

Database of DNA electron density training structures

Alex J. Lee, Joshua R. Rackers, and William P. Bricker

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This database contains the data for the DNA structures used to train the e3nn machine learning electron density model in the publication, “Predicting accurate *ab initio* DNA electron densities with equivariant neural networks”. The data is contained in python pickle files containing 400 samples.

File name	Base sequence
01-at-400-train.pkl	AT
02-ta-400-train.pkl	TA
03-aa-400-train.pkl	AA
04-ca-400-train.pkl	CA
05-gt-400-train.pkl	GT
06-ct-400-train.pkl	CT
07-ga-400-train.pkl	GA
08-cg-400-train.pkl	CG
09-gc-400-train.pkl	GC
10-gg-400-train.pkl	GG

The electron densities are represented in the def2-universal-JFIT atom-centered auxiliary basis set. In the machine learning model, data is pre-processed by subtracting out isolated atom densities using the function `get_iso_permuted_dataset` in `utils.py`. The auxiliary basis set, the isolated atom densities, and example scripts for running the model can be found in the public Github repository: [JoshRackers/equivariant electron density](https://github.com/JoshRackers/equivariant_electron_density).

Contents of the pickle files are Python dictionaries for each sample in the following format:

Key	Description	Size	Units
‘type’	Atomic numbers	$[n_{\text{atom}}]$	N/A
‘pos’	Nuclear positions	$[n_{\text{atom}}, 3]$	Å
‘onehot’	One-hot encoding for 5 atom types	$[n_{\text{atom}}, 5]$	N/A
‘coefficients’	Coefficients of the electron density in the auxiliary basis	$[n_{\text{atom}}, 77]$	a.u.
‘exponents’	Exponents of the auxiliary basis set	$[n_{\text{atom}}, 77]$	a.u.
‘norms’	Normalization constants of the auxiliary basis set	$[n_{\text{atom}}, 77]$	a.u.
‘rs_max’	Maximum number of basis functions for each order, ℓ , in the format (multiplicity, ℓ)	$[(14, 0), (5, 1), (5, 2), (2, 3), (1, 4)]$	N/A
‘energy’	DFT total energy	$[n_{\text{atom}}]$	Hartrees
‘forces’	DFT energy gradient force	$[n_{\text{atom}}, 3]$	Hartrees/Bohr

Also included is an example of a trained model in `'example-trained-model.pkl'` that can be loaded using PyTorch's `torch.load` and `load_state_dict` functions. This is the trained model that was used to obtain data in the paper. The hyperparameters for this model are reported in the Table S1 in the Supplementary Material of the paper.

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