

Pacific Northwest NATIONAL LABORATORY

Geometric Deep Learning for Molecule Generation

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

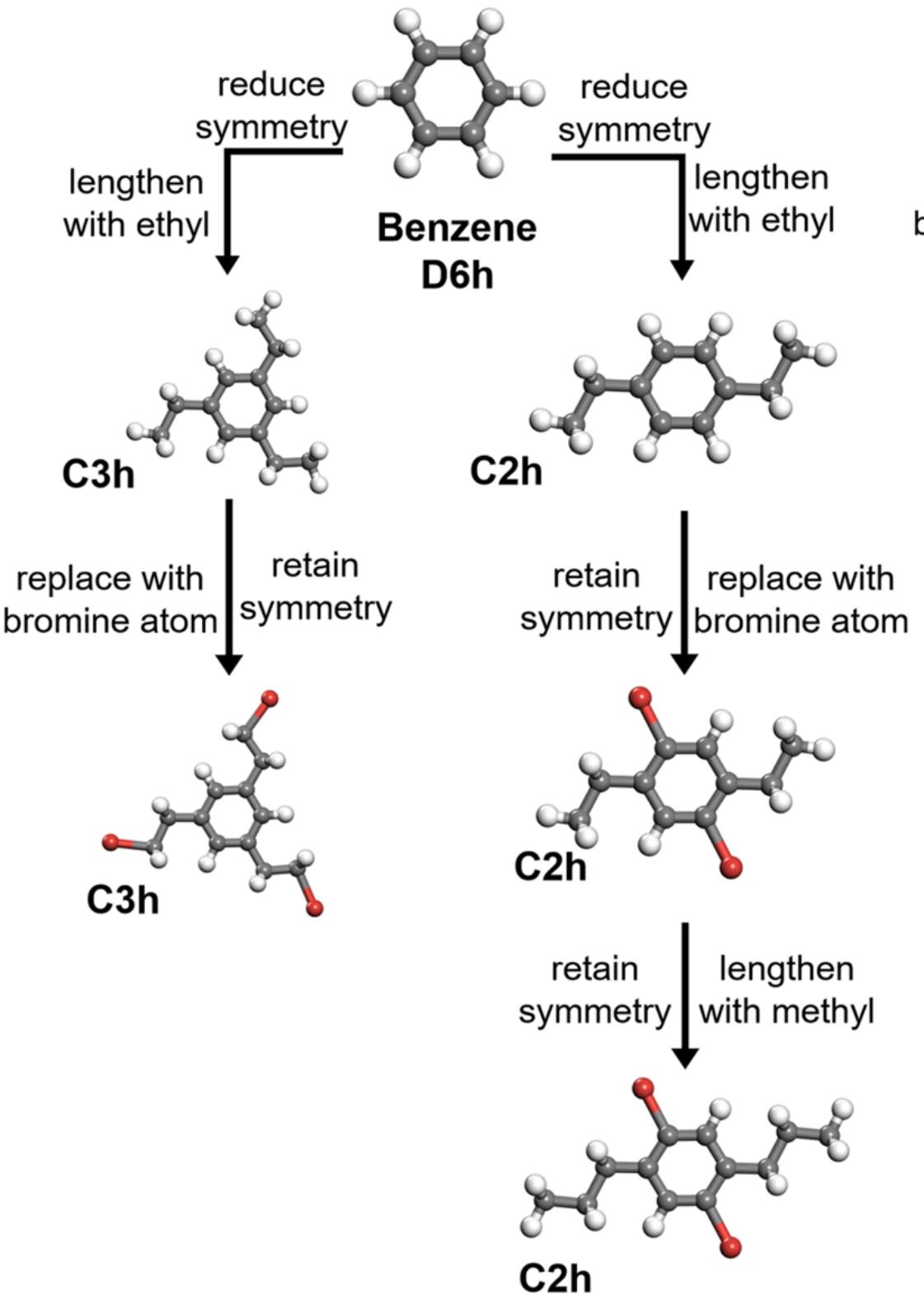
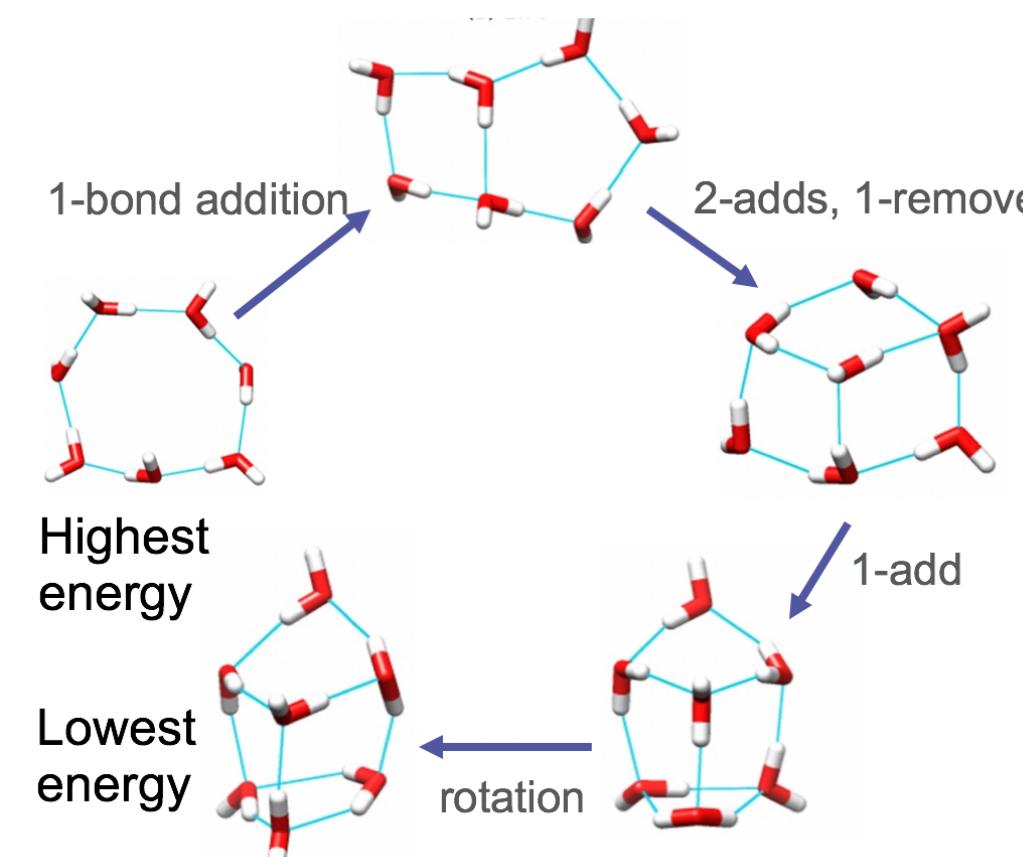
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Key Takeaways

- Which ML method you want to use for designing a new molecule? What are the trade-offs between various methods?
 - More specifically, Variational Autoencoders vs. Deep Reinforcement Learning
- If the target molecule structures exhibit strong structural/geometric properties, how do we incorporate that knowledge into the ML methods?

