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# SOLVATION FREE ENERGIES WITH NEURAL TI

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Bálint Máté, François Fleuret, Tristan Berreau

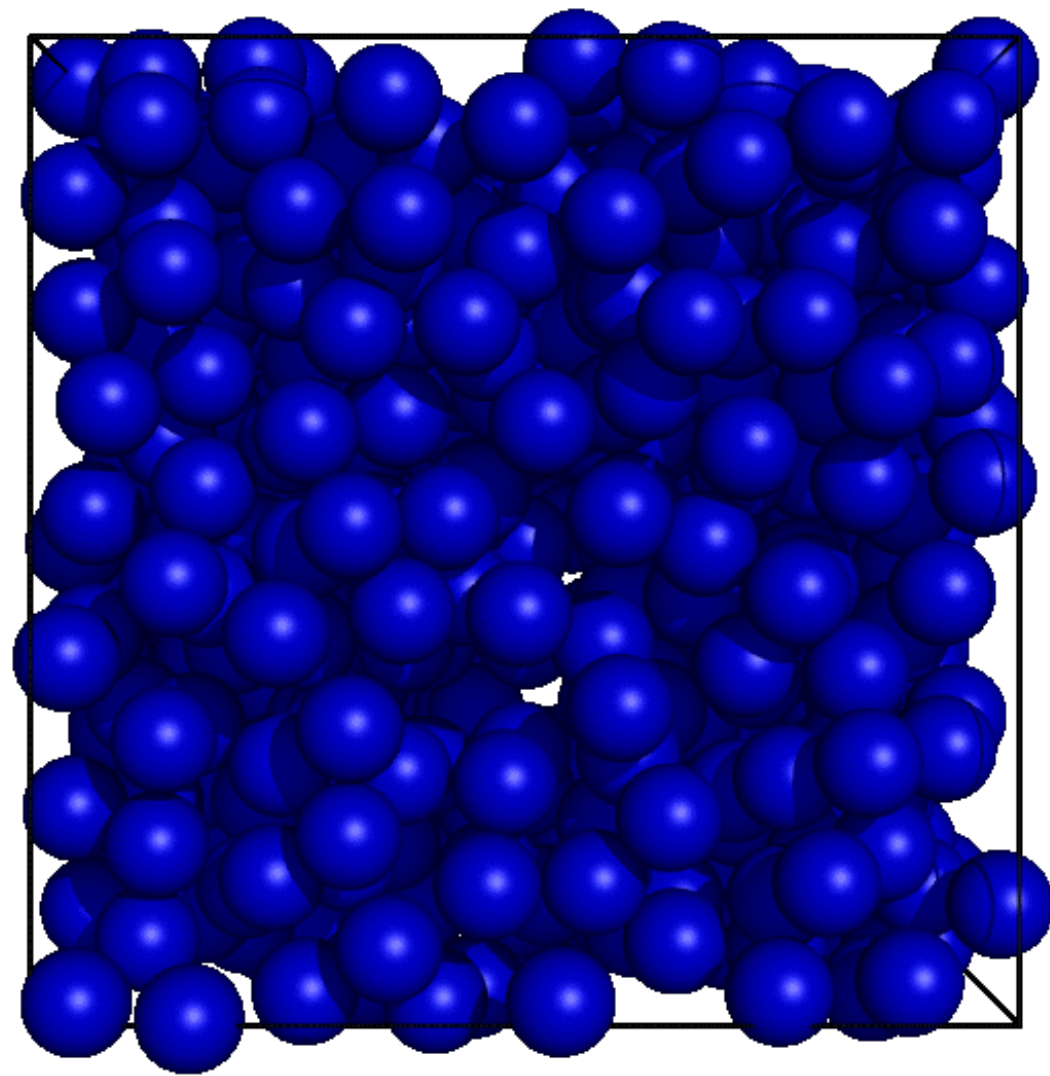


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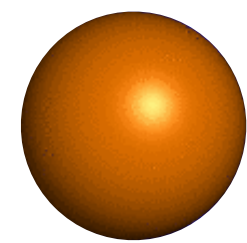


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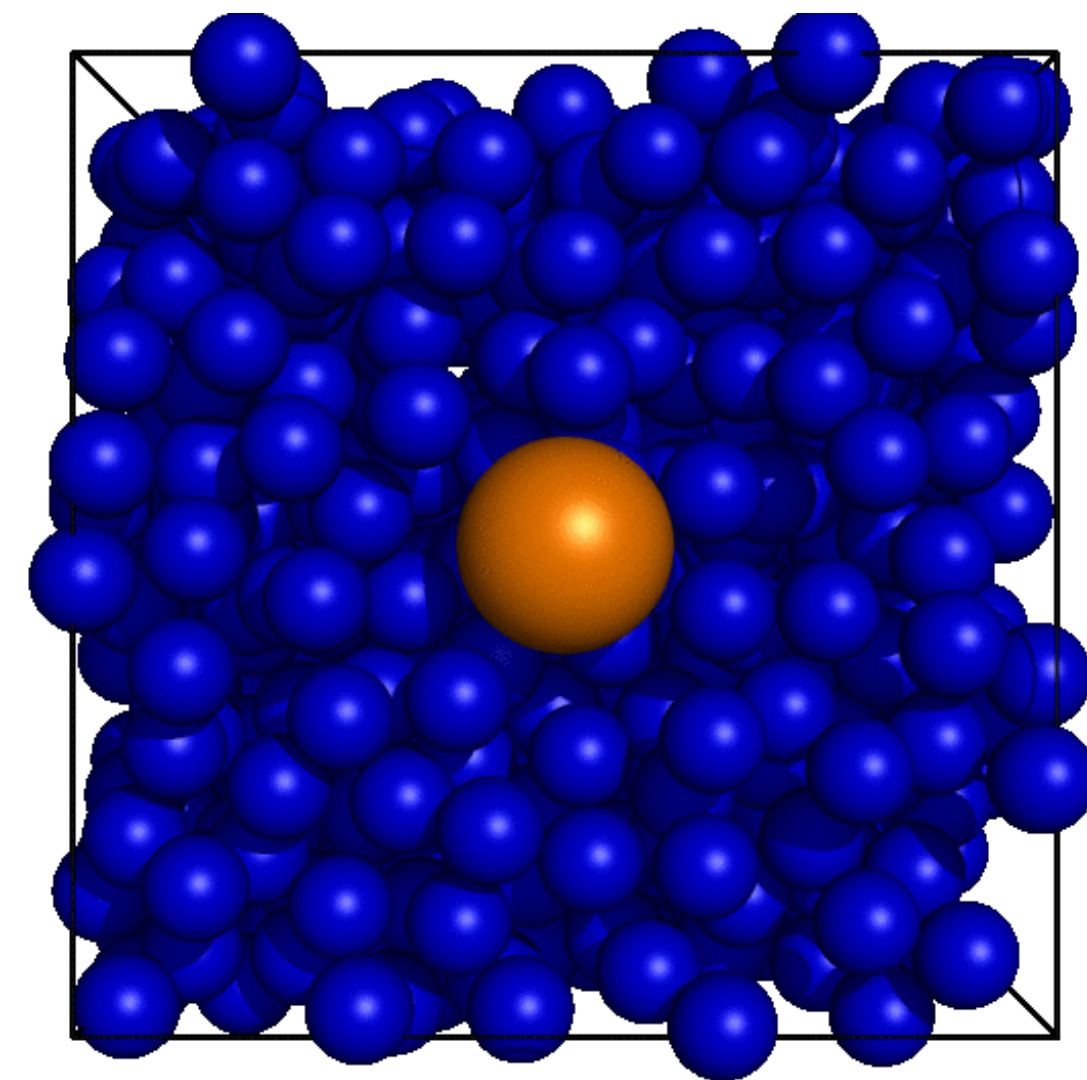
# MOTIVATION



$U_{\text{solvent}}$



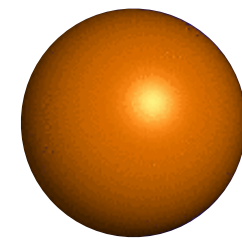
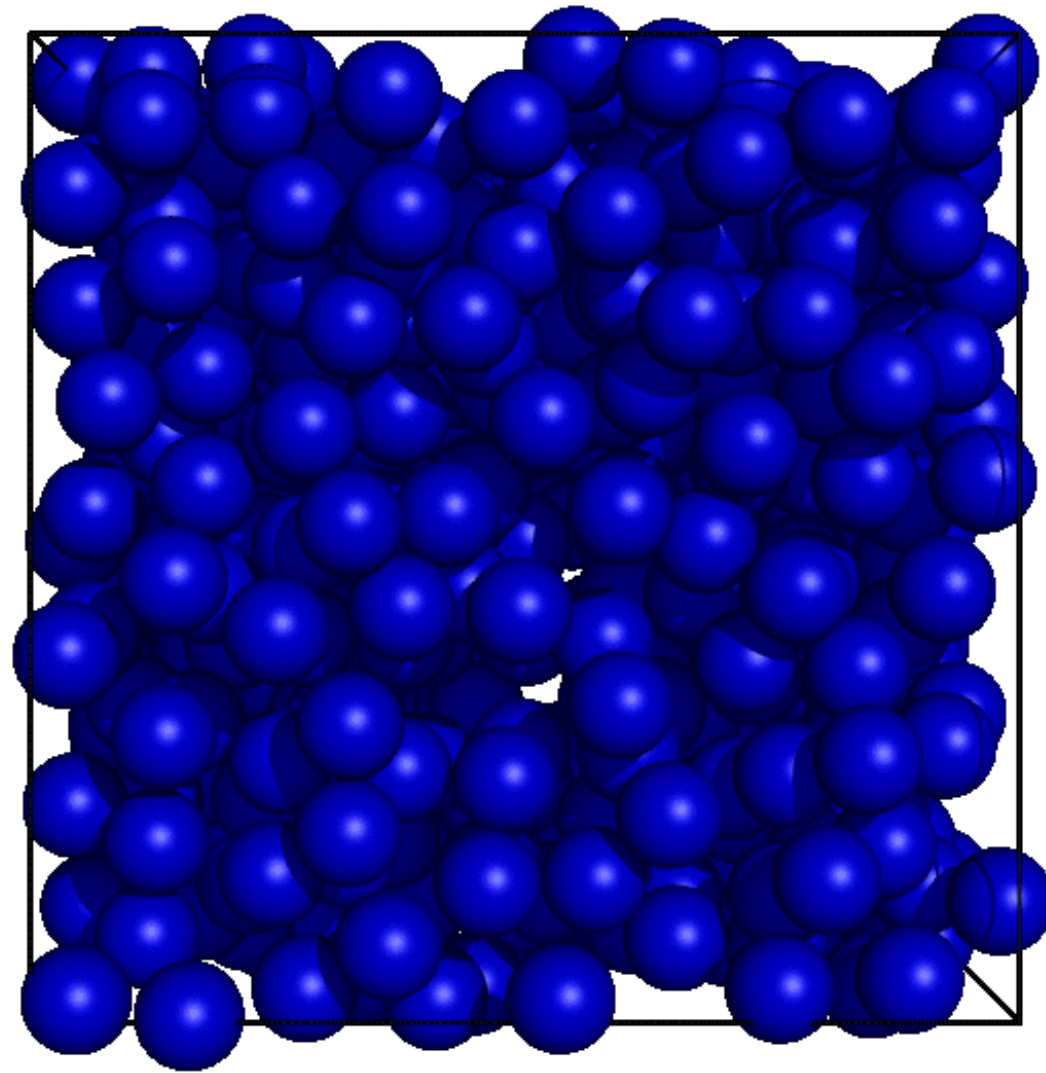
+  $U_{\text{solute}}$



