

CENTER FOR HIERARCHICAL MATERIALS DESIGN

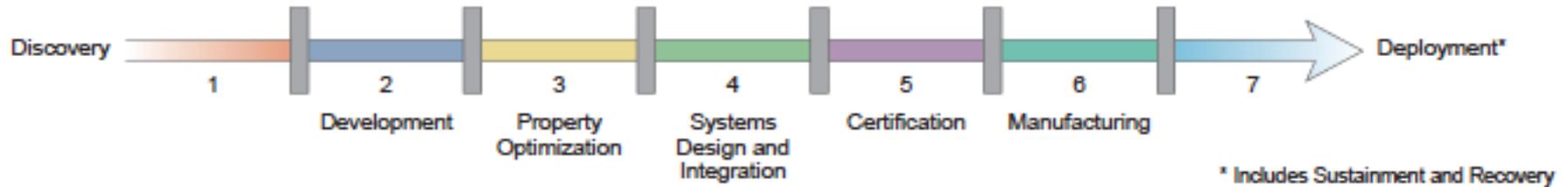
P. W. Voorhees, G. B. Olson

Northwestern University

J. DePablo

University of Chicago

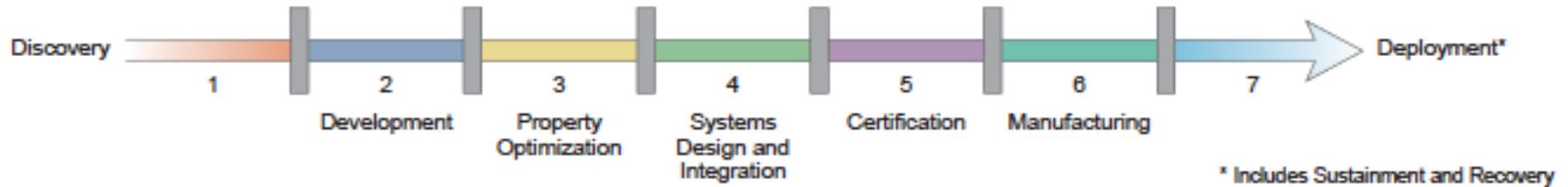
MATERIALS DEVELOPMENT



This is a very long and arduous (expensive) process:

- It typically requires 10-20 years to insert new materials in an application
- Example: it took 20 years to move Li-ion batteries from discovery to marketplace. Still ongoing today: automotive batteries

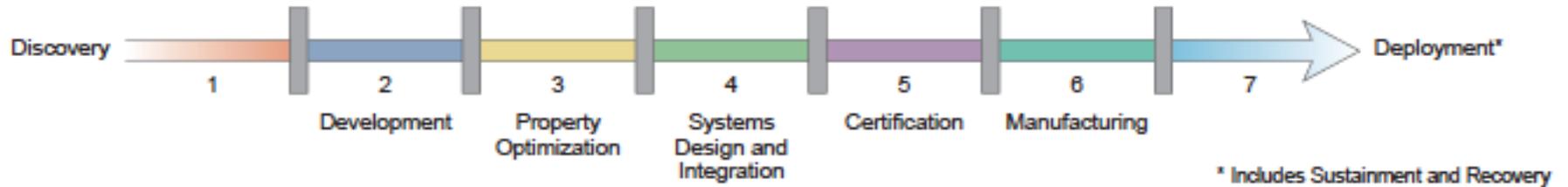
MATERIALS DEVELOPMENT



Reason:

- Intuitive development of new materials
- Trial and error experimentation
- Inability to predict material properties for a given composition and processing sequence

MATERIALS DEVELOPMENT



Solution:

- Integrate computations, experimental tools, and digital data to speed up the design process

Materials Genome Initiative for Global Competitiveness

June 2011



Fundamental
**databases and
tools** enabling
reduction of the
10-20 year
materials creation
and deployment
cycle **by 50% or
more**

National Science and Technology Council (NSTC)/ Office of Science
and Technology Policy (OSTP)

