substance</i> ]	The components present in the main substance.
<code>target_uncertainty</code>	Quantity	The target uncertainty of any calculations defined by the calculation schema.
<code>per_component_uncertainty</code>	Quantity	The target_uncertainty divided by $\text{sqrt}(\text{substance.n\_components} + 1)$
<code>force_field_path</code>	<code>str</code>	A file path to the force field parameters to use.
<code>parameter_gradient_keys</code>	[ <i>ParameterGradientKey</i> ]	The parameters to differentiate any observables with respect to (if any).

## 2.18 The Direct Simulation Layer

The *SimulationLayer* is a calculation layer which employs molecular simulation to estimate data sets of physical properties. It inherits the *WorkflowCalculationLayer* base layer, and primarily makes use of the built-in *workflow* engine to perform the required calculations.

The simulation layer is expected to *almost always* be able to estimate any properties requested of it (with exceptions being where a workflow schema has not yet been defined for a class of properties, or where an unexpected error occurs), and can be thought of as a safe ‘fallback’ layer when no other calculation approach are able to estimate particular properties.

It is expected that *workflow schemas* passed to the simulation layer should be able to estimate the gradients of the observable they aim to calculate, as well as specify a set of storage/dataclasses which contain the data generated by the molecular simulations.

### 2.18.1 Default Metadata

The simulation layer makes the same set of metadata available to its workflows as the *parent workflow layer*.

## 2.19 The MBAR Reweighting Layer

The *ReweightingLayer* is a calculation layer which employs the Multistate Bennett Acceptance Ratio (MBAR) method to calculate observables at states which have not been previously simulated, but for which simulations have been previously run at similar states and their data cached. It inherits the *WorkflowCalculationLayer* base layer, and primarily makes use of the built-in *workflow* engine to perform the required calculations.

Because MBAR is a technique which reprocesses existing simulation data rather than re-running new simulations, it is typically several fold faster than the *simulation layer* provided it has cached simulation data (made accessible via a *storage backend*) available. Any properties for which the required data (see *Calculation Schema*) is not available will be skipped.

### 2.19.1 Theory

The theory behind applying MBAR to reweighting observables from a simulated state to an unsimulated state is covered in detail in the publication *Configuration-Sampling-Based Surrogate Models for Rapid Parameterization of Non-Bonded Interactions*.

### 2.19.2 Calculation Schema

The reweighting layer will be provided with one *ReweightingSchema* per type of property that it is being requested to estimate. It builds off of the base *WorkflowCalculationSchema* schema providing an additional *storage\_queries* attribute.

The *storage\_queries* attribute will contain a dictionary of *SimulationDataQuery* which will be used by the layer to access the data required for each property from the storage backend. Each key in this dictionary will correspond to the key of a piece of metadata made available to the property workflows.

### 2.19.3 Default Metadata

The reweighting layer makes available the default metadata provided by the *parent workflow layer* in addition to any cached data retrieved via the schemas *storage\_queries*.

When building the metadata for each property, a copy of the query will be made and any of the supported attributes (currently only *substance*) whose values are set as *PlaceholderValue* objects will have their values updated using values directly from the property. This query will then be passed to the storage backend to retrieve any matching data.

The matching data will be stored as a list of tuples of the form:

```
(object_path, data_directory, force_field_path)
```

where *object\_path* is the file path to the stored dataclass, the *data\_directory* is the file path to the ancillary data directory and *force\_field\_path* is the file path to the force field parameters which were used to generate the data originally.

This list of tuples will be made available as metadata under the key that was associated with the query.

## 2.20 Workflows

The framework offers a lightweight workflow engine for executing graphs of tasks using the available *calculation backends*. While lightweight, it offers a large amount of extensibility and flexibility, and is currently used by both the *simulation* and *reweighting* layers to perform their required calculations.

A workflow is a wrapper around a collection of tasks that should be executed in succession, and whose outputs should be made available as the input to others.

Fig. 3: A an example workflow which combines a protocol which will build a set of coordinates for a particular system, assign parameters to that system, and then perform an energy minimisation.

The workflow engine offers a number of advanced features such as the *automatic reduction of redundant tasks*, and *looping over parts of a workflow*

### 2.20.1 Building Workflows

At its core a workflow must define the tasks which need to be executed, and where the inputs to those tasks should be sourced from. Each task to be executed is represented by a *protocol object*, with each protocol requiring a specific set of user specified inputs:

```
# Define a protocol which will build some coordinates for a system.
build_coordinates = BuildCoordinatesPackmol("build_coordinates")
build_coordinates.max_molecules = 1000
build_coordinates.mass_density = 1.0 * unit.gram / unit.millilitre
build_coordinates.substance = Substance.from_components("O", "CO")

# Define a protocol which will assign force field parameters to the system.
assign_parameters = BuildSmirnoffSystem(f"assign_parameters")
assign_parameters.water_model = BuildSmirnoffSystem.WaterModel.TIP3P
assign_parameters.force_field_path = "openff-1.0.0.offxml"

# Set the `coordinate_file_path` input of the `assign_parameters` protocol
```

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```
# to the `coordinate_file_path` output of the `build_coordinates` protocol.
assign_parameters.coordinate_file_path = ProtocolPath(
    "coordinate_file_path", build_coordinates.id
)
```

The *ProtocolPath* object is used to reference the output of another protocol in the workflow, and will be replaced by the value of that output once that protocol has been executed by the workflow engine. It is constructed from two parts:

- the name of the output attribute to reference.
- the unique id of the protocol to take the output from.

To turn these tasks into a valid workflow which can be automatically executed, they must first be converted to a *workflow schema*:

```
# Create the schema object.
schema = WorkflowSchema()
# Add the individual protocol's schema representations to the workflow schema.
schema.protocol_schemas = [build_coordinates.schema, assign_parameters.schema]

# Create the executable workflow object from its schema.
workflow = Workflow.from_schema(schema, metadata=None)
```

A *Workflow* may either be synchronously executed in place yielding a *WorkflowResult* object directly:

```
workflow_result = workflow.execute()
```

or asynchronously using a calculation backend yielding a Future like object which will eventually return a *WorkflowResult*:

```
with DaskLocalCluster() as calculation_backend:
    result_future = workflow.execute(calculation_backend=calculation_backend)
```

In addition, a workflow may be added to, and executed as part of a larger *workflow graphs*.

## 2.20.2 Workflow Schemas

A *WorkflowSchema* is a blueprint from which all *Workflow* objects are constructed. It will predominantly define the tasks which compose the workflow, but may optionally define:

- *final\_value\_source*: A reference to the protocol output which corresponds to the value of the main observable calculated by the workflow.
- *gradients\_sources*: A list of references to the protocol outputs which correspond to the gradients of the main observable with respect to a set of force field parameters.
- *outputs\_to\_store*: A list of *data classes* whose values will be populated from protocol outputs.
- *protocol\_replicators*: A set of *replicators* which are used to flag parts of a workflow which should be replicated.

Each of these attributes will control whether the *value*, *gradients* and *data\_to\_store* attributes of the *WorkflowResult* results object will be populated respectively when executing a workflow.

## Metadata

Because a schema is purely a blueprint for a general workflow, it need not define the exact values of all of the inputs of its constituent tasks. Consider the above example workflow for constructing a set of coordinates and assigning force field parameters to them. Ideally this one schema could be reused for multiple substances. This is made possible through a workflow's *metadata*.

Each protocol within a workflow may access a dictionary of values unique to that workflow (termed here *metadata*) which is defined when the *Workflow* object is created from its schema.

This metadata may be accessed by protocols via a fictitious "global" protocol whose outputs map to the metadata dictionary:

```
build_coordinates = BuildCoordinatesPackmol("build_coordinates")
build_coordinates.substance = ProtocolPath("substance", "global")

# ...

substances = [
    Substance.from_components("CO"),
    Substance.from_components("CCO"),
    Substance.from_components("CCCO"),
]

for substance in substances:

    # Define the metadata to make available to the workflow protocols.
    metadata = {"substance": substance}
    # Create the executable workflow object from its schema.
    workflow = Workflow.from_schema(schema, metadata=metadata)

    # Execute the workflow ...
```

the created workflow will contain the `build_coordinates` protocol but with its `substance` input set to the value from the `metadata` dictionary.

## 2.21 Replicators

A *ProtocolReplicator* is the workflow equivalent of a `for` loop. It is statically evaluated when a *Workflow* is created from its schema. This is useful when parts of a workflow should be run multiple times but using different values for certain protocol inputs.

---

**Note:** The syntax of replicators is still rather rough around the edges, and will be refined in future versions of the framework.

---

Each *ProtocolReplicator* requires both a unique id and the set of *template values* which the replicator will 'loop' over to be defined. These values must either be a list of constant values or a reference to a list of values provided as *metadata*.

The 'loop variable' is referenced by protocols in the workflow using the *ReplicatorValue* placeholder input, where the value is linked to the replicator through the replicators unique id.

As an example, consider the case where a set of coordinates should be built for each component in a substance:

```

# Create the replicator object, and assign it a unique id.
replicator = ProtocolReplicator(replicator_id="component_replicator")
# Instruct the replicator to loop over all of the components of the substance
# made available by the global metadata
replicator.template_values = ProtocolPath("substance.components", "global")

# Define a protocol which will build some coordinates for a system.
build_coords = BuildCoordinatesPackmol("build_coords_" + replicator.placeholder_id)
# Instruct the protocol to use the value specified by the replicator.
build_coords.substance = ReplicatorValue(replicator.id)

# Build the schema containing the protocol and the replicator
schema = WorkflowSchema()
schema.protocol_schemas = [build_coords.schema]
schema.protocol_replicators = [replicator]

```

The requirement for a protocol to be replicated by a replicator is that its id *must* contain the replicators *placeholder\_id* - this is a simple string which the workflow engine looks for when applying the replicator. The contents of this schema can be easily inspected by printing its JSON representation:

```

{
  "@type": "openff.evaluator.workflow.schemas.WorkflowSchema",
  "protocol_replicators": [
    {
      "@type": "openff.evaluator.workflow.schemas.ProtocolReplicator",
      "id": "component_replicator",
      "template_values": {
        "@type": "openff.evaluator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath",
        "full_path": "global.substance.components"
      }
    }
  ],
  "protocol_schemas": [
    {
      "@type": "openff.evaluator.workflow.schemas.ProtocolSchema",
      "id": "build_coords_$(component_replicator)",
      "inputs": {
        ".substance": {
          "@type": "openff.evaluator.workflow.utils.ReplicatorValue",
          "replicator_id": "component_replicator"
        }
      },
      "type": "BuildCoordinatesPackmol"
    }
  ]
}

```

It can be clearly seen that the schema only contains a single protocol entry, with the placeholder id present in its unique id. Once a workflow is created from this schema however:

```

# Define some metadata
metadata = {"substance": Substance.from_components("O", "CO")}

```

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```
# Build the workflow from the schema.
workflow = Workflow.from_schema(schema, metadata)
# Output the contents of the workflow as JSON.
print(workflow.schema.json())
```

it can be seen that the replicator has been correctly applied and the workflow now contains one protocol for each component in the substance passed as metadata:

```
{
  "@type": "openff.evaluator.workflow.schemas.WorkflowSchema",
  "protocol_schemas": [
    {
      "@type": "openff.evaluator.workflow.schemas.ProtocolSchema",
      "id": "build_coords_0",
      "inputs": {
        ".substance": {
          "@type": "openff.evaluator.substances.components.Component",
          "smiles": "O"
        }
      },
      "type": "BuildCoordinatesPackmol"
    },
    {
      "@type": "openff.evaluator.workflow.schemas.ProtocolSchema",
      "id": "build_coords_1",
      "inputs": {
        ".substance": {
          "@type": "openff.evaluator.substances.components.Component",
          "smiles": "CO"
        }
      },
      "type": "BuildCoordinatesPackmol"
    }
  ]
}
```

In both cases the replicators `placeholder_id` has been replaced with the index of the value it was replicated for, and the substance input has been correctly set to the actual array value.

### 2.21.1 Nested Replicators

Replicators can be applied to other replicators to achieve a result similar to a set of nested for loops. For example the below loop:

```
components = [Component("O"), Component("CO")]
n_mols = [[1000], [500]]

for i, component in enumerate(components):
    for component_n_mols in n_mols[i]:
        ...
```

can readily be reproduced using replicators:

```
# Define a replicator which will loop over all components in the substance.
component_replicator = ProtocolReplicator(replicator_id="components")
component_replicator.template_values = ProtocolPath("components", "global")

# Define a replicator to loop over the number of each component to add.
n_mols_replicator_id = f"n_mols_{component_replicator.placeholder_id}"

n_mols_replicator = ProtocolReplicator(replicator_id=n_mols_replicator_id)
n_mols_replicator.template_values = ProtocolPath(
    f"n_mols[{component_replicator.placeholder_id}]", "global"
)

# Define the suffix which must be applied to protocols to be replicated
id_suffix = f"_{component_replicator.placeholder_id}_{n_mols_replicator.placeholder_id}"

# Define a protocol which will build some coordinates for a system.
build_coordinates = BuildCoordinatesPackmol(f"build_coordinates_{id_suffix}")
build_coordinates.substance = ReplicatorValue(component_replicator.id)
build_coordinates.max_molecules = ReplicatorValue(n_mols_replicator.id)

# Build the schema containing the protocol and the replicator
schema = WorkflowSchema()
schema.protocol_schemas = [build_coordinates.schema]
schema.protocol_replicators = [component_replicator, n_mols_replicator]

# Define some metadata
metadata = {
    "components": [Component("O"), Component("CO")],
    "n_mols": [[1000], [500]]
}

# Build the workflow from the created schema.
workflow = Workflow.from_schema(schema, metadata)
# Print the JSON representation of the workflow.
print(workflow.schema.json(format=True))
```

Here the `component_replicator` placeholder id has been appended to the `n_mols_replicator` id to inform the workflow engine that the later is a child of the former. The `component_replicator` placeholder id is then used as an index into the `n_mols` array. This results in the following schema as desired:

```
{
  "@type": "openff.evaluator.workflow.schemas.WorkflowSchema",
  "protocol_schemas": [
    {
      "@type": "openff.evaluator.workflow.schemas.ProtocolSchema",
      "id": "build_coordinates_0_0",
      "inputs": {
        ".max_molecules": 1000,
        ".substance": {
          "@type": "openff.evaluator.substances.components.Component",
          "smiles": "O"
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

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```

    },
    "type": "BuildCoordinatesPackmol"
  },
  {
    "@type": "openff.evaluator.workflow.schemas.ProtocolSchema",
    "id": "build_coordinates_1_0",
    "inputs": {
      ".max_molecules": 500,
      ".substance": {
        "@type": "openff.evaluator.substances.components.Component",
        "smiles": "CO"
      }
    },
    "type": "BuildCoordinatesPackmol"
  }
]
}

```

## 2.22 Workflow Graphs

A *WorkflowGraph* is a collection of *Workflow* objects which should be executed together. The primary advantage of executing workflows via the graph object is that the graph will automatically take advantage of the *protocols* built in redundancy / merging support to collapse duplicate tasks across multiple workflows.

As an example, consider the case of executing workflows to estimate the density and the dielectric constant at the same state point, for the same substance, and using the same force field parameters:

```

density_schema = Density.default_simulation_schema()
dielectric_schema = DielectricConstant.default_simulation_schema()

density_workflow = Workflow.from_schema(density_schema, metadata)
dielectric_workflow = Workflow.from_schema(dielectric_schema, metadata)

print(len(density_workflow.protocols), len(dielectric_workflow.protocols))

workflow_graph = WorkflowGraph()
workflow_graph.add_workflows(density_workflow, dielectric_workflow)

print(len(workflow_graph.protocols))

```

The final workflow graph has roughly half the total number of density and dielectric protocols to be executed. This is expected as both the density and dielectric workflows are almost identical, except for the final analysis steps.

Graphs can be executed either in place without using a calculation backend in the same way that *workflows can*.

## 2.23 Protocols

The *Protocol* class represents a single task to be executed, whether that be as a standalone task or as a task which is part of some larger workflow. The task encoded by a protocol may be as simple as adding two numbers together or even as complex as performing entire free energy simulations:

```
from openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous import AddValues

# Create the protocol and assign it some unique name.
add_numbers = AddValues(protocol_id="add_values")
# Set the numbers to add together
add_numbers.values = [1, 2, 3, 4]

# Execute the protocol
add_numbers.execute()

# Retrieve the output
result = add_numbers.result
```

### 2.23.1 Inputs and Outputs

Each protocol exposes a set of the required inputs as well as the produced outputs. These inputs may either be set as a constant directly, or if used as part of a *workflow*, can take their value from one of the outputs of another protocol.

Fig. 4: A selection of the inputs and outputs of the *OpenMMSimulation* protocol.

A surprisingly rich spectrum of workflows can be constructed by chaining together many relatively simple protocols. The inputs and outputs of a protocol are defined using the custom *InputAttribute* and *OutputAttribute* descriptors:

```
class AddValues(Protocol):

    # Define the inputs that the protocol requires
    values = InputAttribute(
        docstring="The values to add together.",
        type_hint=list, default_value=UNDEFINED
    )

    # Define the outputs that the protocol will produce
    # once it is executed.
    result = OutputAttribute(
        docstring="The sum of the values.",
        type_hint=typing.Union[int, float, unit.Measurement, unit.Quantity],
    )

    def _execute(self, directory, available_resources):
        ...

    def validate(self, attribute_type=None):
        ...
```

Here we have defined a `values` input to the protocol and a `result` output. Both descriptors require a `docstring` and a `type_hint` to be provided.

The `type_hint` will be used by the workflow engine to ensure that a protocol which takes its input as the output of another protocol is receiving values of the correct type. Currently the `type_hint` can be any type of python class, or a Union of multiple types should the protocol allow for that.

In addition, the input attribute must specify a `default_value` for the attribute. This can either be a constant value, or a value set by some function such as a `lambda` statement:

```
some_input = InputAttribute(
    docstring="Takes it's default value from a function.",
    type_hint=int,
    default_value=lambda: return 1 + 1
)
```

In the above example we set the default value of `values` to `UNDEFINED` in order to specify that this input must be set by the user. The custom `UNDEFINED` class is used in place of `None` as `None` may be a valid input value for some attributes.

### 2.23.2 Task Execution

In addition to defining its inputs and outputs, a protocol must also implement an `_execute()` function which handles the main logic of the task:

```
def _execute(self, directory, available_resources):

    self.result = self.values[0]

    for value in self.values[1:]:
        self.result += value
```

The function is passed the directory in which it should run and create any working files, as well as a `ComputeResources` object which describes which compute resources are available to run on. This function *must* set all of the output attributes of the protocol before returning.

The private `_execute()` function which must be implemented should not be confused with the public `execute()` function. The public `execute()` function implements some common protocol logic (such as validating the inputs and creating the directory to run in if needed) before calling the private `_execute()` function.

### 2.23.3 Protocol Validation

The protocols inputs will automatically be validated before `_execute()` is called - this validation includes making sure that all of the non-optional inputs have been set, as well as ensuring they have been set to a value of the correct type. Protocols may implement additional validation logic by implementing a `execute()` function:

```
def validate(self, attribute_type=None):

    super(AddValues, self).validate(attribute_type)

    if len(self.values) < 1:
        raise ValueError("There were no values to add together")
```

## 2.23.4 Schemas

Every protocol has a *ProtocolSchema* representation which uniquely describes the protocol, and from which the protocol can be exactly recreated. The schema stores not only the type of protocol which it represents, but also the values of each of the inputs. Protocol schemas are fully JSON serializable. The following is an example schema for the above `add_numbers` protocol:

```
{
  "@type": "openff.evaluator.workflow.schemas.ProtocolSchema",
  "id": "add_values",
  "inputs": {
    ".allow_merging": true,
    ".values": [1, 2, 3, 4]
  },
  "type": "AddValues"
}
```

A protocols schema can be accessed via it's *schema* attribute. A protocol can be directly created from its schema representation by calling the schema's *to\_protocol()* function.

## 2.23.5 Merging Protocols

When executing multiple workflows together (e.g. executing a workflow to estimate a substances density and potential energy) there is a large likelihood that some of tasks in those two workflows will be identical. Examples may include two workflows requiring protocols which build a set of coordinates, or assigning the same set of parameters to those coordinates.

Protocols have built-in support for comparing whether they are performing the same task / calculation as another protocol through the *can\_merge()* and *merge()* functions:

- The *can\_merge()* function checks to see whether two protocols are performing an identical task and hence whether they should be merged or not.
- The *merge()* function handles the actual merging of two protocols which can be merged.

The default *can\_merge()* function takes advantage of the *merge\_behaviour* attribute of the different input descriptors. The *merge\_behaviour* attribute describes how each input should be considered when checking to see if two protocols can be merged:

```
max_molecules = InputAttribute(
    docstring="The maximum number of molecules to be added to the system.",
    type_hint=int,
    default_value=1000,
    merge_behavior=MergeBehavior.ExactlyEqual
)
```

The most common behavior is to require that the inputs must be *ExactlyEqual* in order for two protocols two be considered to be identical. However, for some inputs such as the timestep of a simulation or the number of steps to simulate for, the exact values of the inputs don't necessarily need to be equal but rather, we may just wish to take the larger / smaller of the two inputs:

```
timestep = InputAttribute(
    docstring="The timestep to evolve the system by at each step.",
    type_hint=unit.Quantity,
    merge_behavior=InequalityMergeBehavior.SmallestValue,
```

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```

        default_value=2.0 * unit.femtosecond,
    )

    total_number_of_iterations = InputAttribute(
        docstring="The number of times to propagate the system forward by.",
        type_hint=int,
        merge_behavior=InequalityMergeBehavior.LargestValue,
        default_value=1,
    )

```

This can be accomplished using the *InequalityMergeBehavior* enum.

The default *merge()* function also relies upon the *merge\_behaviour* attributes to determine which values of the inputs should be retained when merging two protocols.

## 2.24 Protocol Groups

The *ProtocolGroup* class represents a collection of *protocols* which have been grouped together. All protocols within a group will be executed together on a single compute resources, i.e. there is currently no support for executing protocols within a group in parallel.

Protocol groups have a specialised *ProtocolGroupSchema* which is essentially a collection of *ProtocolSchema* objects.

### 2.24.1 Conditional Protocol Groups

A *ConditionalGroup* is a special class of *ProtocolGroup* which will execute all of the grouped protocols again and again until a set of conditions has been met or until a maximum number of iterations (see *max\_iterations*) has been performed. They can be thought of as being a protocol representation of a while statement.

Each condition to be met is represented by a *Condition* object:

```

condition = ConditionalGroup.Condition()

# Set the left and right hand values.
condition.left_hand_value = ...
condition.right_hand_value = ...

# Choose the type of condition
condition.type = ConditionalGroup.Condition.Type.LessThan

```

The left and right hand values can either be constants, or come from the output of another protocol (including grouped protocols) using a *ProtocolPath*. Currently a condition can either check that a value is less than or greater than another value.

Conditional groups expose a *current\_iteration* attribute which tracks how many times the grouped protocols have been executed. This can be used as input by any of the grouped protocols and is useful, for example, to run a simulation for longer and longer until the groups condition has been met:

```

conditional_group = ConditionalGroup("conditional_group")

# Set up protocols to run a simulation and then to extract the

```

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```
# value of the density and its uncertainty.
simulation = OpenMMSimulation("simulation")
simulation.input_coordinate_file = "coords.pdb"
simulation.parameterized_system = ...

extract_density = AverageObservable("extract_density")
extract_density.observable = simulation.observables["Density"]

# Set the total number of iterations the simulation should perform to be equal
# to the current iteration of the group. I.e the simulation should perform a
# new iteration at each group iteration.
simulation.total_number_of_iterations = ProtocolPath(
    "current_iteration", conditional_group.id
)

# Add the protocols to the group.
conditional_group.add_protocols(production_simulation, analysis_protocol)

# Set up a condition which will check if the uncertainty is less than
# some threshold.
condition = ConditionalGroup.Condition()
condition.condition_type = groups.ConditionalGroup.Condition.Type.LessThan

condition.right_hand_value = 0.5 * unit.gram / unit.millilitre
condition.left_hand_value = ProtocolPath(
    "value.error", conditional_group.id, analysis_protocol.id
)

# Add the condition.
conditional_group.add_condition(condition)
```

It is this idea which is used to continue running a molecular simulations until an observable of interest (such as the density) has been calculated to within a specified uncertainty.

## 2.25 Observables

A key feature of this framework is its ability to compute the gradients of physical properties with respect to the force field parameters used to estimate them. This requires the framework be able to, internally, be able to not only track the gradients of all quantities which combine to yield the final observable of interest, but to also be able to propagate the gradients of those composite quantities through to the final value.

The framework offers three such objects to this end (*Observable*, *ObservableArray* and *ObservableFrame* objects) which will be covered in this document.

---

**Note:** In future versions of the framework the objects described here will likely be at least in part deprecated in favour of using full automatic differentiation libraries such as `jax`. Supporting these libraries will take a large re-write of the framework however, as well as full support between differentiable simulation engines like `timemachine` and the OpenFF toolkit. As such, these objects are implemented as stepping stones which can be gently phased out while working towards that larger, more modern goal.

---

### 2.25.1 Observable Objects

The base object used to track observables is the *Observable* object. It stores the average value, the standard error in the value and the gradient of the value with respect to force field parameters of interest.

Currently the value and error are internally stored in a composite *Measurement* object, which themselves wrap around the *uncertainties* package. This allows uncertainties to be automatically propagated through operations without the need for user intervention.

---

**Note:** Although uncertainties are automatically propagated, it is still up to property estimation workflow authors to ensure that such propagation (assuming a Gaussian error model) is appropriate. An alternative, which is employed throughout the framework is to make use of the bootstrapping technique.

---

Gradients are stored in a list as *ParameterGradient* gradient objects, which store both the floating value of the gradient alongside an identifying *ParameterGradientKey*.

#### Supported Operations

- **+** and **-**: *Observable* objects can be summed with and subtracted from other *Observable* objects, Quantity objects, floats or integers. When two *Observable* objects are summed / subtracted, their gradients are combined by summing / subtracting also. When an *Observable* is summed / subtracted with a Quantity, *float* or *int* object it is assumed that these objects do not depend on any force field parameters.
- **\***: *Observable* objects may be multiplied by other *Observable* objects, Quantity objects, and *float* or *int* objects. When two *Observable* objects are multiplied their gradients are propagated using the product rule. When an *Observable* is multiplied by a Quantity, *float* or *int* object it is assumed that these objects do not depend on any force field parameters.
- **/**: *Observable* objects may be divided by other *Observable* objects, Quantity objects, and *float* or *int* objects. Gradients are propagated through the division using the quotient rule. When an *Observable* is divided by a Quantity, *float* or *int* object (or when these objects are divided by an *Observable* object) it is assumed that these objects do not depend on any force field parameters.

In all cases two *Observable* objects can only be operated on provided they contain gradient information with respect to the same set of force field parameters.

### 2.25.2 Observable Arrays

An extension of the *Observable* object is the *ObservableArray* object. Unlike an *Observable*, an *ObservableArray* object does not contain error information, but rather the value it stores and the gradients of that value should be a numpy array with shape=(*n\_data\_points*, *n\_dimensions*). It is designed to store information such as the potential energy evaluated at each configuration sampled during a simulation, as well as the gradient of the potential, which can then be ensemble averaged using a fluctuation formula to propagate the gradients through to the average.

Like with *Observable* objects, gradients are stored in a list as *ParameterGradient* gradient objects. The length of the gradients is required to match the length of the value array.

*ObservableArray* objects may be concatenated together using their *join()* method or sub-sampled using their *subset()* method.

## Supported Operations

The *ObservableArray* object supports the same operations as the *Observable* object, whereby all operations are applied elementwise to the stored arrays.

### 2.25.3 Observable Frames

An *ObservableFrame* is a wrapper around a collection of *ObservableArray* which contain the types of observable specified by the *ObservableType* enum. It behaves as a dictionary which can take either an *ObservableType* or a string value of an *ObservableType* as an index.

Like an *ObservableArray*, observable frames may be concatenated together using their *join()* method or sub-sampled using their *subset()* method.

## Supported Operations

No operations are supported between observable frames.

## 2.26 Calculation Backends

A *CalculationBackend* is an object used to distribute calculation tasks across available compute resources. This is possible through specific backends which integrate with libraries such as *multiprocessing*, *dask*, *parsl* and *cerlery*.

Each backend is responsible for creating *compute workers*. A compute worker is an entity which has a set amount of dedicated compute resources available to it and which can execute python functions using those resources. Calculation backends may spawn multiple workers such that many tasks and calculations can be performed simultaneously.

A compute worker can be as simple as a new *multiprocessing Process* or something more complex like a *dask worker*. The resources available to a worker are described by the *ComputeResources* object.

*CalculationBackend* classes have a relatively simple structure:

```
class MyCalculationBackend(CalculationBackend):

    def __init__(self, number_of_workers, resources_per_worker):
        ...

    def start(self):
        ...

    def stop(self):
        ...

    def submit_task(self, function, *args, **kwargs):
        ...
```

By default they implement a constructor which takes as input the number of workers that the backend should initially spawn as well as the compute resources which are available to each. They must further implement:

- a *start()* method which spawns the initial set of compute workers.
- a *stop()* method which should kill all workers spawned by the backend as well as cleanup any temporary worker files.



- a `submit_task()` method which takes a function to be execute by a worker, and a set of `args` and `kwargs` to pass to that function.

The `submit_task()` must run asynchronously and return an `asyncio Future` object (or an object which implements the same API) when called, which can then be queried for when the task has completed.

All calculation backends are implemented as context managers such that they can be used as:

```
with MyCalculationBackend(number_of_workers=..., resources_per_worker...) as backend:
    backend.submit_task(...)
```

where the `start()` and `stop()` methods will be called automatically.

## 2.27 Dask Backends

The framework implements a number of calculation backends which integrate with the dask `distributed` and `job-queue` libraries.

### 2.27.1 Dask Local Cluster

The `DaskLocalCluster` backend wraps around the dask `LocalCluster` class to distribute tasks on a single machine:

```
worker_resources = ComputeResources(
    number_of_threads=1,
    number_of_gpus=1,
    preferred_gpu_toolkit=ComputeResources.GPUToolkit.CUDA,
)

with DaskLocalCluster(number_of_workers=1, resources_per_worker=worker_resources) as local_backend:
    local_backend.submit_task(logging.info, "Hello World")
    ...
```

Its main purpose is for use when debugging calculations locally, or when running calculations on machines with large numbers of CPUs or GPUs.

### 2.27.2 Dask HPC Cluster

The `DaskLSFBackend`, `DaskPBSBackend`, and `DaskSLURMBackend` backends wrap around the dask `LSFCluster`, `PBSCluster`, and `SLURMCluster` classes respectively, and both inherit the `BaseDaskJobQueueBackend` class which implements the core of their functionality. They predominantly run in an adaptive mode, whereby the backend will automatically scale up or down the number of workers based on the current number of tasks that the backend is trying to execute.

These backends integrate with the queueing systems which most HPC cluster use to manage task execution. They work by submitting jobs into the queueing system which themselves spawn `dask workers`, which in turn then execute tasks on the available compute nodes:

```
# Create the object which describes the compute resources each worker should request from
# the queueing system.
worker_resources = QueueWorkerResources(
    number_of_threads=1,
```

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```

    number_of_gpus=1,
    preferred_gpu_toolkit=QueueWorkerResources.GPUToolkit.CUDA,
    per_thread_memory_limit=worker_memory,
    wallclock_time_limit="05:59",
)

# Create the backend object.
setup_script_commands = [
    f"conda activate evaluator",
    f"module load cuda/10.1",
]

calculation_backend = DaskLSFBackend(
    minimum_number_of_workers=1,
    maximum_number_of_workers=max_number_of_workers,
    resources_per_worker=queue_resources,
    queue_name="gpuqueue",
    setup_script_commands=setup_script_commands,
)

# Perform some tasks.
with calculation_backend:
    calculation_backend.submit_task(logging.info, "Hello World")
    ...

```

The `setup_script_commands` argument takes a list of commands which should be run by the queue job submission script before spawning the actual worker. This enables setting up custom environments, and setting any required environmental variables.

## Configuration

To ensure optimal behaviour we recommend changing / uncommenting the following settings in the dask distributed configuration file (this can be found at `~/.config/dask/distributed.yaml`):

```

distributed:

    worker:
        daemon: False

    comm:
        timeouts:
            connect: 10s
            tcp: 30s

    deploy:
        lost-worker-timeout: 15s

```

See the [dask documentation](#) for more information about changing dask settings.

### 2.27.3 Selecting GPU Platform

The calculation backends also allows the user to specify the GPU platform and precision level. Users can specify either auto, CUDA or OpenCL as the *preferred\_gpu\_toolkit* using the `GPUPrecision` enum class. The default precision level is set to `mixed` but can be overridden by specifying *preferred\_gpu\_precision* using the `GPUPrecision` enum class:

```
worker_resources = ComputeResources(
    number_of_threads=1,
    number_of_gpus=1,
    preferred_gpu_toolkit=ComputeResources.GPUPrecision.OpenCL,
    preferred_gpu_precision=ComputeResources.GPUPrecision.mixed,
)
```

With `GPUPrecision.auto`, the framework will determine the fastest available platform based on the precision level:

```
worker_resources = ComputeResources(
    number_of_threads=1,
    number_of_gpus=1,
    preferred_gpu_toolkit=ComputeResources.GPUPrecision.auto,
    preferred_gpu_precision=ComputeResources.GPUPrecision.mixed,
)
```

## 2.28 Storage Backends

A *StorageBackend* is an object used to store data generated as part of property calculations, and to retrieve that data for use in future calculations.

In general, most data stored in a storage backend is stored in two parts:

- A JSON serialized representation of this class (or a subclass), which contains lightweight information such as the state and composition of a system.
- 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, such as simulation trajectories, whose files are referenced by their file name by the data object.

The ancillary directory-like structure is not required if the data may be suitably stored in the data object itself.

### 2.28.1 Data Storage / Retrieval

Each piece of data which is stored in a backend must inherit from the *BaseStoredData* class, will be assigned a unique key. This unique key is both useful for tracking provenance if this data is re-used in future calculations, and also can be used to retrieve the piece of data from the storage system.

In addition to retrieval using the data keys, each backend offers the ability to perform a ‘query’ to retrieve data which matches a set of given criteria. Data queries are implemented via *BaseDataQuery* objects, which expose different options for querying for specific types of data (such as simulation data, trained models, etc.).

A query may be used for example to match all simulation data that was generated for a given *Substance* in a particular phase:

```
# Look for all simulation data generated for liquid water
substance_query = SimulationDataQuery()
```

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```

substance_query.substance = Substance.from_components("O")
substance_query.property_phase = PropertyPhase.Liquid

found_data = backend.query(substance_query)

```

The returned `found_data` will be a dictionary with keys of tuples and values as lists of tuples. Each key will be a tuple of the values which were matched, for example the matched thermodynamic state, or the matched substance. For each value tuple in the tuple list, the first item in the tuple is the unique key of the found data object, the second item is the data object itself, and the final object is the file path to the ancillary data directory (or `None` if none is present).

See the [Data Classes and Queries](#) page for more information about the available data classes, queries and their details.

## 2.28.2 Implementation

A `StorageBackend` must at minimum implement a structure of:

```

class MyStorageBackend(StorageBackend):

    def _store_object(self, object_to_store, storage_key=None, ancillary_data_path=None):
        ...

    def _retrieve_object(self, storage_key, expected_type=None):
        ...

    def _object_exists(self, storage_key):
        ...

```

where

- `_store_object()` must store a `BaseStoredData` object as well as optionally its ancillary data directory, and return a unique key assigned to that object.
- `_retrieve_object()` must return the `BaseStoredData` object which has been assigned a given key if the object exists in the system, as well as the file path to ancillary data directory if it exists.
- `_object_exists()` should return whether any object still exists in the storage system with a given key.

All of these methods will be called under a `reentrant thread lock` and may be considered as thread safe.

## 2.29 Data Classes and Queries

All data which is to be stored within a `StorageBackend` must inherit from the `BaseStoredData` class. More broadly there are typically two types of data which are expected to be stored:

- `HashableStoredData` - data which is readily hashable and can be quickly queried for in a storage backend. The prime examples of such data are `ForceFieldData`, whose hash can be easily computed from the file representation of a force field.
- `ReplaceableData` - data which should be replaced in a storage backend when new data of the same type, but which has a higher information content, is stored in the backend. An example of this is when storing a piece of `StoredSimulationData` in the backend which was generated for a particular `Substance` and at the same `ThermodynamicState` as an existing piece of data, but which stores many more uncorrelated configurations.

Every data class **must** be paired with a corresponding data query class which inherits from the `BaseDataQuery` class. In addition, each data object must implement a `to_storage_query()` function which returns the data query which would uniquely match that data object. The `to_storage_query()` is used heavily by storage backends when checking if a piece of data already exists within the backend.

### 2.29.1 Force Field Data

The `ForceFieldData` class is used to `ForceFieldSource` objects within the storage backend. It is a hashable storage object which allows for rapidly checking whether any calculations have been previously performed for a particular force field source.

It has a corresponding `ForceFieldQuery` class which can be used to query for particular force field sources within a storage backend.

### 2.29.2 Cached Simulation Data

Classes derived from the `BaseSimulationData` class are used to store the data generated by molecular simulation. The data object primarily records the `Substance`, `PropertyPhase` and `ThermodynamicState` that the simulation was run at, as well as provenance about the calculation and the force field parameters used (as the key of the force field in the storage system).

It has a corresponding `BaseSimulationDataQuery` class which can be used to query for simulation data which matches a set of particular criteria within a storage backend, which in part includes querying for data collected:

- at a given `thermodynamic_state` (i.e temperature and pressure).
- for a given `property_phase` (e.g. gas, liquid, liquid+gas coexisting, ...).
- using a given set of force field parameters identified by their unique `force_field_id` assigned by the storage system

Additionally included is not only the ability to find data generated for a particular substance (e.g. only data for methanol), but also the ability to return data for each component of a given substance by setting the `substance_query` attribute to a `SubstanceQuery` which has the `components_only` attribute set to true:

```
# Load an existing storage backend
storage_backend = LocalFileStorage()

# Define a system of 50% water and 50% methanol.
full_substance = Substance.from_components("O", "CO")

# Look for all simulation data generated for the full substance
data_query = SimulationDataQuery()

data_query.substance = full_substance
data_query.property_phase = PropertyPhase.Liquid

full_substance_data = storage_backend.query(data_query)

# Now look for all of the pure data which has been stored for both pure
# water and pure methanol.
pure_substance_query = SubstanceQuery()
pure_substance_query.components_only = True
```

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```
data_query.substance_query = pure_substance_query
component_data = storage_backend.query(data_query)
```

This is particularly useful for when retrieving data for use in the calculation of excess properties (such as the enthalpy of mixing), where such calculations require information about both the full mixture as well as the pure components.

## Single Simulation Data

The *StoredSimulationData* class is used to store data generated by a *single* molecular simulation and can be queried for using its accompanying *SimulationDataQuery* query class. In addition to the data stored by the parent *BaseSimulationData* class, this class further stores:

- the number of molecules which were simulated.
- the topology of the simulated system (stored as ancillary data).
- and trajectory of configurations (stored as ancillary data) and observables generated by the simulation.
- the statistic inefficiency of the data.

Data of this kind is considered replaceable, whereby data which has the lowest statistical efficiency is preferred. The philosophy here is that we should store the maximum amount of samples (i.e the maximum number of uncorrelated samples for the property which has the shortest correlation time) which will be useful for future calculations, such that future calculations can simply discard the data which cannot be used (i.e. is likely correlated).

## Free Energy Data

The *StoredFreeEnergyData* class is used to store data generated by a free energy calculation which computes the free energy difference between an end and start state. It can be queried for using its accompanying *FreeEnergyDataQuery* query class.

In addition to the data stored by the parent *BaseSimulationData* class, this class further stores:

- the free energy difference between the end and starting state.
- the topology of the system (stored as ancillary data).
- and trajectory of configurations generated in the starting and end states (stored as ancillary data).

Although data of this kind inherits from the *ReplaceableData* base class, all data deposited in a storage backend will be retained. At this time no situation can be envisaged that the same free energy data from exactly the same calculation will be stored, with the exception of operator errors.

## 2.30 Local File Storage

The *LocalFileStorage* backend stores and retrieves all data objects to / from the local file system. The root directory in which all data is to be stored is defined when the object is created:

```
storage_backend = LocalFileStorage(root_directory="stored_data")
```

All data objects will be stored within this directory as JSON files, with file names of the storage key assigned to that object. If the data object has an associated ancillary data directory, this will be **moved** (not copied) into the root directory and renamed to the storage key when that object is stored into the system.

An example directory created by a local storage backend will look something similar to:

```
- root_directory

  - 1fe615c5cb48429ab77fd71125dec297
    - trajectory.dcd
    - statistics.csv

  - 3e15d19e0e614d0491a1a0bc9a51534e
    - trajectory.dcd
    - statistics.csv

  - 1fe615c5cb48429ab77fd71125dec297.json
  - 3e15d19e0e614d0491a1a0bc9a51534e.json
  - 0f71f2b4a22042d89d6f0882406869b6.json
```

where here the backend contains two data objects with ancillary data directories, and one without.

When retrieving data which has an ancillary data directory from the backend, the returned directory path will be the full path to the directory in the root storage directory.

## 2.31 Building the Docs

Although documentation for the OpenFF Evaluator is [readily available online](#), it is sometimes useful to build a local version such as when

- developing new pages which you wish to preview without having to wait for ReadTheDocs to finish building.
- debugging errors which occur when building on ReadTheDocs.

In these cases, the docs can be built locally by doing the following:

```
git clone https://github.com/openforcefield/openff-evaluator.git
cd openff-evaluator
conda env create --name openff-evaluator-docs --file devtools/conda-envs/docs_env.yaml
conda activate openff-evaluator-docs
rm -rf docs/api docs/_build/html && sphinx-build -b html -j auto docs docs/_build/html
```

The above will yield a new directory named *docs/\_build* which will contain the built html files which can be viewed in your local browser.

## 2.32 API

Documentation for each of the classes contained within the *openff.evaluator* framework.

## 2.32.1 Client Side API

<i>EvaluatorClient</i>	The object responsible for connecting to, and submitting physical property estimation requests to an <i>EvaluatorServer</i> .
<i>BatchMode</i>	The different modes in which a server can batch together properties to estimate.
<i>ConnectionOptions</i>	The options to use when connecting to an <i>EvaluatorServer</i>
<i>Request</i>	An estimation request which has been sent to a <i>EvaluatorServer</i> instance.
<i>RequestOptions</i>	The options to use when requesting a set of physical properties be estimated by the server.
<i>RequestResult</i>	The current results of an estimation request - these results may be partial if the server hasn't yet completed the request.

### EvaluatorClient

**class** openff.evaluator.client.**EvaluatorClient**(connection\_options=None)

The object responsible for connecting to, and submitting physical property estimation requests to an *EvaluatorServer*.

### Examples

These examples assume that an *EvaluatorServer* has been set up and is running (either synchronously or asynchronously). This server can be connect to be creating an *EvaluatorClient*:

```
>>> from openff.evaluator.client import EvaluatorClient
>>> property_estimator = EvaluatorClient()
```

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

```
>>> from openff.evaluator.client import ConnectionOptions
>>>
>>> connection_options = ConnectionOptions(server_address='server_address',
>>>                                         server_port=8000)
>>> property_estimator = EvaluatorClient(connection_options)
```

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

```
>>> # Load in the data set of properties which will be used for comparisons
>>> from openff.evaluator.datasets.thermoml 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 openff.units import unit
>>> from openff.evaluator.properties import Density
>>>
>>> data_set.filter_by_property_types(Density)
```

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```

>>> data_set.filter_by_temperature(
>>>     min_temperature=130*unit.kelvin,
>>>     max_temperature=260*unit.kelvin
>>> )
>>>
>>> # Load in the force field parameters
>>> from openff.evaluator.forcefield import SmirnoffForceFieldSource
>>> force_field_source = SmirnoffForceFieldSource.from_path('smirnoff99Frosst-1.1.0.
↳offxml')
>>>
>>> # Submit the estimation request to a running server.
>>> 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 *RequestOptions* object to the estimate commands.

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

```

>>> from openff.evaluator.layers.reweighting import ReweightingLayer
>>> from openff.evaluator.layers.simulation import SimulationLayer
>>>
>>> options = RequestOptions(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 by providing a calculation schema to the options object.

```

>>> from openff.evaluator.properties import DielectricConstant
>>>
>>> # Generate a schema to use when estimating densities directly
>>> # from simulations.
>>> density_simulation_schema = Density.default_simulation_schema()
>>> # Generate a schema to use when estimating dielectric constants
>>> # from cached simulation data.
>>> dielectric_reweighting_schema = DielectricConstant.default_reweighting_schema()
>>>
>>> options.workflow_options = {
>>>     'Density': {'SimulationLayer': density_simulation_schema},
>>>     'Dielectric': {'SimulationLayer': dielectric_reweighting_schema}
>>> }

```

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```
>>>
>>> property_estimator.request_estimate(
>>>     data_set,
>>>     force_field_source,
>>>     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 openff.evaluator.forcefield import ParameterGradientKey
>>>
>>> parameter_gradient_keys = [
>>>     ParameterGradientKey('Bonds', '[#6:1]-[#8:2]', 'length')
>>>     ParameterGradientKey('Angles', '[:1]-[#8:2]-[:3]', 'angle')
>>> ]
>>>
>>> property_estimator.request_estimate(
>>>     data_set,
>>>     force_field_source,
>>>     options,
>>>     parameter_gradient_keys
>>> )
```

`__init__(connection_options=None)`

**Parameters** `connection_options` (`ConnectionOptions`, *optional*) – The options used when connecting to the calculation server. If *None*, default options are used.

## Methods

<code>__init__([connection_options])</code>	<b>param connection_options</b> The options used when connecting to the calculation
<code>default_request_options(data_set, ...)</code>	Returns the default <i>RequestOptions</i> options used to estimate a set of properties if <i>None</i> are provided.
<code>request_estimate(property_set, ..., ...)</code>	Submits a request for the <i>EvaluatorServer</i> to attempt to estimate the data set of physical properties using the specified force field parameters according to the provided options.
<code>retrieve_results(request_id[, synchronous, ...])</code>	Retrieves the current results of a request from the server.

## Attributes

<code>server_address</code>	The address of the server that this client is connected to.
<code>server_port</code>	The port of the server that this client is connected to.

### `property server_address`

The address of the server that this client is connected to.

Type *str*

### `property server_port`

The port of the server that this client is connected to.

Type *int*

### `static default_request_options(data_set, force_field_source)`

Returns the default *RequestOptions* options used to estimate a set of properties if *None* are provided.

#### Parameters

- **data\_set** (*PhysicalPropertyDataSet*) – The data set which would be estimated.
- **force\_field\_source** (*ForceFieldSource*) – The force field parameters which will be used by the request.

**Returns** The default options.

**Return type** *RequestOptions*

### `request_estimate(property_set, force_field_source, options=None, parameter_gradient_keys=None)`

Submits a request for the *EvaluatorServer* to attempt to estimate the data set of physical properties using the specified force field parameters according to the provided options.

#### Parameters

- **property\_set** (*PhysicalPropertyDataSet*) – The set of properties to estimate.
- **force\_field\_source** (*ForceFieldSource* or *ForceField*) – The force field parameters to estimate the properties using.
- **options** (*RequestOptions*, *optional*) – A set of estimator options. If *None* default options will be used (see *default\_request\_options*).
- **parameter\_gradient\_keys** (*list of ParameterGradientKey*, *optional*) – A list of the parameters that the physical properties should be differentiated with respect to.

#### Returns

- *Request* – An object which will provide access to the results of this request.
- *EvaluatorException*, *optional* – Any exceptions raised while attempting to submit the request.

### `retrieve_results(request_id, synchronous=False, polling_interval=5)`

Retrieves the current results of a request from the server.

#### Parameters

- **request\_id** (*str*) – The server assigned id of the request.
- **synchronous** (*bool*) – If true, this method will block the main thread until the server either returns a result or an error.

- **polling\_interval** (*float*) – If running synchronously, this is the time interval (seconds) between checking if the request has completed.

#### Returns

- *RequestResult*, *optional* – Returns the current results of the request. This may be *None* if any unexpected exceptions occurred while retrieving the estimate.
- *EvaluatorException*, *optional* – The exception raised will trying to retrieve the result, if any.

## BatchMode

**class** openff.evaluator.client.**BatchMode**(*value*)

The different modes in which a server can batch together properties to estimate.

This enum may take values of

- **SameComponents**: All properties measured for substances containing exactly the same components will be placed into a single batch. E.g. The density of a 80:20 and a 20:80 mix of ethanol and water would be batched together, but the density of pure ethanol and the density of pure water would be placed into separate batches.
- **SharedComponents**: All properties measured for substances containing at least common component will be batched together. E.g. The densities of 80:20 and 20:80 mixtures of ethanol and water, and the pure densities of ethanol and water would be batched together.

Properties will only be marked as estimated by the server when all properties in a single batch are completed.

`__init__()`

#### Attributes

---

`SameComponents`

---

`SharedComponents`

---

## ConnectionOptions

**class** openff.evaluator.client.**ConnectionOptions**(*server\_address=None, server\_port=None*)

The options to use when connecting to an *EvaluatorServer*

`__init__(server_address=None, server_port=None)`

#### Parameters

- **server\_address** (*str*) – The address of the server to connect to.
- **server\_port** (*int*) – The port of the server to connect to.

## Methods

<code>__init__([server_address, server_port])</code>	<b>param server_address</b> The address of the server to connect to.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<code>server_address</code>	The address of the server to connect to.
<code>server_port</code>	The port of the server to connect to.

### server\_address

The address of the server to connect to. The default value of this attribute is `localhost`.

**Type** *str*

### server\_port

The port of the server to connect to. The default value of this attribute is `8000`.

**Type** *int*

### classmethod from\_json(file\_path)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** `file_path` (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** `cls`

### classmethod get\_attributes(attribute\_type=None)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** `attribute_type` (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** `list of str`

### json(file\_path=None, format=False)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- `file_path` (*str, optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- `format` (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**classmethod** `parse_json(string_contents)`

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

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

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** `attribute_type` (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** `ValueError` or `AssertionError` –

## Request

**class** `openff.evaluator.client.Request(client=None)`

An estimation request which has been sent to a *EvaluatorServer* instance.

This object can be used to query and retrieve the results of the request when finished, or be stored to retrieve the request at some point in the future.

**\_\_init\_\_**(*client=None*)

**Parameters** `client` (*EvaluatorClient, optional*) – The client which submitted this request.

## Methods

---

<code>__init__([client])</code>	<b>param client</b> The client which submitted this request.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>results([synchronous, polling_interval])</code>	Attempt to retrieve the results of the request from the server.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

---

## Attributes

<i>connection_options</i>	The options used to connect to the server handling the request.
<i>id</i>	The unique id assigned to this request by the server.

### id

The unique id assigned to this request by the server. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

### connection\_options

The options used to connect to the server handling the request. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *ConnectionOptions*

### results(*synchronous=False, polling\_interval=5*)

Attempt to retrieve the results of the request from the server.

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

#### Parameters

- **synchronous** (*bool*) – If *True*, this method will block the main thread until the server either returns a result or an error.
- **polling\_interval** (*float*) – If running synchronously, this is the time interval (seconds) between checking if the calculation has finished. This will be ignored if running asynchronously.

#### Returns

- *RequestResult, optional* – Returns the current results of the request. This may be *None* if any unexpected exceptions occurred while retrieving the estimate.
- *EvaluatorException, optional* – The exception raised will trying to retrieve the result if any.

### classmethod from\_json(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *cls*

### classmethod get\_attributes(*attribute\_type=None*)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of str

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str, optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** **string\_contents** (*str or bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** **ValueError** or **AssertionError** –

## RequestOptions

**class** openff.evaluator.client.**RequestOptions**

The options to use when requesting a set of physical properties be estimated by the server.

**\_\_init\_\_**()

### Methods

---

<code>__init__()</code>	
<code>add_schema(layer_type, property_type, schema)</code>	A convenience function for adding a calculation schema to the schema dictionary.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

---



## Attributes

<code>batch_mode</code>	The way in which the server should batch together properties to estimate.
<code>calculation_layers</code>	The calculation layers which may be used to estimate the set of physical properties.
<code>calculation_schemas</code>	The schemas that each calculation layer should use when estimating the set of physical properties.

### calculation\_layers

The calculation layers which may be used to estimate the set of physical properties. The order in which the layers appears in this list determines the order in which the layers will attempt to estimate the data set. The default value of this attribute is ['ReweightingLayer', 'SimulationLayer'].

Type *list*

### calculation\_schemas

The schemas that each calculation layer should use when estimating the set of physical properties. The dictionary should be of the form [property\_type][layer\_type]. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

Type *dict*

### batch\_mode

The way in which the server should batch together properties to estimate. Properties will only be marked as finished when all properties in a single batch are completed. The default value of this attribute is BatchMode.SharedComponents. This attribute is *optional*.

Type *BatchMode*

### add\_schema(layer\_type, property\_type, schema)

A convenience function for adding a calculation schema to the schema dictionary.

#### Parameters

- **layer\_type** (*str* or *type of CalculationLayer*) – The layer to associate the schema with.
- **property\_type** (*str* or *type of PhysicalProperty*) – The class of property to associate the schema with.
- **schema** (*CalculationSchema*) – The schema to add.

### validate(attribute\_type=None)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** *attribute\_type* (*type of Attribute*, *optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** *ValueError* or *AssertionError* –

### classmethod from\_json(file\_path)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** *file\_path* (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *cls*

**classmethod** `get_attributes(attribute_type=None)`

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** `attribute_type` (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of str

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str, optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**classmethod** `parse_json(string_contents)`

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

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

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

## RequestResult

**class** `openff.evaluator.client.RequestResult`

The current results of an estimation request - these results may be partial if the server hasn't yet completed the request.

`__init__()`

### Methods

---

<code>__init__()</code>	
<hr/>	
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

---

## Attributes

<i>estimated_properties</i>	The set of properties which have been successfully estimated.
<i>exceptions</i>	The set of properties which have yet to be, or are currently being estimated.
<i>queued_properties</i>	The set of properties which have yet to be, or are currently being estimated.
<i>unsuccessful_properties</i>	The set of properties which could not be successfully estimated.

### queued\_properties

The set of properties which have yet to be, or are currently being estimated.

**Type** `PhysicalPropertyDataSet`

### estimated\_properties

The set of properties which have been successfully estimated.

**Type** `PhysicalPropertyDataSet`

### unsuccessful\_properties

The set of properties which could not be successfully estimated.

**Type** `PhysicalPropertyDataSet`

### exceptions

The set of properties which have yet to be, or are currently being estimated. The default value of this attribute is [].

**Type** `list`

### validate(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** `ValueError` or `AssertionError` –

### classmethod from\_json(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** `cls`

### classmethod get\_attributes(*attribute\_type=None*)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** `list of str`

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str*, *optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** **string\_contents** (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

## Exceptions

---

*EvaluatorException*

A serializable wrapper around an *Exception*.

---

## EvaluatorException

**exception** openff.evaluator.utils.exceptions.**EvaluatorException**(*message=None*)

A serializable wrapper around an *Exception*.

**classmethod from\_exception**(*exception*)

Initialize this class from an existing exception.

**Parameters** **exception** (*Exception*) – The existing exception

**Returns** The initialized exception object.

**Return type** *cls*

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *cls*

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str*, *optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**classmethod** `parse_json(string_contents)`

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

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

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**with\_traceback()**

Exception.with\_traceback(tb) – set self.\_\_traceback\_\_ to tb and return self.

## 2.32.2 Server Side API

<i>EvaluatorServer</i>	The object responsible for coordinating all properties estimations to be ran using the openff-evaluator framework.
<i>Batch</i>	Represents a batch of physical properties which are being estimated by the server for a given set of force field parameters.

### EvaluatorServer

**class** `openff.evaluator.server.EvaluatorServer`(*calculation\_backend*, *storage\_backend=None*,  
*port=8000*, *working\_directory='working-data'*,  
*enable\_data\_caching=True*, *delete\_working\_files=True*)

The object responsible for coordinating all properties estimations to be ran using the openff-evaluator framework.

This server is responsible for receiving estimation requests from the client, determining which calculation layer to use to launch the request, and distributing that estimation across the available compute resources.

### Notes

Every client request is split into logical chunk batches. This enables batches of related properties (e.g. all properties for CO) to be estimated in one go (or one task graph in the case of workflow based layers) and returned when ready, rather than waiting for the full data set to complete.

### Examples

Setting up a general server instance using a dask based calculation backend, and a local file storage backend:

```
>>> # Create the backend which will be responsible for distributing the calculations
>>> from openff.evaluator.backends.dask import DaskLocalCluster
>>> calculation_backend = DaskLocalCluster()
>>> calculation_backend.start()
>>>
>>> # Create the server to which all estimation requests will be submitted
>>> from openff.evaluator.server import EvaluatorServer
>>> property_server = EvaluatorServer(calculation_backend)
>>>
>>> # Instruct the server to listen for incoming requests
```

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```
>>> # This command will run until killed.
>>> property_server.start()
```

`__init__(calculation_backend, storage_backend=None, port=8000, working_directory='working-data', enable_data_caching=True, delete_working_files=True)`

Constructs a new EvaluatorServer object.

#### Parameters

- **calculation\_backend** (*CalculationBackend*) – The backend to use for executing calculations.
- **storage\_backend** (*StorageBackend*, *optional*) – The backend to use for storing information from any calculations. If *None*, a default *LocalFileStorage* backend will be used.
- **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.
- **enable\_data\_caching** (*bool*) – Whether the server should attempt to cache any data, mainly the output of simulations, produced by estimation requests for future re-processing (e.g for reweighting).
- **delete\_working\_files** (*bool*) – Whether to delete the working files produced while estimated a batch of properties using a specific calculation layer.

#### Methods

<code>__init__(calculation_backend[, ...])</code>	Constructs a new EvaluatorServer object.
<code>start([asynchronous])</code>	Instructs the server to begin listening for incoming requests from any <i>EvaluatorClients</i> .
<code>stop()</code>	Stops the property calculation server and it's provided backend.

**start**(*asynchronous=False*)

Instructs the server to begin listening for incoming requests from any *EvaluatorClients*.

**Parameters** **asynchronous** (*bool*) – If *True* the server will run on a separate thread in the background, returning control back to the main thread. Otherwise, this function will block the main thread until this server is killed.

**stop**()

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

## Batch

### class openff.evaluator.server.Batch

Represents a batch of physical properties which are being estimated by the server for a given set of force field parameters.

The expectation is that this object will be passed between calculation layers, whereby each layer will attempt to estimate each of the *queued\_properties*. Those properties which can be estimated will be moved to the *estimated\_properties* set, while those that couldn't will remain in the *queued\_properties* set ready for the next layer.

`__init__()`

### Methods

<code>__init__()</code>	
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

### Attributes

<code>enable_data_caching</code>	Whether the server should attempt to cache any data, mainly the output of simulations, produced by this batch for future re-processing (e.g for reweighting).
<code>estimated_properties</code>	The set of properties which have been successfully estimated.
<code>exceptions</code>	The set of properties which have yet to be, or are currently being estimated.
<code>force_field_id</code>	The id of the force field being used to estimate this batch of properties.
<code>id</code>	The unique id of this batch.
<code>options</code>	The options being used to estimate this batch.
<code>parameter_gradient_keys</code>	The parameters that this batch of physical properties should be differentiated with respect to.
<code>queued_properties</code>	The set of properties which have yet to be estimated.
<code>unsuccessful_properties</code>	The set of properties which have been could not be estimated.

#### id

The unique id of this batch.

**Type** *str*

#### force\_field\_id

The id of the force field being used to estimate this batch of properties. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

Type *str*

#### **options**

The options being used to estimate this batch. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

Type `RequestOptions`

#### **parameter\_gradient\_keys**

The parameters that this batch of physical properties should be differentiated with respect to. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

Type *list*

#### **enable\_data\_caching**

Whether the server should attempt to cache any data, mainly the output of simulations, produced by this batch for future re-processing (e.g for reweighting). The default value of this attribute is `True`.

Type *bool*

#### **queued\_properties**

The set of properties which have yet to be estimated. The default value of this attribute is `[]`.

Type *list*

#### **estimated\_properties**

The set of properties which have been successfully estimated. The default value of this attribute is `[]`.

Type *list*

#### **unsuccessful\_properties**

The set of properties which have been could not be estimated. The default value of this attribute is `[]`.

Type *list*

#### **exceptions**

The set of properties which have yet to be, or are currently being estimated. The default value of this attribute is `[]`.

Type *list*

#### **validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** *attribute\_type* (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** `ValueError` or `AssertionError` –

#### **classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** *file\_path* (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** `cls`

#### **classmethod get\_attributes**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** *attribute\_type* (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.



**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of str

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str, optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** **string\_contents** (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

### 2.32.3 Physical Property API

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

#### PhysicalProperty

**class** openff.evaluator.datasets.**PhysicalProperty**(*thermodynamic\_state=None, phase=PropertyPhase.Undefined, substance=None, value=None, uncertainty=None, source=None*)

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

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=PropertyPhase.Undefined, substance=None, value=None, uncertainty=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** (*openff.evaluator.unit.Quantity*) – The value of the measured physical property.
- **uncertainty** (*openff.evaluator.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>default_unit()</code>	<code>openff.evaluator.unit.Unit</code> : The default unit (e.g.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<code>gradients</code>	The gradients of this property with respect to different force field parameters.
<code>id</code>	A unique identifier string assigned to this property
<code>metadata</code>	Additional metadata associated with this property.
<code>phase</code>	The phase / phases that this property was measured in.
<code>source</code>	The original source of this physical property.
<code>substance</code>	The substance that this property was measured estimated for.
<code>thermodynamic_state</code>	The thermodynamic state that this property was measured / estimated at.
<code>uncertainty</code>	The uncertainty in measured / estimated value of this property.
<code>value</code>	The measured / estimated value of this property.

### abstract classmethod `default_unit()`

`openff.evaluator.unit.Unit`: The default unit (e.g. g / mol) associated with this class of property.

### `id`

A unique identifier string assigned to this property

Type *str*

### `metadata`

Additional metadata associated with this property. All property metadata will be made accessible to estimation workflows. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

Type *dict*

**thermodynamic\_state**

The thermodynamic state that this property was measured / estimated at. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** [ThermodynamicState](#)

**phase**

The phase / phases that this property was measured in. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** [PropertyPhase](#)

**substance**

The substance that this property was measured estimated for. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** [Substance](#)

**value**

The measured / estimated value of this property. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** [Quantity](#)

**uncertainty**

The uncertainty in measured / estimated value of this property. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** [Quantity](#)

**gradients**

The gradients of this property with respect to different force field parameters. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** [list](#)

**source**

The original source of this physical property. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** [Source](#)

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** [ValueError](#) or [AssertionError](#) –

**classmethod** **from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** `cls`

**classmethod** **get\_attributes**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** `attribute_type` (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of str

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str, optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

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

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

## PropertyPhase

**class** openff.evaluator.datasets.**PropertyPhase**(*value*)

An enum describing the phase that a property was collected in.

## Examples

Properties measured in multiple phases (e.g. enthalpies of vaporization) can be defined by concatenating *PropertyPhase* enums:

```
>>> gas_liquid_phase = PropertyPhase.Gas | PropertyPhase.Liquid
```

```
__init__()
```

## Methods

---

<code>from_string(enum_string)</code>	Parses a phase enum from its string representation.
---------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------

---

## Attributes

---

Undefined

---

Solid

---

Liquid

---

Gas

---

**classmethod** `from_string(enum_string)`

Parses a phase enum from its string representation.

**Parameters** `enum_string (str)` – The str representation of a *PropertyPhase*

**Returns** The created enum

**Return type** `PropertyPhase`

## Examples

To round-trip convert a phase enum: `>>> phase = PropertyPhase.Liquid | PropertyPhase.Gas >>> phase_str = str(phase) >>> parsed_phase = PropertyPhase.from_string(phase_str)`

## Source

**class** `openff.evaluator.datasets.Source`

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

---

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

---

`__init__()`

## Methods

---

`__init__()`

---

`from_json(file_path)`

Create this object from a JSON file.

---

`json([file_path, format])`

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

---

`parse_json(string_contents)`

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

---

**classmethod** `from_json(file_path)`

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** `file_path (str)` – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** `cls`

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str*, *optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** **string\_contents** (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

## CalculationSource

**class** openff.evaluator.datasets.**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__([fidelity, provenance])</code>	Constructs a new CalculationSource object.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**classmethod** `from_json(file_path)`

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** `file_path` (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *cls*

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- `file_path` (*str*, *optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- `format` (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**classmethod** `parse_json(string_contents)`

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

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

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

## MeasurementSource

**class** `openff.evaluator.datasets.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__([doi, reference])</code>	Constructs a new MeasurementSource object.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**classmethod** `from_json(file_path)`

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** `file_path` (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *cls*

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- `file_path` (*str, optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- `format` (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**classmethod** `parse_json(string_contents)`

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

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

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

## Built-in Properties

<i>Density</i>	A class representation of a density property
<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>SolvationFreeEnergy</i>	A class representation of a solvation free energy property.
<i>HostGuestBindingAffinity</i>	A class representation of a host-guest binding affinity property



## Density

```
class openff.evaluator.properties.Density(thermodynamic_state=None,
                                         phase=PropertyPhase.Undefined, substance=None,
                                         value=None, uncertainty=None, source=None)
```

A class representation of a density property

```
__init__(thermodynamic_state=None, phase=PropertyPhase.Undefined, substance=None, value=None,
          uncertainty=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** ([openff.evaluator.unit.Quantity](#)) – The value of the measured physical property.
- **uncertainty** ([openff.evaluator.unit.Quantity](#)) – The uncertainty in the measured value.
- **source** ([Source](#)) – The source of this property.

## Methods

<a href="#">__init__</a> ([thermodynamic_state, phase, ...])	Constructs a new PhysicalProperty object.
<a href="#">default_reweighting_schema</a> ([...])	Returns the default calculation schema to use when estimating this property by reweighting existing data.
<a href="#">default_simulation_schema</a> ([...])	Returns the default calculation schema to use when estimating this class of property from direct simulations.
<a href="#">default_unit</a> ()	<a href="#">openff.evaluator.unit.Unit</a> : The default unit (e.g.
<a href="#">from_json</a> (file_path)	Create this object from a JSON file.
<a href="#">get_attributes</a> ([attribute_type])	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<a href="#">json</a> ([file_path, format])	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<a href="#">parse_json</a> (string_contents)	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<a href="#">validate</a> ([attribute_type])	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<i>gradients</i>	The gradients of this property with respect to different force field parameters.
<i>id</i>	A unique identifier string assigned to this property
<i>metadata</i>	Additional metadata associated with this property.
<i>phase</i>	The phase / phases that this property was measured in.
<i>source</i>	The original source of this physical property.
<i>substance</i>	The substance that this property was measured estimated for.
<i>thermodynamic_state</i>	The thermodynamic state that this property was measured / estimated at.
<i>uncertainty</i>	The uncertainty in measured / estimated value of this property.
<i>value</i>	The measured / estimated value of this property.

### `classmethod default_unit()`

`openff.evaluator.unit.Unit`: The default unit (e.g. g / mol) associated with this class of property.

**static** `default_simulation_schema`(*absolute\_tolerance=UNDEFINED*,  
*relative\_tolerance=UNDEFINED*, *n\_molecules=1000*) →  
*SimulationSchema*

Returns the default calculation schema to use when estimating this class of property from direct simulations.

#### Parameters

- **absolute\_tolerance** (*openff.evaluator.unit.Quantity*, *optional*) – The absolute tolerance to estimate the property to within.
- **relative\_tolerance** (*float*) – The tolerance (as a fraction of the properties reported uncertainty) to estimate the property to within.
- **n\_molecules** (*int*) – The number of molecules to use in the simulation.

**Returns** The schema to follow when estimating this property.

**Return type** *SimulationSchema*

**static** `default_reweighting_schema`(*absolute\_tolerance=UNDEFINED*,  
*relative\_tolerance=UNDEFINED*, *n\_effective\_samples=50*) →  
*ReweightingSchema*

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

#### Parameters

- **absolute\_tolerance** (*openff.evaluator.unit.Quantity*, *optional*) – The absolute tolerance to estimate the property to within.
- **relative\_tolerance** (*float*) – The tolerance (as a fraction of the properties reported uncertainty) to estimate the property to within.
- **n\_effective\_samples** (*int*) – The minimum number of effective samples to require when reweighting the cached simulation data.

**Returns** The schema to follow when estimating this property.

**Return type** *ReweightingSchema*

**classmethod** `from_json(file_path)`

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** `file_path` (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** `cls`

**classmethod** `get_attributes(attribute_type=None)`

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** `attribute_type` (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of `str`

**gradients**

The gradients of this property with respect to different force field parameters. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** *list*

**id**

A unique identifier string assigned to this property

**Type** *str*

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- `file_path` (*str, optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- `format` (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**metadata**

Additional metadata associated with this property. All property metadata will be made accessible to estimation workflows. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** *dict*

**classmethod** `parse_json(string_contents)`

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

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

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**phase**

The phase / phases that this property was measured in. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** `PropertyPhase`

**source**

The original source of this physical property. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** [Source](#)

**substance**

The substance that this property was measured estimated for. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** [Substance](#)

**thermodynamic\_state**

The thermodynamic state that this property was measured / estimated at. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** [ThermodynamicState](#)

**uncertainty**

The uncertainty in measured / estimated value of this property. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** [Quantity](#)

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** [ValueError](#) or [AssertionError](#) –

**value**

The measured / estimated value of this property. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** [Quantity](#)

**ExcessMolarVolume**

```
class openff.evaluator.properties.ExcessMolarVolume(thermodynamic_state=None,
                                                    phase=PropertyPhase.Undefined,
                                                    substance=None, value=None,
                                                    uncertainty=None, source=None)
```

A class representation of an excess molar volume property

```
__init__(thermodynamic_state=None, phase=PropertyPhase.Undefined, substance=None, value=None,
          uncertainty=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** (*openff.evaluator.unit.Quantity*) – The value of the measured physical property.
- **uncertainty** (*openff.evaluator.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 <code>PhysicalProperty</code> object.
<code>default_reweighting_schema([...])</code>	Returns the default calculation schema to use when estimating this class of property by re-weighting cached simulation data.
<code>default_simulation_schema([...])</code>	Returns the default calculation schema to use when estimating this class of property from direct simulations.
<code>default_unit()</code>	<code>openff.evaluator.unit.Unit</code> : The default unit (e.g.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<code>gradients</code>	The gradients of this property with respect to different force field parameters.
<code>id</code>	A unique identifier string assigned to this property
<code>metadata</code>	Additional metadata associated with this property.
<code>phase</code>	The phase / phases that this property was measured in.
<code>source</code>	The original source of this physical property.
<code>substance</code>	The substance that this property was measured estimated for.
<code>thermodynamic_state</code>	The thermodynamic state that this property was measured / estimated at.
<code>uncertainty</code>	The uncertainty in measured / estimated value of this property.
<code>value</code>	The measured / estimated value of this property.

### classmethod `default_unit()`

`openff.evaluator.unit.Unit`: The default unit (e.g. g / mol) associated with this class of property.

**classmethod `default_reweighting_schema`**(*absolute\_tolerance*: `~pint.util.Quantity = <openff.evaluator.attributes.attributes.UndefinedAttribute object>`, *relative\_tolerance*: `float = <openff.evaluator.attributes.attributes.UndefinedAttribute object>`, *n\_effective\_samples*: `int = 50`) → [ReweightingSchema](#)

Returns the default calculation schema to use when estimating this class of property by re-weighting cached simulation data.

**Parameters**

- **absolute\_tolerance** – The absolute tolerance to estimate the property to within.
- **relative\_tolerance** – The tolerance (as a fraction of the properties reported uncertainty) to estimate the property to within.
- **n\_effective\_samples** – The minimum number of effective samples to require when reweighting the cached simulation data.

**Return type** The default re-weighting calculation schema.

**classmethod** `default_simulation_schema`(*absolute\_tolerance=<openff.evaluator.attributes.attributes.UndefinedAttribute object>, relative\_tolerance=<openff.evaluator.attributes.attributes.UndefinedAttribute object>, n\_molecules=1000*) → *SimulationSchema*

Returns the default calculation schema to use when estimating this class of property from direct simulations.

**Parameters**

- **absolute\_tolerance** (*openff.evaluator.unit.Quantity, optional*) – The absolute tolerance to estimate the property to within.
- **relative\_tolerance** (*float*) – The tolerance (as a fraction of the properties reported uncertainty) to estimate the property to within.
- **n\_molecules** (*int*) – The number of molecules to use in the simulation.

**Returns** The schema to follow when estimating this property.

**Return type** *SimulationSchema*

**classmethod** `from_json`(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *cls*

**classmethod** `get_attributes`(*attribute\_type=None*)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of str

**gradients**

The gradients of this property with respect to different force field parameters. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** *list*

**id**

A unique identifier string assigned to this property

**Type** *str*

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str*, *optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**metadata**

Additional metadata associated with this property. All property metadata will be made accessible to estimation workflows. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** *dict*

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** **string\_contents** (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**phase**

The phase / phases that this property was measured in. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *PropertyPhase*

**source**

The original source of this physical property. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** *Source*

**substance**

The substance that this property was measured estimated for. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *Substance*

**thermodynamic\_state**

The thermodynamic state that this property was measured / estimated at. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *ThermodynamicState*

**uncertainty**

The uncertainty in measured / estimated value of this property. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** *Quantity*

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute*, *optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

Raises `ValueError` or `AssertionError` –

#### value

The measured / estimated value of this property. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** Quantity

## DielectricConstant

```
class openff.evaluator.properties.DielectricConstant(thermodynamic_state=None,
                                                    phase=PropertyPhase.Undefined,
                                                    substance=None, value=None,
                                                    uncertainty=None, source=None)
```

A class representation of a dielectric property

```
__init__(thermodynamic_state=None, phase=PropertyPhase.Undefined, substance=None, value=None,
          uncertainty=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** (`openff.evaluator.unit.Quantity`) – The value of the measured physical property.
- **uncertainty** (`openff.evaluator.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>default_reweighting_schema([...])</code>	Returns the default calculation schema to use when estimating this property by reweighting existing data.
<code>default_simulation_schema([...])</code>	Returns the default calculation schema to use when estimating this class of property from direct simulations.
<code>default_unit()</code>	<code>openff.evaluator.unit.Unit</code> : The default unit (e.g.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.



## Attributes

<i>gradients</i>	The gradients of this property with respect to different force field parameters.
<i>id</i>	A unique identifier string assigned to this property
<i>metadata</i>	Additional metadata associated with this property.
<i>phase</i>	The phase / phases that this property was measured in.
<i>source</i>	The original source of this physical property.
<i>substance</i>	The substance that this property was measured estimated for.
<i>thermodynamic_state</i>	The thermodynamic state that this property was measured / estimated at.
<i>uncertainty</i>	The uncertainty in measured / estimated value of this property.
<i>value</i>	The measured / estimated value of this property.

### classmethod `default_unit()`

`openff.evaluator.unit.Unit`: The default unit (e.g. g / mol) associated with this class of property.

**static `default_simulation_schema`**(*absolute\_tolerance*=*UNDEFINED*,  
*relative\_tolerance*=*UNDEFINED*, *n\_molecules*=1000)

Returns the default calculation schema to use when estimating this class of property from direct simulations.

#### Parameters

- **`absolute_tolerance`** (*openff.evaluator.unit.Quantity*, *optional*) – The absolute tolerance to estimate the property to within.
- **`relative_tolerance`** (*float*) – The tolerance (as a fraction of the properties reported uncertainty) to estimate the property to within.
- **`n_molecules`** (*int*) – The number of molecules to use in the simulation.

**Returns** The schema to follow when estimating this property.

**Return type** `SimulationSchema`

**static `default_reweighting_schema`**(*absolute\_tolerance*=*UNDEFINED*,  
*relative\_tolerance*=*UNDEFINED*, *n\_effective\_samples*=50)

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

#### Parameters

- **`absolute_tolerance`** (*openff.evaluator.unit.Quantity*, *optional*) – The absolute tolerance to estimate the property to within.
- **`relative_tolerance`** (*float*) – The tolerance (as a fraction of the properties reported uncertainty) to estimate the property to within.
- **`n_effective_samples`** (*int*) – The minimum number of effective samples to require when reweighting the cached simulation data.

**Returns** The schema to follow when estimating this property.

**Return type** `ReweightingSchema`

**classmethod** `from_json(file_path)`

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** `file_path` (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** `cls`

**classmethod** `get_attributes(attribute_type=None)`

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** `attribute_type` (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of `str`

**gradients**

The gradients of this property with respect to different force field parameters. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** *list*

**id**

A unique identifier string assigned to this property

**Type** *str*

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- `file_path` (*str, optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- `format` (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**metadata**

Additional metadata associated with this property. All property metadata will be made accessible to estimation workflows. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** *dict*

**classmethod** `parse_json(string_contents)`

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

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

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**phase**

The phase / phases that this property was measured in. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** `PropertyPhase`

**source**

The original source of this physical property. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** [Source](#)

**substance**

The substance that this property was measured estimated for. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** [Substance](#)

**thermodynamic\_state**

The thermodynamic state that this property was measured / estimated at. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** [ThermodynamicState](#)

**uncertainty**

The uncertainty in measured / estimated value of this property. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** [Quantity](#)

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** [ValueError](#) or [AssertionError](#) –

**value**

The measured / estimated value of this property. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** [Quantity](#)

**EnthalpyOfMixing**

```
class openff.evaluator.properties.EnthalpyOfMixing(thermodynamic_state=None,
                                                  phase=PropertyPhase.Undefined,
                                                  substance=None, value=None, uncertainty=None,
                                                  source=None)
```

A class representation of an enthalpy of mixing property

```
__init__(thermodynamic_state=None, phase=PropertyPhase.Undefined, substance=None, value=None,
          uncertainty=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** (*openff.evaluator.unit.Quantity*) – The value of the measured physical property.
- **uncertainty** (*openff.evaluator.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 <code>PhysicalProperty</code> object.
<code>default_reweighting_schema([...])</code>	Returns the default calculation schema to use when estimating this class of property by re-weighting cached simulation data.
<code>default_simulation_schema([...])</code>	Returns the default calculation schema to use when estimating this class of property from direct simulations.
<code>default_unit()</code>	<code>openff.evaluator.unit.Unit</code> : The default unit (e.g.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<code>gradients</code>	The gradients of this property with respect to different force field parameters.
<code>id</code>	A unique identifier string assigned to this property
<code>metadata</code>	Additional metadata associated with this property.
<code>phase</code>	The phase / phases that this property was measured in.
<code>source</code>	The original source of this physical property.
<code>substance</code>	The substance that this property was measured estimated for.
<code>thermodynamic_state</code>	The thermodynamic state that this property was measured / estimated at.
<code>uncertainty</code>	The uncertainty in measured / estimated value of this property.
<code>value</code>	The measured / estimated value of this property.

### classmethod `default_unit()`

`openff.evaluator.unit.Unit`: The default unit (e.g. g / mol) associated with this class of property.

**classmethod `default_reweighting_schema`**(*absolute\_tolerance*: *~pint.util.Quantity* = *<openff.evaluator.attributes.attributes.UndefinedAttribute object>*, *relative\_tolerance*: *float* = *<openff.evaluator.attributes.attributes.UndefinedAttribute object>*, *n\_effective\_samples*: *int* = 50) → *ReweightingSchema*

Returns the default calculation schema to use when estimating this class of property by re-weighting cached simulation data.

**Parameters**

- **absolute\_tolerance** – The absolute tolerance to estimate the property to within.
- **relative\_tolerance** – The tolerance (as a fraction of the properties reported uncertainty) to estimate the property to within.
- **n\_effective\_samples** – The minimum number of effective samples to require when reweighting the cached simulation data.

**Return type** The default re-weighting calculation schema.

**classmethod** `default_simulation_schema`(*absolute\_tolerance=<openff.evaluator.attributes.attributes.UndefinedAttribute object>, relative\_tolerance=<openff.evaluator.attributes.attributes.UndefinedAttribute object>, n\_molecules=1000*) → *SimulationSchema*

Returns the default calculation schema to use when estimating this class of property from direct simulations.

**Parameters**

- **absolute\_tolerance** (*openff.evaluator.unit.Quantity, optional*) – The absolute tolerance to estimate the property to within.
- **relative\_tolerance** (*float*) – The tolerance (as a fraction of the properties reported uncertainty) to estimate the property to within.
- **n\_molecules** (*int*) – The number of molecules to use in the simulation.

**Returns** The schema to follow when estimating this property.

**Return type** *SimulationSchema*

**classmethod** `from_json`(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *cls*

**classmethod** `get_attributes`(*attribute\_type=None*)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of str

**gradients**

The gradients of this property with respect to different force field parameters. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** *list*

**id**

A unique identifier string assigned to this property

**Type** *str*

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str*, *optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**metadata**

Additional metadata associated with this property. All property metadata will be made accessible to estimation workflows. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** *dict*

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** **string\_contents** (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**phase**

The phase / phases that this property was measured in. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *PropertyPhase*

**source**

The original source of this physical property. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** *Source*

**substance**

The substance that this property was measured estimated for. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *Substance*

**thermodynamic\_state**

The thermodynamic state that this property was measured / estimated at. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *ThermodynamicState*

**uncertainty**

The uncertainty in measured / estimated value of this property. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** *Quantity*

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute*, *optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

Raises `ValueError` or `AssertionError` –

**value**

The measured / estimated value of this property. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** Quantity

## EnthalpyOfVaporization

```
class openff.evaluator.properties.EnthalpyOfVaporization(thermodynamic_state=None,
                                                         phase=PropertyPhase.Undefined,
                                                         substance=None, value=None,
                                                         uncertainty=None, source=None)
```

A class representation of an enthalpy of vaporization property

```
__init__(thermodynamic_state=None, phase=PropertyPhase.Undefined, substance=None, value=None,
          uncertainty=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** (`openff.evaluator.unit.Quantity`) – The value of the measured physical property.
- **uncertainty** (`openff.evaluator.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>default_reweighting_schema([...])</code>	Returns the default calculation schema to use when estimating this property by reweighting existing data.
<code>default_simulation_schema([...])</code>	Returns the default calculation schema to use when estimating this class of property from direct simulations.
<code>default_unit()</code>	<code>openff.evaluator.unit.Unit</code> : The default unit (e.g.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<i>gradients</i>	The gradients of this property with respect to different force field parameters.
<i>id</i>	A unique identifier string assigned to this property
<i>metadata</i>	Additional metadata associated with this property.
<i>phase</i>	The phase / phases that this property was measured in.
<i>source</i>	The original source of this physical property.
<i>substance</i>	The substance that this property was measured estimated for.
<i>thermodynamic_state</i>	The thermodynamic state that this property was measured / estimated at.
<i>uncertainty</i>	The uncertainty in measured / estimated value of this property.
<i>value</i>	The measured / estimated value of this property.

**classmethod** `default_unit()`

`openff.evaluator.unit.Unit`: The default unit (e.g. g / mol) associated with this class of property.

**static** `default_simulation_schema`(*absolute\_tolerance*=*UNDEFINED*,  
*relative\_tolerance*=*UNDEFINED*, *n\_molecules*=1000)

Returns the default calculation schema to use when estimating this class of property from direct simulations.

**Parameters**

- **absolute\_tolerance** (*openff.evaluator.unit.Quantity*, *optional*) – The absolute tolerance to estimate the property to within.
- **relative\_tolerance** (*float*) – The tolerance (as a fraction of the properties reported uncertainty) to estimate the property to within.
- **n\_molecules** (*int*) – The number of molecules to use in the simulation.

**Returns** The schema to follow when estimating this property.

**Return type** `SimulationSchema`

**classmethod** `default_reweighting_schema`(*absolute\_tolerance*=<*openff.evaluator.attributes.attributes.UndefinedAttribute*  
*object*>, *relative\_tolerance*=<*openff.evaluator.attributes.attributes.UndefinedAttribute*  
*object*>, *n\_effective\_samples*=50)

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

**Parameters**

- **absolute\_tolerance** (*openff.evaluator.unit.Quantity*, *optional*) – The absolute tolerance to estimate the property to within.
- **relative\_tolerance** (*float*) – The tolerance (as a fraction of the properties reported uncertainty) to estimate the property to within.
- **n\_effective\_samples** (*int*) – The minimum number of effective samples to require when reweighting the cached simulation data.

**Returns** The schema to follow when estimating this property.

**Return type** `ReweightingSchema`



**classmethod** `from_json(file_path)`

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** `file_path` (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** `cls`

**classmethod** `get_attributes(attribute_type=None)`

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** `attribute_type` (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of `str`

**gradients**

The gradients of this property with respect to different force field parameters. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** *list*

**id**

A unique identifier string assigned to this property

**Type** *str*

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- `file_path` (*str, optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- `format` (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**metadata**

Additional metadata associated with this property. All property metadata will be made accessible to estimation workflows. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** *dict*

**classmethod** `parse_json(string_contents)`

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

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

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**phase**

The phase / phases that this property was measured in. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** `PropertyPhase`

**source**

The original source of this physical property. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** [Source](#)

**substance**

The substance that this property was measured estimated for. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** [Substance](#)

**thermodynamic\_state**

The thermodynamic state that this property was measured / estimated at. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** [ThermodynamicState](#)

**uncertainty**

The uncertainty in measured / estimated value of this property. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** [Quantity](#)

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** [ValueError](#) or [AssertionError](#) –

**value**

The measured / estimated value of this property. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** [Quantity](#)

## SolvationFreeEnergy

```
class openff.evaluator.properties.SolvationFreeEnergy(thermodynamic_state=None,
                                                    phase=PropertyPhase.Undefined,
                                                    substance=None, value=None,
                                                    uncertainty=None, source=None)
```

A class representation of a solvation free energy property.

```
__init__(thermodynamic_state=None, phase=PropertyPhase.Undefined, substance=None, value=None,
          uncertainty=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** (*openff.evaluator.unit.Quantity*) – The value of the measured physical property.
- **uncertainty** (*openff.evaluator.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 <code>PhysicalProperty</code> object.
<code>default_simulation_schema([...])</code>	Returns the default calculation schema to use when estimating this class of property from direct simulations.
<code>default_unit()</code>	<code>openff.evaluator.unit.Unit</code> : The default unit (e.g.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<code>gradients</code>	The gradients of this property with respect to different force field parameters.
<code>id</code>	A unique identifier string assigned to this property
<code>metadata</code>	Additional metadata associated with this property.
<code>phase</code>	The phase / phases that this property was measured in.
<code>source</code>	The original source of this physical property.
<code>substance</code>	The substance that this property was measured estimated for.
<code>thermodynamic_state</code>	The thermodynamic state that this property was measured / estimated at.
<code>uncertainty</code>	The uncertainty in measured / estimated value of this property.
<code>value</code>	The measured / estimated value of this property.

### classmethod `default_unit()`

`openff.evaluator.unit.Unit`: The default unit (e.g. g / mol) associated with this class of property.

### static `default_simulation_schema(absolute_tolerance=UNDEFINED, relative_tolerance=UNDEFINED, n_molecules=2000)`

Returns the default calculation schema to use when estimating this class of property from direct simulations.

#### Parameters

- **absolute\_tolerance** (*openff.evaluator.unit.Quantity*, *optional*) – The absolute tolerance to estimate the property to within.
- **relative\_tolerance** (*float*) – The tolerance (as a fraction of the properties reported uncertainty) to estimate the property to within.

- **n\_molecules** (*int*) – The number of molecules to use in the simulation.

**Returns** The schema to follow when estimating this property.

**Return type** *SimulationSchema*

**classmethod** **from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *cls*

**classmethod** **get\_attributes**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** *list of str*

### **gradients**

The gradients of this property with respect to different force field parameters. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** *list*

### **id**

A unique identifier string assigned to this property

**Type** *str*

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str, optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

### **metadata**

Additional metadata associated with this property. All property metadata will be made accessible to estimation workflows. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** *dict*

**classmethod** **parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** **string\_contents** (*str or bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**phase**

The phase / phases that this property was measured in. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** `PropertyPhase`

**source**

The original source of this physical property. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** `Source`

**substance**

The substance that this property was measured estimated for. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** `Substance`

**thermodynamic\_state**

The thermodynamic state that this property was measured / estimated at. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** `ThermodynamicState`

**uncertainty**

The uncertainty in measured / estimated value of this property. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** `Quantity`

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** `ValueError` or `AssertionError` –

**value**

The measured / estimated value of this property. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** `Quantity`

**HostGuestBindingAffinity**

```
class openff.evaluator.properties.HostGuestBindingAffinity(thermodynamic_state=None,  
                                                         phase=PropertyPhase.Undefined,  
                                                         substance=None, value=None,  
                                                         uncertainty=None, source=None)
```

A class representation of a host-guest binding affinity property

```
__init__(thermodynamic_state=None, phase=PropertyPhase.Undefined, substance=None, value=None,  
         uncertainty=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** (`openff.evaluator.unit.Quantity`) – The value of the measured physical property.
- **uncertainty** (`openff.evaluator.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 <code>PhysicalProperty</code> object.
<code>default_paprika_schema</code> ([existing_schema, ...])	Returns the default calculation schema to use when estimating a host-guest binding affinity measurement with an APR calculation using the <code>paprika</code> package.
<code>default_unit</code> ()	<code>openff.evaluator.unit.Unit</code> : The default unit (e.g.
<code>default_yank_schema</code> ([existing_schema])	Returns the default calculation schema to use when estimating this class of property from direct simulations.
<code>from_json</code> (file_path)	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>get_attributes</code> ([attribute_type])	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>json</code> ([file_path, format])	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json</code> (string_contents)	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>validate</code> ([attribute_type])	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<code>gradients</code>	The gradients of this property with respect to different force field parameters.
<code>id</code>	A unique identifier string assigned to this property
<code>metadata</code>	Additional metadata associated with this property.
<code>phase</code>	The phase / phases that this property was measured in.
<code>source</code>	The original source of this physical property.
<code>substance</code>	The substance that this property was measured estimated for.
<code>thermodynamic_state</code>	The thermodynamic state that this property was measured / estimated at.
<code>uncertainty</code>	The uncertainty in measured / estimated value of this property.
<code>value</code>	The measured / estimated value of this property.

### classmethod `default_unit`()

`openff.evaluator.unit.Unit`: The default unit (e.g. g / mol) associated with this class of property.

### static `default_yank_schema`(*existing\_schema=None*)

Returns the default calculation schema to use when estimating this class of property from direct simulations.

**Parameters** `existing_schema` (`SimulationSchema`, *optional*) – An existing schema whose settings to use. If set, the schema's `workflow_schema` will be overwritten by this method.

**Returns** The schema to follow when estimating this property.

**Return type** `SimulationSchema`

```
classmethod default_paprika_schema(existing_schema: ~typing.Optional[~openff.evaluator.layers.simulation.SimulationSchema]
                                   = None, n_solvent_molecules: int = 2500,
                                   n_thermalization_steps: int = 50000, n_equilibration_steps: int
                                   = 200000, n_production_steps: int = 2500000,
                                   dt_thermalization: ~pint.util.Quantity = <Quantity(1.0,
                                   'femtosecond')>, dt_equilibration: ~pint.util.Quantity =
                                   <Quantity(2.0, 'femtosecond')>, dt_production:
                                   ~pint.util.Quantity = <Quantity(2.0, 'femtosecond')>, debug:
                                   bool = False)
```

Returns the default calculation schema to use when estimating a host-guest binding affinity measurement with an APR calculation using the `paprika` package.

## Notes

- This schema requires additional metadata to be able to estimate each metadata. This metadata is automatically generated for properties loaded from the `taproom` package using the `TaproomDataSet` object.

## Parameters

- **existing\_schema** (`SimulationSchema`, *optional*) – An existing schema whose settings to use. If set, the schema's `workflow_schema` will be overwritten by this method.
- **n\_solvent\_molecules** – The number of solvent molecules to add to the box.
- **n\_thermalization\_steps** – The number of thermalization simulations steps to perform. Sample generated during this step will be discarded.
- **n\_equilibration\_steps** – The number of equilibration simulations steps to perform. Sample generated during this step will be discarded.
- **n\_production\_steps** – The number of production simulations steps to perform. Sample generated during this step will be used in the final free energy calculation.
- **dt\_thermalization** – The integration timestep during thermalization
- **dt\_equilibration** – The integration timestep during equilibration
- **dt\_production** – The integration timestep during production
- **debug** – Whether to return a debug schema. This is nearly identical to the default schema, albeit with significantly less solvent molecules (10), all simulations run in NVT and much shorter simulation runs (500 steps). If True, the other input arguments will be ignored.

**Returns** The schema to follow when estimating this property.

**Return type** `SimulationSchema`

```
classmethod from_json(file_path)
```

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** `file_path` (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** `cls`

**classmethod** `get_attributes(attribute_type=None)`

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** `attribute_type` (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of `str`

### **gradients**

The gradients of this property with respect to different force field parameters. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** *list*

### **id**

A unique identifier string assigned to this property

**Type** *str*

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- `file_path` (*str, optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- `format` (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

### **metadata**

Additional metadata associated with this property. All property metadata will be made accessible to estimation workflows. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** *dict*

**classmethod** `parse_json(string_contents)`

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

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

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

### **phase**

The phase / phases that this property was measured in. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** `PropertyPhase`

### **source**

The original source of this physical property. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.



**Type** `Source`**substance**

The substance that this property was measured estimated for. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** `Substance`**thermodynamic\_state**

The thermodynamic state that this property was measured / estimated at. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** `ThermodynamicState`**uncertainty**

The uncertainty in measured / estimated value of this property. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** `Quantity`**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** `ValueError` or `AssertionError` –

**value**

The measured / estimated value of this property. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** `Quantity`**Substance Definition**

<i>Substance</i>	Defines the components, their amounts, and their roles in a system.
<i>Component</i>	Defines a single component in a chemical system, as well as it's role within the system (if any).
<i>Amount</i>	A representation of the amount of a given component in a <i>Substance</i> .
<i>ExactAmount</i>	The exact number of instances of a <i>Component</i> in a <i>Substance</i> .
<i>MoleFraction</i>	The mole fraction of a <i>Component</i> in a <i>Substance</i> .

**Substance****class** `openff.evaluator.substances.Substance`

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

## Examples

A neat liquid containing only a single component:

```
>>> from openff.evaluator.substances import Component, ExactAmount, MoleFraction
>>> liquid = Substance()
>>> liquid.add_component(Component(smiles='O'), MoleFraction(1.0))
```

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

```
>>> binary_mixture = Substance()
>>> binary_mixture.add_component(Component(smiles='O'), MoleFraction(0.2))
>>> binary_mixture.add_component(Component(smiles='CO'), 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 = Component(smiles='C1=CC=CC=C1', role=Component.Role.Solute)
>>> water = Component(smiles='O', role=Component.Role.Solvent)
>>>
>>> infinite_dilution = Substance()
>>> infinite_dilution.add_component(component=benzene, amount=ExactAmount(1)) #_
↪ Infinite dilution.
>>> infinite_dilution.add_component(component=water, amount=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__()`

## Methods

<code>__init__()</code>	
<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>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>get_amounts(component)</code>	Returns the amounts of the component in this substance.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<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([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<code>amounts</code>	the amounts of the component in this substance This attribute is <i>read-only</i> .
<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.