$U_{\text{solvent}} + U_{\text{solute}} + U_{\text{solute-solvent}}$

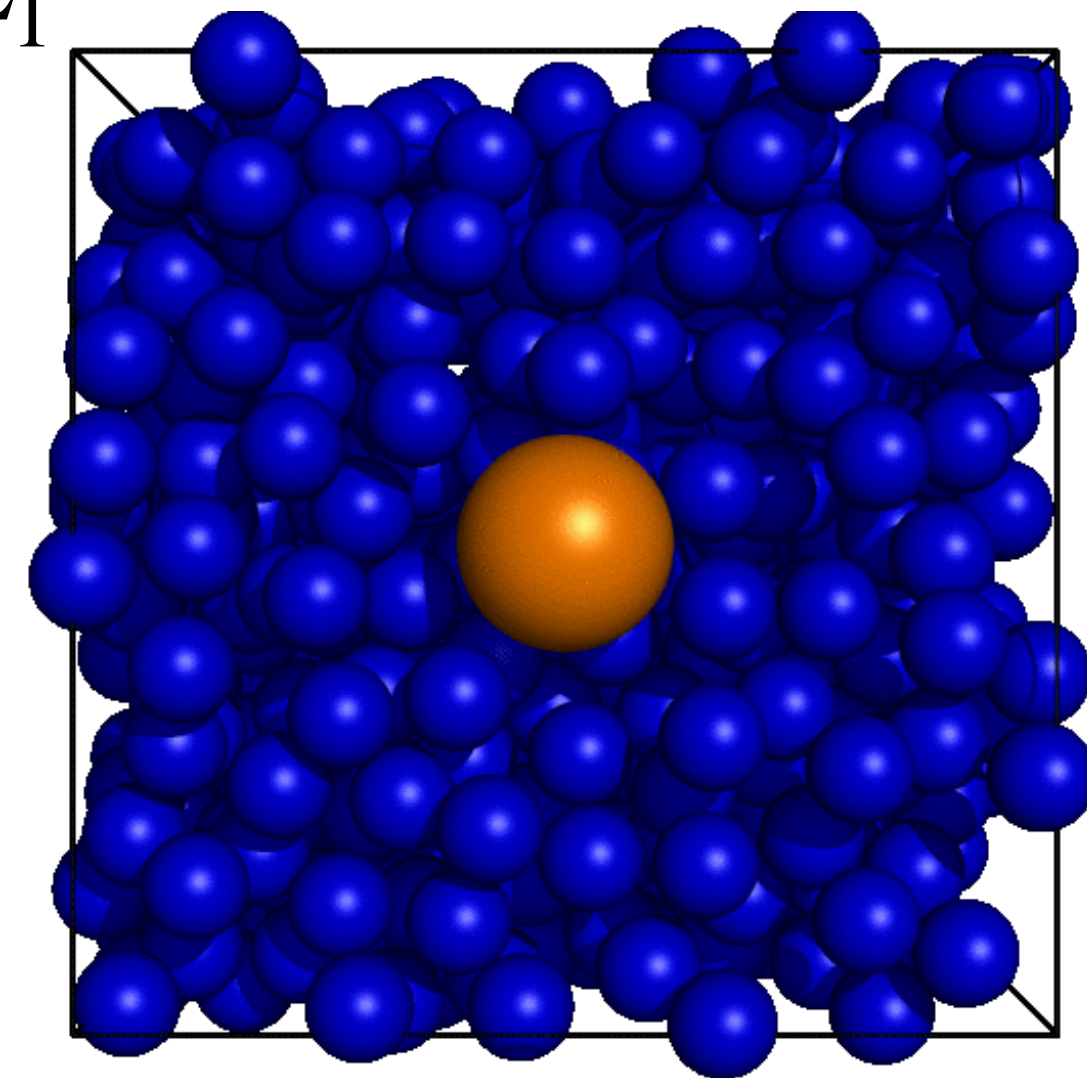
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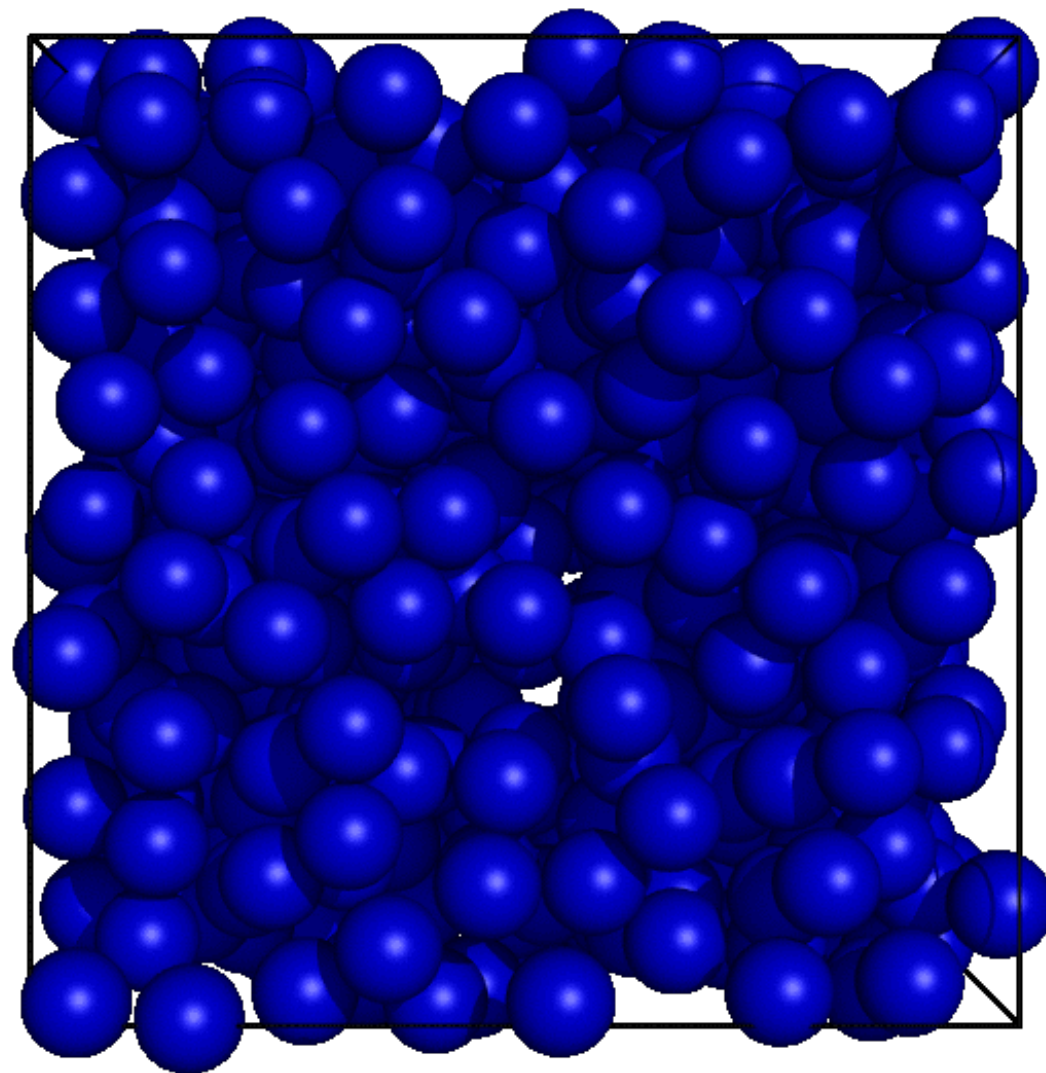


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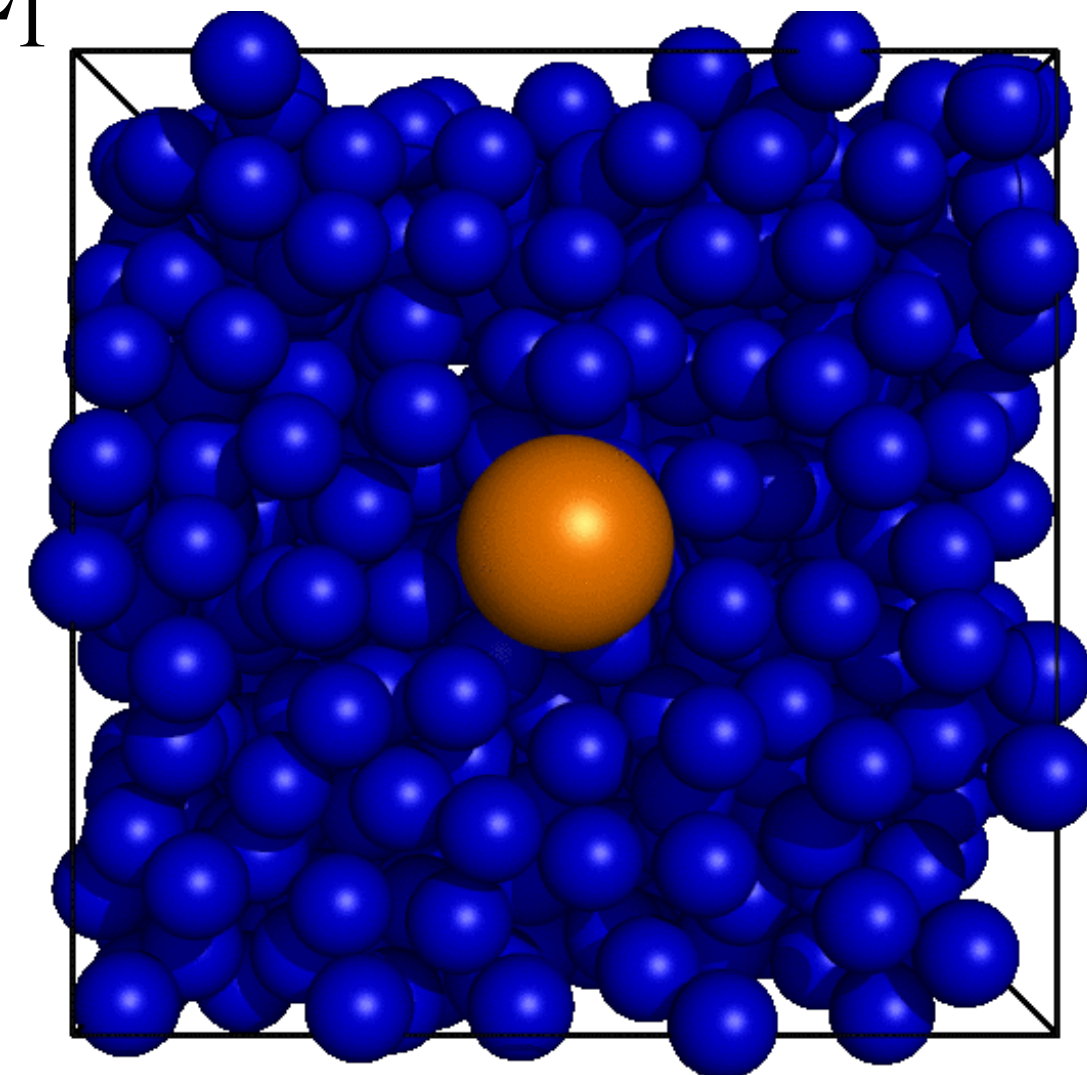
$$\Delta F_{0 \rightarrow 1} = \beta^{-1}(\log Z_0 - \log Z_1) = ?$$

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- Neural TI [Máté, Fleuret, Bereau, 2024]:
  - start with a way of generating intermediate samples
  - learn the corresponding equilibrium potentials

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  - We can learn  $\nabla \log \rho_t$  with Denoising Score Matching (DSM) if  $\sigma(t) > 0$ 
    - To do TI, we will need an energy-based model,  $-\nabla U_t^\theta \approx \nabla \log \rho_t$

