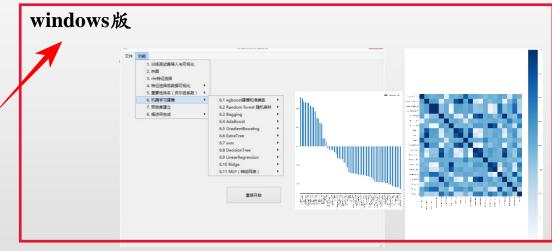


# NJmat软件

## NJmatML: 材料科学机器学习软件









- pip install NJmatML
- https://pypi.org/project/NJmatML/
- publicly available
- 用户友好: 降低pandas, matplotlib, sklearn, matn
- 功能: 文件导入、可视化、机器学习建模、**特征生成** (重要性排名)、特征选择、准确率计算、遗传算法、
- · · 说明书: https://github.com/Zhang-NJ-Lab/NJmatML/blob/main/2022-11-21/NJ
- NJmatML的windows版本
- 下载地址: https://figshare.com/articles/software/NJmatML/24607893
- doi: https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.24607893.v1.exe
- 网页版 机器学习建模 demo
- https://patrick007.shinyapps.io/zllab\_ofi\_ml/
- publicly available



**NJmatML** 

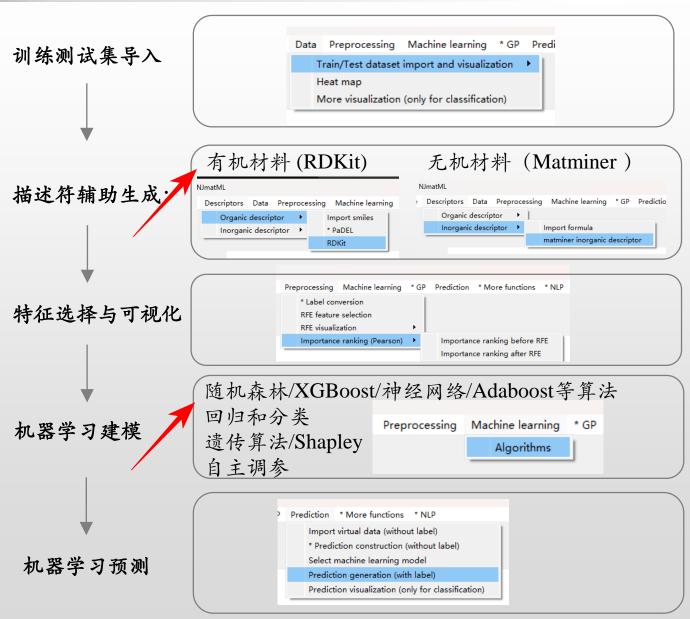
→ 材料预测与实验验证

## NJmatML: 材料科学机器学习软件



#### NJmatML主界面



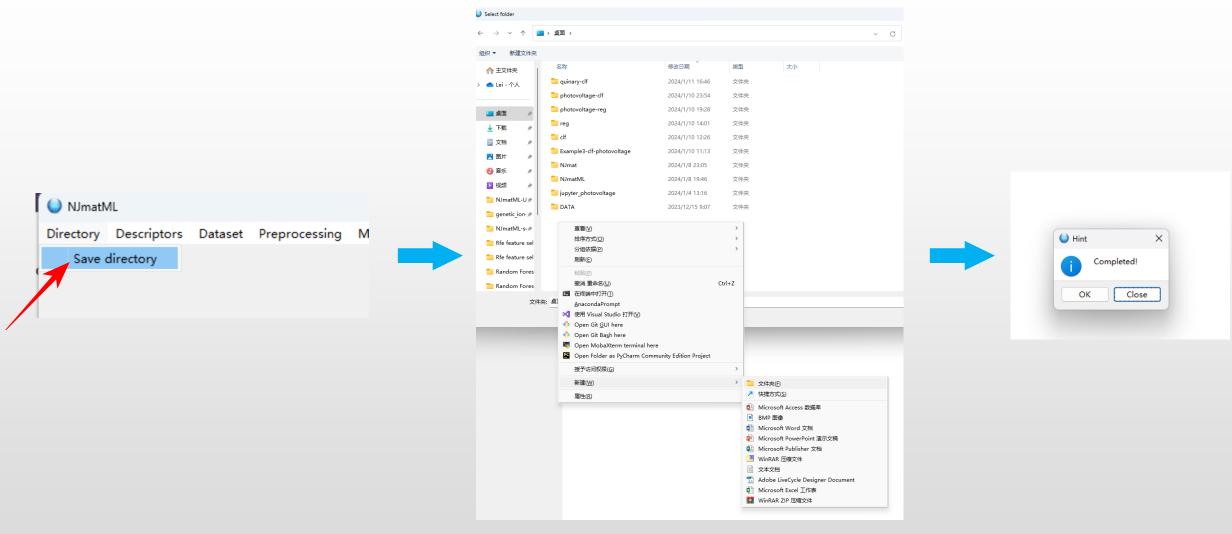




1 选择保存路径

## 1选择项目存储文件夹(自定义)





## 1选择项目存储文件夹(自定义)







# 2 材料特征化 Featurizer

## 2.1 Featurizer 材料特征化按钮(无机和有机)



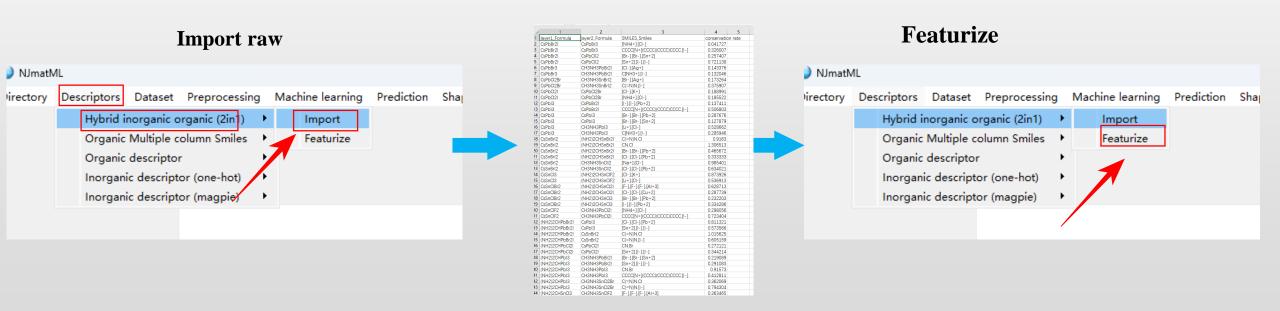
### 2in1:有机无机2合1

Smiles和化学式都有

特征化按钮 (训练测试集辅助生成)

有机RDKit描述符, 无机为Matminer magpie 描述符 (元素、原子质量等等)

Descriptors: Hybrid inorganic organic  $(2in1) \rightarrow Import \rightarrow Featurize$ 



选择起始原始raw数据集(只接受csv格式)

#### Raw dataset

输入变量

输出目标



## 用户需要输入的csv格式:

无机: 列名以Formula结尾

有机: 列名以Smiles结尾

更准确:

化学式:列名以Formula结尾

Smiles码:列名以Smiles结尾

最右一列为目标数据 其它(左侧)为输入数据

拟合和预测交给软件!

