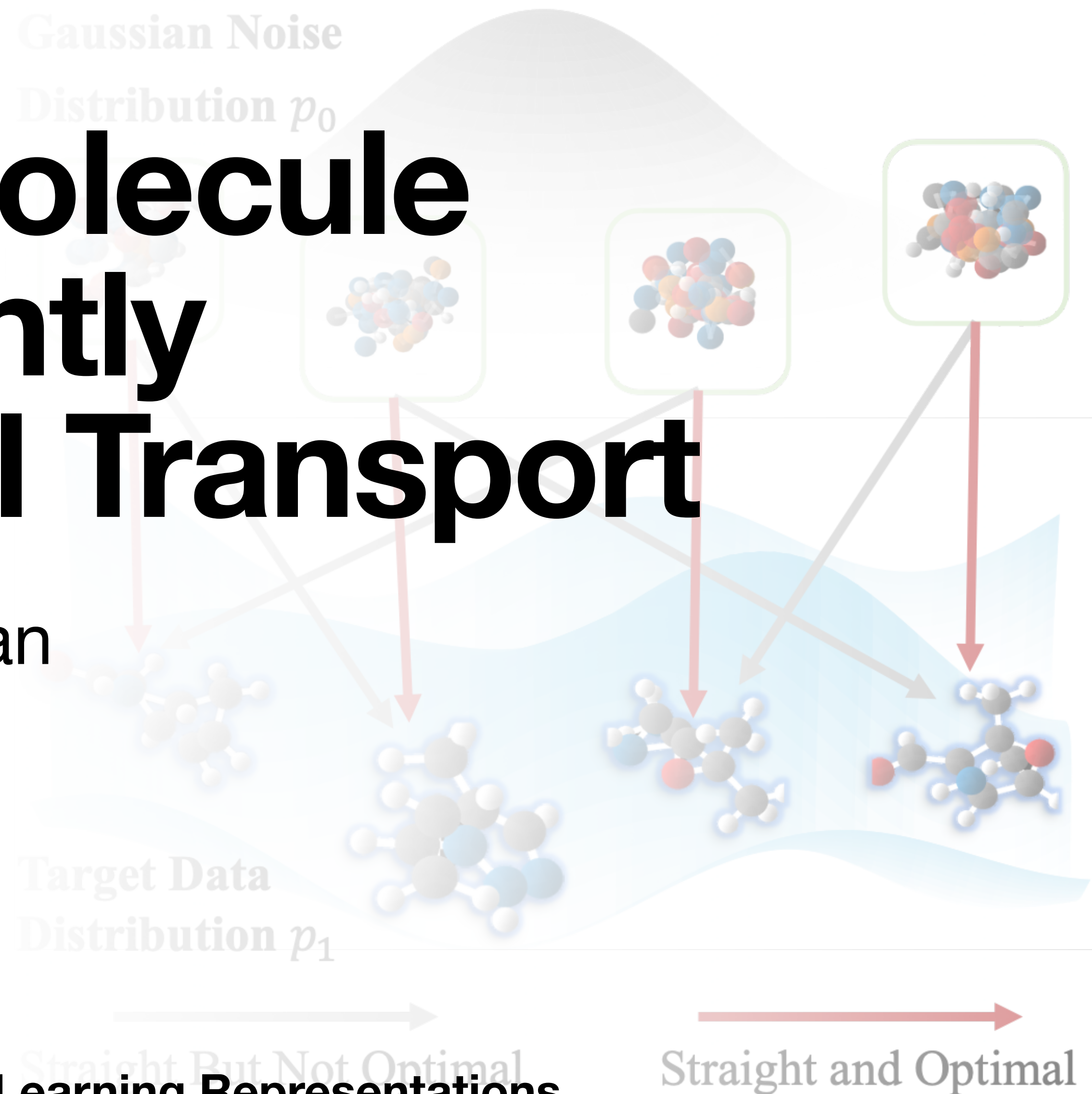


Accelerating 3D Molecule Generation via Jointly Geometric Optimal Transport

Haokai Hong, Wanyu Lin, Kay Chen Tan
The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