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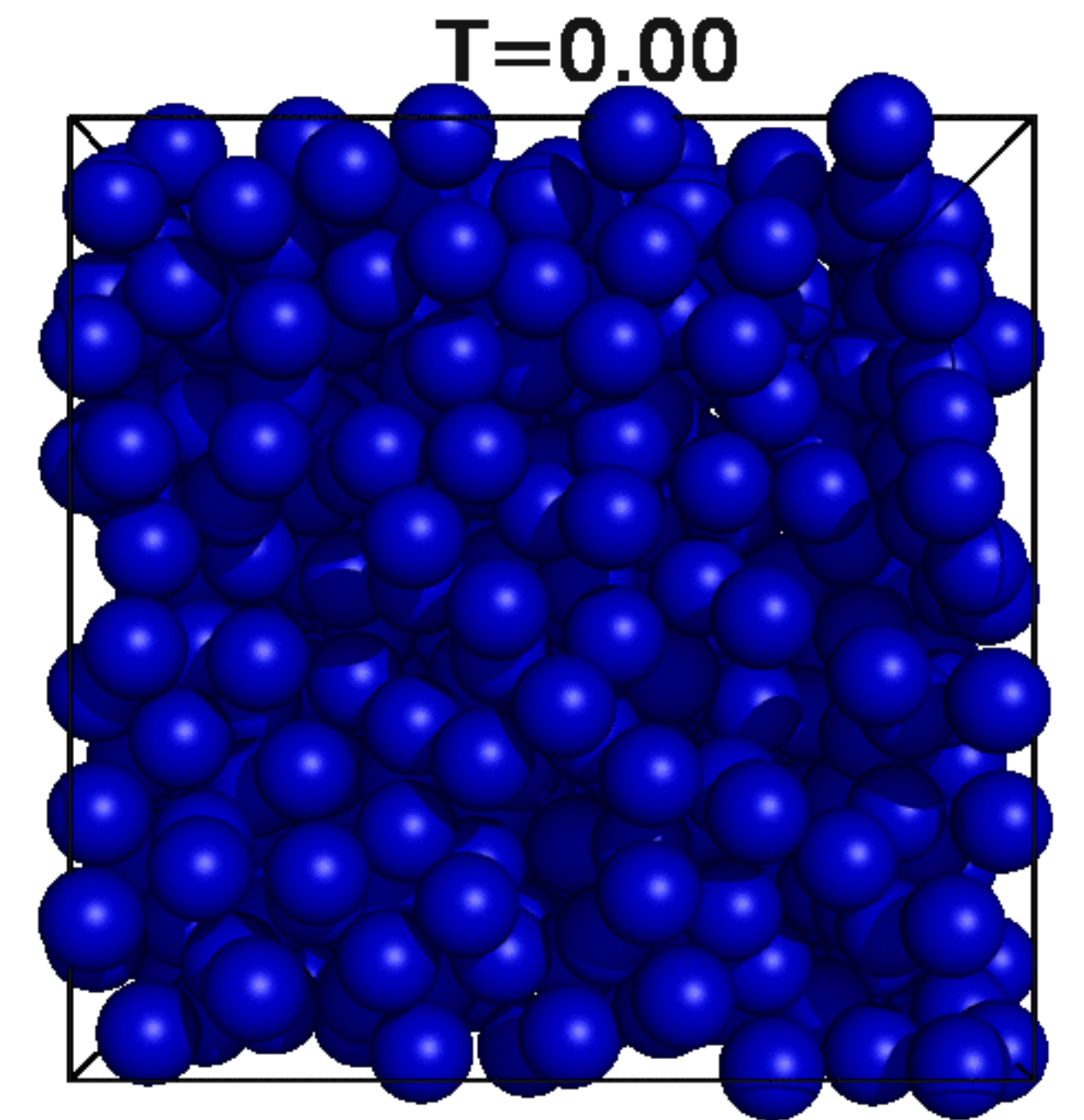
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  - Carefully regularizing  $\partial_t U(t, x)^2$  to prevent it from exploding

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# EXPERIMENT I

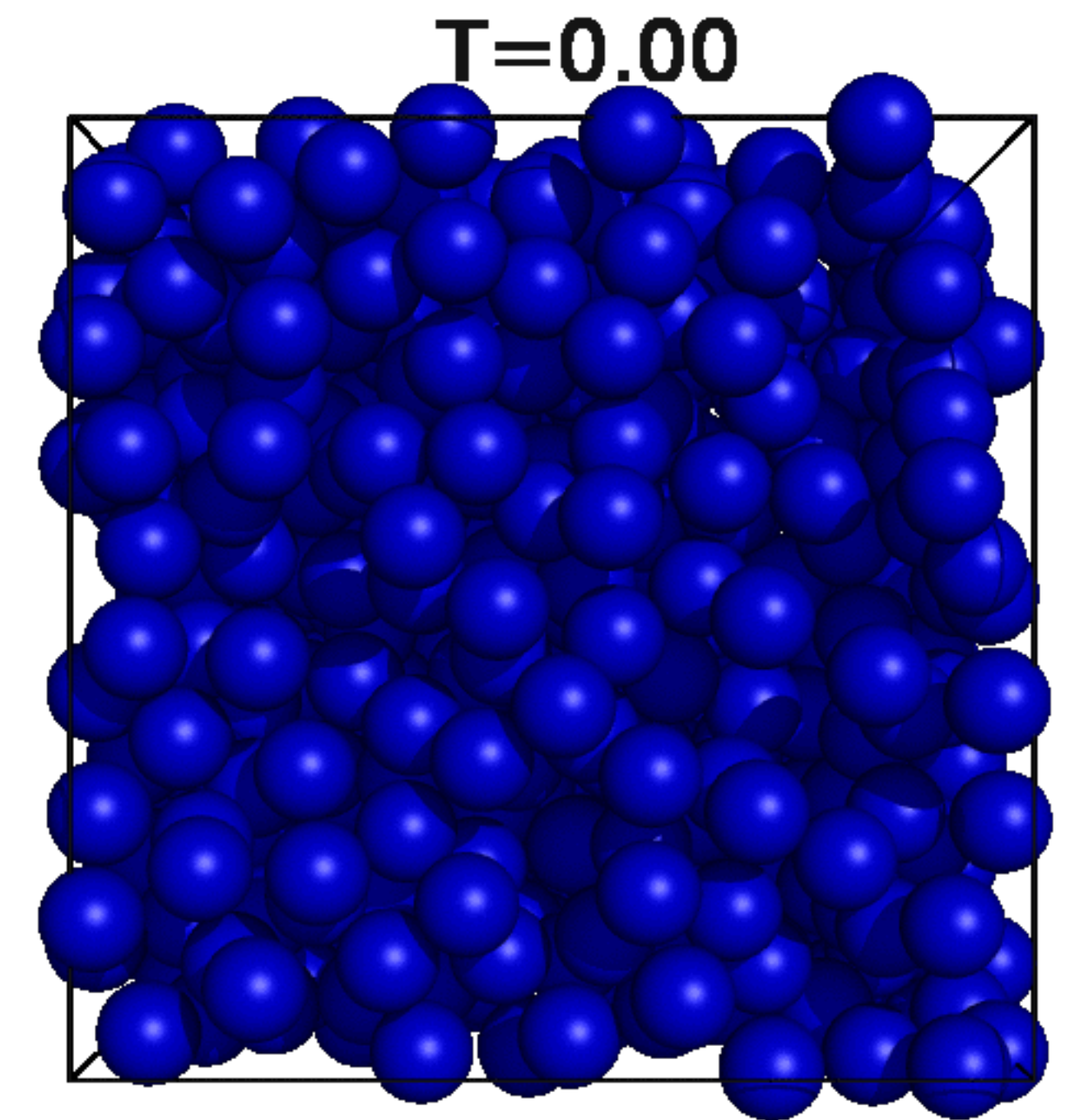
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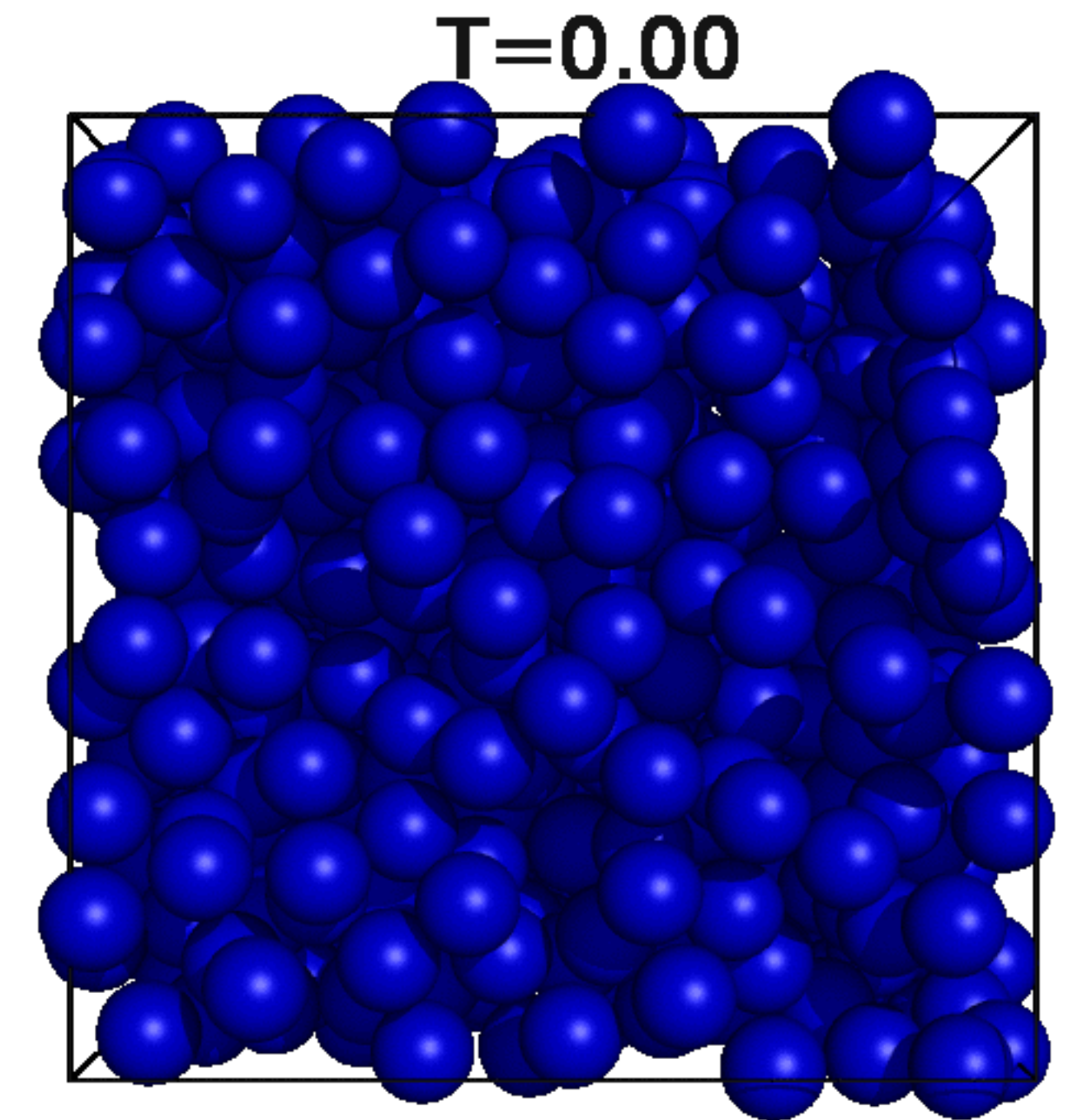
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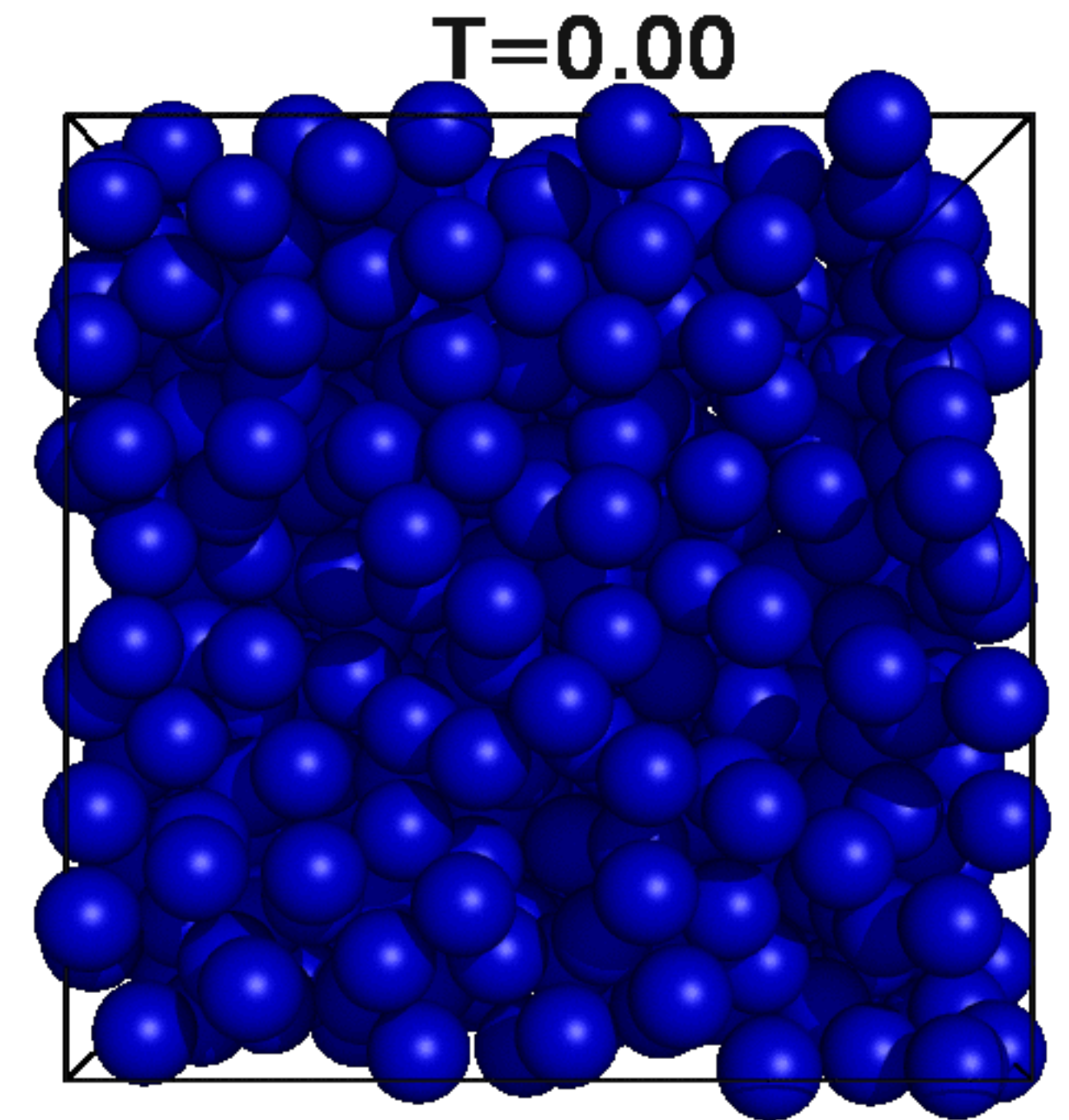
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- 512 LJ solvent particles( $\sigma_A, \epsilon_A$ ) in a box of size  $9\sigma_A \times 9\sigma_A \times 9\sigma_A$



