

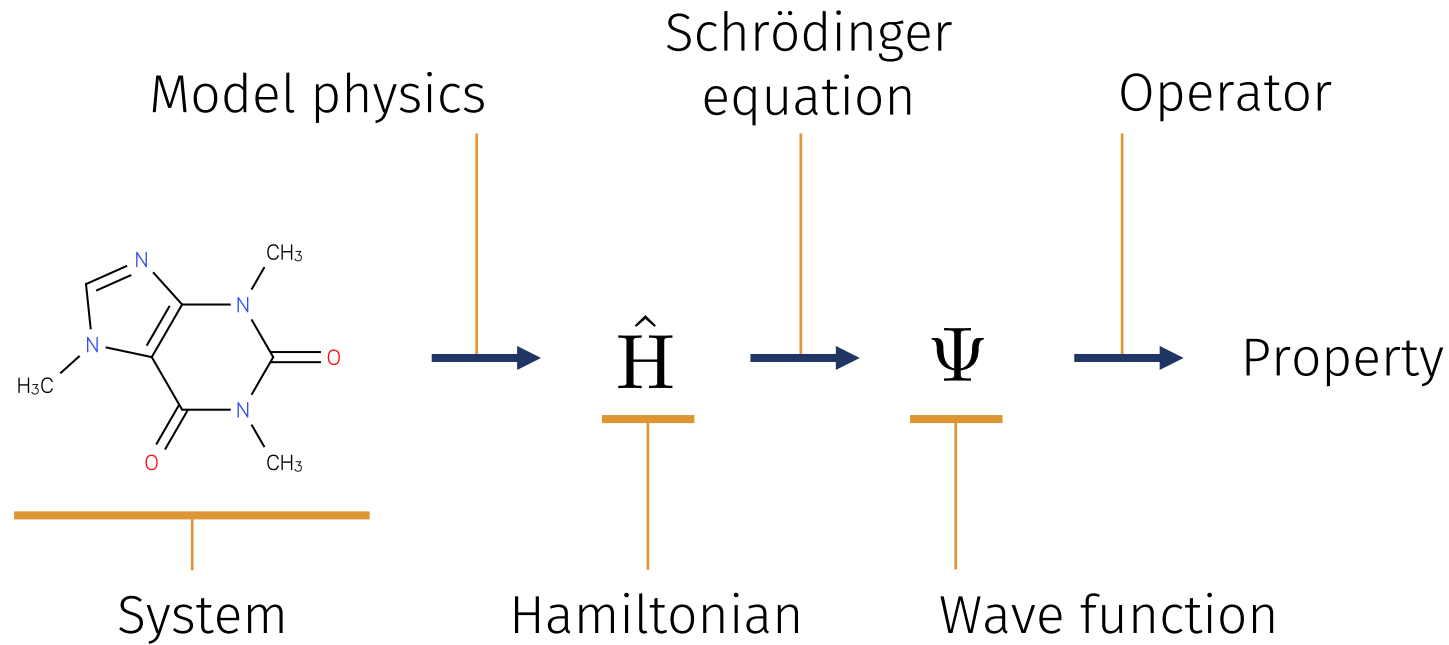
# Machine Learning for Materials and Chemistry

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# Which problem do we try to solve?

2



Depends on system size  $n$

DFT  $O(n^3)$

HF  $O(n^4)$

MP2  $O(n^5)$

MP3  $O(n^6)$

MP4  $O(n^7)$

CCSD  $O(n^6)$

CCSD(T)  $O(n^7)$

CCSDT  $O(n^8)$

CCSDTQ  $O(n^{10})$

FCI  $O(n!)$

## **Foundation of machine learning**

Rules of the game

## **Representations**

Mathematical model of molecules/materials?

## **Regression**

Quantified prediction

## **Classification**

Grouping, dimensionality reduction

## **Methods**

KRR, SVM, GPR, ANN, ...

