

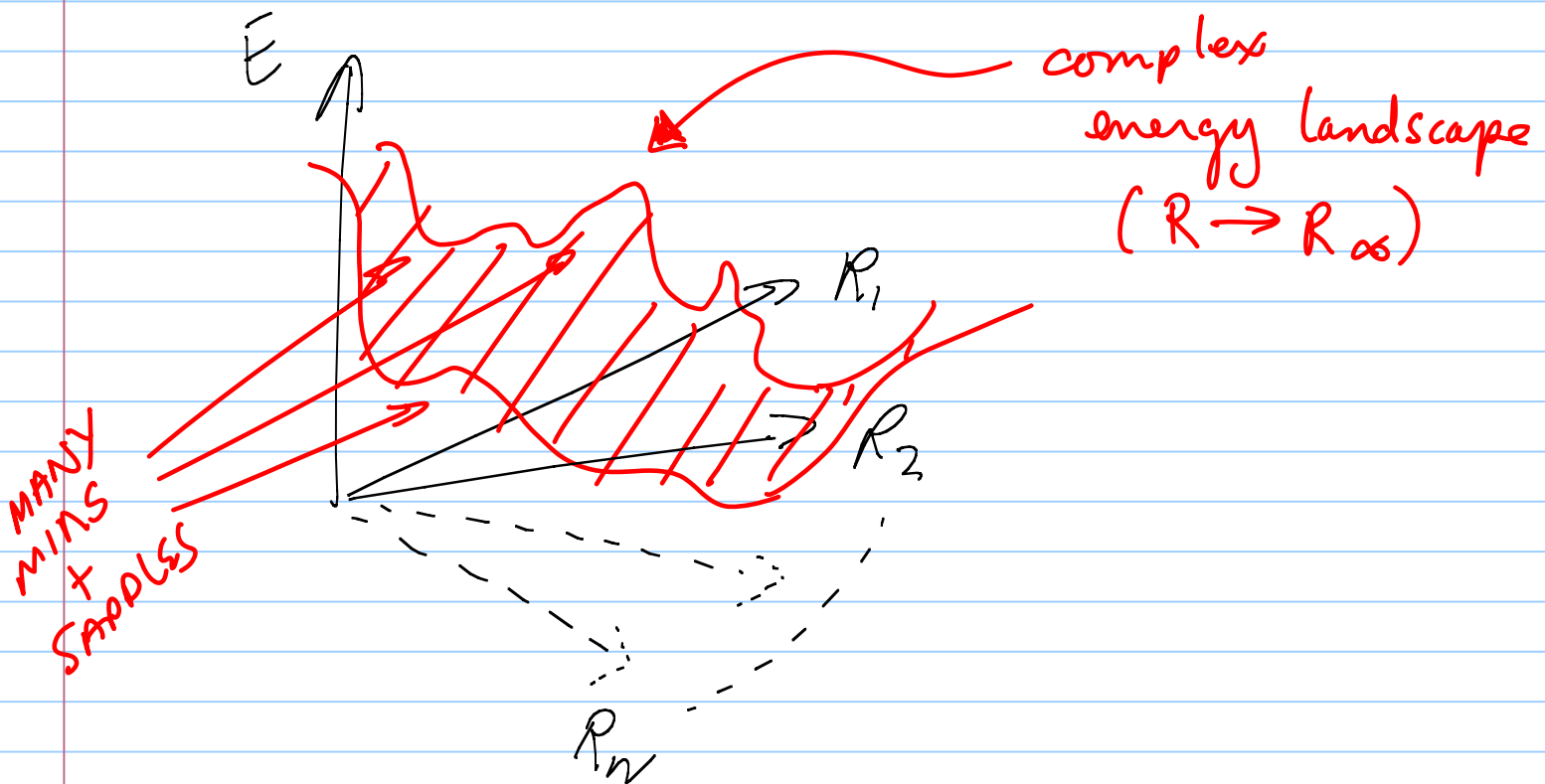
DATA MINING - DRIVEN QM PREDICTION OF CRYSTAL STRUCTURES

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- burgaz.mit.edu
- datamine.mit.edu

14,000
DFT
calcⁿ

? CAN WE PREDICT ALL STRUCTURES?



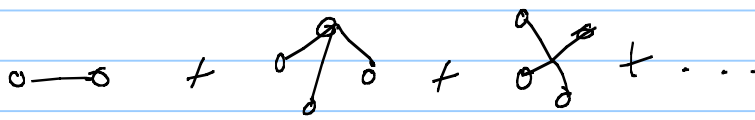
* CAN WE SEARCH THIS CONFIGURATIONAL SPACE TO FIND GROUND STATE STRUCTURES
(consider $0-K$ limit, extend to finite- T later)

APPROACHES

(1) MODEL \hat{H} : need correct description of energetics; fit data

(2) OPTIMIZATION PROBLEMS: optimize non-linear eqn's w/ $3N$ positions for N atoms/unit cell.

