

The dual charge method for the multimarginal optimal transport with Coulomb cost

Rodrigue Lelotte

Conference Numerical methods for optimal transport problems, mean field games, and multi-agent dynamic, Chile (Jan 24)



Motivation from statistical physics (1/2)

- N identical particles with positions x_1, \dots, x_N in \mathbb{R}^d
- x_1, \dots, x_N distributed along $\mathbb{P}(x_1, \dots, x_N) \in \mathcal{P}_{sym}((\mathbb{R}^d)^N)$
- Two-body interaction potential $w(|x - y|)$ with $w : \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ lsc

$$c_w(x_1, \dots, x_N) := \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq N} w(|x_i - x_j|)$$

- One-body external potential $V(x)$, e.g. confining potential

Ground-state/free energy

$$F_N^{(T)}(V) := \inf_{\mathbb{P} \in \mathcal{P}_{sym}((\mathbb{R}^d)^N)} \left\{ \int_{\mathbb{R}^{dN}} \left(c_w + \sum_{i=1}^N V(x_i) \right) d\mathbb{P} + T \cdot Ent(\mathbb{P}) \right\}$$

where $T \geq 0$ is temperature and $Ent(\mathbb{P}) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^{dN}} \mathbb{P} \log \mathbb{P}$ is entropy.

Motivation from statistical physics (2/2)

$$F_N^{(T)}(V) := \inf_{\mathbb{P} \in \mathcal{P}_{\text{sym}}((\mathbb{R}^d)^N)} \left\{ \int_{\mathbb{R}^{dN}} c_w + \sum_{i=1}^N V(x_i) d\mathbb{P} + T \cdot \text{Ent}(\mathbb{P}) \right\}$$

- Computing $F_N^{(T)}(V)$ complicated $N \gg 1$: many **local minima**

Two-step minimisation : split *infimum* into two *infima*

$$F_N^{(T)}(V) = \inf_{\mathbb{P} \in \mathcal{P}_{\text{sym}}((\mathbb{R}^d)^N)} \{ \dots \} = \inf_{\rho \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}^d)} \inf_{\mathbb{P} \in \mathcal{P}_{\text{sym}}((\mathbb{R}^d)^N) \text{ s.t. } \pi_1^\# \mathbb{P} = \rho} \{ \dots \}$$

Multimarginal OT: rewrite ground-state/free energy as

$$F_N^{(T)}(V) = \inf_{\rho} \left\{ OT_N^{(T)}(\rho) + \int_{\mathbb{R}^{dN}} V \rho \right\}, \quad OT_N^{(T)}(\rho) := \inf_{\mathbb{P} \text{ s.t. } \pi_1^\# \mathbb{P} = \rho} \left\{ \int_{\mathbb{R}^{dN}} c_w d\mathbb{P} + T \cdot \text{Ent}(\mathbb{P}) \right\}$$

- $OT_N^{(T)}(\rho)$ complicated, *but* indep. of $V \implies$ use **approximations** (DFT & chemists)

What is my problem ?

$$OT_N^{(T)}(\rho) := \inf_{\mathbb{P} \text{ s.t. } \pi_1^{\#} \mathbb{P} = \rho} \left\{ \int_{\mathbb{R}^{dN}} c_w d\mathbb{P} + T \cdot Ent(\mathbb{P}) \right\}$$

- We want to solve **numerically** $OT_N^{(T)}(\rho)$ when $N \gg 1$
- E.g. for **small** $0 < T \ll 1$, in order to approximate the **unregularized** OT, i.e. $OT_N^{(0)}(\rho)$

Kantorovich duality ($T > 0$)

$$OT_N^{(T)}(\rho) = \sup_{V: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}} \left\{ -T \log Z_T(V) - N \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} V \rho \right\}$$

- ☰ Strong duality & existence of a (unique) **Kantorovich potential** V_T proved in [Chayes, Chayes & Lieb, '84] in physics paper related to **classical DFT**

