An ontology and semantic web service for quantum chemistry calculations

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Abstract

The purpose of this article is to present an ontology, termed OntoCompChem, for quantum chemistry calculations as performed by the Gaussian quantum chemistry software, as well as a semantic web service named MolHub. The OntoCompChem ontology has been developed based on the semantics of concepts specified in the CompChem convention of Chemical Markup Language (CML) and by extending the Gainesville Core (GNVC) ontology. MolHub is developed in order to establish semantic interoperability between different tools used in quantum chemistry and thermochemistry calculations, and as such is integrated into the J-Park Simulator (JPS) – a multi-domain interactive simulation platform and expert system. It uses the OntoCompChem ontology and implements a formal language based on propositional logic as a part of its query engine, which verifies satisfiability through reasoning. This paper also presents a NASA polynomial use-case scenario to demonstrate semantic interoperability between Gaussian and a tool for thermodynamic data calculations within MolHub.

Highlights

- Created Computational Chemistry (OntoCompChem, for short) ontology for quantum chemistry calculations (as performed by Gaussian).
- Implemented MolHub semantic web service as a component of J-Park Simulator.
- MolHub can upload, validate, browse, query, visualise, and download quantum chemistry data, as well as conduct thermochemistry calculations.
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1 Introduction

In recent years, quantum chemistry calculations accomplished by software tools such as Gaussian [12] have become more and more popular. The results of these calculations have been used, for example, for the derivation of molecular properties, in particular, in the absence of experimental data. Several large databases containing results of quantum chemistry calculations currently exist for a variety of purposes. These include, for example, the Computational Chemistry Comparison and Benchmark DataBase (CCCBDB) for thermochemical properties of species from NIST [37], the Alexandria library of molecular properties for force field development from van der Spoel et al [13], and the ANI-1 database containing non-equilibrium calculations on organic molecules meant as a training set for machine learning techniques [45]. Several other databases containing benchmark quantum calculations at different levels of theories can also be found in the literature, such as from Ramakrishnan et al [39], Simmie et al [44], Nakata and Shimazaki [29], and Head-Gordon and Hait [16] to name but a few. However, to our knowledge these databases do not provide advanced search engine capabilities based on ontologies and formal logic such as propositional logic in order to share these data between different computational tools applied in quantum chemistry.

Semantic Web [4] technologies have been used to improve collaboration between different disciplines. One recent example is the J-Park Simulator (JPS) project in which models from different domains, for example, Chemical Engineering and Electrical Engineering have been connected to study the impact of chemical plants on the electrical network in an industrial park [9, 38]. We propose that Semantic Web technologies are also good candidates to be used in building web services that should make quantum chemistry calculations easily available to other software tools for further processing. Web Ontology Languages (OWL) [1] are suitable for modeling knowledge about quantum chemistry calculations. There is a need to automate chemical model development and to make these models easily available to other domains by bridging the semantic interoperability gap between tools for chemical big data analysis, advanced mathematical modeling, and real time simulations. Semantic web technologies and standards can solve these problems.

To resolve the semantic interoperability gap and to avoid the loss of expensive data, a number of other attempts have been made to alleviate this situation.

An early effort to store quantum chemistry calculations was the introduction of the CompaChem convention using Chemical Markup Language (CML) [34] which is based on eXtensible Markup Language (XML) standards [41]. It can be used to store complex chemical objects and validate the data entries. This was achieved through a web-based software called MolHub [35]. However, this platform did not establish semantic interoperability between different chemistry software tools. It also did not guarantee the satisfiability (consistency) of data and did not provide a query engine.

More recently several other initiatives to store, validate (by an inference engine), and query quantum chemistry calculations have been published. The closest effort to the work presented in this paper is the Chemical Semantics Framework (CSF) [32]. It uses ontologies to store quantum chemistry calculations [32, 47, 48]. The backbone of CSF is the Gainesville Core (GNVC) ontology [33]. This ontology defines theoretical models
and types related to the specification of the quantum computation. For example, atom type and positions, numerical approximation parameters, and the corresponding results of the computation such as molecule geometry [32]. Furthermore, it allows users to query such data by using faceted search. The CSF offers clients cloud-like archiving of computational chemistry data. To do this, CSF uses the SPARQL endpoint Virtuoso [30]. It also uses inference to create new results based on existing data that are globally available. The CSF uses GAMESS [42] output files, converts them into JavaScript Object Notation for Linked Data (JSON-LD) format by using XML Stylesheet Language Transformation (XSLT) [47]. The JSON-LD files are converted into Turtle (TTL) files and later published on a web portal. These data are components of the Giant Global Graph (GGG). The CSF allows computer agents to access these data [47]. Although the CSF is a great step forward, there are still areas which can be improved. For example, the faceted search uses only a restricted number of features stored in the knowledge graph and does not guarantee the satisfiability of the query. In addition, the GNVC ontology does not support all features issued by the CompChem convention of CML that are also important for quantum chemistry calculations such as geometry type and spin multiplicity. The CSF project also does not offer a solution on how to establish semantic interoperability between software tools. And further, our analysis showed that the GNVC ontology (v0.7) [33] did not pass all evaluation tests and revealed some modeling errors.

