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Python与机器学习

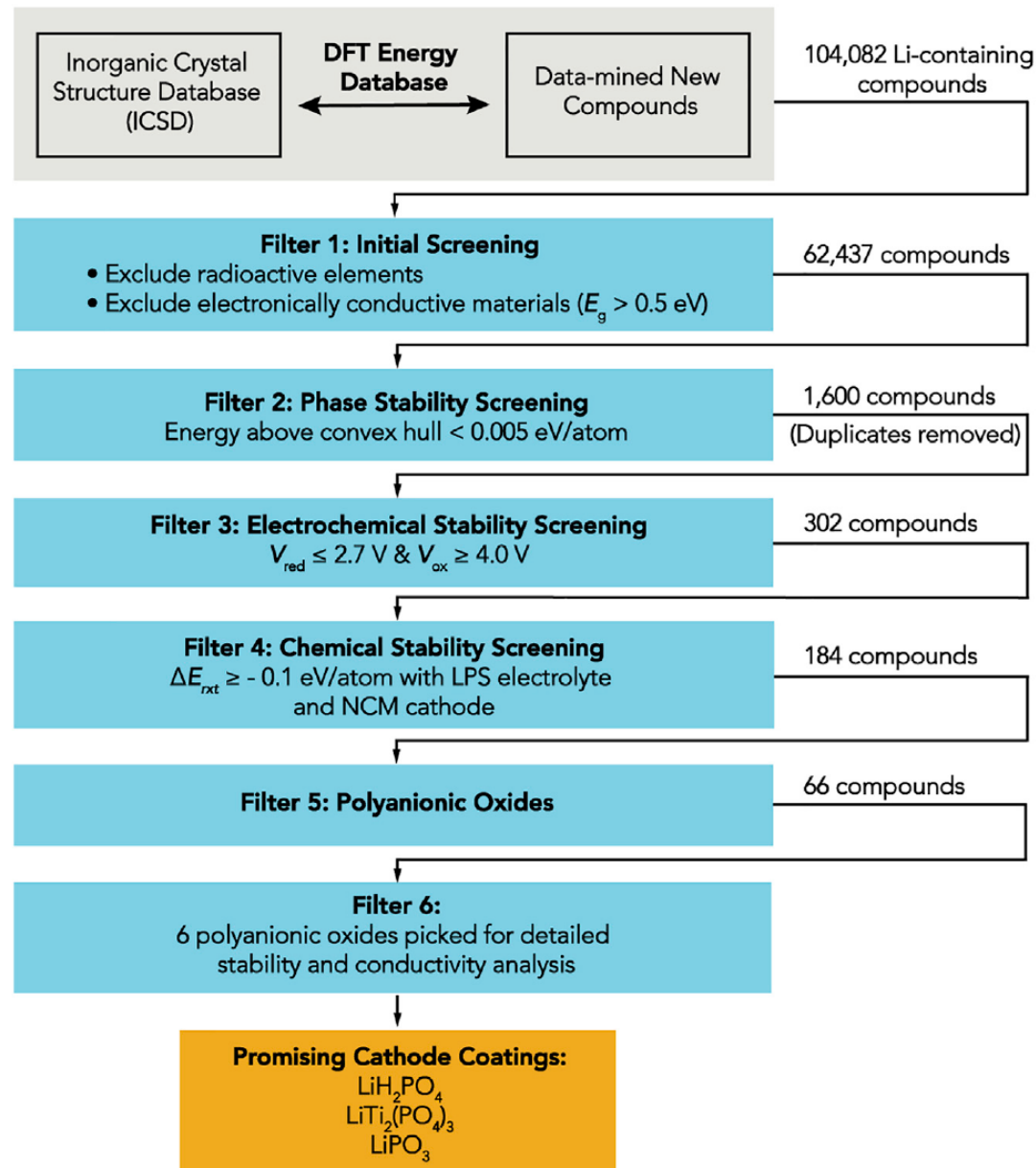
——机器学习与高通量筛选

华算科技 黄老师
2022年2月24日

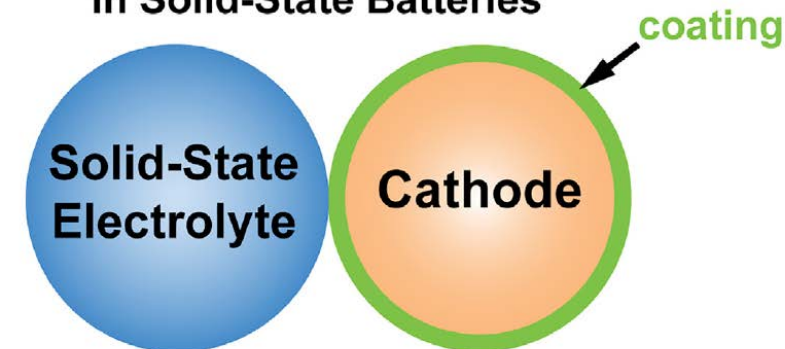


1. 高通量筛选
2. 材料科学数据库
3. matminer导入数据
4. 材料数据可视化
5. 高通量筛选实操
6. 高通量筛选与机器学习

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Protected Cathode/Electrolyte Interface in Solid-State Batteries



A High-Throughput Pipeline

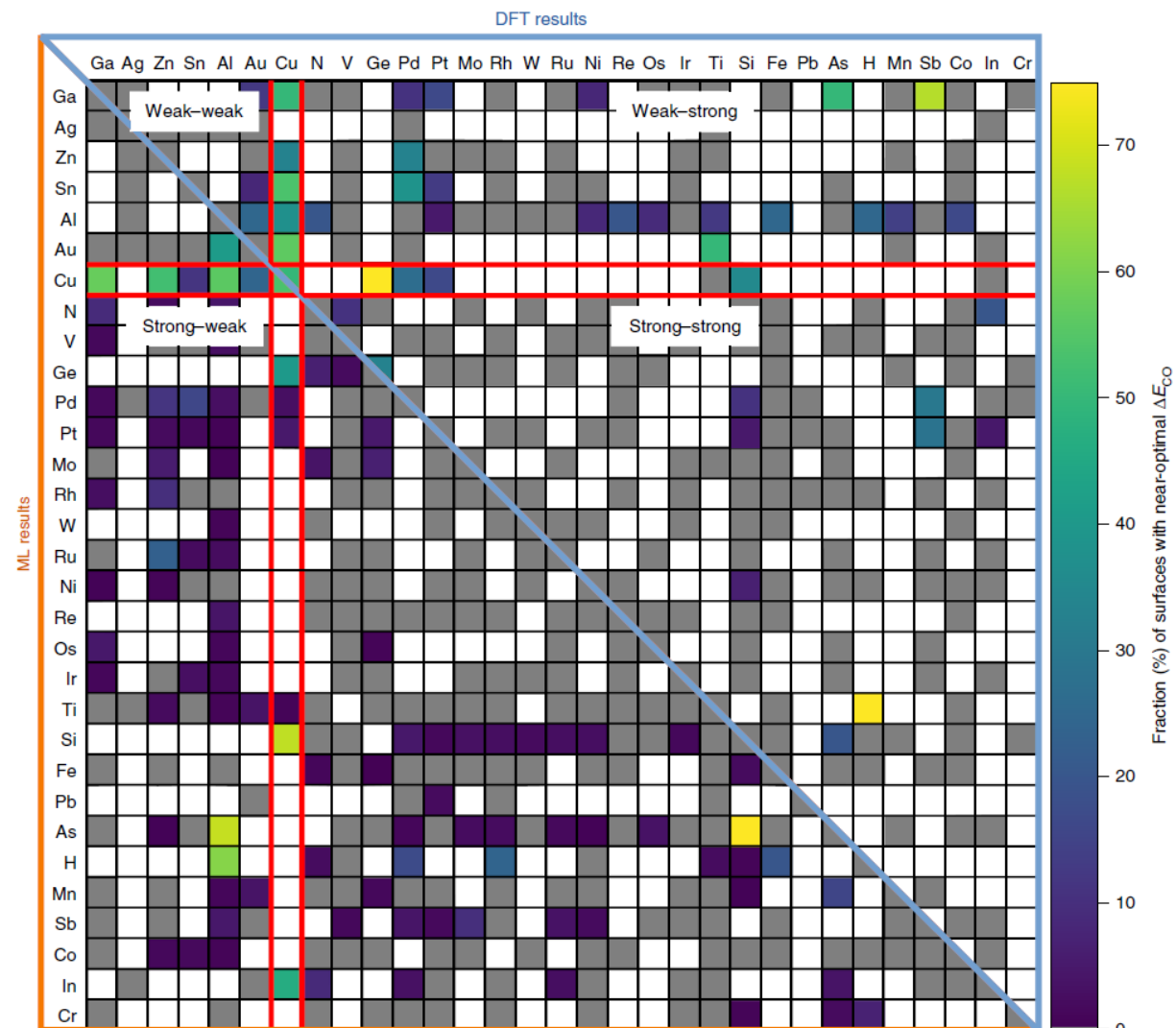
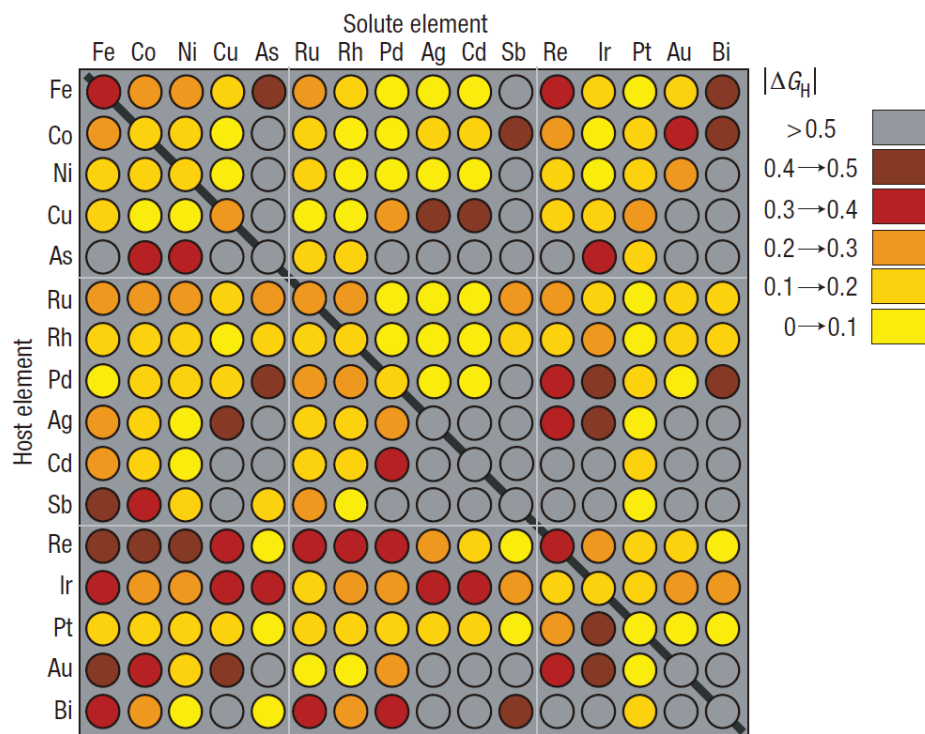


