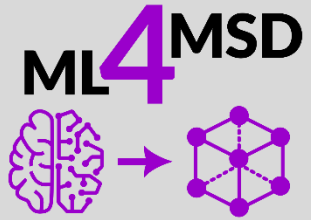


ME 5374-ST



Machine Learning for Materials Science and Discovery

Fall 2025

Asst. Prof. Peter Schindler

Lecture 10 – Featurization of Materials

- Requirements for an Ideal Descriptor
- Hierarchy of Descriptors
- Compositional Descriptors
- Local and Global Atomistic Descriptors
- Global Atomistic Descriptors
- Coarse-Grained Descriptors

Overview and Terminology: Features / Descriptors / Fingerprints

Goal: Describe a material with a numeric representation

- This numeric representation has to be rich in information for the ML algorithm to learn from the input data
- Features should be correlated with the target label

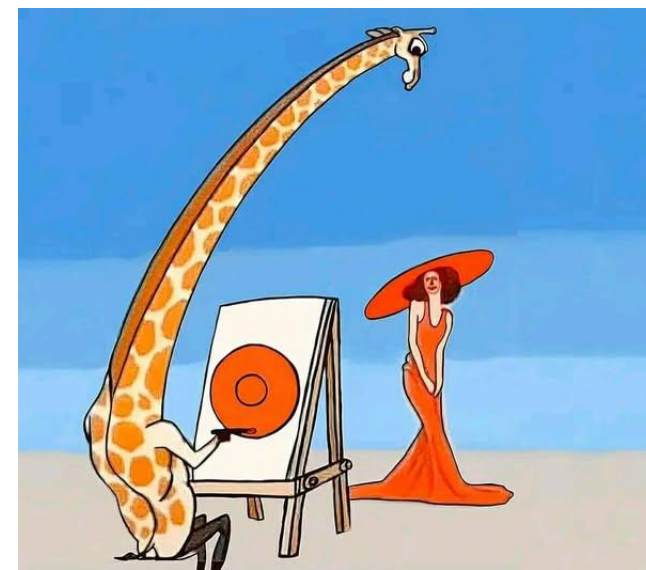
Featurization:

Transforming data input (material, text, image, etc.) into numerical “feature vector”

Feature Engineering:

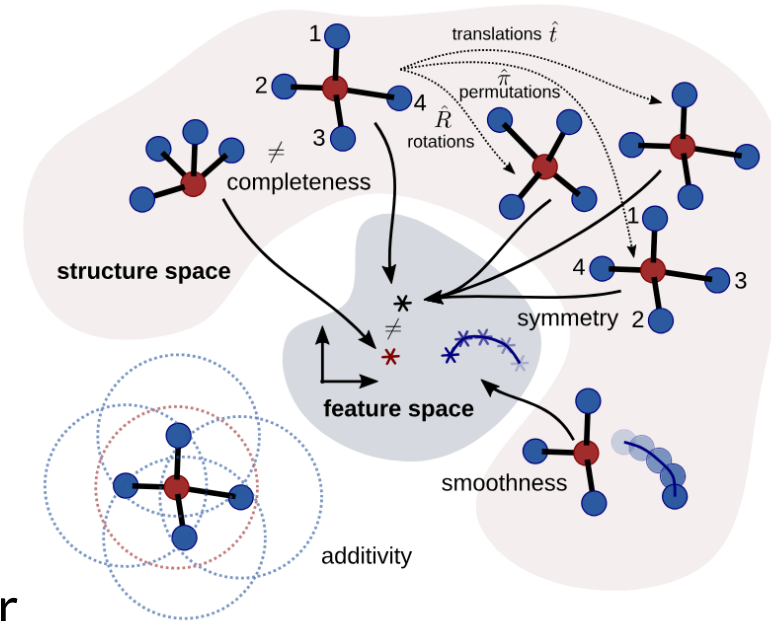
Take feature vectors (already numeric) and improve them

Not all descriptors are equally useful...

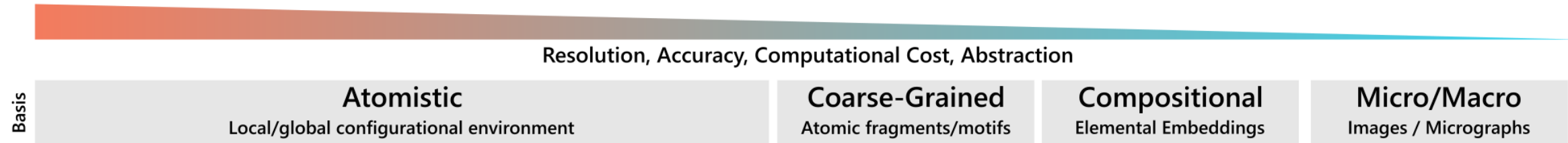


Requirements for an Ideal Descriptor

- i. **Meaningful** (and compact)
Relationship between descriptor and response not overly complex
- ii. **Universal**
Can be applied to any existing and hypothetical material
 - ii.a **Fixed in number**
Same number of descriptors *regardless* of input material
- iii. **Invariant under crystal symmetries** (and permutations)
- iv. **Reversible** (i.e. be a unique description)
List of descriptors can (in principal) be reversed back into a description of a material (enables *inverse design*!)
- v. **Continuous**
Small change in atomic structure = small change in descriptor
- vi. **Computationally cheap(er)**
Should be easier to obtain than target property itself
- vii. **Uncorrelated** (ideally)
Can be fixed with feature selection/regularization



Hierarchy of Descriptors



Compositional Descriptors

Based on chemical formula of structure:



1. One-Hot Encoding Vectors

2. Stoichiometric attributes

Number of elements, p -norm of fraction vector $\left\| \left[\frac{N}{a}, \frac{N}{b}, \frac{N}{c}, \dots \right] \right\|_p$ ($N=a+b+c+\dots$)

3. Elemental property (P) statistics

$$g[a \cdot [P(A)], b \cdot [P(B)], c \cdot [P(C)], \dots]$$

g = Min, Max, Mean,
Range, StDev,...

