

# WorldFAIR Chemistry Doc-a-thon: Chemical representation best practices for humans AND machines

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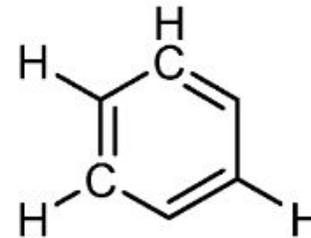
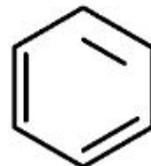
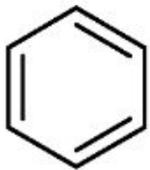
National Library of Medicine  
*National Center for Biotechnology Information*

## GR-0. INTRODUCTION

Although chemical structures have been called “the language of chemistry” [1], few documents have attempted to provide any sort of guidelines for the production of chemical structure diagrams [2–5]. The

# Graphical representation of chemical structures by humans, for humans. Best Practices 101, circa 2005

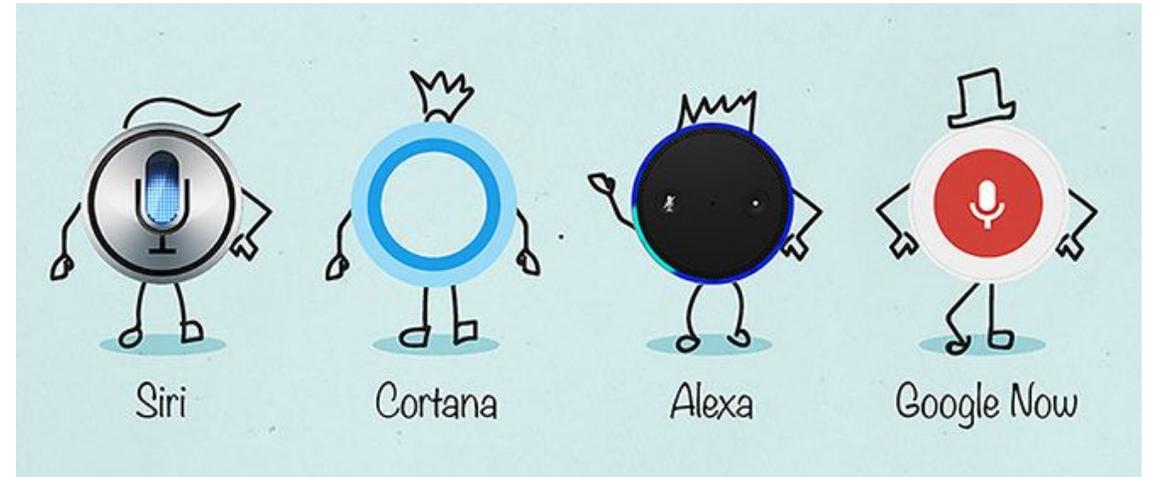
[8]. And yet chemists have strong feelings for how chemical structure diagrams should look, even in the absence of formal guidelines. Show most chemists a series of diagrams of something as simple as benzene, and there will be near-unanimity about which ones are “good” diagrams and which ones are “bad”. As Robert Pirsig writes in *Zen and the Art of Motorcycle Maintenance*, “But even though Quality cannot be defined, *you know what Quality is!*” [9].



# We live in a rapidly changing world

Digital assistants

Siri, Cortana, Alexa, ...

