

Graph Neural Network and its application on **Molecular Science**

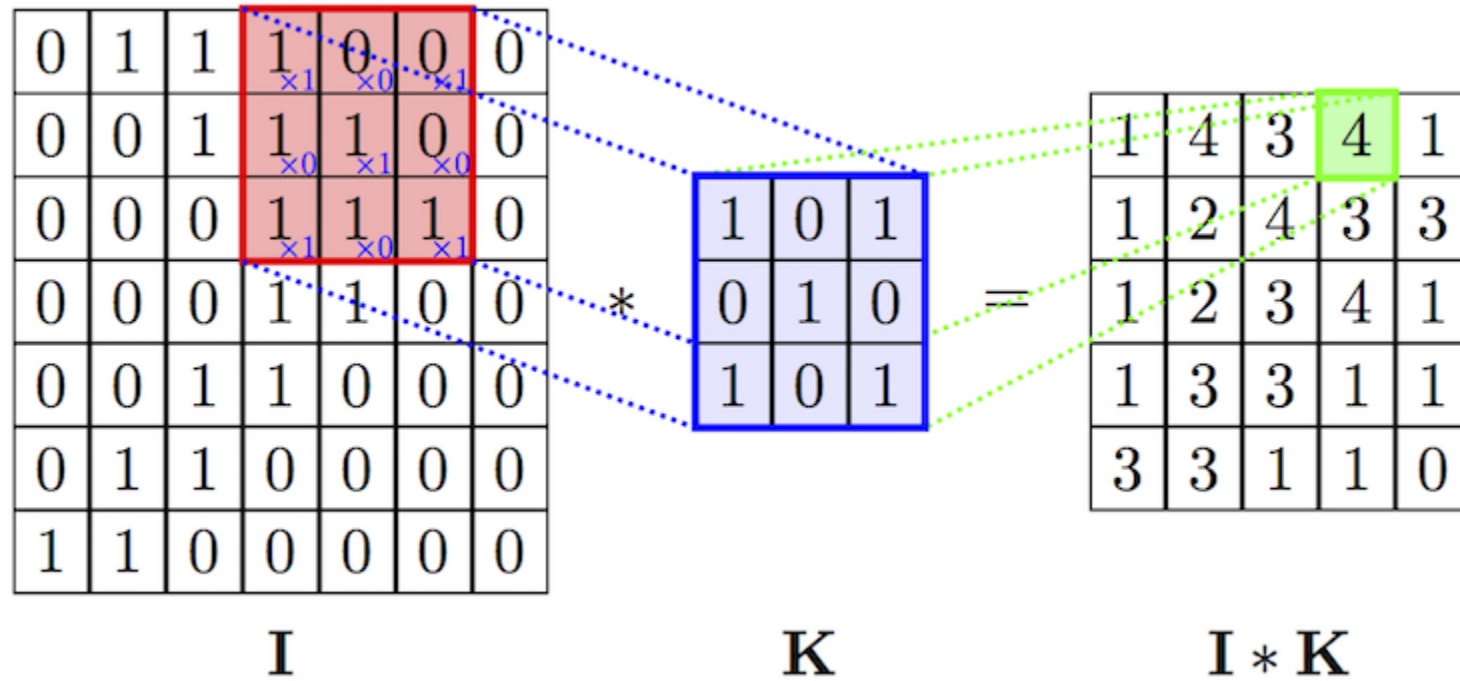
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Introduction to GNNs

Convolutional Neural Network

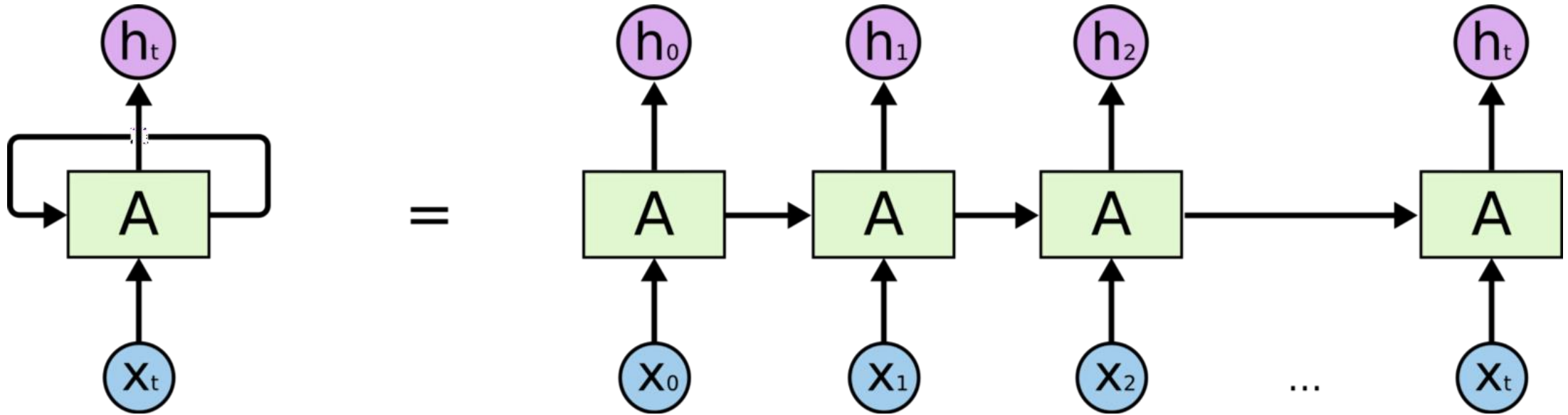
– Best solution for Vision Recognition



- Based on sampling theorem
- Works on **regular grid**

Recurrent Neural Network

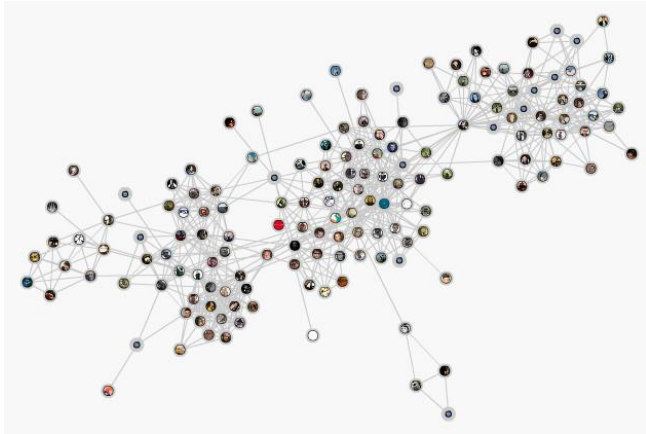
– Best solution for Natural Language Processing



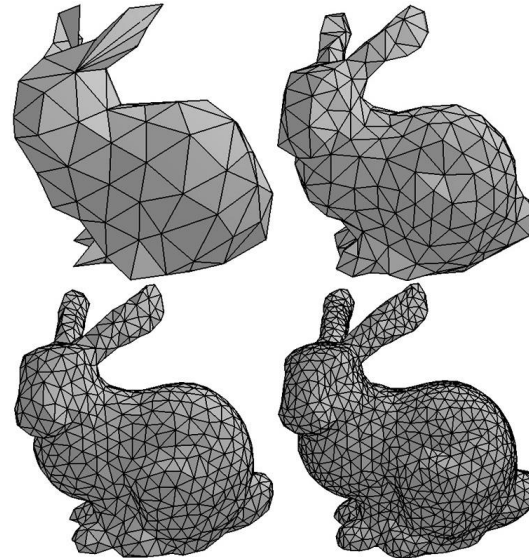
- Based on Markov process
- Suitable for finding relationship between elements in a **sequence**

HOWEVER,

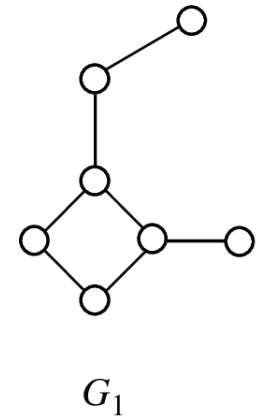
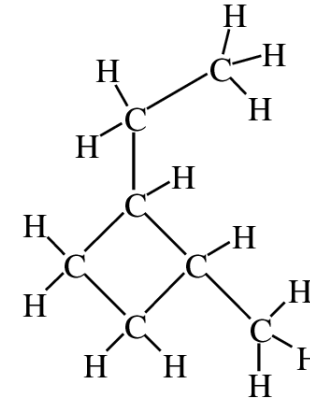
- There are other types of data as well as image, sequence, ...
- Which have “irregular” data distribution



Social Graph
(Facebook, Wikipedia)



3D Mesh



Molecular Graph

All you need is GRAPH!

