

# The Application of Bayesian Optimization for Chemical Reaction

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A. Prof. Zhiming Li

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# Content



## 1. Background

## 2. Applications of Bayesian Optimization

### 2.1 Applications in Laboratory

### 2.2 Applications in Industry

## 3. Conclusion & Outlook

# Content



## 1. Background

## 2. Applications of Bayesian Optimization

### 2.1 Applications in Laboratory

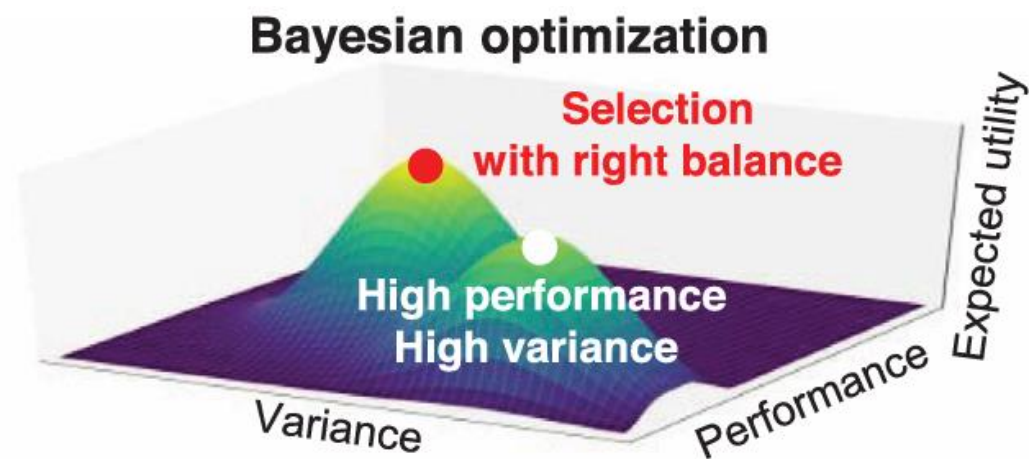
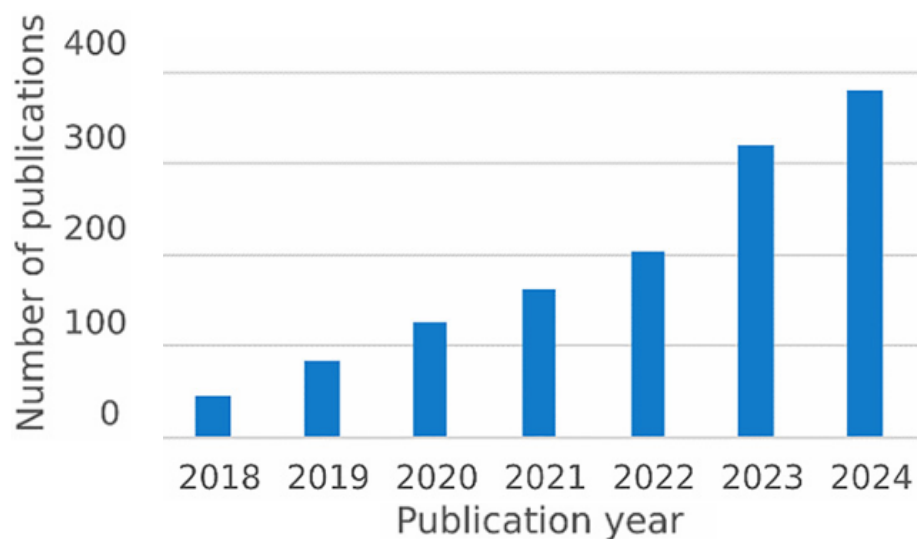
### 2.2 Applications in Industry

## 3. Conclusion & Outlook

# Brief history of Bayesian Optimization



- 1763 Bayes' Theorem
- 1975 BO's framework
- 1998 Algorithm Implemented
- 2012 Applied in AI
- 2018 Schweidtmann
- 2021 Doyle



Lagarias, J. C. et al. *SIAM J. Optim.* **1998**, 9, 112–147.

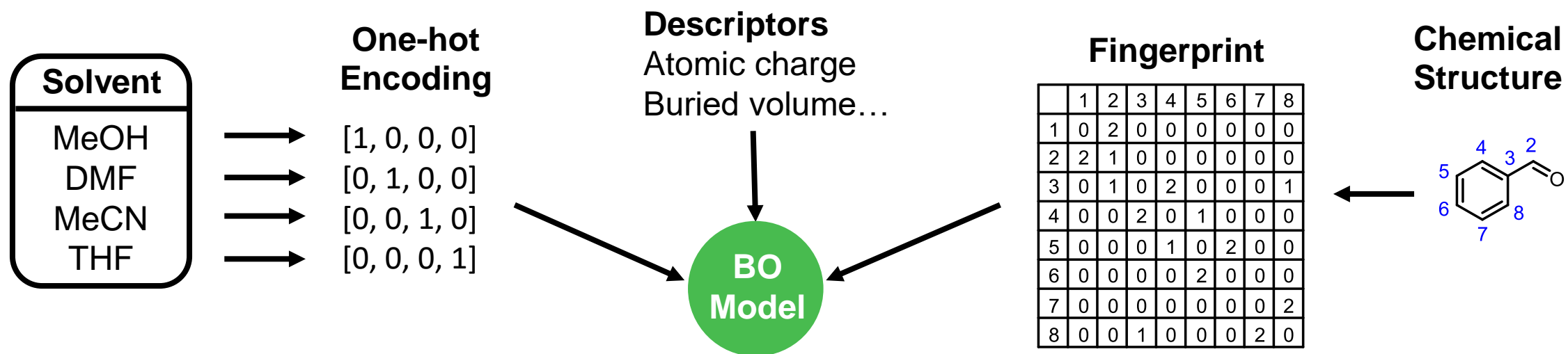
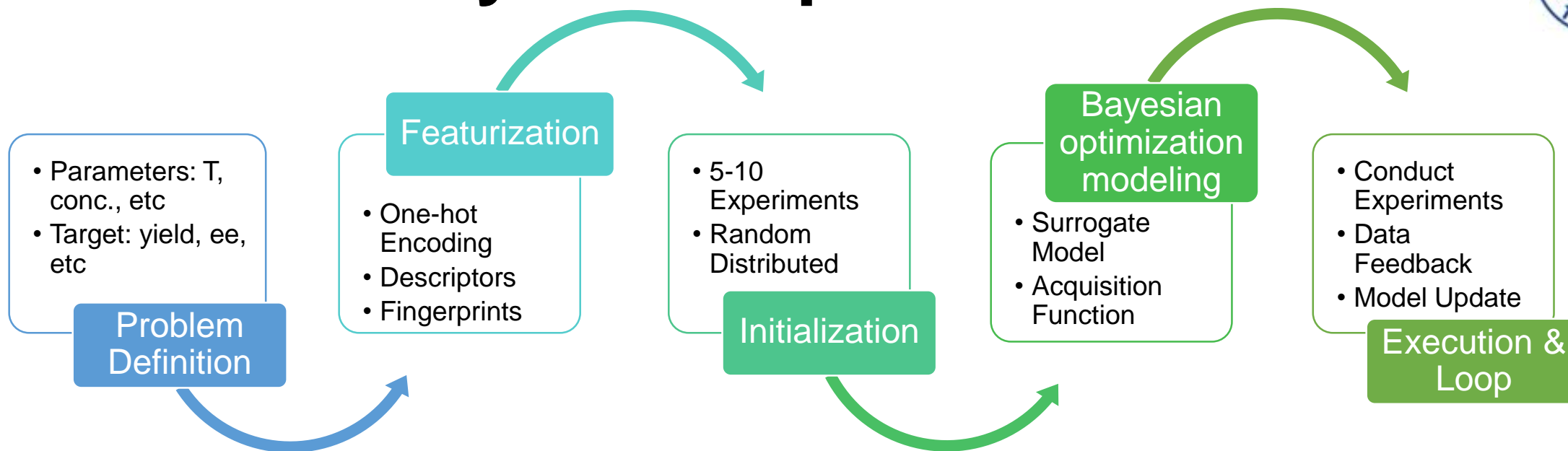
Criminisi, A. et al. *Found. Trends Comput. Graph. Vis.* **2012**, 7, 81–227.