## **Model efficacy**

Validation

## **Examples / challenges**

Build experience and intuition

## Direct

- Molecular / Materials design
- Bio / Medical applications
- Method development

Guide experiment  
Understand chemical process  
Widen applicability

## Indirect

- Data science
- Research in general

Extract and manage large databases  
Strategies and methods

Questions anytime

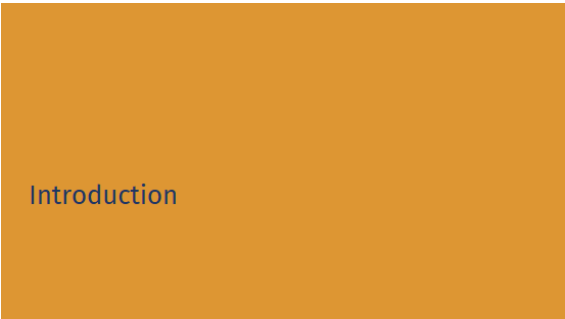
lecture, moodle, [vonrudorff@uni-kassel.de](mailto:vonrudorff@uni-kassel.de), ...

Only pre-recorded content, no live recording

Slides and notes as PDF **before** the lecture

<https://nablachem.org/lectures/mmc/>

Related: Computational Chemistry (winter term)



Introduction

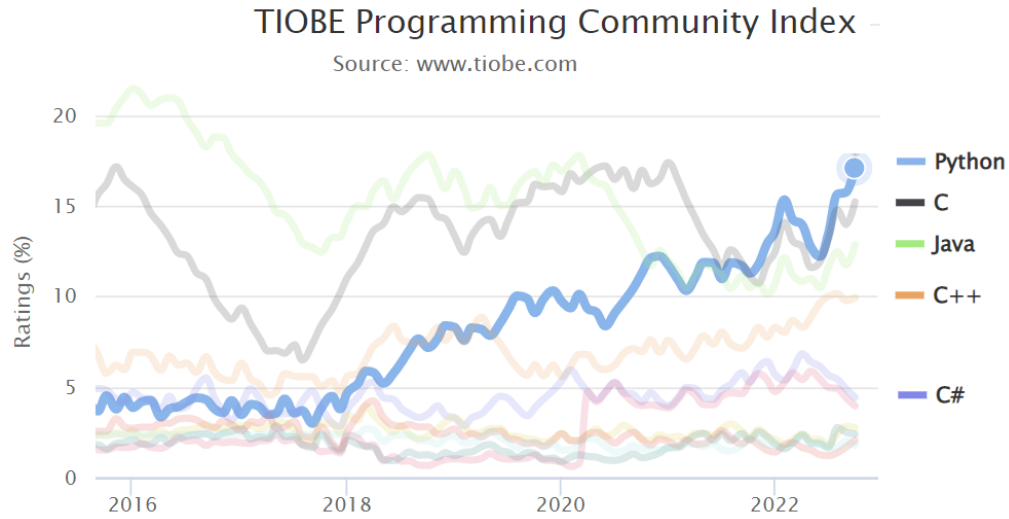
- Sections of ~30 min
- Largely self-contained
- Ask questions at latest then: new train of thought



