

THE GREAT ACCELERATION IN THE DESIGN AND DISCOVERY OF NOVEL MATERIALS

Nicola Marzari, EPFL

THE RISE OF MATERIALS SCIENCE



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3 Technologies That Could Create Trillion-Dollar Markets Over the Next Decade

By Greg Satell Updated April 21, 2019 9:00 a.m. ET



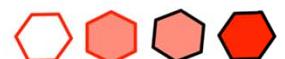
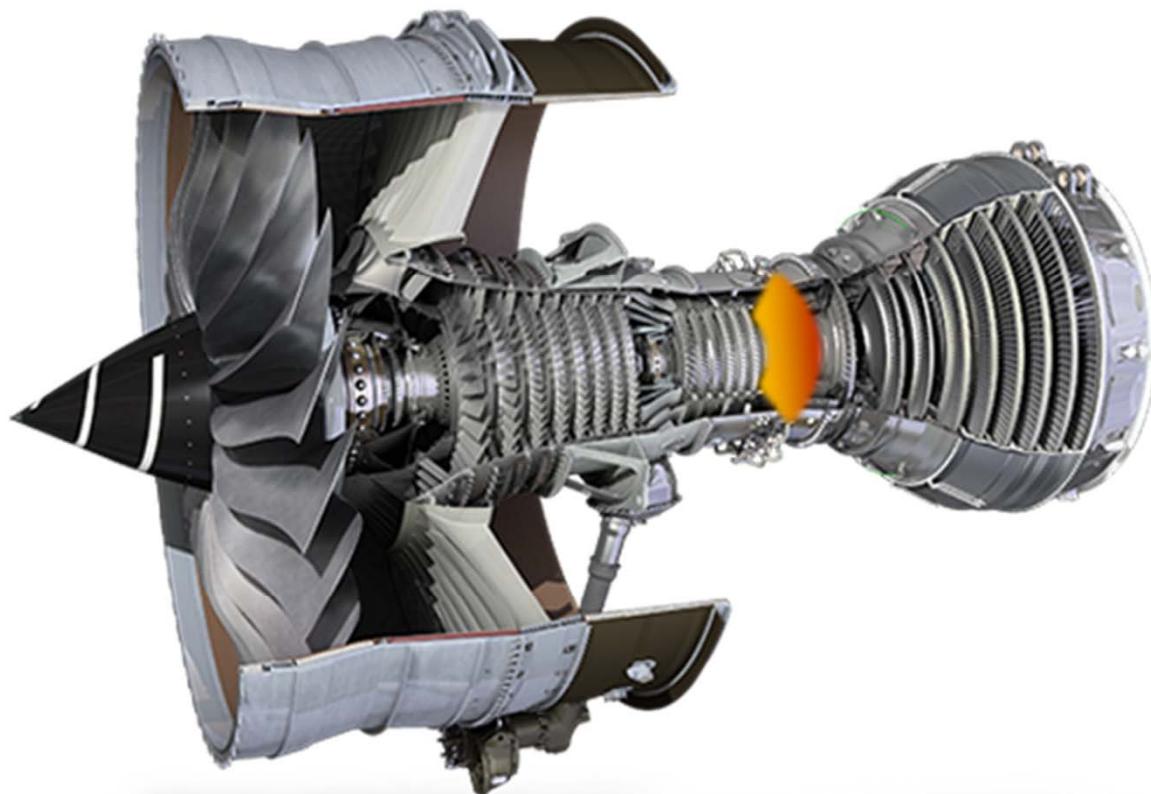
Yet today, we're in the midst of a **materials revolution**. Powerful simulation techniques, combined with increased computing power and machine learning, are enabling researchers to automate much of the discovery process, vastly accelerating the development of new materials

BARRON'S (April 2019)