		输入发	里	输出目标
1	layer1_Formula	layer2_Formula	SMILES_Smiles	conservation rate
2	CsPbBr2l	CsPbBr3	[NH4+].[CI-]	0.041727
3	CsPbBr2l	CsPbBr3	CCCC[N+](CCCC)(CCCC)CCCC.[I-]	0.326007
4	CsPbBr2l	CsPbCll2	[Br-].[Br-].[Sn+2]	0.257407
5	CsPbBr2l	CsPbCll2	[Sn+2].[I-].[I-]	0.721138
6	CsPbBr3	CH3NH3PbBr2I	[CI-].[Ag+]	0.143376
7	CsPbBr3	CH3NH3PbBr2I	C[NH3+].[I-]	0.132046
8	CsPbCl2Br	CH3NH3SnBrl2	[Br-].[Ag+]	0.173264
9	CsPbCl2Br	CH3NH3SnBrl2	C(=N)N.[I-]	0.375907
10	CsPbCl2I	CsPbCl2Br	[CI-].[K+]	0.188991
11	CsPbCl2I	CsPbCl2Br	[NH4+].[CI-]	0.185522
12	CsPbI3	CsPbBr2I	[I-].[I-].[Pb+2]	0.137411
13	CsPbI3	CsPbBr2I	CCCC[N+](CCCC)(CCCC)CCCC.[I-]	0.506803
14	CsPbI3	CsPbI3	[Br-].[Br-].[Pb+2]	0.287676
15	CsPb13	CsPbI3	[Br-].[Br-].[Sn+2]	0.127879
16	CsPbI3	CH3NH3Pbl3	[Li+].[Cl-]	0.528662
17	CsPbI3	CH3NH3Pbl3	C[NH3+].[I-]	0.285946
18	CsSnBrl2	(NH2)2CHSnBr2I	C(=N)N.Cl	0.9163
19	CsSnBrl2	(NH2)2CHSnBr2I	CN.Cl	1.306513
20	CsSnBrl2	(NH2)2CHSnBr2I	[Br-].[Br-].[Pb+2]	0.465672
21	CsSnBrl2	(NH2)2CHSnBr2I	[CI-].[CI-].[Pb+2]	0.333333
22	CsSnBrl2	CH3NH3SnCll2	[Na+].[Cl-]	0.985401
23	CsSnBrl2	CH3NH3SnCll2	[CI-].[CI-].[Pb+2]	0.634021
	CsSnCl3	(NH2)2CHSnClF2	[CI-].[K+]	0.873926
25	CsSnCl3	(NH2)2CHSnClF2	[Li+].[Cl-]	0.536913
26	CsSnClBr2	(NH2)2CHSnCl2I	[F-].[F-].[AI+3]	0.628713
27	CsSnClBr2	(NH2)2CHSnCl2I	[CI-].[CI-].[Cu+2]	0.287739
	CsSnClBr2	(NH2)2CHSnCl3	[Br-].[Br-].[Pb+2]	0.232203
29	CsSnClBr2	(NH2)2CHSnCl3	[l-].[l-].[Pb+2]	0.334286
30	CsSnClF2	CH3NH3PbCl2I	[NH4+].[CI-]	0.298056
	CsSnClF2	CH3NH3PbCl2I	CCCC[N+](CCCC)(CCCC)CCCC.[I-]	0.723404
	(NH2)2CHPbBr2I	CsPbI3	[CI-].[CI-].[Pb+2]	0.811321
33	(NH2)2CHPbBr2I	CsPbI3	[Sn+2].[I-].[I-]	0.573566
	(NH2)2CHPbBr2I	CsSnBrI2	C(=N)N.Cl	1.015625
	(NH2)2CHPbBr2I	CsSnBrI2	C(=N)N.[I-]	0.605159
	(NH2)2CHPbCl2I	CsPbCl2I	CN.Br	0.272121
	(NH2)2CHPbCl2I	CsPbCl2I	[Sn+2].[I-].[I-]	0.344214
	(NH2)2CHPbl3	CH3NH3PbBr2I	[Br-].[Br-].[Sn+2]	0.219089
	(NH2)2CHPbl3	CH3NH3PbBr2I	[Sn+2].[I-].[I-]	0.291083
	(NH2)2CHPbl3	CH3NH3Pbl3	CN.Br	0.91573
	(NH2)2CHPbl3	CH3NH3Pbl3	CCCC[N+](CCCC)(CCCC)CCCC.[I-]	0.412811
	(NH2)2CHPbl3	CH3NH3SnCl2Br	C(=N)N.Cl	0.362069
13	(NH2)2CHPbl3	CH3NH3SnCl2Br	C(=N)N.[I-]	0.794304
14	(NH2)2CHSnCl3	CH3NH3SnCIF2	[F-1[F-1[F-1[AI+3]	0.363465

### Formula Smiles T, t, C Output



Sn+2].[I-].[I-]

C(=N)N.CI

C(=N)N.[I-]

F-].[F-].[F-].[AI+3]

CCC[N+1(CCCC)(CC( C)CCC.[I-1

CN.Br

0.291083

0.91573

0.412811

0.362069

0.794304

0.363465

39 (NH2)2CHPbl3

10 (NH2)2CHPbl3

11 (NH2)2CHPb13

12 (NH2)2CHPbl3

13 (NH2)2CHPbl3

14 (NH2)2CHSnCl3

CH3NH3PbBr2I

CH3NH3Pbl3

CH3NH3Pbl3

CH3NH3SnCl2Br

CH3NH3SnCl2Br

CH3NH3SnClF2



需要特征化的变量,例如:

第一列: 化学式

第二列: 化学式

第三列: Smiles码

••••

需要注意:

化学式列需要以Formula结尾 Smiles码列的列名需要以Smiles结尾

第四/五等等列:时间、温度、浓度等其它不需要再次特征化的实验变量

最右一列:输出目标(稳定性、效率、带 隙等) 时间、温度、浓度

**Layer 3 Smiles** 

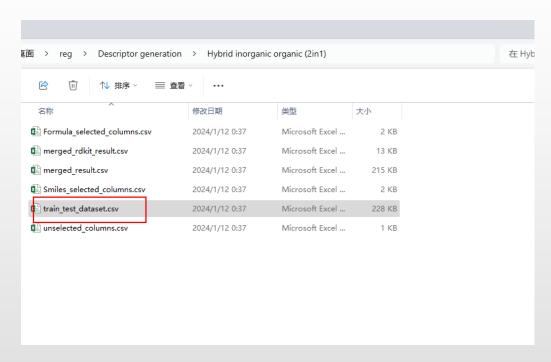
**Layer 2 Formula** 

Layer 1 Formula

## NJmatML: 有机-无机复杂材料特征化 (2in1)

2in1特征化好的训练测试集train/test dataset保存在:

自定义文件夹→Descriptor generation →Hybrid inorganic organic (2in1) →train\_test\_dataset.csv





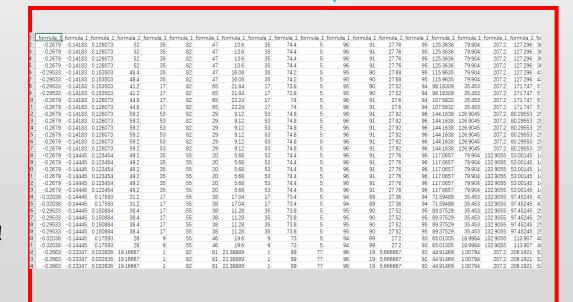
打开**train\_test\_dataset.csv** 训练测试集 但是需要后面进行特征选择!



化学式:Matminer magpie描述符

Smiles码: RDKit描述符

### 自动特征化

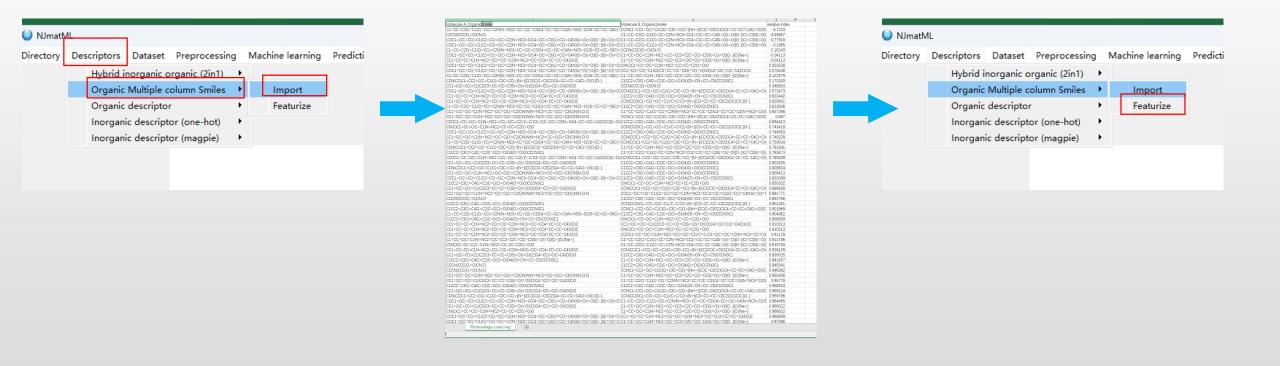


## 2.2 材料特征化按钮: 只有有机部分



特征化按钮(训练测试集辅助生成) 多种有机分子:例如双分子SMILES码→RDKit描述符

**Descriptors: Organic Multiple column Smiles**  $\rightarrow$  **Import**  $\rightarrow$  **Featurize** 



# 用户需要自己准备的数据集长啥样?

可以是已经特征化好的数字csv

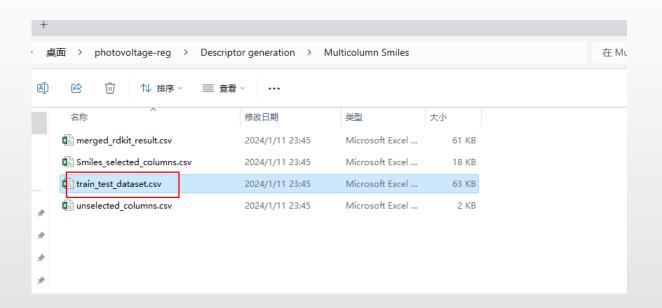
也可以是最原始的Smiles码或者 化学式

如果Smiles码, 请将列名后缀标为Smiles



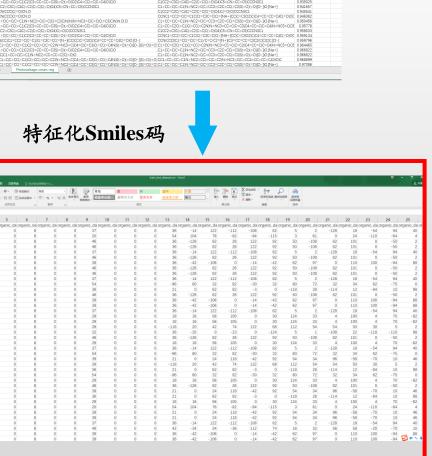


## NJmatML: 材料特征化(有机部分)



打开train\_test\_dataset.csv 训练测试集 但是需要后面进行特征选择!!

