

CosolventGPR_HittorfProcessing

February 23, 2022

1 Processing ternary compositions from all Hittorf polarization experiments

This workbook uses the trained Gaussian processes regression model to predict ternary compositions, given the sets of measured electrolyte physicochemical properties from Hittorf polarization experiments, as summarised in the *data* folder of this repository.

```
[2]: # import packages
import os, sys, platform
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import scipy as sp
import GPy
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from matplotlib import gridspec
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
print('Python version', sys.version)
print('Running on', platform.system())

# colours (From Birmingham With Love)
jade = np.array([0, .66, .436]) # statue green
blue = np.array([.057, .156, .520]) # hey there mr blue
brown = np.array([.515, .158, .033]) # did someone order CDM?
red = np.array([.85, .20, 0]) # tikka masala
gold = np.array([1, .67, .14]) # Staffordshire hoard
claret = np.array([.429, .073, .238]) # claret
grey = np.array([.585, .612, .675]) # library grey
black = np.array([0,0,0]) # this is a black
```

```
Python version 3.10.2 (v3.10.2:a58ebcc701, Jan 13 2022, 14:50:16) [Clang 13.0.0
(clang-1300.0.29.30)]
Running on Darwin
```

1.0.1 Defining functions

```
[3]: #General GPy function
#=====
def gpy_func(X, y):
    """
    Function performs the GP regression.
    The inputs X and y are the input and output pairs.
    """
    n = X.shape[0] # number of data points
    d = X.shape[1] # dimension of input

    # build kernel
    k_rbf = GPy.kern.RBF(input_dim=d,
                          ARD=True,
                          lengthscale=X.std(axis=0),
                          variance=y.var()/2)

    kernel = k_rbf

    # priors
    prior_uniform = GPy.priors.Uniform(0,1000)
    prior_gamma = GPy.priors.Gamma(a=1,b=1)

    # likelihood
    lik = GPy.likelihoods.Gaussian()

    # initially construct the model
    gpm = GPy.core.GP(    X=X,
                          Y=y,
                          likelihood=lik,
                          kernel=kernel)

    # set priors
    for j in range(X.shape[1]):
        gpm.kern.lengthscale[[j]].set_prior(prior_uniform, warning=False)
        gpm.kern.lengthscale[[j]] = X[:,j].std()*(2**.5) # start within the
    prior

    gpm.kern.variance.set_prior(prior_gamma, warning=False)
    gpm.likelihood.variance.set_prior(prior_gamma, warning=False)

    # optimize the hyperparameters
    for i in range(0,20): # OPTIMIZE 10x,20x?
        gpm.optimize()

    return gpm
```

```

#Train GPM with physicochemical data
#=====
def load_GPM(training_file):
    """
    Function organises the physicochemical training data
    into input and outputs, and trains the gpm using the
    gpy_func()
    """

    #Training data organising
    F = pd.read_csv(training_file)

    df = F.sort_values(["xEC", "xLiPF6", "Temp"], ascending = (False, False,
↳True)) #Groups same composition properties together in ascending temperatures
    data = df.to_numpy()

    properties = data[:,5:]
    compositions = data[:,[2,4]] #Change to 2,4 for just LiPF6 and EMC
↳independent compositions, infer EC later

    properties = np.array(np.split(properties,np.arange(5,len(data),5)))
↳#Subarray every 5 temps
    properties = np.array([i.flatten() for i in properties])

    compositions = np.array(np.split(compositions,np.arange(5,len(data),5)))
↳#Subarray every 5 temps
    compositions = np.array([np.mean(i,0) for i in compositions])

    #GPM training
    Y = compositions #Model training outputs
    X = properties #Model training inputs

    n = X.shape[0] #number of rows of data
    d = X.shape[1] #dimensions of each data point

    gpm = gpy_func(X,Y)

    return gpm, compositions, properties

```

```

[4]: #Process Hittorf results into composition predictions
#=====
def process_hittorf(all_csvs, initial_composition, gpm):
    """
    Takes Hittorf experiment csv raw data and runs it through
    the trained GPM model. Outputs initial and final (predicted)
    compositions on the anodic and cathodic sides.

