



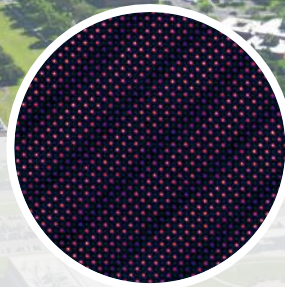
From Chaos to Clarity
*Autonomous Materials Discovery for
Extreme Environments*

Steven R. Spurgeon
Colorado School of Mines
November 14, 2024



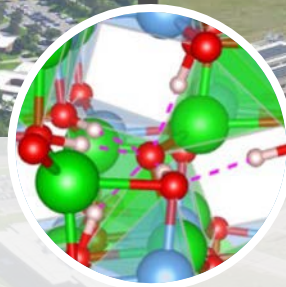
Thin Film Synthesis

Enabling devices for electronics, computing, and energy



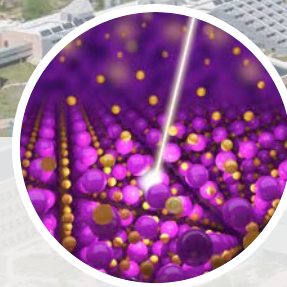
Atomic-Scale Microscopy

Understanding the fundamental building blocks of matter



Defect Engineering

Quantifying and harnessing property-defining defects



Degradation Pathways

Charting evolution in real-world extreme environments



Autonomous Science

AI-accelerated materials discovery and design

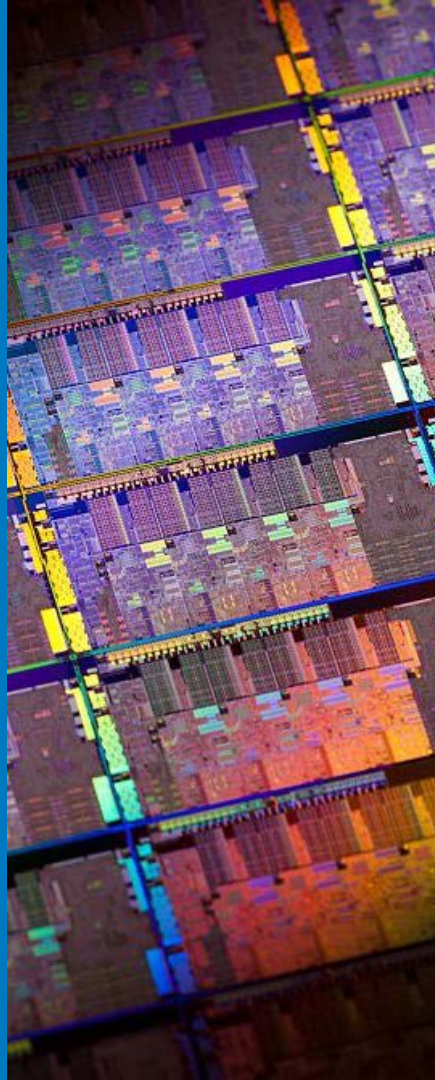


Everyday technologies are critically reliant on mastering materials lifecycles

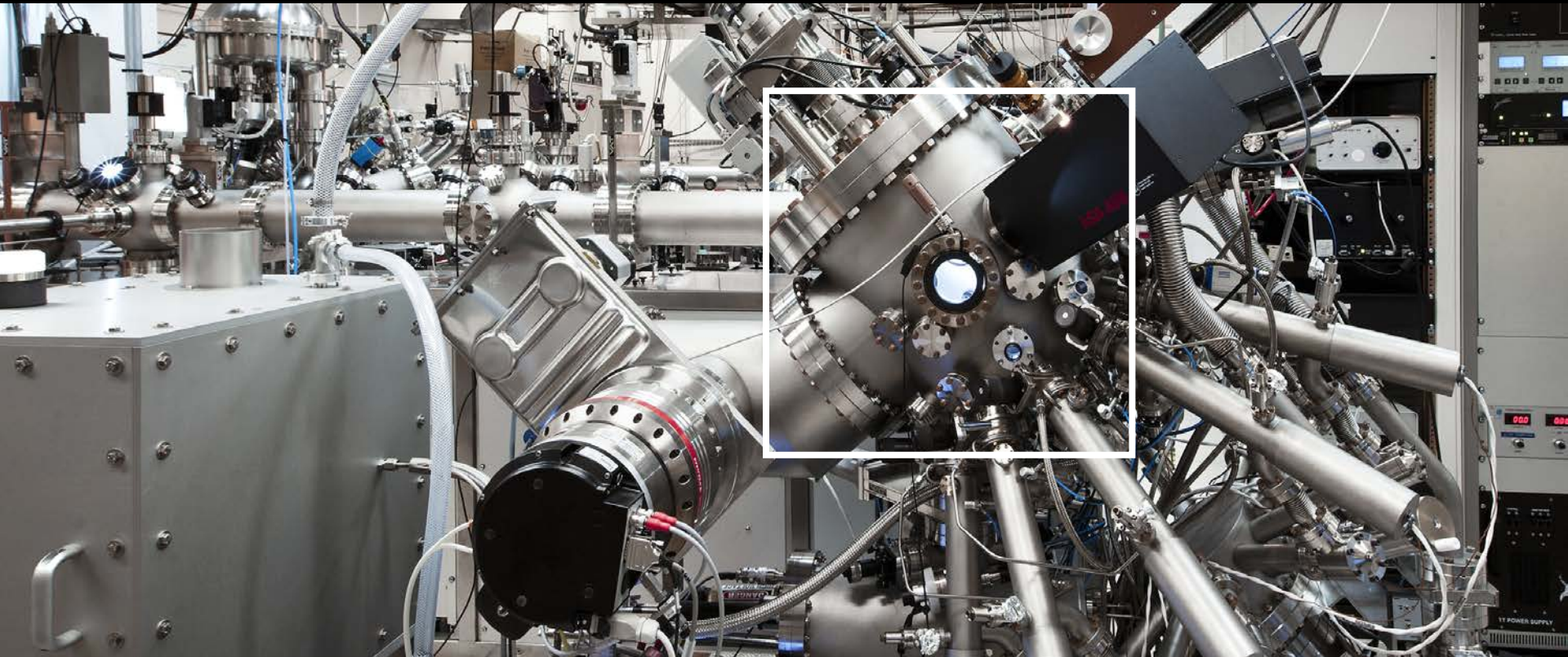
Wafer: Intel Company

PV: NREL

Battery: Battery Technology Online



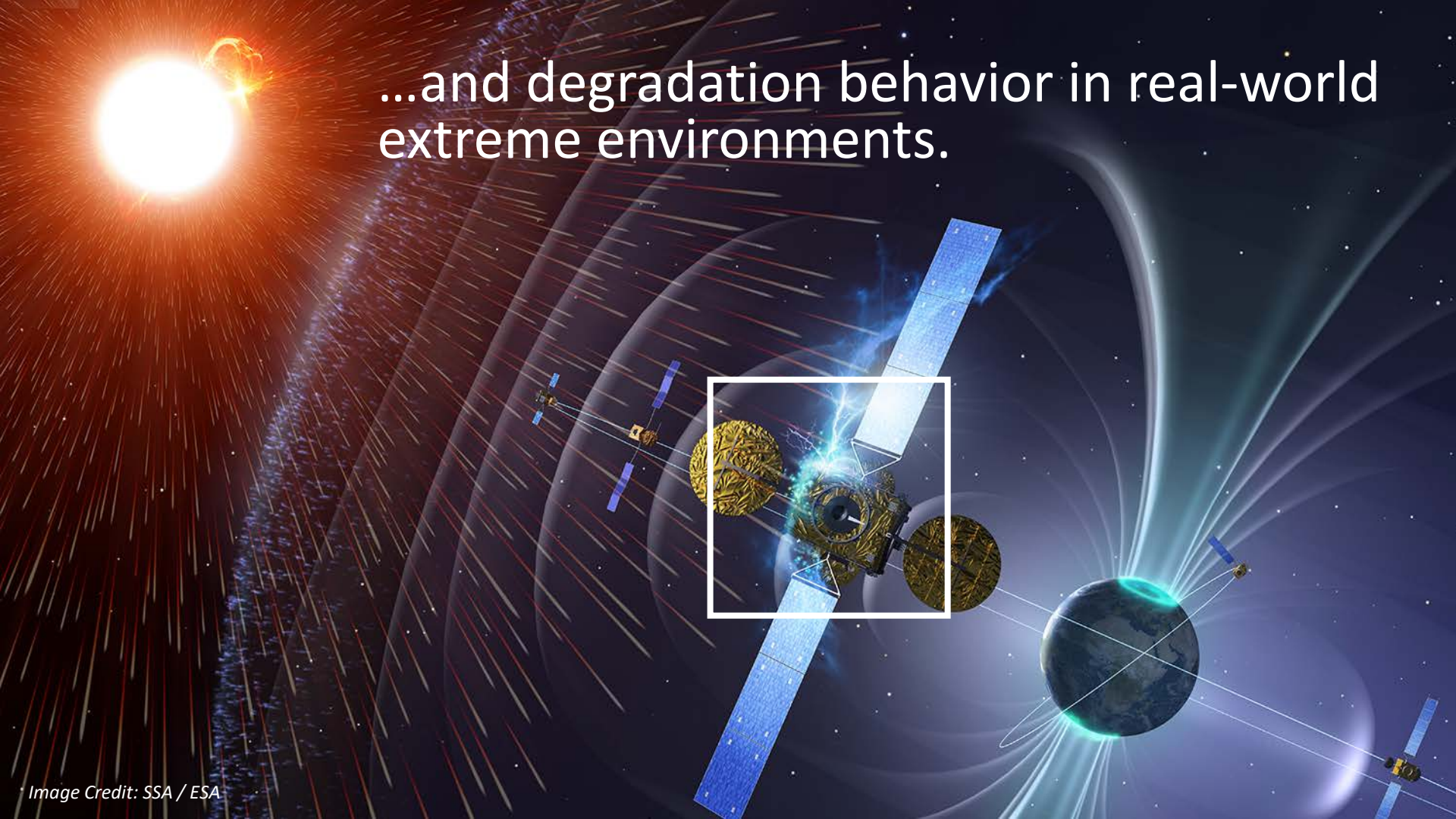
Mastery depends on understanding of complex synthesis pathways...



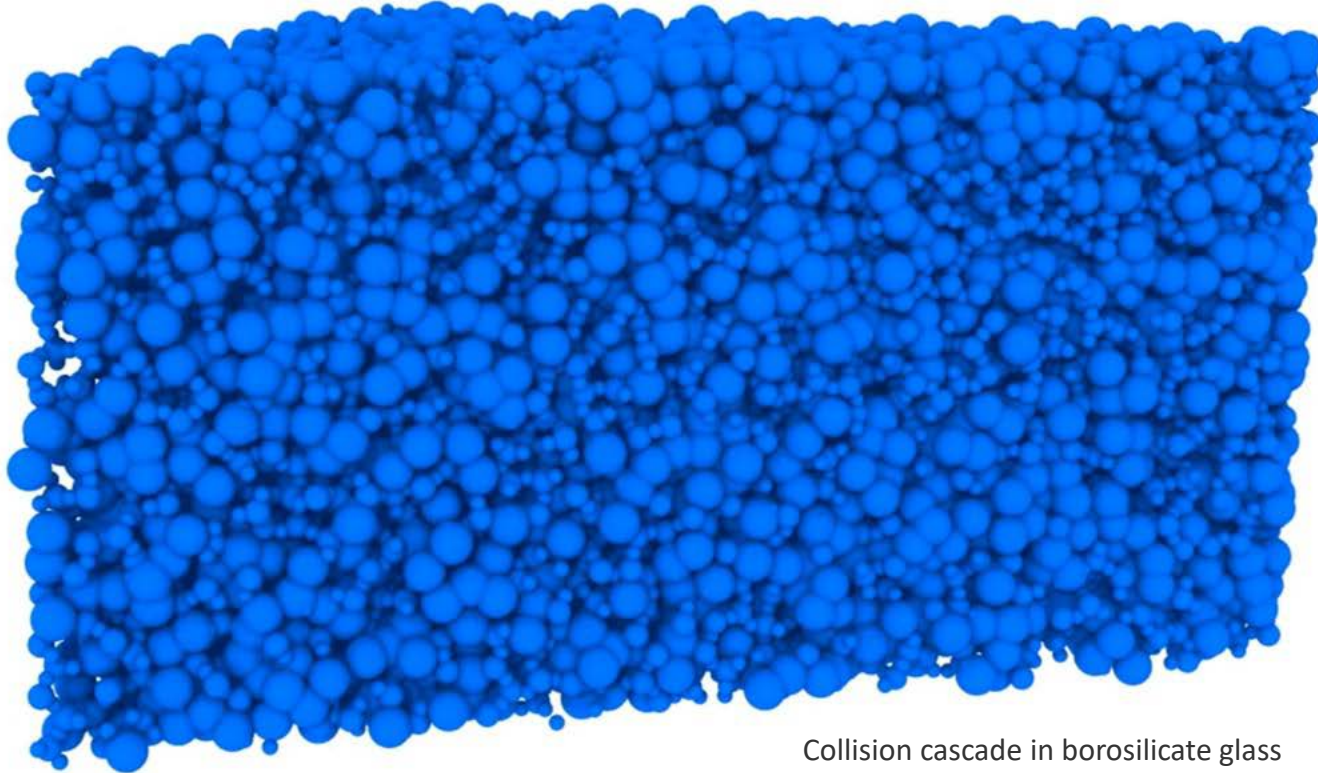
Mastery depends on understanding of complex synthesis pathways...



