

人工知能技術による機能分子・ 物質設計

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東京大学新領域
メディカル情報生命専攻

津田宏治（つだ こうじ）

• 経歴

- 1972 京都生まれ
- 1998 京大で博士号取得、旧電子技術総合研究所入所
- 2000 ドイツGMD FIRSTで在外研究
- 2001 産総研CBRCに配属
- 2003-2004, 2006-2008 ドイツ・マックスプランク研究所
- 2014 東京大学大学院教授

- さきがけ マテリアルズインフォマティクス 領域アドバイザー
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- NIMS MI2I グループリーダー

Discovery of new functional molecules and materials is of national importance



The screenshot shows the official website of the Materials Genome Initiative, hosted by the White House. The header features the White House logo and navigation links for various sections. The main content area includes a quote from President Obama and a photograph of him in a factory setting.

the WHITE HOUSE PRESIDENT BARACK OBAMA

★★★★★

★★★★★

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To help businesses discover, develop, and deploy new materials twice as fast, we're launching what we call the Materials Genome Initiative. The invention of silicon circuits and lithium-ion batteries made computers and iPods and iPads possible -- but it took years to get those technologies from the drawing board to the marketplace. We can do it faster.

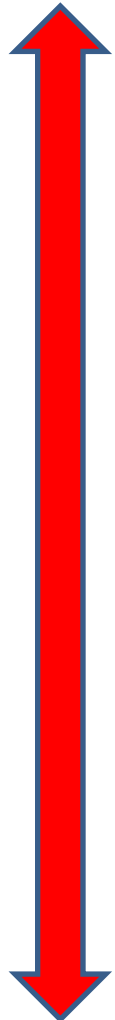
— President Obama, June 2011 at Carnegie Mellon University



A photograph of President Barack Obama, wearing safety glasses, holding a long, glowing, translucent material. He is standing in a factory or industrial setting, with another man in a suit and a woman in a red shirt visible in the background.

First Principles Calculations

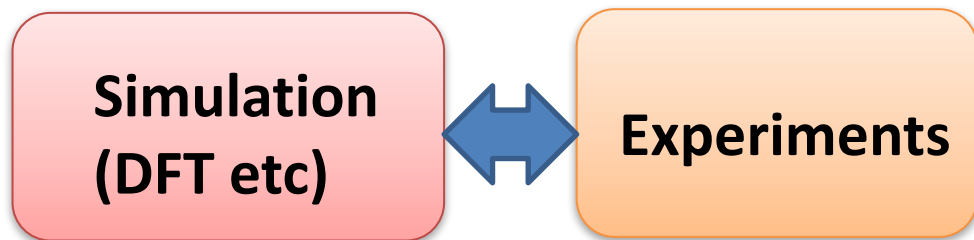
Accurate, Slow



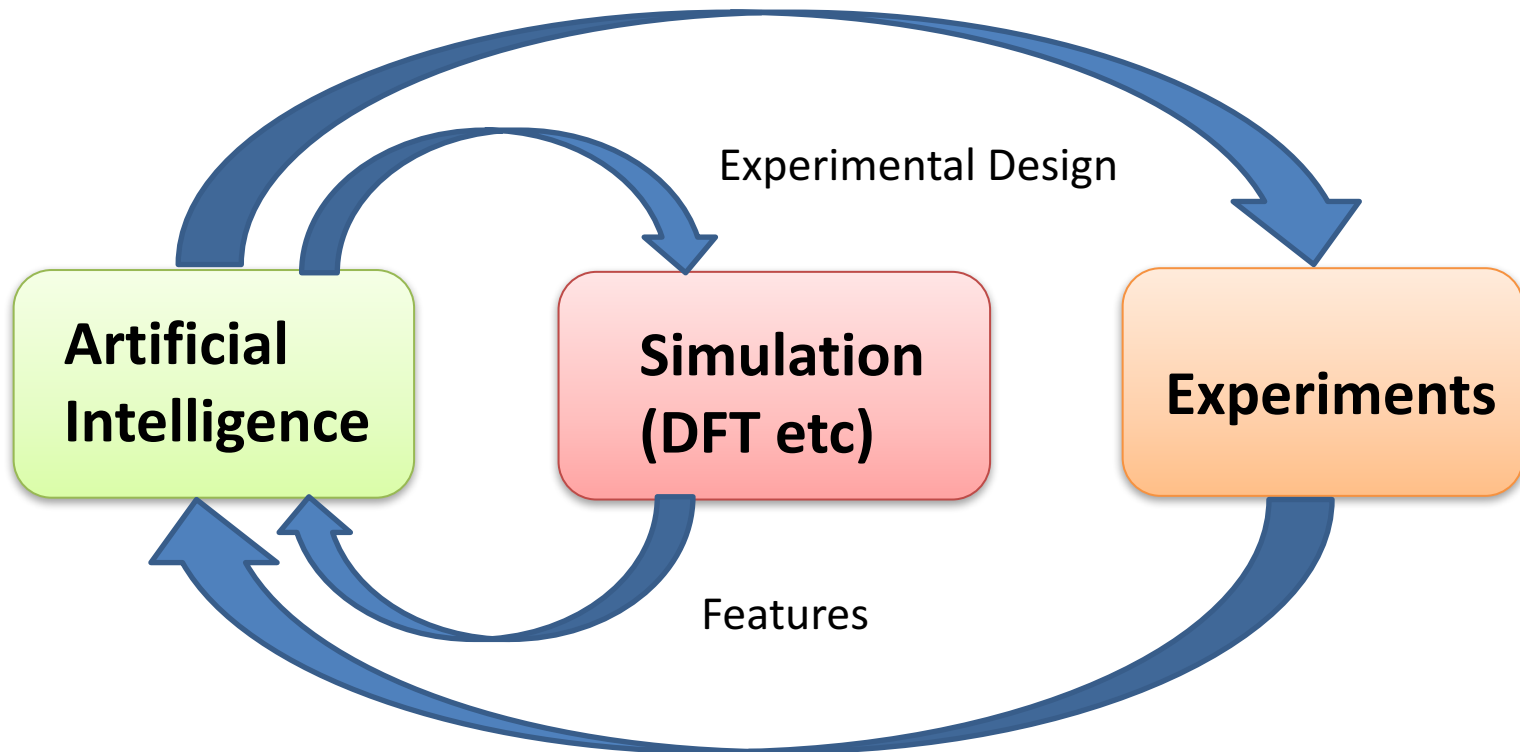
- Full configuration interaction
- Wave function based
- Density functional theory
- Semi-empirical
- Empirical potentials

Inaccurate, Fast

Old Picture



New Picture



データ駆動科学とベイズ最適化

- データ駆動科学では、データに基づいて、新たな知見・事柄を発見することが求められる
- 単に予測を行うだけでなく、それに基づいて「行動」を設計することが必要
- これらは、「ベイズ最適化」の枠組みに乗ることが多い

講演の構成

- Part 1: ベイズ最適化の基礎
- Part 2: ベイズ最適化の応用

Part1概要

- ガウシアン分布
- ガウシアンプロセス
- ベイズ最適化
- ベイズ最適化による界面構造最適化
- COMBO

多次元ガウシアン分布

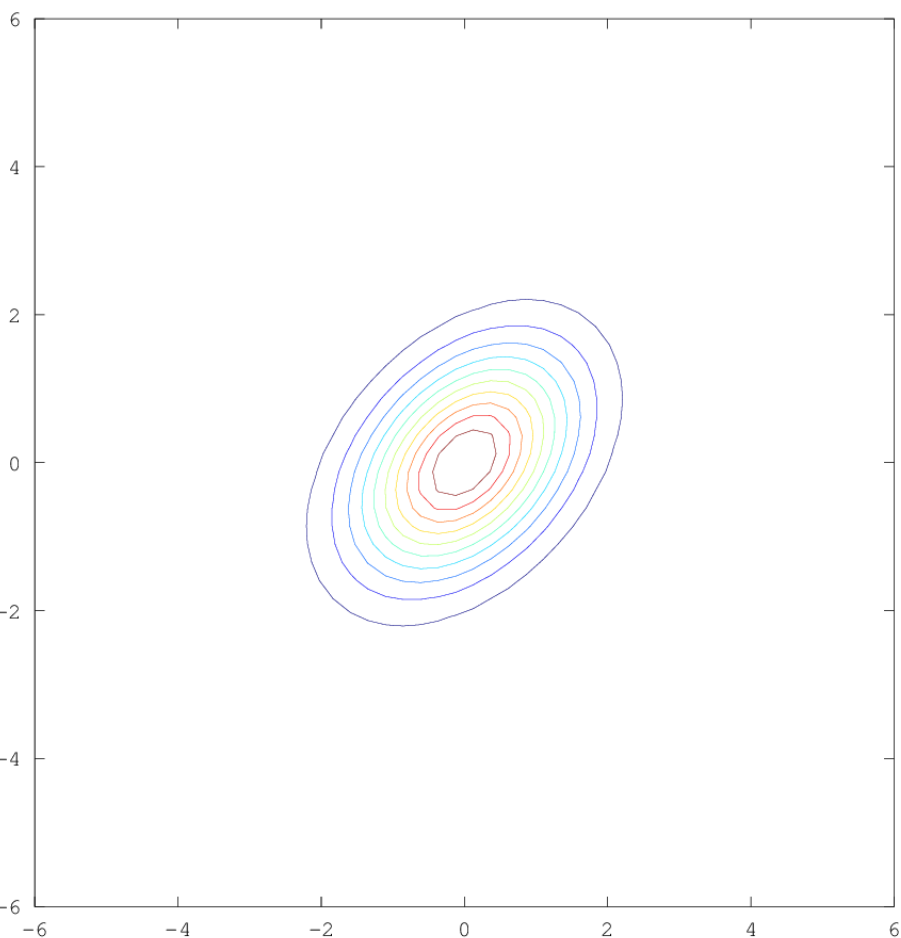
- 多次元ガウシアン分布の確率密度関数

$$p(\boldsymbol{x} \mid \boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{d/2} |\boldsymbol{\Sigma}|^{1/2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^\top \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}(\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})\right)$$

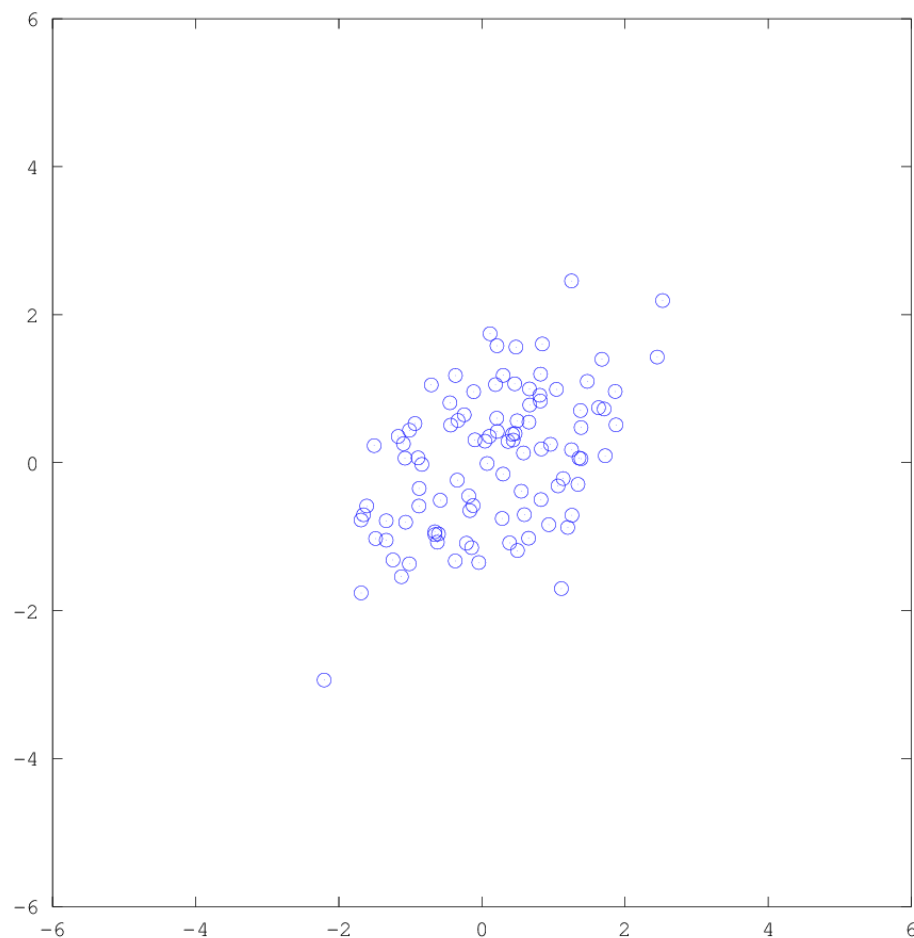
$\boldsymbol{\mu}$ 中心点

$\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$ 分散共分散行列

確率密度関数



サンプル (100個)



$$\boldsymbol{\mu} = (0, 0)^{\top}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\Sigma} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.4 & 1 \\ 1 & 0.4 \end{pmatrix}$$