Molecule Design problem

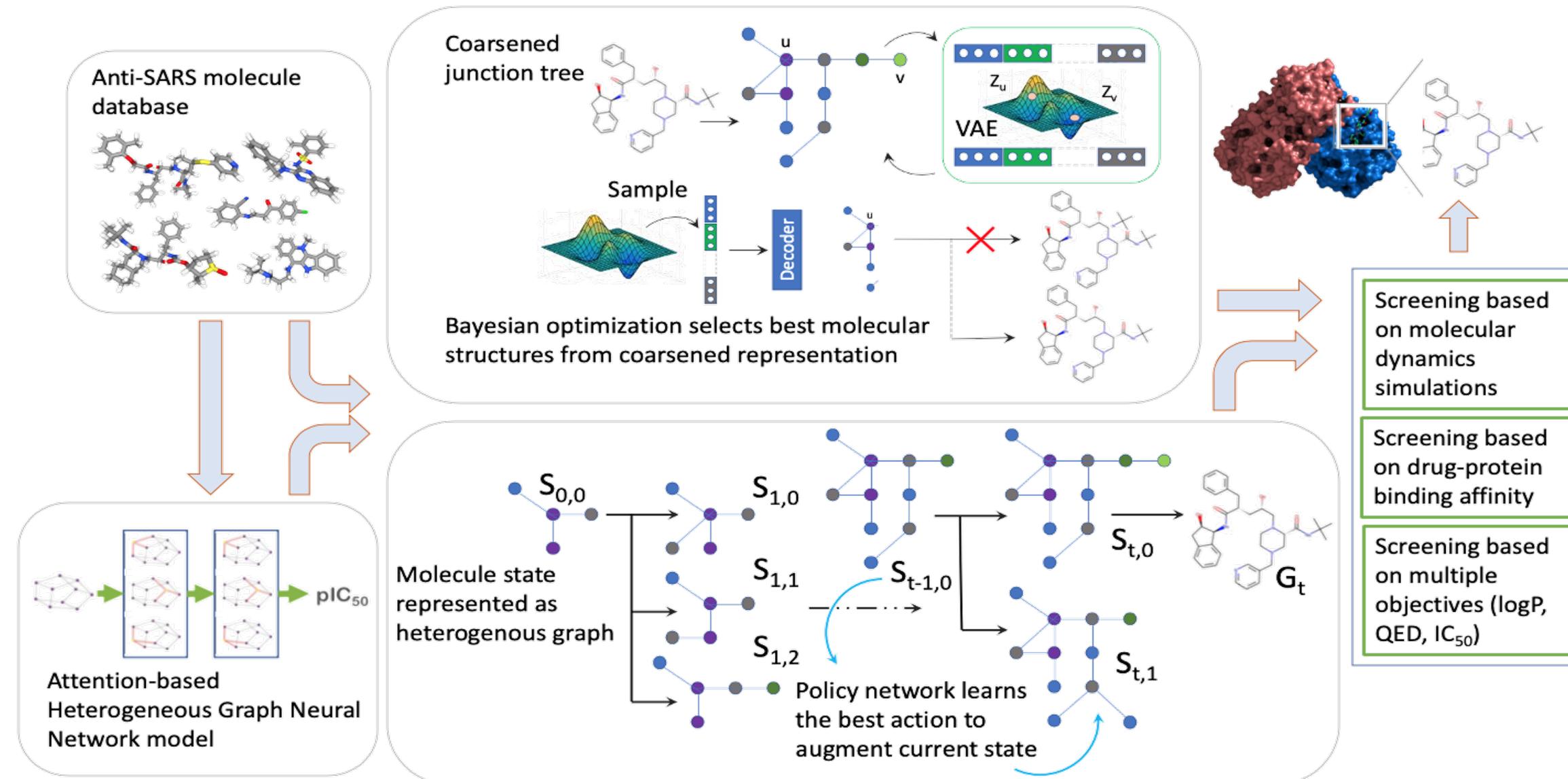
How do we automate the design of chemical structures that have interesting properties?



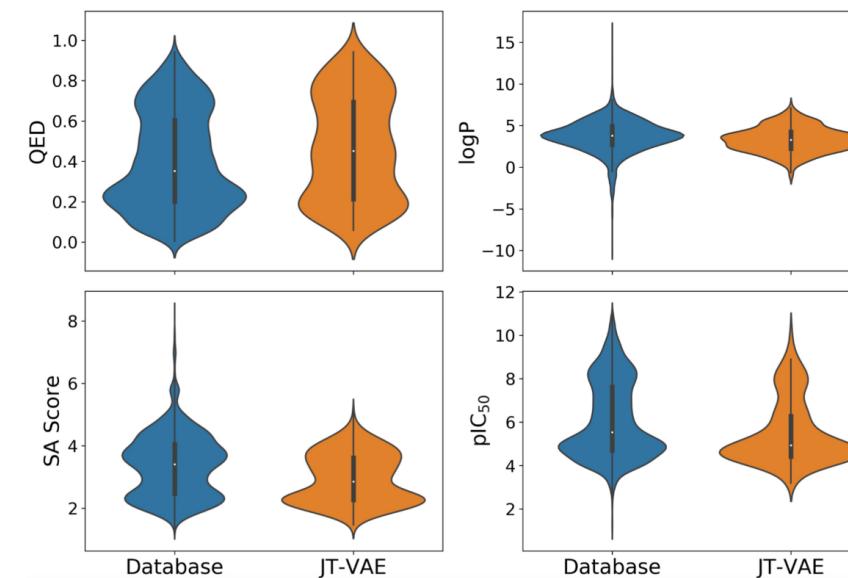
Why is this hard?

- If we were to compose a molecule with n functional groups from a library of N functional groups, the size of the search space would be on the order of permutations (N, r):
 - $N=100, r=10$, search space: $6.28 * 10^{19}$
 - $N=100, r=20$, search space: $1.31 * 10^{39}$
 - $N=200, r=10$, search space: $8.14 * 10^{22}$
 - $N=200, r=20$, search space: $3.92 * 10^{45}$
- Our goal with machine learning is to avoid the exhaustive enumeration of the search space.

