



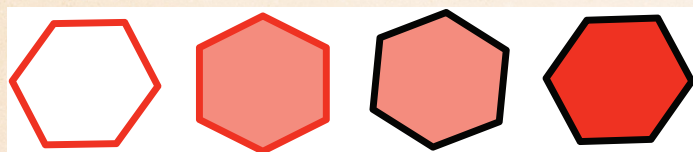
SWISS NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION



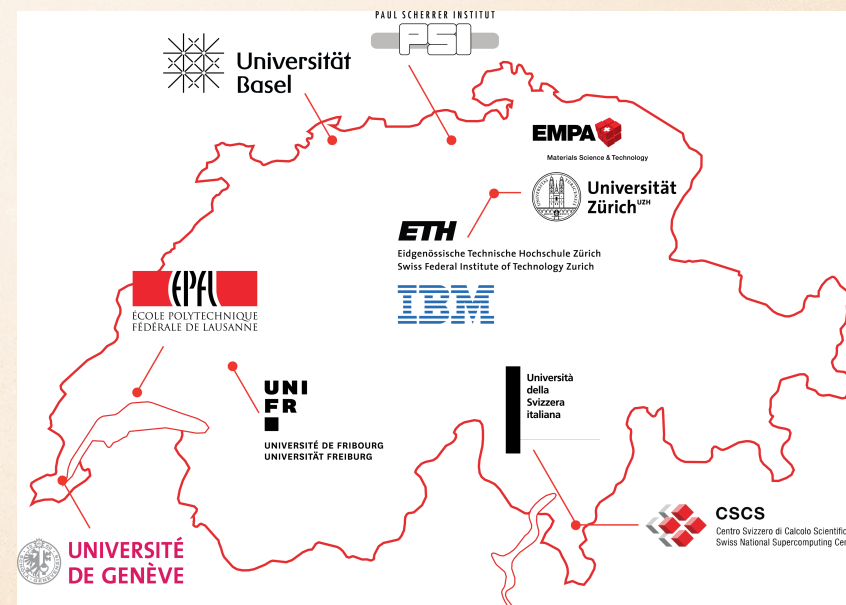
MARCO DI GENNARO

MATERIALS PROPERTIES FROM MACHINE LEARNING

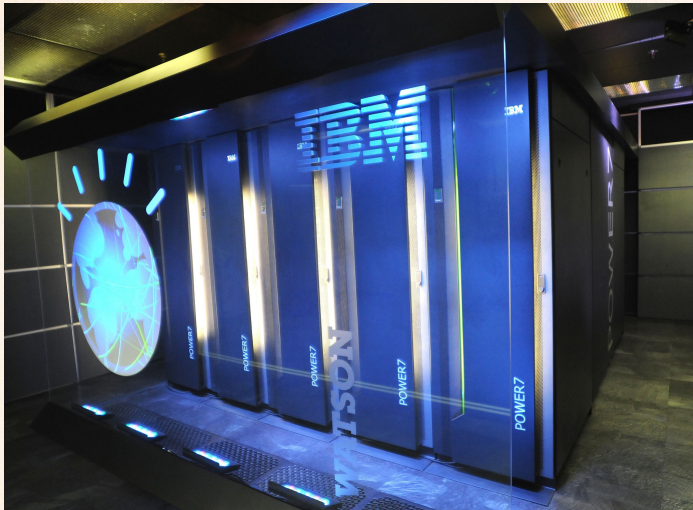
MARVEL



NATIONAL CENTRE OF COMPETENCE IN RESEARCH




MACHINE LEARNING: EXTRACT KNOWLEDGE FROM DATA



Watson

- winner of 1M\$ in Jeopardy
- decision assistant in lung cancer treatments



Higgs boson machine-learning challenge

The goal of the Higgs Boson Machine Learning Challenge is to explore the potential of advanced machine learning methods to improve the discovery significance of the experiment. No knowledge of particle physics is required. Using simulated data with features characterizing events detected by ATLAS, your task is to classify events into "tau tau decay of a Higgs boson" versus "background."

The winning method may eventually be applied to real data and the winners may be invited to CERN to discuss their results with high energy physicists.

