

Informatics guided nanomaterial design

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- QSAR type strategy for materials chemistry
- Crystal chemistry and nanoscience
- Descriptor development and data challenges
- Materials design and nanotoxicity

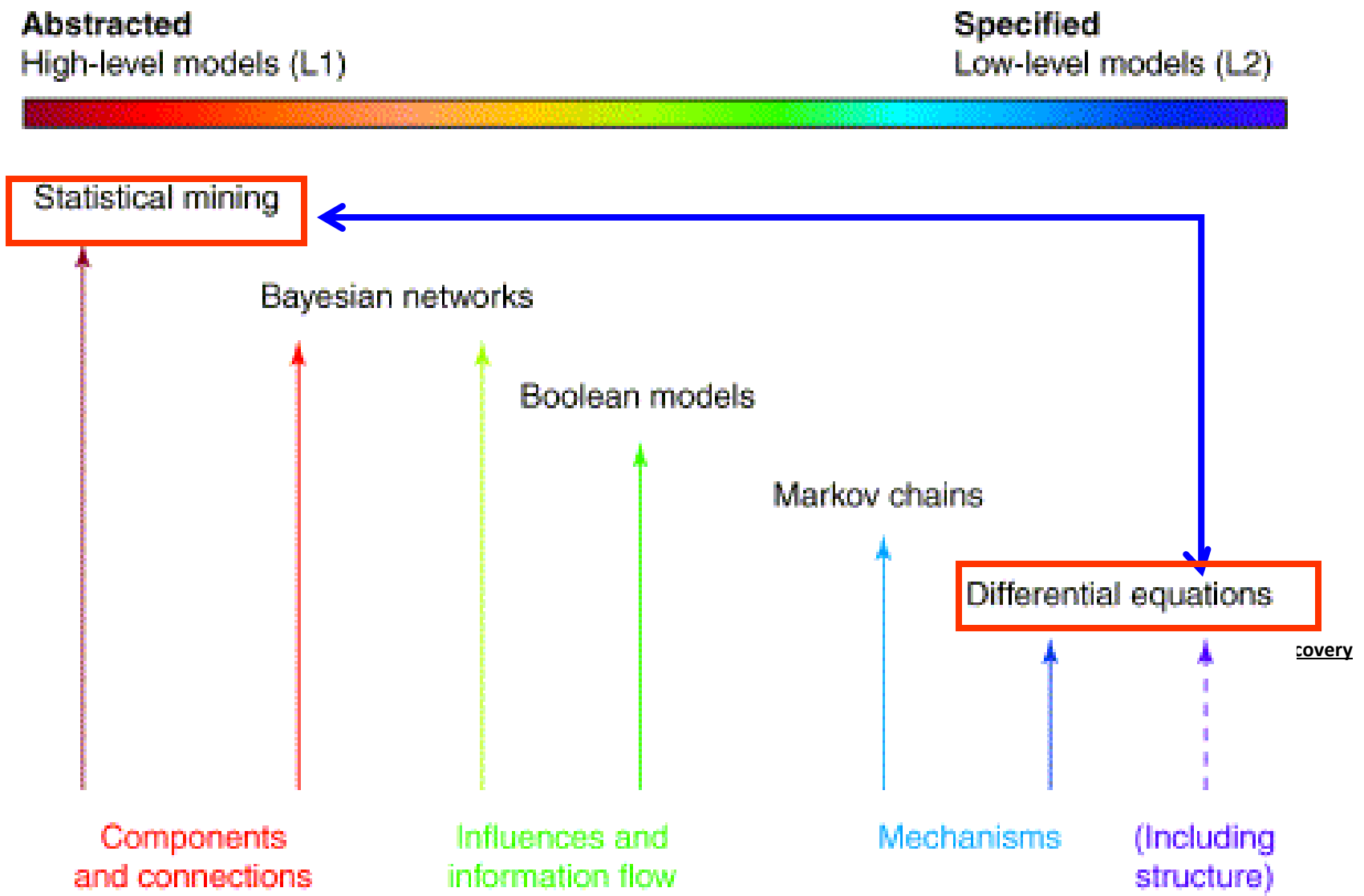
$$\text{Functionality} = \mathcal{F} (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6, x_7, x_8 \dots\dots)$$

Issues:

- how many variables?
- which variables are important?
- classify behavior among variables
- making quantitative predictions ...relate functionality to variables ...
 - traditionally we describe them by empirical equations:
 - Quantitative Structure Activity Relationships (QSARs) are derived from data mining techniques not assuming a priori which physics is the most important

Need to build database with these variables

"Omics in Materials Science



Ideker and Lauffenburger: Trends in Biotechnology (2003)

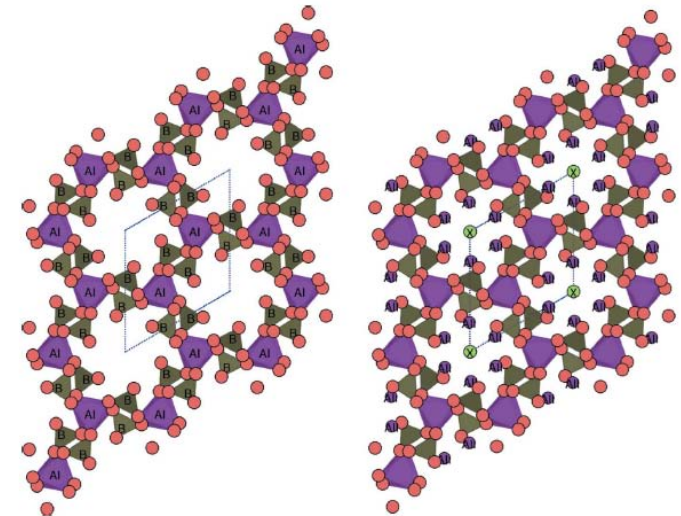
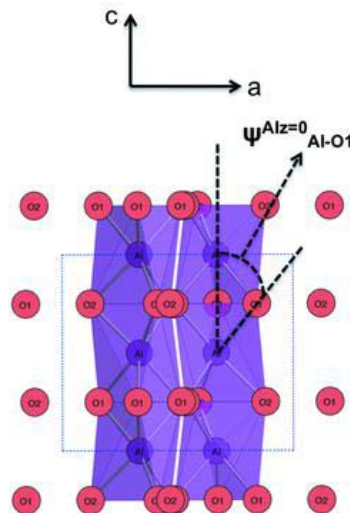
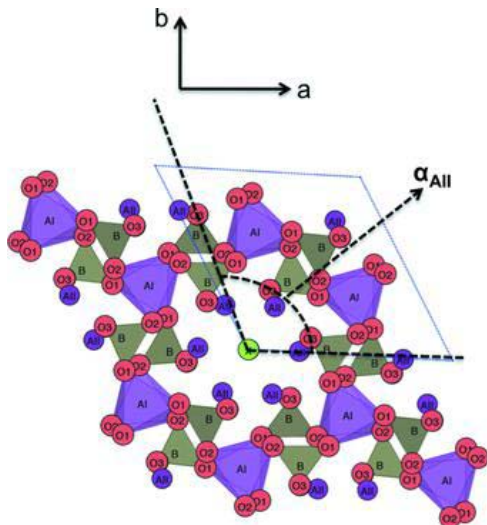
TRENDS in Biotechnology

Structure maps for $A_4A_6(BO_4)_6X_2$ apatite compounds *via* data mining

Prasanna V. Balachandran and
Krishna Rajan*



Acta Crystallographica Section B
Structural Science Acta Cryst. (2012). B68, 24–33



Chemical search space for informatics

Stoichiometric space: $x\text{Bi}(\text{Me}_1)_p(\text{Me}_2)_q(\text{Me}_3)_r\text{O}_3-(1-x)\text{PbTiO}_3$