Graph Representation

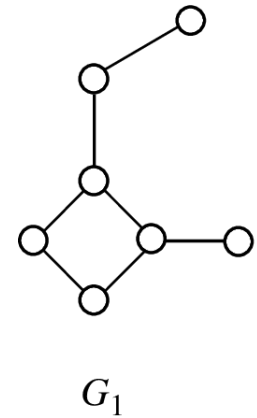
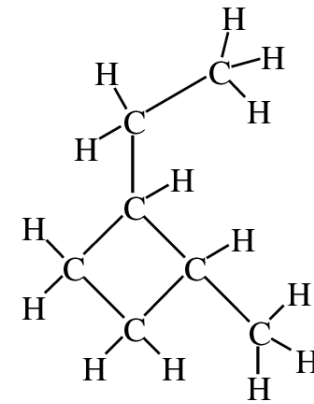
$$\text{Graph} = G(X, A)$$



X : Node, Vertex

- Individual person in a social network
- Atoms in a molecule

Represent elements of a system

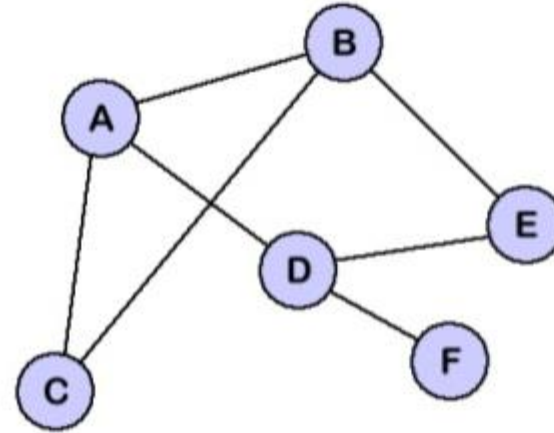


Graph Representation

$$\text{Graph} = G(X, A)$$

A : Adjacency matrix

- Edges of a graph
- Connectivity, Relationship

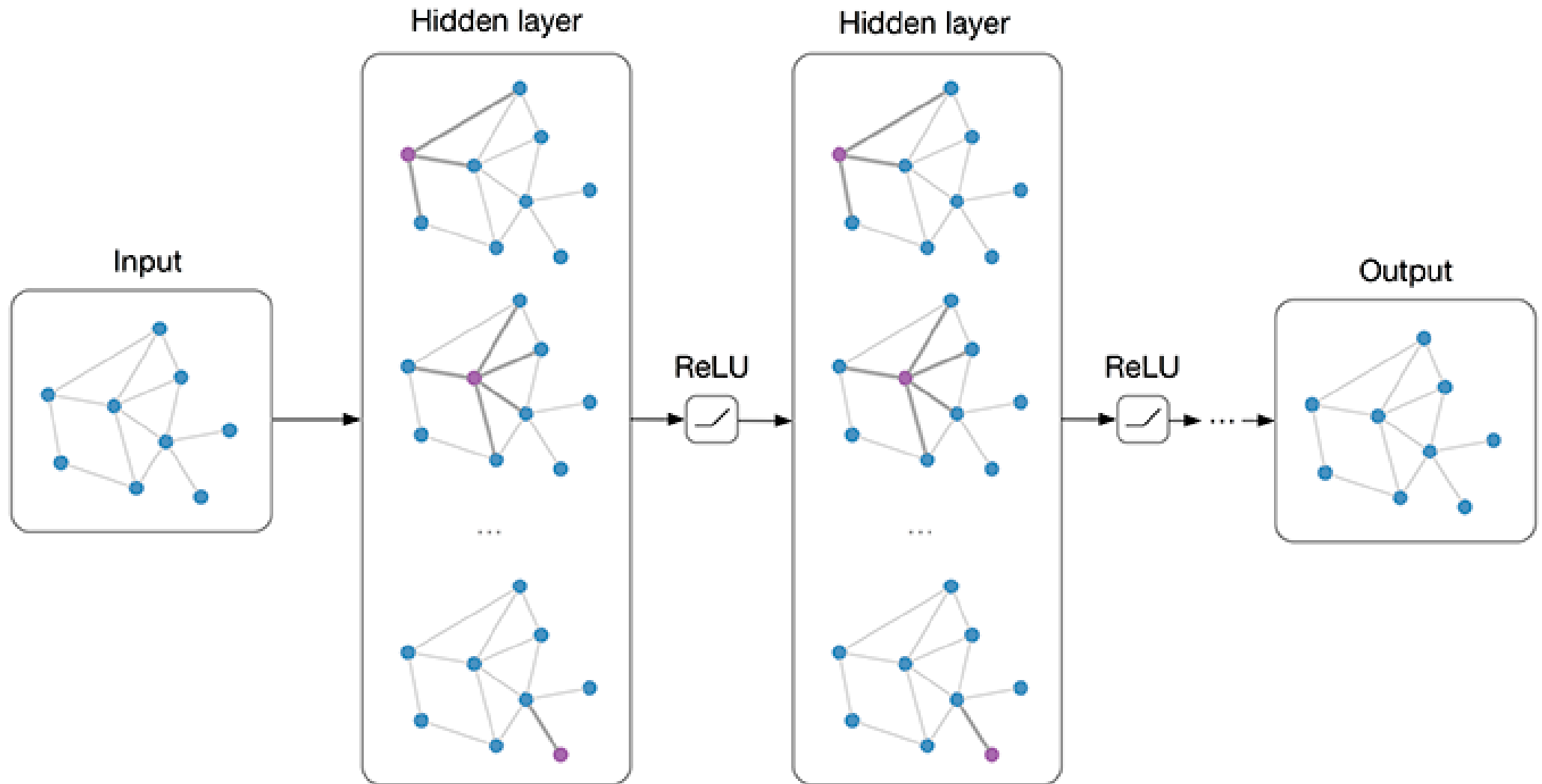


$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Represent relationship, interaction between elements of the system

Graph Neural Networks

- Utilizing graphs for input of the neural networks



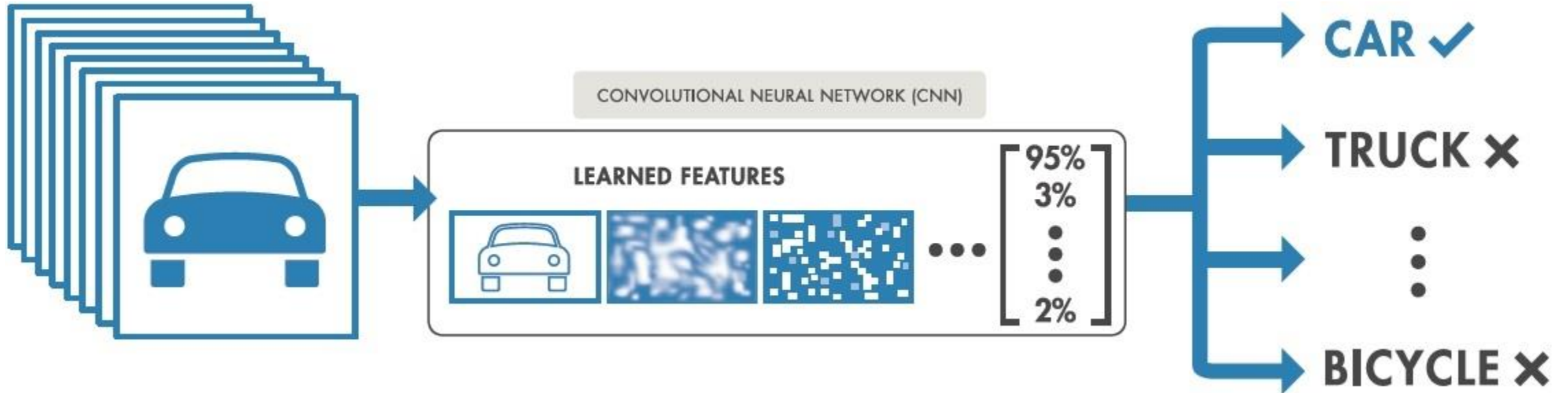
Graph Neural Networks

- What can we do with GNNs?

