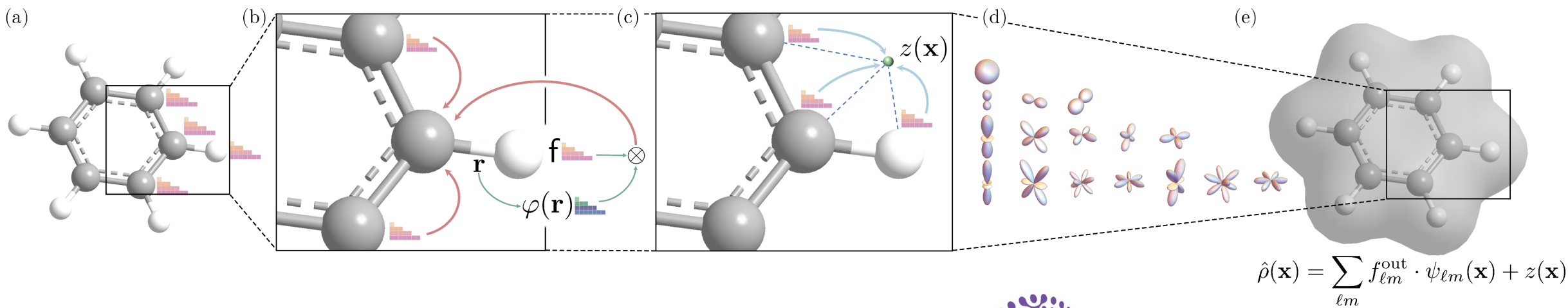


Equivariant Neural Operator Learning with Graphon Convolution

Chaoran Cheng, Jian Peng

NeurIPS23 Spotlight

Department of Computer Science, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign



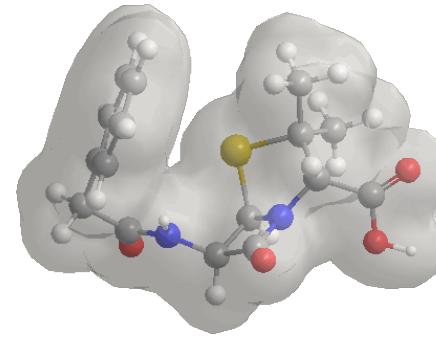
Background

3D Operator Learning

$$\mathcal{T} : f \mapsto g; f, g \in L^2(\mathcal{D})$$

Infinite dimensional
Hilbert space

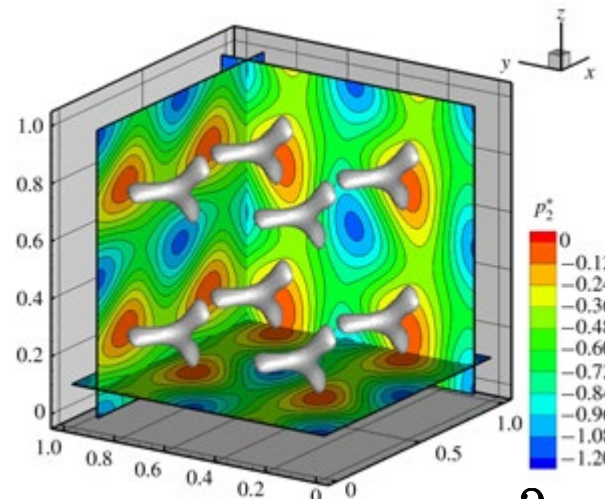
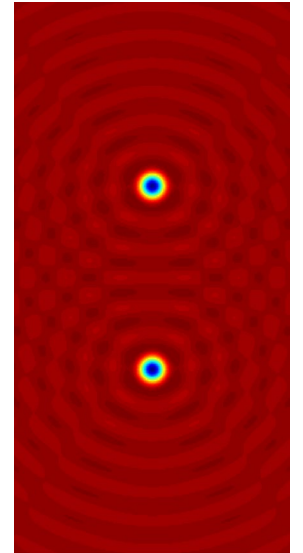
Mapping between *functions*
With *discrete structure*



$$\hat{H}|\Psi\rangle = E|\Psi\rangle$$

Schrödinger equation

Electron density / atom



$$\left(\nabla^2 + \frac{\omega^2}{c^2}\right)\Psi(\mathbf{r}, \omega) = 0$$

Helmholtz equation

Wave / source

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} + (\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{v} = -\frac{1}{\rho}\nabla p + \nu\Delta\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, t)$$