- $P=$
- a) *General properties*
Position periodic table, Mendeleev number, $N_{\text{valence electrons}}$
 - b) *Electronic structure*
Fraction of filled/unfilled electrons in s, p, d, and f shells
 - c) *Measured properties (molecular)*
Atomic mass, electron affinity, atomic radius
 - d) *Derived Properties (molecular)*
Covalent radius, electronegativity, polarizability
 - e) *Elemental crystal properties (measured/calculated)*
BCC bandgap, lattice constant, DFT volume/atom, E_{cohesive}

4. Ionic compound properties

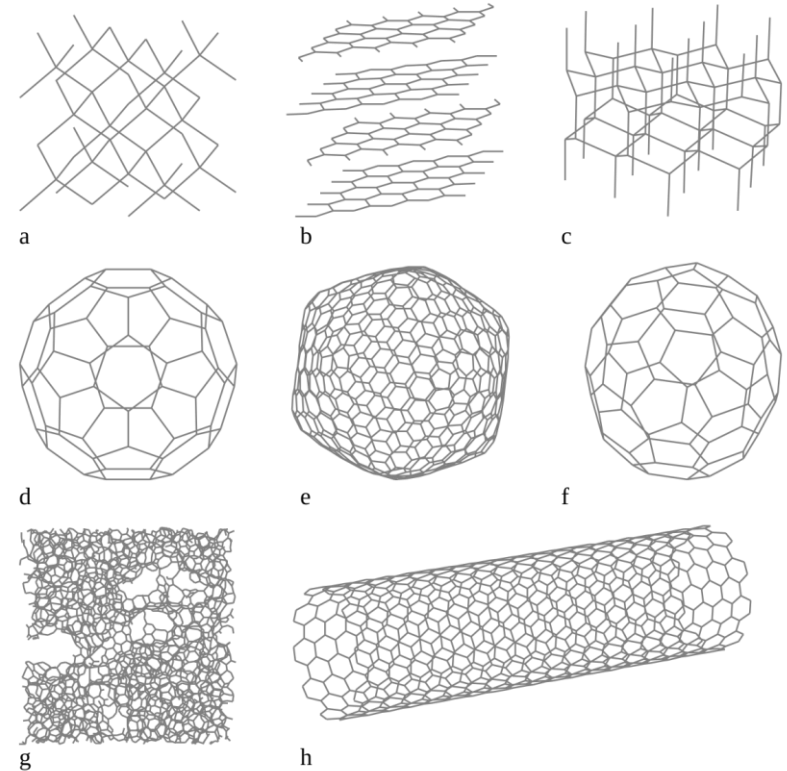
Compositional Descriptors

These descriptors are unique for any given chemical formula

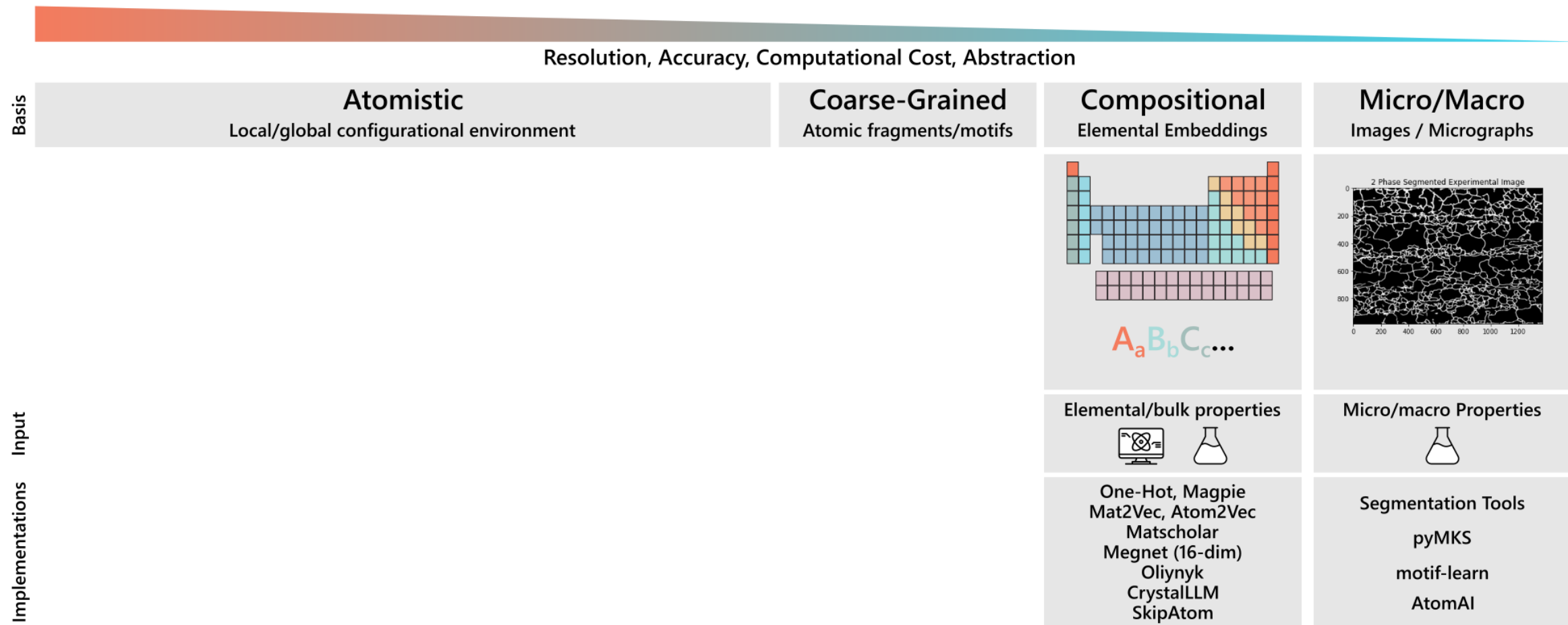
However, *different phases* with same chemical formula are described by the same set of descriptors

Potential extension

- Add information about spacegroup/crystal system or structure prototypes
- Packing fraction
- Meso-scale descriptors
- Add experimental/processing conditions

