

Applications of the ASE database calculational workflows and data sharing

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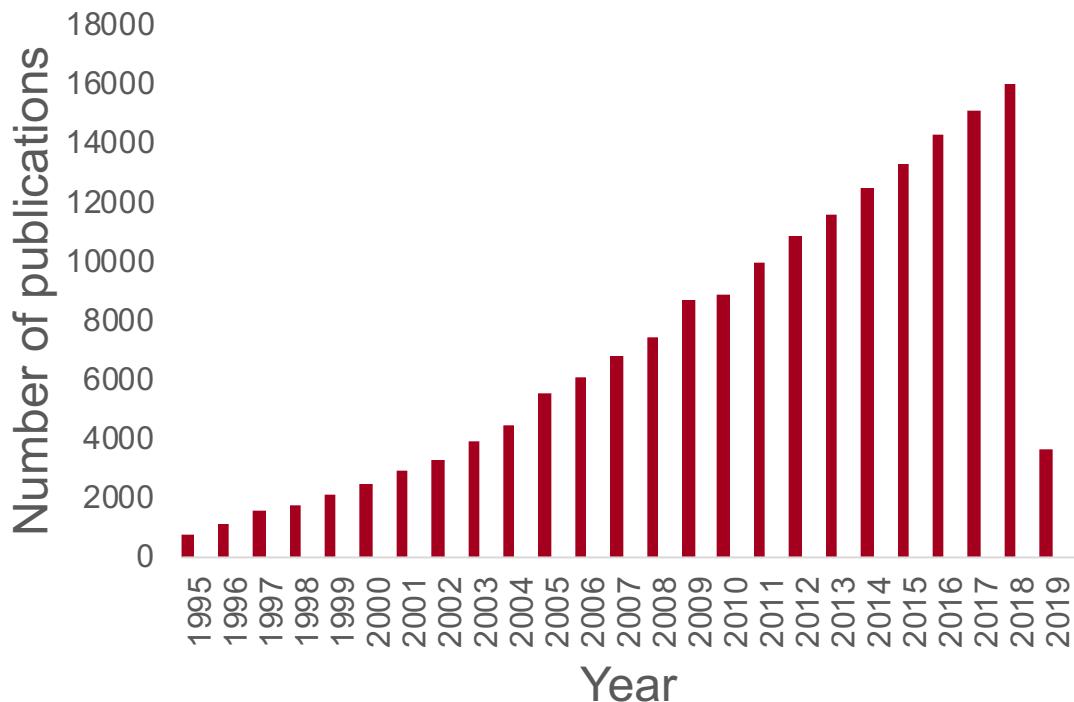
Nov 19th 2019

Why do we need databases?

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- Sharing and handling increasing amount of DFT data.

“Density functional theory” on Web of Science

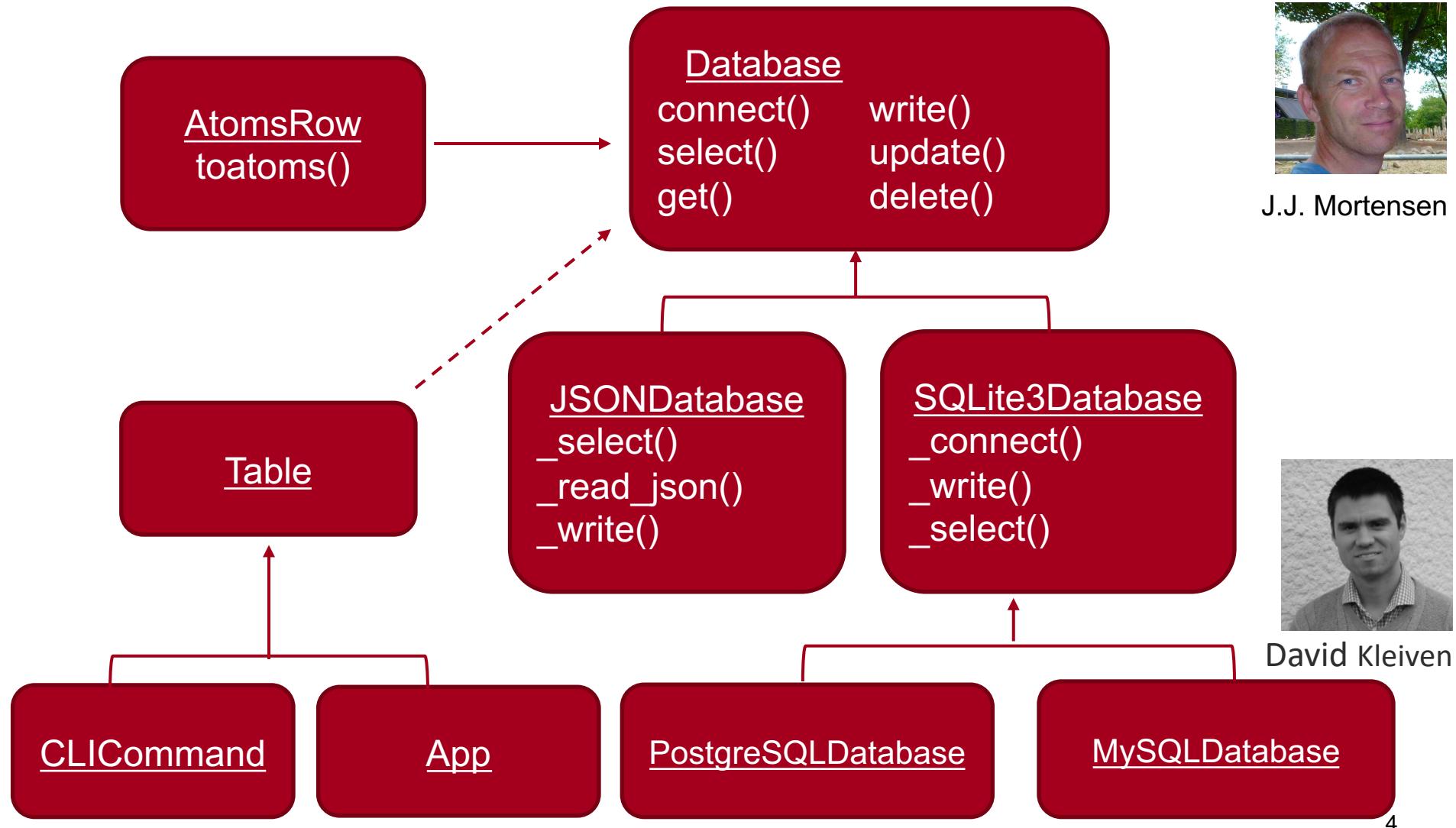


Outline

- Introduction to the ASE database.
- Application of the database
 - Local handling of atomic structures and calculations
 - Server side open databases – catalysis-hub.org
 - Machine learning workflows
- Suggested improvements and future plans.

