

Martín Achondo Mercado

IPM-426

Prof. Guía: Dr. Christopher Cooper

28 de septiembre de 2023



# Introducción y Objetivos

Se busca resolver la ecuación de Poisson-Boltzmann utilizando la tecnología de *Extended Physics Informed Neural Networks*.

- Programar una ANN que resuelva la PBE.
- Evaluar error y convergencia respecto a hiperparámetros.
- Verificar la validez del método para macromoléculas reales.
- Evaluar el uso del método al incorporar datos experimentales en la función de pérdida.

### Motivación uso de PINNs en PBE

- Método nuevo.
- Fácil de implementar.
- Entrega solución relativamente rápido.
- Se pueden incluir datos experimentales (effective near-surface potential).
- Aplicable a problemas inversos, parámetros de PDE desconocidos.
- Facilidad para adaptar solución obtenida para otros escenarios (cargas On-OFF)
- Gran impacto:
  - Ámbito PINNs.
  - Electroestática molecular.

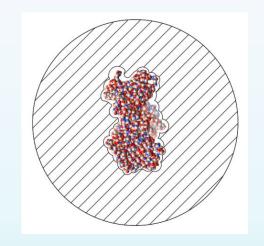


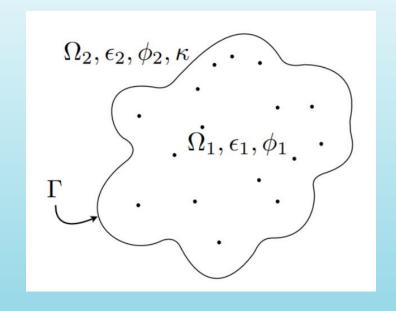
### Ecuación de Poisson-Boltzmann

- Aplicada a macromoléculas en un medio polarizable.
- Se obtiene a partir del método de solvente implícito.

$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 \phi_1 = -\frac{1}{\epsilon_1} \sum_k q_k \delta(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_k) & \mathbf{x} \in \Omega_1 \\ \nabla^2 \phi_2 = \frac{2c^{\infty} q_e}{\epsilon_2} \sinh\left(\frac{\phi_2 q_e}{k_b T}\right) & \mathbf{x} \in \Omega_2 \end{cases}$$

Linealizada: 
$$\nabla^2 \phi_2 = \kappa^2 \phi_2$$
  $\kappa^2 = \frac{2c^\infty q_e^2}{\epsilon_2 k_b T}$ 

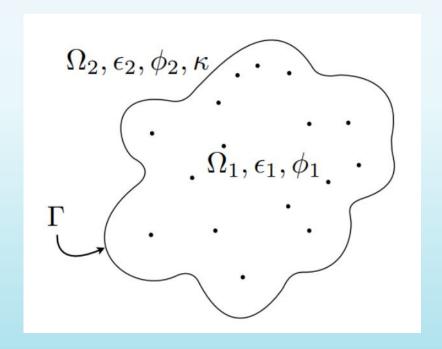




#### Ecuación de Poisson-Boltzmann

• Condiciones en la interfaz:

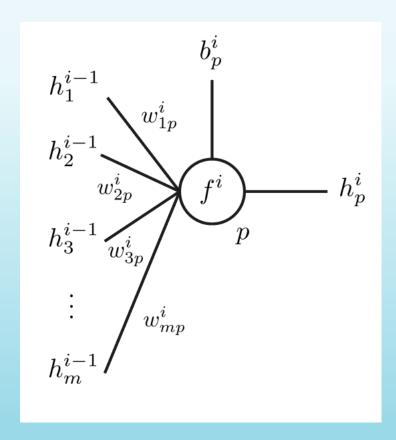
$$\begin{cases} \phi_1 = \phi_2 & \mathbf{x} \in \Gamma \\ \epsilon_1 \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial n} = \epsilon_2 \frac{\partial \phi_2}{\partial n} & \mathbf{x} \in \Gamma \end{cases}$$



### Redes Neuronales Artificiales (ANN)

- Operaciones en cada perceptrón (neurona).
- Considerar perceptrón p de la capa i:

