

Modeling Chemical Reactions

Intern: Shaun Tan (*me*)

Supervisors:

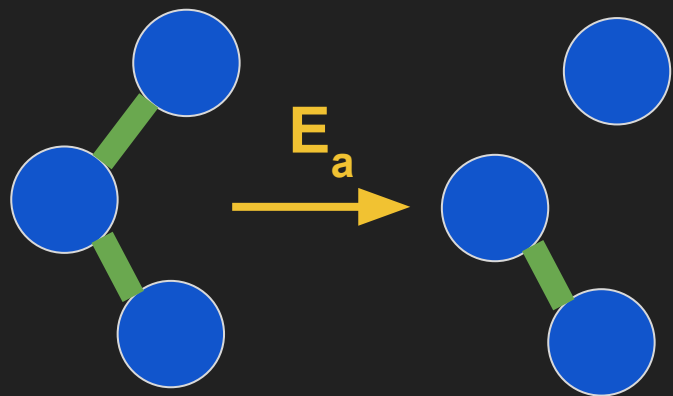
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About me

- NUS, year 2 Computer Science student
- Came from Diploma of Applied Chemistry
- Started internship with only introductory knowledge in neural networks
- Interested in doing SWE and/or ML



Objective

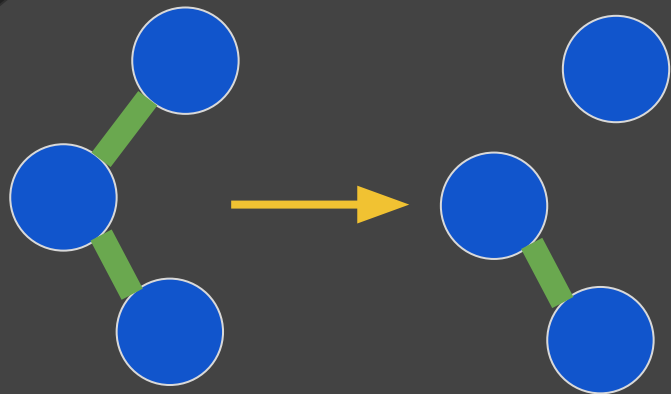


Reactant

Product

Predicting activation energy
from the reaction's molecules
(*ie. reactants & products*)

Objective

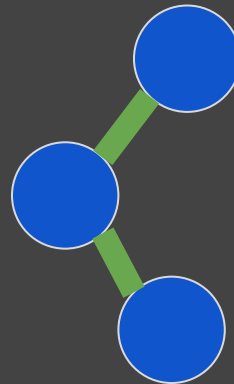


- Activation energy
- Rate of reaction
- Yield %

Reaction properties

- Multiple molecules
- Has reactants & products

VS



- Water solubility
- Toxicity

Molecular properties

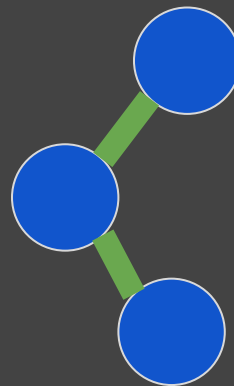
- 1 molecule only

Objective

Can we train on **molecular**-properties, then finetune on **reaction**-properties?

- **Reason:** there's a lot more molecular datasets than reaction datasets

Can a model for that's good at predicting molecular-property be **adapted** to predict reaction properties?



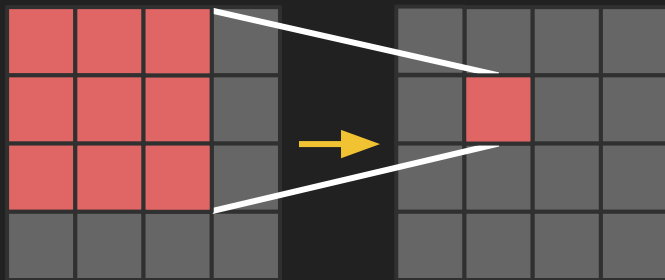
- Water solubility
- Toxicity

Molecular properties

- 1 molecule only

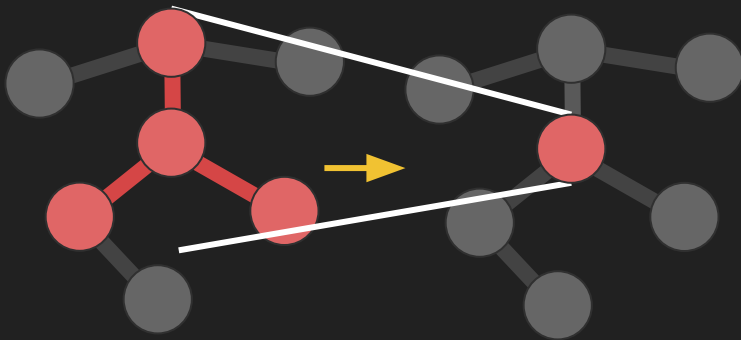
Context: Graph Neural Networks (GNN)

