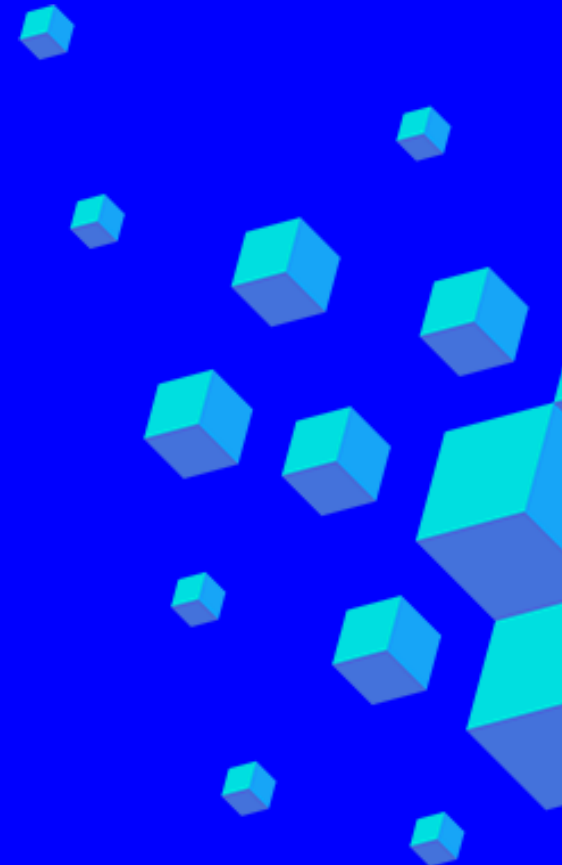
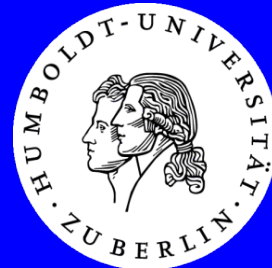


Data-driven materials research: The NOMAD Laboratory



Claudia Draxl



Materials data & their structure

Level	Properties	Methods	Size
I	Atomic positions and nuclear charges, properties of free atoms, symmetry, temperature, pressure	Input: definition of material	10 kB - 1 MB
II	<p>The amount of materials data produced on workstations, compute clusters, and supercomputers is growing exponentially. Most of it is thrown away</p>		10 MB - 10 TB
III			1 GB - 1 TB
IV	Efficiency of solar cell, thermoelectric figure of merit, turn-over frequency of catalyst, etc. as a function of temperature and pressure	Modeling, output derived from levels I-III	10 kB - 1 MB

Thermoelectrics

Direct conversion between
difference and electric

End



100 MW

Thermoelectric



Waste-heat recovery

What makes a good thermoelectric?

Figure of merit ZT with

$$Z = \frac{\sigma S^2}{\kappa_{el}^0 + \kappa_{ph}}$$

S Seebeck coefficient
 σ electronic conductivity
 κ thermal conductivity

Current values: $Z = 0.6 - 1.5$

Profitable applications: $Z > 2$

Problem:

High electrical conductivity σ and low thermal conductivity κ is required at the same time

Materials data & their structure

Level	Properties	Methods	Size
I	Atomic positions and nuclear charges, properties of free atoms, symmetry, temperature, pressure	Input: definition of material <i>gene</i>	10 kB - 1 MB
II	Total energy, electron density, potential, wavefunctions, atomic forces, optimized geometry, elastic constants, etc.	Density-functional theory (DFT) and <i>ab initio</i> molecular dynamics (MD)	10 MB - 10 TB
III	Excitation energies, dielectric screening, matrix elements of Coulomb interaction, etc. optical spectra, electrical conductivity, phonon spectra, thermal conductivity, etc.	Many-body perturbation theory (MBPT), DF perturbation theory, <i>ab initio</i> MD	1 GB - 1 TB
IV	Efficiency of solar cell, thermoelectric figure of merit, turn-over frequency of catalyst, etc. as a function of temperature and pressure	Modeling, output derived from levels I-III <i>phenotype</i>	10 kB - 1 MB

Novel Materials Discovery

<http://nomad-repository.eu>

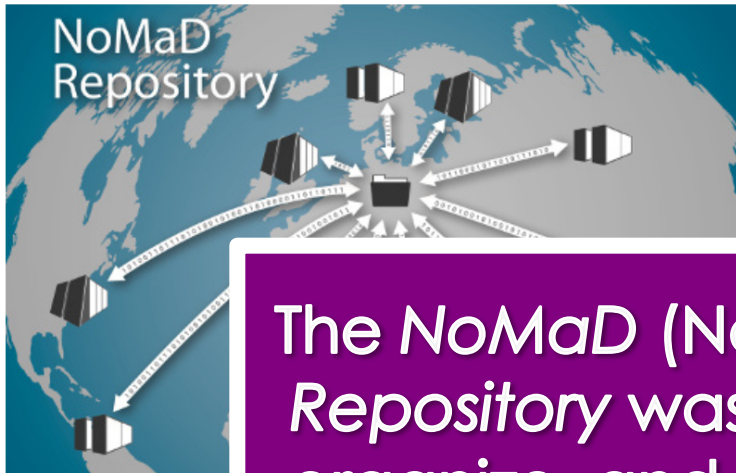


The *NoMaD* Repository

Insight by sharing

[Home](#) [NoMaD Team](#) [Why sharing?](#) [DOIs](#) [Terms](#) [FAQ](#) [Other repositories](#) [Upload your files](#) [Search and download](#) [Contact us](#)