Materials Genome Timeline

2004 NMAB
Accelerating
Technology
Transition



2008 NMAB
ICME

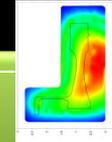


2011
OSTP

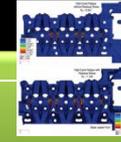


Concurrent
Engineered
Systems

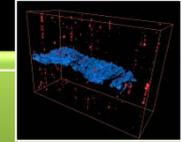
2001 DARPA
AIM



2003 Ford
VAC



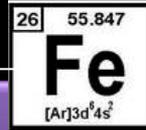
2005 ONR/DARPA
D3D



Integrated Computational Materials Engineering

Alloys
Polymers
Ceramics
Composites

1985
SRG
Systems
Approach



Ferrous Alloys

1989
NASAlloy



Ni-base Alloys

1997
Ferrium C61™

2000
Ferrium S53®



Refractories

2004
Ferrium C64™



SMA's
Al-base Alloys

2007
Ferrium M54™

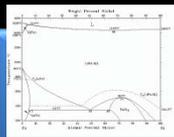


Cu-base Alloys

Computational Materials Design

Materials
Genome

1956
Kaufman & Cohen



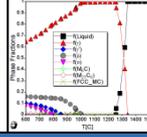
1973
CALPHAD



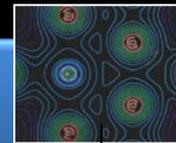
1979-84
Thermo-Calc
SGTE



1990s
DICTRA
Pandat
Thermotech



PrecipiCalc®



2000s
DFT Integration

2011
Materials
Genome
Initiative



Gen I

Gen II

Gen III

1950

1970

1980

1990

2000

2010

NIST CENTER OF EXCELLENCE IN ADVANCED MATERIALS

- Center for Hierarchical Materials Design: CHiMaD
- \$5 million per year
- Organizations involved:



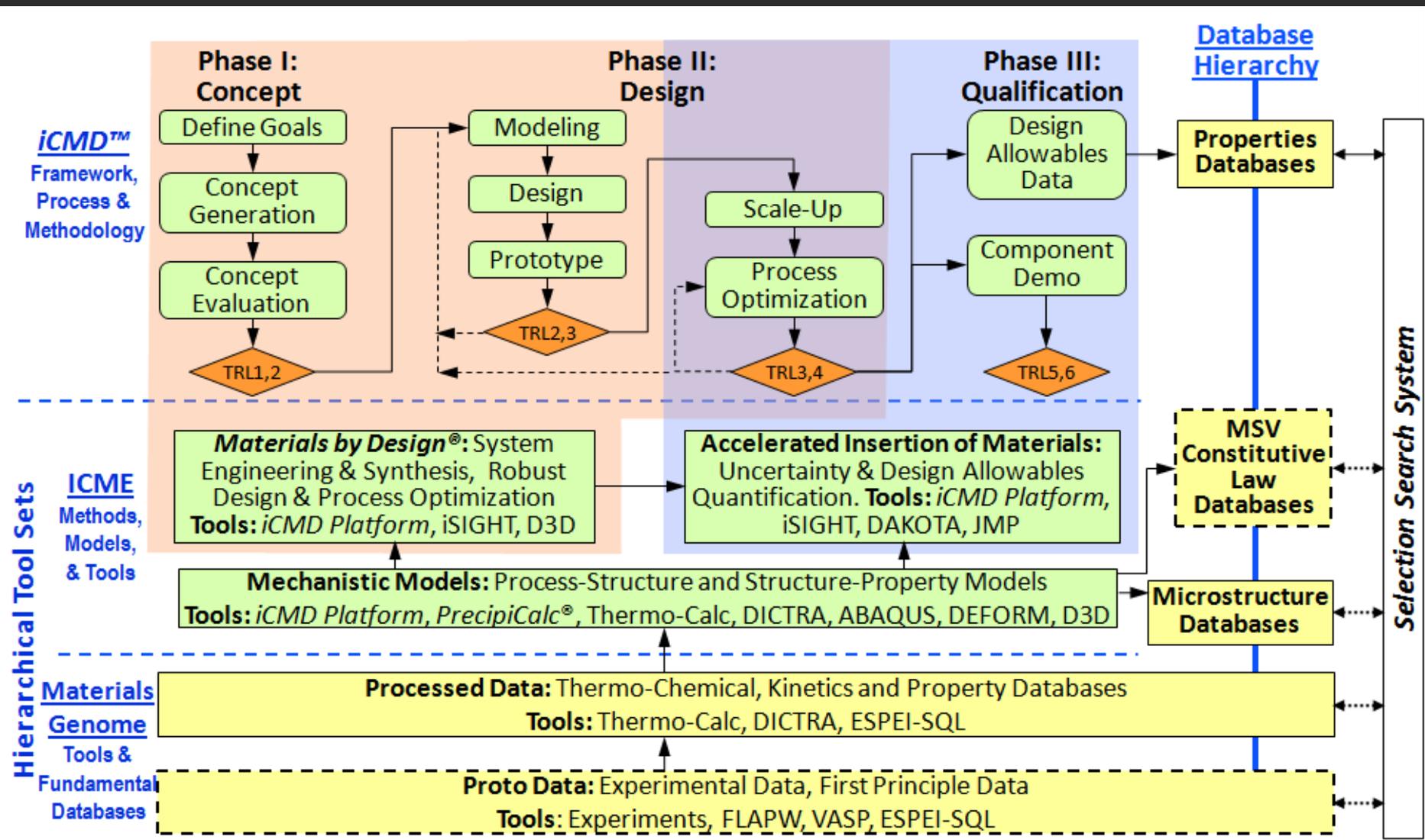
- Co Directors: Greg Olson (Northwestern), Juan DePablo (University of Chicago)