CNN



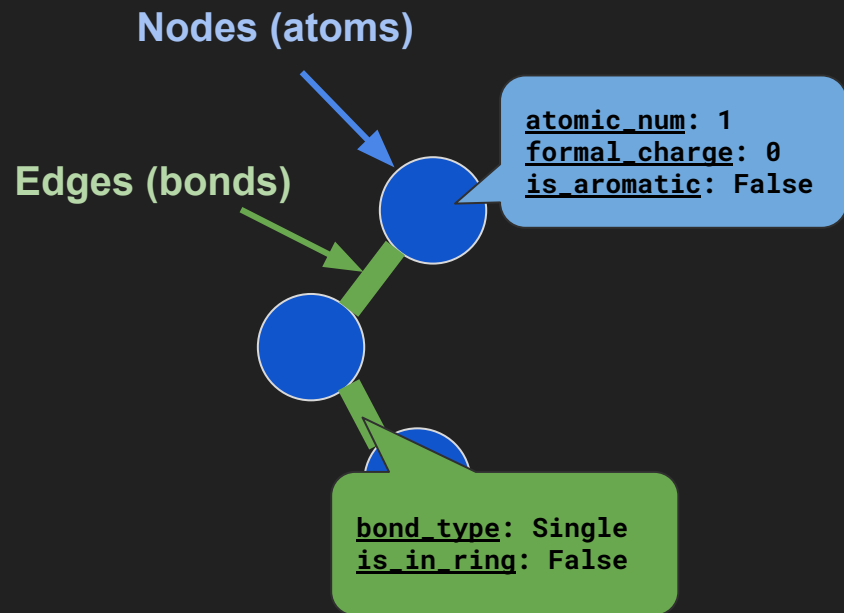
Like how CNN aggregate adjacent pixels in an image (ie. *convolving*)

GNN



GNN aggregate adjacent nodes & edges in a graph (ie. *message-passing*)

Context: GNN for molecules



Molecules can
modelled as graphs

Using SOTA architectures

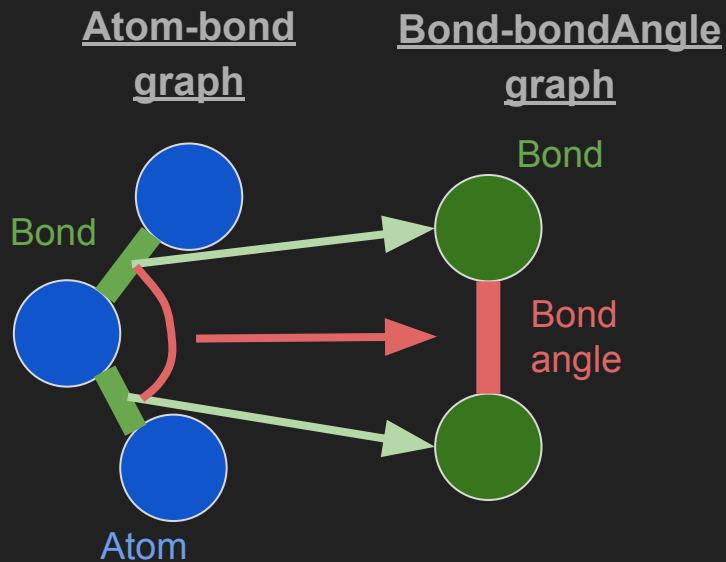
- We used GeoGNN (aka GEM), a State-Of-The-Art (SOTA) architecture for predicting **molecular**-properties

Table 1 | Overall performance for regression tasks and classification tasks

Regression (lower is better)

