

# Data-based methods to accelerate discovery of novel materials and find new properties in old ones

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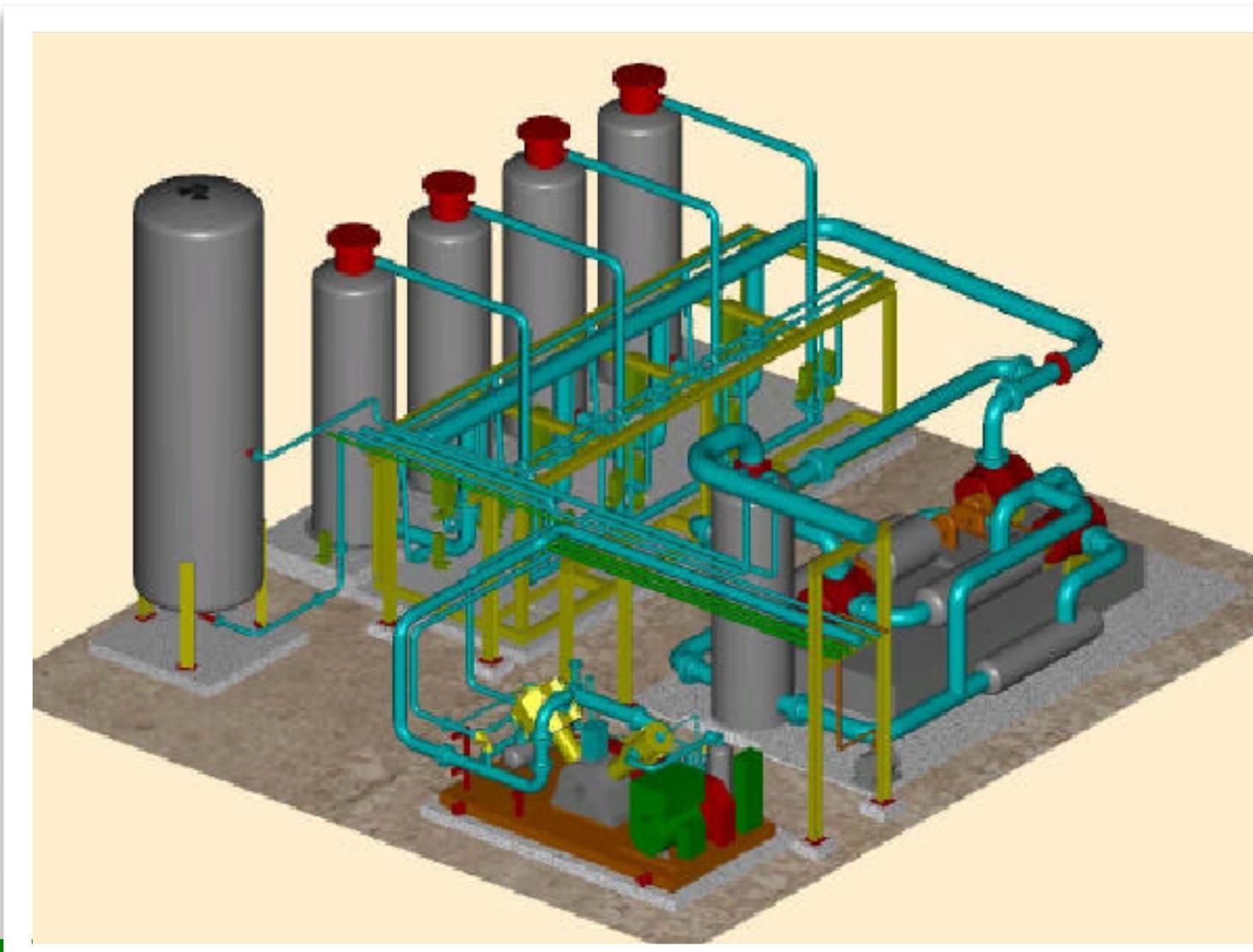
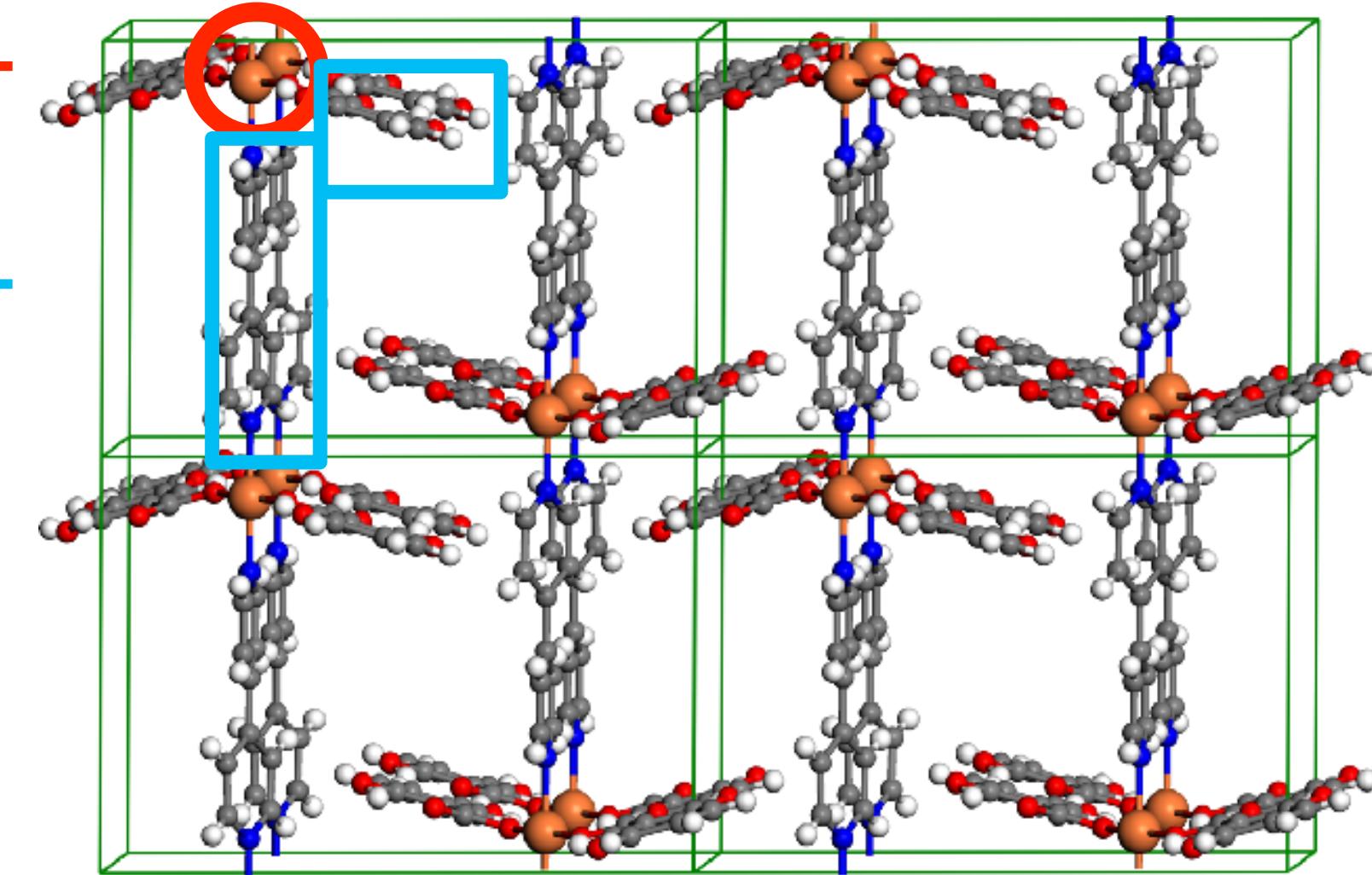


# Metal–Organic Frameworks

Cristalline, organic–inorganic hybrid nanoporous materials

- ★ Flexibility of coordination chemistry:  
pore geometry and topology
- ★ Versatility of organic chemistry:  
pore size and internal surface

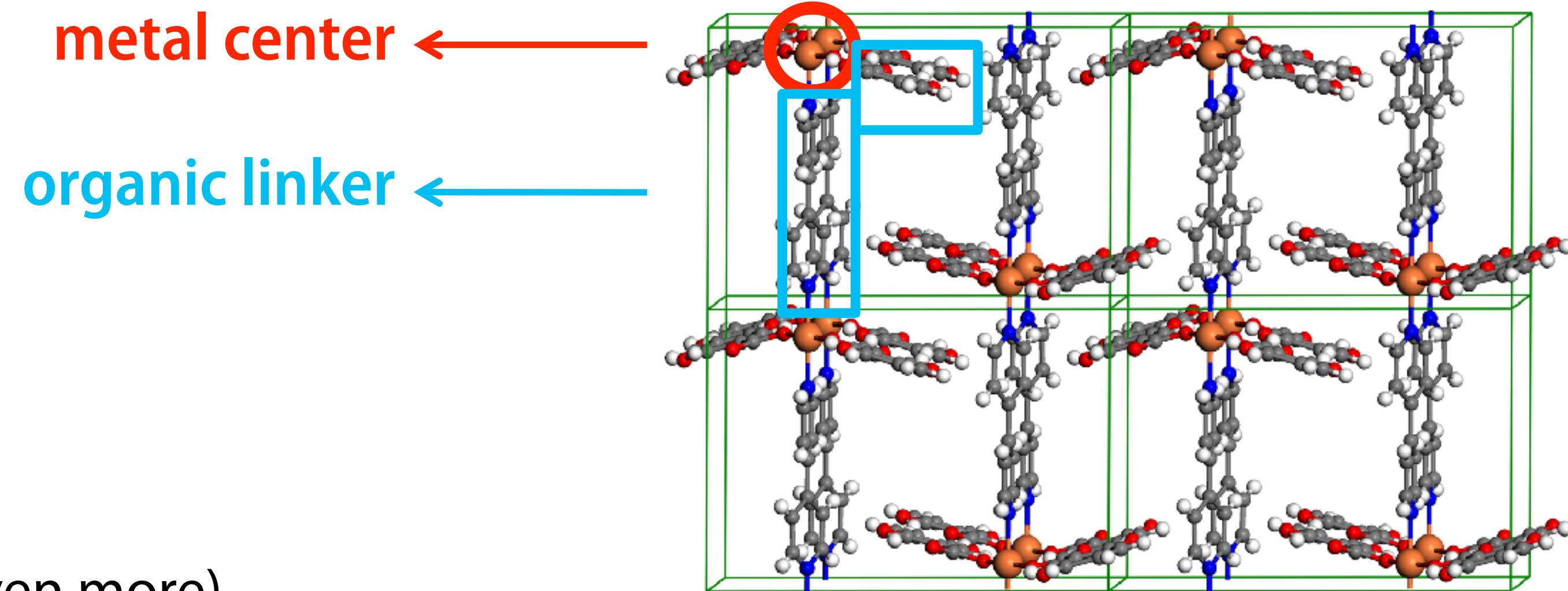
metal center ←  
organic linker ←



- ★ Applications: gas adsorption, catalysis, sensing, delivery, ...
- ★ **High structural flexibility of their frameworks**
- ★ **Important limitation for applications: hydrothermal & mechanical stability**

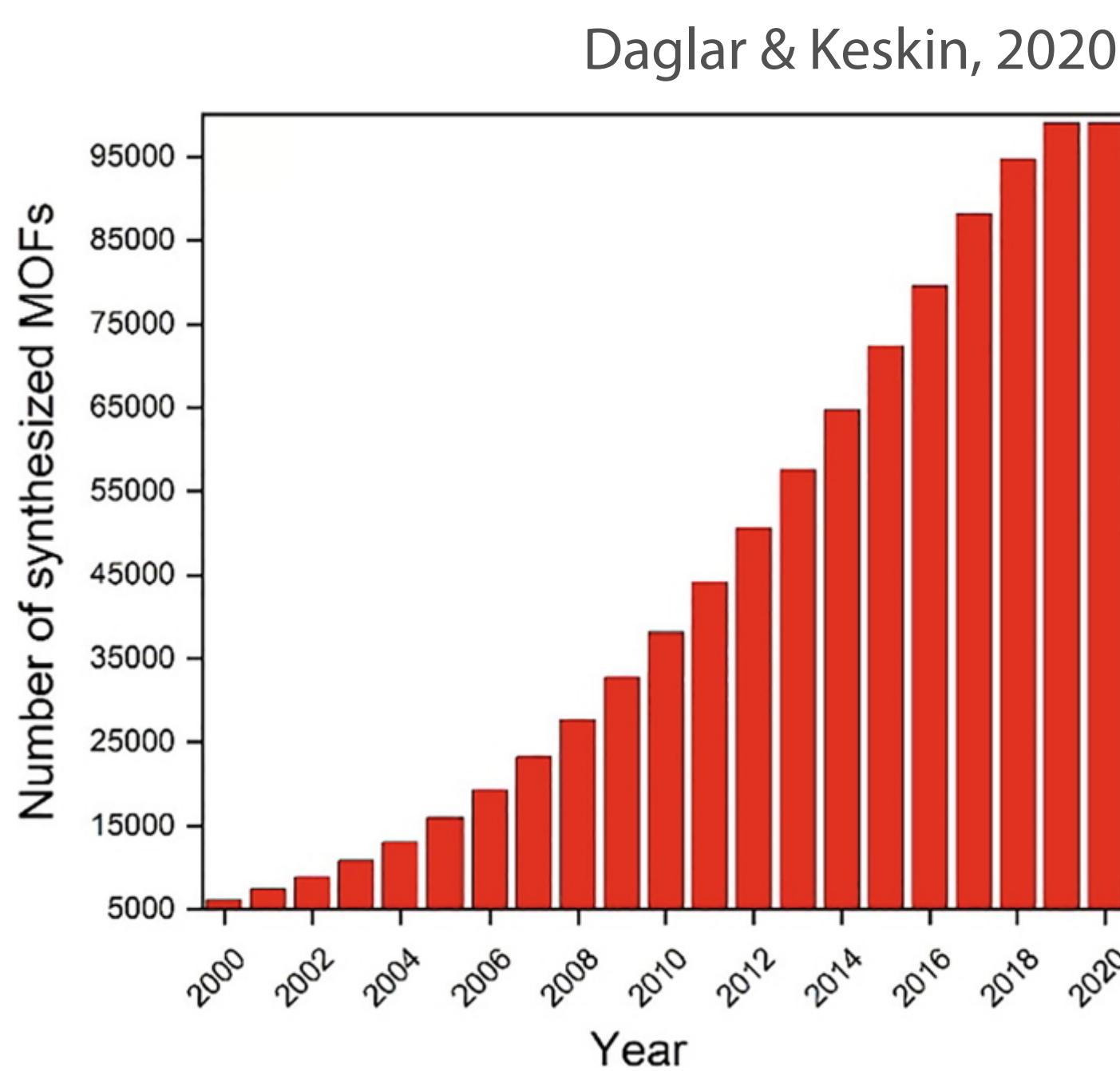
# Metal–Organic Frameworks

Cristalline, organic–inorganic hybrid nanoporous materials



- ★ Metals (many) and inorganic blocks (even more)
- ★ Organic linkers... and functionalization
- ★ Multivariate MOFs are possible
- ★ Topology
- ★ Guest molecule... or guests
  
- ★ Thermodynamic space: temperature, pressure, composition

# Why data-based methods?



**MOF Papers**  
23.2K Tweets

A screenshot of the MOF Papers Twitter profile. The profile picture is a 3D molecular model of a metal-organic framework. The bio reads: "I'm a bot surveying the metal-organic frameworks (MOF) literature for you! Operated by @fxcoudert, written in open source code". It shows 7,333 following and 12.8K followers. Below the bio are two rows of emojis representing various scientific and academic interests.

