

Gian-Marco Rignanese



1ères journées GDR IAMAT Paris (France), 30 May - 1 June 2022

Materials advances are

one of the key drivers of innovation...



faster computers



more compact data storage



more compact energy storage



more efficient solar cells

How can one find materials with targeted properties in the information age?



good transparent conducting material

Google Search

I'm Feeling Lucky

How can one find materials with targeted properties in the information age?



good stability & band gap > 3.2 eV & good carrier mobility

Google Search

I'm Feeling Lucky

However, till recently, very little information was actually known about materials properties

• There are about 50,000 to 70,000 known inorganic compounds but

- dielectric constants available only for ~300-400 compounds
- elastic constants available only for ~200 compounds
- band gaps available only for ~200 compounds



• For almost every property we are below 1% coverage

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In fact, materials designers often

operate almost in the dark!



Experimental materials design

mainly proceeds by trial and error



Ab initio calculations have reached the required maturity for high-throughput materials screening



High-throughput ab initio materials design

Consider as many compounds as possible, typically $O(10^3) \rightarrow O(10^5)$



 $O(10^1) \rightarrow O(10^2)$ compounds

Thanks to such HT calculations,

many materials DB have become available online



Predicting different properties requires very different computing time



(Big) data and machine learning

are revolutionizing materials science



Materials design will require to take advantage of ALL the DB available online Open Materials Database JARVIS 🗘 upercomputer The Open Quantum AFLOW Materials Database MATERIALS CLOUD

Each of these databases has

its own user base and specific API



Query examples



http://www.crystallography.net/cod/result.php?formula=O2%20Si



http://www.materialsproject.org/rest/v2/materials/SiO2/vasp/structure? API_KEY=YOUR_API_KEY



http://aflowlib.duke.edu/search/API/?species(Si,O),nspecies(2)

Query examples



http://www.materialsproject.org/rest/v2/materials/SiO2/vasp/structure



http://aflow.org/API/aflux/?compound(SiO2)

This returns no response...

Query examples

http://www.crystallography.net/cod/result.php?formula=O2%20Si



http://aflow.org/API/aflux/?compound(O2Si1)

This returns entries where the unit cell is SiO_2 , but it does not return Si_2O_4 or simulation cells containing more formula units...



• http://www.crystallography.net/cod/result.php?formula=O2%20Si

Search results

Result: there are 239 entries in the selection

Switch to the old layout of the page

Download all results as: list of COD numbers | list of CIF URLs | data in CSV format | archive of CIF files (ZIP)

Searching formula like 'O2 Si'

I of 12 | Next 20 ► | Last ► ► | Display 5 20 50 100 200 300 500 1000 entries per page