Schweidtmann, A. M. et al. *Chem. Eng. J.* **2018**, 352, 277-282..

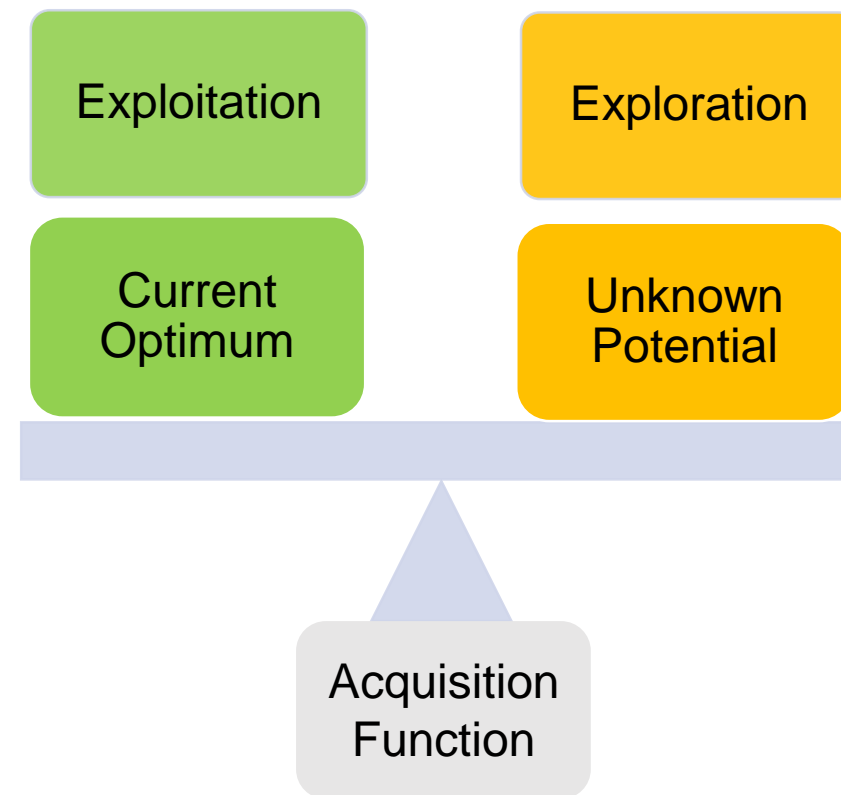
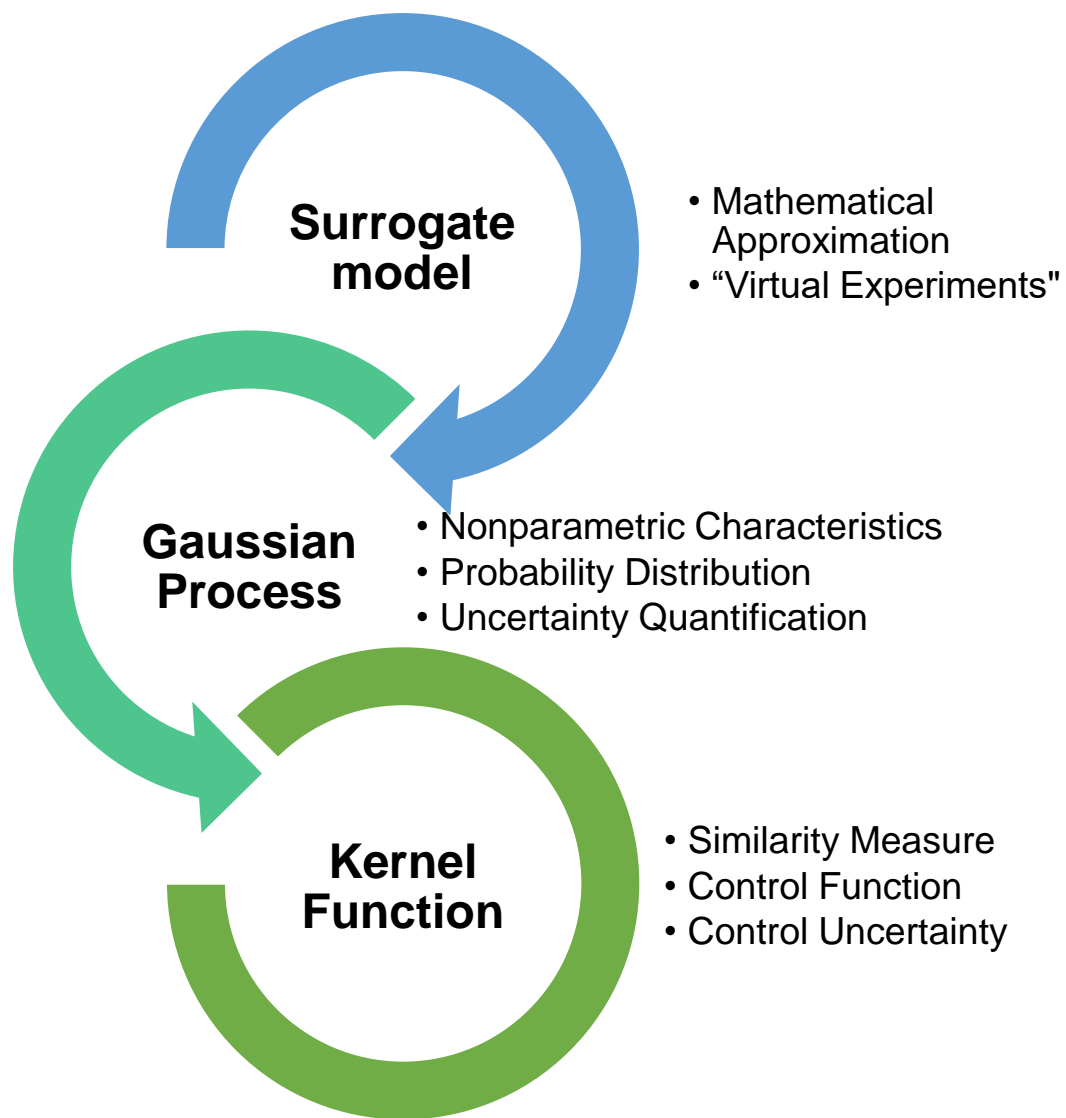
Shields, B. J. et al. *Nature* **2021**, 590, 89-96

