

Napredne arhitekture neuronskih mreža za učenje interatomskih potencijala

Bartol Pavlović

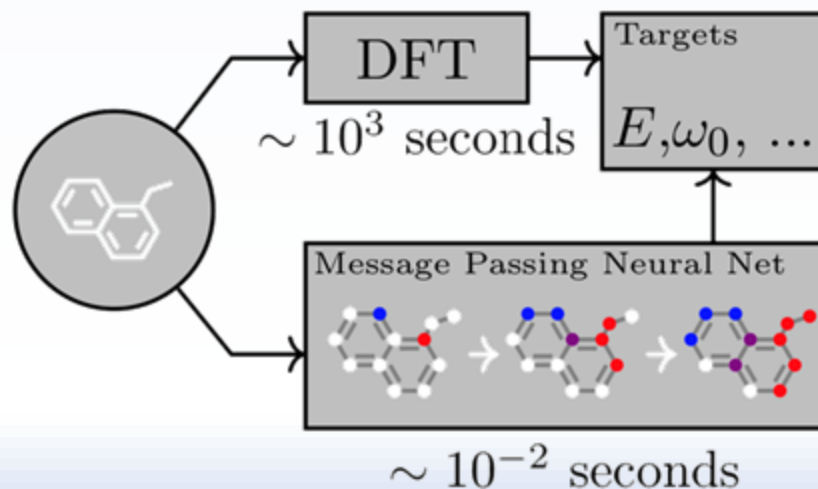
Mentor: dr. sc. Ivor Lončarić

Uvod

- napredak računalne snage omogućuje nove pristupe u istraživanjima
- simulacije velikih sustava u fizici materijala, kemiji i biologiji
- teorija funkcionala gustoće (DFT)
 - precizno, računalno skupo
 - skaliranje s n^3
- vremenske evolucije sistema Newtonovim jednažbama
 - kratak vremenski korak

Uvod

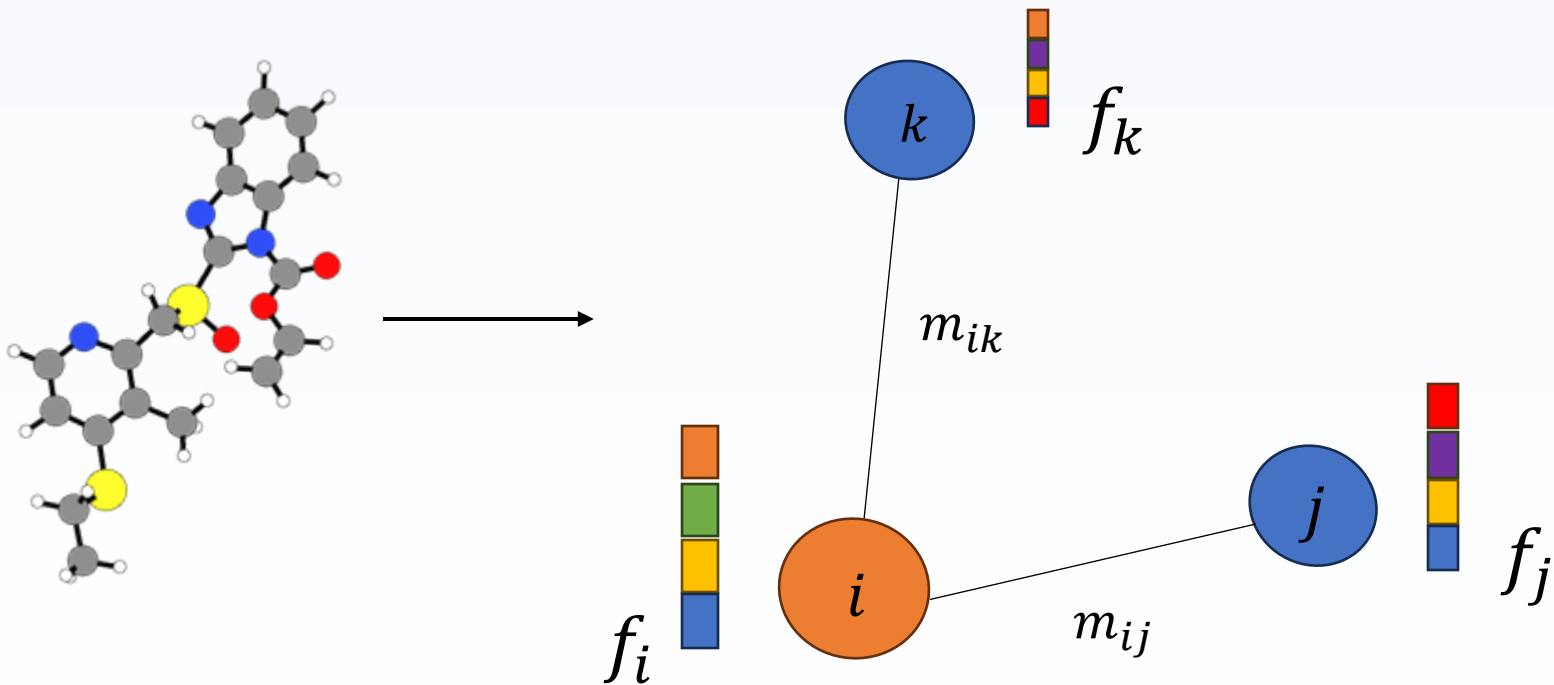
- razvoj strojnog učenja → neuralne mreže
 - učenje interatomskog potencijala
 - skaliranje s n
 - generalizacija
- značajni napredak brzine simulacije
- uključivanje simetrije problema u arhitekturu neuralne mreže



