

Generate Data



Assess Data



Train Model



Evaluate model

- Crystallographic Information
- Structural descriptors
- Other descriptors (chemical, topological, thermodynamic, etc.)
- Figures of merit for training set

- Correlation analysis
- Data visualisation
- Draw qualitative conclusions
- Similarity and diversity study
- Creating diverse training set

- Several configurations of descriptors
- Several machine learning algorithms (MLR, RF, SVM, NN, etc.)
- Hyperparameter optimisation
- Bias vs. Variance: Test set / Train set performance metrics
- Cross-validation or direct assessment to test performance on unseen data
- Comparison to simulation methods
- Interpretability vs. Accuracy
- Transferability to new dataset



Structure-property

- Quantitative structure-property relationship (QSPR) using ML
- Design rules of high-performing materials



Descriptor analysis

- Feature importance: the key explanatory descriptors
- Principal component analysis (PCA)



Interpretation

- Interpretable models
- Global Model-Agnostic Methods
- Local Model-Agnostic Methods
- **Neural Network interpretation**
- Use the above methods to explain ML



Relation to theory

- Physico-chemical theories helps understand the previous analysis
- More detailed computational methods can be used on specific case



Application range

- Define the conditions of application of the ML model
- Class of materials, adsorbent type
- Targeted industrial applications



Transferability

- Assess the transferability outside the application range
- Possibility to use transfer learning



Theoretical limits

- Fast screening of larger dataset gives more reliable theoretical limits of performance
- Informs on the limits of the material design process



Materials discovery

- Fast screening of new database can unveil **new best-performing** materials
- Further theoretical studies can be performed to confirm
- Experiments can finally concretise the applicability of such material











