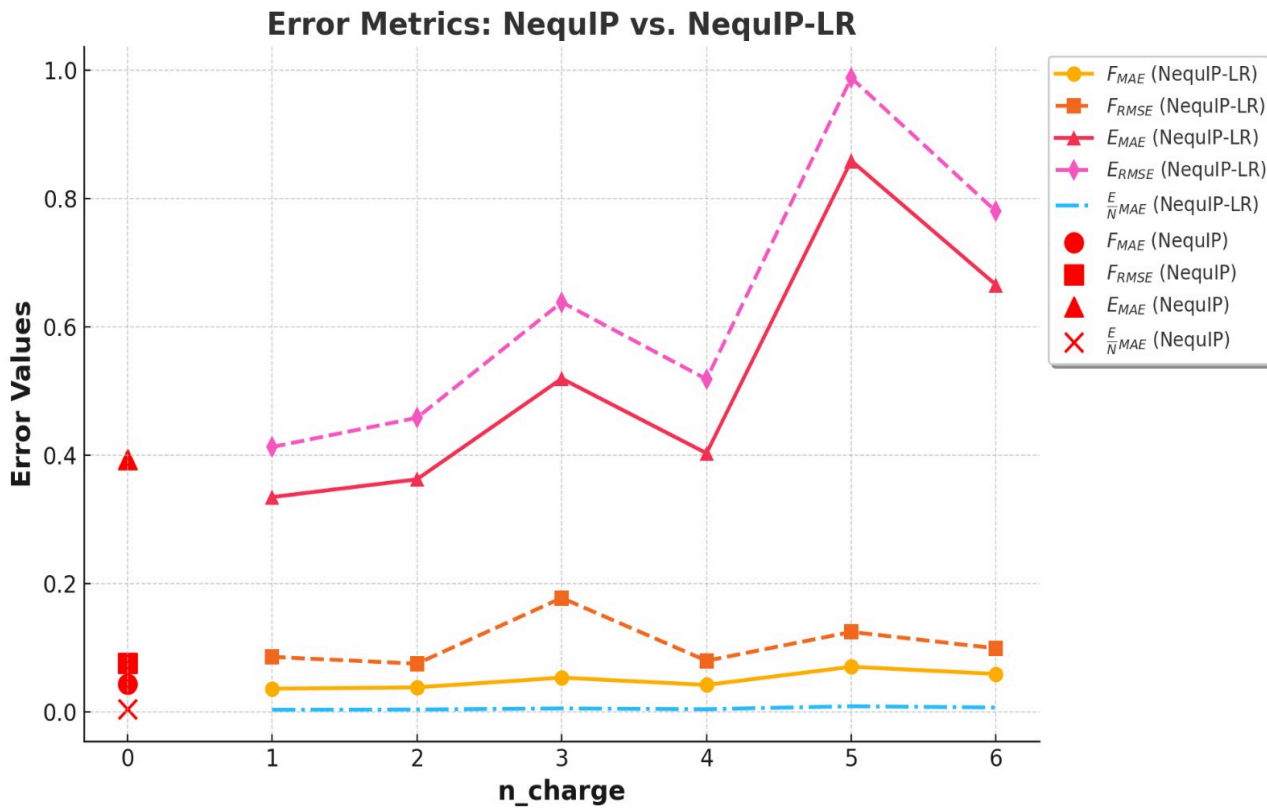


## Comparative Analysis of NequIP and NequIP-LR - II

MAPI- 1000K

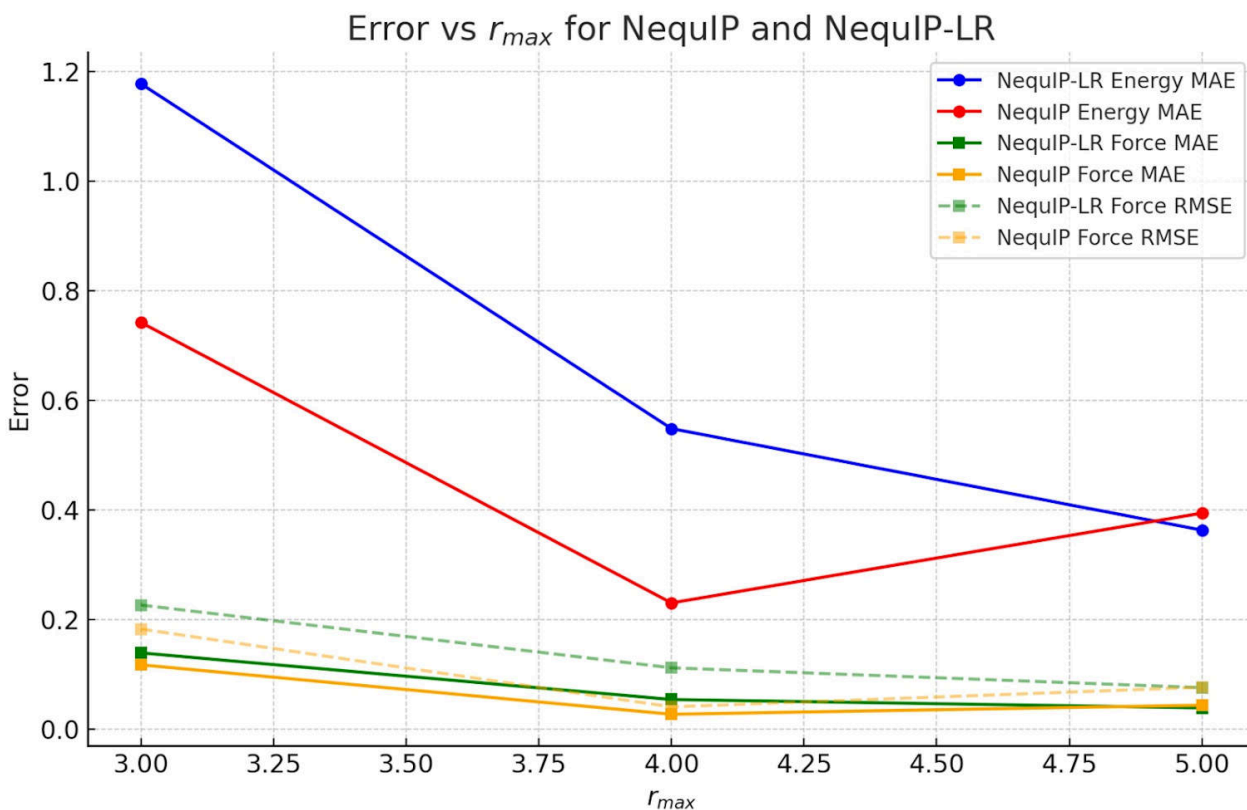
### A) Effect of increasing the number of charge layers



■ NequIP LR has lower  $e\_mae$  than NequIP for  $n\_charge = 1$  and  $n\_charge = 2$