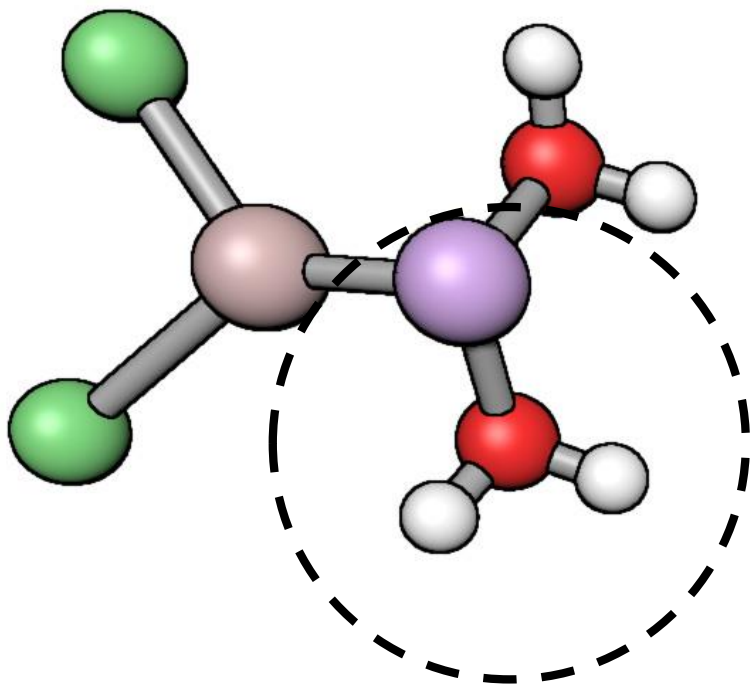


Hierarchy of Descriptors



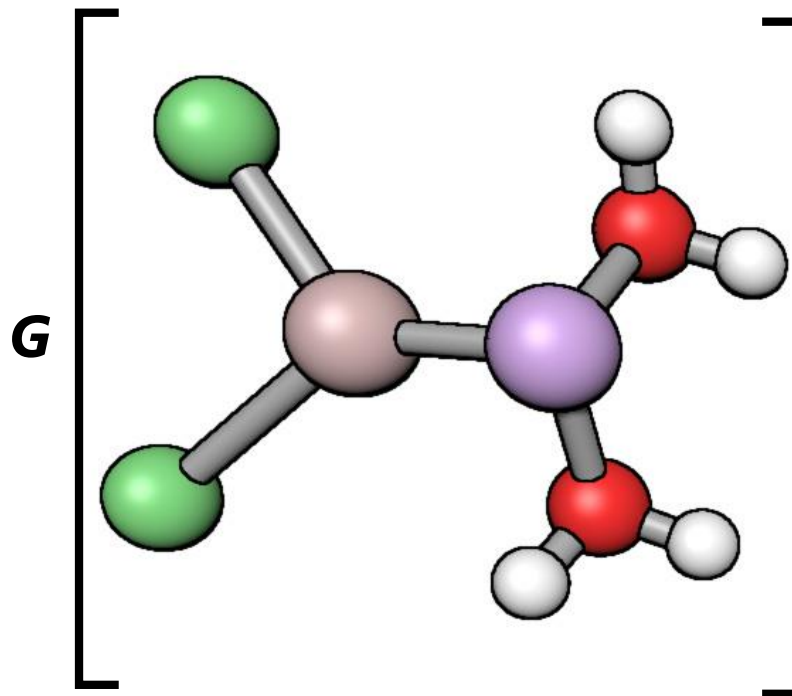
Atomistic Descriptors

Local



$$E_{\text{total}} = E_1(\mathbf{G}[A_1]) + E_2(\mathbf{G}[A_2]) \\ + E_3(\mathbf{G}[A_3]) + E_4(\mathbf{G}[A_4]) + \dots$$

Global

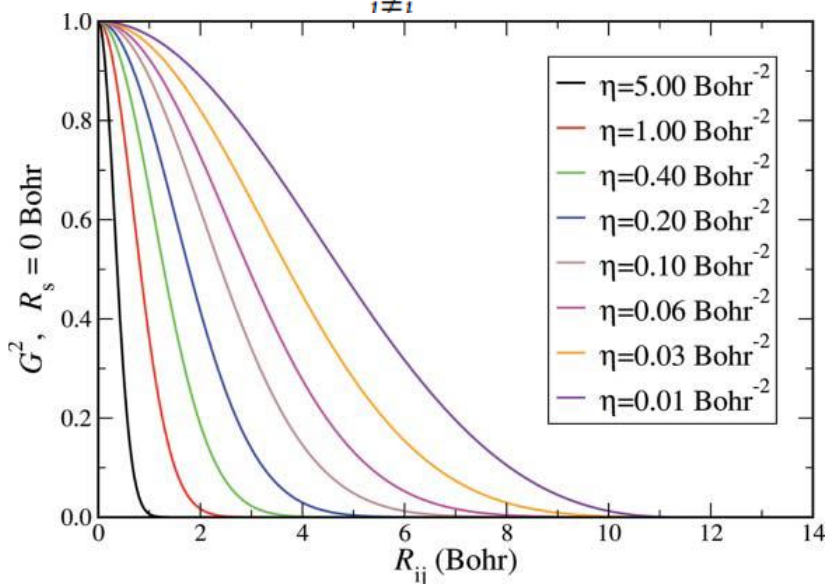


$$E_{\text{total}} = E_{\text{total}}(\mathbf{G}[A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, \dots])$$

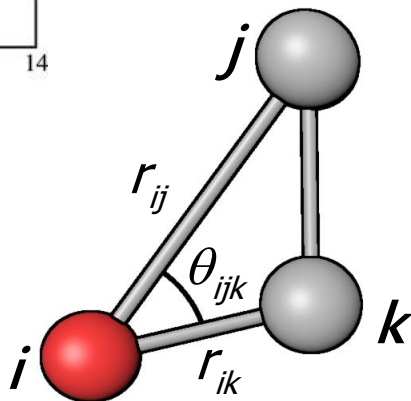
Atomistic Descriptors (Local)

Symmetry functions (Behler and Parinello)

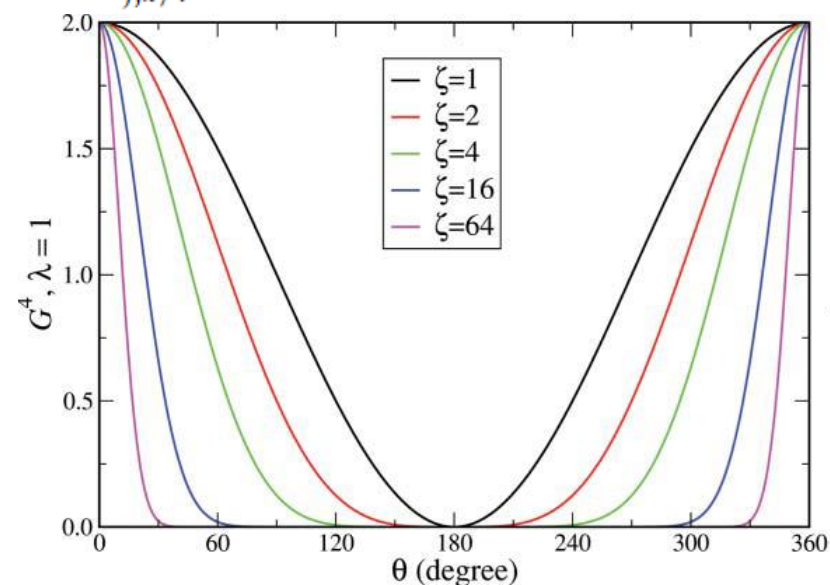
$$G_i^{\text{radial}} = \sum_{i \neq j} e^{-\eta(r_{ij}-r_s)^2} f_c(r_{ij})$$



