

Using persistent homology to characterise MOFs

Malena Sabate, Emiko Dupont, James Hook, Melina Freitag

University of Bath

9 June 2017

The story so far...

Idea



- How do we characterise pore geometry at different length scales?
- For each MOF, compute a barcode using **persistent homology**!

The story so far...



Ide



ARTICLE

Received 24 Feb 2017 | Accepted 27 Mar 2017 | Published 23 May 2017

DOI: 10.1038/ncomms15396

OPEN

Quantifying similarity of pore-geometry in nanoporous materials

ometry

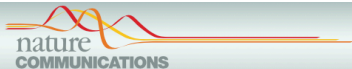
ode

Yongjin Lee^{1,2}, ~~Conja D. Barthel¹, Paweł Dłotko³, S. Muhammad Moosawi⁴, Kathryn Hess⁴~~ & Berend Smit^{1,2}

Emiko Dupont, Melina Freitag, James Hook & Malena Sabaté

In most applications of nanoporous materials the pore structure is as important as the chemical composition as a determinant of performance. For example, one can alter performance in applications like carbon capture or methane storage by orders of magnitude by only modifying the pore structure. For these applications it is therefore important to identify the optimal pore geometry and use this information to find similar materials. However, the mathematical language and tools to identify materials with similar pore structures, but different composition, has been lacking. We develop a pore recognition

The story so far...



Ide



ARTICLE

Received 24 Feb 2017 | Accepted 27 Mar 2017 | Published 23 May 2017

DOI: 10.1038/ncomms15396

OPEN

Quantifying similarity of pore-geometry in nanoporous materials

Yongjin Lee^{1,2}, Senja D. Barthel¹, Pawel Dlotko³, S. Mohamad Moosawi⁴, Kathryn Hess⁴ & Berend Smit^{1,2}

~~Emiko Dupont, Melina Freitag, James Hook & Malena Sabate~~

Yongjin Lee, Senja D. Barthel, Pawel Dlotko, S. Mohamad, Kathryn Hess & Berend Smit

In most applications of nanoporous materials the pore structure is as important as the chemical composition as a determinant of performance. For example, one can alter performance in applications like carbon capture or methane storage by orders of magnitude by only modifying the pore structure. For these applications it is therefore important to identify the optimal pore geometry and use this information to find similar materials. However, the mathematical language and tools to identify materials with similar pore structures, but different composition, has been lacking. We develop a pore recognition

ometry

ode

How will our approach differ?

In the paper

Barcode based on MOF + size of sorbate molecule

One similarity measure

Was able to link barcodes similarities to MOF performance (methane storage)

Our approach

Barcode based on MOF

Similarity measure that depends on sorbate molecule

Can we link barcode similarities to MOF performance?

How will our approach differ?

In the paper (expensive) (particular) (works!)

Barcode based on
MOF + size of
sorbate molecule

One MOF similarity
measure

Was able to link
barcodes similarities
to MOF performance
(methane storage)

Our approach (cheaper) (general) (works?)

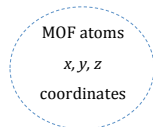
Barcode based on
MOF

MOF similarity
measure that depends
on sorbate molecule

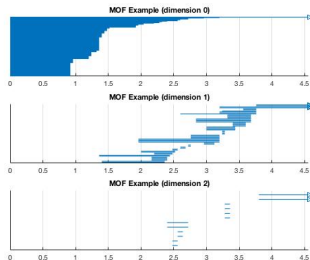
Can we link barcode
similarities to MOF
performance?

How will we achieve this?