The eScience [7] project aims to integrate scientific standards and tools in current working practices. The chemical data used in this project conform to existing Chemical Markup Language (CML) [41]. A meta-data schema is used to validate experimental data. The project tries to bridge the gap between lack of data standards in computational chemistry, and the usage of such data in heterogeneous applications. To reach that goal, OWL is used to express and model the logical structure of these data. It allows different frameworks to work together with data that conform to the data models. The eCCP framework [8], as a part of eScience project, works with domain specific ontologies that are used by eCCP tools. These ontologies have implemented terms such as molecule, crystal, basis set, molecular orbital, but it is not clear whether these ontologies have implemented all CML concepts as the authors were unable to download any eScience ontology from the web.

Finally, MongoChem [17] is a web application that offers a set of interfaces to integrate computational and experimental chemistry data, and includes semantic querying and reasoning. The web application has tools for interactive visualization and analysis of computational chemistry data stored in JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) format. This format is used in order to support computational chemistry calculations, and to encapsulate data from a computational chemistry software. The MongoChem server has three main components such as data organization and dissemination, user management and authentication, authorization management. The MongoChem client is a user interface that offers clients to display molecular structures, and select vibrational modes by using 3D charts. Whilst the MongoChem web application makes use of semantic web standards such as semantic querying and reasoning, it does not support semantic interoperability between different quantum chemistry computational tools.

To address some of the research challenges mentioned above, the purpose of this paper is:
• To describe a consistent OntoCompChem knowledge base for quantum chemistry calculations that extend the GNVC ontology and matches the CompChem convention of CML.

• To outline the implementation details of MolHub as a semantic web framework mainly designed for semantic interoperability between tools in computational chemistry.

• To derive thermodata in the form of NASA polynomials for other domains.

• To take steps toward semantic interoperability between different tools in the quantum chemistry domain by integrating propositional logic tools with semantic web tools as a component of the J-Park Simulator (JPS).

The paper is structured as follows. An overview of the JPS is given in section 2. The current status of implementation of the OntoCompChem knowledge base is given in section 3. This section also provides an evaluation of the GNVC ontology. Section 4 describes the implementation of MolHub as a semantic web service. Finally, in section 5 we explain how the MolHub service works with NASA polynomial calculations use case scenario. The MolHub web service is available at http://www.theworldavatar.com/molhub/.

2 J-Park Simulator

The overall purpose of the JPS is to establish a consistent approach that allows the management of data from different domains and the semantic interoperability of different components within cyber-physical systems. JPS also provides a methodology to include mathematical models into a knowledge graph [24].

The JPS utilizes ontologies that define concepts and relations of different domains that have been designed in a modular manner. For example, OntoCAPE, a large-scale ontology for chemical process engineering [23] is the first ontology that was integrated into the JPS. OntoCAPE has been extended to OntoEIP [49], which describes eco-industrial parks and their networks. A dissimilar domain ontology, OntoCityGML, which is an ontological version of CityGML – a standardised format for 3D models of cities and landscapes – has also been integrated into the JPS [15]. Concepts of chemical kinetics are defined in OntoKin [11], i.e. chemical mechanisms consisting of a set of chemical reactions occurring between species. A species is composed of elements (for example, water is composed of hydrogen and oxygen) and may exist in different phases (for example, water may exist in a gas phase or may be adsorbed on some surface phase). OntoEngine contains concepts that are needed to describe the operation of an internal combustion engine. The specification of the fuel used in the engine including the corresponding model of its combustion chemistry is defined in OntoKin format.

Since the JPS knowledge graph is based on the principles of linked data, the knowledge graph can be distributed on different hosts and distributed over the web. This design allows for independently controlled access privileges to different parts of the knowledge
The structure of the knowledge graph and the data stored therein is not static but evolves with time, such as during the operation of a chemical plant. The JPS realises this dynamic behavior using agents. Agents are software components working together and covering a broad range of functionality. The description of an agent is also part of the knowledge graph, which is specified in the agent ontology OntoAgent. For example, agents normally operate on specific parts of the knowledge graph and can also execute optimization algorithms. As a consequence the knowledge graph varies in time, both in terms of content and structure. In [9] we presented a cross domain air pollution scenario that employs a combustion simulation agent that in turn uses NASA polynomials to calculate heat capacities and other thermodynamic data. In this paper, we expand the JPS using and extending the work on computational chemistry mentioned in the introduction.

3 OntoCompChem Knowledge Base

This section illustrates how to encode the semantics of the CompChem convention of CML [34, 35] in a OntoCompChem knowledge base. The main goal of this is to utilize semantic web open source tools in the implementation of a revised and extended MolHub framework. It will allow the integration of MolHub web services with other semantic web services. As a starting point, we evaluated the GNVC ontology [32, 33].