### components

A list of all of the components in this substance. The default value of this attribute is (). This attribute is *read-only*.

Type *tuple*

### amounts

the amounts of the component in this substance This attribute is *read-only*.

Type *dict*

### property identifier

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

Type *str*

### 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` (*Component* or *str*) – The components to add to the substance. These may either be full *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` (*Component*) – The component to add to the system.
- `amount` (*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 *Component*) – The component (or it's identifier) to retrieve the amount of.

**Returns** The amounts of the component in this substance.

**Return type** tuple of Amount

**get\_molecules\_per\_component**(*maximum\_molecules*, *tolerance=None*, *count\_exact\_amount=True*, *truncate\_n\_molecules=True*)

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.
- **count\_exact\_amount** (*bool*) – Whether components present in an exact amount (i.e. defined with an `ExactAmount`) should be considered when apply the maximum number of molecules constraint. This may be set false, for example, when building a separate solvated protein ( $n = 1$ ) and solvated protein + ligand complex ( $n = 2$ ) system but wish for both systems to have the same number of solvent molecules.
- **truncate\_n\_molecules** (*bool*) – Whether or not to attempt to truncate the number of molecules in the substance if the total number is over the specified maximum. If False, an exception will be raised in this case.

The truncation works by iteratively removing one molecule of the predominant component up to a limit of removing a total number of molecules equal to the number of components in the substance (e.g. for a binary substance a maximum of two molecules can be removed). An exception is raised if the number of molecules cannot be sensibly truncated.

**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** (*openff.evaluator.unit.Quantity*) – The ionic string in units of molar.

**Returns** The mole fraction of ions.

**Return type** *float*

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute*, *optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** **ValueError** or **AssertionError** –

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** `cls`

**classmethod** `get_attributes(attribute_type=None)`

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** `attribute_type` (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of `str`

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str, optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** `str`

**classmethod** `parse_json(string_contents)`

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

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

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

## Component

**class** `openff.evaluator.substances.Component(smiles=UNDEFINED, role=Role.Solvent)`

Defines a single component in a chemical system, as well as it's role within the system (if any).

**\_\_init\_\_**(*smiles=UNDEFINED, role=Role.Solvent*)

Constructs a new Component object with either a label or a smiles string, but not both.

## Notes

The *label* and *smiles* arguments are mutually exclusive, and only one can be passed while the other should be *None*.

**Parameters**

- **smiles** (*str*) – A SMILES descriptor of the component
- **role** (*Role*) – The role of this component in the system.

## Methods

<code>__init__([smiles, role])</code>	Constructs a new Component object with either a label or a smiles string, but not both.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<i>identifier</i>	A unique identifier for this component.
<i>role</i>	The role of this component in the system.
<i>smiles</i>	The SMILES pattern which describes this component.

### class Role(*value*)

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 used by workflow to identify the correct species in a system, such as when doing docking or performing solvation free energy calculations.

### smiles

The SMILES pattern which describes this component. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user.. This attribute is *read-only*.

Type *str*

### role

The role of this component in the system. The default value of this attribute is Role.Solvent. This attribute is *read-only*.

Type *Role*

### property identifier

A unique identifier for this component.

Type *str*

### classmethod from\_json(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

Parameters **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

Returns The parsed class.

Return type *cls*

### classmethod get\_attributes(*attribute\_type=None*)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

Parameters **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of str

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str, optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** **string\_contents** (*str or bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** **ValueError** or **AssertionError** –

## Amount

**class** openff.evaluator.substances.**Amount**(*value=UNDEFINED*)

A representation of the amount of a given component in a *Substance*.

**\_\_init\_\_**(*value=UNDEFINED*)

**Parameters** **value** (*float or int*) – The value of this amount.

## Methods

<code>__init__</code> ([value])	<b>param value</b> The value of this amount.
<code>from_json</code> (file_path)	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>get_attributes</code> ([attribute_type])	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>json</code> ([file_path, format])	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json</code> (string_contents)	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>to_number_of_molecules</code> (total_substance_molecules)	Converts this amount to an exact number of molecules
<code>validate</code> ([attribute_type])	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<i>identifier</i>	A string identifier for this amount.
<i>value</i>	The value of this amount.

### value

The value of this amount. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user.. This attribute is *read-only*.

**Type** *Union*

### 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*

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *cls*

**classmethod get\_attributes**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** *list of str*

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

#### Parameters

- **file\_path** (*str, optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*



**classmethod** `parse_json(string_contents)`

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

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

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** `attribute_type` (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** `ValueError` or `AssertionError` –

## ExactAmount

**class** `openff.evaluator.substances.ExactAmount(value=UNDEFINED)`

The exact number of instances of a *Component* in a *Substance*.

An assumption is made that this amount is for a component which is infinitely dilute (such as ligands in binding calculations), and hence do not contribute to the total mole fraction of a *Substance*.

**\_\_init\_\_**(*value=UNDEFINED*)

**Parameters** `value` (*float* or *int*) – The value of this amount.

## Methods

<code>__init__([value])</code>	<b>param value</b> The value of this amount.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>to_number_of_molecules(total_substance_molecules)</code>	Converts this amount to an exact number of molecules
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<code>identifier</code>	A string identifier for this amount.
<code>value</code>	The value of this amount.

## value

The value of this amount. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**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*

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *cls*

**classmethod get\_attributes**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute*, *optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of *str*

**json**(*file\_path=None*, *format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str*, *optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** **string\_contents** (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

Parameters **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

Raises **ValueError** or **AssertionError** –

## MoleFraction

**class** openff.evaluator.substances.**MoleFraction**(*value=UNDEFINED*)

The mole fraction of a *Component* in a *Substance*.

**\_\_init\_\_**(*value=UNDEFINED*)

Parameters **value** (*float or int*) – The value of this amount.

## Methods

<b>__init__</b> ([ <i>value</i> ])	<b>param value</b> The value of this amount.
<i>from_json</i> ( <i>file_path</i> )	Create this object from a JSON file.
<i>get_attributes</i> ([ <i>attribute_type</i> ])	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<i>json</i> ([ <i>file_path</i> , <i>format</i> ])	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<i>parse_json</i> ( <i>string_contents</i> )	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<i>to_number_of_molecules</i> ( <i>total_substance_molecules</i> )	Converts this amount to an exact number of molecules
<i>validate</i> ([ <i>attribute_type</i> ])	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<i>identifier</i>	A string identifier for this amount.
<i>value</i>	The value of this amount.

### value

The value of this amount. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

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*

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** **ValueError** or **AssertionError** –

**classmethod** **from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *cls*

**classmethod** **get\_attributes**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of *str*

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str, optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**classmethod** **parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** **string\_contents** (*str or bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

## State Definition

---

*ThermodynamicState*

Data specifying a physical thermodynamic state obeying Boltzmann statistics.

---

## ThermodynamicState

**class** openff.evaluator.thermodynamics.**ThermodynamicState**(*temperature=None, pressure=None*)

Data specifying a physical thermodynamic state obeying Boltzmann statistics.

### Notes

Equality of two thermodynamic states is determined by comparing the temperature in kelvin to within 3 decimal places, and comparing the pressure (if defined) in pascals to within 3 decimal places.

### 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** (*openff.evaluator.unit.Quantity*) – The external temperature
- **pressure** (*openff.evaluator.unit.Quantity*) – The external pressure

### Methods

<code>__init__([temperature, pressure])</code>	Constructs a new ThermodynamicState object.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

### 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
<code>pressure</code>	The external pressure.
<code>temperature</code>	The external temperature.

#### 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

**temperature**

The external temperature. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** Quantity

**pressure**

The external pressure. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** Quantity

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** **ValueError** or **AssertionError** –

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod get\_attributes**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of str

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str, optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** **string\_contents** (*str or bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** Any

## 2.32.4 Data Set API

*PhysicalPropertyDataSet*

An object for storing and curating data sets of both physical property measurements and estimated.

### PhysicalPropertyDataSet

**class** openff.evaluator.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

<i>__init__()</i>	Constructs a new PhysicalPropertyDataSet object.
<i>add_properties(*physical_properties[, validate])</i>	Adds a physical property to the data set.
<i>from_json(file_path)</i>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<i>from_pandas(data_frame)</i>	Constructs a data set object from a pandas DataFrame object.
<i>json([file_path, format])</i>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<i>merge(data_set[, validate])</i>	Merge another data set into the current one.
<i>parse_json(string_contents)</i>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<i>properties_by_substance(substance)</i>	A generator which may be used to loop over all of the properties which were measured for a particular substance.
<i>properties_by_type(property_type)</i>	A generator which may be used to loop over all of properties of a particular type, e.g.
<i>to_pandas()</i>	Converts a <i>PhysicalPropertyDataSet</i> to a <i>pandas.DataFrame</i> object with columns of
<i>validate()</i>	Checks to ensure that all properties within the set are valid physical property object.

### Attributes

<i>properties</i>	A list of all of the properties within this set.
<i>property_types</i>	The types of property within this data set.
<i>sources</i>	The sources from which the properties in this data set were gathered.
<i>substances</i>	The substances for which the properties in this data set were collected for.

### property properties

A list of all of the properties within this set.

**Type** tuple of PhysicalProperty

**property property\_types**

The types of property within this data set.

**Type** set of str

**property substances**

The substances for which the properties in this data set were collected for.

**Type** set of Substance

**property sources**

The sources from which the properties in this data set were gathered.

**Type** set of Source

**merge(data\_set, validate=True)**

Merge another data set into the current one.

**Parameters**

- **data\_set** ([PhysicalPropertyDataSet](#)) – The secondary data set to merge into this one.
- **validate** (*bool*) – Whether to validate the other data set before merging.

**add\_properties(\*physical\_properties, validate=True)**

Adds a physical property to the data set.

**Parameters**

- **physical\_properties** ([PhysicalProperty](#)) – The physical property to add.
- **validate** (*bool*) – Whether to validate the properties before adding them to the set.

**properties\_by\_substance(substance)**

A generator which may be used to loop over all of the properties which were measured for a particular substance.

**Parameters** **substance** ([Substance](#)) – The substance of interest.

**Return type** generator of [PhysicalProperty](#)

**properties\_by\_type(property\_type)**

A generator which may be used to loop over all of properties of a particular type, e.g. all “Density” properties.

**Parameters** **property\_type** (*str or type of PhysicalProperty*) – The type of property of interest. This may either be the string class name of the property or the class type.

**Return type** generator of [PhysicalProperty](#)

**validate()**

Checks to ensure that all properties within the set are valid physical property object.

**to\_pandas()**

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

- ‘Id’
- ‘Temperature (K)’
- ‘Pressure (kPa)’
- ‘Phase’
- ‘N Components’



- 'Component 1'
- 'Role 1'
- 'Mole Fraction 1'
- 'Exact Amount 1'
- ...
- 'Component N'
- 'Role N'
- 'Mole Fraction N'
- 'Exact Amount N'
- '<Property 1> Value (<default unit>)'
- '<Property 1> Uncertainty / (<default unit>)'
- ...
- '<Property N> Value / (<default unit>)'
- '<Property N> Uncertainty / (<default unit>)'
- 'Source'

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

**Returns** The create data frame.

**Return type** *DataFrame*

**classmethod** `from_json(file_path)`

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** `file_path` (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** `cls`

**classmethod** `from_pandas(data_frame: DataFrame) → PhysicalPropertyDataSet`

Constructs a data set object from a pandas DataFrame object.

## Notes

- All physical properties are assumed to be source from experimental measurements.
- Currently this method only supports data frames containing properties which are built-in to the framework (e.g. Density).
- This method assumes the data frame has a structure identical to that produced by the `PhysicalPropertyDataSet.to_pandas` function.

**Parameters** `data_frame` – The data frame to construct the data set from.

**Return type** The constructed data set.

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str, optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** **string\_contents** (*str or bytes*) – The typed json string.

**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 function used to map a property from the ThermoML archive to an internal <i>PhysicalProperty</i> object of the correct type.
<i>thermoml_property</i>	A decorator which wraps around the <i>register_thermoml_property</i> method.

## ThermoMLDataSet

**class** openff.evaluator.datasets.thermoml.**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

<code>__init__()</code>	Constructs a new <code>ThermoMLDataSet</code> object.
<code>add_properties(*physical_properties[, validate])</code>	Adds a physical property to the data set.
<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_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>from_pandas(data_frame)</code>	Constructs a data set object from a pandas <code>DataFrame</code> object.
<code>from_url(*url_list)</code>	Load a ThermoML data set from a list of URLs
<code>from_xml(xml, default_source)</code>	Load a ThermoML data set from an xml object.
<code>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>merge(data_set[, validate])</code>	Merge another data set into the current one.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>properties_by_substance(substance)</code>	A generator which may be used to loop over all of the properties which were measured for a particular substance.
<code>properties_by_type(property_type)</code>	A generator which may be used to loop over all of properties of a particular type, e.g.
<code>to_pandas()</code>	Converts a <code>PhysicalPropertyDataSet</code> to a <code>pandas.DataFrame</code> object with columns of
<code>validate()</code>	Checks to ensure that all properties within the set are valid physical property object.

## Attributes

<code>properties</code>	A list of all of the properties within this set.
<code>property_types</code>	The types of property within this data set.
<code>registered_properties</code>	
<code>sources</code>	The sources from which the properties in this data set were gathered.
<code>substances</code>	The substances for which the properties in this data set were collected for.

### 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`

**add\_properties**(\**physical\_properties*, *validate=True*)

Adds a physical property to the data set.

**Parameters**

- **physical\_properties** (`PhysicalProperty`) – The physical property to add.
- **validate** (*bool*) – Whether to validate the properties before adding them to the set.

**classmethod** `from_json(file_path)`

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** `file_path` (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** `cls`

**classmethod** `from_pandas(data_frame: DataFrame) → PhysicalPropertyDataSet`

Constructs a data set object from a pandas `DataFrame` object.

## Notes

- All physical properties are assumed to be source from experimental measurements.
- Currently this method only supports data frames containing properties which are built-in to the framework (e.g. Density).
- This method assumes the data frame has a structure identical to that produced by the `PhysicalPropertyDataSet.to_pandas` function.

**Parameters** `data_frame` – The data frame to construct the data set from.

**Return type** The constructed data set.

**classmethod** `from_xml(xml, default_source)`

Load a ThermoML data set from an xml object.

**Parameters**

- **xml** (*str*) – The xml string to parse.
- **default\_source** (`Source`) – The source to use if one cannot be parsed from the archive itself.

**Returns** The loaded ThermoML data set.

**Return type** `ThermoMLDataSet`

**json**(*file\_path=None*, *format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str*, *optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**merge**(*data\_set*, *validate=True*)

Merge another data set into the current one.

**Parameters**

- **data\_set** (*PhysicalPropertyDataSet*) – The secondary data set to merge into this one.
- **validate** (*bool*) – Whether to validate the other data set before merging.

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** **string\_contents** (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**property properties**

A list of all of the properties within this set.

**Type** tuple of *PhysicalProperty*

**properties\_by\_substance**(*substance*)

A generator which may be used to loop over all of the properties which were measured for a particular substance.

**Parameters** **substance** (*Substance*) – The substance of interest.

**Return type** generator of *PhysicalProperty*

**properties\_by\_type**(*property\_type*)

A generator which may be used to loop over all of properties of a particular type, e.g. all “Density” properties.

**Parameters** **property\_type** (*str* or *type of PhysicalProperty*) – The type of property of interest. This may either be the string class name of the property or the class type.

**Return type** generator of *PhysicalProperty*

**property property\_types**

The types of property within this data set.

**Type** set of *str*

**property sources**

The sources from which the properties in this data set were gathered.

**Type** set of *Source*

**property substances**

The substances for which the properties in this data set were collected for.

**Type** set of *Substance*

**to\_pandas()**

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

- 'Id'
- 'Temperature (K)'
- 'Pressure (kPa)'
- 'Phase'
- 'N Components'
- 'Component 1'
- 'Role 1'
- 'Mole Fraction 1'
- 'Exact Amount 1'
- ...
- 'Component N'
- 'Role N'
- 'Mole Fraction N'
- 'Exact Amount N'
- '<Property 1> Value (<default unit>)'
- '<Property 1> Uncertainty / (<default unit>)'
- ...
- '<Property N> Value / (<default unit>)'
- '<Property N> Uncertainty / (<default unit>)'
- 'Source'

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

**Returns** The create data frame.

**Return type** *DataFrame*

**validate()**

Checks to ensure that all properties within the set are valid physical property object.

**register\_thermoml\_property**

```
openff.evaluator.datasets.thermoml.register_thermoml_property(thermoml_string,  
                                                                supported_phases,  
                                                                property_class=None,  
                                                                conversion_function=None)
```

A function used to map a property from the ThermoML archive to an internal *PhysicalProperty* object of the correct type.

This function takes either a specific class (e.g. *Density*) which maps directly to the specified *thermoml\_string*, or a function which maps a *ThermoMLProperty* into a *PhysicalProperty* allowing fuller control.

**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.
- **property\_class** (*type of PhysicalProperty, optional*) – The class associated with this physical property. This argument is mutually exclusive with the *conversion\_function* argument.
- **conversion\_function** (*function*) – A function which maps a *ThermoMLProperty* into a *PhysicalProperty*. This argument is mutually exclusive with the *property\_class* argument.

## thermoml\_property

`openff.evaluator.datasets.thermoml.thermoml_property(thermoml_string, supported_phases)`

A decorator which wraps around the `register_thermoml_property` method.

### 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.

## Taproom

<code>TaproomDataSet</code>	A dataset of host-guest binding affinity measurements which sources its data from the <code>taproom</code> package.
<code>TaproomSource</code>	Contains metadata about the source of a host-guest binding affinity measurement which was pulled from the <code>taproom</code> package.

## TaproomDataSet

```
class openff.evaluator.datasets.taproom.TaproomDataSet(host_codes: Optional[List[str]] = None,
                                                       guest_codes: Optional[List[str]] = None,
                                                       default_ionic_strength: Optional[Quantity]
                                                       = 150 * unit.millimolar,
                                                       negative_buffer_ion: str = '[Cl-]',
                                                       positive_buffer_ion: str = '[Na+]',
                                                       attach_apr_meta_data: bool = True)
```

A dataset of host-guest binding affinity measurements which sources its data from the `taproom` package.

The loaded `HostGuestBindingAffinity` properties will also be optionally (enabled by default) initialized with the metadata required by the APR estimation workflow.

```
__init__(host_codes: Optional[List[str]] = None, guest_codes: Optional[List[str]] = None,
         default_ionic_strength: Optional[Quantity] = 150 * unit.millimolar, negative_buffer_ion: str =
         '[Cl-]', positive_buffer_ion: str = '[Na+]', attach_apr_meta_data: bool = True)
```

### Parameters

- **host\_codes** – The three letter codes of the host molecules to load from `taproom`. If no list is provided, all hosts will be loaded.
- **guest\_codes** – The three letter codes of the guest molecules to load from `taproom`. If no list is provided, all guests will be loaded.

- **default\_ionic\_strength** – The default ionic strength to use for measurements. The value specified in `taproom` will be ignored and this value used instead. If no value is provided, no buffer will be included.
- **negative\_buffer\_ion** – The SMILES pattern of the negative buffer ion to use. The value specified in `taproom` will be ignored and this value used instead.
- **positive\_buffer\_ion** – The SMILES pattern of the positive buffer ion to use. The value specified in `taproom` will be ignored and this value used instead.
- **attach\_apr\_meta\_data** – Whether to add the metadata required for an APR based calculation using the `paprika` based workflow.

## Methods

<code>__init__([host_codes, guest_codes, ...])</code>	<b>param host_codes</b> The three letter codes of the host molecules to load from <code>taproom</code>
<code>add_properties(*physical_properties[, validate])</code>	Adds a physical property to the data set.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>from_pandas(data_frame)</code>	Constructs a data set object from a pandas <code>DataFrame</code> object.
<code>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>merge(data_set[, validate])</code>	Merge another data set into the current one.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>properties_by_substance(substance)</code>	A generator which may be used to loop over all of the properties which were measured for a particular substance.
<code>properties_by_type(property_type)</code>	A generator which may be used to loop over all of properties of a particular type, e.g.
<code>to_pandas()</code>	Converts a <code>PhysicalPropertyDataSet</code> to a <code>pandas.DataFrame</code> object with columns of
<code>validate()</code>	Checks to ensure that all properties within the set are valid physical property object.

## Attributes

<code>properties</code>	A list of all of the properties within this set.
<code>property_types</code>	The types of property within this data set.
<code>sources</code>	The sources from which the properties in this data set were gathered.
<code>substances</code>	The substances for which the properties in this data set were collected for.

**add\_properties(\*physical\_properties, validate=True)**

Adds a physical property to the data set.

### Parameters



- **physical\_properties** (*PhysicalProperty*) – The physical property to add.
- **validate** (*bool*) – Whether to validate the properties before adding them to the set.

**classmethod** `from_json(file_path)`

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** `file_path` (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *cls*

**classmethod** `from_pandas(data_frame: DataFrame) → PhysicalPropertyDataSet`

Constructs a data set object from a pandas DataFrame object.

### Notes

- All physical properties are assumed to be source from experimental measurements.
- Currently this method only supports data frames containing properties which are built-in to the framework (e.g. Density).
- This method assumes the data frame has a structure identical to that produced by the `PhysicalPropertyDataSet.to_pandas` function.

**Parameters** `data_frame` – The data frame to construct the data set from.

**Return type** The constructed data set.

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- `file_path` (*str*, *optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- `format` (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**merge**(*data\_set, validate=True*)

Merge another data set into the current one.

**Parameters**

- `data_set` (*PhysicalPropertyDataSet*) – The secondary data set to merge into this one.
- `validate` (*bool*) – Whether to validate the other data set before merging.

**classmethod** `parse_json(string_contents)`

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

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

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**property properties**

A list of all of the properties within this set.

**Type** tuple of PhysicalProperty

**properties\_by\_substance**(*substance*)

A generator which may be used to loop over all of the properties which were measured for a particular substance.

**Parameters** **substance** ([Substance](#)) – The substance of interest.

**Return type** generator of PhysicalProperty

**properties\_by\_type**(*property\_type*)

A generator which may be used to loop over all of properties of a particular type, e.g. all “Density” properties.

**Parameters** **property\_type** (*str* or *type of PhysicalProperty*) – The type of property of interest. This may either be the string class name of the property or the class type.

**Return type** generator of PhysicalProperty

**property property\_types**

The types of property within this data set.

**Type** set of str

**property sources**

The sources from which the properties in this data set were gathered.

**Type** set of Source

**property substances**

The substances for which the properties in this data set were collected for.

**Type** set of Substance

**to\_pandas()**

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

- ‘Id’
- ‘Temperature (K)’
- ‘Pressure (kPa)’
- ‘Phase’
- ‘N Components’
- ‘Component 1’
- ‘Role 1’
- ‘Mole Fraction 1’
- ‘Exact Amount 1’
- ...
- ‘Component N’
- ‘Role N’
- ‘Mole Fraction N’

- ‘Exact Amount N’
- ‘<Property 1> Value (<default unit>)’
- ‘<Property 1> Uncertainty / (<default unit>)’
- ...
- ‘<Property N> Value / (<default unit>)’
- ‘<Property N> Uncertainty / (<default unit>)’
- ‘Source’

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

**Returns** The create data frame.

**Return type** *DataFrame*

**validate()**

Checks to ensure that all properties within the set are valid physical property object.

## TaproomSource

**class** openff.evaluator.datasets.taproom.**TaproomSource**(doi="", comment="", technique="", host\_identifier="", guest\_identifier="")

Contains metadata about the source of a host-guest binding affinity measurement which was pulled from the taproom package.

**\_\_init\_\_**(doi="", comment="", technique="", host\_identifier="", guest\_identifier="")

Constructs a new MeasurementSource object.

### Parameters

- **doi** (*str*) – The DOI for the source
- **comment** (*str*) – A description of where the value came from in the source.
- **technique** (*str*) – The technique used to measure this value.
- **host\_identifier** (*str*) – The unique three letter host identifier
- **guest\_identifier** (*str*) – The unique three letter guest identifier

## Methods

<code>__init__</code> ([doi, comment, technique, ...])	Constructs a new MeasurementSource object.
<code>from_json</code> (file_path)	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>json</code> ([file_path, format])	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json</code> (string_contents)	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**classmethod** `from_json`(file\_path)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** `file_path` (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** `cls`

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str, optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** `str`

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** **string\_contents** (*str or bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

## Data Set Curation

<i>CurationComponent</i>	A base component for curation components which apply a particular operation (such as filtering or data conversion) to a data set.
<i>CurationComponentSchema</i>	A base class for schemas which specify how particular curation components should be applied to a data set.

## CurationComponent

**class** `openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.CurationComponent`

A base component for curation components which apply a particular operation (such as filtering or data conversion) to a data set.

`__init__()`

### Methods

<code>__init__()</code>	
<code>apply()</code>	Apply this curation component to a data set.

**classmethod apply**(*data\_set: PhysicalPropertyDataSet, schema: CurationComponentSchema, n\_processes: int = 1*) → *PhysicalPropertyDataSet*

**classmethod apply**(*data\_set: DataFrame, schema: CurationComponentSchema, n\_processes: int = 1*) → *DataFrame*

Apply this curation component to a data set.

**Parameters**

- **data\_set** – The data frame to apply the component to.
- **schema** – The schema which defines how this component should be applied.

- **n\_processes** – The number of processes that this component is allowed to parallelize across.

**Return type** The data set which has had the component applied to it.

## CurationComponentSchema

**class** openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.CurationComponentSchema

A base class for schemas which specify how particular curation components should be applied to a data set.

**\_\_init\_\_**(\*\*data: *Any*) → *None*

Create a new model by parsing and validating input data from keyword arguments.

Raises `ValidationError` if the input data cannot be parsed to form a valid model.

## Methods

<code>__init__</code> (**data)	Create a new model by parsing and validating input data from keyword arguments.
<code>construct</code> ([_fields_set])	Creates a new model setting <code>__dict__</code> and <code>__fields_set__</code> from trusted or pre-validated data.
<code>copy</code> (*[, include, exclude, update, deep])	Duplicate a model, optionally choose which fields to include, exclude and change.
<code>dict</code> (*[, include, exclude, by_alias, ...])	Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.
<code>from_orm</code> (obj)	
<code>json</code> (*[, include, exclude, by_alias, ...])	Generate a JSON representation of the model, <i>include</i> and <i>exclude</i> arguments as per <code>dict()</code> .
<code>parse_file</code> (path, *[, content_type, ...])	
<code>parse_obj</code> (obj)	
<code>parse_raw</code> (b, *[, content_type, encoding, ...])	
<code>schema</code> ([by_alias, ref_template])	
<code>schema_json</code> (*[, by_alias, ref_template])	
<code>update_forward_refs</code> (**localns)	Try to update ForwardRefs on fields based on this Model, globalns and localns.
<code>validate</code> (value)	

**classmethod** `construct`([\_fields\_set: *Optional*[SetStr] = None, \*\*values: *Any*) → Model

Creates a new model setting `__dict__` and `__fields_set__` from trusted or pre-validated data. Default values are respected, but no other validation is performed. Behaves as if `Config.extra = 'allow'` was set since it adds all passed values

**copy**(\*[, include: *Optional*[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, exclude: *Optional*[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, update: *Optional*[DictStrAny] = None, deep: *bool* = False) → Model

Duplicate a model, optionally choose which fields to include, exclude and change.

#### Parameters

- **include** – fields to include in new model
- **exclude** – fields to exclude from new model, as with values this takes precedence over include
- **update** – values to change/add in the new model. Note: the data is not validated before creating the new model: you should trust this data
- **deep** – set to *True* to make a deep copy of the model

**Returns** new model instance

**dict**(\**include: Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, exclude: Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, by\_alias: bool = False, skip\_defaults: Optional[bool] = None, exclude\_unset: bool = False, exclude\_defaults: bool = False, exclude\_none: bool = False*) → DictStrAny

Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.

**json**(\**include: Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, exclude: Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, by\_alias: bool = False, skip\_defaults: Optional[bool] = None, exclude\_unset: bool = False, exclude\_defaults: bool = False, exclude\_none: bool = False, encoder: Optional[Callable[[Any], Any]] = None, models\_as\_dict: bool = True, \*\*dumps\_kwargs: Any*) → unicode

Generate a JSON representation of the model, *include* and *exclude* arguments as per *dict()*.

*encoder* is an optional function to supply as *default* to *json.dumps()*, other arguments as per *json.dumps()*.

**classmethod update\_forward\_refs**(\**localns: Any*) → None

Try to update ForwardRefs on fields based on this Model, globalns and localns.

---

<i>CurationWorkflow</i>	A convenience class for applying a set of curation components sequentially to a data set.
<i>CurationWorkflowSchema</i>	A schemas which encodes how a set of curation components should be applied sequentially to a data set.

---

## CurationWorkflow

**class** openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.workflow.CurationWorkflow

A convenience class for applying a set of curation components sequentially to a data set.

**\_\_init\_\_**()

## Methods

---

`__init__()`

---

`apply()` Apply each component of this curation workflow to an initial data set in sequence.

---

**classmethod** `apply(data_set: PhysicalPropertyDataSet, schema: CurationWorkflowSchema, n_processes: int = 1) → PhysicalPropertyDataSet`

**classmethod** `apply(data_set: DataFrame, schema: CurationWorkflowSchema, n_processes: int = 1) → DataFrame`

Apply each component of this curation workflow to an initial data set in sequence.

### Parameters

- **data\_set** – The data set to apply the workflow to. This may either be a data set object or it's pandas representation.
- **schema** – The schema which defines the components to apply.
- **n\_processes** – The number of processes that each component is allowed to parallelize across.

**Return type** The data set which has had the curation workflow applied to it.

## CurationWorkflowSchema

```
class openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.workflow.CurationWorkflowSchema(*,
                                                                    component_schemas:
                                                                    List[Union[ConvertExcessDensityDataS-
                                                                    FilterDuplicatesS-
                                                                    schema,
                                                                    FilterByTempera-
                                                                    tureSchema,
                                                                    FilterByPres-
                                                                    sureSchema,
                                                                    FilterByMoleFrac-
                                                                    tionSchema,
                                                                    FilterByRacemic-
                                                                    Schema,
                                                                    FilterByElementsS-
                                                                    schema,
                                                                    FilterByProperty-
                                                                    TypesSchema,
                                                                    FilterByStereochem-
                                                                    istrySchema,
                                                                    FilterByCharged-
                                                                    Schema,
                                                                    FilterByIonicLiquid-
                                                                    Schema,
                                                                    FilterBySmilesS-
                                                                    schema,
                                                                    FilterBySmirksS-
                                                                    schema,
                                                                    FilterByNCompo-
                                                                    nentsSchema,
                                                                    FilterBySubstancesS-
                                                                    schema,
                                                                    FilterByEnviron-
                                                                    mentsSchema,
                                                                    ImportFree-
                                                                    SolvSchema,
                                                                    SelectSubstancesS-
                                                                    schema,
                                                                    SelectDataPointsS-
                                                                    schema,
                                                                    ImportThermoML-
                                                                    DataSchema]] =
                                                                    None)
```

A schemas which encodes how a set of curation components should be applied sequentially to a data set.

**\_\_init\_\_**(\*\*data: Any) → None

Create a new model by parsing and validating input data from keyword arguments.

Raises `ValidationError` if the input data cannot be parsed to form a valid model.



## Methods

<code>__init__(**data)</code>	Create a new model by parsing and validating input data from keyword arguments.
<code>construct([_fields_set])</code>	Creates a new model setting <code>__dict__</code> and <code>__fields_set__</code> from trusted or pre-validated data.
<code>copy(*[, include, exclude, update, deep])</code>	Duplicate a model, optionally choose which fields to include, exclude and change.
<code>dict(*[, include, exclude, by_alias, ...])</code>	Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.
<code>from_orm(obj)</code>	
<code>json(*[, include, exclude, by_alias, ...])</code>	Generate a JSON representation of the model, <i>include</i> and <i>exclude</i> arguments as per <i>dict()</i> .
<code>parse_file(path, *[, content_type, ...])</code>	
<code>parse_obj(obj)</code>	
<code>parse_raw(b, *[, content_type, encoding, ...])</code>	
<code>schema([by_alias, ref_template])</code>	
<code>schema_json(*[, by_alias, ref_template])</code>	
<code>update_forward_refs(**localns)</code>	Try to update ForwardRefs on fields based on this Model, globalns and localns.
<code>validate(value)</code>	

## Attributes

<code>component_schemas</code>
--------------------------------

**classmethod** `construct(_fields_set: Optional[SetStr] = None, **values: Any)` → Model

Creates a new model setting `__dict__` and `__fields_set__` from trusted or pre-validated data. Default values are respected, but no other validation is performed. Behaves as if `Config.extra = 'allow'` was set since it adds all passed values

**copy**(\*[, include: *Optional*[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, exclude: *Optional*[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, update: *Optional*[DictStrAny] = None, deep: bool = False) → Model

Duplicate a model, optionally choose which fields to include, exclude and change.

### Parameters

- **include** – fields to include in new model
- **exclude** – fields to exclude from new model, as with values this takes precedence over include

- **update** – values to change/add in the new model. Note: the data is not validated before creating the new model: you should trust this data
- **deep** – set to *True* to make a deep copy of the model

**Returns** new model instance

**dict**(\**include*: *Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None*, *exclude*: *Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None*, *by\_alias*: *bool = False*, *skip\_defaults*: *Optional[bool] = None*, *exclude\_unset*: *bool = False*, *exclude\_defaults*: *bool = False*, *exclude\_none*: *bool = False*) → DictStrAny

Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.

**json**(\**include*: *Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None*, *exclude*: *Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None*, *by\_alias*: *bool = False*, *skip\_defaults*: *Optional[bool] = None*, *exclude\_unset*: *bool = False*, *exclude\_defaults*: *bool = False*, *exclude\_none*: *bool = False*, *encoder*: *Optional[Callable[[Any], Any]] = None*, *models\_as\_dict*: *bool = True*, *\*\*kwargs*: *Any*) → unicode

Generate a JSON representation of the model, *include* and *exclude* arguments as per *dict()*.

*encoder* is an optional function to supply as *default* to *json.dumps()*, other arguments as per *json.dumps()*.

**classmethod update\_forward\_refs**(\**localns*: *Any*) → *None*

Try to update ForwardRefs on fields based on this Model, globalns and localns.

*Filtering*

<i>FilterDuplicatesSchema</i>	
<i>FilterDuplicates</i>	A component to remove duplicate data points (within a specified precision) from a data set.
<i>FilterByTemperatureSchema</i>	
<i>FilterByTemperature</i>	A component which will filter out data points which were measured outside of a specified temperature range.
<i>FilterByPressureSchema</i>	
<i>FilterByPressure</i>	A component which will filter out data points which were measured outside of a specified pressure range.
<i>FilterByMoleFractionSchema</i>	
<i>FilterByMoleFraction</i>	A component which will filter out data points which were measured outside of a specified mole fraction range.
<i>FilterByRacemicSchema</i>	
<i>FilterByRacemic</i>	A component which will filter out data points which were measured for racemic mixtures.
<i>FilterByElementsSchema</i>	
<i>FilterByElements</i>	A component which will filter out data points which were measured for systems which contain specific elements.
<i>FilterByPropertyTypesSchema</i>	
<i>FilterByPropertyTypes</i>	A component which will apply a filter which only retains properties of specified types.
<i>FilterByStereochemistrySchema</i>	
<i>FilterByStereochemistry</i>	A component which filters out data points measured for systems whereby the stereochemistry of a number of components is undefined.
<i>FilterByChargedSchema</i>	
<i>FilterByCharged</i>	A component which filters out data points measured for substances where any of the constituent components have a net non-zero charge.
<i>FilterByIonicLiquidSchema</i>	
<i>FilterByIonicLiquid</i>	A component which filters out data points measured for substances which contain or are classed as an ionic liquids.
<i>FilterBySmilesSchema</i>	
<i>FilterBySmiles</i>	A component which filters the data set so that it only contains either a specific set of smiles, or does not contain any of a set of specifically excluded smiles.
<i>FilterBySmirksSchema</i>	
<i>FilterBySmirks</i>	A component which filters a data set so that it only contains measurements made for molecules which contain (or don't) a set of chemical environments represented by SMIRKS patterns.
<b>2.32. API</b>	
<i>FilterByNComponentsSchema</i>	
<i>FilterByNComponents</i>	A component which filters out data points measured for

## FilterDuplicatesSchema

```
class openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterDuplicatesSchema(*,
                                                                                       type:
                                                                                       Lit-
                                                                                       eral['FilterDuplicates']
                                                                                       =
                                                                                       'Fil-
                                                                                       terDu-
                                                                                       pli-
                                                                                       cates',
                                                                                       tem-
                                                                                       pera-
                                                                                       ture_precision:
                                                                                       Con-
                                                                                       strained-
                                                                                       Int-
                                                                                       Value
                                                                                       = 2,
                                                                                       pres-
                                                                                       sure_precision:
                                                                                       Con-
                                                                                       strained-
                                                                                       Int-
                                                                                       Value
                                                                                       = 3,
                                                                                       mole_fraction_precision
                                                                                       Con-
                                                                                       strained-
                                                                                       Int-
                                                                                       Value
                                                                                       = 6)
```

**\_\_init\_\_**(\*\*data: Any) → None

Create a new model by parsing and validating input data from keyword arguments.

Raises `ValidationError` if the input data cannot be parsed to form a valid model.

## Methods

<code>__init__(**data)</code>	Create a new model by parsing and validating input data from keyword arguments.
<code>construct([_fields_set])</code>	Creates a new model setting <code>__dict__</code> and <code>__fields_set__</code> from trusted or pre-validated data.
<code>copy(*[, include, exclude, update, deep])</code>	Duplicate a model, optionally choose which fields to include, exclude and change.
<code>dict(*[, include, exclude, by_alias, ...])</code>	Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.
<code>from_orm(obj)</code>	
<code>json(*[, include, exclude, by_alias, ...])</code>	Generate a JSON representation of the model, <i>include</i> and <i>exclude</i> arguments as per <i>dict()</i> .
<code>parse_file(path, *[, content_type, ...])</code>	
<code>parse_obj(obj)</code>	
<code>parse_raw(b, *[, content_type, encoding, ...])</code>	
<code>schema([by_alias, ref_template])</code>	
<code>schema_json(*[, by_alias, ref_template])</code>	
<code>update_forward_refs(**localns)</code>	Try to update ForwardRefs on fields based on this Model, globalns and localns.
<code>validate(value)</code>	

## Attributes

<code>type</code>
<code>temperature_precision</code>
<code>pressure_precision</code>
<code>mole_fraction_precision</code>

**classmethod** `construct(_fields_set: Optional[SetStr] = None, **values: Any)` → Model

Creates a new model setting `__dict__` and `__fields_set__` from trusted or pre-validated data. Default values are respected, but no other validation is performed. Behaves as if `Config.extra = 'allow'` was set since it adds all passed values

**copy**(*\**, *include*: *Optional*[*Union*[*AbstractSet*IntStr, *Mapping*IntStrAny]] = None, *exclude*: *Optional*[*Union*[*AbstractSet*IntStr, *Mapping*IntStrAny]] = None, *update*: *Optional*[DictStrAny] = None, *deep*: bool = False) → Model

Duplicate a model, optionally choose which fields to include, exclude and change.

### Parameters

- **include** – fields to include in new model
- **exclude** – fields to exclude from new model, as with values this takes precedence over include
- **update** – values to change/add in the new model. Note: the data is not validated before creating the new model: you should trust this data
- **deep** – set to *True* to make a deep copy of the model

**Returns** new model instance

```
dict(*, include: Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, exclude:
Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, by_alias: bool = False, skip_defaults:
Optional[bool] = None, exclude_unset: bool = False, exclude_defaults: bool = False, exclude_none:
bool = False) → DictStrAny
```

Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.

```
json(*, include: Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, exclude:
Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, by_alias: bool = False, skip_defaults:
Optional[bool] = None, exclude_unset: bool = False, exclude_defaults: bool = False, exclude_none:
bool = False, encoder: Optional[Callable[[Any], Any]] = None, models_as_dict: bool = True,
**dumps_kwargs: Any) → unicode
```

Generate a JSON representation of the model, *include* and *exclude* arguments as per *dict()*.

*encoder* is an optional function to supply as *default* to *json.dumps()*, other arguments as per *json.dumps()*.

```
classmethod update_forward_refs(**localns: Any) → None
```

Try to update ForwardRefs on fields based on this Model, globalns and localns.

## FilterDuplicates

```
class openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterDuplicates
```

A component to remove duplicate data points (within a specified precision) from a data set.

```
__init__()
```

### Methods

---

```
__init__()
```

---

```
apply(data_set, schema[, n_processes])
```

---

Apply this curation component to a data set.

```
classmethod apply(data_set, schema, n_processes=1)
```

Apply this curation component to a data set.

### Parameters

- **data\_set** – The data frame to apply the component to.
- **schema** – The schema which defines how this component should be applied.
- **n\_processes** – The number of processes that this component is allowed to parallelize across.

**Return type** The data set which has had the component applied to it.

FilterByTemperatureSchema

```
class openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByTemperatureSchema(*,
                                                                                       type:
                                                                                       Lit-
                                                                                       eral['FilterByTempe
                                                                                       =
                                                                                       'Fil-
                                                                                       ter-
                                                                                       ByTem-
                                                                                       per-
                                                                                       a-
                                                                                       ture',
                                                                                       min-
                                                                                       i-
                                                                                       mum_temperature:
                                                                                       Op-
                                                                                       tional[PositiveFloat
                                                                                       max-
                                                                                       i-
                                                                                       mum_temperature:
                                                                                       Op-
                                                                                       tional[PositiveFloat

    __init__(**data: Any) → None
        Create a new model by parsing and validating input data from keyword arguments.
        Raises ValidationError if the input data cannot be parsed to form a valid model.
```

## Methods

<code>__init__(**data)</code>	Create a new model by parsing and validating input data from keyword arguments.
<code>construct([_fields_set])</code>	Creates a new model setting <code>__dict__</code> and <code>__fields_set__</code> from trusted or pre-validated data.
<code>copy(*[, include, exclude, update, deep])</code>	Duplicate a model, optionally choose which fields to include, exclude and change.
<code>dict(*[, include, exclude, by_alias, ...])</code>	Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.
<code>from_orm(obj)</code>	
<code>json(*[, include, exclude, by_alias, ...])</code>	Generate a JSON representation of the model, <i>include</i> and <i>exclude</i> arguments as per <i>dict()</i> .
<code>parse_file(path, *[, content_type, ...])</code>	
<code>parse_obj(obj)</code>	
<code>parse_raw(b, *[, content_type, encoding, ...])</code>	
<code>schema([by_alias, ref_template])</code>	
<code>schema_json(*[, by_alias, ref_template])</code>	
<code>update_forward_refs(**localns)</code>	Try to update ForwardRefs on fields based on this Model, globalns and localns.
<code>validate(value)</code>	

## Attributes

<code>type</code>
<code>minimum_temperature</code>
<code>maximum_temperature</code>

**classmethod** `construct(_fields_set: Optional[SetStr] = None, **values: Any)` → Model

Creates a new model setting `__dict__` and `__fields_set__` from trusted or pre-validated data. Default values are respected, but no other validation is performed. Behaves as if `Config.extra = 'allow'` was set since it adds all passed values

**copy**(\*[, include: *Optional*[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, exclude: *Optional*[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, update: *Optional*[DictStrAny] = None, deep: *bool* = False) → Model

Duplicate a model, optionally choose which fields to include, exclude and change.

### Parameters

- **include** – fields to include in new model



- **exclude** – fields to exclude from new model, as with values this takes precedence over include
- **update** – values to change/add in the new model. Note: the data is not validated before creating the new model: you should trust this data
- **deep** – set to *True* to make a deep copy of the model

**Returns** new model instance

**dict**(\**include*: *Optional*[*Union*[*AbstractSet**Int**Str*, *Mapping**Int**Str**Any*]] = *None*, *exclude*: *Optional*[*Union*[*AbstractSet**Int**Str*, *Mapping**Int**Str**Any*]] = *None*, *by\_alias*: *bool* = *False*, *skip\_defaults*: *Optional*[*bool*] = *None*, *exclude\_unset*: *bool* = *False*, *exclude\_defaults*: *bool* = *False*, *exclude\_none*: *bool* = *False*) → *Dict**Str**Any*

Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.

**json**(\**include*: *Optional*[*Union*[*AbstractSet**Int**Str*, *Mapping**Int**Str**Any*]] = *None*, *exclude*: *Optional*[*Union*[*AbstractSet**Int**Str*, *Mapping**Int**Str**Any*]] = *None*, *by\_alias*: *bool* = *False*, *skip\_defaults*: *Optional*[*bool*] = *None*, *exclude\_unset*: *bool* = *False*, *exclude\_defaults*: *bool* = *False*, *exclude\_none*: *bool* = *False*, *encoder*: *Optional*[*Callable*[[*Any*], *Any*]] = *None*, *models\_as\_dict*: *bool* = *True*, *\*\*dumps\_kwargs*: *Any*) → *unicode*

Generate a JSON representation of the model, *include* and *exclude* arguments as per *dict*().

*encoder* is an optional function to supply as *default* to *json.dumps*(), other arguments as per *json.dumps*().

**classmethod** **update\_forward\_refs**(\**localns*: *Any*) → *None*

Try to update ForwardRefs on fields based on this Model, globalns and localns.

## FilterByTemperature

**class** openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.**FilterByTemperature**

A component which will filter out data points which were measured outside of a specified temperature range

**\_\_init\_\_**()

### Methods

---

**\_\_init\_\_**()

---

**apply**(*data\_set*, *schema*[, *n\_processes*])      Apply this curation component to a data set.

---

**classmethod** **apply**(*data\_set*, *schema*, *n\_processes*=1)

Apply this curation component to a data set.

#### Parameters

- **data\_set** – The data frame to apply the component to.
- **schema** – The schema which defines how this component should be applied.
- **n\_processes** – The number of processes that this component is allowed to parallelize across.

**Return type** The data set which has had the component applied to it.

## FilterByPressureSchema

```
class openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByPressureSchema(*,
                                                                                       type:
                                                                                       Literal['FilterByPressure']
                                                                                       =
                                                                                       'Filter-
                                                                                       ter-
                                                                                       By-
                                                                                       Pres-
                                                                                       sure',
                                                                                       minimum_pressure:
                                                                                       Optional[PositiveFloat],
                                                                                       maximum_pressure:
                                                                                       Optional[PositiveFloat])

    __init__(**data: Any) → None
        Create a new model by parsing and validating input data from keyword arguments.
        Raises ValidationError if the input data cannot be parsed to form a valid model.
```

## Methods

<code>__init__(**data)</code>	Create a new model by parsing and validating input data from keyword arguments.
<code>construct([_fields_set])</code>	Creates a new model setting <code>__dict__</code> and <code>__fields_set__</code> from trusted or pre-validated data.
<code>copy(*[, include, exclude, update, deep])</code>	Duplicate a model, optionally choose which fields to include, exclude and change.
<code>dict(*[, include, exclude, by_alias, ...])</code>	Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.
<code>from_orm(obj)</code>	
<code>json(*[, include, exclude, by_alias, ...])</code>	Generate a JSON representation of the model, <i>include</i> and <i>exclude</i> arguments as per <i>dict()</i> .
<code>parse_file(path, *[, content_type, ...])</code>	
<code>parse_obj(obj)</code>	
<code>parse_raw(b, *[, content_type, encoding, ...])</code>	
<code>schema([by_alias, ref_template])</code>	
<code>schema_json(*[, by_alias, ref_template])</code>	
<code>update_forward_refs(**localns)</code>	Try to update ForwardRefs on fields based on this Model, globalns and localns.
<code>validate(value)</code>	

## Attributes

<code>type</code>
<code>minimum_pressure</code>
<code>maximum_pressure</code>

**classmethod** `construct(_fields_set: Optional[SetStr] = None, **values: Any)` → Model

Creates a new model setting `__dict__` and `__fields_set__` from trusted or pre-validated data. Default values are respected, but no other validation is performed. Behaves as if `Config.extra = 'allow'` was set since it adds all passed values

**copy**(\*[, include: *Optional*[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, exclude: *Optional*[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, update: *Optional*[DictStrAny] = None, deep: bool = False) → Model

Duplicate a model, optionally choose which fields to include, exclude and change.

### Parameters

- **include** – fields to include in new model

- **exclude** – fields to exclude from new model, as with values this takes precedence over include
- **update** – values to change/add in the new model. Note: the data is not validated before creating the new model: you should trust this data
- **deep** – set to *True* to make a deep copy of the model

**Returns** new model instance

**dict**(\**include*: *Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None*, *exclude*: *Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None*, *by\_alias*: *bool = False*, *skip\_defaults*: *Optional[bool] = None*, *exclude\_unset*: *bool = False*, *exclude\_defaults*: *bool = False*, *exclude\_none*: *bool = False*) → DictStrAny

Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.

**json**(\**include*: *Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None*, *exclude*: *Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None*, *by\_alias*: *bool = False*, *skip\_defaults*: *Optional[bool] = None*, *exclude\_unset*: *bool = False*, *exclude\_defaults*: *bool = False*, *exclude\_none*: *bool = False*, *encoder*: *Optional[Callable[[Any], Any]] = None*, *models\_as\_dict*: *bool = True*, *\*\*dumps\_kwargs*: *Any*) → unicode

Generate a JSON representation of the model, *include* and *exclude* arguments as per *dict()*.

*encoder* is an optional function to supply as *default* to *json.dumps()*, other arguments as per *json.dumps()*.

**classmethod update\_forward\_refs**(\**localns*: *Any*) → *None*

Try to update ForwardRefs on fields based on this Model, globalns and localns.

## FilterByPressure

**class** openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.**FilterByPressure**

A component which will filter out data points which were measured outside of a specified pressure range.

**\_\_init\_\_**()

### Methods

---

**\_\_init\_\_**()

---

**apply**(data\_set, schema[, n\_processes])      Apply this curation component to a data set.

---

**classmethod apply**(data\_set, schema, n\_processes=1)

Apply this curation component to a data set.

#### Parameters

- **data\_set** – The data frame to apply the component to.
- **schema** – The schema which defines how this component should be applied.
- **n\_processes** – The number of processes that this component is allowed to parallelize across.

**Return type** The data set which has had the component applied to it.

## FilterByMoleFractionSchema

```

class openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByMoleFractionSchema(*,
                                                                                       type:
                                                                                       Lit-
                                                                                       eral['FilterByMole
                                                                                       =
                                                                                       'Fil-
                                                                                       ter-
                                                                                       By-
                                                                                       Mole-
                                                                                       Frac-
                                                                                       tion',
                                                                                       mole_fraction_range:
                                                                                       Dict[ConstrainedInt,
                                                                                       List[List[Tuple[Con-
                                                                                       strained-
                                                                                       Float-
                                                                                       Value]]]])

```

**\_\_init\_\_**(\*\*data: Any) → None

Create a new model by parsing and validating input data from keyword arguments.

Raises `ValidationError` if the input data cannot be parsed to form a valid model.

## Methods

<code>__init__(**data)</code>	Create a new model by parsing and validating input data from keyword arguments.
<code>construct([_fields_set])</code>	Creates a new model setting <code>__dict__</code> and <code>__fields_set__</code> from trusted or pre-validated data.
<code>copy(*[, include, exclude, update, deep])</code>	Duplicate a model, optionally choose which fields to include, exclude and change.
<code>dict(*[, include, exclude, by_alias, ...])</code>	Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.
<code>from_orm(obj)</code>	
<code>json(*[, include, exclude, by_alias, ...])</code>	Generate a JSON representation of the model, <i>include</i> and <i>exclude</i> arguments as per <i>dict()</i> .
<code>parse_file(path, *[, content_type, ...])</code>	
<code>parse_obj(obj)</code>	
<code>parse_raw(b, *[, content_type, encoding, ...])</code>	
<code>schema([by_alias, ref_template])</code>	
<code>schema_json(*[, by_alias, ref_template])</code>	
<code>update_forward_refs(**localns)</code>	Try to update ForwardRefs on fields based on this Model, globalns and localns.
<code>validate(value)</code>	

## Attributes

<code>type</code>
<code>mole_fraction_ranges</code>

**classmethod** `construct(_fields_set: Optional[SetStr] = None, **values: Any)` → Model

Creates a new model setting `__dict__` and `__fields_set__` from trusted or pre-validated data. Default values are respected, but no other validation is performed. Behaves as if `Config.extra = 'allow'` was set since it adds all passed values

**copy**(\*[, include: *Optional*[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, exclude: *Optional*[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, update: *Optional*[DictStrAny] = None, deep: bool = False) → Model

Duplicate a model, optionally choose which fields to include, exclude and change.

### Parameters

- **include** – fields to include in new model

- **exclude** – fields to exclude from new model, as with values this takes precedence over include
- **update** – values to change/add in the new model. Note: the data is not validated before creating the new model: you should trust this data
- **deep** – set to *True* to make a deep copy of the model

**Returns** new model instance

**dict**(\**include*: *Optional*[*Union*[*AbstractSet**Int**Str*, *Mapping**Int**Str**Any*]] = *None*, *exclude*: *Optional*[*Union*[*AbstractSet**Int**Str*, *Mapping**Int**Str**Any*]] = *None*, *by\_alias*: *bool* = *False*, *skip\_defaults*: *Optional*[*bool*] = *None*, *exclude\_unset*: *bool* = *False*, *exclude\_defaults*: *bool* = *False*, *exclude\_none*: *bool* = *False*) → *Dict**Str**Any*

Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.

**json**(\**include*: *Optional*[*Union*[*AbstractSet**Int**Str*, *Mapping**Int**Str**Any*]] = *None*, *exclude*: *Optional*[*Union*[*AbstractSet**Int**Str*, *Mapping**Int**Str**Any*]] = *None*, *by\_alias*: *bool* = *False*, *skip\_defaults*: *Optional*[*bool*] = *None*, *exclude\_unset*: *bool* = *False*, *exclude\_defaults*: *bool* = *False*, *exclude\_none*: *bool* = *False*, *encoder*: *Optional*[*Callable*[[*Any*], *Any*]] = *None*, *models\_as\_dict*: *bool* = *True*, *\*\*dumps\_kwargs*: *Any*) → *unicode*

Generate a JSON representation of the model, *include* and *exclude* arguments as per *dict*().

*encoder* is an optional function to supply as *default* to *json.dumps*(), other arguments as per *json.dumps*().

**classmethod** **update\_forward\_refs**(\**localns*: *Any*) → *None*

Try to update ForwardRefs on fields based on this Model, globalns and localns.

## FilterByMoleFraction

**class** openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.**FilterByMoleFraction**

A component which will filter out data points which were measured outside of a specified mole fraction range.

**\_\_init\_\_**()

### Methods

---

**\_\_init\_\_**()

---

**apply**(*data\_set*, *schema*[, *n\_processes*])      Apply this curation component to a data set.

---

**classmethod** **apply**(*data\_set*, *schema*, *n\_processes*=1)

Apply this curation component to a data set.

#### Parameters

- **data\_set** – The data frame to apply the component to.
- **schema** – The schema which defines how this component should be applied.
- **n\_processes** – The number of processes that this component is allowed to parallelize across.

**Return type** The data set which has had the component applied to it.

## FilterByRacemicSchema

```
class openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByRacemicSchema(*,
                                                                                     type:
                                                                                     Lit-
                                                                                     eral['FilterByRacemic']
                                                                                     =
                                                                                     'Filter-
                                                                                     ByRacemic')
```

**\_\_init\_\_** (\*\*data: Any) → None

Create a new model by parsing and validating input data from keyword arguments.

Raises ValidationError if the input data cannot be parsed to form a valid model.

## Methods

<code>__init__</code> (**data)	Create a new model by parsing and validating input data from keyword arguments.
<code>construct</code> ([_fields_set])	Creates a new model setting <code>__dict__</code> and <code>__fields_set__</code> from trusted or pre-validated data.
<code>copy</code> (*[, include, exclude, update, deep])	Duplicate a model, optionally choose which fields to include, exclude and change.
<code>dict</code> (*[, include, exclude, by_alias, ...])	Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.
<code>from_orm</code> (obj)	
<code>json</code> (*[, include, exclude, by_alias, ...])	Generate a JSON representation of the model, <i>include</i> and <i>exclude</i> arguments as per <i>dict</i> ().
<code>parse_file</code> (path, *[, content_type, ...])	
<code>parse_obj</code> (obj)	
<code>parse_raw</code> (b, *[, content_type, encoding, ...])	
<code>schema</code> ([by_alias, ref_template])	
<code>schema_json</code> (*[, by_alias, ref_template])	
<code>update_forward_refs</code> (**localns)	Try to update ForwardRefs on fields based on this Model, globalns and localns.
<code>validate</code> (value)	



## Attributes

---

type

---

**classmethod** **construct**(*\_fields\_set: Optional[SetStr] = None, \*\*values: Any*) → Model

Creates a new model setting `__dict__` and `__fields_set__` from trusted or pre-validated data. Default values are respected, but no other validation is performed. Behaves as if `Config.extra = 'allow'` was set since it adds all passed values

**copy**(*\*, include: Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, exclude: Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, update: Optional[DictStrAny] = None, deep: bool = False*) → Model

Duplicate a model, optionally choose which fields to include, exclude and change.

### Parameters

- **include** – fields to include in new model
- **exclude** – fields to exclude from new model, as with values this takes precedence over include
- **update** – values to change/add in the new model. Note: the data is not validated before creating the new model: you should trust this data
- **deep** – set to `True` to make a deep copy of the model

**Returns** new model instance

**dict**(*\*, include: Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, exclude: Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, by\_alias: bool = False, skip\_defaults: Optional[bool] = None, exclude\_unset: bool = False, exclude\_defaults: bool = False, exclude\_none: bool = False*) → DictStrAny

Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.

**json**(*\*, include: Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, exclude: Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, by\_alias: bool = False, skip\_defaults: Optional[bool] = None, exclude\_unset: bool = False, exclude\_defaults: bool = False, exclude\_none: bool = False, encoder: Optional[Callable[[Any], Any]] = None, models\_as\_dict: bool = True, \*\*dumps\_kwargs: Any*) → unicode

Generate a JSON representation of the model, *include* and *exclude* arguments as per `dict()`.

*encoder* is an optional function to supply as *default* to `json.dumps()`, other arguments as per `json.dumps()`.

**classmethod** **update\_forward\_refs**(*\*\*localns: Any*) → None

Try to update ForwardRefs on fields based on this Model, `globalns` and `localns`.

## FilterByRacemic

**class** openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.**FilterByRacemic**

A component which will filter out data points which were measured for racemic mixtures.

`__init__()`

### Methods

---

`__init__()`

---

<code>apply(data_set, schema[, n_processes])</code>	Apply this curation component to a data set.
-----------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------

---

**classmethod** `apply(data_set, schema, n_processes=1)`

Apply this curation component to a data set.

#### Parameters

- **data\_set** – The data frame to apply the component to.
- **schema** – The schema which defines how this component should be applied.
- **n\_processes** – The number of processes that this component is allowed to parallelize across.

**Return type** The data set which has had the component applied to it.

## FilterByElementsSchema

**class** openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.**FilterByElementsSchema**(\*,  
type:  
Literal['FilterByElements']  
=  
'Filter-  
ByEle-  
ments',  
allowed\_elements:  
Optional[List[Constrained  
=  
None,  
for-  
bidden\_elements:  
Optional[List[Constrained  
=  
None)

**`__init__`**(\*\*data: *Any*) → None

Create a new model by parsing and validating input data from keyword arguments.

Raises `ValidationError` if the input data cannot be parsed to form a valid model.

## Methods

<code>__init__</code> (**data)	Create a new model by parsing and validating input data from keyword arguments.
<code>construct</code> ([_fields_set])	Creates a new model setting <code>__dict__</code> and <code>__fields_set__</code> from trusted or pre-validated data.
<code>copy</code> (*[, include, exclude, update, deep])	Duplicate a model, optionally choose which fields to include, exclude and change.
<code>dict</code> (*[, include, exclude, by_alias, ...])	Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.
<code>from_orm</code> (obj)	
<code>json</code> (*[, include, exclude, by_alias, ...])	Generate a JSON representation of the model, <i>include</i> and <i>exclude</i> arguments as per <code>dict()</code> .
<code>parse_file</code> (path, *[, content_type, ...])	
<code>parse_obj</code> (obj)	
<code>parse_raw</code> (b, *[, content_type, encoding, ...])	
<code>schema</code> ([by_alias, ref_template])	
<code>schema_json</code> (*[, by_alias, ref_template])	
<code>update_forward_refs</code> (**localns)	Try to update <code>ForwardRefs</code> on fields based on this Model, <code>globalns</code> and <code>localns</code> .
<code>validate</code> (value)	

## Attributes

<code>type</code>
<code>allowed_elements</code>
<code>forbidden_elements</code>

**classmethod** `construct`([\_fields\_set: *Optional*[SetStr] = None, \*\*values: *Any*) → Model

Creates a new model setting `__dict__` and `__fields_set__` from trusted or pre-validated data. Default values are respected, but no other validation is performed. Behaves as if `Config.extra = 'allow'` was set since it adds all passed values

**copy**(\*, include: *Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None*, exclude: *Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None*, update: *Optional[DictStrAny] = None*, deep: *bool = False*) → Model

Duplicate a model, optionally choose which fields to include, exclude and change.

#### Parameters

- **include** – fields to include in new model
- **exclude** – fields to exclude from new model, as with values this takes precedence over include
- **update** – values to change/add in the new model. Note: the data is not validated before creating the new model: you should trust this data
- **deep** – set to *True* to make a deep copy of the model

**Returns** new model instance

**dict**(\*, include: *Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None*, exclude: *Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None*, by\_alias: *bool = False*, skip\_defaults: *Optional[bool] = None*, exclude\_unset: *bool = False*, exclude\_defaults: *bool = False*, exclude\_none: *bool = False*) → DictStrAny

Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.

**json**(\*, include: *Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None*, exclude: *Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None*, by\_alias: *bool = False*, skip\_defaults: *Optional[bool] = None*, exclude\_unset: *bool = False*, exclude\_defaults: *bool = False*, exclude\_none: *bool = False*, encoder: *Optional[Callable[[Any], Any]] = None*, models\_as\_dict: *bool = True*, \*\**dumps\_kwargs: Any*) → unicode

Generate a JSON representation of the model, *include* and *exclude* arguments as per *dict()*.

*encoder* is an optional function to supply as *default* to *json.dumps()*, other arguments as per *json.dumps()*.

**classmethod update\_forward\_refs**(\*\**localns: Any*) → None

Try to update ForwardRefs on fields based on this Model, globalns and localns.

## FilterByElements

**class** openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.**FilterByElements**

A component which will filter out data points which were measured for systems which contain specific elements.

**\_\_init\_\_**()

#### Methods

---

**\_\_init\_\_**()

---

**apply**(data\_set, schema[, n\_processes]) Apply this curation component to a data set.

---

**classmethod apply**(data\_set, schema, n\_processes=1)

Apply this curation component to a data set.

#### Parameters

- **data\_set** – The data frame to apply the component to.
- **schema** – The schema which defines how this component should be applied.
- **n\_processes** – The number of processes that this component is allowed to parallelize across.

**Return type** The data set which has had the component applied to it.

### FilterByPropertyTypesSchema

```
class openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByPropertyTypesSchema(*,
                                                                                          type:
                                                                                          Lit-
                                                                                          eral['FilterByProp-
                                                                                          =
                                                                                          'Fil-
                                                                                          ter-
                                                                                          ByProp-
                                                                                          er-
                                                                                          ty-
                                                                                          Types',
                                                                                          prop-
                                                                                          erty_types:
                                                                                          List[Constrained.
                                                                                          n_components:
                                                                                          Dict[Constrained
                                                                                          List[PositiveInt]]
                                                                                          =
                                                                                          None,
                                                                                          strict:
                                                                                          bool
                                                                                          =
                                                                                          False)
```

**\_\_init\_\_**(\*\*data: Any) → None

Create a new model by parsing and validating input data from keyword arguments.

Raises `ValidationError` if the input data cannot be parsed to form a valid model.

## Methods

<code>__init__(**data)</code>	Create a new model by parsing and validating input data from keyword arguments.
<code>construct([_fields_set])</code>	Creates a new model setting <code>__dict__</code> and <code>__fields_set__</code> from trusted or pre-validated data.
<code>copy(*[, include, exclude, update, deep])</code>	Duplicate a model, optionally choose which fields to include, exclude and change.
<code>dict(*[, include, exclude, by_alias, ...])</code>	Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.
<code>from_orm(obj)</code>	
<code>json(*[, include, exclude, by_alias, ...])</code>	Generate a JSON representation of the model, <i>include</i> and <i>exclude</i> arguments as per <i>dict()</i> .
<code>parse_file(path, *[, content_type, ...])</code>	
<code>parse_obj(obj)</code>	
<code>parse_raw(b, *[, content_type, encoding, ...])</code>	
<code>schema([by_alias, ref_template])</code>	
<code>schema_json(*[, by_alias, ref_template])</code>	
<code>update_forward_refs(**localns)</code>	Try to update ForwardRefs on fields based on this Model, globalns and localns.
<code>validate(value)</code>	

## Attributes

<code>type</code>
<code>property_types</code>
<code>n_components</code>
<code>strict</code>

**classmethod** `construct(_fields_set: Optional[SetStr] = None, **values: Any)` → Model

Creates a new model setting `__dict__` and `__fields_set__` from trusted or pre-validated data. Default values are respected, but no other validation is performed. Behaves as if `Config.extra = 'allow'` was set since it adds all passed values

**copy**(\*[, include: *Optional*[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, exclude: *Optional*[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, update: *Optional*[DictStrAny] = None, deep: *bool* = False) → Model

Duplicate a model, optionally choose which fields to include, exclude and change.

**Parameters**

- **include** – fields to include in new model
- **exclude** – fields to exclude from new model, as with values this takes precedence over include
- **update** – values to change/add in the new model. Note: the data is not validated before creating the new model: you should trust this data
- **deep** – set to *True* to make a deep copy of the model

**Returns** new model instance

```
dict(*, include: Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, exclude:
Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, by_alias: bool = False, skip_defaults:
Optional[bool] = None, exclude_unset: bool = False, exclude_defaults: bool = False, exclude_none:
bool = False) → DictStrAny
```

Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.

```
json(*, include: Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, exclude:
Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, by_alias: bool = False, skip_defaults:
Optional[bool] = None, exclude_unset: bool = False, exclude_defaults: bool = False, exclude_none:
bool = False, encoder: Optional[Callable[[Any], Any]] = None, models_as_dict: bool = True,
**dumps_kwargs: Any) → unicode
```

Generate a JSON representation of the model, *include* and *exclude* arguments as per *dict()*.

*encoder* is an optional function to supply as *default* to *json.dumps()*, other arguments as per *json.dumps()*.

```
classmethod update_forward_refs(**localns: Any) → None
```

Try to update ForwardRefs on fields based on this Model, globalns and localns.

**FilterByPropertyTypes**

```
class openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByPropertyTypes
```

A component which will apply a filter which only retains properties of specified types.

```
__init__()
```

**Methods**


---

```
__init__()
```

---

```
apply(data_set, schema[, n_processes])
```

---

Apply this curation component to a data set.

```
classmethod apply(data_set, schema, n_processes=1)
```

Apply this curation component to a data set.

**Parameters**

- **data\_set** – The data frame to apply the component to.
- **schema** – The schema which defines how this component should be applied.
- **n\_processes** – The number of processes that this component is allowed to parallelize across.

**Return type** The data set which has had the component applied to it.

## FilterByStereochemistrySchema

```
class openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByStereochemistrySchema(*,
                                                                                             type:
                                                                                             Lit-
                                                                                             eral['FilterByS
                                                                                             =
                                                                                             'Fil-
                                                                                             ter-
                                                                                             ByStere-
                                                                                             o-
                                                                                             chem-
                                                                                             istry'])
```

`__init__`(\*\*data: Any) → None

Create a new model by parsing and validating input data from keyword arguments.

Raises `ValidationError` if the input data cannot be parsed to form a valid model.

## Methods

<code>__init__</code> (**data)	Create a new model by parsing and validating input data from keyword arguments.
<code>construct</code> ([_fields_set])	Creates a new model setting <code>__dict__</code> and <code>__fields_set__</code> from trusted or pre-validated data.
<code>copy</code> (*[, include, exclude, update, deep])	Duplicate a model, optionally choose which fields to include, exclude and change.
<code>dict</code> (*[, include, exclude, by_alias, ...])	Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.
<code>from_orm</code> (obj)	
<code>json</code> (*[, include, exclude, by_alias, ...])	Generate a JSON representation of the model, <i>include</i> and <i>exclude</i> arguments as per <i>dict</i> (.).
<code>parse_file</code> (path, *[, content_type, ...])	
<code>parse_obj</code> (obj)	
<code>parse_raw</code> (b, *[, content_type, encoding, ...])	
<code>schema</code> ([by_alias, ref_template])	
<code>schema_json</code> (*[, by_alias, ref_template])	
<code>update_forward_refs</code> (**localns)	Try to update ForwardRefs on fields based on this Model, globalns and localns.
<code>validate</code> (value)	



## Attributes

---

type

---

**classmethod** **construct**(*\_fields\_set*: *Optional*[*SetStr*] = *None*, *\*\*values*: *Any*) → *Model*

Creates a new model setting `__dict__` and `__fields_set__` from trusted or pre-validated data. Default values are respected, but no other validation is performed. Behaves as if `Config.extra = 'allow'` was set since it adds all passed values

**copy**(*\*, include*: *Optional*[*Union*[*AbstractSetIntStr*, *MappingIntStrAny*]] = *None*, *exclude*: *Optional*[*Union*[*AbstractSetIntStr*, *MappingIntStrAny*]] = *None*, *update*: *Optional*[*DictStrAny*] = *None*, *deep*: *bool* = *False*) → *Model*

Duplicate a model, optionally choose which fields to include, exclude and change.

### Parameters

- **include** – fields to include in new model
- **exclude** – fields to exclude from new model, as with values this takes precedence over include
- **update** – values to change/add in the new model. Note: the data is not validated before creating the new model: you should trust this data
- **deep** – set to *True* to make a deep copy of the model

**Returns** new model instance

**dict**(*\*, include*: *Optional*[*Union*[*AbstractSetIntStr*, *MappingIntStrAny*]] = *None*, *exclude*: *Optional*[*Union*[*AbstractSetIntStr*, *MappingIntStrAny*]] = *None*, *by\_alias*: *bool* = *False*, *skip\_defaults*: *Optional*[*bool*] = *None*, *exclude\_unset*: *bool* = *False*, *exclude\_defaults*: *bool* = *False*, *exclude\_none*: *bool* = *False*) → *DictStrAny*

Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.

**json**(*\*, include*: *Optional*[*Union*[*AbstractSetIntStr*, *MappingIntStrAny*]] = *None*, *exclude*: *Optional*[*Union*[*AbstractSetIntStr*, *MappingIntStrAny*]] = *None*, *by\_alias*: *bool* = *False*, *skip\_defaults*: *Optional*[*bool*] = *None*, *exclude\_unset*: *bool* = *False*, *exclude\_defaults*: *bool* = *False*, *exclude\_none*: *bool* = *False*, *encoder*: *Optional*[*Callable*[[*Any*], *Any*]] = *None*, *models\_as\_dict*: *bool* = *True*, *\*\*dumps\_kwargs*: *Any*) → unicode

Generate a JSON representation of the model, *include* and *exclude* arguments as per `dict()`.

*encoder* is an optional function to supply as *default* to `json.dumps()`, other arguments as per `json.dumps()`.

**classmethod** **update\_forward\_refs**(*\*\*localns*: *Any*) → *None*

Try to update ForwardRefs on fields based on this Model, `globalns` and `localns`.

## FilterByStereochemistry

**class** openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.**FilterByStereochemistry**

A component which filters out data points measured for systems whereby the stereochemistry of a number of components is undefined.

`__init__()`

### Methods

---

`__init__()`

---

<code>apply(data_set, schema[, n_processes])</code>	Apply this curation component to a data set.
-----------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------

---

**classmethod** `apply(data_set, schema, n_processes=1)`

Apply this curation component to a data set.

#### Parameters

- **data\_set** – The data frame to apply the component to.
- **schema** – The schema which defines how this component should be applied.
- **n\_processes** – The number of processes that this component is allowed to parallelize across.

**Return type** The data set which has had the component applied to it.

## FilterByChargedSchema

**class** openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.**FilterByChargedSchema**(\*,  
type:  
Literal['FilterByCharged']  
= 'FilterByCharged')

`__init__(**data: Any) → None`

Create a new model by parsing and validating input data from keyword arguments.

Raises `ValidationError` if the input data cannot be parsed to form a valid model.

## Methods

<code>__init__(**data)</code>	Create a new model by parsing and validating input data from keyword arguments.
<code>construct([_fields_set])</code>	Creates a new model setting <code>__dict__</code> and <code>__fields_set__</code> from trusted or pre-validated data.
<code>copy(*[, include, exclude, update, deep])</code>	Duplicate a model, optionally choose which fields to include, exclude and change.
<code>dict(*[, include, exclude, by_alias, ...])</code>	Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.
<code>from_orm(obj)</code>	
<code>json(*[, include, exclude, by_alias, ...])</code>	Generate a JSON representation of the model, <i>include</i> and <i>exclude</i> arguments as per <i>dict()</i> .
<code>parse_file(path, *[, content_type, ...])</code>	
<code>parse_obj(obj)</code>	
<code>parse_raw(b, *[, content_type, encoding, ...])</code>	
<code>schema([by_alias, ref_template])</code>	
<code>schema_json(*[, by_alias, ref_template])</code>	
<code>update_forward_refs(**localns)</code>	Try to update ForwardRefs on fields based on this Model, globalns and localns.
<code>validate(value)</code>	

## Attributes

<code>type</code>
-------------------

**classmethod** `construct(_fields_set: Optional[SetStr] = None, **values: Any)` → Model

Creates a new model setting `__dict__` and `__fields_set__` from trusted or pre-validated data. Default values are respected, but no other validation is performed. Behaves as if `Config.extra = 'allow'` was set since it adds all passed values

**copy**(\*[, include: *Optional*[*Union*[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, exclude: *Optional*[*Union*[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, update: *Optional*[DictStrAny] = None, deep: *bool* = False) → Model

Duplicate a model, optionally choose which fields to include, exclude and change.

### Parameters

- **include** – fields to include in new model
- **exclude** – fields to exclude from new model, as with values this takes precedence over include

- **update** – values to change/add in the new model. Note: the data is not validated before creating the new model: you should trust this data
- **deep** – set to *True* to make a deep copy of the model

**Returns** new model instance

**dict**(\**include: Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, exclude: Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, by\_alias: bool = False, skip\_defaults: Optional[bool] = None, exclude\_unset: bool = False, exclude\_defaults: bool = False, exclude\_none: bool = False*) → DictStrAny

Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.

**json**(\**include: Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, exclude: Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, by\_alias: bool = False, skip\_defaults: Optional[bool] = None, exclude\_unset: bool = False, exclude\_defaults: bool = False, exclude\_none: bool = False, encoder: Optional[Callable[[Any], Any]] = None, models\_as\_dict: bool = True, \*\*dumps\_kwargs: Any*) → unicode

Generate a JSON representation of the model, *include* and *exclude* arguments as per *dict()*.

*encoder* is an optional function to supply as *default* to *json.dumps()*, other arguments as per *json.dumps()*.

**classmethod update\_forward\_refs**(\**localns: Any*) → None

Try to update ForwardRefs on fields based on this Model, globalns and localns.

## FilterByCharged

**class** openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.**FilterByCharged**

A component which filters out data points measured for substances where any of the constituent components have a net non-zero charge.

**\_\_init\_\_**()

## Methods

---

**\_\_init\_\_**()

---

**apply**(data\_set, schema[, n\_processes]) Apply this curation component to a data set.

---

**classmethod apply**(data\_set, schema, n\_processes=1)

Apply this curation component to a data set.

### Parameters

- **data\_set** – The data frame to apply the component to.
- **schema** – The schema which defines how this component should be applied.
- **n\_processes** – The number of processes that this component is allowed to parallelize across.

**Return type** The data set which has had the component applied to it.

## FilterByIonicLiquidSchema

```
class openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByIonicLiquidSchema(*,
                                                                                       type:
                                                                                       Lit-
                                                                                       eral['FilterByIonicL
                                                                                       =
                                                                                       'Fil-
                                                                                       ter-
                                                                                       ByIon-
                                                                                       i-
                                                                                       cLiq-
                                                                                       uid'])
```

**\_\_init\_\_**(\*\*data: Any) → None

Create a new model by parsing and validating input data from keyword arguments.

Raises ValidationError if the input data cannot be parsed to form a valid model.

## Methods

<code>__init__</code> (**data)	Create a new model by parsing and validating input data from keyword arguments.
<code>construct</code> ([_fields_set])	Creates a new model setting <code>__dict__</code> and <code>__fields_set__</code> from trusted or pre-validated data.
<code>copy</code> (*[include, exclude, update, deep])	Duplicate a model, optionally choose which fields to include, exclude and change.
<code>dict</code> (*[include, exclude, by_alias, ...])	Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.
<code>from_orm</code> (obj)	
<code>json</code> (*[include, exclude, by_alias, ...])	Generate a JSON representation of the model, <i>include</i> and <i>exclude</i> arguments as per <i>dict</i> ().
<code>parse_file</code> (path, *[content_type, ...])	
<code>parse_obj</code> (obj)	
<code>parse_raw</code> (b, *[content_type, encoding, ...])	
<code>schema</code> ([by_alias, ref_template])	
<code>schema_json</code> (*[by_alias, ref_template])	
<code>update_forward_refs</code> (**localns)	Try to update ForwardRefs on fields based on this Model, globalns and localns.
<code>validate</code> (value)	

## Attributes

---

type

---

**classmethod** **construct**(*\_fields\_set*: *Optional*[*SetStr*] = *None*, *\*\*values*: *Any*) → *Model*

Creates a new model setting `__dict__` and `__fields_set__` from trusted or pre-validated data. Default values are respected, but no other validation is performed. Behaves as if `Config.extra = 'allow'` was set since it adds all passed values

**copy**(*\**, *include*: *Optional*[*Union*[*AbstractSetIntStr*, *MappingIntStrAny*]] = *None*, *exclude*: *Optional*[*Union*[*AbstractSetIntStr*, *MappingIntStrAny*]] = *None*, *update*: *Optional*[*DictStrAny*] = *None*, *deep*: *bool* = *False*) → *Model*

Duplicate a model, optionally choose which fields to include, exclude and change.

### Parameters

- **include** – fields to include in new model
- **exclude** – fields to exclude from new model, as with values this takes precedence over include
- **update** – values to change/add in the new model. Note: the data is not validated before creating the new model: you should trust this data
- **deep** – set to *True* to make a deep copy of the model

**Returns** new model instance

**dict**(*\**, *include*: *Optional*[*Union*[*AbstractSetIntStr*, *MappingIntStrAny*]] = *None*, *exclude*: *Optional*[*Union*[*AbstractSetIntStr*, *MappingIntStrAny*]] = *None*, *by\_alias*: *bool* = *False*, *skip\_defaults*: *Optional*[*bool*] = *None*, *exclude\_unset*: *bool* = *False*, *exclude\_defaults*: *bool* = *False*, *exclude\_none*: *bool* = *False*) → *DictStrAny*

Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.

**json**(*\**, *include*: *Optional*[*Union*[*AbstractSetIntStr*, *MappingIntStrAny*]] = *None*, *exclude*: *Optional*[*Union*[*AbstractSetIntStr*, *MappingIntStrAny*]] = *None*, *by\_alias*: *bool* = *False*, *skip\_defaults*: *Optional*[*bool*] = *None*, *exclude\_unset*: *bool* = *False*, *exclude\_defaults*: *bool* = *False*, *exclude\_none*: *bool* = *False*, *encoder*: *Optional*[*Callable*[[*Any*], *Any*]] = *None*, *models\_as\_dict*: *bool* = *True*, *\*\*dumps\_kwargs*: *Any*) → unicode

Generate a JSON representation of the model, *include* and *exclude* arguments as per `dict()`.

*encoder* is an optional function to supply as *default* to `json.dumps()`, other arguments as per `json.dumps()`.

**classmethod** **update\_forward\_refs**(*\*\*localns*: *Any*) → *None*

Try to update ForwardRefs on fields based on this Model, globalns and localns.

## FilterByIonicLiquid

**class** openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByIonicLiquid

A component which filters out data points measured for substances which contain or are classed as an ionic liquids.

`__init__()`

### Methods

---

`__init__()`

---

`apply(data_set, schema[, n_processes])` Apply this curation component to a data set.

---

**classmethod** `apply(data_set, schema, n_processes=1)`

Apply this curation component to a data set.

#### Parameters

- **data\_set** – The data frame to apply the component to.
- **schema** – The schema which defines how this component should be applied.
- **n\_processes** – The number of processes that this component is allowed to parallelize across.

**Return type** The data set which has had the component applied to it.

## FilterBySmilesSchema

```
class openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterBySmilesSchema(*, type:
    Literal['FilterBySmiles']
    =
    'Filter-
    BySmiles',
    smiles_to_include:
    Optional[List[str]]
    = None,
    smiles_to_exclude:
    Optional[List[str]]
    = None,
    allow_partial_inclusion:
    bool =
    False)
```

`__init__(**data: Any) → None`

Create a new model by parsing and validating input data from keyword arguments.

Raises `ValidationError` if the input data cannot be parsed to form a valid model.

## Methods

<code>__init__(**data)</code>	Create a new model by parsing and validating input data from keyword arguments.
<code>construct([_fields_set])</code>	Creates a new model setting <code>__dict__</code> and <code>__fields_set__</code> from trusted or pre-validated data.
<code>copy(*[, include, exclude, update, deep])</code>	Duplicate a model, optionally choose which fields to include, exclude and change.
<code>dict(*[, include, exclude, by_alias, ...])</code>	Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.
<code>from_orm(obj)</code>	
<code>json(*[, include, exclude, by_alias, ...])</code>	Generate a JSON representation of the model, <i>include</i> and <i>exclude</i> arguments as per <i>dict()</i> .
<code>parse_file(path, *[, content_type, ...])</code>	
<code>parse_obj(obj)</code>	
<code>parse_raw(b, *[, content_type, encoding, ...])</code>	
<code>schema([by_alias, ref_template])</code>	
<code>schema_json(*[, by_alias, ref_template])</code>	
<code>update_forward_refs(**localns)</code>	Try to update ForwardRefs on fields based on this Model, globalns and localns.
<code>validate(value)</code>	

## Attributes

<code>type</code>
<code>smiles_to_include</code>
<code>smiles_to_exclude</code>
<code>allow_partial_inclusion</code>

**classmethod** `construct(_fields_set: Optional[SetStr] = None, **values: Any)` → Model

Creates a new model setting `__dict__` and `__fields_set__` from trusted or pre-validated data. Default values are respected, but no other validation is performed. Behaves as if `Config.extra = 'allow'` was set since it adds all passed values

**copy**(\*[, include: *Optional*[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, exclude: *Optional*[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, update: *Optional*[DictStrAny] = None, deep: *bool* = False) → Model

Duplicate a model, optionally choose which fields to include, exclude and change.



**Parameters**

- **include** – fields to include in new model
- **exclude** – fields to exclude from new model, as with values this takes precedence over include
- **update** – values to change/add in the new model. Note: the data is not validated before creating the new model: you should trust this data
- **deep** – set to *True* to make a deep copy of the model

**Returns** new model instance

**dict**(\**include*: *Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None*, *exclude*: *Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None*, *by\_alias*: *bool = False*, *skip\_defaults*: *Optional[bool] = None*, *exclude\_unset*: *bool = False*, *exclude\_defaults*: *bool = False*, *exclude\_none*: *bool = False*) → DictStrAny

Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.

**json**(\**include*: *Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None*, *exclude*: *Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None*, *by\_alias*: *bool = False*, *skip\_defaults*: *Optional[bool] = None*, *exclude\_unset*: *bool = False*, *exclude\_defaults*: *bool = False*, *exclude\_none*: *bool = False*, *encoder*: *Optional[Callable[[Any], Any]] = None*, *models\_as\_dict*: *bool = True*, *\*\*dumps\_kwargs*: *Any*) → unicode

Generate a JSON representation of the model, *include* and *exclude* arguments as per *dict()*.

*encoder* is an optional function to supply as *default* to *json.dumps()*, other arguments as per *json.dumps()*.

**classmethod update\_forward\_refs**(\**localns*: *Any*) → *None*

Try to update ForwardRefs on fields based on this Model, globalns and localns.

**FilterBySmiles**

**class** openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.**FilterBySmiles**

A component which filters the data set so that it only contains either a specific set of smiles, or does not contain any of a set of specifically excluded smiles.

**\_\_init\_\_**()

**Methods**


---

**\_\_init\_\_**()

---

**apply**(data\_set, schema[, n\_processes])      Apply this curation component to a data set.

---

**classmethod apply**(data\_set, schema, n\_processes=1)

Apply this curation component to a data set.

**Parameters**

- **data\_set** – The data frame to apply the component to.
- **schema** – The schema which defines how this component should be applied.
- **n\_processes** – The number of processes that this component is allowed to parallelize across.

**Return type** The data set which has had the component applied to it.

### FilterBySmirksSchema

```
class openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterBySmirksSchema(*, type:
    Literal['FilterBySmirks']
    =
    'Filter-
    BySmirks',
    smirks_to_include:
    Optional[List[str]]
    = None,
    smirks_to_exclude:
    Optional[List[str]]
    = None,
    allow_partial_inclusion:
    bool =
    False)
```

**\_\_init\_\_**(\*data: Any) → None

Create a new model by parsing and validating input data from keyword arguments.

Raises `ValidationError` if the input data cannot be parsed to form a valid model.

## Methods

<code>__init__(**data)</code>	Create a new model by parsing and validating input data from keyword arguments.
<code>construct([_fields_set])</code>	Creates a new model setting <code>__dict__</code> and <code>__fields_set__</code> from trusted or pre-validated data.
<code>copy(*[, include, exclude, update, deep])</code>	Duplicate a model, optionally choose which fields to include, exclude and change.
<code>dict(*[, include, exclude, by_alias, ...])</code>	Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.
<code>from_orm(obj)</code>	
<code>json(*[, include, exclude, by_alias, ...])</code>	Generate a JSON representation of the model, <i>include</i> and <i>exclude</i> arguments as per <i>dict()</i> .
<code>parse_file(path, *[, content_type, ...])</code>	
<code>parse_obj(obj)</code>	
<code>parse_raw(b, *[, content_type, encoding, ...])</code>	
<code>schema([by_alias, ref_template])</code>	
<code>schema_json(*[, by_alias, ref_template])</code>	
<code>update_forward_refs(**localns)</code>	Try to update ForwardRefs on fields based on this Model, globalns and localns.
<code>validate(value)</code>	

## Attributes

<code>type</code>
<code>smirks_to_include</code>
<code>smirks_to_exclude</code>
<code>allow_partial_inclusion</code>

**classmethod** `construct(_fields_set: Optional[SetStr] = None, **values: Any)` → Model

Creates a new model setting `__dict__` and `__fields_set__` from trusted or pre-validated data. Default values are respected, but no other validation is performed. Behaves as if `Config.extra = 'allow'` was set since it adds all passed values

**copy**(*\**, *include*: *Optional*[*Union*[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, *exclude*: *Optional*[*Union*[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, *update*: *Optional*[DictStrAny] = None, *deep*: *bool* = False) → Model

Duplicate a model, optionally choose which fields to include, exclude and change.

### Parameters

- **include** – fields to include in new model
- **exclude** – fields to exclude from new model, as with values this takes precedence over include
- **update** – values to change/add in the new model. Note: the data is not validated before creating the new model: you should trust this data
- **deep** – set to *True* to make a deep copy of the model

**Returns** new model instance

```
dict(*, include: Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, exclude:
Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, by_alias: bool = False, skip_defaults:
Optional[bool] = None, exclude_unset: bool = False, exclude_defaults: bool = False, exclude_none:
bool = False) → DictStrAny
```

Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.

```
json(*, include: Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, exclude:
Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, by_alias: bool = False, skip_defaults:
Optional[bool] = None, exclude_unset: bool = False, exclude_defaults: bool = False, exclude_none:
bool = False, encoder: Optional[Callable[[Any], Any]] = None, models_as_dict: bool = True,
**dumps_kwargs: Any) → unicode
```

Generate a JSON representation of the model, *include* and *exclude* arguments as per *dict()*.

*encoder* is an optional function to supply as *default* to *json.dumps()*, other arguments as per *json.dumps()*.

```
classmethod update_forward_refs(**localns: Any) → None
```

Try to update ForwardRefs on fields based on this Model, globalns and localns.

## FilterBySmirks

**class** openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterBySmirks

A component which filters a data set so that it only contains measurements made for molecules which contain (or don't) a set of chemical environments represented by SMIRKS patterns.

```
__init__()
```

### Methods

---

```
__init__()
```

---

```
apply(data_set, schema[, n_processes])
```

---

Apply this curation component to a data set.

```
classmethod apply(data_set, schema, n_processes=1)
```

Apply this curation component to a data set.

### Parameters

- **data\_set** – The data frame to apply the component to.
- **schema** – The schema which defines how this component should be applied.
- **n\_processes** – The number of processes that this component is allowed to parallelize across.

**Return type** The data set which has had the component applied to it.

## FilterByNComponentsSchema

```
class openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByNComponentsSchema(*,
                                                                                       type:
                                                                                       Lit-
                                                                                       eral['FilterByNCom-
                                                                                       =
                                                                                       'Fil-
                                                                                       ter-
                                                                                       ByN-
                                                                                       Com-
                                                                                       po-
                                                                                       nents',
                                                                                       n_components:
                                                                                       List[PositiveInt])
```

**\_\_init\_\_**(\*\*data: Any) → None

Create a new model by parsing and validating input data from keyword arguments.

Raises ValidationError if the input data cannot be parsed to form a valid model.

## Methods

<code>__init__</code> (**data)	Create a new model by parsing and validating input data from keyword arguments.
<code>construct</code> ([_fields_set])	Creates a new model setting <code>__dict__</code> and <code>__fields_set__</code> from trusted or pre-validated data.
<code>copy</code> (*[, include, exclude, update, deep])	Duplicate a model, optionally choose which fields to include, exclude and change.
<code>dict</code> (*[, include, exclude, by_alias, ...])	Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.
<code>from_orm</code> (obj)	
<code>json</code> (*[, include, exclude, by_alias, ...])	Generate a JSON representation of the model, <i>include</i> and <i>exclude</i> arguments as per <i>dict</i> (.).
<code>parse_file</code> (path, *[, content_type, ...])	
<code>parse_obj</code> (obj)	
<code>parse_raw</code> (b, *[, content_type, encoding, ...])	
<code>schema</code> ([by_alias, ref_template])	
<code>schema_json</code> (*[, by_alias, ref_template])	
<code>update_forward_refs</code> (**localns)	Try to update ForwardRefs on fields based on this Model, globalns and localns.
<code>validate</code> (value)	

## Attributes

---

type

---

n\_components

---

**classmethod** **construct**(*\_fields\_set*: *Optional*[*Set*Str] = None, *\*\*values*: *Any*) → Model

Creates a new model setting `__dict__` and `__fields_set__` from trusted or pre-validated data. Default values are respected, but no other validation is performed. Behaves as if `Config.extra = 'allow'` was set since it adds all passed values

**copy**(*\**, *include*: *Optional*[*Union*[*AbstractSet*IntStr, *Mapping*IntStrAny]] = None, *exclude*: *Optional*[*Union*[*AbstractSet*IntStr, *Mapping*IntStrAny]] = None, *update*: *Optional*[*Dict*StrAny] = None, *deep*: *bool* = False) → Model

Duplicate a model, optionally choose which fields to include, exclude and change.

### Parameters

- **include** – fields to include in new model
- **exclude** – fields to exclude from new model, as with values this takes precedence over include
- **update** – values to change/add in the new model. Note: the data is not validated before creating the new model: you should trust this data
- **deep** – set to *True* to make a deep copy of the model

**Returns** new model instance

**dict**(*\**, *include*: *Optional*[*Union*[*AbstractSet*IntStr, *Mapping*IntStrAny]] = None, *exclude*: *Optional*[*Union*[*AbstractSet*IntStr, *Mapping*IntStrAny]] = None, *by\_alias*: *bool* = False, *skip\_defaults*: *Optional*[*bool*] = None, *exclude\_unset*: *bool* = False, *exclude\_defaults*: *bool* = False, *exclude\_none*: *bool* = False) → DictStrAny

Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.

**json**(*\**, *include*: *Optional*[*Union*[*AbstractSet*IntStr, *Mapping*IntStrAny]] = None, *exclude*: *Optional*[*Union*[*AbstractSet*IntStr, *Mapping*IntStrAny]] = None, *by\_alias*: *bool* = False, *skip\_defaults*: *Optional*[*bool*] = None, *exclude\_unset*: *bool* = False, *exclude\_defaults*: *bool* = False, *exclude\_none*: *bool* = False, *encoder*: *Optional*[*Callable*[[*Any*], *Any*]] = None, *models\_as\_dict*: *bool* = True, *\*\*dumps\_kwargs*: *Any*) → unicode

Generate a JSON representation of the model, *include* and *exclude* arguments as per *dict()*.

*encoder* is an optional function to supply as *default* to *json.dumps()*, other arguments as per *json.dumps()*.

**classmethod** **update\_forward\_refs**(*\*\*localns*: *Any*) → None

Try to update ForwardRefs on fields based on this Model, *globalns* and *localns*.

## FilterByNComponents

**class** openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.**FilterByNComponents**

A component which filters out data points measured for systems with specified number of components.

`__init__()`

### Methods

---

`__init__()`

---

<code>apply(data_set, schema[, n_processes])</code>	Apply this curation component to a data set.
-----------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------

---

**classmethod** `apply(data_set, schema, n_processes=1)`

Apply this curation component to a data set.

#### Parameters

- **data\_set** – The data frame to apply the component to.
- **schema** – The schema which defines how this component should be applied.
- **n\_processes** – The number of processes that this component is allowed to parallelize across.

**Return type** The data set which has had the component applied to it.

## FilterBySubstancesSchema

**class** openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.**FilterBySubstancesSchema**(\*,

*type:*  
*Lit-*  
*eral*['FilterBySubstan  
 =  
 'Fil-  
 ter-  
 By-  
 Sub-  
 stances',  
 sub-  
 stances\_to\_include:  
*Op-*  
*tional*[List[Tuple[str,  
 ...]]]  
 =  
 None,  
 sub-  
 stances\_to\_exclude:  
*Op-*  
*tional*[List[Tuple[str,  
 ...]]]  
 =  
 None)

**`__init__`**(\*\*data: *Any*) → None

Create a new model by parsing and validating input data from keyword arguments.

Raises `ValidationError` if the input data cannot be parsed to form a valid model.

