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للعلوم والتقنية  
King Abdullah University of  
Science and Technology

VCC

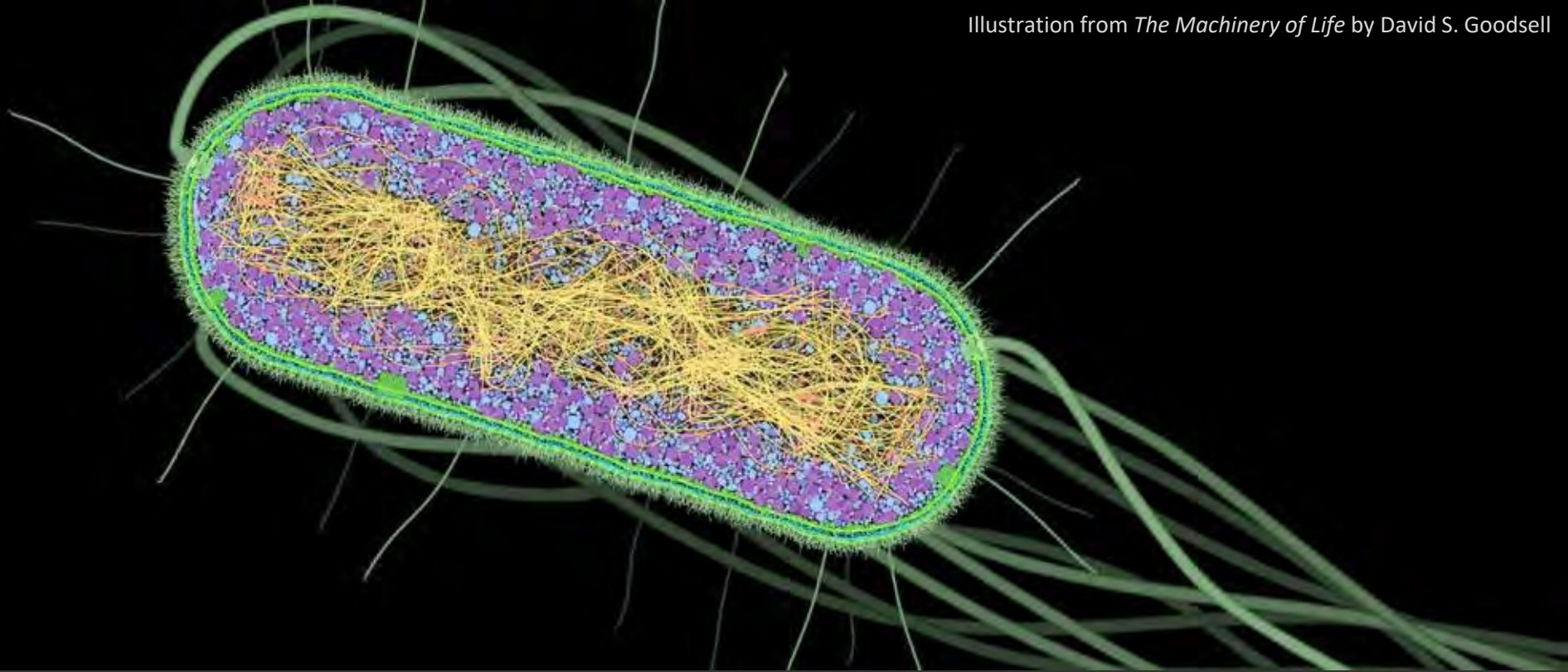
VISUAL  
COMPUTING  
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# Nanovisualization

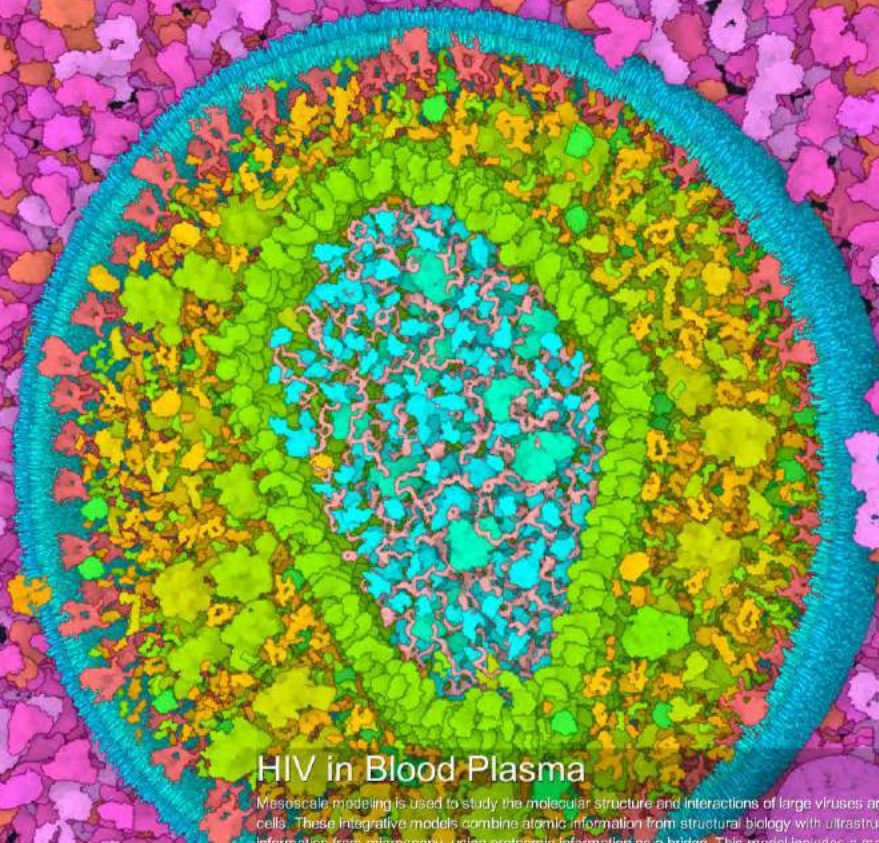
*Ivan Viola*

# Motivation

Illustration from *The Machinery of Life* by David S. Goodsell





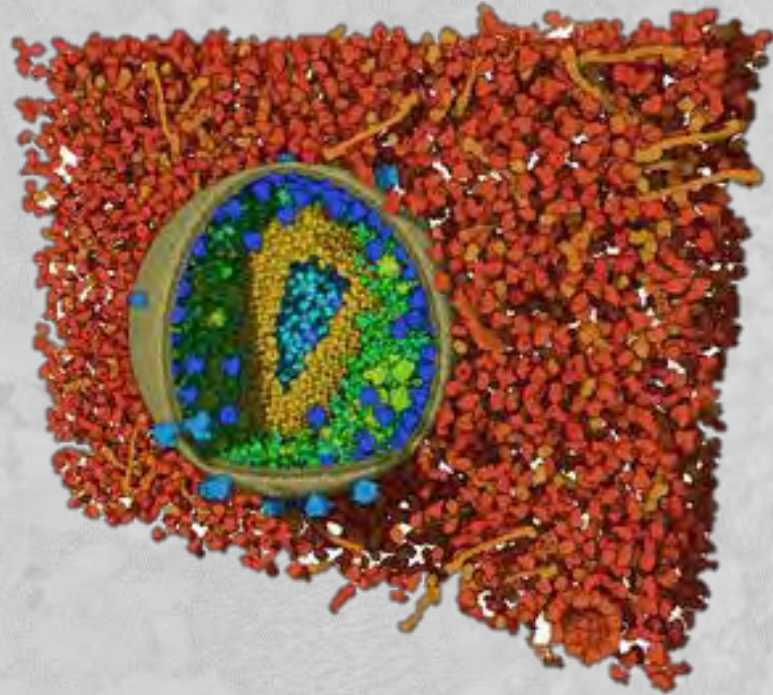


## HIV in Blood Plasma

Mesoscale modeling is used to study the molecular structure and interactions of large viruses and cells. These integrative models combine atomic information from structural biology with ultrastructural information from microscopy, using proteomic information as a bridge. This model includes a mature HIV virion surrounded by blood plasma, built with CellPack. These types of models are used by researchers to develop and test basic hypotheses about mesoscale structure and function. For instance, similar models of HIV were used to interpret fluorescence data that probed the distribution of envelope glycoproteins on the surface of the virus, which is important in recognition of the cells that the virus infects.



# Mission Statement



*“Creating next-generation  
**computer graphics** and  
**visualization** technology  
for depicting the life forms  
across all scales.”*

# Our Technology in Production



Animation Sequence by Drew Berry

Mitochondria Interior  
Magnification x10,000,000



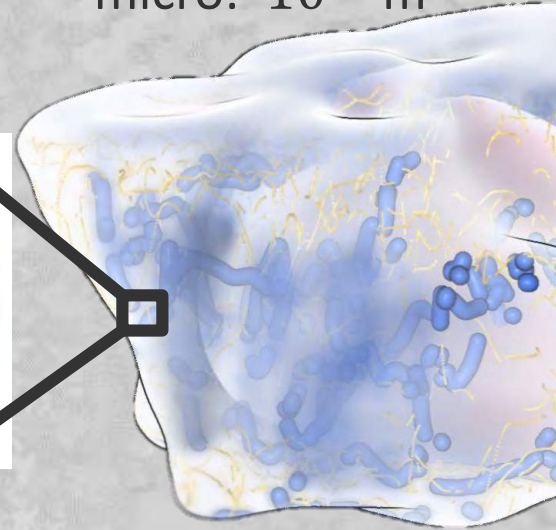
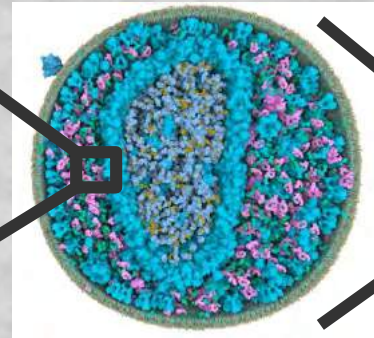
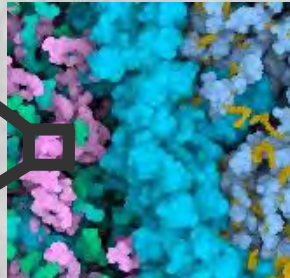
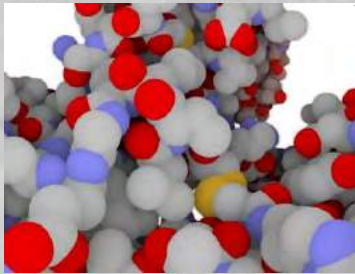
# Scale between Cells and Atoms

nano:  $10^{-9}\text{m}$

meso:  $10^{-8}\text{m}$

meso:  $10^{-7}\text{m}$

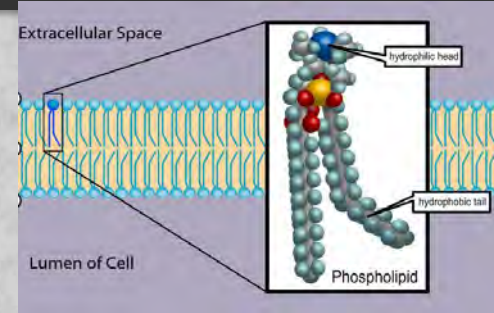
micro:  $10^{-6}\text{m}$



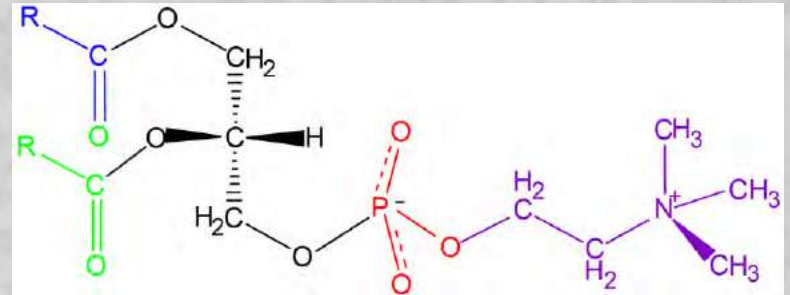
# Chemistry 101: Atoms and Molecules

## Molecules

- Atoms (118 chemical elements)
- Nucleus: protons and neutrons
- Orbit: electrons
- Bonds (covalent, ionic, disulfide, hydrogen)



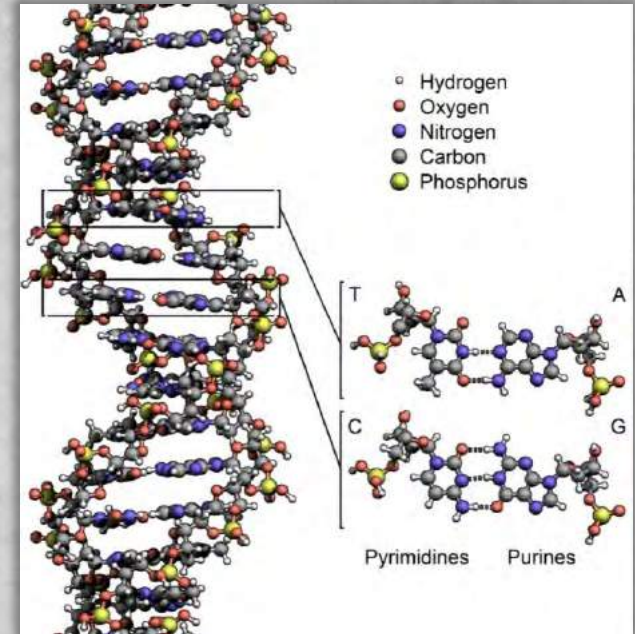
By Superscience71421 - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0,  
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=53649846>



<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phospholipid>

# Chemistry 101: Nucleic Acids DNA RNA

- DNA stores the “genetic code” - blueprint for proteins
- Chain of nucleotides
- Sugar backbone Desoxyribose
- Nucleobase Cytosine, Guanine, Adenine, Thymine/Uracil)
- Three nucleotides encode one amino acid

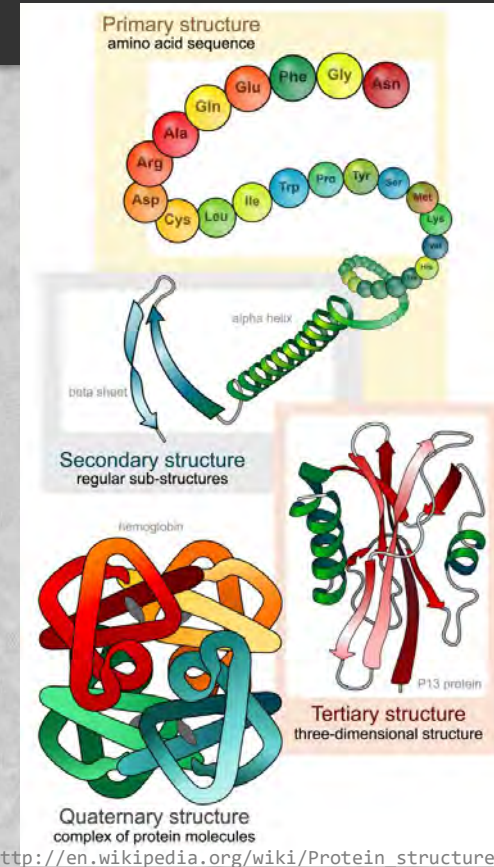


<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DNA>



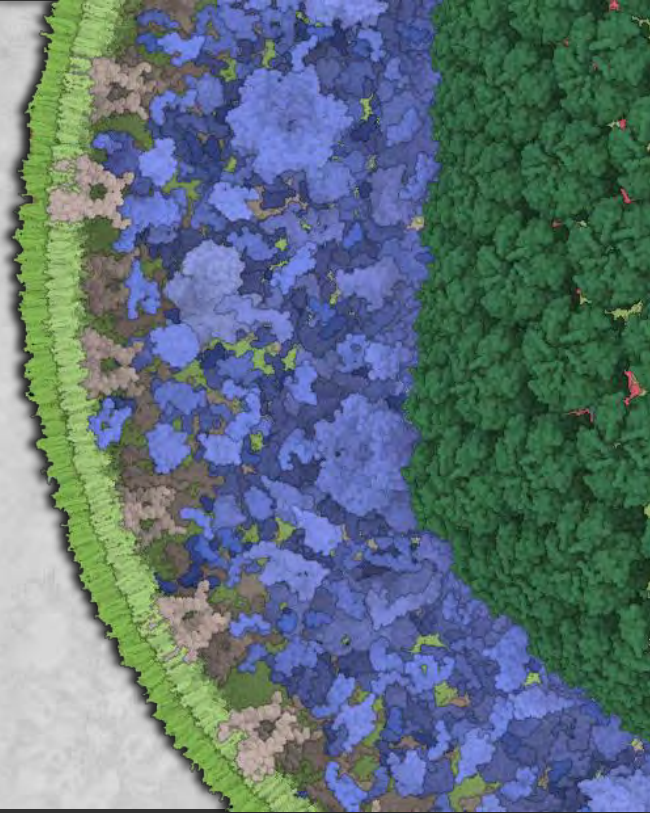
# Chemistry 101: Proteins

- Building blocks of the „machinery of life“
- Consist of amino acids
  - Linear chains that form a functional complex
  - Secondary structure (helix, sheet, turn, coil)



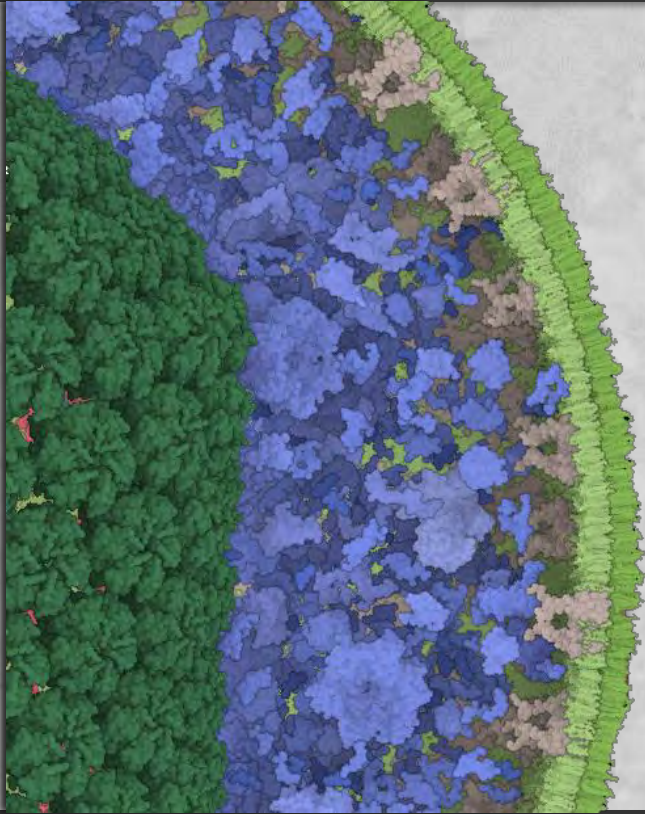
# Visualization Challenges

- Huge Models
- Multiple Scales
- Crowded Environment
- Multiple Instances
- Truly 3D Structures





# Technology to Deliver



- Accurate Construction
- Interactive Rendering
- Multi-Scale Visualization
- Occlusion Management
- Guidance and Navigation
- Conveying Time

# CONSTRUCTION



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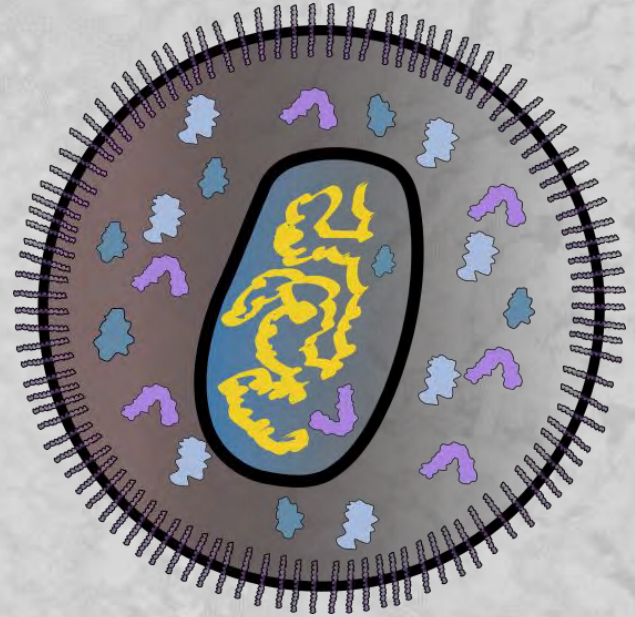
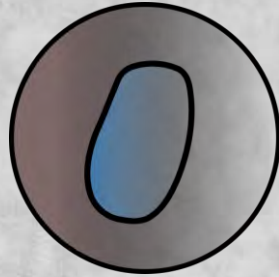
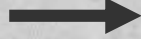
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Ivan Viola