3.1 An Evaluation of the GNVC Ontology

The categorisation of criteria for the GNVC ontology evaluation are given in Table 1. Full definition of given metrics can be found in table 1 of reference [19].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evaluation perspective</th>
<th>Metrics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ontology correctness</td>
<td>Accuracy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conciseness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Completeness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consistency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontology quality</td>
<td>Computation efficiency</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The GNVC ontology does not pass the Accuracy test. On of the error detected is: Illegal re-declarations of entities: reuse of entity. For instance, the term vibration count, relevant for our work, is implemented as a type of owl:DatatypeProperty and owl:ObjectProperty by using the same URI (http://purl.org/gc/hasVibrationCount). There are more than ten violations of this nature.

Conciseness requires to test whether an ontology defines irrelevant elements with regards to the domain to be covered [19]. By comparing terms of the CompChem convention
with terms implemented in the GNVC ontology, we discovered that there are terms that are redundant in the OntoCompChem knowledge base. For example, the GNVC ontology imports a Unit [36] ontology containing terms such as currency, new Taiwan dollar, Pula. These terms should not be part of a computational chemistry ontology.

We tested the consistency of the GNVC ontology by using the HermiT [14, 27] reasoner, including testing the consistency of all ontologies imported into the GNVC ontology. The reasoner detected that there are inconsistencies, for example one caused by OWL class http://data.nasa.gov/qudt/owl/qudt#Dimension. Instances of this class have more than one value in the range of the OWL property http://data.nasa.gov/qudt/owl/qudt#literal.

According to [19], completeness measures whether the domain of interest is appropriately covered. The GNVC ontology covers only a sub-domain of quantum chemistry calculations as some features defined in the CompChem are not part of the GNVC. For example, the term spin multiplicity can be found in CompChem [34, 35] but not in GNVC.

Computational efficiency test shows that description logic (DL) expressiveness of the GNVC ontology is equivalent to SROIN(D) [20] DL. This means that HermiT is an inference engine that is able to classify this ontology.

The next section gives an overview of the OntoCompChem knowledge base that is developed by making use of some part of the GNVC ontology (version 0.7) [32, 33].

### 3.2 OntoCompChem Knowledge Base: An extension of the GNVC ontology

To express the CompChem convention of CML in the OntoCompChem knowledge base we use DL [3] syntax. The DL syntax offers a more elegant way to express OntoCompChem knowledge base. To bring the OntoCompChem knowledge base alive, we use OWL [46]. Table 2 specifies a list of concepts supported by the CompChem convention of CML features, and their representation as concept and role inclusion axioms in the OntoCompChem knowledge base. Further, Tables 3, and 4 show domain and range restrictions on the new role names implemented in the OntoCompChem knowledge base. In the rest of this paper the term gc that appears in front of concept or role names denotes the namespace for the base URI in the GNVC ontology, while the term ontocompchem denotes the namespace for the base URI in the OntoCompChem knowledge base. In the following we explain important terms that are part of OntoCompChem knowledge base.

Model calculation represents an iteration process of optimization and computation. For example, the MolHub representation of a Gaussian input file which forms an instance of the OntoCompChem knowledge base, specifies a geometry optimization for a molecule that consists of several iterations. The concept model calculation must satisfy a certain set of rules. For example, it can not contain more than one molecule child [34]. The OntoCompChem knowledge base does not implement rules applied in the validation of generated XML files against the CompChem convention of CML [41]. In theOntoCompChem knowledge base, the term model calculation is encoded as concept name ontocompchem:ComputationModule.
### Table 2: Selected concept and role inclusion axioms in the OntoCompChem knowledge base.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term name</th>
<th>Description logic concept and role inclusion axioms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Model calculation</td>
<td>ontocompchem:ComputationModule ⊑ T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model initialization</td>
<td>ontocompchem:InitializationModule ⊑ ontocompchem:ComputationModule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geometry type</td>
<td>ontocompchem:GeometryType ⊑ gc:MolecularComputation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotational constants</td>
<td>ontocompchem:RotationalConstants ⊑ gc:MolecularComputation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotational symmetry</td>
<td>ontocompchem:RotationalSymmetry ⊑ gc:MolecularComputation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaussian (g09) calculation</td>
<td>ontocompchem:G09 ⊑ gc:Gaussian-n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotational constant count</td>
<td>ontocompchem:hasRotationalConstantsCount ⊑ ontocompchem:hasCount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vibration count</td>
<td>gc:hasVibrationCount ⊑ ontocompchem:hasCount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Run date</td>
<td>ontocompchem:hasRunDate ⊑ dc:date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of theory</td>
<td>ontocompchem:LevelOfTheory ⊑ gc:MethodologyFeature</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Model initialization* in the CompChem convention of CML represents initial parameters used in a calculation (see Table 2). These parameters are grouped in parameter lists. *Model initialization* includes parameters such as *basis set*, and *level of theory*. Also, *model initialization* contains information about the molecule to be studied. In the OntoCompChem knowledge base, *model initialization* is implemented as concept name *ontocompchem:InitializationModule*, and it is subsumed by *ontocompchem:ComputationModule* concept name.