Step 1: Compute barcodes

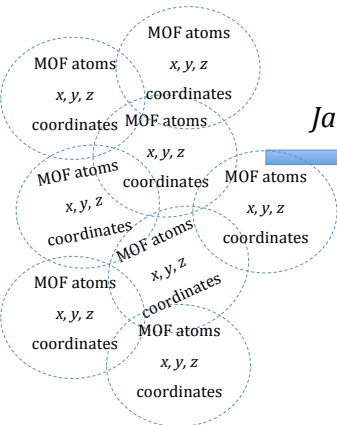


JavaPlex

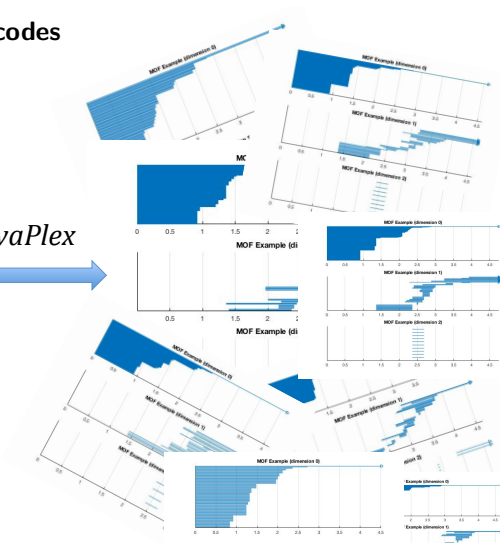


How will we achieve this?

Step 1: Compute barcodes



JavaPlex



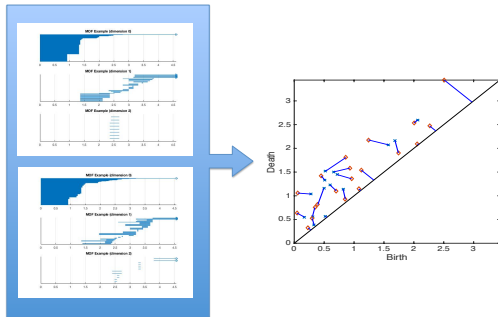
How will we achieve this?

Step 2: Define MOF similarity measure

How will we achieve this?

Step 2: Define MOF similarity measure

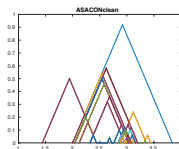
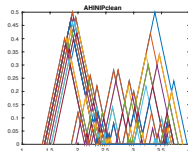
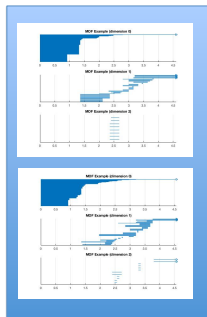
Persistence diagrams



How will we achieve this?

Step 2: Define MOF similarity measure

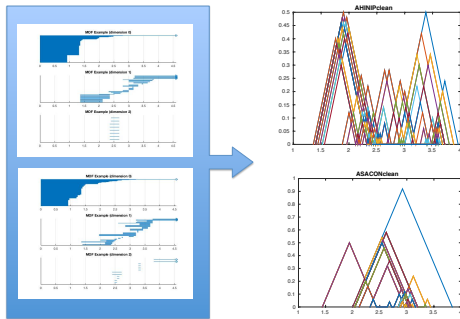
Persistence landscapes



How will we achieve this?

Step 2: Define MOF similarity measure

Persistence landscapes



Different similarity measures for different sorbates - e.g. higher weights on scales similar to sorbate size

How will we achieve this?

Step 3: Choose the best distance measure

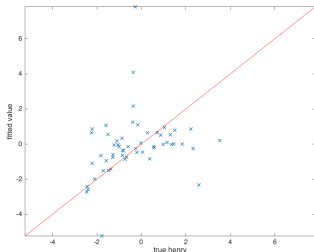
- **Aim:** Find similarity measure that gives best predictions of MOF performance
- **Method:** Gaussian process regression (Kriging)

How will we achieve this?

Step 3: Choose the best distance measure

- **Aim:** Find similarity measure that gives best predictions of MOF performance
- **Method:** Gaussian process regression (Kriging)

Is there a correlation between MOF similarity and MOF performance?



- MOF similarity: Using persistence diagrams
- MOF performance: Water molecule adsorption (Henry)

Future work

- Experiment with different MOF similarity measures, in particular, from persistence landscapes
- Use bigger data set
 - more MOFs
 - different sorbates

- MOF categorisation tailored to sorbates
- Optimal MOF design for given application
- Optimal simulation sampling