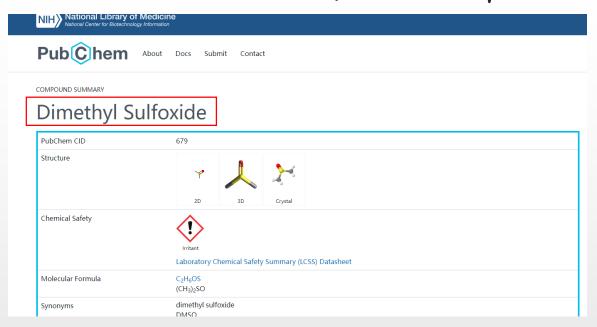
		3 4
folecule A. Organic <mark>Smiles</mark>	Molecule B. OrganicSmiles	residue index
1=CC=C2C(=C1)C(=CC)=C2N)N=NC3=CC=C(C=C3)C4=CC=C(C=C4)N=NC5=C(D6=CC=CC=D6C(=	CCNC1=CC2=C/C=C1C/C/=C3C=C/C/=(NH+1CC/C=C3O2/C/C4=CC=CC=C4C/=O)OC	-6.7223
	C1=CC=C2C(=C1)C(=CC=C2N=NC3=CC4=C(C=CC=C4S(=O)(=O)(O-1)C(=C3)S(=O)(	
OC1=C(C=CC)=C1/C2=CC(=C)C=C2/N=NC3=C(C4=C(C=C3)C(=CC)=C4N(S(=O)(=O)(O-1)S(=O)(=O)		
OC1=C/C=CC/=C1/C2=CC/=C/C=C2/N=NC3=C/C4=C/C=C3/C/=CC/=C4/N/S/=O/(=O/(O-1)S/=O/(=O)		
1=CC=C2C(=C1)C(=CC)=C2N(N=NC3=CC=C(C=C3)C4=CC=C(C=C4)N=NC5=C(06=CC=CC=06C(=		-0.16243
DC1=DC=CC(=C1)C2=CC(=C)C=C2N=NC3=C(C4=C)C=C3)C(=CC)=C4N(S(=O)(=O)(O-1)S(=O)(=O)		-0.10243
	C1=CC=C(C=C1N=NC2=C(C=CC3=C2C=CC)=C3(S(=O)(=O)(O-1)O-1)O-1Na+1	-0.04113
OC1=C(C=CC(=C1)C2=CC(=C(C=C2)N=NC3=C(C4=C(C=C3)C(=CC(=C4N)S(=O)(=O)(O-])S(=O)(=O)		0.003538
0C1 = C(C = CC) = C1)C2 = CC(C = C2)N = NC3 = C(C4 = C(C = C3)C(C4 = CC) = C4N)S(C4)(C4 = C4N)S(C4) = C(C4)(C4)(C4)(C4)(C4)(C4)(C4)(C4)(C4)(C4		0.075538
1=0C=C2C(=C1)C(=C0(=C2N)N=NC3=CC=C(C=C3)C4=CC=C(C=C4)N=NC5=C(D6=CC=CC=D6C(=		0.122579
	C10C2=C3C(=C4C(=C2)C=C(C(=O)O4)C5=CN=CC=C5)CCCN3C1	0.170183
	CCCN(CCC)C(=0)CN.CI	0.348933
OC1=C(C=CC(=C1)C2=CC(=C(C=C2)N=NC3=C(C4=C(C=C3)C(=CC(=C4N)S(=O)(=O)(O-1)S(=O)(=O)	CCN(CC)C1=CC2=C(C=C1)C(=C3C=CC(=[N+](CC)CC)C=C3O2)C4=CC=CC=C4C(=O)	0.573473
C1=CC=CC=C1N=NC2=CC(=CC=C2)N=NC3=C(C=CC4=CC=CC=C43)O(C	C1CC2=C3C(=C4C(=C2)C=C)C(=O)O4)C5=CN=CC=C5)CCCN3C1	0.602442
C1=CC=CC=C1N=NC2=CC(=C(C=C2)N=NC3=C(C=CC4=CC=CC=C43)O)C	CCN(CCC)C1=CC(=C(C=C1)/C=C/C2=[N+)(C3=CC=CC=C3C2(C)C(C)C(C)-]	0.620601
1=CC=C2C(=C1)C(=CC)=C2N(N=NC3=CC=C)C=C3)C4=CC=C(C=C4)N=NC5=C(D6=CC=CC=D6C(=		0.623936
	C1=0C=C2C(=C1)C(=C2N)N=NC3=CC=C(C=C3)C4=CC=C(C=C4)N=NC5=C(C6	
	CCNC1=CC2=C/C=C1C/C/=C3C=C/C/=[NH+ CC/C=C3O2/C/C4=CC=CC=C4C/=O/OC	0.687
CDC1 = CC = C(C = C1)N = NC2 = CC( = C(C = C2)/C = C/C3 = C(C = C3)N = NC4 = CC = C(C = C4)OCC(S(= O)		0.694413
	CON(CCQ)C1=CC(=C1)/C=C/C2=IN+)(C3=CC=CC=C3C2(C)C)C(C10-1	0.743418
N(U)C1=CC=CC(=C1)N=NC2=CC=C2N=NC3=C(C4=C(C=C3)C(=CC(=C4N)S(=O)(=O)(O-])S(=O)(=O)		0.744563
	CDV(CC1=CC2=CVC=C1)C(=C)U4)C(=D)U3)CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC	
1=CC=C2C(=C1)C(=CC)(=C2N)N=NC3=CC=C(C=C3)C4=CC=C(C=C4)N=NC5=C(O6=CC=CC=O6C(=		
	C1=CC=C(C=C1)N=NC2=C(C=CC3=C2C=CC(=C3)S(=O)(=O)(O-])O.[Na+]	0.781941
	C1=CC=C2C(=C1)C(=CC=C2N=NC3=CC4=C(C=CC=C4S(=O)(=O)(O-])C(=C3)S(=O)(	
COC1=CC=C(C=C1)N=NC2=CO(=C(C=C2)/C=C/C3=C(C=C(C=C3)N=NC4=CC=C(C=C4)OOC)S(=O)		
	C1CC2=C3C(=C4C(=C2)C=C(C(=O)O4)C(=O)O)CCCN3C1	0.801825
	C1CC2=C3C(=C4C(=C2)C=C(C(=O)O4)C(=O)O)CCCN3C1	0.808824
C1=C(C=C(C=C1)N=NC2=C(C=C(D(=C2)C)N)N)N=NC3=D(C=D(D(=C3)C)N)N C(D)	C1CC2=C3C(=C4C(=C2)C=C)C(=O)O4)C(=O)O)CCCN3C1	0.809413
OC1=C(C=CC)=C1)C2=CC(=C(C=C2)N=NC3=C(C4=C(C=C3)C(=CC)=C4N(S(=O)(=O)(O-1)S(=O)(=O)	C1CC2=C3C(=C4C(=C2)C=C)C(=O)O4)C5=CN=CC=C5)CCCN3C1	0.833399
1CC2=C3C(=C4C(=C2)C=C(C(=O)O4)C(=O)O)CCCN3C1	CN(C)C1=CC=C(C=C1)N=NC2=CC=CC=C2C(=O)O	0.850332
	CCN(CC)C1=CC2=C(C=C1)C(=C3C=CC(=[N+)(CC)CC)C=C3O2)C4=CC=CC=C4C(=O)	
	COC1=CIC=CC1C2=CC1=CIC=C2!N=NC3=CIC4=CIC=C3!C1=CC1=C4N S1=O1=C	
	C1CC2=C3C(=C4C)=C2(C=C)C(=O)O4)C5=CN=CC=C5)CCCN3C1	0.892766
	CCN(CCCI)C1=CC(=C1)/C=C/C2=[N+)(C3=CC=CC=C3C2(C)C)C)C.[CI-]	0.901381
	CONC1=CC2=CIC=C1CiC=C3C=CIC(=INH+ICC)C=C3O2(C)C4=CC=CC=C4C(=O)CC	
		0.901969
1=CC=C2C(=C1)C(=CC(=C2N)N=NC3=CC=C(C=C3)C4=CC=C(C=C4)N=NC5=C(O6=CC=CC=O6C(=		
	CN(C)C1=CC=C(C=C1)N=NC2=CC=CC=C2C(=0)O	0.908859
	CC1=C(C=CC(=C1)C2(C3=DC=CC=C35(=O)(=O)O2)C4=CC(=C(C=C4)O)C)O	0.910313
	CN(C)C1=CC=C(C=C1)N=NC2=CC=CC=C2C(=0)O	0.910313
	CCOC1 = CC = C(C = C1)N = NC2 = CC( = C(C = C2)/C = C/C3 = C(C = C(C = C3)N = NC4 = CC = C(C	
	C1=CC=C2C(=C1)C(=CC=C2N=NC3=CC4=C(C=CC=C4S(=O)(=O)(O-])C(=C3)S(=O)(	
N(C)C1=CC=C(C=C1)N=NC2=CC=CC=C2C(=O)O	C1=OC=C2C(=C1)C(=CC=C2N=NC3=CC4=C(C=CC=C4S(=O)(=O)(O-1)C(=C3)S(=O)(	0.915793
C1=CC=CC=C1N=NC2=CC(=CC=C2)N=NC3=C(C=CC4=CC=CC=C43)O(C	CCN(CC)C1=CC2=C(C=C1)C(=C3C=CC(=IN+)(CC)CC(C=C3O2)C4=CC=CC=C4C(=O)(	0.926109
	C1CC2=C3C(=C4C(=C2)C=C)C(=O)O4)C5=CN=CC=C5)CCCN3C1	0.935025
	C1=CC=C(C=C1)N=NC2=C(C=CC3=C2C=CC)=C3(S(=O)(=O)(O-1)O.(Na+1	0.941657
	C1CC2=C3C(=C4C)=C2)C=C(C(=O)O4)C(=O)O(CCCN3C1	0.945541
	CCNC1=CC2=C(C=C1C)C(=C3C=C)C(=[NH+]CC)C=C3O2)C)C4=CC=CC=C4C(=0)OC	
	C1=CC=C(C=C1)N=NC2=C(C=CC3=C2C=C0)=C3(S(=O)(=O)(O-T)O f(Na+1)	0.950456
	C1=0C=C(C=C1)N=NC2=U(C=0C3=C2C=C0(=C3)S(=O)(=O)(O-1)O1(N8+) C1=0C=C2O(=C1)O(=C0(=C2N)N=NC3=CC=O(C=C3)C4=CC=O(C=C4)N=NC5=C(OE	
		0.95778
	C10C2=C3C(=C4C(=C2)C=C)C(=0)O4)C5=CN=CC=C5)CCCN3C1	
	CCNC1=CC2=C(C=C1C)C(=C3C=C(C(=[NH+]CC)C=C3O2)C)C4=CC=CC=C4C(=0)OC	
	CCN(CCG)C1=CC(=C(C=C1)/C=C/C2=[N+)(C3=CC=CC=C3C2(C)C)C(C)C[C1-]	0.959796
0C1 = C(C = CC(=C1)C2 = CC(=C2)N = NC3 = C(C4 = C(C = C3)C(=CC(=C4N)S(=O)(=O)(O-1)S(=O)(=O)(O-1)S(=O)(=O)(O-1)S(O-1)S(O-1)		
	C1=CC=C(C=C1)N=NC2=C(C=CC3=C2C=CC(=C3)S(=O)(=O)[O-])O.[Na+]	0.966822
	C1=CC=C(C=C1)N=NC2=C(C=CC3=C2C=CC(=C3)S(=O)(=O)[O+])O [Na+]	0.966822
OC1=0(C=0C(=C1)C2=CC(=C(C=C2)N=NC3=C(C4=C(C=C3)C(=CC(=C4N)S(=0)(=0)(O-])S(=0)(=0)	CC1=CC=CC=C1N=NC2=CC(=C(C=C2)N=NC3=C(C=CC4=CC=CC=C43)O)C	0.968899
OC1=C(C=CC(=C1)C2=CC(=C)C=C2)N=NC3=C(C4=C(C=C3)C(=CC)=C4N(S(=O)(=O)(O-1)S(=O)(=O)		0.97086
Photovoltage-cosen-reg (+)		



