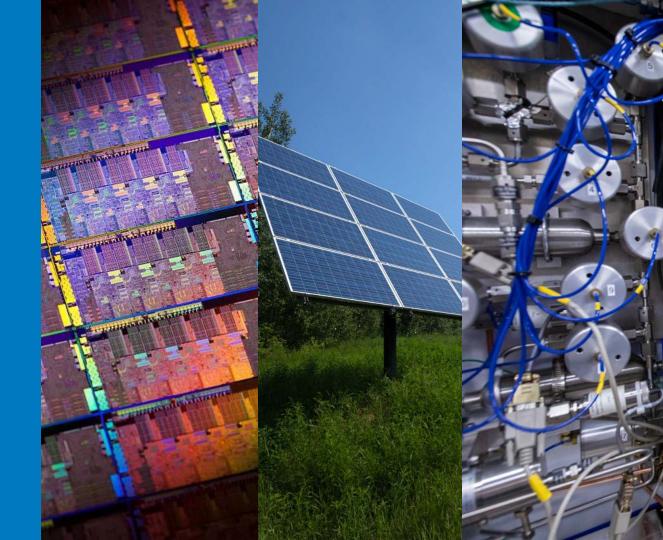
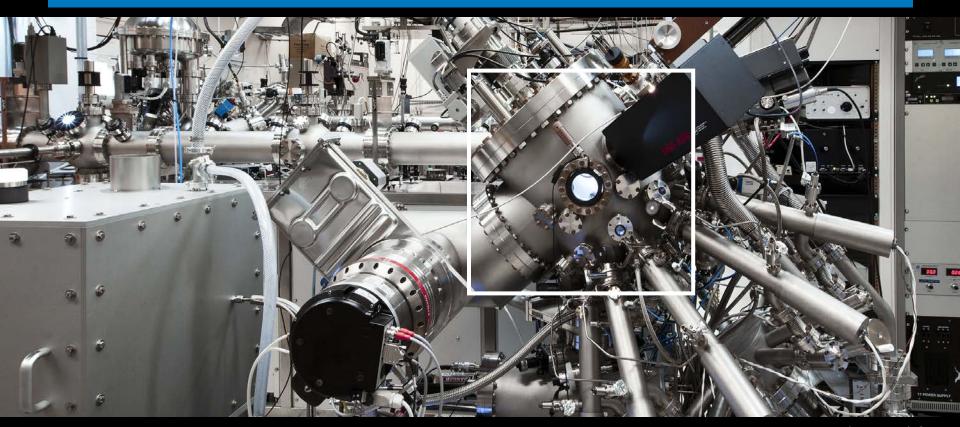


Everyday technologies are critically reliant on mastering materials lifecycles

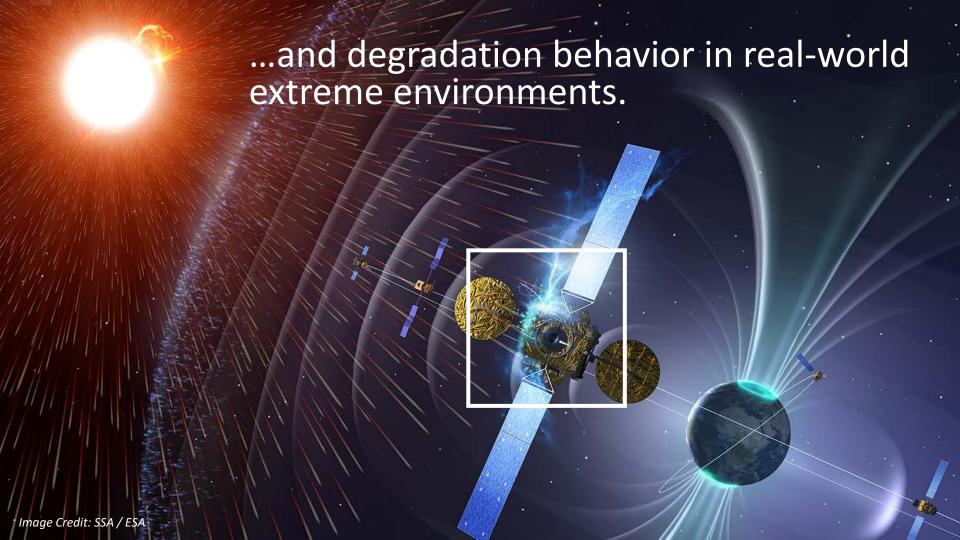


Mastery depends on understanding of complex synthesis pathways...

