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Modelling phase transitions: Characterising Henry's Law

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Supervised by Jo Grundy and Jeremy Frey

<https://www.psd.ac.uk/>



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Colours and Fonts

(remove from final presentation)

- ▶ Headings: Open Sans Condensed
- ▶ Body Text: Lato
- ▶ Colours: if these colour boxes match up the document has applied the colour theme.

#011e41	#002169	#3d7cc9	#ff9e18
#5aa2ae	#bbbbbb	#e5e1e6	#9d90a0

- ▶ Additional Colour:

#993366

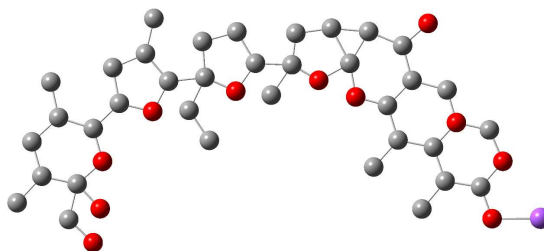
About me



- 2nd Year Chemistry with Digital Methods and Computational Modelling
- I still don't have a photo of myself, so here's another cat photo I took
- Continuation of my project from last summer with PSDI: *Modelling Miscibility with Machine Learning*
- I enjoy reading sci fi, gaming, and playing guitar

Presentation Outline

1. Project Description
2. Background
3. Methodology
 - A. Dataset Building
 - B. Data Processing
 - C. Machine Learning
 - D. Results
4. Challenges
5. Conclusions and Future Work

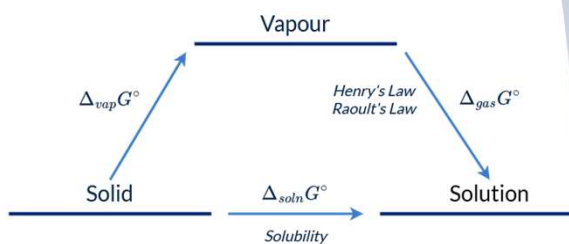


Monensin, an antibiotic, one of the compounds in the dataset

Project Description

- Exploring the links between Henry's Law constant (k_H) and Solubility ($\log S$)
- Important for pharmaceuticals, synthesis in industry, electrochemistry, etc.
- Possible to calculate experimentally, but time consuming and difficult
- Extremely computationally expensive to model using quantum mechanical simulations

Solution: Machine Learning

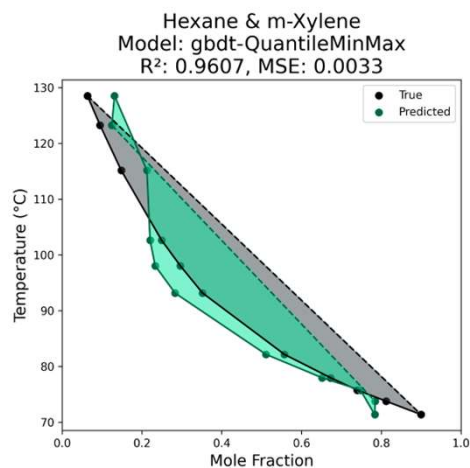


Change since interim presentation:
No more CMC. Removed because there was insufficient data.



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Why Predict Henry's Law Constant?



Temperature dependent phase-equilibrium diagram
predicted using machine learning (2023)

- Highly important properties with a wide range of applications in research and synthesis
- Existing data is limited and derived indirectly via experiment using an equation
- Existing models and papers use semi-empirical methods -> lack of experimentation with machine learning
- Can be calculated if there is phase-equilibria data for the compound pair at a given temperature



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What actually is machine learning?

The process of computers improving their own ability to carry out tasks by analysing new data, without a human needing to give instructions in the form of a program

– [Cambridge Dictionary](#)





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What actually is machine learning?

The quality of the output depends on the quality of the input, and the parameters of the mysterious black box.

Let's assume that we have a poorly optimized model...



Background

Henry's Law: The abundance of a volatile solute dissolved in a liquid is proportional to its abundance in the gas phase.