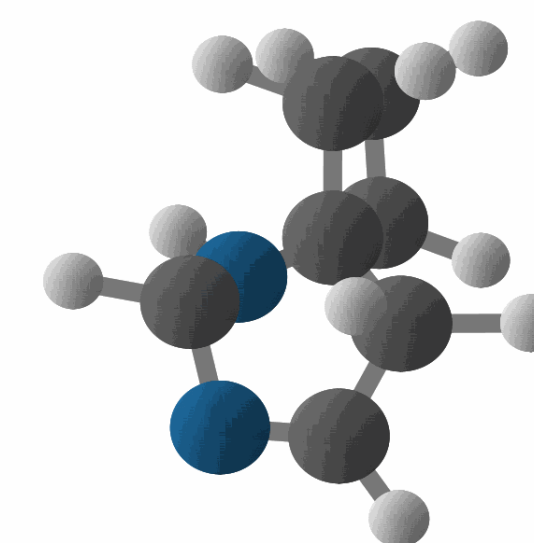
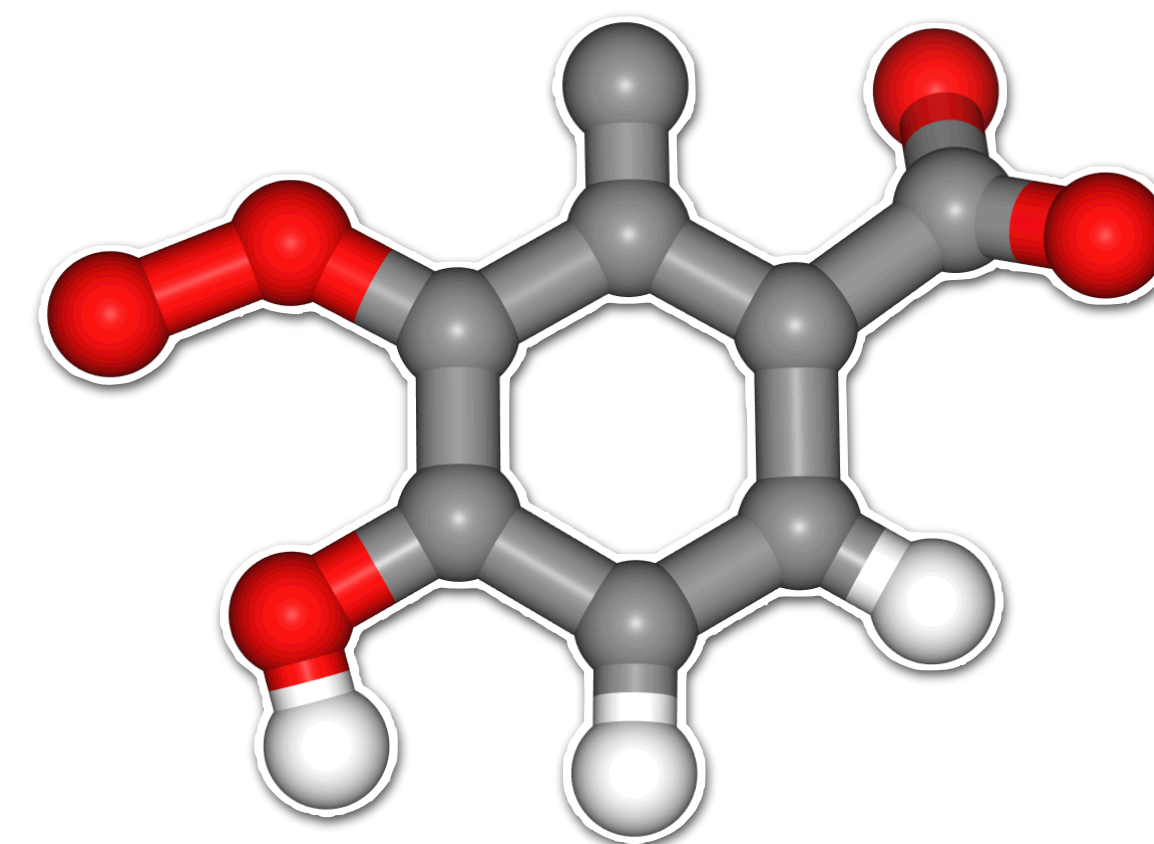


