MOSY: Encoding Synthesis Data for Decoding Process-Property Relations



<u>Yevgeny Rakita¹, Simon J.L. Billinge¹, Ran Gu¹, Paul Todd², Jamie Neilson²</u>

¹ Columbia University, Applied Physics and Applied Mathematics ; ² Colorado State University, Chemistry department

In a world of "big-data", the best way to encode information about chemical synthesis is under debate. Currently, databases typically define materials based on their structure, where for crystalline solids it is standardized in crystallographic forms using CIF - crystallographic forms using that were taken to produce the sample. Using directed acyclic graph (DAG) representation, with nodes as actions linked by a sequence that is encoded edges that join the nodes, opens up the possibility to use computational tools. We call this representation MOSY, or Movement Motivated Synthesis. Linking characterization data, such as diffraction, calorimetric and optical spectra, to the point in the graph where the characterization was carried out, we will generate machine-learning-based correlative models that link a process with properties. This is hopefully will result possessing process-property dependence, which is currently neglected, and accelerate material discovery.