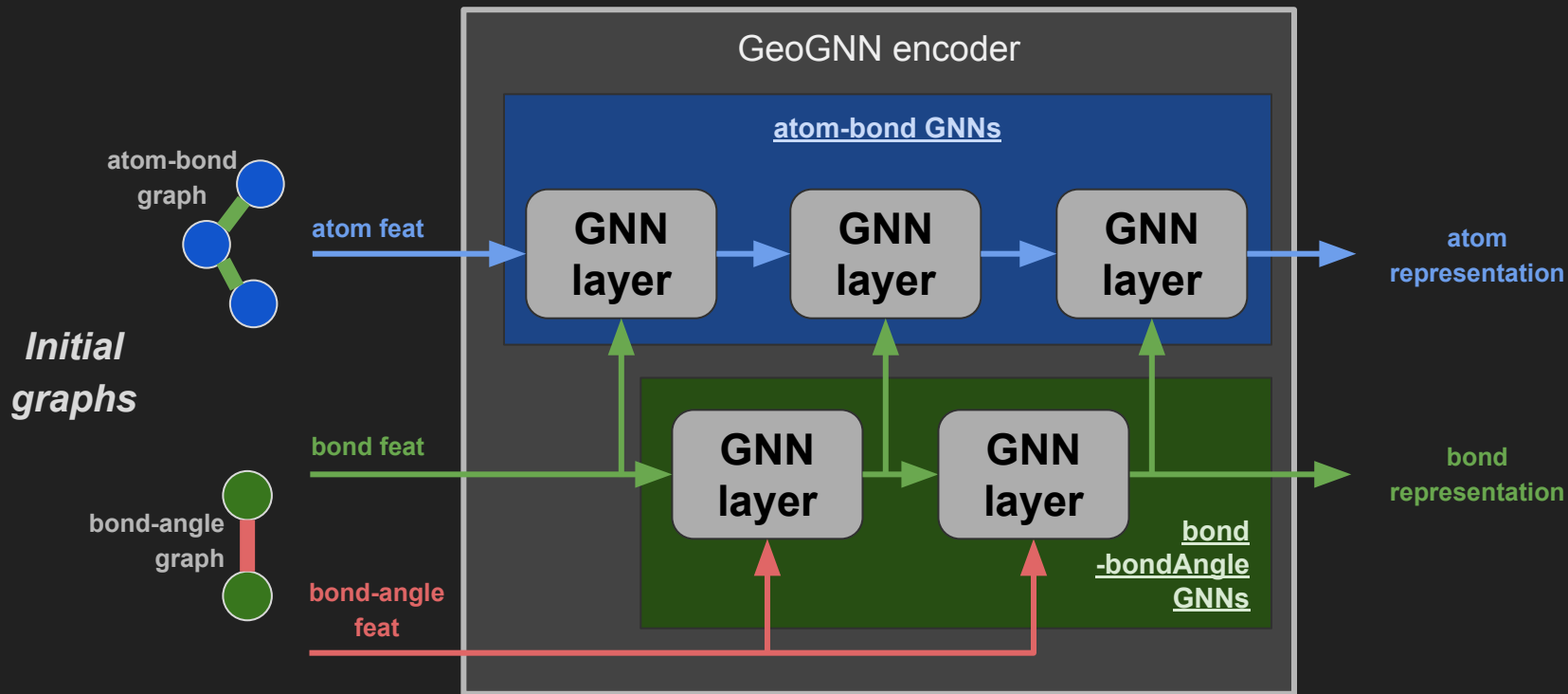
	RMSE			MAE		
Dataset	ESOL	FreeSolv	Lipo	QM7	QM8	QM9
No. molecules	1,128	642	4,200	6,830	21,786	133,885
No. prediction tasks	1	1	1	1	12	12
D-MPNN ⁴³	1.050 _(0.008)	2.082 _(0.082)	^a 0.683 _(0.016)	103.5 _(8.6)	0.0190 _(0.00001)	0.00814 _(0.000001)
AttentiveFP ⁴⁴	^a 0.877 _(0.029)	^a 2.073 _(0.183)	0.721 _(0.001)	^a 72.0 _(2.7)	^a 0.0179 _(0.00001)	^a 0.00812 _(0.000001)
N-Gram _{RF} ⁴⁵	1.074 _(0.107)	2.688 _(0.085)	0.812 _(0.028)	92.8 _(4.0)	0.0236 _(0.00006)	0.01037 _(0.00016)
N-Gram _{XGB} ⁴⁵	1.083 _(0.082)	5.061 _(0.744)	2.072 _(0.030)	81.9 _(1.9)	0.0215 _(0.00005)	0.00964 _(0.00031)
PretrainGNN ¹¹	1.100 _(0.006)	2.764 _(0.002)	0.739 _(0.003)	113.2 _(0.6)	0.0200 _(0.00001)	0.00922 _(0.00004)
GROVER _{base} ⁴	0.983 _(0.090)	2.176 _(0.052)	0.817 _(0.008)	94.5 _(3.8)	0.0218 _(0.00004)	0.00984 _(0.00055)
GROVER _{large} ⁴	0.895 _(0.017)	2.272 _(0.051)	0.823 _(0.010)	92.0 _(0.9)	0.0224 _(0.00003)	0.00986 _(0.00025)
(best) GEM	0.798 _(0.029)	1.877 _(0.094)	0.660 _(0.008)	58.9 _(0.8)	0.0171 _(0.00001)	0.00746 _(0.000001)