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



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

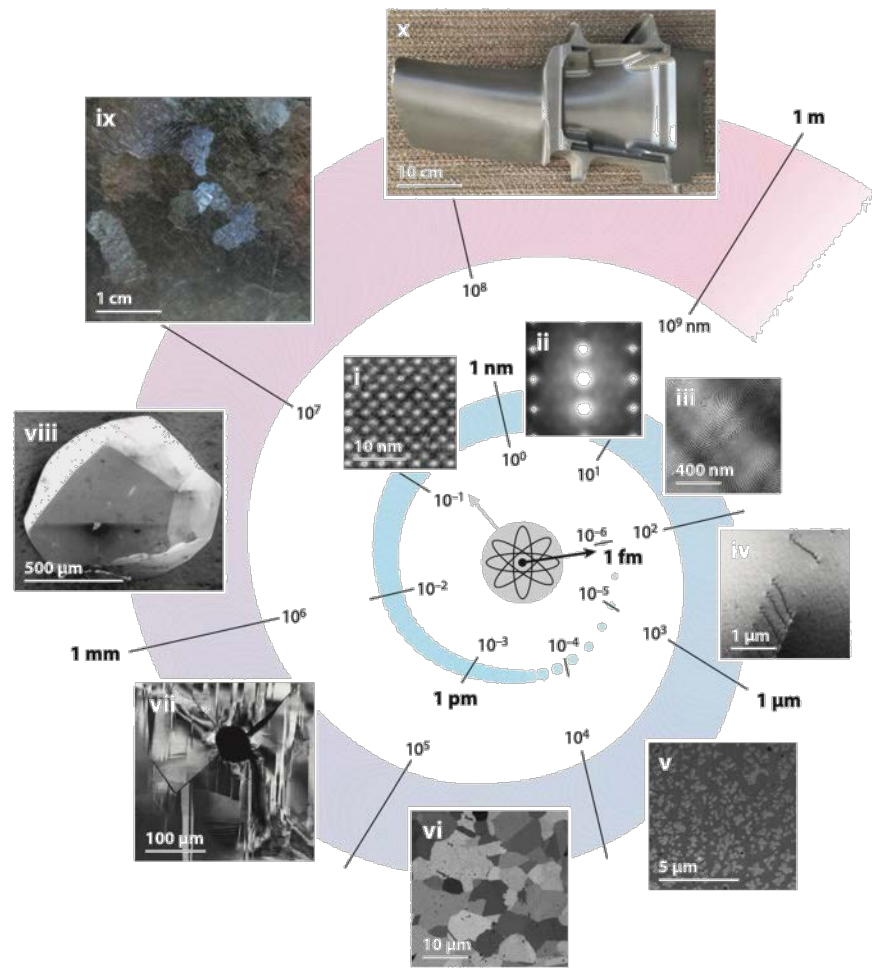


Collision cascade in borosilicate glass

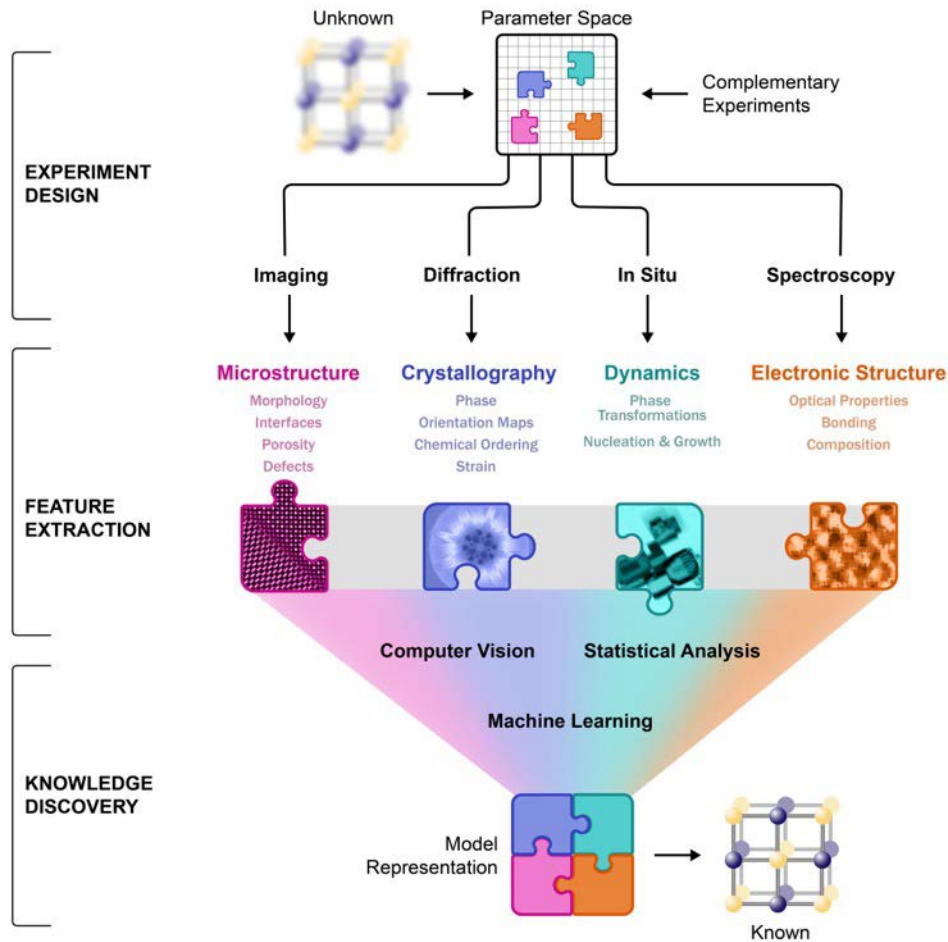
My research aim is an ontology of the materials lifecycle:

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

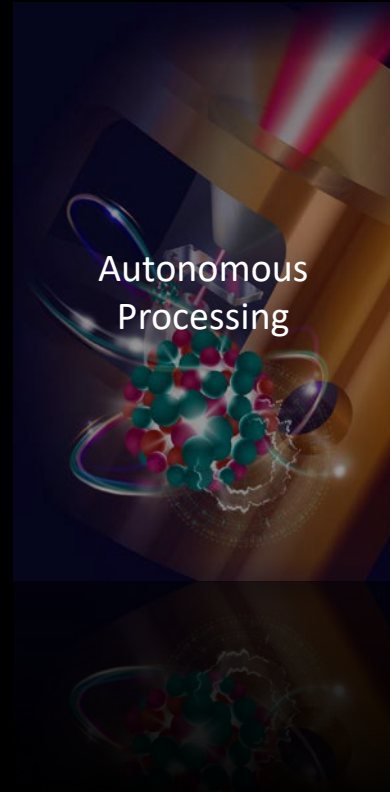
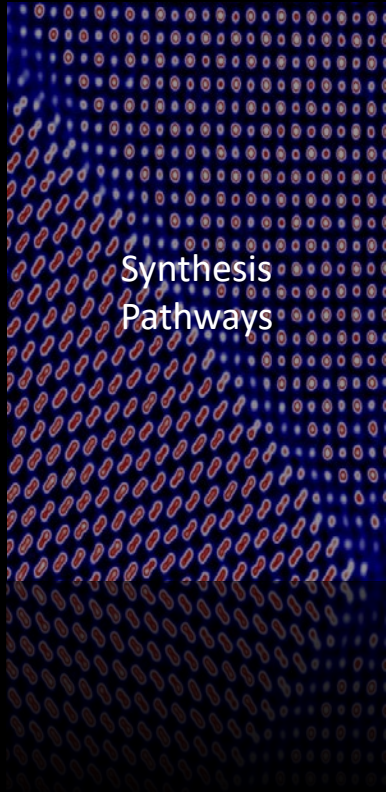
Quote adapted from:
<https://blog.palantir.com/ontology-finding-meaning-in-data-palantir-rfx-blog-series-1-399bd1a5971b>



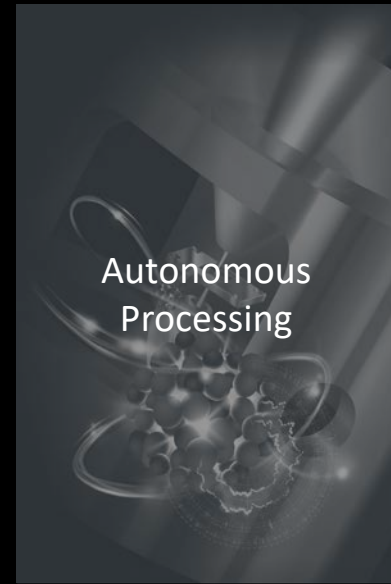
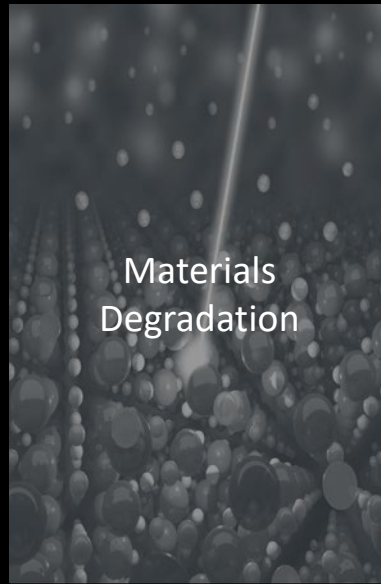
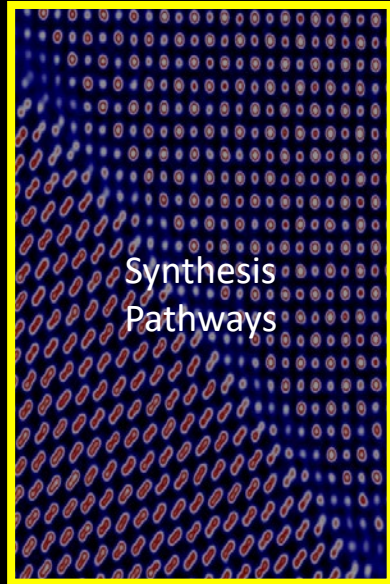
Autonomous science plays an important role in developing and harnessing this ontology



Today I'll discuss accelerating materials design through autonomous science in three areas



Today I'll discuss accelerating materials design through autonomous science in three areas



Epitaxial integration of semiconductors and oxides is a critical enabler for emerging devices

Complex oxide materials

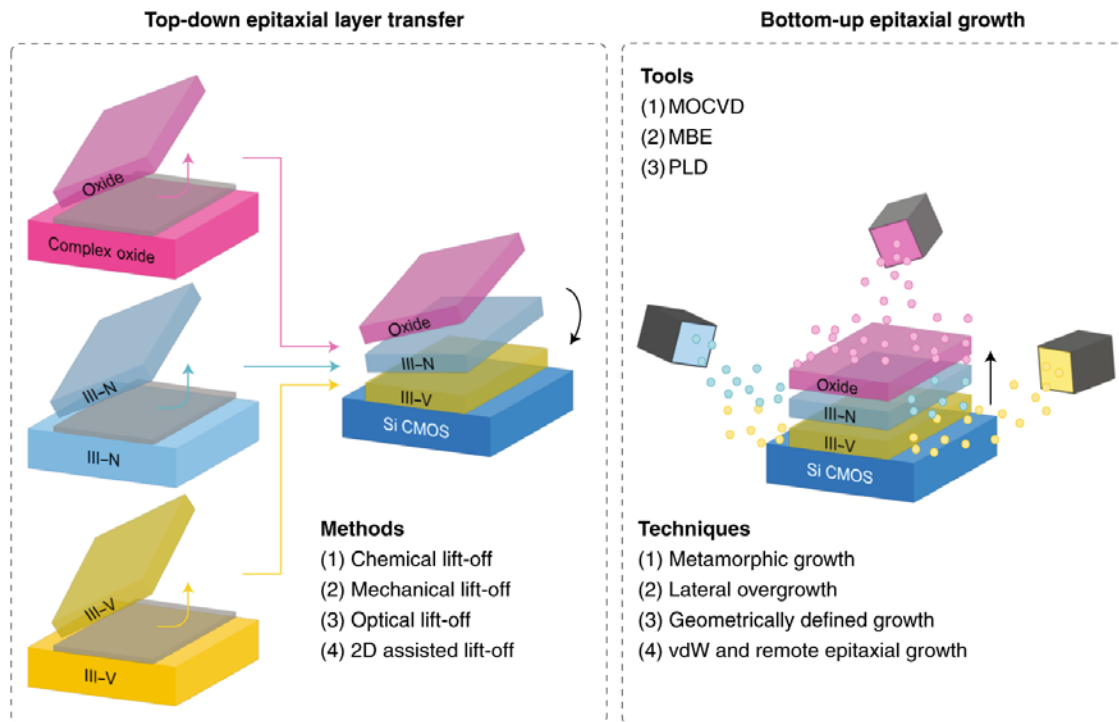
- Sensors
- Energy harvesters
- Memory
- Transducers

III-N materials

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

III-V materials

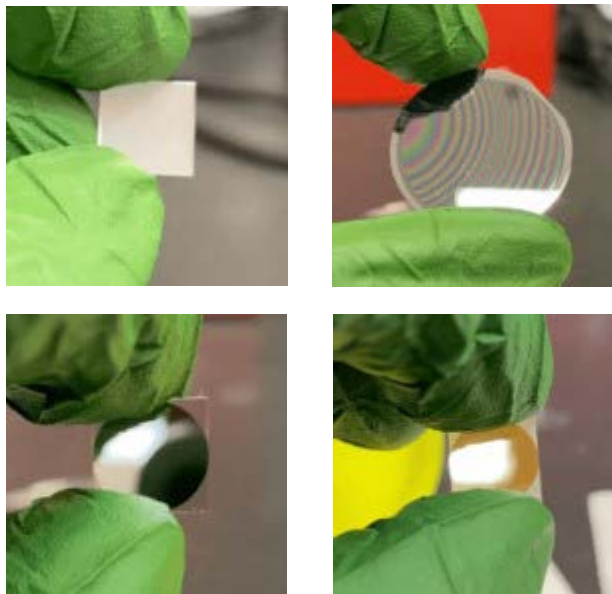
- High-speed FETs
- Infrared photonics
- Radio-frequency electronics
- Photovoltaics



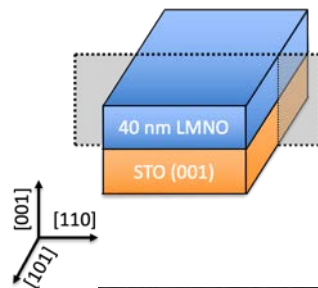
How do we define and control these interfaces?