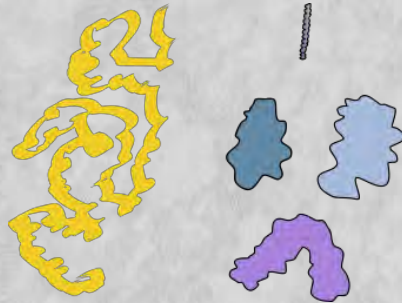
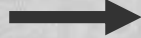
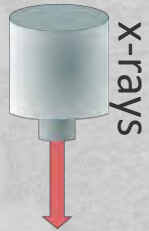


# Integration of Molecular and Cell Biology

mesoscale experimental  
techniques

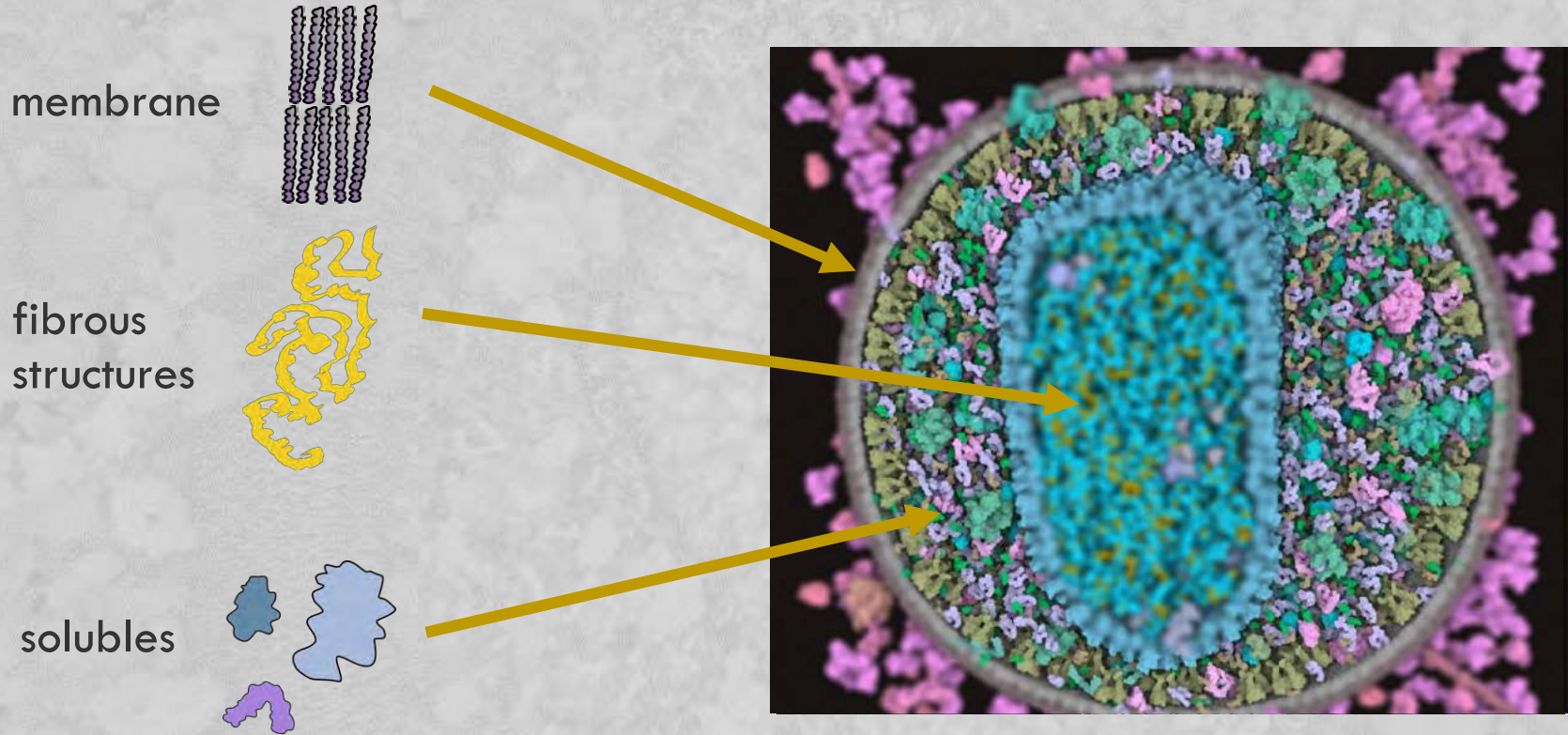


atomic structural  
information



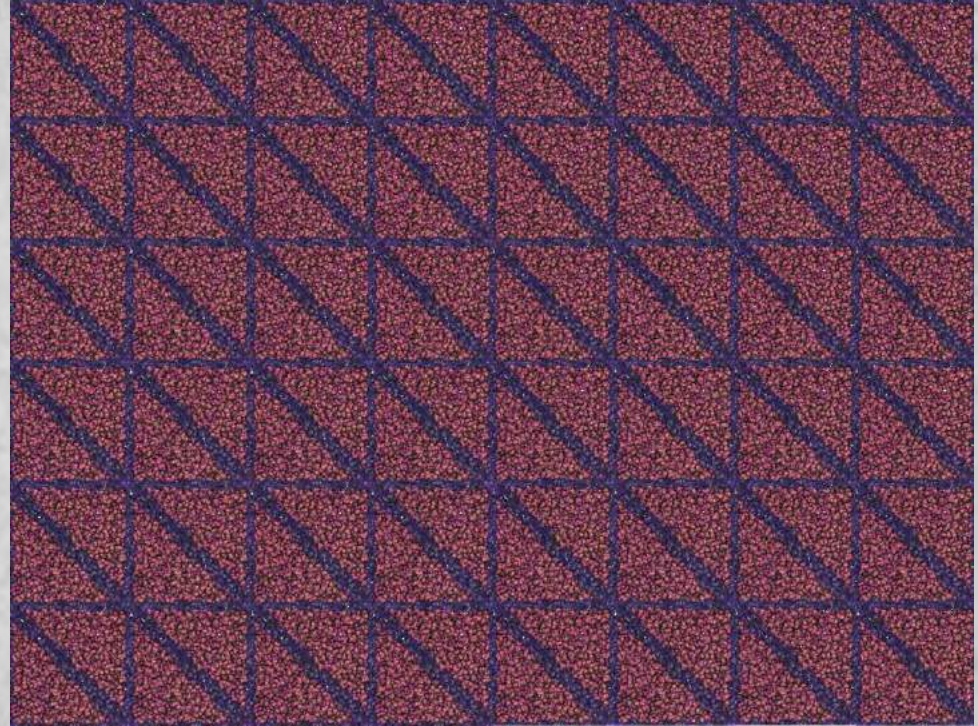
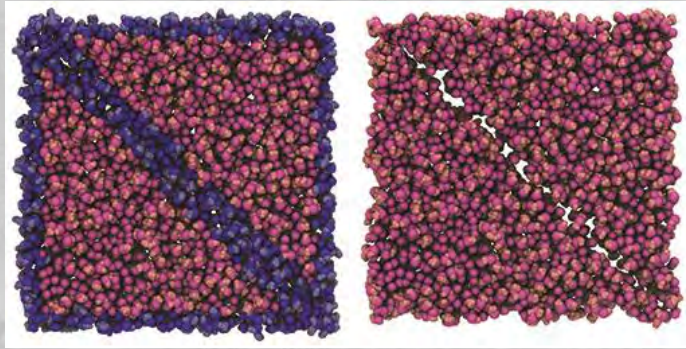
[Johnson et al. 2014]

# Ingredients





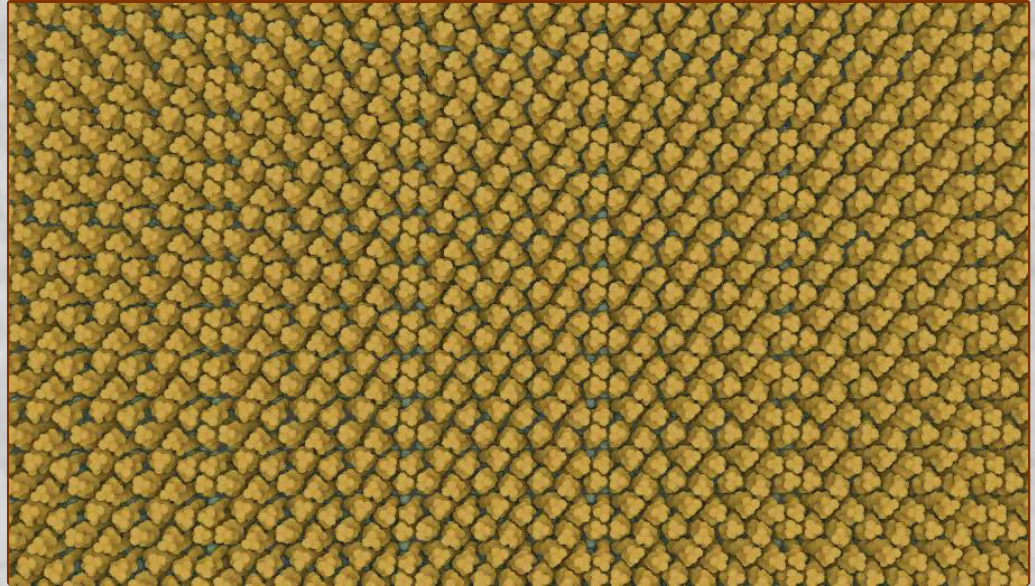
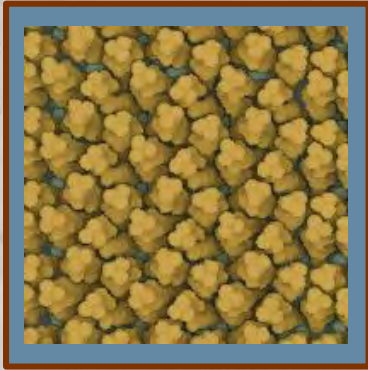
# Memory-Hungry Lipid Generation



[Durrant and Amaro 2014]

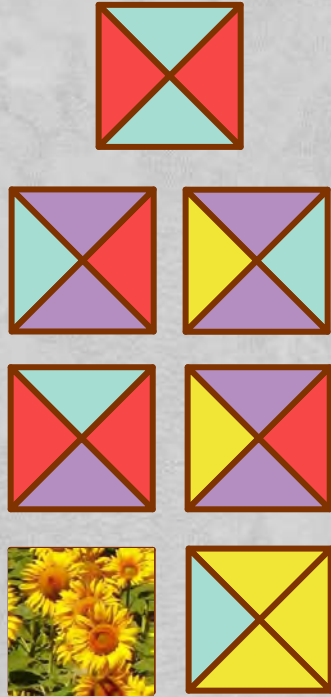
# Periodic Membrane Population

texture tile





# Memory Efficient Aperiodic Tiling

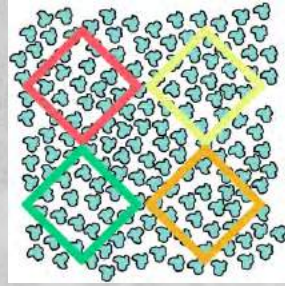


[Wang 1961]



