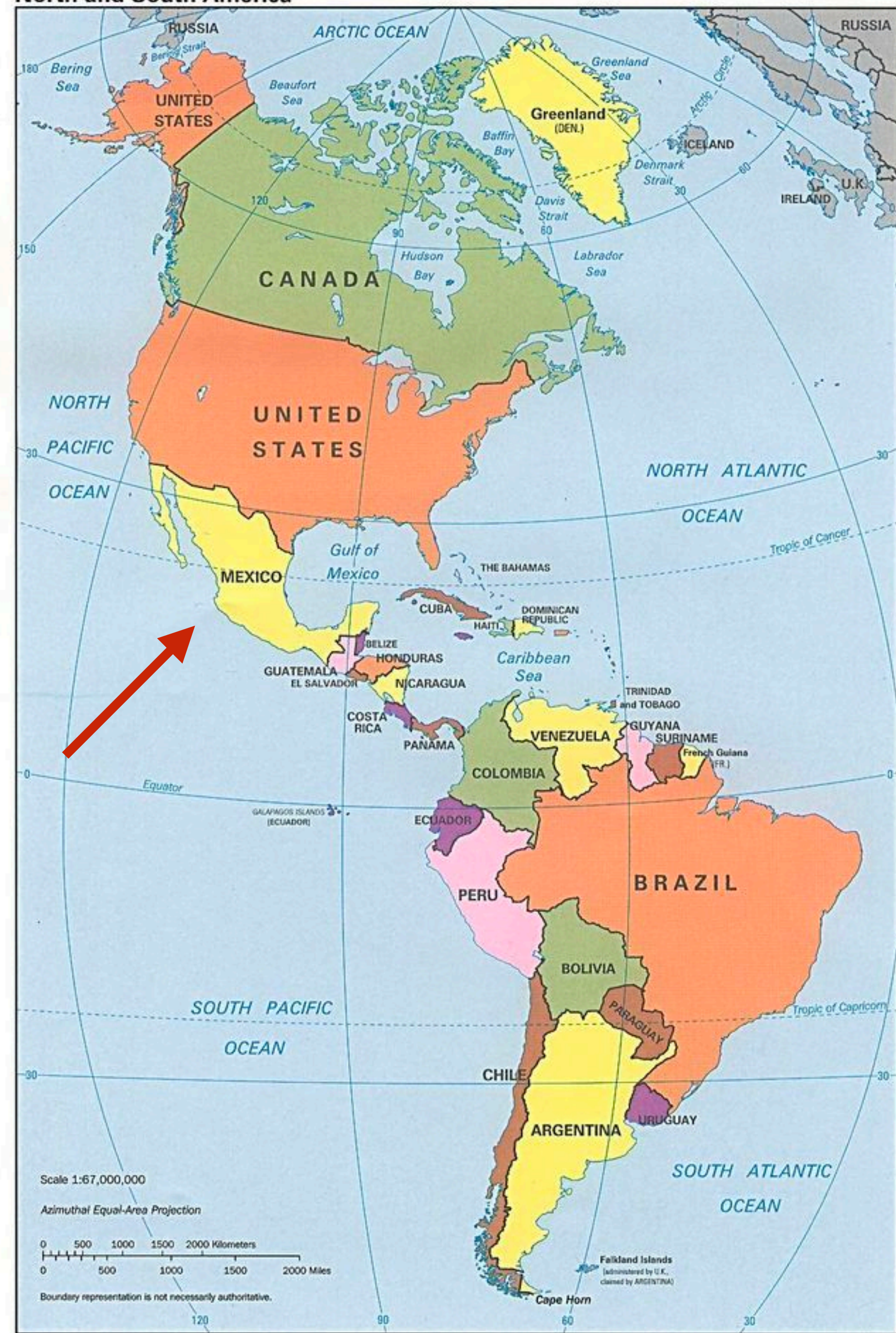


SchNet - A deep learning architecture for molecules and materials:

The reach of the model

Huziel E. Saucedo
Instituto de Física, UNAM
Mexico City, Mexico

North and South America



<https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https%3A%2F%2Fgeology.com%2Fworld%2Fmexico-satellite-image.shtml&psig=AOvVaw1TcCtd2UArtIKTt1fzaS1&ust=1704791911199000&source=images&cd=vfe&ved=0CBEQjRxqFwoTCODToo-8zYMDFQAAAAAdAAAAABAE>

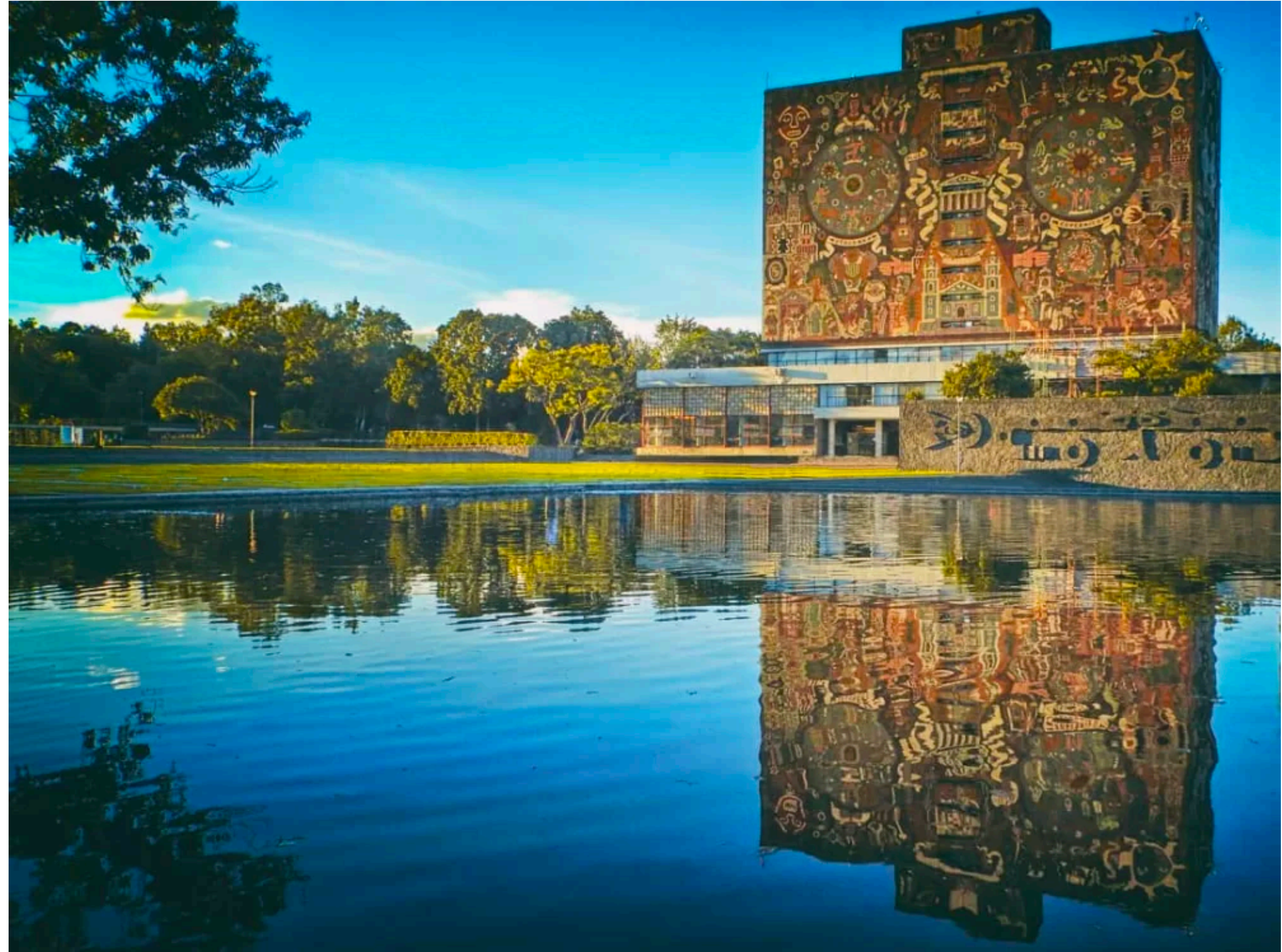




UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL
AUTÓNOMA DE
MÉXICO

(founding goes
back to 1551)

UNESCO World Heritage







~ 140 Researchers



Jessica
Martínez-Marcelo
(B)



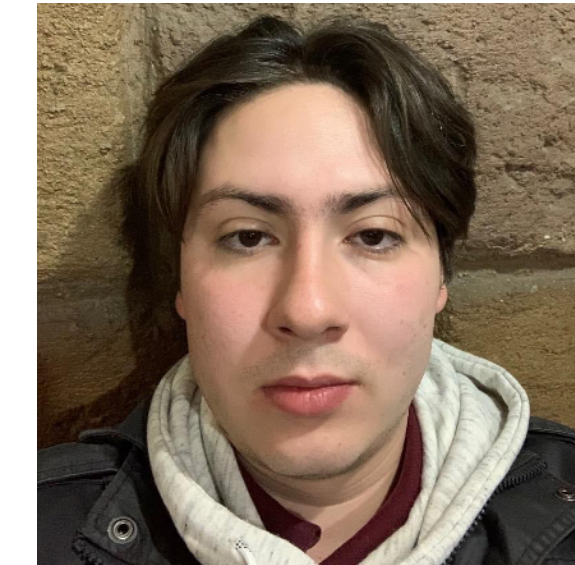
Ricardo Montoya
(M)



Roman Armenta
(PhD)



Diego Gonzalez-
Baños (B)



Carlos Cureño-
Ayluardo (B)



Carlos Vital-José
(PhD)



Diana-Sanchez-
Barrios (M)



Brian Zamora-
Martínez (M)



Leonardo
Cázares (B)

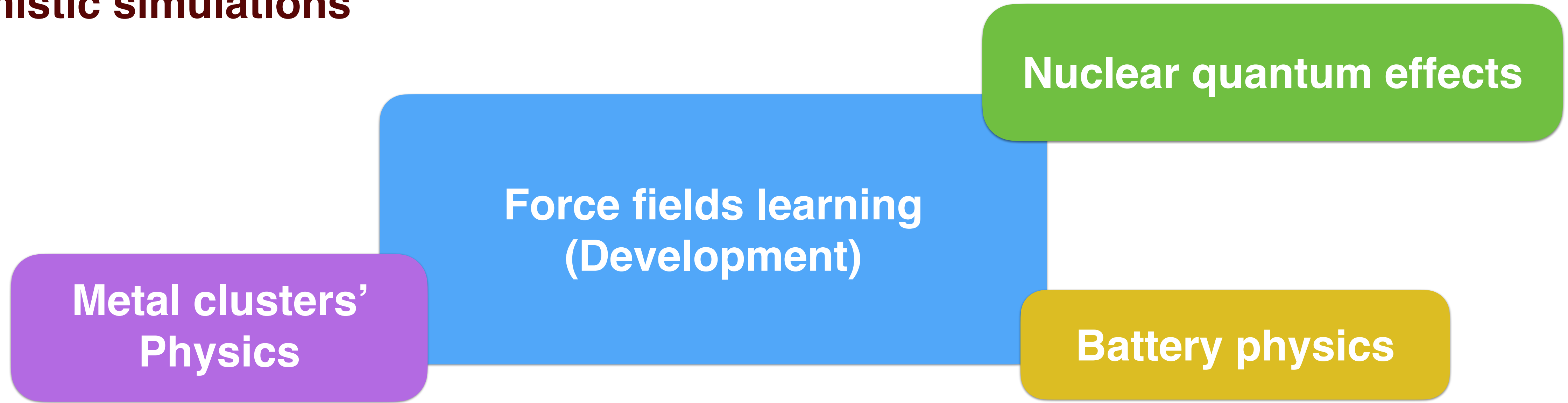


Moisés Vázquez-
Sánchez (M)



Diego Peña-
Angeles (M)

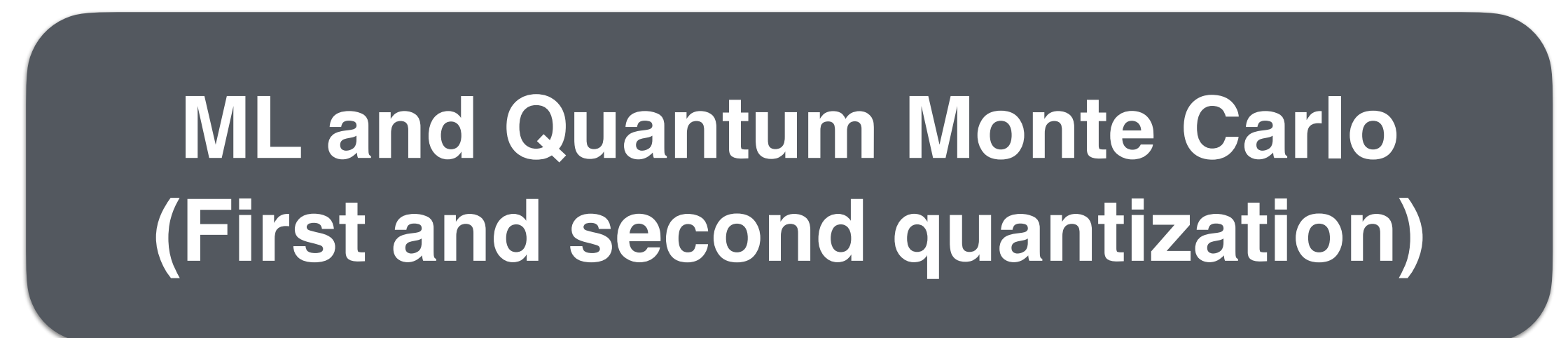
Atomistic simulations



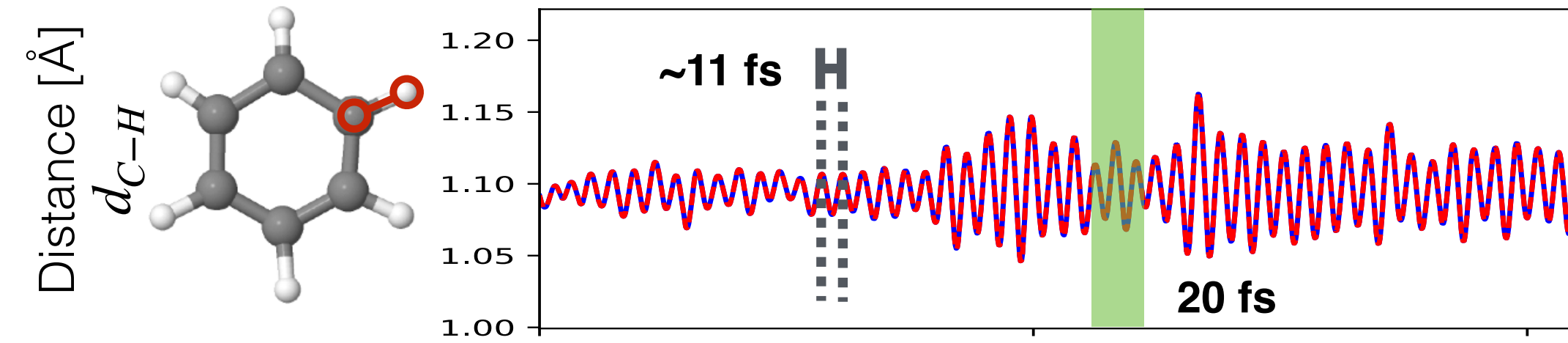
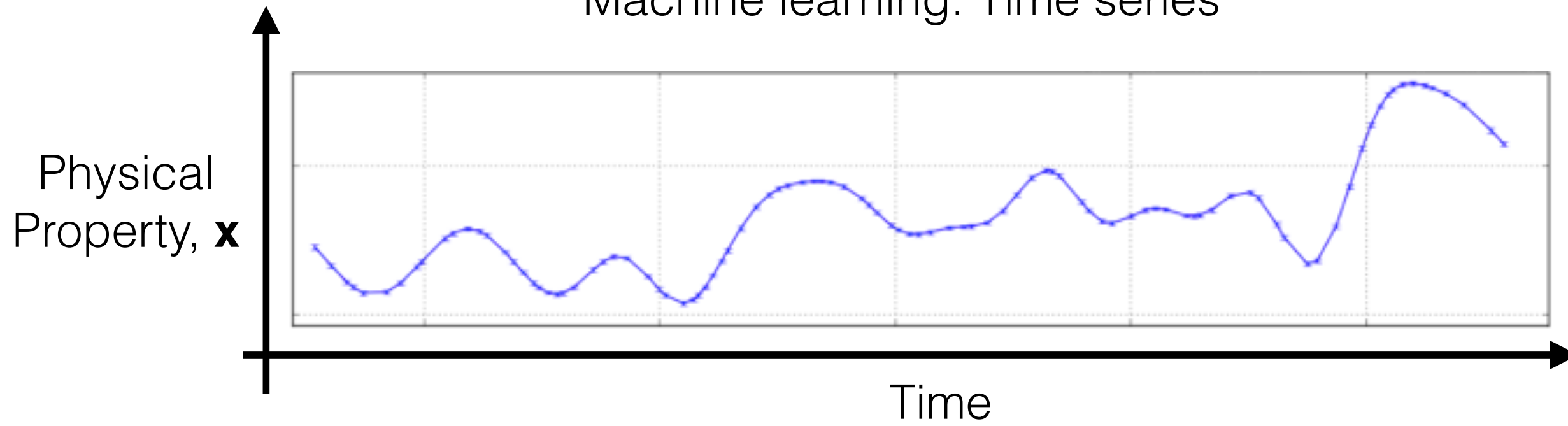
Propagator learning



Electronic structure

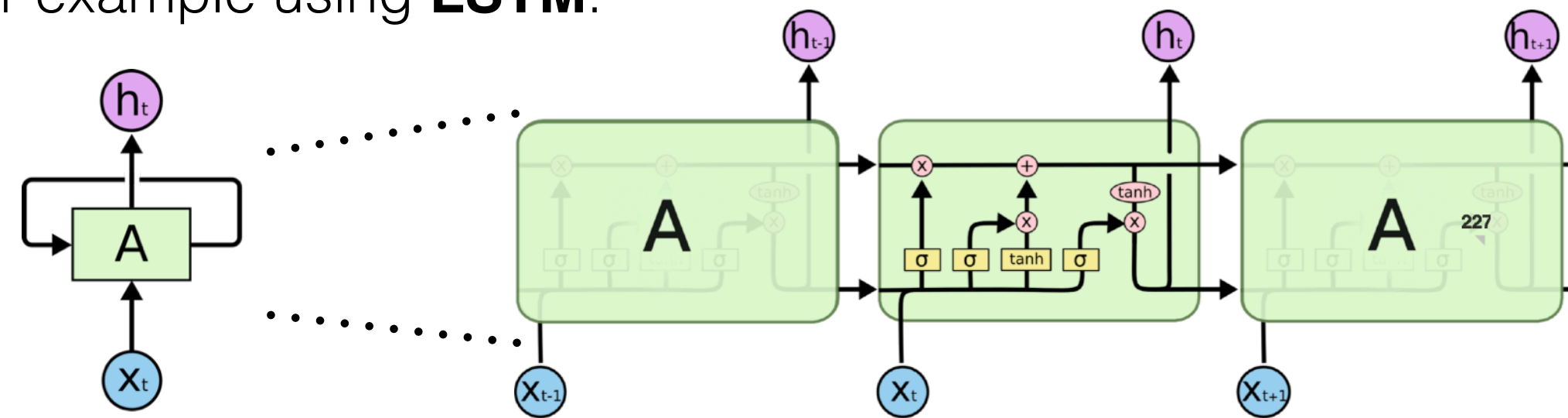


Machine learning: Time series



Mach. Learn.: Sci. Technol. 3, 025011 (2022)

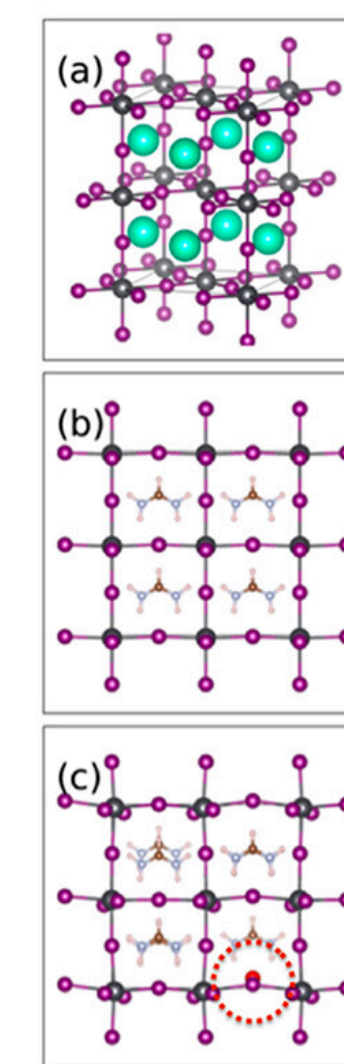
For example using **LSTM**:



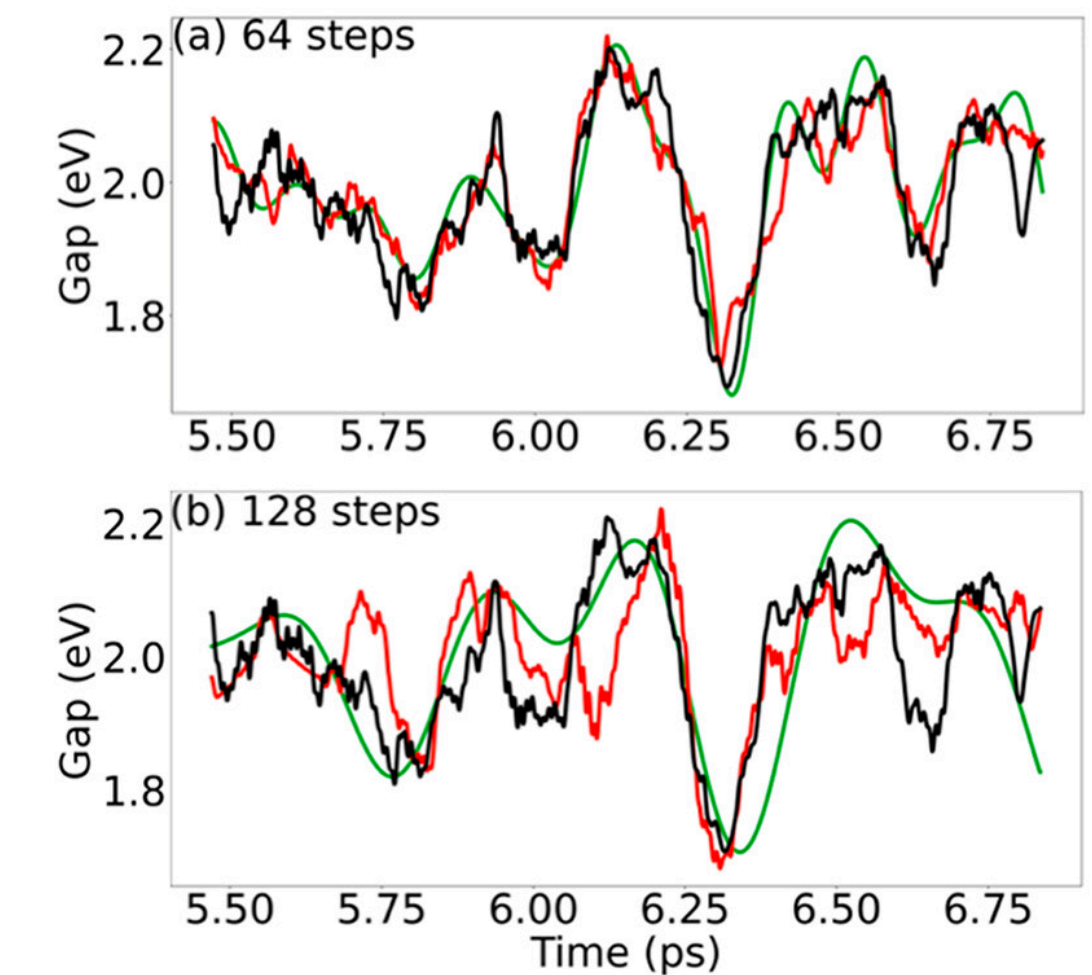
Propagator learning

**Dynamical processes
(Nuclear and electronic)**

Simulation supercell



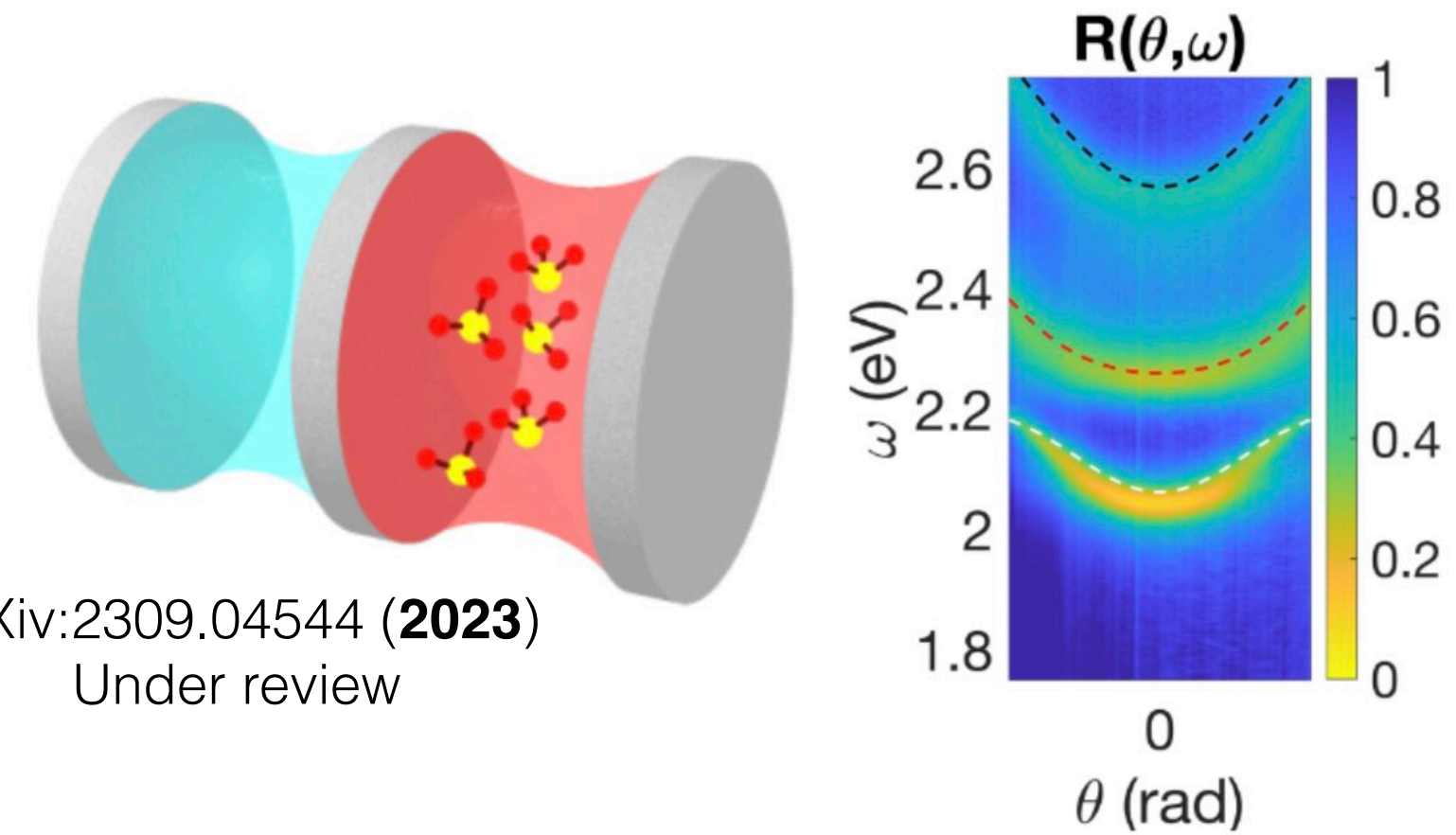
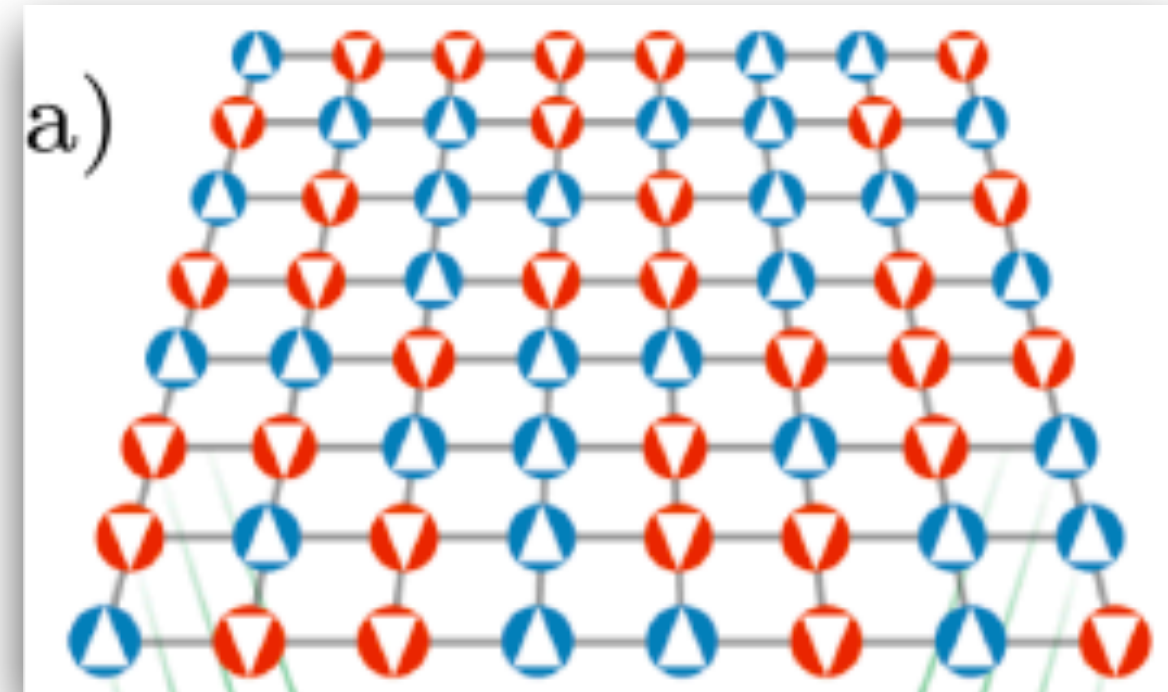
Band gap time evolution



J. Phys. Chem. Lett. 14, 7092 (2023)



Carlos
Cureño-Ayluardo



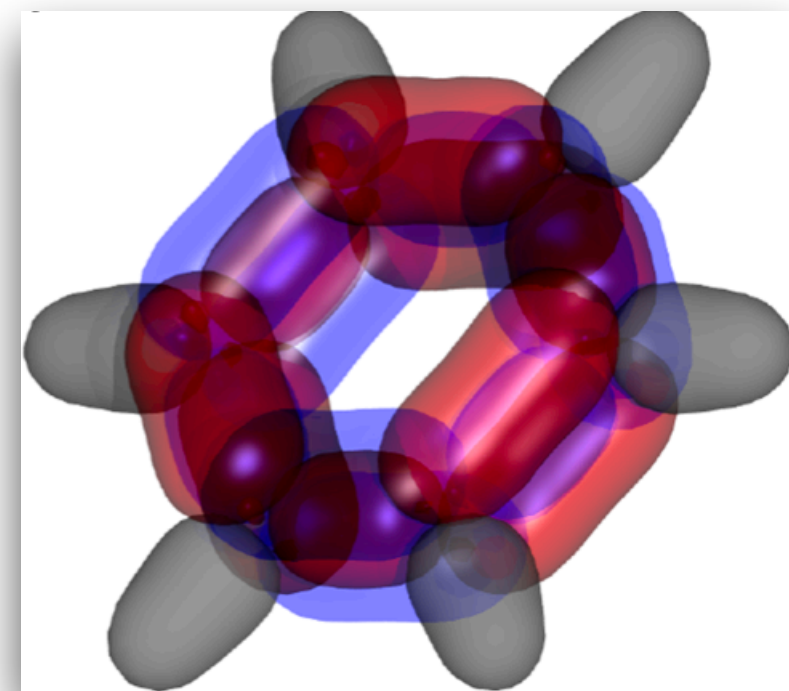
arXiv:2309.04544 (2023)
Under review



Roman Armenta



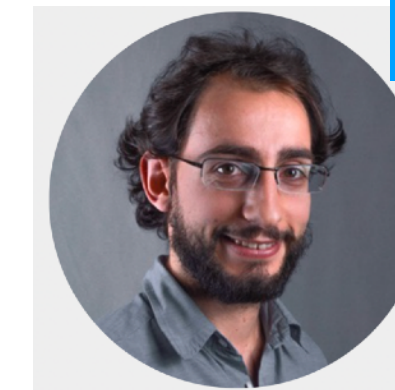
Diego
Gonzalez-Baños



Dr Arturo Camacho Guardian



Dr Hugo Alberto Lara García



Dr Giuseppe Pirruccio

PIIF2023

Electronic structure

ML and Quantum Monte Carlo
(First and second quantization)



SchNet – A deep learning architecture for molecules and materials

K. T. Schütt,^{1,a)} H. E. Sauceda,² P.-J. Kindermans,¹ A. Tkatchenko,^{3,b)} and K.-R. Müller^{1,4,5,c)}

¹*Machine Learning Group, Technische Universität Berlin, 10587 Berlin, Germany*

²*Fritz-Haber-Institut der Max-Planck-Gesellschaft, 14195 Berlin, Germany*

³*Physics and Materials Science Research Unit, University of Luxembourg, L-1511 Luxembourg, Luxembourg*

⁴*Max-Planck-Institut für Informatik, Saarbrücken, Germany*

⁵*Department of Brain and Cognitive Engineering, Korea University, Anam-dong, Seongbuk-gu, Seoul 136-713, South Korea*

(Received 16 December 2017; accepted 8 March 2018; published online 29 March 2018)

Frontiers of Science Award

AI for Physical Sciences (Material, Physics and Chemistry)



Kristof T. Schütt



Dr. Huziel E. Saucedo



Dr. Pieter-Jan Kindermans



Prof. Alexandre Tkatchenko



Prof. Klaus-Robert Müller





Dr. Kristof T. Schütt



Prof. Huziel E. Saucedo



Dr. Pieter-Jan Kindermans



Prof. Alexandre Tkatchenko



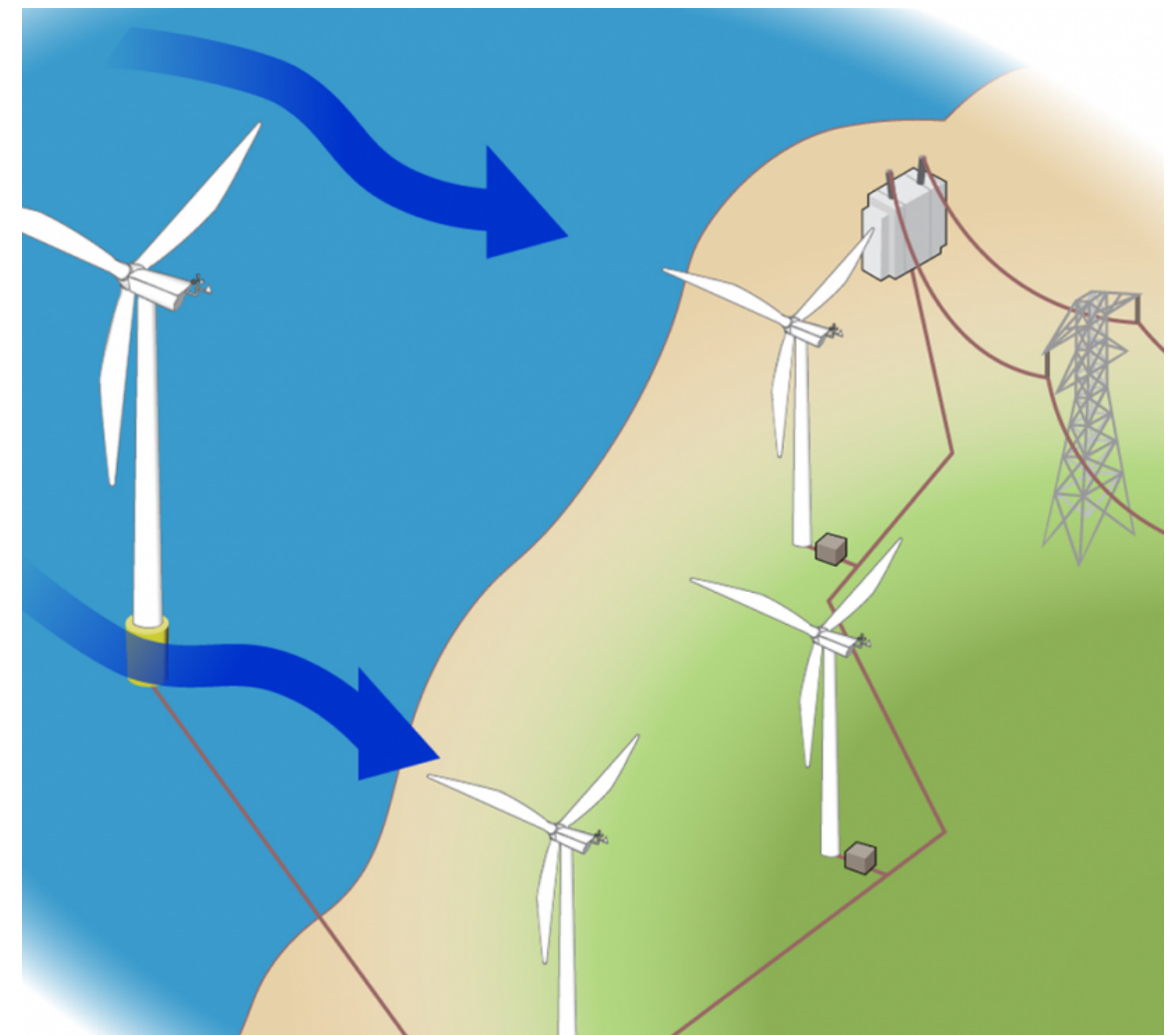
Prof. Klaus-Robert Müller



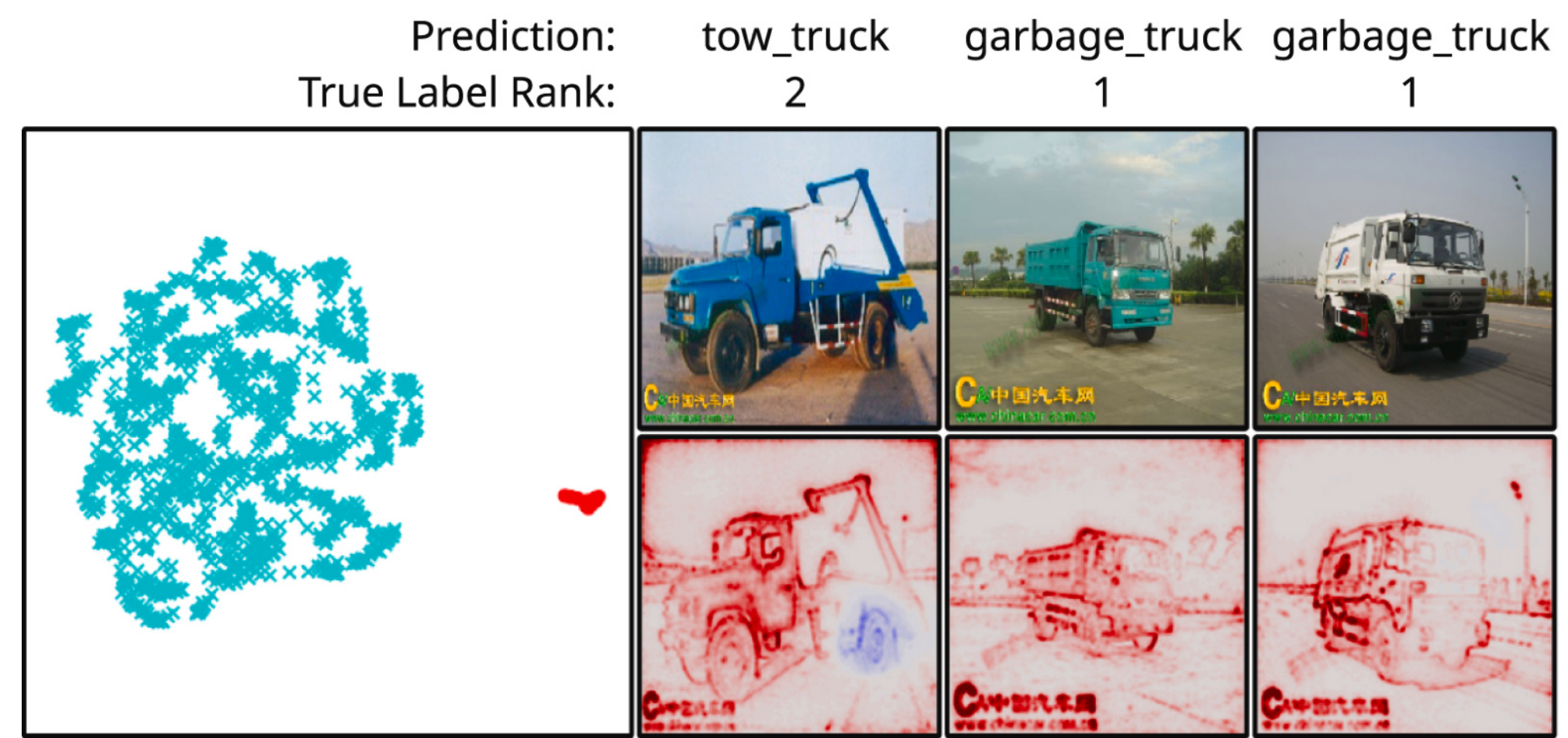
Outline

- SchNet
 - Evolution
 - Applications
- Kernel Methods
- Simulations

- Some uses of ML



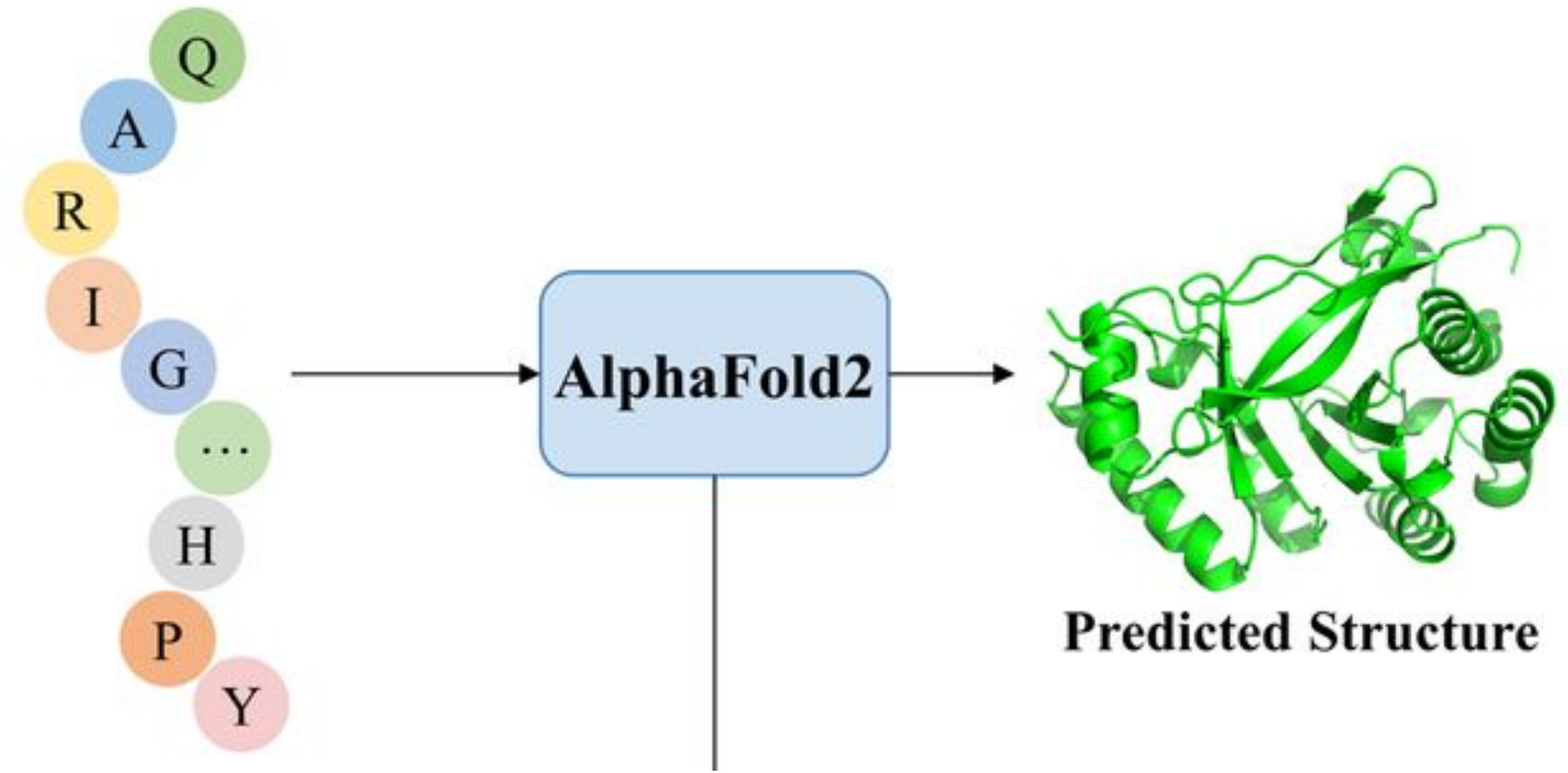
Resources management



Explainable AI



Computation efficiency



Machine Learning

Learning force fields

$$\mathcal{H}\Psi = V_{BO}\Psi$$

$$-\mathbf{F} = \langle \Psi^* | \partial \mathcal{H} / \partial \mathbf{x} | \Psi \rangle$$