Solubility: The analytical composition of a saturated solution, expressed in terms of the proportion of a designated solute in a designated solvent, is the solubility of that solute.

Or more simply: How much of the substance (liquid or gas) can be dissolved in the solvent?

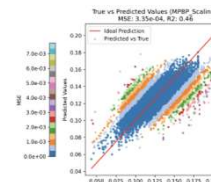
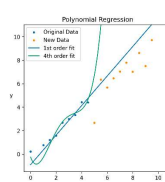


<https://iupac.org/recommendation/henrys-law-constants/>
<https://goldbook.iupac.org/terms/view/S05740>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zMaTrgUJC1w>

Methodology Overview



- RDKit
- AqSolDB
- Henry's Law
- IUPAC

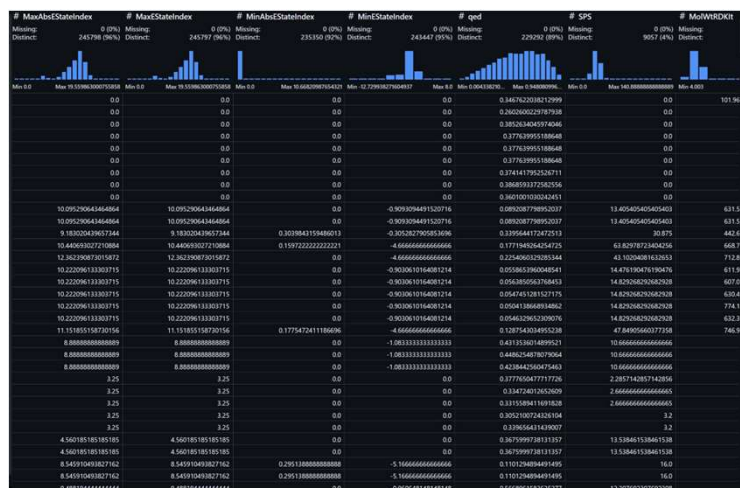


Overall process



MAX-PLANCK-GESELLSCHAFT

Dataset Building



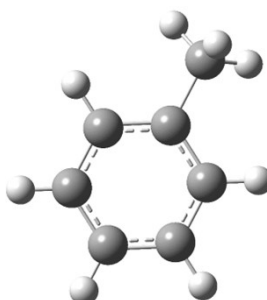
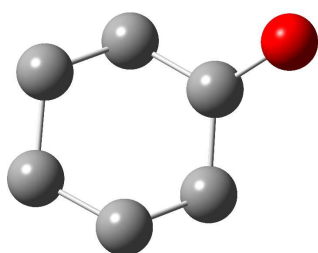
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF
PURE AND APPLIED CHEMISTRY



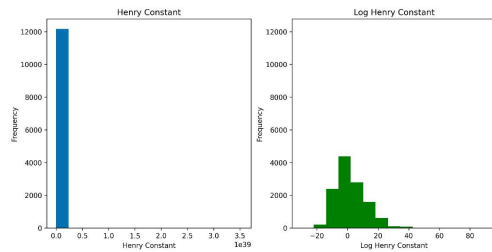
Open-Source Cheminformatics
and Machine Learning

Dataset Building

Feature	Entry Count	Unique Compound Count	Most abundant
logS (solubility)	11 703	11 089	Cyclohexanol (24)
Henry's law	12 167	9 532	Toluene (24)
Total Entries	21 291	18 006	Cyclohexanol (26), Pentan-1-ol



Data Processing



- 212 features reduced to 78 (removing null values, columns with 0 variance, etc)
- Determination of which scaling method works best
- Feature selection based on % distinct values in column
- For Henry Constant, anything above $10e+15$ removed
- MinMax -> Robust worked best for $\log(k_H)$ and $\log(S)$

Normalisation	Scaling Method	MSE	R ²
None	None	5.64	0.90
MinMax	RobustScaler()	6.41	0.88
MinMax	StandardScaler()	6.83	0.87
None	Normalize	7.37	0.86
Normalize	MaxAbsScaler()	7.64	0.86

Scores by scaling method for $\log K_H$
(Older dataset version than shown in plot)

Scaling affects distribution of data, makes it easier for model to effectively differentiate between values

Feature selection tested variety of different ways, eventually just removed anything with <1% distinct values

Machine Learning and Results

- 2 types of machine learning models: **Regression** and Classification
- **Prediction of continuous values** -> not a classification problem
- No way of predicting which algorithm will work best, so multiple tested
 - How to score models and compare them to figure out what works best?