COD ID 🔺	Links	Formula 🔺	Space group 🛦	Cell parameters	Cell volume 🛦	Bibliography
<u>1010921</u>	<u>CIF</u>	O2 Si	<u>P 21 3</u>	7.16; 7.16; 7.16 90; 90; 90	367.1	Barth, T F W The Cristobalite Structures. I. High-Cristobalite <u>American Journal of Science, Serie 5(1,1921-1938)</u> , 1932 , 23, 350-356
<u>1010938</u>	<u>CIF</u>	O2 Si	<u>P 41 21 2</u>	4.964; 4.964; 6.92 90; 90; 90	170.5	Nieuwenkamp, W Die Kristallstruktur des Tief-Cristobalits Si O2 Zeitschrift fuer Kristallographie, Kristallgeometrie, Kristallphysik, Kristallchemie (-144,1977), 1935 , 92, 82-88
<u>1010944</u>	<u>CIF</u>	O2 Si	<u>Fd-3m:1</u>	7.12; 7.12; 7.12 90; 90; 90	360.9	Wyckoff, Ralph W. G. IX. Die Kristallstruktur von β-Crystobalit SiO~2~ (bei hohen Temperaturen stabile Form) Zeitschrift fuer Kristallographie, Kristallgeometrie, Kristallphysik, Kristallchemie (-144,1977), 1925 , 62, 189-200
<u>1010954</u>	<u>CIF</u>	O2 Si	<u>F 41 3 2</u>	7.12; 7.12; 7.12 90; 90; 90	360.9	Wyckoff, R W G The crystal structure of the high temperature form of Cristobalite (Si O2) <u>American Journal of Science, Serie 5(1,1921-1938)</u> , 1925 , 9, 448-459
<u>1011097</u>	<u>CIF</u>	O2 Si	<u>P 31 2 1</u>	4.913; 4.913; 5.404 90; 90; 120	113	Wei, P. H. Die Bindung im Quarz Zeitschrift fuer Kristallographie, Kristallgeometrie, Kristallphysik, Kristallchemie (-144,1977), 1935 , 92, 355-362
<u>1011159</u>	<u>CIF</u>	O2 Si	<u>P 32 2 1 S</u>	4.91; 4.91; 5.4 90; 90; 120	112.7	Machatschki, F Kristallstruktur von Tiefquarz <u>Fortschritte der Mineralogie</u> , 1936 , 20, 45-47
<u>1011172</u>	<u>CIF</u>	O2 Si	<u>P 31 2 1</u>	4.913; 4.913; 5.405 90; 90; 120	113	Brill, R; Hermann, C; Peters, C Studien ueber chemische Bindung mittels Fourieranalyse III. Die Bindung im Quarz <u>Naturwissenschaften</u> , 1939 , <i>27</i> , 676-677
<u>1011176</u>	<u>CIF</u>	O2 Si	<u>P 32 2 1 S</u>	4.9; 4.9; 5.4 90; 90; 120	112.3	Machatschki, F Die Kristallstruktur von Tiefquarz Si O2 und Aluminiumorthoarsenat Al As O4 Zeitschrift fuer Kristallographie, Kristallgeometrie, Kristallphysik, Kristallchemie (-144,1977), 1936 , 94, 222-230
<u>1011200</u>	CIF	O2 Si	<u>P 62 2 2</u>	5.013; 5.013; 5.47 90; 90; 120	119	Wyckoff, Ralph W. G. XXIX. Kriterien für hexagonale Raumgruppen und die Kristallstruktur von β-quarz Zeitschrift fuer Kristallographie, Kristallgeometrie, Kristallphysik, Kristallchemie (-144,1977), 1926 , 63, 507-537
<u>1505106</u>	CIF	O2 Si	<u>P 1 21/n 1</u>	13.382; 20.125; 19.89	5356	Schmidt, Wolfgang; Wilczok, Ursula; Weidenthaler, Claudia; Medenbach, Olaf; Goddard, Richard; Buth, Gernot; Cepak,



http://www.crystallography.net/cod/result.php?formula=O2%20Si& format=json

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• http://www.materialsproject.org/rest/v2/materials/SiO2/vasp/structure

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http://aflowlib.duke.edu/search/API/?compound(O2Si1)

[{"compound":"02Si1","auid":"aflow:cb11950759a0a497","aurl":"aflowlib.duke.edu:AFLOWDATA/ICSD_WEB/FCC/02Si1_ICSD_44271"}]

• http://aflowlib.duke.edu/search/API/?species(Si,O),nspecies(2)

[{"compound":"016Si8","auid":"aflow:590a543e005fcdd0","aurl":"aflowlib.duke.edu:AFLOWDATA/ICSD WEB/ORC/02Si1 ICSD 170533","species":"0,Si","nspecies":"2"}, {"compound":"08Si4","auid":"aflow:fe6cb4a748ca8f04","aurl":"aflowlib.duke.edu:AFLOWDATA/ICSD WEB/ORC/02Si1 ICSD 75649","species":"0,Si","nspecies":"2"}, {"compound":"048Si24","auid":"aflow:a461b6af4b750e1c","aurl":"aflowlib.duke.edu:AFLOWDATA/ICSD WEB/ORC/02Si1 ICSD 94091","species":"0,Si","nspecies":"2"}, "compound":"024Si12","auid":"aflow:3dd0d3cf29cc4b04","aurl":"aflowlib.duke.edu:AFLOWDATA/ICSD WEB/ORC/02Si1 ICSD 56684","species":"0,Si","nspecies":"2"}, "compound":"Ol6Si8","auid":"aflow:390c258fcaala88b","aurl":"aflowlib.duke.edu:AFLOWDATA/ICSD WEB/ORC/O2Si1 ICSD 170535","species":"0,Si","nspecies":"2"}, "compound":"016Si8","auid":"aflow:a75642571911e18e","aurl":"aflowlib.duke.edu:AFLOWDATA/ICSD WEB/ORC/02Si1 ICSD 170546","species":"0,Si","nspecies":"2"}, 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JSON	Ra	w Data	Headers
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▶1:	{	}	
▶2:	{	}	
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▶9:	{	}	
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▶ 11:	{	}	
▶ 12:	{	}	
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JSON	N Ra	w Data	Headers
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▶ vers	sion:		{}
copy	yright	:	"Materials Project, 2020"