April, 2025, The Thirteenth International Conference on Learning Representations



Background

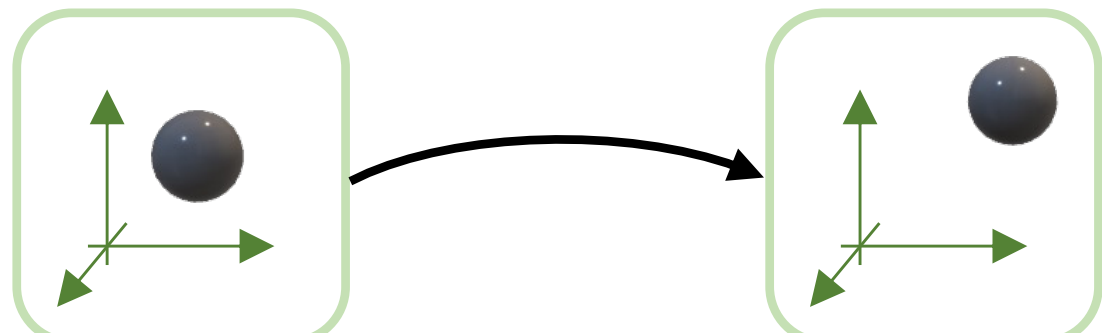
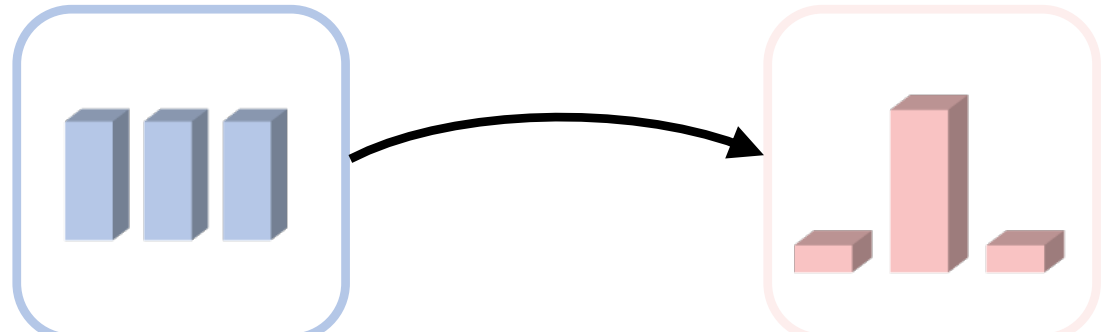
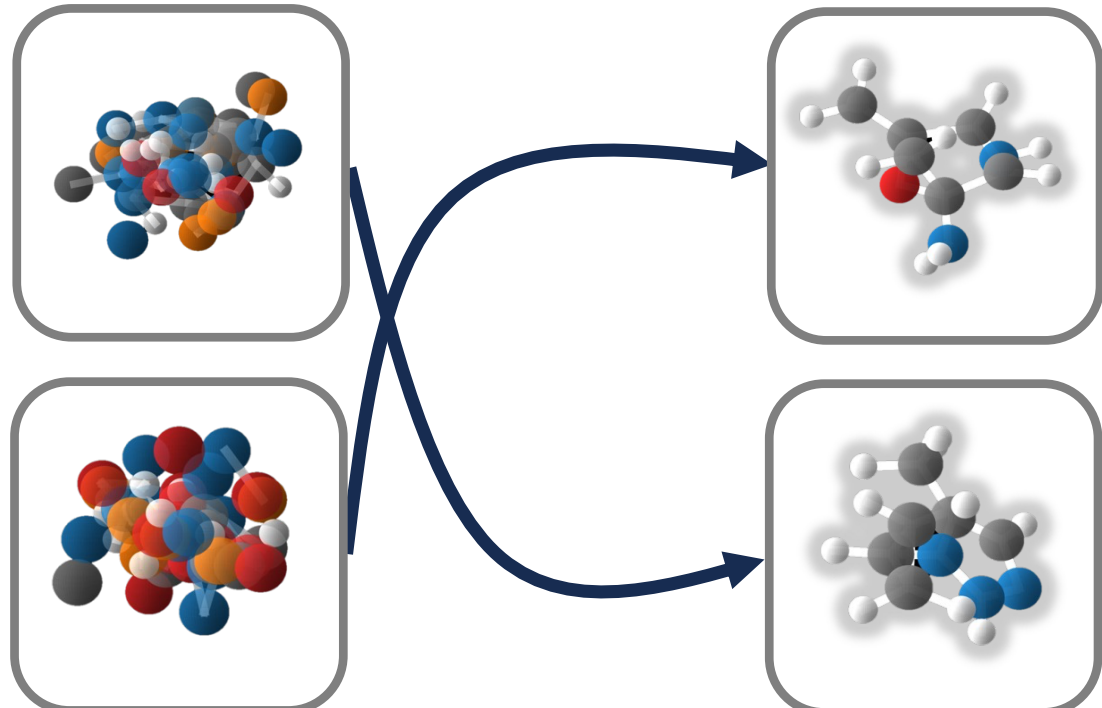
- Molecules as atomic geometric graphs
 - Atom coordinates: (x, y, z) ;
 - Atom type: **H**, **O**, **F**, ...
- Generation
 - 3D coordinates and atom types.

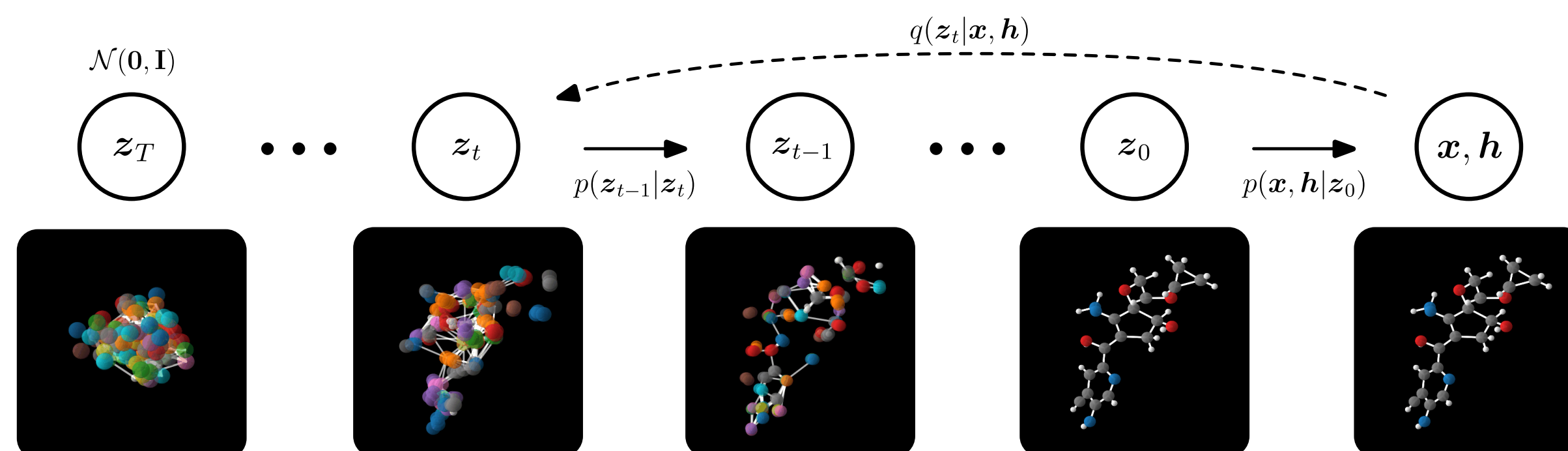




Existing Methods: Diffusion Model

- Superior molecule generation results
- Slow inference: ~1,000 sampling steps
- High cost for large-scale inference