Promising Cathode Coatings



Y. Xiao, G. Ceder *et al.* *Joule*. **2019**, 3, 1-24.

HER电极的筛选



J. Greeley, J. K. Norskov *et al.* *Nat. Mater* **2006**, 5, 909.

K. Tran and Z. W. Ulissi. *Nat. Cata* **2018**, 1, 696.

高通量数据来源

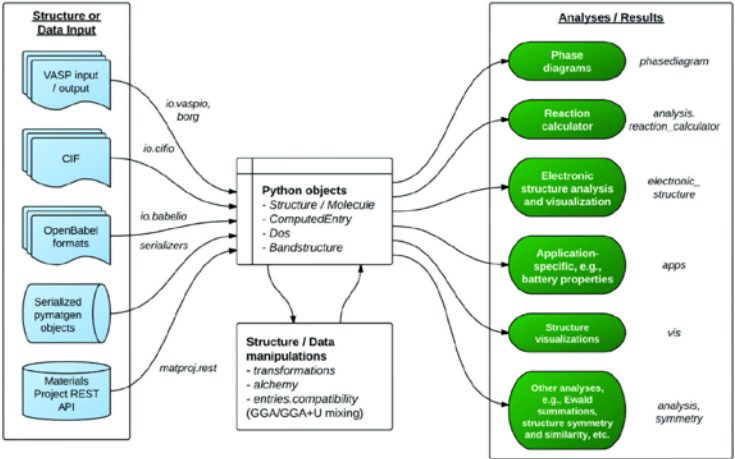
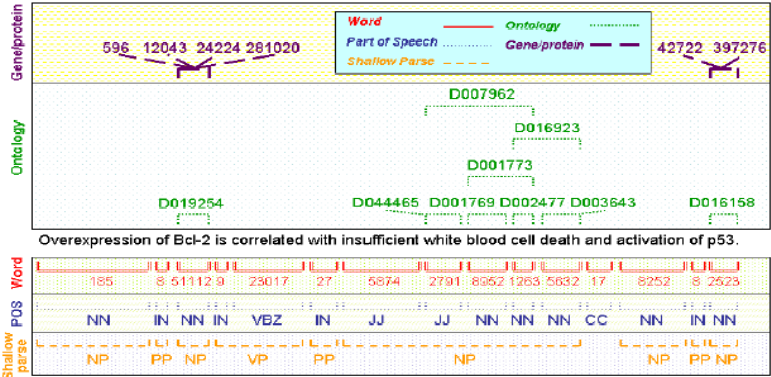


数据库

DFT计算

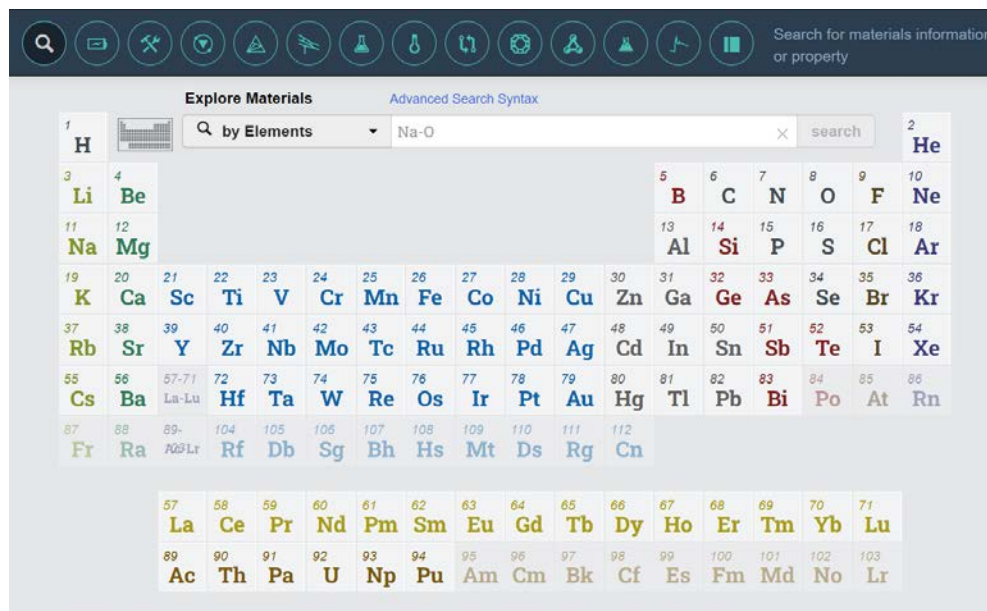
文献数据挖掘

实验获取



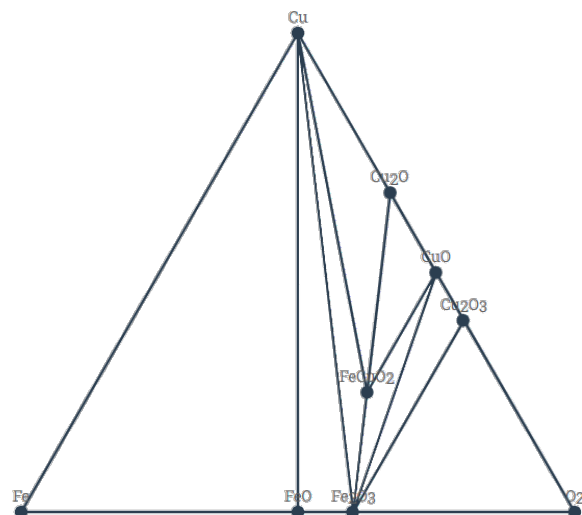
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The Materials Project



