

# Incorporating InChI into a polymeric database

Debra J. Audus

State and Future of the IUPAC InChI

August 16, 2017



# Acknowledgements



Computer  
Science



Roselyne Tchoua



Kyle Chard

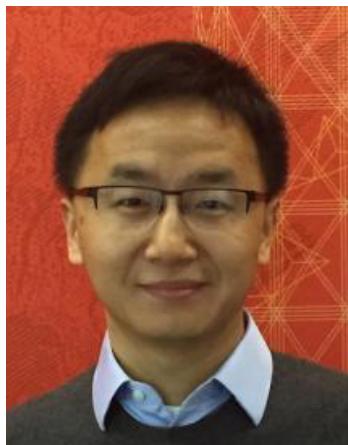


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**CHICAGO**  
Molecular  
Engineering

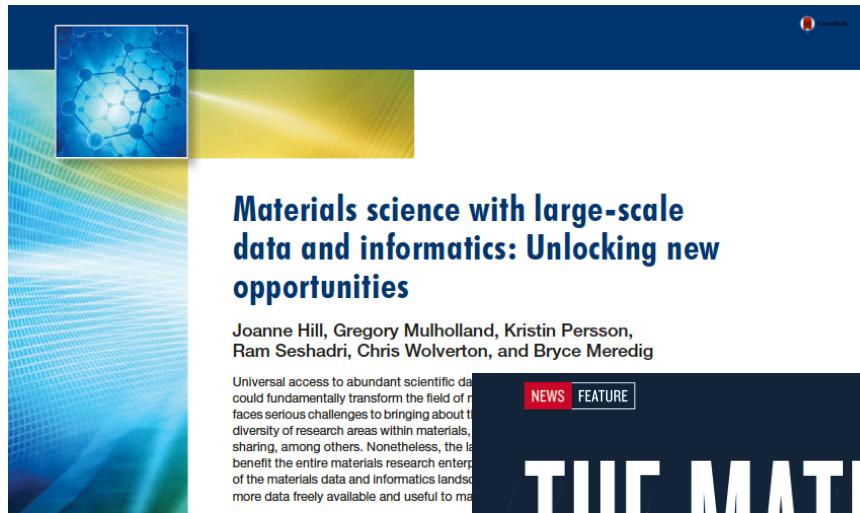


Joshua Lequieu



Juan de Pablo

# Need for polymeric databases



Materials science with large-scale data and informatics: **Unlocking new opportunities**

Joanne Hill, Gregory Mulholland, Kristin Persson, Ram Seshadri, Chris Wolverton, and Bryce Meredig

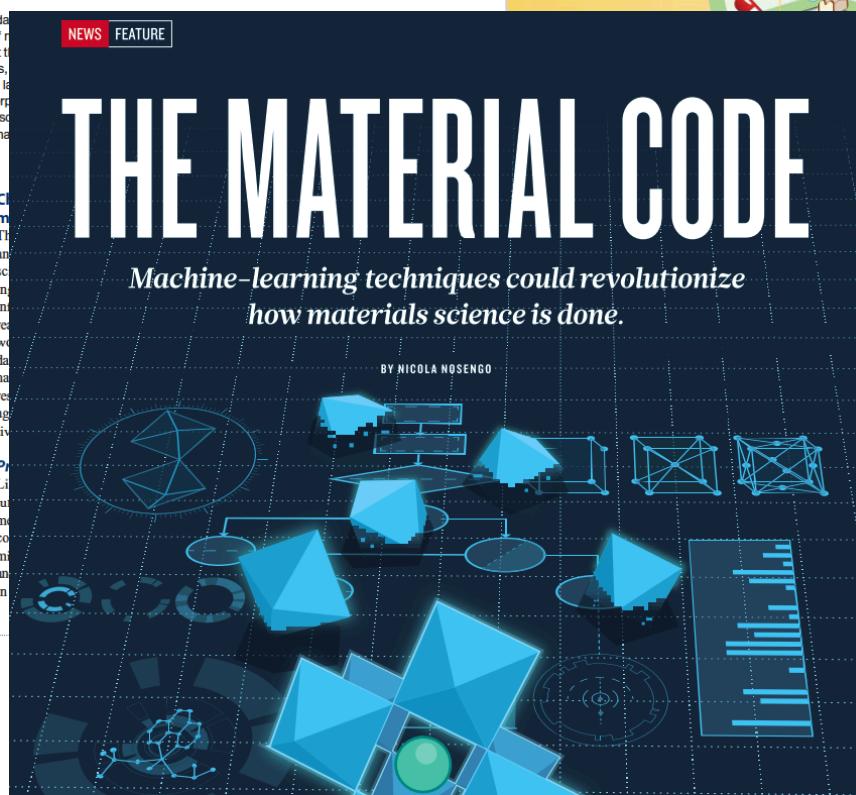
Universal access to abundant scientific data could fundamentally transform the field of materials science. The field now faces serious challenges to bringing about the needed changes, including the diversity of research areas within materials science, data sharing, among others. Nonetheless, the large-scale data and informatics landscape will benefit the entire materials research enterprise. The need for more data and informatics landfills is clear: more data freely available and useful to materials scientists.

## Introduction

Data-intensive science has been described as the “fourth paradigm” for scientific exploration, with the first three being experiments, theory, and simulation.<sup>1</sup> While the value of data-intensive research approaches are becoming more apparent, the field of materials science has not yet experienced the same widespread adoption of these methods (as has occurred in biosciences,<sup>2</sup> astronomy,<sup>3</sup> and particle physics<sup>4</sup>). Nonetheless, the potential impact of data-driven materials science is tremendous: Materials informatics could reduce the typical 10–20 year development and commercialization cycle<sup>5</sup> for new materials. We see plentiful opportunities to use data and data science to radically reduce this timeline and generally advance materials research and development (R&D) and manufacturing.

In this article, we discuss the current state of affairs with respect to data and data analytics in the materials community, with a particular emphasis on thorny challenges and promising initiatives that exist in the field. We conclude with a set of near-term recommendations for materials-data stakeholders. Our goal is to demystify data analytics and give readers from any subdiscipline within materials research enough information to understand how informatics techniques could apply to their own workflows.