Gilmer, Justin, et al. "Neural message passing for quantum chemistry." *International conference on machine learning*. PMLR, 2017.

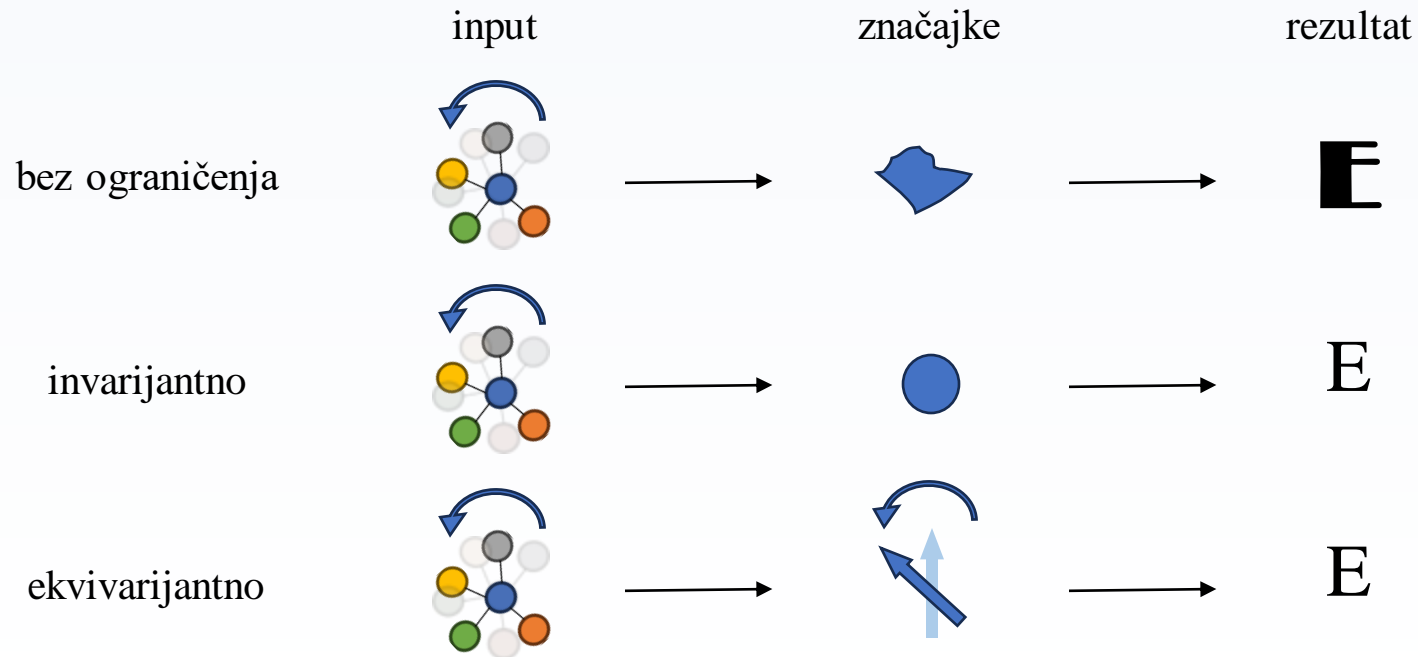
SO3krates arhitektura

- neuralna mreža sa slanjem poruka (*message passing neural network*)



SO3krates arhitektura

- ekvivarijantna arhitektura – invarijantne i ekvivarijantne značajke

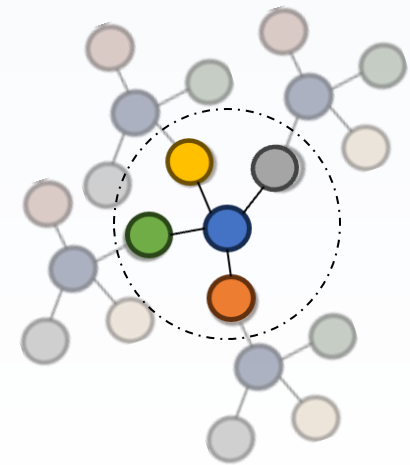


SO3krates arhitektura

- SO(3) konvolucija u funkciji poruke:

$$m_{ij}^{LM} = \sum_{l_1 l_2 m_1 m_2} C_{l_1 m_1 l_2 m_2}^{LM} \phi_{l_1 l_2}^L(r_{ij}) Y_{m_1}^{l_1}(\hat{r}_{ij}) f_j^{l_2 m_2}$$