- **Node classification**
- **Link prediction**
- **Node2Vec, Subgraph2Vec, Graph2Vec**
- **Learning physics law from data**

Graph Neural Networks

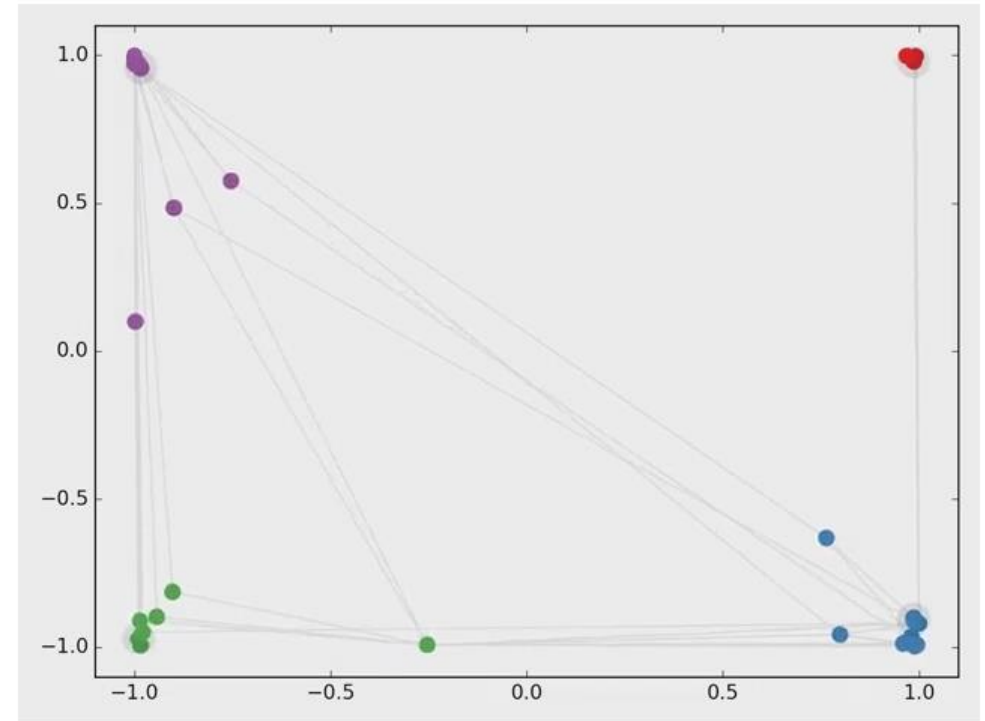
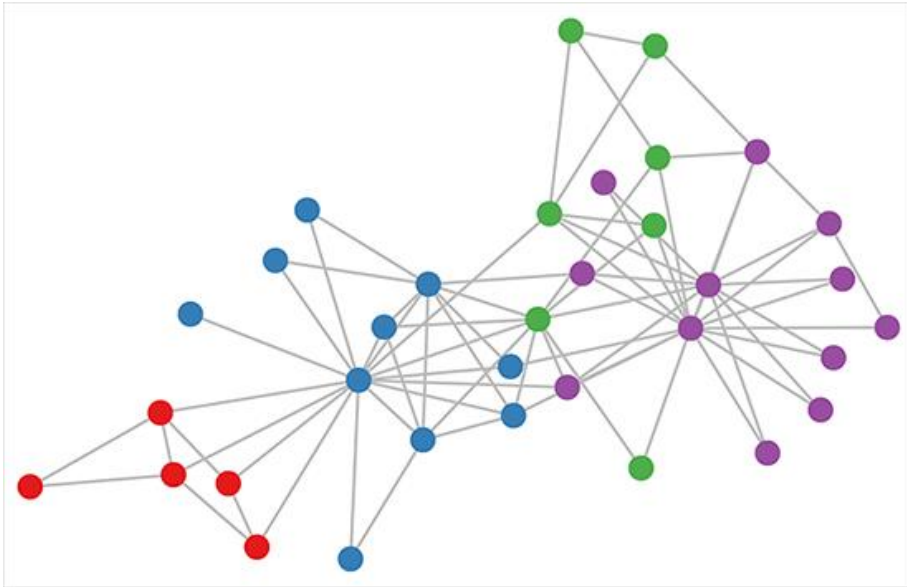
- Node state : Feature extracted from the Graph Neural Network



CNNs learn **features** from **convolution operations** and classify the objects

Graph Neural Networks

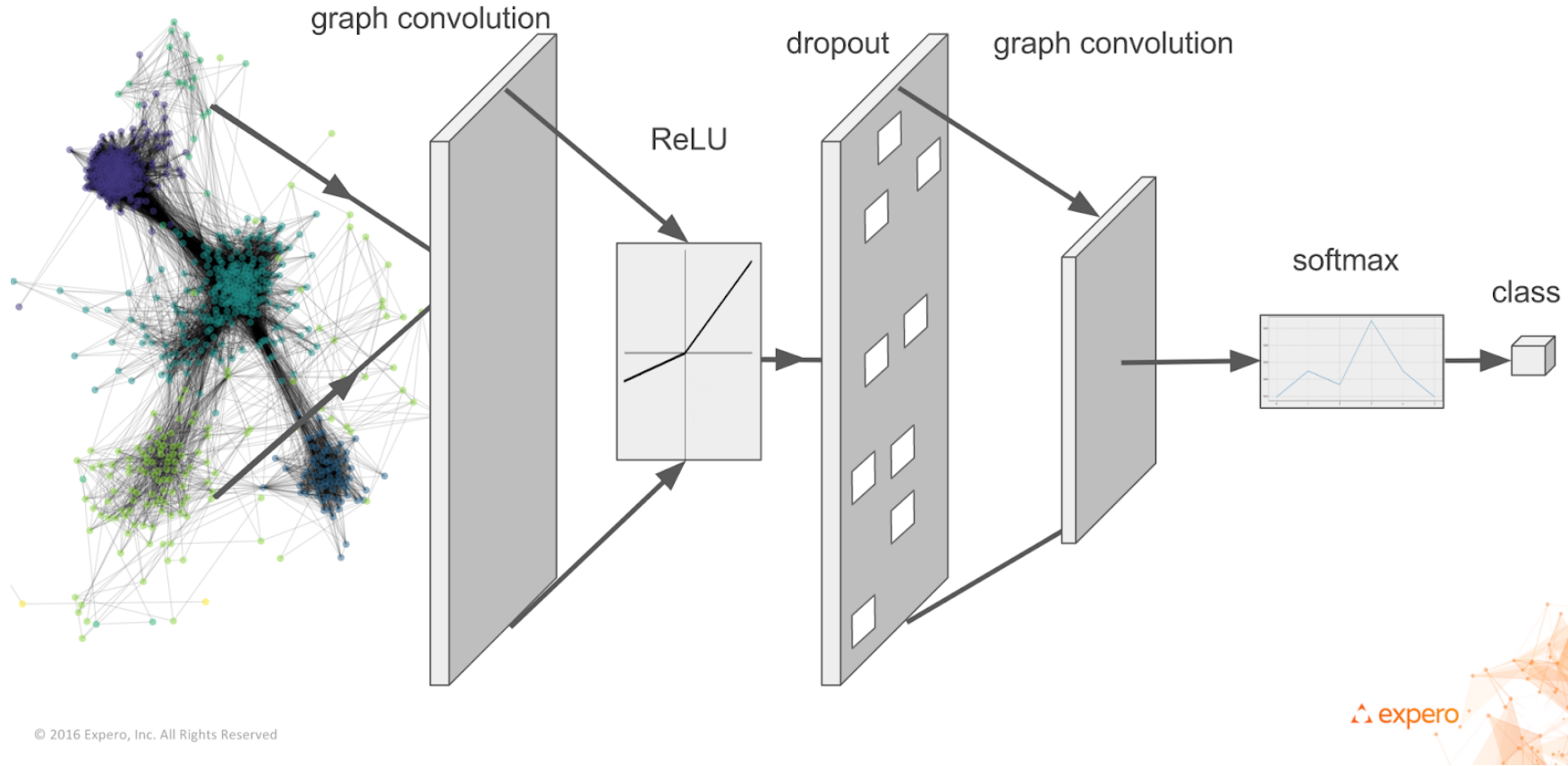
- Node states : Feature extracted from the Graph Neural Network



