

Non-Autoregressive Electron Redistribution Modeling for Reaction Prediction

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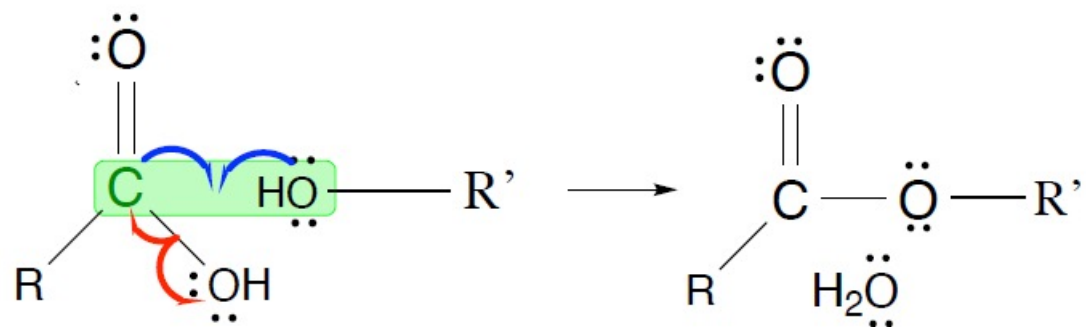
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Motivation

- Predicting the products of chemical reactions presents a fundamental challenge in computational chemistry.
- Existing machine learning approaches typically produce a reaction product by sequentially forming its subparts or intermediate molecules.
- Such autoregressive methods not only require an arbitrary order for the incremental construction but also preclude the use of parallel decoding for efficient computation.
- To address these issues, we devise a transformer-like network to generate low-degree molecule graphs non-autoregressively

Methods

- Chemical bonds are typically pairs of shared electrons. Bonds formed/broken can be expressed as reaction electron flows.
- We employ a multi-pointer network, whose multiple attention heads indicate the direction of electron flows



Results

Model Name(scheme)	Accuracies(%)				parallel	end-to-end
	Top-1	Top-2	Top-3	Top-5		
WLDN [†] (combinatorial)	79.6	-	87.7	89.2	✓	×
GTPN [†] (graph)	83.2	-	86.0	86.5	×	✓
Transformer-base [†] (sequence)	88.8	92.6	93.7	94.4	×	✓
MEGAN [†] (graph)	89.3	92.7	94.4	95.6	×	✓
Transformer-augmented [†] (sequence)	90.4	93.7	94.6	95.3	×	✓
Symbolic [†] (combinatorial)	90.4	93.2	94.1	95.0	✓	×
NERF	90.7±0.03	92.3±0.22	93.3±0.15	93.7±0.17	✓	✓

Model Name	Wall-time	Latency	Speedup
Transformer (b=5)	9min	448ms	1 ×
MEGAN (b=10)	31.5min	144ms	0.29 ×
Symbolic	>7h	1130ms	0.02 ×
NERF	20s	17ms	27 ×

† indicates that the results were copied from its published paper.