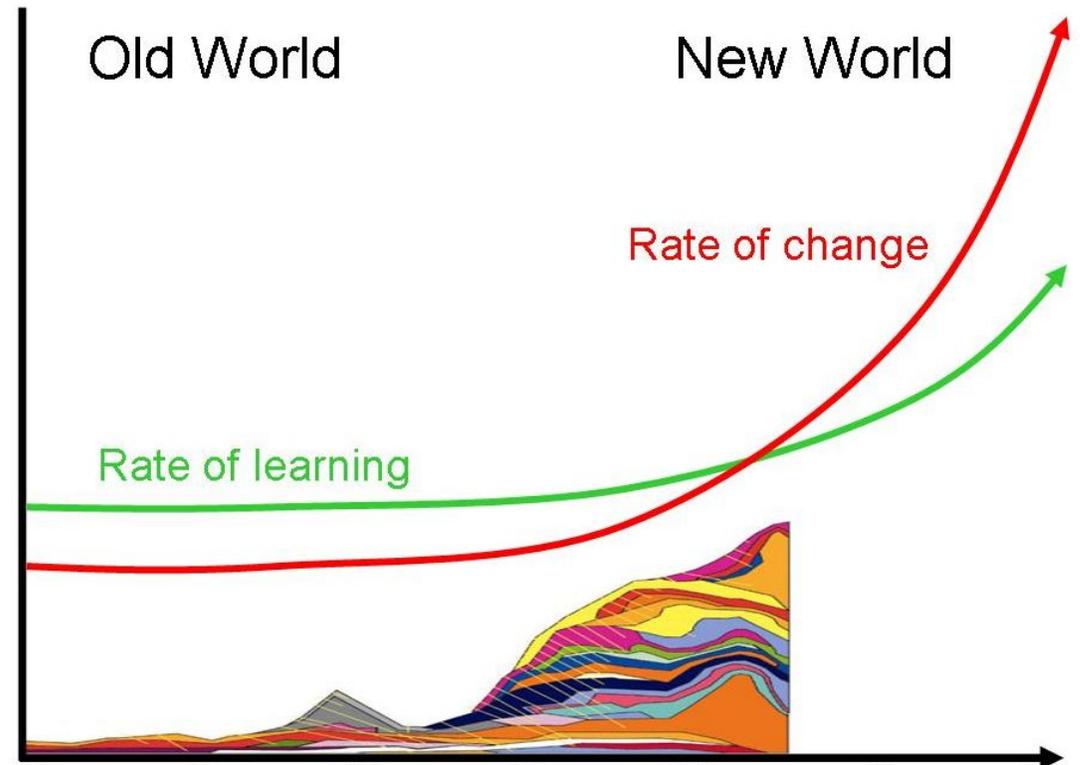


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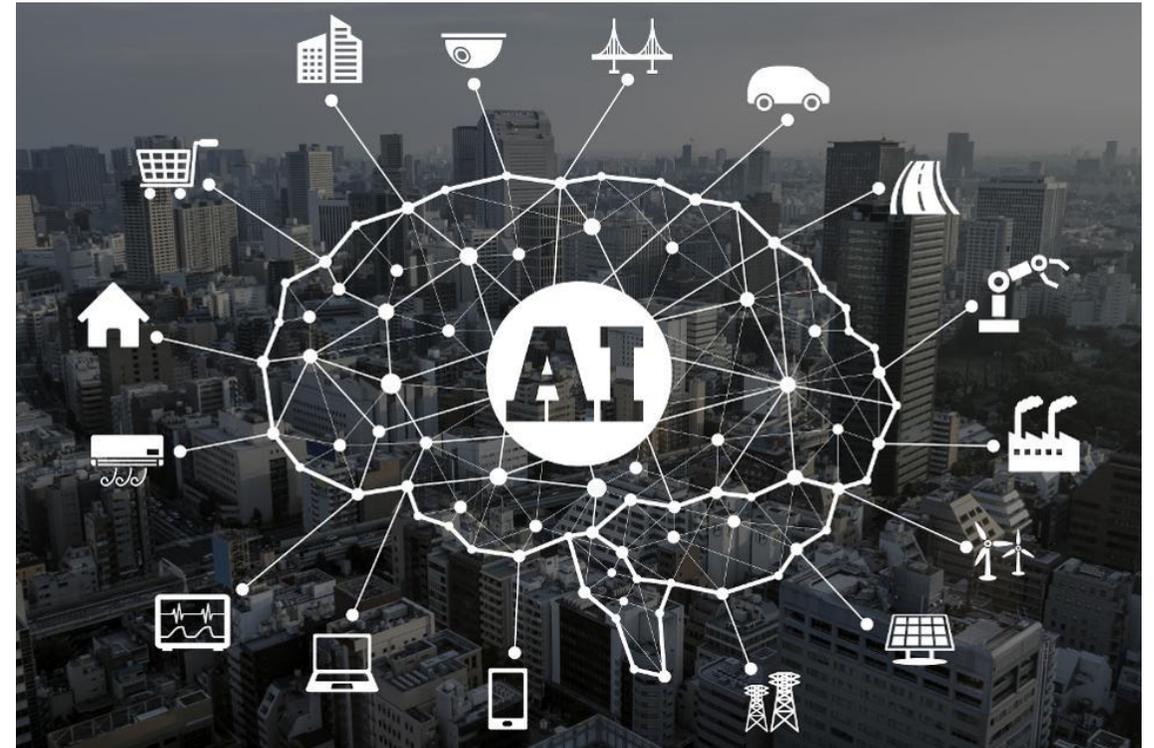
# We live in a rapidly changing world

