

Long-Range Dispersion-Inclusive Machine Learning Potentials for Hybrid Organic-Inorganic Interfaces

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1. Introduction

- Understanding how nanoclusters (NCs) form is crucial to controlling their final morphology and catalytic reactivity
- Machine learning potentials (MLPs) offer high computational efficiency and can retain the accuracy of electronic structure theory methods
- However, machine learning potentials are often based on local descriptors and therefore often incapable of efficiently learning long-range interactions e.g. dispersion (vdW) effects
- Is there a way to include long-range vdW effects with short-ranged machine learning potentials?

YES!

2. Solution

- Learn short-range effects from density functional theory (DFT)
- Add long-range vdW effects using the open-source Libmbd library
- Connect both via Hirshfeld atoms-in-molecules partitioning

If you're interested, you can read our paper in *Digital Discovery* now!

Check out our open-access Python-based code on GitHub!

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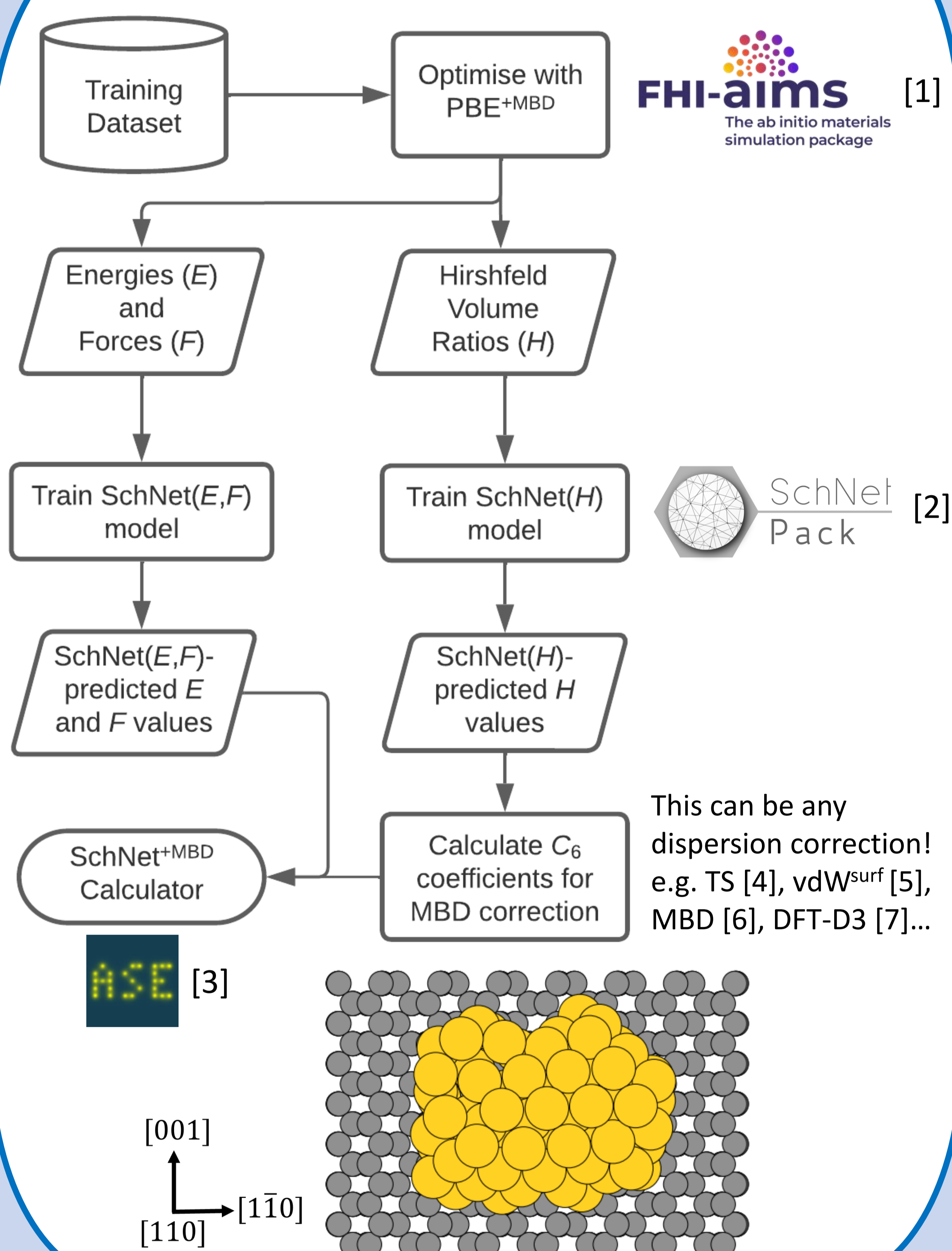
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Long-range dispersion-inclusive machine learning potentials for structure search and optimization of hybrid organic-inorganic interfaces†



