Training Generative AI to support chemistry learning and with remediation specialists.

Sumana Chilakamarri, Navya Ammayath, Guy Toles, Dawn Evans, Anand Nagpurkar, Maureen Linden, Piyush Jha, Vijay Ganesh, Abigale Stangl.



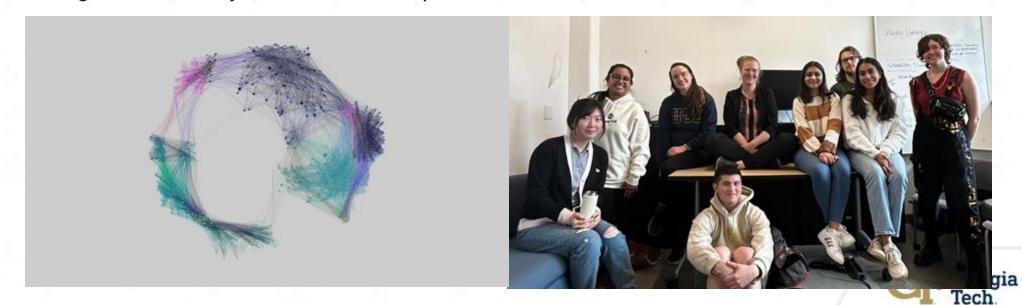
Center for Inclusive Design and Innovation

Improve the human condition through equal access to technology-based and researchdriven information, services, and products for individuals with disabilities.



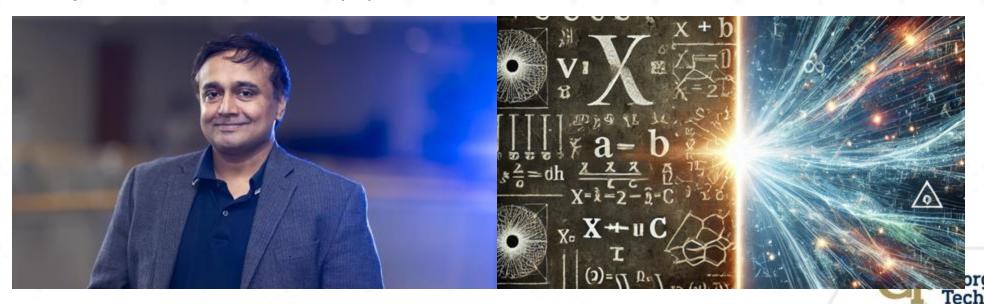
Multisense.Studio

An interdisciplinary research group started by Dr. Abigale Stangl at Georgia Tech focused on the ethical design and development of inclusive services, products, and experiences through accessibility innovations and personalization.



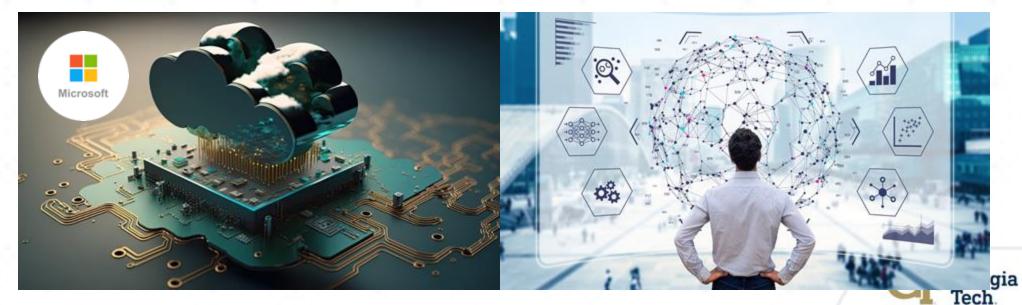
Reasoning & Learning Group

Advances theory and practice of SAT/SMT solvers involve developing and applying logic-based methods to determine the satisfiability of complex computational and mathematical formulas, driving advances across software engineering, security, artificial intelligence, mathematics, and physics.