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**THE MATERIAL CODE**

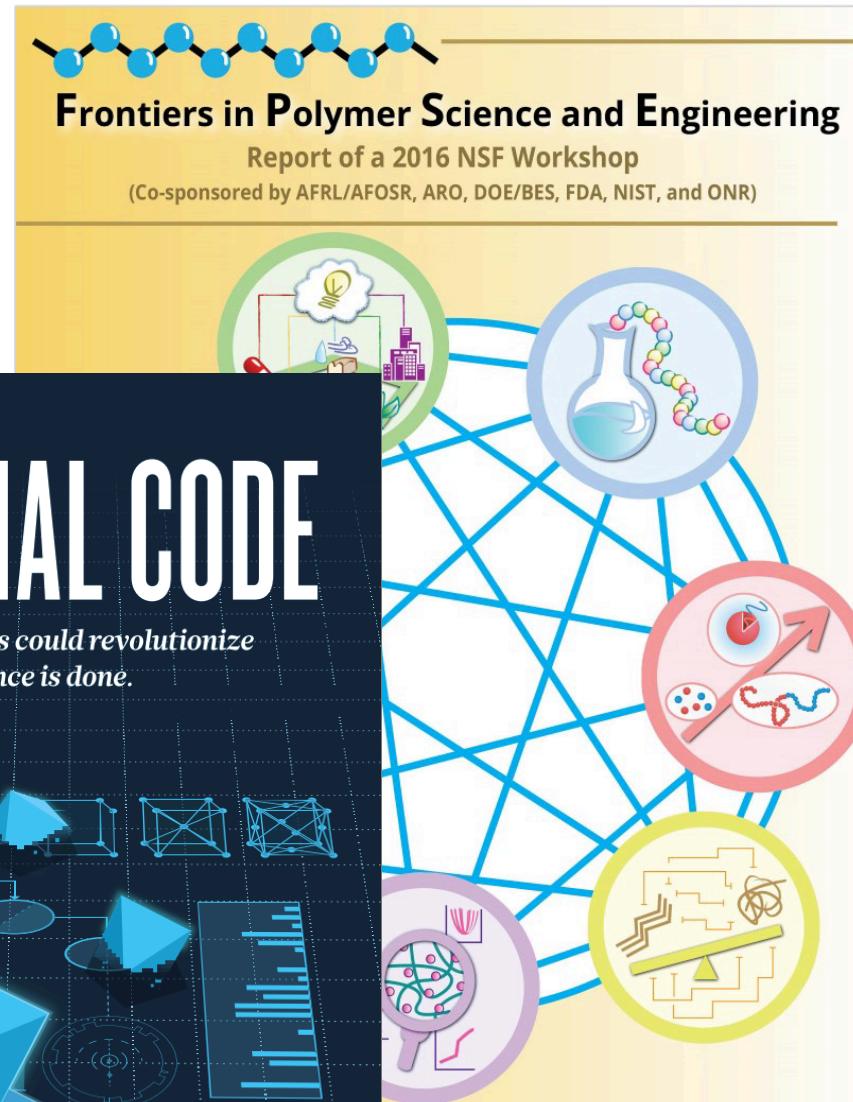
*Machine-learning techniques could revolutionize how materials science is done.*

BY NICOLA NOSENKO

**Challenging materials science**  
The field of materials science is facing significant challenges in terms of data availability and quality. The lack of standardized data formats and the absence of a central repository for materials data have hindered progress in the field. The development of machine learning algorithms can help to address these challenges by automatically extracting useful information from large datasets and identifying patterns that may not be immediately apparent.

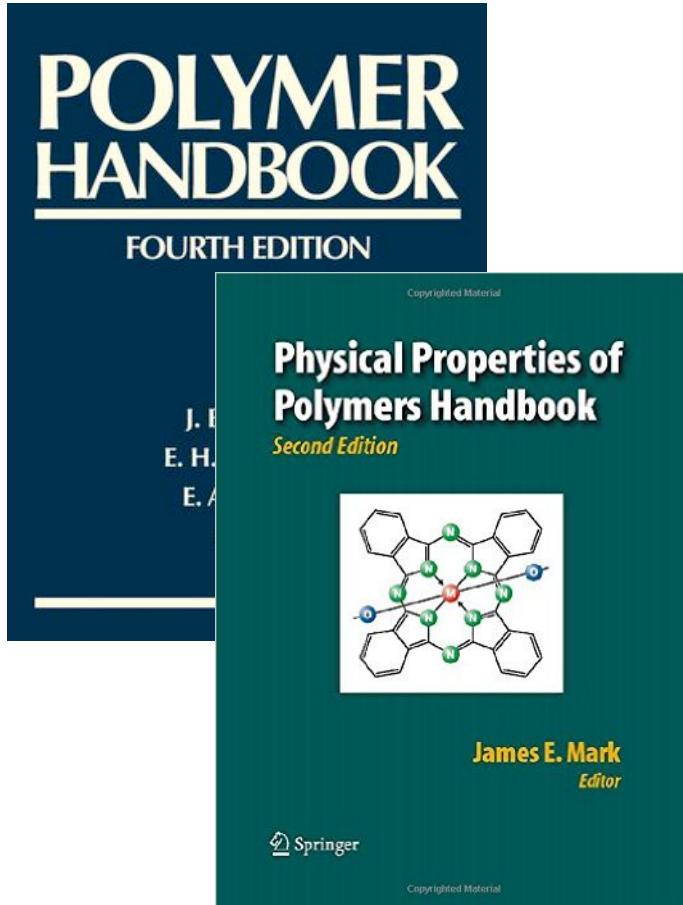
**Machine learning in materials science**  
Machine learning has already shown promise in materials science, particularly in the area of structure-property relationships. By training algorithms on large datasets of materials properties, it is possible to predict the behavior of new materials without the need for extensive experimentation. This can lead to significant savings in time and cost, and can help to accelerate the discovery of new materials.

**Conclusion**  
The use of machine learning in materials science has the potential to revolutionize the way we approach research. By providing a more efficient and effective way to analyze and interpret data, it can help to unlock new opportunities for discovery and innovation. As the field continues to evolve, it is likely that machine learning will play an increasingly important role in driving progress.