$$E^{\text{pot}} = \sum_{j=1}^{N^a} E_j(\mathbf{G}_j)$$

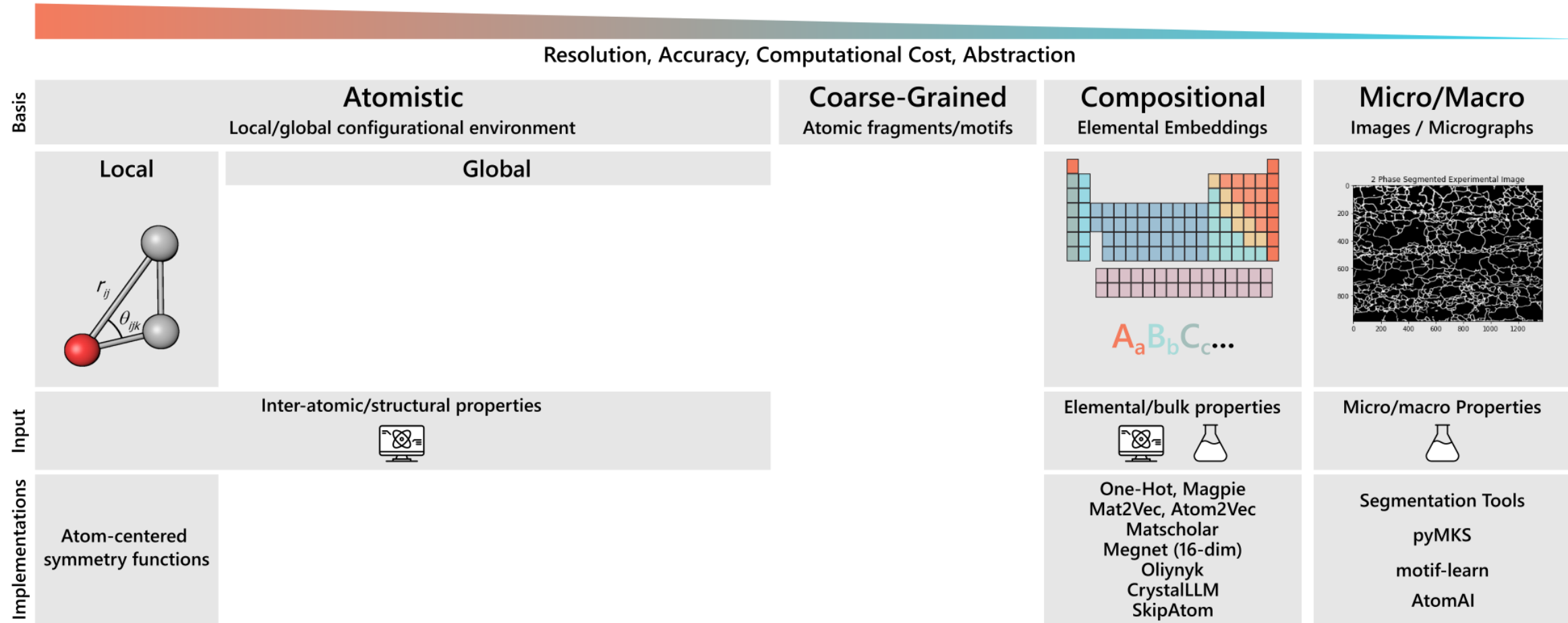


$$G_i^{\text{ang.n.}} = 2^{1-\zeta} \sum_{j,k \neq i} (1 + \lambda \cos \theta_{ijk})^\zeta e^{-\eta(r_{ij}^2 + r_{ik}^2 + r_{jk}^2)} f_c(r_{ij}) f_c(r_{ik}) f_c(r_{jk})$$



$$\vec{E}_i = -\vec{\nabla}_i E^{\text{pot}} = -\sum_{j=1}^{N^a} \vec{\nabla}_i E_j = -\sum_{j=1}^{N^a} \sum_{k=1}^{N_j^s} \frac{\partial E_j}{\partial G_{j,k}} \vec{\nabla}_i G_{j,k}$$

Hierarchy of Descriptors

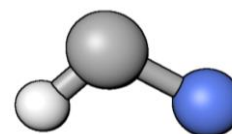
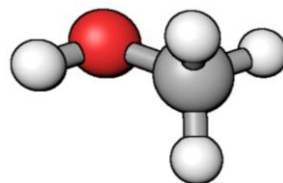


Atomistic Descriptors (Global)

Coulomb matrix

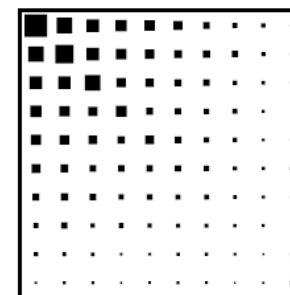
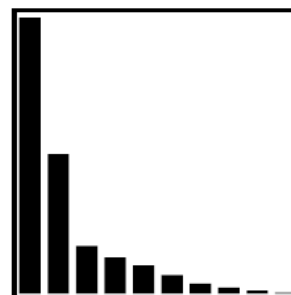
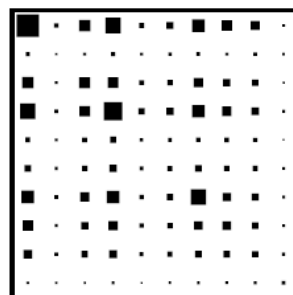
$$M_{ij}^{\text{Coulomb}} = \begin{cases} 0.5Z_i^{2.4} & \forall i = j \\ \frac{Z_i Z_j}{|R_i - R_j|} & \forall i \neq j \end{cases}$$

Issues 1: Number of atoms changes size of matrix



36.9	33.7	5.5	3.1	5.5	5.5
33.7	73.5	4.0	8.2	3.8	3.8
5.5	4.0	0.5	0.35	0.56	0.56
3.1	8.2	0.35	0.5	0.43	0.43
5.5	3.8	0.56	0.43	0.5	0.56
5.5	3.8	0.56	0.43	0.56	0.5

