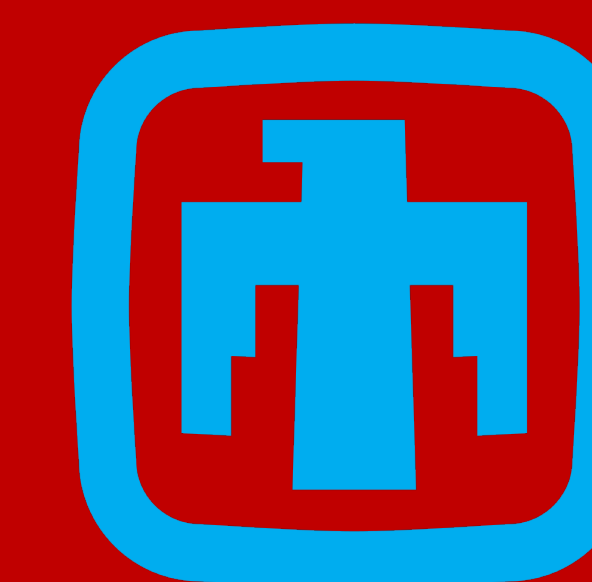




DEPARTMENT OF
CHEMISTRY &
CHEMICAL BIOLOGY

Predicting accurate *ab initio* DNA electron densities with equivariant neural networks

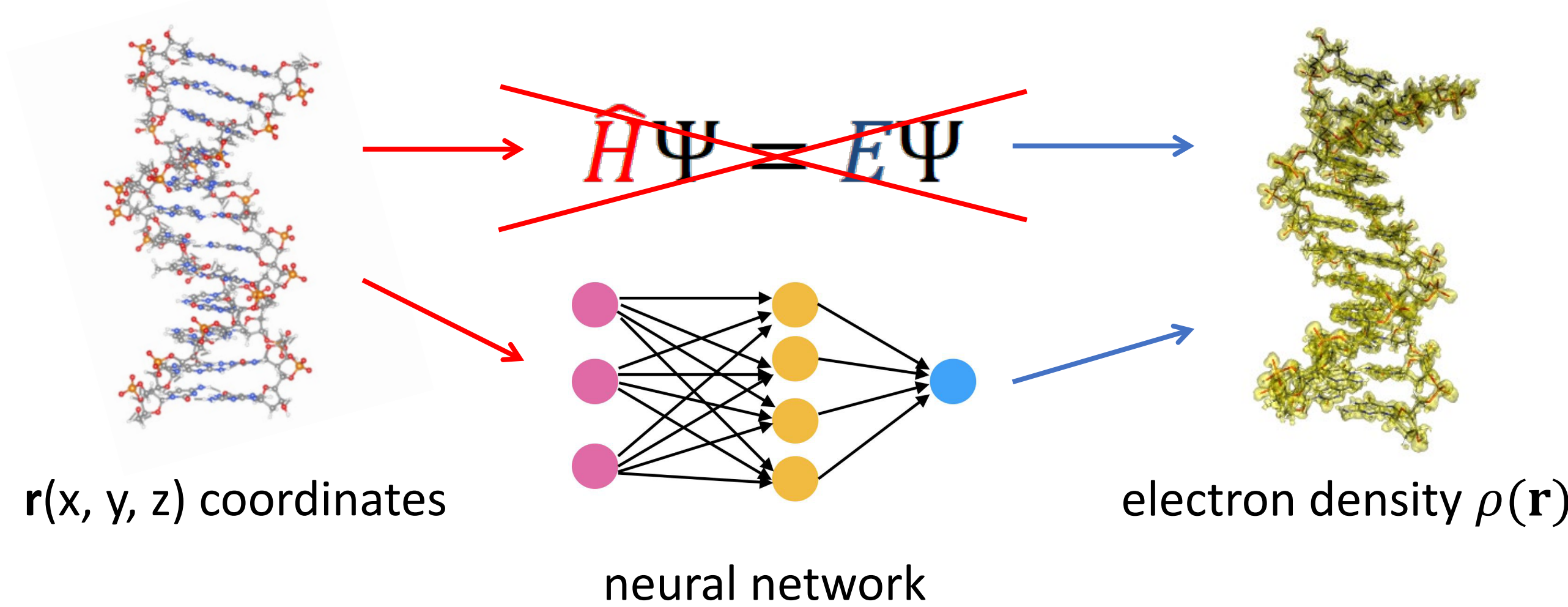
Alex J. Lee, Joshua A. Racker, William P. Bricker