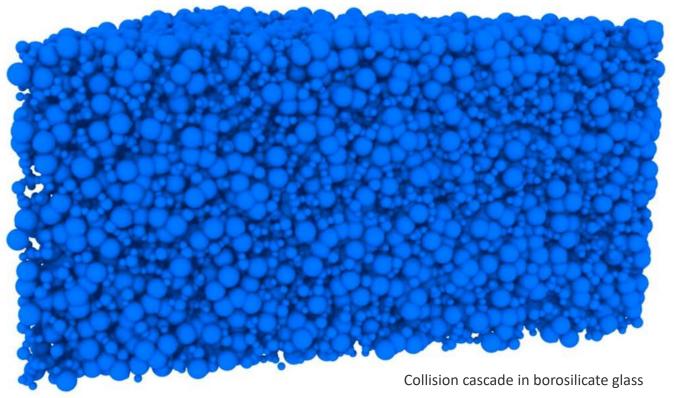


Mastery depends on understanding of complex synthesis pathways...





...and degradation behavior in real-world extreme environments.

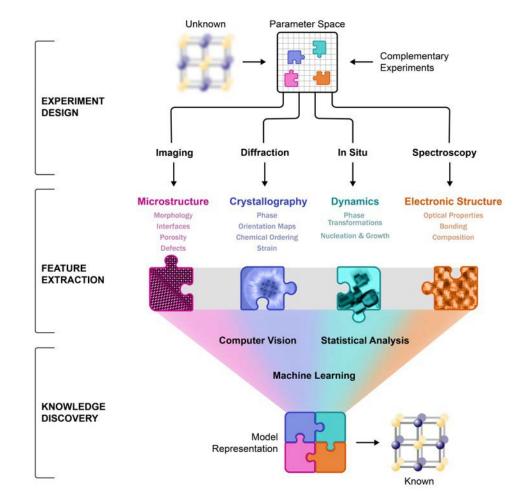


My research aim is an ontology of the materials lifecycle:

"A systematic mapping of data to meaningful semantic concepts..." across spatial and temporal scales

1 m 1 mm 1 pm 1 µm

Autonomous science plays an important role in developing and harnessing this ontology



Understanding Materials Synthesis

Epitaxial integration of semiconductors and oxides is a challenge for emerging devices

Complex oxide materials

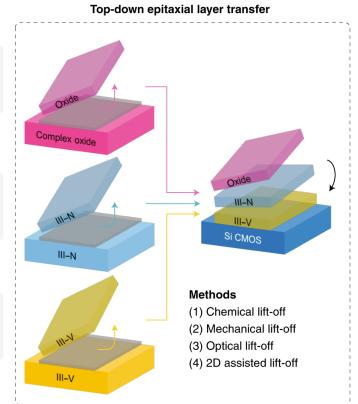
- Sensors
- Energy harvesters
- Memory
- Transducers

III-N materials

- High-power devices
- Ultraviolet-visible photonics
- Radio-frequency electronics

III-V materials

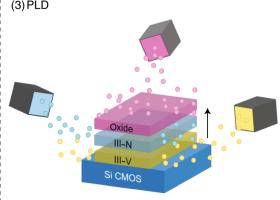
- High-speed FETs
- Infrared photonics
- Radio-frequency electronics
- Photovoltaics



Bottom-up epitaxial growth

Tools

- (1) MOCVD
- (2) MBE
- (3) PLD



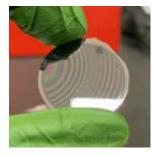
Techniques

- (1) Metamorphic growth
- (2) Lateral overgrowth
- (3) Geometrically defined growth
- (4) vdW and remote epitaxial growth

Tailored materials design requires direct local probes of structure and chemistry