R^2	Mean Squared Error (MSE)
A measure of how well the predictions and true values correlate with each other. A perfect correlation would have a score of 1.	A metric of the Euclidean distance between the predicted value and the true value. The higher the error, the worse the prediction.
$R^2 = 1 - \frac{\sum_i (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2}{\sum_i (y_i - \bar{y})^2}$	$MSE = \frac{\sum (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2}{n}$

Choosing the Algorithms

$\log S$

Algorithm	MSE	R ²
LightGBM	1.01	0.80
KRR	1.06	0.79
KNN	1.23	0.76
RandomForest	1.28	0.75
AdaBoost	1.53	0.70
SVR	1.65	0.68

$\log(k_H)$

Algorithm	MSE	R ²
LightGBM	5.04	0.89
KRR	5.92	0.87
RandomForest	8.74	0.81
KNN	9.31	0.81
AdaBoost	12.76	0.73
SVR	68.92	-0.45

Due to evolving datasets, these results are not for the version of the dataset that was used for the final results.

Results and Analysis

13640

10446

Chemical	# logS	# HenryConstant	# Temperature	# logS	# HenryConstant
13640	13640	10446	13640	10446	10446

- Trained model to predict logS using data that has no K_H value
- Used model to predict logS and fill in dataset gaps
- Withheld test set of data that contains logS and Henry's constant value

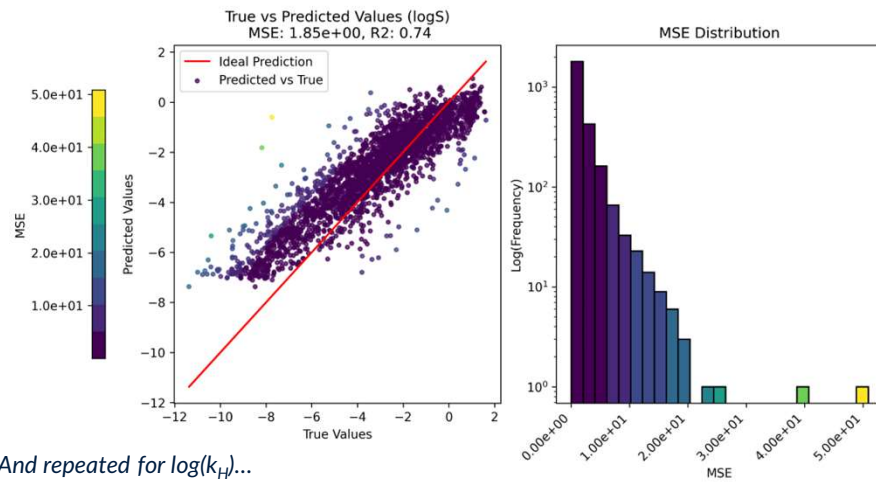
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10446

Chemical	# logS	# HenryConstant	# Temperature	# logS	# HenryConstant
13640	13640	10446	13640	10446	10446