条件つき分布

平均

分散共分散行列

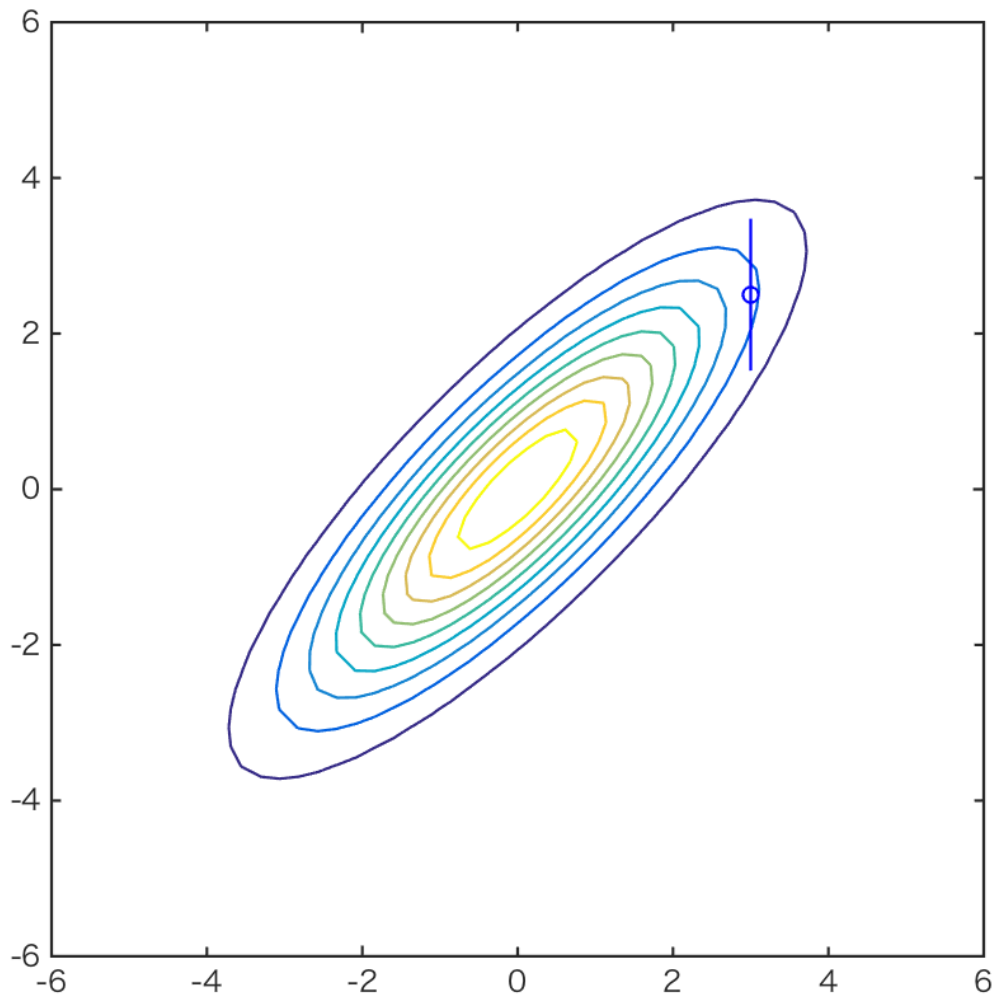
$$x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mu = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & \Sigma_{12} \\ \Sigma_{21} & \Sigma_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P(x_1 \mid x_2 = a) = \mathcal{N}(\mu_c, \Sigma_c)$$

$$\mu_c = \mu_1 + \Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} (a - \mu_2)$$

$$\Sigma_c = \Sigma_{11} - \Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} \Sigma_{21}$$

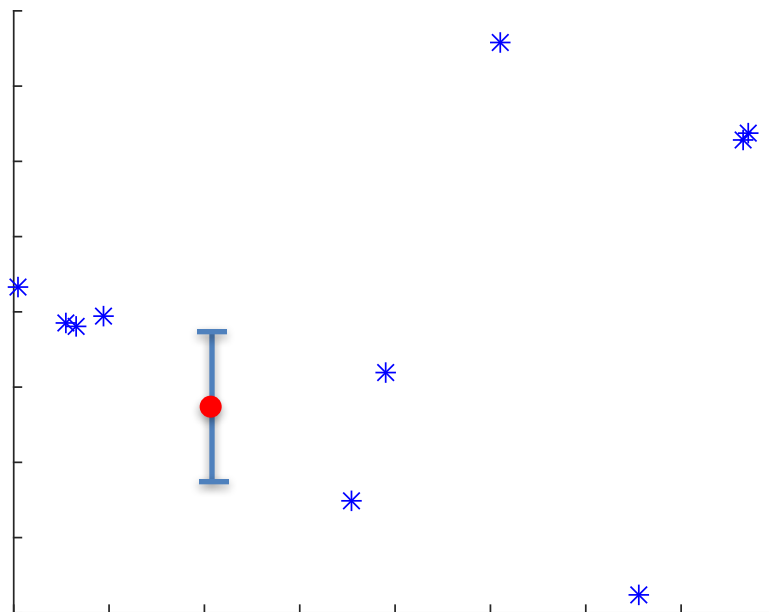
$X=3$ における条件付き分布



$$\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2.5 \\ 2.5 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

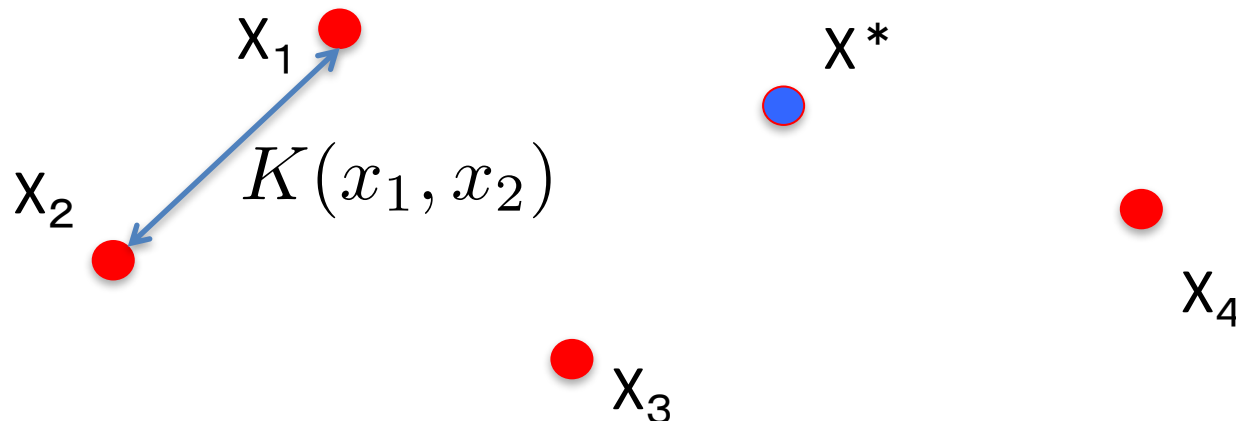
ガウシアンプロセス

- 回帰分析のためのカーネル法
- テストサンプルに対して、予測値だけでなく、予測分散も与えることができる。



ガウシアンプロセス（観測ノイズなし）

- 訓練サンプル点 $\{x_i\}_{i=1,\dots,n}$ 、テスト点 x^*
- それらにおける観測値 y_i , y^* は、 $n+1$ 次元の多次元ガウシアン分布に従う
- y_i の平均は0であり、分散・共分散は、カーネル関数 $K(x_i, x_j)$ で与えられる。



ガウシアンカーネルによる 分散共分散行列

$$\begin{pmatrix} k(\mathbf{x}^*, \mathbf{x}^*) & \mathbf{k}^{*\top} \\ \mathbf{k} & K \end{pmatrix}$$

$$K(x, x') = \exp(-\|x - x'\|^2 / \eta)$$

Gaussian Process (ノイズなし)

- K : 訓練サンプルに関するカーネル行列
- $\mathbf{y}$: 訓練サンプルに関する観測値
- テスト点 $\mathbf{x}^*$ における予測値

$$E[y^*] = \mathbf{k}^{*\top} K^{-1} \mathbf{y}$$

- 予測分散

$$V[y^*] = k(\mathbf{x}^*, \mathbf{x}^*) - \mathbf{k}^{*\top} K^{-1} \mathbf{k}^*$$

観測ノイズがある場合

- 観測値に、平均0、分散 σ^2 のノイズが含まれているとき
- 分散共分散行列

$$\begin{pmatrix} k(\mathbf{x}^*, \mathbf{x}^*) + \sigma^2 & \mathbf{k}^{*\top} \\ \mathbf{k} & K + \sigma^2 I \end{pmatrix}$$

Gaussian Process (ノイズあり)