Tiene pesos en las conexiones  $w^i_{mp}$ , bias  $b^i_p$ , y función de activación  $f^i$ 



$$h_p^i = f^i \left( \sum_{j=1}^m h_j^{i-1} w_{jp}^i + b_p^i \right)$$

### Redes Neuronales Artificiales (ANN)

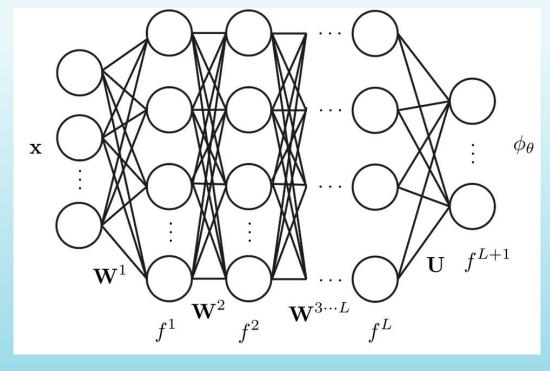
• Juntar varios perceptrones interconectados genera una ANN.

$$\phi_{\theta} = \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}; \theta)$$

- Existen distintas arquitecturas:
  - Fully Connected Neural Network
  - Residual Neural Network
  - Convolutional Neural Network

$$\begin{cases} \boldsymbol{h}^1 = f^1(\mathbf{x}\boldsymbol{W}^1 + \boldsymbol{b}^1) & i = 1 \text{ capa entrada} \\ \boldsymbol{h}^i = f^i(\boldsymbol{h}^{i-1}\boldsymbol{W}^i + \boldsymbol{b}^i) & 2 \le i \le L \text{ capas ocultas} \\ \phi_{\theta} = f^{L+1}(\boldsymbol{h}^L\boldsymbol{U} + \boldsymbol{c}) & i = L+1 \text{ salida} \end{cases}$$

$$heta = \{ oldsymbol{W}^1, oldsymbol{b}^1, \dots, oldsymbol{W}^L, oldsymbol{b}^L, oldsymbol{U}, oldsymbol{c} \}$$



### Redes Neuronales Artificiales (ANN)

- ¿Cómo se ajustan los parámetros de la ANN?
- Algoritmos de optimización basados en descenso de gradiente.

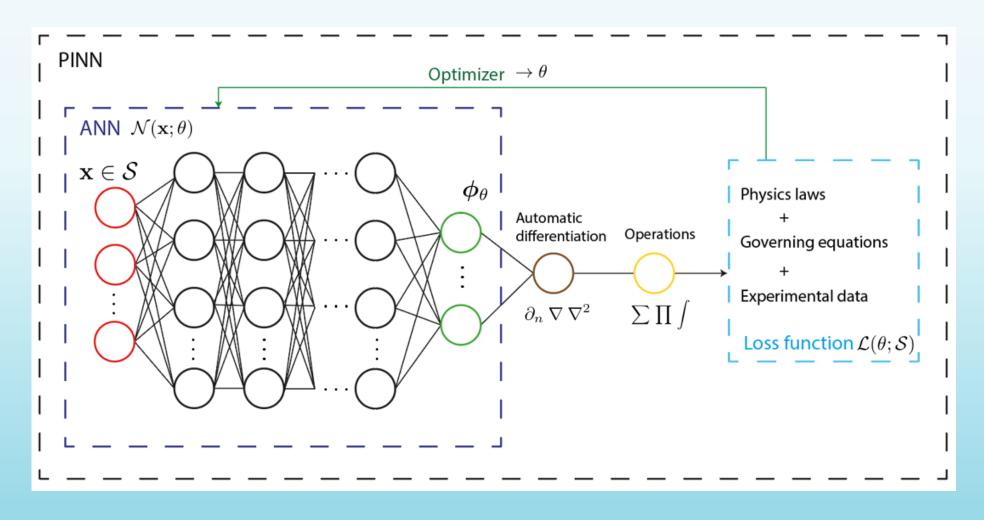
$$\theta^* = \operatorname*{argmin}_{\theta} \mathcal{L}(\theta; \mathcal{S})$$

- Función de pérdida  $\mathcal{L}$  se evalúa en conjunto  $\mathcal{S}$ .
- Algoritmos: ADAM, L-BFGS + Métodos estocásticos.

$$\theta_{k+1} = \theta_k - \lambda \nabla_{\theta} \mathcal{L}(\theta_k; \mathcal{S}_j) \qquad \mathcal{S}_j \subset \mathcal{S}$$

## Physics Informed Neural Networks (PINNs)

• Se le agregan las leyes y ecuaciones físicas a la función de pérdida.



# Tipos de PINNs

Se diferencian en la forma en que se resuelve la PDE:

- Deep Collocation Method (DCM): Utilizan los residuales en los puntos del dominio para formar la función de pérdida.
- Deep Variational Method (DVM): Utiliza la formulación variacional para formar la función de pérdida.
- Deep Boundary Integral Method (DBIM): Utiliza la formulación integral en la frontera para formar la función pérdida.