## Smiles: 可以从Pubchem等网站中查询



Pubchem



2.1.4 Canonical SMILES

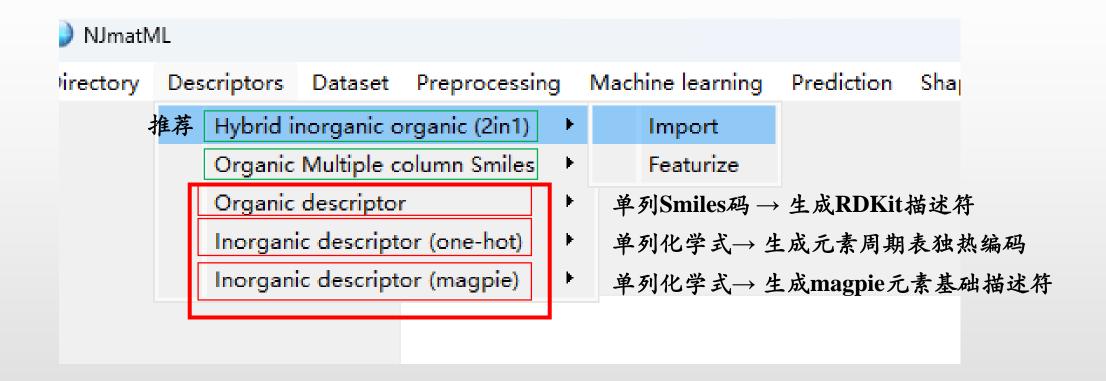
CS(=0)C

Computed by OEChem 2.3.0 (PubChem release 2021.10.14)

PubChem

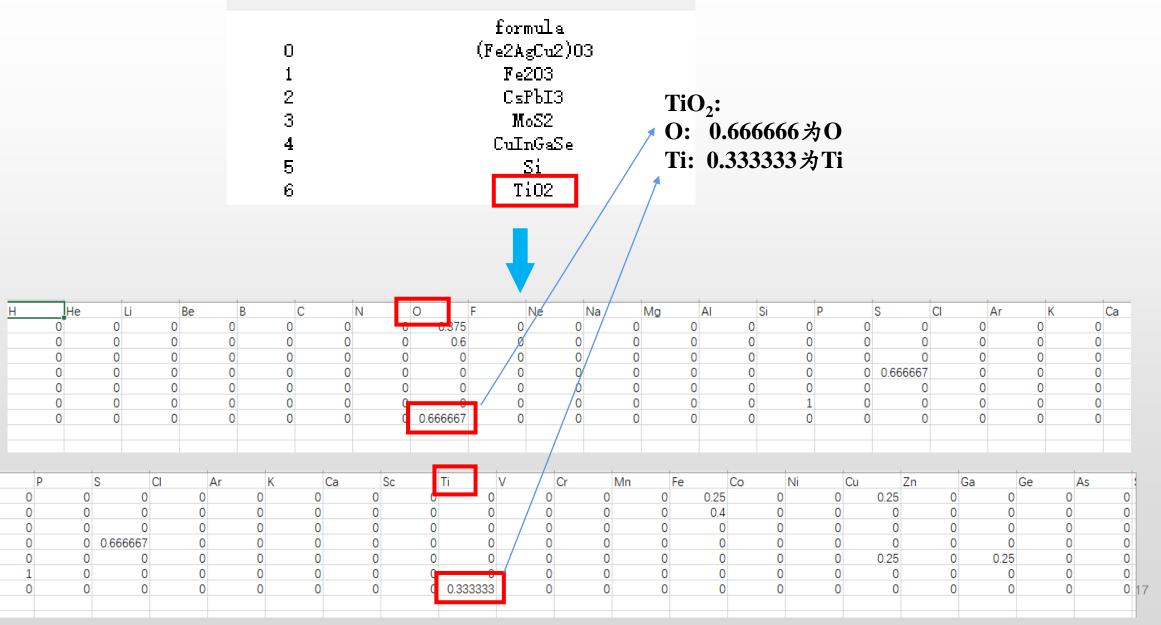
## 2.3其他特征化按钮





## 2.3其他化学式特征化按钮: 独热编码







# 3 导入数据集 Dataset import

## 3.1导入数据集



#### 数据集为之前软件自动特征化的train\_test\_dataset.csv

例如: 自定义文件夹→Descriptor generation →Hybrid inorganic organic (2in1) → train\_test\_dataset.csv

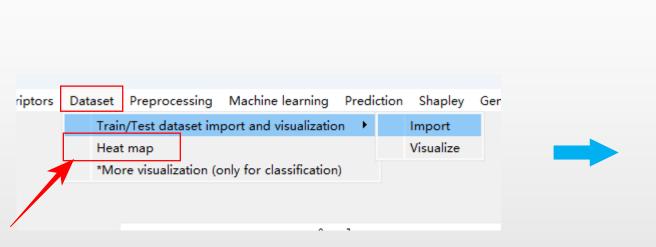
更好的方式: 领域知识描述符 (customized)



