

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN CHEMISTRY & CHEMOMETRICS

Patrycja Ciosek



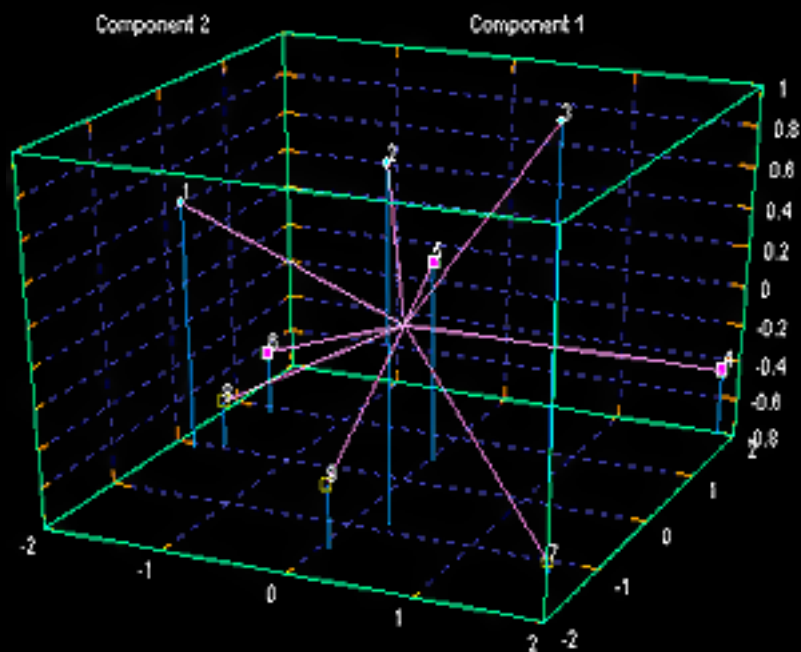
CHEMOMETRICS

- Part of chemistry
- Extraction of useful information from multidimensional data
- MATHEMATICS + STATISTICS + ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

1971, Svante Vold
1974, „part of chemistry”