Digital assistants

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Machine learning, deep learning,  
data science, ...

Dawning of the age of  
Artificial Intelligence (AI)



# We live in a rapidly changing world

## Do Large Language Models Understand Chemistry? A Conversation with ChatGPT

Cayque Monteiro Castro Nascimento and André Silva Pimentel\*

### Abstract

Large language models (LLMs) have promised a revolution in answering complex questions using the ChatGPT model. Its application in chemistry is still in its infancy. This viewpoint addresses the question of how well ChatGPT understands chemistry by posing five simple tasks in different subareas of chemistry.

understanding

# The chemical information divide

**Human  
understanding**

Depictions  
Schemes  
Table  
Text



**Computer  
understanding**

Explicit  
Complete  
Annotated  
Interpreted

This is what it means to be useful for many use-cases

*Imagine you wanted to make a modern scientific resource, what do you need to focus on?*

Use of persistent research identifiers

Data use cases explicitly considered

Standards-based approaches

Explicit data licensing (e.g., CC-BY 4.0, CC0)

2020s  
Cloud-first,  
Mobile-first,  
Machine-first,  
FAIR-first, Open-first

Receive cloud-based data

Make data accessible within cloud

UI/UX from a device screen size agnostic perspective

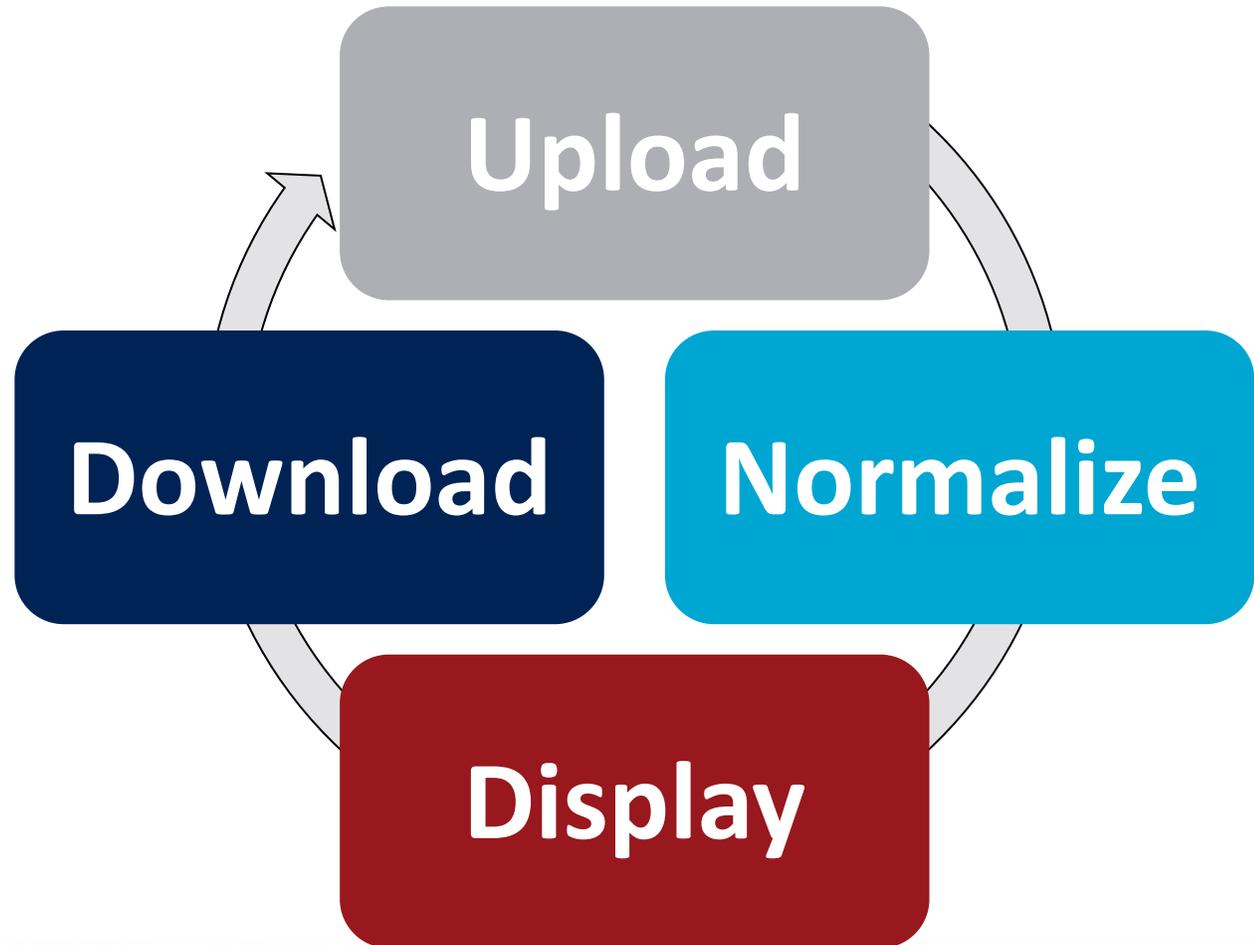
Use of controlled vocabulary and machine interpretable statements

