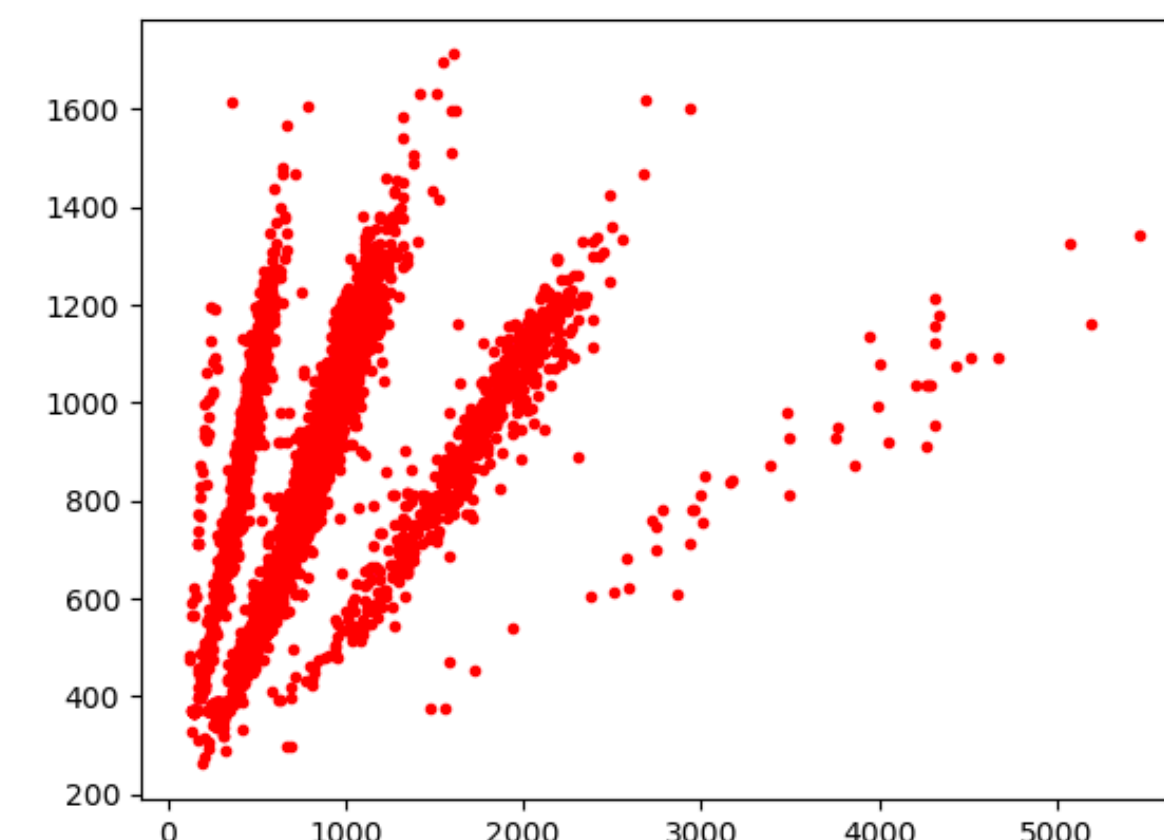


# Condensed Matter Theory Group

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# Used SKlearn standard methods.



```
40 # %% Train / test splitting
41 target = data['is_centrosymmetric']
42
43 X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(
44     features, target, test_size=0.33, random_state=42)
45
46 y_train = y_train.to_numpy()
47
48 # %% Full model defn as pipeline
49 pclf = Pipeline([
50     ('imputer', SimpleImputer(strategy='mean', verbose=1)),
51     ('scaler', MinMaxScaler()),
52     ('feature_sel', SelectKBest(chi2, k = 50)),
53     ('fitting', RandomForestClassifier(random_state=0))
54 ])
55 # %% Fitting
56 pclf.fit(X_train, y_train)
57
58 # %% Prediction
59 y_pred = pclf.predict(X_test)
60 print('f1 score: ', f1_score(y_test, y_pred, average = 'macro'))
61 # %% testing
62
63 test_csvs = glob.glob("./data/test_*.csv")
64 tests = {Path(t).stem : pd.read_csv(t) for t in test_csvs}
65
66 test_data = pd.concat([
67     read_descriptors('./data/test_descriptors.csv'),
68     #tests['test_rdk'].drop('0', axis = 1),
69     tests['test_mord3d'].drop(['identifiers', 'Unnamed: 0', 'name', 'InchiKey',
70     'smiles'], axis = 1),
71     #tests['test_mol2vec'],
72     ], axis = 1)
73
74 pclf.fit(features, target)
75 test_pred = pclf.predict(test_data)
```

- Random Forests for categorisation.
- Linear Kernel Ridge Regression on the regression.
- Used default sklearn feature scaling and imputers for cleanup.
- Refit on the full train data before doing a final prediction.
- Above: Z' in the cell volume.

# Other ideas

- Mol2vec: Unsupervised Machine Learning Approach with Chemical Intuition
- SchNet: A continuous-filter convolutional neural network for modeling quantum interactions