Summary

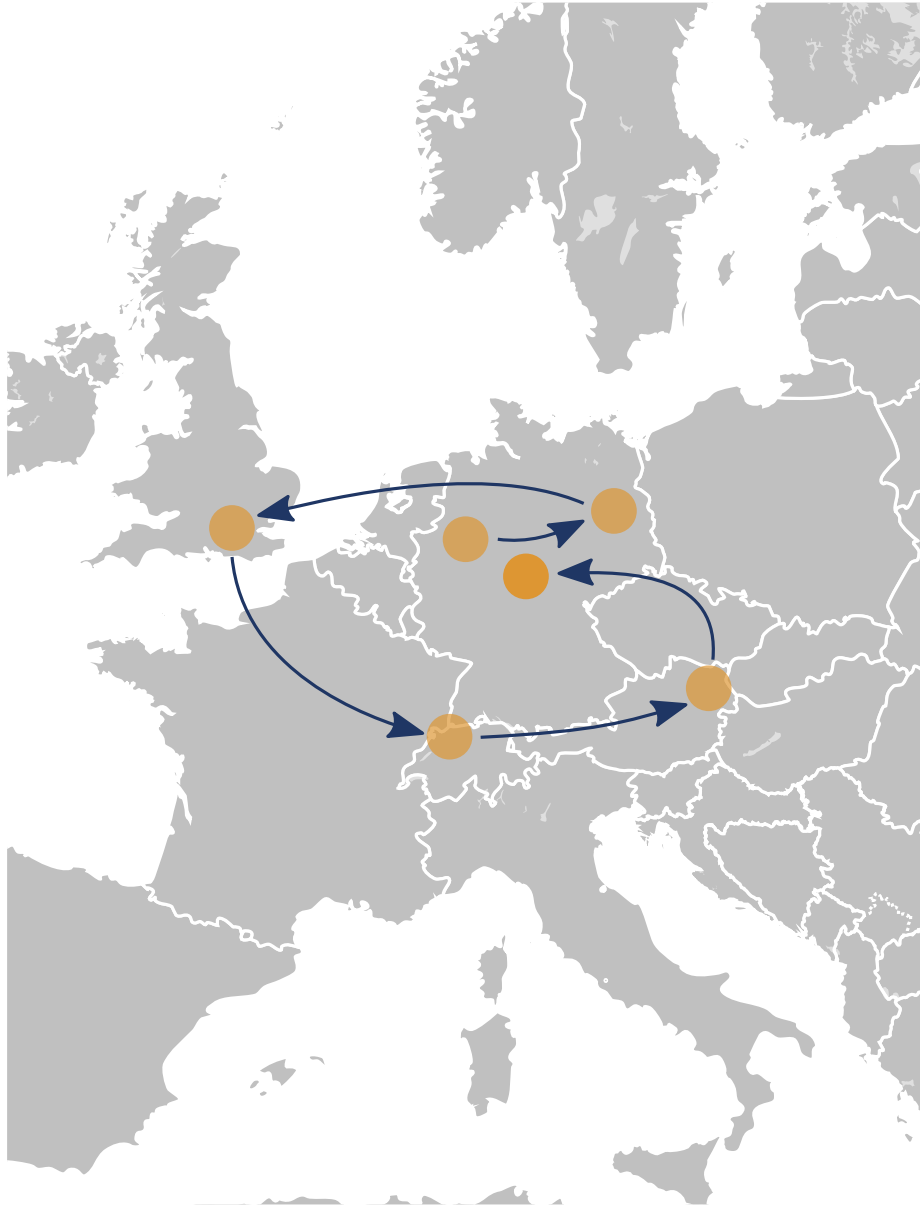
- One slide at end of section
- Key take-aways

## Python-based: the language of data science and glue code



### Weekly assignments:

- At first: programming
- Later: machine learning
- End: modern research problems
- Typically: 2 regular tasks + one harder one if you consider research in this area