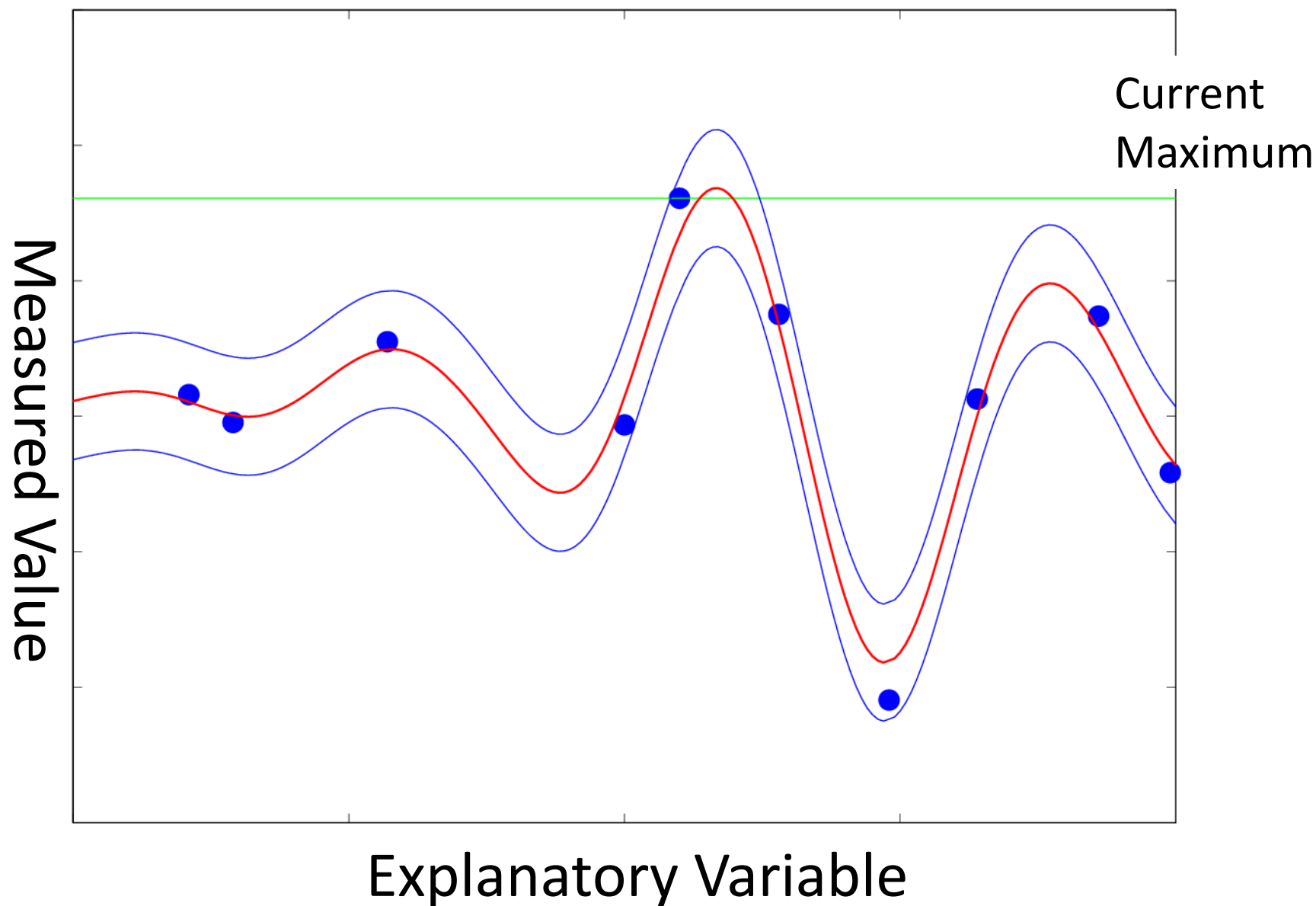
- K : 訓練サンプルに関するカーネル行列
- $\mathbf{y}$: 訓練サンプルに関する観測値
- テスト点 $\mathbf{x}^*$ における予測値

$$E[y^*] = \mathbf{k}^{*\top} (K + \sigma^2 I)^{-1} \mathbf{y}$$

- 予測分散

$$V[y^*] = k(\mathbf{x}^*, \mathbf{x}^*) + \sigma^2 - \mathbf{k}^{*\top} (K + \sigma^2 I)^{-1} \mathbf{k}^*$$

Gaussian Process: グリッド点での予測値・分散



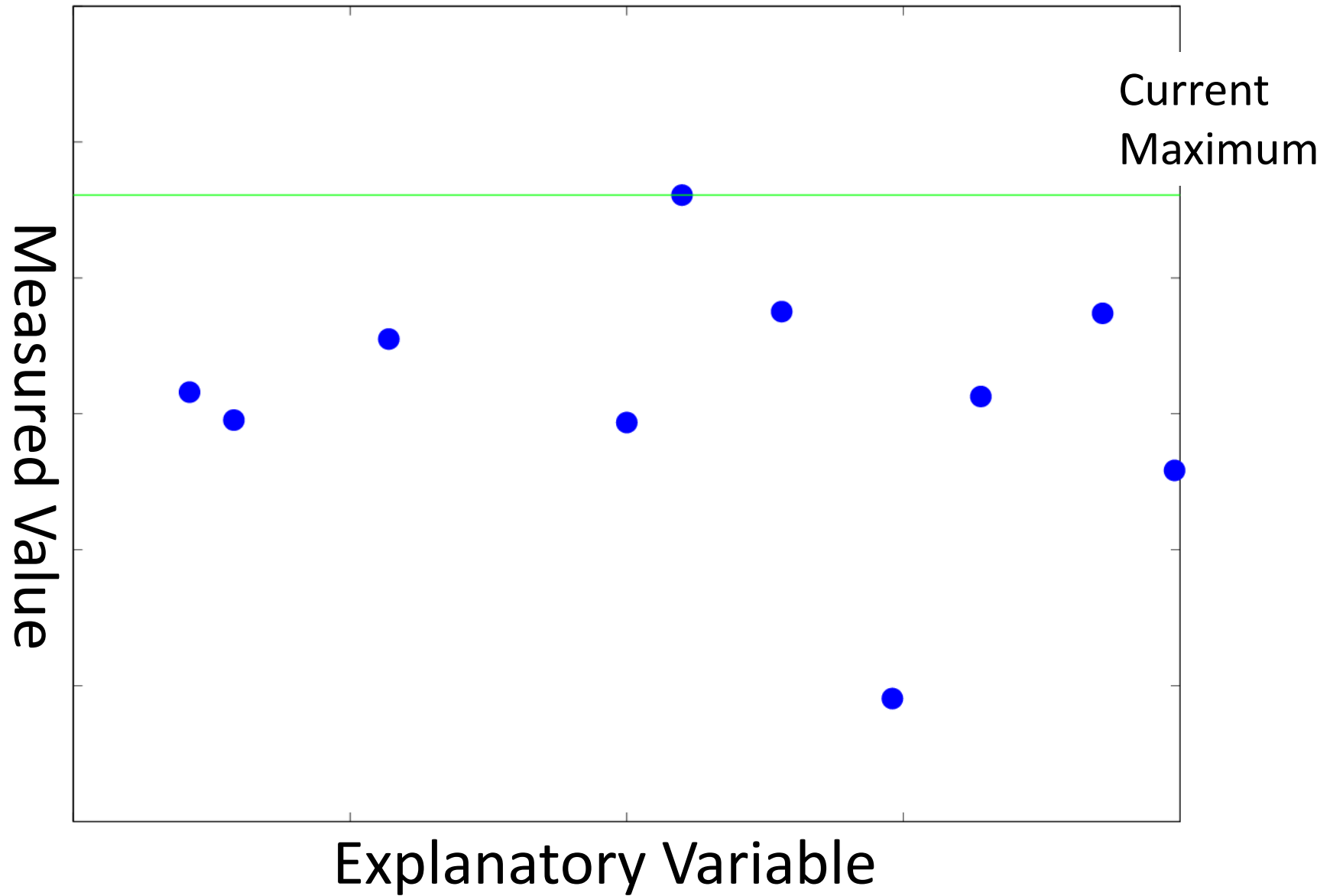
ベイズ最適化

- M個の候補点があり、この中から最大の観測値を持つものを探したい
- できるだけ実験数を少なくしたい
- N個の候補点に対する実験が終わった。M-N個の候補点が残っている
- 次のN+1個目の候補点を最適に選びたい
- N個の化合物から予測モデルを学習し、それを用いて、残りの候補点をスコアリングし決定

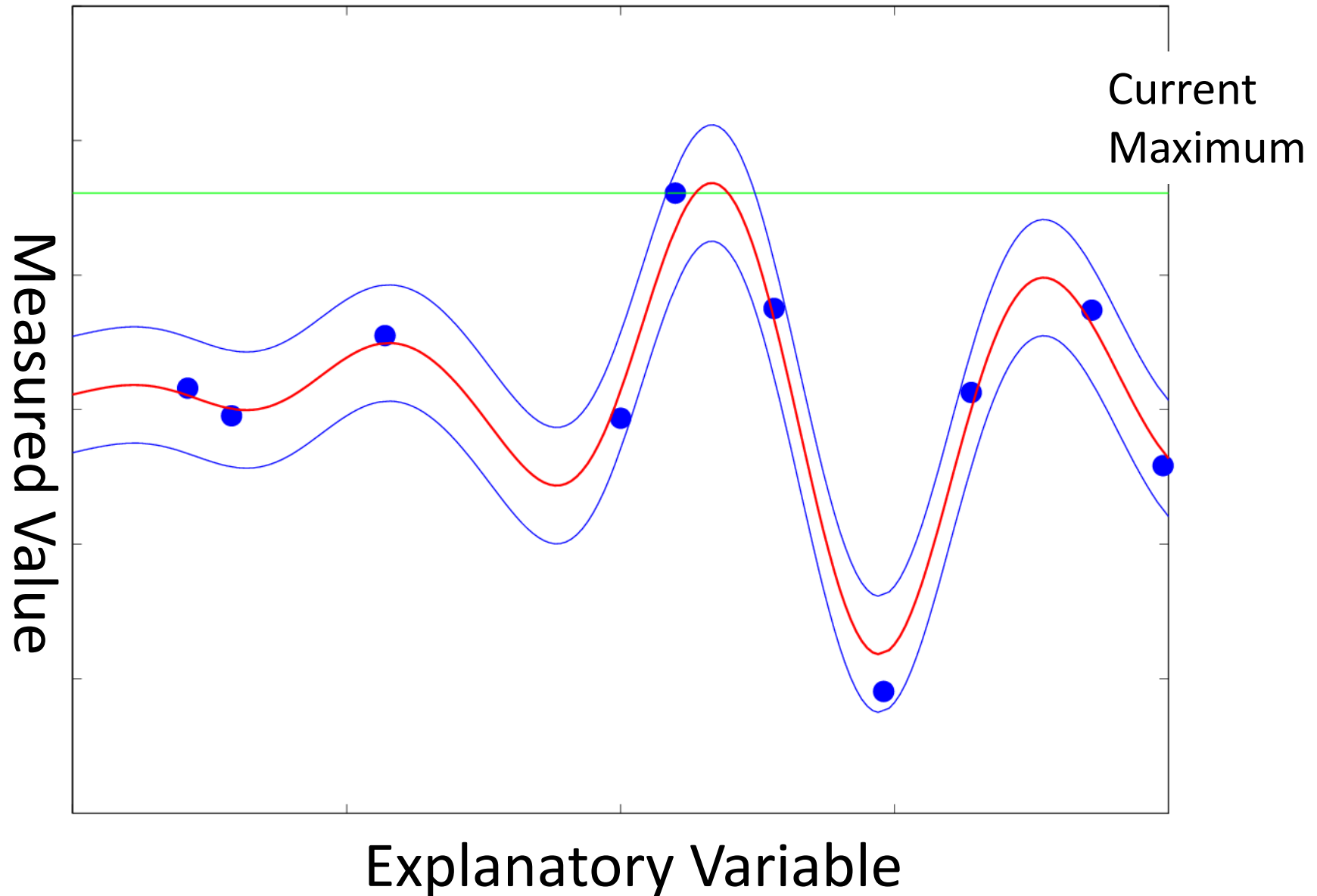
三種類のスコア

- Maximum Probability of Improvement
 - Current Maxを超える確率
- Maximum Expected Improvement
 - (観測値-Current Max)の期待値
- Thompson Sampling
 - 残りのM-N個候補点に対して、条件つき結合確率からサンプリングを行う
 - そのサンプリング値をスコアとする