JSON	l Ra	w Data	Headers
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▶6:	{	}	
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▶ 18:	{	}	
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JSON	l Ra	w Data	Headers
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▶ 18:	{	}	
▶ 19:	{	}	
▶ 20:	{	}	
▶ 21:	{	}	



JSON	Raw Data	Headers
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▶ 5:		{}
▶ 6:		{}
▶7:		{}
▶8:		{}
▶9:		{}
▶ 10:		{}
▶ 11:	6	{}
▶ 12:	() () () () () () () () () ()	{}
▶ 13:	:	{}
▶ 14:		{}
▶ 15:	6	{}
▶ 16:	() () () () () () () () () ()	{}
▶ 17:		{}
▶ 18:	:	{}
▶ 19:	6	{}
► 20 :	1	{}
▶ 21:		{}
▶ 22	:	{}
▶ 23	({_}}



JSON	l Ra	w Data	Headers
Save	Сору	Collapse	All
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JSON	N Ra	w Data	Headers
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s	igalph	a:	null
b	eta:		"90"
S	igbeta	:	null
g	amma:		"90"
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V	ol:		"367.1"
S	igvol:		null
c	elltem	p:	null
s	igcell	temp:	null
d	iffrte	mp:	null
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S	igdiff	rpressure	null
t	hermal	hist:	null
p	ressur	ehist:	null
C	ompoun	dsource:	null
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S	g:		"P 21 3"



JSON	Ra	w Data	Headers				
JSON	Сору	Collapse	All				
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	ch	arge:		null			
	💌 la	ttice:					
	•	matrix:		[]			
		a:		9.01708962			
		b:		9.01708962			
		c:		9.01708962			
		alpha:		90			
		beta:		90			
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		volume:		733.160668139128			
	▼si	tes:					
		0:					
		▼ speci	es:				
		▼0:					
			element:	"Si"			
			occu:	1			
		▼abc:					
		0:		0.25			
		1:		0.5			
		2:		0			
		▼xyz:					
		0:		2.254272405			
		1.		4 50054401			



JSON

Save C - 0:

1:

~2:

▼3:

-4:

so	N Raw	/ Data He	eaders
ave	Сору	Collapse All	Expand All
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(compound	: "016Si	8"
ł	auid:	"aflow	v:590a543e005fcdd0"
•	aurl:	"aflow	vlib.duke.edu:AFLOWDATA/ICSD_WEB/0
5	species:	"0,Si	1
I	nspecies	: "2"	
1:			
0	compound	: "08Si4	t"
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3:			
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ā	auid:	"aflow	v:3dd0d3cf29cc4b04"
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3	species:	"0,Si	1
1	nspecies	: "2"	
4:			
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ä	auid:	"aflow	/:390c258fcaa1a88b"
•	aurl:	"aflow	<pre>vlib.duke.edu:AFLOWDATA/ICSD_WEB/0</pre>
1	species:	"0,Si	1

Discussions lead to define a common API

- The initial release was developed by the participants of the workshops "Open Databases Integration for Materials Design" held at:
 - the Lorentz Center (October 2016)
 - the CECAM (June 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021)





The users are now able to search

more materials DBs with the same query...



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- The philosophy of the OPTIMADE query is to enable the structural formula to be specified in a straightforward and intuitive manner.
- The query about SiO₂ can each be performed on standardized, versioned endpoints (/v1/structures) that permit a common filter format with well-defined terms (?filter=chemical_formula_reduced=''O2Si''):

<optimade_impl_url>/v1/structures?filter=chemical_formula_reduced="O2Si"

• Furthermore, the response format is exactly the same!

The users are now able to search more materials DBs with the same query...