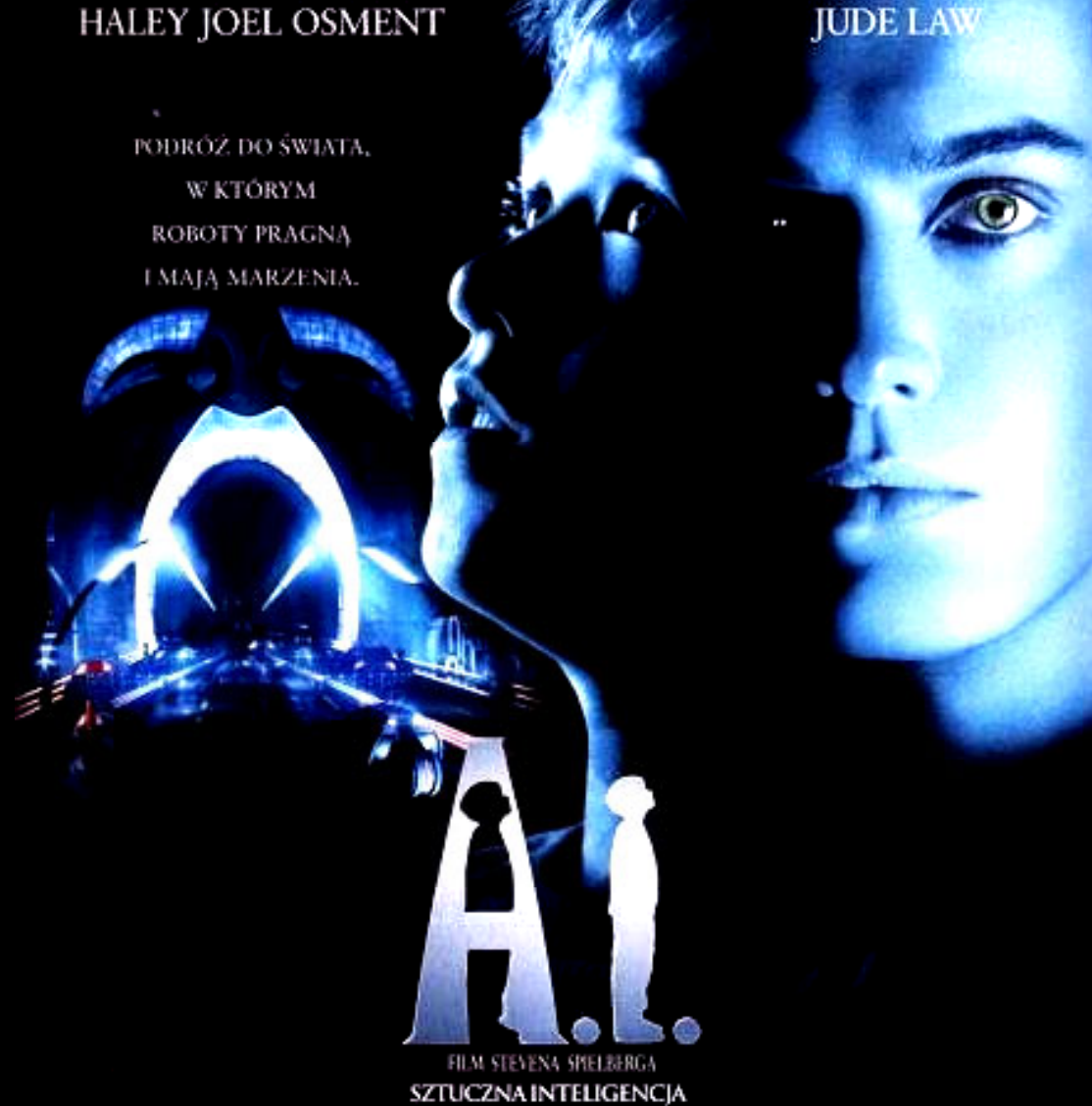
CHEMOMETRICS



- Design of experiments (DOE)
- Simplex optimisation
- Factor design
- Cluster analysis
- Relation modelling
- Classifiers
- PCA
- Pattern recognition

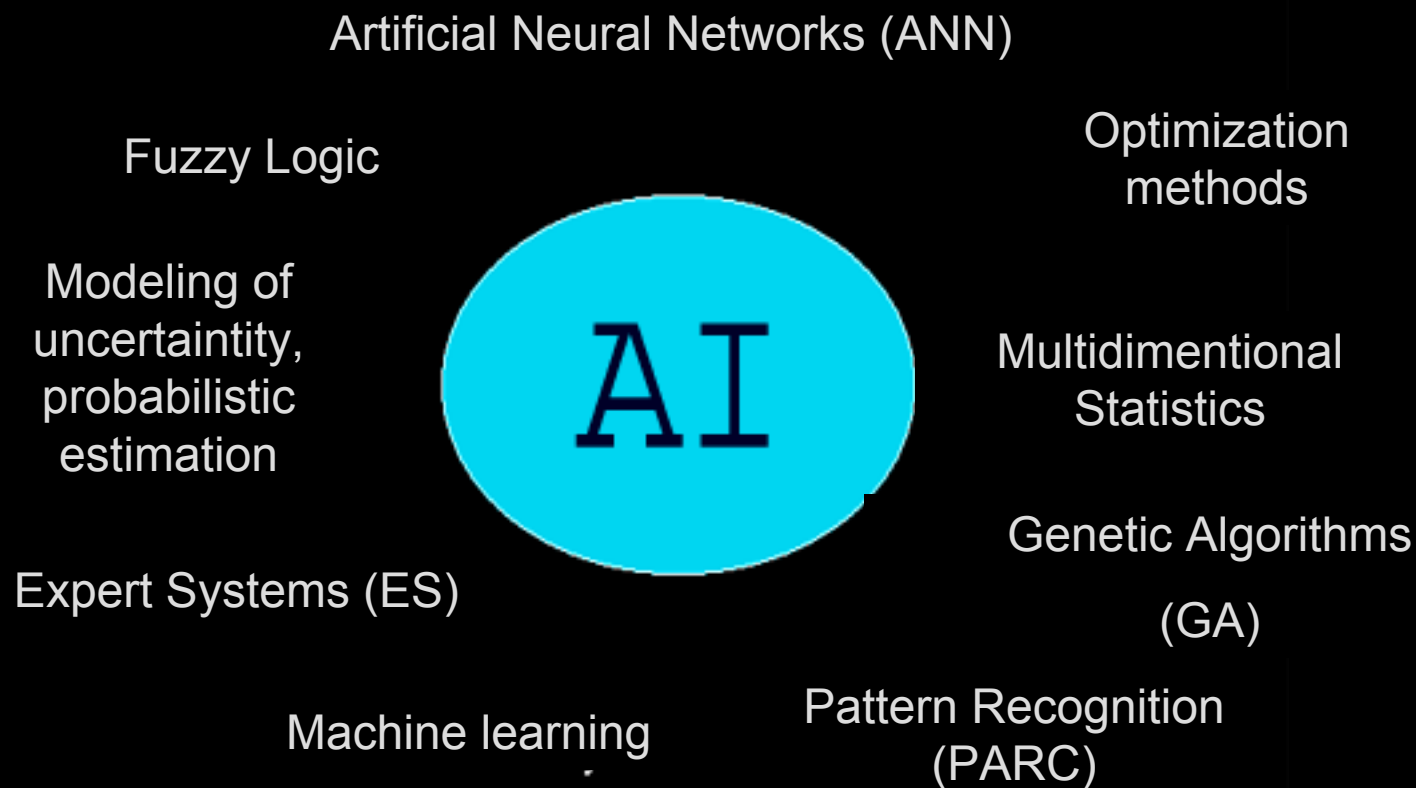
Artificial Intelligence (AI)