Welcome to the NoMaD Repository



The *NoMaD* Repository
[youtube](#) to see our

The *NoMaD* (Novel Materials Discovery) Repository was established to host, organize, and share materials data.

NoMaD copes with the increasing demand and requirement of storing scientific data and making them available for longer periods. Rules of good scientific

The *NoMaD* (Novel Materials Discoverers) Repository was established to host, organize, and share materials data.

News

Currently, the NoMaD Repository contains

3 309 778

entries.

Upload to *NoMaD* from *MedaA* application ... more

or related conferences
workshops.

[Full Support](#)

NoMaD Repository

The *NoMaD* Repository

Home NoMaD Team **Why sharing?** DOIs Terms FAQ Other repositories Upload your files Search and download

Why sharing?

Our community is producing materials data by cpu-intensive calculations since many years. The results are stored on PCs, workstations, or local computers. Most of these data are not used or often even thrown away, though the information content is significant. We may change our scientific culture and there are many reasons for doing so.

- Open access of data and code. If data were openly available, it would be possible to do analytic condensation of the data. In the present computer era, the data are often lost. If they were available, they could be used in a certain context, but may be also useful for another application. Thus, if all the data were available, much of the same work could be avoided.
- Many systems are developed in a certain context, but may be also useful for another application. Thus, if all the data were available, much of the same work could be avoided.
- Finally, since most of our computations are paid by taxpayer's money it should be a duty to publish all the results.

Bringing the data from different groups together, we all will profit. Most important, it will lead to novel insights. Our work will be cited even more, since it may turn out useful in a different context. And it will enable big-data analytics that, e.g., will be

**Sharing is not deviding
Used data are not second-hand**

Why sharing?

Avoid doubling of work

Spend human and computational resources for work beyond
Complement the small amount of published information

Repurposing

One material may be also useful for different applications
Anyone from neighboring research areas can use data