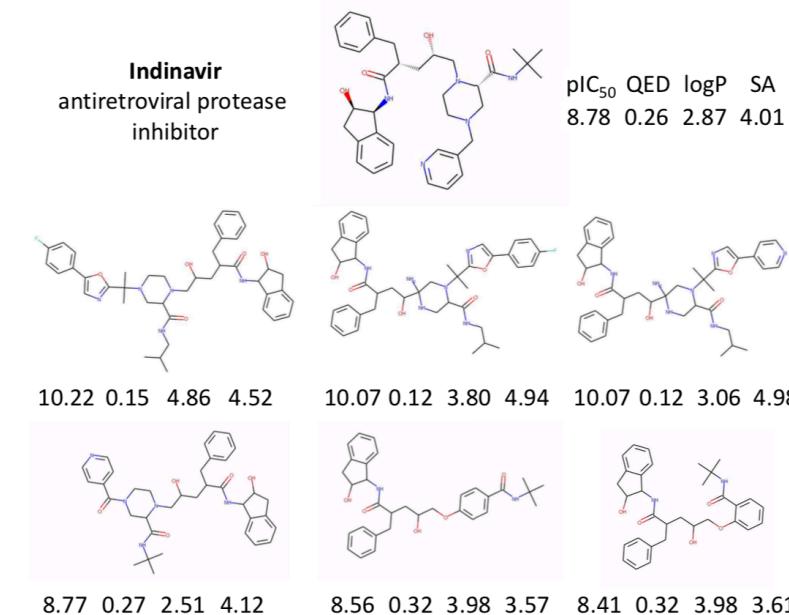
Variational Autoencoder vs Deep Reinforcement Learning



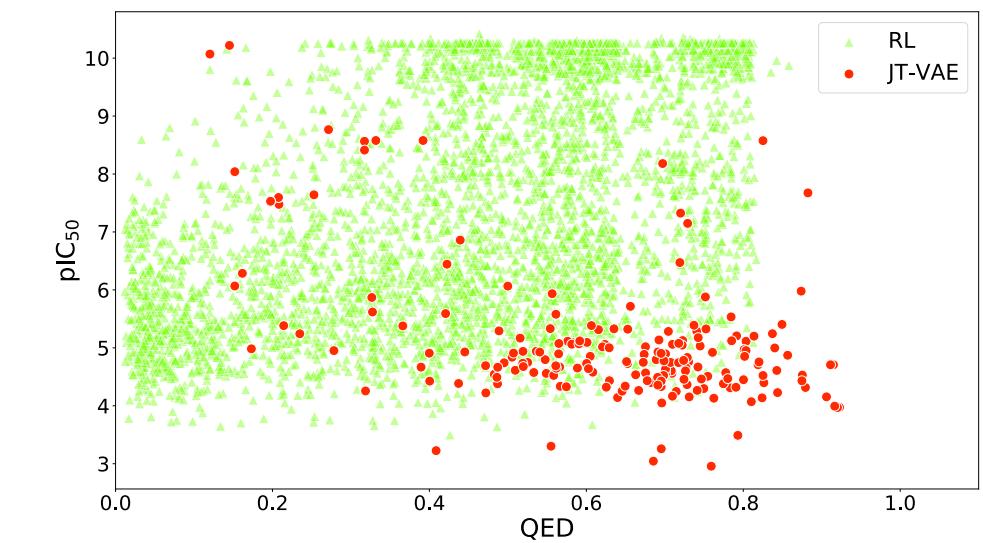
Pros and Cons



If you want a molecule that is close to ones existing in your database, use VAE.

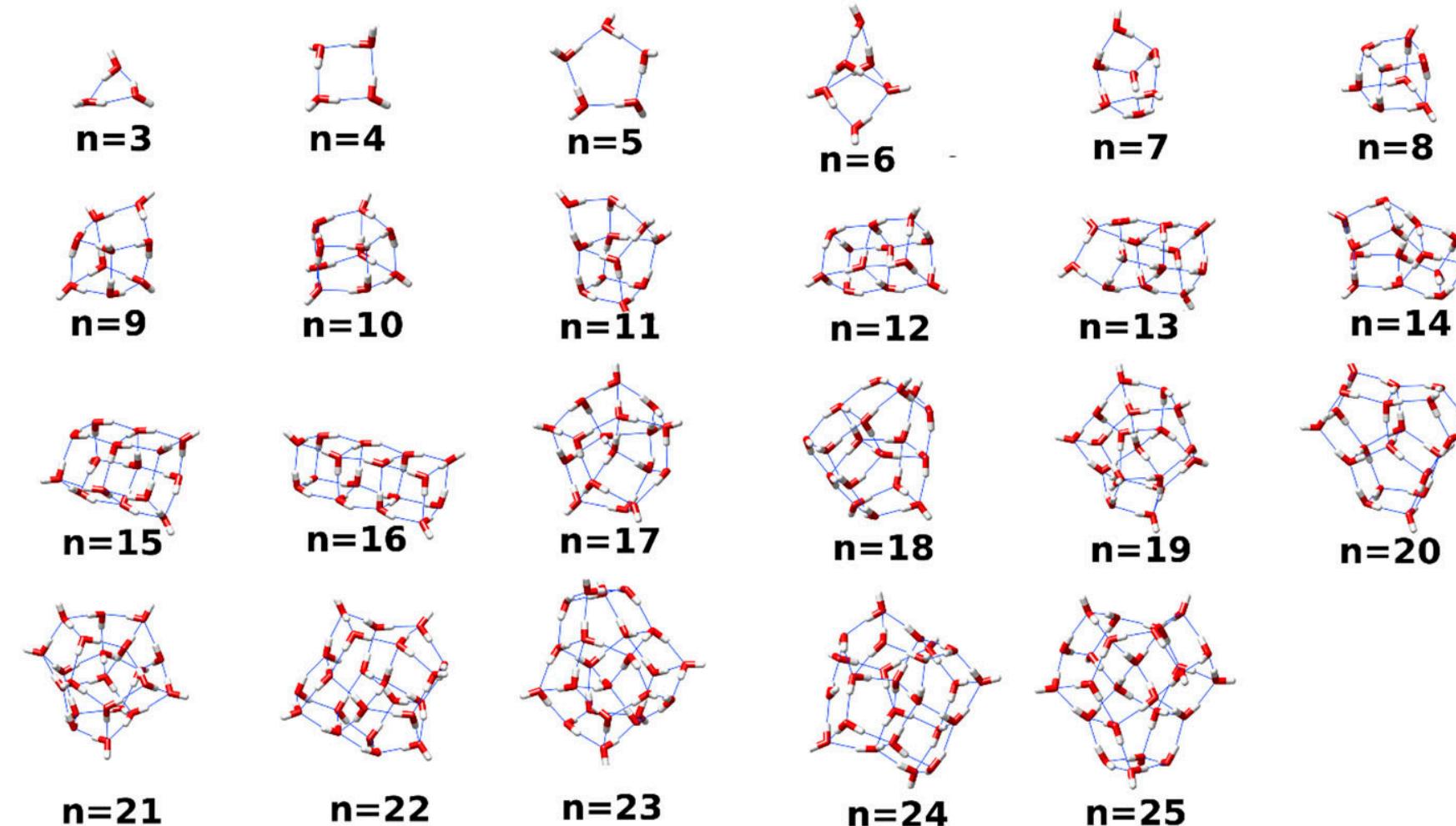


One of our top molecules (generated by JT-VAE) was a match to a widely researched COVID-19 therapeutic.