Number of Me cations = 38

Abundant

22 Limited availability future risk to supply

5 Rising threat from increasing use

7 Serious threat in next 100 years

Number of Me cations = 38; Chemical search space $\sim 0.8 \times 10^6$

Number of Me cations = 31; Chemical search space $\sim 0.45 \times 10^6$

Number of Me cations = 26
Chemical search space $\sim 0.26 \times 10^6$

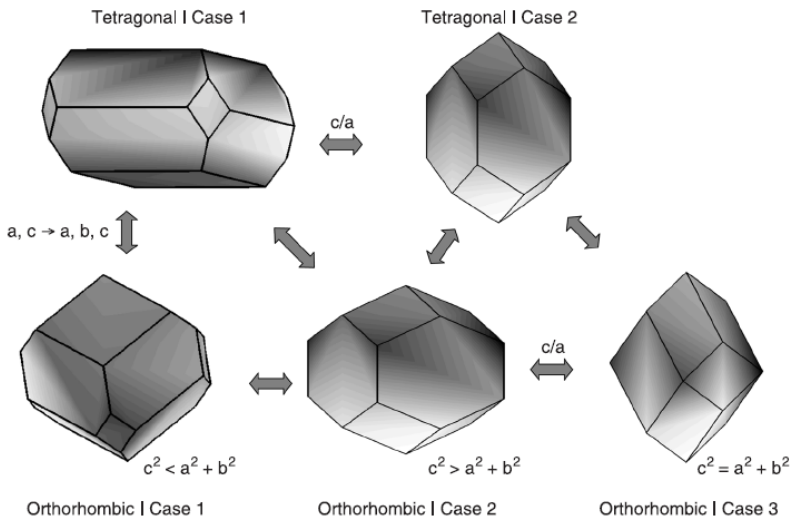
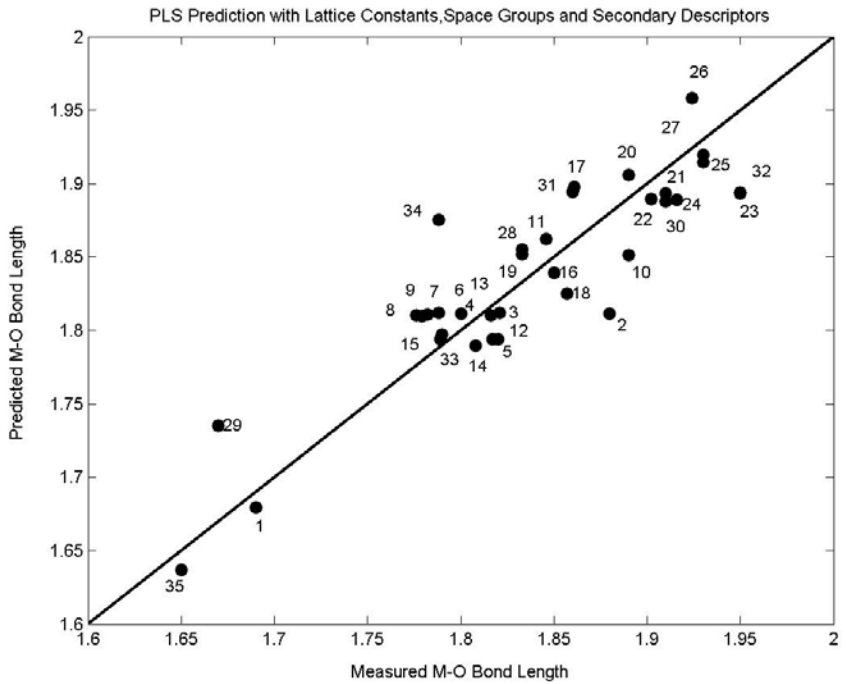
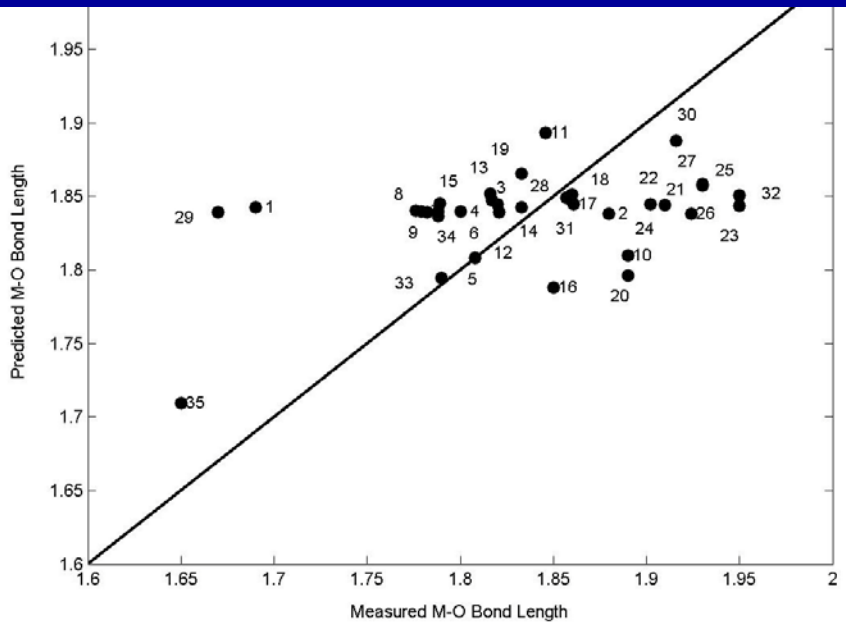
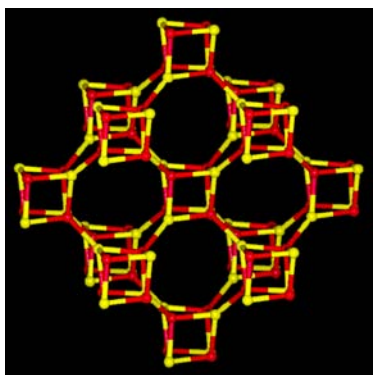
Number of Me cations = 4
Chemical search space ~ 400