A simple idea

$$OT_N^{(T)}(\rho) = \sup_{V:\mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}} \left\{ -T \log Z_T(V) - N \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} V \rho \right\}$$

Idea to solve $OT_N^{(T)}$ (with $0 < T \ll 1$ typically)

1. Decompose $V_T \in \text{Span}(\{\phi_i\}_{i=1,\dots,M})$ onto finite basis $\{\phi_i\}_{i=1,\dots,M}$
2. Solve concave maximization problem

$$OT_N^{(T)}(\rho) \simeq \sup_{V \in \text{Span}(\{\phi_i\}_{i=1,\dots,M})} \left\{ -T \log Z_T(V) - N \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} V \rho \right\}$$

- Dual of [Moment Constrained OT](#) [Alfonsi, Coyaud, Ehrlacher & Lombardi, '21]

$$\pi_1^\# \mathbb{P}_T = \rho \quad \text{v.s.} \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}^{dN}} \sum_{j=1}^N \phi_i(x_j) d\mathbb{P}_T = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \phi_i \rho \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, M.$$

- Optimise with [gradient ascent](#) : gradient can be computed by [MCMC methods](#)

How to choose ϕ_i 's ? Special case of Coulomb interaction (1/2)

- Coulomb interaction $w(|x - y|) = |x - y|^{-1}$ in dimension $d = 3$
- If $\rho_N := \rho$ for fixed $\rho \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}^d)$, following mean-field limit holds

$$\frac{V_{0,N}}{N} \xrightarrow{N \rightarrow \infty} -\rho * |x|^{-1} \quad (\text{formally by [Cotar, Friesecke & Pass, '14]})$$

- If $\rho_N := |\Omega_N|^{-1} \mathbb{1}_{\Omega_N}$ where $\Omega_N = N^{1/3}\Omega$ for nice $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$

$$\frac{F_N^{(0)}(\rho_N)}{N} - N^{-1} \min_{x_1, \dots, x_N} \left\{ c_w(x_1, \dots, x_N) - N \sum_{i=1}^N \rho_N * |x_i|^{-1} + c(N) \right\} \xrightarrow{N \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

proved by [Cotar, Petrache, '19] and [Lewin, Lieb & Seiringer, '19]

Takeaway message : $V_0(x) = -N\rho * |x|^{-1} + \text{correction terms}$ ($N \gg 1$).

How to choose the ϕ_i 's ? Special case of Coulomb interaction (2/2)

Our idea to discretize V_T for $T \ll 1$ — see also [Mendl & Lin, '14]

1. Write V_T as potential generated by an external dual charge $\rho_T^{(e)}$

$$V_T(x) = -\rho_T^{(e)} * |x|^{-1} := -\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \rho_T^{(e)}(y) |x-y|^{-1} dy.$$

2. Decompose $\rho_T^{(e)} \in \text{Span}(\{\mu_i\}_{i=1,\dots,M})$ onto a finite basis $\{\mu_i\}_{i=1,\dots,M}$

Remark : $\forall T \geq 0$, $\rho_T^{(e)}$ exists and can be assumed to be **positive** and s.t. $\int_{\mathbb{R}^{dN}} \rho_T^{(e)} = N-1$ as proved in [L, '22]

- Otherwise stated : $V_T \in \text{Span}(\{\phi_i\}_{i=1,\dots,M})$ with $\phi_i = \mu_i * |x|^{-1}$

Vague claim (formally by [Cotar, Friesecke & Pass, '14], true in $d=1$ [L, '22])

If $\rho_N := \rho$ with fixed $\rho \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}^d)$, then $\frac{\rho_0^{(e)}}{N} \xrightarrow[N \rightarrow \infty]{\text{narrow}} \rho$

Numerics of uniform droplets

- Uniform Droplets, *i.e.*

$$N \in \mathbb{N}, \quad \rho_N = N^{-1} \mathbb{1}_{B_N}, \quad \text{with } B_N := B(0, r_N) \subset \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ s.t. } |B_N| = N$$

