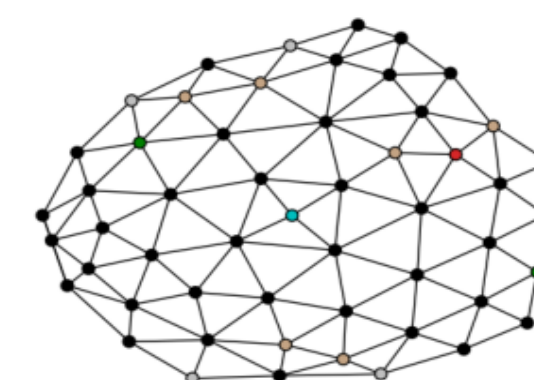
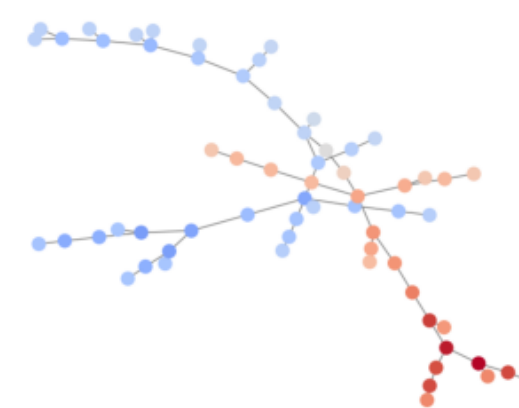
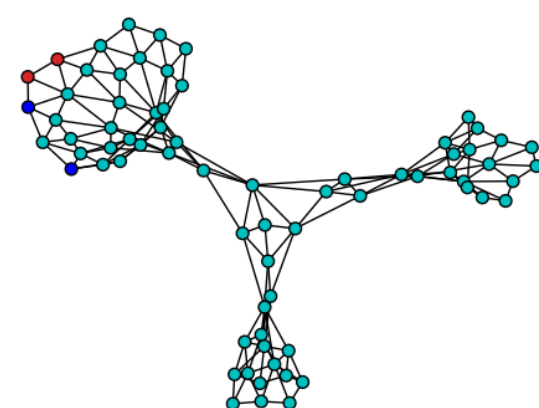
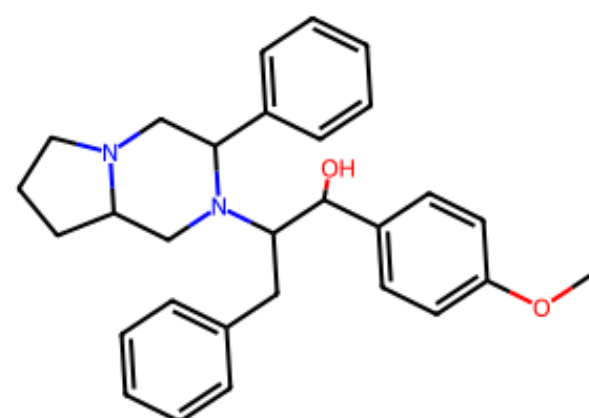


DeFoG: Discrete Flow Matching for Graph Generation

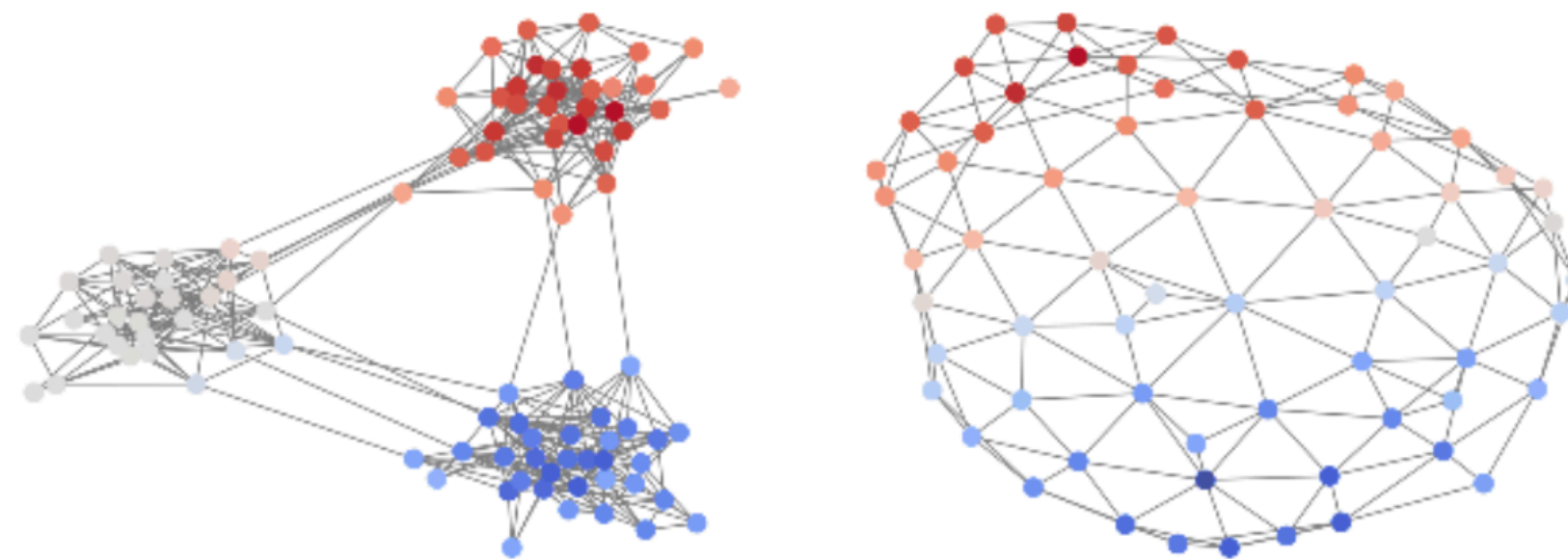
Yiming Qin*, Manuel Madeira*, Dorina Thanou, Pascal Frossard

