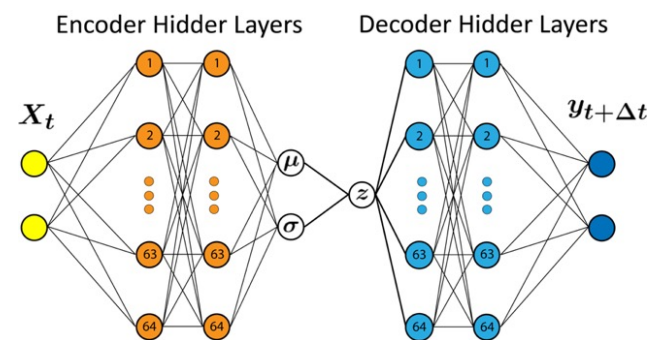




# Introducing Physics into Representation Learning



Dedi Wang

University of Maryland, College Park

Advisor: Pratyush Tiwary

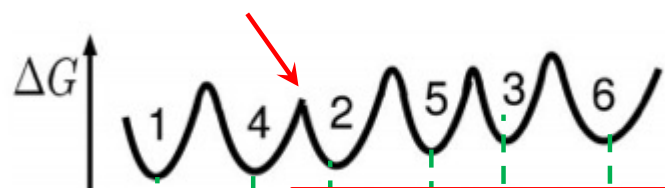


D. Wang, P. Tiwary *J. Chem. Phys.* 2021

D Wang, Y Wang, Evans & Tiwary arXiv:2209.00905

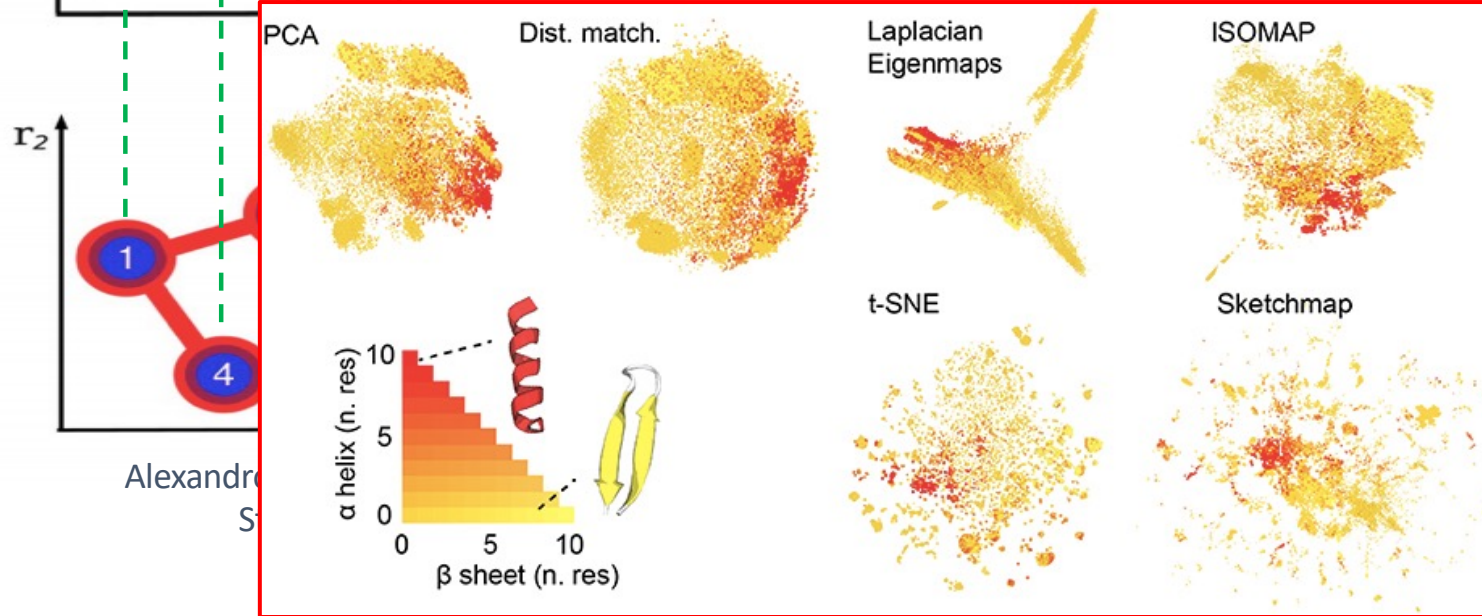
# Dimension reduction can be challenging

Looks like a transition state? 2D -> 1D



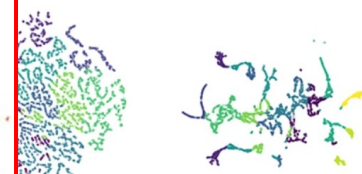
Why should you trust these projections?

N-D -> 2D

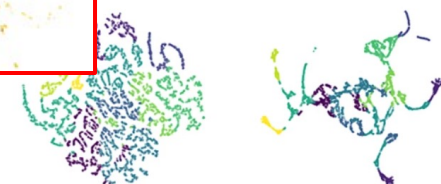


3D -> 2D  
it represents?

E (10) UMAP (10)



E (15) **UMAP (15)**



Tribello & Gasparotto Frontiers in Mol. Bio. 2019

Huang H, et al. Communications biology. 2022

# Learning useful and meaningful low-dimensional representations via AI + physics

- **State Predictive Information Bottleneck (SPIB)**

*D Wang & Tiwary, J. Chem. Phys. 2021*

- **Dynamics Constrained Autoencoder (DynAE)**

*D Wang, Y Wang, Evans & Tiwary, arXiv:2209.00905*

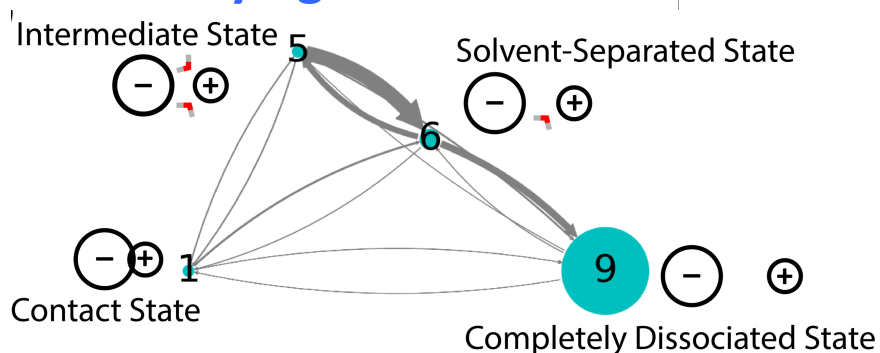
# Learning useful and meaningful low-dimensional representations via AI + physics

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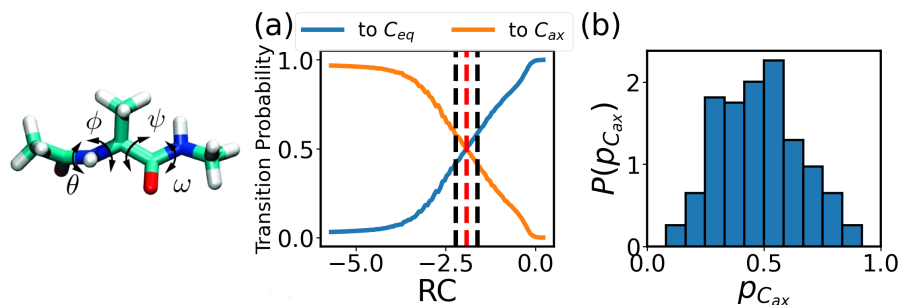
## Introducing “metastable states” into representation learning

### 1. Identifying metastable states



D Wang, Zhao, Weeks, Tiwary. JPCB. 2022

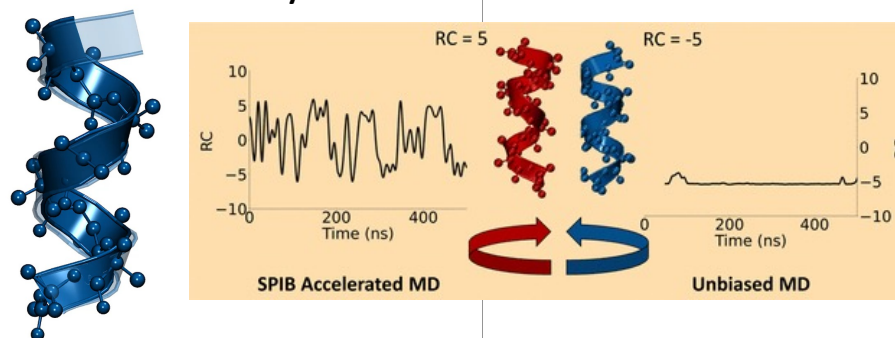
### 2. Predicting transition states



D Wang & Tiwary, J. Chem. Phys. 2021

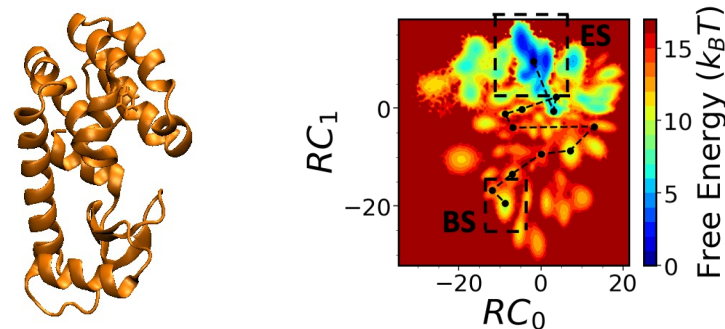
### 3. Enhancing sampling

SPIB + metadynamics



Mehdi, D Wang, Pant, Tiwary JCTC 2022

SPIB + weighted ensemble



D Wang & Tiwary (under preparation)

# Learning useful and meaningful low-dimensional representations via AI + physics

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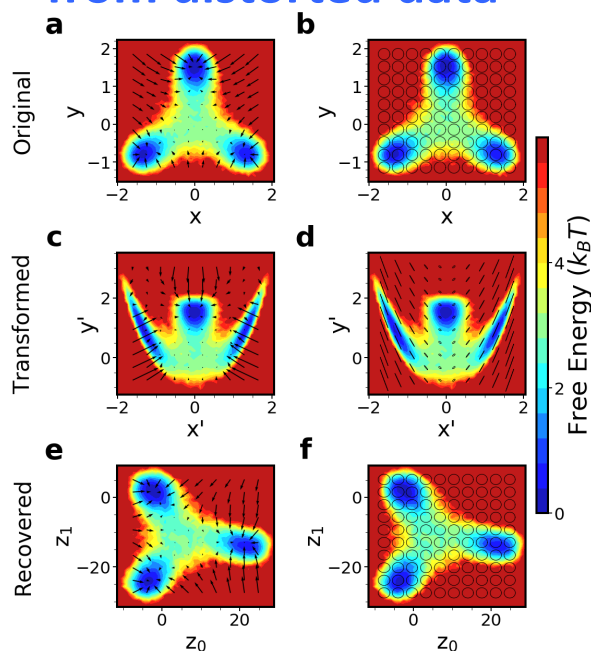
*D Wang & Tiwary, J. Chem. Phys. 2021*

- **Dynamics Constrained Autoencoder (DynAE)**

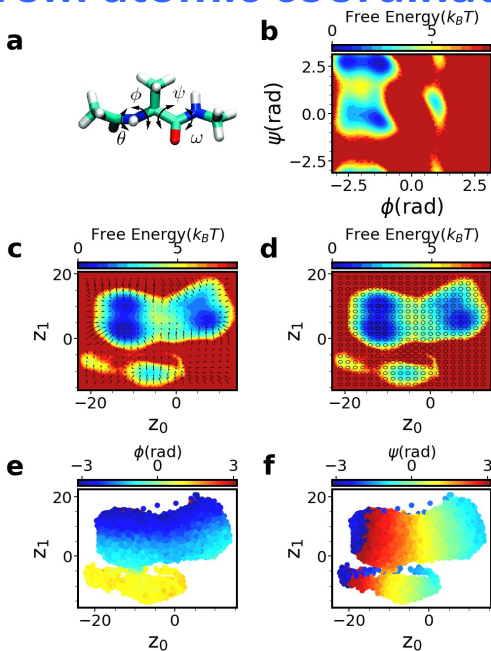
*D Wang, Y Wang, Evans & Tiwary, arXiv:2209.00905*

**Introducing the law of dynamics into representation learning**

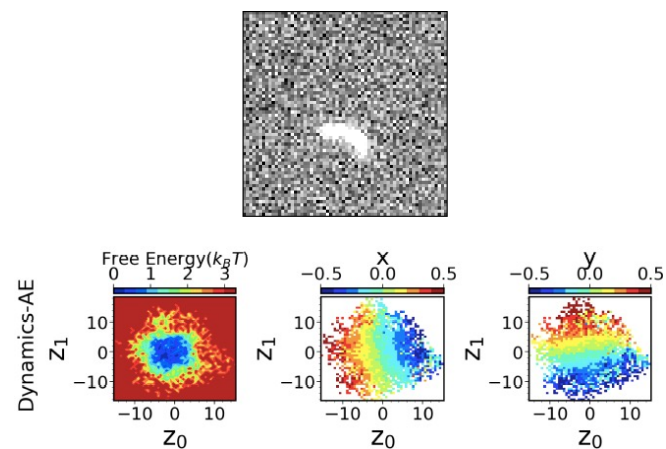
## 1. Recovering kinetics from distorted data



