

Crystalline Material

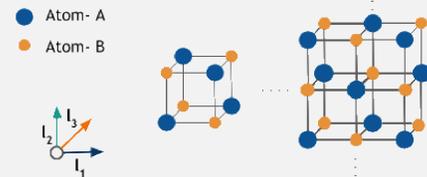


Figure: Structure of Crystalline Materials

- Crystal Material $M = (X, C, L)$
- Feature Matrix (X): Atomic Feature Set of the Material.
- Coordinate Matrix (C) : Atomic Coordinate Positions.
- Lattice Matrix (L) : describes how a unit cell repeats itself in the 3D space.

- we can represent its infinite periodic structure as

$$\hat{C} = \{\hat{c}_i | \hat{c}_i = c_i + \sum_{j=1}^3 k_{ij} \hat{x}_j\}; \hat{X} = \{\hat{x}_i | \hat{x}_i = x_i\} \quad (1)$$

where $k_1, k_2, k_3, i \in \mathbb{Z}, 1 \leq i \leq n$.

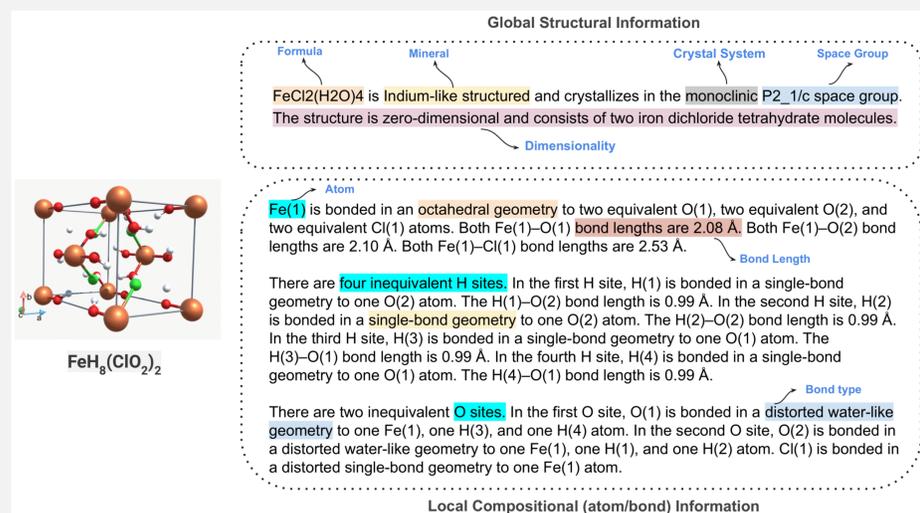
Crystal Property Prediction

- **Task:** Given 3D structure of the crystal materials, fast and accurate prediction of different state and electronics properties like formation energy, band gap etc.
- Existing state-of-the-art models construct multi-edge graphs and apply the GNN model to learn representations of crystal structures that are optimized for downstream property prediction tasks.
- Fail to incorporate crucial global periodic structural information like lattice constraint, space group number, crystal symmetry, rotational information, component 3D orientation, heterostructure information, etc, which will enrich its representation and subsequently aid the property prediction accuracy.

Key Problem: Diverse set of global periodic structural information is difficult to incorporate explicitly into a graph structure.

Our Solution: Learn a more robust and enriched representation by using multi-modal data i.e graph structure and textual description of materials.

Crystal Textual Dataset



Global Structural Information

Formula: FeCl2(H2O)4 Mineral: Indium-like Crystal System: monoclinic P2₁/c Space Group: P2₁/c

FeCl₂(H₂O)₄ is Indium-like structured and crystallizes in the monoclinic P2₁/c space group. The structure is zero-dimensional and consists of two iron dichloride tetrahydrate molecules.

Dimensionality: 0

Local Compositional (atom/bond) Information

Atom: Fe(1) is bonded in an octahedral geometry to two equivalent O(1), two equivalent O(2), and two equivalent Cl(1) atoms. Both Fe(1)-O(1) bond lengths are 2.08 Å. Both Fe(1)-O(2) bond lengths are 2.10 Å. Both Fe(1)-Cl(1) bond lengths are 2.53 Å.

Bond Length: 2.08 Å, 2.10 Å, 2.53 Å

Bond type: single-bond

There are four inequivalent H sites. In the first H site, H(1) is bonded in a single-bond geometry to one O(2) atom. The H(1)-O(2) bond length is 0.99 Å. In the second H site, H(2) is bonded in a single-bond geometry to one O(2) atom. The H(2)-O(2) bond length is 0.99 Å. In the third H site, H(3) is bonded in a single-bond geometry to one O(1) atom. The H(3)-O(1) bond length is 0.99 Å. In the fourth H site, H(4) is bonded in a single-bond geometry to one O(1) atom. The H(4)-O(1) bond length is 0.99 Å.

Bond type: single-bond

There are two inequivalent O sites. In the first O site, O(1) is bonded in a distorted water-like geometry to one Fe(1), one H(3), and one H(4) atom. In the second O site, O(2) is bonded in a distorted water-like geometry to one Fe(1), one H(1), and one H(2) atom. Cl(1) is bonded in a distorted single-bond geometry to one Fe(1) atom.

Figure: Textual description of FeH8(ClO2)2 material from JARVIS dataset generated by Robocrystallographer.