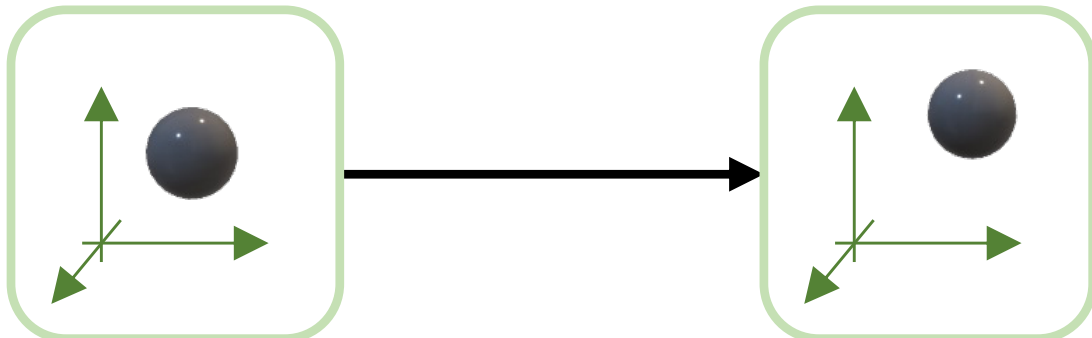
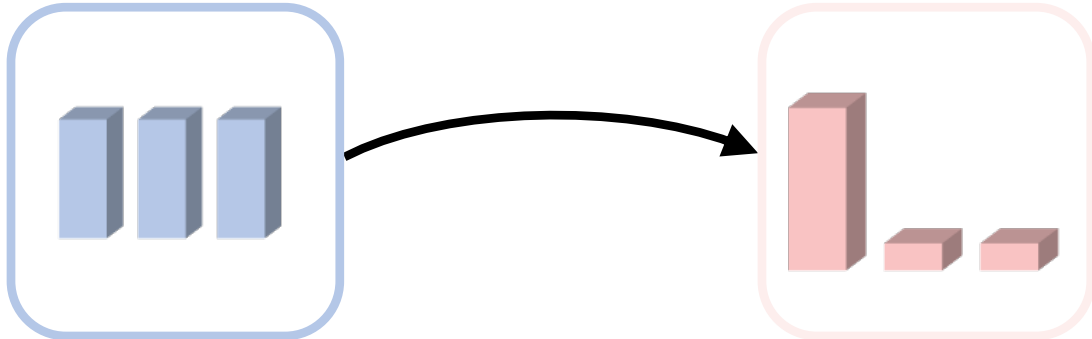
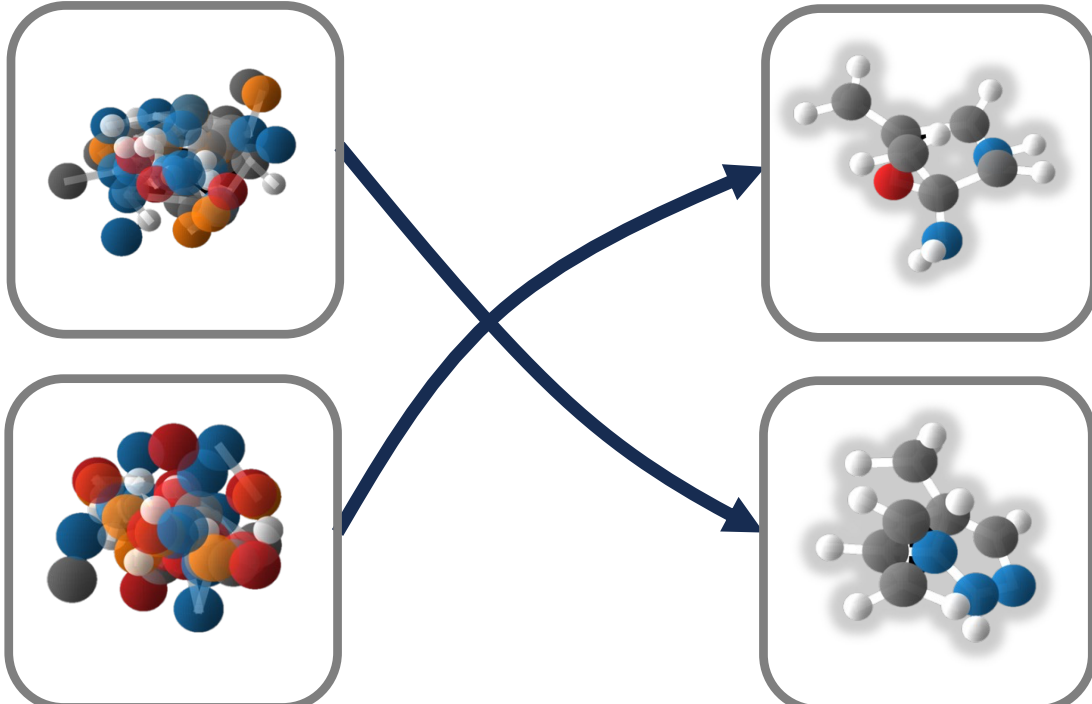
Transport	Diffusion-Based
Atom Coordinates \mathbf{x}	
Atom Features \mathbf{f}	
Molecule \mathbf{g} in Distribution p	