The schematic shows how the chemical search space shrinks, when we account for the scarcity information.

Descriptor	Brief description
a (Å)	Lattice constant of the hexagonal unit cell
c (Å)	Lattice constant of the hexagonal unit cell
c/a	Variable axial ratio (no unit)
r_{AI} (Å)	Shannon's ionic radii of A^I -site ion (nine-coordination)
r_B (Å)	Shannon's ionic radii of B -site ion
r_{AII} (Å)	Shannon's ionic radii of A^{II} -site ion (seven-coordination for F^- and eight-coordination for Cl^- and Br^- ; Đorđević <i>et al.</i> , 2008)
r_X (Å)	Shannon's ionic radii of X -site ion
Av CR (Å)	Average crystal radius = $[(r_{AI} \times 4) + (r_{AII} \times 6) + (r_B \times 6) + (r_O \times 24) + r_X \times 2] / 42$
$A_{EN} - O_{EN}$	Electronegativity difference A atom and O atom
$B_{EN} - O_{EN}$	Electronegativity difference B atom and O atom
$A_{EN} - X_{EN}$	Electronegativity difference A atom at A^{II} site and X atom
$A_{EN} - B_{EN}$	Electronegativity difference A atom at A^I site and B atom

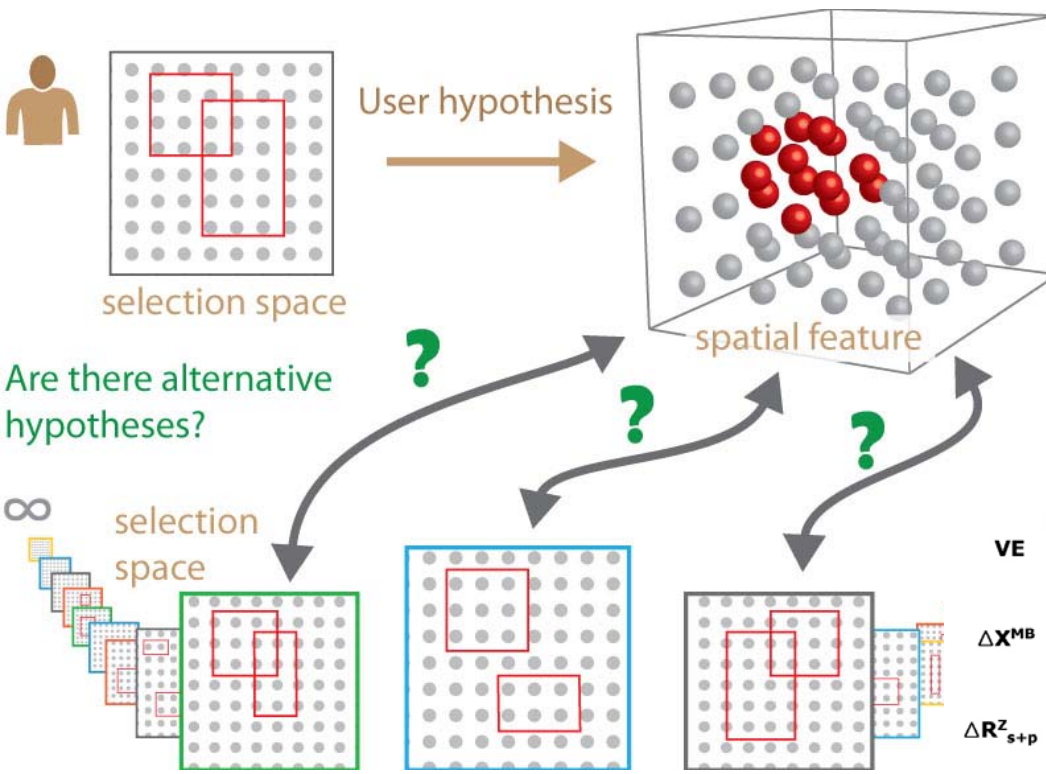
Descriptor	Brief description
A^I-O1 (Å)	Distance between A^I and $O1$ atom