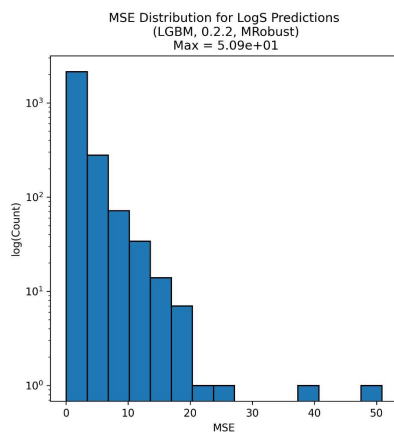
Test Set: logS

0.2.2 logS LGBM MRobust

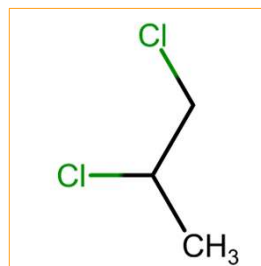
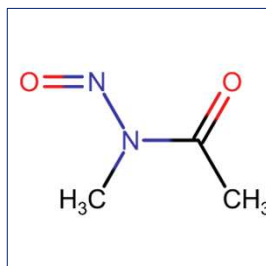


And repeated for $\log(k_H)$...

Test Set Metrics: logS



R²	0.73
MSE	1.85
% MSE > 1	45.52 %

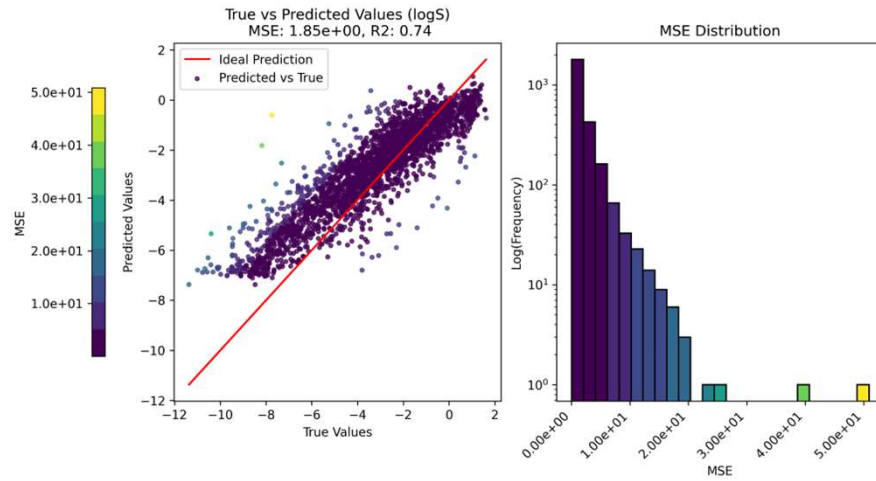


Lowest error: 6.00×10^{-7} Highest error: 50.80

- 6th highest error in the test set is ammonia, NH₃, with an MSE of 18.51.
- Only bottom 5 have MSE > 20

Test Set: $\log(k_H)$

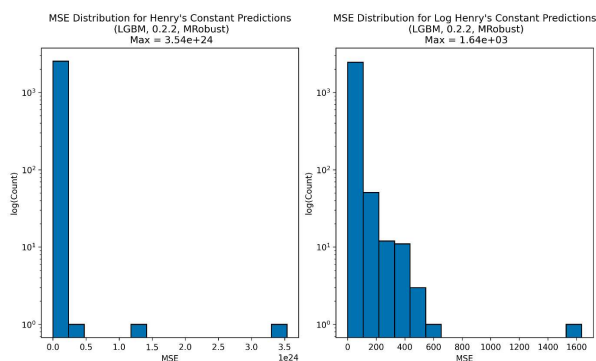
0.2.2 logS LGBM MRobust





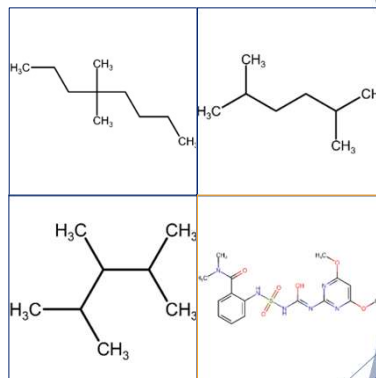
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The Antilog: Test Set Metrics



	Log Scaled	Unscaled
R^2	0.66	-68.67
MSE	19.11	2.13×10^{21}
% MSE > 1	76.53 %	52.93 %

No overlap in 10 worst predictions, but overlap in best 10.