<https://materialsproject.org>

The Materials Project提供基于 Web 的开放式访问，可访问已知和预测材料的计算信息，以及用于激发和设计新颖材料的强大分析工具。



$\Delta H_{\text{calculated}}$
-0.381 eV (-37 kJ mol⁻¹)

$\Delta H_{\text{experimental}}$
-0.369 eV (-36 kJ mol⁻¹)

CITRINE INFORMATICS

AI-Powered Materials Data Platform

材料学数据库

<https://citrination.com>

大量的理论与实验数据

Names: alumina, alumina

Chemical Formula: Al_2O_3

Properties

Purity: 99.9 %

Elastic tensor

$$\begin{bmatrix} 497.5 & 162.7 & 115.5 & 22.5 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 162.7 & 497.5 & 115.5 & -22.5 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 115.5 & 115.5 & 503.3 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 22.5 & -22.5 & 0.0 & 147.4 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 147.4 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 22.5 & 167.4 \end{bmatrix} \text{ GPa}$$

Data Type

EXPERIMENTAL

Methods

Resonant ultrasound spectroscopy (RUS)

Elastic tensor

$$\begin{bmatrix} 495 & 171 & 130 & 20 & 0 & 0 \\ 171 & 495 & 130 & -20 & 0 & 0 \\ 130 & 130 & 486 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 20 & -20 & 0 & 148 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 148 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 20 & 162 \end{bmatrix} \text{ GPa}$$

Data Type

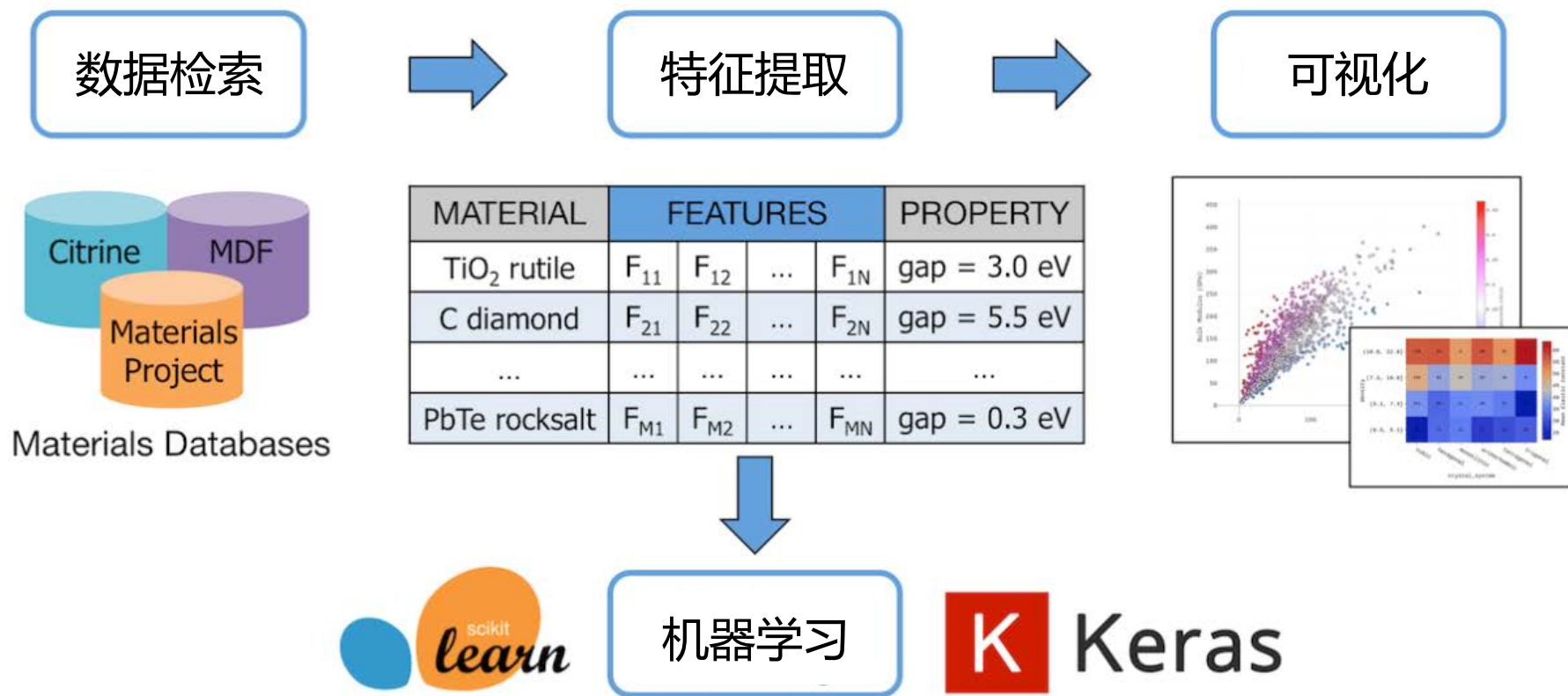
COMPUTATIONAL

Methods

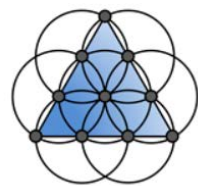
VASP 4.6 GGA/PBE



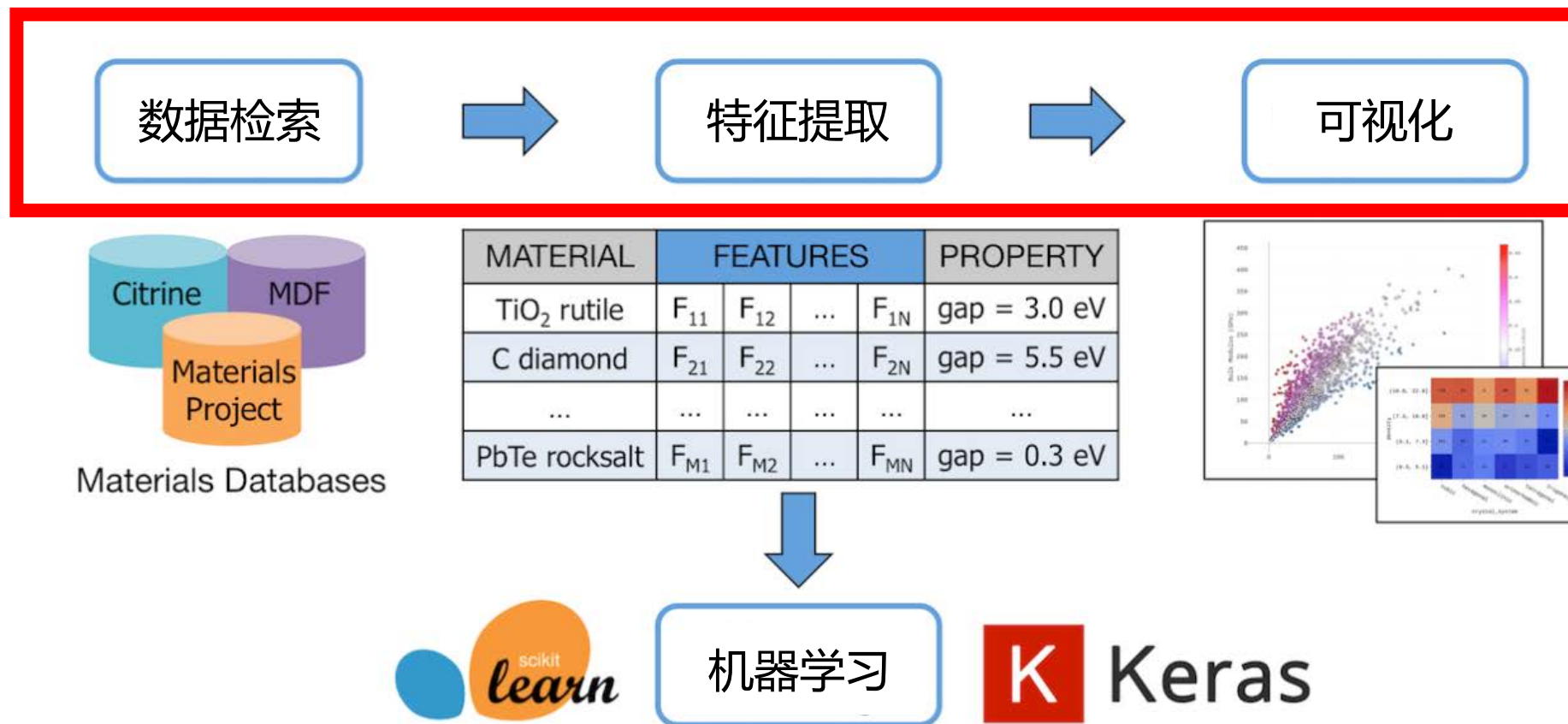
<https://hackingmaterials.lbl.gov/matminer>



Ward, L., Jain, A., et al. *Comput. Mater. Sci.* **2018**, 152, 60-69.



matminer

<https://hackingmaterials.lbl.gov/matminer>

Ward, L., Jain, A., *et al.* *Comput. Mater. Sci.* **2018**, 152, 60-69.