ICML 2025

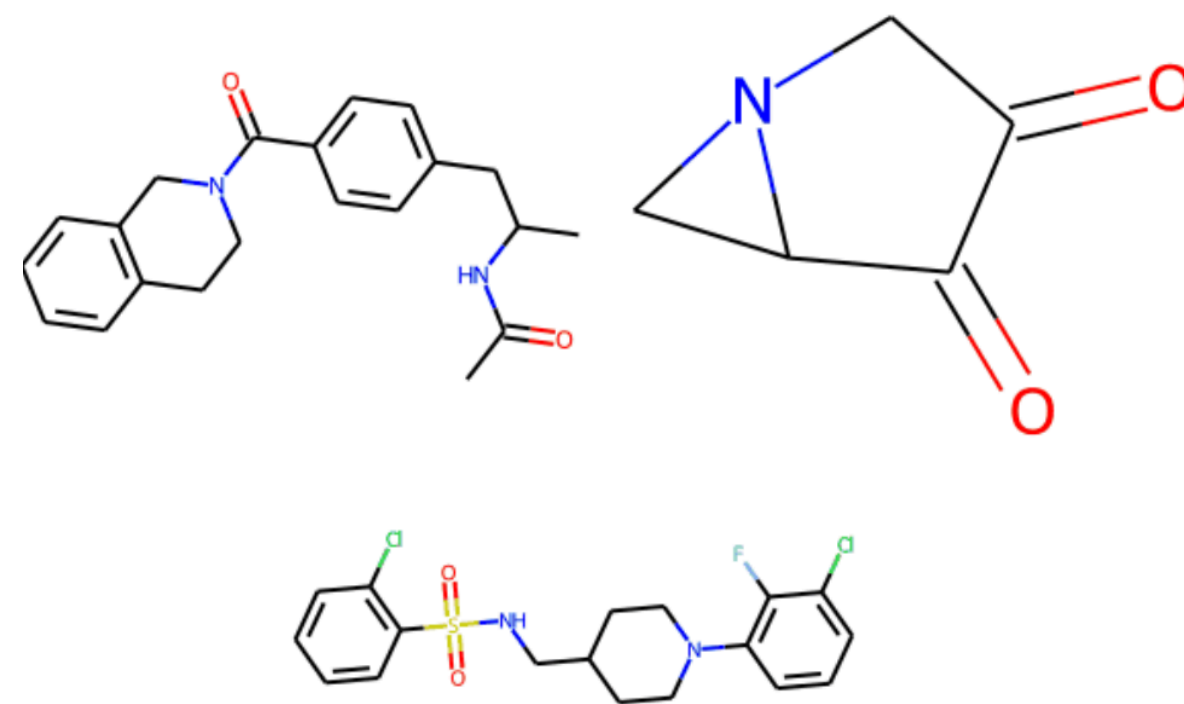


Graph generation

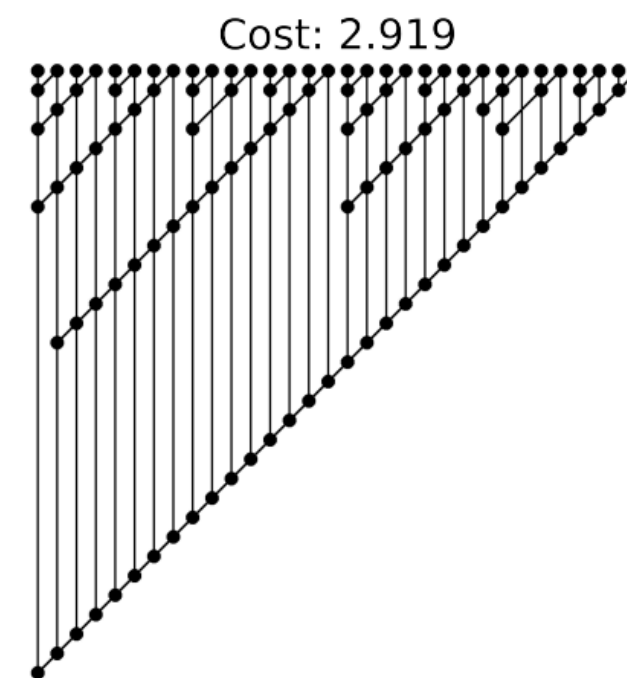
Objective: sample graphs that *resemble* those in the dataset