## Tipos de PINNs

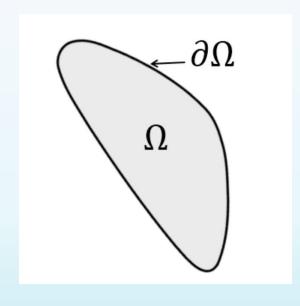
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# Ejemplo DCM

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{D}\phi = f(\mathbf{x}) & \mathbf{x} \in \Omega \\ \mathcal{B}\phi = g(\mathbf{x}) & \mathbf{x} \in \partial\Omega \end{cases}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\phi} pprox \boldsymbol{\phi}_{ heta} = \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}; heta)$$



$$\mathcal{L}(\theta; \mathcal{S}) = w_{pde} \mathcal{L}_{pde}(\theta; \mathcal{S}_{pde}) + w_{bc} \mathcal{L}_{bc}(\theta; \mathcal{S}_{bc}) + w_{data} \mathcal{L}_{data}(\theta; \mathcal{S}_{data})$$

# Ejemplo DCM

$$\mathcal{L}(\theta; \mathcal{S}) = w_{pde} \mathcal{L}_{pde}(\theta; \mathcal{S}_{pde}) + w_{bc} \mathcal{L}_{bc}(\theta; \mathcal{S}_{bc}) + w_{data} \mathcal{L}_{data}(\theta; \mathcal{S}_{data})$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{pde}(\theta; \mathcal{S}_{pde}) = \frac{1}{N_{pde}} \sum_{x_i \in \mathcal{S}_{pde}} \left[ \mathcal{D}\phi_{\theta}(x_i) - f(x_i) \right]^2$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{bc}(\theta; \mathcal{S}_{bc}) = \frac{1}{N_{bc}} \sum_{x_i \in \mathcal{S}_{bc}} \left[ \mathcal{B}\phi_{\theta}(x_i) - g(x_i) \right]^2$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{data}(\theta; \mathcal{S}_{data}) = \frac{1}{N_{data}} \sum_{x_i \in \mathcal{S}_{data}} \left[ \mathcal{A}\phi_{\theta}(x_i) - \mathcal{A}\phi_{data}(x_i) \right]^2$$

# Múltiples Dominios

• Se utiliza una ANN para cada dominio (XPINNs):

$$\phi \approx \phi_{\theta} = \begin{cases} \mathcal{N}_1(\mathbf{x}; \theta^1) & \mathbf{x} \in \Omega_1 \\ \mathcal{N}_2(\mathbf{x}; \theta^2) & \mathbf{x} \in \Omega_2 \end{cases}$$

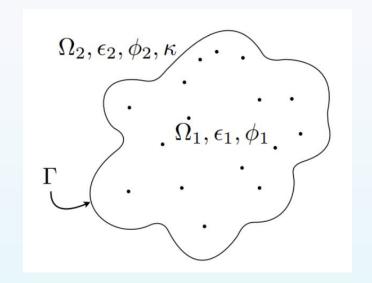
• Para NN *j*:

$$\mathcal{L}^{j} = w_{bc}\mathcal{L}^{j}_{bc} + w_{pde}\mathcal{L}^{j}_{pde} + w_{data}\mathcal{L}^{j}_{data} + w_{I}\mathcal{L}^{j}_{I}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{I}^{j}(\theta; \mathcal{S}_{I}) = \frac{1}{N_{I}} \sum_{x_{i} \in \mathcal{S}_{I}} \left[ \mathcal{C}_{1} \phi_{\theta}^{j}(x_{i}) - \overline{\mathcal{C}\phi_{\theta}}(x_{i}) \right]^{2}$$

# DCM Aplicado a PBE

$$\phi \approx \phi_{\theta} = \begin{cases} \mathcal{N}_1(\mathbf{x}; \theta^1) & \mathbf{x} \in \Omega_1 \\ \mathcal{N}_2(\mathbf{x}; \theta^2) & \mathbf{x} \in \Omega_2 \end{cases}$$



#### • Residuales:

$$\mathcal{L}_{pde}^{1}(\mathcal{S}_{pde}) = \frac{1}{N_{pde}} \sum_{x_i \in \mathcal{S}_{pde}} \left[ \nabla^2 \phi_{\theta}^{1}(x_i) + \frac{1}{\epsilon_1} \sum_{k} q_k \delta(x_i - x_k) \right]^2$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{pde}^{2}(\mathcal{S}_{pde}) = \frac{1}{N_{pde}} \sum_{x_i \in \mathcal{S}_{pde}} \left[ \nabla^2 \phi_{\theta}^2(x_i) - \kappa^2 \phi_{\theta}^2(x_i) \right]^2$$