**MOF Papers**  
@MOF\_papers

I'm a bot surveying the metal-organic frameworks (MOF) literature for you!  
Operated by [@fxcoudert](#), written in open source code

[github.com/fxcoudert/Pape...](#) Joined April 2014

7,333 Following 12.8K Followers

🧪🔬👤👩‍🔬👩‍💻💡🏳️‍🌈📚🎓🧩💡☀️⚽️✨👨‍🔬🌱🌐😎📖🙏☕️👔🌈

- ★ Since this meeting started, 61 MOF papers were tweeted

**Figure 4.** Most frequent emojis in followers' profiles. National flags were excluded from the analysis.

# ML methods for chemical sciences

- ★ **Property prediction:** from structure or from composition  
(supervised learning, data obtained experimentally or computationally)
- ★ **High-throughput screening:** applying predictor at large scale
- ★ **Analysis and exploration of diversity, clustering of molecules**
- ★ **Generative ML methods:** creating new molecules, new materials
- ★ **Text and data mining:** a lot of information in published literature, in notebooks
- ★ **AI for synthesis prediction:** propose a synthesis method/protocol,  
possibly drive robotic chemistry lab
- ★ **ML to improve computational chemistry:**  
using machine learning to design new force fields, new DFT functionals, etc.
- ★ ... and many more...

# Can we predict mechanical properties of crystalline materials?

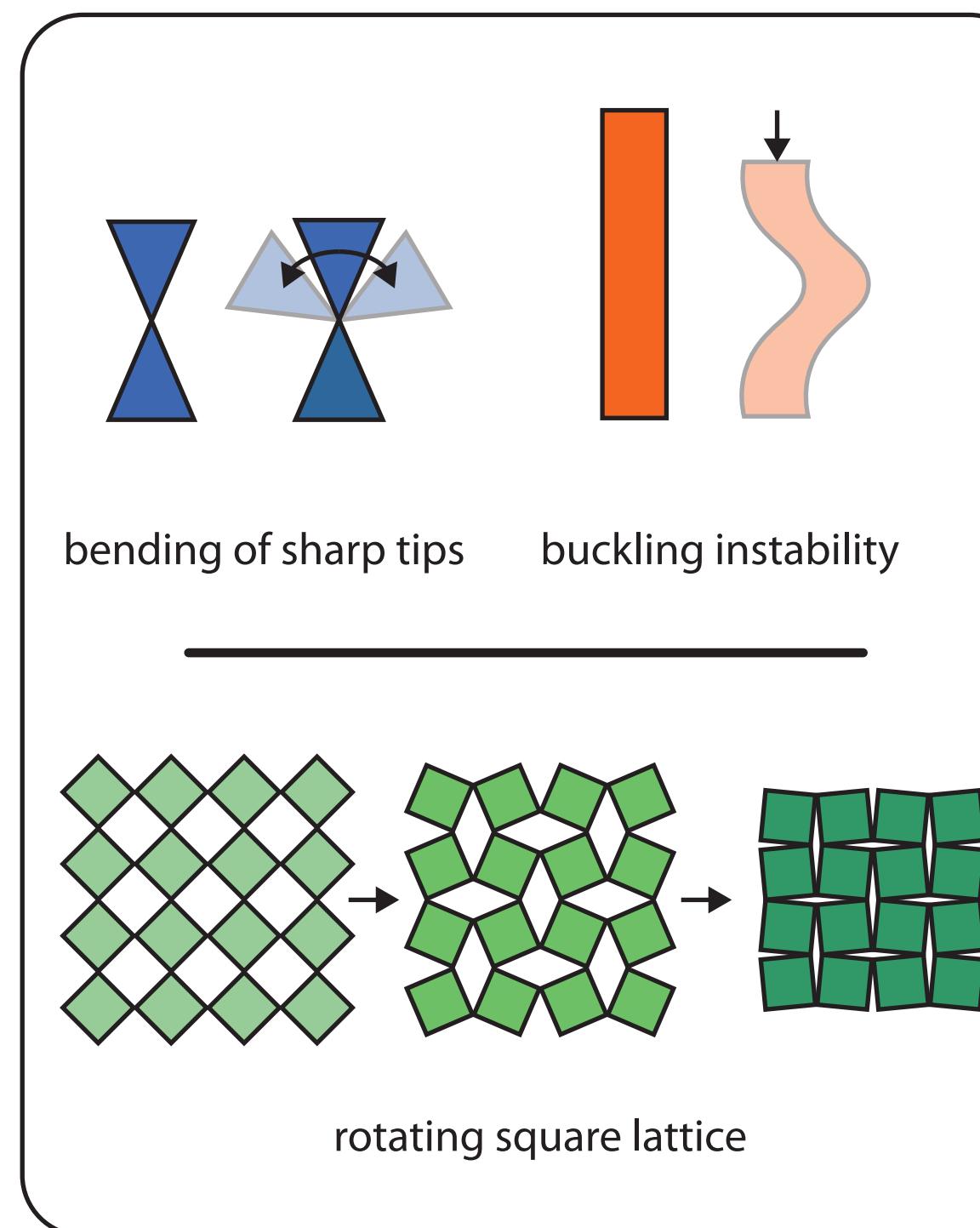
# Meta-MOFs

Coudert & Evans, *Coord. Chem. Rev.* 2019

## metamaterials

**composite material with a structure that exhibits properties not usually found in natural materials**

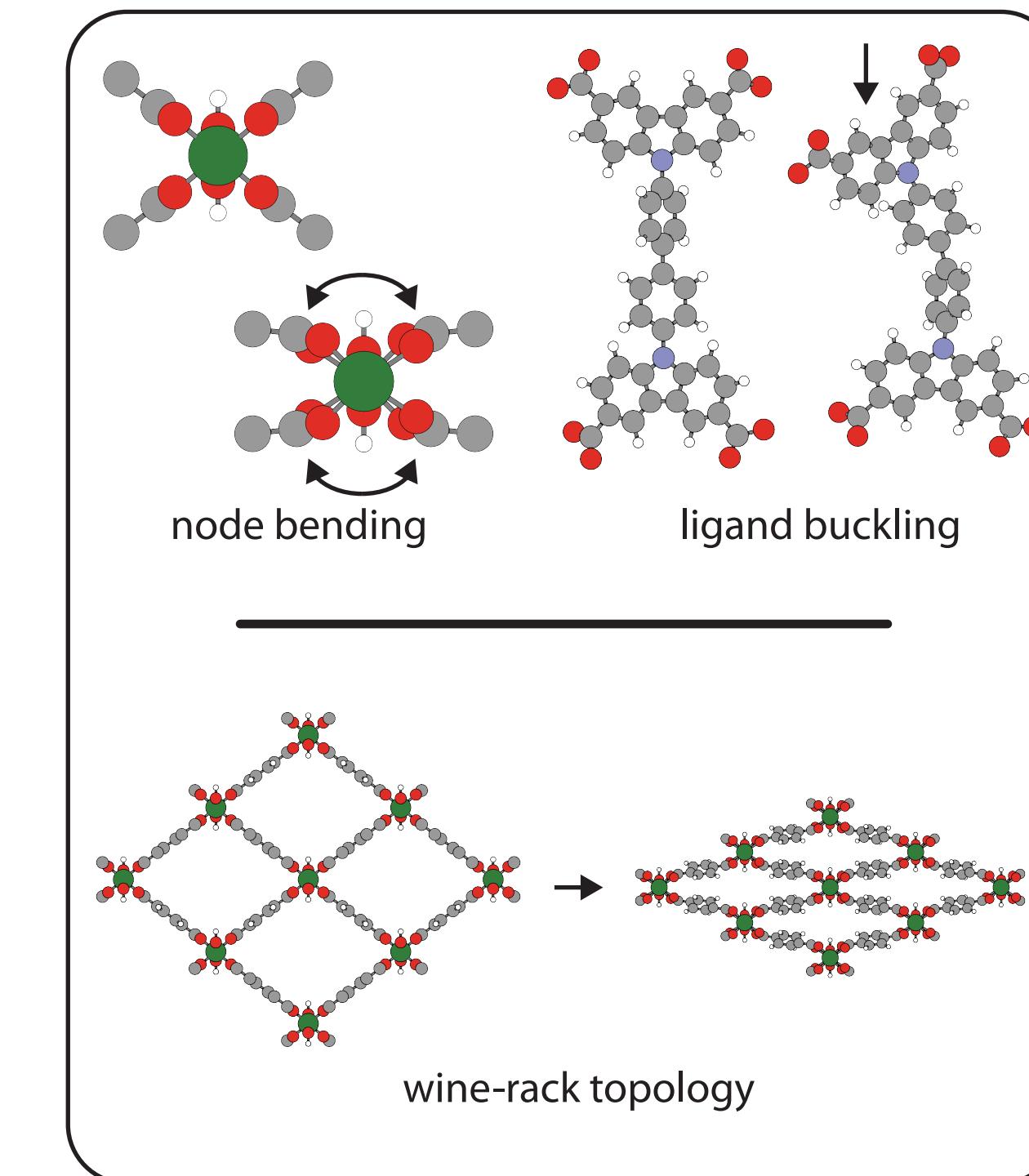
*μετά = beyond*



## meta-MOFs

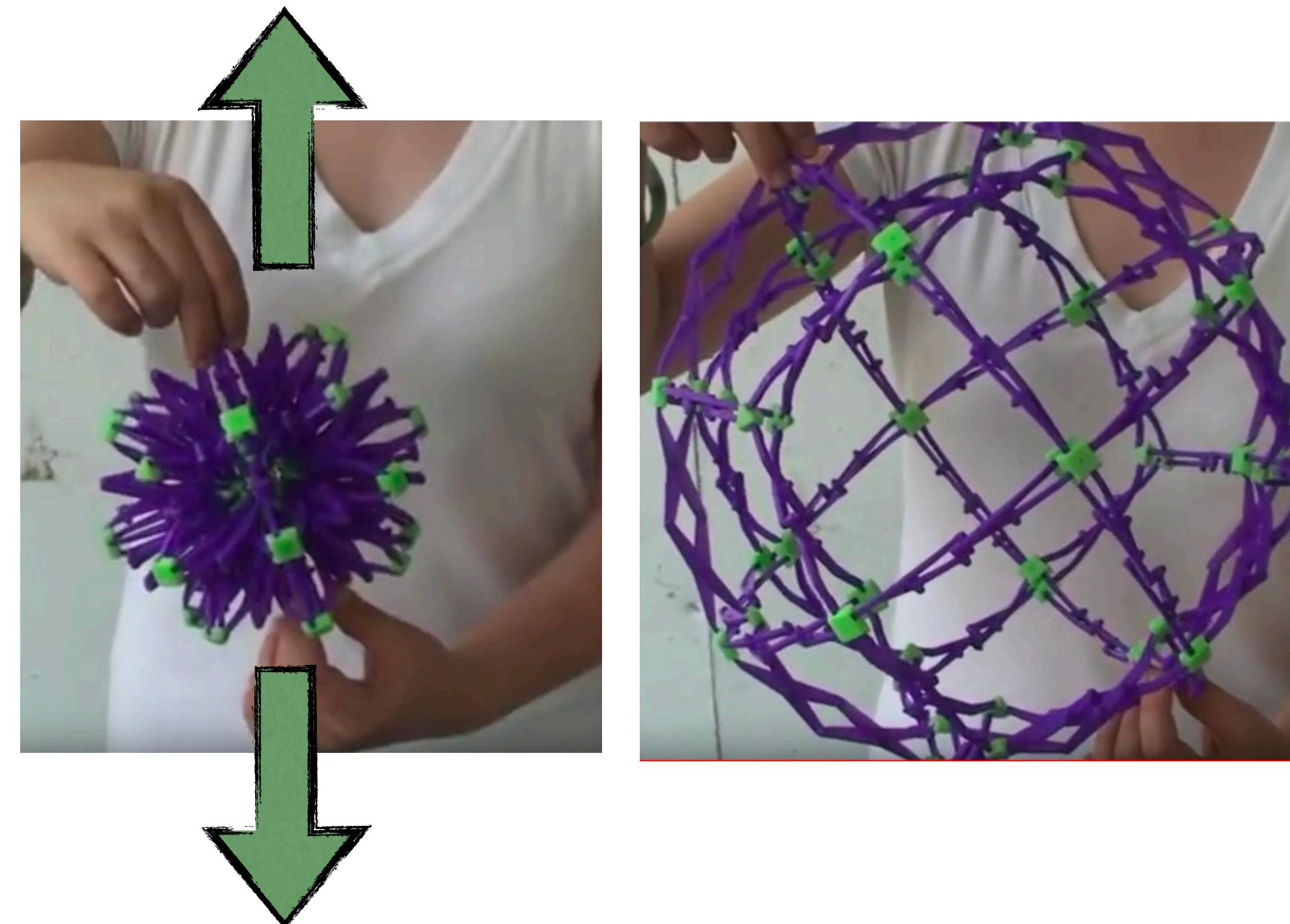
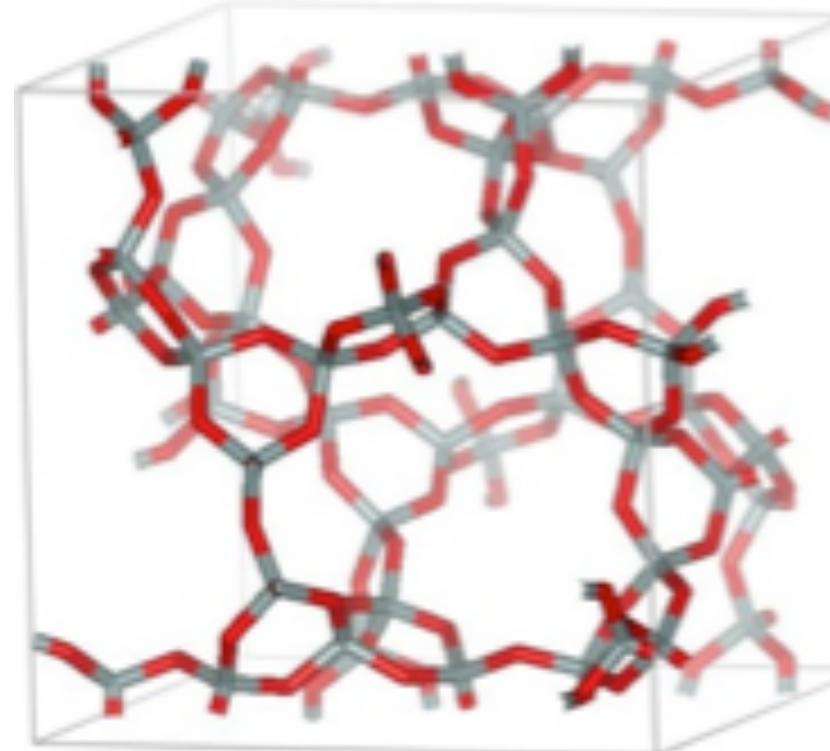
**negative thermal expansion**  
**negative compressibility**  
**negative adsorption**  
**breathing**  
**chiral induction**

...