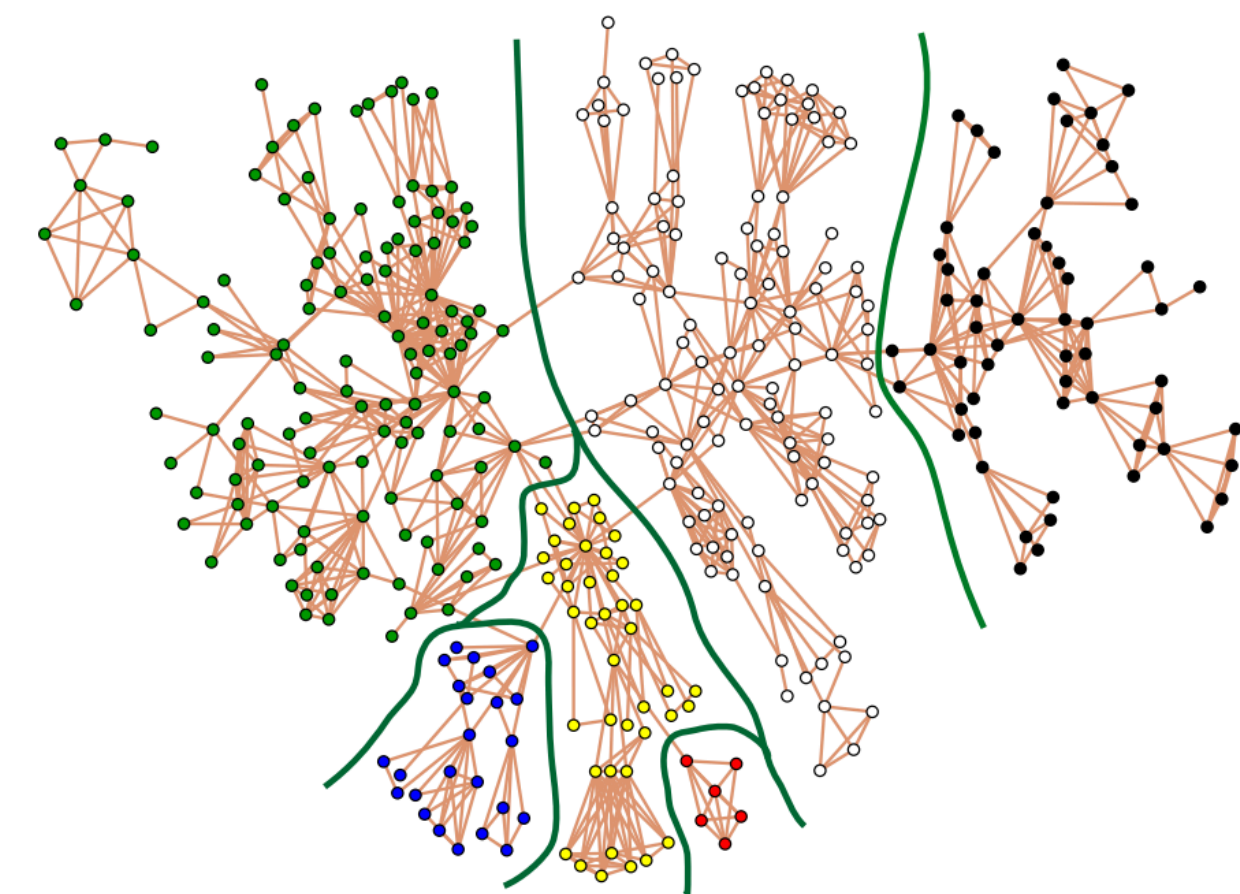
Molecular Generation



Circuit Design



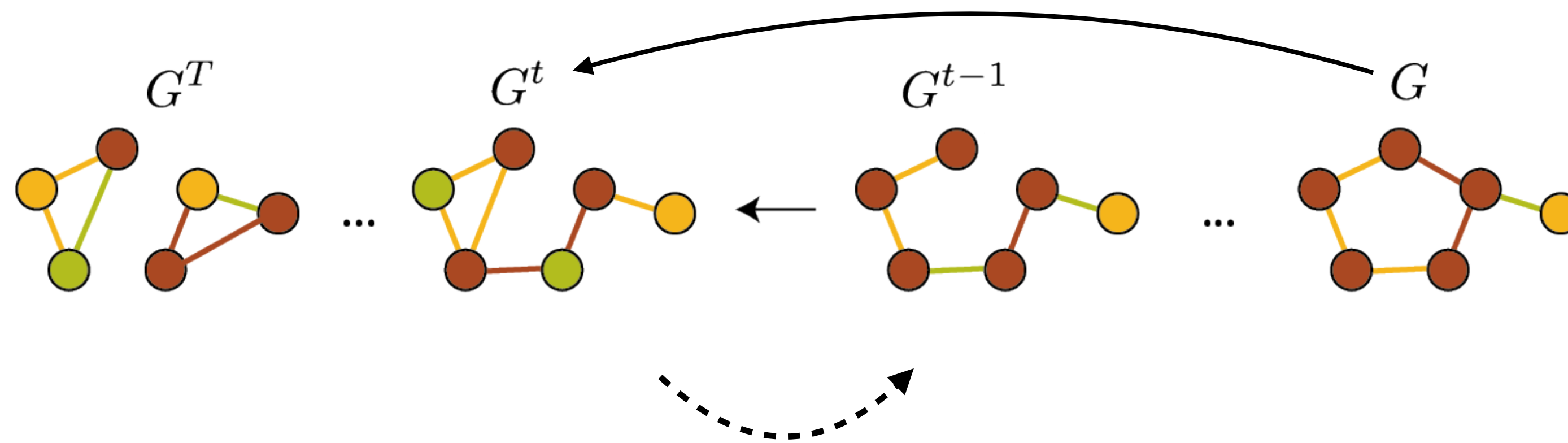
Network Modeling



Graph discrete diffusion models

Noising:

Sampling node and edge classes from categorical distributions



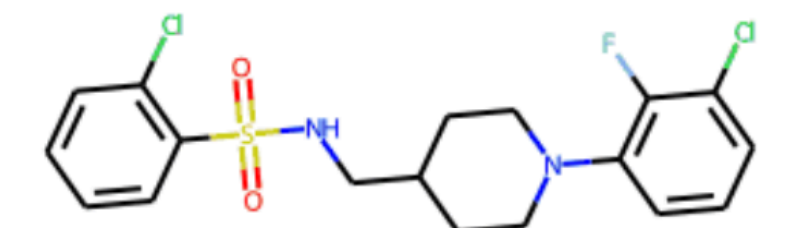
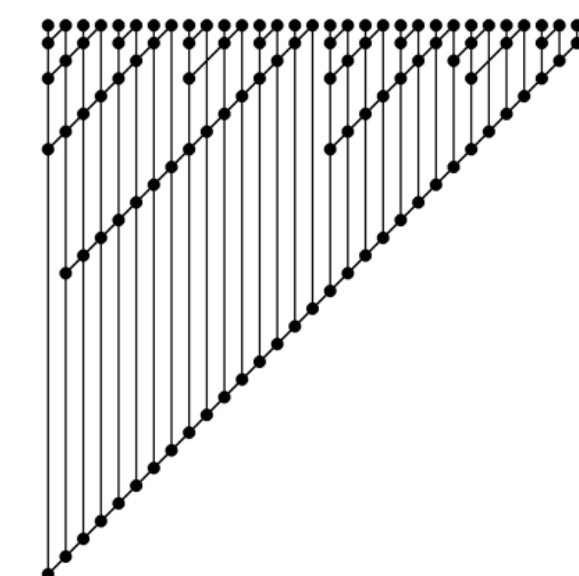
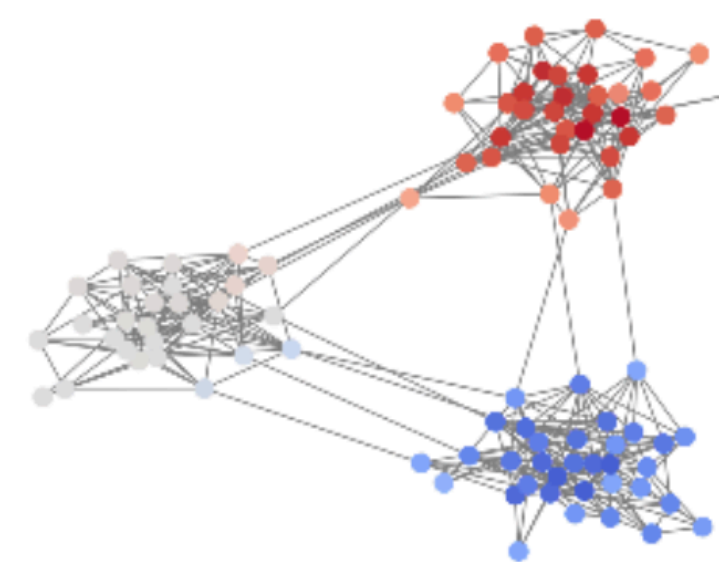
Denoising: $p_{\theta}(G_{t-1}|G_t)$

However...