Update 'hidden node states', in other words, learn node features

Graph Neural Networks

- Node states : Feature extracted from the Graph Neural Network

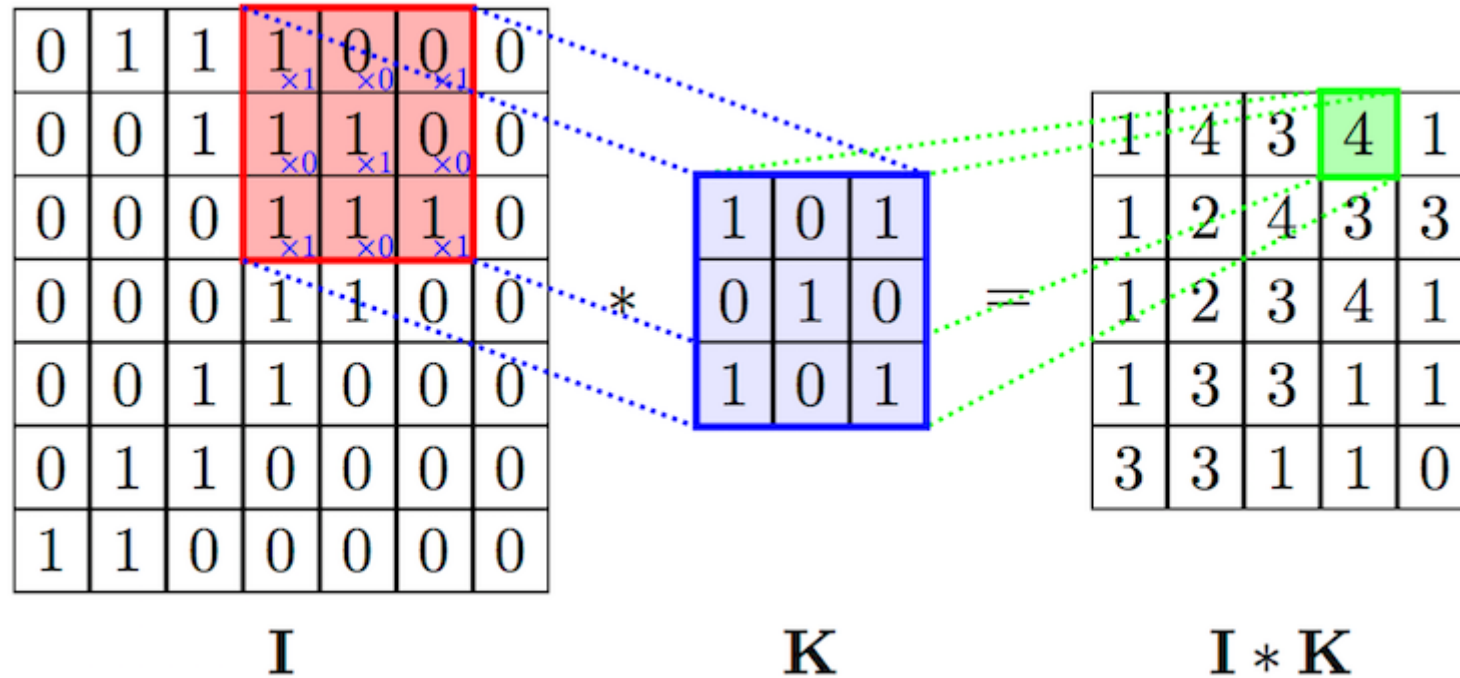


Then, we can do classification, regression,
and other works based on **updated hidden node states**

Graph Convolution Network and beyond

Convolution Neural Network

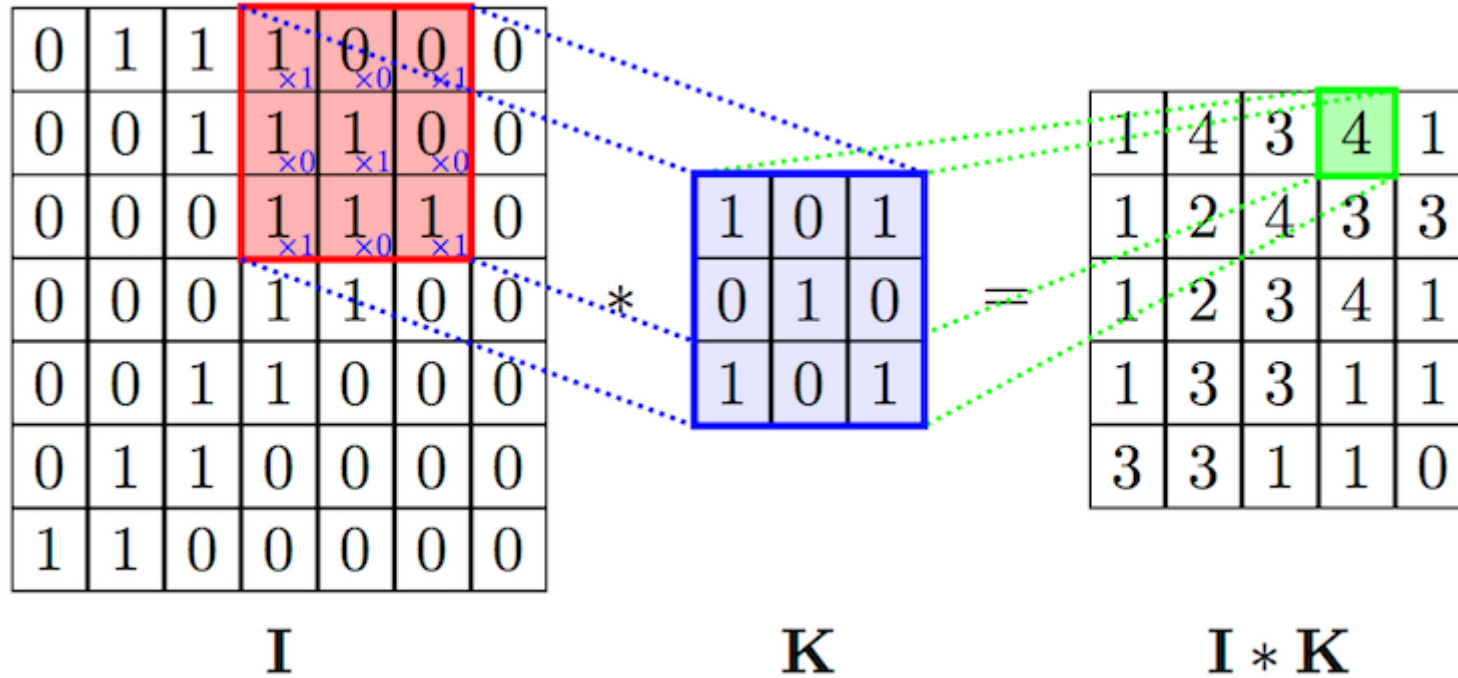
- Learning **weight parameter** for sampling points on a **regular grid**



What NN learns

Convolution Neural Network

- Learning **weight parameter** for sampling points on a **regular grid**

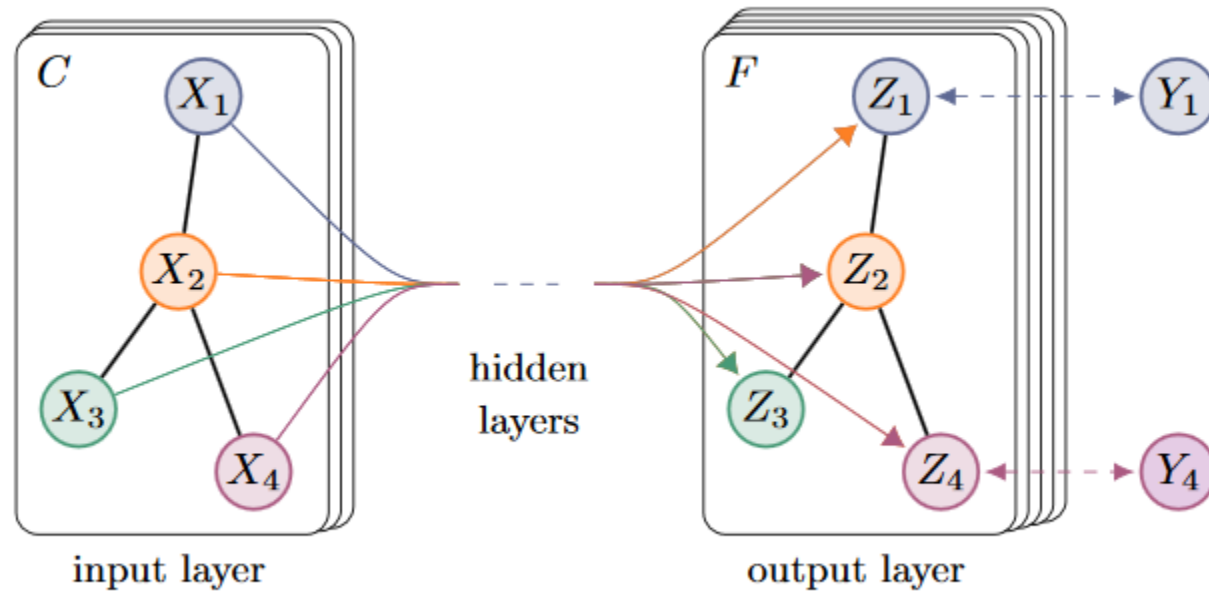


What NN learns

$$X_i^{(l+1)} = \sigma\left(\sum_{j \in [i-k, i+k]} W_j^{(l)} X_j^{(l)} + b_j^{(l)}\right)$$

Graph Convolution Network

- For Irregular representations? Like Graph structure!