OBJECTIVES OF CHIMAD

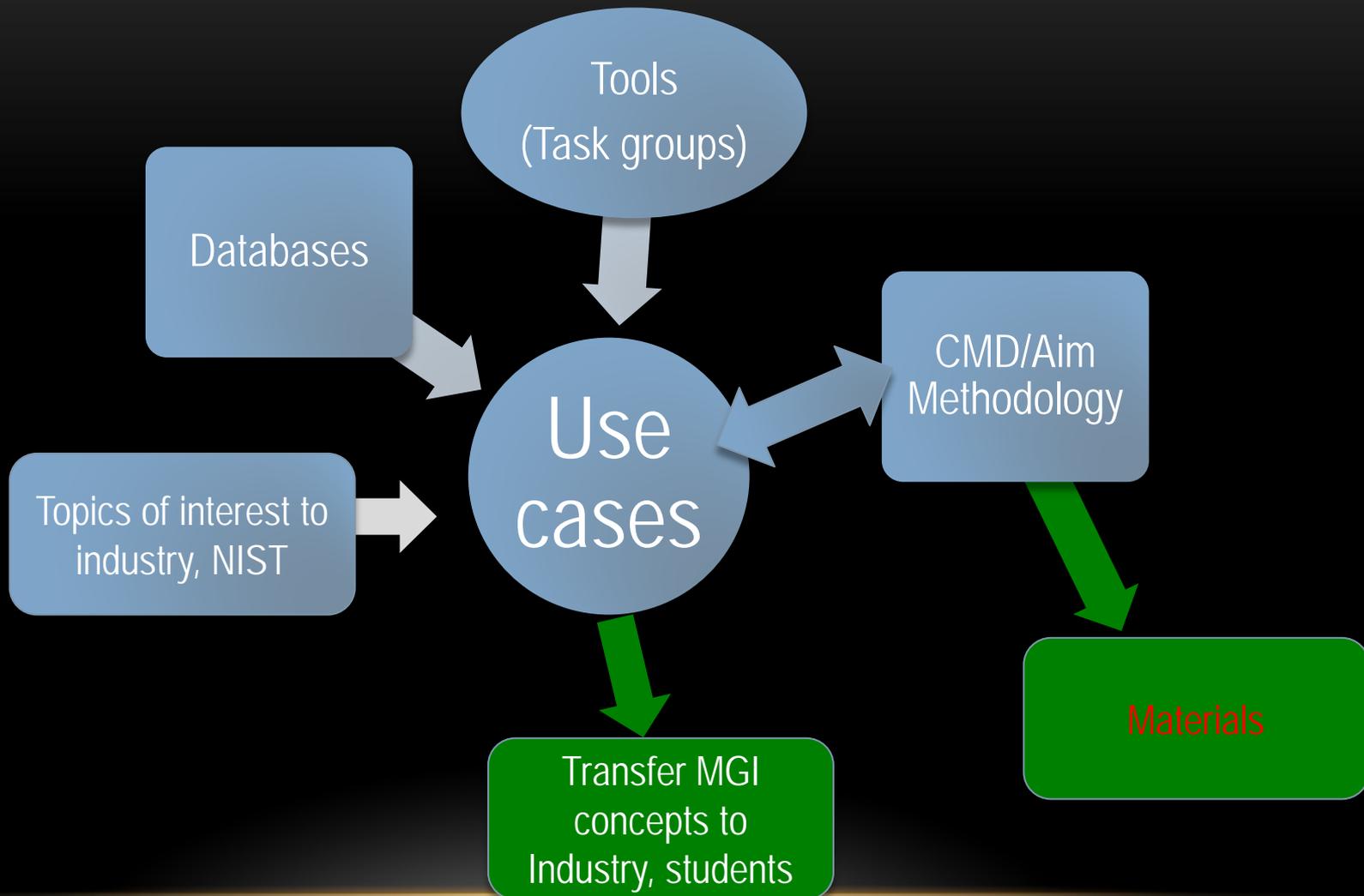
- Create a collaborative environment and concentration of scientific and technical capability to accelerate materials discovery and development
 - Provide opportunities to transition new breakthroughs in advanced materials to industry
 - Convene multidisciplinary and multi-sector communities for in-depth discussions
 - Provide training opportunities for scientists and engineers in materials metrology
 - Foster the development of integrated computation, modeling and data-driven tools
 - Foster the discovery of new materials
 - Establish opportunities for extended collaborations with NIST
-