- technology and methods inspired by **informatics** and **psychology**
- Construction of machines, which way of acting can be considered as „human” (caused by „human” intelligence)



1955, John McCarthy

Artificial Intelligence



Artificial Intelligence – how far are we?

The progress is very hard and slow...

- Fuzzy logic – process control in industry
- Expert Systems – pharmacy and medicine
- Machine translation
- Neural Networks
- Optical recognition, speech recognition, hand writing recognition
- Deep Blue won with Gary Kasparov
- Economics – automatic systems able to estimate credit capability

....but:

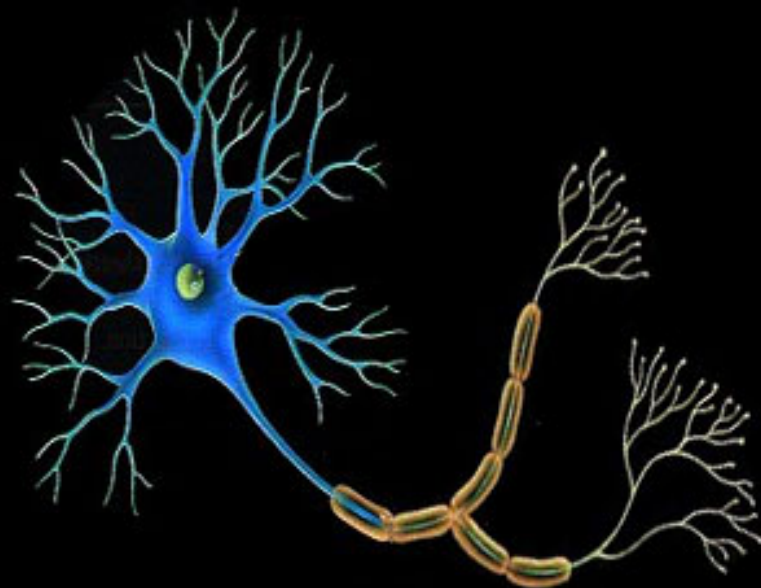
- Human conversation
- Generating profits on stock exchange
- Proper translation of literature and common parlance

Artificial Intelligence in chemistry

The main goals of AI in chemistry:

Optimization and approximation

- *Neural Networks*
- *Genetic Algorithms*
- *Expert Systems*



Artificial Neural Networks (ANN)

- Adaptative structure
- Able to model complicated relations In-Out
- Generalization of obtained knowledge
- Proper processing of incomplete data
- Parallel computing

