

Practical 1: Regression

Predicting the Efficiency of Organic Photovoltaics

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1 Technical Approach

We began by performing exploratory analysis on the sample dataset we were given, which consisted of a training set of 1 million molecules with 256 binary predictors, in addition to their SMILES string and the HOMO–LUMO gap we were seeking to predict. The test set consisted of 824,230 molecules with the same set of predictors as well as their SMILES string. The sample code we were given implemented a default Linear Regression model on the full set of 256 predictors, yielding an $R^2_{\text{LR}} = 0.461$ ($\text{MSE}_{\text{LR}} = 0.089$) over the full training set, and a default Random Forest regression with $R^2_{\text{RF}} = 0.554$ ($\text{MSE}_{\text{RF}} = 0.074$).

Initial inspection found that out of 256 molecular features, 221 of them were unexpressed (i.e. had $x_i = 0$) for *all* molecules, both in the training set and the test set. Dropping unimportant features would normally call for K -fold cross-validation across the training set to ensure those features are consistently unimportant in all cases. However, in the case of null values of certain features for every element of the training set, it is not only legitimate but necessary to drop those features from all further analysis, as fitting along null dimensions would constitute a form of overfitting.

Having reduced the sample dataset to 31 expressed molecular features, we performed both regularized and non-regularized linear regression with cross-validation¹ and hyperparameter tuning, under the following methods:

1. Non-regularized linear regression: Yields $R^2 = \dots$
2. Ridge Regression:
3. Lasso:
4. Elastic Net:

The results from linear regression on the sample dataset consistently gave us low predictive value, even when compared to generic random forest regression, which led us into pursuing 2 parallel

¹After initially trying 3-fold, 5-fold and 10-fold cross-validation, we settled on 5-fold cross-validation as the best compromise between accuracy and computational speed.

tracks:

1. Non-linear methods: (Xihan, Antonio)

Among these we concentrated on 2 broad categories:

- (a) Tree-based Ensemble methods: Given all the predictors are binary, which coincide with the branch-like structure of decision tree—nodes as the predictors and samples as leaves, we had a deeper dive into decision tree. Single tree always choose the cutpoint to split the predictor space into two regions that leads to the greatest possible reduction in RSS(given by $\sum_{j=1}^J \sum_{i \in R_j} (y_i - \hat{y}_{R_j})^2$, where \hat{y}_{R_j} is the mean prediction within the leaf)². Thus, the more branch a tree has, the more precise the prediction would be. However, this deep-depth tree may overfit the training set and have high variance among all trees. This is why we choose to fit ensemble methods, that can combine many trees and take the average of prediction made by each individual tree. The baseline ensemble methods we tried for the first step are:
- i. Bagging (*sklearn.ensemble.BaggingRegressor*): The strategy for bagging to reduce the variance is to bootstrap multiple training sets to fit multiple trees.
 - ii. Randomforest (*sklearn.ensemble.RandomForestRegressor*): Random Forest further reduce the variance by randomly pick sub set of m (usually \sqrt{p}) predictors from the total predictors(the number is p) at each split to make, so that all the trees would have less similar structure compared with bagging trees.
 - iii. Extremely Randomized Trees (*sklearn.ensemble.ExtraTreesRegressor*): Extremely Randomized Trees even further reduce the variance by select predictor from the m predictors totally at random(rather than prefer those have higher split efficiency).
 - iv. AdaBoost (*sklearn.ensemble.AdaBoostRegressor*): Adaboost takes a different strategy, which is to use a linear combination of multiple simple trees to reduce the residual step by step (essentially focus more on bias).

To reduce the computation load, we fit the baseline models on the 31 features after filtering. We splitted 20% of the training set as validation set to test MSE generated by each model and found the performance of Bagging, Randomforest, Extremely Randomized Trees are quit similar to each other, while Adaboost is much weaker.