- skaliranje $\mathcal{O}(l_{max}^6 \times F)$
- potrebna preciznost, brzina i stabilnost



SO3krates arhitektura

- konceptualne promjene:

invarijantne značajke $f_i^{[t=0]} = f_{emb}(Z_i)$

ekvivarijantne značajke $x_{iLM} = \frac{1}{\langle \mathcal{N} \rangle} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}(i)} \phi_{r_{cut}(r_{ij})} Y_M^L(\hat{r}_{ij})$

dvije vrste poruka $m_{ij} = \alpha_{ij} f_j \quad m_{ij}^{LM} = \alpha_{ij}^L Y_M^L(\hat{r}_{ij})$

funkcija pažnje $\alpha_{ij} = \alpha \left(f_i, f_j, r_{ij}, \bigoplus_{l=0}^{l_{max}} \mathbf{x}_{ij,l} \rightarrow 0 \right)$

J.T. Frank, O.T. Unke and K.-R. Müller, So3krates: Equivariant attention for interactions on arbitrary length-scales in molecular systems, 2023.


J.T. Frank, O.T. Unke, K.-R. Müller and S. Chmiela, From peptides to nanostructures: A euclidean transformer for fast and stable machine learned force fields, 2023.

SO3krates arhitektura

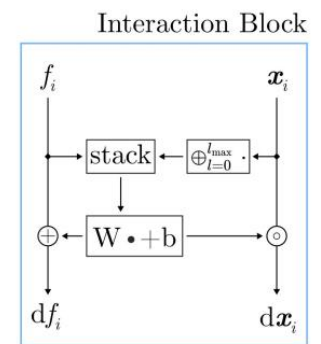
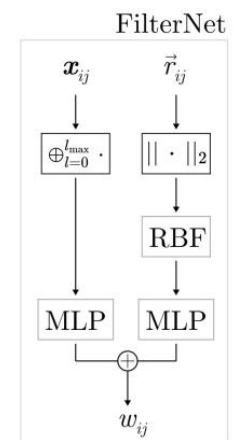
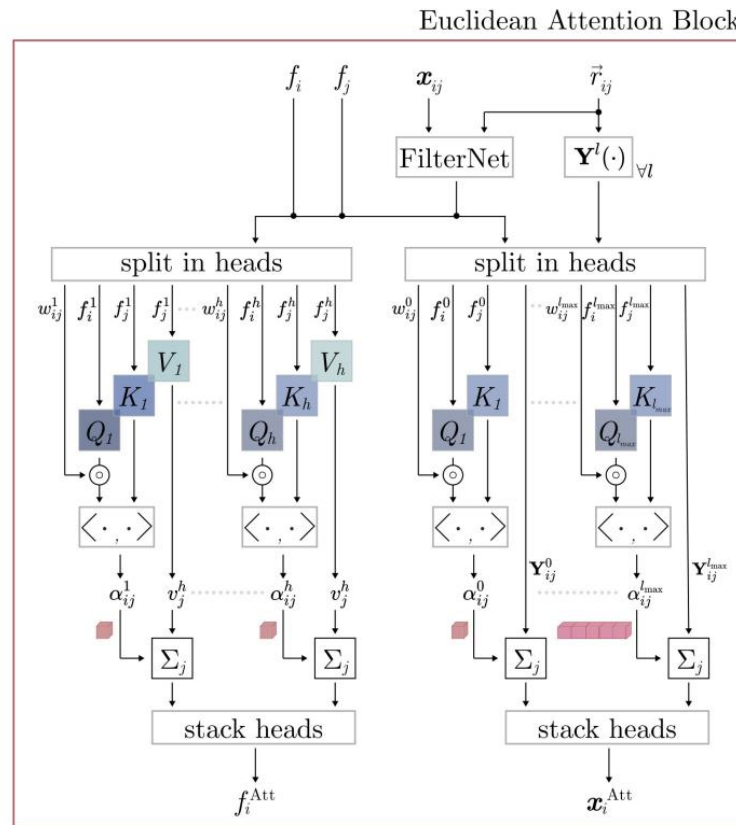
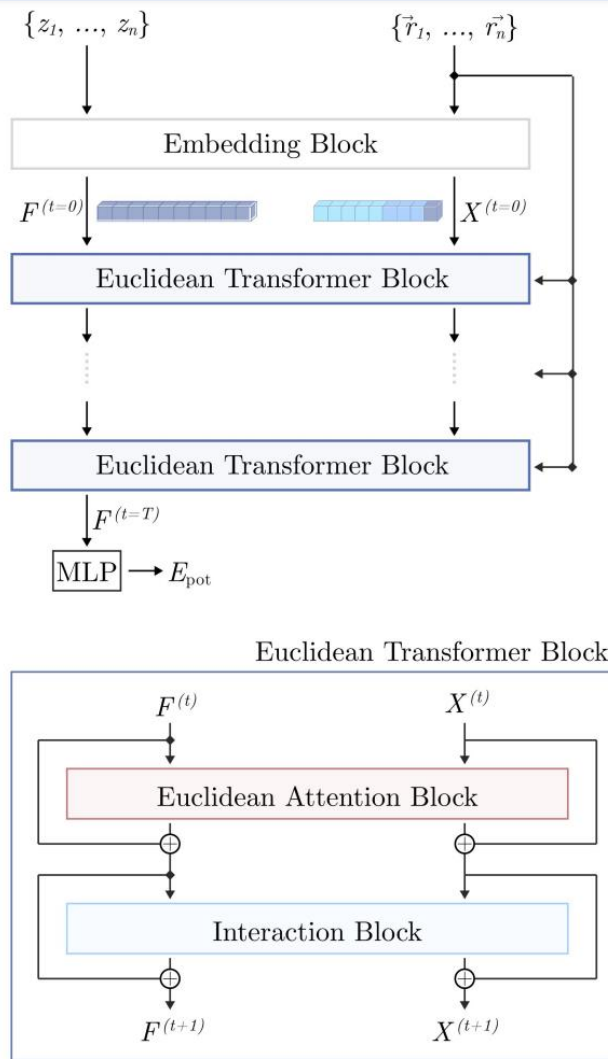
ažuriranje značajki