# Mechanical properties of crystals

- ★ In 2016, we identified by chance a zeolite with **isotropic auxeticity**



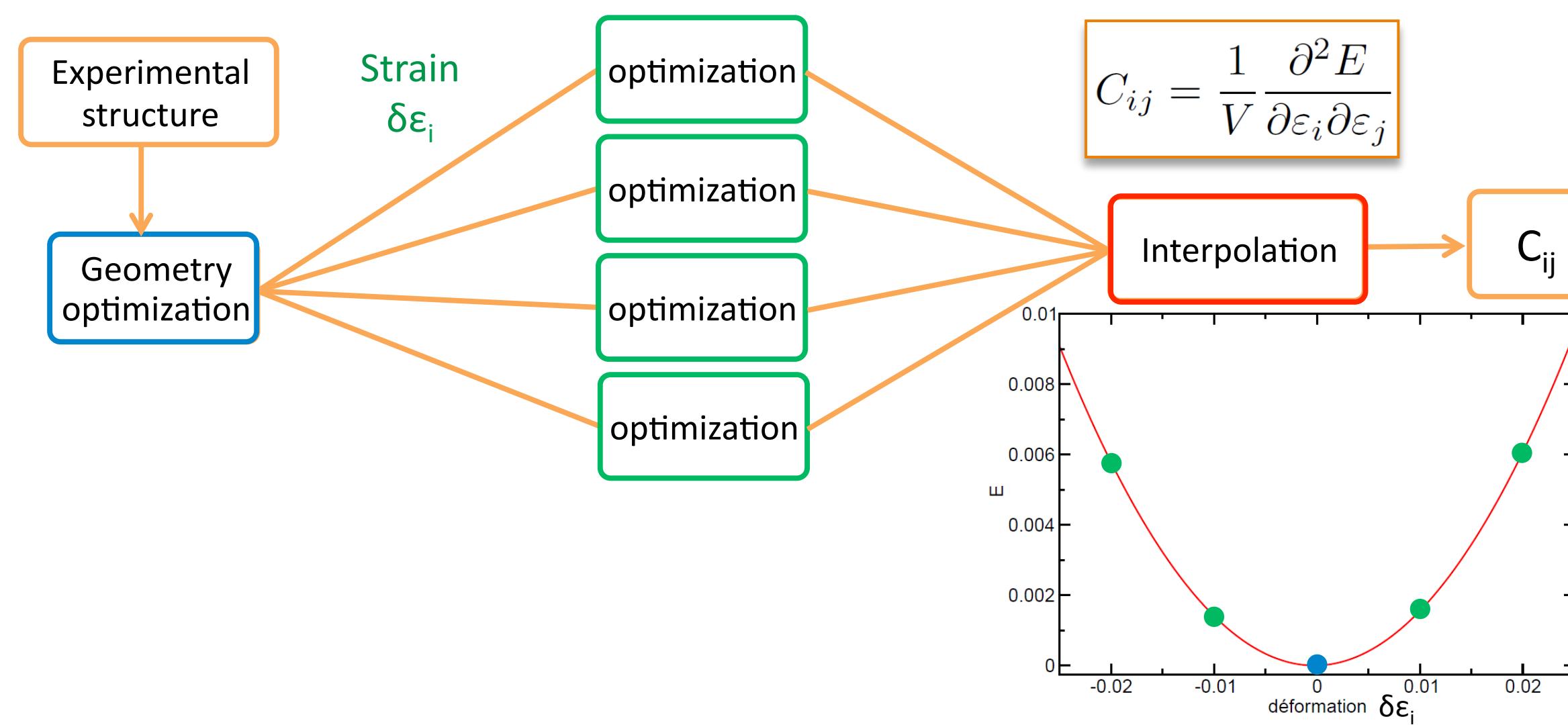
- ★ Only 5 known crystals with this property!
- ★ Also considered “rare”: **negative linear compressibility**
- ★ How rare are other so-called “rare” mechanical properties?

# Mechanical properties of crystals

$$\sigma_{ij} = C_{ijkl} \epsilon_{kl}$$

$$C_{ijkl} = \begin{pmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & C_{13} & \\ \cdot & C_{22} & C_{23} & \\ \cdot & \cdot & C_{33} & \\ & C_{44} & & \\ & & C_{55} & \\ & & & C_{66} \end{pmatrix}$$

Young modulus      linear compressibility      shear modulus      Poisson ratio



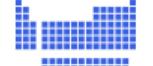
- ★ Elasticity is an anisotropic property
- ★ Experimentally difficult to determine
- ★ “Relatively easy” to compute from DFT
- ★ Most people only care about the bulk modulus, but there is a lot more information!

[Home](#) / [Apps](#) / [Materials Explorer](#)

# Materials Explorer

[References](#)[Documentation](#)

Materials

e.g. Li-Fe or Li,Fe or Li<sub>3</sub>Fe or mp-19017

Search

Search for materials information by chemistry, composition, or property.

Only Elements   At Least Elements   Formula

\*

Select elements to search for materials with **only** these elements

H	Li	Be		B	C	N	O	F	He								
Na	Mg		Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ne									
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe
Cs	Ba	La-Lu	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn
Fr	Ra	Ac-Lr	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	Ds	Rg	Cn	Nh	Fl	Mc	Lv	Ts	Og
		La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	
		Ac	Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr	

## Filters

[Reset](#)

Composition

Thermodynamics

Structural Properties

Symmetry

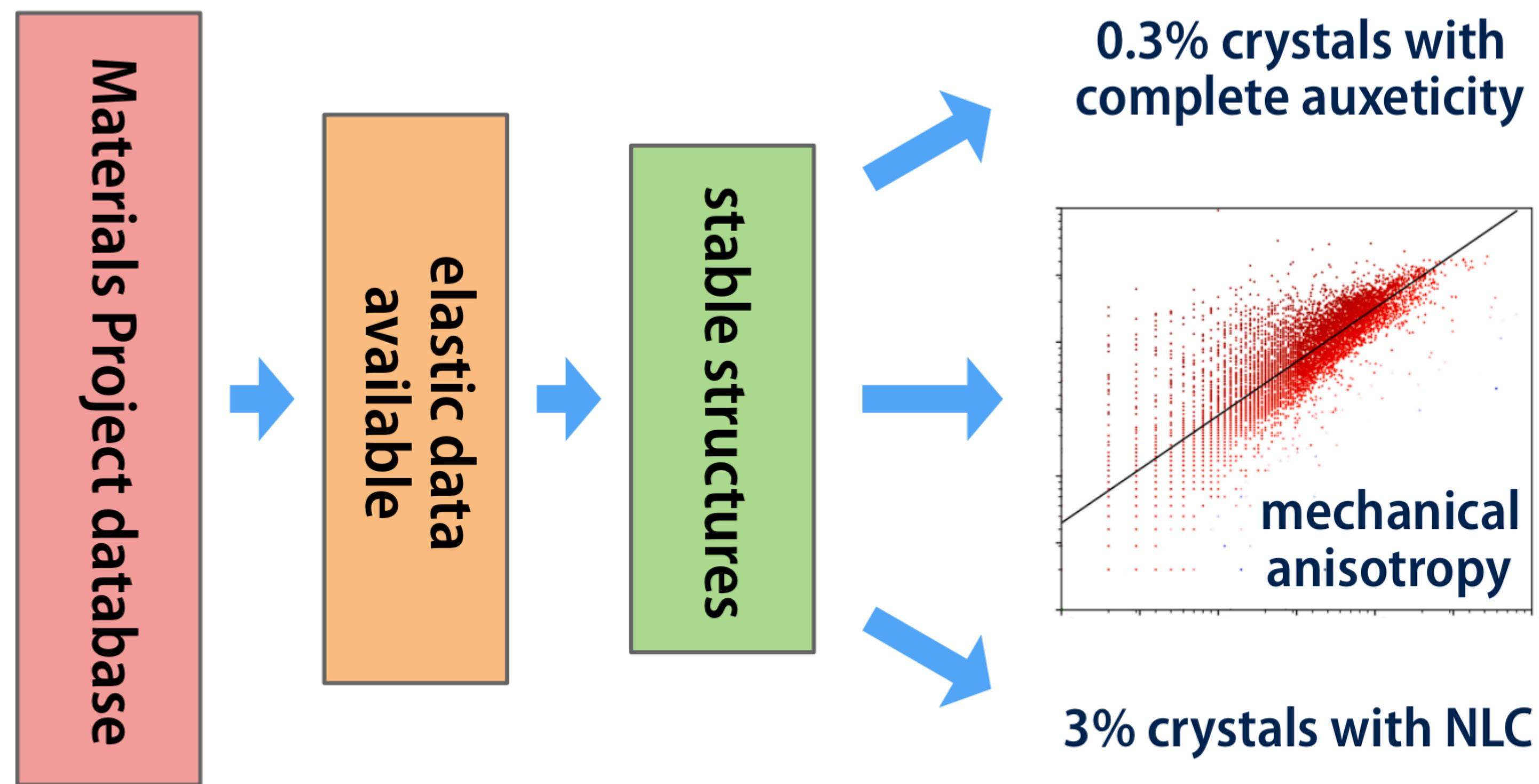
## Calculated Properties

### Available Properties

- Density of States
- Band Structure
- Magnetism
- Elasticity
- Surfaces
- Piezoelectric
- Dielectric
- Charge Density
- Equations of State
- Grain Boundaries
- Optical Absorption

# Quantifying anomalous behavior

- ★ Materials Project: 133,691 inorganic compounds
- ★ Elastic data at DFT level for 13,621 structures
- ★ Systematic tensorial analysis to answer this simple question:  
*mechanical metamaterials are rare, but how rare exactly?*



# Quantifying anomalous behavior

**Table 1** List of completely auxetic materials in the Materials Project database, with extremal values of directional Poisson's ratio, and isotropic average

Material ID	Structure	Synthesized	$\nu_{\min}$	$\nu_{\max}$	$\langle \nu \rangle$
mp-1021516	K <sub>2</sub> Sn	No	-0.26	-0.20	-0.21
mp-9580	TlGaSe <sub>2</sub>	Yes	-0.94	-0.24	-0.59
mp-982773	Na <sub>3</sub> Tl	No	-0.50	-0.20	-0.4
mp-862769	RbGe <sub>3</sub>	No	-1.25	-0.17	-0.18
mp-974789	Rb <sub>3</sub> Sn	No	-0.75	-0.73	-0.62
mp-7621	KTcO <sub>4</sub>	Yes	-0.41	-0.04	-0.2
mp-36508	SnHgF <sub>6</sub>	No	-1.08	-0.10	-0.45
mp-15639	HgRhF <sub>6</sub>	Yes	-0.53	-0.14	-0.4
mp-999274	RbNaH <sub>2</sub>	Yes	-0.77	-0.47	-0.67
mp-697133	Cs <sub>2</sub> CaH <sub>4</sub>	Yes	-0.56	-0.32	-0.47
mp-27718	CsHgBr <sub>3</sub>	Yes	-0.15	-0.06	-0.12
mp-865080	NaCeAu <sub>2</sub>	No	-0.35	-0.29	-0.3
mp-13925	Cs <sub>2</sub> NaYF <sub>6</sub>	Yes	-0.85	-0.77	-0.82
mp-7961	Sr <sub>3</sub> SnO	Yes	-0.08	-0.08	-0.09
mp-989580	Cs <sub>2</sub> KNF <sub>6</sub>	No	-0.18	-0.07	-0.14
mp-989523	Rb <sub>2</sub> NaAsF <sub>6</sub>	No	-0.31	-0.20	-0.26
mp-4051	AlPO <sub>4</sub>	Yes	-0.58	-0.05	-0.28
mp-631316	Li <sub>2</sub> GaSb	No	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05
mp-866229	Ca <sub>2</sub> SnHg	No	-0.74	-0.65	-0.7
mp-2739	TeO <sub>2</sub>	Yes	-0.77	-0.37	-0.54
mp-989536	Cs <sub>2</sub> LiNF <sub>6</sub>	No	-0.78	-0.75	-0.75
mp-867920	K <sub>2</sub> Rh <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	No	-0.57	-0.00	-0.27
mp-21200	PuGa <sub>2</sub>	Yes	-0.45	-0.07	-0.28
mp-989590	Ca <sub>6</sub> Sn <sub>2</sub> NF	No	-0.58	-0.53	-0.55
mp-20457	InP	Yes	-0.86	-0.77	-0.81
mp-1025524	Zr <sub>2</sub> TlC	Yes	-0.20	-0.02	-0.07
mp-1017566	GePbO <sub>3</sub>	Yes	-0.50	-0.26	-0.38
mp-1008282	Cr <sub>3</sub> Fe	Yes	-0.25	-0.04	-0.13

★ No clear systematic...