3. Training: Gold Nanoclusters on Diamond



5. Conclusions

- We have developed a framework to combine short-range MLPs with long-range vdW effects
- Our method can be used for fast (pre-) relaxations of complex systems
- Our method links Libmbd to the Atomic Simulation Environment, as well as SchNetPack
- Our method has also been tested on diverse organic molecules adsorbed onto metal surfaces

References

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4. Results

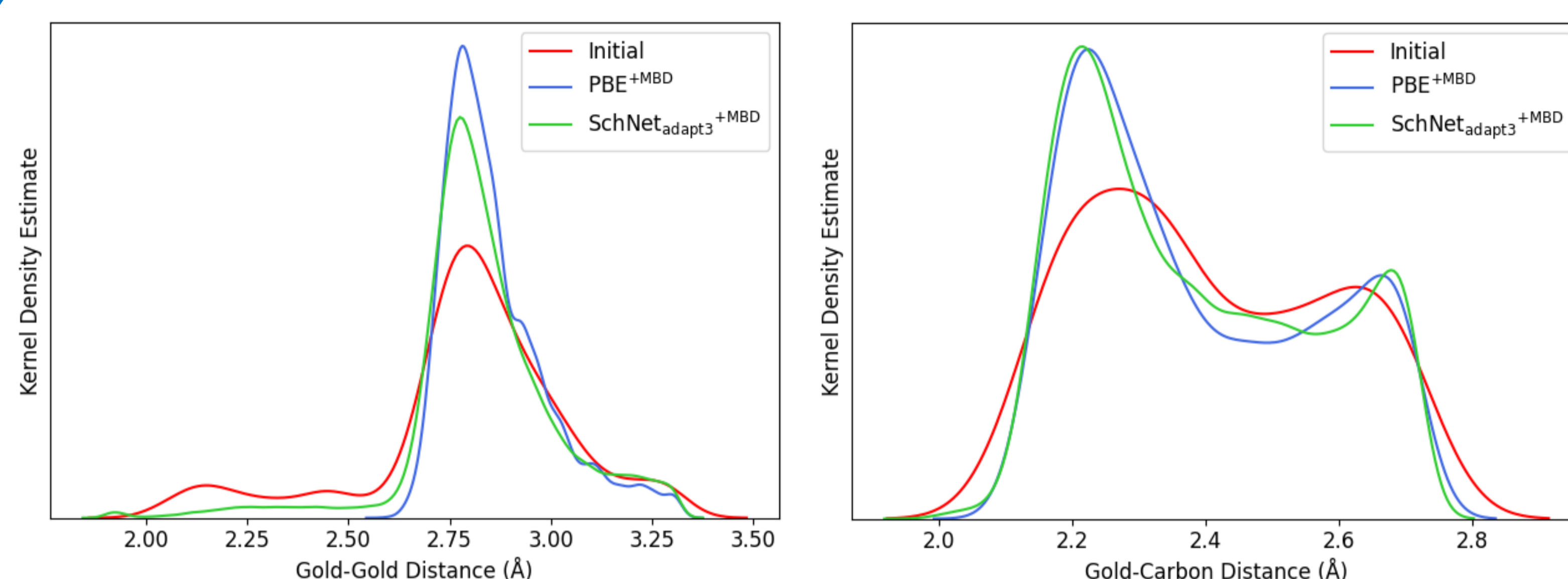


Fig. 1: Radial atom distributions for gold NCs after DFT- and ML-optimisation

ML_{init.} : Trained on initial training set

Adaptive sampling [8] done to generate data: ML_{init.} → ML_{adapt.1} → ML_{adapt.2} → ML_{adapt.3}