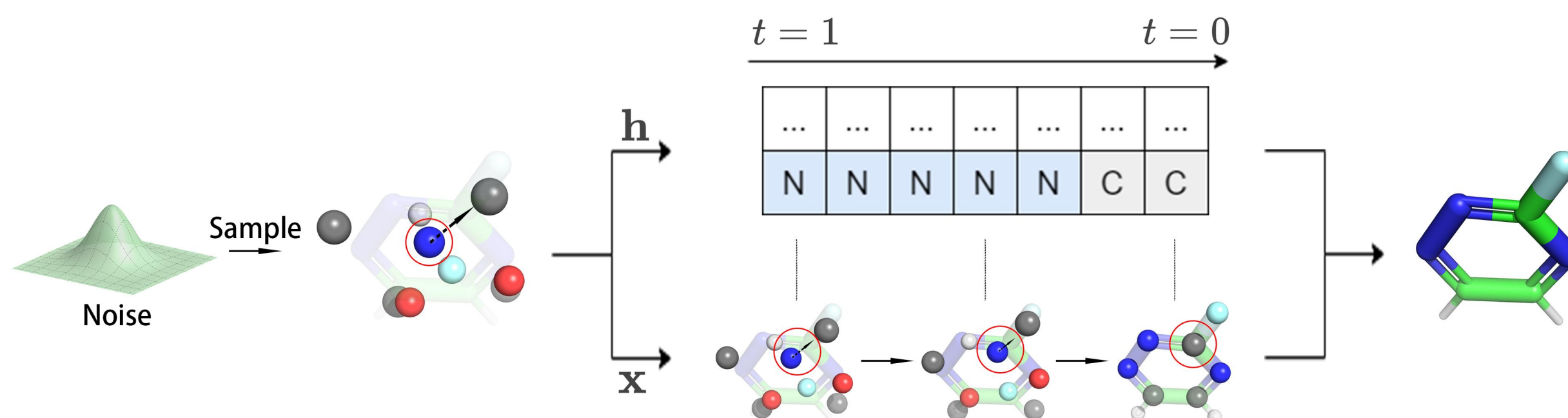




Existing Methods: Flow Matching

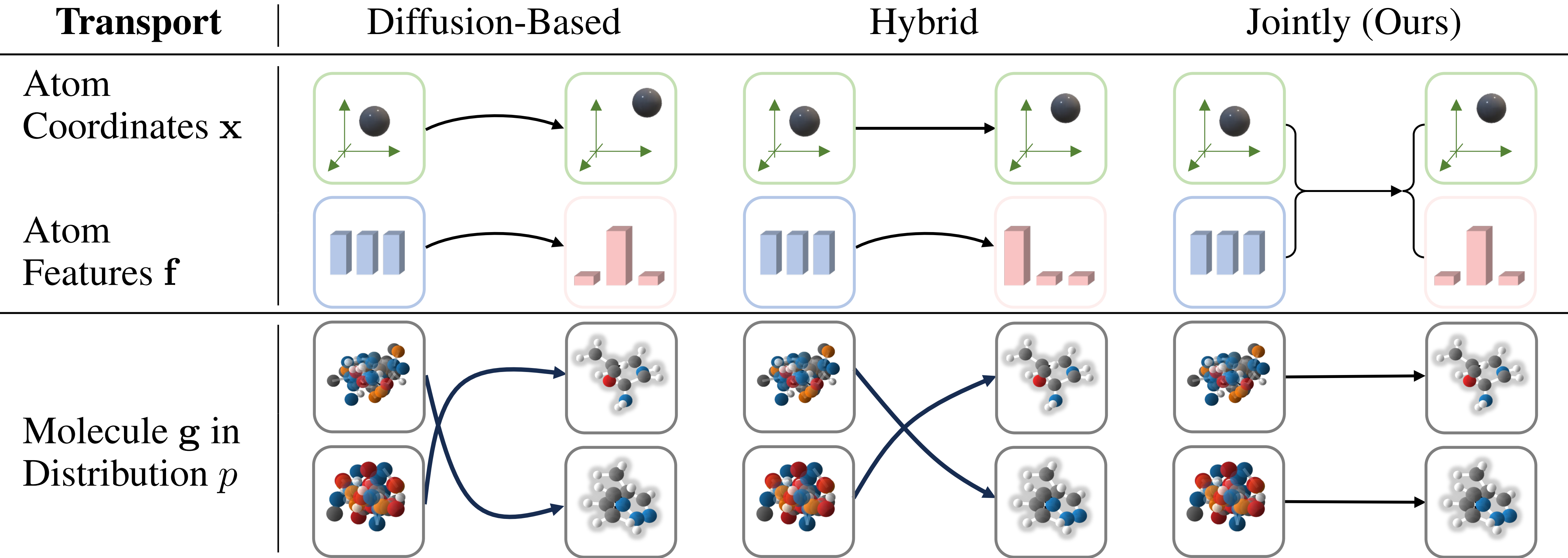
- Simulation-free training paradigm
- Faster molecule generation
- Non-optimal transport

Transport	Hybrid
Atom Coordinates \mathbf{x}	
Atom Features \mathbf{f}	
Molecule \mathbf{g} in Distribution p	