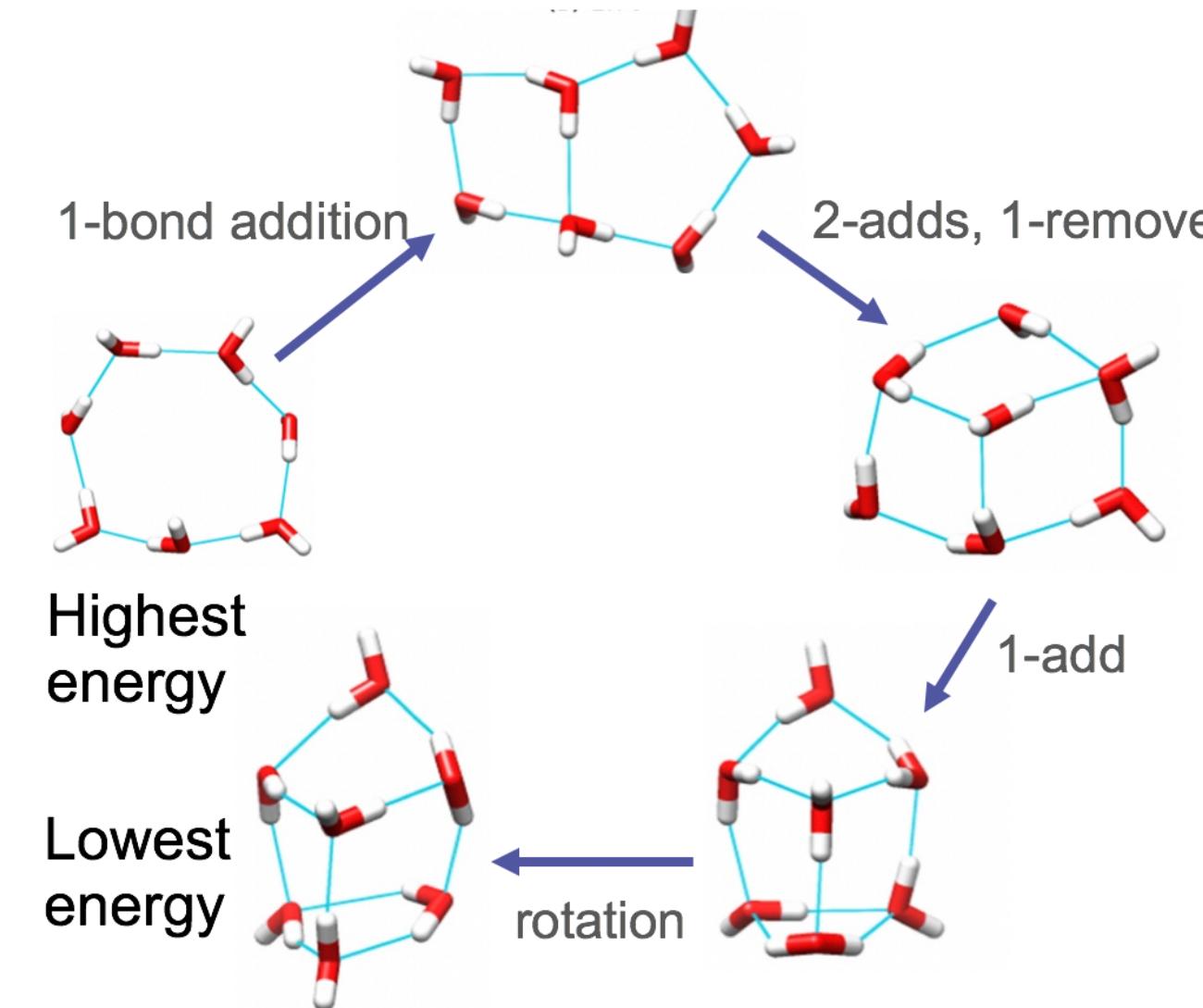
Deep RL is a promising approach to find novel candidates that we will miss if just "searching where the light is."

HydroNet: A ML Benchmark for Modeling Intermolecular Interactions



<https://exalearn.github.io/hydronet> [3]

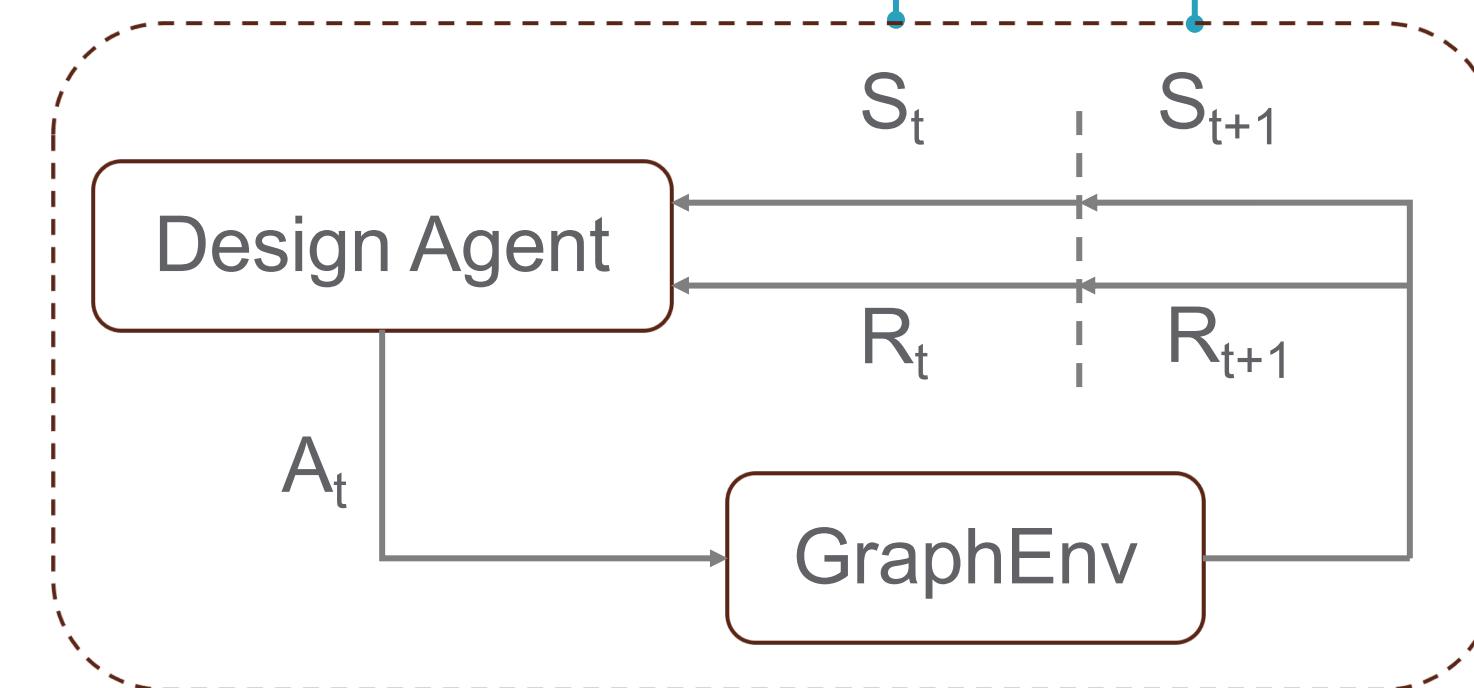
Goal: Learning a model to generate low energy water clusters