## Methods

<code>__init__</code> (**data)	Create a new model by parsing and validating input data from keyword arguments.
<code>construct</code> ([_fields_set])	Creates a new model setting <code>__dict__</code> and <code>__fields_set__</code> from trusted or pre-validated data.
<code>copy</code> (*[include, exclude, update, deep])	Duplicate a model, optionally choose which fields to include, exclude and change.
<code>dict</code> (*[include, exclude, by_alias, ...])	Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.
<code>from_orm</code> (obj)	
<code>json</code> (*[include, exclude, by_alias, ...])	Generate a JSON representation of the model, <i>include</i> and <i>exclude</i> arguments as per <code>dict()</code> .
<code>parse_file</code> (path, *[content_type, ...])	
<code>parse_obj</code> (obj)	
<code>parse_raw</code> (b, *[content_type, encoding, ...])	
<code>schema</code> ([by_alias, ref_template])	
<code>schema_json</code> (*[by_alias, ref_template])	
<code>update_forward_refs</code> (**localns)	Try to update ForwardRefs on fields based on this Model, globalns and localns.
<code>validate</code> (value)	

## Attributes

<code>type</code>
<code>substances_to_include</code>
<code>substances_to_exclude</code>

**classmethod** `construct`([\_fields\_set: *Optional*[SetStr] = None, \*\*values: *Any*) → Model

Creates a new model setting `__dict__` and `__fields_set__` from trusted or pre-validated data. Default values are respected, but no other validation is performed. Behaves as if `Config.extra = 'allow'` was set since it adds all passed values



**copy**(\*, include: *Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None*, exclude: *Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None*, update: *Optional[DictStrAny] = None*, deep: *bool = False*) → Model

Duplicate a model, optionally choose which fields to include, exclude and change.

#### Parameters

- **include** – fields to include in new model
- **exclude** – fields to exclude from new model, as with values this takes precedence over include
- **update** – values to change/add in the new model. Note: the data is not validated before creating the new model: you should trust this data
- **deep** – set to *True* to make a deep copy of the model

**Returns** new model instance

**dict**(\*, include: *Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None*, exclude: *Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None*, by\_alias: *bool = False*, skip\_defaults: *Optional[bool] = None*, exclude\_unset: *bool = False*, exclude\_defaults: *bool = False*, exclude\_none: *bool = False*) → DictStrAny

Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.

**json**(\*, include: *Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None*, exclude: *Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None*, by\_alias: *bool = False*, skip\_defaults: *Optional[bool] = None*, exclude\_unset: *bool = False*, exclude\_defaults: *bool = False*, exclude\_none: *bool = False*, encoder: *Optional[Callable[[Any], Any]] = None*, models\_as\_dict: *bool = True*, \*\**dumps\_kwargs: Any*) → unicode

Generate a JSON representation of the model, *include* and *exclude* arguments as per *dict()*.

*encoder* is an optional function to supply as *default* to *json.dumps()*, other arguments as per *json.dumps()*.

**classmethod update\_forward\_refs**(\*\**localns: Any*) → None

Try to update ForwardRefs on fields based on this Model, globalns and localns.

## FilterBySubstances

**class** openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.**FilterBySubstances**

A component which filters the data set so that it only contains properties measured for particular substances.

This method is similar to *filter\_by\_smiles*, however here we explicitly define the full substances compositions, rather than individual smiles which should either be included or excluded.

## Examples

To filter the data set to only include measurements for pure methanol, pure benzene or an aqueous ethanol mix:

```
>>> schema = FilterBySubstancesSchema(
>>>     substances_to_include=[
>>>         ('C0',),
>>>         ('C1=CC=CC=C1',),
>>>         ('CCO', 'O')
>>>     ]
>>> )
```

To filter out measurements made for an aqueous mix of benzene:

```
>>> schema = FilterBySubstancesSchema(  
>>>     substances_to_exclude=[('O', 'C1=CC=CC=C1')]  
>>> )
```

`__init__()`

## Methods

---

`__init__()`

---

<code>apply(data_set, schema[, n_processes])</code>	Apply this curation component to a data set.
-----------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------

---

**classmethod** `apply(data_set, schema, n_processes=1)`

Apply this curation component to a data set.

### Parameters

- **data\_set** – The data frame to apply the component to.
- **schema** – The schema which defines how this component should be applied.
- **n\_processes** – The number of processes that this component is allowed to parallelize across.

**Return type** The data set which has had the component applied to it.

## FilterByEnvironmentsSchema

```

class openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByEnvironmentsSchema(*,
type:
Lit-
eral['FilterByEnvi-
=
'Fil-
ter-
ByEn-
vi-
ron-
ments',
per_component_en-
Op-
tional[Dict[int,
List[List[Chemical
=
None,
en-
vi-
ron-
ments:
Op-
tional[List[Chemical
=
None,
at_least_one_envir-
bool
=
True,
strictly_specified_c-
bool
=
False)

```

**\_\_init\_\_**(\*\*data: Any) → None

Create a new model by parsing and validating input data from keyword arguments.

Raises `ValidationError` if the input data cannot be parsed to form a valid model.

## Methods

<code>__init__(**data)</code>	Create a new model by parsing and validating input data from keyword arguments.
<code>construct([_fields_set])</code>	Creates a new model setting <code>__dict__</code> and <code>__fields_set__</code> from trusted or pre-validated data.
<code>copy(*[, include, exclude, update, deep])</code>	Duplicate a model, optionally choose which fields to include, exclude and change.
<code>dict(*[, include, exclude, by_alias, ...])</code>	Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.
<code>from_orm(obj)</code>	
<code>json(*[, include, exclude, by_alias, ...])</code>	Generate a JSON representation of the model, <i>include</i> and <i>exclude</i> arguments as per <i>dict()</i> .
<code>parse_file(path, *[, content_type, ...])</code>	
<code>parse_obj(obj)</code>	
<code>parse_raw(b, *[, content_type, encoding, ...])</code>	
<code>schema([by_alias, ref_template])</code>	
<code>schema_json(*[, by_alias, ref_template])</code>	
<code>update_forward_refs(**localns)</code>	Try to update ForwardRefs on fields based on this Model, globalns and localns.
<code>validate(value)</code>	

## Attributes

<code>type</code>
<code>per_component_environments</code>
<code>environments</code>
<code>at_least_one_environment</code>
<code>strictly_specified_environments</code>

**classmethod** `construct(_fields_set: Optional[SetStr] = None, **values: Any)` → Model

Creates a new model setting `__dict__` and `__fields_set__` from trusted or pre-validated data. Default values are respected, but no other validation is performed. Behaves as if `Config.extra = 'allow'` was set since it adds all passed values

**copy**(\*[, include: *Optional*[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, exclude: *Optional*[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, update: *Optional*[DictStrAny] = None, deep: *bool* = False) → Model

Duplicate a model, optionally choose which fields to include, exclude and change.

#### Parameters

- **include** – fields to include in new model
- **exclude** – fields to exclude from new model, as with values this takes precedence over include
- **update** – values to change/add in the new model. Note: the data is not validated before creating the new model: you should trust this data
- **deep** – set to *True* to make a deep copy of the model

**Returns** new model instance

**dict**(\**include: Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, exclude: Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, by\_alias: bool = False, skip\_defaults: Optional[bool] = None, exclude\_unset: bool = False, exclude\_defaults: bool = False, exclude\_none: bool = False*) → DictStrAny

Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.

**json**(\**include: Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, exclude: Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, by\_alias: bool = False, skip\_defaults: Optional[bool] = None, exclude\_unset: bool = False, exclude\_defaults: bool = False, exclude\_none: bool = False, encoder: Optional[Callable[[Any], Any]] = None, models\_as\_dict: bool = True, \*\*dumps\_kwargs: Any*) → unicode

Generate a JSON representation of the model, *include* and *exclude* arguments as per *dict()*.

*encoder* is an optional function to supply as *default* to *json.dumps()*, other arguments as per *json.dumps()*.

**classmethod update\_forward\_refs**(\**localns: Any*) → None

Try to update ForwardRefs on fields based on this Model, globalns and localns.

## FilterByEnvironments

**class** openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.**FilterByEnvironments**

A component which filters a data set so that it only contains measurements made for substances which contain specific chemical environments.

**\_\_init\_\_**()

#### Methods

---

**\_\_init\_\_**()

---

**apply**(data\_set, schema[, n\_processes])      Apply this curation component to a data set.

---

**classmethod apply**(data\_set, schema, n\_processes=1)

Apply this curation component to a data set.

#### Parameters

- **data\_set** – The data frame to apply the component to.
- **schema** – The schema which defines how this component should be applied.

- **n\_processes** – The number of processes that this component is allowed to parallelize across.

**Return type** The data set which has had the component applied to it.

*FreeSolv*

---

*ImportFreeSolvSchema*

---

*ImportFreeSolv*

---

A component which will import the latest version of the FreeSolv data set from the GitHub repository where it is stored.

---

### ImportFreeSolvSchema

```
class openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.freesolv.ImportFreeSolvSchema(*, type:
    Literal['ImportFreeSolv']
    = 'ImportFreeSolv')
```

**\_\_init\_\_**(\*\*data: Any) → None

Create a new model by parsing and validating input data from keyword arguments.

Raises ValidationError if the input data cannot be parsed to form a valid model.

## Methods

<code>__init__(**data)</code>	Create a new model by parsing and validating input data from keyword arguments.
<code>construct([_fields_set])</code>	Creates a new model setting <code>__dict__</code> and <code>__fields_set__</code> from trusted or pre-validated data.
<code>copy(*[, include, exclude, update, deep])</code>	Duplicate a model, optionally choose which fields to include, exclude and change.
<code>dict(*[, include, exclude, by_alias, ...])</code>	Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.
<code>from_orm(obj)</code>	
<code>json(*[, include, exclude, by_alias, ...])</code>	Generate a JSON representation of the model, <i>include</i> and <i>exclude</i> arguments as per <i>dict()</i> .
<code>parse_file(path, *[, content_type, ...])</code>	
<code>parse_obj(obj)</code>	
<code>parse_raw(b, *[, content_type, encoding, ...])</code>	
<code>schema([by_alias, ref_template])</code>	
<code>schema_json(*[, by_alias, ref_template])</code>	
<code>update_forward_refs(**localns)</code>	Try to update ForwardRefs on fields based on this Model, globalns and localns.
<code>validate(value)</code>	

## Attributes

<code>type</code>
-------------------

**classmethod** `construct(_fields_set: Optional[SetStr] = None, **values: Any) → Model`

Creates a new model setting `__dict__` and `__fields_set__` from trusted or pre-validated data. Default values are respected, but no other validation is performed. Behaves as if `Config.extra = 'allow'` was set since it adds all passed values

**copy**(\*[, include: *Optional*[*Union*[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, exclude: *Optional*[*Union*[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, update: *Optional*[DictStrAny] = None, deep: *bool* = False) → Model

Duplicate a model, optionally choose which fields to include, exclude and change.

### Parameters

- **include** – fields to include in new model
- **exclude** – fields to exclude from new model, as with values this takes precedence over include

- **update** – values to change/add in the new model. Note: the data is not validated before creating the new model: you should trust this data
- **deep** – set to *True* to make a deep copy of the model

**Returns** new model instance

**dict**(\**include*: *Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None*, *exclude*: *Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None*, *by\_alias*: *bool = False*, *skip\_defaults*: *Optional[bool] = None*, *exclude\_unset*: *bool = False*, *exclude\_defaults*: *bool = False*, *exclude\_none*: *bool = False*) → DictStrAny

Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.

**json**(\**include*: *Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None*, *exclude*: *Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None*, *by\_alias*: *bool = False*, *skip\_defaults*: *Optional[bool] = None*, *exclude\_unset*: *bool = False*, *exclude\_defaults*: *bool = False*, *exclude\_none*: *bool = False*, *encoder*: *Optional[Callable[[Any], Any]] = None*, *models\_as\_dict*: *bool = True*, *\*\*dumps\_kwargs*: *Any*) → unicode

Generate a JSON representation of the model, *include* and *exclude* arguments as per *dict()*.

*encoder* is an optional function to supply as *default* to *json.dumps()*, other arguments as per *json.dumps()*.

**classmethod update\_forward\_refs**(\**localns*: *Any*) → *None*

Try to update ForwardRefs on fields based on this Model, globalns and localns.

## ImportFreeSolv

**class** openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.freesolv.**ImportFreeSolv**

A component which will import the latest version of the FreeSolv data set from the GitHub repository where it is stored.

**\_\_init\_\_**()

## Methods

---

**\_\_init\_\_**()

---

**apply**(data\_set, schema[, n\_processes])      Apply this curation component to a data set.

---

**classmethod apply**(data\_set, schema, n\_processes=1)

Apply this curation component to a data set.

### Parameters

- **data\_set** – The data frame to apply the component to.
- **schema** – The schema which defines how this component should be applied.
- **n\_processes** – The number of processes that this component is allowed to parallelize across.

**Return type** The data set which has had the component applied to it.

*ThermoML*



*ImportThermoMLDataSchema*

<i>ImportThermoMLData</i>	A component which will import all supported data from the NIST ThermoML archive for (optionally) specified journals.
---------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

**ImportThermoMLDataSchema**

```
class openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.thermoml.ImportThermoMLDataSchema(*,
                                                                                         type:
                                                                                         Lit-
                                                                                         eral['ImportThermoML
                                                                                         =
                                                                                         'Im-
                                                                                         port-
                                                                                         Ther-
                                                                                         moML-
                                                                                         Data',
                                                                                         re-
                                                                                         tain_uncertainties:
                                                                                         bool
                                                                                         =
                                                                                         True,
                                                                                         cache_file_name:
                                                                                         Op-
                                                                                         tional[str]
                                                                                         =
                                                                                         None,
                                                                                         root_archive_url:
                                                                                         HttpUrl
                                                                                         =
                                                                                         'https://data.nist.gov/o
                                                                                         2422/ThermoML.v202
                                                                                         09-
                                                                                         30.tgz')

    __init__(**data: Any) → None
        Create a new model by parsing and validating input data from keyword arguments.
        Raises ValidationError if the input data cannot be parsed to form a valid model.
```

## Methods

<code>__init__(**data)</code>	Create a new model by parsing and validating input data from keyword arguments.
<code>construct([_fields_set])</code>	Creates a new model setting <code>__dict__</code> and <code>__fields_set__</code> from trusted or pre-validated data.
<code>copy(*[, include, exclude, update, deep])</code>	Duplicate a model, optionally choose which fields to include, exclude and change.
<code>dict(*[, include, exclude, by_alias, ...])</code>	Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.
<code>from_orm(obj)</code>	
<code>json(*[, include, exclude, by_alias, ...])</code>	Generate a JSON representation of the model, <i>include</i> and <i>exclude</i> arguments as per <i>dict()</i> .
<code>parse_file(path, *[, content_type, ...])</code>	
<code>parse_obj(obj)</code>	
<code>parse_raw(b, *[, content_type, encoding, ...])</code>	
<code>schema([by_alias, ref_template])</code>	
<code>schema_json(*[, by_alias, ref_template])</code>	
<code>update_forward_refs(**localns)</code>	Try to update ForwardRefs on fields based on this Model, globalns and localns.
<code>validate(value)</code>	

## Attributes

<code>type</code>
<code>retain_uncertainties</code>
<code>cache_file_name</code>
<code>root_archive_url</code>

**classmethod** `construct(_fields_set: Optional[SetStr] = None, **values: Any)` → Model

Creates a new model setting `__dict__` and `__fields_set__` from trusted or pre-validated data. Default values are respected, but no other validation is performed. Behaves as if `Config.extra = 'allow'` was set since it adds all passed values

**copy**(\*[, include: *Optional*[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, exclude: *Optional*[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, update: *Optional*[DictStrAny] = None, deep: *bool* = False) → Model

Duplicate a model, optionally choose which fields to include, exclude and change.

**Parameters**

- **include** – fields to include in new model
- **exclude** – fields to exclude from new model, as with values this takes precedence over include
- **update** – values to change/add in the new model. Note: the data is not validated before creating the new model: you should trust this data
- **deep** – set to *True* to make a deep copy of the model

**Returns** new model instance

**dict**(\**include*: *Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None*, *exclude*: *Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None*, *by\_alias*: *bool = False*, *skip\_defaults*: *Optional[bool] = None*, *exclude\_unset*: *bool = False*, *exclude\_defaults*: *bool = False*, *exclude\_none*: *bool = False*) → DictStrAny

Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.

**json**(\**include*: *Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None*, *exclude*: *Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None*, *by\_alias*: *bool = False*, *skip\_defaults*: *Optional[bool] = None*, *exclude\_unset*: *bool = False*, *exclude\_defaults*: *bool = False*, *exclude\_none*: *bool = False*, *encoder*: *Optional[Callable[[Any], Any]] = None*, *models\_as\_dict*: *bool = True*, *\*\*dumps\_kwargs*: *Any*) → unicode

Generate a JSON representation of the model, *include* and *exclude* arguments as per *dict()*.

*encoder* is an optional function to supply as *default* to *json.dumps()*, other arguments as per *json.dumps()*.

**classmethod update\_forward\_refs**(\**localns*: *Any*) → None

Try to update ForwardRefs on fields based on this Model, globalns and localns.

**ImportThermoMLData**

**class** openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.thermoml.**ImportThermoMLData**

A component which will import all supported data from the NIST ThermoML archive for (optionally) specified journals.

**\_\_init\_\_**()

**Methods**


---

**\_\_init\_\_**()

---

**apply**(data\_set, schema[, n\_processes])      Apply this curation component to a data set.

---

**classmethod apply**(data\_set, schema, n\_processes=1)

Apply this curation component to a data set.

**Parameters**

- **data\_set** – The data frame to apply the component to.
- **schema** – The schema which defines how this component should be applied.
- **n\_processes** – The number of processes that this component is allowed to parallelize across.

**Return type** The data set which has had the component applied to it.

### *Data Point Selection*

---

<i>SelectSubstancesSchema</i>	
<i>SelectSubstances</i>	A component for selecting a specified number data points which were measured for systems containing a specified set of chemical functionalities.
<i>SelectDataPointsSchema</i>	
<i>SelectDataPoints</i>	A component for selecting a set of data points which are measured as close as possible to a particular set of states.
<i>State</i>	
<i>TargetState</i>	
<i>FingerPrintType</i>	An enumeration.

---

### SelectSubstancesSchema

```

class openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection.SelectSubstancesSchema(*,
                                                                                      type:
                                                                                      Lit-
                                                                                      eral['SelectSubstances']
                                                                                      =
                                                                                      'Se-
                                                                                      lect-
                                                                                      Sub-
                                                                                      stances',
                                                                                      get_environments:
                                                                                      Con-
                                                                                      strainedList-
                                                                                      Value[ChemicalEnviron-
                                                                                      n_per_environment:
                                                                                      Posi-
                                                                                      tiveInt,
                                                                                      sub-
                                                                                      stances_to_exclude:
                                                                                      List[Tuple[str,
                                                                                      ...]]
                                                                                      =
                                                                                      None,
                                                                                      fin-
                                                                                      ger_print_type:
                                                                                      Fin-
                                                                                      ger-
                                                                                      Print-
                                                                                      Type
                                                                                      =
                                                                                      Fin-
                                                                                      ger-
                                                                                      Print-
                                                                                      Type.Tree,
                                                                                      per_property:
                                                                                      bool)

```

**\_\_init\_\_**(\*\*data: Any) → None

Create a new model by parsing and validating input data from keyword arguments.

Raises `ValidationError` if the input data cannot be parsed to form a valid model.

## Methods

<code>__init__(**data)</code>	Create a new model by parsing and validating input data from keyword arguments.
<code>construct([_fields_set])</code>	Creates a new model setting <code>__dict__</code> and <code>__fields_set__</code> from trusted or pre-validated data.
<code>copy(*[, include, exclude, update, deep])</code>	Duplicate a model, optionally choose which fields to include, exclude and change.
<code>dict(*[, include, exclude, by_alias, ...])</code>	Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.
<code>from_orm(obj)</code>	
<code>json(*[, include, exclude, by_alias, ...])</code>	Generate a JSON representation of the model, <i>include</i> and <i>exclude</i> arguments as per <i>dict()</i> .
<code>parse_file(path, *[, content_type, ...])</code>	
<code>parse_obj(obj)</code>	
<code>parse_raw(b, *[, content_type, encoding, ...])</code>	
<code>schema([by_alias, ref_template])</code>	
<code>schema_json(*[, by_alias, ref_template])</code>	
<code>update_forward_refs(**localns)</code>	Try to update ForwardRefs on fields based on this Model, globalns and localns.
<code>validate(value)</code>	

## Attributes

<code>type</code>
<code>target_environments</code>
<code>n_per_environment</code>
<code>substances_to_exclude</code>
<code>fingerprint_type</code>
<code>per_property</code>

**classmethod** `construct(_fields_set: Optional[SetStr] = None, **values: Any)` → Model

Creates a new model setting `__dict__` and `__fields_set__` from trusted or pre-validated data. Default values are respected, but no other validation is performed. Behaves as if `Config.extra = 'allow'` was set since it adds all passed values

**copy**(\*, include: *Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None*, exclude: *Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None*, update: *Optional[DictStrAny] = None*, deep: *bool = False*) → Model

Duplicate a model, optionally choose which fields to include, exclude and change.

#### Parameters

- **include** – fields to include in new model
- **exclude** – fields to exclude from new model, as with values this takes precedence over include
- **update** – values to change/add in the new model. Note: the data is not validated before creating the new model: you should trust this data
- **deep** – set to *True* to make a deep copy of the model

**Returns** new model instance

**dict**(\*, include: *Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None*, exclude: *Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None*, by\_alias: *bool = False*, skip\_defaults: *Optional[bool] = None*, exclude\_unset: *bool = False*, exclude\_defaults: *bool = False*, exclude\_none: *bool = False*) → DictStrAny

Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.

**json**(\*, include: *Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None*, exclude: *Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None*, by\_alias: *bool = False*, skip\_defaults: *Optional[bool] = None*, exclude\_unset: *bool = False*, exclude\_defaults: *bool = False*, exclude\_none: *bool = False*, encoder: *Optional[Callable[[Any], Any]] = None*, models\_as\_dict: *bool = True*, \*\**dumps\_kwargs: Any*) → unicode

Generate a JSON representation of the model, *include* and *exclude* arguments as per *dict()*.

*encoder* is an optional function to supply as *default* to *json.dumps()*, other arguments as per *json.dumps()*.

**classmethod update\_forward\_refs**(\*\**localns: Any*) → None

Try to update ForwardRefs on fields based on this Model, globalns and localns.

## SelectSubstances

**class** openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection.**SelectSubstances**

A component for selecting a specified number data points which were measured for systems containing a specified set of chemical functionalities.

**\_\_init\_\_**()

#### Methods

---

**\_\_init\_\_**()

---

**apply**(data\_set, schema[, n\_processes])      Apply this curation component to a data set.

---

**classmethod apply**(data\_set, schema, n\_processes=1)

Apply this curation component to a data set.

#### Parameters

- **data\_set** – The data frame to apply the component to.
- **schema** – The schema which defines how this component should be applied.
- **n\_processes** – The number of processes that this component is allowed to parallelize across.

**Return type** The data set which has had the component applied to it.

### SelectDataPointsSchema

```
class openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection.SelectDataPointsSchema(*,
                                                                                       type:
                                                                                       Lit-
                                                                                       eral['SelectDataPoints']
                                                                                       =
                                                                                       'Se-
                                                                                       lect-
                                                                                       Data-
                                                                                       Points',
                                                                                       tar-
                                                                                       get_states:
                                                                                       List[TargetState])

    __init__(**data: Any) → None
        Create a new model by parsing and validating input data from keyword arguments.
        Raises ValueError if the input data cannot be parsed to form a valid model.
```



## Methods

<code>__init__(**data)</code>	Create a new model by parsing and validating input data from keyword arguments.
<code>construct([_fields_set])</code>	Creates a new model setting <code>__dict__</code> and <code>__fields_set__</code> from trusted or pre-validated data.
<code>copy(*[, include, exclude, update, deep])</code>	Duplicate a model, optionally choose which fields to include, exclude and change.
<code>dict(*[, include, exclude, by_alias, ...])</code>	Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.
<code>from_orm(obj)</code>	
<code>json(*[, include, exclude, by_alias, ...])</code>	Generate a JSON representation of the model, <i>include</i> and <i>exclude</i> arguments as per <i>dict()</i> .
<code>parse_file(path, *[, content_type, ...])</code>	
<code>parse_obj(obj)</code>	
<code>parse_raw(b, *[, content_type, encoding, ...])</code>	
<code>schema([by_alias, ref_template])</code>	
<code>schema_json(*[, by_alias, ref_template])</code>	
<code>update_forward_refs(**localns)</code>	Try to update ForwardRefs on fields based on this Model, globalns and localns.
<code>validate(value)</code>	

## Attributes

<code>type</code>
<code>target_states</code>

**classmethod** `construct(_fields_set: Optional[SetStr] = None, **values: Any)` → Model

Creates a new model setting `__dict__` and `__fields_set__` from trusted or pre-validated data. Default values are respected, but no other validation is performed. Behaves as if `Config.extra = 'allow'` was set since it adds all passed values

**copy**(\*[, include: *Optional*[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, exclude: *Optional*[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, update: *Optional*[DictStrAny] = None, deep: bool = False) → Model

Duplicate a model, optionally choose which fields to include, exclude and change.

### Parameters

- **include** – fields to include in new model

- **exclude** – fields to exclude from new model, as with values this takes precedence over include
- **update** – values to change/add in the new model. Note: the data is not validated before creating the new model: you should trust this data
- **deep** – set to *True* to make a deep copy of the model

**Returns** new model instance

```
dict(*, include: Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, exclude:
Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, by_alias: bool = False, skip_defaults:
Optional[bool] = None, exclude_unset: bool = False, exclude_defaults: bool = False, exclude_none:
bool = False) → DictStrAny
```

Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.

```
json(*, include: Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, exclude:
Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, by_alias: bool = False, skip_defaults:
Optional[bool] = None, exclude_unset: bool = False, exclude_defaults: bool = False, exclude_none:
bool = False, encoder: Optional[Callable[[Any], Any]] = None, models_as_dict: bool = True,
**dumps_kwargs: Any) → unicode
```

Generate a JSON representation of the model, *include* and *exclude* arguments as per *dict()*.

*encoder* is an optional function to supply as *default* to *json.dumps()*, other arguments as per *json.dumps()*.

```
classmethod update_forward_refs(**localns: Any) → None
```

Try to update ForwardRefs on fields based on this Model, globalns and localns.

## SelectDataPoints

```
class openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection.SelectDataPoints
```

A component for selecting a set of data points which are measured as close as possible to a particular set of states.

The points will be chosen so as to try and maximise the number of properties measured at the same condition (e.g. ideally we would have a data point for each property at T=298.15 and p=1atm) as this will maximise the chances that we can extract all properties from a single simulation.

```
__init__()
```

## Methods

---

```
__init__()
```

---

```
apply(data_set, schema[, n_processes])
```

---

Apply this curation component to a data set.

```
classmethod apply(data_set, schema, n_processes=1)
```

Apply this curation component to a data set.

### Parameters

- **data\_set** – The data frame to apply the component to.
- **schema** – The schema which defines how this component should be applied.
- **n\_processes** – The number of processes that this component is allowed to parallelize across.

**Return type** The data set which has had the component applied to it.

## State

```
class openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection.State(*, temperature: float,
                                                                    pressure: float,
                                                                    mole_fractions: Tuple[float,
                                                                    ...])
```

**\_\_init\_\_**(\*\*data: Any) → None

Create a new model by parsing and validating input data from keyword arguments.

Raises ValidationError if the input data cannot be parsed to form a valid model.

## Methods

<code>__init__</code> (**data)	Create a new model by parsing and validating input data from keyword arguments.
<code>construct</code> ([_fields_set])	Creates a new model setting <code>__dict__</code> and <code>__fields_set__</code> from trusted or pre-validated data.
<code>copy</code> (*[, include, exclude, update, deep])	Duplicate a model, optionally choose which fields to include, exclude and change.
<code>dict</code> (*[, include, exclude, by_alias, ...])	Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.
<code>from_orm</code> (obj)	
<code>json</code> (*[, include, exclude, by_alias, ...])	Generate a JSON representation of the model, <i>include</i> and <i>exclude</i> arguments as per <i>dict</i> ().
<code>parse_file</code> (path, *[, content_type, ...])	
<code>parse_obj</code> (obj)	
<code>parse_raw</code> (b, *[, content_type, encoding, ...])	
<code>schema</code> ([by_alias, ref_template])	
<code>schema_json</code> (*[, by_alias, ref_template])	
<code>update_forward_refs</code> (**localns)	Try to update ForwardRefs on fields based on this Model, globalns and localns.
<code>validate</code> (value)	

## Attributes

---

temperature

---

pressure

---

mole\_fractions

---

**classmethod** **construct**(*\_fields\_set*: *Optional*[*Set**Str*] = *None*, *\*\*values*: *Any*) → *Model*

Creates a new model setting `__dict__` and `__fields_set__` from trusted or pre-validated data. Default values are respected, but no other validation is performed. Behaves as if `Config.extra = 'allow'` was set since it adds all passed values

**copy**(*\**, *include*: *Optional*[*Union*[*AbstractSet**Int**Str*, *Mapping**Int**Str**Any*]] = *None*, *exclude*: *Optional*[*Union*[*AbstractSet**Int**Str*, *Mapping**Int**Str**Any*]] = *None*, *update*: *Optional*[*Dict**Str**Any*] = *None*, *deep*: *bool* = *False*) → *Model*

Duplicate a model, optionally choose which fields to include, exclude and change.

### Parameters

- **include** – fields to include in new model
- **exclude** – fields to exclude from new model, as with values this takes precedence over include
- **update** – values to change/add in the new model. Note: the data is not validated before creating the new model: you should trust this data
- **deep** – set to *True* to make a deep copy of the model

**Returns** new model instance

**dict**(*\**, *include*: *Optional*[*Union*[*AbstractSet**Int**Str*, *Mapping**Int**Str**Any*]] = *None*, *exclude*: *Optional*[*Union*[*AbstractSet**Int**Str*, *Mapping**Int**Str**Any*]] = *None*, *by\_alias*: *bool* = *False*, *skip\_defaults*: *Optional*[*bool*] = *None*, *exclude\_unset*: *bool* = *False*, *exclude\_defaults*: *bool* = *False*, *exclude\_none*: *bool* = *False*) → *Dict**Str**Any*

Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.

**json**(*\**, *include*: *Optional*[*Union*[*AbstractSet**Int**Str*, *Mapping**Int**Str**Any*]] = *None*, *exclude*: *Optional*[*Union*[*AbstractSet**Int**Str*, *Mapping**Int**Str**Any*]] = *None*, *by\_alias*: *bool* = *False*, *skip\_defaults*: *Optional*[*bool*] = *None*, *exclude\_unset*: *bool* = *False*, *exclude\_defaults*: *bool* = *False*, *exclude\_none*: *bool* = *False*, *encoder*: *Optional*[*Callable*[[*Any*], *Any*]] = *None*, *models\_as\_dict*: *bool* = *True*, *\*\*dumps\_kwargs*: *Any*) → *unicode*

Generate a JSON representation of the model, *include* and *exclude* arguments as per *dict*().

*encoder* is an optional function to supply as *default* to *json.dumps*(), other arguments as per *json.dumps*().

**classmethod** **update\_forward\_refs**(*\*\*localns*: *Any*) → *None*

Try to update ForwardRefs on fields based on this Model, globalns and localns.

## TargetState

**class** openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection.**TargetState**(\*, *property\_types*: *List[Tuple[str, int]]*, *states*: *List[State]*)

**\_\_init\_\_**(\*\**data*: *Any*) → *None*

Create a new model by parsing and validating input data from keyword arguments.

Raises `ValidationError` if the input data cannot be parsed to form a valid model.

## Methods

<code>__init__</code> (** <i>data</i> )	Create a new model by parsing and validating input data from keyword arguments.
<code>construct</code> ([_fields_set])	Creates a new model setting <code>__dict__</code> and <code>__fields_set__</code> from trusted or pre-validated data.
<code>copy</code> (*[include, exclude, update, deep])	Duplicate a model, optionally choose which fields to include, exclude and change.
<code>dict</code> (*[include, exclude, by_alias, ...])	Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.
<code>from_orm</code> (obj)	
<code>json</code> (*[include, exclude, by_alias, ...])	Generate a JSON representation of the model, <i>include</i> and <i>exclude</i> arguments as per <i>dict</i> ().
<code>parse_file</code> (path, *[content_type, ...])	
<code>parse_obj</code> (obj)	
<code>parse_raw</code> (b, *[content_type, encoding, ...])	
<code>property_types_validator</code> (value)	
<code>schema</code> ([by_alias, ref_template])	
<code>schema_json</code> (*[by_alias, ref_template])	
<code>update_forward_refs</code> (**localns)	Try to update <code>ForwardRefs</code> on fields based on this Model, <code>globals</code> and <code>localns</code> .
<code>validate</code> (value)	

## Attributes

---

property\_types

---

states

---

**classmethod** **construct**(*\_fields\_set*: *Optional*[*Set*Str] = None, *\*\*values*: *Any*) → Model

Creates a new model setting `__dict__` and `__fields_set__` from trusted or pre-validated data. Default values are respected, but no other validation is performed. Behaves as if `Config.extra = 'allow'` was set since it adds all passed values

**copy**(*\**, *include*: *Optional*[*Union*[*AbstractSet*IntStr, *Mapping*IntStrAny]] = None, *exclude*: *Optional*[*Union*[*AbstractSet*IntStr, *Mapping*IntStrAny]] = None, *update*: *Optional*[*Dict*StrAny] = None, *deep*: *bool* = False) → Model

Duplicate a model, optionally choose which fields to include, exclude and change.

### Parameters

- **include** – fields to include in new model
- **exclude** – fields to exclude from new model, as with values this takes precedence over include
- **update** – values to change/add in the new model. Note: the data is not validated before creating the new model: you should trust this data
- **deep** – set to *True* to make a deep copy of the model

**Returns** new model instance

**dict**(*\**, *include*: *Optional*[*Union*[*AbstractSet*IntStr, *Mapping*IntStrAny]] = None, *exclude*: *Optional*[*Union*[*AbstractSet*IntStr, *Mapping*IntStrAny]] = None, *by\_alias*: *bool* = False, *skip\_defaults*: *Optional*[*bool*] = None, *exclude\_unset*: *bool* = False, *exclude\_defaults*: *bool* = False, *exclude\_none*: *bool* = False) → DictStrAny

Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.

**json**(*\**, *include*: *Optional*[*Union*[*AbstractSet*IntStr, *Mapping*IntStrAny]] = None, *exclude*: *Optional*[*Union*[*AbstractSet*IntStr, *Mapping*IntStrAny]] = None, *by\_alias*: *bool* = False, *skip\_defaults*: *Optional*[*bool*] = None, *exclude\_unset*: *bool* = False, *exclude\_defaults*: *bool* = False, *exclude\_none*: *bool* = False, *encoder*: *Optional*[*Callable*[[*Any*], *Any*]] = None, *models\_as\_dict*: *bool* = True, *\*\*dumps\_kwargs*: *Any*) → unicode

Generate a JSON representation of the model, *include* and *exclude* arguments as per `dict()`.

*encoder* is an optional function to supply as *default* to `json.dumps()`, other arguments as per `json.dumps()`.

**classmethod** **update\_forward\_refs**(*\*\*localns*: *Any*) → None

Try to update ForwardRefs on fields based on this Model, `globalns` and `localns`.

FingerPrintType

`class openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection.FingerPrintType(value)`

An enumeration.

`__init__()`

Attributes

Tree
MACCS166

Data Conversion

<i>ConvertExcessDensityDataSchema</i>	
<i>ConvertExcessDensityData</i>	A component for converting binary mass density data to excess molar volume data and vice versa where pure density data measured for the components is available.

ConvertExcessDensityDataSchema

```
class openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.conversion.ConvertExcessDensityDataSchema(*,
type:
Lit-
eral['Conver-
tEx-
cess-
Den-
si-
ty-
DataSchema
tem-
per-
a-
ture_precision
Con-
strained-
Int-
Value
=
2,
pres-
sure_precision
Con-
strained-
Int-
Value
=
1)
```

**\_\_init\_\_**(\*\*data: Any) → None

Create a new model by parsing and validating input data from keyword arguments.

Raises `ValidationError` if the input data cannot be parsed to form a valid model.



## Methods

<code>__init__(**data)</code>	Create a new model by parsing and validating input data from keyword arguments.
<code>construct([_fields_set])</code>	Creates a new model setting <code>__dict__</code> and <code>__fields_set__</code> from trusted or pre-validated data.
<code>copy(*[, include, exclude, update, deep])</code>	Duplicate a model, optionally choose which fields to include, exclude and change.
<code>dict(*[, include, exclude, by_alias, ...])</code>	Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.
<code>from_orm(obj)</code>	
<code>json(*[, include, exclude, by_alias, ...])</code>	Generate a JSON representation of the model, <i>include</i> and <i>exclude</i> arguments as per <i>dict()</i> .
<code>parse_file(path, *[, content_type, ...])</code>	
<code>parse_obj(obj)</code>	
<code>parse_raw(b, *[, content_type, encoding, ...])</code>	
<code>schema([by_alias, ref_template])</code>	
<code>schema_json(*[, by_alias, ref_template])</code>	
<code>update_forward_refs(**localns)</code>	Try to update ForwardRefs on fields based on this Model, globalns and localns.
<code>validate(value)</code>	

## Attributes

<code>type</code>
<code>temperature_precision</code>
<code>pressure_precision</code>

**classmethod** `construct(_fields_set: Optional[SetStr] = None, **values: Any)` → Model

Creates a new model setting `__dict__` and `__fields_set__` from trusted or pre-validated data. Default values are respected, but no other validation is performed. Behaves as if `Config.extra = 'allow'` was set since it adds all passed values

**copy**(\*[, include: *Optional*[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, exclude: *Optional*[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, update: *Optional*[DictStrAny] = None, deep: *bool* = False) → Model

Duplicate a model, optionally choose which fields to include, exclude and change.

### Parameters

- **include** – fields to include in new model

- **exclude** – fields to exclude from new model, as with values this takes precedence over include
- **update** – values to change/add in the new model. Note: the data is not validated before creating the new model: you should trust this data
- **deep** – set to *True* to make a deep copy of the model

**Returns** new model instance

```
dict(*, include: Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, exclude: Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, by_alias: bool = False, skip_defaults: Optional[bool] = None, exclude_unset: bool = False, exclude_defaults: bool = False, exclude_none: bool = False) → DictStrAny
```

Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.

```
json(*, include: Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, exclude: Optional[Union[AbstractSetIntStr, MappingIntStrAny]] = None, by_alias: bool = False, skip_defaults: Optional[bool] = None, exclude_unset: bool = False, exclude_defaults: bool = False, exclude_none: bool = False, encoder: Optional[Callable[[Any], Any]] = None, models_as_dict: bool = True, **dumps_kwargs: Any) → unicode
```

Generate a JSON representation of the model, *include* and *exclude* arguments as per *dict()*.

*encoder* is an optional function to supply as *default* to *json.dumps()*, other arguments as per *json.dumps()*.

```
classmethod update_forward_refs(**localns: Any) → None
```

Try to update ForwardRefs on fields based on this Model, globalns and localns.

## ConvertExcessDensityData

```
class openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.conversion.ConvertExcessDensityData
```

A component for converting binary mass density data to excess molar volume data and vice versa where pure density data measured for the components is available.

### Notes

This protocol may result in duplicate data points being generated. It is recommended to apply the de-duplication filter after this component has been applied.

```
__init__()
```

### Methods

---

```
__init__()
```

---

```
apply(data_set, schema[, n_processes])
```

---

Apply this curation component to a data set.

```
classmethod apply(data_set, schema, n_processes=1)
```

Apply this curation component to a data set.

#### Parameters

- **data\_set** – The data frame to apply the component to.
- **schema** – The schema which defines how this component should be applied.

- **n\_processes** – The number of processes that this component is allowed to parallelize across.

**Return type** The data set which has had the component applied to it.

### 2.32.5 Force Field API

<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 <a href="#">SMIRks Native Open Force Field (SMIRNOFF)</a> 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 around the OPLSAAM force field which can be applied via the <a href="#">LigParGen</a> server.

#### ForceFieldSource

**class** `openff.evaluator.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__()`

#### Methods

<code>__init__()</code>	
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**classmethod** `from_json(file_path)`

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** `file_path` (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** `cls`

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str*, *optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** **string\_contents** (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

## SmirnoffForceFieldSource

**class** openff.evaluator.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_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<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([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</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** *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` (*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*

**classmethod** `from_json`(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** `file_path` (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *cls*

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- `file_path` (*str, optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- `format` (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**classmethod** `parse_json`(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

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

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

## TLeapForceFieldSource

```
class openff.evaluator.forcefield.TLeapForceFieldSource(
    leap_source='leaprc.gaff2', cutoff=9.0 *
    unit.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=9.0 * unit.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** (*openff.evaluator.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

<code>__init__([leap_source, cutoff])</code>	Constructs a new TLeapForceFieldSource object
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</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** `openff.evaluator.unit.Quantity`

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** `cls`

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str*, *optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** **string\_contents** (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**LigParGenForceFieldSource**

```
class openff.evaluator.forcefield.LigParGenForceFieldSource(preferred_charge_model=ChargeModel.CM1A_1_14_LL,
                                                           cutoff=9.0 * unit.angstrom,
                                                           request_url="", download_url="")
```

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, cutoff=9.0 * unit.angstrom,
         request_url="", download_url="")
```

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** ([openff.evaluator.unit.Quantity](#)) – The non-bonded interaction cutoff.
- **request\_url** ([str](#)) – The URL of the LIGPARGEN server file to send the parametrization to request to.
- **download\_url** ([str](#)) – The URL of the LIGPARGEN server file to download the results of a request from.

#### Methods

<a href="#">__init__</a> ([preferred_charge_model, cutoff, ...])	Constructs a new LigParGenForceFieldSource object
<a href="#">from_json</a> (file_path)	Create this object from a JSON file.
<a href="#">json</a> ([file_path, format])	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<a href="#">parse_json</a> (string_contents)	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

#### Attributes

<a href="#">cutoff</a>	The non-bonded interaction cutoff.
<a href="#">download_url</a>	The URL of the LIGPARGEN server file to download the results of a request from.
<a href="#">preferred_charge_model</a>	The preferred charge model to apply.
<a href="#">request_url</a>	The URL of the LIGPARGEN server file to send the parametrization to request to.

**class** [ChargeModel](#)(*value*)

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** [openff.evaluator.unit.Quantity](#)

**property** [request\\_url](#)

The URL of the LIGPARGEN server file to send the parametrization to request to.

**Type** [str](#)



**property download\_url**

The URL of the LIGPARGEN server file to download the results of a request from.

**Type** *str*

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *cls*

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str*, *optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** **string\_contents** (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**Gradient Estimation**


---

*ParameterGradientKey*

---

*ParameterGradient*

---

**ParameterGradientKey**

**class** openff.evaluator.forcefield.**ParameterGradientKey**(*tag=None, smirks=None, attribute=None*)

**\_\_init\_\_**(*tag=None, smirks=None, attribute=None*)

**Methods**


---

*\_\_init\_\_*([*tag, smirks, attribute*])

---

**Attributes**

---

attribute

---

---

smirks

---

---

tag

---

**ParameterGradient****class** openff.evaluator.forcefield.**ParameterGradient**(key=None, value=None)**\_\_init\_\_**(key=None, value=None)**Methods**

---

**\_\_init\_\_**([key, value])

---

**Attributes**

---

key

---

---

value

---

**2.32.6 Calculation Layers API**

<i>CalculationLayer</i>	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.
<i>CalculationLayerResult</i>	The result of attempting to estimate a property using a <i>CalculationLayer</i> .
<i>CalculationLayerSchema</i>	A schema which encodes the options that a <i>CalculationLayer</i> should use when estimating a given class of physical properties.
<i>calculation_layer</i>	A decorator which registers a class as being a calculation layer which may be used in property calculations.
<i>register_calculation_layer</i>	Registers a class as being a calculation layer which may be used in property calculations.
<i>register_calculation_schema</i>	Registers the default calculation schema to use when estimating a class of properties (e.g.

## CalculationLayer

### class openff.evaluator.layers.CalculationLayer

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.

`__init__()`

### Methods

<code>__init__()</code>	
<code>required_schema_type()</code>	Returns the type of <i>CalculationLayerSchema</i> required by this layer.
<code>schedule_calculation(calculation_backend, ...)</code>	Submit the proposed calculation to the backend of choice.

### abstract classmethod required\_schema\_type()

Returns the type of *CalculationLayerSchema* required by this layer.

**Returns** The required schema type.

**Return type** type of *CalculationLayerSchema*

### classmethod schedule\_calculation(calculation\_backend, storage\_backend, layer\_directory, batch, callback, synchronous=False)

Submit the proposed calculation to the backend of choice.

#### Parameters

- **calculation\_backend** (*CalculationBackend*) – The backend to the submit the calculations to.
- **storage\_backend** (*StorageBackend*) – The backend used to store / retrieve data from previous calculations.
- **layer\_directory** (*str*) – The directory in which to store all temporary calculation data from this layer.
- **batch** (*Batch*) – The batch of properties to estimate with the layer.
- **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.

## CalculationLayerResult

**class** openff.evaluator.layers.CalculationLayerResult

The result of attempting to estimate a property using a *CalculationLayer*.

`__init__()`

### Methods

---

<code>__init__()</code>	
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

---

### Attributes

---

<code>data_to_store</code>	Paths to the data objects to store.
<code>exceptions</code>	Any exceptions raised by the layer while estimating the property.
<code>physical_property</code>	The estimated property (if the layer was successful).

---

#### **physical\_property**

The estimated property (if the layer was successful). The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** `PhysicalProperty`

#### **data\_to\_store**

Paths to the data objects to store. The default value of this attribute is `[]`.

**Type** `list`

#### **exceptions**

Any exceptions raised by the layer while estimating the property. The default value of this attribute is `[]`.

**Type** `list`

#### **validate(attribute\_type=None)**

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** `ValueError` or `AssertionError` –

#### **classmethod from\_json(file\_path)**

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** `cls`

**classmethod** `get_attributes(attribute_type=None)`

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** `attribute_type` (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of `str`

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str, optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** `str`

**classmethod** `parse_json(string_contents)`

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

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

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

## CalculationLayerSchema

**class** `openff.evaluator.layers.CalculationLayerSchema`

A schema which encodes the options that a *CalculationLayer* should use when estimating a given class of physical properties.

`__init__()`

## Methods

<code>__init__()</code>	
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<code>absolute_tolerance</code>	The absolute uncertainty that the property should be estimated to within.
<code>relative_tolerance</code>	The relative uncertainty that the property should be estimated to within, i.e <i>relative_tolerance</i> * <i>measured_property.uncertainty</i> .

### **absolute\_tolerance**

The absolute uncertainty that the property should be estimated to within. This attribute is mutually exclusive with the *relative\_tolerance* attribute. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** Quantity

### **relative\_tolerance**

The relative uncertainty that the property should be estimated to within, i.e *relative\_tolerance* \* *measured\_property.uncertainty*. This attribute is mutually exclusive with the *absolute\_tolerance* attribute. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** *float*

### **validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** **ValueError** or **AssertionError** –

### **classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** cls

### **classmethod get\_attributes**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of str

### **json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str, optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**classmethod** `parse_json(string_contents)`

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

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

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

## `calculation_layer`

`openff.evaluator.layers.calculation_layer()`

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

## `register_calculation_layer`

`openff.evaluator.layers.register_calculation_layer(layer_class)`

Registers a class as being a calculation layer which may be used in property calculations.

**Parameters** `layer_class` (*type of CalculationLayer*) – The calculation layer to register.

## `register_calculation_schema`

`openff.evaluator.layers.register_calculation_schema(property_class, layer_class, schema)`

Registers the default calculation schema to use when estimating a class of properties (e.g. *Density*) with a specific calculation layer (e.g. the *SimulationLayer*).

### Parameters

- **property\_class** (*type of PhysicalProperty*) – The class of properties to associate with the specified *calculation\_layer* and *property\_class*.
- **layer\_class** (*type of CalculationLayer*) – The calculation layer to associate the schema with.
- **schema** (*CalculationLayerSchema* or *Callable[[CalculationLayerSchema], CalculationLayerSchema]*) – Either the calculation schema to use, or a function which will create the schema from an existing *CalculationLayerSchema*.

## Built-in Calculation Layers

<i>WorkflowCalculationLayer</i>	An calculation layer which uses the built-in workflow framework to estimate sets of physical properties.
<i>WorkflowCalculationSchema</i>	A schema which encodes the options and the workflow schema that a <i>CalculationLayer</i> should use when estimating a given class of physical properties using the built-in workflow framework.

## WorkflowCalculationLayer

**class** openff.evaluator.layers.workflow.WorkflowCalculationLayer

An calculation layer which uses the built-in workflow framework to estimate sets of physical properties.

`__init__()`

### Methods

<code>__init__()</code>	
<code>required_schema_type()</code>	Returns the type of <i>CalculationLayerSchema</i> required by this layer.
<code>schedule_calculation(calculation_backend, ...)</code>	Submit the proposed calculation to the backend of choice.
<code>workflow_to_layer_result(queued_properties, ...)</code>	Converts a list of <i>WorkflowResult</i> to a list of <i>CalculationLayerResult</i> objects.

**static workflow\_to\_layer\_result**(*queued\_properties, provenance, workflow\_results, \*\*\_*)

Converts a list of *WorkflowResult* to a list of *CalculationLayerResult* objects.

#### Parameters

- **queued\_properties** (*list of PhysicalProperty*) – The properties being estimated by this layer
- **provenance** (*dict of str and str*) – The provenance of each property.
- **workflow\_results** (*list of WorkflowResult*) – The results of each workflow.

**Returns** The calculation layer result objects.

**Return type** list of *CalculationLayerResult*

**abstract classmethod required\_schema\_type()**

Returns the type of *CalculationLayerSchema* required by this layer.

**Returns** The required schema type.

**Return type** type of *CalculationLayerSchema*

**classmethod schedule\_calculation**(*calculation\_backend, storage\_backend, layer\_directory, batch, callback, synchronous=False*)

Submit the proposed calculation to the backend of choice.

#### Parameters

- **calculation\_backend** (*CalculationBackend*) – The backend to the submit the calculations to.
- **storage\_backend** (*StorageBackend*) – The backend used to store / retrieve data from previous calculations.
- **layer\_directory** (*str*) – The directory in which to store all temporary calculation data from this layer.
- **batch** (*Batch*) – The batch of properties to estimate with the layer.



- **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.

## WorkflowCalculationSchema

**class** openff.evaluator.layers.workflow.WorkflowCalculationSchema

A schema which encodes the options and the workflow schema that a *CalculationLayer* should use when estimating a given class of physical properties using the built-in workflow framework.

`__init__()`

### Methods

<code>__init__()</code>	
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

### Attributes

<code>absolute_tolerance</code>	The absolute uncertainty that the property should be estimated to within.
<code>relative_tolerance</code>	The relative uncertainty that the property should be estimated to within, i.e <i>relative_tolerance</i> * <i>measured_property.uncertainty</i> .
<code>workflow_schema</code>	The workflow schema to use when estimating properties.

#### workflow\_schema

The workflow schema to use when estimating properties. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** WorkflowSchema

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** *attribute\_type* (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** **ValueError** or **AssertionError** –

#### absolute\_tolerance

The absolute uncertainty that the property should be estimated to within. This attribute is mutually exclusive with the *relative\_tolerance* attribute. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** Quantity

**classmethod** `from_json(file_path)`

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** `file_path` (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *cls*

**classmethod** `get_attributes(attribute_type=None)`

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** `attribute_type` (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of *str*

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- `file_path` (*str, optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- `format` (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**classmethod** `parse_json(string_contents)`

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

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

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**relative\_tolerance**

The relative uncertainty that the property should be estimated to within, i.e *relative\_tolerance \* measured\_property.uncertainty*. This attribute is mutually exclusive with the *absolute\_tolerance* attribute. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** *float*

---

*SimulationLayer*

A calculation layer which employs molecular simulation to estimate sets of physical properties.

---

*SimulationSchema*

A schema which encodes the options and the workflow schema that the *SimulationLayer* should use when estimating a given class of physical properties using the built-in workflow framework.

---

## SimulationLayer

**class** openff.evaluator.layers.simulation.SimulationLayer

A calculation layer which employs molecular simulation to estimate sets of physical properties.

`__init__()`

### Methods

<code>__init__()</code>	
<code>required_schema_type()</code>	Returns the type of <i>CalculationLayerSchema</i> required by this layer.
<code>schedule_calculation(calculation_backend, ...)</code>	Submit the proposed calculation to the backend of choice.
<code>workflow_to_layer_result(queued_properties, ...)</code>	Converts a list of <i>WorkflowResult</i> to a list of <i>CalculationLayerResult</i> objects.

**classmethod** `required_schema_type()`

Returns the type of *CalculationLayerSchema* required by this layer.

**Returns** The required schema type.

**Return type** type of *CalculationLayerSchema*

**classmethod** `schedule_calculation(calculation_backend, storage_backend, layer_directory, batch, callback, synchronous=False)`

Submit the proposed calculation to the backend of choice.

#### Parameters

- **calculation\_backend** (*CalculationBackend*) – The backend to the submit the calculations to.
- **storage\_backend** (*StorageBackend*) – The backend used to store / retrieve data from previous calculations.
- **layer\_directory** (*str*) – The directory in which to store all temporary calculation data from this layer.
- **batch** (*Batch*) – The batch of properties to estimate with the layer.
- **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.

**static** `workflow_to_layer_result(queued_properties, provenance, workflow_results, **_)`

Converts a list of *WorkflowResult* to a list of *CalculationLayerResult* objects.

#### Parameters

- **queued\_properties** (*list of PhysicalProperty*) – The properties being estimated by this layer
- **provenance** (*dict of str and str*) – The provenance of each property.
- **workflow\_results** (*list of WorkflowResult*) – The results of each workflow.

**Returns** The calculation layer result objects.

**Return type** list of CalculationLayerResult

## SimulationSchema

**class** openff.evaluator.layers.simulation.SimulationSchema

A schema which encodes the options and the workflow schema that the *SimulationLayer* should use when estimating a given class of physical properties using the built-in workflow framework.

`__init__()`

### Methods

<code>__init__()</code>	
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

### Attributes

<code>absolute_tolerance</code>	The absolute uncertainty that the property should be estimated to within.
<code>relative_tolerance</code>	The relative uncertainty that the property should be estimated to within, i.e <i>relative_tolerance</i> * <i>measured_property.uncertainty</i> .
<code>workflow_schema</code>	The workflow schema to use when estimating properties.

#### absolute\_tolerance

The absolute uncertainty that the property should be estimated to within. This attribute is mutually exclusive with the *relative\_tolerance* attribute. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** Quantity

**classmethod** `from_json(file_path)`

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** `file_path` (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod** `get_attributes(attribute_type=None)`

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** `attribute_type` (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of str

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str, optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** **string\_contents** (*str or bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**relative\_tolerance**

The relative uncertainty that the property should be estimated to within, i.e *relative\_tolerance \* measured\_property.uncertainty*. This attribute is mutually exclusive with the *absolute\_tolerance* attribute. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** *float*

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** **ValueError** or **AssertionError** –

**workflow\_schema**

The workflow schema to use when estimating properties. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *WorkflowSchema*

---

*ReweightinLayer*

A *CalculationLayer* which attempts to 'reweight' cached simulation data to evaluate the values of properties at states which have not previously been simulated directly, but where simulations at similar states have been run previously.

---

*ReweightinSchema*

A schema which encodes the options and the workflow schema that the *SimulationLayer* should use when estimating a given class of physical properties using the built-in workflow framework.

---

*default\_storage\_query*

Return the default query to use when retrieving cached simulation

---

## ReweightingLayer

**class** openff.evaluator.layers.reweighting.ReweightingLayer

A *CalculationLayer* which attempts to ‘reweight’ cached simulation data to evaluate the values of properties at states which have not previously been simulated directly, but where simulations at similar states have been run previously.

`__init__()`

### Methods

<code>__init__()</code>	
<code>required_schema_type()</code>	Returns the type of <i>CalculationLayerSchema</i> required by this layer.
<code>schedule_calculation(calculation_backend, ...)</code>	Submit the proposed calculation to the backend of choice.
<code>workflow_to_layer_result(queued_properties, ...)</code>	Converts a list of <i>WorkflowResult</i> to a list of <i>CalculationLayerResult</i> objects.

**classmethod** `required_schema_type()`

Returns the type of *CalculationLayerSchema* required by this layer.

**Returns** The required schema type.

**Return type** type of *CalculationLayerSchema*

**classmethod** `schedule_calculation(calculation_backend, storage_backend, layer_directory, batch, callback, synchronous=False)`

Submit the proposed calculation to the backend of choice.

#### Parameters

- **calculation\_backend** (*CalculationBackend*) – The backend to submit the calculations to.
- **storage\_backend** (*StorageBackend*) – The backend used to store / retrieve data from previous calculations.
- **layer\_directory** (*str*) – The directory in which to store all temporary calculation data from this layer.
- **batch** (*Batch*) – The batch of properties to estimate with the layer.
- **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.

**static** `workflow_to_layer_result(queued_properties, provenance, workflow_results, **_)`

Converts a list of *WorkflowResult* to a list of *CalculationLayerResult* objects.

#### Parameters

- **queued\_properties** (*list of PhysicalProperty*) – The properties being estimated by this layer

- **provenance** (*dict of str and str*) – The provenance of each property.
- **workflow\_results** (*list of WorkflowResult*) – The results of each workflow.

**Returns** The calculation layer result objects.

**Return type** list of CalculationLayerResult

## ReweightingSchema

**class** openff.evaluator.layers.reweighting.ReweightingSchema

A schema which encodes the options and the workflow schema that the *SimulationLayer* should use when estimating a given class of physical properties using the built-in workflow framework.

**\_\_init\_\_()**

### Methods

<code>__init__()</code>	
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

### Attributes

<code>absolute_tolerance</code>	The absolute uncertainty that the property should be estimated to within.
<code>maximum_data_points</code>	The maximum number of data points to include as part of the multi-state reweighting calculations.
<code>relative_tolerance</code>	The relative uncertainty that the property should be estimated to within, i.e <i>relative_tolerance</i> * <i>measured_property.uncertainty</i> .
<code>storage_queries</code>	The queries to perform when retrieving data for each of the components in the system from the storage backend.
<code>temperature_cutoff</code>	The maximum difference between the target temperature and the temperature at which cached data was collected to.
<code>workflow_schema</code>	The workflow schema to use when estimating properties.

### storage\_queries

The queries to perform when retrieving data for each of the components in the system from the storage backend. The keys of this dictionary will correspond to the metadata keys made available to the workflow system.

**Type** *dict*

**maximum\_data\_points**

The maximum number of data points to include as part of the multi-state reweighting calculations. If zero, no cap will be applied. The default value of this attribute is 4.

**Type** *int*

**temperature\_cutoff**

The maximum difference between the target temperature and the temperature at which cached data was collected to. Data collected for temperatures outside of this cutoff will be ignored. The default value of this attribute is 5.0 kelvin.

**Type** Quantity

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** **ValueError** or **AssertionError** –

**absolute\_tolerance**

The absolute uncertainty that the property should be estimated to within. This attribute is mutually exclusive with the *relative\_tolerance* attribute. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** Quantity

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *cls*

**classmethod get\_attributes**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of *str*

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str, optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** **string\_contents** (*str or bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.



**Return type** *Any*

#### **relative\_tolerance**

The relative uncertainty that the property should be estimated to within, i.e *relative\_tolerance* \* *measured\_property.uncertainty*. This attribute is mutually exclusive with the *absolute\_tolerance* attribute. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** *float*

#### **workflow\_schema**

The workflow schema to use when estimating properties. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** `WorkflowSchema`

#### **default\_storage\_query**

`openff.evaluator.layers.reweighting.default_storage_query()`

**Return the default query to use when retrieving cached simulation** data from the storage backend.

Currently this query will search for data for the full substance of interest in the liquid phase.

**Returns** A single query with a key of “*full\_system\_data*”.

**Return type** dict of str and `SimulationDataQuery`

## 2.32.7 Calculation Backends API

<i>CalculationBackend</i>	An abstract base representation of an openff-evaluator calculation backend.
<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.

### CalculationBackend

**class** `openff.evaluator.backends.CalculationBackend`(*number\_of\_workers=1*,  
*resources\_per\_worker=None*)

An abstract base representation of an openff-evaluator calculation 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=None*)

Constructs a new CalculationBackend 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*, *optional*) – The number of resources to request per worker.

## Methods

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

## Attributes

<code>started</code>	Returns whether this backend has been started yet.
----------------------	----------------------------------------------------

### property `started`

Returns whether this backend has been started yet.

Type *bool*

### `start`()

Start the calculation backend.

### abstract `stop`()

Stop the calculation backend.

### abstract `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 openff.evaluator.backends.ComputeResources(number_of_threads=1, number_of_gpus=0,
                                              preferred_gpu_toolkit=GPUToolkit.auto,
                                              preferred_gpu_precision=GPUPrecision.mixed)
```

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

```
__init__(number_of_threads=1, number_of_gpus=0, preferred_gpu_toolkit=GPUToolkit.auto,
        preferred_gpu_precision=GPUPrecision.mixed)
```

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** (*GPUToolkit, optional*) – The preferred toolkit to use when running on GPUs.
- **preferred\_gpu\_precision** (*GPUPrecision, optional*) – The preferred precision level to use when running on GPUs.

## Methods

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

## Attributes

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

```
class GPUToolkit(value)
```

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

```
class GPUPrecision(value)
```

An enumeration of the different precision for GPU 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 `GPUToolkit`

**property preferred\_gpu\_precision**

The preferred precision level to use when running on GPUs.

Type `GPUPrecision`

**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 openff.evaluator.backends.QueueWorkerResources(number_of_threads=1, number_of_gpus=0,
                                                    preferred_gpu_toolkit=None,
                                                    preferred_gpu_precision=None,
                                                    per_thread_memory_limit=1 * unit.gigabytes,
                                                    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,
         preferred_gpu_precision=None, per_thread_memory_limit=1 * unit.gigabytes,
         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** (*openmm.unit.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> ( <code>(number_of_threads, ...)</code> )	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 <code>per_cpu_memory_limit * number_of_threads</code> .
<code>preferred_gpu_precision</code>	The preferred precision level to use when running on GPUs.
<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 `openmm.unit.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 `GPUPrecision`(*value*)

An enumeration of the different precision for GPU calculations.

### class `GPUSToolkit`(*value*)

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\_precision**

The preferred precision level to use when running on GPUs.

**Type** GPUPrecision

**property preferred\_gpu\_toolkit**

The preferred toolkit to use when running on GPUs.

**Type** GPUSoftware

**Dask Backends**

<i>BaseDaskBackend</i>	A base <i>dask</i> backend class, which implements functionality which is common to all other <i>dask</i> based backends.
<i>BaseDaskJobQueueBackend</i>	An openff-evaluator backend which uses a <i>dask_jobqueue.JobQueueCluster</i> object to run calculations within an existing HPC queuing system.
<i>DaskLocalCluster</i>	An openff-evaluator backend which uses a <i>dask LocalCluster</i> object to run calculations on a single machine.
<i>DaskLSFBackend</i>	An openff-evaluator backend which uses a <i>dask_jobqueue.LSFCluster</i> object to run calculations within an existing LSF queue.
<i>DaskPBSBackend</i>	An openff-evaluator backend which uses a <i>dask_jobqueue.PBSCluster</i> object to run calculations within an existing PBS queue.

**BaseDaskBackend**

**class** openff.evaluator.backends.dask.**BaseDaskBackend**(*number\_of\_workers=1*,  
*resources\_per\_worker=ComputeResources()*)

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=ComputeResources()*)

Constructs a new BaseDaskBackend object.

**Methods**

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

## Attributes

<i>started</i>	Returns whether this backend has been started yet.
----------------	----------------------------------------------------

### **start()**

Start the calculation backend.

### **stop()**

Stop the calculation backend.

### **property started**

Returns whether this backend has been started yet.

Type *bool*

### **abstract 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

## BaseDaskJobQueueBackend

```
class openff.evaluator.backends.dask.BaseDaskJobQueueBackend(minimum_number_of_workers=1,
                                                           maximum_number_of_workers=1,
                                                           re-
                                                           sources_per_worker=QueueWorkerResources(),
                                                           queue_name='default',
                                                           setup_script_commands=None,
                                                           extra_script_options=None,
                                                           adaptive_interval='10000ms',
                                                           disable_nanny_process=False,
                                                           cluster_type=None,
                                                           adaptive_class=None)
```

An openff-evaluator backend which uses a *dask\_jobqueue.JobQueueCluster* object to run calculations within an existing HPC queuing system.

### See also:

*dask\_jobqueue.JobQueueCluster*

```
__init__(minimum_number_of_workers=1, maximum_number_of_workers=1,
         resources_per_worker=QueueWorkerResources(), queue_name='default',
         setup_script_commands=None, extra_script_options=None, adaptive_interval='10000ms',
         disable_nanny_process=False, cluster_type=None, adaptive_class=None)
```

Constructs a new BaseDaskJobQueueBackend 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.

- **adaptive\_class** (class of type *distributed.deploy.AdaptiveCore*, optional) – An optional class to pass to dask to use for its adaptive scaling handling. This is mainly exposed to allow easily working around certain dask bugs / quirks.

## Methods

<code>__init__</code> ([minimum_number_of_workers, ...])	Constructs a new BaseDaskJobQueueBackend object
<code>job_script</code> ()	Returns the job script that dask will use to submit workers.
<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.

## Attributes

<code>started</code>	Returns whether this backend has been started yet.
----------------------	----------------------------------------------------

### `job_script()`

Returns the job script that dask will use to submit workers. The backend must be started before calling this function.

**Return type** *str*

### `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

**property started**

Returns whether this backend has been started yet.

**Type** *bool*

**stop()**

Stop the calculation backend.

## DaskLocalCluster

```
class openff.evaluator.backends.dask.DaskLocalCluster(number_of_workers=1,  
                                                    resources_per_worker=ComputeResources())
```

An openff-evaluator 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=ComputeResources())
```

Constructs a new DaskLocalCluster

## Methods

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

## Attributes

<code><i>started</i></code>	Returns whether this backend has been started yet.
-----------------------------	----------------------------------------------------

**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

**property started**

Returns whether this backend has been started yet.

**Type** *bool*

**stop()**

Stop the calculation backend.

## DaskLSFBackend

```
class openff.evaluator.backends.dask.DaskLSFBackend(minimum_number_of_workers=1,
                                                    maximum_number_of_workers=1, re-
                                                    sources_per_worker=QueueWorkerResources(),
                                                    queue_name='default',
                                                    setup_script_commands=None,
                                                    extra_script_options=None,
                                                    adaptive_interval='10000ms',
                                                    disable_nanny_process=False,
                                                    adaptive_class=None)
```

An openff-evaluator backend which uses a *dask\_jobqueue.LSFCluster* object to run calculations within an existing LSF queue.

See also:

[\*dask\\_jobqueue.LSFCluster\*](#), [\*DaskPBSBackend\*](#)

```
__init__(minimum_number_of_workers=1, maximum_number_of_workers=1,
         resources_per_worker=QueueWorkerResources(), queue_name='default',
         setup_script_commands=None, extra_script_options=None, adaptive_interval='10000ms',
         disable_nanny_process=False, adaptive_class=None)
```

Constructs a new DaskLSFBackend object

## 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 openff.evaluator.backends import QueueWorkerResources
>>>
>>> resources = QueueWorkerResources(number_of_threads=1,
>>>                                number_of_gpus=1,
>>>                                preferred_gpu_toolkit=QueueWorkerResources.
↳ GPUToolkit.CUDA,
>>>                                preferred_gpu_
↳ precision=QueueWorkerResources.GPUPrecision.mixed,
>>>                                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"'
>>> ]
>>>
>>>
```

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```

>>> # 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 openff.evaluator.backends.dask 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__([minimum_number_of_workers, ...])</code>	Constructs a new DaskLSFBackend object
<code>job_script()</code>	Returns the job script that dask will use to submit workers.
<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.

## Attributes

<code>started</code>	Returns whether this backend has been started yet.
----------------------	----------------------------------------------------

### `job_script()`

Returns the job script that dask will use to submit workers. The backend must be started before calling this function.

**Return type** *str*

### `start()`

Start the calculation backend.

### **property** `started`

Returns whether this backend has been started yet.

**Type** *bool*

### `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

## DaskPBSBackend

```
class openff.evaluator.backends.dask.DaskPBSBackend(minimum_number_of_workers=1,
                                                    maximum_number_of_workers=1, re-
                                                    sources_per_worker=QueueWorkerResources(),
                                                    queue_name='default',
                                                    setup_script_commands=None,
                                                    extra_script_options=None,
                                                    adaptive_interval='10000ms',
                                                    disable_nanny_process=False,
                                                    resource_line=None, adaptive_class=None)
```

An openff-evaluator backend which uses a `dask_jobqueue.PBSCluster` object to run calculations within an existing PBS queue.

See also:

`dask_jobqueue.LSFCluster`, `DaskLSFBackend`

```
__init__(minimum_number_of_workers=1, maximum_number_of_workers=1,
         resources_per_worker=QueueWorkerResources(), queue_name='default',
         setup_script_commands=None, extra_script_options=None, adaptive_interval='10000ms',
         disable_nanny_process=False, resource_line=None, adaptive_class=None)
```

Constructs a new DaskLSFBackend object

**Parameters** `resource_line` (`str`) – The string to pass to the `#PBS -l` line.

## Examples

To create a PBS 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 openff.evaluator.backends import QueueWorkerResources
>>>
>>> resources = QueueWorkerResources(number_of_threads=1,
>>>                                number_of_gpus=1,
>>>                                preferred_gpu_toolkit=QueueWorkerResources.
↳ GPUToolkit.CUDA,
>>>                                preferred_gpu_
↳ precision=QueueWorkerResources.GPUPrecision.mixed,
>>>                                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',
>>> ]
>>>
>>> # 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 openff.evaluator.backends.dask import DaskPBSBackend
>>>
```

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```

>>> pbs_backend = DaskPBSBackend(minimum_number_of_workers=1,
>>>                               maximum_number_of_workers=10,
>>>                               resources_per_worker=resources,
>>>                               queue_name='gpuqueue',
>>>                               setup_script_commands=setup_script_commands)

```

## Methods

<code>__init__([minimum_number_of_workers, ...])</code>	Constructs a new DaskLSFBackend object
<code>job_script()</code>	Returns the job script that dask will use to submit workers.
<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.

## Attributes

<code>started</code>	Returns whether this backend has been started yet.
----------------------	----------------------------------------------------

### `job_script()`

Returns the job script that dask will use to submit workers. The backend must be started before calling this function.

**Return type** *str*

### `start()`

Start the calculation backend.

### **property** `started`

Returns whether this backend has been started yet.

**Type** *bool*

### `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

## 2.32.8 Storage API

---

*StorageBackend*An abstract base representation of how the openff-evaluator will interact with and store simulation data.

---

### StorageBackend

**class** openff.evaluator.storage.StorageBackend

An abstract base representation of how the openff-evaluator will interact with and store simulation data.

#### Notes

When implementing this class, only private methods should be overridden as the public methods only mainly implement thread locks, while their private version perform their actual function.

**\_\_init\_\_()**

Constructs a new StorageBackend object.

#### Methods

<b>__init__()</b>	Constructs a new StorageBackend object.
<i>has_force_field</i> (force_field)	A convenience method for checking whether the specified <i>ForceFieldSource</i> object is stored in the backend.
<i>has_object</i> (storage_object)	Checks whether a given hashable object exists in the storage system.
<i>query</i> (data_query)	Query the storage backend for data matching the query criteria.
<i>retrieve_force_field</i> (storage_key)	A convenience method for retrieving <i>ForceFieldSource</i> objects.
<i>retrieve_object</i> (storage_key[, expected_type])	Retrieves a stored object for the estimators storage system.
<i>store_force_field</i> (force_field)	A convenience method for storing <i>ForceFieldSource</i> objects.
<i>store_object</i> (object_to_store[, ...])	Store an object in the storage system, returning the key of the stored object.

**store\_object**(object\_to\_store, ancillary\_data\_path=None)

Store an object in the storage system, returning the key of the stored object. This may be different to *storage\_key* depending on whether the same or a similar object was already present in the system.

#### Parameters

- **object\_to\_store** (*BaseStoredData*) – The object to store.
- **ancillary\_data\_path** (*str*, *optional*) – The data path to the ancillary directory-like data to store alongside the object if the data type requires one.

**Returns** The unique key assigned to the stored object.**Return type** *str*

**store\_force\_field**(*force\_field*)

A convenience method for storing *ForceFieldSource* objects.

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

**Returns** The unique id of the stored force field.

**Return type** *str*

**retrieve\_object**(*storage\_key*, *expected\_type=None*)

Retrieves a stored object for the estimators storage system.

**Parameters**

- **storage\_key** (*str*) – A unique key that describes where the stored object can be found within the storage system.
- **expected\_type** (*type of BaseStoredData, optional*) – The expected data type. An exception is raised if the retrieved data doesn't match the type.

**Returns**

- *BaseStoredData, optional* – The stored object if the object key is found, otherwise None.
- *str, optional* – The path to the ancillary data if present.

**retrieve\_force\_field**(*storage\_key*)

A convenience method for retrieving *ForceFieldSource* objects.

**Parameters** **storage\_key** (*str*) – The key of the force field to retrieve.

**Returns** The retrieved force field source.

**Return type** *ForceFieldSource*

**has\_object**(*storage\_object*)

Checks whether a given hashable object exists in the storage system.

**Parameters** **storage\_object** (*BaseStoredData*) – The object to check for.

**Returns** The unique key of the object if it is in the system, *None* otherwise.

**Return type** *str*, optional

**has\_force\_field**(*force\_field*)

A convenience method for checking whether the specified *ForceFieldSource* object is stored in the backend.

**Parameters** **force\_field** (*ForceFieldSource*) – The force field to look for.

**Returns** The unique key of the object if it is in the system, *None* otherwise.

**Return type** *str*, optional

**query**(*data\_query*)

Query the storage backend for data matching the query criteria.

**Parameters** **data\_query** (*BaseDataQuery*) – The query to perform.

**Returns** The data that matches the query partitioned by the matched values. The list values take the form (storage\_key, data\_object, data\_directory\_path).

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

## Built-in Storage Backends

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

---

### LocalFileStorage

**class** `openff.evaluator.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 StorageBackend object.

### Methods

<code>__init__([root_directory])</code>	Constructs a new StorageBackend object.
<code>has_force_field(force_field)</code>	A convenience method for checking whether the specified <i>ForceFieldSource</i> object is stored in the backend.
<code>has_object(storage_object)</code>	Checks whether a given hashable object exists in the storage system.
<code>query(data_query)</code>	Query the storage backend for data matching the query criteria.
<code>retrieve_force_field(storage_key)</code>	A convenience method for retrieving <i>ForceFieldSource</i> objects.
<code>retrieve_object(storage_key[, expected_type])</code>	Retrieves a stored object for the estimators storage system.
<code>store_force_field(force_field)</code>	A convenience method for storing <i>ForceFieldSource</i> objects.
<code>store_object(object_to_store[, ...])</code>	Store an object in the storage system, returning the key of the stored object.

### 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*

**has\_force\_field**(*force\_field*)

A convenience method for checking whether the specified *ForceFieldSource* object is stored in the backend.

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

**Returns** The unique key of the object if it is in the system, *None* otherwise.

**Return type** *str*, optional



**has\_object**(*storage\_object*)

Checks whether a given hashable object exists in the storage system.

**Parameters** **storage\_object** (*BaseStoredData*) – The object to check for.

**Returns** The unique key of the object if it is in the system, *None* otherwise.

**Return type** *str*, optional

**query**(*data\_query*)

Query the storage backend for data matching the query criteria.

**Parameters** **data\_query** (*BaseDataQuery*) – The query to perform.

**Returns** The data that matches the query partitioned by the matched values. The list values take the form (storage\_key, data\_object, data\_directory\_path).

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

**retrieve\_force\_field**(*storage\_key*)

A convenience method for retrieving *ForceFieldSource* objects.

**Parameters** **storage\_key** (*str*) – The key of the force field to retrieve.

**Returns** The retrieved force field source.

**Return type** *ForceFieldSource*

**retrieve\_object**(*storage\_key*, *expected\_type=None*)

Retrieves a stored object for the estimators storage system.

**Parameters**

- **storage\_key** (*str*) – A unique key that describes where the stored object can be found within the storage system.
- **expected\_type** (*type of BaseStoredData, optional*) – The expected data type. An exception is raised if the retrieved data doesn't match the type.

**Returns**

- *BaseStoredData, optional* – The stored object if the object key is found, otherwise *None*.
- *str, optional* – The path to the ancillary data if present.

**store\_force\_field**(*force\_field*)

A convenience method for storing *ForceFieldSource* objects.

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

**Returns** The unique id of the stored force field.

**Return type** *str*

**store\_object**(*object\_to\_store*, *ancillary\_data\_path=None*)

Store an object in the storage system, returning the key of the stored object. This may be different to *storage\_key* depending on whether the same or a similar object was already present in the system.

**Parameters**

- **object\_to\_store** (*BaseStoredData*) – The object to store.
- **ancillary\_data\_path** (*str, optional*) – The data path to the ancillary directory-like data to store alongside the object if the data type requires one.

**Returns** The unique key assigned to the stored object.

Return type *str***Data Classes**

<i>BaseStoredData</i>	A base representation of cached data to be stored by a storage backend.
<i>HashableStoredData</i>	Represents a class of data objects which can be rapidly compared / indexed by their hash values.
<i>ForceFieldData</i>	A data container for force field objects which will be saved to disk.
<i>ReplaceableData</i>	Represents a piece of stored data which can be replaced in a <i>StorageBackend</i> by another piece of data of the same type.
<i>BaseSimulationData</i>	A base class for classes which will store the outputs of a molecular simulation
<i>StoredSimulationData</i>	A representation of data which has been cached from a single previous simulation.
<i>StoredFreeEnergyData</i>	A representation of data which has been cached from an free energy calculation which computed the free energy difference between a start and end state.

**BaseStoredData****class** openff.evaluator.storage.data.**BaseStoredData**

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

The expectation is that stored data may 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 as a file name.
- 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 their file name by the data object.

The ancillary directory-like structure is not required if the data may be suitably stored in the data object itself.

**\_\_init\_\_()****Methods**

<b>__init__()</b>	
<i>from_json(file_path)</i>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<i>get_attributes([attribute_type])</i>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<i>has_ancillary_data()</i>	Returns whether this data object requires an accompanying data directory-like structure.
<i>json([file_path, format])</i>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<i>parse_json(string_contents)</i>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<i>to_storage_query()</i>	Returns the storage query which would match this data object.
<i>validate([attribute_type])</i>	Validate the values of the attributes.

**abstract classmethod has\_ancillary\_data()**

Returns whether this data object requires an accompanying data directory-like structure.

**Returns** True if this class requires an accompanying data directory-like structure.

**Return type** *bool*

**to\_storage\_query()**

Returns the storage query which would match this data object.

**Returns** The storage query which would match this data object.

**Return type** `BaseDataQuery`

**classmethod from\_json(file\_path)**

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** `file_path` (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** `cls`

**classmethod get\_attributes(attribute\_type=None)**

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** `attribute_type` (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** `list of str`

**json(file\_path=None, format=False)**

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- `file_path` (*str, optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- `format` (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**classmethod parse\_json(string\_contents)**

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

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

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**validate(attribute\_type=None)**

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** `attribute_type` (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** `ValueError` or `AssertionError` –

## HashableStoredData

**class** openff.evaluator.storage.data.HashableStoredData

Represents a class of data objects which can be rapidly compared / indexed by their hash values.

`__init__()`

### Methods

---

<code>__init__()</code>	
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>has_ancillary_data()</code>	Returns whether this data object requires an accompanying data directory-like structure.
<code>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>to_storage_query()</code>	Returns the storage query which would match this data object.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

---

**classmethod** `from_json(file_path)`

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** `file_path` (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** `cls`

**classmethod** `get_attributes(attribute_type=None)`

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** `attribute_type` (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of `str`

**abstract classmethod** `has_ancillary_data()`

Returns whether this data object requires an accompanying data directory-like structure.

**Returns** True if this class requires an accompanying data directory-like structure.

**Return type** *bool*

`json(file_path=None, format=False)`

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- `file_path` (*str, optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- `format` (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**classmethod** `parse_json(string_contents)`

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

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

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**to\_storage\_query()**

Returns the storage query which would match this data object.

**Returns** The storage query which would match this data object.

**Return type** `BaseDataQuery`

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** `attribute_type` (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** `ValueError` or `AssertionError` –

## ForceFieldData

**class** `openff.evaluator.storage.data.ForceFieldData`

A data container for force field objects which will be saved to disk.

**\_\_init\_\_()**

## Methods

<code>__init__()</code>	
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>has_ancillary_data()</code>	Returns whether this data object requires an accompanying data directory-like structure.
<code>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>to_storage_query()</code>	<b>returns</b> The storage query which would match this
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<i>force_field_source</i>	The force field source object.
---------------------------	--------------------------------

<b>force_field_source</b>	The force field source object. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..
<b>Type</b>	<code>ForceFieldSource</code>
<b>classmethod has_ancillary_data()</b>	Returns whether this data object requires an accompanying data directory-like structure.
<b>Returns</b>	True if this class requires an accompanying data directory-like structure.
<b>Return type</b>	<i>bool</i>
<b>to_storage_query()</b>	
<b>Returns</b>	The storage query which would match this data object.
<b>Return type</b>	<code>SimulationDataQuery</code>
<b>classmethod from_json(file_path)</b>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<b>Parameters</b>	<b>file_path</b> ( <i>str</i> ) – The path to load the JSON from.
<b>Returns</b>	The parsed class.
<b>Return type</b>	<i>cls</i>
<b>classmethod get_attributes(attribute_type=None)</b>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<b>Parameters</b>	<b>attribute_type</b> ( <i>type of Attribute, optional</i> ) – The type of attribute to search for.
<b>Returns</b>	The names of the attributes of the specified type.
<b>Return type</b>	list of <i>str</i>
<b>json(file_path=None, format=False)</b>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<b>Parameters</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>file_path</b> (<i>str, optional</i>) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.</li><li><b>format</b> (<i>bool</i>) – Whether to format the JSON or not.</li></ul>
<b>Returns</b>	The JSON representation of this class.
<b>Return type</b>	<i>str</i>
<b>classmethod parse_json(string_contents)</b>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<b>Parameters</b>	<b>string_contents</b> ( <i>str or bytes</i> ) – The typed json string.
<b>Returns</b>	The parsed class.
<b>Return type</b>	<i>Any</i>

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** *attribute\_type* (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** **ValueError** or **AssertionError** –

## ReplaceableData

**class** openff.evaluator.storage.data.**ReplaceableData**

Represents a piece of stored data which can be replaced in a *StorageBackend* by another piece of data of the same type.

This may be the case for example when attempting to store a piece of *StoredSimulationData*, but another piece of data measured from the same calculation and for the same system already exists in the system, but stores less configurations.

**\_\_init\_\_**()

## Methods

<code>__init__()</code>	
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>has_ancillary_data()</code>	Returns whether this data object requires an accompanying data directory-like structure.
<code>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>most_information(stored_data_1, stored_data_2)</code>	Returns the data object with the highest information content.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>to_storage_query()</code>	Returns the storage query which would match this data object.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

**abstractmethod** **classmethod** **most\_information**(*stored\_data\_1, stored\_data\_2*)

Returns the data object with the highest information content.

**Parameters**

- **stored\_data\_1** (**ReplaceableData**) – The first piece of data to compare.
- **stored\_data\_2** (**ReplaceableData**) – The second piece of data to compare.

**Returns** The data object with the highest information content, or *None* if the two pieces of information are incompatible with one another.

**Return type** **ReplaceableData**, optional

**classmethod** **from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** `cls`

**classmethod** `get_attributes(attribute_type=None)`

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** `attribute_type` (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of str

**abstract classmethod** `has_ancillary_data()`

Returns whether this data object requires an accompanying data directory-like structure.

**Returns** True if this class requires an accompanying data directory-like structure.

**Return type** `bool`

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str, optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** `str`

**classmethod** `parse_json(string_contents)`

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

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

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**to\_storage\_query()**

Returns the storage query which would match this data object.

**Returns** The storage query which would match this data object.

**Return type** `BaseDataQuery`

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** `attribute_type` (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** `ValueError` or `AssertionError` –



## BaseSimulationData

**class** openff.evaluator.storage.data.BaseSimulationData

A base class for classes which will store the outputs of a molecular simulation

`__init__()`

### Methods

<code>__init__()</code>	
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>has_ancillary_data()</code>	Returns whether this data object requires an accompanying data directory-like structure.
<code>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>most_information(stored_data_1, stored_data_2)</code>	Returns the data object with the highest information content.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>to_storage_query()</code>	Returns the storage query which would match this data object.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

### Attributes

<code>force_field_id</code>	The id of the force field parameters used to generate the data.
<code>property_phase</code>	The phase of the system (e.g.
<code>source_calculation_id</code>	The server id of the calculation which yielded this data.
<code>substance</code>	A description of the composition of the stored system.
<code>thermodynamic_state</code>	The state at which the data was collected.

#### substance

A description of the composition of the stored system. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** Substance

#### thermodynamic\_state

The state at which the data was collected. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** ThermodynamicState

#### property\_phase

The phase of the system (e.g. liquid, gas). The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** PropertyPhase

**source\_calculation\_id**

The server id of the calculation which yielded this data. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**force\_field\_id**

The id of the force field parameters used to generate the data. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**classmethod has\_ancillary\_data()**

Returns whether this data object requires an accompanying data directory-like structure.

**Returns** True if this class requires an accompanying data directory-like structure.

**Return type** *bool*

**classmethod from\_json(file\_path)**

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *cls*

**classmethod get\_attributes(attribute\_type=None)**

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** *list of str*

**json(file\_path=None, format=False)**

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str, optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**abstract classmethod most\_information(stored\_data\_1, stored\_data\_2)**

Returns the data object with the highest information content.

**Parameters**

- **stored\_data\_1** (*ReplaceableData*) – The first piece of data to compare.
- **stored\_data\_2** (*ReplaceableData*) – The second piece of data to compare.

**Returns** The data object with the highest information content, or *None* if the two pieces of information are incompatible with one another.

**Return type** *ReplaceableData, optional*

**classmethod** `parse_json(string_contents)`

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

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

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**to\_storage\_query()**

Returns the storage query which would match this data object.

**Returns** The storage query which would match this data object.

**Return type** `BaseDataQuery`

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** `attribute_type` (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** `ValueError` or `AssertionError` –

## StoredSimulationData

**class** `openff.evaluator.storage.data.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
```

**\_\_init\_\_()**

## Methods

<code>__init__()</code>	
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>has_ancillary_data()</code>	Returns whether this data object requires an accompanying data directory-like structure.
<code>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>most_information(stored_data_1, stored_data_2)</code>	Returns the data object with the lowest <i>statistical_inefficiency</i> .
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>to_storage_query()</code>	<b>returns</b> The storage query which would match this
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<code>coordinate_file_name</code>	The name of a coordinate file which encodes the topology information of the system.
<code>force_field_id</code>	The id of the force field parameters used to generate the data.
<code>number_of_molecules</code>	The total number of molecules in the system.
<code>observables</code>	A frame of observables collected over the duration of the simulation.
<code>property_phase</code>	The phase of the system (e.g.
<code>source_calculation_id</code>	The server id of the calculation which yielded this data.
<code>statistical_inefficiency</code>	The statistical inefficiency of the collected data.
<code>substance</code>	A description of the composition of the stored system.
<code>thermodynamic_state</code>	The state at which the data was collected.
<code>trajectory_file_name</code>	The name of a .dcd trajectory file containing configurations generated by the simulation.

### `coordinate_file_name`

The name of a coordinate file which encodes the topology information of the system. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** `FilePath`

### `trajectory_file_name`

The name of a .dcd trajectory file containing configurations generated by the simulation. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** `FilePath`

**observables**

A frame of observables collected over the duration of the simulation. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** `ObservableFrame`

**statistical\_inefficiency**

The statistical inefficiency of the collected data. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** `float`

**number\_of\_molecules**

The total number of molecules in the system. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** `int`

**classmethod** `most_information(stored_data_1, stored_data_2)`

Returns the data object with the lowest *statistical\_inefficiency*.

**Parameters**

- **stored\_data\_1** (`StoredSimulationData`) – The first piece of data to compare.
- **stored\_data\_2** (`StoredSimulationData`) – The second piece of data to compare.

**Return type** `StoredSimulationData`

**to\_storage\_query()**

**Returns** The storage query which would match this data object.

**Return type** `SimulationDataQuery`

**force\_field\_id**

The id of the force field parameters used to generate the data. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** `str`

**classmethod** `from_json(file_path)`

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (`str`) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** `cls`

**classmethod** `get_attributes(attribute_type=None)`

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of str

**classmethod** `has_ancillary_data()`

Returns whether this data object requires an accompanying data directory-like structure.

**Returns** True if this class requires an accompanying data directory-like structure.

**Return type** *bool*

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str, optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** **string\_contents** (*str or bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**property\_phase**

The phase of the system (e.g. liquid, gas). The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *PropertyPhase*

**source\_calculation\_id**

The server id of the calculation which yielded this data. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**substance**

A description of the composition of the stored system. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *Substance*

**thermodynamic\_state**

The state at which the data was collected. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *ThermodynamicState*

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** *ValueError* or *AssertionError* –

### StoredFreeEnergyData

`class openff.evaluator.storage.data.StoredFreeEnergyData`

A representation of data which has been cached from an free energy calculation which computed the free energy difference between a start and end state.

#### Notes

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

```
|--- data_object.json
|--- data_directory
    |--- topology_file_name.pdb
    |--- start_state_trajectory.dcd
    |--- end_state_trajectory.dcd
```

`__init__()`

#### Methods

<code>__init__()</code>	
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>has_ancillary_data()</code>	Returns whether this data object requires an accompanying data directory-like structure.
<code>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>most_information(stored_data_1, stored_data_2)</code>	A comparison function which will always retain both pieces of free energy data.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>to_storage_query()</code>	<b>returns</b> The storage query which would match this data object.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<i>end_state_trajectory</i>	The name of a .dcd trajectory file containing configurations generated by the simulation of the end state of the system.
<i>force_field_id</i>	The id of the force field parameters used to generate the data.
<i>free_energy_difference</i>	The free energy difference between the end state and the start state.
<i>property_phase</i>	The phase of the system (e.g.
<i>source_calculation_id</i>	The server id of the calculation which yielded this data.
<i>start_state_trajectory</i>	The name of a .dcd trajectory file containing configurations generated by the simulation of the start state of the system.
<i>substance</i>	A description of the composition of the stored system.
<i>thermodynamic_state</i>	The state at which the data was collected.
<i>topology_file_name</i>	The name of a coordinate file which encodes the topology of the system.

### **free\_energy\_difference**

The free energy difference between the end state and the start state. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

Type [Observable](#)

### **topology\_file\_name**

The name of a coordinate file which encodes the topology of the system. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

Type [FilePath](#)

### **start\_state\_trajectory**

The name of a .dcd trajectory file containing configurations generated by the simulation of the start state of the system. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

Type [FilePath](#)

### **end\_state\_trajectory**

The name of a .dcd trajectory file containing configurations generated by the simulation of the end state of the system. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

Type [FilePath](#)

**classmethod** **most\_information**(*stored\_data\_1*: [StoredFreeEnergyData](#), *stored\_data\_2*: [StoredFreeEnergyData](#)) → [Optional\[StoredFreeEnergyData\]](#)

A comparison function which will always retain both pieces of free energy data. At this time no situation can be envisaged that the same free energy data from exactly the same calculation will be store.

#### Parameters

- **stored\_data\_1** – The first piece of data to compare.
- **stored\_data\_2** – The second piece of data to compare.



**to\_storage\_query()**

**Returns** The storage query which would match this data object.

**Return type** `FreeEnergyDataQuery`

**force\_field\_id**

The id of the force field parameters used to generate the data. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** `str`

**classmethod from\_json(file\_path)**

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (`str`) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** `cls`

**classmethod get\_attributes(attribute\_type=None)**

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of `str`

**classmethod has\_ancillary\_data()**

Returns whether this data object requires an accompanying data directory-like structure.

**Returns** True if this class requires an accompanying data directory-like structure.

**Return type** `bool`

**json(file\_path=None, format=False)**

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (`str`, *optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (`bool`) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** `str`

**classmethod parse\_json(string\_contents)**

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** **string\_contents** (`str` or `bytes`) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**property phase**

The phase of the system (e.g. liquid, gas). The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** `PropertyPhase`

**source\_calculation\_id**

The server id of the calculation which yielded this data. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**substance**

A description of the composition of the stored system. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *Substance*

**thermodynamic\_state**

The state at which the data was collected. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *ThermodynamicState*

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** *ValueError* or *AssertionError* –

**Data Queries**

<i>BaseDataQuery</i>	A base class for queries which can be made to a <i>StorageBackend</i> .
<i>SubstanceQuery</i>	A query which focuses on finding data which was collected for substances with specific traits, e.g which contains both a solute and solvent, or only a solvent etc.
<i>ForceFieldQuery</i>	A class used to query a <i>StorageBackend</i> for <i>ForceFieldData</i> which meet the specified criteria.
<i>BaseSimulationDataQuery</i>	The base class for queries which will retrieve <i>BaseSimulationData</i> derived data.
<i>SimulationDataQuery</i>	A class used to query a <i>StorageBackend</i> for <i>StoredSimulationData</i> objects which meet the specified set of criteria.
<i>FreeEnergyDataQuery</i>	A class used to query a <i>StorageBackend</i> for <i>FreeEnergyData</i> objects which meet the specified set of criteria.

**BaseDataQuery**

**class** `openff.evaluator.storage.query.BaseDataQuery`

A base class for queries which can be made to a *StorageBackend*.

**\_\_init\_\_**()

## Methods

<code>__init__()</code>	
<code>apply(data_object)</code>	Apply this query to a data object.
<code>data_class()</code>	The type of data class that this query can be applied to.
<code>from_data_object(data_object)</code>	Returns the query which would match this data object.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

### **abstract classmethod** `data_class()`

The type of data class that this query can be applied to.

**Return type** type of BaseStoredData

### **apply**(*data\_object*)

Apply this query to a data object.

**Parameters** **data\_object** (BaseStoredData) – The data object to apply the query to.

**Returns** The values of the matched parameters of the data object fully matched this query, otherwise *None*.

**Return type** tuple of Any, optional

### **classmethod** `from_data_object(data_object)`

Returns the query which would match this data object.

**Parameters** **data\_object** (BaseStoredData) – The data object to construct the query for.

**Returns** The query which would match this data object.

**Return type** cls

### **classmethod** `from_json(file_path)`

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** cls

### **classmethod** `get_attributes(attribute_type=None)`

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of str

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str, optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** **string\_contents** (*str or bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** **ValueError** or **AssertionError** –

## SubstanceQuery

**class** openff.evaluator.storage.query.**SubstanceQuery**

A query which focuses on finding data which was collected for substances with specific traits, e.g which contains both a solute and solvent, or only a solvent etc.

**\_\_init\_\_**()

## Methods

---

<code>__init__()</code>	
<hr/>	
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

---

## Attributes

---

<i>components_only</i>	Only match pure data which was collected for one of the components in the query substance.
------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

---

### **components\_only**

Only match pure data which was collected for one of the components in the query substance. The default value of this attribute is `False`.

**Type** *bool*

### **validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** **ValueError** or **AssertionError** –

### **classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *cls*

### **classmethod get\_attributes**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** *list of str*

### **json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str, optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

### **classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** **string\_contents** (*str or bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

## ForceFieldQuery

**class** openff.evaluator.storage.query.**ForceFieldQuery**

A class used to query a *StorageBackend* for *ForceFieldData* which meet the specified criteria.