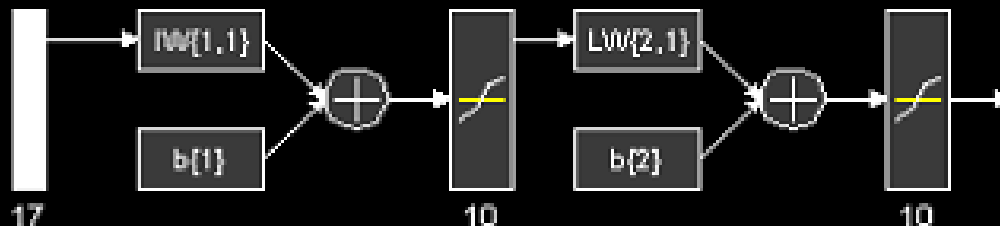
40' - Warren McCulloch,

Walter Pitts



ANN in chemistry

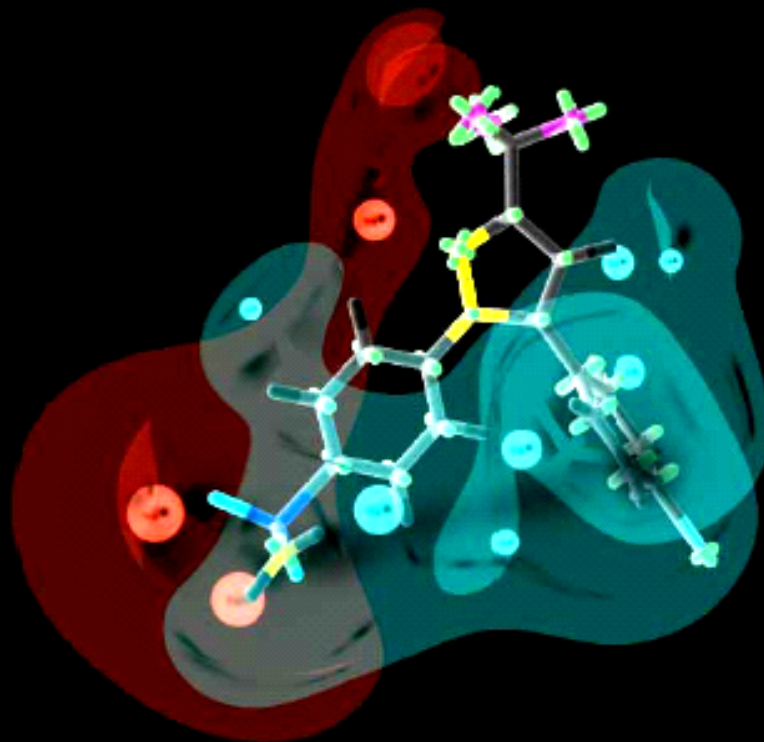
- Calibration of devices, sensors
- Development of new measurements methods
- Dynamic process on-line monitoring
- Signal processing
- „Shape classification”
- QSAR, QSPR



ANN in chemistry – QSAR, QSPR

↗ QSPR =
Quantitative
Structure-Property
Relationship

↗ QSAR =
Quantitative
Structure-Activity
Relationship



Genetic Algorithms (GA)