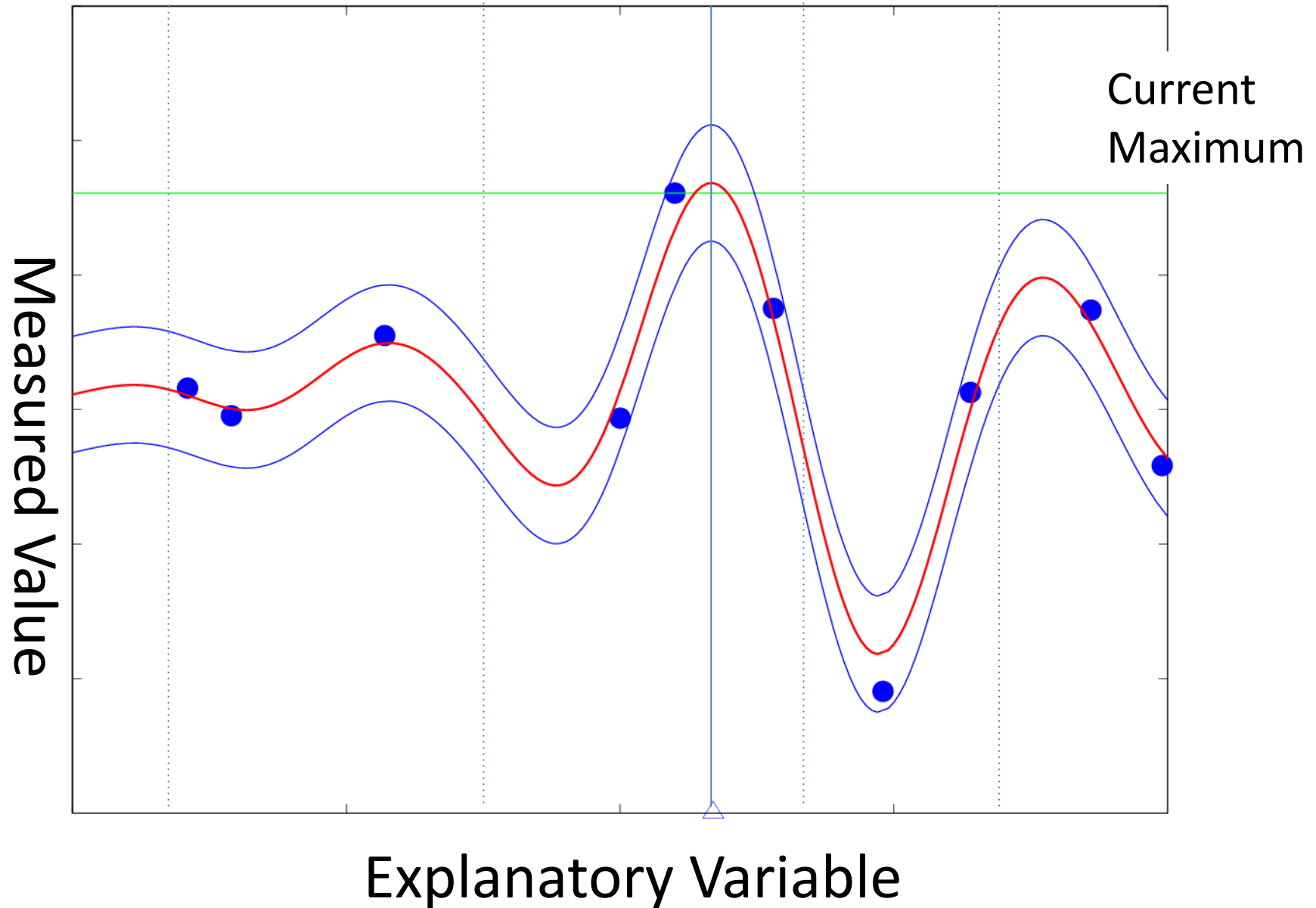
Where to observe next?



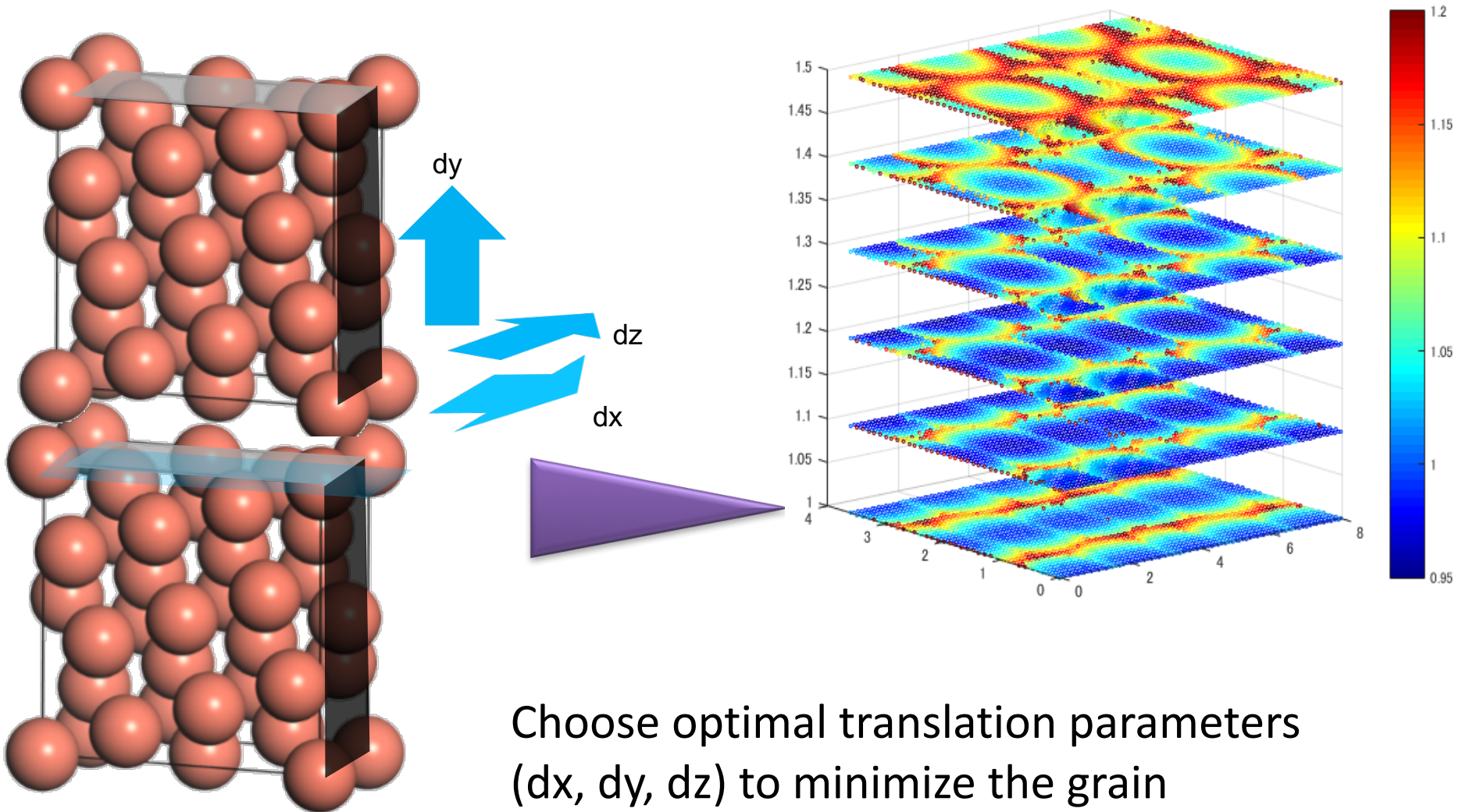
Gaussian Process: Obtain Posterior Distribution



Maximum Probability of Improvement



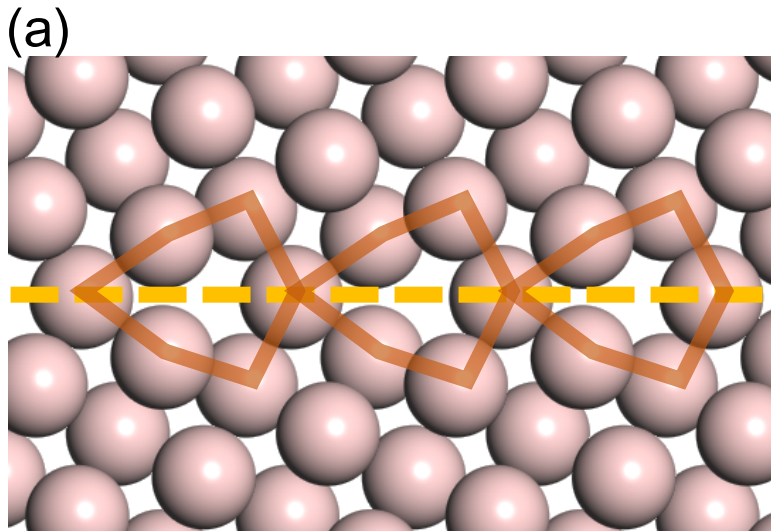
Grain boundary structure determination



Choose optimal translation parameters (dx , dy , dz) to minimize the grain boundary energy

Acceleration of Discovery

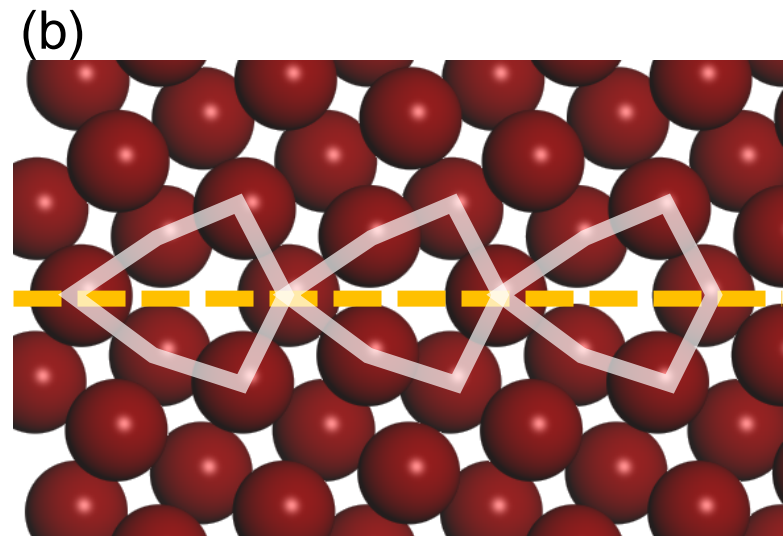
Cu [001] (210) $\Sigma 5$ grain boundary



