

Periodic Bayesian Flow Networks with Additive Accuracy

Peijia Lin^{1,2} * Zihan Zhang^{3,2} * Zhangrui Zhao⁴ Shaohao Rui² Junyi An⁵ Yunfei Shi⁵ Fenglei Cao⁵ Weijie Ma^{2†} Yutong Lu^{1,6} †

¹School of Computer Science and Engineering, Sun Yat-sen University ²Shanghai Innovation Institute

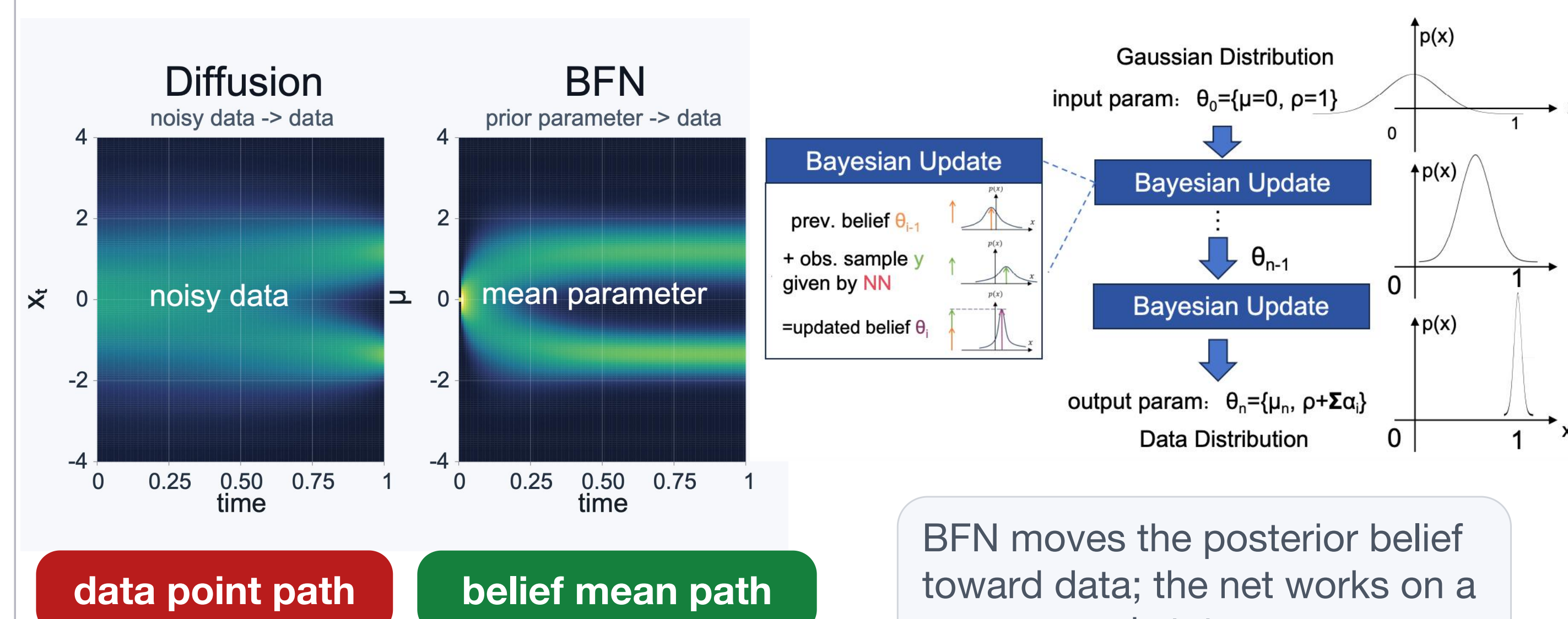
³College of Excellence Engineers, Nankai University ⁴School of Computer Science and Engineering, Beihang University ⁵Shanghai Academy of Artificial Intelligence for Science