BSc/MSc Physics Berlin

PhD Physics London

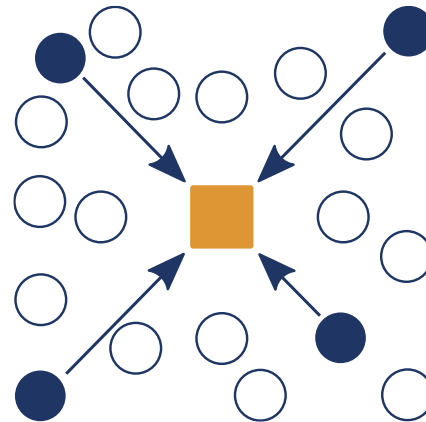
PostDoc Basel, Vienna

Force fields

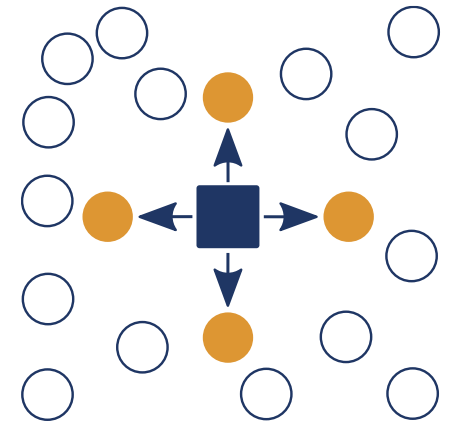
Quantum chemistry

Machine Learning & Alchemy

Machine Learning



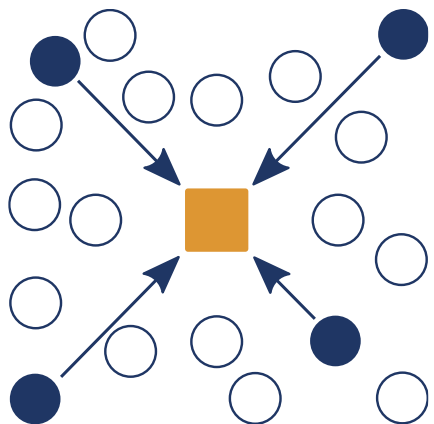
Quantum Alchemy





