

Supervised Clustering for Selecting Representative Samples in Chemical Databases

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Objectives

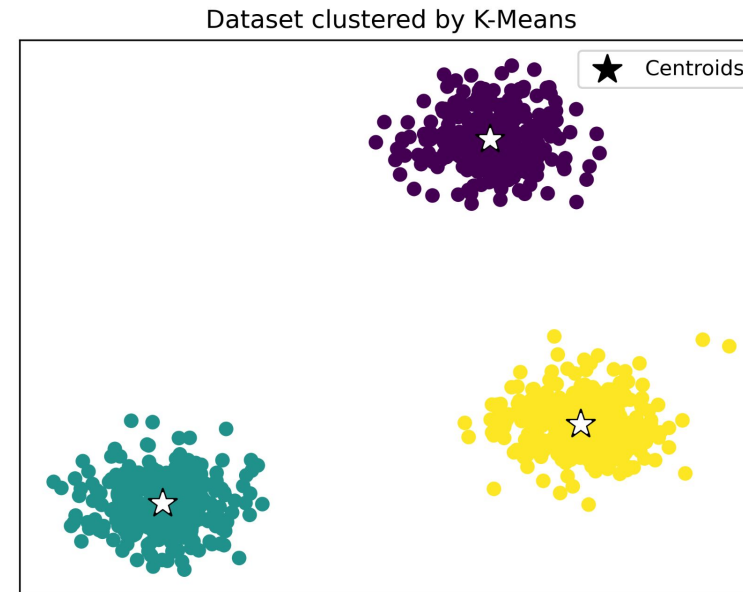
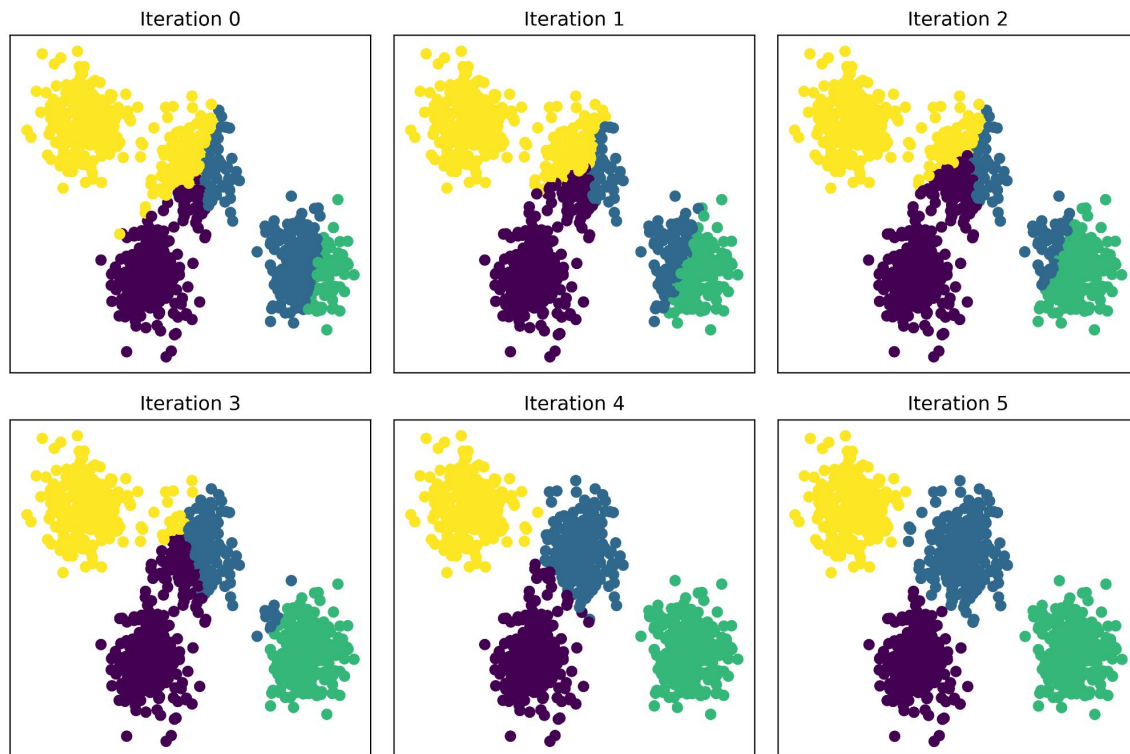


Provide a toolbox for faster material screening, so experts have access to large-scale material property analysis.

This can be achieved through the use of supervised clustering to obtain representative samples that will be analyzed rather than the complete dataset.

K-Means

K-Means is one of the most classic clustering methods in the literature.



Pseudo-code:

1. Choose k centroids to match k random elements from the database
2. Assign each element to the nearest centroid
3. Recalculate the centroid of each cluster as the center of mass of its members
4. While the convergence criterion isn't met, repeat from step 2