Tailored materials design requires direct local probes of structure and chemistry

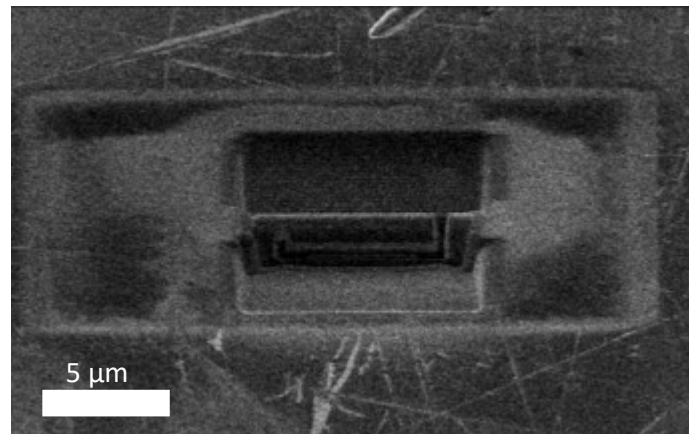
Functional Thin Films for Energy Applications



~1 cm



Site Specific
Metrology



Focused Ion Beam



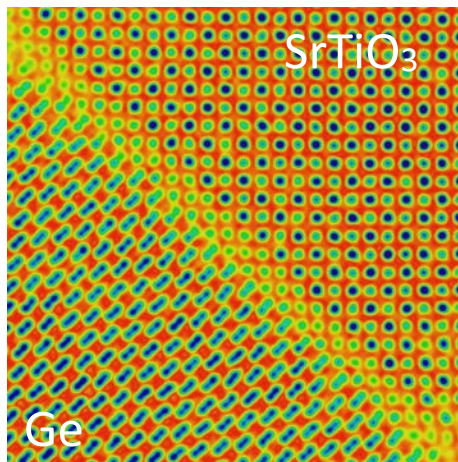
STEM

Electron microscopy can richly inform lifecycle models to achieve predictive control

Structure



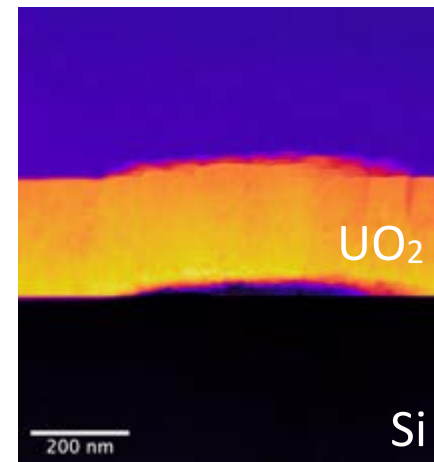
Chemistry



Imaging

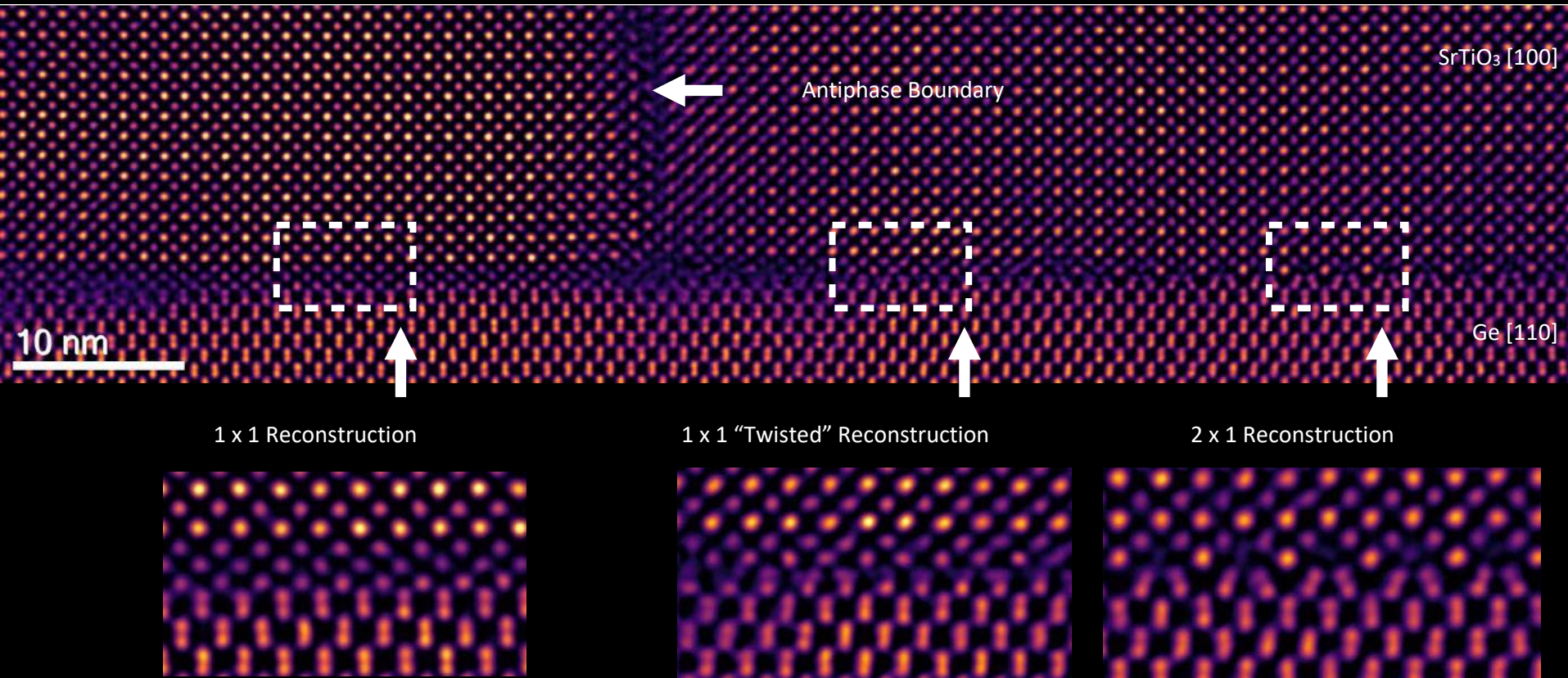


Diffraction

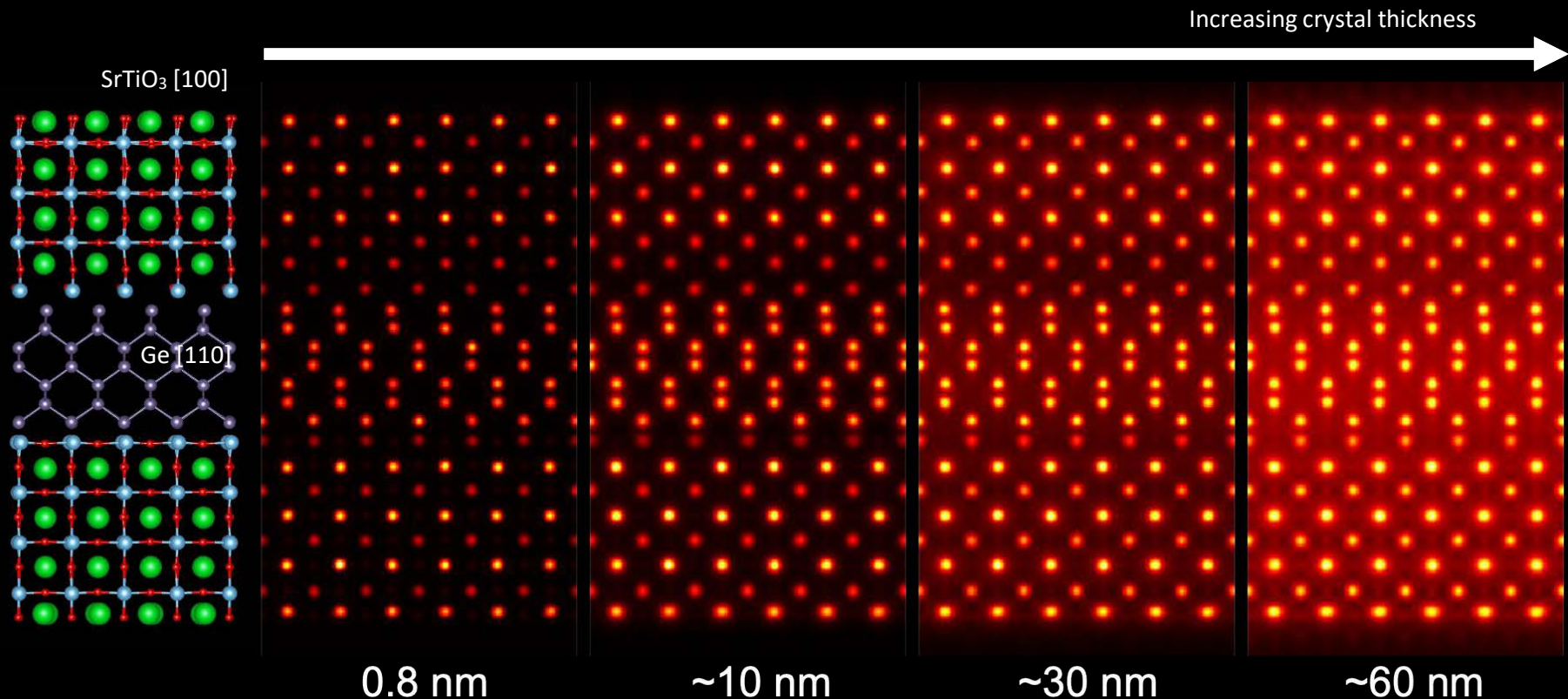


Spectroscopy

We have examined interfacial reconstructions in STO / Ge grown via low oxygen pressure MBE

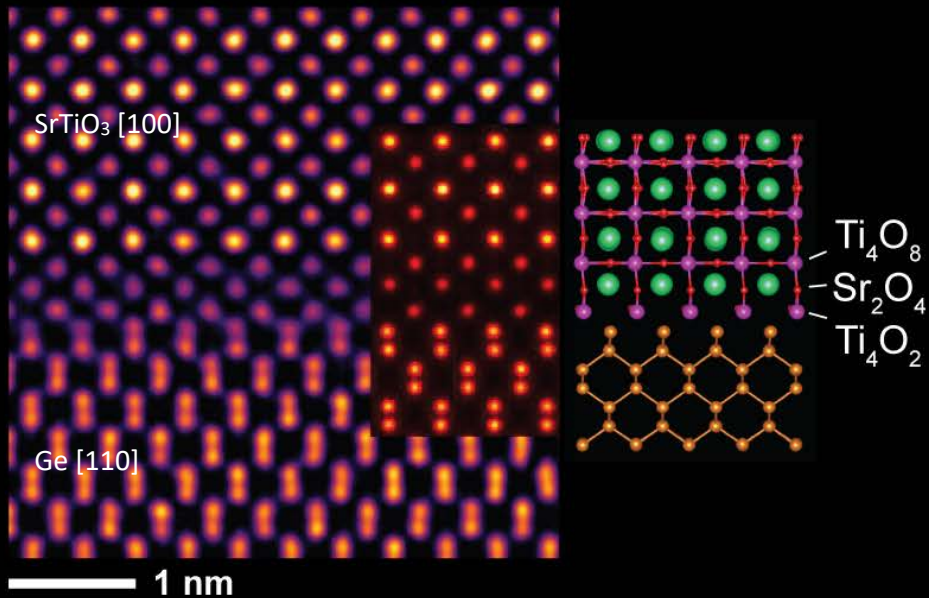


We can directly integrate DFT calculations of interface structures with microscope data

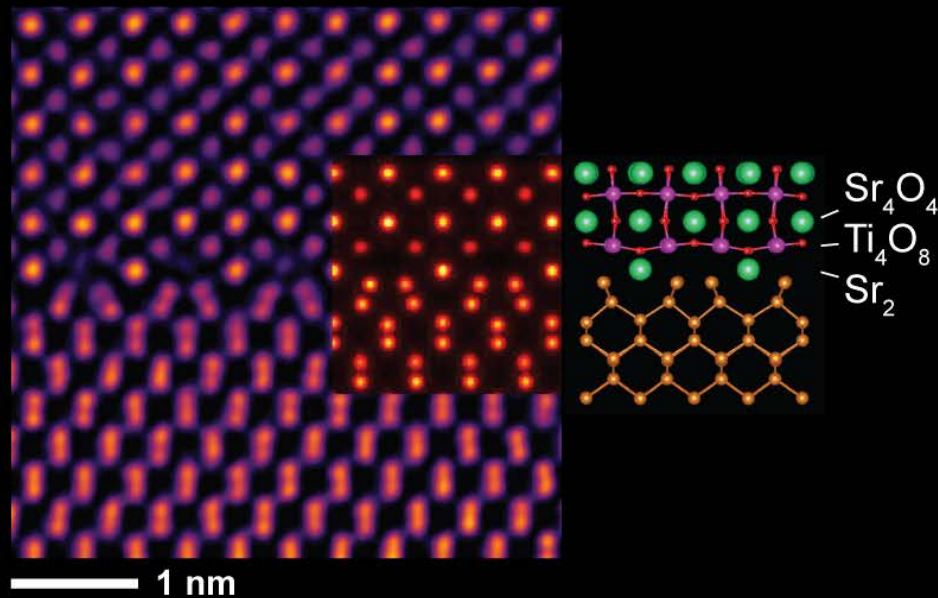


This allows us to determine solutions for interface reconstruction and resulting band structure