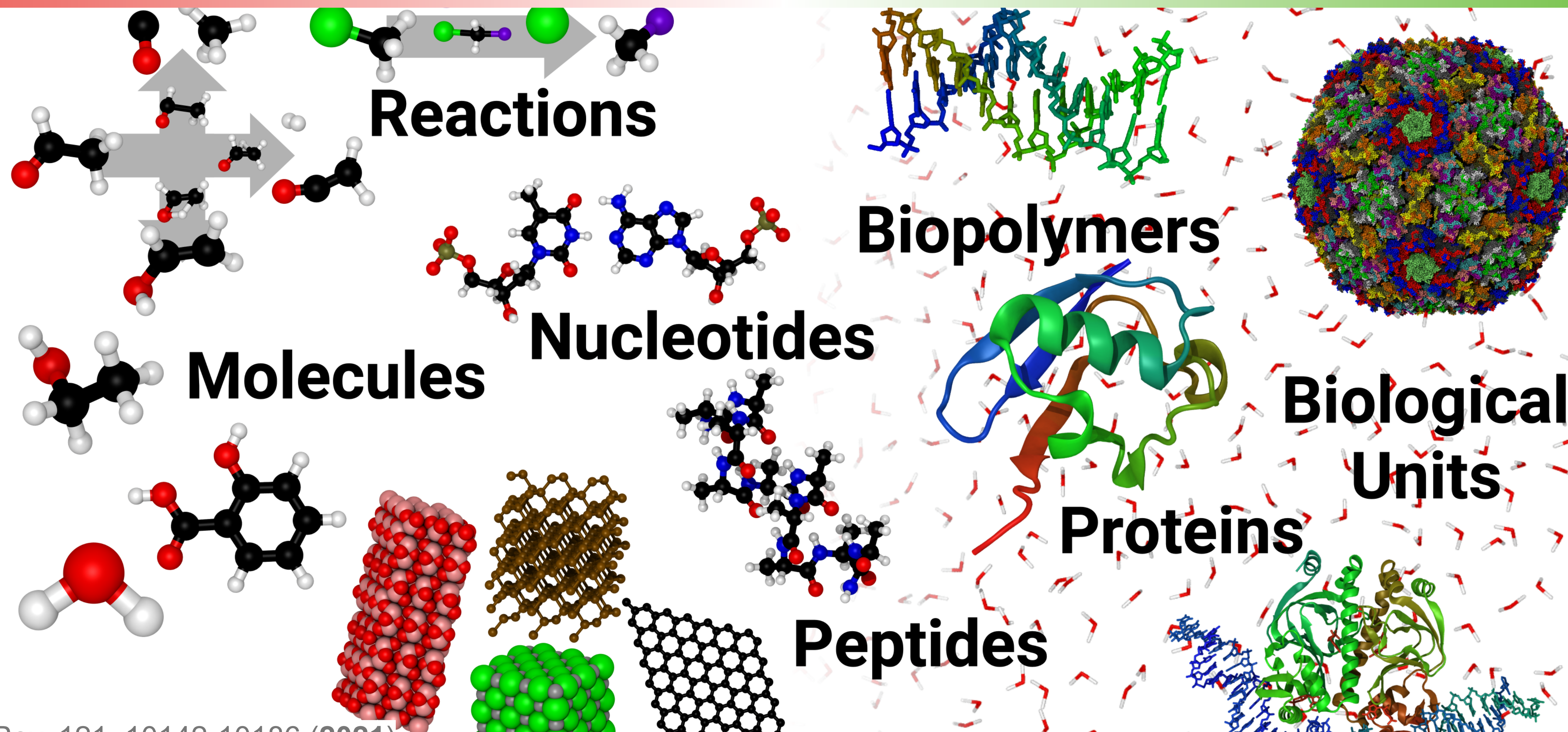
The problem...

Limitations of ab initio molecular dynamics

Predictive simulations: Energies and forces

Ab initio

Force Fields



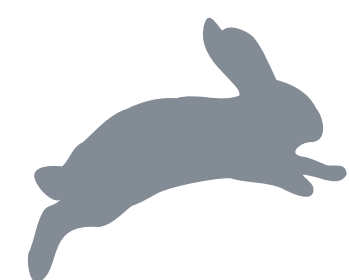
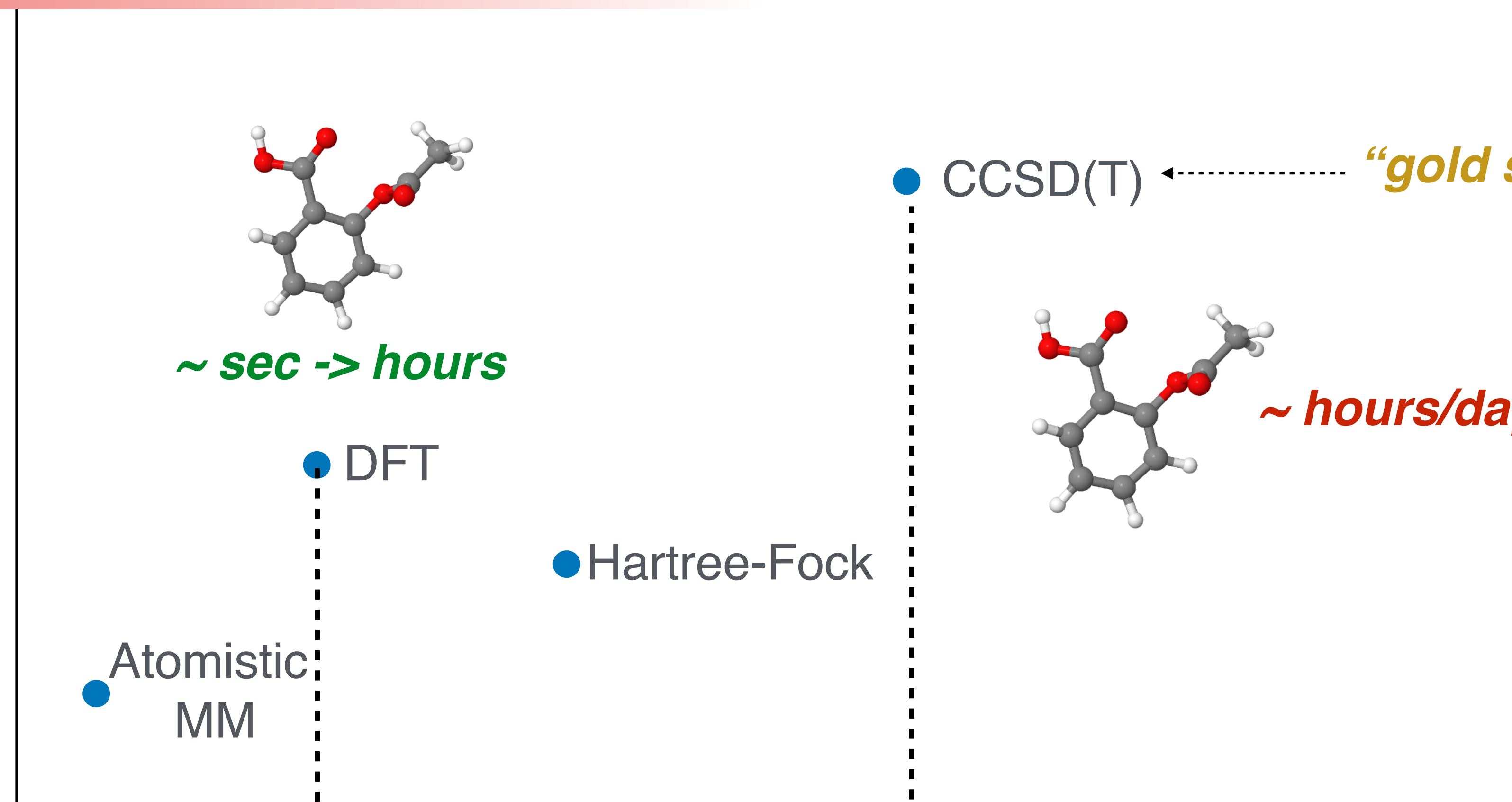
Predictive simulations: Energies and forces

$$\mathcal{H}\Psi = E\Psi$$

Ab initio

● Full CI

Accuracy



$\mathcal{O}(N)$

$\mathcal{O}(N^3)$

$\mathcal{O}(N^4)$

$\mathcal{O}(N^7)$

$\mathcal{O}(N!)$



Computational cost

Predictive simulations:

$$\mathcal{H}\Psi = E\Psi$$

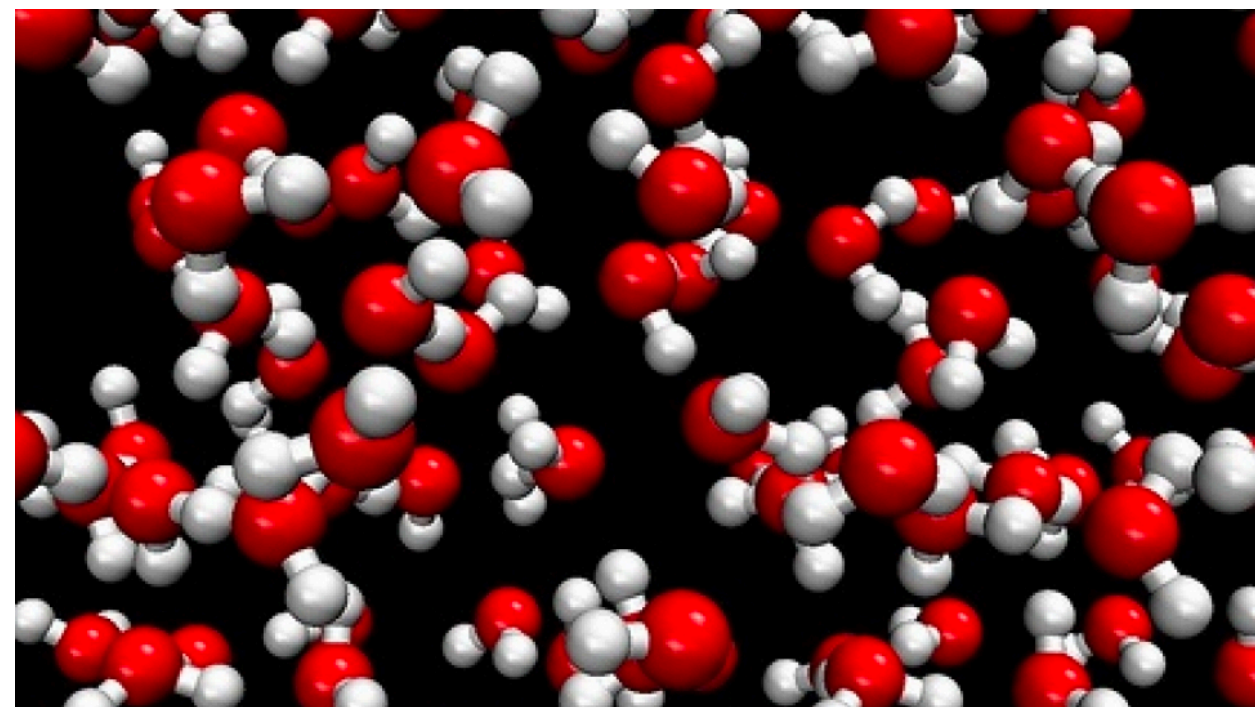
Ab initio + Molecular dynamics

Converged thermodynamics: $\sim 10^6 * \mathcal{O}(N^3)$

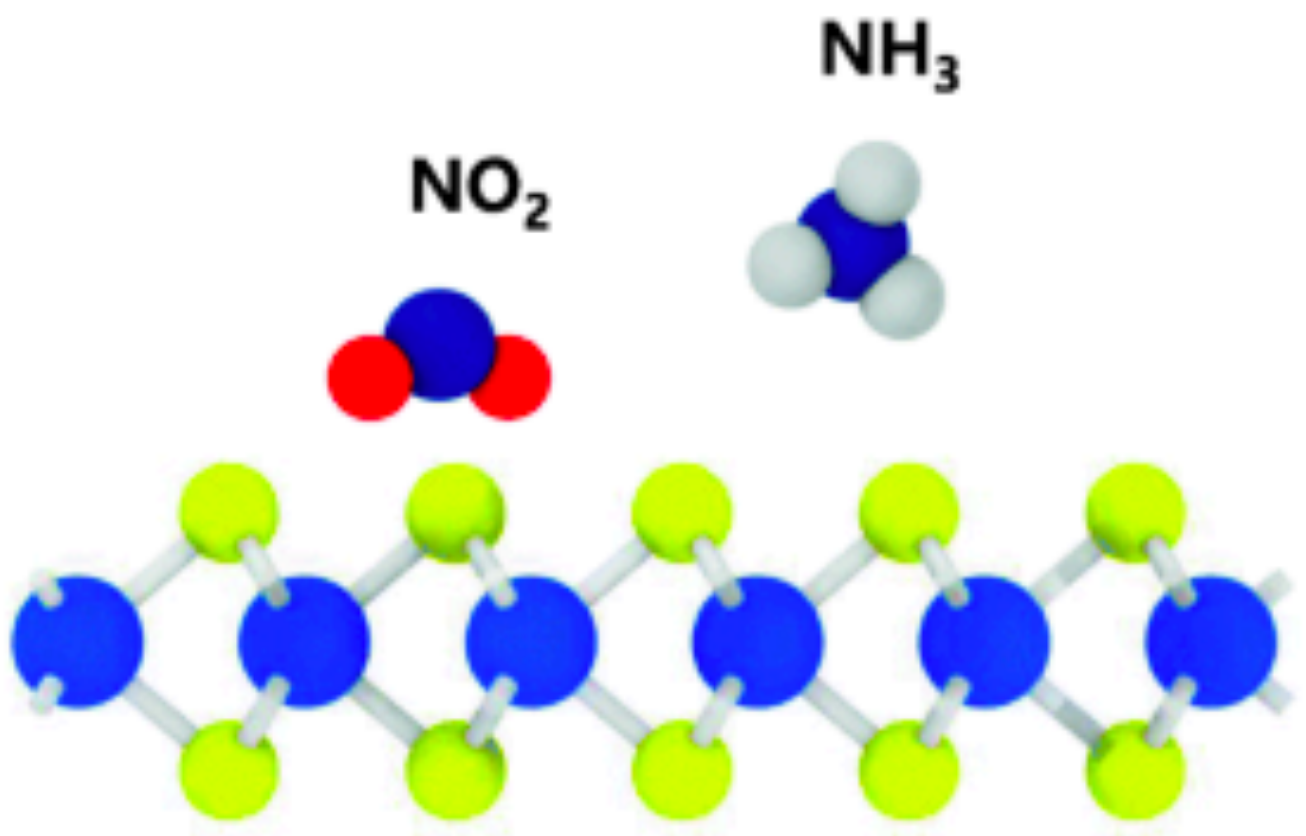
?



~ 10 s/s.p.c. \blacktriangleright ~ 100 days



Water



Molecule + 2D material

ML in physics and chemistry...

CHEMICAL
REVIEWS

Machine Learning Force Fields

Oliver T. Unke, Stefan Chmiela, Huziel E. Sauceda, Michael Gastegger, Igor Poltavsky, Kristof T. Schütt, Alexandre Tkatchenko*, and Klaus-Robert Müller*

✓ Cite this: *Chem. Rev.* 2021, 121, 16, 10142–10186

Publication Date: March 11, 2021

<https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.chemrev.0c01111>

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Article Views

16035

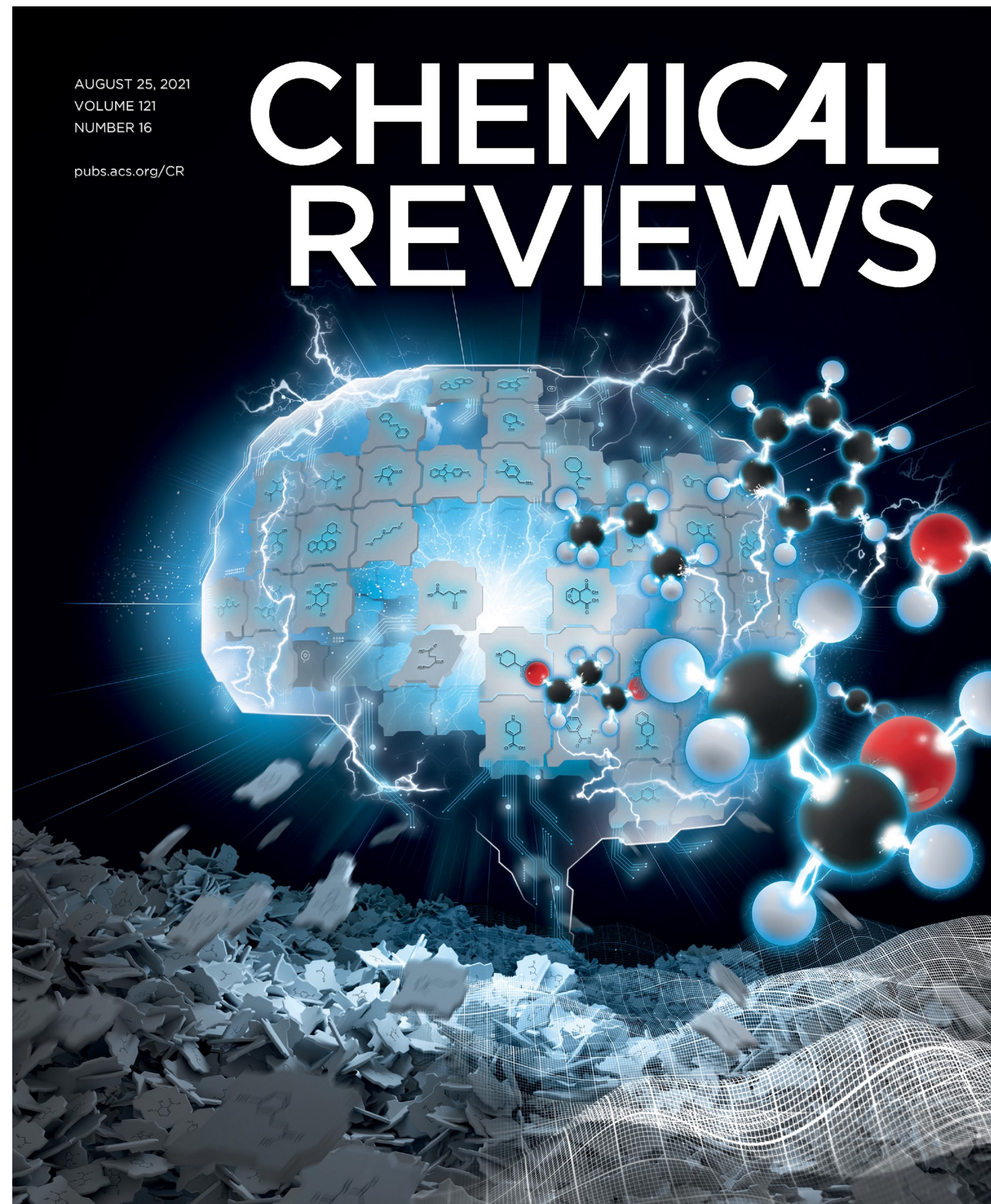
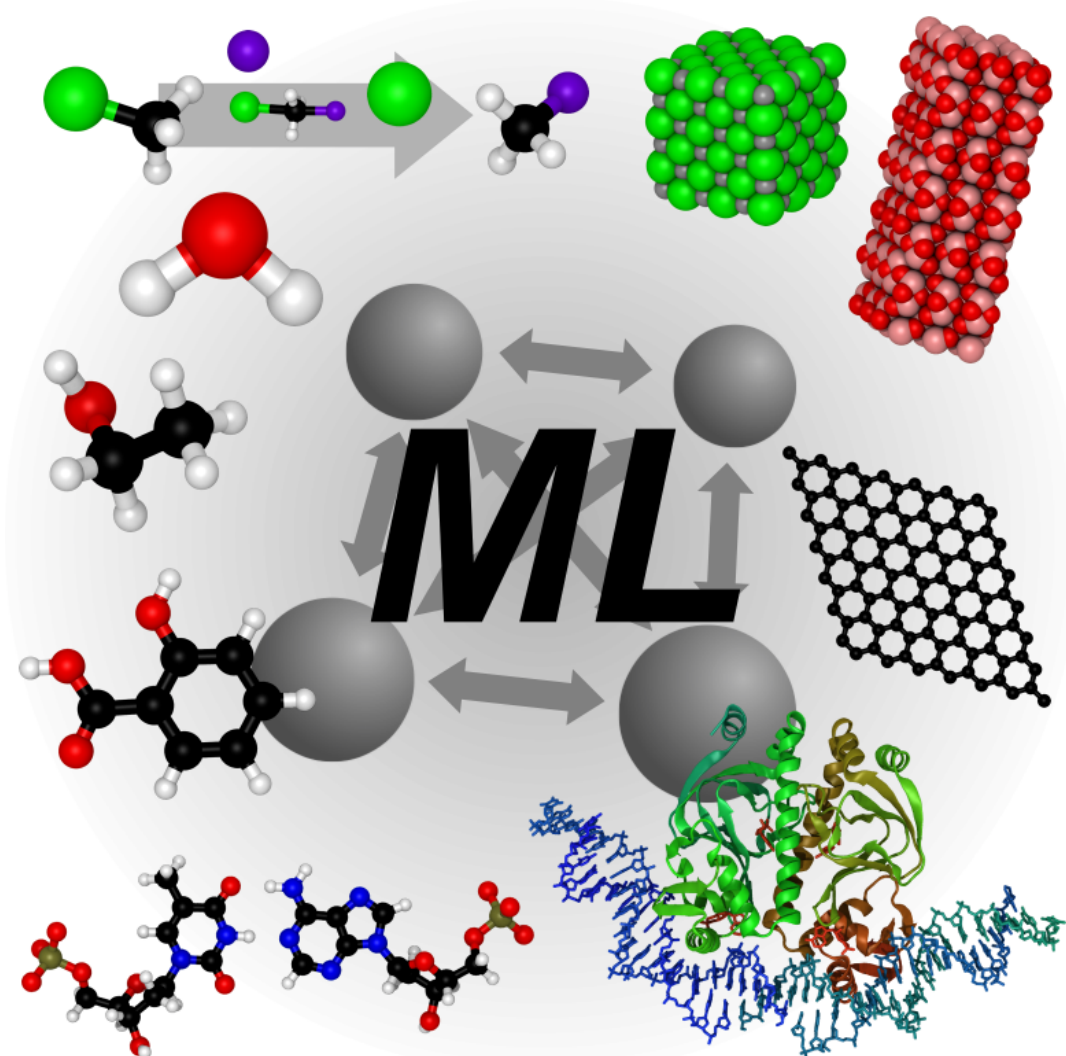
Altmetric

11

Citations

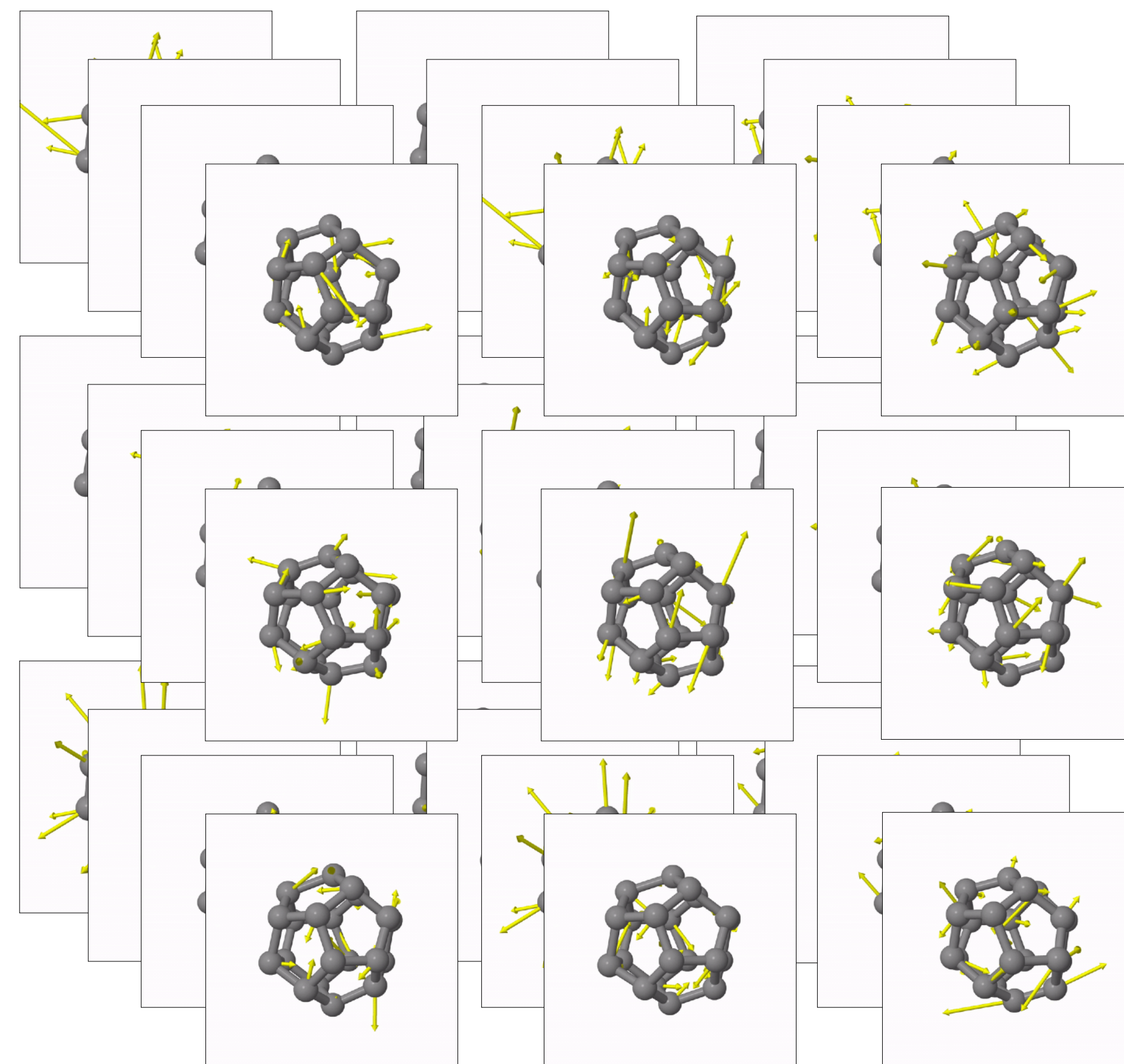
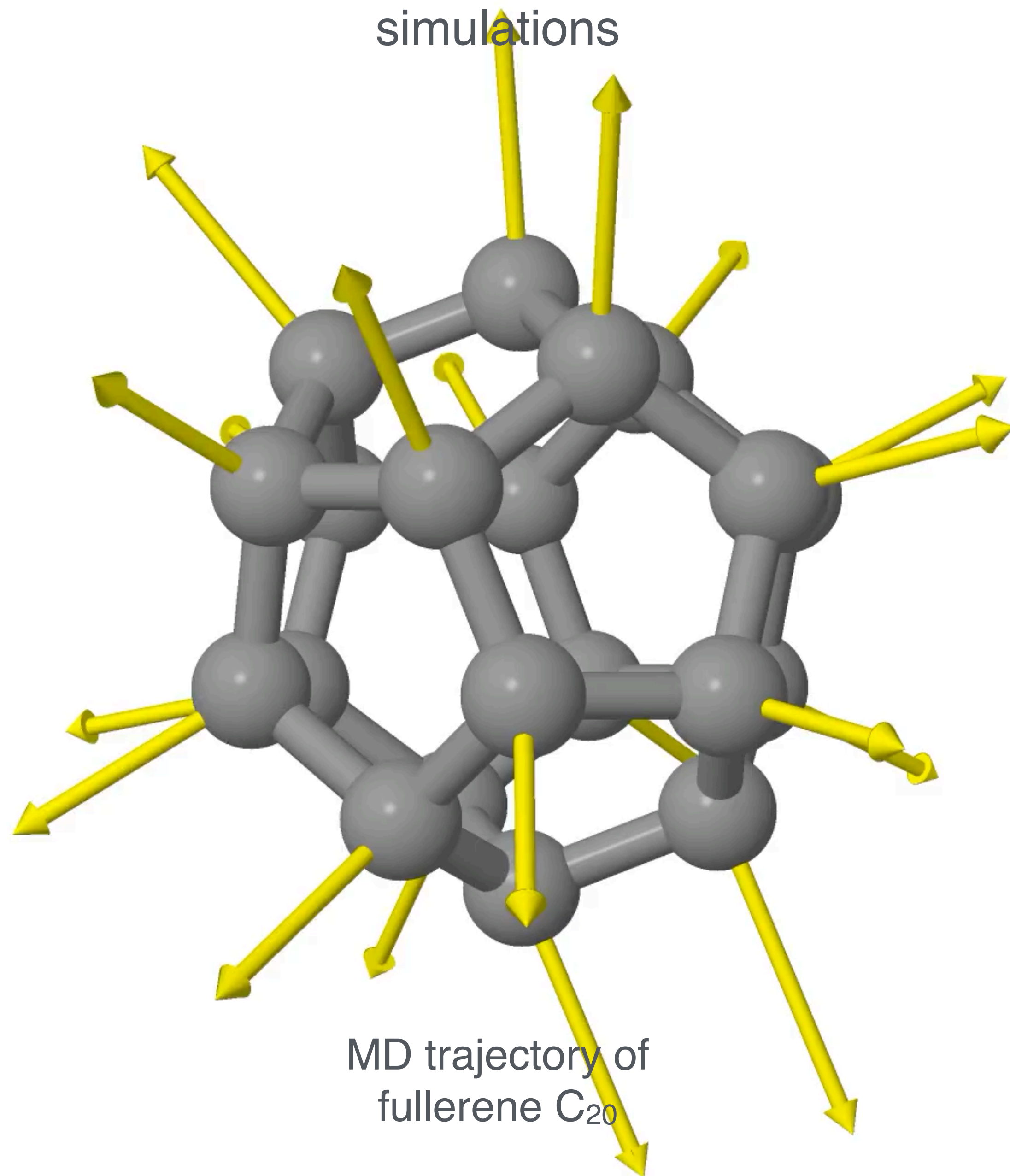
31

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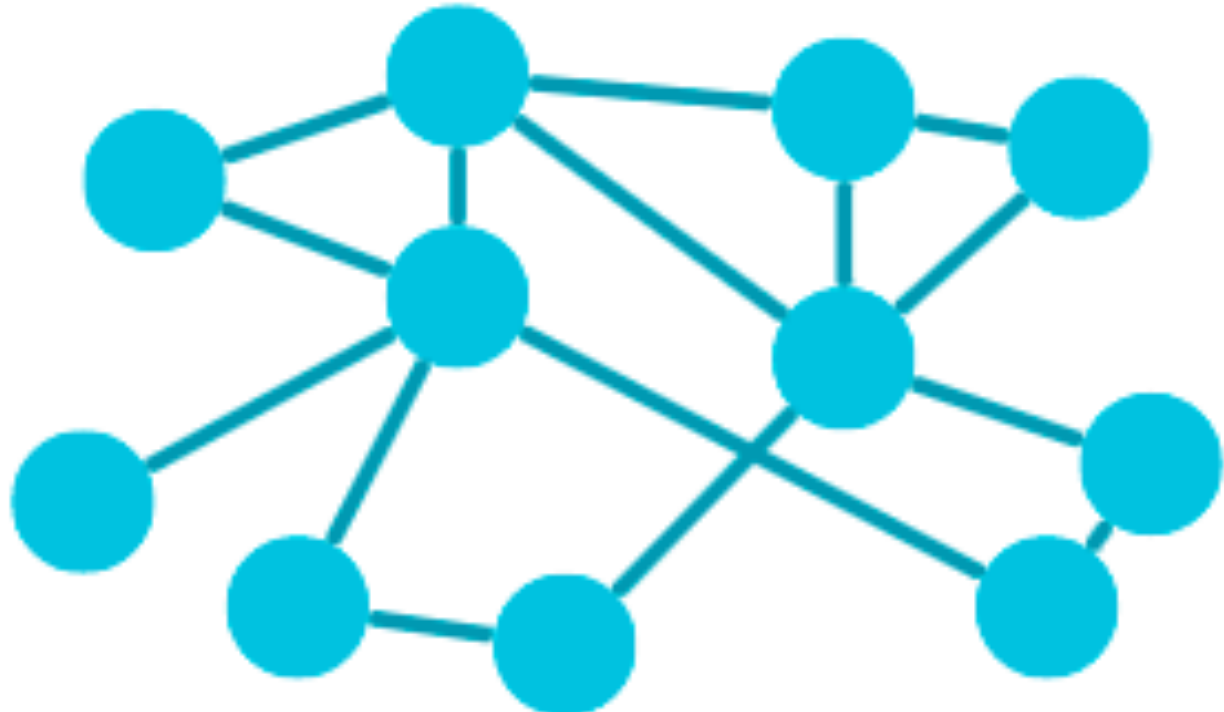
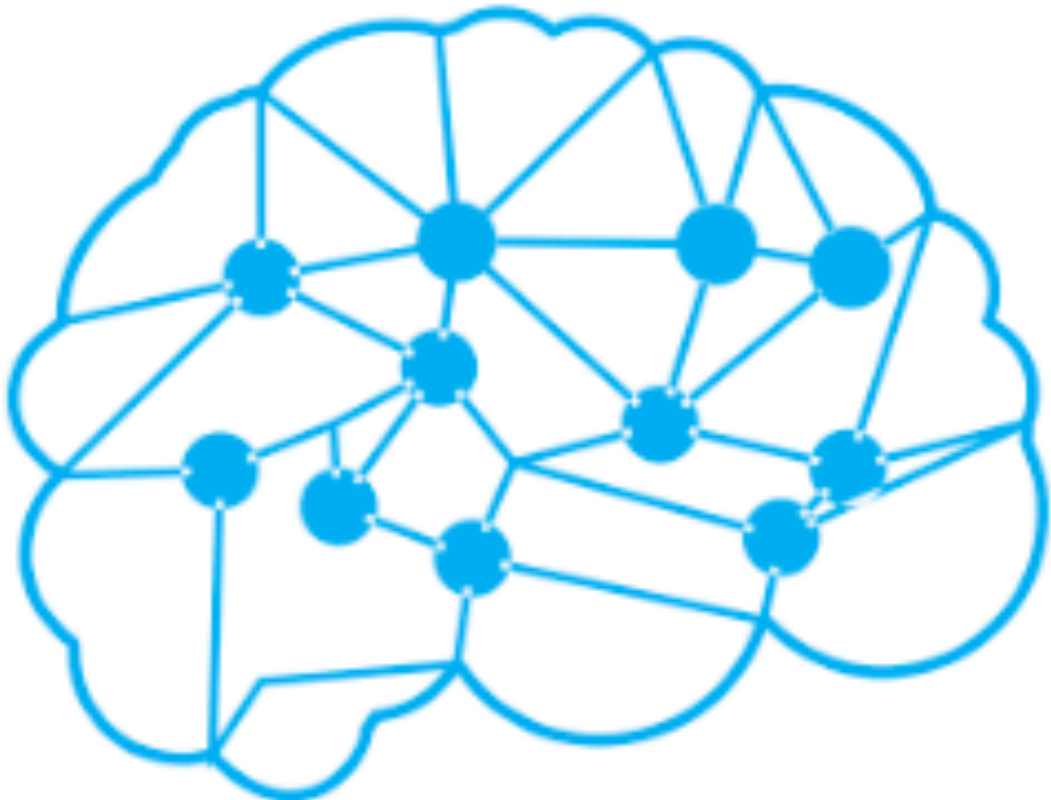


Chem. Rev. 121, 10142-10186 (2021)

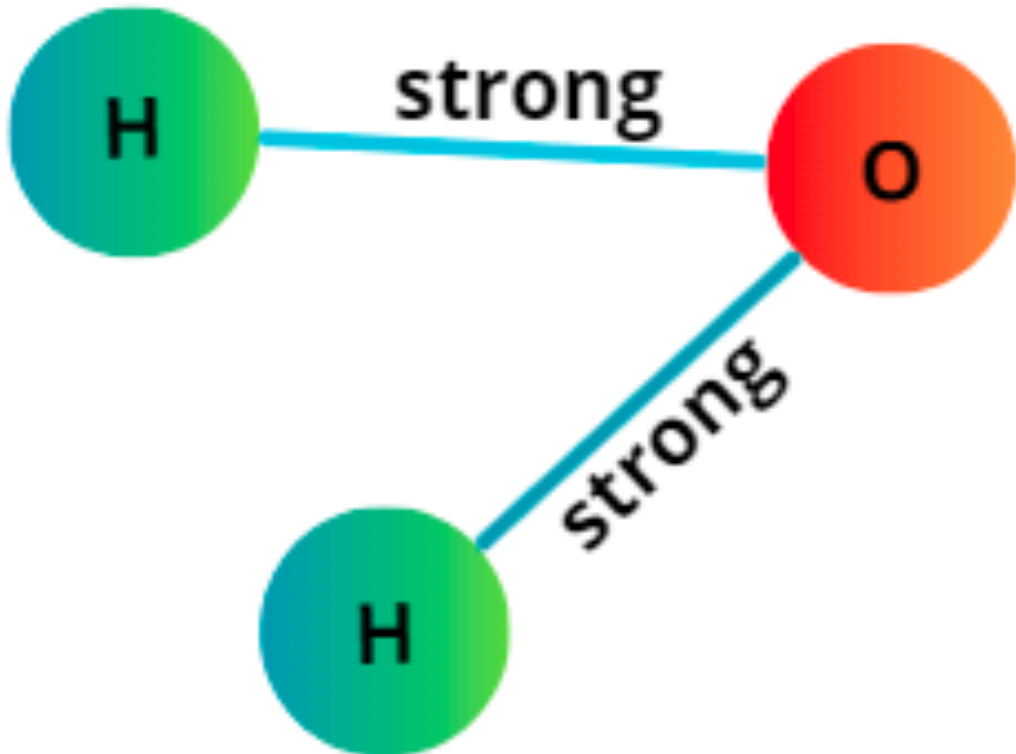
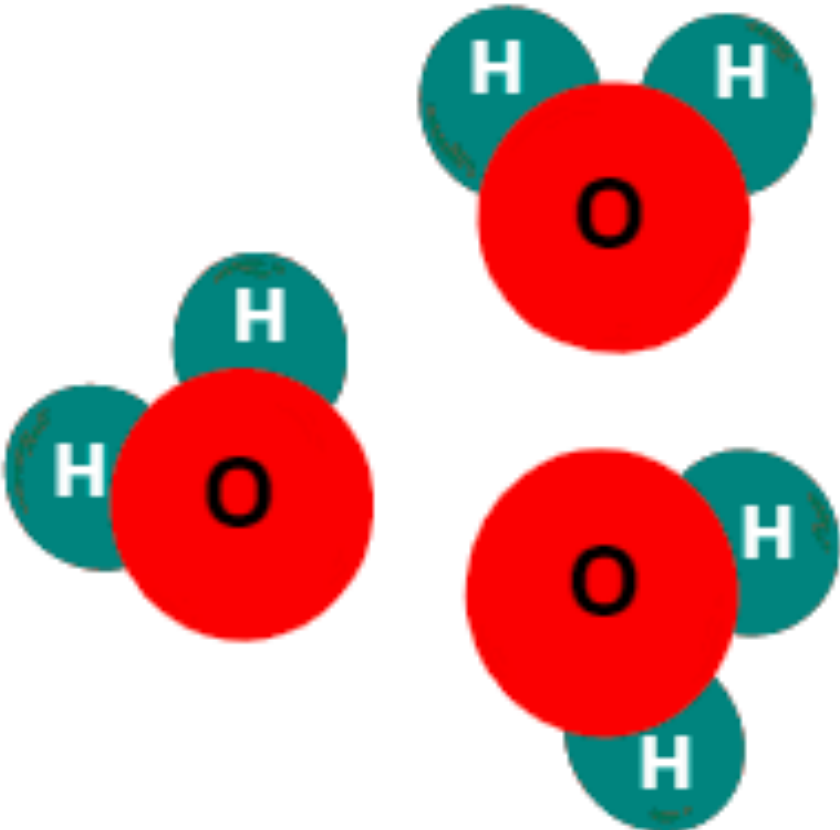
Molecular dynamics (MD) simulations