Exhaustive calculations

GB energy=0.96J/m²

Number of energy calculations
=16,983

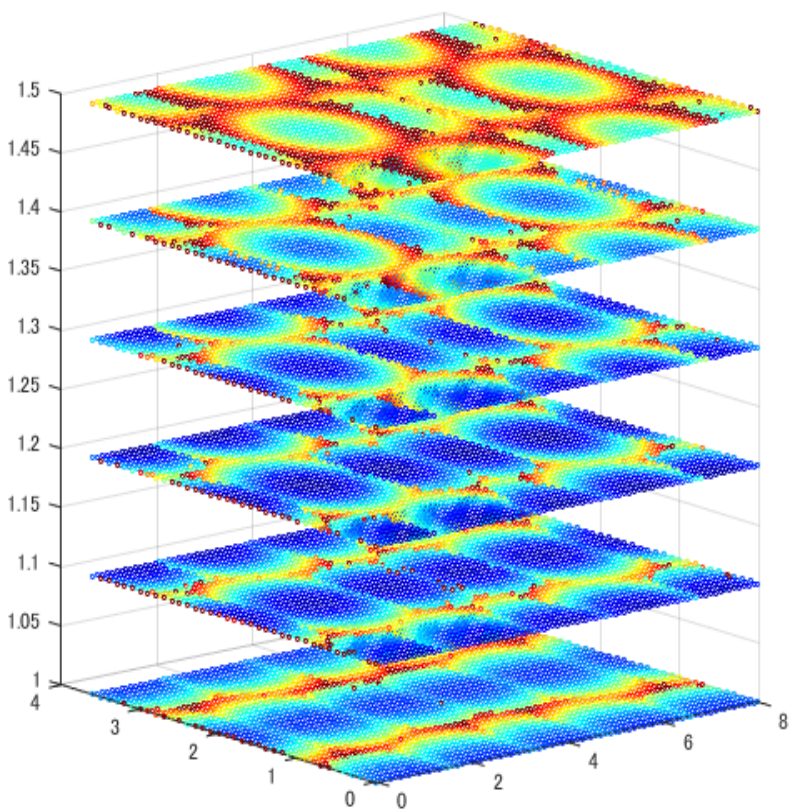


Bayesian optimization

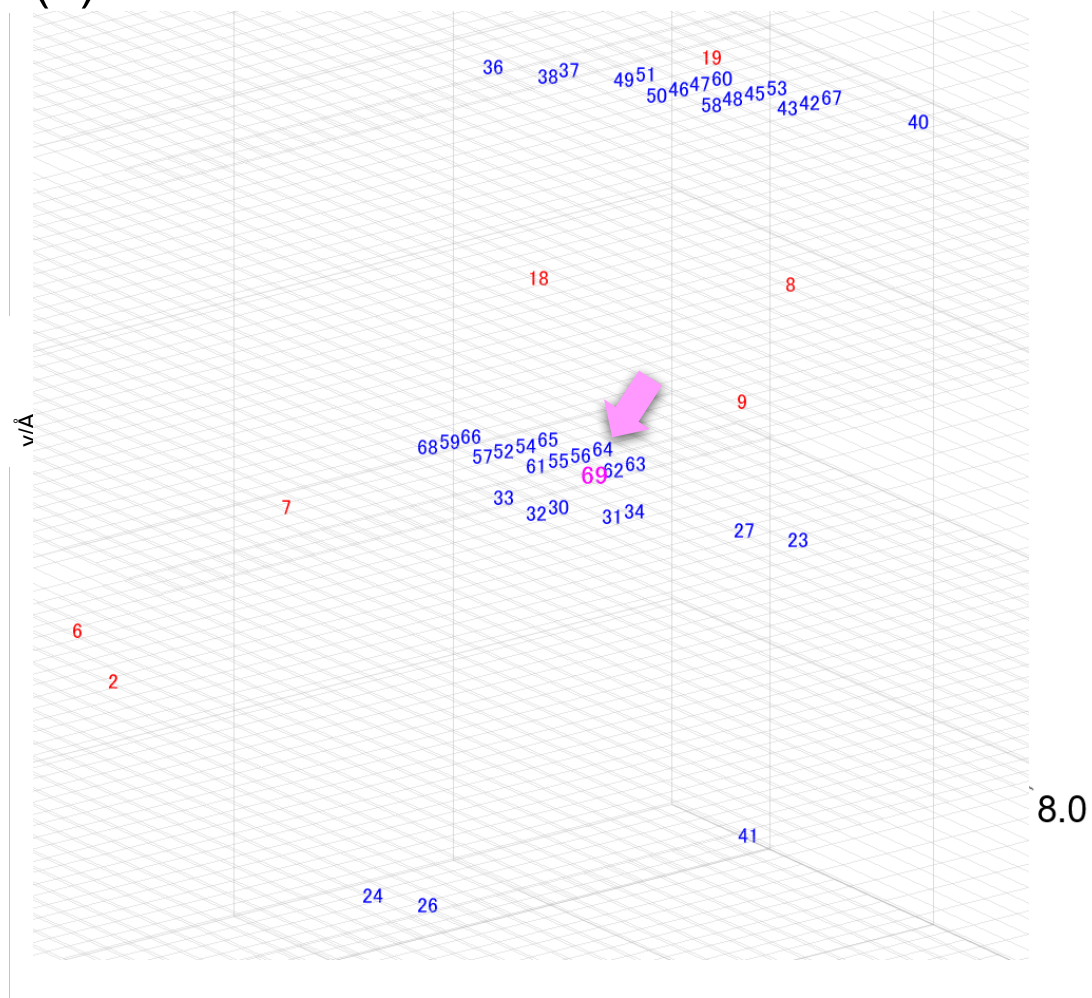
GB energy=0.96J/m²

**Number of energy calculations
=69**

S. Kiyohara et al., Jpn. J. Appl. Phys., 2016.



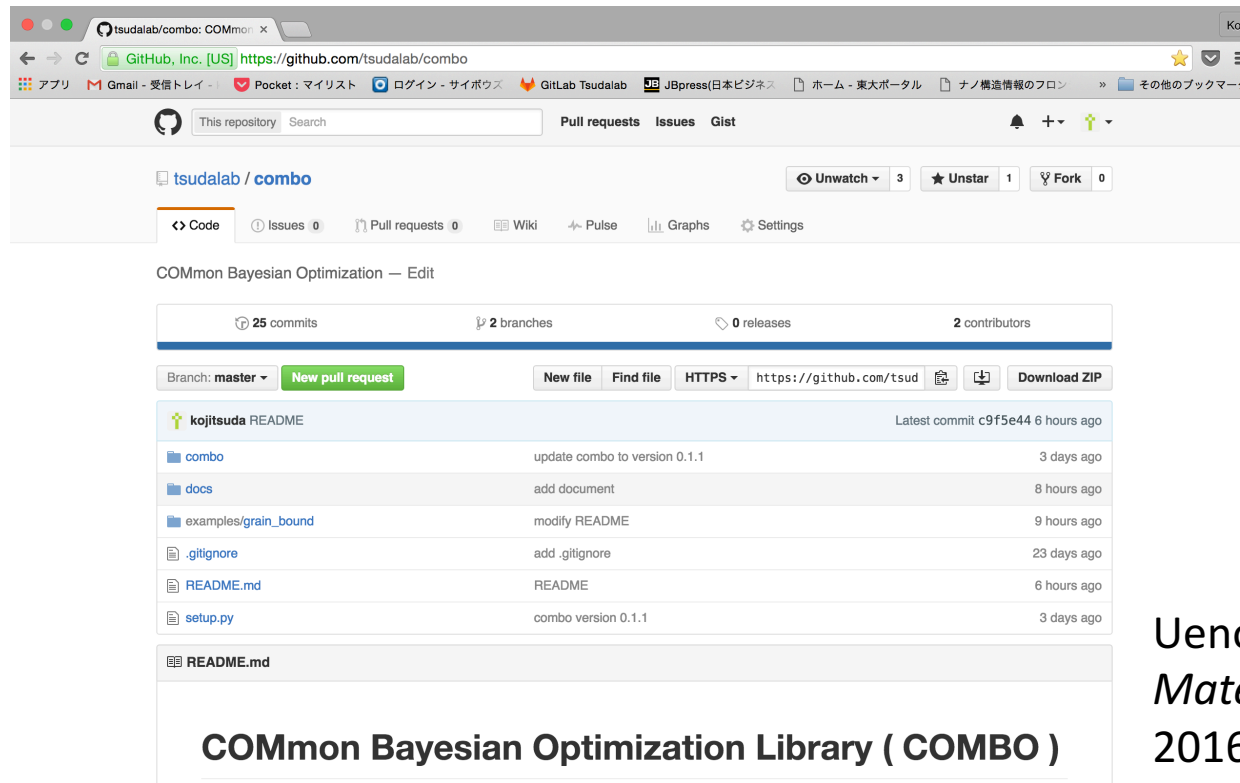
(b)



COMBO: COMMon Bayesian Optimization Python Library

<https://github.com/tsudalab/combo>

- Fast learning by random feature maps
- Automatic hyperparameter initialization & update



Ueno et al.,
Materials Discovery,
2016, accepted.

GP = Random Feature Map + Bayesian Linear Regression

- Gaussian process (GP) is slow $O(n^3)$ due to the use of kernel function

$$k(\Delta) = \exp(-\|\Delta\|^2/2)$$

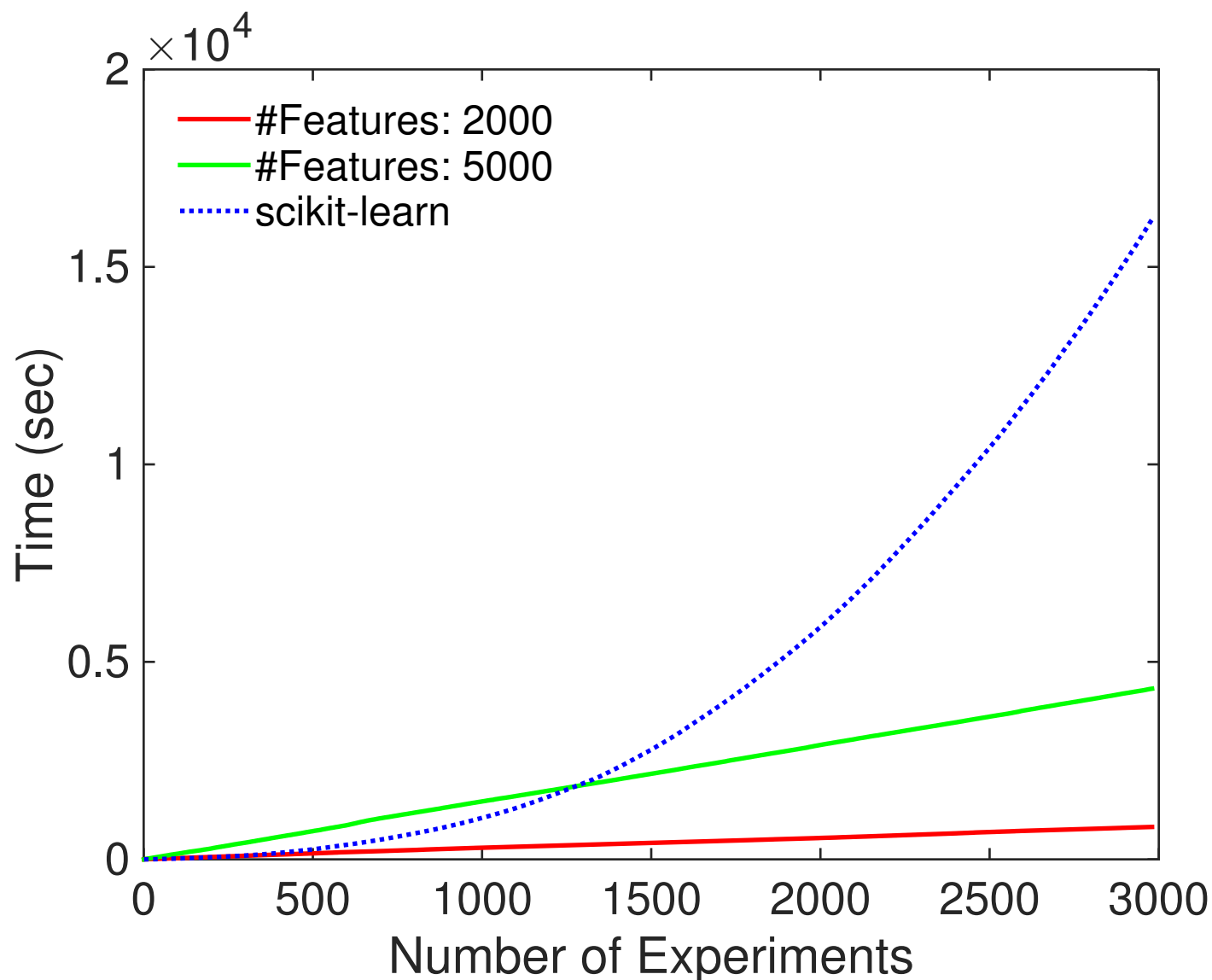
- Approximation by random feature maps
(Rahimi and Recht, NIPS 2007)

$$E[z_{\omega,b}(\mathbf{x})z_{\omega,b}(\mathbf{x}')] = k(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}')$$

$$z_{\omega,b}(\mathbf{x}) = \sqrt{2} \cos(\omega^\top \mathbf{x} + b)$$

ω is a vector of random samples from unit Gaussian distribution
 b is drawn uniformly from $[0, 2\pi]$

Computational Time of COMBO



Part 1 まとめ

- データ駆動科学では、データに基づいて、新たな知見・事柄を発見することが求められる
- 単に予測を行うだけでなく、それに基づいて次の「行動」を設計することが必要
- これらは、ベイズ最適化の枠組みに乗ることが多い

Part 2 概要

- Virtual Screening
 - Discovering low-LTC compounds
- Bayesian Optimization
 - Optimization of melting temperature
 - Design of Si-Ge nanostructures

Screening by first principles calculations alone

Mat. 1	Mat. 2	Mat. 3	Mat. 4	Mat. 5	Mat. 6	Mat. 7	Mat. 8	Mat. 9	Mat. 10
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First Principles Calc.