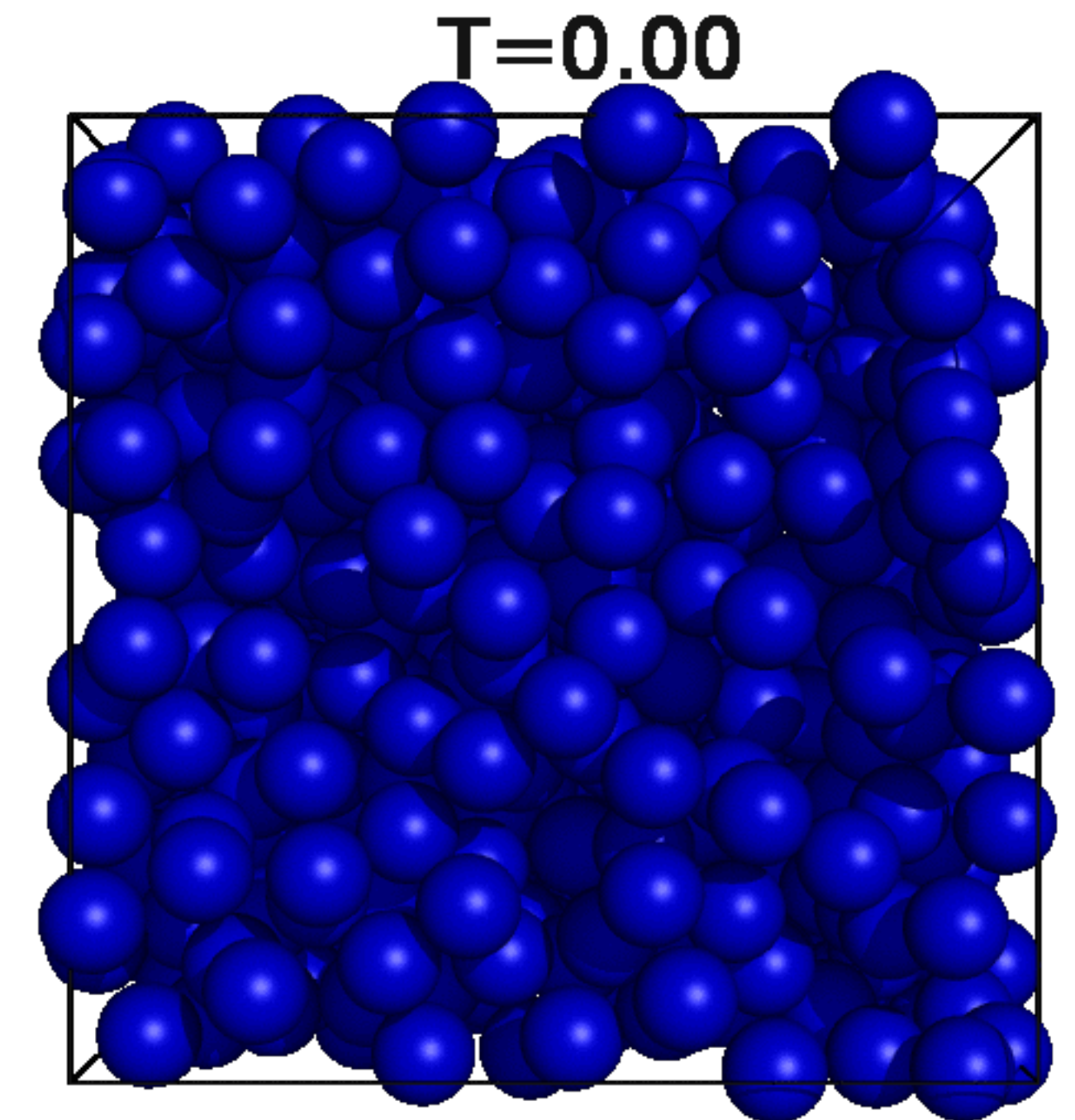
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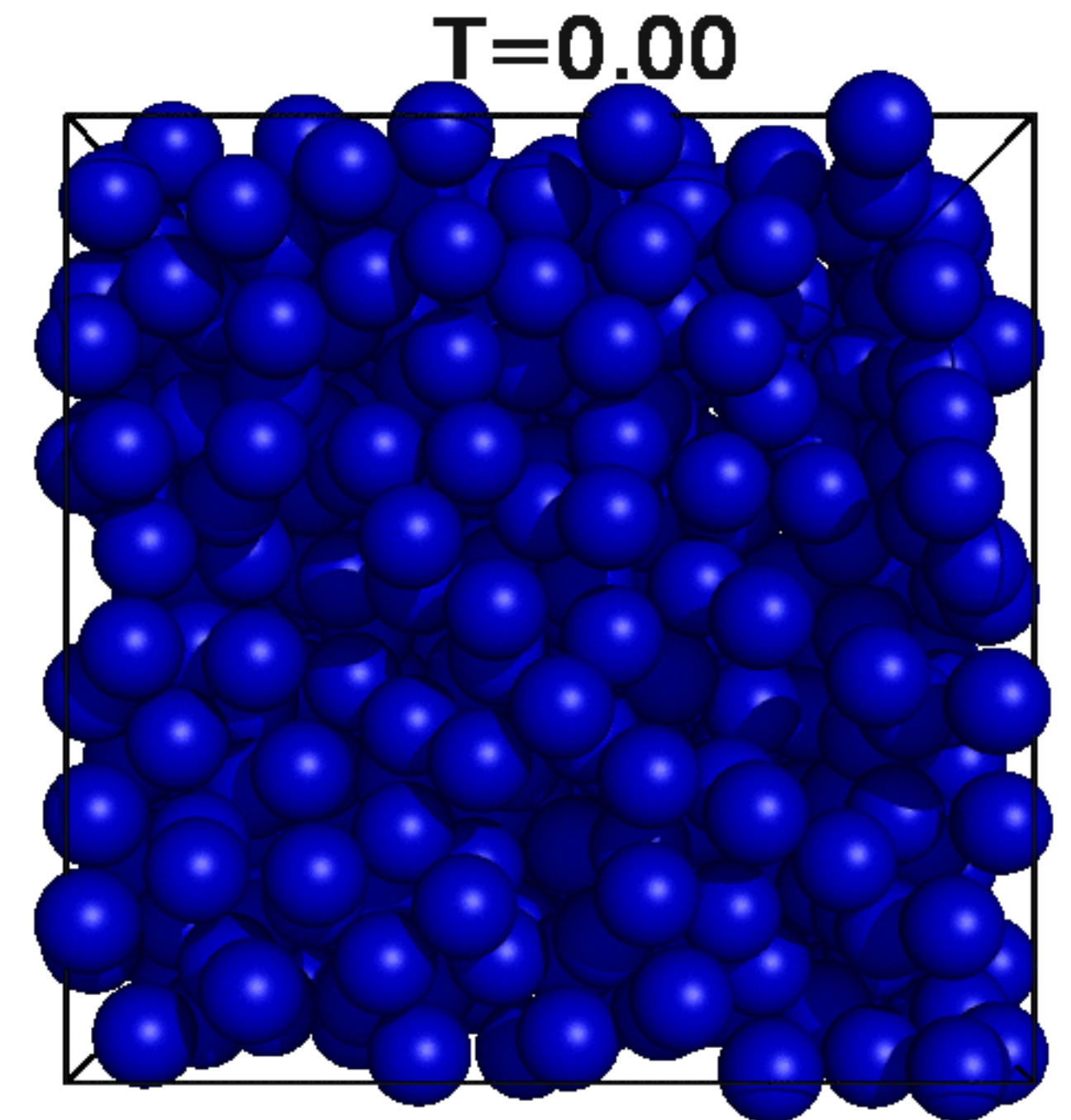
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  - solute-solvent interactions:  $\sigma_{AB} = \frac{\sigma_A + \sigma_B}{2}, \epsilon_{AB} = \sqrt{\epsilon_A \epsilon_B}$





