

# GRAPH NEURAL NETWORKS & ROTATIONAL EQUIVARIANCE

University of California, Berkeley Fall 2023, CS 189/289A: Introduction to Machine Learning

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Postdoc, BAIR/ICSI

Building on slides originally made by Daniel Rothchild

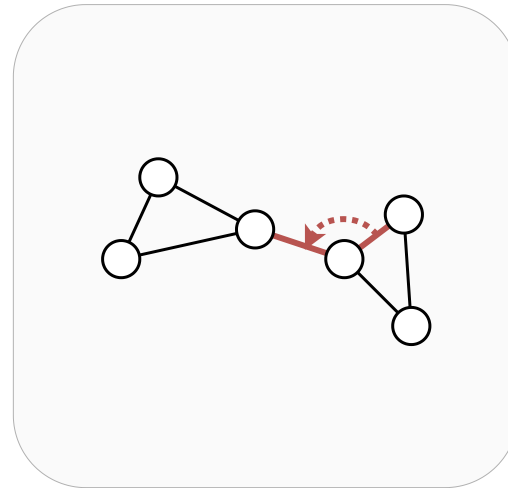
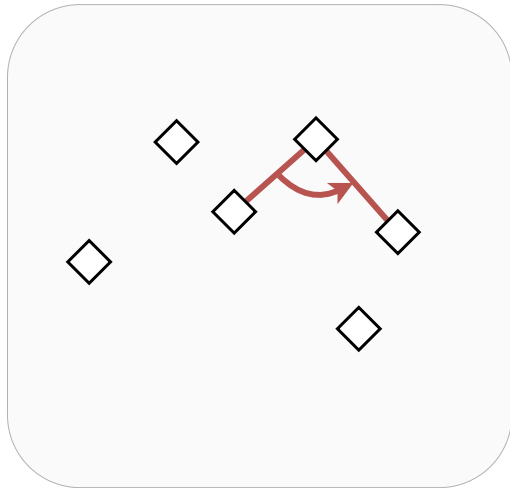
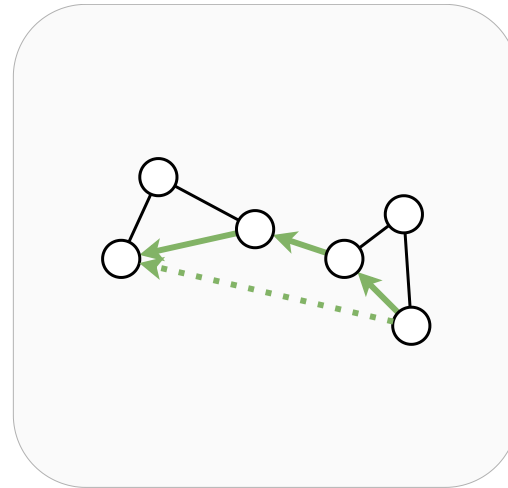
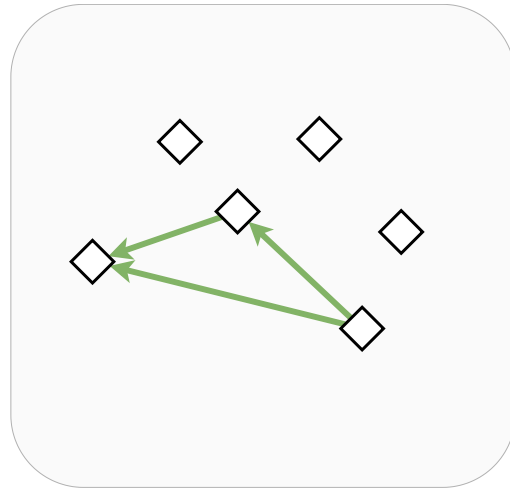
# LECTURE 2

# OUTLINE

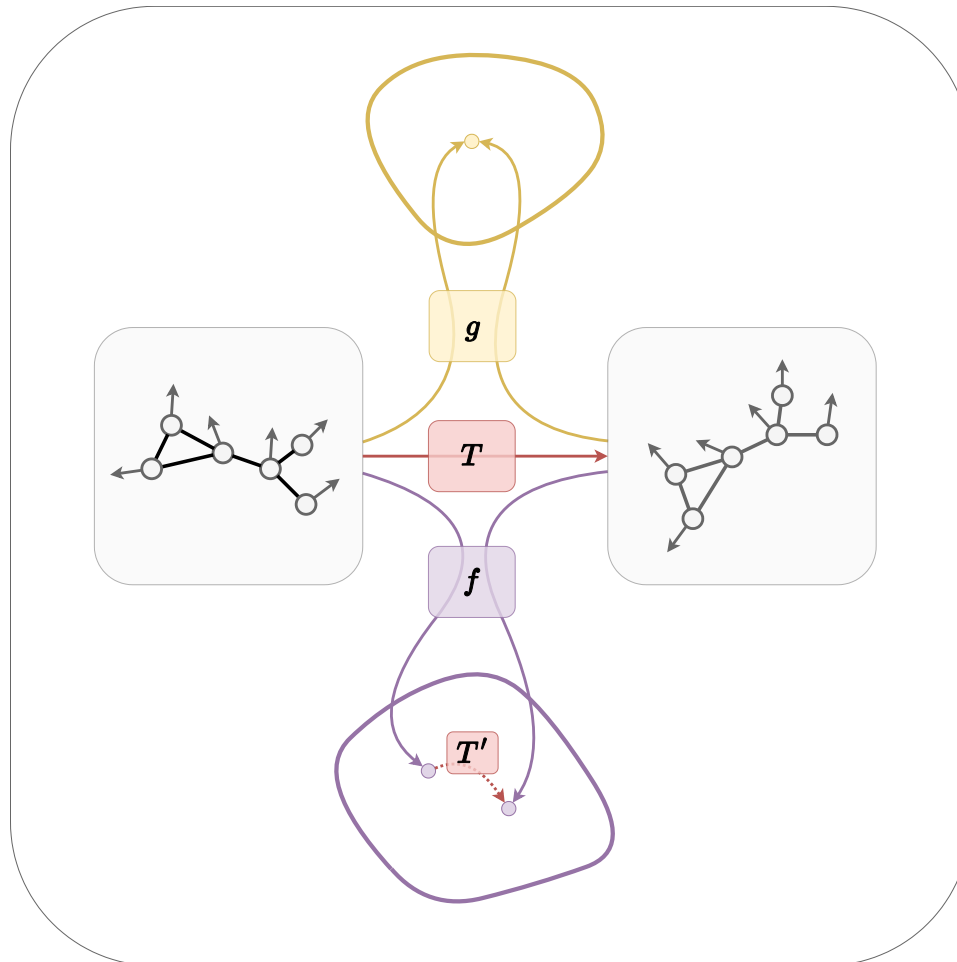
- Lecture 1
  - Graph data
  - Graph tasks
  - Message passing
  - Invariance and equivariance
- Lecture 2
  - Recap: Invariance and equivariance
  - Rotational equivariance
  - Equivariant neural networks