⁶National Supercomputer Center in Guangzhou, *Equal contribution, †Corresponding author

① BFN: Distribution-Centric

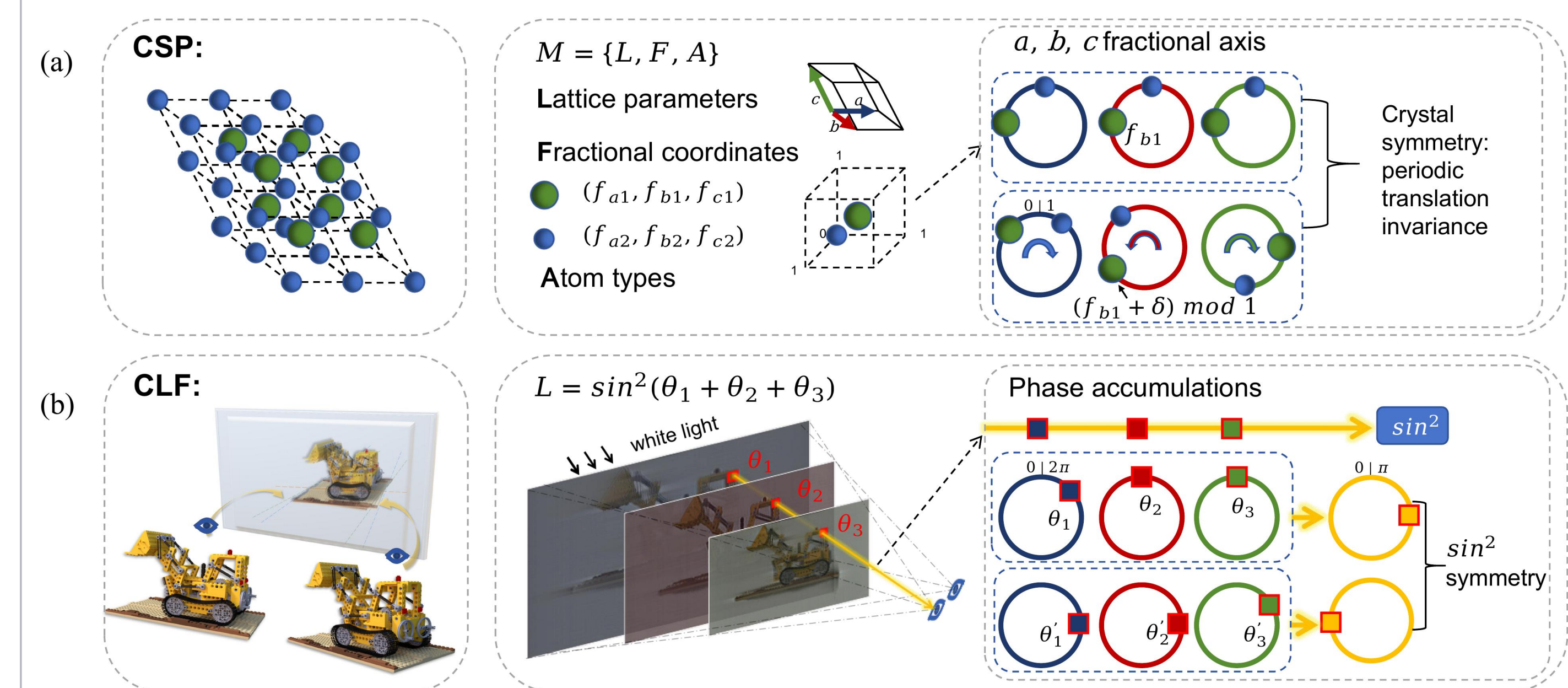
- Diffusion denoises noisy x_t ; BFN denoises belief means μ_t .
- Means average observations, so the network sees cleaner inputs.