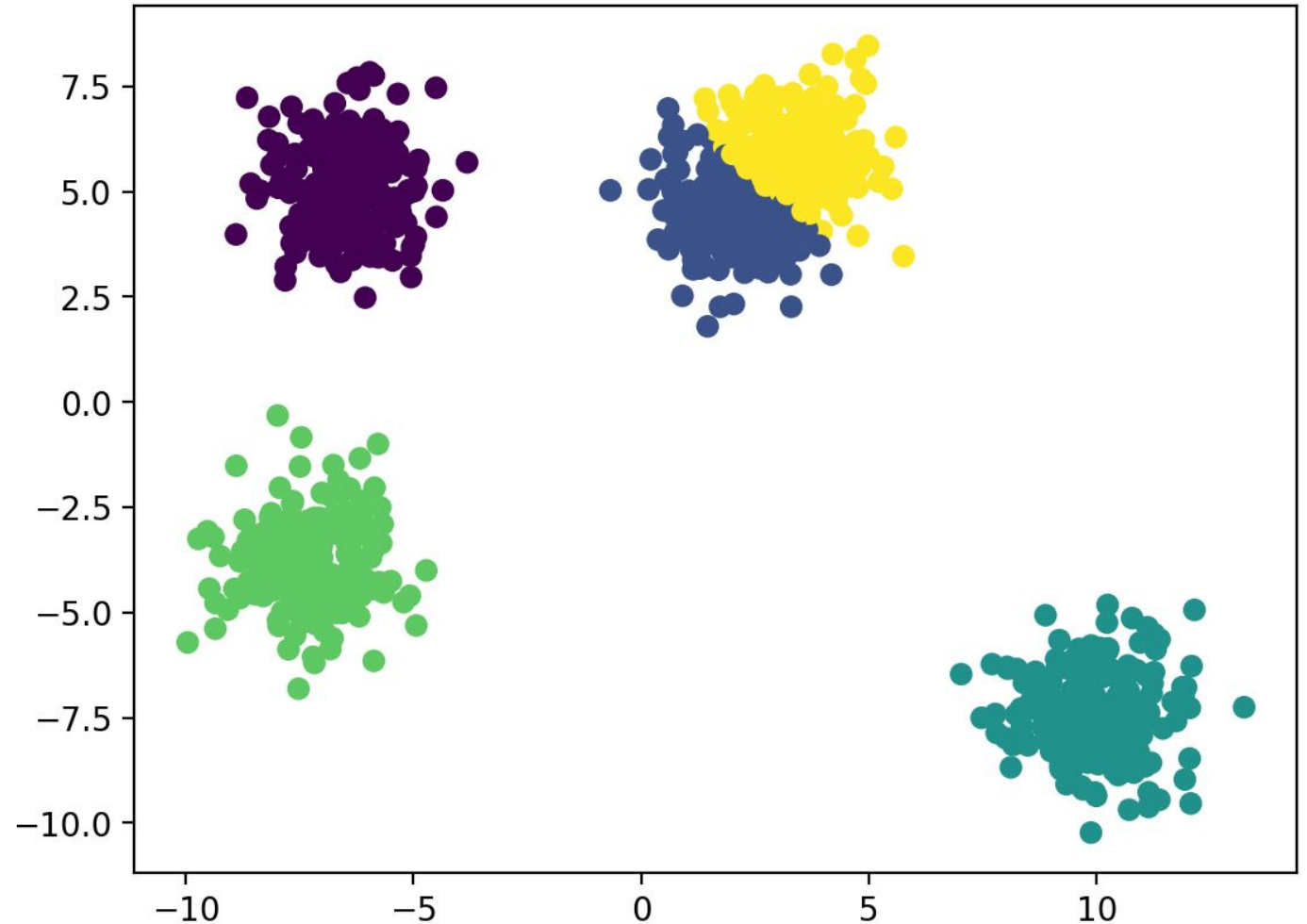


Problems Tackled



- How many clusters should be found (what is the value of **K**)?
- What happens if some features are more important than others for my specific needs?

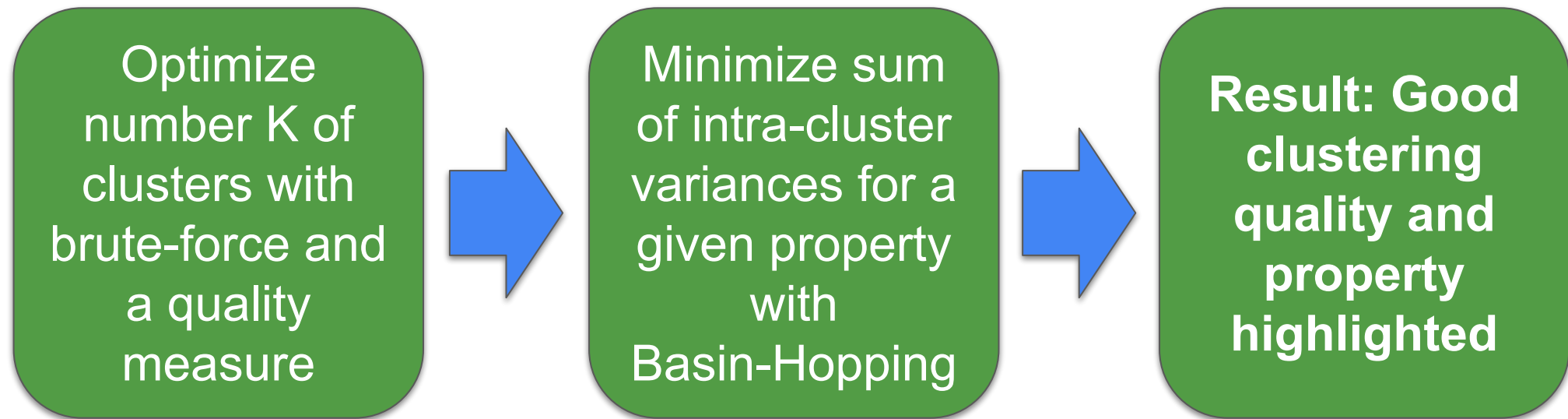
K-Means - Wrong number K leads to poor clustering