Li, S. W. et al. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* **2026**, e4418883.

# Workflow of Bayesian Optimization



# Principles of Bayesian Optimization



# Content



1. Background

**2. Applications of Bayesian Optimization**

**2.1 Applications in Laboratory**

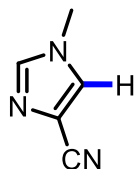
2.2 Applications in Industry

3. Conclusion & Outlook

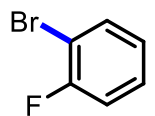
# Applications in Laboratory

Doyle (2021):

1



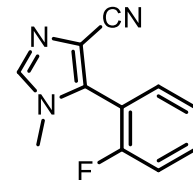
+



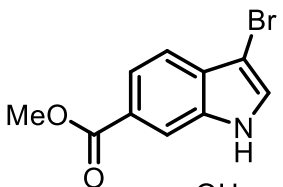
[PdCl(allyl)]<sub>2</sub> (2.25 mol%)  
Ligand (5 mol%)



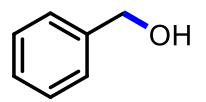
Base (3 equiv.)  
Solvent (C), T



2



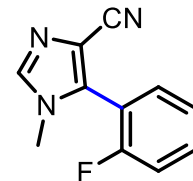
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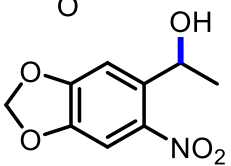
Azadicarboxylate (x equiv.)  
Phosphine (y equiv.)



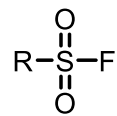
Solvent (C)  
T, 24 h



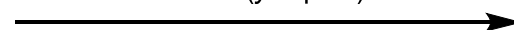
3



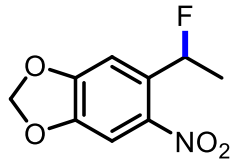
+



Base (y equiv.)



Solvent (C)  
T, 24 h



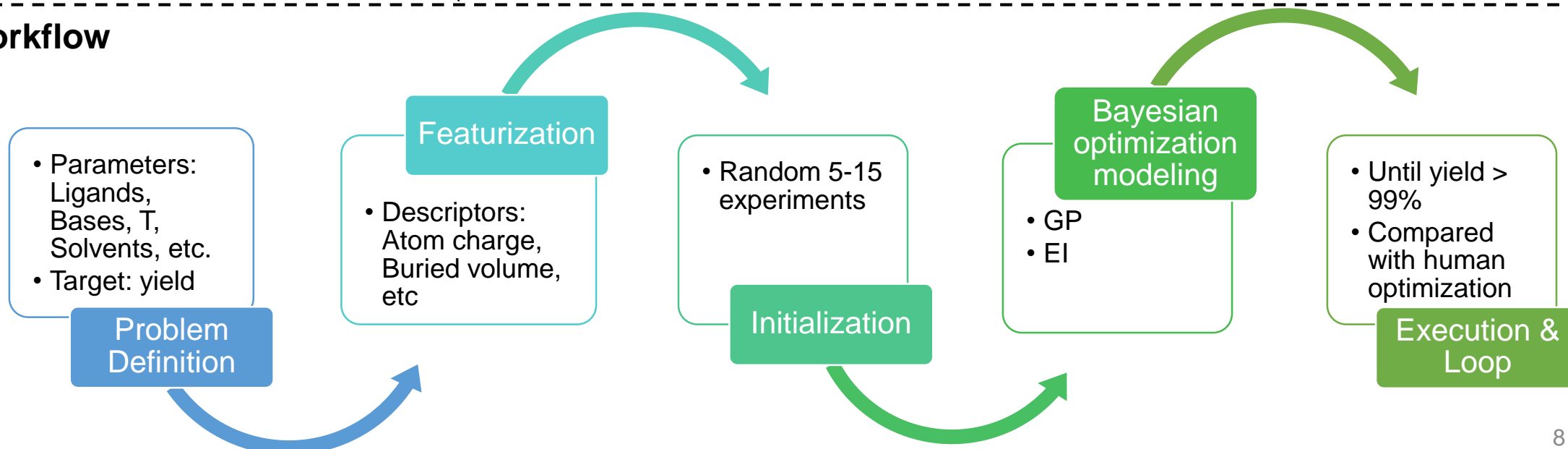
x equiv.