Navier-Stokes equations

Fluid / source, sink

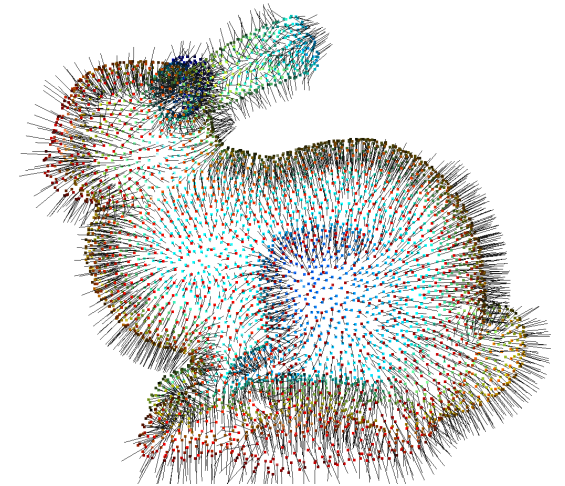
sources: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Helmholtz_equation

Tri-periodic fully three-dimensional analytic solutions for the Navier-Stokes equations. *J. Fluid Mech.*, 2020

Background

Equivariance

- Rigid transformation (*rotation and translation*) of the input gives results that transform accordingly.



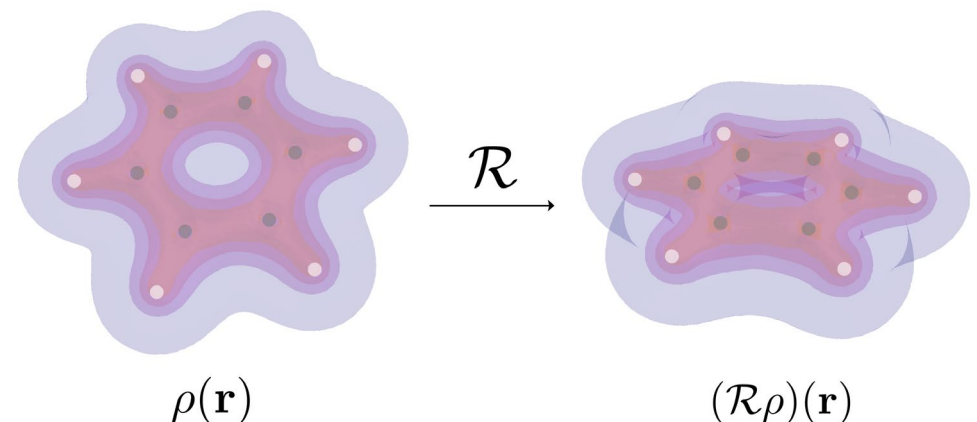
Discrete case
normal estimation

- Rotation of *continuous functions*:

$$(\mathcal{R}f)(\mathbf{x}) := f(R^{-1}\mathbf{x})$$

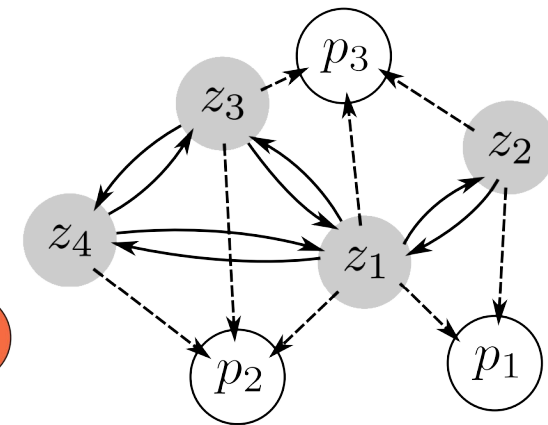
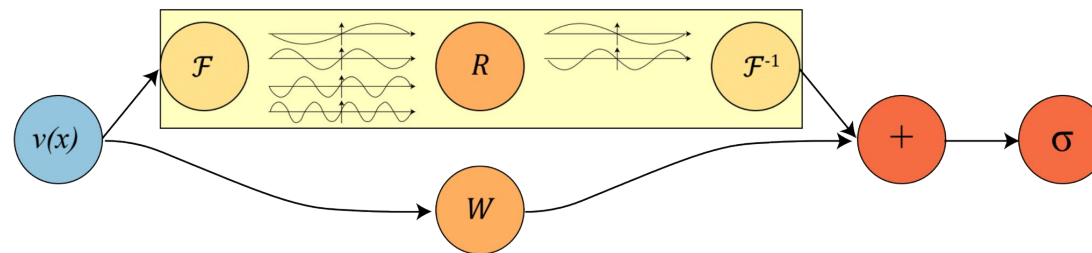
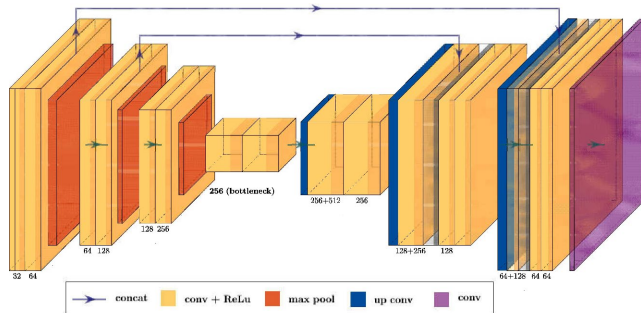
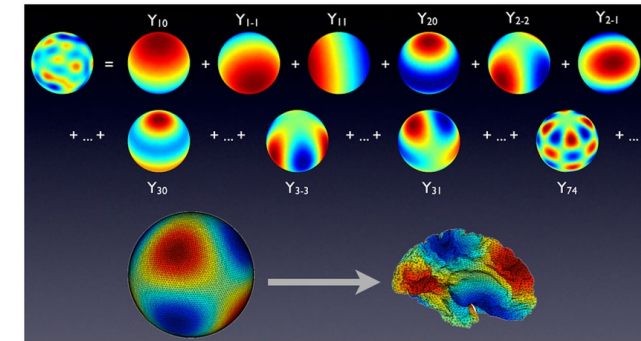
- Equivariant operator:

$$\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{R}f) = \mathcal{R}(\mathcal{T}f), \forall \mathcal{R}$$



Previous Work

- Traditional quantum chemical calculations are either *slow* (*ab initio* method) or *inaccurate* (KS-DFT).
- *Voxel-based* regression: **Memory consuming**
- *Coefficient learning*: **Finite approximation error**
- *Interpolation network*: **Lack of long-range interaction**
- *Neural Operators*: **Hard to scale up**