Using SOTA architectures

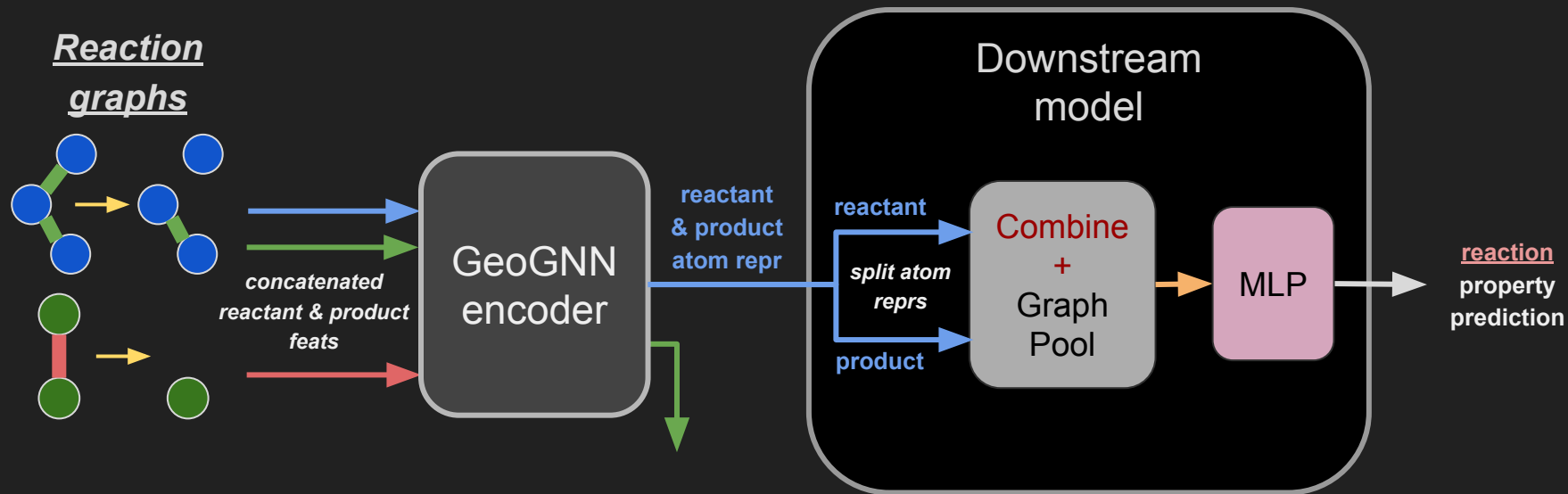


They proposed using 2 graphs to represent a molecule

GeoGNN architecture

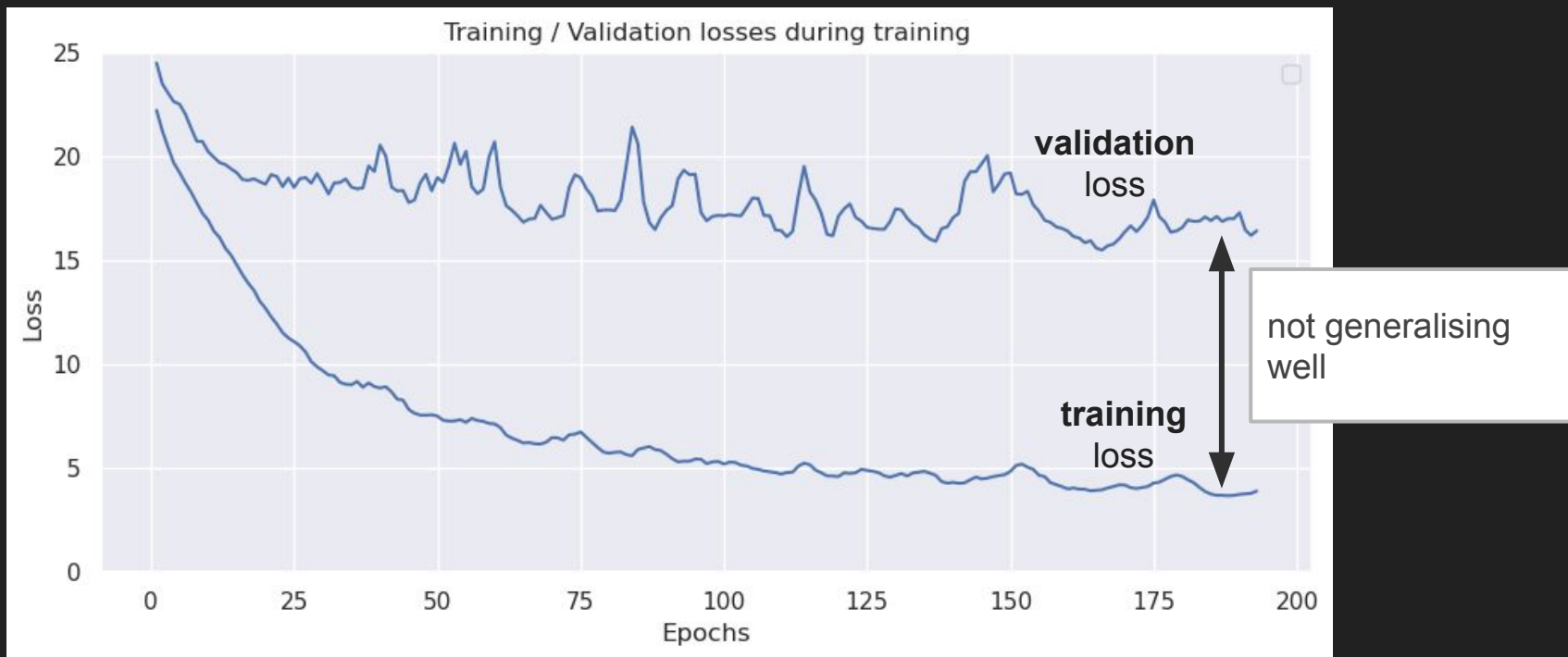


Adapting GeoGNN for reactions

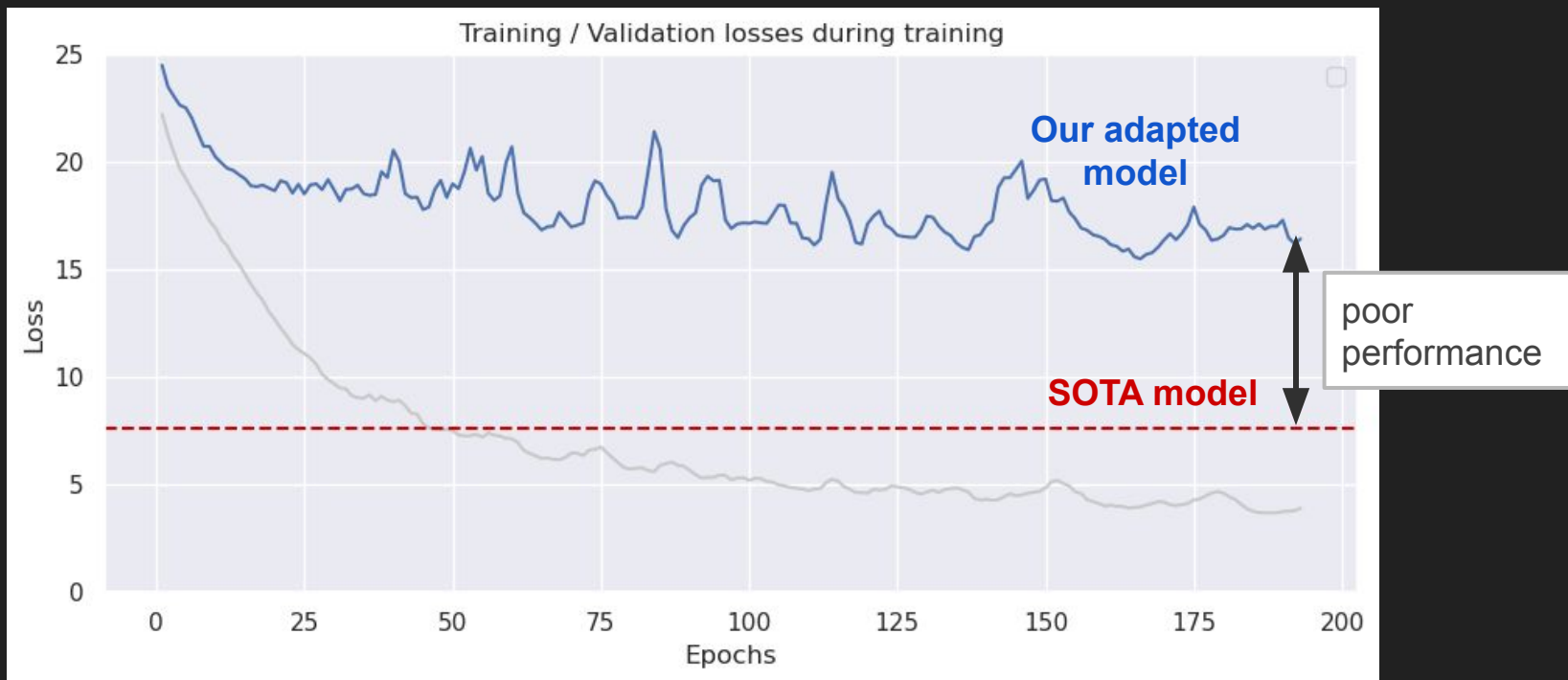


Results

Performance