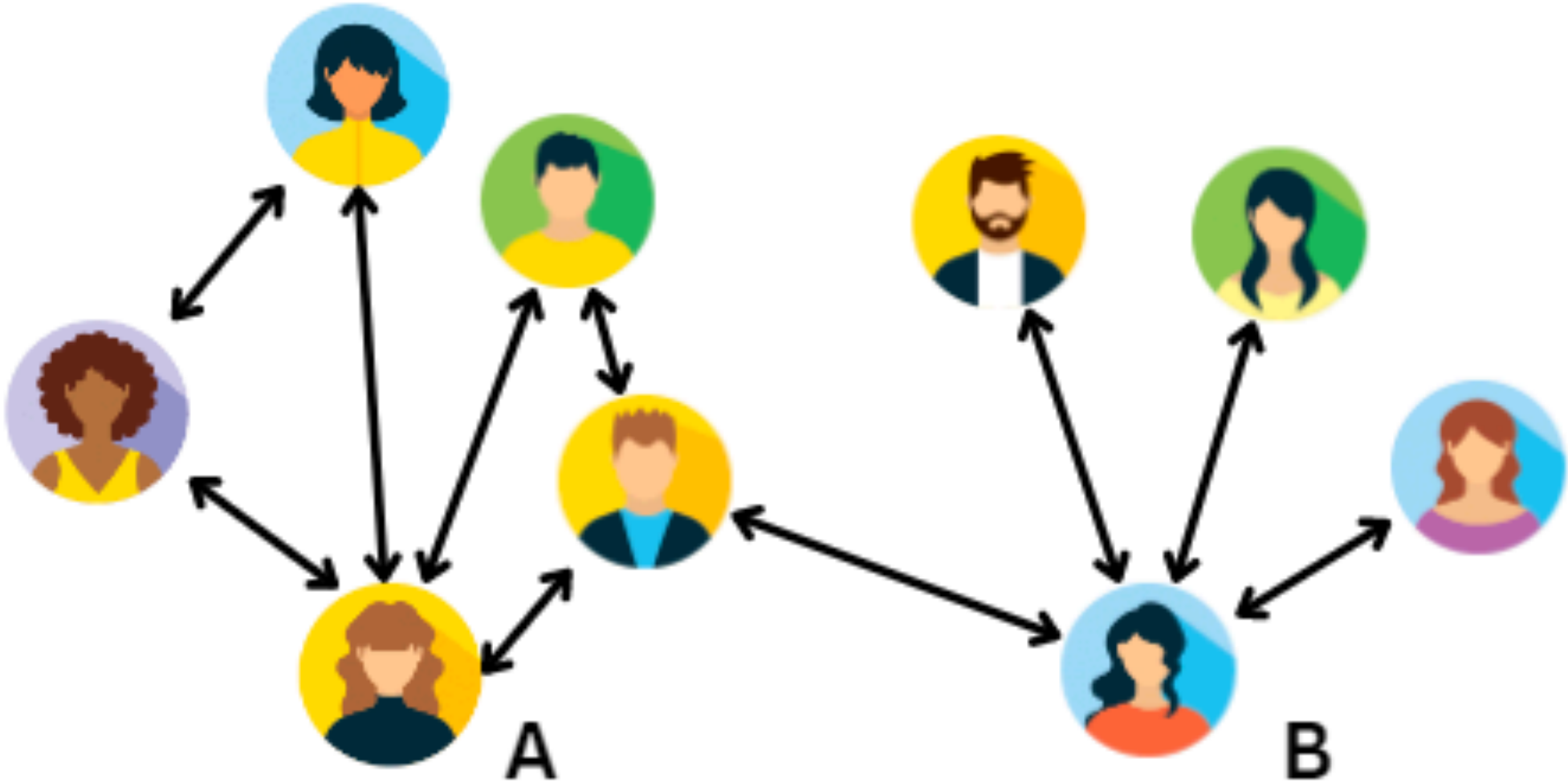
Graphs



Brain networks

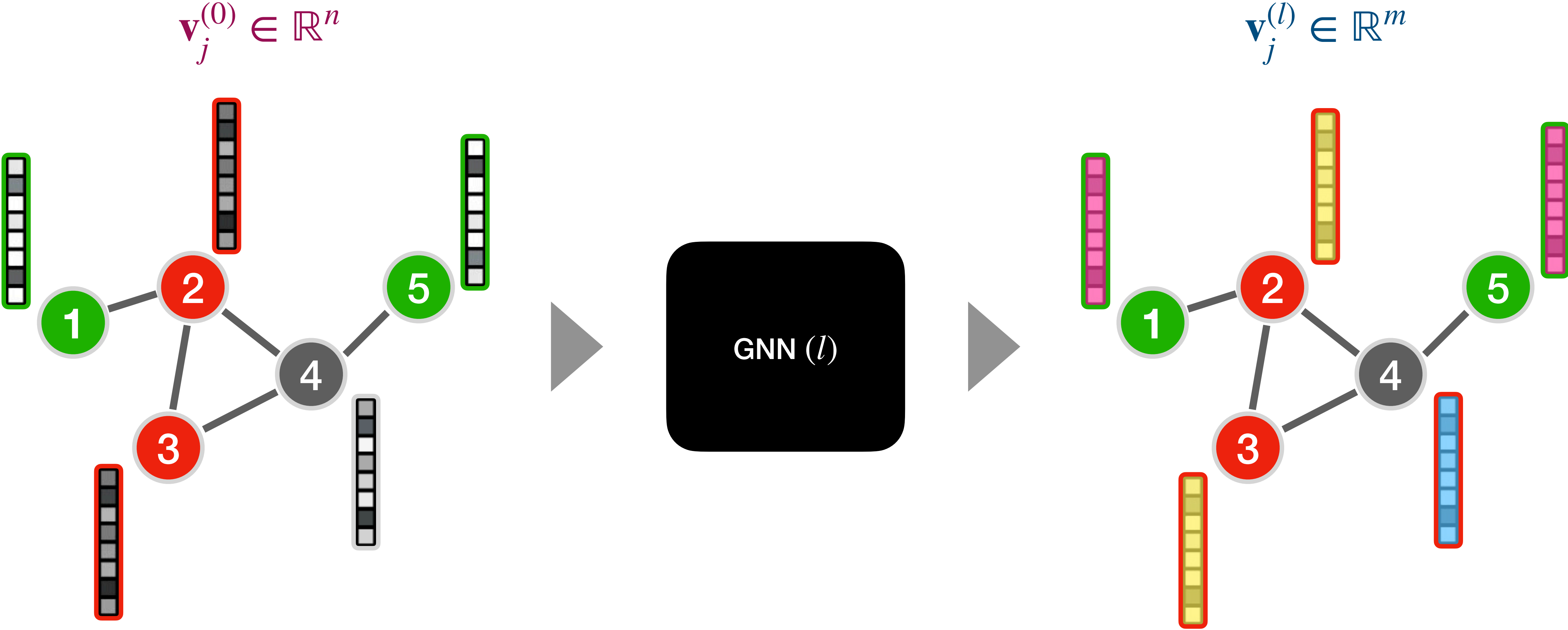


Chemical compounds

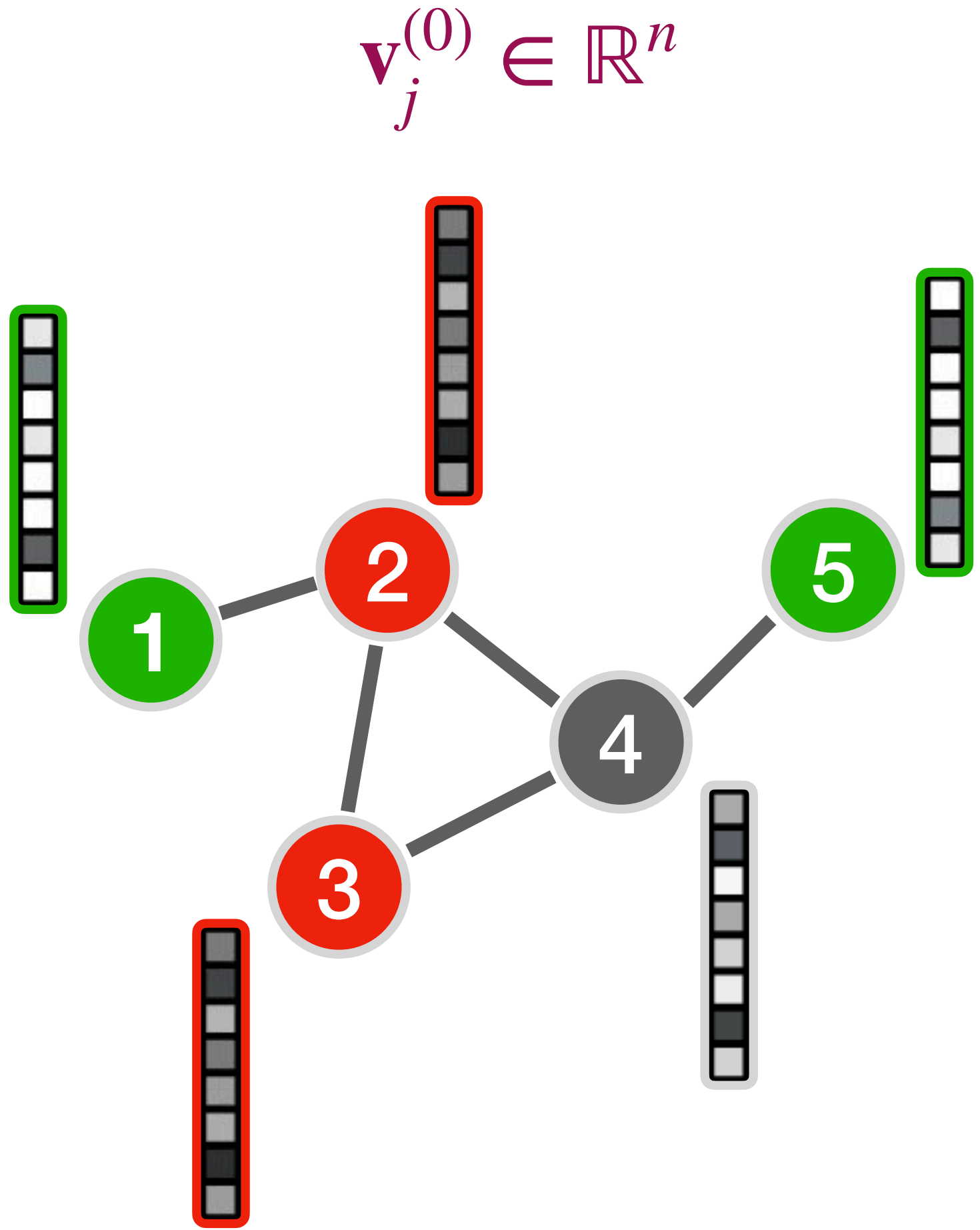


Social networks

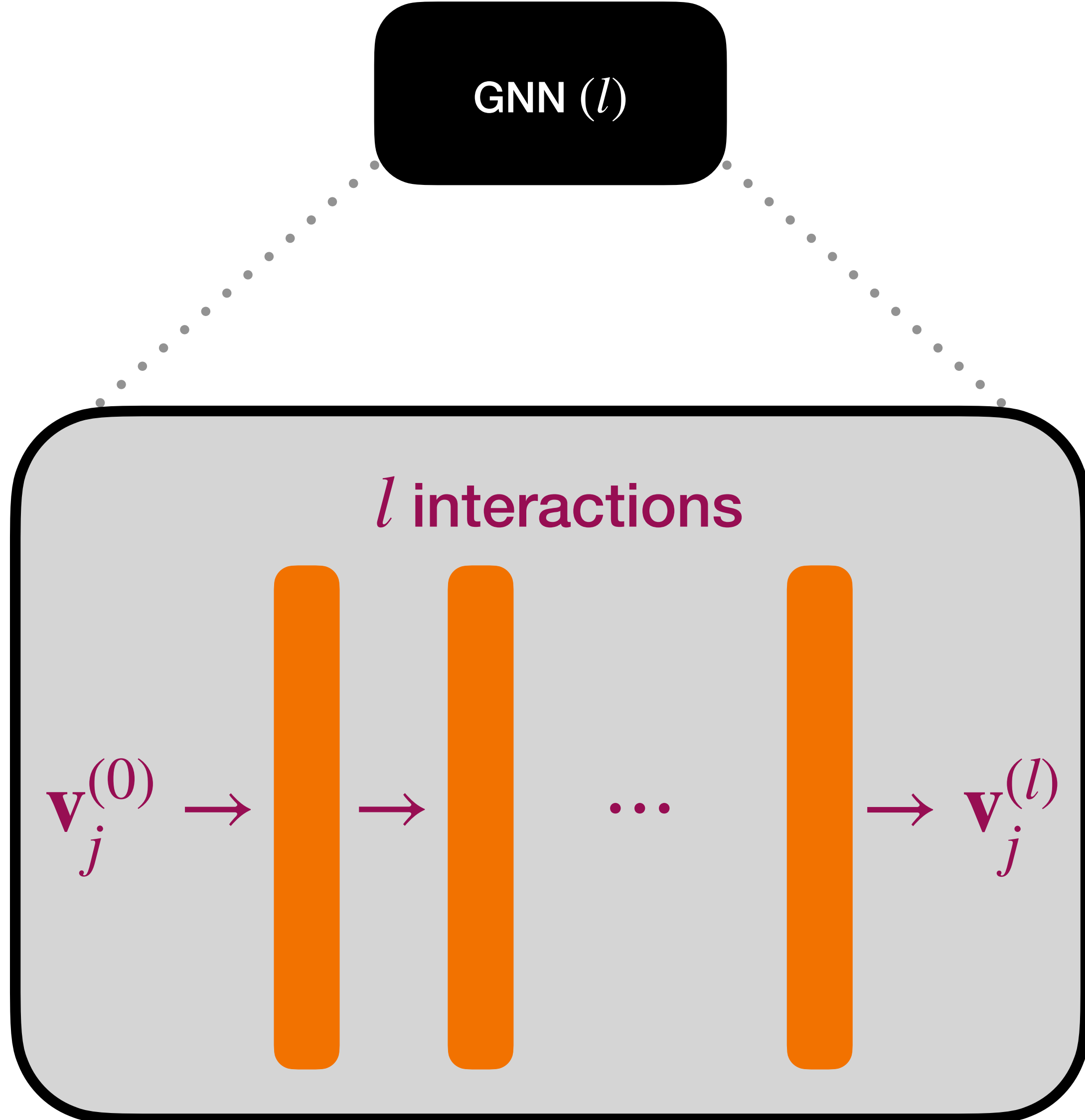
Graph Neural Networks



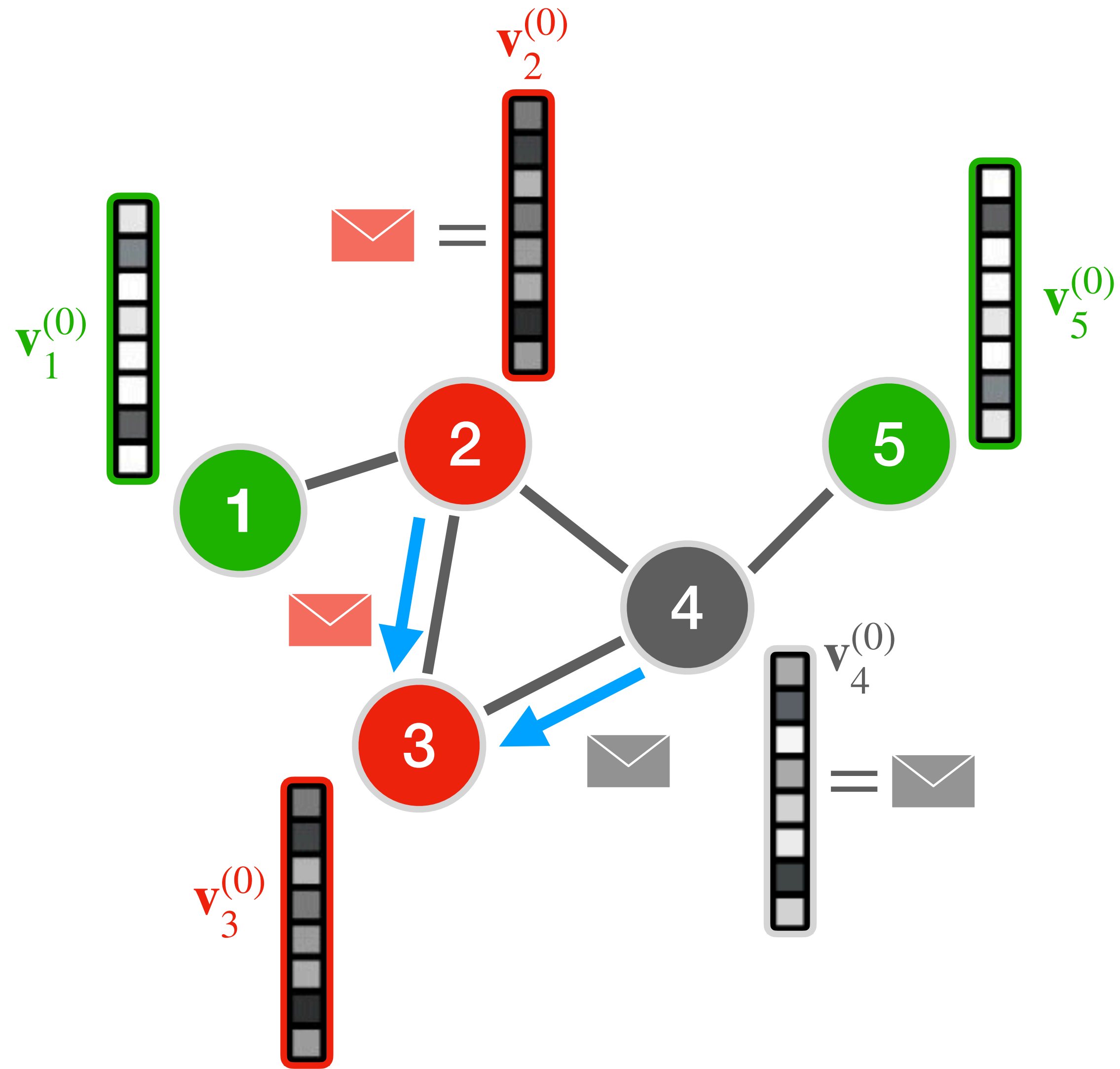
Graph Neural Networks



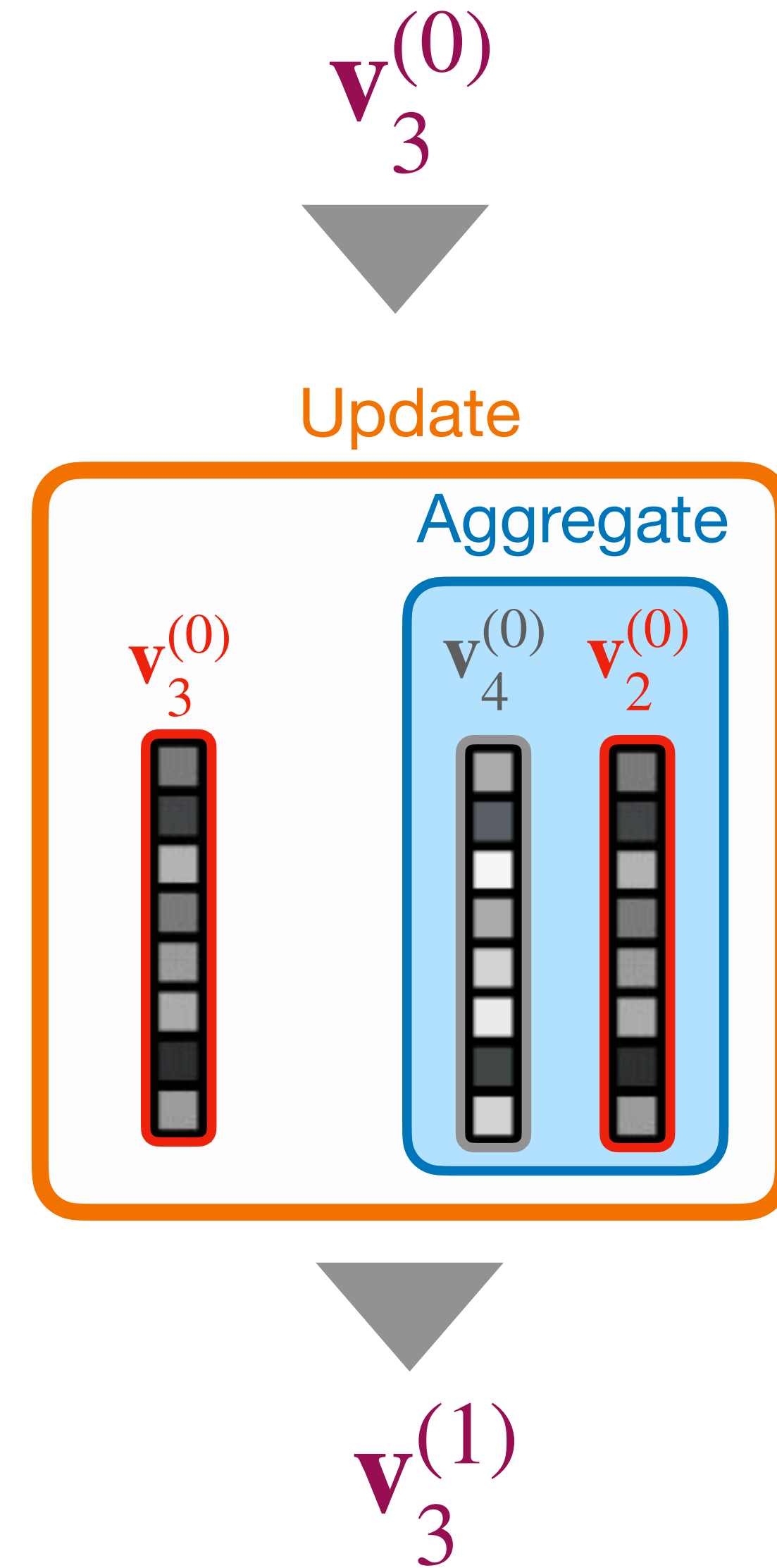
Message exchange



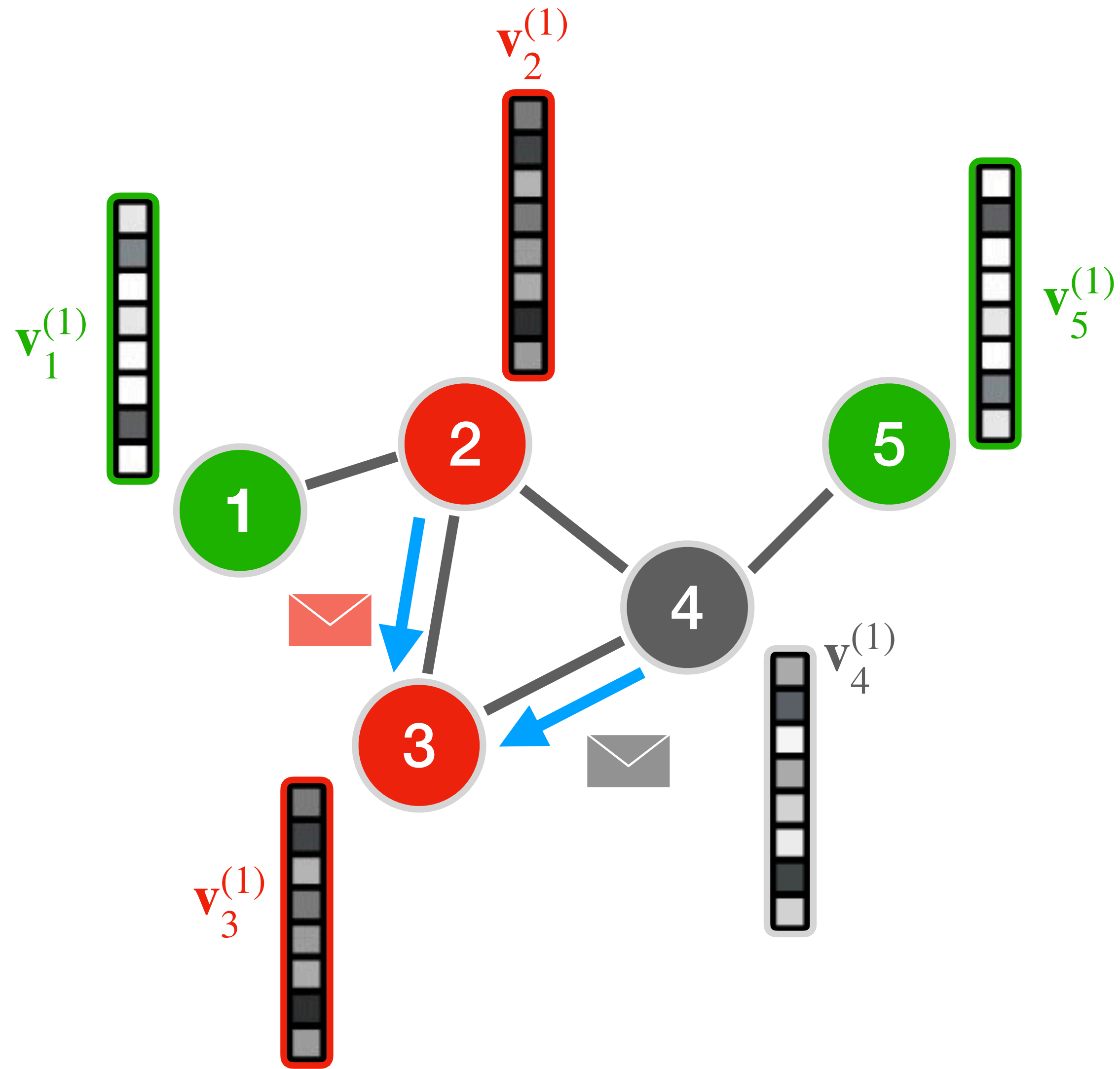
Graph Neural Networks



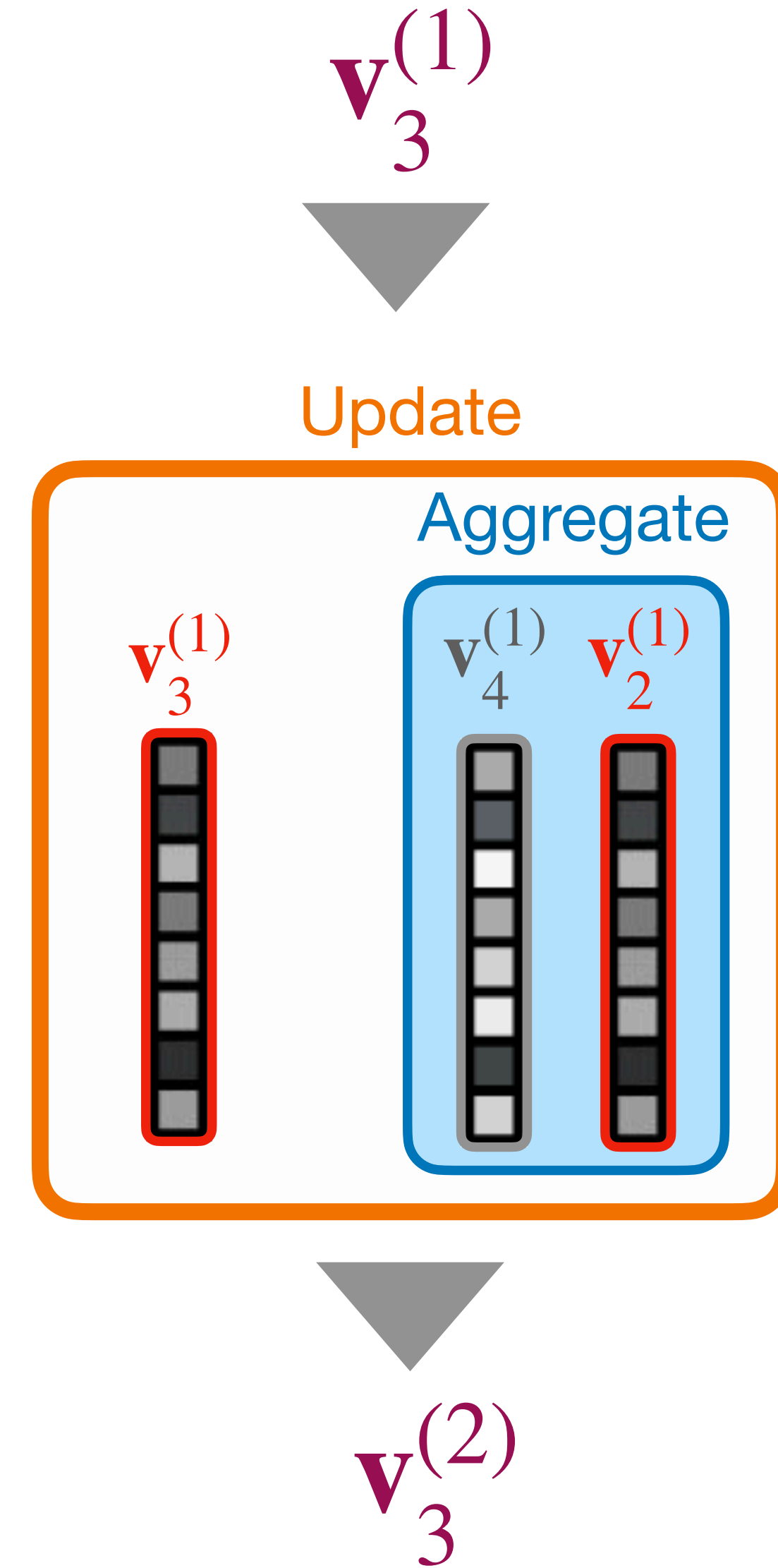
Message exchange



Graph Neural Networks



Message exchange



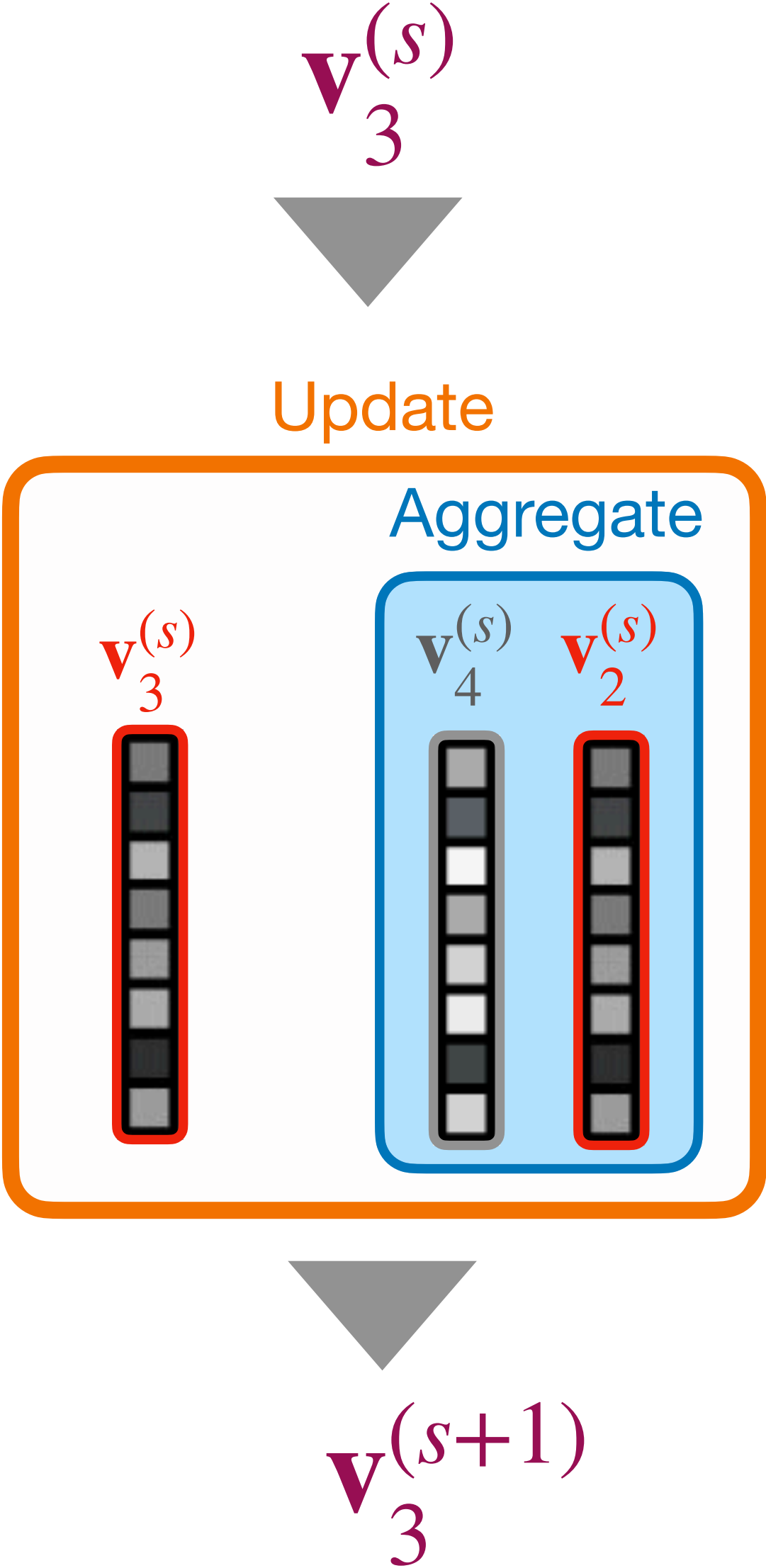
Graph Neural Networks

Message exchange

$$\mathbf{v}_j^{(s+1)} = \text{update}^{(s)}(\mathbf{v}_j^{(s)}, \text{aggregate}^{(s)}(\{\mathbf{v}_i^{(s)}; i \in \mathcal{N}_j\}))$$

- Min
- Max
- MLP
- RNN

- Min
- Max
- MLP
- Norm



Graph Neural Networks

$$\mathbf{v}_j^{(s+1)} = \text{update}^{(s)}(\mathbf{v}_j^{(s)}, \text{aggregate}^{(s)}(\{\mathbf{v}_i^{(s)}; i \in \mathcal{N}_j\}))$$

Graph Convolutional Networks,
Kipf and Welling [2016]

$$\mathbf{h}_v^{(k)} = \sigma \left(\mathbf{W}^{(k)} \sum_{v \in \mathcal{N}(u) \cup \{u\}} \frac{\mathbf{h}_v}{\sqrt{|\mathcal{N}(u)| |\mathcal{N}(v)|}} \right) \quad \text{Sum of normalized neighbor embeddings}$$

Multi-Layer-Perceptron as
Aggregator, Zaheer et al. [2017]

Aggregated message

$$\mathbf{m}_{\mathcal{N}(u)} = \text{MLP}_{\theta} \left(\sum_{v \in \mathcal{N}(u)} \text{MLP}_{\phi}(\mathbf{h}_v) \right) \quad \text{Send states through a MLP}$$

trainable!