Deep RL Formulation

Combinatorial game tree picture courtesy: Google's DeepMind

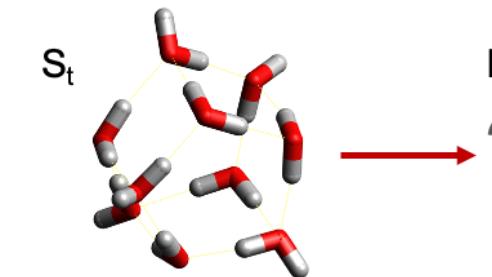
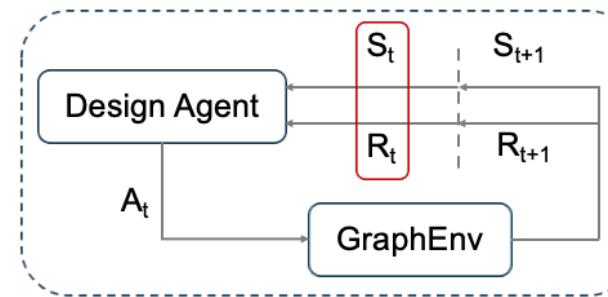
State represented via Attributed Graph and graph-theoretic chemical descriptors



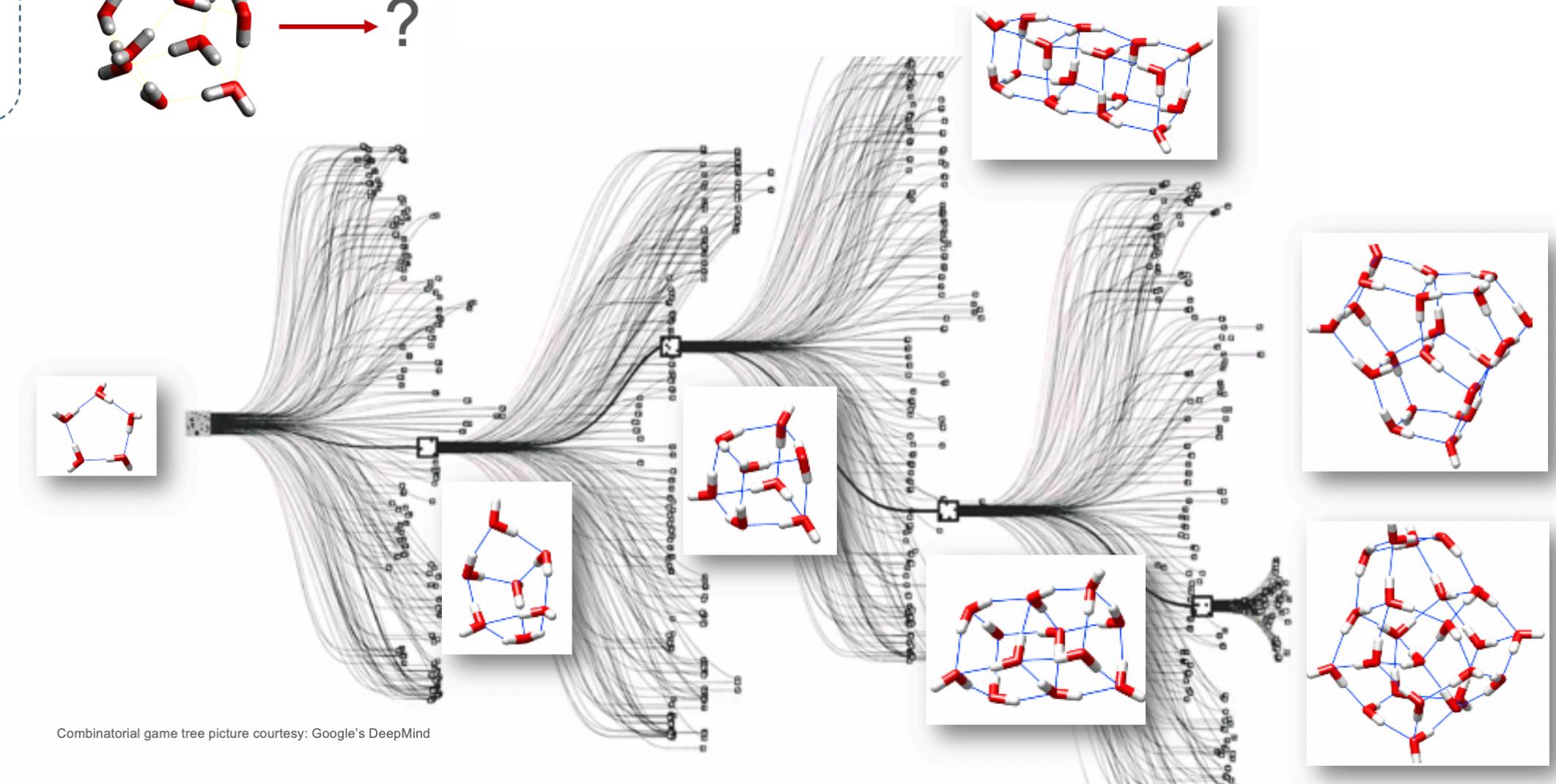
Environment represented via
Attributed Graphs

Reward
estimated via
chemical
descriptors
and/or graph
neural
network based
surrogate
models

State space exploration

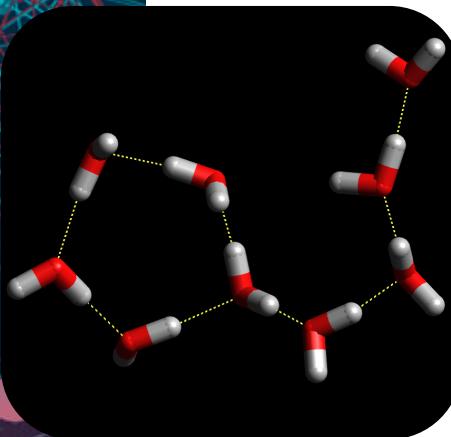


R_t
?