# GEOMETRIC INFORMATION

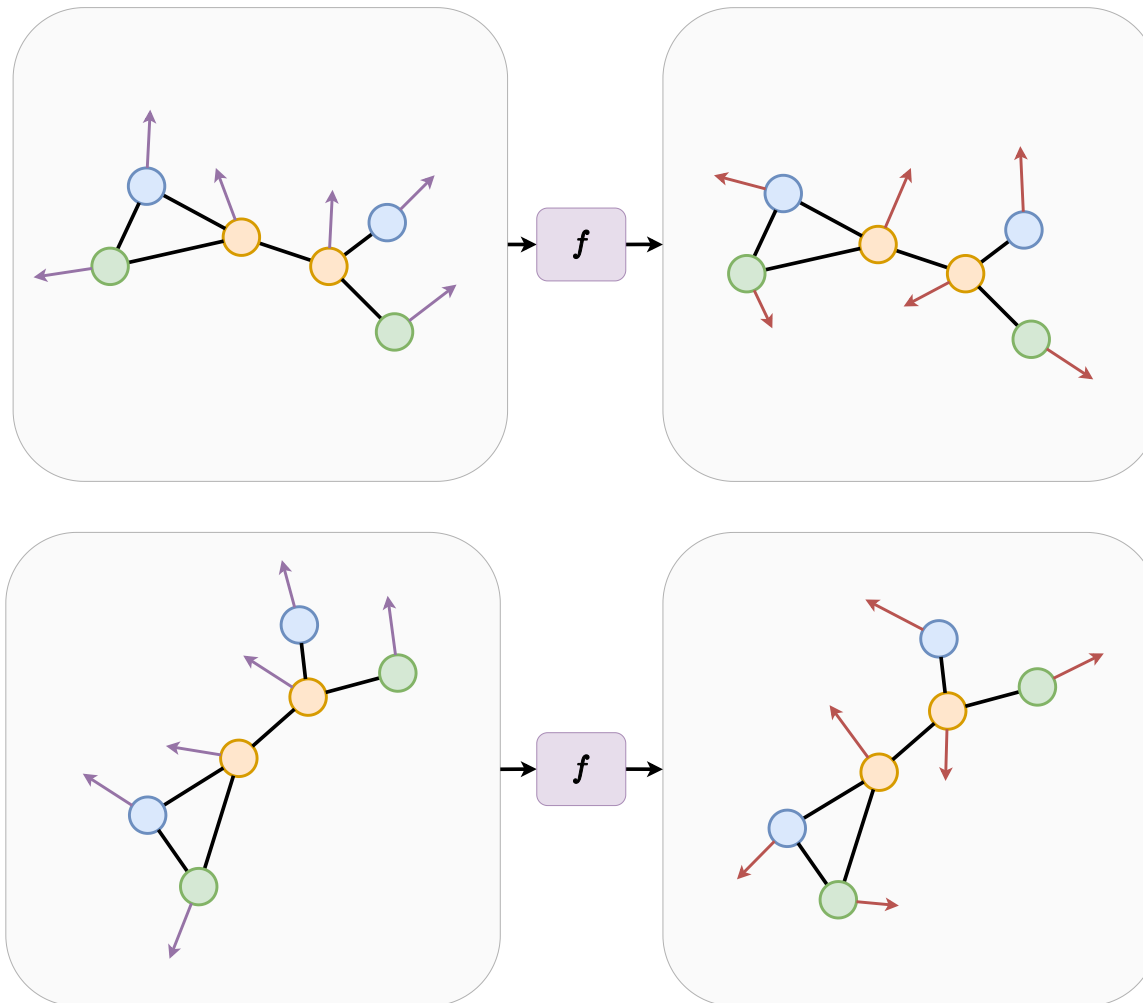
# GEOMETRIC INFORMATION



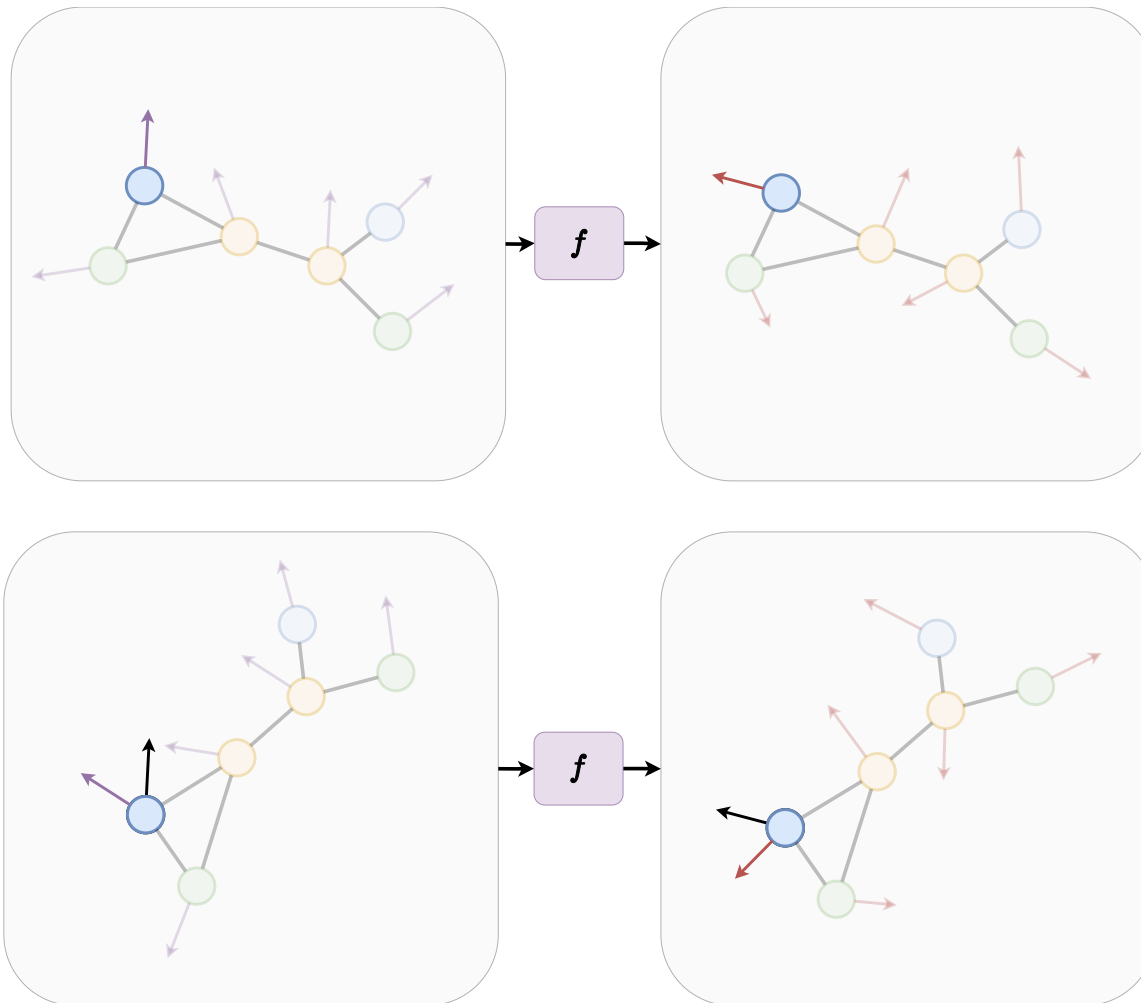
# ROTATION INVARIANCE AND EQUIVARIANCE



# ROTATION INVARIANCE AND EQUIVARIANCE



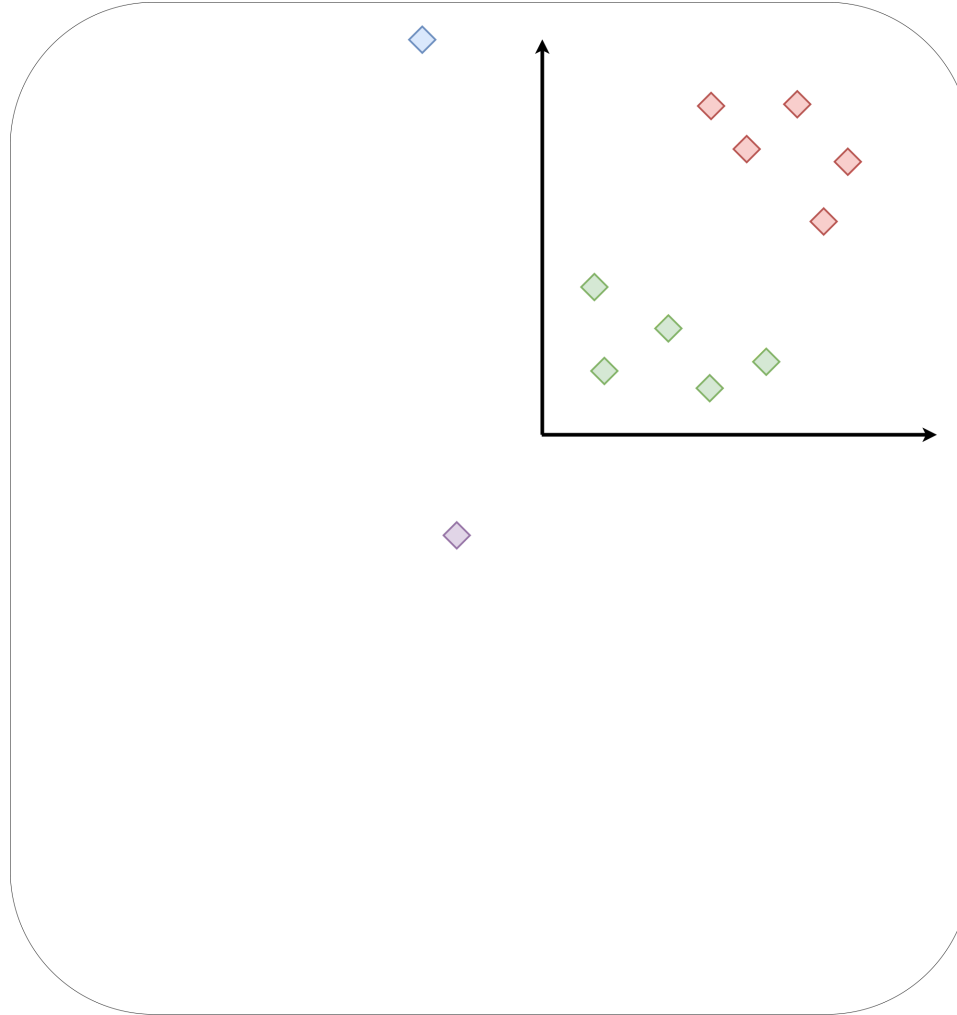
# ROTATION INVARIANCE AND EQUIVARIANCE



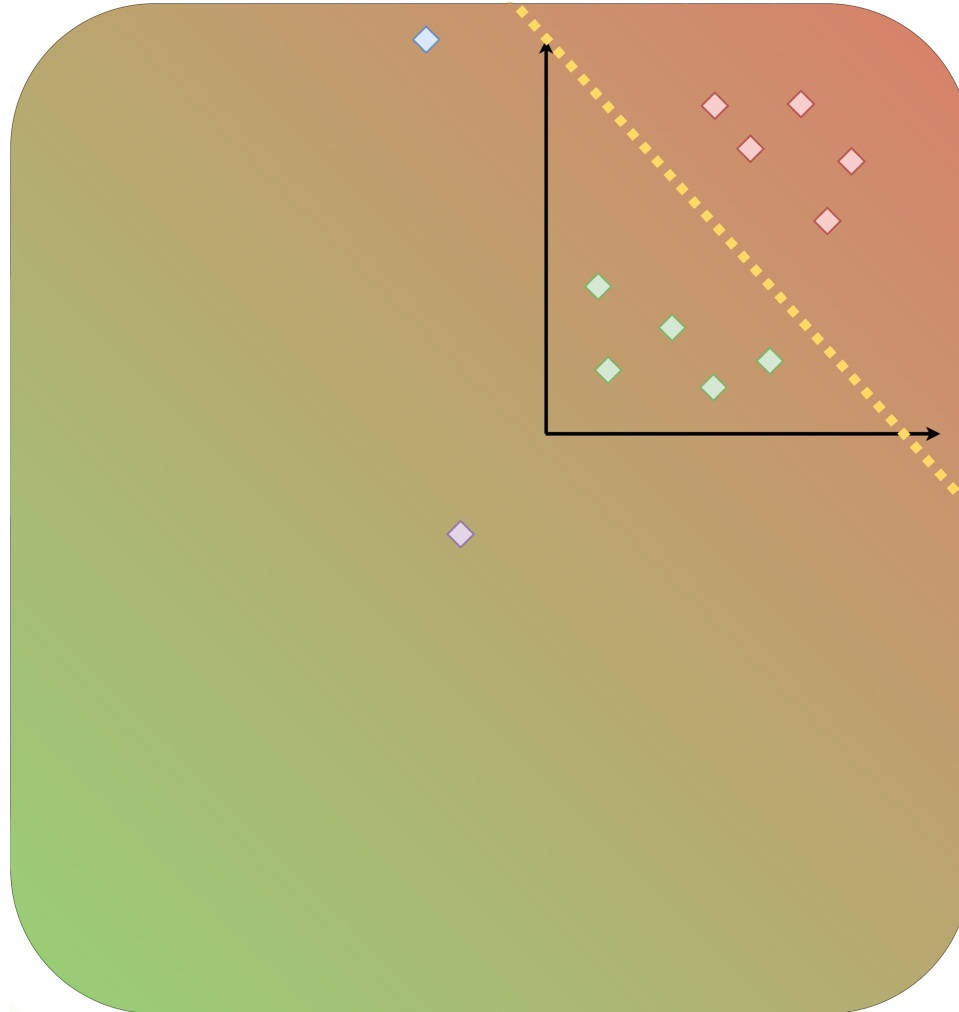