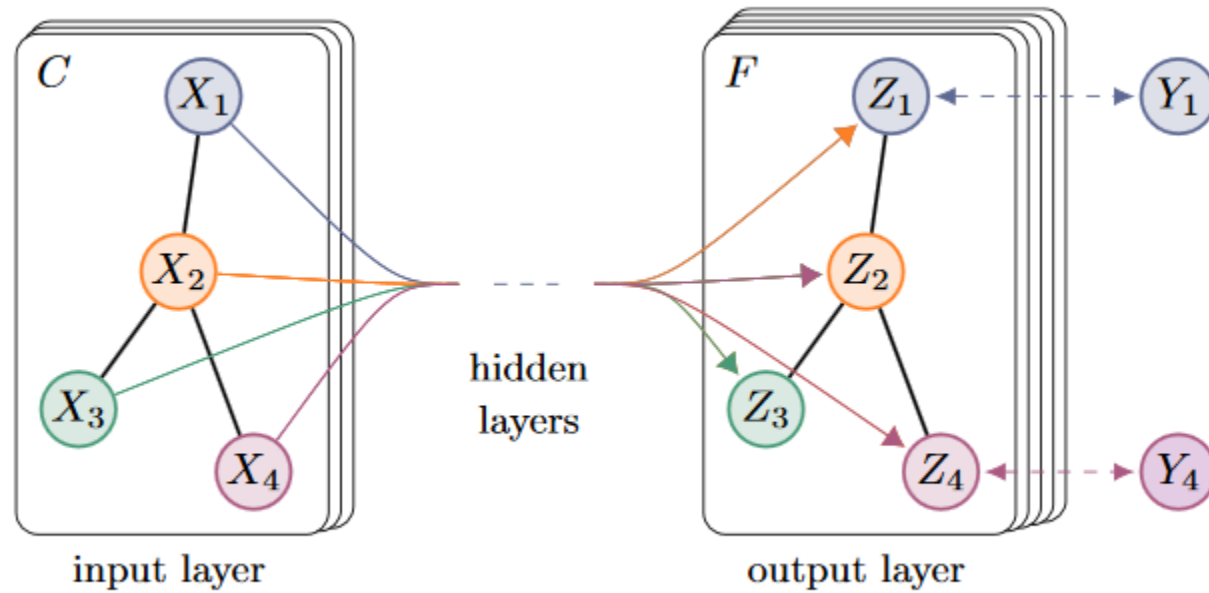


(a) Graph Convolutional Network

$$X_i^{(l+1)} = \sigma\left(\sum_{j \in [N(i)]} W_j^{(l)} X_j^{(l)} + b_j^{(l)}\right)$$

Graph Convolution Network

- For Irregular representations? Like Graph structure!

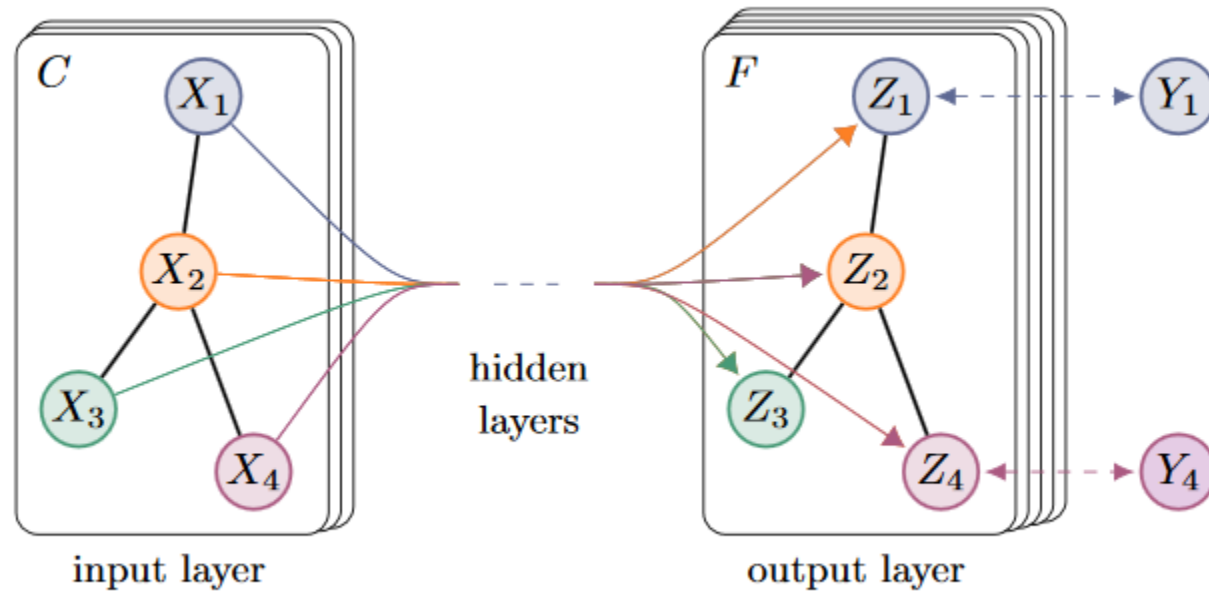


(a) Graph Convolutional Network

$$X_2^{(l+1)} = \sigma(X_1^{(l)} W^{(l)} + X_2^{(l)} W^{(l)} + X_3^{(l)} W^{(l)} + X_4^{(l)} W^{(l)})$$

Graph Convolution Network

- For Irregular representations? Like Graph structure!