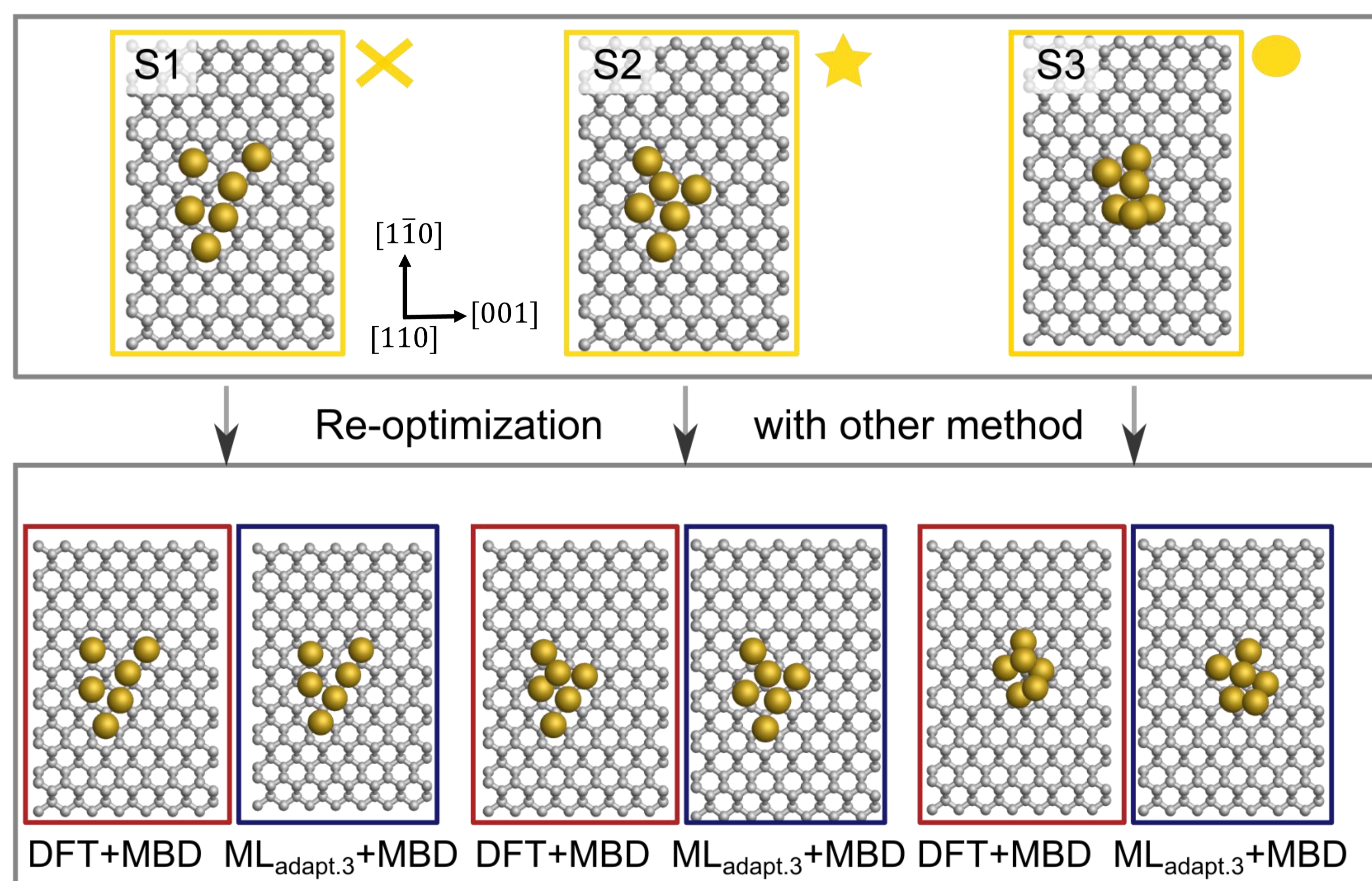


Fig. 2: Comparison of optimisations using DFT and our method. S1–S3 are minima obtained from a basin-hopping algorithm [9,10] with ML_{init.}^{+MBD}

Method	Computational Cost (kCPUh)
PBE+MBD	72.71
ML _{init.} ^{+MBD} + PBE+MBD	59.56
ML _{adapt.1} ^{+MBD} + PBE+MBD	36.35
ML _{adapt.2} ^{+MBD} + PBE+MBD	27.07
ML _{adapt.3} ^{+MBD} + PBE+MBD	12.38
ML _{adapt.3} ^{+MBD}	7.83×10^{-4}

Table 1: Computational costs of a single geometry optimisation using various methods, as recorded with the ARCHER2 supercomputer