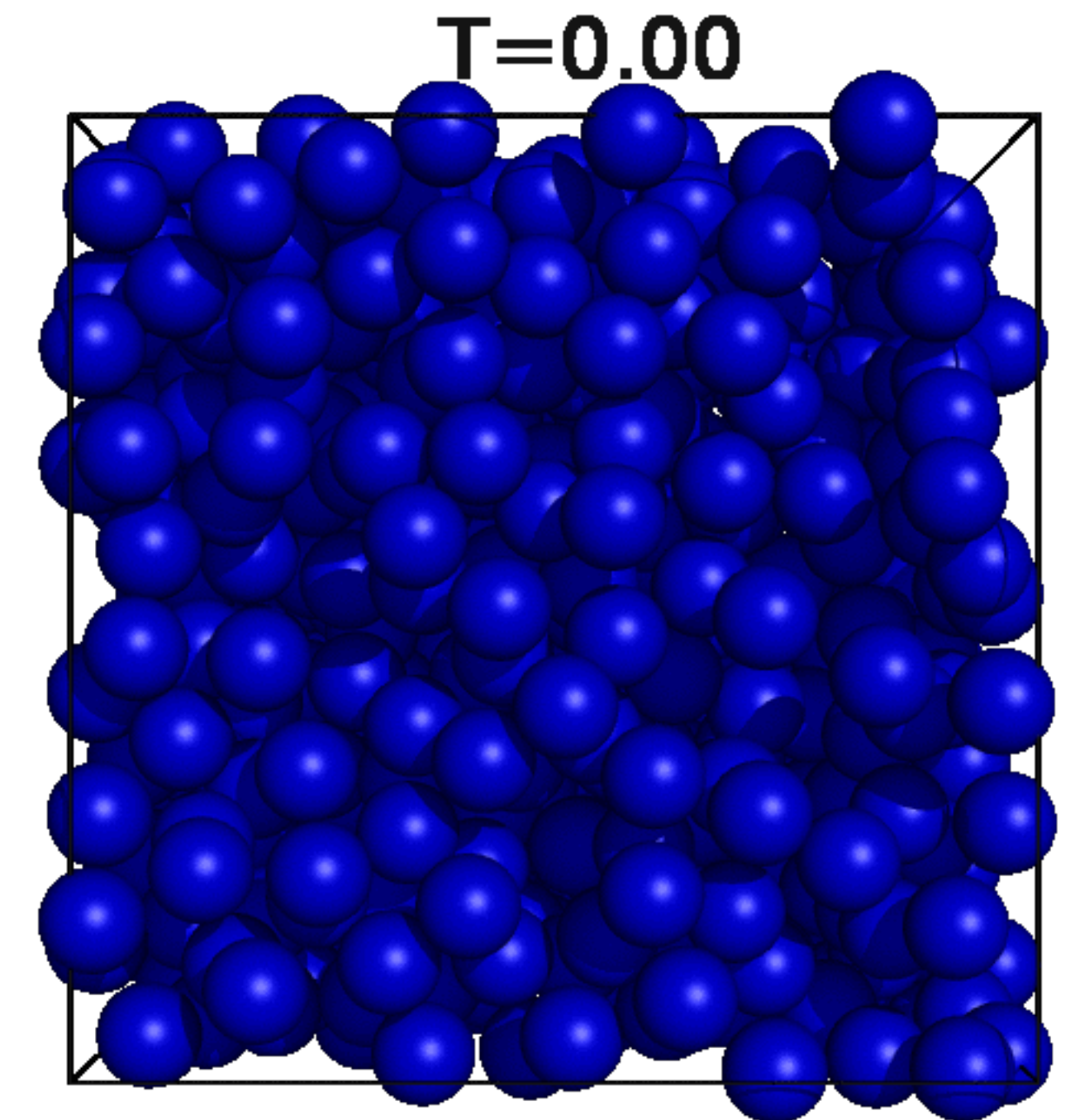
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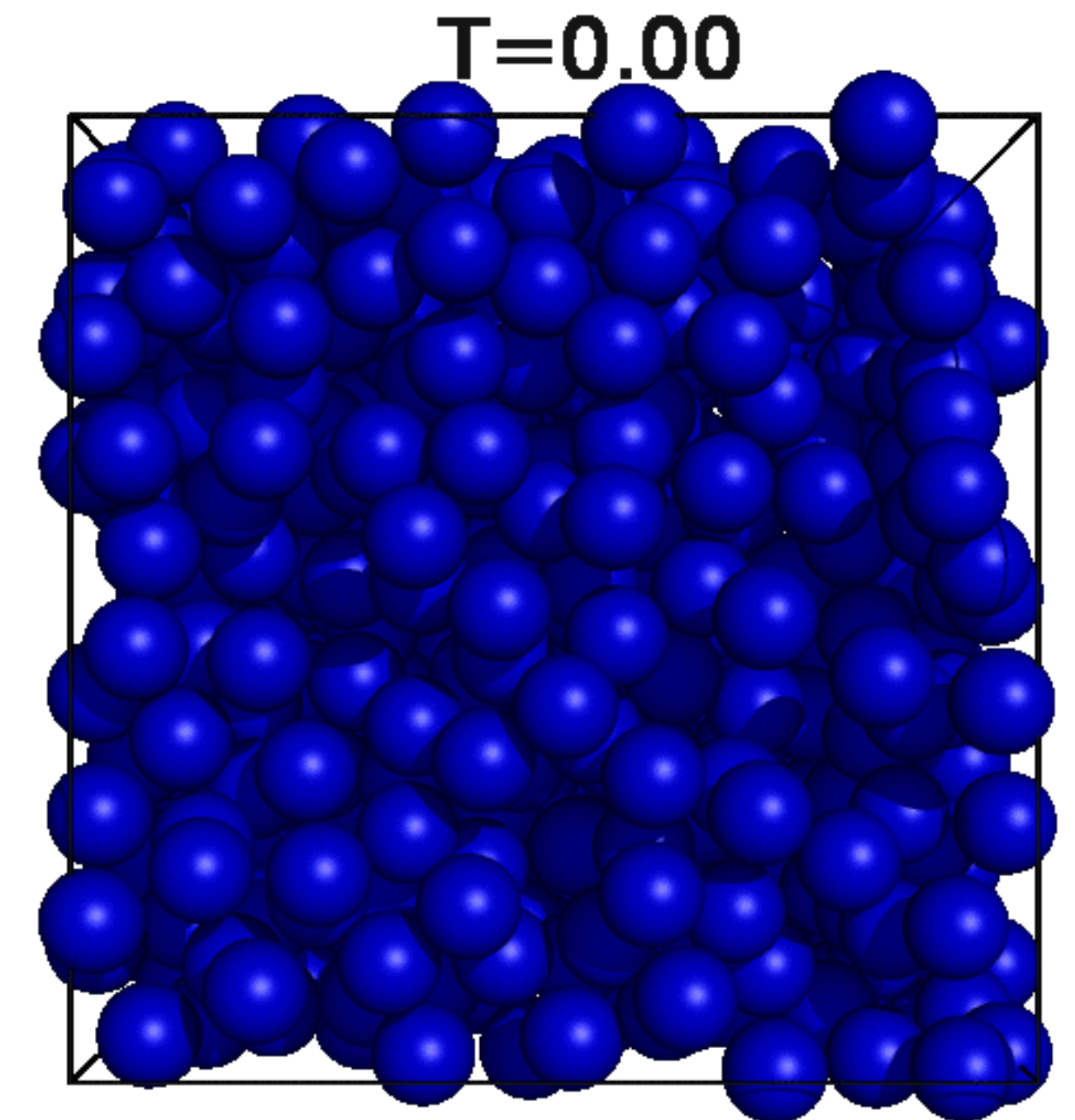
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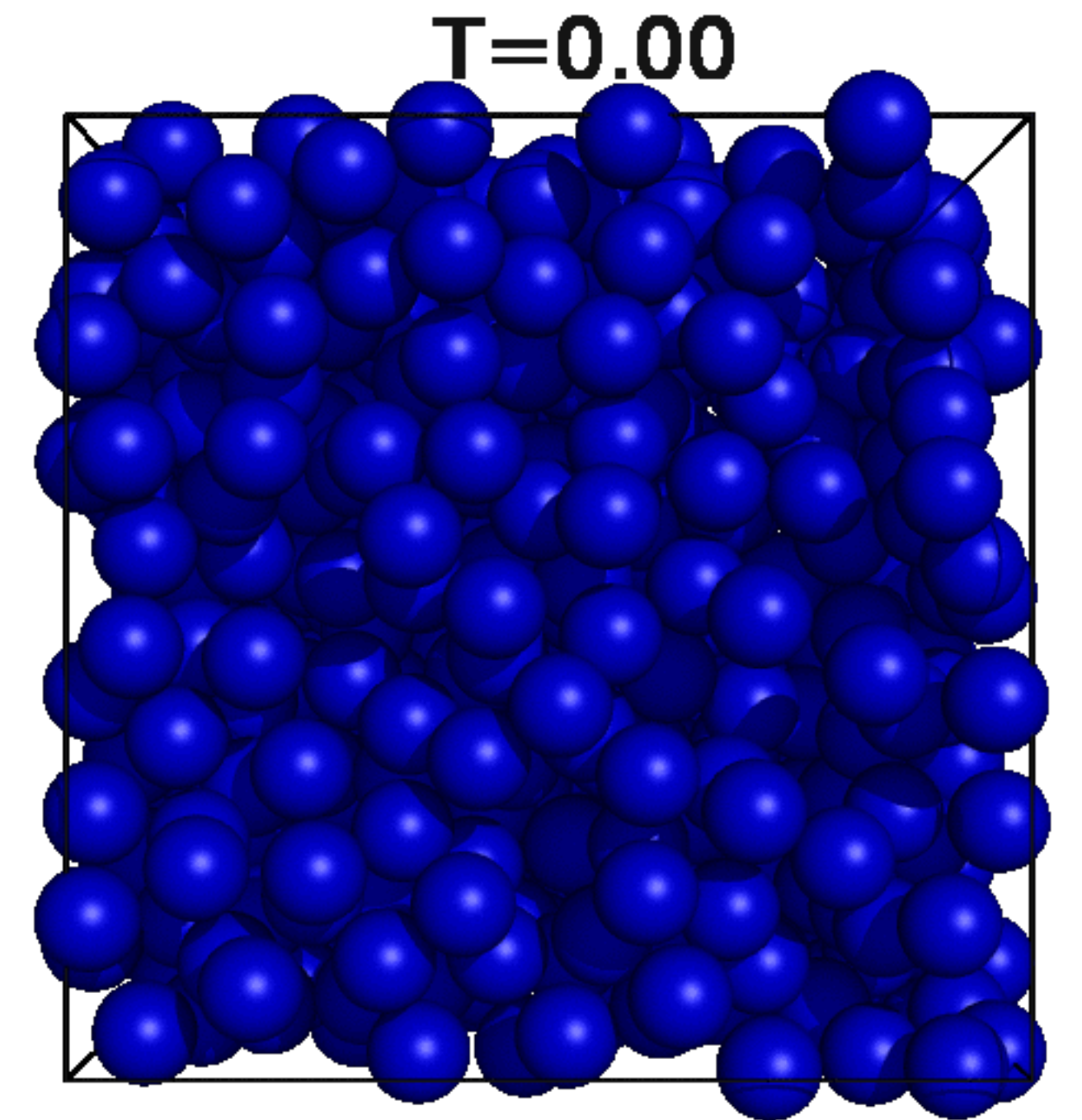
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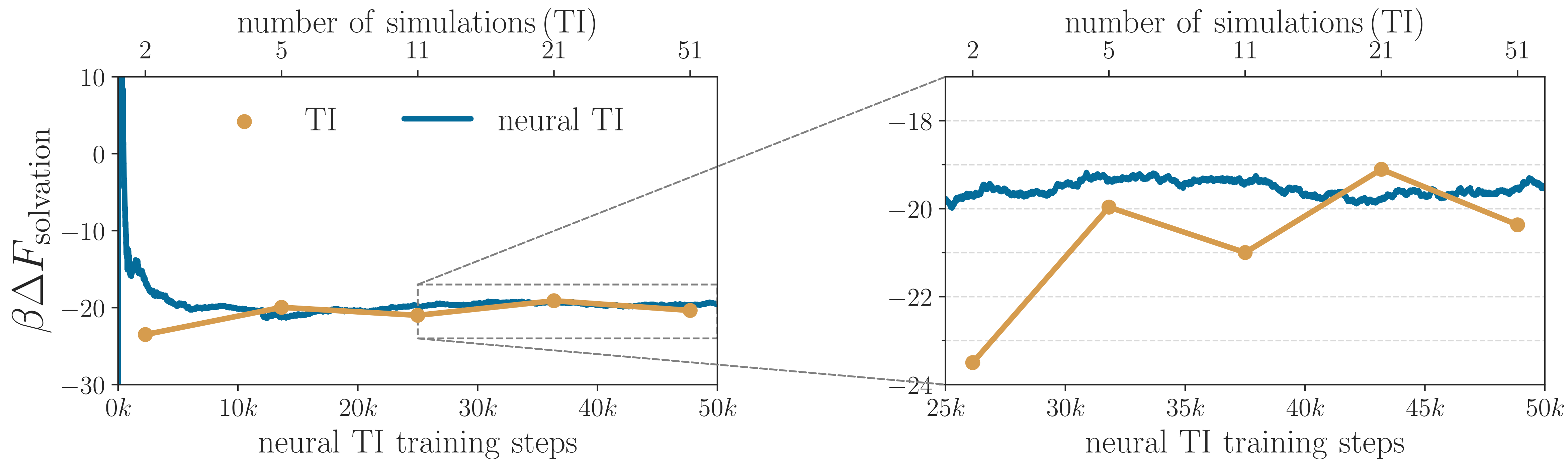


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  - $U_t(x) = b_t^{\text{W}} U_{\text{solvent}}(x, a_t^{\text{W}}) + b_t^{\text{WS}} U_{\text{solute-solvent}}(x, a_t^{\text{WS}}) + b_t^{\text{V}} V_t^\theta(x)$