`__init__()`

### Methods

---

<code>__init__()</code>	
<code>apply(data_object)</code>	Apply this query to a data object.
<code>data_class()</code>	The type of data class that this query can be applied to.
<code>from_data_object(data_object)</code>	Returns the query which would match this data object.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

---

### Attributes

---

<code>force_field_source</code>	The force field source to query for.
---------------------------------	--------------------------------------

---

**classmethod** `data_class()`

The type of data class that this query can be applied to.

**Return type** type of *BaseStoredData*

**force\_field\_source**

The force field source to query for. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** *ForceFieldSource*

**apply**(*data\_object*)

Apply this query to a data object.

**Parameters** *data\_object* (*BaseStoredData*) – The data object to apply the query to.

**Returns** The values of the matched parameters of the data object fully matched this query, otherwise *None*.

**Return type** tuple of Any, optional

**classmethod** `from_data_object(data_object)`

Returns the query which would match this data object.

**Parameters** *data\_object* (*BaseStoredData*) – The data object to construct the query for.

**Returns** The query which would match this data object.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod** `from_json(file_path)`

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** `file_path` (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** `cls`

**classmethod** `get_attributes(attribute_type=None)`

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** `attribute_type` (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of `str`

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- `file_path` (*str, optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- `format` (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**classmethod** `parse_json(string_contents)`

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

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

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** `attribute_type` (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** `ValueError` or `AssertionError` –

## BaseSimulationDataQuery

**class** `openff.evaluator.storage.query.BaseSimulationDataQuery`

The base class for queries which will retrieve BaseSimulationData derived data.

`__init__()`

## Methods

<code>__init__()</code>	
<code>apply(data_object[, attributes_to_ignore])</code>	Apply this query to a data object.
<code>data_class()</code>	The type of data class that this query can be applied to.
<code>from_data_object(data_object)</code>	Returns the query which would match this data object.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<code>force_field_id</code>	The id of the force field parameters which used to generate the data.
<code>property_phase</code>	The phase of the substance (e.g.
<code>source_calculation_id</code>	The server id which should have generated this data.
<code>substance</code>	The substance which the data should have been collected for.
<code>substance_query</code>	The subset of the <i>substance</i> to query for.
<code>thermodynamic_state</code>	The state at which the data should have been collected.

### substance

The substance which the data should have been collected for. Data for a subset of this substance can be queried for by using the *substance\_query* attribute. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** Substance

### substance\_query

The subset of the *substance* to query for. This option can only be used when the *substance* attribute is set. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** SubstanceQuery

### thermodynamic\_state

The state at which the data should have been collected. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** ThermodynamicState

### property\_phase

The phase of the substance (e.g. liquid, gas). The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** PropertyPhase



**source\_calculation\_id**

The server id which should have generated this data. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** *str*

**force\_field\_id**

The id of the force field parameters which used to generate the data. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** *str*

**apply**(*data\_object*, *attributes\_to\_ignore=None*)

Apply this query to a data object.

**Parameters** **data\_object** ([BaseStoredData](#)) – The data object to apply the query to.

**Returns** The values of the matched parameters of the data object fully matched this query, otherwise *None*.

**Return type** tuple of Any, optional

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** [ValueError](#) or [AssertionError](#) –

**abstract classmethod data\_class**()

The type of data class that this query can be applied to.

**Return type** type of [BaseStoredData](#)

**classmethod from\_data\_object**(*data\_object*)

Returns the query which would match this data object.

**Parameters** **data\_object** ([BaseStoredData](#)) – The data object to construct the query for.

**Returns** The query which would match this data object.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod get\_attributes**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of str

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str*, *optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** **string\_contents** (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

## SimulationDataQuery

**class** openff.evaluator.storage.query.SimulationDataQuery

A class used to query a StorageBackend for StoredSimulationData objects which meet the specified set of criteria.

**\_\_init\_\_**()

### Methods

<hr/> <i>__init__</i> ()	
<i>apply</i> (data_object[, attributes_to_ignore])	Apply this query to a data object.
<i>data_class</i> ()	The type of data class that this query can be applied to.
<i>from_data_object</i> (data_object)	Returns the query which would match this data object.
<i>from_json</i> (file_path)	Create this object from a JSON file.
<i>get_attributes</i> ([attribute_type])	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<i>json</i> ([file_path, format])	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<i>parse_json</i> (string_contents)	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<i>validate</i> ([attribute_type])	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<i>force_field_id</i>	The id of the force field parameters which used to generate the data.
<i>number_of_molecules</i>	The total number of molecules in the system.
<i>property_phase</i>	The phase of the substance (e.g.
<i>source_calculation_id</i>	The server id which should have generated this data.
<i>substance</i>	The substance which the data should have been collected for.
<i>substance_query</i>	The subset of the <i>substance</i> to query for.
<i>thermodynamic_state</i>	The state at which the data should have been collected.

### classmethod `data_class()`

The type of data class that this query can be applied to.

**Return type** type of `BaseStoredData`

### `number_of_molecules`

The total number of molecules in the system. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** *int*

### `apply(data_object, attributes_to_ignore=None)`

Apply this query to a data object.

**Parameters** `data_object` (`BaseStoredData`) – The data object to apply the query to.

**Returns** The values of the matched parameters of the data object fully matched this query, otherwise *None*.

**Return type** tuple of Any, optional

### `force_field_id`

The id of the force field parameters which used to generate the data. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** *str*

### classmethod `from_data_object(data_object)`

Returns the query which would match this data object.

**Parameters** `data_object` (`BaseStoredData`) – The data object to construct the query for.

**Returns** The query which would match this data object.

**Return type** `cls`

### classmethod `from_json(file_path)`

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** `file_path` (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** `cls`

**classmethod** `get_attributes(attribute_type=None)`

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** `attribute_type` (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of str

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str, optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**classmethod** `parse_json(string_contents)`

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

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

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**property** `phase`

The phase of the substance (e.g. liquid, gas). The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** `PropertyPhase`

**source\_calculation\_id**

The server id which should have generated this data. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** *str*

**substance**

The substance which the data should have been collected for. Data for a subset of this substance can be queried for by using the *substance\_query* attribute The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** `Substance`

**substance\_query**

The subset of the *substance* to query for. This option can only be used when the *substance* attribute is set. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** `SubstanceQuery`

**thermodynamic\_state**

The state at which the data should have been collected. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** `ThermodynamicState`

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** *attribute\_type* (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** **ValueError** or **AssertionError** –

## FreeEnergyDataQuery

**class** openff.evaluator.storage.query.FreeEnergyDataQuery

A class used to query a StorageBackend for FreeEnergyData objects which meet the specified set of criteria.

**\_\_init\_\_**()

## Methods

<code>__init__()</code>	
<code>apply(data_object[, attributes_to_ignore])</code>	Apply this query to a data object.
<code>data_class()</code>	The type of data class that this query can be applied to.
<code>from_data_object(data_object)</code>	Returns the query which would match this data object.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<code>force_field_id</code>	The id of the force field parameters which used to generate the data.
<code>property_phase</code>	The phase of the substance (e.g.
<code>source_calculation_id</code>	The server id which should have generated this data.
<code>substance</code>	The substance which the data should have been collected for.
<code>substance_query</code>	The subset of the <i>substance</i> to query for.
<code>thermodynamic_state</code>	The state at which the data should have been collected.

**classmethod** `data_class()`

The type of data class that this query can be applied to.

**Return type** type of BaseStoredData

**apply**(*data\_object*, *attributes\_to\_ignore=None*)

Apply this query to a data object.

**Parameters** *data\_object* (`BaseStoredData`) – The data object to apply the query to.

**Returns** The values of the matched parameters of the data object fully matched this query, otherwise *None*.

**Return type** tuple of Any, optional

**force\_field\_id**

The id of the force field parameters which used to generate the data. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** *str*

**classmethod from\_data\_object**(*data\_object*)

Returns the query which would match this data object.

**Parameters** *data\_object* (`BaseStoredData`) – The data object to construct the query for.

**Returns** The query which would match this data object.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** *file\_path* (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod get\_attributes**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** *attribute\_type* (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of str

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- *file\_path* (*str, optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- *format* (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** *string\_contents* (*str or bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** Any

**property\_phase**

The phase of the substance (e.g. liquid, gas). The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** `PropertyPhase`

**source\_calculation\_id**

The server id which should have generated this data. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** `str`

**substance**

The substance which the data should have been collected for. Data for a subset of this substance can be queried for by using the *substance\_query* attribute. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** `Substance`

**substance\_query**

The subset of the *substance* to query for. This option can only be used when the *substance* attribute is set. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** `SubstanceQuery`

**thermodynamic\_state**

The state at which the data should have been collected. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** `ThermodynamicState`

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** *attribute\_type* (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** `ValueError` or `AssertionError` –

**Attributes**

<code>FilePath</code>	Represents a string file path.
<code>StorageAttribute</code>	A descriptor used to mark attributes of a class as those which store information about a cached piece of data.
<code>QueryAttribute</code>	A descriptor used to add additional metadata to attributes of a storage query.

**FilePath****class** `openff.evaluator.storage.attributes.FilePath`

Represents a string file path.

`__init__()`

## Methods

<code>__init__()</code>	
<code>capitalize()</code>	Return a capitalized version of the string.
<code>casefold()</code>	Return a version of the string suitable for caseless comparisons.
<code>center(width[, fillchar])</code>	Return a centered string of length width.
<code>count(sub[, start[, end]])</code>	Return the number of non-overlapping occurrences of substring sub in string S[start:end].
<code>encode([encoding, errors])</code>	Encode the string using the codec registered for encoding.
<code>endswith(suffix[, start[, end]])</code>	Return True if S ends with the specified suffix, False otherwise.
<code>expandtabs([tabsize])</code>	Return a copy where all tab characters are expanded using spaces.
<code>find(sub[, start[, end]])</code>	Return the lowest index in S where substring sub is found, such that sub is contained within S[start:end].
<code>format(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Return a formatted version of S, using substitutions from args and kwargs.
<code>format_map(mapping)</code>	Return a formatted version of S, using substitutions from mapping.
<code>index(sub[, start[, end]])</code>	Return the lowest index in S where substring sub is found, such that sub is contained within S[start:end].
<code>isalnum()</code>	Return True if the string is an alpha-numeric string, False otherwise.
<code>isalpha()</code>	Return True if the string is an alphabetic string, False otherwise.
<code>isascii()</code>	Return True if all characters in the string are ASCII, False otherwise.
<code>isdecimal()</code>	Return True if the string is a decimal string, False otherwise.
<code>isdigit()</code>	Return True if the string is a digit string, False otherwise.
<code>isidentifier()</code>	Return True if the string is a valid Python identifier, False otherwise.
<code>islower()</code>	Return True if the string is a lowercase string, False otherwise.
<code>isnumeric()</code>	Return True if the string is a numeric string, False otherwise.
<code>isprintable()</code>	Return True if the string is printable, False otherwise.
<code>isspace()</code>	Return True if the string is a whitespace string, False otherwise.
<code>istitle()</code>	Return True if the string is a title-cased string, False otherwise.
<code>isupper()</code>	Return True if the string is an uppercase string, False otherwise.
<code>join(iterable, /)</code>	Concatenate any number of strings.
<code>ljust(width[, fillchar])</code>	Return a left-justified string of length width.
<code>lower()</code>	Return a copy of the string converted to lowercase.

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Table 2 – continued from previous page

<i>lstrip</i> ([chars])	Return a copy of the string with leading whitespace removed.
<i>maketrans</i>	Return a translation table usable for <code>str.translate()</code> .
<i>partition</i> (sep, /)	Partition the string into three parts using the given separator.
<i>removeprefix</i> (prefix, /)	Return a str with the given prefix string removed if present.
<i>removesuffix</i> (suffix, /)	Return a str with the given suffix string removed if present.
<i>replace</i> (old, new[, count])	Return a copy with all occurrences of substring old replaced by new.
<i>rfind</i> (sub[, start[, end]])	Return the highest index in S where substring sub is found, such that sub is contained within S[start:end].
<i>rindex</i> (sub[, start[, end]])	Return the highest index in S where substring sub is found, such that sub is contained within S[start:end].
<i>rjust</i> (width[, fillchar])	Return a right-justified string of length width.
<i>rpartition</i> (sep, /)	Partition the string into three parts using the given separator.
<i>rsplit</i> ([sep, maxsplit])	Return a list of the substrings in the string, using sep as the separator string.
<i>rstrip</i> ([chars])	Return a copy of the string with trailing whitespace removed.
<i>split</i> ([sep, maxsplit])	Return a list of the substrings in the string, using sep as the separator string.
<i>splitlines</i> ([keepends])	Return a list of the lines in the string, breaking at line boundaries.
<i>startswith</i> (prefix[, start[, end]])	Return True if S starts with the specified prefix, False otherwise.
<i>strip</i> ([chars])	Return a copy of the string with leading and trailing whitespace removed.
<i>swapcase</i> ()	Convert uppercase characters to lowercase and lowercase characters to uppercase.
<i>title</i> ()	Return a version of the string where each word is titlecased.
<i>translate</i> (table, /)	Replace each character in the string using the given translation table.
<i>upper</i> ()	Return a copy of the string converted to uppercase.
<i>zfill</i> (width, /)	Pad a numeric string with zeros on the left, to fill a field of the given width.

**capitalize()**

Return a capitalized version of the string.

More specifically, make the first character have upper case and the rest lower case.

**casefold()**

Return a version of the string suitable for caseless comparisons.

**center**(width, fillchar=' ', /)

Return a centered string of length width.

Padding is done using the specified fill character (default is a space).

**count**(*sub*[, *start*[, *end*]]) → int

Return the number of non-overlapping occurrences of substring *sub* in string *S*[*start*:*end*]. Optional arguments *start* and *end* are interpreted as in slice notation.

**encode**(*encoding*='utf-8', *errors*='strict')

Encode the string using the codec registered for encoding.

**encoding** The encoding in which to encode the string.

**errors** The error handling scheme to use for encoding errors. The default is 'strict' meaning that encoding errors raise a `UnicodeEncodeError`. Other possible values are 'ignore', 'replace' and 'xmlcharrefreplace' as well as any other name registered with `codecs.register_error` that can handle `UnicodeEncodeErrors`.

**endswith**(*suffix*[, *start*[, *end*]]) → bool

Return True if *S* ends with the specified suffix, False otherwise. With optional *start*, test *S* beginning at that position. With optional *end*, stop comparing *S* at that position. *suffix* can also be a tuple of strings to try.

**expandtabs**(*tabsize*=8)

Return a copy where all tab characters are expanded using spaces.

If *tabsize* is not given, a tab size of 8 characters is assumed.

**find**(*sub*[, *start*[, *end*]]) → int

Return the lowest index in *S* where substring *sub* is found, such that *sub* is contained within *S*[*start*:*end*]. Optional arguments *start* and *end* are interpreted as in slice notation.

Return -1 on failure.

**format**(*\*args*, *\*\*kwargs*) → str

Return a formatted version of *S*, using substitutions from *args* and *kwargs*. The substitutions are identified by braces ('{' and '}').

**format\_map**(*mapping*) → str

Return a formatted version of *S*, using substitutions from *mapping*. The substitutions are identified by braces ('{' and '}').

**index**(*sub*[, *start*[, *end*]]) → int

Return the lowest index in *S* where substring *sub* is found, such that *sub* is contained within *S*[*start*:*end*]. Optional arguments *start* and *end* are interpreted as in slice notation.

Raises `ValueError` when the substring is not found.

**isalnum**()

Return True if the string is an alpha-numeric string, False otherwise.

A string is alpha-numeric if all characters in the string are alpha-numeric and there is at least one character in the string.

**isalpha**()

Return True if the string is an alphabetic string, False otherwise.

A string is alphabetic if all characters in the string are alphabetic and there is at least one character in the string.

**isascii**()

Return True if all characters in the string are ASCII, False otherwise.

ASCII characters have code points in the range U+0000-U+007F. Empty string is ASCII too.

**isdecimal()**

Return True if the string is a decimal string, False otherwise.

A string is a decimal string if all characters in the string are decimal and there is at least one character in the string.

**isdigit()**

Return True if the string is a digit string, False otherwise.

A string is a digit string if all characters in the string are digits and there is at least one character in the string.

**isidentifier()**

Return True if the string is a valid Python identifier, False otherwise.

Call keyword.iskeyword(s) to test whether string s is a reserved identifier, such as “def” or “class”.

**islower()**

Return True if the string is a lowercase string, False otherwise.

A string is lowercase if all cased characters in the string are lowercase and there is at least one cased character in the string.

**isnumeric()**

Return True if the string is a numeric string, False otherwise.

A string is numeric if all characters in the string are numeric and there is at least one character in the string.

**isprintable()**

Return True if the string is printable, False otherwise.

A string is printable if all of its characters are considered printable in repr() or if it is empty.

**isspace()**

Return True if the string is a whitespace string, False otherwise.

A string is whitespace if all characters in the string are whitespace and there is at least one character in the string.

**istitle()**

Return True if the string is a title-cased string, False otherwise.

In a title-cased string, upper- and title-case characters may only follow uncased characters and lowercase characters only cased ones.

**isupper()**

Return True if the string is an uppercase string, False otherwise.

A string is uppercase if all cased characters in the string are uppercase and there is at least one cased character in the string.

**join(iterable, /)**

Concatenate any number of strings.

The string whose method is called is inserted in between each given string. The result is returned as a new string.

Example: `'.'.join(['ab', 'pq', 'rs']) -> 'ab.pq.rs'`

**ljust**(width, fillchar=' ', /)

Return a left-justified string of length width.

Padding is done using the specified fill character (default is a space).

**lower**()

Return a copy of the string converted to lowercase.

**lstrip**(chars=None, /)

Return a copy of the string with leading whitespace removed.

If chars is given and not None, remove characters in chars instead.

**static maketrans**()

Return a translation table usable for str.translate().

If there is only one argument, it must be a dictionary mapping Unicode ordinals (integers) or characters to Unicode ordinals, strings or None. Character keys will be then converted to ordinals. If there are two arguments, they must be strings of equal length, and in the resulting dictionary, each character in x will be mapped to the character at the same position in y. If there is a third argument, it must be a string, whose characters will be mapped to None in the result.

**partition**(sep, /)

Partition the string into three parts using the given separator.

This will search for the separator in the string. If the separator is found, returns a 3-tuple containing the part before the separator, the separator itself, and the part after it.

If the separator is not found, returns a 3-tuple containing the original string and two empty strings.

**removeprefix**(prefix, /)

Return a str with the given prefix string removed if present.

If the string starts with the prefix string, return string[len(prefix):]. Otherwise, return a copy of the original string.

**removesuffix**(suffix, /)

Return a str with the given suffix string removed if present.

If the string ends with the suffix string and that suffix is not empty, return string[:-len(suffix)]. Otherwise, return a copy of the original string.

**replace**(old, new, count=-1, /)

Return a copy with all occurrences of substring old replaced by new.

**count** Maximum number of occurrences to replace. -1 (the default value) means replace all occurrences.

If the optional argument count is given, only the first count occurrences are replaced.

**rfind**(sub[, start[, end]]) → int

Return the highest index in S where substring sub is found, such that sub is contained within S[start:end]. Optional arguments start and end are interpreted as in slice notation.

Return -1 on failure.

**rindex**(sub[, start[, end]]) → int

Return the highest index in S where substring sub is found, such that sub is contained within S[start:end]. Optional arguments start and end are interpreted as in slice notation.

Raises ValueError when the substring is not found.

**rjust**(width, fillchar=' ', /)

Return a right-justified string of length width.

Padding is done using the specified fill character (default is a space).

**rpartition**(sep, /)

Partition the string into three parts using the given separator.

This will search for the separator in the string, starting at the end. If the separator is found, returns a 3-tuple containing the part before the separator, the separator itself, and the part after it.

If the separator is not found, returns a 3-tuple containing two empty strings and the original string.

**rsplit**(sep=None, maxsplit=- 1)

Return a list of the substrings in the string, using sep as the separator string.

**sep** The separator used to split the string.

When set to None (the default value), will split on any whitespace character (including `\n` `\r` `\t` `\f` and spaces) and will discard empty strings from the result.

**maxsplit** Maximum number of splits (starting from the left). -1 (the default value) means no limit.

Splitting starts at the end of the string and works to the front.

**rstrip**(chars=None, /)

Return a copy of the string with trailing whitespace removed.

If chars is given and not None, remove characters in chars instead.

**split**(sep=None, maxsplit=- 1)

Return a list of the substrings in the string, using sep as the separator string.

**sep** The separator used to split the string.

When set to None (the default value), will split on any whitespace character (including `\n` `\r` `\t` `\f` and spaces) and will discard empty strings from the result.

**maxsplit** Maximum number of splits (starting from the left). -1 (the default value) means no limit.

Note, `str.split()` is mainly useful for data that has been intentionally delimited. With natural text that includes punctuation, consider using the regular expression module.

**splitlines**(keepends=False)

Return a list of the lines in the string, breaking at line boundaries.

Line breaks are not included in the resulting list unless keepends is given and true.

**startswith**(prefix[, start[, end]]) → bool

Return True if S starts with the specified prefix, False otherwise. With optional start, test S beginning at that position. With optional end, stop comparing S at that position. prefix can also be a tuple of strings to try.

**strip**(chars=None, /)

Return a copy of the string with leading and trailing whitespace removed.

If chars is given and not None, remove characters in chars instead.

**swapcase**()

Convert uppercase characters to lowercase and lowercase characters to uppercase.

**title()**

Return a version of the string where each word is titlecased.

More specifically, words start with uppercased characters and all remaining cased characters have lower case.

**translate(table, /)**

Replace each character in the string using the given translation table.

**table** Translation table, which must be a mapping of Unicode ordinals to Unicode ordinals, strings, or None.

The table must implement lookup/indexing via `__getitem__`, for instance a dictionary or list. If this operation raises `LookupError`, the character is left untouched. Characters mapped to None are deleted.

**upper()**

Return a copy of the string converted to uppercase.

**zfill(width, /)**

Pad a numeric string with zeros on the left, to fill a field of the given width.

The string is never truncated.

## StorageAttribute

**class** `openff.evaluator.storage.attributes.StorageAttribute(docstring, type_hint, optional=False)`

A descriptor used to mark attributes of a class as those which store information about a cached piece of data.

**\_\_init\_\_**(*docstring*, *type\_hint*, *optional=False*)

Initializes a new Attribute object.

**Parameters**

- **docstring** (*str*) – A docstring describing the attributes purpose. This will automatically be decorated with additional information such as type hints, default values, etc.
- **type\_hint** (*type*, *Union*) – The expected type of this attribute. This will be used to help the workflow engine ensure that expected input types match corresponding output values.
- **default\_value** (*Any*) – The default value for this attribute.
- **optional** (*bool*) – Defines whether this is an optional input of a class. If true, the *default\_value* should be set to *UNDEFINED*.
- **read\_only** (*bool*) – Defines whether this attribute is read-only.

## Methods

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<code>__init__</code> ( <i>docstring</i> , <i>type_hint</i> [, <i>optional</i> ])	Initializes a new Attribute object.
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------

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## QueryAttribute

**class** openff.evaluator.storage.attributes.**QueryAttribute**(*docstring*, *type\_hint*, *optional=False*, *custom\_match=False*)

A descriptor used to add additional metadata to attributes of a storage query.

**\_\_init\_\_**(*docstring*, *type\_hint*, *optional=False*, *custom\_match=False*)

Initializes self.

**Parameters** **custom\_match** (*bool*) – Whether a custom behaviour will be implemented when matching this attribute against the matching data object attribute.

## Methods

<b>__init__</b> ( <i>docstring</i> , <i>type_hint</i> [, <i>optional</i> , ...])	Initializes self.
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------

## 2.32.9 Workflow API

<i>Workflow</i>	Encapsulates and prepares a workflow which is able to estimate a physical property.
<i>WorkflowException</i>	An exception which was raised while executing a workflow protocol.
<i>WorkflowGraph</i>	A hierarchical structure for storing and submitting the workflows which will estimate a set of physical properties..
<i>WorkflowResult</i>	The result of executing a <i>Workflow</i> as part of a <i>WorkflowGraph</i> .
<i>Protocol</i>	The base class for a protocol which would form one step of a larger property calculation workflow.
<i>ProtocolGraph</i>	A graph of connected protocols which may be executed together.
<i>ProtocolGroup</i>	A group of workflow protocols to be executed in one batch.
<i>workflow_protocol</i>	A decorator which registers a class as being a protocol which may be included in workflows.
<i>register_workflow_protocol</i>	Registers a class as being a protocol which may be included in workflows.

## Workflow

**class** openff.evaluator.workflow.**Workflow**(*global\_metadata*, *unique\_id=None*)

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

**\_\_init\_\_**(*global\_metadata*, *unique\_id=None*)

Constructs a new Workflow object.

### Parameters

- **global\_metadata** (*dict of str and Any*) – A dictionary of the metadata which will be made available to each of the workflow protocols through the pseudo “global” scope.

- **unique\_id** (*str*, *optional*) – A unique identifier to assign to this workflow. This id will be appended to the ids of the protocols of this workflow. If none is provided, one will be chosen at random.

## Methods

<code>__init__(global_metadata[, unique_id])</code>	Constructs a new Workflow object.
<code>execute([root_directory, ...])</code>	Executes the workflow.
<code>from_schema(schema, metadata[, unique_id])</code>	Creates a workflow from its schema blueprint, and the associated metadata.
<code>generate_default_metadata(physical_property, ...)</code>	Generates the default global metadata dictionary.
<code>label_molecules(force_field, topology)</code>	
<code>replace_protocol(old_protocol, new_protocol)</code>	Replaces an existing protocol with a new one, while updating all input and local references to point to the new protocol.
<code>to_graph()</code>	Converts this workflow to an executable <i>Workflow-Graph</i> .

## Attributes

<code>final_value_source</code>	The path to the protocol output which corresponds to the estimated value of the property being estimated.
<code>outputs_to_store</code>	A collection of data classes to populate ready to be stored by a <i>StorageBackend</i> .
<code>protocols</code>	The protocols in this workflow.
<code>schema</code>	

### property protocols

The protocols in this workflow.

**Type** tuple of Protocol

### property final\_value\_source

The path to the protocol output which corresponds to the estimated value of the property being estimated.

**Type** ProtocolPath

### property outputs\_to\_store

A collection of data classes to populate ready to be stored by a *StorageBackend*.

**Type** dict of str and StorageBackend

### replace\_protocol(*old\_protocol*, *new\_protocol*, *update\_paths\_only=False*)

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** (Protocol or ProtocolPath) – The protocol (or its id) to replace.



- **new\_protocol** ([Protocol](#) or [ProtocolPath](#)) – The new protocol (or its id) to use.
- **update\_paths\_only** (*bool*) – Whether only update the *final\_value\_source*, and *outputs\_to\_store* attributes, or to also update all of the protocols in *protocols*.

**static generate\_default\_metadata**(*physical\_property*, *force\_field\_path*,  
*parameter\_gradient\_keys*=*UNDEFINED*,  
*target\_uncertainty*=*None*)

Generates the 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.
- **target\_uncertainty** (*openff.evaluator.unit.Quantity*, *optional*) – The uncertainty which the property should be estimated to within.

#### 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**: *openff.evaluator.unit.Quantity* - The target uncertainty with which properties should be estimated.
- **per\_component\_uncertainty**: *openff.evaluator.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*

#### **to\_graph()**

Converts this workflow to an executable *WorkflowGraph*.

**Returns** The graph representation of this workflow.

**Return type** [WorkflowGraph](#)

**classmethod from\_schema**(*schema*, *metadata*, *unique\_id*=*None*)

Creates a workflow from its schema blueprint, and the associated metadata.

#### Parameters

- **schema** ([WorkflowSchema](#)) – The schema blueprint for this workflow.
- **metadata** (*dict of str and Any*) – The metadata to make available to the workflow.

- **unique\_id** (*str*, *optional*) – A unique identifier to assign to this workflow. This id will be appended to the ids of the protocols of this workflow. If none is provided one will be chosen at random.

**Returns** The created workflow.

**Return type** `cls`

**execute** (*root\_directory*="", *calculation\_backend*=None, *compute\_resources*=None)

Executes the workflow.

**Parameters**

- **root\_directory** (*str*) – The directory to execute the graph in.
- **calculation\_backend** (*CalculationBackend*, *optional*.) – The backend to execute the graph on. This parameter is mutually exclusive with *compute\_resources*.
- **compute\_resources** (*CalculationBackend*, *optional*.) – The compute resources to run using. If None and no *calculation\_backend* is specified, the workflow will be executed on a single CPU thread. This parameter is mutually exclusive with *calculation\_backend*.

**Returns** The result of executing this workflow. If executed on a *calculation\_backend*, the result will be wrapped in a *Future* object.

**Return type** `WorkflowResult` or `Future of WorkflowResult`

## WorkflowException

**exception** `openff.evaluator.workflow.WorkflowException` (*message*=None, *protocol\_id*=None)

An exception which was raised while executing a workflow protocol.

**classmethod** `from_exception` (*exception*)

Initialize this class from an existing exception.

**Parameters** **exception** (*Exception*) – The existing exception

**Returns** The initialized exception object.

**Return type** `cls`

**classmethod** `from_json` (*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** `cls`

**json** (*file\_path*=None, *format*=False)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str*, *optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**classmethod** `parse_json(string_contents)`

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

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

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**with\_traceback()**

Exception.with\_traceback(tb) – set self.\_\_traceback\_\_ to tb and return self.

## WorkflowGraph

**class** `openff.evaluator.workflow.WorkflowGraph`

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

`__init__()`

## Methods

<code>__init__()</code>	
<code>add_workflows(*workflows)</code>	Insert a set of workflows into the workflow graph.
<code>execute([root_directory, ...])</code>	Executes the workflow graph.

## Attributes

<code>protocols</code>	The protocols in this graph.
<code>root_protocols</code>	The ids of the protocols in the group which do not take input from the other grouped protocols.

**property** `protocols`

The protocols in this graph.

**Type** dict of str and Protocol

**property** `root_protocols`

The ids of the protocols in the group which do not take input from the other grouped protocols.

**Type** list of str

**add\_workflows**(*\*workflows*)

Insert a set of workflows into the workflow graph.

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

**execute**(*root\_directory=""*, *calculation\_backend=None*, *compute\_resources=None*)

Executes the workflow graph.

**Parameters**

- **root\_directory** (*str*) – The directory to execute the graph in.

- **calculation\_backend** (*CalculationBackend*, *optional.*) – The backend to execute the graph on. This parameter is mutually exclusive with *compute\_resources*.
- **compute\_resources** (*CalculationBackend*, *optional.*) – The compute resources to run using. If *None* and no *calculation\_backend* is specified, the workflow will be executed on a single CPU thread. This parameter is mutually exclusive with *calculation\_backend*.

**Returns** The results of executing the graph. If a *calculation\_backend* is specified, these results will be wrapped in a *Future*.

**Return type** list of *WorkflowResult* or list of *Future* of *WorkflowResult*

## WorkflowResult

**class** openff.evaluator.workflow.**WorkflowResult**

The result of executing a *Workflow* as part of a *WorkflowGraph*.

**\_\_init\_\_**()

## Methods

<b>__init__</b> ()	
<i>from_json</i> (file_path)	Create this object from a JSON file.
<i>get_attributes</i> ([attribute_type])	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<i>json</i> ([file_path, format])	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<i>parse_json</i> (string_contents)	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<i>validate</i> ([attribute_type])	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<i>data_to_store</i>	Paths to the data objects to store.
<i>exceptions</i>	Any exceptions raised by the layer while estimating the property.
<i>gradients</i>	The gradients of the estimated value with respect to the specified force field parameters.
<i>value</i>	The estimated value of the property and the uncertainty in that value.
<i>workflow_id</i>	The id of the workflow associated with this result.

## workflow\_id

The id of the workflow associated with this result. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

## value

The estimated value of the property and the uncertainty in that value. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** Measurement**gradients**

The gradients of the estimated value with respect to the specified force field parameters. The default value of this attribute is [].

**Type** *list*

**exceptions**

Any exceptions raised by the layer while estimating the property. The default value of this attribute is [].

**Type** *list*

**data\_to\_store**

Paths to the data objects to store. The default value of this attribute is [].

**Type** *list*

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** **ValueError** or **AssertionError** –

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *cls*

**classmethod get\_attributes**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** *list of str*

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str, optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** **string\_contents** (*str or bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

## Protocol

**class** openff.evaluator.workflow.**Protocol**(*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 openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm import OpenMMSimulation
>>>
>>> npt_equilibration = OpenMMSimulation('npt_equilibration')
>>> npt_equilibration.ensemble = OpenMMSimulation.Ensemble.NPT
```

or from the output of another protocol, pointed to by a ProtocolPath

```
>>> npt_production = OpenMMSimulation('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.

**\_\_init\_\_**(*protocol\_id*)

## Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>	
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, template_values)</code>	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other[, path_replacements])</code>	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute([directory, available_resources])</code>	Execute the protocol.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>from_schema(schema)</code>	Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>get_class_attribute(reference_path)</code>	Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).
<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>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>merge(other)</code>	Merges another Protocol with this one.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>	Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id.
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<code>allow_merging</code>	<b>Input</b> - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other 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>outputs</code>	A dictionary of the outputs of this property.
<code>required_inputs</code>	The inputs which must be set on this protocol.
<code>schema</code>	A serializable schema for this object.

### allow\_merging

**Input** - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols. The default value of this attribute is True.

Type *bool*

### property schema

A serializable schema for this object.

Type *ProtocolSchema*

### property required\_inputs

The inputs which must be set on this protocol.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

**property outputs**

A dictionary of the outputs of this property.

**Type** dict of ProtocolPath and Any

**property dependencies**

A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

**id**

The unique id of this protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**classmethod from\_schema(schema)**

Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.

**Parameters** **schema** (*ProtocolSchema*) – The schema to initialize the protocol using.

**Returns** The initialized protocol.

**Return type** cls

**set\_uuid(value)**

Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id. If the id already has a prepended uuid, it will be overwritten by this value.

**Parameters** **value** (*str*) – The uuid to prepend.

**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, path\_replacements=None)**

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

**Parameters**

- **other** (*Protocol*) – The protocol to compare against.
- **path\_replacements** (*list of tuple of str, optional*) – Replacements to make in any value reference protocol paths before comparing for equality.

**Returns** True if the two protocols are safe to merge.

**Return type** *bool*



**merge**(*other*)

Merges another Protocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

**Parameters** **other** ([Protocol](#)) – 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** ([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\_class\_attribute**(*reference\_path*)

Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).

**Parameters** **reference\_path** ([ProtocolPath](#)) – The path pointing to the attribute to return.

**Returns** The class attribute.

**Return type** *object*

**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

**execute**(*directory*="", *available\_resources*=None)

Execute the protocol.

**Parameters**

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available\_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on. If *None*, the protocol will be executed on a single CPU.

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod get\_attributes**(*attribute\_type*=None)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute*, *optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of str

**json**(*file\_path*=None, *format*=False)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str*, *optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**classmethod** `parse_json(string_contents)`

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

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

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** `attribute_type` (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** `ValueError` or `AssertionError` –

## ProtocolGraph

**class** `openff.evaluator.workflow.ProtocolGraph`

A graph of connected protocols which may be executed together.

`__init__()`

## Methods

<code>__init__()</code>	
<code>add_protocols(*protocols[, ...])</code>	Adds a set of protocols to the graph.
<code>execute([root_directory, ...])</code>	Execute the protocol graph in the specified directory, and either using a <i>CalculationBackend</i> , or using a specified set of compute resources.

## Attributes

<code>protocols</code>	The protocols in this graph.
<code>root_protocols</code>	The ids of the protocols in the group which do not take input from the other grouped protocols.

**property** `protocols`

The protocols in this graph.

**Type** dict of str and Protocol

**property** `root_protocols`

The ids of the protocols in the group which do not take input from the other grouped protocols.

**Type** list of str

**add\_protocols**(\*protocols, allow\_external\_dependencies=False)

Adds a set of protocols to the graph.

**Parameters**

- **protocols** (*tuple of Protocol*) – The protocols to add.
- **allow\_external\_dependencies** (*bool*) – If *False*, an exception will be raised if a protocol has a dependency outside of this graph.

**Returns** A mapping between the original protocols and protocols which were merged over the course of adding the new protocols.

**Return type** dict of str and str

**execute**(root\_directory="", calculation\_backend=None, compute\_resources=None, enable\_checkpointing=True, safe\_exceptions=True)

Execute the protocol graph in the specified directory, and either using a *CalculationBackend*, or using a specified set of compute resources.

**Parameters**

- **root\_directory** (*str*) – The directory to execute the graph in.
- **calculation\_backend** (*CalculationBackend, optional.*) – The backend to execute the graph on. This parameter is mutually exclusive with *compute\_resources*.
- **compute\_resources** (*CalculationBackend, optional.*) – The compute resources to run using. This parameter is mutually exclusive with *calculation\_backend*.
- **enable\_checkpointing** (*bool*) – If enabled, protocols will not be executed more than once if the output from their previous execution is found.
- **safe\_exceptions** (*bool*) – If true, exceptions will be serialized into the results file rather than directly raised, otherwise, the exception will be raised as normal.

**Returns** The paths to the JSON serialized outputs of the executed protocols. If executed using a calculation backend, these will be *Future* objects which will return the output paths on calling *future.result()*.

**Return type** dict of str and str or Future

## ProtocolGroup

**class** openff.evaluator.workflow.ProtocolGroup(protocol\_id)

A group of workflow 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

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>	Constructs a new ProtocolGroup.
<code>add_protocols(*protocols)</code>	Add protocols to this group.
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, template_values)</code>	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other[, path_replacements])</code>	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute([directory, available_resources])</code>	Execute the protocol.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>from_schema(schema)</code>	Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>get_class_attribute(reference_path)</code>	Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).
<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>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>merge(other)</code>	Merges another Protocol with this one.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<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.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<code>allow_merging</code>	<b>Input</b> - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other 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>outputs</code>	A dictionary of the outputs of this property.
<code>protocols</code>	A dictionary of the protocols in this groups, where the dictionary key is the protocol id, and the value is the protocol itself.
<code>required_inputs</code>	The inputs which must be set on this protocol.
<code>schema</code>	A serializable schema for this object.

### property required\_inputs

The inputs which must be set on this protocol.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

### property dependencies

A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

**property outputs**

A dictionary of the outputs of this property.

**Type** dict of ProtocolPath and Any

**property protocols**

A dictionary of the protocols in this groups, where the dictionary key is the protocol id, and the value is the protocol itself.

**Notes**

This property should *not* be altered. Use `add_protocols` to add new protocols to the group.

**Type** dict of str and Protocol

**add\_protocols(\*protocols)**

Add protocols to this group.

**Parameters** **protocols** (Protocol) – The protocols 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.

**can\_merge(other, path\_replacements=None)**

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

**Parameters**

- **other** (Protocol) – The protocol to compare against.
- **path\_replacements** (list of tuple of str, optional) – Replacements to make in any value reference protocol paths before comparing for equality.

**Returns** True if the two protocols are safe to merge.

**Return type** bool

**merge(other)**

Merges another Protocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

**Parameters** **other** (Protocol) – 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` (`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\_class\_attribute**(*reference\_path*)

Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).

**Parameters** `reference_path` (`ProtocolPath`) – The path pointing to the attribute to return.

**Returns** The class attribute.

**Return type** *object*

**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*

**allow\_merging**

**Input** - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols. The default value of this attribute is `True`.

**Type** *bool*

**execute**(*directory=""*, *available\_resources=None*)

Execute the protocol.

**Parameters**

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available\_resources** (`ComputeResources`) – The resources available to execute on. If *None*, the protocol will be executed on a single CPU.

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** `file_path` (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** `cls`

**classmethod from\_schema**(*schema*)

Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.

**Parameters** `schema` (`ProtocolSchema`) – The schema to initialize the protocol using.

**Returns** The initialized protocol.

**Return type** `cls`

**classmethod** `get_attributes(attribute_type=None)`

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** `attribute_type` (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of str

**id**

The unique id of this protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str, optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**classmethod** `parse_json(string_contents)`

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

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

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**property** `schema`

A serializable schema for this object.

**Type** `ProtocolSchema`

**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.

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** `attribute_type` (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** `ValueError` or `AssertionError` –

**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

## workflow\_protocol

`openff.evaluator.workflow.workflow_protocol()`

A decorator which registers a class as being a protocol which may be included in workflows.

## register\_workflow\_protocol

`openff.evaluator.workflow.register_workflow_protocol(protocol_class)`

Registers a class as being a protocol which may be included in workflows.

## Schemas

<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>WorkflowSchema</i>	The schematic for a property estimation workflow.

## ProtocolSchema

```
class openff.evaluator.workflow.schemas.ProtocolSchema(unique_id=None, protocol_type=None,
                                                         inputs=None)
```

A json serializable representation of a workflow protocol.

```
__init__(unique_id=None, protocol_type=None, inputs=None)
```

## Methods

<code>__init__([unique_id, protocol_type, inputs])</code>	
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>to_protocol()</code>	Creates a new protocol object from this schema.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<code>id</code>	The unique id associated with the protocol.
<code>inputs</code>	The inputs to the protocol.
<code>type</code>	The type of protocol associated with this schema.

### id

The unique id associated with the protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

### type

The type of protocol associated with this schema. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user.. This attribute is *read-only*.

**Type** *str*

### inputs

The inputs to the protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user.. This attribute is *read-only*.

**Type** *dict*

### to\_protocol()

Creates a new protocol object from this schema.

**Returns** The protocol created from this schema.

**Return type** `Protocol`

**classmethod** `from_json(file_path)`

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** `file_path` (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** `cls`

**classmethod** `get_attributes(attribute_type=None)`

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** `attribute_type` (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of `str`

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- `file_path` (*str, optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- `format` (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**classmethod** `parse_json(string_contents)`

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

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

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** `attribute_type` (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** `ValueError` or `AssertionError` –

## ProtocolGroupSchema

**class** `openff.evaluator.workflow.schemas.ProtocolGroupSchema(unique_id=None, protocol_type=None, inputs=None, protocol_schemas=None)`

A json serializable representation of a workflow protocol group.

**\_\_init\_\_**(*unique\_id=None, protocol\_type=None, inputs=None, protocol\_schemas=None*)

## Methods

<code>__init__</code> ([unique_id, protocol_type, inputs, ...])	
<code>from_json</code> (file_path)	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>get_attributes</code> ([attribute_type])	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>json</code> ([file_path, format])	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json</code> (string_contents)	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>to_protocol</code> ()	Creates a new protocol object from this schema.
<code>validate</code> ([attribute_type])	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<code>id</code>	The unique id associated with the protocol.
<code>inputs</code>	The inputs to the protocol.
<code>protocol_schemas</code>	The schemas of the protocols within this group.
<code>type</code>	The type of protocol associated with this schema.

### `protocol_schemas`

The schemas of the protocols within this group. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user.. This attribute is *read-only*.

**Type** *dict*

### `validate`(attribute\_type=None)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** `attribute_type` (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** `ValueError` or `AssertionError` –

### `classmethod from_json`(file\_path)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** `file_path` (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** `cls`

### `classmethod get_attributes`(attribute\_type=None)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** `attribute_type` (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of str

### `id`

The unique id associated with the protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**inputs**

The inputs to the protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user.. This attribute is *read-only*.

**Type** *dict*

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str, optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** **string\_contents** (*str or bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**to\_protocol**()

Creates a new protocol object from this schema.

**Returns** The protocol created from this schema.

**Return type** *Protocol*

**type**

The type of protocol associated with this schema. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user.. This attribute is *read-only*.

**Type** *str*

**ProtocolReplicator**

**class** openff.evaluator.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__([replicator_id])</code>	Constructs a new ProtocolReplicator object.
<code>apply(protocols[, template_values, ...])</code>	Applies this replicator to the provided set of protocols and any of their children.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>update_references(protocols, ...)</code>	Redirects the input references of protocols to the replicated versions.

## Attributes

<code>placeholder_id</code>	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 Protocol*) – 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 Protocol* – 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 Protocol*) – 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.

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *cls*

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

#### Parameters

- **file\_path** (*str, optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** **string\_contents** (*str or bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

## WorkflowSchema

**class** openff.evaluator.workflow.schemas.**WorkflowSchema**

The schematic for a property estimation workflow.

`__init__()`

### Methods

<code>__init__()</code>	
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>replace_protocol_types(protocol_replacements)</code>	Replaces protocols with given types with other protocols of specified replacements.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

### Attributes

<code>final_value_source</code>	A reference to which protocol output corresponds to the estimated value of the property.
<code>outputs_to_store</code>	A collection of data classes to populate ready to be stored by a <i>StorageBackend</i> .
<code>protocol_replicators</code>	A set of replicators which will replicate parts of the workflow.
<code>protocol_schemas</code>	The schemas for the protocols which will make up the workflow.

#### **protocol\_schemas**

The schemas for the protocols which will make up the workflow. The default value of this attribute is [].

**Type** *list*

#### **protocol\_replicators**

A set of replicators which will replicate parts of the workflow. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** *list*

#### **final\_value\_source**

A reference to which protocol output corresponds to the estimated value of the property. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** `ProtocolPath`

#### **outputs\_to\_store**

A collection of data classes to populate ready to be stored by a *StorageBackend*. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** *dict*



**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, optional*) – 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**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** *attribute\_type* (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** [ValueError](#) or [AssertionError](#) –

**classmethod** **from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** *file\_path* (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *cls*

**classmethod** **get\_attributes**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** *attribute\_type* (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of *str*

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

#### Parameters

- **file\_path** (*str, optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**classmethod** **parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** *string\_contents* (*str or bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

#### Attributes

<i>BaseMergeBehavior</i>	A base class for enums which will describes how attributes should be handled when attempting to merge similar protocols.
<i>MergeBehavior</i>	A enum which describes how attributes should be handled when attempting to merge similar protocols.
<i>InequalityMergeBehavior</i>	A enum which describes how attributes which can be compared with inequalities should be merged.
<i>InputAttribute</i>	A descriptor used to mark an attribute of an object as an input to that object.
<i>OutputAttribute</i>	A descriptor used to mark an attribute of an as an output of that object.

### BaseMergeBehavior

**class** openff.evaluator.workflow.attributes.**BaseMergeBehavior**(*value*)

A base class for enums which will describes how attributes should be handled when attempting to merge similar protocols.

**\_\_init\_\_**()

### MergeBehavior

**class** openff.evaluator.workflow.attributes.**MergeBehavior**(*value*)

A enum which describes how attributes should be handled when attempting to merge similar protocols.

This enum may take values of

- ExactlyEqual: This attribute must be exactly equal between two protocols for them to be able to merge.
- Custom: This attribute will be ignored by the built-in merging code such that user specified behavior can be implemented.

**\_\_init\_\_**()

#### Attributes

ExactlyEqual
Custom

## InequalityMergeBehavior

**class** openff.evaluator.workflow.attributes.**InequalityMergeBehavior**(*value*)

A enum which describes how attributes which can be compared with inequalities should be merged.

This enum may take values of

- **SmallestValue**: When two protocols are merged, the smallest value of this attribute from either protocol is retained.
- **LargestValue**: When two protocols are merged, the largest value of this attribute from either protocol is retained.

**\_\_init\_\_**()

### Attributes

---

SmallestValue

---

LargestValue

---

## InputAttribute

**class** openff.evaluator.workflow.attributes.**InputAttribute**(*docstring*, *type\_hint*, *default\_value*, *optional=False*, *merge\_behavior=MergeBehavior.ExactlyEqual*)

A descriptor used to mark an attribute of an object as an input to that object.

An attribute can either be set with a value directly, or it can also be set to a *ProtocolPath* to be set by the workflow manager.

### Examples

To mark an attribute as an input:

```
>>> from openff.evaluator.attributes import AttributeClass
>>> from openff.evaluator.workflow.attributes import InputAttribute
>>>
>>> class MyObject(AttributeClass):
>>>     my_input = InputAttribute(
>>>         docstring='An input will be used.',
>>>         type_hint=float,
>>>         default_value=0.1
>>>     )
```

**\_\_init\_\_**(*docstring*, *type\_hint*, *default\_value*, *optional=False*, *merge\_behavior=MergeBehavior.ExactlyEqual*)

Initializes a new InputAttribute object.

**Parameters** **merge\_behavior** ([BaseMergeBehavior](#)) – An enum describing how this input should be handled when considering whether to, and actually merging two different objects.

## Methods

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<code>__init__(docstring, type_hint, default_value)</code>	Initializes a new InputAttribute object.
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---

## OutputAttribute

**class** `openff.evaluator.workflow.attributes.OutputAttribute(docstring, type_hint)`

A descriptor used to mark an attribute of an as an output of that object. This attribute is expected to be populated by the object itself, rather than be set externally.

## Examples

To mark an attribute as an output:

```
>>> from openff.evaluator.attributes import AttributeClass
>>> from openff.evaluator.workflow.attributes import OutputAttribute
>>>
>>> class MyObject(AttributeClass):
>>>     my_output = OutputAttribute(
>>>         docstring='An output that will be filled.',
>>>         type_hint=float
>>>     )
```

`__init__(docstring, type_hint)`  
Initializes a new OutputAttribute object.

## Methods

---

<code>__init__(docstring, type_hint)</code>	Initializes a new OutputAttribute object.
---------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------

---

## Placeholder Values

---

<code>ReplicatorValue</code>	A placeholder value which will be set by a protocol replicator with the specified id.
<code>ProtocolPath</code>	Represents a pointer to the output of another protocol.

---

## ReplicatorValue

**class** `openff.evaluator.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__([replicator_id])</code>	Constructs a new ReplicatorValue object
----------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------

## ProtocolPath

**class** `openff.evaluator.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__([property_name])</code>	Constructs a new ProtocolPath object.
<code>append_uuid(uuid)</code>	Appends a uuid to each of the protocol id's in the path
<code>copy()</code>	Returns a copy of this path.
<code>from_string(existing_path_string)</code>	
<code>pop_next_in_path()</code>	Pops and then returns the leading protocol id from the path.
<code>prepend_protocol_id(id_to_prepend)</code>	Prepend a new protocol id onto the front of the path.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>	Redirect the input to point at a new protocol.

## Attributes

<code>full_path</code>	The full path referenced by this object.
<code>is_global</code>	
<code>last_protocol</code>	The end protocol id of the path.
<code>path_separator</code>	
<code>property_name</code>	The property name pointed to by the path.
<code>property_separator</code>	
<code>protocol_ids</code>	The ids of the protocols referenced by this object.
<code>protocol_path</code>	The full path referenced by this object excluding the property name.
<code>start_protocol</code>	The leading protocol id of the path.

**property** `property_name`

The property name pointed to by the path.

**Type** *str*

**property** `protocol_ids`

The ids of the protocols referenced by this object.

**Type** tuple of *str*

**property** `start_protocol`

The leading protocol id of the path.

**Type** *str*

**property** `last_protocol`

The end 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*

**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.

**copy**()

Returns a copy of this path.

## 2.32.10 Built-in Workflow Protocols

### Analysis

<i>BaseAverageObservable</i>	An abstract base class for protocols which will calculate the average value of an observable and its uncertainty via bootstrapping.
<i>AverageObservable</i>	Computes the average value of an observable as well as bootstrapped uncertainties for the average.
<i>AverageDielectricConstant</i>	Computes the average value of the dielectric constant from a set of dipole moments (M) and volumes (V) sampled over the course of a molecular simulation such that $\text{eps} = 1 + (\langle M^2 \rangle - \langle M \rangle^2) / (3.0 * \text{eps}_0 * \langle V \rangle * \text{kb} * T)$ [1].
<i>AverageFreeEnergies</i>	A protocol which computes the Boltzmann weighted average ( $G^\circ = -RT \times \text{Log}[\sum_n \exp(-G^\circ_{\{n\}})]$ ) of a set of free energies which were measured at the same thermodynamic state.
<i>ComputeDipoleMoments</i>	A protocol which will compute the dipole moment for each configuration in a trajectory and for a given parameterized system.
<i>BaseDecorrelateProtocol</i>	An abstract base class for protocols which will subsample a set of data, yielding only equilibrated, uncorrelated data.
<i>DecorrelateTrajectory</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>DecorrelateObservables</i>	A protocol which will subsample a trajectory of observables, yielding only uncorrelated entries as determined from a provided statistical inefficiency and equilibration time.

### BaseAverageObservable

**class** openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.**BaseAverageObservable**(*protocol\_id*)

An abstract base class for protocols which will calculate the average value of an observable and its uncertainty via bootstrapping.

**\_\_init\_\_**(*protocol\_id*)

## Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>	
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, template_values)</code>	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other[, path_replacements])</code>	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute([directory, available_resources])</code>	Execute the protocol.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>from_schema(schema)</code>	Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>get_class_attribute(reference_path)</code>	Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).
<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>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>merge(other)</code>	Merges another Protocol with this one.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>	Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id.
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<code>allow_merging</code>	<b>Input</b> - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols.
<code>bootstrap_iterations</code>	<b>Input</b> - The number of bootstrap iterations to perform.
<code>bootstrap_sample_size</code>	<b>Input</b> - 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>id</code>	The unique id of this protocol.
<code>outputs</code>	A dictionary of the outputs of this property.
<code>potential_energies</code>	<b>Input</b> - The potential energies which were evaluated at the same configurations and using the same force field parameters as the observable to average.
<code>required_inputs</code>	The inputs which must be set on this protocol.
<code>schema</code>	A serializable schema for this object.
<code>thermodynamic_state</code>	<b>Input</b> - The state at which the observables were computed.
<code>time_series_statistics</code>	<b>Output</b> - Statistics about the observables from which the average was computed. These include the statistical inefficiency and the index after which the observables have become stationary (i.e.
<code>value</code>	<b>Output</b> - The average value of the observable.



**bootstrap\_iterations**

**Input** - The number of bootstrap iterations to perform. The default value of this attribute is 250.

**Type** *int*

**bootstrap\_sample\_size**

**Input** - The relative sample size to use for bootstrapping. The default value of this attribute is 1.0.

**Type** *float*

**thermodynamic\_state**

**Input** - The state at which the observables were computed. This is required to compute ensemble averages of the gradients of the observable with respect to force field parameters. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** `ThermodynamicState`

**potential\_energies**

**Input** - The potential energies which were evaluated at the same configurations and using the same force field parameters as the observable to average. This is required to compute ensemble averages of the gradients of the observable with respect to force field parameters. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** `ObservableArray`

**value**

**Output** - The average value of the observable. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** `Observable`

**time\_series\_statistics**

**Output** - Statistics about the observables from which the average was computed. These include the statistical inefficiency and the index after which the observables have become stationary (i.e. equilibrated). The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** `TimeSeriesStatistics`

**allow\_merging**

**Input** - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols. The default value of this attribute is True.

**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, path\_replacements=None*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

**Parameters**

- **other** (Protocol) – The protocol to compare against.
- **path\_replacements** (*list of tuple of str, optional*) – Replacements to make in any value reference protocol paths before comparing for equality.

**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

**execute**(*directory="", available\_resources=None*)

Execute the protocol.

**Parameters**

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available\_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on. If *None*, the protocol will be executed on a single CPU.

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod from\_schema**(*schema*)

Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.

**Parameters** **schema** (*ProtocolSchema*) – The schema to initialize the protocol using.

**Returns** The initialized protocol.

**Return type** `cls`

**classmethod** `get_attributes(attribute_type=None)`

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** `attribute_type` (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of str

**get\_class\_attribute**(*reference\_path*)

Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).

**Parameters** `reference_path` (`ProtocolPath`) – The path pointing to the attribute to return.

**Returns** The class attribute.

**Return type** *object*

**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` (`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`

**id**

The unique id of this protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- `file_path` (*str, optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- `format` (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**merge**(*other*)

Merges another Protocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

**Parameters** **other** ([Protocol](#)) – 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]*

**property outputs**

A dictionary of the outputs of this property.

**Type** dict of ProtocolPath and Any

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** **string\_contents** (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**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 required\_inputs**

The inputs which must be set on this protocol.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

**property schema**

A serializable schema for this object.

**Type** [ProtocolSchema](#)

**set\_uuid**(*value*)

Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id. If the id already has a prepended uuid, it will be overwritten by this value.

**Parameters** **value** (*str*) – The uuid to prepend.

**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.

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** *attribute\_type* (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** **ValueError** or **AssertionError** –

## AverageObservable

**class** openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.**AverageObservable**(*protocol\_id*)

Computes the average value of an observable as well as bootstrapped uncertainties for the average.

**\_\_init\_\_**(*protocol\_id*)

## Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>	
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, template_values)</code>	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other[, path_replacements])</code>	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute([directory, available_resources])</code>	Execute the protocol.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>from_schema(schema)</code>	Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>get_class_attribute(reference_path)</code>	Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).
<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>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>merge(other)</code>	Merges another Protocol with this one.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>	Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id.
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<i>allow_merging</i>	<b>Input</b> - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols.
<i>bootstrap_iterations</i>	<b>Input</b> - The number of bootstrap iterations to perform.
<i>bootstrap_sample_size</i>	<b>Input</b> - 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>	<b>Input</b> - A value to divide the statistic by.
<i>id</i>	The unique id of this protocol.
<i>observable</i>	<b>Input</b> - The file path to the observable which should be averaged.
<i>outputs</i>	A dictionary of the outputs of this property.
<i>potential_energies</i>	<b>Input</b> - The potential energies which were evaluated at the same configurations and using the same force field parameters as the observable to average.
<i>required_inputs</i>	The inputs which must be set on this protocol.
<i>schema</i>	A serializable schema for this object.
<i>thermodynamic_state</i>	<b>Input</b> - The state at which the observables were computed.
<i>time_series_statistics</i>	<b>Output</b> - Statistics about the observables from which the average was computed. These include the statistical inefficiency and the index after which the observables have become stationary (i.e.
<i>value</i>	<b>Output</b> - The average value of the observable.

### observable

**Input** - The file path to the observable which should be averaged. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** `ObservableArray`

### divisor

**Input** - A value to divide the statistic by. This is useful if a statistic (such as enthalpy) needs to be normalised by the number of molecules. The default value of this attribute is `1.0`.

**Type** `Union`

### allow\_merging

**Input** - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols. The default value of this attribute is `True`.

**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**

**Input** - The number of bootstrap iterations to perform. The default value of this attribute is 250.

**Type** *int*

#### **bootstrap\_sample\_size**

**Input** - The relative sample size to use for bootstrapping. The default value of this attribute is 1.0.

**Type** *float*

#### **can\_merge**(*other, path\_replacements=None*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

##### **Parameters**

- **other** (Protocol) – The protocol to compare against.
- **path\_replacements** (*list of tuple of str, optional*) – Replacements to make in any value reference protocol paths before comparing for equality.

**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

#### **execute**(*directory="", available\_resources=None*)

Execute the protocol.

**Parameters**

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available\_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on. If *None*, the protocol will be executed on a single CPU.

**classmethod** **from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *cls*

**classmethod** **from\_schema**(*schema*)

Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.

**Parameters** **schema** (*ProtocolSchema*) – The schema to initialize the protocol using.

**Returns** The initialized protocol.

**Return type** *cls*

**classmethod** **get\_attributes**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** *list of str*

**get\_class\_attribute**(*reference\_path*)

Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).

**Parameters** **reference\_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the attribute to return.

**Returns** The class attribute.

**Return type** *object*

**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` (`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`

## id

The unique id of this protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

## `json(file_path=None, format=False)`

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- `file_path` (*str*, *optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- `format` (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

## `merge(other)`

Merges another Protocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

**Parameters** `other` (`Protocol`) – 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]`

## property outputs

A dictionary of the outputs of this property.

**Type** dict of `ProtocolPath` and `Any`

## classmethod `parse_json(string_contents)`

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

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

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

## potential\_energies

**Input** - The potential energies which were evaluated at the same configurations and using the same force field parameters as the observable to average. This is required to compute ensemble averages of the gradients of the observable with respect to force field parameters. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** `ObservableArray`

## `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 required\_inputs

The inputs which must be set on this protocol.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

### property schema

A serializable schema for this object.

**Type** ProtocolSchema

### set\_uuid(value)

Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id. If the id already has a prepended uuid, it will be overwritten by this value.

**Parameters** **value** (*str*) – The uuid to prepend.

### 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.

### thermodynamic\_state

**Input** - The state at which the observables were computed. This is required to compute ensemble averages of the gradients of the observable with respect to force field parameters. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** ThermodynamicState

### time\_series\_statistics

**Output** - Statistics about the observables from which the average was computed. These include the statistical inefficiency and the index after which the observables have become stationary (i.e. equilibrated). The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** TimeSeriesStatistics

### validate(attribute\_type=None)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** **ValueError** or **AssertionError** –

### value

**Output** - The average value of the observable. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** Observable

## AverageDielectricConstant

**class** openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.**AverageDielectricConstant**(*protocol\_id*)

Computes the average value of the dielectric constant from a set of dipole moments ( $M$ ) and volumes ( $V$ ) sampled over the course of a molecular simulation such that  $\epsilon_{\text{ps}} = 1 + (\langle M^2 \rangle - \langle M \rangle^2) / (3.0 * \epsilon_{\text{ps}_0} * \langle V \rangle * k_B * T)$  [1].

## References

- [1] A. Glattli, X. Daura and W. F. van Gunsteren. Derivation of an improved simple point charge model for liquid water: SPC/A and SPC/L. J. Chem. Phys. 116(22): 9811-9828, 2002

`__init__`(*protocol\_id*)

## Methods

<code>__init__</code> ( <i>protocol_id</i> )	
<code>apply_replicator</code> ( <i>replicator</i> , <i>template_values</i> )	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge</code> ( <i>other</i> [, <i>path_replacements</i> ])	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute</code> ([ <i>directory</i> , <i>available_resources</i> ])	Execute the protocol.
<code>from_json</code> ( <i>file_path</i> )	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>from_schema</code> ( <i>schema</i> )	Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.
<code>get_attributes</code> ([ <i>attribute_type</i> ])	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>get_class_attribute</code> ( <i>reference_path</i> )	Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).
<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>json</code> ([ <i>file_path</i> , <i>format</i> ])	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>merge</code> ( <i>other</i> )	Merges another Protocol with this one.
<code>parse_json</code> ( <i>string_contents</i> )	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<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> )	Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id.
<code>set_value</code> ( <i>reference_path</i> , <i>value</i> )	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.
<code>validate</code> ([ <i>attribute_type</i> ])	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<i>allow_merging</i>	<b>Input</b> - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols.
<i>bootstrap_iterations</i>	<b>Input</b> - The number of bootstrap iterations to perform.
<i>bootstrap_sample_size</i>	<b>Input</b> - 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>dipole_moments</i>	<b>Input</b> - The dipole moments of each sampled configuration.
<i>id</i>	The unique id of this protocol.
<i>outputs</i>	A dictionary of the outputs of this property.
<i>potential_energies</i>	<b>Input</b> - The potential energies which were evaluated at the same configurations and using the same force field parameters as the observable to average.
<i>required_inputs</i>	The inputs which must be set on this protocol.
<i>schema</i>	A serializable schema for this object.
<i>thermodynamic_state</i>	<b>Input</b> - The state at which the observables were computed.
<i>time_series_statistics</i>	<b>Output</b> - Statistics about the observables from which the average was computed. These include the statistical inefficiency and the index after which the observables have become stationary (i.e.
<i>value</i>	<b>Output</b> - The average value of the observable.
<i>volumes</i>	<b>Input</b> - The volume of each sampled configuration.

### dipole\_moments

**Input** - The dipole moments of each sampled configuration. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** `ObservableArray`

### volumes

**Input** - The volume of each sampled configuration. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** `ObservableArray`

### allow\_merging

**Input** - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols. The default value of this attribute is `True`.

**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**

**Input** - The number of bootstrap iterations to perform. The default value of this attribute is 250.

**Type** *int*

#### **bootstrap\_sample\_size**

**Input** - The relative sample size to use for bootstrapping. The default value of this attribute is 1.0.

**Type** *float*

#### **can\_merge**(*other, path\_replacements=None*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

##### **Parameters**

- **other** (Protocol) – The protocol to compare against.
- **path\_replacements** (*list of tuple of str, optional*) – Replacements to make in any value reference protocol paths before comparing for equality.

**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

#### **execute**(*directory="", available\_resources=None*)

Execute the protocol.

**Parameters**

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available\_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on. If *None*, the protocol will be executed on a single CPU.

**classmethod** `from_json(file_path)`

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** `file_path` (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** `cls`

**classmethod** `from_schema(schema)`

Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.

**Parameters** `schema` (*ProtocolSchema*) – The schema to initialize the protocol using.

**Returns** The initialized protocol.

**Return type** `cls`

**classmethod** `get_attributes(attribute_type=None)`

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** `attribute_type` (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** `list of str`

**get\_class\_attribute(reference\_path)**

Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).

**Parameters** `reference_path` (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the attribute to return.

**Returns** The class attribute.

**Return type** *object*

**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` (`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`

## id

The unique id of this protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

## json(file\_path=None, format=False)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str*, *optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

## merge(other)

Merges another Protocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

**Parameters** `other` (`Protocol`) – 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]`

## property outputs

A dictionary of the outputs of this property.

**Type** dict of `ProtocolPath` and `Any`

## classmethod parse\_json(string\_contents)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

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

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

## potential\_energies

**Input** - The potential energies which were evaluated at the same configurations and using the same force field parameters as the observable to average. This is required to compute ensemble averages of the gradients of the observable with respect to force field parameters. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** `ObservableArray`

## 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 required\_inputs

The inputs which must be set on this protocol.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

### property schema

A serializable schema for this object.

**Type** ProtocolSchema

### set\_uuid(value)

Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id. If the id already has a prepended uuid, it will be overwritten by this value.

**Parameters** **value** (*str*) – The uuid to prepend.

### 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.

### thermodynamic\_state

**Input** - The state at which the observables were computed. This is required to compute ensemble averages of the gradients of the observable with respect to force field parameters. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** ThermodynamicState

### time\_series\_statistics

**Output** - Statistics about the observables from which the average was computed. These include the statistical inefficiency and the index after which the observables have become stationary (i.e. equilibrated). The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** TimeSeriesStatistics

### validate(attribute\_type=None)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** **ValueError** or **AssertionError** –

### value

**Output** - The average value of the observable. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** Observable



## AverageFreeEnergies

**class** openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.**AverageFreeEnergies**(*protocol\_id*)

A protocol which computes the Boltzmann weighted average ( $G^\circ = -RT \times \text{Log}[\sum \exp(-G^\circ)]$ ) of a set of free energies which were measured at the same thermodynamic state. Confidence intervals are computed by bootstrapping with replacement.

**\_\_init\_\_**(*protocol\_id*)

## Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>	
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, template_values)</code>	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other[, path_replacements])</code>	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute([directory, available_resources])</code>	Execute the protocol.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>from_schema(schema)</code>	Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>get_class_attribute(reference_path)</code>	Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).
<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>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>merge(other)</code>	Merges another Protocol with this one.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>	Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id.
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<i>allow_merging</i>	<b>Input</b> - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols.
<i>bootstrap_cycles</i>	<b>Input</b> - The number of bootstrap cycles to perform when estimating the uncertainty in the combined free energies.
<i>confidence_intervals</i>	<b>Output</b> - The 95% confidence intervals on the average free energy.
<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>outputs</i>	A dictionary of the outputs of this property.
<i>required_inputs</i>	The inputs which must be set on this protocol.
<i>result</i>	<b>Output</b> - The sum of the values.
<i>schema</i>	A serializable schema for this object.
<i>thermodynamic_state</i>	<b>Input</b> - The thermodynamic state at which the free energies were measured.
<i>values</i>	<b>Input</b> - The values to add together.

**values:** `List[Observable]`

**Input** - The values to add together. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** `list`

**thermodynamic\_state**

**Input** - The thermodynamic state at which the free energies were measured. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** `ThermodynamicState`

**bootstrap\_cycles**

**Input** - The number of bootstrap cycles to perform when estimating the uncertainty in the combined free energies. The default value of this attribute is 2000.

**Type** `int`

**result**

**Output** - The sum of the values. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** `Observable`

**confidence\_intervals**

**Output** - The 95% confidence intervals on the average free energy. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** `Quantity`

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** *attribute\_type* (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** `ValueError` or `AssertionError` –

**allow\_merging**

**Input** - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols. The default value of this attribute is True.

**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, path\_replacements=None*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

**Parameters**

- **other** (*Protocol*) – The protocol to compare against.
- **path\_replacements** (*list of tuple of str, optional*) – Replacements to make in any value reference protocol paths before comparing for equality.

**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

**execute**(*directory*="", *available\_resources*=None)

Execute the protocol.

**Parameters**

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available\_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on. If *None*, the protocol will be executed on a single CPU.

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod from\_schema**(*schema*)

Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.

**Parameters** **schema** (*ProtocolSchema*) – The schema to initialize the protocol using.

**Returns** The initialized protocol.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod get\_attributes**(*attribute\_type*=None)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of str

**get\_class\_attribute**(*reference\_path*)

Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).

**Parameters** **reference\_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the attribute to return.

**Returns** The class attribute.

**Return type** *object*

**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` (`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`

## id

The unique id of this protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

## `json(file_path=None, format=False)`

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- `file_path` (*str*, *optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- `format` (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

## `merge(other)`

Merges another Protocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

**Parameters** `other` (`Protocol`) – 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]*

## property outputs

A dictionary of the outputs of this property.

**Type** dict of `ProtocolPath` and *Any*

## classmethod `parse_json(string_contents)`

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

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

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

## `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 required\_inputs

The inputs which must be set on this protocol.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

### property schema

A serializable schema for this object.

**Type** ProtocolSchema

### set\_uuid(value)

Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id. If the id already has a prepended uuid, it will be overwritten by this value.

**Parameters** **value** (*str*) – The uuid to prepend.

### 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.

## ComputeDipoleMoments

**class** openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.ComputeDipoleMoments(*protocol\_id*)

A protocol which will compute the dipole moment for each configuration in a trajectory and for a given parameterized system.

**\_\_init\_\_**(*protocol\_id*)

## Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>	
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, template_values)</code>	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other[, path_replacements])</code>	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute([directory, available_resources])</code>	Execute the protocol.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>from_schema(schema)</code>	Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>get_class_attribute(reference_path)</code>	Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).
<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>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>merge(other)</code>	Merges another Protocol with this one.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>	Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id.
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<code>allow_merging</code>	<b>Input</b> - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols.
<code>dependencies</code>	A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.
<code>dipole_moments</code>	<b>Output</b> - The computed dipole moments.
<code>gradient_parameters</code>	<b>Input</b> - An optional list of parameters to differentiate the dipole moments with respect to.
<code>id</code>	The unique id of this protocol.
<code>outputs</code>	A dictionary of the outputs of this property.
<code>parameterized_system</code>	<b>Input</b> - The parameterized system which encodes the charge on each atom in the system.
<code>required_inputs</code>	The inputs which must be set on this protocol.
<code>schema</code>	A serializable schema for this object.
<code>trajectory_path</code>	<b>Input</b> - The file path to the trajectory of configurations.

### parameterized\_system

**Input** - The parameterized system which encodes the charge on each atom in the system. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** ParameterizedSystem

**trajectory\_path**

**Input** - The file path to the trajectory of configurations. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**gradient\_parameters**

**Input** - An optional list of parameters to differentiate the dipole moments with respect to.

**Type** *list*

**dipole\_moments**

**Output** - The computed dipole moments. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *ObservableArray*

**allow\_merging**

**Input** - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols. The default value of this attribute is *True*.

**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*, *path\_replacements=None*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

**Parameters**

- **other** (Protocol) – The protocol to compare against.
- **path\_replacements** (*list of tuple of str, optional*) – Replacements to make in any value reference protocol paths before comparing for equality.

**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

**execute**(*directory=""*, *available\_resources=None*)

Execute the protocol.

**Parameters**

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available\_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on. If *None*, the protocol will be executed on a single CPU.

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod from\_schema**(*schema*)

Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.

**Parameters** **schema** (*ProtocolSchema*) – The schema to initialize the protocol using.

**Returns** The initialized protocol.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod get\_attributes**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of str

**get\_class\_attribute**(*reference\_path*)

Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).

**Parameters** **reference\_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the attribute to return.

**Returns** The class attribute.

**Return type** *object*

**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** ([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](#)

**id**

The unique id of this protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str*, *optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**merge**(*other*)

Merges another Protocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

**Parameters** **other** ([Protocol](#)) – 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]*

**property outputs**

A dictionary of the outputs of this property.

**Type** dict of [ProtocolPath](#) and *Any*

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** **string\_contents** (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**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 required\_inputs**

The inputs which must be set on this protocol.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

**property schema**

A serializable schema for this object.

**Type** ProtocolSchema

**set\_uuid**(*value*)

Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id. If the id already has a prepended uuid, it will be overwritten by this value.

**Parameters** **value** (*str*) – The uuid to prepend.

**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.

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** ValueError or AssertionError –

## BaseDecorrelateProtocol

**class** openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.BaseDecorrelateProtocol(*protocol\_id*)

An abstract base class for protocols which will subsample a set of data, yielding only equilibrated, uncorrelated data.

**\_\_init\_\_**(*protocol\_id*)

## Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>	
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, template_values)</code>	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other[, path_replacements])</code>	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute([directory, available_resources])</code>	Execute the protocol.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>from_schema(schema)</code>	Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>get_class_attribute(reference_path)</code>	Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).
<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>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>merge(other)</code>	Merges another Protocol with this one.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>	Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id.
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<code>allow_merging</code>	<b>Input</b> - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other 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>outputs</code>	A dictionary of the outputs of this property.
<code>required_inputs</code>	The inputs which must be set on this protocol.
<code>schema</code>	A serializable schema for this object.
<code>time_series_statistics</code>	<b>Input</b> - Statistics about the data to decorrelate.

**time\_series\_statistics:**

**Union[openff.evaluator.utils.timeseries.TimeSeriesStatistics,**

**List[openff.evaluator.utils.timeseries.TimeSeriesStatistics]]**

**Input** - Statistics about the data to decorrelate. This should include the statistical inefficiency and the index after which the observables have become stationary (i.e. equilibrated). If a list of such statistics are provided it will be assumed that multiple time series which have been joined together are being decorrelated and hence will each be decorrelated separately. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *Union*

**allow\_merging**

**Input** - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols. The default value of this attribute is True.

**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, path\_replacements=None*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

**Parameters**

- **other** (*Protocol*) – The protocol to compare against.
- **path\_replacements** (*list of tuple of str, optional*) – Replacements to make in any value reference protocol paths before comparing for equality.

**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

**execute**(*directory*="", *available\_resources*=None)

Execute the protocol.

**Parameters**

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available\_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on. If *None*, the protocol will be executed on a single CPU.

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod from\_schema**(*schema*)

Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.

**Parameters** **schema** (*ProtocolSchema*) – The schema to initialize the protocol using.

**Returns** The initialized protocol.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod get\_attributes**(*attribute\_type*=None)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of str

**get\_class\_attribute**(*reference\_path*)

Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).

**Parameters** **reference\_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the attribute to return.

**Returns** The class attribute.

**Return type** *object*

**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` (`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`

### `id`

The unique id of this protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

### `json(file_path=None, format=False)`

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- `file_path` (*str*, *optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- `format` (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

### `merge(other)`

Merges another Protocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

**Parameters** `other` (`Protocol`) – 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]*

### `property outputs`

A dictionary of the outputs of this property.

**Type** dict of `ProtocolPath` and *Any*

### `classmethod parse_json(string_contents)`

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

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

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

### `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 required\_inputs

The inputs which must be set on this protocol.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

### property schema

A serializable schema for this object.

**Type** ProtocolSchema

### set\_uuid(value)

Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id. If the id already has a prepended uuid, it will be overwritten by this value.

**Parameters** **value** (*str*) – The uuid to prepend.

### 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.

### validate(attribute\_type=None)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** **ValueError** or **AssertionError** –

## DecorrelateTrajectory

**class** openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.DecorrelateTrajectory(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)



## Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>	
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, template_values)</code>	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other[, path_replacements])</code>	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute([directory, available_resources])</code>	Execute the protocol.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>from_schema(schema)</code>	Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>get_class_attribute(reference_path)</code>	Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).
<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>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>merge(other)</code>	Merges another Protocol with this one.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>	Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id.
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<code>allow_merging</code>	<b>Input</b> - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other 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_coordinate_file</code>	<b>Input</b> - The file path to the starting coordinates of a trajectory.
<code>input_trajectory_path</code>	<b>Input</b> - The file path to the trajectory to subsample.
<code>output_trajectory_path</code>	<b>Output</b> - The file path to the subsampled trajectory.
<code>outputs</code>	A dictionary of the outputs of this property.
<code>required_inputs</code>	The inputs which must be set on this protocol.
<code>schema</code>	A serializable schema for this object.
<code>time_series_statistics</code>	<b>Input</b> - Statistics about the data to decorrelate.

### input\_coordinate\_file

**Input** - The file path to the starting coordinates of a trajectory. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**input\_trajectory\_path**

**Input** - The file path to the trajectory to subsample. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**output\_trajectory\_path**

**Output** - The file path to the subsampled trajectory. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**allow\_merging**

**Input** - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols. The default value of this attribute is True.

**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, path\_replacements=None*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

**Parameters**

- **other** (`Protocol`) – The protocol to compare against.
- **path\_replacements** (*list of tuple of str, optional*) – Replacements to make in any value reference protocol paths before comparing for equality.

**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`

**execute**(*directory=""*, *available\_resources=None*)

Execute the protocol.

#### Parameters

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available\_resources** (`ComputeResources`) – The resources available to execute on. If *None*, the protocol will be executed on a single CPU.

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** `cls`

**classmethod from\_schema**(*schema*)

Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.

**Parameters** **schema** (`ProtocolSchema`) – The schema to initialize the protocol using.

**Returns** The initialized protocol.

**Return type** `cls`

**classmethod get\_attributes**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of `str`

**get\_class\_attribute**(*reference\_path*)

Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).

**Parameters** **reference\_path** (`ProtocolPath`) – The path pointing to the attribute to return.

**Returns** The class attribute.

**Return type** *object*

**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* (`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`

**id**

The unique id of this protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str*, *optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**merge**(*other*)

Merges another Protocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

**Parameters** *other* (`Protocol`) – 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]*

**property outputs**

A dictionary of the outputs of this property.

**Type** dict of `ProtocolPath` and *Any*

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** *string\_contents* (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**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 required\_inputs

The inputs which must be set on this protocol.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

### property schema

A serializable schema for this object.

**Type** ProtocolSchema

### set\_uuid(value)

Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id. If the id already has a prepended uuid, it will be overwritten by this value.

**Parameters** **value** (*str*) – The uuid to prepend.

### 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.

### time\_series\_statistics:

Union[openff.evaluator.utils.timeseries.TimeSeriesStatistics,  
List[openff.evaluator.utils.timeseries.TimeSeriesStatistics]]

**Input** - Statistics about the data to decorrelate. This should include the statistical inefficiency and the index after which the observables have become stationary (i.e. equilibrated). If a list of such statistics are provided it will be assumed that multiple time series which have been joined together are being decorrelated and hence will each be decorrelated separately. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** Union

### validate(attribute\_type=None)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** **ValueError** or **AssertionError** –

## DecorrelateObservables

**class** openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.**DecorrelateObservables**(*protocol\_id*)

A protocol which will subsample a trajectory of observables, yielding only uncorrelated entries as determined from a provided statistical inefficiency and equilibration time.

**\_\_init\_\_**(*protocol\_id*)

## Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>	
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, template_values)</code>	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other[, path_replacements])</code>	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute([directory, available_resources])</code>	Execute the protocol.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>from_schema(schema)</code>	Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>get_class_attribute(reference_path)</code>	Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).
<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>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>merge(other)</code>	Merges another Protocol with this one.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>	Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id.
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<code>allow_merging</code>	<b>Input</b> - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other 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_observables</code>	<b>Input</b> - The observables to decorrelate.
<code>output_observables</code>	<b>Output</b> - The decorrelated observables.
<code>outputs</code>	A dictionary of the outputs of this property.
<code>required_inputs</code>	The inputs which must be set on this protocol.
<code>schema</code>	A serializable schema for this object.
<code>time_series_statistics</code>	<b>Input</b> - Statistics about the data to decorrelate.

**input\_observables**

**Input** - The observables to decorrelate. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *Union*

**output\_observables**

**Output** - The decorrelated observables. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *Union*

**allow\_merging**

**Input** - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols. The default value of this attribute is True.

**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, path\_replacements=None*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

**Parameters**

- **other** (`Protocol`) – The protocol to compare against.
- **path\_replacements** (*list of tuple of str, optional*) – Replacements to make in any value reference protocol paths before comparing for equality.

**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`

**execute**(*directory=""*, *available\_resources=None*)

Execute the protocol.

#### **Parameters**

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available\_resources** (`ComputeResources`) – The resources available to execute on. If *None*, the protocol will be executed on a single CPU.

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** `cls`

**classmethod from\_schema**(*schema*)

Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.

**Parameters** **schema** (`ProtocolSchema`) – The schema to initialize the protocol using.

**Returns** The initialized protocol.

**Return type** `cls`

**classmethod get\_attributes**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of `str`

**get\_class\_attribute**(*reference\_path*)

Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).

**Parameters** **reference\_path** (`ProtocolPath`) – The path pointing to the attribute to return.

**Returns** The class attribute.

**Return type** *object*

**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* (`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`

**id**

The unique id of this protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str*, *optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**merge**(*other*)

Merges another Protocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

**Parameters** *other* (`Protocol`) – 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]*

**property outputs**

A dictionary of the outputs of this property.

**Type** dict of `ProtocolPath` and *Any*

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** *string\_contents* (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**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 required\_inputs

The inputs which must be set on this protocol.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

### property schema

A serializable schema for this object.

**Type** ProtocolSchema

### set\_uuid(value)

Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id. If the id already has a prepended uuid, it will be overwritten by this value.

**Parameters** **value** (*str*) – The uuid to prepend.

### 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.

### time\_series\_statistics:

Union[openff.evaluator.utils.timeseries.TimeSeriesStatistics,  
List[openff.evaluator.utils.timeseries.TimeSeriesStatistics]]

**Input** - Statistics about the data to decorrelate. This should include the statistical inefficiency and the index after which the observables have become stationary (i.e. equilibrated). If a list of such statistics are provided it will be assumed that multiple time series which have been joined together are being decorrelated and hence will each be decorrelated separately. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** Union

### validate(attribute\_type=None)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** ValueError or AssertionError –

## Coordinate Generation

<i>BuildCoordinatesPackmol</i>	Creates a set of 3D coordinates with a specified composition using the PACKMOL package.
<i>SolvateExistingStructure</i>	Solvates a set of 3D coordinates with a specified solvent using the PACKMOL package.
<i>BuildDockedCoordinates</i>	Creates a set of coordinates for a ligand bound to some receptor.

## BuildCoordinatesPackmol

**class** openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.**BuildCoordinatesPackmol**(*protocol\_id*)

Creates a set of 3D coordinates with a specified composition using the PACKMOL package.

**\_\_init\_\_**(*protocol\_id*)

### Methods

<b>__init__</b> ( <i>protocol_id</i> )	
<b>apply_replicator</b> ( <i>replicator</i> , <i>template_values</i> )	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<b>can_merge</b> ( <i>other</i> [, <i>path_replacements</i> ])	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<b>execute</b> ([ <i>directory</i> , <i>available_resources</i> ])	Execute the protocol.
<b>from_json</b> ( <i>file_path</i> )	Create this object from a JSON file.
<b>from_schema</b> ( <i>schema</i> )	Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.
<b>get_attributes</b> ([ <i>attribute_type</i> ])	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<b>get_class_attribute</b> ( <i>reference_path</i> )	Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).
<b>get_value</b> ( <i>reference_path</i> )	Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.
<b>get_value_references</b> ( <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.
<b>json</b> ([ <i>file_path</i> , <i>format</i> ])	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<b>merge</b> ( <i>other</i> )	Merges another Protocol with this one.
<b>parse_json</b> ( <i>string_contents</i> )	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<b>replace_protocol</b> ( <i>old_id</i> , <i>new_id</i> )	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<b>set_uuid</b> ( <i>value</i> )	Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id.
<b>set_value</b> ( <i>reference_path</i> , <i>value</i> )	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.
<b>validate</b> ([ <i>attribute_type</i> ])	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<i>allow_merging</i>	<b>Input</b> - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols.
<i>assigned_residue_names</i>	<b>Output</b> - The residue names which were assigned to each of the components.
<i>box_aspect_ratio</i>	<b>Input</b> - The aspect ratio of the simulation box.
<i>coordinate_file_path</i>	<b>Output</b> - The file path to the created PDB coordinate file.
<i>count_exact_amount</i>	<b>Input</b> - Whether components present in an exact amount (i.e.
<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>	<b>Input</b> - The target density of the created system.
<i>max_molecules</i>	<b>Input</b> - The maximum number of molecules to be added to the system.
<i>output_number_of_molecules</i>	<b>Output</b> - The number of molecules in the created system.
<i>output_substance</i>	<b>Output</b> - The substance which was built by packmol.
<i>outputs</i>	A dictionary of the outputs of this property.
<i>required_inputs</i>	The inputs which must be set on this protocol.
<i>retain_packmol_files</i>	<b>Input</b> - 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>	<b>Input</b> - The composition of the system to build.
<i>tolerance</i>	<b>Input</b> - The packmol distance tolerance in units compatible with angstroms.
<i>verbose_packmol</i>	<b>Input</b> - If True, packmol will print verbose information to the logger The default value of this attribute is False.

**max\_molecules**

**Input** - The maximum number of molecules to be added to the system. The default value of this attribute is 1000.

**Type** *int*

**count\_exact\_amount**

**Input** - Whether components present in an exact amount (i.e. defined with an `ExactAmount`) should be considered when apply the maximum number of molecules constraint. This may be set false, for example, when building a separate solvated protein ( $n = 1$ ) and solvated protein + ligand complex ( $n = 2$ ) system but wish for both systems to have the same number of solvent molecules. The default value of this attribute is True.

**Type** *bool*

**mass\_density**

**Input** - The target density of the created system. The default value of this attribute is 0.95 gram / milliliter.

**Type** Quantity

**box\_aspect\_ratio**

**Input** - The aspect ratio of the simulation box. The default value of this attribute is [1.0, 1.0, 1.0].

Type *list*

#### **substance**

**Input** - The composition of the system to build. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

Type *Substance*

#### **tolerance**

**Input** - The packmol distance tolerance in units compatible with angstroms. The default value of this attribute is 2.0 angstrom.

Type *Quantity*

#### **verbose\_packmol**

**Input** - If True, packmol will print verbose information to the logger The default value of this attribute is False.

Type *bool*

#### **retain\_packmol\_files**

**Input** - If True, packmol will not delete all of the temporary files it creates while building the coordinates. The default value of this attribute is False.

Type *bool*

#### **output\_number\_of\_molecules**

**Output** - The number of molecules in the created system. This may be less than maximum requested due to rounding of mole fractions The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

Type *int*

#### **output\_substance**

**Output** - 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. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

Type *Substance*

#### **assigned\_residue\_names**

**Output** - The residue names which were assigned to each of the components. Each key corresponds to a component identifier. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

Type *dict*

#### **coordinate\_file\_path**

**Output** - The file path to the created PDB coordinate file. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

Type *str*

#### **allow\_merging**

**Input** - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols. The default value of this attribute is True.

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*, *path\_replacements*=None)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

#### Parameters

- **other** (*Protocol*) – The protocol to compare against.
- **path\_replacements** (*list of tuple of str*, *optional*) – Replacements to make in any value reference protocol paths before comparing for equality.

**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

**execute**(*directory*="", *available\_resources*=None)

Execute the protocol.

#### Parameters

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available\_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on. If *None*, the protocol will be executed on a single CPU.

**classmethod** `from_json(file_path)`

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** `file_path` (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *cls*

**classmethod** `from_schema(schema)`

Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.

**Parameters** `schema` (*ProtocolSchema*) – The schema to initialize the protocol using.

**Returns** The initialized protocol.

**Return type** *cls*

**classmethod** `get_attributes(attribute_type=None)`

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** `attribute_type` (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** *list of str*

**get\_class\_attribute(reference\_path)**

Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).

**Parameters** `reference_path` (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the attribute to return.

**Returns** The class attribute.

**Return type** *object*

**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` (`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`

### `id`

The unique id of this protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

### `json(file_path=None, format=False)`

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

#### **Parameters**

- `file_path` (*str*, optional) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- `format` (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

### `merge(other)`

Merges another Protocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

**Parameters** `other` (`Protocol`) – 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]*

### **property outputs**

A dictionary of the outputs of this property.

**Type** dict of `ProtocolPath` and *Any*

### **classmethod** `parse_json(string_contents)`

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

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

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

### `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 required\_inputs

The inputs which must be set on this protocol.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

### property schema

A serializable schema for this object.

**Type** ProtocolSchema

### set\_uuid(value)

Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id. If the id already has a prepended uuid, it will be overwritten by this value.

**Parameters** **value** (*str*) – The uuid to prepend.

### 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.

### validate(attribute\_type=None)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** **ValueError** or **AssertionError** –

## SolvateExistingStructure

**class** openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExistingStructure(*protocol\_id*)

Solvates a set of 3D coordinates with a specified solvent using the PACKMOL package.

**\_\_init\_\_**(*protocol\_id*)

## Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>	
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, template_values)</code>	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other[, path_replacements])</code>	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute([directory, available_resources])</code>	Execute the protocol.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>from_schema(schema)</code>	Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>get_class_attribute(reference_path)</code>	Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).
<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>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>merge(other)</code>	Merges another Protocol with this one.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>	Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id.
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<i>allow_merging</i>	<b>Input</b> - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols.
<i>assigned_residue_names</i>	<b>Output</b> - The residue names which were assigned to each of the components.
<i>box_aspect_ratio</i>	<b>Input</b> - The aspect ratio of the simulation box.
<i>center_solute_in_box</i>	<b>Input</b> - If <i>True</i> , the solute to solvate will be centered in the simulation box.
<i>coordinate_file_path</i>	<b>Output</b> - The file path to the created PDB coordinate file.
<i>count_exact_amount</i>	<b>Input</b> - Whether components present in an exact amount (i.e.
<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>	<b>Input</b> - The target density of the created system.
<i>max_molecules</i>	<b>Input</b> - The maximum number of molecules to be added to the system.
<i>output_number_of_molecules</i>	<b>Output</b> - The number of molecules in the created system.
<i>output_substance</i>	<b>Output</b> - The substance which was built by packmol.
<i>outputs</i>	A dictionary of the outputs of this property.
<i>required_inputs</i>	The inputs which must be set on this protocol.
<i>retain_packmol_files</i>	<b>Input</b> - If <i>True</i> , 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>	<b>Input</b> - A file path to the solute to solvate.
<i>substance</i>	<b>Input</b> - The composition of the system to build.
<i>tolerance</i>	<b>Input</b> - The packmol distance tolerance in units compatible with angstroms.
<i>verbose_packmol</i>	<b>Input</b> - If <i>True</i> , packmol will print verbose information to the logger The default value of this attribute is <i>False</i> .

**solute\_coordinate\_file**

**Input** - A file path to the solute to solvate. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**center\_solute\_in\_box**

**Input** - If *True*, the solute to solvate will be centered in the simulation box. The default value of this attribute is *True*.

**Type** *bool*

**allow\_merging**

**Input** - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols. The default value of this attribute is *True*.

**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

#### assigned\_residue\_names

**Output** - The residue names which were assigned to each of the components. Each key corresponds to a component identifier. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *dict*

#### box\_aspect\_ratio

**Input** - The aspect ratio of the simulation box. The default value of this attribute is [1.0, 1.0, 1.0].

**Type** *list*

#### can\_merge(*other, path\_replacements=None*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

#### Parameters

- **other** (*Protocol*) – The protocol to compare against.
- **path\_replacements** (*list of tuple of str, optional*) – Replacements to make in any value reference protocol paths before comparing for equality.

**Returns** True if the two protocols are safe to merge.

**Return type** *bool*

**coordinate\_file\_path**

**Output** - The file path to the created PDB coordinate file. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**count\_exact\_amount**

**Input** - Whether components present in an exact amount (i.e. defined with an `ExactAmount`) should be considered when apply the maximum number of molecules constraint. This may be set false, for example, when building a separate solvated protein ( $n = 1$ ) and solvated protein + ligand complex ( $n = 2$ ) system but wish for both systems to have the same number of solvent molecules. The default value of this attribute is True.

**Type** *bool*

**property dependencies**

A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.

**Type** list of `ProtocolPath`

**execute**(*directory=""*, *available\_resources=None*)

Execute the protocol.

**Parameters**

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available\_resources** (`ComputeResources`) – The resources available to execute on. If *None*, the protocol will be executed on a single CPU.

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** `cls`

**classmethod from\_schema**(*schema*)

Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.

**Parameters** **schema** (`ProtocolSchema`) – The schema to initialize the protocol using.

**Returns** The initialized protocol.

**Return type** `cls`

**classmethod get\_attributes**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of `str`

**get\_class\_attribute**(*reference\_path*)

Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).

**Parameters** **reference\_path** (`ProtocolPath`) – The path pointing to the attribute to return.

**Returns** The class attribute.

**Return type** *object*

**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** ([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](#)

**id**

The unique id of this protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str*, *optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**mass\_density**

**Input** - The target density of the created system. The default value of this attribute is 0.95 gram / milliliter.

**Type** Quantity

**max\_molecules**

**Input** - The maximum number of molecules to be added to the system. The default value of this attribute is 1000.

**Type** *int*

**merge**(*other*)

Merges another Protocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

**Parameters** **other** ([Protocol](#)) – 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**

**Output** - The number of molecules in the created system. This may be less than maximum requested due to rounding of mole fractions. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *int*

**output\_substance**

**Output** - 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. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *Substance*

**property outputs**

A dictionary of the outputs of this property.

**Type** dict of ProtocolPath and Any

**classmethod parse\_json(string\_contents)**

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** **string\_contents** (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**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 required\_inputs**

The inputs which must be set on this protocol.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

**retain\_packmol\_files**

**Input** - If True, packmol will not delete all of the temporary files it creates while building the coordinates. The default value of this attribute is False.

**Type** *bool*

**property schema**

A serializable schema for this object.

**Type** *ProtocolSchema*

**set\_uuid**(*value*)

Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id. If the id already has a prepended uuid, it will be overwritten by this value.

**Parameters** **value** (*str*) – The uuid to prepend.

**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**

**Input** - The composition of the system to build. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *Substance*

**tolerance**

**Input** - The packmol distance tolerance in units compatible with angstroms. The default value of this attribute is 2.0 angstrom.

**Type** *Quantity*

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** *ValueError* or *AssertionError* –

**verbose\_packmol**

**Input** - If True, packmol will print verbose information to the logger The default value of this attribute is False.

**Type** *bool*

## BuildDockedCoordinates

**class** openff.evaluator.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*)



## Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>	
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, template_values)</code>	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other[, path_replacements])</code>	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute([directory, available_resources])</code>	Execute the protocol.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>from_schema(schema)</code>	Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>get_class_attribute(reference_path)</code>	Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).
<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>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>merge(other)</code>	Merges another Protocol with this one.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>	Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id.
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<i>activate_site_location</i>	<b>Input</b> - Defines the method by which the activate site is identified.
<i>allow_merging</i>	<b>Input</b> - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols.
<i>dependencies</i>	A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.
<i>docked_complex_coordinate_path</i>	<b>Output</b> - The file path to the docked ligand-receptor complex.
<i>docked_ligand_coordinate_path</i>	<b>Output</b> - The file path to the coordinates of the ligand in its docked pose, aligned with the initial <i>receptor_coordinate_file</i> .
<i>id</i>	The unique id of this protocol.
<i>ligand_residue_name</i>	<b>Output</b> - The residue name assigned to the docked ligand.
<i>ligand_substance</i>	<b>Input</b> - A substance containing only the ligand to dock.
<i>number_of_ligand_conformers</i>	<b>Input</b> - The number of conformers to try and dock into the receptor structure.
<i>outputs</i>	A dictionary of the outputs of this property.
<i>receptor_coordinate_file</i>	<b>Input</b> - The file path to the MOL2 coordinates of the receptor molecule.
<i>receptor_residue_name</i>	<b>Output</b> - The residue name assigned to the receptor.
<i>required_inputs</i>	The inputs which must be set on this protocol.
<i>schema</i>	A serializable schema for this object.