Sandia
National
Laboratories

MOTIVATION

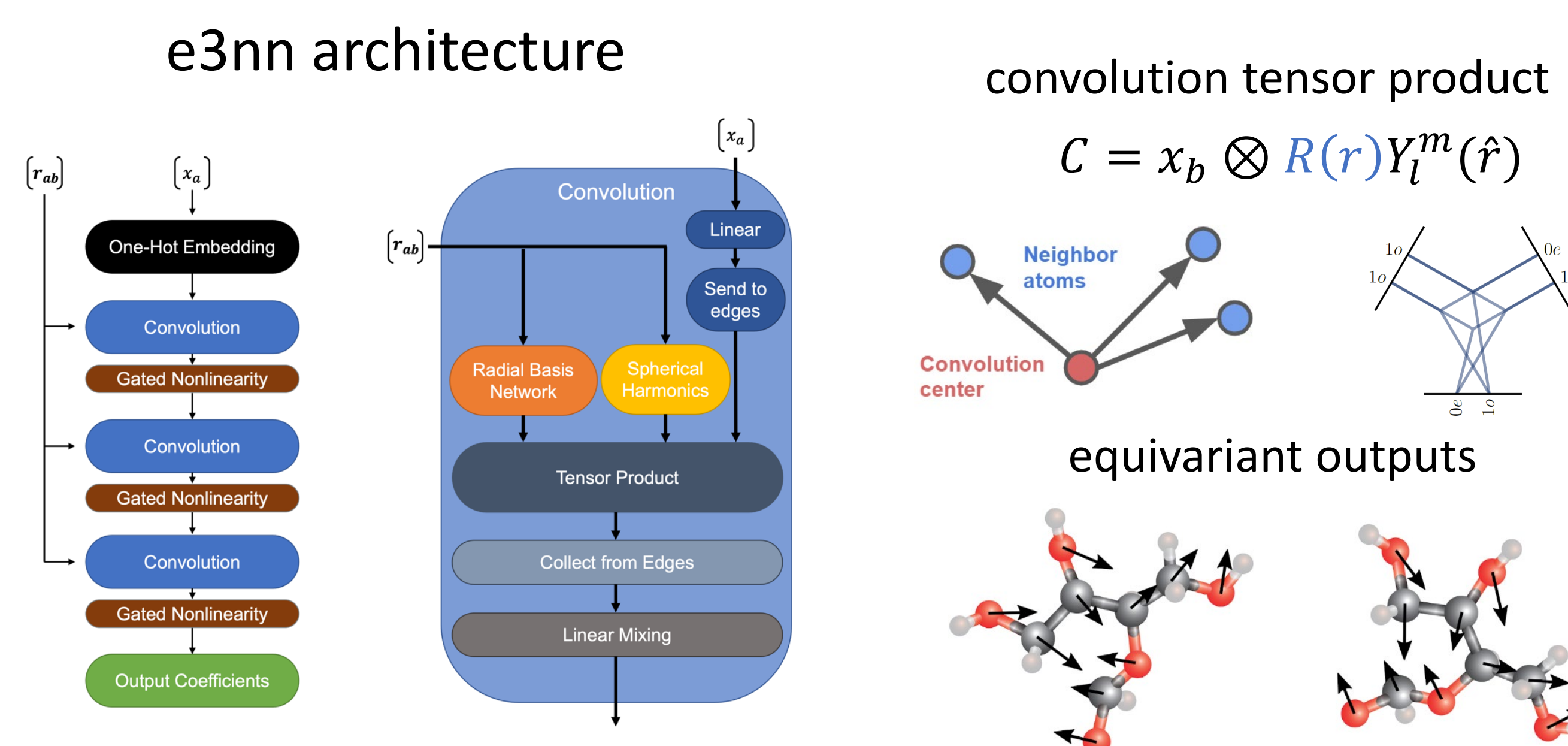
Quantum molecular modeling can predict a system's properties from **first principles** but is limited by **computational scaling**.