↗ Search the space of alternative solutions in order to find the best one

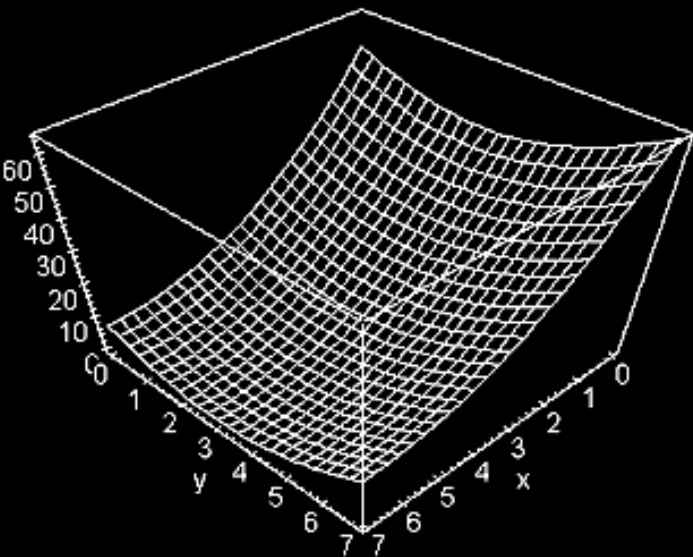
->OPTIMIZATION

↗ The procedure emulates **biological evolution**

John Henry Holland

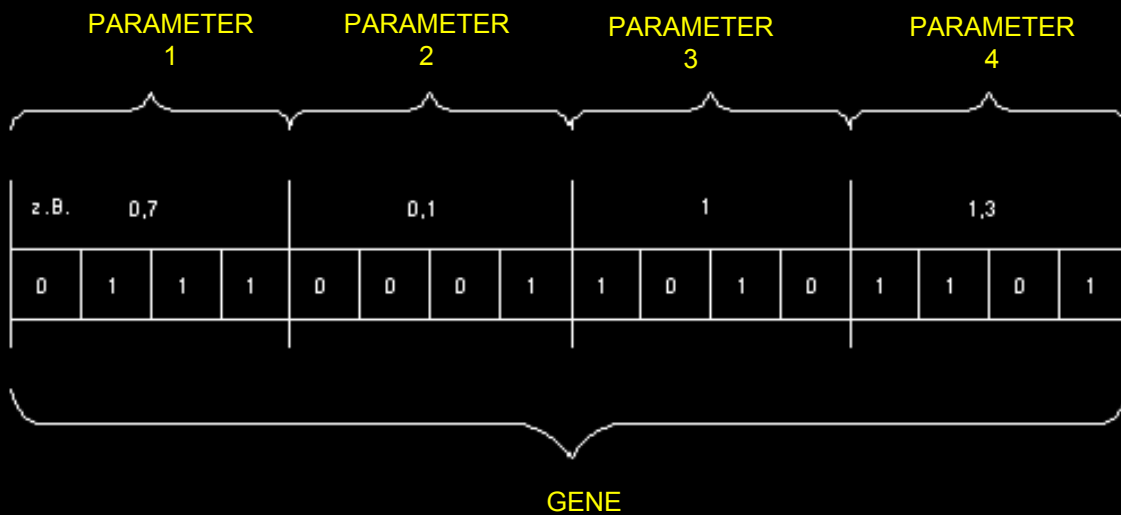
Genetic Algorithms

Natural	GA
chromosome	string
gene	feature, character or detector
allele	feature value
locus	string position
genotype	structure, or population
phenotype	parameter set, alternative solution, a decoded structure



The Coding

No.	STRING	
1	100001	x=4;y=1
2	001100	X=1;y=4
3	110010	X=6;y=2
4	000100	X=0;y=4



Binary Representation
(the most frequently used)