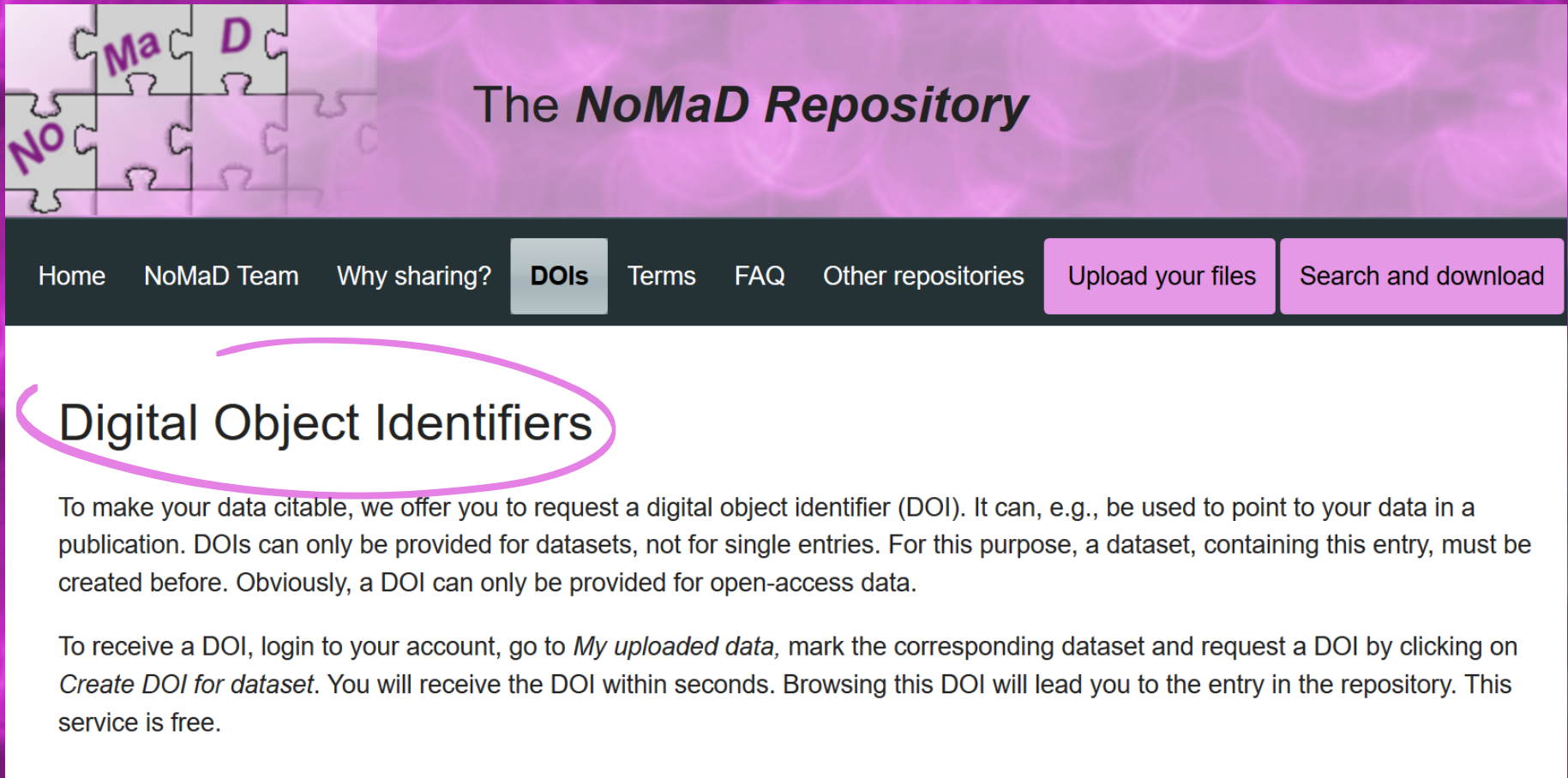
Good scientific practice

Science foundations require to keep data for 10 years

Responsibility

Tax payer's money

Making data citable



The *NoMaD Repository*

Home NoMaD Team Why sharing? **DOIs** Terms FAQ Other repositories Upload your files Search and download

Digital Object Identifiers

To make your data citable, we offer you to request a digital object identifier (DOI). It can, e.g., be used to point to your data in a publication. DOIs can only be provided for datasets, not for single entries. For this purpose, a dataset, containing this entry, must be created before. Obviously, a DOI can only be provided for open-access data.

To receive a DOI, login to your account, go to *My uploaded data*, mark the corresponding dataset and request a DOI by clicking on *Create DOI for dataset*. You will receive the DOI within seconds. Browsing this DOI will lead you to the entry in the repository. This service is free.

The *NoMaD Repository* is a joint effort by the groups of Matthias Scheffler, FHI Berlin and Claudia Draxl, HU Berlin, and the Computer Center of the Max-Planck Society.

More aspects of data curation ...

The NoMaD Repository accepts and requests input and output files from all major community codes

Currently 20, in a few days 30, in a few months 40

Only few metadata

Uploader, code & version, space group, ...

All data are *valid*

Data are produced for a given purpose

Errata are possible

Data are kept for at least 10 years

If protected, made open access after 3 years

What to do with all these data?

Insight by sharing

What can be considered a big-data problem is, actually, a chance - the chance to learn from these data and obtain unprecedented insight.

Besides high-throughput screening, the availability of materials data opens new routes for basic materials science, identifying trends, mechanisms, and anomalies.



Kristian Thygesen
DTU Lyngby



Ciaran Clissman
Pintail Dublin



Arndt Bode
LRZ Munich



Jose Maria Cela
BSC Barcelona



Alessandro De Vita
Kings College London



Matthias Scheffler
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Kimmo Koski
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Francesc Illas
Univ. Barcelona



Stefan Heinzl
MPSCD Garching



Daan Frenkel
Univ. Cambridge

NOMAD CoE

Aims at filling white spots

<https://NOMAD.CoE.eu>



THE NOMAD LABORATORY A EUROPEAN CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE

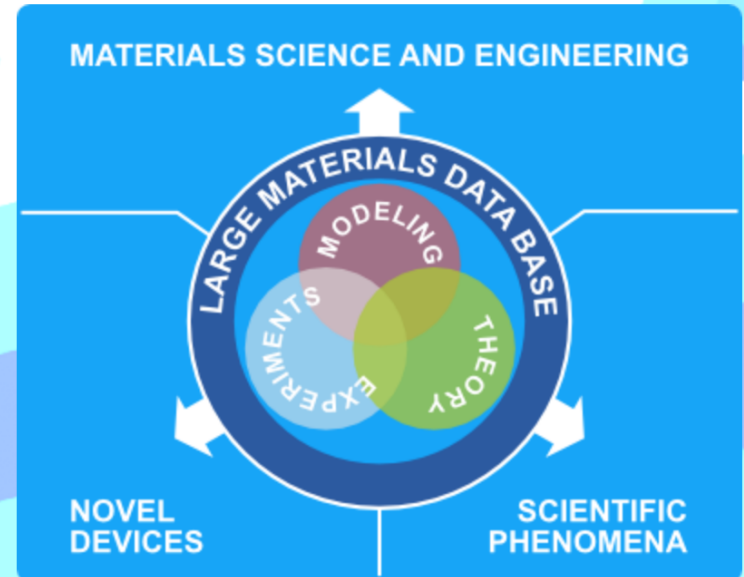
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Enter Search...

