
Chemomile :

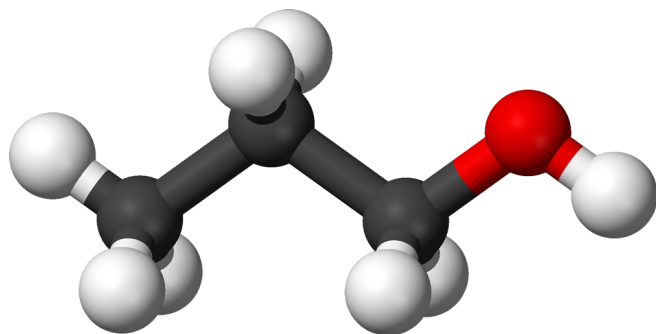
An Explainable Multi-Level GNN Model for Combustion Property Prediction

Beomgyu Kang and Bong June Sung*

Department of Chemistry, Sogang University, Seoul 04107, Republic of Korea

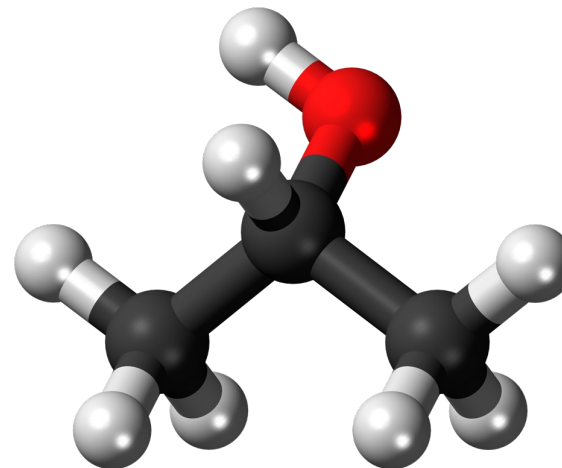
E-mail : bjsung@sogang.ac.kr

Can you read it ?



1-propanol ($\text{C}_3\text{H}_8\text{O}$)

- density : 0.803 g mL^{-1}
- $\log P$: 0.329
- Flash Point : 295 K

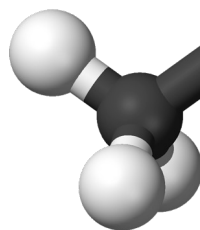


2-propanol ($\text{C}_3\text{H}_8\text{O}$)