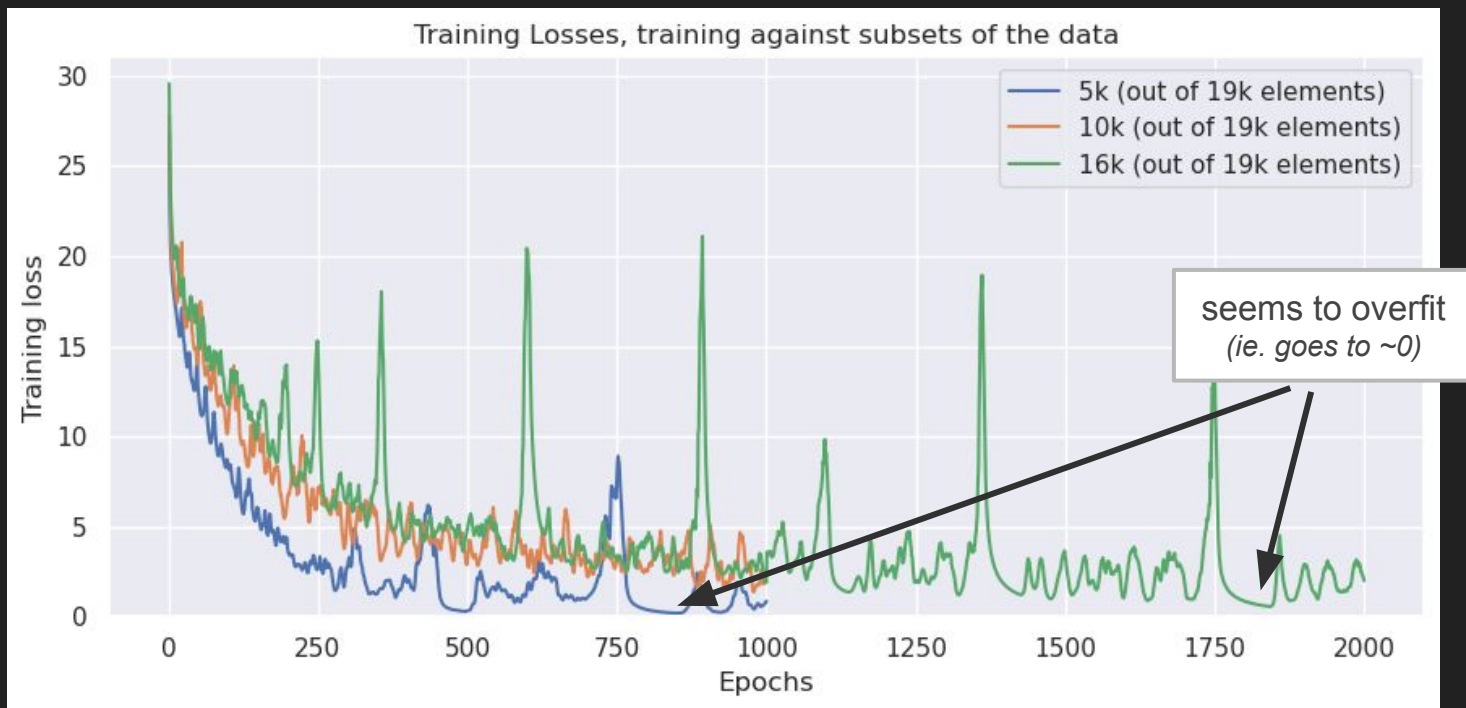
Performance



Debugging: Checking model's capacity

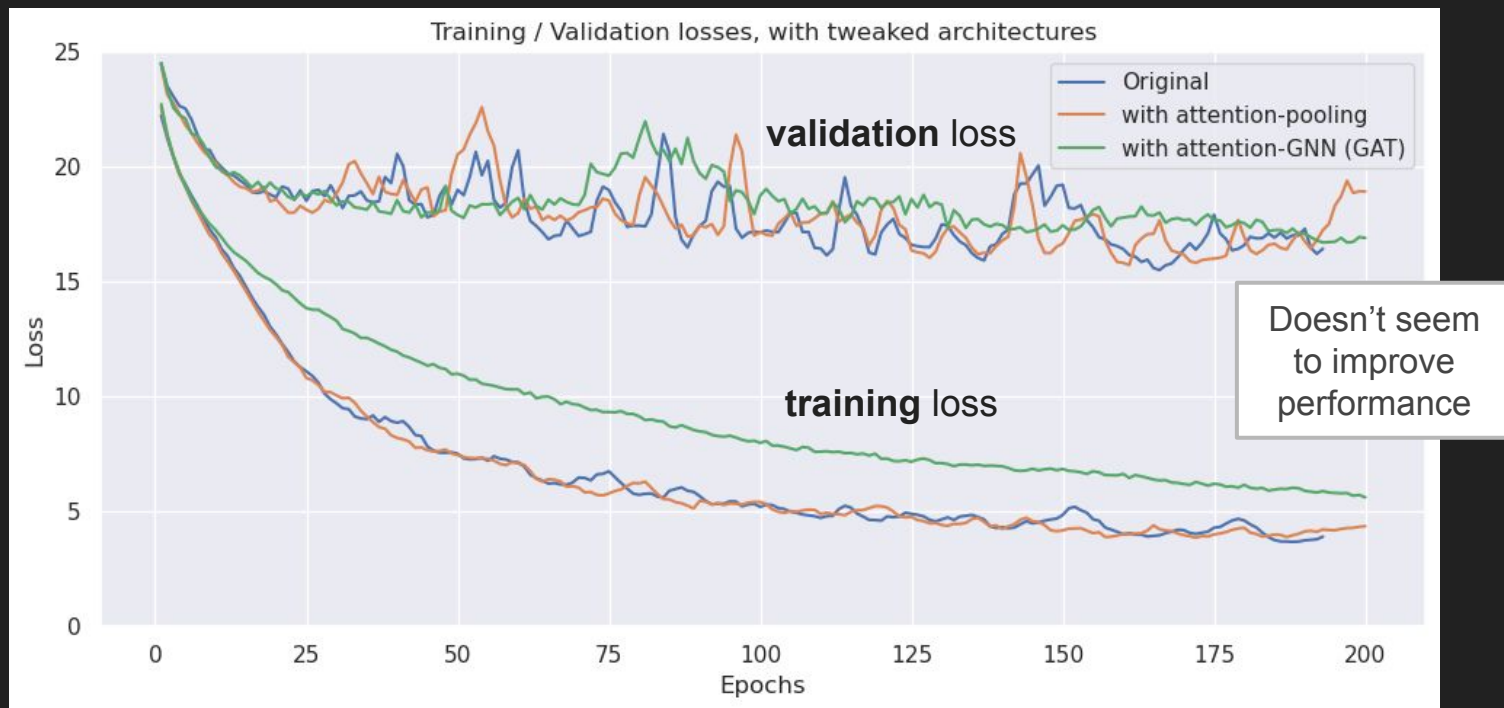
- Intentionally try to overfit *(ie. converges to ~ 0 loss)*
smaller dataset sizes *(eg. 5, 10, 16k out of the 19k dataset)*