- Graph diffusion models are costly to fine-tune:**
- Choices during training constrain sampling
 - Hyperparameter (e.g., noise schedule) tuning requires retraining

One recipe for all graph datasets

Graph datasets are of very diverse nature



Discrete flow matching

Discrete flow matching (DFM) generalizes discrete diffusion models:

- Higher flexibility
- Improved performance on text and images

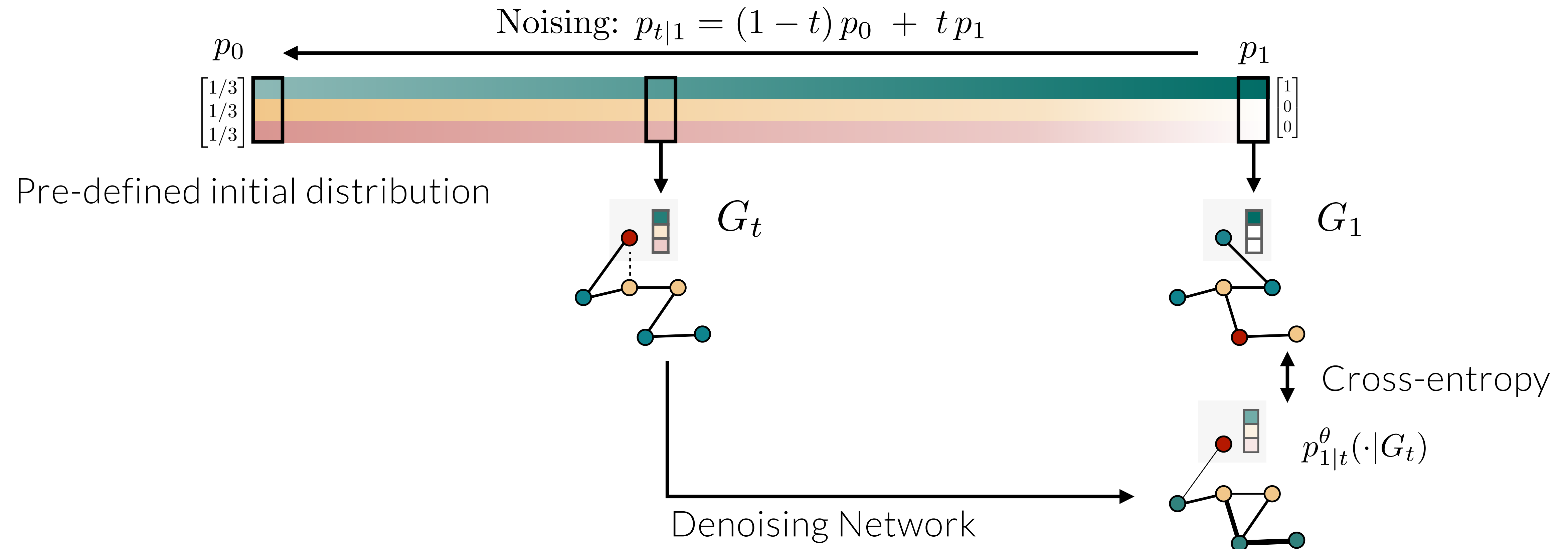
Our contribution:

We extend DFM to graph generation and achieve SOTA results

DeFoG: Applying DFM to graphs

Noising process:

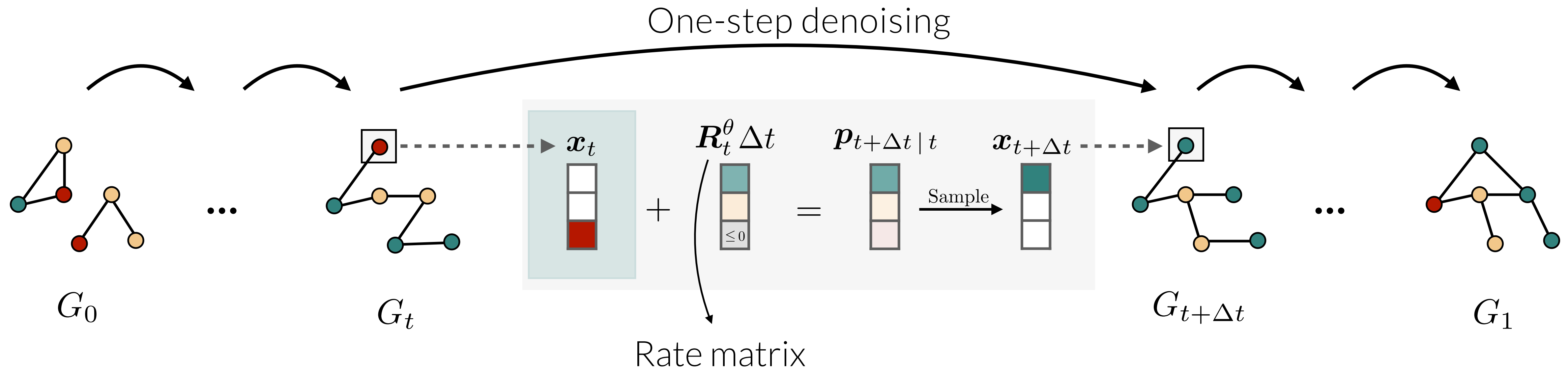
Linear interpolation between data distribution p_1 and initial distribution p_0



DeFoG: Applying DFM to graphs

Denoising process:

Iteratively jump from G_t to $G_{t+\Delta t}$



Making DFM effective for graph generation

Vanilla DFM works on par with existing graph diffusion models

We leverage the increased flexibility of DFM:

$$\mathbf{p}_{t+\Delta t|t} = \mathbf{x}_t + \underbrace{\mathbf{R}_t^\theta}_{\text{Rate matrix modifiers}} \underbrace{\Delta t}_{\text{Time distortion}}$$