- If we explore Group 14 compounds, we can write a simple query (1): /v1/structures?filter=elements HAS ANY "C", "Si", "Ge", "Sn", "Pb"
- We can further focus on binary materials (2): /v1/structures?filter=elements HAS ANY "C", "Si", "Ge", "Sn", "Pb" AND nelements=2
- We can discard one element (e.g., Pb) focusing on ternary materials (3): /v1/structures?filter=elements HAS ANY "C", "Si", "Ge", "Sn" AND NOT elements HAS "Pb"

AND elements LENGTH 3

Provider	N ₁	N_2	N_3
AFLOW	700,192	62,293	382,554
Crystallography Open Database (COD)	416,314	3,896	32,420
Theoretical Crystallography Open Database (TCOD)	2,631	296	660
Materials Cloud	886,518	801,382	103,075
Materials Project	27,309	3,545	10,501
Novel Materials Discovery Laboratory (NOMAD)	3,359,594	532,123	1,611,302
Open Database of Xtals (odbx)	55	54	0
Open Materials Database (omdb)	19,317	396	3,303
Open Quantum Materials Database (OQMD)	153,113	11,011	70,252

Further databases are known to have partial implementations of the OPTIMADE API, including JARVIS.

1,394,894 entries

28

46

78

64

Gd

Cm

241

Со

Rh

lr

Mt

45

77

63

Eu

Am

298

1,793

1,473

1,372

Ni

Pd

Pt

Ds

1,663

3,304

1,727

29

47

79

Cu

1,604

Ag 3,233

Au

Rg

ΤЬ

Bk

183

1,477

	ENTRIES	MATERIALS	GROUPED ENTRIES	DATASETS
--	---------	-----------	-----------------	----------

24

42

74

60

92

Nd

U

213

234

Cr

Мо

W

Sg

1,134

1,328

1,286

V

Nb

Ta

Db

Pr

Pa

258

15

1,387

73

1,128

1,363

26

44

76

62

Sm

Pu

221

300

Fe

Ru

0s

Hs

3,255

1,343

1,312

Mn

43

75

61

93 Np

Pm

147

215

1,564

Tc

Re

Bh

1,220

191,626 entries

11

19

37

55

Na

К

Rb

Cs

Fr

Uue

1,064

192

189

960

12

20

38

56

Mg 3,726

Ca

Sr

Ba

Ra

1,150

1,083

1,136

21

39

57

La

Ac

1,315

161

Sc

Υ

1,319

1,428

22

40

72

58

90

Се

Th

257

241

Ti

Zr

Ηf

Rf

3,031

1,268

1,683

18

Ar

Kr

Xe

Rn

Og

CI

Br

Т

At

Ts

71

Lu

Lr

162

53

1,230

304

6,726

16

Ρ

As

Sb

83

69

Tm

Md

181

14,531

Bi

Mc

1,673

15,886

20,05

S

Se

Те

Po

Lv

70

Yb

No

218

2,554

1,487

1,265

Si

Ge

Sn

Pb

FL

Er

Fm

185

1,224

1,292

1,180

32

50

82

1,266

AI

Ga

In

ΤL

Nh

1,080

81

67

Но

Es

199

43,87

60,00

30

48

80

66

Dy

Cf

249

Zn

Cd

1,189

1,386

Hg

Cn

82,7

There are 71,546 entries left.

1 H o	only	compo	sition t	hat exc	lusively	contai	n these	atoms								2 He
Li o Be o											5 B 0	6 C	7 N 21,078	8 0 0	9 F	10 Ne ₀
¹¹ Na 0											13 Al 21,742	¹⁴ Si o	15 P 20,051	¹⁶ S 0	17 CI 0	18 Ar 0
¹⁹ K Ca C	²¹ Sc 0	²² Ti 0	23 V 0	²⁴ Cr 0	25 Mn 0	26 Fe 0	27 Co 0	28 Ni 0	29 Cu 0	³⁰ Zn о	31 Ga 30,008	³² Ge 0	³³ As 15,886	³⁴ Se ₀	35 Br 0	зе Кг о
³⁷ Rb 0 ³⁸ Sr 0	³⁹ Y	40 Zr	41 Nb	42 Mo 0	43 Tc	44 Ru	45 Rh 0	46 Pd 0	47 Ag 0	48 Cd ₀	49 In 19,796	50 Sn ₀	51 Sb 14,531	52 Te 0	53 0	54 Xe 0
55 CS 0 Ba 0		72 Hf 0	73 Ta 0	74 W 0	75 Re 0	76 OS 0	77 Ir 0	78 Pt 0	79 Au 0	80 Hg ₀	81 TI 0	⁸² Pb	83 Bi 0	⁸⁴ Ро о	85 At 0	86 Rn 0
⁸⁷ Fr o Ra o		104 Rf 0	105 Db 0	106 Sg 0	107 Bh 0	108 Hs 0	109 Mt 0	110 Ds 0	111 Rg 0	112 Cn 0	113 Nh 0	114 FI 0	115 Mc 0	116 LV 0	117 Ts 0	118 Og 0
119 Uue 0																
	57 La 0	58 Ce 0	⁵⁹ Pr	⁶⁰ Nd о	61 Pm 0	62 Sm 0	⁶³ Еи о	⁶⁴ Gd 0	65 Tb 0	⁶⁶ Dy о	67 Ho 0	68 Er	69 Tm 0	70 Yb 0	71 Lu 0	
	⁸⁹ Ac	90 Th 0	91 Pa 0	92 U 0	⁹³ Np	⁹⁴ Pu o	95 Am 0	96 Cm 0	97 Bk 0	98 Cf 0	99 Es 0	100 Fm 0	¹⁰¹ Md	102 No 0	103 Lr 0	