## 2. Learning dihedrals from atomic coordinates



## 3. Interpreting experimental data



# Learning useful and meaningful low-dimensional representations via AI + physics

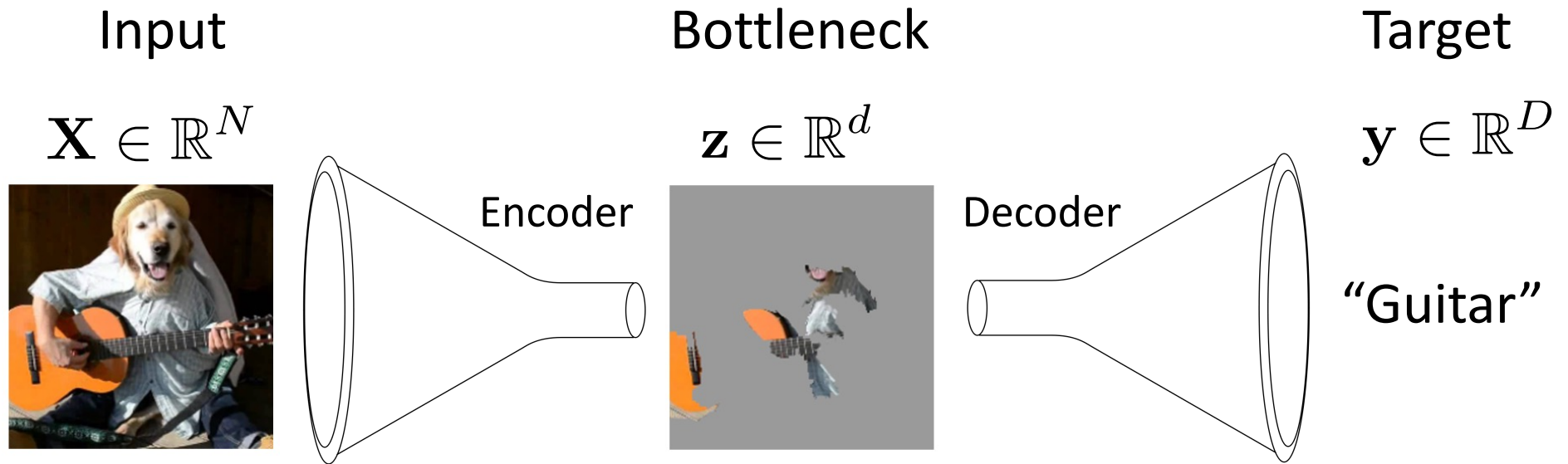
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*D Wang & Tiwary, J. Chem. Phys. 2021*

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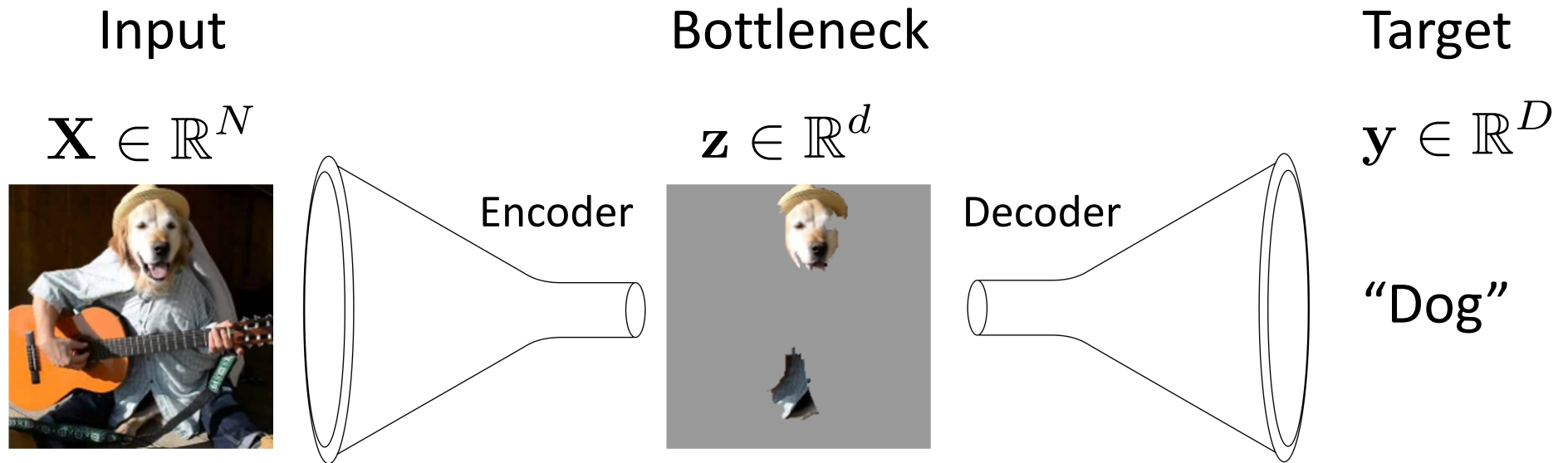
# Information bottleneck - an approach to model human and artificial intelligence



Picture from Ribeiro, Singh, Guestrin. 2016

Rate Distortion Theory (Shannon); Information bottleneck (Tishby, Pereira, Bialek 1999)  
Wang, Ribeiro, Tiwary (Nat. Comm. 2019); D. Wang, Tiwary (J. Chem. Phys. 2021)

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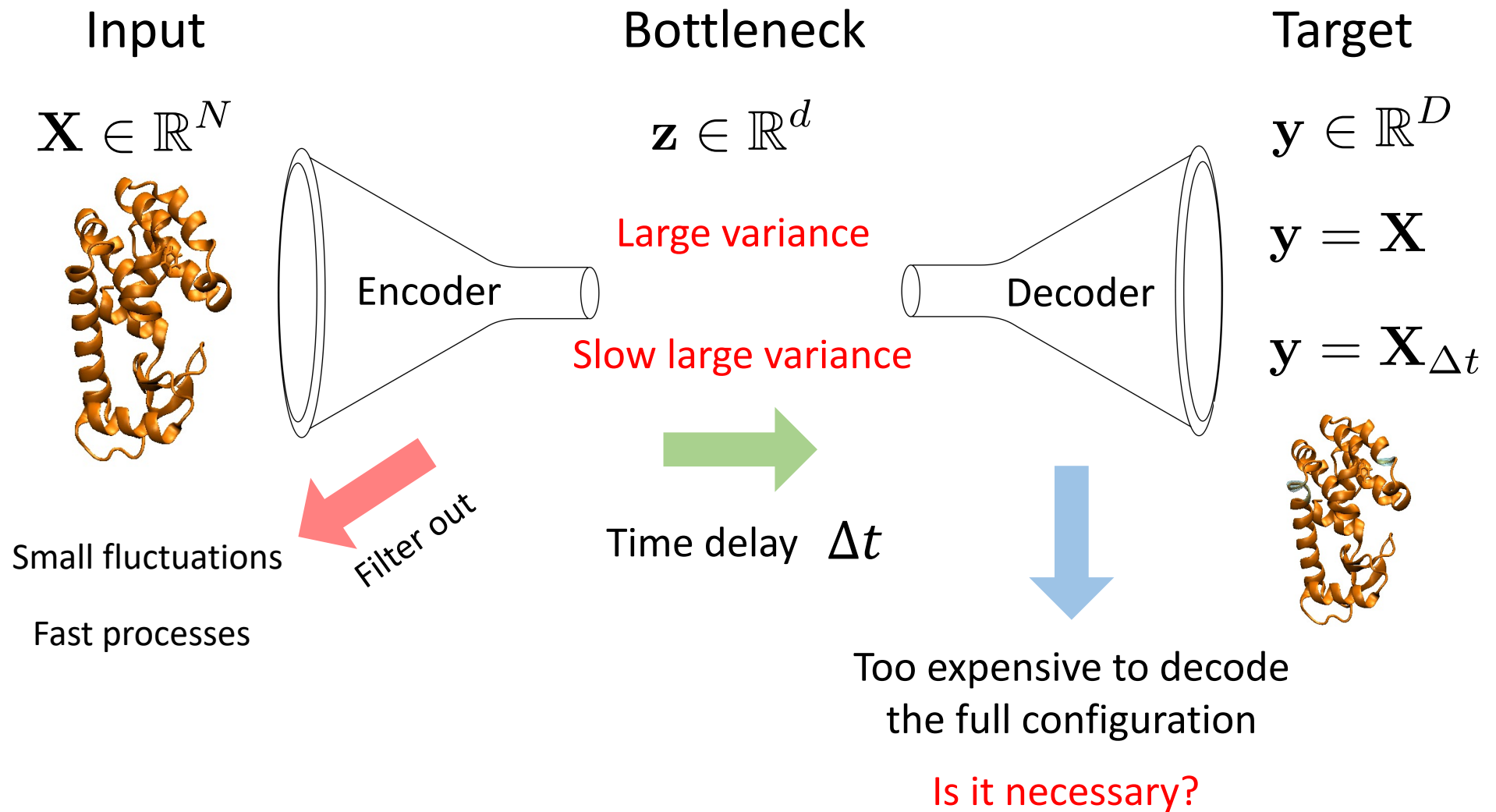


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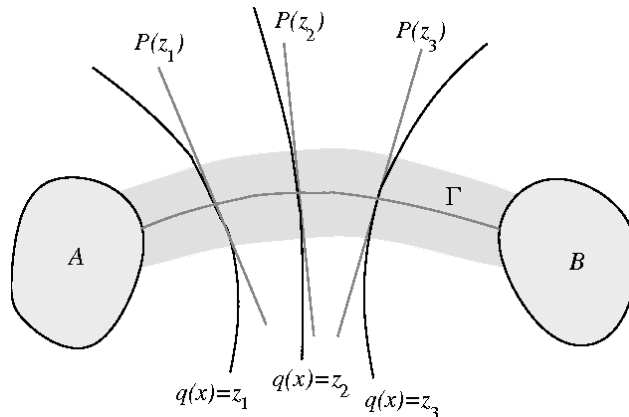


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Rate Distortion Theory (Shannon); Information bottleneck (Tishby, Pereira, Bialek 1999)  
Wang, Ribeiro, Tiwary (Nat. Comm. 2019); D. Wang, Tiwary (J. Chem. Phys. 2021)

# Committer: A useful projection



*Onsager 1939; Vanden-Eijnden 2006*

$q(\mathbf{X})$ : the probability that trajectories initiated at configuration  $\mathbf{X}$  reach state B prior to state A

- Committer encapsulates mechanisms and is **arguably** the perfect coordinate for biased molecular dynamics
  - Requires good state definition
  - Becomes difficult for multi-state systems

## Lesson:

Instead of reconstructing the whole configuration, predicting states is enough

How to get the state labels?

# Learn metastable states on-the-fly

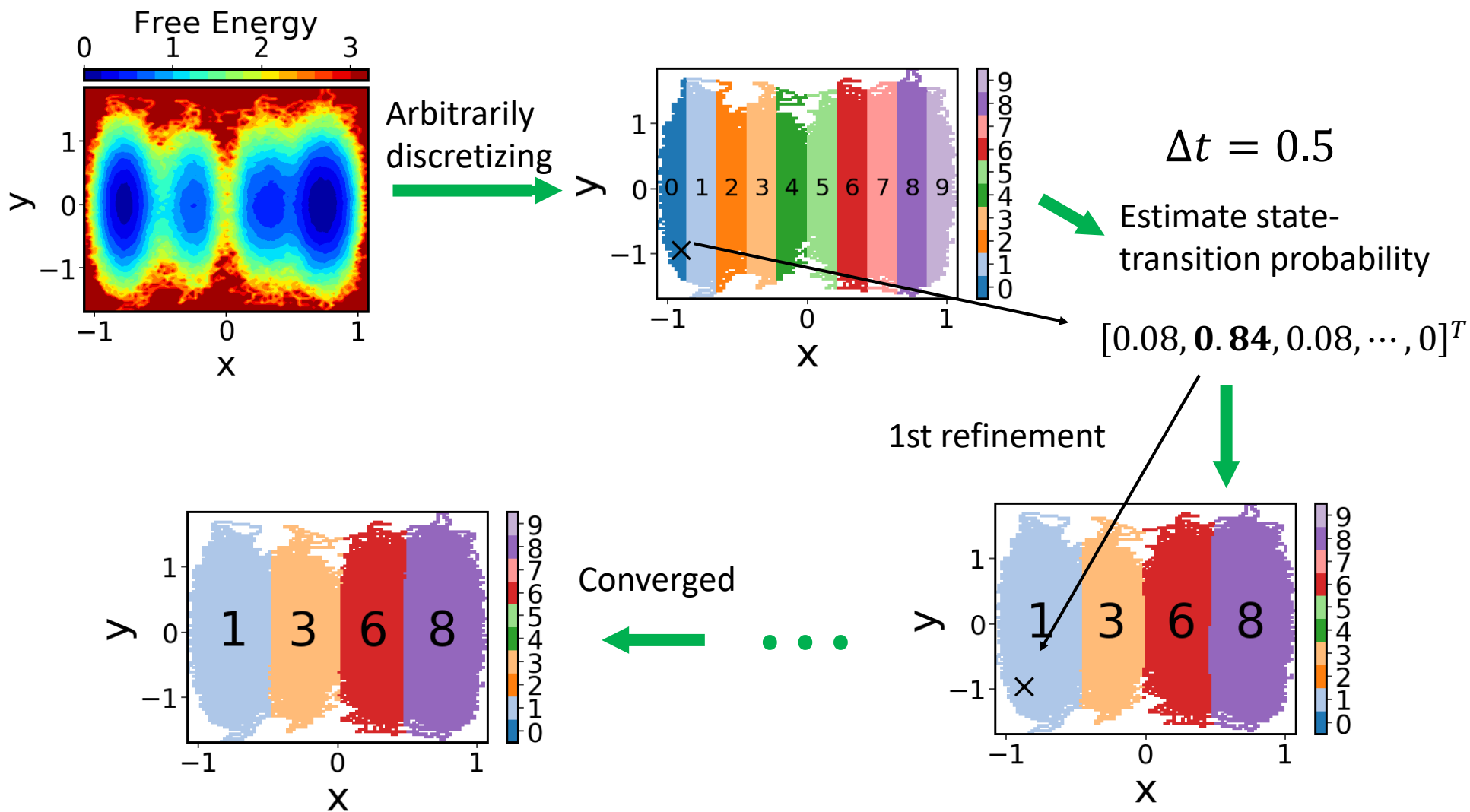
Central idea:

If the system was initially located at state  $i$ , then after the time delay  $\Delta t$ , it should still have the largest probability to be found at state  $i$ .