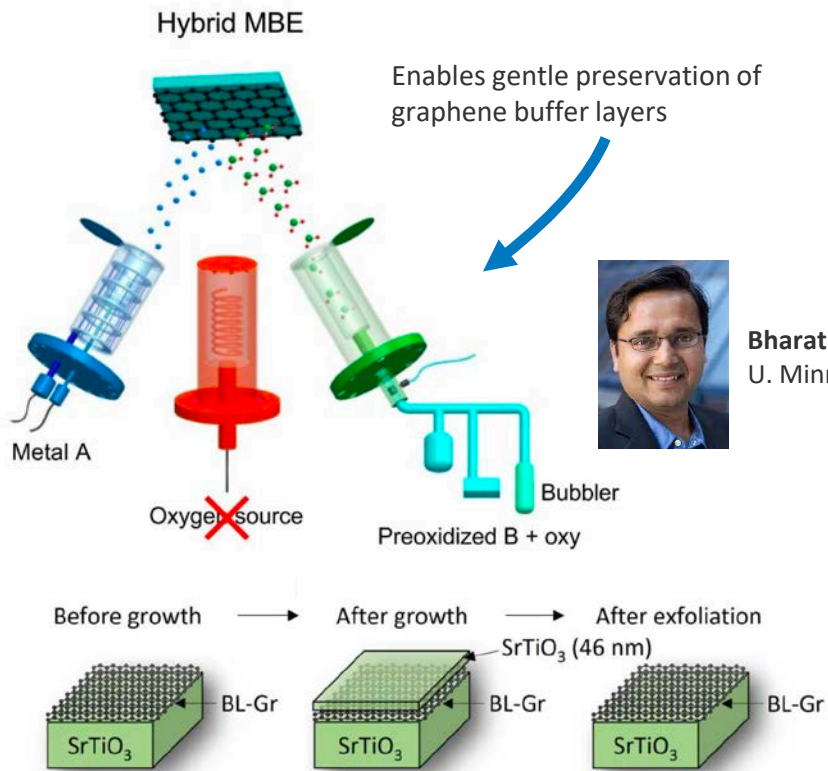
1 x 1 Reconstruction



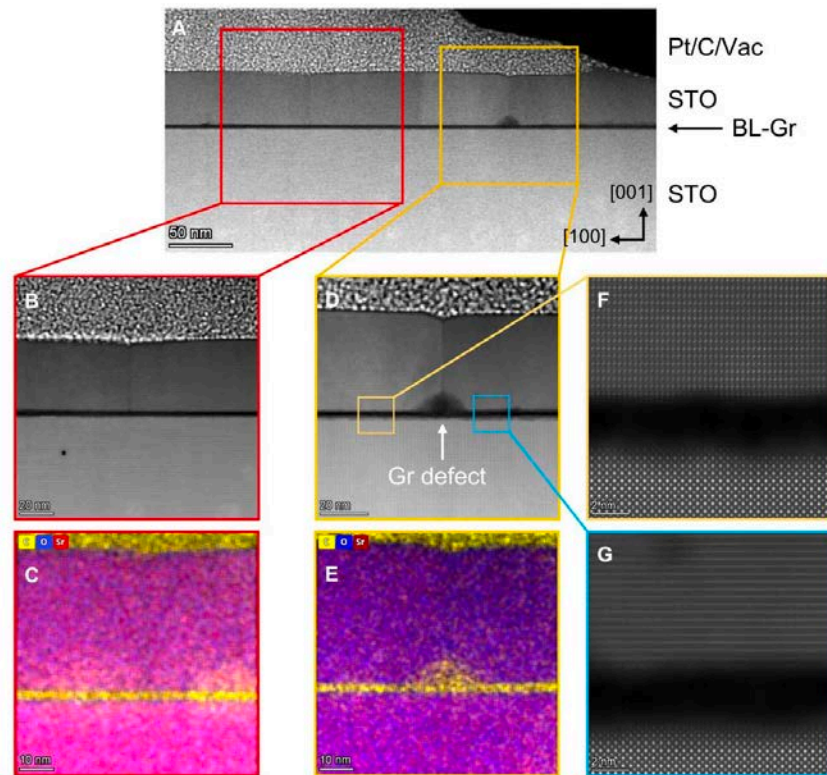
2 x 1 Reconstruction



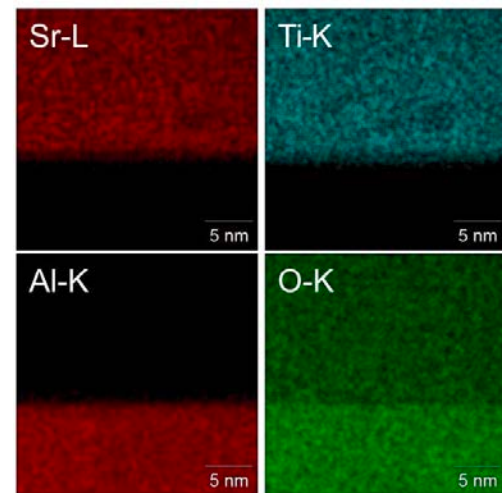
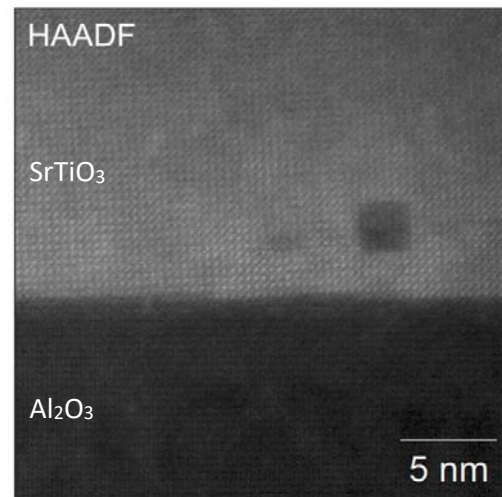
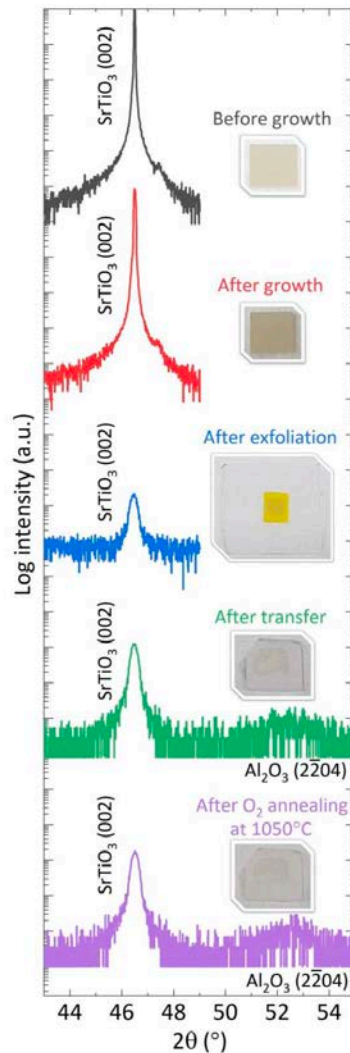
Using hybrid MBE growth, we have demonstrated successful STO lift off from buffered graphene



Bharat Jalan
U. Minnesota

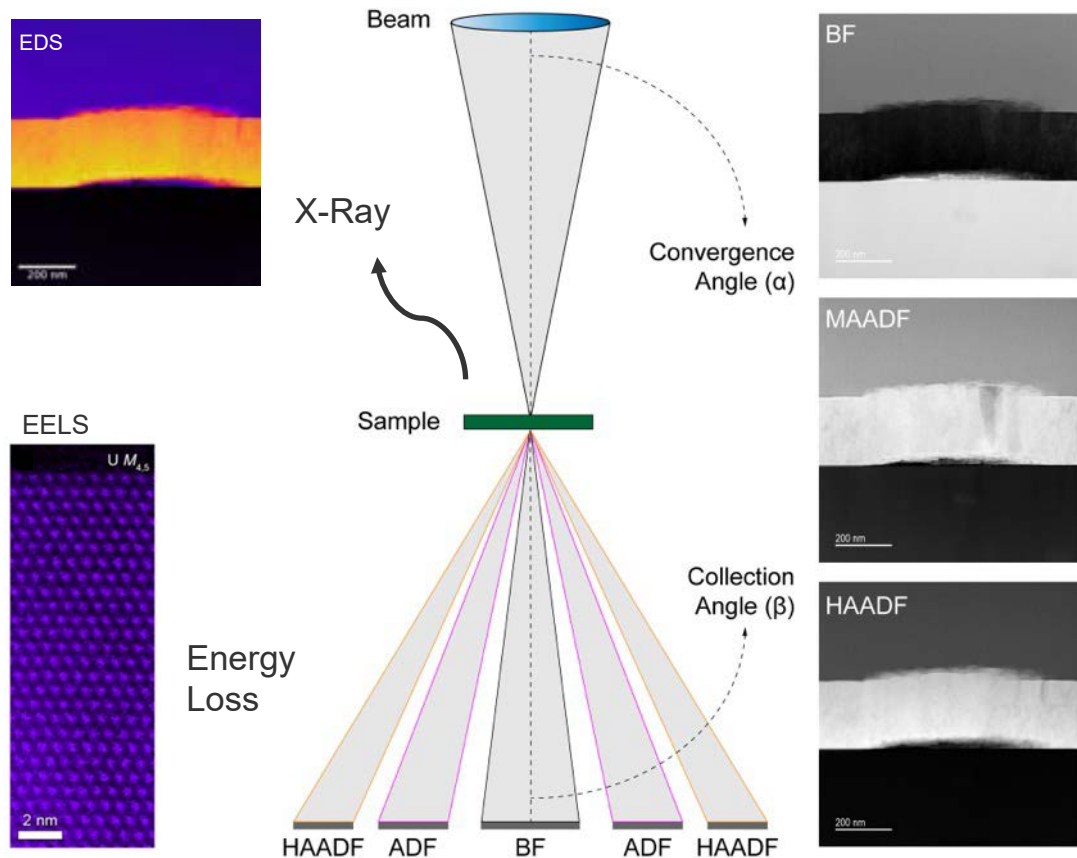


We can transfer crystalline films to foreign substrates, unlocking completely new architectures

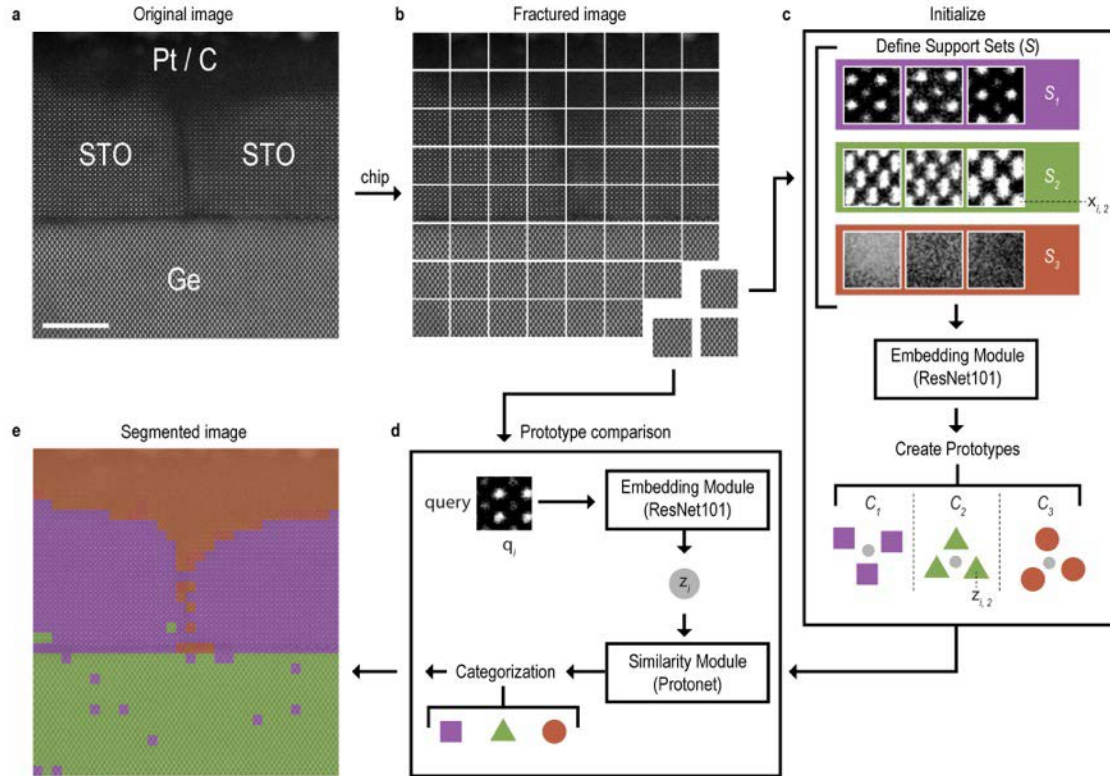


The Challenge

How do we move from laborious one-off “hero” experiments to truly statistical models?

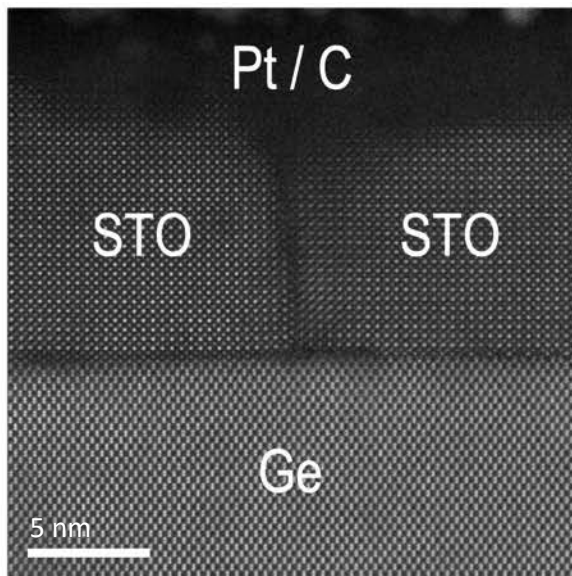


Few shot ML uses limited prior knowledge to classify features in discovery scenarios

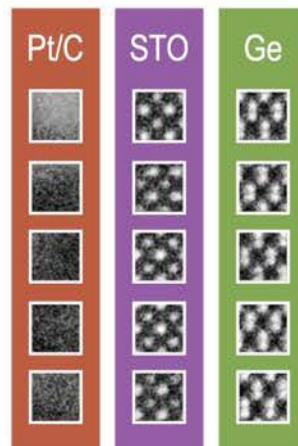


We can rapidly classify atomic motifs in data to understand phase distributions in spintronics