- If can overfit = model has the capacity to represent the dataset
- If cannot overfit = model is not powerful enough
(or I coded something wrongly)

Debugging: Checking model's capacity



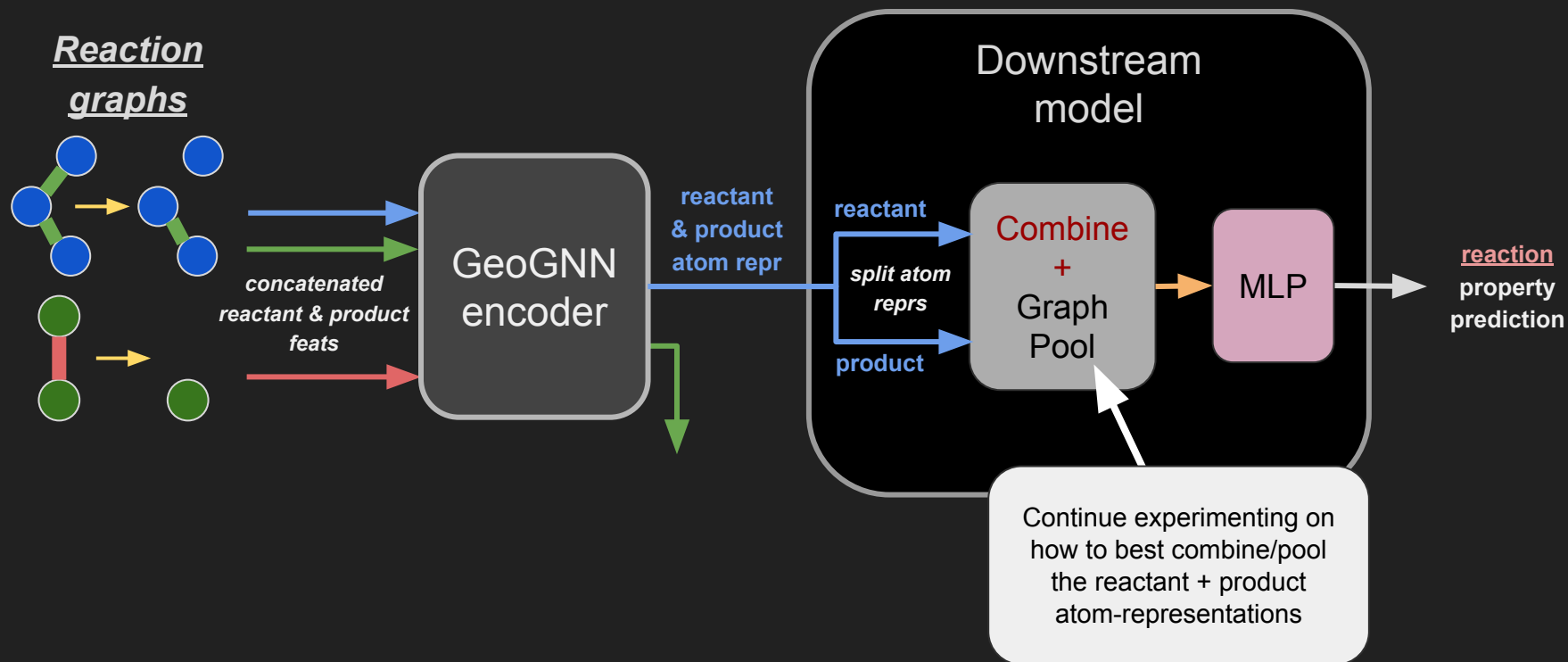
Thus:
model seems to
have the capacity
to represent the
dataset