Graph Attention Networks,
Veličković et al. [2017]

$$\mathbf{m}_{\mathcal{N}(u)} = \sum_{v \in \mathcal{N}(u)} \alpha_{u,v} \mathbf{h}_v \quad \alpha_{u,v} = \frac{\exp(\mathbf{a}^{\top} [\mathbf{W}\mathbf{h}_u \oplus \mathbf{W}\mathbf{h}_v])}{\sum_{v' \in \mathcal{N}(u)} \exp(\mathbf{a}^{\top} [\mathbf{W}\mathbf{h}_u \oplus \mathbf{W}\mathbf{h}_{v'}])}$$

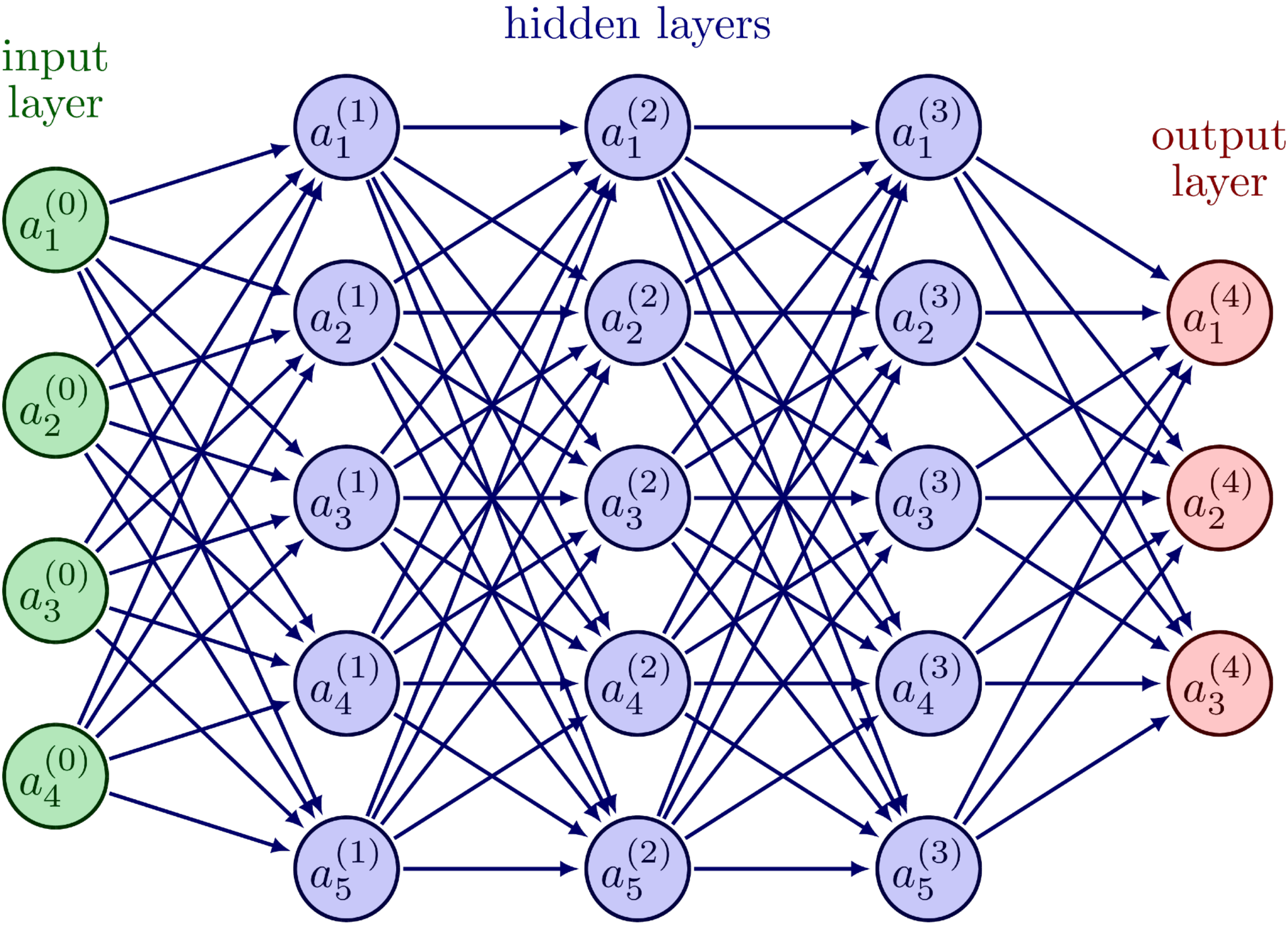
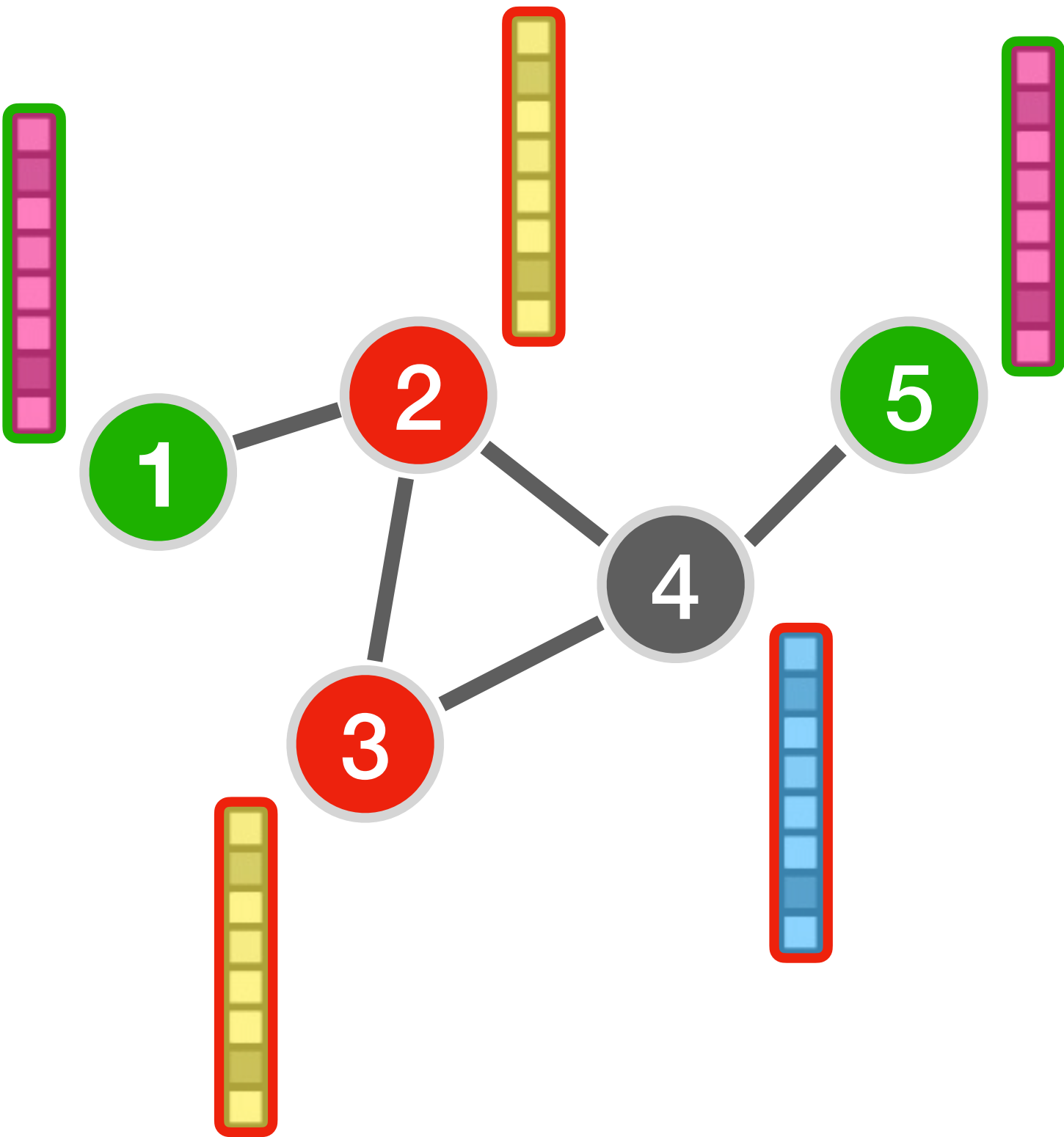
Attention weights

Gated Graph Neural Networks,
Li et al. [2015]

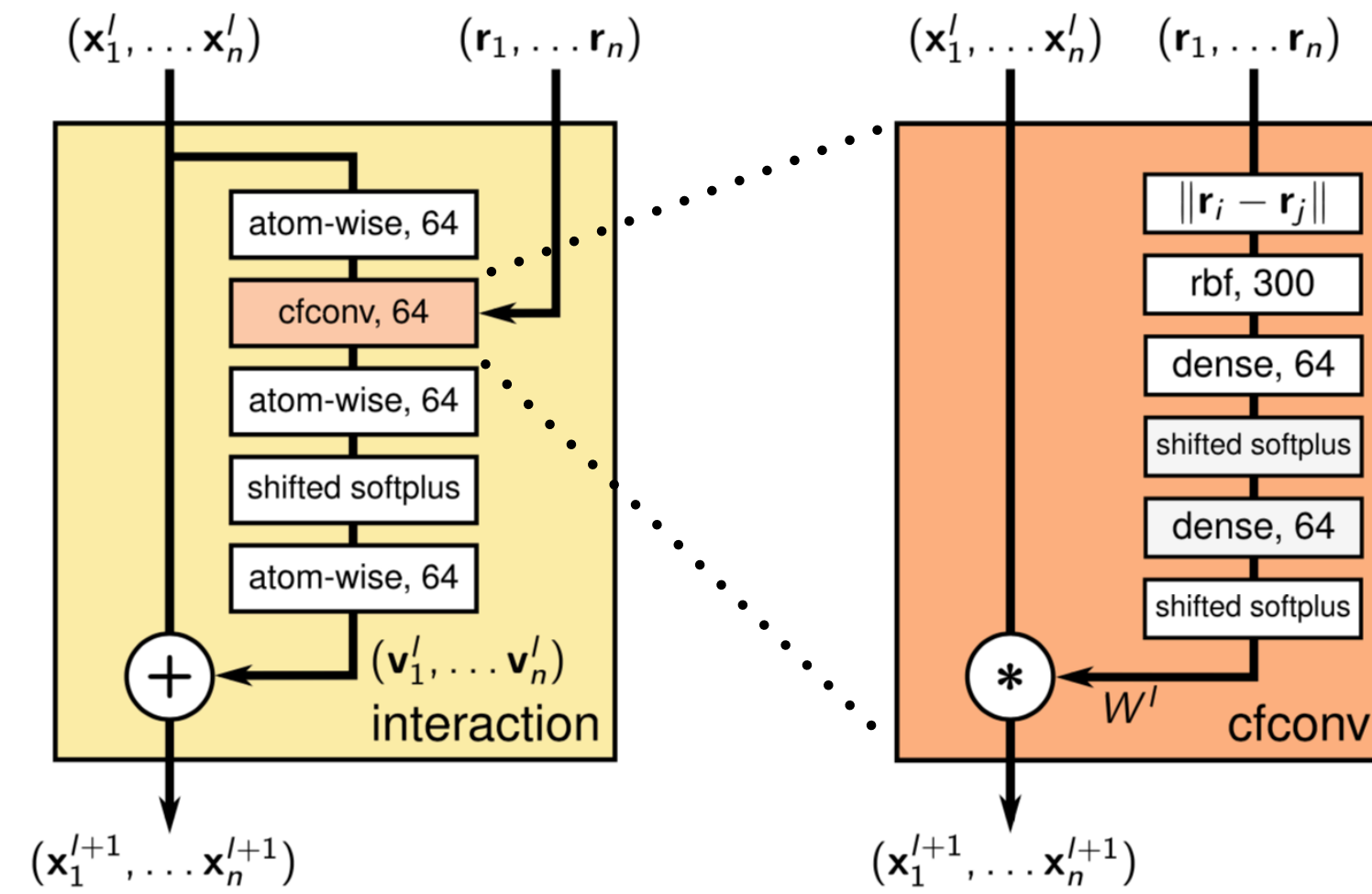
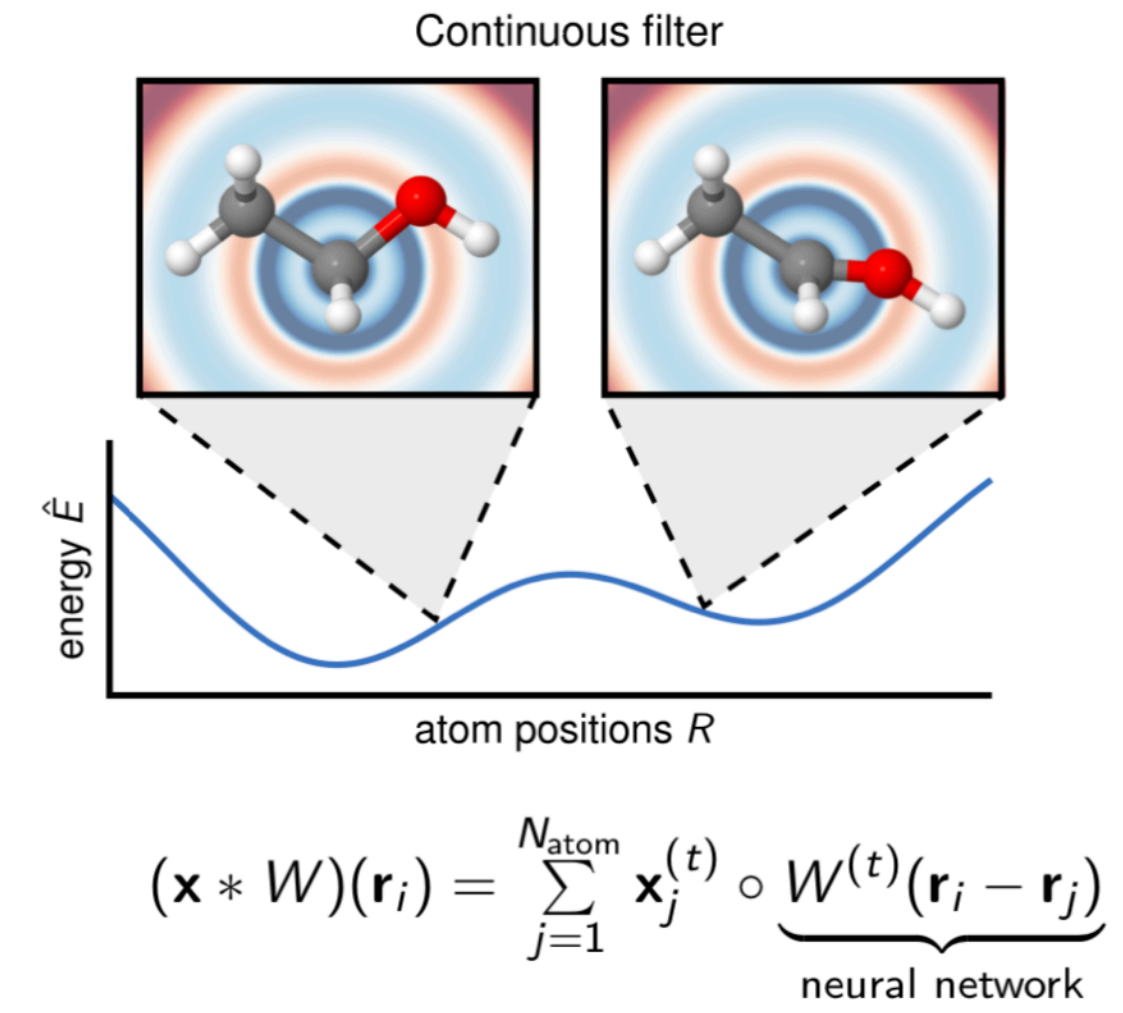
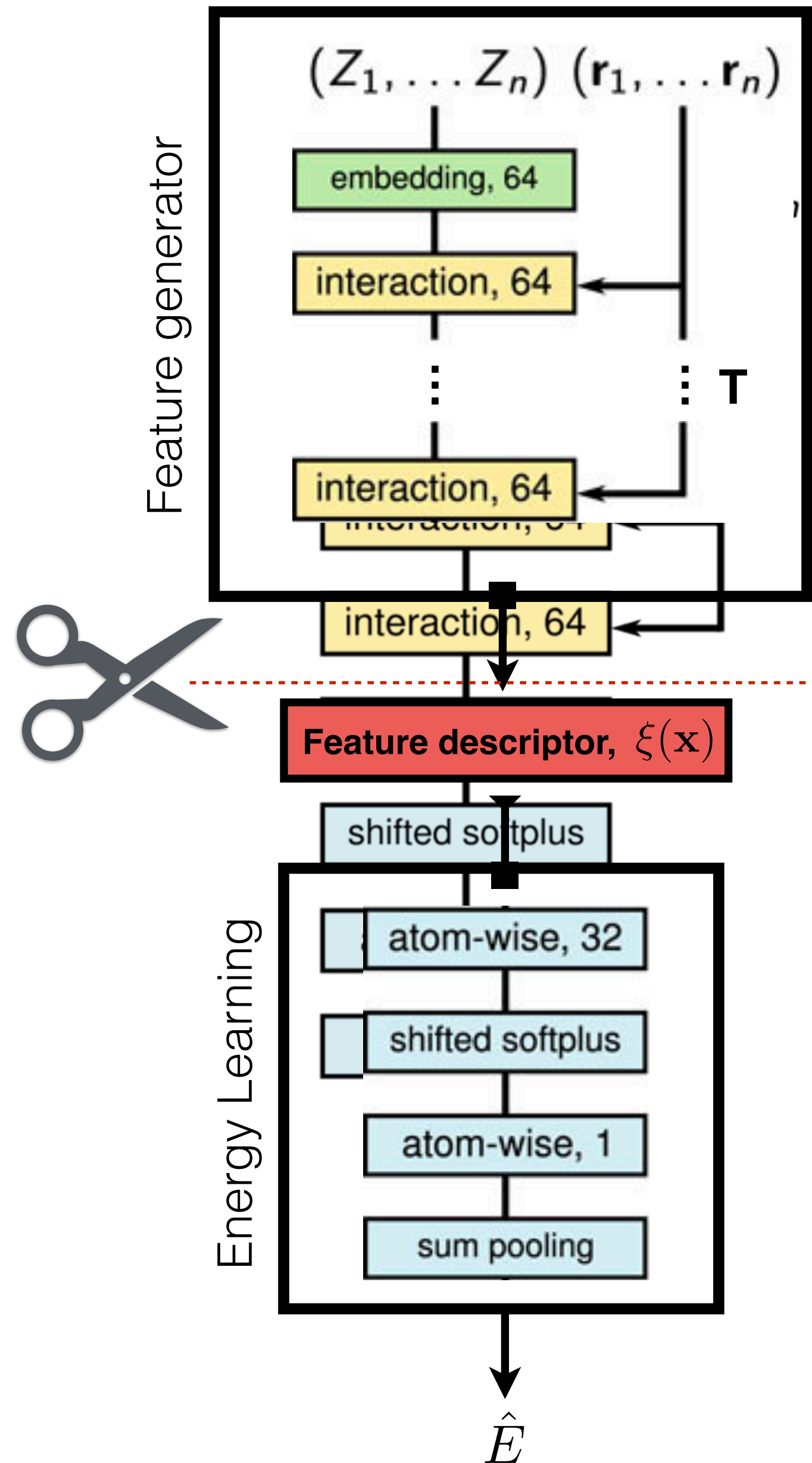
$$\mathbf{h}_u^{(k)} = \text{GRU}(\mathbf{h}_u^{(k-1)}, \mathbf{m}_{\mathcal{N}(u)}^{(k)}) \quad \text{Recurrent update of the state}$$

Graph Neural Networks

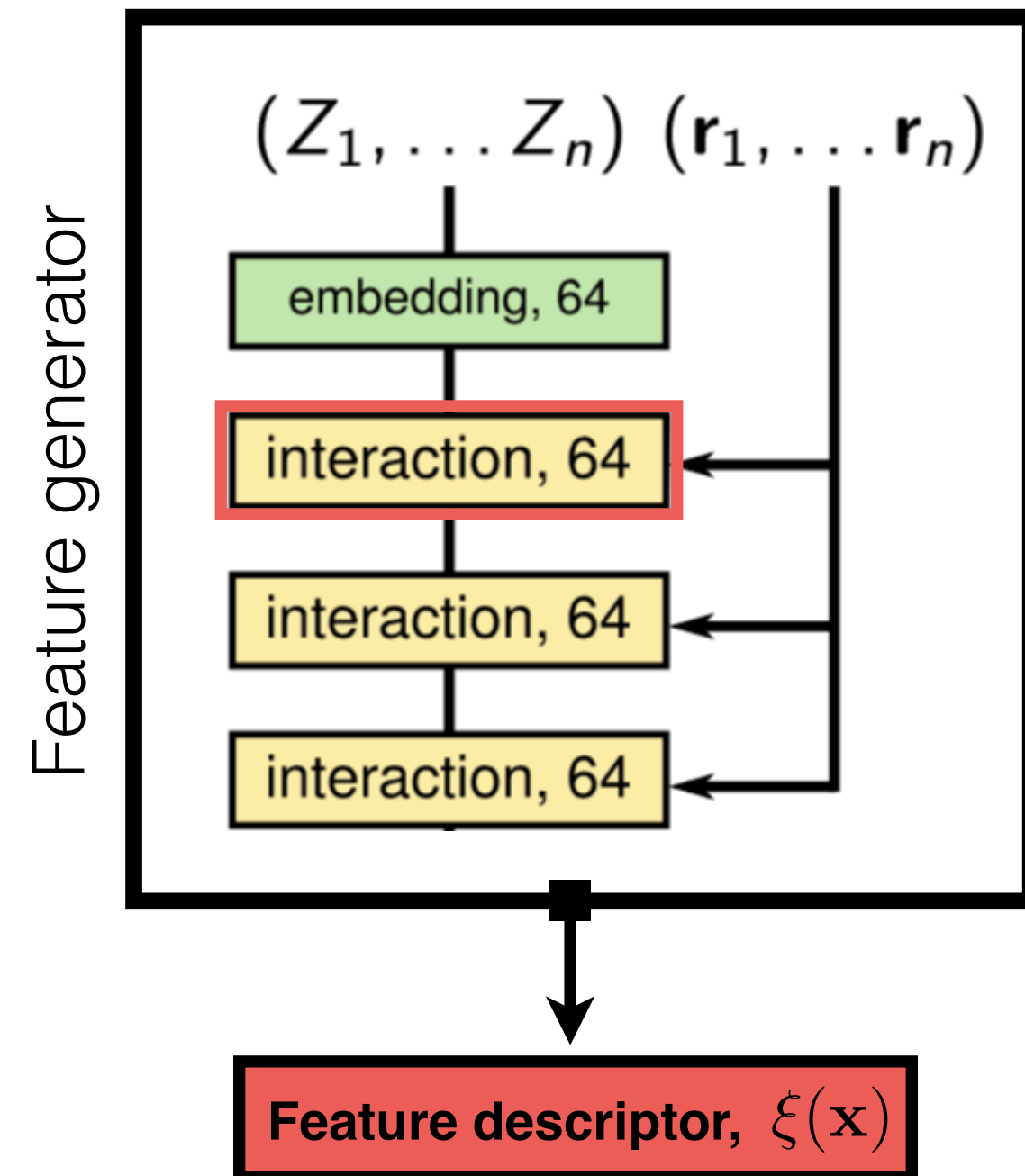
$$\mathbf{v}_j^{(l)} \in \mathbb{R}^m$$



SchNet: A continuous-filter convolutional neural network for modeling quantum interactions

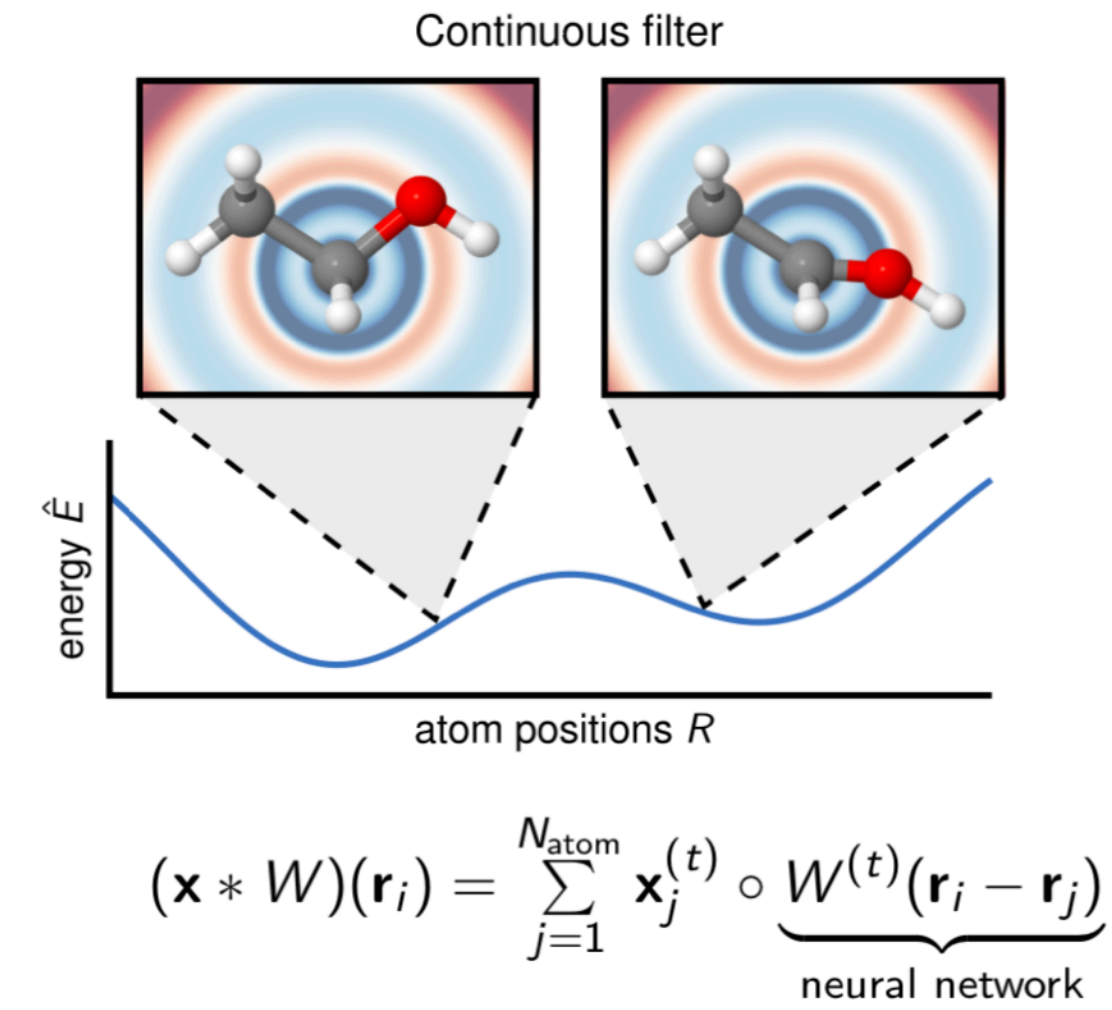


SchNet: A continuous-filter convolutional neural network for modeling quantum interactions

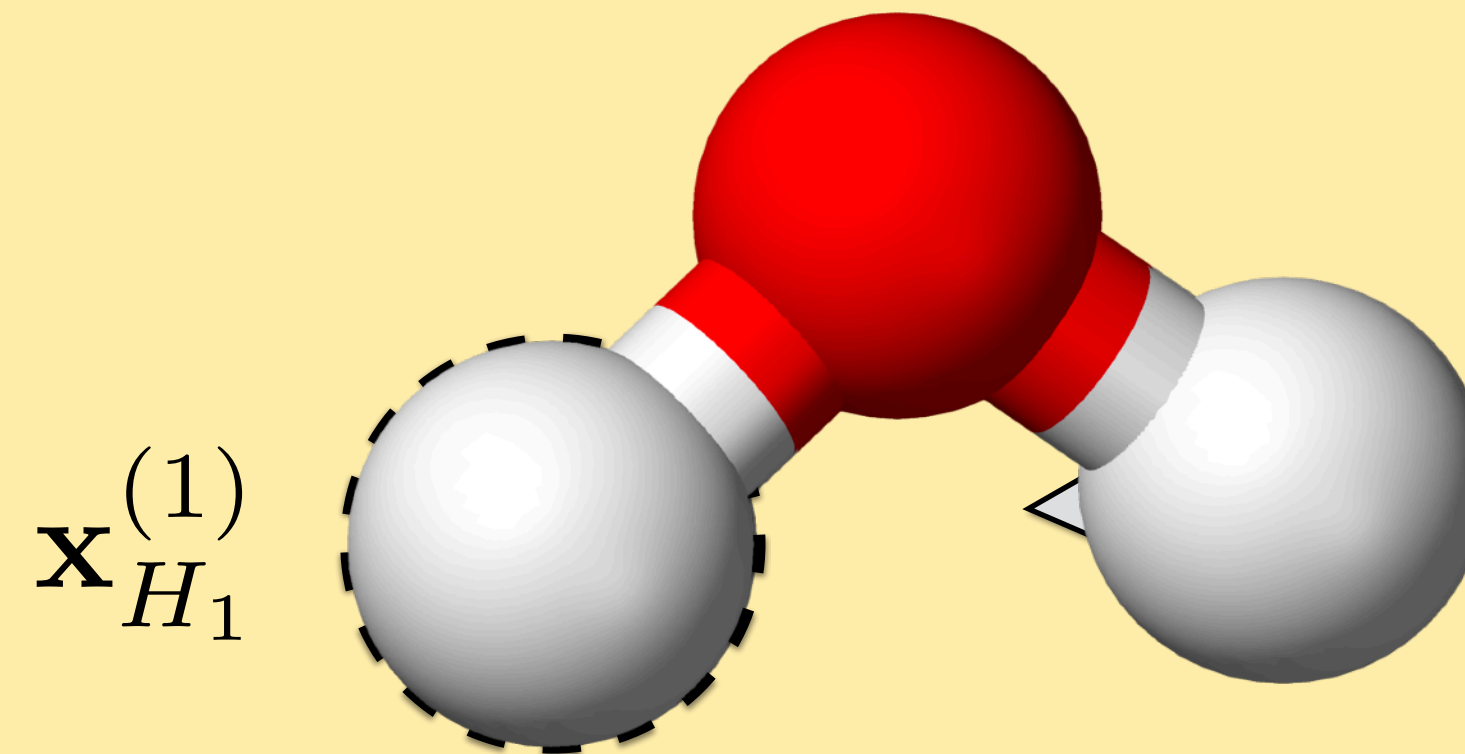


$$\xi = [\mathbf{x}_{H_1}, \mathbf{x}_{O_1}, \mathbf{x}_{H_2}]$$

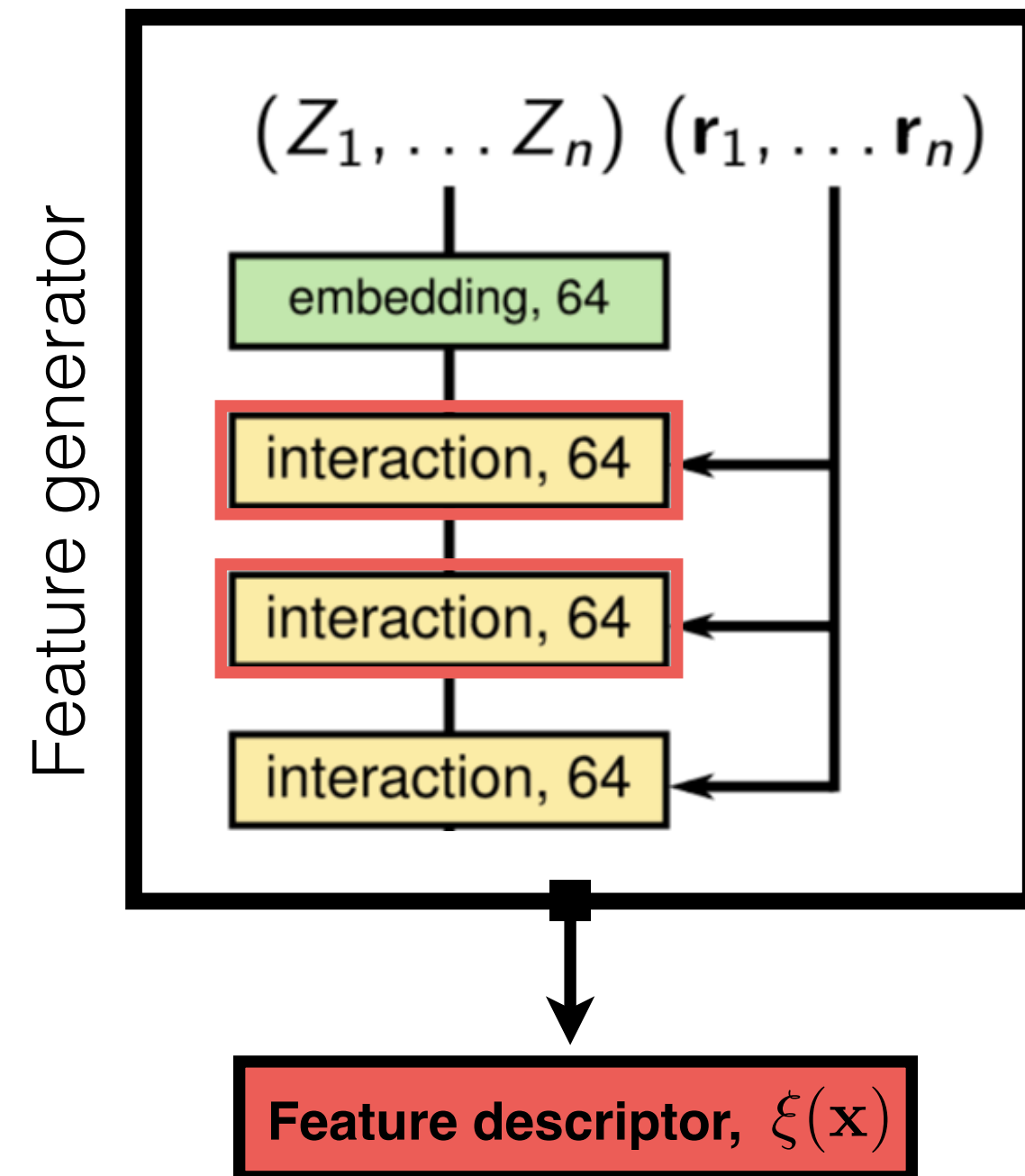
$$\mathbf{x}_{H_1} \in \mathbb{R}^{64}$$



Interaction 1

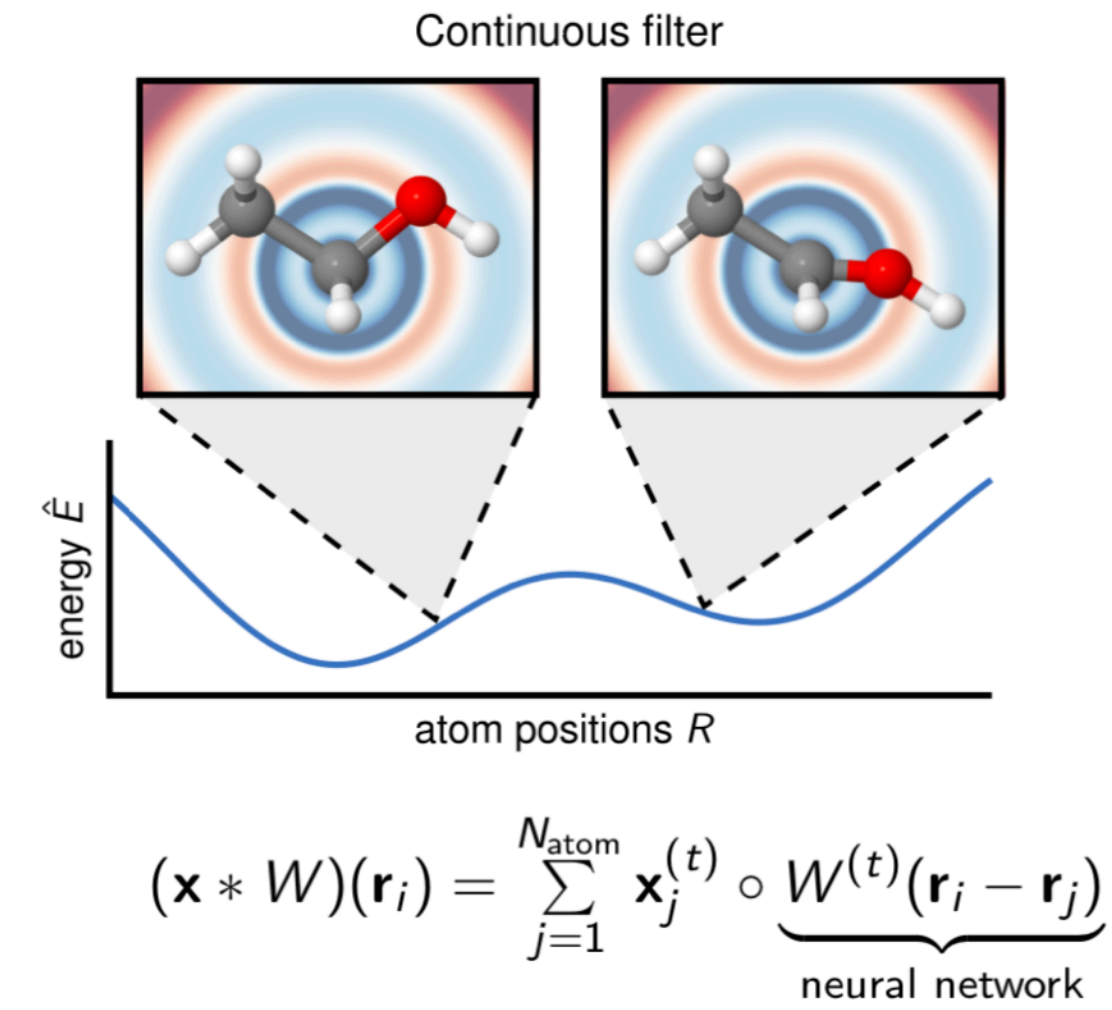


SchNet: A continuous-filter convolutional neural network for modeling quantum interactions



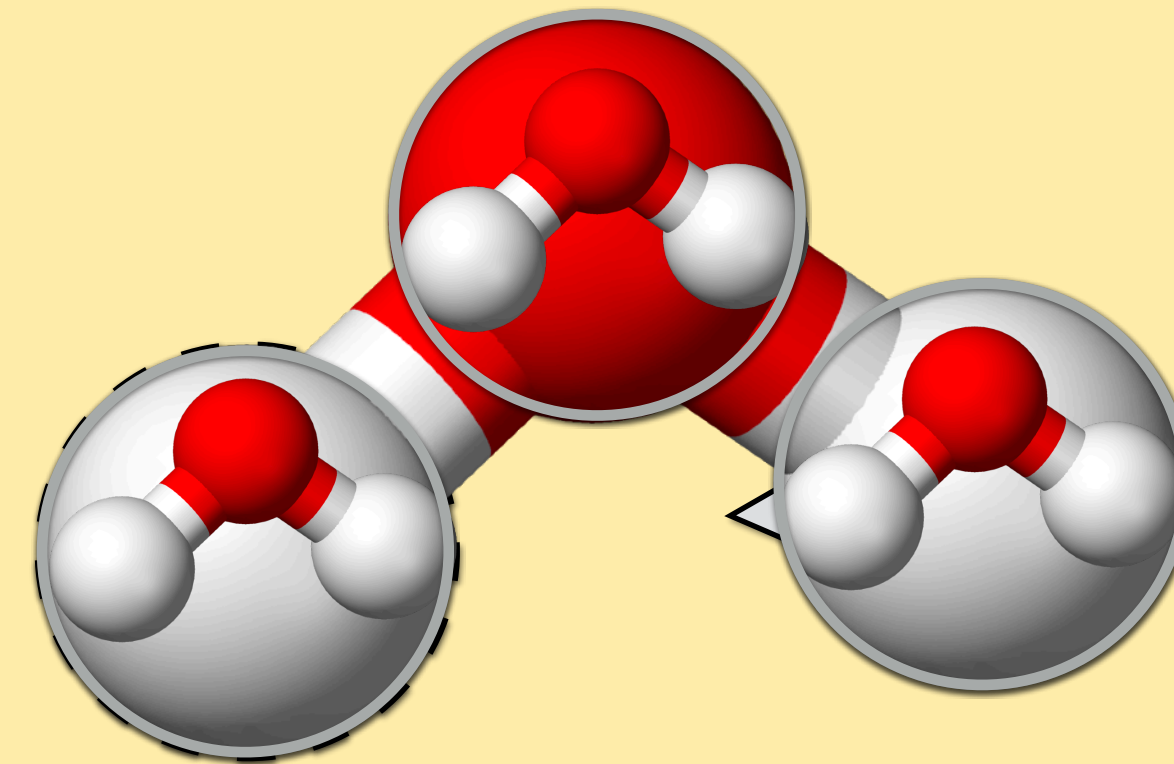
$$\xi = [\mathbf{x}_{H_1}, \mathbf{x}_{O_1}, \mathbf{x}_{H_2}]$$

$$\mathbf{x}_{H_1} \in \mathbb{R}^{64}$$

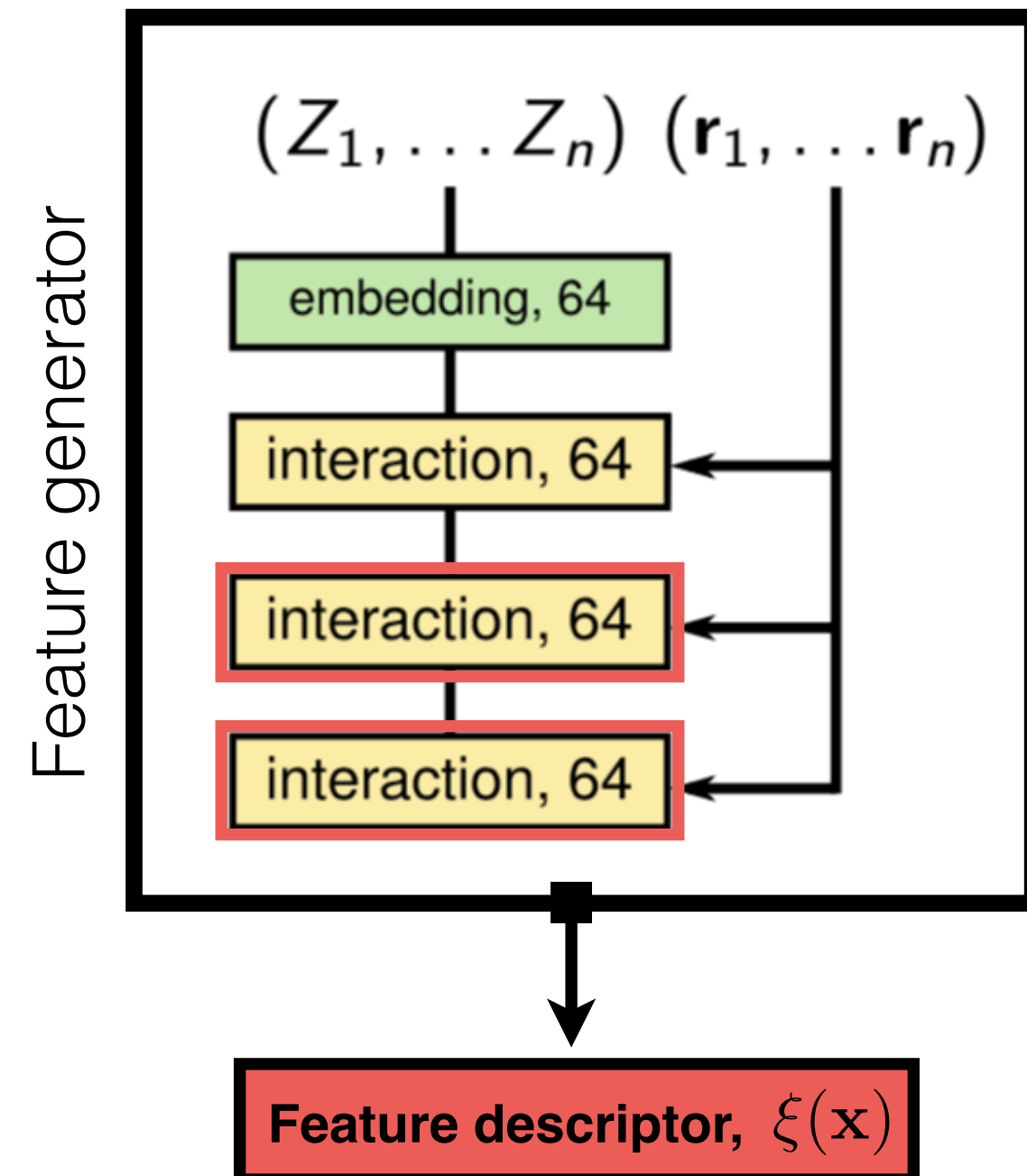


Interaction \mathfrak{I}

$\mathbf{x}_{H_1}^{(\mathfrak{I})}$

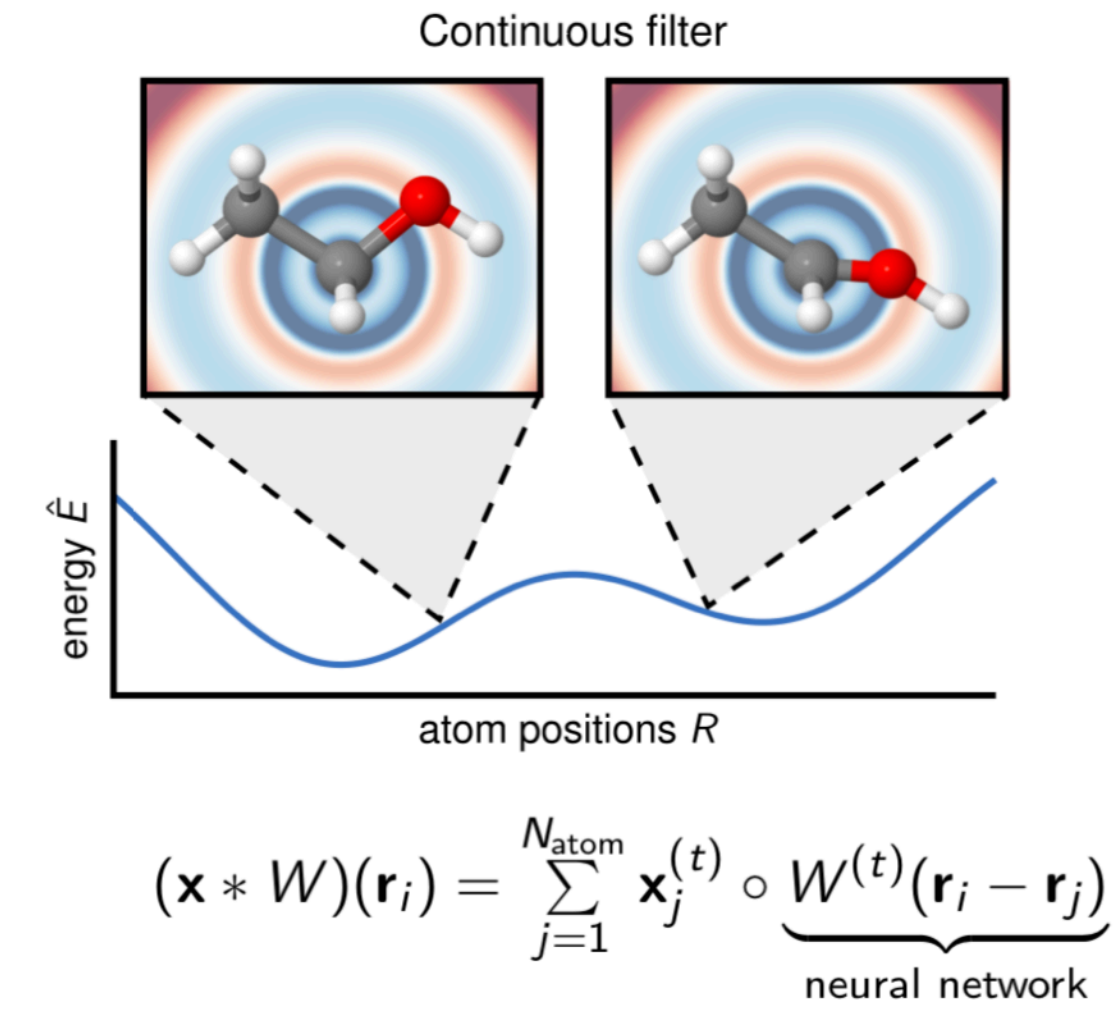


SchNet: A continuous-filter convolutional neural network for modeling quantum interactions