- density : 0.786 g mL^{-1}
- $\log P$: -0.16
- Flash Point : 284 K

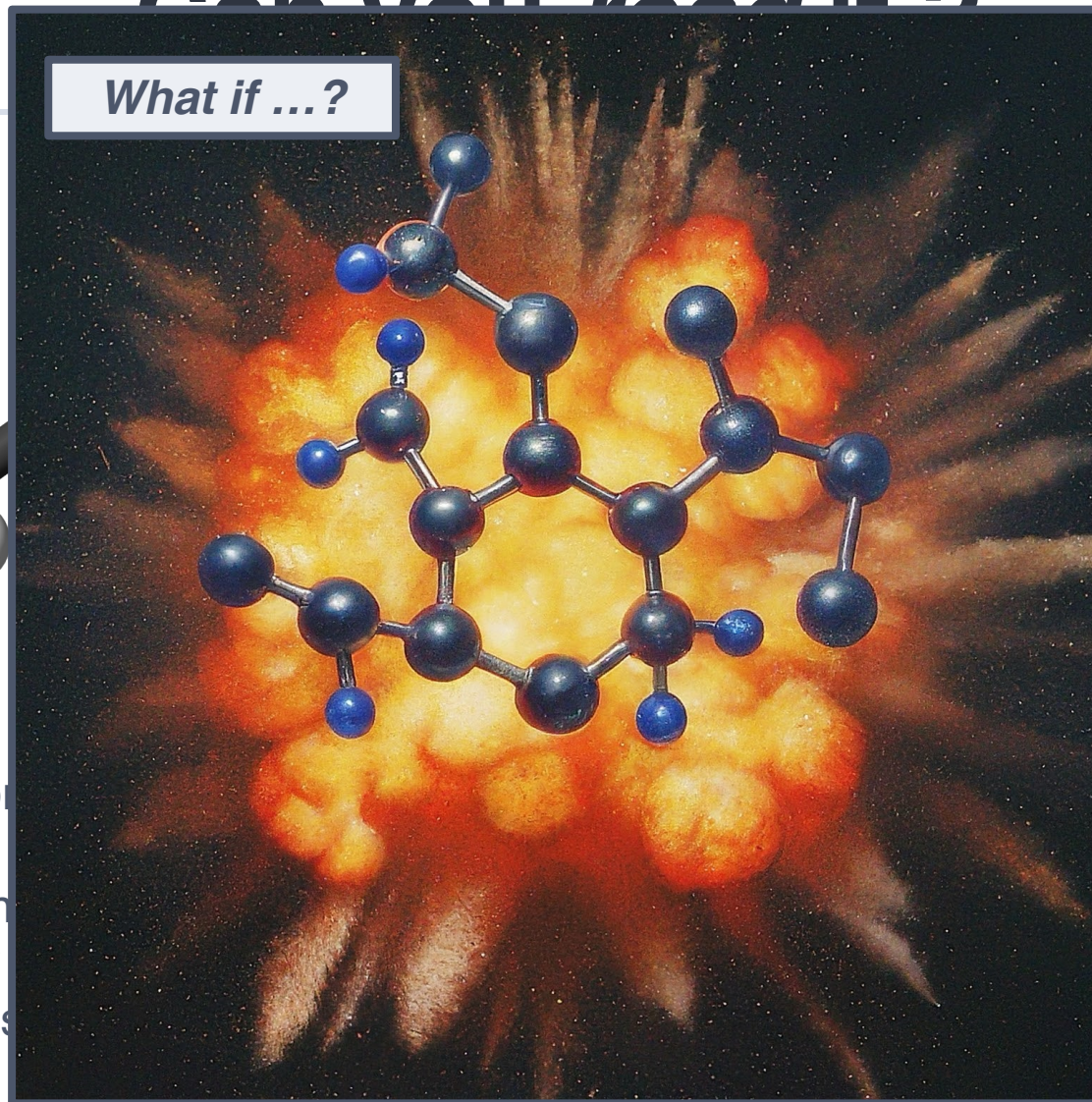
Can you read it?

What if ...?



1-p

- den
- *log*
- Flas



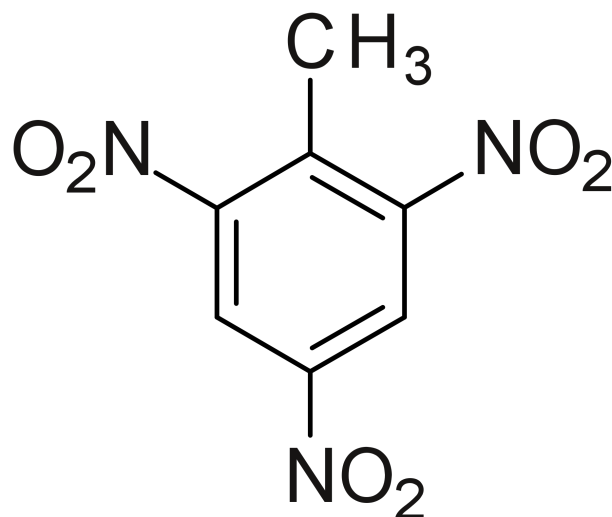
O)

mL⁻¹

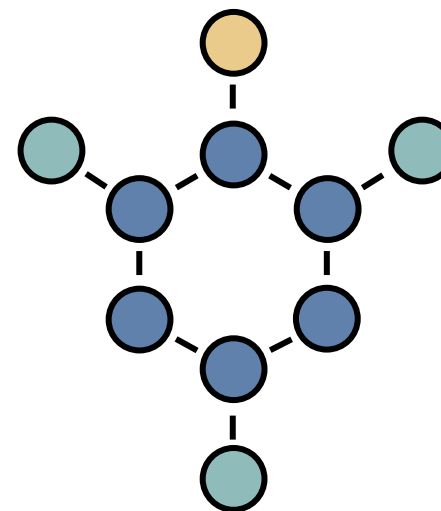
K

A picture from Gemini

Molecule as a Graph



as



- ✓ We can think of a molecular graph $G = \{V, E\}$
: a node(V) \rightarrow an atom & an edge(E) \rightarrow a bond
- ✓ However, a simple graph representation is not enough