Sufficient meta data to reproduce the science

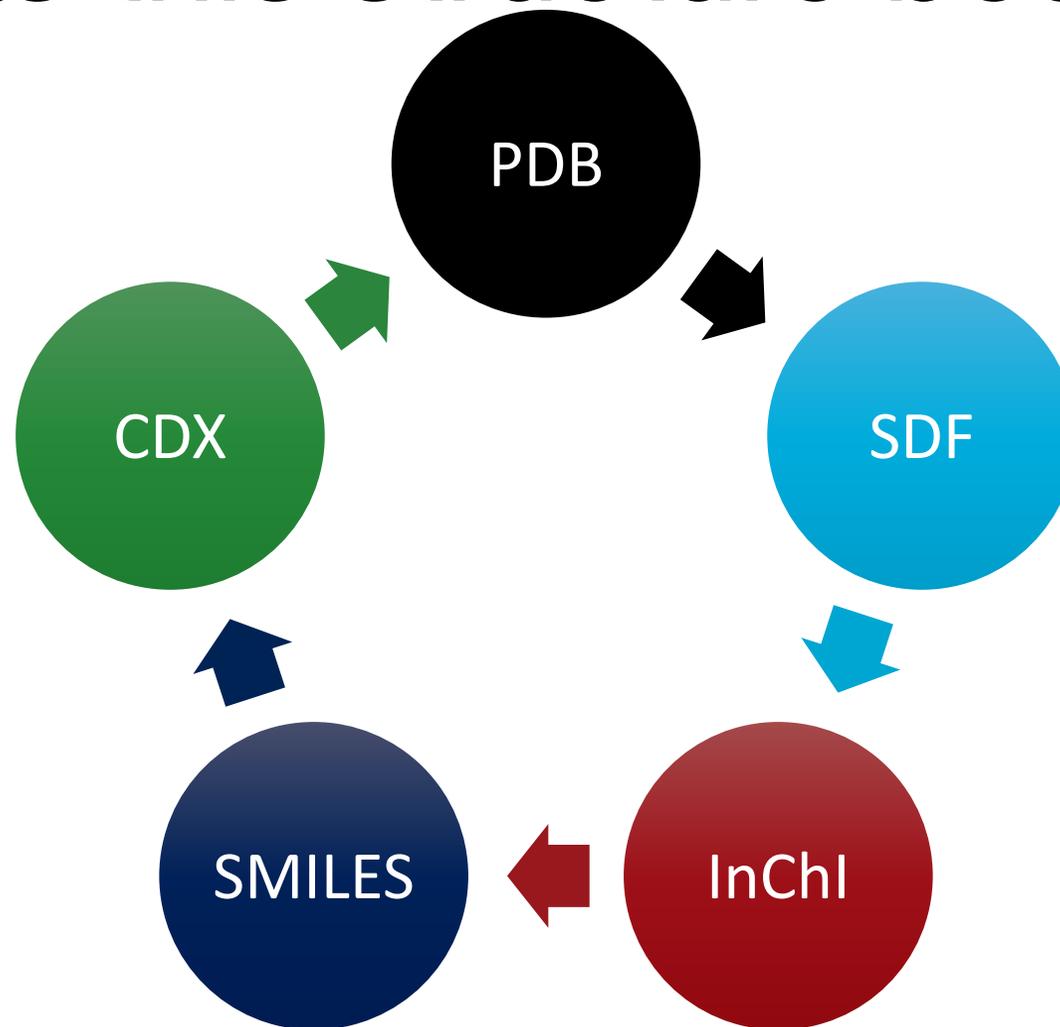
FAIR means “Fully AI Ready” .. also means “Findable”, “Accessible”, “Interoperable”, “Reusable”

# Variability in interpretation by software can lead to confusion

- Algorithms normalize
- Sometimes they go wrong
- Can introduce ambiguity
- Later processing results in error
  