# CLASSIFICATION EXAMPLE

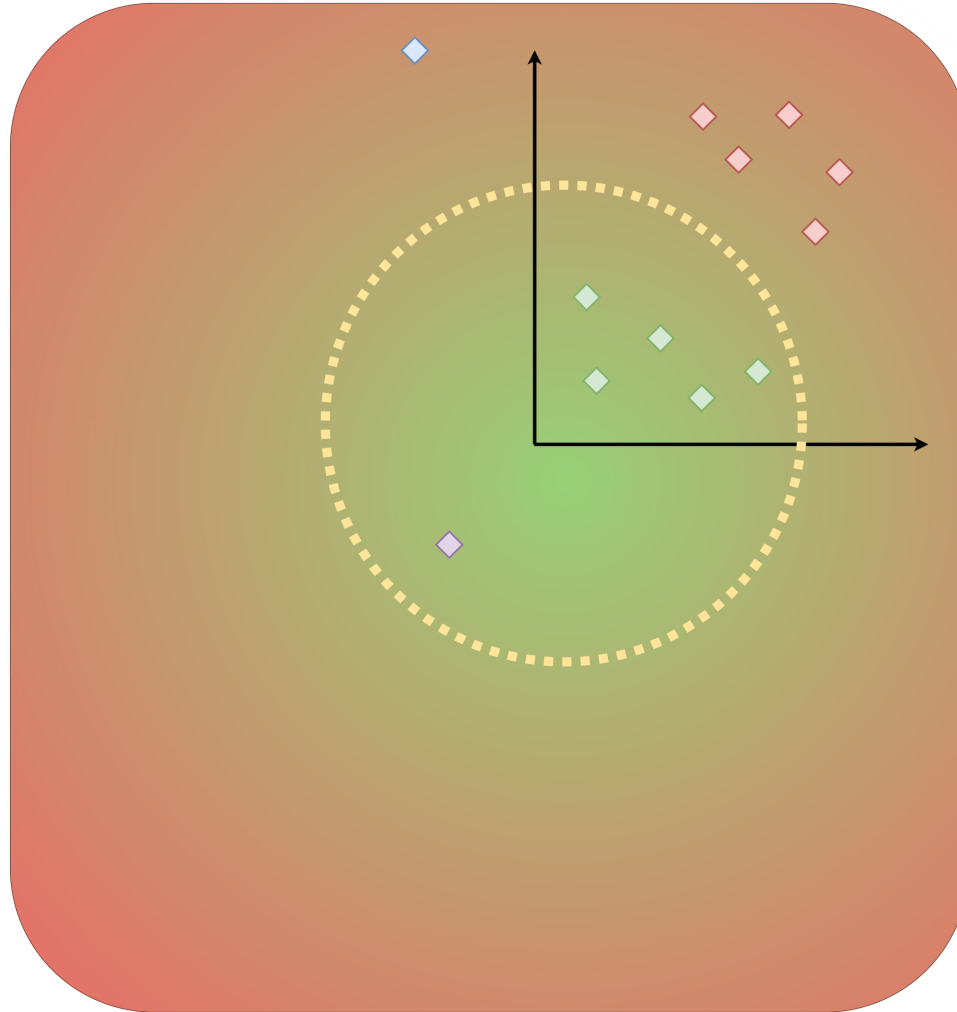
# CLASSIFICATION



# CLASSIFICATION

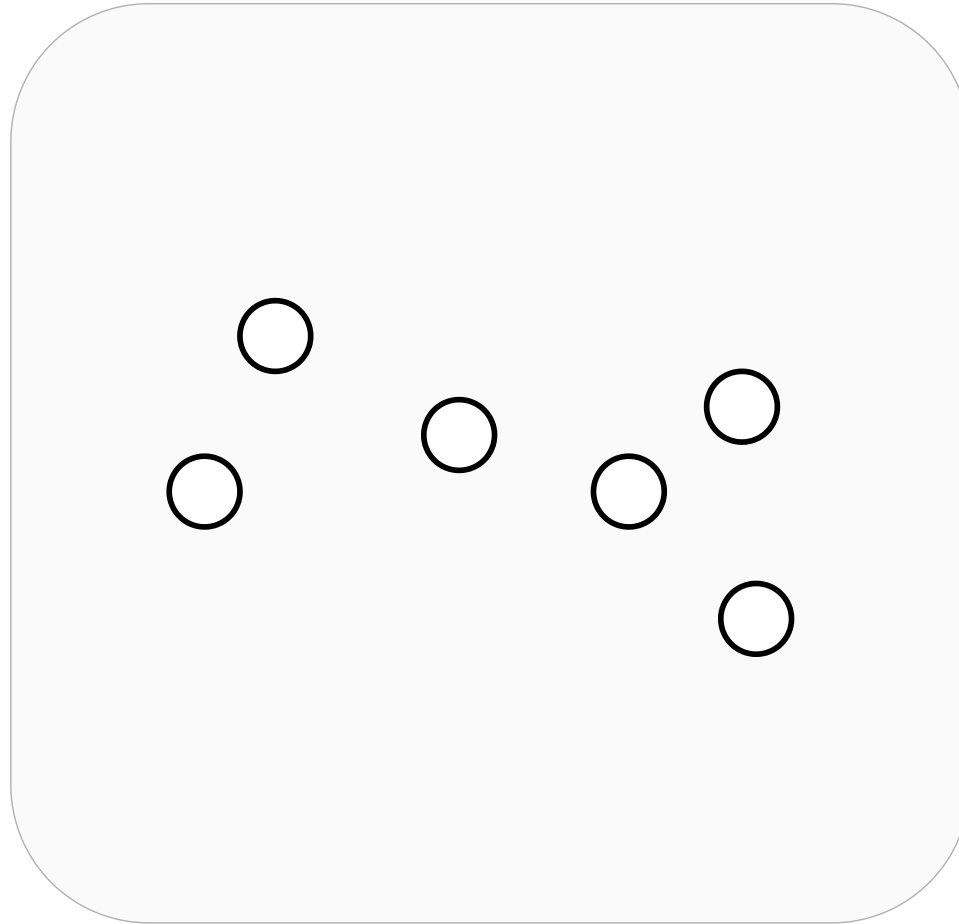


# CLASSIFICATION

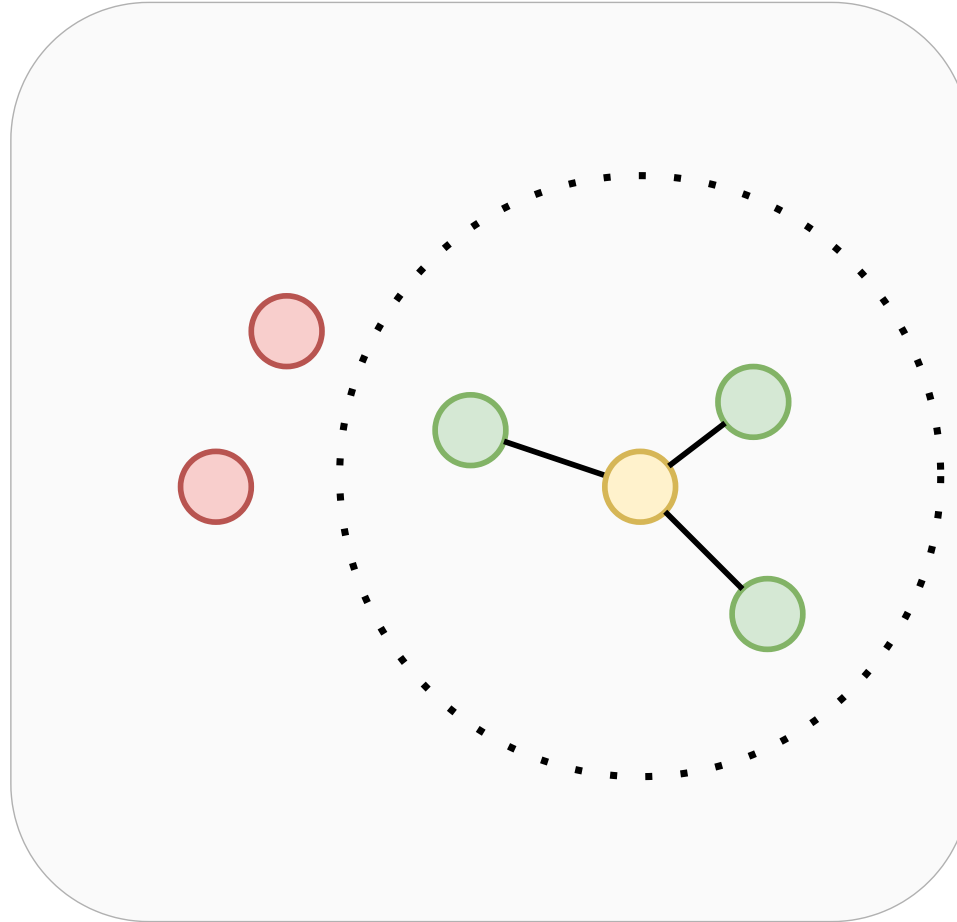


# RADIUS GRAPHS

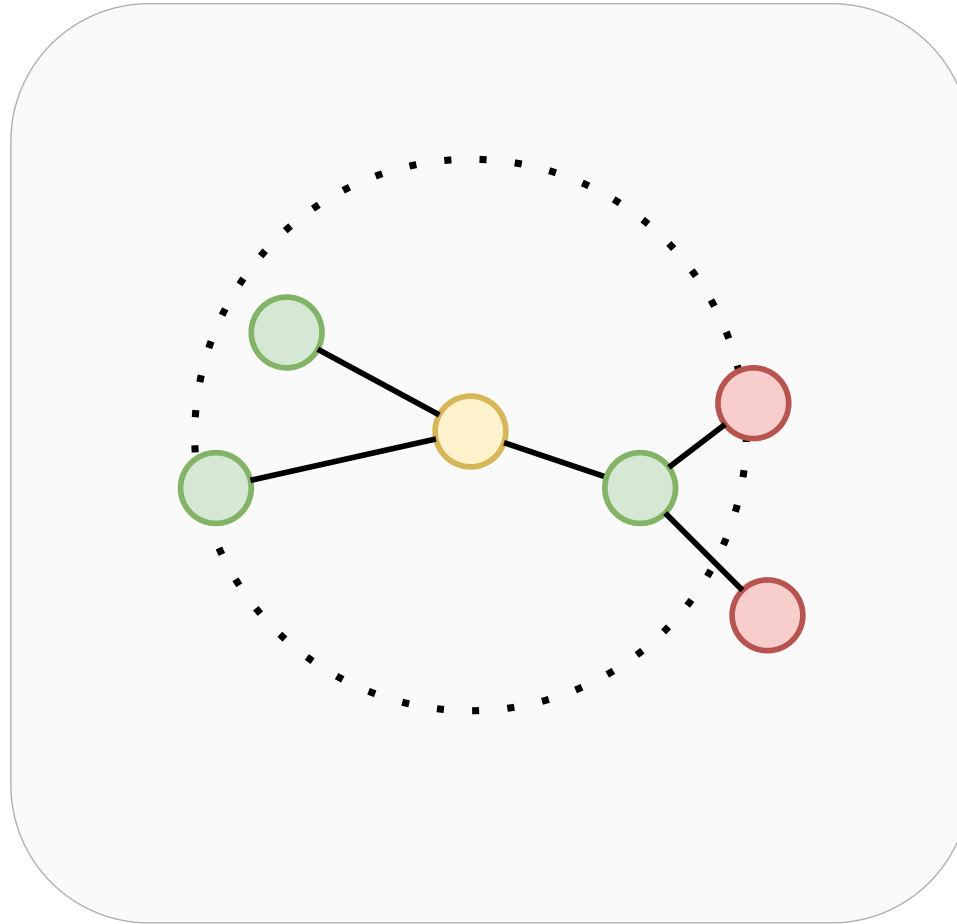
# RADIUS GRAPHS



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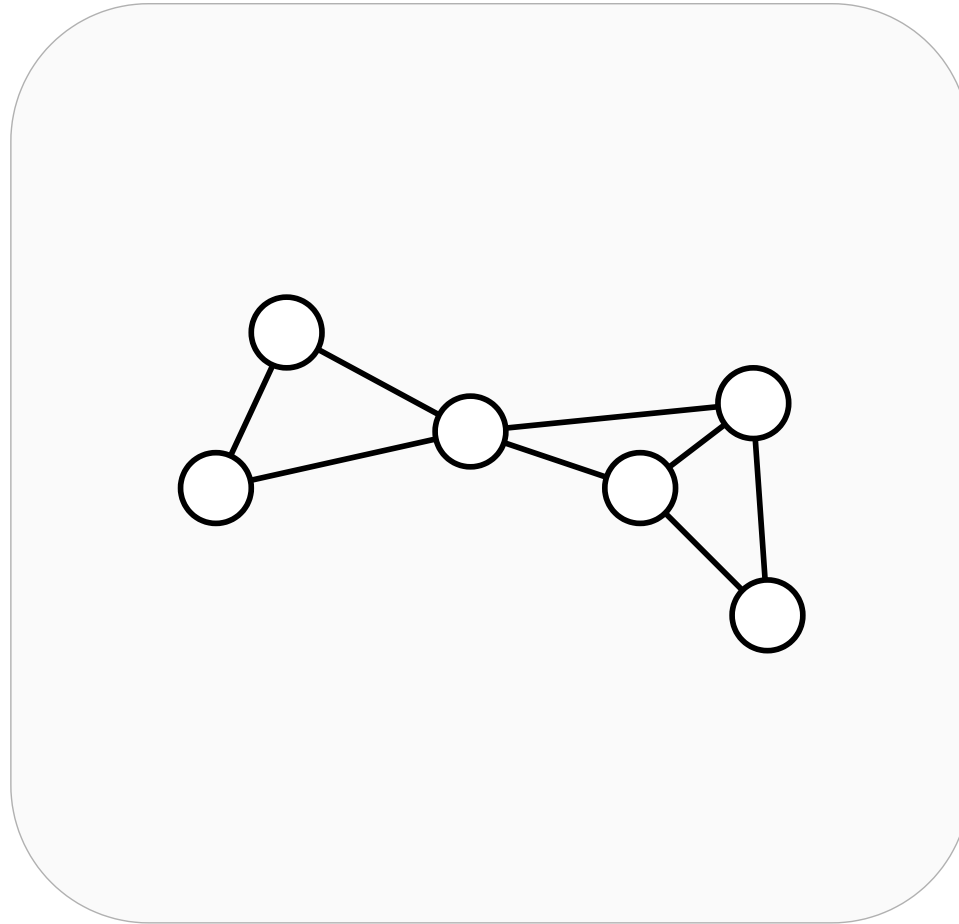