★ What do all these materials have in common?

★ Can such complex relationships be captured by chemical descriptors? topological descriptors?

★ A good case study for deep learning?



Chibani & Coudert, *Chem. Sci.* 2019

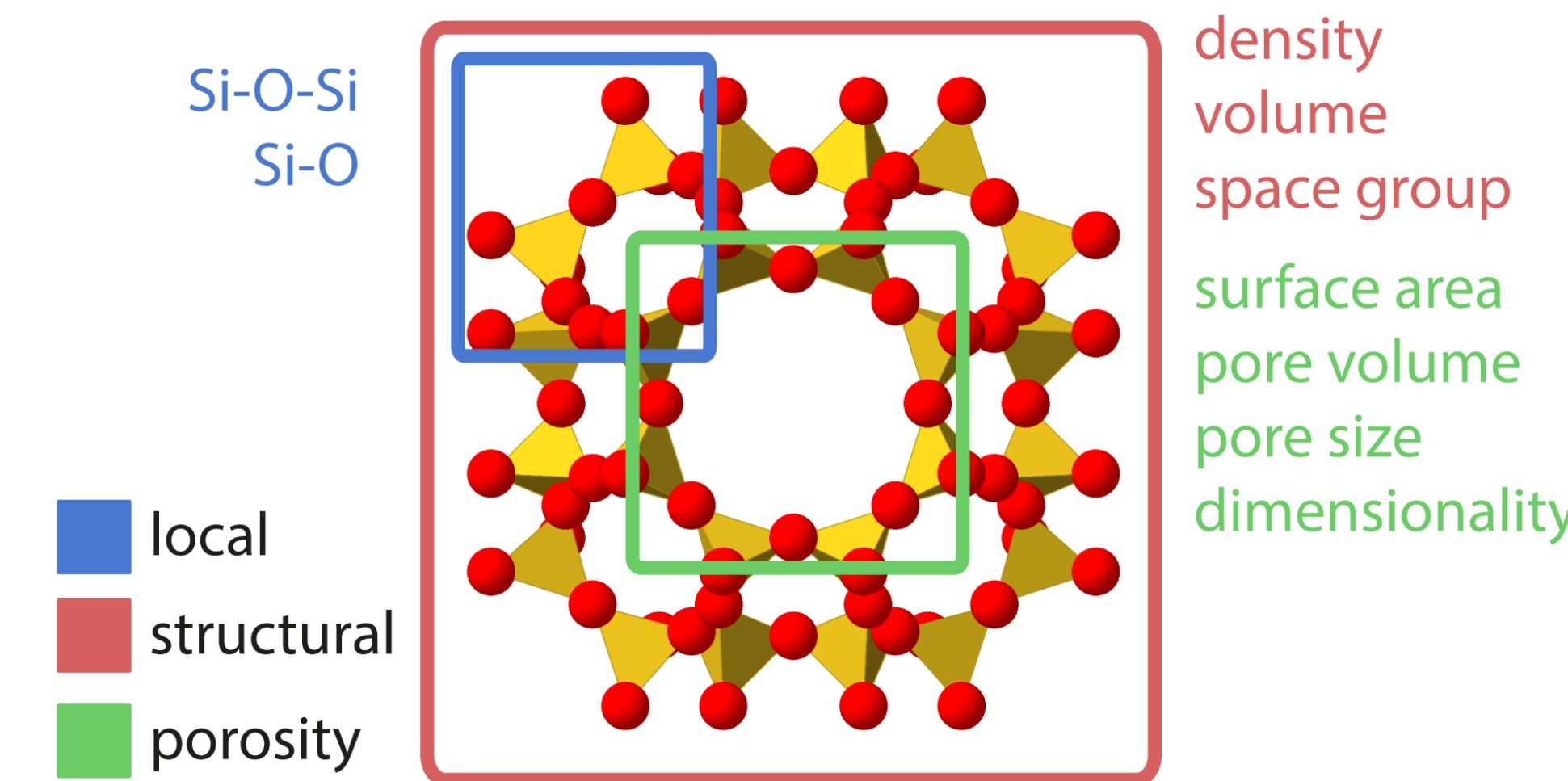
# Predicting mechanical properties

We have a smaller data set ( $\text{SiO}_2$  zeolites) that is chemically homogeneous

Different kinds of descriptors are available, with different information:

- ★ Hand-picked geometrical descriptors, relying on our know
- ★ Unbiased/agnostic local geometrical descriptors  
(e.g. Smooth Overlap of Atomic Positions + PCA)
- ★ Porous network characteristics (Zeo++)
- ★ Topological information?

- ★ Geometrical descriptors are best
- ★ SOAP + PCA performs generally as well as “smart” descriptors



# Hunting for anisotropic zeolites

- ★ Anisotropic mechanical properties are much harder to predict
- ★ Force fields generally perform badly
- ★ What we are looking for is a very rare property



- ★ Let's try a multi-step approach

# Hunting for anisotropic zeolites

590,811 hypothetical structures  
from Pophale *et al.*

BKS  
force field

462,248 mechanically stable

predicted auxetic: 578

random subset: 742

DFT

DFT

392 stable structures

599 stable structures

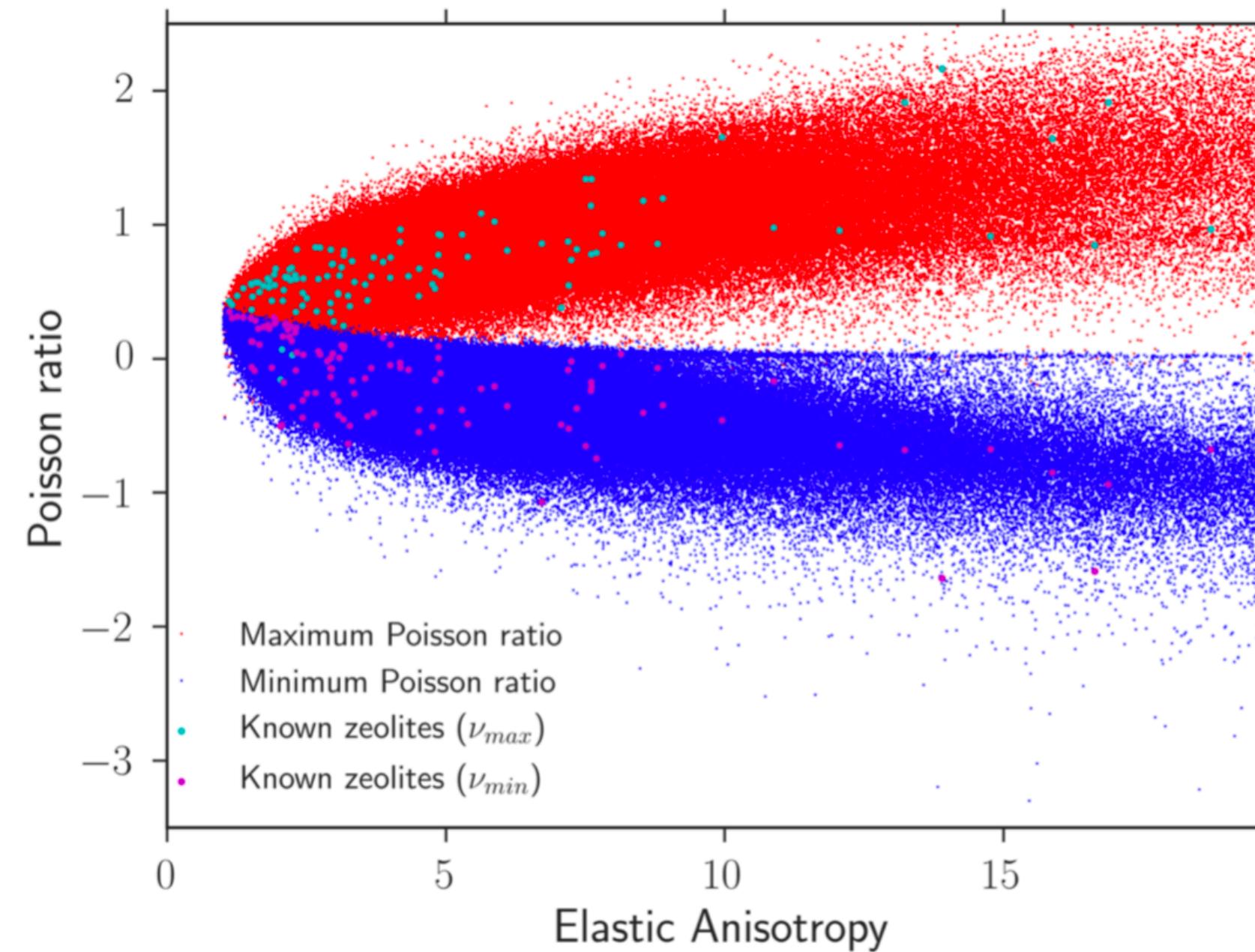
machine  
learning

trained predictor



# Hunting for anisotropic zeolites

- ★ Force field predicts structures adequately, average mechanical properties “okay”, but anisotropic properties are terrible
- ★ GBR model based on geometric descriptors only, trained on DFT data, achieves much better accuracy



**Table 4. Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) and Mean Absolute Error (MAE) for the Three Subsets and Their Assembly for the Prediction of the Poisson’s Ratio**

subset (method)	RMSE ( $\nu_{min}$ )	MAE ( $\nu_{min}$ )	RMSE ( $\nu_{max}$ )	MAE ( $\nu_{max}$ )
all (GBR)	0.39	0.26	0.46	0.32
all (BKS)	1.4	0.51	9.8	2.1

- ★ Future work: extend to zeolitic frameworks with different chemical composition (AlPO<sub>4</sub>, gallogermanates, etc.) and extra-framework cations

# Predicting the full tensor?

Digital  
Discovery



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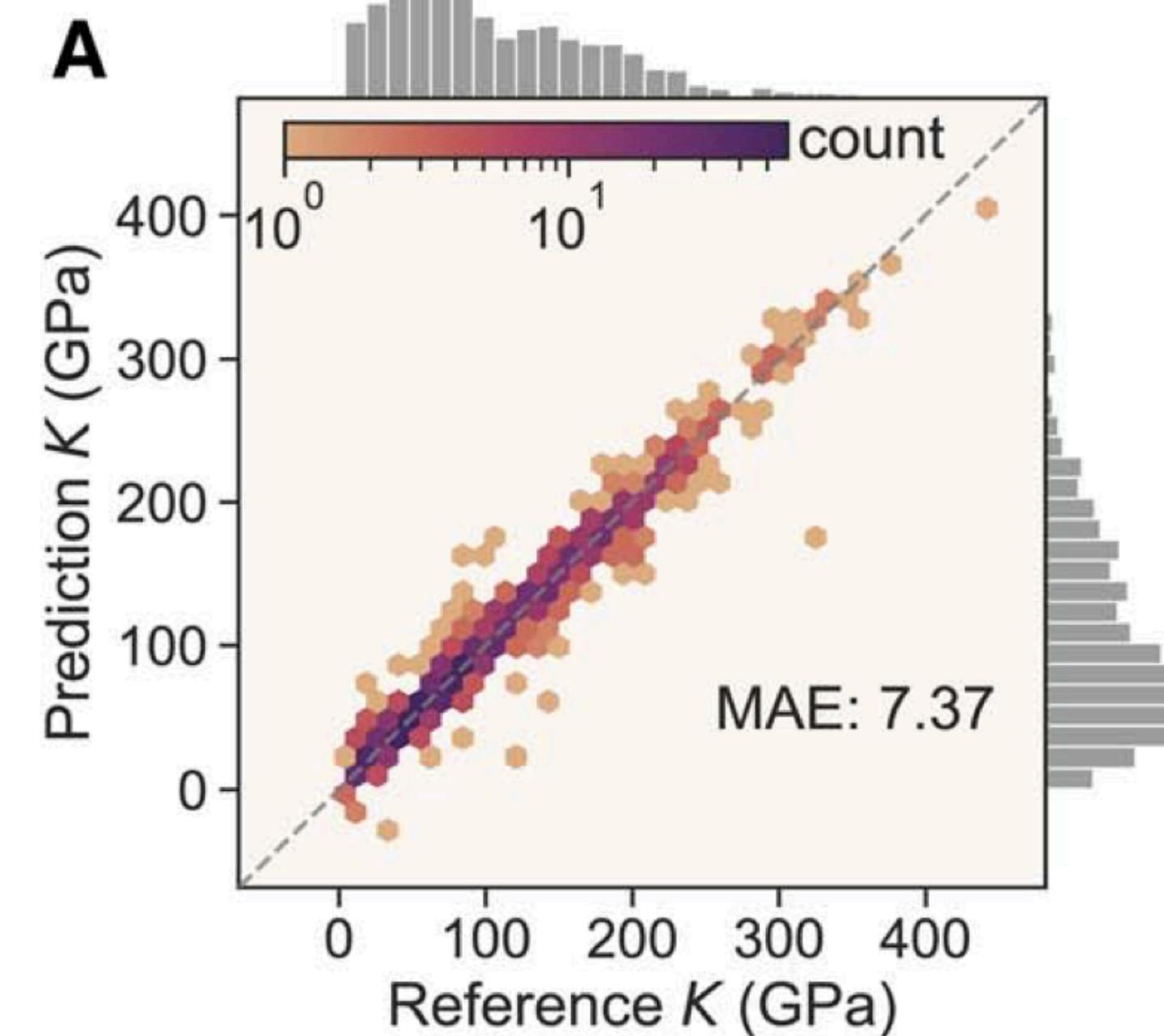
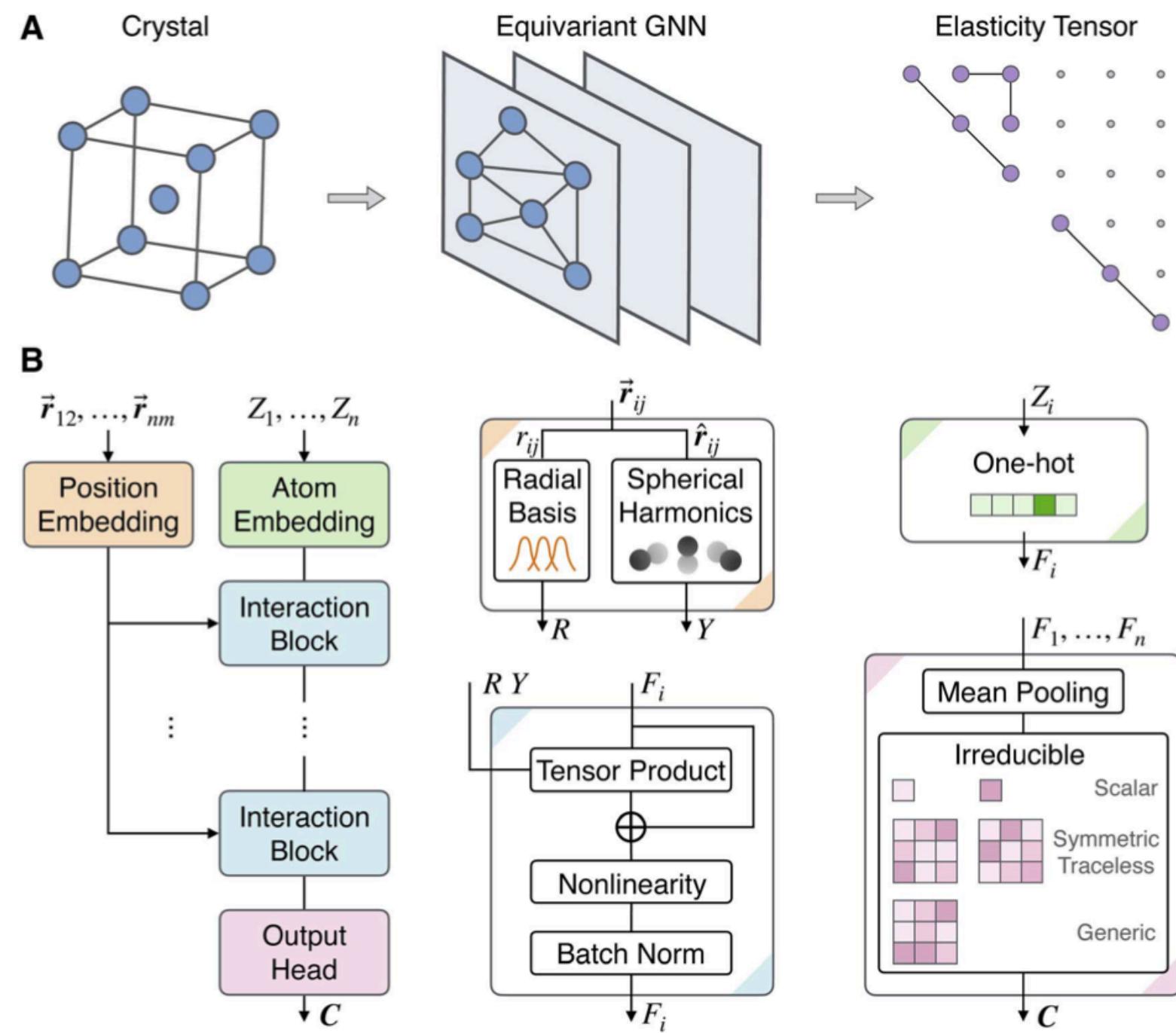
PAPER