(Metastability of state  $i$  with respect to  $\Delta t$ )

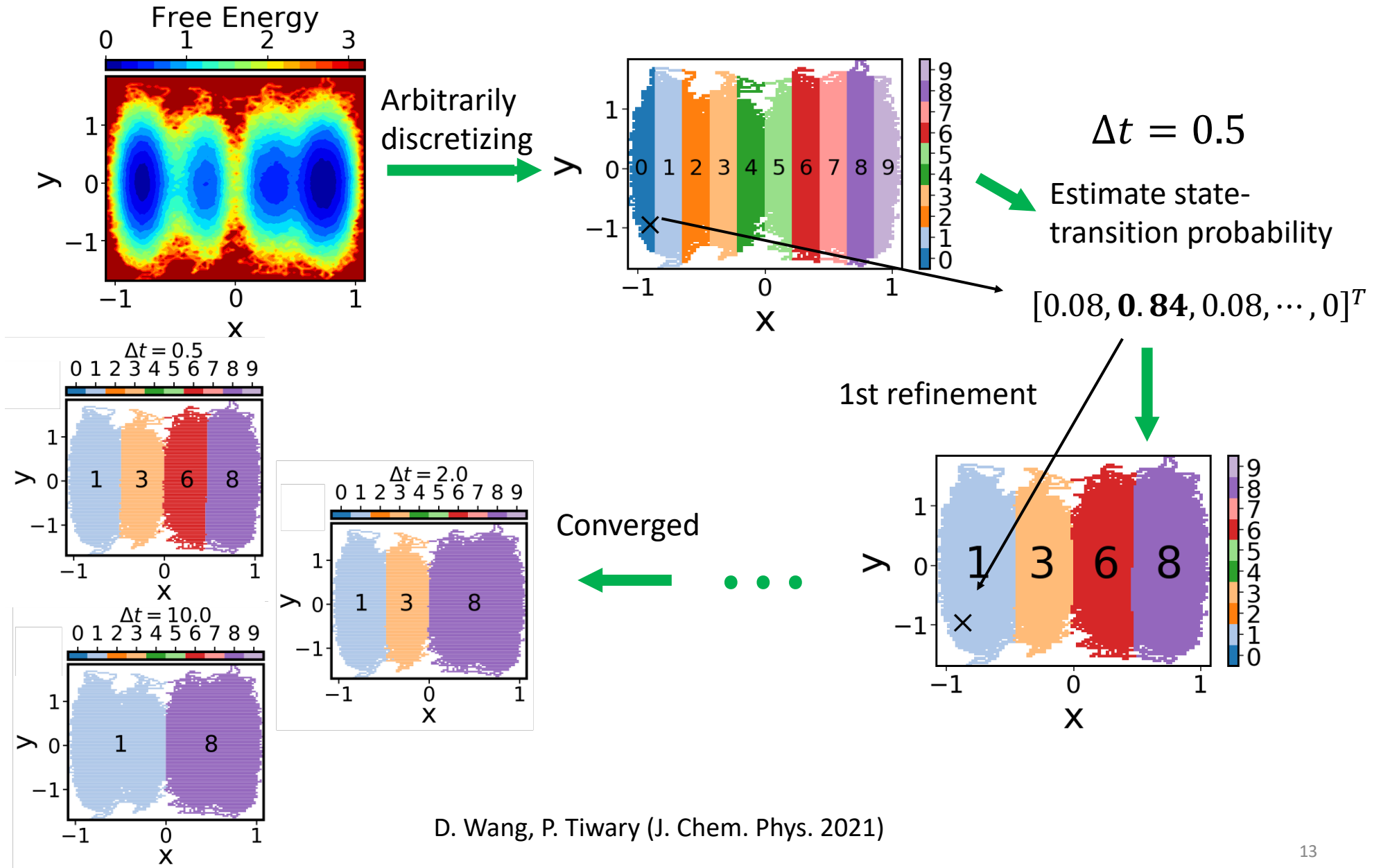
$\Delta t$  filters out states with very short life-time  
controls the level of coarse-graining

# Learn metastable states on-the-fly



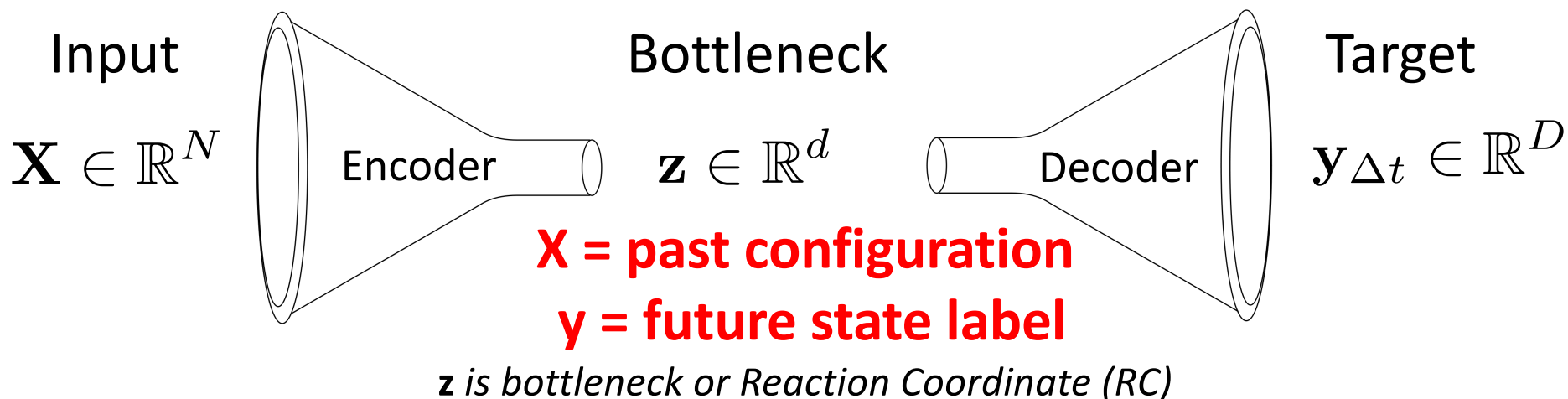
D. Wang, P. Tiwary (J. Chem. Phys. 2021)

# Learn metastable states on-the-fly



# State Predictive Information bottleneck (SPIB)

## Introducing “metastable states” into representation learning



**Compresses X maximally: low  $I(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{z})$**

**Predicts y maximally: high  $I(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z})$**

where  $I$  is mutual information

**To find  $\mathbf{z}$ , maximize objective function\***  $\mathcal{L}_{IB} \equiv I(\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{y}_{\Delta t}) - \beta I(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{z})$

$\beta$  controls complexity of RC

Use a variational approach to construct a lower bound for optimization

-> Alemi, Alexander A., et al. "Deep variational information bottleneck." (2016) *arXiv:1612.00410*

# State Predictive Information bottleneck (SPIB)

## Introducing “metastable states” into representation learning

Lower bound:

$$\mathcal{L}_{IB} \geq \mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{n=1}^M \left[ \log q_{\theta}(\mathbf{y}^{n+s} | \mathbf{z}^{(n)}) - \beta \log \frac{p_{\theta}(\mathbf{z}^{(n)} | \mathbf{X}^n)}{r_{\theta}(\mathbf{z}^{(n)})} \right]$$

if  $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{X} \longrightarrow \beta$ -VAE

if  $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{X}, \beta = 1 \longrightarrow$  VAE

Variational autoencoder (VAE)

# State Predictive Information bottleneck (SPIB)

## Introducing “metastable states” into representation learning

$$\mu = \mu_{\theta}(\mathbf{X})$$

$$\sigma = \sigma_{\theta}(\mathbf{X})$$

$$\log p_{\theta}(\mathbf{z}^n | \mathbf{X}^n) = \log \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{z}^n; \mu, \sigma I)$$

Lower bound:

$$\mathcal{L}_{IB} \geq \mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{n=1}^M \left[ \log q_{\theta}(\mathbf{y}^{n+s} | \mathbf{z}^{(n)}) - \beta \log \frac{p_{\theta}(\mathbf{z}^{(n)} | \mathbf{X}^n)}{r_{\theta}(\mathbf{z}^{(n)})} \right]$$

Gaussian encoder

categorical decoder

weighted VampPrior

(future state prediction)

(multi-modal distribution)

$$\log q_{\theta}(\mathbf{y}^{n+s} | \mathbf{z}^n) = \sum_{i=1}^D y_i^{n+s} \log \mathcal{D}_i(\mathbf{z}^n; \theta)$$

$$r_{\theta}(\mathbf{z}) = \sum_{k=1}^K \omega_k p_{\theta}(\mathbf{z} | \mathbf{u}^k)$$

One-hot vector

softmax-output

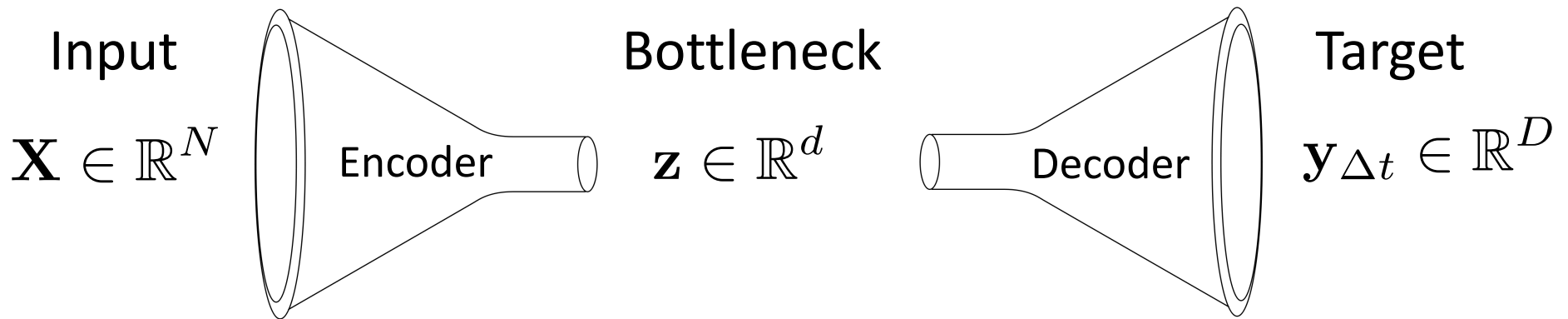
mixture of Gaussians

e.g. [0, 0, 1, 0]

Tomczak, Welling PMLR 2018



# 1. SPIB: A future state predictor



SPIB

Markov state model (MSM)