*Geometry type* classifies chemical species into three categories: atomic, linear and non-linear [41]. The *geometry type* can be derived from a molecule’s geometry or rather from molecule’s rotational constants. For atomic species all rotational constants are zero. For linear molecules there are two rotational constants equal to each other, and one rotational constant equal to zero. For nonlinear molecules there are three non-zero rotational constants. Table 2 shows the encoding of *geometry type* as a concept name *ontocomp-
The terms rotational symmetry, geometry type, frequency, rotational constants, vibration, and spin multiplicity belong to the parameter list of model finalization [34]. We implemented these terms as concept names (see Table 2), role names, domain and range restrictions on these role names (see Table 3, and Table 4). Although the term atomic mass is implemented in CompChem as an attribute in the parameter list of model finalization [34], we chose to import this term from the GNVC ontology into the OntoCompChem knowledge base.

Rotational constants are inversely proportional to moments of inertia and determine the magnitude of spacing between rotational energy levels. The rotational constants can be calculated from the molecule’s geometry and atoms. In the OntoCompChem knowledge base, the concept name ontocompchem:RotationalConstants is subsumed by gc:MolecularComputation (see Table 2) and it is the domain restriction on role name ontocompchem:hasRotationalConstants (see Table 3).

Rotational symmetry is number of distinct configuration of a molecular system. The symmetry number or symmetry order of an object is the number of ways of achieving a given spatial orientation using only rotation and without breaking bonds. In statistical thermodynamics, the symmetry number corrects for any over counting of equivalent molecular conformations in the partition function. As an example, the Rigid Rotor Harmonic Oscillator (RRHO) approximation treats an object, in this case a molecule, as a rigid body which does not allow certain symmetry operations like reflections or inversion. These forbidden operations need to be subtracted from the point group order to obtain a correct symmetry number of an object that is subject to constraints. In Table 2, rotational symmetry is encoded as ontocompchem:RotationalSymmetry concept name that is subsumed by concept name gc:MolecularComputation. Table 3 shows the encoding of rotational symmetry as ontocompchem:hasRotationalSymmetryNumber role name, and provides the concept inclusion axioms as domain and range restrictions on this role name.

Frequency is defined as the number of occurrences of a repeating event per unit of time. In the OntoCompChem knowledge base, concept name gc:Frequency implements the frequency term. This concept name is imported from the GNVC ontology. Also the concept name gc:Frequency is the domain restriction on the role name ontocompchem:hasFrequencies, as shown in Table 4. We created role name ontocompchem:hasVibrationCount that describes the number of vibrational frequencies (see Table 2).

Vibration is a cycling movement/oscillation about an equilibrium point. In quantum mechanics, vibrational analysis is used to decompose complex internal motion of groups of atoms in a molecule into patterns of motion (normal modes) where all parts of the system move sinusoidally with the same frequency and with a fixed phase relation. Vibrational analysis also identifies the nature of a stationary point on the molecular potential energy surface. The implementation of this term in the OntoCompChem knowledge base is imported from the GNVC ontology.
Table 3: Selected domain and range restrictions on new roles added to the OntoCom-
pChem knowledge base.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role name</th>
<th>Domain and range restrictions on new roles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hasEnvironment</td>
<td>$\exists$ ontocompchem:hasEnvironment. $\top \subseteq \text{gc:MolecularMethodology}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hasInitialization</td>
<td>$\exists$ ontocompchem:hasInitialization. $\top \subseteq \text{gc:MolecularMethodology}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hasRotationalConstantsCount</td>
<td>$\exists$ ontocompchem:hasRotationalConstantsCount. $\top \subseteq \text{ontocompchem:RotationalConstants}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$\top \subseteq \forall$ ontocompchem:hasRotationalConstants-Count.Datatypestring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hasSpinMultiplicity</td>
<td>$\exists$ ontocompchem:hasSpinMultiplicity. $\top \subseteq \text{gc:Molecule}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$\top \subseteq \forall$ ontocompchem:hasSpinMultiplicity. Datatypestring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hasRotationalSymmetryNumber</td>
<td>$\exists$ ontocompchem:hasRotationalSymmetryNumber. $\top \subseteq \text{ontocompchem:RotationalSymmetry}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$\top \subseteq \forall$ ontocompchem:hasRotationalSymmetry-Number.Datatypestring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hasRotationalConstants</td>
<td>$\exists$ ontocompchem:hasRotationalConstants. $\top \subseteq \text{ontocompchem:RotationalConstants}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$\top \subseteq \forall$ ontocompchem:hasRotationalConstants. Datatypestring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hasProgramVersion</td>
<td>$\exists$ ontocompchem:hasProgramVersion. $\top \subseteq \text{gc:SourcePackage}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$\top \subseteq \forall$ ontocompchem:hasProgramVersions. Datatypestring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hasProgram</td>
<td>$\exists$ ontocompchem:hasProgram. $\top \subseteq \text{gc:SourcePackage}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$\top \subseteq \forall$ ontocompchem:hasProgram. Datatypestring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hasLevelOfTheory</td>
<td>$\exists$ ontocompchem:hasLevelOfTheory. $\top \subseteq \text{ontocompchem:LevelOfTheory}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$\top \subseteq \forall$ ontocompchem:hasLevelOfTheory. Datatypestring</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Term *spin multiplicity* is defined as the number of possible orientations (calculated as ‘2S+1’) of the spin angular momentum corresponding to a given total spin quantum number (S), for the same spatial electronic wave-function. In the OntoCompChem knowledge base, *spin multiplicity* is implemented as the role name `ontocompchem:hasSpinMultiplicity`. As shown in Table 3, the domain restriction on this role name is the `gc:Molecule` concept name that is imported from the GNVC ontology. The range restriction on this role name is a number that represents the *spin multiplicity* value.