# Membrane Population Algorithm

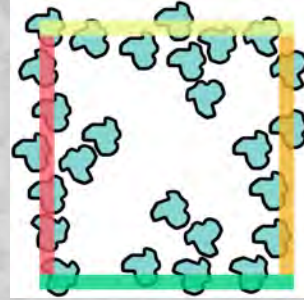
1. Choose patches



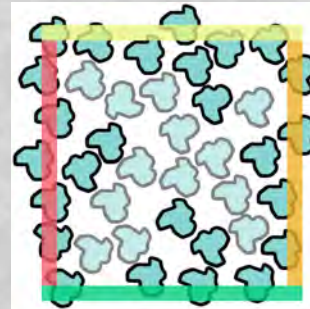
2. Combine to tile



3. Remove overlaps

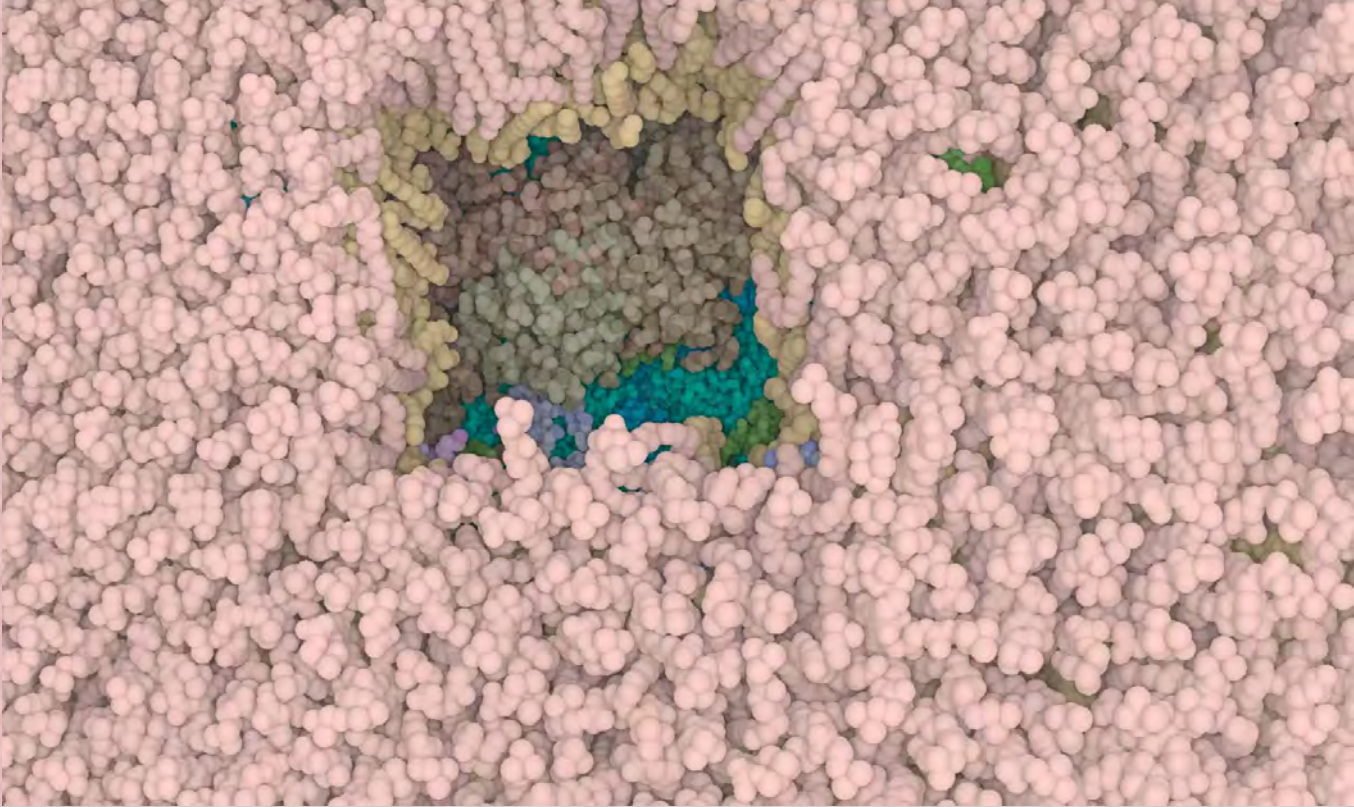


4. Fill gaps





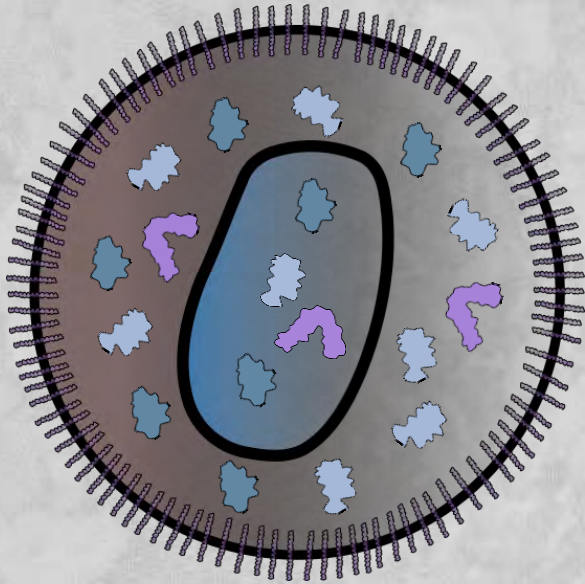
# Membrane Population Algorithm



# Soluble Population Algorithm

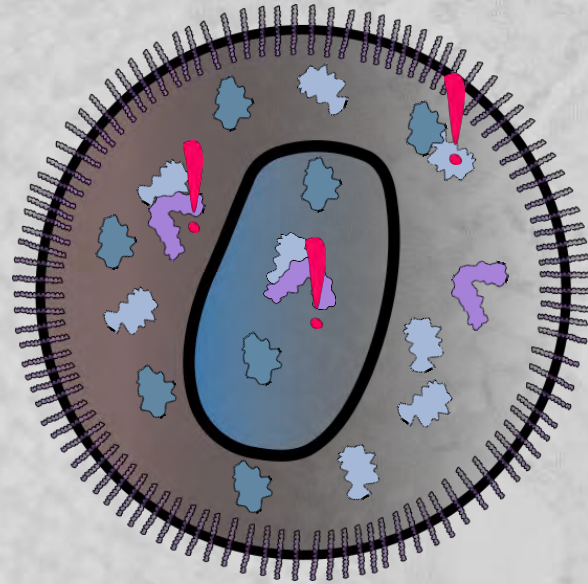
Previous approach

– Iterative population



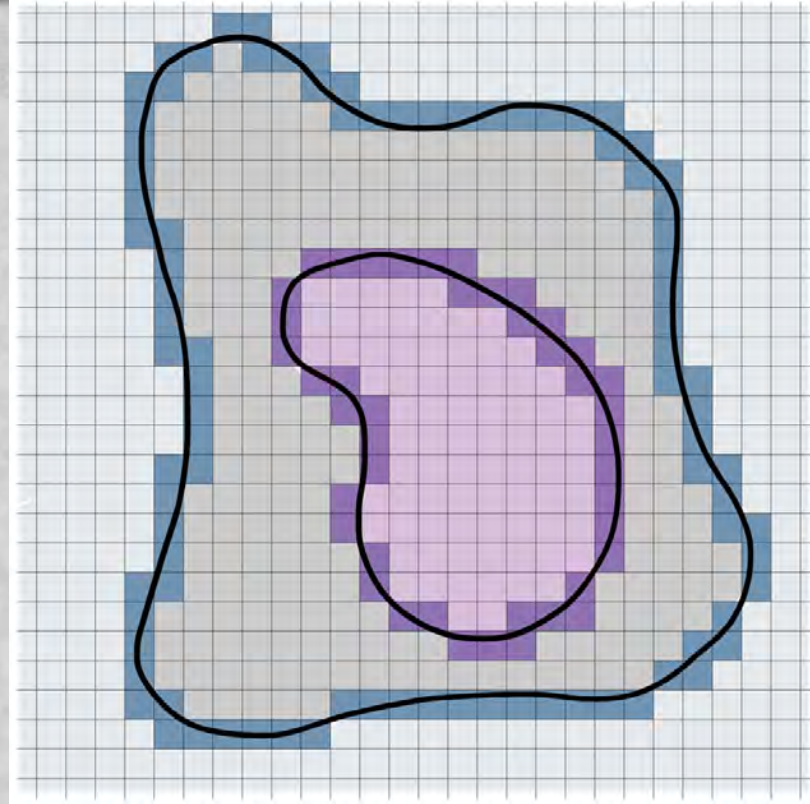
Our approach

– 3-step parallel population



# Soluble Population Algorithm

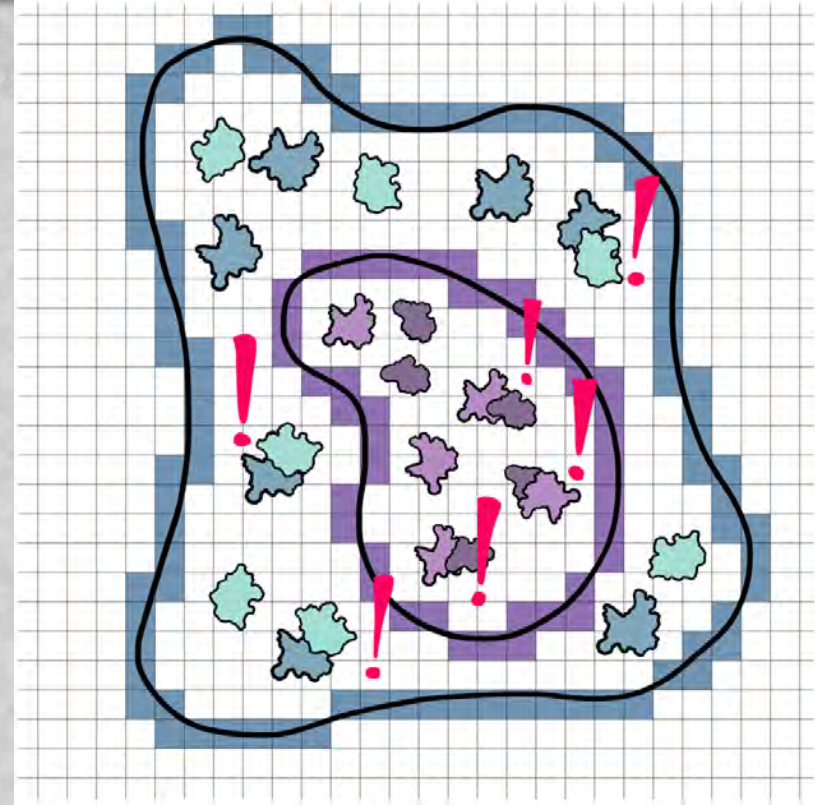
## 1. Compartment and occupancy grid





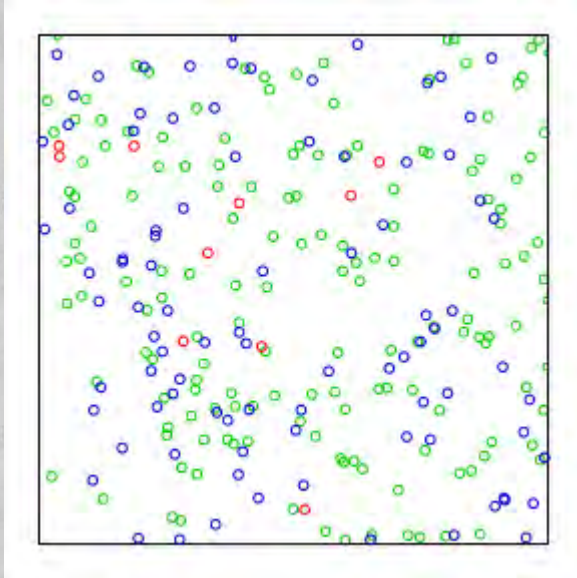
# Soluble Population Algorithm

1. Compartment and occupancy grid
2. Populate molecules into compartments

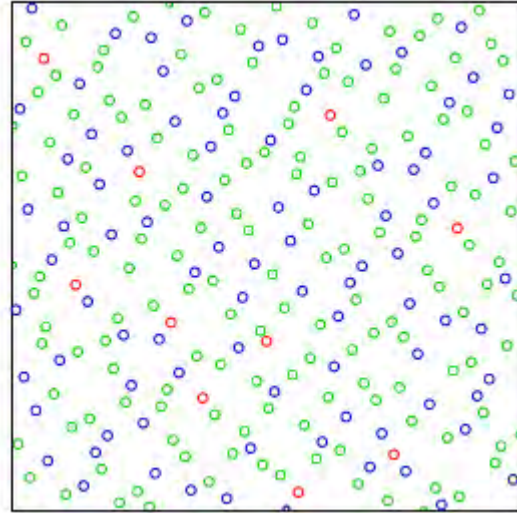


# Evenly-Spaced Distribution

pseudorandom number



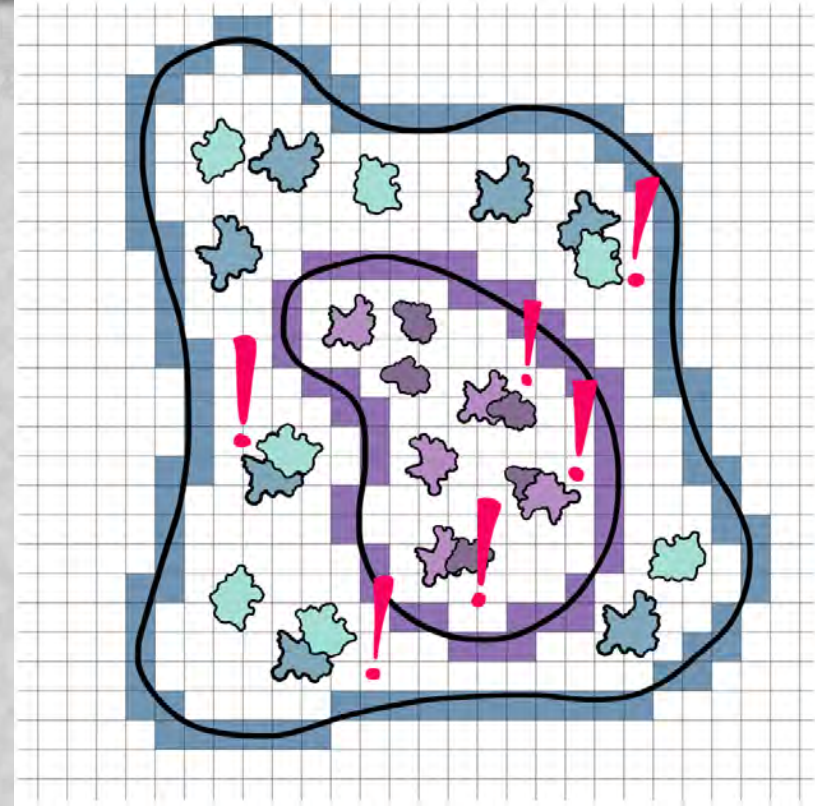
Halton sequence



[Willmott 2007]

# Soluble Population Algorithm

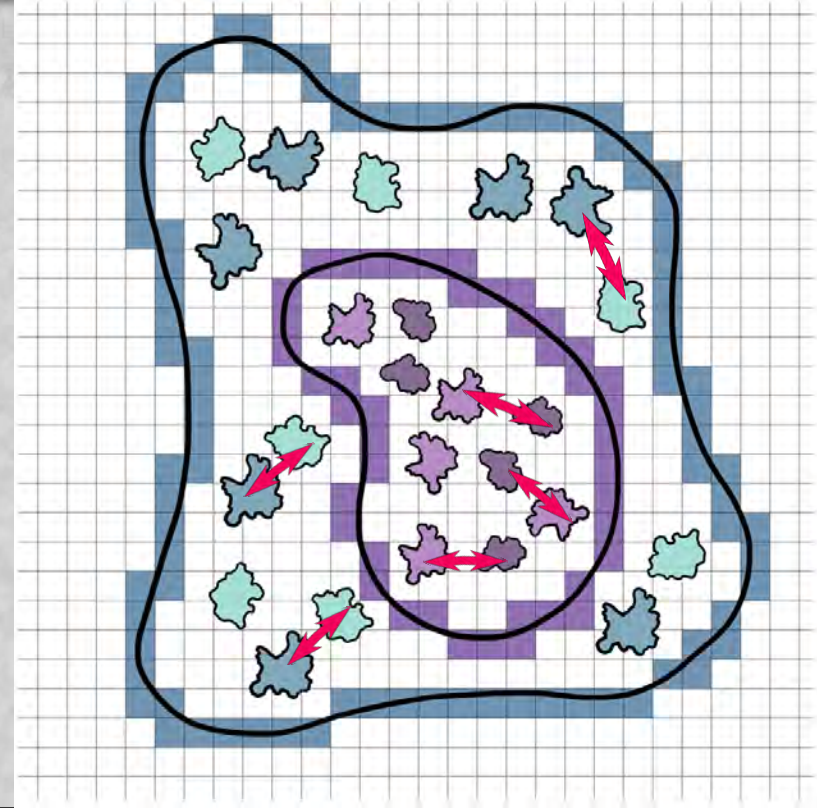
1. Compartment and occupancy grid
2. Populate molecules into compartments



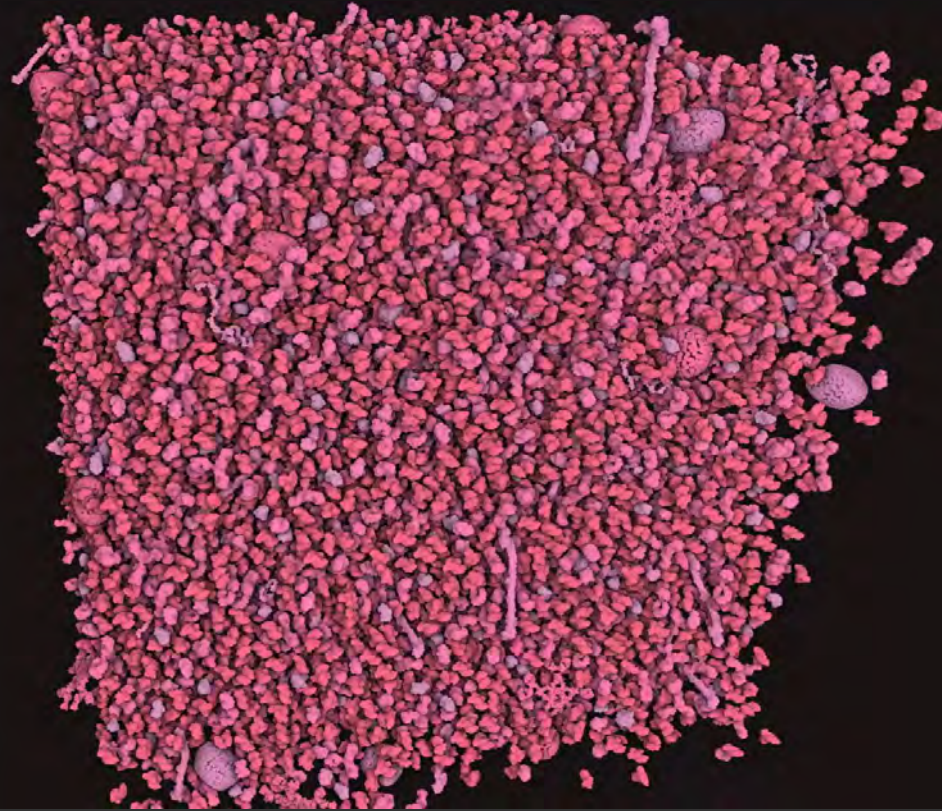


# Soluble Population Algorithm

1. Compartment and occupancy grid
2. Populate molecules into compartments
3. Resolve overlaps and update occupancy grid

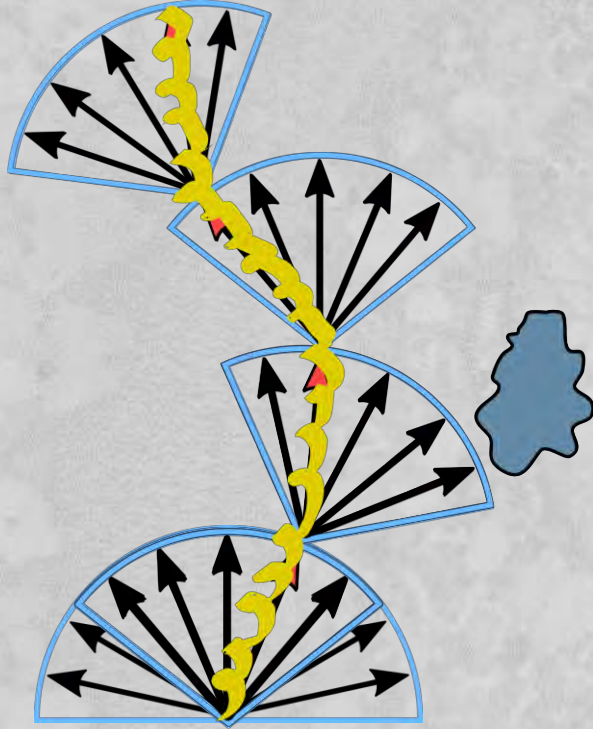


# Soluble Population Algorithm





# Fiber Growing Algorithm



short persistence length



long persistence length

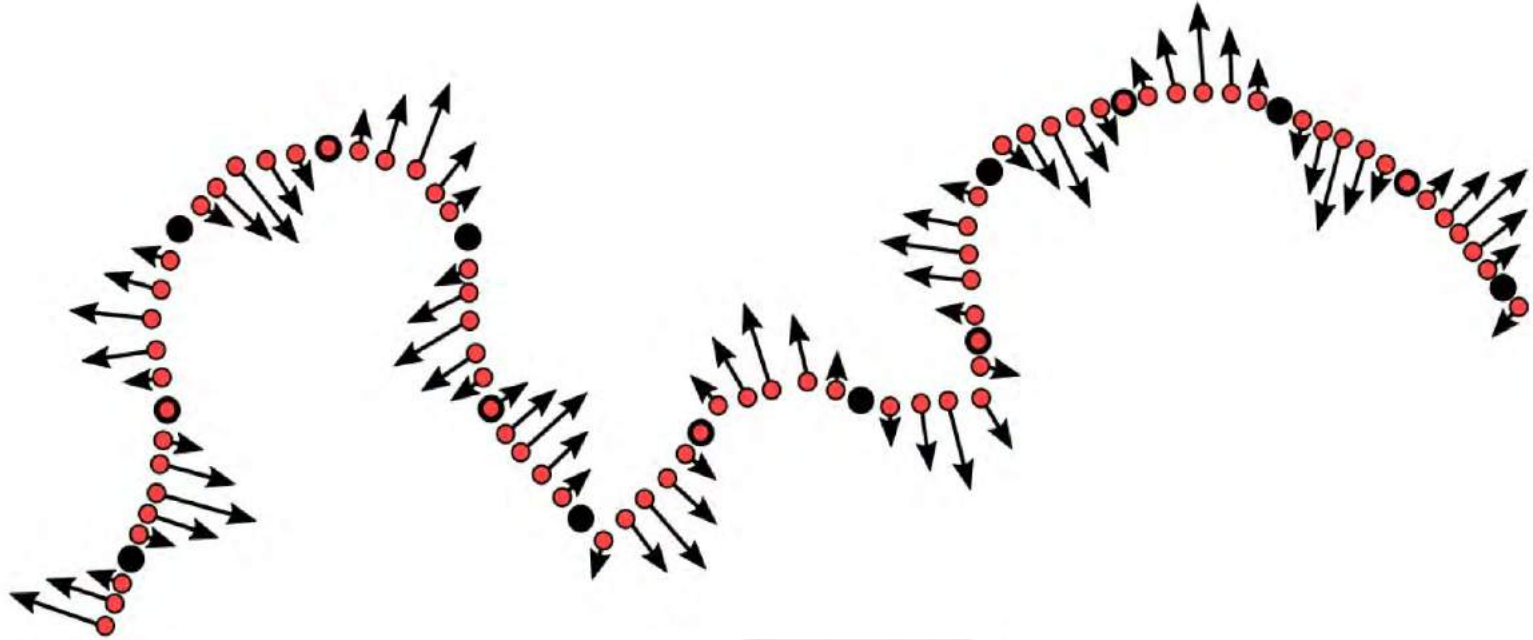


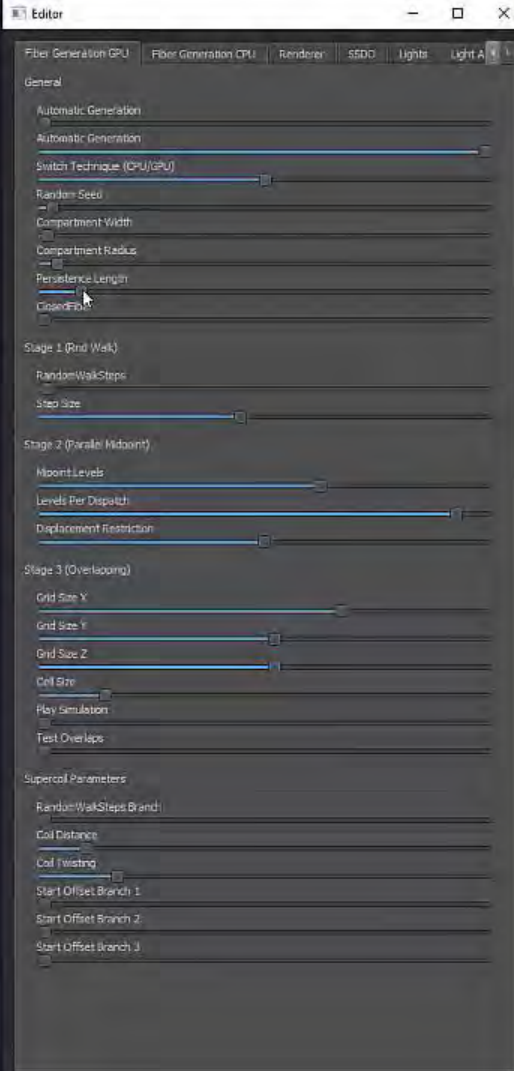
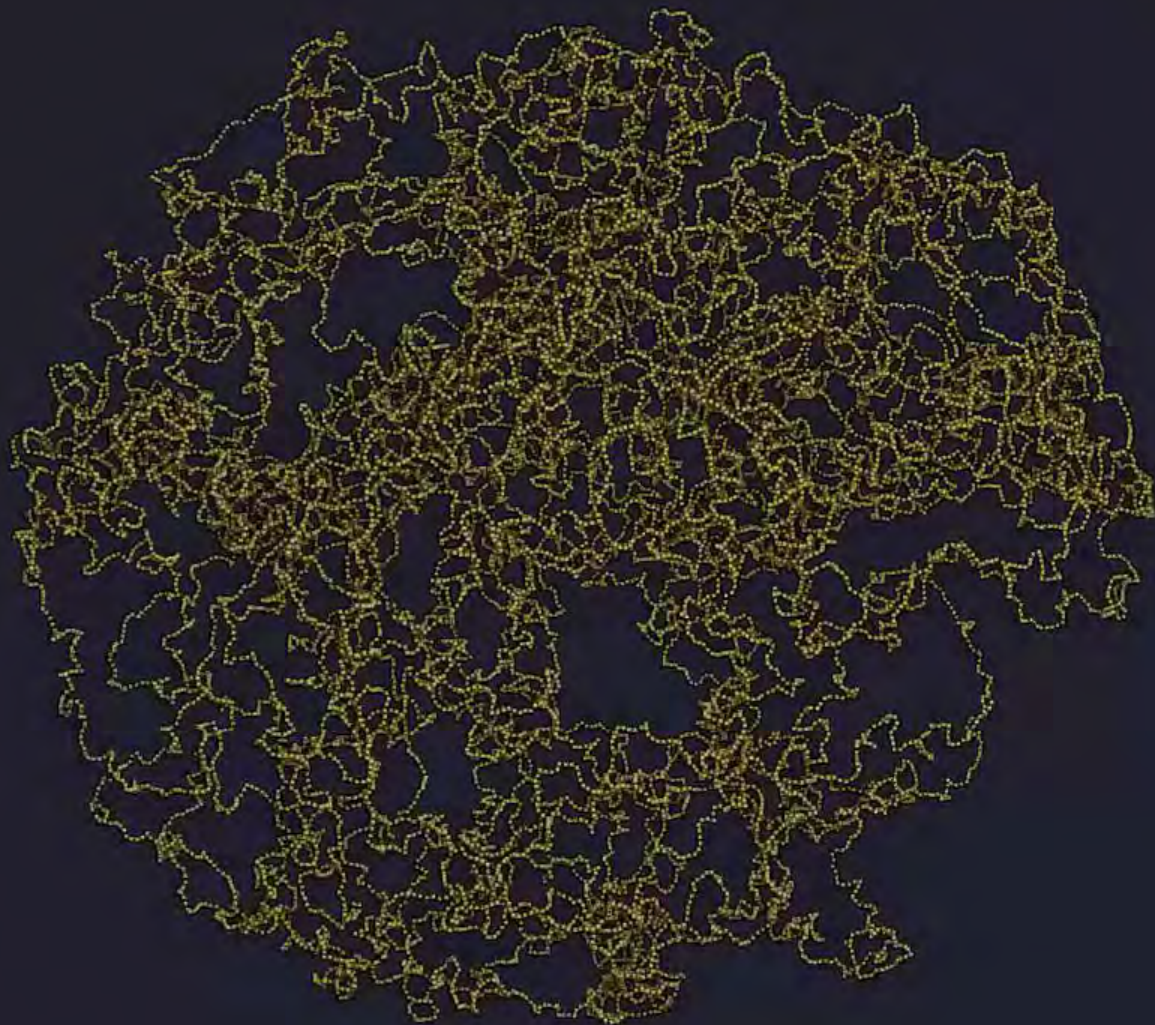
# Fiber Growing Algorithm