This is essentially because Adaboost focus more on reducing bias and the other 3 methods focus on reducing variance. From this we can draw conclusion that, we can focus more on tuning those hyper parameters that can efficiently reduce variance of the model. The MSE of the 4 models are as below:

Then we select random forest as main model to tune, and we use 5-fold cross validation to tune number of estimators (i.e. the total number of trees to take average on, which is key to reduce variance) on the newly generated predictor space with 2048 features within 1/7 of the total sample.

Here we met up with a variance-computational complexity trade-off, that is: the more

²An Introduction to Statistical Learning

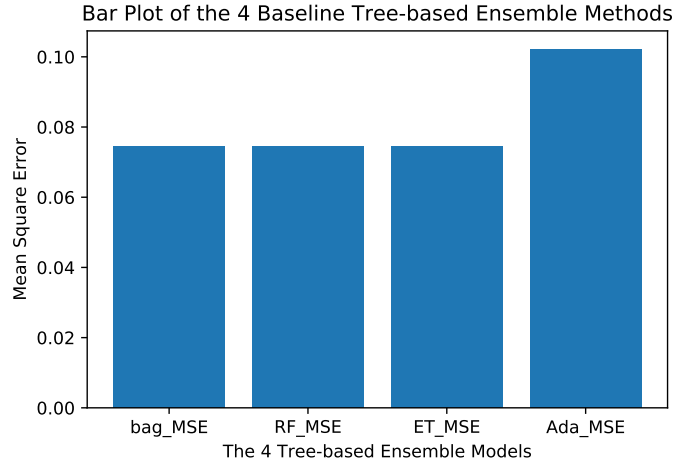


Figure 1: Bar Plot of the 4 Baseline Tree-based Ensemble Methods

estimators we use, the less variance of random forest suffers from. Given the computational resources we have (fitting 1 random forest on full data set takes more than 5 hours), and given the total sample size is 7 times of the test set we tune the model (where number of estimator=10 has reasonable performance), setting the number of estimators to be 150 for the whole data set is safe and reasonable. Since the sample size is much larger than feature size, even though the max depth equal to total number of features, each leaf still contain more than 500 samples, we didn't put computational resources on tuning max depth of each tree.

We also plot the distribution of importance of predictors based on the baseline random forest, the result is as below:

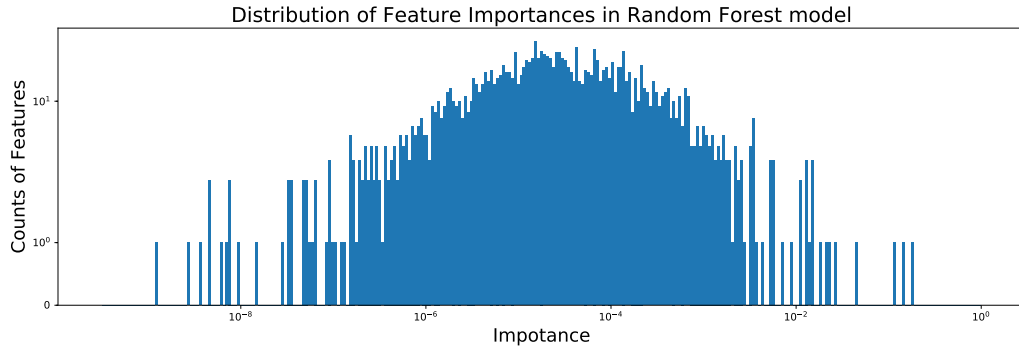


Figure 2: Histogram of feature importances from Random Forest

We can see most portion of predictors have little importance (10^{-8} to 10^{-2}), but combining them together would yield good precision on validation set ($R^2 = 0.936$, $MSE=0.0106$). This made us explore more on Deep learning method, which considers the interaction among features.

- (b) Deep learning: Since the predictors describe a broad set of molecular properties, it is natural to expect non-linear interactions between them to play a role in determining the HOMO–LUMO gap. For this reason we decided to explore the training of simple neural networks that would serve to model these interactions and got acquainted with the basics of Deep Learning as a tool to tackle this problem. In all cases, we used an architecture of one or more dense (fully-connected) hidden layers between the input layer of N parameters and the output layer of 1 node for the response we wanted to model. For each node in the hidden layers, we used the widely used “relu” function ($f(x \leq 0) = 0, f(x > 0) = x$) as activation function. We trained the model using the *keras* module in Python, using the *adam* optimizer for the learning rate, and setting aside 20% of training data for validation. The model would be fitting for the weights of the connections between pairs of nodes in the network, which in the case of 1 hidden layer with M nodes, would result in $(N + 1) \times M$ parameters to be trained.