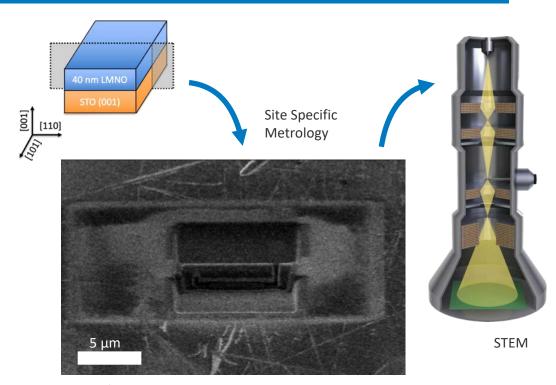
Functional Thin Films for Energy Applications







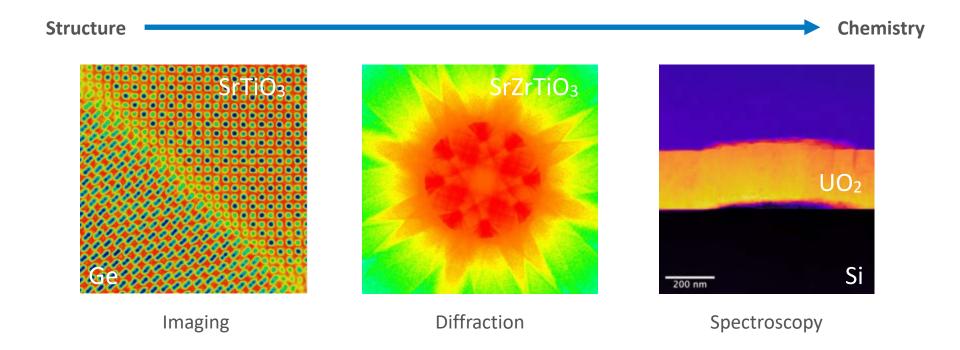




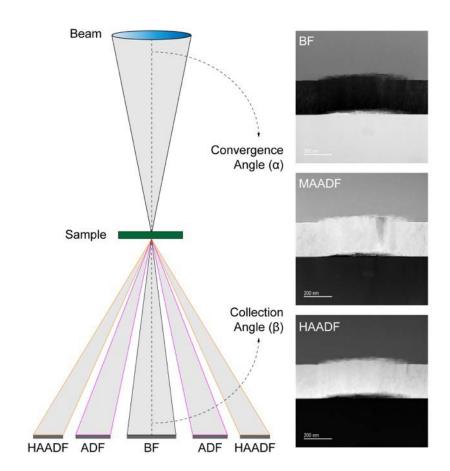
Focused Ion Beam

~1 cm

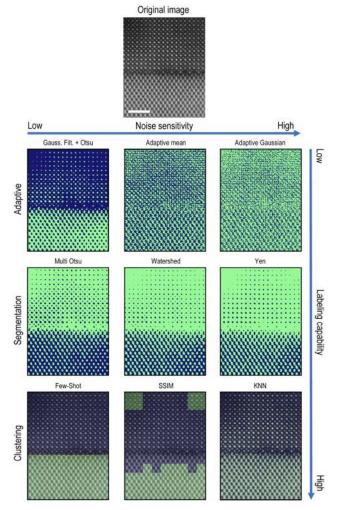
Electron microscopy can richly inform lifecycle models to achieve predictive control



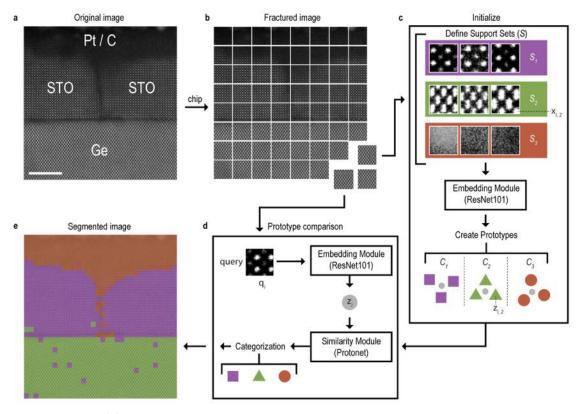
The Challenge
Imaging parameters
strongly affect the
representation of an
object in data