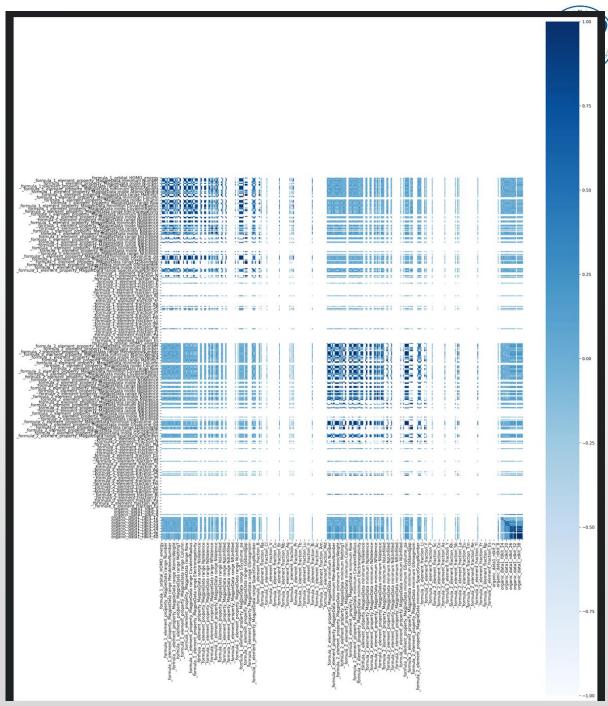
#### 特征选择前的数据可视化



# 3.2导入数据集后的热图



**Heat Map** 





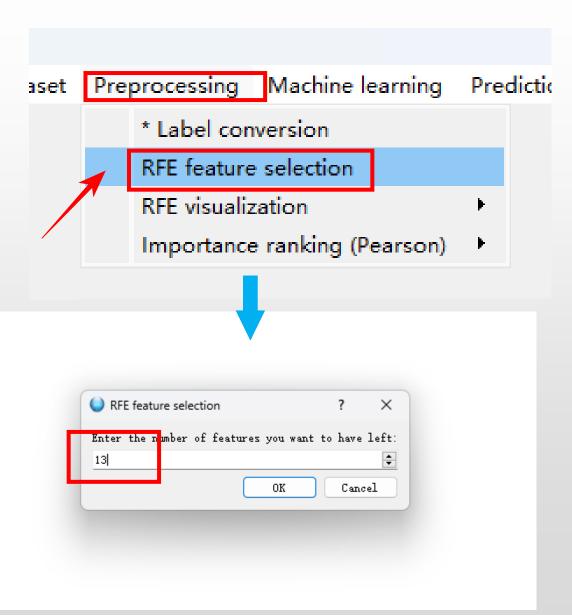
# 4 Preprocessing

## 4.1 Preprocessing: RFE特征选择



特征选择: RFE

**Recursive feature elimination** 



输入想要保留的特征数目 例如13

## 4.1 Preprocessing

特征选择后的数据集保存在data\_rfe.csv:

自定义folder → Proprocessing → Rfe feature selection → data\_rfe.csv

该数据集实质用于机器学习建模

松山日长

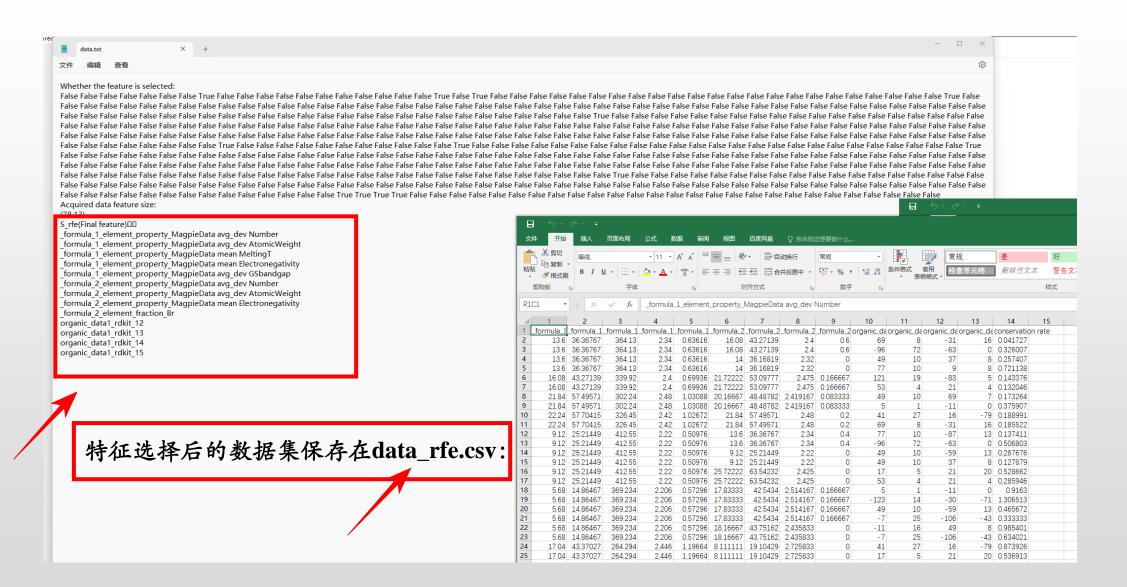
如果对话框填写13,自动生成的data\_rfe.csv中的特征为13列,左右一列为输出数据

						刊	八行石	IE.	_	7		7	<b>削</b>
-	۷	,	4	,	U	- /	U	,	10		12	13	14
_formula_1	_formula_1	_formula_1	_formula_1	_formula_1	_formula_2	_formula_2	_formula_2	_formula_2	organic_ua	organic_da	organic_da	organic_da	conservation ra
13.6	36.36767	364.13	0.7952	0.63616	16.08	2.4	6	0.6	69	8	-31	16	0.041727
13.6	36.36767	364.13	0.7952	0.63616	16.08	2.4	6	0.6	-96	72	-63	0	0.326007
13.6	36.36767	364.13	0.7952	0.63616	14	2.32	8	0	49	10	37	8	0.257407
13.6	36.36767	364.13	0.7952	0.63616	14	2.32	8	0	77	10	9	8	0.721138
16.08	43.27139	339.92	0.8742	0.69936	21.72222	2.475	7.944444	0.166667	121	19	-83	5	0.143376
16.08	43.27139	339.92	0.8742	0.69936	21.72222	2.475	7.944444	0.166667	53	4	21	4	0.132046
21.84	57.49571	302.24	1.2886	1.03088	20.16667	2.419167	6.388889	0.083333	49	10	69	7	0.173264
21.84	57.49571	302.24	1.2886	1.03088	20.16667	2.419167	6.388889	0.083333	5	1	-11	0	0.375907
22.24	57.70415	326.45	1.2096	1.02672	21.84	2.48	8.4	0.2	41	27	16	-79	0.188991
22.24	57.70415	326.45	1.2096	1.02672	21.84	2.48	8.4	0.2	69	8	-31	16	0.185522
9.12	25.21449	412.55	0.6372	0.50976	13.6	2.34	6	0.4	77	10	-87	13	0.137411
9.12	25.21449	412.55	0.6372	0.50976	13.6	2.34	6	0.4	-96	72	-63	0	0.506803
9.12	25.21449	412.55	0.6372	0.50976	9.12	2.22	6	0	49	10	-59	13	0.287676
9.12	25.21449	412.55	0.6372	0.50976	9.12	2.22	6	0	49	10	37	8	0.127879
9.12	25.21449	412.55	0.6372	0.50976	25.72222	2.425	7.944444	0	17	5	21	20	0.528662
9.12	25.21449	412.55	0.6372	0.50976	25.72222	2.425	7.944444	0	53	4	21	4	0.285946
5.68	14.86467	369.234	0.7162	0.57296	17.83333	2.514167	6.166667	0.166667	5	1	-11	0	0.9163
5.68	14.86467	369.234	0.7162	0.57296	17.83333	2.514167	6.166667	0.166667	-123	14	-30	-71	1.306513
5.68	14.86467	369.234	0.7162	0.57296	17.83333	2.514167	6.166667	0.166667	49	10	-59	13	0.465672