Supervised Clustering



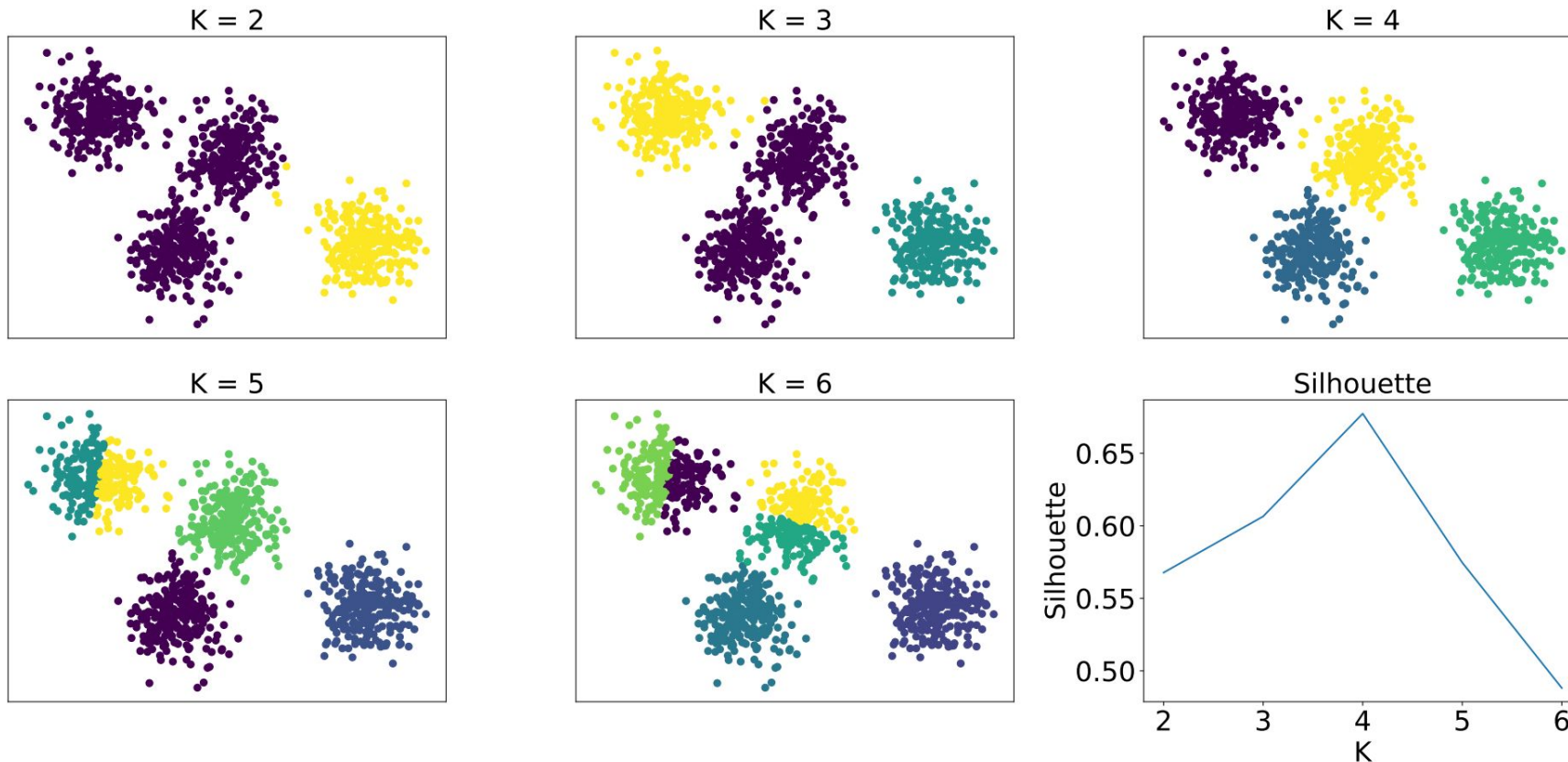
K-Means is supervised by 2 other optimization algorithms.





Brute-force Optimization

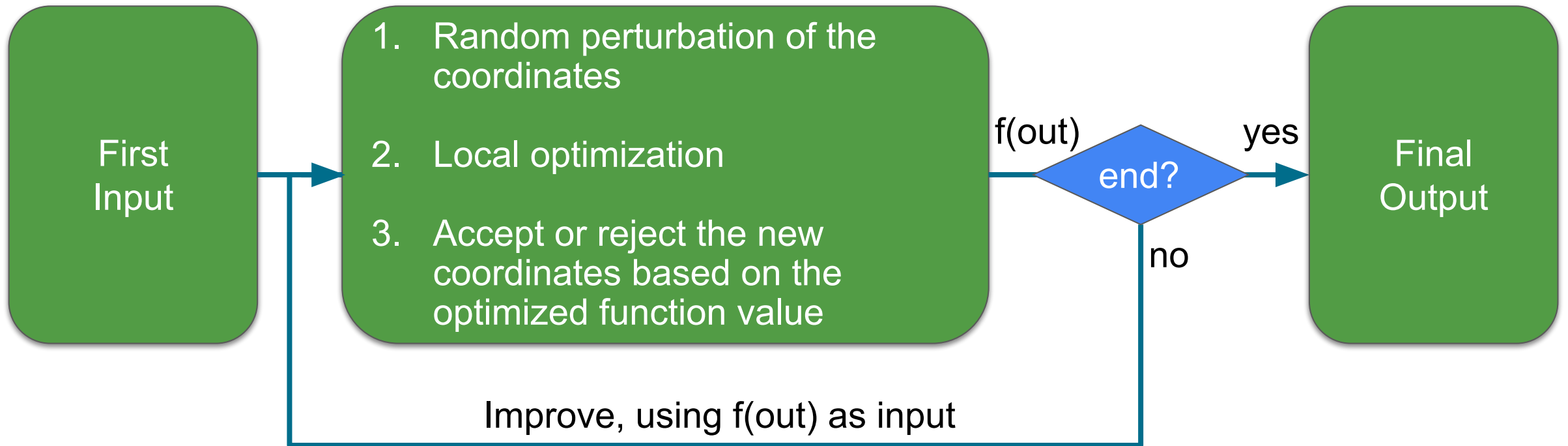
Objective: find the best K according to a clustering quality measure.