~ Genetic Algorithms
~ Cluster Expansions } somewhat successful but tend to fail at saddle points



(3) INTUITION → works well, but we have limited data set in our heads

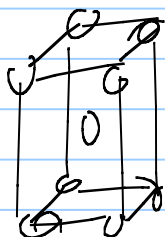
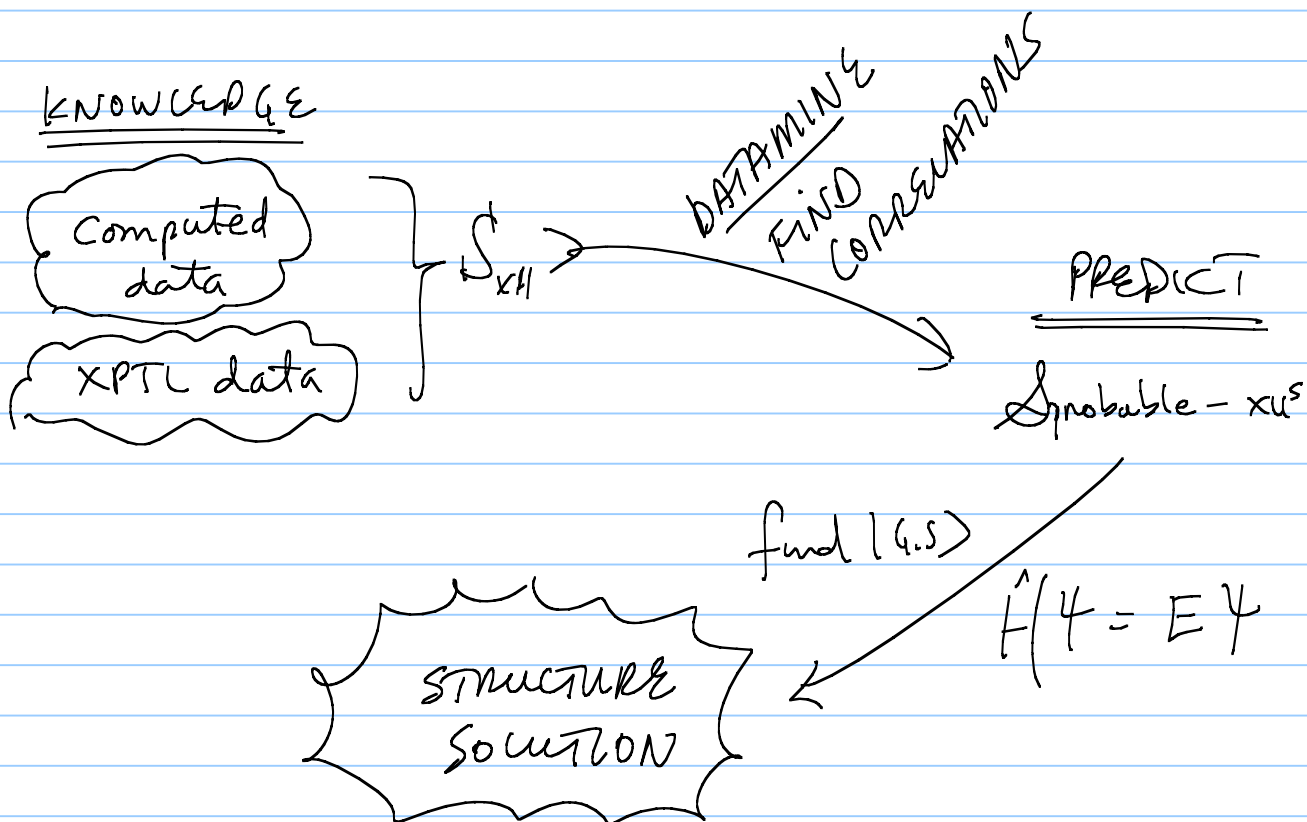
2. can we find a more systematic approach to build a list of highly probable xT structures

A: Yes!

* Databases of XU-structures exist
 (80,000) Pauling File
 (100,000+) ICSD

* NATURE IS NOT RANDOM, these datasets have intrinsic correlation, which we build our chemical intuition on...

DATAMINING APPROACH



FOUNDATION

XII - structures have well-defined energy dependencies
 (* but we are not parameterize E *)

e.g. / two ionic lattices:

(L_1)

[L_2]

Energy (L_1) v. [L_2]

depends on ionic system is.

D.M. captures these correlations purely mathematically

w/o $E(\alpha, \beta, \dots)$ model.