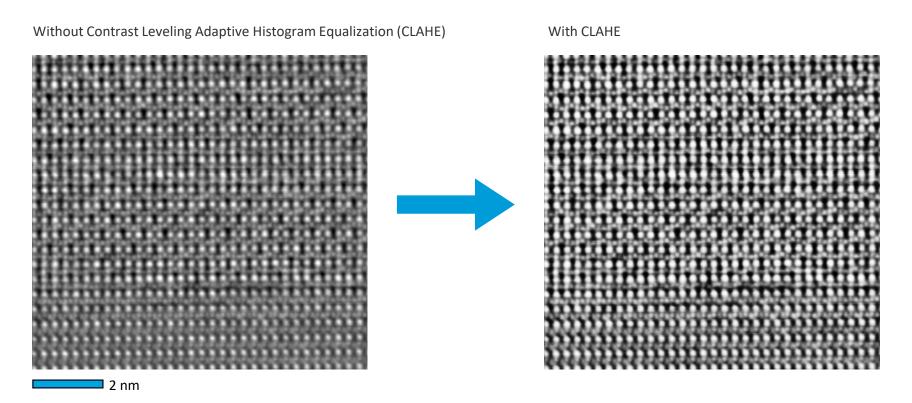
The Task
Classify
microstructural
features using
limited examples



Few shot learning uses limited prior knowledge to classify features in discovery scenarios



Careful pre-processing is needed for best model performance



A simple GUI can interact with model parameters and support sets for different tasks

We can rapidly classify atomic motifs in data to understand phase distributions

Original HAADF Image **Support Sets** Segmented Image **Pixel Fraction** Pt/C 24.3% STO STO 37.0% STO X 38.7% Ge

Such a model can easily be applied to different synthesis tasks

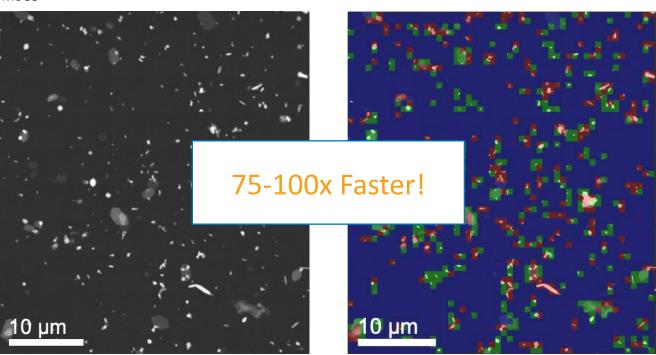
Original HAADF Image **Support Sets** Segmented Image **Pixel Fraction** Background 20.4% Flat 5 μm MoO₃ On edge

We can ultimately extract materials descriptors in a faster and more reproducible manner

MoO₃

Manual Analysis

10 minutes

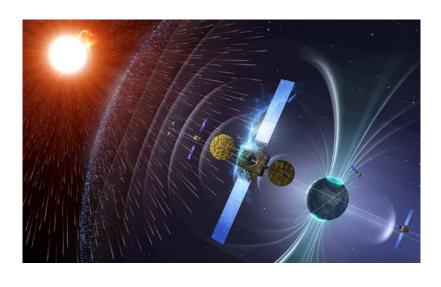


Few-Shot Task 2 8 seconds

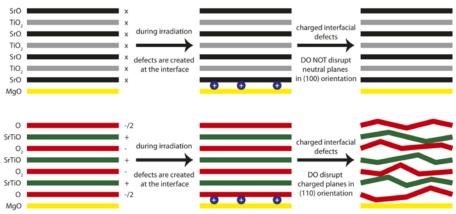
Doty et al. (2022). Computational Materials Science, 203, 111121. | Akers et al. (2021). npj Computational Materials, 7(1), 187.

Describing Disorder

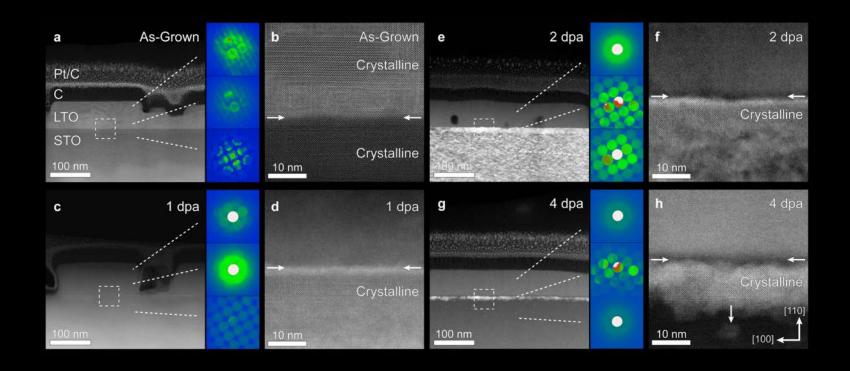
Controlling materials degradation is critical for electronics and sensors in extremes



How does interface configuration affect radiation-induced disorder in devices?