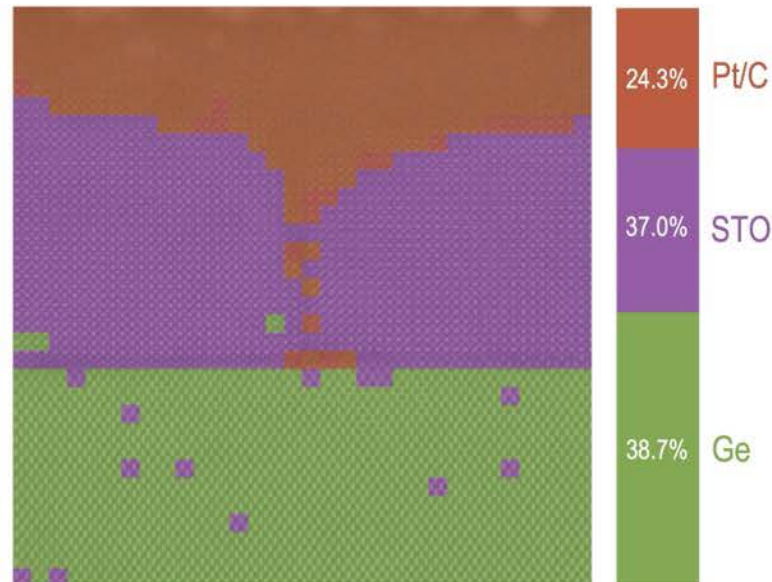
Original HAADF Image



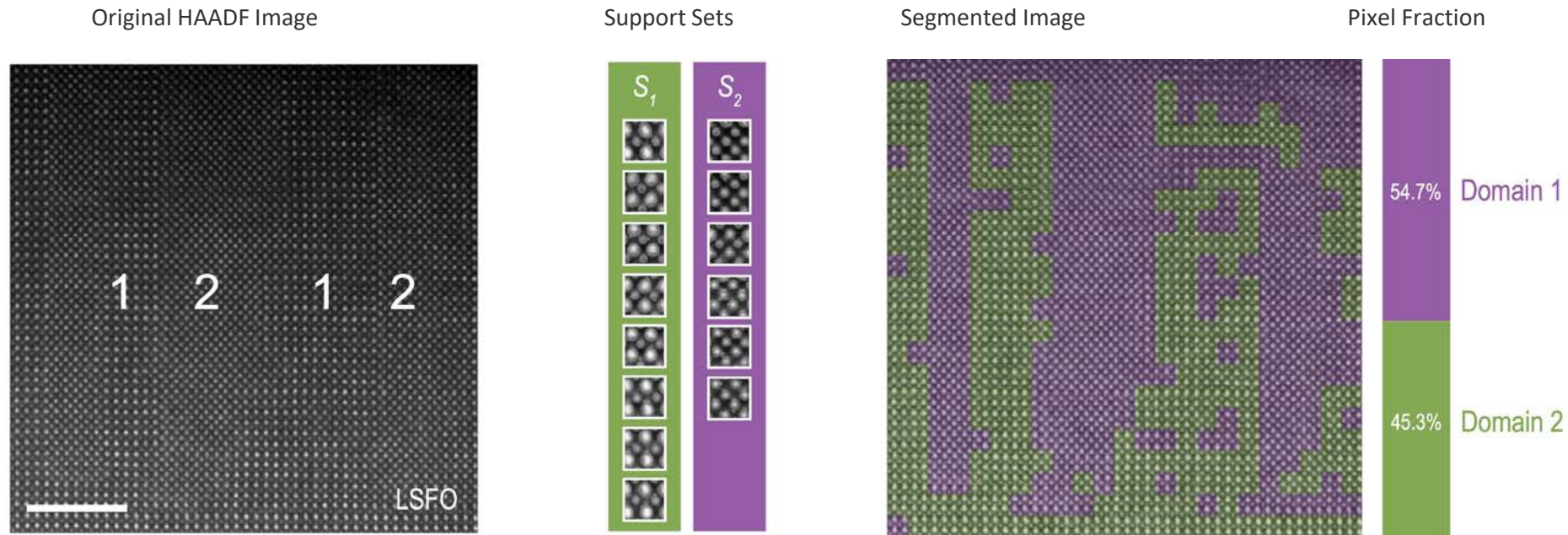
Support Sets



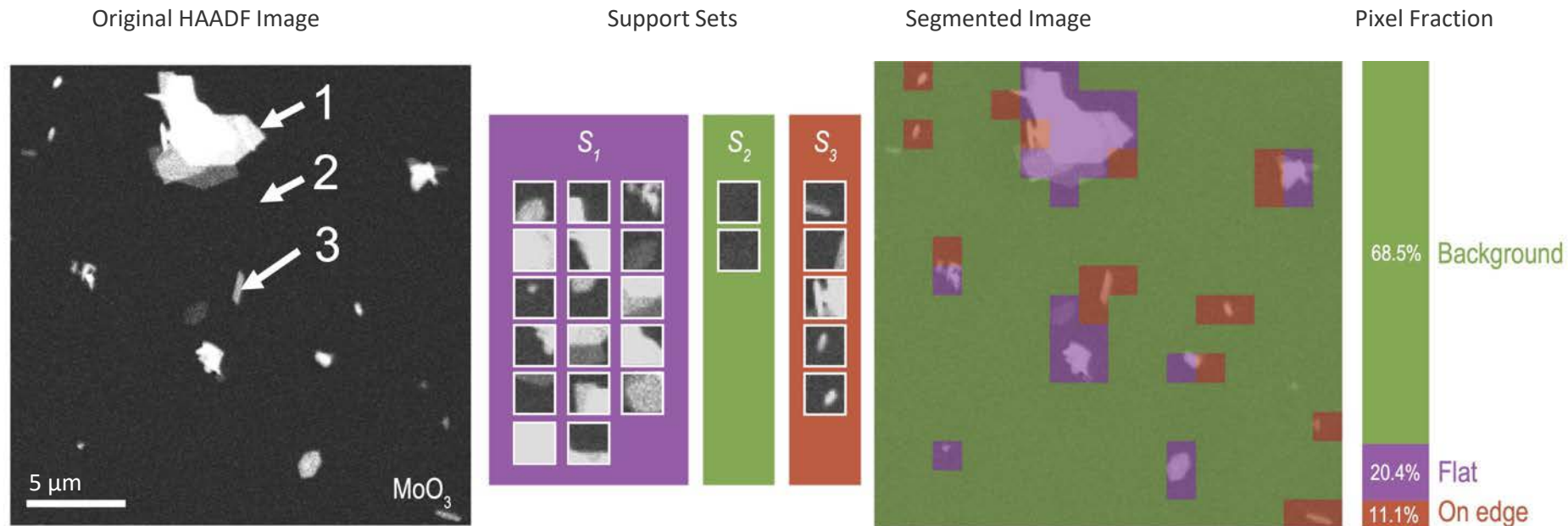
Segmented Image



We can also identify defective domains within oxides for memristors

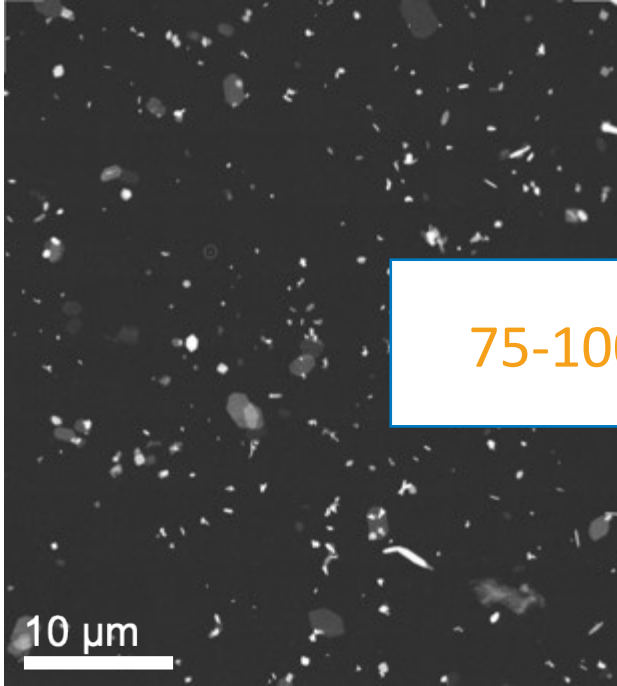


Such a model can easily be applied to different synthesis tasks such as precursors for PVs



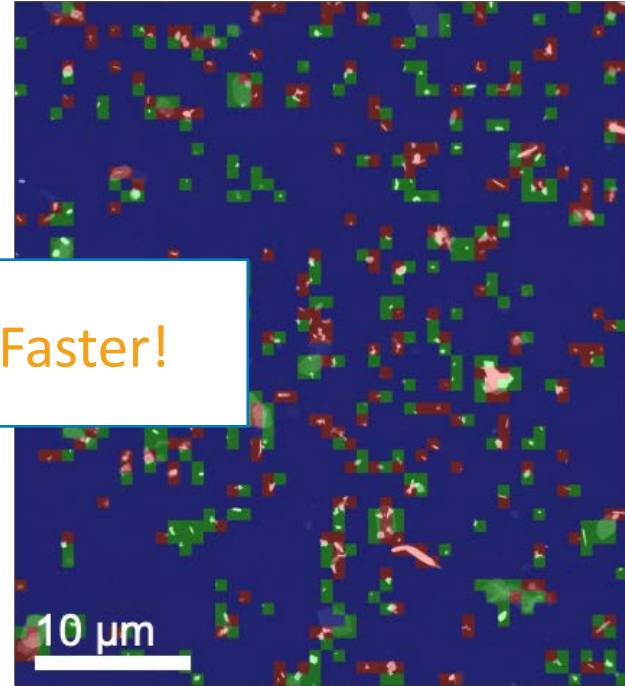
We can ultimately extract materials descriptors in a faster and more reproducible manner

MoO₃



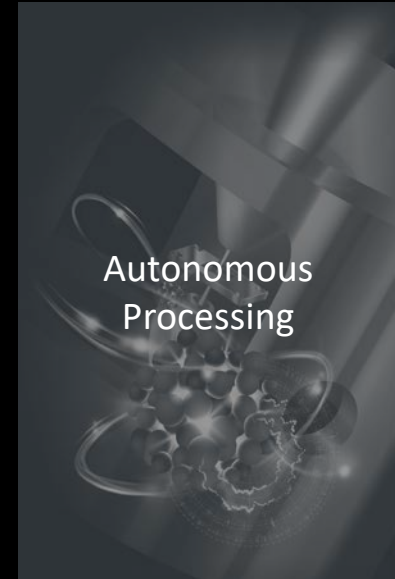
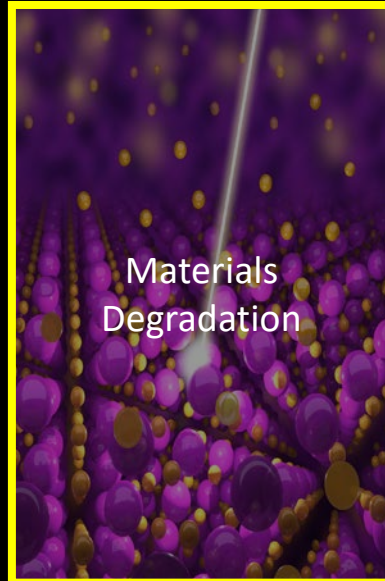
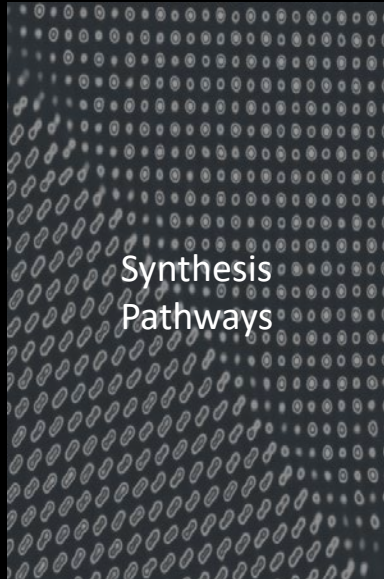
Manual Analysis
10 minutes

75-100x Faster!

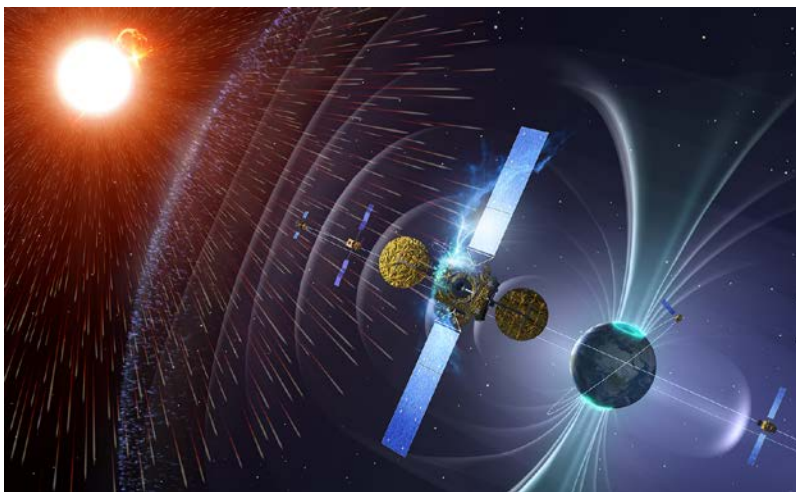


Few-Shot
Task 2
8 seconds

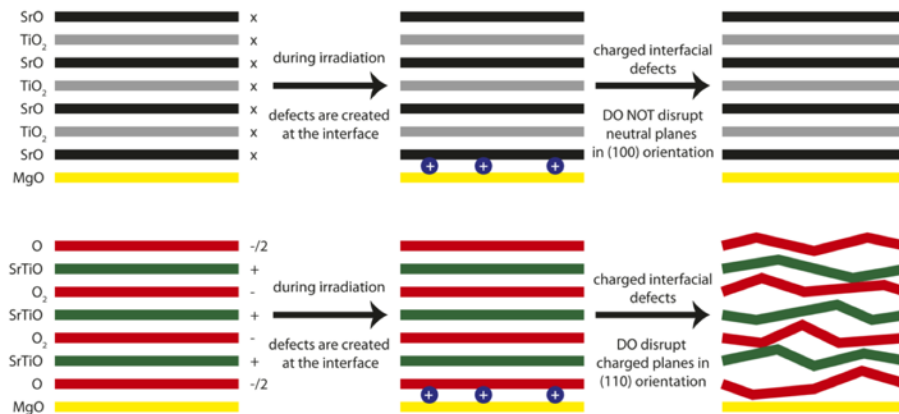
Today I'll discuss accelerating materials design through autonomous science in three areas



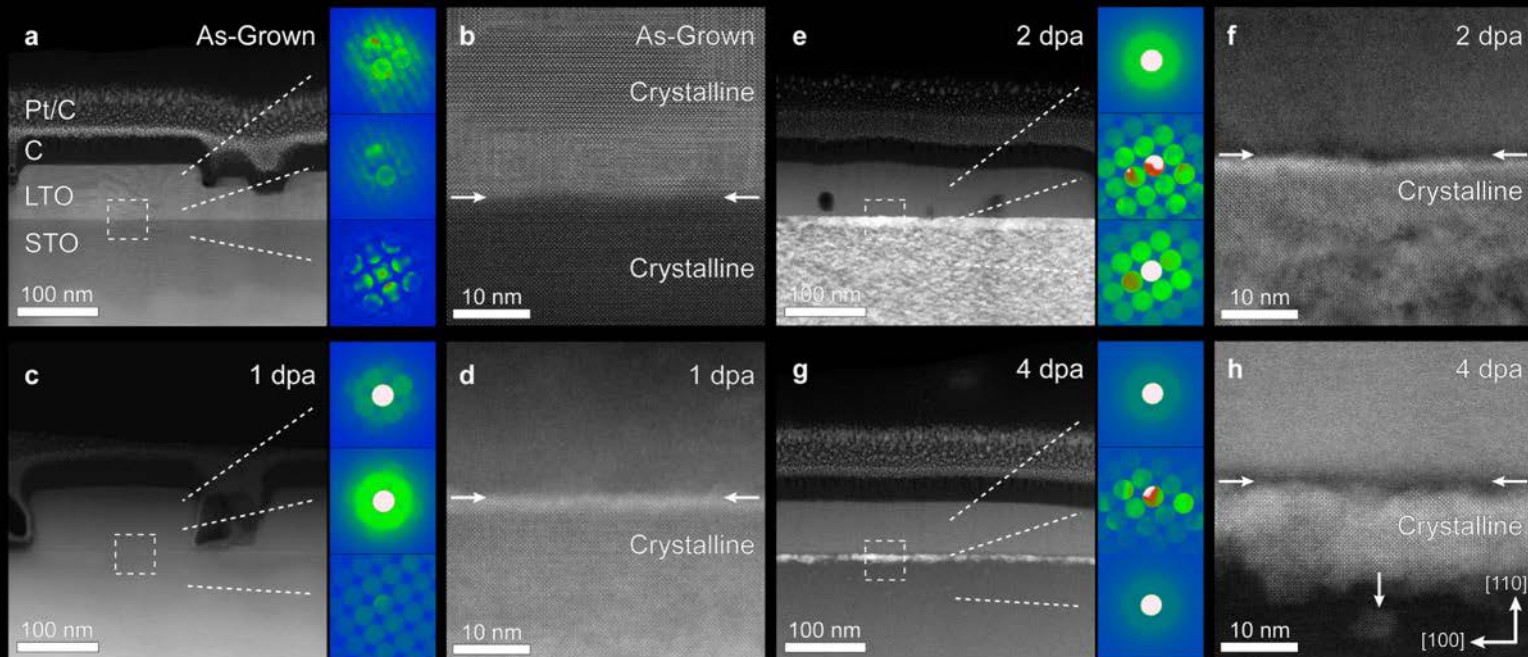
Controlling materials degradation is critical for electronics and sensors in extremes



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



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



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



Khalid Hattar (UTK)