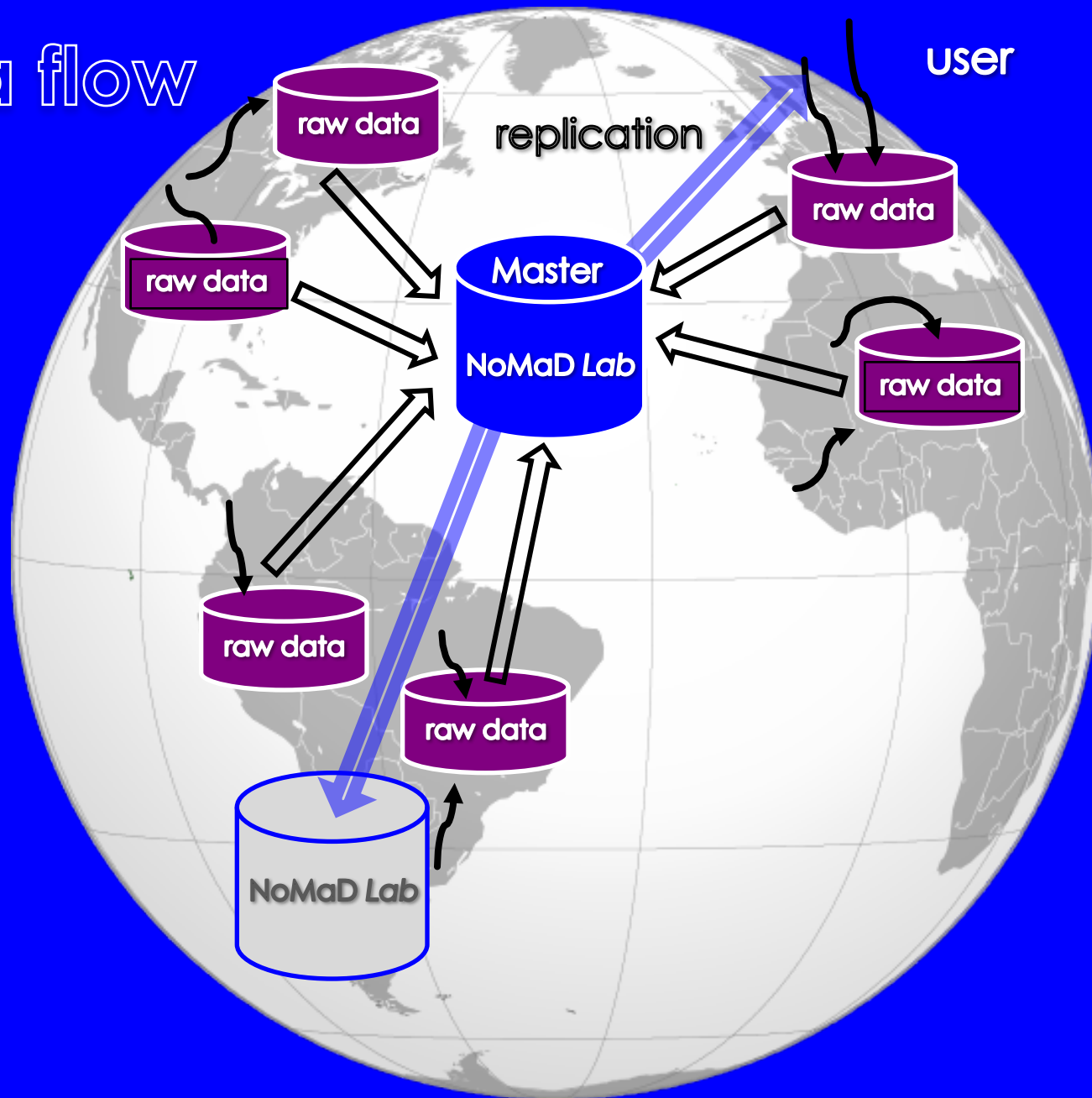


The Novel Materials Discovery (NOMAD) Laboratory develops a *Materials Encyclopedia* and *Big-Data Analytics* and *Advanced Graphics Tools* for materials science and engineering.

Eight complementary computational materials science groups and four high-performance computing centers form the synergetic core of this Centre of Excellence.



Data flow



NOMAD Laboratory



Existing resources

Code-dependent data



Data conversion

Give access to the vast amount of materials data computed worldwide

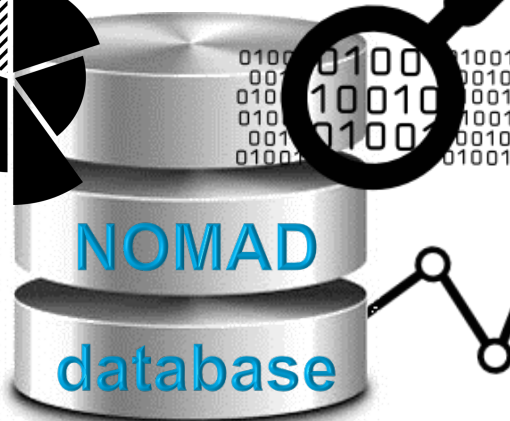
Big-data analytics



Materials encyclopedia



HPC expertise & hardware



Visualization

Data conversion

How to make data comparable?