We can visualize damage buildup at these interfaces at stages of irradiation ex situ



At CINT we took this one step further, visualizing materials breakdown in situ using the I³TEM



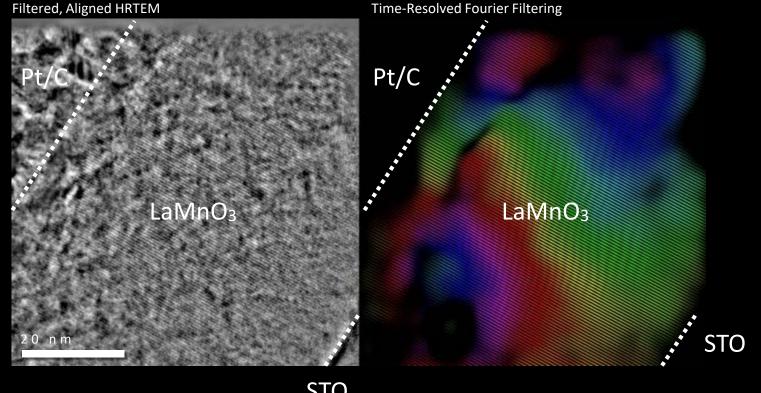
Khalid Hattar (UTK)



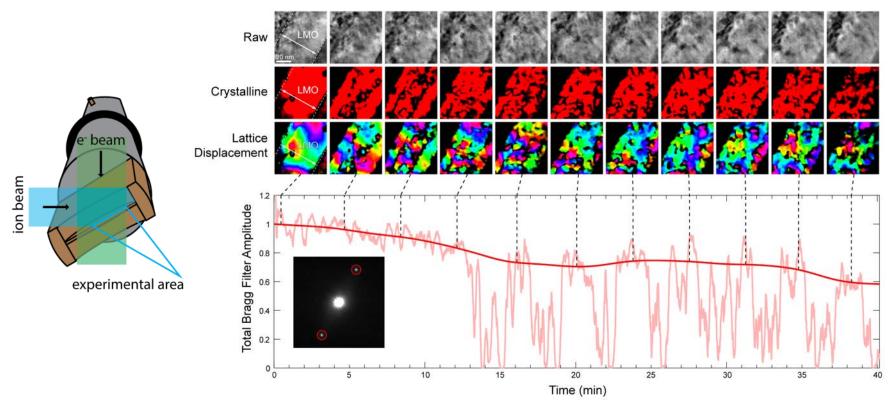
Chris Barr



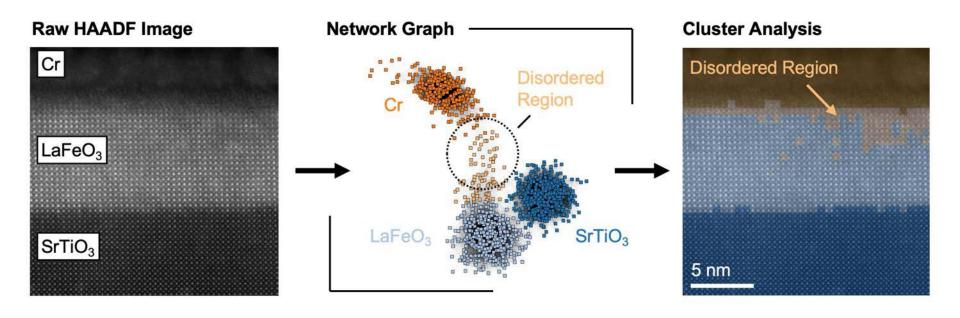
In situ TEM shows that disorder percolates through the material in a non-uniform manner