$$f_i^{[t+1]} = f_i^{[t]} + \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}(i)} m_{ij}$$

$$x_{iLM}^{[t+1]} = x_{iLM}^{[t]} + \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}(i)} m_{ij}^{LM}$$


$$[\mathbf{f}_i^{[t+1]}, \mathbf{x}_i^{[t+1]}] = \text{ETBlok} \left[\{ \mathbf{f}_j^{[t]}, \mathbf{x}_j^{[t]}, \vec{r}_{ij} \}_{j \in \mathcal{N}(i)} \right]$$

SO3krates arhitektura



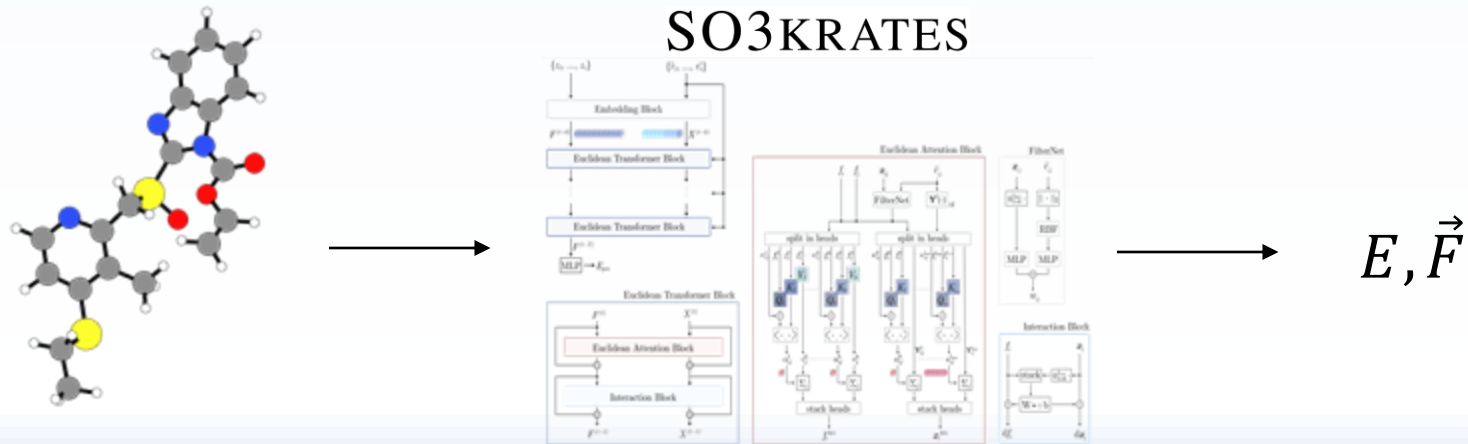
J.T. Frank, O.T. Unke, K.-R. Müller and S. Chmiela, From peptides to nanostructures: A euclidean transformer for fast and stable machine learned force fields, 2023.