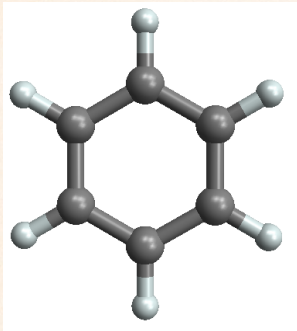
winner: *Gábor Melis* - Diósd, Hungary

- digital security,
- education,
- trade prices prediction,
- big data analysis,
- animal protection,
- ...

FAST, ACCURATE, SYSTEMATIC

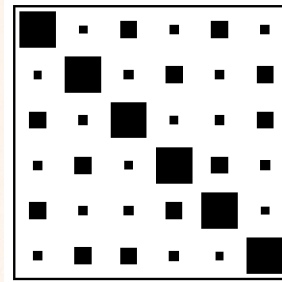
MACHINE LEARNING + QUANTUM MECHANICS = FAST MATERIALS PROPERTIES

Database



M

Representation



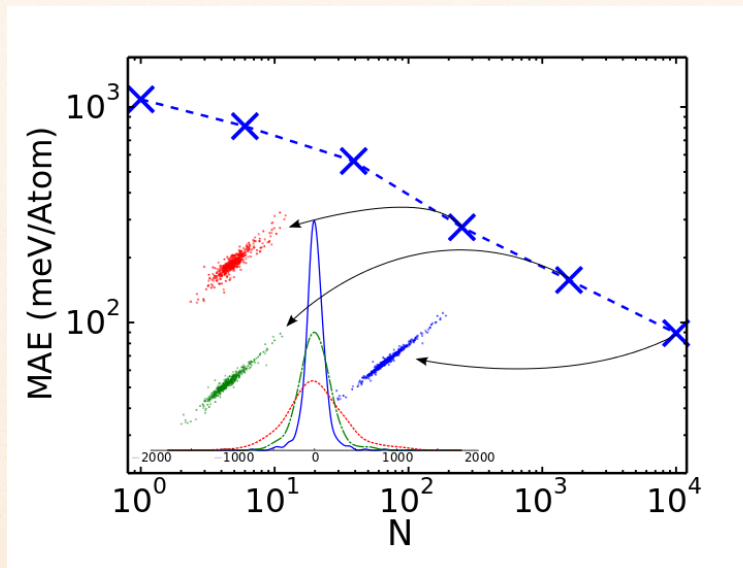
D

Algorithms
regression,
minimization

L

Test on
out-of-Database
population

PRL 117, 135502



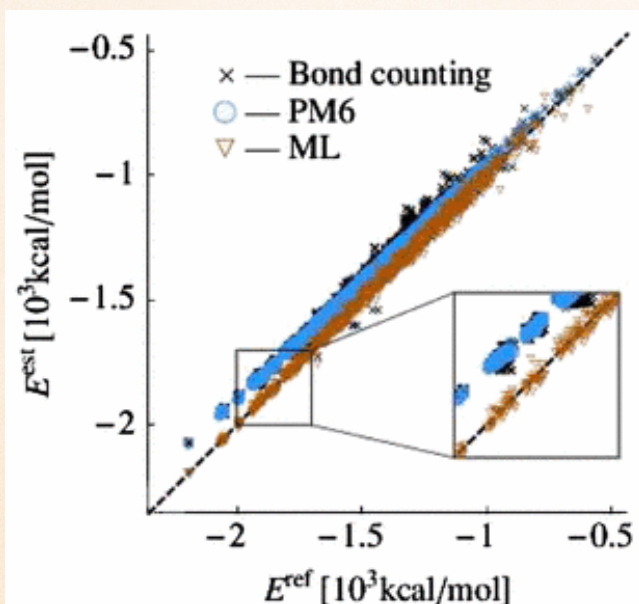
Prediction
Learning curve

DATABASE = TRAIN + TEST

from experiments or high throughput ab-initio, ...