NOMAD supports ~40 different computer codes

Common representation for various quantities

Pseudopotentials vs all-electron methods, ...

Evaluate error bars

Different functionals, force fields, ...

Metadata

Hierarchical metadata schema

Generic and code-specific

<https://nomad-coe.eu/index.php?page=nomad-meta-info>

What about the data quality?

Validation



Sven Lubeck



Andris Gulans

Delta factors

RESEARCH ARTICLE

DFT METHODS

Reproducibility in density functional theory calculations of solids

Kurt Lejaeghere,^{1*} Gustav Bihlmayer,² Torbjörn Björkman,^{3,4} Peter Blaha,⁵ Stefan Blügel,² Volker Blum,⁶ Damien Caliste,^{7,8} Ivano E. Castelli,⁹ Stewart J. Clark,¹⁰ Andrea Dal Corso,¹¹ Stefano de Gironcoli,¹¹ Thierry Deutsch,^{7,8} John Kay Dewhurst,¹² Igor Di Marco,¹³ Claudia Draxl,^{14,15} Marcin Dułak,¹⁶ Olle Eriksson,¹³ José A. Flores-Livas,¹² Kevin F. Garrity,¹⁷ Luigi Genovese,^{7,8} Paolo Giannozzi,¹⁸ Matteo Giantomassi,¹⁹ Stefan Goedecker,²⁰ Xavier Gonze,¹⁹ Oscar Grånäs,^{13,21} E. K. U. Gross,¹² Andris Gulans,^{14,15} François Gygi,²² D. R. Hamann,^{23,24} Phil J. Hasnip,²⁵ N. A. W. Holzwarth,²⁶ Diana Iuşan,¹³ Dominik B. Jochym,²⁷ François Jollet,²⁸ Daniel Jones,²⁹ Georg Kresse,³⁰ Klaus Koepfner,^{31,32} Emine Küçükbenli,^{9,11} Yaroslav O. Kyashnin,¹³ Inka L. M. Locht,^{13,33} Sven Lubeck,¹⁴ Martijn Marsman,³⁰ Nicola Marzari,⁹ Ulrike Nitzsche,³¹ Lars Nordström,¹³ Taisuke Ozaki,³⁴ Lorenzo Paulatto,³⁵ Chris J. Pickard,³⁶ Ward Poelmans,^{1,37} Matthias J. P. ²⁵ Keith R. ^{38,39} Manuel R. ^{31,32} Simon M. ¹⁹

Delta factors

Compute $E(V)$ using PBE

Fit to the Birch-Murnaghan equation of state

Compare with other codes / method

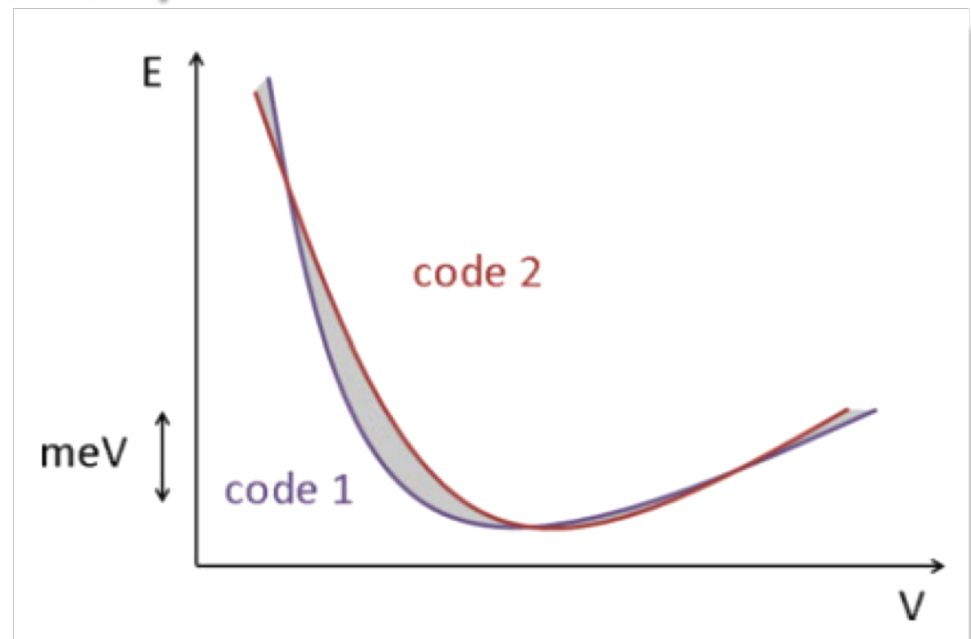
Quality factor Δ

$$\Delta = \left\langle \sqrt{\frac{\int \Delta E^2(V) dV}{\Delta V}} \right\rangle$$