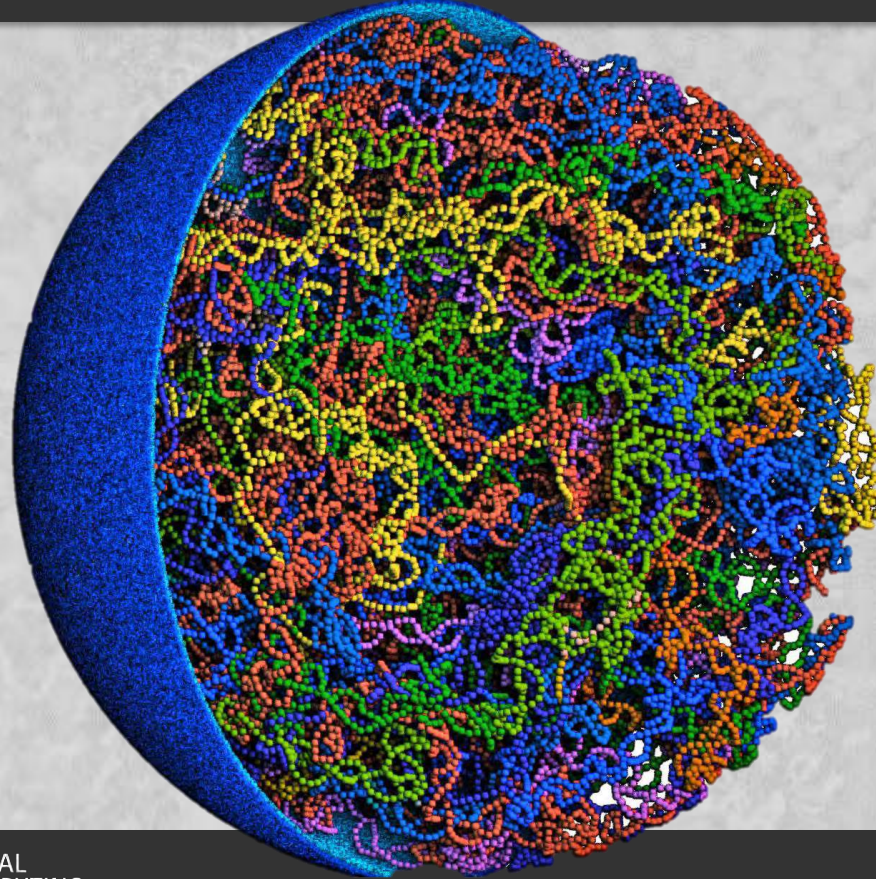
# Parallel Fiber Construction Algorithm







# Mycoplasma DN





# RENDERING



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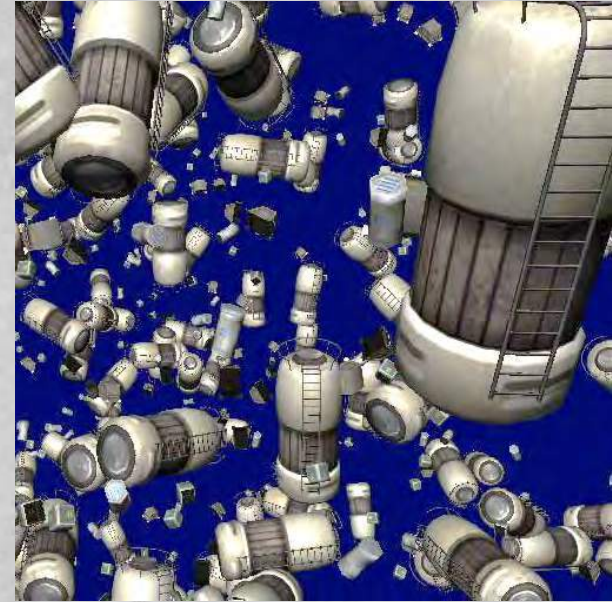
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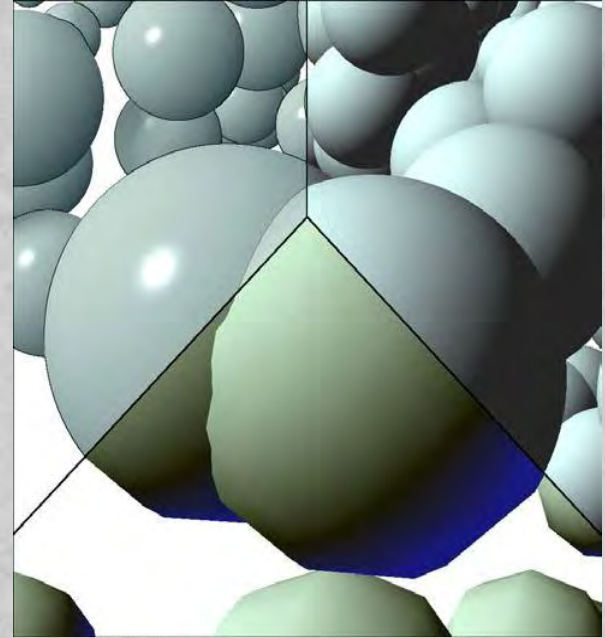
# Instancing

- Draw procedures render one object per draw call
- Identical objects (trees, plants, ...) can be rendered in a *for* loop
- Instancing allows to render one object multiple times in single draw call
- This results in significant speedup as compared to thousands of draw calls
- Store all information on the GPU
- Position / rotation differ for each instance



# Procedural Impostors for Atom Rendering

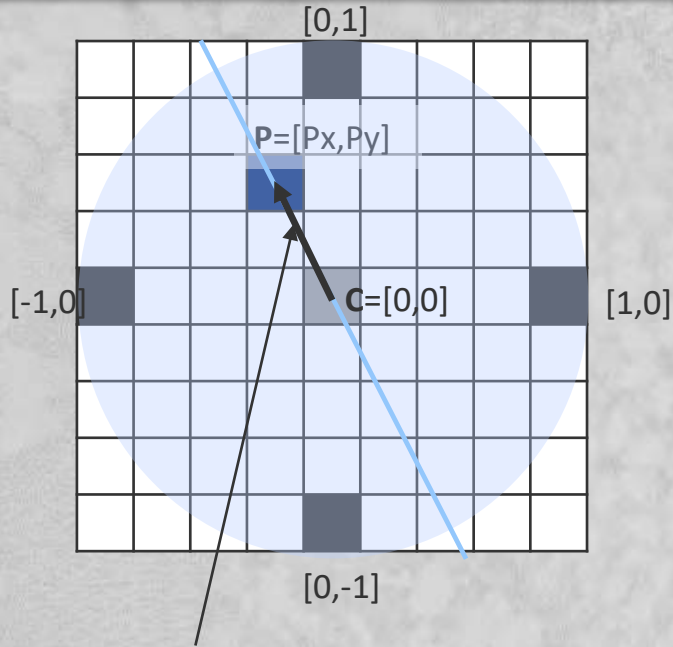
- Impostors
  - have baked-in shading
  - are planar in depth
- Procedural Impostors
  - have pixel precise quality
  - have correct depth
  - lighting is calculated on the fly





# Procedural Impostors

Front View

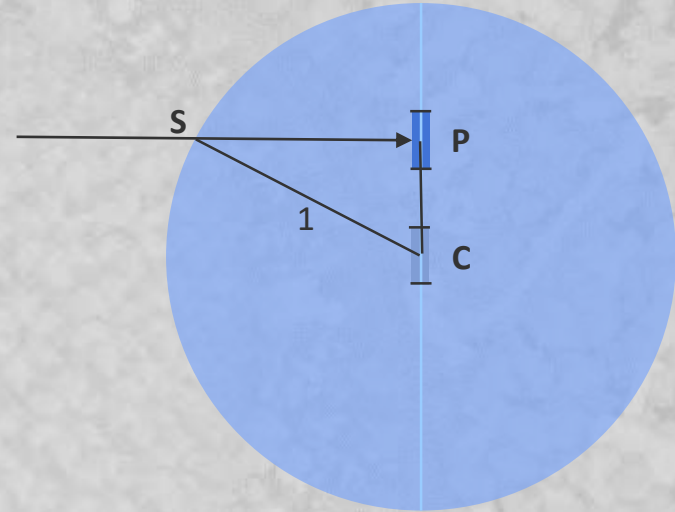


$$CP = [P_x - C_x, P_y - C_y]$$

$$|CP| = \sin(\angle SCP) \rightarrow |SP| = (1 - |CP|^2)^{1/2}$$

$$CS = CP + PS$$

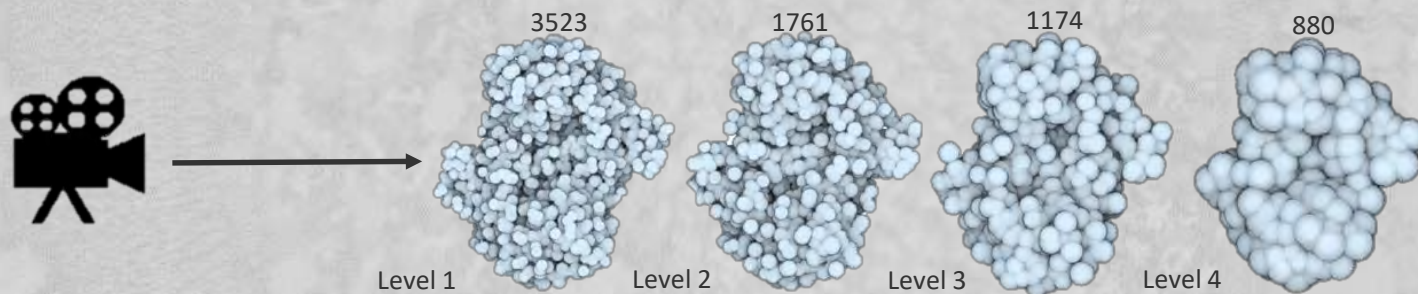
Side View



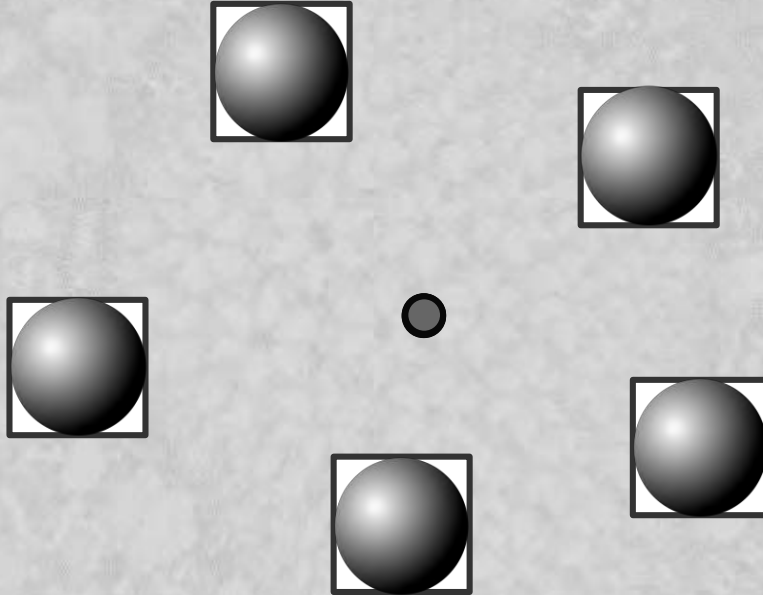
[Tarini et al. 2006]

# Heuristic Level-of-Detail Representation

- Sort atoms based on distance from center
- With increasing distance from the molecule
  - Skip every  $k$  atoms while preserving shape
  - Increases atom size with distance



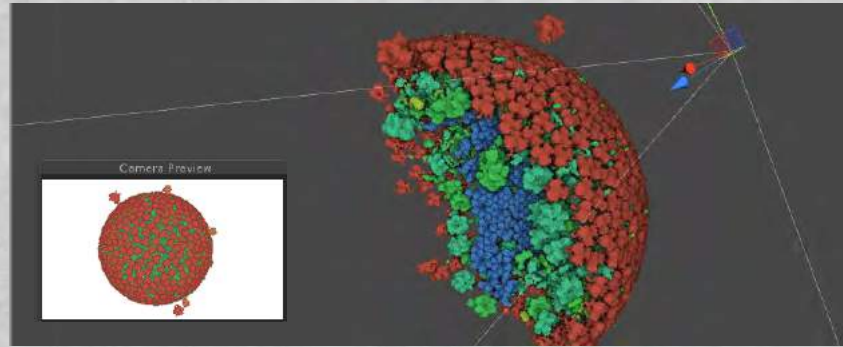
# View-Guided Emitting of Geometry





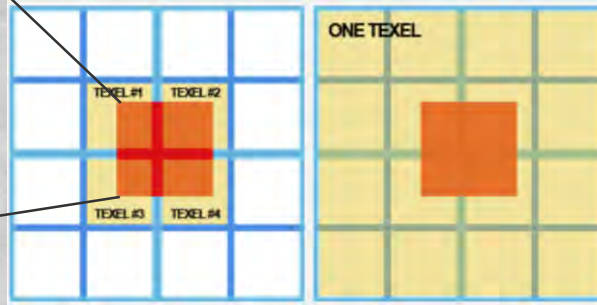
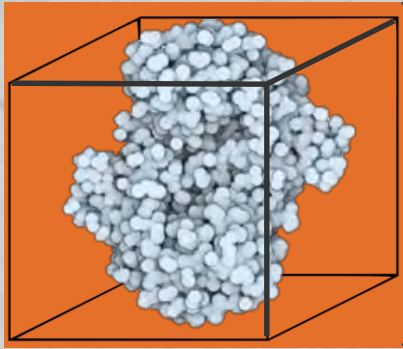
# Occlusion Culling with Hierarchical Z-Buffer

- Render molecules from previous frame
- Z-Buffer and Mip-Map levels are created
- Hierarchical Z-Buffer and molecule BB tests for visibility of previously invisible molecules



[Greene et al. 1993]  
[Le Muzic et al. 2015]

# Hierarchical Z-Buffer



<http://rastergrid.com/blog/2010/10/hierarchical-z-map-based-occlusion-culling/>

# VISUALIZATION



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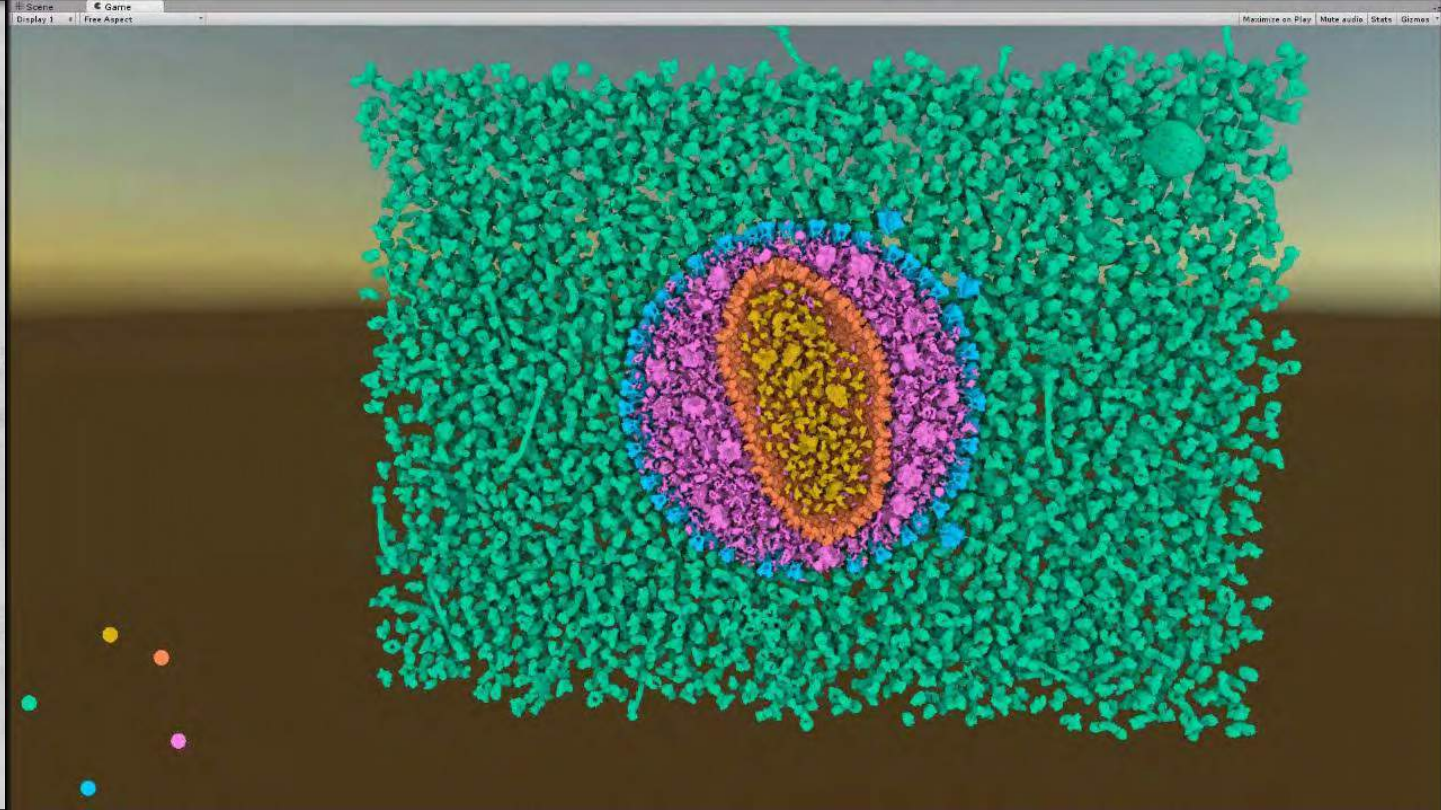
Ivan Viola



