

# About me

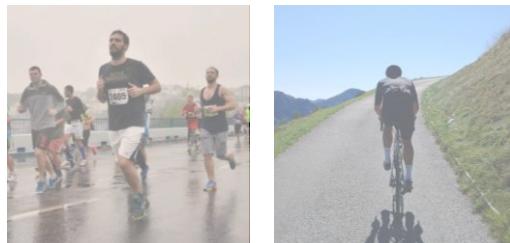
## Edvin Fako

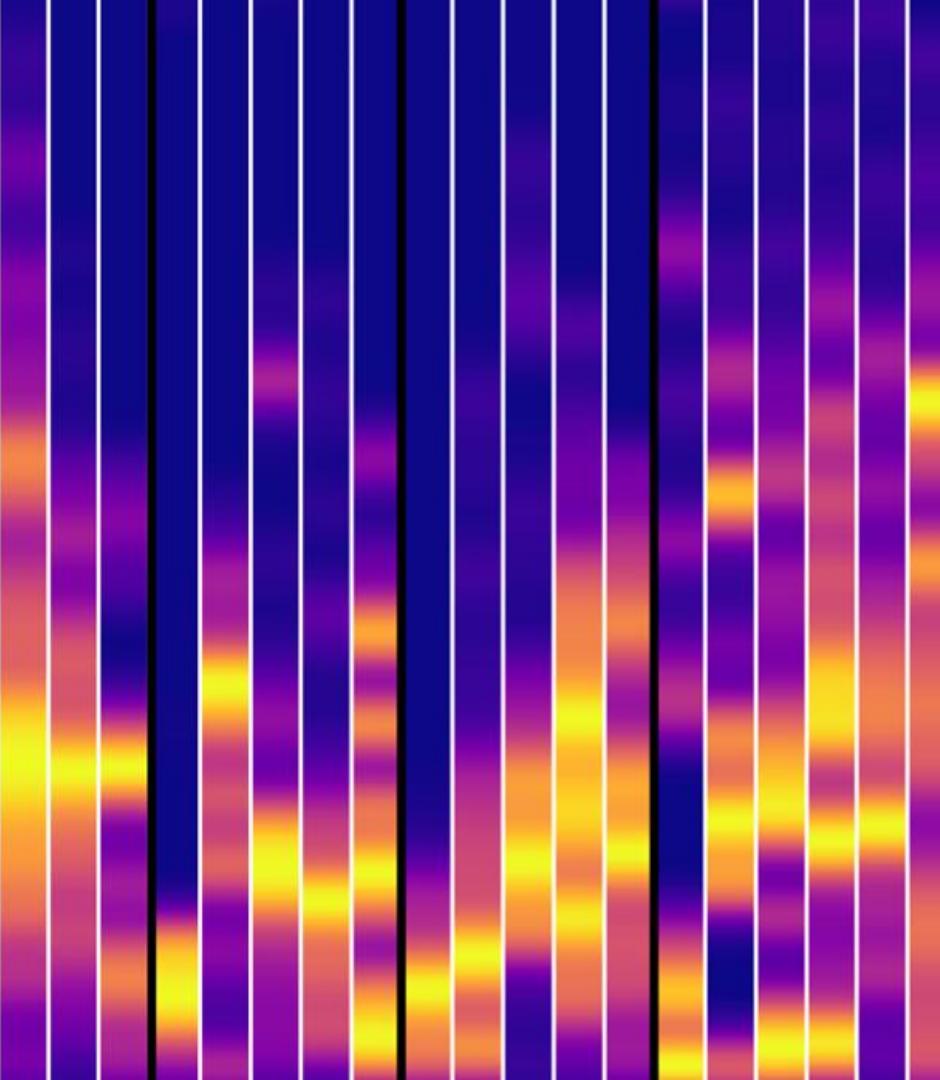
### Professionally

2025 | Postdoc @ LIAC  
2021-25 | Scientist @ BASF  
2016-21 | Lopez's Group @ ICIQ



### Privately





# How Computational Methods and Data Shape AI for Discovery

of Functional Materials

*Lausanne 07.05.2025*

- What are functional materials?
- Parallels between drug (molecule) and heterogeneous catalyst discovery
- Materials as catalysts: How do materials facilitate chemical reactions?
- Descriptor versus dynamic approaches
  - Descriptors in surface science
  - Dynamic approaches in surface science
- MLIPs: Where do we stand?
- How to sample fragments on a surfaces?

**GOAL: Motivate and empower you to generate and explore data!**

# What are functional materials?



ChatGPT

**Functional materials** are materials that have specific properties and functions beyond just their structural or mechanical uses. They are designed to respond to external stimuli—such as temperature, electric or magnetic fields, light, or chemical environments—in predictable and useful ways.

## Key Features:

- **Responsive:** They change their properties in response to external conditions.
- **Active Role:** Unlike passive structural materials, functional materials are active participants in a system's performance.

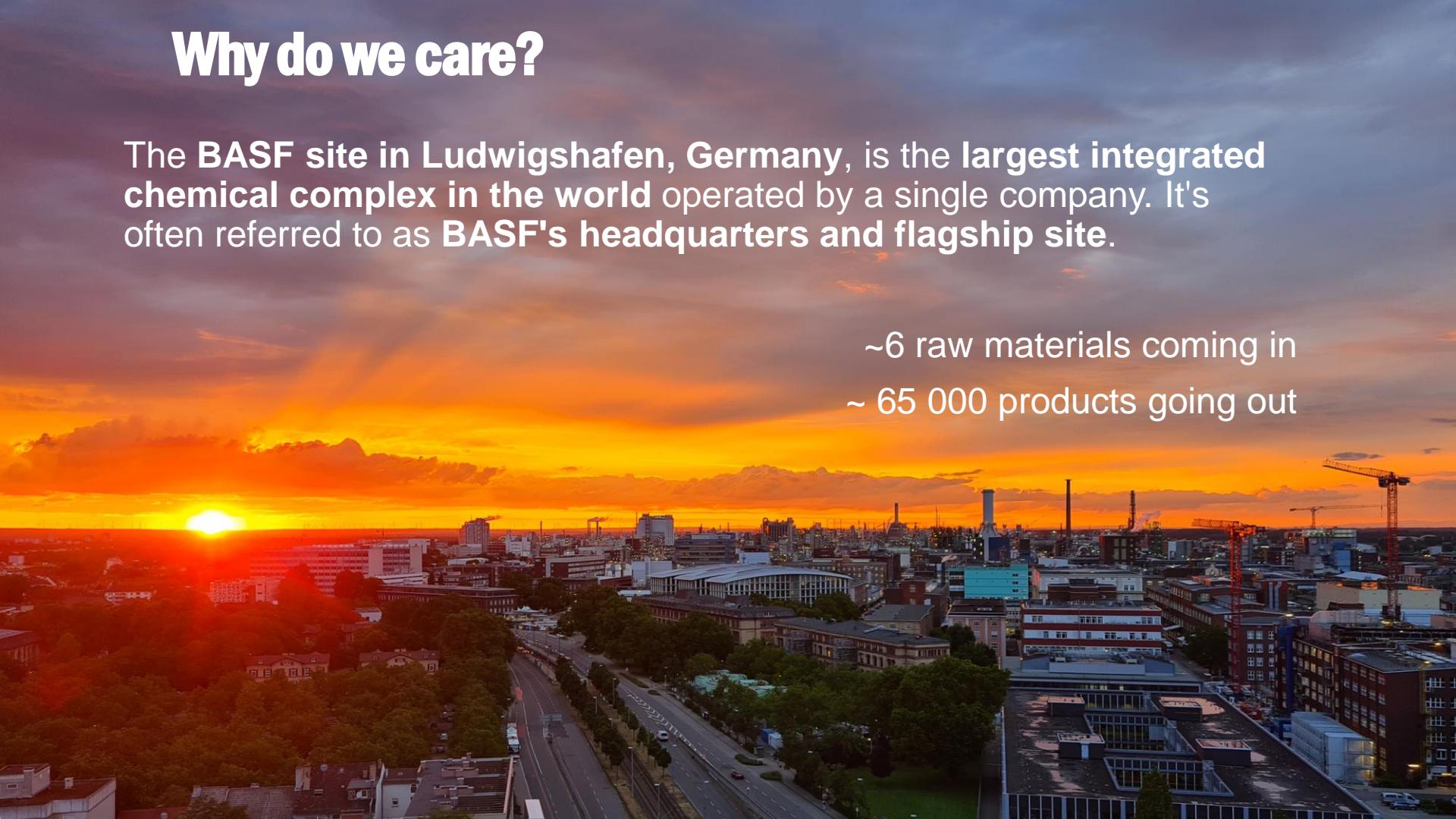
- Piezoelectric Materials
- Ferro/Thermoelectric Materials
- Shape Memory Alloys (SMAs)
- Electrochromic Materials
- Photovoltaic Materials
- **Heterogeneous Catalysts**
- ...

# Why do we care?



# Why do we care?

The **BASF site in Ludwigshafen, Germany**, is the **largest integrated chemical complex in the world** operated by a single company. It's often referred to as **BASF's headquarters and flagship site**.



~6 raw materials coming in  
~ 65 000 products going out

# Why do we care?

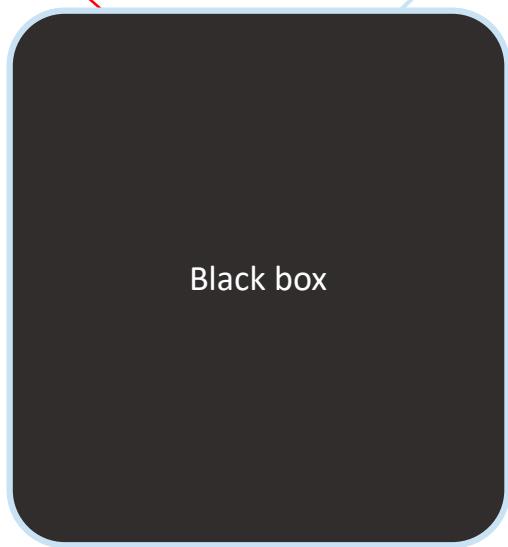
- ~ 39 000 people working
- ~ 200 plants
- ~ 2 power plants



# Parallels between drug and heterogeneous catalyst discovery

Data driven discovery

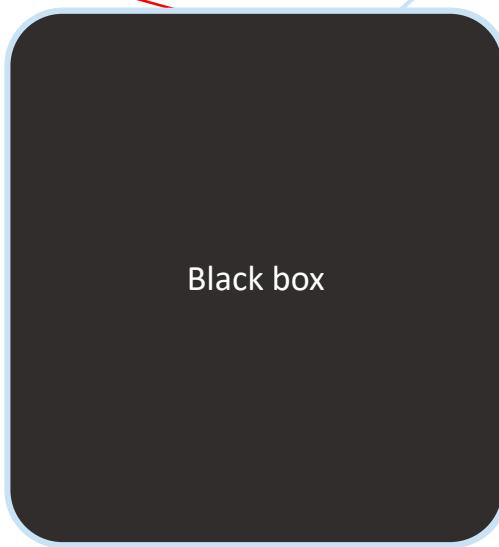
object of interest



Drug

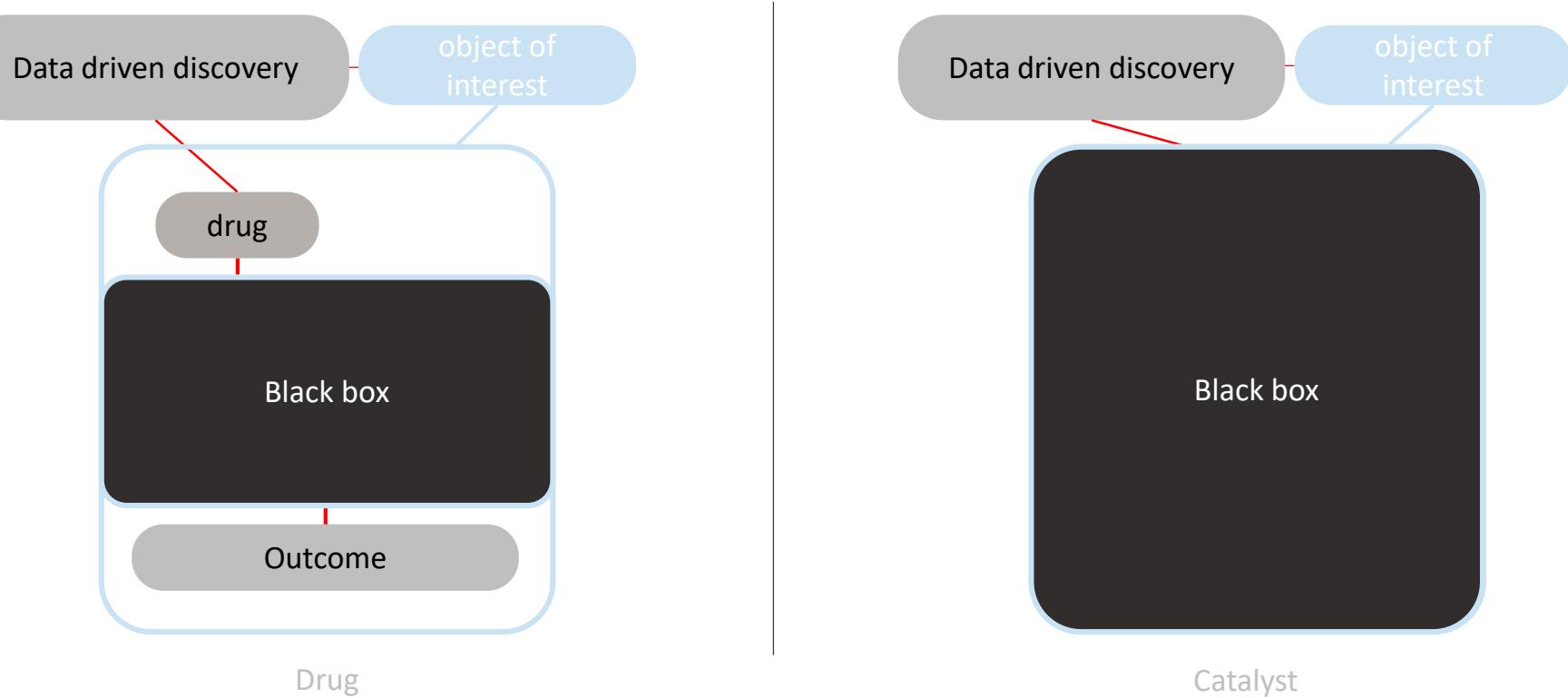
Data driven discovery

object of interest

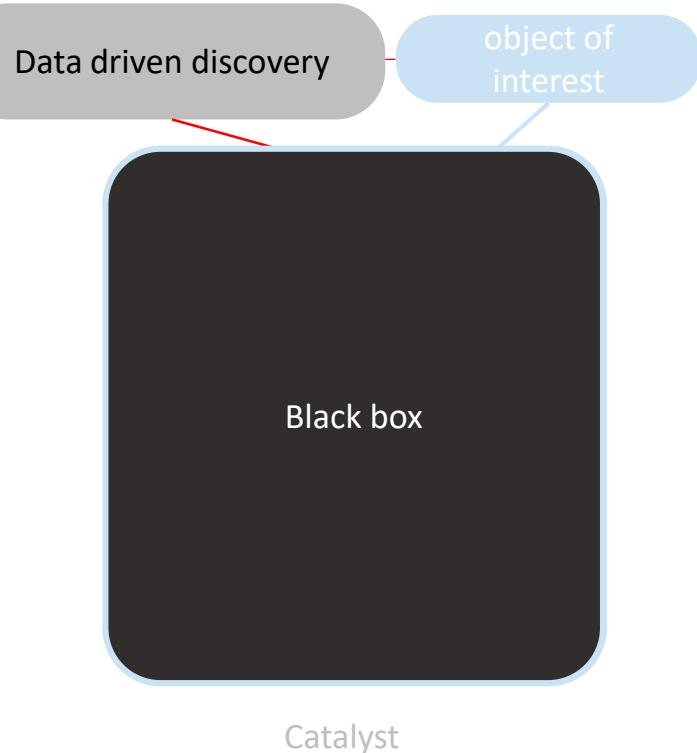
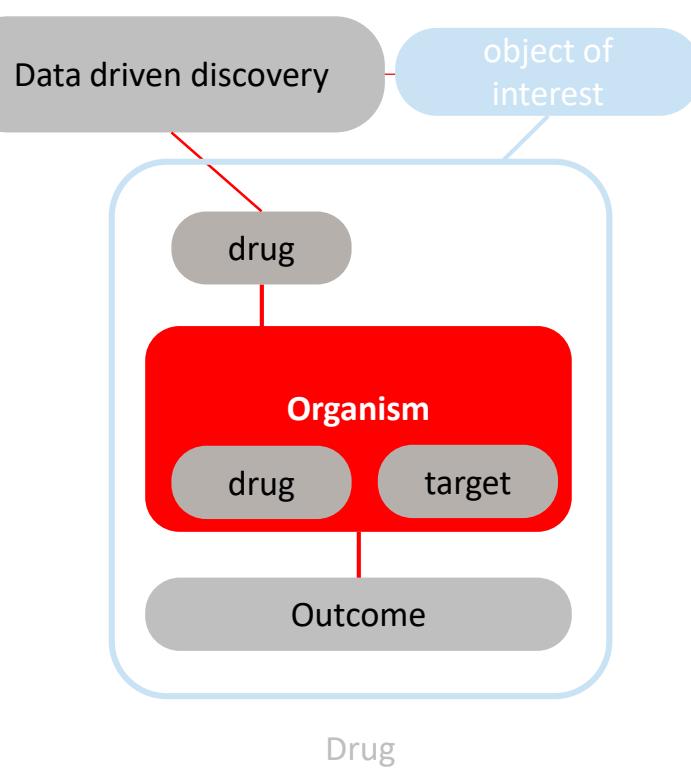