Cleaner inputs → smoother target → easier convergence



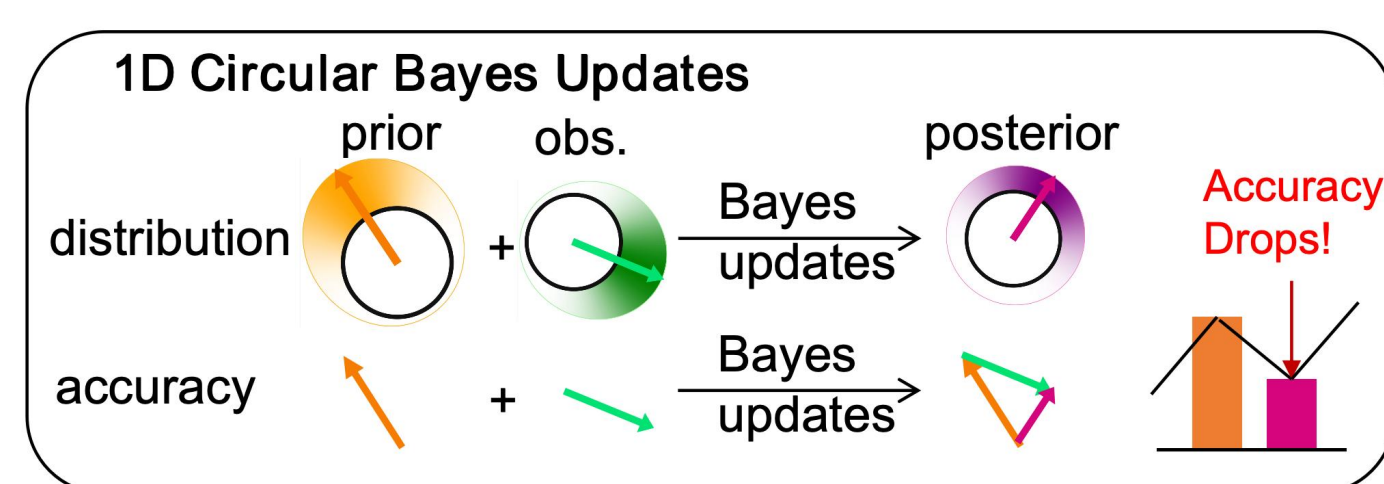
② Periodic Data Are Everywhere

- Crystals: Fractional coordinates lie on a torus.
 - CLF: Distinct periodic phases can render identical intensities.
- A key step toward glasses-free 3D display.



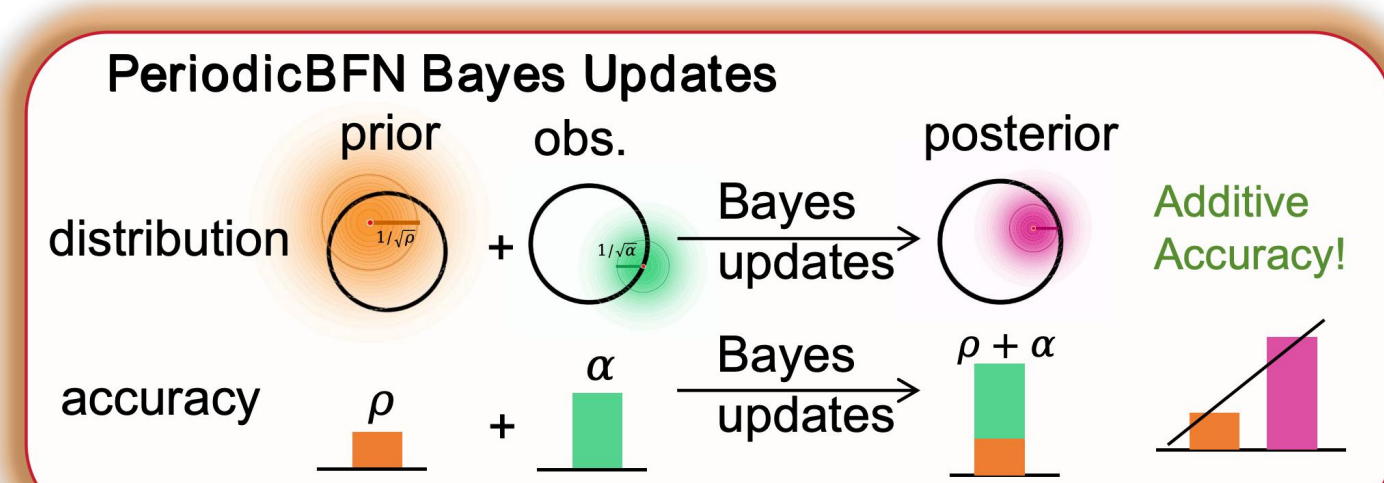
③ Problem: Circular BFNs Break Additivity