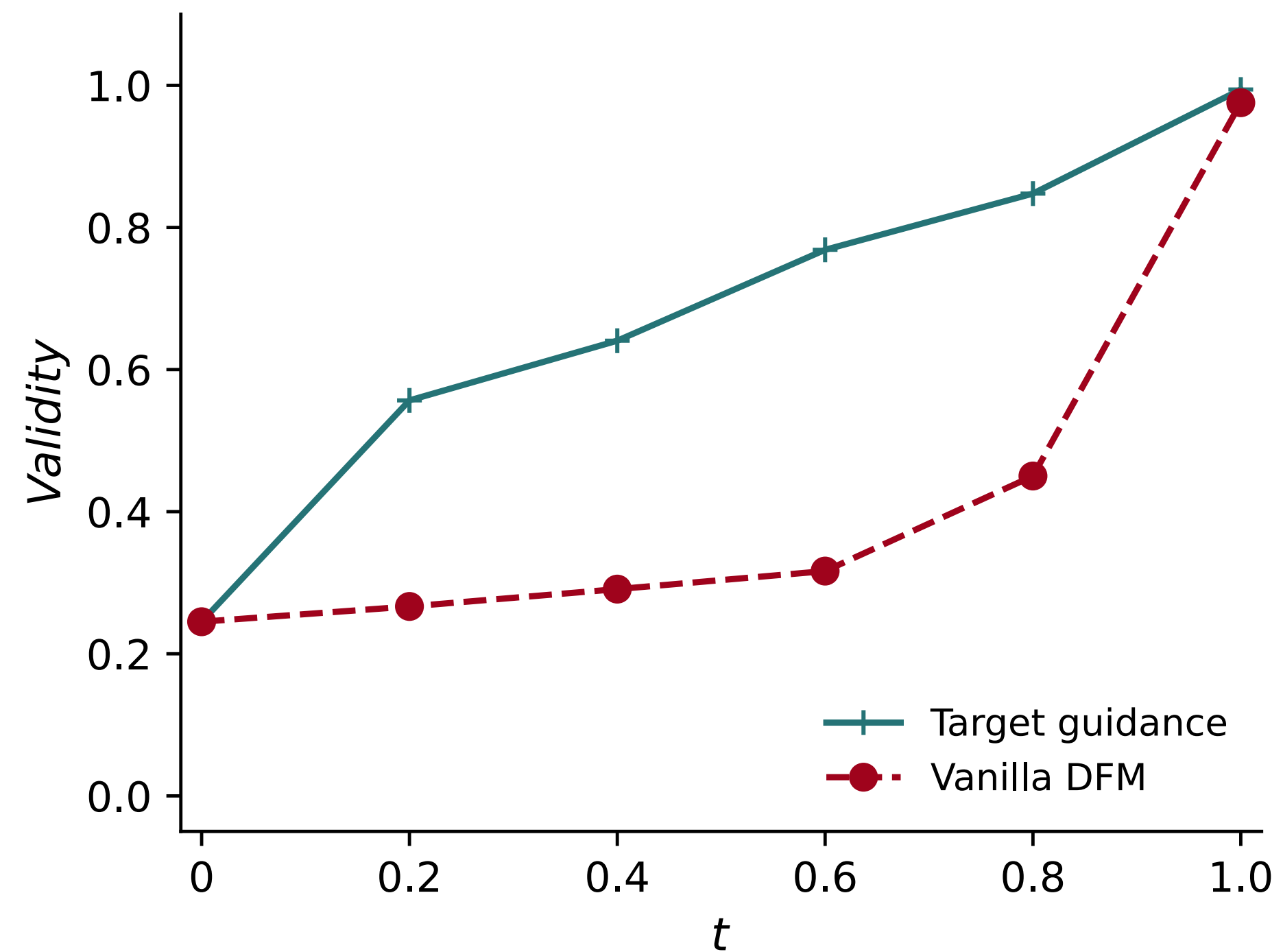
Rate matrix modifiers

- *Target guidance*: amplifies predicted distribution
- *Stochasticity*: control trajectory randomness

Time distortion

- *Sampling distortion*: adjusts denoising time steps

Target guidance

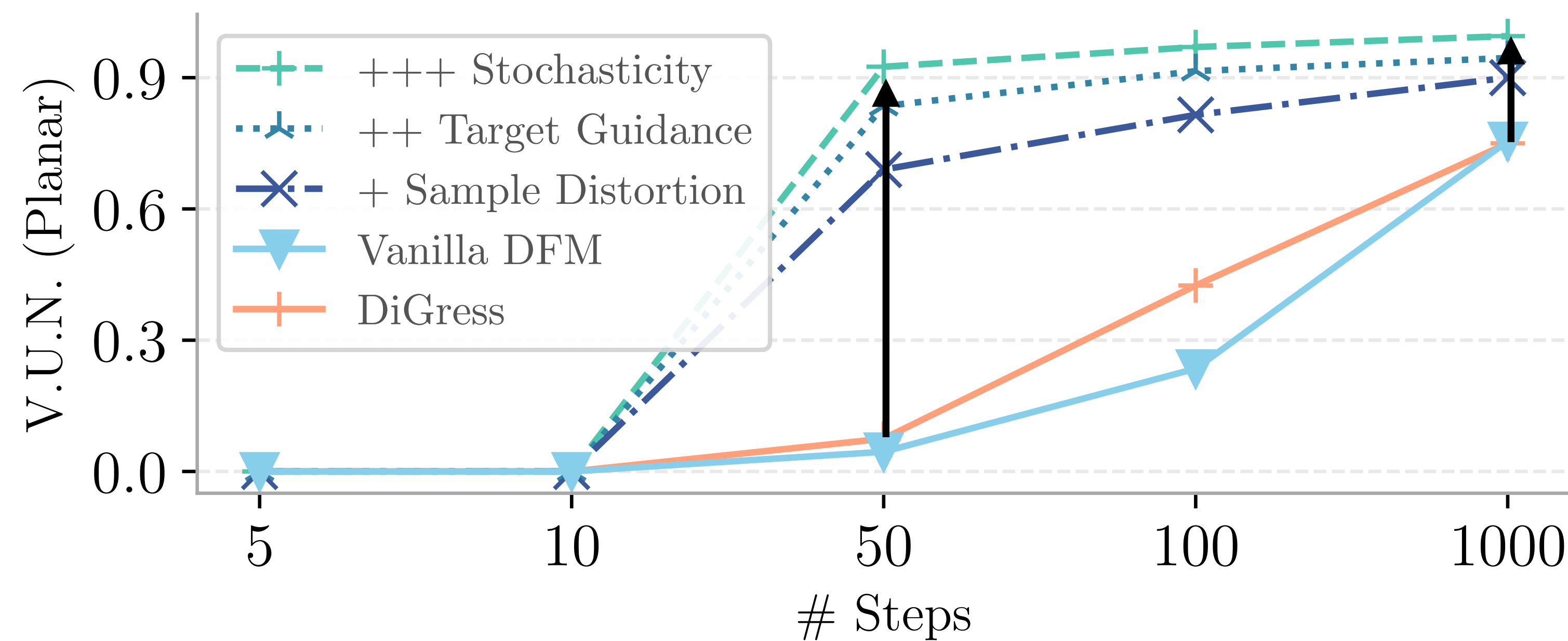


Target guidance: $R_t^* + \omega R_t^\omega$

- Bias toward predicted clean graph with ωR_t^ω
- Validity rises sooner

Inference stage improvement

The introduced techniques lead to **cumulative improvement of graph generative performance**