Tweaking the architecture



Next steps

Next steps: Tweaking combining/pooling



Next steps: Pretraining on molecular-properties

- Pretrain on molecular-property datasets
then finetune on activation-energy reaction datasets
to see if the pretraining helps

Challenges I faced

Challenges I faced

- Recoded GeoGNN's architecture in PyTorch + DGL:
 - becuz their original code used a lesser-known library – [paddlepaddle](#)
 - and their code was very messy, w/o documentations both of which made it hard to modify/adapt
 - recoded to gain experience in working with GNN / PyTorch



Challenges I faced

- Learnt PyTorch and DGL libraries
- To keep code clean, coded with type hintings, docstrings, PyTorch-Lightning

```
class SqrtGraphNorm(torch.nn.Module):
    """
    Applies graph normalization, where each node features is divided by
    sqrt(num_of_nodes) for each graph in batched graph created by `dgl.batch`.

    This is a PyTorch + DGL equivalent of GeoGNN's `GraphNorm`:
    https://github.com/PaddlePaddle/PaddleHelix/blob/e93c3e9/pahelix/networks/gnn_
    """

    def forward(self, batched_graph: DGLGraph, node_feats: Tensor) -> Tensor:
        """
        Args:
            batched_graph (DGLGraph): Batched (or unbatched) DGL graph created by
            node_feats (Tensor): The input node features.

        Returns:
            Tensor: The node features that's been normalized via dividing by sqrt(
        """
        batch_num_of_nodes = batched_graph.batch_num_nodes()
        assert isinstance(batch_num_of_nodes, Tensor)
```

```
class GeoGNNLitModule(ABC, pl.LightningModule):

    def training_step(self, batch: GeoGNNBatch, batch_idx: int) -> Tensor:
        atom_bond_batch_graph, bond_angle_batch_graph, labels = batch
        pred = self.forward(atom_bond_batch_graph, bond_angle_batch_graph)
        self._train_step_values.append((pred, labels))
        loss = self.loss_fn(pred, labels)

        # Log raw unstandardized MSE loss to the progress bar and logger.
        self.log("train_raw_std_mse_loss", loss, on_step=False, on_epoch=True,

        return loss

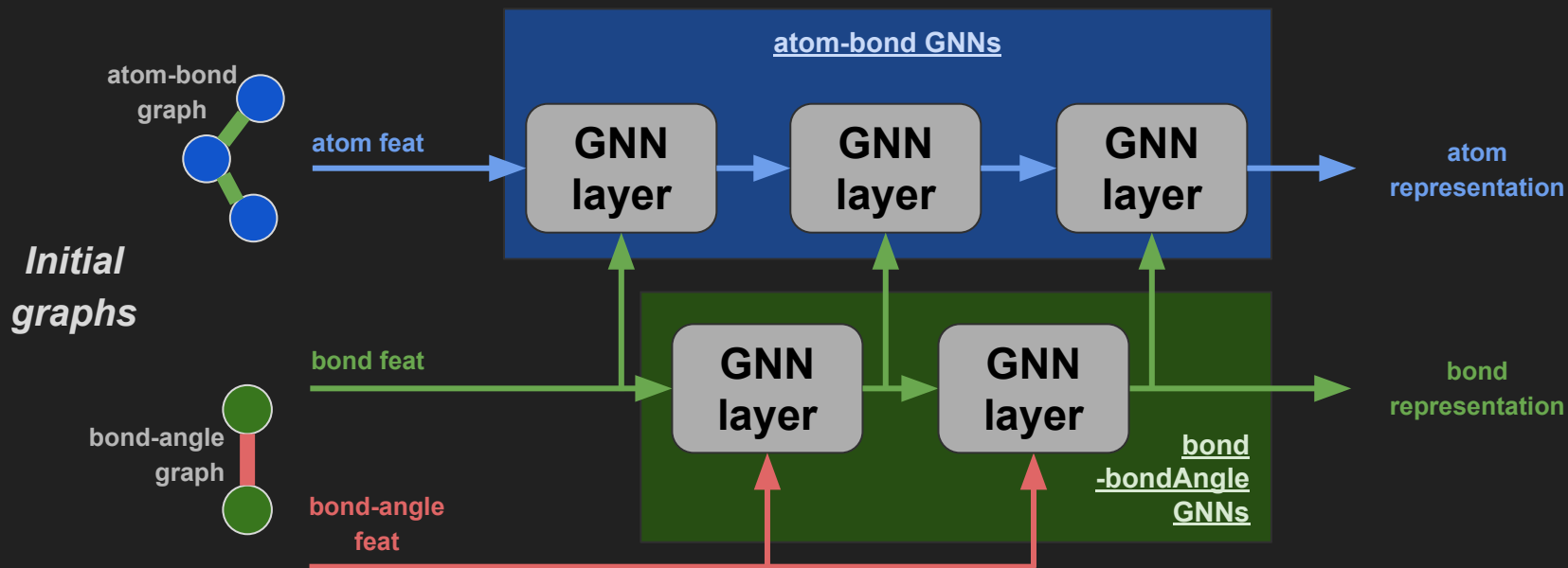
    def predict_step(self, batch: GeoGNNBatch | tuple[DGLGraph, DGLGraph], batch_idx: int) -> Tensor:
        atom_bond_batch_graph, bond_angle_batch_graph, *_ = batch
        pred = self.forward(atom_bond_batch_graph, bond_angle_batch_graph)
        pred = self.scaler.inverse_transform(pred)
        return pred

    def validation_step(self, batch: GeoGNNBatch, batch_idx: int) -> Tensor:
        atom_bond_batch_graph, bond_angle_batch_graph, labels = batch
        pred = self.forward(atom_bond_batch_graph, bond_angle_batch_graph)
```