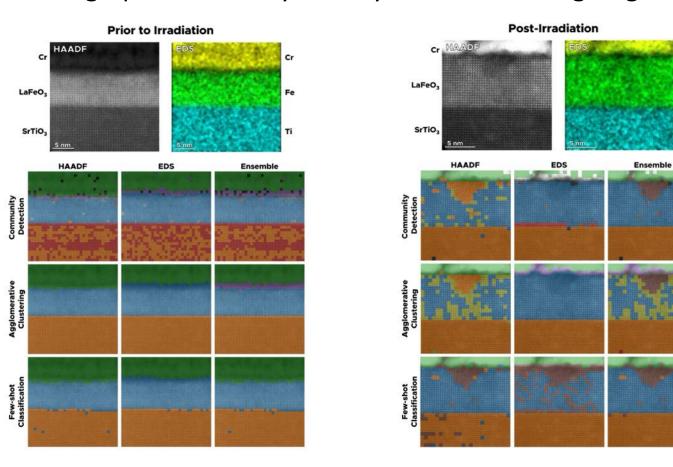
We can quantify the loss of crystallinity through statistical analysis of time series data



More recently, we have been developing unique order descriptors based on graph analytics



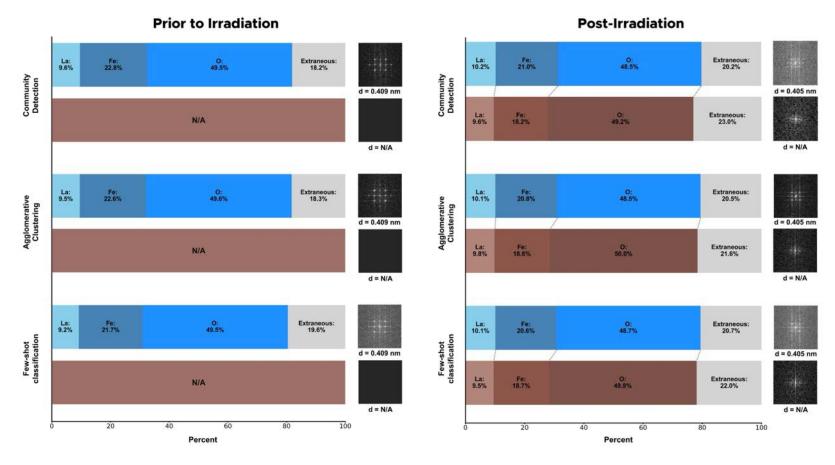
Multi-modal graphs effectively classify radiation damage signatures