Taking a trial-and-error approach to setting the network architecture, we show the results of validation set MSE for 3 broad cases, using the 31 expressed features in the sample training dataset: 1) 1 hidden layer with variable number of nodes, 2) 2 hidden layers, with 31 nodes on the first and variable number of nodes on the second, and 3) 3 hidden layers, with 31 nodes on each of the first two, and variable number of nodes on the third.

Figure with 3 plots for 1, 2 and 3 hidden layers

The result of this experiment showed that the MSE was not as sensitive to the addition of a second and third layer, as it was to the number of nodes in the first layer of the 1-hidden layer architecture. Given the computational limitations that were expected for a much larger set of features, we used this result to use the feature-engineered set to train only 1-layer models with a limited number of nodes in the same range as the number of predictors.

2. Feature engineering: (Fangli)

Based on the regression, random forest and deep learning neural models we trained on original dataset, we found that those 256 features didn’t yield as good results as we expected. Therefore, we were thinking how much improvement we could get by adding more information and went to explore the molecule strings and RDKit package in Python.

RDKit provides all different kinds of information and functions about a molecule by recognizing its SIMLES strings, including substructure searching, chemical reaction, enumeration of molecular resonance structures, and several sorts of fingerprints. After our research, we decided to extract Morgan fingerprint function, as it is widely used with SKLearn in Machine Learning and it carries the information which we think is most relevant to the efficiency of organic photovoltaics.

The information that Morgan fingerprint provides is displayed below:

- (a) Connectivity: Element, numbers of heavy neighbors, numbers of Hs, charge, isotope, inRing

Mention Features	
Feature	Value Set
Mention Head	\mathcal{V}
Mention First Word	\mathcal{V}
Mention Last Word	\mathcal{V}
Word Preceding Mention	\mathcal{V}
Word Following Mention	\mathcal{V}
# Words in Mention	$\{1, 2, \dots\}$
Mention Type	\mathcal{T}

Table 1: Feature lists are a good way of illustrating problem specific tuning.

- (b) Chemical features: Donor, Acceptor, Aromatic, Halogen, Basic, Acidic
- (c) Taking into account the neighborhood of each atom

The process is first taking the "SMILES" column from the training and test data and using RDKit to convert it into molecule objects. Then for each molecule object, we implemented command `rdkit.Chem.getmorganfingerprintsbitvect()` to get Morgan fingerprint. After iterate this process for each string, we appended the columns together to form a new input matrix. During Morgan fingerprint extraction process, We mainly adjusted the parameter "nBits" to 512, 2048 and 4096 aiming to test datasets with various preciseness levels. As preciseness level increases, the size of dataset also increase largely. Due to the computational constraints, we decided to slice the datasets into 7 parts in order to reuse and avoid the memory crash.

How did you tackle the problem? Credit will be given for:

- *Diving deeply into a method (rather than just trying off-the-shelf tools with default settings). This can mean providing mathematical descriptions or pseudo-code.*
- *Making tuning and configuration decisions using thoughtful experimentation. This can mean carefully describing features added or hyperparameters tuned.*
- *Exploring several methods. This can contrasting two approaches or perhaps going beyond those we discussed in class.*

Thoughtfully iterating on approaches is key. If you used existing packages or referred to papers or blogs for ideas, you should cite these in your report.