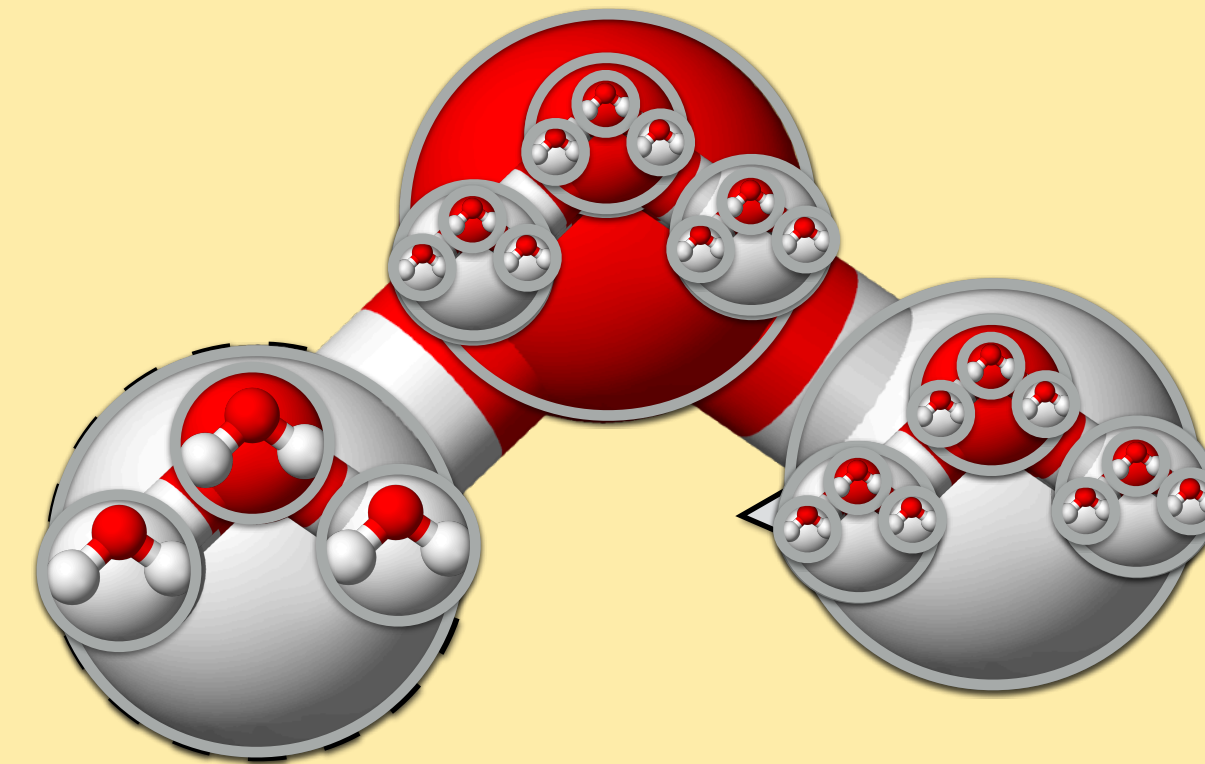
$$\xi = [\mathbf{x}_{H_1}, \mathbf{x}_{O_1}, \mathbf{x}_{H_2}]$$

$$\mathbf{x}_{H_1} \in \mathbb{R}^{64}$$

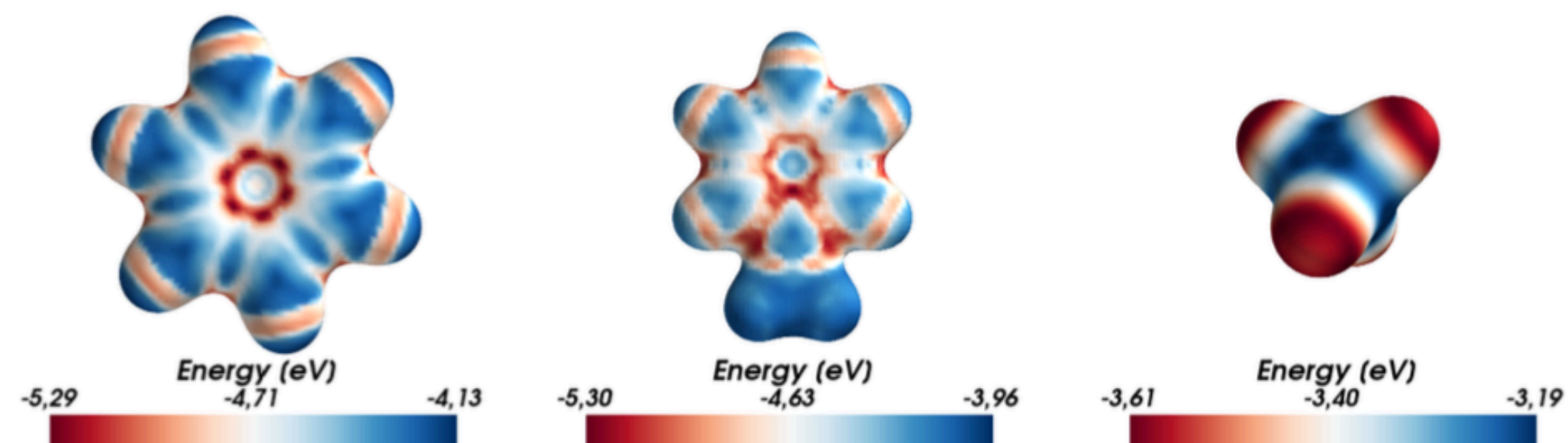
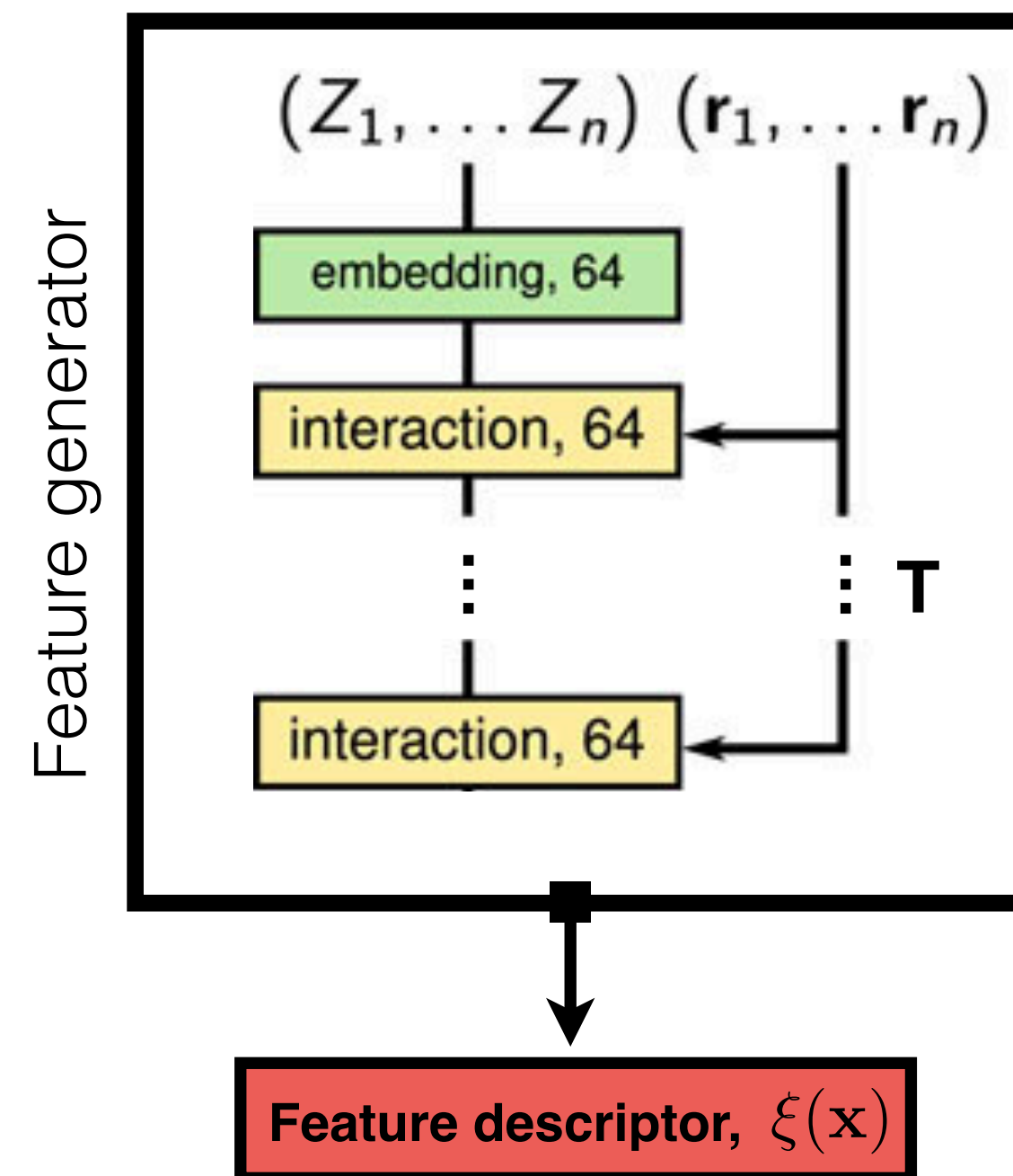


Interaction 3

$\mathbf{x}_{H_1}^{(3)}$

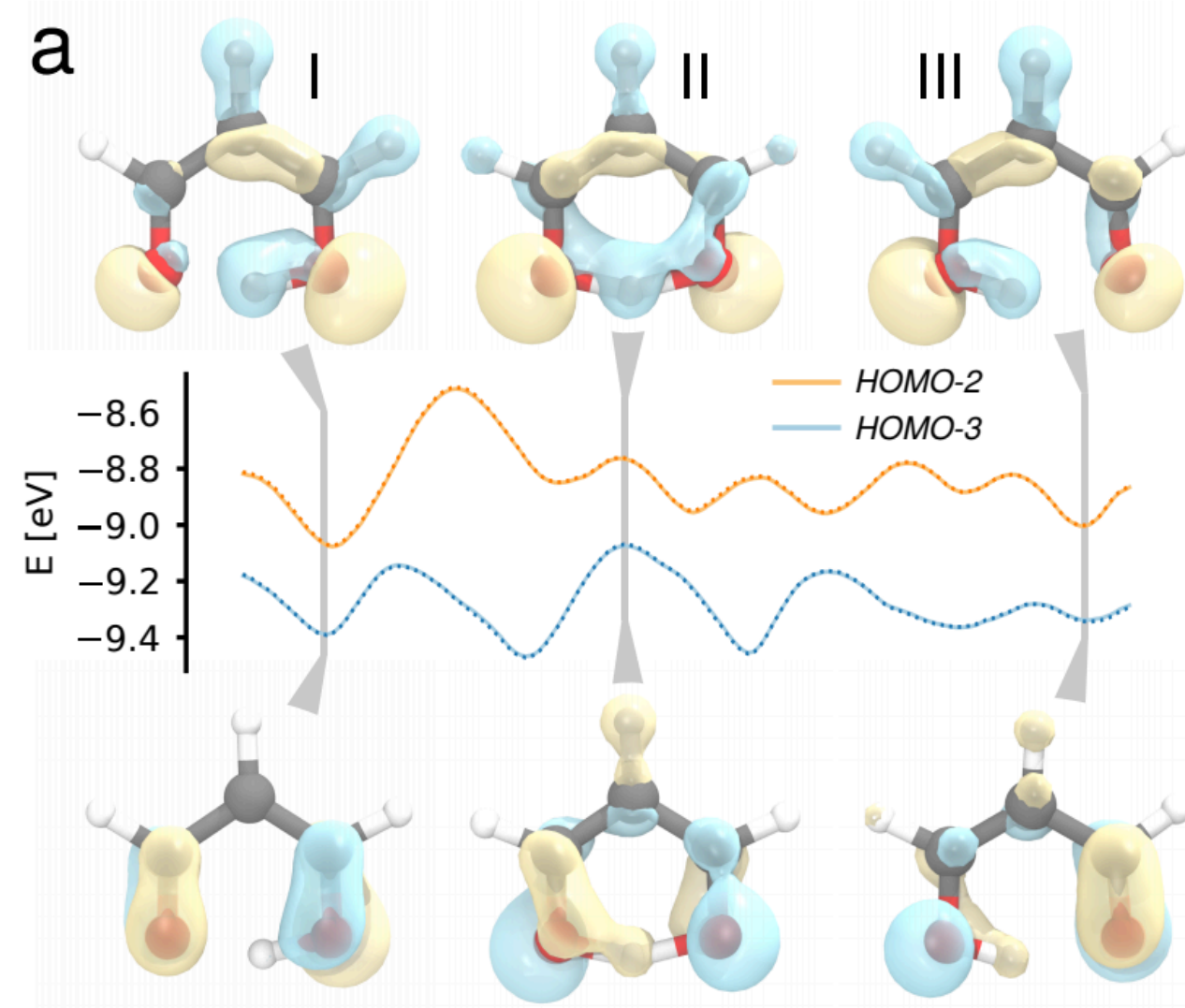
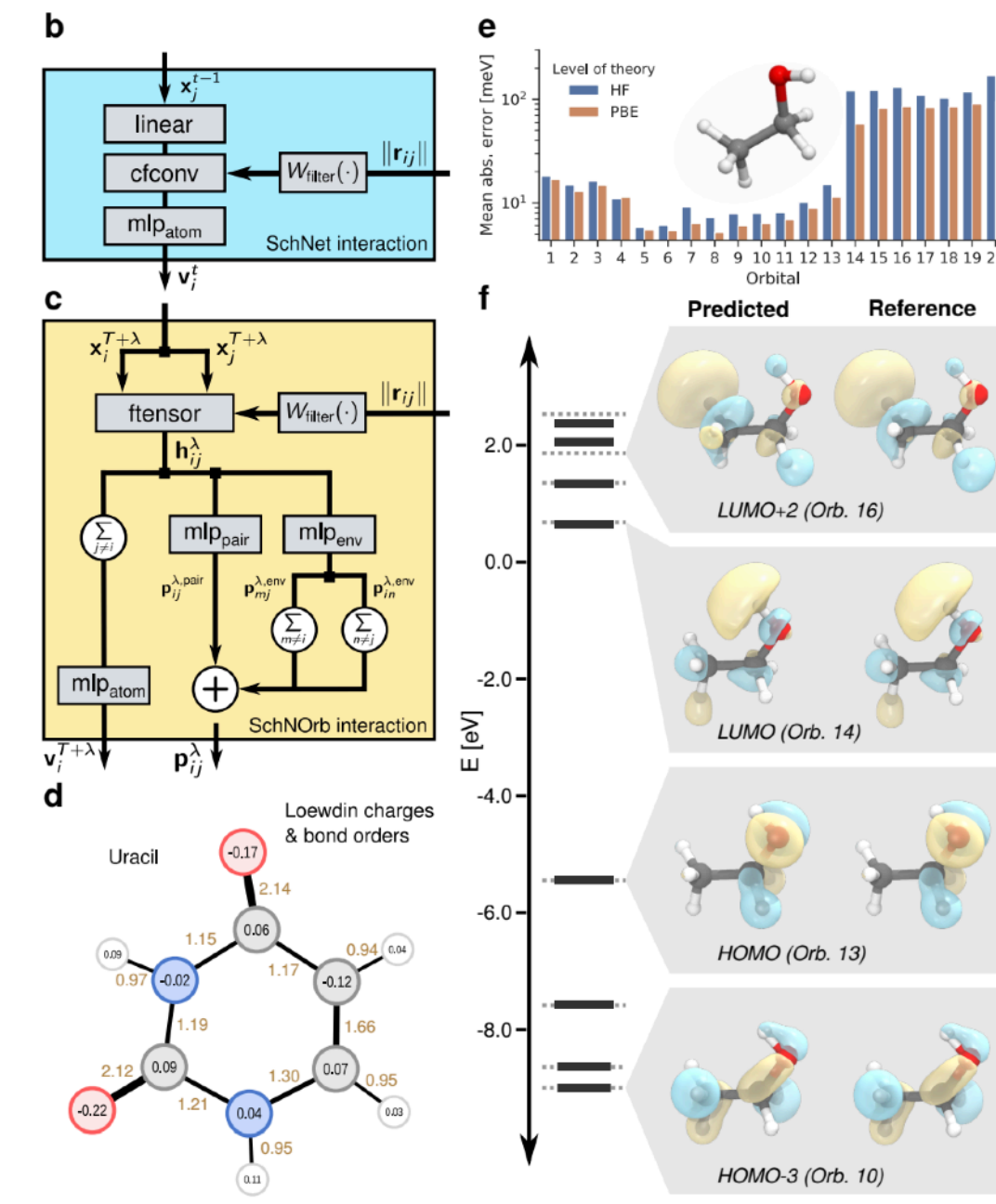
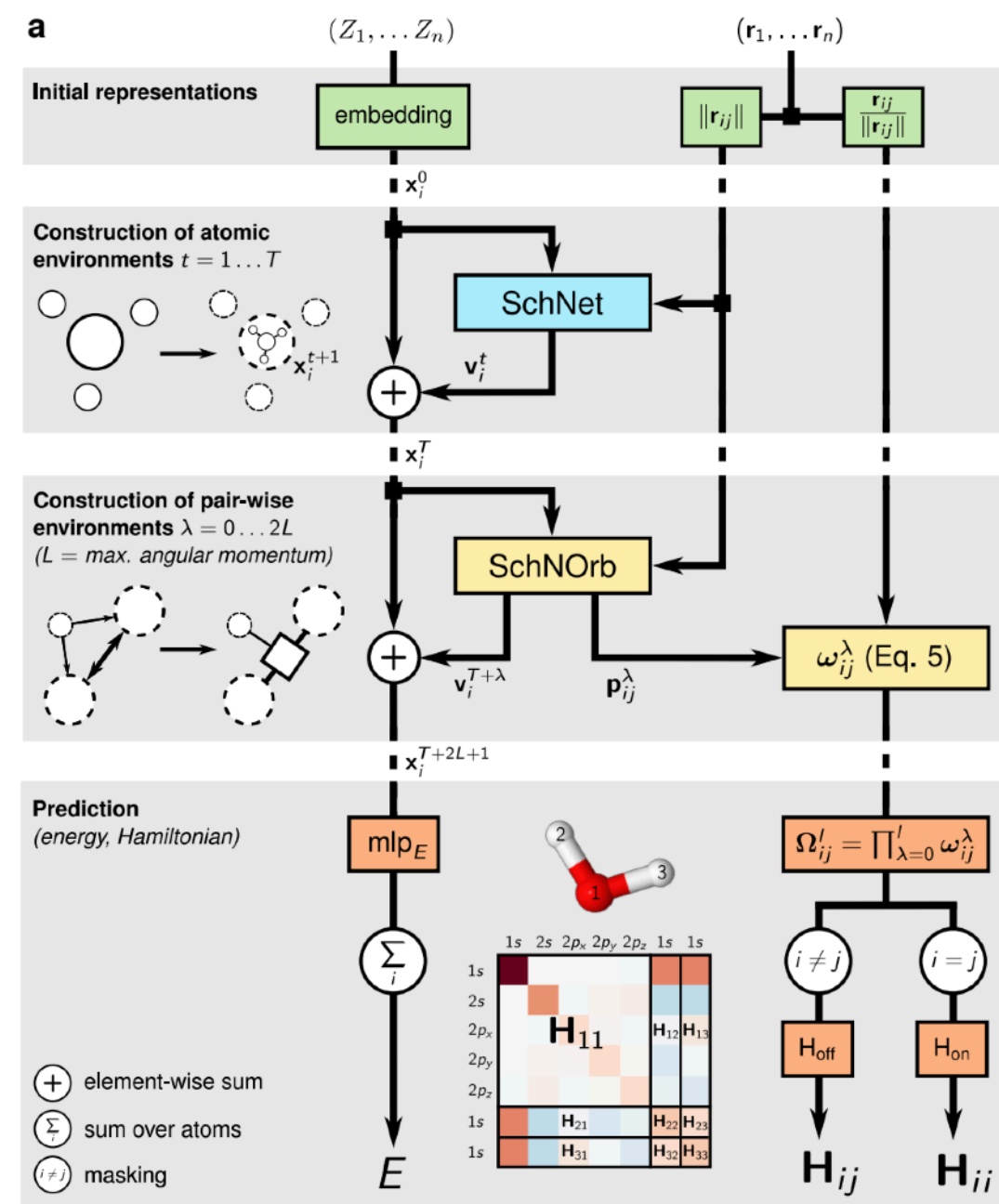


SchNet: A continuous-filter convolutional neural network for modeling quantum interactions



SchNOrb

$$\mathbf{H} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{H}_{11} & \cdots & \mathbf{H}_{1j} & \cdots & \mathbf{H}_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{H}_{i1} & \cdots & \mathbf{H}_{ij} & \cdots & \mathbf{H}_{in} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{H}_{n1} & \cdots & \mathbf{H}_{nj} & \cdots & \mathbf{H}_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$








ARTICLE



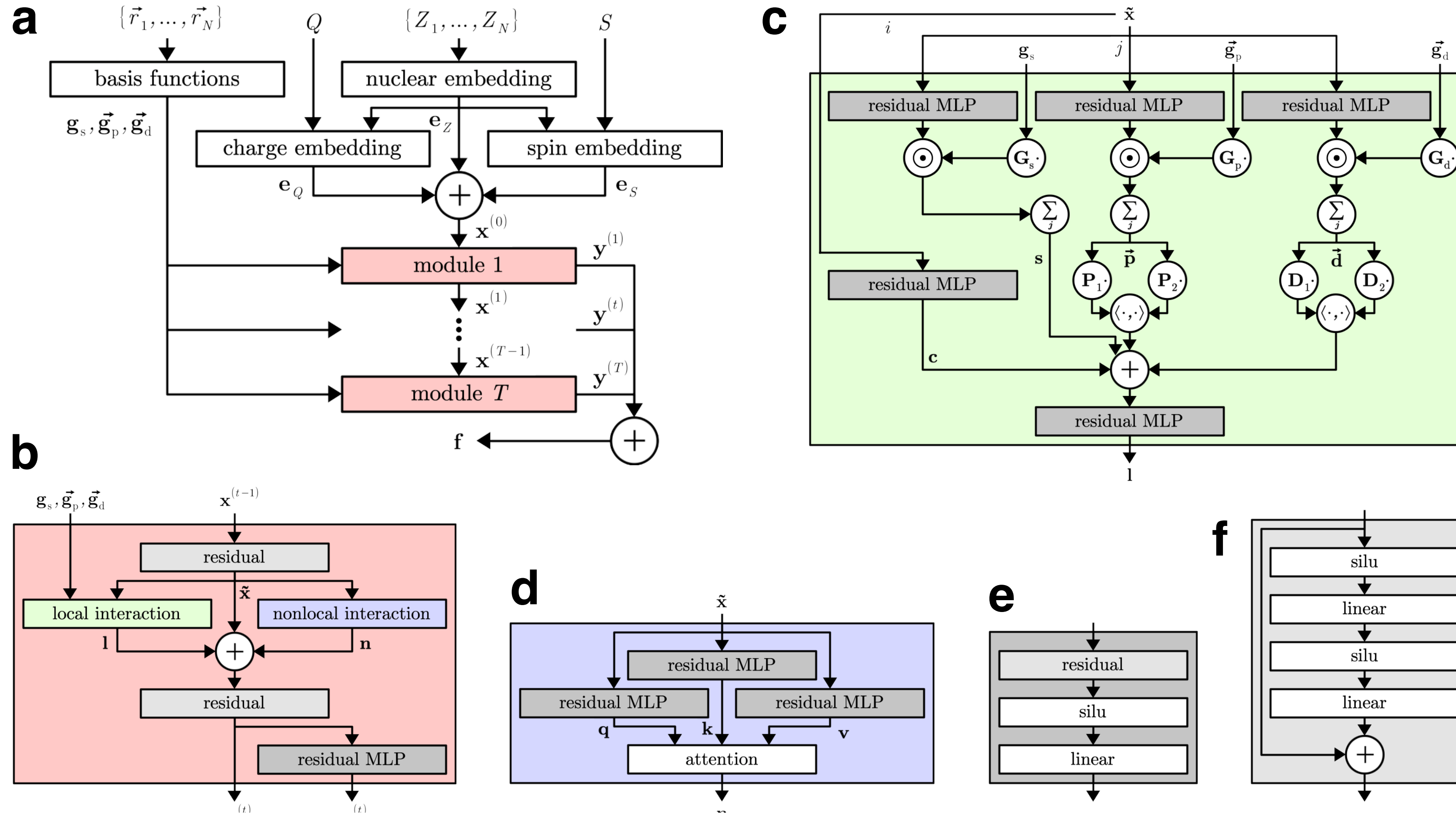
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-021-27504-0>

OPEN

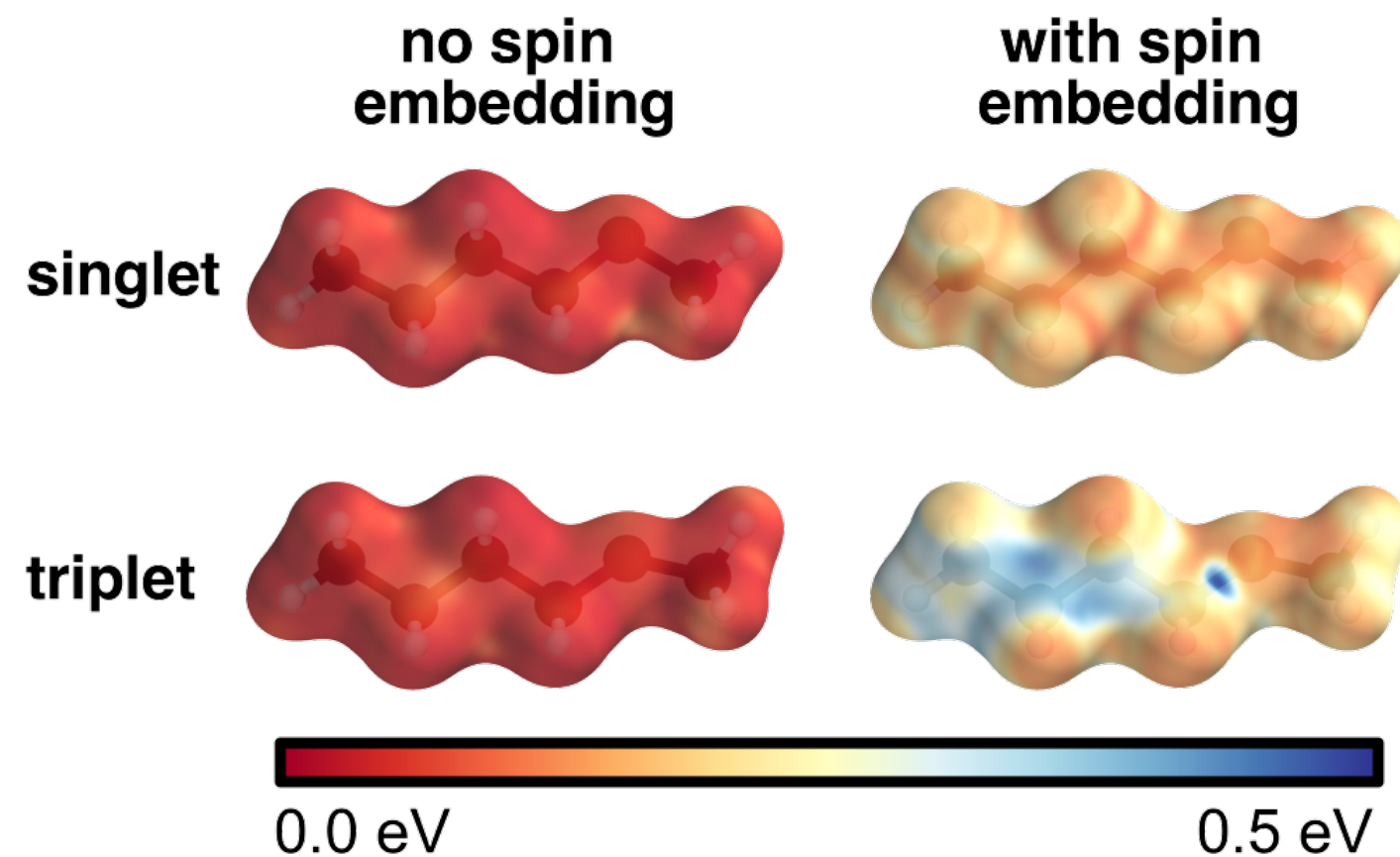
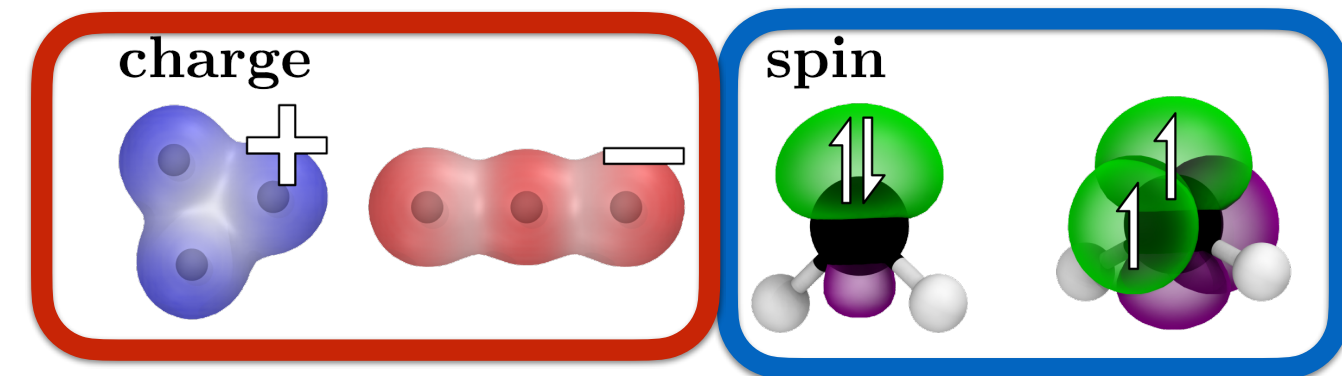
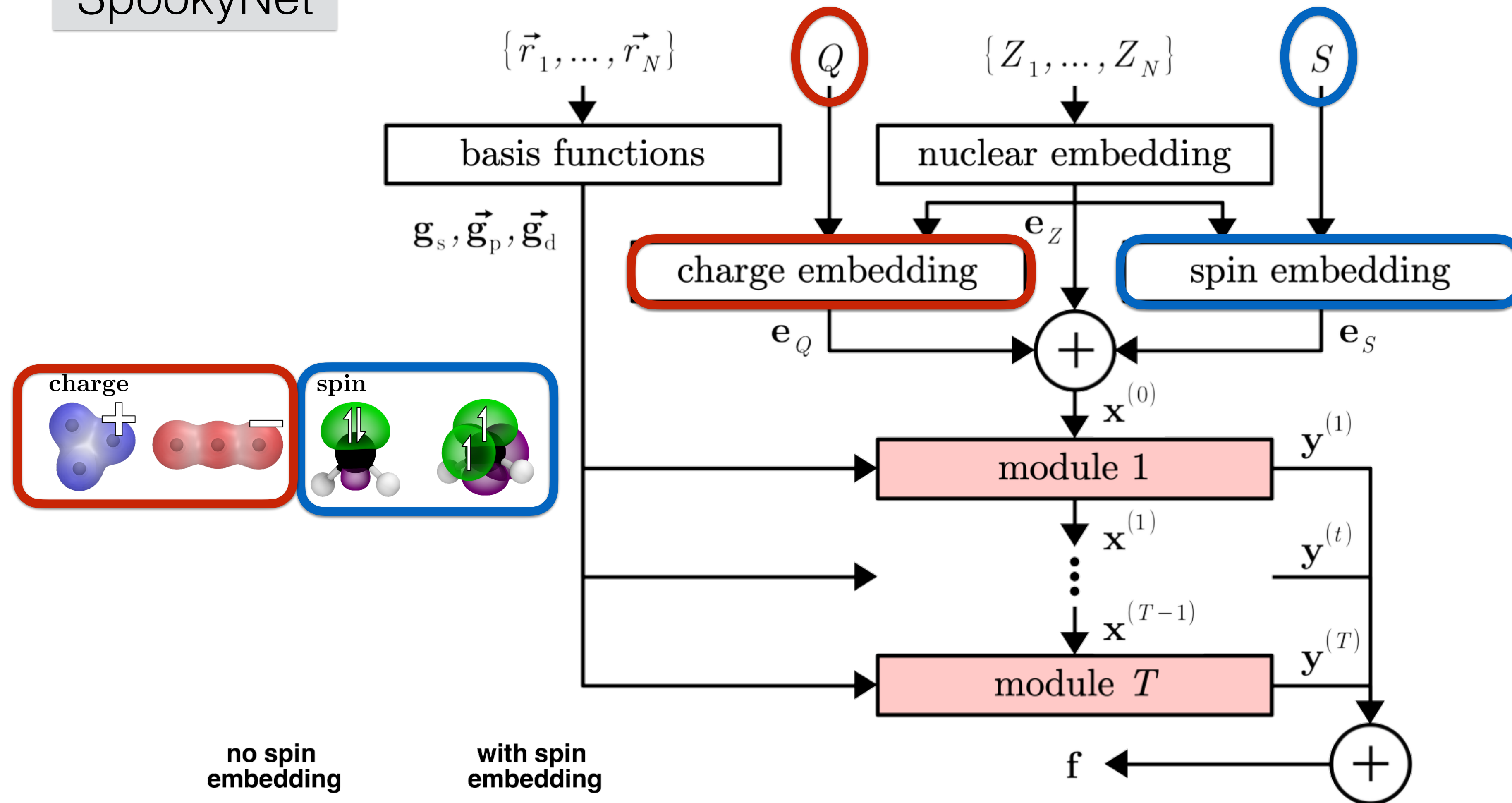
SpookyNet: Learning force fields with electronic degrees of freedom and nonlocal effects

Oliver T. Unke ^{1,2}✉, Stefan Chmiela ¹, Michael Gastegger ^{1,2}, Kristof T. Schütt¹, Huziel E. Saucedo ^{1,3} & Klaus-Robert Müller ^{1,4,5,6,7}✉