```

```

'''
df_result = pd.DataFrame()
for hittorf_csv in all_csvs:

    #Separate raw experimental data
    exp_df = pd.read_csv(hittorf_csv) # \todo synth_data directory change
    exp_df = exp_df[['d', 'v', 'k']]
    anodic_data = exp_df.iloc[0:5].to_numpy().flatten().reshape(1,15)
    ↪#Flatten first 5 rows
    cathodic_data = exp_df.iloc[5:].to_numpy().flatten().reshape(1,15)
    ↪#Flatten last 5 rows

    #Perform prediction
    x_anodic, var_anodic = gpm.predict(anodic_data) #PERFORM PREDICTIONS
    ↪*****
    x_anodic = np.append(x_anodic.flatten(), 1-np.sum(x_anodic))
    sd_anodic = np.sqrt(var_anodic)

    x_cathodic, var_cathodic = gpm.predict(cathodic_data) #PERFORM
    ↪PREDICTIONS *****
    x_cathodic = np.append(x_cathodic.flatten(), 1-np.sum(x_cathodic))
    sd_cathodic = np.sqrt(var_cathodic)

    #Make result df
    df = pd.
    ↪DataFrame(columns=['side', 'filename', 'xLi', 'xEMC', 'xEC', 'stdev'],
    ↪index=['anodic', 'neutral', 'cathodic'])

    df.loc['anodic'] = pd.Series({'side': 'anodic',
                                'filename':hittorf_csv,
                                'xLi':x_anodic[0],
                                'xEMC':x_anodic[1],
                                'xEC':x_anodic[2],
                                'stdev':sd_anodic[0][0]})

    df.loc['neutral'] = pd.Series({'side': 'neutral',
                                'filename':hittorf_csv,
                                'xLi':x_Li_neut,
                                'xEMC':x_EMC_neut,
                                'xEC':x_EC_neut,
                                'stdev':0})

    df.loc['cathodic'] = pd.Series({'side': 'cathodic',
                                'filename':hittorf_csv,
                                'xLi':x_cathodic[0],
                                'xEMC':x_cathodic[1],
                                'xEC':x_cathodic[2],

```

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        'stdev':sd_cathodic[0][0]})

    #Append to df_result

    df_result = df_result.append(df,ignore_index = False)

    return df_result

#Process transference numbers
#=====
def process_transference(df_result,all_csvs):
    '''
    Takes the resulting composition dataframe from process_hittorf(),
    along with raw hittorf density measurements to calculate transference
    numbers based on density alone and based on the GP inferred salt fractions
    '''
    df_result = pd.DataFrame()
    for hittorf_csv in all_csvs:

        #Hittorf Transference properties
        Q = 0.5*60*60*20/1000 #[C] charge passed during Hittorf Experiment
        V = 0.004 #L of Hittorf chamber
        F = 96485 #C/mol
        Me = 155.905 #g/mol
        Ve = (Me - 87.1)/(1159) #L/mol
        def c2d(c): #Density to molarity correlation
            return 1000*(0.0871*c+1.159) #g/L
        def d2c(d):
            return ((d/1000)-1.159)/0.0871 #mol/L

        i_df = df[df.filename==hittorf_csv] #Single experiment df
        exp_df = pd.read_csv(hittorf_csv)

        d_neut = np.mean(exp_df[exp_df.Temp == 25].d)*1000 #g/L
        d_ano = np.max(exp_df[exp_df.Temp == 25].d)*1000 #g/L
        d_cat = np.min(exp_df[exp_df.Temp == 25].d)*1000 #g/L

        c_neut = d2c(d_neut)
        c_ano = d2c(d_ano)
        c_cat = d2c(d_cat)
        dn_a = abs(V*(c_neut-c_ano))
        dn_c = abs(V*(c_neut-c_cat))

        # Transference number based on density changes alone
        tp_a_trad = 1-(dn_a*F)/(Q*(1-(c_neut*Ve)))
        tp_c_trad = 1-(dn_c*F)/(Q*(1-(c_neut*Ve)))

```

```

tp_dens = np.mean([tp_a_trad, tp_c_trad])
tp_dens = np.repeat(tp_dens, 3)