# Multi-Scale Illumination

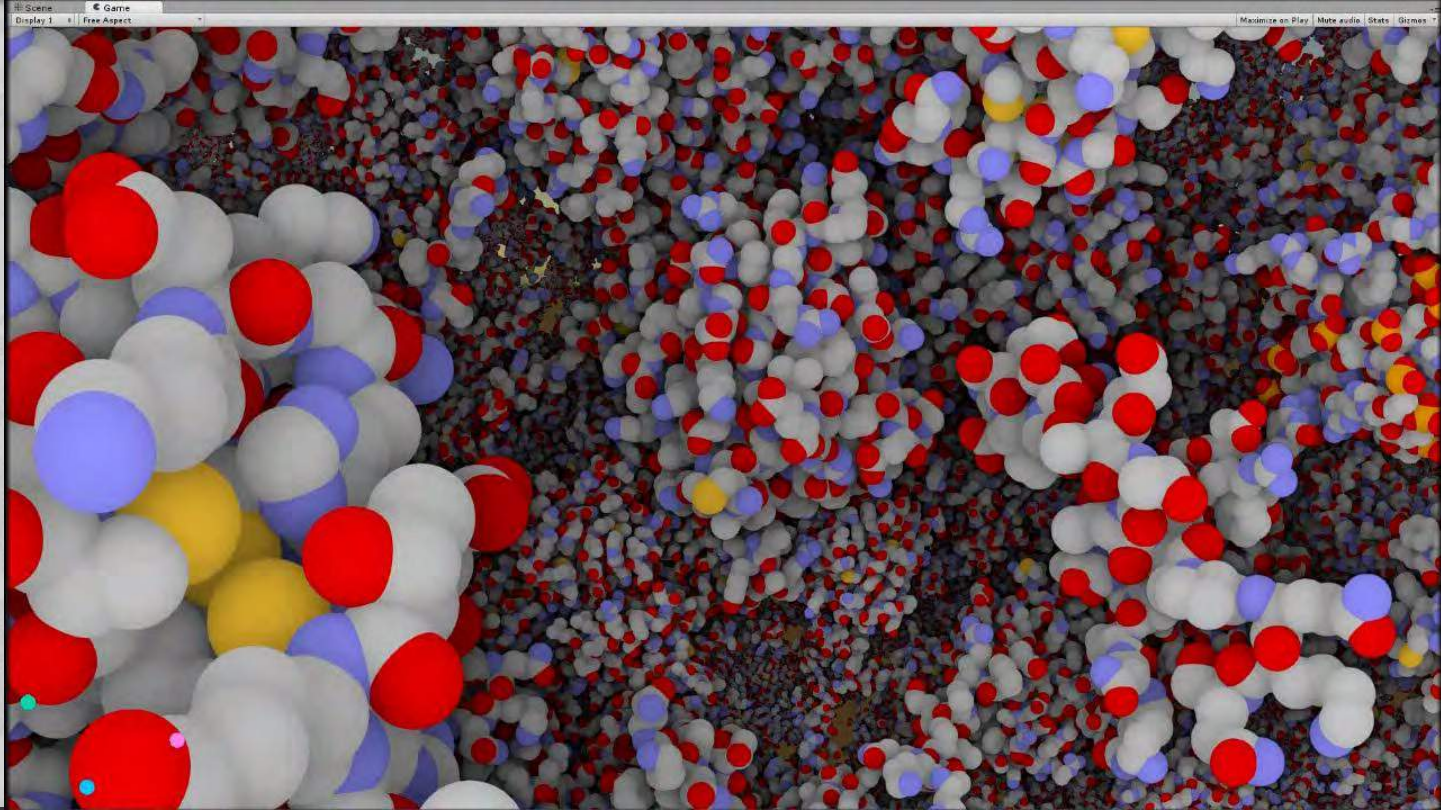


# Multi-Scale Coloring Problem



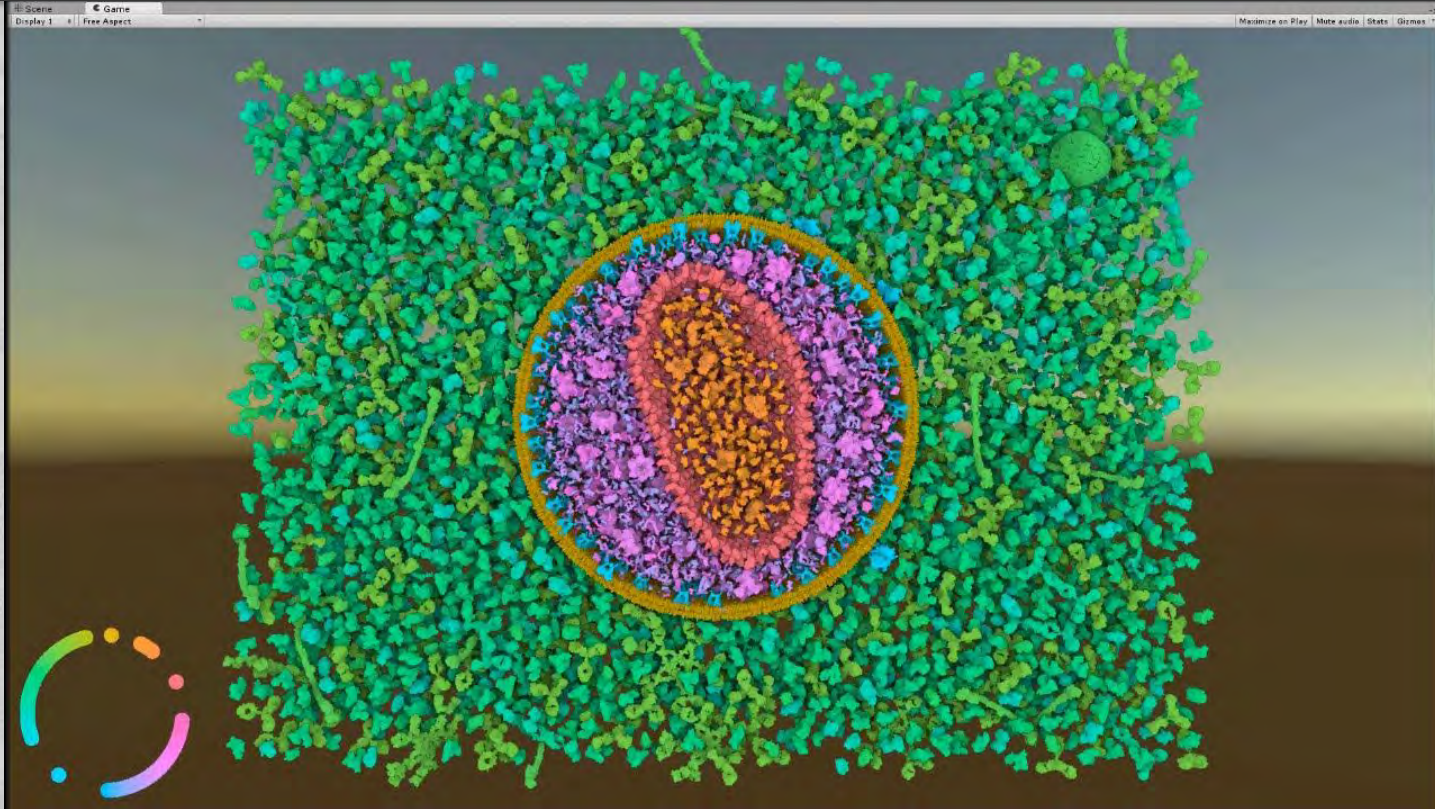


# Multi-Scale Coloring Problem





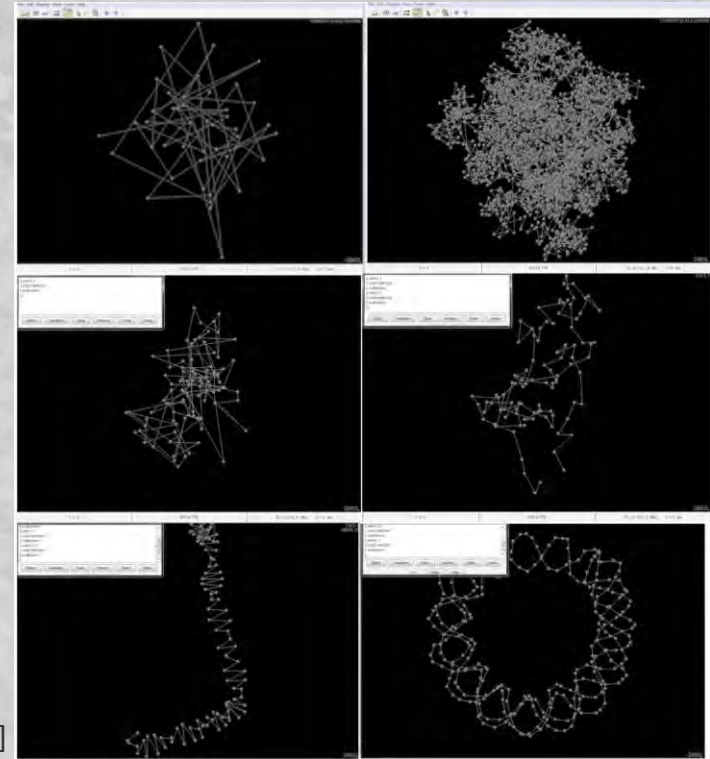
# Multi-Scale Coloring Algorithm



# Human Interphase DNA Visualization

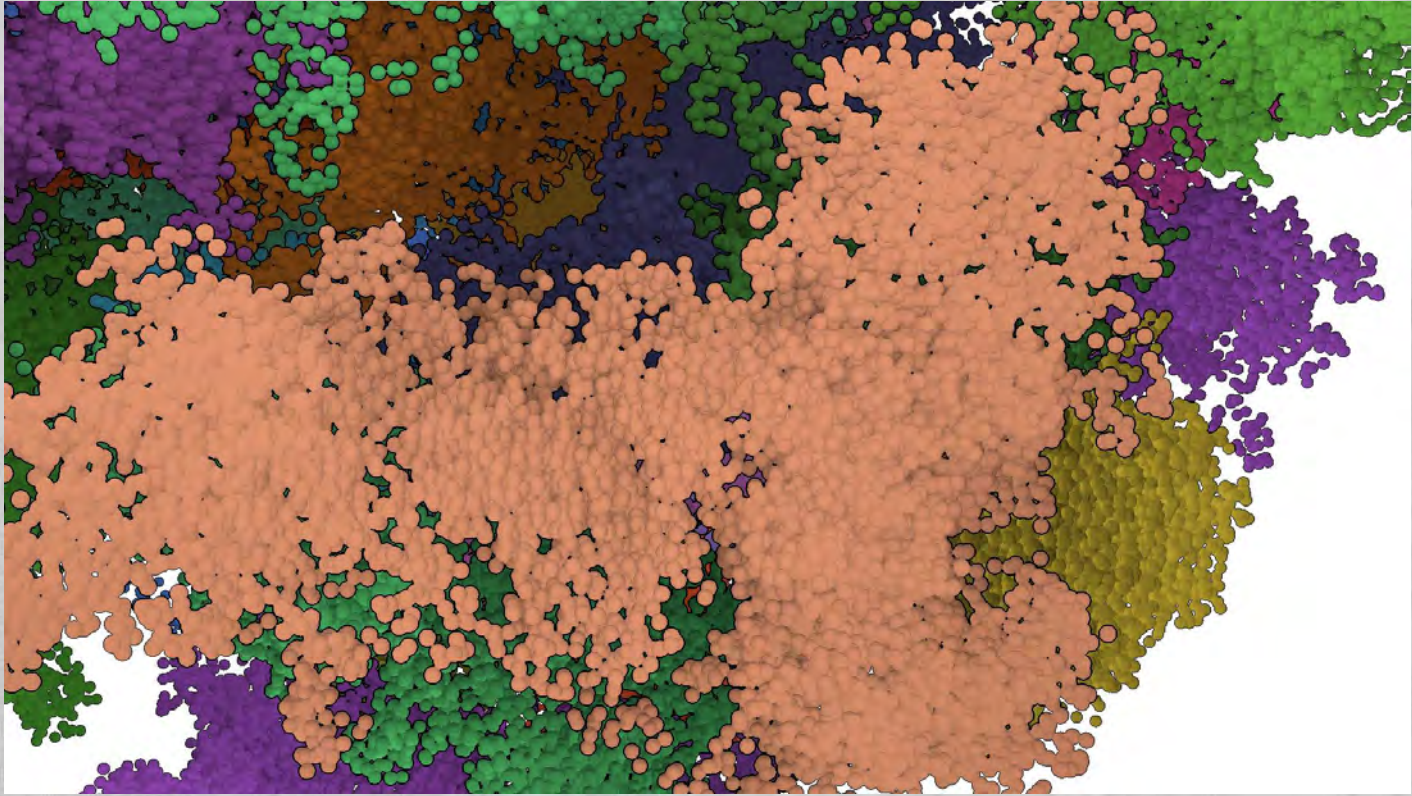
- Dataset containing points for various scales
- Nucleosomes, fiber, loci, chromosome
- Can we traverse it with a realistic structural depiction?

[Novotny et al., 2016]