State-transition density

$$P_{\Delta t}(y = j; \mathbf{X})$$

State-transition matrix

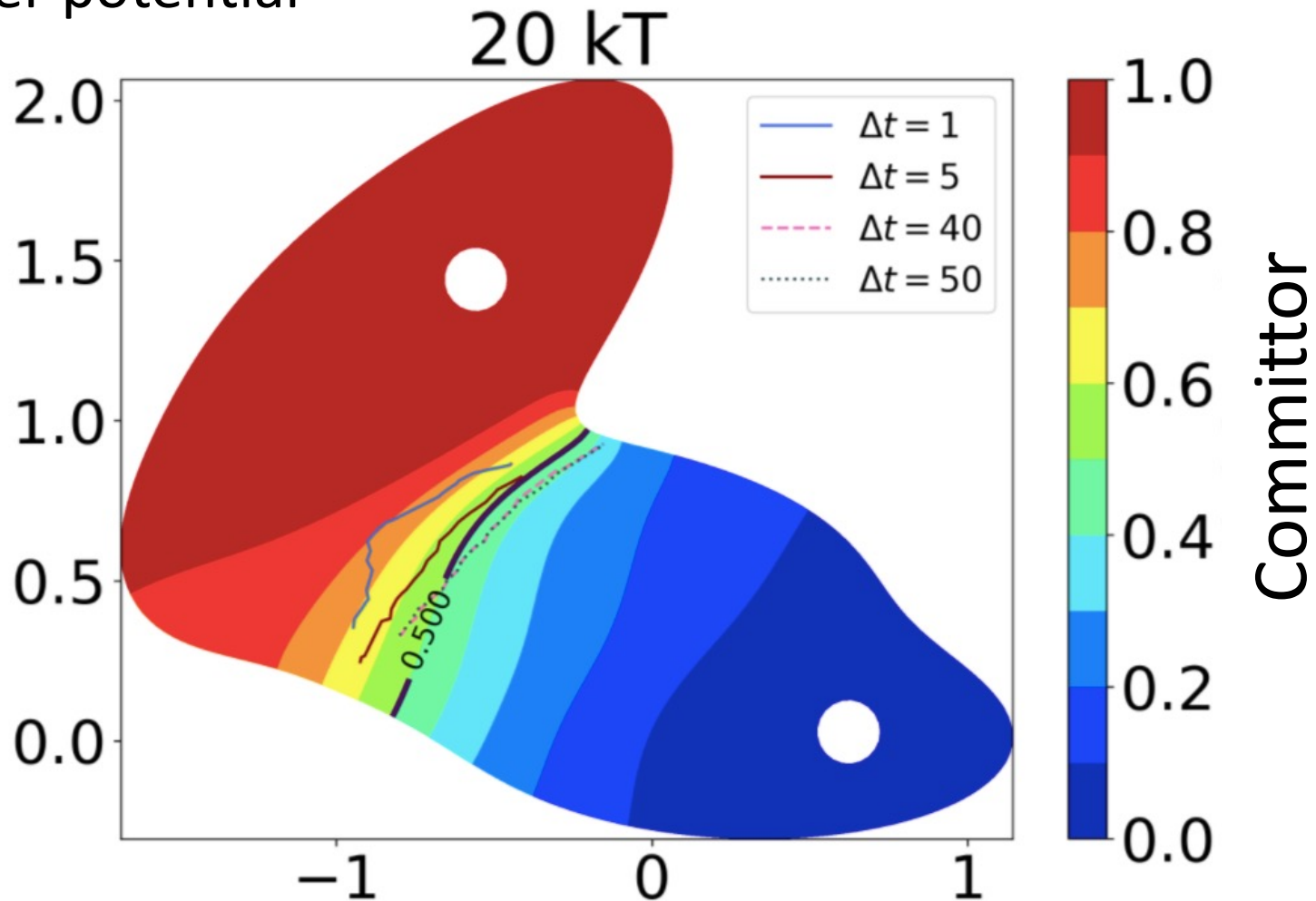
$$P_{\Delta t}(y = j; y = i)$$

- Refines state labels on-the-fly
- Identifies the “boundary” -- transition states

$$\text{transition state} \equiv \{X \mid P_{\Delta t}(y = i; \mathbf{X}) = P_{\Delta t}(y = j; \mathbf{X}), i \neq j\}$$

# State predictive information bottleneck converges to 0.5 committor as time-delay increased

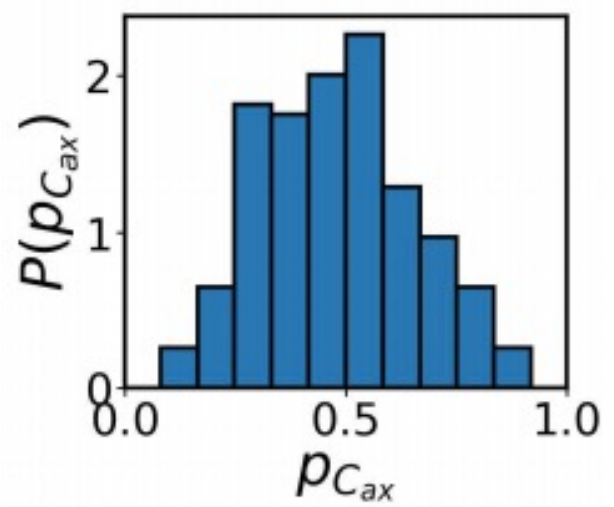
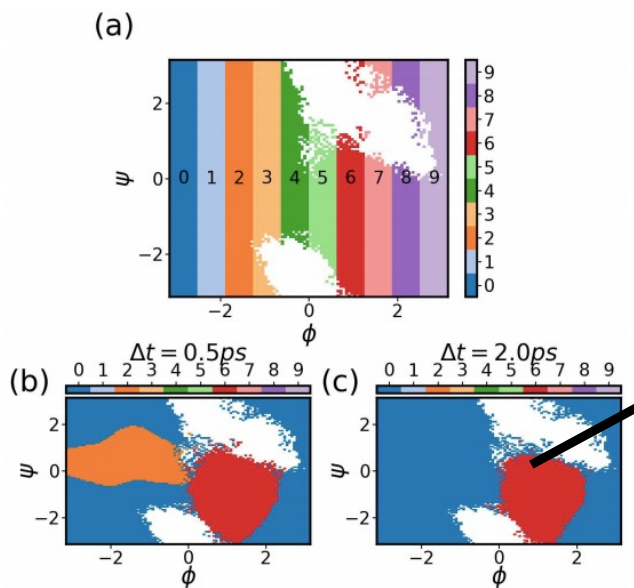
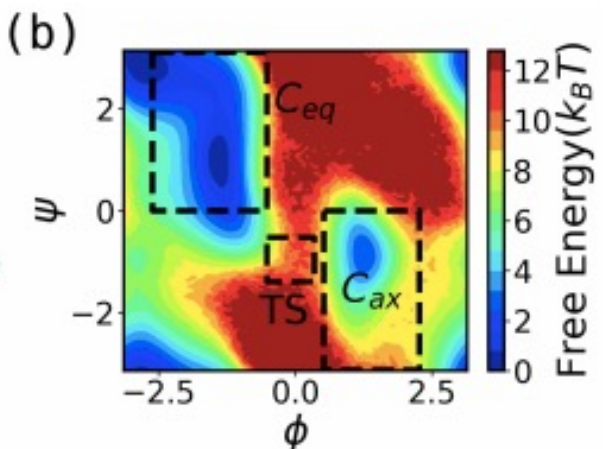
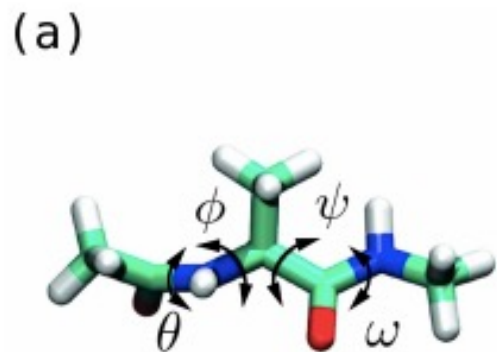
Muller potential



Calculations by Vanessa Meraz

Reference isocommittor surfaces from finite element code  
thanks to Luke Evans and Maria Cameron

# State predictive information bottleneck accurately identifies transition states for alanine dipeptide in vacuum

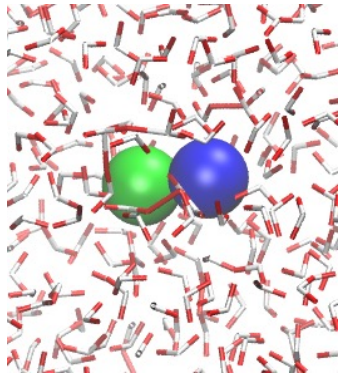


Arbitrary number of starting states  
 give 2/3 states for long/short  $\Delta t$   
Lag time is fast mode filter &  
 works with any number of states

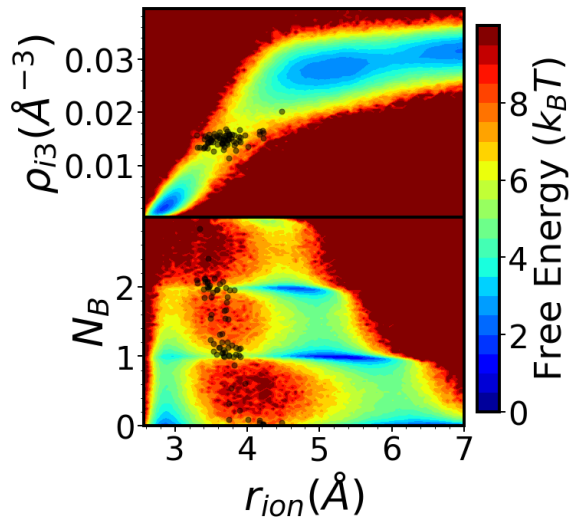
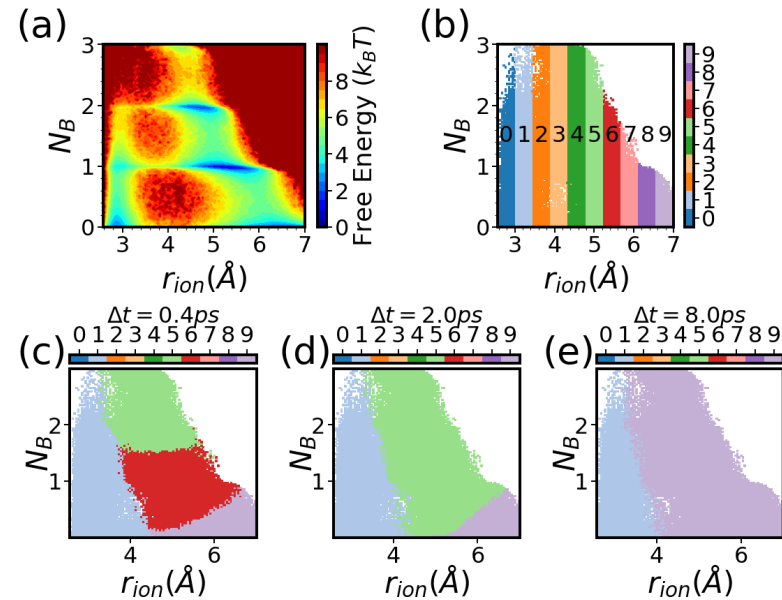
Information bottleneck  
 gives sharply peaked committor

“State predictive information bottleneck”, Wang, Tiwary (JCP 2021)

# Correct transition states for NaCl ion-pair dissociation

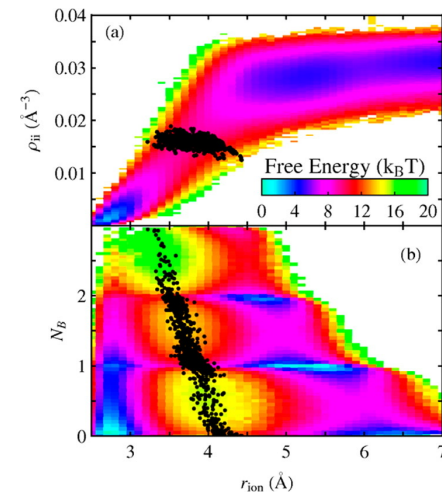


$\Delta t$  controls the level of coarse-graining



Transition states from SPIB  
(25 ns equilibrium traj ~ 40 transitions)