# DCM Aplicado a PBE

Condición de borde:

$$\mathcal{L}_{bc}^{2}(\mathcal{S}_{bc}) = \frac{1}{N_{bc}} \sum_{x_i \in \mathcal{S}_{bc}} \left[ \phi_{\theta}^{2}(x_i) - \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_2} \sum_{k} \frac{q_k e^{-\kappa |x_i - x_k|}}{|x_i - x_k|} \right]^2$$

• Interfaz (red *j*):

$$\mathcal{L}_{I}^{j}(\mathcal{S}_{I}) = \frac{1}{N_{I}} \sum_{x_{i} \in \mathcal{S}_{I}} \left[ \phi_{\theta}^{j}(x_{i}) - \overline{\phi}_{\theta}(x_{i}) \right]^{2} + \frac{1}{N_{I}} \sum_{x_{i} \in \mathcal{S}_{I}} \left[ \epsilon_{j} \partial_{n} \phi_{\theta}^{j}(x_{i}) - \overline{\epsilon \partial_{n} \phi}_{\theta}(x_{i}) \right]^{2}$$

# Datos experimentales

• Solución conocida (software PyGBe) (red *j*):

$$\mathcal{L}_{data}^{j}(\mathcal{S}_{data}) = \frac{1}{N_{data}} \sum_{x_i \in \mathcal{S}_{data}} \left[ \phi_{\theta}^{j}(x_i) - \phi_{\theta}^{*}(x_i) \right]^2$$

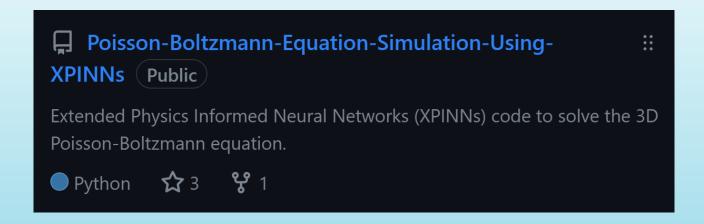
• Datos experimentales (effective near-surface potential)
Para cada átomo de hidrógeno *h*:

$$\phi_{ENS,\theta}(x_h) = \frac{-k_b T}{2q_e} \ln \left( \frac{\sum_{x_i \in \mathcal{S}_E} |x_i - x_h|^{-6} e^{-\frac{q_e \phi_{\theta}(x_i)}{k_b T}}}{\sum_{x_i \in \mathcal{S}_E} |x_i - x_h|^{-6} e^{\frac{q_e \phi_{\theta}(x_i)}{k_b T}}} \right)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{E}(\mathcal{S}_{H}) = \frac{1}{N_{H}} \sum_{x_{h} \in \mathcal{S}_{ex}} \left[ \phi_{ENS,\theta}(x_{h}) - \phi_{ENS}(x_{h}) \right]^{2}$$

#### Avances

- Se tiene un código (elaboración propia) en Python y Tensorflow para resolver la ecuación de Poisson-Boltzmann usando XPINNs.
- Actualmente adaptado solo con DCM.
- Link Github: <a href="https://github.com/MartinAchondo/Poisson-Boltzmann-Equation-Simulation-Using-XPINNs">https://github.com/MartinAchondo/Poisson-Boltzmann-Equation-Simulation-Using-XPINNs</a>

