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## **volcalc: Calculate predicted volatility of chemical compounds**

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### **Signatories**

#### **Project team**

- Kristina Riemer, author/maintainer, Director of Communications and Cybertechnologies Data Science team at University of Arizona
- Eric Scott, contributor, Scientific Programmer and Educator for Communications and Cybertechnologies Data Science team at University of Arizona

#### **Contributors**

- Assistant Professor Laura Meredith developed the original idea for the volcalc package along with Kristina Riemer and is supportive of continued development by our team.
- PhD student S. Marshall Ledford has been the main user of early versions of volcalc and will continue to provide feedback on the package API and documentation.

## Consulted

Tamás Stirling, maintainer of the `webchem` package (part of rOpenSci), was consulted and confirmed that `volcalc` is not replicating the efforts of any similar R packages that we are aware of.

## The Problem

Volatile organic compounds (chemicals that readily evaporate under ambient conditions) are important in a number of fields and contexts including involvement in plant defense against herbivores, as routes of microbial communication, and as important indoor pollutants, to name a few. Yet measures of volatility are time consuming to calculate experimentally and not available for the vast majority of chemical compounds in chemical information databases. However, methods exist for predicting measures of volatility from chemical structure (Pankow & Asher, 2008). The `volcalc` package aims to automate the following steps for a given compound: 1) downloading data on chemical structure, 2) parsing those data to discover chemical functional groups, 3) applying the SIMPOL algorithm to predict volatility from functional groups and molecular weight. The current draft version of `volcalc` does all this, but is limited to working with compounds present in the Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG) database (Kanehisa, 2000). This proposal focuses on expanding the scope of `volcalc` and preparing it for a larger and more diverse user base so anyone interested in volatile organic compounds can integrate it into their workflow.

## The proposal

### Overview

Using the support from this proposal, we will take our existing tool for calculating volatility of compounds and expand its usage to makes predictions for essentially any compound, and enable researchers in a wide variety of fields to be able to use it with ease. The current version of `volcalc` can estimate volatility only for compounds in one chemical database, called KEGG. However, by refactoring existing code, we can make the volatility prediction functionality available to essentially any compound that has a known structure. Additionally, we plan to improve package infrastructure and documentation (i.e. tests, CI, vignettes, etc.), build the package on r-universe, and submit the package to CRAN in order to simplify installation.

### Detail

The current version of `volcalc` was created in 2022 as part of a [data science incubator](#) project in collaboration between Dr. Kristina Riemer and Dr. Laura Meredith at University of Arizona. `volcalc` is the first project, to our knowledge, to implement the SIMPOL method for predicting chemical vapor pressures and enthalpies of vaporization (Pankow & Asher, 2008) in an R package. This current

version of the `volcalc` package has been successfully used to calculate volatility estimates for *all* 16,000+ compounds in the Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG) database (in prep ms ref). validated using hand-collected data (refs)

L. K. Meredith and M. M. Tfaily. (2022) Capturing the microbial volatilome: an oft overlooked ‘ome’. Trends in Microbiology, doi: 10.1016/j.tim.2021.12.004. Document online

Honeker, L. K., K. R. Graves, M. M. Tfaily, J. E. Krechmer, L. K. Meredith. (2021) The volatilome: a vital piece of the complete soil metabolome. Frontiers in Environmental Science 9:113. Document online

Because `volcalc` is currently limited to only working with chemical compounds from KEGG, we will refactor it to take molfiles as inputs directly. The main function in `volcalc`, `calc_vol()`, currently downloads chemical information as molfiles from the KEGG API as a starting point. It reads in that .mol file and parses it to find functional groups. It finally applies an algorithm (published in Pankow and Asher (2008)) to predict vapor pressure, and outputs to the user a relative measure of volatility.

Molfile is an open format and various tools exist to translate other standard representations of chemical structure such as SMILES (Weininger, 1988) and InChI (Heller et al., 2013) to molfiles (e.g. using the `OpenBabel` command line utility or in R with `ChemmineOB`). Since `ChemmineOB` is already a dependency of `volcalc`, we can additionally extend `volcalc` to allow other representations of chemical structures as inputs. Since SMILES and InChI are both string representations, this will ideally make `volcalc` fit more easily into a `data.frame`-based workflow.

Refactoring the code in `volcalc` to work with essentially any chemical and preparing the package for wider distribution will make this powerful tool accessible to researchers across a variety of domains.

`volcalc` is developed on GitHub and distributed under an MIT license. Project repository: <https://github.com/Meredith-Lab/volcalc>

## Project Goals

Our goals for the proposed project fall into two main categories: 1) to make `volcalc` useful for applications beyond estimating relative volatility for compounds in the KEGG database, and 2) polishing the package in preparation for an initial submission to CRAN.

For the first goal, we will focus on decoupling the data access and volatility estimation functionality of existing code in the `volcalc` package. This code is already written and the main work here is in API design and re-factoring. The **first minimum viable product** is a function that can calculate volatility when provided a path to a .mol file and a package vignette demonstrating how to couple this with chemical data sources such as the `webchem` package.