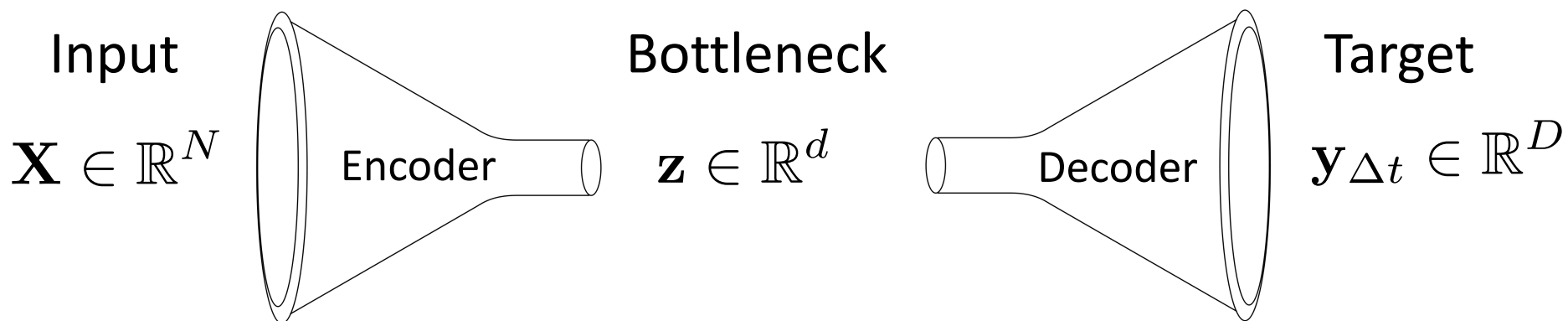
Wang, Zhao, Weeks, Tiwary JPCB 2022



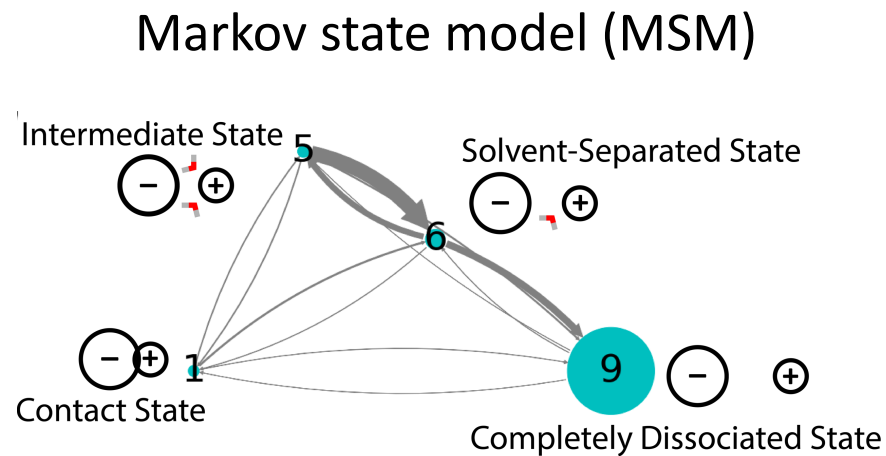
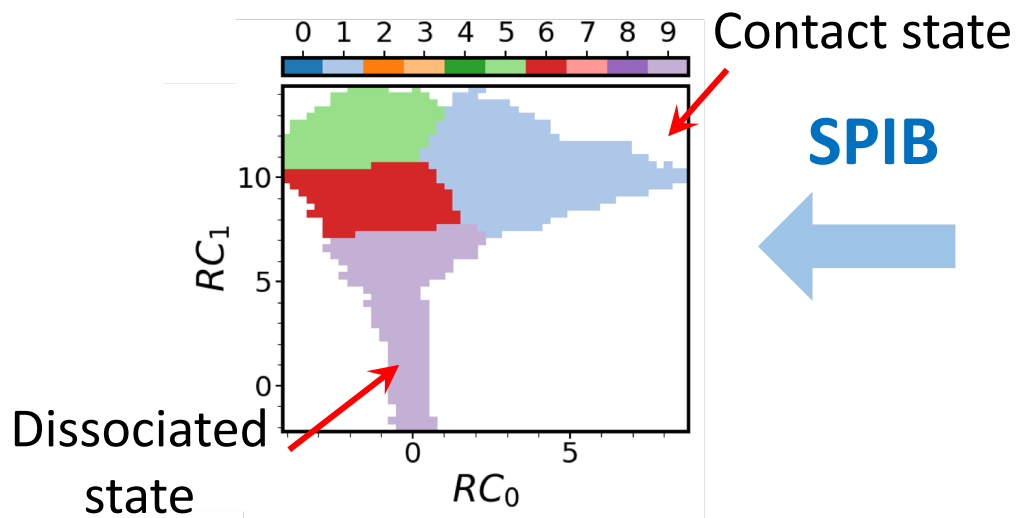
Transition states from Likelihood Maximization (24000 trajs ~ 72ns)

Mullen, Shea, Peters (2014) <sup>23</sup>

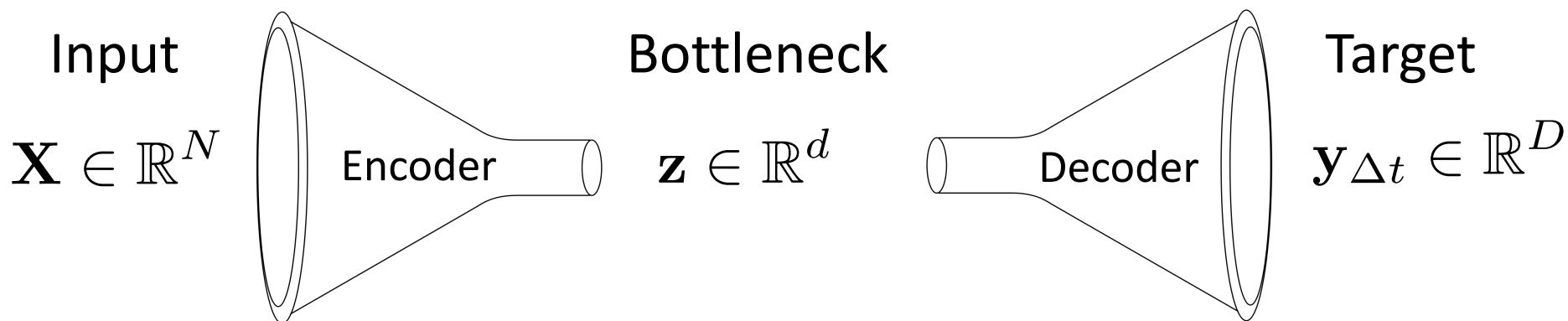
## 2. SPIB: A continuous embedding of Markov state model that preserves maximum information about state transitions



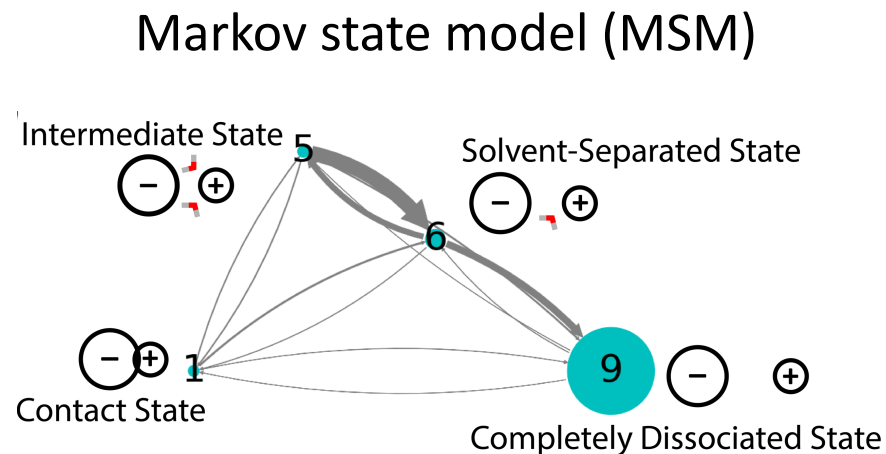
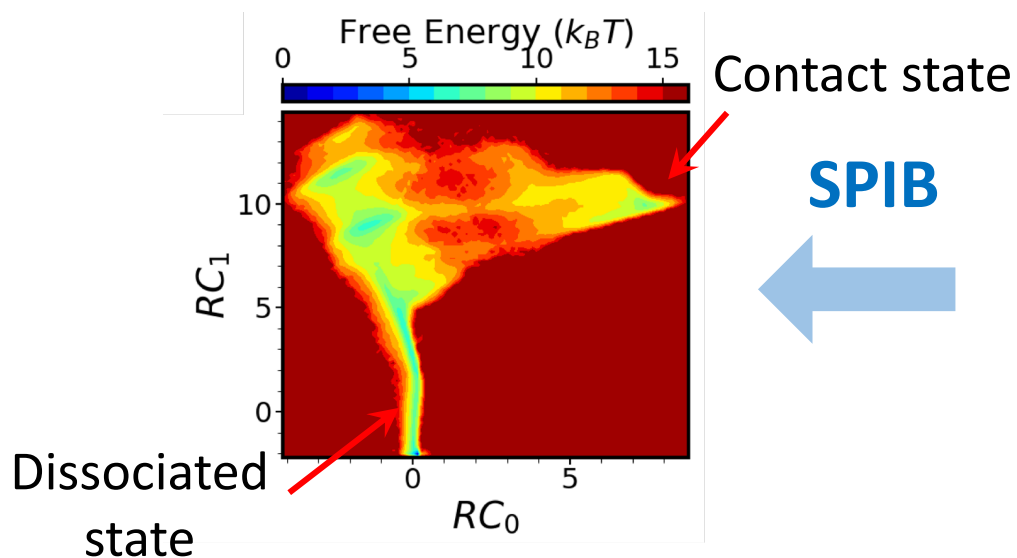
### Na-Cl Ion Pair Dissociation



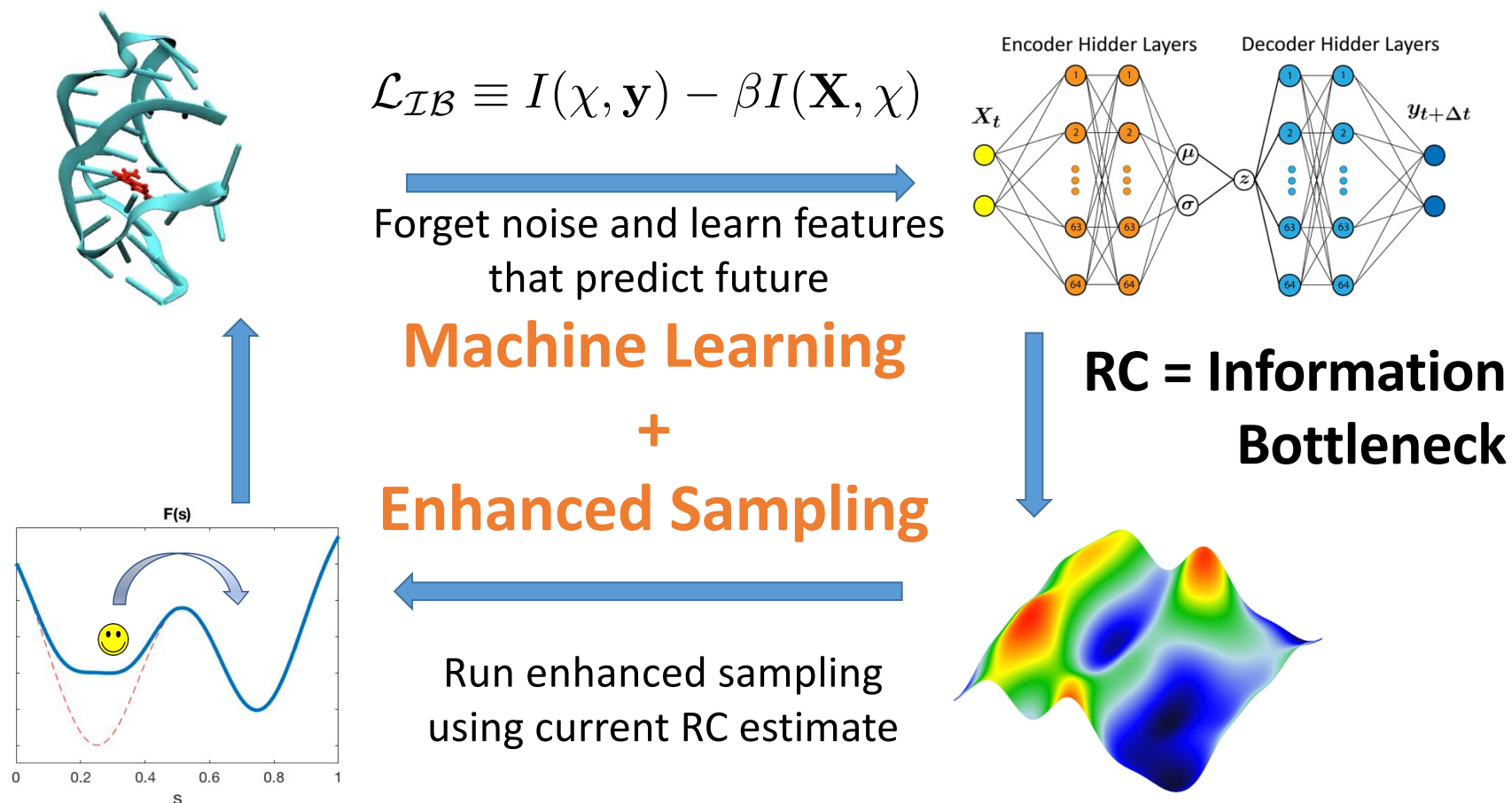
## 2. SPIB: A continuous embedding of Markov state model that preserves maximum information about state transitions



### Na-Cl Ion Pair Dissociation



### 3. SPIB: A blueprint for sampling the learned RC could be used to enhance molecular dynamics

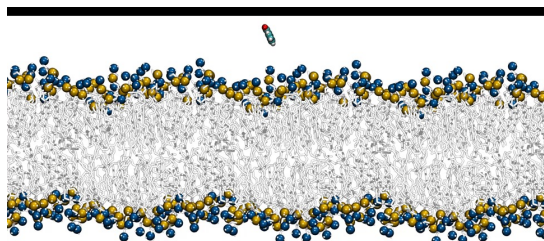


**Agnostic to the enhanced sampling method used**

# Applications: Overview

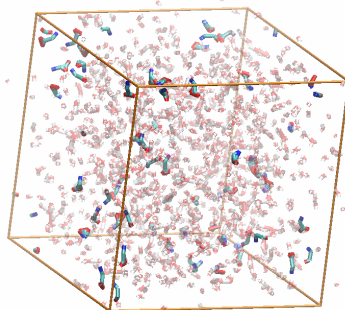
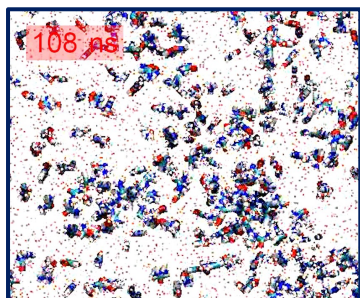
## SPIB + metadynamics