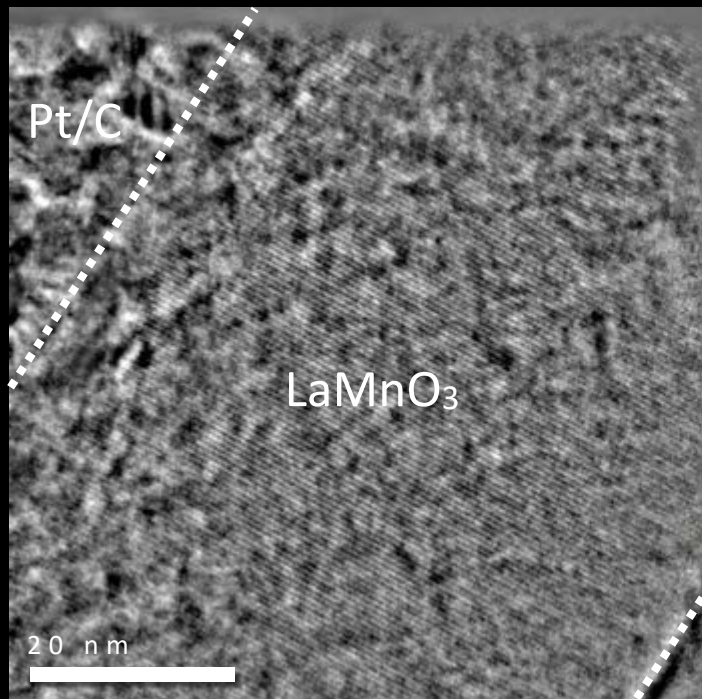


Chris Barr

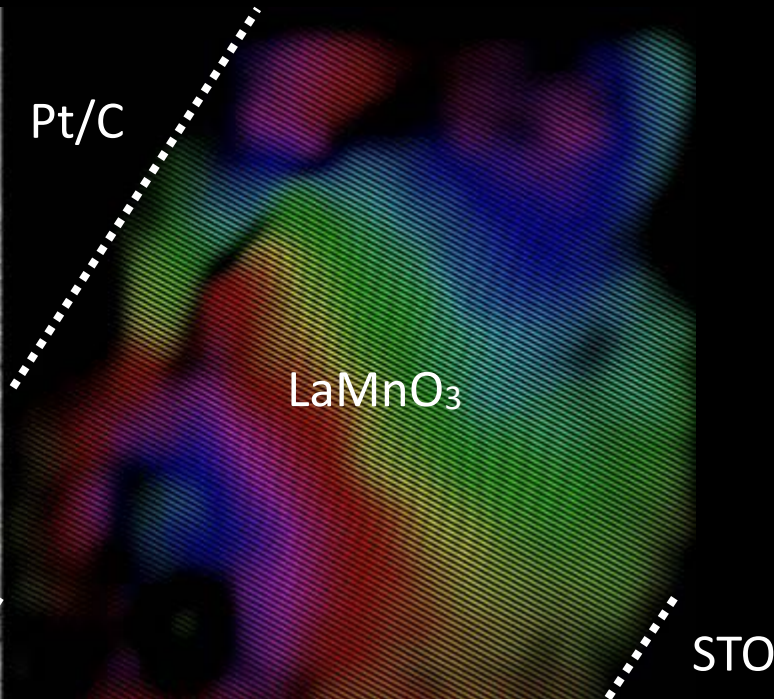


In situ TEM shows that disorder percolates through the material in a non-uniform manner

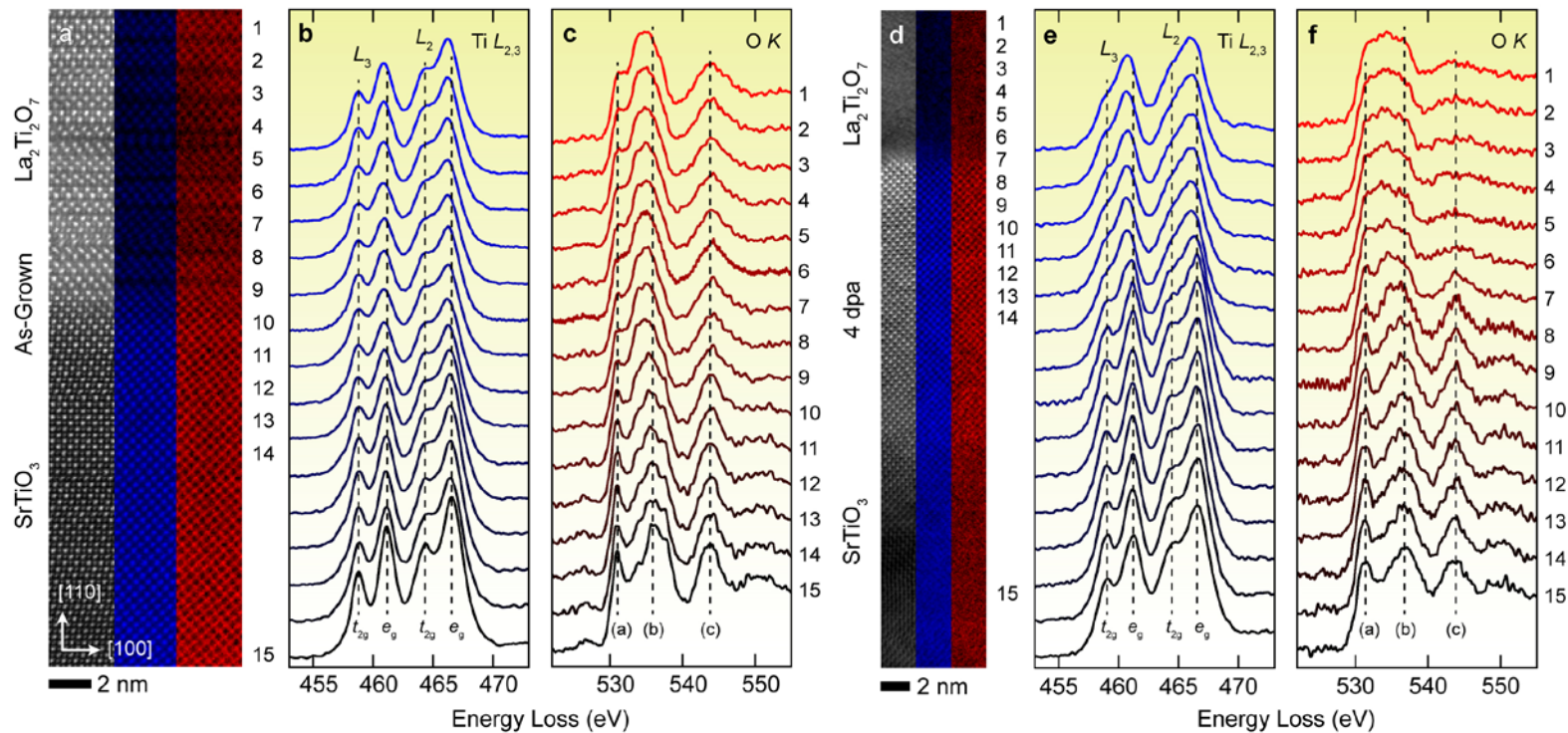
Filtered, Aligned HRTEM



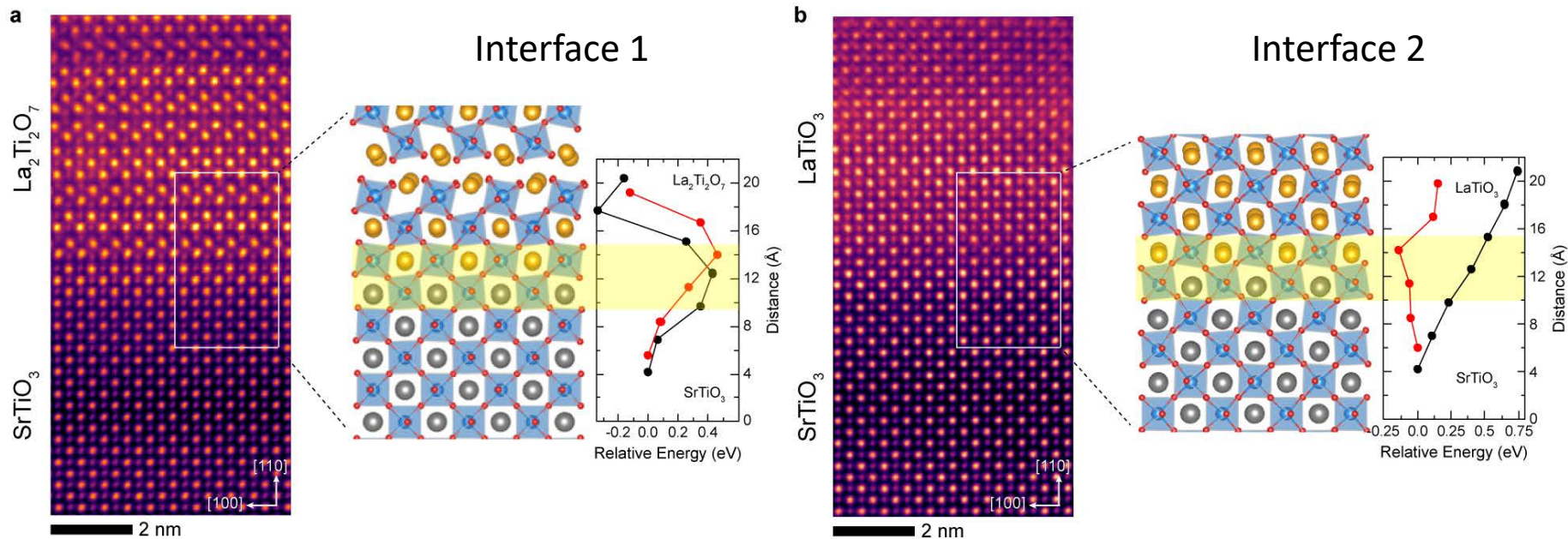
Time-Resolved Fourier Filtering



Atomic-scale spectroscopy reveals changes in oxygen vacancies upon irradiation

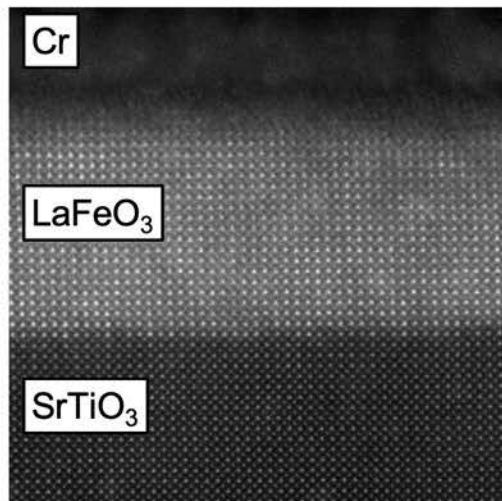


This informs DFT calculations, which show differences in oxygen vacancy formation energy

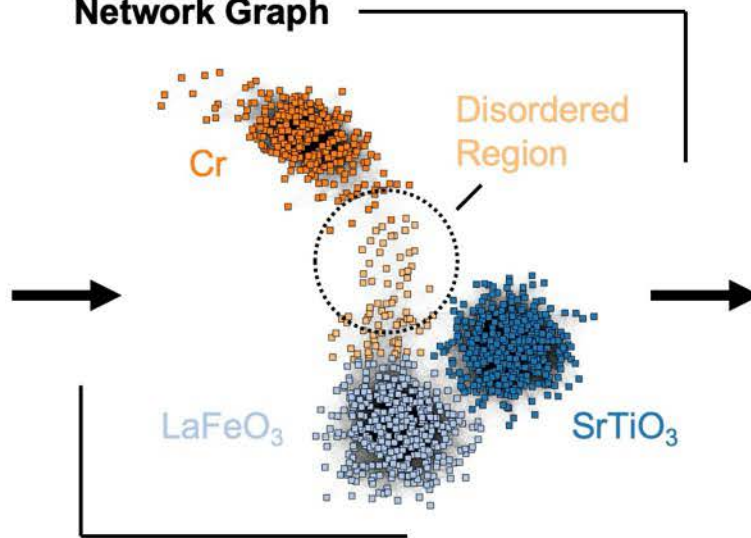


But how do we begin to move toward more statistical models of defects?

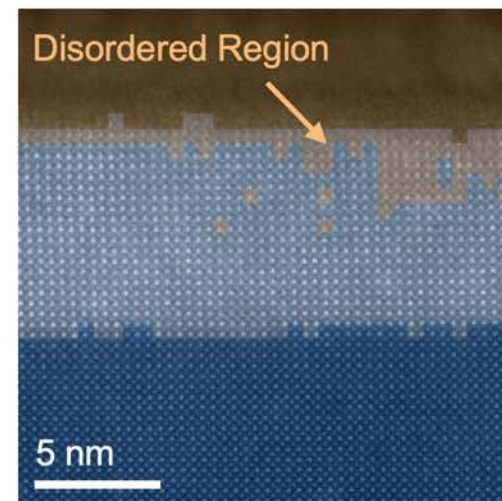
Raw HAADF Image



Network Graph

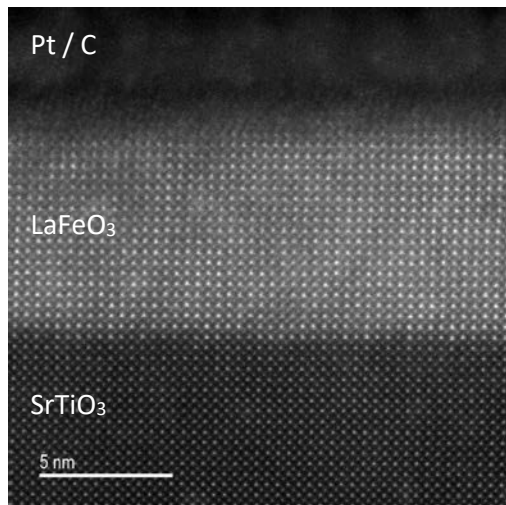


Cluster Analysis

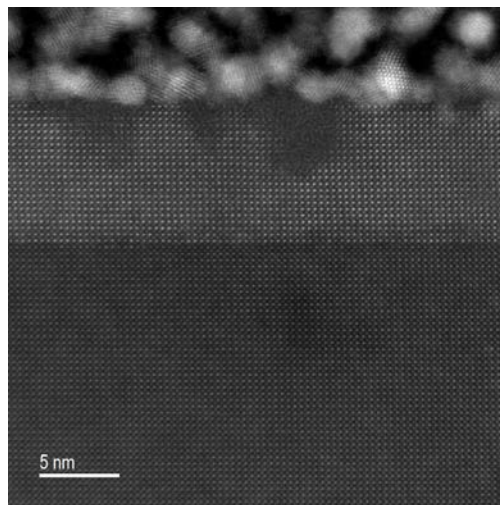


These descriptors help us evaluate degradation during irradiation in an unsupervised manner