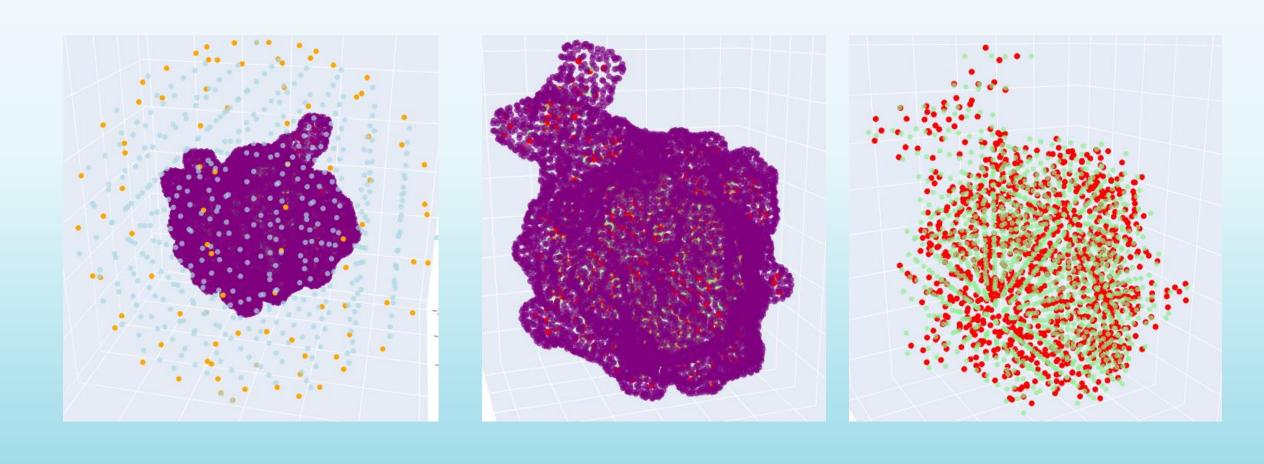


# Código

- El código lee información estructural de una molécula.
- Entrega el potencial electroestático en todo el dominio.
- Hiperparámetros, arquitecturas y optimizador modificables.
- Tiene precondicionamiento y ponderación de las funciones de pérdidas.
- Tiene la posibilidad de añadir datos experimentales.

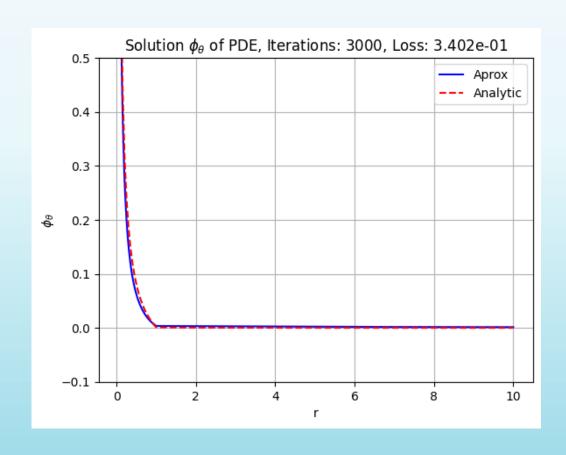
# Código

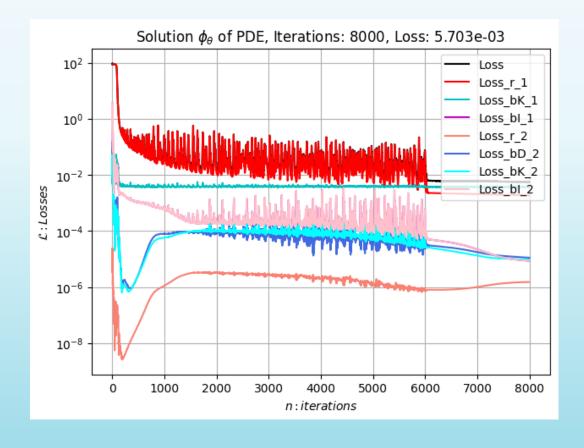
• Ejemplo de puntos de colocación: Ubiquitina



### Resultados Preliminares

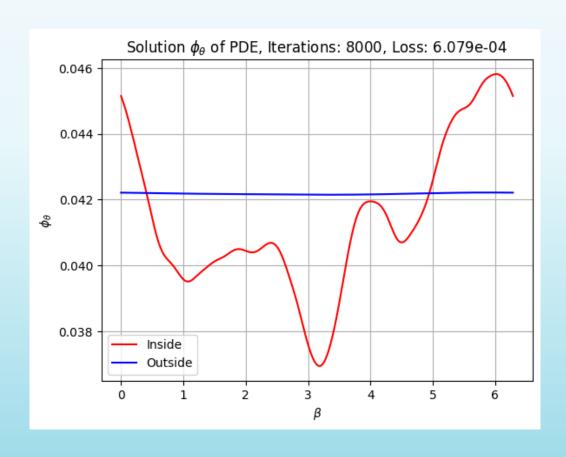
• Molécula esférica con carga puntual en el centro (Validación):