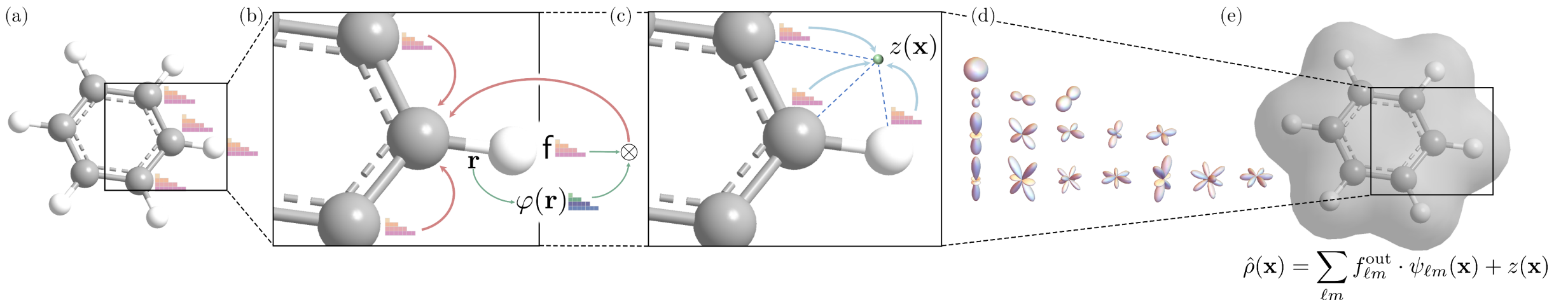


Our Proposed InfGCN

- A combination of **coefficient learning** nets and **interpolation nets**
- Equivariance guaranteed *by design*
- Graph spectral theoretical interpretation as *graphon convolution*

InfGCN layer

Residual Operator layer



InfGCN Layer

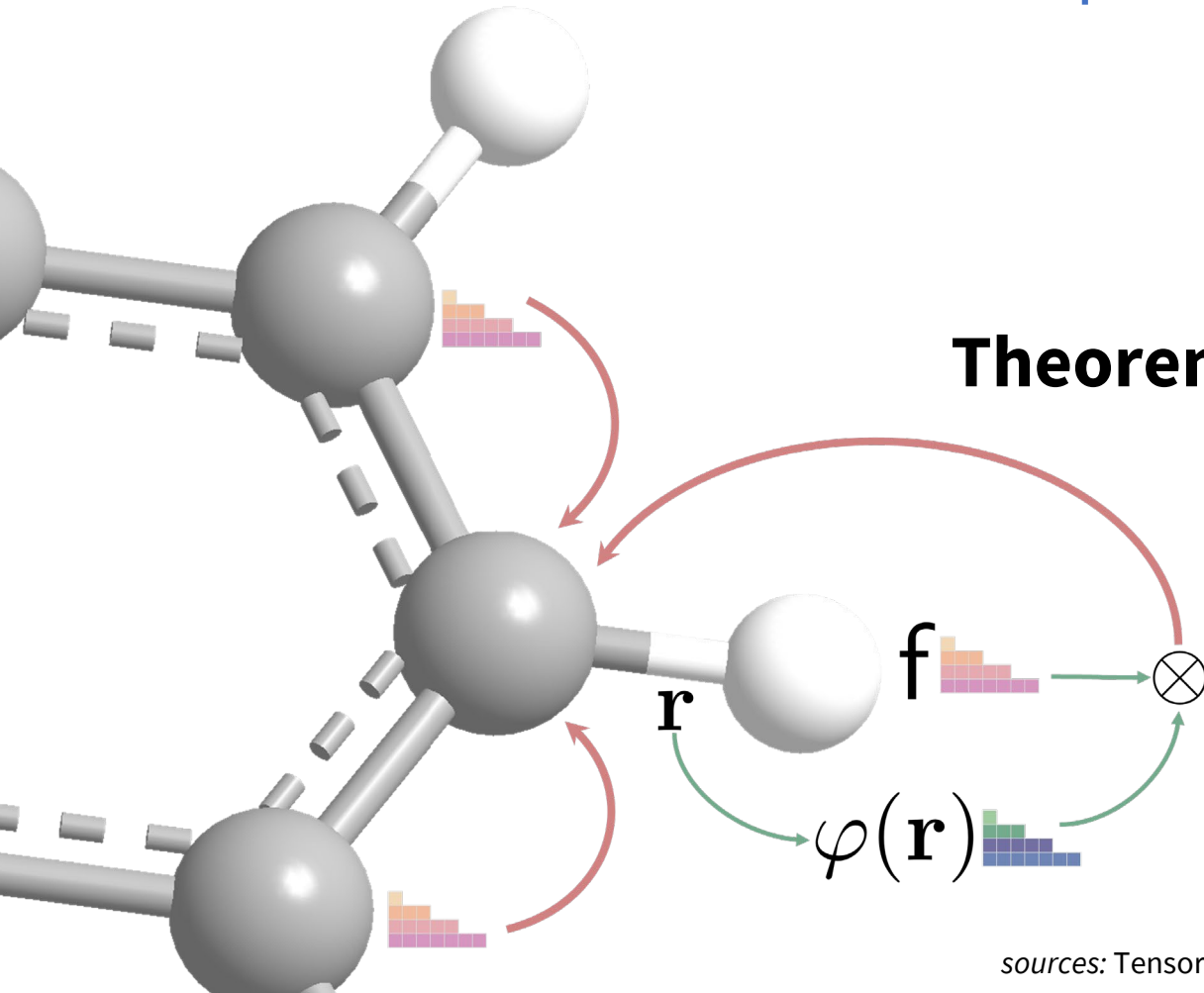
- Use **tensor product** to achieve equivariance (like in TFN)!