↳ LESS BIAS

How do we do this...

consider: A-B alloy

look at Database of AB compounds

* \exists some frequency of XII to appear

* \exists " " " - pairs to appear

(due to underlying DM interactions $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ionic} \\ \text{covalent} \\ \text{metallic} \end{array} \right.$)

define. correlation between two XU-structures

$$f(x_i, x_j) = \frac{p(x_i, x_j)}{p(x_i) p(x_j)}$$

$f(x_i, x_j)$ represents XU-struct at composition i occurring in alloy
 $p(x_i)$ probability of structure occurring at composition i
 $p(x_i) p(x_j)$ probability both XU-structures occur in some AB system at random

nature not random $\rightarrow f > 1$ \sim similar stabilizing forces

$f \rightarrow 0$ \sim very different chemistries

eg/ STRONG CORRELATION B/W

Fe_3C structure at AB_3 composition

(WLTFF)

MgCu_2 structure at A_2B

52/87 alloys structures occur together when Fe_3C is found

$$\Rightarrow f \sim 8.50$$

→ for Fe_3C present at AB_3 composition, it is
 $\sim 8.5\times$ more likely MgCu_2 structures will form
 A_2B compositions.

(size-effect stabilized structures).

* this information can be expressed mathematically
 with a "mutual information parameter", which
 in principle is sufficient to predict the structure
 of an unknown composition from known
 compositions

$$I_{ij} = \sum_{\substack{x_i, x_j \\ \text{\& struct} \\ \text{\& combinations}}} p(x_i, x_j) \ln [f^{(i,j)}]$$

* define. probability function

$$P\{ \underline{\chi} = (A, B, \dots; x_i, x_j, \dots) \}$$

- fills space of all structures and compositions

structures found by evaluating a conditional probability:

$$P\{\underline{x} | \underline{e}\}$$

available info about system

* Need form of P

cluster-like expansion (MORITA)

$$P\{\underline{x}\} = \prod_i p(x_i) \prod_{j,k} g^2(x_j, x_k) \prod_{l,m,n} g^3(x_l, x_m, x_n)$$

cumulant
fncts

independent
variables pairwise
correlations triplet
correlations

* in practice, truncate to $O(2)$

$$\text{and } g^2 \rightarrow f(x_i, x_j)$$

* anti-correlations are just as important.

* to setup $p(x_i)$ implement Bayes' rule + Dirichlet dist. (cf. Nat. Mater 5 646 (2006))

EXAMPLE

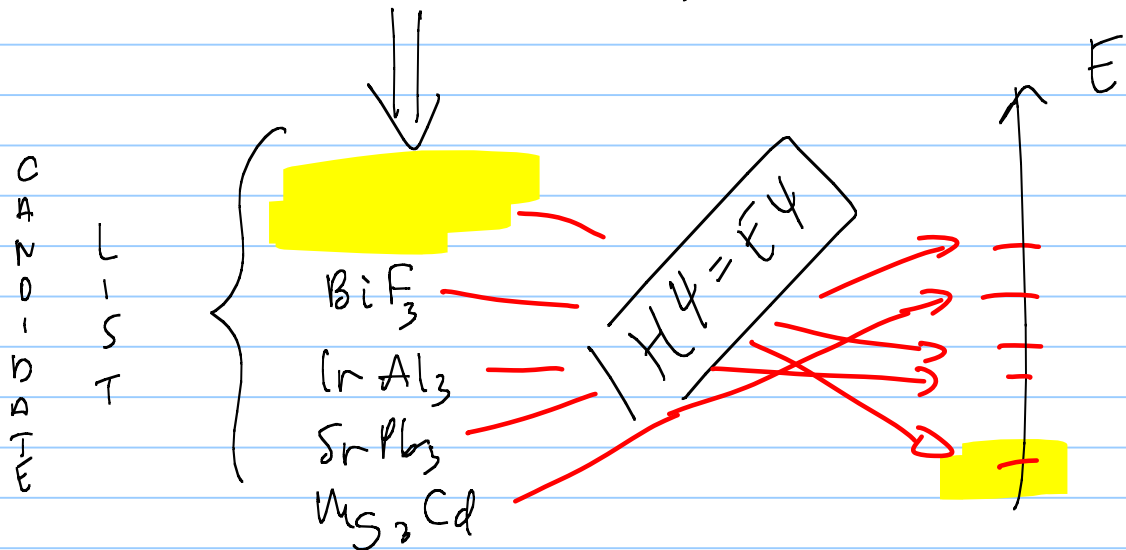
Ag-Mg alloy at ~75% Mg ($AgMg_3$)

The structure is not known \rightarrow somewhat stable

Setup conditional IP

$$e = \begin{cases} X_A = Ag, X_0 = fcc, \\ X_{0.25} = ZnAl_3 \\ X_{0.50} = CsCl \\ X_{1.0} = hcp, X_B = Mg \end{cases}$$

evaluate $IP\{X_{0.75} | e\}$



MOST STABLE STRUCTURE IS $Cu_{2.82}P$ (24 atoms/cu)

\rightarrow not intuitive

Cu₂S₂P

SG LFS : $P6_3 cm$

FORD, G.W. "INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF
IMPURITIES IN COPPER"

J. of Inst. of Metals, London 43 41

(1930)