SO3krates arhitektura

- iz konačnih značajki atoma nakon T koraka slanja poruka računaju se energija i sila

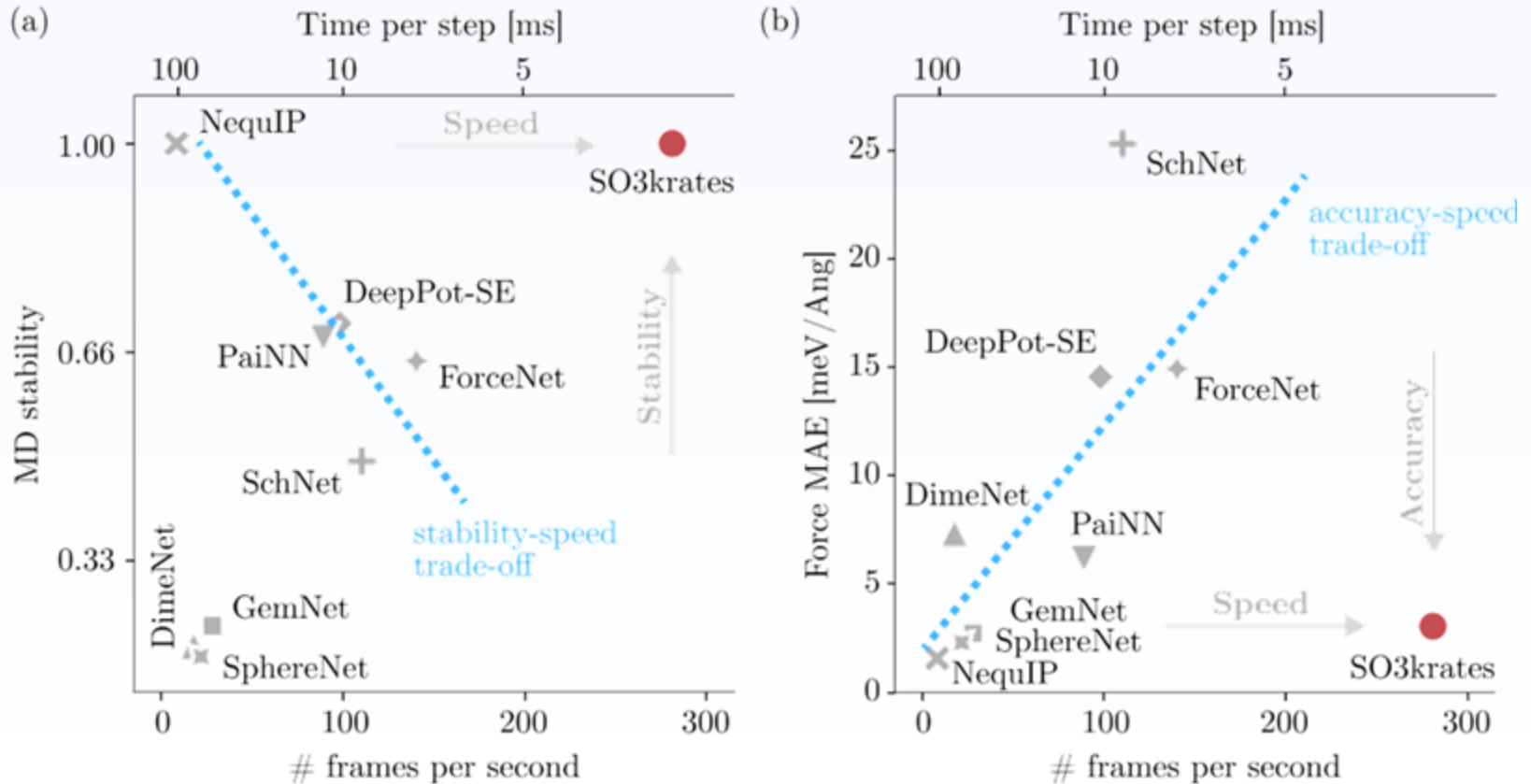
$$E(\vec{r}_1, \dots, \vec{r}_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n E_i$$

$$\vec{F}_i = -\nabla_i E_{pot}$$



SO3krates arhitektura

- konačno skaliranje $\mathcal{O}(n \times \langle \mathcal{N} \rangle \times (l_{\max}^2 + F))$