### (1) Small molecule permeation through lipid bilayer



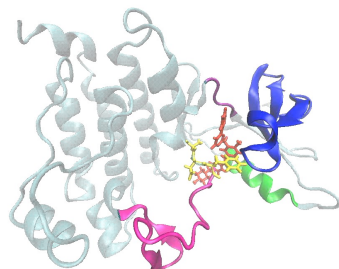
S Mehdi, D Wang, S Pant, P Tiwary *JCTC* 2022

### (2) Nucleation of urea and glycine in water



Zou, Beyerle, Tsai, Tiwary. *PNAS* 2023

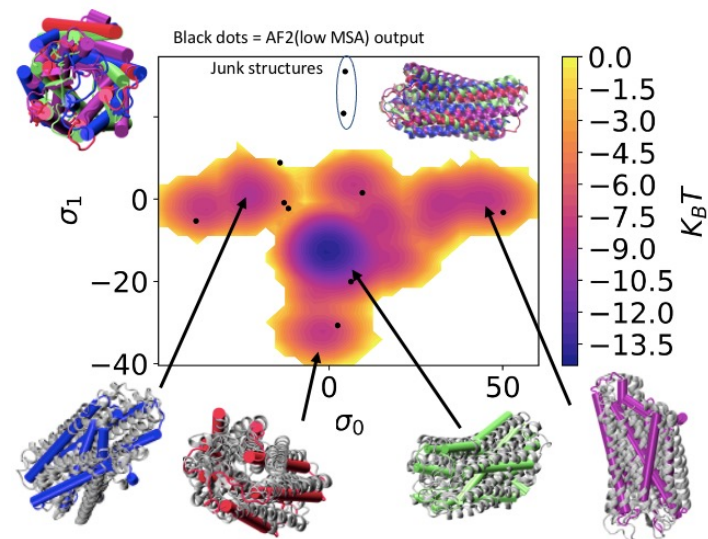
### (3) Imatinib dissociation from Abl kinase



Lee, D Wang, Tiwary (under preparation)

## Alphafold2 + SPIB + metadynamics

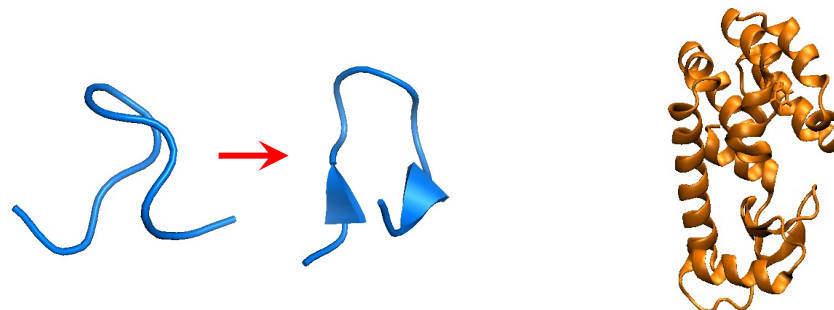
### (4) Helix position changes of SSTR2 GPCR



Vani, Aranganathan, D Wang, Tiwary (*bioRxiv* 2022)

## SPIB + weighted ensemble

### (5) Protein folding of chignolin (6) Loop dynamics of T4 lysozyme



D Wang & Tiwary (under preparation)



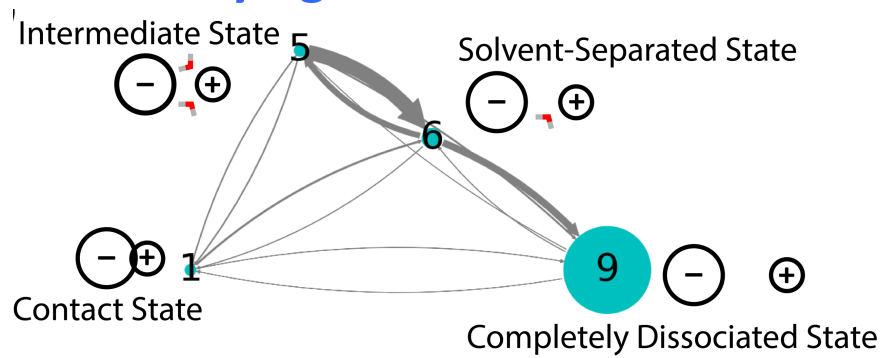
# Learning useful and meaningful low-dimensional representations from physics

- **State Predictive Information Bottleneck**

*D Wang & Tiwary, J. Chem. Phys. 2021*

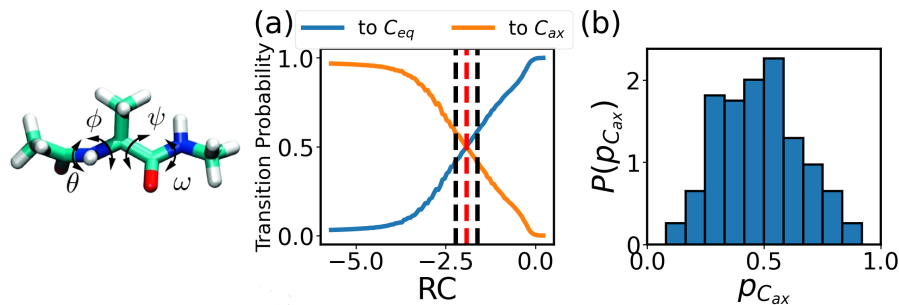
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D Wang, Zhao, Weeks, Tiwary. JPCB. 2022

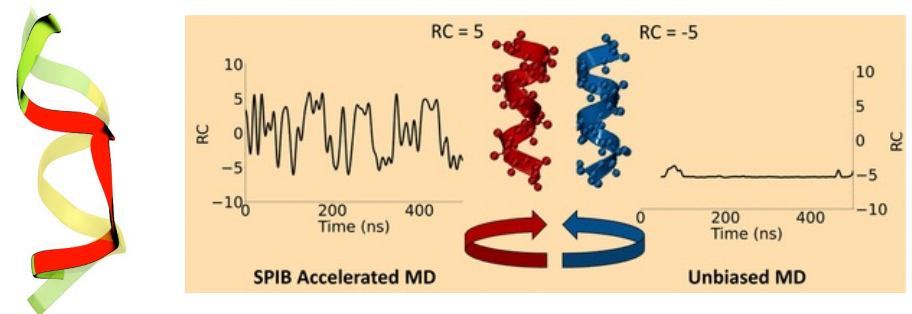
### 2. Predicting transition states



D Wang & Tiwary, J. Chem. Phys. 2021

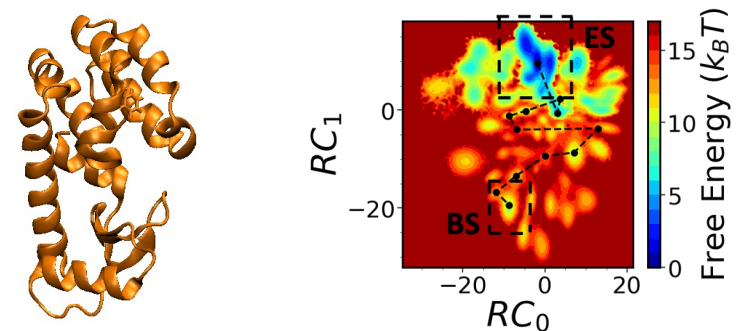
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SPIB + metadynamics



Mehdi, D Wang, Pant, Tiwary JCTC 2022

SPIB + weighted ensemble



D Wang & Tiwary (under preparation)

# Learning useful and meaningful low-dimensional representations from physics

- State Predictive Information Bottleneck

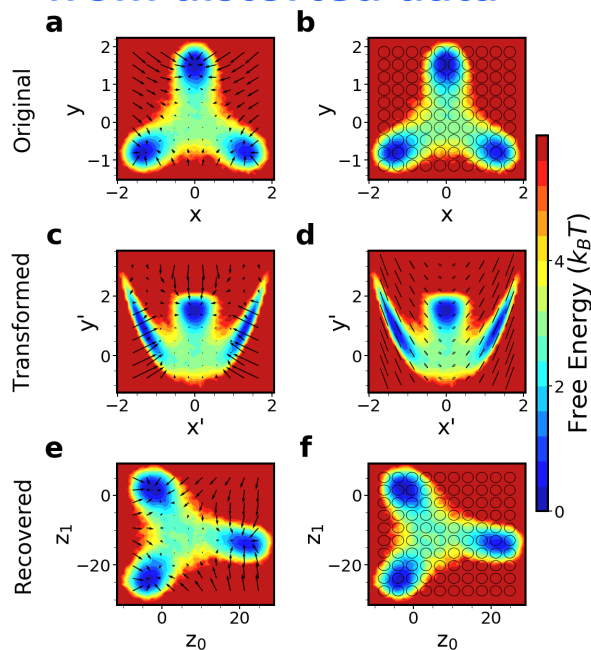
*D Wang & Tiwary, J. Chem. Phys. 2021*

- Dynamics Constrained Autoencoder**

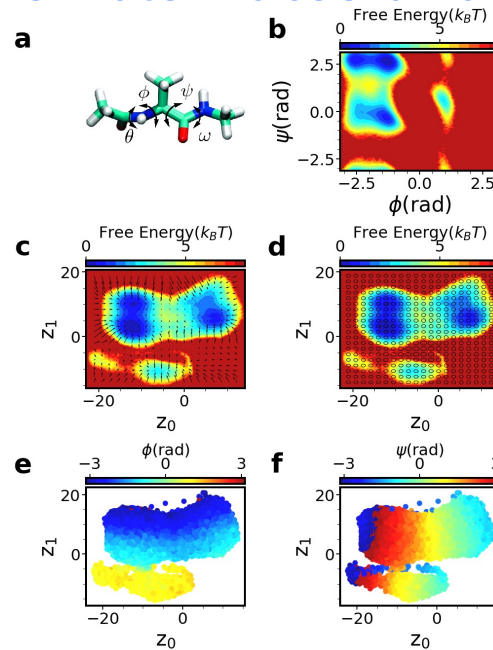
*D Wang, Y Wang, Evans & Tiwary, arXiv:2209.00905*

**Introducing the law of dynamics into representation learning**

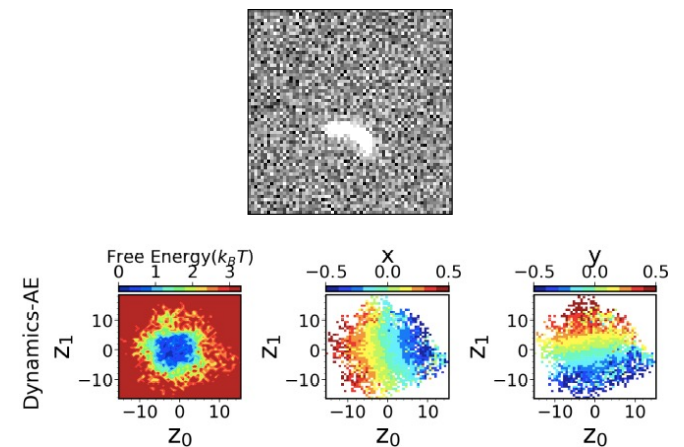
## 1. Recovering kinetics from distorted data



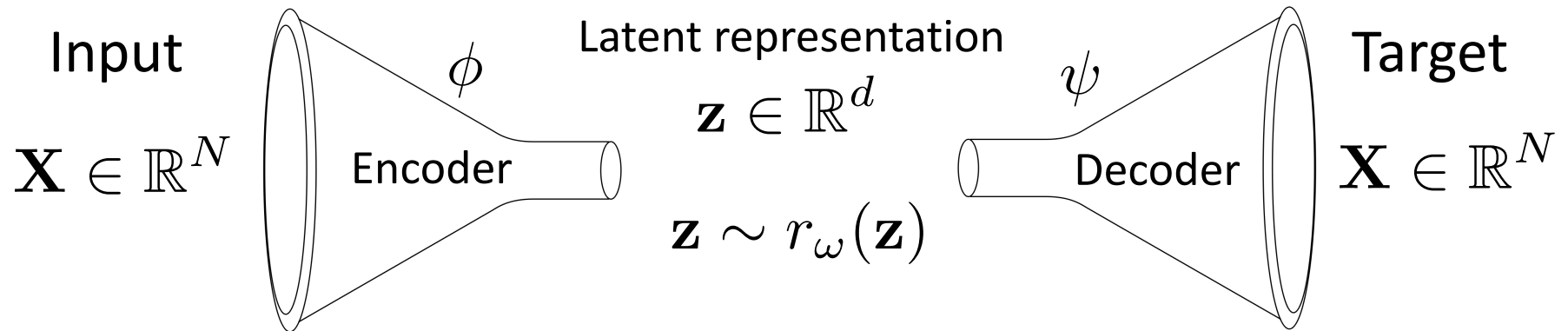
## 2. Learning dihedrals from atomic coordinates



## 3. Interpreting experimental data



# Dilemma in Representation Learning



$$\mathcal{L}(\phi, \psi, \omega) \equiv$$

$$\mathbb{E}_{\hat{p}(\mathbf{X})} \mathbb{E}_{q_{\phi}(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{X})} \left[ -\log q_{\psi}(\mathbf{X}|\mathbf{z}) + \beta \log \frac{q_{\phi}(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{X})}{r_{\omega}(\mathbf{z})} \right]$$

$$= \mathcal{L}_{REC} + \beta \mathcal{L}_{REG},$$

Reconstruction error

Regulariser

Variational autoencoder (VAE)

Kingma & Welling. (2013). *arXiv:1312.6114*.  
 Dilokthanakul et al. (2016). *arXiv:1611.02648*.  
 Kobyzev, Prince, & Brubaker. (2020).