# RADIUS GRAPHS



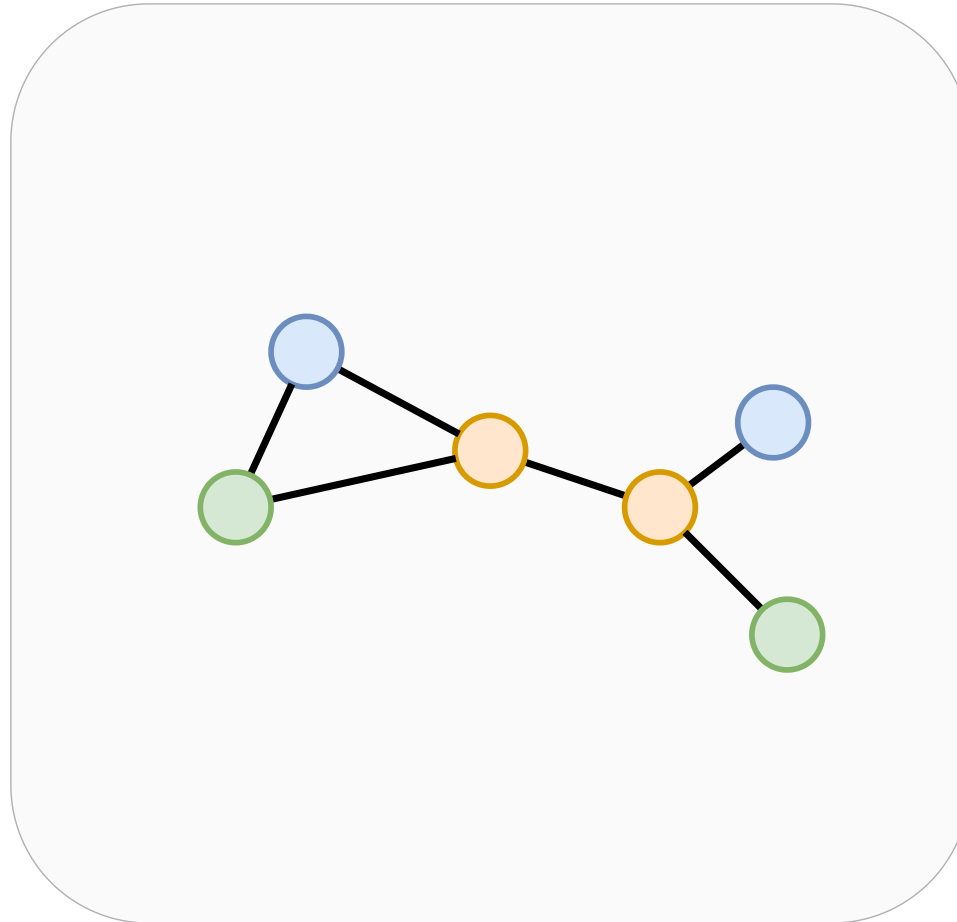


# RADIUS GRAPHS

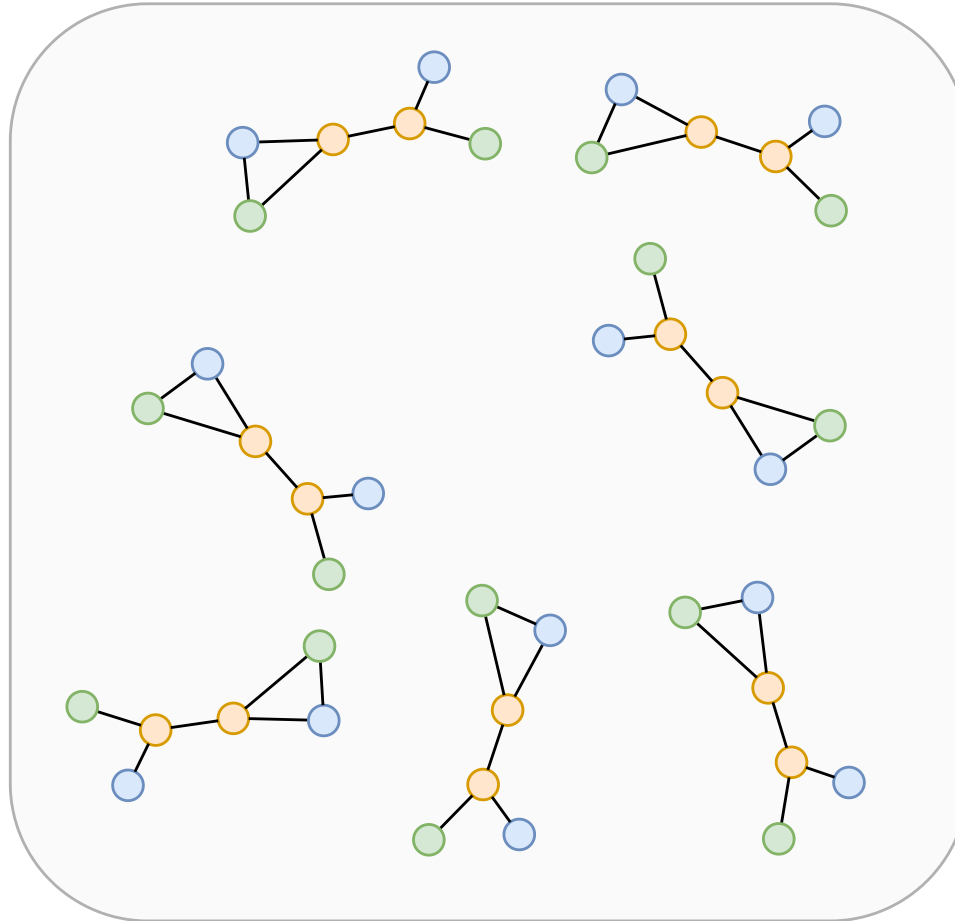


# **AUGMENTATION AND CANONICALIZATION**

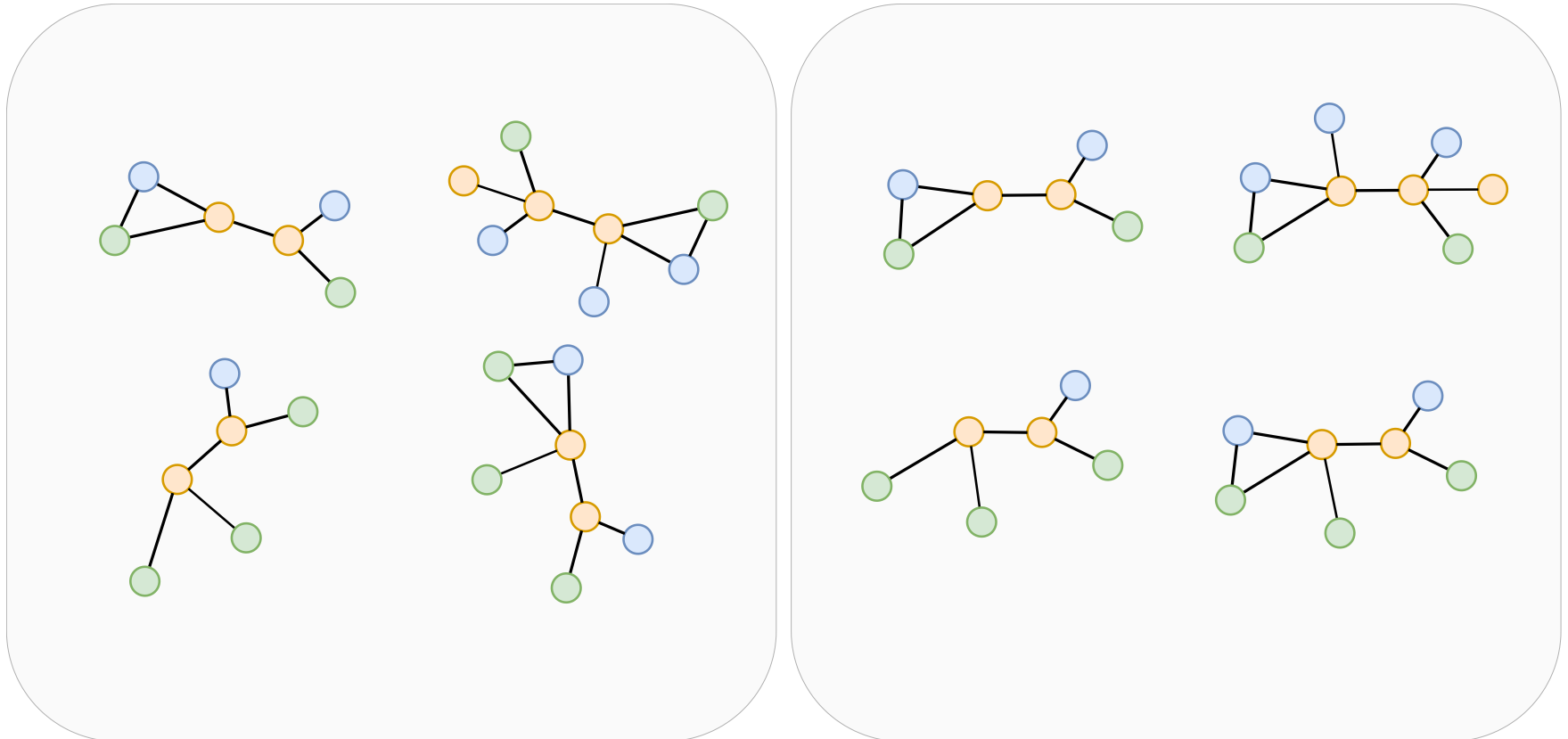
# ACHIEVING EQUIVARIANCE



# AUGMENTATION



# CANONICALIZATION



# **DISCUSSION: HOW MIGHT AUGMENTATION OR CANONICALIZATION FAIL?**

# EQUIVARIANT NEURAL NETWORKS

# MESSAGE PASSING AGAIN

$$\mathbf{h}_u = \phi \left( \mathbf{x}_u, \bigoplus_{v \in \mathcal{N}(u)} c_{uv} \psi(\mathbf{x}_v) \right)$$

$$\mathbf{h}_u = \phi \left( \mathbf{x}_u, \bigoplus_{v \in \mathcal{N}(u)} a(\mathbf{x}_u, \mathbf{x}_v) \psi(\mathbf{x}_v) \right)$$

$$\mathbf{h}_u = \phi \left( \mathbf{x}_u, \bigoplus_{v \in \mathcal{N}(u)} \psi(\mathbf{x}_u, \mathbf{x}_v) \right)$$



# EQUIVARIANT MESSAGE PASSING

Features:

$$\mathbf{f}_u \in \mathbb{R}^d$$

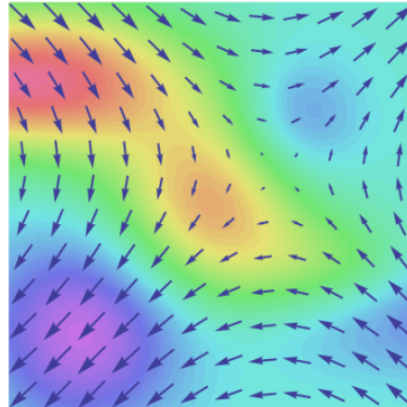
Spatial coordinates:

$$\mathbf{x}_u \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

Equivariance to rotations, reflections, and translations:

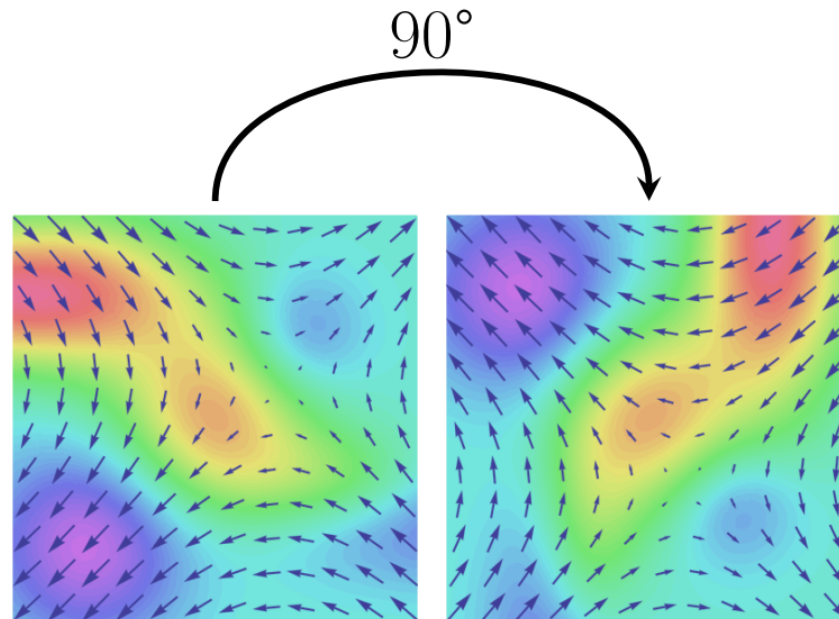
$$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}$$

# EXAMPLE VECTOR DATA



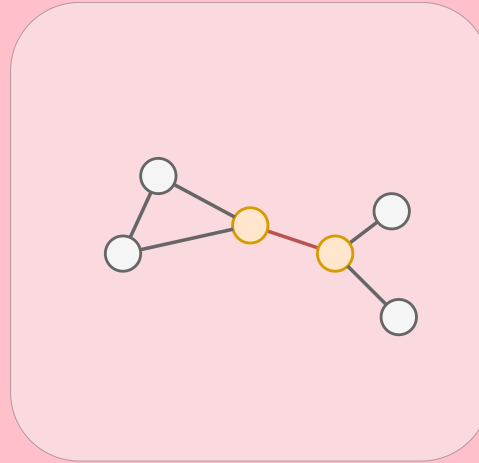
From Chap 5. of: Bronstein, Michael M., et al. "Geometric deep learning: Grids, groups, graphs, geodesics, and gauges." arXiv preprint arXiv:2104.13478 (2021).

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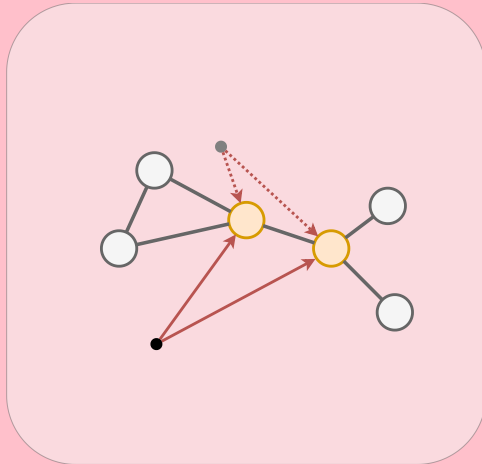
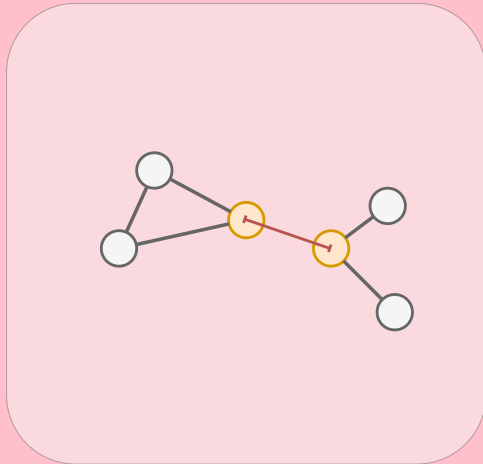
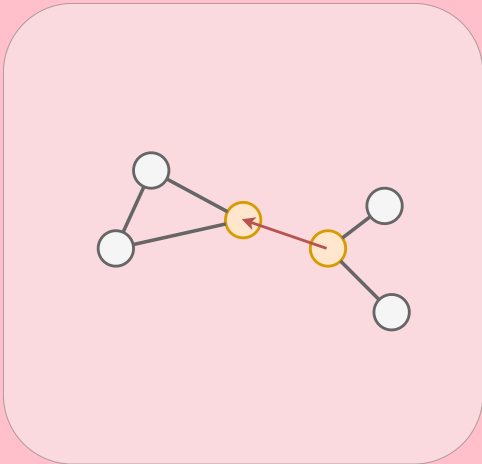
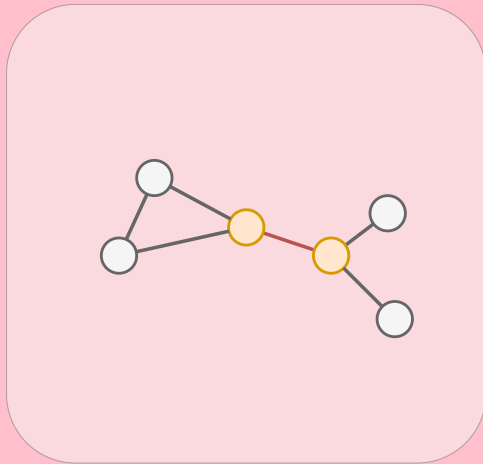


From Chap 5. of: Bronstein, Michael M., et al. "Geometric deep learning: Grids, groups, graphs, geodesics, and gauges." arXiv preprint arXiv:2104.13478 (2021).

# DISCUSSION: EDGES BETWEEN SPATIAL POINTS



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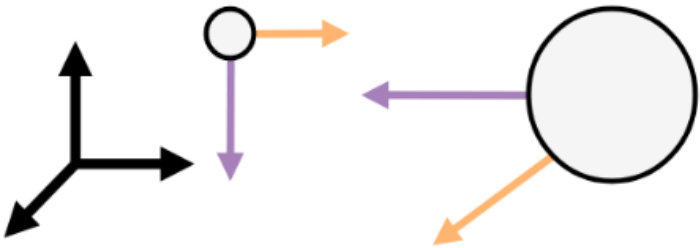
# EQUIVARIANT MESSAGE PASSING

$$\mathbf{f}'_u = \phi \left( \mathbf{f}_u, \bigoplus_{v \in \mathcal{N}(u)} \psi_f \left( \mathbf{f}_u, \mathbf{f}_v, \|\mathbf{x}_u - \mathbf{x}_v\|^2 \right) \right)$$

$$\mathbf{x}'_u = \mathbf{x}_u + \sum_{v \neq u} (\mathbf{x}_u - \mathbf{x}_v) \psi_c \left( \mathbf{f}_u, \mathbf{f}_v, \|\mathbf{x}_u - \mathbf{x}_v\|^2 \right)$$

Based on Chap 5. of: Bronstein, Michael M., et al. "Geometric deep learning: Grids, groups, graphs, geodesics, and gauges." arXiv preprint arXiv:2104.13478 (2021).