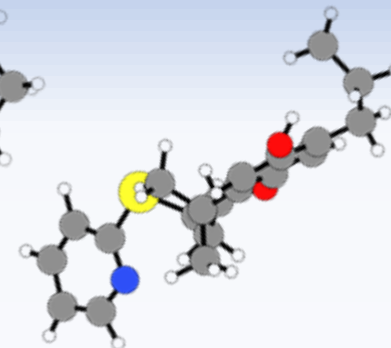
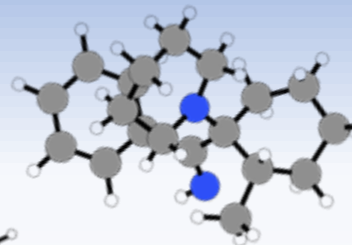
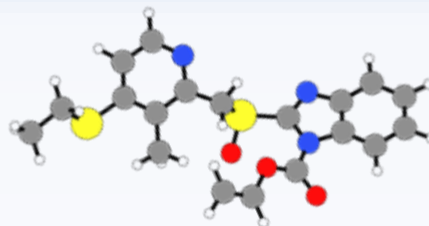
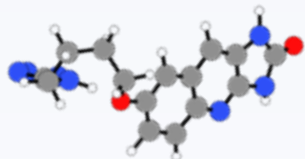
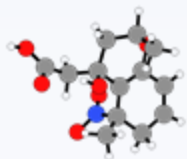
J.T. Frank, O.T. Unke, K.-R. Müller and S. Chmiela, From peptides to nanostructures: A euclidean transformer for fast and stable machine learned force fields, 2023.

SPICE set podataka

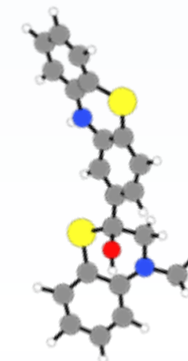
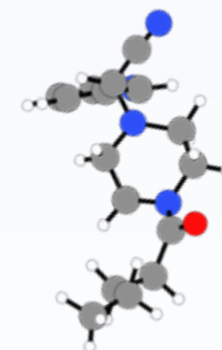
- nedovoljno kvallitetnih setova podataka
- računanje DFT-om
- Small molecule/Protein Interaction Chemical Energies (SPICE)
- raznolik set 1.1 milijuna konformacija
- potrebni: položaji atoma, sile na atome, energija molekule, atomski brojevi

P. Eastman, P.K. Behara, D.L. Dotson, R. Galvelis, J.E. Herr, J.T. Horton et al., Spice, a dataset of drug-like molecules and peptides for training machine learning potentials, 2022.

SPICE set podataka



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O 0.26125705 -0.59470665 4.67764521 1.04000795 1.09073830 -0.75868547
O -0.23590228 -0.11342261 2.50389838 0.10653523 0.52928805 -1.64625585
O 1.16111696 1.98242962 4.56545115 0.36010480 -1.53891003 -0.08768928
S -1.06834626 -0.46350050 -3.28063607 -0.35665008 0.18879659 -1.76775599
C 1.83252859 -0.08548234 0.09279607 6.44565964 -0.39415538 2.49285865
C 1.38815796 -0.80528015 -2.03511381 2.03392625 -0.30277798 0.14513928
C 0.01593145 -0.33332074 -1.95285213 1.03282905 -0.04443320 0.79805565
C -0.40821895 0.14716600 -0.76375216 1.46233678 0.62767553 0.74954337
N 0.55997634 0.40842175 0.24065502 -1.51235867 -1.01301122 -0.04109007
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C 0.03281923 0.93866038 1.56330323 -2.60227156 -2.42760348 -2.27484965
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H 1.07250023 1.34029615 5.30970049 0.08642717 0.76138753 -0.94509333
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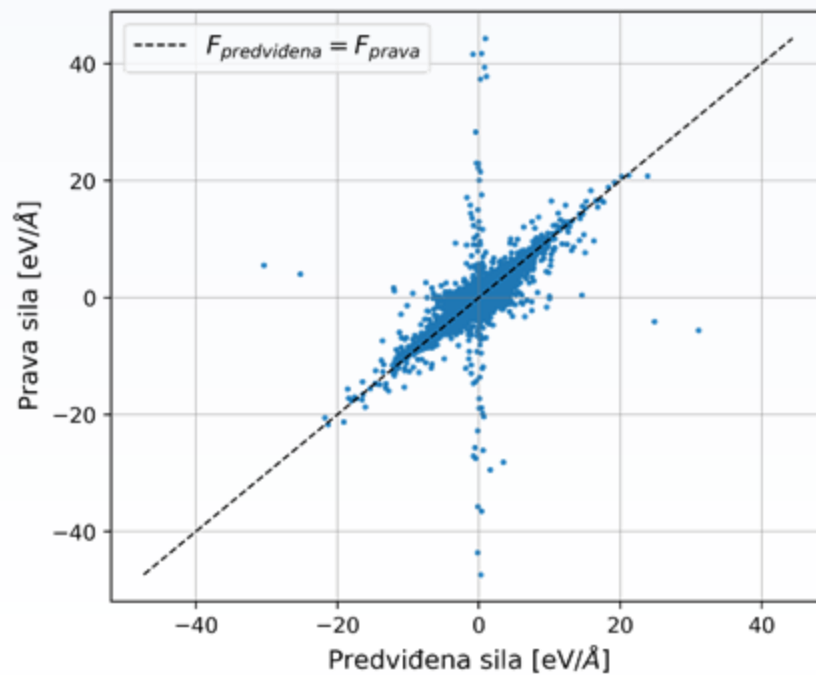
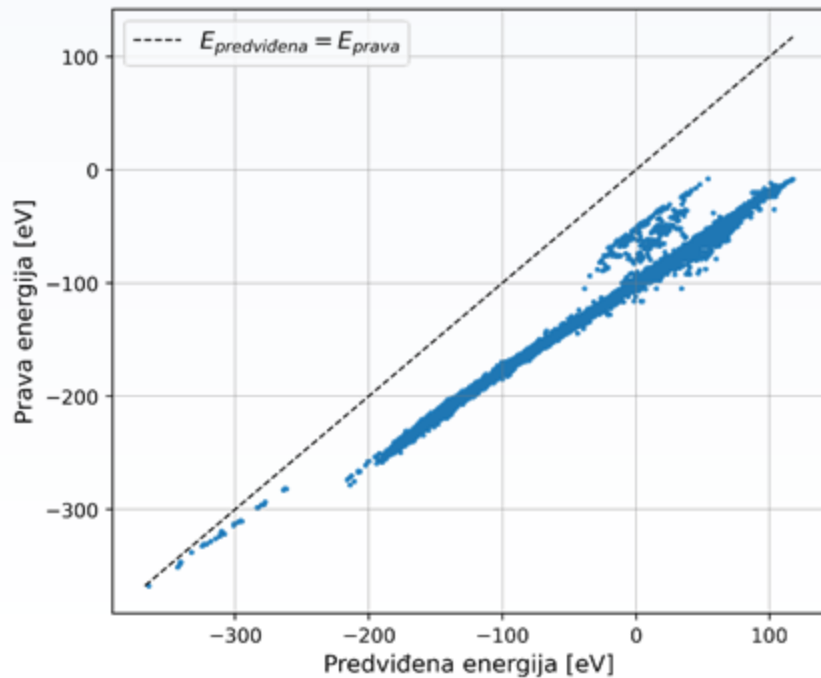