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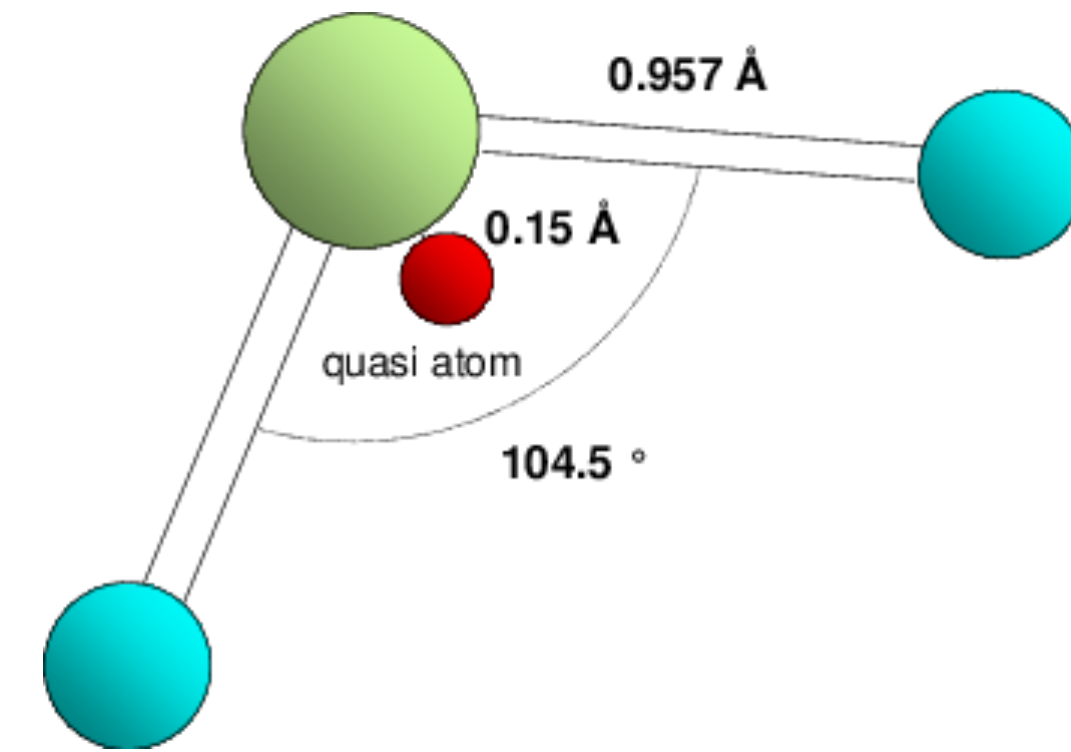
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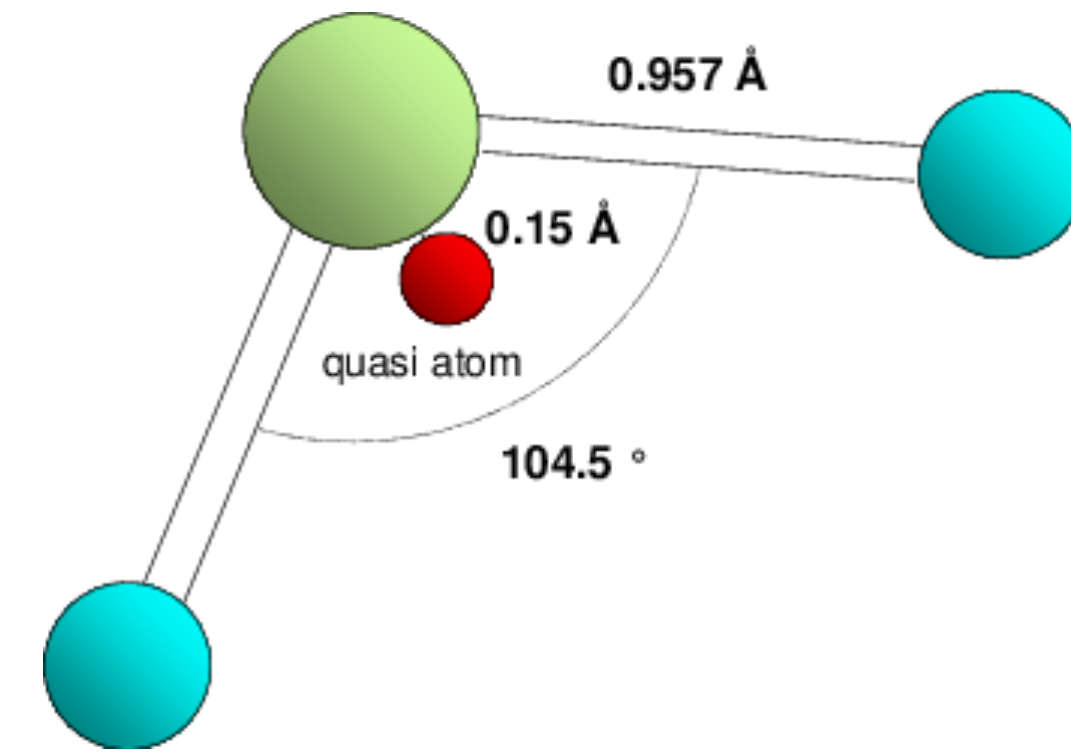
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- 216 water molecules (TIP4P)



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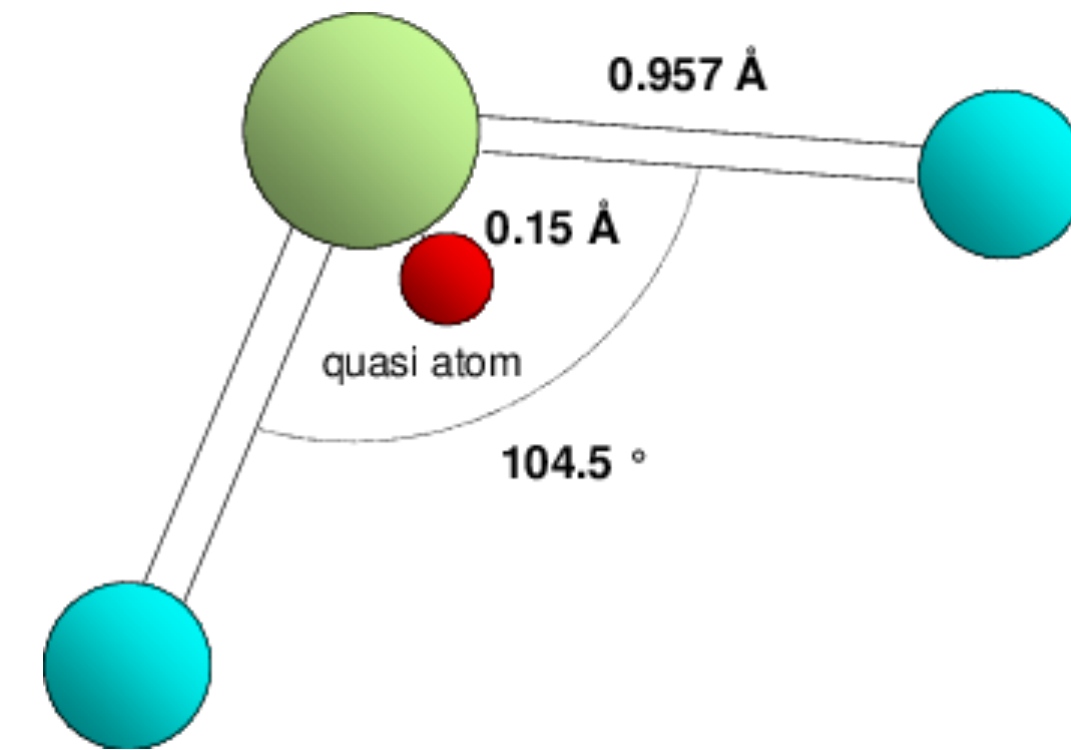
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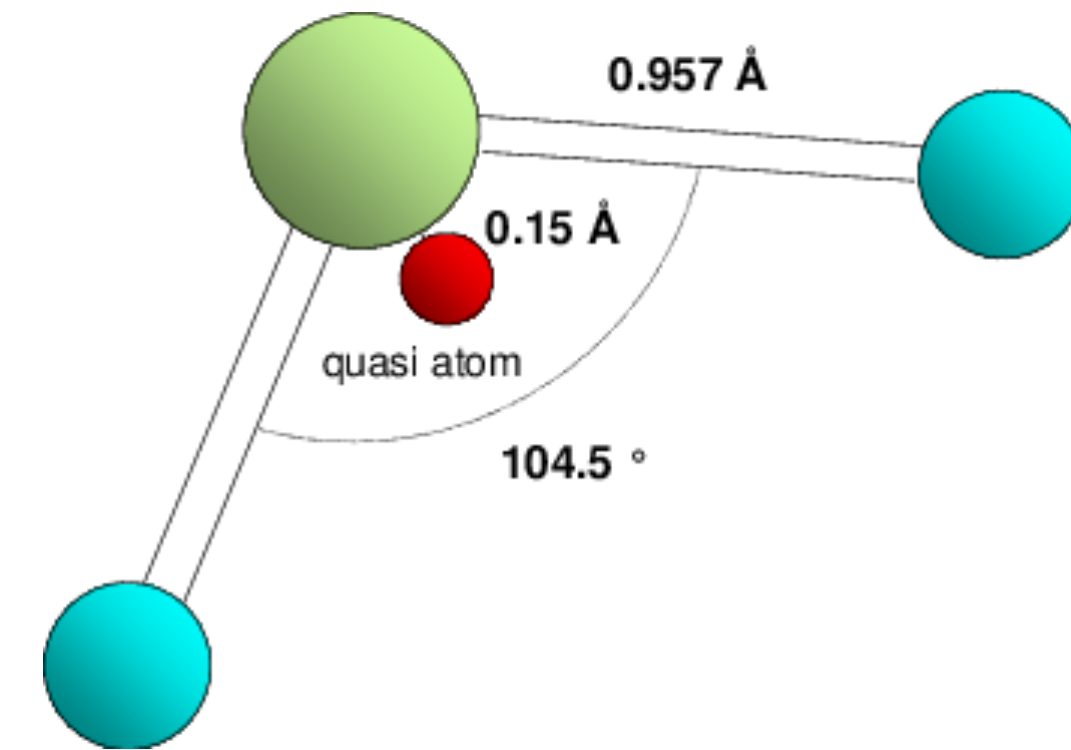
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  - rigid molecules, the configuration space is  $[\mathbb{T}^3 \times SO(3)]^N$