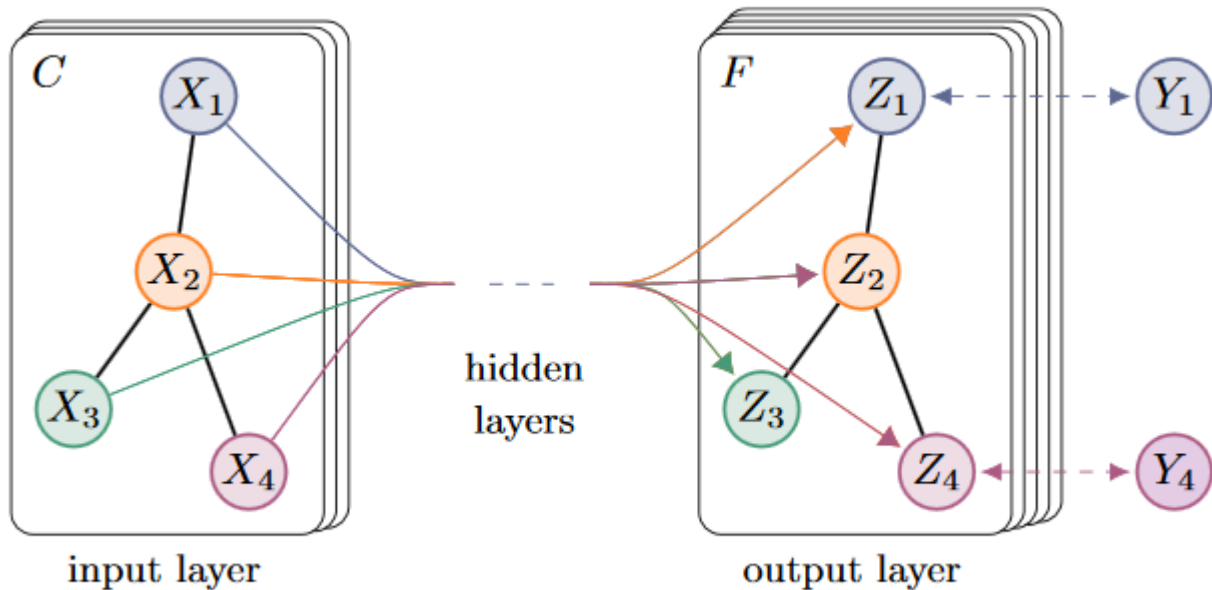
(a) Graph Convolutional Network

$$X_i^{(l+1)} = \sigma(\mathbf{A}X^{(l)}\mathbf{W}^{(l)})$$

A : adjacency matrix – connectivity matrix between nodes

Graph Attention Network – beyond GCN

- Attention mechanism again



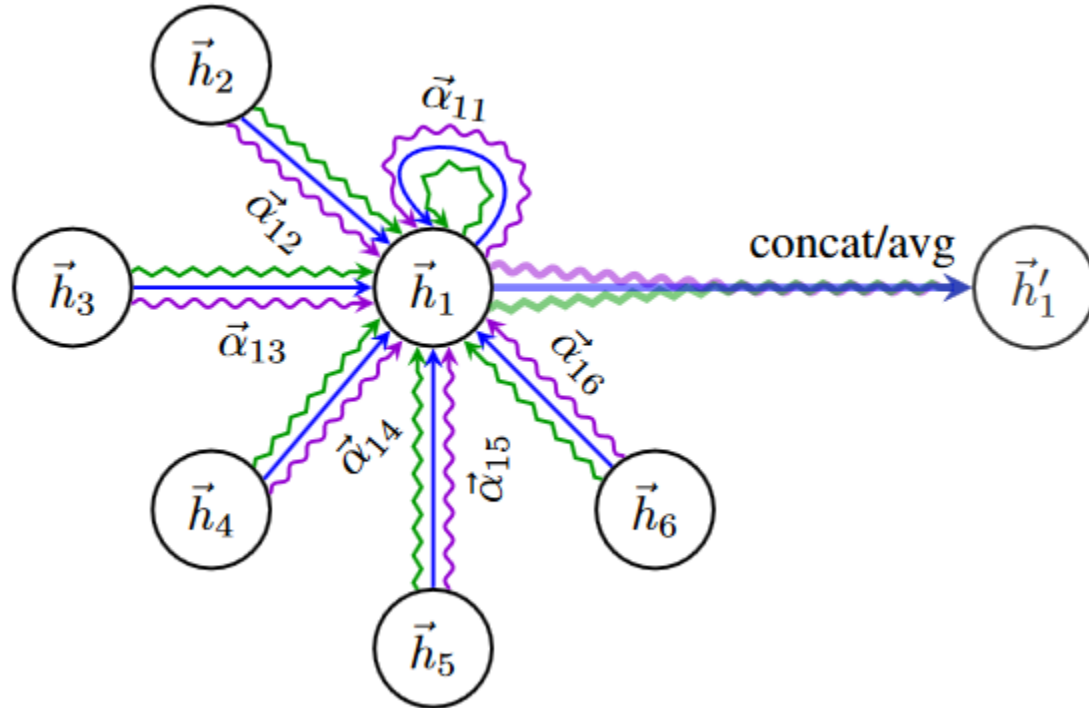
(a) Graph Convolutional Network

$$\begin{aligned} X_2^{(l+1)} \\ = \sigma(X_1^{(l)} W^{(l)} + X_2^{(l)} W^{(l)} + X_3^{(l)} W^{(l)} + X_4^{(l)} W^{(l)}) \end{aligned}$$

- It simply sum node states with **same weights**
- However, the neighborhoods must be considered with **different importances**.
- All we need is **an attention**, again!

Graph Attention Network – beyond GCN

- Attention mechanism again



- It simply sum node states with **same weights**
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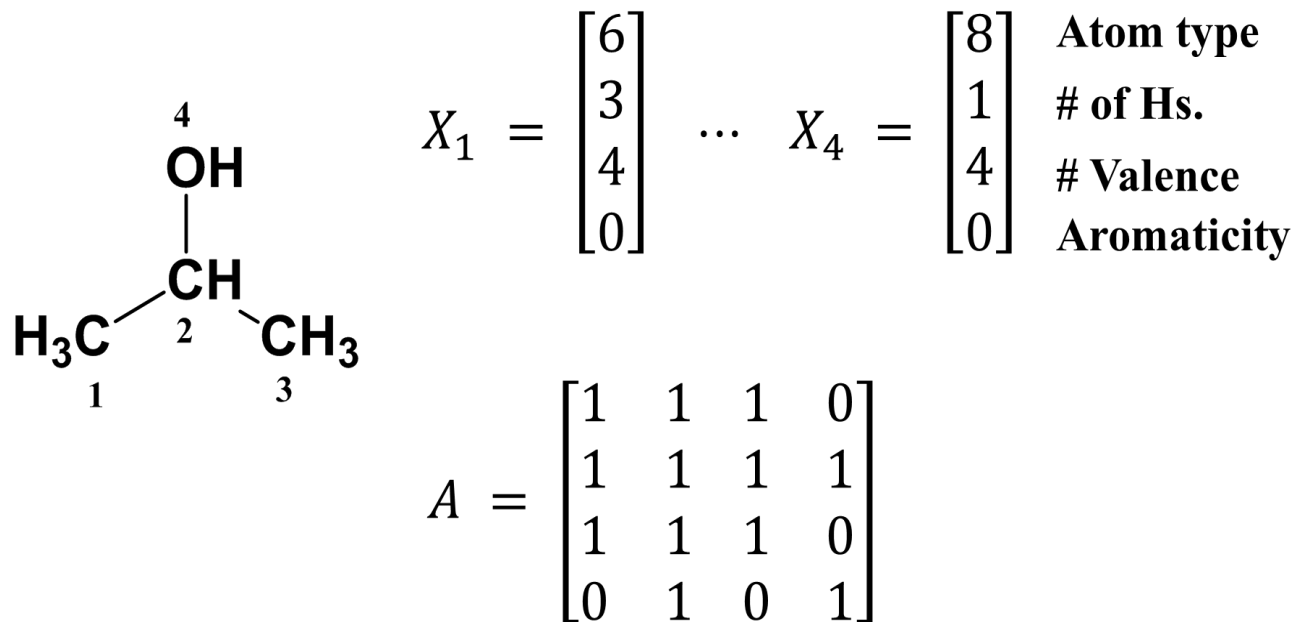
$$X_i^{(l+1)} = \sigma \left(\sum_{j \in [NN(i)]} \alpha_{ij} W_j^{(l)} X_j^{(l)} + b_j^{(l)} \right)$$

