

# Explainable Machine Learning with Group Equivariant Non-Expansive Operators (GENEOs). An industrial application to Protein Pocket Detection.



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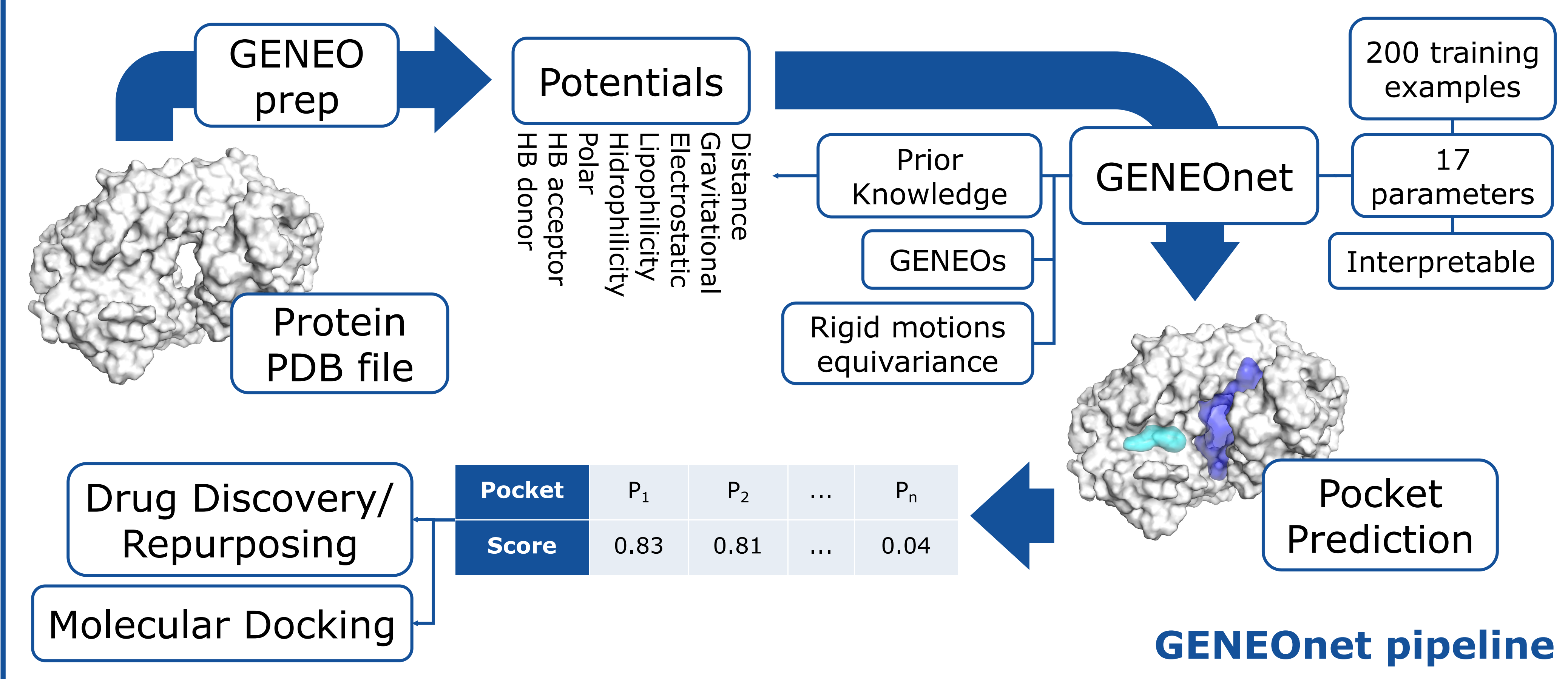
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## GENEOs