Similar techniques are explored to achieve **faster training**

Leveraging and ensuring graph-specific properties

GNNs have **limited representation power**



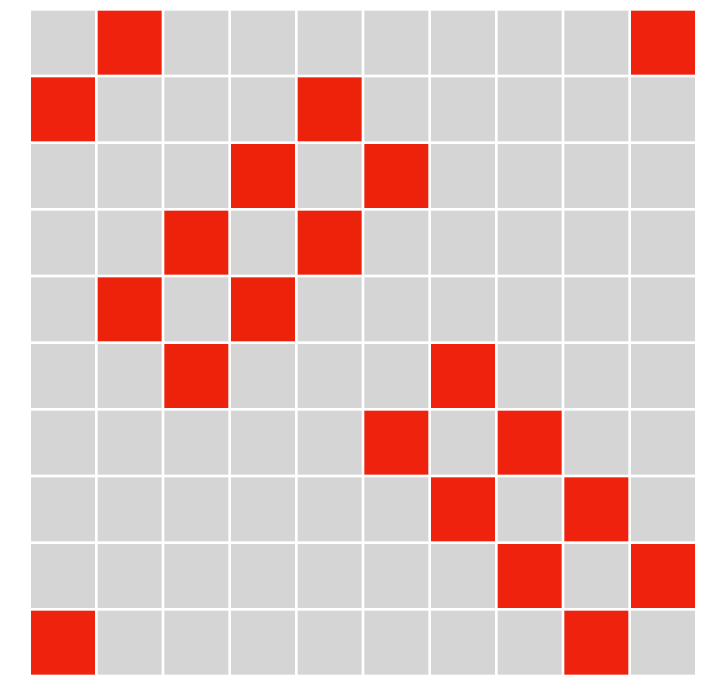
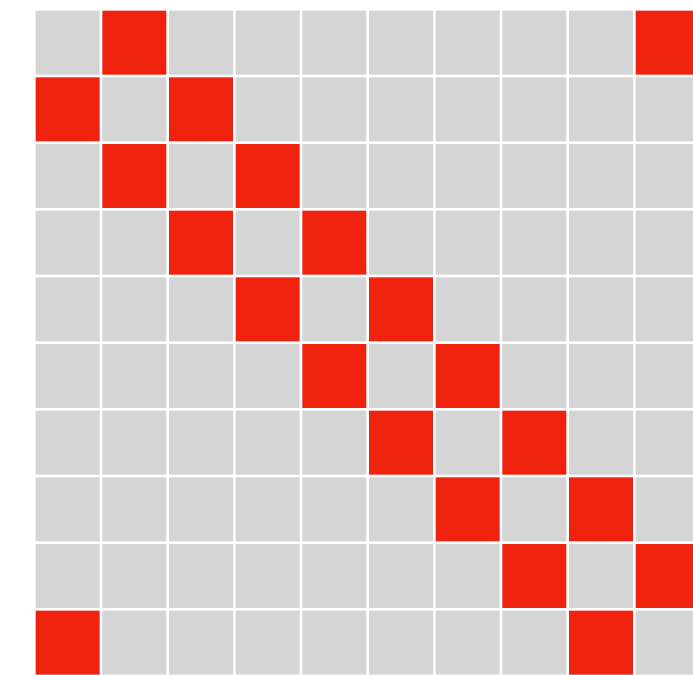
DeFoG employs **RRWP features** to enhance graph generation performance



↑ Expressivity
↑ Efficiency

DeFoG respects graph symmetries

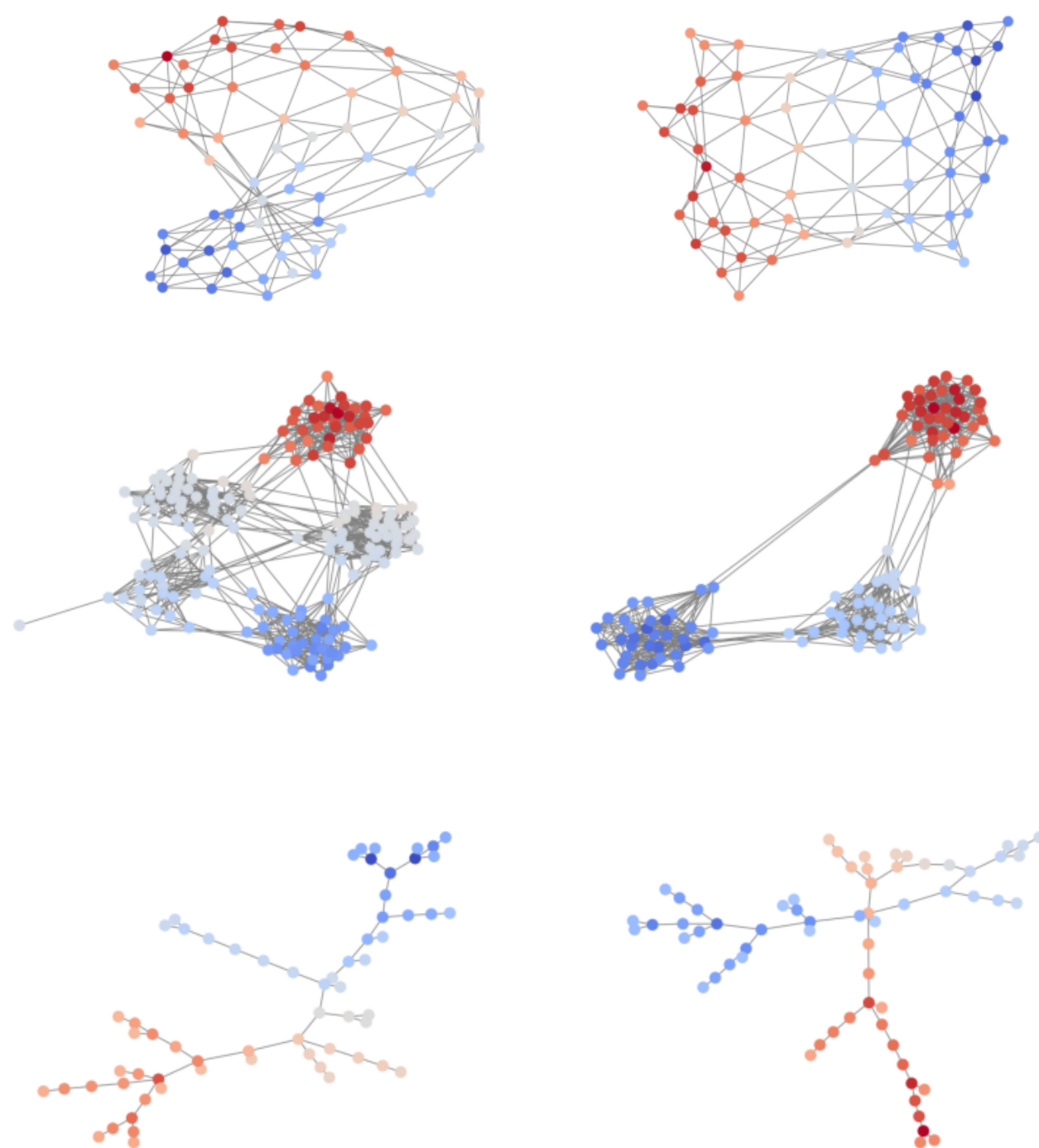
Sampling probability is permutation invariant



