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Web-based graphical user interface for visualizing and analyzing chemical reaction networks

Akihiro Honda,^a Mikael Kuwahara,^{iD}^a Yoshiki Hasukawa,^{iD}^a Keisuke Takahashi,^{iD}^{*ab} and Lauren Takahashi,^{iD}^{*a}

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A graphical user interface for network visualization and analysis is proposed, integrated within the Catalyst Acquisition by Data Science (CADS) platform to simplify the study of chemical reaction networks. The interface enables users to upload CSV data and perform centrality calculations, clustering, shortest path searches, and more, without requiring programming skills. It offers intuitive features such as node highlighting, navigation, and visualization in force-directed or circular layouts. Additionally, networks can be represented as Petri nets or directed graphs, providing deeper insights into reaction dynamics. This platform aims to make network theory more accessible and accelerate its application in chemical research.

1 Introduction

Network theory has garnered significant attention in the field of chemistry due to its ability to represent chemical reactions in the form of networks.^{1–5} In this framework, chemical reactions are described as transformations involving reactants, which are substances that undergo chemical changes, and products, which are the substances formed as a result. Within a chemical reaction network, nodes represent reactants, intermediates, and products, while edges denote the reactions that connect these species. The intricate web of intermediates that often mediate the transformation from reactants to products is of particular interest, as understanding these connections can unveil the underlying mechanisms governing the reaction.^{6,7} Graph theory-based analyses, such as centrality analysis, are powerful tools for identifying key intermediates that play pivotal roles in controlling reaction path ways.^{7–9} Similarly, shortest path analysis facilitates the identification of the most efficient routes between specific reactants and products, providing insights into reaction efficiency and selectivity.¹⁰ By utilizing network visualization and analysis techniques, researchers can intuitively explore the complex interplay of species within a reaction, enabling the design of optimized reaction pathways and novel catalysts. Consequently, the integration

of network theory into chemical research has become an indispensable approach for elucidating reaction mechanisms and advancing the understanding of chemical processes.

Network visualization and analysis have garnered significant interest in chemistry, offering insights into complex datasets and relationships. However, the adoption of these techniques is often hindered by the need for programming expertise and foundational knowledge of graph theory, presenting a barrier for researchers in general. Efforts have been made to improve the accessibility of network analysis and have resulted in the development of several tools to help navigate the complexity of reaction networks.^{11–14} However, despite the ability to navigate the reactions found in reaction platforms such as SCAN and their relevant chemical data, the data used for network analysis are fixed or otherwise tied to the platform, restricting use to those who which to analysis reaction networks consisting of computation data.¹⁰ While software tools such as NetworkX and Gephi provide robust capabilities for network visualization and analysis, they typically require a certain level of programming and graph theory proficiency, limiting accessibility for beginners and non-specialists.^{15–17} Other resources like Cytoscape require additional installation and are designed for specific areas of research.¹⁸ To address these challenges, a user-friendly, web-based graphical user interface for network visualization and analysis is proposed, integrated within the Catalyst Acquisition by Data Science (CADS) platform (<https://cads.eng.hokudai.ac.jp/>).¹⁹ Network graphical user interface in this work aims to accelerate research by providing an intuitive, accessible environment that enables researchers—regardless of their programming experience—to perform

^a Department of Chemistry, Hokkaido University, North 10, West 8, Sapporo 060-0810, Japan. E-mail: keisuke.takahashi@sci.hokudai.ac.jp,

lauren.takahashi@sci.hokudai.ac.jp

^b List Sustainable Digital Transformation Catalyst Collaboration Research Platform, Institute for Chemical Reaction Design and Discovery, Hokkaido University, Sapporo 001-0021, Japan



initial assessments and generate impactful visualizations with minimal effort.