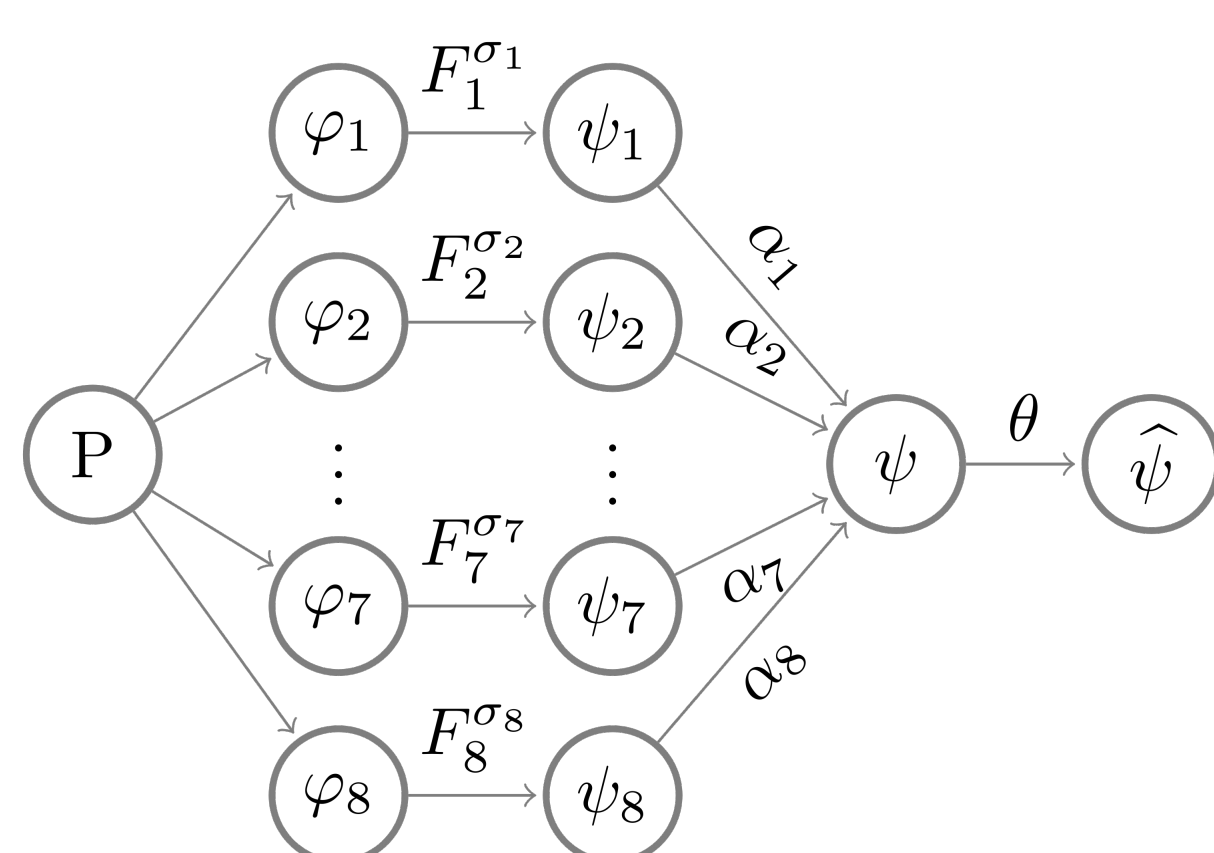
A Group Equivariant Non-Expansive Operator  $F$  is a map between two functional spaces  $\Phi = \{\varphi: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\}$  and  $\Psi = \{\psi: Y \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\}$  that, given two subgroups  $G \trianglelefteq \text{Homeo}(X)$  and  $K \trianglelefteq \text{Homeo}(Y)$  and a fixed group homomorphism  $T: G \rightarrow K$ , has two properties:

- 1. Equivariance:**  $F(\varphi \circ g) = F(\varphi) \circ T(g)$  for all  $\varphi \in \Phi$  and  $g \in G$ .
- 2. Non-Expansivity:**  $\|F(\varphi_1) - F(\varphi_2)\|_\infty \leq \|\varphi_1 - \varphi_2\|_\infty$  for all  $\varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in \Phi$

## The problem



## GENEOnet



## Results

Method	$T_1$	$T_2$	$T_3$	$H_{1+}$
GENEOnet	<b>0.792</b>	<b>0.905</b>	<b>0.941</b>	0.975
P2Rank	0.728	0.847	0.892	0.952
DeepPocket	0.652	0.798	0.860	<b>0.978</b>
CAVIAR	0.616	0.739	0.783	0.837
Fpocket	0.331	0.462	0.534	<b>0.978</b>
CavVis	0.224	0.376	0.483	0.842

## Conclusions

GENEOs can be powerful mathematical tools for **eXplainable Machine Learning and AI**.

1. Few trainable parameters.
2. Intrepretability of the parameters.
3. Can incorporate Prior Knowledge.
4. Equivariance by design.
5. Necessity of fewer training data.
6. Lower computational complexity compared to similar deep networks.

## Joint work with:

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## Try it!



## GENEOnet



## GENEOs