**class ActivateSiteLocation(value)**

An enum which describes the methods by which a receptors activate site(s) is located.

**ligand\_substance**

**Input** - A substance containing only the ligand to dock. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *Substance*

**number\_of\_ligand\_conformers**

**Input** - The number of conformers to try and dock into the receptor structure. The default value of this attribute is 100.

**Type** *int*

**receptor\_coordinate\_file**

**Input** - The file path to the MOL2 coordinates of the receptor molecule. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**activate\_site\_location**

**Input** - Defines the method by which the activate site is identified. The default value of this attribute is `ActivateSiteLocation.ReceptorCenterOfMass`.

**Type** *ActivateSiteLocation*

**docked\_ligand\_coordinate\_path**

**Output** - The file path to the coordinates of the ligand in it's docked pose, aligned with the initial *receptor\_coordinate\_file*. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**docked\_complex\_coordinate\_path**

**Output** - The file path to the docked ligand-receptor complex. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**ligand\_residue\_name**

**Output** - The residue name assigned to the docked ligand. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**receptor\_residue\_name**

**Output** - The residue name assigned to the receptor. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**allow\_merging**

**Input** - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols. The default value of this attribute is True.

**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*, *path\_replacements*=None)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

**Parameters**

- **other** (Protocol) – The protocol to compare against.
- **path\_replacements** (*list of tuple of str, optional*) – Replacements to make in any value reference protocol paths before comparing for equality.

**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

**execute**(*directory*="", *available\_resources*=None)

Execute the protocol.

**Parameters**

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available\_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on. If *None*, the protocol will be executed on a single CPU.

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod from\_schema**(*schema*)

Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.

**Parameters** **schema** (*ProtocolSchema*) – The schema to initialize the protocol using.

**Returns** The initialized protocol.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod get\_attributes**(*attribute\_type*=None)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of str

**get\_class\_attribute**(*reference\_path*)

Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).

**Parameters** **reference\_path** ([ProtocolPath](#)) – The path pointing to the attribute to return.

**Returns** The class attribute.

**Return type** *object*

**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** ([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](#)

**id**

The unique id of this protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str*, *optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**merge**(*other*)

Merges another Protocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

**Parameters** **other** ([Protocol](#)) – 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]*

**property outputs**

A dictionary of the outputs of this property.

**Type** dict of [ProtocolPath](#) and *Any*

**classmethod** `parse_json(string_contents)`

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

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

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**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** `required_inputs`

The inputs which must be set on this protocol.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

**property** `schema`

A serializable schema for this object.

**Type** ProtocolSchema

**set\_uuid**(*value*)

Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id. If the id already has a prepended uuid, it will be overwritten by this value.

**Parameters** **value** (*str*) – The uuid to prepend.

**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.

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** **ValueError** or **AssertionError** –

## Force Field Assignment

<i>BaseBuildSystem</i>	The base class for any protocol whose role is to apply a set of force field parameters to a given system.
<i>BuildSmirnoffSystem</i>	Parametrise a set of molecules with a given smirnoff force field using the <a href="#">OpenFF toolkit</a> .
<i>BuildLigParGenSystem</i>	Parametrise a set of molecules with the OPLS-AA/M force field.
<i>BuildTLeapSystem</i>	Parametrise a set of molecules with an Amber based force field.

## BaseBuildSystem

**class** `openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BaseBuildSystem(protocol_id)`

The base class for any protocol whose role is to apply a set of force field parameters to a given system.

**\_\_init\_\_**(protocol\_id)

## Methods

<b>__init__</b> (protocol_id)	
<i>apply_replicator</i> (replicator, template_values)	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<i>can_merge</i> (other[, path_replacements])	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<i>execute</i> ([directory, available_resources])	Execute the protocol.
<i>from_json</i> (file_path)	Create this object from a JSON file.
<i>from_schema</i> (schema)	Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.
<i>get_attributes</i> ([attribute_type])	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<i>get_class_attribute</i> (reference_path)	Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).
<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>json</i> ([file_path, format])	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<i>merge</i> (other)	Merges another Protocol with this one.
<i>parse_json</i> (string_contents)	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<i>replace_protocol</i> (old_id, new_id)	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<i>set_uuid</i> (value)	Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id.
<i>set_value</i> (reference_path, value)	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.
<i>validate</i> ([attribute_type])	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<code>allow_merging</code>	<b>Input</b> - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols.
<code>coordinate_file_path</code>	<b>Input</b> - The file path to the PDB coordinate file which defines the topology of 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>	<b>Input</b> - The file path to the force field parameters to assign to the system.
<code>id</code>	The unique id of this protocol.
<code>outputs</code>	A dictionary of the outputs of this property.
<code>parameterized_system</code>	<b>Output</b> - The parameterized system object.
<code>required_inputs</code>	The inputs which must be set on this protocol.
<code>schema</code>	A serializable schema for this object.
<code>substance</code>	<b>Input</b> - The composition of the system.

### **force\_field\_path**

**Input** - The file path to the force field parameters to assign to the system. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

### **coordinate\_file\_path**

**Input** - The file path to the PDB coordinate file which defines the topology of the system to which the force field parameters will be assigned. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

### **substance**

**Input** - The composition of the system. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *Substance*

### **parameterized\_system**

**Output** - The parameterized system object. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *ParameterizedSystem*

### **allow\_merging**

**Input** - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols. The default value of this attribute is *True*.

**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, path\_replacements=None*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

#### Parameters

- **other** (Protocol) – The protocol to compare against.
- **path\_replacements** (*list of tuple of str, optional*) – Replacements to make in any value reference protocol paths before comparing for equality.

**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

**execute**(*directory="", available\_resources=None*)

Execute the protocol.

#### Parameters

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available\_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on. If *None*, the protocol will be executed on a single CPU.

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** `file_path` (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *cls*

**classmethod** `from_schema`(*schema*)

Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.

**Parameters** `schema` (*ProtocolSchema*) – The schema to initialize the protocol using.

**Returns** The initialized protocol.

**Return type** *cls*

**classmethod** `get_attributes`(*attribute\_type=None*)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** `attribute_type` (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** *list of str*

**get\_class\_attribute**(*reference\_path*)

Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).

**Parameters** `reference_path` (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the attribute to return.

**Returns** The class attribute.

**Return type** *object*

**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` (*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*

**id**

The unique id of this protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str*, *optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**merge**(*other*)

Merges another Protocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

**Parameters** **other** (*Protocol*) – 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]*

**property outputs**

A dictionary of the outputs of this property.

**Type** dict of ProtocolPath and Any

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** **string\_contents** (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**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 required\_inputs**

The inputs which must be set on this protocol.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

**property schema**

A serializable schema for this object.

**Type** *ProtocolSchema*

**set\_uuid**(*value*)

Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id. If the id already has a prepended uuid, it will be overwritten by this value.

**Parameters** **value** (*str*) – The uuid to prepend.

**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.

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** **ValueError** or **AssertionError** –

## BuildSmirnoffSystem

**class** openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.**BuildSmirnoffSystem**(*protocol\_id*)

Parametrise a set of molecules with a given smirnoff force field using the [OpenFF toolkit](#).

**\_\_init\_\_**(*protocol\_id*)

## Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>	
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, template_values)</code>	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other[, path_replacements])</code>	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute([directory, available_resources])</code>	Execute the protocol.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>from_schema(schema)</code>	Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>get_class_attribute(reference_path)</code>	Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).
<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>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>merge(other)</code>	Merges another Protocol with this one.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>	Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id.
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<code>allow_merging</code>	<b>Input</b> - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols.
<code>coordinate_file_path</code>	<b>Input</b> - The file path to the PDB coordinate file which defines the topology of 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>	<b>Input</b> - The file path to the force field parameters to assign to the system.
<code>id</code>	The unique id of this protocol.
<code>outputs</code>	A dictionary of the outputs of this property.
<code>parameterized_system</code>	<b>Output</b> - The parameterized system object.
<code>required_inputs</code>	The inputs which must be set on this protocol.
<code>schema</code>	A serializable schema for this object.
<code>substance</code>	<b>Input</b> - The composition of the system.

### allow\_merging

**Input** - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols. The default value of this attribute is True.

**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*, *path\_replacements*=None)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

#### Parameters

- **other** (*Protocol*) – The protocol to compare against.
- **path\_replacements** (*list of tuple of str*, *optional*) – Replacements to make in any value reference protocol paths before comparing for equality.

**Returns** True if the two protocols are safe to merge.

**Return type** *bool*

**coordinate\_file\_path**

**Input** - The file path to the PDB coordinate file which defines the topology of the system to which the force field parameters will be assigned. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**property dependencies**

A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

**execute**(*directory*="", *available\_resources*=None)

Execute the protocol.

**Parameters**

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available\_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on. If *None*, the protocol will be executed on a single CPU.

**force\_field\_path**

**Input** - The file path to the force field parameters to assign to the system. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod from\_schema**(*schema*)

Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.

**Parameters** **schema** (*ProtocolSchema*) – The schema to initialize the protocol using.

**Returns** The initialized protocol.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod get\_attributes**(*attribute\_type*=None)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of str

**get\_class\_attribute**(*reference\_path*)

Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).

**Parameters** **reference\_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the attribute to return.

**Returns** The class attribute.

**Return type** *object*

**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* (`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`

**id**

The unique id of this protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str*, *optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**merge**(*other*)

Merges another Protocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

**Parameters** *other* (`Protocol`) – 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]*

**property outputs**

A dictionary of the outputs of this property.

**Type** dict of `ProtocolPath` and *Any*

**parameterized\_system**

**Output** - The parameterized system object. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** `ParameterizedSystem`

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** *string\_contents* (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*



**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 required\_inputs**

The inputs which must be set on this protocol.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

**property schema**

A serializable schema for this object.

**Type** ProtocolSchema

**set\_uuid**(*value*)

Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id. If the id already has a prepended uuid, it will be overwritten by this value.

**Parameters** **value** (*str*) – The uuid to prepend.

**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**

**Input** - The composition of the system. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** Substance

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** **ValueError** or **AssertionError** –

## BuildLigParGenSystem

**class** openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.**BuildLigParGenSystem**(*protocol\_id*)

Parametrise a set of molecules with the OPLS-AA/M force field. using a [LigParGen server](#).

### Notes

This protocol is currently a work in progress and as such has limited functionality compared to the more established *BuildSmirnoffSystem* protocol.

### 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\_\_**(*protocol\_id*)

### Methods

<b>__init__</b> ( <i>protocol_id</i> )	
<b>apply_replicator</b> ( <i>replicator</i> , <i>template_values</i> )	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<b>can_merge</b> ( <i>other</i> [, <i>path_replacements</i> ])	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<b>execute</b> ([ <i>directory</i> , <i>available_resources</i> ])	Execute the protocol.
<b>from_json</b> ( <i>file_path</i> )	Create this object from a JSON file.
<b>from_schema</b> ( <i>schema</i> )	Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.
<b>get_attributes</b> ([ <i>attribute_type</i> ])	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<b>get_class_attribute</b> ( <i>reference_path</i> )	Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).
<b>get_value</b> ( <i>reference_path</i> )	Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.
<b>get_value_references</b> ( <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.
<b>json</b> ([ <i>file_path</i> , <i>format</i> ])	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<b>merge</b> ( <i>other</i> )	Merges another Protocol with this one.
<b>parse_json</b> ( <i>string_contents</i> )	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<b>replace_protocol</b> ( <i>old_id</i> , <i>new_id</i> )	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<b>set_uuid</b> ( <i>value</i> )	Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id.
<b>set_value</b> ( <i>reference_path</i> , <i>value</i> )	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.
<b>validate</b> ([ <i>attribute_type</i> ])	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<code>allow_merging</code>	<b>Input</b> - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols.
<code>coordinate_file_path</code>	<b>Input</b> - The file path to the PDB coordinate file which defines the topology of 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>	<b>Input</b> - The file path to the force field parameters to assign to the system.
<code>id</code>	The unique id of this protocol.
<code>outputs</code>	A dictionary of the outputs of this property.
<code>parameterized_system</code>	<b>Output</b> - The parameterized system object.
<code>required_inputs</code>	The inputs which must be set on this protocol.
<code>schema</code>	A serializable schema for this object.
<code>substance</code>	<b>Input</b> - The composition of the system.
<code>water_model</code>	<b>Input</b> - The water model to apply, if any water molecules are present.

**class** `WaterModel`(*value*)

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`

**Input** - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols. The default value of this attribute is `True`.

**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*, *path\_replacements*=None)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

**Parameters**

- **other** (Protocol) – The protocol to compare against.
- **path\_replacements** (*list of tuple of str, optional*) – Replacements to make in any value reference protocol paths before comparing for equality.

**Returns** True if the two protocols are safe to merge.

**Return type** *bool*

**coordinate\_file\_path**

**Input** - The file path to the PDB coordinate file which defines the topology of the system to which the force field parameters will be assigned. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**property dependencies**

A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

**execute**(*directory*="", *available\_resources*=None)

Execute the protocol.

**Parameters**

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available\_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on. If *None*, the protocol will be executed on a single CPU.

**force\_field\_path**

**Input** - The file path to the force field parameters to assign to the system. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod** `from_schema(schema)`

Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.

**Parameters** `schema` (`ProtocolSchema`) – The schema to initialize the protocol using.

**Returns** The initialized protocol.

**Return type** `cls`

**classmethod** `get_attributes(attribute_type=None)`

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** `attribute_type` (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** `list of str`

**get\_class\_attribute(reference\_path)**

Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).

**Parameters** `reference_path` (`ProtocolPath`) – The path pointing to the attribute to return.

**Returns** The class attribute.

**Return type** *object*

**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` (`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`

**id**

The unique id of this protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**json(file\_path=None, format=False)**

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str, optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.

- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**merge**(*other*)

Merges another Protocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

**Parameters** **other** (*Protocol*) – 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]*

**property outputs**

A dictionary of the outputs of this property.

**Type** dict of ProtocolPath and Any

**parameterized\_system**

**Output** - The parameterized system object. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** ParameterizedSystem

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** **string\_contents** (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**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 required\_inputs**

The inputs which must be set on this protocol.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

**property schema**

A serializable schema for this object.

**Type** *ProtocolSchema*

**set\_uuid**(*value*)

Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id. If the id already has a prepended uuid, it will be overwritten by this value.

**Parameters** **value** (*str*) – The uuid to prepend.

**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**

**Input** - The composition of the system. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *Substance*

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** *ValueError* or *AssertionError* –

**water\_model**

**Input** - The water model to apply, if any water molecules are present. The default value of this attribute is *WaterModel.TIP3P*.

**Type** *WaterModel*

## BuildTLeapSystem

**class** `openff.evaluator.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*)

## Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>	
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, template_values)</code>	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other[, path_replacements])</code>	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute([directory, available_resources])</code>	Execute the protocol.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>from_schema(schema)</code>	Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>get_class_attribute(reference_path)</code>	Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).
<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>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>merge(other)</code>	Merges another Protocol with this one.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>	Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id.
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<code>allow_merging</code>	<b>Input</b> - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols.
<code>charge_backend</code>	<b>Input</b> - The backend framework to use to assign partial charges.
<code>coordinate_file_path</code>	<b>Input</b> - The file path to the PDB coordinate file which defines the topology of 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>	<b>Input</b> - The file path to the force field parameters to assign to the system.
<code>id</code>	The unique id of this protocol.
<code>outputs</code>	A dictionary of the outputs of this property.
<code>parameterized_system</code>	<b>Output</b> - The parameterized system object.
<code>required_inputs</code>	The inputs which must be set on this protocol.
<code>schema</code>	A serializable schema for this object.
<code>substance</code>	<b>Input</b> - The composition of the system.
<code>water_model</code>	<b>Input</b> - The water model to apply, if any water molecules are present.

**class** ChargeBackend(*value*)



The framework to use to assign partial charges.

### **charge\_backend**

**Input** - The backend framework to use to assign partial charges.

**Type** `ChargeBackend`

### **class WaterModel**(*value*)

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**

**Input** - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols. The default value of this attribute is `True`.

**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*, *path\_replacements=None*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

**Parameters**

- **other** (Protocol) – The protocol to compare against.
- **path\_replacements** (*list of tuple of str, optional*) – Replacements to make in any value reference protocol paths before comparing for equality.

**Returns** True if the two protocols are safe to merge.

**Return type** *bool*

**coordinate\_file\_path**

**Input** - The file path to the PDB coordinate file which defines the topology of the system to which the force field parameters will be assigned. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**property dependencies**

A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

**execute**(*directory=""*, *available\_resources=None*)

Execute the protocol.

**Parameters**

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available\_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on. If *None*, the protocol will be executed on a single CPU.

**force\_field\_path**

**Input** - The file path to the force field parameters to assign to the system. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod from\_schema**(*schema*)

Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.

**Parameters** **schema** (*ProtocolSchema*) – The schema to initialize the protocol using.

**Returns** The initialized protocol.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod get\_attributes**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of str

**get\_class\_attribute**(*reference\_path*)

Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).

**Parameters** **reference\_path** ([ProtocolPath](#)) – The path pointing to the attribute to return.

**Returns** The class attribute.

**Return type** *object*

**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** ([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](#)

**id**

The unique id of this protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str*, *optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**merge**(*other*)

Merges another Protocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

**Parameters** **other** ([Protocol](#)) – 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]*

**property outputs**

A dictionary of the outputs of this property.

**Type** dict of ProtocolPath and Any

**parameterized\_system**

**Output** - The parameterized system object. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** ParameterizedSystem

**classmethod parse\_json(string\_contents)**

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** **string\_contents** (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** Any

**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 required\_inputs**

The inputs which must be set on this protocol.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

**property schema**

A serializable schema for this object.

**Type** ProtocolSchema

**set\_uuid(value)**

Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id. If the id already has a prepended uuid, it will be overwritten by this value.

**Parameters** **value** (*str*) – The uuid to prepend.

**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**

**Input** - The composition of the system. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** `Substance`

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** `ValueError` or `AssertionError` –

**water\_model**

**Input** - The water model to apply, if any water molecules are present. The default value of this attribute is `WaterModel.TIP3P`.

**Type** `WaterModel`

**Gradients***ZeroGradients*

Zeros the gradients of an observable with respect to a specified set of force field parameters.

**ZeroGradients**

**class** `openff.evaluator.protocols.gradients.ZeroGradients`(*protocol\_id*)

Zeros the gradients of an observable with respect to a specified set of force field parameters.

**\_\_init\_\_**(*protocol\_id*)

## Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>	
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, template_values)</code>	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other[, path_replacements])</code>	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute([directory, available_resources])</code>	Execute the protocol.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>from_schema(schema)</code>	Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>get_class_attribute(reference_path)</code>	Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).
<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>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>merge(other)</code>	Merges another Protocol with this one.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>	Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id.
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<code>allow_merging</code>	<b>Input</b> - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols.
<code>dependencies</code>	A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.
<code>force_field_path</code>	<b>Input</b> - The path to the force field which contains the parameters to differentiate the observable with respect to.
<code>gradient_parameters</code>	<b>Input</b> - The parameters to zero the gradient with respect to.
<code>id</code>	The unique id of this protocol.
<code>input_observables</code>	<b>Input</b> - The observable to set the gradients of.
<code>output_observables</code>	<b>Output</b> - The observable with zeroed gradients.
<code>outputs</code>	A dictionary of the outputs of this property.
<code>required_inputs</code>	The inputs which must be set on this protocol.
<code>schema</code>	A serializable schema for this object.

### input\_observables

**Input** - The observable to set the gradients of. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *Union*

**force\_field\_path**

**Input** - The path to the force field which contains the parameters to differentiate the observable with respect to. This is many used to get the correct units for the parameters. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**gradient\_parameters**

**Input** - The parameters to zero the gradient with respect to.

**Type** *list*

**output\_observables**

**Output** - The observable with zeroed gradients. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *Union*

**allow\_merging**

**Input** - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols. The default value of this attribute is `True`.

**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*, *path\_replacements=None*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

**Parameters**

- **other** (Protocol) – The protocol to compare against.
- **path\_replacements** (*list of tuple of str, optional*) – Replacements to make in any value reference protocol paths before comparing for equality.

**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

**execute**(*directory="*, *available\_resources=None*)

Execute the protocol.

**Parameters**

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available\_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on. If *None*, the protocol will be executed on a single CPU.

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod from\_schema**(*schema*)

Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.

**Parameters** **schema** (*ProtocolSchema*) – The schema to initialize the protocol using.

**Returns** The initialized protocol.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod get\_attributes**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of str

**get\_class\_attribute**(*reference\_path*)

Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).

**Parameters** **reference\_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the attribute to return.

**Returns** The class attribute.



**Return type** *object*

**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** ([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](#)

**id**

The unique id of this protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str*, *optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**merge**(*other*)

Merges another Protocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

**Parameters** **other** ([Protocol](#)) – 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]*

**property outputs**

A dictionary of the outputs of this property.

**Type** dict of [ProtocolPath](#) and *Any*

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** **string\_contents** (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**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 required\_inputs**

The inputs which must be set on this protocol.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

**property schema**

A serializable schema for this object.

**Type** ProtocolSchema

**set\_uuid**(*value*)

Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id. If the id already has a prepended uuid, it will be overwritten by this value.

**Parameters** **value** (*str*) – The uuid to prepend.

**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.

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** ValueError or AssertionError –

### Groups

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*ConditionalGroup*

A collection of protocols which are to execute until a given condition is met.

---

## ConditionalGroup

**class** openff.evaluator.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 ProtocolGroup.

## Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>	Constructs a new ProtocolGroup.
<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>	Add protocols to this group.
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, template_values)</code>	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other[, path_replacements])</code>	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute([directory, available_resources])</code>	Execute the protocol.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>from_schema(schema)</code>	Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>get_class_attribute(reference_path)</code>	Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).
<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>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>merge(other)</code>	Merges another ProtocolGroup with this one.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<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.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<i>allow_merging</i>	<b>Input</b> - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols.
<i>conditions</i>	<b>Input</b> - The conditions which must be satisfied before the group will cleanly exit.
<i>current_iteration</i>	<b>Output</b> - The current number of iterations this group has performed while attempting to satisfy the specified conditions.
<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>max_iterations</i>	<b>Input</b> - The maximum number of iterations to run for to try and satisfy the groups conditions.
<i>outputs</i>	A dictionary of the outputs of this property.
<i>protocols</i>	A dictionary of the protocols in this groups, where the dictionary key is the protocol id, and the value is the protocol itself.
<i>required_inputs</i>	The inputs which must be set on this protocol.
<i>schema</i>	A serializable schema for this object.

## class Condition

Defines a specific condition which must be met of the form *left\_hand\_value* [TYPE] *right\_hand\_value*, where [TYPE] may be less than or greater than.

### class Type(value)

The available condition types.

### left\_hand\_value

The left-hand value to compare. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** Union

### right\_hand\_value

The right-hand value to compare. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** Union

### type

The right-hand value to compare. The default value of this attribute is Type.LessThan.

**Type** Type

### classmethod from\_json(file\_path)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** *file\_path* (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** cls

### classmethod get\_attributes(attribute\_type=None)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** *attribute\_type* (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of str

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str, optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** **string\_contents** (*str or bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** **ValueError** or **AssertionError** –

### conditions

**Input** - The conditions which must be satisfied before the group will cleanly exit. The default value of this attribute is [].

**Type** *list*

### current\_iteration

**Output** - The current number of iterations this group has performed while attempting to satisfy the specified conditions. This value starts from one. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *int*

### max\_iterations

**Input** - The maximum number of iterations to run for to try and satisfy the groups conditions. The default value of this attribute is 100.

**Type** *int*

### 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.

### 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` (`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`

**add\_protocols**(\**protocols*)

Add protocols to this group.

**Parameters** `protocols` (`Protocol`) – The protocols to add.

**allow\_merging**

**Input** - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols. The default value of this attribute is `True`.

**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*, *path\_replacements=None*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

**Parameters**

- **other** (Protocol) – The protocol to compare against.
- **path\_replacements** (*list of tuple of str, optional*) – Replacements to make in any value reference protocol paths before comparing for equality.

**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

**execute**(*directory=""*, *available\_resources=None*)

Execute the protocol.

**Parameters**

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available\_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on. If *None*, the protocol will be executed on a single CPU.

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod from\_schema**(*schema*)

Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.

**Parameters** **schema** (*ProtocolSchema*) – The schema to initialize the protocol using.

**Returns** The initialized protocol.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod get\_attributes**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of str

**get\_class\_attribute**(*reference\_path*)

Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).

**Parameters** **reference\_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the attribute to return.

**Returns** The class attribute.

**Return type** *object*

**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*

**id**

The unique id of this protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str*, *optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**property outputs**

A dictionary of the outputs of this property.

**Type** dict of [ProtocolPath](#) and *Any*

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** **string\_contents** (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**property protocols**

A dictionary of the protocols in this groups, where the dictionary key is the protocol id, and the value is the protocol itself.

## Notes

This property should *not* be altered. Use *add\_protocols* to add new protocols to the group.

**Type** dict of *str* and [Protocol](#)

**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.



**property required\_inputs**

The inputs which must be set on this protocol.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

**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.

**validate(attribute\_type=None)**

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** **ValueError** or **AssertionError** –

**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>WeightByMoleFraction</i>	Multiplies a value by the mole fraction of a component in a <i>Substance</i> .
<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>DummyProtocol</i>	A protocol whose only purpose is to return an input value as an output value.

**AddValues**

**class** openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.**AddValues**(*protocol\_id*)

A protocol to add together a list of values.

## Notes

The *values* input must either be a list of `openff.evaluator.unit.Quantity`, a `ProtocolPath` to a list of `openff.evaluator.unit.Quantity`, or a list of `ProtocolPath` which each point to a `openff.evaluator.unit.Quantity`.

`__init__(protocol_id)`

## Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>	
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, template_values)</code>	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other[, path_replacements])</code>	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute([directory, available_resources])</code>	Execute the protocol.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>from_schema(schema)</code>	Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>get_class_attribute(reference_path)</code>	Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).
<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>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>merge(other)</code>	Merges another Protocol with this one.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>	Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id.
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<code>allow_merging</code>	<b>Input</b> - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other 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>outputs</code>	A dictionary of the outputs of this property.
<code>required_inputs</code>	The inputs which must be set on this protocol.
<code>result</code>	<b>Output</b> - The sum of the values.
<code>schema</code>	A serializable schema for this object.
<code>values</code>	<b>Input</b> - The values to add together.

## values

**Input** - The values to add together. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

Type *list*

**result**

**Output** - The sum of the values. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

Type *Union*

**allow\_merging**

**Input** - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols. The default value of this attribute is `True`.

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, path\_replacements=None*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

**Parameters**

- **other** (*Protocol*) – The protocol to compare against.
- **path\_replacements** (*list of tuple of str, optional*) – Replacements to make in any value reference protocol paths before comparing for equality.

**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

**execute**(*directory=""*, *available\_resources=None*)

Execute the protocol.

**Parameters**

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available\_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on. If *None*, the protocol will be executed on a single CPU.

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod from\_schema**(*schema*)

Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.

**Parameters** **schema** (*ProtocolSchema*) – The schema to initialize the protocol using.

**Returns** The initialized protocol.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod get\_attributes**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of str

**get\_class\_attribute**(*reference\_path*)

Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).

**Parameters** **reference\_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the attribute to return.

**Returns** The class attribute.

**Return type** *object*

**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* (`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`

**id**

The unique id of this protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str*, *optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**merge**(*other*)

Merges another Protocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

**Parameters** *other* (`Protocol`) – 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]`

**property outputs**

A dictionary of the outputs of this property.

**Type** dict of `ProtocolPath` and `Any`

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** *string\_contents* (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**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 required\_inputs

The inputs which must be set on this protocol.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

### property schema

A serializable schema for this object.

**Type** ProtocolSchema

### set\_uuid(value)

Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id. If the id already has a prepended uuid, it will be overwritten by this value.

**Parameters** **value** (*str*) – The uuid to prepend.

### 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.

### validate(attribute\_type=None)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** **ValueError** or **AssertionError** –

## SubtractValues

**class** openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.SubtractValues(protocol\_id)

A protocol to subtract one value from another such that:

$result = value_b - value_a$

**\_\_init\_\_**(protocol\_id)

## Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>	
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, template_values)</code>	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other[, path_replacements])</code>	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute([directory, available_resources])</code>	Execute the protocol.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>from_schema(schema)</code>	Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>get_class_attribute(reference_path)</code>	Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).
<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>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>merge(other)</code>	Merges another Protocol with this one.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>	Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id.
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<code>allow_merging</code>	<b>Input</b> - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other 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>outputs</code>	A dictionary of the outputs of this property.
<code>required_inputs</code>	The inputs which must be set on this protocol.
<code>result</code>	<b>Output</b> - The results of <i>value_b</i> - <i>value_a</i> .
<code>schema</code>	A serializable schema for this object.
<code>value_a</code>	<b>Input</b> - <i>value_a</i> in the formula <i>result</i> = <i>value_b</i> - <i>value_a</i> .
<code>value_b</code>	<b>Input</b> - <i>value_b</i> in the formula <i>result</i> = <i>value_b</i> - <i>value_a</i> .

### value\_a

**Input** - *value\_a* in the formula *result* = *value\_b* - *value\_a*. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *Union*

**value\_b**

**Input** - *value\_b* in the formula  $result = value\_b - value\_a$ . The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *Union*

**result**

**Output** - The results of  $value\_b - value\_a$ . The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *Union*

**allow\_merging**

**Input** - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols. The default value of this attribute is True.

**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, path\_replacements=None*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

**Parameters**



- **other** (`Protocol`) – The protocol to compare against.
- **path\_replacements** (*list of tuple of str, optional*) – Replacements to make in any value reference protocol paths before comparing for equality.

**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`

**execute**(*directory=""*, *available\_resources=None*)

Execute the protocol.

#### Parameters

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available\_resources** (`ComputeResources`) – The resources available to execute on. If *None*, the protocol will be executed on a single CPU.

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** `cls`

**classmethod from\_schema**(*schema*)

Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.

**Parameters** **schema** (`ProtocolSchema`) – The schema to initialize the protocol using.

**Returns** The initialized protocol.

**Return type** `cls`

**classmethod get\_attributes**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of `str`

**get\_class\_attribute**(*reference\_path*)

Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).

**Parameters** **reference\_path** (`ProtocolPath`) – The path pointing to the attribute to return.

**Returns** The class attribute.

**Return type** *object*

**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* (`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`

**id**

The unique id of this protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str*, *optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**merge**(*other*)

Merges another Protocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

**Parameters** *other* (`Protocol`) – 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]*

**property outputs**

A dictionary of the outputs of this property.

**Type** dict of `ProtocolPath` and *Any*

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** *string\_contents* (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**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 required\_inputs

The inputs which must be set on this protocol.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

### property schema

A serializable schema for this object.

**Type** ProtocolSchema

### set\_uuid(value)

Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id. If the id already has a prepended uuid, it will be overwritten by this value.

**Parameters** **value** (*str*) – The uuid to prepend.

### 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.

### validate(attribute\_type=None)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** **ValueError** or **AssertionError** –

## MultiplyValue

**class** openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.**MultiplyValue**(*protocol\_id*)

A protocol which multiplies a value by a specified scalar

**\_\_init\_\_**(*protocol\_id*)

## Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>	
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, template_values)</code>	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other[, path_replacements])</code>	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute([directory, available_resources])</code>	Execute the protocol.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>from_schema(schema)</code>	Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>get_class_attribute(reference_path)</code>	Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).
<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>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>merge(other)</code>	Merges another Protocol with this one.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>	Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id.
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<code>allow_merging</code>	<b>Input</b> - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other 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>multiplier</code>	<b>Input</b> - The scalar to multiply by.
<code>outputs</code>	A dictionary of the outputs of this property.
<code>required_inputs</code>	The inputs which must be set on this protocol.
<code>result</code>	<b>Output</b> - The result of the multiplication.
<code>schema</code>	A serializable schema for this object.
<code>value</code>	<b>Input</b> - The value to multiply.

### value

**Input** - The value to multiply. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *Union*

### multiplier

**Input** - The scalar to multiply by. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *Union*

**result**

**Output** - The result of the multiplication. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *Union*

**allow\_merging**

**Input** - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols. The default value of this attribute is `True`.

**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, path\_replacements=None*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

**Parameters**

- **other** (*Protocol*) – The protocol to compare against.
- **path\_replacements** (*list of tuple of str, optional*) – Replacements to make in any value reference protocol paths before comparing for equality.

**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

**execute**(*directory=""*, *available\_resources=None*)

Execute the protocol.

**Parameters**

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available\_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on. If *None*, the protocol will be executed on a single CPU.

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod from\_schema**(*schema*)

Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.

**Parameters** **schema** (*ProtocolSchema*) – The schema to initialize the protocol using.

**Returns** The initialized protocol.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod get\_attributes**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of str

**get\_class\_attribute**(*reference\_path*)

Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).

**Parameters** **reference\_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the attribute to return.

**Returns** The class attribute.

**Return type** *object*

**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* (`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`

**id**

The unique id of this protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str*, *optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**merge**(*other*)

Merges another Protocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

**Parameters** *other* (`Protocol`) – 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]`

**property outputs**

A dictionary of the outputs of this property.

**Type** dict of `ProtocolPath` and `Any`

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** *string\_contents* (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**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 required\_inputs

The inputs which must be set on this protocol.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

### property schema

A serializable schema for this object.

**Type** ProtocolSchema

### set\_uuid(value)

Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id. If the id already has a prepended uuid, it will be overwritten by this value.

**Parameters** **value** (*str*) – The uuid to prepend.

### 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.

### validate(attribute\_type=None)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** **ValueError** or **AssertionError** –

## DivideValue

**class** openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.DivideValue(protocol\_id)

A protocol which divides a value by a specified scalar

**\_\_init\_\_**(protocol\_id)



## Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>	
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, template_values)</code>	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other[, path_replacements])</code>	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute([directory, available_resources])</code>	Execute the protocol.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>from_schema(schema)</code>	Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>get_class_attribute(reference_path)</code>	Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).
<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>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>merge(other)</code>	Merges another Protocol with this one.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>	Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id.
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<code>allow_merging</code>	<b>Input</b> - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols.
<code>dependencies</code>	A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.
<code>divisor</code>	<b>Input</b> - The scalar to divide by.
<code>id</code>	The unique id of this protocol.
<code>outputs</code>	A dictionary of the outputs of this property.
<code>required_inputs</code>	The inputs which must be set on this protocol.
<code>result</code>	<b>Output</b> - The result of the division.
<code>schema</code>	A serializable schema for this object.
<code>value</code>	<b>Input</b> - The value to divide.

### value

**Input** - The value to divide. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *Union*

### divisor

**Input** - The scalar to divide by. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *Union*

**result**

**Output** - The result of the division. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *Union*

**allow\_merging**

**Input** - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols. The default value of this attribute is `True`.

**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, path\_replacements=None*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

**Parameters**

- **other** (*Protocol*) – The protocol to compare against.
- **path\_replacements** (*list of tuple of str, optional*) – Replacements to make in any value reference protocol paths before comparing for equality.

**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

**execute**(*directory=""*, *available\_resources=None*)

Execute the protocol.

#### Parameters

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available\_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on. If *None*, the protocol will be executed on a single CPU.

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod from\_schema**(*schema*)

Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.

**Parameters** **schema** (*ProtocolSchema*) – The schema to initialize the protocol using.

**Returns** The initialized protocol.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod get\_attributes**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of str

**get\_class\_attribute**(*reference\_path*)

Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).

**Parameters** **reference\_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the attribute to return.

**Returns** The class attribute.

**Return type** *object*

**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* (`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`

**id**

The unique id of this protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str*, *optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**merge**(*other*)

Merges another Protocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

**Parameters** *other* (`Protocol`) – 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]*

**property outputs**

A dictionary of the outputs of this property.

**Type** dict of `ProtocolPath` and *Any*

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** *string\_contents* (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**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 required\_inputs

The inputs which must be set on this protocol.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

### property schema

A serializable schema for this object.

**Type** ProtocolSchema

### set\_uuid(value)

Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id. If the id already has a prepended uuid, it will be overwritten by this value.

**Parameters** **value** (*str*) – The uuid to prepend.

### 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.

### validate(attribute\_type=None)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** **ValueError** or **AssertionError** –

## WeightByMoleFraction

**class** openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.WeightByMoleFraction(*protocol\_id*)

Multiplies a value by the mole fraction of a component in a *Substance*.

**\_\_init\_\_**(*protocol\_id*)

## Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>	
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, template_values)</code>	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other[, path_replacements])</code>	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute([directory, available_resources])</code>	Execute the protocol.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>from_schema(schema)</code>	Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>get_class_attribute(reference_path)</code>	Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).
<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>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>merge(other)</code>	Merges another Protocol with this one.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>	Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id.
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<code>allow_merging</code>	<b>Input</b> - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols.
<code>component</code>	<b>Input</b> - The component whose mole fraction to weight by.
<code>dependencies</code>	A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.
<code>full_substance</code>	<b>Input</b> - The full substance which describes the mole fraction of the component.
<code>id</code>	The unique id of this protocol.
<code>outputs</code>	A dictionary of the outputs of this property.
<code>required_inputs</code>	The inputs which must be set on this protocol.
<code>schema</code>	A serializable schema for this object.
<code>value</code>	<b>Input</b> - The value to be weighted.
<code>weighted_value</code>	<b>Output</b> - The value weighted by the <i>component</i> 's mole fraction as determined from the <i>full_substance</i> .

### value

**Input** - The value to be weighted. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *Union*

**component**

**Input** - The component whose mole fraction to weight by. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *Substance*

**full\_substance**

**Input** - The full substance which describes the mole fraction of the component. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *Substance*

**weighted\_value**

**Output** - The value weighted by the *component's mole fraction as determined from the full\_substance*. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *Union*

**allow\_merging**

**Input** - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols. The default value of this attribute is *True*.

**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*, *path\_replacements=None*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

**Parameters**

- **other** (Protocol) – The protocol to compare against.
- **path\_replacements** (*list of tuple of str, optional*) – Replacements to make in any value reference protocol paths before comparing for equality.

**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

**execute**(*directory="*, *available\_resources=None*)

Execute the protocol.

**Parameters**

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available\_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on. If *None*, the protocol will be executed on a single CPU.

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod from\_schema**(*schema*)

Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.

**Parameters** **schema** (*ProtocolSchema*) – The schema to initialize the protocol using.

**Returns** The initialized protocol.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod get\_attributes**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of str

**get\_class\_attribute**(*reference\_path*)

Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).

**Parameters** **reference\_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the attribute to return.

**Returns** The class attribute.



**Return type** *object*

**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** ([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](#)

**id**

The unique id of this protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str*, *optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**merge**(*other*)

Merges another Protocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

**Parameters** **other** ([Protocol](#)) – 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]*

**property outputs**

A dictionary of the outputs of this property.

**Type** dict of [ProtocolPath](#) and *Any*

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** **string\_contents** (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**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 required\_inputs**

The inputs which must be set on this protocol.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

**property schema**

A serializable schema for this object.

**Type** ProtocolSchema

**set\_uuid**(*value*)

Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id. If the id already has a prepended uuid, it will be overwritten by this value.

**Parameters** **value** (*str*) – The uuid to prepend.

**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.

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** **ValueError** or **AssertionError** –

## FilterSubstanceByRole

**class** openff.evaluator.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*)

## Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>	
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, template_values)</code>	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other[, path_replacements])</code>	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute([directory, available_resources])</code>	Execute the protocol.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>from_schema(schema)</code>	Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>get_class_attribute(reference_path)</code>	Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).
<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>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>merge(other)</code>	Merges another Protocol with this one.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>	Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id.
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<code>allow_merging</code>	<b>Input</b> - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols.
<code>component_roles</code>	<b>Input</b> - The roles to filter substance components against.
<code>dependencies</code>	A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.
<code>expected_components</code>	<b>Input</b> - The number of components expected to remain after filtering.
<code>filtered_substance</code>	<b>Output</b> - The filtered substance.
<code>id</code>	The unique id of this protocol.
<code>input_substance</code>	<b>Input</b> - The substance to filter.
<code>outputs</code>	A dictionary of the outputs of this property.
<code>required_inputs</code>	The inputs which must be set on this protocol.
<code>schema</code>	A serializable schema for this object.

### input\_substance

**Input** - The substance to filter. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** Substance

**component\_roles**

**Input** - The roles to filter substance components against. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *list*

**expected\_components**

**Input** - The number of components expected to remain after filtering. An exception is raised if this number is not matched. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** *int*

**filtered\_substance**

**Output** - The filtered substance. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *Substance*

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** **ValueError** or **AssertionError** –

**allow\_merging**

**Input** - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols. The default value of this attribute is **True**.

**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*, *path\_replacements*=None)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

**Parameters**

- **other** (Protocol) – The protocol to compare against.
- **path\_replacements** (*list of tuple of str, optional*) – Replacements to make in any value reference protocol paths before comparing for equality.

**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

**execute**(*directory*="", *available\_resources*=None)

Execute the protocol.

**Parameters**

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available\_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on. If *None*, the protocol will be executed on a single CPU.

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod from\_schema**(*schema*)

Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.

**Parameters** **schema** (*ProtocolSchema*) – The schema to initialize the protocol using.

**Returns** The initialized protocol.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod get\_attributes**(*attribute\_type*=None)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of str

**get\_class\_attribute**(*reference\_path*)

Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).

**Parameters** **reference\_path** ([ProtocolPath](#)) – The path pointing to the attribute to return.

**Returns** The class attribute.

**Return type** *object*

**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** ([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](#)

**id**

The unique id of this protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str*, *optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**merge**(*other*)

Merges another Protocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

**Parameters** **other** ([Protocol](#)) – 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]*

**property outputs**

A dictionary of the outputs of this property.

**Type** dict of [ProtocolPath](#) and *Any*

**classmethod** `parse_json(string_contents)`

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

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

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**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** `required_inputs`

The inputs which must be set on this protocol.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

**property** `schema`

A serializable schema for this object.

**Type** ProtocolSchema

**set\_uuid**(*value*)

Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id. If the id already has a prepended uuid, it will be overwritten by this value.

**Parameters** **value** (*str*) – The uuid to prepend.

**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.

## DummyProtocol

**class** `openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.DummyProtocol(protocol_id)`

A protocol whose only purpose is to return an input value as an output value.

**\_\_init\_\_**(*protocol\_id*)

## Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>	
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, template_values)</code>	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other[, path_replacements])</code>	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute([directory, available_resources])</code>	Execute the protocol.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>from_schema(schema)</code>	Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>get_class_attribute(reference_path)</code>	Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).
<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>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>merge(other)</code>	Merges another Protocol with this one.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>	Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id.
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<code>allow_merging</code>	<b>Input</b> - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other 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_value</code>	<b>Input</b> - A dummy input.
<code>output_value</code>	<b>Output</b> - A dummy output.
<code>outputs</code>	A dictionary of the outputs of this property.
<code>required_inputs</code>	The inputs which must be set on this protocol.
<code>schema</code>	A serializable schema for this object.

### input\_value

**Input** - A dummy input. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *Union*

### output\_value

**Output** - A dummy output. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *Union*



**allow\_merging**

**Input** - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols. The default value of this attribute is True.

**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, path\_replacements=None*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

**Parameters**

- **other** (*Protocol*) – The protocol to compare against.
- **path\_replacements** (*list of tuple of str, optional*) – Replacements to make in any value reference protocol paths before comparing for equality.

**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

**execute**(*directory*="", *available\_resources*=None)

Execute the protocol.

**Parameters**

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available\_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on. If *None*, the protocol will be executed on a single CPU.

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod from\_schema**(*schema*)

Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.

**Parameters** **schema** (*ProtocolSchema*) – The schema to initialize the protocol using.

**Returns** The initialized protocol.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod get\_attributes**(*attribute\_type*=None)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of str

**get\_class\_attribute**(*reference\_path*)

Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).

**Parameters** **reference\_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the attribute to return.

**Returns** The class attribute.

**Return type** *object*

**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` (`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`

## id

The unique id of this protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

## `json(file_path=None, format=False)`

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- `file_path` (*str*, *optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- `format` (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

## `merge(other)`

Merges another Protocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

**Parameters** `other` (`Protocol`) – 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]*

## property outputs

A dictionary of the outputs of this property.

**Type** dict of `ProtocolPath` and *Any*

## `classmethod parse_json(string_contents)`

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

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

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

## `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 required\_inputs

The inputs which must be set on this protocol.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

### property schema

A serializable schema for this object.

**Type** ProtocolSchema

### set\_uuid(value)

Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id. If the id already has a prepended uuid, it will be overwritten by this value.

**Parameters** **value** (*str*) – The uuid to prepend.

### 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.

### validate(attribute\_type=None)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** **ValueError** or **AssertionError** –

## OpenMM

<i>OpenMMEnergyMinimisation</i>	A protocol to minimise the potential energy of a system using OpenMM.
<i>OpenMMSimulation</i>	Performs a molecular dynamics simulation in a given ensemble using an OpenMM backend.
<i>OpenMMEvaluateEnergies</i>	Re-evaluates the energy of a series of configurations for a given set of force field parameters using OpenMM.

## OpenMMEnergyMinimisation

**class** openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.**OpenMMEnergyMinimisation**(*protocol\_id*)

A protocol to minimise the potential energy of a system using OpenMM.

**\_\_init\_\_**(*protocol\_id*)

### Methods

<b>__init__</b> ( <i>protocol_id</i> )	
<b>apply_replicator</b> ( <i>replicator</i> , <i>template_values</i> )	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<b>can_merge</b> ( <i>other</i> [, <i>path_replacements</i> ])	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<b>execute</b> ([ <i>directory</i> , <i>available_resources</i> ])	Execute the protocol.
<b>from_json</b> ( <i>file_path</i> )	Create this object from a JSON file.
<b>from_schema</b> ( <i>schema</i> )	Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.
<b>get_attributes</b> ([ <i>attribute_type</i> ])	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<b>get_class_attribute</b> ( <i>reference_path</i> )	Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).
<b>get_value</b> ( <i>reference_path</i> )	Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.
<b>get_value_references</b> ( <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.
<b>json</b> ([ <i>file_path</i> , <i>format</i> ])	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<b>merge</b> ( <i>other</i> )	Merges another Protocol with this one.
<b>parse_json</b> ( <i>string_contents</i> )	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<b>replace_protocol</b> ( <i>old_id</i> , <i>new_id</i> )	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<b>set_uuid</b> ( <i>value</i> )	Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id.
<b>set_value</b> ( <i>reference_path</i> , <i>value</i> )	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.
<b>validate</b> ([ <i>attribute_type</i> ])	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<code>allow_merging</code>	<b>Input</b> - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols.
<code>dependencies</code>	A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.
<code>enable_pbc</code>	<b>Input</b> - If true, periodic boundary conditions will be enabled.
<code>id</code>	The unique id of this protocol.
<code>input_coordinate_file</code>	<b>Input</b> - The coordinates to minimise.
<code>max_iterations</code>	<b>Input</b> - The maximum number of iterations to perform.
<code>output_coordinate_file</code>	<b>Output</b> - The file path to the minimised coordinates.
<code>outputs</code>	A dictionary of the outputs of this property.
<code>parameterized_system</code>	<b>Input</b> - The parameterized system object which encodes the systems potential energy function.
<code>required_inputs</code>	The inputs which must be set on this protocol.
<code>schema</code>	A serializable schema for this object.
<code>tolerance</code>	<b>Input</b> - The energy tolerance to which the system should be minimized.

### allow\_merging

**Input** - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols. The default value of this attribute is True.

**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*, *path\_replacements=None*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

**Parameters**

- **other** (Protocol) – The protocol to compare against.
- **path\_replacements** (*list of tuple of str, optional*) – Replacements to make in any value reference protocol paths before comparing for equality.

**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

**enable\_pbc**

**Input** - If true, periodic boundary conditions will be enabled. The default value of this attribute is True.

**Type** *bool*

**execute**(*directory=""*, *available\_resources=None*)

Execute the protocol.

**Parameters**

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available\_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on. If *None*, the protocol will be executed on a single CPU.

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod from\_schema**(*schema*)

Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.

**Parameters** **schema** (*ProtocolSchema*) – The schema to initialize the protocol using.

**Returns** The initialized protocol.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod** `get_attributes(attribute_type=None)`

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** `attribute_type` (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of str

**get\_class\_attribute**(*reference\_path*)

Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).

**Parameters** `reference_path` ([ProtocolPath](#)) – The path pointing to the attribute to return.

**Returns** The class attribute.

**Return type** *object*

**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` ([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](#)

**id**

The unique id of this protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**input\_coordinate\_file**

**Input** - The coordinates to minimise. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str, optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.



**Return type** *str*

#### **max\_iterations**

**Input** - 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. The default value of this attribute is 0.

**Type** *int*

#### **merge(*other*)**

Merges another Protocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

**Parameters** **other** (*Protocol*) – 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\_coordinate\_file**

**Output** - The file path to the minimised coordinates. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

#### **property outputs**

A dictionary of the outputs of this property.

**Type** dict of ProtocolPath and Any

#### **parameterized\_system**

**Input** - The parameterized system object which encodes the systems potential energy function. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** ParameterizedSystem

#### **classmethod parse\_json(*string\_contents*)**

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** **string\_contents** (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

#### **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 required\_inputs**

The inputs which must be set on this protocol.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

**property schema**

A serializable schema for this object.

**Type** `ProtocolSchema`

**set\_uuid(value)**

Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id. If the id already has a prepended uuid, it will be overwritten by this value.

**Parameters** **value** (`str`) – The uuid to prepend.

**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.

**tolerance**

**Input** - The energy tolerance to which the system should be minimized. The default value of this attribute is 10.0 kilojoule / mole.

**Type** `Quantity`

**validate(attribute\_type=None)**

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** `ValueError` or `AssertionError` –

## OpenMMSimulation

**class** `openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMSimulation(protocol_id)`

Performs a molecular dynamics simulation in a given ensemble using an OpenMM backend.

This protocol employs the Langevin integrator implemented in the `openmmtools` package to propagate the state of the system using the default BAOAB splitting [1]. Further, simulations which are run in the NPT simulation will have a Monte Carlo barostat (`openmm.MonteCarloBarostat`) applied every 25 steps (the OpenMM default).

## References

- [1] Leimkuhler, Ben, and Charles Matthews. “Numerical methods for stochastic molecular dynamics.” *Molecular Dynamics*. Springer, Cham, 2015. 261-328.

**\_\_init\_\_**(*protocol\_id*)

## Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>	
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, template_values)</code>	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other[, path_replacements])</code>	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute([directory, available_resources])</code>	Execute the protocol.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>from_schema(schema)</code>	Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>get_class_attribute(reference_path)</code>	Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).
<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>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>merge(other)</code>	Merges another Protocol with this one.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>	Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id.
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<i>allow_gpu_platforms</i>	<b>Input</b> - If true, the simulation will be performed using a GPU if available, otherwise it will be constrained to only using CPUs.
<i>allow_merging</i>	<b>Input</b> - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols.
<i>checkpoint_frequency</i>	<b>Input</b> - The frequency (in multiples of <i>output_frequency</i> ) with which to write to a checkpoint file, e.g.
<i>dependencies</i>	A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.
<i>enable_pbc</i>	<b>Input</b> - If true, periodic boundary conditions will be enabled.
<i>ensemble</i>	<b>Input</b> - The thermodynamic ensemble to simulate in.
<i>gradient_parameters</i>	<b>Input</b> - An optional list of parameters to differentiate the evaluated energies with respect to.
<i>high_precision</i>	<b>Input</b> - If true, the simulation will be run using double precision.
<i>id</i>	The unique id of this protocol.
<i>input_coordinate_file</i>	<b>Input</b> - The file path to the starting coordinates.
<i>observables</i>	<b>Output</b> - The observables collected during the simulation.
<i>output_coordinate_file</i>	<b>Output</b> - The file path to the coordinates of the final system configuration.
<i>output_frequency</i>	<b>Input</b> - The frequency (in number of steps) with which to write to the output statistics and trajectory files.
<i>outputs</i>	A dictionary of the outputs of this property.
<i>parameterized_system</i>	<b>Input</b> - The parameterized system object which encodes the systems potential energy function.
<i>required_inputs</i>	The inputs which must be set on this protocol.
<i>schema</i>	A serializable schema for this object.
<i>steps_per_iteration</i>	<b>Input</b> - The number of steps to propagate the system by at each iteration.
<i>thermodynamic_state</i>	<b>Input</b> - The thermodynamic conditions to simulate under The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..
<i>thermostat_friction</i>	<b>Input</b> - The thermostat friction coefficient.
<i>timestep</i>	<b>Input</b> - The timestep to evolve the system by at each step.
<i>total_number_of_iterations</i>	<b>Input</b> - The number of times to propagate the system forward by the <i>steps_per_iteration</i> number of steps.
<i>trajectory_file_path</i>	<b>Output</b> - The file path to the trajectory sampled during the simulation.

**allow\_gpu\_platforms**

**Input** - If true, the simulation will be performed using a GPU if available, otherwise it will be constrained to only using CPUs. The default value of this attribute is True.

**Type** *bool*

**allow\_merging**

**Input** - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols. The default value of this attribute is True.

**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, path\_replacements=None*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

**Parameters**

- **other** (*Protocol*) – The protocol to compare against.
- **path\_replacements** (*list of tuple of str, optional*) – Replacements to make in any value reference protocol paths before comparing for equality.

**Returns** True if the two protocols are safe to merge.

**Return type** *bool*

**checkpoint\_frequency**

**Input** - The frequency (in multiples of *output\_frequency*) with which to write to a checkpoint file, e.g. if *output\_frequency*=100 and *checkpoint\_frequency*=2, a checkpoint file would be saved every 200 steps. When two protocols are merged, the largest value of this attribute from either protocol is retained. The default value of this attribute is 10. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** *int*

**property\_dependencies**

A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

**enable\_pbc**

**Input** - If true, periodic boundary conditions will be enabled. The default value of this attribute is True.

**Type** *bool*

**ensemble**

**Input** - The thermodynamic ensemble to simulate in. The default value of this attribute is `Ensemble.NPT`.

**Type** Ensemble

**execute(directory="", available\_resources=None)**

Execute the protocol.

**Parameters**

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available\_resources** (`ComputeResources`) – The resources available to execute on. If *None*, the protocol will be executed on a single CPU.

**classmethod from\_json(file\_path)**

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod from\_schema(schema)**

Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.

**Parameters** **schema** (`ProtocolSchema`) – The schema to initialize the protocol using.

**Returns** The initialized protocol.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod get\_attributes(attribute\_type=None)**

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of str

**get\_class\_attribute**(*reference\_path*)

Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).

**Parameters** **reference\_path** ([ProtocolPath](#)) – The path pointing to the attribute to return.

**Returns** The class attribute.

**Return type** *object*

**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** ([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](#)

**gradient\_parameters**

**Input** - An optional list of parameters to differentiate the evaluated energies with respect to.

**Type** *list*

**high\_precision**

**Input** - If true, the simulation will be run using double precision. The default value of this attribute is False.

**Type** *bool*

**id**

The unique id of this protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**input\_coordinate\_file**

**Input** - The file path to the starting coordinates. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str*, *optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**merge**(*other*)

Merges another Protocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

**Parameters** **other** (*Protocol*) – 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]*

**observables**

**Output** - The observables collected during the simulation. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *ObservableFrame*

**output\_coordinate\_file**

**Output** - The file path to the coordinates of the final system configuration. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**output\_frequency**

**Input** - The frequency (in number of steps) with which to write to the output statistics and trajectory files. When two protocols are merged, the largest value of this attribute from either protocol is retained. The default value of this attribute is 3000.

**Type** *int*

**property outputs**

A dictionary of the outputs of this property.

**Type** dict of ProtocolPath and Any

**parameterized\_system**

**Input** - The parameterized system object which encodes the systems potential energy function. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *ParameterizedSystem*

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** **string\_contents** (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**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 required\_inputs

The inputs which must be set on this protocol.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

### property schema

A serializable schema for this object.

**Type** ProtocolSchema

### set\_uuid(value)

Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id. If the id already has a prepended uuid, it will be overwritten by this value.

**Parameters** **value** (*str*) – The uuid to prepend.

### 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

**Input** - The number of steps to propagate the system by at each iteration. The total number of steps performed by this protocol will be *total\_number\_of\_iterations \* steps\_per\_iteration*. The default value of this attribute is 1000000.

**Type** *int*

### thermodynamic\_state

**Input** - The thermodynamic conditions to simulate under The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** ThermodynamicState

### thermostat\_friction

**Input** - The thermostat friction coefficient. When two protocols are merged, the largest value of this attribute from either protocol is retained. The default value of this attribute is 1.0 / picosecond.

**Type** Quantity

### timestep

**Input** - The timestep to evolve the system by at each step. When two protocols are merged, the largest value of this attribute from either protocol is retained. The default value of this attribute is 2.0 femtosecond.

**Type** Quantity

**total\_number\_of\_iterations**

**Input** - The number of times to propagate the system forward by the *steps\_per\_iteration* number of steps. The total number of steps performed by this protocol will be *total\_number\_of\_iterations* \* *steps\_per\_iteration*. The default value of this attribute is 1.

**Type** *int*

**trajectory\_file\_path**

**Output** - The file path to the trajectory sampled during the simulation. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user.

**Type** *str*

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** *attribute\_type* (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** **ValueError** or **AssertionError** –

**OpenMMEvaluateEnergies****class** openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.**OpenMMEvaluateEnergies**(*protocol\_id*)

Re-evaluates the energy of a series of configurations for a given set of force field parameters using OpenMM.

**\_\_init\_\_**(*protocol\_id*)

**Methods**

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>	
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, template_values)</code>	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other[, path_replacements])</code>	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute([directory, available_resources])</code>	Execute the protocol.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>from_schema(schema)</code>	Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>get_class_attribute(reference_path)</code>	Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).
<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>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>merge(other)</code>	Merges another Protocol with this one.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>	Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id.
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<code>allow_merging</code>	<b>Input</b> - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols.
<code>dependencies</code>	A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.
<code>enable_pbc</code>	<b>Input</b> - If true, periodic boundary conditions will be enabled.
<code>gradient_parameters</code>	<b>Input</b> - An optional list of parameters to differentiate the evaluated energies with respect to.
<code>id</code>	The unique id of this protocol.
<code>output_observables</code>	<b>Output</b> - An observable array which stores the reduced potentials potential energies evaluated at the specified state and using the specified system object for each configuration in the trajectory.
<code>outputs</code>	A dictionary of the outputs of this property.
<code>parameterized_system</code>	<b>Input</b> - The parameterized system object which encodes the systems potential energy function.
<code>required_inputs</code>	The inputs which must be set on this protocol.
<code>schema</code>	A serializable schema for this object.
<code>thermodynamic_state</code>	<b>Input</b> - The state to calculate the reduced potentials at.
<code>trajectory_file_path</code>	<b>Input</b> - The path to the trajectory file which contains the configurations to calculate the energies of.

### `allow_merging`

**Input** - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols. The default value of this attribute is `True`.

**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*, *path\_replacements=None*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

**Parameters**

- **other** (Protocol) – The protocol to compare against.
- **path\_replacements** (*list of tuple of str, optional*) – Replacements to make in any value reference protocol paths before comparing for equality.

**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

**enable\_pbc**

**Input** - If true, periodic boundary conditions will be enabled. The default value of this attribute is True.

**Type** *bool*

**execute**(*directory=""*, *available\_resources=None*)

Execute the protocol.

**Parameters**

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available\_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on. If *None*, the protocol will be executed on a single CPU.

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod from\_schema**(*schema*)

Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.

**Parameters** **schema** (*ProtocolSchema*) – The schema to initialize the protocol using.

**Returns** The initialized protocol.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod** `get_attributes(attribute_type=None)`

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** `attribute_type` (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of str

**get\_class\_attribute**(*reference\_path*)

Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).

**Parameters** `reference_path` ([ProtocolPath](#)) – The path pointing to the attribute to return.

**Returns** The class attribute.

**Return type** *object*

**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` ([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](#)

**gradient\_parameters**

**Input** - An optional list of parameters to differentiate the evaluated energies with respect to.

**Type** *list*

**id**

The unique id of this protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str, optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**merge**(*other*)

Merges another Protocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

**Parameters** **other** (*Protocol*) – 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\_observables**

**Output** - An observable array which stores the reduced potentials potential energies evaluated at the specified state and using the specified system object for each configuration in the trajectory. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *ObservableFrame*

**property outputs**

A dictionary of the outputs of this property.

**Type** dict of ProtocolPath and Any

**parameterized\_system**

**Input** - The parameterized system object which encodes the systems potential energy function. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** ParameterizedSystem

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** **string\_contents** (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**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 required\_inputs**

The inputs which must be set on this protocol.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

**property schema**

A serializable schema for this object.

**Type** `ProtocolSchema`

**set\_uuid(value)**

Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id. If the id already has a prepended uuid, it will be overwritten by this value.

**Parameters** **value** (*str*) – The uuid to prepend.

**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.

**thermodynamic\_state**

**Input** - The state to calculate the reduced potentials at. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** `ThermodynamicState`

**trajectory\_file\_path**

**Input** - The path to the trajectory file which contains the configurations to calculate the energies of. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**validate(attribute\_type=None)**

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** `ValueError` or `AssertionError` –

**Paprika**

<i>PreparePullCoordinates</i>	A protocol which will align a host-guest complex to the z-axis and position the guest molecule at a specified point along the pull axis.
<i>PrepareReleaseCoordinates</i>	A protocol which will extract the host molecule from a file containing both the host and guest molecules and produce a coordinate file containing only the host which has been correctly aligned to the z-axis.
<i>AddDummyAtoms</i>	A protocol which will add the reference 'dummy' atoms to a parameterised system.

## PreparePullCoordinates

**class** openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.**PreparePullCoordinates**(*protocol\_id*)

A protocol which will align a host-guest complex to the z-axis and position the guest molecule at a specified point along the pull axis.

**\_\_init\_\_**(*protocol\_id*)

## Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>	
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, template_values)</code>	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other[, path_replacements])</code>	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute([directory, available_resources])</code>	Execute the protocol.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>from_schema(schema)</code>	Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>get_class_attribute(reference_path)</code>	Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).
<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>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>merge(other)</code>	Merges another Protocol with this one.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>	Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id.
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.



## Attributes

<i>allow_merging</i>	<b>Input</b> - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols.
<i>complex_file_path</i>	<b>Input</b> - The path to the file which the coordinates of the guest moleculebound to the host molecule.
<i>dependencies</i>	A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.
<i>guest_orientation_mask</i>	<b>Input</b> - The string mask which describes which guest atoms will be restrained relative to the dummy atoms to keep the molecule aligned to the z-axis.
<i>id</i>	The unique id of this protocol.
<i>n_pull_windows</i>	<b>Input</b> - The total number of the pull windows in the calculation.
<i>output_coordinate_path</i>	<b>Output</b> - The file path to the system which has been correctly aligned to the z-axis.
<i>outputs</i>	A dictionary of the outputs of this property.
<i>pull_distance</i>	<b>Input</b> - The total distance that the guest will be pulled along the z-axis during the pull phase.
<i>pull_window_index</i>	<b>Input</b> - The index of the pull window to generate co-ordinates for.
<i>required_inputs</i>	The inputs which must be set on this protocol.
<i>schema</i>	A serializable schema for this object.
<i>substance</i>	<b>Input</b> - The substance which defines the host, guest and solvent.

### guest\_orientation\_mask

**Input** - The string mask which describes which guest atoms will be restrained relative to the dummy atoms to keep the molecule aligned to the z-axis. This should be of the form 'X Y' where X Y are ParmEd selectors for the first and second guest atoms. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

### pull\_distance

**Input** - The total distance that the guest will be pulled along the z-axis during the pull phase. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** Quantity

### pull\_window\_index

**Input** - The index of the pull window to generate coordinates for. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *int*

### n\_pull\_windows

**Input** - The total number of the pull windows in the calculation. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *int*

### allow\_merging

**Input** - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols. The default value of this attribute is True.

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*, *path\_replacements*=None)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

#### Parameters

- **other** (*Protocol*) – The protocol to compare against.
- **path\_replacements** (*list of tuple of str*, *optional*) – Replacements to make in any value reference protocol paths before comparing for equality.

**Returns** True if the two protocols are safe to merge.

**Return type** *bool*

**complex\_file\_path**

**Input** - The path to the file which the coordinates of the guest molecule bound to the host molecule. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**property dependencies**

A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

**execute**(*directory*="", *available\_resources*=None)

Execute the protocol.

**Parameters**

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available\_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on. If *None*, the protocol will be executed on a single CPU.

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod from\_schema**(*schema*)

Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.

**Parameters** **schema** (*ProtocolSchema*) – The schema to initialize the protocol using.

**Returns** The initialized protocol.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod get\_attributes**(*attribute\_type*=None)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of str

**get\_class\_attribute**(*reference\_path*)

Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).

**Parameters** **reference\_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the attribute to return.

**Returns** The class attribute.

**Return type** *object*

**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` (`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`

### `id`

The unique id of this protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

### `json(file_path=None, format=False)`

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- `file_path` (*str*, *optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- `format` (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

### `merge(other)`

Merges another Protocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

**Parameters** `other` (`Protocol`) – 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_coordinate_path`

**Output** - The file path to the system which has been correctly aligned to the z-axis. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

### `property outputs`

A dictionary of the outputs of this property.

**Type** dict of `ProtocolPath` and `Any`

### `classmethod parse_json(string_contents)`

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

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

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** `Any`

### `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 required\_inputs

The inputs which must be set on this protocol.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

### property schema

A serializable schema for this object.

**Type** ProtocolSchema

### set\_uuid(value)

Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id. If the id already has a prepended uuid, it will be overwritten by this value.

**Parameters** **value** (*str*) – The uuid to prepend.

### 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

**Input** - The substance which defines the host, guest and solvent. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** Substance

### validate(attribute\_type=None)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** **ValueError** or **AssertionError** –

## PrepareReleaseCoordinates

**class** openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.PrepareReleaseCoordinates(*protocol\_id*)

A protocol which will extract the host molecule from a file containing both the host and guest molecules and produce a coordinate file containing only the host which has been correctly aligned to the z-axis.

**\_\_init\_\_**(*protocol\_id*)

## Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>	
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, template_values)</code>	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other[, path_replacements])</code>	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute([directory, available_resources])</code>	Execute the protocol.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>from_schema(schema)</code>	Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>get_class_attribute(reference_path)</code>	Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).
<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>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>merge(other)</code>	Merges another Protocol with this one.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>	Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id.
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<code>allow_merging</code>	<b>Input</b> - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols.
<code>complex_file_path</code>	<b>Input</b> - The path to the file which the coordinates of the guest molecule bound to the host molecule.
<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>output_coordinate_path</code>	<b>Output</b> - The file path to the system which has been correctly aligned to the z-axis.
<code>outputs</code>	A dictionary of the outputs of this property.
<code>required_inputs</code>	The inputs which must be set on this protocol.
<code>schema</code>	A serializable schema for this object.
<code>substance</code>	<b>Input</b> - The substance which defines the host, guest and solvent.

### allow\_merging

**Input** - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols. The default value of this attribute is `True`.

**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*, *path\_replacements*=None)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

#### Parameters

- **other** (*Protocol*) – The protocol to compare against.
- **path\_replacements** (*list of tuple of str*, *optional*) – Replacements to make in any value reference protocol paths before comparing for equality.

**Returns** True if the two protocols are safe to merge.

**Return type** *bool*

**complex\_file\_path**

**Input** - The path to the file which the coordinates of the guest molecule bound to the host molecule. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**property dependencies**

A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

**execute**(*directory*="", *available\_resources*=None)

Execute the protocol.

**Parameters**

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available\_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on. If *None*, the protocol will be executed on a single CPU.

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod from\_schema**(*schema*)

Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.

**Parameters** **schema** (*ProtocolSchema*) – The schema to initialize the protocol using.

**Returns** The initialized protocol.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod get\_attributes**(*attribute\_type*=None)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of str

**get\_class\_attribute**(*reference\_path*)

Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).

**Parameters** **reference\_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the attribute to return.

**Returns** The class attribute.

**Return type** *object*

**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` (`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`

## id

The unique id of this protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

## json(file\_path=None, format=False)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str*, *optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

## merge(other)

Merges another Protocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

**Parameters** `other` (`Protocol`) – 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\_coordinate\_path

**Output** - The file path to the system which has been correctly aligned to the z-axis. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

## property outputs

A dictionary of the outputs of this property.

**Type** dict of `ProtocolPath` and `Any`

## classmethod parse\_json(string\_contents)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

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

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** `Any`

## 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 required\_inputs

The inputs which must be set on this protocol.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

### property schema

A serializable schema for this object.

**Type** ProtocolSchema

### set\_uuid(value)

Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id. If the id already has a prepended uuid, it will be overwritten by this value.

**Parameters** **value** (*str*) – The uuid to prepend.

### 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

**Input** - The substance which defines the host, guest and solvent. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** Substance

### validate(attribute\_type=None)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** **ValueError** or **AssertionError** –

## AddDummyAtoms

**class** openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.AddDummyAtoms(protocol\_id)

A protocol which will add the reference ‘dummy’ atoms to a parameterised system. This protocol assumes the host / complex has already been correctly aligned to the z-axis and has been placed at the origin.

**\_\_init\_\_**(protocol\_id)

## Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>	
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, template_values)</code>	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other[, path_replacements])</code>	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute([directory, available_resources])</code>	Execute the protocol.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>from_schema(schema)</code>	Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>get_class_attribute(reference_path)</code>	Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).
<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>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>merge(other)</code>	Merges another Protocol with this one.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>	Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id.
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<code>allow_merging</code>	<b>Input</b> - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other 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_coordinate_path</code>	<b>Input</b> - The file path to the coordinates which the dummy atoms should be added to.
<code>input_system</code>	<b>Input</b> - The parameterized system which the dummy atoms should be added to.
<code>offset</code>	<b>Input</b> - The distance to offset the dummy atoms from the origin (0, 0, 0) backwards along the z-axis.
<code>output_coordinate_path</code>	<b>Output</b> - The file path to the coordinates which include the added dummy atoms.
<code>output_system</code>	<b>Output</b> - The parameterized system which include the added dummy atoms.
<code>outputs</code>	A dictionary of the outputs of this property.
<code>required_inputs</code>	The inputs which must be set on this protocol.
<code>schema</code>	A serializable schema for this object.
<code>substance</code>	<b>Input</b> - The substance which defines the host, guest and solvent.

**substance**

**Input** - The substance which defines the host, guest and solvent. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** `Substance`

**offset**

**Input** - The distance to offset the dummy atoms from the origin (0, 0, 0) backwards along the z-axis. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** `Quantity`

**input\_coordinate\_path**

**Input** - The file path to the coordinates which the dummy atoms should be added to. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** `str`

**input\_system**

**Input** - The parameterized system which the dummy atoms should be added to. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** `ParameterizedSystem`

**output\_coordinate\_path**

**Output** - The file path to the coordinates which include the added dummy atoms. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** `str`

**output\_system**

**Output** - The parameterized system which include the added dummy atoms. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** `ParameterizedSystem`

**allow\_merging**

**Input** - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols. The default value of this attribute is `True`.

**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, path\_replacements=None*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

**Parameters**

- **other** (Protocol) – The protocol to compare against.
- **path\_replacements** (*list of tuple of str, optional*) – Replacements to make in any value reference protocol paths before comparing for equality.

**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

**execute**(*directory="", available\_resources=None*)

Execute the protocol.

**Parameters**

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available\_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on. If *None*, the protocol will be executed on a single CPU.

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod from\_schema**(*schema*)

Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.

**Parameters** **schema** (*ProtocolSchema*) – The schema to initialize the protocol using.

**Returns** The initialized protocol.

**Return type** *cls*

**classmethod** `get_attributes(attribute_type=None)`

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** `attribute_type` (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** *list of str*

**get\_class\_attribute**(*reference\_path*)

Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).

**Parameters** `reference_path` (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the attribute to return.

**Returns** The class attribute.

**Return type** *object*

**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` (*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*

**id**

The unique id of this protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str, optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**merge**(*other*)

Merges another Protocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

**Parameters** **other** ([Protocol](#)) – 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]`

**property outputs**

A dictionary of the outputs of this property.

**Type** dict of ProtocolPath and Any

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** **string\_contents** (`str` or `bytes`) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** Any

**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 required\_inputs**

The inputs which must be set on this protocol.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

**property schema**

A serializable schema for this object.

**Type** [ProtocolSchema](#)

**set\_uuid**(*value*)

Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id. If the id already has a prepended uuid, it will be overwritten by this value.

**Parameters** **value** (`str`) – The uuid to prepend.

**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.

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** **ValueError** or **AssertionError** –

<i>GenerateAttachRestrains</i>	Generates the restraint values to apply during the 'attach' phase from a set of restraint schema definitions and makes them easily accessible for the protocols which will apply them to the parameterized system.
<i>GeneratePullRestrains</i>	Generates the restraint values to apply during the 'pull' phase from a set of restraint schema definitions and makes them easily accessible for the protocols which will apply them to the parameterized system.
<i>GenerateReleaseRestrains</i>	Generates the restraint values to apply during the 'release' phase from a set of restraint schema definitions and makes them easily accessible for the protocols which will apply them to the parameterized system.
<i>ApplyRestrains</i>	A protocol which will apply the restraints defined in a restraints JSON file to a specified system.

## GenerateAttachRestrains

**class** openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.**GenerateAttachRestrains**(*protocol\_id*)

Generates the restraint values to apply during the 'attach' phase from a set of restraint schema definitions and makes them easily accessible for the protocols which will apply them to the parameterized system.

**\_\_init\_\_**(*protocol\_id*)



## Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>	
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, template_values)</code>	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other[, path_replacements])</code>	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute([directory, available_resources])</code>	Execute the protocol.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>from_schema(schema)</code>	Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>get_class_attribute(reference_path)</code>	Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).
<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>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>merge(other)</code>	Merges another Protocol with this one.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>	Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id.
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<code>allow_merging</code>	<b>Input</b> - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols.
<code>attach_lambdas</code>	<b>Input</b> - The values of lambda to use for the attach phase.
<code>complex_coordinate_path</code>	<b>Input</b> - The file path to a coordinate file which contains the solvatedhost-guest complex and has the anchor dummy atoms added.
<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>outputs</code>	A dictionary of the outputs of this property.
<code>required_inputs</code>	The inputs which must be set on this protocol.
<code>restraint_schemas</code>	<b>Input</b> - The full set of restraint schemas.
<code>restraints_path</code>	<b>Output</b> - The file path to the <i>paprika</i> generated restraints JSON file.
<code>schema</code>	A serializable schema for this object.

### complex\_coordinate\_path

**Input** - The file path to a coordinate file which contains the solvatedhost-guest complex and has the anchor dummy atoms added. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**attach\_lambdas**

**Input** - The values of lambda to use for the attach phase. These must start from 0.0 and increase monotonically to and include 1.0. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *list*

**allow\_merging**

**Input** - Defines whether this protocol is allowed to merge with other protocols. The default value of this attribute is `True`.

**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, path\_replacements=None*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

**Parameters**

- **other** (*Protocol*) – The protocol to compare against.
- **path\_replacements** (*list of tuple of str, optional*) – Replacements to make in any value reference protocol paths before comparing for equality.

**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

**execute**(*directory=""*, *available\_resources=None*)

Execute the protocol.

#### Parameters

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available\_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on. If *None*, the protocol will be executed on a single CPU.

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod from\_schema**(*schema*)

Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.

**Parameters** **schema** (*ProtocolSchema*) – The schema to initialize the protocol using.

**Returns** The initialized protocol.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod get\_attributes**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of str

**get\_class\_attribute**(*reference\_path*)

Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).

**Parameters** **reference\_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the attribute to return.

**Returns** The class attribute.

**Return type** *object*

**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* (`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`

**id**

The unique id of this protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str*, *optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**merge**(*other*)

Merges another Protocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

**Parameters** *other* (`Protocol`) – 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]*

**property outputs**

A dictionary of the outputs of this property.

**Type** dict of `ProtocolPath` and *Any*

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** *string\_contents* (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**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 required\_inputs

The inputs which must be set on this protocol.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

### restraint\_schemas

**Input** - The full set of restraint schemas. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *dict*

### restraints\_path

**Output** - The file path to the *paprika* generated restraints JSON file. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

### property schema

A serializable schema for this object.

**Type** ProtocolSchema

### set\_uuid(value)

Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id. If the id already has a prepended uuid, it will be overwritten by this value.

**Parameters** **value** (*str*) – The uuid to prepend.

### 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.

### validate(attribute\_type=None)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** ValueError or AssertionError –

## GeneratePullRestrains

**class** openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.**GeneratePullRestrains**(*protocol\_id*)

Generates the restraint values to apply during the ‘pull’ phase from a set of restraint schema definitions and makes them easily accessible for the protocols which will apply them to the parameterized system.

**\_\_init\_\_**(*protocol\_id*)

## Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>	
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, template_values)</code>	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other[, path_replacements])</code>	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute([directory, available_resources])</code>	Execute the protocol.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>from_schema(schema)</code>	Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>get_class_attribute(reference_path)</code>	Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).
<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>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>merge(other)</code>	Merges another Protocol with this one.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>	Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id.
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<i>allow_merging</i>	<b>Input</b> - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols.
<i>attach_lambdas</i>	<b>Input</b> - The values of lambda to use for the attach phase.
<i>complex_coordinate_path</i>	<b>Input</b> - The file path to a coordinate file which contains the solvatedhost-guest complex and has the anchor dummy atoms added.
<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>n_pull_windows</i>	<b>Input</b> - The number of lambda to use for the pull phase.
<i>outputs</i>	A dictionary of the outputs of this property.
<i>required_inputs</i>	The inputs which must be set on this protocol.
<i>restraint_schemas</i>	<b>Input</b> - The full set of restraint schemas.
<i>restraints_path</i>	<b>Output</b> - The file path to the <i>paprika</i> generated restraints JSON file.
<i>schema</i>	A serializable schema for this object.

### **n\_pull\_windows**

**Input** - The number of lambda to use for the pull phase. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *int*

### **allow\_merging**

**Input** - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols. The default value of this attribute is `True`.

**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

#### **attach\_lambdas**

**Input** - The values of lambda to use for the attach phase. These must start from 0.0 and increase monotonically to and include 1.0. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *list*

#### **can\_merge**(*other*, *path\_replacements=None*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

##### **Parameters**

- **other** (Protocol) – The protocol to compare against.
- **path\_replacements** (*list of tuple of str, optional*) – Replacements to make in any value reference protocol paths before comparing for equality.

**Returns** True if the two protocols are safe to merge.

**Return type** *bool*

#### **complex\_coordinate\_path**

**Input** - The file path to a coordinate file which contains the solvated host-guest complex and has the anchor dummy atoms added. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

#### **property dependencies**

A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

#### **execute**(*directory=""*, *available\_resources=None*)

Execute the protocol.

##### **Parameters**

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available\_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on. If *None*, the protocol will be executed on a single CPU.

#### **classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** cls



**classmethod** `from_schema(schema)`

Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.

**Parameters** `schema` (`ProtocolSchema`) – The schema to initialize the protocol using.

**Returns** The initialized protocol.

**Return type** `cls`

**classmethod** `get_attributes(attribute_type=None)`

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** `attribute_type` (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** `list of str`

**get\_class\_attribute(reference\_path)**

Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).

**Parameters** `reference_path` (`ProtocolPath`) – The path pointing to the attribute to return.

**Returns** The class attribute.

**Return type** *object*

**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` (`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`

**id**

The unique id of this protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**json(file\_path=None, format=False)**

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str, optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.

- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**merge**(*other*)

Merges another Protocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

**Parameters** **other** (*Protocol*) – 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]*

**property outputs**

A dictionary of the outputs of this property.

**Type** dict of ProtocolPath and Any

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** **string\_contents** (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**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 required\_inputs**

The inputs which must be set on this protocol.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

**restraint\_schemas**

**Input** - The full set of restraint schemas. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *dict*

**restraints\_path**

**Output** - The file path to the *paprika* generated restraints JSON file. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**property schema**

A serializable schema for this object.

**Type** `ProtocolSchema`

**set\_uuid(*value*)**

Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id. If the id already has a prepended uuid, it will be overwritten by this value.

**Parameters** **value** (*str*) – The uuid to prepend.

**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.

**validate(*attribute\_type=None*)**

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** `ValueError` or `AssertionError` –

**GenerateReleaseRestrains**

**class** `openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GenerateReleaseRestrains(protocol_id)`

Generates the restraint values to apply during the ‘release’ phase from a set of restraint schema definitions and makes them easily accessible for the protocols which will apply them to the parameterized system.

**\_\_init\_\_** (*protocol\_id*)

## Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>	
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, template_values)</code>	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other[, path_replacements])</code>	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute([directory, available_resources])</code>	Execute the protocol.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>from_schema(schema)</code>	Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>get_class_attribute(reference_path)</code>	Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).
<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>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>merge(other)</code>	Merges another Protocol with this one.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>	Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id.
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<code>allow_merging</code>	<b>Input</b> - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols.
<code>dependencies</code>	A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.
<code>host_coordinate_path</code>	<b>Input</b> - The file path to a coordinate file which contains the solvatedhost molecule and has the anchor dummy atoms added.
<code>id</code>	The unique id of this protocol.
<code>outputs</code>	A dictionary of the outputs of this property.
<code>release_lambdas</code>	<b>Input</b> - The values of lambda to use for the release phase.
<code>required_inputs</code>	The inputs which must be set on this protocol.
<code>restraint_schemas</code>	<b>Input</b> - The full set of restraint schemas.
<code>restraints_path</code>	<b>Output</b> - The file path to the <i>paprika</i> generated restraints JSON file.
<code>schema</code>	A serializable schema for this object.

### host\_coordinate\_path

**Input** - The file path to a coordinate file which contains the solvatedhost molecule and has the anchor dummy atoms added. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**release\_lambdas**

**Input** - The values of lambda to use for the release phase. These must start from 1.0 and decrease monotonically to and include 0.0. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *list*

**allow\_merging**

**Input** - Defines whether this protocol is allowed to merge with other protocols. The default value of this attribute is `True`.

**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, path\_replacements=None*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

**Parameters**

- **other** (*Protocol*) – The protocol to compare against.
- **path\_replacements** (*list of tuple of str, optional*) – Replacements to make in any value reference protocol paths before comparing for equality.

**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

**execute**(*directory=""*, *available\_resources=None*)

Execute the protocol.

**Parameters**

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available\_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on. If *None*, the protocol will be executed on a single CPU.

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod from\_schema**(*schema*)

Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.

**Parameters** **schema** (*ProtocolSchema*) – The schema to initialize the protocol using.

**Returns** The initialized protocol.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod get\_attributes**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of str

**get\_class\_attribute**(*reference\_path*)

Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).

**Parameters** **reference\_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the attribute to return.

**Returns** The class attribute.

**Return type** *object*

**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* (`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`

**id**

The unique id of this protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str*, *optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**merge**(*other*)

Merges another Protocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

**Parameters** *other* (`Protocol`) – 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]`

**property outputs**

A dictionary of the outputs of this property.

**Type** dict of `ProtocolPath` and `Any`

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** *string\_contents* (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**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 required\_inputs

The inputs which must be set on this protocol.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

### restraint\_schemas

**Input** - The full set of restraint schemas. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *dict*

### restraints\_path

**Output** - The file path to the *paprika* generated restraints JSON file. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

### property schema

A serializable schema for this object.

**Type** ProtocolSchema

### set\_uuid(value)

Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id. If the id already has a prepended uuid, it will be overwritten by this value.

**Parameters** **value** (*str*) – The uuid to prepend.

### 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.

### validate(attribute\_type=None)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** **ValueError** or **AssertionError** –



## ApplyRestrains

**class** openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.**ApplyRestrains**(*protocol\_id*)

A protocol which will apply the restraints defined in a restraints JSON file to a specified system.

**\_\_init\_\_**(*protocol\_id*)

## Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>	
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, template_values)</code>	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other[, path_replacements])</code>	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute([directory, available_resources])</code>	Execute the protocol.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>from_schema(schema)</code>	Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>get_class_attribute(reference_path)</code>	Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).
<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>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>load_restraints(file_path)</code>	Loads a set of <i>paprika</i> restraint objects from a JSON file.
<code>merge(other)</code>	Merges another Protocol with this one.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>	Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id.
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<i>allow_merging</i>	<b>Input</b> - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other 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_system</i>	<b>Input</b> - The parameterized system which the restraints should be added to.
<i>output_system</i>	<b>Output</b> - The parameterized system which now includes the added restraints.
<i>outputs</i>	A dictionary of the outputs of this property.
<i>phase</i>	<b>Input</b> - The APR phase to take the restraints from.
<i>required_inputs</i>	The inputs which must be set on this protocol.
<i>restraints_path</i>	<b>Input</b> - The file path to the JSON file which contains the restraint definitions.
<i>schema</i>	A serializable schema for this object.
<i>window_index</i>	<b>Input</b> - The index of the window to take the restraints from.

### **restraints\_path**

**Input** - The file path to the JSON file which contains the restraint definitions. This will usually have been generated by a *GenerateXXXRestrains* protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

### **phase**

**Input** - The APR phase to take the restraints from. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

### **window\_index**

**Input** - The index of the window to take the restraints from. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *int*

### **input\_system**

**Input** - The parameterized system which the restraints should be added to. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** ParameterizedSystem

### **output\_system**

**Output** - The parameterized system which now includes the added restraints. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** ParameterizedSystem

### **classmethod load\_restraints(file\_path: str)**

Loads a set of *paprika* restraint objects from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** – The path to the JSON serialized restraints.

**Return type** The loaded *paprika* restraint objects.

**allow\_merging**

**Input** - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols. The default value of this attribute is True.

**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, path\_replacements=None*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

**Parameters**

- **other** (*Protocol*) – The protocol to compare against.
- **path\_replacements** (*list of tuple of str, optional*) – Replacements to make in any value reference protocol paths before comparing for equality.

**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

**execute**(*directory*="", *available\_resources*=None)

Execute the protocol.

**Parameters**

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available\_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on. If *None*, the protocol will be executed on a single CPU.

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod from\_schema**(*schema*)

Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.

**Parameters** **schema** (*ProtocolSchema*) – The schema to initialize the protocol using.

**Returns** The initialized protocol.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod get\_attributes**(*attribute\_type*=None)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of str

**get\_class\_attribute**(*reference\_path*)

Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).

**Parameters** **reference\_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the attribute to return.

**Returns** The class attribute.

**Return type** *object*

**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` (`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`

## id

The unique id of this protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

## `json(file_path=None, format=False)`

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

### Parameters

- `file_path` (*str*, optional) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- `format` (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

## `merge(other)`

Merges another Protocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

**Parameters** `other` (`Protocol`) – 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]*

## property outputs

A dictionary of the outputs of this property.

**Type** dict of `ProtocolPath` and *Any*

## classmethod `parse_json(string_contents)`

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

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

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

## `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 required\_inputs

The inputs which must be set on this protocol.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

### property schema

A serializable schema for this object.

**Type** ProtocolSchema

### set\_uuid(value)

Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id. If the id already has a prepended uuid, it will be overwritten by this value.

**Parameters** **value** (*str*) – The uuid to prepend.

### 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.

### validate(attribute\_type=None)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** **ValueError** or **AssertionError** –

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<i>AnalyzeAPRPhase</i>	A protocol which will analyze the outputs of the attach, pull or release phases of an APR calculation and return the change in free energy for that phase of the calculation.
<i>ComputeSymmetryCorrection</i>	Computes the symmetry correction for an APR calculation which involves a guest with symmetry.
<i>ComputeReferenceWork</i>	Computes the reference state work.

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## AnalyzeAPRPhase

**class** openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.**AnalyzeAPRPhase**(*protocol\_id*)

A protocol which will analyze the outputs of the attach, pull or release phases of an APR calculation and return the change in free energy for that phase of the calculation.

**\_\_init\_\_**(*protocol\_id*)

## Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>	
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, template_values)</code>	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other[, path_replacements])</code>	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute([directory, available_resources])</code>	Execute the protocol.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>from_schema(schema)</code>	Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>get_class_attribute(reference_path)</code>	Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).
<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>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>merge(other)</code>	Merges another Protocol with this one.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>	Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id.
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<i>allow_merging</i>	<b>Input</b> - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other 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>outputs</i>	A dictionary of the outputs of this property.
<i>phase</i>	<b>Input</b> - The phase of the calculation being analyzed.
<i>required_inputs</i>	The inputs which must be set on this protocol.
<i>restraints_path</i>	<b>Input</b> - The file path to the JSON file which contains the restraint definitions.
<i>result</i>	<b>Output</b> - The analysed free energy.
<i>schema</i>	A serializable schema for this object.
<i>topology_path</i>	<b>Input</b> - The file path to a coordinate file which contains topological information about the system.
<i>trajectory_paths</i>	<b>Input</b> - A list of paths to the trajectories (in the correct order) generated during the phase being analyzed.

### topology\_path

**Input** - The file path to a coordinate file which contains topological information about the system. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

### trajectory\_paths

**Input** - A list of paths to the trajectories (in the correct order) generated during the phase being analyzed. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *list*

### phase

**Input** - The phase of the calculation being analyzed. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

### restraints\_path

**Input** - The file path to the JSON file which contains the restraint definitions. This will usually have been generated by a *GenerateXXXRestrains* protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

### result

**Output** - The analysed free energy. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *Observable*

### allow\_merging

**Input** - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols. The default value of this attribute is *True*.

**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*, *path\_replacements*=None)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

#### Parameters

- **other** (*Protocol*) – The protocol to compare against.
- **path\_replacements** (*list of tuple of str*, *optional*) – Replacements to make in any value reference protocol paths before comparing for equality.

**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

**execute**(*directory*="", *available\_resources*=None)

Execute the protocol.

#### Parameters

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available\_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on. If *None*, the protocol will be executed on a single CPU.

**classmethod** `from_json(file_path)`

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** `file_path` (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *cls*

**classmethod** `from_schema(schema)`

Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.

**Parameters** `schema` (*ProtocolSchema*) – The schema to initialize the protocol using.

**Returns** The initialized protocol.

**Return type** *cls*

**classmethod** `get_attributes(attribute_type=None)`

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** `attribute_type` (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** *list of str*

**get\_class\_attribute(reference\_path)**

Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).

**Parameters** `reference_path` (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the attribute to return.

**Returns** The class attribute.

**Return type** *object*

**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` (`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`

### `id`

The unique id of this protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

### `json(file_path=None, format=False)`

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- `file_path` (*str*, *optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- `format` (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

### `merge(other)`

Merges another Protocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

**Parameters** `other` (`Protocol`) – 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]*

### `property outputs`

A dictionary of the outputs of this property.

**Type** dict of `ProtocolPath` and *Any*

### `classmethod parse_json(string_contents)`

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

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

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

### `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 required\_inputs

The inputs which must be set on this protocol.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

### property schema

A serializable schema for this object.

**Type** ProtocolSchema

### set\_uuid(value)

Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id. If the id already has a prepended uuid, it will be overwritten by this value.

**Parameters** **value** (*str*) – The uuid to prepend.

### 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.

### validate(attribute\_type=None)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** **ValueError** or **AssertionError** –

## ComputeSymmetryCorrection

**class** openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.**ComputeSymmetryCorrection**(*protocol\_id*)

Computes the symmetry correction for an APR calculation which involves a guest with symmetry.

**\_\_init\_\_**(*protocol\_id*)

## Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>	
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, template_values)</code>	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other[, path_replacements])</code>	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute([directory, available_resources])</code>	Execute the protocol.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>from_schema(schema)</code>	Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>get_class_attribute(reference_path)</code>	Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).
<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>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>merge(other)</code>	Merges another Protocol with this one.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>	Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id.
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<code>allow_merging</code>	<b>Input</b> - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other 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>n_microstates</code>	<b>Input</b> - The number of symmetry microstates of the guest molecule.
<code>outputs</code>	A dictionary of the outputs of this property.
<code>required_inputs</code>	The inputs which must be set on this protocol.
<code>result</code>	<b>Output</b> - The symmetry correction.
<code>schema</code>	A serializable schema for this object.
<code>thermodynamic_state</code>	<b>Input</b> - The thermodynamic state that the calculation was performed at.

### n\_microstates

**Input** - The number of symmetry microstates of the guest molecule. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *int*

**thermodynamic\_state**

**Input** - The thermodynamic state that the calculation was performed at. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** `ThermodynamicState`

**result**

**Output** - The symmetry correction. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** `Observable`

**allow\_merging**

**Input** - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols. The default value of this attribute is `True`.

**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, path\_replacements=None*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

**Parameters**

- **other** (`Protocol`) – The protocol to compare against.
- **path\_replacements** (*list of tuple of str, optional*) – Replacements to make in any value reference protocol paths before comparing for equality.

**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`

**execute**(*directory=""*, *available\_resources=None*)

Execute the protocol.

#### Parameters

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available\_resources** (`ComputeResources`) – The resources available to execute on. If *None*, the protocol will be executed on a single CPU.

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** `cls`

**classmethod from\_schema**(*schema*)

Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.

**Parameters** **schema** (`ProtocolSchema`) – The schema to initialize the protocol using.

**Returns** The initialized protocol.

**Return type** `cls`

**classmethod get\_attributes**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of `str`

**get\_class\_attribute**(*reference\_path*)

Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).

**Parameters** **reference\_path** (`ProtocolPath`) – The path pointing to the attribute to return.

**Returns** The class attribute.

**Return type** *object*

**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* (`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`

**id**

The unique id of this protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str*, *optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**merge**(*other*)

Merges another Protocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

**Parameters** *other* (`Protocol`) – 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]*

**property outputs**

A dictionary of the outputs of this property.

**Type** dict of `ProtocolPath` and *Any*

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** *string\_contents* (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**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 required\_inputs

The inputs which must be set on this protocol.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

### property schema

A serializable schema for this object.

**Type** ProtocolSchema

### set\_uuid(value)

Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id. If the id already has a prepended uuid, it will be overwritten by this value.

**Parameters** **value** (*str*) – The uuid to prepend.

### 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.

### validate(attribute\_type=None)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** **ValueError** or **AssertionError** –

## ComputeReferenceWork

**class** openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.**ComputeReferenceWork**(*protocol\_id*)

Computes the reference state work.

**\_\_init\_\_**(*protocol\_id*)

## Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>	
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, template_values)</code>	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other[, path_replacements])</code>	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute([directory, available_resources])</code>	Execute the protocol.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>from_schema(schema)</code>	Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>get_class_attribute(reference_path)</code>	Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).
<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>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>merge(other)</code>	Merges another Protocol with this one.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>	Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id.
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<code>allow_merging</code>	<b>Input</b> - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other 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>outputs</code>	A dictionary of the outputs of this property.
<code>required_inputs</code>	The inputs which must be set on this protocol.
<code>restraints_path</code>	<b>Input</b> - The file path to the JSON file which contains the restraint definitions.
<code>result</code>	<b>Output</b> - The reference state work.
<code>schema</code>	A serializable schema for this object.
<code>thermodynamic_state</code>	<b>Input</b> - The thermodynamic state that the calculation was performed at.