## Chemical Space

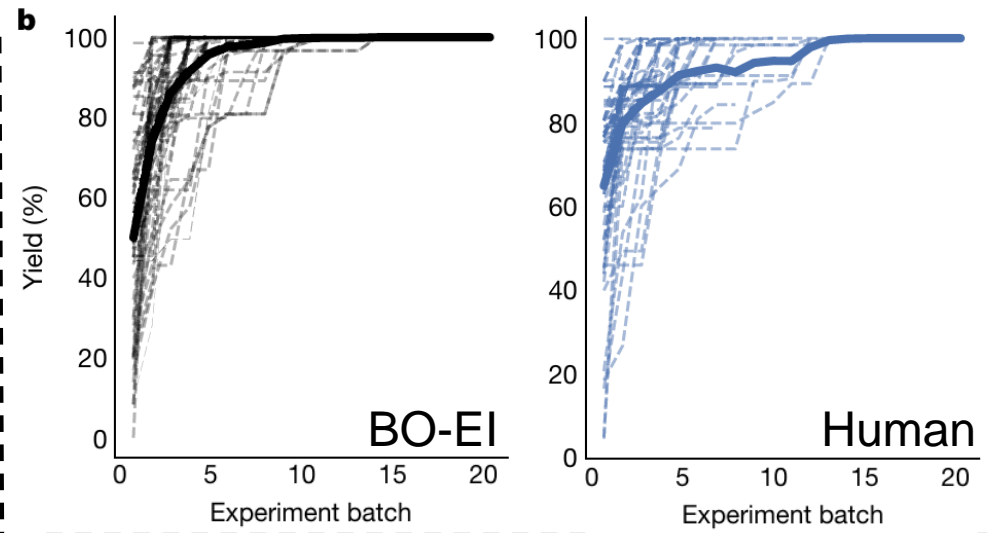
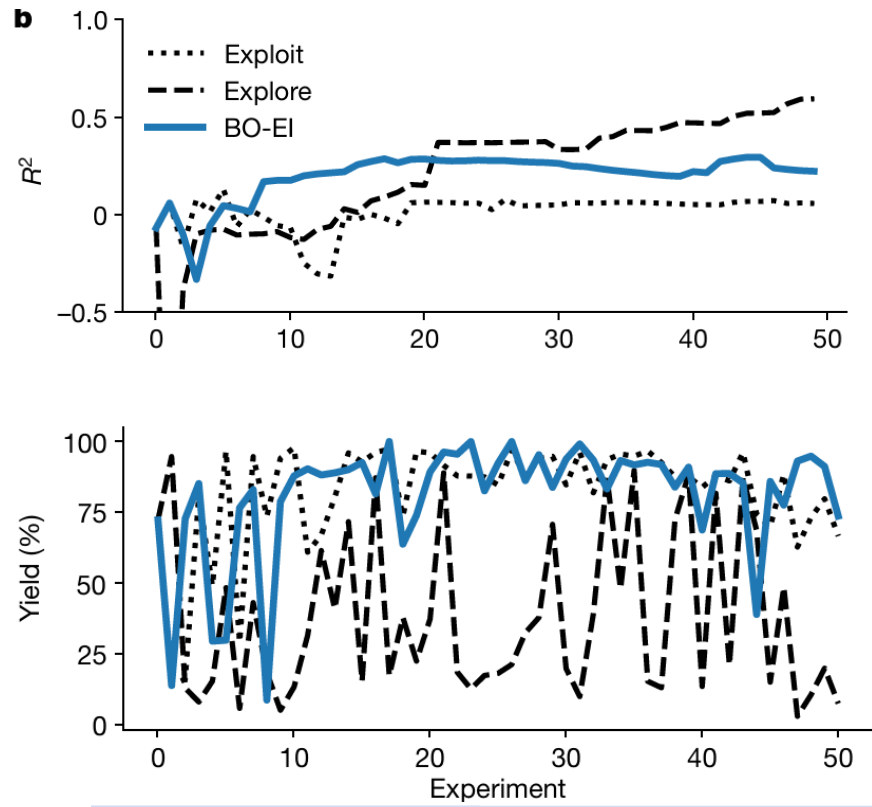
- Ligands
- Bases
- Temperature
- Solvents
- Reactants
- Concentration
- Equivalent
- Time

About 500,000 conditions

## Workflow

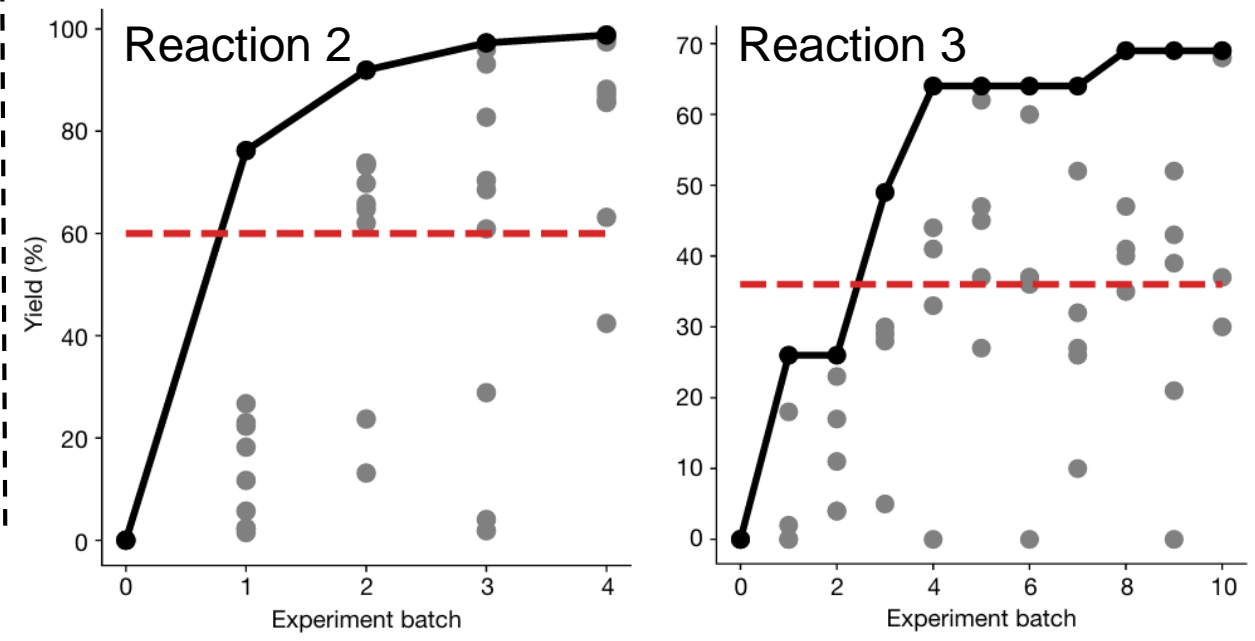


# Applications in Laboratory



- |   |
|---|
| <b>BO-EI</b>                            |
| • Initial lower but quickly improvement |
| <b>Human</b>                            |
| • Empirical bias                        |
| • Individual differences                |

<b><math>R^2</math> score</b>	<b>Yield score</b>
Exploration best	Exploitation best
<b>BO-EI</b>	
Stable and excellent fit with better long-term performance	



40-50 experiments

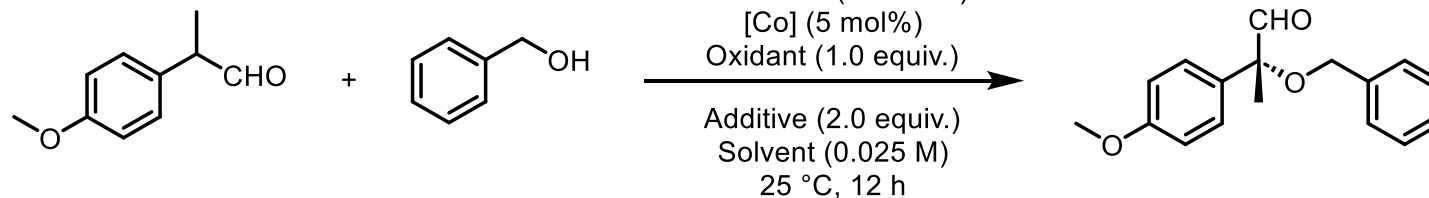
↓

Yield: 0% to 70%+

# Applications in Laboratory



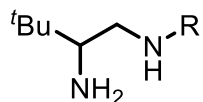
Luo (2026):