$$\alpha_{ij} = f(X_i^{(l)} W^{(l)}, X_j^{(l)} W^{(l)})$$

Applications on Molecular Science

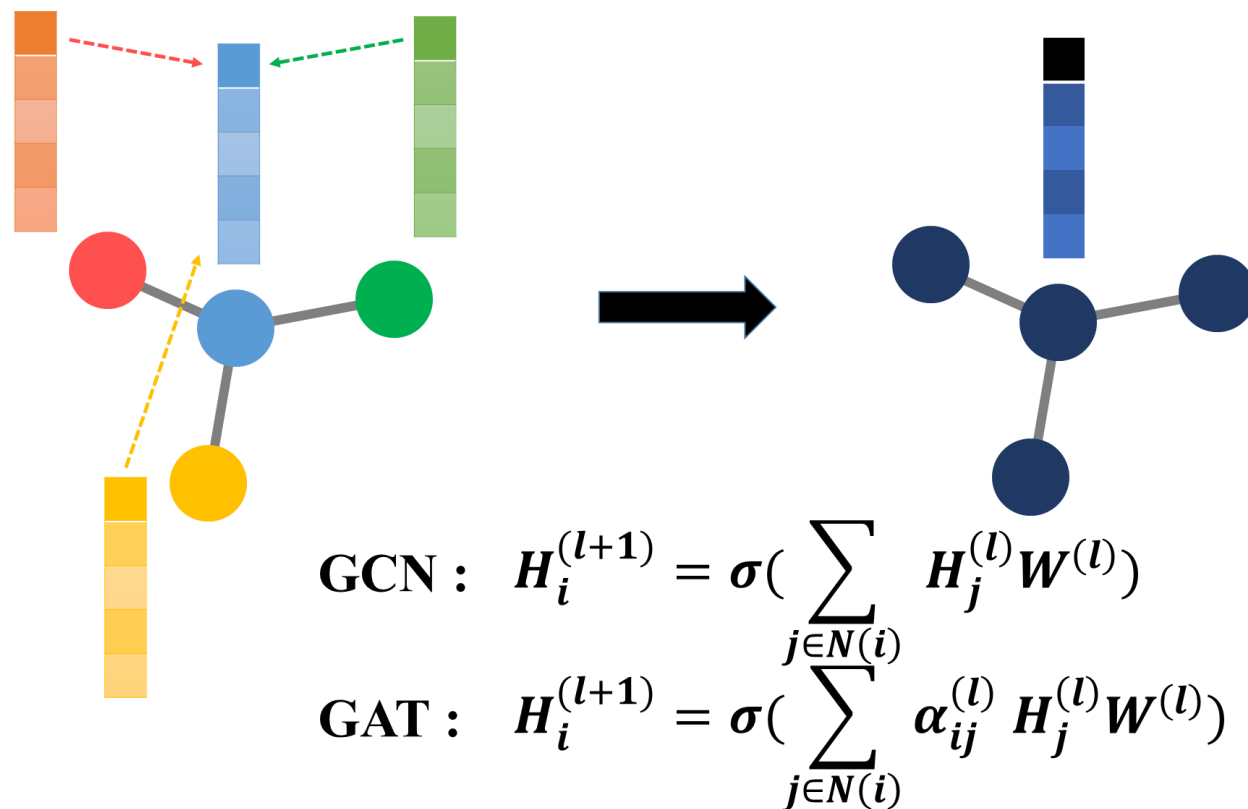
Molecules

- A set of atoms consists the molecule

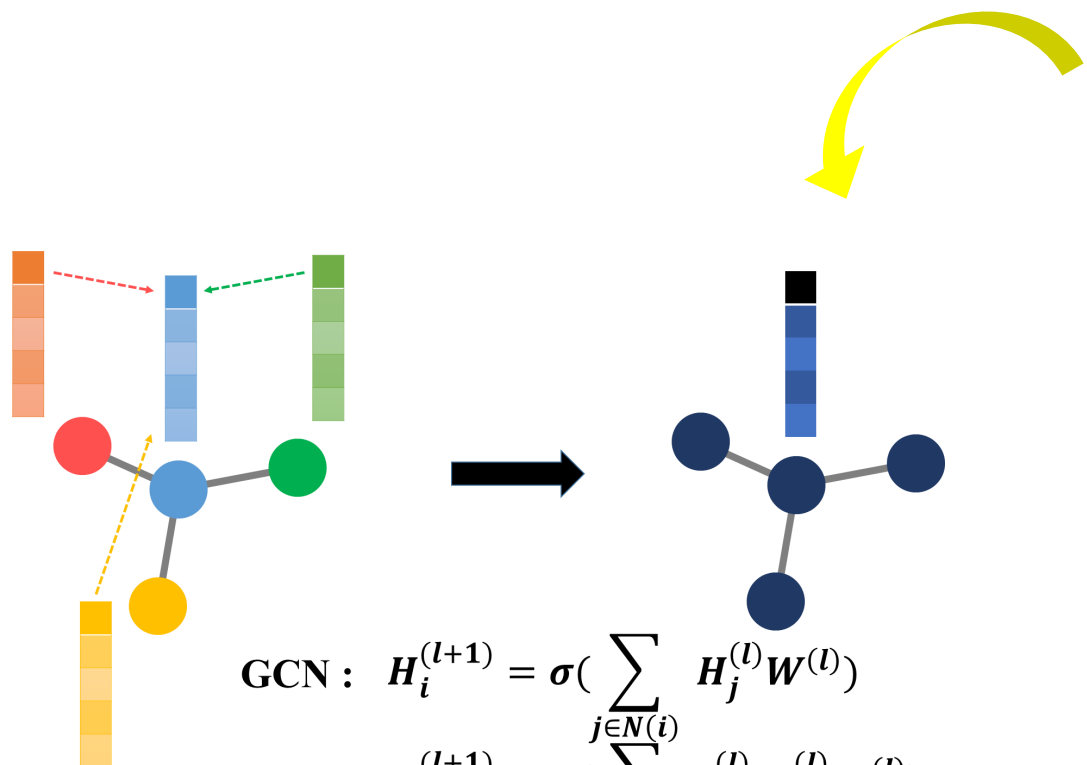


GCN and attention mechanism

- We treat “physical interaction between atoms”, which is central principle of molecular science, using GCN and attention mechanism

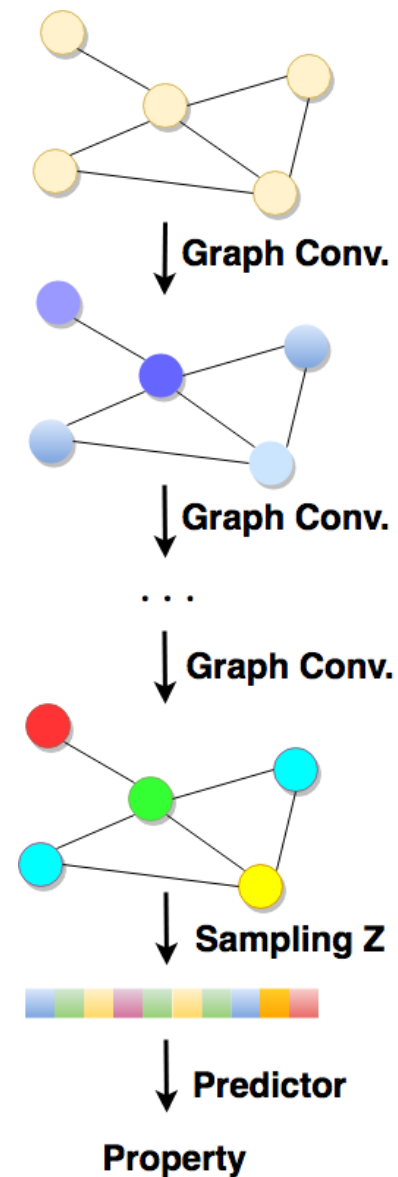
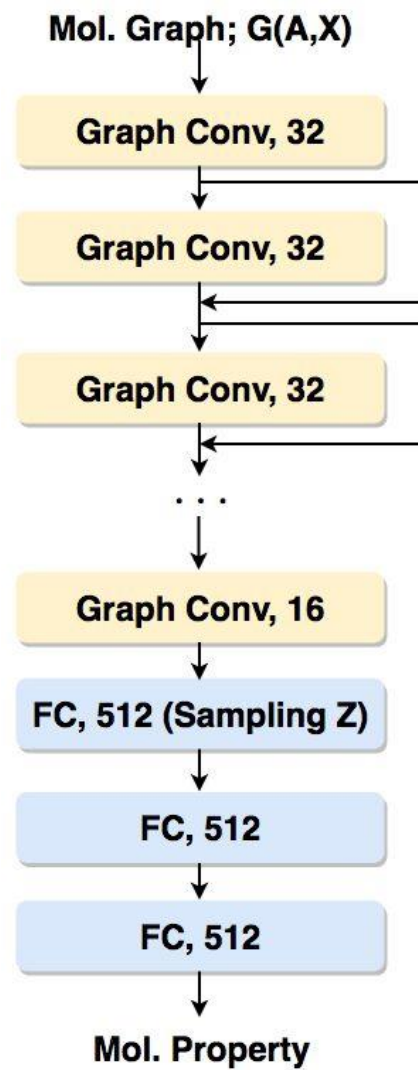


Our Neural Network for the molecular system

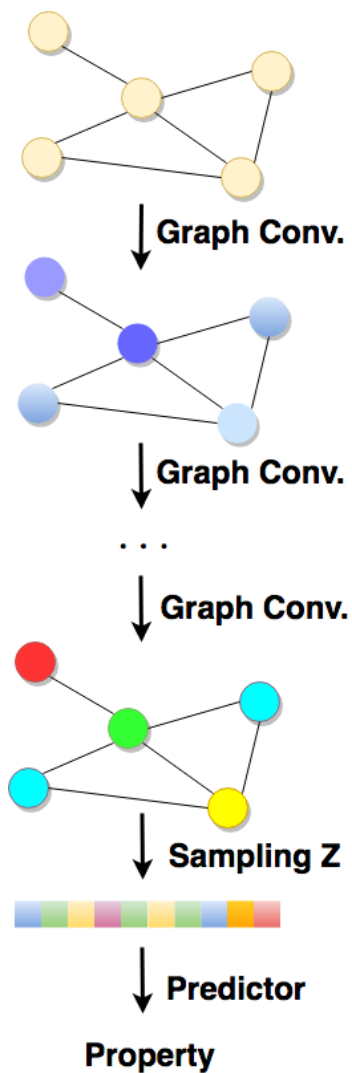


$$\text{GCN} : H_i^{(l+1)} = \sigma \left(\sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}(i)} H_j^{(l)} W^{(l)} \right)$$

$$\text{GAT} : H_i^{(l+1)} = \sigma \left(\sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}(i)} \alpha_{ij}^{(l)} H_j^{(l)} W^{(l)} \right)$$