Basin-Hopping Optimization

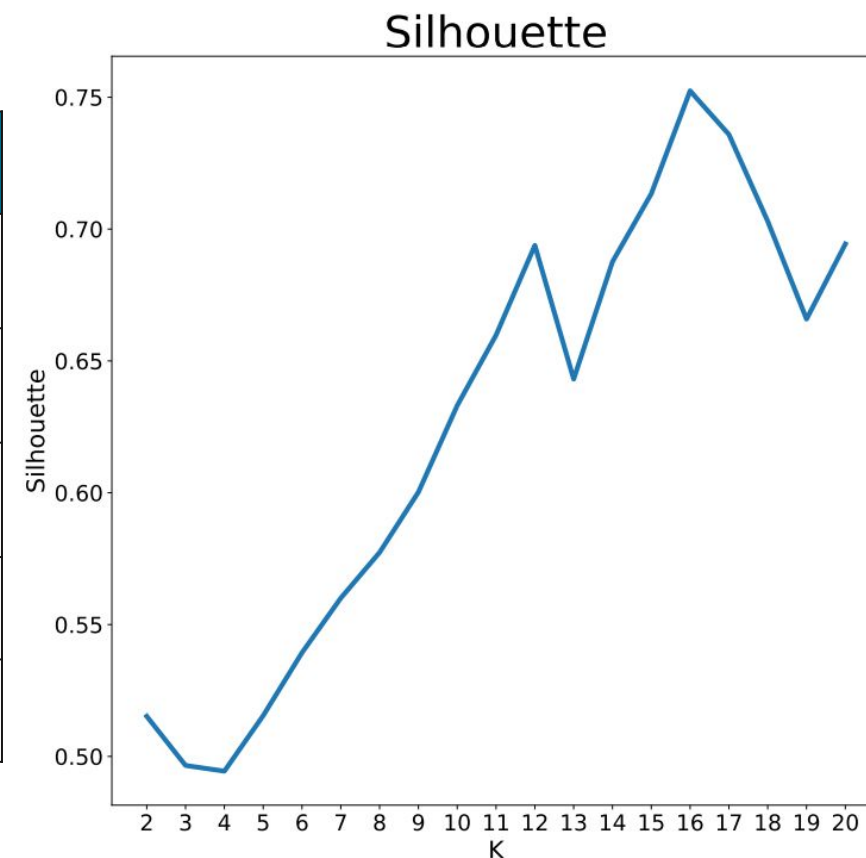
Objective: find the clustering configuration that best optimizes a criterion



Results



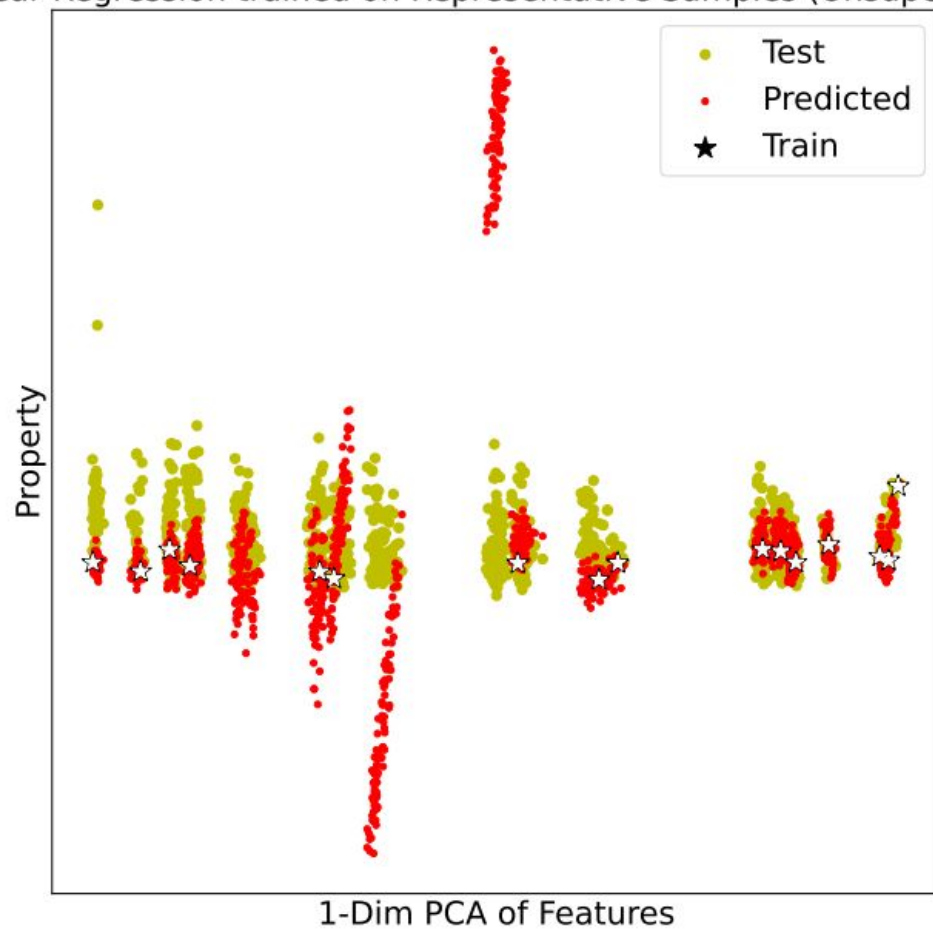
Description	Value
Best number K of groups/representative samples	16
Sum of intra-cluster variances before optimization	17.028679
Sum of intra-cluster variances after optimization	16.835181
Linear Regression MSE before optimization	24.032095
Linear Regression MSE after optimization	14.270303