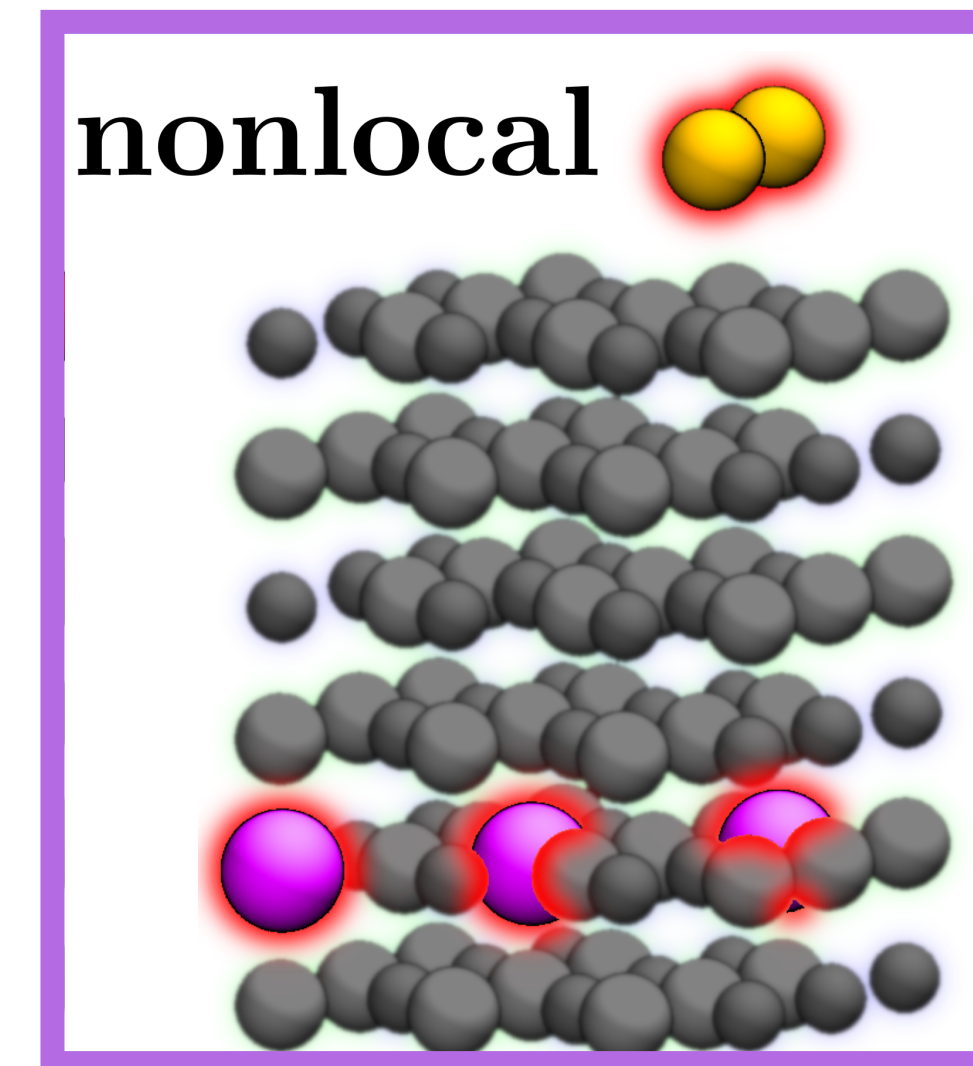
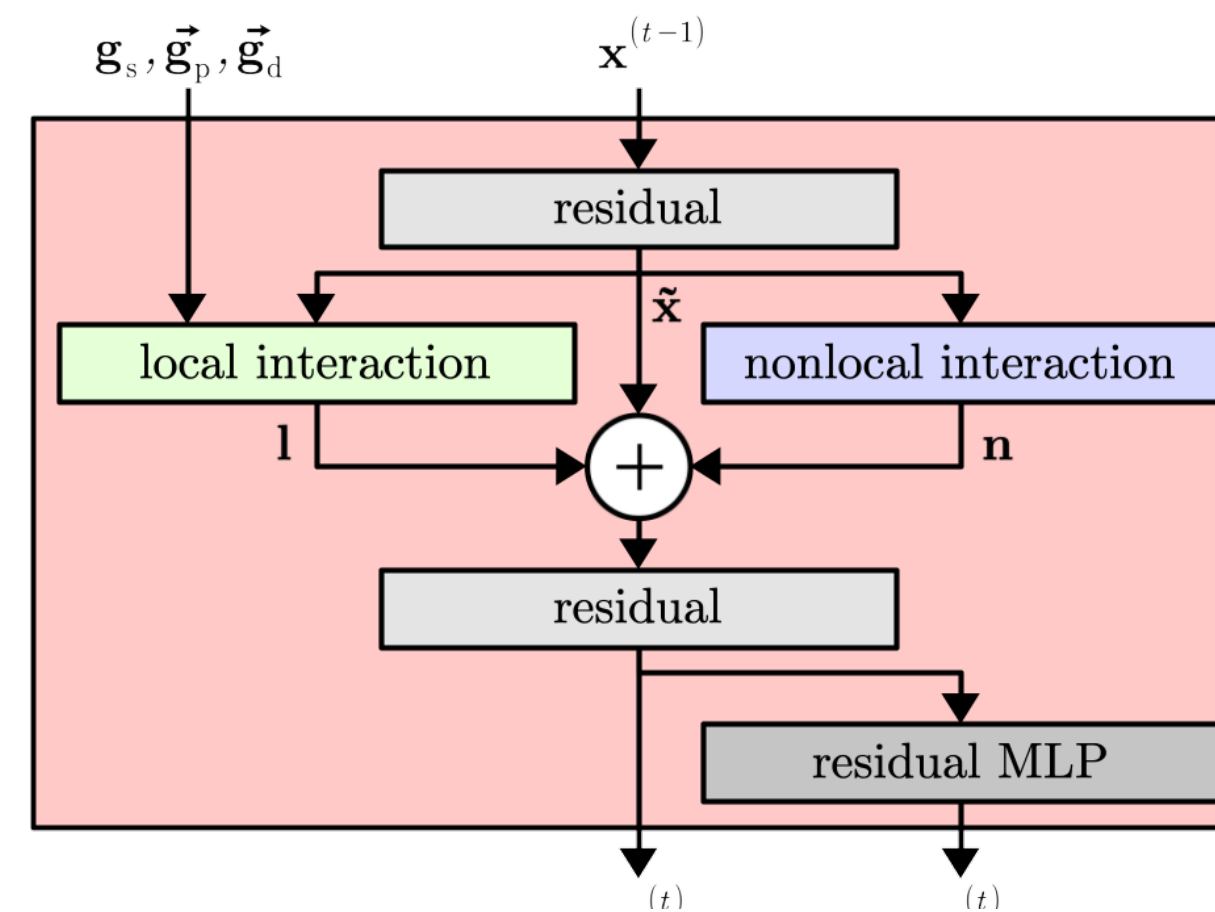
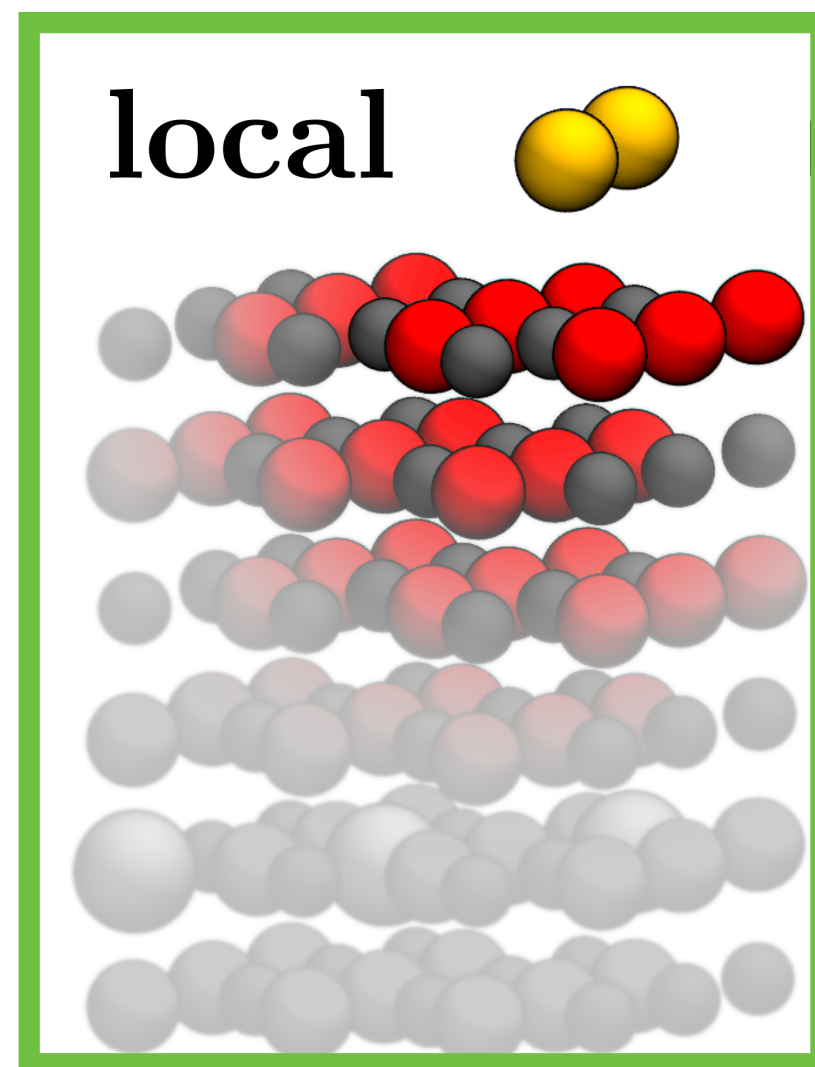
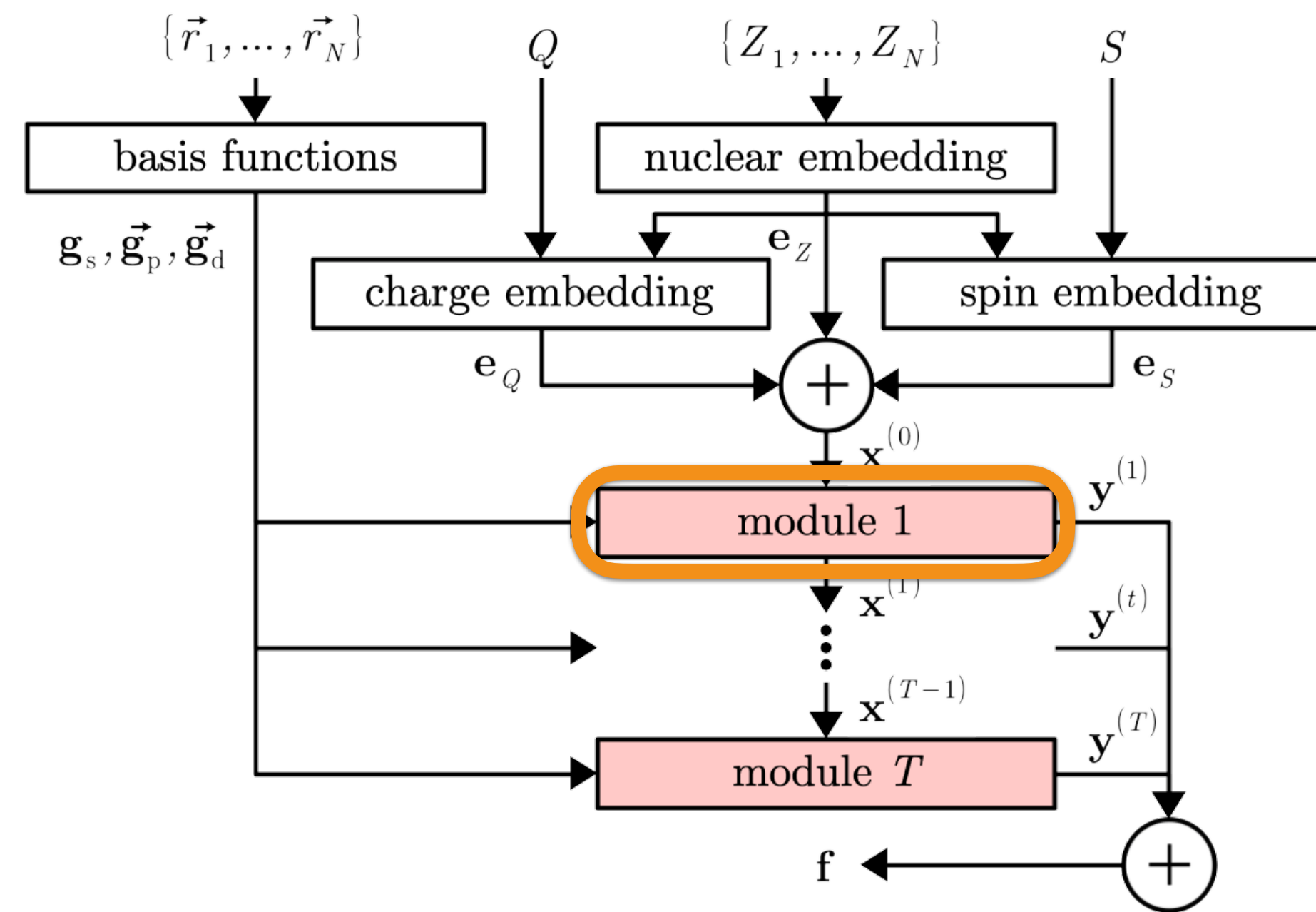
SpookyNet



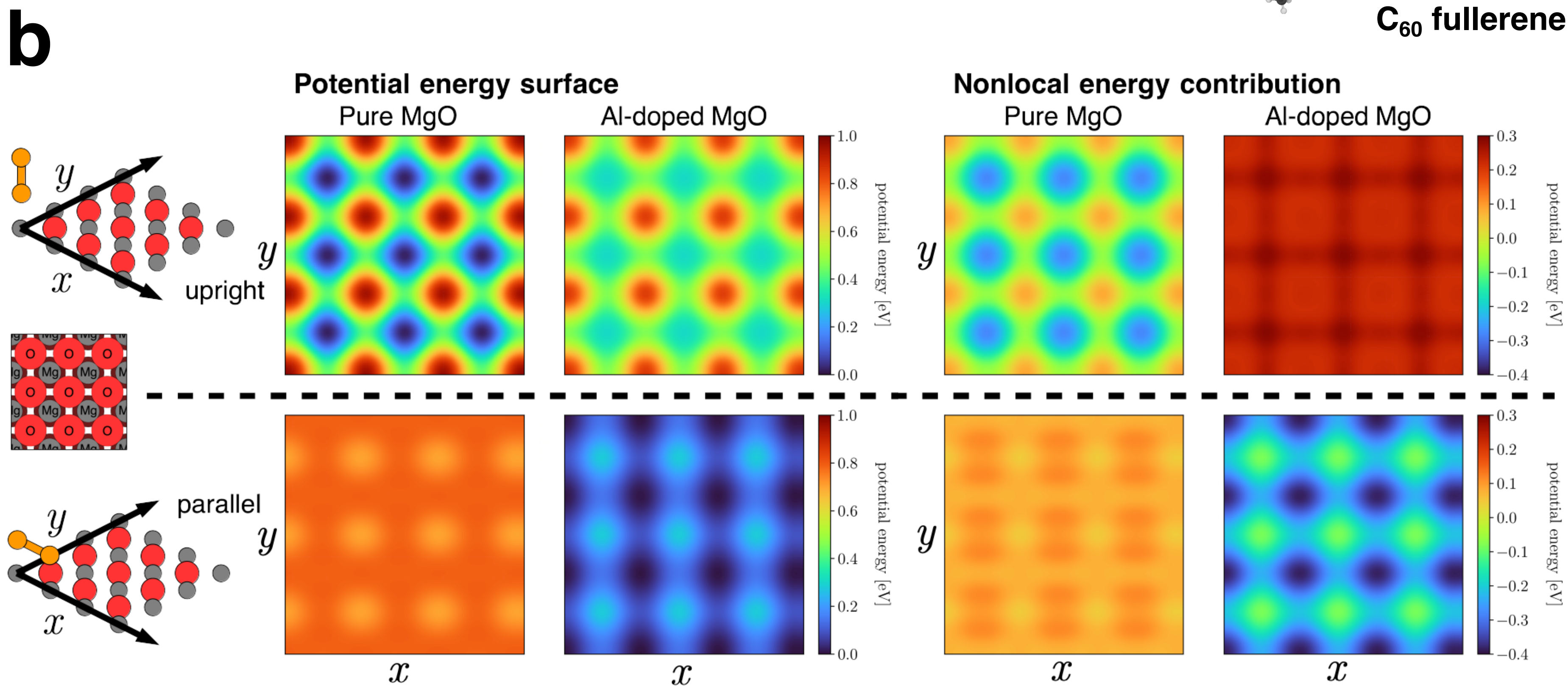
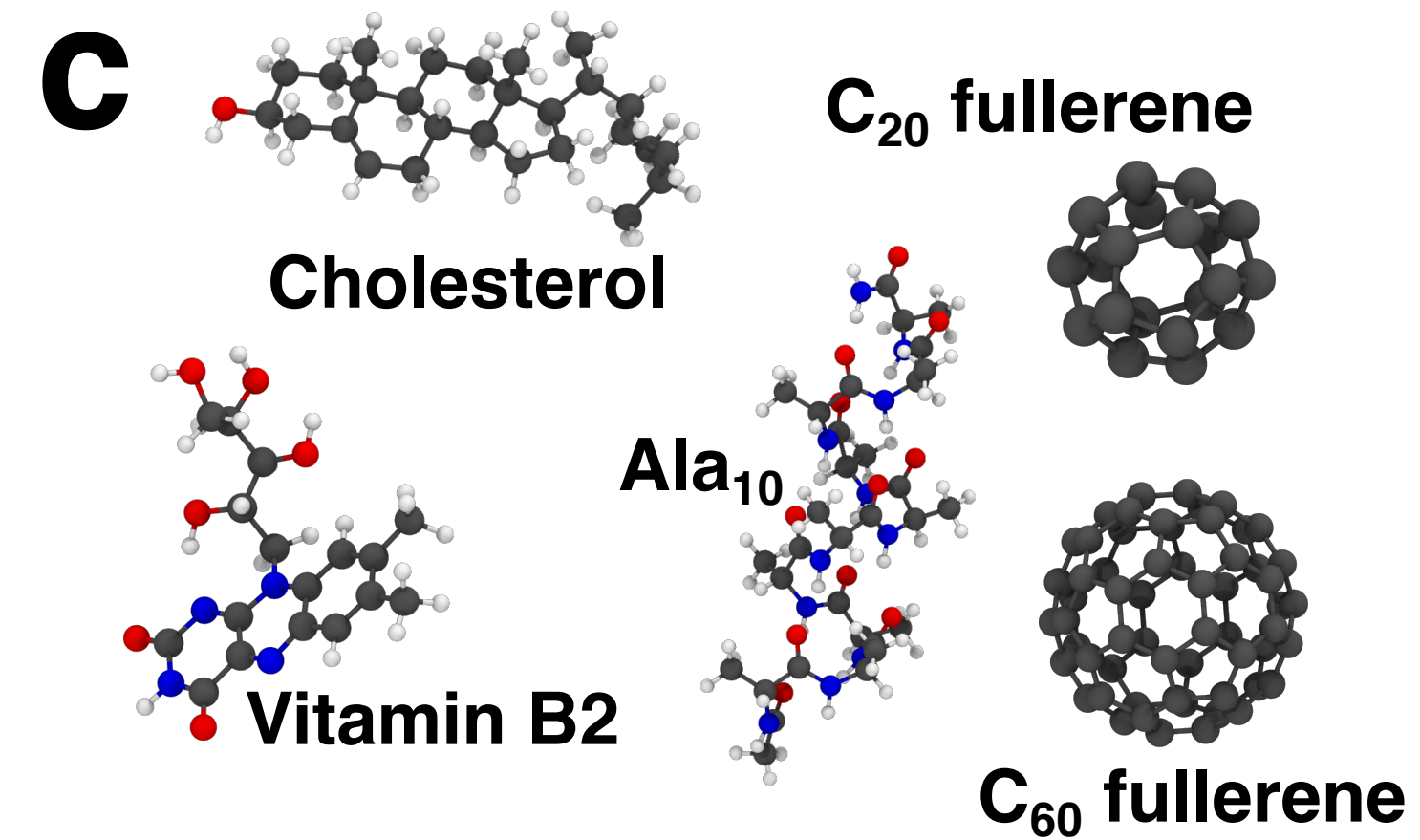
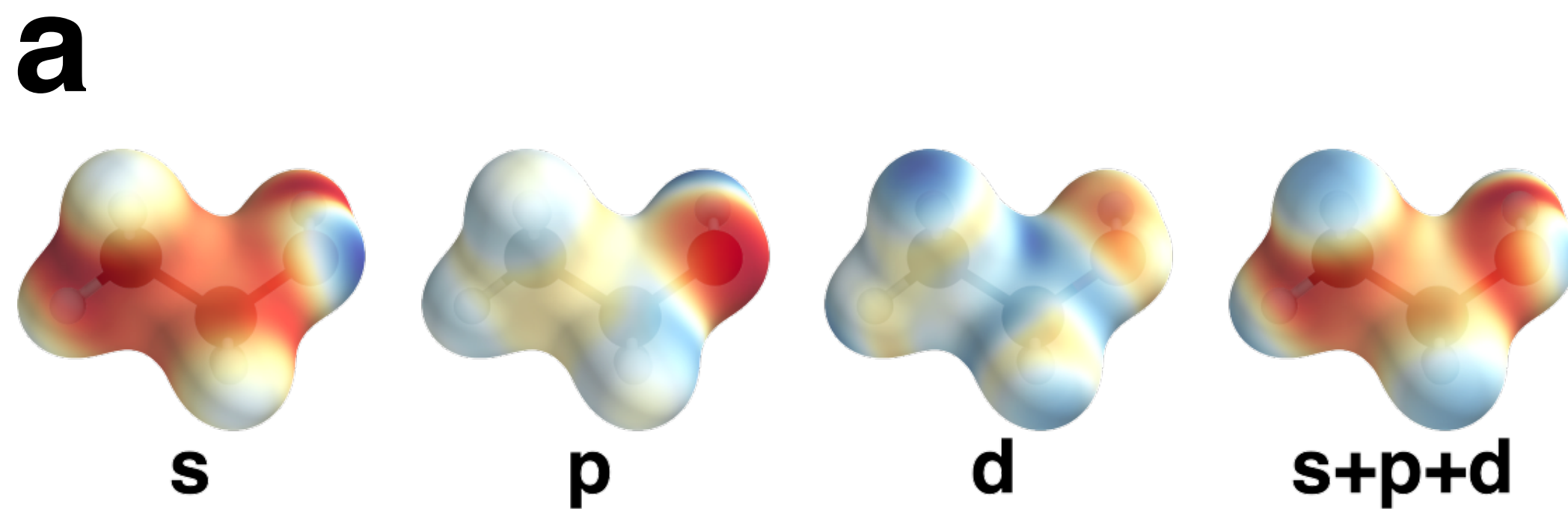
SpookyNet



SpookyNet



SpookyNet



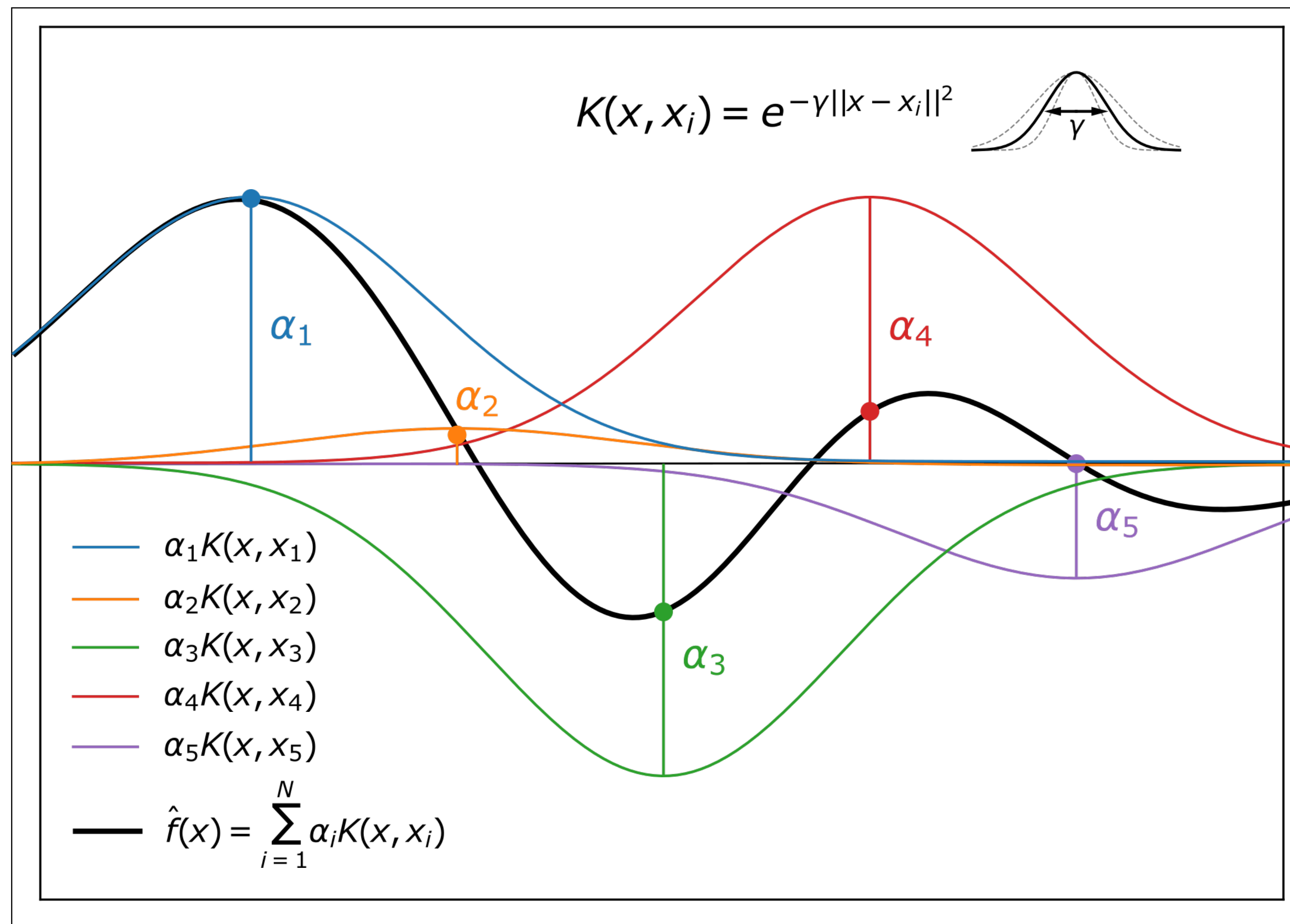
Machine Learning

Learning force fields

$$\mathcal{H}\Psi = V_{BO}\Psi$$

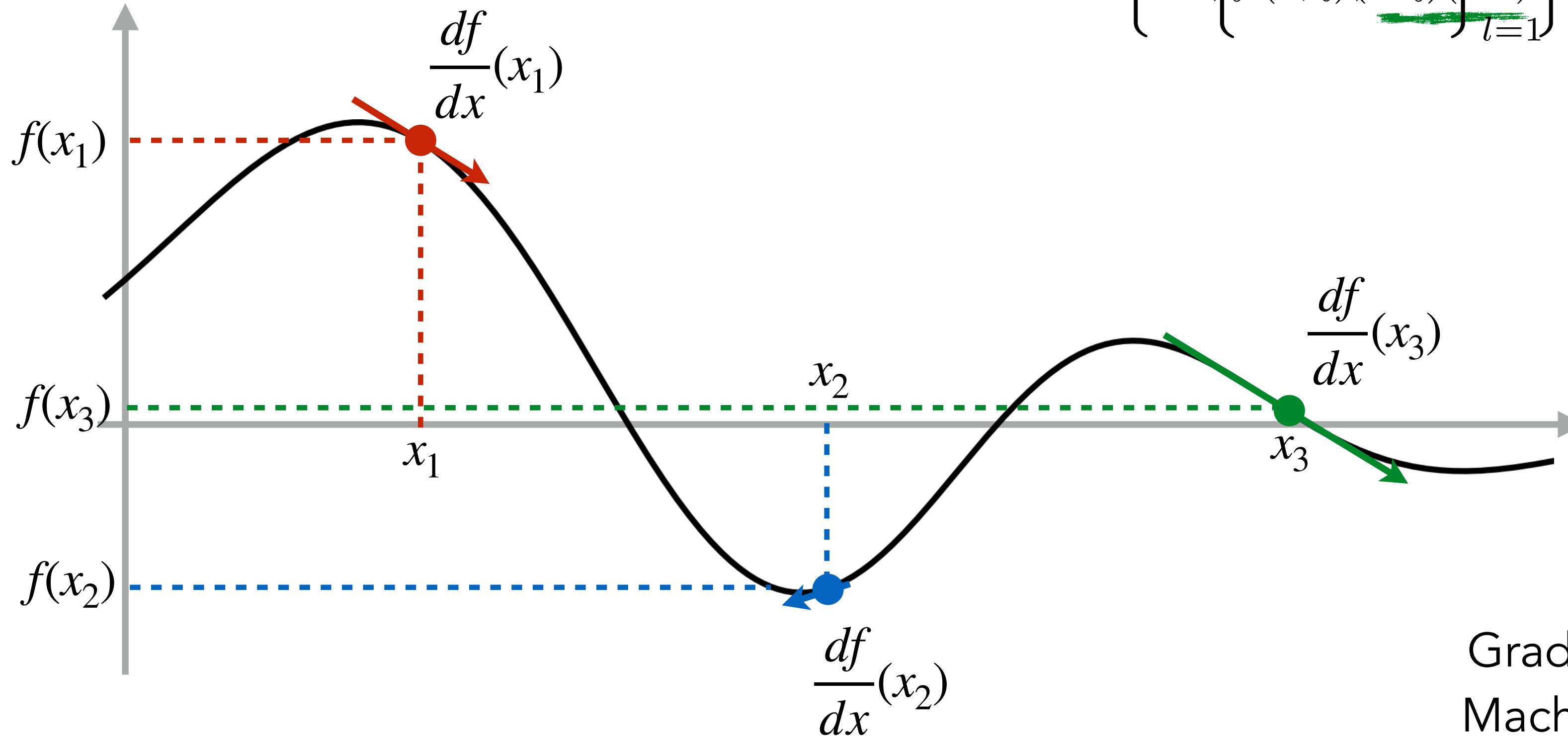
$$-\mathbf{F} = \langle \Psi^* | \partial \mathcal{H} / \partial \mathbf{x} | \Psi \rangle$$

Kernel ridge regression



$$f(\mathbf{R}) = \sum_{l=1}^M \kappa(\mathbf{D}(\mathbf{R}), \mathbf{D}(\mathbf{R}_l)) \alpha_l$$

Kernel ridge regression



$$\left\{ \mathbf{R}_l \left\{ \mathbf{R}_l \left\{ \mathbf{R}_l \left(\mathbf{R}_l f \right) \right\}_{l=1}^M \right\}_{l=1}^M \right\}_{l=1}^M$$

Gradient Domain
Machine Learning
(GDML)

$$(\mathbf{K} + \lambda \mathbf{I}) \vec{\alpha} = \vec{f}$$

$$\vec{f} = \left[\frac{df}{dx}(x_1), \frac{df}{dx}(x_2), \dots, \frac{df}{dx}(x_M) \right]^T$$

$$k(x_i, x_j) = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial x'} e^{-\|x-x'\|^2/2\sigma} \Big|_{(x,x')=(x_i,x_j)}$$

$$\frac{df}{dx}(x) = \sum_{l=1}^M \alpha_l \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \kappa(x, x_l)$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{l=1}^M \alpha_l \frac{d}{dx} \kappa(x, x_l)$$

The GDML framework

GDML

$$\hat{\mathbf{f}}_{\mathbf{F}}(\vec{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^M (\vec{\alpha}_i \cdot \nabla) \nabla \kappa(D(\vec{x}), D(\vec{x}_i))$$

Sci. Adv. **3**, e1603015 (2017)

sGDML

$$\hat{\mathbf{f}}_{\mathbf{F}}(\vec{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{\mathbf{P} \in \mathcal{F}} (\mathbf{P} \vec{\alpha}_i \cdot \nabla) \nabla \kappa(D(\vec{x}), D(\mathbf{P} \vec{x}_i))$$

Nat. Commun., 9, 3887 (2018)

BIGDML

$$\hat{\mathbf{f}}_{\mathbf{F}}(\vec{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{\mathbf{T} \in \mathcal{T}} \sum_{\mathbf{P} \in \mathcal{F}} (\mathbf{TP} \vec{\alpha}_i \cdot \nabla) \nabla \kappa(D(\vec{x}), D(\mathbf{TP} \vec{x}_i))$$

Nat. Commun. 13 (1), 3733 (2022)

Numerical Optimizer

$$\alpha_t = \alpha_{t-1} - \gamma [(\mathbf{K} + \lambda \mathbb{I}) \alpha_{t-1} - \mathbf{y}]$$
$$\mathbf{P}^{-1} = \lambda^{-1} [\mathbb{I} - \mathbf{K}_{mk} (\lambda \mathbf{K}_{kk} + \mathbf{K}_{mk}^{\top} \mathbf{K}_{mk})^{-1} \mathbf{K}_{mk}^{\top}]$$

Sci. Adv. 9, eadf0873 (2023)

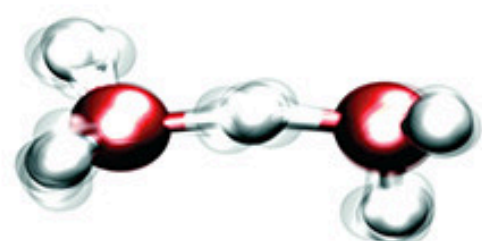
Path integral molecular dynamics

Formulation

Nuclear Quantum Effects

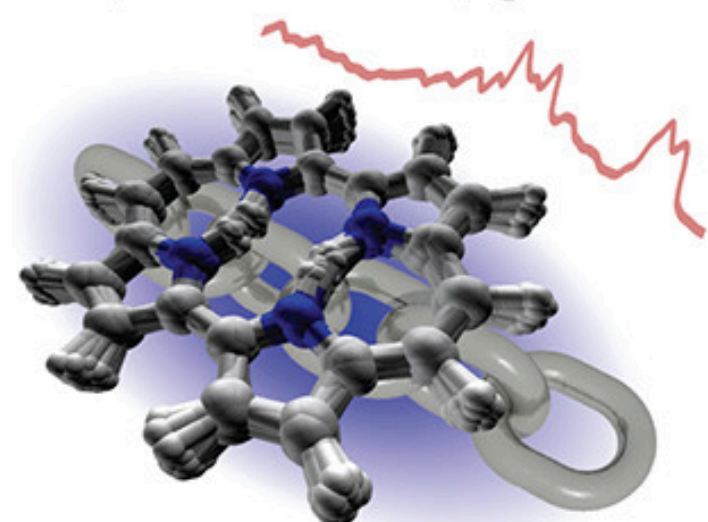
Protons/hydrogen atoms NQE

1: Magnetic shielding



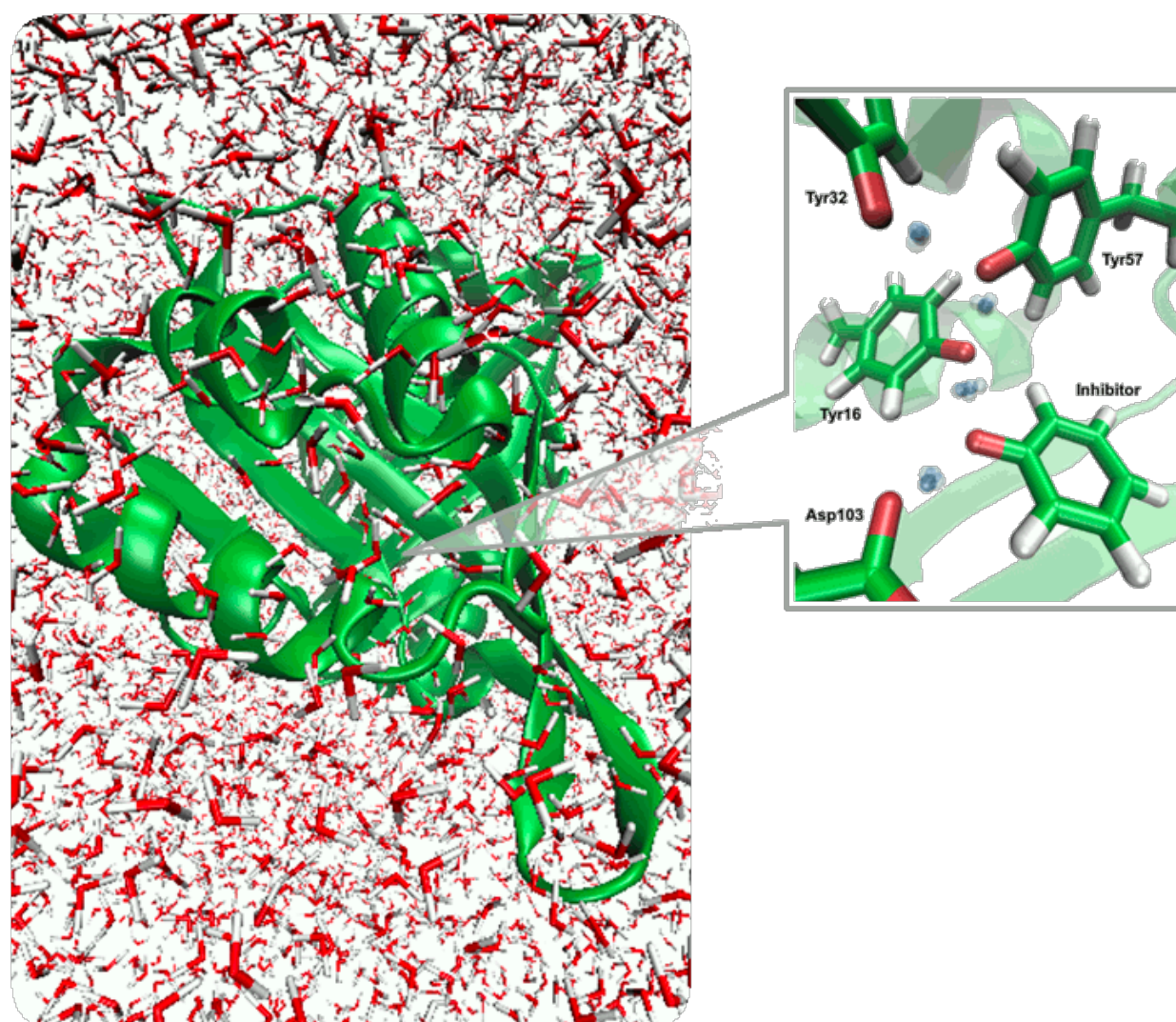
Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys. **2015**, 17, 14355–14359.

3: Spectroscopy



J. Am. Chem. Soc. **2019**, 141, 2526–2534

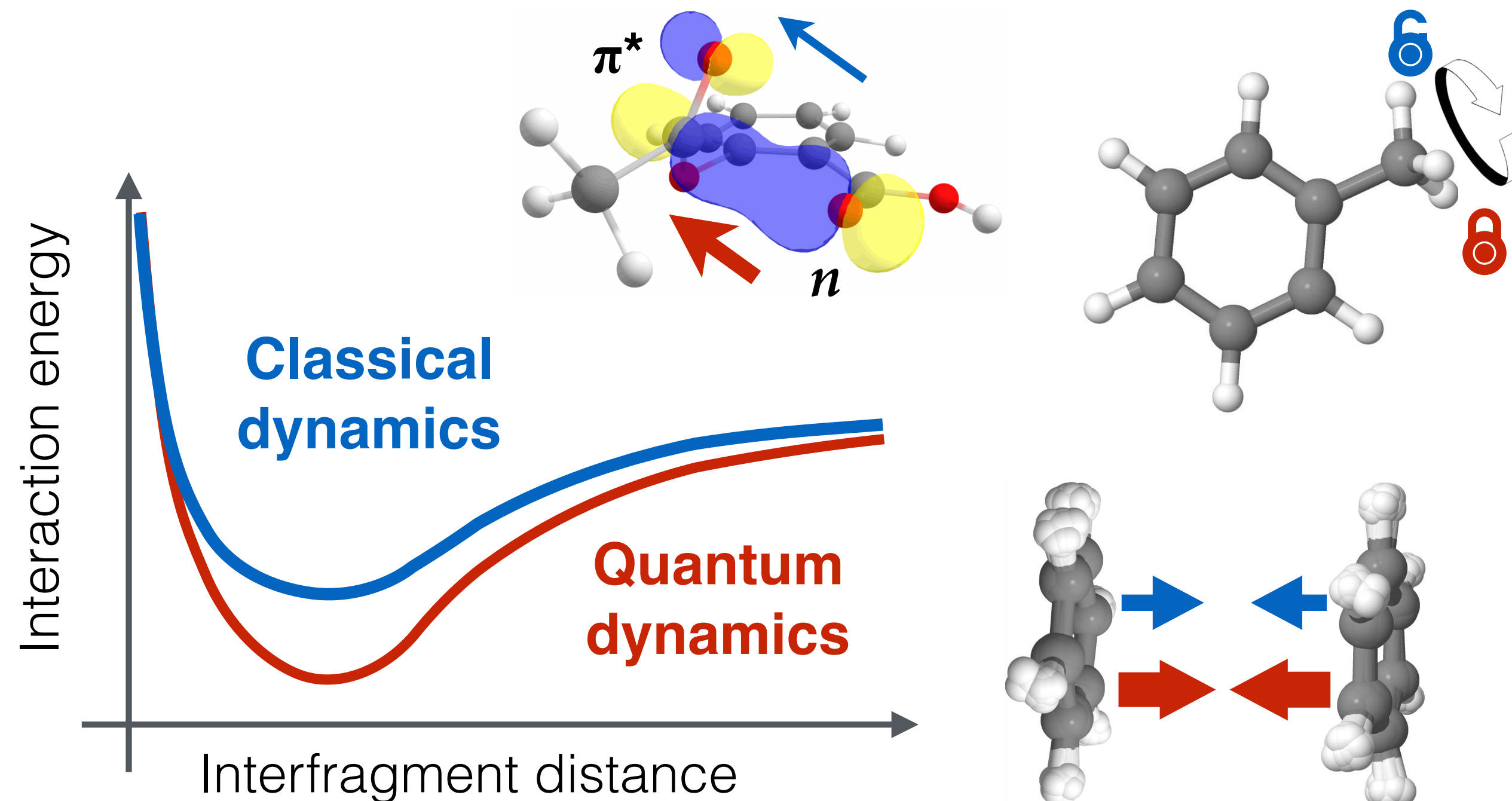
2: Enzyme proton networks



Markland et al. *J. Phys. Chem. B.*, 121 (42), 9807–9815 (**2017**)
Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., 111 (52), 18454–18459 (**2014**)

NQE beyond hydrogen atoms

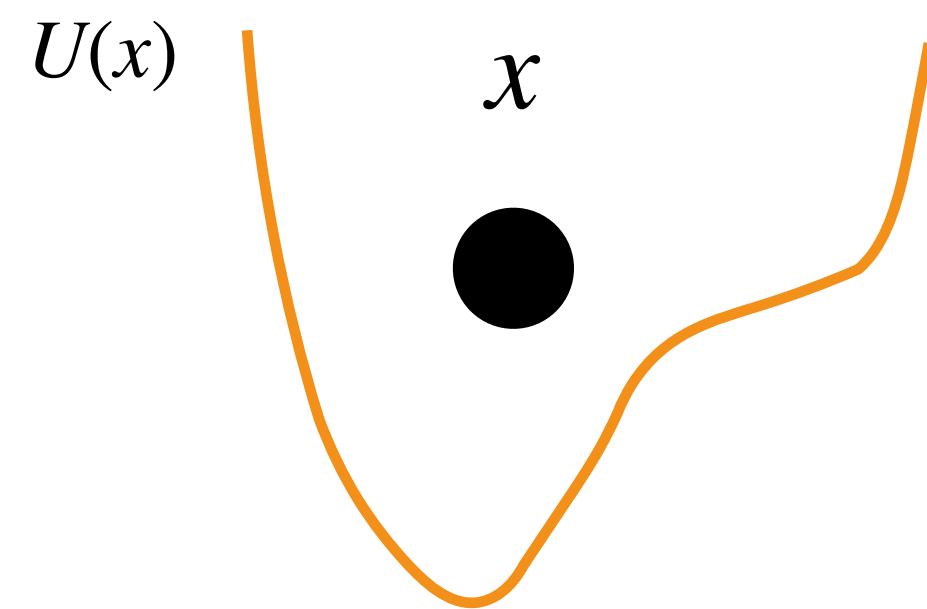
4: Interactions enhancement



Sci. Adv. **3**, e1603015 (**2017**)
Nat. Commun., 9, 3887 (**2018**)
J. Chem. Phys. 150 (11), 114102 (**2019**)
J. Chem. Phys. 153 (12), 124109 (**2020**)
Nat. Commun., 12, 442 (**2021**)

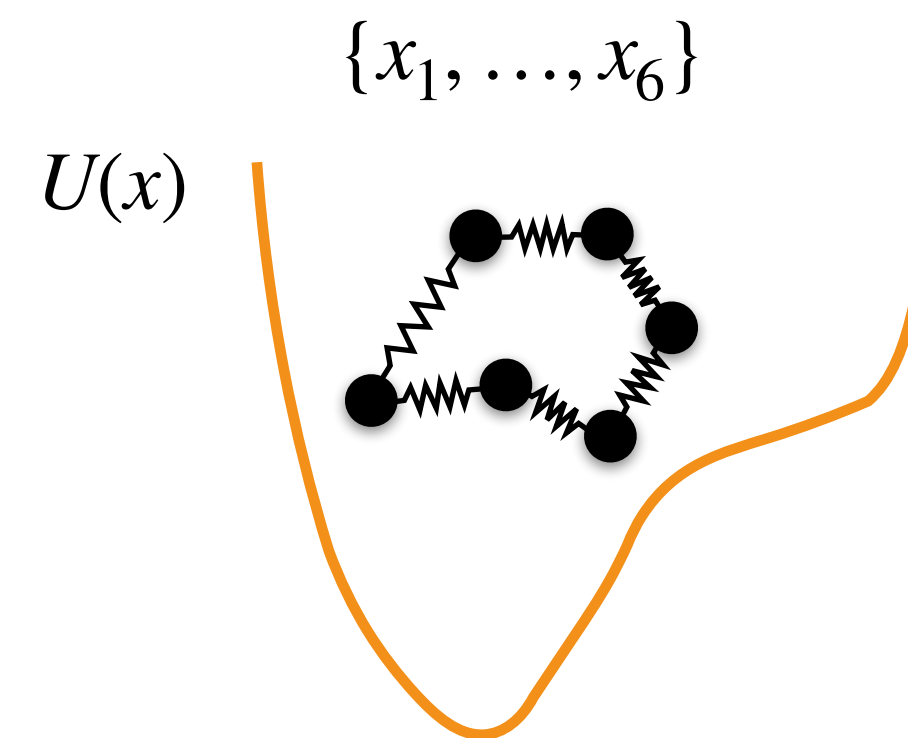
Ring Polymer Molecular Dynamics: Summary

$$H = \frac{p^2}{2m} + U(x)$$



Classical
particle

$$H = \sum_{l=1}^P \left[\frac{p_l^2}{2m'} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega_P^2 (x_{l+1} - x_l)^2 + \frac{1}{P} U(x_l) \right]_{x_{P+1}=x_1}$$