- 1D circular BFN: posterior accuracy depends on mean direction.
- Accuracy no longer follows the additive law $\rho \leftarrow \rho + \alpha$.
- Training becomes schedule-sensitive and needs heuristic stabilization.

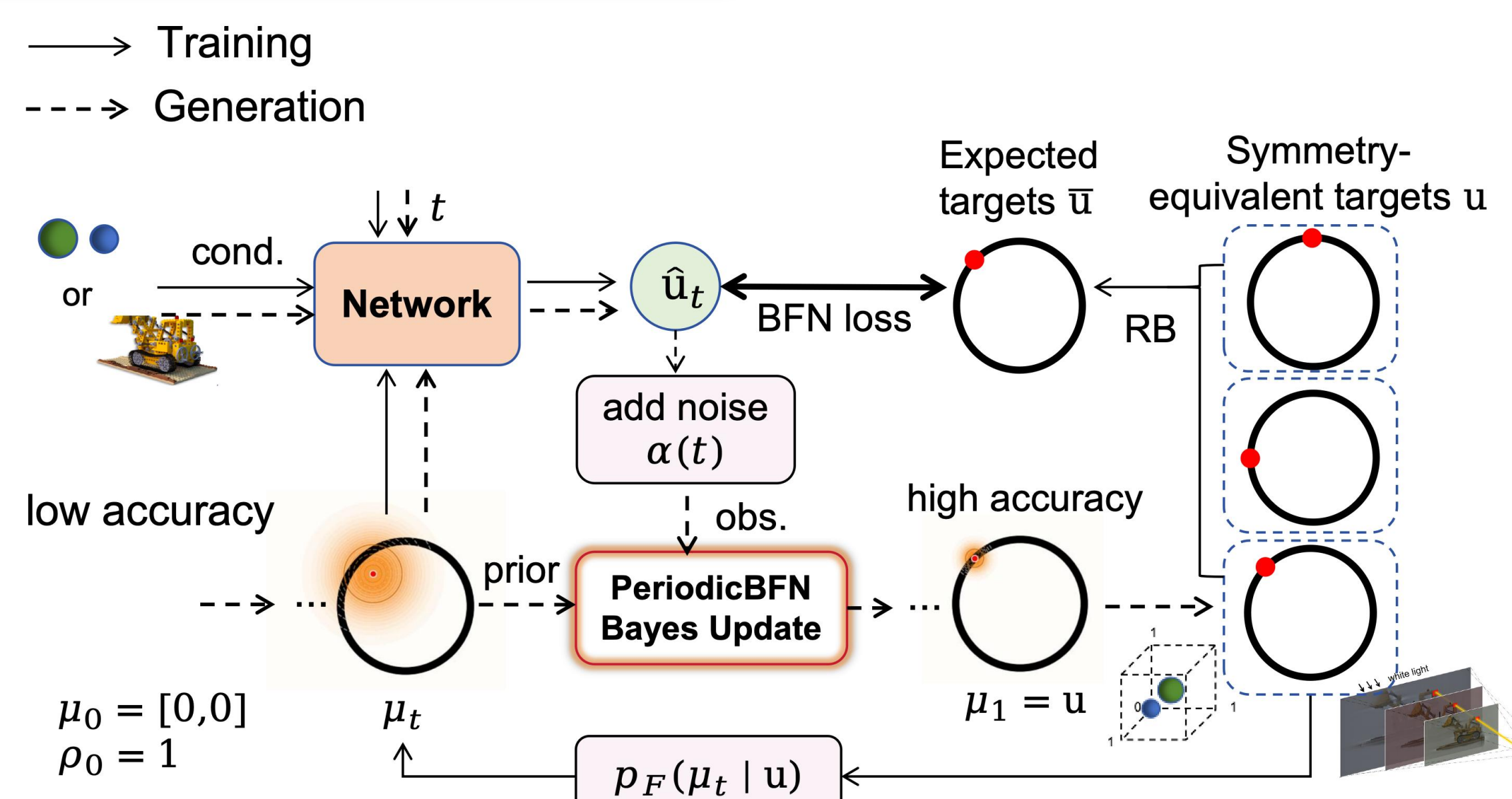


Core issue Circular updates mix direction and confidence; BFN loses its clean information clock.

④ PeriodicBFN: 2D Embedding + RB



Feat. Additive-accuracy structure yields a clean continuous-time and geometric loss



- Embed each periodic scalar θ as $(\cos \theta, \sin \theta)$; run Gaussian BFN updates in 2D.
- Precision is scalar again; μ carries periodic geometry.

RB target: posterior mean over symmetries

$$\bar{\mu}_{RB} = E_g [u(g \cdot x) | \mu_t] \quad L_{RB} = E_t \| \hat{u}_t(\mu_t, t) - \bar{\mu}_{RB} \|^2$$

CSP: $g = \delta$ periodic translation | CLF: $g = s \in \{\pm 1\}$ sign / π ambiguity
Averaging equivalent targets reduces denoising-target variance.

⑤ Experiments: CSP and CLF