Issues 2: Order of indexing atoms (N! permutations)



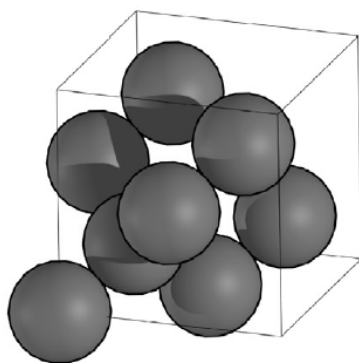
Atomistic Descriptors (Global)

Ewald sum matrix $\phi_{ij} = \sum_{\mathbf{n}} \frac{Z_i Z_j}{|\mathbf{R}_i - \mathbf{R}_j + \mathbf{n}|} \quad \mathbf{n} = h\mathbf{a} + k\mathbf{b} + l\mathbf{c}.$

$$M_{ij}^{\text{Ewald}} = \begin{cases} \phi_{ij}^{\text{real}} + \phi_{ij}^{\text{recip}} + \phi_{ij}^{\text{self}} + \phi_{ij}^{\text{bg}} & \forall i = j \\ 2 \left(\phi_{ij}^{\text{real}} + \phi_{ij}^{\text{recip}} + \phi_{ij}^{\text{bg}} \right) & \forall i \neq j \end{cases}$$

Sine matrix

$$\phi_{ij} = Z_i Z_j |\mathbf{B} \cdot \sum_{k=\{x,y,z\}} \hat{\mathbf{e}}_k \sin^2 (\pi \mathbf{B}^{-1} \cdot (\mathbf{R}_i - \mathbf{R}_j))|^{-1}$$



Coulomb matrix

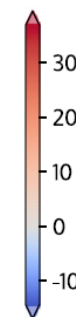
36.9	23.3	14.3	9.3	14.3	9.3	14.3	9.3
23.3	36.9	23.3	14.3	23.3	14.3	23.3	14.3
14.3	23.3	36.9	23.3	14.3	12.2	14.3	12.2
9.3	14.3	23.3	36.9	12.2	14.3	12.2	14.3
14.3	23.3	14.3	12.2	36.9	23.3	14.3	12.2
9.3	14.3	12.2	14.3	23.3	36.9	12.2	14.3
14.3	23.3	14.3	12.2	14.3	12.2	36.9	23.3
9.3	14.3	12.2	14.3	12.2	14.3	23.3	36.9

Ewald sum matrix

-14.3	-2.0	-5.9	-2.0	-5.9	-2.0	-5.9	-2.0
-2.0	-14.3	-2.0	-5.9	-2.0	-5.9	-2.0	-5.9
-5.9	-2.0	-14.3	-2.0	-5.9	-2.0	-5.9	-2.0
-2.0	-5.9	-2.0	-14.3	-2.0	-5.9	-2.0	-5.9
-5.9	-2.0	-5.9	-2.0	-14.3	-2.0	-5.9	-2.0
-2.0	-5.9	-2.0	-5.9	-2.0	-14.3	-2.0	-5.9
-5.9	-2.0	-5.9	-2.0	-5.9	-2.0	-14.3	-2.0
-2.0	-5.9	-2.0	-5.9	-2.0	-5.9	-2.0	-14.3

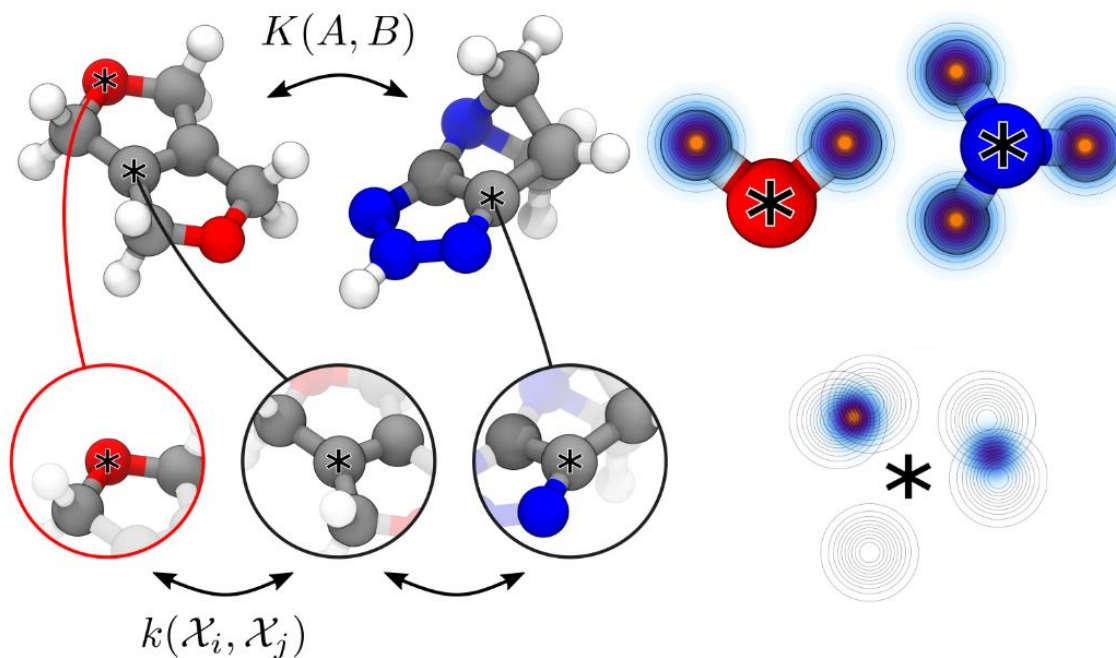
Sine matrix

36.9	11.7	7.1	11.7	7.1	11.7	7.1	11.7
11.7	36.9	11.7	7.1	11.7	7.1	11.7	7.1
7.1	11.7	36.9	11.7	7.1	11.7	7.1	11.7
11.7	7.1	11.7	36.9	11.7	7.1	11.7	7.1
7.1	11.7	7.1	11.7	36.9	11.7	7.1	11.7
11.7	7.1	11.7	7.1	11.7	36.9	11.7	7.1
7.1	11.7	7.1	11.7	7.1	11.7	36.9	11.7
11.7	7.1	11.7	7.1	11.7	7.1	11.7	36.9



Atomistic Descriptors (Global)

