

## Fighting the Curse of Dimensionality

### Machine Learning for High Dimensional Potential Energy Functions

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## Setting

### Problem

*Given some ensemble of  $N$  nuclei with positions  $x_i \in \mathbb{R}^3$  and atomic numbers  $Z_i \in \mathbb{N}$ , find the ensemble's electronic energy  $E = E(\{(x_i, Z_i)\}_{i=1, \dots, N})$  and its derivatives with respect to the atoms' positions.*

In theory, this is can be achieved by solving the electronic Schrödinger equation

$$H^{(e)} |\Phi\rangle = E |\Phi\rangle .$$

## Dimension Reduction

- The original problem is very high dimensional, as we want to handle tens or hundreds of thousands of particles.
- Move to “site energies”  $V$  with

$$E = \sum_i V(Dx_i),$$

where  $Dx_i$  is the neighborhood of atom  $i$ .

## Invariants

Analogously to the previous talk, the site energies obey invariants

- with respect to Euclidean transformations of the neighborhood and
- with respect to permutation of chemically equivalent atoms.

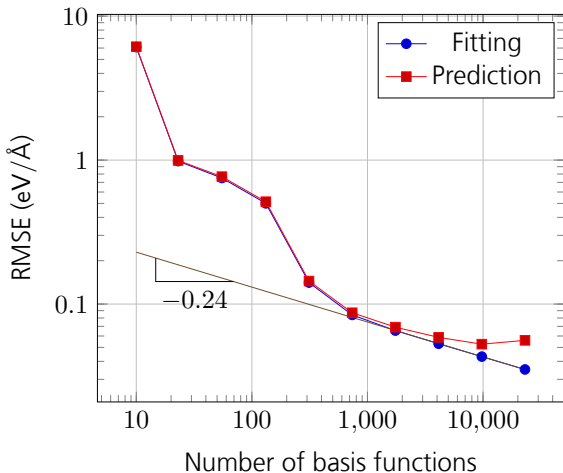
## Descriptors

- To employ ML techniques for learning  $V$ , we need to map atomic neighborhoods to some tuple of real numbers.
- Key challenge: choose such maps (aka. *descriptors*) such that
  - they guarantee the neighborhoods' invariants,
  - they can tell different neighborhoods apart, and
  - they can be evaluated efficiently.

## Existing Machine Learning Potentials

- Gaussian approximation potentials, using spherical harmonics and Gaussian kernels. (Bartók)
- Neural network potentials, using a set of *atom-centered symmetry functions* and feed-forward neural networks. (Behler)
- Moment tensor potentials, using invariant polynomials. (Shapeev)

## Fitting and Prediction Error for Tungsten Dataset



## Conclusion

- Express high-dimensional global problem through smaller local problems.
- Encode known properties in descriptors of the local problem.
- Last, apply machine learning to find good approximations.



Thank you for your attention!

Questions?