Catalyst

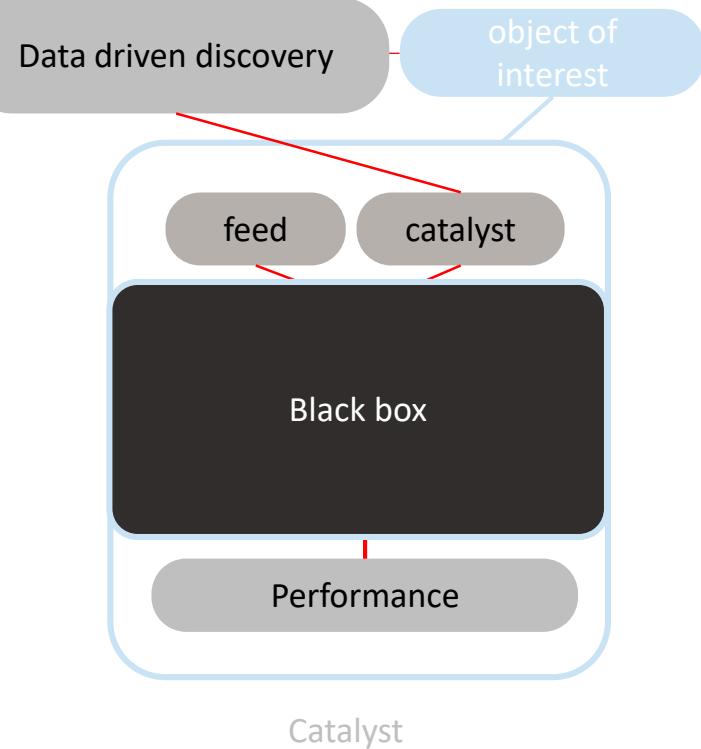
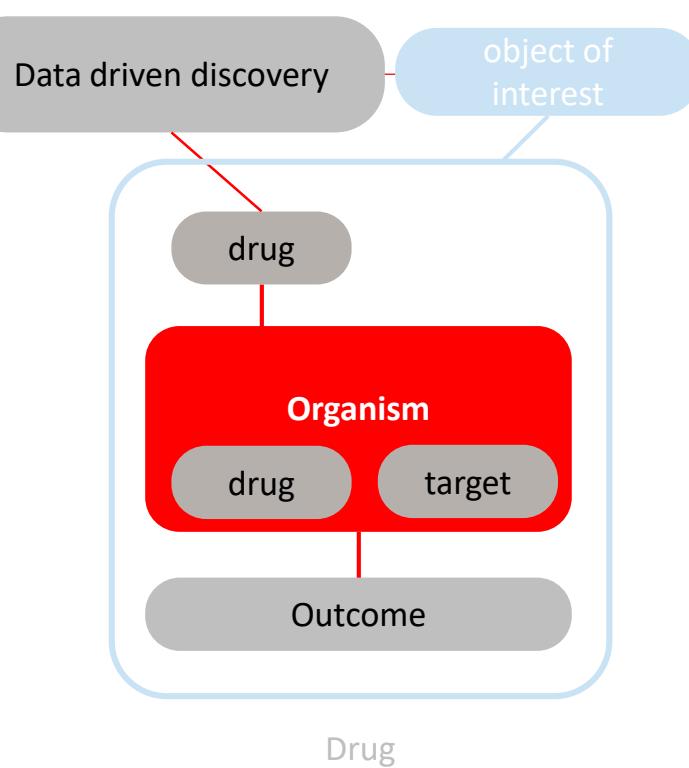
# Parallels between drug and heterogeneous catalyst discovery



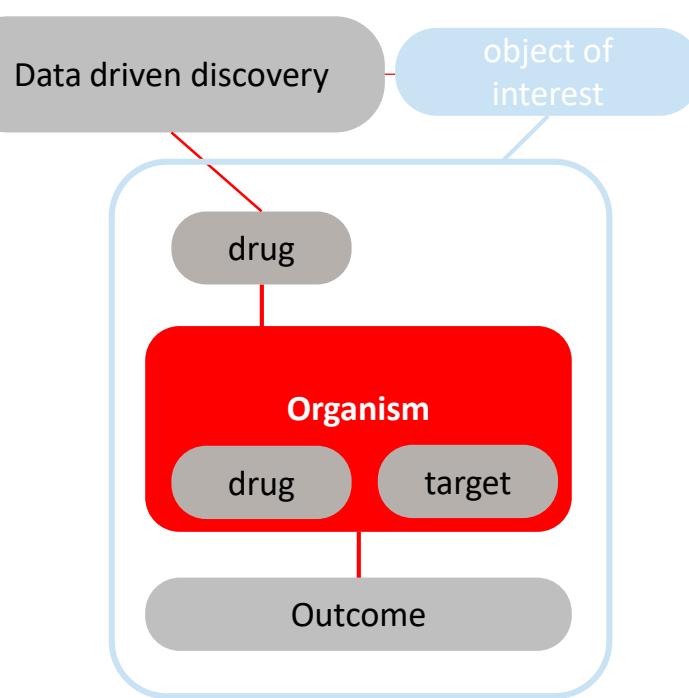
# Parallels between drug and heterogeneous catalyst discovery



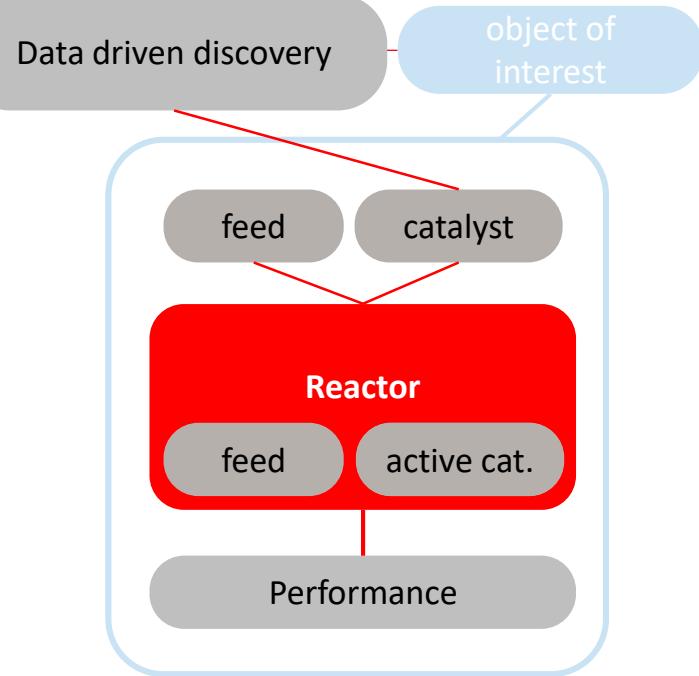
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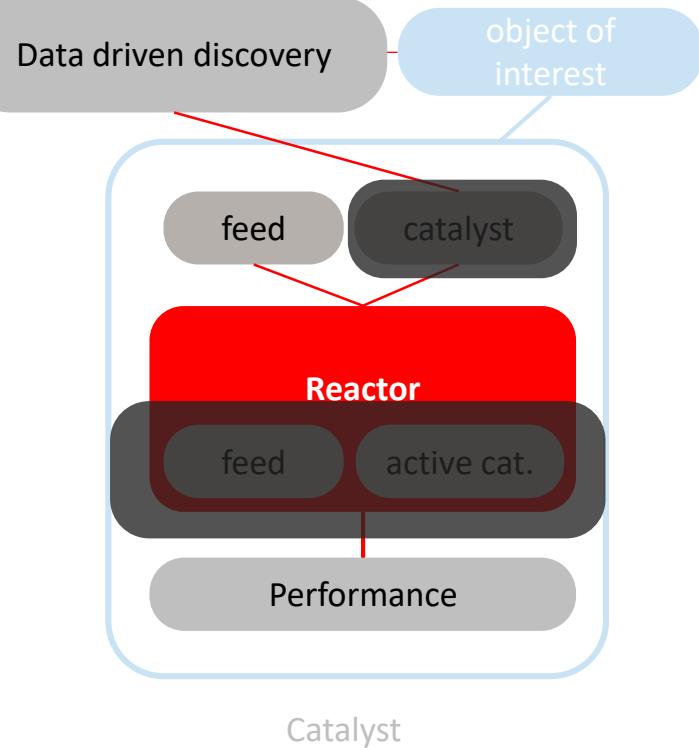
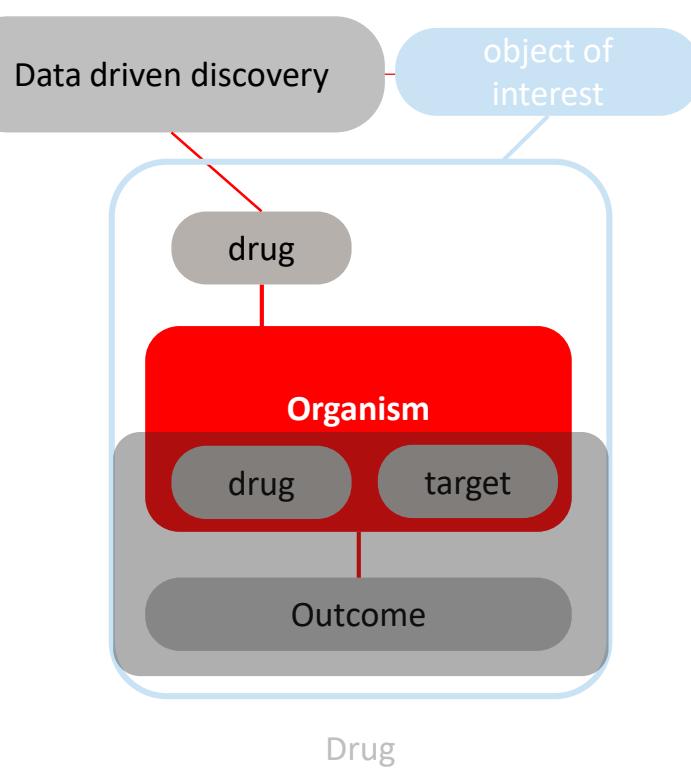


Drug

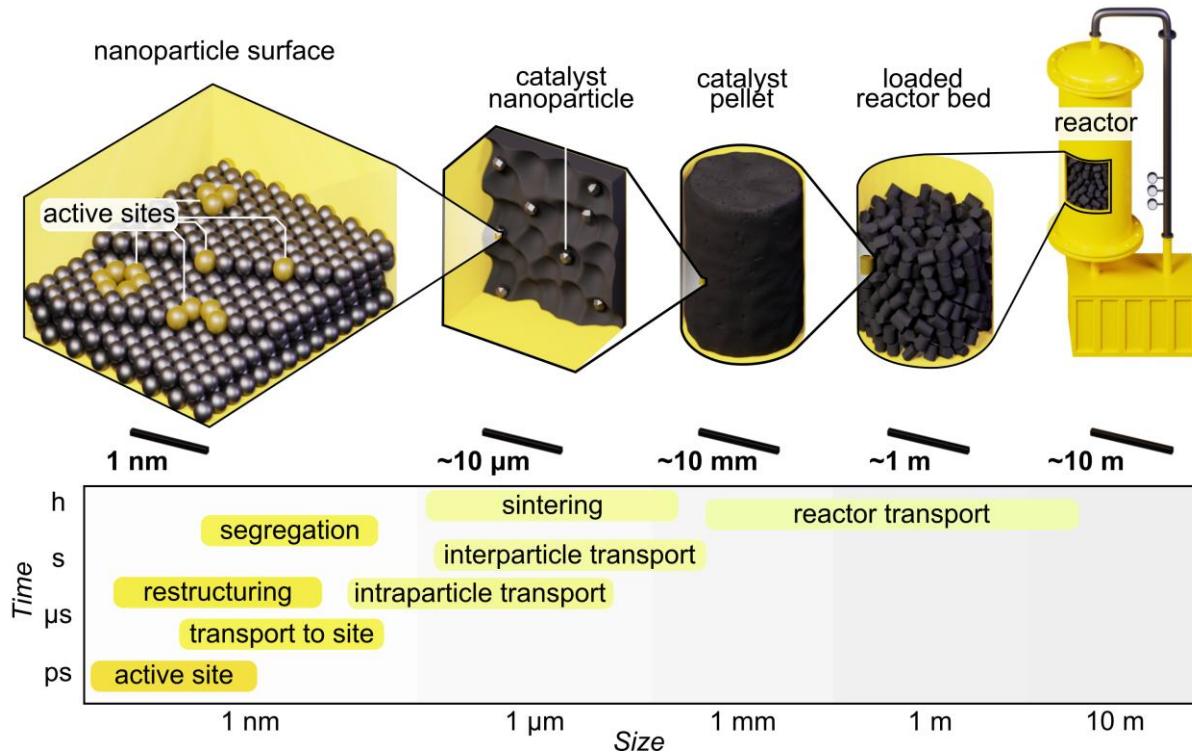


Catalyst

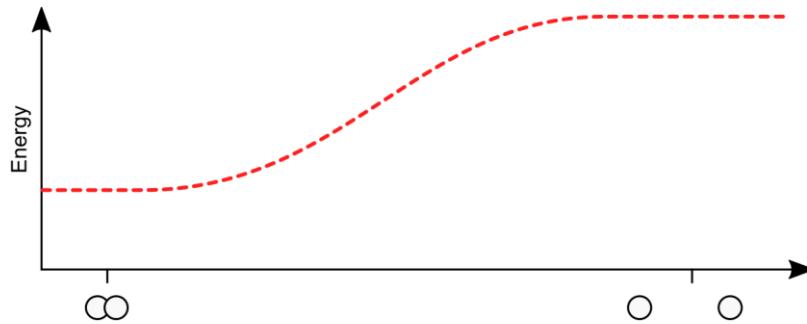
# Parallels between drug and heterogeneous catalyst discovery