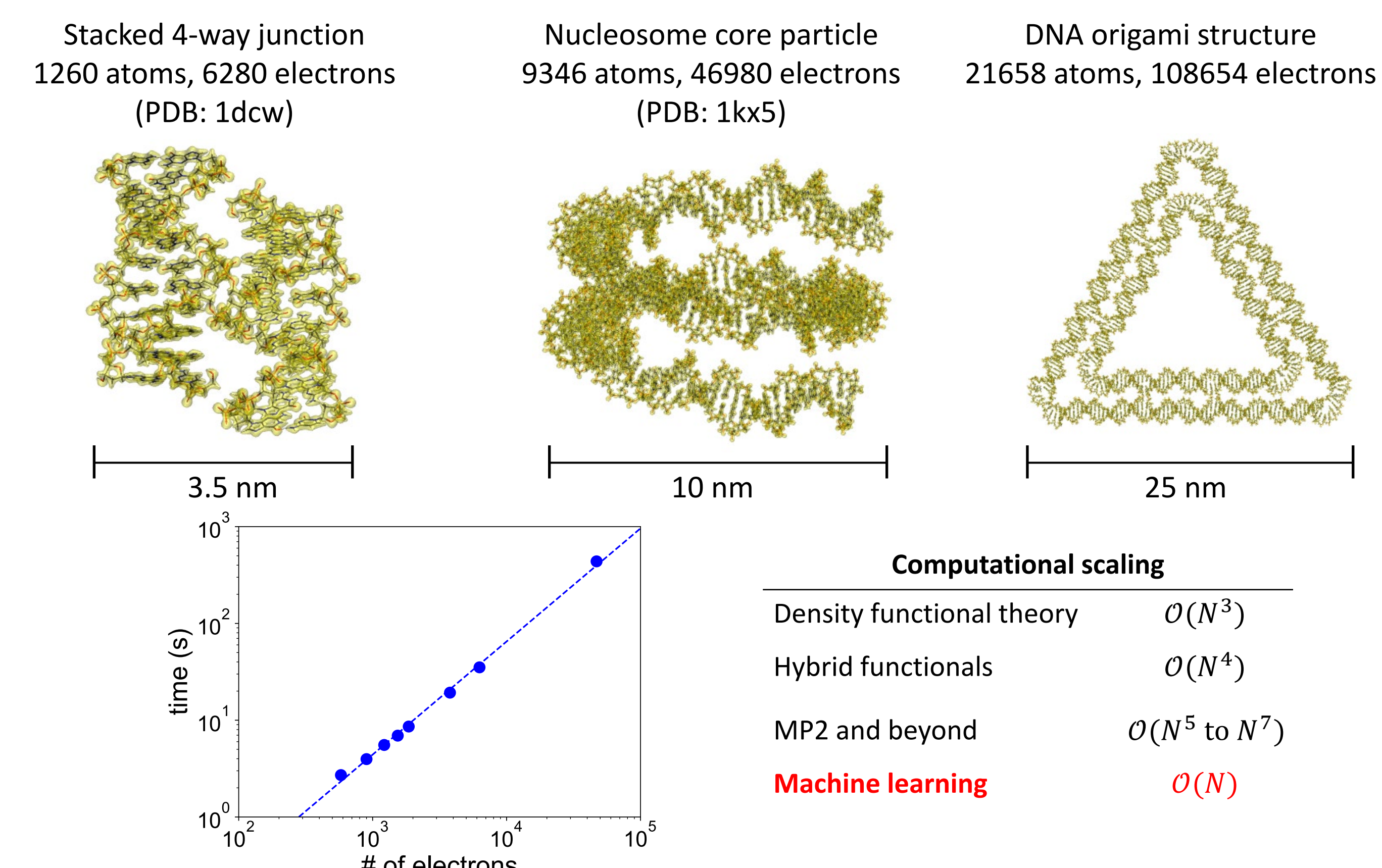
Machine learning **breaks traditional scaling barriers** and opens up the study of large biological macromolecules like DNA.

NEURAL NETWORK (e3nn)

e3nn is a type of **graph convolutional neural network** that is **equivariant** to translations, rotations, and reflections.