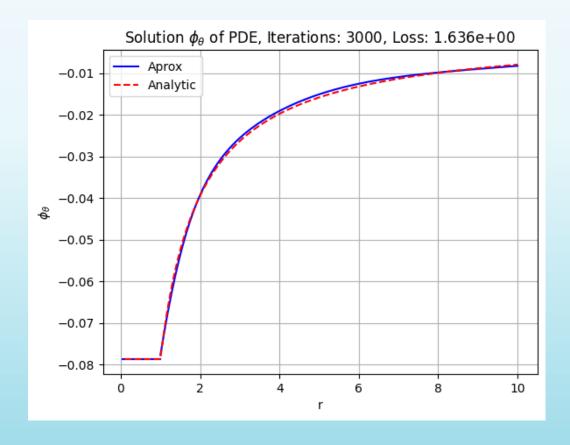




### Resultados Preliminares

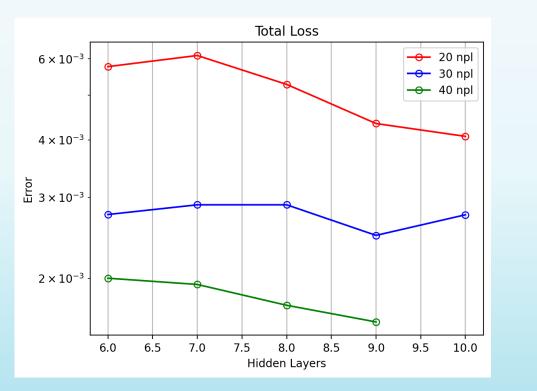
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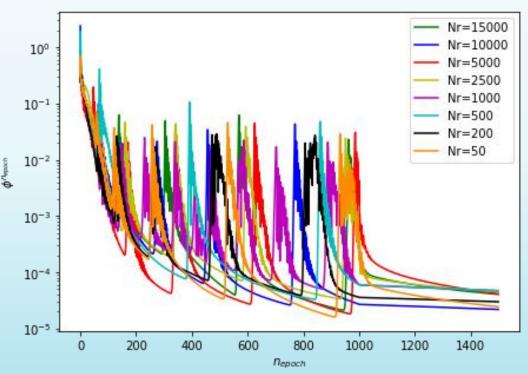




#### Resultados Preliminares

• Molécula esférica con carga puntual en el centro (Caso 2D) Ec. Poisson:

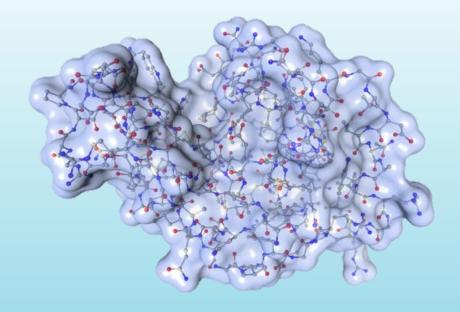




- Se ha notado que caso 3D es bastante más complejo que 2D.
- No son extrapolable.

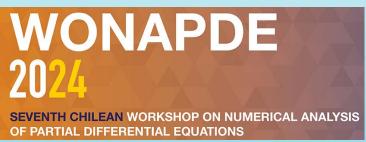
### Próximos Desafíos

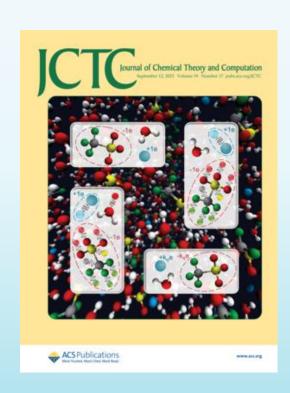
- Programar método DBIM (código base ya está hecho).
- Correr códigos (DCM y DBIM) para varias moléculas !!



### Conclusiones

- Hay avance y se han obtenido los resultados esperados (casos simples).
- Falta trabajo por hacer.
- Se espera poder tener resultados con moléculas reales para enero (inscrito en conferencia WONAPDE).
- Se espera para la misma fecha tener resultados publicables.





### Referencias

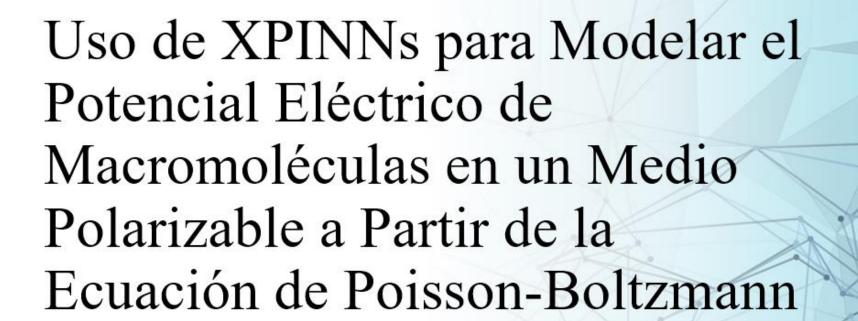
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# Otros posibles términos: Función de pérdida