ENTRIES

MATERIALS

GROUPED ENTRIES

DATASETS

71,546 entries

• OPTIMADE v1.0 (released July 2020)

- **REST API for common access to crystal structure databases**
 - Human-readable specification (~20k words)
 - Based on JSON API
 - Machine-readable OpenAPI 3.0 schema
- Enables unified access to 25M crystal structures from 14 providers
 - Federated providers list and discoverability mechanisms
 - API validation beyond OpenAPI through associated tooling

• Features:

- Standardized representation for crystal structures, bibliographic references and links
- Well-defined grammar/filter language
- Introspective /info endpoint for extensibility
- Strict response format, but data models are flexible where necessary

scientific data

Check for updates

OPEN OPTIMADE, an API for exchanging ARTICLE materials data

Casper W. Andersen et al.#

The Open Databases Integration for Materials Design (OPTIMADE) consortium has designed a universal application programming interface (API) to make materials databases accessible and interoperable. We outline the first stable release of the specification, v1.0, which is already supported by many leading databases and several software packages. We illustrate the advantages of the OPTIMADE API through worked examples on each of the public materials databases that support the full API specification.

#A full list of authors and their affiliations appears at the end of the paper.

/optimade/providers

OPTIMADE Providers Index Meta-Database

The list of OPTIMADE providers keeps track of all reserved database-specific prefixes and the URLs to the index databases of all OPTIMADE database providers that participate in the OPTIMADE network.

The list of providers is published in the form of a statically hosted OPTIMADE Index Meta-Database here:

https://providers.optimade.org/

If you specifically seek the current list of providers for the latest version of the OPTIMADE specification, you can access it at this URL:

https://providers.optimade.org/providers.json

If you seek the list of providers formatted according to a specific major version of the OPTIMADE specification, you can access it using this URL:

• https://providers.optimade.org/<version>/links

Where <version> designates a major version name of the OPTIMADE specification, e.g., v1.

Repository organization

The OPTIMADE providers repository is hosted here: https://github.com/Materials-Consortia/providers

The repository is organized this way:

- /src/links/<version>/providers.json is the current providers.json file formatted according to OPTIMADE version <version> and any later version that uses a format that is backward compatible with this version.
- /src/info/<version>/info.json is the proper response to the info endpoint formatted according to OPTIMADE version <version> and any later version that uses a format that is backward compatible with this version.
- /_redirect specify http rewrites to map index meta-database URLs /<version>/info and /<version>/links to the corresponding files under src/, as well as /providers.json.
/optimade/providers

JSON Raw Data Headers								
Save Copy Collapse All Expand All 🗑 Filter JSON								
▼ data:								
▼ 0:								
type:	"provider"							
id:	"aiida"							
<pre>v attributes:</pre>	CLOUD							
name:	"AiiDA"							
<pre>▼ description:</pre>	"Automated Interactive Infrastructure and Database for Computational Science (AiiDA)"							
<pre>base_url:</pre>	null							
homepage:	"http://www.aiida.net"							
▼ 1:								
type:	"provider"							
id:	"aflow"							
<pre>• attributes:</pre>	AFLOW							
name:	"aflow.org"							
description:								
<pre>base_url:</pre>	null							
homepage:	null							
▼ 2:								
type:	"provider"							
id:	"cod"							
<pre>▼ attributes:</pre>								
name:	"Crystallography Open Database"							
<pre>v description:</pre>	"Open-access collection of crystal structures of organic, inorganic, metal-organics compounds and minerals							
<pre>base_url:</pre>	"https://www.crystallography.net/cod/optimade"							
homepage:	"https://www.crystallography.net/cod"							
▼ 3:								
type:	"provider"							
id:	"exmpl"							
<pre>v attributes:</pre>								