Overview of the ASE database implementation:

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SQL?

- ASE uses Structured Query Language (SQL)
 - Data is organized in well-defined tables.
 - Commands to efficiently select, write, update or delete.

```
sqlite > SELECT * FROM systems WHERE energy < -10 AND fmax < 0.01;
```

- Local backends:

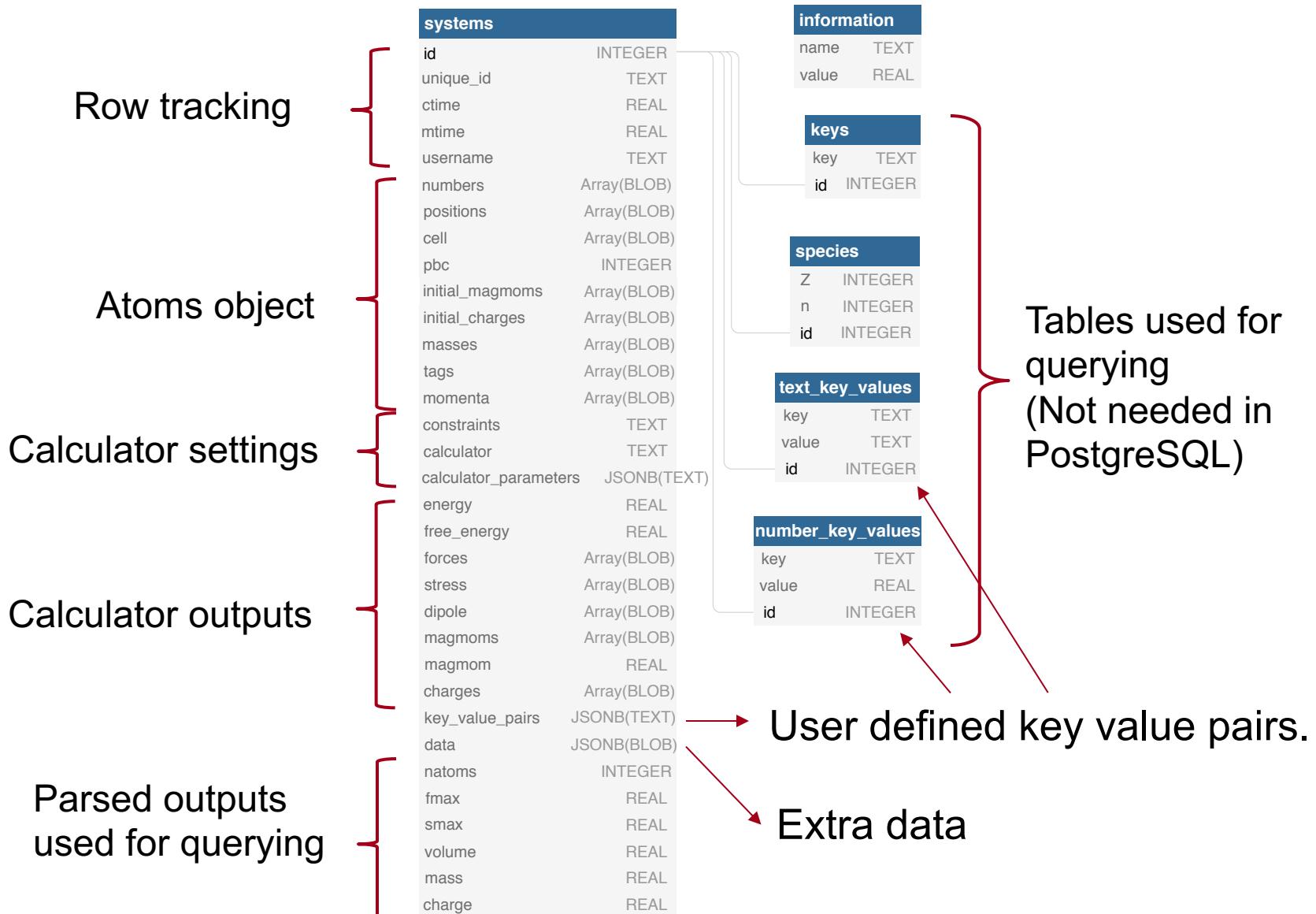
- Server side backends:



- NoSQL (key value pair databases)
 - No fixed database schema/structure -> high flexibility and scalability
 - PostgreSQL also has NoSQL-like features (JSONB data type)

Database structure (schema)

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A simple use example

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3

from ase.db import connect

db = connect('dbname.db'). # SQLite3 backend
db.write(atoms,
          key_value_pairs={'relaxed':1, adsorbate: 'C'}
          data={'vib': frequency_array})

# Select rows

for row in db.select('Cu', 'O>3', adsorbate='C'):
    print(row.id)
    print(row.energy)
    print(row.forces)
```

Command line interface

View and sort calculations:

```
$ ase db AB2.db completed=1,relaxed=1 -s Ef -c  
formula,p_name,energy,Ef,fmax,smax  
formula|p_name          | energy|   Ef| fmax| smax  
Ti2O4 |AB2_2_a_c_102 | -49.776| -8.476| 0.008| 0.038  
Ti2O4 |AB2_2_d_j_84  | -49.766| -8.475| 0.150| 0.059  
Ti4O8 |AB2_4_b_f_64  | -97.931| -8.341| 0.013| 0.034  
Ti4O8 |AB2_4_j_lk_131 | -97.738| -8.325| 0.020| 0.031  
Ti4O8 |AB2_4_a_c_205  | -97.198| -8.280| 0.007| 0.032  
Ti2O4 |AB2_2_a_b_224  | -48.386| -8.245| 0.000| 0.032  
Ti4O8 |AB2_2_a_b_224  | -96.771| -8.245| 0.002| 0.033
```

Run local web-app:

```
$ ase db AB2.db -w
```

View structures in ASE gui:

```
$ ase gui name.db@id=30
```

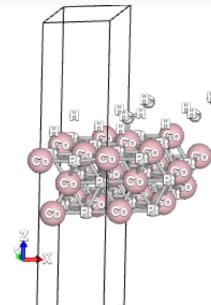
Server side databases using ASE db



- Computational Materials Repository:
<http://cmr.fysik.dtu.dk>
- Katladb: <https://nano.ku.dk/english/research/theoretical-electrocatalysis/katladb/>
- Catalysis-hub: <http://www.catalysis-hub.org>

Welcome to Catalysis Hub

A web-platform for sharing data and software for computational catalysis research! The Surface Reactions database contains thousands of reaction energies and barriers from density functional theory (DFT) calculations on surface systems. Reactions can also be browsed under Contributors and Publications, and under Apps is a selection of computational tools.

[READ MORE >](#)[UPLOAD SURFACE REACTIONS >](#)

Surface Reactions

A database of reaction energies and barriers.

108,840

[See reactions >](#)

Contributors

The people (and co-authors) behind the datasets.

168

[See contributors >](#)

Publications

A collection of scientific publications with geometries.

53

[See publications >](#)

Apps

Web apps for exploring calculations and catalysts.

13

[See our apps >](#)

Latest Dataset: Thu Mar 21 2019.

"Trends In Oxygen Electrocatalysis Of 3d Layered (Oxy)(hydro)oxides". [Zhao, Zhenghang](#); [Schlexer, Philomena](#); [Kulkarni, Ambarish](#); [Bajdich, Michal](#). (2019) #ZhaoTrends2019.

CHECKOUT REACTOR