龄 λ 怯 红

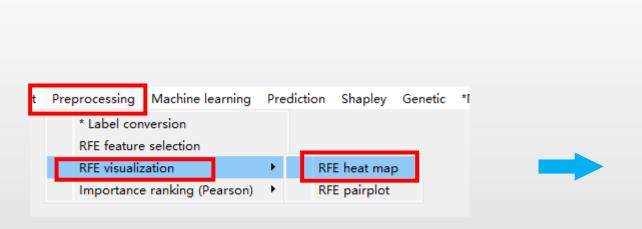
# 4.1 Preprocessing: 特征选择保留特征

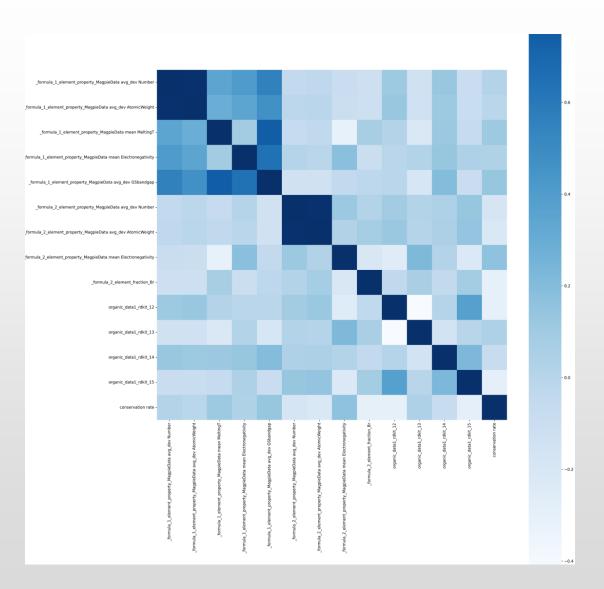




# 4.2 Preprocessing→特征选择后热图

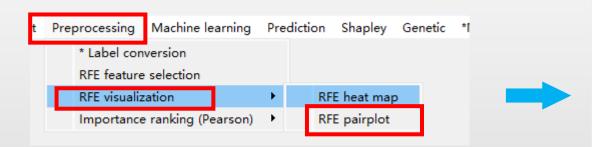


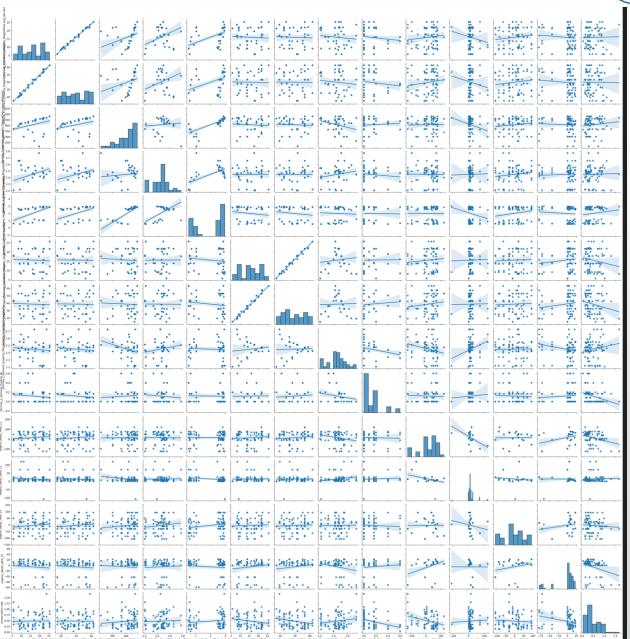




# 4.2 Preprocessing→特征选择后pairplot

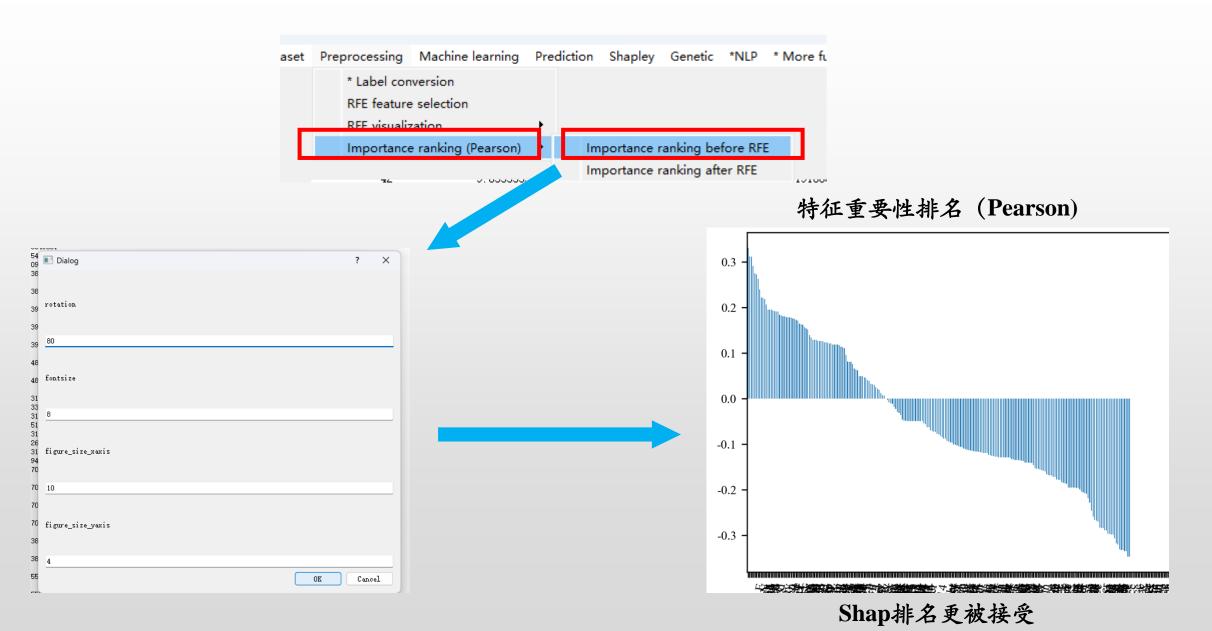






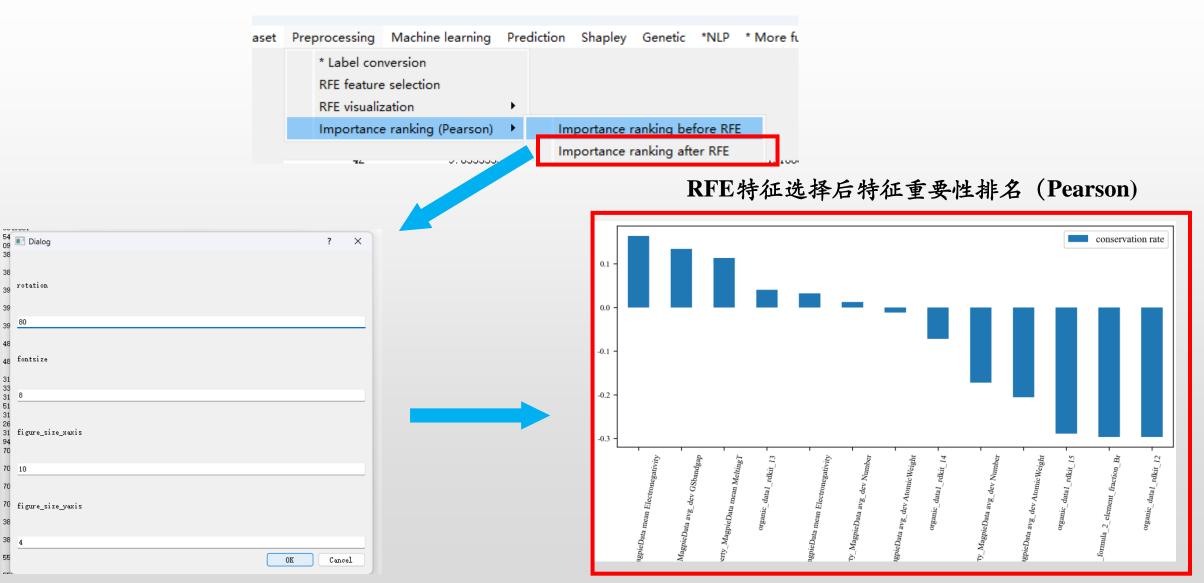
# 4.3.1 Preprocessing→RFE前的特征重要性排名





# 4.3.2 Preprocessing → RFE后的特征重要性排名





Shap排名更被接受

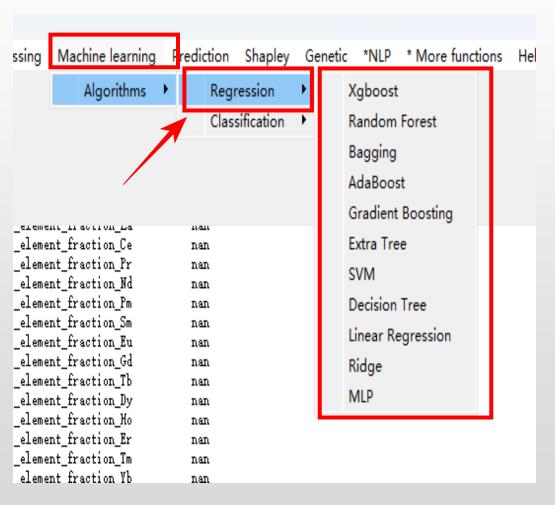


# 5 机器学习建模

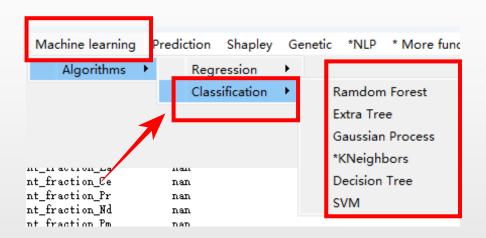
# 5.1 机器学习建模



### 机器学习回归任务



### 机器学习分类任务



# 5.2 机器学习:超参数设置 (单独对话框)



### 例: XGBoost 超参数默认, 可调参

■ Dialog	? X
n_estimators	
1000	
max_depth	
200	
eta	
0.2	
gamma	
0	
subsample	
0.9	
colsample_bytree	
0.8	
learning_rate	
0.2	
	OK Cancel

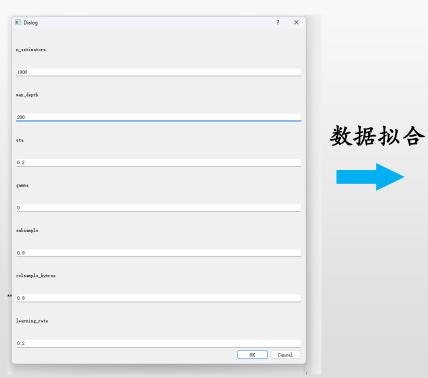
例: 随机森林 超参数默认, 可调参

■ Dialog		?	×
mex_depth [6, 7]			
7			
random_state [0, 1]			
0			
min_samples_leaf [1, 2, 4]			
1			
max_features [1, 2]			
1			
min_samples_split [2]			
2			
n_estimators [50, 80, 100, 120]			
100	OV		
	0K	Cance	