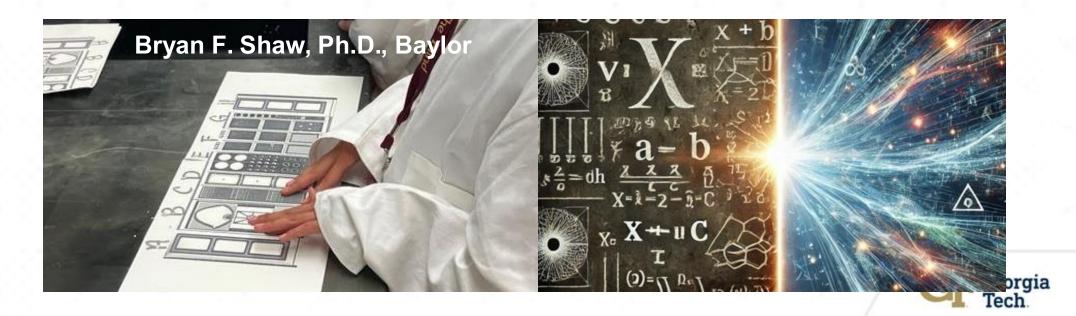
IDEaS & Microsoft

Advance GenAl research by supporting broad, interdisciplinary projects that explore both foundational innovations and novel applications across fields—while emphasizing responsible and ethical Al development to address key challenges and opportunities in the rapidly evolving landscape.



Chemistry

Improve the human condition through equal access to technology-based and researchdriven information, services, and products for individuals with disabilities.



STEM materials need to be remediated to ensure that blind individuals or other multimodal learners can learn chemistry.

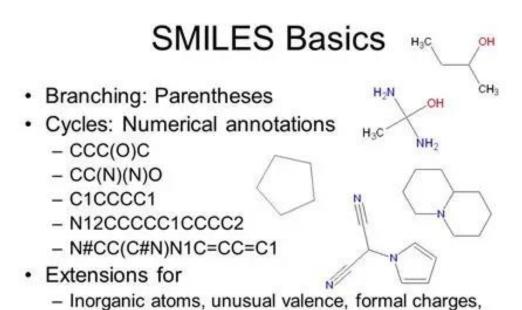




Chemistry notation—formulas, reactions, and molecular diagrams—creates major accessibility barriers for (BLV) learners.

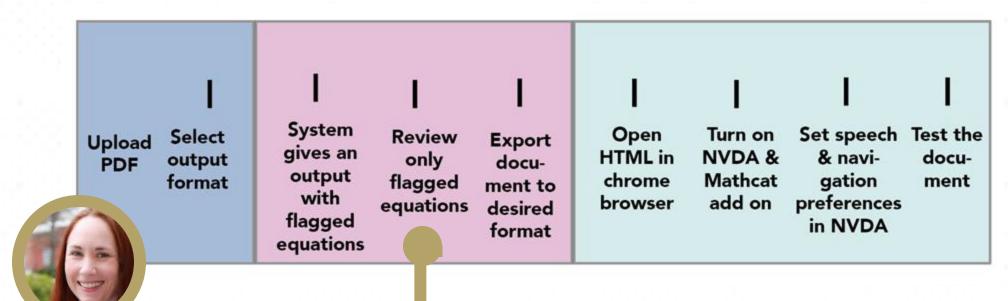
Gen AI offers efficiency but often produces plausible yet wrong outputs, missing cues like stereochemistry, catalysts, or reaction conditions.

Al lacks true chemical understanding, so outputs must be grounded in chemical truth to ensure accessibility and trust.



stereochemistry, aromaticity, reactions, etc.

Initial prompting experiments found that general AI models did not provide adequate alttext for remediation specialists on our team.



Current remediation relies heavily on human specialists to interpret complex spatial and symbolic information.

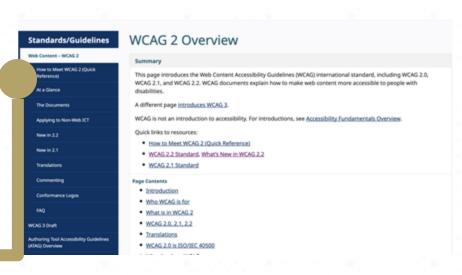


Dawn earned her bachelor's degree in psychology and her master's degree in social work from the University of Georgia.