# REPRESENTING VECTORS

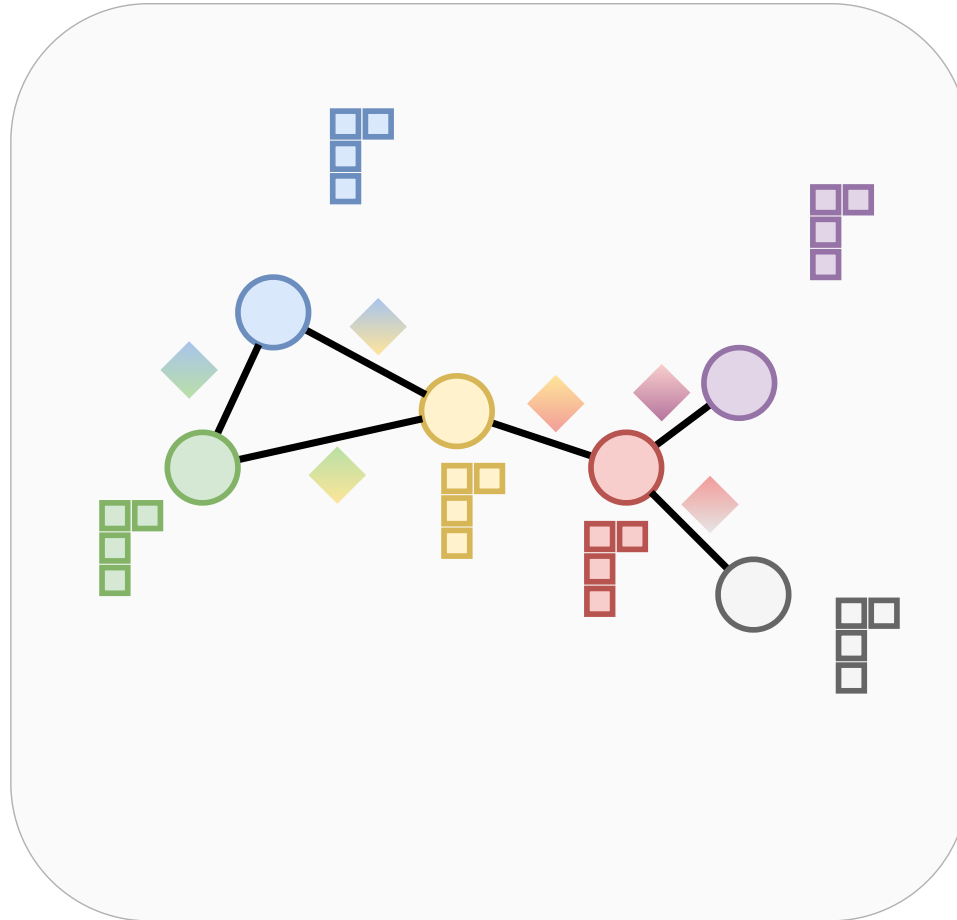


```
geometry = [[x0, y0, z0], [x1, y1, z1]]
features = [
    [m0, v0y, v0z, v0x, a0y, a0z, a0x]
    [m1, v1y, v1z, v1x, a1y, a1z, a1x]
]
...
```

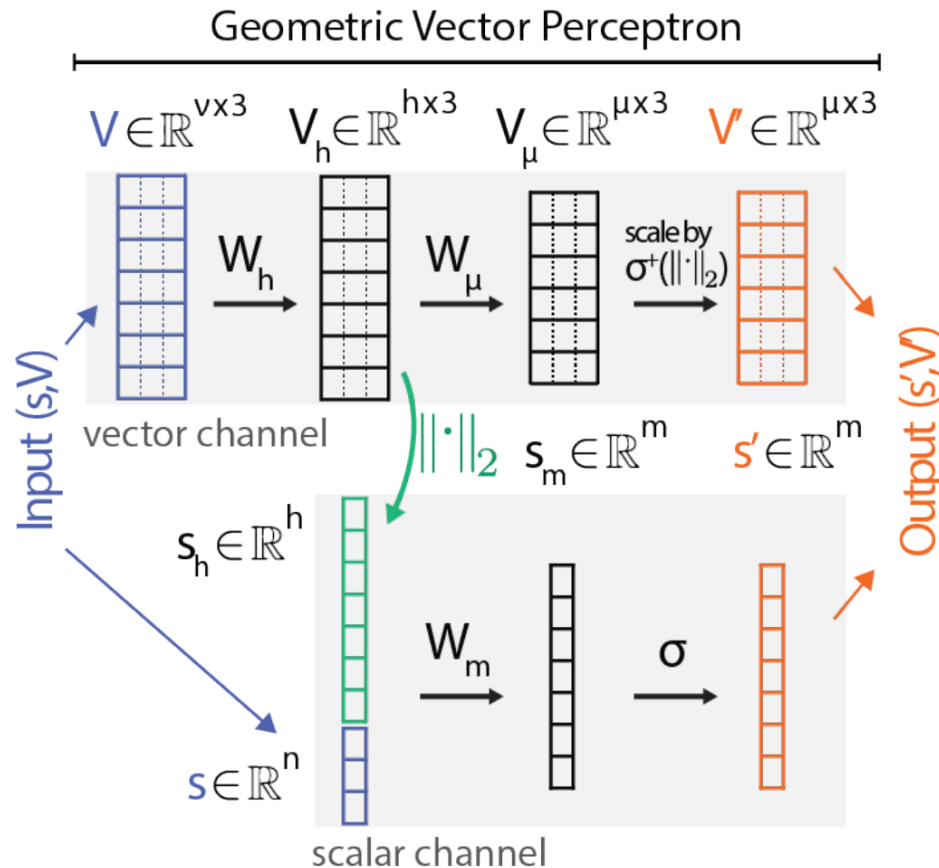
(from "Neural networks with Euclidean Symmetry for the Physical Sciences", lecture by Tess Smidt:  
<https://tinyurl.com/e3nn-physics-meets-ml>)



# REPRESENTING VECTORS



# GEOMETRIC VECTOR PERCEPTRON



(Jing, Bowen, et al. "Learning from protein structure with geometric vector perceptrons." International Conference on Learning Representations (2021).)

# GEOMETRIC VECTOR PERCEPTRON

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## Algorithm 1 Geometric vector perceptron

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**Input:** Scalar and vector features  $(\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{V}) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^{\nu \times 3}$ .

**Output:** Scalar and vector features  $(\mathbf{s}', \mathbf{V}') \in \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^{\mu \times 3}$ .

$h \leftarrow \max(\nu, \mu)$

**GVP:**

$$\mathbf{V}_h \leftarrow \mathbf{W}_h \mathbf{V} \in \mathbb{R}^{h \times 3}$$

$$\mathbf{V}_\mu \leftarrow \mathbf{W}_\mu \mathbf{V}_h \in \mathbb{R}^{\mu \times 3}$$

$$s_h \leftarrow \|\mathbf{V}_h\|_2 \text{ (row-wise)} \in \mathbb{R}^h$$

$$v_\mu \leftarrow \|\mathbf{V}_\mu\|_2 \text{ (row-wise)} \in \mathbb{R}^\mu$$

$$s_{h+n} \leftarrow \text{concat}(s_h, \mathbf{s}) \in \mathbb{R}^{h+n}$$

$$s_m \leftarrow \mathbf{W}_m s_{h+n} + \mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$\mathbf{s}' \leftarrow \sigma(s_m) \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

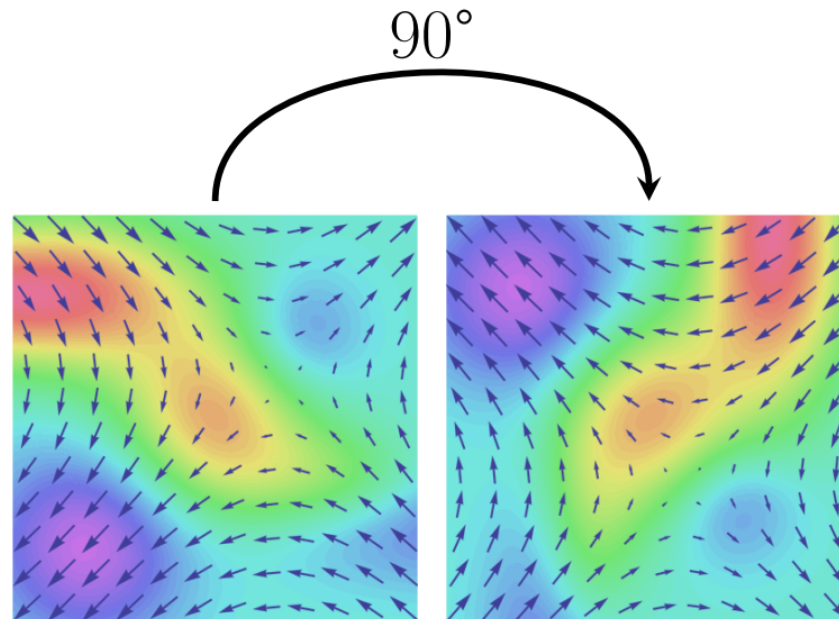
$$\mathbf{V}' \leftarrow \sigma^+(v_\mu) \odot \mathbf{V}_\mu \text{ (row-wise multiplication)} \in \mathbb{R}^{\mu \times 3}$$

**return**  $(\mathbf{s}', \mathbf{V}')$

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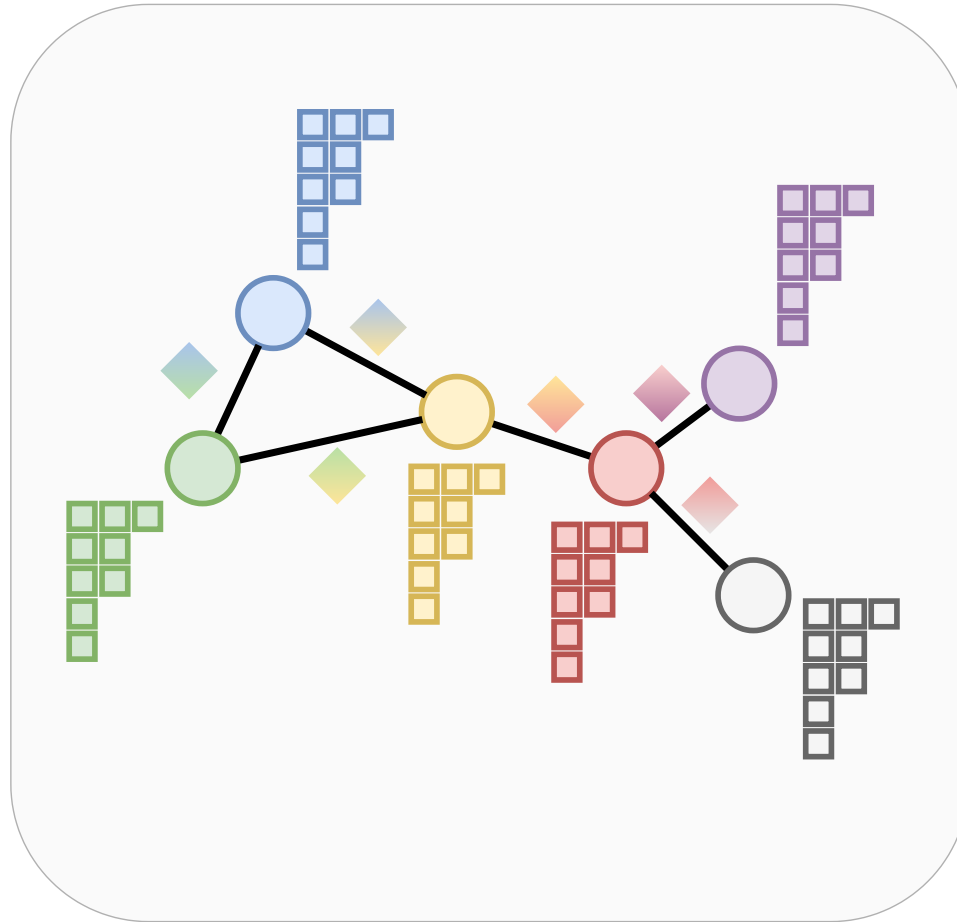
(Jing, Bowen, et al. "Learning from protein structure with geometric vector perceptrons." International Conference on Learning Representations (2021).)