# Existing resources

## Paper-based

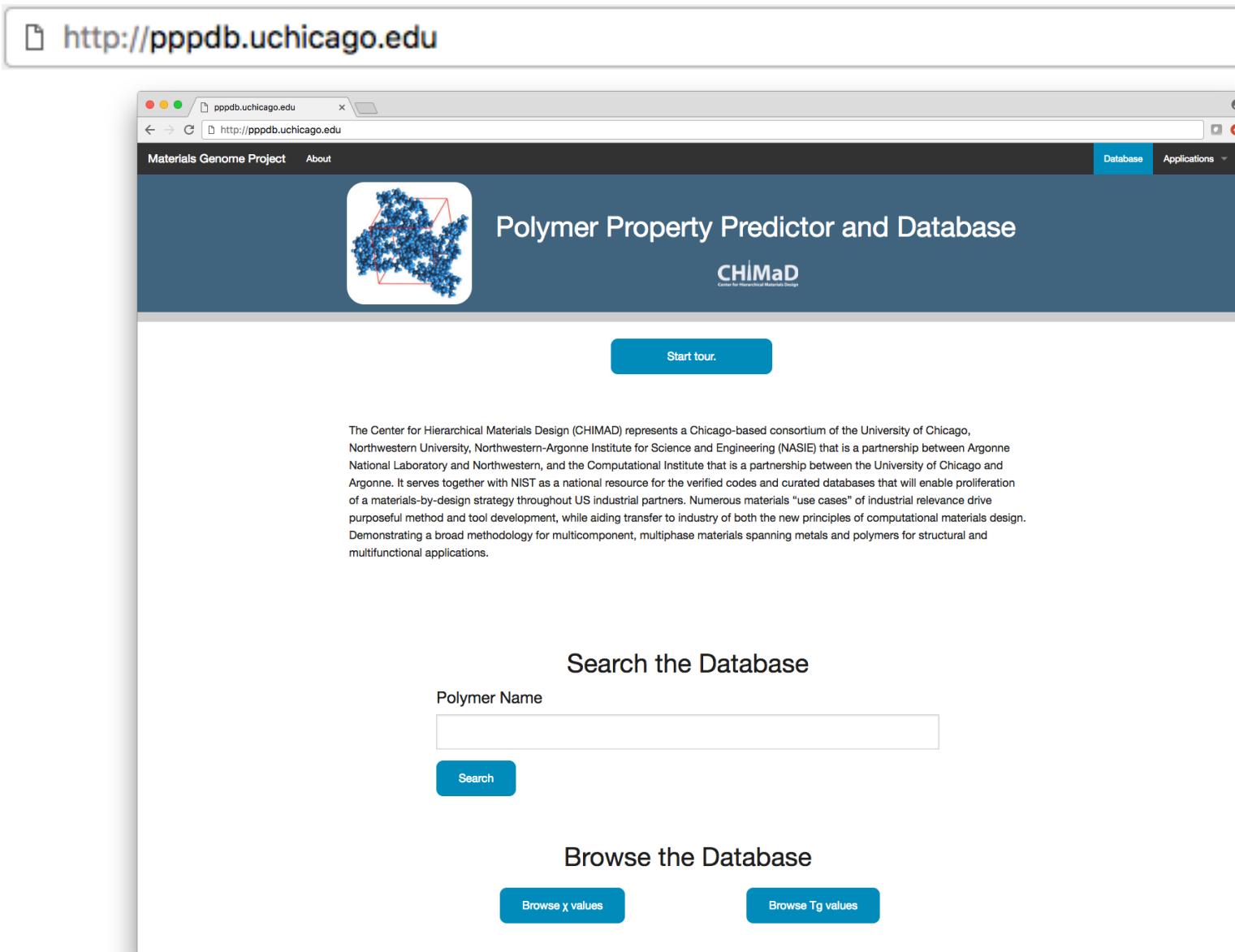


## Web-based

A screenshot showing multiple web browser windows displaying different polymer databases. The windows include: 1. A window titled 'Polymers: A Properties Database' from CHEMnetBASE. 2. A window titled 'khazana' showing 'A Computational Materials Knowledgebase'. 3. A window titled 'NANO MINE' from nanomine.northwestern.edu. 4. A window titled 'PolyInfo' from polymer.nims.go.jp. The PolyInfo window is expanded to show its features: 'Outline' (describing MatNav as a system for polymer design), 'Database' (with sections for Polymer Search, Monomer Search, Property Prediction System, and Nomenclature System), and 'MatNav' (listing various sub-databases like Polymer Database, Inorganic Material Database, and Engineering Database). A sidebar on the right shows statistics for the database, such as 14,424 Homopolymers and 14,888 Literature data.

limited accessibility of entire database and/or datasets that are too small

# Polymer Property Predictor and Database

A screenshot of a web browser displaying the Polymer Property Predictor and Database (PPPDB) website. The URL in the address bar is <http://pppdb.uchicago.edu>. The page has a dark blue header with the title "Polymer Property Predictor and Database" and the acronym "CHIMaD". The main content area features a large image of a polymer structure with a red cube highlighting a specific region. A "Start tour." button is visible. Below the tour button is a detailed description of the CHIMaD consortium and its mission. The bottom section contains search and browse functionality.

**Polymer Property Predictor and Database**

**CHIMaD**  
Center for Hierarchical Materials Design

[Start tour.](#)

The Center for Hierarchical Materials Design (CHIMaD) represents a Chicago-based consortium of the University of Chicago, Northwestern University, Northwestern-Argonne Institute for Science and Engineering (NASIE) that is a partnership between Argonne National Laboratory and Northwestern, and the Computational Institute that is a partnership between the University of Chicago and Argonne. It serves together with NIST as a national resource for the verified codes and curated databases that will enable proliferation of a materials-by-design strategy throughout US industrial partners. Numerous materials "use cases" of industrial relevance drive purposeful method and tool development, while aiding transfer to industry of both the new principles of computational materials design. Demonstrating a broad methodology for multicomponent, multiphase materials spanning metals and polymers for structural and multifunctional applications.

## Search the Database

Polymer Name

[Search](#)

## Browse the Database

[Browse x values](#)   [Browse Tg values](#)

# Flory Huggins $\chi$ parameter

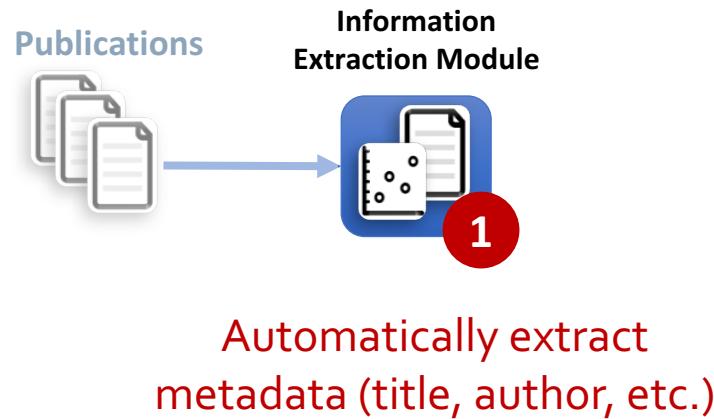
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## Publications

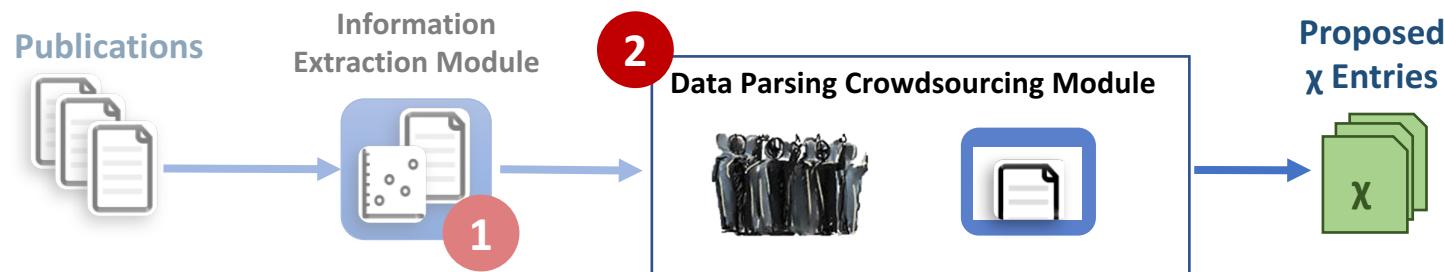


376 articles from  
*Macromolecules*

# Flory Huggins $\chi$ parameter



# Flory Huggins $\chi$ parameter



Undergrads review papers and enter  $\chi$  into an online form

# Need for a polymer dictionary

Name	Type	Abbreviation	
poly(ethylene-alt-propylene)	polymer	PEP	
protonated poly(ethylene-alt-propylene)	polymer	pPEP	
Polybutadiene	polymer		
polybutadiene	polymer	PB	
polybutadiene	polymer	PBD	
poly(butyl methacrylate)	polymer	PbMA	
Poly(n-butyl methacrylate)	polymer	PnBMA-115	
poly(methacrylic acid)-b-poly(methyl methacrylate) (A)	polymer	PMAA-PMMA (A)	
poly(methacrylic acid)-b-poly(methyl methacrylate) (C)	polymer	PMAA-PMMA (C)	
styrene	polymer		

Diagram illustrating the need for a polymer dictionary:

- Prefixes: A group of entries where the same polymer name is used with different prefixes (e.g., poly vs. protonated poly).
- Capitalization: A group of entries where the same polymer name is used with different capitalization schemes (e.g., Poly vs. poly).
- Ambiguous: A group of entries where the same polymer name is used with different abbreviations (e.g., PBD vs. PbMA).
- Input errors: A group of entries where the same polymer name is used with different input variations (e.g., PMAA-PMMA (A) vs. PMAA-PMMA (C)).