# Heterogeneous Catalysis

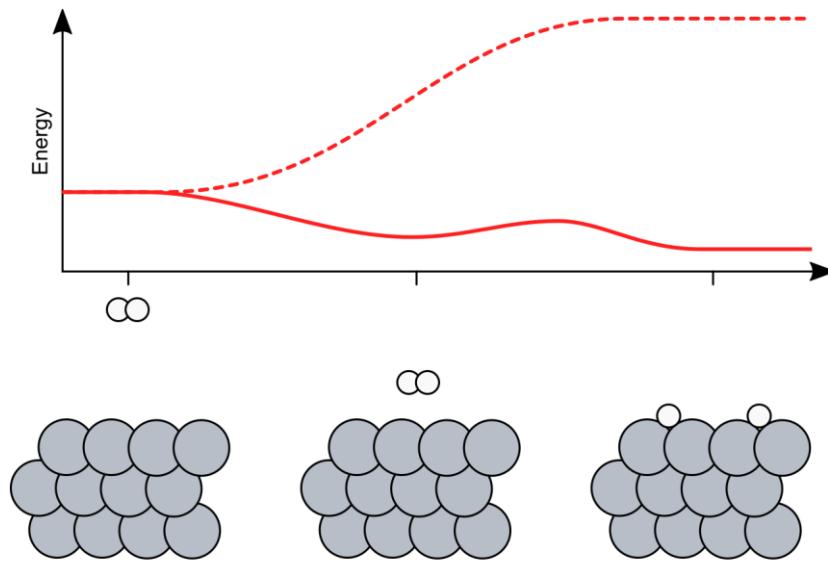


# Heterogeneous Catalysts



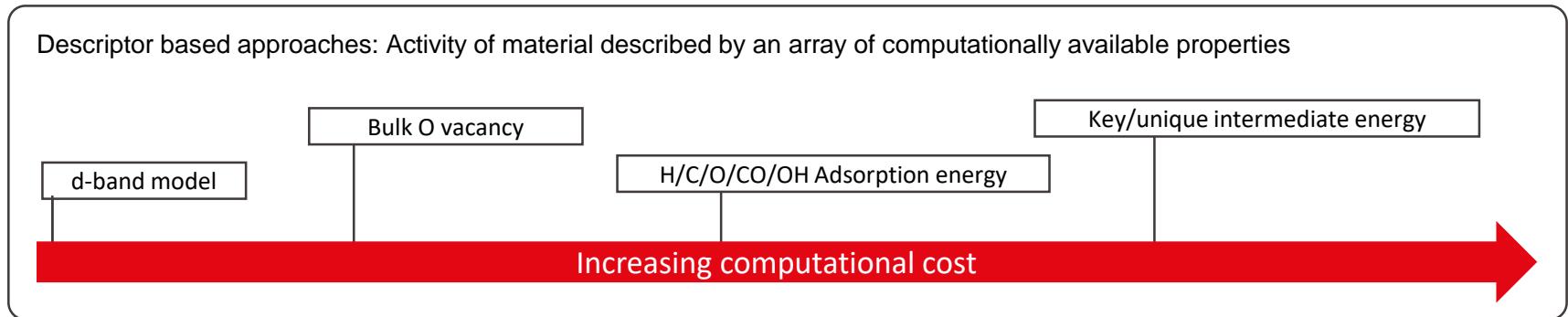
Even a simple H-H bond is very hard to simply pull apart...

# Heterogeneous Catalysts



Here is how the same profile looks if a metal surface is near by...

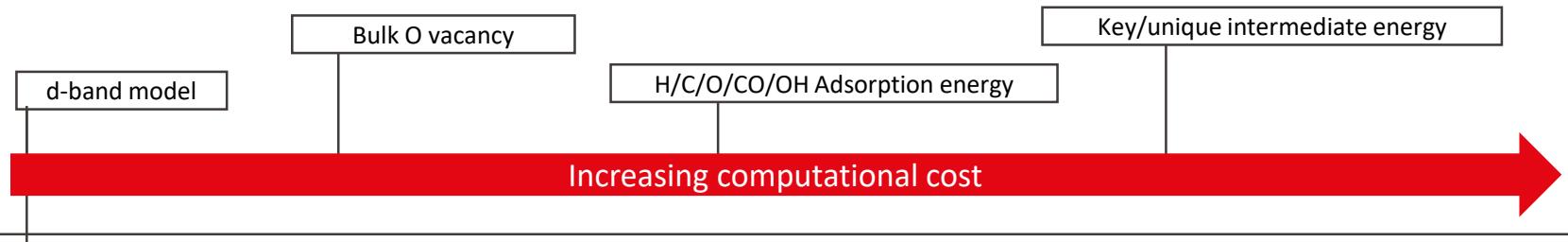
- Approaches of tackling complexity in heterogenous catalysis



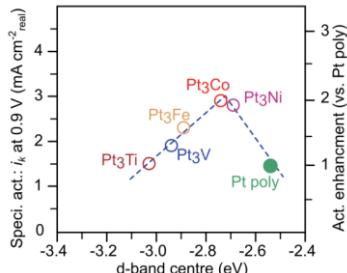
# Descriptor versus dynamic approaches

- Approaches of tackling complexity in heterogenous catalysis

Descriptor based approaches: Activity of material described by an array of computationally available properties



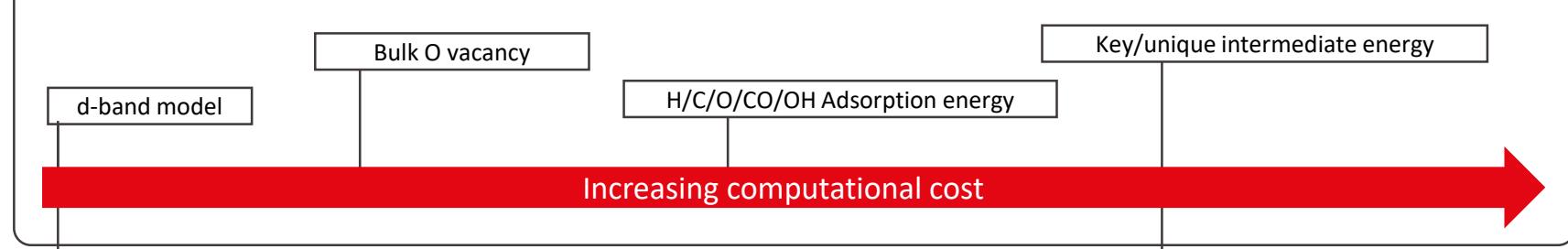
Single bulk calculation required



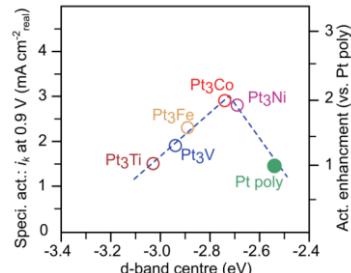
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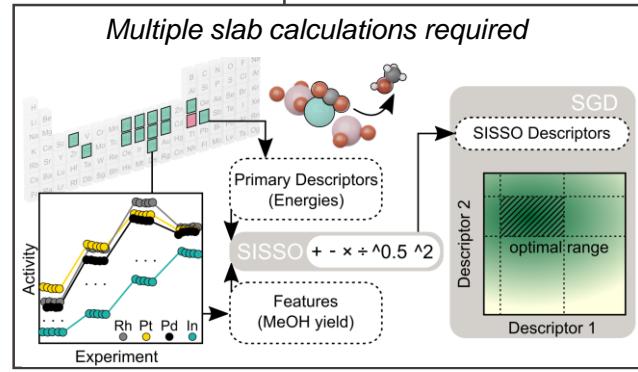
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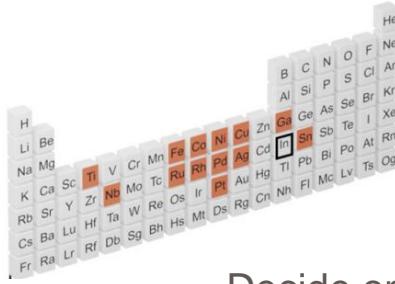
Single bulk calculation required



Multiple slab calculations required

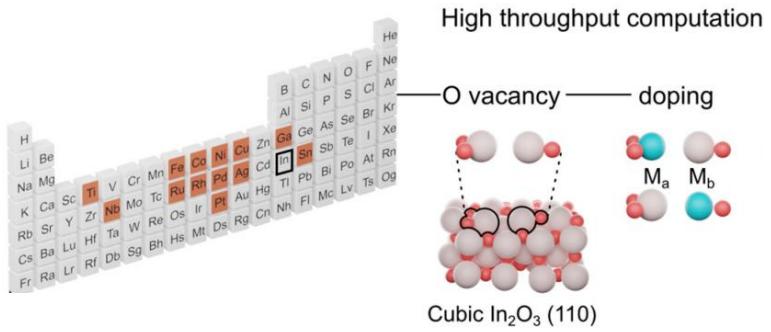


# What if we oversimplify a Real Catalysts?



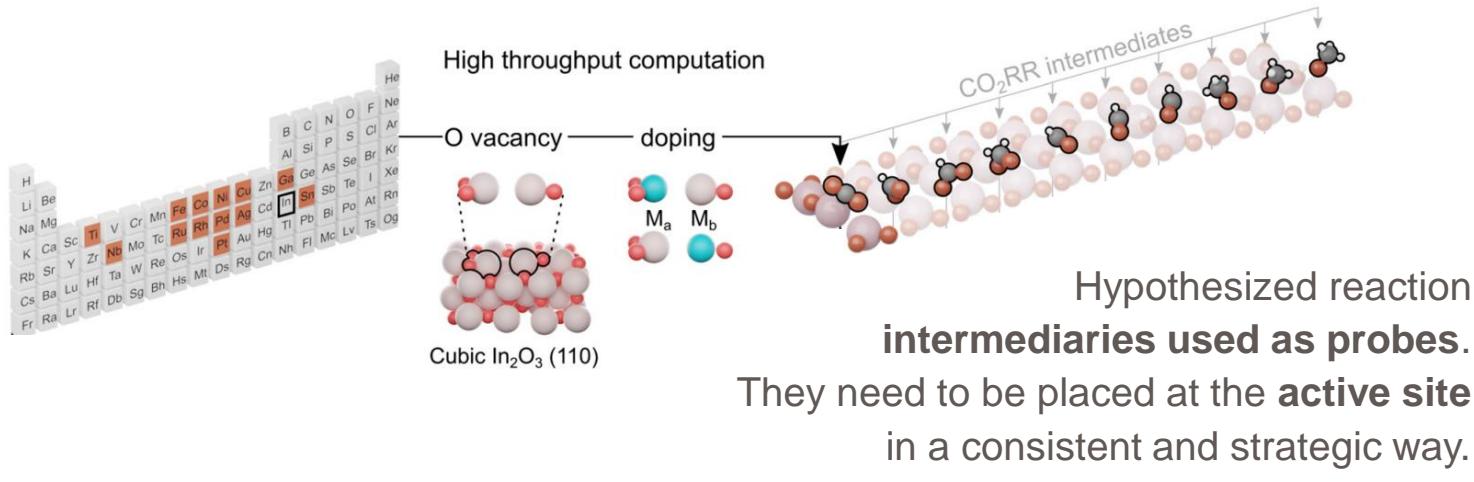
Decide on what is the **base material** and **search domain**

# What if we oversimplify a Real Catalysts?



Find a **model structure** capable of  
expressing the **effects across the design space**

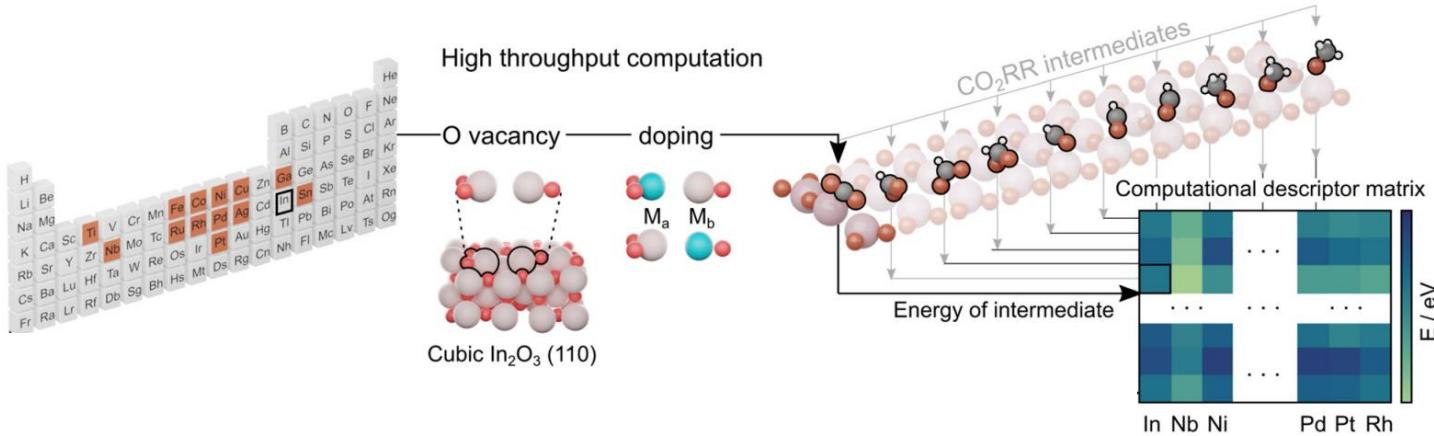
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CO<sub>2</sub> reduction on promoted  $\text{In}_2\text{O}_3$

■ Khatamirad, Fako et. al. Catal. Sci. Technol., 2023, 13, 2656–2661

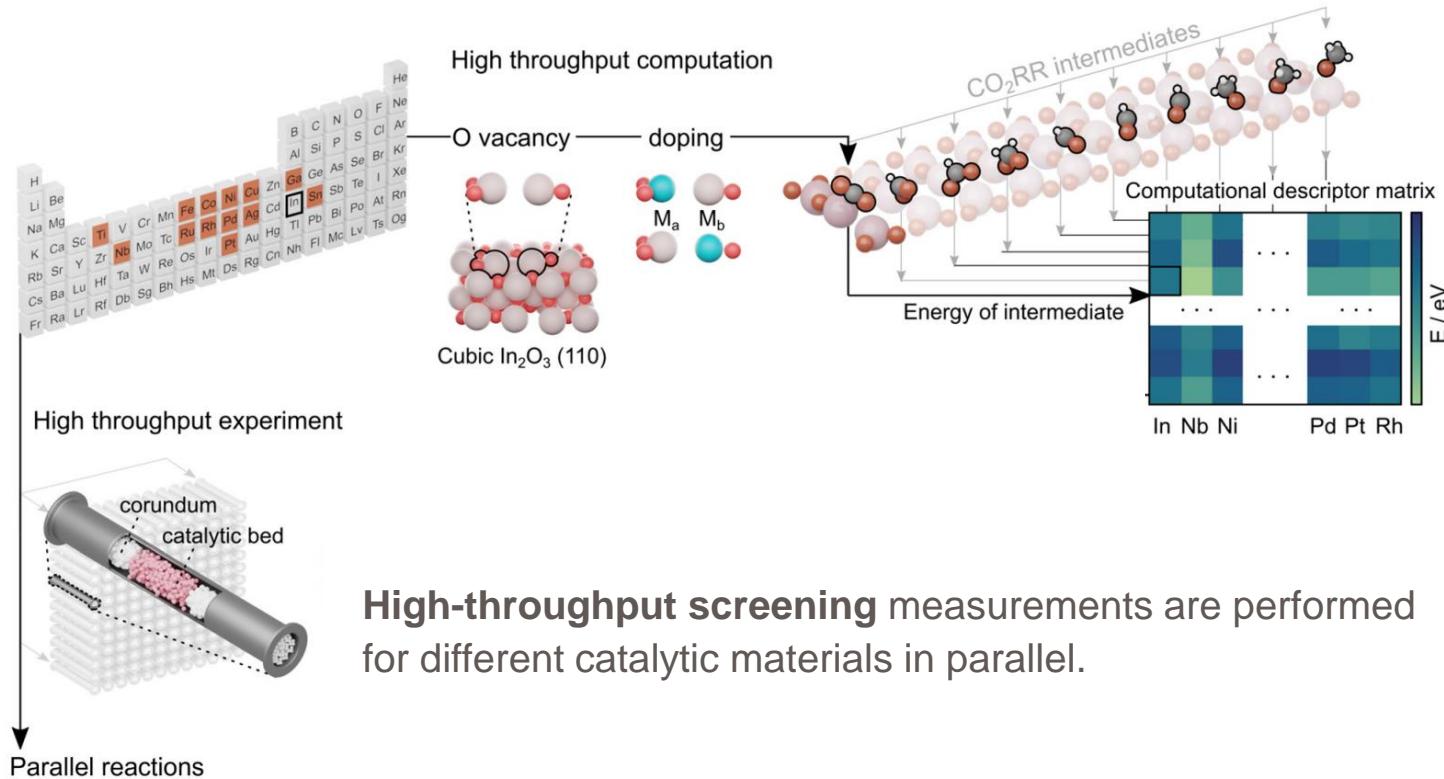
# What if we oversimplify a Real Catalysts?