$$\mathbf{x}_u \leftarrow \sum_{v \in \mathcal{N}_u} \sum_{lk} w_{lk} \sum_{Jm} \mathbf{r}_{uv} \otimes \mathbf{x}_v$$

Theorem. *When interpreted as coefficients for Gaussian-type orbitals (GTOs):*

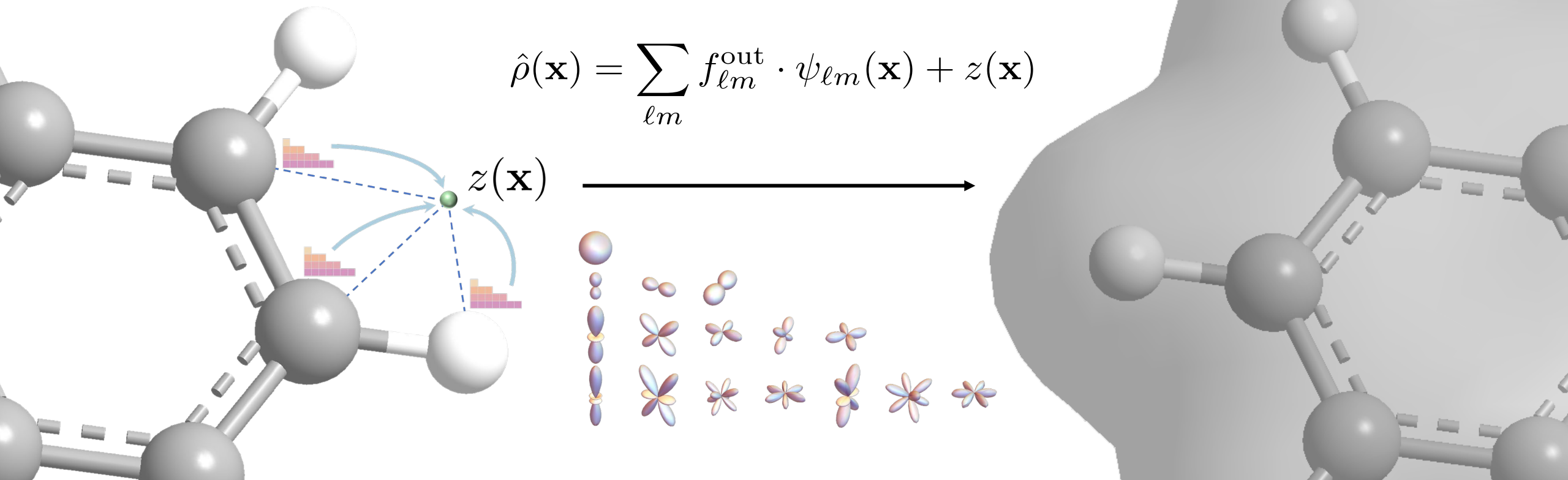
$$\psi_{nlm}(\mathbf{r}) = R_n^\ell(r) Y_\ell^m(\hat{\mathbf{r}}) = c_{nl} \exp(-a_n r^2) r^\ell Y_\ell^m(\hat{\mathbf{r}})$$

*TFN will give an **SE(3)-equivariant** continuous function.*



Residual Operator Layer

- An **interpolation-style** residual operator layer
- “*Finetune*” the finite approximation error