# The need for InChI

## Multiple and trade names

Registry Number: [9003-53-6](#)

Molecular Formula: (C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>8</sub>)<sub>x</sub>

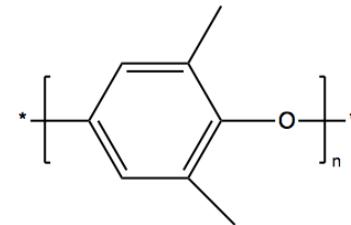
Chemical Name: Benzene, ethenyl-, homopolymer

[Hide Synonyms](#) 

- MS 555
- Fostarene 20D9
- JSR-BK 2500
- Styron 680
- BSB-S 40
- Daicel Styrol 20

1800+  
for polystyrene

## Identify synonyms



poly(2,6-dimethyl-1,4-phenylene oxide)  
poly(xylenyl ether)

## Broadness of CAS

Registry Number: [9004-34-6](#)

Molecular Formula: W99

Chemical Name: Cellulose

[Show Synonyms](#) 

Registry Number: [9000-11-7](#)

Molecular Formula: C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.xUnspecified

Chemical Name: Cellulose, carboxymethyl ether

[Show Synonyms](#) 

Registry Number: [9004-32-4](#)

Molecular Formula: C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.xNa.xW99

Chemical Name: Cellulose, carboxymethyl ether, sodium salt

[Show Synonyms](#) 

# Need for a polymer dictionary

Name	Type	Abbreviation	
poly(ethylene-alt-propylene)	polymer	PEP	prefixes
protonated poly(ethylene-alt-propylene)	polymer	pPEP	prefixes
Polybutadiene	polymer		capitalization
polybutadiene	polymer	PB	capitalization
polybutadiene	polymer	PBD	ambiguous
poly(butyl methacrylate)	polymer	PbMA	ambiguous
Poly(n-butyl methacrylate)	polymer	PnBMA-115	ambiguous
poly(methacrylic acid)-b-poly(methyl methacrylate) (A)	polymer	PMAA-PMMA (A)	input errors
poly(methacrylic acid)-b-poly(methyl methacrylate) (C)	polymer	PMAA-PMMA (C)	input errors
styrene	polymer		input errors

Need something like PubChem for polymers

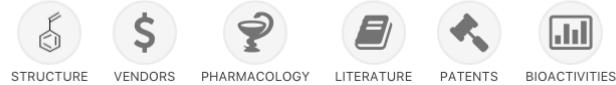


Search bar: polystyrene

Buttons: BioAssay, Compound, Substance

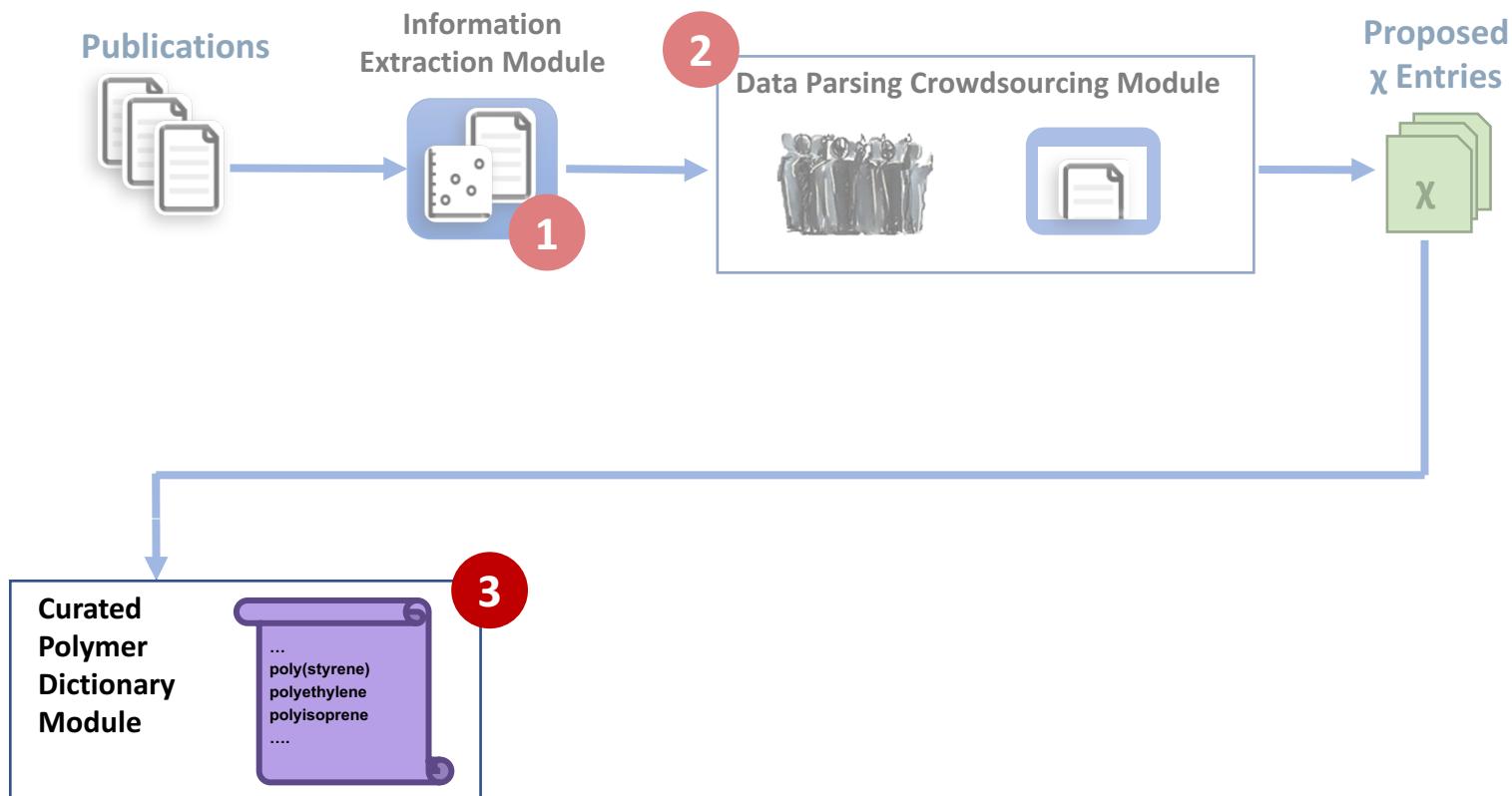
Buttons: Go, Limits, Advanced

## STYRENE



PubChem CID:	7501
Chemical Names:	STYRENE; Ethenylbenzene; Phenylethylene; Vinylbenzene; 100-42-5; Styrol
More...	
Molecular Formula:	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> or C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> CHCH <sub>2</sub>
Molecular Weight:	104.152 g/mol
InChI Key:	PPBRXRYQALVLMV-UHFFFAOYSA-N