## An equivariant graph neural network for the elasticity tensors of all seven crystal systems<sup>†</sup>

Cite this: *Digital Discovery*, 2024, 3, 869

Mingjian Wen, <sup>id</sup>\*<sup>a</sup> Matthew K. Horton, <sup>id</sup><sup>bc</sup> Jason M. Munro, <sup>b</sup> Patrick Huck <sup>id</sup><sup>d</sup>  
and Kristin A. Persson <sup>id</sup><sup>ef</sup>



# Predicting the full tensor?

# Digital Discovery

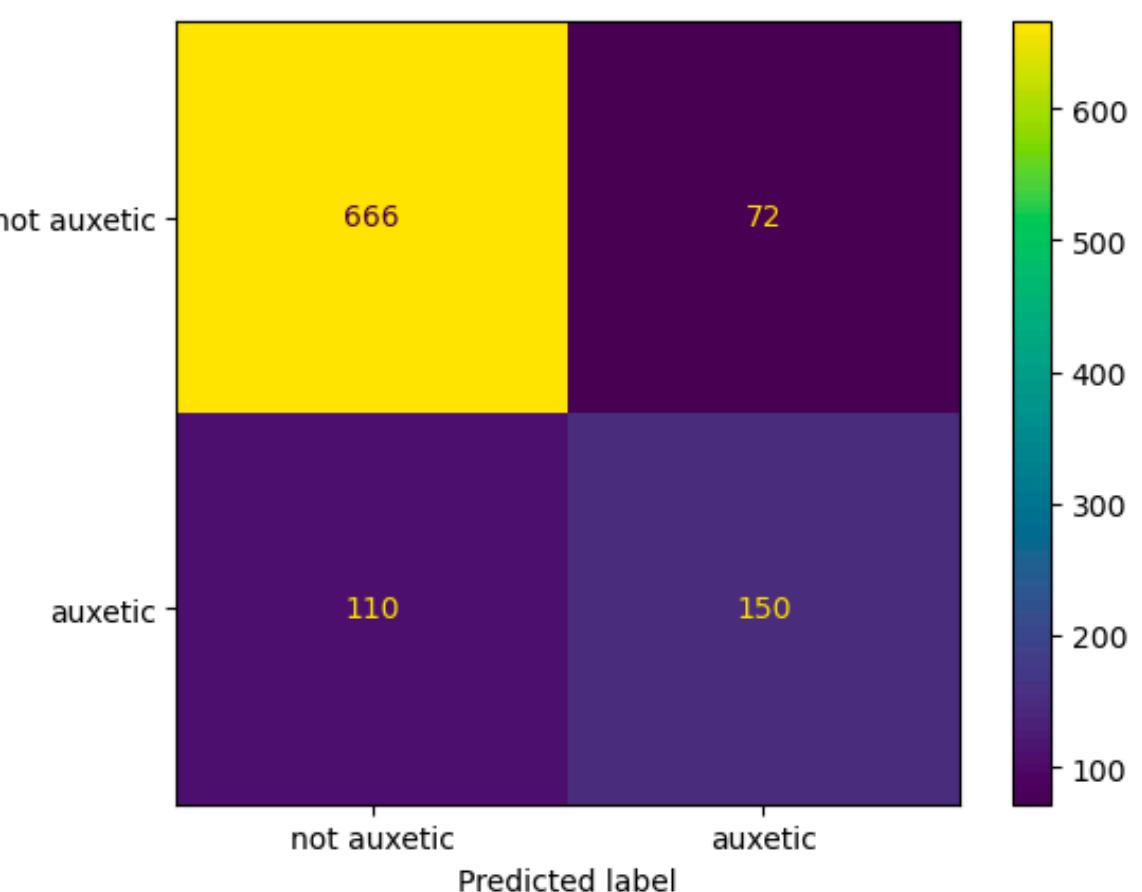
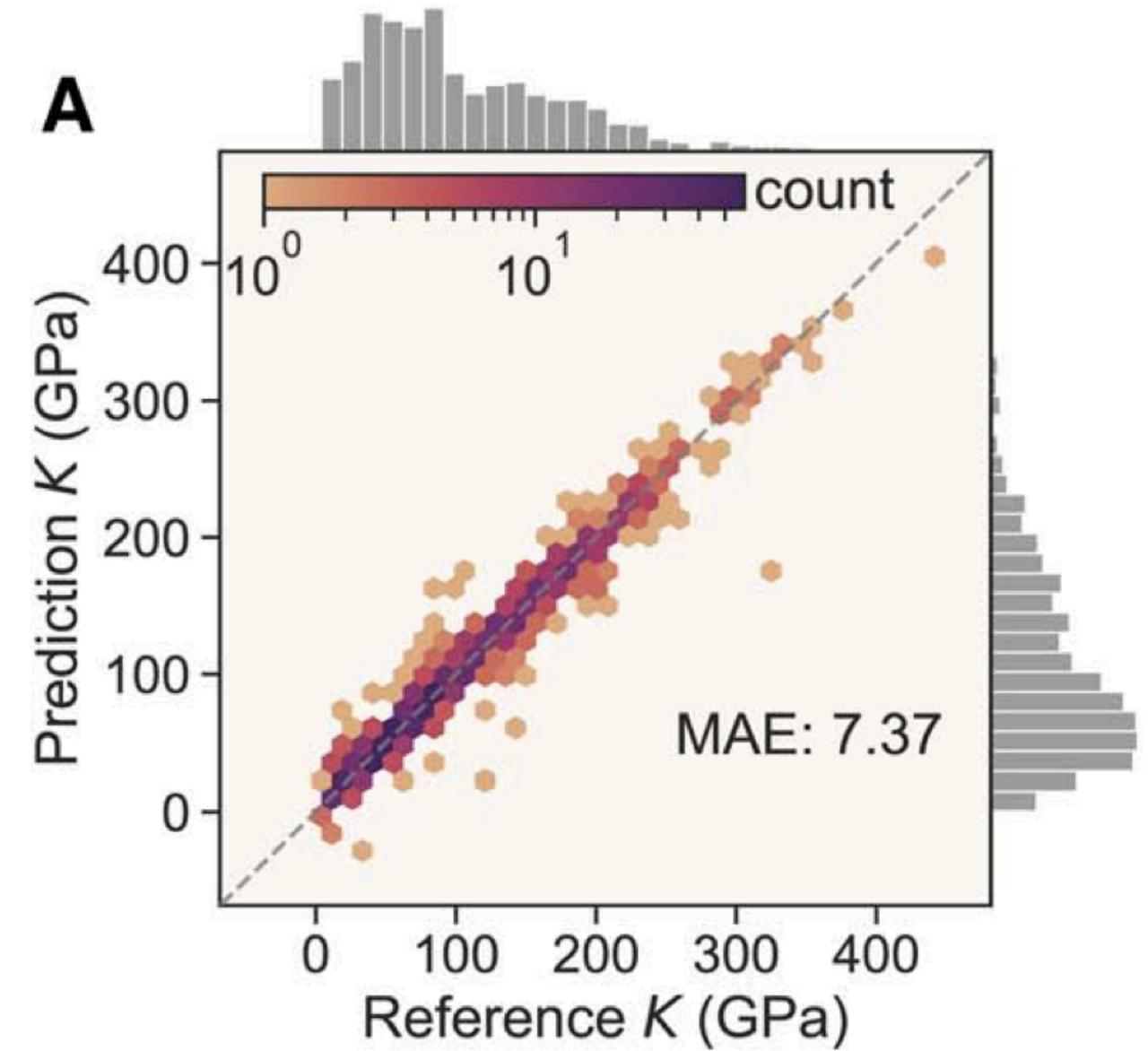
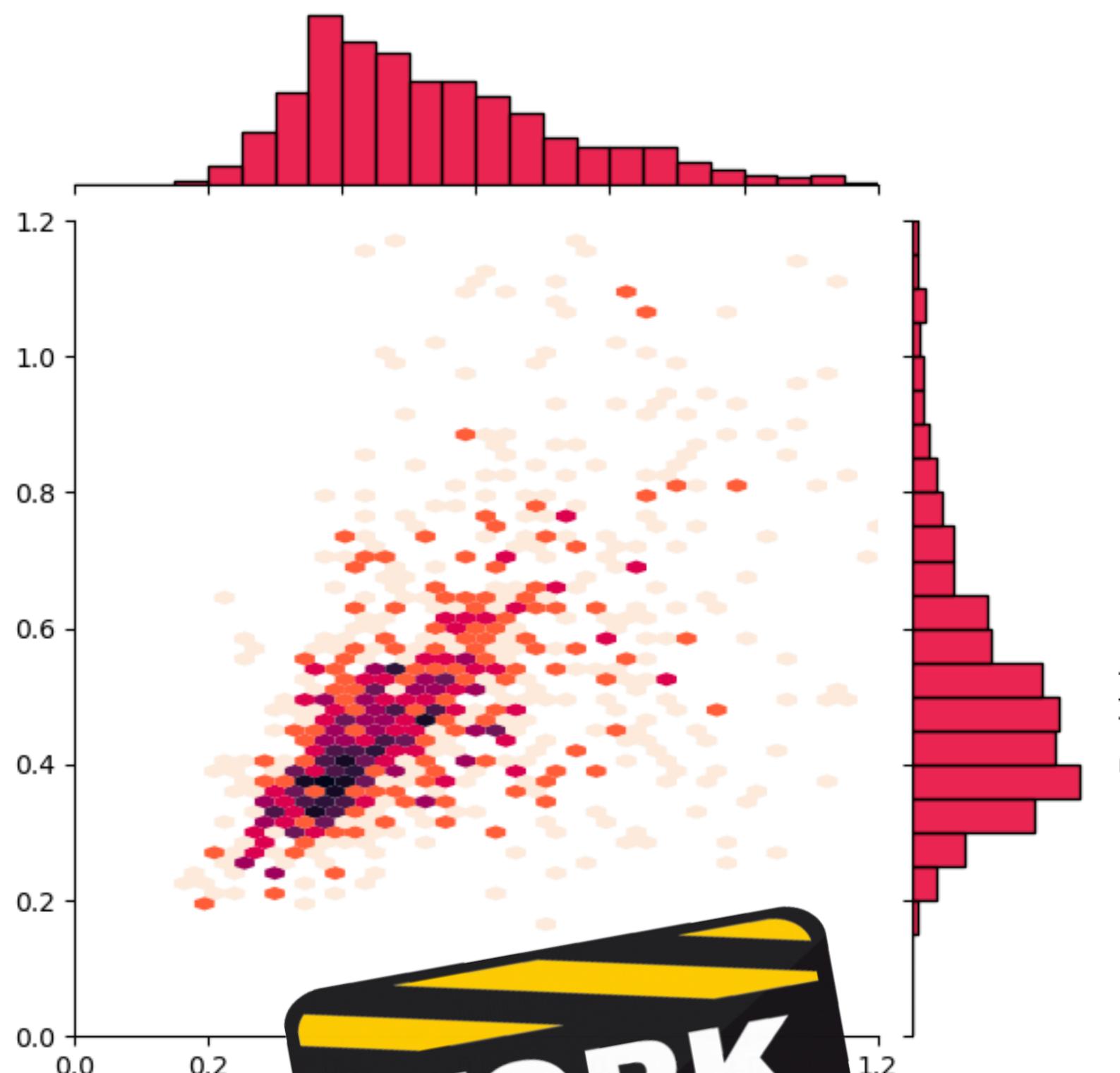