Graph Spectral Theory

- Continuous MPNN: *Infinitely-many, continuously-indexable nodes*

$$\mathcal{T}_W f(\mathbf{x}) := \int_{\mathcal{D}} \boxed{W(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})} f(\mathbf{y}) d\mathbf{y}$$

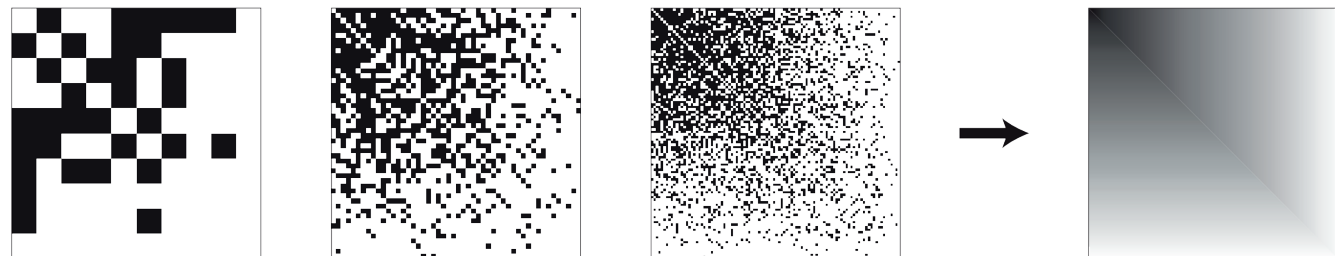
Proposition:

- Basis coefficients are *graphon spectra*.
 - Transformation on the coefficients is *graphon convolution*.
- *Graphon* (graph limit, graph function) *slightly generalized*

Symmetric, square-integrable

$$\boxed{W} : \mathcal{D} \times \mathcal{D} \rightarrow [0, 1],$$

$$\int_{\mathcal{D}^2} |W(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})|^2 d\mathbf{x}d\mathbf{y} < \infty$$



Graph Spectral Theory

Continuous Version

- *Self-adjoint operator!* $\mathcal{T}_W f(\mathbf{x}) := \int_{\mathcal{D}} W(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) f(\mathbf{y}) d\mathbf{y}$

$$\boxed{\mathcal{U}} \mathcal{T}_W = \boxed{\Lambda} \mathcal{U} \quad \text{Spectral Theorem for self-adjoint operators}$$

Unitary operator Multiplicative operator

- Power series

$$\mathcal{T}_W^n f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathcal{T}_W \mathcal{T}_W^{n-1} f(\mathbf{x}) = \int_{\mathcal{D}} W(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \mathcal{T}_W^{n-1} f(\mathbf{y}) d\mathbf{y}, \mathcal{T}_W^0 = \mathcal{I}$$

- *Graphon Convolution*

$$\mathcal{H}f = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} w_k \mathcal{T}_W^k f \approx \theta_1 f + \theta_2 \mathcal{T}_W f$$