※ 可在线访问40多个现成的数据集

`matminer.datasets`

※ 从数据库中创建自己的数据集

`matminer.data_retrieval`

※ 将材料属性转换为描述符信息

`matminer.featurizers`

Table of Datasets

Find a table of all 42 datasets available in matminer here.

Name	Description	Entries
<code>boltztrap_mp</code>	Effective mass and thermoelectric properties of 8924 compounds in The Materials Project database that are calculated by the BoltzTraP software package run on the GGA-PBE or GGA+U density functional theory calculation results	8924
<code>brgoch_superhard_training</code>	2574 materials used for training regressors that predict shear and bulk modulus.	2574
<code>castelli_perovskites</code>	18,928 perovskites generated with ABX combinatorics, calculating gllbse band gap and pbe structure, and also reporting absolute band edge positions and heat of formation.	18928

bandstructure

Features derived from a material's electronic bandstructure.

`matminer.featurizers.bandstructure`

Name	Description
<code>BranchPointEnergy</code>	Branch point energy and absolute band edge position.
<code>BandFeaturizer</code>	Featurizes a pymatgen band structure object.

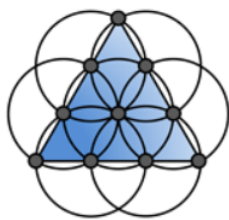
base

Parent classes and meta-featurizers.

Table of Contents

matminer

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 - Changelog
 - Contributions



matminer

matminer

matminer is a Python library for data mining the properties of materials.

Matminer contains routines for:

- **one-line access to 40+ ready-made datasets** (`matminer.datasets`)
 - Spans various domains of materials data
 - Full list of datasets here: [Table of Datasets](#)
- **easily creating your own datasets from online repositories** (`matminer.data_retrieval`)
 - such as [The Materials Project](#) and [Citration](#), among others
- **transforming and featurizing complex materials attributes into numerical descriptors** (`matminer.featurizers`)
 - 70+ featurizers adapted from scientific publications
 - Feature generation routines for

modules:
介绍matminer
中的所有模块、
子模块以及模
块中包含的方
法

index:
以检索的形式
列出了
matminer中所
有的方法

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load_dataset()函数

用于导入matminer
集成的任一数据集

```
In [1]: from matminer.datasets import load_dataset  
df = load_dataset('expt_gap')
```

```
In [2]: df
```

Out[2]:

	formula	gap expt
0	Hg0.7Cd0.3Te	0.35
1	CuBr	3.08
2	LuP	1.30
3	Cu3SbSe4	0.40
4	ZnO	3.44
...
6349	Tm2MgTi	0.00
6350	Nb5Ga4	0.00
6351	Tb2Sb5	0.00
6352	Lu2AlTc	0.00
6353	CeZnPO	0.00

6354 rows × 2 columns

Submodules

`matminer.datasets.convenience_loaders` module

子模块介绍: `convenience_loaders`用于数据载入

```
matminer.datasets.convenience_loaders.load_expt_gap(data_home=None, download_if_missing=True)
```

Convenience function for loading the `expt_gap` dataset.me

方法介绍: 导入对应数据集的方法

Args:

`data_home` (str, None): Where to look for and store the loaded dataset

`download_if_missing` (bool): Whether or not to download the dataset if it isn't on disk

参数介绍: 默认参数可完成

Returns: (pd.DataFrame)

返回值类型: DataFrame

使用convenience_loaders 方法

```
In [3]: from matminer.datasets.convenience_loaders import load_expt_gap  
  
df = load_expt_gap()  
df
```

Out[3]:

	formula	gap expt
0	Hg0.7Cd0.3Te	0.35
1	CuBr	3.08
2	LuP	1.30
3	Cu3SbSe4	0.40
4	ZnO	3.44
...
6349	Tm2MgTi	0.00
6350	Nb5Ga4	0.00
6351	Tb2Sb5	0.00
6352	Lu2AlTc	0.00
6353	CeZnPO	0.00

6354 rows × 2 columns

查看数据集中不同列的含义

expt_gap

Experimental band gap of 6354 inorganic semiconductors.

Number of entries: 6354

化学式



带隙



Column	Description
formula	chemical formula
gap_expt	band gap (in eV) measured experimentally

Reference

<https://pubs.acs.org/doi/suppl/10.1021/acs.jpcllett.8b00124>

查看数据集

查看单个数据

`df.loc[0]`

```
In [12]: df.loc[0]
```

```
Out[12]: formula      Hg0.7Cd0.3Te  
gap expt              0.35  
Name: 0, dtype: object
```

字段查找

`df.loc[df['formula'] == 'CuBr']`

```
In [14]: df.loc[df['formula'] == 'CuBr']
```

```
Out[14]:
```

	formula	gap expt
1	CuBr	3.08
16	CuBr	2.94
455	CuBr	3.08
457	CuBr	2.91
1705	CuBr	3.07
2783	CuBr	2.90
2789	CuBr	3.02
3774	CuBr	2.99

练习：导入并查看
elastic_tensor_2015
数据集

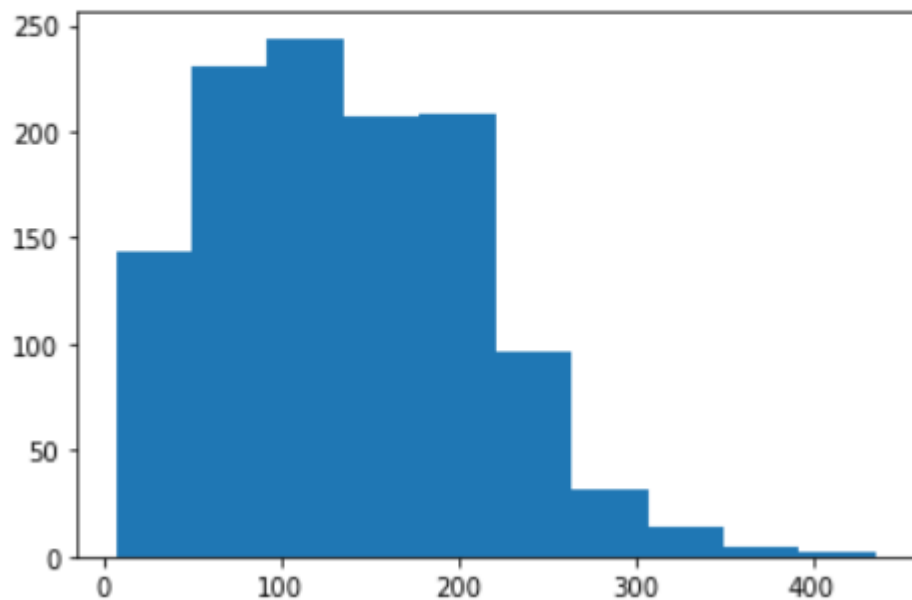
以Materials Project为例

```
In [25]: from matminer.data_retrieval.retrieve_MP import MPDataRetrieval
mpd = MPDataRetrieval(api_key="YOUR API KEY")
data = mpd.get_data('Fe2O3', ['formula', 'band_gap'])
df_test = mpd.get_dataframe(criteria='Si-O', properties=['formula', 'band_gap'])
for d1 in data:
    print(d1)
print(df_test)
for d2 in df_test:
    print(d2)
```