**Density Functional Theory driven simulations** to find the local minima.  
 These energies express the effect of the promoter on the base structure.  
**Prohibitively expensive for high-throughput screening!**

$\text{CO}_2$  reduction on promoted  $\text{In}_2\text{O}_3$

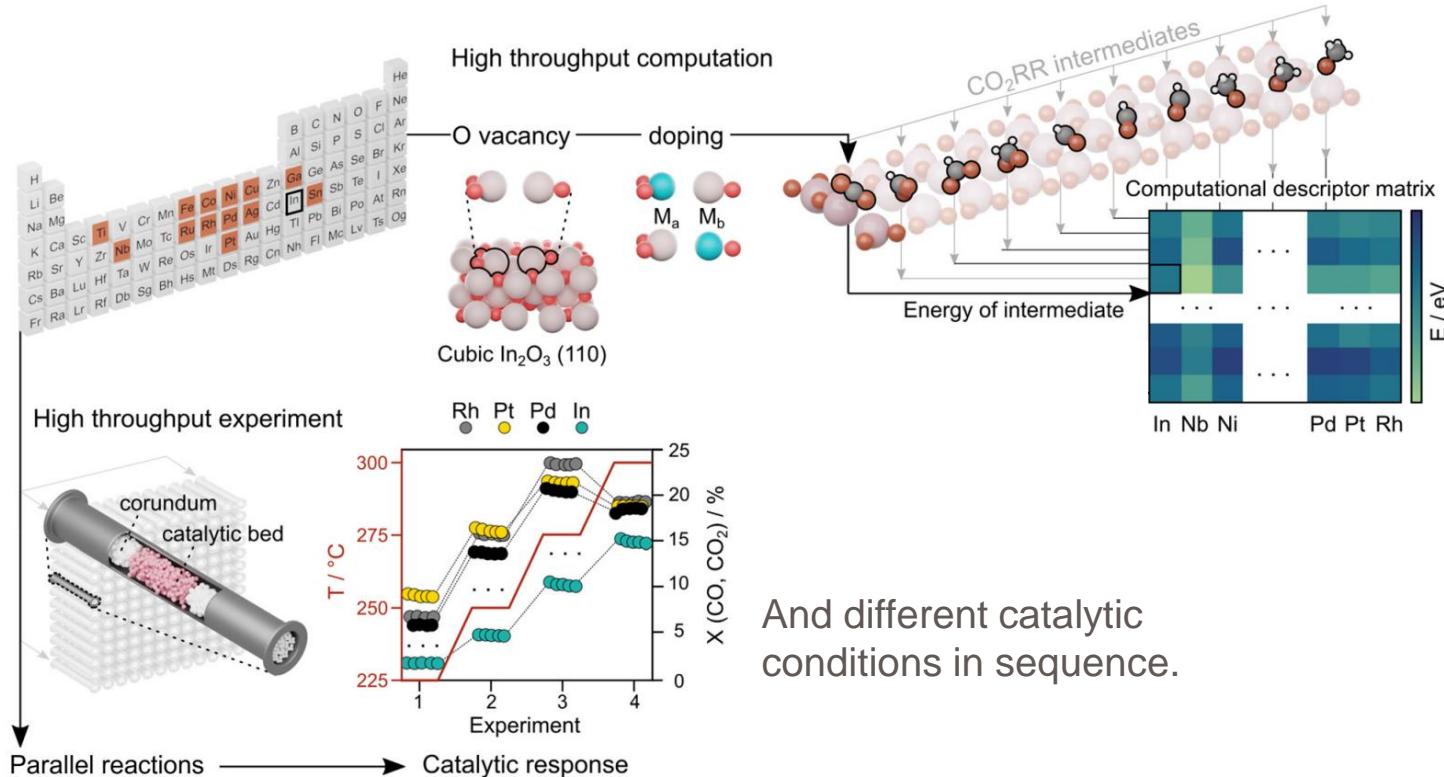
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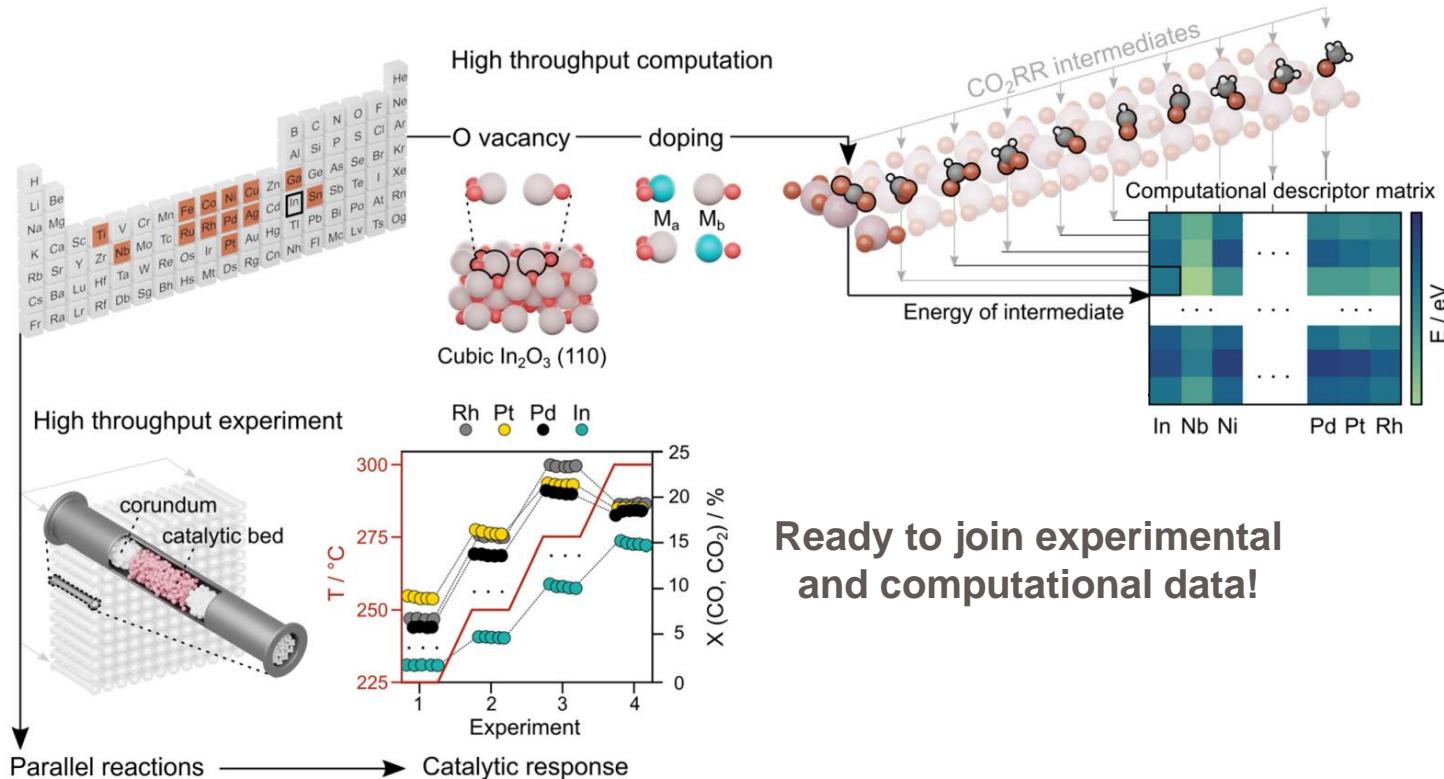
**High-throughput screening** measurements are performed for different catalytic materials in parallel.