Leads the E-Text Team in creating accessible documents for students with print-related disabilities, and has helped CIDI in achieving accessibility goals for the past 16 years.



Works closely with publishers to make their alternate formats available for students to succeed in their education.





Standards/Guidelines Web Content - WCAG 2

How to Meet WCAG 2 (Quick Reference)

At a Glance

The Documents

Applying to Non-Web ICT

New in 2.2

New in 2.1

Translations

Commenting

Conformance Logos

FAQ

WCAG 3 Draft

Authoring Tool Accessibility Guidelines (ATAG) Overview

User Agents - UAAG

WAI-ARIA

WCAG 2 Overview

Summary

This page introduces the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) international standard, including WCAG 2.0, WCAG 2.1, and WCAG 2.2. WCAG documents explain how to make web content more accessible to people with disabilities.

A different page introduces WCAG 3.

WCAG is not an introduction to accessibility. For introductions, see Accessibility Fundamentals Overview.

Quick links to resources:

- How to Meet WCAG 2 (Quick Reference)
- WCAG 2.2 Standard, What's New in WCAG 2.2
- WCAG 2.1 Standard

Page Contents

- Introduction
- Who WCAG is for
- What is in WCAG 2
- WCAG 2.0, 2.1, 2.2
- Translations
- WCAG 2.0 is ISO/IEC 40500
- Who develops WCAG
- WCAG 3 and more information

Now





Participatory Research

Tools used & Workflow Data

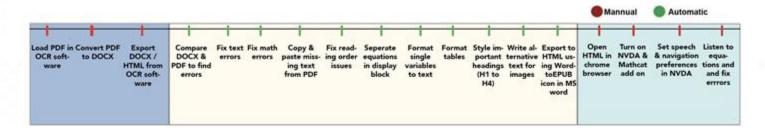
Identifying Current Limitations & User Pain Points

Chemistry Specific Knowledge

Challenges & Gaps in Chemistryrelated Remediation

Alt-text generation Ratings

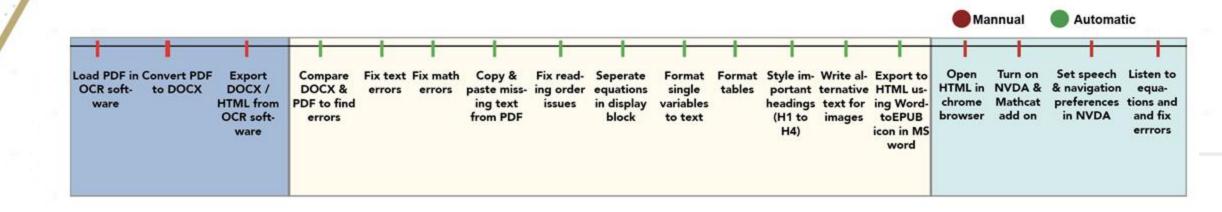
How will remediators add alt text for chemistry images without knowing SMILES?





Data for Training

Chemistry was the most novel area of STEM remediation research, but no available datasets on remediation content exist.