**Table 4: Selected domain and range restrictions on new roles added to the OntoCompChem knowledge base (cont.).**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role name</th>
<th>Domain and range restrictions on new roles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hasFrequencies</td>
<td>∃ ontocompchem:hasFrequencies. T ⊑ gc:Frequency ⊑ U ontocompchem:hasFrequencies. Datatypestring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hasGeometryType</td>
<td>∃ ontocompchem:hasGeometryType. T ⊑ ontocompchem:GeometryType ⊑ U ontocompchem:hasGeometryType. Datatypestring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hasFormalCharge</td>
<td>∃ gc:hasFormalCharge. T ⊑ (gc:Atom ∪ gc:Molecule) ⊑ U gc:hasFormalCharge.Datatypestring</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The name of the computational chemistry program being run, the version of that program, and the run date, are encoded in the OntoCompChem knowledge base by using `ontocompchem:hasProgram`, `ontocompchem:hasProgramVersion`, and `ontocompchem:hasRunDate` role names (see Table 3) respectively. The domain restriction for first two role names is the `gc:SourcePackage` concept name that is also imported from the GNVC ontology.

The term *formal charge* is the charge assigned to an atom in a molecule, assuming that electrons in a chemical bond are shared equally between atoms, regardless of relative electro negativity. This term is encoded in the OntoCompChem knowledge base as the role name `gc:hasFormal Charge`. This role name is imported from the GNVC ontology. In the OntoCompChem knowledge base, the domain restriction on this role name is the concept (gc:Atom ∪ gc:Molecule). The domain restriction on the `gc:hasFormalCharge` role name implemented in the OntoCompChem knowledge base differs from the implementation of the domain restriction on the same role name in the GNVC ontology. In the GNVC ontology this domain restriction does not include the `gc:Molecule` concept name (see Table 4).

The term *level of theory* denotes underlying approximations used to describe a chemical
system. Higher levels of theory are often more accurate. However, they come at much greater computational cost. This term is implemented in the OntoCompChem knowledge base as the role name `ontocompchem:hasLevelOfTheory` (see Table 3) and the concept name `ontocompchem:LevelOfTheory` (see Table 2) that is subsumed by the concept name `gc:MethodologyFeature`. The range of the property `ontocompchem:hasLevelOfTheory` is of the data type string which takes the value that is used for the description of level of theory in the Gaussian output file.

4 MolHub Framework: Design and Implementation

This section outlines the design and implementation of MolHub as a semantic web framework that is a component of JPS. It is a replacement of the online infrastructure previously developed by Phadungsukanan et al. [35] and extends the JPS knowledge graph with quantum chemistry calculations. The previous version of MolHub allowed users to upload Gaussian files, to transform them into XML and Resource Description Framework (RDF/XML) formats [10], to run thermochemistry calculations, and to provide a list of species names. However, that infrastructure lacked a query engine that can be used for the semantic query of quantum chemistry calculations. Also, it did not offer users to manipulate data by using visual events. For example, users did not have the option to measure any angle between atoms on the 3D model of a selected species. The novel MolHub framework inherits and shares common goals from the previous platform, but also adds some new features which were previously not supported. The aims of our additions to MolHub are:

- To base the new MolHub on the OntoCompChem ontology. The ontology is developed based on the OntoCompChem knowledge base and it is used to support semantic query and reasoning;
- To develop a query language for the OntoCompChem knowledge base entries. The query language uses in its syntax terms from the OntoCompChem ontology such as "atom name" and "number of atoms". The query engine validates the query and checks its satisfiability. If both conditions are satisfied, then the query engine generates a number of SPARQL queries. These queries are performed on the remote knowledge graph repository;
- To parse uploaded Gaussian files, generate XML files, and to validate generated XML files against the extension of CompChem convention of CML;
- To transform the generated XML files into OWL files and check consistency of the OWL files by using the HermiT reasoner;
- To support semantic interoperability between different computational chemistry software tools. For example, for the selected set of species, the novel MolHub offers to humans or software tools to run NASA polynomial calculation. The JSON format is used to store the result of this calculation;
• To support 3D visualization of species, and to allow users to manipulate with 3D objects by using visual events. For example, users have option to use a ruler in order to measure distances between two atoms on selected species.

4.1 Implementation of MolHub Framework

The novel MolHub is being architected with the model view controller (MVC) software architecture design pattern [5, 25]. Model component consists of data storage (see modules A and B in Figure 1), a set of actions that users can take (see labels 1, 6, and 7 in Figure 1), including the business logic.