Model Description

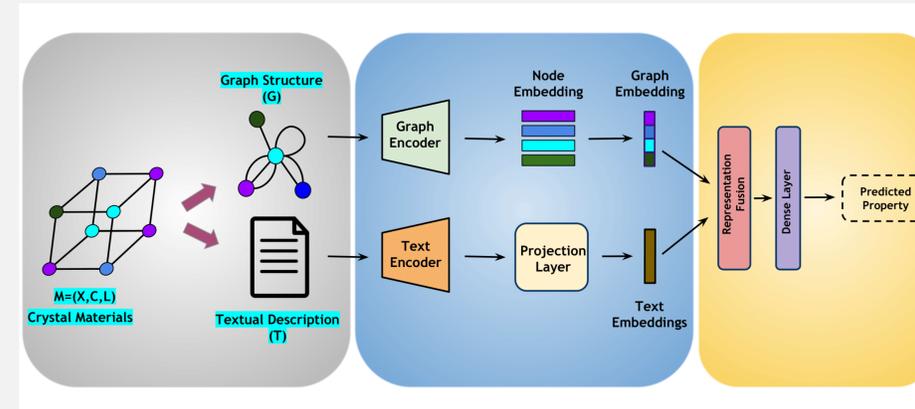


Figure: Overview of our adopted methodology CrysMMNet

Dataset

Curated the textual dataset of two popular materials databases Material Project (MP) and JARVIS for property prediction task.

Datasets	Graph Num.	Structural Info.	Textual Info.	Properties	Data Type
MP 2018.6.1	69K	✓	✓	4	DFT Calculated
JARVIS-DFT	55K	✓	✓	6	DFT Calculated

Table: Multi-Modal Datasets Details

Downstream Task Evaluation

Property	CGCNN	SchNet	MEGNET	GATGNN	ALIGNN	Matformer	CrysMMNet
Formation Energy	0.063	0.045	0.047	0.047	0.033	0.033*	0.028
Bandgap(OPT)	0.200	0.192	0.145	0.170	0.142	0.137*	0.128
Bandgap(MBJ)	0.413	0.433	0.344	0.513	0.310	0.302*	0.278
Total Energy	0.078	0.047	0.058	0.056	0.037	0.035*	0.034
Bulk Moduli(Kv)	14.47	14.33	15.11	14.32	10.40*	11.21	9.625
Shear Moduli(Gv)	11.75	10.67	13.09	12.48	9.481*	10.76	8.471

Table: Summary of the prediction performance (MAE) of CrysMMNet for different properties in JARVIS-DFT Dataset.

Robustness of Textual Representation

Property	CGCNN	CrysMMNet (CGCNN)	MEGNET	CrysMMNet (MEGNET)	GATGNN	CrysMMNet (GATGNN)
Formation Energy	0.063	0.046	0.076	0.060	0.077	0.064
Bandgap(OPT)	0.200	0.163	0.184	0.165	0.169	0.157
Bandgap(MBJ)	0.413	0.339	0.369	0.339	0.343	0.331
Total Energy	0.078	0.059	0.058	0.057	0.056	0.053
Bulk Moduli(Kv)	14.47	12.98	15.11	13.29	14.32	13.73
Shear Moduli(Gv)	11.75	10.71	13.09	11.86	12.48	12.04

Table: Summary of the prediction performance (MAE) of different state-of-the-art GNN models with textual representation for six different properties in The JARVIS-DFT Dataset.

Qualitative Analysis Of The Attention Layers

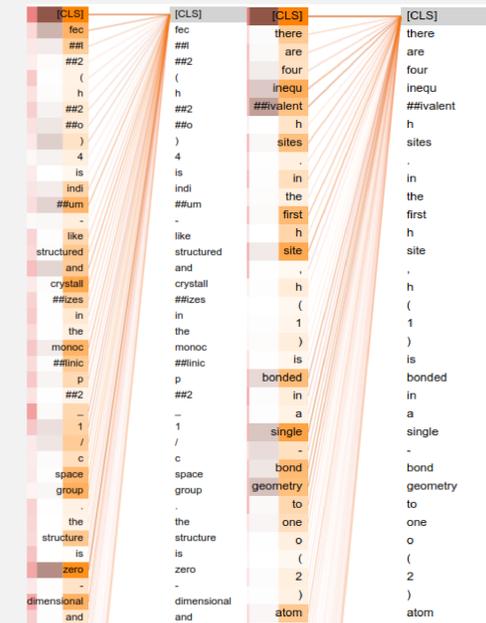


Figure: Attention weights of 5th Layer at MatSciBert between [CLS] token and other tokens in material's description for FeH8(ClO2)2.

Final Takeaways

- Fusing textual representation with graph structure improves crystal property prediction accuracy.
- Textual representation is robust and aid performance improvement in any existing GNN encoder.
- We curated textual datasets of two popular benchmark databases containing both local compositional and global structural information of a material.

References

- [1] Xie et. al; **CGCNN**; Phys. Rev. Lett. 2018
- [2] Chen et. al; **MEGNET**; Chem. Mater. 2019
- [3] Choudhary, et. al; **ALIGNN**; npj Computational Materials 2021
- [4] Keqiang Yan et. al; **Matformer**; NIPS 2022

Contact and Paper Information



Acknowledgement (Funding)