Dataset Challenge

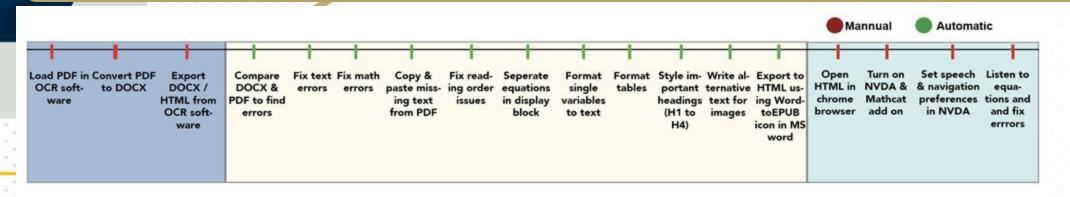
Remediation in Practice and AI Ethics

Remediation Decision Making | Model Evaluation

Human-In-The-Loop Dashboards



Remediation in Practice and AI Ethics



IRB Protocol

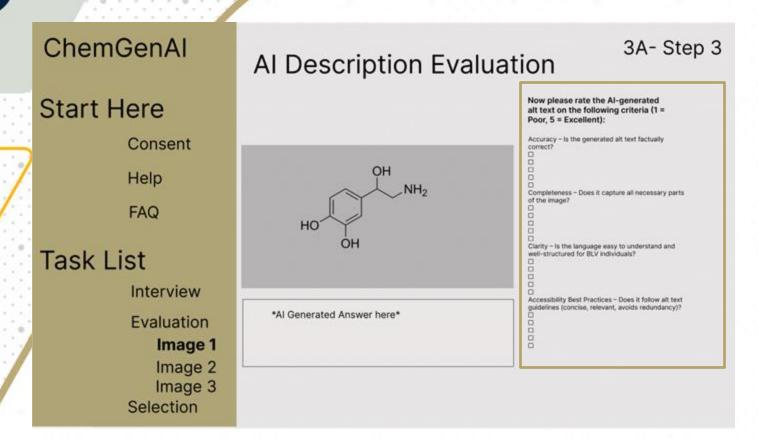
Screener Survey, N=100+

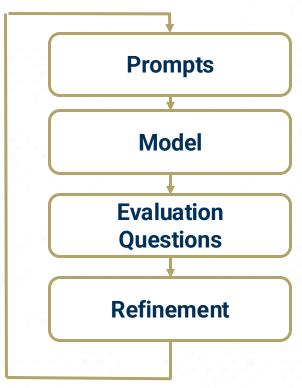
Interviews and Cognitive Walkthroughs, N=30

Log data from real time evaluation, N=30



Human-Centered Model Evaluation and Decision Making



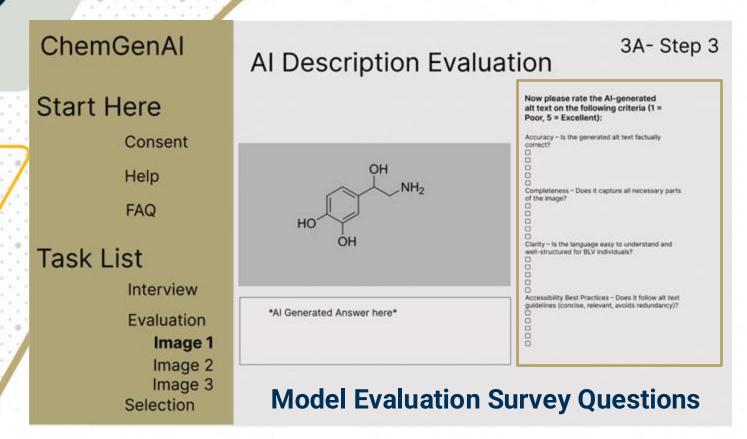


Live decisions with tools to use, prompts to use and models and refinements.