- Cycle

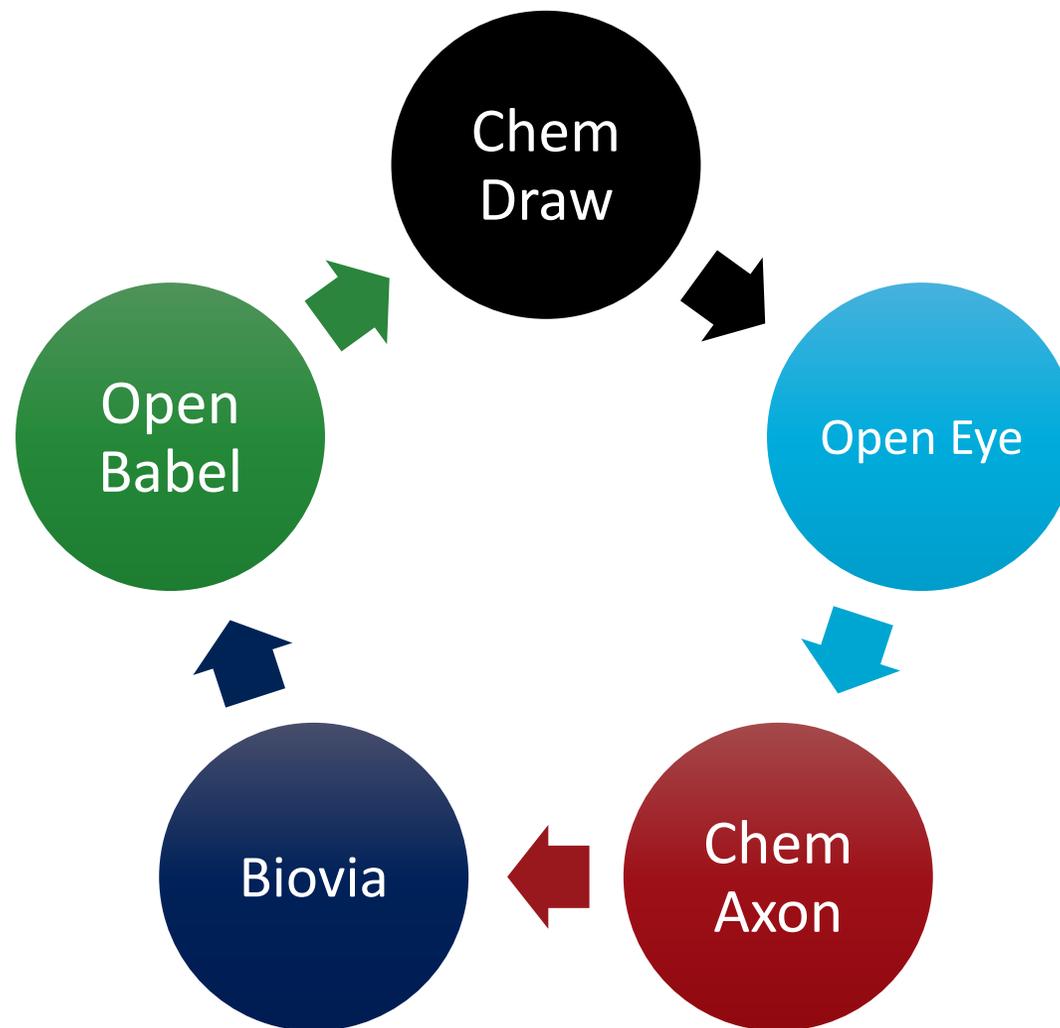


# Where has this structure been?

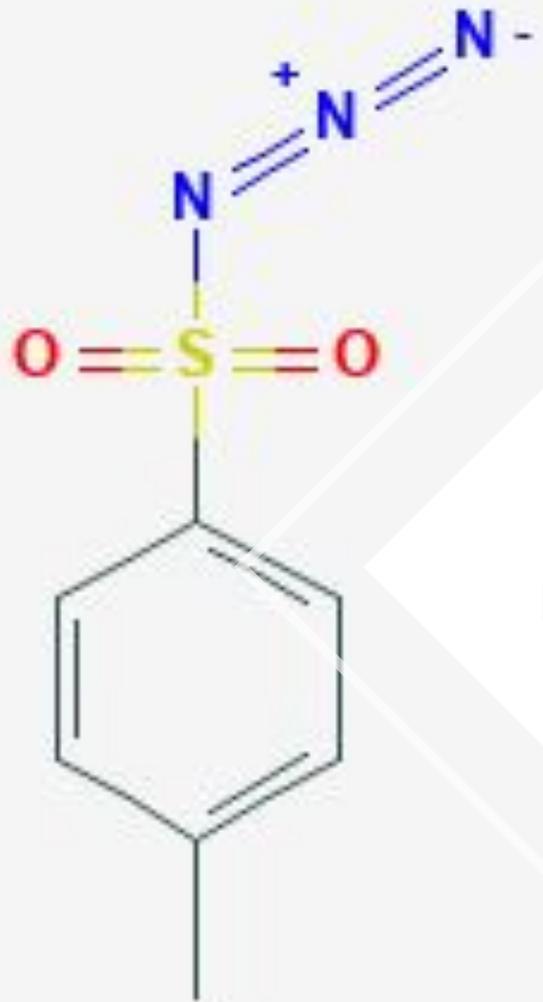


Chemical file  
format  
interconversion  
can be lossy

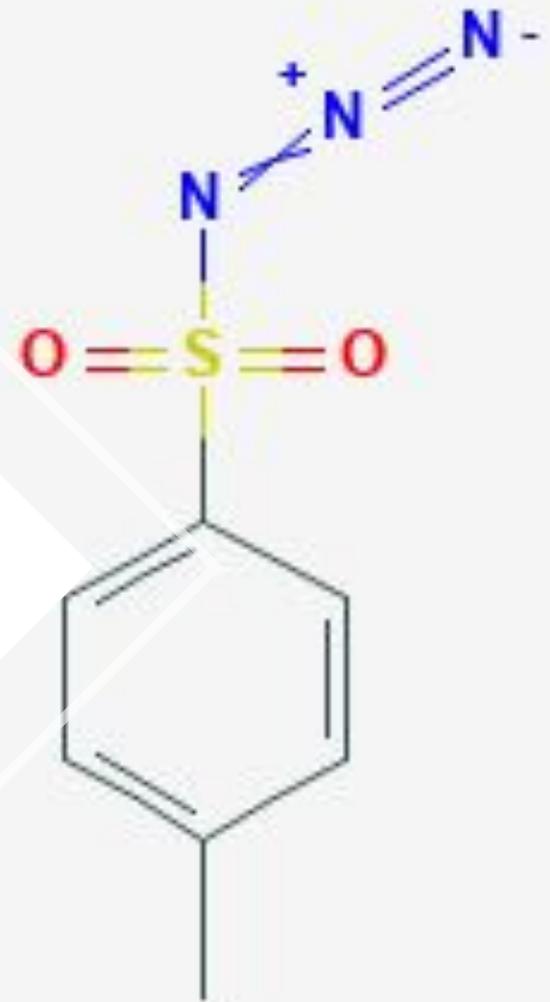
# With whom has this structure been?



Different software packages may 'normalize' your chemical structure in different ways

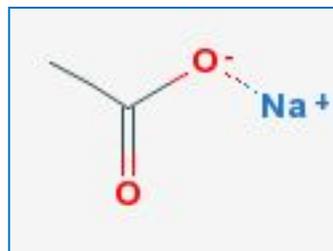


Examples of the  
need for standards  
and best practices  
abound with  
chemical structure  
representation

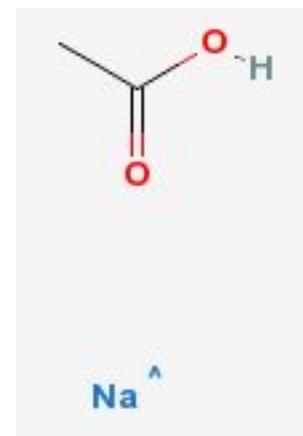
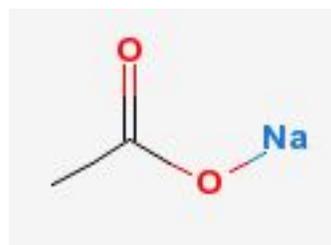
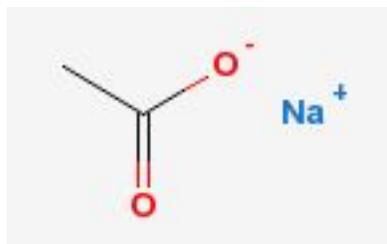




# A chemical structure may be represented in many different ways



 Sodium Acetate



Salt-form drawing variations are common

# Chemical information is not designed for computers

- As a chemist, you can understand and recognize that this picture is the chemical acetone
- You can put a chemical name or registry identifier next to it
- Is this not good enough?
- Many names for structure
- The computer 'sees' a binary image not a structure



Acetone  
67-64-1

Almost all chemical information is geared towards human understanding in the form of text and images



# Specifically, what do we (chemists) need?

- Incentives for researchers to share their data
  - Funders/societies/publishers requirement
- Make data sharing easy and machine ready
  - LIMS/ELN software that can export data to be shared direct to repositories or for publication supplementary materials
- Improved interoperability for machine understanding
  - ***Standards and best practices for sharing chemical information (structures)***
  - Standards for structure formats
  - Appropriate terms and terminology