Constructing high-dimensional neural network potentials: Behler Method

Hossein Tahmasbi

2nd Workshop on Machine Learning in physics: Applications in Condensed Matter Physics

03-05 Oct. 2018







Overview

- Construction of a NN Potential
 - Which files are needed for training?
 - How to build a neural network architecture?
 - How to set the initial parameters and do the training of the NN?
 - Which of the NN potentials is good?
- How to use the NN potential?
 - Single point calculation
 - Geometry optimization

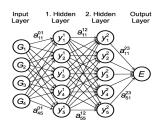
Input files

```
/path/to/files/behler_method
```

training data set: data (in yaml or binary format) input files: template_train

- FLAME input file: flame_in.yaml
- input parameters for each element should be written in a seperate file:
 B.ann.input.yaml (e.g. for Boron)
- list of the data set for training: list_posinp_train.yaml
- list of the data set for validation: list_posinp_valid.yaml

Neural network architecture



B.ann.input.yaml main: nodes: [5, 5] rcut: 9.0 method: behler symfunc:

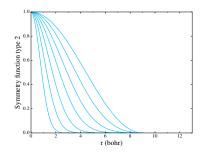
- nodes: number of hidden layers and their nodes
- rcut: cutoff radius in Å
- method: Behler symmetry functions
- symfunc: type, number and parameters of the symmetry functions types (implemented in FLAME): g02 and g05
 - J. Behler, JCP 134, 074106 (2011)

Neural network architecture

```
g02 \Rightarrow \eta, R_s = 0
                                          g05 \Rightarrow \eta, \zeta, \lambda
B.ann.input.yaml
symfunc:
    g02_001: 0.0010 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 B
    g02_002: 0.0100 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 B
    g02_003: 0.0200 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 B
    g05_001: 0.0001 1.000 -1.000 0.000 0.000 B B
    g05_002: 0.0001 1.700 1.000 0.000 0.000 B B
    g05_003: 0.0001 1.700 -1.000 0.000 0.000 B B
```

Neural network architecture

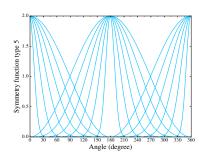
g02
$$\Rightarrow \eta$$
, $R_s = 0$
$$G_i^2 = \sum_j e^{-\eta(R_{ij} - R_s)^2}.f_c(R_{ij})$$



g05
$$\Rightarrow \eta$$
, ζ , λ

$$G_i^5 = 2^{(1-\zeta)} \sum_{j,k\neq i}^{all} (1 + \lambda cos\theta_{ijk})^{\zeta}$$

$$e^{-\eta(R_{ij}^2 + R_{ik}^2)} \cdot f_c(R_{ij}) \cdot f_c(R_{ik})$$



Hossein Tahmasbi (IASBS)

Initial parameters and train

```
flame_in.yaml
main:
   task: ann
   seed: SEED
   types : B
   verbosity: 1
ann:
   subtask: train
   optimizer: rivals
   approach: atombased
   nstep_ekf : 20
   nconf rmse: 1000
   ampl_rand : AMPL
   symfunc : only_calculate
   print_energy : False
```

Exercise

- Train
- Single point calculation
- Geometry optimization

Commands

Train

```
cp -r template_train test_train_01
cd test_train_01
check the input files and parameters and run flame
/path/to/FLAME/src/flame & > o1&
```

Single point calculation

```
cp -r template_SP test_SP_01
cp test_train_01/B.ann.param.yaml.??? test_SP_01/B.ann.param.yaml
cd test_SP_01
/path/to/FLAME/src/flame & > o1&
```

Geometry optimization

```
cp -r template_geopt test_geopt_01
cp test_train_01/B.ann.param.yaml.??? test_geopt_01/B.ann.param.yaml
cd test_geopt_01
/path/to/FLAME/src/flame & > o1&
```

Good luck