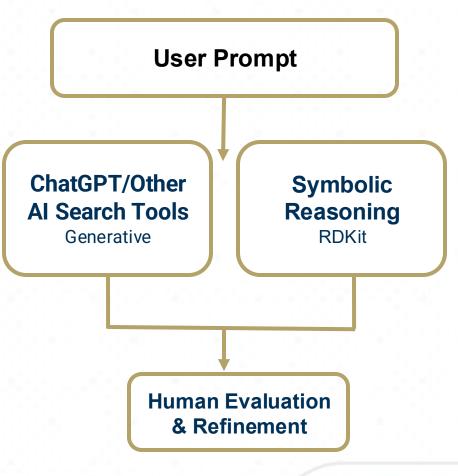
Model Evaluation Survey Questions



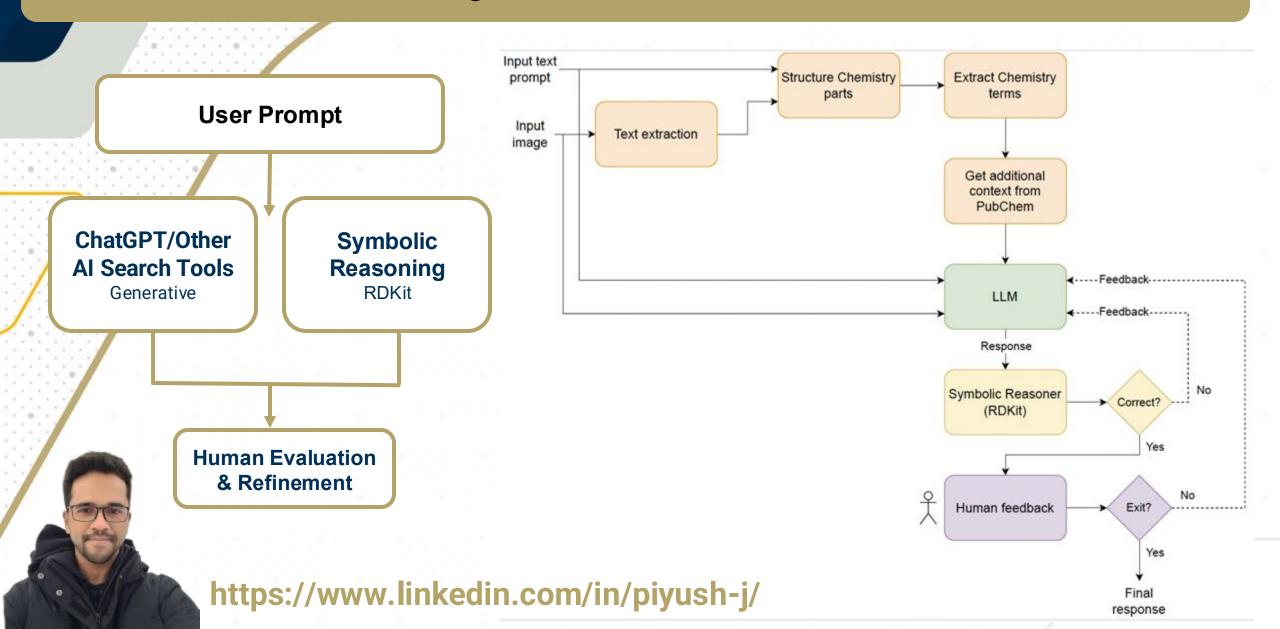
Human-Centered Model Evaluation and Decision Making



Live decisions with tools to use, prompts to use and models and refinements.



Remediation Decision Making | Model Evaluation



Human-In-The-Loop Dashboards

ChemGenAl

Start Here

Consent

Help

FAQ

Task List

Interview

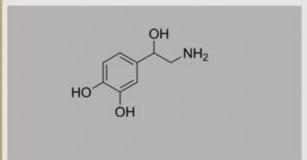
Evaluation

Image 1

Image 2 Image 3

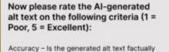
Selection

Al Description Evaluation



Al Generated Answer here

3A-Step 3

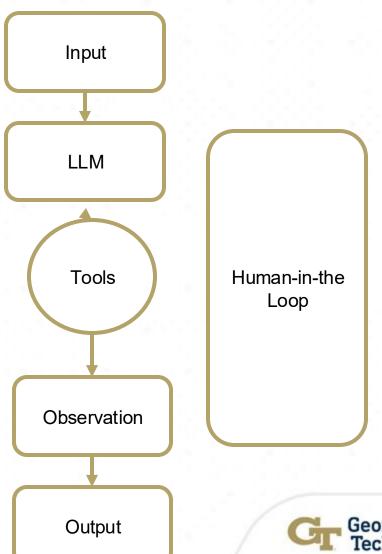


Completeness - Does it capture all necessary parts of the image?

Clarity - Is the language easy to understand and

Accessibility Best Practices - Does it follow alt text guidelines (concise, relevant, avoids redundancy)?

Model Evaluation Survey Questions





Next Steps

- Identify which equation types can rely on AI, which need partial human review, and which require full human remediation
- Use generative AI tools to produce descriptive alt-text for equations in each category
- Create measures to assess equation alt-text for both accuracy and readability, reliability across humanto-Al systems

Human-in-the-loop Feedback

Some errors need expert judgment, not just rules.

Real-world data is messy, and accurate correction is key for effective model training.

Symbolic Reasoning

Uses libraries like RDKit to verify chemical rules

Flags or fixes invalid SMILES

Offers token-level feedback for precise error correction

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