$A^I-O1^{AIz=0}$ (Å)	Distance between A^I and $O1$ atom with the constraint $z = 0$ at A^I
Δ_{AI-O} (Å)	Difference in the lengths A^I-O1 and A^I-O2
$\Delta_{AI-O}^{AIz=0}$ (Å)	Difference in the lengths A^I-O1 and A^I-O2 with the constraint $z = 0$ at A^I
ψ_{AI-O} (°)	The angle that the A^I-O1 bond makes with respect to c
$\psi_{AI-O}^{AIz=0}$ (°)	The angle that the A^I-O1 bond makes with respect to c with the constraint $z = 0$ at A^I
δ_{AI} (°)	Counter-rotation angle of $A^I O_6$ structural unit
φ_{AI} (°)	Metaprism twist angle ($\pi/3 - 2\delta_{AI}$)
α_{AI} (°)	Orientation of $A^I O_6$ unit with respect to a
$\langle B-O \rangle$ (Å)	Average $B-O$ bond length
$\langle \tau_{O-B-O} \rangle$ (°)	Average $O-B-O$ bond-bending angle
ρ_{AII} (Å)	$A^{II}-A^{II}$ triangular side length
$A^{II}-X$ (Å)	Distance between A^{II} and X atom
α_{AII} (°)	Orientation of $A^{II}-A^{II}-A^{II}$ triangles with respect to a
$A^{II}-O3$ (Å)	Distance between A^{II} and $O3$ atom
$\Phi_{O3-AII-O3}$ (°)	$O3-A^{II}-O3$ angle
E_{total} (eV)	Total energy calculated from <i>ab initio</i> calculations

Designing Molecular Architecture



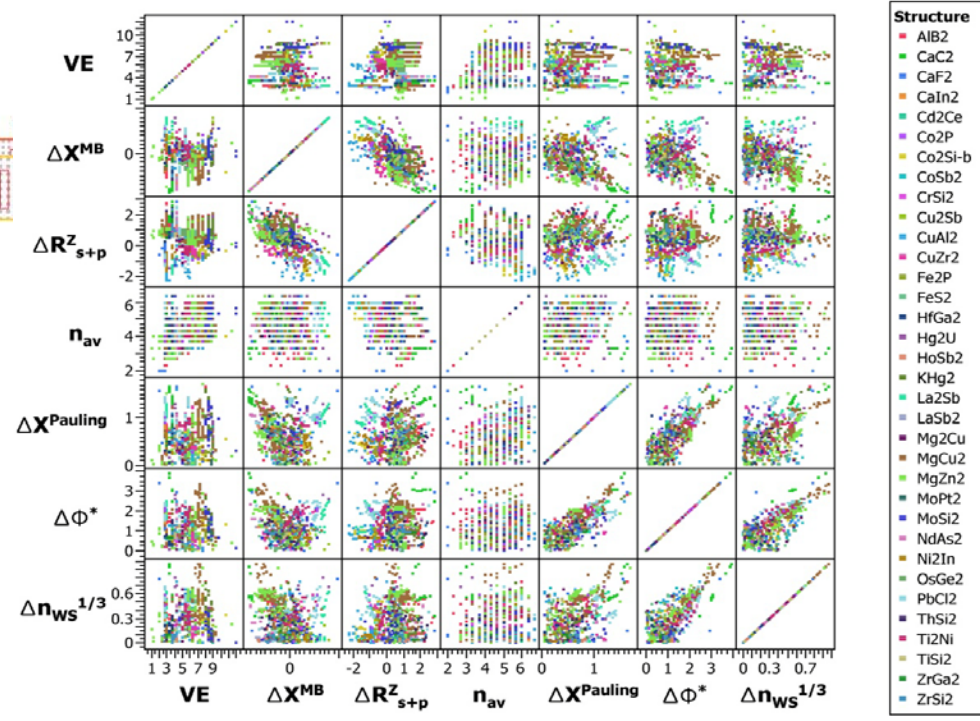
Rajagopalan & Rajan (2005)