# EXAMPLE VECTOR DATA

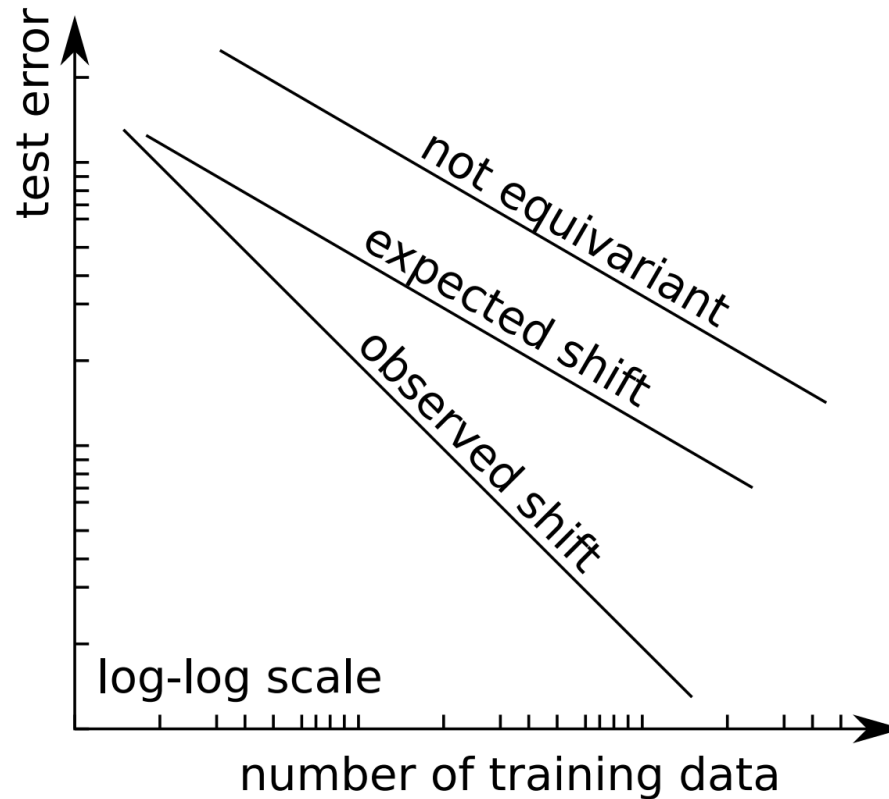


From Chap 5. of: Bronstein, Michael M., et al. "Geometric deep learning: Grids, groups, graphs, geodesics, and gauges." arXiv preprint arXiv:2104.13478 (2021).

# REPRESENTING VECTORS



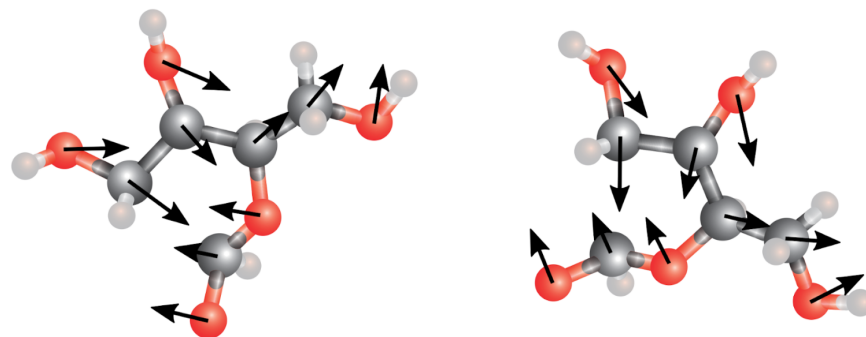
# OBSERVED AND EXPECTED SHIFTS



(Geiger, Mario, and Tess Smidt. "e3nn: Euclidean neural networks." arXiv preprint arXiv:2207.09453 (2022))

# EXAMPLE: NEURAL NETWORK INTERATOMIC POTENTIALS

$$E_{pot} = \sum_{i \in N_{atoms}} E_{i,atomic}$$



$$\vec{F}_i = -\nabla_i E_{pot}$$

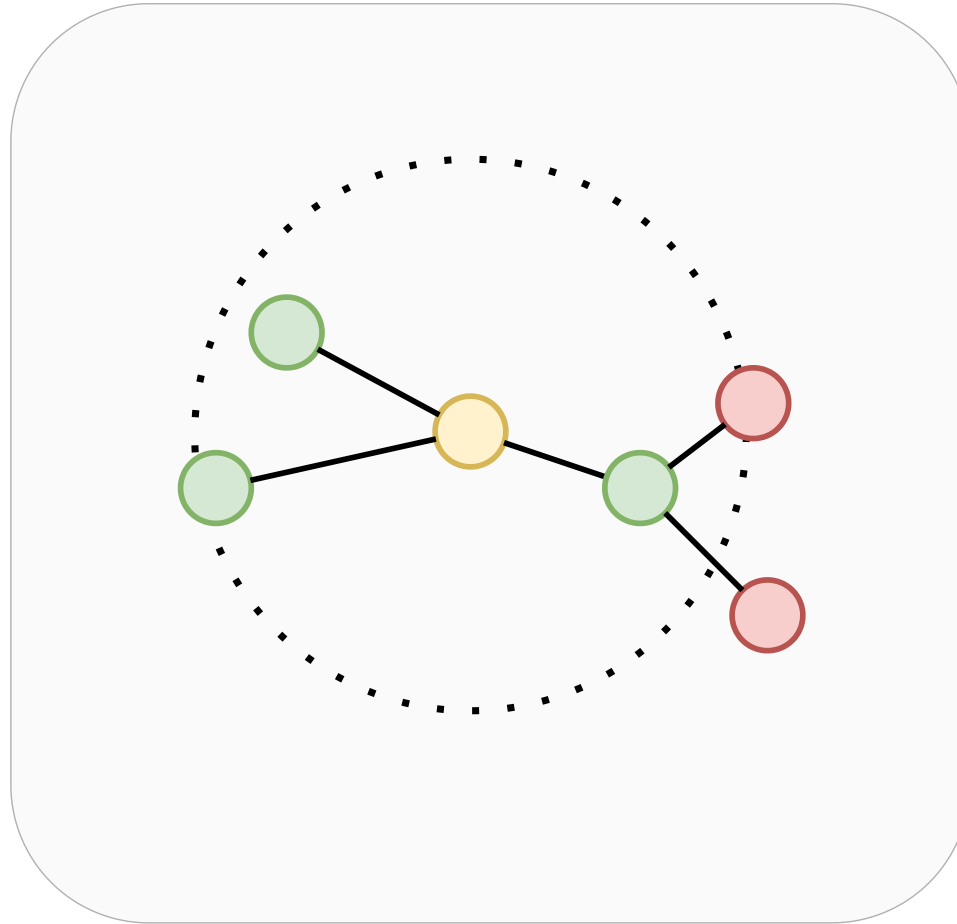
(left: Batzner, Simon, et al. "E (3)-equivariant graph neural networks for data-efficient and accurate interatomic potentials." Nature communications 13.1 (2022): 2453.)

(right: Neural networks with Euclidean Symmetry for the Physical Sciences, lecture by Tess Smidt)