# Cosolvent Mass Frac Transference Calc - using the above cell data on
↪ density etc
x_neut = i_df[i_df.index == 'neutral'].xLi[0]
x_ano = i_df[i_df.index == 'anodic'].xLi[0]
x_cat = i_df[i_df.index == 'cathodic'].xLi[0]

n_neut = (x_neut*V*d_neut)/Me #moles in the compartments [L]*[g/L]/[g/
↪ mol]
n_ano = (x_ano*V*d_ano)/Me #moles in the compartments [L]*[g/L]/[g/mol]
n_cat = (x_cat*V*d_cat)/Me #moles in the compartments [L]*[g/L]/[g/mol]

dn_a = abs(n_neut-n_ano)
dn_c = abs(n_neut-n_cat)

tp_a = 1-(dn_a*F)/(Q*(1-(c_neut*Ve)))
tp_c = 1-(dn_c*F)/(Q*(1-(c_neut*Ve)))
tp_frac = np.mean([tp_a, tp_c])

tp_frac = np.repeat(tp_frac, 3)

i_df['tp_dens'] = tp_dens
i_df['tp_frac'] = tp_frac

df_result = df_result.append(i_df, ignore_index = False)

return df_result

```

1.0.2 Initial 0.6 M LiPF6 in 1:1 EC:EMC solution

```

[5]: # 55050 RESULTS
#=====

#Training data
training_file = 'trainingset/Ternary_Physicochemical_Training.csv'

#Starting composition
x_Li_neut = 0.065 #mass frac LiPF6
x_EC_neut = 0.4675 #mass frac EC
x_EMC_neut = 1-x_Li_neut-x_EC_neut #mass frac EMC
initial_composition = [x_Li_neut, x_EMC_neut, x_EC_neut]

#Experiment filenames

```

```

folder = 'data/'
all_csvs = ['55050_1.csv', '55050_2.csv', '55050_3.csv']
all_csvs = [folder + csv for csv in all_csvs]

#Initiating gpm model
gpm, compositions, properties = load_GPM(training_file)

#Processing experimental data
df = process_hittorf(all_csvs, initial_composition, gpm)
df = process_transference(df, all_csvs)
df.to_csv('results/Result_Summary_55050.csv', index=False)
display(df)

```

	side	filename	xLi	xEMC	xEC	stdev	\
anodic	anodic	data/55050_1.csv	0.072163	0.467108	0.460729	0.002549	
neutral	neutral	data/55050_1.csv	0.065	0.4675	0.4675	0	
cathodic	cathodic	data/55050_1.csv	0.059126	0.47171	0.469164	0.002526	
anodic	anodic	data/55050_2.csv	0.071462	0.467643	0.460895	0.002547	
neutral	neutral	data/55050_2.csv	0.065	0.4675	0.4675	0	
cathodic	cathodic	data/55050_2.csv	0.05997	0.470544	0.469486	0.002526	
anodic	anodic	data/55050_3.csv	0.072122	0.467071	0.460806	0.002554	
neutral	neutral	data/55050_3.csv	0.065	0.4675	0.4675	0	
cathodic	cathodic	data/55050_3.csv	0.059185	0.471472	0.469343	0.002527	

	tp_dens	tp_frac
anodic	0.408451	0.419290
neutral	0.408451	0.419290
cathodic	0.408451	0.419290
anodic	0.503809	0.488914
neutral	0.503809	0.488914
cathodic	0.503809	0.488914
anodic	0.414791	0.423728
neutral	0.414791	0.423728
cathodic	0.414791	0.423728

1.0.3 Initial 1.0 M LiPF6 in 1:1 EC:EMC solution

```

[6]: # 55100 RESULTS
#=====

#Training data
training_file = 'trainingset/Ternary_Physicochemical_Training.csv'

#Starting composition
x_Li_neut = 0.125 #mass frac LiPF6
x_EC_neut = 0.4375 #mass frac EC
x_EMC_neut = 1-x_Li_neut-x_EC_neut #mass frac EMC

```

```

initial_composition = [x_Li_neut, x EMC_neut, x_EC_neut]

#Experiment filenames
folder = 'data/'
all_csvs = ['55100_1.csv', '55100_2.csv',
            '55100_3.csv', '55100_4.csv']
all_csvs = [folder + csv for csv in all_csvs]

#Initiating gpm model
gpm, compositions, properties = load_GPM(training_file)