www.catalysis-
hub.org

Surface Reactions database search

Surface Reactions

Search for chemical reactions across all publications and datasets!

3 entries

Reactants → Products Surface Facet

CH₃CHO* Rh

Matching Reactions (3)

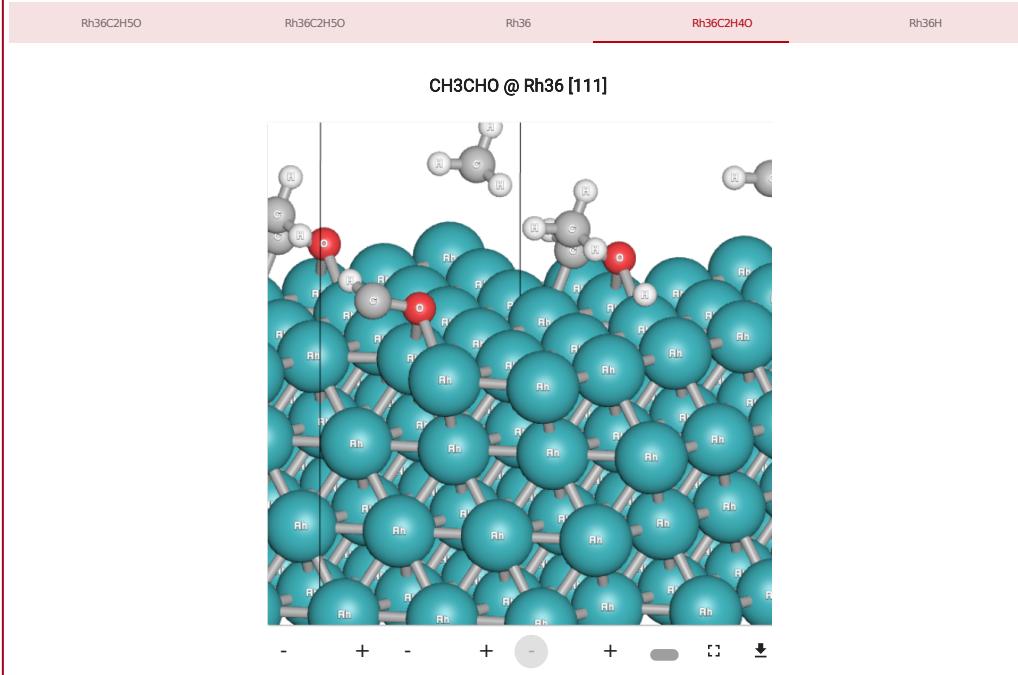
Geometry	Reaction	Reaction Energy	Activation Energy	Surface	Facet	Sites	XC Functional
	CH ₃ CHOH* +* → CH ₃ CHO* + H*	-0.10 eV	0.83 eV	Rh	111		BEEF-vdW/Quantum ESPRESSO 5.1
	CH ₃ CHO(g) +* → CH ₃ CHO*	-0.89 eV		Rh	211		BEEF-vdW/Quantum ESPRESSO 5.1
	CH ₃ CHO(g) +* → CH ₃ CHO*	-0.41 eV		Rh	111		BEEF-vdW/Quantum ESPRESSO 5.1

10⁺ 1-3 of 3 < >

GRAPHQL QUERY

Visualize atomic structures in the browser

Reaction Geometries

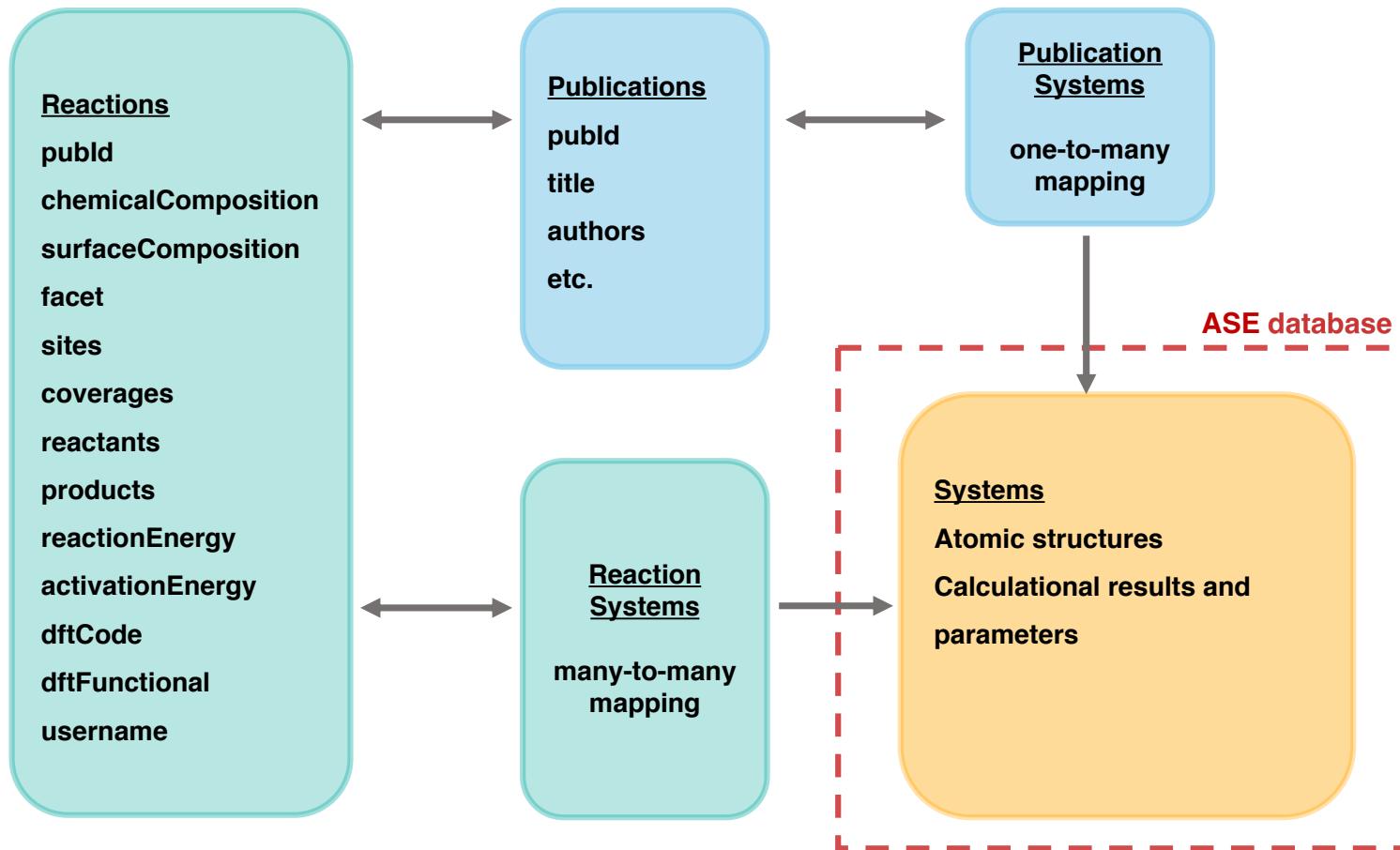


browse through all structures involved

View calculational details

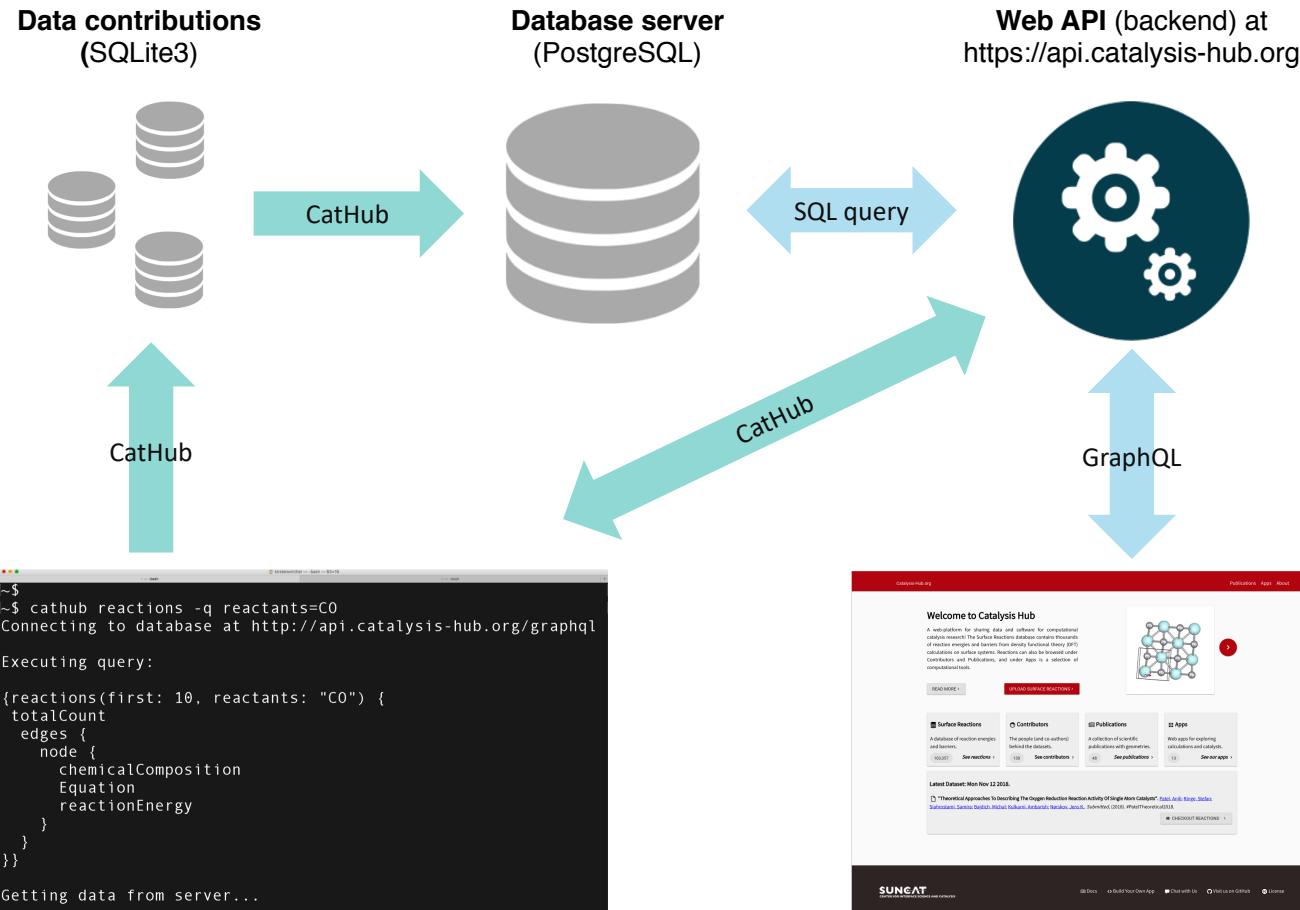
- Formula: Rh36C2H4O
- DFT Total Energy: -115620.80 eV
- DFT Code: Quantum ESPRESSO 5.1
- DFT Functional: BEEF-vdw
- Publication: "Selectivity Of Synthesis Gas Conversion To C₂+ Oxygenates On Fcc (111) Transition-metal Surfaces". Schumann, Julia; Medford, Andrew J.; Yoo, Jong Suk; Zhao, Zhi-Jian; Bothra, Pallavi; Cao, Ang; Studt, Felix; Abild-Pedersen, Frank; Nørskov, Jens K. *ACS Catalysis*, 4, 3447– 3453 (2018)
- Source [DOI: 10.1021/acscatal.8b00201](https://doi.org/10.1021/acscatal.8b00201) ↗
- [View all reactions in dataset](#)
- Open GRAPHQL QUERY to view calculational details.