/optimade/links

JSON Raw Data Headers					
Save Copy Collapse All E	xpand All 🛛 Filter JSON				
🕶 data:					
▼ 0:					
id:	"autowannier"				
type:	"child"				
<pre> attributes:</pre>					
name:	"Automated high-throughput Wannierisation"				
<pre>v description:</pre>	"Validation results of an automated protocol for generating maximally-localized Wannier functions in a high-throughput framework."				
<pre>▼ base_url:</pre>	"https://dev-aiida-dev.materialscloud.org/autowannier/optimade"				
homepage:	"https://materialscloud.org/discover/autowannier"				
▼ 1:					
id:	"curated-cofs"				
type:	"child"				
<pre>v attributes:</pre>					
name:	"CURATED covalent organic frameworks database"				
<pre>▼ description:</pre>	"Database of experimentally reported Covalent-Organic Frameworks (COFs), provided with DFT-optimized geometry and DDEC partial charges for molecular simulations."				
<pre>▼ base_url:</pre>	"https://dev-aiida-dev.materialscloud.org/curated-cofs/optimade"				
homepage:	"https://materialscloud.org/discover/curated-cofs"				
▼ 2:					
id:	"optimade-sample"				
type:	"child"				
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name:	"OPTIMADE Sample Database"				
<pre>v description:</pre>	"Database with example structures for OPTIMADE tests."				
<pre>▼ base_url:</pre>	"https://dev-aiida-dev.materialscloud.org/optimade-sample/optimade"				
homepage:	"https://materialscloud.org"				
▼ 3:					
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type:	"child"				
<pre>attributes:</pre>					
name:	"Three-dimensional crystals database"				
<pre>▼ description:</pre>	"Curated set of relaxed three-dimensional crystal structures based on raw CIF data from the experimantal databases MPDS, COD, and ICSD."				
<pre>▼ base_url:</pre>	"https://dev-aiida-dev.materialscloud.org/3dd/optimade"				
homepage:	"https://materialscloud.org"				
▼ 4:					
id:	"hcofs-co2"				
type:	"child"				
<pre>v attributes:</pre>					
name:	"COFs for CO2 capture and storage applications"				
<pre></pre>	"A curated set of COFs with the highest Henry coefficient for CO2, where the full CO2 and N2 isotherm and the parasitic energy for the process have been computed."				



OPTIMADE-Client



Open Databases Integration

Currently valid OPTIMADE API version: v1.0.0

Client version: 2020.11.22

Source code: GitHub

Help improve the application:

Report a bug

ARCHIVE

★ Suggest a feature/change

This is a friendly client to search through databases and other implementations exposing an OPTIMADE RESTful API. To get more information about the OPTIMADE API, please see the offical web page. All providers are retrieved from the OPTIMADE consortium's list of providers.

Note: The structure property assemblies is currently not supported. Follow the issue on GitHub to learn more.







A GitHub repository is available

••	Open Databases Integration for Materials Design The Open Databases Integration for Materials Design (OPTIMADE) makes the materials databases interoperational by developing a common REST API.							
Repositori	ூ http://www.optimade.org es 11	tings GitHub						
optimade-r Tools for imple ● Python यां M	oython-tools menting and consuming OPTiMaDe APIs in Python //IT ♀13 ★10 ④18 (3 issues need help) ♀4 Updated 9 hours ago	Top languages • Python • Shell • JavaScript • Java • Makefile						
optimade-N GitHub Actions Materials-Cons Shell 並 MIT	validator-action action to validate OPTiMaDe implementations using the validator from sortia/optimade-python-tools 5	Most used topics Loading						
materials-c OPTiMaDe web JavaScript %	consortia.github.io osite 3 ★0 ①3 №1 Updated 7 days ago	People >						
OPTIMADE OPTiMaDe filte ● Perl 쇼 LGP	-Filter Ir language parser in Perl L-3.0 ♀1 ★0 ① 0 ♫ 0 Updated 7 days ago							