### thermodynamic\_state

**Input** - The thermodynamic state that the calculation was performed at. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** `ThermodynamicState`

### restraints\_path

**Input** - The file path to the JSON file which contains the restraint definitions. This will usually have been

generated by a *GenerateXXXRestrains* protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

Type *str*

#### result

**Output** - The reference state work. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

Type *Observable*

#### allow\_merging

**Input** - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols. The default value of this attribute is *True*.

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, path\_replacements=None*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

#### Parameters

- **other** (*Protocol*) – The protocol to compare against.

- **path\_replacements** (*list of tuple of str, optional*) – Replacements to make in any value reference protocol paths before comparing for equality.

**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

**execute**(*directory=""*, *available\_resources=None*)

Execute the protocol.

#### **Parameters**

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available\_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on. If *None*, the protocol will be executed on a single CPU.

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod from\_schema**(*schema*)

Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.

**Parameters** **schema** (*ProtocolSchema*) – The schema to initialize the protocol using.

**Returns** The initialized protocol.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod get\_attributes**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of str

**get\_class\_attribute**(*reference\_path*)

Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).

**Parameters** **reference\_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the attribute to return.

**Returns** The class attribute.

**Return type** *object*

**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* (`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`

**id**

The unique id of this protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str*, *optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**merge**(*other*)

Merges another Protocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

**Parameters** *other* (`Protocol`) – 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]`

**property outputs**

A dictionary of the outputs of this property.

**Type** dict of `ProtocolPath` and *Any*

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** *string\_contents* (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**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 required\_inputs

The inputs which must be set on this protocol.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

### property schema

A serializable schema for this object.

**Type** ProtocolSchema

### set\_uuid(value)

Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id. If the id already has a prepended uuid, it will be overwritten by this value.

**Parameters** **value** (*str*) – The uuid to prepend.

### 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.

### validate(attribute\_type=None)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** **ValueError** or **AssertionError** –

## Reweighting

<i>ConcatenateTrajectories</i>	A protocol which concatenates multiple trajectories into a single one.
<i>ConcatenateObservables</i>	A protocol which concatenates multiple ObservableFrame objects into a single ObservableFrame object.
<i>BaseEvaluateEnergies</i>	A base class for protocols which will re-evaluate the energy of a series of configurations for a given set of force field parameters.
<i>BaseMBARProtocol</i>	Re-weights a set of observables using MBAR to calculate the average value of the observables at a different state than they were originally measured.
<i>ReweightObservable</i>	Reweight an array of observables to a new state using MBAR.
<i>ReweightDielectricConstant</i>	Computes the average value of the dielectric constant by re-weighting a set of dipole moments and volumes using MBAR.

## ConcatenateTrajectories

**class** openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateTrajectories(*protocol\_id*)

A protocol which concatenates multiple trajectories into a single one.

**\_\_init\_\_**(*protocol\_id*)

### Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>	
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, template_values)</code>	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other[, path_replacements])</code>	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute([directory, available_resources])</code>	Execute the protocol.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>from_schema(schema)</code>	Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>get_class_attribute(reference_path)</code>	Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).
<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>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>merge(other)</code>	Merges another Protocol with this one.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>	Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id.
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<i>allow_merging</i>	<b>Input</b> - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other 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>	<b>Input</b> - A list of paths to the starting PDB coordinates for each of the trajectories.
<i>input_trajectory_paths</i>	<b>Input</b> - A list of paths to the trajectories to concatenate.
<i>output_coordinate_path</i>	<b>Output</b> - The path the PDB coordinate file which contains the topology of the concatenated trajectory.
<i>output_trajectory_path</i>	<b>Output</b> - The path to the concatenated trajectory.
<i>outputs</i>	A dictionary of the outputs of this property.
<i>required_inputs</i>	The inputs which must be set on this protocol.
<i>schema</i>	A serializable schema for this object.

### input\_coordinate\_paths

**Input** - A list of paths to the starting PDB coordinates for each of the trajectories. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

Type *list*

### input\_trajectory\_paths

**Input** - A list of paths to the trajectories to concatenate. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

Type *list*

### output\_coordinate\_path

**Output** - The path the PDB coordinate file which contains the topology of the concatenated trajectory. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

Type *str*

### output\_trajectory\_path

**Output** - The path to the concatenated trajectory. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

Type *str*

### allow\_merging

**Input** - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols. The default value of this attribute is `True`.

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, path\_replacements=None*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

#### Parameters

- **other** (Protocol) – The protocol to compare against.
- **path\_replacements** (*list of tuple of str, optional*) – Replacements to make in any value reference protocol paths before comparing for equality.

**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

**execute**(*directory="", available\_resources=None*)

Execute the protocol.

#### Parameters

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available\_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on. If *None*, the protocol will be executed on a single CPU.

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** `file_path` (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *cls*

**classmethod** `from_schema`(*schema*)

Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.

**Parameters** `schema` (*ProtocolSchema*) – The schema to initialize the protocol using.

**Returns** The initialized protocol.

**Return type** *cls*

**classmethod** `get_attributes`(*attribute\_type=None*)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** `attribute_type` (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** *list of str*

**get\_class\_attribute**(*reference\_path*)

Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).

**Parameters** `reference_path` (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the attribute to return.

**Returns** The class attribute.

**Return type** *object*

**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` (*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*

**id**

The unique id of this protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str*, *optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**merge**(*other*)

Merges another Protocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

**Parameters** **other** (*Protocol*) – 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]*

**property outputs**

A dictionary of the outputs of this property.

**Type** dict of ProtocolPath and Any

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** **string\_contents** (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**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 required\_inputs**

The inputs which must be set on this protocol.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

**property schema**

A serializable schema for this object.

**Type** ProtocolSchema

**set\_uuid**(*value*)

Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id. If the id already has a prepended uuid, it will be overwritten by this value.

**Parameters** **value** (*str*) – The uuid to prepend.

**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.

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** **ValueError** or **AssertionError** –

## ConcatenateObservables

**class** openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.**ConcatenateObservables**(*protocol\_id*)

A protocol which concatenates multiple ObservableFrame objects into a single ObservableFrame object.

**\_\_init\_\_**(*protocol\_id*)

## Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>	
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, template_values)</code>	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other[, path_replacements])</code>	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute([directory, available_resources])</code>	Execute the protocol.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>from_schema(schema)</code>	Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>get_class_attribute(reference_path)</code>	Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).
<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>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>merge(other)</code>	Merges another Protocol with this one.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>	Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id.
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<code>allow_merging</code>	<b>Input</b> - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other 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_observables</code>	<b>Input</b> - A list of observable arrays to concatenate.
<code>output_observables</code>	<b>Output</b> - The concatenated observable array.
<code>outputs</code>	A dictionary of the outputs of this property.
<code>required_inputs</code>	The inputs which must be set on this protocol.
<code>schema</code>	A serializable schema for this object.

### input\_observables

**Input** - A list of observable arrays to concatenate. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *list*

### output\_observables

**Output** - The concatenated observable array. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *Union*

**allow\_merging**

**Input** - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols. The default value of this attribute is True.

**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, path\_replacements=None*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

**Parameters**

- **other** (*Protocol*) – The protocol to compare against.
- **path\_replacements** (*list of tuple of str, optional*) – Replacements to make in any value reference protocol paths before comparing for equality.

**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

**execute**(*directory*="", *available\_resources*=None)

Execute the protocol.

**Parameters**

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available\_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on. If *None*, the protocol will be executed on a single CPU.

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod from\_schema**(*schema*)

Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.

**Parameters** **schema** (*ProtocolSchema*) – The schema to initialize the protocol using.

**Returns** The initialized protocol.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod get\_attributes**(*attribute\_type*=None)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of str

**get\_class\_attribute**(*reference\_path*)

Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).

**Parameters** **reference\_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the attribute to return.

**Returns** The class attribute.

**Return type** *object*

**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` (`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`

### `id`

The unique id of this protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

### `json(file_path=None, format=False)`

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

#### **Parameters**

- `file_path` (*str*, *optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- `format` (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

### `merge(other)`

Merges another Protocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

**Parameters** `other` (`Protocol`) – 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]*

### **property outputs**

A dictionary of the outputs of this property.

**Type** dict of `ProtocolPath` and *Any*

### **classmethod** `parse_json(string_contents)`

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

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

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

### `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 required\_inputs

The inputs which must be set on this protocol.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

### property schema

A serializable schema for this object.

**Type** ProtocolSchema

### set\_uuid(value)

Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id. If the id already has a prepended uuid, it will be overwritten by this value.

**Parameters** **value** (*str*) – The uuid to prepend.

### 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.

### validate(attribute\_type=None)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** **ValueError** or **AssertionError** –

## BaseEvaluateEnergies

**class** openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.**BaseEvaluateEnergies**(*protocol\_id*)

A base class for protocols which will re-evaluate the energy of a series of configurations for a given set of force field parameters.

**\_\_init\_\_**(*protocol\_id*)

## Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>	
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, template_values)</code>	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other[, path_replacements])</code>	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute([directory, available_resources])</code>	Execute the protocol.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>from_schema(schema)</code>	Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>get_class_attribute(reference_path)</code>	Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).
<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>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>merge(other)</code>	Merges another Protocol with this one.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>	Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id.
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<code>allow_merging</code>	<b>Input</b> - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols.
<code>dependencies</code>	A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.
<code>enable_pbc</code>	<b>Input</b> - If true, periodic boundary conditions will be enabled.
<code>gradient_parameters</code>	<b>Input</b> - An optional list of parameters to differentiate the evaluated energies with respect to.
<code>id</code>	The unique id of this protocol.
<code>output_observables</code>	<b>Output</b> - An observable array which stores the reduced potentials potential energies evaluated at the specified state and using the specified system object for each configuration in the trajectory.
<code>outputs</code>	A dictionary of the outputs of this property.
<code>parameterized_system</code>	<b>Input</b> - The parameterized system object which encodes the systems potential energy function.
<code>required_inputs</code>	The inputs which must be set on this protocol.
<code>schema</code>	A serializable schema for this object.
<code>thermodynamic_state</code>	<b>Input</b> - The state to calculate the reduced potentials at.
<code>trajectory_file_path</code>	<b>Input</b> - The path to the trajectory file which contains the configurations to calculate the energies of.

**thermodynamic\_state**

**Input** - The state to calculate the reduced potentials at. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** `ThermodynamicState`

**parameterized\_system**

**Input** - The parameterized system object which encodes the systems potential energy function. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** `ParameterizedSystem`

**enable\_pbc**

**Input** - If true, periodic boundary conditions will be enabled. The default value of this attribute is True.

**Type** `bool`

**trajectory\_file\_path**

**Input** - The path to the trajectory file which contains the configurations to calculate the energies of. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** `str`

**gradient\_parameters**

**Input** - An optional list of parameters to differentiate the evaluated energies with respect to.

**Type** `list`

**output\_observables**

**Output** - An observable array which stores the reduced potentials potential energies evaluated at the specified state and using the specified system object for each configuration in the trajectory. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** `ObservableFrame`

**allow\_merging**

**Input** - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols. The default value of this attribute is True.

**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, path\_replacements=None*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

**Parameters**

- **other** (Protocol) – The protocol to compare against.
- **path\_replacements** (*list of tuple of str, optional*) – Replacements to make in any value reference protocol paths before comparing for equality.

**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

**execute**(*directory="", available\_resources=None*)

Execute the protocol.

**Parameters**

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available\_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on. If *None*, the protocol will be executed on a single CPU.

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod from\_schema**(*schema*)

Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.

**Parameters** **schema** (*ProtocolSchema*) – The schema to initialize the protocol using.

**Returns** The initialized protocol.

**Return type** `cls`

**classmethod** `get_attributes(attribute_type=None)`

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** `attribute_type` (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** `list of str`

**get\_class\_attribute(reference\_path)**

Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).

**Parameters** `reference_path` (`ProtocolPath`) – The path pointing to the attribute to return.

**Returns** The class attribute.

**Return type** *object*

**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` (`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`

**id**

The unique id of this protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**json(file\_path=None, format=False)**

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str, optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**merge**(*other*)

Merges another Protocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

**Parameters** **other** ([Protocol](#)) – 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]*

**property outputs**

A dictionary of the outputs of this property.

**Type** dict of ProtocolPath and Any

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** **string\_contents** (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**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 required\_inputs**

The inputs which must be set on this protocol.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

**property schema**

A serializable schema for this object.

**Type** [ProtocolSchema](#)

**set\_uuid**(*value*)

Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id. If the id already has a prepended uuid, it will be overwritten by this value.

**Parameters** **value** (*str*) – The uuid to prepend.

**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.

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** *attribute\_type* (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** **ValueError** or **AssertionError** –

## BaseMBARProtocol

**class** openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.**BaseMBARProtocol**(*protocol\_id*)

Re-weights 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*)

## Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>	
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, template_values)</code>	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other[, path_replacements])</code>	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute([directory, available_resources])</code>	Execute the protocol.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>from_schema(schema)</code>	Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>get_class_attribute(reference_path)</code>	Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).
<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>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>merge(other)</code>	Merges another Protocol with this one.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>	Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id.
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<i>allow_merging</i>	<b>Input</b> - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols.
<i>bootstrap_iterations</i>	<b>Input</b> - The number of bootstrap iterations to perform if bootstrapped uncertainties have been requested The default value of this attribute is 250.
<i>bootstrap_uncertainties</i>	<b>Input</b> - If true, bootstrapping will be used to estimated the total uncertainty in the reweighted value.
<i>dependencies</i>	A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.
<i>effective_samples</i>	<b>Output</b> - The number of effective samples which were re-weighted.
<i>frame_counts</i>	<b>Input</b> - The number of configurations per reference state.
<i>id</i>	The unique id of this protocol.
<i>outputs</i>	A dictionary of the outputs of this property.
<i>reference_reduced_potentials</i>	<b>Input</b> - The reduced potentials of each configuration evaluated at each of the reference states.
<i>required_effective_samples</i>	<b>Input</b> - The minimum number of effective samples required to be able to reweight the observable.
<i>required_inputs</i>	The inputs which must be set on this protocol.
<i>schema</i>	A serializable schema for this object.
<i>target_reduced_potentials</i>	<b>Input</b> - The reduced potentials of each configuration evaluated at the target state.
<i>value</i>	<b>Output</b> - The re-weighted average value of the observable at the target state.

### reference\_reduced\_potentials: List[ObservableArray]

**Input** - The reduced potentials of each configuration evaluated at each of the reference states. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

Type *list*

### target\_reduced\_potentials

**Input** - The reduced potentials of each configuration evaluated at the target state. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

Type *ObservableArray*

### frame\_counts

**Input** - The number of configurations per reference state. The sum of theses should equal the length of the reference\_reduced\_potentials and target\_reduced\_potentials input arrays as well any input observable arrays. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

Type *list*

### bootstrap\_uncertainties

**Input** - If true, bootstrapping will be used to estimated the total uncertainty in the reweighted value. The default value of this attribute is False.

Type *bool*

### bootstrap\_iterations

**Input** - The number of bootstrap iterations to perform if bootstrapped uncertainties have been requested The default value of this attribute is 250.



Type *int*

#### **required\_effective\_samples**

**Input** - The minimum number of effective samples required to be able to reweight the observable. If the effective samples is less than this minimum an exception will be raised. The default value of this attribute is 50.

Type *int*

#### **value**

**Output** - The re-weighted average value of the observable at the target state. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

Type *Observable*

#### **effective\_samples**

**Output** - The number of effective samples which were re-weighted. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

Type *float*

#### **allow\_merging**

**Input** - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols. The default value of this attribute is `True`.

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*, *path\_replacements*=None)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

**Parameters**

- **other** (Protocol) – The protocol to compare against.
- **path\_replacements** (*list of tuple of str, optional*) – Replacements to make in any value reference protocol paths before comparing for equality.

**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

**execute**(*directory*="", *available\_resources*=None)

Execute the protocol.

**Parameters**

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available\_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on. If *None*, the protocol will be executed on a single CPU.

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod from\_schema**(*schema*)

Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.

**Parameters** **schema** (*ProtocolSchema*) – The schema to initialize the protocol using.

**Returns** The initialized protocol.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod get\_attributes**(*attribute\_type*=None)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of str

**get\_class\_attribute**(*reference\_path*)

Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).

**Parameters** **reference\_path** ([ProtocolPath](#)) – The path pointing to the attribute to return.

**Returns** The class attribute.

**Return type** *object*

**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** ([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](#)

**id**

The unique id of this protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str*, *optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**merge**(*other*)

Merges another Protocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

**Parameters** **other** ([Protocol](#)) – 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]*

**property outputs**

A dictionary of the outputs of this property.

**Type** dict of [ProtocolPath](#) and *Any*

**classmethod** `parse_json(string_contents)`

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

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

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**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** `required_inputs`

The inputs which must be set on this protocol.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

**property** `schema`

A serializable schema for this object.

**Type** ProtocolSchema

**set\_uuid**(*value*)

Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id. If the id already has a prepended uuid, it will be overwritten by this value.

**Parameters** `value` (*str*) – The uuid to prepend.

**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.

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** `attribute_type` (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** *ValueError* or *AssertionError* –

## ReweightObservable

**class** openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.**ReweightObservable**(*protocol\_id*)

Reweight an array of observables to a new state using MBAR.

**\_\_init\_\_**(*protocol\_id*)

### Methods

<b>__init__</b> ( <i>protocol_id</i> )	
<b>apply_replicator</b> ( <i>replicator</i> , <i>template_values</i> )	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<b>can_merge</b> ( <i>other</i> [, <i>path_replacements</i> ])	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<b>execute</b> ([ <i>directory</i> , <i>available_resources</i> ])	Execute the protocol.
<b>from_json</b> ( <i>file_path</i> )	Create this object from a JSON file.
<b>from_schema</b> ( <i>schema</i> )	Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.
<b>get_attributes</b> ([ <i>attribute_type</i> ])	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<b>get_class_attribute</b> ( <i>reference_path</i> )	Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).
<b>get_value</b> ( <i>reference_path</i> )	Returns the value of one of this protocols inputs / outputs.
<b>get_value_references</b> ( <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.
<b>json</b> ([ <i>file_path</i> , <i>format</i> ])	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<b>merge</b> ( <i>other</i> )	Merges another Protocol with this one.
<b>parse_json</b> ( <i>string_contents</i> )	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<b>replace_protocol</b> ( <i>old_id</i> , <i>new_id</i> )	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<b>set_uuid</b> ( <i>value</i> )	Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id.
<b>set_value</b> ( <i>reference_path</i> , <i>value</i> )	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.
<b>validate</b> ([ <i>attribute_type</i> ])	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<i>allow_merging</i>	<b>Input</b> - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols.
<i>bootstrap_iterations</i>	<b>Input</b> - The number of bootstrap iterations to perform if bootstrapped uncertainties have been requested The default value of this attribute is 250.
<i>bootstrap_uncertainties</i>	<b>Input</b> - If true, bootstrapping will be used to estimated the total uncertainty in the reweighted value.
<i>dependencies</i>	A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.
<i>effective_samples</i>	<b>Output</b> - The number of effective samples which were re-weighted.
<i>frame_counts</i>	<b>Input</b> - The number of configurations per reference state.
<i>id</i>	The unique id of this protocol.
<i>observable</i>	<b>Input</b> - The observables to reweight.
<i>outputs</i>	A dictionary of the outputs of this property.
<i>reference_reduced_potentials</i>	<b>Input</b> - The reduced potentials of each configuration evaluated at each of the reference states.
<i>required_effective_samples</i>	<b>Input</b> - The minimum number of effective samples required to be able to reweight the observable.
<i>required_inputs</i>	The inputs which must be set on this protocol.
<i>schema</i>	A serializable schema for this object.
<i>target_reduced_potentials</i>	<b>Input</b> - The reduced potentials of each configuration evaluated at the target state.
<i>value</i>	<b>Output</b> - The re-weighted average value of the observable at the target state.

## observable

**Input** - The observables to reweight. The array should contain the values of the observable evaluated for of each configuration at the target state. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** `ObservableArray`

## allow\_merging

**Input** - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols. The default value of this attribute is `True`.

**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

**Input** - The number of bootstrap iterations to perform if bootstrapped uncertainties have been requested The default value of this attribute is 250.

**Type** *int*

#### bootstrap\_uncertainties

**Input** - If true, bootstrapping will be used to estimated the total uncertainty in the reweighted value. The default value of this attribute is False.

**Type** *bool*

#### can\_merge(*other*, *path\_replacements=None*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

##### Parameters

- **other** (Protocol) – The protocol to compare against.
- **path\_replacements** (*list of tuple of str*, *optional*) – Replacements to make in any value reference protocol paths before comparing for equality.

**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\_samples

**Output** - The number of effective samples which were re-weighted. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *float*

**execute**(*directory*="", *available\_resources*=None)

Execute the protocol.

**Parameters**

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available\_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on. If *None*, the protocol will be executed on a single CPU.

**frame\_counts**

**Input** - The number of configurations per reference state. The sum of these should equal the length of the `reference_reduced_potentials` and `target_reduced_potentials` input arrays as well as any input observable arrays. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *list*

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *cls*

**classmethod from\_schema**(*schema*)

Initializes a protocol from its schema definition.

**Parameters** **schema** (*ProtocolSchema*) – The schema to initialize the protocol using.

**Returns** The initialized protocol.

**Return type** *cls*

**classmethod get\_attributes**(*attribute\_type*=None)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** *list of str*

**get\_class\_attribute**(*reference\_path*)

Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).

**Parameters** **reference\_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the attribute to return.

**Returns** The class attribute.

**Return type** *object*

**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` (`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`

### `id`

The unique id of this protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

### `json(file_path=None, format=False)`

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- `file_path` (*str*, optional) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- `format` (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

### `merge(other)`

Merges another Protocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

**Parameters** `other` (`Protocol`) – 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]`

### **property outputs**

A dictionary of the outputs of this property.

**Type** dict of `ProtocolPath` and `Any`

### **classmethod** `parse_json(string_contents)`

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

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

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

### **reference\_reduced\_potentials:** `List[ObservableArray]`

**Input** - The reduced potentials of each configuration evaluated at each of the reference states. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *list*

### `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

**Input** - The minimum number of effective samples required to be able to reweight the observable. If the effective samples is less than this minimum an exception will be raised. The default value of this attribute is 50.

**Type** *int*

### property required\_inputs

The inputs which must be set on this protocol.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

### property schema

A serializable schema for this object.

**Type** ProtocolSchema

### set\_uuid(value)

Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id. If the id already has a prepended uuid, it will be overwritten by this value.

**Parameters** **value** (*str*) – The uuid to prepend.

### 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

**Input** - The reduced potentials of each configuration evaluated at the target state. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** ObservableArray

### validate(attribute\_type=None)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** ValueError or AssertionError –

### value

**Output** - The re-weighted average value of the observable at the target state. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** Observable

## ReweightDielectricConstant

**class** openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.**ReweightDielectricConstant**(*protocol\_id*)

Computes the average value of the dielectric constant by re-weighting a set of dipole moments and volumes using MBAR.

**\_\_init\_\_**(*protocol\_id*)

### Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>	
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, template_values)</code>	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other[, path_replacements])</code>	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute([directory, available_resources])</code>	Execute the protocol.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>from_schema(schema)</code>	Initializes a protocol from its schema definition.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>get_class_attribute(reference_path)</code>	Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).
<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>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>merge(other)</code>	Merges another Protocol with this one.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>	Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id.
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<i>allow_merging</i>	<b>Input</b> - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols.
<i>bootstrap_iterations</i>	<b>Input</b> - The number of bootstrap iterations to perform if bootstrapped uncertainties have been requested The default value of this attribute is 250.
<i>bootstrap_uncertainties</i>	<b>Input</b> - If true, bootstrapping will be used to estimated the total uncertainty in the reweighted value.
<i>dependencies</i>	A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.
<i>dipole_moments</i>	<b>Input</b> - The dipole moments evaluated at reference state's configurationsusing the force field of the target state.
<i>effective_samples</i>	<b>Output</b> - The number of effective samples which were re-weighted.
<i>frame_counts</i>	<b>Input</b> - The number of configurations per reference state.
<i>id</i>	The unique id of this protocol.
<i>outputs</i>	A dictionary of the outputs of this property.
<i>reference_reduced_potentials</i>	<b>Input</b> - The reduced potentials of each configuration evaluated at each of the reference states.
<i>required_effective_samples</i>	<b>Input</b> - The minimum number of effective samples required to be able to reweight the observable.
<i>required_inputs</i>	The inputs which must be set on this protocol.
<i>schema</i>	A serializable schema for this object.
<i>target_reduced_potentials</i>	<b>Input</b> - The reduced potentials of each configuration evaluated at the target state.
<i>thermodynamic_state</i>	<b>Input</b> - The thermodynamic state to re-weight to.
<i>value</i>	<b>Output</b> - The re-weighted average value of the observable at the target state.
<i>volumes</i>	<b>Input</b> - The dipole moments evaluated at reference state's configurationsusing the force field of the target state.

### dipole\_moments

**Input** - The dipole moments evaluated at reference state's configurationsusing the force field of the target state. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *Union*

### volumes

**Input** - The dipole moments evaluated at reference state's configurationsusing the force field of the target state. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *Union*

### thermodynamic\_state

**Input** - The thermodynamic state to re-weight to. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *ThermodynamicState*

**bootstrap\_uncertainties**

**Input** - If true, bootstrapping will be used to estimated the total uncertainty in the reweighted value. The default value of this attribute is `False`.

**Type** *bool*

**allow\_merging**

**Input** - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols. The default value of this attribute is `True`.

**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**

**Input** - The number of bootstrap iterations to perform if bootstrapped uncertainties have been requested The default value of this attribute is 250.

**Type** *int*

**can\_merge**(*other, path\_replacements=None*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

**Parameters**

- **other** (Protocol) – The protocol to compare against.
- **path\_replacements** (*list of tuple of str, optional*) – Replacements to make in any value reference protocol paths before comparing for equality.

**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\_samples**

**Output** - The number of effective samples which were re-weighted. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *float*

**execute**(*directory=""*, *available\_resources=None*)

Execute the protocol.

#### **Parameters**

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available\_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on. If *None*, the protocol will be executed on a single CPU.

#### **frame\_counts**

**Input** - The number of configurations per reference state. The sum of these should equal the length of the `reference_reduced_potentials` and `target_reduced_potentials` input arrays as well any input observable arrays. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *list*

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod from\_schema**(*schema*)

Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.

**Parameters** **schema** (*ProtocolSchema*) – The schema to initialize the protocol using.

**Returns** The initialized protocol.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod get\_attributes**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of str

**get\_class\_attribute**(*reference\_path*)

Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).

**Parameters** **reference\_path** ([ProtocolPath](#)) – The path pointing to the attribute to return.

**Returns** The class attribute.

**Return type** *object*

**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** ([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](#)

**id**

The unique id of this protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str*, *optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**merge**(*other*)

Merges another Protocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

**Parameters** **other** ([Protocol](#)) – 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]*

**property outputs**

A dictionary of the outputs of this property.

**Type** dict of [ProtocolPath](#) and *Any*

**classmethod** `parse_json(string_contents)`

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

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

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**reference\_reduced\_potentials:** `List[ObservableArray]`

**Input** - The reduced potentials of each configuration evaluated at each of the reference states. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *list*

**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**

**Input** - The minimum number of effective samples required to be able to reweight the observable. If the effective samples is less than this minimum an exception will be raised. The default value of this attribute is 50.

**Type** *int*

**property required\_inputs**

The inputs which must be set on this protocol.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

**property schema**

A serializable schema for this object.

**Type** ProtocolSchema

**set\_uuid**(*value*)

Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id. If the id already has a prepended uuid, it will be overwritten by this value.

**Parameters** **value** (*str*) – The uuid to prepend.

**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**

**Input** - The reduced potentials of each configuration evaluated at the target state. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** `ObservableArray`

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** `ValueError` or `AssertionError` –

**value**

**Output** - The re-weighted average value of the observable at the target state. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** `Observable`

**Simulation**

<code>BaseEnergyMinimisation</code>	A base class for protocols which will minimise the potential energy of a given system.
<code>BaseSimulation</code>	A base class for protocols which will perform a molecular simulation in a given ensemble and at a specified state.

**BaseEnergyMinimisation**

**class** `openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseEnergyMinimisation(protocol_id)`

A base class for protocols which will minimise the potential energy of a given system.

**\_\_init\_\_**(*protocol\_id*)

## Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>	
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, template_values)</code>	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other[, path_replacements])</code>	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute([directory, available_resources])</code>	Execute the protocol.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>from_schema(schema)</code>	Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>get_class_attribute(reference_path)</code>	Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).
<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>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>merge(other)</code>	Merges another Protocol with this one.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>	Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id.
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<code>allow_merging</code>	<b>Input</b> - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols.
<code>dependencies</code>	A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.
<code>enable_pbc</code>	<b>Input</b> - If true, periodic boundary conditions will be enabled.
<code>id</code>	The unique id of this protocol.
<code>input_coordinate_file</code>	<b>Input</b> - The coordinates to minimise.
<code>max_iterations</code>	<b>Input</b> - The maximum number of iterations to perform.
<code>output_coordinate_file</code>	<b>Output</b> - The file path to the minimised coordinates.
<code>outputs</code>	A dictionary of the outputs of this property.
<code>parameterized_system</code>	<b>Input</b> - The parameterized system object which encodes the systems potential energy function.
<code>required_inputs</code>	The inputs which must be set on this protocol.
<code>schema</code>	A serializable schema for this object.
<code>tolerance</code>	<b>Input</b> - The energy tolerance to which the system should be minimized.

### input\_coordinate\_file

**Input** - The coordinates to minimise. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the

user..

**Type** *str*

#### **parameterized\_system**

**Input** - The parameterized system object which encodes the systems potential energy function. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** ParameterizedSystem

#### **tolerance**

**Input** - The energy tolerance to which the system should be minimized. The default value of this attribute is 10.0 kilojoule / mole.

**Type** Quantity

#### **max\_iterations**

**Input** - 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. The default value of this attribute is 0.

**Type** *int*

#### **enable\_pbc**

**Input** - If true, periodic boundary conditions will be enabled. The default value of this attribute is True.

**Type** *bool*

#### **output\_coordinate\_file**

**Output** - The file path to the minimised coordinates. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

#### **allow\_merging**

**Input** - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols. The default value of this attribute is True.

**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*, *path\_replacements=None*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

**Parameters**

- **other** (Protocol) – The protocol to compare against.
- **path\_replacements** (*list of tuple of str, optional*) – Replacements to make in any value reference protocol paths before comparing for equality.

**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

**execute**(*directory="*, *available\_resources=None*)

Execute the protocol.

**Parameters**

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available\_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on. If *None*, the protocol will be executed on a single CPU.

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod from\_schema**(*schema*)

Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.

**Parameters** **schema** (*ProtocolSchema*) – The schema to initialize the protocol using.

**Returns** The initialized protocol.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod** `get_attributes(attribute_type=None)`

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** `attribute_type` (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of str

**get\_class\_attribute**(*reference\_path*)

Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).

**Parameters** `reference_path` ([ProtocolPath](#)) – The path pointing to the attribute to return.

**Returns** The class attribute.

**Return type** *object*

**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` ([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](#)

**id**

The unique id of this protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- `file_path` (*str, optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- `format` (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**merge**(*other*)

Merges another Protocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

**Parameters** **other** ([Protocol](#)) – 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]*

**property outputs**

A dictionary of the outputs of this property.

**Type** dict of ProtocolPath and Any

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** **string\_contents** (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**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 required\_inputs**

The inputs which must be set on this protocol.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

**property schema**

A serializable schema for this object.

**Type** [ProtocolSchema](#)

**set\_uuid**(*value*)

Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id. If the id already has a prepended uuid, it will be overwritten by this value.

**Parameters** **value** (*str*) – The uuid to prepend.

**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.

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** *attribute\_type* (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** **ValueError** or **AssertionError** –

## BaseSimulation

**class** openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.**BaseSimulation**(*protocol\_id*)

A base class for protocols which will perform a molecular simulation in a given ensemble and at a specified state.

**\_\_init\_\_**(*protocol\_id*)

## Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>	
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, template_values)</code>	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other[, path_replacements])</code>	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute([directory, available_resources])</code>	Execute the protocol.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>from_schema(schema)</code>	Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>get_class_attribute(reference_path)</code>	Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).
<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>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>merge(other)</code>	Merges another Protocol with this one.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>	Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id.
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<i>allow_gpu_platforms</i>	<b>Input</b> - If true, the simulation will be performed using a GPU if available, otherwise it will be constrained to only using CPUs.
<i>allow_merging</i>	<b>Input</b> - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols.
<i>checkpoint_frequency</i>	<b>Input</b> - The frequency (in multiples of <i>output_frequency</i> ) with which to write to a checkpoint file, e.g.
<i>dependencies</i>	A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.
<i>enable_pbc</i>	<b>Input</b> - If true, periodic boundary conditions will be enabled.
<i>ensemble</i>	<b>Input</b> - The thermodynamic ensemble to simulate in.
<i>gradient_parameters</i>	<b>Input</b> - An optional list of parameters to differentiate the evaluated energies with respect to.
<i>high_precision</i>	<b>Input</b> - If true, the simulation will be run using double precision.
<i>id</i>	The unique id of this protocol.
<i>input_coordinate_file</i>	<b>Input</b> - The file path to the starting coordinates.
<i>observables</i>	<b>Output</b> - The observables collected during the simulation.
<i>output_coordinate_file</i>	<b>Output</b> - The file path to the coordinates of the final system configuration.
<i>output_frequency</i>	<b>Input</b> - The frequency (in number of steps) with which to write to the output statistics and trajectory files.
<i>outputs</i>	A dictionary of the outputs of this property.
<i>parameterized_system</i>	<b>Input</b> - The parameterized system object which encodes the systems potential energy function.
<i>required_inputs</i>	The inputs which must be set on this protocol.
<i>schema</i>	A serializable schema for this object.
<i>steps_per_iteration</i>	<b>Input</b> - The number of steps to propagate the system by at each iteration.
<i>thermodynamic_state</i>	<b>Input</b> - The thermodynamic conditions to simulate under The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..
<i>thermostat_friction</i>	<b>Input</b> - The thermostat friction coefficient.
<i>timestep</i>	<b>Input</b> - The timestep to evolve the system by at each step.
<i>total_number_of_iterations</i>	<b>Input</b> - The number of times to propagate the system forward by the <i>steps_per_iteration</i> number of steps.
<i>trajectory_file_path</i>	<b>Output</b> - The file path to the trajectory sampled during the simulation.

**steps\_per\_iteration**

**Input** - The number of steps to propagate the system by at each iteration. The total number of steps performed by this protocol will be *total\_number\_of\_iterations* \* *steps\_per\_iteration*. The default value of this attribute is 1000000.

Type *int*



**total\_number\_of\_iterations**

**Input** - The number of times to propagate the system forward by the *steps\_per\_iteration* number of steps. The total number of steps performed by this protocol will be *total\_number\_of\_iterations* \* *steps\_per\_iteration*. The default value of this attribute is 1.

**Type** *int*

**output\_frequency**

**Input** - The frequency (in number of steps) with which to write to the output statistics and trajectory files. When two protocols are merged, the largest value of this attribute from either protocol is retained. The default value of this attribute is 3000.

**Type** *int*

**checkpoint\_frequency**

**Input** - The frequency (in multiples of *output\_frequency*) with which to write to a checkpoint file, e.g. if *output\_frequency*=100 and *checkpoint\_frequency*=2, a checkpoint file would be saved every 200 steps. When two protocols are merged, the largest value of this attribute from either protocol is retained. The default value of this attribute is 10. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** *int*

**timestep**

**Input** - The timestep to evolve the system by at each step. When two protocols are merged, the largest value of this attribute from either protocol is retained. The default value of this attribute is 2.0 femtosecond.

**Type** Quantity

**thermodynamic\_state**

**Input** - The thermodynamic conditions to simulate under The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *ThermodynamicState*

**ensemble**

**Input** - The thermodynamic ensemble to simulate in. The default value of this attribute is *Ensemble.NPT*.

**Type** *Ensemble*

**thermostat\_friction**

**Input** - The thermostat friction coefficient. When two protocols are merged, the largest value of this attribute from either protocol is retained. The default value of this attribute is 1.0 / picosecond.

**Type** Quantity

**input\_coordinate\_file**

**Input** - The file path to the starting coordinates. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**parameterized\_system**

**Input** - The parameterized system object which encodes the systems potential energy function. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *ParameterizedSystem*

**enable\_pbc**

**Input** - If true, periodic boundary conditions will be enabled. The default value of this attribute is *True*.

**Type** *bool*

**allow\_gpu\_platforms**

**Input** - If true, the simulation will be performed using a GPU if available, otherwise it will be constrained to only using CPUs. The default value of this attribute is True.

**Type** *bool*

**high\_precision**

**Input** - If true, the simulation will be run using double precision. The default value of this attribute is False.

**Type** *bool*

**gradient\_parameters**

**Input** - An optional list of parameters to differentiate the evaluated energies with respect to.

**Type** *list*

**output\_coordinate\_file**

**Output** - The file path to the coordinates of the final system configuration. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**trajectory\_file\_path**

**Output** - The file path to the trajectory sampled during the simulation. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**observables**

**Output** - The observables collected during the simulation. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *ObservableFrame*

**allow\_merging**

**Input** - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols. The default value of this attribute is True.

**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, path\_replacements=None*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

**Parameters**

- **other** (Protocol) – The protocol to compare against.
- **path\_replacements** (*list of tuple of str, optional*) – Replacements to make in any value reference protocol paths before comparing for equality.

**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

**execute**(*directory="", available\_resources=None*)

Execute the protocol.

**Parameters**

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available\_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on. If *None*, the protocol will be executed on a single CPU.

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod from\_schema**(*schema*)

Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.

**Parameters** **schema** (*ProtocolSchema*) – The schema to initialize the protocol using.

**Returns** The initialized protocol.

**Return type** *cls*

**classmethod** `get_attributes(attribute_type=None)`

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** `attribute_type` (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** *list of str*

**get\_class\_attribute**(*reference\_path*)

Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).

**Parameters** `reference_path` (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the attribute to return.

**Returns** The class attribute.

**Return type** *object*

**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` (*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*

**id**

The unique id of this protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- `file_path` (*str, optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- `format` (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**merge**(*other*)

Merges another Protocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

**Parameters** **other** ([Protocol](#)) – 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]`

**property outputs**

A dictionary of the outputs of this property.

**Type** dict of ProtocolPath and Any

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** **string\_contents** (`str` or `bytes`) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** Any

**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 required\_inputs**

The inputs which must be set on this protocol.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

**property schema**

A serializable schema for this object.

**Type** [ProtocolSchema](#)

**set\_uuid**(*value*)

Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id. If the id already has a prepended uuid, it will be overwritten by this value.

**Parameters** **value** (`str`) – The uuid to prepend.

**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.

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** *attribute\_type* (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** **ValueError** or **AssertionError** –

## Storage

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<i>UnpackStoredSimulationData</i>	Loads a <i>StoredSimulationData</i> object from disk, and makes its attributes easily accessible to other protocols.
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## UnpackStoredSimulationData

**class** openff.evaluator.protocols.storage.**UnpackStoredSimulationData**(*protocol\_id*)

Loads a *StoredSimulationData* object from disk, and makes its attributes easily accessible to other protocols.

**\_\_init\_\_**(*protocol\_id*)

## Methods

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<i>__init__</i> ( <i>protocol_id</i> )	
<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> [, <i>path_replacements</i> ])	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<i>execute</i> ([ <i>directory</i> , <i>available_resources</i> ])	Execute the protocol.
<i>from_json</i> ( <i>file_path</i> )	Create this object from a JSON file.
<i>from_schema</i> ( <i>schema</i> )	Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.
<i>get_attributes</i> ([ <i>attribute_type</i> ])	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<i>get_class_attribute</i> ( <i>reference_path</i> )	Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).
<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>json</i> ([ <i>file_path</i> , <i>format</i> ])	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<i>merge</i> ( <i>other</i> )	Merges another Protocol with this one.
<i>parse_json</i> ( <i>string_contents</i> )	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<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> )	Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id.
<i>set_value</i> ( <i>reference_path</i> , <i>value</i> )	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.
<i>validate</i> ([ <i>attribute_type</i> ])	Validate the values of the attributes.

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## Attributes

<i>allow_merging</i>	<b>Input</b> - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols.
<i>coordinate_file_path</i>	<b>Output</b> - A path to the stored simulation output coordinates.
<i>dependencies</i>	A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.
<i>force_field_path</i>	<b>Output</b> - A path to the force field parameters used to generate the stored data.
<i>id</i>	The unique id of this protocol.
<i>observables</i>	<b>Output</b> - The stored observables frame.
<i>outputs</i>	A dictionary of the outputs of this property.
<i>required_inputs</i>	The inputs which must be set on this protocol.
<i>schema</i>	A serializable schema for this object.
<i>simulation_data_path</i>	<b>Input</b> - A list / 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.
<i>substance</i>	<b>Output</b> - The substance which was stored.
<i>thermodynamic_state</i>	<b>Output</b> - The thermodynamic state which was stored.
<i>total_number_of_molecules</i>	<b>Output</b> - The total number of molecules in the stored system.
<i>trajectory_file_path</i>	<b>Output</b> - A path to the stored simulation trajectory.

### simulation\_data\_path

**Input** - A list / 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. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *Union*

### substance

**Output** - The substance which was stored. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *Substance*

### total\_number\_of\_molecules

**Output** - The total number of molecules in the stored system. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *int*

### thermodynamic\_state

**Output** - The thermodynamic state which was stored. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *ThermodynamicState*

### observables

**Output** - The stored observables frame. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *ObservableFrame*

**coordinate\_file\_path**

**Output** - A path to the stored simulation output coordinates. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**trajectory\_file\_path**

**Output** - A path to the stored simulation trajectory. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**force\_field\_path**

**Output** - A path to the force field parameters used to generate the stored data. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**allow\_merging**

**Input** - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols. The default value of this attribute is `True`.

**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*, *path\_replacements*=None)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

**Parameters**

- **other** (Protocol) – The protocol to compare against.
- **path\_replacements** (*list of tuple of str, optional*) – Replacements to make in any value reference protocol paths before comparing for equality.

**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

**execute**(*directory*="", *available\_resources*=None)

Execute the protocol.

**Parameters**

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available\_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on. If *None*, the protocol will be executed on a single CPU.

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod from\_schema**(*schema*)

Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.

**Parameters** **schema** (*ProtocolSchema*) – The schema to initialize the protocol using.

**Returns** The initialized protocol.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod get\_attributes**(*attribute\_type*=None)

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of str

**get\_class\_attribute**(*reference\_path*)

Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).

**Parameters** **reference\_path** (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the attribute to return.

**Returns** The class attribute.

**Return type** *object*

**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** ([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](#)

**id**

The unique id of this protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str*, *optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**merge**(*other*)

Merges another Protocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

**Parameters** **other** ([Protocol](#)) – 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]*

**property outputs**

A dictionary of the outputs of this property.

**Type** dict of [ProtocolPath](#) and *Any*

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** **string\_contents** (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**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 required\_inputs**

The inputs which must be set on this protocol.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

**property schema**

A serializable schema for this object.

**Type** ProtocolSchema

**set\_uuid**(*value*)

Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id. If the id already has a prepended uuid, it will be overwritten by this value.

**Parameters** **value** (*str*) – The uuid to prepend.

**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.

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** **ValueError** or **AssertionError** –

## YANK Free Energies

<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>	A protocol for performing ligand-receptor alchemical free energy calculations using the YANK framework.
<i>SolvationYankProtocol</i>	A protocol for estimating the change in free energy upon transferring a solute into a solvent (referred to as solvent 1) from a second solvent (referred to as solvent 2) by performing an alchemical free energy calculation using the YANK framework.

## BaseYankProtocol

**class** openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.**BaseYankProtocol**(*protocol\_id*)

An abstract base class for protocols which will performs a set of alchemical free energy simulations using the YANK framework.

**\_\_init\_\_**(*protocol\_id*)

## Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>	
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, template_values)</code>	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other[, path_replacements])</code>	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute([directory, available_resources])</code>	Execute the protocol.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>from_schema(schema)</code>	Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>get_class_attribute(reference_path)</code>	Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).
<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>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>merge(other)</code>	Merges another Protocol with this one.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>	Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id.
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<i>allow_merging</i>	<b>Input</b> - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols.
<i>checkpoint_interval</i>	<b>Input</b> - 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>free_energy_difference</i>	<b>Output</b> - The estimated free energy difference between the two phases of interest.
<i>gradient_parameters</i>	<b>Input</b> - An optional list of parameters to differentiate the estimated free energy with respect to.
<i>id</i>	The unique id of this protocol.
<i>number_of_equilibration_iterations</i>	<b>Input</b> - The number of iterations used for equilibration before production run.
<i>number_of_iterations</i>	<b>Input</b> - The number of YANK iterations to perform.
<i>outputs</i>	A dictionary of the outputs of this property.
<i>required_inputs</i>	The inputs which must be set on this protocol.
<i>schema</i>	A serializable schema for this object.
<i>setup_only</i>	<b>Input</b> - If true, YANK will only create and validate the setup files, but not actually run any simulations.
<i>steps_per_iteration</i>	<b>Input</b> - The number of steps per YANK iteration to perform.
<i>thermodynamic_state</i>	<b>Input</b> - The state at which to run the calculations.
<i>timestep</i>	<b>Input</b> - The length of the timestep to take.
<i>verbose</i>	<b>Input</b> - Controls whether or not to run YANK at high verbosity.

### thermodynamic\_state

**Input** - The state at which to run the calculations. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** `ThermodynamicState`

### number\_of\_equilibration\_iterations

**Input** - The number of iterations used for equilibration before production run. Only post-equilibration iterations are written to file. The default value of this attribute is 1.

**Type** `int`

### number\_of\_iterations

**Input** - The number of YANK iterations to perform. The default value of this attribute is 5000.

**Type** `int`

### steps\_per\_iteration

**Input** - The number of steps per YANK iteration to perform. The default value of this attribute is 500.

**Type** `int`

### checkpoint\_interval

**Input** - The number of iterations between saving YANK checkpoint files. When two protocols are merged, the largest value of this attribute from either protocol is retained. The default value of this attribute is 1.

**Type** `int`

**timestep**

**Input** - The length of the timestep to take. When two protocols are merged, the largest value of this attribute from either protocol is retained. The default value of this attribute is 2 femtosecond.

**Type** Quantity

**verbose**

**Input** - Controls whether or not to run YANK at high verbosity. The default value of this attribute is False.

**Type** *bool*

**setup\_only**

**Input** - If true, YANK will only create and validate the setup files, but not actually run any simulations. This argument is mainly only to be used for testing purposes. The default value of this attribute is False.

**Type** *bool*

**gradient\_parameters**

**Input** - An optional list of parameters to differentiate the estimated free energy with respect to.

**Type** *list*

**free\_energy\_difference**

**Output** - The estimated free energy difference between the two phases of interest. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *Observable*

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** *ValueError* or *AssertionError* –

**allow\_merging**

**Input** - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols. The default value of this attribute is True.

**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, path\_replacements=None*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

**Parameters**

- **other** (Protocol) – The protocol to compare against.
- **path\_replacements** (*list of tuple of str, optional*) – Replacements to make in any value reference protocol paths before comparing for equality.

**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

**execute**(*directory="", available\_resources=None*)

Execute the protocol.

**Parameters**

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available\_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on. If *None*, the protocol will be executed on a single CPU.

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod from\_schema**(*schema*)

Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.

**Parameters** **schema** (*ProtocolSchema*) – The schema to initialize the protocol using.

**Returns** The initialized protocol.

**Return type** `cls`

**classmethod** `get_attributes(attribute_type=None)`

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** `attribute_type` (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** `list of str`

**get\_class\_attribute(reference\_path)**

Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).

**Parameters** `reference_path` (`ProtocolPath`) – The path pointing to the attribute to return.

**Returns** The class attribute.

**Return type** *object*

**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` (`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`

**id**

The unique id of this protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**json(file\_path=None, format=False)**

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str, optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*



**merge**(*other*)

Merges another Protocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

**Parameters** **other** ([Protocol](#)) – 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]*

**property outputs**

A dictionary of the outputs of this property.

**Type** dict of ProtocolPath and Any

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** **string\_contents** (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**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 required\_inputs**

The inputs which must be set on this protocol.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

**property schema**

A serializable schema for this object.

**Type** [ProtocolSchema](#)

**set\_uuid**(*value*)

Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id. If the id already has a prepended uuid, it will be overwritten by this value.

**Parameters** **value** (*str*) – The uuid to prepend.

**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** openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.LigandReceptorYankProtocol(*protocol\_id*)

A protocol for performing ligand-receptor alchemical free energy calculations using the YANK framework.

**\_\_init\_\_**(*protocol\_id*)

Constructs a new LigandReceptorYankProtocol object.

### Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>	Constructs a new LigandReceptorYankProtocol object.
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, template_values)</code>	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other[, path_replacements])</code>	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute([directory, available_resources])</code>	Execute the protocol.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>from_schema(schema)</code>	Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>get_class_attribute(reference_path)</code>	Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).
<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>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>merge(other)</code>	Merges another Protocol with this one.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>	Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id.
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

### Attributes

<code>allow_merging</code>	<b>Input</b> - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols.
<code>apply_restraints</code>	<b>Input</b> - Determines whether the ligand should be explicitly restrained to the receptor in order to stop the ligand from temporarily unbinding.
<code>checkpoint_interval</code>	<b>Input</b> - The number of iterations between saving YANK checkpoint files.
<code>complex_electrostatic_lambdas</code>	<b>Input</b> - The list of electrostatic alchemical states that YANK should sample at when calculating the free energy of the ligand in complex with the receptor.

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Table 3 – continued from previous page

<code>complex_steric_lambdas</code>	<b>Input</b> - The list of steric alchemical states that YANK should sample at when calculating the free energy of the ligand in complex with the receptor.
<code>dependencies</code>	A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.
<code>force_field_path</code>	<b>Input</b> - The path to the force field which defines the charge method to use for the calculation.
<code>free_energy_difference</code>	<b>Output</b> - The estimated free energy difference between the two phases of interest.
<code>gradient_parameters</code>	<b>Input</b> - An optional list of parameters to differentiate the estimated free energy with respect to.
<code>id</code>	The unique id of this protocol.
<code>ligand_electrostatic_lambdas</code>	<b>Input</b> - The list of electrostatic alchemical states that YANK should sample at when calculating the free energy of the solvated ligand.
<code>ligand_residue_name</code>	<b>Input</b> - The residue name of the ligand.
<code>ligand_steric_lambdas</code>	<b>Input</b> - The list of steric alchemical states that YANK should sample at when calculating the free energy of the solvated ligand.
<code>number_of_equilibration_iterations</code>	<b>Input</b> - The number of iterations used for equilibration before production run.
<code>number_of_iterations</code>	<b>Input</b> - The number of YANK iterations to perform.
<code>outputs</code>	A dictionary of the outputs of this property.
<code>receptor_residue_name</code>	<b>Input</b> - The residue name of the receptor.
<code>required_inputs</code>	The inputs which must be set on this protocol.
<code>restraint_type</code>	<b>Input</b> - The type of ligand restraint applied, provided that <i>apply_restraints</i> is <i>True</i> . The default value of this attribute is <code>RestraintType.Harmonic</code> .
<code>schema</code>	A serializable schema for this object.
<code>setup_only</code>	<b>Input</b> - If true, YANK will only create and validate the setup files, but not actually run any simulations.
<code>solvated_complex_coordinates</code>	<b>Input</b> - The file path to the solvated complex coordinates.
<code>solvated_complex_system</code>	<b>Input</b> - The parameterized solvated complex system object.
<code>solvated_complex_trajectory_path</code>	<b>Output</b> - The file path to the generated ligand trajectory.
<code>solvated_ligand_coordinates</code>	<b>Input</b> - The file path to the solvated ligand coordinates.
<code>solvated_ligand_system</code>	<b>Input</b> - The parameterized solvated ligand system object.
<code>solvated_ligand_trajectory_path</code>	<b>Output</b> - The file path to the generated ligand trajectory.
<code>steps_per_iteration</code>	<b>Input</b> - The number of steps per YANK iteration to perform.
<code>thermodynamic_state</code>	<b>Input</b> - The state at which to run the calculations.
<code>timestep</code>	<b>Input</b> - The length of the timestep to take.
<code>verbose</code>	<b>Input</b> - Controls whether or not to run YANK at high verbosity.

**class** `RestraintType(value)`

The types of ligand restraints available within yank.

**ligand\_residue\_name**

**Input** - The residue name of the ligand. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**receptor\_residue\_name**

**Input** - The residue name of the receptor. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**solvated\_ligand\_coordinates**

**Input** - The file path to the solvated ligand coordinates. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**solvated\_ligand\_system**

**Input** - The parameterized solvated ligand system object. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** `ParameterizedSystem`

**solvated\_complex\_coordinates**

**Input** - The file path to the solvated complex coordinates. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**solvated\_complex\_system**

**Input** - The parameterized solvated complex system object. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** `ParameterizedSystem`

**force\_field\_path**

**Input** - The path to the force field which defines the charge method to use for the calculation. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**apply\_restraints**

**Input** - Determines whether the ligand should be explicitly restrained to the receptor in order to stop the ligand from temporarily unbinding. The default value of this attribute is `True`.

**Type** *bool*

**restraint\_type**

**Input** - The type of ligand restraint applied, provided that *apply\_restraints* is `True` The default value of this attribute is `RestraintType.Harmonic`.

**Type** `RestraintType`

**ligand\_electrostatic\_lambdas**

**Input** - The list of electrostatic alchemical states that YANK should sample at when calculating the free energy of the solvated ligand. If no option is set, YANK will use *trailblaze* algorithm to determine this option automatically. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** *list*

**ligand\_steric\_lambdas**

**Input** - The list of steric alchemical states that YANK should sample at when calculating the free energy of the solvated ligand. If no option is set, YANK will use *trailblaze* algorithm to determine this option automatically. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** *list*

**complex\_electrostatic\_lambdas**

**Input** - The list of electrostatic alchemical states that YANK should sample at when calculating the free energy of the ligand in complex with the receptor. If no option is set, YANK will use *trailblaze* algorithm to determine this option automatically. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** *list*

**complex\_steric\_lambdas**

**Input** - The list of steric alchemical states that YANK should sample at when calculating the free energy of the ligand in complex with the receptor. If no option is set, YANK will use *trailblaze* algorithm to determine this option automatically. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** *list*

**solvated\_ligand\_trajectory\_path**

**Output** - The file path to the generated ligand trajectory. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**solvated\_complex\_trajectory\_path**

**Output** - The file path to the generated ligand trajectory. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**allow\_merging**

**Input** - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols. The default value of this attribute is True.

**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, path\_replacements=None*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

**Parameters**

- **other** (Protocol) – The protocol to compare against.
- **path\_replacements** (*list of tuple of str, optional*) – Replacements to make in any value reference protocol paths before comparing for equality.

**Returns** True if the two protocols are safe to merge.

**Return type** *bool*

**checkpoint\_interval**

**Input** - The number of iterations between saving YANK checkpoint files. When two protocols are merged, the largest value of this attribute from either protocol is retained. The default value of this attribute is 1.

**Type** *int*

**property dependencies**

A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

**execute**(*directory="", available\_resources=None*)

Execute the protocol.

**Parameters**

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available\_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on. If *None*, the protocol will be executed on a single CPU.

**free\_energy\_difference**

**Output** - The estimated free energy difference between the two phases of interest. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *Observable*

**classmethod** `from_json(file_path)`

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** `file_path` (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *cls*

**classmethod** `from_schema(schema)`

Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.

**Parameters** `schema` (*ProtocolSchema*) – The schema to initialize the protocol using.

**Returns** The initialized protocol.

**Return type** *cls*

**classmethod** `get_attributes(attribute_type=None)`

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** `attribute_type` (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** *list of str*

**get\_class\_attribute(reference\_path)**

Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).

**Parameters** `reference_path` (*ProtocolPath*) – The path pointing to the attribute to return.

**Returns** The class attribute.

**Return type** *object*

**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` (*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*

**gradient\_parameters**

**Input** - An optional list of parameters to differentiate the estimated free energy with respect to.

**Type** *list*

**id**

The unique id of this protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str*, *optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

**merge**(*other*)

Merges another Protocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

**Parameters** **other** (*Protocol*) – 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\_equilibration\_iterations**

**Input** - The number of iterations used for equilibration before production run. Only post-equilibration iterations are written to file. The default value of this attribute is 1.

**Type** *int*

**number\_of\_iterations**

**Input** - The number of YANK iterations to perform. The default value of this attribute is 5000.

**Type** *int*

**property outputs**

A dictionary of the outputs of this property.

**Type** dict of ProtocolPath and Any

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** **string\_contents** (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**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 required\_inputs

The inputs which must be set on this protocol.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

### property schema

A serializable schema for this object.

**Type** ProtocolSchema

### set\_uuid(value)

Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id. If the id already has a prepended uuid, it will be overwritten by this value.

**Parameters** **value** (*str*) – The uuid to prepend.

### 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.

### setup\_only

**Input** - If true, YANK will only create and validate the setup files, but not actually run any simulations. This argument is mainly only to be used for testing purposes. The default value of this attribute is `False`.

**Type** *bool*

### steps\_per\_iteration

**Input** - The number of steps per YANK iteration to perform. The default value of this attribute is 500.

**Type** *int*

### thermodynamic\_state

**Input** - The state at which to run the calculations. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** ThermodynamicState

### timestep

**Input** - The length of the timestep to take. When two protocols are merged, the largest value of this attribute from either protocol is retained. The default value of this attribute is 2 femtosecond.

**Type** Quantity

### validate(attribute\_type=None)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

Raises `ValueError` or `AssertionError` –

**verbose**

**Input** - Controls whether or not to run YANK at high verbosity. The default value of this attribute is `False`.

**Type** `bool`

## SolvationYankProtocol

**class** `openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.SolvationYankProtocol(protocol_id)`

A protocol for estimating the change in free energy upon transferring a solute into a solvent (referred to as solvent 1) from a second solvent (referred to as solvent 2) by performing an alchemical free energy calculation using the YANK framework.

This protocol can be used for box solvation free energies (setting the `solvent_1` input to the solvent of interest and setting `solvent_2` as an empty *Substance*) or transfer free energies (setting both the `solvent_1` and `solvent_2` inputs to different solvents).

**\_\_init\_\_**(`protocol_id`)

## Methods

<code>__init__(protocol_id)</code>	
<code>apply_replicator(replicator, template_values)</code>	Applies a <i>ProtocolReplicator</i> to this protocol.
<code>can_merge(other[, path_replacements])</code>	Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.
<code>execute([directory, available_resources])</code>	Execute the protocol.
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>from_schema(schema)</code>	Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>get_class_attribute(reference_path)</code>	Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).
<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>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>merge(other)</code>	Merges another Protocol with this one.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>replace_protocol(old_id, new_id)</code>	Finds each input which came from a given protocol
<code>set_uuid(value)</code>	Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id.
<code>set_value(reference_path, value)</code>	Sets the value of one of this protocols inputs.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

## Attributes

<i>allow_merging</i>	<b>Input</b> - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols.
<i>checkpoint_interval</i>	<b>Input</b> - 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>electrostatic_lambdas_1</i>	<b>Input</b> - The list of electrostatic alchemical states that YANK should sample at.
<i>electrostatic_lambdas_2</i>	<b>Input</b> - The list of electrostatic alchemical states that YANK should sample at.
<i>free_energy_difference</i>	<b>Output</b> - The estimated free energy difference between the solute in the first solvent and the second solvent (i.e.
<i>gradient_parameters</i>	<b>Input</b> - An optional list of parameters to differentiate the estimated free energy with respect to.
<i>id</i>	The unique id of this protocol.
<i>number_of_equilibration_iterations</i>	<b>Input</b> - The number of iterations used for equilibration before production run.
<i>number_of_iterations</i>	<b>Input</b> - The number of YANK iterations to perform.
<i>outputs</i>	A dictionary of the outputs of this property.
<i>required_inputs</i>	The inputs which must be set on this protocol.
<i>schema</i>	A serializable schema for this object.
<i>setup_only</i>	<b>Input</b> - If true, YANK will only create and validate the setup files, but not actually run any simulations.
<i>solute</i>	<b>Input</b> - The substance describing the composition of the solute.
<i>solution_1_coordinates</i>	<b>Input</b> - The file path to the coordinates of the solute embedded in the first solvent.
<i>solution_1_free_energy</i>	<b>Output</b> - The free energy change of transforming the an ideal solute molecule into a fully interacting molecule in the first solvent.
<i>solution_1_system</i>	<b>Input</b> - The parameterized system object of the solute embedded in the first solvent.
<i>solution_1_trajectory_path</i>	<b>Output</b> - The file path to the trajectory containing the solute in the first solvent.
<i>solution_2_coordinates</i>	<b>Input</b> - The file path to the coordinates of the solute embedded in the second solvent.
<i>solution_2_free_energy</i>	<b>Output</b> - The free energy change of transforming the an ideal solute molecule into a fully interacting molecule in the second solvent.
<i>solution_2_system</i>	<b>Input</b> - The parameterized system object of the solute embedded in the second solvent.
<i>solution_2_trajectory_path</i>	<b>Output</b> - The file path to the trajectory containing the solute in the second solvent.
<i>solvent_1</i>	<b>Input</b> - The substance describing the composition of the first solvent.
<i>solvent_1_coordinate_path</i>	<b>Output</b> - The file path to the coordinates of only the first solvent.

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Table 4 – continued from previous page

<i>solvent_1_trajectory_path</i>	<b>Output</b> - The file path to the trajectory containing only the first solvent.
<i>solvent_2</i>	<b>Input</b> - The substance describing the composition of the second solvent.
<i>solvent_2_coordinate_path</i>	<b>Output</b> - The file path to the coordinates of only the second solvent.
<i>solvent_2_trajectory_path</i>	<b>Output</b> - The file path to the trajectory containing only the second solvent.
<i>steps_per_iteration</i>	<b>Input</b> - The number of steps per YANK iteration to perform.
<i>steric_lambdas_1</i>	<b>Input</b> - The list of steric alchemical states that YANK should sample at.
<i>steric_lambdas_2</i>	<b>Input</b> - The list of steric alchemical states that YANK should sample at.
<i>thermodynamic_state</i>	<b>Input</b> - The state at which to run the calculations.
<i>timestep</i>	<b>Input</b> - The length of the timestep to take.
<i>verbose</i>	<b>Input</b> - Controls whether or not to run YANK at high verbosity.

**solute**

**Input** - The substance describing the composition of the solute. This should include the solute molecule as well as any counter ions. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** Substance

**solvent\_1**

**Input** - The substance describing the composition of the first solvent. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** Substance

**solvent\_2**

**Input** - The substance describing the composition of the second solvent. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** Substance

**solution\_1\_coordinates**

**Input** - The file path to the coordinates of the solute embedded in the first solvent. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**solution\_1\_system**

**Input** - The parameterized system object of the solute embedded in the first solvent. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** ParameterizedSystem

**solution\_2\_coordinates**

**Input** - The file path to the coordinates of the solute embedded in the second solvent. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**solution\_2\_system**

**Input** - The parameterized system object of the solute embedded in the second solvent. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** ParameterizedSystem

**electrostatic\_lambdas\_1**

**Input** - The list of electrostatic alchemical states that YANK should sample at. These values will be passed to the YANK *lambda\_electrostatics* option. If no option is set, YANK will use *trailblaze* algorithm to determine this option automatically. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** *list*

**steric\_lambdas\_1**

**Input** - The list of steric alchemical states that YANK should sample at. These values will be passed to the YANK *lambda\_sterics* option. If no option is set, YANK will use *trailblaze* algorithm to determine this option automatically. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** *list*

**electrostatic\_lambdas\_2**

**Input** - The list of electrostatic alchemical states that YANK should sample at. These values will be passed to the YANK *lambda\_electrostatics* option. If no option is set, YANK will use *trailblaze* algorithm to determine this option automatically. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** *list*

**steric\_lambdas\_2**

**Input** - The list of steric alchemical states that YANK should sample at. These values will be passed to the YANK *lambda\_sterics* option. If no option is set, YANK will use *trailblaze* algorithm to determine this option automatically. The default value of this attribute is not set. This attribute is *optional*.

**Type** *list*

**solution\_1\_free\_energy**

**Output** - The free energy change of transforming the an ideal solute molecule into a fully interacting molecule in the first solvent. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** Observable

**solvent\_1\_coordinate\_path**

**Output** - The file path to the coordinates of only the first solvent. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**solvent\_1\_trajectory\_path**

**Output** - The file path to the trajectory containing only the first solvent. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**solution\_1\_trajectory\_path**

**Output** - The file path to the trajectory containing the solute in the first solvent. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**solution\_2\_free\_energy**

**Output** - The free energy change of transforming the an ideal solute molecule into a fully interacting molecule in the second solvent. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *Observable*

**solvent\_2\_coordinate\_path**

**Output** - The file path to the coordinates of only the second solvent. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**solvent\_2\_trajectory\_path**

**Output** - The file path to the trajectory containing only the second solvent. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**solution\_2\_trajectory\_path**

**Output** - The file path to the trajectory containing the solute in the second solvent. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**free\_energy\_difference**

**Output** - The estimated free energy difference between the solute in the first solvent and the second solvent (i.e.  $G = G_1 - G_2$ ). The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *Observable*

**allow\_merging**

**Input** - Defines whether this protocols is allowed to merge with other protocols. The default value of this attribute is True.

**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*, *path\_replacements=None*)

Determines whether this protocol can be merged with another.

**Parameters**

- **other** (Protocol) – The protocol to compare against.
- **path\_replacements** (*list of tuple of str, optional*) – Replacements to make in any value reference protocol paths before comparing for equality.

**Returns** True if the two protocols are safe to merge.

**Return type** *bool*

**checkpoint\_interval**

**Input** - The number of iterations between saving YANK checkpoint files. When two protocols are merged, the largest value of this attribute from either protocol is retained. The default value of this attribute is 1.

**Type** *int*

**property dependencies**

A list of pointers to the protocols which this protocol takes input from.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

**execute**(*directory="*, *available\_resources=None*)

Execute the protocol.

**Parameters**

- **directory** (*str*) – The directory to store output data in.
- **available\_resources** (*ComputeResources*) – The resources available to execute on. If *None*, the protocol will be executed on a single CPU.

**classmethod from\_json**(*file\_path*)

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** **file\_path** (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod from\_schema**(*schema*)

Initializes a protocol from it's schema definition.

**Parameters** **schema** (*ProtocolSchema*) – The schema to initialize the protocol using.

**Returns** The initialized protocol.

**Return type** cls

**classmethod** `get_attributes(attribute_type=None)`

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** `attribute_type` (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of str

**get\_class\_attribute**(*reference\_path*)

Returns one of this protocols, or any of its children's, attributes directly (rather than its value).

**Parameters** `reference_path` ([ProtocolPath](#)) – The path pointing to the attribute to return.

**Returns** The class attribute.

**Return type** *object*

**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` ([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](#)

**gradient\_parameters**

**Input** - An optional list of parameters to differentiate the estimated free energy with respect to.

**Type** *list*

**id**

The unique id of this protocol. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *str*

**json**(*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- **file\_path** (*str, optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- **format** (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.



**Return type** *str*

**merge**(*other*)

Merges another Protocol with this one. The id of this protocol will remain unchanged.

**Parameters** **other** (*Protocol*) – 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\_equilibration\_iterations**

**Input** - The number of iterations used for equilibration before production run. Only post-equilibration iterations are written to file. The default value of this attribute is 1.

**Type** *int*

**number\_of\_iterations**

**Input** - The number of YANK iterations to perform. The default value of this attribute is 5000.

**Type** *int*

**property outputs**

A dictionary of the outputs of this property.

**Type** dict of ProtocolPath and Any

**classmethod parse\_json**(*string\_contents*)

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

**Parameters** **string\_contents** (*str* or *bytes*) – The typed json string.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** *Any*

**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 required\_inputs**

The inputs which must be set on this protocol.

**Type** list of ProtocolPath

**property schema**

A serializable schema for this object.

**Type** *ProtocolSchema*

**set\_uuid**(*value*)

Prepend a unique identifier to this protocols id. If the id already has a prepended uuid, it will be overwritten by this value.

**Parameters** **value** (*str*) – The uuid to prepend.

**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.

**setup\_only**

**Input** - If true, YANK will only create and validate the setup files, but not actually run any simulations. This argument is mainly only to be used for testing purposes. The default value of this attribute is `False`.

**Type** *bool*

**steps\_per\_iteration**

**Input** - The number of steps per YANK iteration to perform. The default value of this attribute is 500.

**Type** *int*

**thermodynamic\_state**

**Input** - The state at which to run the calculations. The default value of this attribute is not set and must be set by the user..

**Type** *ThermodynamicState*

**timestep**

**Input** - The length of the timestep to take. When two protocols are merged, the largest value of this attribute from either protocol is retained. The default value of this attribute is 2 *femtosecond*.

**Type** *Quantity*

**validate**(*attribute\_type=None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** *ValueError* or *AssertionError* –

**verbose**

**Input** - Controls whether or not to run YANK at high verbosity. The default value of this attribute is `False`.

**Type** *bool*

### 2.32.11 Workflow Construction Utilities

<i>SimulationProtocols</i>	The common set of protocols which would be required to estimate an observable by running a new molecule simulation.
<i>ReweightingProtocols</i>	The common set of protocols which would be required to re-weight an observable from cached simulation data.
<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 cached simulation data to estimate the average value of an observable.
<i>generate_reweighting_protocols</i>	
<i>generate_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 the average value of an observable.

#### SimulationProtocols

```
class openff.evaluator.protocols.utils.SimulationProtocols(build_coordinates:
    BuildCoordinatesPackmol,
    assign_parameters: BaseBuildSystem,
    energy_minimisation:
    OpenMMEnergyMinimisation,
    equilibration_simulation:
    OpenMMSimulation,
    production_simulation:
    OpenMMSimulation,
    analysis_protocol: S,
    converge_uncertainty: ProtocolGroup,
    decorrelate_trajectory:
    DecorrelateTrajectory,
    decorrelate_observables:
    DecorrelateObservables)
```

The common set of protocols which would be required to estimate an observable by running a new molecule simulation.

```
__init__(build_coordinates: BuildCoordinatesPackmol, assign_parameters: BaseBuildSystem,
    energy_minimisation: OpenMMEnergyMinimisation, equilibration_simulation:
    OpenMMSimulation, production_simulation: OpenMMSimulation, analysis_protocol: S,
    converge_uncertainty: ProtocolGroup, decorrelate_trajectory: DecorrelateTrajectory,
    decorrelate_observables: DecorrelateObservables) → None
```

### Methods

---

`__init__(build_coordinates, ...)`

---

### Attributes

---

`build_coordinates`

---

`assign_parameters`

---

`energy_minimisation`

---

`equilibration_simulation`

---

`production_simulation`

---

`analysis_protocol`

---

`converge_uncertainty`

---

`decorrelate_trajectory`

---

`decorrelate_observables`

---

### ReweightingProtocols

```

class openff.evaluator.protocols.utils.ReweightingProtocols(unpack_stored_data:
    UnpackStoredSimulationData,
    join_trajectories: ConcatenateTrajectories,
    join_observables: ConcatenateObservables,
    build_reference_system: BaseBuildSystem,
    evaluate_reference_potential: BaseEvaluateEnergies,
    build_target_system: BaseBuildSystem,
    evaluate_target_potential: BaseEvaluateEnergies,
    statistical_inefficiency: S,
    replicate_statistics: DummyProtocol,
    decorrelate_reference_potential: DecorrelateObservables,
    decorrelate_target_potential: DecorrelateObservables,
    decorrelate_observable: DecorrelateObservables,
    zero_gradients: Optional[ZeroGradients],
    reweight_observable: T)

```

The common set of protocols which would be required to re-weight an observable from cached simulation data.

```

__init__(unpack_stored_data: UnpackStoredSimulationData, join_trajectories: ConcatenateTrajectories,
    join_observables: ConcatenateObservables, build_reference_system: BaseBuildSystem,
    evaluate_reference_potential: BaseEvaluateEnergies, build_target_system: BaseBuildSystem,
    evaluate_target_potential: BaseEvaluateEnergies, statistical_inefficiency: S, replicate_statistics:
    DummyProtocol, decorrelate_reference_potential: DecorrelateObservables,
    decorrelate_target_potential: DecorrelateObservables, decorrelate_observable:
    DecorrelateObservables, zero_gradients: Optional[ZeroGradients], reweight_observable: T) →
    None

```

## Methods

---

```
__init__(unpack_stored_data, ...)
```

---

## Attributes

<code>unpack_stored_data</code>
<code>join_trajectories</code>
<code>join_observables</code>
<code>build_reference_system</code>
<code>evaluate_reference_potential</code>
<code>build_target_system</code>
<code>evaluate_target_potential</code>
<code>statistical_inefficiency</code>
<code>replicate_statistics</code>
<code>decorrelate_reference_potential</code>
<code>decorrelate_target_potential</code>
<code>decorrelate_observable</code>
<code>zero_gradients</code>
<code>reweight_observable</code>

## `generate_base_reweighting_protocols`

`openff.evaluator.protocols.utils.generate_base_reweighting_protocols`(*statistical\_inefficiency*: *S*,  
*reweight\_observable*: *T*,  
*replicator\_id*: *str* =  
*'data\_replicator'*,  
*id\_suffix*: *str* = *''*) → *Tuple*[*ReweightingProtocols*[*S*,  
*T*], *ProtocolReplicator*]

Constructs a set of protocols which, when combined in a workflow schema, may be executed to reweight a set of cached simulation data to estimate the average value of an observable.

### Parameters

- **`statistical_inefficiency`** – The protocol which will be used to compute the statistical inefficiency and equilibration time of the observable of interest. This information will be used to decorrelate the cached data prior to reweighting.
- **`reweight_observable`** – The MBAR reweighting protocol to use to reweight the observable to the target state. This method will automatically set the reduced potentials on the object.

- **replicator\_id** (*str*) – The id to use for the cached data replicator.
- **id\_suffix** (*str*) – A string suffix to append to each of the protocol ids.

#### Returns

- *The protocols to add to the workflow, a reference to the average value of the*
- *estimated observable (an Observable object), and the replicator which will*
- *clone the workflow for each piece of cached simulation data.*

### generate\_reweighting\_protocols

```
openff.evaluator.protocols.utils.generate_reweighting_protocols(observable_type:
                                                                ObservableType, replicator_id:
                                                                str = 'data_replicator', id_suffix:
                                                                str = "") → Tuple[
                                                                ReweightingProtocols[AverageObservable,
                                                                ReweightObservable],
                                                                ProtocolReplicator]
```

### generate\_simulation\_protocols

```
openff.evaluator.protocols.utils.generate_simulation_protocols(analysis_protocol: S,
                                                                use_target_uncertainty: bool,
                                                                id_suffix: str = "",
                                                                conditional_group:
                                                                Optional[ConditionalGroup] =
                                                                None, n_molecules: int = 1000)
                                                                → Tuple[SimulationProtocols[S],
                                                                ProtocolPath,
                                                                StoredSimulationData]
```

Constructs a set of protocols which, when combined in a workflow schema, may be executed to run a single simulation to estimate the average value of an observable.

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** – The protocol which will extract the observable of interest from the generated simulation data.
- **use\_target\_uncertainty** – Whether to run the simulation until the observable is estimated to within the target uncertainty.
- **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.
- **n\_molecules** (*int*) – The number of molecules to use in the workflow.

#### Returns

- *The protocols to add to the workflow, a reference to the average value of the*
- *estimated observable (an Observable object), and an object which describes*
- *the default data from a simulation to store, such as the uncorrelated statistics*
- *and configurations.*

## 2.32.12 Attribute Utilities

<i>Attribute</i>	A custom descriptor used to add useful metadata to class attributes.
<i>AttributeClass</i>	A base class for objects which require well defined attributes with additional metadata.
<i>UNDEFINED</i>	A custom type used to differentiate between None values, and an undeclared optional value.
<i>PlaceholderValue</i>	A class to act as a place holder for an attribute whose value is not known a priori, but will be set later by some specialised code.

### Attribute

```
class openff.evaluator.attributes.Attribute(docstring, type_hint, default_value=UNDEFINED,
                                          optional=False, read_only=False)
```

A custom descriptor used to add useful metadata to class attributes.

This decorator expects the object to have a matching private field in addition to the public attribute. For example if an object has an attribute *substance*, the object must also have a *\_substance* field.



## Notes

The attribute class will automatically create this private attribute on the object and populate it with the default value.

**\_\_init\_\_**(*docstring*, *type\_hint*, *default\_value*=*UNDEFINED*, *optional*=*False*, *read\_only*=*False*)

Initializes a new Attribute object.

### Parameters

- **docstring** (*str*) – A docstring describing the attributes purpose. This will automatically be decorated with additional information such as type hints, default values, etc.
- **type\_hint** (*type*, *Union*) – The expected type of this attribute. This will be used to help the workflow engine ensure that expected input types match corresponding output values.
- **default\_value** (*Any*) – The default value for this attribute.
- **optional** (*bool*) – Defines whether this is an optional input of a class. If true, the *default\_value* should be set to *UNDEFINED*.
- **read\_only** (*bool*) – Defines whether this attribute is read-only.

## Methods

<code>__init__(docstring, type_hint[, ...])</code>	Initializes a new Attribute object.
----------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------

## AttributeClass

**class** openff.evaluator.attributes.**AttributeClass**

A base class for objects which require well defined attributes with additional metadata.

**\_\_init\_\_**()

## Methods

<code>__init__()</code>	
<code>from_json(file_path)</code>	Create this object from a JSON file.
<code>get_attributes([attribute_type])</code>	Returns all attributes of a specific <i>attribute_type</i> .
<code>json([file_path, format])</code>	Creates a JSON representation of this class.
<code>parse_json(string_contents)</code>	Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.
<code>validate([attribute_type])</code>	Validate the values of the attributes.

**validate**(*attribute\_type*=*None*)

Validate the values of the attributes. If *attribute\_type* is set, only attributes of that type will be validated.

**Parameters** **attribute\_type** (*type of Attribute*, *optional*) – The type of attribute to validate.

**Raises** **ValueError** or **AssertionError** –

**classmethod** `get_attributes(attribute_type=None)`

Returns all attributes of a specific *attribute\_type*.

**Parameters** `attribute_type` (*type of Attribute, optional*) – The type of attribute to search for.

**Returns** The names of the attributes of the specified type.

**Return type** list of str

**classmethod** `parse_json(string_contents)`

Parses a typed json string into the corresponding class structure.

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

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** Any

**classmethod** `from_json(file_path)`

Create this object from a JSON file.

**Parameters** `file_path` (*str*) – The path to load the JSON from.

**Returns** The parsed class.

**Return type** cls

**json** (*file\_path=None, format=False*)

Creates a JSON representation of this class.

**Parameters**

- `file_path` (*str, optional*) – The (optional) file path to save the JSON file to.
- `format` (*bool*) – Whether to format the JSON or not.

**Returns** The JSON representation of this class.

**Return type** *str*

## UNDEFINED

`openff.evaluator.attributes.UNDEFINED =`

`<openff.evaluator.attributes.attributes.UndefinedAttribute object>`

A custom type used to differentiate between None values, and an undeclared optional value.

## PlaceholderValue

**class** `openff.evaluator.attributes.PlaceholderValue`

A class to act as a place holder for an attribute whose value is not known a priori, but will be set later by some specialised code. This may include the input to a protocol which will be set by a workflow as the output of an executed protocol.

`__init__()`

## Methods

---

`__init__()`

---

### 2.32.13 Observable Utilities

<i>Observable</i>	A class which stores the mean value of an observable as well as the standard error in the mean.
<i>ObservableArray</i>	A class which stores the value(s) of an observable obtained via molecule simulation (or simulation data) as well as optionally the derivatives of the value with respect to certain force field parameters.
<i>ObservableType</i>	An enumeration of the common observables which may be extracted from molecular simulations (or simulation data) and stored in an <code>ObservableFrame</code> .
<i>ObservableFrame</i>	A data object for storing and retrieving frames of the thermodynamic observables enumerated by the <code>ObservableType</code> enum.
<i>bootstrap</i>	Bootstrapping a set of observables to compute the average value of the observables as well as the standard error in the average.

## Observable

**class** `openff.evaluator.utils.observables.Observable`(*value: Optional[Union[Measurement, Quantity]] = None, gradients: Optional[List[ParameterGradient]] = None*)

A class which stores the mean value of an observable as well as the standard error in the mean. Optionally, the derivatives of the mean with respect to certain force field parameters may also be stored.

**\_\_init\_\_**(*value: Optional[Union[Measurement, Quantity]] = None, gradients: Optional[List[ParameterGradient]] = None*)

## Methods

---

`__init__([value, gradients])`

---



---

`clear_gradients()` Clears all gradient information.

---

## Attributes

---

error

---

gradients

---

value

---

## clear\_gradients()

Clears all gradient information.

## ObservableArray

```
class openff.evaluator.utils.observables.ObservableArray(value: Optional[Quantity] = None,
                                                         gradients:
                                                         Optional[List[ParameterGradient]] =
                                                         None)
```

A class which stores the value(s) of an observable obtained via molecule simulation (or simulation data) as well as optionally the derivatives of the value with respect to certain force field parameters.

```
__init__(value: Optional[Quantity] = None, gradients: Optional[List[ParameterGradient]] = None)
```

## Methods

---

```
__init__([value, gradients])
```

---

```
clear_gradients()
```

Clears all gradient information.

---

```
join(*observables)
```

Concatenates multiple observables together in the order that they appear in the args list.

---

```
subset(indices)
```

Extracts the subset of the values stored for this observable at the specified indices.

---

## Attributes

---

gradients

---

value

The value(s) of the observable.

---

## property value: Quantity

The value(s) of the observable.

```
subset(indices: Iterable[int]) → ObservableArray
```

Extracts the subset of the values stored for this observable at the specified indices.

**Parameters** **indices** – The indices of the entries to extract.

**Return type** The subset of the observable values.

**classmethod** `join(*observables: ObservableArray) → ObservableArray`

Concatenates multiple observables together in the order that they appear in the args list.

**Parameters** `observables` – The observables to join.

**Return type** The concatenated observable object.

**clear\_gradients()**

Clears all gradient information.

## ObservableType

**class** `openff.evaluator.utils.observables.ObservableType(value)`

An enumeration of the common observables which may be extracted from molecular simulations (or simulation data) and stored in an ObservableFrame.

`__init__()`

### Attributes

---

PotentialEnergy

---

KineticEnergy

---

TotalEnergy

---

Temperature

---

Volume

---

Density

---

Enthalpy

---

ReducedPotential

---

## ObservableFrame

**class** `openff.evaluator.utils.observables.ObservableFrame(observables: Optional[Dict[Union[str, ObservableType], ObservableArray]] = None)`

A data object for storing and retrieving frames of the thermodynamic observables enumerated by the ObservableType enum.

`__init__(observables: Optional[Dict[Union[str, ObservableType], ObservableArray]] = None)`

## Methods

<code>__init__([observables])</code>	
<code>clear()</code>	
<code>clear_gradients()</code>	Clears all gradient information for each observable in the frame.
<code>from_openmm(file_path[, pressure])</code>	Creates an observable frame from the CSV output of an OpenMM simulation.
<code>get(k[,d])</code>	
<code>items()</code>	
<code>join(*observable_frames)</code>	Joins multiple observable frames together in the order that they appear in the args list.
<code>keys()</code>	
<code>pop(k[,d])</code>	If key is not found, d is returned if given, otherwise KeyError is raised.
<code>popitem()</code>	as a 2-tuple; but raise KeyError if D is empty.
<code>setdefault(k[,d])</code>	
<code>subset(indices)</code>	Extracts the subset of the the array which is located at the specified indices.
<code>update([E, ]**F)</code>	If E present and has a .keys() method, does: for k in E: D[k] = E[k] If E present and lacks .keys() method, does: for (k, v) in E: D[k] = v In either case, this is followed by: for k, v in F.items(): D[k] = v
<code>values()</code>	

**classmethod** `from_openmm(file_path: str, pressure: Optional[Quantity] = None) → ObservableFrame`

Creates an observable frame from the CSV output of an OpenMM simulation.

### Parameters

- **file\_path** – The file path to the CSV file.
- **pressure** – The pressure at which the observables in the csv file were collected.

**Return type** The imported observables.

**subset**(indices: Iterable[int]) → ObservableFrame

Extracts the subset of the the array which is located at the specified indices.

**Parameters** **indices** – The indices of the entries to extract.

**Return type** The subset of data.

**classmethod** `join(*observable_frames: ObservableFrame) → ObservableFrame`

Joins multiple observable frames together in the order that they appear in the args list.

**Parameters** **observable\_frames** – The observable frames to join.

**Return type** The joined observable frame.

**clear\_gradients()**

Clears all gradient information for each observable in the frame.

**clear()** → None. Remove all items from D.

**get**(*k*[, *d*]) → D[*k*] if *k* in D, else *d*. *d* defaults to None.

**items()** → a set-like object providing a view on D's items

**keys()** → a set-like object providing a view on D's keys

**pop**(*k*[, *d*]) → *v*, remove specified key and return the corresponding value.

If key is not found, *d* is returned if given, otherwise `KeyError` is raised.

**popitem()** → (*k*, *v*), remove and return some (key, value) pair

as a 2-tuple; but raise `KeyError` if D is empty.

**setdefault**(*k*[, *d*]) → D.get(*k*,*d*), also set D[*k*]=*d* if *k* not in D

**update**([*E*], *\*\*F*) → None. Update D from mapping/iterable *E* and *F*.

If *E* present and has a `.keys()` method, does: for *k* in *E*: D[*k*] = *E*[*k*] If *E* present and lacks `.keys()` method, does: for (*k*, *v*) in *E*: D[*k*] = *v* In either case, this is followed by: for *k*, *v* in *F*.items(): D[*k*] = *v*

**values()** → an object providing a view on D's values

**bootstrap**

`openff.evaluator.utils.observables.bootstrap`(*bootstrap\_function*: *Callable*, *iterations*: *int* = 200, *relative\_sample\_size*: *float* = 1.0, *sub\_counts*: *Optional*[*Iterable*[*int*]] = None, *\*\*observables*: *ObservableArray*) → *Observable*

Bootstrapping a set of observables to compute the average value of the observables as well as the the standard error in the average.

**Parameters**

- **bootstrap\_function** – The function to evaluate at each bootstrap iteration.
- **iterations** – The number of bootstrap iterations to perform.
- **relative\_sample\_size** – The percentage sample size to bootstrap over, relative to the size of the full data set.
- **sub\_counts** – If the data being bootstrapped contains arrays of concatenated sub data (such as when reweighting), this variable can be used to specify the number of items which belong to each subset. Data is then sampled with replacement so that the bootstrap sample contains the correct proportion of data from each subset.

If the data to bootstrap is of the form [*x*<sub>0</sub>, *x*<sub>1</sub>, *x*<sub>2</sub>, *y*<sub>0</sub>, *y*<sub>1</sub>] for example, then *data\_sub\_counts*=[3, 2] and a possible sample may look like [*x*<sub>0</sub>, *x*<sub>0</sub>, *x*<sub>2</sub>, *y*<sub>0</sub>, *y*<sub>0</sub>], but never [*x*<sub>0</sub>, *x*<sub>1</sub>, *y*<sub>0</sub>, *y*<sub>1</sub>, *y*<sub>1</sub>].

The sub-counts must sum up to the total length of the data provided to observables.

- **observables** – The observables which will be passed to the bootstrap function. All observables must have the same length.

**Return type** The average of the data and the uncertainty in the average.

## 2.32.14 Plug-in Utilities

### Plug-ins

<code>register_default_plugins</code>	Registers the built-in workflow protocols, calculation layers and physical properties with the plugin system.
<code>register_external_plugins</code>	Registers any supported plugins found in external packages with the plugin system.

### `register_default_plugins`

`openff.evaluator.plugins.register_default_plugins()`

Registers the built-in workflow protocols, calculation layers and physical properties with the plugin system.

### `register_external_plugins`

`openff.evaluator.plugins.register_external_plugins()`

Registers any supported plugins found in external packages with the plugin system.

## 2.33 Release History

Releases 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

### 2.33.1 0.4.1

#### New Features

- [PR #475](#): Tests compatibility with *pymbar* 3 and 4.

### 2.33.2 0.4.0

#### Behavior Changes

This release is intended to be compatible with OpenFF Toolkit version 0.11.0 and newer and is not compatible with older versions. To use OpenFF Evaluator in environments with older versions of the toolkit (0.10.x and older) please use the 0.3.x release line.

The `simtk` namespace is no longer supported. It is recommended to use OpenMM 7.6 or newer.

Two other version constraints have been added: `pymbar >=4.0.0` and `mdtraj =1.9.3,1.9.4`. A future release should fix compatibility with newer versions of MDTraj.

Unit-bearing quantities are now handled by `openff-units` instead of the `openmm.units` module. See the [openff-units Documentation](#) for more information, including OpenMM interoperability.



The use of [CMILES](#) has been replaced with equivalent behavior using the OpenFF Toolkit as CMILES is no longer actively maintained.

### New Features

- [PR #465](#): Adds support for AMD GPUs via OpenCL.

### Documentation

- [PR #409](#): Replaces some uses of *Behaviour* with the American spelling *Behavior*.
- [PR #413](#): Adds a brief citation recommendation.

## 2.33.3 0.3.11

### Bugfixes

- [PR #445](#): Fix OpenMM unit utils API regression

## 2.33.4 0.3.10

### Bugfixes

- [PR #444](#): Fix labelling molecules with virtual sites

## 2.33.5 0.3.9

### Bugfixes

- [PR #402](#): Fix importing full ThermoML archive

### Behavior Changes

The way that ThermoML archive files are served was changed in 2021 so that individual journal archives are no longer made available. Instead, now only the full ThermoML archive can be downloaded. Because of this, the `ImportThermoMLDataSchema` schema no longer allows users to select which journal to pull data from.

## 2.33.6 0.3.8

### Bugfixes

- [PR #390](#): Fix excluding v-sites from OpenMM positions

### 2.33.7 0.3.7

#### Bugfixes

- PR #389: Fix v-site positions not set by OpenMM

### 2.33.8 0.3.6

#### Bugfixes

- PR #375: Fix #374 - import from collections.abc
- PR #379: Fix #378 - 'FilterDuplicates' unintentionally selects values without uncertainty if multiple are present
- PR #384: Fix #382 - Default keyword arguments result in error
- PR #387: Fix #380 - Recursion error in local file storage

#### New Features

- PR #385: Support custom OpenMM nonbonded forces
- PR #386: Migrate to new OpenMM namespace

### 2.33.9 0.3.5

#### Bugfixes

- PR #367: Fix #365 - to/from\_pandas does not roundtrip.
- PR #368: Fix #364 - Parsing an invalid IUPAC name raises an exception rather than a warning.
- PR #371: Fix gradients of non-Quantity parameters.

#### New Features

- PR #362: Support dask-jobqueue Slurm backend.
- PR #366: Support gradients of handler attributes.

### 2.33.10 0.3.4

A patch release which adds the option (and enables it by default) to remove working files, such as simulated trajectories, when they are no longer needed.

## Behavior Changes

- PR #349: Working files are deleted by default after an estimation batch completes.

### 2.33.11 0.3.3

This release facilitates the migration of the *openff-evaluator* package from *omnia* to *conda-forge*. This mainly involves changes which update the package to use the new namespaces introduced in the *openff-toolkit* package, rather than the old and now deprecated *openforcefield* namespaces.

## Bugfixes

- PR #346: Remove the unsupported *encoding* json kwarg.

## New Features

- PR #341: Replace usages of dynamic Pint classes with internal static variants.
- PR #343: Migrate to the new OpenFF Toolkit namespace.
- PR #345: Migrate all reference from *omnia* to *conda-forge*.

### 2.33.12 0.3.2

This release exposes the option to disable caching of simulation data by an evaluator server. The performance of the local storage backend is currently poor when dealing with large amounts of cached data and hence it may be preferable to disable caching in such cases.

## New Features

- PR #337: Expose server option to dis/enable data caching.

### 2.33.13 0.3.1

This release fixes a bug introduced in version 0.3.0 of this framework, whereby the default workflows for computing excess properties could in rare cases be incorrectly merged leading to downstream protocols taking their inputs from the wrong upstream protocol outputs.

While this bug should not affect most calculations, it is recommended that any production calculations performed using version 0.3.0 of this framework be repeated using version 0.3.1.

## Bugfixes

- PR #331: Fixes merging excess properties.

### 2.33.14 0.3.0

The main feature of this release is the overhauling of how the framework computes the gradients of observables with respect to force field parameters.

In particular, from this release onwards all gradients will be computed using the fluctuation formula (also referred to as the thermodynamic gradient), rather than calculation be the re-weighted finite difference approach (PR #280). In general the two methods produce gradients which are numerically indistinguishable, and so this should not markedly change any scientific output of this framework.

The change was made to, in future, enable better integration with automatic differentiation libraries such as `jax`, and differentiable simulation engines such as `timemachine` which readily and rapidly give access to  $dU/d\theta_i$ .

**Additionally**, as of version 0.3.0 ‘known’ charges (i.e. those assigned to TIP3P water and ions) are no longer automatically applied when using a SMIRNOFF based force field. This feature was originally included in the framework as the OpenFF toolkit did not support defining charges on specific molecules in the force field itself. This is now fully supported through the `LibraryCharges` section of a SMIRNOFF force field and hence this workaround is no longer required. From now on all ion and water charges **must** be specified in the SMIRNOFF force field.

Finally, this release includes **beta** support for computing host-guest binding affinities using the attach-pull-release (APR) method through integration with the `pAPRika` and `taproom` packages. This support was largely facilitated by the efforts of the `paprika` authors - [David R. Slochower](#) and [Jeffry Setiadi](#).

## Bugfixes

- PR #285: Use merged protocols in workflow provenance.
- PR #287: Fix merging of nested protocol inputs

## New Features

- PR #262: Initial host-guest binding affinity support via `paprika` and `taproom`.
- PR #280: Switch to computing thermodynamic gradients.
- PR #309: Add a date to the timestamp logging output.
- PR #311: Initial solvation free energy gradient support.
- PR #312: Support caching free energy data.
- PR #324: Adds new miscellaneous `DummyProtocol` protocol.

## Behavior Changes

- PR #280: Migrate to thermodynamic gradients.
- PR #310: The SMIRNOFF protocol no longer applies ‘known’ charges (i.e. water and ions).
- PR #316: Add library charges to the TIP3P test data file.
- PR #328: Store workflow provenance as serialized string.

## Breaking Changes

- The StatisticsArray array has been completely removed and replaced with a new set of observable (Observable, ObservableArray, ObservableFrame objects (#279, #286)).
- The following protocol inputs / outputs have been renamed:
  - SolvationYankProtocol.solvent\_X\_system -> SolvationYankProtocol.solution\_X\_system
  - SolvationYankProtocol.solvent\_X\_coordinates -> SolvationYankProtocol.solution\_X\_coordinates
  - SolvationYankProtocol.estimated\_free\_energy -> SolvationYankProtocol.free\_energy\_difference
- The following classes have been renamed:
  - OpenMMReducedPotentials -> OpenMMEvaluateEnergies.
  - AveragePropertyProtocol -> BaseAverageObservable, ExtractAverageStatistic  
 -> AverageObservable, ExtractUncorrelatedData -> BaseDecorrelateProtocol,  
 ExtractUncorrelatedTrajectoryData -> DecorrelateTrajectory,  
 ExtractUncorrelatedStatisticsData -> DecorrelateObservables
  - ConcatenateStatistics -> ConcatenateObservables, BaseReducedPotentials ->  
 BaseEvaluateEnergies, ReweightStatistics -> ReweightObservable
- The following classes have been removed:
  - OpenMMGradientPotentials, BaseGradientPotentials, CentralDifferenceGradient
- The final value estimated by a workflow must now be an Observable object which contains any gradient information to return. (#296).