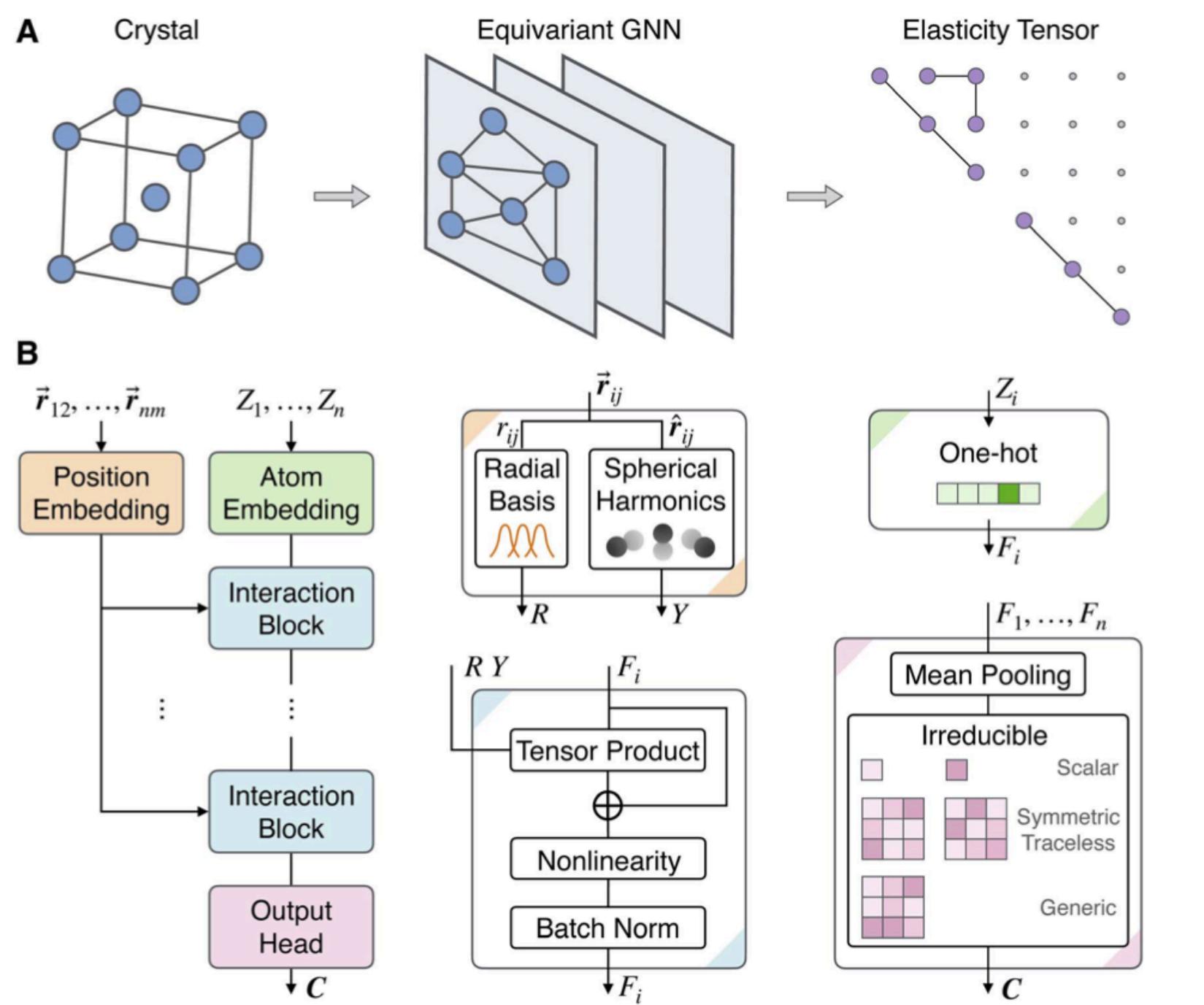
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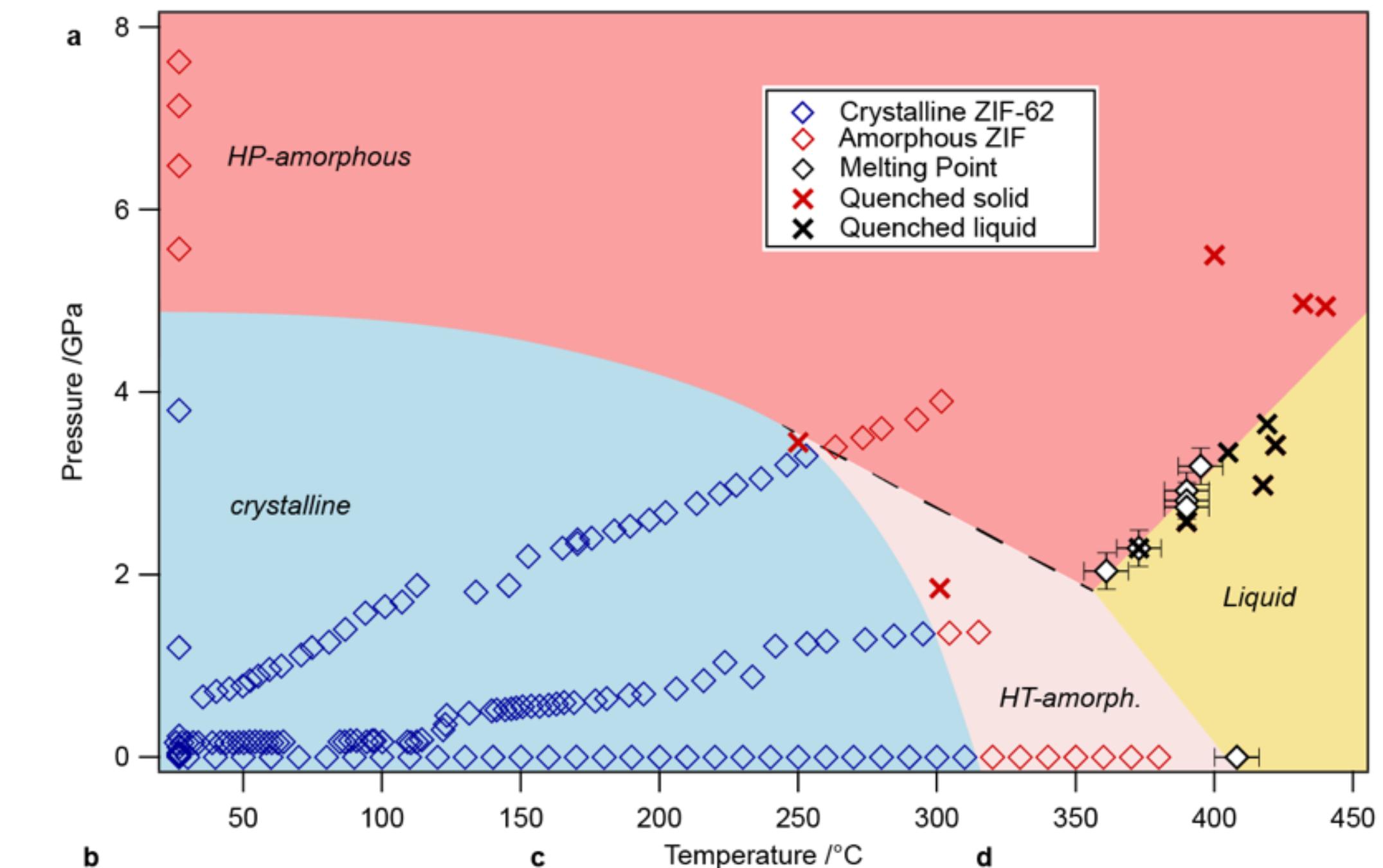
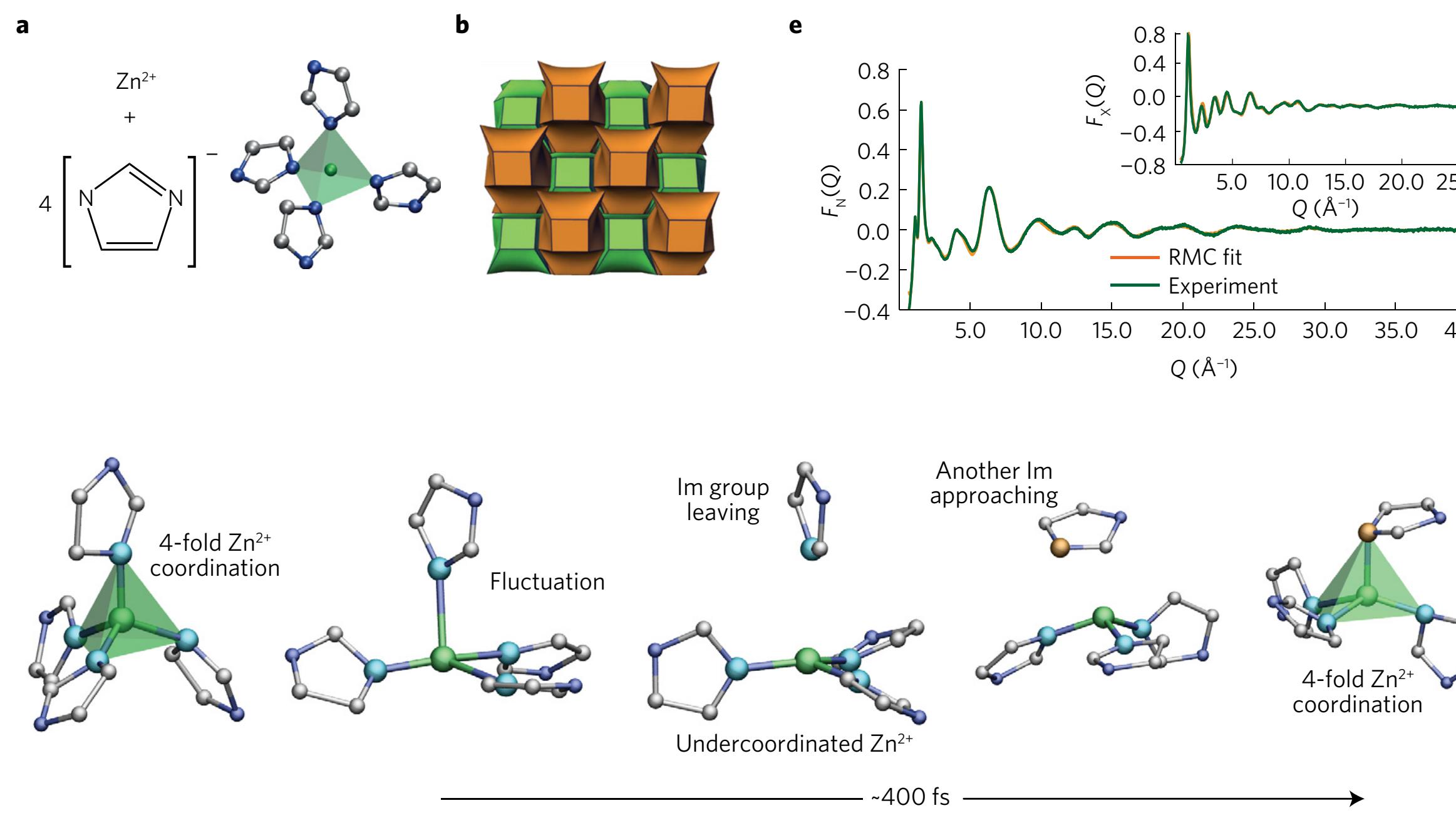
# Can we model amorphous MOFs?

# Modelling amorphous MOFs



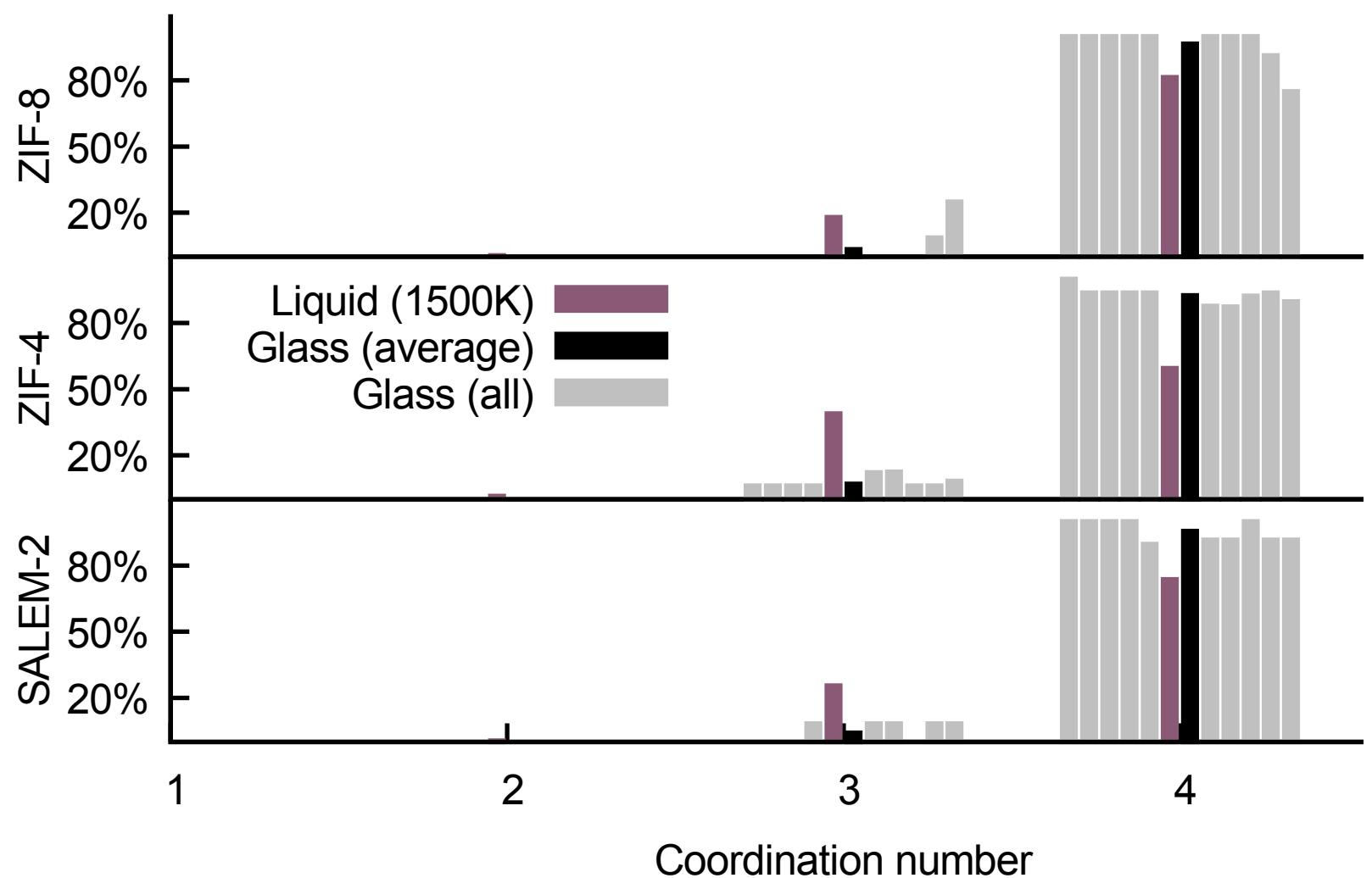
## Liquid metal-organic frameworks

Romain Gaillac<sup>1,2</sup>, Pluton Pullumbi<sup>2</sup>, Kevin A. Beyer<sup>3</sup>, Karena W. Chapman<sup>3</sup>, David A. Keen<sup>4</sup>, Thomas D. Bennett<sup>5\*</sup> and François-Xavier Coudert<sup>1\*</sup>