# Definition and Overview

## Machine Learning



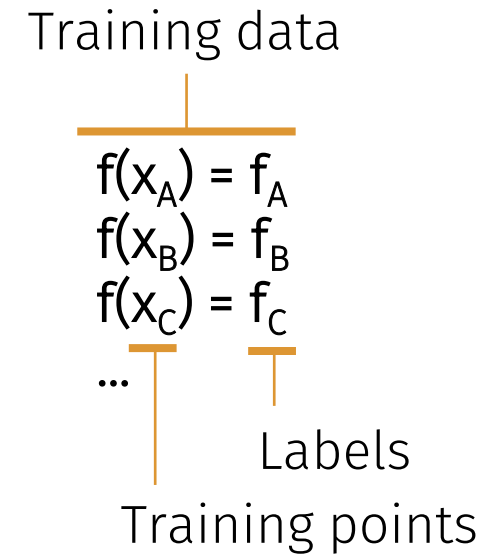
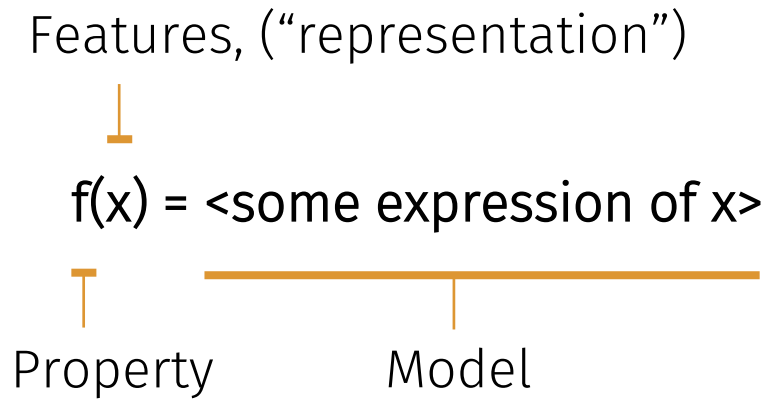
**Foundations** | Statistical modelling

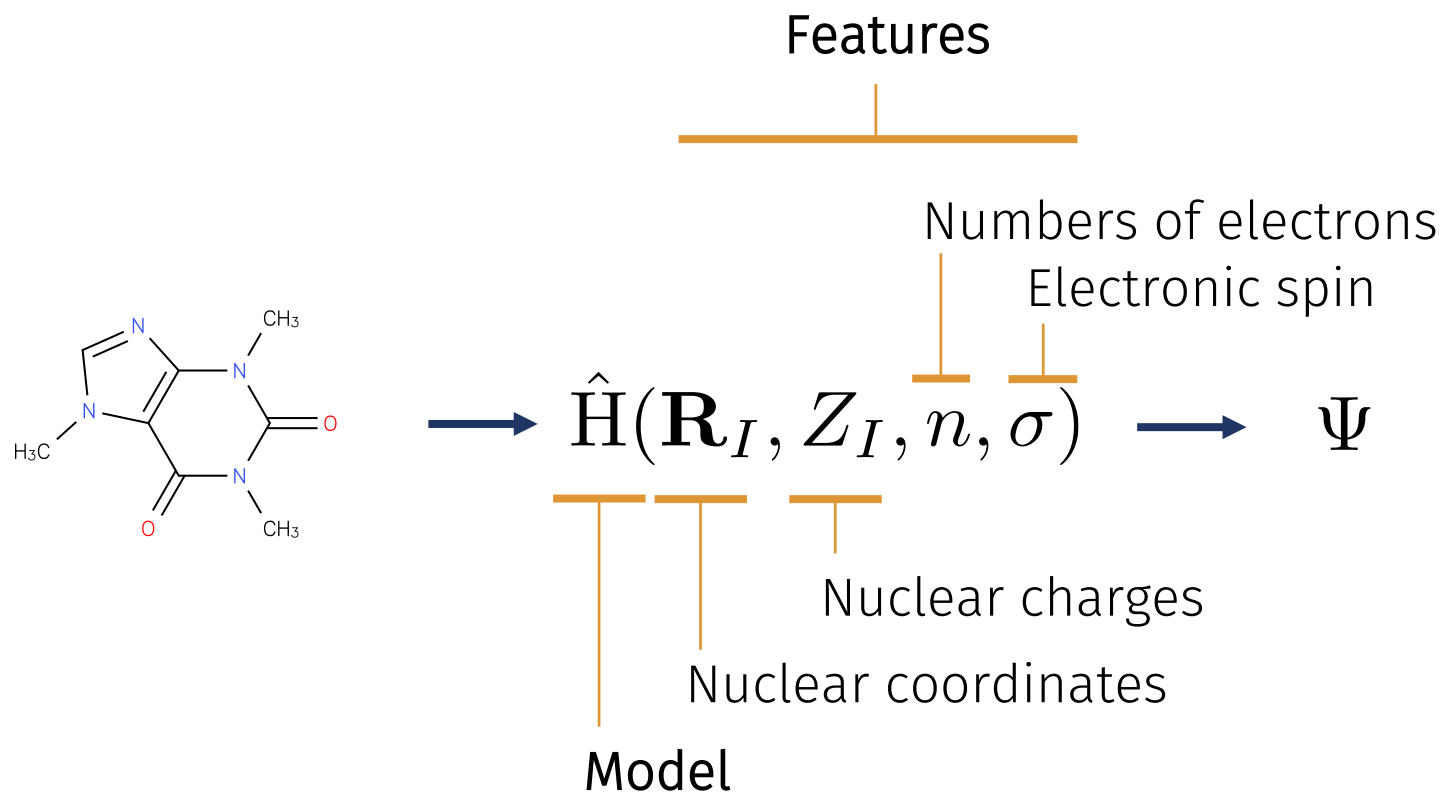
**Accuracy** | Systematically improvable through data and training