CO<sub>2</sub> reduction on promoted  $\text{In}_2\text{O}_3$

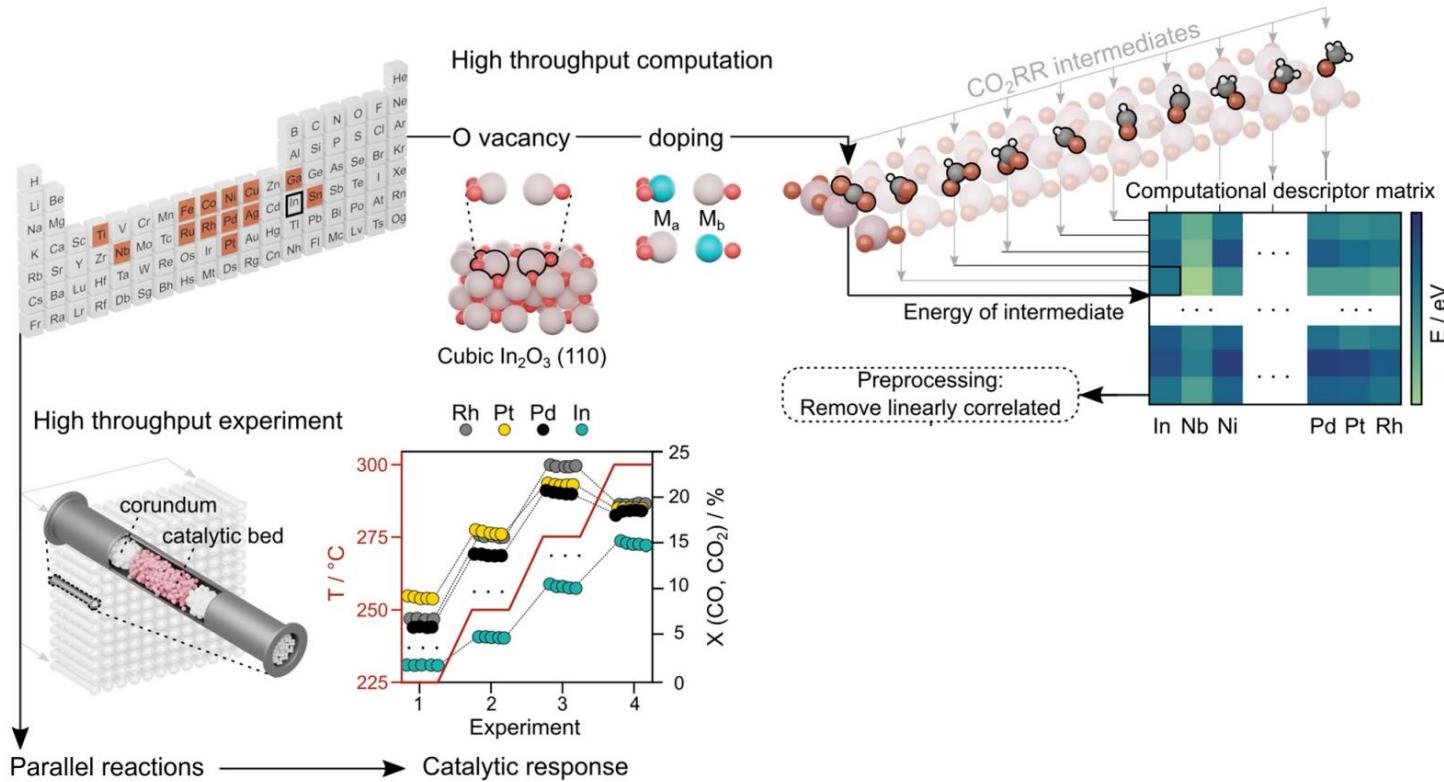
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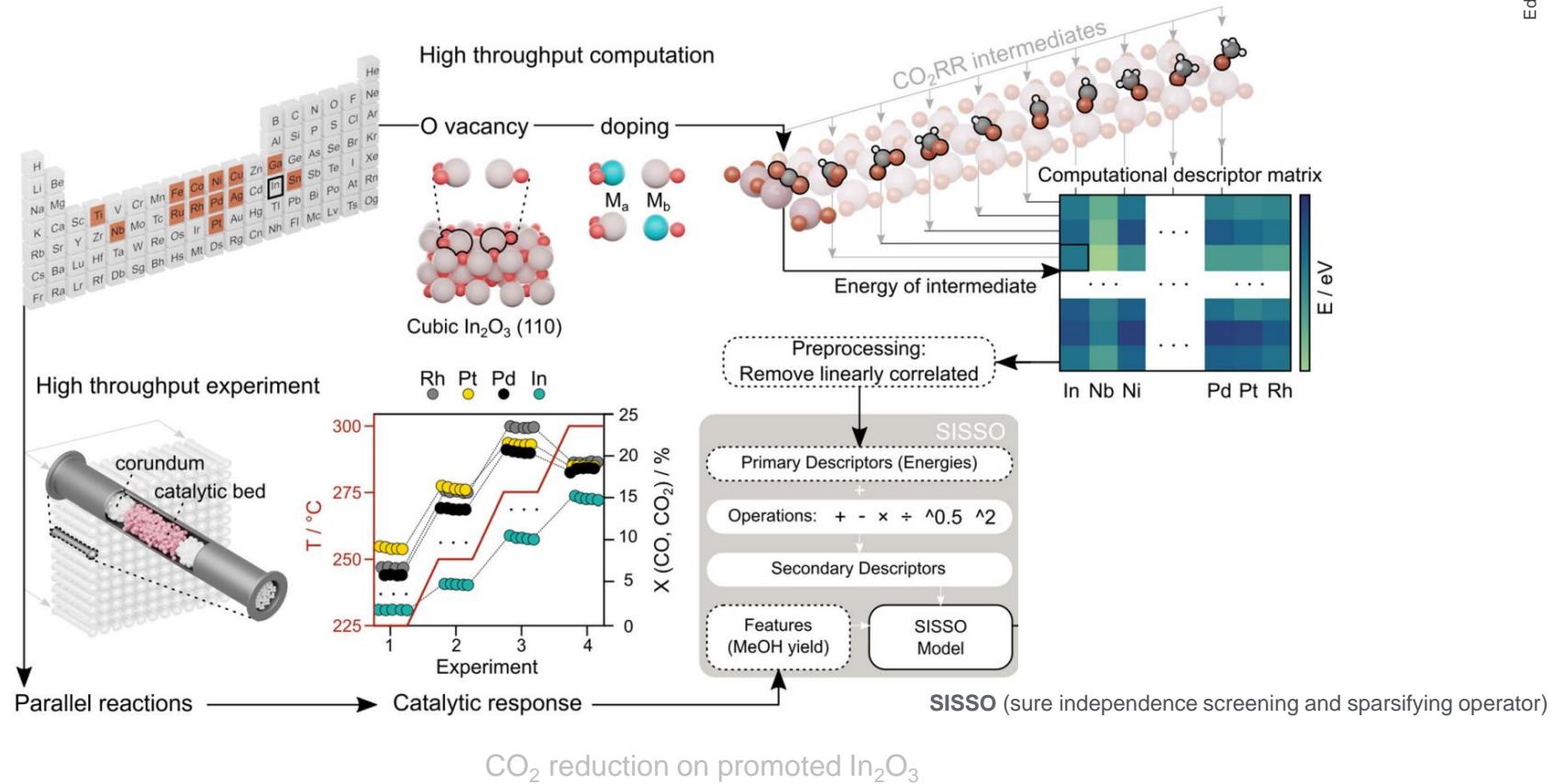
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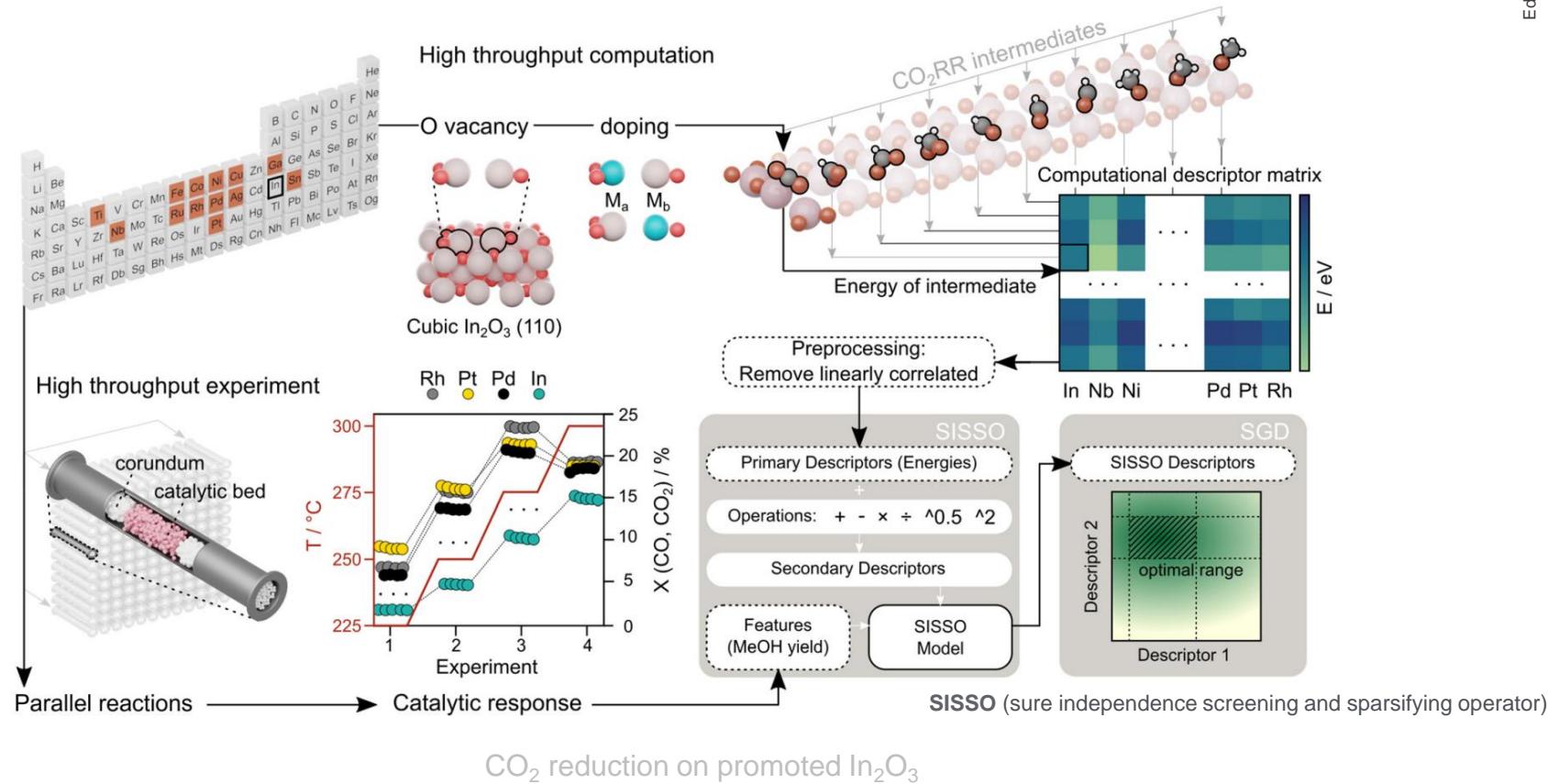
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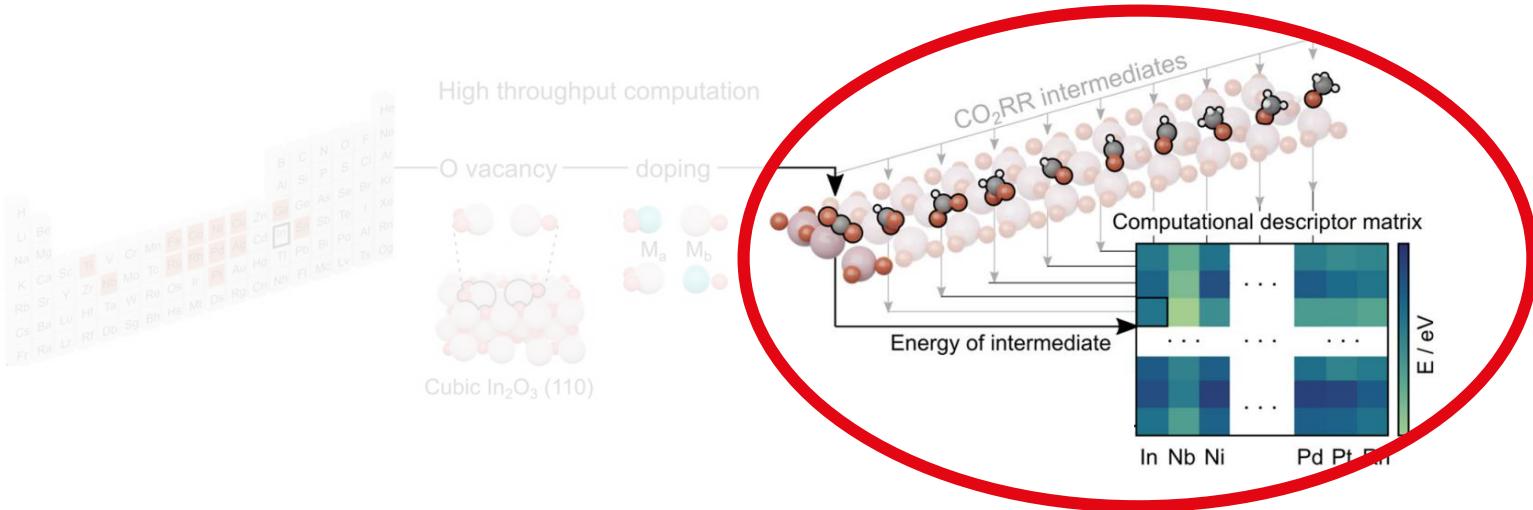


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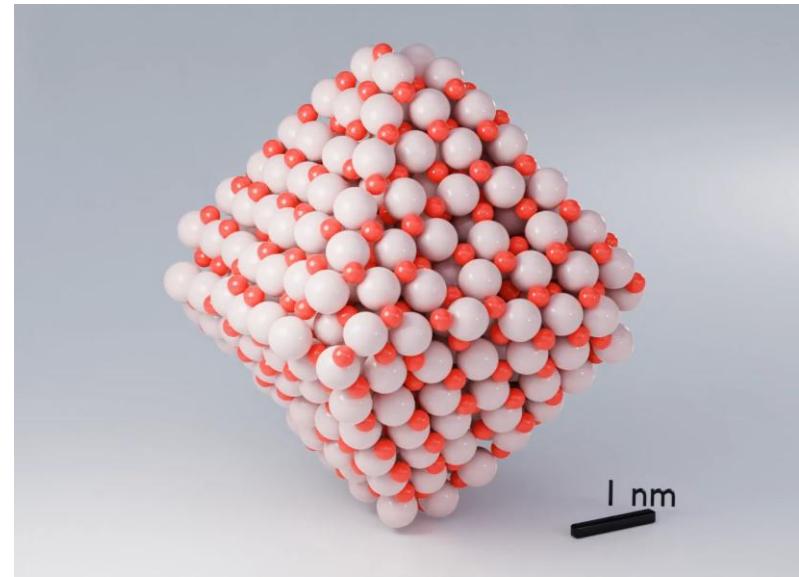
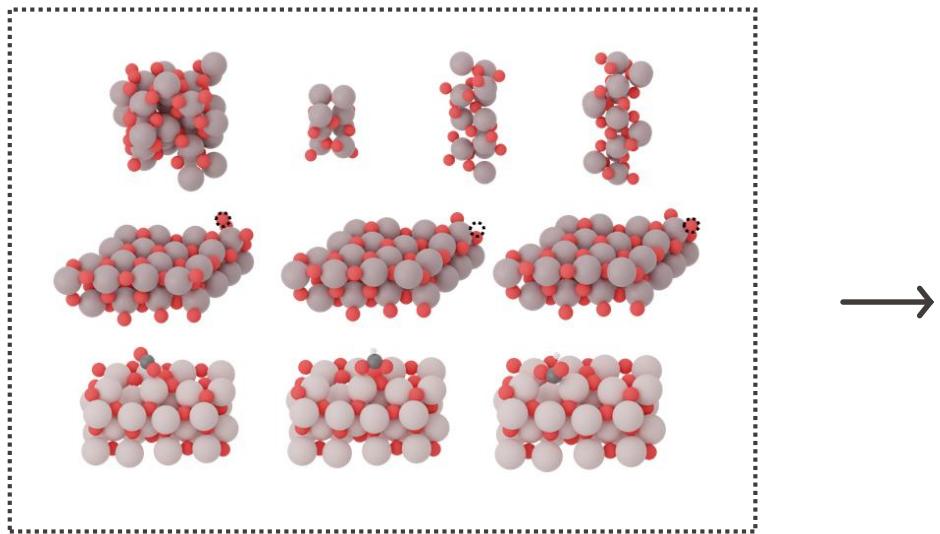
# What if we oversimplify a Real Catalysts?





**Density Functional Theory driven simulations** are employed to find the local minima. These energies express the effect of the promoter on the base structure. **Prohibitively expensive for high-throughput screening!**

# Machine Learning at Atomic Scale: Interatomic Potentials

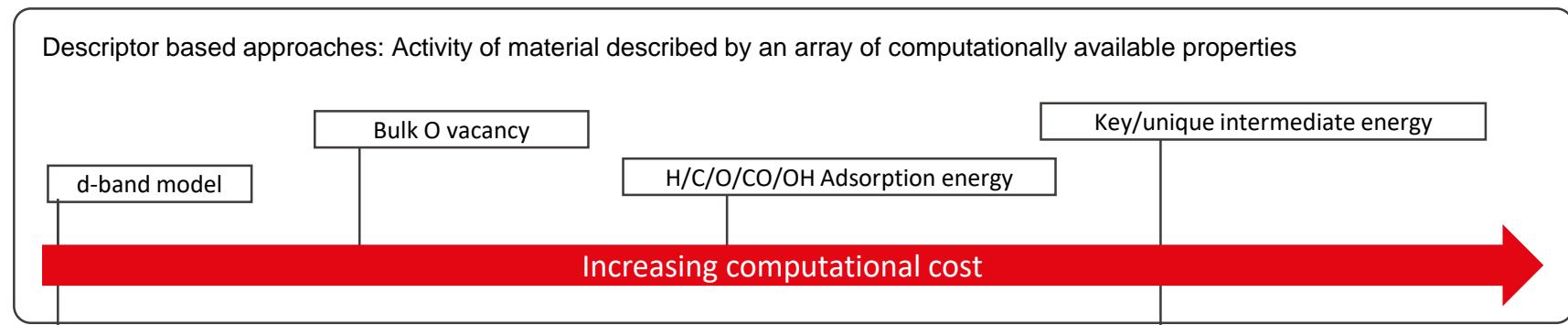


- ML model is  $10^3$ - $10^6$ x faster than reference QM
- Improving at each iteration and converges  $\sim$  5-10 iterations
- ML training takes  $\sim$  10-24 hours

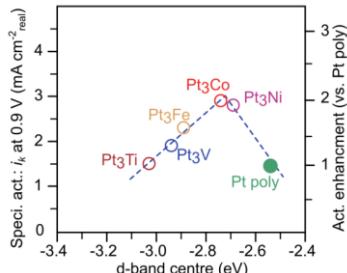
$\text{In}_2\text{O}_3$  particle SOAP-GAP FF

- Approaches of tackling complexity in heterogenous catalysis

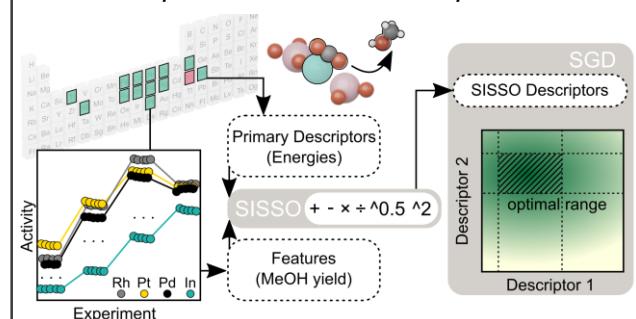
Descriptor based approaches: Activity of material described by an array of computationally available properties