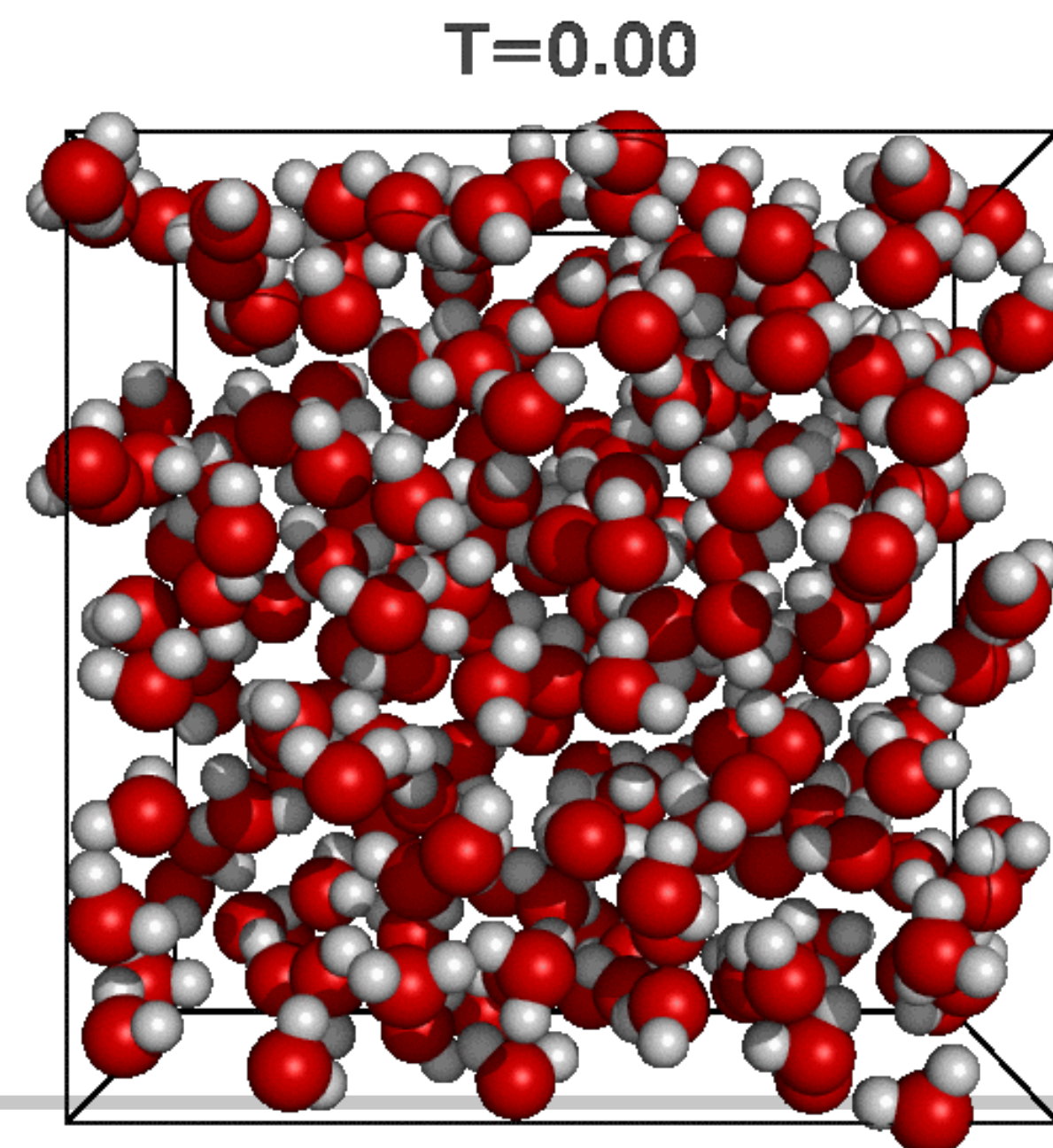
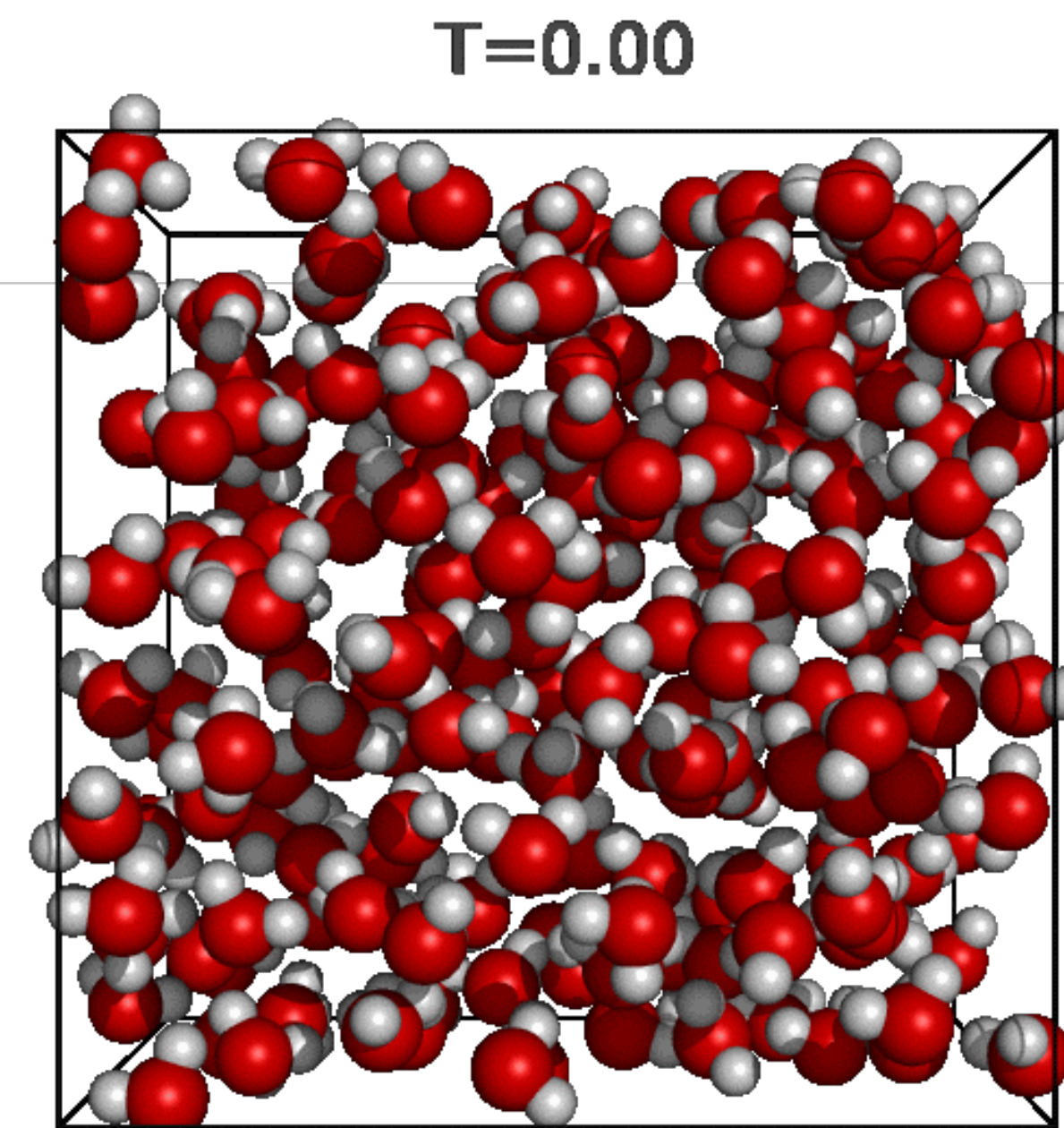
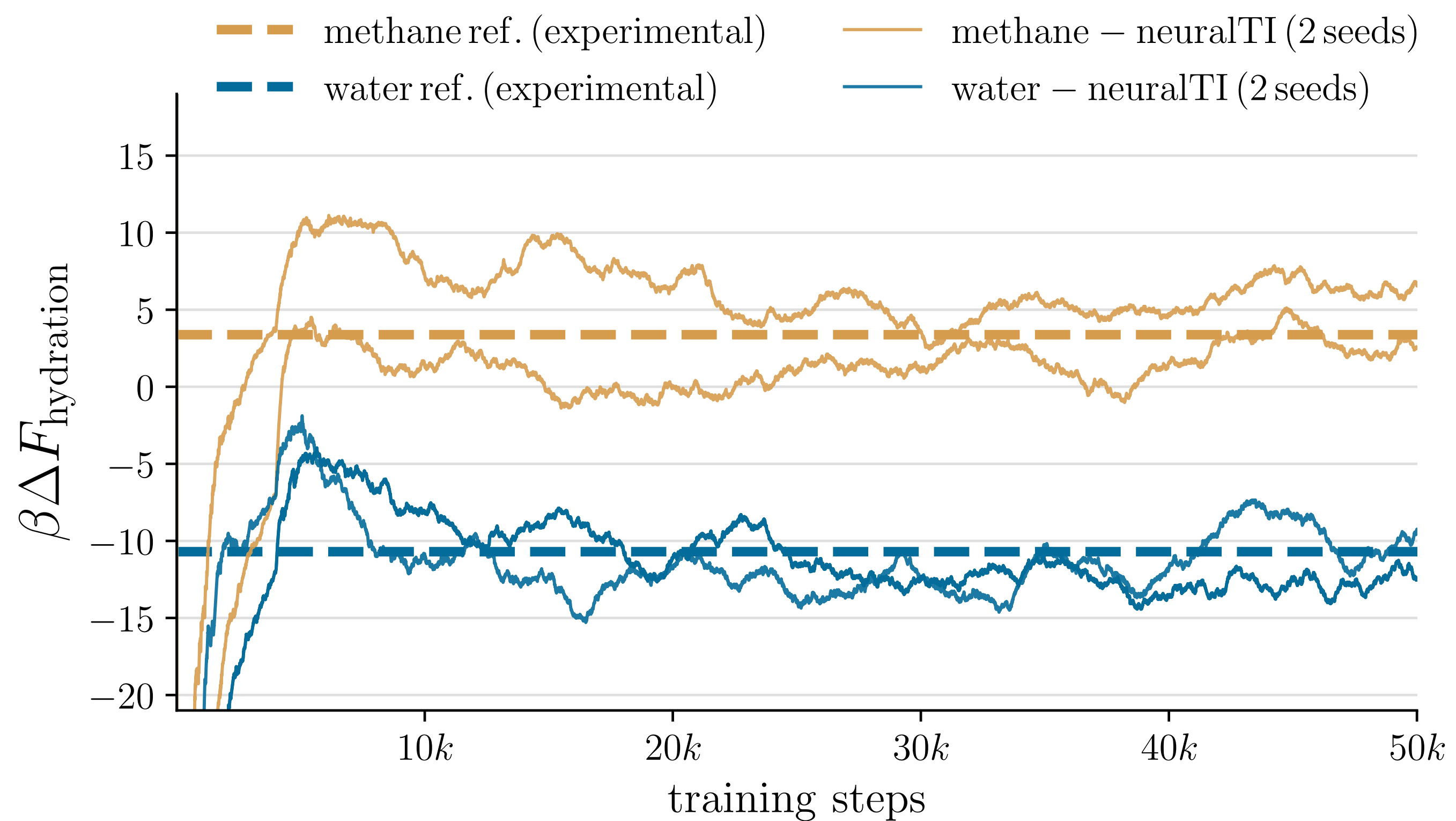


