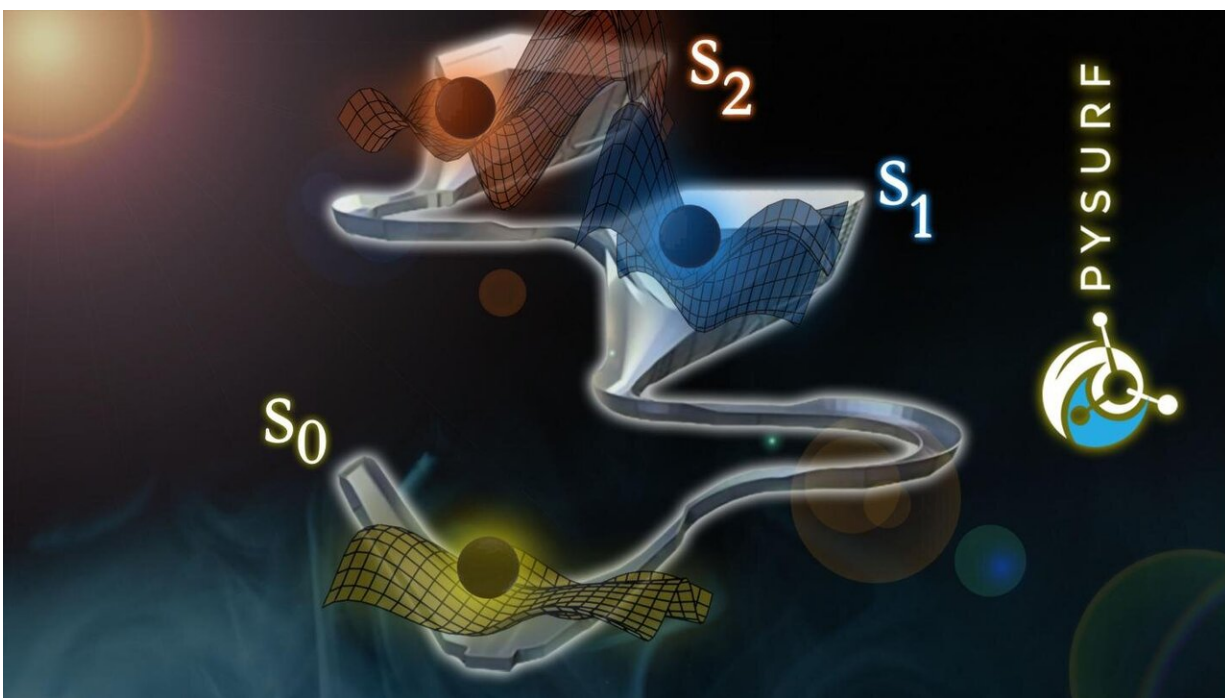


AI reduces computational time required to study fate of molecules exposed to light

December 1 2020



Representation of machine learning electronic-structure based excited states of a molecule responding to light, accompanied by the PySurf logo. Credit: Faraji Lab, University of Groningen

Light-induced processes are critical in transformative technologies such as solar energy harvesting, as well as in photomedicine and photoresponsive materials. Theoretical studies of the dynamics of photoinduced processes require numerous electronic structure

calculations, which are computationally expensive. Scientists from the University of Groningen developed machine learning-based algorithms, which reduce these computations significantly. The Open Source software package that they developed, PySurf, was presented in a paper in the *Journal of Chemical Theory and Computation* on 24 November.

How do molecules behave when they are exposed to light? Knowledge of this process is not only central to crucial processes in nature, such as photosynthesis and vitamin D production, but it is also critical for the rational design of new molecules with specific photoresponsive properties.

Machine learning

Yet, despite great advances in hardware and [computational methods](#), calculations of the interaction between light and molecules is still a challenge, explains Shirin Faraji, Associate Professor in Theoretical Chemistry, the lead author of the paper. "The high-level electronic structure calculations are already very costly for medium-sized molecules, typical chromophores have around thirty heavy atoms." Including the influence of the environment at the quantum mechanical level on such a system is practically impossible.

"Current [software](#) searches the entire conformational space, but we use machine learning to exclude parts of this conformational space search, making it a very smart search," Faraji explains. "Our software, therefore, requires several orders of magnitude less computational time than existing direct dynamics software." In the paper, the developers report the photodynamics of two benchmark molecules, SO₂ and pyrazine, and show that their results are comparable to those obtained using simulations that are based entirely on quantum dynamics.

Quantum chemistry

Furthermore, the software package was developed from scratch and is easy to adapt for specific purposes, for example by using plug-in and workflow engines. Faraji comments, "A Ph.D. student could easily dig into the code and develop a specific algorithm, for example, a new neural-network-based algorithm."

Faraji contributed code to several [software packages](#), most notably Q-Chem, one of the world's leading quantum chemistry software programs, and is currently a member of the Q-Chem Board of Directors. The new PySurf package will interface with Q-Chem, but also with other electronic structure software. PySurf is Open Source, which means that it is available as a free download together with the manual, and Faraji's team will provide support for users.

First release

The PySurf software is the result of a project funded by a personal grant to Faraji from the Dutch Research Council (NWO) Vidi program. Faraji concludes, "We are only a year and a half into this five-year project. So, the current version is just the first release. We continue to work on the program to optimize it and to create a user-friendly interface."

More information: Maximilian F. S. J. Menger et al, PySurf: A Framework for Database Accelerated Direct Dynamics, *Journal of Chemical Theory and Computation* (2020). [DOI: 10.1021/acs.jctc.0c00825](https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.jctc.0c00825)

Provided by University of Groningen

Citation: AI reduces computational time required to study fate of molecules exposed to light (2020, December 1) retrieved 10 April 2024 from <https://techxplore.com/news/2020-12-ai-required-fate-molecules-exposed.html>

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