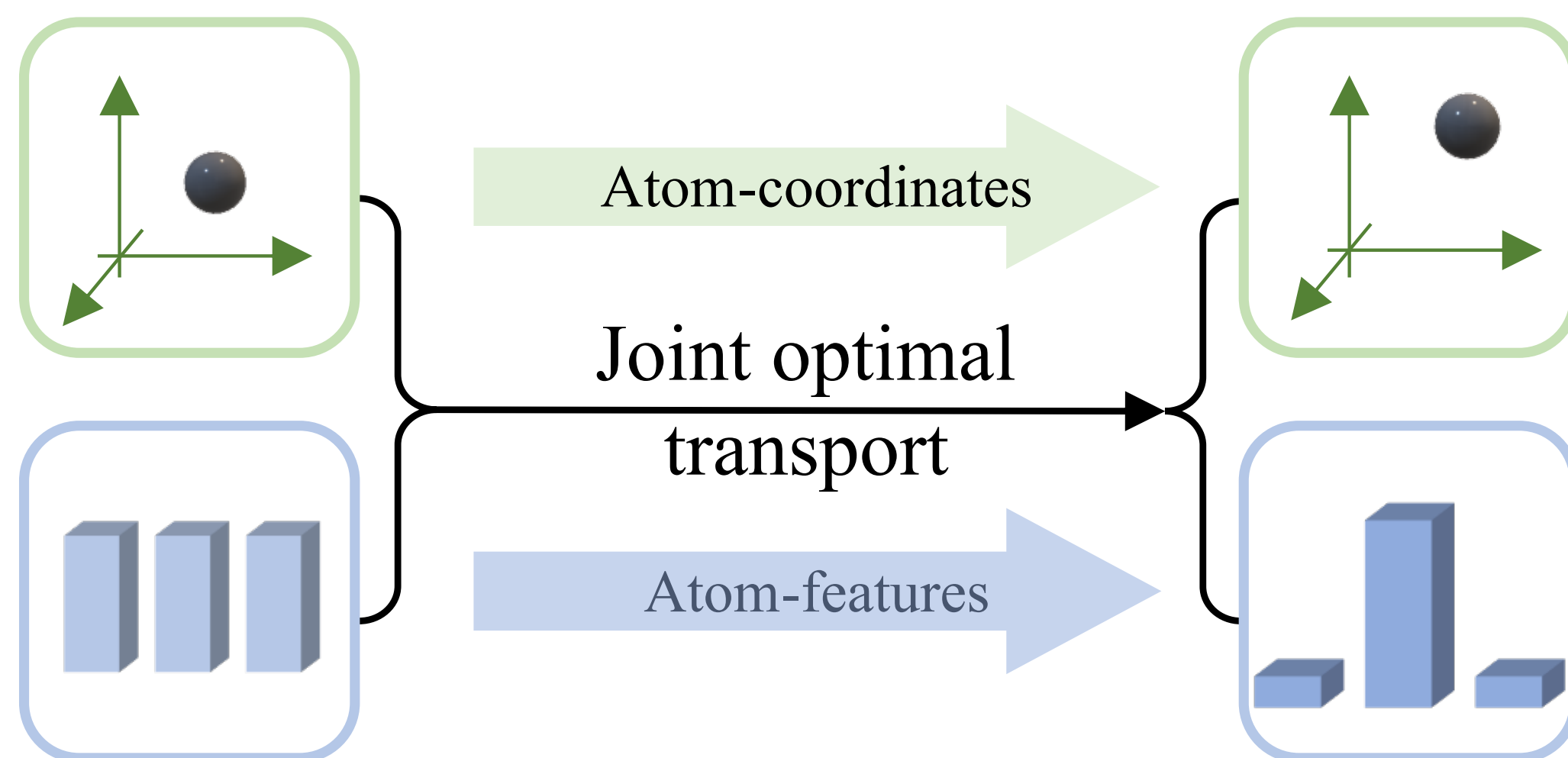


Motivation

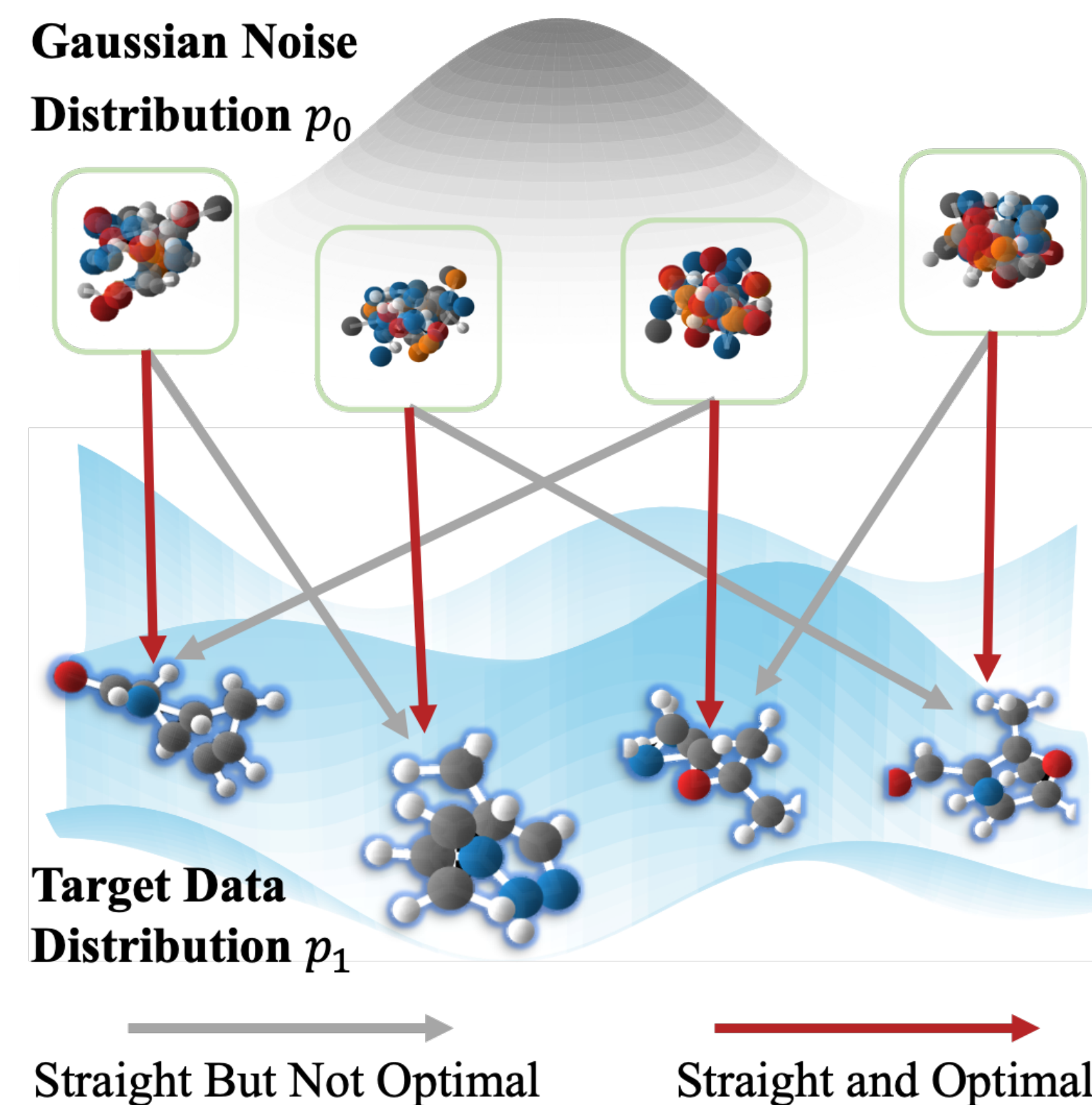


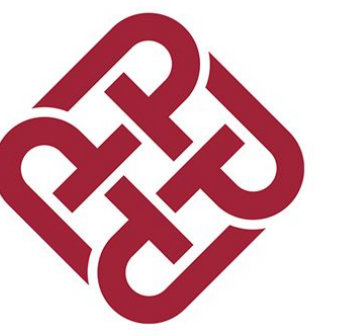
Our Method: GOAT

- Optimal Molecule Transport



- Optimal Distribution Transport





Our Method: GOAT

- Geometric transport cost:

$$\min_{\Gamma} \mathbb{E}[\hat{c}_g(\mathbf{g}_0, \mathbf{g}_1)],$$

$$\mathbf{s. t.} \quad (\mathbf{g}_0, \mathbf{g}_1) \in \Gamma(p_0, p_1),$$

$$\hat{c}_g(\mathbf{g}_0, \mathbf{g}_1) = \lambda \min_{\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{t}, \pi} \|\pi(\mathbf{R}\mathbf{x}_1^1 + \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{R}\mathbf{x}_1^2 + \mathbf{t}, \dots, \mathbf{R}\mathbf{x}_1^N + \mathbf{t}) - (\mathbf{x}_0^1, \mathbf{x}_0^2, \dots, \mathbf{x}_0^N)\|_2$$