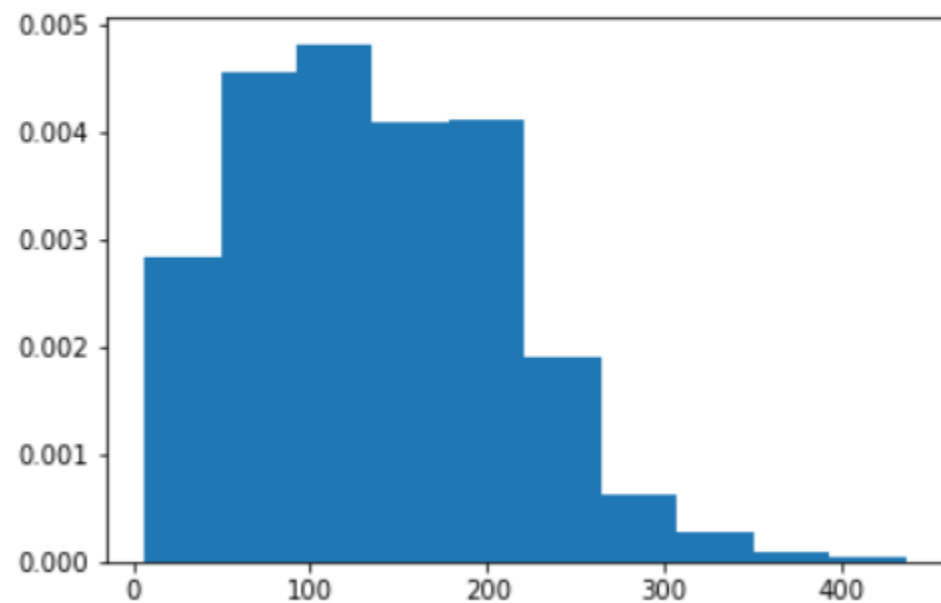
```
{ 'formula': { 'Fe': 2.0, 'O': 3.0 }, 'band_gap': 0.22019999999999995, 'material_id': 'mp-1244869' }
{ 'formula': { 'Fe': 2.0, 'O': 3.0 }, 'band_gap': 1.5673, 'material_id': 'mp-1456' }
{ 'formula': { 'Fe': 2.0, 'O': 3.0 }, 'band_gap': 1.4248000000000003, 'material_id': 'mp-715276' }
{ 'formula': { 'Fe': 2.0, 'O': 3.0 }, 'band_gap': 0.37980000000000014, 'material_id': 'mp-1245154' }
{ 'formula': { 'Fe': 2.0, 'O': 3.0 }, 'band_gap': 0.0, 'material_id': 'mp-1078361' }
{ 'formula': { 'Fe': 2.0, 'O': 3.0 }, 'band_gap': 1.1123, 'material_id': 'mp-1245078' }
{ 'formula': { 'Fe': 2.0, 'O': 3.0 }, 'band_gap': 0.0, 'material_id': 'mp-716814' }
{ 'formula': { 'Fe': 2.0, 'O': 3.0 }, 'band_gap': 1.3464999999999998, 'material_id': 'mp-715572' }
{ 'formula': { 'Fe': 2.0, 'O': 3.0 }, 'band_gap': 0.0, 'material_id': 'mp-1068212' }
{ 'formula': { 'Fe': 2.0, 'O': 3.0 }, 'band_gap': 1.4464000000000001, 'material_id': 'mp-510080' }
```

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```
In [7]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
plt.hist(df_e1['K_VRH'])  
plt.show()
```

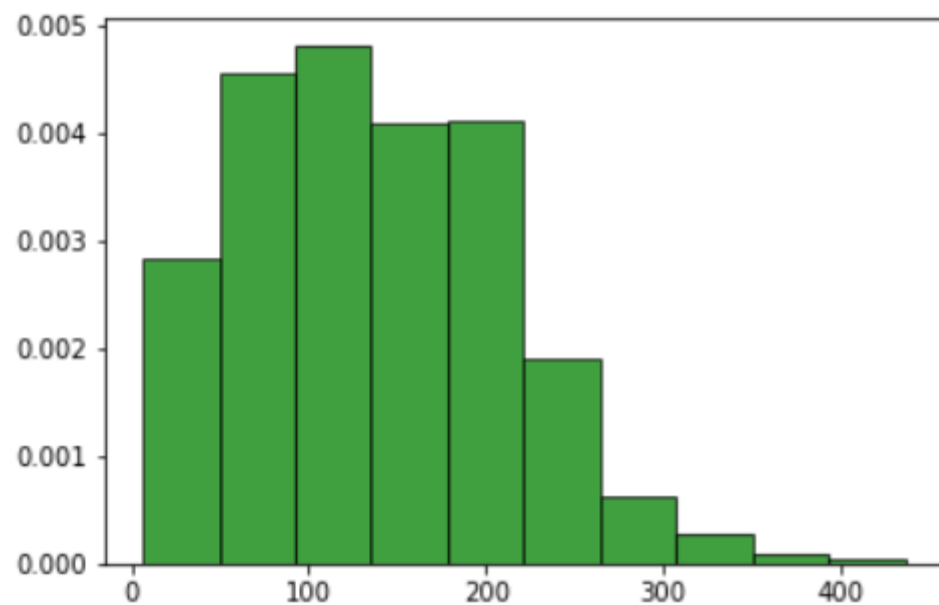


```
In [8]: plt.hist(df_e1['K_VRH'], density = True)  
plt.show()
```



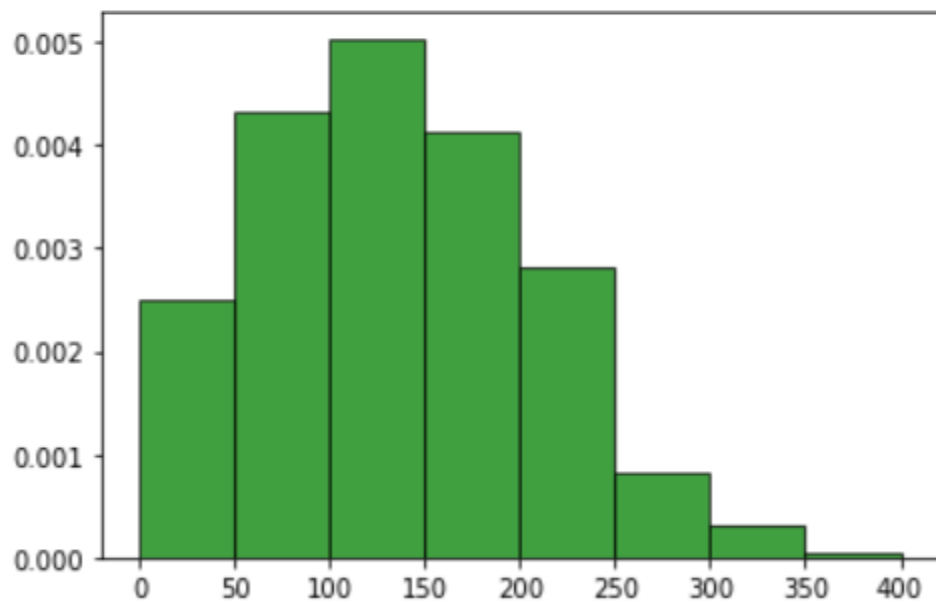
数据可视化——分布图

```
In [9]: plt.hist(df_el['K_VRH'], density = True, color = 'g', edgecolor = 'k', alpha = 0.75)  
plt.show()
```



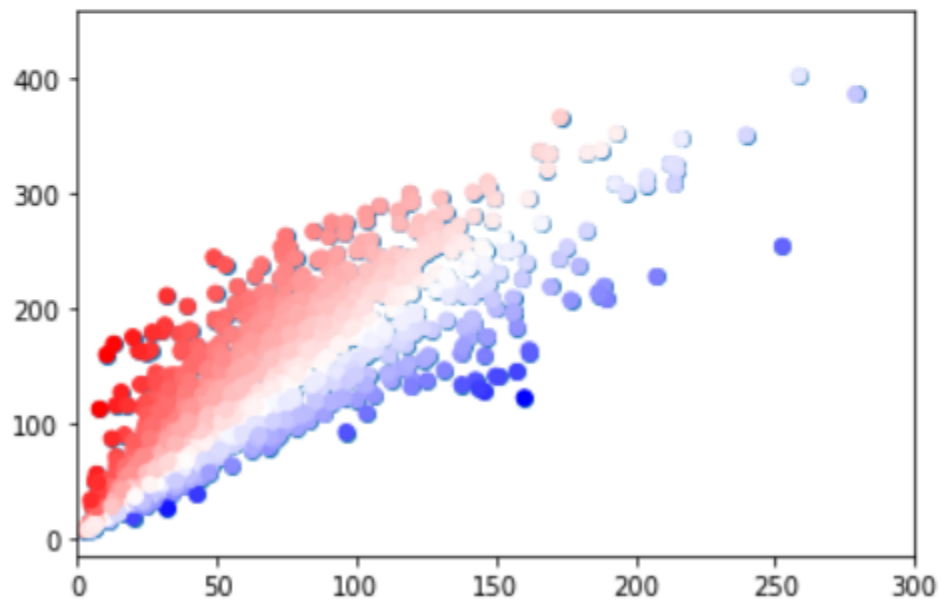
数据可视化——分布图