HOW CAN WE ACCOMPLISH THESE GOALS?

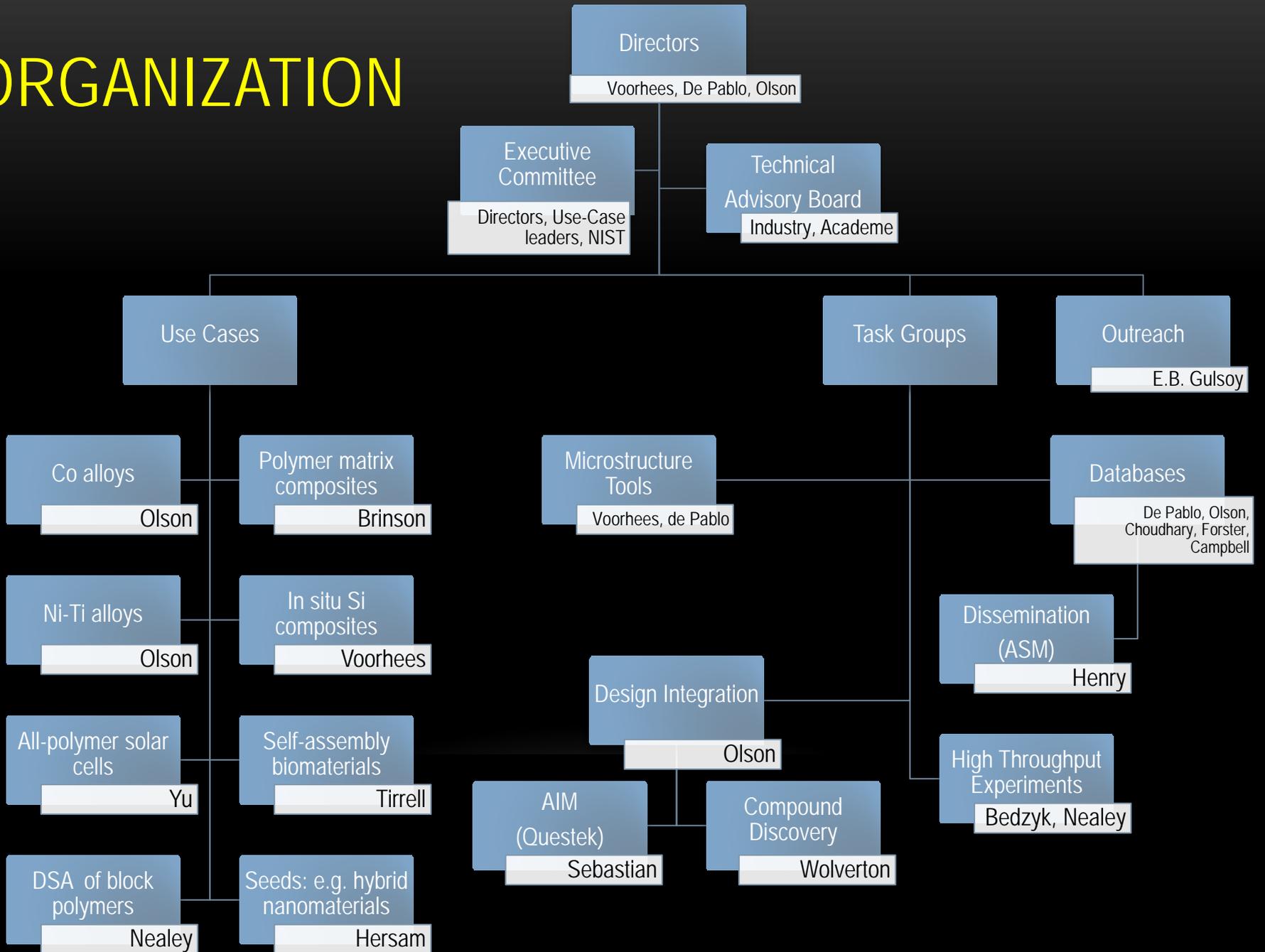
- Leverage our long history of materials design and collaborative research
- Use Case Groups
 - focus on particular materials of industrial and scientific importance
 - involve industrial collaborators
 - transfer the design methodology to industry and other stakeholders
- Tool development
 - Develop community standard codes for both hard and soft materials design
 - Develop materials databases that are motivated by topics of the use groups
 - Develop experimental methods for rapid assessment of materials properties
- Convene workshops on issues that are central to the implementation of the MGI
- Interact closely with NIST



IMPLEMENTATION



ORGANIZATION



DATABASES

- Will contain CALPHAD protodata: tie lines, thermochemical data, elastic constants, as well as higher level data such as interfacial energies
- Start with metals relevant to the work group projects, and then extend to soft materials
- Standardized metadata describing error estimates that are needed in incorporation into higher level CALPHAD databases
- Unlike assessed CALPHAD databases, which can be proprietary, this will be open
- Thus, we hope to make this a repository for information on new systems in the future