A FEW EASY PIECES

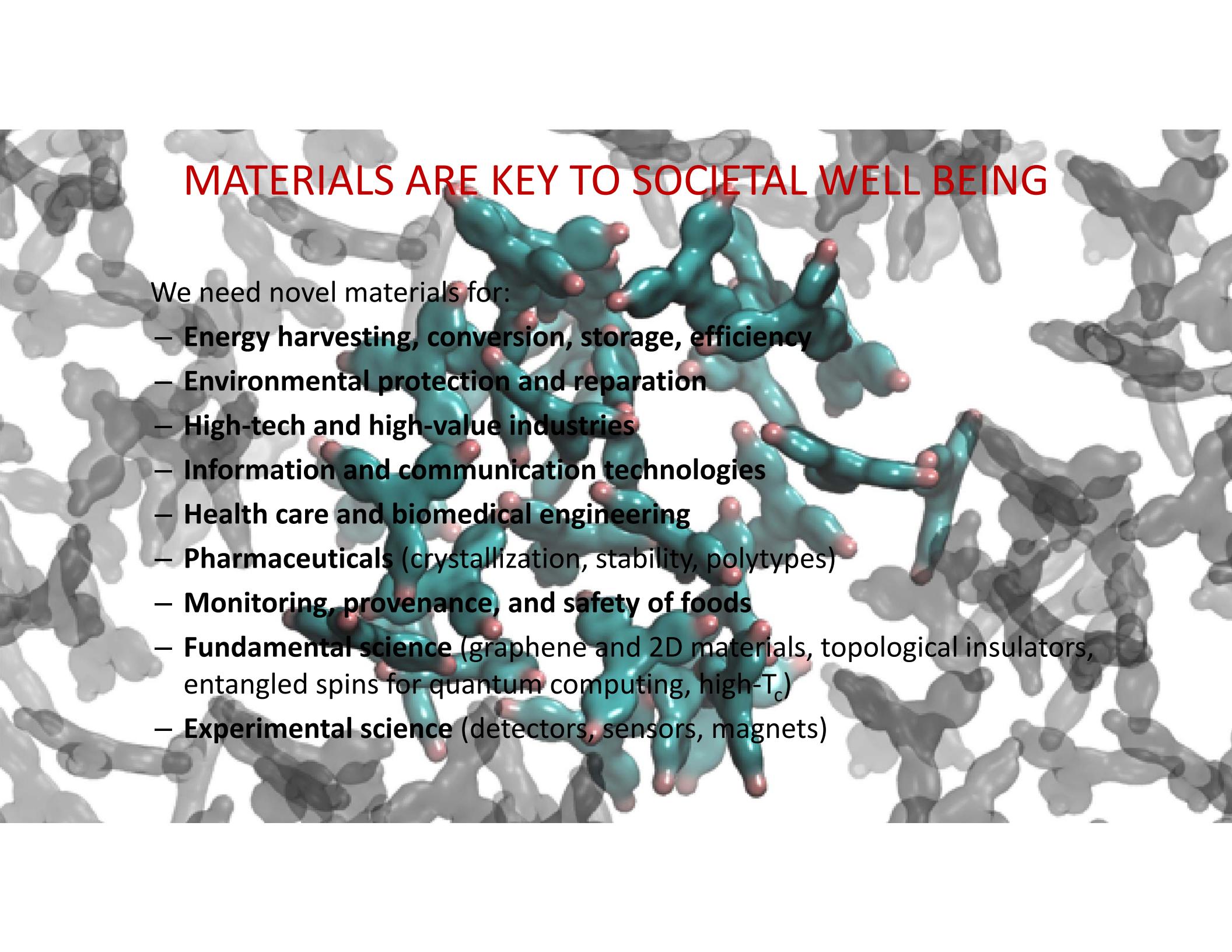


NEXT TIME YOU FLY



MEET CLARA AND FRITZ



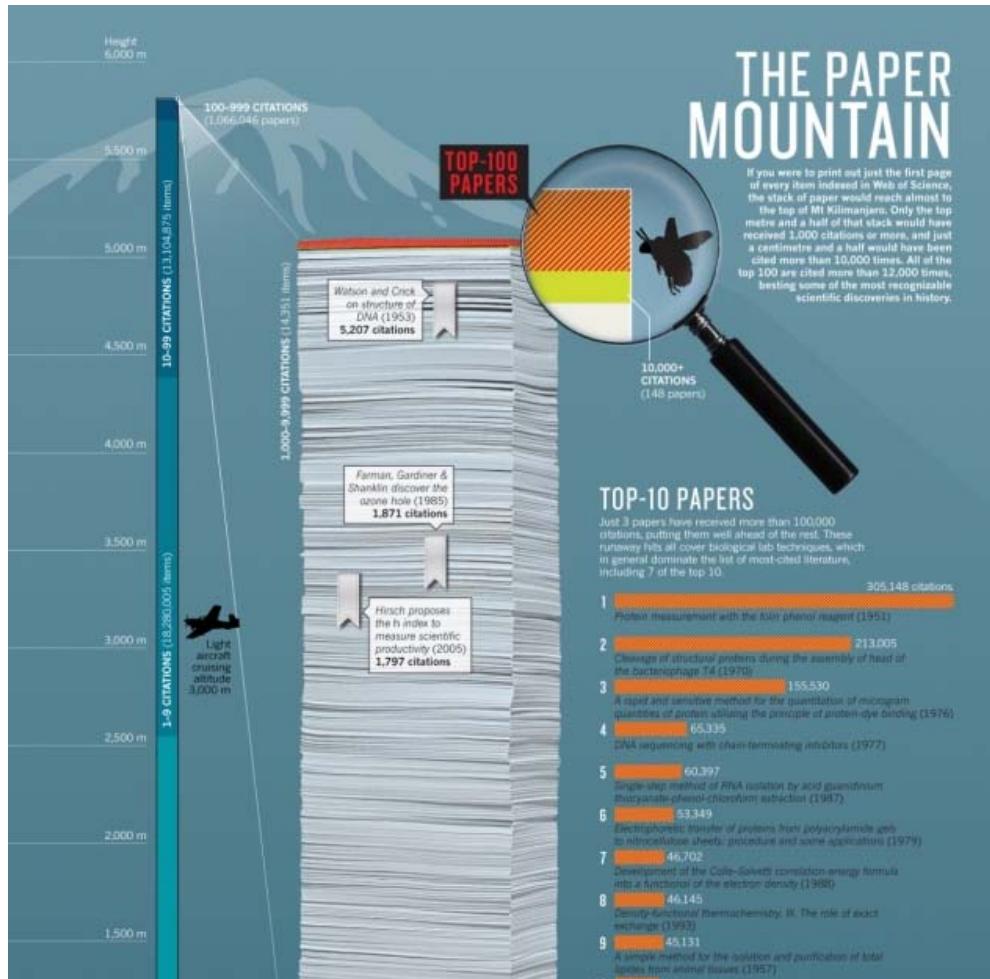


MATERIALS ARE KEY TO SOCIETAL WELL BEING

We need novel materials for:

- Energy harvesting, conversion, storage, efficiency
- Environmental protection and reparation
- High-tech and high-value industries
- Information and communication technologies
- Health care and biomedical engineering
- Pharmaceuticals (crystallization, stability, polytypes)
- Monitoring, provenance, and safety of foods
- Fundamental science (graphene and 2D materials, topological insulators, entangled spins for quantum computing, high- T_c)
- Experimental science (detectors, sensors, magnets)

THE RISE OF QUANTUM-MECHANICAL SIMULATIONS



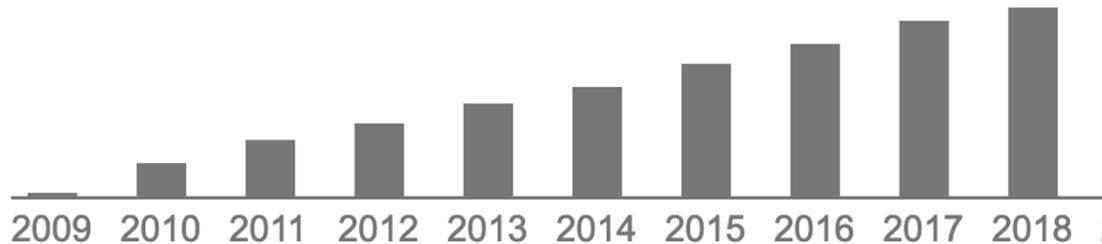
Density-functional theory
as the most cited field
ever across science,
medicine, engineering...
[Nature, 2014]



SOFTWARE AS MAJOR INFRASTRUCTURE

QUANTUM ESPRESSO: a modular and open-source software project for quantum simulations of materials

Total citations Cited by 12963



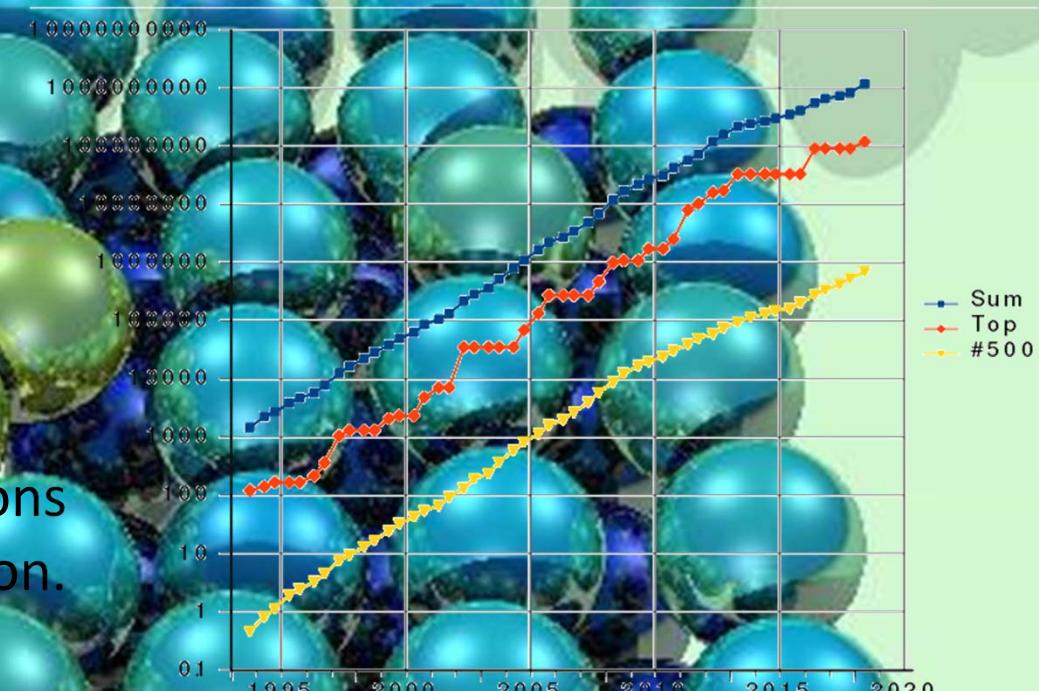
In 2019 there will be ~3000 scientific papers published using a single, free, European open-source code, supported by the H2020 MaX Centre of Excellence for Materials Design at the eXascale



THE BUSINESS MODEL

A calculation that took
one year in 1990
would take
one second in 2019
(33-million-fold increase).