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jmol-commits		[Jmol-commits] SF.net SVN: jmol:[22399] trunk/Jmol/src/org/jmol From: <ha@us> - 2022-04-14 04:51:57</ha@us>											
jmol-users Revision: 22399 http://sourceforge.net/p/jmol/code/22399 Author: hansonr Date: 2022-04-14 04:51:53 +0000 (Thu, 14 Apr 2022) Log Message:													
		new feature: Op – https://gitu – requires qua – example: loa	ptimade reader hub.com/Materials- alifier Optimade:: ad Optimade::https	Consortia/OPTIMA because there in ://optimade.mate	DE/blob/master/optima s no identifying char rialsproject.org/v1/s	de.rst acteristic of the r tructures?filter=ne	eturn lements=6&page_	limit=1					



Opportunities





- During the "CECAM brainstorming meeting on Data Driven Science", which took place at CECAM Headquarters (25 and 26 of March 2019), it was decided that the CECAM would support the OPTIMADE initiative.
- A post-doctoral fellow will be hired for an <u>initial period of 12 months</u> to work on specific tasks dedicated to *expanding the current developments in OPTIMADE to classical molecular dynamics or bio-simulations*

• <u>Longer-term actions:</u>

- creating a service to integrate and interrogate efficiently the different databases
- creating and maintaining a dictionary of metadata

Opportunities





About

Content

Methods

Organizations

People

Developers and Supporters

Contributors

Sponsors

Contacts

How to Cite

HTEM Content

Public version of HTEM DB features composition (37093), structure (47213), optical (26577), and electrical (12849) properties of thin films synthesized using combinatorial methods. It currently contains 1307 sample libraries with 57597 thin film samples, across a wide range of materials (oxides, nitrides, sulfide, intermetallics).





Search About

Stats API

API

Comporting with an open-data ethos, all data in the HTEM DB is available via a RESTful JSON-based API to allow programmatic access. This is the same API that serves as a backend for this website. Those who choose to utilize the API can download data in full to create their own visualizations and analyses beyond what is available here.

Base URI: https://htem-api.nrel.gov/api

API Documentation: https://htem-api.nrel.gov/

If you use our data in your research, please cite its use following the instructions in our How to Cite page.



v1.4.3

Opportunities



Opportunities



STARRYDATA

An open database of material data from published plot images

STARRYDATA API

Posted on September 13, 2018 by starrydata in Uncategorized

We have implemented APIs for Starrydata web system.

You can get all data associated to specific paper/figure/sample by the following URIs.

JSON DATA FOR A SPECIFIC PAPERID(='SID')/FIGUREID/SAMPLEID

https://www.starrydata2.org/api/paper/(paperid) https://www.starrydata2.org/api/figure/(figureid) https://www.starrydata2.org/api/sample/(sampleid) A SPECIFIC ELEMENT OF AN ENTRY

https://www.starrydata2.org/api/paper/(paperid)/title

https://www.starrydata2.org/api/sample/(sampleid)/composition

A LIST OF PAPERIDS/FIGUREIDS/SAMPLEIDS THAT CONTAIN SPECIFIC ATOMS IN THE SAMPLE COMPOSITIONS

https://www.starrydata2.org/api/paper/search?atom=Bi,Te https://www.starrydata2.org/api/figure/search?atom=Bi,Te https://www.starrydata2.org/api/sample/search?atom=Bi,Te https://www.starrydata2.org/api/search/search?atom=Bi,Te (for a gathered list of paperids, figureids, sampleids) The default is AND search. OR search can be done by writing 'Bi,Te,or'

Opportunities

• OPTIMADE would clearly benefit from semantically enabling the system using an **ontology**, both for search as well as for integrating information from the underlying databases.





• Semantic interoperability through an ontology

- "An Ontology for the Materials Design Domain", arXiv:2006.07712 (H. Li, R. Armiento, and P. Lambrix)
- Fostering links and synergy with:
 - European Materials Modelling Ontology (EMMO)
 - Work that has already been done in the IUCr (International Union of Crystallography) about the CIF standard (CIF2)
- https://github.com/Materials-Consortia/ontology

• Expanding to classical molecular dynamics and bio-simulations Platform for fitting machine-learned interatomic potentials

 Workshop in 30 May-3 June 2021 at CECAM + Digital https://www.cecam.org/workshop-details/1120
 <u>Contacts:</u> gian-marco.rignanese@uclouvain.be



List of contributors (in alphabetical order)

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The amount of data available in the DBs depends on the computing time for each property



For reducing the computational cost, machine learning may be very handy



The predictive power of the model depends on the amount of data available



Amount of data available

Computationally demanding material properties are precisely those with little available data

Material Optimal Descriptor Network (MODNet)