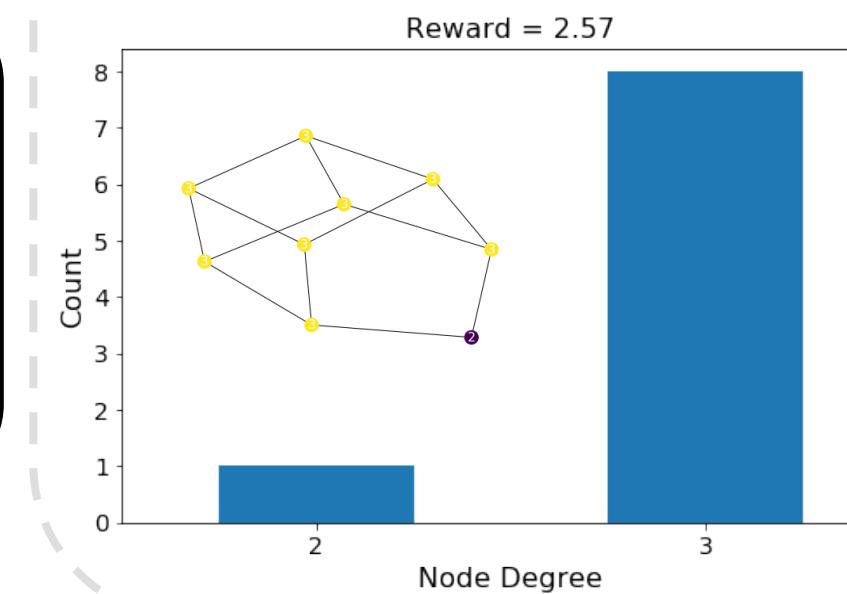
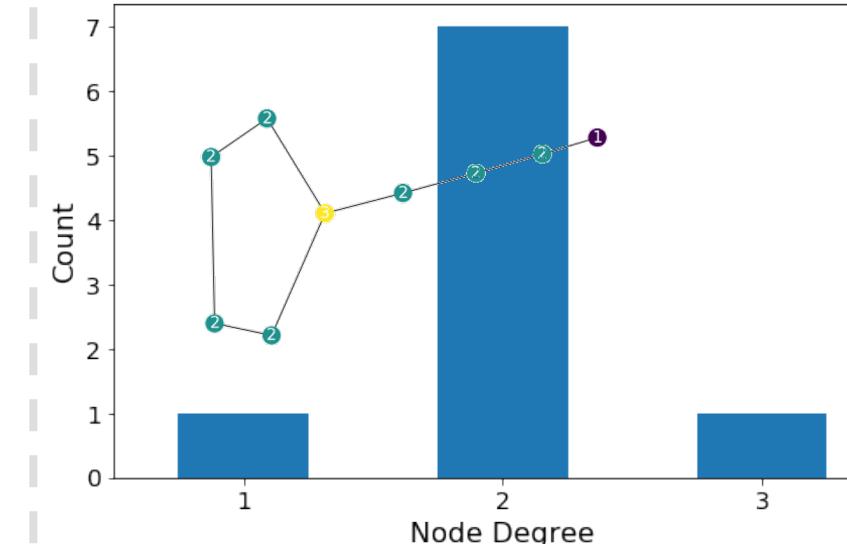
Graph-theoretic Reward Components