# Flory Huggins $\chi$ parameter



# Developing the polymer dictionary

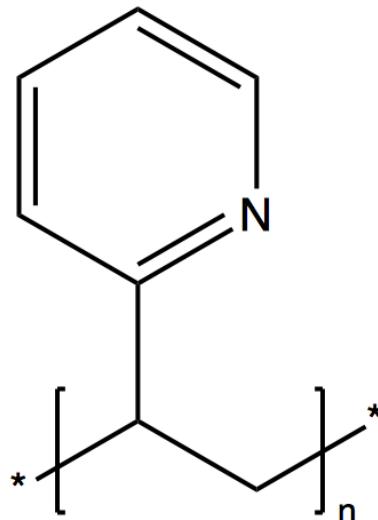
**Name**

poly(2-vinylpyridine)

**Abbreviation**

P2VP

**Structure**  
(saved as .mol file)



**InChIKey and InChI**

KGIGUEBEKRSTEW-BBVYVPKKBA-N

1B/C7H7N/c1-2-7-5-3-4-6-8-7/h2-6H,1H2/z101-1-8(1.2)

# The polymer dictionary

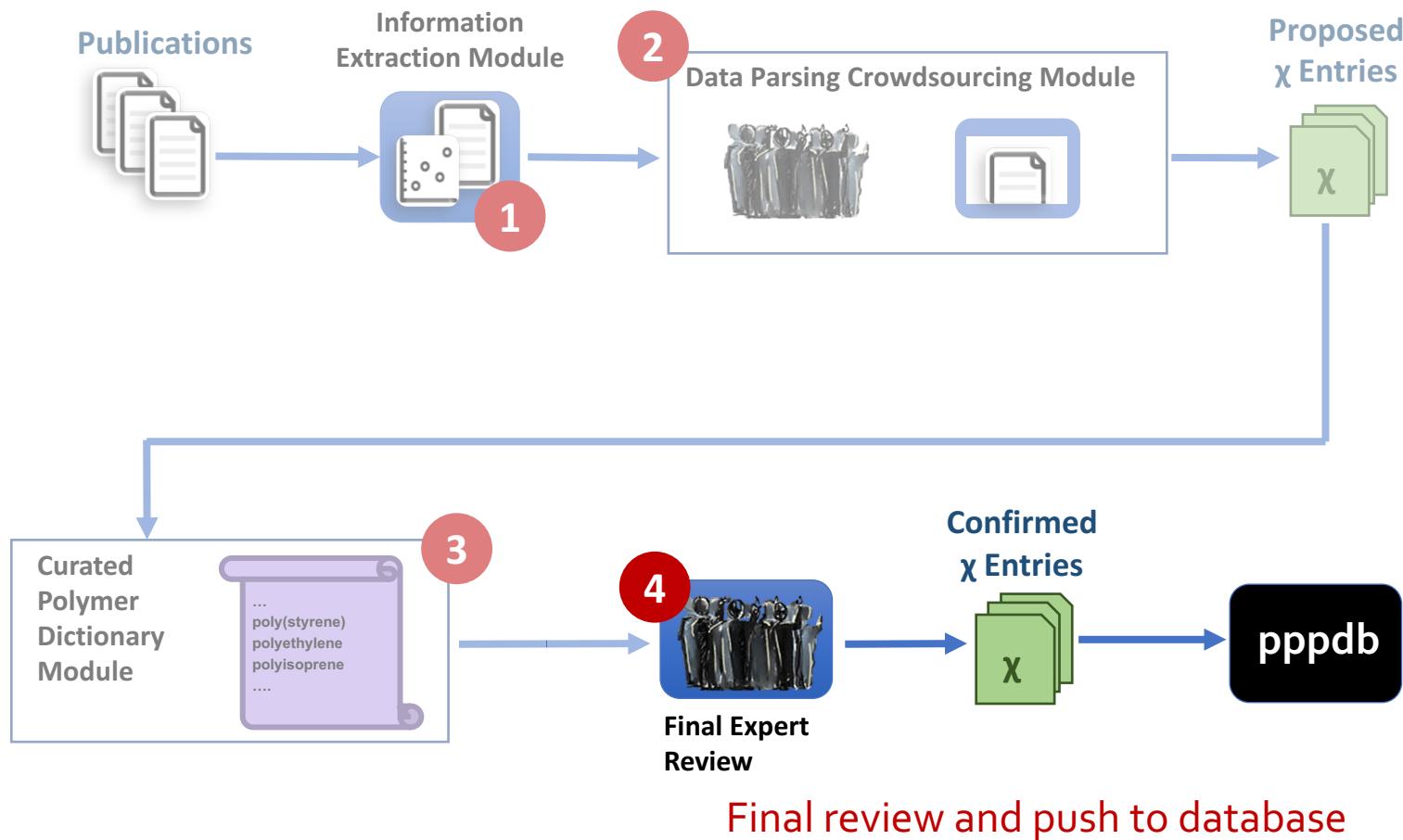
88 entries

3 without InChI

associated .mol files

Name	Abbreviation	InChI	InChI Key	Thesaurus Names	Thesaurus Abbreviation
poly(2-vinylpyridine)	P2VP	1B/C7H7N/c1-2-7-5-3-4-6-8-7/h2-6H,1H2/z101-1-1	KGIGUEBEKRSTEW-BBVVVPKKBA-N		
poly(2,2-bis(trifluoromethyl)-4,5-difluoro-1,3-dioxole)		1B/C5F8O2/c6-1-2(7)15-3(14-1,4(8,9)10)5(11,12)	YSYRISKCBOPJRG-XLALVCCSBA-N		
poly(2,6-dimethyl-1,4-phenylene oxide)	PXE	1B/C8H8O/c1-5-3-7-4-6(2)(8)(5)9-7/h3-4H,1-2H3/z	GVLZQVREHMWBQN-NBWNIOOTOBA-N	poly(xylenyl ether)	
poly(3-(2-ethylhexyl)thiophene)	P3EHT	1B/C12H18S/c1-3-5-6-9(4-2)7-10-8-11-12(10)13-	UCZXGR3JTJHALN-HUZCROMBBA-N		
poly(3-butylthiophene)	P3BT	1B/C8H10S/c1-2-3-4-6-5-7-8(6)9-7/h5H,2-4H2,1H	MFKYCRZHEWTXER-WCYUVGCXBA-N		
poly(3-dodecylthiophene)	P3DDT	1B/C16H26S/c1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-14-13-	0WNLCFMCOUNBSQ-ORBAQIJUBA-N		
poly(3-hexylthiophene)	P3HT	1B/C10H14S/c1-2-3-4-5-6-8-7-9-10(8)11-9/h7H,2	VWCCCBCELGDMSR-RHPJWNLABA-N	poly(3-hexylthiophene-2,5-diyl)	
poly(3-methylthiophene)	P3MT	1B/C5H4S/c1-3-2-4-5(3)6-4/h2H,1H3/z101-1-6(4,	JZAQUOHOPLBQP1-XVBSDAFBA-N		
poly(3-octylthiophene)	P3OT	1B/C12H18S/c1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-10-9-11-12(10)13-	IXMZQXBZTSSNAG-HUZCROMBBA-N		
poly(4-acetoxystyrene)	P4AS	1B/C10H18O2/c1-3-9-4-6-10(7-5-9)12-8(2)11/h3-1	JAMNSIXSLVPNLC-YUFRTTRMBA-N		
poly(4-hydroxystyrene)	PHS	1B/C8H8O/c1-2-3-5-8(9)6-4-7/h2-6,9H,1H2/z10	FUGYGGDWSUORM-RRFBGHKIBA-N		
poly(4-tert-butylstyrene)	PtBS	1B/C12H16/c1-5-10-6-8-11(9-7-10)12(2,3)4/h5-9	QEDJMOONZLUIMC-KJZCQPOBA-N		
poly(4-vinylbenzyltrimethylammonium chloride)	PVBTAmC	1B/C12H18N.C1H/c1-5-11-6-8-12(9-7-11)10-13(2,	TVXNKQRAZONMHJ-IP0BBXJVBA-M		
poly(4-vinylpyridine)	P4VP	1B/C7H7N/c1-2-3-5-8-6-4-7/h2-6H,1H2/z101-1-1	KFDVPJUYSDEJTH-BBVVPKKBA-N		
poly(6-methyl- $\tilde{\text{A}}\tilde{\mu}$ -caprolactone)	PMCL	1B/C7H1202/c1-6-4-2-7-8(7)9-6/h6H,2-5H2,1H3	WZRNGGFHDMOCE-PBJUEKBZBA-N		
poly(acrylic acid)	PAAC	1B/C3H4O2/c1-2-3(4)5/h2H,1H2,(H,4,5)/z101-1-5(1	NIXOWILDOLNWCH-YZJLBCBGBA-N		
poly(allylamine hydrochloride)	PAH	1B/C3H7N.C1H/c1-2-3-4;/h2H,1,3-4H2;1H/z101-1-1	MLGWTHRHHANFCC-XEKNLBJBA-N		
poly(benzyl methacrylate)	PbmMA	1B/C11H12O2/c1-9(2)11(12)13-8-10-6-4-3-5-7-10	A0J0EFVRHOZDFN-PQSYYNEGBA-N		
poly(butyl acrylate)	PBA	1B/C7H1202/c1-3-5-6-9(8)4-2/h4H,2-3,5-6H2,1H	CQEYYJKEWSMYFG-YSNYPLFEBAB-N	poly(n-butyl acrylate)	