Traditional prior:

Standard Gaussian -> **over-regularization**

VampPrior

Mixture of Gaussians

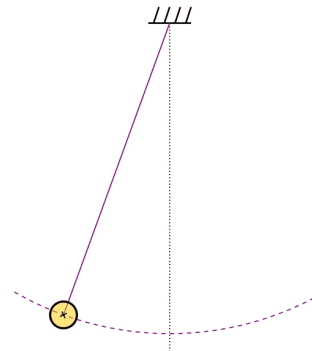
Normalizing flow -> **under-regularization**

# A lesson learned from physics

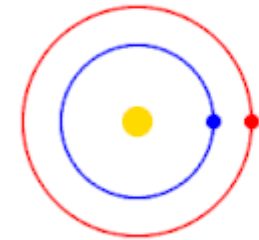
Falling apples



Pendulum system



Solar system



**Changing:**  $H = \frac{p^2}{2m} + mgh$

$$H = \frac{p_\theta^2}{2m} + mgl(1 - \cos \theta)$$

$$H = \frac{p_1^2}{2m_1} + \frac{p_2^2}{2m_2} - G \frac{m_1 m_2}{r_{12}}$$

**Unchanging:**  $\mathbf{F} = m\mathbf{a}$  or  $\frac{d\mathbf{q}}{dt} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial \mathbf{p}}, \frac{d\mathbf{p}}{dt} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial \mathbf{q}}$

## Lesson:

Though different systems can have different probability or free energy distributions, they typically obey the same dynamics, such as Newton's second law in classical mechanics and Schrödinger's equation in quantum mechanics

# Solution: Learning latent representations from dynamics

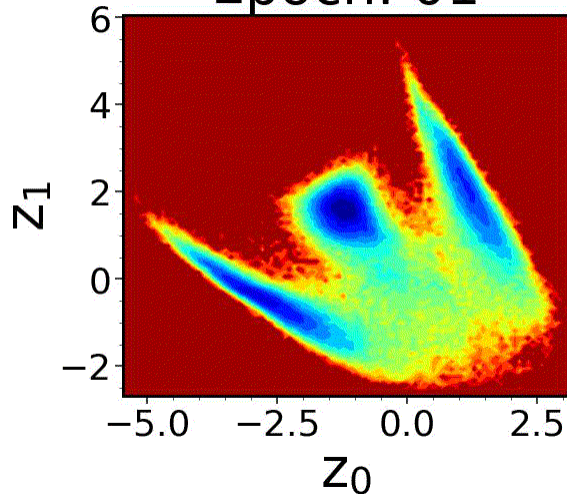
Enforce latent representation to follow a specific probability distribution



Enforce latent representation to follow a specific yet generic class of dynamics

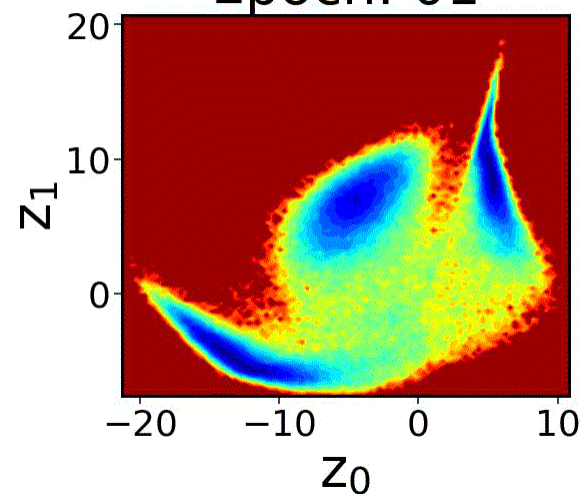
Impose a Gaussian

Epoch: 01



Impose overdamped Langevin dynamics

Epoch: 01



Representation learning for a three-state model potential

# Enforcing the latent dynamics by minimizing the Wasserstein distance

For a Markovian process,

Transition density

$$p(\Delta \mathbf{z} | \mathbf{z}_t) \quad \text{where } \Delta \mathbf{z} \equiv \mathbf{z}_{t+\Delta t} - \mathbf{z}_t$$

Minimize

$$\mathcal{L}_{REG} = \mathcal{D}_{SW}(q_\phi(\Delta \mathbf{z}_t | \mathbf{z}_t), r_\omega(\Delta \mathbf{z}_t | \mathbf{z}_t))$$

encoded transition density

prior transition density



(Sliced) Wasserstein distance

Kolouri, S., Pope, P. E., Martin, C. E., & Rohde, G. K. (2018). *arXiv:1804.01947*.

“Euclidean distance” for probability distributions

Wang, D., Wang, Y., Evans, L., & Tiwary, P. (2022). *arXiv:2209.00905*.

# Learning Langevin dynamics prior through likelihood maximization

To get the prior transition density  $r_\omega(\Delta \mathbf{z}_t | \mathbf{z}_t)$

Overdamped Langevin dynamics

$$d\mathbf{z}_t = [\mathbf{M}(\mathbf{z}_t)\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{z}_t) + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{M}(\mathbf{z}_t)] dt + \sqrt{2\mathbf{M}(\mathbf{z}_t)}d\mathbf{w}_t,$$

Assume a diagonal diffusion matrix -> **dynamically “uncorrelated”** latent representation

$$dz_i = \left[ M_{ii}(\mathbf{z}_t)f_i(\mathbf{z}_t) + \frac{\partial M_{ii}(\mathbf{z}_t)}{\partial z_i} \right] dt + \sqrt{2M_{ii}(\mathbf{z}_t)}dt\epsilon_i$$

where  $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{z}) = \mathbf{f}_\omega(\mathbf{z})$ ,  $\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{M}_\omega(\mathbf{z})$

In practice,  
 $M_{ij}^* \equiv \delta_{ij}$   
 a constant diffusion will be enforced

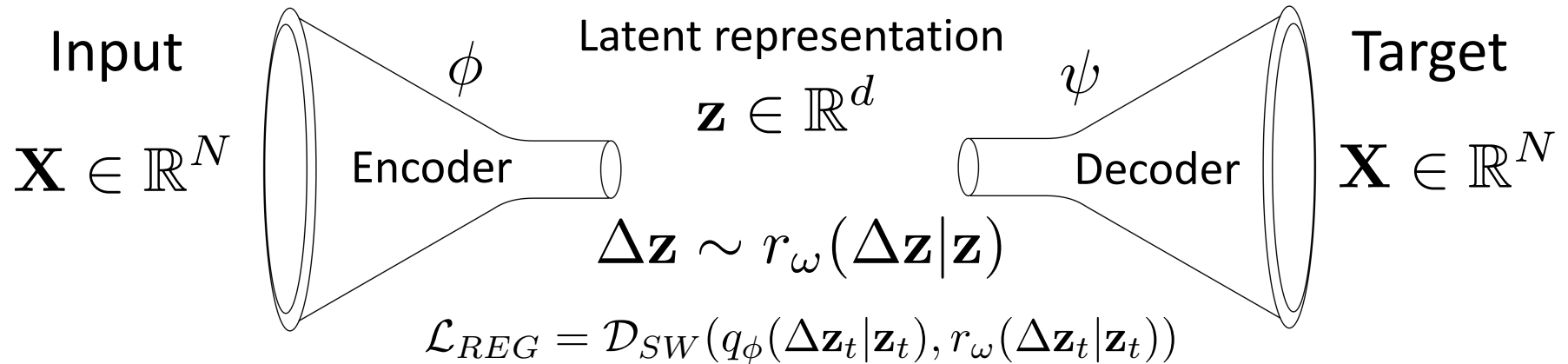
Likelihood maximization

$$\mathcal{L}_{prior}(\omega; \phi, \psi) = -\mathbb{E}_{\hat{p}(\mathbf{z}_t, \mathbf{z}_{t+\Delta t})} \log r_\omega(\Delta \mathbf{z}_t | \mathbf{z}_t)$$

$$\log r_\omega(\Delta \mathbf{z}_t \equiv \mathbf{z}_{t+1} - \mathbf{z}_t | \mathbf{z}_t) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_i \left[ \log M_{ii}(\mathbf{z}_t) + \frac{\left( \Delta z_i - M_{ii}(\mathbf{z}_t)f_i(\mathbf{z}_t) - \frac{\partial M_{ii}(\mathbf{z}_t)}{\partial z_i} \right)^2}{2M_{ii}(\mathbf{z}_t)} \right]$$

# Dynamics-constrained autoencoder (DynAE)

## Introducing the laws of dynamics into representation learning



- Constraining the latent dynamics is enough to **uniquely** identify the latent representation up to an **isometry**  
(Theoretically proved by Hasan, et al. 2021)
- Decorrelates the latent representation by assuming a diagonal diffusion matrix  
-> dynamics-based disentanglement

- Only dynamics matters -> more flexible sampling strategies  
Draw samples from a flatter distribution to focus more on rarely sampled regions

$$\hat{p}_{data}(\mathbf{z}) \propto e^{-\beta F(\mathbf{z})}$$

$$\hat{p}_{train}(\mathbf{z}) \propto e^{-\beta F(\mathbf{z})/\gamma} \quad \text{where } \gamma > 1$$

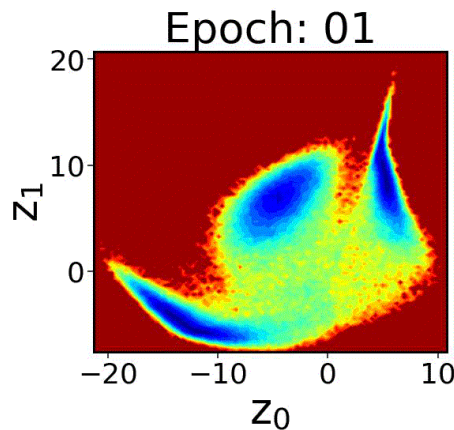


# Recover underlying kinetics from distorted data

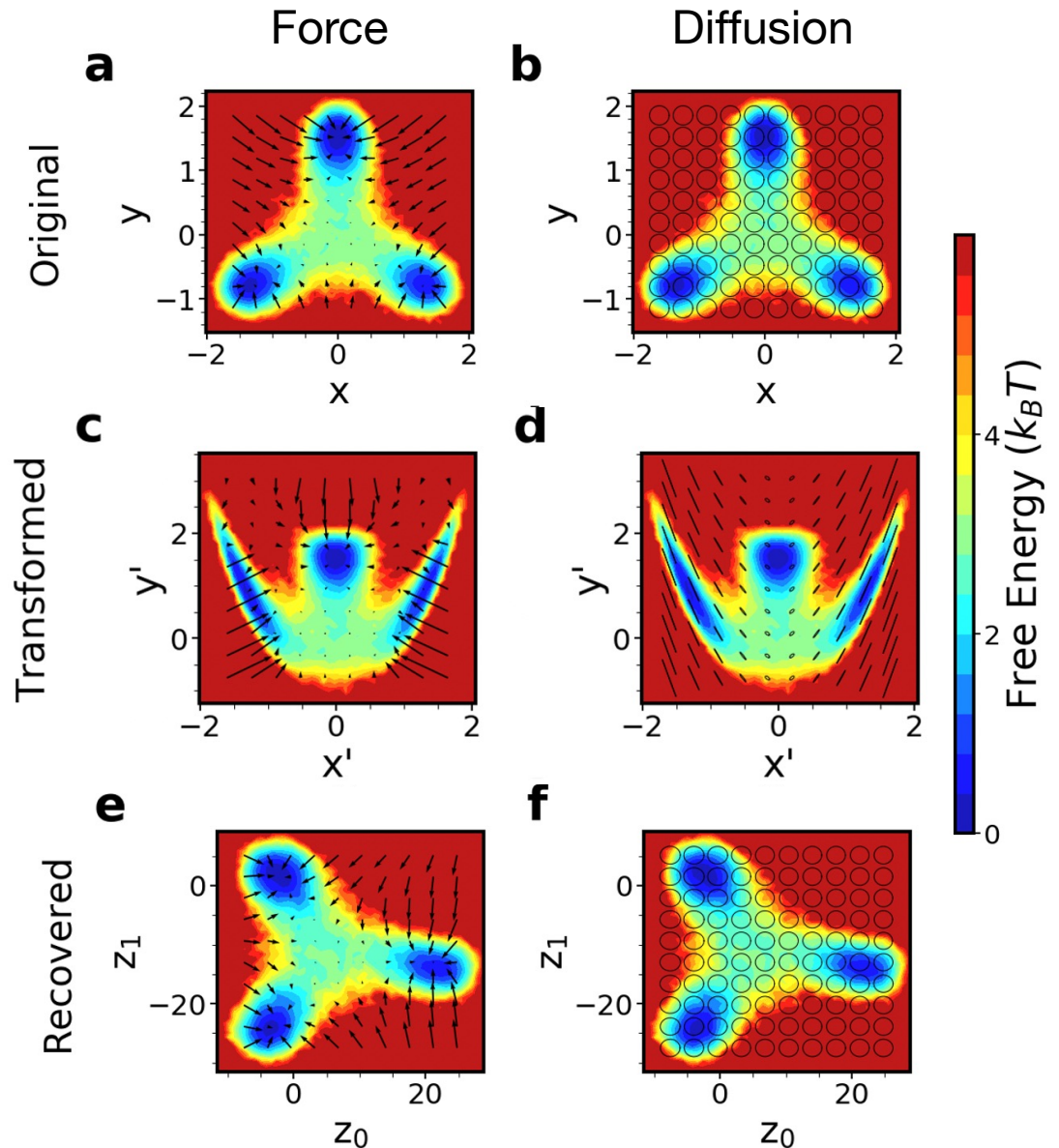
Three-state model potential  
with constant diffusion