Train: ~7k molecules

Test: 1k molecules



PRL 108, 058301

ALGORITHMS

$$E^{\text{est}}(\mathbf{M}) = \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i \exp \left[- \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} d(\mathbf{M}, \mathbf{M}_i)^2 \right]$$

\mathbf{M} = Representation

d = Euclidean distance

α = weights: transferable and adaptable

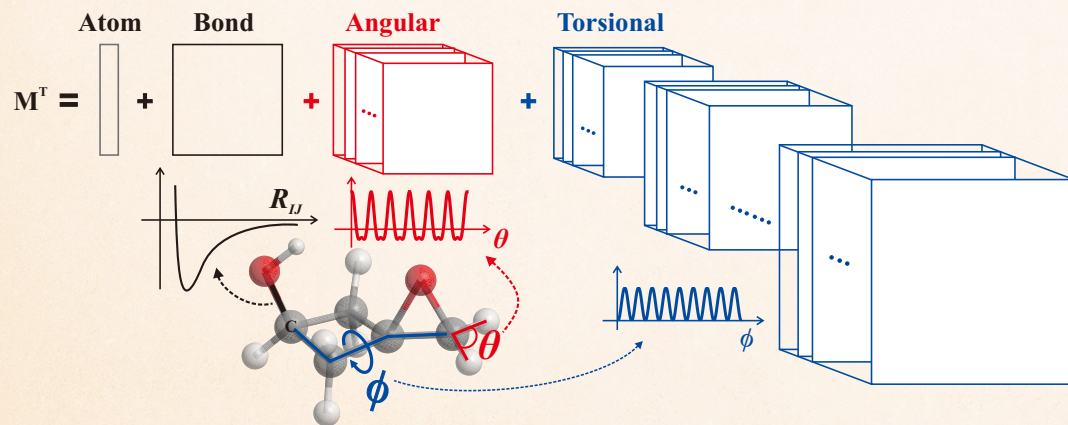
$$\min_{\alpha} \sum_i (E^{\text{est}}(\mathbf{M}_i) - E_i^{\text{ref}})^2 + \lambda \sum_i \alpha_i^2$$