2 Architecture

Graphical user interface of network visualization and graph theory analysis is constructed. This tool is developed with the goal of improving accessibility to network analysis tools to users who are unfamiliar with network analysis, graph theory, and programming but wish to explore network analysis or otherwise apply these tools towards their research. Network visualization is created based on D3.js, a Javascript library used for network visualization. Networks are constructed where node positions are determined by how a node relates to all other nodes within the network. The basic graph is created by applying a repulsive force between nodes to all nodes, plus an attractive force between nodes connected by links. In addition, a force towards the center of the canvas is set on all nodes, aligning the graph to the center. The software is mainly based on the D3 force simulations algorithm for analysis. The D3 force simulations require a list of edges consisting of two columns, the source node and the target node, for the creation of the graph. When the user enters and submits this list in a form-style page, the data is first sent to the back-end, which is written in Python. Here, Python libraries NetworkX and Pandas are used to calculate

various metrics for the network diagram according to the user's desired configuration. The indicators are then classified and linked to each node, and sent back to the front-end side. D3.js is used to define the D3 force simulations settings, mouse click handler functions, for instance. Based on the calculated data, nodes and edges are drawn from the list of edges, omitting duplicates. For cases where an edge has a weight, the strength of the attraction of the edge is determined by how great the weight is. This places nodes of greater importance more centrally in the network.

In network analysis, centrality is often calculated as it can give insight into which nodes control certain aspects of the network or otherwise play a central role in how paths are created in a network. Centrality is a measure that quantifies the importance or influence of a node within a network based on its position and connectivity. In a chemical reaction network, centrality can help identify key intermediates or species that play crucial roles in connecting multiple reaction pathways or controlling the overall reaction flow. Here, if centrality is calculated, the software automatically sets the size of the node larger as the centrality value increases. Centrality is calculated according to the number of connections and the value of the weights of the edges to be connected. These visualisation performance-enhancing features, together with SVG drawing, enable the generation of intuitive and highly mobile network diagrams.

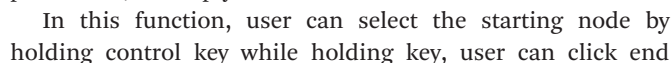
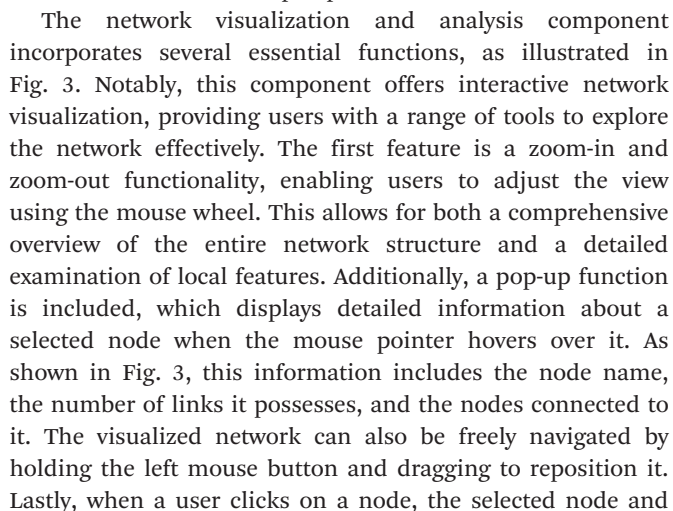
3 Components

Users can upload network data in CSV format, where the file contains source and target nodes. The source node represents the starting point, and the target node indicates the endpoint. The system automatically connects these nodes to generate the corresponding network components. The input interface for network visualization and analysis is initially constructed, as shown in Fig. 1, with the assumption that users have already uploaded their data. As illustrated in Fig. 1, users can select source and target nodes *via* a pull-down menu. Additionally, edge weights can be assigned through a pull-down menu, provided the uploaded data includes the corresponding values. The interface also supports centrality analysis, with six centrality metrics available: degree, eigenvector, Katz, PageRank, betweenness, and closeness. An attraction parameter is included to adjust the force dynamics for constructing the network. Users can choose between visualizing the network as a Petri net or a directed graph, with the default setting being a non-Petri network with a directed graph. A node highlighting feature allows specific nodes to be marked, while a clustering option supports four algorithms: Greedy, Louvain, Girvan–Newman, and label propagation, with customizable clustering force parameters. Two types of network graph layouts are offered: force-directed and circular layouts. Options are also provided to remove networks that are disconnected from the largest network or nodes without connections to others. Overall, the