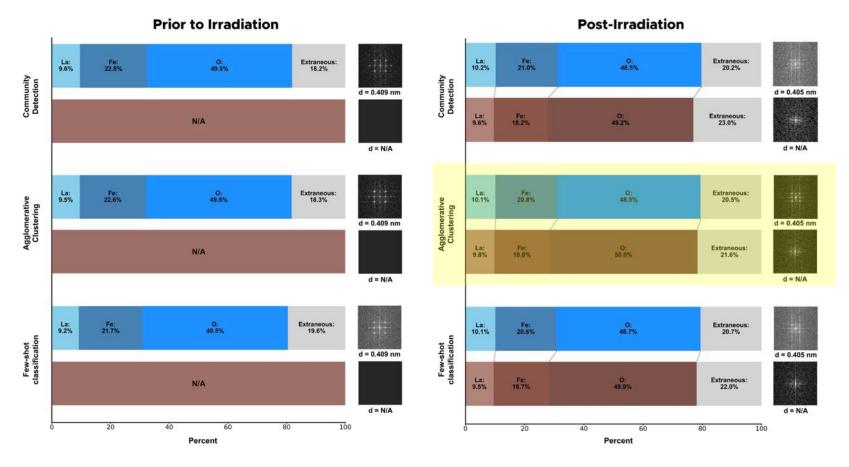
Fe

Ti

Such models reveal changes in composition associated with irradiation

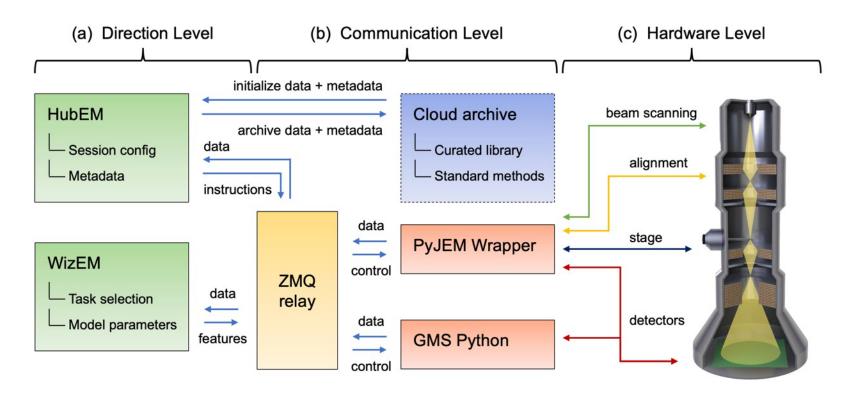


Such models reveal changes in composition associated with irradiation



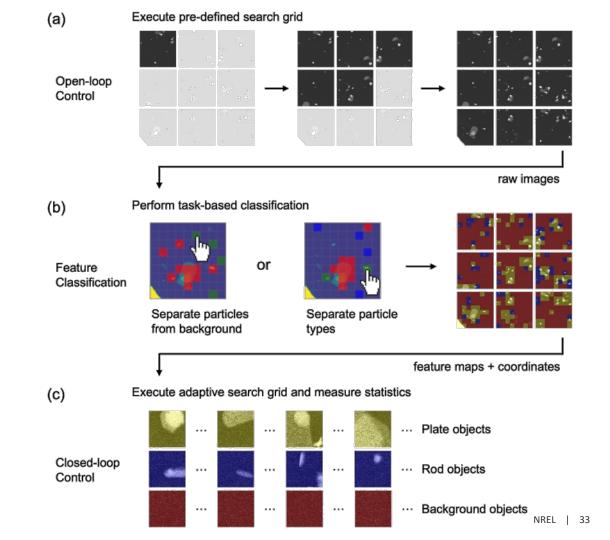
Toward Autonomous Experimentation

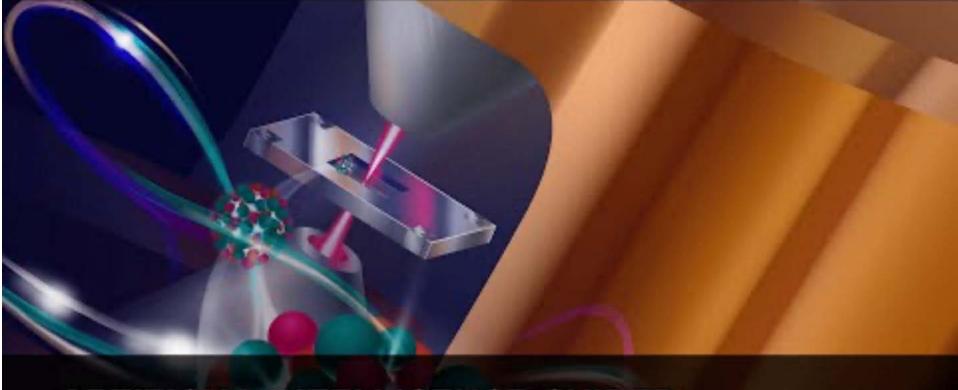
We have built an autonomous microscope platform based on few-shot and other ML models



This platform enables intelligent closed-loop experiments and statistical analyses

Olszta et al. Microscopy and Microanalysis, 28 (5), 1611-1621. (2022).

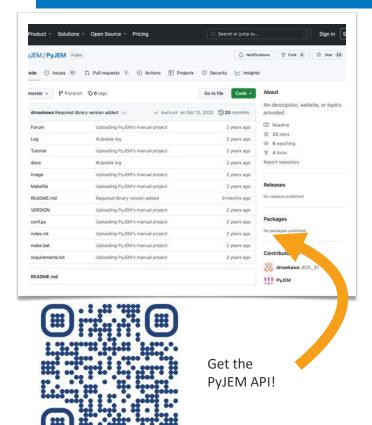




ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE-GUIDED RANSMISSION ELECTRON MICROSCOPE JOO AUTOEM)