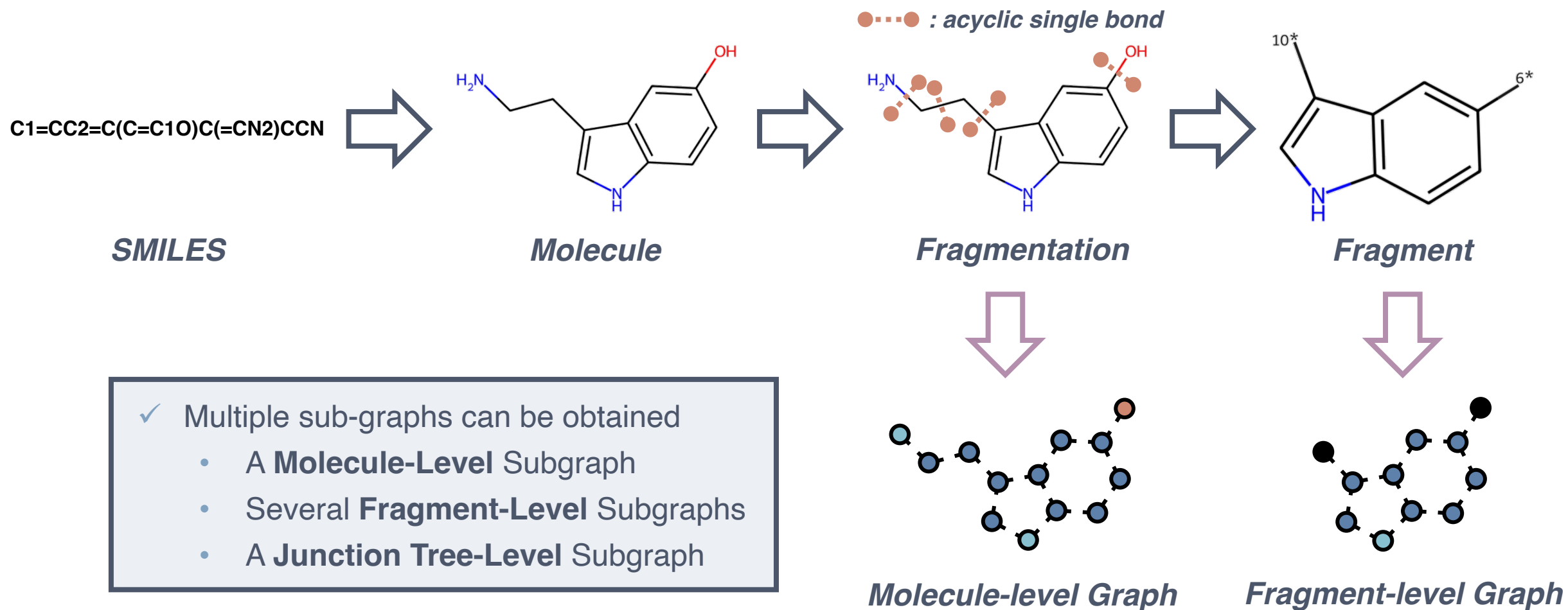
Chemomile



: **CHEM**ical **O**riented **M**achine **I**ntelligence **L**earning **E**ngine

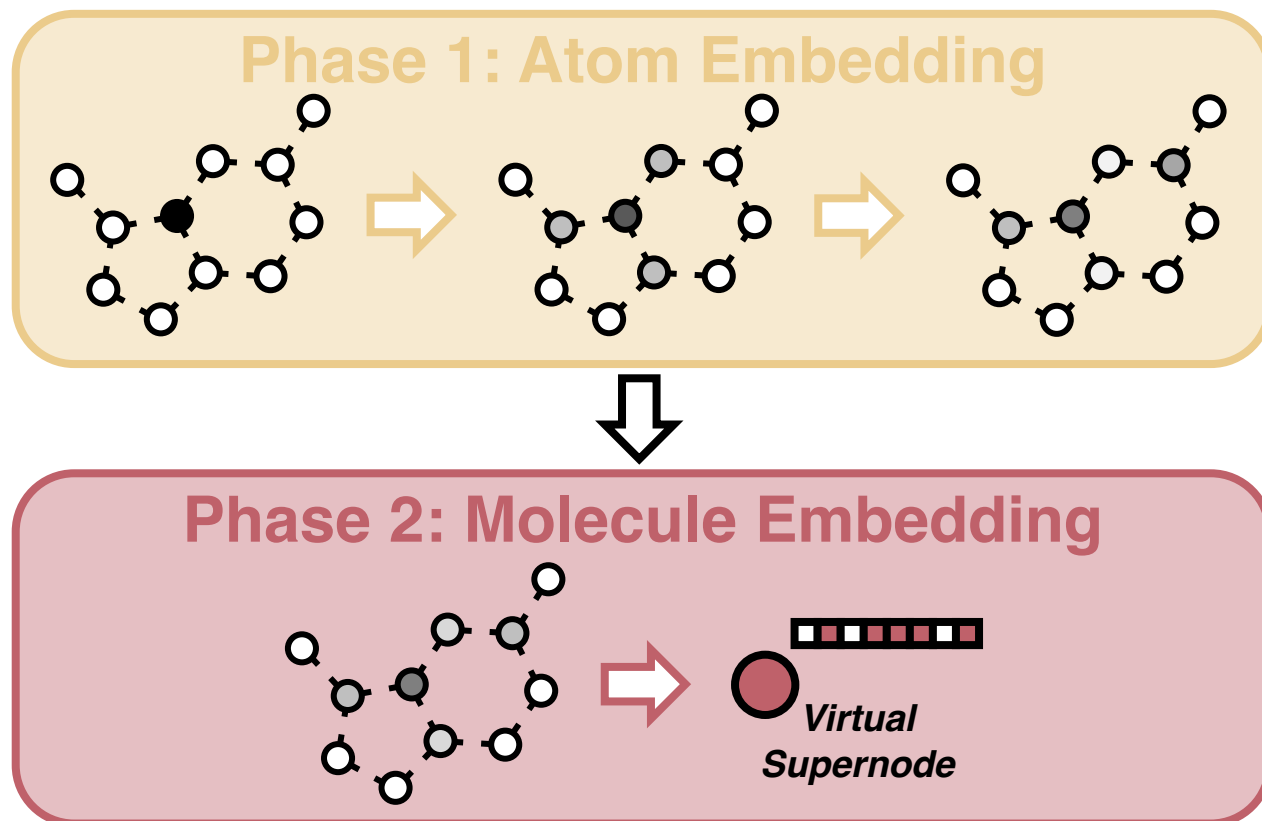
- ✓ 3D Geometry + Fragmentation
- ✓ Multi-Level Graph Representation
- ✓ Explainability via atom-wise contribution

Fragmentation



AttentiveFP

- ✓ AttentiveFP is based on Graph Attention Network (GAT)