$(\text{H}_2\text{O})_9$



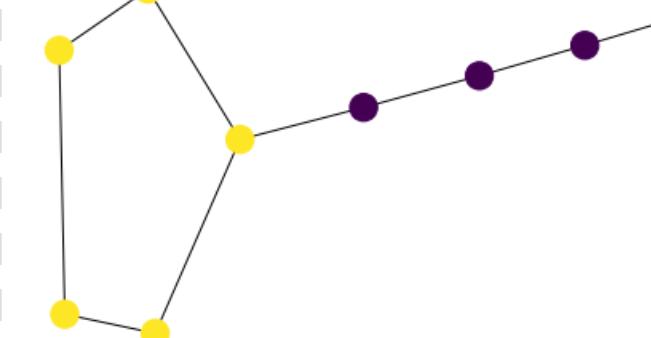
Degree

Reward = 1.53

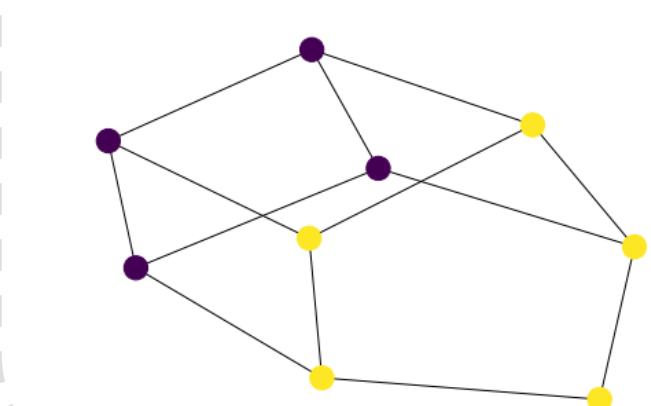


Geometric Cycles

0 Trimmers 0 Tetramers
1 Pentamers 0 Hexamers

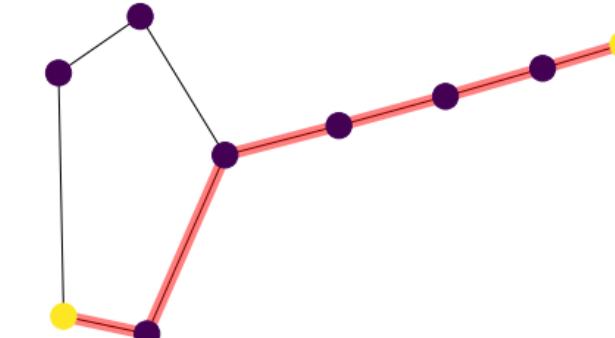


0 Trimmers 4 Tetramers
2 Pentamers 3 Hexamers

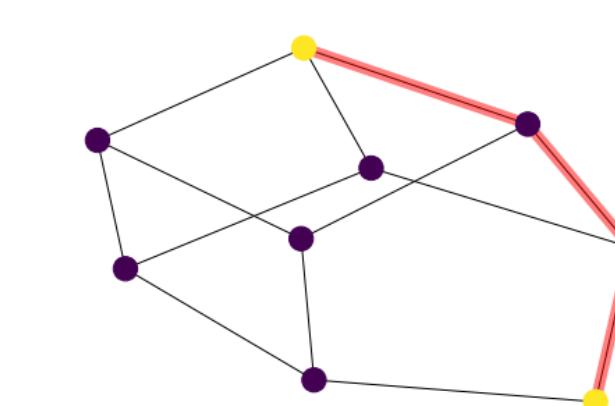


Path Measures

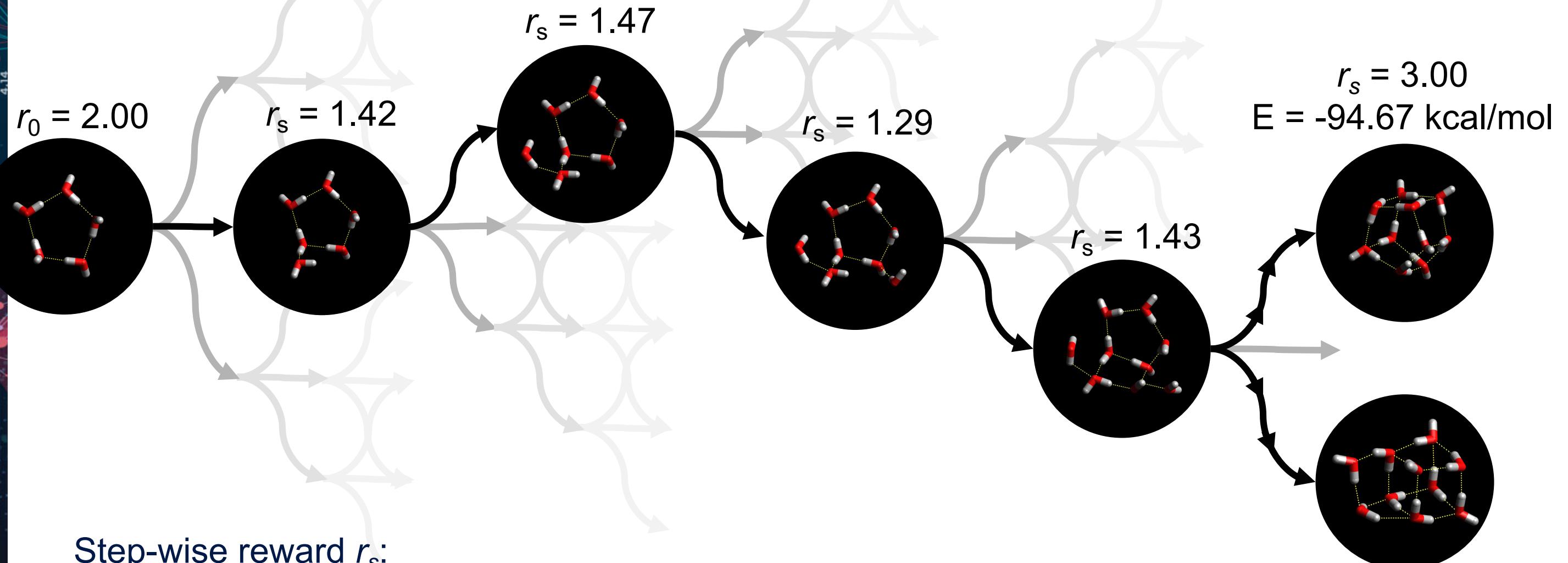
Diameter = 6
Avg Shortest Path Length = 2.75



Diameter = 3
Avg Shortest Path Length = 1.89



Addition of Graph Properties to Reward



Step-wise reward r_s :

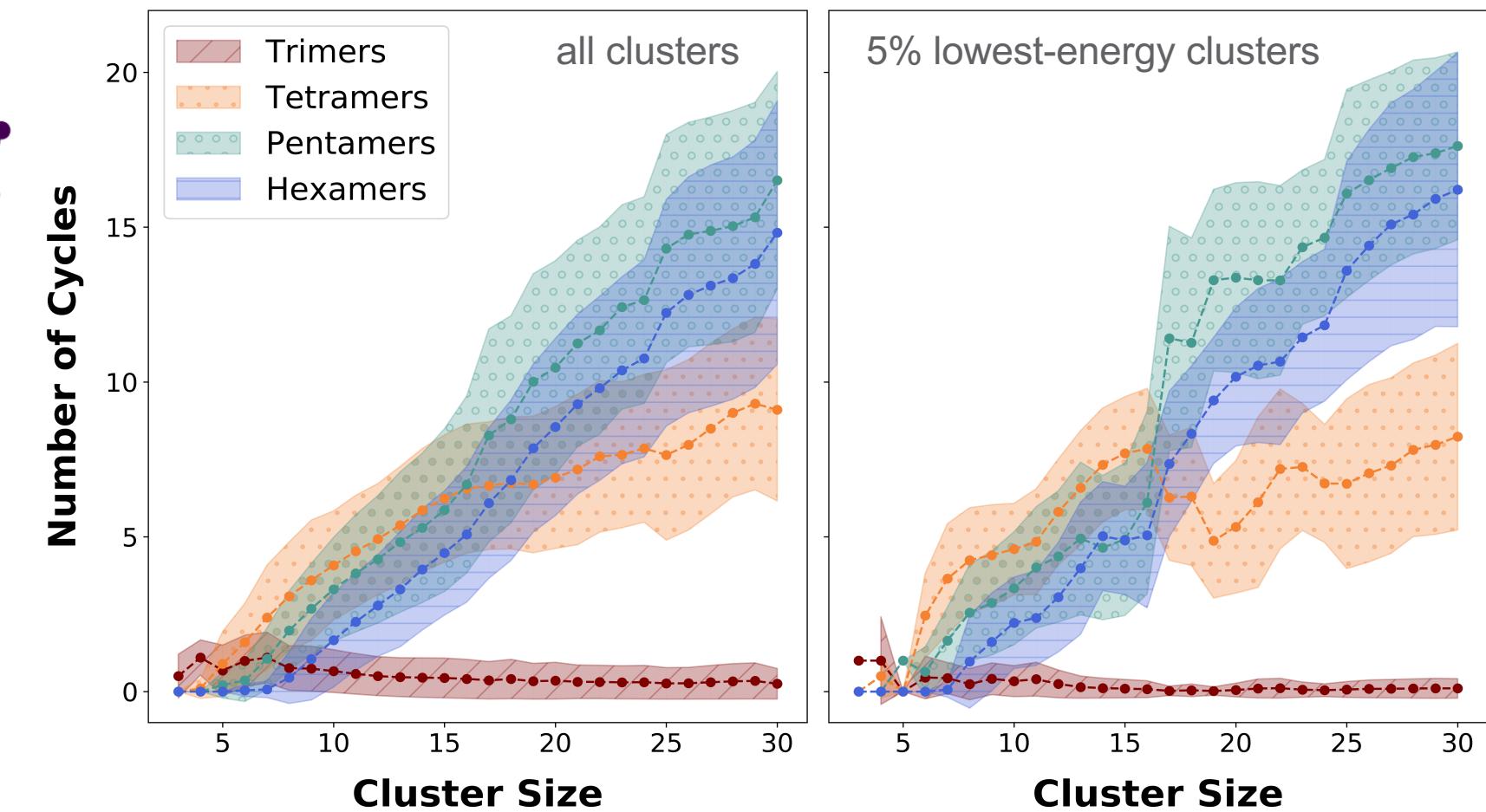
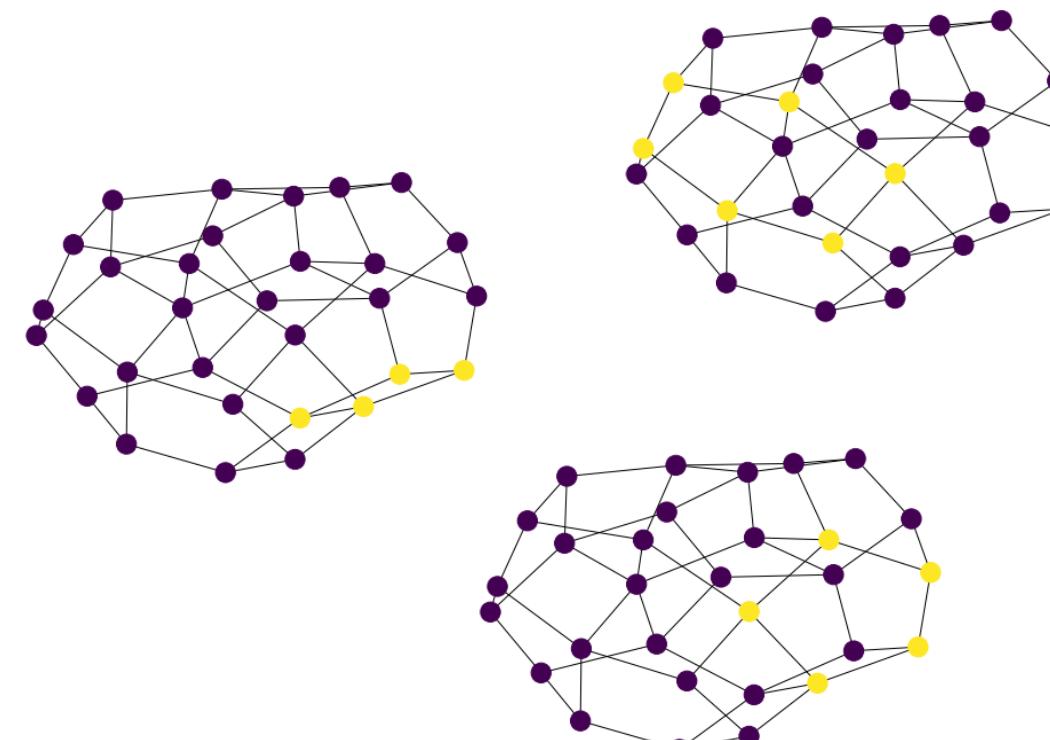
$$r_s = E(D_s) - \sqrt{\text{var}(D_s)}$$