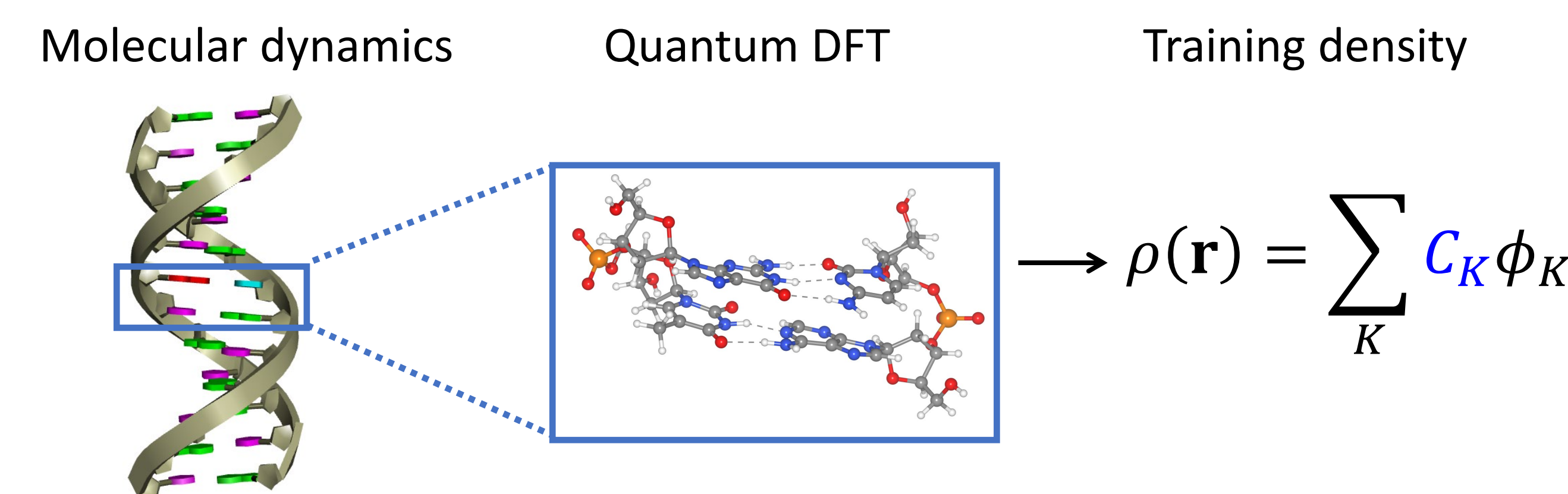


RESULTS: LARGE DNA STRUCTURES

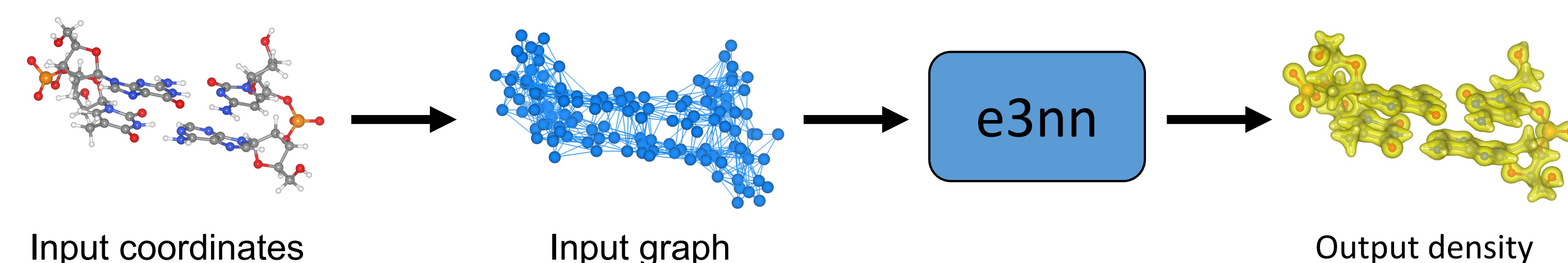


TRAINING THE MODEL

- Configurations sampled from molecular dynamics
- Smallest meaningful unit – **base pair step**
- Machine learning target is the **electron density $\rho(\mathbf{r})$**