- **Alignment:**

$$e_{vu} = \text{leaky_relu}(W \cdot [h_v, h_u])$$

- **Weighting:**

$$a_{vu} = \text{softmax}(e_{vu})$$

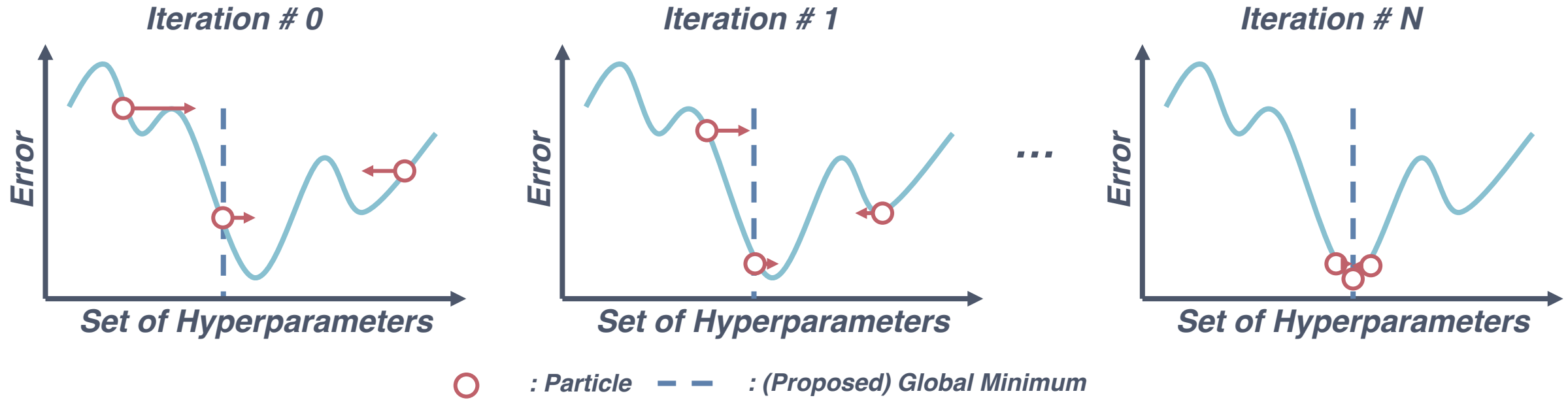
- **Context Generation:**

$$C_v = \text{elu} \left(\sum_{u \in N(v)} a_{vu} \cdot W \cdot h_u \right)$$

- **State Update:**

$$h_v^k = \text{GRU}^{k-1}(C_v^{k-1}, h_v^{k-1})$$

Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO)



- ✓ PSO mimics the social behavior of animals