A nonlinear mapping function is used  
to warp the data into a "half-moon"  
shape and make diffusion anisotropic

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} = f(\mathbf{X}) = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y + x^2 \end{bmatrix}.$$



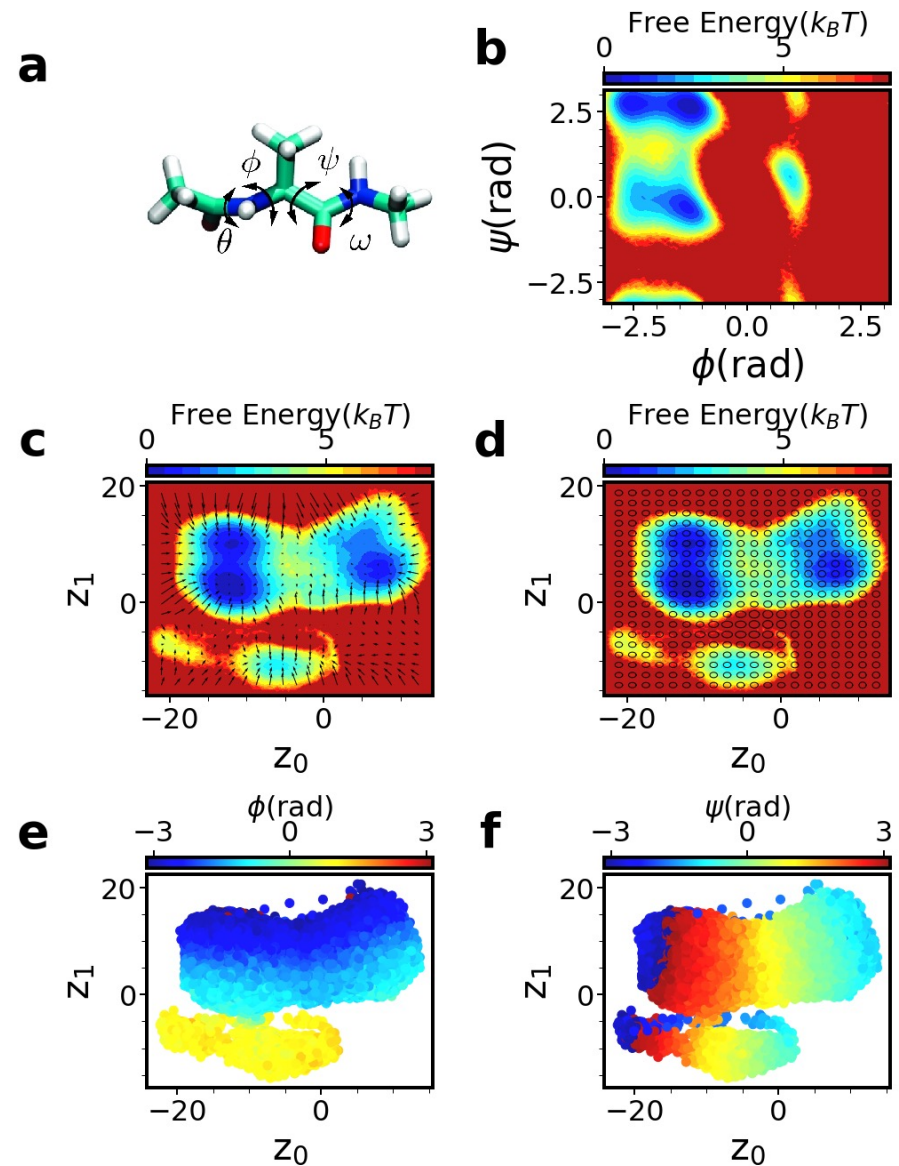
**Dynamics-AE recovers ground truth**



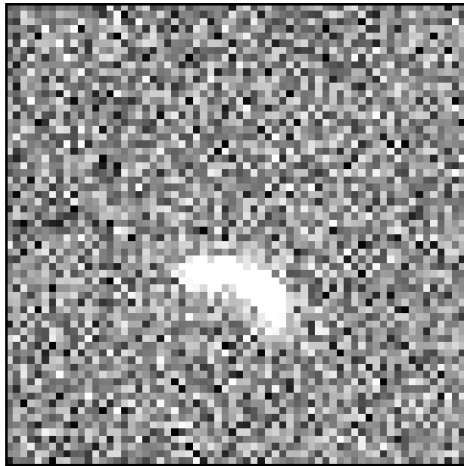
# Learning dihedrals from atomic coordinates

Alanine dipeptide in water

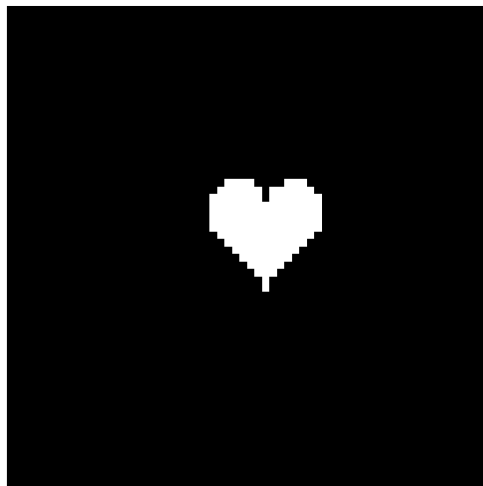
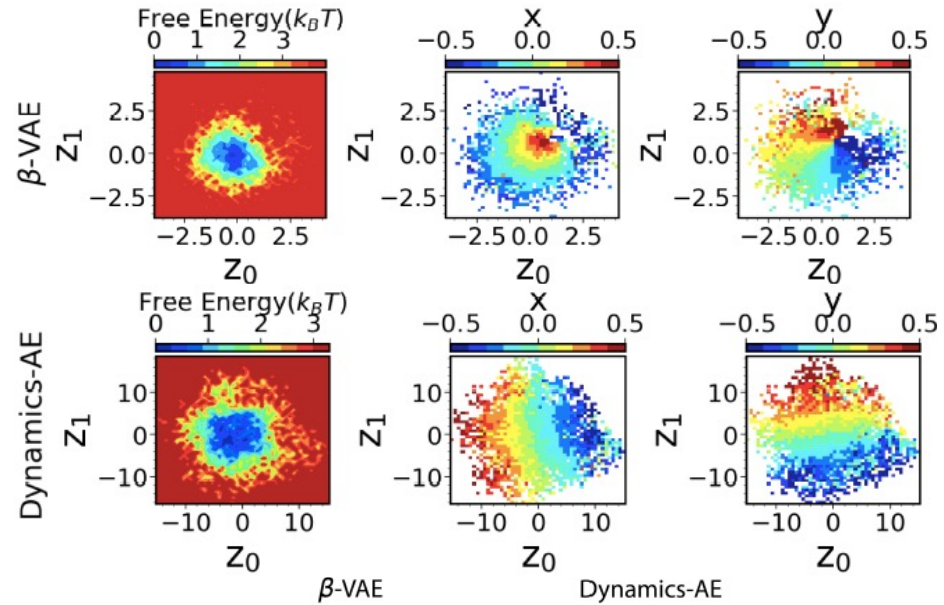
Dynamics-AE recovers dihedral angles  $\phi$  and  $\psi$  from a 30-dimensional space comprising three-dimensional coordinates of 10 heavy atoms



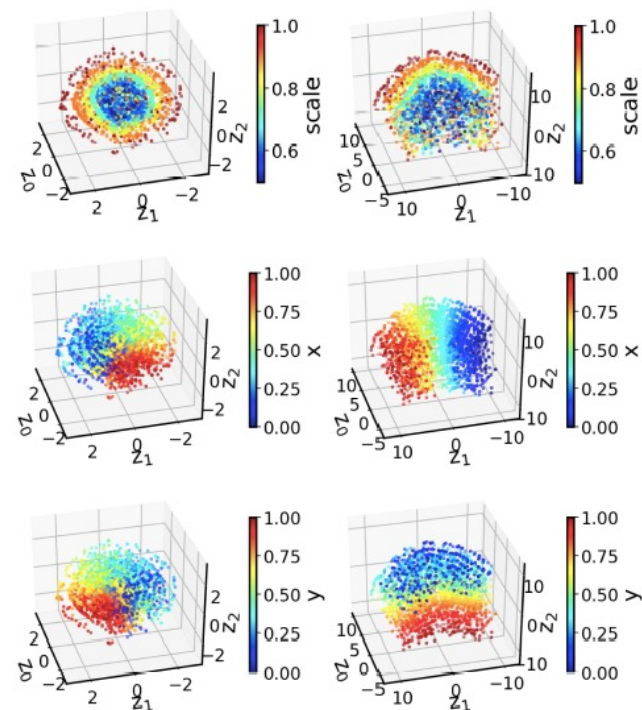
# Learning *meaningful* representations from experiments



DNA Brownian motion in solution  
Fluorescence Optical Microscope  
Lameh, Ding, Stein Phys. Rev. Appl. 2020



dSprites dataset  
[github.com/deepmind/dsprites-dataset](https://github.com/deepmind/dsprites-dataset)



\* Dynamics-AE: Wang, Wang, Evans, Tiwary (2022) *arXiv:2209.00905*

**Take-home:** We can use ideas from physics to guide the design of artificial intelligence (AI) methods to learn useful and also meaningful representations.

- **State Predictive Information Bottleneck**

*D Wang & Tiwary, J. Chem. Phys. 2021*

Introducing “metastable states” into representation learning

- **Dynamics Constrained Autoencoder**

*D Wang, Y Wang, Evans & Tiwary, arXiv:2209.00905*

Introducing the law of dynamics into representation learning

All codes open-source @ [github.com/tiwarylab](https://github.com/tiwarylab)

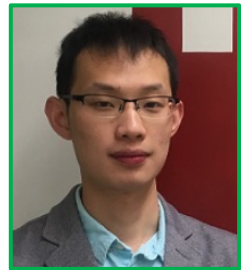
**Postdocs**



Eric Beyerle



Bodhi Vani



Ruiyu Wang

**Postdog**

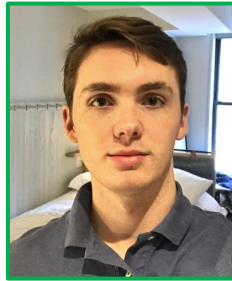


Pakora the Dog

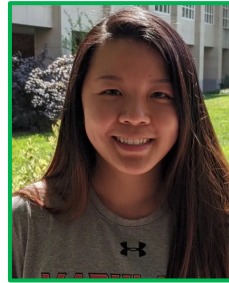
**Advisor:**  
Pratyush Tiwary



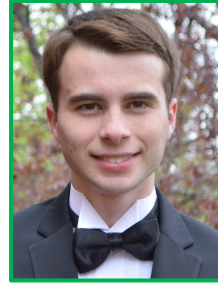
**Undergrads**



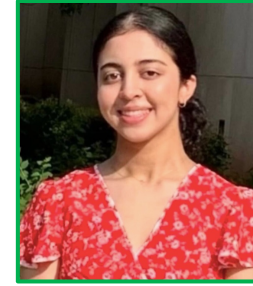
Eric Fields  
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Fiona Mon  
(Biochem) → **BU**



Michael Strobel  
(CS+Statistics) → **UCI**



Disha Sanwal  
(Chemistry+Appl Math)

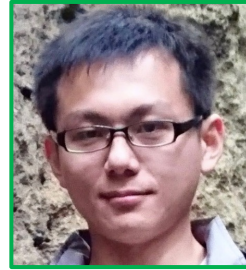


Thalia Haines

**PhD students**



**Yihang Wang**  
(Biophysics) → **Chicago**



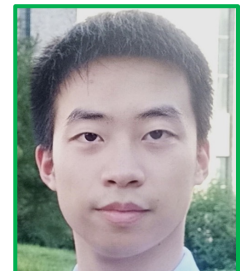
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(Physics) → **UMich**



Zachary Smith  
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Luke Evans  
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Dedi Wang  
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Vanessa Meraz  
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Thanks for \$ and 🖥️ support