RESEARCH ARTICLE SUMMARY

DFT METHODS

Reproducibility in density functional theory calculations of solids








K. Lejaeghere et al.,
Science **351**, aad3000 (2016).

Delta factors

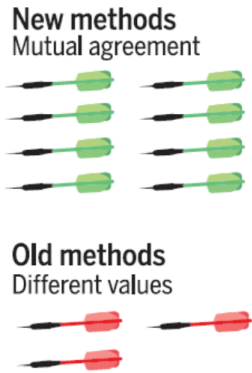
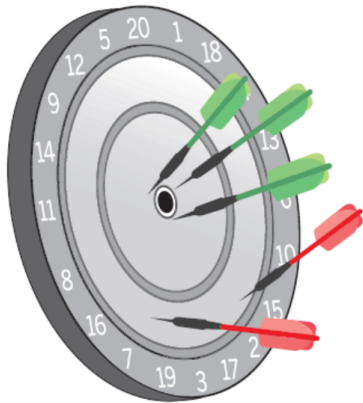
Code	Version	Basis	Electron treatment	Δ -value	Authors
Exciting	development version	LAPW+xlo	all-electron	0 meV/atom	Exciting [10,16] 
FHI-aims	081213	tier2 numerical orbitals	all-electron (relativistic atomic_zora scalar)	0.1 meV/atom	ASE [2,16] 
WIEN2k	13.1	LAPW/APW+lo	all-electron	0.2 meV/atom	S. Cottenier [16] 
FHI-aims	081213	tier2 numerical orbitals	all-electron (relativistic zora scalar 1e-12)	0.3 meV/atom	ASE [2] 
Quantum ESPRESSO	5.1	plane waves	SSSP Accuracy (mixed NC/US/PAW potential library)	0.3 meV/atom	QuantumESPRESSO [12,16] 

Delta factors

Code	Version	Basis	Electron treatment	Δ -value	Authors
Exciting	development version	LAPW+xlo	all-electron	0 meV/atom	Exciting [10,16] 
FHI-aims	081213	tier2 numerical orbitals	all-electron (relativistic atomic_zora scalar)	0.1 meV/atom	ASE [2,16] 
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Quantum ESPRESSO	5.1	plane waves	SSSP Accuracy (mixed NC/US/PAW potential library)	0.3 meV/atom	QuantumESPRESSO [12,16] 

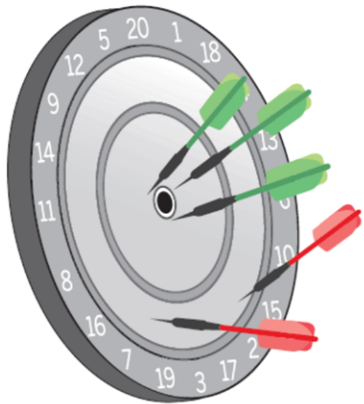
Delta factors

K. Lejaeghere et al.,
Science **351**, aad3000 (2016).

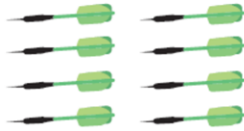


	exciting	FHI-AIMS/tier2	FLEUR	FPLO/T+F+s	RSpt	WIEN2k/acc	VASP2011/VASP
exciting		0.1	0.4	1.8	0.7	0.6	7.7
FHI-AIMS/tier2	0.1		0.3	1.7	0.6	0.5	7.6
FLEUR	0.4	0.3		1.4	0.3	0.3	7.2
FPLO/T+F+s	1.8	1.7	1.4		1.1	1.2	5.8
RSpt	0.7	0.6	0.3	1.1		0.1	6.9
WIEN2k/acc	0.6	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.1		7.1
VASP2011/VASP	7.7	7.6	7.2	5.8	6.9	7.1	