- ✓ Each “agent” decides its next move considering
Personal Best, Social Best, and Inertia

Dataset

✓ DIPPR* 801 is managed by AIChE**

* Design Institute for Physical Properties

** American Institute of Chemical Engineers

✓ Combustion Properties

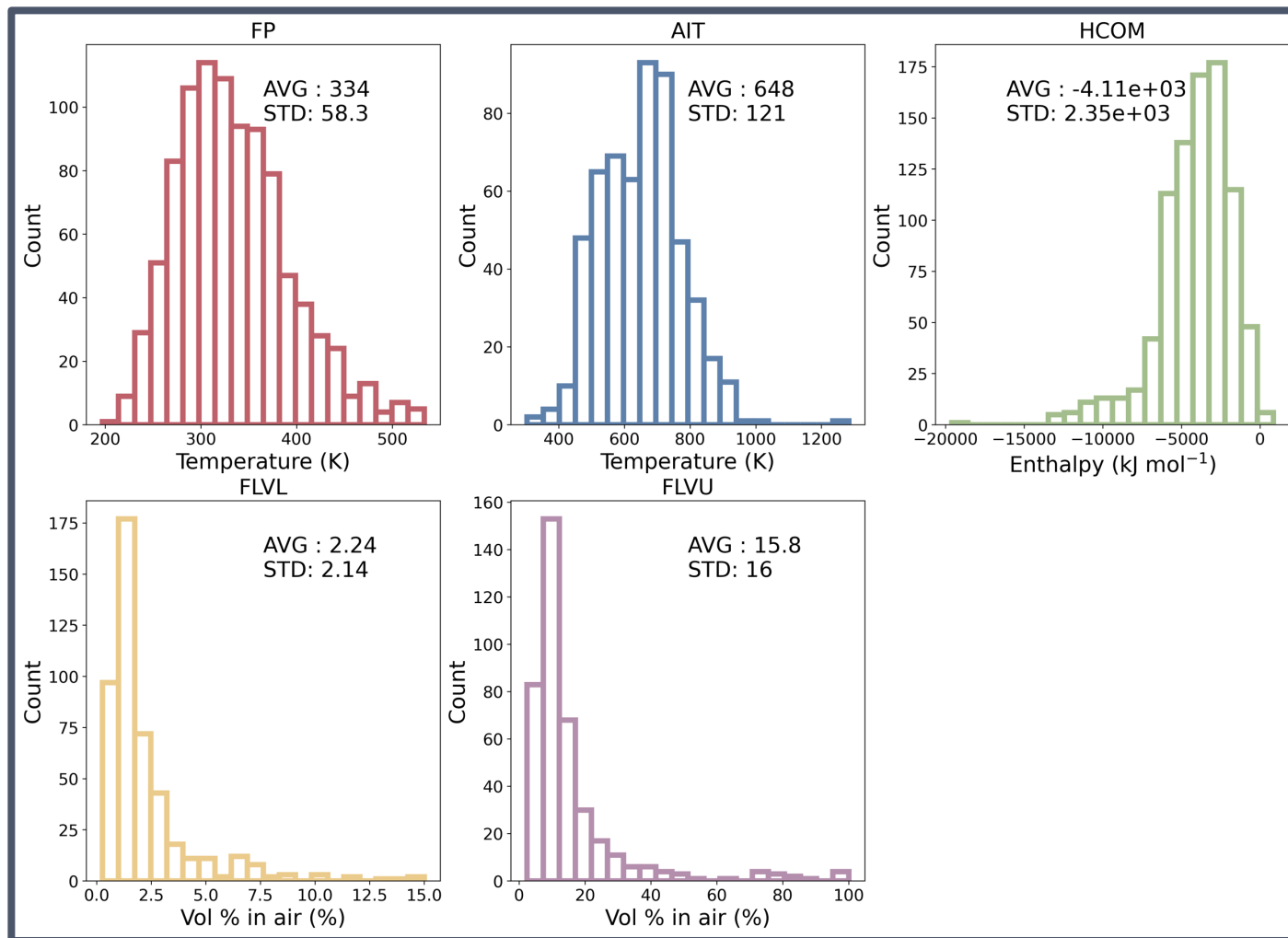
- Flash Point (FP)
- Autoignition Temperature (AIT)
- Heat of Combustion (HCOM)
- Lower/Upper Flammability Limit (FLVL/FLVU)