## 5.3 机器学习:数据拟合、准确率与超参数重新设置

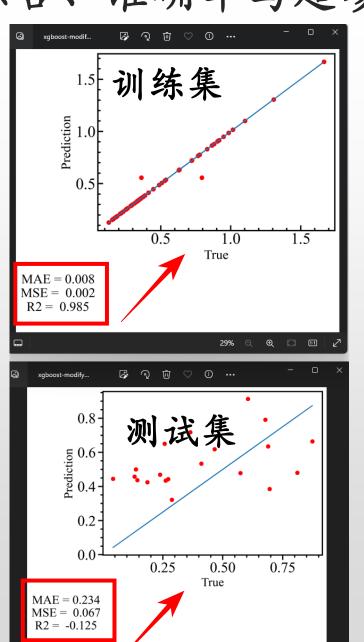


#### 默认超算数



#### 准确率提升方法:

- 1. Customized 描述符!!!
- 2. 机器学习 (算法与超参数)



### 重新调节超算数

■ Dialog			?	×
n_estimators				
1000				
max_depth				
200				
eta				
0.2				
ganna				
0				
subsample				
0.9				
colsample_bytree				
0.8				
learning_rate				
0.2				
		OK	Cano	el

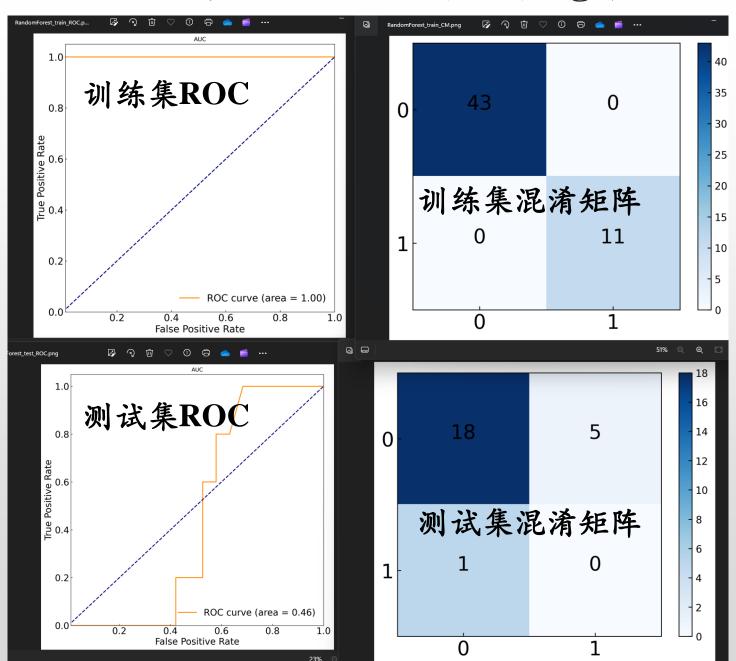


27% ⊝ ⊕ □ 1:1

反复调参, 直至测试集准确

## 5.4 机器学习分类任务 (e.g.,稳定与否)







反复调参, 直至测试集准确

Again, 准确率提升方法:

- 1. Customized 描述符! (重点)
- 2. 机器学习 (算法与超参数)



# 6 虚拟空间预测

## 预测虚拟空间

如果需要辅助特征化 从import and generate做起 按照下述步骤:

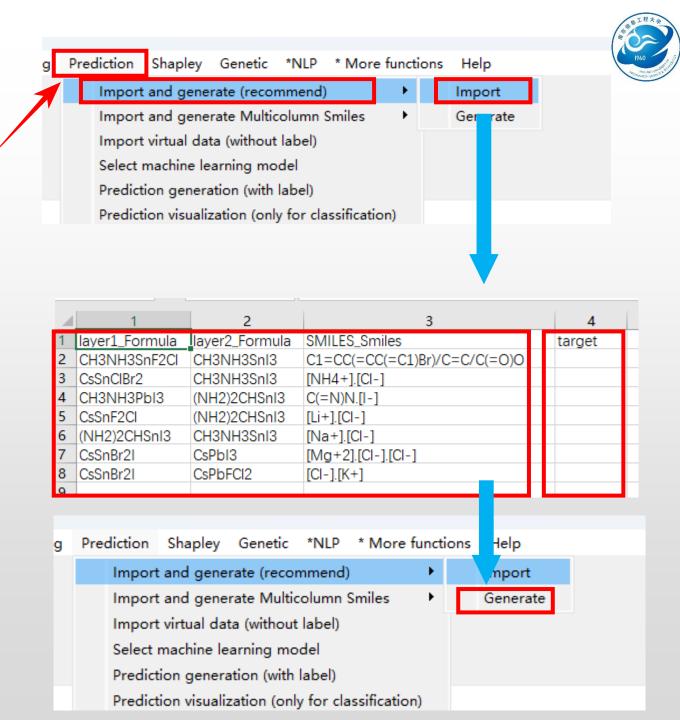
Prediction → Import and generate (保持与前一致) → Import → Generate → Import virtual data (without label) →

Select machine learning model  $\rightarrow$  Prediction generation (with label)

如果不需要辅助特征化、已经有特征化好的虚拟空间,直接跳过本步骤:

直接选择Prediction  $\rightarrow$  Import virtual data (without label)  $\rightarrow$  Select machine learning model  $\rightarrow$  Prediction generation (with label)

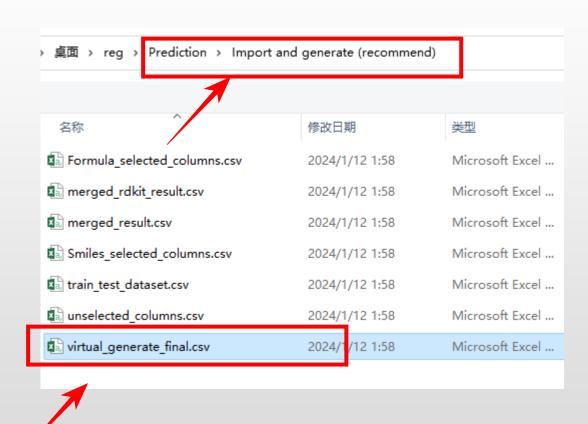
虚拟空间csv保持和原始csv格式一致但最右一列为空(需要预测) 最右一列需有列名



## 预测虚拟空间



Import virtual data (without label)
Virtual\_generate\_final.csv



## 预测虚拟空间



Prediction → Import virtual data (without label) → Select machine learning model →

### **Prediction generation (with label)**

预测的数据(稳定性、效率等) 最终数据

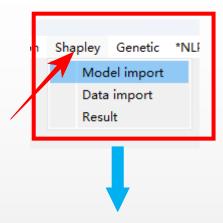
4	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	_formula_1	_formula_1	_formula_1	_formula_1	_formula_1	_formula_2	_formula_2	_formula_2	_formula_2	organic_da	organic_da	erganic_da	organic_	da Output
)	8.388889	19.5697	396.1492	2.655833	2.656556	22.16667	53.7101	2.394167	0	62	-107	3	- 5	6 0.938381
3	11.28	29.14595	301.974	2.366	0.86512	22.16667	53.7101	2.394167	0	69	8	-31		6 0.435465
1	25.72222	63.54232	477.6058	2.425	2.972236	21.83333	52.98795	2.464167	0	5	1	-11		0.519687
5	19.6	48.63574	217.054	2.774	1.02928	21.83333	52.98795	2.464167	0	17	5	21	2	0.441674
5	21.83333	52.98795	473.7317	2.464167	2.873903	22.16667	53.7101	2.394167	0	-11	16	49		8 0.652173
7	8.48	22.20927	345.024	2.266	0.63616	9.12	25.21449	2.22	0	65	2	-27	2	2 0.637941
3	8.48	22.20927	345.024	2.266	0.63616	26	67.2406	2.684	0	41	27	16	- 7	9 0.889752
)														

待实验验证! 待模拟验证!

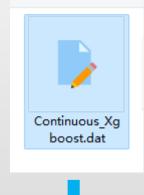


# 7 Shap特征分析

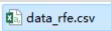
## Shap特征分析



#### 选择保存的机器学习模型.dat

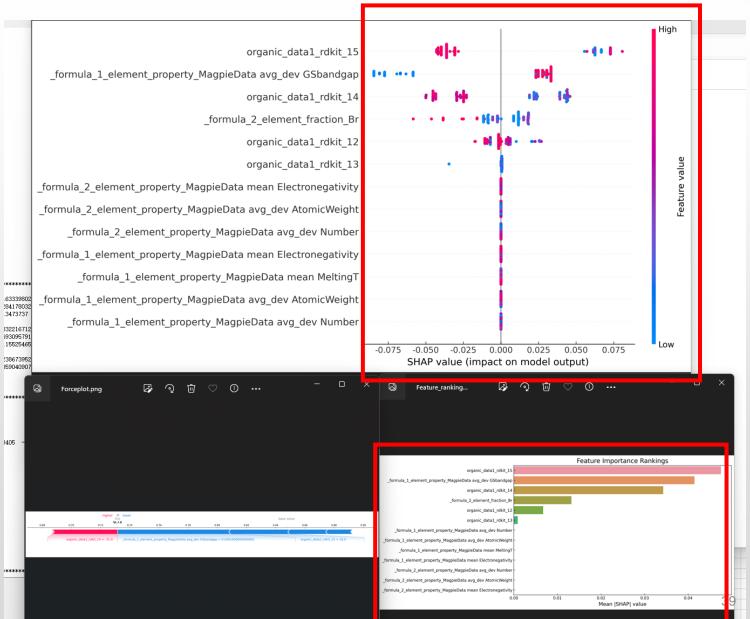


Data import:特征选择后的 Data\_rfe.csv



#### 点击result:自动生成Shapley图



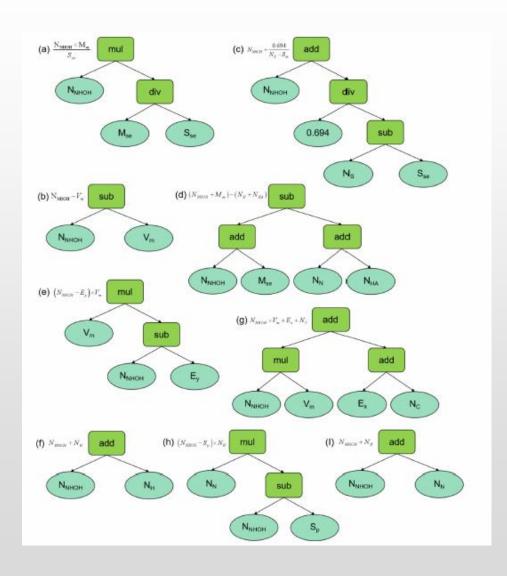




8 遗传算法 (符号回归/分类)