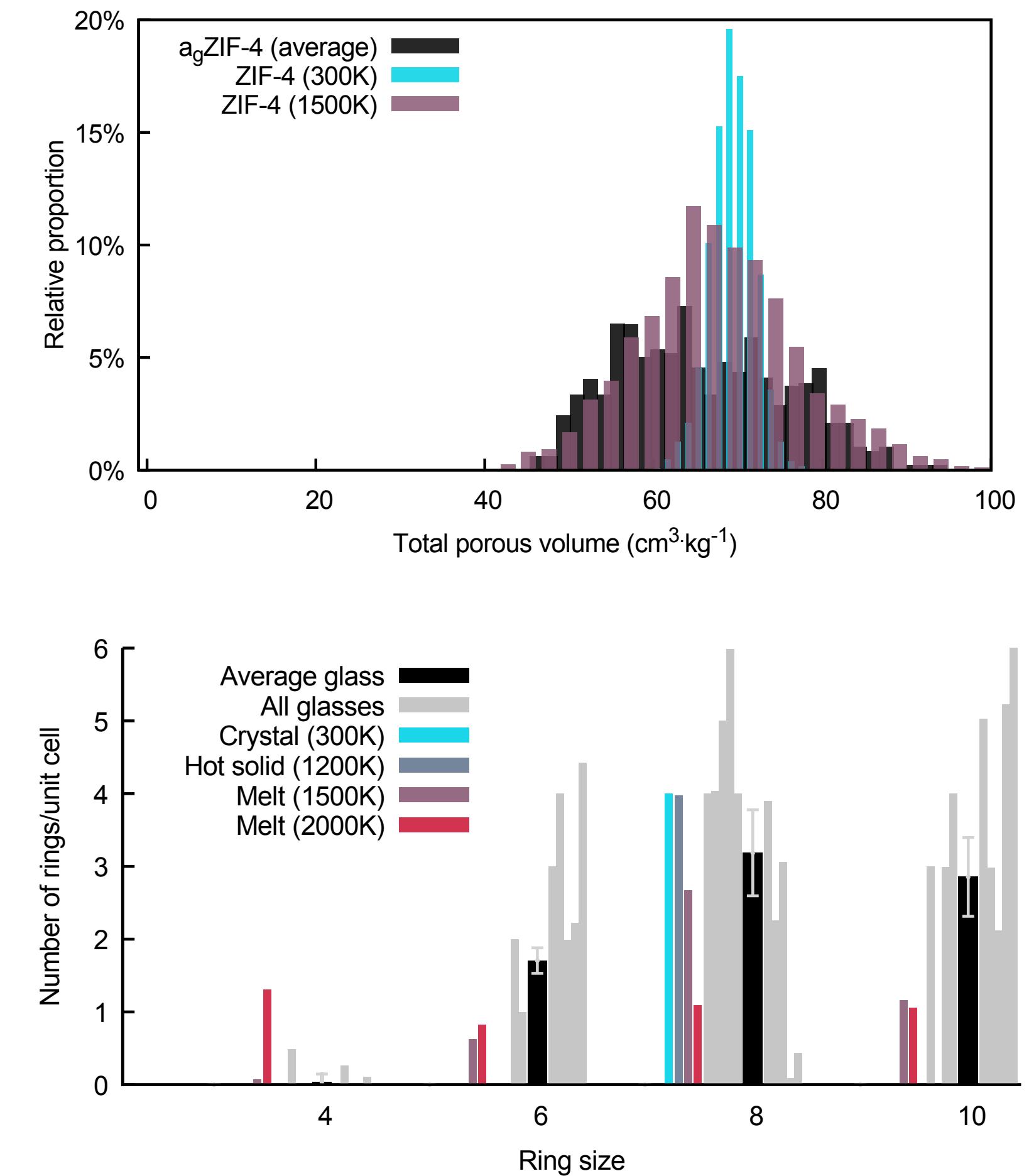


# Modelling amorphous MOFs

- ★ Bond breaking and formation: ab initio molecular dynamics
- ★ Disorder, no periodicity: large simulation box sizes
- ★ Slow dynamics: long simulation times

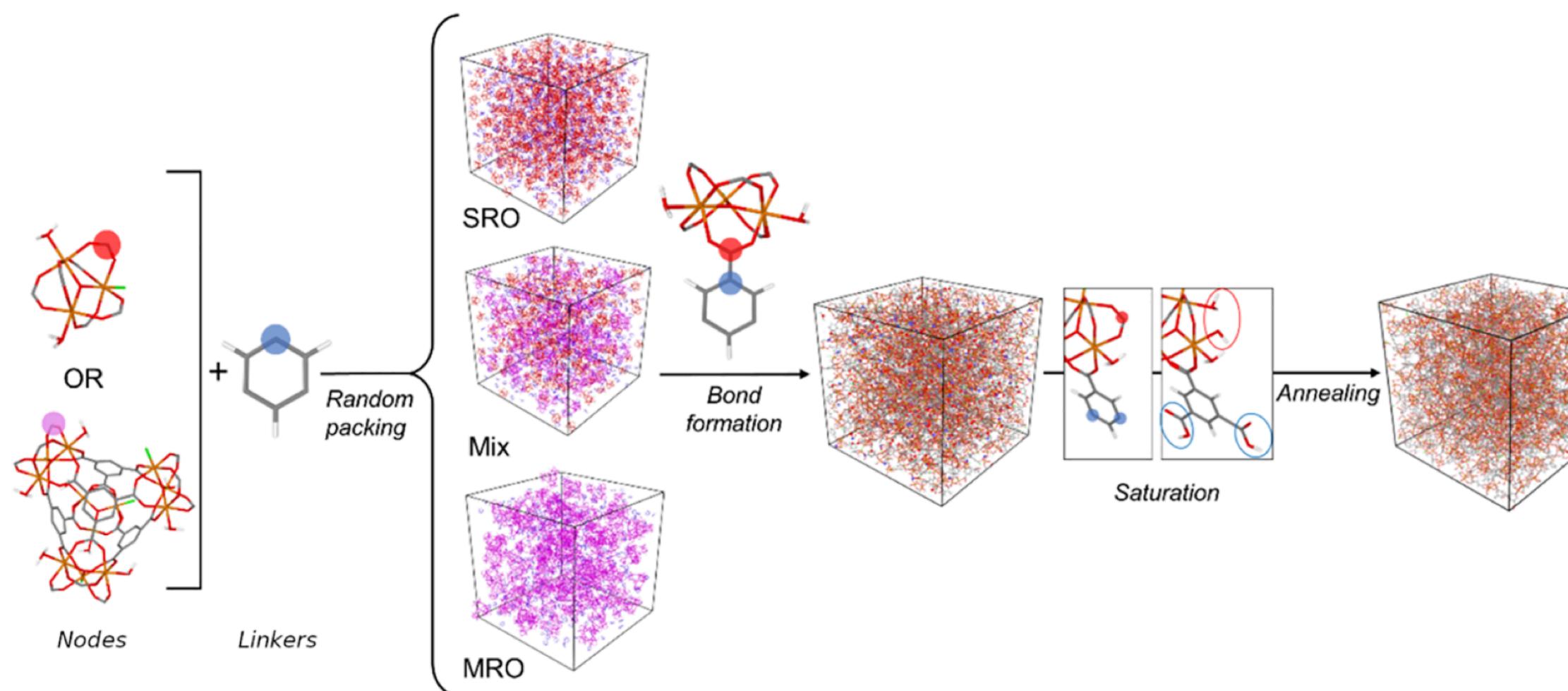


★ **Ab initio MD works**, sort of...  
but is painfully slow

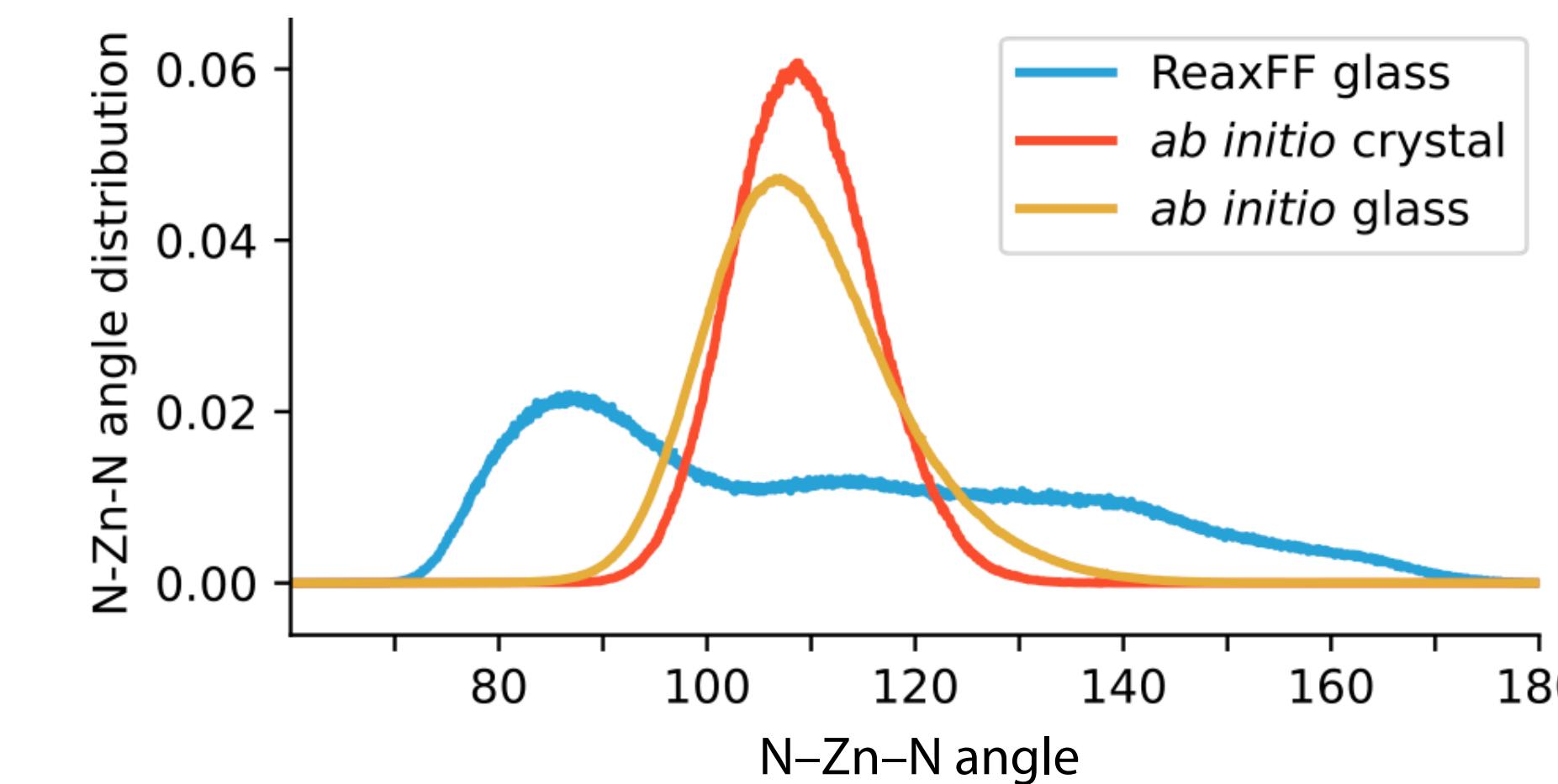


# Comparing to other methods

- ★ Reverse Monte Carlo models, Continuous Random Network:  
underconstrained, you get what you put in
- ★ Polymatic (Jelfs group): great approach, but needs microscopic description