✓ Chemomile predicts Z-score

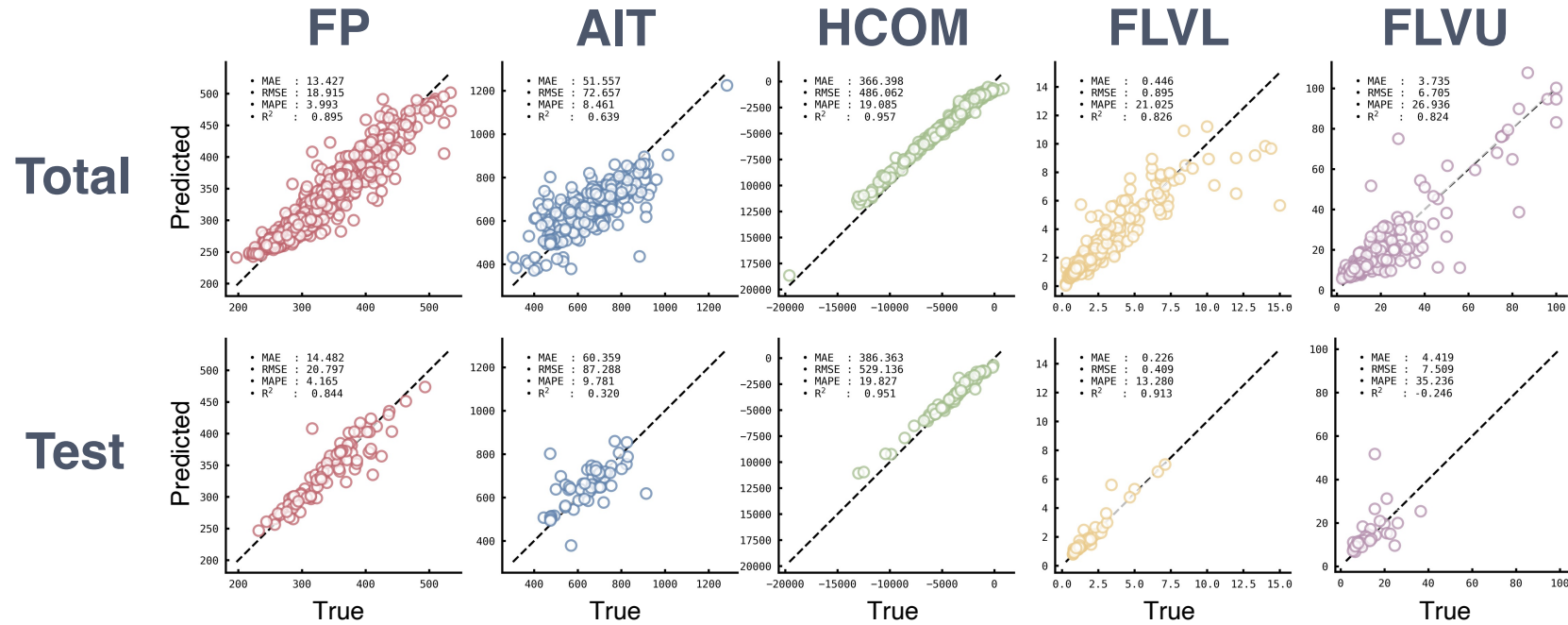
$$Z = \frac{X - \bar{X}}{s}$$

✓ Error Metrics

- MAE : Mean Absolute Error
- RMSE : Root Mean Squared Error
- MAPE : Mean Absolute Percentage Error
- R^2



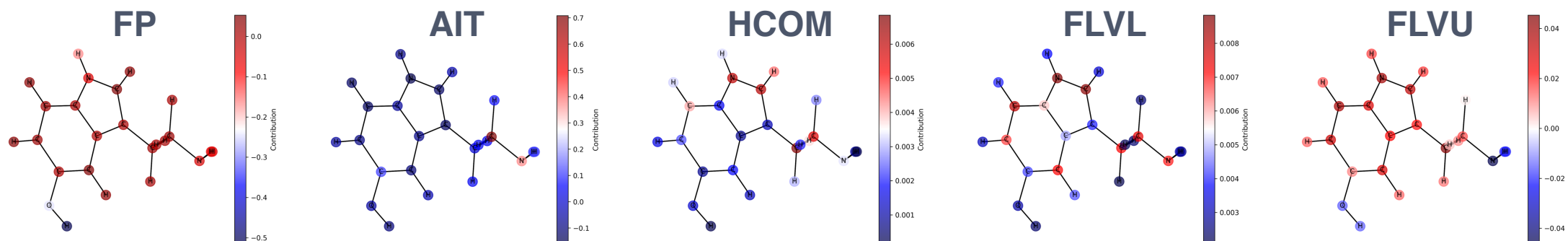
Results



Target	Total				Test			
	MAE	RMSE	MAPE	R ²	MAE	RMSE	MAPE	R ²
FP	13.427 (K)	18.915 (K)	3.993	0.895	14.482 (K)	20.797 (K)	4.165	0.844
AIT	51.557 (K)	72.567 (K)	8.461	0.639	60.359 (K)	87.288 (K)	9.781	0.320
HCOM	366.398 (kJ mol ⁻¹)	486.062 (kJ mol ⁻¹)	19.085	0.957	386.363 (kJ mol ⁻¹)	529.136 (kJ mol ⁻¹)	19.827	0.951
FLVL	0.446 (%)	0.895 (%)	21.025	0.826	0.226 (%)	0.409 (%)	13.280	0.913
FLVU	3.375 (%)	6.705 (%)	26.936	0.824	4.419 (%)	7.509 (%)	36.236	-0.246

Perturbation-based Explanation

$$\text{Contrib.}(\odot) = \text{Pred.}(\text{molecule with } \odot) - \text{Pred.}(\text{molecule without } \odot)$$



- ✓ Atom-wise contribution can be quantified
- ✓ Different contribution for different properties
- ✓ Explanation relies on model's performance
- ✓ Explanation agrees with existing chemical knowledge (Functional Groups)

Conclusion

- ✓ Inaccurate prediction of combustion properties may lead to hazards
 - ✓ A molecule can be represented as a graph form
 - ✓ Chemomile utilizes multi-level graph representation combined with 3D geometry of a molecule
- ✓ Chemomile shows compatible performance to existing GNN models
 - ✓ Atom-wise contribution can be quantified, providing an explanation of predicted value
- ✓ This knowledge can be a valuable tool for researchers and engineers