**Figure 1:** MolHub framework components and sequence of actions users are involved.

We use two type of storages to save quantum chemistry calculations performed by Gaussian. The first one is the remote knowledge graph repository used for processing RDF/XML data, and the second storage includes the set of folders on a server used for storing uploaded and generated files. Both stores are related to three actions that users can take. The first action, labeled with 1 in Figure 1, is named *upload action*. On HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP) request, the novel MolHub uploads on the server all selected Gaussian files. For every uploaded Gaussian file, the novel MolHub generates corresponding XML file (see label 2 in Figure 1), 3D image of a molecule (see label 3 in Figure 1), and OWL files (see label 4 in Figure 1). All of these files are stored in the folder that is named by using the Universal Unique Identifier (UUID). Additionally, the novel MolHub stores generated OWL files in the remote knowledge graph repository (see label 5 in Figure 1).

The second action that users can take is named *query action*. When users submit a query, then the novel MolHub delivers that query (see label 6 in Figure 1) to the controller embedded in the query engine (module C in Figure 1). The controller validates that query and generates a number of SPARQL queries (component B in Figure 1). The business logic requires from users to take the *upload action* before taking the *query action*. If users run the *query action* before the *upload action* then the novel MolHub may deliver empty result to users. The third action that the novel MolHub supports is named *calculation action* (see label 7 in Figure 1). It runs different type of thermochemistry calculations by
using data stored as OWL files or stored in the remote knowledge graph repository. This action depends on the *query action*. Users are not able to run any type of thermochemistry calculations before selecting species names by using the query engine.

In the novel MolHub, the *business logic* bridges data storage component and Java beans [5]. The business logic is implemented in modules A and C as shown in Figure 1. It consists of three parts. Each of these three parts are related to exactly one action in the *Model*. When the novel MolHub receives an HTTP request then it takes at least one action implemented in the business logic. For example, the business logic related to *upload action*, validates each generated XML file against the CompChem convention of CML, and adds information about it to Java beans. A report about the validation status of the generated file is made available in *view model* of the novel MolHub. The business logic that corresponds to the *query action* populates Java beans with query results. The *calculation action* invokes the business logic that runs NASA polynomial calculations. As an input, this part of the business logic uses data that are the result of SPARQL queries.

*View* component (see module D in Figure 1) is implemented by modifying and adapting dual-MVC design pattern [25]. It mainly presents query results to users. The view component of the novel MolHub consists of two parts. The first part shows users a small set of query results in the form of plain text. The second part of the view component allows users to submit a request to view the full set of results of quantum chemistry calculations including 3D animation of molecules. It also offers users to download all available files generated by the novel MolHub.

*Controller* manipulates with all events that change *Model* or *View* [5]. The novel MolHub framework has implemented three controllers. The first one is responsible for manipulating with query requests, the second controller is responsible for the process of uploading Gaussian files and generating 3D image of species, and the third controller processes requests for thermochemistry calculations. All controllers are executed on server side. The controller embedded in the query engine (see Figure 2) maps HTTP request to a sequence of actions in order to query the remote knowledge graph repository, and returns results to users. The Davis-Putnam-Logemann-Loveland (DPLL) procedure [18, 40] is used to

![Diagram](Figure 2: Component C: Query engine components.)
check the satisfiability of the input query (see label 2 in Figure 2). The controller responsible for uploading Gaussian files (see Figure 3) maps the HTTP request for uploading selected Gaussian files to a set of actions. These actions upload Gaussian files on the server and generate XML, OWL, and png (jpg) files respectively. The Java Architecture for XML Binding (JAXB) \[31\] classes are integrated within the existing parser \[6\] and used to parse Gaussian files and generate XML files (see label 1 in Figure 3). These classes and interfaces are generated from the CompChem convention of CML \[35\]. One important task that controller takes is to map HTTP requests to a sequence of validation actions. Every generated XML file must pass validation against the CompChem convention of CML (see label 2 in Figure 3) \[34\]. After finishing the validation of the XML file, XSLT \[22\] script transforms that XML file into OWL file.

Generated OWL files are individual assertions \[28\] of the OntoCompChem ontology that is derived from the OntoCompChem knowledge base (see Section 3). Before storing generated OWL files into the JPS knowledge graph the controller runs the HermiT inference engine to check the consistency (see \[3\], p. 28) of each generated OWL file (see label 3 in Figure 3). Inconsistent OWL file will not be stored into the JPS knowledge graph. In addition the controller uses the HermiT reasoner to check the consistency (see \[3\], p. 28) of generated OWL files before invoking calculation action.

### 4.2 Implementation of Query Engine

To enable users to query quantum chemistry calculations stored in the JPS knowledge graph, the novel MolHub framework allows users to utilize propositional logic like formal language as a query language. A query expressed in that formal language is interpreted by the query engine. Three type of symbols are used to build queries \[21\]. Symbols from the countable set $P = \{q_0, q_1, q_2, \ldots\}$ stand for atomic queries. Symbols from finite
set \( \mathbf{L}_O = \{ \text{not, and, or, implies, equals} \} \cup \{ \sim, \& , |, \Rightarrow, \Leftrightarrow \} \) denote logical operations, and elements of the finite set \( \mathbf{I} = \{ (,) \} \) are interpunction symbols. Set \( \mathbf{L} \) is formed by the union of these three sets,

\[
\mathbf{L} := \mathbf{P} \cup \mathbf{L}_O \cup \mathbf{I}.
\]