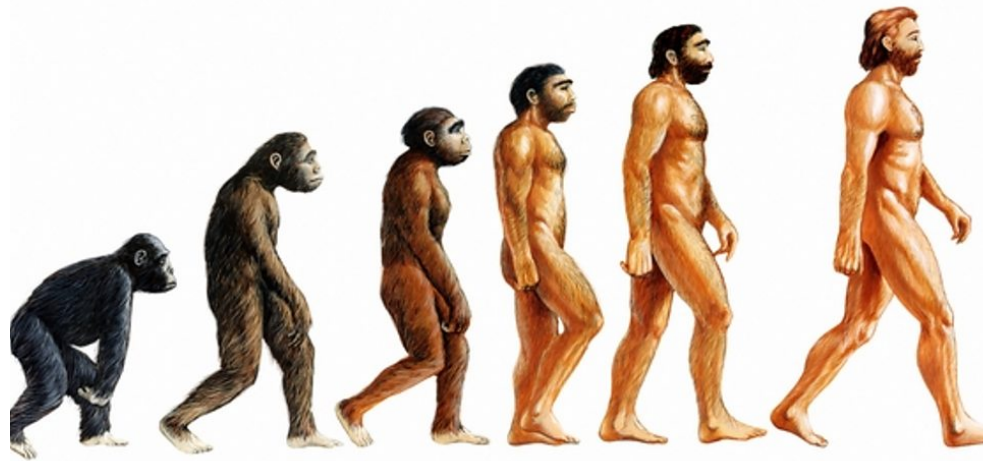
Delta factors



New methods
Mutual agreement



Old methods
Different values



	year	$\langle \Delta \rangle$ vs AE
JTH01/ABINIT	2013	1.1
JTH02/ABINIT	2014	0.6
Vdb/CASTEP	1998	6.5
OTFG7/CASTEP	2013	2.6
OTFG9/CASTEP	2015	0.7
GPAW06/GPAW	2010	3.6
GPAW09/GPAW	2012	1.6
PSlib031/QE	2013	1.7
PSlib100/QE	2013	1.0
VASP2007/VASP	2007	2.0
VASP2012/VASP	2012	0.8
VASPGW2015/VASP	2015	0.6

This is all great

... but just the beginning

What about other systems

surfaces, defects, molecules, ...

What about other quantities

band gaps, barriers, spectra ...

Can we reach ultimate precision?

Total energies of atoms compared to MADNESS



Andris Gulans



Same for molecules

Yes we can!

	Ha	μ Ha
	$E^{\text{LAPW+lo}}$	ΔE^{MRA}
H	-0.4787107	0.5
He	-2.8344552	0.2
Li	-7.3432843	1.6
Be	-14.4464735	0.6
B	-24.3548568	1.3
C	-37.4685404	0.9
N	-54.1343867	0.7
O	-74.5286993	0.2
F	-99.1118530	-0.3
Ne	-128.2299171	0.3
Na	-161.4436320	2.1
Mg	-199.1352882	0.7
Al	-241.3178300	2.3
Si	-288.2171655	1.6
P	-340.0000526	1.8
S	-396.7390648	0.7
Cl	-458.6643433	0.1
Ar	-525.9397933	0.8

NOMAD Encyclopedia

The Materials Encyclopedia transforms the calculation-oriented information in the *Archive* (Repository) to materials-oriented knowledge and provides a user-friendly public access point to it.



NOMAD Encyclopedia

Comprehensive characterization of materials

Extensive information on a specific material

Structural features

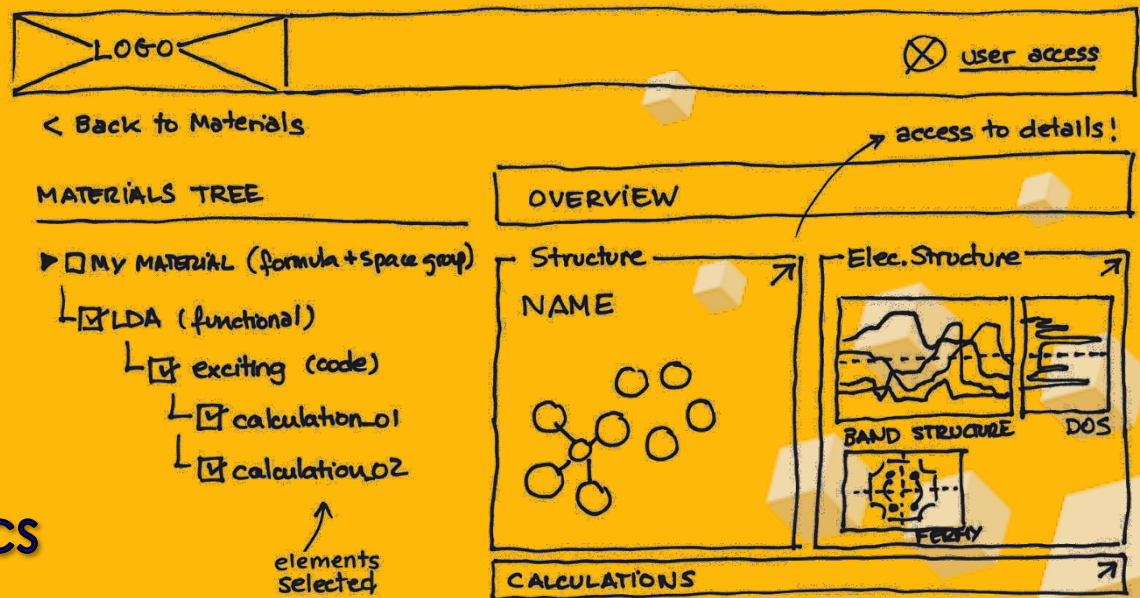
Mechanical behavior

Thermal properties

Electronic structure

Transport characteristics

Response to light and other excitations



Overview & statistics

Methodology & confidence level(s)