Metoda

- testirati arhitekturu na SPICE podacima
- treniranje na jednoj Nvidia A100 GPU
- SPICE \rightarrow C, H, N, O, S \sim 680 000 podataka
 - 100 000 za trening
 - 20 000 za validaciju
 - 20 000 za testiranje
- hiperparametri r_{cut}, F, l, T, β

Metoda

- sa zadanim hiperparametrima:
 - MAE: 90 eV za energiju, 0.17 eV/Å za silu



Metoda

- funkcija gubitka:

$$\mathcal{L} = (1 - \beta)(E - \tilde{E})^2 + \frac{\beta}{3N} \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^3 (F_k^i - \tilde{F}_k^i)^2$$

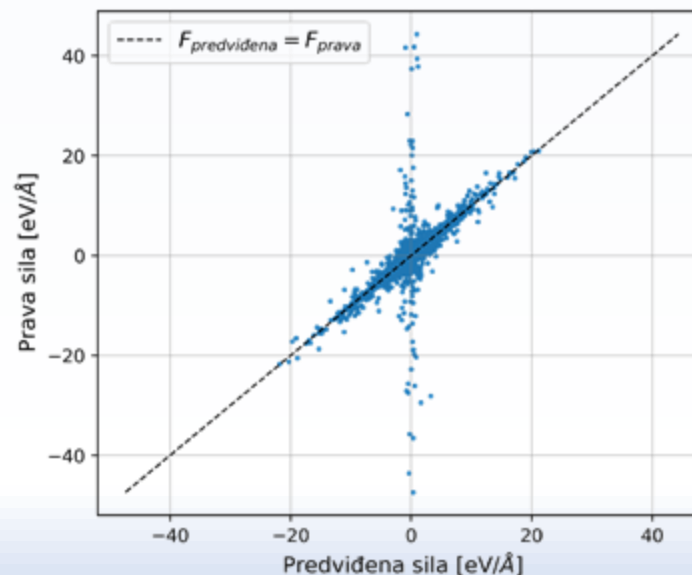
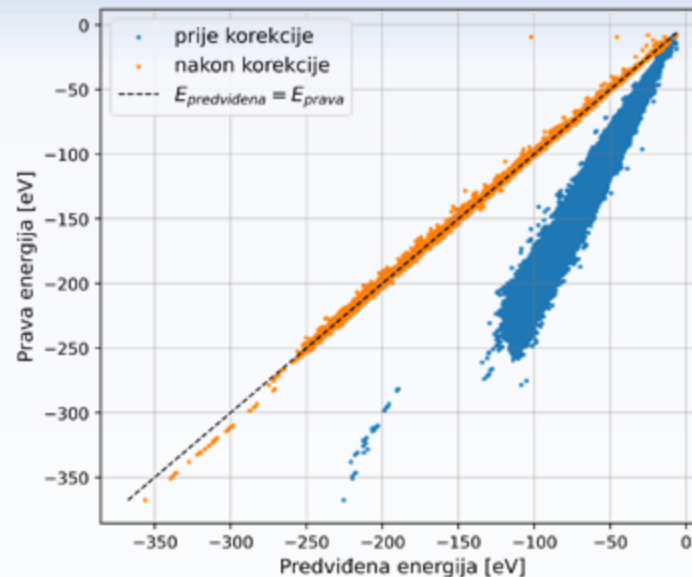
- treniranje samo na silama:
 - MAE: 64 eV za energiju, 0.047 eV/Å za silu
- korigiranje energija prilagodbom linearne funkcije broja atomskih elemenata u molekuli na energiju