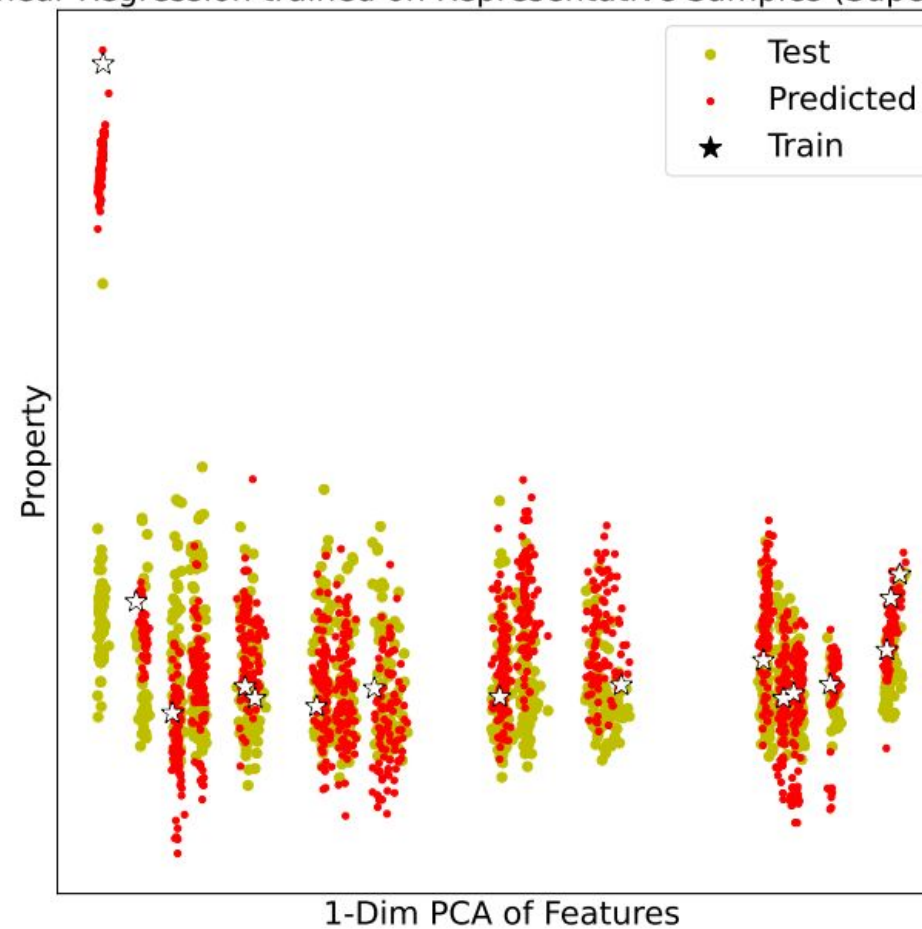
Results



Linear Regression trained on Representative Samples (Unsupervised)



Linear Regression trained on Representative Samples (Supervised)