$$+ (1 - \lambda) \min_{\pi} \|\pi(\mathbf{h}_1^1, \mathbf{h}_1^2, \dots, \mathbf{h}_1^N) - (\mathbf{h}_0^1, \mathbf{h}_0^2, \dots, \mathbf{h}_0^N)\|_2, \forall \pi, \mathbf{R}, \text{ and } \mathbf{t}$$



Experiments on QM9 Dataset

QM9	Quality (↑)					Efficiency (↓)	
Metrics	Atom Sta	Valid	Uniqueness	Novelty	Significance	Steps	S-Time
Data	99.0	97.7	100.0	-	-	-	-
ENF	85.0	40.2	98.0	-	-	-	-
G-Schnet	95.7	85.5	93.9	-	-	-	-
GDM-aug	97.6	90.4	99.0	74.6	66.8	1000	1.50
EDM	98.7	91.9	98.7	65.7	59.6	1000	1.68
EDM-Bridge	98.8	92.0	98.6	-	-	1000	-
GeoLDM	98.9	93.8	98.8	58.1	53.9	1000	1.86
GeoBFN	98.6	93.0	98.4	70.3	64.4	100	0.16
EquiFM	98.9	94.7	98.7	57.4	53.7	200	0.37
GOAT (Ours)	99.2	92.9	99.0	78.6	72.3	90	0.12