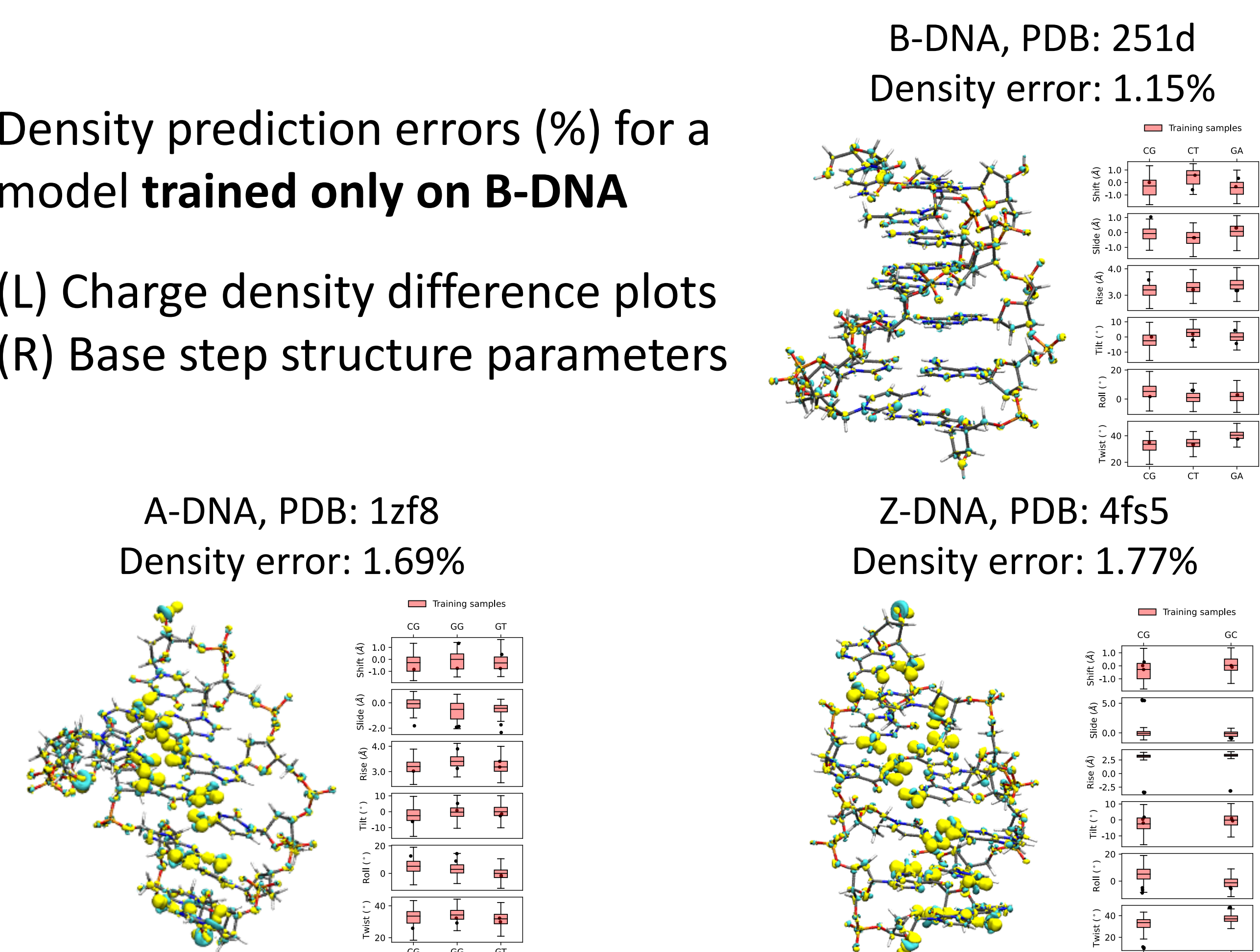
During training, the model learns geometric features such as bonding interactions about its environment.



RESULTS: PREDICTION ACCURACY

- Density prediction errors (%) for a model **trained only on B-DNA**

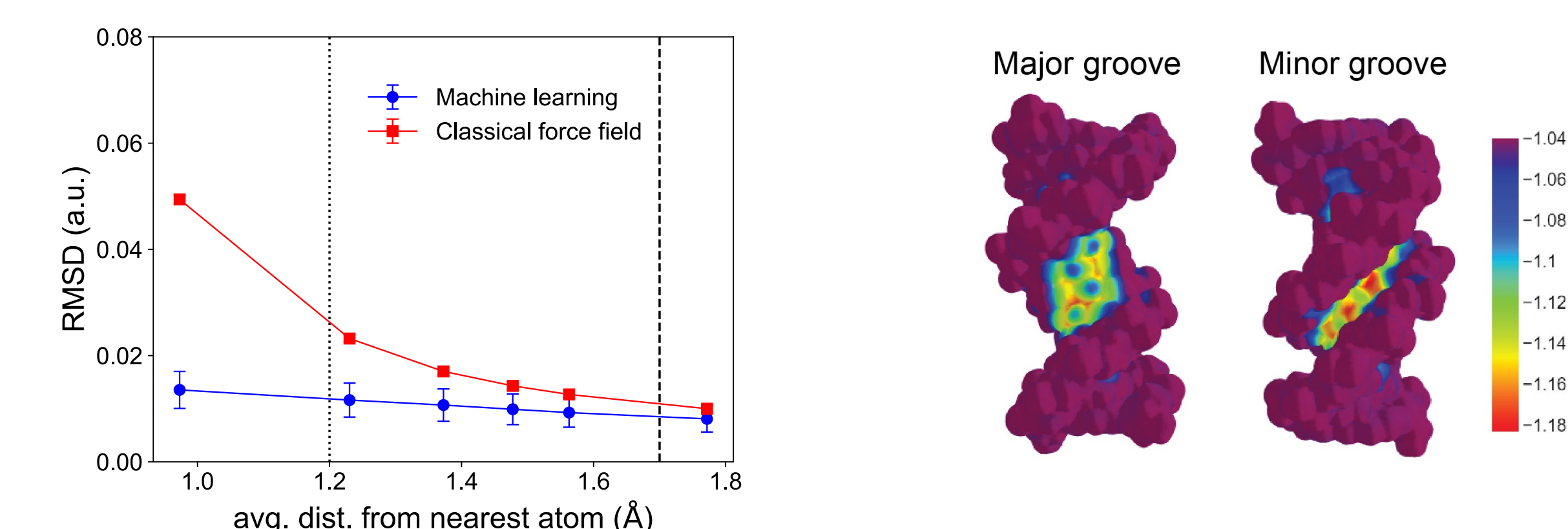
(L) Charge density difference plots
(R) Base step structure parameters