Results

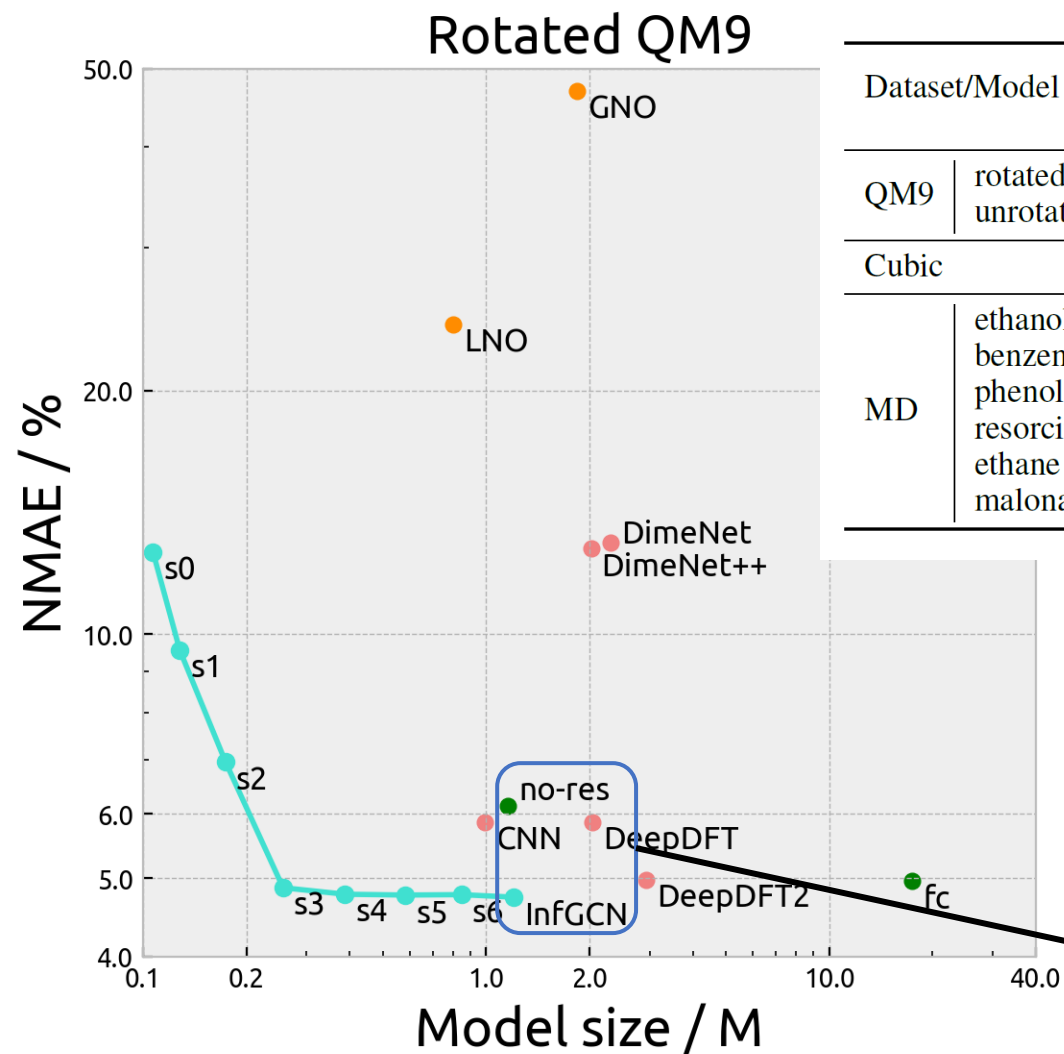


Table 1: NMAE (%) on QM9, Cubic, and MD datasets.