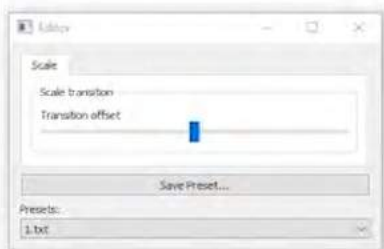




# Human Interphase DNA Visualization



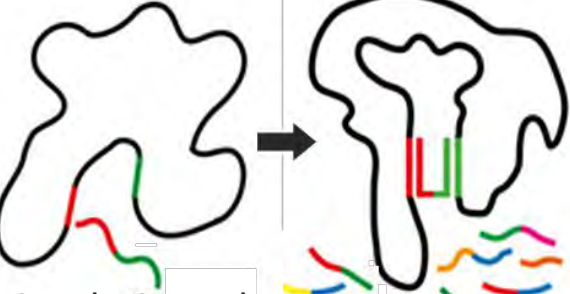




# DNA-NANOTECHNOLOGY VISUALIZATION

# DNA Nanotechnology | Self-Assembly

Scaffold Strand



Staple Strand



Modified from openwetware.org

In Silico Design

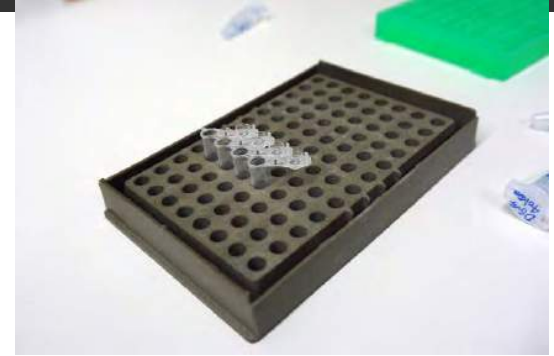


DNA Sequence Export



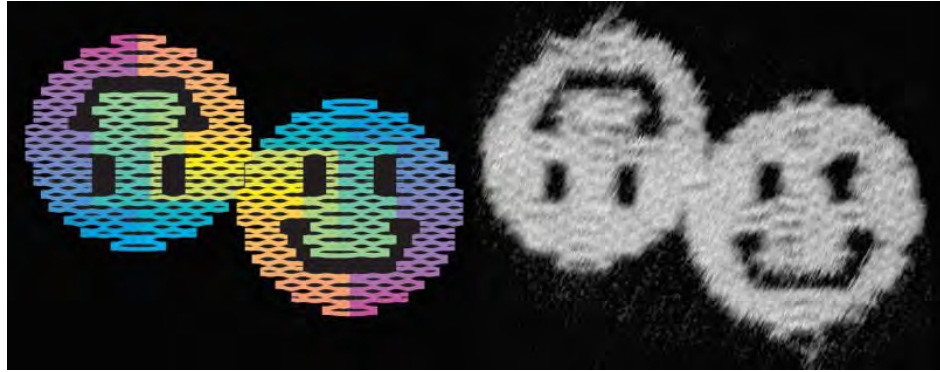
Self-Assembly in the Lab

```
CCAGTACATTGAGGAGCGACACCCGGAACCAT
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GCCATGCTGGTGCGGTACAGAGCGCAAATCAAATCGGAACCTTA
ACAGGGACTGAACATTAGTTGCGAGCGGTGTAATAATTTAGGCAGA
GTACCCGCCACCTTTGAGGACTAAAGCAACGGCT
AGGTCATTGCCTGAGGATCTACCCGGAGAAATTCGTAAGCTGAT
AGGTTGATCACCAACCCGCCACCT
TATCAAAACAAT
TGGATTAATTACTACCCACCTCAGAG
AATTAATGAAAGCTAT
GCCCTGGGGTCTCCTCGGGAACGGCAGTGAG
GATTCCACTAATAAGGCAAATTGCAGCATCCTGTAACTGCA
ACTTTACAGCAGAGCCCCAGTATAATCATAT
GAACGTGGACTCCTTGATGGGTCAACAGTTTCATGCGATT
AATCAAAATCGACTACCTTTTAAACAGCCTTGCTT
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TGCAAAAGAAGTTGGGTAAT
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TTGGGTAACGTATGCCTGCAGGTGATCCCC
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ATAATAAGACGTTATCCTGAATCCGACAATATTTAACA
GCGGATTTAATTGAATGGTC
CATCAAGAGAGATGCAACCGCGAAGC
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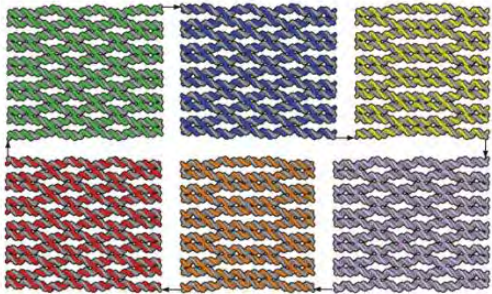




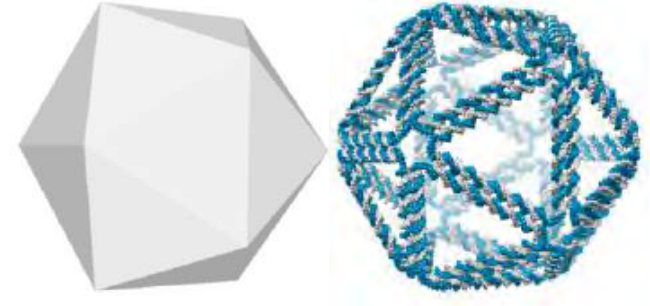
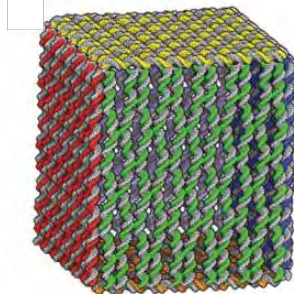
# DNA Nanostructures



Rothemund 2006

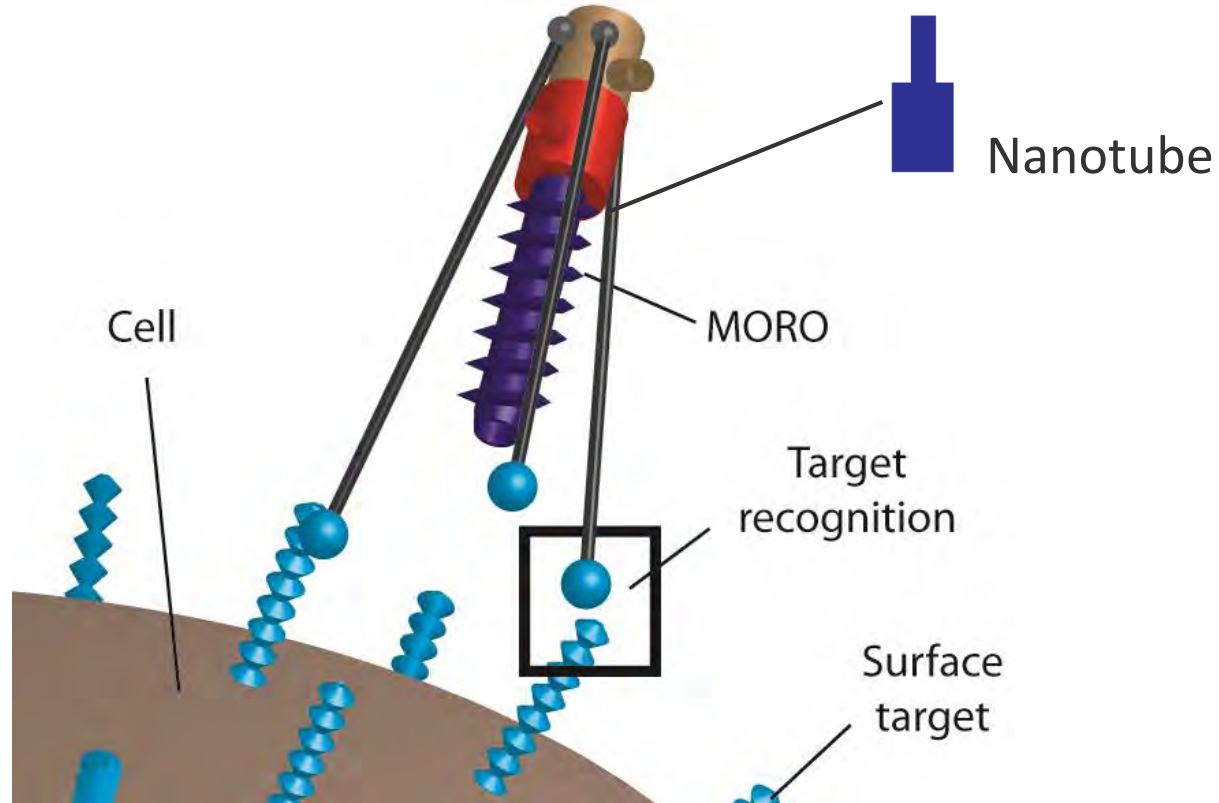


Andersen et al. 2009

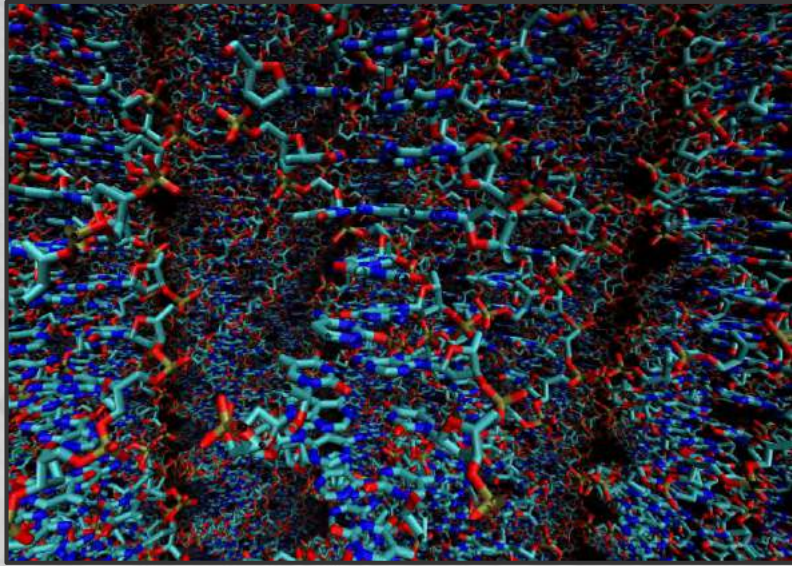


Veneziano et al. 2016

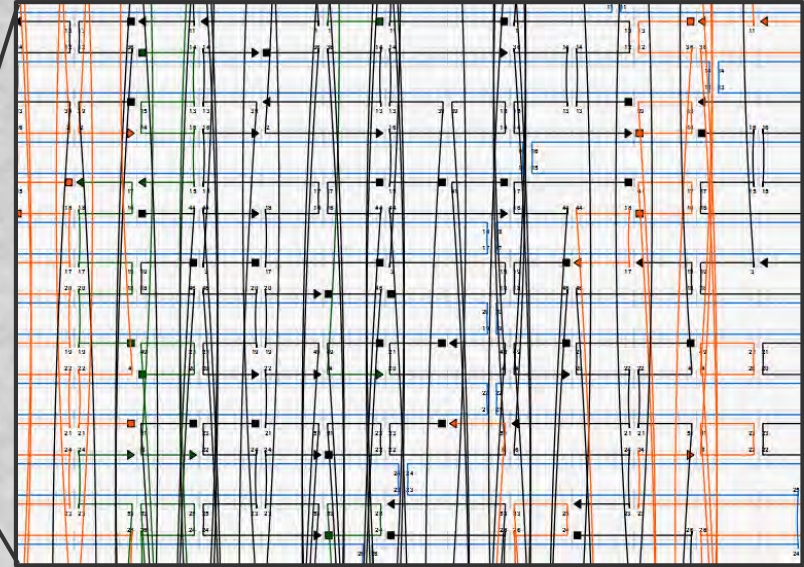
# Final Project Goal: DNA Nanorobot



# Motivation | Nanotube



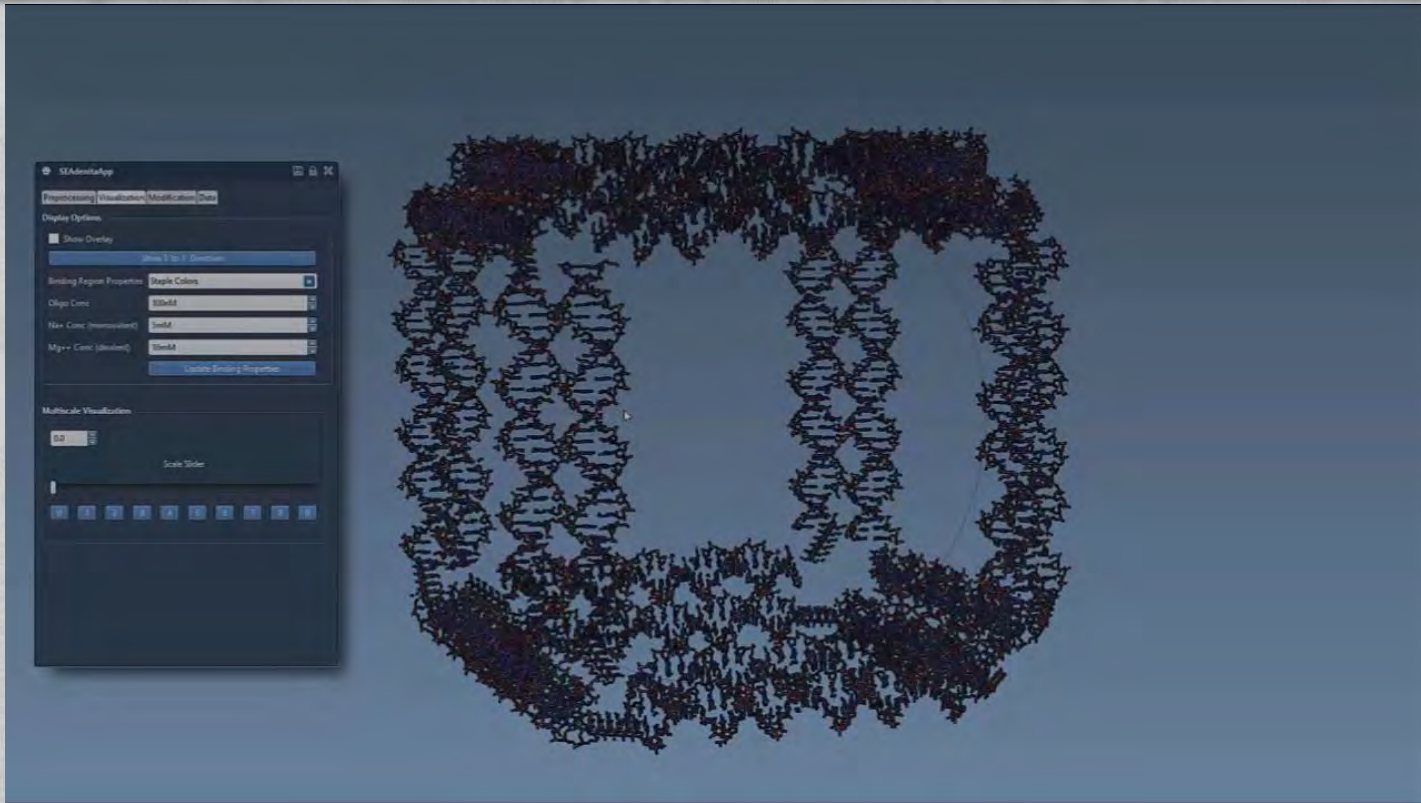
Low-Level  
