[NeurIPS 2022 Spotlight] Learning Substructure Invariance for Out-of-Distribution Molecular Representations

图分类。

没有环境标签。

总体目标

 $\max_{\omega,\Phi} I(\mathbf{z};\mathbf{y})$, s.t. $\min_{\omega,\Phi} I(\mathbf{y};\mathbf{e} \mid \mathbf{z})$

max项表示希望z有足够的预测能力,min项表示希望z与环境无关。其中 $q_{\theta}(z|G)$ 和 $q_{\theta}(y|z)$ 分别表示 encoder Φ 和 classifier w的输出。

 $q_{\theta}(z|G)$ 和 $q_{\theta}(y|z)$ 二者的具体实现:

- 1. encoder Φ:包括一个molecular encoder和substructure encoder,它们二者的分别得到整个分子的表示和子结构的表示,之后在通过一个attentive pooling,拿着molecular encoder的输出当query去找substructure encoder的输出
- 2. classifier w: 一个MLP.

直接优化上述目标是不可处理的。文章对此的解决是先推了一个ELBO用来优化得到一个环境划分器来获得环境标签e,然后证明了(1)可以用如下的目标来具体优化。

$$\mathcal{L}_{inv}(\theta; \mathcal{G}, \tau) = \underbrace{\frac{1}{|\mathcal{G}|} \sum_{(G, y) \in \mathcal{G}} \left| \log q_{\theta}(y|G) - \mathbb{E}_{p(\mathbf{e}|\mathbf{G})}[\log p_{\tau}(y|G, e)] \right|}_{\boxed{1}} + \underbrace{\beta \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{e}} \left[\frac{1}{|\mathcal{G}^{e}|} \sum_{(G, y) \in \mathcal{G}^{e}} [-\log q_{\theta}(y|G)] \right]}_{\boxed{2}},$$

①是invariance项 ②是sufficiency项

文章证明了:

- 1. min ① 等于 $\min_{q_{\theta}(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{z}),q_{\theta}(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{G})} \mathrm{I}(\mathbf{y};\mathbf{e}\mid\mathbf{z})$,也就是让z在所有测试环境表现一样,即 p(y|z,e)=p(y|z)
- 2. \min ② 等于 $\max_{q_{\theta}(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{z}),q_{\theta}(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{G})} \mathbf{I}(\mathbf{z};\mathbf{y})$,也就是让z有足够的预测能力

环境划分器

通过最大化如下的ELBO(等于是在最小化环境分类器和真实后验分布的KL散度 $D_{KL}\left(q_{\kappa}(e\mid G,y)\|p(e\mid G)\right)$):

$$\mathcal{L}_{ ext{elbo}}\left(au, \kappa; \mathcal{G}
ight) = rac{1}{|\mathcal{G}|} \sum_{(G, y) \in \mathcal{G}} \left[\mathbb{E}_{q_{\kappa}}\left[\log p_{ au}(y \mid G, e)
ight] - D_{KL}\left(q_{\kappa}(e \mid G, y) \| p(e \mid G)
ight)
ight]$$

来训练环境划分器 $q_k(e|G,y)$ 和 conditioned-GNN $p_{ au}(y|G,e)$

具体实现:

环境分类器 $q_k(e|G,y)$: Graph Isomorphism Network (GIN),接受一个图和标签,产生环境的概率分布

先验分布 $p_{\tau}(e|G)$: 均匀分布或高斯分布

条件GNN $p_{\tau}(y|G,e)$: 一个GIN

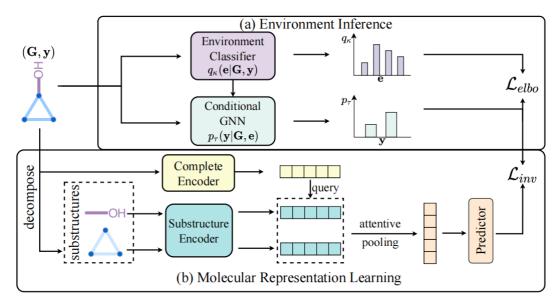


Figure 2: Overview of our model. The whole training procedure is divided into two stages: 1)Optimize the environment-inference model. Given an input molecule (\mathbf{G}, \mathbf{y}) , we first infer the latent environment variable e. This stage is trained under the guidance of \mathcal{L}_{elbo} . 2) Optimize the molecule encoder and the final predictor guided by \mathcal{L}_{inv} .

训练过程

- 1) optimizing the environment-inference model: $\kappa^*, \tau^* \leftarrow \arg\max_{\kappa, \tau} \mathcal{L}_{elbo}(\tau, \kappa; \mathcal{G}^{train})$.
- 2) optimizing the molecule encoder and the predictor: $\theta^* \leftarrow \arg \min_{\theta} \mathcal{L}_{inv}(\theta; \mathcal{G}^{train}, \tau)$.

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Algorithm 1: The training procedure.
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Input: Dataset \mathcal{G}^{train} = \{(G_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^{N^{train}}; Number of training epochs for environment inference module E_1; Number of training epochs for the molecule encoder and the
                predictor E_2; Batch size B.
    Output: Trained parameters \theta.
 1 Initialize parameters \theta, \tau and \kappa;
 2 for i \leftarrow 1 to E_1 do
          Sample data batches \mathcal{B} = \{\mathcal{G}_1, \mathcal{G}_2, \dots, \mathcal{G}_k\} from \mathcal{G}^{train} with batch size B;
          for j \leftarrow 1 to k do
                Compute batch loss \mathcal{L}_{elbo}(\tau, \kappa; \mathcal{G}_j) according to Eq. \boxed{6};
 5
                Backpropagate -\mathcal{L}_{elbo} and optimize parameters \tau, \kappa;
7 Freeze the parameters \kappa, \tau;
 s for i \leftarrow 1 to E_2 do
          Sample data batches \mathcal{B} = \{\mathcal{G}_1, \mathcal{G}_2, \dots, \mathcal{G}_k\} from \mathcal{G}^{train} with batch size B;
          for i \leftarrow 1 to k do
10
                Determine the environment of each sample (G, y) in \mathcal{G}_k by \arg \max_e q_{\kappa}(e|G, y);
11
                Compute batch loss \mathcal{L}_{inv}(\theta; \mathcal{G}_k, \tau) according to Eq. \overline{I};
12
                Backpropagate \mathcal{L}_{inv} and optimize parameters \theta;
14 Output the parameters \theta;
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