λ = regularization parameter

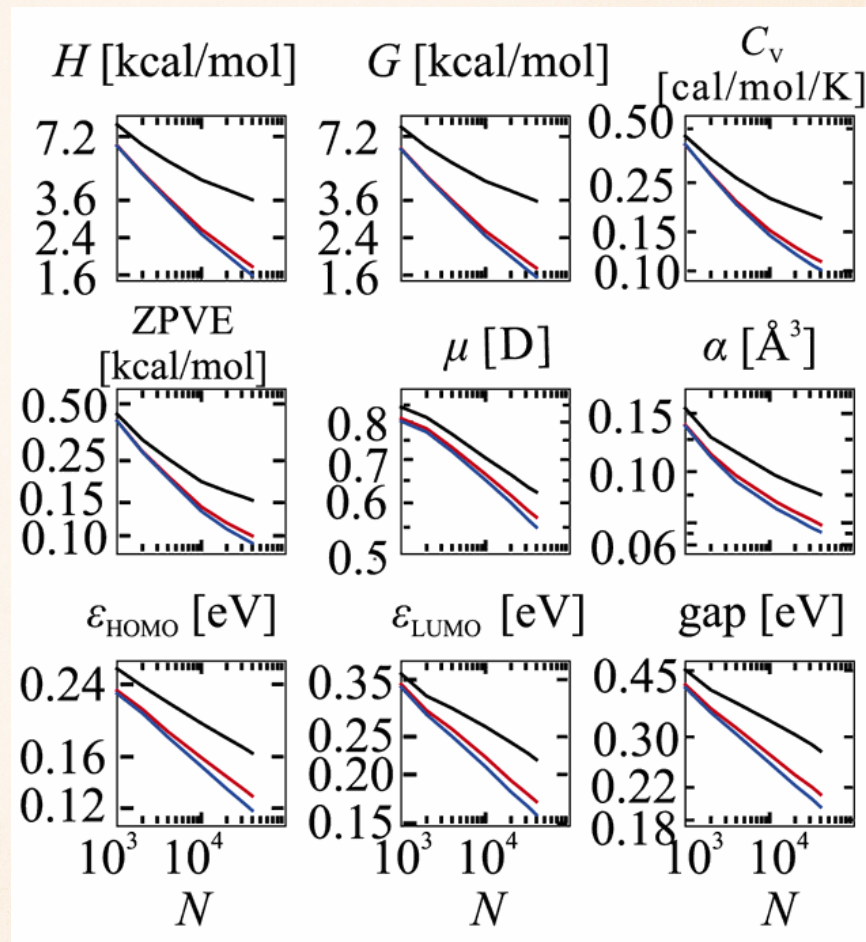
REPRESENTATION

more physics (chemistry), quicker learning

- complete, non-degenerate,
- compact, unique,
- efficient,
- simple



- 134k QM9 molecules
- BAML representation

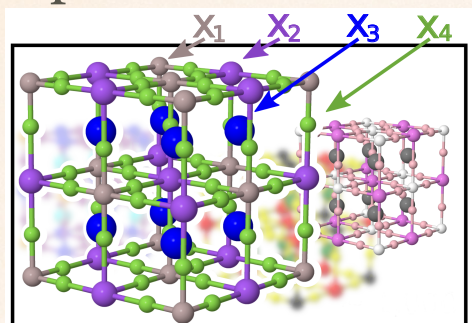


IJQC 115, 1094

JCP 145, 161102

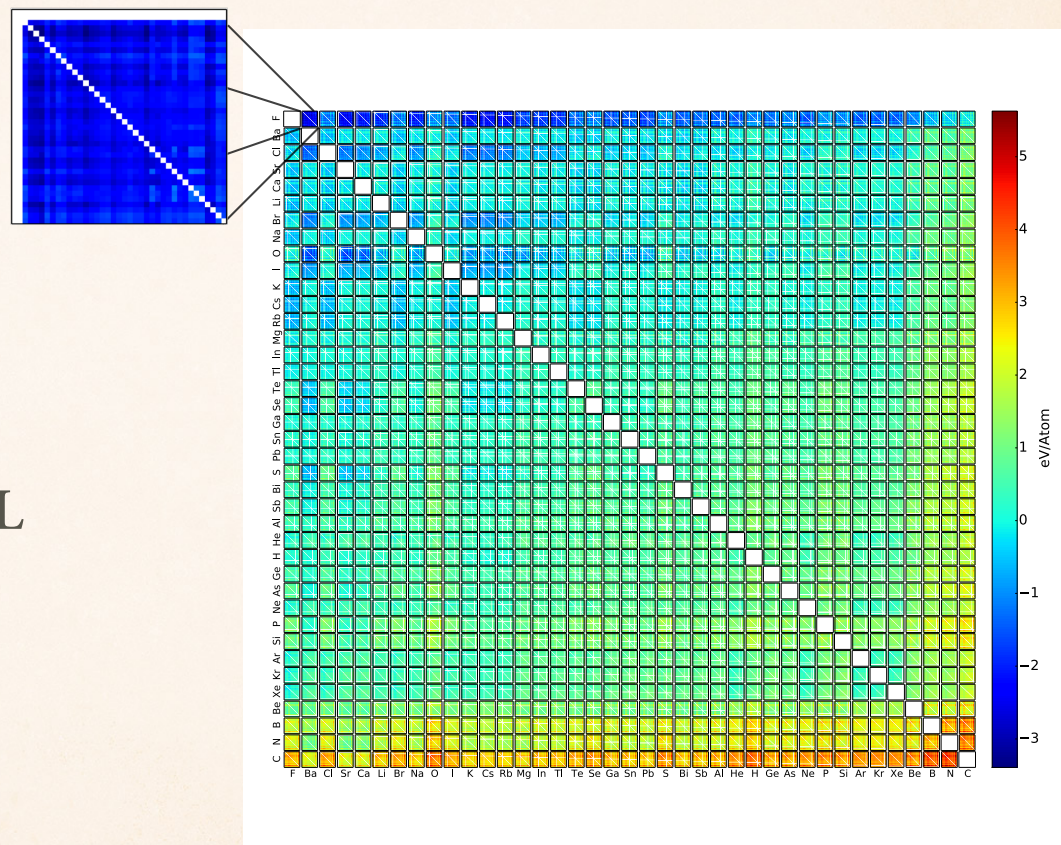
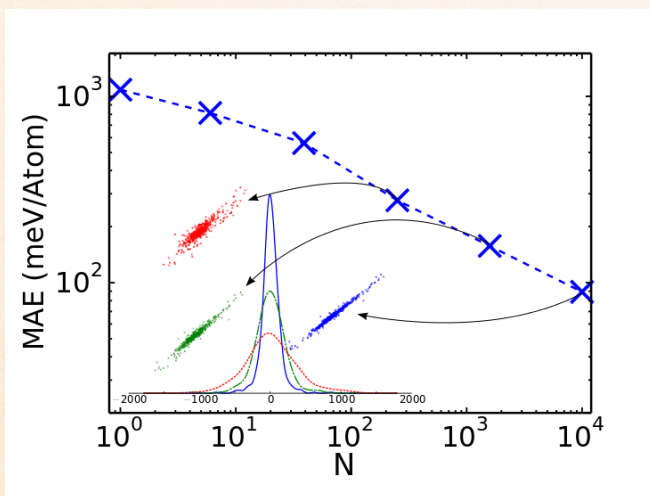
NEW KNOWLEDGE FROM ML