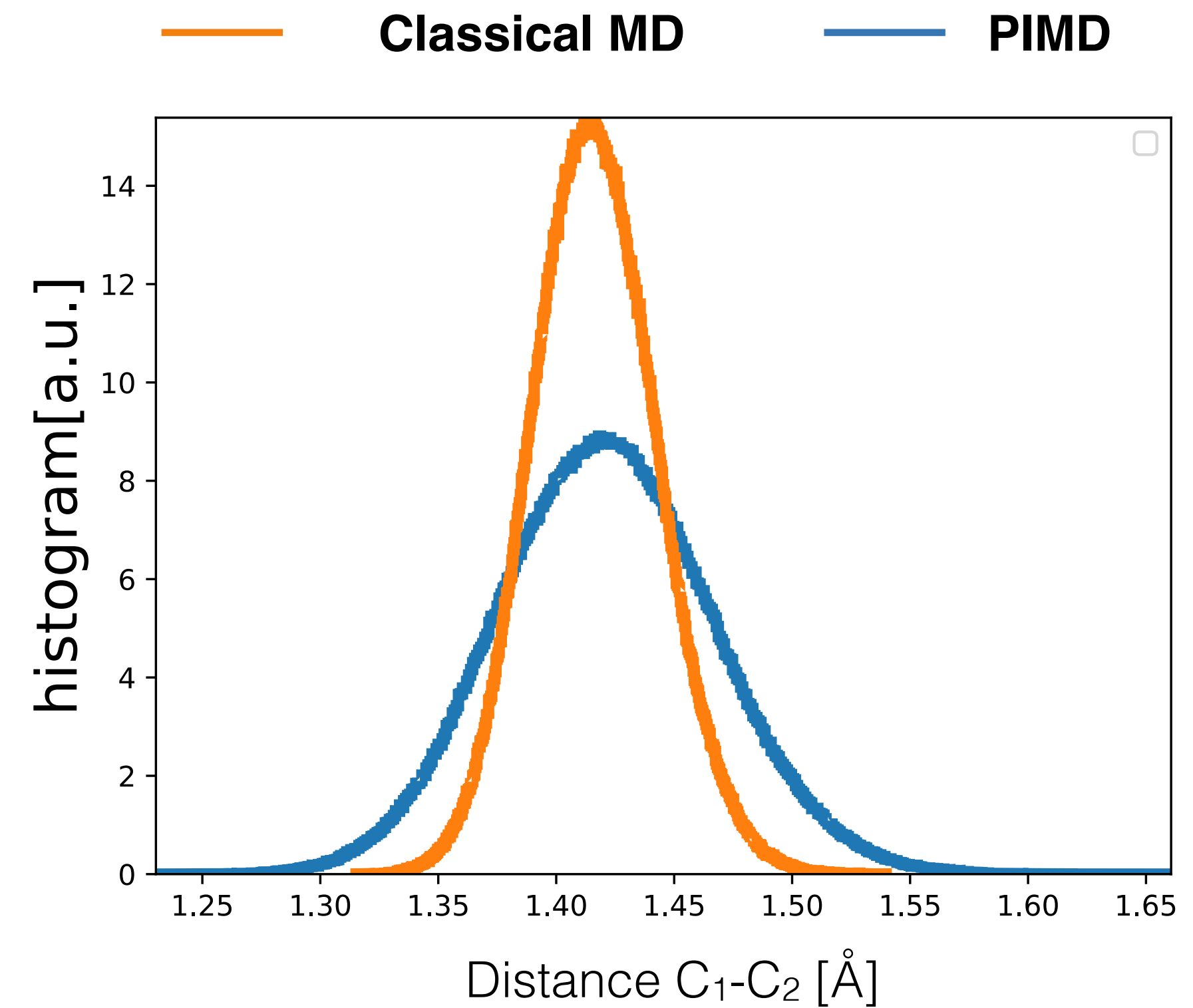
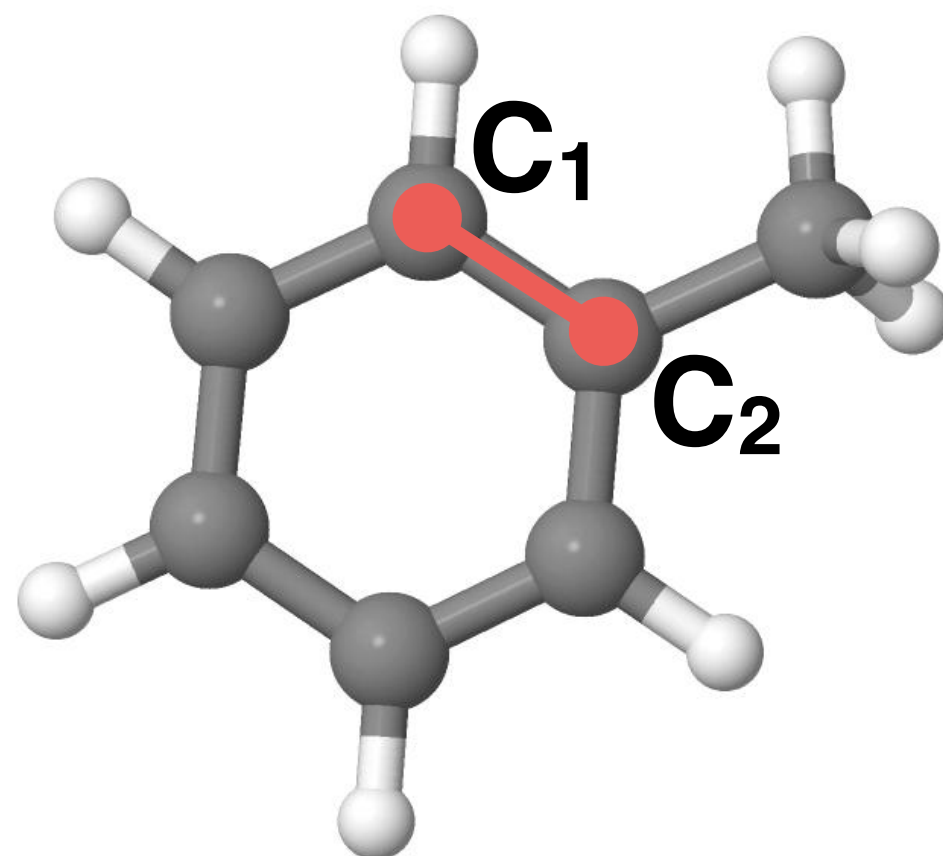
Ring polymer

$$\omega_P = \frac{\sqrt{P}}{\beta \hbar}$$

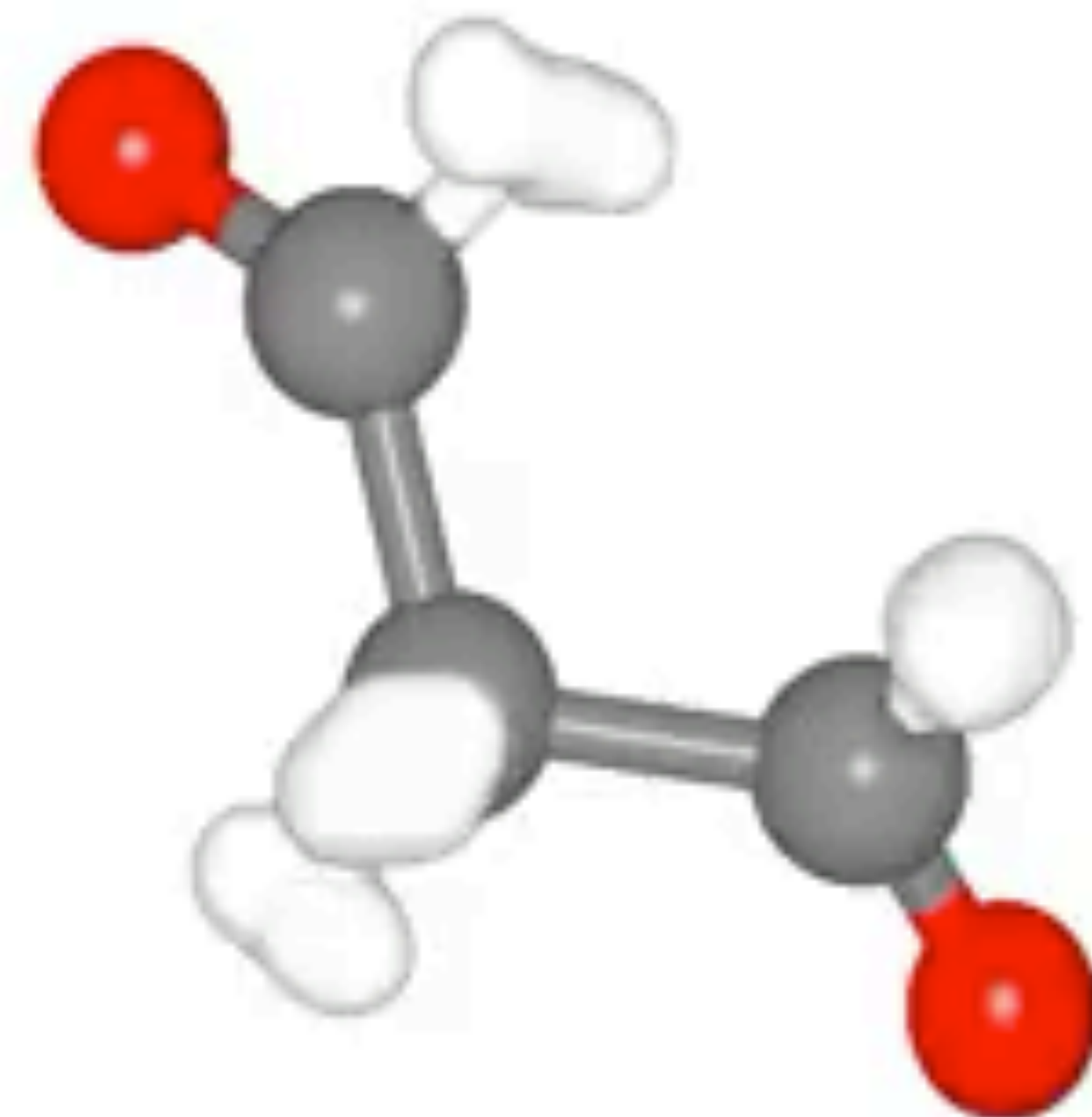
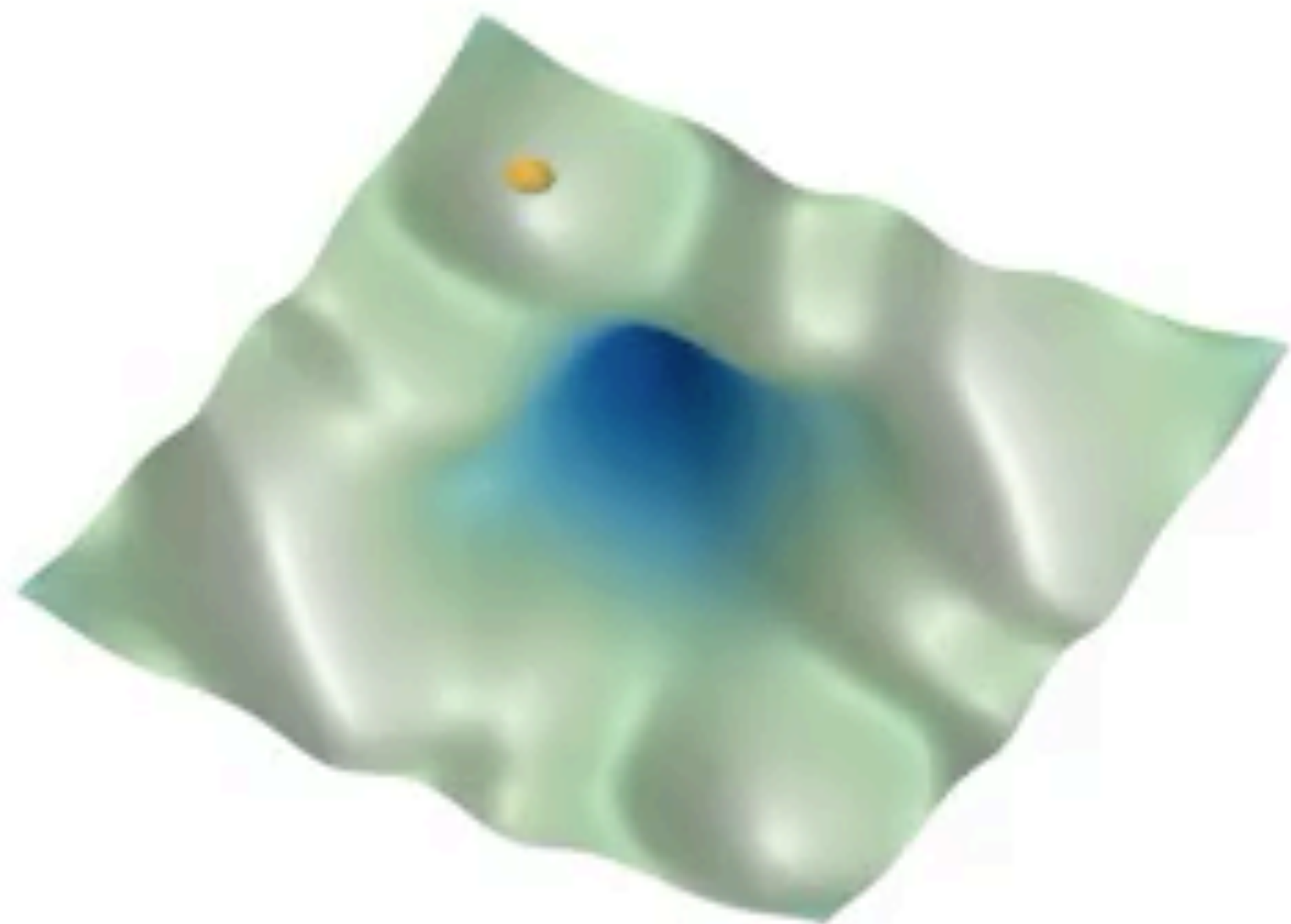
Classical simulation provides
quantum results

Nuclear Quantum Effects

Molecular bond delocalization during MD simulations

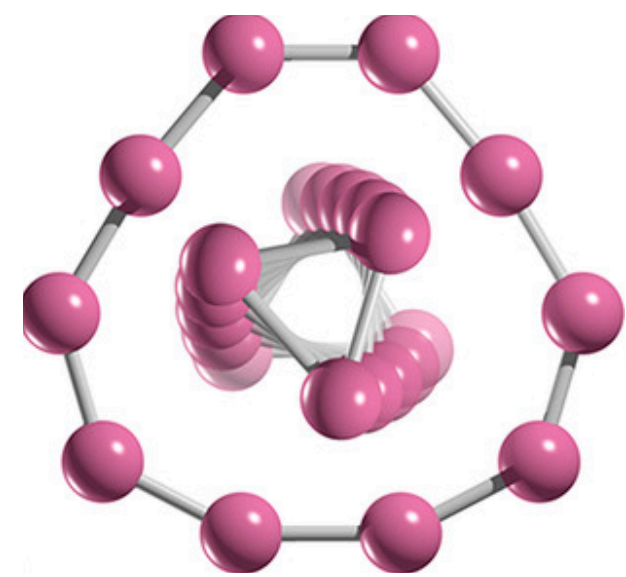


Quantum interatomic *dilation*

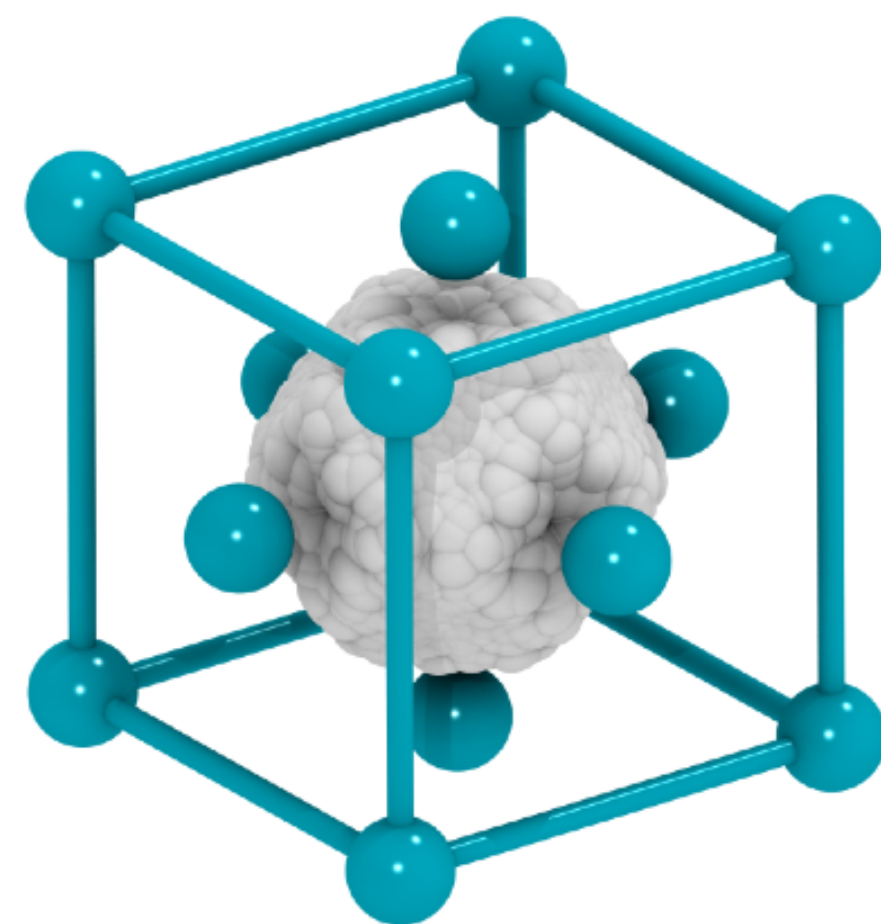


Applications

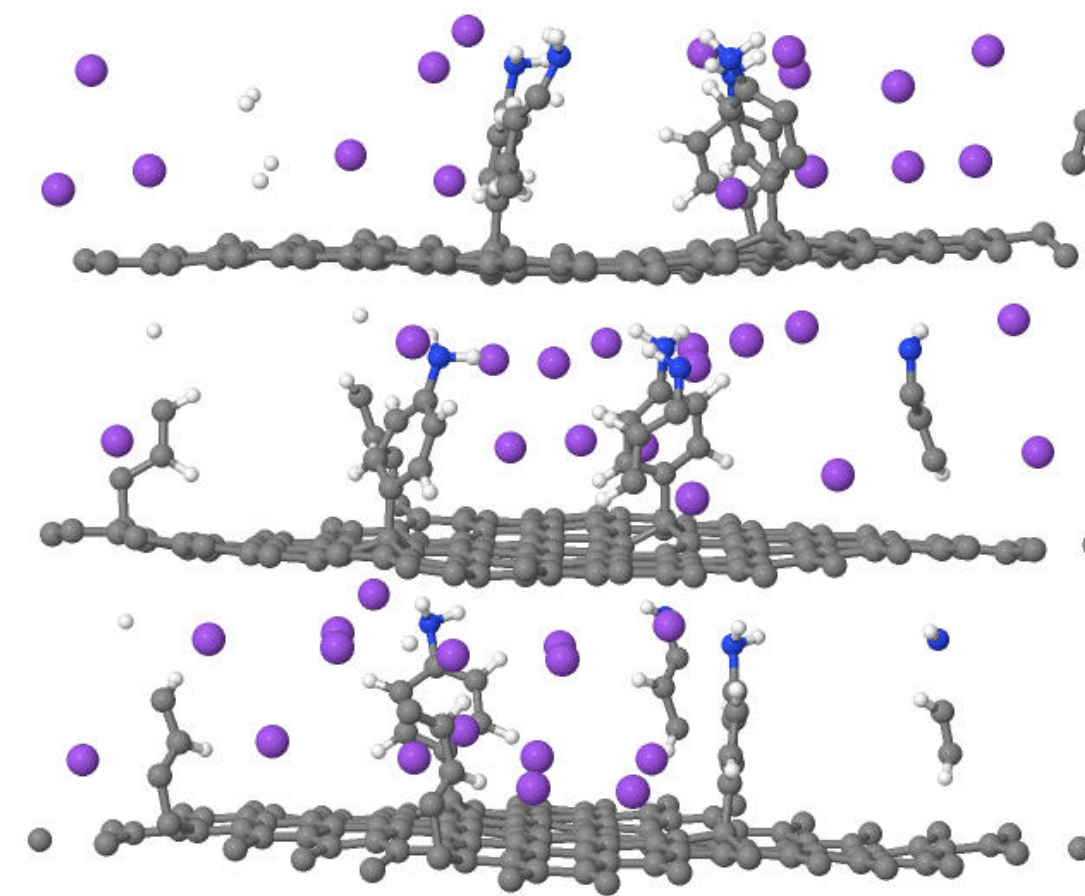
Spectroscopy



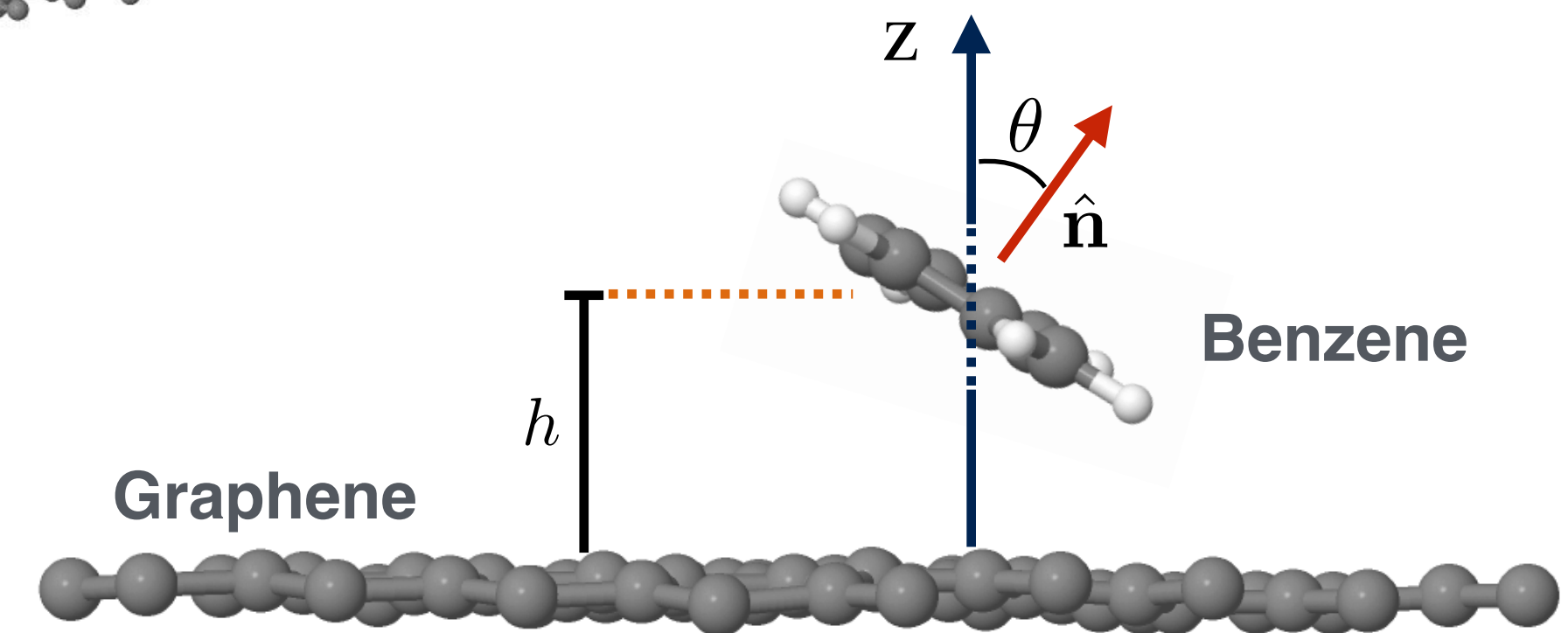
Diffusion



Batteries

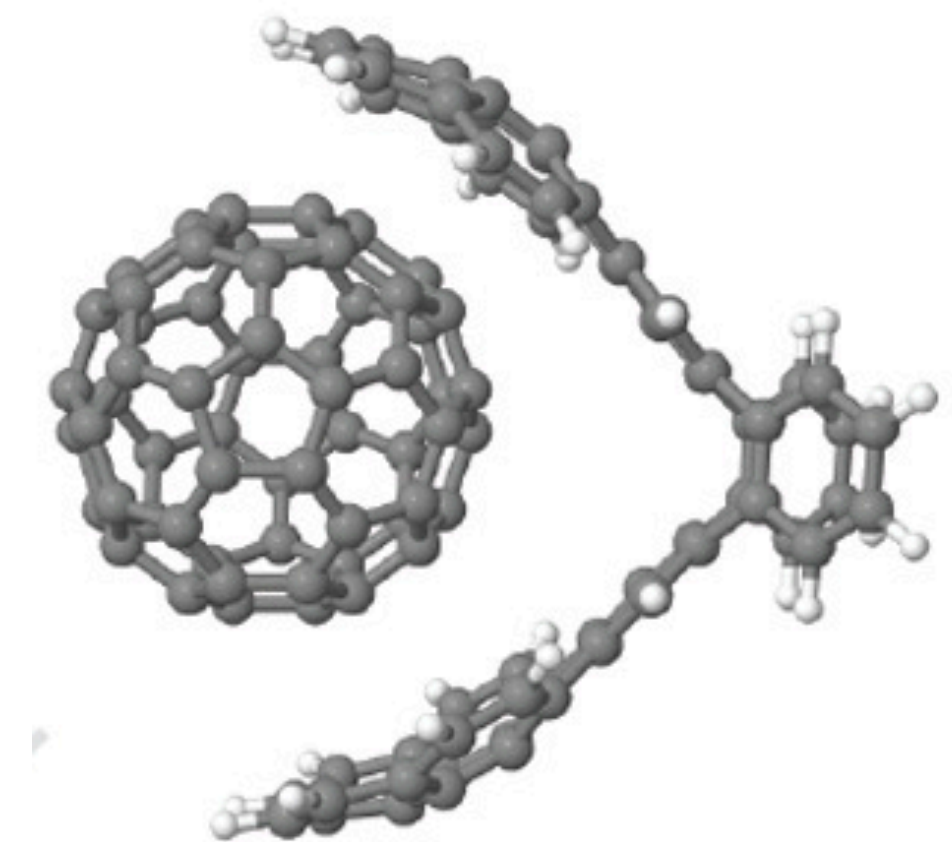
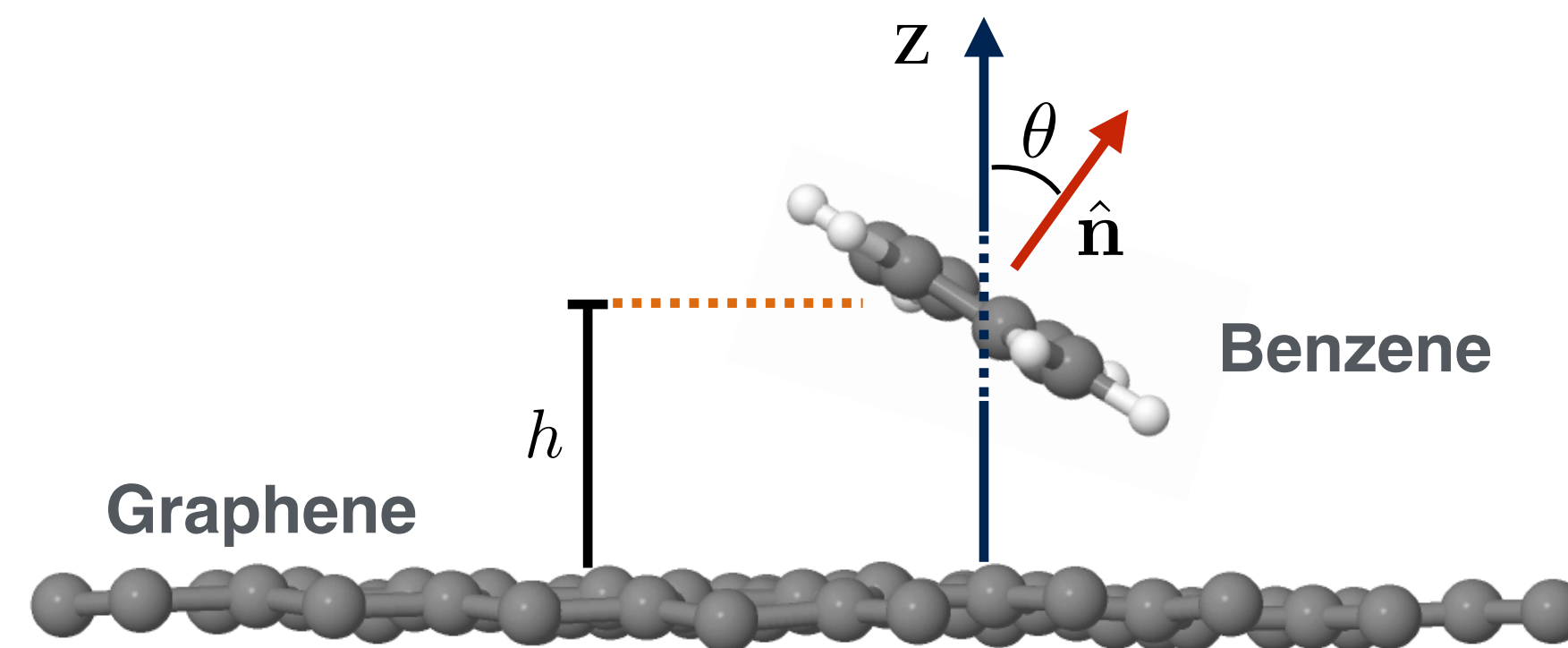
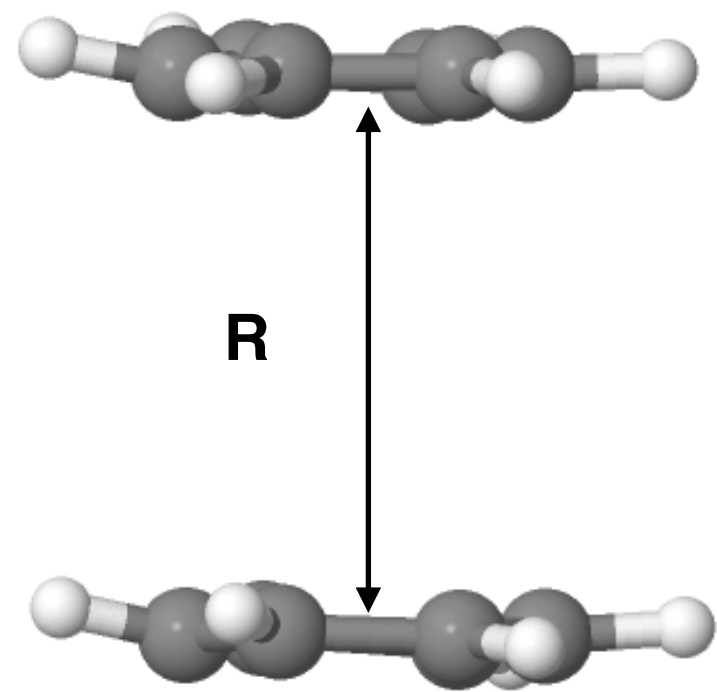


Dispersion Interactions



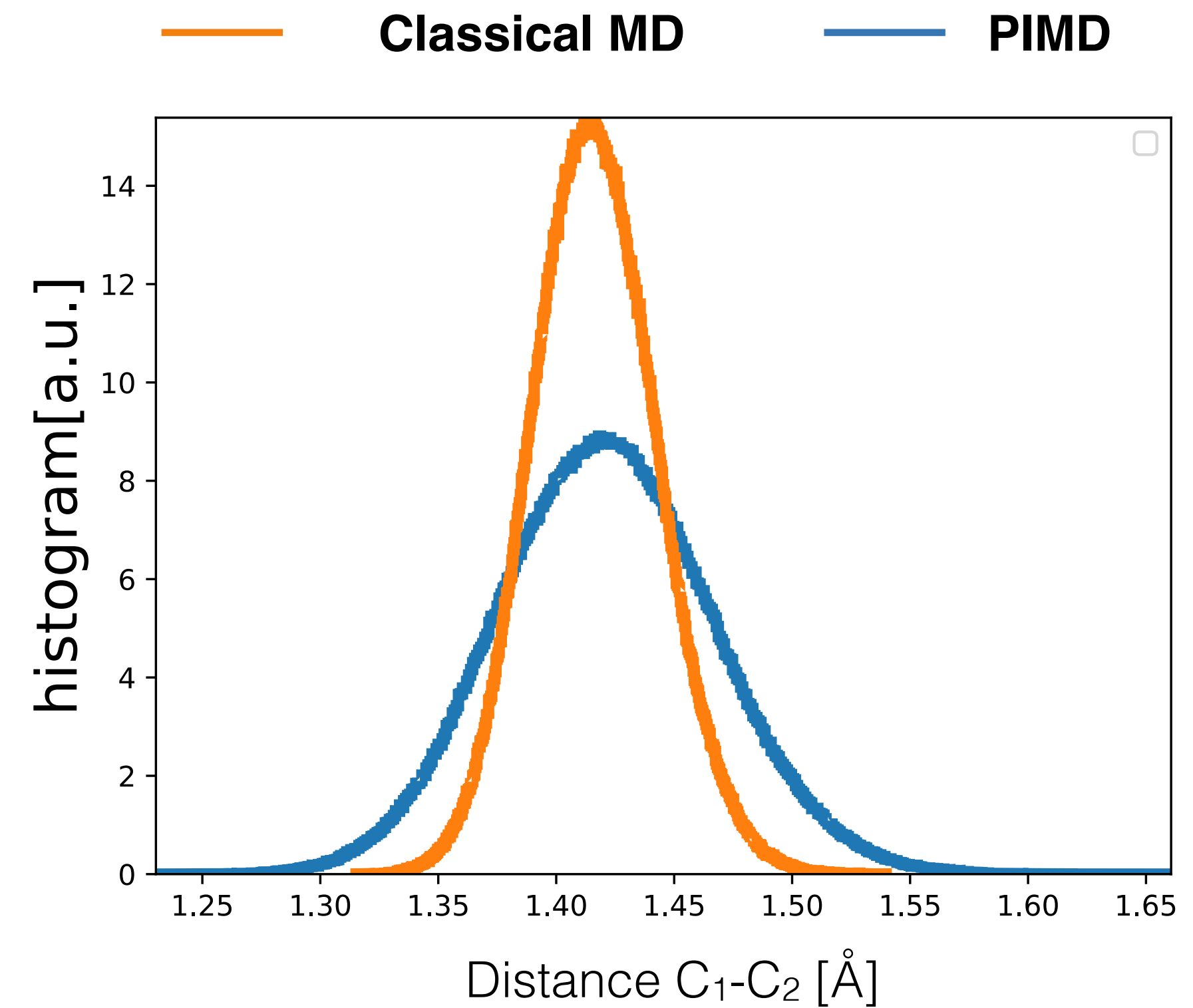
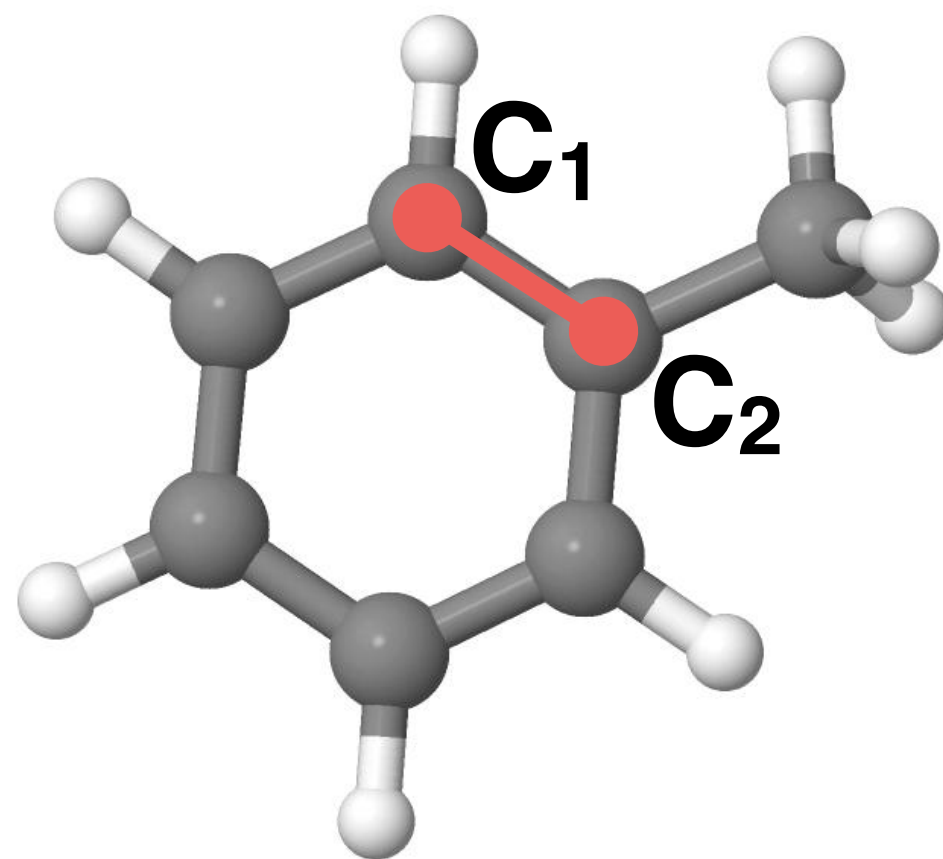
Applications

Dispersion Interactions



Nuclear Quantum Effects

Molecular bond delocalization during MD simulations



Quantum interatomic *dilation*

Nuclear Quantum Effects: van der Waals interaction

$$E_{vdW}^{(2)} = -\frac{C_6^{AB}}{R_{AB}^6}$$



$$C_6^{AB} = \frac{3\hbar}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \alpha_A(i\omega) \alpha_B(i\omega) d\omega$$

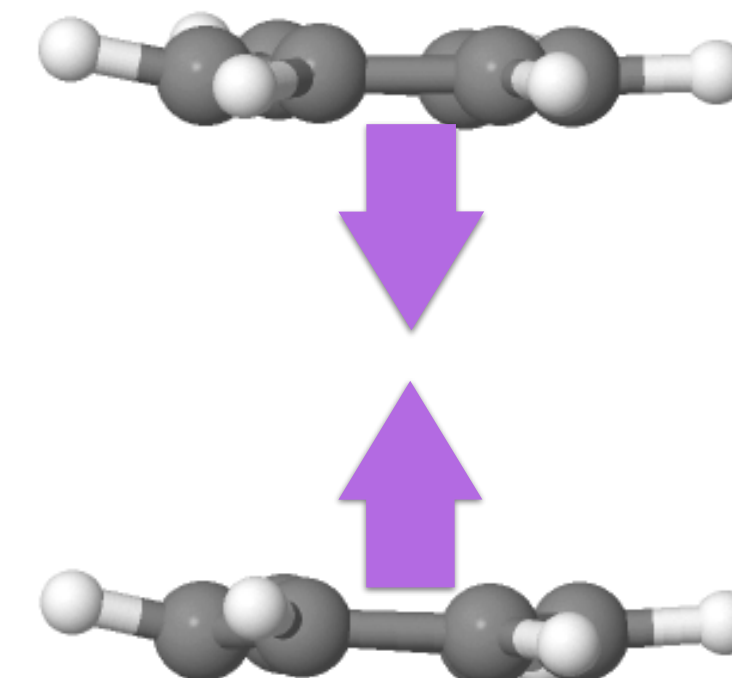
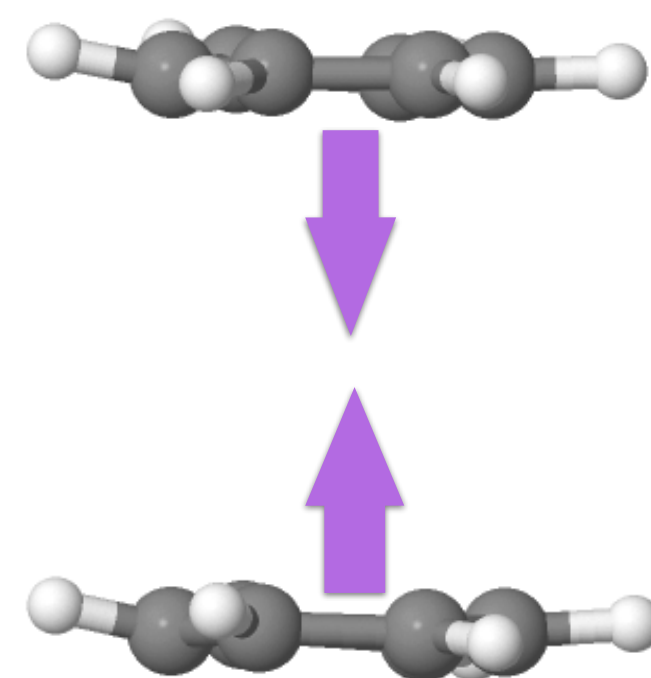
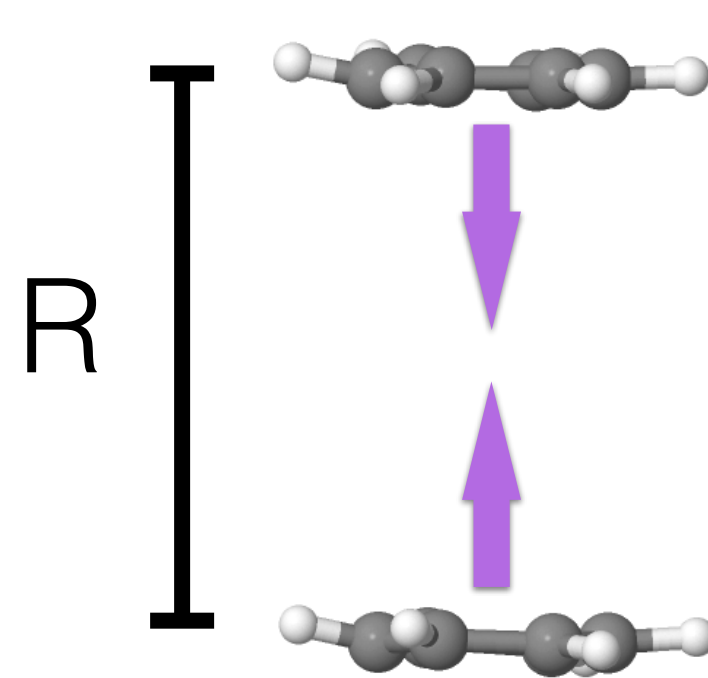


$$\alpha \sim V^b$$

$$b = 7/3$$

Fedorov *et al.*

PRL **121**, 183401, (2018)