And this is just with bits: neurons
are in, and qubits on the horizon.
**21st-century science will be
computational.**



MATERIALS MODELLING

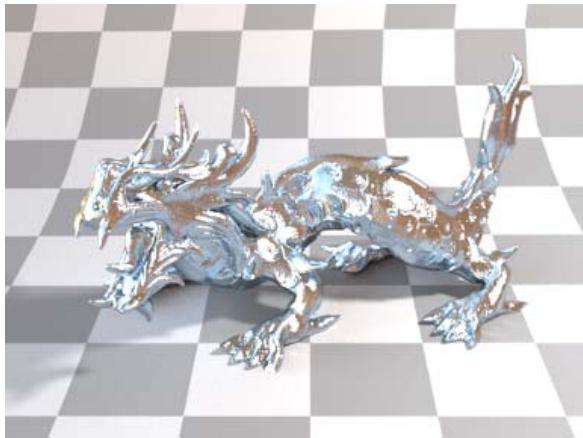
The frontiers and the challenges

Materials simulations have become a dominant force in the world of science and technology. The intellectual challenges lying ahead to sustain such a paradigm shift are discussed.

Nicola Marzari

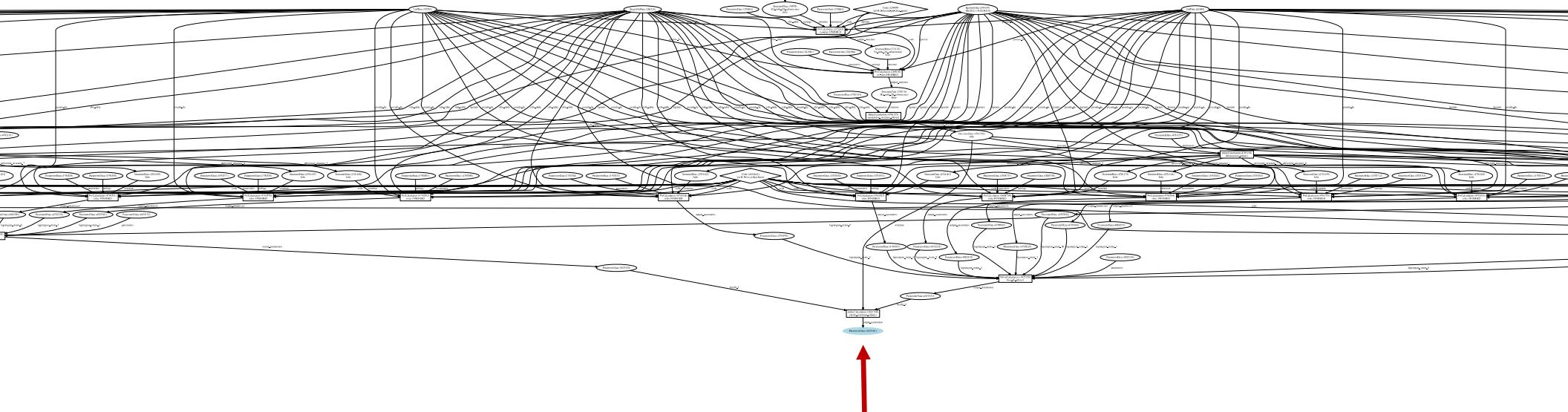
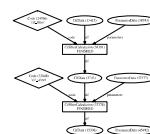
- 1) PREDICTIVE ACCURACY
- 2) REALISTIC COMPLEXITY
- 3) MATERIALS' INFORMATICS

HOW WELL CAN WE REPRODUCE THE REAL WORLD?