poly(butyl methacrylate)	PbMA	1B/C8H14O2/c1-4-5-6-10-8(9)7(2)3/h2,4-6H2,1,3	SOGAXMICEXFMKE-WVNZKXXVBA-N	poly(n-butyl methacrylate)	
poly(butylene oxide)	PBO	1B/C4H8O/c1-2-4-5-3-1/h1-4H2/z101-1-5(1,2,1,3,	WYURNNTSHIVDZCO-PYASYJNHBA-N		
poly(cyclohexylethylen)	PCHE	1B/C8H14/c1-2-8-4-3-5-7-8/h2,8H,1,3-7H2/z10	LDDYFCDKENDP-BBVVPKKBA-N		
poly(diethylhexyloxy-p-phenylenevinylene)		1B/C24H38O2/c1-5-9-11-19(7-3)17-25-23-15-22-14	QSFDVDZTDIATNP-FRAFILGZBA-N		
poly(diisomyl itaconate)		1B/C15H26O4/c1-4-6-8-10-18-14(16)12-13(3)15(1)	NJCKCUVRQPTKTF-IXYATHDYBA-N		
poly(ethyl ethylene)	PEE	1B/C4H8/c1-3-4-2/h3H,1,4H2,2H3/z101-1-4(1.3)	VXNZUUAINFGBY-XMMBCNCSBA-N		
poly(ethyl methacrylate)	PEMA	1B/C6H1002/c1-4-8(7)5(2)3/h2,4H2,1,3H3/z101	SUPCQIBBMFXVTLT-ANYLYJCWBA-N		
poly(ethylene oxide)	PEO	1B/C2H4O/c1-2-3-1/h1-2H2/z101-1-3(1,2,1,2,3)	IAYPIBMSAFNSPL-GCGQHNKHBA-N	poly(ethylene glycol)	PEG
poly(ethylene-alt-propylene)	PEP	1B/C5H10/c1-5-3-2-4-5/h5H,2-4H2,1H3/z101-1-5(1)	BDJAEZRIGNCQBZ-HZQCQOKVBA-N	poly(ethylene-propylene); polymethylbutylene	
poly(ethylene-r-butylene)	PEB	1B/C4H8.C2H4/c1-3-4-2;1-2/h3H,1,4H2,2H3;1-2H2	WXCZUWH5JWOTRV-LWCKEHRHBA-N		
poly(ferrrocenylmethylmethylethylsilane)					
poly(hexafluoroisopropylidene diphthalic anhydride-alt-2,6FDA-TMPD		1B/C29H18F6N204/c1-11-12(2)22-14(4)13(3)21(11)	UWNHDDZPHGRQ-AGENGVHNBA-N		
poly(hexene oxide)	PHO	1B/C2H3BrO/c3-2-1-4-2/h2H,1H2/z101-1-4(1,2,1,	XOOVDXMMWOFROX-UAKBPNCWBA-N		
poly(hydroxyethyl acrylate)		1B/C6H1003/c1-5(2)6(8)9-4-3-7/h7H,1,3-4H2,2H3	WOBHKFSMXKNTIM-MWVPMSDDBBA-N		
poly( $\tilde{\text{I}}\tilde{\mu}$ -caprolactone)	PCL	1B/C6H1002/c7-6-4-3-5-8-6/h1-5H2/z101-1-8(1)	PAPB5GBWRJIAAV-CMRDLKMBAA-N		
poly(lactic acid)	PLA	1B/C3H4O2/c1-2-3(4)5-2/h2H,1H3/z101-1-5(2,3,2)	YCHXNMPIJFEEIJG-MGVHKUGVBA-N	poly(lactide); poly(lactic acid)	
poly(methacrylic acid)	PMAA	1B/C4H6O2/c1-3(2)4(5)6/h1H2,2H3,(H,5,6)/z101	-1-CERQOIHWTDAKMF-IKXXVMLBBA-N		
poly(methyl acrylate)	PMA	1B/C4H6O2/c1-3-4(5)6-2/h3H,1H2,2H3/z101-1-6(1	BAPJBEWLBFYGM-EKXXVMLBBA-N		
poly(methyl methacrylate)	PMMA	1B/C5H8O2/c1-2(2)5(6)7-3/h1H2,2-3H3/z101-1-7(1	WVNEPG3FQ1SBSK-KCA0ANDBA-N		
poly(n-hexyl methacrylate)	PHMA	1B/C10H18O2/c1-4-5-6-7-8-12-10(11)9(2)h2,4-	LNCPIMCVTKXXOY-XJFATUNXBA-N		
poly(N-isopropylacrylamide)	PNIPAM	1B/C6H11NO/c1-4-6(8)7-5(2)3/h4-5H,1H2,2-3H3,	(QNILTEGFHQSKFF-YWFYHYGJBAA-N		
poly(n-pentyl methacrylate)	PnPMA	1B/C9H16O2/c1-4-5-6-7-11-9(10)8(2)3/h2,4-7H2,	GYDSPAVLTMAXHT-YVXONTJNBA-N		

# Flory Huggins $\chi$ parameter



# Glass transition temperature

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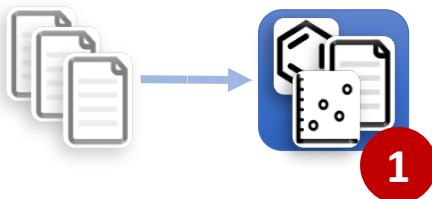
## Publications