Elpasolite: K_2NaAlF_6



- 90 new stable stoichiometries
- New oxidation states for Al

- training set: 10^4 DFT
- accuracy of 0.1eV/atom
- test: 2M (sp elements)
- 20M cpu-hrs DFT vs. 1 cpu-hr ML

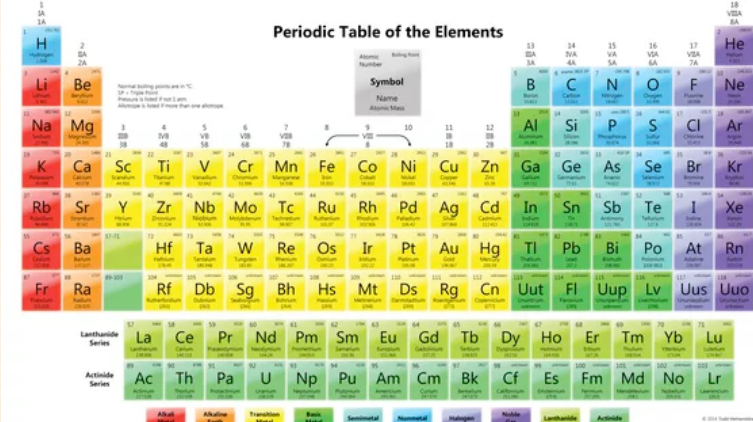


PRL 117, 135502

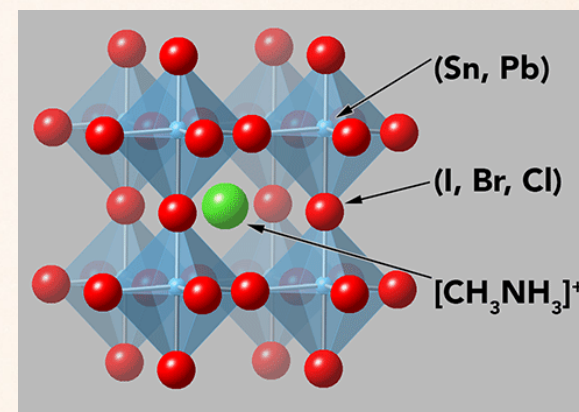
SCAN OF HUGE COMPOUND SPACE

- ACS: ~70M known substances (alloys, minerals, mixtures, polymers and salts) +10k daily
- 10^{60} (small) organic molecules

Periodic Table of the Elements



The periodic table displays elements from Hydrogen (H) to Oganesson (Og). It is color-coded by groups: Alkali Metals (red), Alkaline Earths (orange), Transition Metals (yellow), Main Group (green), Lanthanides (light blue), Actinides (dark blue), and Noble Gases (purple). The table includes element symbols, atomic numbers, and names. The Lanthanide and Actinide series are shown at the bottom.



SCI. 351.6269, 151

ML ADVANTAGES

- Same accuracy as ab-initio models
- several orders of magnitude faster
- transferable and adaptable
- removes human bias

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THANK YOU FOR
YOUR ATTENTION



COMPUTATIONAL RESOURCES



FUNDING