```
In [10]: plt.hist(df_e1['K_VRH'], density = True, color = 'g', edgecolor = 'k', alpha = 0.75,  
                bins = [0, 50, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400])  
plt.show()
```



数据可视化——弹性模量

```
In [11]: import numpy as np
x = np.array(df_el['G_VRH'])
y = np.array(df_el['K_VRH'])
plt.scatter(x, y)
z = np.array(df_el['poisson_ratio'])
plt.xlim(0, 300)
plt.scatter(x, y, c=z, cmap='bwr')
plt.show()
```



数据可视化——弹性模量

```
In [12]: import plotly.express as px

fig = px.scatter(df_el, x = 'G_VRH', y = 'K_VRH', color= 'poisson_ratio',
                 color_continuous_scale = 'emrld', range_x=[0, 300])
fig.show()
```



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数据导入

```
In [1]: from matminer.datasets import load_dataset
df_mp = load_dataset('mp_nostruct_20181018')
```

```
In [2]: df_mp
```

```
Out[2]:
```

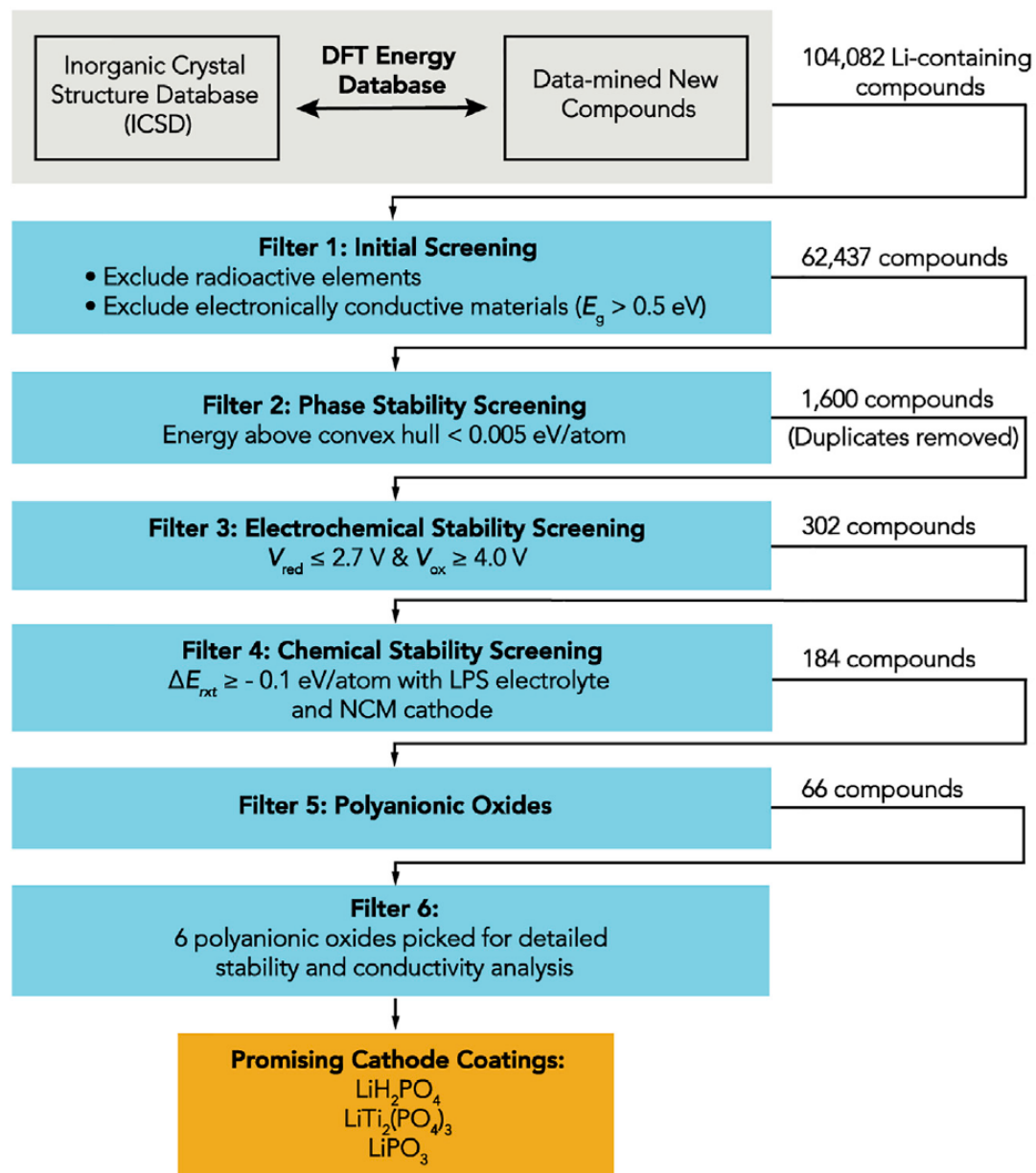
	mpid	formula	e_hull	gap pbe	mu_b	elastic anisotropy	bulk modulus	shear modulus	e_form
0	mp-85	In	0.003319	0.0000	2.700000e-05	1.044699	33.154748	4.904836	0.003319
1	mp-110	Mg	0.039182	0.0000	-1.360000e-05	-11.326659	35.636106	1.830272	0.039182
2	mp-20	Be	0.108143	0.0000	1.000000e-07	8.030000	124.000000	84.000000	0.108143
3	mp-8640	Hf	0.071216	0.0000	-2.050000e-05	0.881277	101.242732	44.836516	0.071216
4	mp-674158	P	3.509988	2.0113	3.000042e+00	10.884643	0.327165	-0.064038	3.509988
...
83984	mp-4446	Sr3(GaO3)2	0.000691	3.5262	0.000000e+00	NaN	NaN	NaN	-2.832238
83985	mp-3393	Sr3Al2O6	0.000000	4.2046	0.000000e+00	NaN	NaN	NaN	-3.358646
83986	mp-24696	MgSb2(H4O3)6	0.028109	3.2827	-4.338000e-04	NaN	NaN	NaN	-1.533338
83987	mp-23984	GaH18C3(N3F2)3	0.000000	4.9759	2.460000e-05	NaN	NaN	NaN	-1.066094
83988	mp-24554	AlH18C3(N3F2)3	0.000000	5.3705	5.312000e-04	NaN	NaN	NaN	-1.161128

数据

83989 rows × 9 columns

结果统计

高通量筛选



```
In [3]: num = df_mp.isna().sum()  
num
```

```
Out[3]: mpid          0  
formula         2  
e_hull          0  
gap pbe         0  
mu_b           0  
elastic anisotropy 76313  
bulk modulus    76313  
shear modulus   76313  
e_form          0  
dtype: int64
```



包含nan数据

筛去nan数据 (83989 → 83987)

```
In [5]: df_mp = df_mp.dropna(axis = 0, subset = ['formula'])  
df_mp
```

Out[5]:

	mpid	formula	e_hull	gap	pbe	mu_b	elastic anisotropy	bulk modulus	shear modulus	e_form
0	mp-85	In	0.003319	0.0000	2.700000e-05		1.044699	33.154748	4.904836	0.003319
1	mp-110	Mg	0.039182	0.0000	-1.360000e-05		-11.326659	35.636106	1.830272	0.039182
2	mp-20	Be	0.108143	0.0000	1.000000e-07		8.030000	124.000000	84.000000	0.108143
3	mp-8640	Hf	0.071216	0.0000	-2.050000e-05		0.881277	101.242732	44.836516	0.071216
4	mp-674158	P	3.509988	2.0113	3.000042e+00		10.884643	0.327165	-0.064038	3.509988
...
83984	mp-4446	Sr3(GaO3)2	0.000691	3.5262	0.000000e+00		NaN	NaN	NaN	-2.832238
83985	mp-3393	Sr3Al2O6	0.000000	4.2046	0.000000e+00		NaN	NaN	NaN	-3.358646
83986	mp-24696	MgSb2(H4O3)6	0.028109	3.2827	-4.338000e-04		NaN	NaN	NaN	-1.533338
83987	mp-23984	GaH18C3(N3F2)3	0.000000	4.9759	2.460000e-05		NaN	NaN	NaN	-1.066094
83988	mp-24554	AlH18C3(N3F2)3	0.000000	5.3705	5.312000e-04		NaN	NaN	NaN	-1.161128

83987 rows × 9 columns

是否含Li (83987 → 13943)