6,090 articles from  
*Macromolecules*

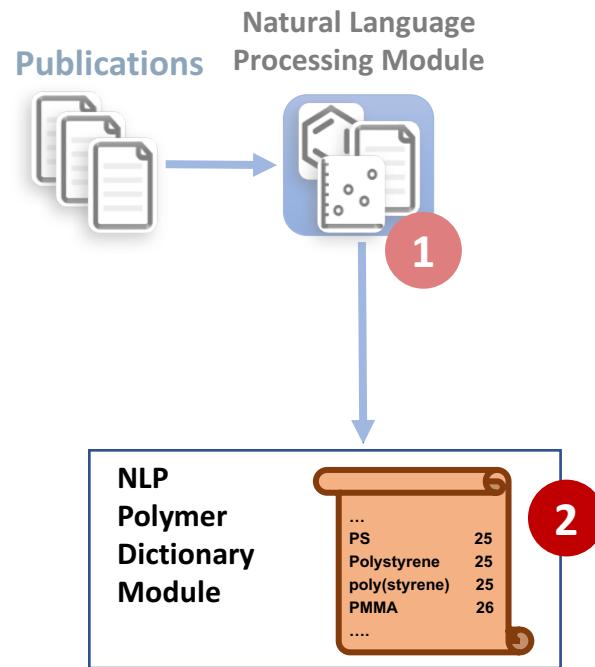
# Glass transition temperature

Publications    Natural Language Processing Module



Tries to find compound-  
 $T_g$  pairs automatically

# Glass transition temperature



Automatically create a dictionary of polymers (only names) using "P" and "poly"

# NLP Polymer Dictionary

Name	
Polystyrene	
poly(styrene)	
polystyrene	
polystyrenes	
PS	
PSS	
polyimides	
Polyolefin	
copolymer 10	
poly(2,4'-BF-a)	
macroporous poly(N-isopropylacrylamide)gel	

various forms

not plural of PS

family names

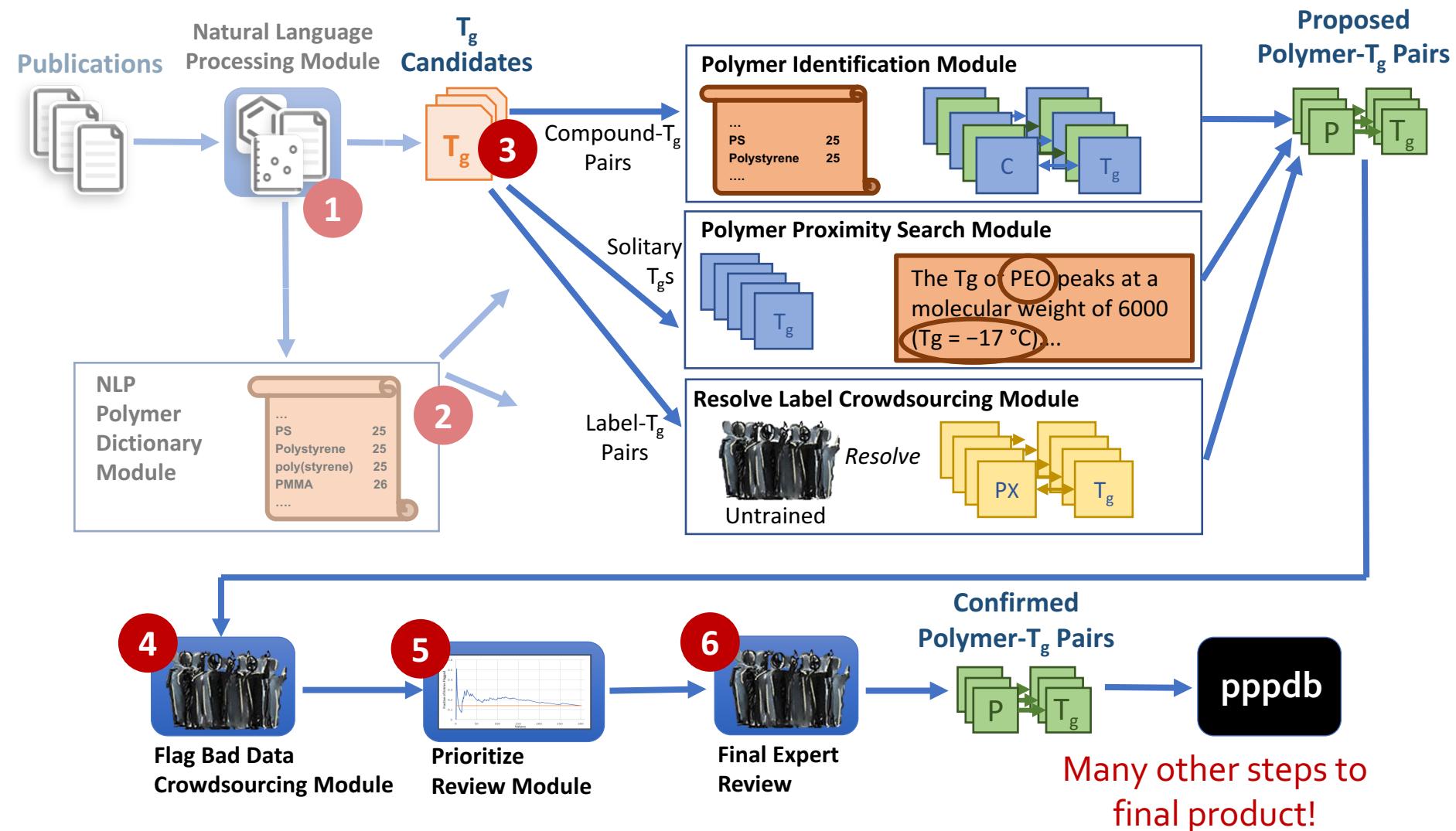
labels not names

prefixes/suffixes

12,814 polymers in the dictionary

Work in progress to clean up errors above and adding InChI

# Glass transition temperature



# The need for InChI

## Multiple and trade names

Registry Number: 9003-53-6

Molecular Formula: (C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>8</sub>)<sub>x</sub>

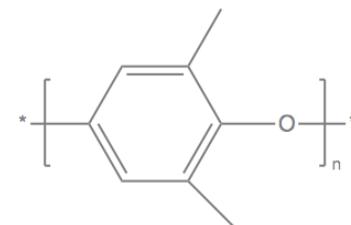
Chemical Name: Benzene, ethenyl-, homopolymer

Show Synonyms 

- MS 555
- Fostarene 20D9
- JSR-BK 2500
- Styron 680
- BSB-S 40
- Daicel Styrol 20

1800+  
for polystyrene

## Identify synonyms



poly(2,6-dimethyl-1,4-phenylene oxide)  
poly(xylenyl ether)

## Broadness of CAS

Registry Number: 9004-34-6

Molecular Formula: W99

Chemical Name: Cellulose

Show Synonyms 

Registry Number: 9000-11-7

Molecular Formula: C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.xUnspecified

Chemical Name: Cellulose, carboxymethyl ether

Show Synonyms 

Registry Number: 9004-32-4

Molecular Formula: C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.xNa.xW99