Highly likely that these results could be improved by rerunning hyperparameter optimisation, etc, as dataset size doubled with bug fix

Choosing the Algorithms

$\log(k_H)$

Algorithm	MSE	R2
LightGBM	5.04	0.89
KRR	5.92	0.87
RandomForest	8.74	0.81
KNN	9.31	0.81
AdaBoost	12.76	0.73
SVR	68.92	-0.45

- Henry's law dataset doubled in size after fixing unresolved identifiers.
- Best algorithm, scaling methods, and hyperparameters likely to have changed.
- Results from previous slide could almost definitely be improved (time limitations in project)

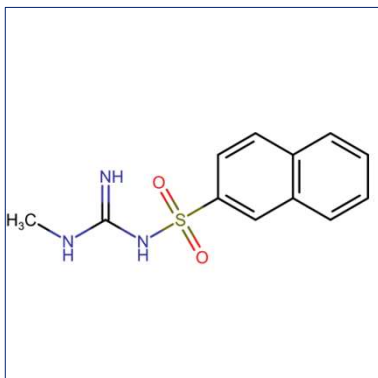
Challenges

- Questionable quality of data, e.g. range of values, number of significant figures, data sources
 - Lack of temperature data for Henry's Law constant (all assumed to be at 25c instead)
- Identifier conversion (CAS to SMILES, SMILES to InChI) leading to incorrect data in Henry's Law dataset.
 - ~33 compounds had their SMILES replaced with O, leading to an abundance of chemicals mistakenly being identified as water
 - Over 2000 had unresolved InChI keys which had to be resolved using alternative methods
- My own programming skills. Dataset generation with melting points takes over 24 hours to run, and is probably very poorly optimized.
 - I could run these programs on Iridis, but errors are likely with file paths and saving.
 - Runs a lot faster when I stop adding melting point data (~250 000 data points) for no good reason.



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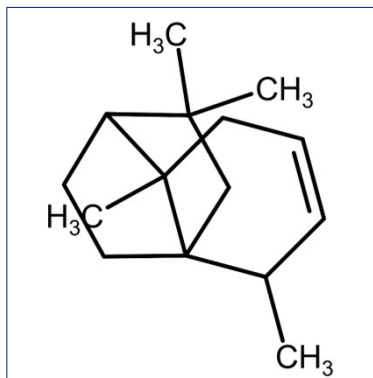
Questionable Identifiers



N-(N-Methylcarbamimidoyl)-2-naphthalenesulfonamide

CNC(=N)NS(=O)(=O)C1=CC2=C(C=CC=C2)C=C1

InChI=1S/Mo



γ -neoclovene

O

InChI=1S/H2O/h1H2

Resolved by using PubChem API instead of NIST, and scraping UoY [Master Chemical Mechanism site](#)

What would you do differently?

- Better data sanitization to identify compounds which have erroneous values or identifiers
 - Actually looking at the output of my programs properly instead of just assuming it's correct because the first 100 worked!
- Identify a more solid aim and purpose at the beginning of the project so less time is wasted
 - Scope was too wide at the beginning of the project, including melting/boiling point, and CMC data.

Conclusions and Future Work

It is possible to predict solubility and Henry's Law constant for an aqueous system

Future Work:

- Try using recursive feature elimination to see why no scaling or normalisation had good results
- Explore links with melting and boiling points
- Look into why the models predicts better for certain types of compound

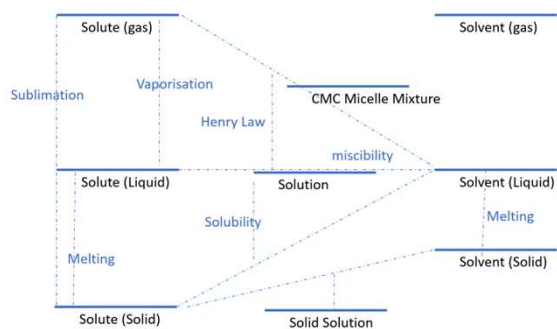


Diagram by Jeremy Frey