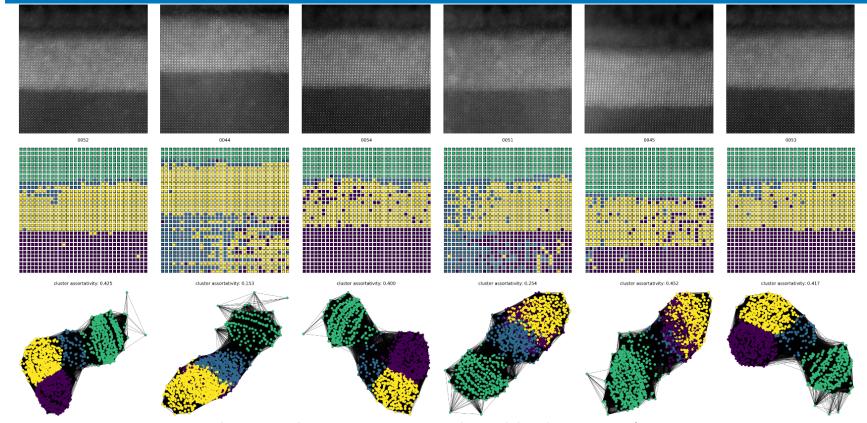
HTTPS://YOUTU.BE/XKYJ1UAE6JE

An Aside: Design of automated systems is challenging but it is getting easier



- Electronic optical system control : Beam control, detector In / Out, magnification change, brightness change, etc..
- Stage control : Absolute position movement, Relative position movement, Piezoelectric movement, etc.
- Image acquisition : STEM or TEM image acquisition, image storage type change, resolution specification, etc.
- Auto function : Auto Focus, Auto Contrast Brightness, Auto Stigmator, etc.

We can build large libraries of synthesis and degradation pathways



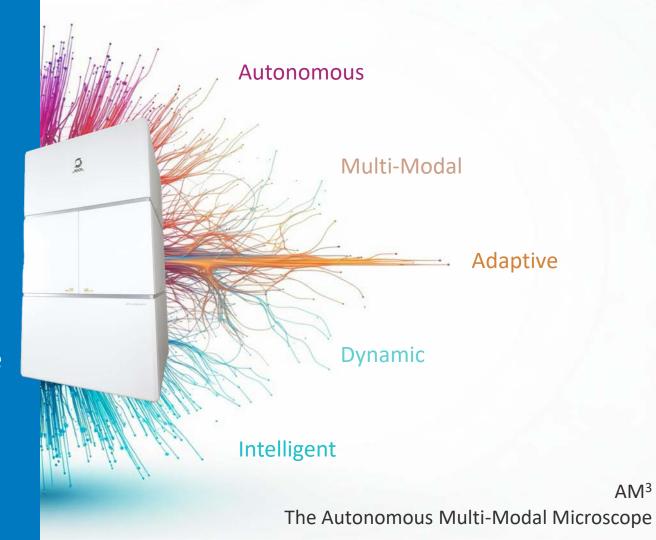
What is next?

NREL is leading a \$14M recapitalization of our electron microscopy center, with a focus on in situ and autonomous science



What is next?

NREL will be home to a new autonomous electron microscope platform built around dynamic and adaptive experiments



The Team

NREL



Hilary Egan Data Scientist



Michelle Smeaton Postdoc



Grace Guinan SULI Intern



Addie Salvador

PNNL



Sarah Akers Data Scientist



Matthew Olszta Materials Scientist



Jenna Pope Data Scientist



Bethany Matthews Materials Scientist



Derek Hopkins Computer Scientist



Tiffany Kaspar Materials Scientist



Christina Doty Data Scientist



Mike Holden Post-Masters



Michel Sassi Materials Scientist



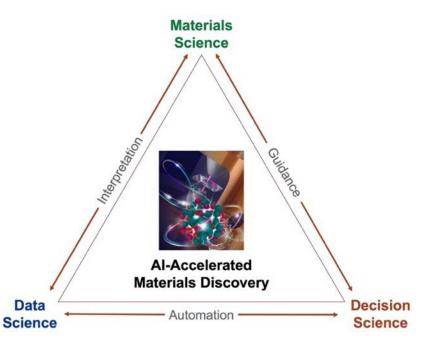
Arman Ter-Petrosyan **Grad Student at UCI**



Autonomous science is revealing previously hidden materials lifecycles and transforming the design of clean energy systems

For more information on electron microscopy @ NREL, visit: https://tinyurl.com/z8ryk4y3





NREL/PR-5K00-91894

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