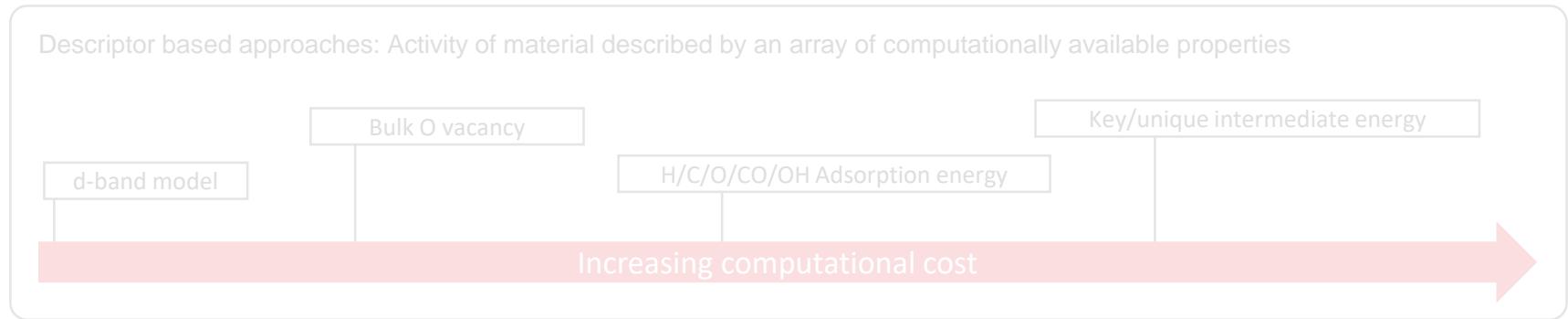
*Single bulk calculation required*



### *Multiple slab calculations required*

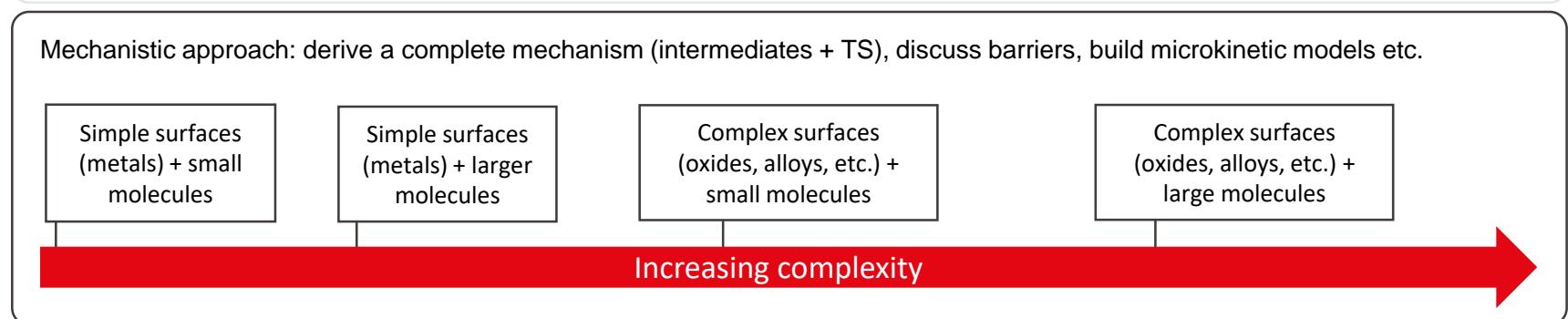
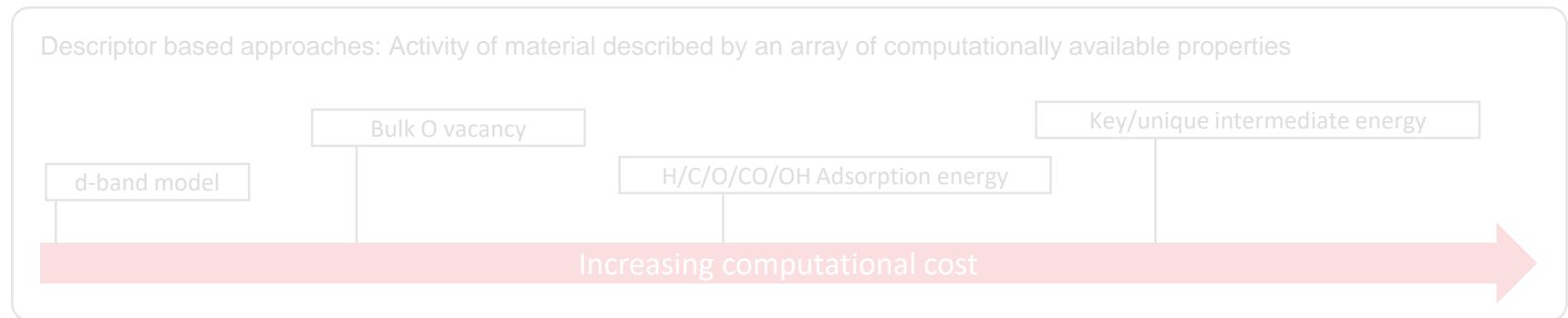


- Approaches of tackling complexity in heterogenous catalysis

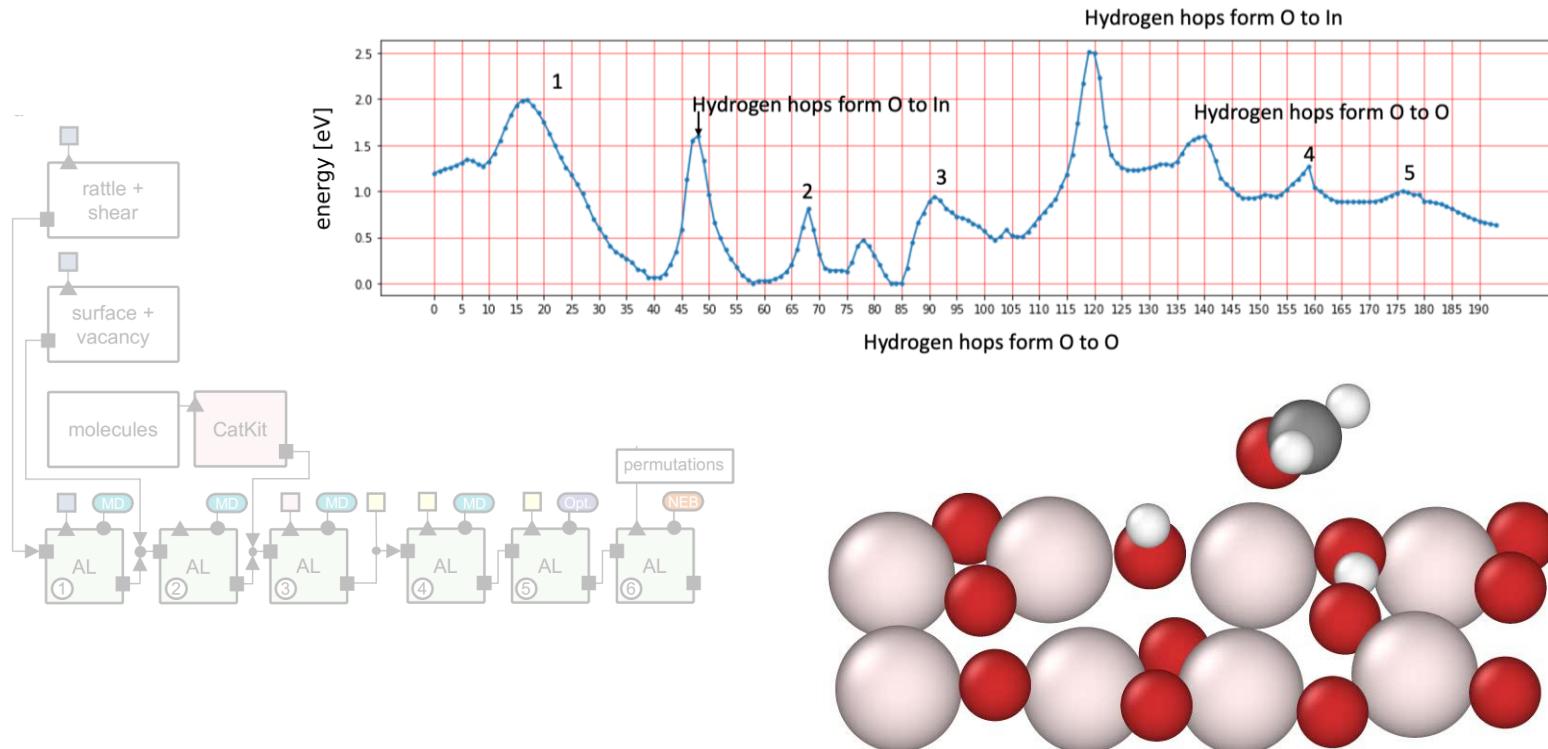


# Descriptor versus dynamic approaches

- Approaches of tackling complexity in heterogenous catalysis

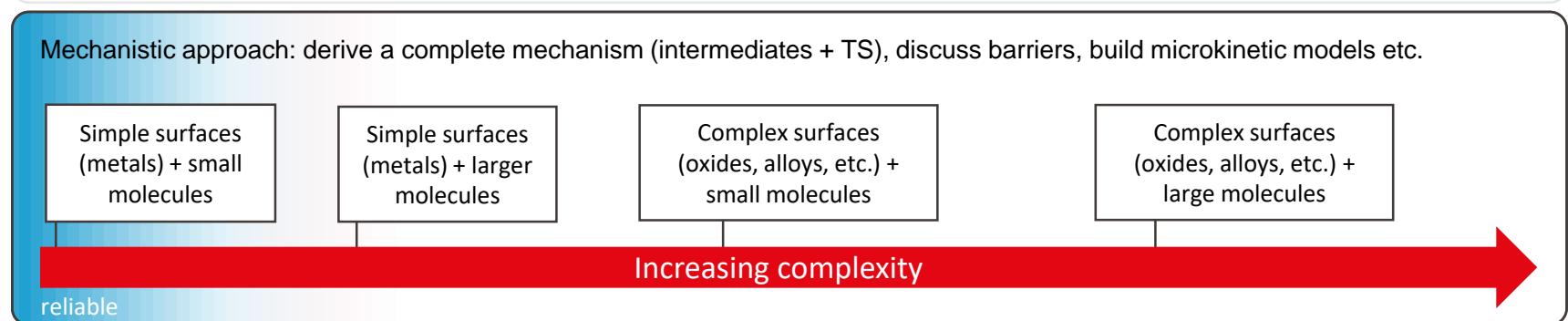
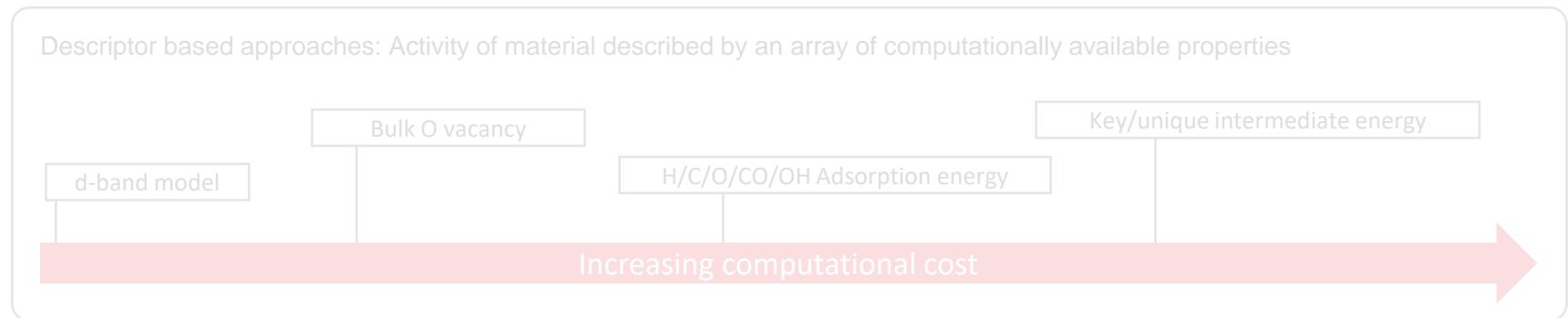


- Place ALL reactants on the surface, run a single NEB along the full reaction path:

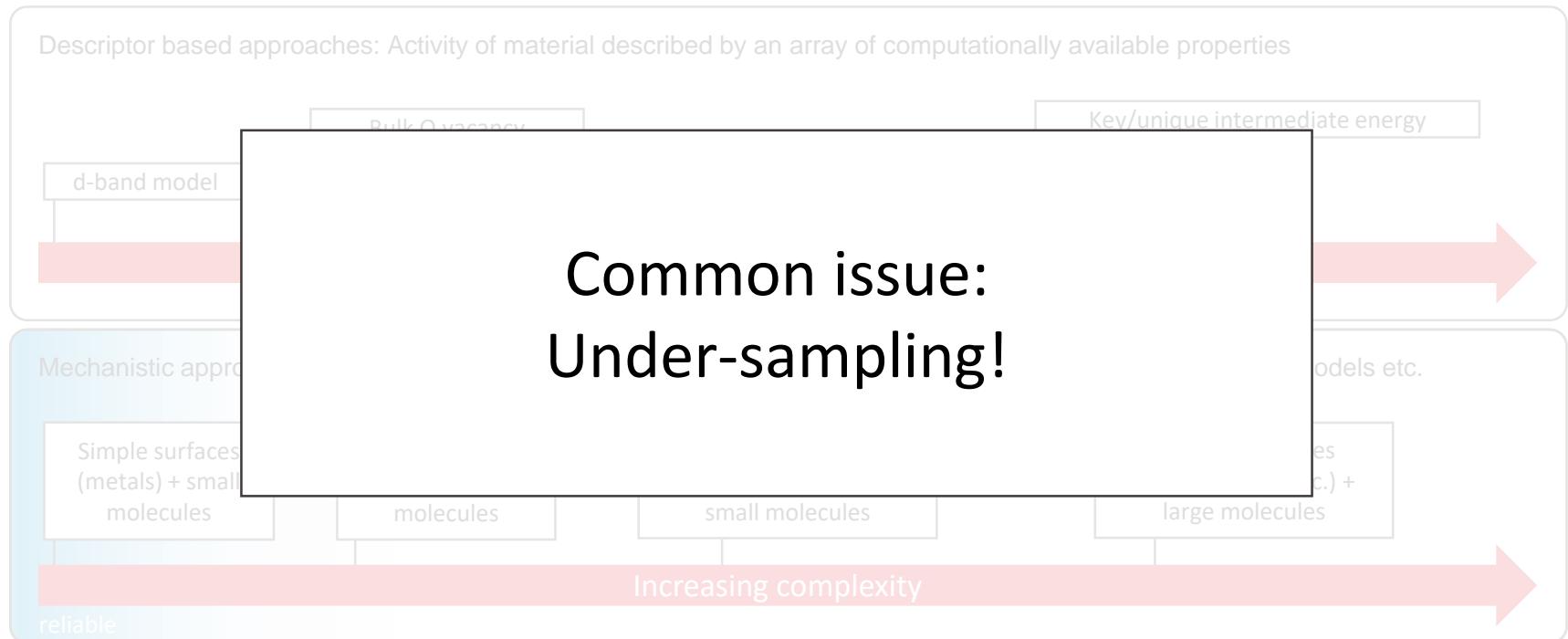


# Descriptor versus dynamic approaches

- Approaches of tackling complexity in heterogenous catalysis

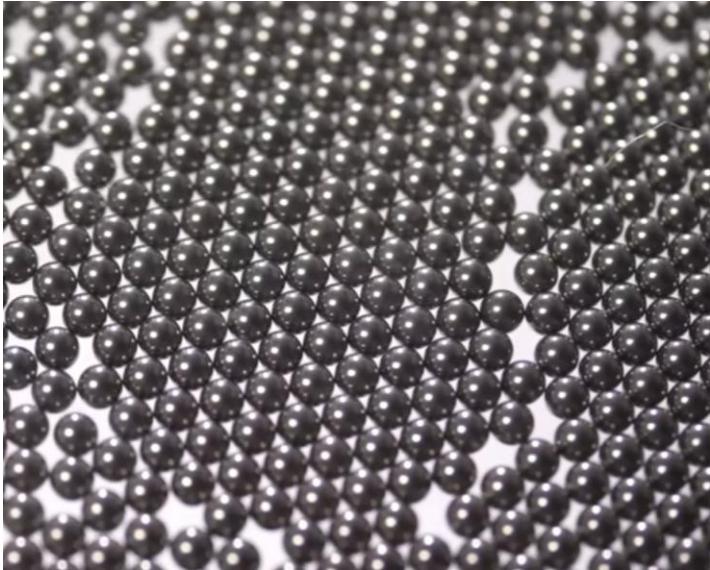
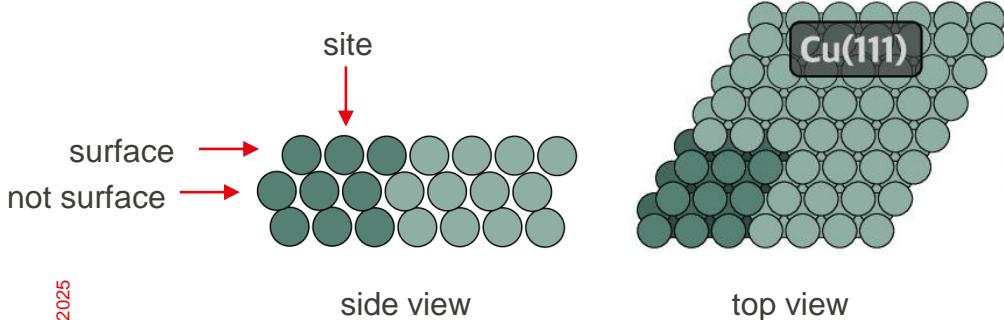


- Approaches of tackling complexity in heterogenous catalysis



# How to understand structures of materials?

Metal atoms can make multiple covalent bonds, as a result they pack like rigid spheres!

