Analysis of CVAE Implementation Coulomb Explosion Atomic Reconstruction

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Dataset Overview

- Input Features (Position Coordinates):
 - Carbon (cx, cy, cz)
 - Oxygen (ox, oy, oz)
 - Sulfur (sx, sy, sz)
- Target Features (Momenta):
 - Carbon (pcx, pcy, pcz)
 - Oxygen (pox, poy, poz)
 - Sulfur (psx, psy, psz)
- Goal: Solving inverse problem

Data Preprocessing

Data Split

- Training: 70% (Primary training)
- Validation: 15% (Checking overfitting)
- Test: 15% (Final evaluation)

Normalization

- Position: StandardScaler
- It has inverse function
- Momenta: None!

CVAE Architecture Overview

• Encoder Network:

- Input dimension: 9
- Hidden layers: [256, 512, 1024]
- Output: μ and log σ vectors (1024 each)

Latent Space:

- Dimension: 1024
- Reparameterization trick
- Gaussian prior (N(0,1))

Decoder Network:

- Input: Concatenated [z, condition]
- Hidden layers: [512, 256]
- Output dimension: 9

Detailed Layer Configuration

Layer Sizes:

$$\begin{array}{c} \mathsf{Input} \to 9 \\ \mathsf{Encoder}_1 \to 256 \\ \mathsf{Encoder}_2 \to 512 \\ \mathsf{Encoder}_3 \to 1024 \\ \mathsf{Latent} \to 1024 \\ \mathsf{Decoder}_1 \to 512 \\ \mathsf{Decoder}_2 \to 256 \\ \mathsf{Output} \to 9 \end{array}$$

- Activation: Sigmoid
- Parameter Sharing: None between encoder and decoder

Model Architecture



Hyperparameters

Basic Parameters

• Epochs: 200

Batch Size: 256

• Learning Rate: $1 \cdot 10^{-4}$

Encoders Layer Size: [256, 512, 1024]

Decoders Layer Size: [512, 256]

Number of Hidden Layers: 3

Advanced Parameters

Latent Dimension: 1024

Early Stopping Patience: 100

Minimum Delta: 1 · 10⁻⁵

• L1 Lambda: False

• L2 Lambda: $1 \cdot 10^{-2}$

Gradient Clip: 5.0

Loss Function Components

$$\begin{split} \mathcal{L}_{\text{total}} &= \mathcal{L}_{\text{recon}} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{KL}} + \lambda \mathcal{L}_{\text{L1}} \\ \mathcal{L}_{\text{recon}} &= \text{MSE}(x_{\text{recon}}, x) \\ \mathcal{L}_{\text{KL}} &= -\frac{1}{2N} \sum (1 + \log \sigma^2 - \mu^2 - \sigma^2) \\ \mathcal{L}_{\text{L1}} &= \sum |\theta| \end{split}$$

where:

- x_{recon} is the reconstructed output
- ullet μ, σ are latent space parameters
- ullet heta represents model parameters
- $\lambda = 1.41 \cdot 10^{-4}$ (L1 regularization strength)



L2 Regularization Deep Dive

Mathematical Formulation: $L_{reg}(\theta) = L(\theta) + \lambda \sum_{i=1}^{n} \theta_i^2$

- Properties:
 - Creates circular/spherical constraint region
 - Assumes Gaussian prior on weights
 - Differentiable everywhere
- Mathematical Characteristics:
 - Gradient proportional to parameter value
 - Strictly convex optimization
 - Handles multicollinearity effectively
- Effects:
 - Shrinks weights proportionally
 - Distributes importance across correlated features
 - Produces unique solutions



Additional Regularization Techniques

• Early Stopping:

Monitors validation loss

Patience: 100 epochs

• Minimum improvement: $1 \cdot 10^{-5}$

• Gradient Clipping:

Maximum norm: 5.0

Prevents exploding gradients

Stabilizes training

• Data Normalization:

- StandardScaler for Positions
- No Normalization for Momanta
- Prevents scaling issues
- Consider inverting to original scale for Evaluation

Training Algorithm

Algorithm CVAE Training Process

```
1: for epoch in range(EPOCHS) do
         for batch in train loader do
 2:
 3:
              x, condition \leftarrow batch
              \mu, log \sigma \leftarrow \text{encoder}(x)
 4:
              z \leftarrow \mu + \epsilon * \exp(0.5 * \log \sigma)
 5.
              x_{\mathsf{recon}} \leftarrow \mathsf{decoder}(z, \mathsf{condition})
 6:
              Compute loss \mathcal{L}_{total}
 7:
               Backward pass and update weights
 8.
              Clip gradients at 5.0
 g.
         end for
10:
11:
         Validate and check early stopping
12: end for
```

Training Monitoring

Loss Tracking:

- Training loss per epoch
- Validation loss per epoch
- Individual loss components

• Model Checkpointing:

- Save best model state
- Based on validation loss
- Restore for testing

• Early Stopping Logic:

- Monitor validation loss
- Reset counter on improvement
- Stop when patience exceeded

Evaluation Metrics

Mean Relative Error (MRE):

$$\mathsf{MRE} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{|y_{\mathsf{pred},i} - y_{\mathsf{true},i}|}{|y_{\mathsf{true},i}| + \epsilon}$$

- Latent Space Statistics:
 - Best Test MRE: 48%

Other Metrics

Dataset	MRE	MSE
Training	0.553	5.128
Validation	0.489	5.152
Test	0.486	5.263

Table: Model Performance Metrics

MRE: Mean Relative Error, MSE: Mean Squared Error

Learning Curve Plot