- Statistical learning can be applied to this database to aid in material discovery
- Perhaps incorporate the Open Quantum Mechanical database

OUTREACH

- ASM Action in Education Committee, Materials Genome Toolset dissemination to materials UG programs
 - Integration in NU ICME MS and Predictive Science & Engineering Design (PSED) doctoral programs
 - Workshops with the community:
 - Databases: standards, coordination and composition
 - First workshop at NIST:
 - Database development
 - A MGI seminar series broadcast to NIST, jointly hosted by Northwestern, the University of Chicago, and Argonne
 - Summer schools
 - Yearly TAB meetings
-

TOOLS

- Evolutionary Strategies (design of microstructure)
 - Theoretically Informed Coarse Grained (TICG) Models
 - Prediction of GISAXS, SAXS
 - Community standard phase field code
 - High throughput experiments and calculations
-

Cobalt Alloy Design

G. Olson (NU), D. Dunand (NU), D. Seidman (NU), P. Voorhees (NU),
M. Stan (NAISE, ANL) C. Wolverton (NU)

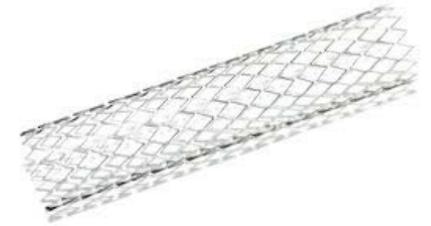
- Motivation:
 - Need turbine blade alloys that exceed the use temperatures of Ni-based superalloys
 - Wear resistant ambient temperature applications to replace Be-Cu
- Goals:
 - Near-term: Ambient temperature bushing alloy
 - Long-term: High-temperature aeroturbine superalloy