AUTOMATED, HIGH-THROUGHPUT, ON-DEMAND DATA

Input: Structure



Output: Property



WE BUILT AN ENTIRE OPERATING SYSTEM FOR THIS

Automation

Data

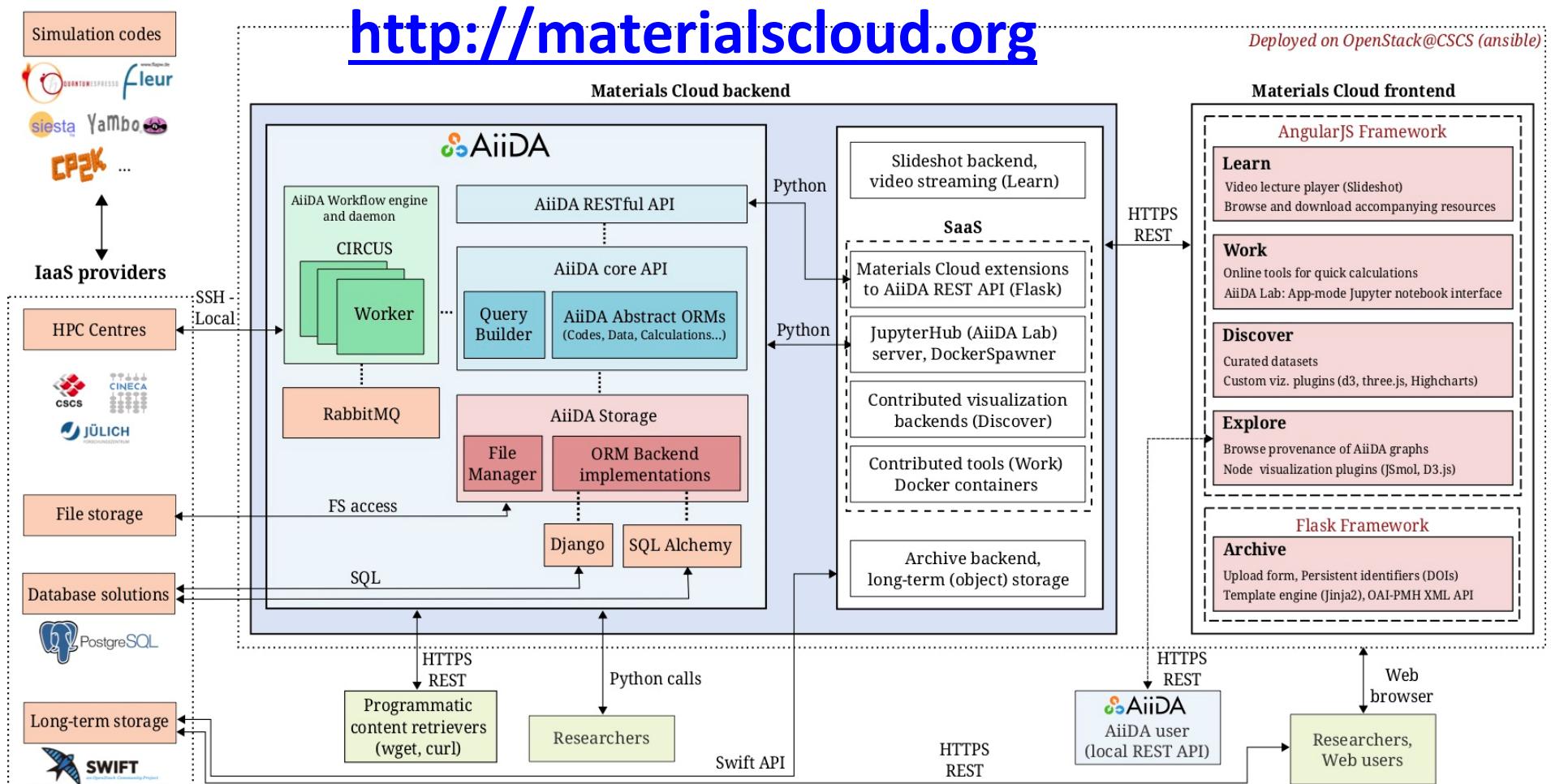
Workflows

Sharing



<http://www.aiida.net>

THE CONVERGENCE OF HPC, HTC, AND HPDA



MACHINE LEARNING: FROM ONE MONTH TO ONE MINUTE

NEWS FEATURE

THE MATERIAL CODE

Machine-learning techniques could revolutionize how materials science is done.

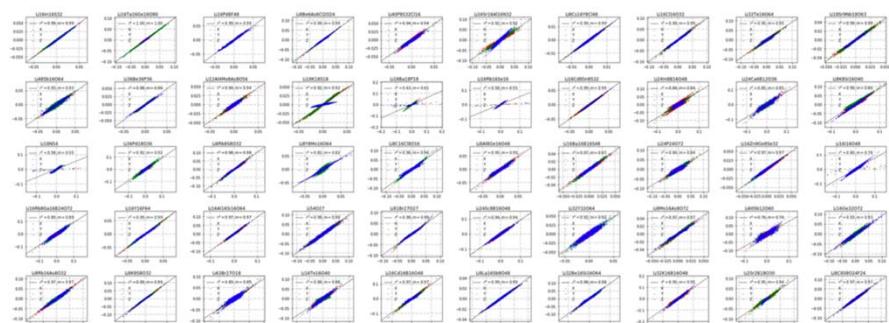
BY NICOLA NOSENGO

The image is a collage of various scientific and technical illustrations. It includes several 3D models of crystal structures and molecular frameworks in blue and white. There are also several small square plots arranged in a grid, each showing a different type of data distribution or simulation results. The overall theme is advanced materials science and computation.

Nature, May 2016

I

t's a strong contender for the geekiest video ever made: a close-up of a smartphone with line upon line of numbers and symbols scrolling down the screen. But when visitors stop by Nicola Marzari's office, which overlooks Lake Geneva, he can hardly wait to show it off. "It's from 2010," he says, "and this is my cellphone calculating the electronic structure of silicon in real time!"