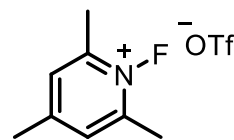
**Chemical Space**

44 N catalysts  
20 Co catalysts  
15 Oxidants  
14 Additives  
10 Solvents

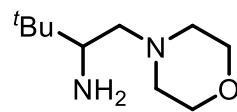
**1,848,000 conditions**



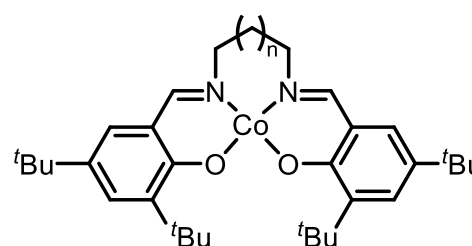
cat-1: R = *t*Bu  
cat-2: R = Ad



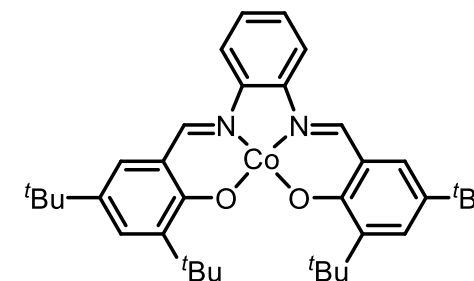
F-1



cat-3



[Co]-1: n = 0  
[Co]-2: n = 1



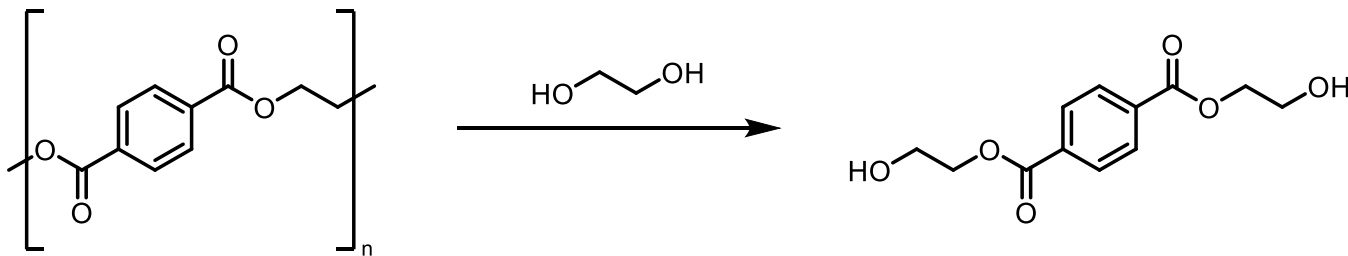
[Co]-3

Entry	HO (Human Optimization)	BO-1 (Using CVT to select initial points)	BO-2 (Using HO Optimal Condition as initial points)	BO-3 (Another set of initial points)
Optimal Condition	cat-1•TFA (20 mol%) [Co]-1 (5 mol%) F-1 (1.0 equiv.) KHCO <sub>3</sub> (2 equiv.) DCM (0.025 M)	cat-1•HNTF <sub>2</sub> (20 mol%) [Co]-2 (5 mol%) NCS (1.0 equiv.) KHCO <sub>3</sub> (2 equiv.) DCM (0.025 M)	cat-2•TFA (20 mol%) [Co]-1 (5 mol%) F-1 (1.0 equiv.) KHCO <sub>3</sub> (2 equiv.) DCM (0.025 M)	cat-3•HOTf (20 mol%) [Co]-3 (5 mol%) F-1 (1.0 equiv.) <b>no additive</b> DCE (0.025 M)
Total Experiments	200+	83	15	106
Yield/ee (%)	50/88	<b>57/90</b>	54/88	50/80

# Applications in Laboratory



Jiang (2026):



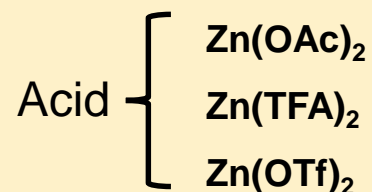
**Chemical Space**

60 acids  
186 bases

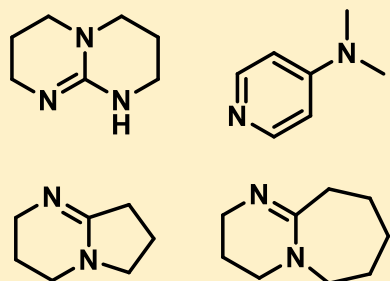
**11160 conditions**

## Stage 0

Literature-guided screening as baseline

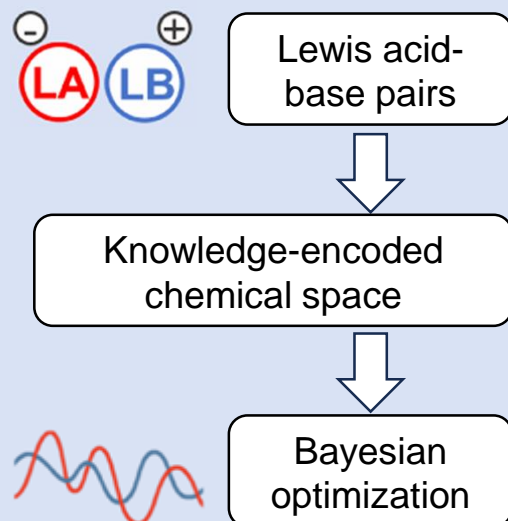


Base:



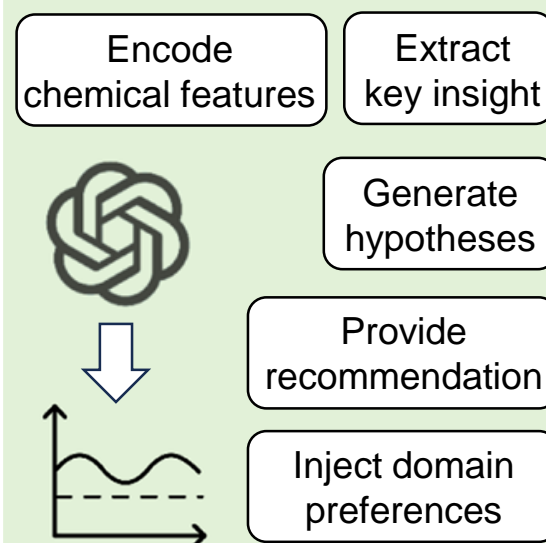
## Stage 1

Chemical space exploration by BO



## Stage 2

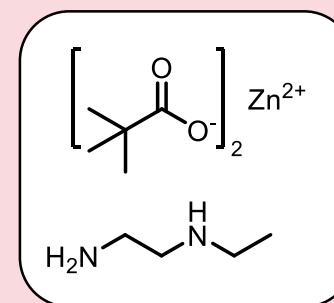
Insight distillation and hypothesis generation by LLM