Score 1	Score 2	Score 3	Score 4	Score 5	Score 6	Score 7	Score 8	Score 9	Score 10
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Virtual Screening

Mat. 1	Mat. 2	Mat. 3	Mat. 4	Mat. 5	Mat. 6	Mat. 7	Mat. 8	Mat. 9	Mat. 10
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First Principles Calc.



Score 1	Score 2	Score 3
------------	------------	------------

Virtual Screening

Mat. 1	Mat. 2	Mat. 3	Mat. 4	Mat. 5	Mat. 6	Mat. 7	Mat. 8	Mat. 9	Mat. 10
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First Principles Calc.



Score 1	Score 2	Score 3	Pred. Score 4	Pred. Score 5	Pred. Score 6	Pred. Score 7	Pred. Score 8	Pred. Score 9	Pred. Score 10
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Machine Learning

Thermoelectric materials

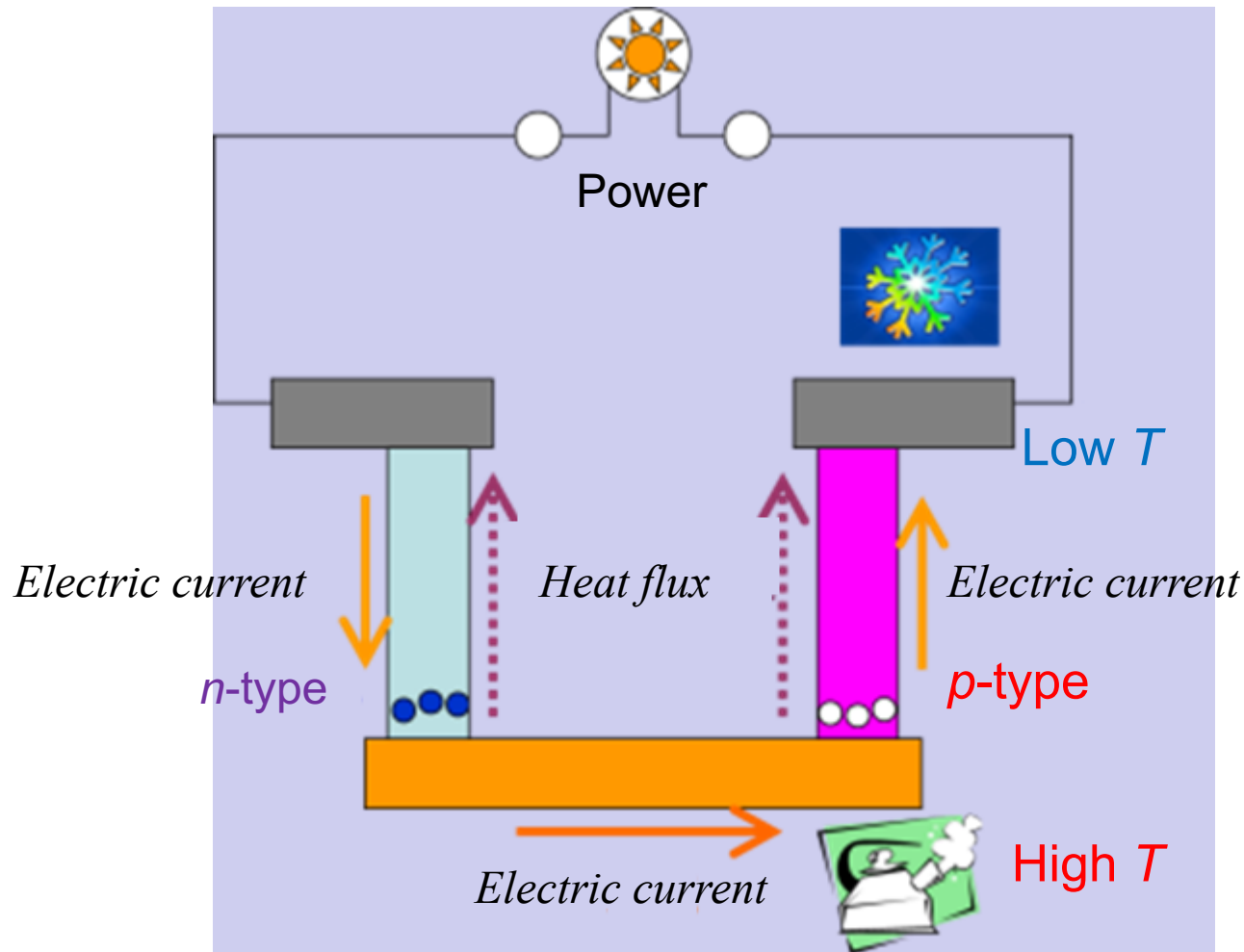


Figure of
Merit

$$(S^2 \sigma / \kappa) T$$

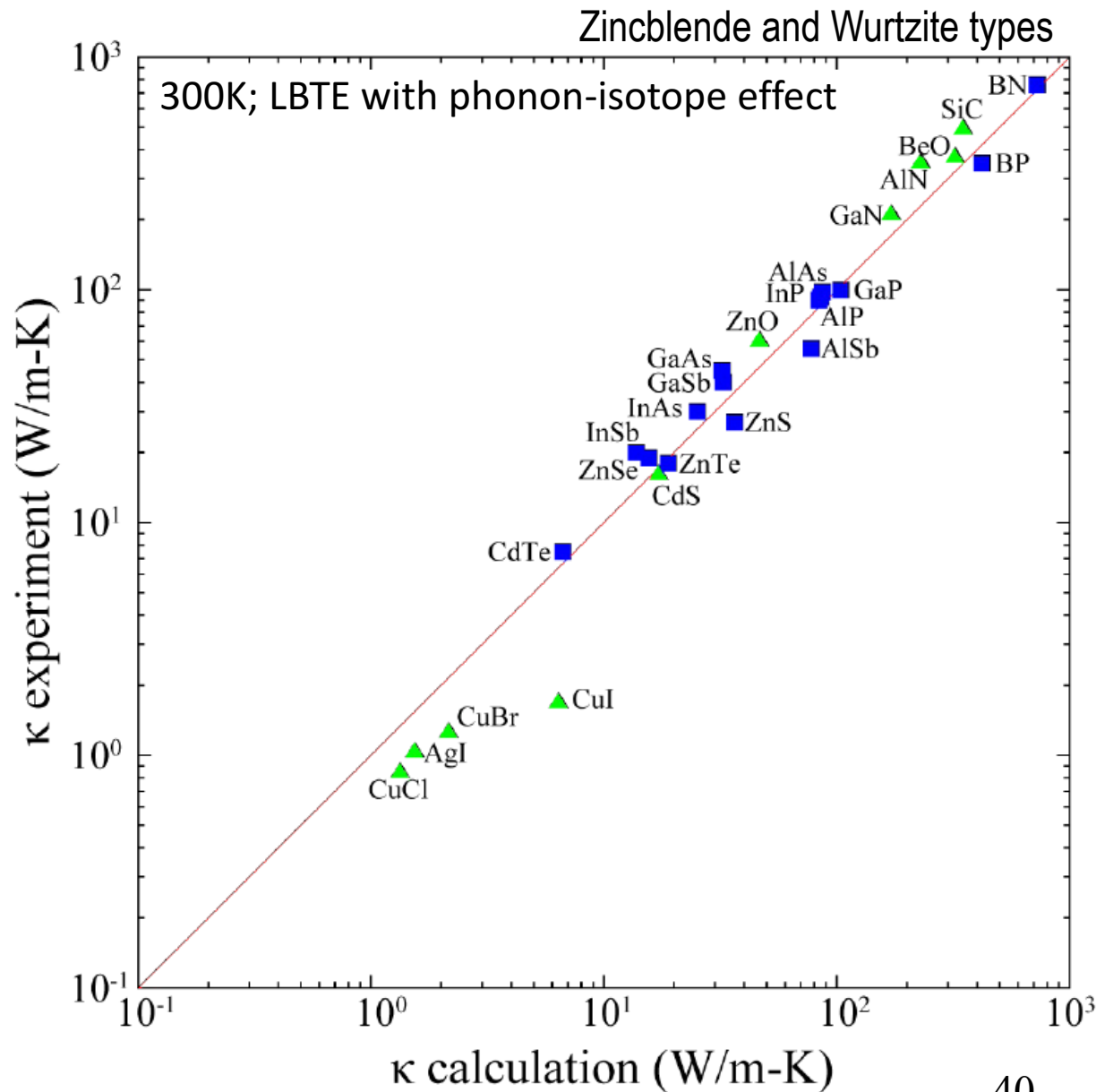
S: Seebeck coefficient
 σ : electrical conductivity
 κ : **thermal conductivity**



Discovering Compounds of Low Thermal Conductivity: Motivation

- Isao Tanaka's Lab developed a system capable of calculating lattice thermal conductivity (LTC)
 - First-principles anharmonic lattice dynamics calculations
 - Solving Boltzmann transport equation with the single-mode relaxation-time approximation
- Too slow for screening in a large database
 - One LTC can take one WEEK with hundreds of cores

Lattice thermal conductivity : calc. vs. exp.



Discovering Compounds of Low Thermal Conductivity from Database

(Seko et al., PRL 2015)

- Compute LTC of 101 prototypical compounds
 - Rocksalt, Zincblende, Wurtzite-type
 - Best LTC: $0.9 \text{ W/m} \cdot \text{K}$
- Predict LTC of 54779 compounds in Materials Project Database
 - Additional LTC calculations for best 8 compounds
 - Five had impressive LTC of $< 0.2 \text{ W/m} \cdot \text{K}$ (@300K)

TABLE I. First principles LTCs and Z-scores for highly ranked compounds by the virtual screening. Band gaps by DFT-PBE are taken from MPD library[29, 33].

Ranking	Z-score	Formula	Space group	LTC (W/mK)	Band gap (eV)
1	1.90	PbRbI ₃	<i>Pnma</i>	0.10	2.46
2	1.76	PbIBr	<i>Pnma</i>	0.13	2.56
3	1.56	PbRb ₄ Br ₆	<i>R$\bar{3}c$</i>	0.08	3.90
4	1.56	PbICl	<i>Pnma</i>	0.18	2.72
5	1.56	PbClBr	<i>Pnma</i>	0.09	3.44
7	1.44	PbI ₂	<i>R$\bar{3}m$</i>	0.29	2.42
8	1.43	PbI ₂	<i>P6₃mc</i>	0.29	2.45
121	0.39	K ₂ CdPb	<i>Ama2</i>	0.45	0.18
144	0.29	Cs ₂ [PdCl ₄]I ₂	<i>I4/mmm</i>	0.31	0.88

Bayesian Optimization

(Jones et al., 1998)

- Find best data points with minimum number of observations
- Choose next point to observe to discover the best ones as early as possible

Bayesian Optimization (1)

Mat. 1	Mat. 2	Mat. 3	Mat. 4	Mat. 5	Mat. 6	Mat. 7	Mat. 8	Mat. 9	Mat. 10
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First Principles Calc.