2 Results

This section should report on the following questions:

(Antonio): Main result here should be a box plot with the MSE of different methods we tried. Models for the original data (256 features) should be different from models for the dataset of all

Model	RMSE
LINEAR REGRESSION W/ 2048 FEATURES	0.12364
LINEAR REGRESSION W/ 429 FEATURES	0.16869
RANDOM FOREST W/ 2048 FEATURES	0.06435
NEURAL NETWORK W/ 2048 FEATURES W/ 2 LAYERS AND 100 UNITS IN EACH LAYER	0.03564
NEURAL NETWORK W/ 2048 FEATURES W/ 1000 UNITS	0.03553
NEURAL NETWORK W/ 4096 FEATURES W/ 1024 UNITS	0.03461

Table 2: Result tables can compactly illustrate absolute performance, but a plot may be more effective at illustrating a trend.

the features.

(Fangli): Table 2 displays the models we tested after we got the new feature information from RDKit. We first used 2048 features which is default in RDKit function and tested the linear regression. Its results gave us a better result (RMSE 0.1236) than that the best deep learning model (Antonio please put a number here) gave us with 256 features. It indicates the big loss of information using 256 features.

For the purpose of further exploration and reduction of computational burden, we tried to drop the features which have coefficient = 0 from linear regression model results, however, only 1% of the 2048 features can be dropped. We increased the threshold of dropping data until $\text{abs}(\text{coefficient})_i=0.15$, this finally gave a subset with 429 features. We then ran linear regression again with the new subset, but the final RMSE was increased by 30%. We also ran random forest model with 512 features and 2048 features, but it showed that the 2048 features result was much better than the others. These two sets of comparison demonstrated that either 429 features selected by linear regression coefficient or 512 features directly given by RDKit fingerprint function was not informative enough. Therefore, we decided to test tune different models with 2048 features, which give us a relatively good amount of information for the molecules energy efficiency prediction.

As discussed in the technical approach part, the experiments using original dataset (256b features) show that neural network with one layer could provide the most accurate results. So we decided to test neural network model With 2048 features. We set up 3 different configurations to conduct the experiments with neural network: the 1st experiment is 2 layer neural network with 2048 features and 100 units in each layer; the 2nd experiment is 1 layer neural network with 2048 features with 1000 units; the 3rd experiment is 1 layer neural network with 4096 features with 1024 units. Comparing the results between 1st and 2nd experiment, we found the layer number is not as important as unit number, which is consistent with what we found using the smaller number of features. Comparing the result between 2nd and 3rd experiment, we found that 2048 Morgan fingerprint is basically informative enough to predict, and 4096 features in more detail couldn’t improve the prediction as much but meanwhile taking a much larger amount of time for computation.

As 4096 features with 1 layers and 1024 nodes didn’t provide the prediction as precise as we ex-

Model	Acc.
BASELINE 1	0.45
BASELINE 2	2.59
MODEL 1	10.59
MODEL 2	13.42
MODEL 3	7.49

Table 3: Result tables can compactly illustrate absolute performance, but a plot may be more effective at illustrating a trend.

pected, we were turning to find additional features and found counted-based fingerprints could be a good option in addition to the bit-based fingerprint we used. Count-based fingerprint count the number of times a feature appears instead of simply that it appears, which could potentially provided new and important information to our prediction. We also wanted to try other algorithms like Principal Component Analysis to select more important features to reduce computational complexity, and to implement neural network models with 2 layer and 2000 nodes to allow more complex interactions between selected important features. However, due to the time constraints we had, we didn't realize those plans.

As a summary, we found that the linear regression and random forest are good methods to rapidly select useful features. Neural network is much more accurate in non-linear regression, especially with large dataset and rich features condition.

- *Did you create and submit a set of predictions?*
- *Did your methods give reasonable performance?*

You must have at least one plot or table that details the performances of different methods tried. Credit will be given for quantitatively reporting (with clearly labeled and captioned figures and/or tables) on the performance of the methods you tried compared to your baselines.

3 Discussion

End your report by discussing the thought process behind your analysis. This section does not need to be as technical as the others but should summarize why you took the approach that your did. Credit will be given for:

- *Explaining the your reasoning for why you sequentially chose to try the approaches you did (i.e. what was it about your initial approach that made you try the next change?).*
- *Explaining the results. Did the adaptations you tried improve the results? Why or why not? Did you do additional tests to determine if your reasoning was correct?*