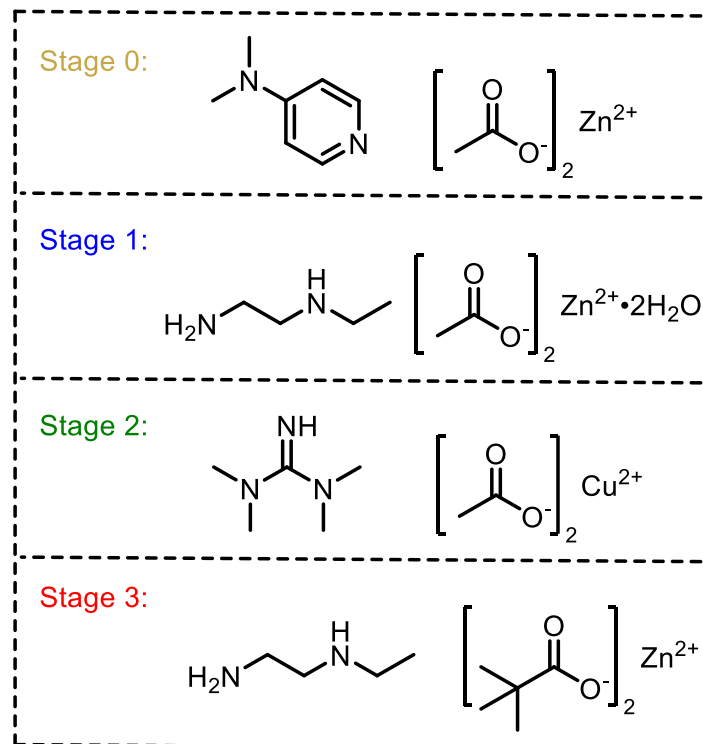
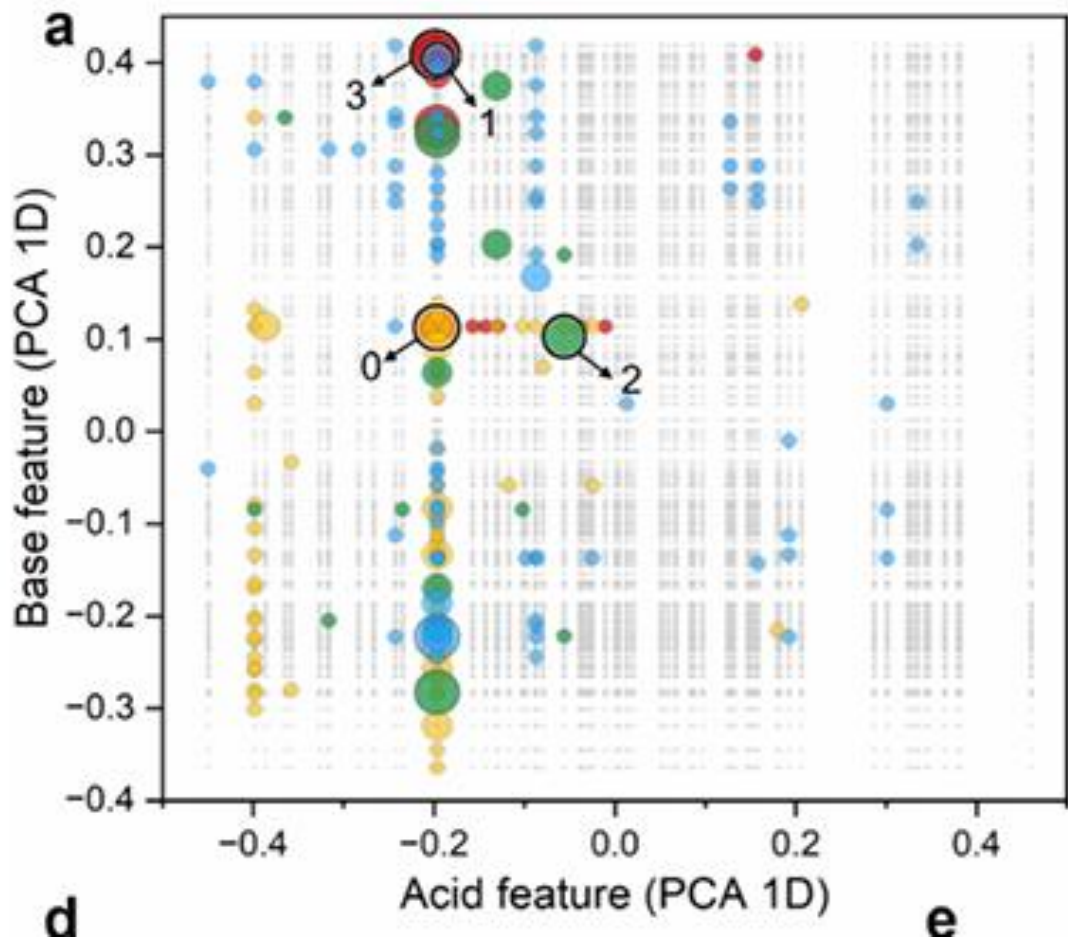
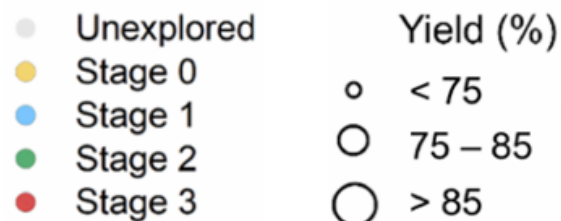
## Stage 3