Smooth Overlap of Atomic Positions (SOAP) Kernel



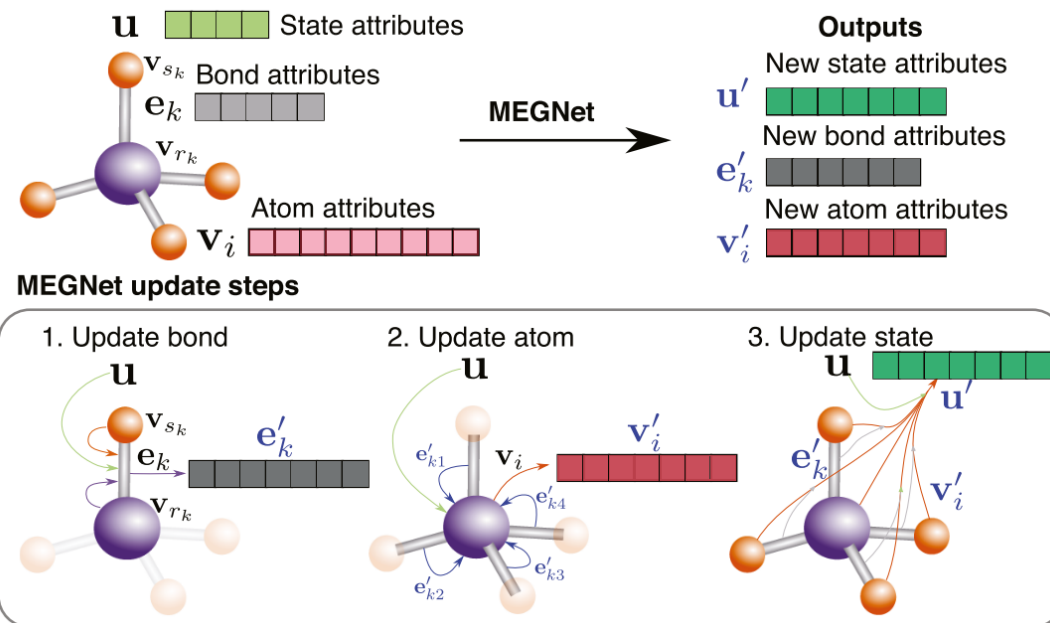
$$\rho(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_i e^{-a|\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}_i|^2}.$$

$$k(\rho, \rho') = \int d\hat{R} \int d\mathbf{r} \rho(\mathbf{r}) \rho'(\hat{R}\mathbf{r}).$$

Generalization of symmetry functions:
Capable of characterizing entire atomic environment at once

Atomistic Descriptors (Global)

Graph representations

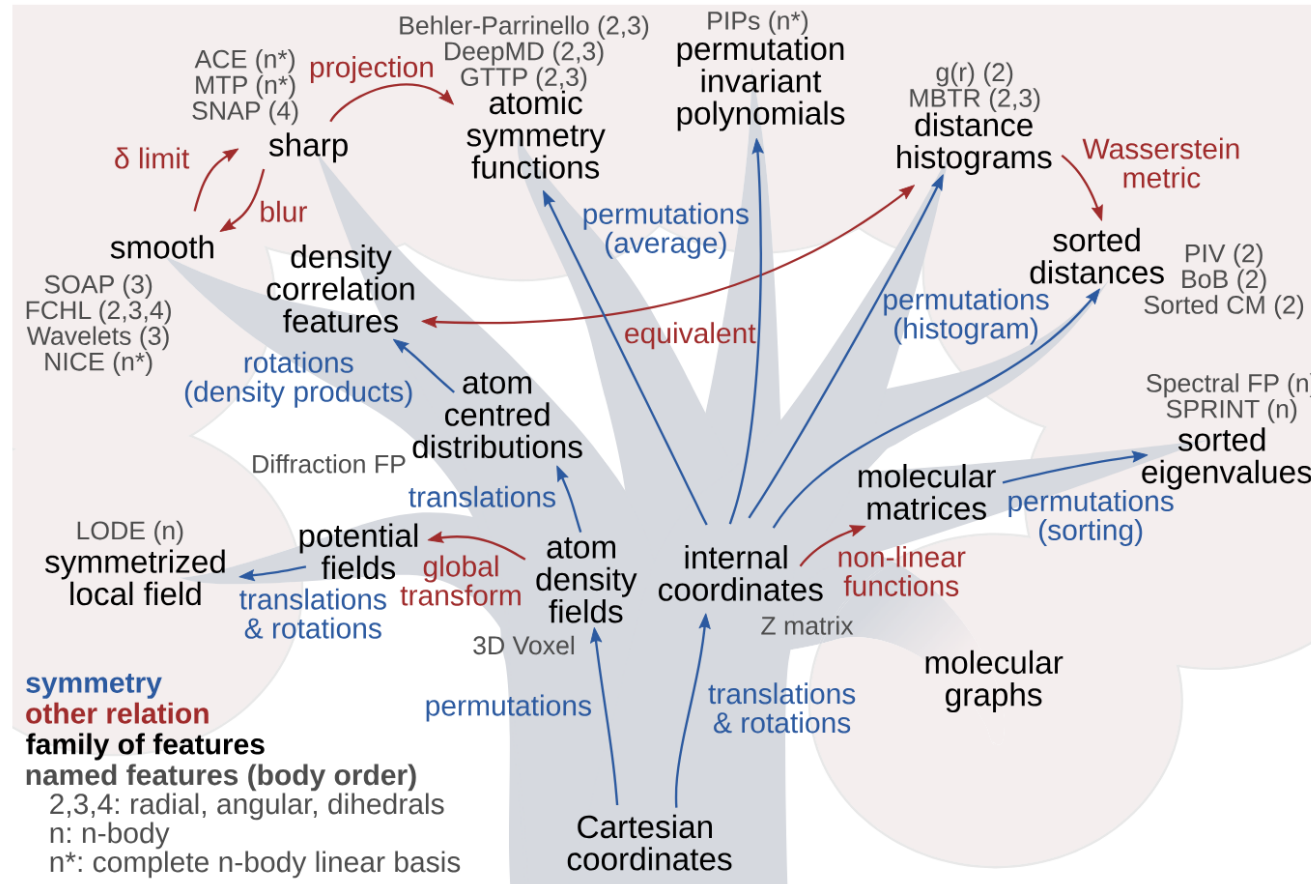


CGCNN, MEGNet, SchNet, PointNet, ...