#Processing experimental data
df = process_hittorf(all_csvs, initial_composition, gpm)
df = process_transference(df, all_csvs)
df.to_csv('results/Result_Summary_55100.csv', index=False)
display(df)

```

	side	filename	xLi	xEMC	xEC	stdev	\
anodic	anodic	data/55100_1.csv	0.133092	0.44512	0.421788	0.002598	
neutral	neutral	data/55100_1.csv	0.125	0.4375	0.4375	0	
cathodic	cathodic	data/55100_1.csv	0.117866	0.433463	0.448671	0.002611	
anodic	anodic	data/55100_2.csv	0.13289	0.444008	0.423103	0.002591	
neutral	neutral	data/55100_2.csv	0.125	0.4375	0.4375	0	
cathodic	cathodic	data/55100_2.csv	0.118003	0.434202	0.447795	0.002605	
anodic	anodic	data/55100_3.csv	0.133582	0.447466	0.418951	0.002641	
neutral	neutral	data/55100_3.csv	0.125	0.4375	0.4375	0	
cathodic	cathodic	data/55100_3.csv	0.118228	0.433228	0.448544	0.002608	
anodic	anodic	data/55100_4.csv	0.133127	0.443573	0.423301	0.002585	
neutral	neutral	data/55100_4.csv	0.125	0.4375	0.4375	0	
cathodic	cathodic	data/55100_4.csv	0.118068	0.434567	0.447365	0.002602	
	tp_dens	tp_frac					
anodic	0.723972	0.280565					
neutral	0.723972	0.280565					
cathodic	0.723972	0.280565					
anodic	0.691100	0.293828					
neutral	0.691100	0.293828					
cathodic	0.691100	0.293828					
anodic	0.783145	0.278903					
neutral	0.783145	0.278903					
cathodic	0.783145	0.278903					
anodic	0.664787	0.283908					
neutral	0.664787	0.283908					
cathodic	0.664787	0.283908					

1.0.4 Initial 1.6 M LiPF6 in 1:1 EC:EMC solution

```
[7]: # 55150 RESULTS
#=====

#Training data
training_file = 'trainingset/Ternary_Physicochemical_Training.csv'

#Starting composition
x_Li_neut = 0.185 #mass frac LiPF6
x_EC_neut = 0.4075 #mass frac EC
x_EM_C_neut = 1-x_Li_neut-x_EC_neut #mass frac EMC
initial_composition = [x_Li_neut, x_EM_C_neut, x_EC_neut]

#Experiment filenames
folder = 'data/'
all_csvs = ['55150_1.csv', '55150_2.csv', '55150_3.csv']
all_csvs = [folder + csv for csv in all_csvs]

#Initiating gpm model
gpm, compositions, properties = load_GPM(training_file)

#Processing experimental data
df = process_hittorf(all_csvs, initial_composition, gpm)
df = process_transference(df, all_csvs)
df.to_csv('results/Result_Summary_55150.csv', index=False)
display(df)
```

	side	filename	xLi	xEMC	xEC	stdev	\
anodic	anodic	data/55150_1.csv	0.194742	0.418107	0.387151	0.002896	
neutral	neutral	data/55150_1.csv	0.185	0.4075	0.4075	0	
cathodic	cathodic	data/55150_1.csv	0.177159	0.399471	0.42337	0.002933	
anodic	anodic	data/55150_2.csv	0.194795	0.417088	0.388117	0.002843	
neutral	neutral	data/55150_2.csv	0.185	0.4075	0.4075	0	
cathodic	cathodic	data/55150_2.csv	0.177046	0.400354	0.4226	0.0029	
anodic	anodic	data/55150_3.csv	0.195139	0.416577	0.388284	0.002855	
neutral	neutral	data/55150_3.csv	0.185	0.4075	0.4075	0	
cathodic	cathodic	data/55150_3.csv	0.176814	0.401151	0.422036	0.00284	
	tp_dens	tp_frac					
anodic	0.836769	0.115435					
neutral	0.836769	0.115435					
cathodic	0.836769	0.115435					
anodic	0.775549	0.100854					
neutral	0.775549	0.100854					
cathodic	0.775549	0.100854					
anodic	0.727948	0.067490					
neutral	0.727948	0.067490					

cathodic 0.727948 0.067490