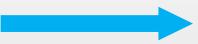
# 遗传算法:Mutation





#### **Hoist Mutation**

#### **Point Mutation**



#### Crossover

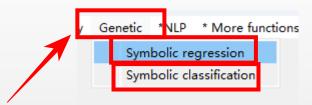
#### **Subtree mutation**

symbol	mathematical formula	correlation r
F1	$N_{\rm c}(E_2^2-M^3)$	0.50
F2	$N_{\rm c}(E_2-M)$	0.49
F3	$\frac{E_2^3}{M^2 + M_{\odot}^2}$	0.48
F4	$(N_{\rm c}^3 - \sqrt{E_2})(E_2 - M)$	0.51
F5	$E_2^2 - R$	0.46
F6	$E_2^2 - N_c M$	0.51
<b>F</b> 7	$N_{\rm c}^2 - N_{\rm c}(M - E_9^2)$	0.51
F8	$\frac{E_2^2}{E_6^2 \left( M^2 + E_4^2 \frac{N_c^2}{N_{2r}^2} \right)}$	0.50
F9	$E_4^2 \left( E_2^2 + \frac{M^3}{M^2 + N_{\rm ar}} \right)$	0.51
F10	$2(E_2^3 - M^3 - M_{ae}^3) \ln (E_2)$	0.50
F11	$N_{\rm c}(N_{\rm c}^2-M-R)$	0.52
F12	$\frac{B_{\rm j}E_2^2}{E_{10}(M^2 - E_4)}$	0.52

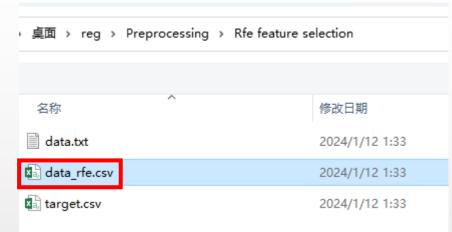
# 遗传算法建立模型:导入csv数据集



#### 以特征选择后的Data\_rfe.csv为例



符号回归与符号分类按钮



选择之前保存的特征选择好后的csv, 例如data\_rfe.csv

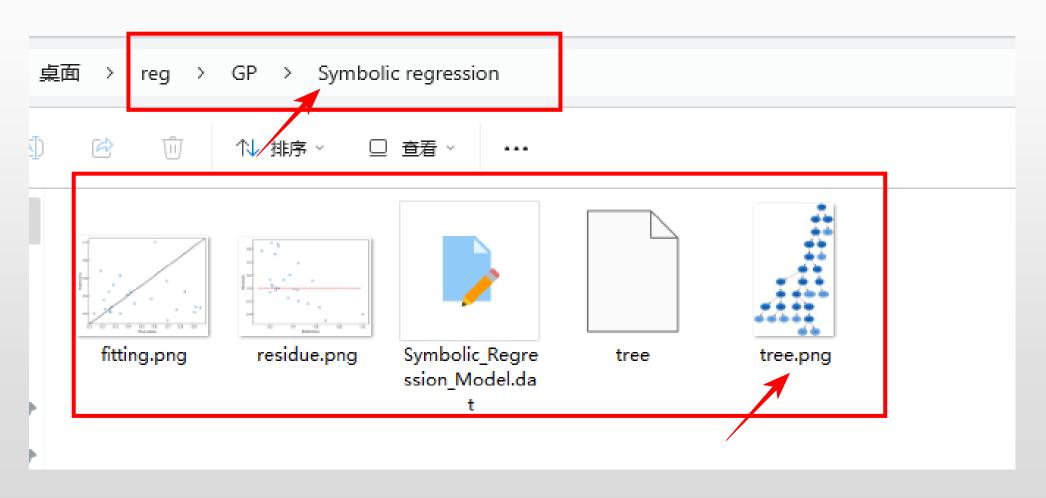
I	Populatio	on Average		Best Individual	I	-
Gen	Length	Fitness	Length	Fitness	00B Fitness	Time Left
Θ	9.22	1.78342	5	0.245292	N/A	20.65s
1	5.89	0.570097	14	0.220634	N/A	20.99s
2	6.23	0.480999	14	0.213933	N/A	20.49s
3	7.54	0.45332	9	0.209441	N/A	21.24s
4	9.61	0.450839	15	0.203901	N/A	19.17s
5	10.74	0.361537	18	0.198648	N/A	18.18s
6	10.06	0.268182	21	0.189408	N/A	16.53s

遗传算法建模进行中! (目前默认超参数不可改,后期待续)

## 遗传算法建立模型: 生成数据图



若未自动打开,查看图路径: 自定义保存路径 GP Symbolic regression (分类图存在Symbolic classification)



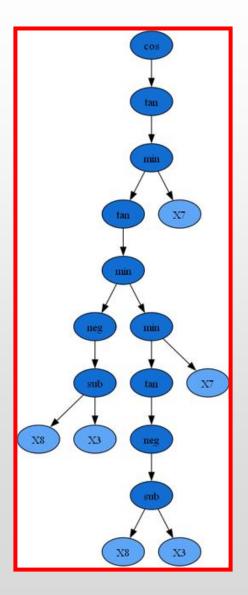
# 遗传算法建立模型:符号树图 Tree

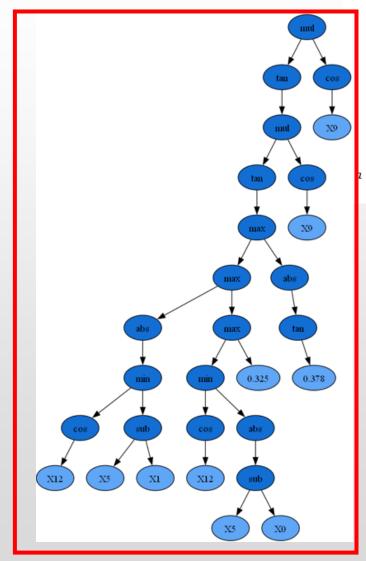


可解释性!

科学!

白匣子!





$$stability = f_1 + f_2 + f_3 \times f_4$$

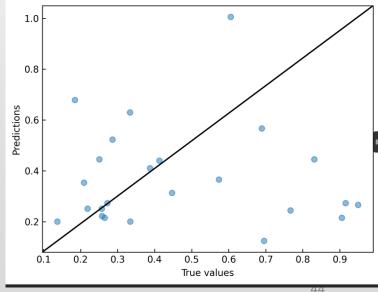
$$f_1 = R_A^2 + a + E_S + R_D$$

$$f_2 = \frac{D_{Ma}^2(E_B + A_S + b)}{h + b} + \frac{f}{h} + \frac{R_C}{D_{Fp}} + D_{Ma}(2d + g + 2C_{Me} + 2b)$$

$$f_3 = R_A^2 + a + \frac{f D_{Ma}}{b} + \frac{D_{Ma}(d+b)}{D_{Ma} + d + \frac{f}{d}}$$

$$f_4 = D_{Ma}(d+g+2C_{Me}) + D_{Ma}^2(C_{Me}+b+A_s+1) + \frac{f}{d} + d + C_S$$

$$a = \frac{R_A R_D}{R_A + E_S}, b = \frac{R_D}{D_{MI}}, d = C_{Me} + R_C, f = D_{Fp+}D_S, g = \frac{D_{Fp}}{E_B + b}, h = \frac{D_{Fp+}D_S}{E_b + b}$$

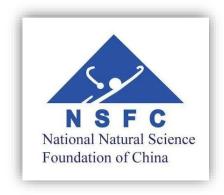




未完待续(其它软件功能 NLP/Featurizer/Algorithms/DFT/SLME/CSP /Linux/CGCNN等)

### **Acknowledgement and Conclusions**







- 材料设计中小数据问题仍然严重 (无论模拟和实验:成本高,欠拟合,过拟合)
- 各类数据来源和算法各有利弊
- Natural language processing (自然语言处理) facilitates materials prediction
- 遗传算法Genetic programming帮助科学解释(公式/decouple解耦)
- 基于文本描述符的多模材料设计方法:准确率、成本与可解释性的较好均衡!
- · NJmat软件开发(描述符与算法)



# Thanks!