$$E(n_H, n_C, n_N, n_O, n_S) = E_H n_H + E_C n_C + E_N n_N + E_O n_O + E_S n_S + c$$

Rezultati

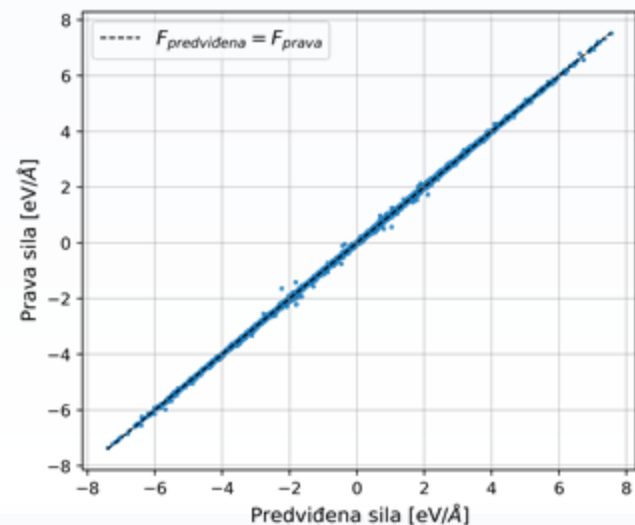
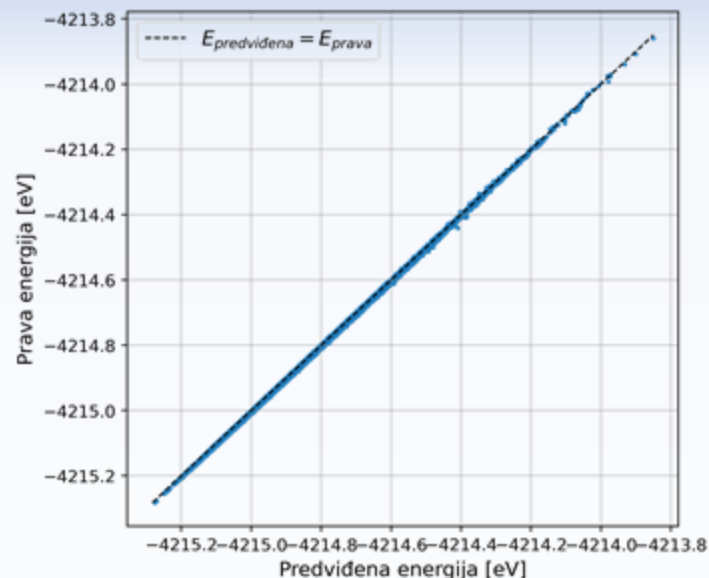
- SPICE set podataka
- srednja apsolutna greška:
 - 0.053 eV/atom
 - 0.047 eV/Å
- 50 puta lošiji rezultat sličnog istraživanja
- mogući razlozi:
 - pogrešno predviđanje energija
 - treniranje samo na silama
 - greške u setu podataka

D.P. Kovacs, J.H. Moore, N.J. Browning, I. Batatia, J.T. Horton, V. Kapil et al.,
Mace-off23: Transferable machine learning force fields for organic molecules, 2023.



Rezultati

- etanol iz MD17 seta podataka
- srednje apsolutne greške:
 - 0.11 kcal/mol (4.96 meV)
 - 0.12 kcal/mol/Å (5.01 meV/Å)
- referentne vrijednosti:
 - 0.052 kcal/mol
 - 0.096 kcal/mol/Å
- korigiranje → 0.052 kcal/mol



A.S. Christensen and A.V. Lilienfeld, Revised MD17 dataset (rMD17) (7, 2020),

Zaključak

- veliki doprinosi strojnog učenja u simulacijama
- digitalna budućnost traženja novih materijala

- rezultati lošiji od očekivanog
- neuspješno reproduciranje rezultata
- problemi:
 - pogrešno predviđanje energija
 - trening samo na silama
 - greške u podacima
- vjerojatno izolirani slučaj

Hvala na pažnji!

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