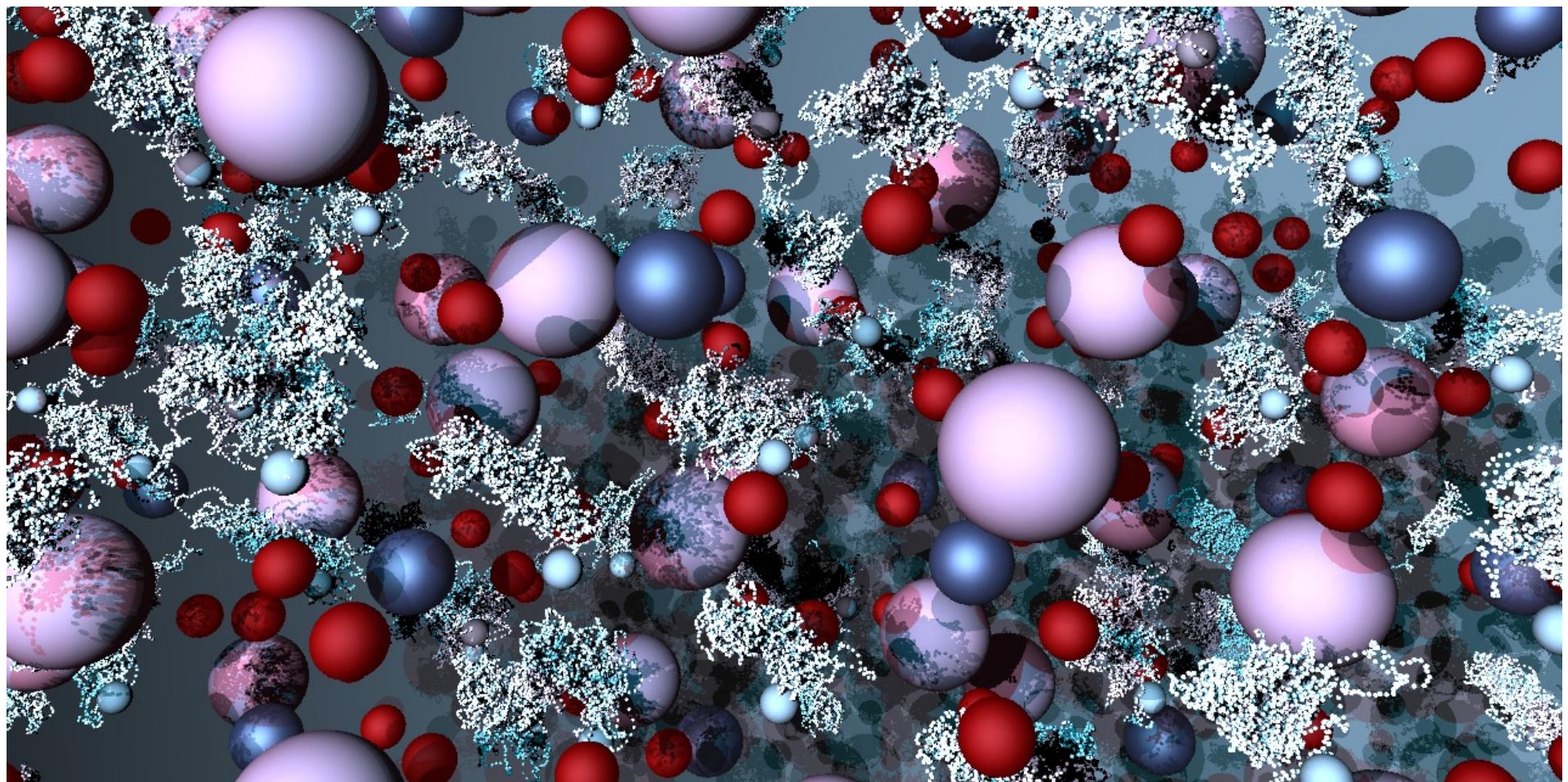
DEVELOPING SAFE, MORE POWERFUL BATTERIES



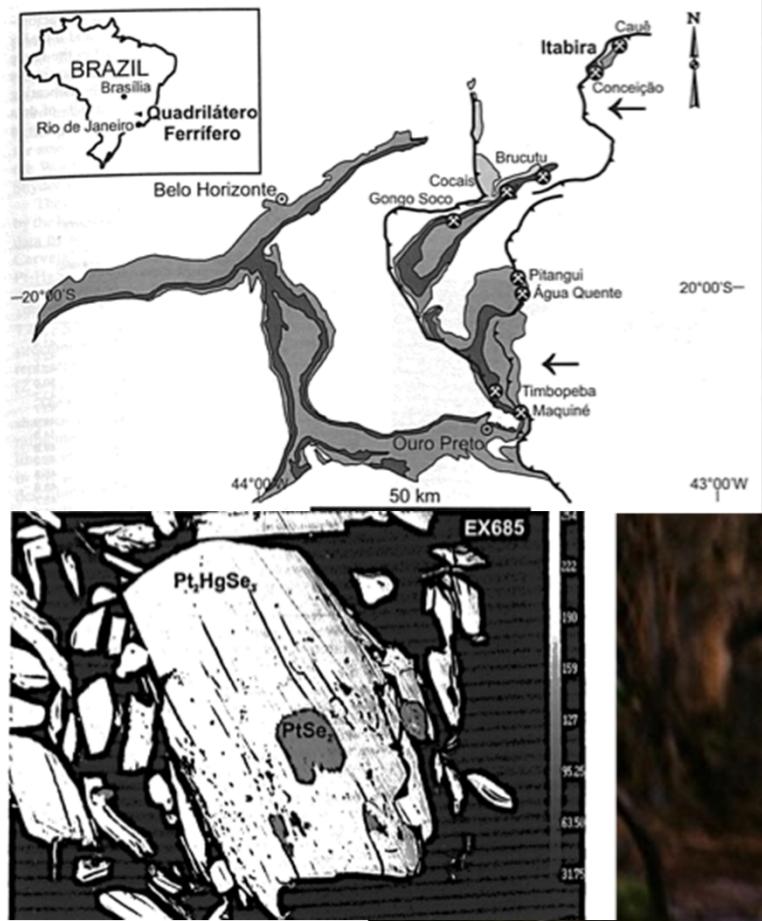
Energy density of a battery is one-tenth of a TNT bomb!