### 2.33.15 0.2.2

This release adds documentation for how physical properties are computed within the framework (both for this, and for previous releases).

### Documentation

- PR #281: Initial pass at physical property documentation.

### 2.33.16 0.2.1

A patch release offering minor bug fixes and quality of life improvements.

#### Bugfixes

- PR #259: Adds `is_file_and_not_empty` and addresses OpenMM failure modes.
- PR #275: Workaround for N substance molecules > user specified maximum.

#### New Features

- PR #267: Adds workflow protocol to Boltzmann average free energies.
- PR #269: Expose exclude exact amount from max molecule cap.

### 2.33.17 0.2.0

This release overhauls the frameworks data curation abilities. In particular, it adds

- a significant amount of data filters, including to filter by state, substance composition and chemical functionalities.

and components to

- easily import all of the ThermoML and FreeSolv archives.
- convert between property types (currently density <-> excess molar volume).
- select data points close to a set of target states, and substances which contain specific functionalities (i.e. select only data points measured for ketones, alcohols or alkanes).

More information about the new curation abilities can be found *in the [documentation here](#)*.

#### New Features

- PR #260: Data set curation overhaul.
- PR #261: Adds `PhysicalPropertyDataSet.from_pandas`.

#### Breaking Changes

- All of the `PhysicalPropertyDataSet.filter_by_XXX` functions have now been removed in favor of the new curation components. See the *[documentation](#)* for information about the newly available filters and more.

### 2.33.18 0.1.2

A patch release offering minor bug fixes and quality of life improvements.

#### Bugfixes

- PR #254: Fix incompatible protocols being merged due to an id replacement bug.
- PR #255: Fix recursive `ThermodynamicState` string representation.
- PR #256: Fix incorrect version when installing from tarballs.

### 2.33.19 0.1.1

A patch release offering minor bug fixes and quality of life improvements.

#### Bugfixes

- PR #249: Fix replacing protocols of non-existent workflow schema.
- PR #253: Fix *antechamber* truncating charge file.

#### Documentation

- PR #252: Use *conda-forge* for *ambertools* installation.

### 2.33.20 0.1.0 - OpenFF Evaluator

Introducing the OpenFF Evaluator! The release marks a significant milestone in the development of this project, and constitutes an almost full redesign of the framework with a focus on stability and ease of use.

**Note:** *because of the extensive changes made throughout the entire framework, this release should almost be considered as an entirely new package. No files produced by previous versions of this will work with this new release.*

#### Clearer Branding

First and foremost, this release marks the complete rebranding from the previously named *propertyestimator* to the new *openff-evaluator* package. This change is accompanied by the introduction of a new `openff` namespace for the package, signifying it's position in the larger Open Force Field infrastructure and pipelines.

What was previously:

```
import propertyestimator
```

now becomes:

```
import openff.evaluator
```

The rebranded package is now shipped on conda under the new name of `openff-evaluator`:

```
conda install -c conda-forge -c omnia openff-evaluator
```

### Markedly Improved Documentation

In addition, the release includes for the first time a significant amount of documentation for using the **`framework and it's features`\_** as well as a collection of user focused tutorials which can be ran directly in the browser.

### Support for RDKit

This release almost entirely removes the dependence on OpenEye thanks to support for RDKit almost universally across the framework.

The only remaining instance where OpenEye is still required is for host-guest binding affinity calculations where it is used to perform docking.

### Model Validation

Starting with this release almost all models, range from `PhysicalProperty` entries to `ProtocolSchema` objects, are now heavily validated to help catch any typos or errors early on.

### Batching of Similar Properties

The `EvaluatorServer` now more intelligently attempts to batch properties which may be computed using the same simulations into a single batch to be estimated. While the behaviour was already supported for pure properties in previous, this has now been significantly expanded to work well with mixture properties.

### 2.33.21 0.0.9 - Multi-state Reweighting Fix

This release implements a fix for calculating the gradients of properties being estimated by reweighting data cached from multiple independant simulations.

### Bugfixes

- PR #143: Fix for multi-state gradient calculations.

### 2.33.22 0.0.8 - ThermoML Improvements

This release is centered around cleaning up the ThermoML data set utilities. The main change is that ThermoML archive files can now be loaded even if they don't contain measurement uncertainties.

### New Features

- PR #142: ThermoML archives without uncertainties can now be loaded.



## Breaking Changes

- PR #142: All *ThermoMLXXX* classes other than *ThermoMLDataSet* are now private.

### 2.33.23 0.0.7 - Bug Quick Fixes

This release aims to fix a number of minor bugs.

#### Bugfixes

- PR #136: Fix for comparing thermodynamic states with unset pressures.
- PR #138: Fix for a typo in the maximum number of minimization iterations.

### 2.33.24 0.0.6 - Solvation Free Energies

This release centers around two key changes -

- i) a general refactoring of the protocol classes to be much cleaner and extensible through the removal of the old stub functions and the addition of cleaner descriptors.
- ii) the addition of workflows to estimate solvation free energies via the new *SolvationYankProtocol* and *SolvationFreeEnergy* classes.

The implemented free energy workflow is still rather basic, and does not yet support calculating parameter gradients or estimation from cached simulation data through reweighting.

A new table has been added to the documentation to make clear which built-in properties support which features.

#### New Features

- PR #110: Cleanup and refactor of protocol classes.
- PR #125: Support for PBS based HPC clusters.
- PR #127: Adds a basic workflow for estimating solvation free energies with *YANK*.
- PR #130: Adds a cleaner mechanism for restarting simulations from checkpoints.
- PR #134: Update to a more stable dask version.

#### Bugfixes

- PR #128: Removed the defunct dask backend *processes* kwarg.
- PR #133: Fix for tests failing on MacOS due to *travis* issues.

### Breaking Changes

- PR #130: The `RunOpenMMSimulation.steps` input has now been split into the `steps_per_iteration` and `total_number_of_iterations` inputs.

### Migration Guide

This release contained several public API breaking changes. For the most part, these can be remedied by the follow steps:

- Replace all instances of `run_openmm_simulation_protocol.steps` to `run_openmm_simulation_protocol.steps_per_iteration`

### 2.33.25 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.

### 2.33.26 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=...)`

## 2.33.27 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  $\leq 1.0$ .
- 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`

### 2.33.28 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.

### 2.33.29 0.0.1 - Initial Release

The initial pre-alpha release of the framework.

## 2.34 Release Process

This document aims to outline the steps needed to release the `openff-evaluator` on `conda-forge`. This should only be done with the approval of the core maintainers.

### 2.34.1 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.
```

### 2.34.2 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/openff-evaluator/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.*

### 2.34.3 3: Trigger a New Build on Conda Forge

To trigger the build on conda-forge:

1) Create a fork of the [openff-evaluator-feedstock](#) and make the following changes to the `recipe/meta.yaml` file:

- Update the version to match the release.
- Set build to 0
- Update any dependencies in the `requirements` section
- Update the sha256 hash to the output of `curl -sL https://github.com/openforcefield/openff-evaluator/archive/{{ version }}.tar.gz | openssl sha256`

2) Open PR to merge the fork into the main feedstock:

- The PR title should have the format `Release X.Y.Z`
- No PR body text is needed
- The CI will run on this PR (~30 minutes) and attempt to build the package.
- If the build is successful the PR should be reviewed and merged by the feedstock maintainers.
- Once merged** the package is built again on and uploaded to anaconda.

3) Test the conda-forge package:

- `conda install -c conda-forge openff-evaluator`

#### 2.34.4 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**.





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## Symbols

<code>__init__()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.attributes.Attribute</i> method), 621	<code>__init__()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.datasets.PropertyPhase</i> method), 96
<code>__init__()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.attributes.AttributeClass</i> method), 621	<code>__init__()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.datasets.Source</i> method), 97
<code>__init__()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.attributes.PlaceholderValue</i> method), 622	<code>__init__()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.CurationComponent</i> method), 152
<code>__init__()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.backends.CalculationBackend</i> method), 246	<code>__init__()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.CurationComponent</i> method), 153
<code>__init__()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.backends.ComputeResources</i> method), 247	<code>__init__()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.conversion.Converter</i> method), 222
<code>__init__()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.backends.QueueWorkerResources</i> method), 248	<code>__init__()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.conversion.Converter</i> method), 220
<code>__init__()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.backends.dask.BaseDaskBackend</i> method), 250	<code>__init__()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.Filter</i> method), 184
<code>__init__()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.backends.dask.BaseDaskJobQueueBackend</i> method), 251	<code>__init__()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.Filter</i> method), 182
<code>__init__()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.backends.dask.DaskLSFBackend</i> method), 254	<code>__init__()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.Filter</i> method), 176
<code>__init__()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.backends.dask.DaskLocalCluster</i> method), 253	<code>__init__()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.Filter</i> method), 174
<code>__init__()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.backends.dask.DaskPBSBackend</i> method), 256	<code>__init__()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.Filter</i> method), 201
<code>__init__()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.client.BatchMode</i> method), 80	<code>__init__()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.Filter</i> method), 199
<code>__init__()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.client.ConnectionOptions</i> method), 80	<code>__init__()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.Filter</i> method), 187
<code>__init__()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.client.EvaluatorClient</i> method), 78	<code>__init__()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.Filter</i> method), 185
<code>__init__()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.client.Request</i> method), 82	<code>__init__()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.Filter</i> method), 171
<code>__init__()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.client.RequestOptions</i> method), 84	<code>__init__()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.Filter</i> method), 169
<code>__init__()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.client.RequestResult</i> method), 86	<code>__init__()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.Filter</i> method), 195
<code>__init__()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.datasets.CalculationSource</i> method), 98	<code>__init__()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.Filter</i> method), 193
<code>__init__()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.datasets.MeasurementSource</i> method), 99	<code>__init__()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.Filter</i> method), 168
<code>__init__()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.datasets.PhysicalProperty</i> method), 93	<code>__init__()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.Filter</i> method), 166
<code>__init__()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.datasets.PhysicalPropertyDataSet</i> method), 139	<code>__init__()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.Filter</i> method), 179

```
--init__ O (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filing.FilerByFileTopologySchemas.CurationWorkflowCurationWorkflow method), 177  
--init__ O (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filing.FilerByForceFieldData.TaproomDataSetTaproomDataSet method), 174  
--init__ O (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filing.FilerByForceFieldData.TaproomSourceTaproomSource method), 172  
--init__ O (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filing.FilerByFilesEvaluator.EvaluatorThermoMLDatasetThermoMLDataset method), 189  
--init__ O (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filing.FilerByFilesSchema.SchemaForcefield.ForceFieldSourceForceFieldSource method), 187  
--init__ O (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filing.FilerByFilesSchema.SchemaForcefield.LigParGenForceFieldSourceLigParGenForceFieldSource method), 192  
--init__ O (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filing.FilerByFilesSchema.SchemaForcefield.ParameterGradientParameterGradient method), 190  
--init__ O (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filing.FilerByFilesSchema.SchemaForcefield.ParameterGradientKeyParameterGradientKey method), 182  
--init__ O (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filing.FilerByFilesSchema.SchemaSmirnoffForceFieldSourceSmirnoffForceFieldSource method), 180  
--init__ O (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filing.FilerByFilesSchema.SchemaTLeapForceFieldSourceTLeapForceFieldSource method), 198  
--init__ O (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filing.FilerByFullEvaluationScheme.Solvers.CalculationLayerCalculationLayer method), 195  
--init__ O (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filing.FilerByFullEvaluationScheme.Solvers.CalculationLayerResultCalculationLayerResult method), 165  
--init__ O (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filing.FilerByFullEvaluationScheme.Solvers.CalculationLayerSchemaCalculationLayerSchema method), 163  
--init__ O (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filing.FilerByFullEvaluationScheme.Solvers.layers.reweighting.ReweightLayerReweightLayer method), 162  
--init__ O (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filing.FilerByFullEvaluationScheme.Solvers.layers.reweighting.ReweightSchemaReweightSchema method), 160  
--init__ O (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filing.IgnorOpenFFEvaluator.layers.simulation.SimulationLayerSimulationLayer method), 204  
--init__ O (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filing.IgnorOpenFFEvaluator.layers.simulation.SimulationSchemaSimulationSchema method), 202  
--init__ O (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection.PriorOpenFFEvaluator.layers.workflow.WorkflowCalculationLayerWorkflowCalculationLayer method), 219  
--init__ O (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection.SelectDiffusionSelector.layers.workflow.WorkflowCalculationSchemaWorkflowCalculationSchema method), 214  
--init__ O (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection.SelectDensityProperties.DensityDensity method), 212  
--init__ O (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection.SelectDielectricConstantProperties.DielectricConstantDielectricConstant method), 211  
--init__ O (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection.SelectEnthalpyOfMixingProperties.EnthalpyOfMixingEnthalpyOfMixing method), 209  
--init__ O (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection.OpenFFEvaluator.properties.EnthalpyOfVaporizationEnthalpyOfVaporization method), 215  
--init__ O (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection.OutputSufficientEvaluator.properties.ExcessMolarVolumeExcessMolarVolume method), 217  
--init__ O (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.thorium.KrupperThermodynamicProperties.HostGuestBindingAffinityHostGuestBindingAffinity method), 207  
--init__ O (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.thorium.KrupperThermodynamicProperties.SolvationFreeEnergySolvationFreeEnergy method), 205  
--init__ O (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.workflow.CurationWorkflowCurationWorkflow method), 154
```

---