Score 1	Score 2	Score 3
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Bayesian Optimization (2)

Mat. 1	Mat. 2	Mat. 3	Mat. 4	Mat. 5	Mat. 6	Mat. 7	Mat. 8	Mat. 9	Mat. 10
-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	------------



First Principles Calc.



Predicted Scores									
Score 1	Score 2	Score 3	Pred. Score 4	Pred. Score 5	Pred. Score 6	Pred. Score 7	Pred. Score 8	Pred. Score 9	Pred. Score 10

Var. 4	Var. 5	Var. 6	Var. 7	Var. 8	Var. 9	Var. 10
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Predicted Variances

Bayesian Optimization (3)

Mat. 1	Mat. 2	Mat. 3	Mat. 8	Mat. 4	Mat. 5	Mat. 6	Mat. 7	Mat. 9	Mat. 10
-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	------------



First Principles Calc.



Score 1	Score 2	Score 3	Score 8
------------	------------	------------	------------

Bayesian Optimization (4)

Mat. 1	Mat. 2	Mat. 3	Mat. 8	Mat. 4	Mat. 5	Mat. 6	Mat. 7	Mat. 9	Mat. 10
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First Principles Calc.



Score 1	Score 2	Score 3	Score 8	Pred. Score 4	Pred. Score 5	Pred. Score 6	Pred. Score 7	Pred. Score 9	Pred. Score 10
				Var. 4	Var. 5	Var. 6	Var. 7	Var. 9	Var. 10

二元化合物の融点データ を用いた計算実験

- 226個ある材料のなかから、融点が最高のも
のを発見する
- 5%をランダムに選んで融点を観測する
- その後、ベイズ最適化を用いて、観測順を自
動的に決定していく

17個の説明変数

#Ecoh:一原子あたりの凝集エネルギー(計算値)

#bm:体積弾性率(計算値)

#V:一原子あたりの格子体積(計算値)

#NN:最近接原子間距離(計算値)

#c:組成

#Z1:構成元素の原子番号の二乗和

#Z2:構成元素の原子番号の積

#Z3:構成元素の原子番号の和

#M1:構成元素の原子量の二乗和

#M2:構成元素の原子量の積

#M3:構成元素の原子量の和

#n1:構成元素の価電子数の二乗和

#n2:構成元素の価電子数の積

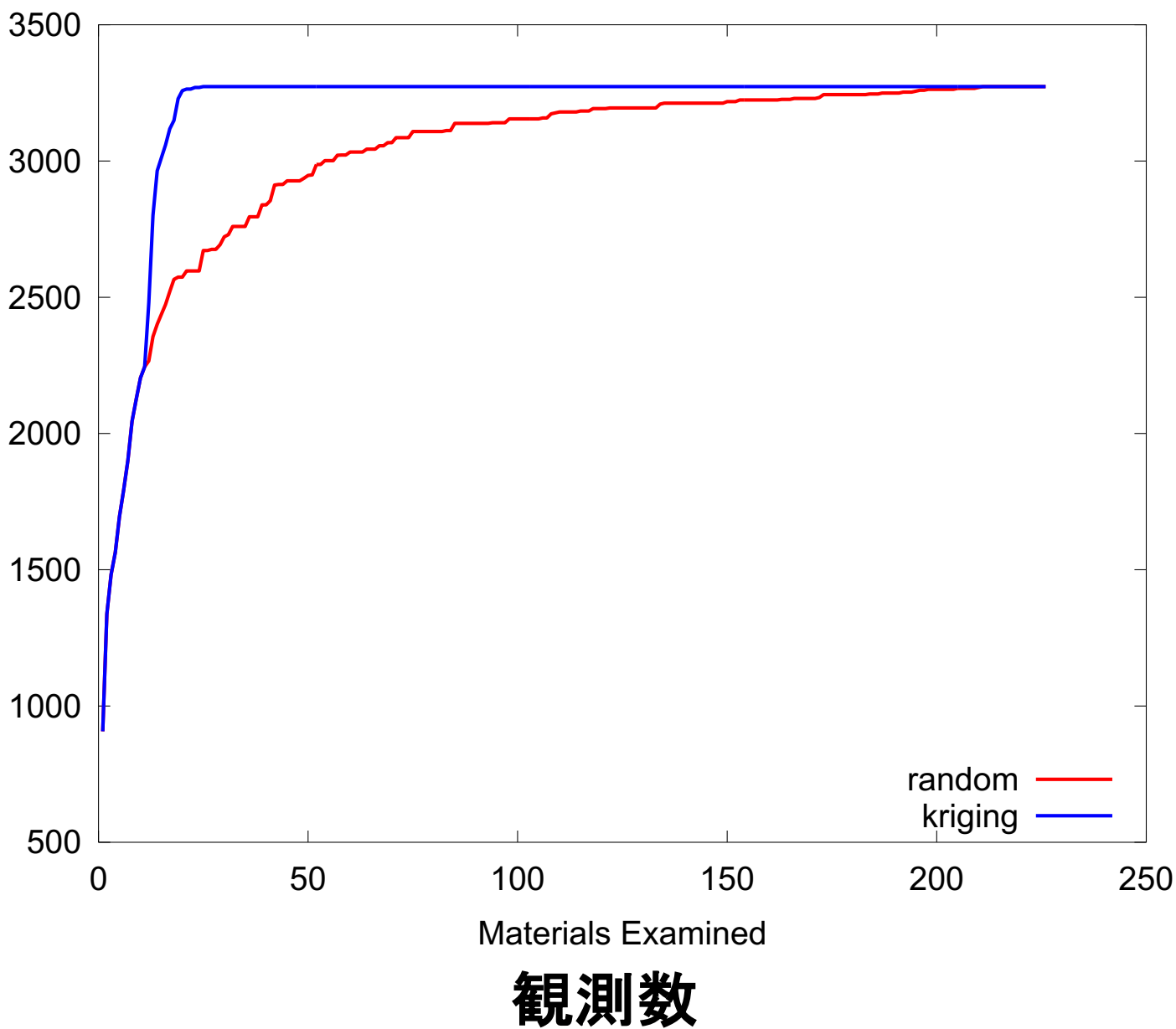
#n3:構成元素の価電子数の和

#p1:構成元素の周期の二乗和

#p2:構成元素の周期の積

#p3:構成元素の周期の和

融点の最高値



最高融点の材料を見つけ出すまでの 平均観測数

ベイズ最適化
16.1回

ランダム
133.4回

ベイズ最適化による実験順

- AlBr₃ - As₄S₄ - GeSe - Se - BaSe - SnO₂ - Sb₂S₃ - Sb₂Te₃ - Pb - SnF₂ - GeBr₂ - SnSe₂ - BaO - BaS - SrSe - SiC - BeO - **[AlN]** - Be₃N₂ - Al₂O₃ - Si₃N₄ - Al₄C₃ - MgO - CaO - CaC₂ - LiH - Cs - Be - BaH₂ - Bi₂O₄ - K - BeF₂ - Tl - RbN₃ - LiF - PbTe - CsI - Li - P₂O₅ - Ti₂O₃ - BaF₂ - Bi - Ba - CaS - SrO - CaSi - PbO - CaF₂ - Rb - MgH₂ - Si - BaSi₂ - IBr - Bi₂O₃ - SrS - NaF - Ga₂O₃ - Al - TlI - CsO₂ - KCl - In - I₂ - BiF₃ - SrF₂ - LiCl - InN - CsBr - ICl - SrH₂ - Pb₃O₄ - Na - Na₂O₂ - In₂O₃ - RbI - S - PbF₂ - Bi₂Te₃ - Sn - CaH₂ - KF - InSb - Ca - BiI₃ - CsCl - K₂O₂ - MgF₂ - Ge - PbS - SrSi₂ - TeO₂ - TlSe - Sr - BaI₂ - AlP - Li₂O - RbO₂ - CsF - P₄S₃ - BiF₅ - Mg - GeO₂ - NaCl - CaSi₂ - BaCl₂ - Te - PbSe - TeF₄ - PbI₂ - TlF - KI - P - MgS - SnTe - NaO₂ - GaAs - RbCl - Ti₂O - SiS₂ - KO₂ - InAs - BaBr₂ - P₂S₃ - Sb - KBr - TeI₄ - Li₃N - TeO₃ - RbBr - SiI₄ - LiBr - GaSb - TlCl - SeO₃ - GaP - RbF - SnI₄ - Cs₂O - As₂O₃ - SrCl₂ - Mg₂Si - TlBr - AlAs - LiI - P₄S₇ - Bi₂S₃ - Mg₂Sn - CaCl₂ - AlI₃ - As₂O₅ - SnSe - Ca₃N₂ - Li₂S - NaBr - InI₃ - BeCl₂ - Sb₂O₃ - NaI - Mg₂Ge - InI - BiBr₃ - GeS - BeI₂ - SeBr₄ - Ti₂S - InP - GaTe - P₂S₅ - SbF₃ - K₂S - BiCl₃ - SrBr₂ - InF₃ - GeTe - SbI₃ - AlSb - In₂Te₃ - GeF₂ - Mg₃Sb₂ - SrI₂ - PbCl₂ - GaS - PI₃ - Na₂S - SnS - Al₂S₃ - GaI₃ - Rb₂S - GaSe - MgCl₂ - TeCl₄ - Rb₂Se - PbBr₂ - GeI₄ - K₂Se - CaI₂ - BeBr₂ - P₂I₄ - Sb₂Se₃ - CaBr₂ - As₂Te₃ - In₂Se₃ - AlCl₃ - InS - GeBr₄ - As₂S₃ - Ga₂Se₃ - SnBr₄ - InCl - As₂Se₃ - AsBr₃ - AsI₃ - GaBr₃ - Al₂Te₃ - In₂S₃ - SbBr₃ - MgI₂ - InBr₃ - GeS₂ - MgBr₂ - Ga₂S₃ - GaCl₃ - SbCl₃ - SnBr₂ - GaCl₂ - SnCl₂

-

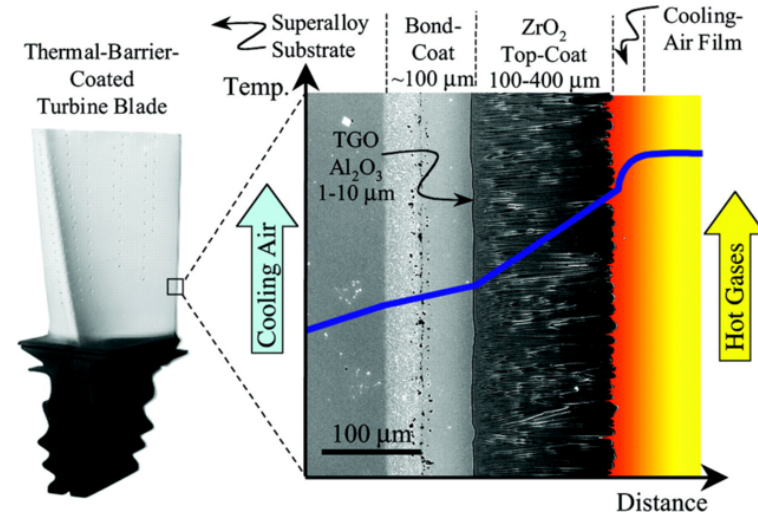
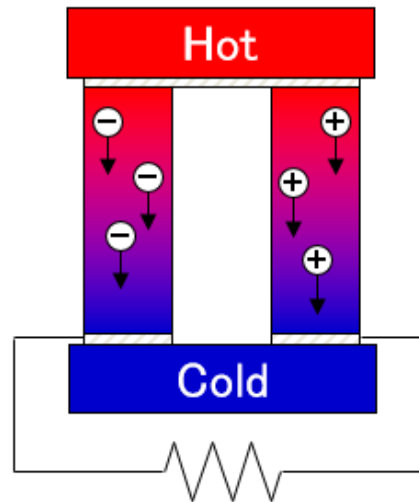
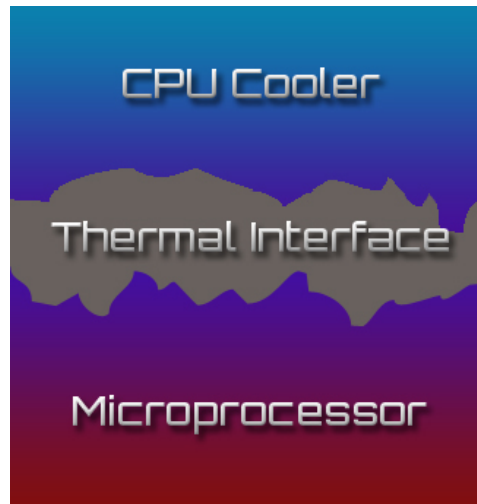
Design nanostructures for phonon transport via material informatics (Phys Rev X, in press)

Interface structure design has wide application in thermal devices.