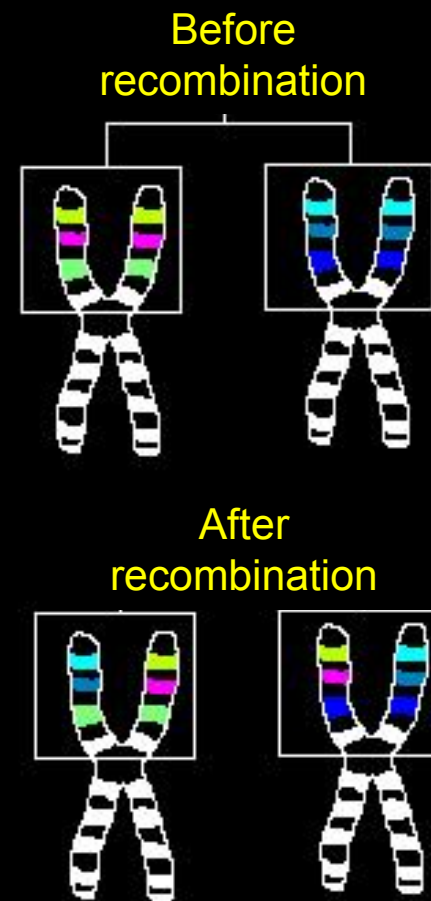
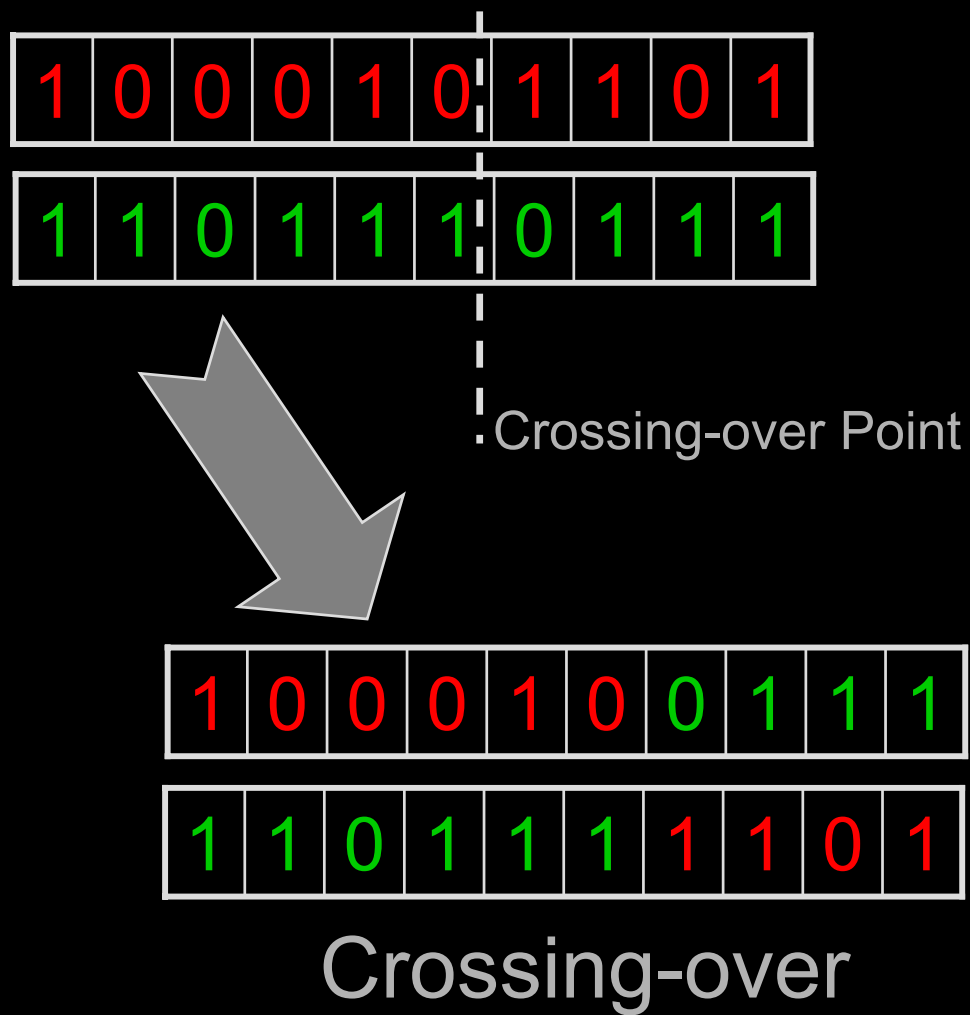
Selection

The main tool of evolution
;-)



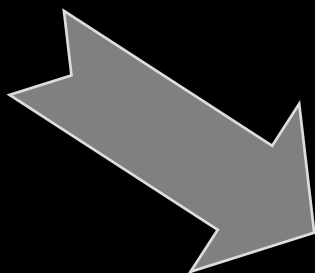
- Selection of individuals according to strict, determined criterion
- Criterion = **evaluation function** determined by the user
 - High value -> reproduction of the individual
 - Low value -> the individual dies
- Following generations are **more and more adapted**