• Datos experimentales (energía libre de solvatación):

$$\mathcal{L}_{solv} = \left| \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k} q_k (\phi_{\theta} - \phi_{coulomb})(x_k) - G_{solv,exp} \right|^2$$

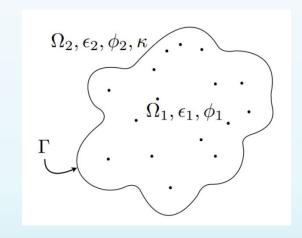
• Leyes Físicas (Ley de Gauss)

$$\mathcal{L}_{Gauss} = \left| \oint_{\Gamma} \epsilon_1 \partial_n \phi_{\theta}(x') \, dS(x') - \sum_k q_k \right|^2$$

# Formulación Integral

• Utiliza las identidades de Green (forma lineal PBE):

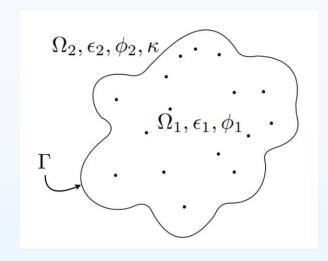
$$\phi_1(\mathbf{x}^s) = \frac{1}{2\pi\epsilon_1} \sum_k \frac{q_k}{|\mathbf{x}^s - \mathbf{x}_k|} + \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_{\Gamma} \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial n} \frac{1}{|\mathbf{x}^s - \mathbf{x}'|} \, \mathrm{d}S(\mathbf{x}')$$
$$-\frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_{\Gamma} \phi_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \left( \frac{1}{|\mathbf{x}^s - \mathbf{x}'|} \right) \, \mathrm{d}S(\mathbf{x}')$$



$$\phi_{2}(\mathbf{x}^{s}) = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_{\Gamma} \frac{\partial \phi_{2}}{\partial n} \frac{\exp(-\kappa |\mathbf{x}^{s} - \mathbf{x}'|)}{|\mathbf{x}^{s} - \mathbf{x}'|} dS(\mathbf{x}')$$
$$+ \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_{\Gamma} \phi_{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \left( \frac{\exp(-\kappa |\mathbf{x}^{s} - \mathbf{x}'|)}{|\mathbf{x}^{s} - \mathbf{x}'|} \right) dS(\mathbf{x}')$$

# DBIM Aplicado a PBE

$$\boldsymbol{\phi}_{\theta}^{1} = \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}; \theta) \quad \mathbf{x} \in \Gamma$$



- La ANN es entrenada con la formulación integral en la interfaz.
- La función de pérdida se descompone en 2 términos.

$$\mathcal{L}(\theta; \mathcal{S}) = w_1 \mathcal{L}_1(\theta; \mathcal{S}_b) + w_2 \mathcal{L}_2(\theta; \mathcal{S}_b)$$

• Se necesita un método de cuadratura (librería Bempp).

# DBIM Aplicado a PBE

$$\mathcal{L}_1(\theta; \mathcal{S}_b) = \frac{1}{N_b} \sum_{x_i \in \mathcal{S}_b} \left[ \phi_{\theta}^1(x_i) - \frac{1}{2\pi\epsilon_1} \sum_k \frac{q_k}{|x_i - x_k|} - \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_{\Gamma} \frac{\partial \phi_{\theta}^1}{\partial n}(x') \frac{1}{|x_i - x'|} \, \mathrm{d}S(x') \right]$$

$$+\frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_{\Gamma} \phi_{\theta}^{1}(x') \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \left( \frac{1}{|x_{i} - x'|} \right) dS(x') \right]^{2}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{2}(\theta; \mathcal{S}_{b}) = \frac{1}{N_{b}} \sum_{x_{i} \in \mathcal{S}_{b}} \left[ \phi_{\theta}^{1}(x_{i}) + \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{\epsilon_{1}}{\epsilon_{2}} \oint_{\Gamma} \frac{\partial \phi_{\theta}^{1}}{\partial n}(x') \frac{\exp(-\kappa |x_{i} - x'|)}{|x_{i} - x'|} dS(x') \right]$$

$$-\frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_{\Gamma} \phi_{\theta}^{1} \frac{\partial}{\partial n}(x') \left( \frac{\exp(-\kappa |x_{i} - x'|)}{|x_{i} - x'|} \right) dS(x') \right]^{2}$$