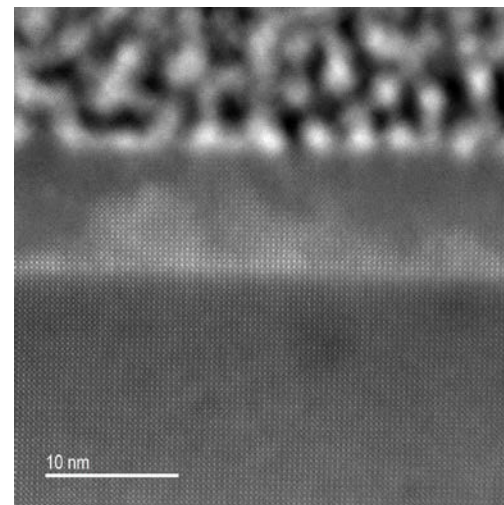
0 dpa



0.1 dpa

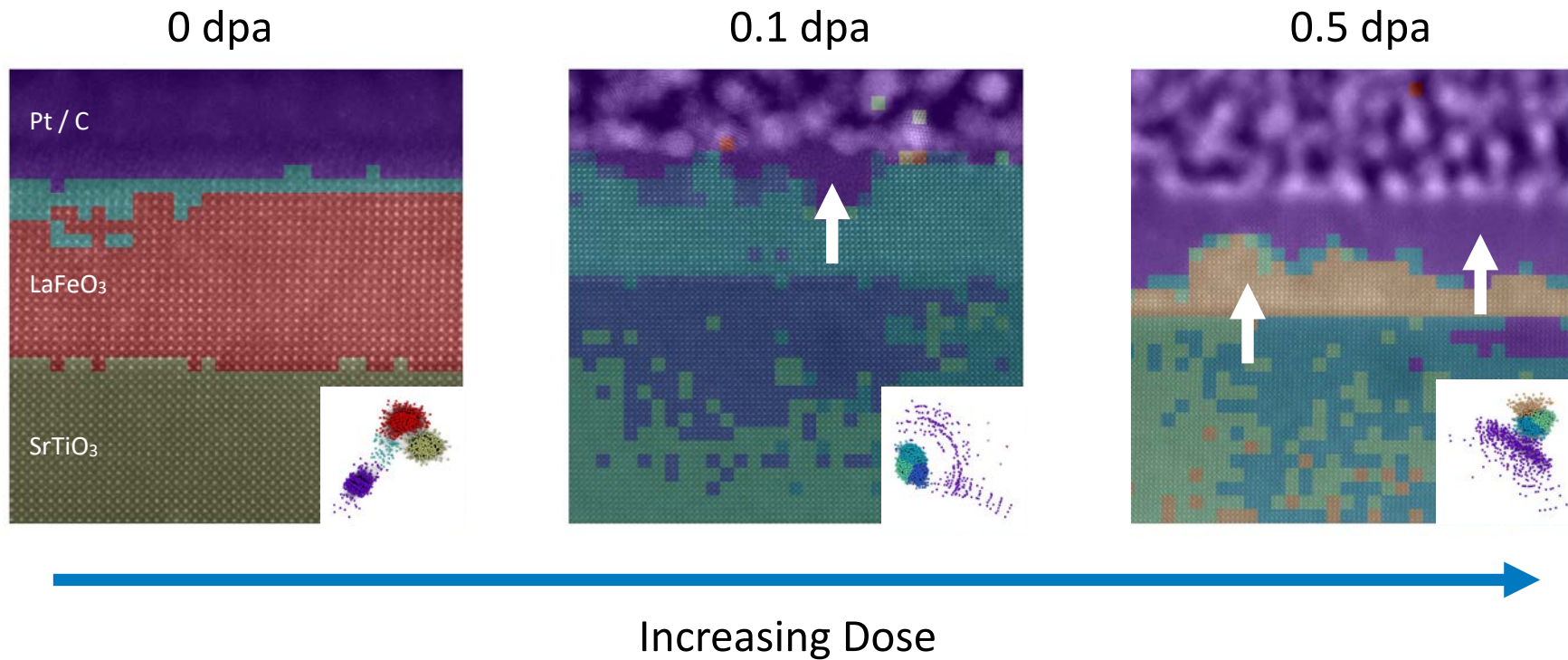


0.5 dpa

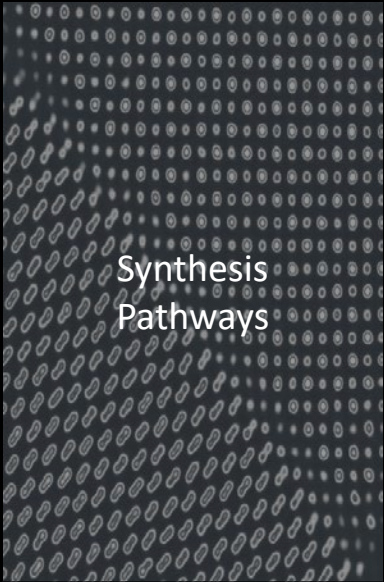


Increasing Dose

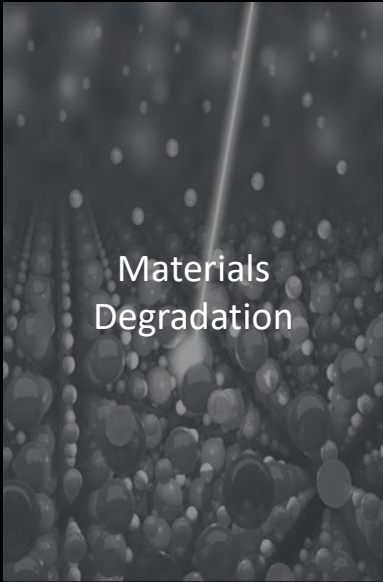
The signature of radiation damage can be tracked and used to guide next steps of synthesis



Today I'll discuss accelerating materials design through autonomous science in three areas



Synthesis
Pathways



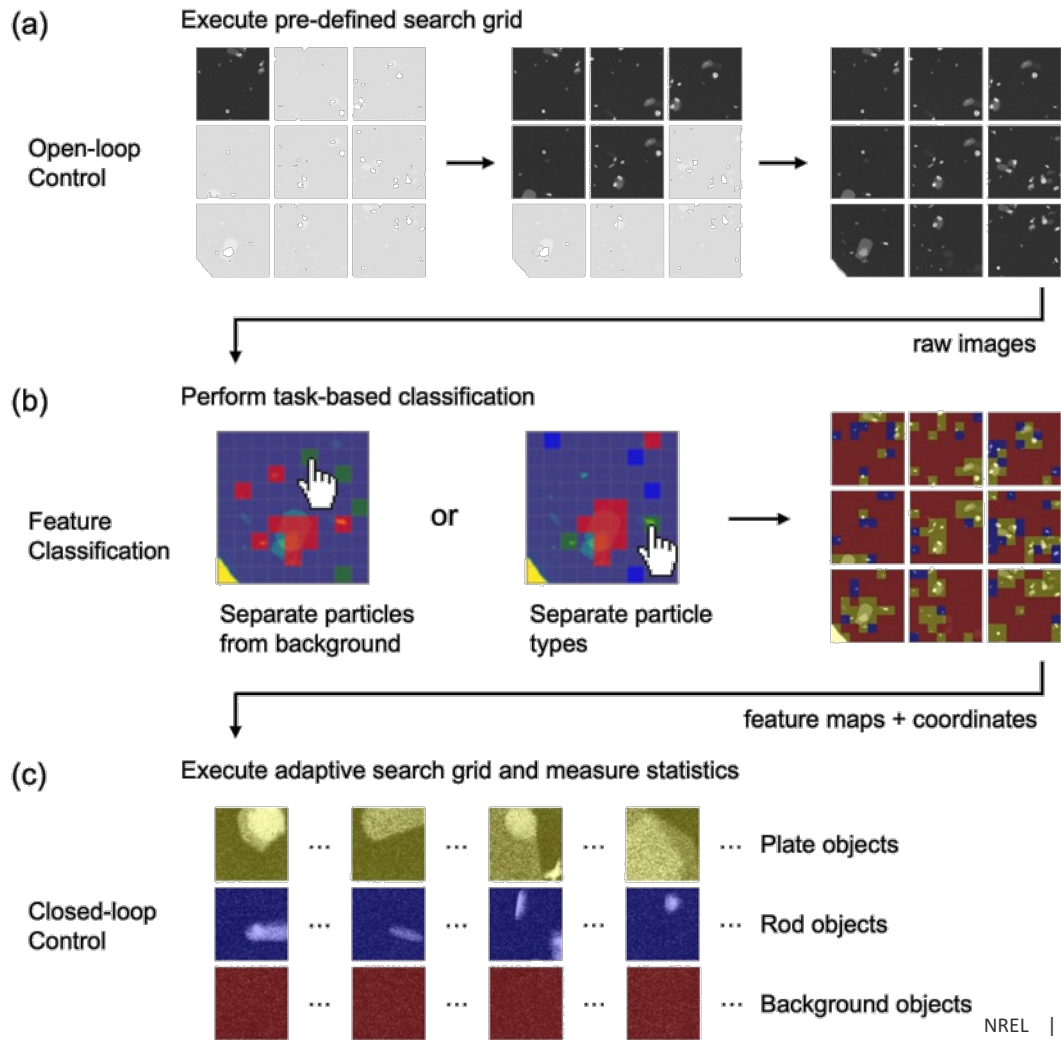
Materials
Degradation



Autonomous
Processing

This platform enables intelligent closed-loop experiments and statistical analyses

Olszta et al. *Micro. Microanal.*, 28 (5), 1611-1621. (2022).



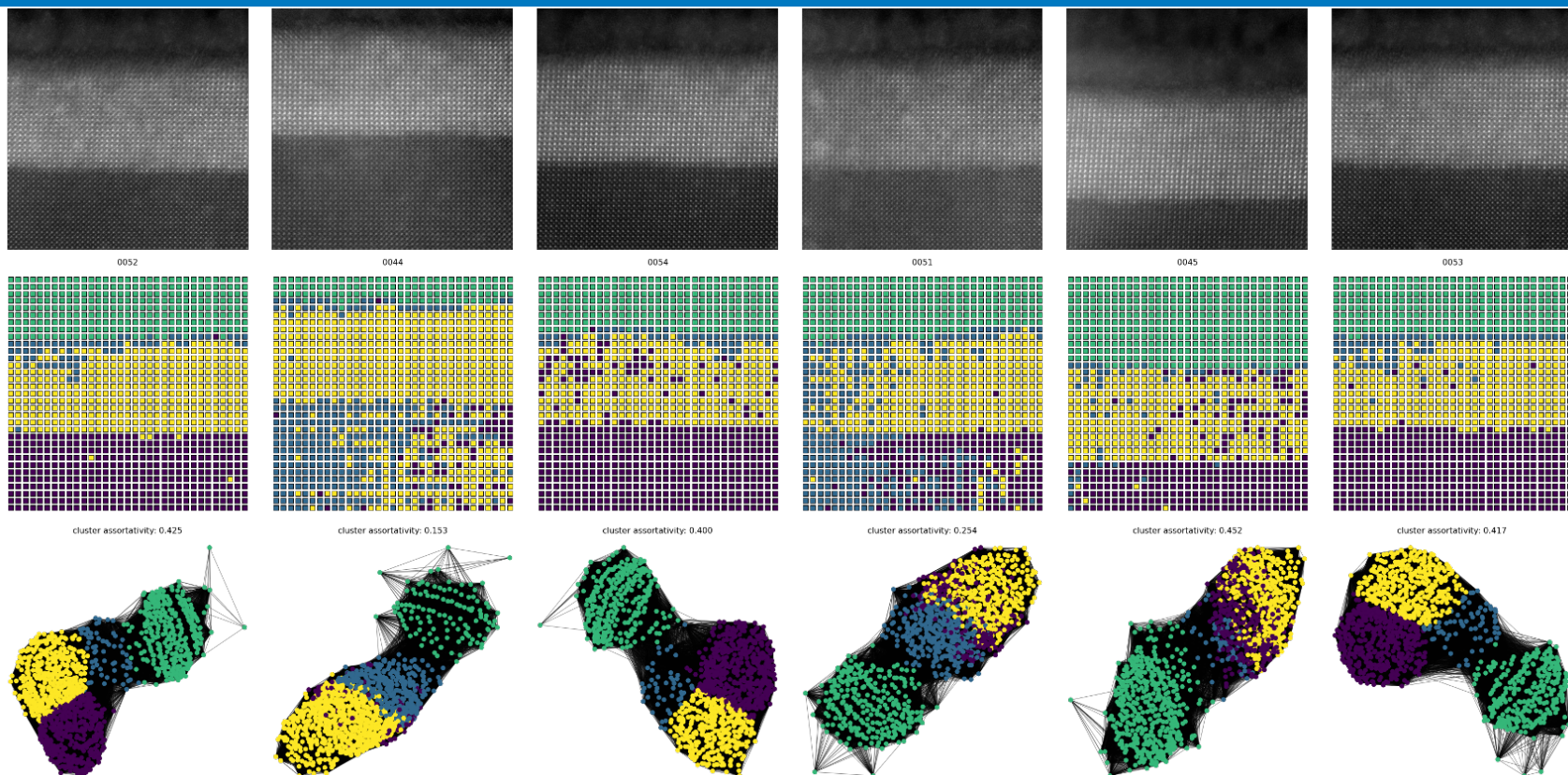


ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE-GUIDED TRANSMISSION ELECTRON MICROSCOPE (AUTOEM)

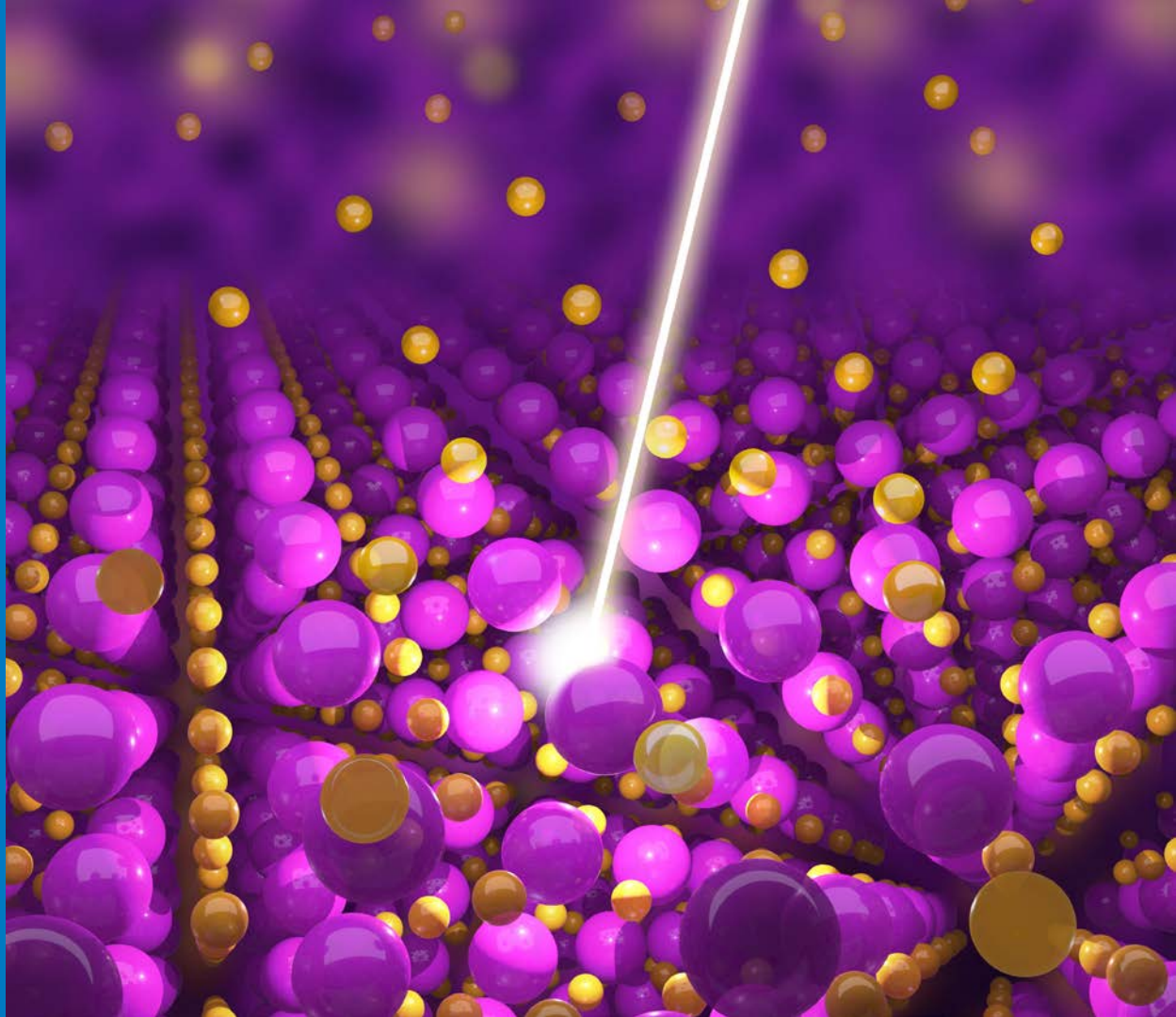


PATENT PENDING
[HTTPS://YOUTU.BE/XKYJ1UAE6JE](https://youtu.be/xkyj1uae6je)