Catalysis-Hub data structure: extra tables



Catalysis-hub infrastructure

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Local workstation

Web page at
<https://www.catalysis-hub.org>

<https://github.com/SUNCAT-Center>

Outline

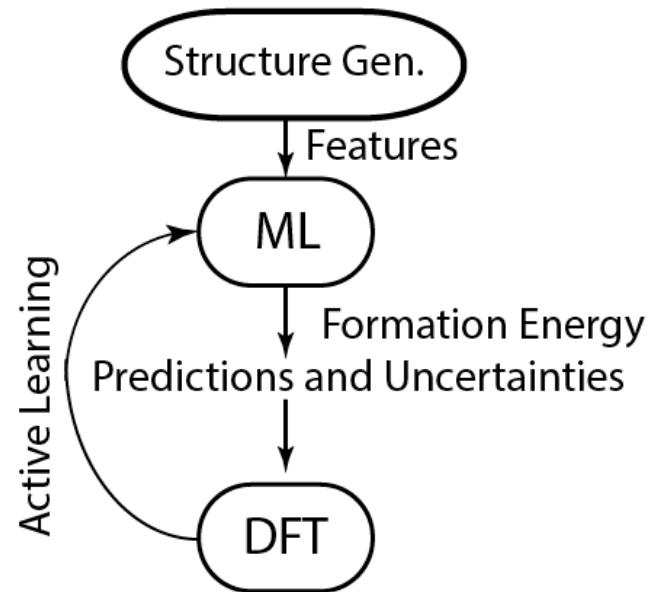


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Motivation: Beyond high-throughput computational screening

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- We don't want to calculate everything with DFT!
- Use machine learning to guide the search which will (hopefully) enable us to search a broader space of materials with less DFT calculations.
- In active learning the ML model is continuously retrained with new calculations



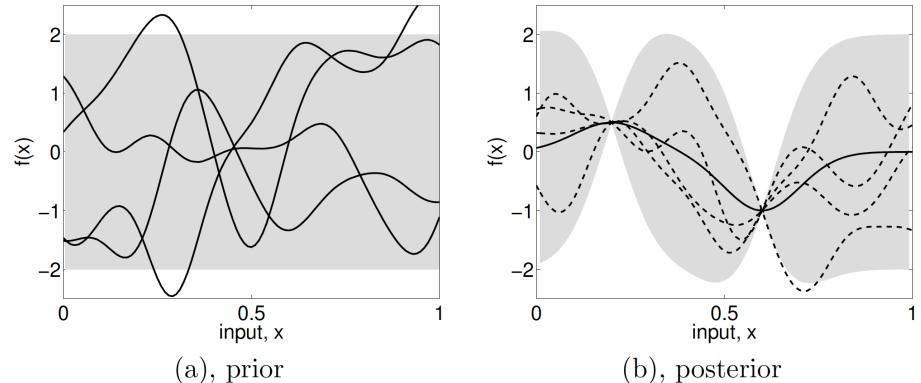
Machine learning for materials discovery

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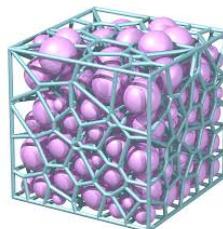
- Supervised regression with Gaussian Processes

$$y: \tilde{y} = f(X, \varphi)$$

target input features free parameters



- Fingerprint: Magpie voronoi tessellation[1]:



+

22 elemental properties
(electronegativity, meting
temperature, valence electrons,
band gap, etc.)



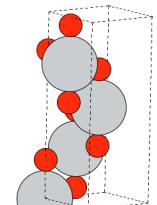
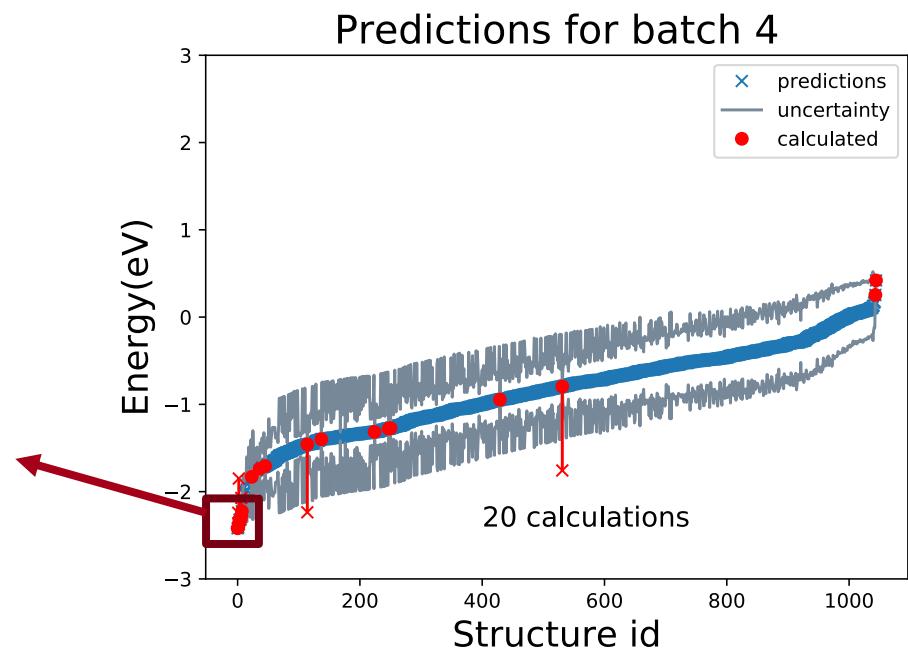
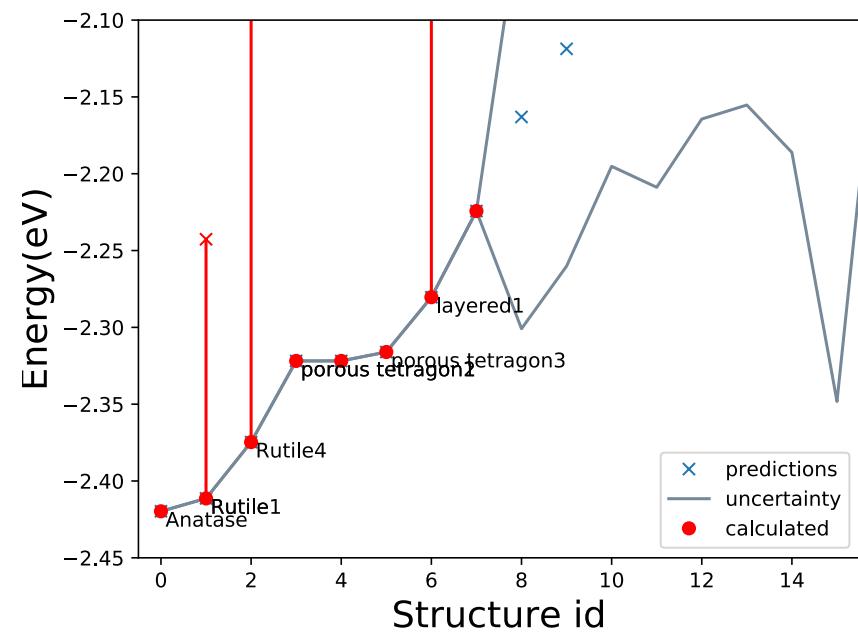
271 features for each
structure

- Acquisition function: $LCB = \text{mean}(Ef) - \text{std}(Ef)$