Genetic Operators

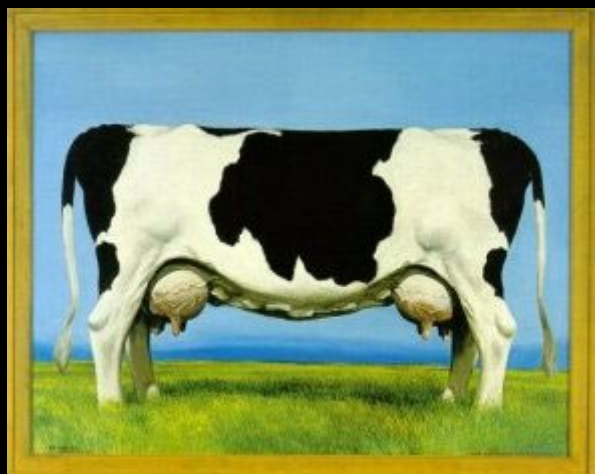


Genetic Operators

1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



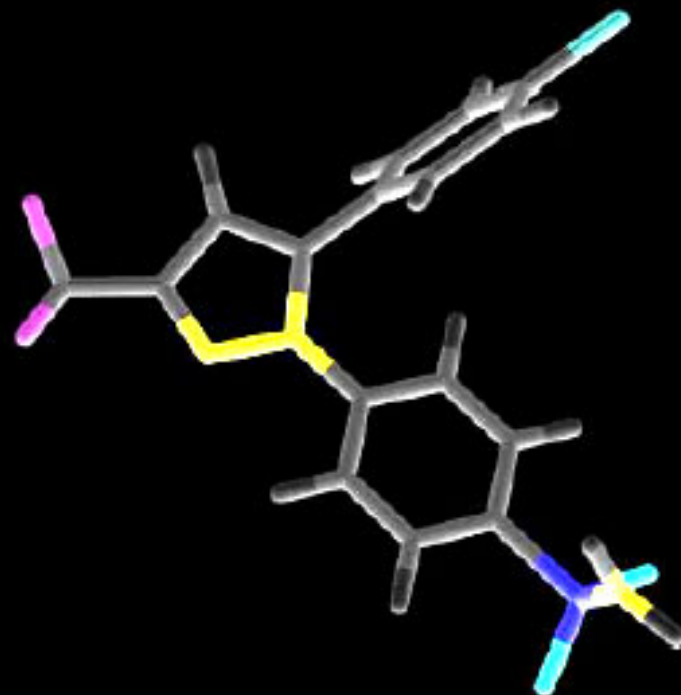
1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



Mutation

GA in Chemistry

- Curve fitting (IR spectra)
- feature selection – multicomponent calibration
- Determination of the configuration of some systems (for example C60)
- The composition of complex materials (for example composites)
- Molecular structure optimization
- Protein folding (3D structure of proteins)
- Protein-ligand docking



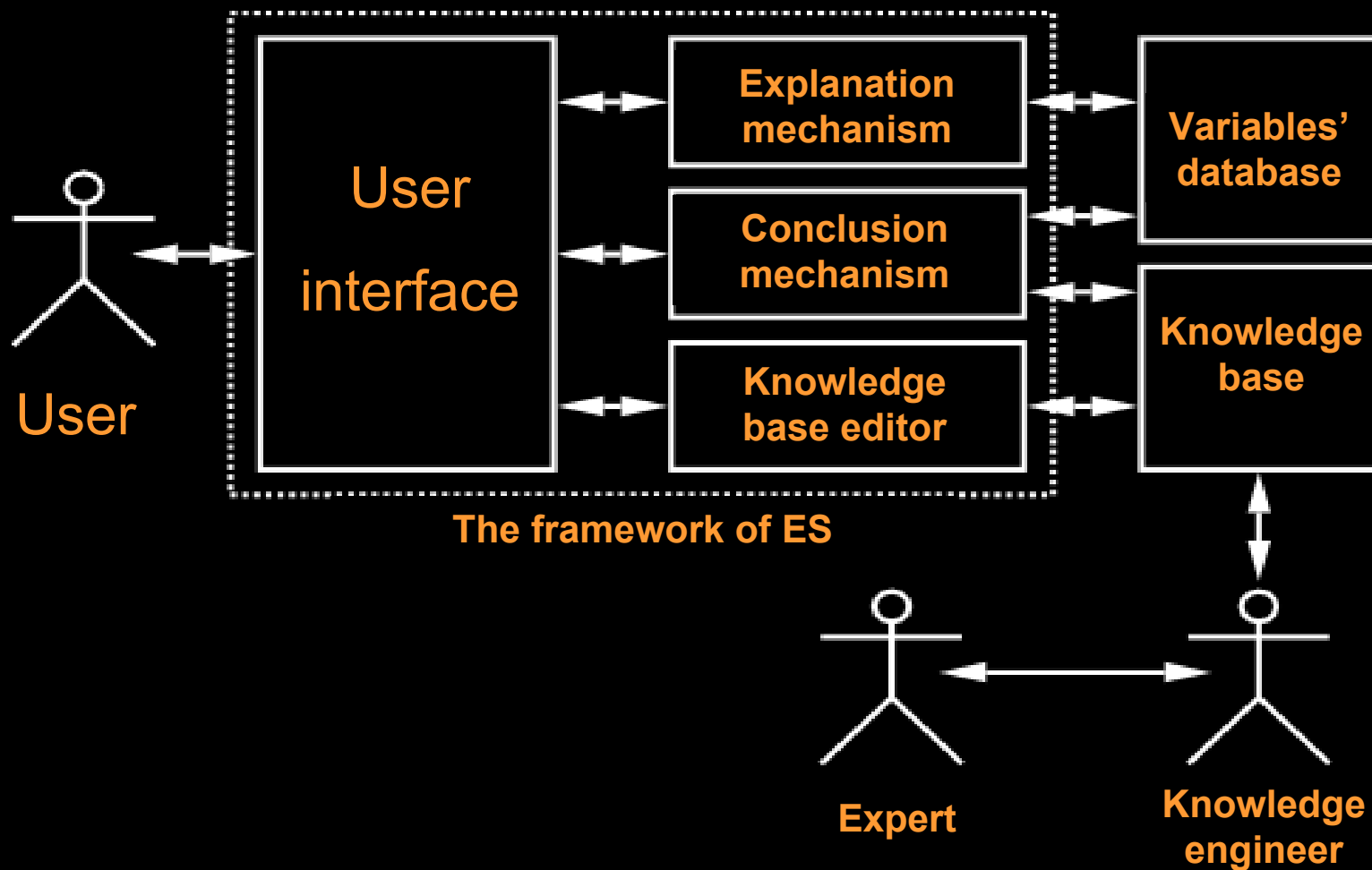
Expert Systems (ES)