```

__init__ (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageFreeEnergies method), 349
__init__ (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageObservable method), 337
__init__ (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.BaseAverageObservable method), 331
__init__ (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.BaseDecorrelateObservable method), 359
__init__ (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.ComputeDipoleMoment method), 354
__init__ (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.DecorrelateObservable method), 370
__init__ (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.DecorrelateTrajectory method), 364
__init__ (openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildCoordinatesPullRelease method), 375
__init__ (openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildDockingCoordinates method), 388
__init__ (openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateEvaluationSite method), 381
__init__ (openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BaseBuildSystem method), 395
__init__ (openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildLigandSystem method), 406
__init__ (openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildSmirnoffSystem method), 400
__init__ (openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildTLeapSystem method), 411
__init__ (openff.evaluator.protocols.gradients.ZeroGradient method), 417
__init__ (openff.evaluator.protocols.groups.ConditionalGroup method), 423
__init__ (openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.AddValue method), 430
__init__ (openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.DivideValue method), 444
__init__ (openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.DummyProtocol method), 459
__init__ (openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.FilterSimulationByRole method), 454
__init__ (openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.MultiplyValue method), 439
__init__ (openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.SubtractValues method), 434
__init__ (openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.WeighByMoleFraction method), 449
__init__ (openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMEnergyMinimization method), 465
__init__ (openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMEvaluateEnergy method), 478
__init__ (openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMSimulation method), 470
__init__ (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.AnalyzeAPRPhase method), 523
__init__ (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.ComputeReference method), 533
__init__ (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.ComputeSymmetry method), 528
__init__ (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.AddDummyAtom method), 494
__init__ (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.PreparePullCoordinates method), 484
__init__ (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.PrepareReleaseCoordinates method), 489
__init__ (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.ApplyRestrains method), 517
__init__ (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GenerateAttachment method), 500
__init__ (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GeneratePullRelease method), 506
__init__ (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GenerateRelease method), 511
__init__ (openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseEvaluateEnergies method), 549
__init__ (openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseMBARProtocol method), 555
__init__ (openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateObservables method), 544
__init__ (openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateTrajectories method), 539
__init__ (openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightDielectricConstant method), 567
__init__ (openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightObservable method), 561
__init__ (openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseEnergyMinimization method), 573
__init__ (openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseSimulation method), 579
__init__ (openff.evaluator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredSimulationData method), 586
__init__ (openff.evaluator.protocols.utils.ReweightingProtocols method), 617
__init__ (openff.evaluator.protocols.utils.SimulationProtocols method), 615
__init__ (openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.BaseYankProtocol method), 592
__init__ (openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.LigandReceptorYankProtocol method), 598
__init__ (openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.SolvationYankProtocol method), 606
__init__ (openff.evaluator.server.Batch method), 91
__init__ (openff.evaluator.server.EvaluatorServer method), 90
__init__ (openff.evaluator.storage.LocalFileStorage method), 260
__init__ (openff.evaluator.storage.StorageBackend method), 258
__init__ (openff.evaluator.storage.attributes.FilePath method), 258

```

<code>__init__()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.storage.attributes.QueryAttribute</code> method), 291	<code>__init__()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.workflow.ProtocolGroup</code> method), 311
<code>__init__()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.storage.attributes.StorageAttribute</code> method), 299	<code>__init__()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.workflow.ProtocolGroup</code> method), 312
<code>__init__()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.storage.attributes.StorageAttribute</code> method), 298	<code>__init__()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.workflow.Workflow</code> method), 299
<code>__init__()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.storage.data.BaseSimulationData</code> method), 269	<code>__init__()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.workflow.WorkflowGraph</code> method), 303
<code>__init__()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.storage.data.BaseStoredData</code> method), 262	<code>__init__()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.workflow.WorkflowResult</code> method), 304
<code>__init__()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.storage.data.ForceFieldData</code> method), 265	<code>__init__()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.workflow.attributes.BaseMergeBehavior</code> method), 326
<code>__init__()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.storage.data.HashableStoredData</code> method), 264	<code>__init__()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.workflow.attributes.InequalityMergeBehavior</code> method), 327
<code>__init__()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.storage.data.ReplaceableData</code> method), 267	<code>__init__()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.workflow.attributes.InputAttribute</code> method), 327
<code>__init__()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.storage.data.StoredFreeEnergyData</code> method), 275	<code>__init__()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.workflow.attributes.MergeBehavior</code> method), 326
<code>__init__()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.storage.data.StoredSimulationData</code> method), 271	<code>__init__()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.workflow.attributes.OutputAttribute</code> method), 328
<code>__init__()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.storage.query.BaseDataQuery</code> method), 278	<code>__init__()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.workflow.schemas.ProtocolGroupSchema</code> method), 319
<code>__init__()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.storage.query.BaseSimulationDataQuery</code> method), 283	<code>__init__()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.workflow.schemas.ProtocolReplicator</code> method), 322
<code>__init__()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.storage.query.ForceFieldQuery</code> method), 282	<code>__init__()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.workflow.schemas.ProtocolSchema</code> method), 318
<code>__init__()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.storage.query.FreeEnergyDataQuery</code> method), 289	<code>__init__()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.workflow.schemas.WorkflowSchema</code> method), 324
<code>__init__()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.storage.query.SimulationDataQuery</code> method), 286	<code>__init__()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath</code> method), 329
<code>__init__()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.storage.query.SubstanceQuery</code> method), 280	<code>__init__()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.workflow.utils.ReplicatorValue</code> method), 328
<code>__init__()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.substances.Amount</code> method), 131	
<code>__init__()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.substances.Component</code> method), 129	
<code>__init__()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.substances.ExactAmount</code> method), 133	
<code>__init__()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.substances.MoleFraction</code> method), 135	
<code>__init__()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.substances.Substance</code> method), 126	
<code>__init__()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.thermodynamics.ThermodynamicState</code> method), 137	
<code>__init__()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.utils.observables.Observable</code> method), 623	
<code>__init__()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.utils.observables.ObservableArray</code> method), 624	
<code>__init__()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.utils.observables.ObservableFrame</code> method), 625	
<code>__init__()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.utils.observables.ObservableType</code> method), 625	
<code>__init__()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.workflow.Protocol</code> method), 306	
<code>__init__()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.workflow.ProtocolGraph</code> method), 311	

## A

<code>absolute_tolerance()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.layers.CalculationLayerSchema</code> attribute), 234
<code>absolute_tolerance()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.layers.reweighting.ReweightingSchema</code> attribute), 244
<code>absolute_tolerance()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.layers.simulation.SimulationSchema</code> attribute), 240
<code>absolute_tolerance()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.layers.workflow.WorkflowCalculation</code> attribute), 237
<code>activate_site_location</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildDockedCoordinates</code> attribute), 390
<code>add_component()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.substances.Substance</code> method), 127
<code>add_condition()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.groups.ConditionalGroup</code> method), 425
<code>add_properties()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.datasets.PhysicalPropertyDataSet</code> method), 140
<code>add_properties()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.datasets.taproom.TaproomDataSet</code> method), 148
<code>add_properties()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.datasets.thermoml.ThermoMLDataSet</code> method), 144



`add_protocols()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.groups.ConditionalGroup` attribute), 426  
     method), 426  
`add_protocols()` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.ProtocolGraph` attribute), 431  
     method), 311  
`add_protocols()` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.ProtocolGroup` attribute), 446  
     method), 314  
`add_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.client.RequestOptions` attribute), 460  
     method), 85  
`add_workflows()` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.WorkflowGraph` attribute), 456  
     method), 303  
`AddDummyAtoms` (class in `openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates`), 494  
`AddValues` (class in `openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous`), 429  
`allow_gpu_platforms` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMSimulation` attribute), 472  
     method), 472  
`allow_gpu_platforms` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseSimulation` attribute), 581  
`allow_merging` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageFlowEmerging` attribute), 344  
     method), 344  
`allow_merging` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageFlowEmerging` attribute), 350  
     method), 350  
`allow_merging` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageFlowEmerging` attribute), 338  
     method), 338  
`allow_merging` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.BaseAnalysis` attribute), 333  
     method), 333  
`allow_merging` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.BaseAnalysis` attribute), 360  
     method), 360  
`allow_merging` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.Compatibility` attribute), 356  
     method), 356  
`allow_merging` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.Decorator` attribute), 371  
     method), 371  
`allow_merging` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.Decorator` attribute), 366  
     method), 366  
`allow_merging` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildCoordinateGroup` attribute), 377  
     method), 377  
`allow_merging` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildCoordinateGroup` attribute), 391  
     method), 391  
`allow_merging` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.SolveCoordinateGroup` attribute), 383  
     method), 383  
`allow_merging` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BaseForceField` attribute), 396  
     method), 396  
`allow_merging` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildForceField` attribute), 407  
     method), 407  
`allow_merging` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildForceField` attribute), 401  
     method), 401  
`allow_merging` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildForceField` attribute), 413  
     method), 413  
`allow_merging` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.gradients.ZeroGradient` attribute), 419  
     method), 419  
`allow_merging` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.groups.ConditionalGroup` attribute), 426  
     method), 426  
`allow_merging` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.AddValues` attribute), 431  
     method), 431  
`allow_merging` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.DivideValue` attribute), 446  
     method), 446  
`allow_merging` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.DummyProtocol` attribute), 460  
     method), 460  
`allow_merging` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.FilterSubstance` attribute), 456  
     method), 456  
`allow_merging` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.MultiplyValue` attribute), 441  
     method), 441  
`allow_merging` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.SubtractValues` attribute), 436  
     method), 436  
`allow_merging` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.WeightByMoleFraction` attribute), 451  
     method), 451  
`allow_merging` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMEnergyMinimizer` attribute), 466  
     method), 466  
`allow_merging` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMEvaluateEnergy` attribute), 479  
     method), 479  
`allow_merging` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMSimulation` attribute), 472  
     method), 472  
`allow_merging` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.AnalyzeAPR` attribute), 524  
     method), 524  
`allow_merging` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.ComputeReference` attribute), 535  
     method), 535  
`allow_merging` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.ComputeSymmetry` attribute), 530  
     method), 530  
`allow_merging` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.AddDummyAtoms` attribute), 496  
     method), 496  
`allow_merging` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.PrepareP` attribute), 485  
     method), 485  
`allow_merging` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.PrepareR` attribute), 490  
     method), 490  
`allow_merging` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.ApplyRestr` attribute), 518  
     method), 518  
`allow_merging` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GenerateAtt` attribute), 502  
     method), 502  
`allow_merging` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GeneratePu` attribute), 507  
     method), 507  
`allow_merging` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GenerateRe` attribute), 513  
     method), 513  
`allow_merging` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseEvaluateEner` attribute), 551  
     method), 551  
`allow_merging` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseMBARProtoc` attribute), 557  
     method), 557  
`allow_merging` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateObser` attribute), 545  
     method), 545  
`allow_merging` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateTrajec` attribute), 540  
     method), 540  
`allow_merging` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightDielectri` attribute), 569  
     method), 569  
`allow_merging` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightObserva` attribute), 562  
     method), 562  
`allow_merging` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseEnergyMinimi` attribute), 581  
     method), 581

<code>allow_merging</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseSimulation</code> attribute), 575	<code>apply()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterDuplicate</code> class method), 162
<code>allow_merging</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.storage.UnpackAppliedSimulationsData</code> attribute), 582	<code>apply()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.freesolv.ImportFreeSolvation</code> class method), 162
<code>allow_merging</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.storage.UnpackAppliedSimulationsData</code> attribute), 588	<code>apply()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.freesolv.ImportFreeSolvation</code> class method), 204
<code>allow_merging</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.BaseYankProtocol</code> attribute), 594	<code>apply()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection.SelectDataset</code> class method), 214
<code>allow_merging</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.LigandReceptorYankProtocol</code> attribute), 601	<code>apply()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection.SelectDataset</code> class method), 211
<code>allow_merging</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.SolvationYankProtocol</code> attribute), 610	<code>apply()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.thermoml.ImportThermoml</code> class method), 207
<code>allow_merging</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.workflow.ProtocolAttribute</code> attribute), 307	<code>apply()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.workflow.CurationWorkflow</code> class method), 155
<code>allow_merging</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.workflow.ProtocolGroupAttribute</code> attribute), 315	<code>apply()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.storage.query.BaseDataQuery</code> method), 279
<code>Amount</code> (class in <code>openff.evaluator.substances</code> ), 131	<code>apply()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.storage.query.BaseSimulationDataQuery</code> method), 285
<code>amounts</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.substances.SubstanceAttribute</code> attribute), 127	<code>apply()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.storage.query.ForceFieldQuery</code> method), 282
<code>AnalyzeAPRPhase</code> (class in <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis</code> ), 523	<code>apply()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.storage.query.FreeEnergyDataQuery</code> method), 289
<code>append_uuid()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.workflow.utils.ProtocolParameter</code> method), 330	<code>apply()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.storage.query.SimulationDataQuery</code> method), 287
<code>apply()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.compatibility.CompatibilityWorkflow</code> class method), 222	<code>apply()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.schemas.ProtocolReplicator</code> method), 322
<code>apply()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.CuratorialComponent</code> class method), 152	<code>apply()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageDielectricConstant</code> method), 344
<code>apply()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByCategory</code> class method), 184	<code>apply()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageFreeEnergy</code> method), 351
<code>apply()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByFactor</code> class method), 176	<code>apply()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageObservable</code> method), 338
<code>apply()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByFactorName</code> class method), 201	<code>apply()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.BaseAverageObservable</code> method), 333
<code>apply()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByInteractionType</code> class method), 187	<code>apply()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.BaseDecorrelateObservables</code> method), 361
<code>apply()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByMoleculeID</code> class method), 171	<code>apply()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.ComputeDipoleMoment</code> method), 356
<code>apply()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByNComponents</code> class method), 195	<code>apply()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.DecorrelateObservables</code> method), 371
<code>apply()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByPattern</code> class method), 168	<code>apply()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.DecorrelateTrajectories</code> method), 366
<code>apply()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByPatternType</code> class method), 179	<code>apply()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildCoordinateSystem</code> method), 377
<code>apply()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByRatio</code> class method), 174	<code>apply()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildDockingBox</code> method), 391
<code>apply()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterBySalt</code> class method), 189	<code>apply()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExistingCoordinates</code> method), 383
<code>apply()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterBySaturation</code> class method), 192	<code>apply()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BaseBuildSystem</code> method), 396
<code>apply()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterBySaturationType</code> class method), 182	<code>apply()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildLigandParameters</code> method), 407
<code>apply()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterBySaloum</code> class method), 198	<code>apply()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildSmirnoffParameters</code> method), 401
<code>apply()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByTensorOrder</code> class method), 192	<code>apply()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildTLEAPScript</code> method), 401



`method`), 413  
`apply_replicator()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.gradient_descent.GradientDescentReplicator`) (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightObservable`) (`method`), 419  
`apply_replicator()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.groups.ApplyOneGroupReplicator`) (`openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseEnergyMinimizationProtocol`) (`method`), 426  
`apply_replicator()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.ApplyOneMoleculeReplicator`) (`openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseSimulationProtocol`) (`method`), 431  
`apply_replicator()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.ApplyOneMoleculeReplicator`) (`openff.evaluator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredSimulationProtocol`) (`method`), 446  
`apply_replicator()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.ApplyOneMoleculeReplicator`) (`openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.BaseYankProtocol`) (`method`), 461  
`apply_replicator()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.ApplyOneMoleculeReplicator`) (`openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.LigandReceptorYankProtocol`) (`method`), 456  
`apply_replicator()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.ApplyOneMoleculeReplicator`) (`openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.SolvationYankProtocol`) (`method`), 441  
`apply_replicator()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.ApplyOneMoleculeReplicator`) (`openff.evaluator.workflow.Protocol`) (`method`), 436  
`apply_replicator()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.ApplyOneMoleculeReplicator`) (`openff.evaluator.workflow.ProtocolGroup`) (`method`), 451  
`apply_replicator()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMEnergyMinimizationProtocol`) (`openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.LigandReceptorYankProtocol`) (`method`), 466  
`apply_replicator()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMEnergyMinimizationProtocol`) (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints`), 479  
`apply_replicator()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMSimulation`) (`assigned_residue_names`), 473  
`apply_replicator()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.AtomPairAnalysisProtocol`) (`openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildCoordinatesPackmolProtocol`) (`method`), 524  
`apply_replicator()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.AtomPairAnalysisProtocol`) (`assigned_residue_references`) (`openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExistingStructureProtocol`) (`method`), 535  
`apply_replicator()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.AtomPairAnalysisProtocol`) (`CampusSymmetryCorrection`), 530  
`apply_replicator()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.AddHydrogensProtocol`) (`attach_lambdas`) (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GenerateAllRestraintsProtocol`) (`method`), 496  
`apply_replicator()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.AddHydrogensProtocol`) (`attach_lambdas`) (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GeneratePartialRestraintsProtocol`) (`method`), 486  
`apply_replicator()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.AddHydrogensProtocol`) (`Attribute` (class in `openff.evaluator.attributes`), 620) (`method`), 490  
`apply_replicator()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.AddHydrogensProtocol`) (`AttributesChaperone`) (`openff.evaluator.attributes`), 621  
`apply_replicator()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.AddHydrogensProtocol`) (`AverageDipolePerResidueConstant` (class in `openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis`), 343) (`method`), 519  
`apply_replicator()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.AddHydrogensProtocol`) (`AverageFreeEnergies`) (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis`), 349) (`method`), 502  
`apply_replicator()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.AddHydrogensProtocol`) (`AverageObservable`) (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis`), 337) (`method`), 507  
`apply_replicator()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GenerateReleaseRestraintsProtocol`) (`B`), 513  
`apply_replicator()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseAverageObservable` (class in `openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis`), 331) (`method`), 551  
`apply_replicator()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseMBARProtocol` (class in `openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield`), 395) (`method`), 557  
`apply_replicator()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ConcurrentObservables` (class in `openff.evaluator.backends.dask`), 250) (`method`), 546  
`apply_replicator()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ConcurrentQueueBackend` (class in `openff.evaluator.backends.dask`), 251) (`method`), 540  
`apply_replicator()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightDielectricConstant`

BaseDataQuery	(class openff.evaluator.storage.query), 278	in	(openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageObservable attribute), 339
BaseDecorrelateProtocol	(class openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis), 359	in	bootstrap_sample_size (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.BaseAverageObservable attribute), 333
BaseEnergyMinimisation	(class openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation), 573	in	bootstrap_uncertainties
BaseEvaluateEnergies	(class openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting), 549	in	(openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseMBARProtocol attribute), 556
BaseMBARProtocol	(class openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting), 555	in	bootstrap_uncertainties (openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightDielectricConstant attribute), 568
BaseMergeBehavior	(class openff.evaluator.workflow.attributes), 326	in	bootstrap_uncertainties
BaseSimulation	(class openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation), 579	in	(openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightObservable attribute), 563
BaseSimulationData	(class openff.evaluator.storage.data), 269	in	box_aspect_ratio (openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildCoordinates attribute), 376
BaseSimulationDataQuery	(class openff.evaluator.storage.query), 283	in	box_aspect_ratio (openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExisting attribute), 384
BaseStoredData	(class openff.evaluator.storage.data), 262	in	BuildCoordinatesPackmol (class openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates), 375
BaseYankProtocol	(class openff.evaluator.protocols.yank), 592	in	BuildDockedCoordinates (class openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates), 388
Batch (class in openff.evaluator.server), 91			BuildDockedCoordinates.ActivateSiteLocation (class in openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates), 390
batch_mode (openff.evaluator.client.RequestOptions at- tribute), 85			BuildLigParGenSystem (class openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield), 406
BatchMode (class in openff.evaluator.client), 80			BuildLigParGenSystem.WaterModel (class openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield), 407
beta (openff.evaluator.thermodynamics.ThermodynamicState property), 137			BuildSmirnoffSystem (class openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield), 400
bootstrap()	(in openff.evaluator.utils.observables), 627	module	BuildTLeapSystem (class openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield), 411
bootstrap_cycles (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageFreeEnergy attribute), 350			BuildTLeapSystem.ChargeBackend (class openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield), 412
bootstrap_iterations (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageDielectricConstant attribute), 345			BuildTLeapSystem.WaterModel (class openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield), 413
bootstrap_iterations (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageObservable attribute), 339			
bootstrap_iterations (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.BaseAverageObservable attribute), 333			
bootstrap_iterations (openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseMBARProtocol attribute), 556			
bootstrap_iterations (openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightDielectricConstant attribute), 569			
bootstrap_iterations (openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightObservable attribute), 563			
bootstrap_sample_size (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageDielectricConstant attribute), 345			
bootstrap_sample_size			

## C

calculate\_aqueous\_ionic\_mole\_fraction()

(openff.evaluator.substances.Substance static  
method), 128calculation\_layer() (in  
openff.evaluator.layers), 235calculation\_layers (openff.evaluator.client.RequestOptions  
attribute), 85

calculation\_schemas

(openff.evaluator.client.RequestOptions at-  
tribute), 85CalculationBackend (class  
openff.evaluator.backends), 245CalculationLayer (class in openff.evaluator.layers),  
231

CalculationLayerResult	(class openff.evaluator.layers), 232	in	can_merge()	(openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMEnergyMinimization method), 467
CalculationLayerSchema	(class openff.evaluator.layers), 233	in	can_merge()	(openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMEvaluateEnergy method), 480
CalculationSource	(class openff.evaluator.datasets), 98	in	can_merge()	(openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMSimulation method), 473
can_merge()	(openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageDipoleMoment method), 345	in	can_merge()	(openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.AnalyzeAPRPhosphorus method), 525
can_merge()	(openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageFreeEnergy method), 351	in	can_merge()	(openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.ComputeReference method), 535
can_merge()	(openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageObservable method), 339	in	can_merge()	(openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.ComputeSymmetric method), 530
can_merge()	(openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.BaseAverageObservable method), 334	in	can_merge()	(openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.AddDummyAtom method), 497
can_merge()	(openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.BaseDecomposeObservable method), 361	in	can_merge()	(openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.PreparePulling method), 486
can_merge()	(openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.ComputeDipoleMoment method), 357	in	can_merge()	(openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.PrepareRelease method), 491
can_merge()	(openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.DecorrelateObservable method), 371	in	can_merge()	(openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.ApplyRestraining method), 519
can_merge()	(openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.DecorrelateObservable method), 366	in	can_merge()	(openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GenerateAttaching method), 502
can_merge()	(openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildCanMergePackaging method), 378	in	can_merge()	(openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GeneratePulling method), 508
can_merge()	(openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildCanMergePackaging method), 392	in	can_merge()	(openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GenerateRelease method), 513
can_merge()	(openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.SolvationEnergy method), 384	in	can_merge()	(openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseEvaluateEnergy method), 552
can_merge()	(openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BaseBuildSystem method), 397	in	can_merge()	(openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseMBARProtocol method), 558
can_merge()	(openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildLigandReceptor method), 408	in	can_merge()	(openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateObservables method), 546
can_merge()	(openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildSmallMolecule method), 402	in	can_merge()	(openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateTrajectories method), 541
can_merge()	(openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildTrajectory method), 413	in	can_merge()	(openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightDielectricConstant method), 569
can_merge()	(openff.evaluator.protocols.gradients.ZeroGradient method), 420	in	can_merge()	(openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightObservable method), 563
can_merge()	(openff.evaluator.protocols.groups.ConditionalGrouping method), 426	in	can_merge()	(openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseEnergyMinimization method), 576
can_merge()	(openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.AddValue method), 431	in	can_merge()	(openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseSimulation method), 583
can_merge()	(openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.DivideValue method), 446	in	can_merge()	(openff.evaluator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredSimulation method), 589
can_merge()	(openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.Duplicate method), 461	in	can_merge()	(openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.BaseYankProtocol method), 595
can_merge()	(openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.FilterByRole method), 457	in	can_merge()	(openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.LigandReceptorYankProtocol method), 602
can_merge()	(openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.Multiply method), 441	in	can_merge()	(openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.SolvationYankProtocol method), 611
can_merge()	(openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.SumValues method), 436	in	can_merge()	(openff.evaluator.workflow.Protocol method), 308
can_merge()	(openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.WeightedAverage method), 452	in	can_merge()	(openff.evaluator.workflow.ProtocolGroup method), 314

`capitalize()` (*openff.evaluator.storage.attributes.FilePath* attribute), 293  
`casefold()` (*openff.evaluator.storage.attributes.FilePath* attribute), 293  
`center()` (*openff.evaluator.storage.attributes.FilePath* attribute), 293  
`center_solute_in_box` (*openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExplicitDipoleMoments* (class in *openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis*), 354 attribute), 383  
`charge_backend` (*openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.Builder.ChargeBackendReferenceWork* (class in *openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis*), 413 attribute), 413  
`checkpoint_frequency` (*openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMSimulation.ComputeResources* (class in *openff.evaluator.backends*), 247 attribute), 473  
`checkpoint_frequency` (*openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseSimulation.ComputeResources.GPUPrecision* (class in *openff.evaluator.backends*), 247 attribute), 581  
`checkpoint_interval` (*openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.BaseYankProtocol.ComputeResources.GPUToolkit* (class in *openff.evaluator.backends*), 247 attribute), 593  
`checkpoint_interval` (*openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.BaseYankProtocol.ComputeSymmetryCorrection* (class in *openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis*), 528 attribute), 602  
`checkpoint_interval` (*openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.LigandReceptorYankProtocol.ConcatenateObservables* (class in *openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting*), 544 attribute), 611  
`checkpoint_interval` (*openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.SolvationYankProtocol.ConcatenateTrajectories* (class in *openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting*), 539 attribute), 611  
`clear()` (*openff.evaluator.utils.observables.ObservableFrame.ConditionalGroup* (class in *openff.evaluator.protocols.groups*), 423 method), 627  
`clear_gradients()` (*openff.evaluator.utils.observables.ObservableFrame.ConditionalGroup.Condition* (class in *openff.evaluator.protocols.groups*), 424 method), 624  
`clear_gradients()` (*openff.evaluator.utils.observables.ObservableFrame.ConditionalGroup.Condition.Type* (class in *openff.evaluator.protocols.groups*), 424 method), 625  
`clear_gradients()` (*openff.evaluator.utils.observables.ObservableFrame.ConditionalGroup.Condition.Type* (class in *openff.evaluator.protocols.groups*), 424 method), 625  
`clear_gradients()` (*openff.evaluator.utils.observables.ObservableFrame.ConditionalGroup.Condition.Type* (class in *openff.evaluator.protocols.groups*), 424 method), 626  
`complex_coordinate_path` (*openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageFreeEnergies* (class in *openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis*), 350 attribute), 501  
`complex_coordinate_path` (*openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GenerateAttenuatedRestraints* (class in *openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints*), 83 attribute), 508  
`complex_coordinate_path` (*openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GenerateAttenuatedRestraints* (class in *openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints*), 83 attribute), 508  
`complex_electrostatic_lambdas` (*openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.LigandReceptorYankProtocol.ConcatenateObservables* (class in *openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting*), 544 attribute), 601  
`complex_file_path` (*openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.ResponsePathCoordinates* (class in *openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates*), 456 attribute), 486  
`complex_file_path` (*openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.ResponsePathCoordinates* (class in *openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates*), 456 attribute), 491  
`complex_file_path` (*openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.ResponsePathCoordinates* (class in *openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates*), 456 attribute), 491  
`complex_steric_lambdas` (*openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.LigandReceptorYankProtocol.ConcatenateObservables* (class in *openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting*), 544 attribute), 601  
`Component` (class in *openff.evaluator.substances*), 129  
`component` (*openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.WeightByMoleFraction* (class in *openff.evaluator.substances*), 170 attribute), 450  
`Component.Role` (class in *openff.evaluator.substances*), 170



`construct()` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByNCComponentsSchema` class method), 194  
`coordinate_file_name` (`openff.evaluator.storage.data.StoredSimulationData` attribute), 272  
`coordinate_file_path` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildCoordinates` attribute), 377  
`coordinate_file_path` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExistingStructure` attribute), 384  
`coordinate_file_path` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BaseBuildSystem` attribute), 396  
`coordinate_file_path` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildLigParGenSystem` attribute), 402  
`construct()` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByPharmacophoreSchema` class method), 167  
`construct()` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByPathTypeSchema` class method), 178  
`construct()` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByRigidBodySchema` class method), 173  
`construct()` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterBySimulationProtocolSchema` class method), 188  
`construct()` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterBySmilesSchema` class method), 191  
`construct()` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByStateTransitionSchema` class method), 181  
`construct()` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterBySubstructureSchema` class method), 196  
`construct()` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByTemplateSchema` class method), 164  
`construct()` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByDuplicationSchema` class method), 161  
`construct()` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByIonizationSchema` class method), 203  
`construct()` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByMolecularWeightSchema` class method), 213  
`construct()` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByNoncovalentInteractionSchema` class method), 210  
`construct()` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByProteinSchema` class method), 216  
`construct()` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByProteinLigandSchema` class method), 218  
`construct()` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByRationalizationSchema` class method), 206  
`construct()` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.workflow.CopyWorkflowSchema` class method), 157  
`ConvertExcessDensityData` (class in `copy()` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterBySmilesSchema` `openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.conversion`), method), 191  
`ConvertExcessDensityDataSchema` (class in `copy()` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByStateTransitionSchema` `openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.conversion`), method), 181  
`copy()` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterBySubstructureSchema` method), 196  
`copy()` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByTemplateSchema` method), 164  
`copy()` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterDuplicationSchema` method), 161  
`copy()` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.freesolv.ImportFreeSolvation` method), 203  
`copy()` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection.SelectData` method), 213  
`copy()` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection.SelectSubstructure` method), 210  
`copy()` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection.StateTransition` method), 216  
`copy()` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection.TargetStateTransition` method), 218

`copy()` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.thermodynamicDataSchema` (class in `openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components`), 152)  
`copy()` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.workflow.CurationWorkflowSchema` (class in `openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.workflow`), 154)  
`copy()` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath` (class in `openff.evaluator.workflow.utils`), 330)  
`count()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.attributes.FilePath` (class in `openff.evaluator.storage.attributes`), 293)  
`count_exact_amount` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.SoluteExclusionStructure` (class in `openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates`), 385)  
`count_exact_amount` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.SoluteExclusionStructure` (class in `openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates`), 385)  
`CurationComponent` (class in `openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components`), 152  
`CurationComponentSchema` (class in `openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components`), 153  
`CurationWorkflow` (class in `openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.workflow`), 154  
`CurationWorkflowSchema` (class in `openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.workflow`), 155  
`current_iteration` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.groups.ConditionalGroup` (class in `openff.evaluator.protocols.groups`), 425)  
`cutoff` (`openff.evaluator.forcefield.LigParGenForceFieldSource` (class in `openff.evaluator.forcefield`), 228)  
`cutoff` (`openff.evaluator.forcefield.TLeapForceFieldSource` (class in `openff.evaluator.forcefield`), 226)  
**D**  
`DaskLocalCluster` (class in `openff.evaluator.backends.dask`), 253  
`DaskLSFBackend` (class in `openff.evaluator.backends.dask`), 254  
`DaskPBSBackend` (class in `openff.evaluator.backends.dask`), 256  
`data_class()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.query.BaseDataQuery` (class in `openff.evaluator.storage.query`), 279)  
`data_class()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.query.BaseSimulationDataQuery` (class in `openff.evaluator.storage.query`), 285)  
`data_class()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.query.ForceFieldQuery` (class in `openff.evaluator.storage.query`), 282)  
`data_class()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.query.FreeEnergyDataQuery` (class in `openff.evaluator.storage.query`), 289)  
`data_class()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.query.SimulationDataQuery` (class in `openff.evaluator.storage.query`), 287)  
`data_to_store` (`openff.evaluator.layers.CalculationLayerResult` (class in `openff.evaluator.layers`), 232)  
`data_to_store` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.WorkflowResult` (class in `openff.evaluator.workflow`), 305)  
`DecorrelateObservables` (class in `openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis`), 370  
`DecorrelateTrajectoryDataSchema` (class in `openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis`), 364  
`default_simulation_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.properties.Density` (class in `openff.evaluator.properties`), 102)  
`default_simulation_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.properties.DielectricConstant` (class in `openff.evaluator.properties`), 109)  
`default_simulation_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.properties.EnthalpyOfMixing` (class in `openff.evaluator.properties`), 113)  
`default_simulation_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.properties.EnthalpyOfVaporization` (class in `openff.evaluator.properties`), 116)  
`default_simulation_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.properties.ExcessMolarVolume` (class in `openff.evaluator.properties`), 106)  
`default_simulation_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.properties.SolvationFreeEnergy` (class in `openff.evaluator.properties`), 119)  
`default_simulation_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.properties.Density` (class in `openff.evaluator.properties`), 102)  
`default_simulation_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.properties.DielectricConstant` (class in `openff.evaluator.properties`), 109)  
`default_simulation_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.properties.EnthalpyOfMixing` (class in `openff.evaluator.properties`), 113)  
`default_simulation_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.properties.EnthalpyOfVaporization` (class in `openff.evaluator.properties`), 116)  
`default_simulation_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.properties.ExcessMolarVolume` (class in `openff.evaluator.properties`), 106)  
`default_simulation_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.properties.SolvationFreeEnergy` (class in `openff.evaluator.properties`), 119)  
`default_storage_query()` (`openff.evaluator.layers.reweighting` (module in `openff.evaluator.layers`), 245)  
`default_unit()` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.PhysicalProperty` (class in `openff.evaluator.datasets`), 94)  
`default_unit()` (`openff.evaluator.properties.Density` (class in `openff.evaluator.properties`), 102)  
`default_unit()` (`openff.evaluator.properties.DielectricConstant` (class in `openff.evaluator.properties`), 109)  
`default_unit()` (`openff.evaluator.properties.EnthalpyOfMixing` (class in `openff.evaluator.properties`), 112)  
`default_unit()` (`openff.evaluator.properties.EnthalpyOfVaporization` (class in `openff.evaluator.properties`), 116)  
`default_unit()` (`openff.evaluator.properties.ExcessMolarVolume` (class in `openff.evaluator.properties`), 106)

class method), 105  
 default\_unit() (openff.evaluator.properties.HostGuestBindingAffinity  
 class method), 122  
 default\_unit() (openff.evaluator.properties.SolvationFreeEnergy  
 class method), 119  
 default\_yank\_schema()  
 (openff.evaluator.properties.HostGuestBindingAffinity  
 static method), 122  
 Density (class in openff.evaluator.properties), 101  
 dependencies (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageDepend  
 property), 345  
 dependencies (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageDepend  
 property), 351  
 dependencies (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageDepend  
 property), 339  
 dependencies (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.BaseAverageDep  
 property), 334  
 dependencies (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.BaseDepend  
 property), 361  
 dependencies (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.ComputeDepend  
 property), 357  
 dependencies (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.DecorrelateDep  
 property), 372  
 dependencies (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.DecorrelateDep  
 property), 367  
 dependencies (openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildDepend  
 property), 378  
 dependencies (openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildDepend  
 property), 392  
 dependencies (openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.SolveDepend  
 property), 385  
 dependencies (openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BaseBuildDep  
 property), 397  
 dependencies (openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildDepend  
 property), 408  
 dependencies (openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildDepend  
 property), 402  
 dependencies (openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildDepend  
 property), 414  
 dependencies (openff.evaluator.protocols.gradients.ZeroGradientDep  
 property), 420  
 dependencies (openff.evaluator.protocols.groups.ConditionalDep  
 property), 427  
 dependencies (openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.AddDepend  
 property), 432  
 dependencies (openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.DeleteDep  
 property), 447  
 dependencies (openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.DeleteDep  
 property), 461  
 dependencies (openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.FileDepend  
 property), 457  
 dependencies (openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.MergeDep  
 property), 442  
 dependencies (openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.SolveDep  
 property), 437  
 dependencies (openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.WeightByMoleFr  
 property), 452  
 dependencies (openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMEnergyMinim  
 property), 467  
 dependencies (openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMEvaluateEner  
 property), 480  
 dependencies (openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMSimulation  
 property), 474  
 dependencies (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.AnalyzeAPRPH  
 property), 525  
 dependencies (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.ComputeRefer  
 property), 536  
 dependencies (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.ComputeSymm  
 property), 531  
 dependencies (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.AddDummy  
 property), 497  
 dependencies (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.PreparePul  
 property), 486  
 dependencies (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.PrepareRel  
 property), 491  
 dependencies (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.ApplyRestr  
 property), 519  
 dependencies (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GenerateAtta  
 property), 503  
 dependencies (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GeneratePull  
 property), 508  
 dependencies (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GenerateRel  
 property), 514  
 dependencies (openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseEvaluateEner  
 property), 552  
 dependencies (openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseMBARProtoco  
 property), 558  
 dependencies (openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateObserv  
 property), 546  
 dependencies (openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateTraject  
 property), 541  
 dependencies (openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightDielectric  
 property), 570  
 dependencies (openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightObservabl  
 property), 563  
 dependencies (openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseEnergyMinimis  
 property), 576  
 dependencies (openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseSimulation  
 property), 583  
 dependencies (openff.evaluator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredSimulation  
 property), 589  
 dependencies (openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.BaseYankProtocol  
 property), 595  
 dependencies (openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.LigandReceptorYankProto  
 property), 602  
 dependencies (openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.SolvationYankProtocol  
 property), 611  
 dependencies (openff.evaluator.workflow.Protocol

property), 308

dependencies (openff.evaluator.workflow.ProtocolGroup property), 313

dict() (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.conductivitySchema (class in openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components)), 222

dict() (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.CuratedMoleculeSchema (class in openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components)), 154

dict() (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByChargedSchema (class in openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering)), 184

dict() (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByElementSchema (class in openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering)), 176

dict() (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByEnvironmentSchema (class in openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering)), 201

dict() (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByForceFieldSchema (class in openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering)), 186

dict() (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByMoleculeSchema (class in openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering)), 171

dict() (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByNameSchema (class in openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering)), 194

dict() (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByParentSchema (class in openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering)), 168

dict() (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByPropertySchema (class in openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering)), 179

dict() (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByReferenceSchema (class in openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering)), 173

dict() (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterBySmilesSchema (class in openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering)), 189

dict() (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterBySamplesSchema (class in openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering)), 192

dict() (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterBySamplesListSchema (class in openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering)), 181

dict() (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterBySamplesSetSchema (class in openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering)), 197

dict() (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByTemplateSchema (class in openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering)), 165

dict() (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByTypeSchema (class in openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering)), 162

dict() (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.freesolv.ImportFreeSolvSchema (class in openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.freesolv)), 204

dict() (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection.SelectDataBatchingSchema (class in openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection)), 214

dict() (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection.SelectOpenFFSchema (class in openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection)), 211

dict() (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection.SelectStateSchema (class in openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection)), 216

dict() (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection.SelectTypeSchema (class in openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection)), 218

dict() (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.thermo.EnableThermoSchema (class in openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.thermo)), 207

dict() (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.workflow.CurationWorkflowSchema (class in openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.workflow)), 158

DielectricConstant (class in openff.evaluator.properties), 108

dipole\_moments (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageDielectricConstant (class in openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis)), 344

dipole\_moments (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.ComputeDipoleMoments (class in openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis)), 356

dipole\_moments (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.DipoleMoments (class in openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis)), 568

DivideValueSchema (class in openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous), 445

divisor (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageObservable (class in openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis)), 358

divisor (openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.DivideValue (class in openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous)), 445

docked\_complex\_coordinate\_path (openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildDockedCoordinates (class in openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates)), 391

docked\_editable\_forcefield\_path (openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildDockedCoordinates (class in openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates)), 390

doi (openff.evaluator.datasets.MeasurementSource attribute), 99

download\_url (openff.evaluator.forcefield.LigParGenForceFieldSource (class in openff.evaluator.forcefield)), 272

DummyProtocol (class in openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous), 459

## E

effective\_filter\_by\_samples (openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseMBARProtocol (class in openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting)), 557

effective\_filter\_by\_samples (openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightDielectricConstant (class in openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting)), 570

effective\_filter\_by\_samples (openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightObservable (class in openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting)), 563

electrostatic\_lambdas\_1 (openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.SolvationYankProtocol (class in openff.evaluator.protocols.yank)), 609

electrostatic\_lambdas\_2 (openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.SolvationYankProtocol (class in openff.evaluator.protocols.yank)), 609

enable\_data\_batching (openff.evaluator.server.Batch (class in openff.evaluator.server)), 92

enable\_pbc (openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMEnergyMinimisation (class in openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm)), 467

enable\_pbc (openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMEvaluateEnergy (class in openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm)), 480

enable\_pbc (openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMSimulation (class in openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm)), 474

enable\_thermo (openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseEvaluateEnergies (class in openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting)), 551

enable\_thermo (openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseEnergyMinimisation (class in openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation)), 575

enable\_thermo (openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseSimulation (class in openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation)), 581



`encode()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.attributes.FilePath` method), 294  
`end_state_trajectory` (`openff.evaluator.storage.data.StoredFreeEnergyData` attribute), 276  
`endswith()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.attributes.FilePath` method), 294  
`ensemble` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMSimulation` attribute), 474  
`ensemble` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseSimulation` attribute), 581  
`EnthalpyOfMixing` (class in `openff.evaluator.properties`), 111  
`EnthalpyOfVaporization` (class in `openff.evaluator.properties`), 115  
`estimated_properties` (`openff.evaluator.client.RequestResult` attribute), 87  
`estimated_properties` (`openff.evaluator.server.Batch` attribute), 92  
`EvaluatorClient` (class in `openff.evaluator.client`), 76  
`EvaluatorException`, 88  
`EvaluatorServer` (class in `openff.evaluator.server`), 89  
`ExactAmount` (class in `openff.evaluator.substances`), 133  
`exceptions` (`openff.evaluator.client.RequestResult` attribute), 87  
`exceptions` (`openff.evaluator.layers.CalculationLayerResult` attribute), 232  
`exceptions` (`openff.evaluator.server.Batch` attribute), 92  
`exceptions` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.WorkflowResult` attribute), 305  
`ExcessMolarVolume` (class in `openff.evaluator.properties`), 104  
`execute()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageDielectricConstant` method), 345  
`execute()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageFreeEnergy` method), 352  
`execute()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageObserved` method), 339  
`execute()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.BaseAverageObserved` method), 334  
`execute()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.BaseDecorrelation` method), 362  
`execute()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.ComputeDipoleMoment` method), 357  
`execute()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.Decorrelation` method), 372  
`execute()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.DecorrelationTrajectory` method), 367  
`execute()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildCoordinates` method), 378  
`execute()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildDockedComplex` method), 392  
`execute()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExisting` method), 385  
`execute()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BaseBuildSystem` method), 397  
`execute()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildLigParGenSystem` method), 408  
`execute()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildSmirnoffSystem` method), 403  
`execute()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildTLeapSystem` method), 414  
`execute()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.gradients.ZeroGradients` method), 420  
`execute()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.groups.ConditionalGroup` method), 427  
`execute()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.AddValues` method), 432  
`execute()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.DivideValue` method), 447  
`execute()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.DummyProtocol` method), 462  
`execute()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.FilterSubstanceByRole` method), 457  
`execute()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.MultiplyValue` method), 442  
`execute()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.SubtractValues` method), 437  
`execute()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.WeightByMoleFraction` method), 452  
`execute()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMEnergyMinimization` method), 467  
`execute()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMEvaluateEnergies` method), 480  
`execute()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMSimulation` method), 474  
`execute()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.AnalyzeAPRPhase` method), 525  
`execute()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.ComputeReference` method), 536  
`execute()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.ComputeSymmetry` method), 531  
`execute()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.AddDummyAtom` method), 497  
`execute()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.PreparePullCoordinates` method), 487  
`execute()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.PrepareReleaseCoordinates` method), 492  
`execute()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.ApplyRestrains` method), 520  
`execute()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GenerateAttachRestrains` method), 503  
`execute()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GeneratePullRestrains` method), 508  
`execute()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GenerateReleaseRestrains` method), 514  
`execute()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseEvaluateEnergies` method), 514

`method`), 552  
`execute()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseMBARProtocol`), 574  
`method`), 558  
`execute()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateObservables`), 201  
`method`), 547  
`execute()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateEnvironments`), 201  
`method`), 541  
`execute()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightDielectricConstant`), 183  
`method`), 570  
`execute()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightObservable`), 187  
`method`), 563  
`execute()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseEnergyMinimization`), 185  
`method`), 576  
`execute()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseSimulation`), 185  
`method`), 583  
`execute()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredSimulationData`), 171  
`method`), 589  
`execute()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.BaseYankProtocol`), 169  
`method`), 595  
`execute()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.LigandReceptorYankProtocol`), 169  
`method`), 602  
`execute()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.SolvationYankProtocol`), 195  
`method`), 611  
`execute()` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.Protocol`), 310  
`method`), 310  
`execute()` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.ProtocolGraph`), 193  
`method`), 312  
`execute()` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.ProtocolGroup`), 168  
`method`), 315  
`execute()` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.Workflow`), 166  
`method`), 302  
`execute()` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.WorkflowGraph`), 166  
`method`), 303  
`expandtabs()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.attributes.FilePath`), 179  
`method`), 294  
`expected_components` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.FilterSubstanceByRole`), 177  
`attribute`), 456

## F

`fidelity` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.CalculationSource`), 98  
`attribute`), 98  
`FilePath` (class in `openff.evaluator.storage.attributes`), 172  
291  
`FilterByCharged` (class in `openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering`), 184  
`FilterByChargedSchema` (class in `openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering`), 182  
`FilterByElements` (class in `openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering`), 176  
`FilterByElementsSchema` (class in `openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering`), 174  
`FilterByEnvironments` (class in `openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering`), 201  
`FilterByEnvironmentsSchema` (class in `openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering`), 201  
`FilterByIonicLiquid` (class in `openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering`), 187  
`FilterByIonicLiquidSchema` (class in `openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering`), 185  
`FilterByMoleFraction` (class in `openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering`), 171  
`FilterByMoleFractionSchema` (class in `openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering`), 171  
`FilterByNComponents` (class in `openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering`), 195  
`FilterByNComponentsSchema` (class in `openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering`), 193  
`FilterByPressure` (class in `openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering`), 168  
`FilterByPressureSchema` (class in `openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering`), 166  
`FilterByPropertyTypes` (class in `openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering`), 179  
`FilterByPropertyTypesSchema` (class in `openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering`), 177  
`FilterByRacemic` (class in `openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering`), 174  
`FilterByRacemicSchema` (class in `openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering`), 172  
`FilterBySmiles` (class in `openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering`), 189  
`FilterBySmilesSchema` (class in `openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering`), 187  
`FilterBySmirks` (class in `openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering`), 192  
`FilterBySmirksSchema` (class in `openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering`), 192

[openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filter\\_force\\_field\\_path](#) ([openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BaseBuildSystem](#) attribute), 396  
[190](#)  
[FilterByStereochemistry](#) (class in [force\\_field\\_path](#) ([openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildLigParGen](#) [openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering](#)), attribute), 408  
[182](#)  
[FilterByStereochemistrySchema](#) (class in [force\\_field\\_path](#) ([openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildSmirnoffSys](#) [openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filter\\_force\\_field\\_path](#) ([openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildTLeapSys](#) attribute), 403  
[180](#)  
[FilterBySubstances](#) (class in [force\\_field\\_path](#) ([openff.evaluator.protocols.gradients.ZeroGradients](#) [openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering](#)), attribute), 418  
[197](#)  
[FilterBySubstancesSchema](#) (class in [force\\_field\\_path](#) ([openff.evaluator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredSimu](#) [openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filter\\_force\\_field\\_path](#) ([openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.LigandReceptorYank](#) attribute), 588  
[195](#)  
[FilterByTemperature](#) (class in [force\\_field\\_source](#) ([openff.evaluator.storage.data.ForceFieldData](#) [openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering](#)), attribute), 266  
[165](#)  
[FilterByTemperatureSchema](#) (class in [force\\_field\\_source](#) ([openff.evaluator.storage.query.ForceFieldQuery](#) [openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filter\\_force\\_field\\_source](#) ([openff.evaluator.storage.data.ForceFieldData](#) (class in [openff.evaluator.storage.data](#)), 265  
[163](#)  
[FilterDuplicates](#) (class in [ForceFieldQuery](#) (class in [openff.evaluator.storage.query](#)), 282  
[162](#)  
[FilterDuplicatesSchema](#) (class in [ForceFieldSource](#) (class in [openff.evaluator.forcefield](#)), 223  
[160](#)  
[filtered\\_substance](#) ([openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.Format\(\) \(openff.evaluator.storage.attributes.FilePath](#) attribute), 456  
[160](#)  
[FilterSubstanceByRole](#) (class in [frame\\_counts](#) ([openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseMBARProtocol](#) [openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous](#)), attribute), 556  
[454](#)  
[final\\_value\\_source](#) ([openff.evaluator.workflow.schemas.WorkflowSchema](#) attribute), 570  
[324](#)  
[final\\_value\\_source](#) ([openff.evaluator.workflow.Workflow](#) attribute), 564  
[property](#)), 300  
[find\(\)](#) ([openff.evaluator.storage.attributes.FilePath](#) (openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.BaseYankProtocol method), 294  
[294](#)  
[FingerPrintType](#) (class in [free\\_energy\\_difference](#) ([openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.LigandReceptorYankProtocol](#) [openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection](#)), attribute), 602  
[219](#)  
[force\\_field\\_id](#) ([openff.evaluator.server.Batch](#) attribute), 91  
[91](#)  
[force\\_field\\_id](#) ([openff.evaluator.storage.data.BaseSimulationData](#) attribute), 610  
[270](#)  
[force\\_field\\_id](#) ([openff.evaluator.storage.data.StoredFreeEnergyData](#) attribute), 276  
[277](#)  
[force\\_field\\_id](#) ([openff.evaluator.storage.data.StoredSimulationData](#) attribute), 273  
[273](#)  
[force\\_field\\_id](#) ([openff.evaluator.storage.query.BaseSimulationDataQuery](#) (class in [openff.evaluator.storage.query](#)), 289  
[285](#)  
[force\\_field\\_id](#) ([openff.evaluator.storage.query.FreeEnergyDataQuery](#) (class in [openff.evaluator.substances.Substance](#) class method), 127  
[290](#)  
[force\\_field\\_id](#) ([openff.evaluator.storage.query.FreeEnergyDataQuery](#) object() ([openff.evaluator.storage.query.BaseDataQuery](#) class method), 279  
[287](#)  
[force\\_field\\_id](#) ([openff.evaluator.storage.query.SimulationDataQuery](#) object() ([openff.evaluator.storage.query.BaseSimulationData](#) class method), 285  
[287](#)

`from_data_object()` (openff.evaluator.storage.query.ForceFieldSource class method), 282  
`from_data_object()` (openff.evaluator.storage.query.FreeEnergySource class method), 290  
`from_data_object()` (openff.evaluator.storage.query.SimulationSource class method), 287  
`from_doi()` (openff.evaluator.datasets.thermoml.ThermoMLData class method), 143  
`from_exception()` (openff.evaluator.utils.exceptions.EvaluationException class method), 88  
`from_exception()` (openff.evaluator.workflow.WorkflowException class method), 302  
`from_file()` (openff.evaluator.datasets.thermoml.ThermoMLData class method), 143  
`from_json()` (openff.evaluator.attributes.AttributeClass class method), 622  
`from_json()` (openff.evaluator.client.ConnectionOptions class method), 81  
`from_json()` (openff.evaluator.client.Request class method), 83  
`from_json()` (openff.evaluator.client.RequestOptions class method), 85  
`from_json()` (openff.evaluator.client.RequestResult class method), 87  
`from_json()` (openff.evaluator.datasets.CalculationSource class method), 98  
`from_json()` (openff.evaluator.datasets.MeasurementSource class method), 100  
`from_json()` (openff.evaluator.datasets.PhysicalProperty class method), 95  
`from_json()` (openff.evaluator.datasets.PhysicalPropertyDescriptor class method), 141  
`from_json()` (openff.evaluator.datasets.Source class method), 97  
`from_json()` (openff.evaluator.datasets.taproom.TaproomEntry class method), 149  
`from_json()` (openff.evaluator.datasets.taproom.TaproomSource class method), 151  
`from_json()` (openff.evaluator.datasets.thermoml.ThermoMLData class method), 144  
`from_json()` (openff.evaluator.forcefield.ForceFieldSource class method), 223  
`from_json()` (openff.evaluator.forcefield.LigParGenForceFieldSource class method), 229  
`from_json()` (openff.evaluator.forcefield.SmirnoffForceFieldSource class method), 225  
`from_json()` (openff.evaluator.forcefield.TLeapForceFieldSource class method), 227  
`from_json()` (openff.evaluator.layers.CalculationLayerResource class method), 232  
`from_json()` (openff.evaluator.layers.CalculationLayerScheme class method), 234  
`from_json()` (openff.evaluator.layers.reweighting.ReweightingScheme class method), 244  
`from_json()` (openff.evaluator.layers.simulation.SimulationSchema class method), 240  
`from_json()` (openff.evaluator.layers.workflow.WorkflowCalculationScheme class method), 238  
`from_json()` (openff.evaluator.properties.Density class method), 102  
`from_json()` (openff.evaluator.properties.DielectricConstant class method), 109  
`from_json()` (openff.evaluator.properties.EnthalpyOfMixing class method), 113  
`from_json()` (openff.evaluator.properties.EnthalpyOfVaporization class method), 116  
`from_json()` (openff.evaluator.properties.ExcessMolarVolume class method), 106  
`from_json()` (openff.evaluator.properties.HostGuestBindingAffinity class method), 123  
`from_json()` (openff.evaluator.properties.SolvationFreeEnergy class method), 120  
`from_json()` (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageDielectricConstant class method), 346  
`from_json()` (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageFreeEnergies class method), 352  
`from_json()` (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageObservable class method), 340  
`from_json()` (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.BaseAverageObservable class method), 334  
`from_json()` (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.BaseDecorrelateProtocol class method), 362  
`from_json()` (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.ComputeDipoleMoments class method), 357  
`from_json()` (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.DecorrelateObservables class method), 372  
`from_json()` (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.DecorrelateTrajectory class method), 367  
`from_json()` (openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildCoordinatesPackage class method), 379  
`from_json()` (openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildDockedCoordinates class method), 392  
`from_json()` (openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExistingStructure class method), 385  
`from_json()` (openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BaseBuildSystem class method), 397  
`from_json()` (openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildLigParGenSystem class method), 408  
`from_json()` (openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildSmirnoffSystem class method), 403  
`from_json()` (openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildTLeapSystem class method), 414  
`from_json()` (openff.evaluator.protocols.gradients.ZeroGradients class method), 420  
`from_json()` (openff.evaluator.protocols.groups.ConditionalGroup class method), 427  
`from_json()` (openff.evaluator.protocols.groups.ConditionalGroupCondition class method), 424



`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.AddFromJson` class method), 432  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.DivideFromJson` class method), 447  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.DuplicateFromJson` class method), 462  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.FillFromJsonByRole` class method), 457  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.MultiplyFromJson` class method), 442  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.SubtractFromJson` class method), 437  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.WeightedFromJson` class method), 452  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMFromJson` class method), 467  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMFromJsonErgo` class method), 480  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMFromJsonSimulation` class method), 474  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.AverageABRPFromJson` class method), 526  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.ComputeFreeEnergyFromJson` class method), 536  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.ComputeFreeEnergyFromJsonTypeCorrection` class method), 531  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinate.FromJson` class method), 497  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinate.FromJsonAllOpenFFData` class method), 487  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinate.FromJsonCoordinate` class method), 492  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.ApplyFromJson` class method), 520  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.FromJson` class method), 503  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.FromJsonRule` class method), 508  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.FromJsonRuleAsRestraints` class method), 514  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseFromJson` class method), 552  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseMoleFractionFromJson` class method), 558  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ConcentrationFromJson` class method), 547  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ConcentrationFromJsonCoric` class method), 541  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightFromJson` class method), 570  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightFromJsonRule` class method), 564  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseFromJson` class method), 576  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseSimulation` class method), 583  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredSimulation` class method), 589  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.BaseYankProtocol` class method), 595  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.LigandReceptorYankProtocol` class method), 602  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.SolvationYankProtocol` class method), 611  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.server.Batch` class method), 92  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.data.BaseSimulationData` class method), 270  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.data.BaseStoredData` class method), 263  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.data.ForceFieldData` class method), 266  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.data.HashableStoredData` class method), 264  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.data.ReplaceableData` class method), 267  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.data.StoredFreeEnergyData` class method), 277  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.data.StoredSimulationData` class method), 273  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.query.BaseDataQuery` class method), 279  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.query.BaseSimulationDataQuery` class method), 285  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.query.ForceFieldQuery` class method), 282  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.query.FreeEnergyDataQuery` class method), 290  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.query.SimulationDataQuery` class method), 287  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.query.SubstanceQuery` class method), 281  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.substances.Amount` class method), 132  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.substances.Component` class method), 130  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.substances.ExactAmount` class method), 134  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.substances.MoleFraction` class method), 136  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.substances.Substance` class method), 128  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.thermodynamics.ThermodynamicState` class method), 138  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.utils.exceptions.EvaluatorException` class method), 88  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.Protocol` class method), 310

`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.ProtocolGroup` class method), 315  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.schemas.ProtocolGroupSchema` class method), 320  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.schemas.ProtocolGroupSchema` class method), 323  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.schemas.ProtocolGroupSchema` class method), 318  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.schemas.WorkflowSchema` class method), 325  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.WorkflowException` class method), 302  
`from_json()` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.WorkflowResult` class method), 305  
`from_object()` (`openff.evaluator.forcefield.SmirnoffForceField` class method), 224  
`from_openmm()` (`openff.evaluator.utils.observables.Observables` class method), 626  
`from_pandas()` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.PhysicalPropertyData` class method), 141  
`from_pandas()` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.taproom.TaproomData` class method), 149  
`from_pandas()` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.thermoml.ThermomlData` class method), 144  
`from_path()` (`openff.evaluator.forcefield.SmirnoffForceField` class method), 225  
`from_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageEnthalpy` class method), 346  
`from_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageEnthalpy` class method), 352  
`from_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageEnthalpy` class method), 340  
`from_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.BaseAnalysis` class method), 334  
`from_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.BaseAnalysis` class method), 362  
`from_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.Composition` class method), 357  
`from_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.Decorator` class method), 372  
`from_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.Decorator` class method), 367  
`from_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildFromSchema` class method), 379  
`from_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildFromSchema` class method), 392  
`from_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.SolveFromSchema` class method), 385  
`from_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BaseForceField` class method), 398  
`from_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildFromSchema` class method), 409  
`from_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildFromSchema` class method), 403  
`from_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildTLeapSystem` class method), 414  
`from_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.gradients.ZeroGradients` class method), 420  
`from_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.groups.ConditionalGroup` class method), 427  
`from_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.AddValues` class method), 432  
`from_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.DivideValue` class method), 447  
`from_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.DummyProtocol` class method), 462  
`from_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.FilterSubstance` class method), 457  
`from_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.MultiplyValue` class method), 442  
`from_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.SubtractValues` class method), 437  
`from_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.WeightByMoleFraction` class method), 452  
`from_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMEnergyMinimize` class method), 467  
`from_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMEvaluateEnergy` class method), 480  
`from_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMSimulation` class method), 474  
`from_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.AnalyzeAPR` class method), 526  
`from_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.ComputeReference` class method), 536  
`from_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.ComputeSymmetry` class method), 531  
`from_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.AddDummy` class method), 497  
`from_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.PrepareP` class method), 487  
`from_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.PrepareR` class method), 492  
`from_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.ApplyRestr` class method), 520  
`from_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GenerateAtt` class method), 503  
`from_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GeneratePu` class method), 509  
`from_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GenerateRe` class method), 514  
`from_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseEvaluateEner` class method), 552  
`from_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseMBARProtoc` class method), 558  
`from_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateObse` class method), 547  
`from_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateTraje` class method), 542

`from_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightingProtocol` class method), 570  
`from_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightingProtocol` class method), 564  
`from_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseSimulationProtocol` class method), 576  
`from_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseSimulationProtocol` class method), 583  
`from_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.storage.UnpackStorageProtocol` class method), 589  
`from_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.BaseYankProtocol` class method), 595  
`from_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.LigandRegressionProtocol` class method), 603  
`from_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.SolvationYankProtocol` class method), 611  
`from_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.Protocol` class method), 308  
`from_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.ProtocolGroup` class method), 315  
`from_schema()` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.Workflow` class method), 301  
`from_string()` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.PropertyPhase` class method), 97  
`from_url()` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.thermoml.ThermoMLDataset` class method), 143  
`from_xml()` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.thermoml.ThermoMLDataset` class method), 144  
`full_path` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath` property), 330  
`full_substance` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.WeightedMixturesProtocol` attribute), 451

**G**

`generate_base_reweighting_protocols()` (in module `openff.evaluator.protocols.utils`), 618  
`generate_default_metadata()` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.Workflow` static method), 301  
`generate_reweighting_protocols()` (in module `openff.evaluator.protocols.utils`), 619  
`generate_simulation_protocols()` (in module `openff.evaluator.protocols.utils`), 619  
`GenerateAttachRestrains` (class in `openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints`), 500  
`GeneratePullRestrains` (class in `openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints`), 506  
`GenerateReleaseRestrains` (class in `openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints`), 511  
`get()` (`openff.evaluator.utils.observables.ObservableFrame` method), 627  
`get_attachments()` (`openff.evaluator.substances.Substance` method), 127  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.attributes.AttributeClass` class method), 621  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.client.ConnectionOptions` class method), 81  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.client.Request` class method), 83  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.client.RequestOptions` class method), 85  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.client.RequestResult` class method), 87  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.PhysicalProperty` class method), 95  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.layers.CalculationLayerResult` class method), 233  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.layers.CalculationLayerSchema` class method), 234  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.layers.reweighting.ReweightingScheme` class method), 244  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.layers.simulation.SimulationSchema` class method), 240  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.layers.workflow.WorkflowCalculation` class method), 238  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.properties.Density` class method), 103  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.properties.DielectricConstant` class method), 110  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.properties.EnthalpyOfMixing` class method), 113  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.properties.EnthalpyOfVaporization` class method), 117  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.properties.ExcessMolarVolume` class method), 106  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.properties.HostGuestBindingAffinity` class method), 124  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.properties.SolvationFreeEnergy` class method), 120  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageDielectric` class method), 346  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageFreeEnergy` class method), 352  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageObservable` class method), 340  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.BaseAverageObservable` class method), 335  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.BaseDecorrelateF` class method), 362  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.ComputeDipoleM` class method), 357  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.DecorrelateObs` class method), 372  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.DecorrelateTrajec` class method), 367

`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinate_systems.CoordinateSystem` class method), 379  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinate_systems.CoordinateSystem` class method), 392  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinate_systems.CoordinateSystem` class method), 385  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BaseForceField` class method), 398  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BaseForceField` class method), 409  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BaseForceField` class method), 403  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BaseForceField` class method), 414  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.gradients.GradientCalculator` class method), 420  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.groups.CompatibilityGroups` class method), 427  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.groups.CompatibilityGroups` class method), 424  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.Miscellaneous` class method), 432  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.Miscellaneous` class method), 447  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.Miscellaneous` class method), 462  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.Miscellaneous` class method), 457  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.Miscellaneous` class method), 442  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.Miscellaneous` class method), 437  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.Miscellaneous` class method), 452  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMM` class method), 467  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMM` class method), 481  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMM` class method), 474  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.angles.Angles` class method), 526  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.angles.Angles` class method), 536  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.angles.Angles` class method), 531  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.Coordinates` class method), 498  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.Coordinates` class method), 487  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.Coordinates` class method), 492  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.Restraints` class method), 520  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.Restraints` class method), 503  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.Restraints` class method), 509  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.Restraints` class method), 514  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseEvaluator` class method), 553  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseEvaluator` class method), 558  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateObservations` class method), 547  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateObservations` class method), 542  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightDielectric` class method), 570  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightObservations` class method), 564  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightObservations` class method), 576  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseEnergyMinimization` class method), 584  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseSimulation` class method), 589  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.BaseYankProtocol` class method), 596  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.LigandReceptorYankProtocol` class method), 603  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.SolvationYankProtocol` class method), 611  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.server.Batch` class method), 92  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.data.BaseSimulationData` class method), 270  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.data.BaseStoredData` class method), 263  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.data.ForceFieldData` class method), 266  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.data.HashableStoredData` class method), 264  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.data.ReplaceableData` class method), 268  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.data.StoredFreeEnergyData` class method), 277  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.data.StoredSimulationData` class method), 273  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.query.BaseDataQuery` class method), 279  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.query.BaseSimulationDataQuery` class method), 285  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.query.ForceFieldQuery` class method), 283  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.query.FreeEnergyDataQuery` class method), 290



`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.query.SimulationDataQuery` `method`), 379  
`class method`), 287 `get_class_attribute()`  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.query.SubstanceQuery` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildDockedCoordinates`  
`class method`), 281 `method`), 392  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.substances.Amount` `get_class_attribute()`  
`class method`), 132 (`openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExistingStructure`  
`method`), 385  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.substances.Component` `get_class_attribute()`  
`class method`), 130 (`openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BaseBuildSystem`  
`method`), 398  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.substances.ExactAmount` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildLigParGenSystem`  
`class method`), 134 `method`), 409  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.substances.MoleFraction` `get_class_attribute()`  
`class method`), 136 (`openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildSmirnoffSystem`  
`method`), 403  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.substances.Substance` `get_class_attribute()`  
`class method`), 129 (`openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildTLeapSystem`  
`method`), 415  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.thermodynamics.ThermodynamicStuff` `get_class_attribute()`  
`class method`), 138 (`openff.evaluator.protocols.gradients.ZeroGradients`  
`method`), 420  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.Protocol` `get_class_attribute()`  
`class method`), 310 (`openff.evaluator.protocols.groups.ConditionalGroup`  
`method`), 427  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.ProtocolGroup` `get_class_attribute()`  
`class method`), 315 (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.AddValues`  
`method`), 432  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.schemas.ProtocolGroupSchema` `get_class_attribute()`  
`class method`), 320 (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.DivideValue`  
`method`), 447  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.schemas.ProtocolSchema` `get_class_attribute()`  
`class method`), 319 (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.DummyProtocol`  
`method`), 462  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.schemas.WorkflowSchema` `get_class_attribute()`  
`class method`), 325 (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.FilterSubstanceByRole`  
`method`), 457  
`get_attributes()` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.WorkflowResult` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.MultiplyValue`  
`class method`), 305 `method`), 442  
`get_class_attribute()` `get_class_attribute()`  
(`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageDielectricConstant` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.SubtractValues`  
`method`), 346 `method`), 437  
`get_class_attribute()` `get_class_attribute()`  
(`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageFreeEnergies` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.WeightByMoleFraction`  
`method`), 352 `method`), 452  
`get_class_attribute()` `get_class_attribute()`  
(`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageObservable` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMEnergyMinimisation`  
`method`), 340 `method`), 468  
`get_class_attribute()` `get_class_attribute()`  
(`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.BaseAverageObservable` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMEvaluateEnergies`  
`method`), 335 `method`), 481  
`get_class_attribute()` `get_class_attribute()`  
(`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.BaseDecorrelateProtocol` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMSimulation`  
`method`), 362 `method`), 481  
`get_class_attribute()` `get_class_attribute()`  
(`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.ComputeDipoleMoments` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMSimulation`  
`method`), 357 `method`), 481  
`get_class_attribute()` `get_class_attribute()`  
(`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.DecorrelateObservable` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMSimulation`  
`method`), 372 `method`), 481  
`get_class_attribute()` `get_class_attribute()`  
(`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.DecorrelateTrajectory` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMSimulation`  
`method`), 367 `method`), 481  
`get_class_attribute()` `get_class_attribute()`  
(`openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildCoordinatesPackage` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMSimulation`  
`method`), 372 `method`), 481

<code>method</code> ), 474	<code>method</code> ), 584
<code>get_class_attribute()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.AnalyzeAPRPh</code> <code>method</code> ), 526	<code>get_class_attribute()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredSimulationData</code> <code>method</code> ), 589
<code>get_class_attribute()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.ComputeReferenceWork</code> <code>method</code> ), 536	<code>get_class_attribute()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.BaseYankProtocol</code> <code>method</code> ), 596
<code>get_class_attribute()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.ComputeSymmetricOff-diagonal</code> <code>method</code> ), 531	<code>get_class_attribute()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.LigandReceptorYankProtocol</code> <code>method</code> ), 603
<code>get_class_attribute()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.AddDummyAtom</code> <code>method</code> ), 498	<code>get_class_attribute()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.SolvationYankProtocol</code> <code>method</code> ), 612
<code>get_class_attribute()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.PreparePullComponent</code> <code>method</code> ), 487	<code>get_class_attribute()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.workflow.Protocol</code> <code>method</code> ), 309
<code>get_class_attribute()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.PrepareRelaxComponent</code> <code>method</code> ), 492	<code>get_class_attribute()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.workflow.ProtocolGroup</code> <code>method</code> ), 315
<code>get_class_attribute()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.ApplyRestrains</code> <code>method</code> ), 520	<code>get_molecules_per_component()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.substances.Substance</code> <code>method</code> ), 128
<code>get_class_attribute()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GenerateAttachmentPoints</code> <code>method</code> ), 503	<code>get_value()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageDielectricConstants</code> <code>method</code> ), 346
<code>get_class_attribute()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GeneratePullingDirections</code> <code>method</code> ), 509	<code>get_value()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageFreeEnergies</code> <code>method</code> ), 352
<code>get_class_attribute()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GeneratePullingDirections</code> <code>method</code> ), 509	<code>get_value()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageObservable</code> <code>method</code> ), 340
<code>get_class_attribute()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GenerateReleaseDirections</code> <code>method</code> ), 514	<code>get_value()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.BaseAverageObservable</code> <code>method</code> ), 335
<code>get_class_attribute()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseEvaluator</code> <code>method</code> ), 553	<code>get_value()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.BaseDecorrelateProtocol</code> <code>method</code> ), 362
<code>get_class_attribute()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseMBARProtocol</code> <code>method</code> ), 558	<code>get_value()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.ComputeDipoleMoments</code> <code>method</code> ), 357
<code>get_class_attribute()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateObservables</code> <code>method</code> ), 547	<code>get_value()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.DecorrelateObservables</code> <code>method</code> ), 372
<code>get_class_attribute()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateTrajectories</code> <code>method</code> ), 542	<code>get_value()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.DecorrelateTrajectory</code> <code>method</code> ), 367
<code>get_class_attribute()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateTrajectories</code> <code>method</code> ), 542	<code>get_value()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildCoordinatesPackage</code> <code>method</code> ), 379
<code>get_class_attribute()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateTrajectories</code> <code>method</code> ), 542	<code>get_value()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildDockedCoordinates</code> <code>method</code> ), 393
<code>get_class_attribute()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightObservables</code> <code>method</code> ), 570	<code>get_value()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExistingStructure</code> <code>method</code> ), 386
<code>get_class_attribute()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightObservables</code> <code>method</code> ), 564	<code>get_value()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BaseBuildSystem</code> <code>method</code> ), 398
<code>get_class_attribute()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightObservables</code> <code>method</code> ), 564	<code>get_value()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildLigParGenSystem</code> <code>method</code> ), 409
<code>get_class_attribute()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseEnergyGenerator</code> <code>method</code> ), 577	<code>get_value()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildSmirnoffSystem</code> <code>method</code> ), 403
<code>get_class_attribute()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseEnergyGenerator</code> <code>method</code> ), 577	<code>get_value()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildTLeapSystem</code> <code>method</code> ), 415
<code>get_class_attribute()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseSimulation</code> <code>method</code> ), 577	<code>get_value()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.gradients.ZeroGradients</code> <code>method</code> ), 421

`get_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.groups.ConditionGroup` method), 427  
`get_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.AddValue` method), 432  
`get_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.DivideValue` method), 447  
`get_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.DuplicateValue` method), 462  
`get_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.FilterValueByRule` method), 458  
`get_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.MultiplyValue` method), 442  
`get_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.SubtractValue` method), 437  
`get_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.WeightedValue` method), 453  
`get_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMEvaluateEnergy` method), 468  
`get_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMEvaluateFreeEnergy` method), 481  
`get_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMSimulation` method), 475  
`get_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.AverageDielectricConstant` method), 526  
`get_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.ComputeReferenceWork` method), 536  
`get_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.ComputeSystemObservable` method), 531  
`get_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.AddDecorrelation` method), 498  
`get_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.PreparePullCoordinates` method), 487  
`get_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.PrepareReferenceCoordinates` method), 492  
`get_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.ApplyRestrictions` method), 520  
`get_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GenerateRestrictions` method), 503  
`get_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GenerateReferenceRestrictions` method), 509  
`get_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GetValueReferences` method), 514  
`get_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseEvaluateEnergy` method), 553  
`get_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseMBARProtocol` method), 559  
`get_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateTrajectories` method), 547  
`get_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateTrajectories` method), 542  
`get_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightDielectricCoefficients` method), 571  
`get_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightObservable` method), 564  
`get_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseEnergyMinimization` method), 577  
`get_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseSimulation` method), 584  
`get_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredSimulation` method), 590  
`get_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.BaseYankProtocol` method), 596  
`get_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.LigandReceptorYankProtocol` method), 603  
`get_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.SolvationYankProtocol` method), 612  
`get_value()` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.Protocol` method), 309  
`get_value()` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.ProtocolGroup` method), 315  
`get_value_references()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageDielectricConstant` method), 346  
`get_value_references()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageFreeEnergies` method), 352  
`get_value_references()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageObservable` method), 335  
`get_value_references()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.BaseAverageObservable` method), 335  
`get_value_references()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.BaseDecorrelateProtocol` method), 372  
`get_value_references()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.ComputeDipoleMoments` method), 358  
`get_value_references()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.DecorrelateObservables` method), 372  
`get_value_references()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.DecorrelateTrajectory` method), 368  
`get_value_references()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildCoordinatesPackmon` method), 379  
`get_value_references()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildDockedCoordinates` method), 393  
`get_value_references()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExistingStructure` method), 386  
`get_value_references()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BaseBuildSystem` method), 398  
`get_value_references()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildLigParGenSystem` method), 398

<i>method</i> ), 409	<i>method</i> ), 498
<code>get_value_references()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildSmirnoffSystem</i> <i>method</i> ), 404	<code>get_value_references()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.PreparePullCoordinates</i> <i>method</i> ), 487
<code>get_value_references()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildTLeapSystem</i> <i>method</i> ), 415	<code>get_value_references()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.PrepareReleaseCoordinates</i> <i>method</i> ), 492
<code>get_value_references()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.protocols.gradients.ZeroGradients</i> <i>method</i> ), 421	<code>get_value_references()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.ApplyRestrains</i> <i>method</i> ), 520
<code>get_value_references()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.protocols.groups.ConditionalGroup</i> <i>method</i> ), 425	<code>get_value_references()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GenerateAttachRestraints</i> <i>method</i> ), 503
<code>get_value_references()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.AddValues</i> <i>method</i> ), 432	<code>get_value_references()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GeneratePullRestraints</i> <i>method</i> ), 509
<code>get_value_references()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.DivideValue</i> <i>method</i> ), 447	<code>get_value_references()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GenerateReleaseRestraints</i> <i>method</i> ), 514
<code>get_value_references()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.DummyProtocol</i> <i>method</i> ), 462	<code>get_value_references()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseEvaluateEnergies</i> <i>method</i> ), 553
<code>get_value_references()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.FilterSubstanceByMolecularWeight</i> <i>method</i> ), 458	<code>get_value_references()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseMBARProtocol</i> <i>method</i> ), 559
<code>get_value_references()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.MultiplyValue</i> <i>method</i> ), 442	<code>get_value_references()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateObservables</i> <i>method</i> ), 547
<code>get_value_references()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.SubtractValues</i> <i>method</i> ), 438	<code>get_value_references()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateTrajectories</i> <i>method</i> ), 542
<code>get_value_references()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.WeightByMoleFraction</i> <i>method</i> ), 453	<code>get_value_references()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightDielectricConstants</i> <i>method</i> ), 571
<code>get_value_references()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMEnergyMinimization</i> <i>method</i> ), 468	<code>get_value_references()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightObservable</i> <i>method</i> ), 564
<code>get_value_references()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMEvaluateEnergy</i> <i>method</i> ), 481	<code>get_value_references()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseEnergyMinimisation</i> <i>method</i> ), 577
<code>get_value_references()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMSimulation</i> <i>method</i> ), 475	<code>get_value_references()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseSimulation</i> <i>method</i> ), 584
<code>get_value_references()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.AnalyzeAPRPhysis</i> <i>method</i> ), 526	<code>get_value_references()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredSimulationData</i> <i>method</i> ), 590
<code>get_value_references()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.ComputeReferenceEnergy</i> <i>method</i> ), 537	<code>get_value_references()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.BaseYankProtocol</i> <i>method</i> ), 596
<code>get_value_references()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.ComputeSymmetricFreeEnergy</i> <i>method</i> ), 532	<code>get_value_references()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.LigandReceptorYankProtocol</i> <i>method</i> ), 603
<code>get_value_references()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.AddDummyAtoms</i> <i>method</i> ), 494	<code>get_value_references()</code> ( <i>openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.SolvationYankProtocol</i> <i>method</i> ), 609



method), 612

get\_value\_references(  
(*openff.evaluator.workflow.Protocol* method), 309

get\_value\_references(  
(*openff.evaluator.workflow.ProtocolGroup* method), 314

gpu\_device\_indices(*openff.evaluator.backends.ComputeResources* property), 248

gpu\_device\_indices(*openff.evaluator.backends.QueueWorkerResources* property), 249

gradient\_parameters  
(*openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.ComputeDipoleMoments* attribute), 356

gradient\_parameters  
(*openff.evaluator.protocols.gradients.ZeroGradients* attribute), 419

gradient\_parameters  
(*openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMEvaluateEnergy* attribute), 481

gradient\_parameters  
(*openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMSimulation* attribute), 475

gradient\_parameters  
(*openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseEvaluateEnergy* attribute), 551

gradient\_parameters  
(*openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseSimulation* attribute), 582

gradient\_parameters  
(*openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.BaseYankProtocol* attribute), 594

gradient\_parameters  
(*openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.LigandReceptorYankProtocol* attribute), 603

gradient\_parameters  
(*openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.SolvationYankProtocol* attribute), 612

gradients (*openff.evaluator.datasets.PhysicalProperty* attribute), 95

gradients (*openff.evaluator.properties.Density* attribute), 103

gradients (*openff.evaluator.properties.DielectricConstant* attribute), 110

gradients (*openff.evaluator.properties.EnthalpyOfMixing* attribute), 113

gradients (*openff.evaluator.properties.EnthalpyOfVaporization* attribute), 117

gradients (*openff.evaluator.properties.ExcessMolarVolume* attribute), 106

gradients (*openff.evaluator.properties.HostGuestBindingAffinity* attribute), 124

gradients (*openff.evaluator.properties.SolvationFreeEnergy* attribute), 120

gradients (*openff.evaluator.workflow.WorkflowResult* attribute), 305

guest\_orientation\_mask  
(*openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.PreparePullCoordinates* attribute), 485

## H

has\_ancillary\_data()  
(*openff.evaluator.storage.data.BaseSimulationData* class method), 270

has\_ancillary\_data()  
(*openff.evaluator.storage.data.BaseStoredData* class method), 263

has\_ancillary\_data()  
(*openff.evaluator.storage.data.ForceFieldData* class method), 266

has\_ancillary\_data()  
(*openff.evaluator.storage.data.HashableStoredData* class method), 264

has\_ancillary\_data()  
(*openff.evaluator.storage.data.ReplaceableData* class method), 268

has\_ancillary\_data()  
(*openff.evaluator.storage.data.StoredFreeEnergyData* class method), 277

has\_ancillary\_data()  
(*openff.evaluator.storage.data.StoredSimulationData* class method), 273

has\_force\_field() (*openff.evaluator.storage.LocalFileStorage* method), 260

has\_force\_field() (*openff.evaluator.storage.StorageBackend* method), 259

has\_object() (*openff.evaluator.storage.LocalFileStorage* method), 260

has\_object() (*openff.evaluator.storage.StorageBackend* method), 259

HashableStoredData (class in *openff.evaluator.storage.data*), 264

high\_precision(*openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMSimulation* attribute), 475

high\_precision(*openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseSimulation* attribute), 582

host\_coordinate\_path  
(*openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GenerateReleaseRestraints* attribute), 512

HostGuestBindingAffinity (class in *openff.evaluator.properties*), 121

id (*openff.evaluator.client.Request* attribute), 83

id (*openff.evaluator.datasets.PhysicalProperty* attribute), 94

id (*openff.evaluator.properties.Density* attribute), 103

id (openff.evaluator.properties.DielectricConstant attribute), 110	id (openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.MultiplyValue attribute), 443
id (openff.evaluator.properties.EnthalpyOfMixing attribute), 113	id (openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.SubtractValues attribute), 438
id (openff.evaluator.properties.EnthalpyOfVaporization attribute), 117	id (openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.WeightByMoleFraction attribute), 453
id (openff.evaluator.properties.ExcessMolarVolume attribute), 106	id (openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMEnergyMinimisation attribute), 468
id (openff.evaluator.properties.HostGuestBindingAffinity attribute), 124	id (openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMEvaluateEnergies attribute), 481
id (openff.evaluator.properties.SolvationFreeEnergy attribute), 120	id (openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMSimulation attribute), 475
id (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageDielectricConstant attribute), 347	id (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.AnalyzeAPRPhase attribute), 527
id (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageFreeEnergies attribute), 353	id (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.ComputeReferenceWork attribute), 537
id (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageObservable attribute), 341	id (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.ComputeSymmetryCorrection attribute), 532
id (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.BaseAverageObservable attribute), 335	id (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.AddDummyAtoms attribute), 498
id (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.BaseDecorrelateProjections attribute), 363	id (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.PreparePullCoordinates attribute), 488
id (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.ComputeDipoleMoments attribute), 358	id (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.PrepareReleaseCoordinates attribute), 493
id (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.DecorrelateObservables attribute), 373	id (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.ApplyRestrains attribute), 521
id (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.DecorrelateTrajectories attribute), 368	id (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GenerateAttachRestrains attribute), 504
id (openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildCoordinatesFromTrajectory attribute), 380	id (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GeneratePullRestrains attribute), 509
id (openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildDockedCoordinates attribute), 393	id (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GenerateReleaseRestrains attribute), 515
id (openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExistingStructure attribute), 386	id (openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseEvaluateEnergies attribute), 553
id (openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BaseBuildSystem attribute), 398	id (openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseMBARProtocol attribute), 559
id (openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildLigParGenSystem attribute), 409	id (openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateObservables attribute), 548
id (openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildSmirnoffSystem attribute), 404	id (openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateTrajectories attribute), 542
id (openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildTLeapSystem attribute), 415	id (openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightDielectricConstant attribute), 571
id (openff.evaluator.protocols.gradients.ZeroGradients attribute), 421	id (openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightObservable attribute), 565
id (openff.evaluator.protocols.groups.ConditionalGroup attribute), 428	id (openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseEnergyMinimisation attribute), 577
id (openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.AddValues attribute), 433	id (openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseSimulation attribute), 584
id (openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.DivideValue attribute), 448	id (openff.evaluator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredSimulationData attribute), 590
id (openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.DummyProtocol attribute), 463	id (openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.BaseYankProtocol attribute), 596
id (openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.FilterSubstances attribute), 458	id (openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.LigandReceptorYankProtocol attribute), 604

`id` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.SolvationYankProtocol` attribute), 612  
`id` (`openff.evaluator.server.Batch` attribute), 91  
`id` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.Protocol` attribute), 308  
`id` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.ProtocolGroup` attribute), 316  
`id` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.schemas.ProtocolGroupSchema` attribute), 320  
`id` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.schemas.ProtocolSchema` attribute), 318  
`identifier` (`openff.evaluator.substances.Amount` property), 132  
`identifier` (`openff.evaluator.substances.Component` property), 130  
`identifier` (`openff.evaluator.substances.ExactAmount` property), 133  
`identifier` (`openff.evaluator.substances.MoleFraction` property), 135  
`identifier` (`openff.evaluator.substances.Substance` property), 127  
`ImportFreeSolv` (class in `openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.freesolv`), 204  
`ImportFreeSolvSchema` (class in `openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.freesolv`), 202  
`ImportThermoMLData` (class in `openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.thermoml`), 207  
`ImportThermoMLDataSchema` (class in `openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.thermoml`), 205  
`index()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.attributes.FilePath` method), 294  
`InequalityMergeBehavior` (class in `openff.evaluator.workflow.attributes`), 327  
`input_coordinate_file` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.DecorrelateTrajectories` attribute), 365  
`input_coordinate_file` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMEnergyMinimization` attribute), 468  
`input_coordinate_file` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMSimulation` attribute), 475  
`input_coordinate_file` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseEnergyMinimization` attribute), 574  
`input_coordinate_file` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseSimulation` attribute), 581  
`input_coordinate_path` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.AddDummyAtom` attribute), 496  
`input_coordinate_paths` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateTrajectories` attribute), 540  
`input_observables` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.DecorrelateObservables` attribute), 370  
`input_observables` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.gradients.ZeroGradients` attribute), 418  
`input_observables` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateTrajectories` attribute), 545  
`input_substance` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.FilterSubstances` attribute), 455  
`input_system` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.AddDummyAtom` attribute), 496  
`input_system` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.ApplyRestrains` attribute), 518  
`input_trajectory_path` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.DecorrelateTrajectory` attribute), 365  
`input_trajectory_paths` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateTrajectories` attribute), 540  
`input_value` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.DummyProtocol` attribute), 460  
`InputAttribute` (class in `openff.evaluator.workflow.attributes`), 327  
`inputs` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.schemas.ProtocolGroupSchema` attribute), 321  
`inputs` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.schemas.ProtocolSchema` attribute), 318  
`inverse_beta` (`openff.evaluator.thermodynamics.ThermodynamicState` property), 137  
`isalnum()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.attributes.FilePath` method), 294  
`isalpha()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.attributes.FilePath` method), 294  
`isascii()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.attributes.FilePath` method), 294  
`isdecimal()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.attributes.FilePath` method), 294  
`isdigit()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.attributes.FilePath` method), 295  
`isidentifier()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.attributes.FilePath` method), 295  
`islower()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.attributes.FilePath` method), 295  
`isnumeric()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.attributes.FilePath` method), 295  
`isprintable()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.attributes.FilePath` method), 295  
`isspace()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.attributes.FilePath` method), 295  
`istitle()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.attributes.FilePath` method), 295  
`isupper()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.attributes.FilePath` method), 295

method), 295

items() (openff.evaluator.utils.observables.ObservableFrame  
method), 627

## J

job\_script() (openff.evaluator.backends.dask.BaseDaskJobQueueBackend  
method), 252

job\_script() (openff.evaluator.backends.dask.DaskLSFBackend  
method), 255

job\_script() (openff.evaluator.backends.dask.DaskPBSBackend  
method), 257

join() (openff.evaluator.storage.attributes.FilePath  
method), 295

join() (openff.evaluator.utils.observables.ObservableArray  
class method), 624

join() (openff.evaluator.utils.observables.ObservableFrame  
class method), 626

json() (openff.evaluator.attributes.AttributeClass  
method), 622

json() (openff.evaluator.client.ConnectionOptions  
method), 81

json() (openff.evaluator.client.Request method), 83

json() (openff.evaluator.client.RequestOptions method),  
86

json() (openff.evaluator.client.RequestResult method),  
87

json() (openff.evaluator.datasets.CalculationSource  
method), 99

json() (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.conversion.ConversionExcessDensityDataSchema  
method), 222

json() (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.CurationComponentSchema  
method), 154

json() (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByChargeSchema  
method), 184

json() (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByElementsSchema  
method), 176

json() (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByEnvironmentsSchema  
method), 201

json() (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByHydrogenBondingSchema  
method), 186

json() (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByMolarFractionSchema  
method), 171

json() (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByNonCovalentInteractionsSchema  
method), 194

json() (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByPressureSchema  
method), 168

json() (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByPropertyTypesSchema  
method), 179

json() (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByRadicalSchema  
method), 173

json() (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterBySmilesSchema  
method), 189

json() (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterBySmirksSchema  
method), 192

json() (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByTemperatureSchema  
method), 181

json() (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByTopologySchema  
method), 197

json() (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByTypeSchema  
method), 165

json() (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterDuplicateSchema  
method), 162

json() (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.freesolv.ImportFreeSolvSchema  
method), 204

json() (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection.SelectDataSchema  
method), 214

json() (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection.SelectSubstituentsSchema  
method), 211

json() (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection.StateSchema  
method), 216

json() (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection.TargetStateSchema  
method), 218

json() (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.thermoml.ImportThermoMLSchema  
method), 207

json() (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.workflow.CurationWorkflowSchema  
method), 158

json() (openff.evaluator.datasets.MeasurementSource  
method), 100

json() (openff.evaluator.datasets.PhysicalProperty  
method), 96

json() (openff.evaluator.datasets.PhysicalPropertyDataSet  
method), 141

json() (openff.evaluator.datasets.Source method), 98

json() (openff.evaluator.datasets.taproom.TaproomDataSet  
method), 149

json() (openff.evaluator.datasets.taproom.TaproomSource  
method), 152

json() (openff.evaluator.datasets.thermoml.ThermoMLDataSet  
method), 144

json() (openff.evaluator.forcefield.ForceFieldSource  
method), 223

json() (openff.evaluator.forcefield.LigParGenForceFieldSource  
method), 229

json() (openff.evaluator.forcefield.SmirnoffForceFieldSource  
method), 225

json() (openff.evaluator.forcefield.TLeapForceFieldSource  
method), 227

json() (openff.evaluator.layers.CalculationLayerResult  
method), 233

json() (openff.evaluator.layers.CalculationLayerSchema  
method), 234

json() (openff.evaluator.layers.reweighting.ReweightingSchema  
method), 244

json() (openff.evaluator.layers.simulation.SimulationSchema  
method), 241

json() (openff.evaluator.layers.workflow.WorkflowCalculationSchema  
method), 238

json() (openff.evaluator.properties.Density method),



- 103
- `json()` (`openff.evaluator.properties.DielectricConstant` method), 110
- `json()` (`openff.evaluator.properties.EnthalpyOfMixing` method), 114
- `json()` (`openff.evaluator.properties.EnthalpyOfVaporization` method), 117
- `json()` (`openff.evaluator.properties.ExcessMolarVolume` method), 107
- `json()` (`openff.evaluator.properties.HostGuestBindingAffinity` method), 124
- `json()` (`openff.evaluator.properties.SolvationFreeEnergy` method), 120
- `json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageDielectricConstant` method), 347
- `json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageFreeEnergy` method), 353
- `json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageObservables` method), 341
- `json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.BaseAverageObservables` method), 335
- `json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.BaseDecorrelateObservables` method), 363
- `json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.ComputeDipoleMoment` method), 358
- `json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.DecorrelateObservables` method), 373
- `json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.DecorrelateTrajectories` method), 368
- `json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildCoordinates` method), 380
- `json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildDockedCoordinates` method), 393
- `json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExistingSystem` method), 386
- `json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BaseBuildSystem` method), 398
- `json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildLigandParameters` method), 409
- `json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildSmirnoffSystem` method), 404
- `json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildTLeapSystem` method), 415
- `json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.gradients.ZeroGradients` method), 421
- `json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.groups.ConditionalGroups` method), 428
- `json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.groups.ConditionalGroups` method), 424
- `json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.AddValue` method), 433
- `json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.DivideValue` method), 448
- `json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.DummyParameters` method), 463
- `json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.FilterSubstanceByRole` method), 458
- `json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.MultiplyValue` method), 443
- `json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.SubtractValues` method), 438
- `json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.WeightByMoleFraction` method), 453
- `json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMEnergyMinimisation` method), 468
- `json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMEvaluateEnergies` method), 481
- `json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMSimulation` method), 475
- `json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.AnalyzeAPRPhase` method), 527
- `json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.ComputeReferenceWork` method), 537
- `json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.ComputeSymmetryCorrelation` method), 532
- `json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.AddDummyAtoms` method), 498
- `json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.PreparePullCoordinates` method), 488
- `json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.PrepareReleaseCoordinates` method), 493
- `json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.ApplyRestrains` method), 521
- `json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GenerateAttachRestrains` method), 504
- `json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GeneratePullRestrains` method), 509
- `json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GenerateReleaseRestrains` method), 515
- `json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseEvaluateEnergies` method), 553
- `json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseMBARProtocol` method), 559
- `json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateObservables` method), 548
- `json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateTrajectories` method), 542
- `json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightDielectricConstant` method), 571
- `json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightObservable` method), 565
- `json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseEnergyMinimisation` method), 577
- `json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseSimulation` method), 584
- `json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredSimulationData` method), 590
- `json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.BaseYankProtocol` method), 596

method), 596

`json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.LigandReceptorYankProtocol` method), 319

method), 604

`json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.SolvationYankProtocol` method), 612

`json()` (`openff.evaluator.server.Batch` method), 93

`json()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.data.BaseSimulationData` method), 270

`json()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.data.BaseStoredData` method), 263

`json()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.data.ForceFieldData` method), 266

`json()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.data.HashableStoredData` method), 264

`json()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.data.ReplaceableData` method), 268

`json()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.data.StoredFreeEnergyData` method), 277

`json()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.data.StoredSimulationData` method), 274

`json()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.query.BaseDataQuery` method), 279

`json()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.query.BaseSimulationDataQuery` method), 285

`json()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.query.ForceFieldQuery` method), 283

`json()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.query.FreeEnergyDataQuery` method), 290

`json()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.query.SimulationDataQuery` method), 288

`json()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.query.SubstanceQuery` method), 281

`json()` (`openff.evaluator.substances.Amount` method), 132

`json()` (`openff.evaluator.substances.Component` method), 131

`json()` (`openff.evaluator.substances.ExactAmount` method), 134

`json()` (`openff.evaluator.substances.MoleFraction` method), 136

`json()` (`openff.evaluator.substances.Substance` method), 129

`json()` (`openff.evaluator.thermodynamics.ThermodynamicState` method), 138

`json()` (`openff.evaluator.utils.exceptions.EvaluatorException` method), 88

`json()` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.Protocol` method), 310

`json()` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.ProtocolGroup` method), 316

`json()` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.schemas.ProtocolGroupSchema` method), 321

`json()` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.schemas.ProtocolReplicator` method), 323

`json()` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.schemas.ProtocolSchema` method), 319

`json()` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.schemas.WorkflowSchema` method), 325

`json()` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.WorkflowException` method), 302

`json()` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.WorkflowResult` method), 305

## K

`keys()` (`openff.evaluator.utils.observables.ObservableFrame` method), 627

## L

`last_protocol` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath` property), 330

`leap_source` (`openff.evaluator.forcefield.TLeapForceFieldSource` property), 226

`left_hand_value` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.groups.ConditionalGroup.C` attribute), 424

`ligand_electrostatic_lambdas` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.LigandReceptorYankProtocol` attribute), 600

`ligand_residue_name` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildDockedCoordinates` attribute), 391

`ligand_residue_name` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.LigandReceptorYankProtocol` attribute), 600

`ligand_steric_lambdas` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.LigandReceptorYankProtocol` attribute), 600

`ligand_substance` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildDockedC` attribute), 390

`LigandReceptorYankProtocol` (class in `openff.evaluator.protocols.yank`), 598

`LigandReceptorYankProtocol.RestraintType` (class in `openff.evaluator.protocols.yank`), 599

`LigParGenForceFieldSource` (class in `openff.evaluator.forcefield`), 227

`LigParGenForceFieldSource.ChargeModel` (class in `openff.evaluator.forcefield`), 228

`list()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.attributes.FilePath` method), 295

`load_restraints()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.ApplyF` class method), 518

`LocalStorage` (class in `openff.evaluator.storage`), 260

`lower()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.attributes.FilePath` method), 296

`lstrip()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.attributes.FilePath` method), 296

## M

- `maketrans()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.attributes.FilePath` static method), 296
- `mass_density` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildCoordinatesPackmol` attribute), 376
- `mass_density` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExistingStructure` attribute), 386
- `max_iterations` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.groups.ConditionalGroup` attribute), 425
- `max_iterations` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMEnergyMinimisation` attribute), 469
- `max_iterations` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseEnergyMinimisation` attribute), 575
- `max_molecules` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildCoordinatesPackmol` attribute), 376
- `max_molecules` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExistingStructure` attribute), 386
- `maximum_data_points` (`openff.evaluator.layers.reweighting.ReweightingSchema` attribute), 243
- `MeasurementSource` (class in `openff.evaluator.datasets`), 99
- `merge()` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.PhysicalPropertyDataSet` method), 140
- `merge()` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.taproom.TaproomDataSet` method), 149
- `merge()` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.thermoml.ThermoMLDataSet` method), 145
- `merge()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageDielectricConstant` method), 347
- `merge()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageFreeEnergies` method), 353
- `merge()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageObservable` method), 341
- `merge()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.BaseAverageObservable` method), 335
- `merge()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.BaseDecorrelateProtocol` method), 363
- `merge()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.ComputeDipoleMoments` method), 358
- `merge()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.DecorrelateObservables` method), 373
- `merge()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.DecorrelateTrajectory` method), 368
- `merge()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildCoordinatesPackmol` method), 380
- `merge()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildDockedCoordinates` method), 393
- `merge()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExistingStructure` method), 386
- `merge()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BaseBuildSystem` method), 399
- `merge()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildLigParGenSystem` method), 410
- `merge()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildSmirnoffSystem` method), 404
- `merge()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildTLeapSystem` method), 415
- `merge()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.gradients.ZeroGradients` method), 421
- `merge()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.groups.ConditionalGroup` method), 425
- `merge()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.AddValues` method), 433
- `merge()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.DivideValue` method), 448
- `merge()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.DummyProtocol` method), 463
- `merge()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.FilterSubstanceByRole` method), 458
- `merge()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.MultiplyValue` method), 443
- `merge()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.SubtractValues` method), 438
- `merge()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.WeightByMoleFraction` method), 453
- `merge()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMEnergyMinimisation` method), 469
- `merge()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMEvaluateEnergies` method), 482
- `merge()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMSimulation` method), 476
- `merge()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.AnalyzeAPRPhase` method), 527
- `merge()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.ComputeReferenceWeights` method), 537
- `merge()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.ComputeSymmetryCoefficients` method), 532
- `merge()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.AddDummyAtoms` method), 498
- `merge()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.PreparePullCoordinates` method), 488
- `merge()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.PrepareReleaseCoordinates` method), 493
- `merge()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.ApplyRestrains` method), 521
- `merge()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GenerateAttachRestraints` method), 504
- `merge()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GeneratePullRestrains` method), 510
- `merge()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GenerateReleaseRestrains` method), 515
- `merge()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseEvaluateEnergies` method), 553
- `merge()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseMBARProtocol` method), 559
- `merge()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateObservables` method), 548

`merge()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateTrajectories` method), 543  
`merge()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightDielectricConstant` method), 571  
`merge()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightObservable` attribute), 529  
`merge()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightObservable` method), 565  
`merge()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseEnergyMinimization` attribute), 485  
`merge()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseEnergyMinimization` method), 577  
`merge()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseSimulation` attribute), 507  
`merge()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseSimulation` method), 584  
`merge()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredSimulationData` method), 590  
`merge()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.BaseYankProtocol` attribute), 593  
`merge()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.BaseYankProtocol` method), 596  
`merge()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.LigandReceptorYankProtocol` attribute), 593  
`merge()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.LigandReceptorYankProtocol` method), 604  
`merge()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.SolvationYankProtocol` attribute), 604  
`merge()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.SolvationYankProtocol` method), 613  
`merge()` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.Protocol` method), 308  
`merge()` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.ProtocolGroup` method), 314  
`MergeBehavior` (class in `openff.evaluator.workflow.attributes`), 326  
`metadata` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.PhysicalProperty` attribute), 94  
`metadata` (`openff.evaluator.properties.Density` attribute), 103  
`metadata` (`openff.evaluator.properties.Density` attribute), 103  
`metadata` (`openff.evaluator.properties.DielectricConstant` attribute), 110  
`metadata` (`openff.evaluator.properties.DielectricConstant` attribute), 110  
`metadata` (`openff.evaluator.properties.EnthalpyOfMixing` attribute), 114  
`metadata` (`openff.evaluator.properties.EnthalpyOfMixing` attribute), 114  
`metadata` (`openff.evaluator.properties.EnthalpyOfVaporization` attribute), 117  
`metadata` (`openff.evaluator.properties.EnthalpyOfVaporization` attribute), 117  
`metadata` (`openff.evaluator.properties.ExcessMolarVolume` attribute), 107  
`metadata` (`openff.evaluator.properties.ExcessMolarVolume` attribute), 107  
`metadata` (`openff.evaluator.properties.HostGuestBindingAffinity` attribute), 124  
`metadata` (`openff.evaluator.properties.HostGuestBindingAffinity` attribute), 124  
`metadata` (`openff.evaluator.properties.SolvationFreeEnergy` attribute), 120  
`metadata` (`openff.evaluator.properties.SolvationFreeEnergy` attribute), 120  
`MoleFraction` (class in `openff.evaluator.substances`), 135  
`most_information()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.data.BaseSimulationData` attribute), 287  
`most_information()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.data.BaseSimulationData` class method), 270  
`most_information()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.data.ReplaceableData` attribute), 247  
`most_information()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.data.ReplaceableData` class method), 267  
`most_information()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.data.StoredFreeEnergyData` attribute), 249  
`most_information()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.data.StoredFreeEnergyData` class method), 276  
`most_information()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.data.StoredSimulationData` attribute), 273  
`most_information()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.data.StoredSimulationData` class method), 273  
`multiplier` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.MultiplyValue` attribute), 440  
`MultiplyValue` (class in `openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous`), 440  
`n_microstates` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.ComputeSymmetry` attribute), 479  
`n_pull_windows` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.PrepareCoordinates` attribute), 485  
`n_pull_windows` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.PrepareCoordinates` method), 485  
`n_pull_windows` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GeneratePotential` attribute), 485  
`n_pull_windows` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GeneratePotential` method), 485  
`number_of_components` (`openff.evaluator.substances.Substance` property), 127  
`number_of_equilibration_iterations` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.BaseYankProtocol` attribute), 593  
`number_of_equilibration_iterations` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.BaseYankProtocol` method), 596  
`number_of_equilibration_iterations` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.LigandReceptorYankProtocol` attribute), 593  
`number_of_equilibration_iterations` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.LigandReceptorYankProtocol` method), 604  
`number_of_equilibration_iterations` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.SolvationYankProtocol` attribute), 604  
`number_of_equilibration_iterations` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.SolvationYankProtocol` method), 613  
`number_of_gpus` (`openff.evaluator.backends.ComputeResources` property), 247  
`number_of_gpus` (`openff.evaluator.backends.QueueWorkerResources` property), 249  
`number_of_gpus` (`openff.evaluator.backends.QueueWorkerResources` property), 249  
`number_of_iterations` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.BaseYankProtocol` attribute), 593  
`number_of_iterations` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.BaseYankProtocol` method), 596  
`number_of_iterations` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.LigandReceptorYankProtocol` attribute), 593  
`number_of_iterations` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.LigandReceptorYankProtocol` method), 604  
`number_of_iterations` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.SolvationYankProtocol` attribute), 604  
`number_of_iterations` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.SolvationYankProtocol` method), 613  
`number_of_ligand_conformers` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildDockedCoordinates` attribute), 390  
`number_of_molecules` (`openff.evaluator.storage.data.StoredSimulationData` attribute), 273  
`number_of_molecules` (`openff.evaluator.storage.data.StoredSimulationData` attribute), 273  
`number_of_molecules` (`openff.evaluator.storage.query.SimulationDataQuery` attribute), 273  
`number_of_molecules` (`openff.evaluator.storage.query.SimulationDataQuery` class method), 273  
`number_of_threads` (`openff.evaluator.backends.ComputeResources` property), 247  
`number_of_threads` (`openff.evaluator.backends.QueueWorkerResources` property), 249  
`number_of_threads` (`openff.evaluator.backends.QueueWorkerResources` property), 249  
`observable` (class in `openff.evaluator.utils.observables`), 623  
`observable` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageObservable` attribute), 338



observable (*openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightObservable* attribute), 562  
 ObservableArray (class in *openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildCoordinatesPackmol* attribute), 624  
 ObservableFrame (class in *openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExistingStructure* attribute), 625  
 observables (*openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMSimulation* attribute), 476  
 observables (*openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseSimulation* attribute), 582  
 observables (*openff.evaluator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredSimulationData* attribute), 587  
 observables (*openff.evaluator.storage.data.StoredSimulationData* attribute), 272  
 ObservableType (class in *openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.AddDummyAtom* attribute), 625  
 offset (*openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.AddDummyAtom* attribute), 496  
 OpenMMEnergyMinimisation (class in *openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm*), 465  
 OpenMMEvaluateEnergies (class in *openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm*), 478  
 OpenMMSimulation (class in *openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm*), 470  
 options (*openff.evaluator.server.Batch* attribute), 92  
 output\_coordinate\_file (*openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMEnergyMinimisation* attribute), 469  
 output\_coordinate\_file (*openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMSimulation* attribute), 476  
 output\_coordinate\_file (*openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseEnergyMinimisation* attribute), 575  
 output\_coordinate\_file (*openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseSimulation* attribute), 582  
 output\_coordinate\_path (*openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.AddDummyAtom* attribute), 496  
 output\_coordinate\_path (*openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.PrepareRelativeCoordinates* attribute), 488  
 output\_coordinate\_path (*openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.PrepareRelativeCoordinates* attribute), 493  
 output\_coordinate\_path (*openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateTrajectories* attribute), 540  
 output\_frequency (*openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMSimulation* attribute), 476  
 output\_frequency (*openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseSimulation* attribute), 581  
 output\_number\_of\_molecules (*openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExistingStructure* attribute), 377  
 output\_number\_of\_molecules (*openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExistingStructure* attribute), 387  
 output\_observables (*openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.DecorrelateObservable* attribute), 371  
 output\_observables (*openff.evaluator.protocols.gradients.ZeroGradient* attribute), 419  
 output\_observables (*openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMEvaluateEnergies* attribute), 482  
 output\_observables (*openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseEvaluation* attribute), 551  
 output\_observables (*openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateTrajectories* attribute), 545  
 output\_substance (*openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildCoordinatesPackmol* attribute), 377  
 output\_substance (*openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExistingStructure* attribute), 387  
 output\_system (*openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.AddDummyAtom* attribute), 496  
 output\_system (*openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.ApplyRestrictions* attribute), 518  
 output\_trajectory\_path (*openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.DecorrelateTrajectory* attribute), 366  
 output\_trajectory\_path (*openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateTrajectories* attribute), 540  
 output\_value (*openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.DummyProtocol* attribute), 460  
 OutputAttribute (class in *openff.evaluator.workflow.attributes*), 328  
 outputs (*openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageDielectricConstant* property), 347  
 outputs (*openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageFreeEnergies* property), 353  
 outputs (*openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageObservable* property), 341  
 outputs (*openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.BaseAverageObservable* property), 336  
 outputs (*openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.BaseDecorrelateProtocol* property), 363  
 outputs (*openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.ComputeDipoleMoments* property), 368  
 outputs (*openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.DecorrelateObservables* property), 373  
 outputs (*openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.DecorrelateTrajectory* property), 368  
 outputs (*openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildCoordinatesPackmol* property), 380  
 outputs (*openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildDockedCoordinates* property), 393  
 outputs (*openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExistingStructure* attribute), 377

- property), 387
- outputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BaseBuildSystem (property), 399
- outputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildLigParGenSystem (property), 410
- outputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildSmirnoffSystem (property), 404
- outputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildTLeapSystem (property), 415
- outputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.gradients.ZeroGradientSystem (property), 421
- outputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.groups.ConditionalGroupSystem (property), 428
- outputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.AddValueSystem (property), 433
- outputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.DivideValueSystem (property), 448
- outputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.DummyBoxSystem (property), 463
- outputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.FilterSubunitsSystem (property), 458
- outputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.MultiplyValueSystem (property), 443
- outputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.SubtractValueSystem (property), 438
- outputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.WeightByVolumeSystem (property), 453
- outputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMEnergyStoreSystem (property), 469
- outputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMEvaluationSystem (property), 482
- outputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMSimulationSystem (property), 476
- outputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.AnalyzeAPRPhase (property), 527
- outputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.ComputeReferenceWork (property), 537
- outputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.ComputeSymmetryCorrection (property), 532
- outputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.AddDummyAtoms (property), 499
- outputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.PreparePullCoordinates (property), 488
- outputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.PrepareReleaseCoordinates (property), 493
- outputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.ApplyRestraints (property), 521
- outputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GenerateAttachRestraints (property), 504
- outputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GeneratePullRestraints (property), 510
- outputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GenerateReleaseRestraints (property), 515
- outputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseEvaluateEnergies (property), 554
- outputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseMBARProtocol (property), 559
- outputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateObservables (property), 548
- outputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateTrajectories (property), 543
- outputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightDielectricConstants (property), 571
- outputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightObservable (property), 565
- outputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseEnergyMinimisation (property), 578
- outputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseSimulation (property), 585
- outputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredSimulationData (property), 590
- outputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.BaseYankProtocol (property), 597
- outputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.LigandReceptorYankProtocol (property), 604
- outputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.SolvationYankProtocol (property), 613
- outputs (openff.evaluator.workflow.Protocol (property), 308
- outputs (openff.evaluator.workflow.ProtocolGroup (property), 313
- outputs (openff.evaluator.workflow.schemas.WorkflowSchema (attribute), 324
- outputs (openff.evaluator.workflow.Workflow (property), 300
- P**
- parameter\_gradient\_keys (openff.evaluator.server.Batch (attribute), 302
- ParameterGradient (class in openff.evaluator.forcefield), 230
- ParameterGradientKey (class in openff.evaluator.forcefield), 229
- parameterized\_system (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.ComputeDipoleMoments (attribute), 355
- parameterized\_system (openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BaseBuildSystem (attribute), 396
- parameterized\_system (openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildLigParGenSystem (attribute), 410
- parameterized\_system (openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildSmirnoffSystem (attribute), 404
- parameterized\_system (openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildTLeapSystem (attribute), 415

attribute), 416  
 parameterized\_system (openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMEnergyMinimization attribute), 469  
 parameterized\_system (openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMEvaluation attribute), 482  
 parameterized\_system (openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMSimulation attribute), 476  
 parameterized\_system (openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseEvaluation attribute), 551  
 parameterized\_system (openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseEnergyMinimization attribute), 575  
 parameterized\_system (openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseSimulation attribute), 581  
 parse\_json() (openff.evaluator.attributes.AttributeClass class method), 622  
 parse\_json() (openff.evaluator.client.ConnectionOptions class method), 82  
 parse\_json() (openff.evaluator.client.Request class method), 84  
 parse\_json() (openff.evaluator.client.RequestOptions class method), 86  
 parse\_json() (openff.evaluator.client.RequestResult class method), 88  
 parse\_json() (openff.evaluator.datasets.CalculationSource class method), 99  
 parse\_json() (openff.evaluator.datasets.MeasurementSource class method), 100  
 parse\_json() (openff.evaluator.datasets.PhysicalProperty class method), 96  
 parse\_json() (openff.evaluator.datasets.PhysicalProperty class method), 142  
 parse\_json() (openff.evaluator.datasets.Source class method), 98  
 parse\_json() (openff.evaluator.datasets.taproom.Taproom class method), 149  
 parse\_json() (openff.evaluator.datasets.taproom.Taproom class method), 152  
 parse\_json() (openff.evaluator.datasets.thermoml.Thermoml class method), 145  
 parse\_json() (openff.evaluator.forcefield.ForceFieldSource class method), 224  
 parse\_json() (openff.evaluator.forcefield.LigParGenForceFieldSource class method), 229  
 parse\_json() (openff.evaluator.forcefield.SmirnoffForceFieldSource class method), 225  
 parse\_json() (openff.evaluator.forcefield.TLeapForceFieldSource class method), 227  
 parse\_json() (openff.evaluator.layers.CalculationLayerRequest class method), 233  
 parse\_json() (openff.evaluator.layers.CalculationLayerSchema class method), 234  
 parse\_json() (openff.evaluator.layers.reweighting.ReweightingSchema class method), 244  
 parse\_json() (openff.evaluator.layers.simulation.SimulationSchema class method), 241  
 parse\_json() (openff.evaluator.layers.workflow.WorkflowCalculationSchema class method), 238  
 parse\_json() (openff.evaluator.properties.Density class method), 103  
 parse\_json() (openff.evaluator.properties.DielectricConstant class method), 110  
 parse\_json() (openff.evaluator.properties.EnthalpyOfMixing class method), 114  
 parse\_json() (openff.evaluator.properties.EnthalpyOfVaporization class method), 117  
 parse\_json() (openff.evaluator.properties.ExcessMolarVolume class method), 107  
 parse\_json() (openff.evaluator.properties.HostGuestBindingAffinity class method), 124  
 parse\_json() (openff.evaluator.properties.SolvationFreeEnergy class method), 120  
 parse\_json() (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageDielectricConstant class method), 347  
 parse\_json() (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageFreeEnergies class method), 353  
 parse\_json() (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageObservable class method), 341  
 parse\_json() (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.BaseAverageObservable class method), 336  
 parse\_json() (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.BaseDecorrelateProtocol class method), 363  
 parse\_json() (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.ComputeDipoleMoment class method), 358  
 parse\_json() (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.DecorrelateObservable class method), 373  
 parse\_json() (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.DecorrelateTrajectory class method), 368  
 parse\_json() (openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildCoordinatesProtocol class method), 380  
 parse\_json() (openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildDockedCoordinatesProtocol class method), 393  
 parse\_json() (openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExistingStructure class method), 387  
 parse\_json() (openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BaseBuildSystem class method), 399  
 parse\_json() (openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildLigParGenSystem class method), 410  
 parse\_json() (openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildSmirnoffSystem class method), 404  
 parse\_json() (openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildTLeapSystem class method), 416  
 parse\_json() (openff.evaluator.protocols.gradients.ZeroGradients

`class method`), 421  
`parse_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.groups.Condition` `class method`), 428  
`parse_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.groups.Condition` `class method`), 425  
`parse_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.Appl` `class method`), 433  
`parse_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.Dp` `class method`), 448  
`parse_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.Dp` `class method`), 463  
`parse_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.Fil` `class method`), 458  
`parse_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.Mp` `class method`), 443  
`parse_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.Sp` `class method`), 438  
`parse_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.Wp` `class method`), 453  
`parse_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenM` `class method`), 469  
`parse_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenM` `class method`), 482  
`parse_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenM` `class method`), 476  
`parse_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis` `class method`), 527  
`parse_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis` `class method`), 537  
`parse_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis` `class method`), 532  
`parse_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordina` `class method`), 499  
`parse_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordina` `class method`), 488  
`parse_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordina` `class method`), 493  
`parse_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restrain` `class method`), 521  
`parse_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restrain` `class method`), 504  
`parse_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restrain` `class method`), 510  
`parse_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restrain` `class method`), 515  
`parse_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.Base` `class method`), 554  
`parse_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.Base` `class method`), 559  
`parse_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.Com` `class method`), 548  
`parse_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.Com` `class method`), 543  
`parse_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.Rew` `class method`), 571  
`parse_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.Rew` `class method`), 565  
`parse_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.Base` `class method`), 578  
`parse_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.Base` `class method`), 585  
`parse_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.storage.Unpack` `class method`), 590  
`parse_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.BaseYankProtocol` `class method`), 597  
`parse_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.LigandReceptorYankProto` `class method`), 604  
`parse_json()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.SolvationYankProtocol` `class method`), 613  
`parse_json()` (`openff.evaluator.server.Batch` `class method`), 93  
`parse_json()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.data.BaseSimulationData` `class method`), 270  
`parse_json()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.data.BaseStoredData` `class method`), 263  
`parse_json()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.data.ForceFieldData` `class method`), 266  
`parse_json()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.data.HashableStoredData` `class method`), 265  
`parse_json()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.data.ReplaceableData` `class method`), 268  
`parse_json()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.data.StoredFreeEnergyData` `class method`), 277  
`parse_json()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.data.StoredSimulationData` `class method`), 274  
`parse_json()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.query.BaseDataQuery` `class method`), 280  
`parse_json()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.query.BaseSimulationDataQuery` `class method`), 286  
`parse_json()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.query.ForceFieldQuery` `class method`), 283  
`parse_json()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.query.FreeEnergyDataQuery` `class method`), 290  
`parse_json()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.query.SimulationDataQuery` `class method`), 288  
`parse_json()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.query.SubstanceQuery` `class method`), 281  
`parse_json()` (`openff.evaluator.substances.Amount` `class method`), 132  
`parse_json()` (`openff.evaluator.substances.Component` `class method`), 131  
`parse_json()` (`openff.evaluator.substances.ExactAmount` `class method`), 134  
`parse_json()` (`openff.evaluator.substances.MoleFraction` `class method`), 136  
`parse_json()` (`openff.evaluator.substances.Substance` `class method`), 129  
`parse_json()` (`openff.evaluator.thermodynamics.ThermodynamicState` `class method`), 129



class method), 138  
 parse\_json() (openff.evaluator.utils.exceptions.EvaluatorException method), 627  
 class method), 88  
 parse\_json() (openff.evaluator.workflow.Protocol class method), 311  
 parse\_json() (openff.evaluator.workflow.ProtocolGroup class method), 316  
 parse\_json() (openff.evaluator.workflow.schemas.ProtocolGroupSchema class method), 321  
 parse\_json() (openff.evaluator.workflow.schemas.ProtocolReplicata attribute), 341  
 class method), 323  
 parse\_json() (openff.evaluator.workflow.schemas.ProtocolSchema attribute), 333  
 class method), 319  
 parse\_json() (openff.evaluator.workflow.schemas.WorkflowSchema (openff.evaluator.forcefield.LigParGenForceFieldSource property), 228  
 class method), 325  
 parse\_json() (openff.evaluator.workflow.WorkflowException preferred\_gpu\_precision  
 class method), 302 (openff.evaluator.backends.ComputeResources property), 248  
 parse\_json() (openff.evaluator.workflow.WorkflowResult preferred\_gpu\_precision  
 class method), 305 (openff.evaluator.backends.QueueWorkerResources property), 249  
 partition() (openff.evaluator.storage.attributes.FilePath preferred\_gpu\_toolkit  
 method), 296 (openff.evaluator.backends.ComputeResources property), 247  
 per\_thread\_memory\_limit preferred\_gpu\_toolkit  
 (openff.evaluator.backends.QueueWorkerResources (openff.evaluator.backends.QueueWorkerResources property), 249  
 phase (openff.evaluator.datasets.PhysicalProperty preferred\_gpu\_toolkit  
 attribute), 95 (openff.evaluator.backends.QueueWorkerResources property), 250  
 phase (openff.evaluator.properties.Density attribute), 103  
 phase (openff.evaluator.properties.DielectricConstant attribute), 110  
 phase (openff.evaluator.properties.EnthalpyOfMixing attribute), 114  
 phase (openff.evaluator.properties.EnthalpyOfVaporization attribute), 117  
 phase (openff.evaluator.properties.ExcessMolarVolume attribute), 107  
 phase (openff.evaluator.properties.HostGuestBindingAffinity attribute), 124  
 phase (openff.evaluator.properties.SolvationFreeEnergy attribute), 120  
 phase (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.AnalyzePPR attribute), 524  
 phase (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.ApplyRestraints attribute), 518  
 physical\_property (openff.evaluator.layers.CalculationLayer attribute), 232  
 PhysicalProperty (class in openff.evaluator.datasets), 93  
 PhysicalPropertyDataSet (class in openff.evaluator.datasets), 139  
 placeholder\_id (openff.evaluator.workflow.schemas.ProtocolGroup property), 322  
 PlaceholderValue (class in openff.evaluator.attributes), 622  
 pop() (openff.evaluator.utils.observables.ObservableFrame  
 pop\_next\_in\_path() (openff.evaluator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath  
 method), 330  
 popitem() (openff.evaluator.utils.observables.ObservableFrame  
 method), 627  
 potential\_energies (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageDielect  
 attribute), 347  
 potential\_energies (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageObserv  
 attribute), 341  
 potential\_energies (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.BaseAverageOb  
 attribute), 333  
 preferred\_charge\_model  
 (openff.evaluator.forcefield.LigParGenForceFieldSource  
 property), 228  
 preferred\_gpu\_precision  
 (openff.evaluator.backends.ComputeResources  
 property), 248  
 preferred\_gpu\_precision  
 (openff.evaluator.backends.QueueWorkerResources  
 property), 249  
 preferred\_gpu\_toolkit  
 (openff.evaluator.backends.ComputeResources  
 property), 247  
 preferred\_gpu\_toolkit  
 (openff.evaluator.backends.QueueWorkerResources  
 property), 250  
 PreparePullCoordinates (class in  
 openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates),  
 484  
 PrepareReleaseCoordinates (class in  
 openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates),  
 489  
 prepend\_protocol\_id()  
 (openff.evaluator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath  
 method), 330  
 pressure (openff.evaluator.thermodynamics.ThermodynamicState  
 attribute), 138  
 properties (openff.evaluator.datasets.PhysicalPropertyDataSet  
 property), 139  
 properties (openff.evaluator.datasets.taproom.TaproomDataSet  
 property), 149  
 properties (openff.evaluator.datasets.thermoml.ThermoMLDataSet  
 property), 145  
 properties\_by\_substance()  
 (openff.evaluator.datasets.PhysicalPropertyDataSet  
 method), 140  
 properties\_by\_substance()  
 (openff.evaluator.datasets.taproom.TaproomDataSet  
 method), 150  
 properties\_by\_substance()  
 (openff.evaluator.datasets.thermoml.ThermoMLDataSet  
 method), 145  
 properties\_by\_type()

(`openff.evaluator.datasets.PhysicalPropertyDataSet` `property`), 311  
 method), 140  
`protocols` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.ProtocolGroup` `property`), 314  
`properties_by_type()`  
 (`openff.evaluator.datasets.taproom.TaproomDataSet` `protocols` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.Workflow` `property`), 300  
 method), 150  
`properties_by_type()`  
 (`openff.evaluator.datasets.thermoml.ThermoMLDataSet` `property`), 303  
 method), 145  
`ProtocolSchema` (class in `openff.evaluator.workflow.schemas`), 318  
`property_name` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath` `openff.evaluator.workflow.schemas`), 318  
`property`), 329  
`provenance` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.CalculationSource` `attribute`), 98  
`property_phase` (`openff.evaluator.storage.data.BaseSimulationData` `attribute`), 269  
`attribute`), 269  
`pull_distance` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.PrepareP` `attribute`), 485  
`property_phase` (`openff.evaluator.storage.data.StoredFreeEnergyData` `attribute`), 485  
`attribute`), 277  
`pull_window_index` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.PrepareP` `attribute`), 485  
`property_phase` (`openff.evaluator.storage.data.StoredSimulationData` `attribute`), 485  
`attribute`), 274  
**Q**  
`query()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.LocalFileStorage` `method`), 261  
`property_phase` (`openff.evaluator.storage.query.FreeEnergyDataQuery` `attribute`), 290  
`query()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.StorageBackend` `method`), 259  
`property_phase` (`openff.evaluator.storage.query.SimulationDataQuery` `attribute`), 288  
`QueryAttribute` (class in `openff.evaluator.storage.attributes`), 299  
`property_types` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.PhysicalPropertyDataSet` `openff.evaluator.storage.attributes`), 299  
`property`), 140  
`queued_properties` (`openff.evaluator.client.RequestResult` `attribute`), 87  
`property_types` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.taproom.TaproomDataSet` `property`), 150  
`queued_properties` (`openff.evaluator.server.Batch` `attribute`), 92  
`property_types` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.thermoml.ThermoMLDataSet` `property`), 145  
`QueueWorkerResources` (class in `openff.evaluator.backends`), 248  
`PropertyPhase` (class in `openff.evaluator.datasets`), 96  
`QueueWorkerResources.GPUPrecision` (class in `openff.evaluator.backends`), 249  
`Protocol` (class in `openff.evaluator.workflow`), 306  
`QueueWorkerResources.GPUToolkit` (class in `openff.evaluator.backends`), 249  
`protocol_ids` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath` `openff.evaluator.backends`), 249  
`property`), 330  
`protocol_path` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath` `openff.evaluator.backends`), 249  
`property`), 330  
**R**  
`protocol_replicators`  
 (`openff.evaluator.workflow.schemas.WorkflowSchema` `attribute`), 324  
`receptor_coordinate_file`  
 (`openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildDockedCoordinates` `attribute`), 390  
`protocol_schemas` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.schemas.ProtocolGroupSchema` `attribute`), 320  
`receptor_residue_name`  
 (`openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildDockedCoordinates` `attribute`), 391  
`protocol_schemas` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.schemas.WorkflowSchema` `attribute`), 324  
`ProtocolGraph` (class in `openff.evaluator.workflow`), 311  
`receptor_residue_name`  
 (`openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.LigandReceptorYankProtocol` `attribute`), 600  
`ProtocolGroup` (class in `openff.evaluator.workflow`), 312  
`reference` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.MeasurementSource` `attribute`), 99  
`ProtocolGroupSchema` (class in `openff.evaluator.workflow.schemas`), 319  
`reference_reduced_potentials`  
 (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseMBARProtocol` `attribute`), 556  
`ProtocolPath` (class in `openff.evaluator.workflow.utils`), 329  
`reference_reduced_potentials`  
 (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightDielectricConst` `attribute`), 572  
`ProtocolReplicator` (class in `openff.evaluator.workflow.schemas`), 321  
`reference_reduced_potentials`  
 (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightObservable` `attribute`), 572  
`protocols` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.groups.ConditionalGroup` `property`), 428  
`protocols` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.ProtocolGraph` `property`), 311

`attribute`), 565  
`register_calculation_layer()` (in module `openff.evaluator.layers`), 235  
`register_calculation_schema()` (in module `openff.evaluator.layers`), 235  
`register_default_plugins()` (in module `openff.evaluator.plugins`), 628  
`register_external_plugins()` (in module `openff.evaluator.plugins`), 628  
`register_thermoml_property()` (in module `openff.evaluator.datasets.thermoml`), 146  
`register_workflow_protocol()` (in module `openff.evaluator.workflow`), 317  
`relative_tolerance()` (`openff.evaluator.layers.CalculationLayer` attribute), 234  
`relative_tolerance()` (`openff.evaluator.layers.reweighting.BaseReweightingProtocol` attribute), 245  
`relative_tolerance()` (`openff.evaluator.layers.simulation.SimulationProtocol` attribute), 241  
`relative_tolerance()` (`openff.evaluator.layers.workflow.WorkflowProtocol` attribute), 238  
`release_lambdas()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.PaprikaRestraints` attribute), 513  
`removeprefix()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.attributes.FilePath` attribute), 296  
`removesuffix()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.attributes.FilePath` attribute), 296  
`replace()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.attributes.FilePath` attribute), 296  
`replace_protocol()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AnalysisProtocol`), 347  
`replace_protocol()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AnalysisProtocol`), 353  
`replace_protocol()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AnalysisProtocol`), 341  
`replace_protocol()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AnalysisProtocol`), 336  
`replace_protocol()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AnalysisProtocol`), 363  
`replace_protocol()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AnalysisProtocol`), 358  
`replace_protocol()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AnalysisProtocol`), 373  
`replace_protocol()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AnalysisProtocol`), 368  
`replace_protocol()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.CoordinatesProtocol`), 380  
`replace_protocol()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.CoordinatesProtocol`), 394  
`replace_protocol()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.CoordinatesProtocol`), 387  
`replace_protocol()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildSmirnoffProtocol`), 399  
`replace_protocol()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildSmirnoffProtocol`), 410  
`replace_protocol()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildTLeapSystemProtocol`), 404  
`replace_protocol()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.gradients.ZeroGradientProtocol`), 416  
`replace_protocol()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.groups.ConditionalGroupProtocol`), 422  
`replace_protocol()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.AddValueProtocol`), 428  
`replace_protocol()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.DivideValueProtocol`), 433  
`replace_protocol()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.DummyProtocol`), 448  
`replace_protocol()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.FilterSubstituentsProtocol`), 463  
`replace_protocol()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.FilterSubstituentsProtocol`), 459  
`replace_protocol()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.MultiplyValueProtocol`), 443  
`replace_protocol()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.SubtractValueProtocol`), 438  
`replace_protocol()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.WeightByDistanceProtocol`), 454  
`replace_protocol()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMEnergyProtocol`), 469  
`replace_protocol()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMEvaluationProtocol`), 482  
`replace_protocol()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMSimulationProtocol`), 476  
`replace_protocol()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.AnalysisProtocol`), 527  
`replace_protocol()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.ComputationalProtocol`), 537  
`replace_protocol()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.ComputationalProtocol`), 532  
`replace_protocol()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.AddCoordinatesProtocol`), 499  
`replace_protocol()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.PrepareCoordinatesProtocol`), 488  
`replace_protocol()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.PrepareCoordinatesProtocol`), 493  
`replace_protocol()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.ApplyRestraintsProtocol`), 521  
`replace_protocol()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GenerateRestraintsProtocol`), 504  
`replace_protocol()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GenerateRestraintsProtocol`), 510  
`replace_protocol()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GenerateRestraintsProtocol`), 515  
`replace_protocol()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseEvaluationProtocol`), 554  
`replace_protocol()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseMBAREvaluationProtocol`), 560  
`replace_protocol()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateProtocolsProtocol`), 560

method), 548

replace\_protocol() (openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ConcaveProperty), 542

replace\_protocol() (openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightDipole), 572

replace\_protocol() (openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightObservable), 565

replace\_protocol() (openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseEnergyMinimization), 578

replace\_protocol() (openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseSimulation), 585

replace\_protocol() (openff.evaluator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredSimulationData), 591

replace\_protocol() (openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.BaseYankProtocol), 597

replace\_protocol() (openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.LigandReceptorYankProtocol), 604

replace\_protocol() (openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.SolvationYankProtocol), 613

replace\_protocol() (openff.evaluator.workflow.Protocol), 308

replace\_protocol() (openff.evaluator.workflow.ProtocolGroup), 314

replace\_protocol() (openff.evaluator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath), 330

replace\_protocol() (openff.evaluator.workflow.Workflow), 300

replace\_protocol\_types()  
(openff.evaluator.workflow.schemas.WorkflowSchema), 324

ReplaceableData (class in openff.evaluator.storage.data), 267

ReplicatorValue (class in openff.evaluator.workflow.utils), 328

Request (class in openff.evaluator.client), 82

request\_estimate() (openff.evaluator.client.EvaluatorClient), 79

request\_url (openff.evaluator.forcefield.LigParGenForceFieldSource), 228

RequestOptions (class in openff.evaluator.client), 84

RequestResult (class in openff.evaluator.client), 86

required\_effective\_samples  
(openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseMBARRequired attribute), 557

required\_effective\_samples  
(openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightDielectricConstant attribute), 572

required\_effective\_samples  
(openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightObservable attribute), 566

required\_inputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageObservable), 348

required\_inputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageObservable), 354

required\_inputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageObservable), 342

required\_inputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.BaseAverageObservable), 358

required\_inputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.BaseDecorrelateProtocol), 358

required\_inputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.ComputeDipoleMoment), 374

required\_inputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.DecorrelateObservable), 374

required\_inputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.DecorrelateTrajectory), 368

required\_inputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildCoordinates), 381

required\_inputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildDockedCoordinates), 381

required\_inputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExistingCoordinates), 387

required\_inputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BaseBuildSystem), 399

required\_inputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildLigParGenSystem), 410

required\_inputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildSmirnoffSystem), 405

required\_inputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildTLeapSystem), 416

required\_inputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.gradients.ZeroGradients), 422

required\_inputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.groups.ConditionalGroup), 428

required\_inputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.AddValues), 434

required\_inputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.DivideValue), 449

required\_inputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.DummyProtocol), 464

required\_inputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.FilterSubstances), 459

required\_inputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.MultiplyValue), 444

required\_inputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.SubtractValue), 439

required\_inputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.WeightByMolecularWeight), 454

required\_inputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMEnergyMinimization), 469

required\_inputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMEvaluator), 482

required\_inputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMSimulation), 477

required\_inputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.AnalyzeAPR), 528

required\_inputs (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.ComputeRMSD), 538





- method), 259
- retrieve\_results() (openff.evaluator.client.EvaluatorClient method), 79
- ReweightDielectricConstant (class in openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting), 567
- ReweightingLayer (class in openff.evaluator.layers.reweighting), 242
- ReweightingProtocols (class in openff.evaluator.protocols.utils), 616
- ReweightingSchema (class in openff.evaluator.layers.reweighting), 243
- ReweightObservable (class in openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting), 561
- rfind() (openff.evaluator.storage.attributes.FilePath method), 296
- right\_hand\_value (openff.evaluator.protocols.groups.ConditionalGroup class attribute), 424
- rindex() (openff.evaluator.storage.attributes.FilePath method), 296
- rjust() (openff.evaluator.storage.attributes.FilePath method), 296
- role (openff.evaluator.substances.Component attribute), 130
- root\_directory (openff.evaluator.storage.LocalFileStorage property), 260
- root\_protocols (openff.evaluator.workflow.ProtocolGraph property), 311
- root\_protocols (openff.evaluator.workflow.WorkflowGraph property), 303
- rpartition() (openff.evaluator.storage.attributes.FilePath method), 297
- rsplit() (openff.evaluator.storage.attributes.FilePath method), 297
- rstrip() (openff.evaluator.storage.attributes.FilePath method), 297
- ## S
- schedule\_calculation() (openff.evaluator.layers.CalculationLayer class method), 231
- schedule\_calculation() (openff.evaluator.layers.reweighting.ReweightingLayer class method), 242
- schedule\_calculation() (openff.evaluator.layers.simulation.SimulationLayer class method), 239
- schedule\_calculation() (openff.evaluator.layers.workflow.WorkflowCalculationLayer class method), 236
- schema (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageDielectricConstant property), 348
- schema (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageFreeEnergies property), 354
- schema (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageObservable property), 342
- schema (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.BaseAverageObservable property), 336
- schema (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.BaseDecorrelateProtocol property), 364
- schema (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.ComputeDipoleMoments property), 359
- schema (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.DecorrelateObservables property), 374
- schema (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.DecorrelateTrajectory property), 369
- schema (openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildCoordinatesPackmol property), 381
- schema (openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildDockedCoordinates property), 384
- schema (openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExistingStructure property), 387
- schema (openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BaseBuildSystem property), 399
- schema (openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildLigParGenSystem property), 410
- schema (openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildSmirnoffSystem property), 405
- schema (openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildTLeapSystem property), 416
- schema (openff.evaluator.protocols.gradients.ZeroGradients property), 422
- schema (openff.evaluator.protocols.groups.ConditionalGroup property), 429
- schema (openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.AddValues property), 434
- schema (openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.DivideValue property), 449
- schema (openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.DummyProtocol property), 464
- schema (openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.FilterSubstanceByRole property), 459
- schema (openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.MultiplyValue property), 444
- schema (openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.SubtractValues property), 439
- schema (openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.WeightByMoleFraction property), 454
- schema (openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMEnergyMinimisation property), 469
- schema (openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMEvaluateEnergies property), 482
- schema (openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMSimulation property), 477
- schema (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.AnalyzeAPRPhase property), 528
- schema (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.ComputeReferenceWork property), 538

schema (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.ComputeSymmetryCoefficients (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection), property), 533	208
schema (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.AddHarmonicAddress (openff.evaluator.client.ConnectionOptions property), 499	attribute), 81
schema (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.PreparePerfAddress (openff.evaluator.client.EvaluatorClient property), 489	property), 79
schema (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.PreparePerfReport (openff.evaluator.client.ConnectionOptions property), 494	attribute), 81
schema (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.ApplyRestraints (openff.evaluator.client.EvaluatorClient property), 522	property), 79
schema (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GenerateDielectricRestraints (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageDielectricConstants (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection), method), 505	method), 348
schema (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GenerateFreeEnergyRestraints (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageFreeEnergies (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection), method), 510	method), 354
schema (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GenerateObservableRestraints (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageObservableEnergies (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection), method), 516	method), 342
schema (openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseEvaluator.set_uuid() (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.BaseAverageObservableEnergies (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection), method), 554	method), 336
schema (openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseMBAREvaluator.set_uuid() (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.BaseDecorrelateProtocol (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection), method), 560	method), 364
schema (openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateObservables (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.ComputeDipoleMoments (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection), method), 549	method), 359
schema (openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateTrajectories (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.DecorrelateObservables (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection), method), 543	method), 374
schema (openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightDistributions (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.DecorrelateTrajectory (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection), method), 572	method), 369
schema (openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightObservables (openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildCoordinatesPackage (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection), method), 566	method), 381
schema (openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseEnergyMinimizer.set_uuid() (openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildDockedCoordinates (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection), method), 578	method), 394
schema (openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseSimulation.set_uuid() (openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExistingStructure (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection), method), 585	method), 387
schema (openff.evaluator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredSimulation.set_uuid() (openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BaseBuildSystem (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection), method), 591	method), 399
schema (openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.BaseYankProtocol.set_uuid() (openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildLigParGenSystem (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection), method), 597	method), 410
schema (openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.LigandReceptorYankProtocol.set_uuid() (openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildSmirnoffSystem (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection), method), 605	method), 405
schema (openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.SolvationYankProtocol.set_uuid() (openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildTLeapSystem (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection), method), 613	method), 416
schema (openff.evaluator.workflow.Protocol property), 307	set_uuid() (openff.evaluator.protocols.gradients.ZeroGradients (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection), method), 422
schema (openff.evaluator.workflow.ProtocolGroup property), 316	set_uuid() (openff.evaluator.protocols.groups.ConditionalGroup (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection), method), 429
SelectDataPoints (class in openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection), 214	set_uuid() (openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.AddValues (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection), method), 434
SelectDataPointsSchema (class in openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection), 212	set_uuid() (openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.DivideValue (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection), method), 449
SelectSubstances (class in openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection), 211	set_uuid() (openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.DummyProtocol (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection), method), 464
SelectSubstancesSchema (class in openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection), 211	set_uuid() (openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.FilterSubstanceByResidue (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection), method), 459
	set_uuid() (openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.MultiplyValue (openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection), method), 444

`set_uuid()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.SubtractValues` method), 439  
`set_uuid()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.WeightByMoleFraction` method), 454  
`set_uuid()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMEnergyMinimizer` method), 470  
`set_uuid()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMSetupValue()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageDielectricConstants` method), 483  
`set_uuid()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMSetupValue()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageFreeEnergies` method), 477  
`set_uuid()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMSetupValue()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageObservable` method), 477  
`set_uuid()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.AnalyzeAPR()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.BaseAverageObservable` method), 528  
`set_uuid()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.ComputeDecorrelationCoeff` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.BaseDecorrelateProtocol` method), 538  
`set_uuid()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.ComputeDecorrelationCoeff` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.ComputeDipoleMoments` method), 533  
`set_uuid()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.SetupValue()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.DecorrelateObservables` method), 499  
`set_uuid()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.SetupValue()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.DecorrelateTrajectory` method), 489  
`set_uuid()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.SetupValue()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildCoordinatesPackage` method), 494  
`set_uuid()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.ApplyValue()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildDockedCoordinates` method), 522  
`set_uuid()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GetValue()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExistingStructure` method), 505  
`set_uuid()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GetValue()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BaseBuildSystem` method), 511  
`set_uuid()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GetValue()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildLigParGenSystem` method), 516  
`set_uuid()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseEnsembleGenerator` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildSmirnoffSystem` method), 554  
`set_uuid()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseEnsembleGenerator` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildTLeapSystem` method), 560  
`set_uuid()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateValues()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.gradients.ZeroGradients` method), 549  
`set_uuid()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateValues()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.groups.ConditionalGroup` method), 543  
`set_uuid()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightValue()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.AddValues` method), 572  
`set_uuid()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightValue()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.DivideValue` method), 566  
`set_uuid()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseEnsembleGenerator` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.DummyProtocol` method), 578  
`set_uuid()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseSimulation` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.FilterSubstanceBy` method), 585  
`set_uuid()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.storage.UnpackStorage()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.MultiplyValue` method), 591  
`set_uuid()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.BaseYankProtocol` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.SubtractValues` method), 597  
`set_uuid()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.LigandReceptorYankProtocol` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.WeightByMoleFraction` method), 605  
`set_uuid()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.SolvationYankProtocol` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMEnergyMinimizer` method), 613



`set_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMSetupOnly` (given `openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.BaseYankProtocol` attribute), 483  
`set_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMSetupOnly` (given `openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.LigandReceptorYankProtocol` attribute), 477  
`set_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.SetupARRP` (given `openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.SolvationYankProtocol` attribute), 528  
`set_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.SimulationDataQuery` (given `openff.evaluator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredSimulationData` attribute), 538  
`set_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.ComputeSymmetryCorrection` (given `SimulationDataQuery` (class in `openff.evaluator.storage.query`), 533  
`set_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.AddDuplicateSimulationLayer` (given `SimulationLayer` (class in `openff.evaluator.layers.simulation`), 499  
`set_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.PrepareRelaxCoordinateLayers` (given `SimulationProtocols` (class in `openff.evaluator.protocols.protocols.utils`), 489  
`set_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.PrepareRelaxCoordinateLayers` (given `SimulationSchema` (class in `openff.evaluator.layers.simulation`), 494  
`set_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.ApplyRestraints` (given `SmirnoffForceFieldSource` (class in `openff.evaluator.substances.Component` attribute), 522  
`set_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GenerateOpenFFRestraints` (given `OpenFFForceFieldSource` (class in `openff.evaluator.substances.Component` attribute), 505  
`set_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GenerateOpenFFRestraints` (given `OpenFFForceFieldSource` (class in `openff.evaluator.substances.Component` attribute), 511  
`set_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GenerateRelaxRestraints` (given `RelaxRestraints` (class in `openff.evaluator.substances.Component` attribute), 516  
`set_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseEvaluateEnergy` (given `openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExistingStructure` attribute), 554  
`set_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseEvaluateEnergy` (given `openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExistingStructure` attribute), 560  
`set_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateObservable` (given `Observable` (class in `openff.evaluator.substances.Component` attribute), 549  
`set_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateTrajectory` (given `openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.SolvationYankProtocol` attribute), 544  
`set_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightIndividualSystem` (given `openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.SolvationYankProtocol` attribute), 572  
`set_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightIndividualSystem` (given `openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.SolvationYankProtocol` attribute), 566  
`set_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseEnergyMinimization` (given `openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.SolvationYankProtocol` attribute), 578  
`set_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseSimulation` (given `openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.SolvationYankProtocol` attribute), 585  
`set_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredSimulationData` (given `openff.evaluator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredSimulationData` attribute), 591  
`set_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.BaseYankProtocol` (given `openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.SolvationYankProtocol` attribute), 597  
`set_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.LigandReceptorYankProtocol` (given `openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.SolvationYankProtocol` attribute), 605  
`set_value()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.SolvationYankProtocol` (given `openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.SolvationYankProtocol` attribute), 614  
`set_value()` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.Protocol` (given `openff.evaluator.workflow.Protocol` attribute), 309  
`set_value()` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.ProtocolGroup` (given `openff.evaluator.workflow.ProtocolGroup` attribute), 316  
`setdefault()` (`openff.evaluator.utils.observables.ObservableFrame` (given `openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.LigandReceptorYankProtocol` attribute), 627

<code>solvated_complex_trajectory_path</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.LigandReceptorYankProtocol</code> attribute), 601	<code>source_calculation_id</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.storage.data.StoredFreeEnergyData</code> attribute), 277
<code>solvated_ligand_coordinates</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.LigandReceptorYankProtocol</code> attribute), 600	<code>source_calculation_id</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.storage.data.StoredSimulationData</code> attribute), 274
<code>solvated_ligand_system</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.LigandReceptorYankProtocol</code> attribute), 600	<code>source_calculation_id</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.storage.query.BaseSimulationDataQuery</code> attribute), 284
<code>solvated_ligand_trajectory_path</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.LigandReceptorYankProtocol</code> attribute), 601	<code>source_calculation_id</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.storage.query.FreeEnergyDataQuery</code> attribute), 291
<code>SolvateExistingStructure</code> (class in <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates</code> ), 381	<code>source_calculation_id</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.storage.query.SimulationDataQuery</code> attribute), 288
<code>SolvationFreeEnergy</code> (class in <code>openff.evaluator.properties</code> ), 118	<code>sources</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.datasets.PhysicalPropertyDataSet</code> property), 140
<code>SolvationYankProtocol</code> (class in <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.yank</code> ), 606	<code>sources</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.datasets.taproom.TaproomDataSet</code> property), 150
<code>solvent_1</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.SolvationYankProtocol</code> attribute), 608	<code>sources</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.datasets.thermoml.ThermoMLDataSet</code> property), 145
<code>solvent_1_coordinate_path</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.SolvationYankProtocol</code> attribute), 609	<code>split()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.storage.attributes.FilePath</code> method), 297
<code>solvent_1_trajectory_path</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.SolvationYankProtocol</code> attribute), 609	<code>splitlines()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.storage.attributes.FilePath</code> method), 297
<code>solvent_2</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.SolvationYankProtocol</code> attribute), 608	<code>start()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.backends.CalculationBackend</code> method), 246
<code>solvent_2_coordinate_path</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.SolvationYankProtocol</code> attribute), 610	<code>start()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.backends.dask.BaseDaskBackend</code> method), 251
<code>solvent_2_trajectory_path</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.SolvationYankProtocol</code> attribute), 610	<code>start()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.backends.dask.BaseDaskJobQueueBackend</code> method), 252
<code>Source</code> (class in <code>openff.evaluator.datasets</code> ), 97	<code>start()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.backends.dask.DaskLocalCluster</code> method), 253
<code>source</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.datasets.PhysicalProperty</code> attribute), 95	<code>start()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.backends.dask.DaskLSFBackend</code> method), 255
<code>source</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.properties.Density</code> attribute), 103	<code>start()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.backends.dask.DaskPBSBackend</code> method), 257
<code>source</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.properties.DielectricConstant</code> attribute), 110	<code>start()</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.server.EvaluatorServer</code> method), 90
<code>source</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.properties.EnthalpyOfMixing</code> attribute), 114	<code>start_protocol</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.workflow.utils.ProtocolPath</code> property), 330
<code>source</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.properties.EnthalpyOfVaporization</code> attribute), 117	<code>start_state_trajectory</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.storage.data.StoredFreeEnergyData</code> attribute), 276
<code>source</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.properties.ExcessMolarVolume</code> attribute), 107	<code>started</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.backends.CalculationBackend</code> property), 246
<code>source</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.properties.HostGuestBindingAffinity</code> attribute), 124	<code>started</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.backends.dask.BaseDaskBackend</code> property), 251
<code>source</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.properties.SolvationFreeEnergy</code> attribute), 121	<code>started</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.backends.dask.BaseDaskJobQueueBackend</code> property), 253
<code>source_calculation_id</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.storage.data.BaseSimulationDataQuery</code> attribute), 269	<code>started</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.backends.dask.DaskLocalCluster</code> property), 253
	<code>started</code> ( <code>openff.evaluator.backends.dask.DaskLSFBackend</code> property), 255

**started** (*openff.evaluator.backends.dask.DaskPBSBackend* method), 261  
*property*), 257  
**startswith()** (*openff.evaluator.storage.attributes.FilePath* method), 258  
*method*), 297  
**State** (class in *openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection*), 215  
*openff.evaluator.storage.data*), 275  
**statistical\_inefficiency** (*openff.evaluator.storage.data.StoredSimulationData* attribute), 273  
*strip()* (*openff.evaluator.storage.attributes.FilePath* method), 297  
**steps\_per\_iteration** (*openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMSimulation* attribute), 477  
*submit\_task()* (*openff.evaluator.backends.CalculationBackend* method), 246  
**steps\_per\_iteration** (*openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseSimulation* attribute), 580  
*submit\_task()* (*openff.evaluator.backends.dask.BaseDaskBackend* method), 251  
*submit\_task()* (*openff.evaluator.backends.dask.BaseDaskJobQueueBackend* method), 252  
**steps\_per\_iteration** (*openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.BaseYankProtocol* attribute), 593  
*submit\_task()* (*openff.evaluator.backends.dask.DaskLocalCluster* method), 253  
**steps\_per\_iteration** (*openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.LigandReceptorYankProtocol* attribute), 605  
*submit\_task()* (*openff.evaluator.backends.dask.DaskLSFBackend* method), 255  
*submit\_task()* (*openff.evaluator.backends.dask.DaskPBSBackend* method), 257  
**steps\_per\_iteration** (*openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.SolvationYankProtocol* attribute), 614  
*subset()* (*openff.evaluator.utils.observables.ObservableArray* method), 624  
*subset()* (*openff.evaluator.utils.observables.ObservableFrame* method), 626  
**steric\_lambdas\_1** (*openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.SolvationYankProtocol* attribute), 609  
**steric\_lambdas\_2** (*openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.SolvationYankProtocol* attribute), 609  
**stop()** (*openff.evaluator.backends.CalculationBackend* method), 246  
**stop()** (*openff.evaluator.backends.dask.BaseDaskBackend* method), 251  
**stop()** (*openff.evaluator.backends.dask.BaseDaskJobQueueBackend* method), 253  
**stop()** (*openff.evaluator.backends.dask.DaskLocalCluster* method), 253  
**stop()** (*openff.evaluator.backends.dask.DaskLSFBackend* method), 255  
**stop()** (*openff.evaluator.backends.dask.DaskPBSBackend* method), 257  
**stop()** (*openff.evaluator.server.EvaluatorServer* method), 90  
**storage\_queries** (*openff.evaluator.layers.reweighting.ReweightingLayer* attribute), 243  
**StorageAttribute** (class in *openff.evaluator.storage.attributes*), 298  
**StorageBackend** (class in *openff.evaluator.storage*), 258  
**store\_force\_field()** (*openff.evaluator.storage.LocalFileStorage* method), 261  
**store\_force\_field()** (*openff.evaluator.storage.StorageBackend* method), 258  
**store\_object()** (*openff.evaluator.storage.LocalFileStorage* method), 261  
**store\_object()** (*openff.evaluator.storage.StorageBackend* method), 258  
**StoredFreeEnergyData** (class in *openff.evaluator.storage.data*), 275  
**StoredSimulationData** (class in *openff.evaluator.storage.data*), 271  
**strip()** (*openff.evaluator.storage.attributes.FilePath* method), 297  
**submit\_task()** (*openff.evaluator.backends.CalculationBackend* method), 246  
**submit\_task()** (*openff.evaluator.backends.dask.BaseDaskBackend* method), 251  
**submit\_task()** (*openff.evaluator.backends.dask.BaseDaskJobQueueBackend* method), 252  
**submit\_task()** (*openff.evaluator.backends.dask.DaskLocalCluster* method), 253  
**submit\_task()** (*openff.evaluator.backends.dask.DaskLSFBackend* method), 255  
**submit\_task()** (*openff.evaluator.backends.dask.DaskPBSBackend* method), 257  
**subset()** (*openff.evaluator.utils.observables.ObservableArray* method), 624  
**subset()** (*openff.evaluator.utils.observables.ObservableFrame* method), 626  
**Substance** (class in *openff.evaluator.substances*), 125  
**Substance** (*openff.evaluator.datasets.PhysicalProperty* attribute), 95  
**substance** (*openff.evaluator.properties.Density* attribute), 104  
**substance** (*openff.evaluator.properties.DielectricConstant* attribute), 111  
**substance** (*openff.evaluator.properties.EnthalpyOfMixing* attribute), 114  
**substance** (*openff.evaluator.properties.EnthalpyOfVaporization* attribute), 118  
**substance** (*openff.evaluator.properties.ExcessMolarVolume* attribute), 107  
**substance** (*openff.evaluator.properties.HostGuestBindingAffinity* attribute), 125  
**substance** (*openff.evaluator.properties.SolvationFreeEnergy* attribute), 121  
**substance** (*openff.evaluator.properties.SolvationFreeEnergy* attribute), 121  
**substance** (*openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildCoordinatesPack* attribute), 377  
**substance** (*openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExistingStructure* attribute), 388  
**substance** (*openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BaseBuildSystem* attribute), 396  
**substance** (*openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildLigParGenSystem* attribute), 411  
**substance** (*openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildSmirnoffSystem* attribute), 405  
**substance** (*openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildTLeapSystem* attribute), 416

substance (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.PreparePullCoordinates (class in openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection), attribute), 495  
 substance (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.PrepareRatiosCoordinates (class in openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection), attribute), 489  
 substance (openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.PrepareRatiosCoordinates (class in openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection), attribute), 494  
 substance (openff.evaluator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredSimulationData (class in openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection), attribute), 244  
 substance (openff.evaluator.storage.data.BaseSimulationData (class in openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection), attribute), 587  
 substance (openff.evaluator.storage.data.BaseSimulationData (class in openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection), attribute), 269  
 substance (openff.evaluator.storage.data.StoredFreeEnergyThermodynamicState (class in openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection), attribute), 278  
 substance (openff.evaluator.storage.data.StoredSimulationData (class in openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection), attribute), 104  
 substance (openff.evaluator.storage.data.StoredSimulationData (class in openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection), attribute), 274  
 substance (openff.evaluator.storage.query.BaseSimulationDataQuery (class in openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection), attribute), 284  
 substance (openff.evaluator.storage.query.FreeEnergyDataQuery (class in openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection), attribute), 291  
 substance (openff.evaluator.storage.query.SimulationDataQuery (class in openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection), attribute), 288  
 substance\_query (openff.evaluator.storage.query.BaseSimulationDataQuery (class in openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection), attribute), 284  
 substance\_query (openff.evaluator.storage.query.FreeEnergyDataQuery (class in openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection), attribute), 291  
 substance\_query (openff.evaluator.storage.query.SimulationDataQuery (class in openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection), attribute), 288  
 SubstanceQuery (class in openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection), 280  
 substances (openff.evaluator.datasets.PhysicalPropertyDataThermodynamicState (class in openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection), property), 140  
 substances (openff.evaluator.datasets.taproom.TaproomDataSet (class in openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection), property), 150  
 substances (openff.evaluator.datasets.thermoml.ThermoMLDataSet (class in openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection), property), 145  
 SubtractValues (class in openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection), 434  
 swapcase() (openff.evaluator.storage.attributes.FilePathThermodynamicState (class in openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection), method), 297  
**T**  
 TaproomDataSet (class in openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection), 147  
 TaproomSource (class in openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection), 151  
 target\_reduced\_potentials (openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseMBARProtocol (class in openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection), attribute), 556  
 target\_reduced\_potentials (openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightDielectricConstant (class in openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection), attribute), 572  
 target\_reduced\_potentials (openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightObservable (class in openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.selection), attribute), 566



attribute), 529  
 thermodynamic\_state  
   (openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseEvaluateEnergyAttribute attribute), 551  
 thermodynamic\_state  
   (openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightDielectricConstant attribute), 568  
 thermodynamic\_state  
   (openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseSimulation attribute), 581  
 thermodynamic\_state  
   (openff.evaluator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredSimulationData attribute), 587  
 thermodynamic\_state  
   (openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.BaseYankProtocol attribute), 593  
 thermodynamic\_state  
   (openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.LigandReceptorYankProtocol attribute), 605  
 thermodynamic\_state  
   (openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.SolvationYankProtocol attribute), 614  
 thermodynamic\_state  
   (openff.evaluator.storage.data.BaseSimulationData attribute), 269  
 thermodynamic\_state  
   (openff.evaluator.storage.data.StoredFreeEnergyData attribute), 278  
 thermodynamic\_state  
   (openff.evaluator.storage.data.StoredSimulationData attribute), 274  
 thermodynamic\_state  
   (openff.evaluator.storage.query.BaseSimulationDataQuery attribute), 284  
 thermodynamic\_state  
   (openff.evaluator.storage.query.FreeEnergyDataQuery attribute), 291  
 thermodynamic\_state  
   (openff.evaluator.storage.query.SimulationDataQuery attribute), 288  
 ThermodynamicState (class in openff.evaluator.thermodynamics), 137  
 thermoml\_property() (in module openff.evaluator.datasets.thermoml), 147  
 ThermoMLDataSet (class in openff.evaluator.datasets.thermoml), 142  
 thermostat\_friction  
   (openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMSimulation attribute), 477  
 thermostat\_friction  
   (openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseSimulation attribute), 581  
 time\_series\_statistics  
   (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageDielectricConstant attribute), 348  
 time\_series\_statistics  
   (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageObservable attribute), 342  
 time\_series\_statistics  
   (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.BaseAverageObservable attribute), 333  
 time\_series\_statistics  
   (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.BaseDecorrelateProtocol attribute), 360  
 time\_series\_statistics  
   (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.DecorrelateObservables attribute), 374  
 time\_series\_statistics  
   (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.DecorrelateTrajectory attribute), 369  
 timestep (openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMSimulation attribute), 477  
 timestep (openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseSimulation attribute), 581  
 timestep (openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.BaseYankProtocol attribute), 593  
 timestep (openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.LigandReceptorYankProtocol attribute), 605  
 timestep (openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.SolvationYankProtocol attribute), 614  
 title() (openff.evaluator.storage.attributes.FilePath method), 297  
 TLeapForceFieldSource (class in openff.evaluator.forcefield), 226  
 to\_force\_field() (openff.evaluator.forcefield.SmirnoffForceFieldSource method), 224  
 to\_graph() (openff.evaluator.workflow.Workflow method), 301  
 to\_number\_of\_molecules()  
   (openff.evaluator.substances.Amount method), 132  
 to\_number\_of\_molecules()  
   (openff.evaluator.substances.ExactAmount method), 134  
 to\_number\_of\_molecules()  
   (openff.evaluator.substances.MoleFraction method), 135  
 to\_pandas() (openff.evaluator.datasets.PhysicalPropertyDataSet method), 140  
 to\_pandas() (openff.evaluator.datasets.taproom.TaproomDataSet method), 150  
 to\_pandas() (openff.evaluator.datasets.thermoml.ThermoMLDataSet method), 145  
 to\_protocol() (openff.evaluator.workflow.schemas.ProtocolGroupSchema method), 321  
 to\_protocol() (openff.evaluator.workflow.schemas.ProtocolSchema method), 318  
 to\_storage\_query() (openff.evaluator.storage.data.BaseSimulationData

`method`), 271  
`to_storage_query()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.data.BaseStoredData` attribute), 524  
`method`), 263  
`to_storage_query()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.data.ForceFieldData` attribute), 298  
`method`), 266  
`to_storage_query()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.data.HashableStoredData` attribute), 424  
`method`), 265  
`to_storage_query()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.data.ReplaceableData` attribute), 321  
`method`), 268  
`to_storage_query()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.data.StoredFreeEnergyData` attribute), 318  
`method`), 276  
`to_storage_query()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.data.StoredSimulationData` attribute), 273  
`method`), 273  
`tolerance` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildCoordinates` attribute), 377  
`tolerance` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExistingStructure` attribute), 104  
`tolerance` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExistingStructure` attribute), 388  
`tolerance` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMEnergyMinimization` attribute), 111  
`tolerance` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMEnergyMinimization` attribute), 470  
`tolerance` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseEnergyMinimization` attribute), 114  
`tolerance` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseEnergyMinimization` attribute), 575  
`topology_file_name` (`openff.evaluator.storage.data.StoredFreeEnergyData` attribute), 118  
`attribute`), 276  
`topology_path` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.AnalyzeAPRPhase` attribute), 524  
`attribute`), 524  
`total_number_of_iterations` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMSimulation` attribute), 477  
`total_number_of_iterations` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseSimulation` attribute), 580  
`total_number_of_molecules` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredSimulationData` attribute), 587  
`trajectory_file_name` (`openff.evaluator.storage.data.StoredSimulationData` attribute), 272  
`trajectory_file_path` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMEvaluateEnergy` attribute), 483  
`trajectory_file_path` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMSimulation` attribute), 478  
`trajectory_file_path` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseEvaluateEnergy` attribute), 551  
`trajectory_file_path` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseSimulation` attribute), 582  
`trajectory_file_path` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredSimulationData` attribute), 588  
`trajectory_path` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.ComputeDipoleMoments` attribute), 355  
`trajectory_paths` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.AnalyzeAPRPhase` attribute), 524  
`translate()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.attributes.FilePath` attribute), 95  
`type` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.groups.ConditionalGroup.Condition` attribute), 107  
`type` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.schemas.ProtocolGroupSchema` attribute), 107  
`type` (`openff.evaluator.workflow.schemas.ProtocolSchema` attribute), 107  
`uncertainty` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.PhysicalProperty` attribute), 125  
`uncertainty` (`openff.evaluator.properties.Density` attribute), 121  
`uncertainty` (`openff.evaluator.properties.DielectricConstant` attribute), 121  
`uncertainty` (`openff.evaluator.properties.EnthalpyOfMixing` attribute), 121  
`uncertainty` (`openff.evaluator.properties.EnthalpyOfVaporization` attribute), 121  
`uncertainty` (`openff.evaluator.properties.ExcessMolarVolume` attribute), 121  
`uncertainty` (`openff.evaluator.properties.HostGuestBindingAffinity` attribute), 121  
`uncertainty` (`openff.evaluator.properties.SolvationFreeEnergy` attribute), 121  
`UNDEFINED` (in module `openff.evaluator.attributes`), 622  
`UnpackStoredSimulationData` (class in `openff.evaluator.protocols.storage`), 586  
`unsuccessful_properties` (`openff.evaluator.client.RequestResult` attribute), 87  
`unsuccessful_properties` (`openff.evaluator.server.Batch` attribute), 92  
`update()` (`openff.evaluator.utils.observables.ObservableFrame` attribute), 627  
`update_forward_refs()` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.conversion.Conversion` class method), 222  
`update_forward_refs()` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.CurationComponent` class method), 154  
`update_forward_refs()` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByCuration` class method), 184  
`update_forward_refs()` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByEnergy` class method), 176  
`update_forward_refs()` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByEnthalpy` class method), 201

`update_forward_refs()`  
 (`openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByBulkLiquidDensity`  
 class method), 186

`update_forward_refs()`  
 (`openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByBulkLiquidDensity`  
 class method), 171

`update_forward_refs()`  
 (`openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByBulkLiquidDensity`  
 class method), 194

`update_forward_refs()`  
 (`openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByBulkLiquidDensity`  
 class method), 168

`update_forward_refs()`  
 (`openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByBulkLiquidDensity`  
 class method), 179

`update_forward_refs()`  
 (`openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByBulkLiquidDensity`  
 class method), 173

`update_forward_refs()`  
 (`openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByBulkLiquidDensity`  
 class method), 189

`update_forward_refs()`  
 (`openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByBulkLiquidDensity`  
 class method), 192

`update_forward_refs()`  
 (`openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByBulkLiquidDensity`  
 class method), 181

`update_forward_refs()`  
 (`openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByBulkLiquidDensity`  
 class method), 197

`update_forward_refs()`  
 (`openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByBulkLiquidDensity`  
 class method), 165

`update_forward_refs()`  
 (`openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByBulkLiquidDensity`  
 class method), 162

`update_forward_refs()`  
 (`openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByBulkLiquidDensity`  
 class method), 204

`update_forward_refs()`  
 (`openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByBulkLiquidDensity`  
 class method), 214

`update_forward_refs()`  
 (`openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByBulkLiquidDensity`  
 class method), 211

`update_forward_refs()`  
 (`openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByBulkLiquidDensity`  
 class method), 216

`update_forward_refs()`  
 (`openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByBulkLiquidDensity`  
 class method), 218

`update_forward_refs()`  
 (`openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByBulkLiquidDensity`  
 class method), 207

`update_forward_refs()`  
 (`openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByBulkLiquidDensity`  
 class method), 158

`update_references()`  
 (`openff.evaluator.datasets.curation.components.filtering.FilterByBulkLiquidDensity`  
 method), 323

`upper()` (`openff.evaluator.storage.attributes.FilePath`  
 class method), 298

## V

`validate()` (`openff.evaluator.attributes.AttributeClass`  
 method), 621

`validate()` (`openff.evaluator.client.ConnectionOptions`  
 method), 84

`validate()` (`openff.evaluator.client.RequestOptions`  
 method), 84

`validate()` (`openff.evaluator.client.RequestResult`  
 method), 87

`validate()` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.PhysicalProperty`  
 method), 95

`validate()` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.PhysicalPropertyDataSet`  
 method), 140

`validate()` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.taproom.TaproomDataSet`  
 method), 151

`validate()` (`openff.evaluator.datasets.thermoml.ThermoMLDataSet`  
 method), 146

`validate()` (`openff.evaluator.layers.CalculationLayerResult`  
 method), 234

`validate()` (`openff.evaluator.layers.CalculationLayerSchema`  
 method), 237

`validate()` (`openff.evaluator.layers.reweighting.ReweightingSchema`  
 method), 244

`validate()` (`openff.evaluator.layers.simulation.SimulationSchema`  
 method), 244

`validate()` (`openff.evaluator.layers.workflow.WorkflowCalculationSchema`  
 method), 237

`validate()` (`openff.evaluator.properties.Density`  
 method), 104

`validate()` (`openff.evaluator.properties.DielectricConstant`  
 method), 109

`validate()` (`openff.evaluator.properties.EnthalpyOfMixing`  
 method), 114

`validate()` (`openff.evaluator.properties.EnthalpyOfVaporization`  
 method), 118

`validate()` (`openff.evaluator.properties.ExcessMolarVolume`  
 method), 107

`validate()` (`openff.evaluator.properties.HostGuestBindingAffinity`  
 method), 125

`validate()` (`openff.evaluator.properties.SolvationFreeEnergy`  
 method), 121

`validate()` (`openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageDielectricConstant`  
 method), 348

[validate\(\) \(openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageFreeEnergyDelta method\), 350](#)  
[validate\(\) \(openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageOverlap method\), 342](#)  
[validate\(\) \(openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.BaseAverageOverlap method\), 336](#)  
[validate\(\) \(openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.BaseDecomposition method\), 364](#)  
[validate\(\) \(openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.ComputeDipoleMoment method\), 359](#)  
[validate\(\) \(openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.DecorrelateTrajectory method\), 374](#)  
[validate\(\) \(openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.DecorrelateTrajectory method\), 369](#)  
[validate\(\) \(openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildCoordinatesPullCoordinate method\), 381](#)  
[validate\(\) \(openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildCoordinatesPushCoordinate method\), 394](#)  
[validate\(\) \(openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.SolveCoordinateSystem method\), 388](#)  
[validate\(\) \(openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BaseBuildSystem method\), 400](#)  
[validate\(\) \(openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildLigandField method\), 411](#)  
[validate\(\) \(openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildSmirnovField method\), 405](#)  
[validate\(\) \(openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildTLevel method\), 417](#)  
[validate\(\) \(openff.evaluator.protocols.gradients.ZeroGradient method\), 422](#)  
[validate\(\) \(openff.evaluator.protocols.groups.ConditionalGroup method\), 429](#)  
[validate\(\) \(openff.evaluator.protocols.groups.ConditionalGroup method\), 425](#)  
[validate\(\) \(openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.AddValue method\), 434](#)  
[validate\(\) \(openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.DivideValue method\), 449](#)  
[validate\(\) \(openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.DummyField method\), 464](#)  
[validate\(\) \(openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.FilterSubstatesByRole method\), 456](#)  
[validate\(\) \(openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.MultiplyValue method\), 444](#)  
[validate\(\) \(openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.SubtractValue method\), 439](#)  
[validate\(\) \(openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.WeightByMolecularWeight method\), 454](#)  
[validate\(\) \(openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMEnergyMinimization method\), 470](#)  
[validate\(\) \(openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMEvaluateEnergy method\), 483](#)  
[validate\(\) \(openff.evaluator.protocols.openmm.OpenMMSimulation method\), 478](#)  
[validate\(\) \(openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.AnalyzeAPRPhase method\), 528](#)  
[validate\(\) \(openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.ComputeReference method\), 538](#)  
[validate\(\) \(openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.analysis.ComputeSymmetry method\), 533](#)  
[validate\(\) \(openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.AddDummyAtom method\), 499](#)  
[validate\(\) \(openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.PreparePullCoordinate method\), 489](#)  
[validate\(\) \(openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.coordinates.PrepareReleaseCoordinate method\), 494](#)  
[validate\(\) \(openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.ApplyRestrains method\), 522](#)  
[validate\(\) \(openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GenerateAttachment method\), 505](#)  
[validate\(\) \(openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GeneratePullRelease method\), 511](#)  
[validate\(\) \(openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.GenerateRelease method\), 516](#)  
[validate\(\) \(openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseEvaluateEnergies method\), 554](#)  
[validate\(\) \(openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseMBARProtocol method\), 560](#)  
[validate\(\) \(openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateObservables method\), 549](#)  
[validate\(\) \(openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ConcatenateTrajectories method\), 544](#)  
[validate\(\) \(openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightDielectricConstant method\), 573](#)  
[validate\(\) \(openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightObservable method\), 566](#)  
[validate\(\) \(openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseEnergyMinimization method\), 578](#)  
[validate\(\) \(openff.evaluator.protocols.simulation.BaseSimulation method\), 585](#)  
[validate\(\) \(openff.evaluator.protocols.storage.UnpackStoredSimulationData method\), 591](#)  
[validate\(\) \(openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.BaseYankProtocol method\), 594](#)  
[validate\(\) \(openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.LigandReceptorYankProtocol method\), 605](#)  
[validate\(\) \(openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.SolvationYankProtocol method\), 614](#)  
[validate\(\) \(openff.evaluator.server.Batch method\), 92](#)  
[validate\(\) \(openff.evaluator.storage.data.BaseSimulationData method\), 271](#)  
[validate\(\) \(openff.evaluator.storage.data.BaseStoredData method\), 263](#)  
[validate\(\) \(openff.evaluator.storage.data.ForceFieldData method\), 266](#)  
[validate\(\) \(openff.evaluator.storage.data.HashableStoredData method\), 265](#)  
[validate\(\) \(openff.evaluator.storage.data.ReplaceableData method\), 265](#)



method), 268

validate() (openff.evaluator.storage.data.StoredFreeEnergyData method), 278

validate() (openff.evaluator.storage.data.StoredSimulationData method), 274

validate() (openff.evaluator.storage.query.BaseDataQuery method), 280

validate() (openff.evaluator.storage.query.BaseSimulationDataQuery method), 285

validate() (openff.evaluator.storage.query.ForceFieldQuery method), 283

validate() (openff.evaluator.storage.query.FreeEnergyDataQuery method), 291

validate() (openff.evaluator.storage.query.SimulationDataQuery method), 288

validate() (openff.evaluator.storage.query.SubstanceQuery method), 281

validate() (openff.evaluator.substances.Amount method), 133

validate() (openff.evaluator.substances.Component method), 131

validate() (openff.evaluator.substances.ExactAmount method), 134

validate() (openff.evaluator.substances.MoleFraction method), 136

validate() (openff.evaluator.substances.Substance method), 128

validate() (openff.evaluator.thermodynamics.ThermodynamicState method), 138

validate() (openff.evaluator.workflow.Protocol method), 311

validate() (openff.evaluator.workflow.ProtocolGroup method), 316

validate() (openff.evaluator.workflow.schemas.ProtocolGroupSchema method), 320

validate() (openff.evaluator.workflow.schemas.ProtocolSchema method), 319

validate() (openff.evaluator.workflow.schemas.WorkflowSchema method), 325

validate() (openff.evaluator.workflow.WorkflowResult method), 305

value (openff.evaluator.datasets.PhysicalProperty attribute), 95

value (openff.evaluator.properties.Density attribute), 104

value (openff.evaluator.properties.DielectricConstant attribute), 111

value (openff.evaluator.properties.EnthalpyOfMixing attribute), 115

value (openff.evaluator.properties.EnthalpyOfVaporization attribute), 118

value (openff.evaluator.properties.ExcessMolarVolume attribute), 108

value (openff.evaluator.properties.HostGuestBindingAffinity attribute), 125

value (openff.evaluator.properties.SolvationFreeEnergy attribute), 121

value (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageDielectricConstant attribute), 348

value (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageObservable attribute), 342

value (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.BaseAverageObservable attribute), 333

value (openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.DivideValue attribute), 445

value (openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.MultiplyValue attribute), 440

value (openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.WeightByMoleFraction attribute), 450

value (openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.BaseMBARProtocol attribute), 557

value (openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightDielectricConstant attribute), 573

value (openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightObservable attribute), 566

value (openff.evaluator.substances.Amount attribute), 132

value (openff.evaluator.substances.ExactAmount attribute), 133

value (openff.evaluator.substances.MoleFraction attribute), 135

value (openff.evaluator.utilsobservables.ObservableArray property), 624

value (openff.evaluator.workflow.WorkflowResult attribute), 304

value\_a (openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.SubtractValues attribute), 435

value\_b (openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.SubtractValues attribute), 435

values (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageFreeEnergies attribute), 350

values (openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.AddValues attribute), 430

values() (openff.evaluator.utilsobservables.ObservableFrame method), 627

verbose (openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.BaseYankProtocol attribute), 594

verbose (openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.LigandReceptorYankProtocol attribute), 606

verbose (openff.evaluator.protocols.yank.SolvationYankProtocol attribute), 614

verbose\_packmol (openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.BuildCoordinates attribute), 377

verbose\_packmol (openff.evaluator.protocols.coordinates.SolvateExisting attribute), 388

volumes (openff.evaluator.protocols.analysis.AverageDielectricConstant attribute), 344

volumes (openff.evaluator.protocols.reweighting.ReweightDielectricConstant attribute), 573

*attribute*), 568

## W

`wallclock_time_limit`

(*openff.evaluator.backends.QueueWorkerResources*  
*property*), 249

`water_model` (*openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildLigParGenSystem*  
*attribute*), 411

`water_model` (*openff.evaluator.protocols.forcefield.BuildTLeapSystem*  
*attribute*), 417

`WeightByMoleFraction` (class in  
*openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous*),  
449

`weighted_value` (*openff.evaluator.protocols.miscellaneous.WeightByMoleFraction*  
*attribute*), 451

`window_index` (*openff.evaluator.protocols.paprika.restraints.ApplyRestrains*  
*attribute*), 518

`with_traceback()` (*openff.evaluator.utils.exceptions.EvaluatorException*  
*method*), 89

`with_traceback()` (*openff.evaluator.workflow.WorkflowException*  
*method*), 303

`Workflow` (class in *openff.evaluator.workflow*), 299

`workflow_id` (*openff.evaluator.workflow.WorkflowResult*  
*attribute*), 304

`workflow_protocol()` (in module  
*openff.evaluator.workflow*), 317

`workflow_schema` (*openff.evaluator.layers.reweighting.ReweightingSchema*  
*attribute*), 245

`workflow_schema` (*openff.evaluator.layers.simulation.SimulationSchema*  
*attribute*), 241

`workflow_schema` (*openff.evaluator.layers.workflow.WorkflowCalculationSchema*  
*attribute*), 237

`workflow_to_layer_result()`  
(*openff.evaluator.layers.reweighting.ReweightingLayer*  
*static method*), 242

`workflow_to_layer_result()`  
(*openff.evaluator.layers.simulation.SimulationLayer*  
*static method*), 239

`workflow_to_layer_result()`  
(*openff.evaluator.layers.workflow.WorkflowCalculationLayer*  
*static method*), 236

`WorkflowCalculationLayer` (class in  
*openff.evaluator.layers.workflow*), 236

`WorkflowCalculationSchema` (class in  
*openff.evaluator.layers.workflow*), 237

`WorkflowException`, 302

`WorkflowGraph` (class in *openff.evaluator.workflow*),  
303

`WorkflowResult` (class in *openff.evaluator.workflow*),  
304

`WorkflowSchema` (class in  
*openff.evaluator.workflow.schemas*), 324

## Z

`ZeroGradients` (class in  
*openff.evaluator.protocols.gradients*), 417

`zfill()` (*openff.evaluator.storage.attributes.FilePath*  
*method*), 298