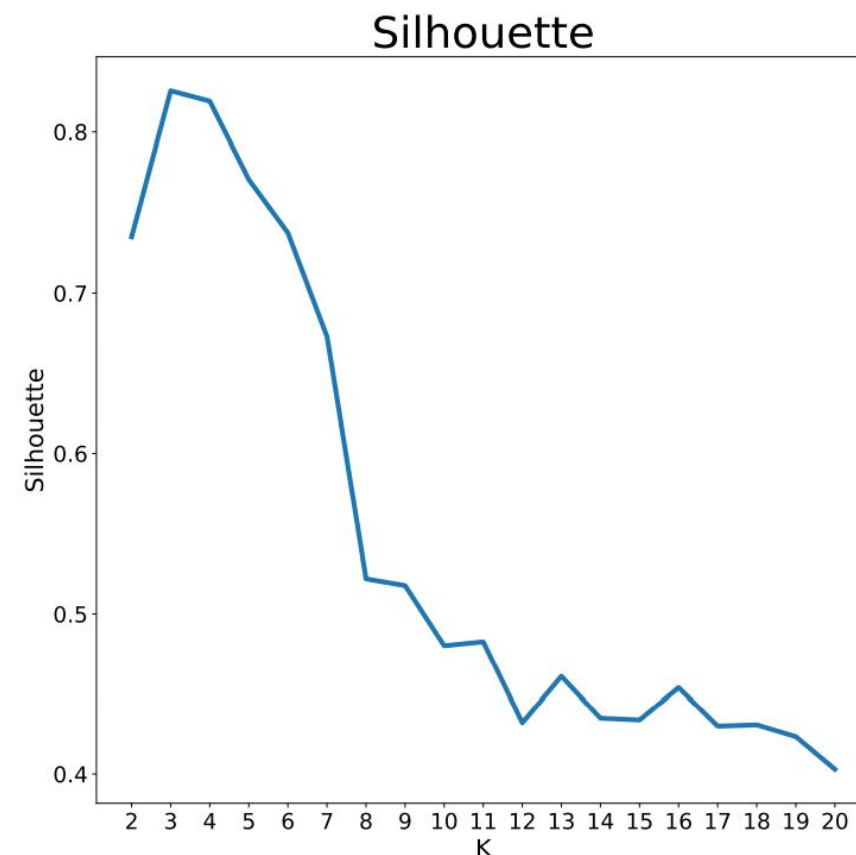


Results

55-Atom Pt-Based Core–Shell Nanoalloys



Description	Value
Best number K of groups/representative samples	3
Sum of intra-cluster variances before optimization	0.027594
Sum of intra-cluster variances after optimization	0.027594
Linear Regression MSE before optimization	0.009169
Linear Regression MSE after optimization	0.009169



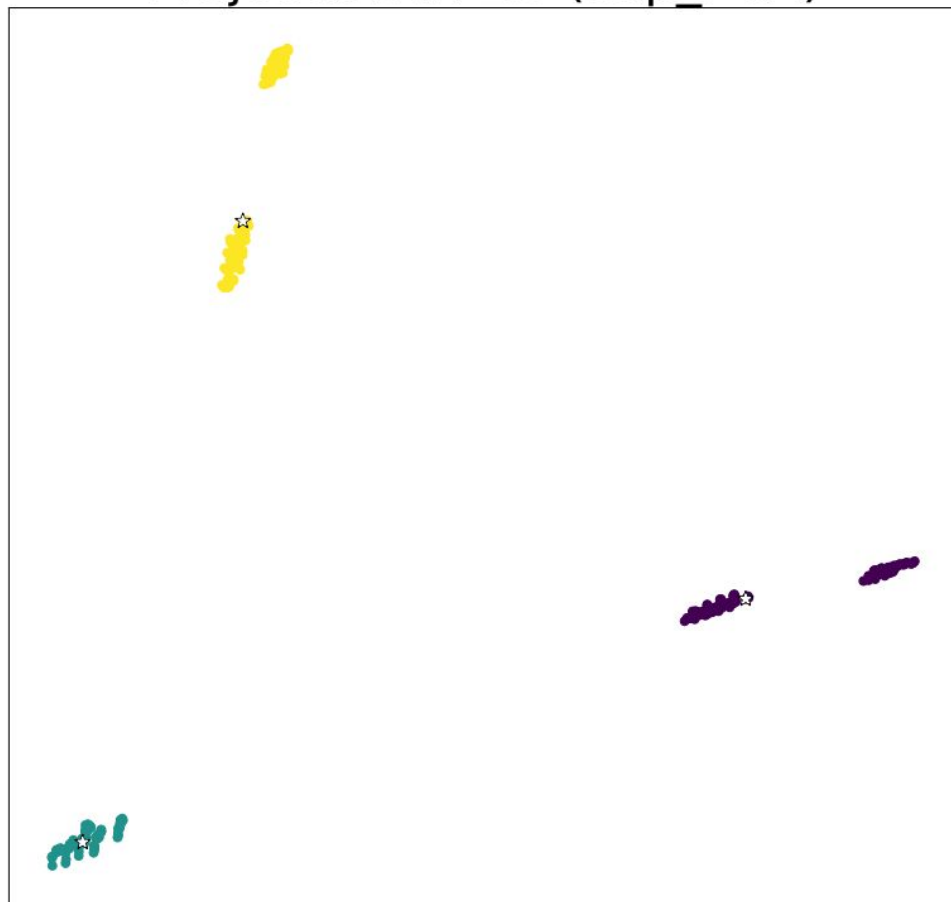
[Dataset] MENDES, P. C. D. et al. Ab initio screening of pt-based transition-metal nanoalloys using descriptors derived from the adsorption and activation of co₂. Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys., The Royal Society of Chemistry, v. 23, p. 6029–6041, 2021.