Individual calculations & links

NOMAD Encyclopedia



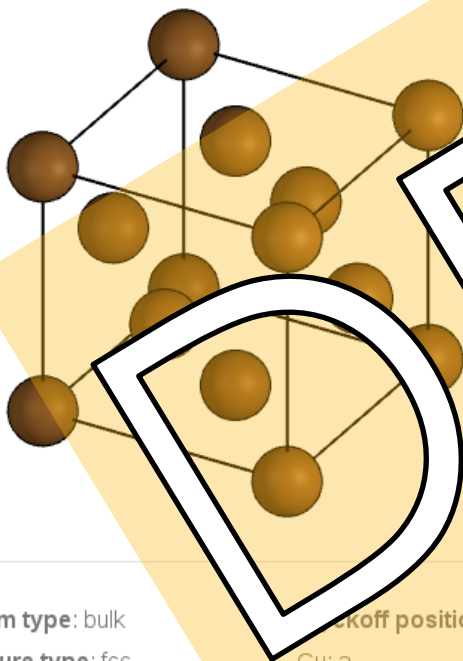
Simplest solution: show data

NOMAD user

Results > Overview > Structure Details

Copper - Cu - fcc - space group 225

Structure



Calculati

- Copper
- GGA
- VASP (46)
- LDA

Statistics

Lattice constants [min, max]:

a = 3.61 Å [3.51, 3.64]
b = 3.61 Å [3.51, 3.64]
c = 3.61 Å [3.51, 3.64]
 $\alpha = 90^\circ$
 $\beta = 90^\circ$
 $\gamma = 90^\circ$

Cell volume [min, max]:
11.73 Å³ [10.79, 12.05]

Density [min, max]:
0.34 Å⁻³ [0.33, 0.37]

< ID 7 12 >

attice con

a = 3.61 Å
b = 3.61 Å
c = 3.61 Å
 $\alpha = 90^\circ$
 $\beta = 90^\circ$
 $\gamma = 90^\circ$

Cell volume: 11.81 Å³

Density: 0.34 Å⁻³

Energy decomposition

Statistics

System type: bulk
Structure type: fcc
Lattice: Cubic
Space group: 225
Point group: m-3m

Wigner-Seitz positions
Cu: a

NOMAD Encyclopedia

Search for materials that exhibit desired features

Example: Find all materials ...

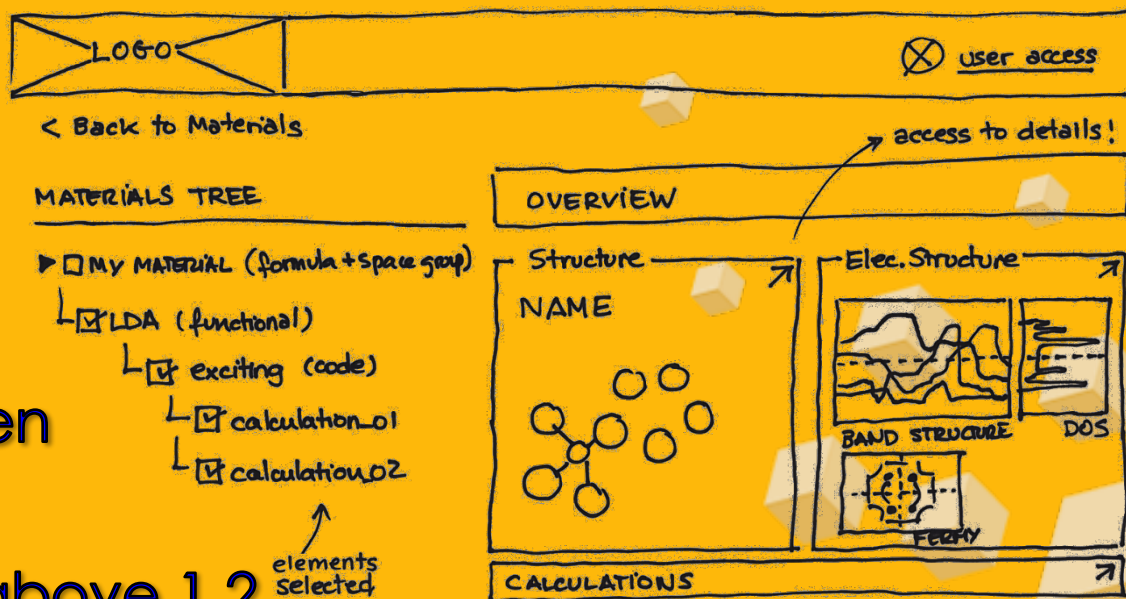
containing C or Si but
not Cd or As

ductile below room
temperature

with band gap between
1.0 and 1.3 eV

with effective masses above 1.2

without inversion symmetry



Not all information directly available in the Archive

Data Analytics

Identifying correlations and structure in big data of materials will enable scientists and engineers to decide which materials are useful for specific applications or which new materials should be the focus of future studies.



Summary and outlook

The NoMaD Repository serves the purpose of organizing and sharing materials data

The NOMAD Laboratory aims at giving access to and getting insight into the vast *amount* of materials data computed worldwide

Encyclopedia available online May 2017

First data-analytics tools online already

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme, grant agreement No 676580.



Thank you!