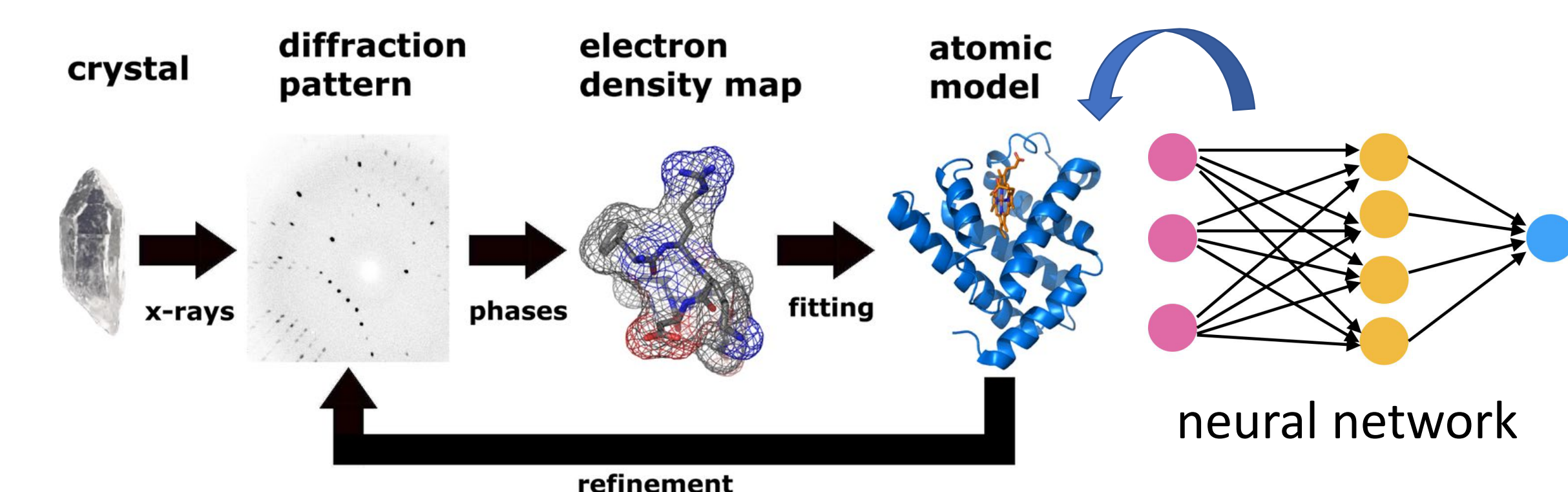
Preprint available on chemRxiv
DOI: [10.26434/chemrxiv-2022-pmrg8](https://doi.org/10.26434/chemrxiv-2022-pmrg8)

FUTURE APPLICATIONS

- Machine-learning derived electrostatic potentials



- High-resolution X-ray crystal structure refinement



- Hellman-Feynman forces for *ab initio* molecular dynamics

$$\vec{F} = - \left\langle \psi_R \left| \frac{d\hat{H}_R}{dR} \right| \psi_R \right\rangle$$

Only needs density predicted by ML



NM Partnerships

