

# Using persistent homology to characterise MOFs

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# Idea

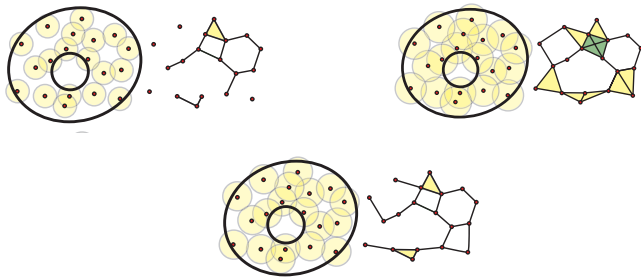
- How do we characterise pore geometry at different length scales?



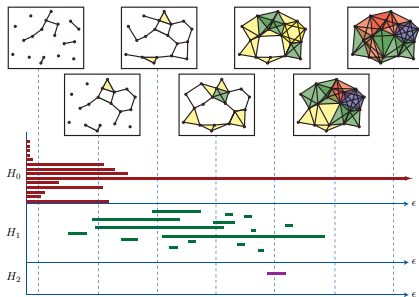
- Compute barcodes using **persistent homology**!
- **Hypothesis**: MOFs with similar barcodes will have similar behaviour.

# What is persistent homology?

- Consider the atoms in the MOF as points
- For each  $r > 0$ , build a simplicial complex



# What is persistent homology?



- Barcode encodes information on
  - the number of holes through which molecules can pass
  - at what length scale they exist

# What do we plan to do?

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## ARTICLE

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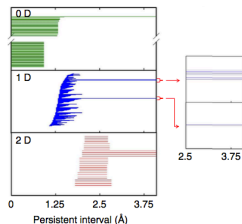
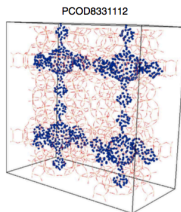
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## Quantifying similarity of pore-geometry in nanoporous materials

Yongjin Lee<sup>1,2</sup>, ~~Simon D. Barthell~~, ~~David Dattilo~~<sup>3</sup>, ~~Mohamed M. El-Khatib~~<sup>4</sup> & Berend Smit<sup>1,2</sup>

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In most applications of nanoporous materials the chemical composition as a determinant of performance in applications like carbon capture or r by only modifying the pore structure. For these to identify the optimal pore geometry and use th However, the mathematical language and tools i structures, but different composition, has been lz



# What do we plan to do?

- Refine approach: use varying atom sizes
- Explore other options for measuring similarities and check for robustness with respect to noise
- Use barcodes for classification
- Take into account different applications (not just methane storage)
- Create a MOF-molecule performance matrix based
  - Compressed matrix based on classification
  - Use optimised sampling based on correlation structure of MOFs