Others global descriptors

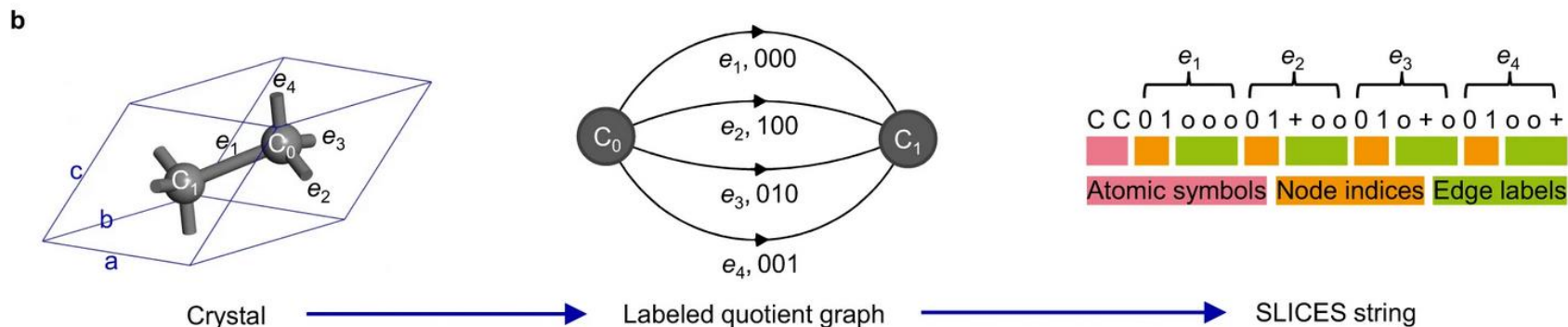
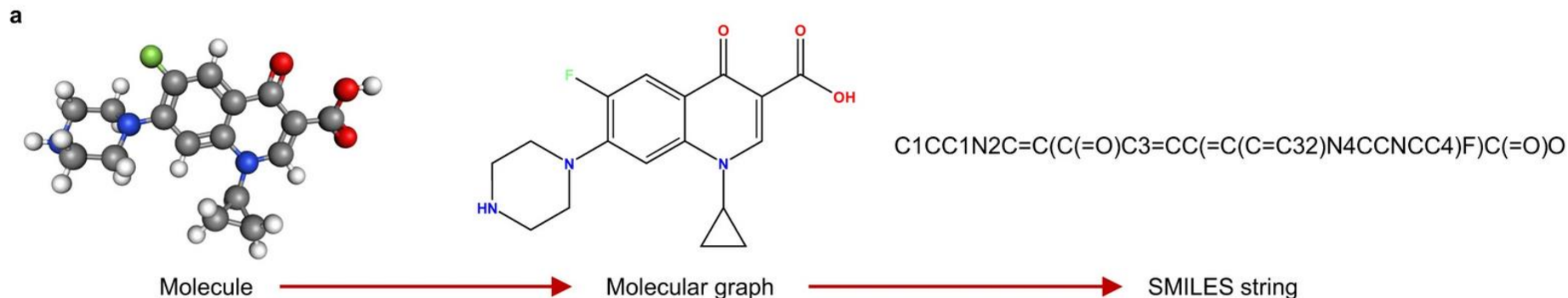
Many-Body Tensor Representation (MBTR), Voronoi Tessellation

Overview: Atomistic Descriptors



Text-Based Global Descriptors

Simplified Molecular-Input Line-Entry System (SMILES)



Simplified Line-Input Crystal-Encoding System (SLICES)

Hierarchy of Descriptors

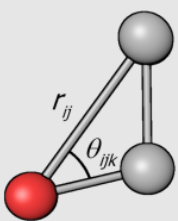
Resolution, Accuracy, Computational Cost, Abstraction

Basis

Atomistic

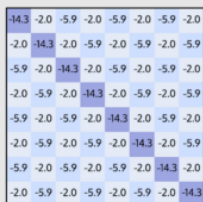
Local/global configurational environment

Local

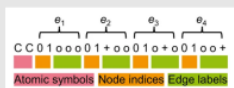


Global

Numeric



Text



Graphs

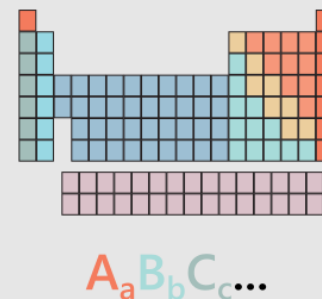


Coarse-Grained

Atomic fragments/motifs

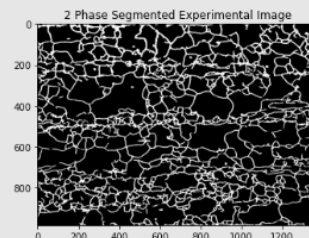
Compositional

Elemental Embeddings



Micro/Macro

Images / Micrographs



Input

Inter-atomic/structural properties



Elemental/bulk properties



Micro/macro Properties



Implementations

Atom-centered
symmetry functionsSOAPs
Coulomb, Ewald,
and Sine matrices
MBTR
Voronoi tessellationSMILES (Molecule)

SLICES (Crystal)CGCNN
ALIGNN
MEGNet
M3GNet
SEGNN, E3NN
SchNet
PointNet
Equiformer-v2One-Hot, Magpie
Mat2Vec, Atom2Vec
Matscholar
Megnet (16-dim)
Oliynyk
CrystalLLM
SkipAtomSegmentation Tools

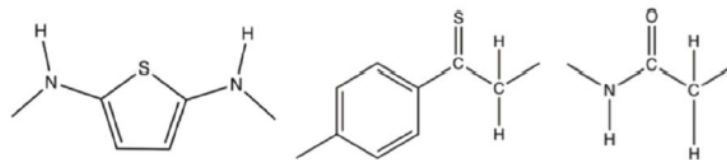
pyMKS
motif-learn
AtomAI

Coarse-Grained Descriptors

Fragment/Simplex/Motif fingerprints

For polymers, basic 7 units: CH_2 , CO , CS , O , NH , C_6H_4 , $\text{C}_4\text{H}_2\text{S}$

Typical organic fragment types



Pairs: 7×7

Triplets: $7 \times 7 \times 7$

Fingerprint of polymer i

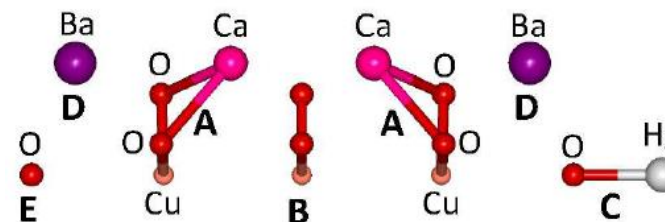


↑
Number fraction of fragment type 2

→ KRR

Also used for crystals:

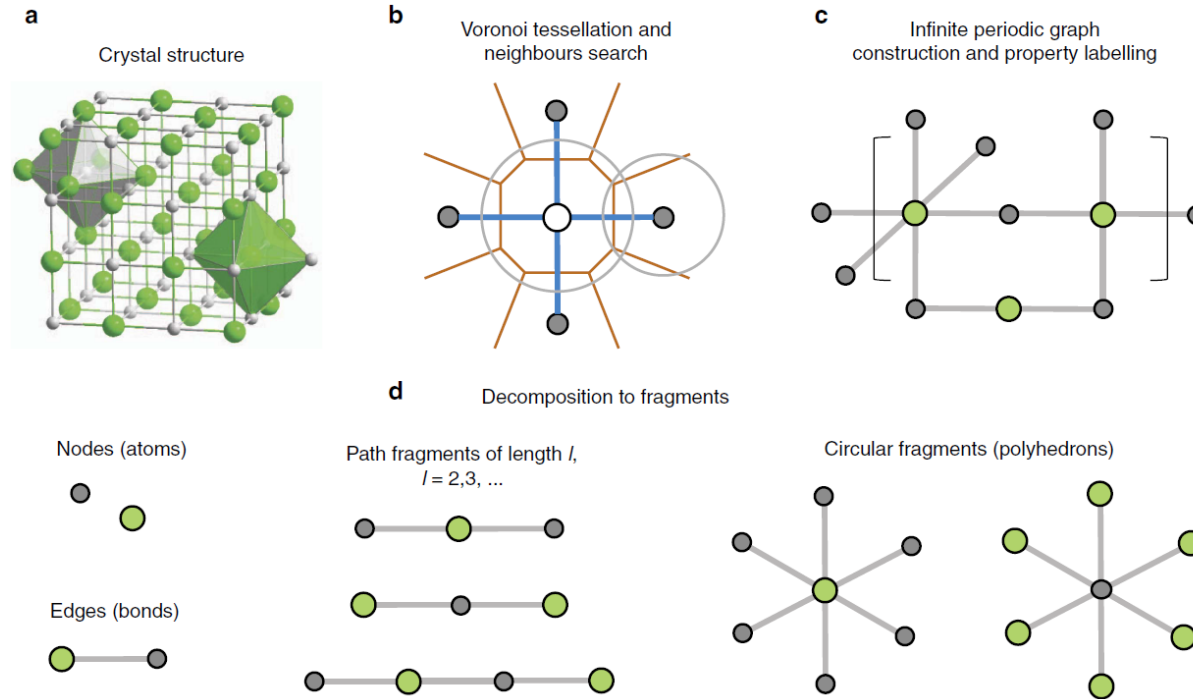
- Binning compositions by crystal structure prototypes
- Bounded/Unbounded simplexes



[11,12]

Coarse-Grained Descriptors

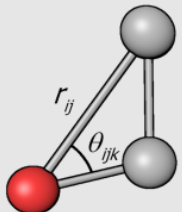
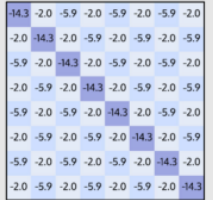


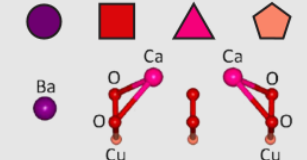

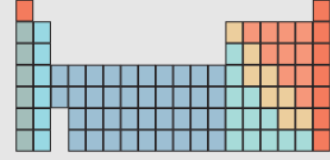
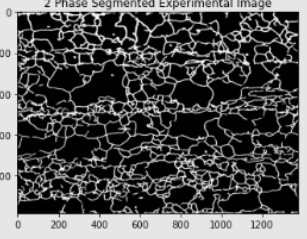




Property-labeled materials fragments



$$T = \sum_{i,j} |q_i - q_j| M_{ij},$$

Hierarchy of Descriptors

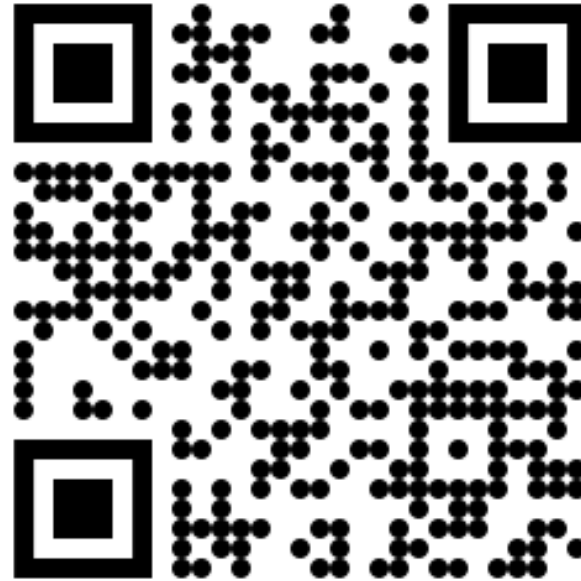
Resolution, Accuracy, Computational Cost, Abstraction

Basis	Atomistic Local/global configurational environment				Coarse-Grained Atomic fragments/motifs	Compositional Elemental Embeddings	Micro/Macro Images / Micrographs
	Local	Global					
		Numeric 	Text 	Graphs 	 $y =$ 	 $A_a B_b C_c \dots$	
Input	Inter-atomic/structural properties				Coarse-grained properties	Elemental/bulk properties	Micro/macro Properties
							
Implementations					Fragment/Simplex/Motif Fingerprints	One-Hot, Magpie, Mat2Vec, Atom2Vec, Matscholar, Megnet (16-dim), Oliynyk, CrystalLLM, SkipAtom	Segmentation Tools
	Atom-centered symmetry functions	SOAPs Coulomb, Ewald, and Sine matrices MBTR Voronoi tessellation	SMILES (Molecule) SLICES (Crystal)	CGCNN ALIGNN MEGNet M3GNet SEGNN, E3NN SchNet PointNet Equiformer-v2	Property-Labeled Materials Fragments		pyMKS motif-learn AtomAI

Dscribe

ElementEmbeddings

Lecture Feedback



Please, scan the QR code and take a minute to let me know how the lecture was and mention any **feedback/questions**

This form is **anonymous!**