Results

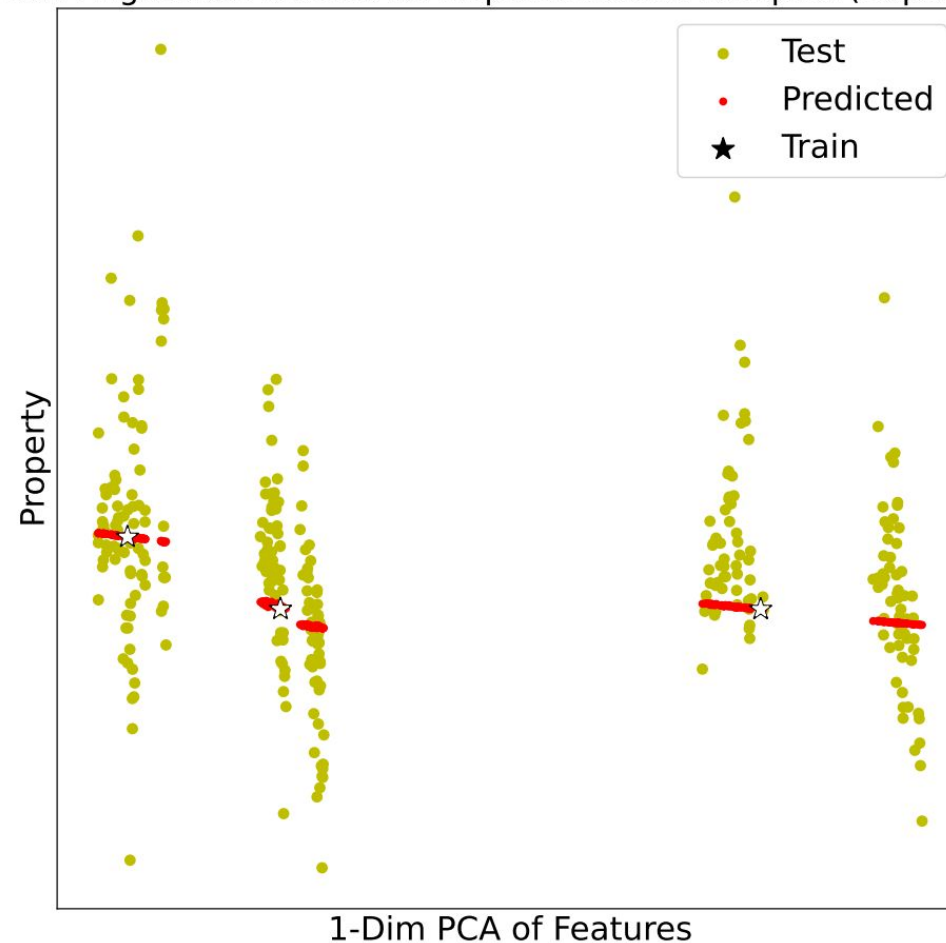


55-Atom Pt-Based Core-Shell Nanoalloys

Projection in 2D (sup_PCA)



Linear Regression trained on Representative Samples (Supervised)

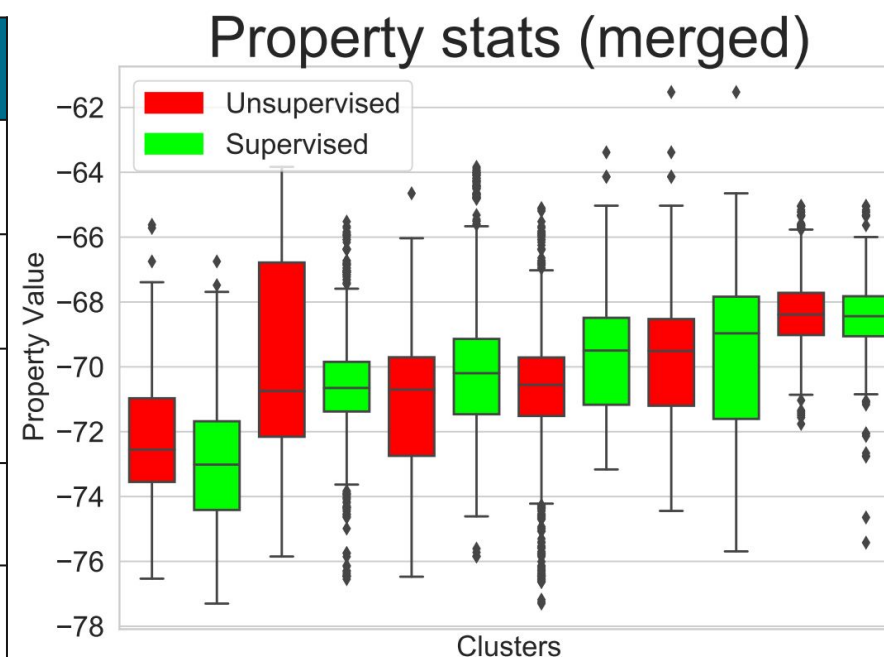


Results

QM9



Description	Value
Defined number K of groups/representatives	6
Sum of intra-cluster variances before optimization	27.995522
Sum of intra-cluster variances after optimization	22.388382
Linear Regression MSE before optimization	94.712168
Linear Regression MSE after optimization	26.794895