- Ball B_N discretized into M concentric shells, *i.e.*

$$B_N = \cup_{i=1}^M S_i \quad \text{where } S_i := B(r_i) \setminus B(r_{i-1}), \quad 0 = r_0 < r_1 \leq \dots \leq r_{M-1} < r_M = r_N$$

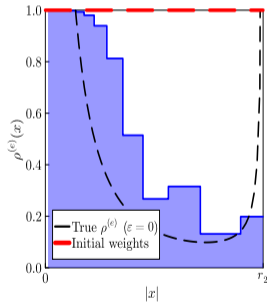
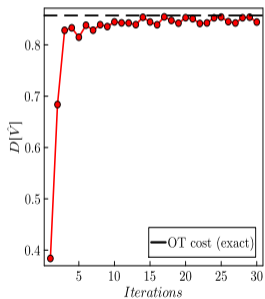
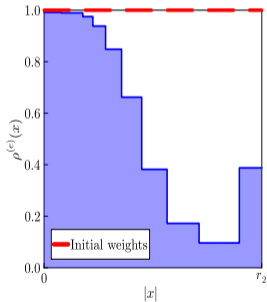
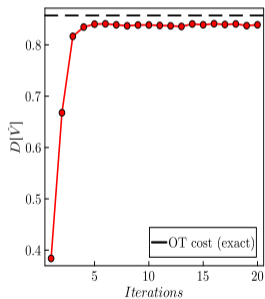
- μ_i are indicators of S_i 's, *i.e.*

$$V_T \simeq \widehat{V}(\omega_1, \dots, \omega_M) = \sum_{i=1}^M \omega_i \mu_i * |x|^{-1} \quad \text{with } \mu_i = \mathbb{1}_{S_i} \quad (T \ll 1)$$

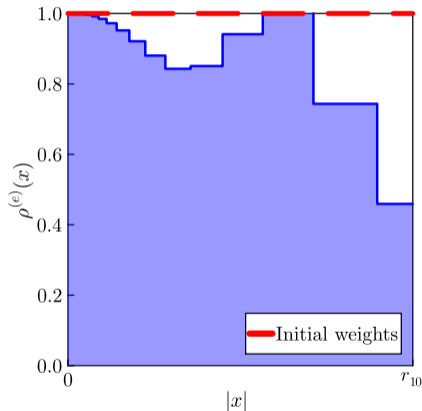
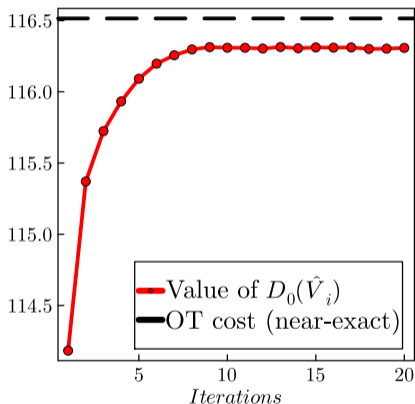
- Initialised on mean-field limit *i.e.* $\omega_i^{(0)} = 1$ for $i = 1, \dots, M$

- **Parameters:** $N = 2$, with $M \in \{10, 20\}$ and $T \in \{50^{-1}, 500^{-1}\}$
- Optimised $\widehat{V}(\widehat{\omega}_1, \dots, \widehat{\omega}_M)$ is plugged into **unregularized OT dual**, i.e.

$$D_0(\widehat{V}) := \min_{x_1, \dots, x_N} \left\{ c_W + \sum_{i=1}^N \widehat{V}(x_i) \right\} - \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \widehat{V} \rho$$



- **Parameters:** $N = 20$, with $M = 50$ and $T = 150^{-1}$
- Compared with [upper bound](#) of [Räsänen, Gori-Giorgi & Seidl, '16]



Conclusion

- Efficient discretisation of Kantorovich potentials for Coulomb-like cost
- Lots of room for optimisation improvement — gradient & MCMC methods
- Question : *In which sense $V_0 \simeq -N\rho * |x|^{-1}$? 1st/2nd-order corrections ?*

Thank you !