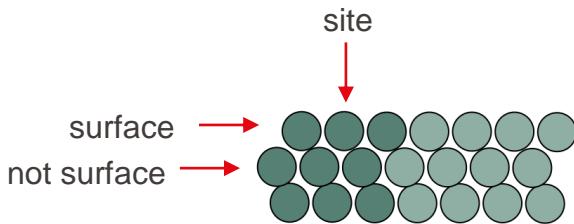
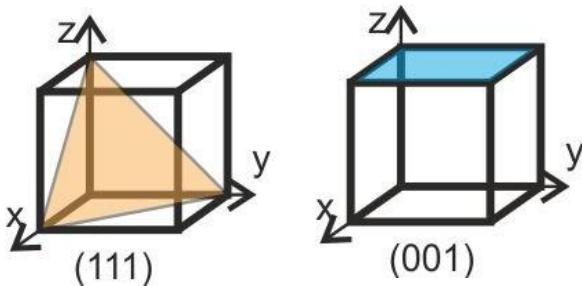


YT Steve Mould: 3000 ball bearings

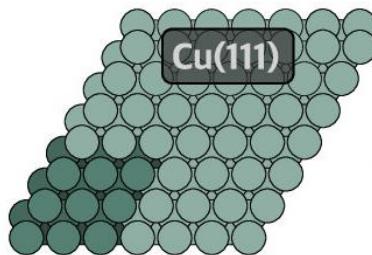
# How to understand structures of materials?

The densest packing is the (111)-like, that makes it most stable.

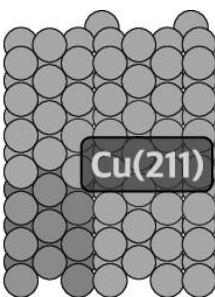
As a result, all other facets can be understood as “steps” of this facet.



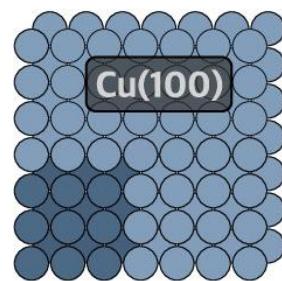
side view



top view



Cu(211)

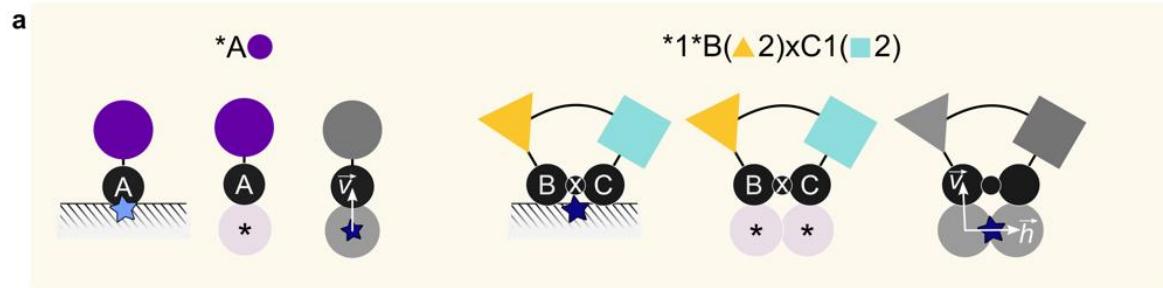


Cu(100)

# How to sample fragments on a surfaces?

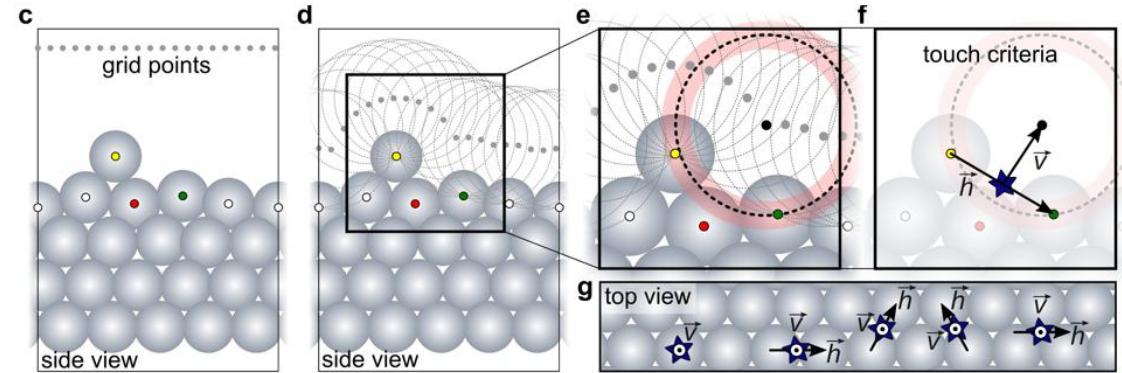
Use  $^*\text{SMILES}$  to sample:

- All species
- All binding motifs

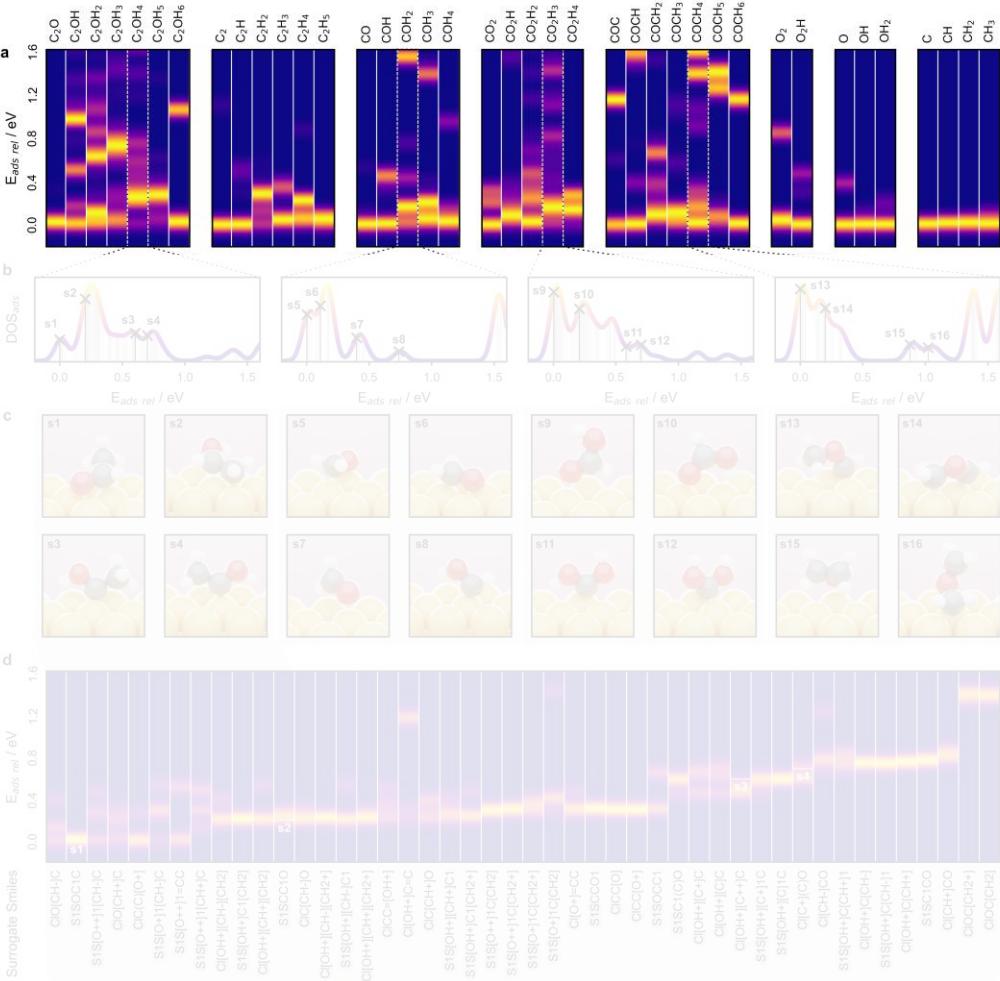


Find all sites on any surface:

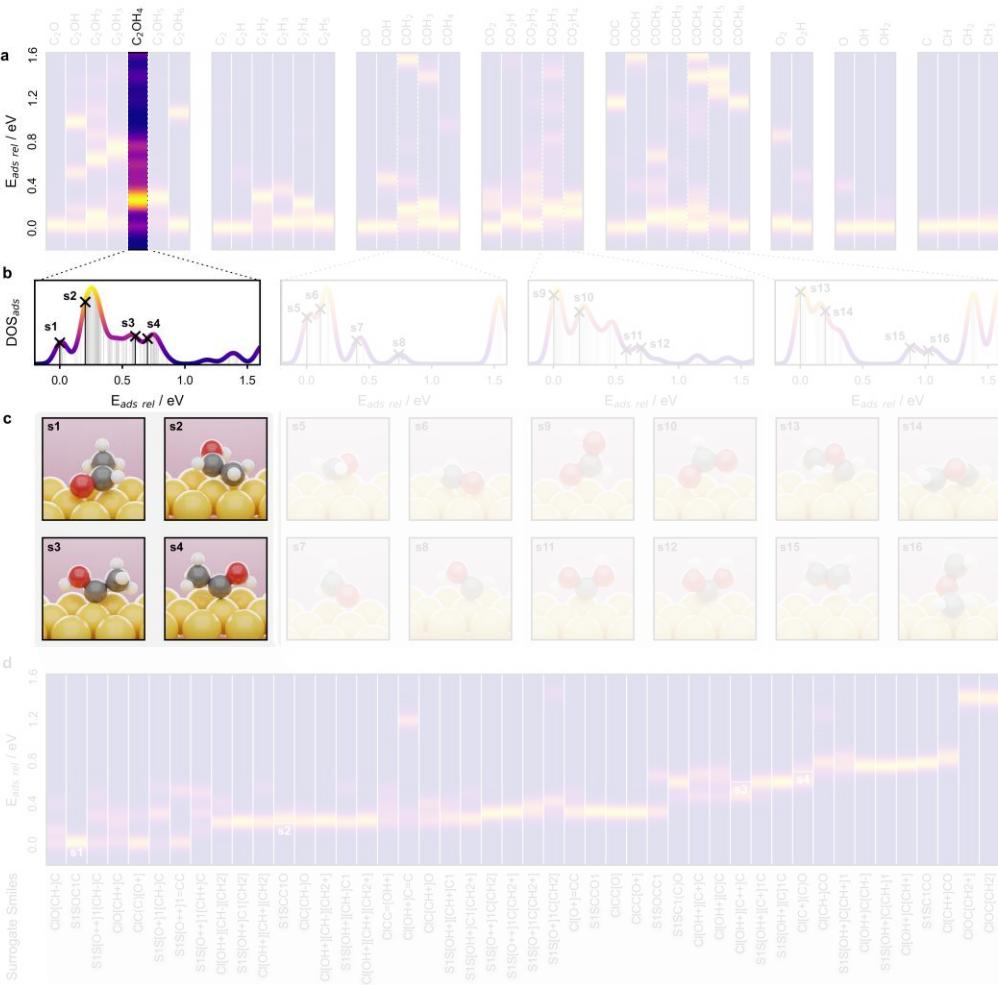
- What atoms can be “touched”
- Which of those are “sites”



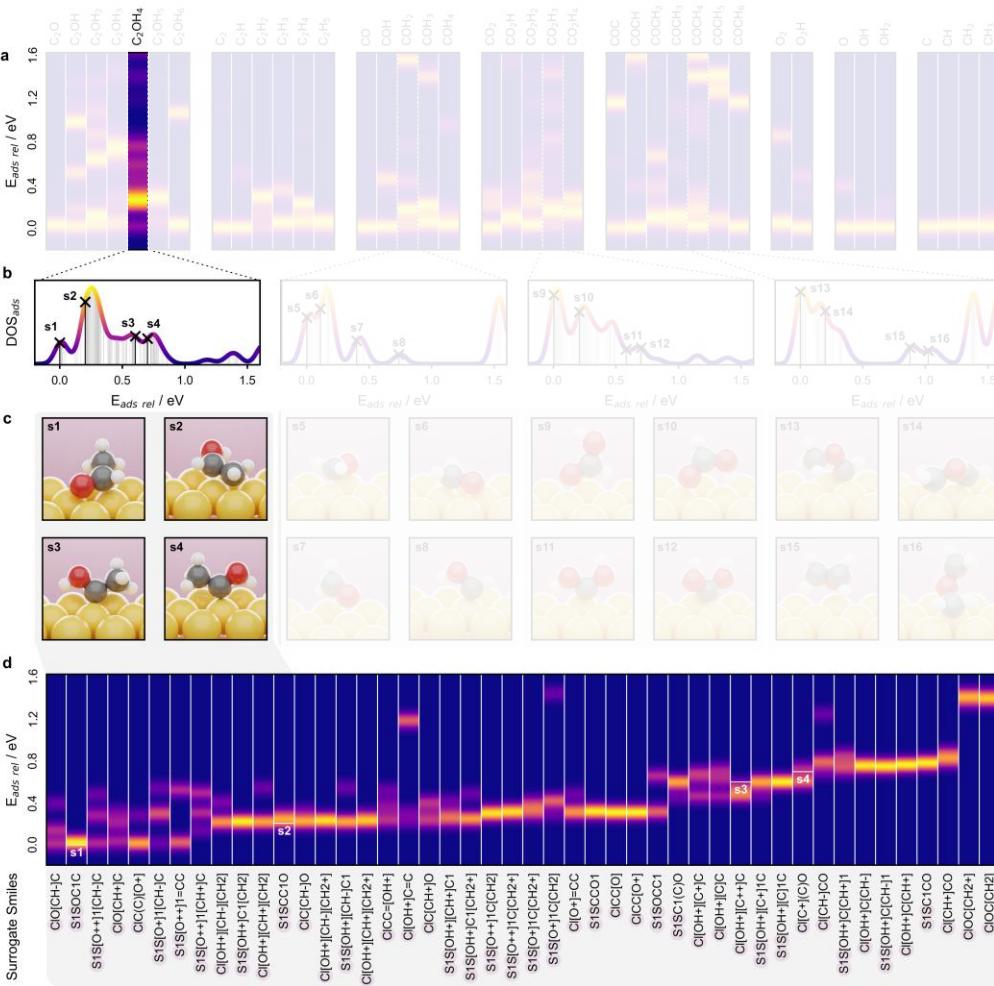
- Enumerate:
  - All sites
  - All species
  - All binding motifs
- $\text{DOS}_{\text{ads}}$  as property of the surface
- Rich information about the chemical properties of the system