# Algoritmos

#### • DCM y DBIM:

```
Algoritmo 1 Resolver PBE con DCM
Input: Loss functions \mathcal{L}, Points \mathcal{S}, Hyperparameters
   Initialize \theta_0^1, \mathcal{N}_1, \theta_0^2, \mathcal{N}_2
   for k = 1 to k = n do
          Calculate \phi_{\theta}^1, \phi_{\theta}^2 with \mathcal{N}_1, \theta_k^1, \mathcal{N}_2, \theta_k^2
          Calculate \partial_n \phi_{\theta}^1, \partial_n \phi_{\theta}^2 with AD
          Calculate \mathcal{D}_1\phi_{\theta}^1, \mathcal{D}_2\phi_{\theta}^2 with AD
          Calculate \mathcal{L}^1
          Calculate \mathcal{L}^2
          Update \theta_{k+1}^1 with ADAM(\theta_k^1, \nabla \mathcal{L}^1)
          Update \theta_{k+1}^2 with ADAM(\theta_k^2, \nabla \mathcal{L}^2)
   end for
Output: Parameters \theta^1, \theta^2
```

```
Algoritmo 2 Resolver PBE con DBIM

Input: Loss function \mathcal{L}, Points \mathcal{S}, Hyperparameters

Initialize \theta_0, \mathcal{N}

for k = 1 to k = n do

Calculate \phi_{\theta}^1 = \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}; \theta_k)

Calculate \partial_n \phi_{\theta}^1 with AD

Calculate boundary integrals with cuadrature

Calculate \mathcal{L}

Update \theta_{k+1} with ADAM(\theta_k, \nabla \mathcal{L})

end for

Output: Parameters \theta
```

### Preacondicionamiento

• Se preacondiciona conjunto de parámetros θ:

$$\mathcal{L}_{pre}(\theta; \mathcal{S}) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{x_i \in S} \left[ \phi_{\theta}(x_i) - \phi_*(x_i) \right]^2$$

```
Algoritmo 5 Resolver PDE con DCM preacondicionado

Input: Loss functions \mathcal{L} and \mathcal{L}_{pre}, Points \mathcal{S}, Hyperparameters

Initialize \theta_0, \mathcal{N}

for k = 1 to k = n_{\text{pre}} do

Calculate \phi_\theta = \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}; \theta_k)

Calculate \mathcal{L}_{\text{pre}}

Update \theta_{k+1} with ADAM(\theta_k, \nabla \mathcal{L})

end for

for k = n_{\text{pre}} + 1 to k = n do

Calculate \phi_\theta = \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}; \theta_k)

Calculate \mathcal{L} with PINN

Update \theta_{k+1} with ADAM(\theta_k, \nabla \mathcal{L})

end for

Output: Parameters \theta
```

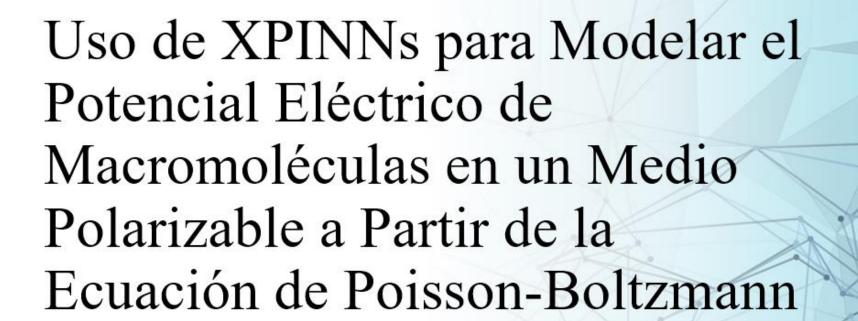
# Ajuste de pesos para funciones de pérdida

• Se busca que todos los términos ponderen de igual forma para modificar los parámetros θ.

$$\hat{w}_k = \frac{\sum_{j} \|\nabla_{\theta} \mathcal{L}_j\|}{\|\nabla_{\theta} \mathcal{L}_k\|}$$

$$w_{k,\text{new}} = \alpha w_{k,\text{old}} + (1 - \alpha)\hat{w}_k$$

• No se realiza todas las iteraciones, cada 1000 o 2000 funciona bien.



Martín Achondo Mercado

IPM-426

Prof. Guía: Dr. Christopher Cooper

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