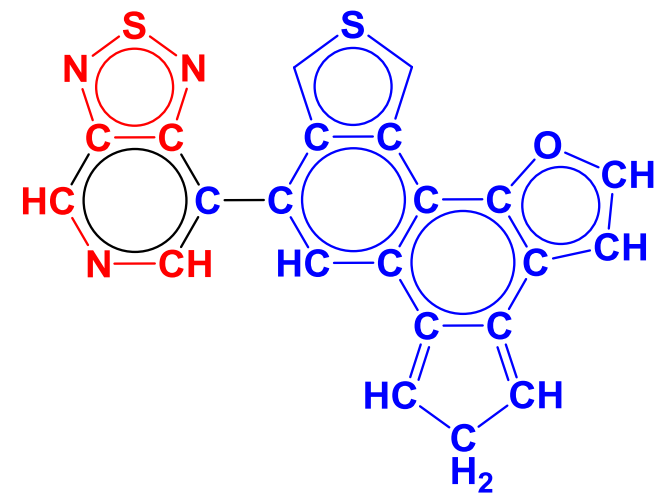
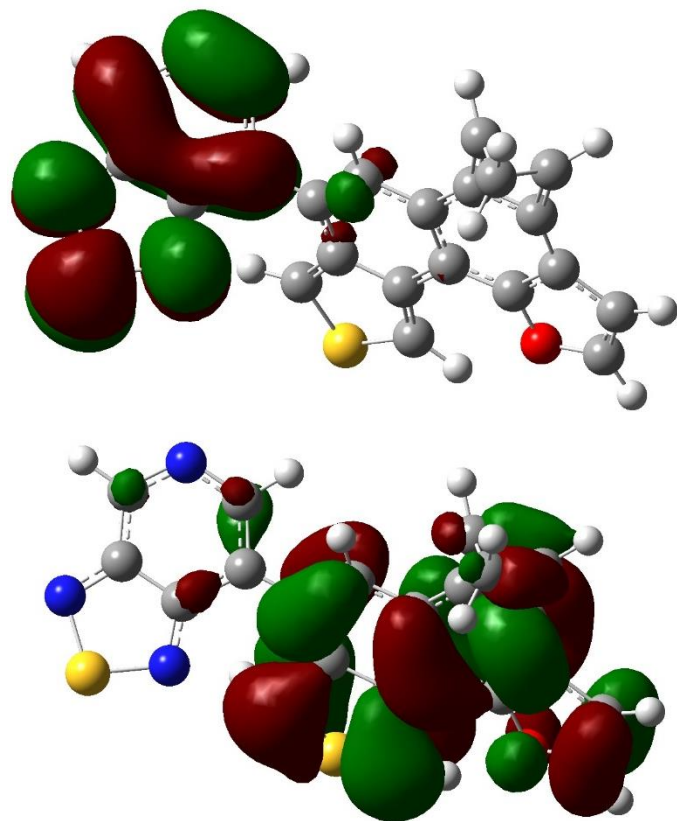


Our Neural Network for the molecular system



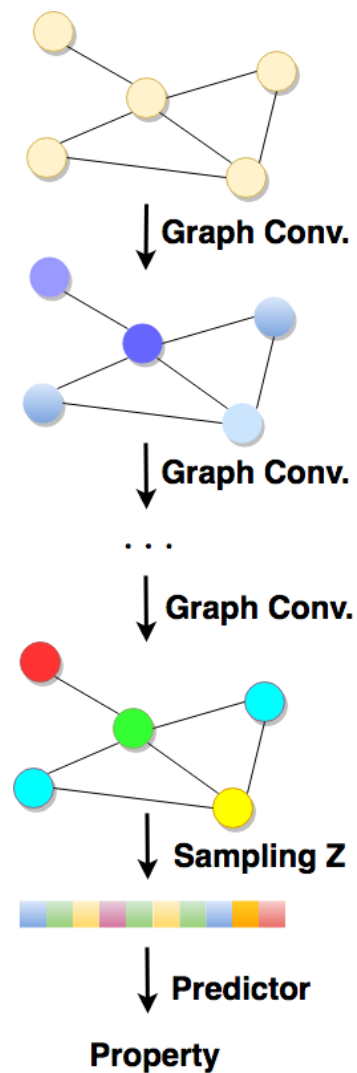
Final Node states

Learning photovoltaic efficiency (QM phenomena)



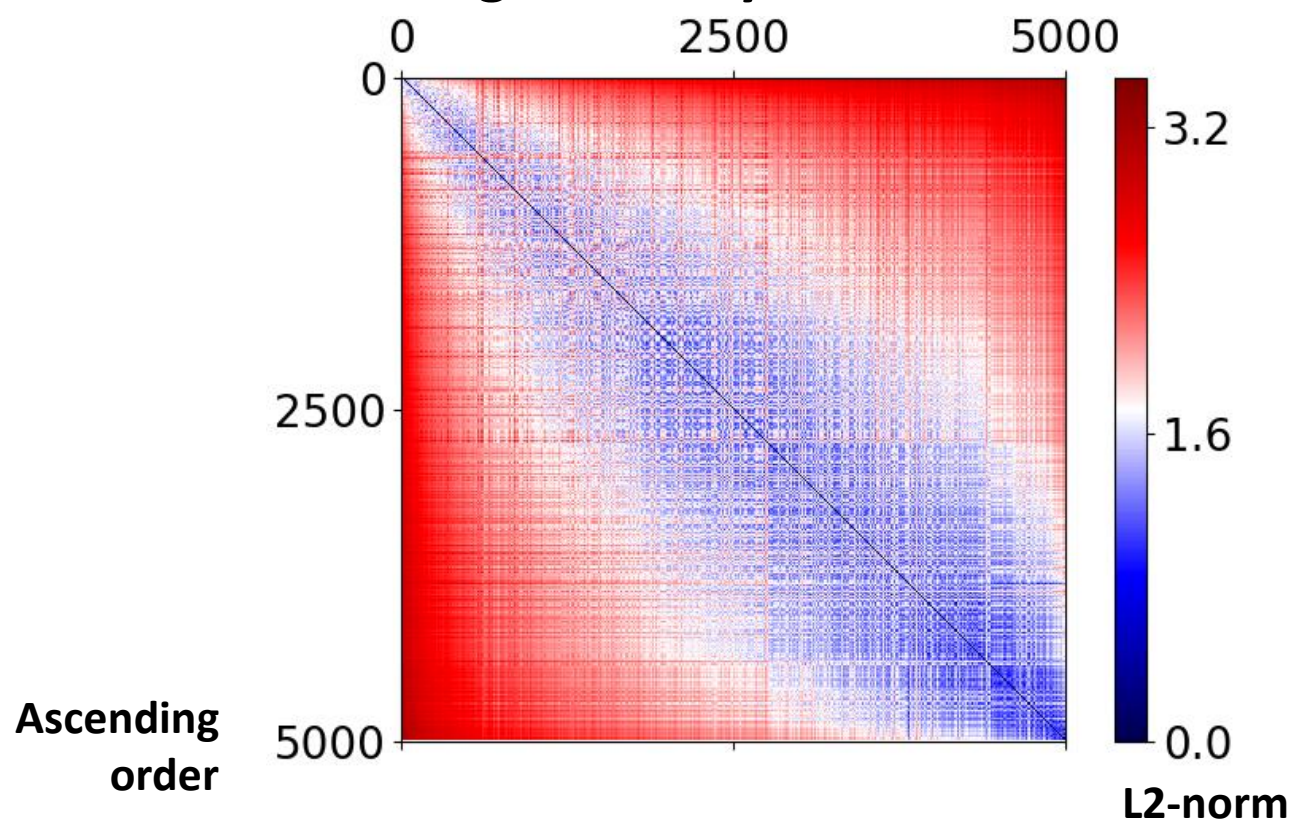
Interestingly, The NN also can differentiate nodes according to the **quantum mechanical characteristics**.

Our Neural Network for the molecular system



Graph Features

Learning solubility of molecules



Similar molecules are located closely in the graph latent space

Our Neural Network for the molecular system

- Molecules can be represented by graph structures.
- We can precisely predict molecular properties using **graph convolution with attention mechanism**.
- The neural network can classify atoms (nodes) *according to the chemistry knowledge*.
- Also similar molecules are located closely in graph latent space.
- Not only **prediction**, but also *interpretable results* for molecular science
- We have devised **generative models** for *de novo* molecular design.