- <u>Concept:</u> feedforward neural network with an optimal set of descriptors.
- <u>Idea:</u> Feature selection by relevance-redundancy algorithm
 - Prior physical knowledge and constraints are taken into account by adopting physically-meaningful features.
 - This reduces the optimization space without relying on a massive amount of data.
- <u>Bonus:</u> Novel architecture that learns on multiple properties

To be relevant, the selected features should present some kind of interrelation with the target property



Pearson correlation coefficient is a measure of the interrelation between two variables



Pearson correlation coefficient

presents, however, a series of limitations



R=0

In MODNet, feature selection is based on the Normalized Mutual Information (NMI)

- The **mutual information** (MI) of two random variables is a measure of the mutual dependence between the two variables.
 - It quantifies the "amount of information" (entropy) obtained about one random variable through observing the other random variable.



[[]P.-P. De Breuck et al., npj Computational Materials 7, 83(2021)]

The feature *f* having the highest NMI with the target variable *y* will be chosen the first one

- This provides some understanding of the underlying physics. Indeed, it pinpoints the most important and complementary variables.
- For instance, the vibrational entropy is found to be strongly related to
 - the inter-atomic bond length
 - the valence range of the constituent elements (ionicity of the bond).



[P.-P. De Breuck et al., npj Computational Materials 7, 83(2021)]

For the next chosen features,

redundancy should also be avoided

• To this end, we define a relevance and redundancy *RR* score: given

- \bullet a subset of selected features \mathcal{F}_s extracted from the set \mathcal{F}
- another feature f

$$RR(f) = \frac{\text{NMI}(f, y)}{\left[\max_{f_s \in \mathcal{F}_s} \left(\text{NMI}(f, f_s)\right)\right]^p + c}$$

where *p* and *c* are determine the relevance/redundancy balance.

- In practice, varying *p* and *c* dynamically seems to work better, as redundancy is a bigger issue with a small amount of features.
- The selection proceeds until the number of features reaches a threshold (fixed arbitrarily or, better, optimized to minimize the model error).

MODNet introduces the possibility of learning on multiple properties simultaneously



[P.-P. De Breuck et al., npj Computational Materials 7, 83(2021)]

MODNet performs very well

on the curated MatBench test suite



[A. Dunn et al., npj Comput. Mater 6, 138 (2020); https://github.com/hackingmaterials/matbench]

How can we predict the phase stability of polymorphs at different temperatures?

• At T=0K: for exemple, the Cu-O system



• At T>0K, the vibrational entropy needs to be taken into account. This can be done by DFPT but it is very demanding.

An automatic workflow was developed



- Automatic parallel configuration
- Automatic error handling
- Perturbations fully parallelized
- Store the results on a Database



The vibrational properties were calculated for 1521 semiconductors

- The dataset includes:
 - phonon band structure
 - LO-TO splitting
 - phonon DOS
 - Born effective charges
 - dielectric tensor
 - derived quantities: $\Delta F, \Delta E_{ph}, C_v \text{ and } S$
- The dataset is openly available!

SCIENTIFIC DATA

G. Petretto, S. Dwaraknath, H.P.C. Miranda, D. Winston, M. Giantomassi, M.J. van Setten, X. Gonze, K.A. Persson, G. Hautier, and G.-M. Rignanese, Sci. Data **5**, 180065 (2018).



The vibrational properties are available on the Materials Project website



... but only for those 1521 semiconductors

How can we predict the phase stability of polymorphs at different temperatures?

• At T=0K: for exemple, the Cu-O system



• At T>0K, the vibrational entropy needs to be taken into account. Let's use machine learning.

Early attempts with ML were based on RF using only chemical composition features



[F. Legrain et al., Chem. Mater. 29, 6220 (2017)]
Including structural features

clearly improves the predicting power



<u>NB:</u> Performing feature selection on the input space has no effect on the results as a RF intrinsically selects optimal features while learning.

Neural-network models perform better than RF approaches whatever the size of the data set



[P.-P. De Breuck et al., npj Computational Materials 7, 83(2021)]

Feature selection is really important especially for small training size



[P.-P. De Breuck et al., npj Computational Materials 7, 83(2021)]

The joint-learning approach (m-MODNet) shows on average a slight improve in accuracy



and provides a single model for multiple properties

In particular, it is possible to obtain curves of the thermodynamic properties vs. temperature



Thanks to this approach, we can build temperature dependent stability graphs