Each member of set \( \mathbf{P} \) must satisfy regular expression of the form (2)

\[
[A - Z][a - z]\{0, 3\}[0 - 9]^+.
\]

It means that each member of this set must start with an atom name that has an exact match with corresponding name in the periodic table of chemical elements, following by the number of atoms that appears in the species name. Based on this regular expression (2), it is easy to check that \( \text{Cl}_2 \) is a well formed atomic query because term \( \text{Cl} \) is the member of the periodic table, and number 2 denotes the exact number of atoms that appears in the species name. As a counterexample, the atomic query of the form \( \text{Xy}_2 \) is not well formed because the term \( \text{Xy} \) is not the member of the periodic table.

A well formed query over the set \( \mathbf{L} \) can be defined inductively by using elements from the sets \( \mathbf{P}, \mathbf{L}_O, \) and \( \mathbf{I} \) as given in the following definition.

**Definition 1.** Let \( \mathbf{L} \) be the union of the countable set \( \mathbf{P} \), the finite sets \( \mathbf{L}_O \) and \( \mathbf{I} \). The set of well formed queries over set \( \mathbf{L} \) is inductively defined as follows:

- All elements of the set \( \mathbf{P} \) that satisfy a regular expression of the form (2) are atomic queries.

- If \( p \) and \( q \) are atomic queries then \( (\sim p) \), \( (p \text{ and } q) \), \( (p \text{ or } q) \), \( (p \Rightarrow q) \), \( (p \text{ equals } q) \), \( (p \& q) \), \( (p \mid q) \), \( (p \Rightarrow q) \), and \( (p \Leftrightarrow q) \) are queries.

- The query \( (\sim p) \) can be rewritten as query \((\sim p)\) and query \((\sim p)\) can be rewritten as query \((\sim p)\).

- The query \((p \text{ and } q)\) can be rewritten as query \((p \& q)\) and query \((p \& q)\) can be rewritten as query \((p \& q)\).

- The query \((p \mid q)\) can be rewritten as query \((p \mid q)\) and query \((p \mid q)\) can be rewritten only as query \((p \mid q)\).

- The query \((p \Rightarrow q)\) can be rewritten as query \((p \Rightarrow q)\) and query \((p \Rightarrow q)\) can be rewritten as query \((p \Rightarrow q)\).

- The query \((p \Rightarrow q)\) can be rewritten as query \((p \Rightarrow q)\) and query \((p \Rightarrow q)\) can be rewritten as query \((p \Rightarrow q)\).

- Any query can be created only by a finite number of applications of previous rules.

For example, the query \( ((\text{Cl}_1 \text{ and Ti}_1) \mid (\text{Cl}_1 \& \text{Ti}_1)) \) is well formed with respect to definition (1). The implementation of the query engine has two layers. The first layer is responsible for checking satisfiability and whether a query is well formed according to
rules given in definition (1). In the novel MolHub, query $q$ is satisfiable if there is an interpretation $I$ such that $I \models q$ (pp. 36, 37, 38; [21]). If users or software tools submit an unsatisfiable query or a query that is not well formed then the novel MolHub returns an error message. For example, a query of the form

$$\text{(not } C12 \text{ and } C12)$$

is well formed but it is not satisfiable. In this case the query engine does not generate a number of SPARQL queries and throws an exception.

Whereas, a query of the form

$$\sim (C12 \Rightarrow \sim Ti3)$$

is both, well formed and satisfiable.

The second layer of the query engine converts the input query into the conjunctive normal form (CNF) (see [21], pp. 53-54) that is equivalent to the starting query. The CNF is a conjunction of clauses, where each clause is disjunction of positive or negative literals [21]. The CNF of the query given in the example (4) is

$$C12 \ & \ Ti3.$$ (5)

In the case of performing query (5), the query engine converts this query into intersection of two clause sets $\{C12\}$ and $\{Ti3\}$. For the first clause set, the query engine generates one SPARQL query that finds all species names that contain $C12$ in their names. For the second clause set, the query engine generates another SPARQL query that finds all species names that contain $Ti3$ in their names. The intersection of these two query results gives the set of species names that contains $C12$ and $Ti3$ in their names. The query engine iterates over this set and generates one SPARQL query for each species name that is the member of that set. Finally, the result of these queries should be the set of molecule properties presented to users through View model of the novel MolHub framework. The number of generated SPARQL queries depends on the number of elements in each clause set and the number of elements in the species set.

4.3 Implementation of Thermo Calculations

In many applications, not only species molecular data, but also how they manifest on a macro-scale in the form of thermodynamic data are required. The species molecular data are already easily accessible via the novel MolHub querying engine (see section 4.2). In order to provide associated thermodynamic data, a simple thermodynamic data calculator code (TDC) has been added to the novel MolHub framework.