Evaluating graph generation

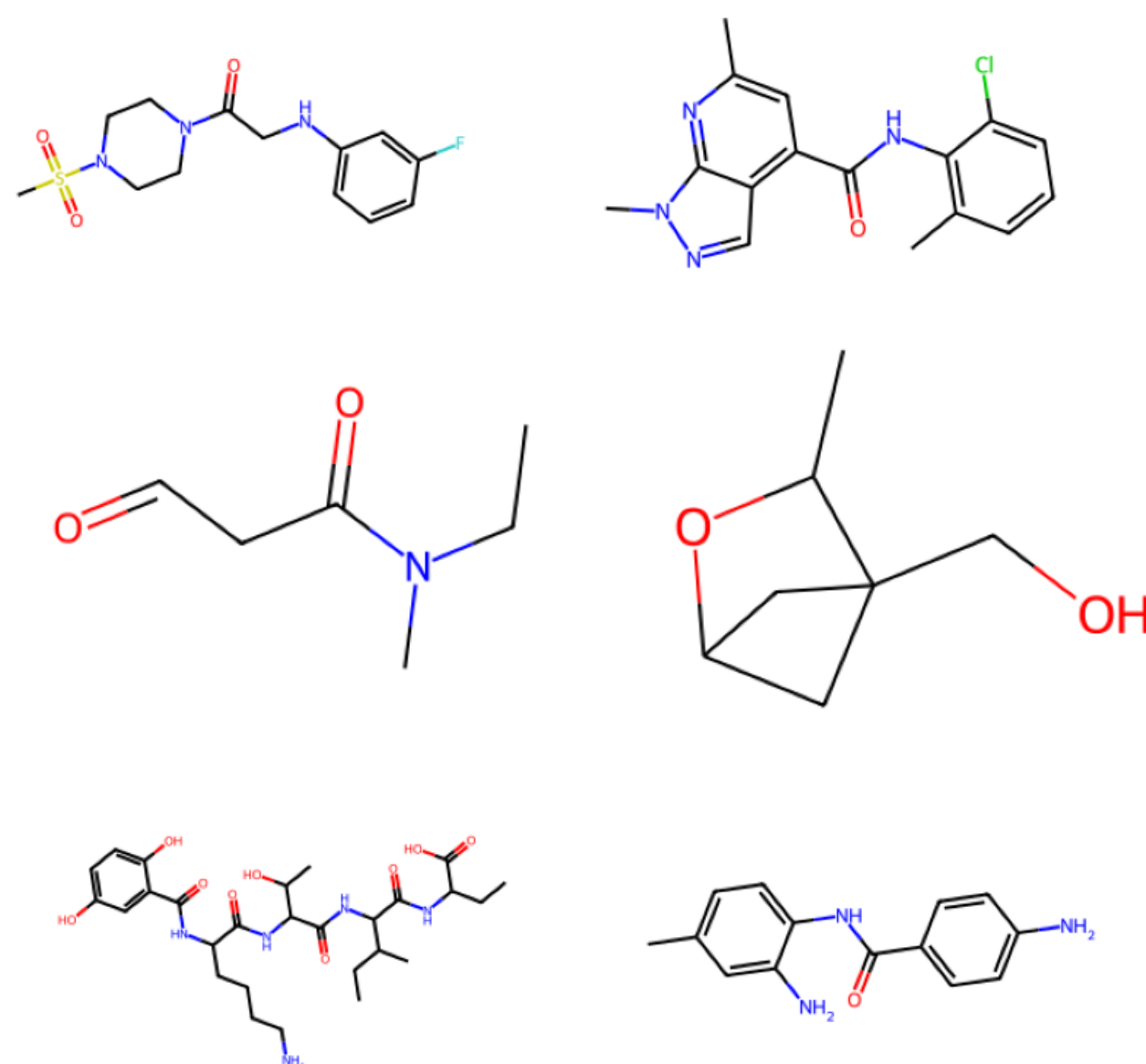
Synthetic graph generation

With varying topologies



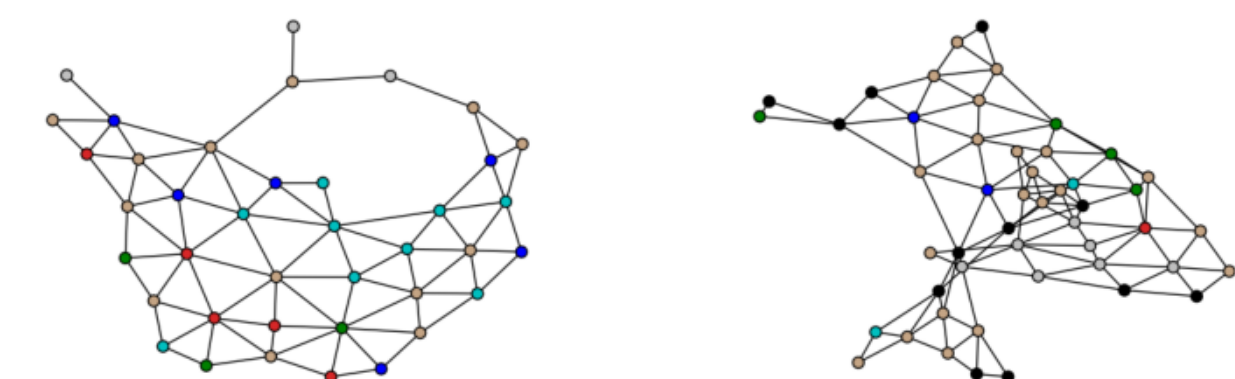
Molecular graph generation

With rich node and edge classes

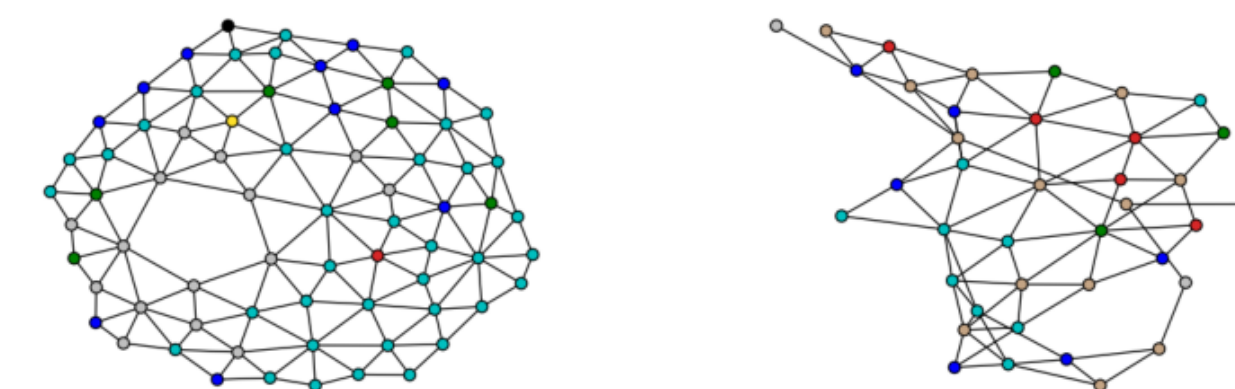


Conditional graph generation

With biological relevance



Low TLS

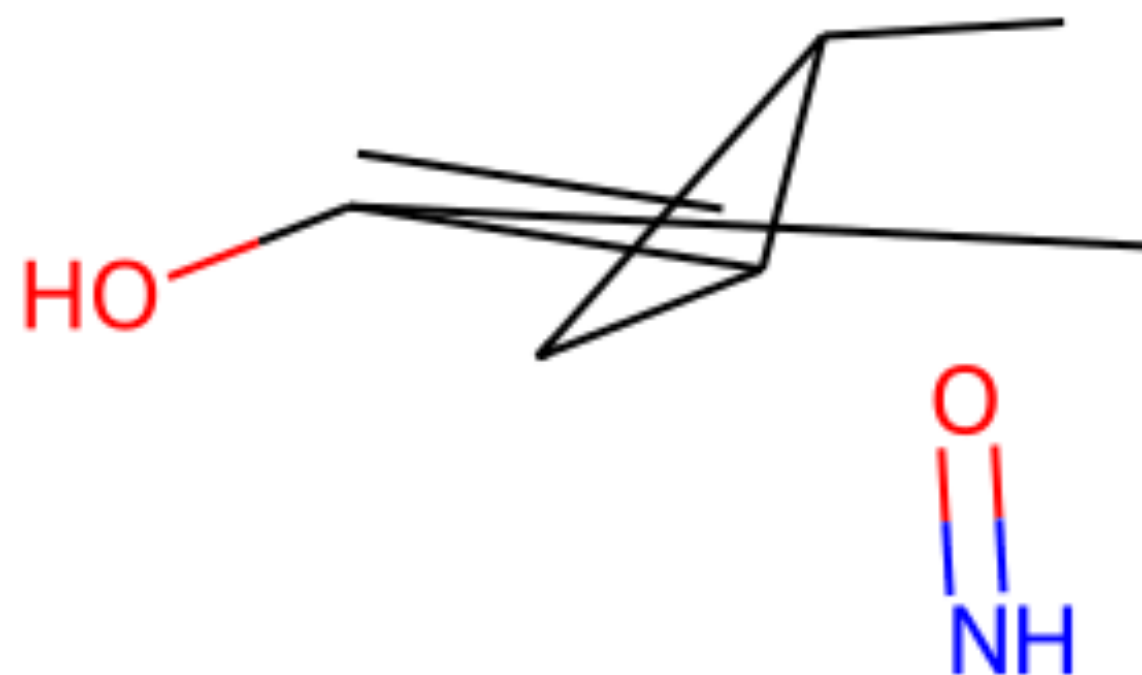


High TLS

TLS: Tertiary Lymphoid Structure

Generating molecules with DeFoG

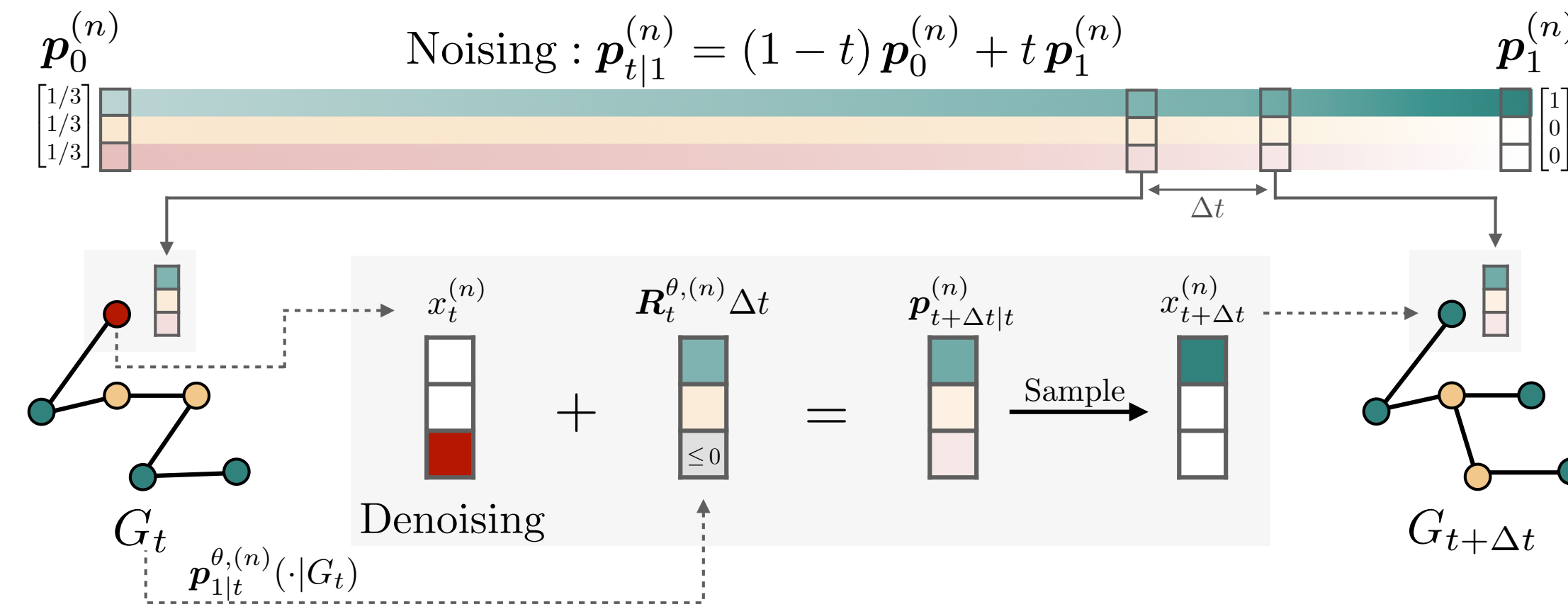
Molecule generated for QM9



t = 0.00

Model	Guacamol				
	Val. \uparrow	V.U. \uparrow	V.U.N. \uparrow	KL div \uparrow	FCD \uparrow
Training set	100.0	100.0	0.0	99.9	92.8
DiGress (Vignac et al., 2022)	85.2	85.2	85.1	92.9	68.0
DisCo (Xu et al., 2024)	86.6	86.6	86.5	92.6	59.7
Cometh (Siraudin et al., 2024)	<u>98.9</u>	<u>98.9</u>	<u>97.6</u>	<u>96.7</u>	<u>72.7</u>
DeFoG (10% steps)	91.7	91.7	91.2	92.3	57.9
DeFoG	99.0	99.0	97.9	97.7	73.8

Takeaways



- **DeFoG** leverages the **flexibility** of the discrete flow matching formulation
- Exploiting its design space enables **improved and more efficient graph generation**
- **State-of-the-art performance** across diverse graph benchmarks

See you at Poster #E-3004
Today at 4:30pm