High Conductance



Low Conductance

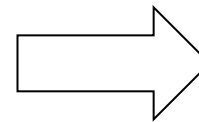


Interface materials

Thermoelectric

Thermal barrier coating

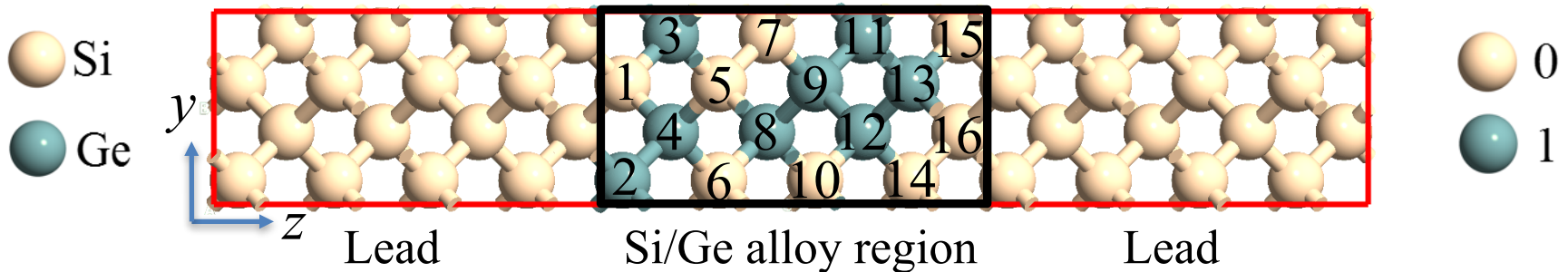
- ❑ various parameters
- ❑ parameters effect coupled
- ❑ transport vs local atomic configurations
- ❑ interference/resonance effects



- low developing efficiency
- high experimental cost
- long calculation time

Alloy Structure Optimization

Question: How to organize 16 alloy atoms (Si: 8, Ge: 8) to obtain the largest and smallest interfacial thermal conductance?



Descriptors: $C_{16}^8 = 12,870$

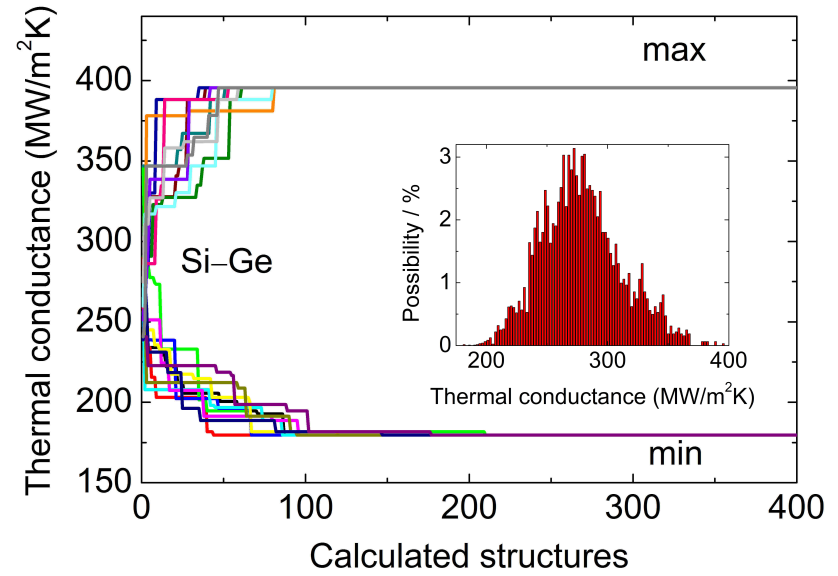
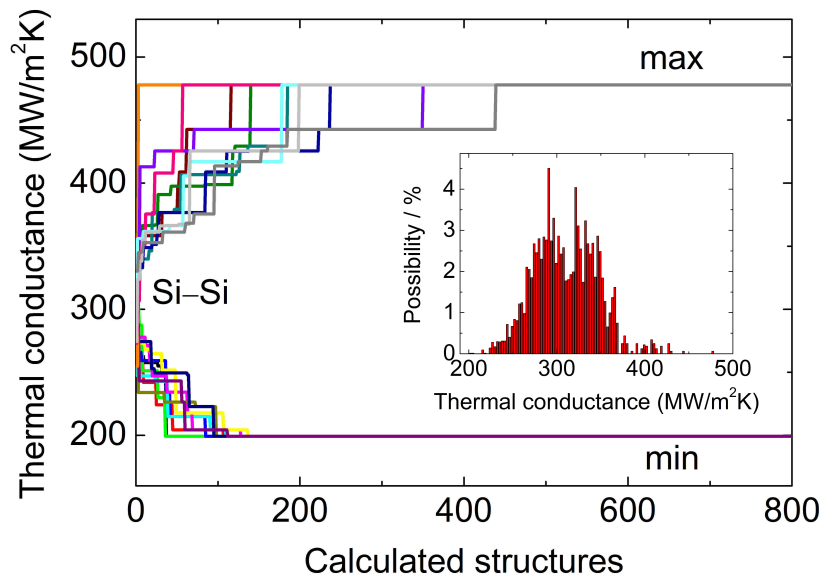
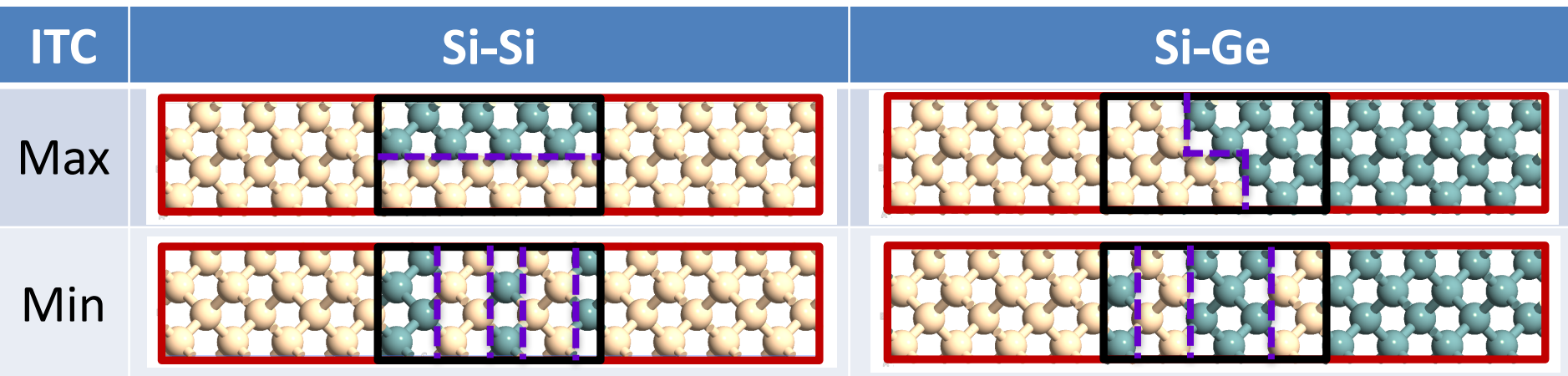
Case	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Calculator: Atomistic Green's Function (AGF): Phonon transmission

Evaluator: Interfacial Thermal Conductance (ITC)

Optimization method: Thompson Sampling (Bayesian Optimization)

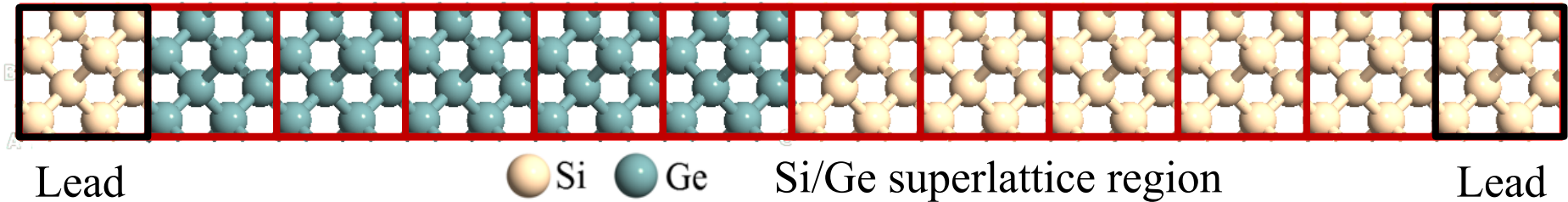
Alloy Structure Optimization



Optimal structures were obtained by calculating only 3.4% of all candidates.

Superlattices Structure Optimization

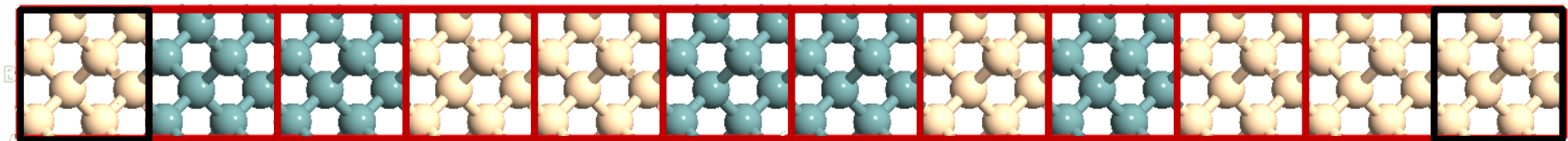
Topic: Arrange 10-layer superlattices structure (5 layers Si + 5 layers of Ge) between Si and Si to obtain minimal thermal conductance (1 layer thickness = 5.43 Å)



Descriptors: 0 1 $C_{10}^5 = 252$

Case	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
3	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Best Structure: (1101010001)



Superlattices Structure Optimization

Layers	Si-Si Si:Ge=1:1	Si-Si Si:Ge=no limit	Si-Ge Si:Ge=1:1	Si-Ge Si:Ge= no limit
8	11000101 (70)	11101101 (256)	10100110 (70)	10100110 (256)
10	1101010001 (252)	1110110101 (1024)	100010110 (252)	100010110 (1024)
12	101100100101 (924)	110110101001 (4096)	100101010110 (924)	100101010110 (4096)
14	11011000101001 (3432)	11001010110111 (16384)	10011001010110 (3432)	10010101101110 (16384)
16	1100010010110101 (12870)	1100101110110101 (65536)	1010110110010010 (12870)	1001010101101110 (65536)

Conclusion

- Artificial intelligence techniques combined with first principles calculation have enormous power