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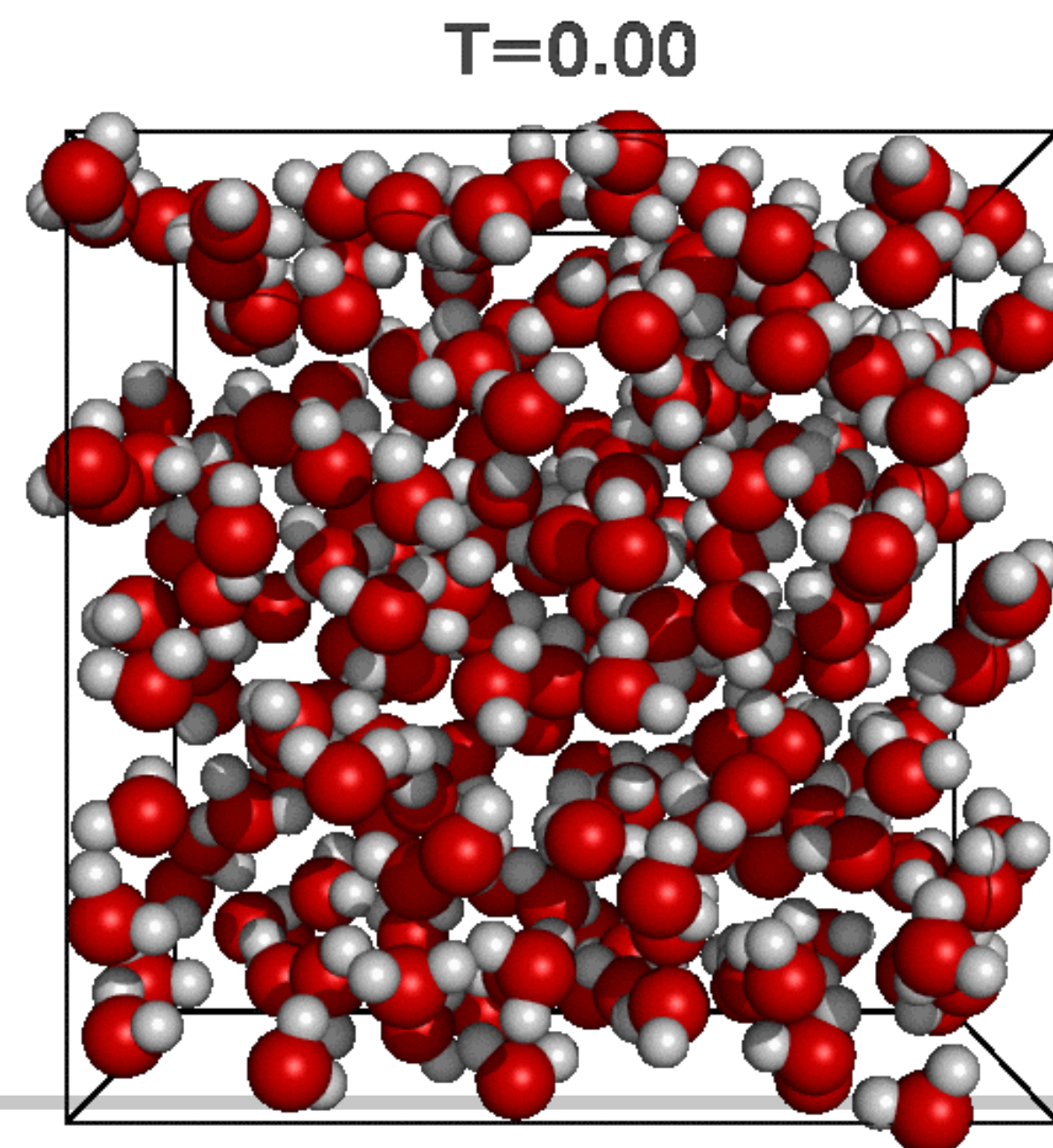
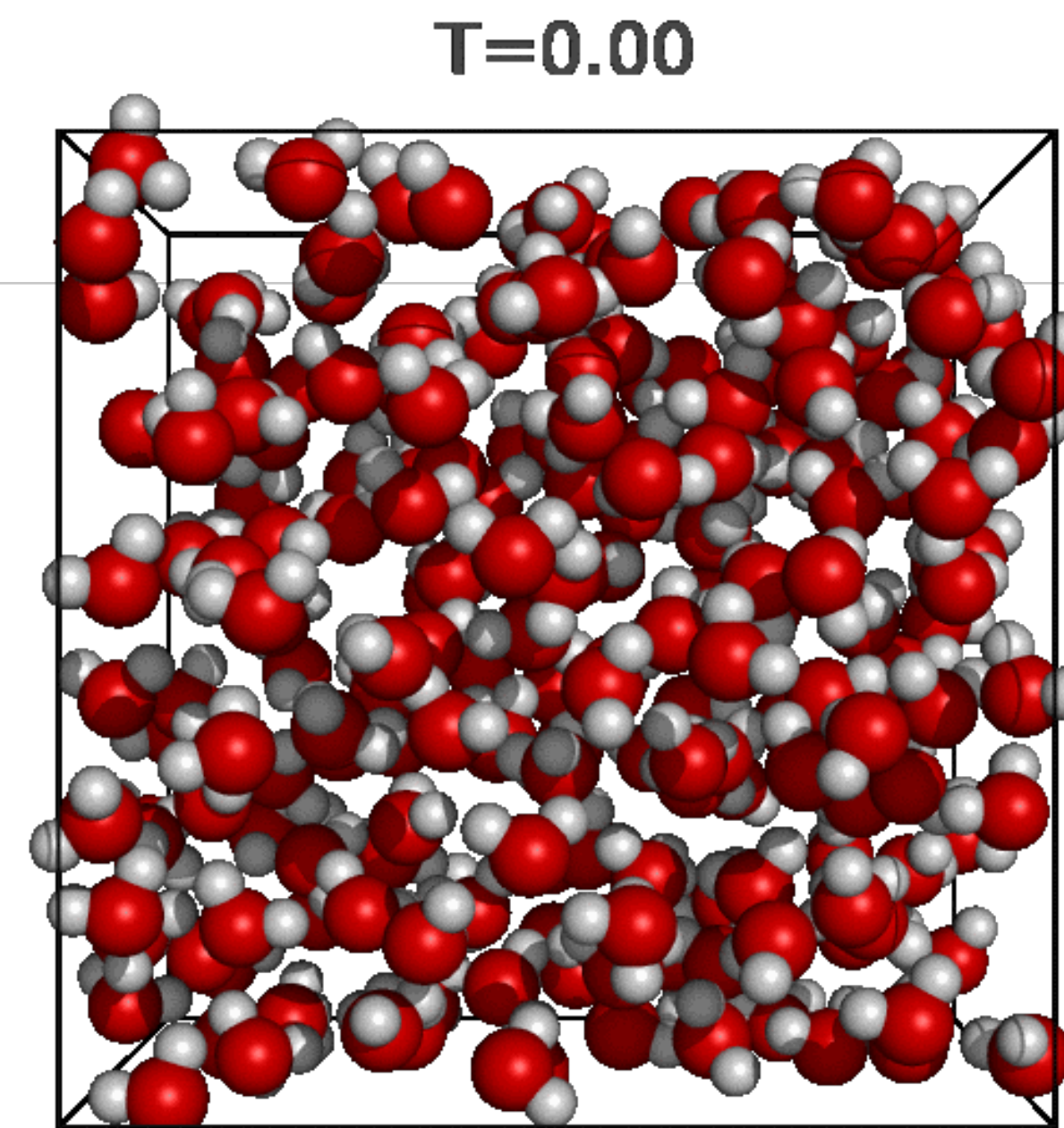
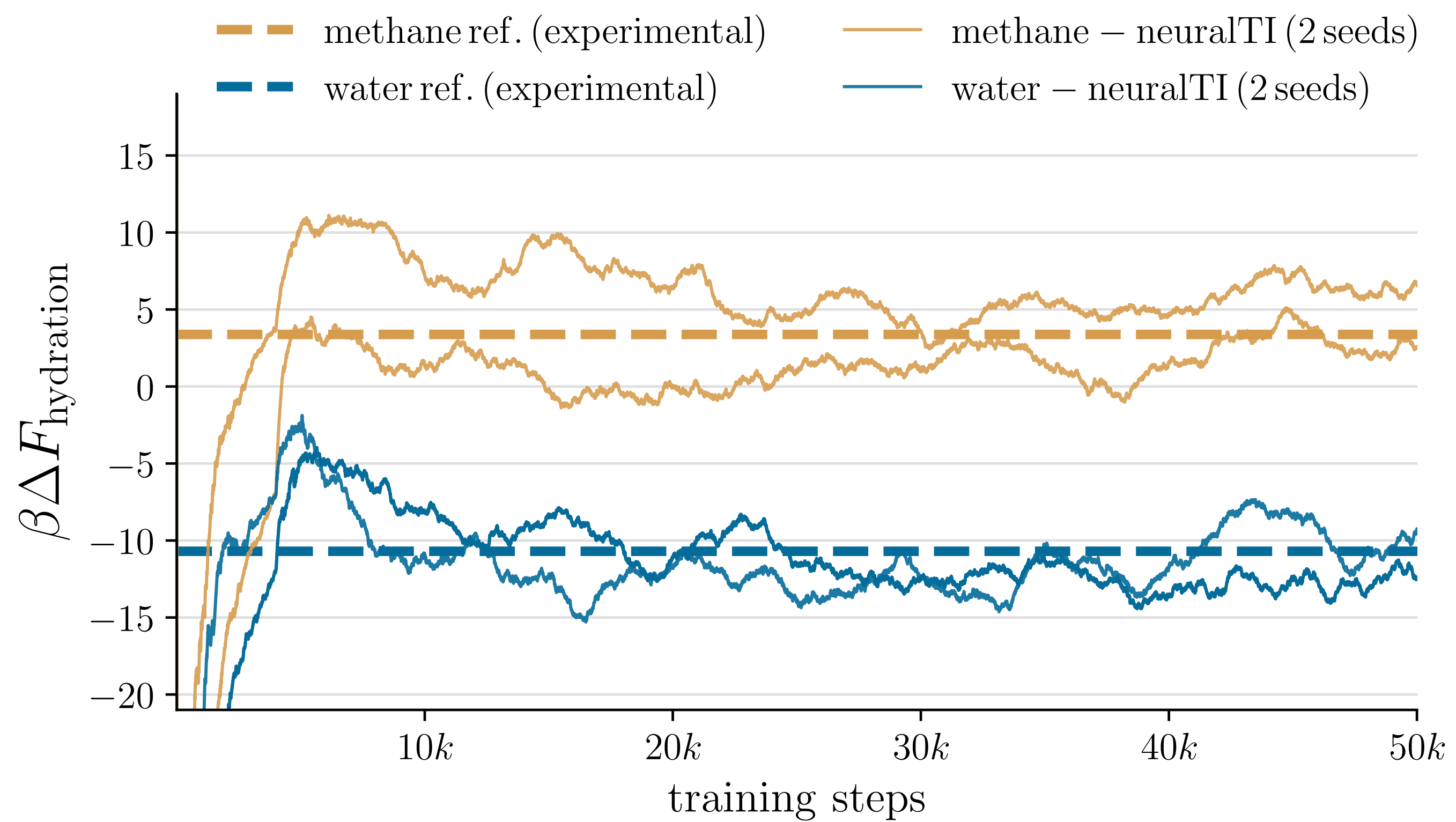
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  - LJ + Coulomb interactions



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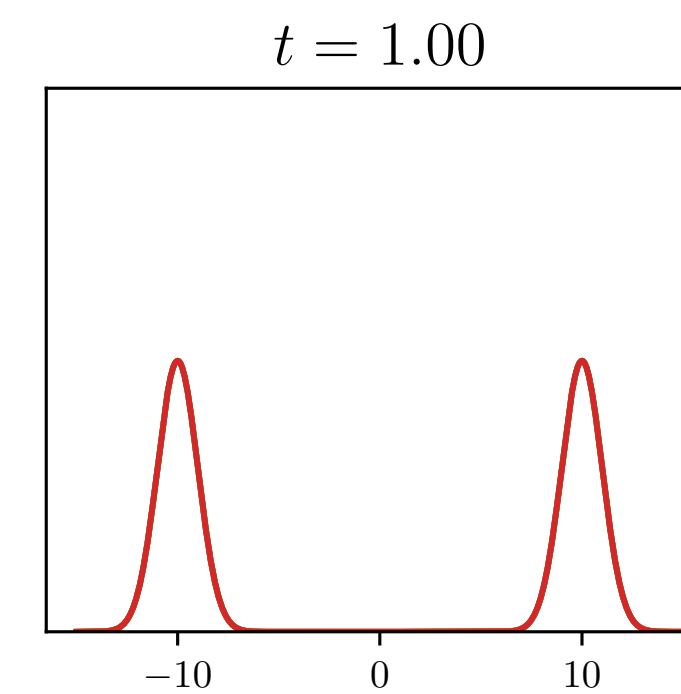
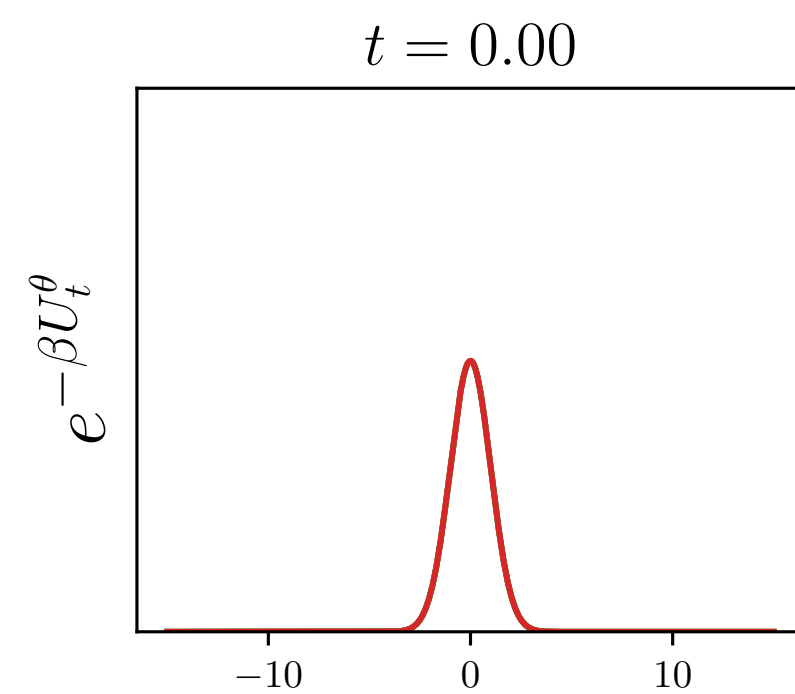
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  - $e^{-\beta U_t^\theta} \propto \rho_t$  only locally

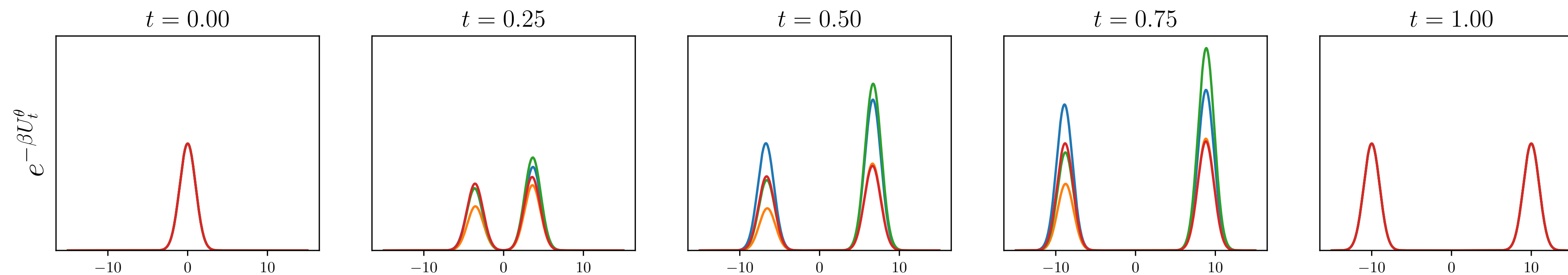
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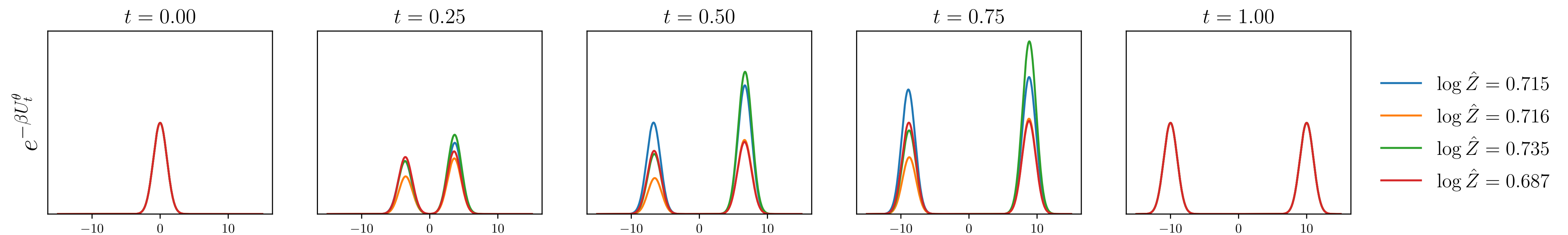
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QUESTIONS?