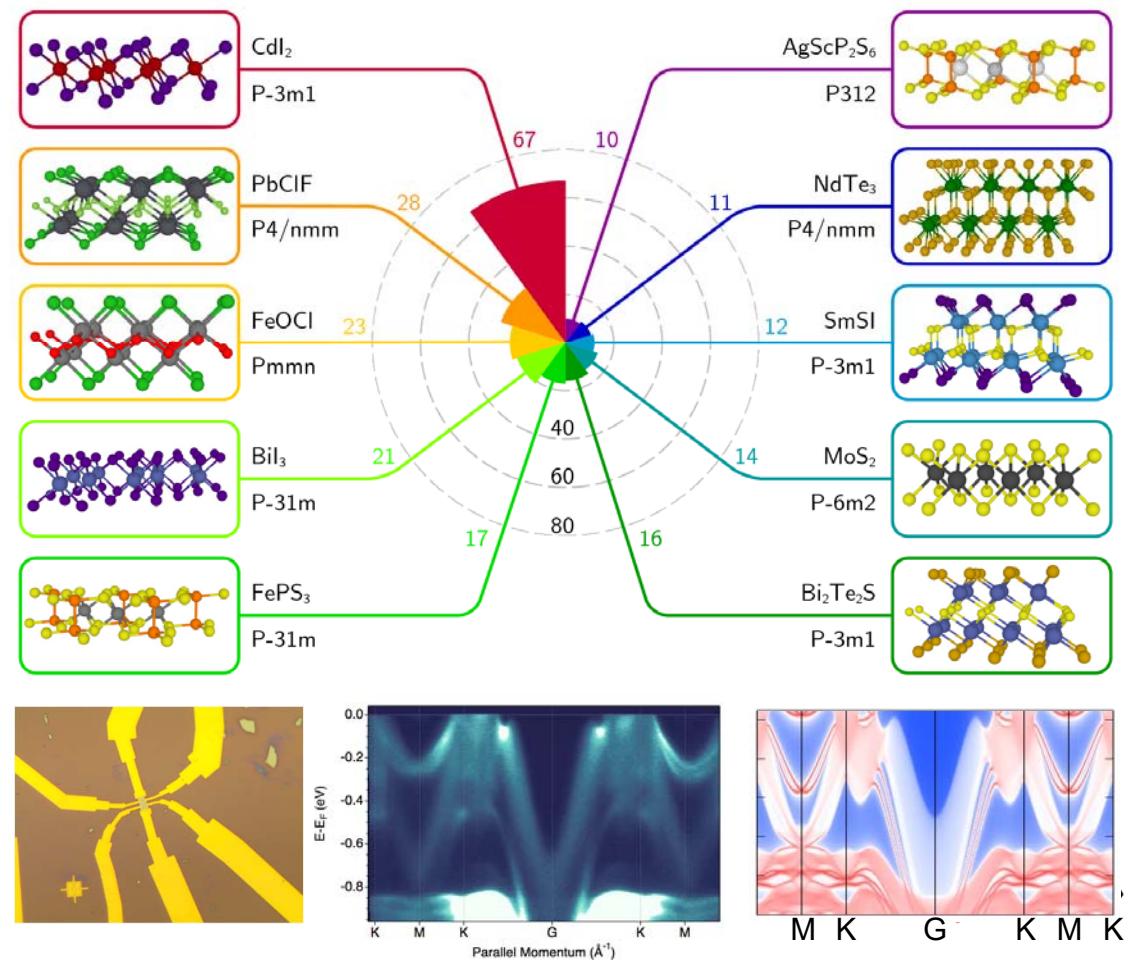
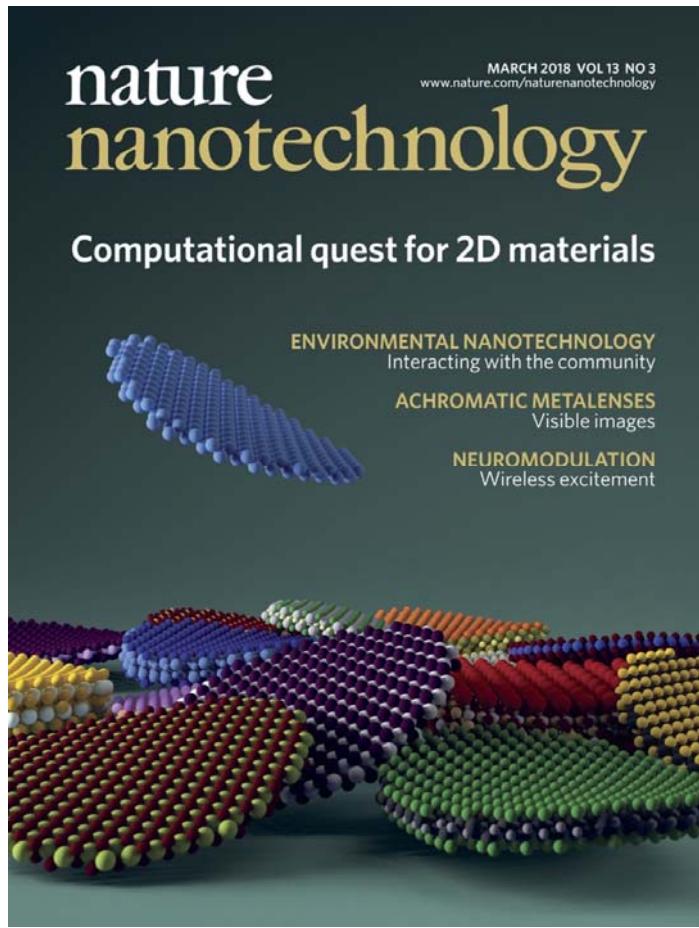
NEW SOLID STATE CONDUCTORS