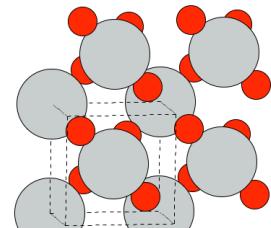
[1] L. Ward, C. Wolverton et al. PRB 96, 024104 (2017)
<https://bitbucket.org/wolverton/magpie>

(Re)discovering stable polymorphs of TiO_2

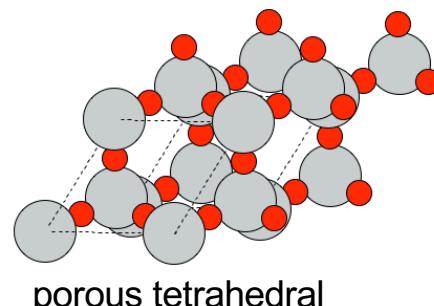
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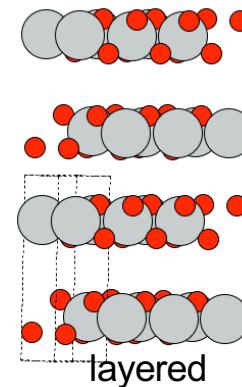
anatase



rutile



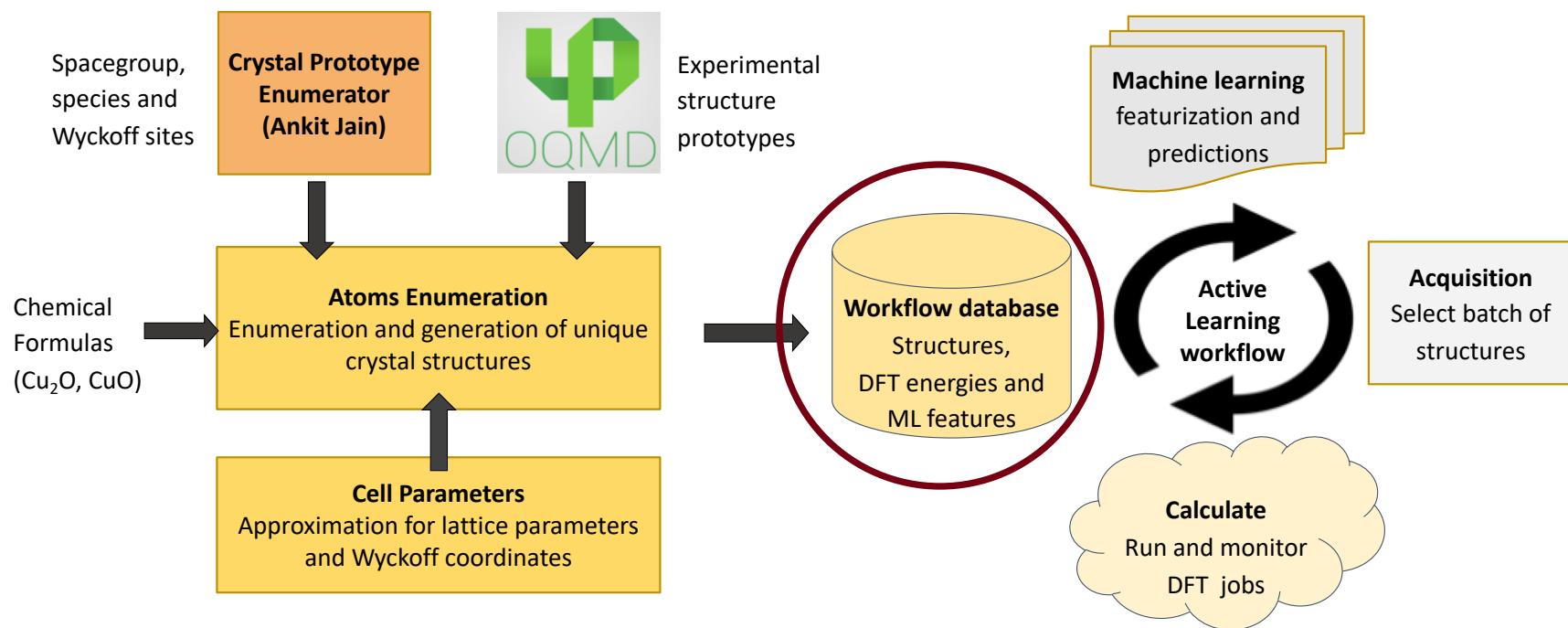
porous tetrahedral



layered

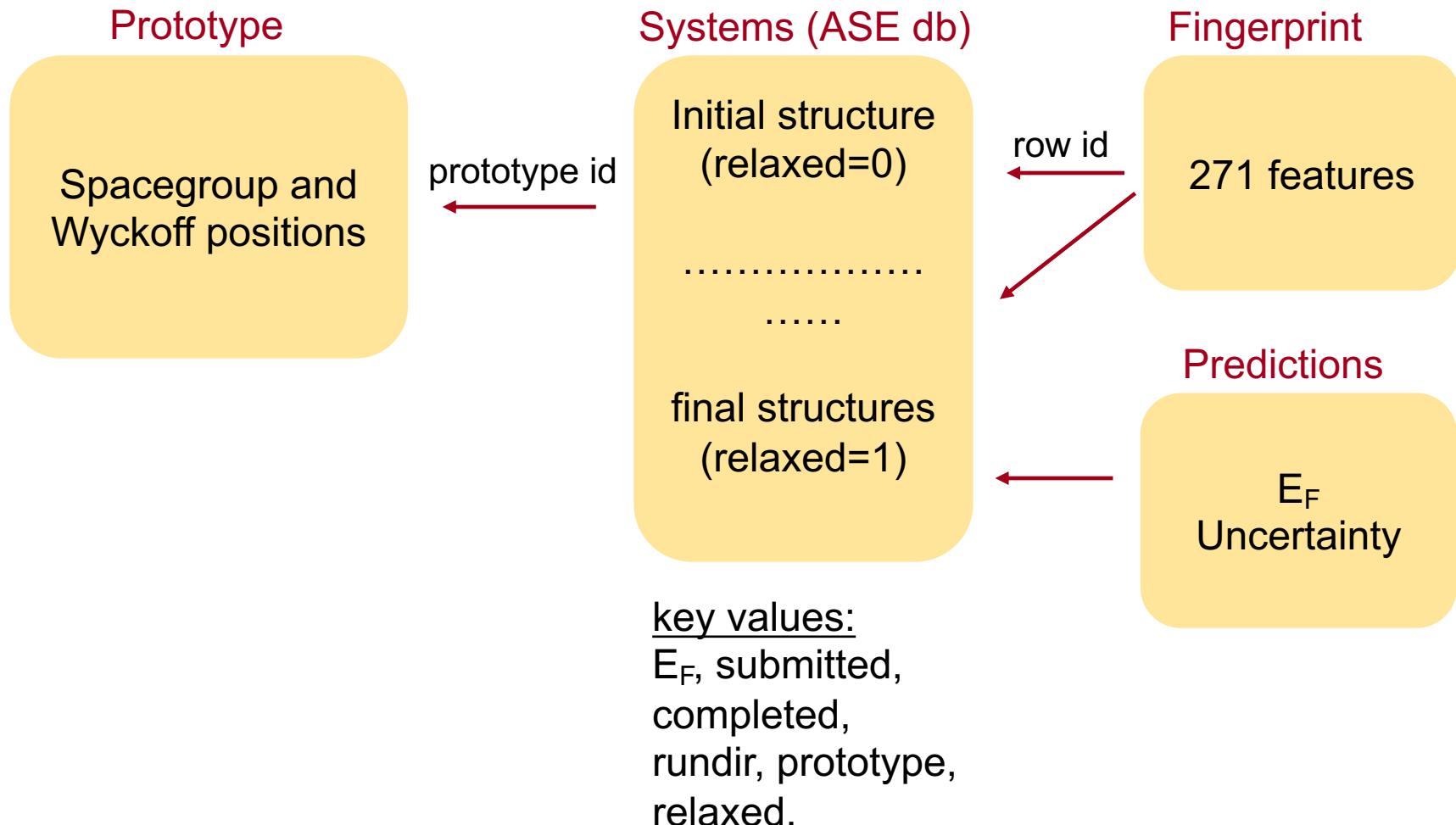
Automated acquisition, job submission and monitoring

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Workflow database structure

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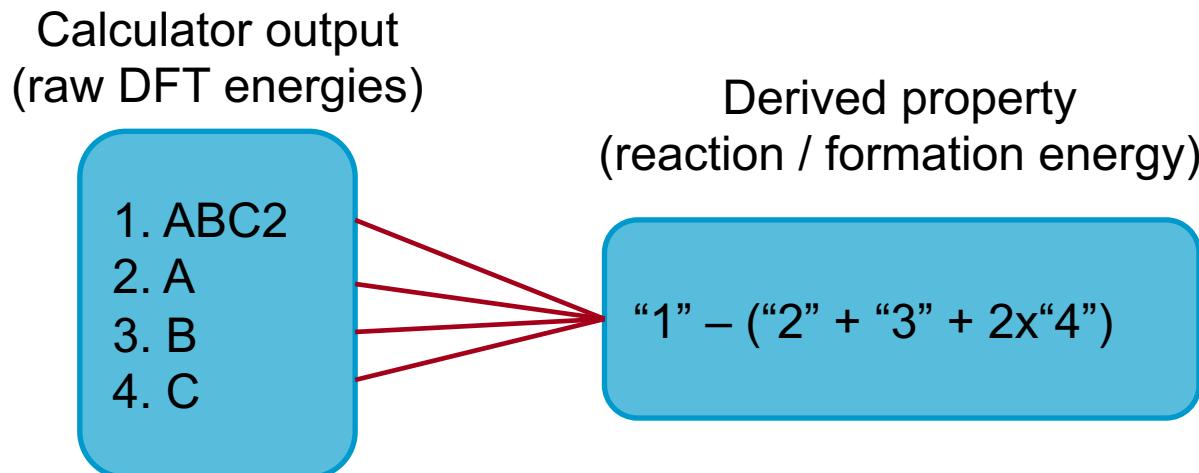
Possible improvements to the database

Handle connections between atoms-rows:

- Storing full relaxation pathway / NEB images:



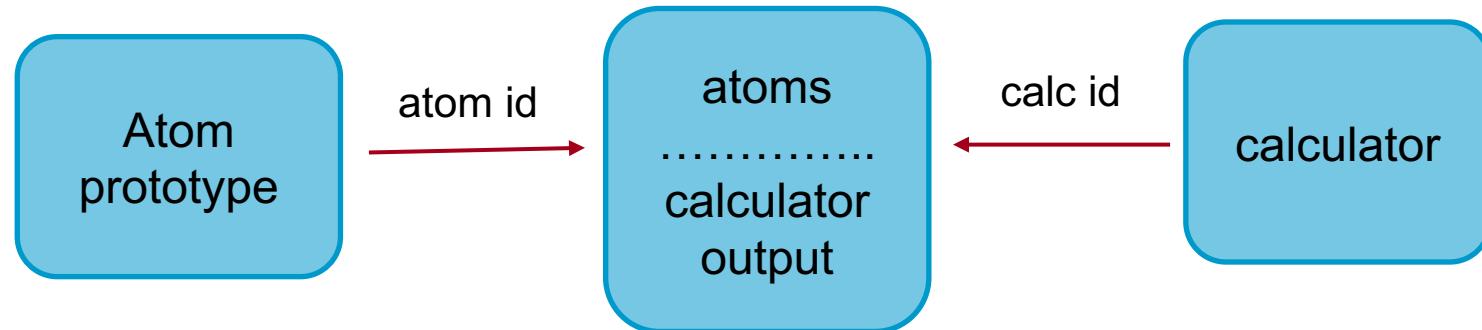
- Connections between row to get derived properties.



Possible improvements continued ...

Calculator information for enhanced workflow and data sharing:

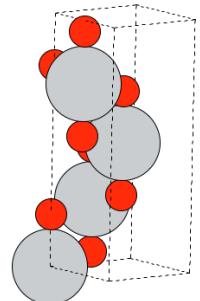
- Fix calculator ios + more tests (reading calculator and parameters from raw input/output files)
- Calculator version + setups/potentials!
- Storing detailed calculator output such as eigenvalues?
- Efficient grouping of entries with same calculator settings in separate 'Calculator' table?



Other possible contributions

- Extension to the Spacegroup module to include Wyckoff positions:

```
crystal(symbols=['Ti', 'O'],
         wyckoffs=['a', 'e'],
         spacegroup=141,
         cellpar={'a': 3.78, 'b': 3.78, 'c': 9.51,
                  'alpha': 90, 'beta': 90,
                  'gamma': 90,
                  'elz': 0.21})
```



anatase

- Structural fingerprints for machine learning?

Acknowledgements



DTU

Thomas Bligaard
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Max Hoffman
Osman Mamun
Jacob R. Boes
Raul Flores
Ankit Jain
Meng Zhao
Chris Paolucci
SUNCAT postdocs

TRI Materials:

Jens Hummelshøj
Joseph Montoya
Murat Aykol

Thank you for your attention
... and please share your data!

Direct access to data in web API

The screenshot shows a GraphQL interface with a query editor and a results viewer.

Query:

```
1+ {  
2+   reactions(first: 2, products:"CH3CO",  
3+     order:"activation_energy") {  
4+       edges {  
5+         node {  
6+           Equation  
7+           chemicalComposition  
8+           surfaceComposition  
9+           reactionEnergy  
10+          activationEnergy  
11+          publication {  
12+            pubId  
13+            title  
14+            year  
15+          }  
16+        }  
17+      }  
18+    }  
19+  }  
20+
```

Results:

```
{  
  "data": {  
    "reactions": {  
      "edges": [  
        {  
          "node": {  
            "Equation": "CH3CHO* + * -> CH3CO* + H*",  
            "chemicalComposition": "Rh36",  
            "surfaceComposition": "Rh",  
            "reactionEnergy": -0.586442627391,  
            "activationEnergy": 0.22375806277,  
            "publication": {  
              "pubId": "SchumannSelectivity2018",  
              "title": "Selectivity of Synthesis Gas Conversion  
to C2+ Oxygenates on fcc (111) Transition-Metal Surfaces",  
              "year": 2018  
            }  
          }  
        },  
        {  
          "node": {  
            "Equation": "CH3CHO* + * -> CH3CO* + H*",  
            "chemicalComposition": "Ir36",  
            "surfaceComposition": "Ir",  
            "reactionEnergy": -0.685817585196,  
            "activationEnergy": 0.253065880966,  
            "publication": {  
              "pubId": "SchumannSelectivity2018",  
              "title": "Selectivity of Synthesis Gas Conversion  
to C2+ Oxygenates on fcc (111) Transition-Metal Surfaces",  
              "year": 2018  
            }  
          }  
        }  
      ]  
    }  
  }  
}
```

<https://api.catalysis-hub.org>

Materials databases

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