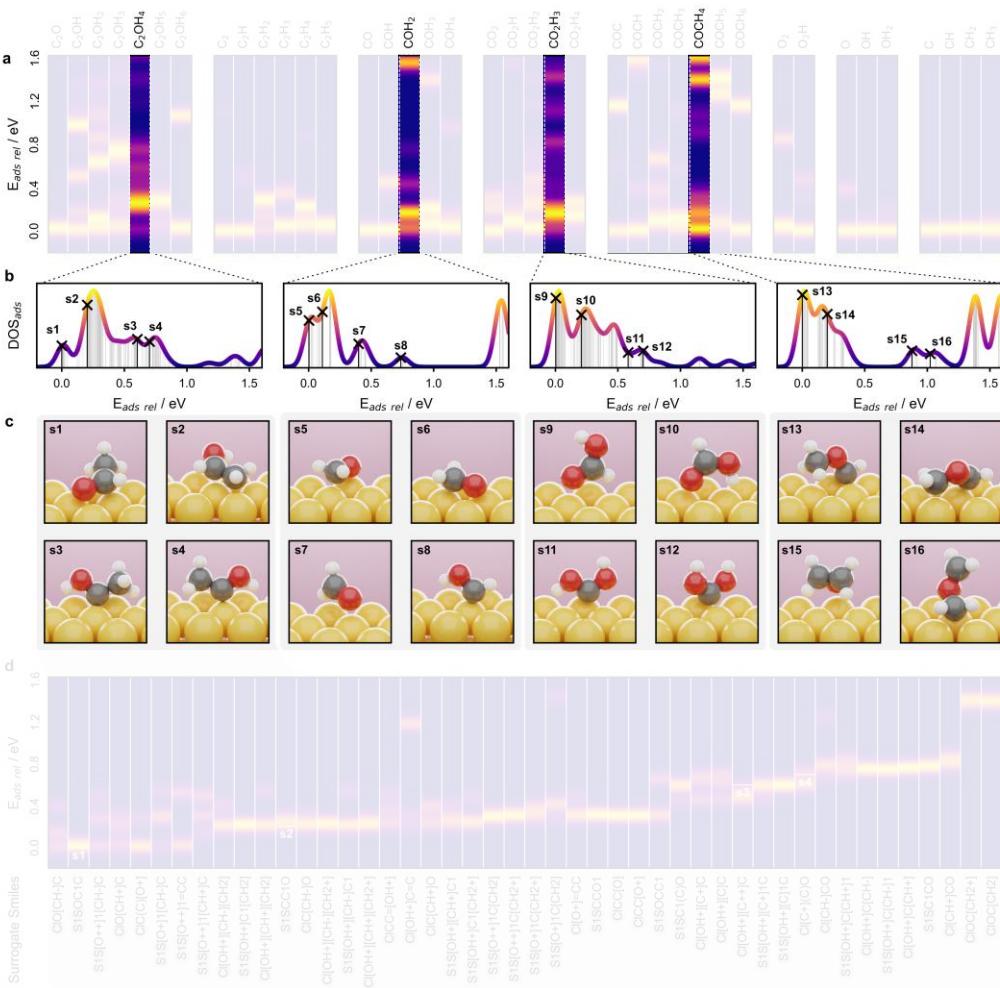
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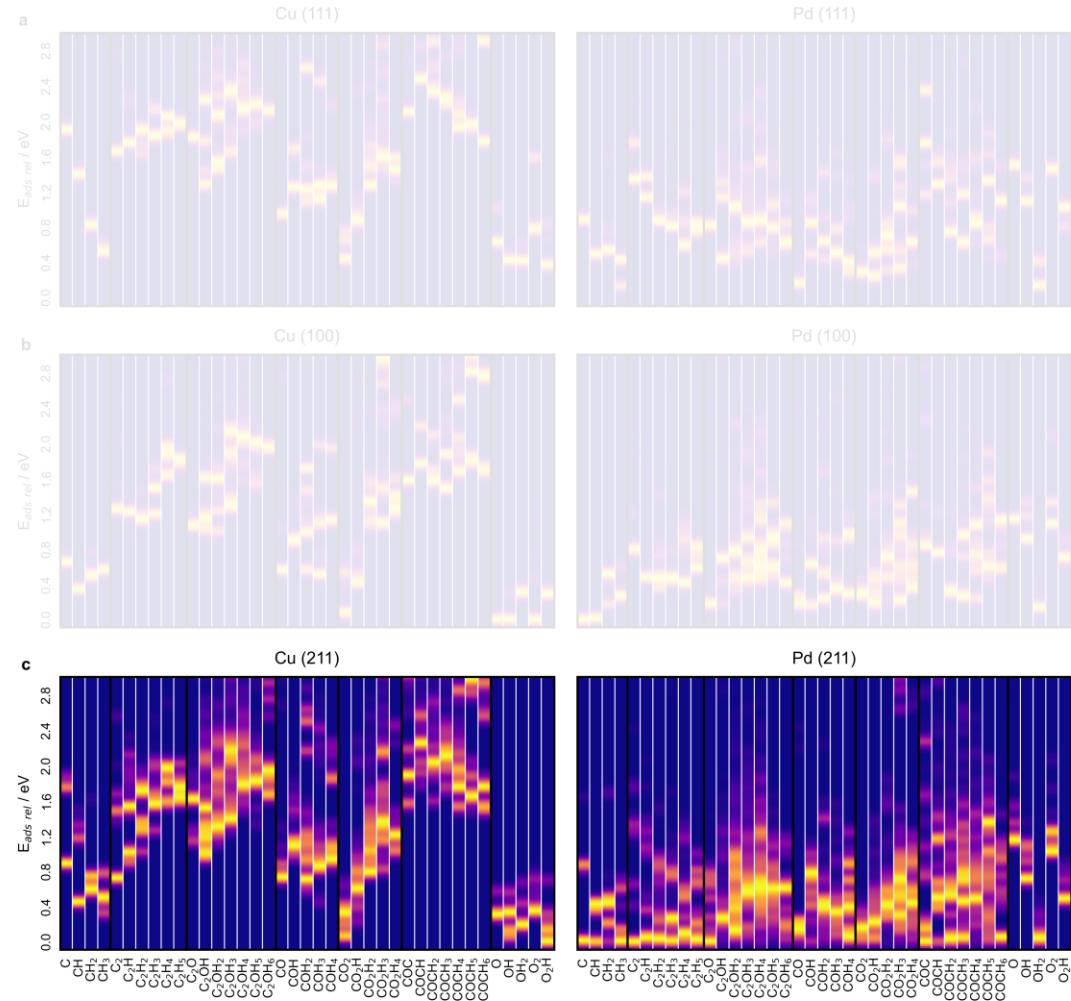
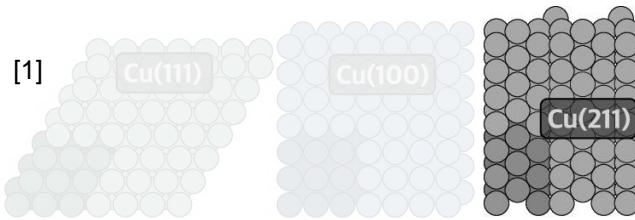
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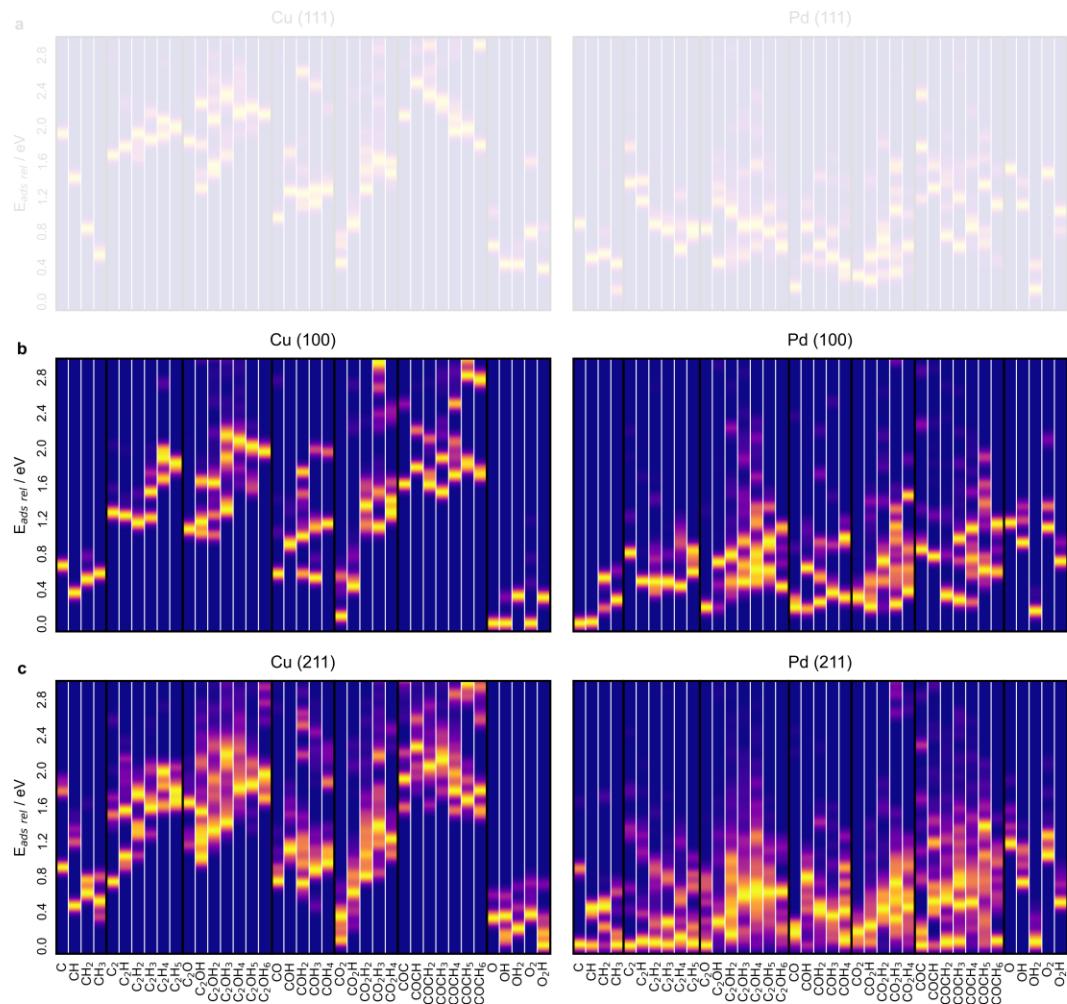
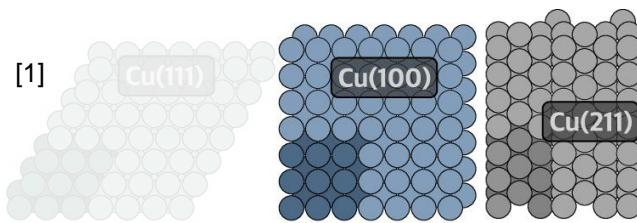
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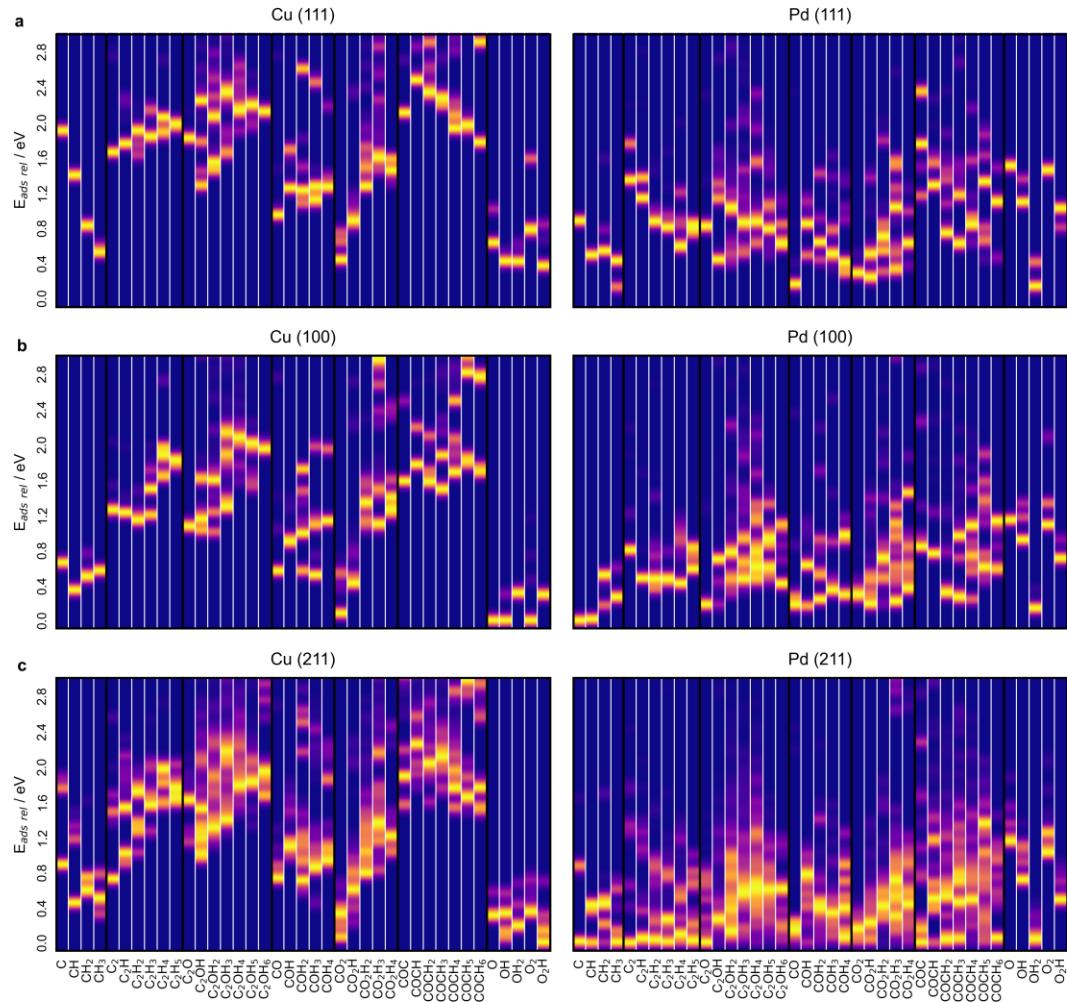
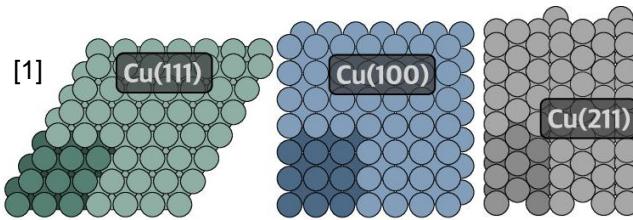
- Compare holistic picture of energetics
  - Computer Vision
- AdsMT – like approach:
  - Predict the  $\text{DOS}_{\text{ads}}$



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- A sustainable future depends on Heterogeneous Catalysis
- ML can provide a path forward
- We need better data
- MLIP are mature enough to take on the task
- Structure generation is open source

---

= All the power is in your hands!

- A sustainable future depends on Heterogeneous Catalysis
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- Structure generation is open source

Deep descriptor ML  
(e.g. comp. vis.)

= All the power is in your hands!

Dynamic  
Gen AI rewards?

Dynamic  
LM rewards?

Agents for simulation?

MLIP improvements?

Bayesian  
atomistic optimization?



**Thank you for your  
attention!**

AutoAdsorbate configurations