Exploration of out-of-sample chemical space

Human experts design



# Applications in Laboratory

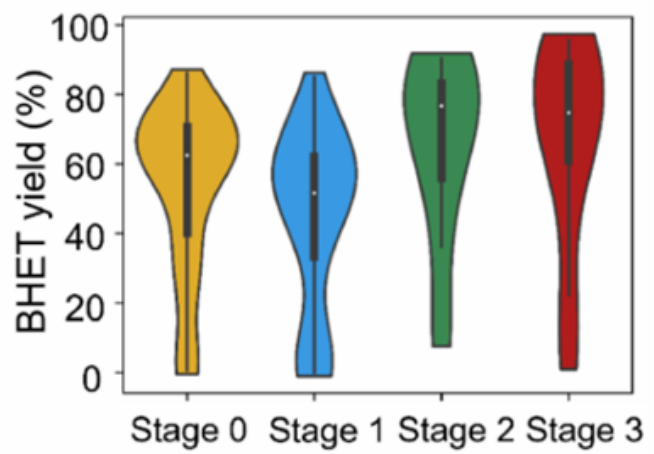


Baseline  
86% yield

Expand the explored  
chemical space

Yield up to 90%

Global optimal catalyst  
95% yield



↓

AI-Automation-  
Human cooperative  
paradigm

# Content



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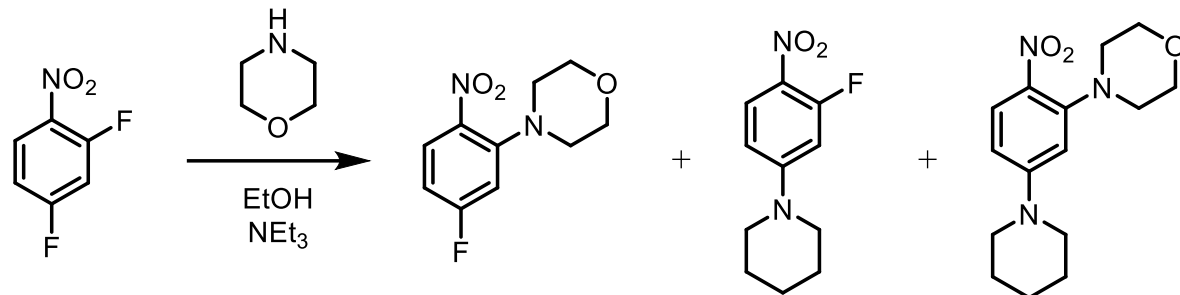
### **2.2 Applications in Industry**

## 3. Conclusion & Outlook

# Applications in Industry



Schweidtmann (2018):

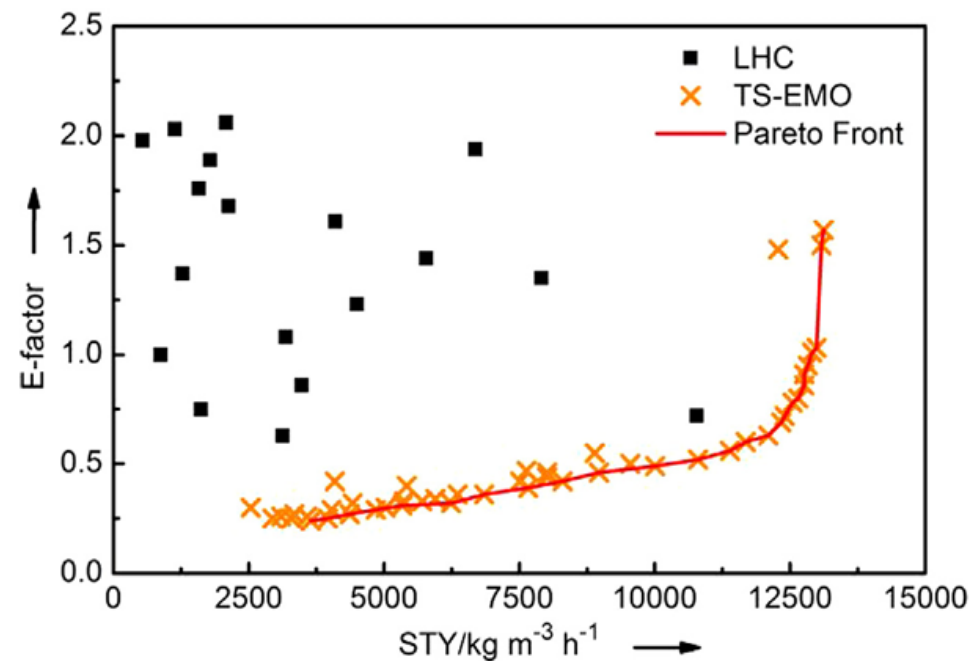
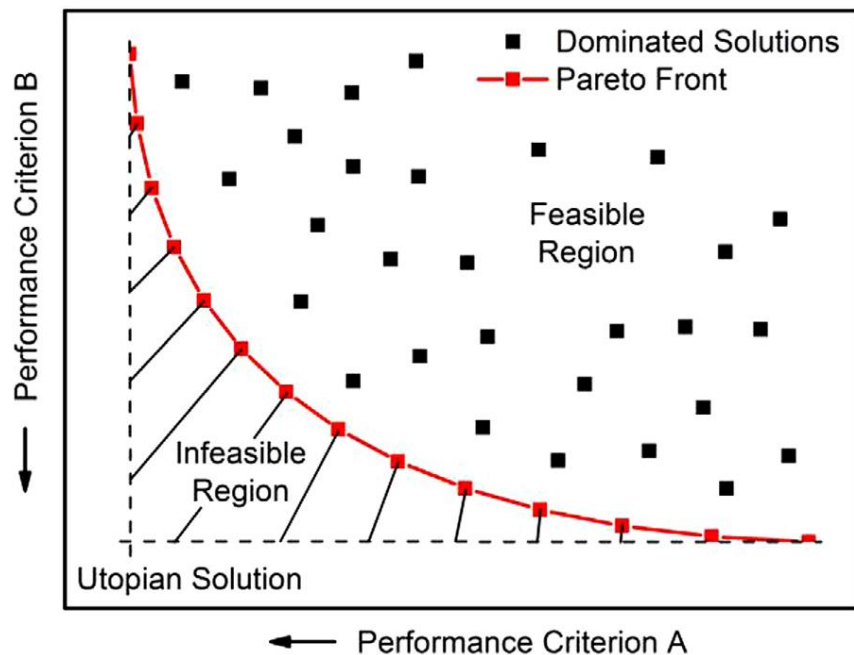