- Program / set of programs
- It aims to recall the use of knowledge and making decisions

Why?

- Costs
- No experts in many cases
- Work more fast
- Not get tired
- Consequent
- Objective
- Precise
- The analysis of huge amounts of data demands the use of a computer

Expert System - a scheme



ES in Chemistry - DENDRAL

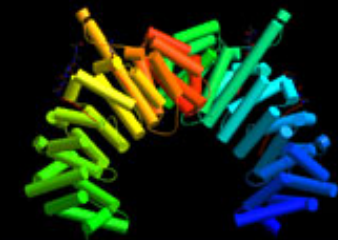
- Generation of chemical structures according to data obtained from MS, NMR, IR, UV
- From 1969 used in chemistry, many problems solved:
 - structure of organic esters,
 - hormones,
 - antibiotics,
 - impurities in chemical substances.

The results for mixtures are better than those obtained by experts!

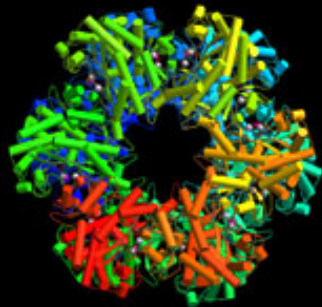




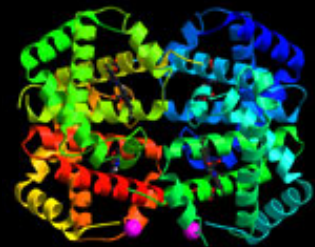
ES in Chemistry - CRYSTALIS



- Program, which elaborates crystallographic data of proteins (costs of classical analysis – even 1.000.000 \$).



- Interpretation of electron density maps and other data



ES in Chemistry - SYNTHESIS

- **CASD** - Computer Aided Synthesis Design
- 20 atoms - **10^{18} various molecules!**
- Number of basic substrates in synthesis ~500, in industry even more (~2000).
- Database – about 500 reactions, more than 100.000 concrete ones.



Summary

- Chemometrics & Chemistry \leftrightarrow AI
- Analysis of multidimensional, complex data
- Optimization, approximation
- ANN, GA, ES
 - Chemometrics and Intelligent Laboratory Systems
 - Journal of Chemometrics
 - Environmetrics
 - Analytical Chemistry
 - Analytical Letters
 - Analytica Chimica Acta