Nanodispersion-Strengthened Shape Memory Alloys

G. Olson (NU), D. Dunand (NU), W-K. Liu (NU) D. Seidman (NU), A. Umantsev (FS),
C. Wolverton (NU)

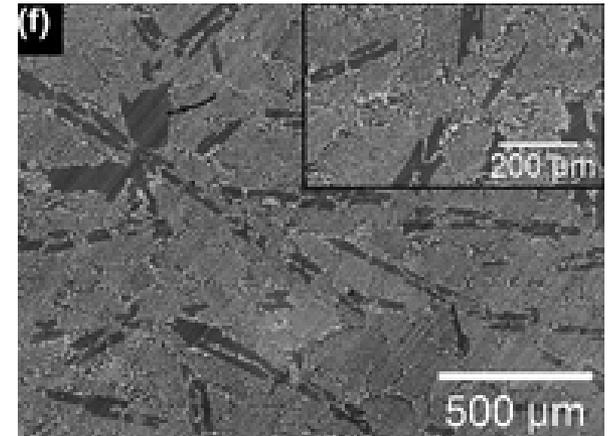
- Motivation:
 - Widely used in medical, aerospace and automotive sectors
 - Current alloys are susceptible to instability after many cycles
- Goals:
 - Near-term: Pd-stabilized alloys for medical devices
 - Long-term: High-temperature aeroturbine superalloy



In-Situ Si Composite Materials

P. Voorhees (NU), J. De Pablo (UC), W. Chen (NU), S. Davis (NU), C. Wolverton (NU)

- Motivation:
 - Corrosion resistant, tough alloys
 - Avoid the complications of classical ceramic processing, such as sintering
 - Employ insitu Si-composites
- Goals:
 - Near-term: A multicomponent eutectic growth model
 - Long-term: A tough, castable Si alloy



Si-CrSi₂ composite

(Fischer and Schuh, J. Am Ceram. Soc, 2012)

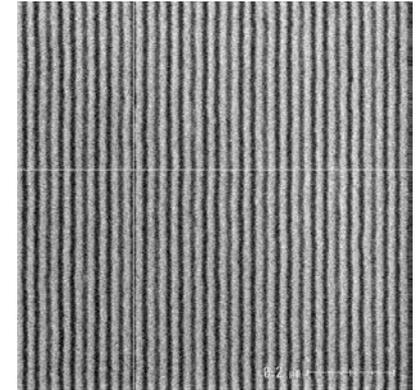
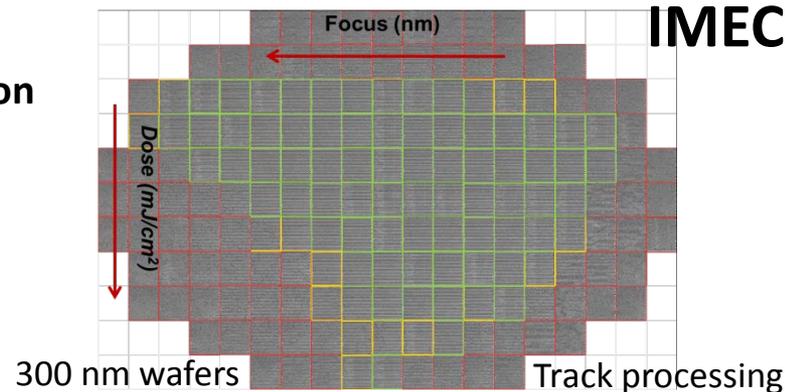
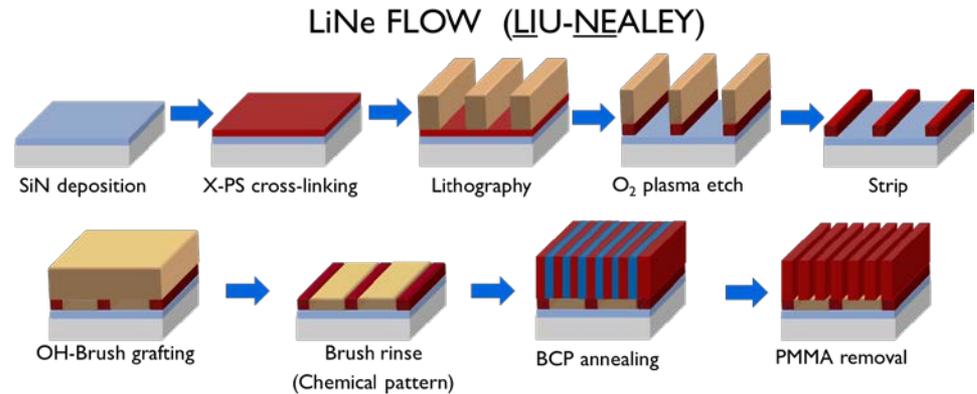
Directed Self-Assembly of Block Polymers