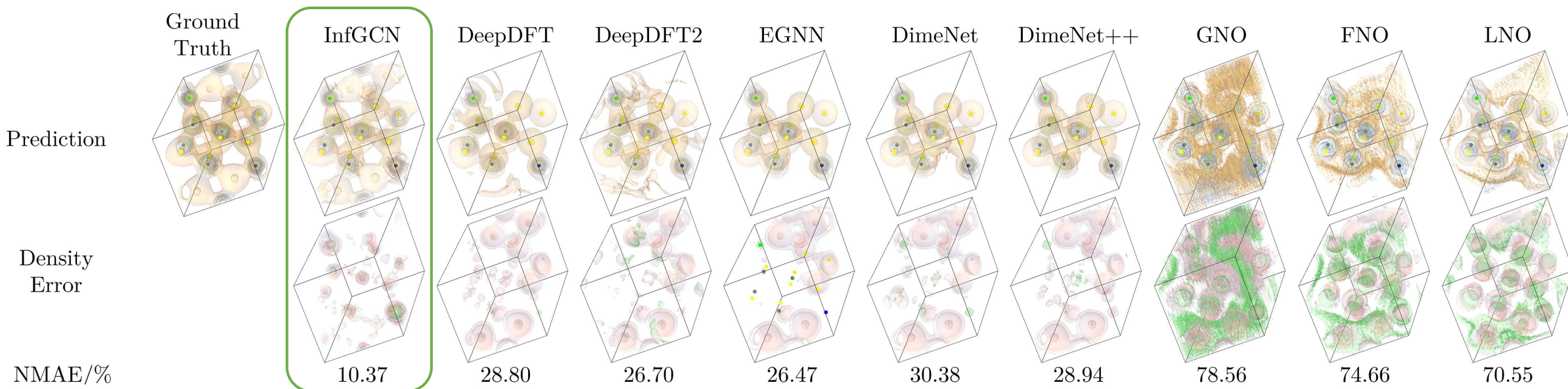
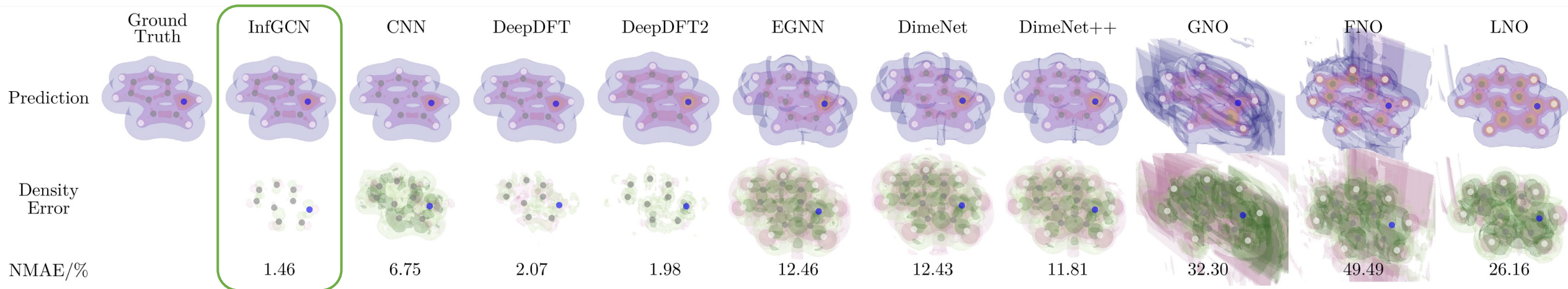
Dataset/Model		InfGCN	CNN	Interpolation Net			Neural Operator			
				DeepDFT	DeepDFT2	DimeNet	DimeNet++	GNO	FNO	LNO
QM9	rotated	4.73	5.89	5.87	4.98	12.98	12.75	46.90	33.25	24.13
	unrotated	0.93	2.01	2.95	1.03	11.97	11.69	40.86	28.83	26.14
Cubic		8.98	OOM	14.08	10.37	12.51	12.18	53.55	48.08	46.33
MD	ethanol	8.43	13.97	7.34	8.83	13.99	14.24	82.35	31.98	43.17
	benzene	5.11	11.98	6.61	5.49	14.48	14.34	82.46	20.05	38.82
	phenol	5.51	11.52	9.09	7.00	12.93	12.99	66.69	42.98	60.70
	resorcinol	5.95	11.07	8.18	6.95	12.04	12.01	58.75	26.06	35.07
	ethane	7.01	14.72	8.31	6.36	13.11	12.95	71.12	26.31	77.14
	malonaldehyde	10.34	18.52	9.31	10.68	18.71	16.79	84.52	34.58	47.22

Table 2: NMAE (%) and the parameter count of different model settings on the QM9 dataset.

Model	InfGCN(s_7)	s_6	s_5	s_4	s_3	s_2	s_1	s_0	no-res	fc
QM-rot (%)	4.73	4.77	4.76	4.77	4.86	6.95	9.56	12.62	6.14	4.95
QM-unrot (%)	0.93	1.01	1.11	1.08	1.46	4.65	8.07	12.05	3.72	1.36
Parameters (M)	1.20	0.85	0.58	0.39	0.26	0.17	0.13	0.11	1.16	17.42

Residual operator layer is important!

Results



Thanks

Chaoran Cheng

chaoran7@illinois.edu

<https://ccr-cheng.github.io/>