where D_s is the degree distribution at step s

$$r_s = 2.60 \\ E = -91.50 \text{ kcal/mol}$$

Structural measure preserving Molecule Generation

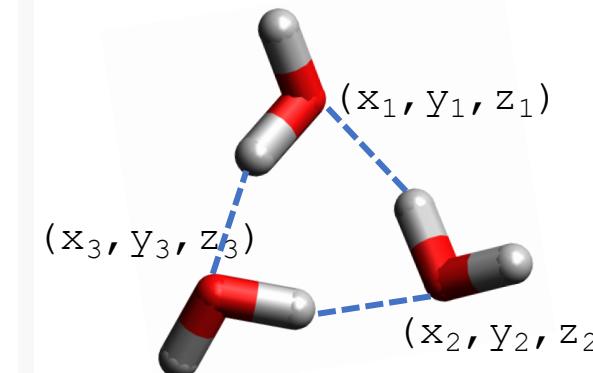
- The distribution of structural motifs evolve with scale



HydroNet: Multi-representation Benchmark

- Provide data with graph and coordinates information
- Provide pre-trained model for energy prediction using both graph neural networks and coordinate based convolutional neural network[1]
- Provide tools for validating quality of generated molecules

Geometry: coordinates



	9		
Ord_Energy	-15.9416428		
O	25.3875809	2.28446364	8.01933861
H	24.6864510	2.11461496	7.36908007
H	26.1070786	1.70453322	7.77935553
O	22.9643402	1.68695939	6.75715494
H	22.7494984	1.67431045	7.70416498
H	22.2382431	2.13693213	6.33168697
O	23.0780773	1.86950338	9.54773140
H	22.9238548	2.46375370	10.2781725
H	23.9850082	2.04813766	9.25002480

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    "n_atom": 9,  
    "atom": [0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1],  
    "coords": [[25.3875809, 2.28446364, 8.01933861],  
              [24.686451, 2.11461496, 7.36908007],  
              [26.1070786, 1.70453322, 7.77935553],  
              [22.9643402, 1.68695939, 6.75715494],  
              [22.7494984, 1.67431045, 7.70416498],  
              [22.2382431, 2.13693213, 6.33168697],  
              [23.0780773, 1.86950338, 9.5477314],  
              [22.9238548, 2.4637537, 10.2781725],  
              [23.9850082, 2.04813766, 9.2500248]],  
    "energy": -15.9416428  
}
```

References

1. Bilbrey J.A., J. Heindel, M. Schram, P. Bandyopadhyay, S.S. Xantheas, and S. Choudhury. 2020. "A Look Inside the Black Box: Using graph-theoretical descriptors to interpret a Continuous-Filter Convolutional Neural Network (CF-CNN) trained on the global and local minimum energy structures of neutral water clusters." *Journal of Chemical Physics* 153, no. 2:024302.
2. Choudhury S., L. Ward, J.A. Bilbrey, M. Schram, S.S. Xantheas, J. Heindel, and M. Schwarting, et al. 02/05/2020. "ExaLearn-Design: RL-driven Computational Design at Exascale." *Exascale Computing Project Annual Meeting*, Houston, Texas.
3. Choudhury, S., Bilbrey, J.A., Ward, L., Xantheas, S.S., Foster, I., Heindel, J.P., Blaiszik, B. and Schwarting, M.E., 2020. HydroNet: Benchmark Tasks for Preserving Intermolecular Interactions and Structural Motifs in Predictive and Generative Models for Molecular Data. *NeurIPS Workshop on Physical Sciences*.



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Thank you



EXASCALE COMPUTING PROJECT