We can build statistical libraries of synthesis and degradation products

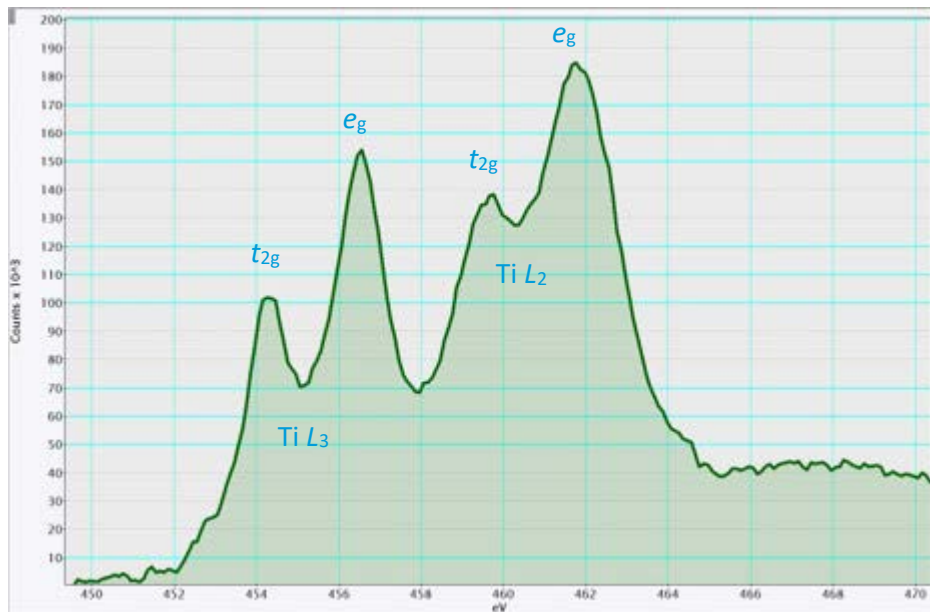


Taking this a step
further, can we
autonomously
process materials?

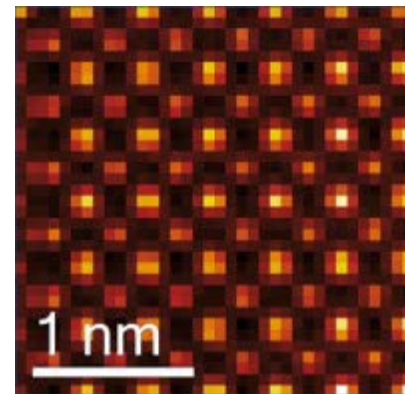


We can controllably run reactions in our microscope to impart specific defect configurations

EELS

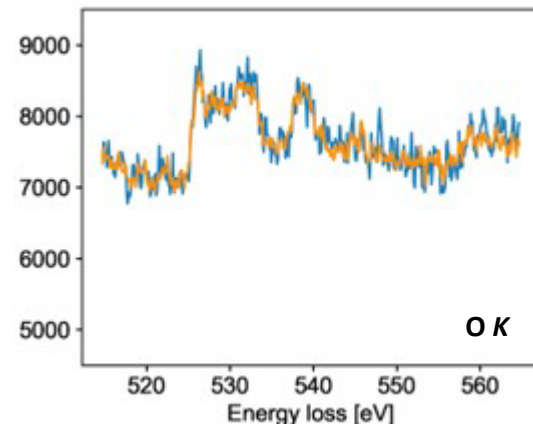
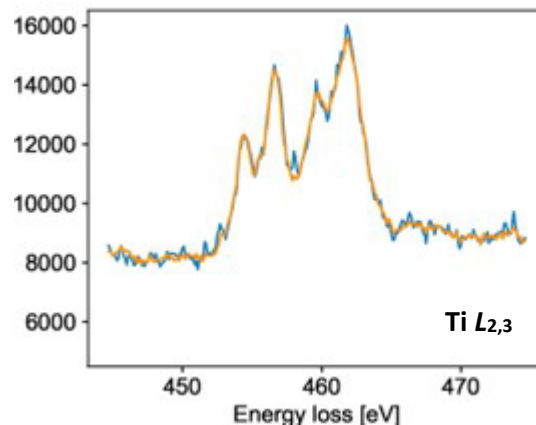
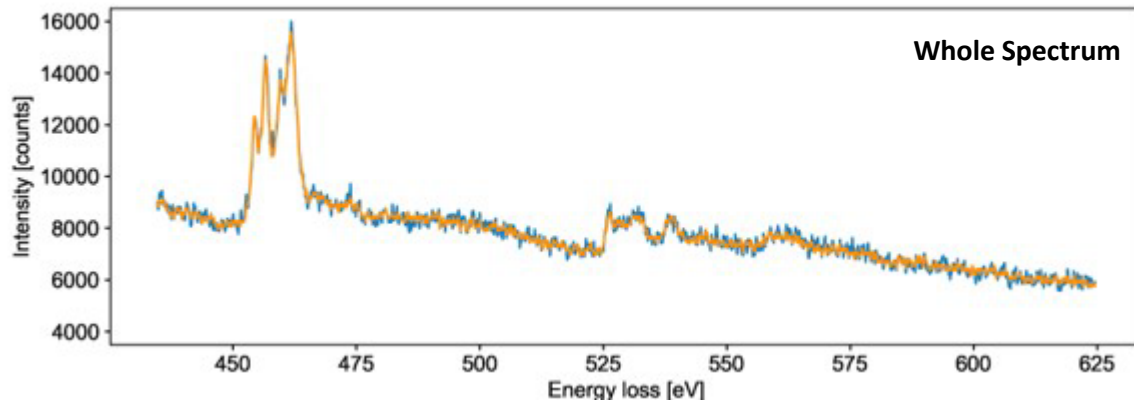


HAADF



In Situ Reduction of STO
Dose Rate $\sim 10^9$ e / ($\text{\AA}^2 \cdot \text{s}$)
Temp ~ 20 °C

Recurrent neural networks allow us to predict defect evolution to intelligently direct them



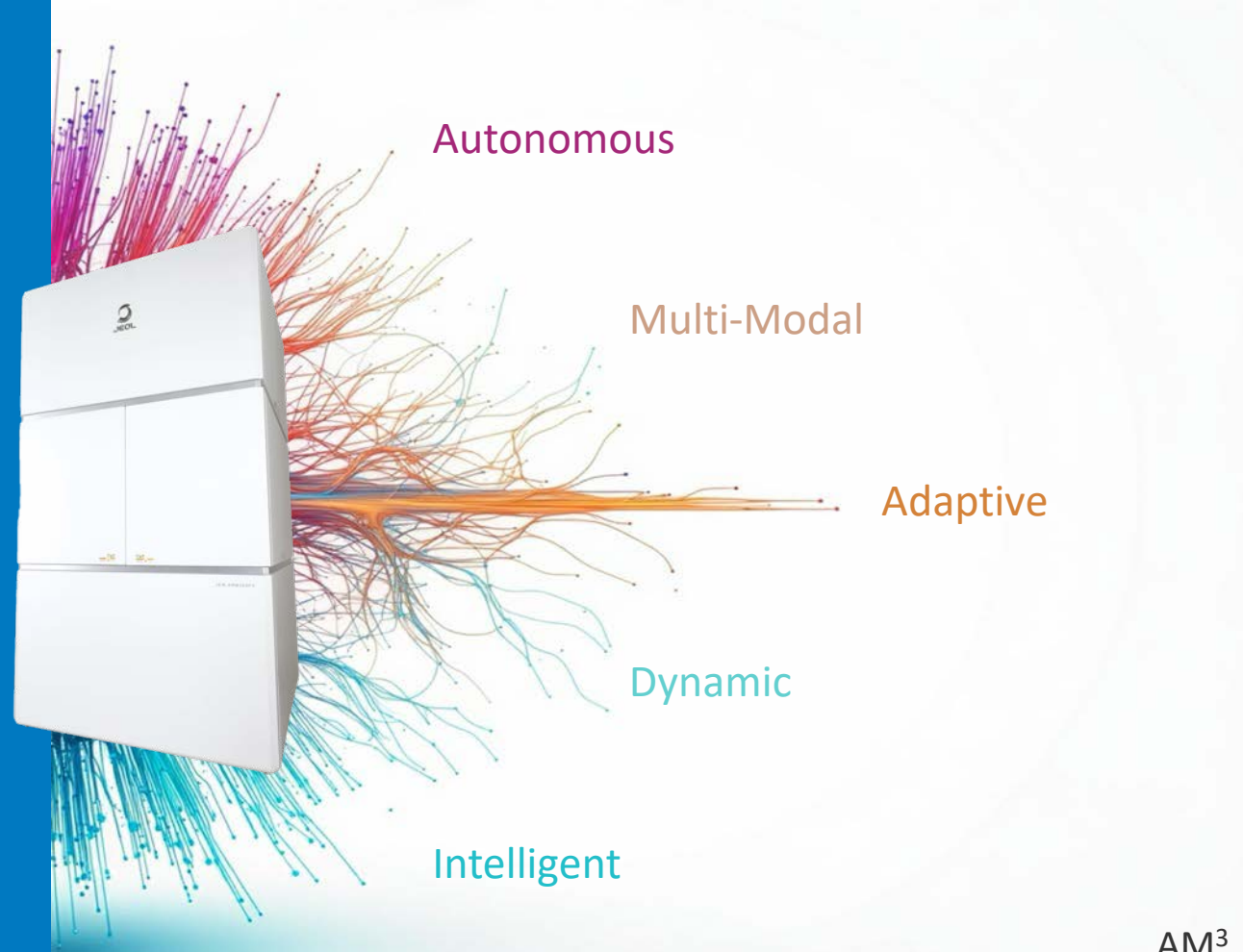
What is next?

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

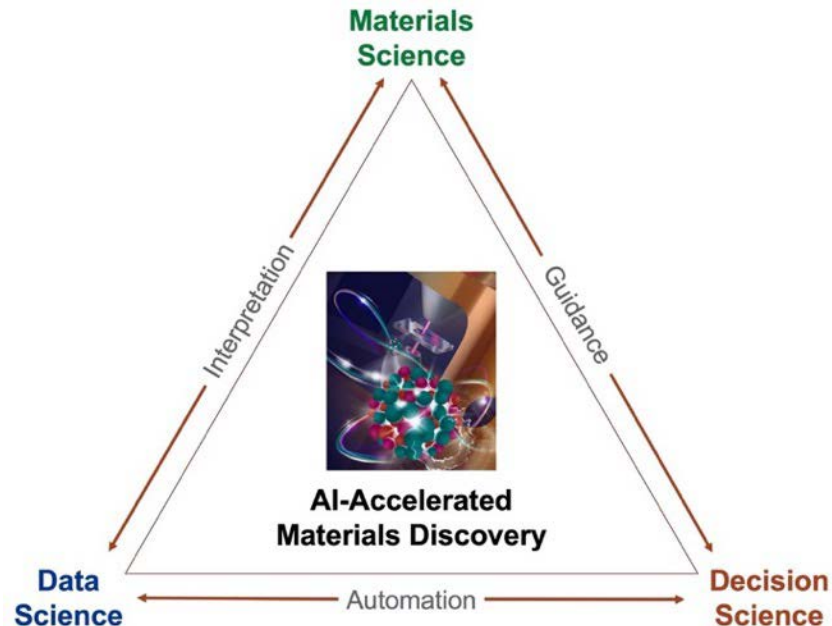


AM³

The Autonomous Multi-Modal Microscope

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

For more information visit:
<https://tinyurl.com/z8ryk4y3>



NREL/PR-5K00-92008

This work was authored by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, operated by Alliance for Sustainable Energy, LLC, for the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) under Contract No. DE-AC36-08GO28308. The views expressed in the presentation do not necessarily represent the views of the DOE or the U.S. Government. The U.S. Government retains a nonexclusive, paid-up, irrevocable, worldwide license to publish or reproduce the published form of this work, or allow others to do so, for U.S. Government purposes. The development of the few-shot model was supported by the Laboratory Directed Research and Development (LDRD) program at Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL). PNNL is a multiprogram national laboratory operated for the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) by Battelle Memorial Institute under Contract No. DE-AC05-76RL0-1830. In situ ion irradiation work was performed at the Center for Integrated Nanotechnologies, an Office of Science User Facility operated for the U.S. DOE. Sandia National Laboratories is a multimission laboratory managed and operated by National Technology and Engineering Solutions of Sandia, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Honeywell International, Inc., for the U.S. DOE's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-NA- 0003525.

The Team

NREL



Hilary Egan
Data Scientist



Michelle Smeaton
Postdoc



Grace Guinan
SULI Intern



Addie Salvador
Intern

PNNL



Sarah Akers
Data Scientist



Jenna Pope
Data Scientist



Derek Hopkins
Computer Scientist



Christina Doty
Data Scientist



Mike Holden
Post-Masters



Matthew Olszta
Materials Scientist



Bethany Matthews
Materials Scientist



Tiffany Kaspar
Materials Scientist



Michel Sassi
Materials Scientist



Arman Ter-Petrosyan
Grad Student at UC

Come work with us!

DOE Science Undergraduate Laboratory Internships (SULI)

- Internship Dates: Summer 2025
- Application Due: January 8, 2025
- Apply: <https://science.osti.gov/wdts/suli>

DOE Office of Science Graduate Student Research (SCGSR) Program

- Program Duration: Up to 12 months
- Application Due: May 2025
- Apply: <https://science.osti.gov/wdts/scgsr>

Contact me!

steven.spurgeon@nrel.gov



UVa SULI Student Grace Guinan (Left) and NREL Postdoc Michelle Smeaton (Right)