■  $F\_mae$  is almost constant as we increase the number of layers, but it is lower than NequIP for the first 2 additions.

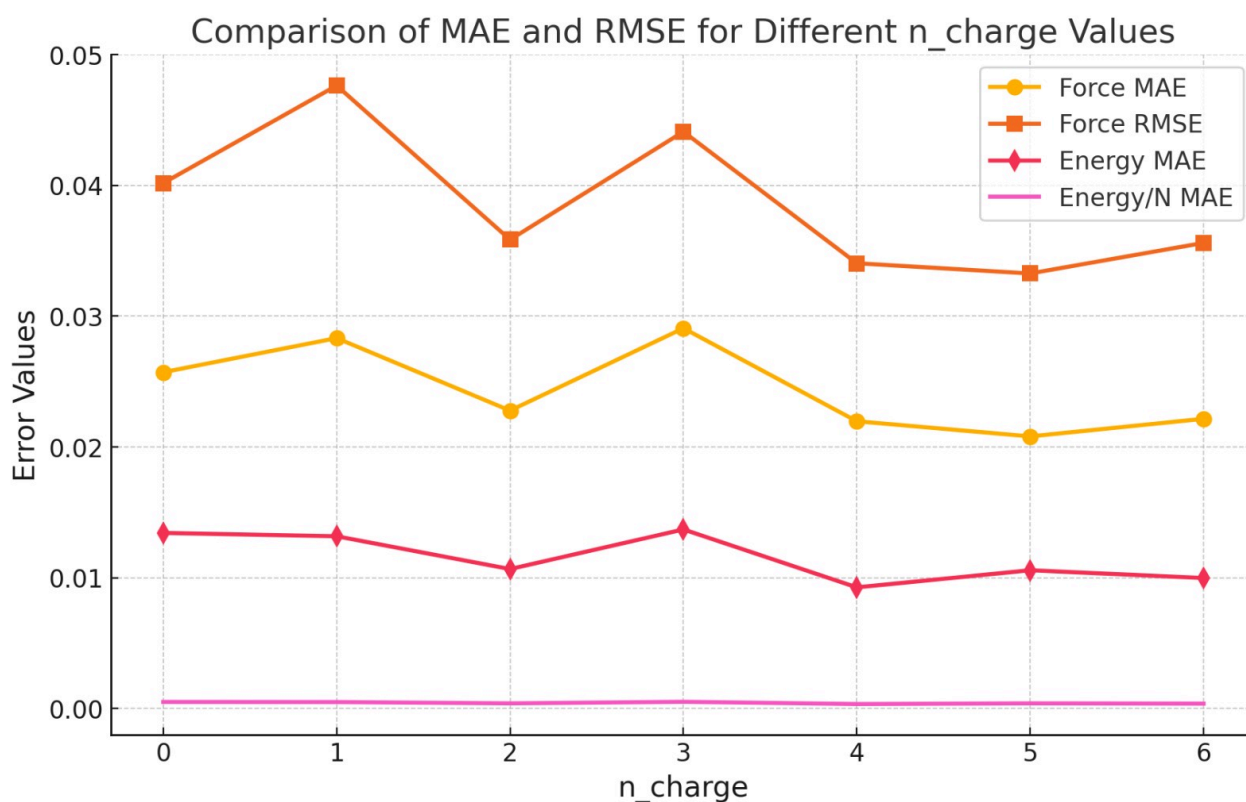
## B) Effect of increasing cutoff radius in Nequip-LR