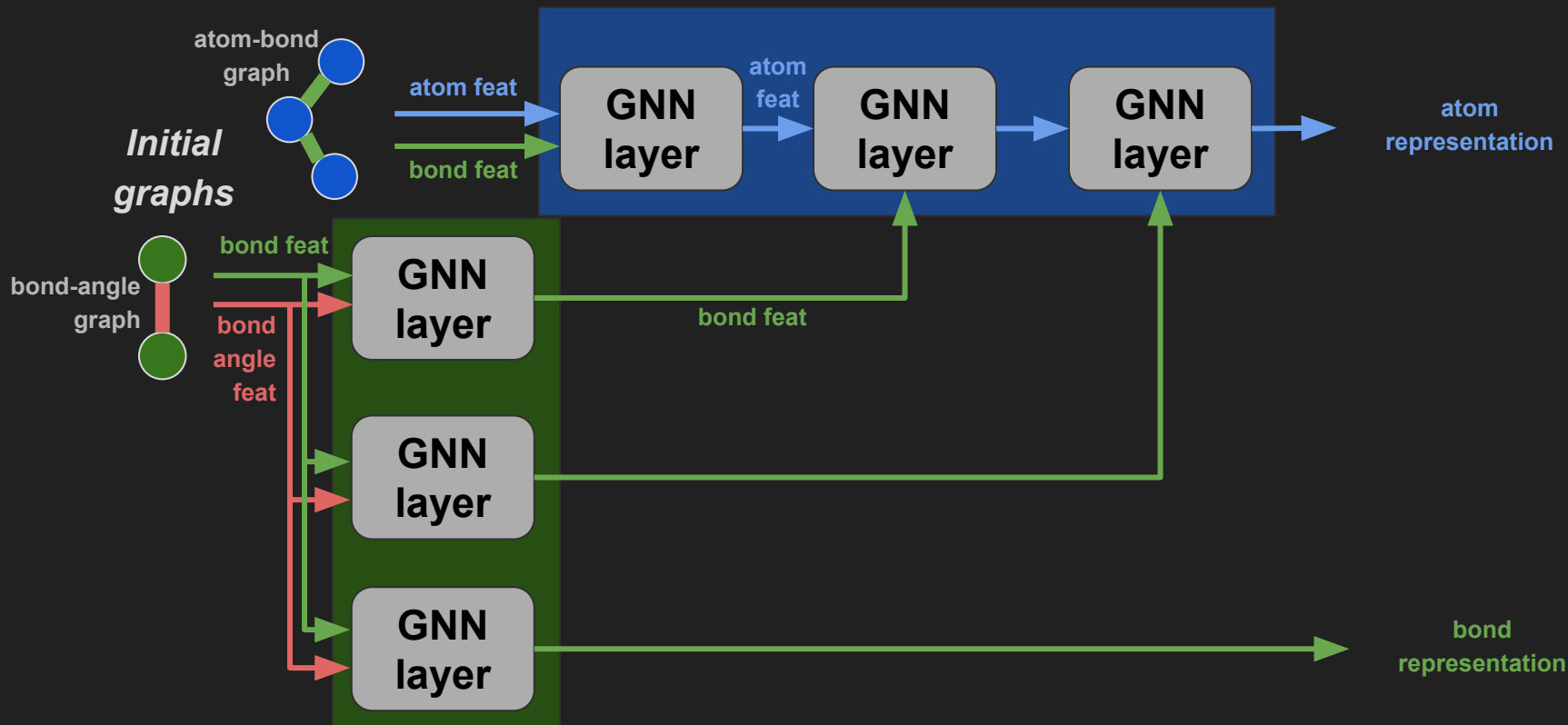

Challenges I faced

- The model GeoGNN coded wasn't what they mentioned in the paper

What they SAID they did:



What they **ACTUALLY** did:



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