All-Atoms



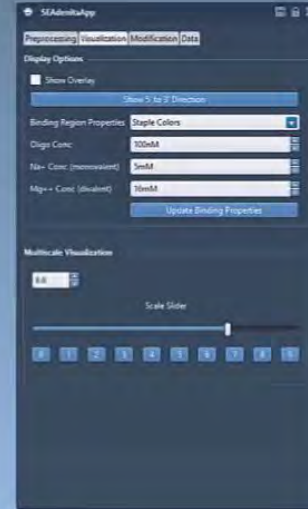
High-Level  
Schematics



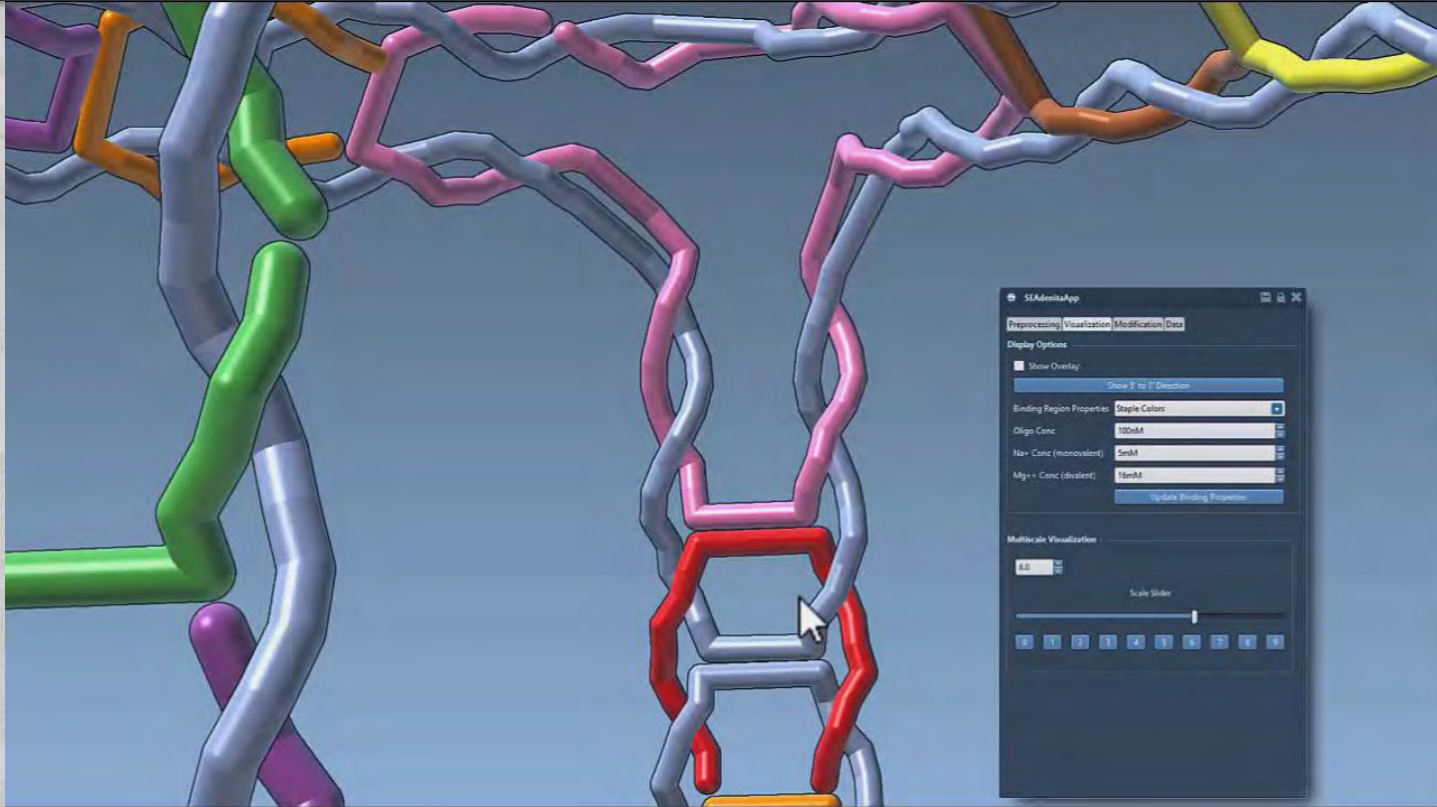
# Seamless Transition Across Scales



# Scale-Adaptive Modifications | Break & Concatenate

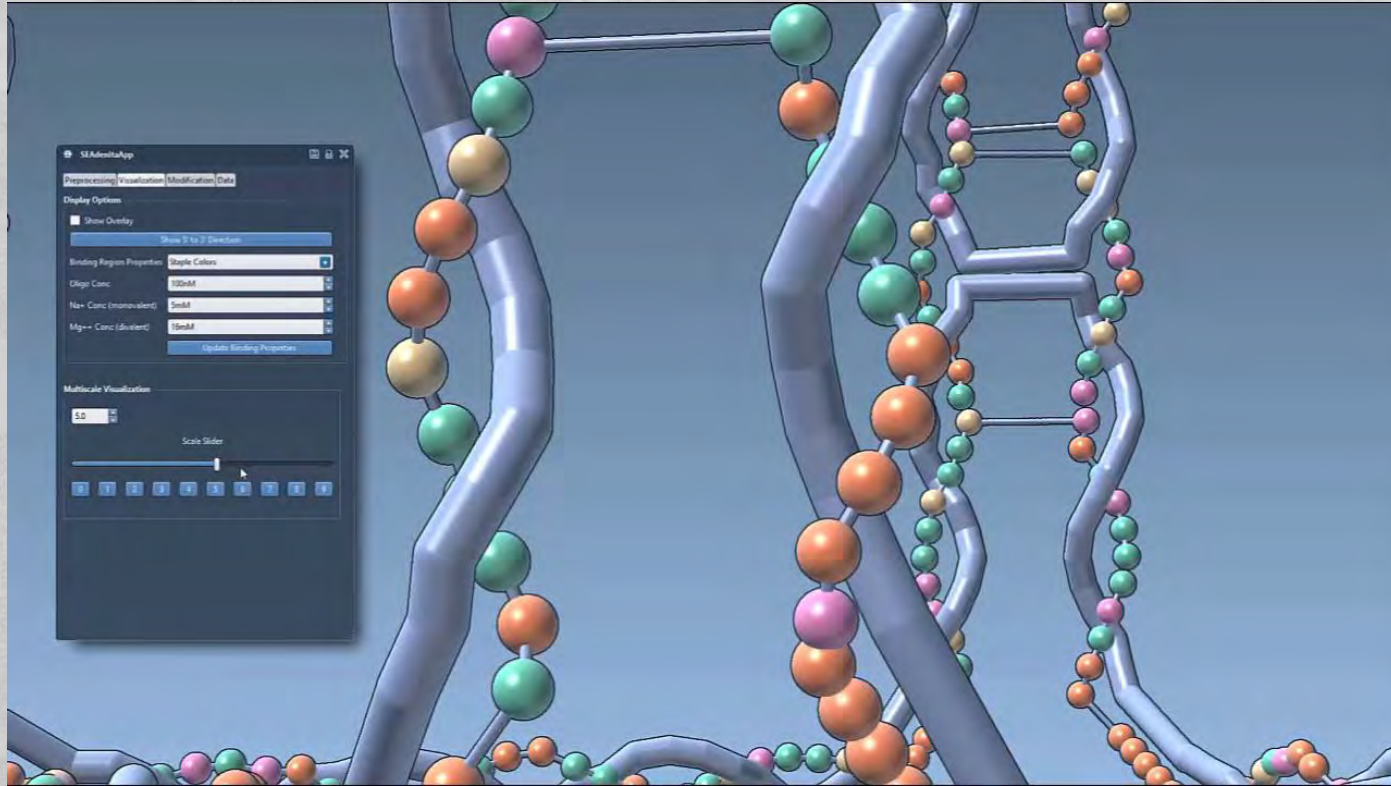


# Task: Strand Merging





# Task: Crossovers



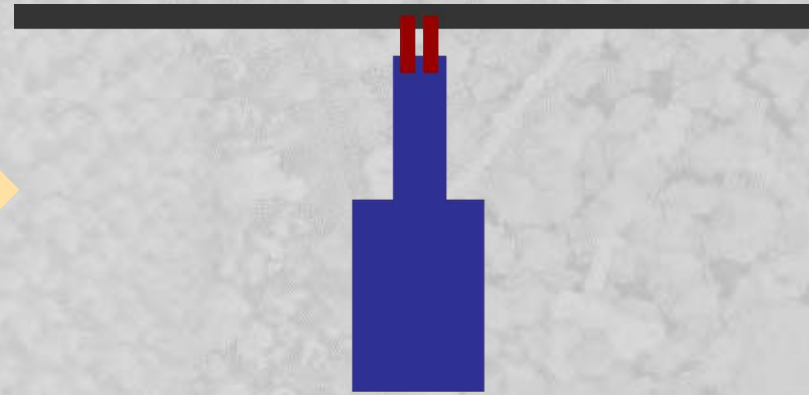
# Case Study | Connecting Nanotube with Nanorod

Nanorod

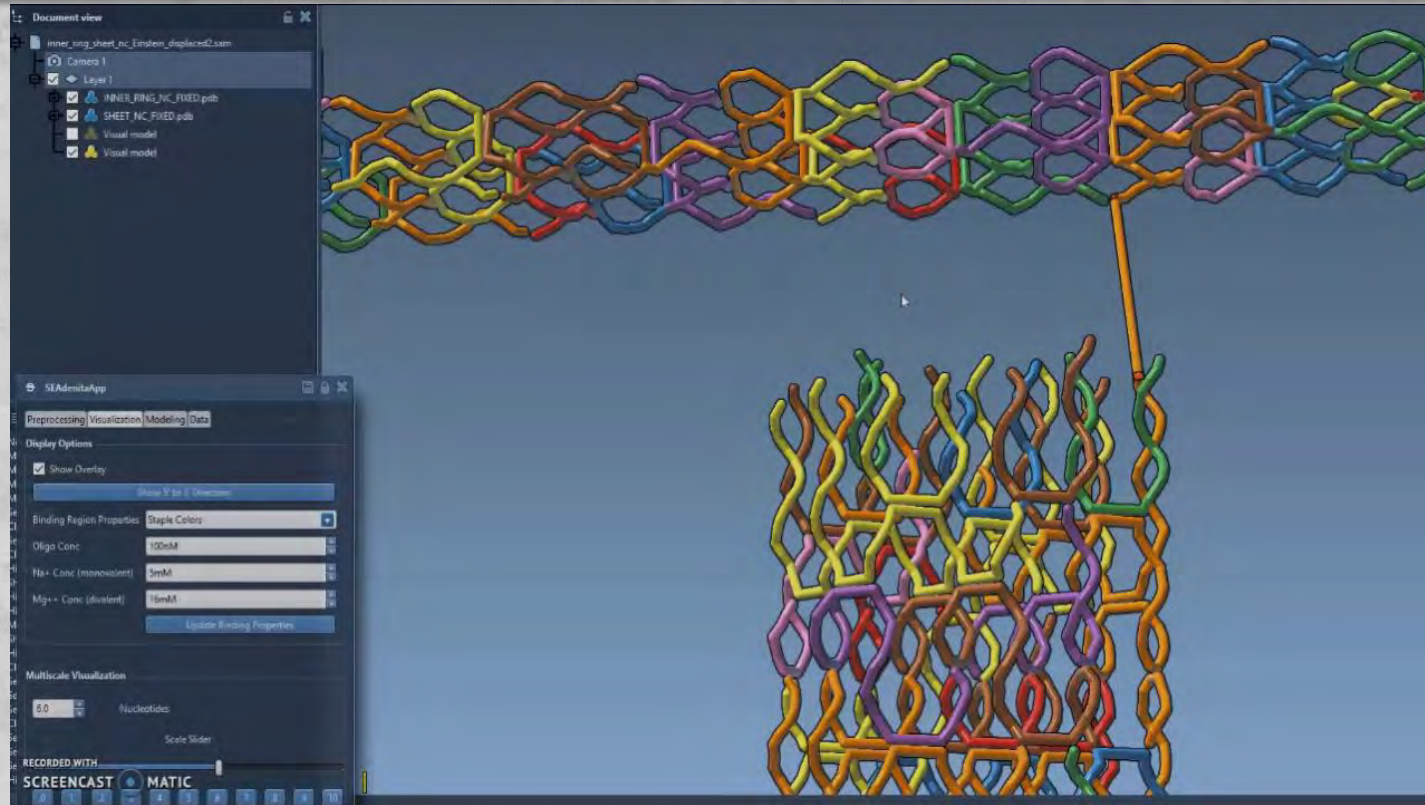
Connection Site



Nanotube

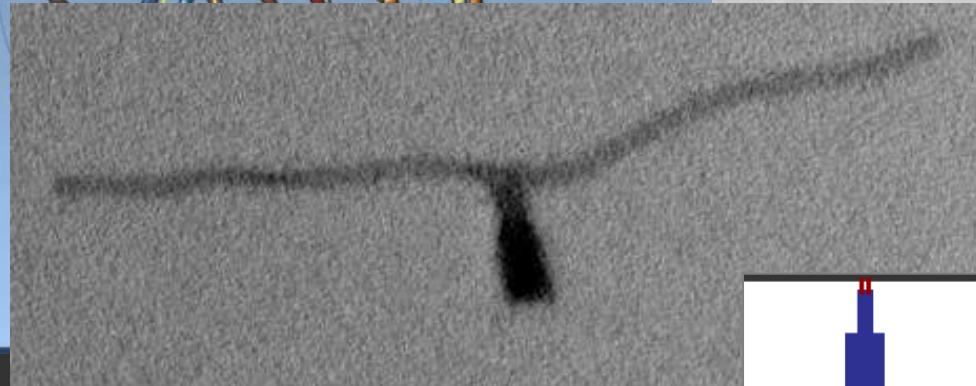
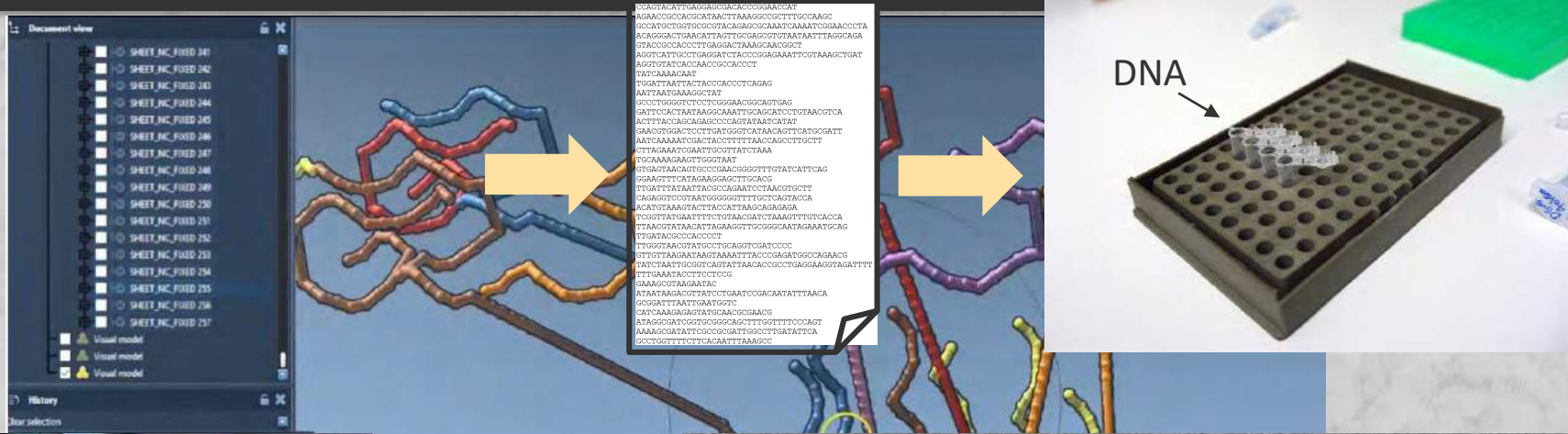


# Case Study | Connecting Nanotube with Nanorod

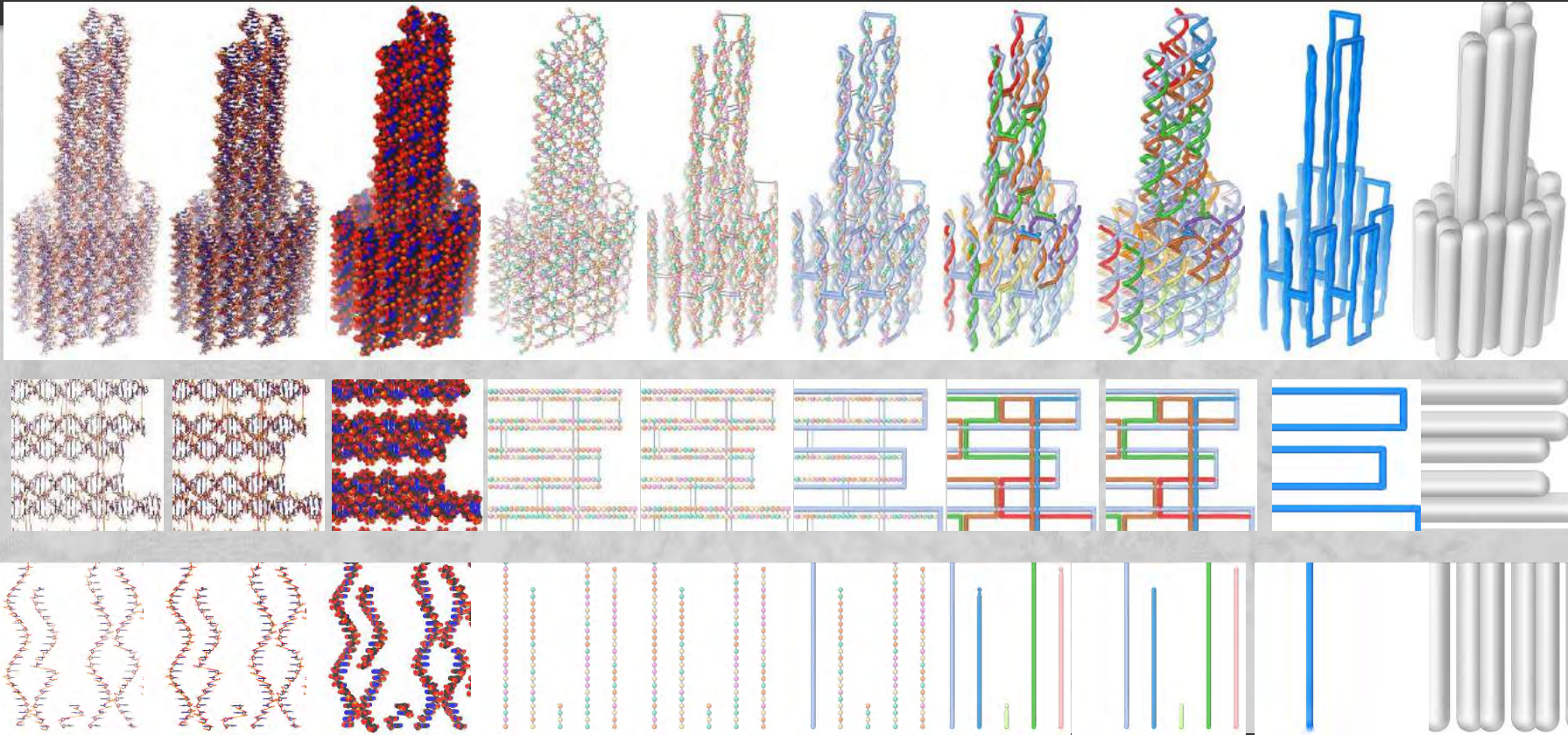




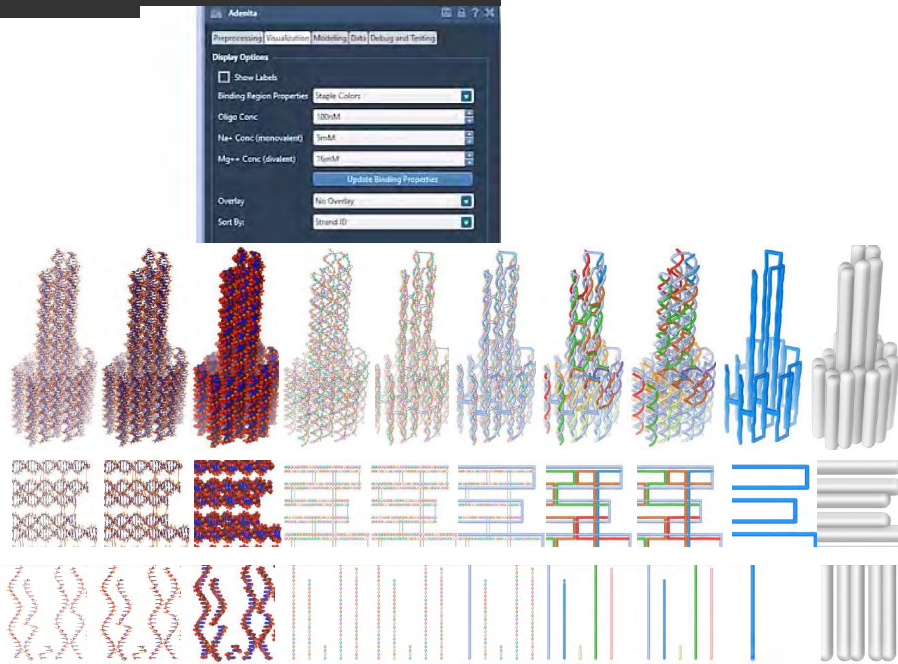
# Case Study | In Vitro Experiment



# Dimension and Scale

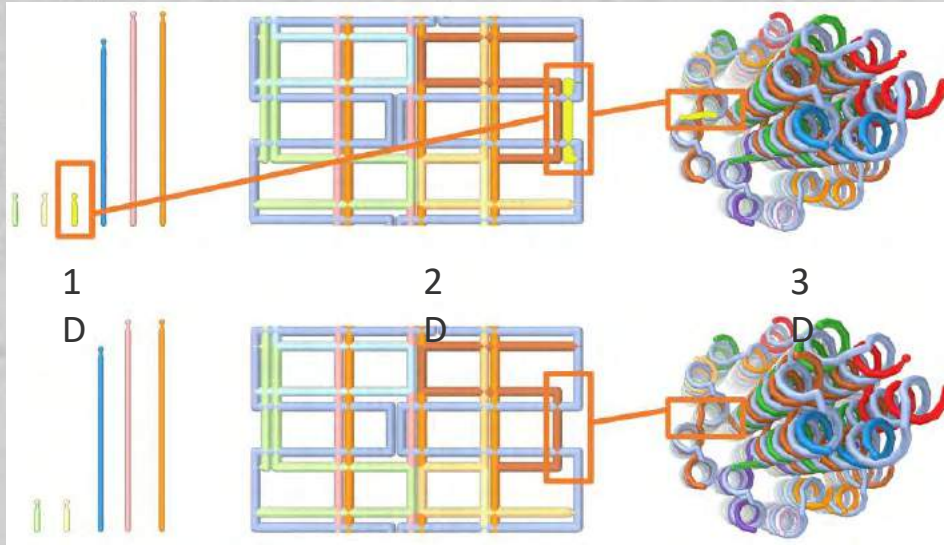


# Dimension and Scale Unifying Map (DimSUM)

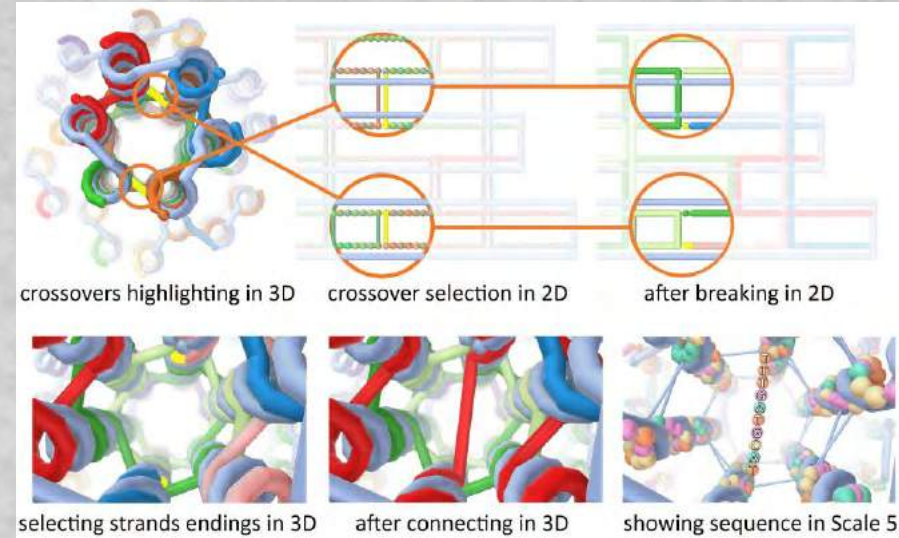




# Abstraction-adaptive Modifications

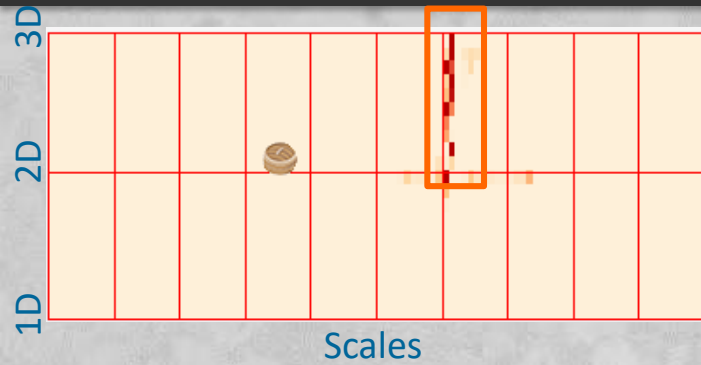


Task 1: Removing Short Staple Strands



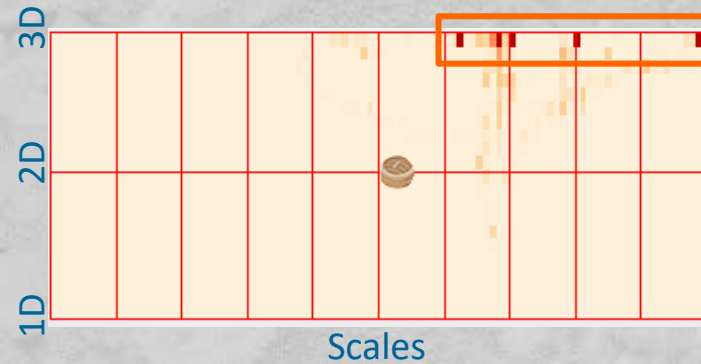
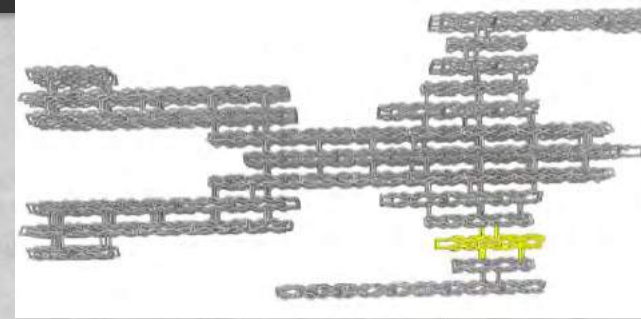
Task 2: Adding Bridging Strands

# Case Studies



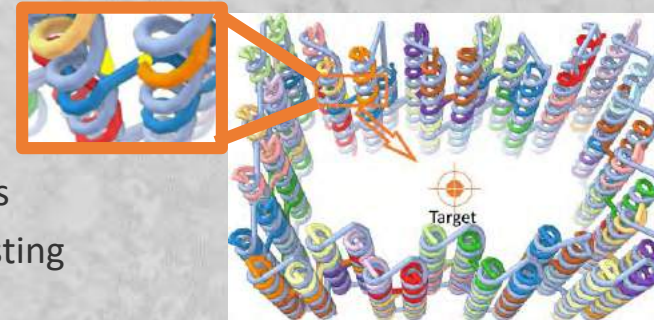
## Case study 1

- Domain scientist 1
- Structural motif design
- Transition 3D to 2D



## Case study 2

- Domain scientist 2
- Surface strand analysis
- 3D scales most interesting



# GUIDANCE



جامعة الملك عبد الله  
للعلوم والتقنية  
King Abdullah University of  
Science and Technology

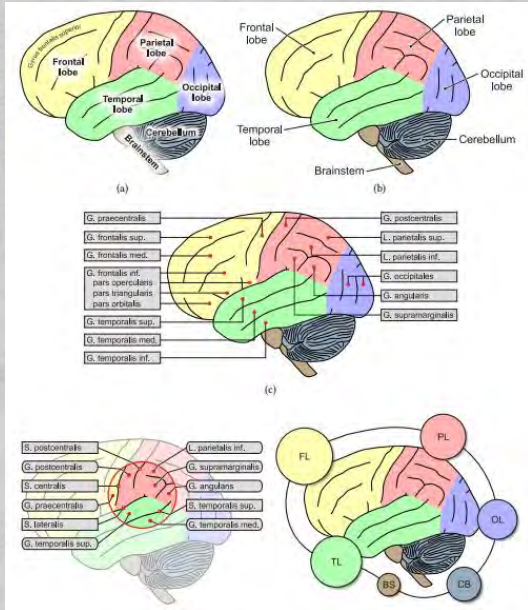
VCC

VISUAL  
COMPUTING  
CENTER

Ivan Viola



# Interactive Labeling

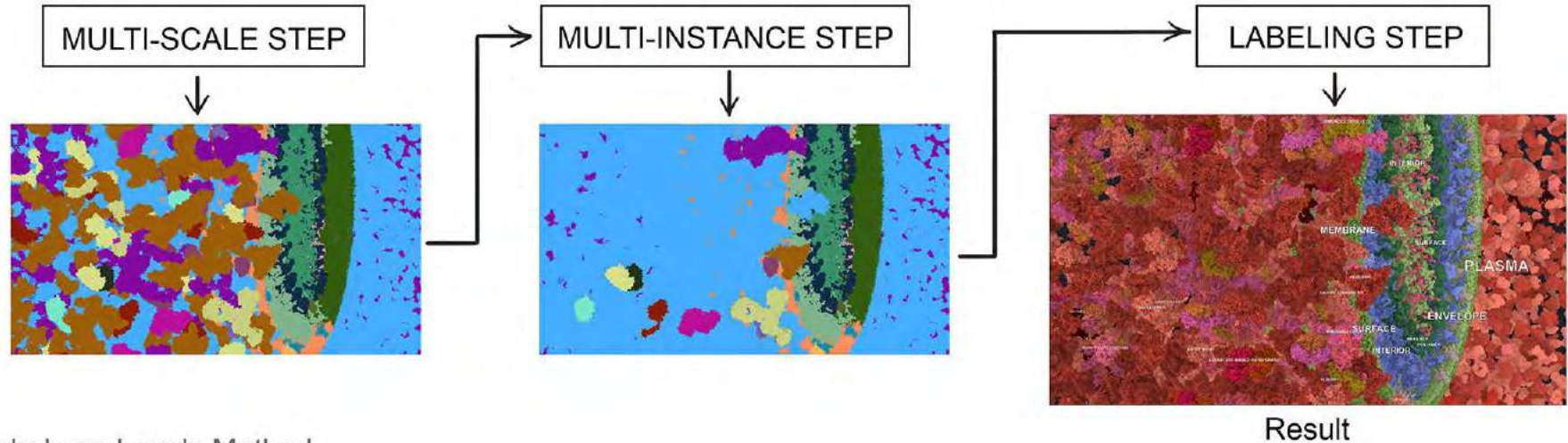


[Oeltze-Jafra and Preim 2014]



[Been et al. 2006]

# Labels on Levels Algorithm



Labels on Levels Method