The screenshot shows a web form titled "NetworkAnalysis[1]". It contains several sections with input fields and checkboxes. The "Source Node Column" and "Target Node Column" sections each have a dropdown menu and a "Required" label. The "Link/Edge Weight Column" section has a dropdown menu. The "Centrality" section has a dropdown menu. The "Change Colors" section has a checkbox. The "Attraction between nodes" section has a text input field with the value "0.1". The "Marking Node" section has a text input field with the placeholder "nodeName you want to mark". The "Setting up the shortest route search" section has a checkbox. The "Clustering" section has a checkbox. The "Change Layout" section has a checkbox. The "Delete isolated networks?" and "Remain lonely nodes?" sections each have a checkbox. At the bottom, there are two text input fields labeled "Extent:" with the value "700". There are "Cancel" and "Submit" buttons at the bottom right.

Fig. 1 Input interface of network visualization and analysis component.





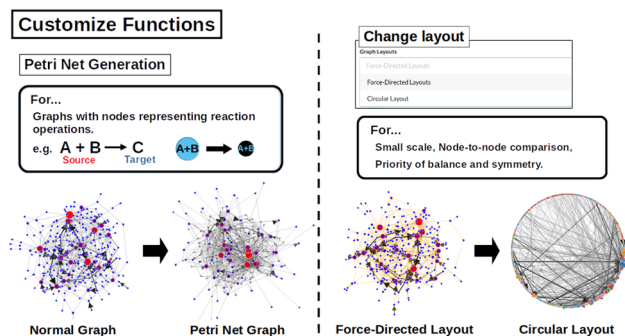


Fig. 5 Network layout option in network component.

node. When users select two nodes, the shortest path to connect two nodes are instantly highlighted. Required characters can be set in the search, and if set, the route is searched only at nodes that contain those characters. In the case of directed graphs, routes are searched for only in the direction of the arrows, but as with undirected graphs, it is possible to search ignoring the arrows by configuration. This function is powerful to unveil the reaction path.

Various network layout techniques are implemented in the network component, as shown in Fig. 5. One of the notable feature is to convert networks into Petri graphs. Petri graphs are network representations with two types of nodes and are suitable for representing chemical reactions. For example, when considering the reaction $A + B \rightarrow C$, where a certain molecule A is transformed into molecule C by reagent B, easy expressions such as $A \rightarrow C$ or $B \rightarrow C$ can lead to the misunderstanding that molecule C is produced from reagent B. To solve this problem, the reactant is once connected to it as a node of a chemical species pair, creating an $A + B \rightarrow C$ link. This chemical species pair node can be said to indicate a reaction operation. By using these two types of node, the chemical species pair and the chemical species, the chemical reaction can be translated into a network in a more accurate way. Two types of network layouts are offered: force-directed layout and circular layout. The force-directed layout arranges nodes in a way that mimics physical forces, such as attraction and repulsion. This layout is particularly useful for visualizing the structure of complex networks, as it naturally separates clusters and highlights relationships among nodes. On the other hand, the circular layout positions nodes along the circumference of a circle. This layout is advantageous for representing hierarchical relationships or when comparing multiple networks, as it provides a uniform and symmetrical arrangement. These layout techniques enable researchers to analyze and interpret network structures effectively from different perspectives.

4 Conclusion

The proposed graphical user interface for network visualization and analysis simplifies the exploration of

chemical reaction networks, making advanced tools accessible without requiring programming expertise. With features like centrality analysis, clustering, shortest path searches, and multiple layout options, the platform enables intuitive and interactive exploration by transforming complex network analysis tools into a more user-friendly format. The ability to represent networks as Petri nets or directed graphs further enhances its utility in understanding reaction dynamics. Given its ability to model reaction network data into a dynamic network, it is expected that further development will include support for modeling reaction data generated from other open-source reaction network frameworks as well as incorporate microkinetics-specific functions. Thus, this user-friendly interface lowers technical barriers and promotes the broader adoption of network theory in chemical research.

5 Code

The complete source code for the network visualization and analysis component can be found together with the public source code for the whole CADS system on GitHub at the following web address: <https://github.com/Material-MADS/mads-app> under MIT license.

Data availability

All data and source codes are opened at github <https://github.com/Material-MADS/mads-app>.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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