P. Nealey (UC), J.J. de Pablo (UC), H. Jaeger (UC), M. Olvera de la Cruz (NU), S. Sibener (UC), L. Yu (UC)

MOTIVATION

Lithography

- Workhorse of semiconductor industry
- Important fraction of cost of electronic devices
- Need for new materials and processes for next-generation lithography
- Sub-10 nm patterning
- Need for metrology
- Need for design tools



Initial Goals: Robust, pilot-line validated directed self-assembly for sub 10 nm lithography

- Search for new polymers and processing techniques
- Design materials and processes
- Validate by comparison to experiment
- Develop metrology tools and advanced simulation tools for non-equilibrium assembly

Polymer Matrix Composites

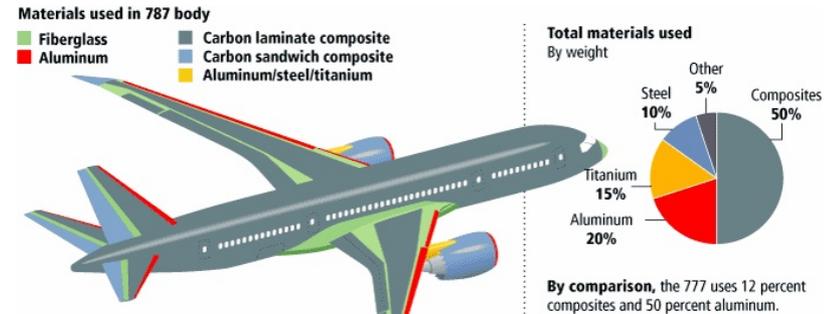
C. Brinson (NU), J.J. de Pablo (UC), Keten (NU), E. Luijten (NU)

MOTIVATION

- Composites are lightweight, corrosion resistant, tailorable, low cost
- Limited understanding of:
 - multiphase composite properties
 - simultaneous control of electrical/mechanical properties
 - long-term properties and durability under use conditions