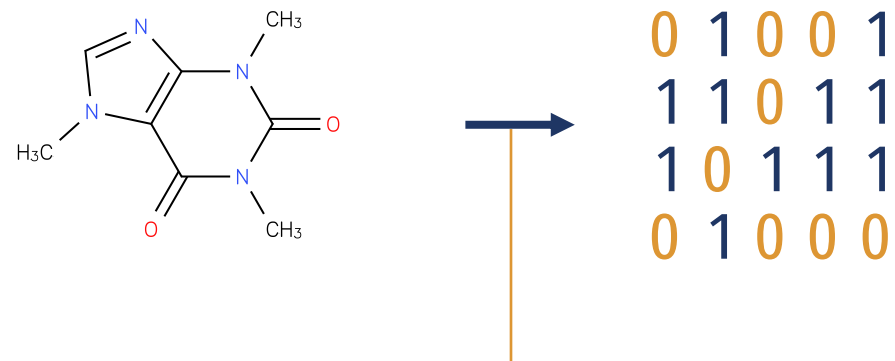
**Specialty** | Universal, scale-bridging, data-driven approach

**Limitation** | Requires training data, no black box

**ML = Mapping compound to property using some explicit results.**

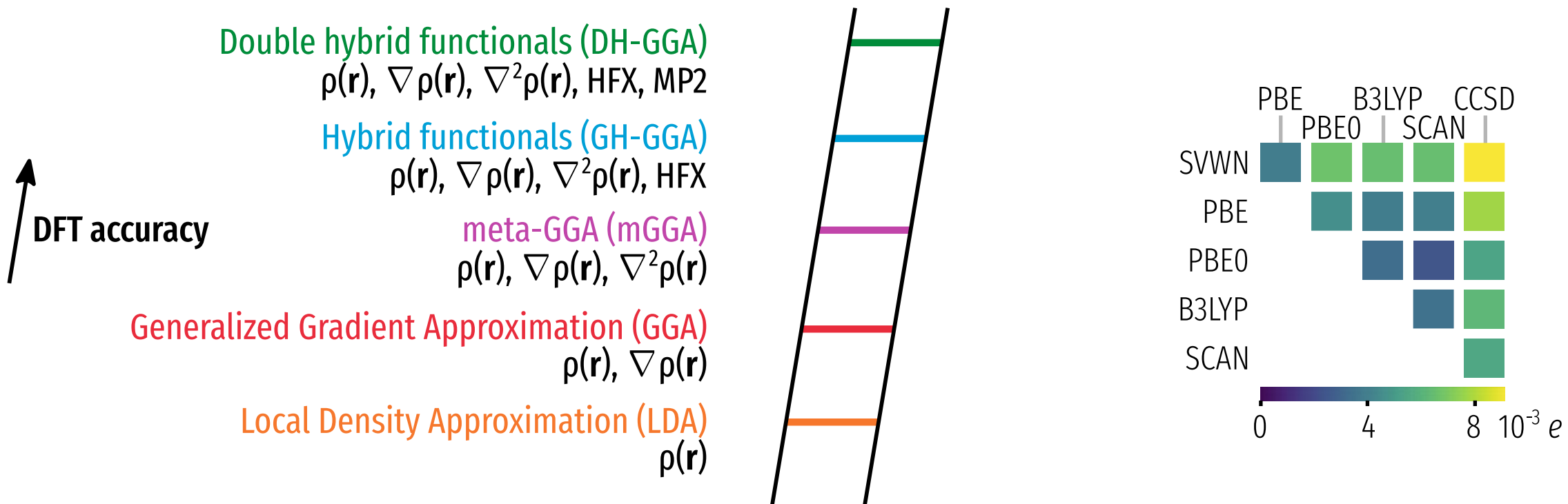






Graph  
Vector, Matrix, ...  
Bit field  
String  
...

Every computational chemistry model comes from careful neglect of physical effects.



# Summary Definition and Overview

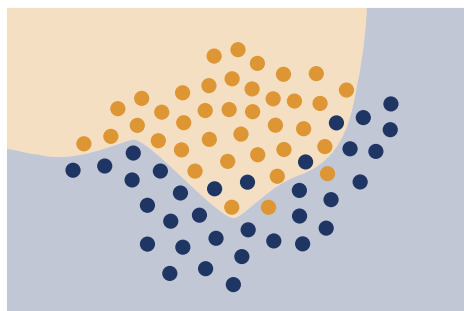
- Machine Learning is statistical modelling
- Re-use of previous information
- Traditional methods (quantum chemistry, QC) are still used as reference
- Scaling with system size of QC unfavourable
- QC does not always agree with itself
- Features = arguments of the learned function
- Labels = results of the learned function

# Problem Classes



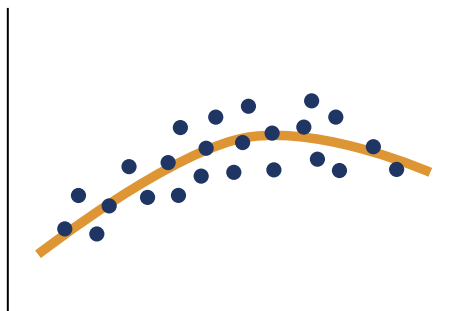
## Supervised Learning (with labels)

### Classification



- Stability
- Reaction mechanisms
- ...

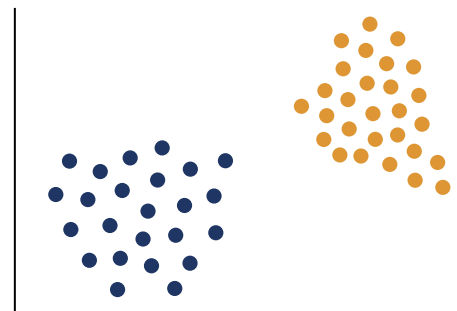
### Regression



- Reaction barriers
- Geometries
- ...

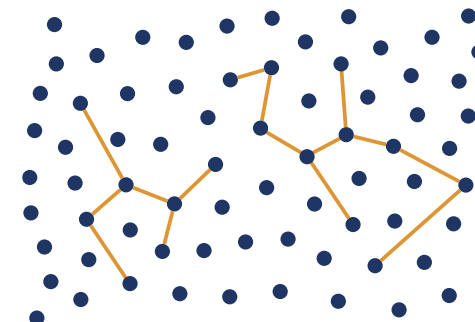
## Unsupervised Learning (without labels)

### Clustering



- Dimensionality reduction
- Find mechanisms
- ...

### Association



- Find mechanisms
- Detect networks
- ...

## Challenges

- Imbalanced frequencies
- Irrelevant features
- Overlapping classes
- Non-linear data
- High-dimensional data

## Approaches

- One vs All:  $n$  classifiers
- One vs One:  $n*(n-1)$  classifiers

## Common algorithms

- Decision trees / Random forest
- K-nearest neighbours
- Neural networks