```
In [6]: df_mp_Li = df_mp.loc[df_mp['formula'].str.contains('Li')]  
df_mp_Li
```

Out[6]:

	mpid	formula	e_hull	gap pbe	mu_b	elastic anisotropy	bulk modulus	shear modulus	e_form
15	mp-51	Li	0.002860	0.0000	0.000100	-4.976255	13.860513	15.128887	0.002860
29	mp-567337	Li	0.017123	0.0000	0.000390	1.890000	14.000000	7.000000	0.017123
143	mp-135	Li	0.000000	0.0000	0.000072	12.177018	14.012877	4.480159	0.000000
207	mp-2314	LiPb	0.000000	0.0000	0.000062	NaN	NaN	NaN	-0.273765
260	mp-934	LiTi	0.000000	0.0000	-0.000068	0.764436	31.438228	16.386834	-0.230930
...
83839	mp-601344	LiZr3H18N4F19	0.000000	6.0167	-0.033311	NaN	NaN	NaN	-2.311442
83862	mp-686484	LiCa9Mg(PO4)7	0.000000	4.7063	-0.000302	NaN	NaN	NaN	-3.286062
83946	mp-686230	Li20Nb19O60	0.055496	0.0000	6.630597	NaN	NaN	NaN	-2.777481
83968	mp-723059	Li3Nd2H6(N3O10)3	0.000000	3.5123	-0.007566	NaN	NaN	NaN	-1.506936
83970	mp-722330	Li3La2H6(N3O10)3	0.000000	3.5098	-0.006423	NaN	NaN	NaN	-1.526244

13943 rows × 9 columns

是否是金属 (813943 → 8990)