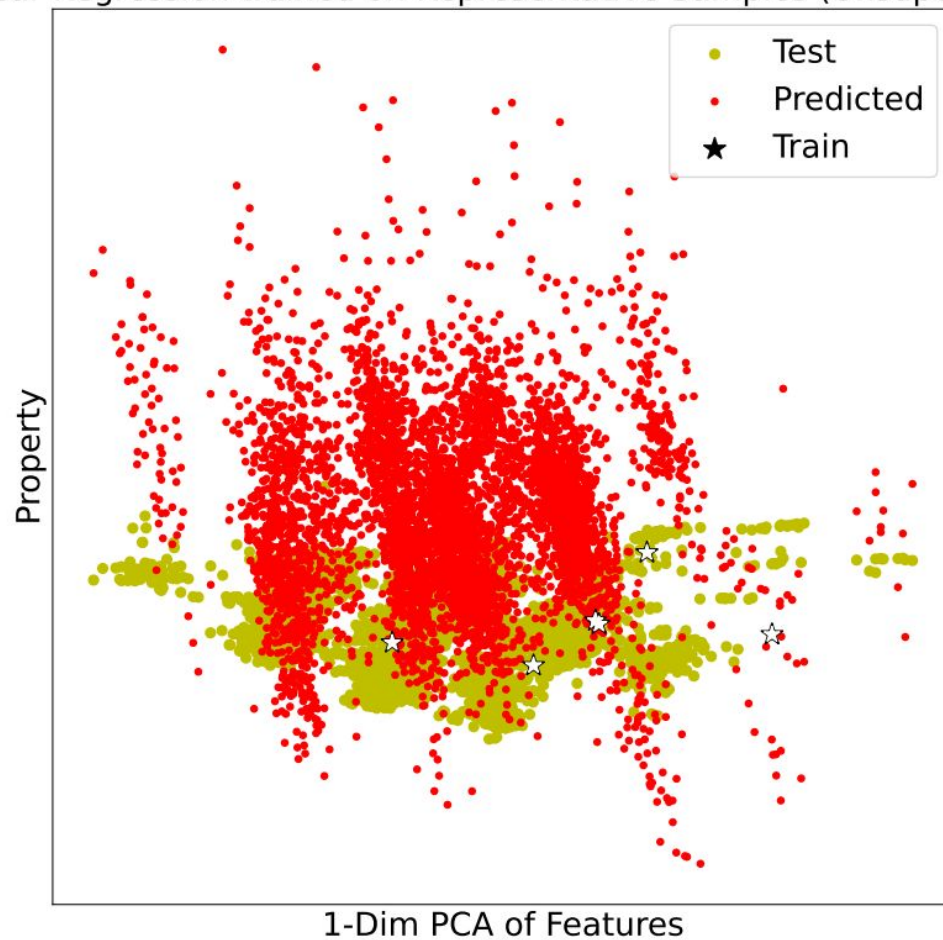


Results

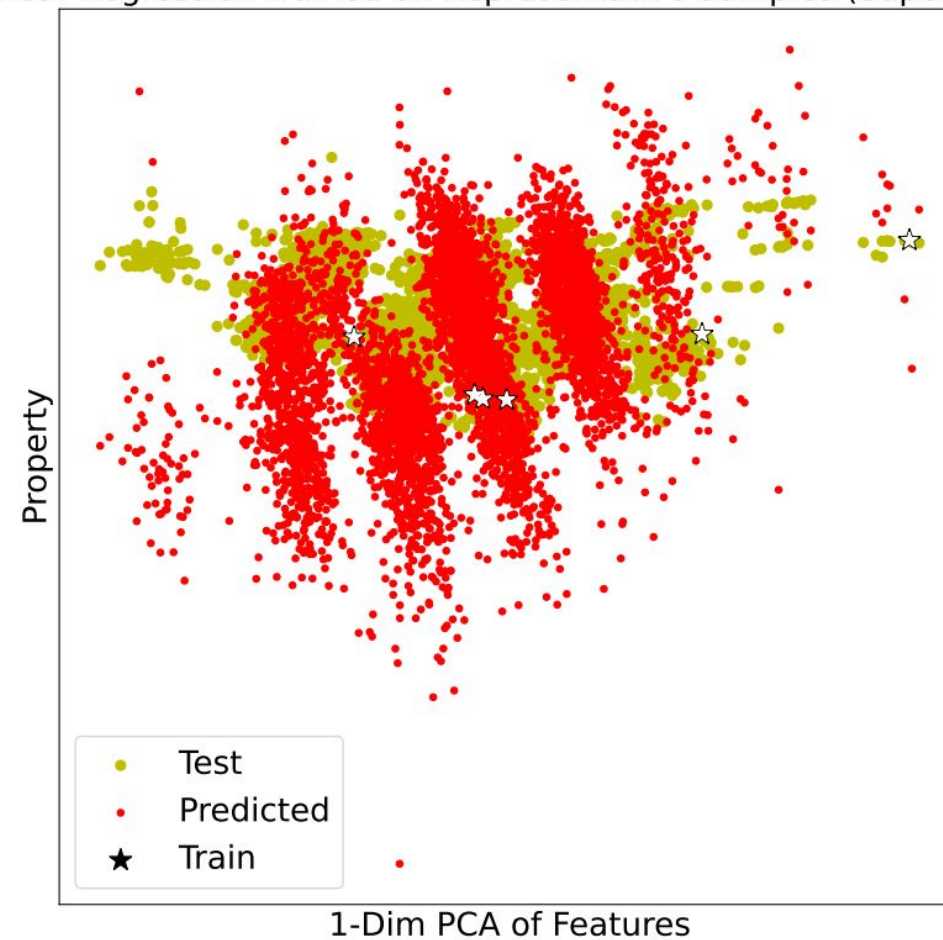
QM9



Linear Regression trained on Representative Samples (Unsupervised)



Linear Regression trained on Representative Samples (Supervised)





Toolbox and Further Development

- Easy to setup
- CLI
- GUI
- Multiplatform
- Multi-threaded

Supervised Clustering Toolbox

Extract | Featurize | Cluster

Configuration

Dataset (.csv):

Output folder:

Random Seed: Random Fixed:

K-Means

of clusters: Up to Exactly

Quality Score:

Basinhopping

Optimization: Enabled Disabled

Bias Column:

of iterations:

Maximum step:

Initial temp:

Success after:

Goal: Minimize Maximize bias column variance

Miscellaneous

Feedback: Normal Verbose

Conclusions



- Supervised clustering for selecting representative samples in databases.
- According to the analyses, it tends to outperform traditional clustering.
- Toolbox with Command Line / Graphical interface to run the algorithm.

Thank You!