Chemical Name: Cellulose, carboxymethyl ether, sodium salt

Show Synonyms 

## Input/output for machine learning

### Natural Language Processing Module

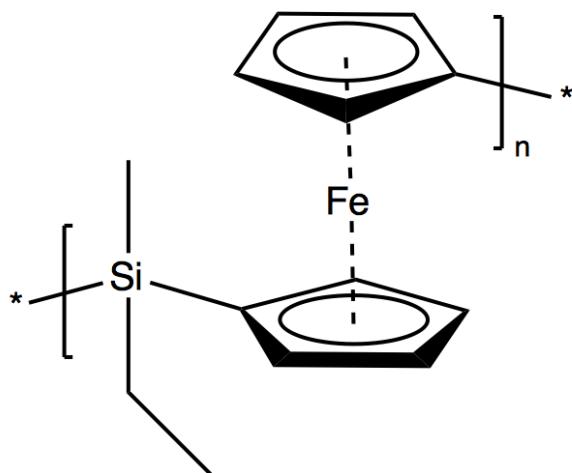


1

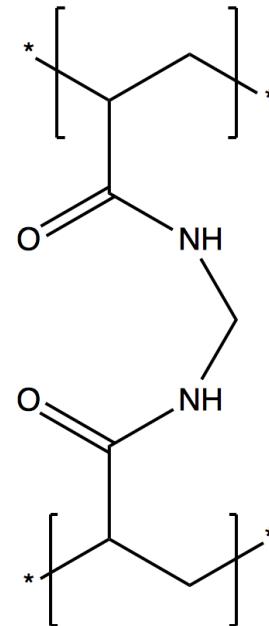
1B/C8H80/c1-5-3-7-46(2)8(5)9-7/  
h3-4H,12H3/z101-1-9(7,9,8,9)

# Limitations of current InChI

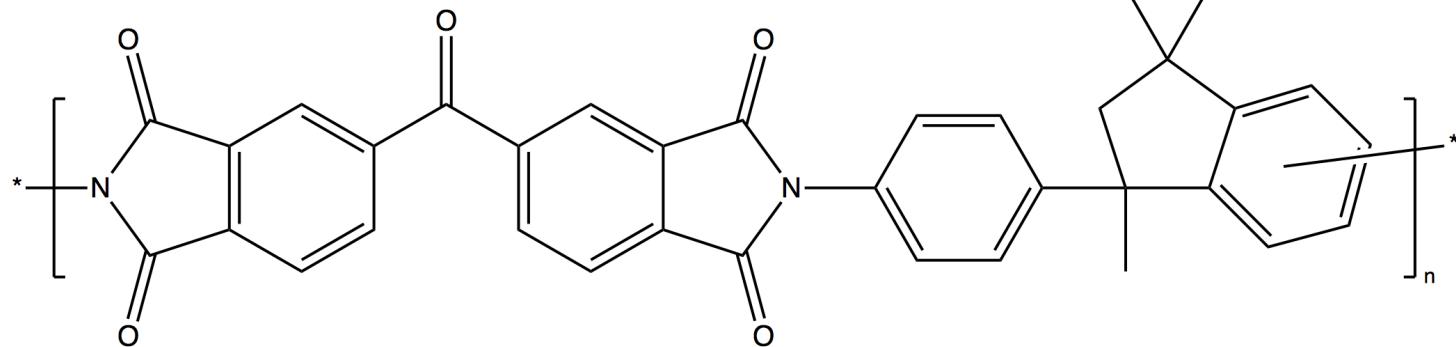
Organometallic



Branching / crosslinks



Markush



# Conclusions and outlook

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<http://pppdb.uchicago.edu>

$^{263}\chi$        $^{258}T_g$

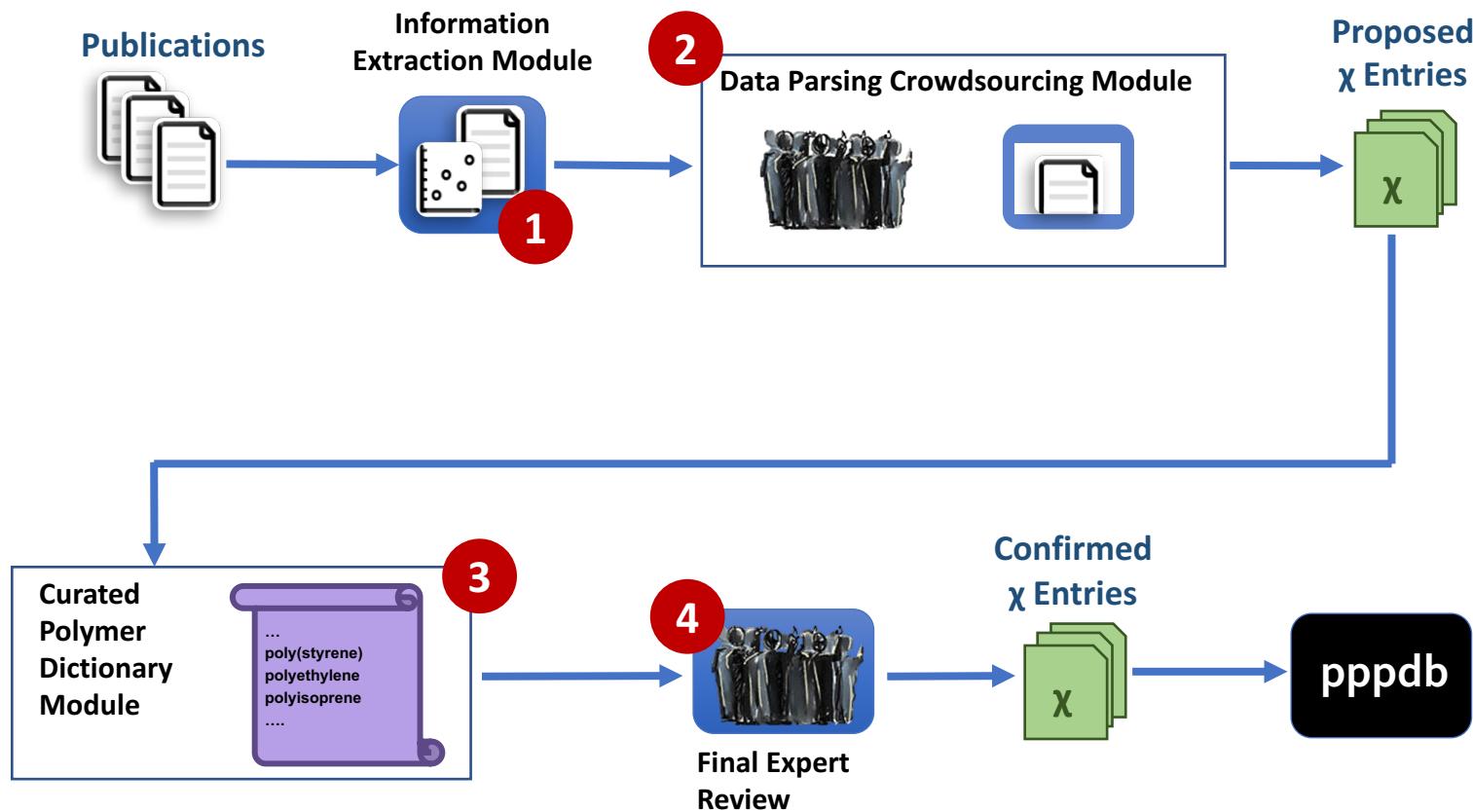
## Future work

- Add .mol files and InChI to pppdb
- Cleaning up NLP polymer dictionary

## Advances still need for InChI

- Organometallics
- Branching / cross-links
- Markush

# Flory Huggins $\chi$ parameter



# Glass transition temperature