Initial Goals: Comprehensive design of composite materials

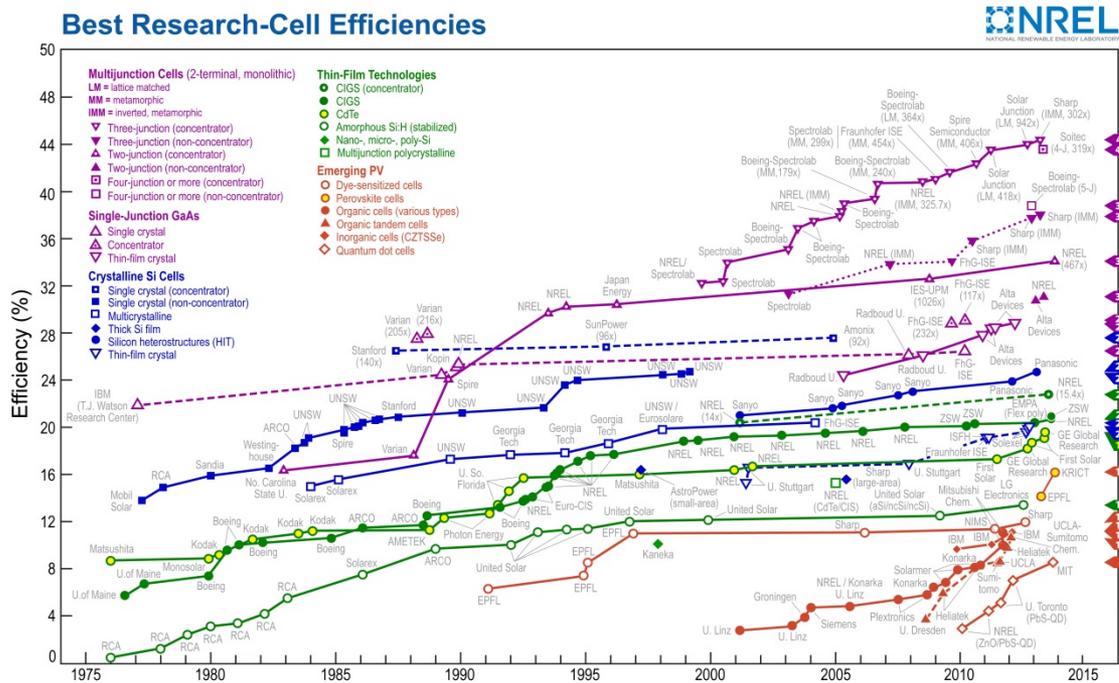
- Control of surface-polymer interactions
- Tune thermomechanical and electric/dielectric properties
- Use of nanofillers for tuning of electrical conductivity, toughness and durability
- Multiscale prediction and design of materials with known electric, dielectric and mechanical properties



All-Polymer Organic Solar Cells

L. Yu (UC), J.J. de Pablo (UC), G. Galli (UC), M. Hersam (NU), H. Jaeger (UC), M. Olvera de la Cruz (NU), M. Tirrell (UC)

MOTIVATION



Energy

- Inorganic solar cells currently exhibit higher efficiency
- Rapidly improving performance of organic cells
- Organic cells made from earth abundant materials, light weight, stable, processing, morphology optimization

Initial Goals: Create all organic solar cells

- Search for new design principles for electron accepting polymers
- Generate new materials with greater potential than fullerene derivatives as n-type materials
- Novel accepting polymers w. high mobility for organic electronics

Self-Assembly of Biomaterials

M. Tirrell (UC), J.J. de Pablo (UC), E. Luijten (NU), M. Olvera de la Cruz (NU), L. Yu (UC)

MOTIVATION

Military

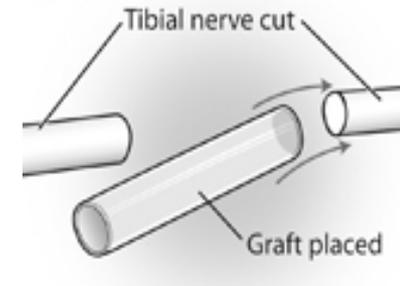
- Improved explosive devices (IEDs) cause severe blast and tissue loss injuries
- Improved body armor has improved survival rates and increased frequency of injury to limbs/digits

Civilians

- 2.8% of trauma patients have peripheral nerve damage
- Nerve injury costs \$7 billion dollars in the US alone
- 50,000 nerve repair procedures per year

Initial Goals: Create a self assembled matrix

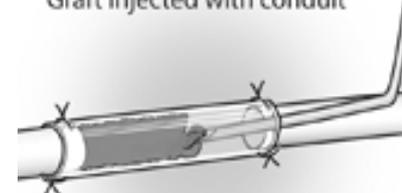
- Injectable
- In situ gel formation
- Stiffness in range of neural tissue
- Promote growth and activity of Schwann cells



Graft sutured to nerve



Graft injected with conduit



Seed Groups

- Solution processed nanomaterials and heterostructures: M. Hersam (NU), T. Marks (NU), Yu (UC), Galli (UC)
- Non-planar heterostructures: L. Lauhon (NU)
- Deformation processing: J. Caio (NU)

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