# Multi-Scale Step



Labels on Levels Method



# Multi-Scale Step



capsid protein



hexamer

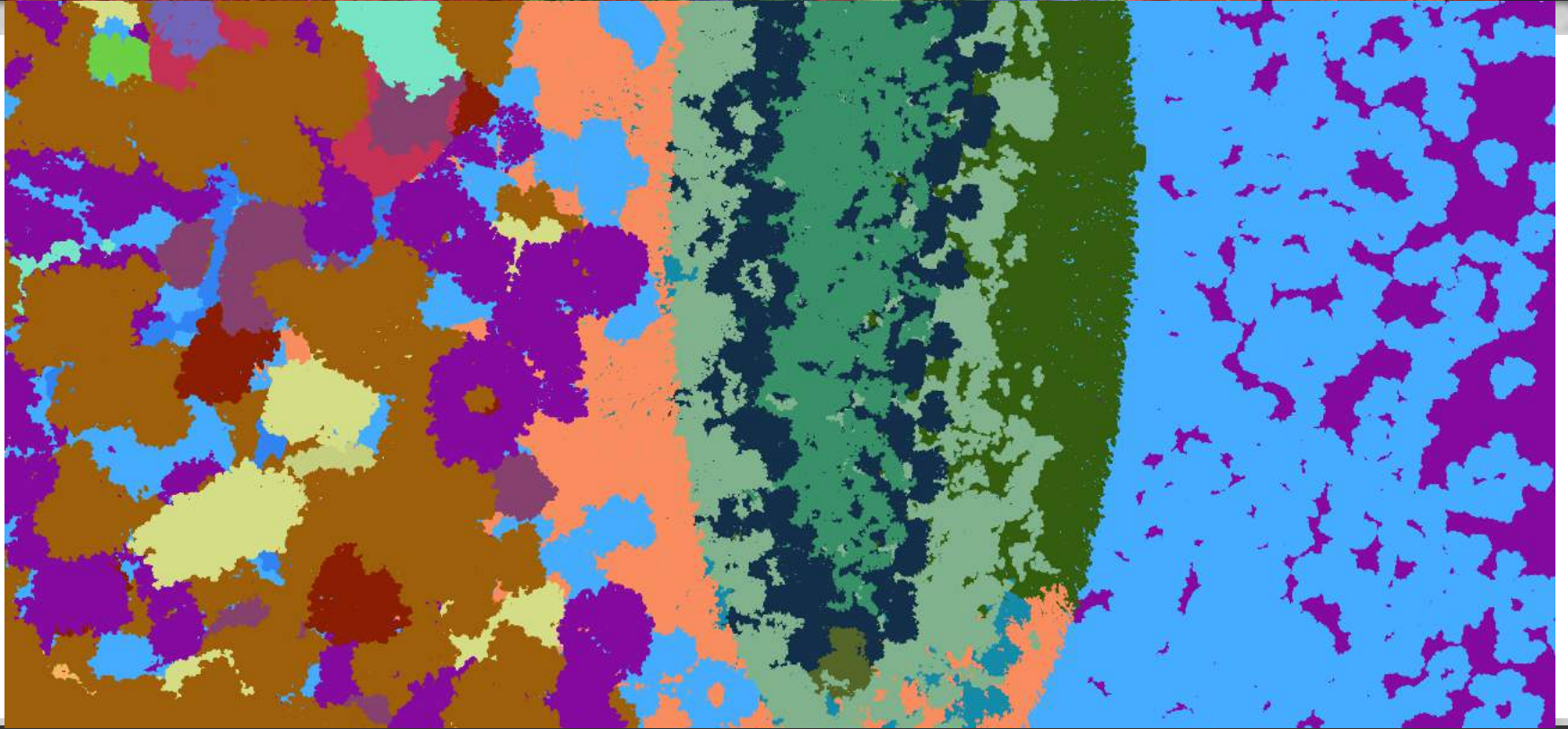


capsid

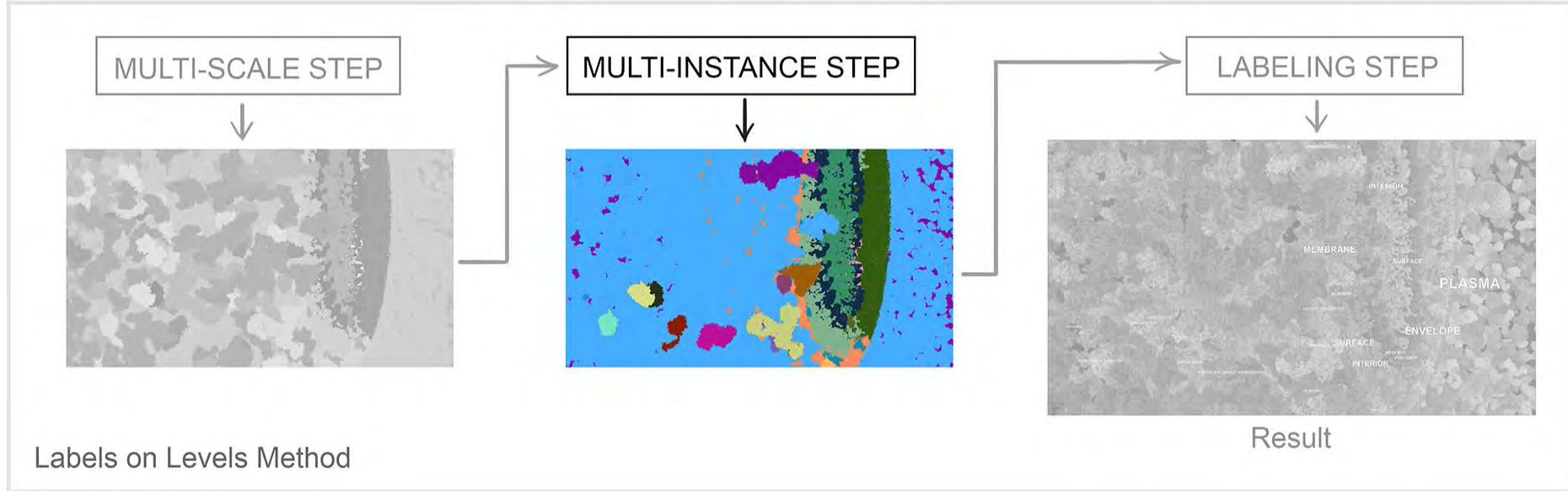


HIV

# Multi-Scale Step



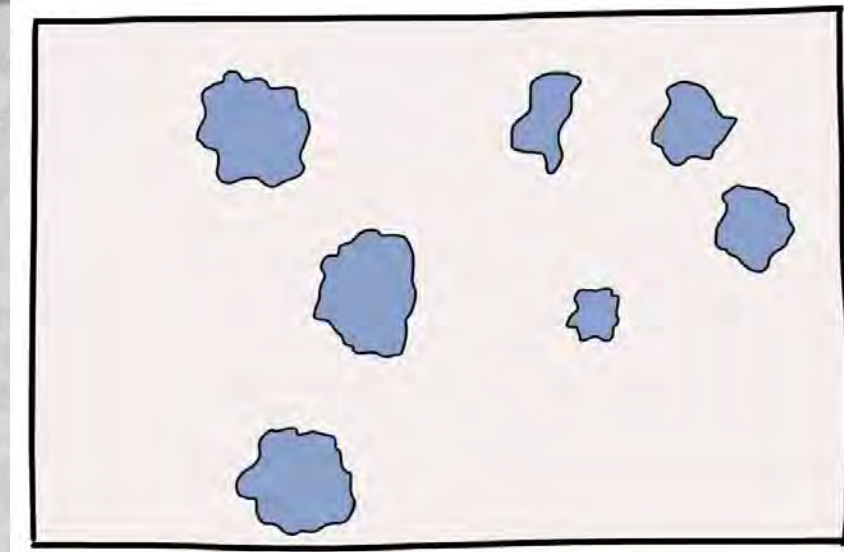
# Multi-Instance Step





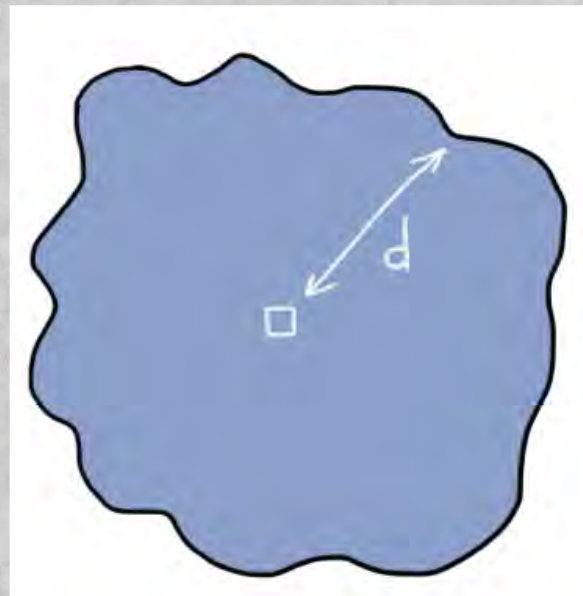
# Multi-Instance Step

- Choose a representative
- Evaluate 4 criteria
  - Prominence criterion
  - Distance criterion
  - Border criterion
  - Temporal coherence criterion
- Output: 2D positions of label anchors



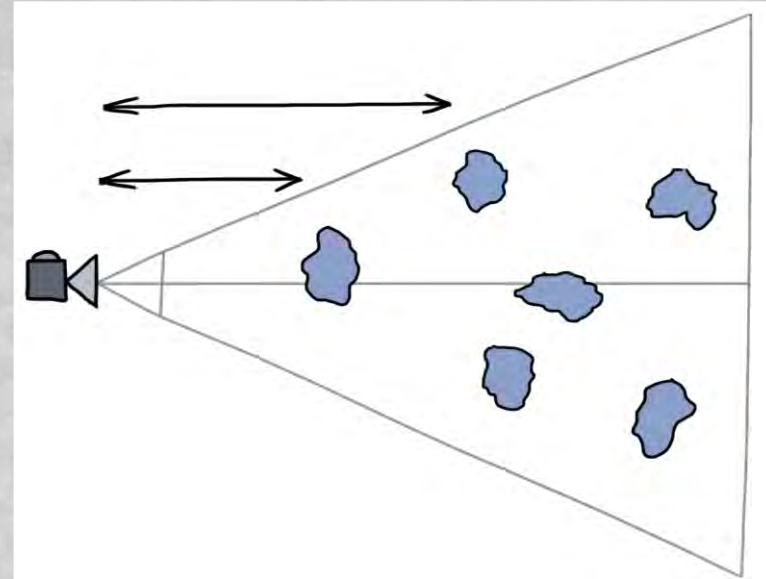
# Multi-Instance Step

- Choose a representative
- Evaluate 4 criteria
  - Prominence criterion
  - Distance criterion
  - Border criterion
  - Temporal coherence criterion
- Output: 2D positions of label anchors



# Multi-Instance Step

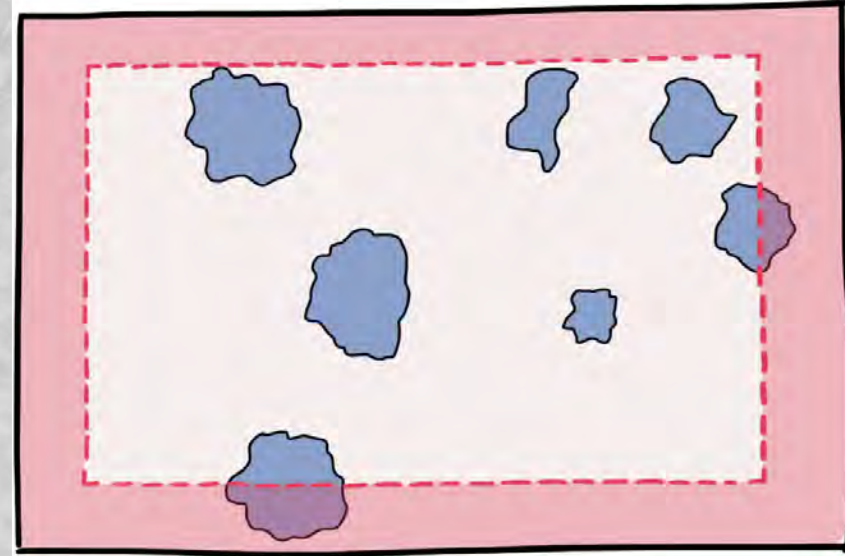
- Choose a representative
- Evaluate 4 criteria
  - Prominence criterion
  - Distance criterion
  - Border criterion
  - Temporal coherence criterion
- Output: 2D positions of label anchors





# Multi-Instance Step

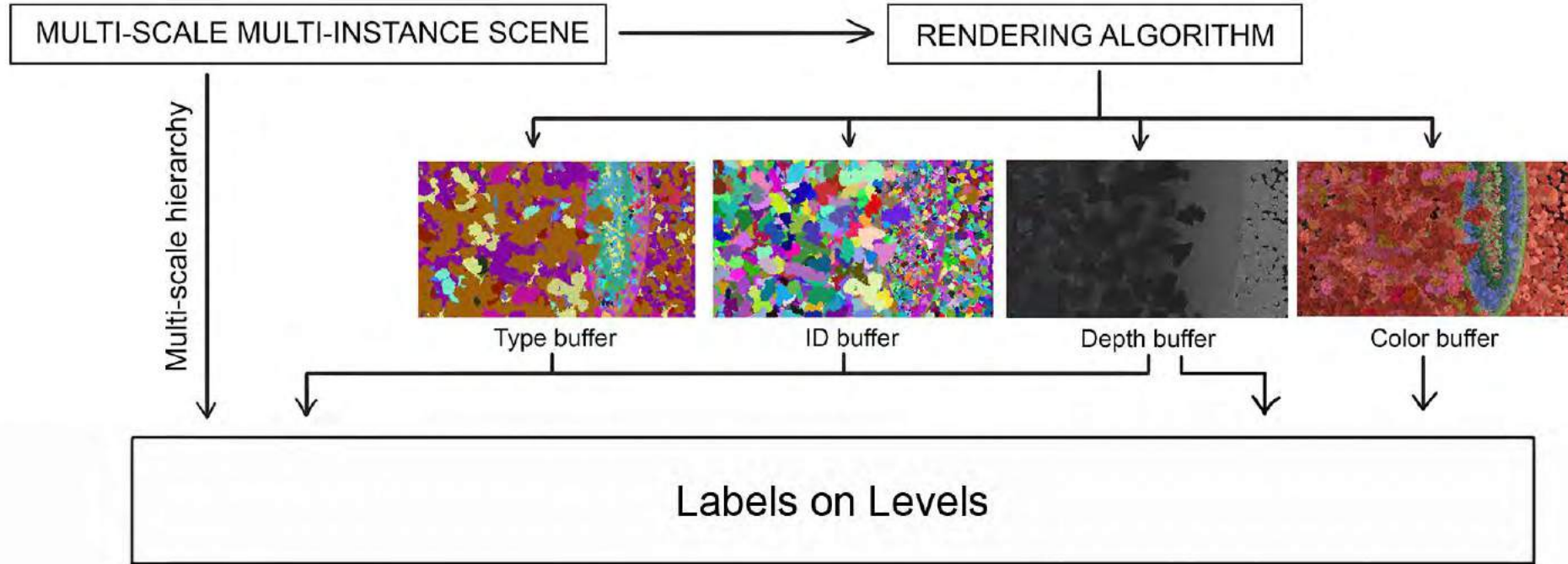
- Choose a representative
- Evaluate 4 criteria
  - Prominence criterion
  - Distance criterion
  - Border criterion
  - Temporal coherence criterion
- Output: 2D positions of label anchors



# Multi-Instance Step

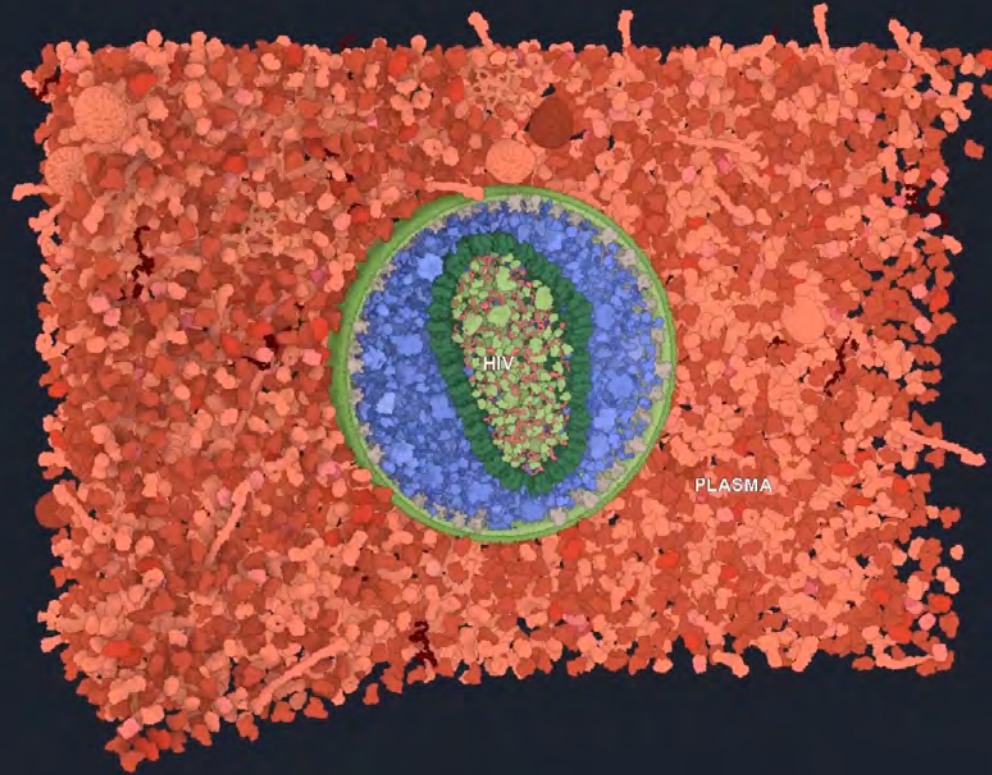


# Image-Space Technique





# Multi-Scale and Multi-Instance Labeling

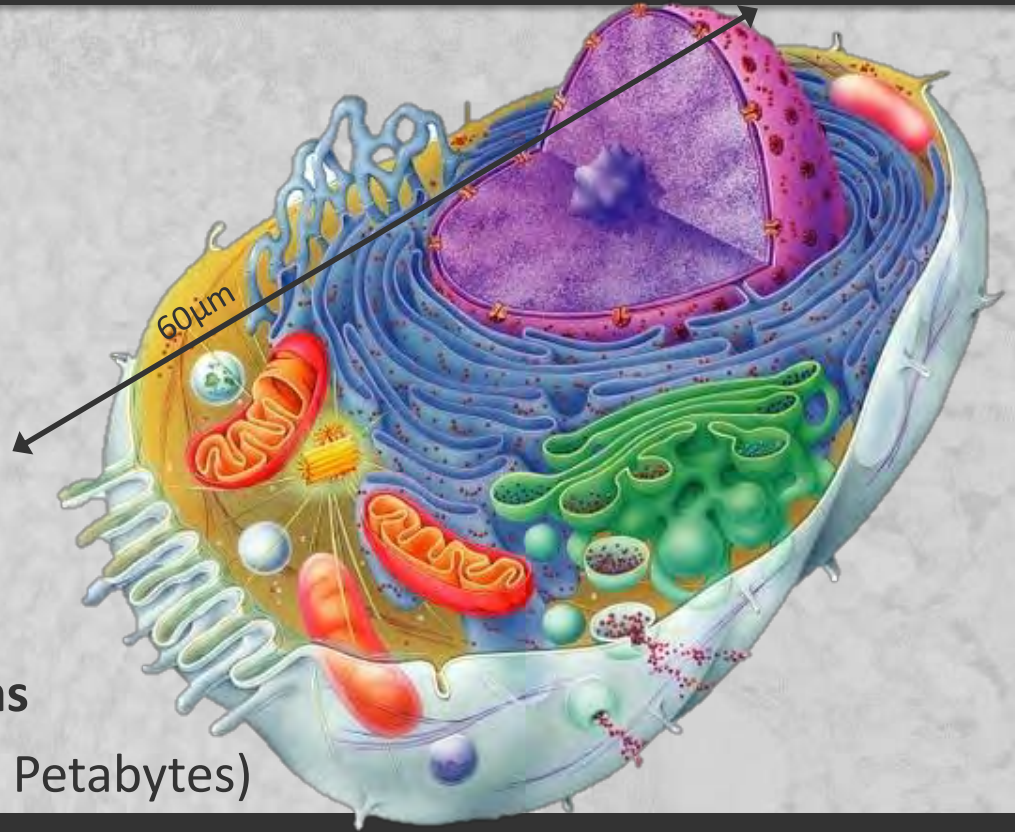


# Multi-Scale Navigation through Labeling

HOME > Plasma > HIV >



# Integrating Mesoscale and Cellscale



**100,000,000,000,000 atoms**

**(1,600,000,000,000,000 bytes = 1.6 Petabytes)**



# Research Focus: Interactive Visual Cell

# KAUST



# Thank you for your attention!