The thermodynamic data calculator, as the name suggests, calculates species thermodynamic properties data (heat capacities, entropy and enthalpy) using statistical thermodynamics. The molecular partition functions are obtained by applying the rigid rotor harmonic oscillator treatment (RRHO) and include the following energy contributions: translational, vibrational, rotational and electronic. Details of these computations may be
found in various texts [26, 43] so they will not be repeated here. Note that the calculated species enthalpies are not referenced to their standard states and must be corrected if absolute enthalpies are to be used. This is achieved by providing a standard enthalpy of formation of species of interest as an additional input to the TDC. All other species data are automatically taken from the JPS knowledge graph.

In order to facilitate passing data between TDC and other modelling software (e.g. kinetics & SRM Engine Suite, Chemkin or Cantera) the calculated thermodynamic data are additionally fitted into a standard NASA polynomial form.

5 MolHub Framework: A Use Case

This section explains the NASA polynomial calculation use case scenario. It demonstrates the semantic interoperability between tools for quantum chemistry calculations and tools for thermochemistry calculations. By clicking on the Choose Files button, users have the option to select one or more Gaussian files to be uploaded on the server for further processing. After selecting one or more Gaussian files, users should press the Upload button. Then the novel MolHub generates the report shown in Figure 4. The first column in the report provides information about the UUID that denotes the name of the folder where the novel MolHub stores Gaussian files and names of XML, OWL, and PNG/JPG files respectively. In the second column of the report, the novel MolHub informs users

![Figure 4: MolHub: Service for uploading Gaussian files, and validating CompChem XML and OntoCompChem OWL files.](image)
about Gaussian file names that are uploaded on the server. If users upload the same Gaussian file twice, then two different UUID are generated. The third column reports whether generated XML files are valid against CompChem convention of CML, and the last column informs users whether generated OWL files are consistent. In the current implementation we chose not to display inconsistency explanation for generated OWL files, if such a case occurs. Including an inconsistency report will form part of future work.

Figure 5 shows the interface for querying the JPS knowledge graph stored in a remote repository and for running thermochemistry calculations. On the same page, when the novel MolHub delivers to users the results of queries, users receive information about the number of results and time needed to complete all generated queries. This use case shows the results for the query \( ((\text{Cl}_2 \text{ and } \text{O}_{10} \text{ and } \text{Ti}_3) \text{ and not } \text{Cl}_1 \text{ and not } \text{Ti}_2) \). This query is well formed and satisfiable.

![Figure 5: Services for thermochemistry calculations and querying JPS knowledge graph stored in remote repository.](image)

By submitting this query, the novel MolHub requires from the query engine to find all data about species that contain in their names two atoms of Cl, ten atoms of O, three atoms of Ti, and at the same time do not have one atom of Cl and two atoms of Ti. On pressing Molhub Search button, users will observe the total number of results for the given query (see Figure 5). All of these results have the same species name, and different UUID that is used to create unique Uniform Resource Locator (URL). By clicking on the URL, the novel MolHub shows to users all information about the selected species that are available
in the JPS knowledge graph as shown in Figure 6 (A).

Also, on this page (Figure 6, A) users can inspect molecule properties using visual events, as made available by Jmol [2]. By pressing the button Run calculation, as shown in Figure 5, users request from MolHub to run a NASA polynomial calculation for a species, in this example Cl$_2$O$_{10}$Ti$_3$. By using the query engine, MolHub delivers data to the Python script that calculates NASA polynomials. As a result of a NASA polynomial calculation, a JSON file is generated for each selected species. That file is stored in the same folder where the XML and the OWL file of the species are stored. Figure 6 (B) shows a JSON file as a result of a NASA polynomial calculation for a Cl$_2$O$_{10}$Ti$_3$ species.
6 Conclusions

A knowledge base for quantum chemistry calculations, named OntoCompChem, has been proposed as part of the JPS knowledge graph. The OntoCompChem knowledge base provides the implementation of sixteen features specified in the CompChem convention of CML. To describe the OntoCompChem knowledge base, we use DL syntax in this paper. This knowledge base is implemented in the OntoCompChem ontology. The OntoCompChem ontology improves web services for quantum chemistry calculations by allowing machines to interpret all implemented aspects of the OntoCompChem knowledge base as well as to keep consistency of quantum chemistry calculations. The main contributions of this paper are:

- The introduction of the OntoCompChem knowledge base that is implemented as OntoCompChem ontology that forms part of the JPS knowledge graph;
- The development of the novel MolHub as semantic web service for uploading and parsing Gaussian files, generating XML and OWL files, and validating these files, which are all available for download;
- The development of a web service for the visualization of quantum chemistry calculations;
- The development of a novel method and system to explore quantum chemistry calculations stored in the JPS knowledge graph by using propositional logic as a formal language;
- The generation of SPARQL queries based on formal language expressions.

All of these contributions allow semantic interoperability between tools for quantum chemistry calculations and thermochemistry calculations, and at the same time guaranty the consistency of data used in these calculations. The OntoCompChem ontology in near future will have implemented all features defined in the CompChem convention of CML. We would like to offer users and software tools services to query cross domain ontologies stored in the JPS knowledge graph by using more expressive formal language than proposed in this paper. One research direction would be to implement propositional logic with binary metric operators as a query language that could be used in the semantic query of cross domain repositories in the JPS and to support the semantic interoperability between different tools in computational chemistry.

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