The second goal will involve improving test coverage (although current coverage is high at 96.88% as reported by `covr::package_coverage()`), establishing continuous integration with GitHub actions, improving documentation, and satisfying R CMD check. The **second minimum viable product** is a package

that has gone through the steps suggested by `usethis::use_release_issue()` and is ready to submit to CRAN.

A reach goal is to allow users to input other chemical structure representations besides molfiles. The **ChemmineOB** package can translate a variety of chemical structure representations to molfiles and is already an indirect dependency of **volcalc** through its dependency on **ChemmineR**. Adding an argument to our **volcalc** function to specify the input format, and passing it to **ChemmineOB**'s translation function would be a way to expand the usability of **volcalc** even further.

## Project plan

### Dates

- Project start date: June 1, 2023
- Project end date: January 31, 2024

### Start-up phase

#### Milestone 1: July 1, 2023

- Implement CI with GitHub actions
- Check code coverage with **codecov** package
- Use GitHub Issues or Discussions to brainstorm eventual API (i.e. function names, argument names, how many exported functions, etc.)

Estimated work: 10 hours

### Technical delivery

#### Milestone 2: September 1, 2023

- Re-factor `calc_vol()` code to split KEGG download and SIMPOL calculation functionality
- Deprecate arguments and functions appropriately as necessary
- Update documentation to reflect new function usage

Estimated work: 40 hours

#### Milestone 3: November 1, 2023

- Create a vignette demonstrating both KEGG usage and more general usage (i.e. providing a path to a `.mol` file) for volatility estimation
- Improve package documentation by adding citations, details, and additional examples where appropriate
- Create a **pkgdown** website for **volcalc**
- Create a `CITATION.cff` file, make a GitHub release, and archive code on Zenodo
- Go through CRAN release checklist created by `usethis::use_release_issue()`

Estimated work: 40 hours

#### Milestone 4: January 31, 2024

- Add functionality to supply other chemical representations besides molfiles as input
- Add to vignette(s) examples of integrating `volcalc` with data sources such as the `webchem` package to estimate volatility for an arbitrary set of compounds (i.e. not from KEGG)

Estimated work: 40 hours

### Other aspects

#### Dissemination Plan

- After the initial re-factor (milestone 2 above), we plan to share the package with `webchem` contributors via our rOpenSci Slack channel for feedback & suggestions. We will encourage them to share the project with their networks of collaborators as well.
- At the project conclusion we will:
  - prepare blog post for <https://datascience.cct.arizona.edu/>
  - prepare a twitter announcement to share from `cct_datascience`<empty citation>
  - prepare a short demonstration video to be published to our [YouTube channel](#) that can be shared on the README of our repository and through social media
  - We will also work with our collaborator Laura Meredith to identify potential domain-specific venues to promote the use of `volcalc` such as scholarly societies, email lists, and social media accounts

Estimated work: 20 hours

## Requirements

### People

Kristina Riemer and Eric Scott will do the coding work for this project. Eric and Kristina both have experience creating R packages, writing tests, and collaborating using GitHub. Eric has experience submitting packages to CRAN and with automation using GitHub actions.

Eric and our collaborators Laura Meredith and S. Marshall Ledford have domain experience working with volatile organic compounds and chemoinformatics more generally. S. Marshall Ledford is currently the sole user of `volcalc` besides the developers, and is interested in giving feedback on future versions.

### Funding

#### Attach simplified version of sponsored projects budget

We would like to request funding for the salaries of personnel working on this project.

- Kristina Riemer: 100 hours, \$4,791
- Eric Scott: 160 hours, \$7,475

For a total of \$12,265

Funding timeline:

- After milestone 2 (September 1, 2023), \$6,000
- After technical delivery (January 31, 2024), \$6,000

## Summary

These costs represent a one-time investment to pay for personnel to work on the project.

## Success

### Definition of done

We would consider this project successful when a new version of `volcalc` with the ability to calculate volatility given an arbitrary molfile has been released on GitHub, the code has been archived on Zenodo, and the package has been successfully submitted to CRAN.

### Measuring success

The following can be used to measure success:

- Can the package be installed from GitHub? (yes/no)
- Can the package be installed from r-universe? (yes/no)
- Test coverage (at least 90%)
- Correctness tests for volatility predictions including comparisons with measured values ( $\pm$  some tolerance) (yes/no)
- Is the package passing R CMD check on linux, macOS, and windows using CI? (yes/no)
- Has the package been tested by users other than the developers? (yes/no)
- Does the package have a vignette that is easy to follow? (yes/no)
- Is code archived on Zenodo and a DOI associated with the package citation? (yes/no)
- The number of chemical representation types that can be used as input (molfile for success; inchikey, inchi, SMILES, and possibly more for reach goal)

### Future work

- visualizations?
- present at a conferences or teaching people to use it
- what publications could this enable

## Key risks

- The project could be delayed if contributors ended up able to devote less time to the project than planned
- The SIMPOL algorithm might not be applicable to *all* compounds, since it was designed to work with volatile organic compounds. In that case, we may need to add a warning to the user that values returned by `volcalc` may not make sense for certain compounds.
- `volcalc` has `OpenBabel` as a system dependency (indirectly), which could potentially lead to delays in getting the package to build using GitHub actions.

## References

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