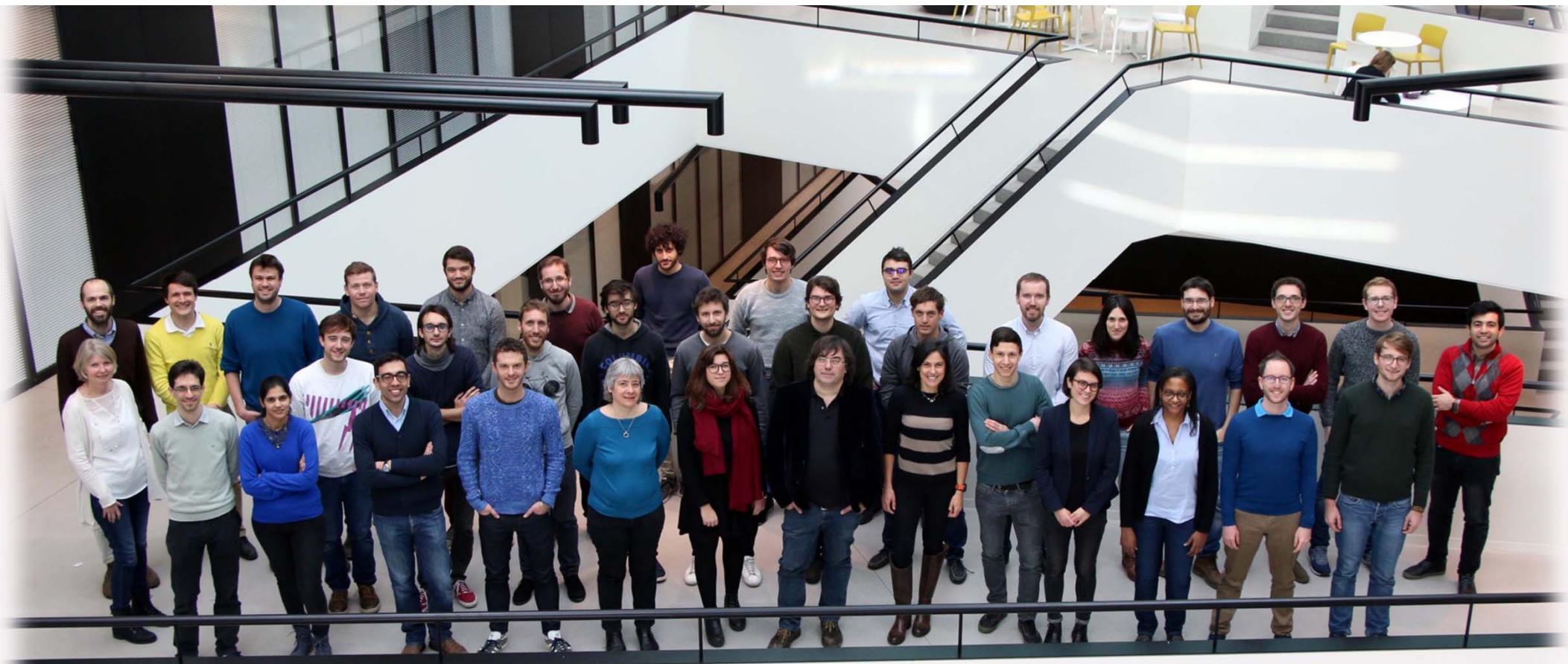


A ROOM-TEMPERATURE TOPOLOGICAL INSULATOR



2000 NOVEL TWO DIMENSIONAL MATERIALS





<http://nccr-marvel.ch/> (2014-2026)
<http://max-centre.eu/> (2015-2021)



MATERIALS
CLOUD



CONCLUSIONS

1. Materials enable the technologies that sustain our economy, our lives, our society
2. We are changing the entire paradigm of materials design and discovery (QM simulations, ML/data, neuro/qubit)
3. Physical infrastructure ceases to be the limit of exploration
4. Computational science will be foundational and pervasive in this century (yet we do not have a development/support model)