```
In [9]: df_mp_Li_gp = df_mp_Li.loc[df_mp_Li['gap pbe'] > 0.5]
df_mp_Li_gp
```

Out[9]:

	mpid	formula	e_hull	gap pbe	mu_b	elastic anisotropy	bulk modulus	shear modulus	e_form
333	mp-23259	LiBr	0.025492	4.9234	0.000000e+00	0.290976	21.062752	15.948641	-1.547844
942	mp-23703	LiH	0.000000	2.9737	0.000000e+00	0.096891	36.063260	42.924750	-0.489313
1355	mp-1138	LiF	0.000000	8.7161	-9.000000e-07	0.158661	69.881504	50.943440	-3.180880
1447	mp-22899	LiI	0.036396	4.2306	0.000000e+00	0.057074	20.634770	12.967352	-1.199312
1451	mp-22905	LiCl	0.000000	6.2500	0.000000e+00	0.206676	31.939069	21.114162	-2.107280
...
83837	mp-699932	Ba3Li2Mo4P6(ClO14)2	0.002449	2.1138	1.599965e+01	NaN	NaN	NaN	-2.688131
83839	mp-601344	LiZr3H18N4F19	0.000000	6.0167	-3.331140e-02	NaN	NaN	NaN	-2.311442
83862	mp-686484	LiCa9Mg(PO4)7	0.000000	4.7063	-3.017000e-04	NaN	NaN	NaN	-3.286062
83968	mp-723059	Li3Nd2H6(N3O10)3	0.000000	3.5123	-7.565500e-03	NaN	NaN	NaN	-1.506936
83970	mp-722330	Li3La2H6(N3O10)3	0.000000	3.5098	-6.423500e-03	NaN	NaN	NaN	-1.526244

8990 rows × 9 columns

是否稳定 (8990 → 1482)

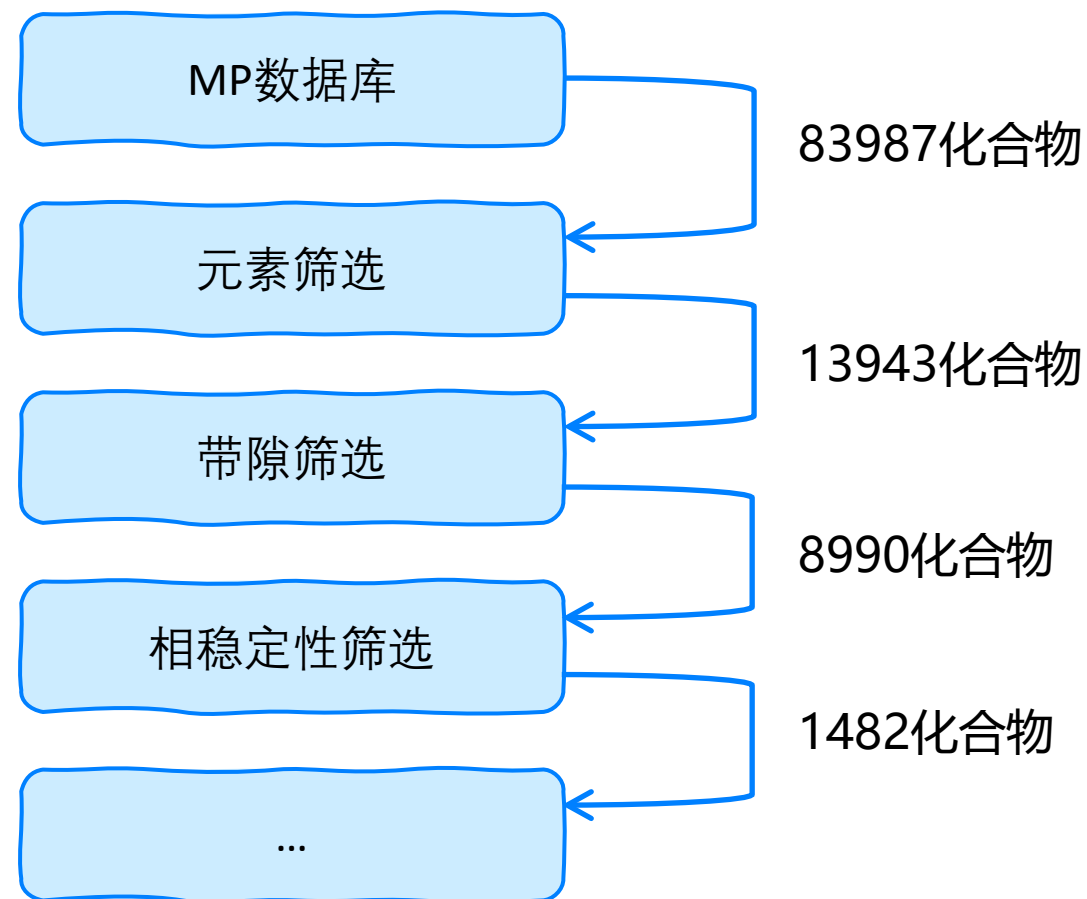
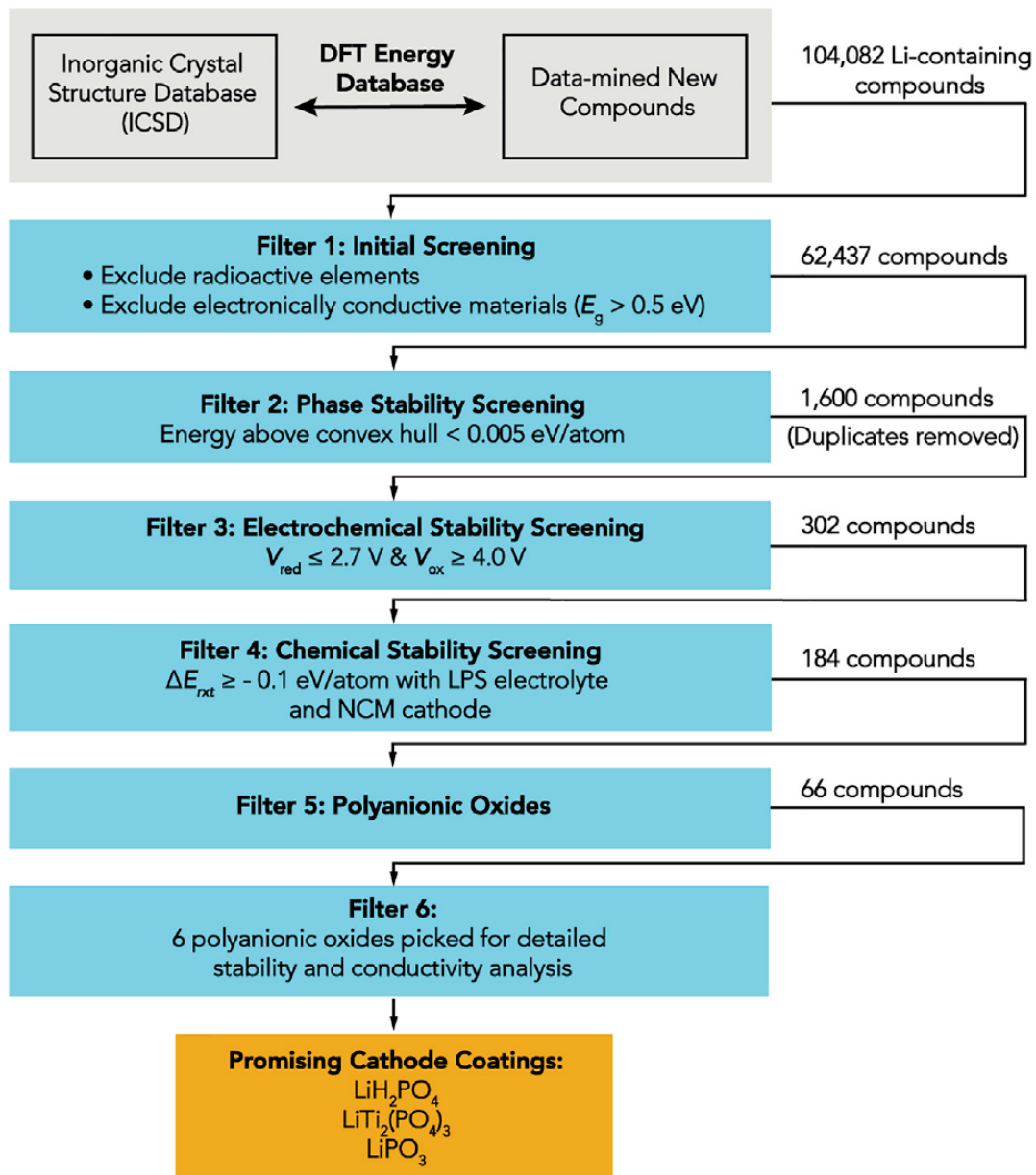
```
In [7]: 1 df_mp_Li_gp_hull = df_mp_Li_gp.loc[df_mp_Li_gp['e_hull'] < 0.005]
        2 df_mp_Li_gp_hull
```

Out[7]:

	mpid	formula	e_hull	gap pbe	mu_b	elastic anisotropy	bulk modulus	shear modulus	e_form
942	mp-23703	LiH	0.000000	2.9737	0.000000e+00	0.096891	36.063260	42.924750	-0.489313
1355	mp-1138	LiF	0.000000	8.7161	-9.000000e-07	0.158661	69.881504	50.943440	-3.180880
1451	mp-22905	LiCl	0.000000	6.2500	0.000000e+00	0.206676	31.939069	21.114162	-2.107280
1587	mp-7575	LiZnN	0.000000	0.5083	0.000000e+00	0.345628	115.754088	84.897980	-0.389165
1700	mp-9124	LiZnAs	0.000000	0.5475	1.642000e-04	0.071256	54.738221	40.055683	-0.519940
...
83837	mp-699932	Ba3Li2Mo4P6(ClO14)2	0.002449	2.1138	1.599965e+01	NaN	NaN	NaN	-2.688131
83839	mp-601344	LiZr3H18N4F19	0.000000	6.0167	-3.331140e-02	NaN	NaN	NaN	-2.311442
83862	mp-686484	LiCa9Mg(PO4)7	0.000000	4.7063	-3.017000e-04	NaN	NaN	NaN	-3.286062
83968	mp-723059	Li3Nd2H6(N3O10)3	0.000000	3.5123	-7.565500e-03	NaN	NaN	NaN	-1.506936
83970	mp-722330	Li3La2H6(N3O10)3	0.000000	3.5098	-6.423500e-03	NaN	NaN	NaN	-1.526244

1482 rows × 9 columns

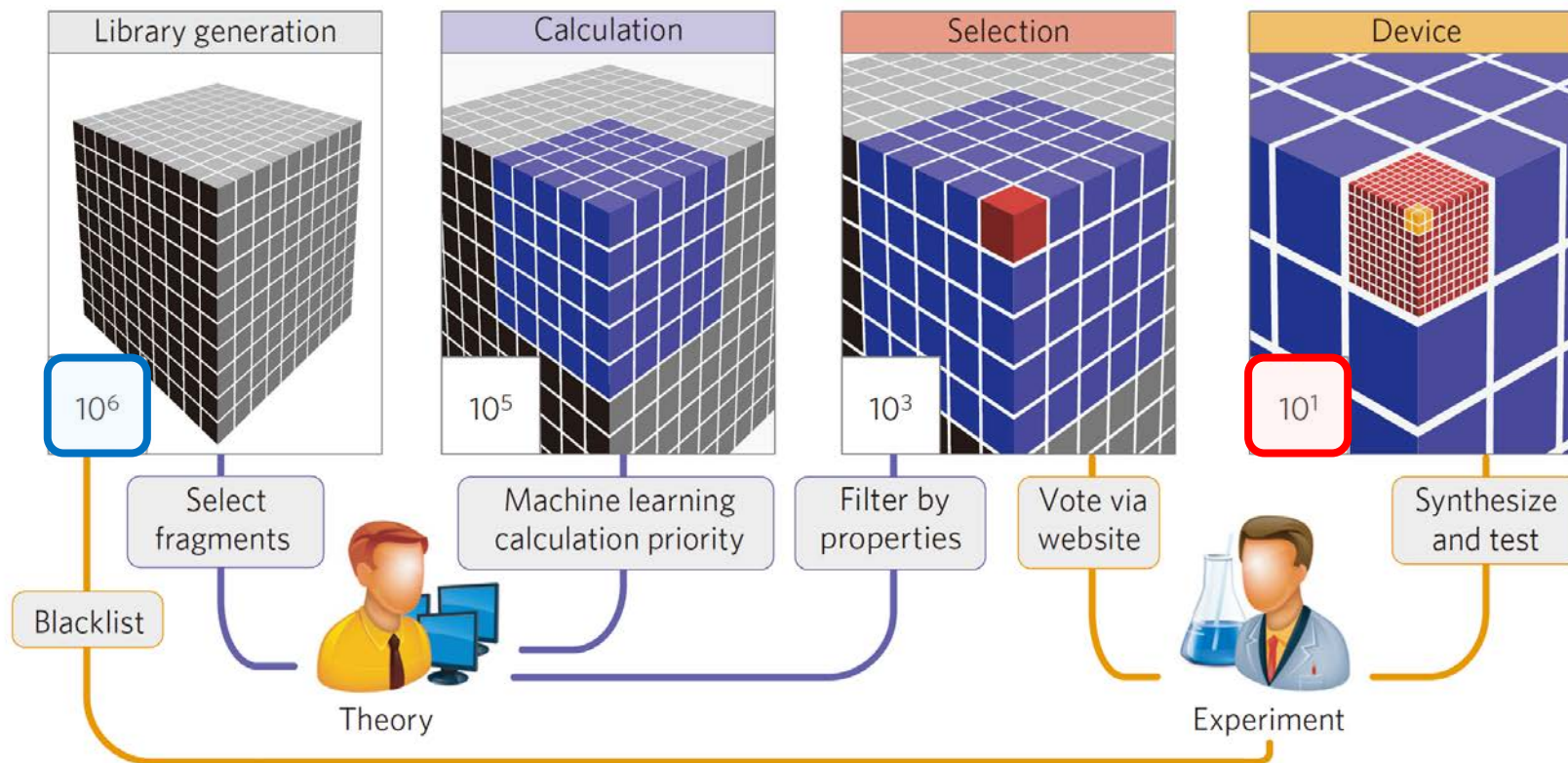
高通量筛选



1. 高通量筛选
2. 材料科学数据库
3. matminer导入数据
4. 材料数据可视化
5. 高通量筛选实操
6. 高通量筛选与机器学习

高通量筛选中的机器学习

各节点的分类依据可借助机器学习方法进行判断



R. G. Bombarelli, A. A. Guzik *et al.* *Nat. Mater.* **2016**, 15, 1120-1127.

TD-DFT吸收光谱近
似为实验发射光谱

随机选择分子进行计算
回归获得机器学习模型