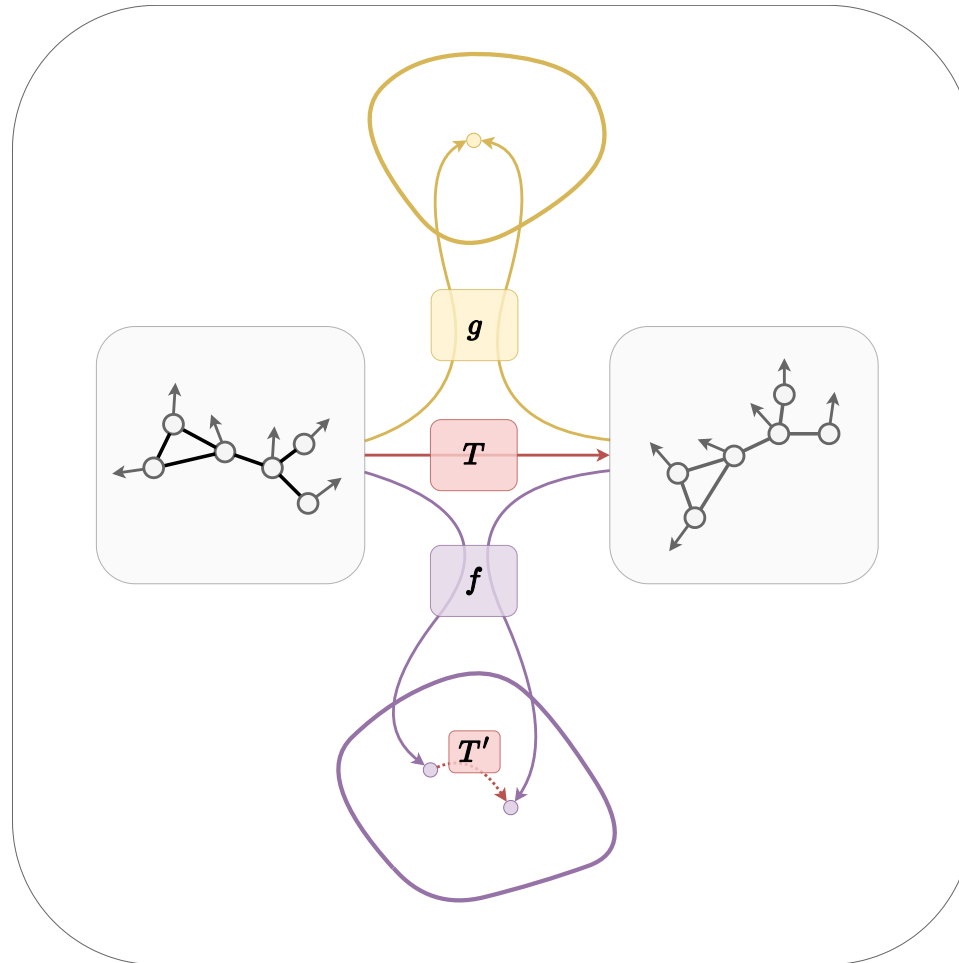
# RECAP LECTURE 2



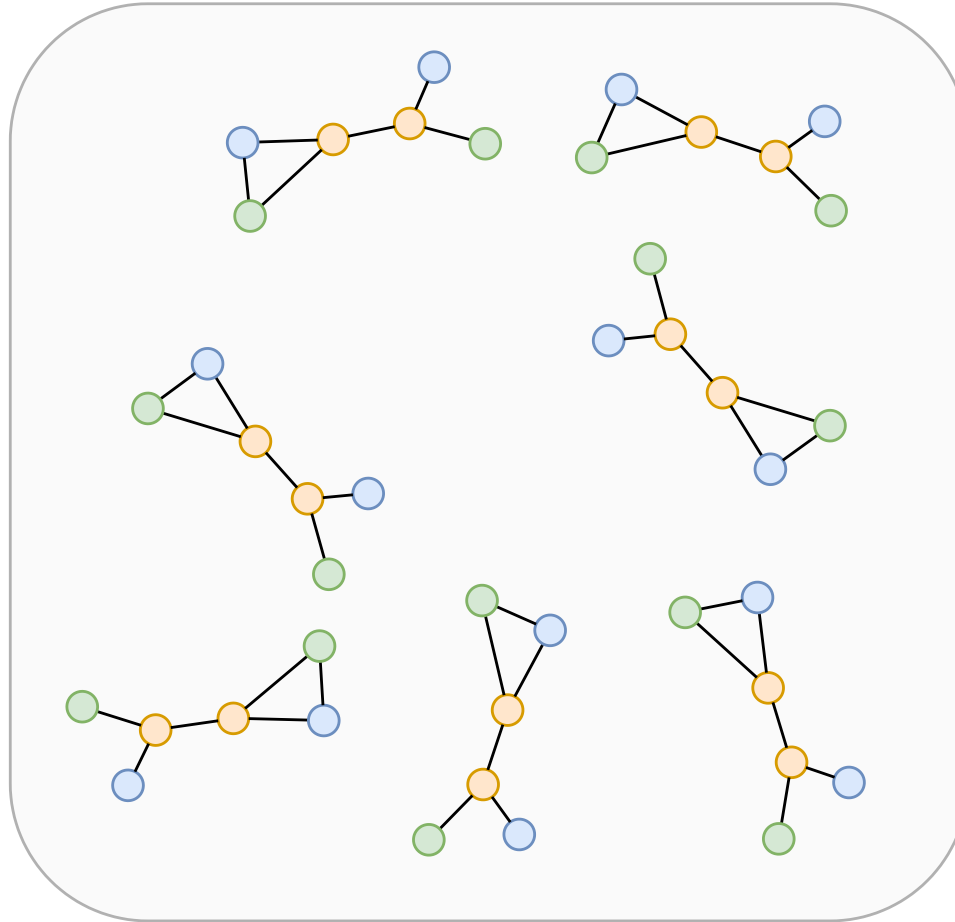
# RADIUS GRAPHS



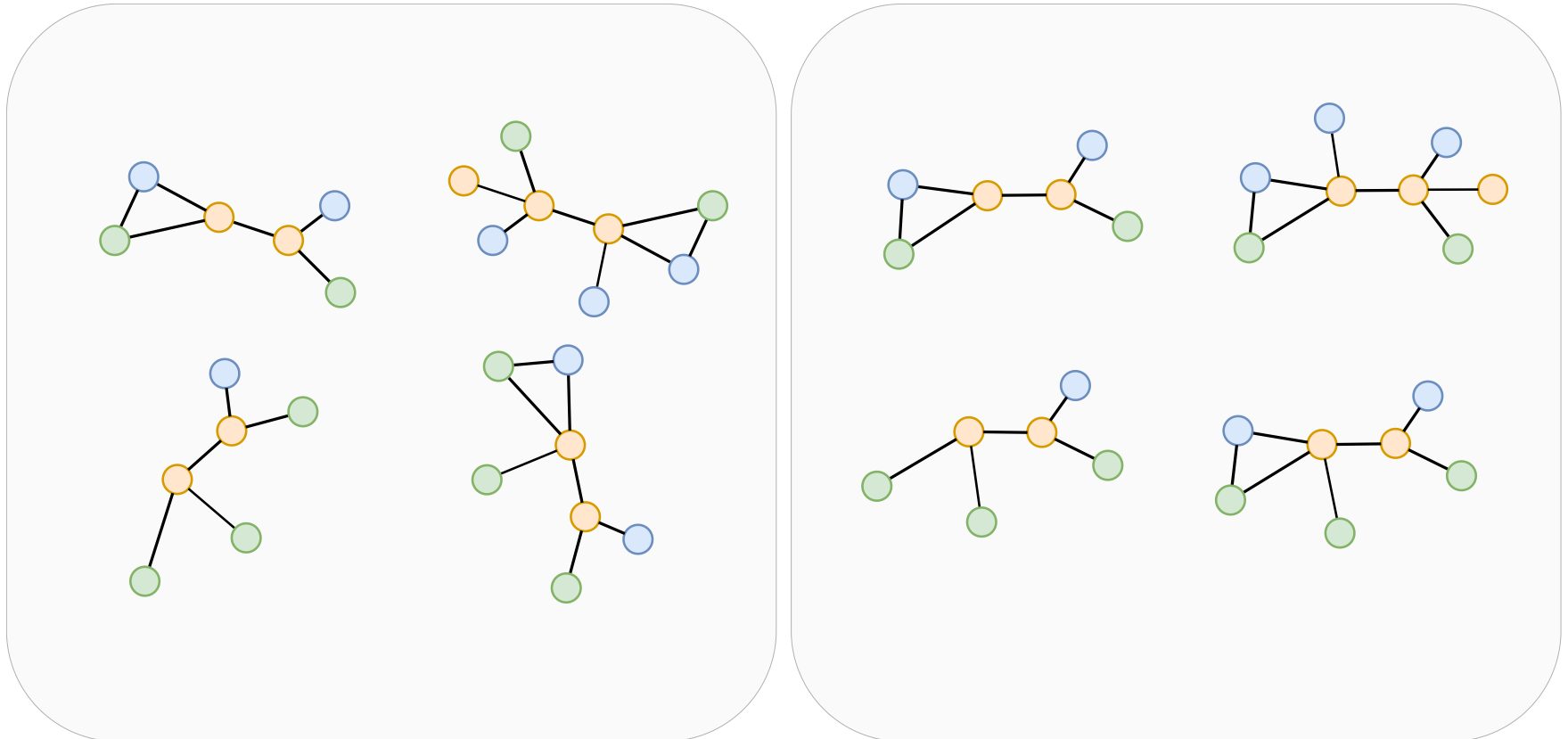
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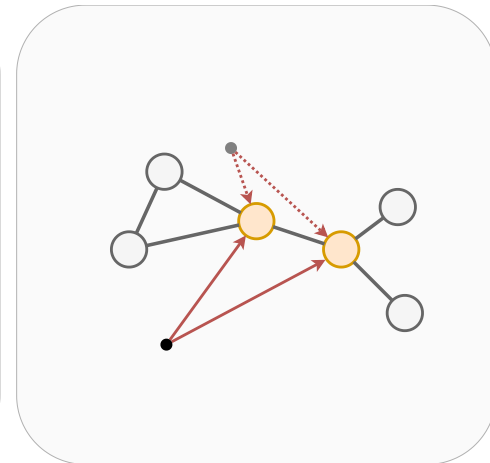
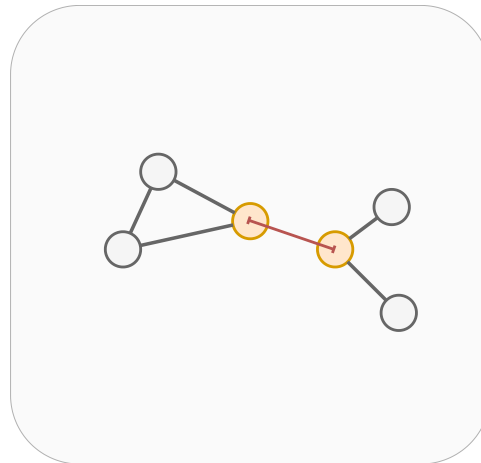
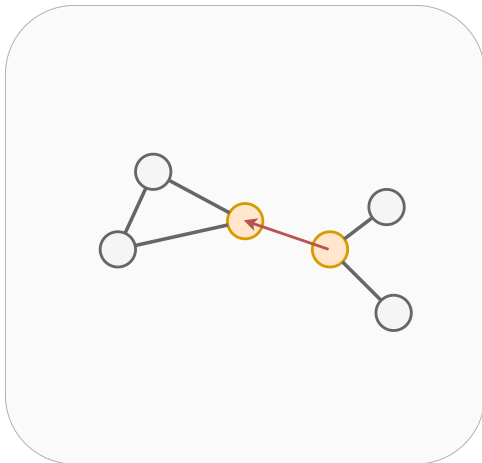
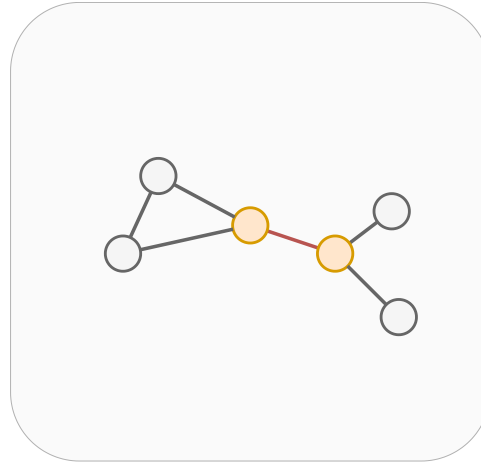
# AUGMENTATION



# CANONICALIZATION



# EDGES BETWEEN SPATIAL POINTS



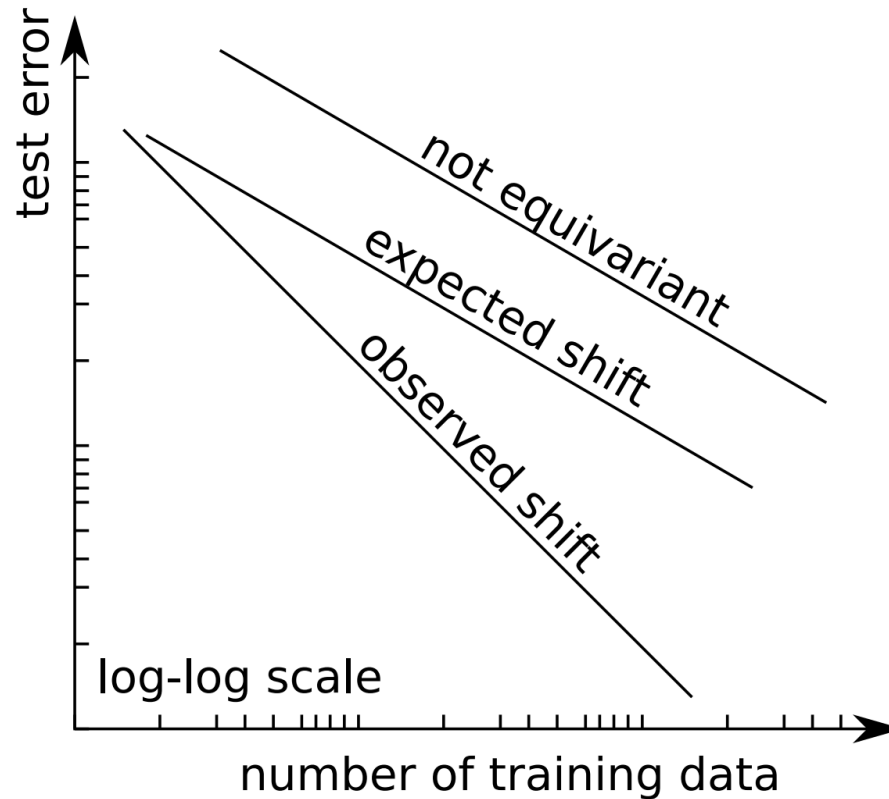
# EQUIVARIANT MESSAGE PASSING

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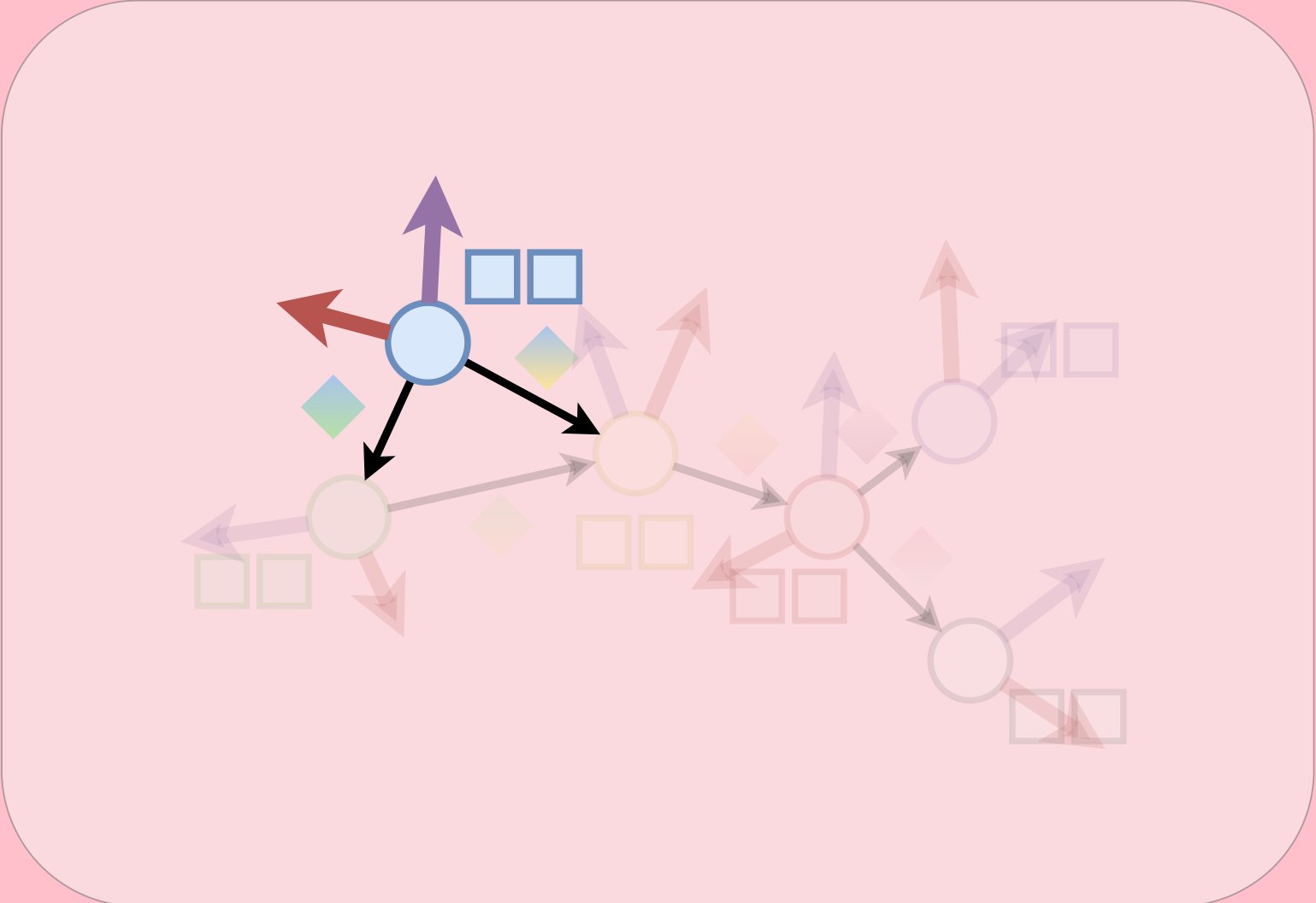
Based on Chap 5. of: Bronstein, Michael M., et al. "Geometric deep learning: Grids, groups, graphs, geodesics, and gauges." arXiv preprint arXiv:2104.13478 (2021).