As we keep on increasing the cutoff radius,  
NequipLR achieves better performance

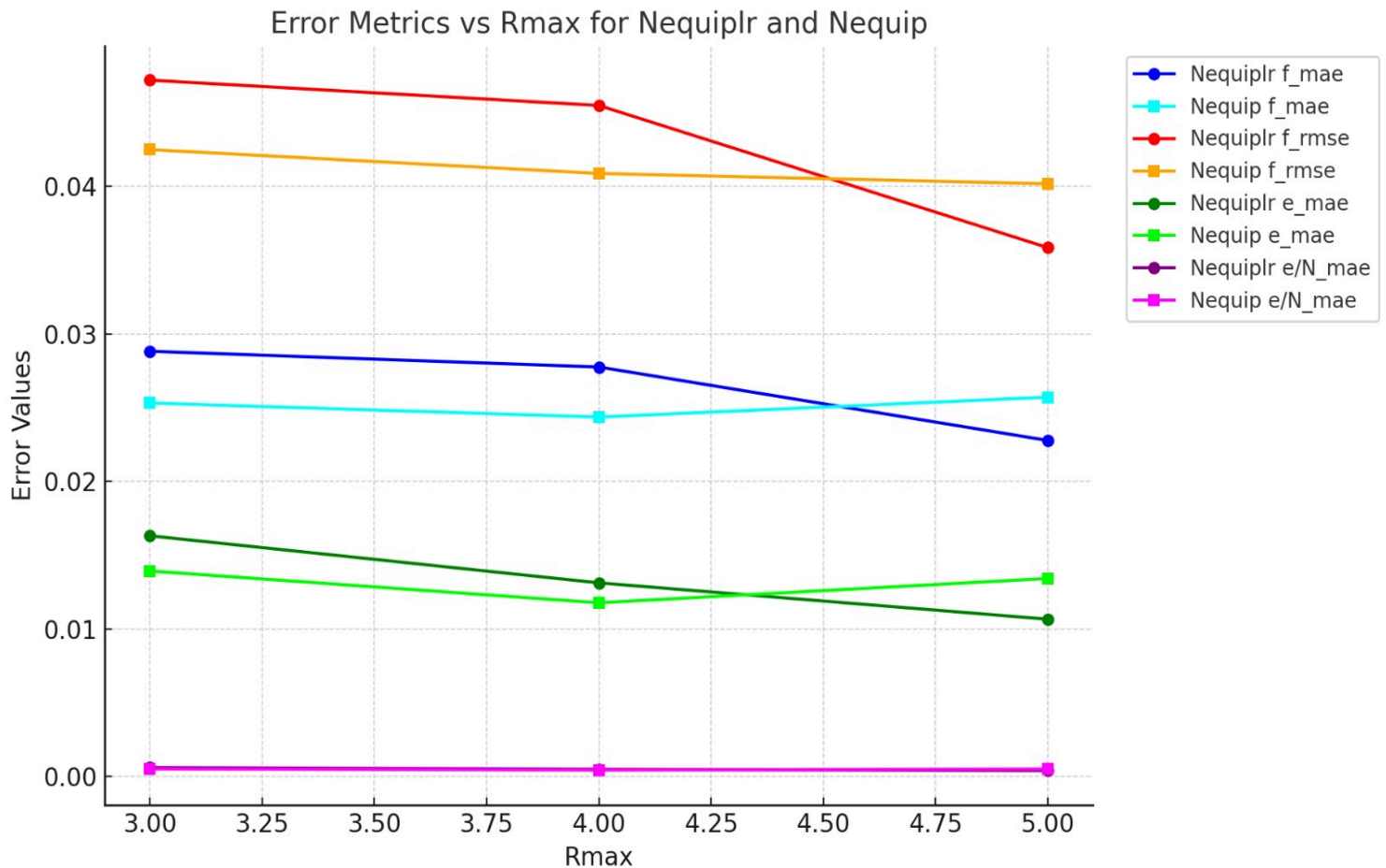
## 3BPA

### A ) Effect of increasing the number of charge layers



- Long range interactions are very significant in 3bpa.
- Lowest  $e_{\text{mae}}$  is achieved when  $n_{\text{charge}} = 5$ , significantly lower than Nequip

## B) Effect of increasing cutoff radius in Nequip-LR



■ As long range interactions are more significant, the reduction in error in NequipLR is significantly more in 3BPA than in MAPI-1000K, when we increase the cutoff radius to  $r = 5$

■ Similar trends are observed for Force.

■ But we have seen that changing the number of charge layers affect Forces way lesser than Energy

**NO SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENTS WERE FOUND ON EXTRAPOLATION OF BASE MODELS ON NEW BIGGER RADIUS DATASETS**