Crystal Structure Prediction (multi-seed mean $\pm$ std)

Method	MP-20 MR $\uparrow$	MP-20 RMSE $\downarrow$	MPTS MR $\uparrow$	MPTS RMSE $\downarrow$
CDVAE	33.93 $\pm$ 0.15	0.1069 $\pm$ 0.0018	5.21 $\pm$ 0.13	0.2083 $\pm$ 0.0023
DiffCSP	51.89 $\pm$ 0.30	0.0611 $\pm$ 0.0015	13.95 $\pm$ 0.11	0.1422 $\pm$ 0.0053
EquiCSP	57.48 $\pm$ 0.18	0.0510 $\pm$ 0.0010	14.48 $\pm$ 0.19	0.1201 $\pm$ 0.0029
FlowMM	61.26 $\pm$ 0.14	0.0572 $\pm$ 0.0014	16.11 $\pm$ 0.17	0.1831 $\pm$ 0.0021
CrysBFN	64.33 $\pm$ 0.24	0.0445 $\pm$ 0.0010	19.71 $\pm$ 0.72	0.1112 $\pm$ 0.0077
PeriodicBFN	70.05$\pm$0.04	0.0370$\pm$0.0009	27.03$\pm$0.13	0.1105$\pm$0.0024

+5.7 / +7.3 match-rate points over strongest prior BFN on MP-20 / MPTS-52.

Ablation on MP-20

Variant	MR $\uparrow$	RMSE $\downarrow$
PeriodicBFN	70.05	0.0370
w/o RB	66.11	0.0507
w/o 2D emb.	60.02	0.0569

CLF phase synthesis

Method	PSNR $\uparrow$	FPS $\uparrow$
Conj. Grad.	34.31 $\pm$ 1.21	1.45
EyeReal	27.46 $\pm$ 1.18	51.55
EyeReal + PeriodicBFN	31.40$\pm$1.05	28.49