# OBSERVED AND EXPECTED SHIFTS



(Geiger, Mario, and Tess Smidt. "e3nn: Euclidean neural networks." arXiv preprint arXiv:2207.09453 (2022))

# DISCUSSION: LIVE DEMO





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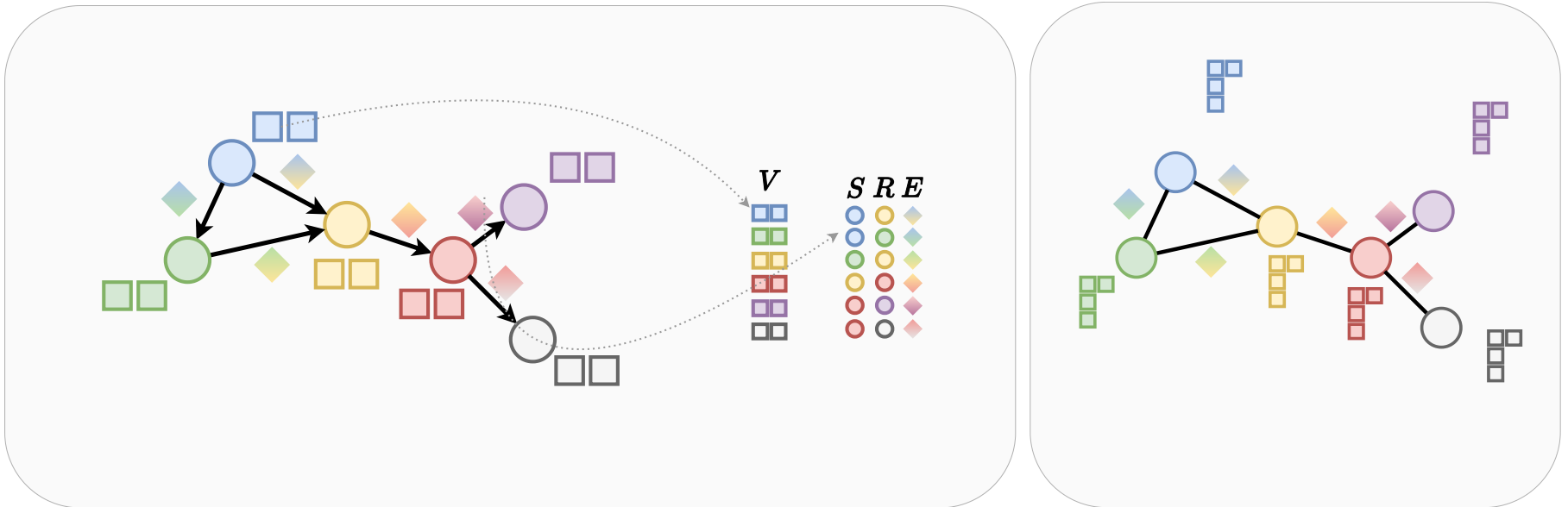


[gnn-live-demo.web.app](https://gnn-live-demo.web.app)

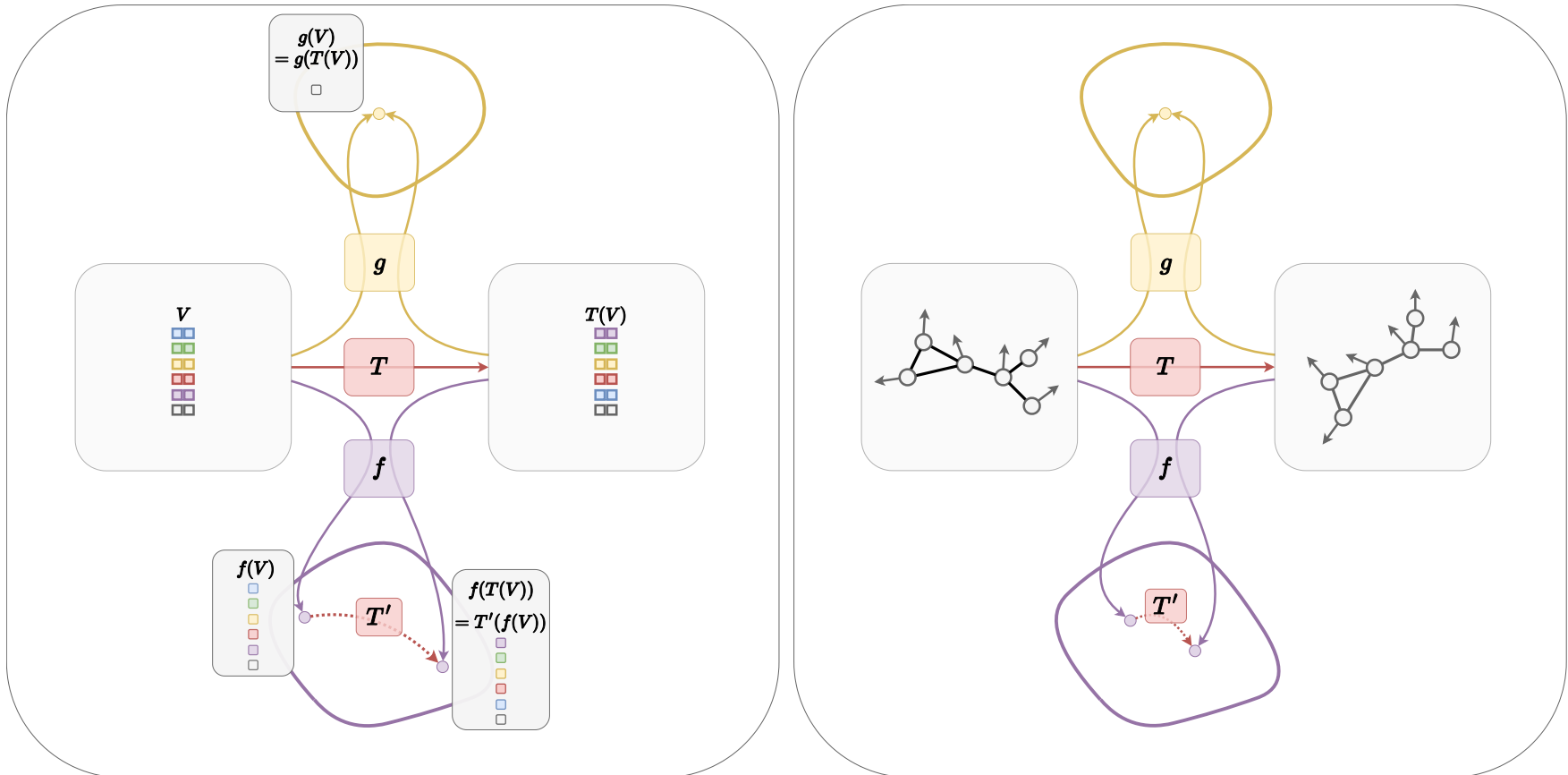
Session ID: "lecture2" (not Lecture2, Lecture 2, ..., etc.)

# FINAL RECAP

# REPRESENTING A GRAPH



# INVARIANCE AND EQUIVARIANCE



# MESSAGE PASSING ON GRAPH

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**Algorithm 4** Basic graph message passing

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**Input:** Weight matrices,  $\mathbf{W}_{\text{self}}$ ,  $\mathbf{W}_{\text{neigh}}$ , and bias,  $\mathbf{b}$ , neighborhood function,  $\mathcal{N}$ .

**Input:** Graph,  $\mathcal{G}$  with nodes  $\mathcal{V} = \{v_i\}_{i=0}^V$  and edges  $\mathcal{E} = \{e_{u \rightarrow v} | u, v \in \mathcal{V}\}$ , and a specified  $K$  number of rounds of message passing.

**Output:** Updated node features  $\mathbf{h}_u^{(K+1)}$  for all nodes  $u$

Initialize  $\mathbf{h}_u^{(0)}$  as  $v_u$  for all nodes  $u$

**for**  $k \in [0, 1, \dots, K]$  **do**

**for**  $u \in \mathcal{V}$  **do**

**for**  $v \in \mathcal{N}(u)$  **do**

            Compute messages :  $\mathbf{M}_{v \rightarrow u} = \mathbf{W}_{\text{neighbors}} \mathbf{h}_v^{(k)} + \mathbf{b}$

**end for**

        Compute self message:  $\mathbf{M}_{\text{self}} = \mathbf{W}_{\text{self}} \mathbf{h}_u^k$

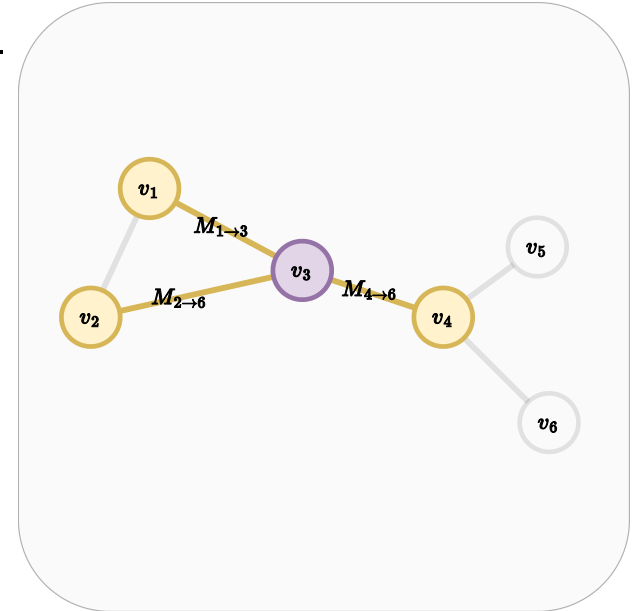
        Compute total message:  $\mathbf{M}_u = \mathbf{M}_{\text{self}} + \sum_{v \in \mathcal{N}(u)} \mathbf{M}_{v \rightarrow u}$

        Update node:  $\mathbf{h}_u^{(k+1)} \leftarrow \sigma(\mathbf{M}_u)$

**end for**

**end for**

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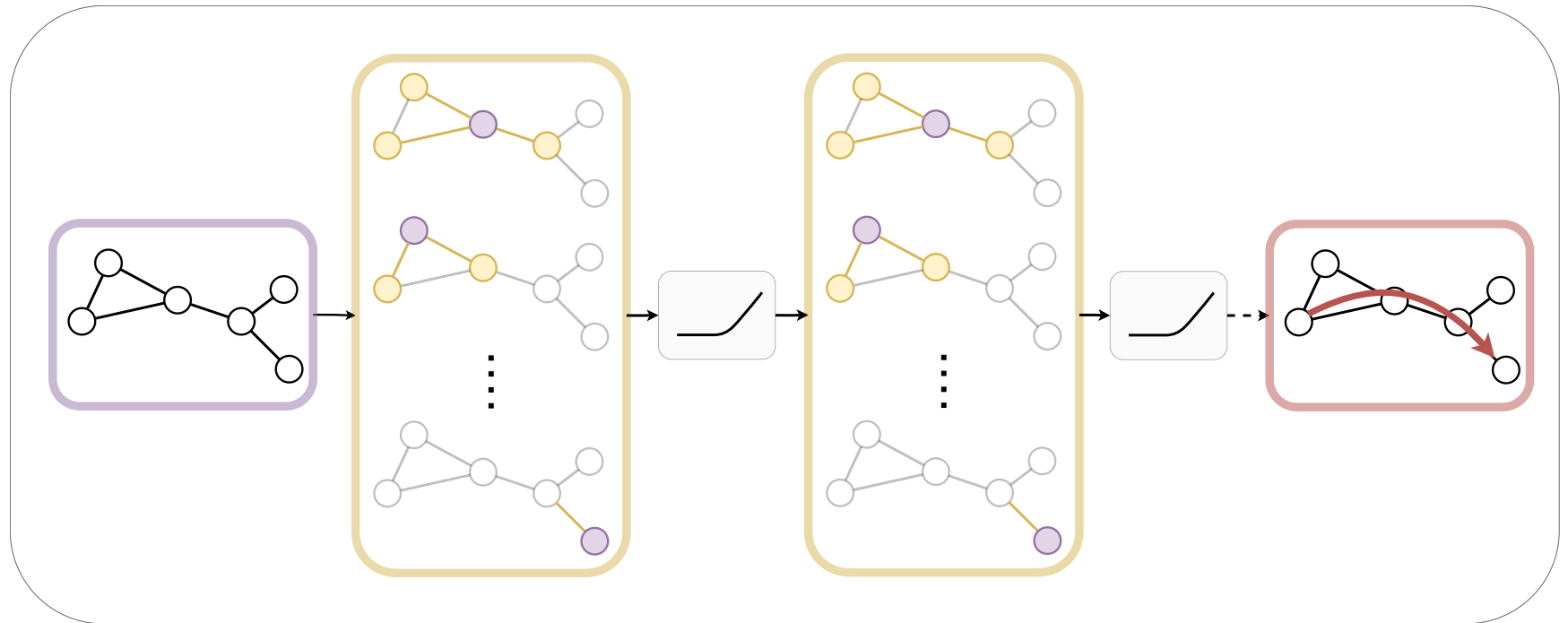
# EQUIVARIANT MESSAGE PASSING

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Based on Chap 5. of: Bronstein, Michael M., et al. "Geometric deep learning: Grids, groups, graphs, geodesics, and gauges." arXiv preprint arXiv:2104.13478 (2021).

# GRAPH MESSAGE PASSING NETWORKS



(Adapted from Thomas Kipf, <https://tkipf.github.io/graph-convolutional-networks/>)

# RESOURCES

- Graph neural networks
  - A Gentle Introduction to Graph Neural Networks: <https://distill.pub/2021/gnn-intro/>
  - Graph Convolutional Networks, blog by Thomas Kipf: <https://tkipf.github.io/graph-convolutional-networks/>
  - ... and the paper: Kipf, Thomas N., and Max Welling. "Semi-supervised classification with graph convolutional networks." arXiv preprint arXiv:1609.02907 (2016).
  - Understanding Convolutions on Graphs: <https://distill.pub/2021/understanding-gnns/>
  - Hamilton, William L. Graph Representation Learning. Morgan & Claypool Publishers, 2020.
  - Battaglia, Peter W., et al. "Relational inductive biases, deep learning, and graph networks." arXiv preprint arXiv:1806.01261 (2018).
  - CS224W at Stanford: Machine Learning with Graphs
  - Theoretical Foundations of Graph Neural Networks by Petar Veličković: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uF53xsT7mjc>
- Geometric deep learning
  - ICLR 2021 Keynote Talk by Michael Bronstein: Geometric Deep Learning: The Erlangen Programme of ML
  - e3nn.ogr: a modular PyTorch framework for Euclidean neural networks
  - Max Welling's talk "Learning equivariant and hybrid message passing on graphs": <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hUrbS1BhBWc>
  - The Geometric Deep Learning web page: <https://geometricdeeplearning.com/>
  - Jing, Bowen, et al. "Learning from protein structure with geometric vector perceptrons." arXiv preprint arXiv:2009.01411 (2020).
  - Bronstein, Michael M., et al. "Geometric deep learning: Grids, Groups, Graphs, Geodesics, and Gauges." arXiv preprint arXiv:2104.13478 (2021).
  - Deep learning for molecules and materials: <https://dmol.pub/index.html>
- Graphs in general
  - <http://networksciencebook.com/>
  - <https://www.cs.cornell.edu/home/kleinber/networks-book/>