**Chemical Space**

---

Flow rate  
Equivalents of reagent  
Temperature  
Concentration of reactant

---



Pareto Front

the best trade-off between two competing parameters

One night

+

about 50 data

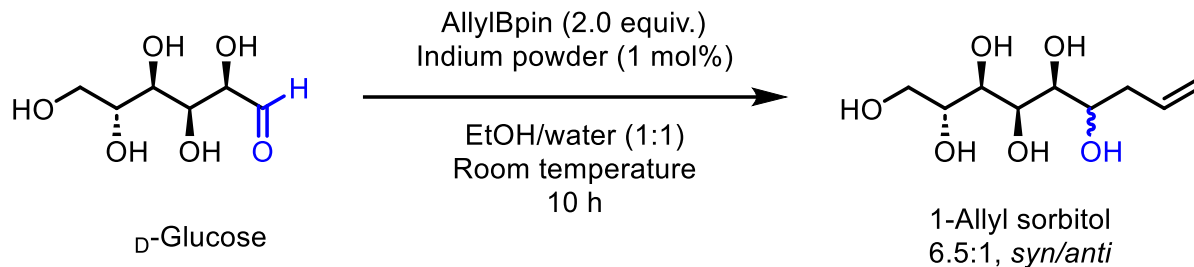


Pareto Front

# Applications in Industry



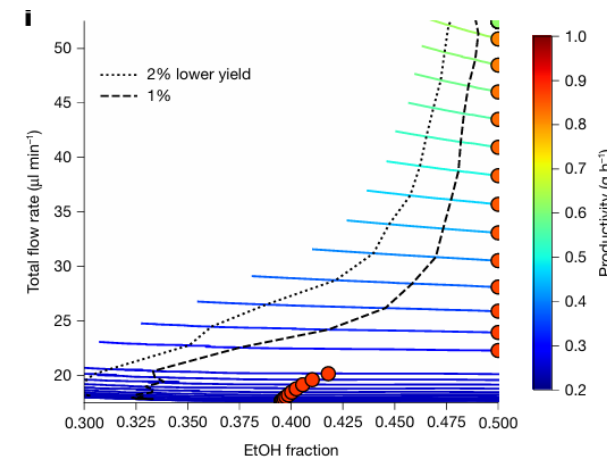
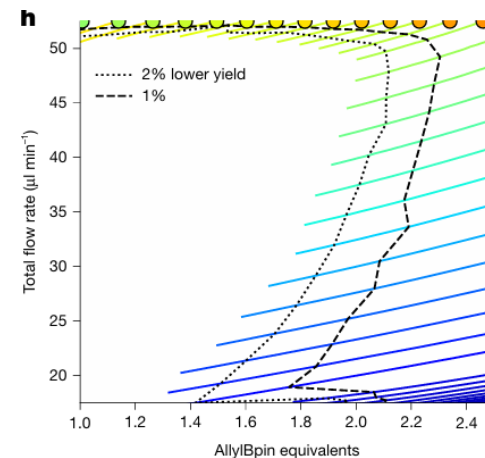
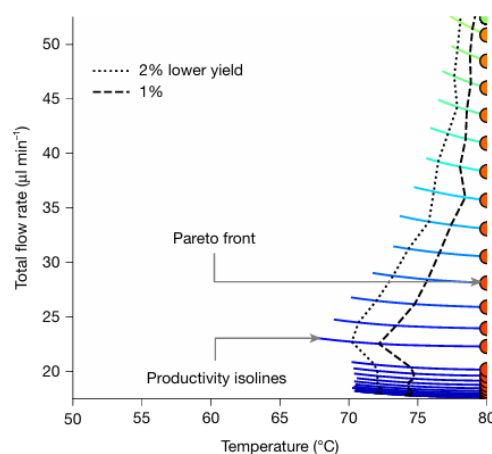
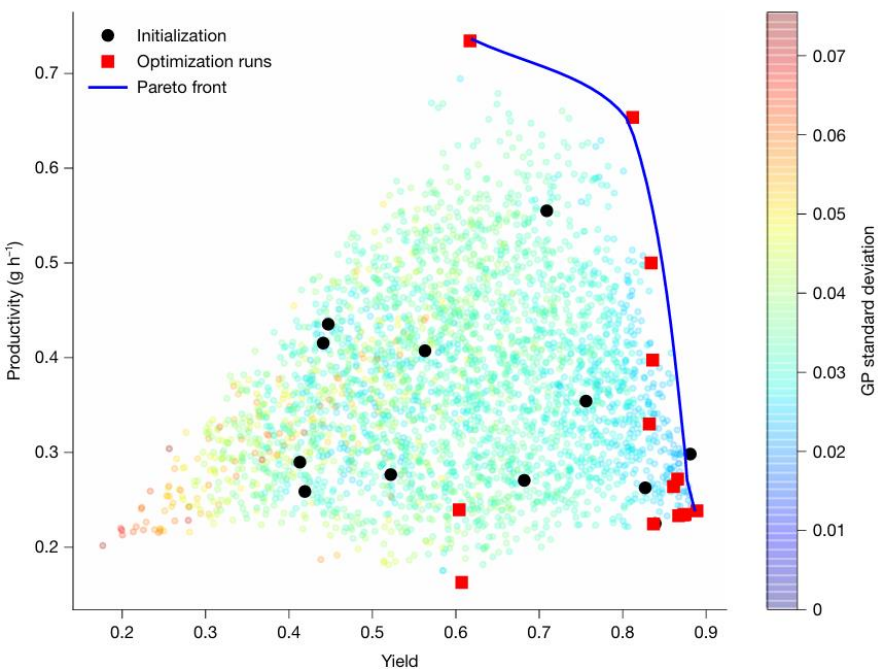
Denmark (2025):



## Chemical Space

Flow rate  
Equivalents of allylBpin  
Temperature  
Concentration of EtOH

$$P(X) = m(X) \cdot Y(X)$$



Robust

Widely  
operate

Amenable  
to industrial

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# Conclusion & Outlook

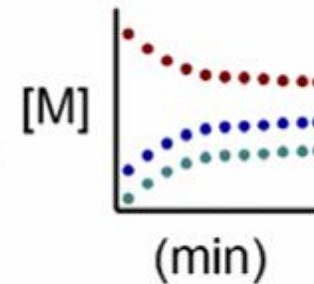
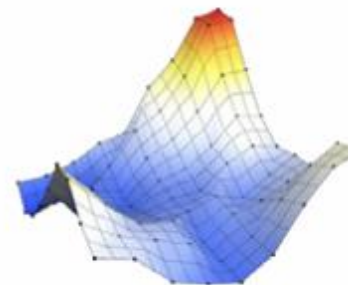
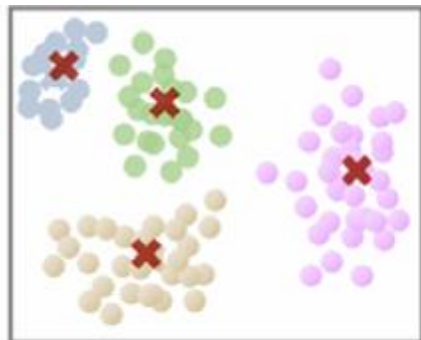


Training set design

Data collection

Bayesian optimization

Execution & Loop



## Current Achievements

- Mechanism and efficiency
- A wide range of application scenarios
- Integrated with other technologies

## Future Outlook

- Deeply integrate with multi-modal AI
- Fully autonomous "Self-Driving" laboratories
- Conquering high-dimensional chemical spaces

**Thanks for attention!**