SOTA Generation Quality

Fastest Generation Efficiency

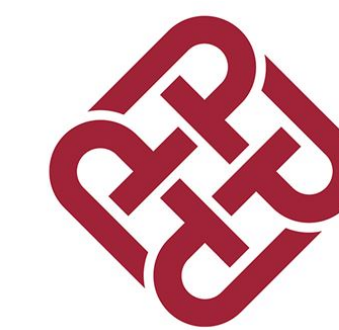


Experiments on GEOM-DRUG

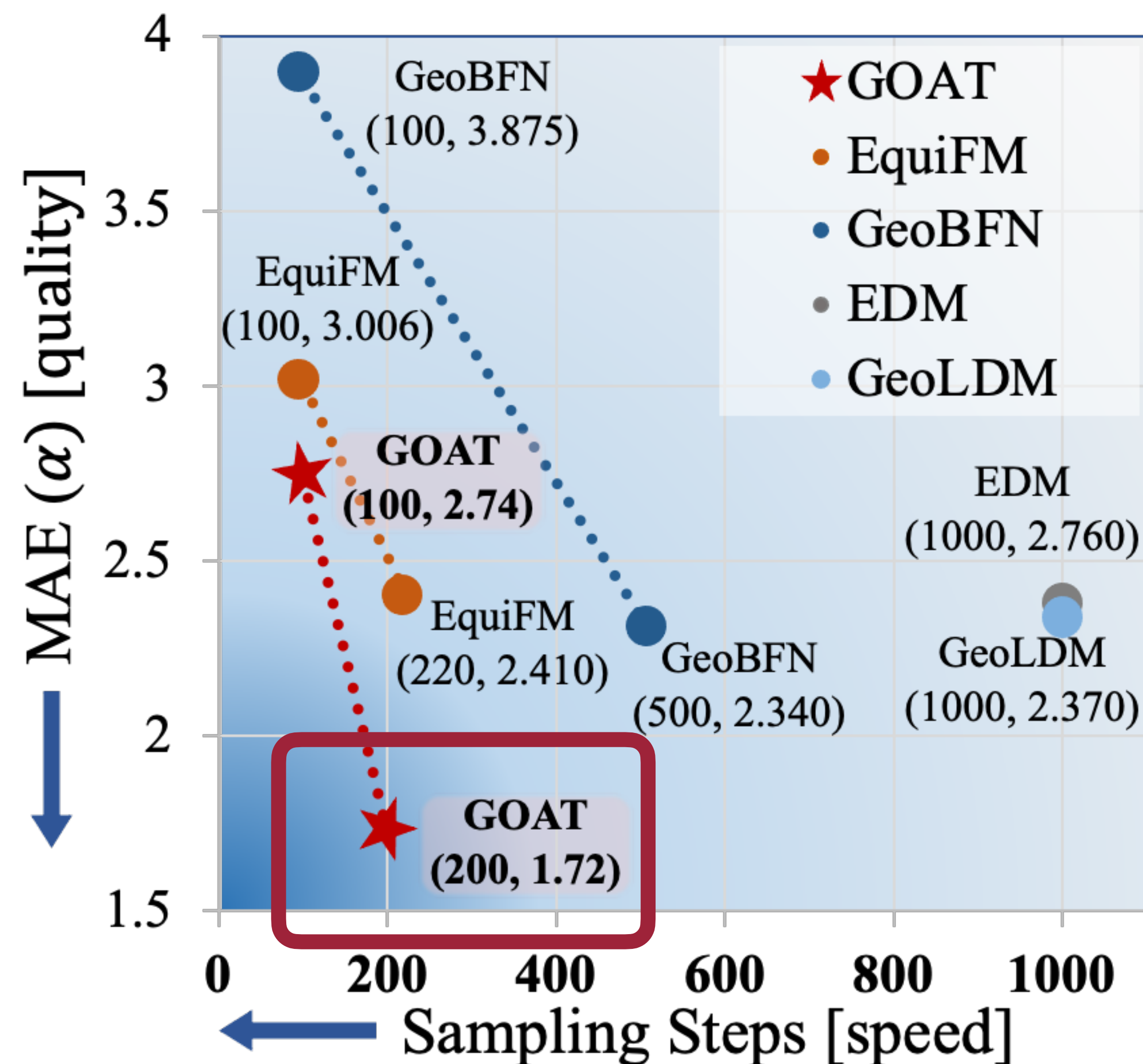
GEOM-DRUG Metrics	Quality (\uparrow)		Efficiency (\downarrow)	
	Atom Sta	Valid	Steps	S-Time
Data	86.5	99.9	-	-
GDM-aug	77.7	91.8	1000	-
EDM	81.3	92.6	1000	14.88
EDM-Bridge	82.4	92.8	1000	-
GeoLDM	84.4	99.3	1000	12.84
GeoBFN	78.9	93.1	100	1.27
EquiFM	84.1	98.9	200	2.02
GOAT (Ours)	84.8	96.2	90	0.94

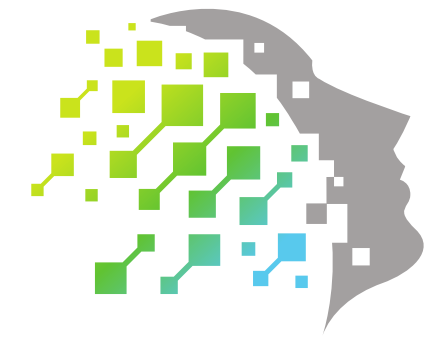
SOTA Performance on Large-Scale Dataset

Experiments on Conditional Generation



A New Trade-off
Between
Effectiveness and
Efficiency





Takeaways

We developed a geometric optimal transport framework to accelerate 3D molecule generation

We achieves the fastest high-quality generation via addressing optimal molecule transport and optimal distribution transport