- ★ ReaxFF:  
*friends don't let friends use ReaxFF*

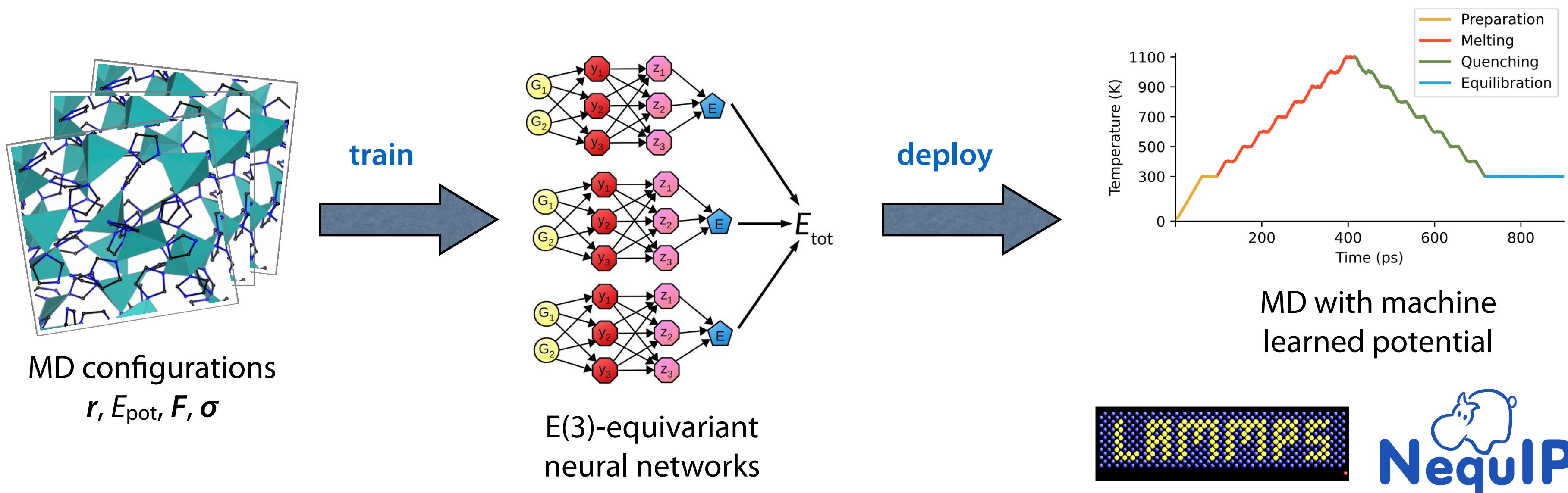


Castel et al, *J Phys Chem C* 2022 (review)

Castel et al, *J Phys Chem C* 2022 (ReaxFF)

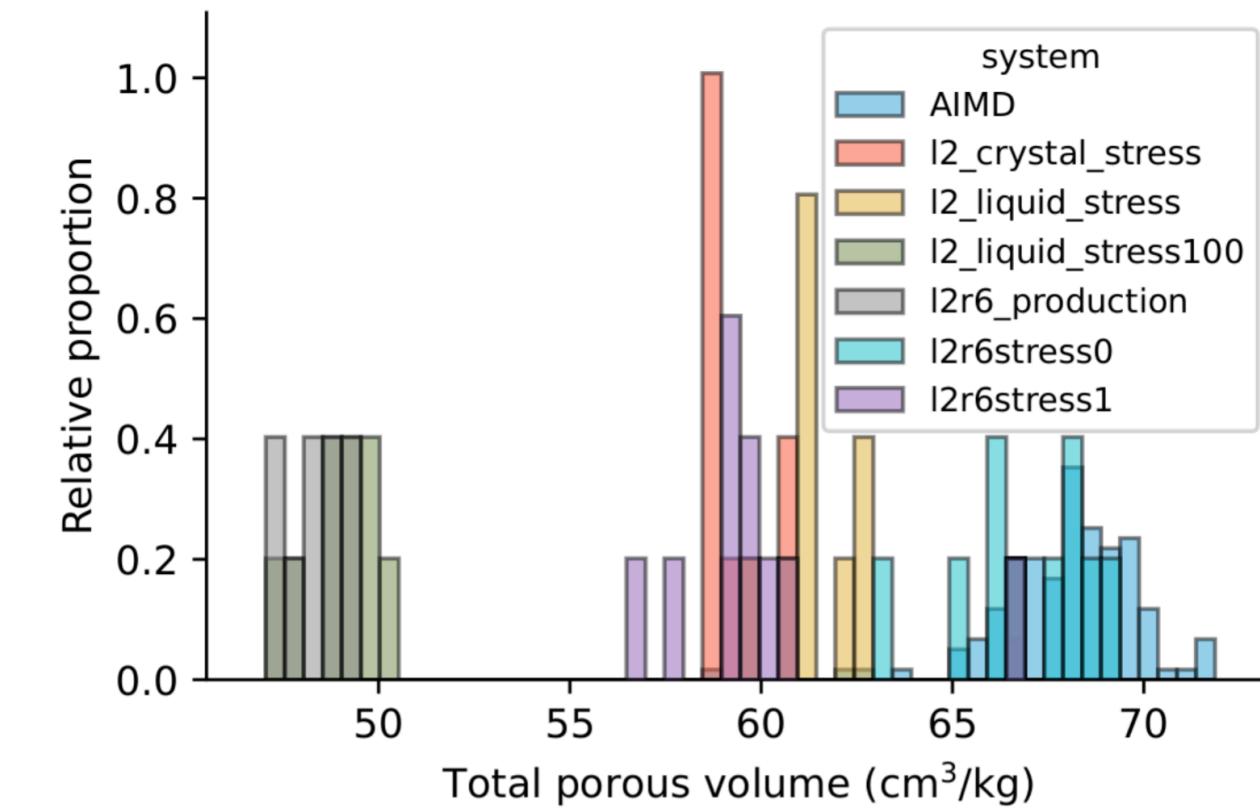
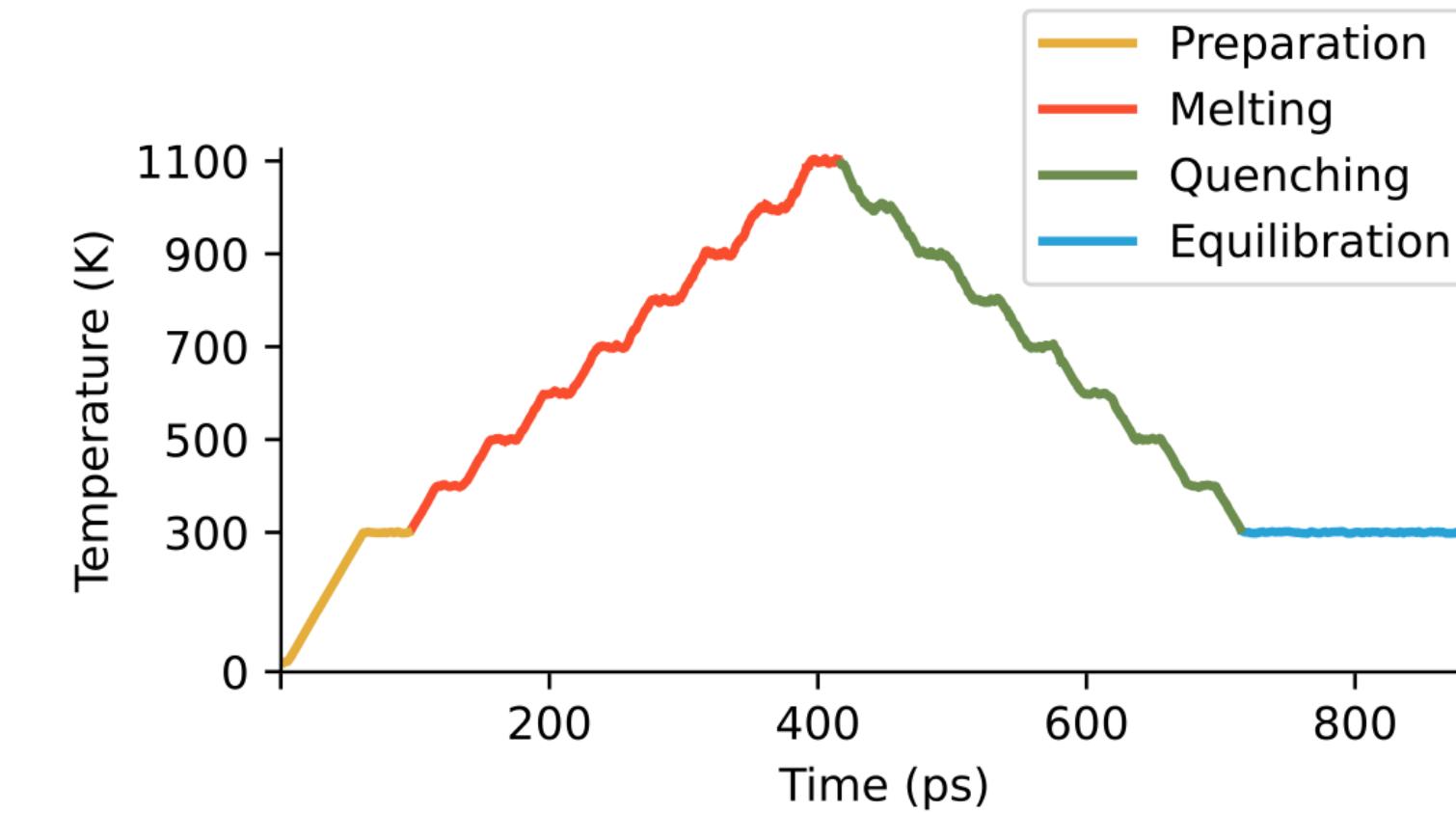
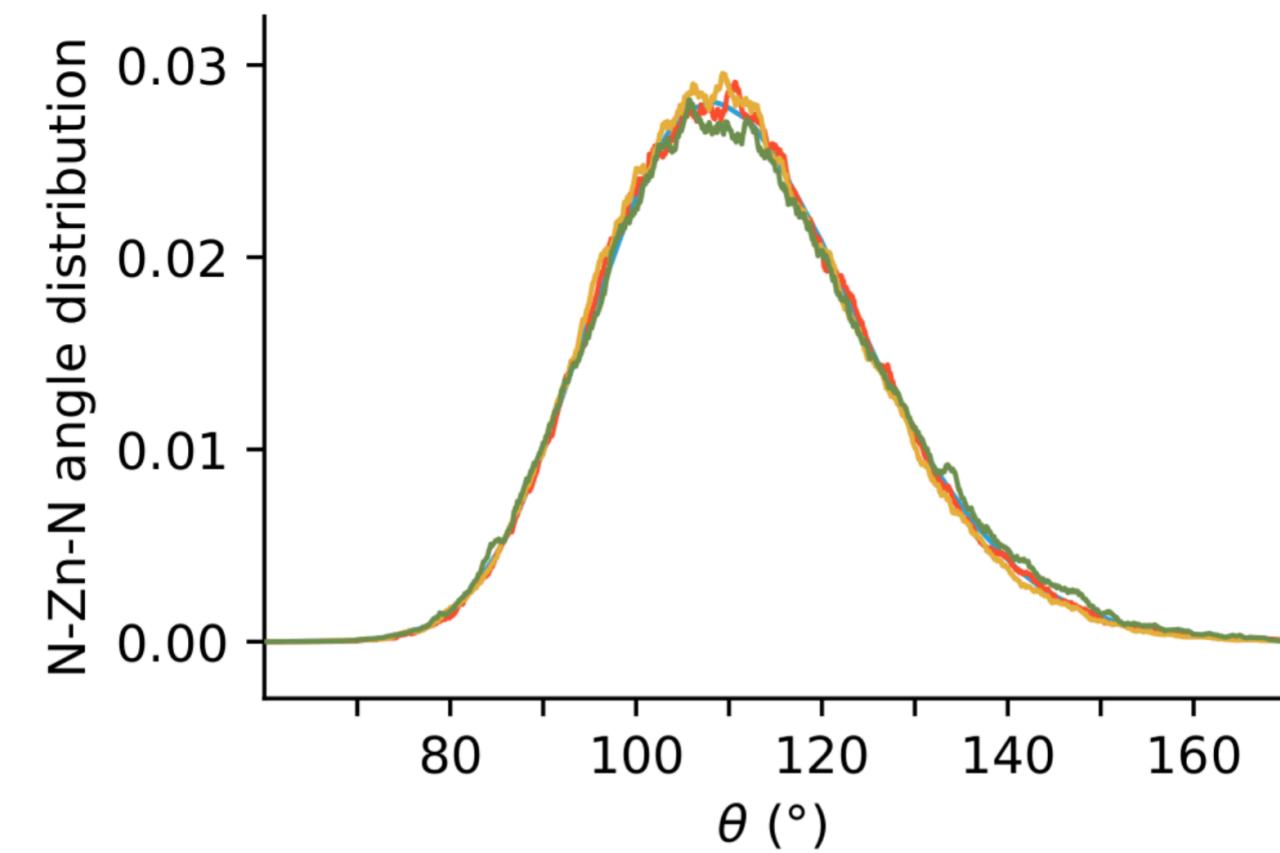
# New compchem for amorphous MOFs

- ★ Ab initio MD describes best the local environment
- ★ Very high computational cost:  
small unit cell (~1000 atoms), short simulations (~200 ps) => millions CPU hours
- ★ Influence of initial configuration (our glasses look too much like the crystal)
- ★ But these *ab initio MD runs* represent a large amount of data



# New compchem for amorphous MOFs

★ Approach #1: Melt-quenching the crystals  
Is already working quite well...



★ Approach #2: Using Polymatic + ML potential  
(collaboration with Imperial College London, Kim Jelfs group)

# What next?

- ★ ML potentials for ZIFs with multiple topologies, multiple linkers
- ★ ML potentials for other amorphous MOFs
- ★ Create a database of amorphous models and associated properties:
  - ★ porosity and adsorption
  - ★ topological analysis
  - ★ dynamics of the framework
  - ★ mechanical and thermal properties (*hard to measure experimentally*)
- ★ Amorphous phases have a lot of promise, but so little is known about them



- ★ Pressure/volume curves are very difficult to reproduce with the current methodology
- ★ Learning stress appears to be much more difficult than energies and forces

# On this topic...

## ★ Reproducibility of models

*Nature Chemistry*, 2021



## Best practices in machine learning for chemistry

Statistical tools based on machine learning are becoming integrated into chemistry research workflows. We discuss the elements necessary to train reliable, repeatable and reproducible models, and recommend a set of guidelines for machine learning reports.

Nongnuch Artrith, Keith T. Butler, François-Xavier Coudert, Seungwu Han, Olexandr Isayev, Anubhav Jain and Aron Walsh

## ★ Introductory review

APL Materials

RESEARCH UPDATE

[scitation.org/journal/apm](https://scitation.org/journal/apm)

## Machine learning approaches for the prediction of materials properties

Cite as: APL Mater. 8, 080701 (2020); doi: [10.1063/5.0018384](https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0018384)

Submitted: 15 June 2020 • Accepted: 16 July 2020 •

Published Online: 4 August 2020

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Siwar Chibani and François-Xavier Coudert<sup>a)</sup>