$E_{vdW}^{(2)}$

Quantum interatomic *dilation*

HES *et al.* *Nat. Commun.*, 12, 442 (2021)

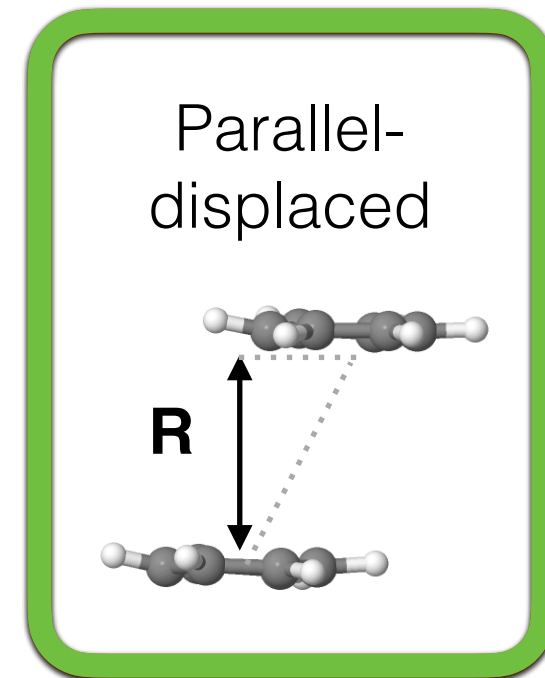
HES *et al.* *Nat. Commun.*, 13, 3733 (2022)

Chmiela *et al.* *Sci. Adv.* 9, eadf0873 (2023)

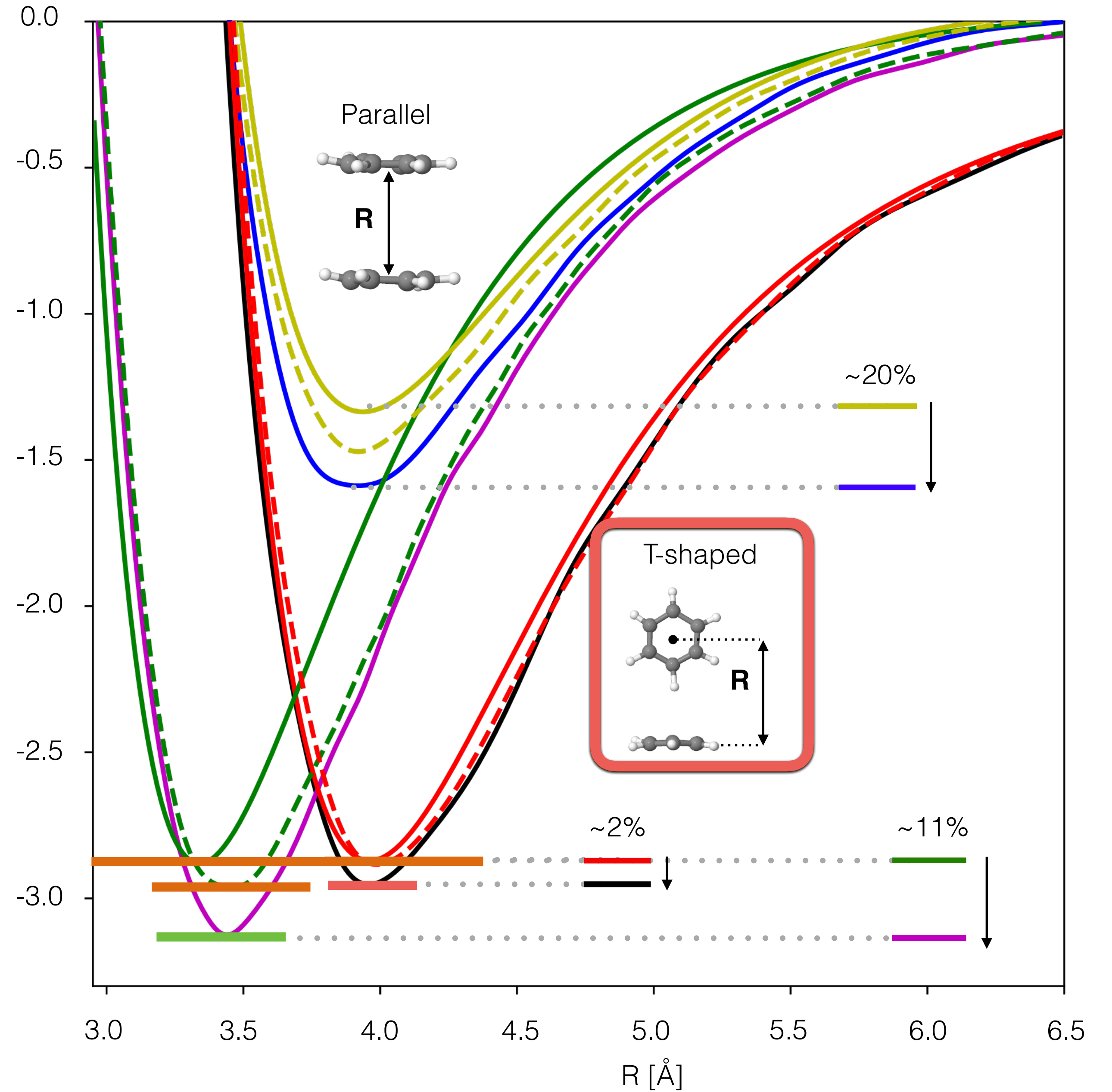
Nuclear Quantum Effects: van der Waals interaction

Benzene dimer non-covalent interaction

$$E_{vdW} \sim - \frac{V_A^b * V_B^b}{R_{AB}^6}$$

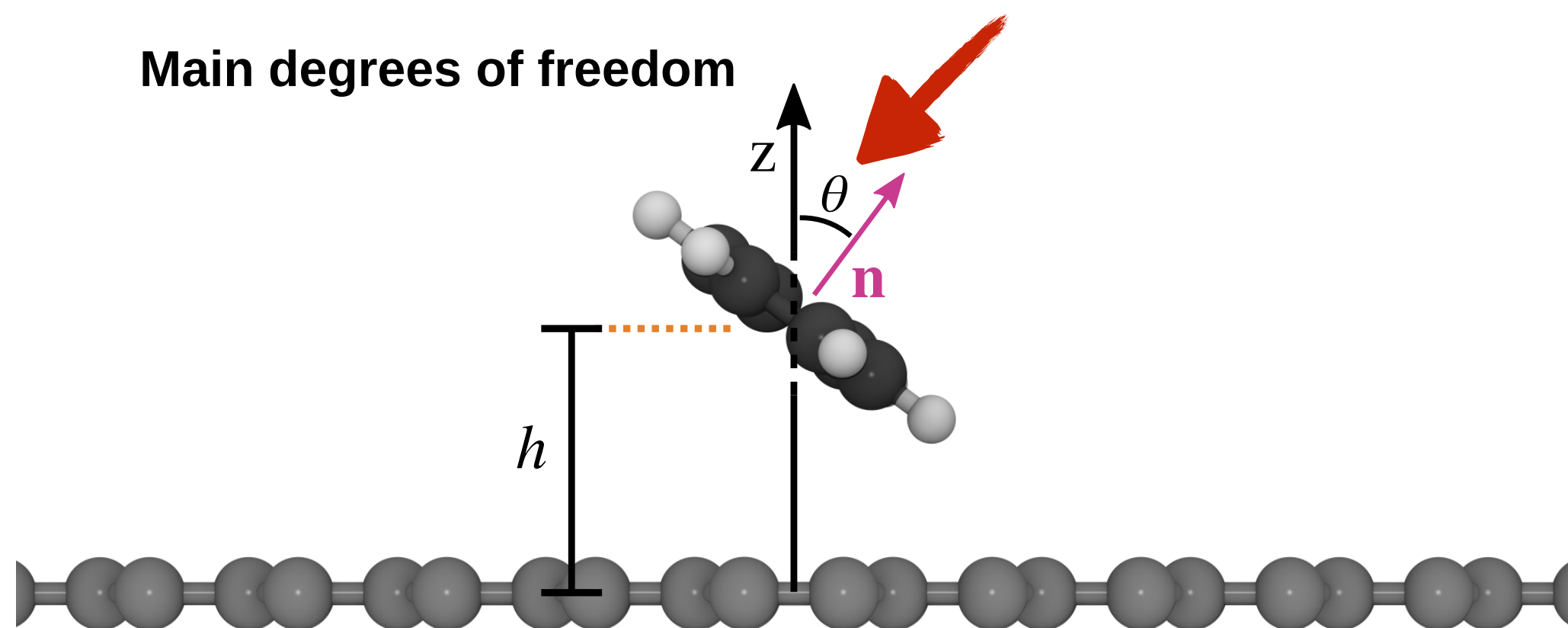


Interaction Energy [kcal/mol]

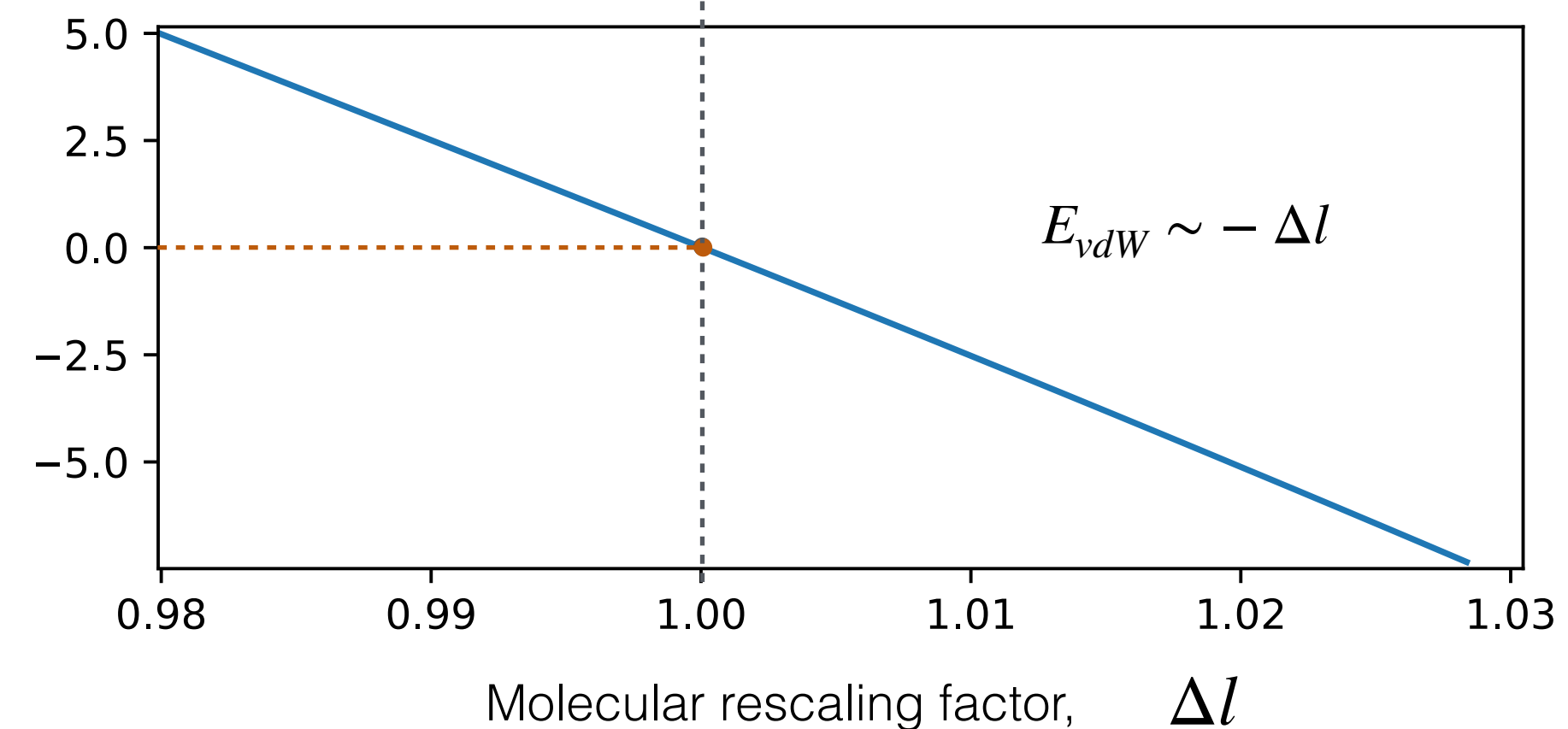


Nuclear Quantum Effects: vdW in benzene@graphene

Main degrees of freedom

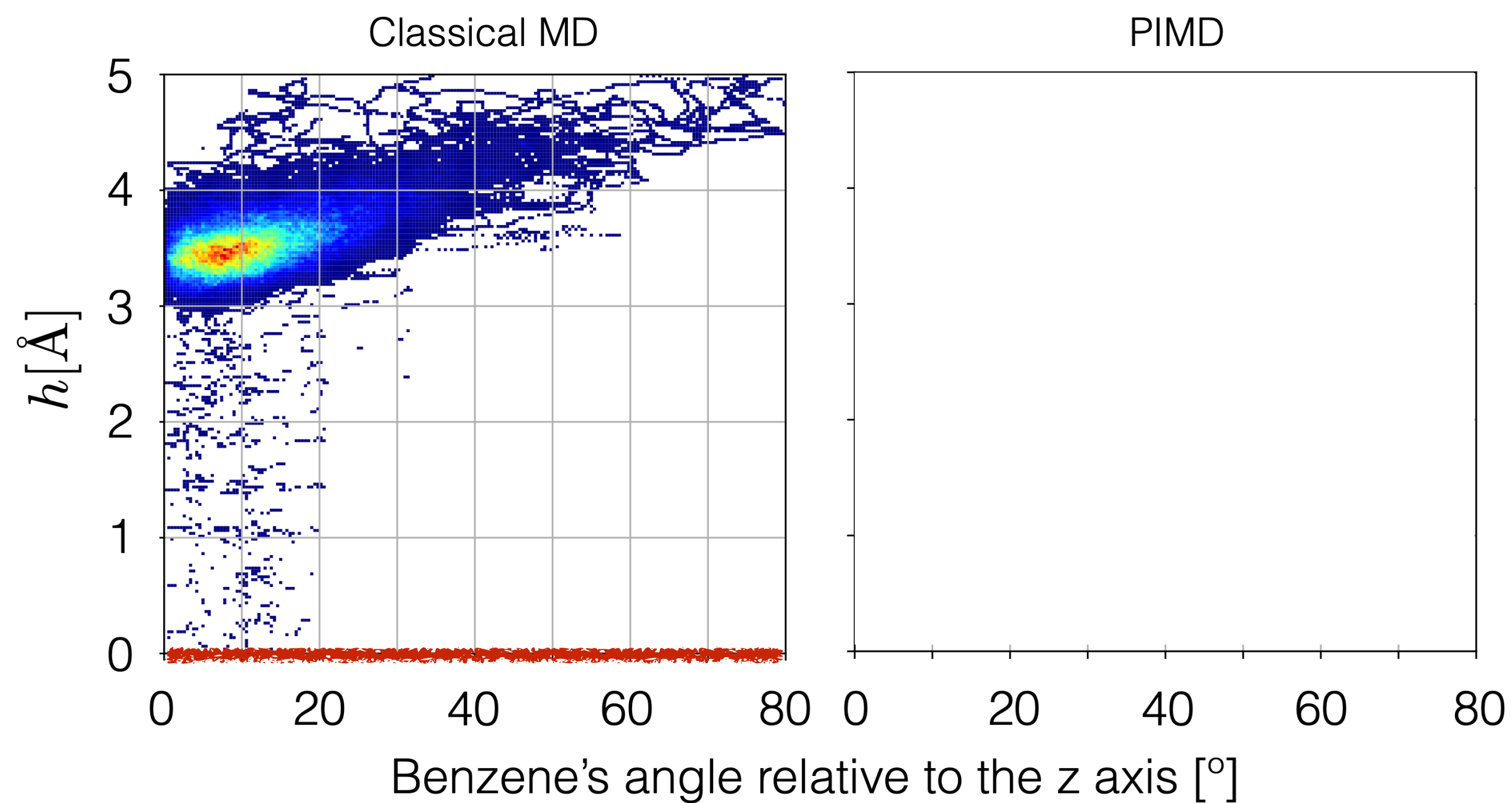


vdW^(TS) interaction energy (meV)

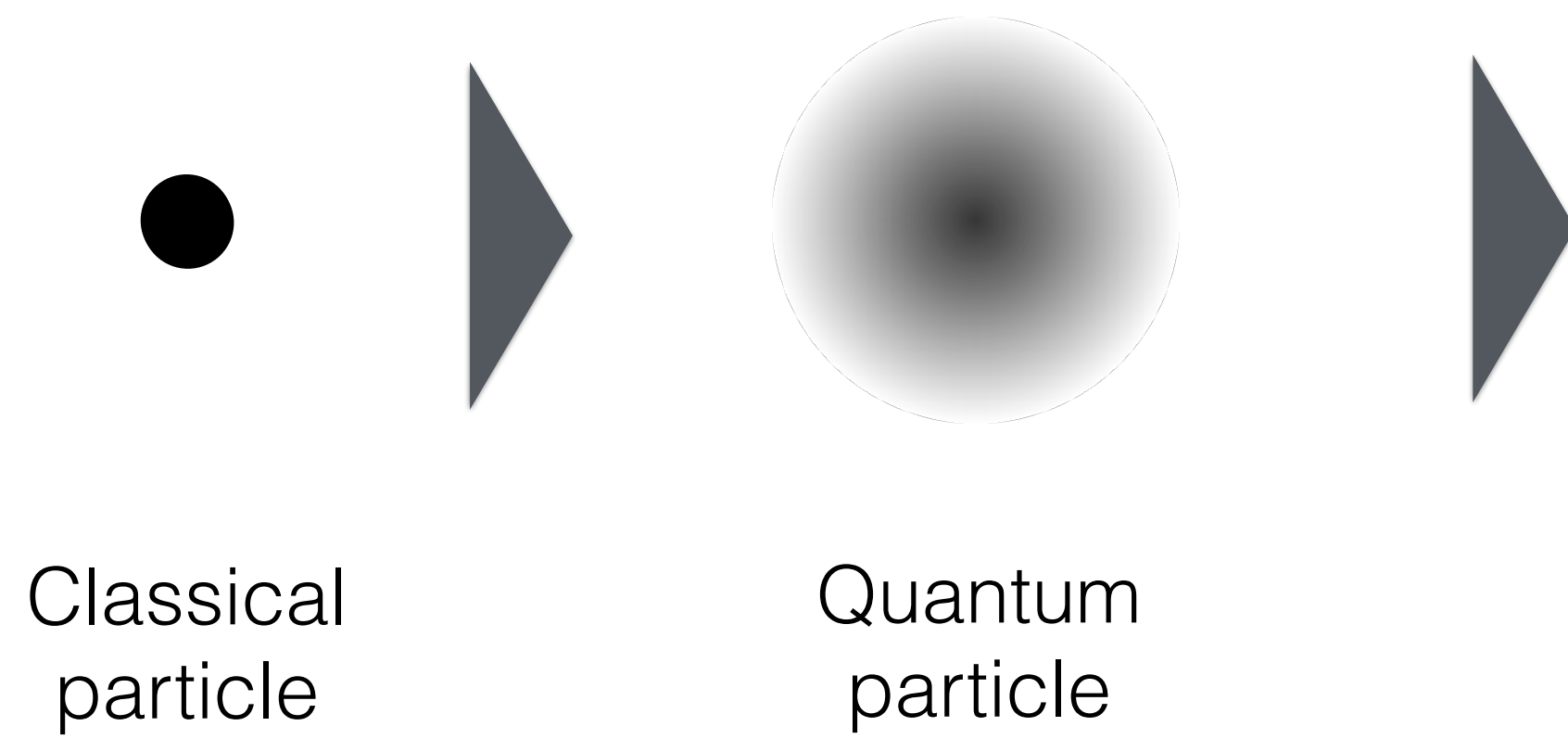


Dynamics of the system

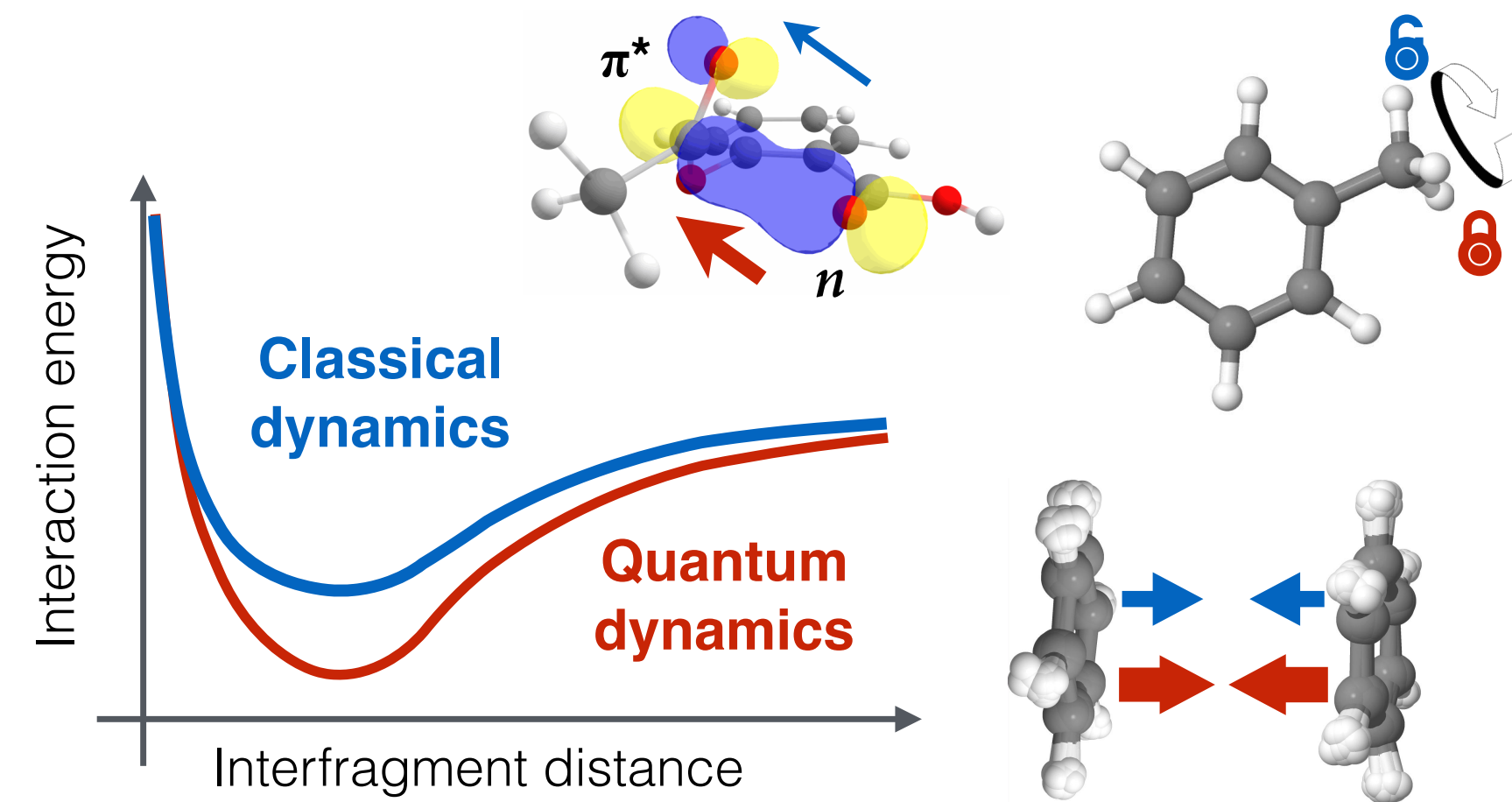
$$E_{vdW} \sim - \frac{V_A^b * V_B^b}{R_{AB}^6}$$



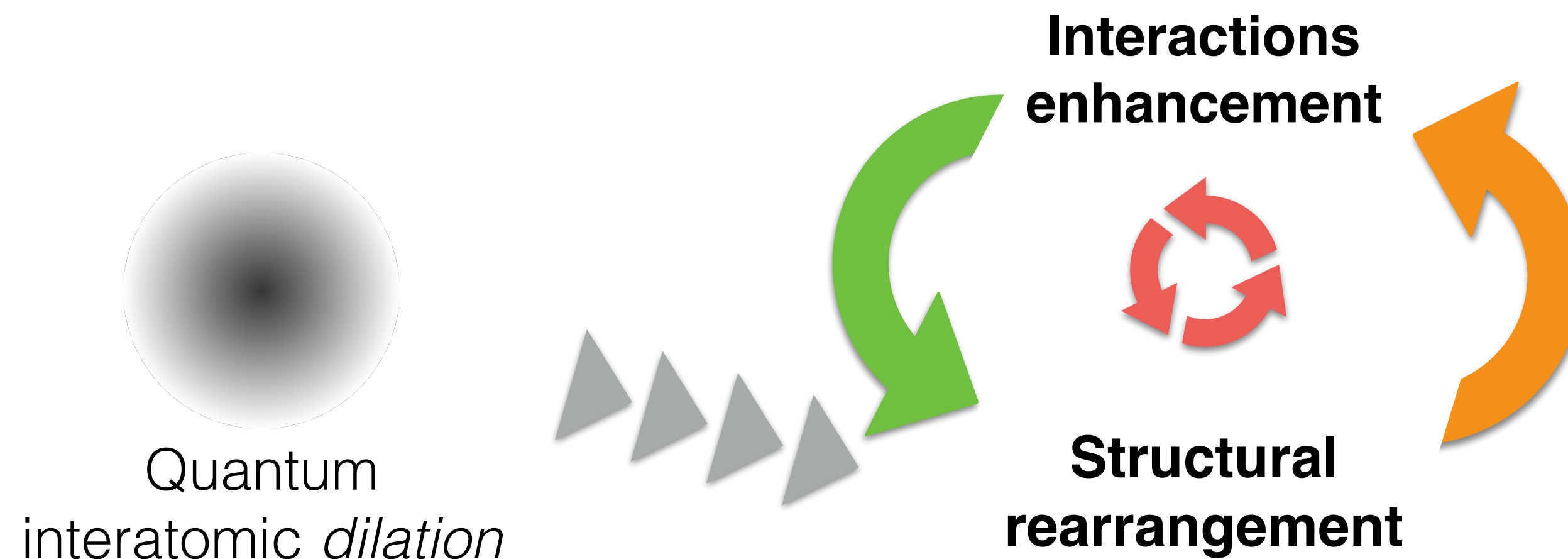
Dynamics



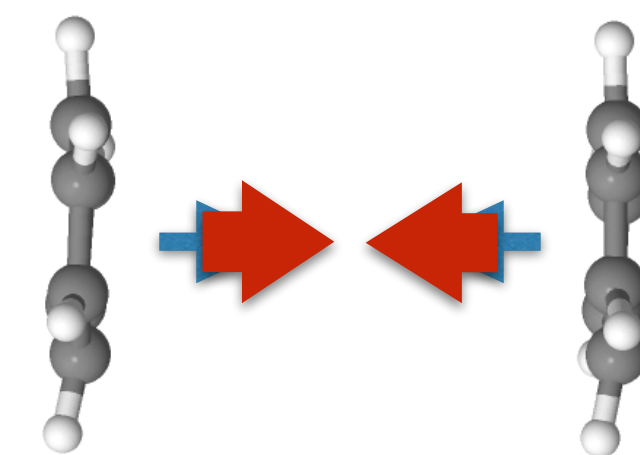
Interactions enhancement



Dynamical strengthening



Thermal fluctuations

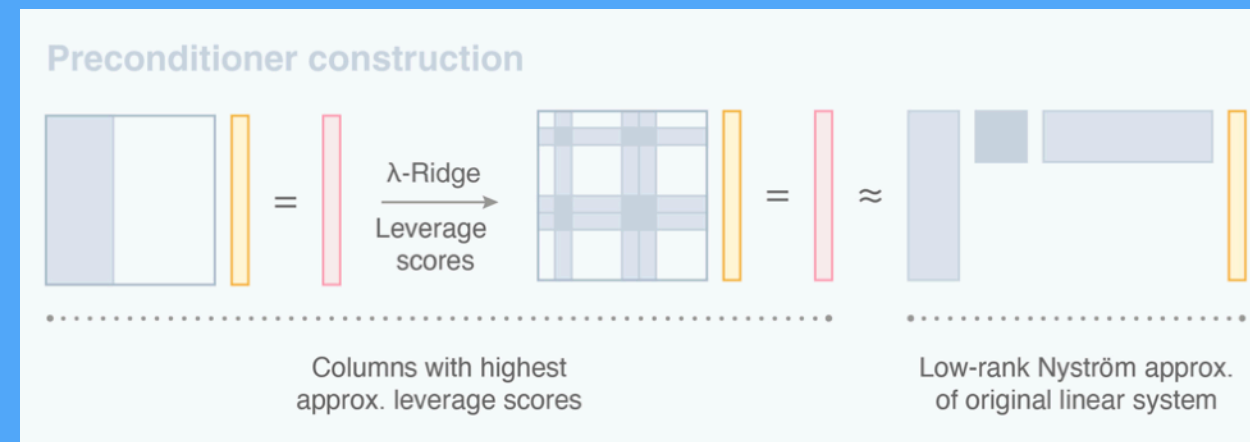


Nat. Commun., 12, 442 (2021)
Nat. Commun., 13, 3733 (2022)
Sci. Adv. 9, eadf0873 (2023)

Summary

Force fields learning

$$F = -\nabla E$$

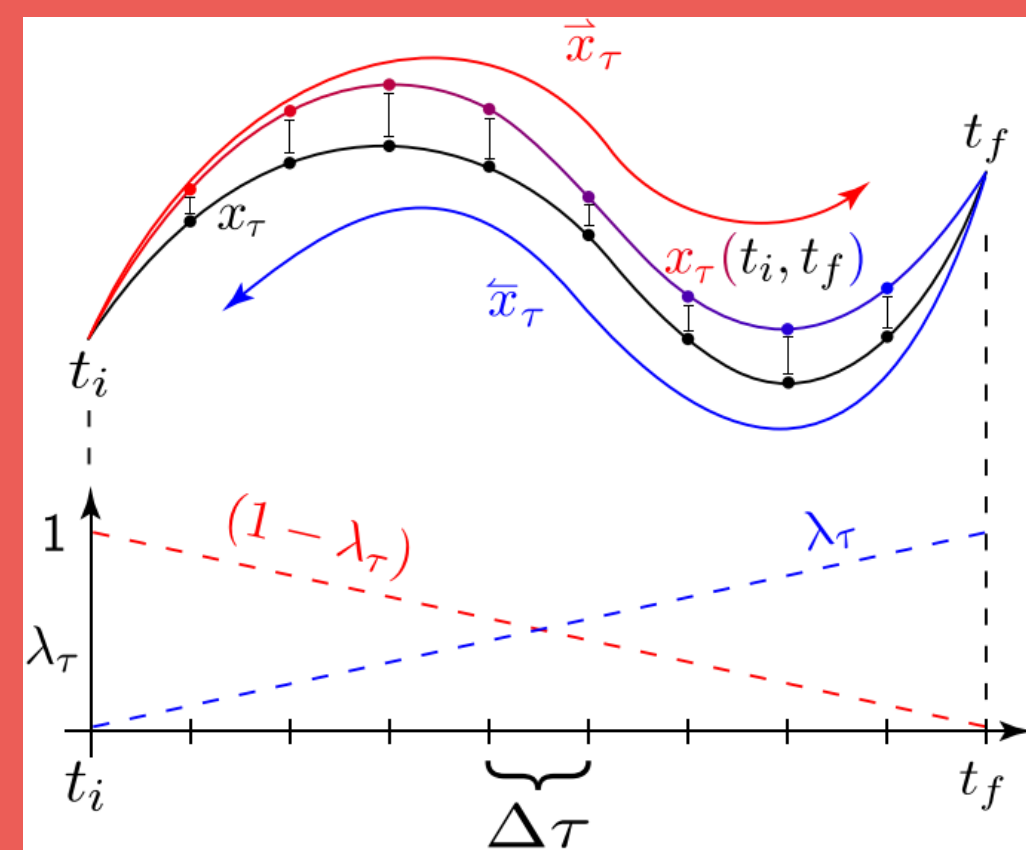


$$\alpha_t = \alpha_{t-1} - \gamma [(\mathbf{K} + \lambda \mathbb{I})\alpha_{t-1} - \mathbf{y}]$$

Nat. Commun., 13, 3733 (2022)

Sci. Adv. 9, eadf0873 (2023)

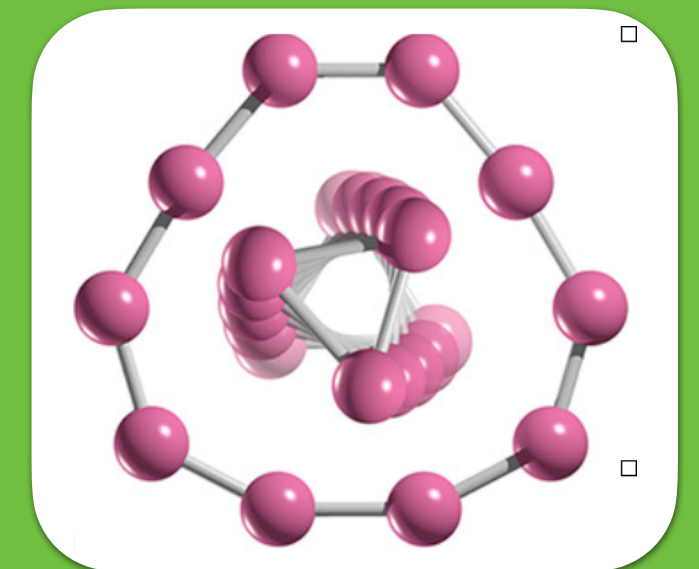
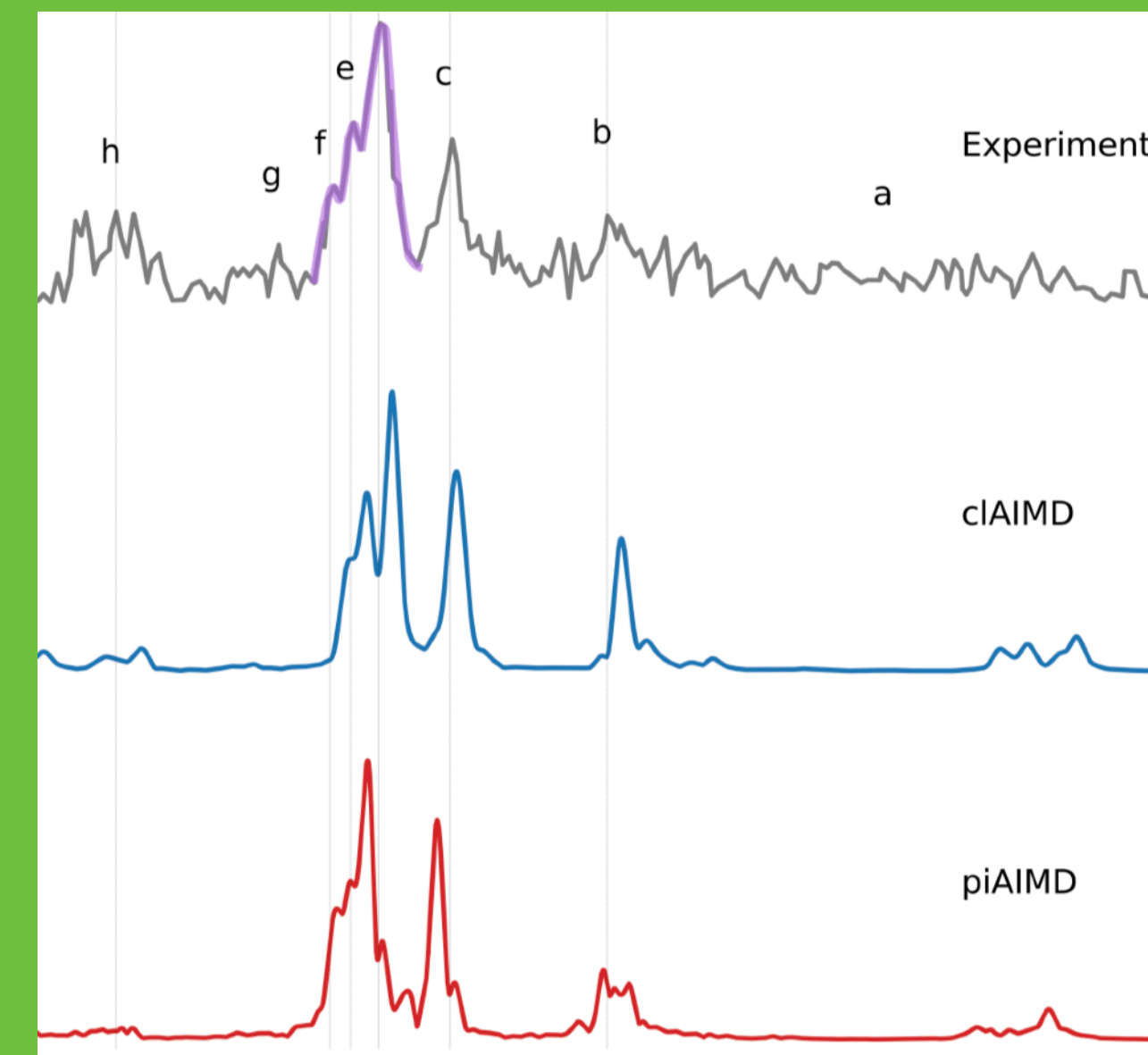
Dynamical processes



Mach. Learn.: Sci. Technol. 3, 025011 (2022)

J. Phys. Chem. Lett. 14, 7092 (2023)

Nuclear quantum effects

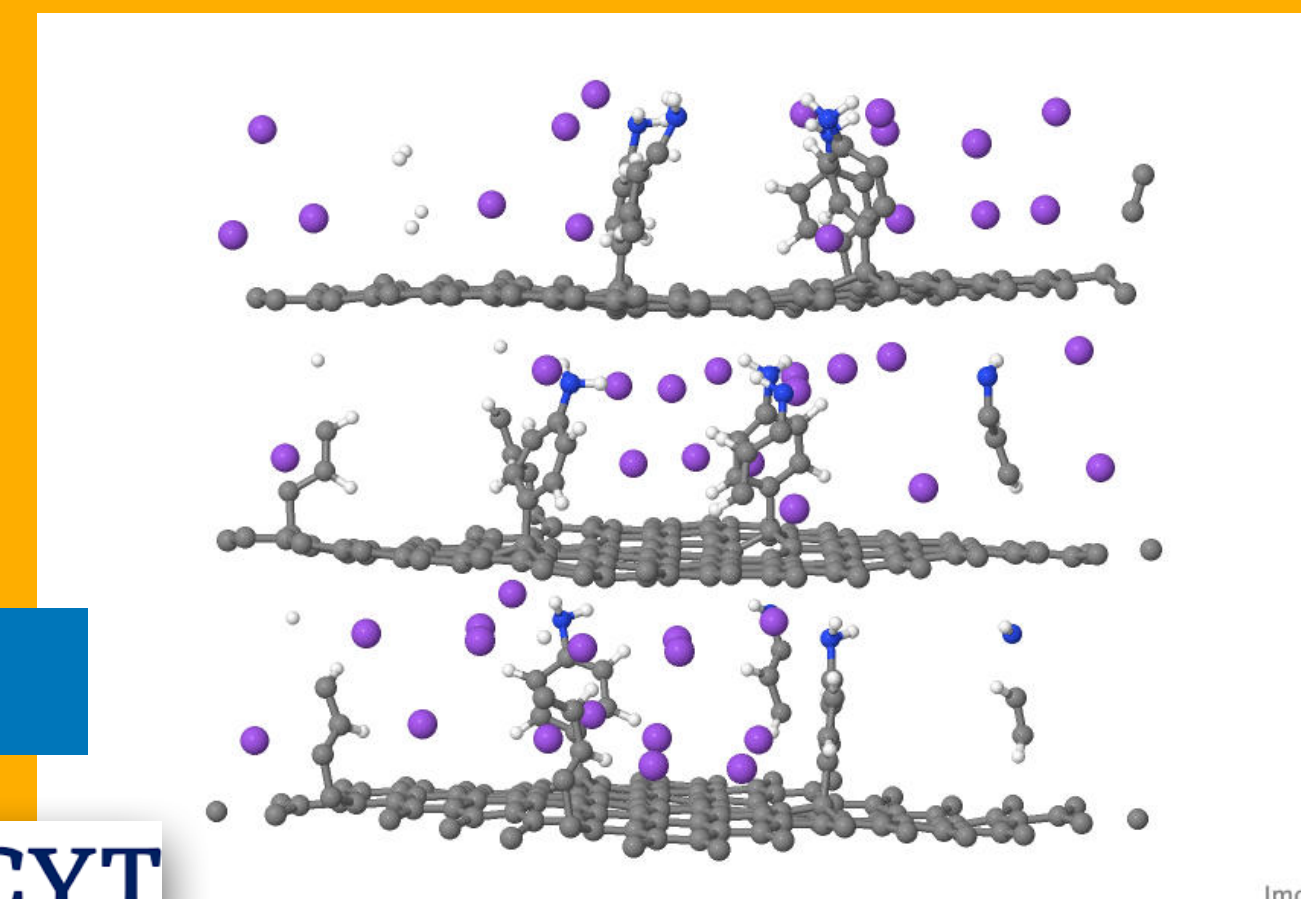


Nat. Commun., 12, 442 (2021)

Nat. Commun., 13, 3733 (2022)

Under Review (2023)

Battery physics



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CONAHCYT
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CIENCIAS Y TECNOLOGÍAS

Under Review at Google (2023)