Dimensionality and Complexity



N point correlation

Kong & Rajan- 2009/ 2012



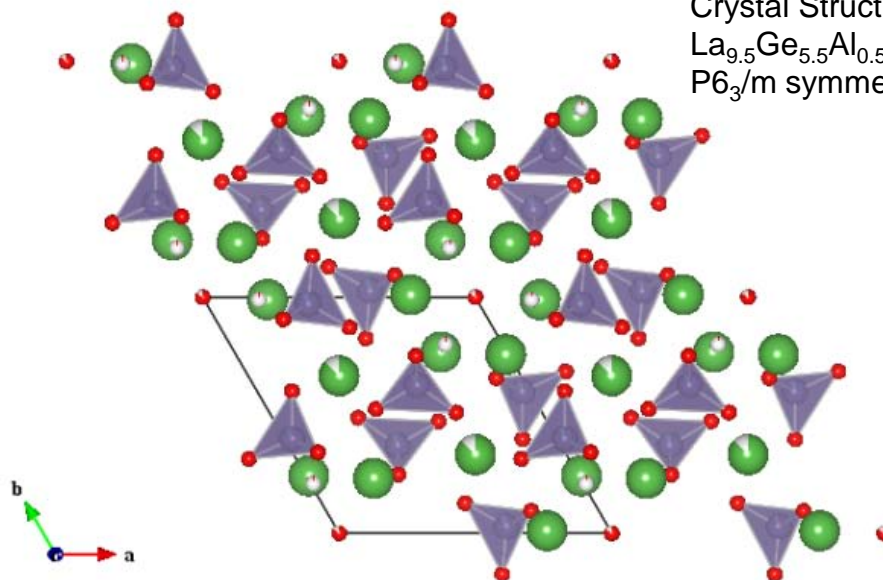
Searching an informatics based combinatorial space

Crystal Structure of
 $\text{La}_{9.5}\text{Ge}_{5.5}\text{Al}_{0.5}\text{O}_{26}$ Apatite –
 $P6_3/m$ symmetry

Stoichiometric Space: $A^I A^{II} BO$

of (A) La-site substitutions=22

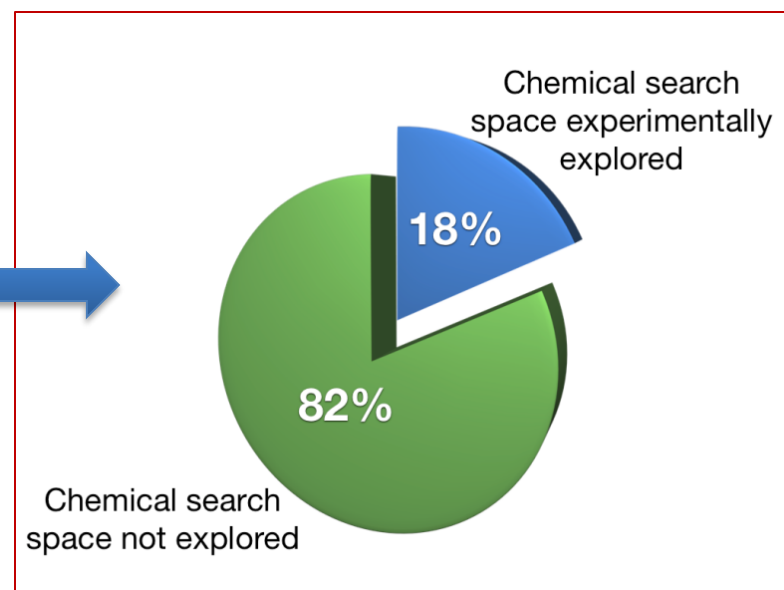
of (B) Ge-site substitutions=18

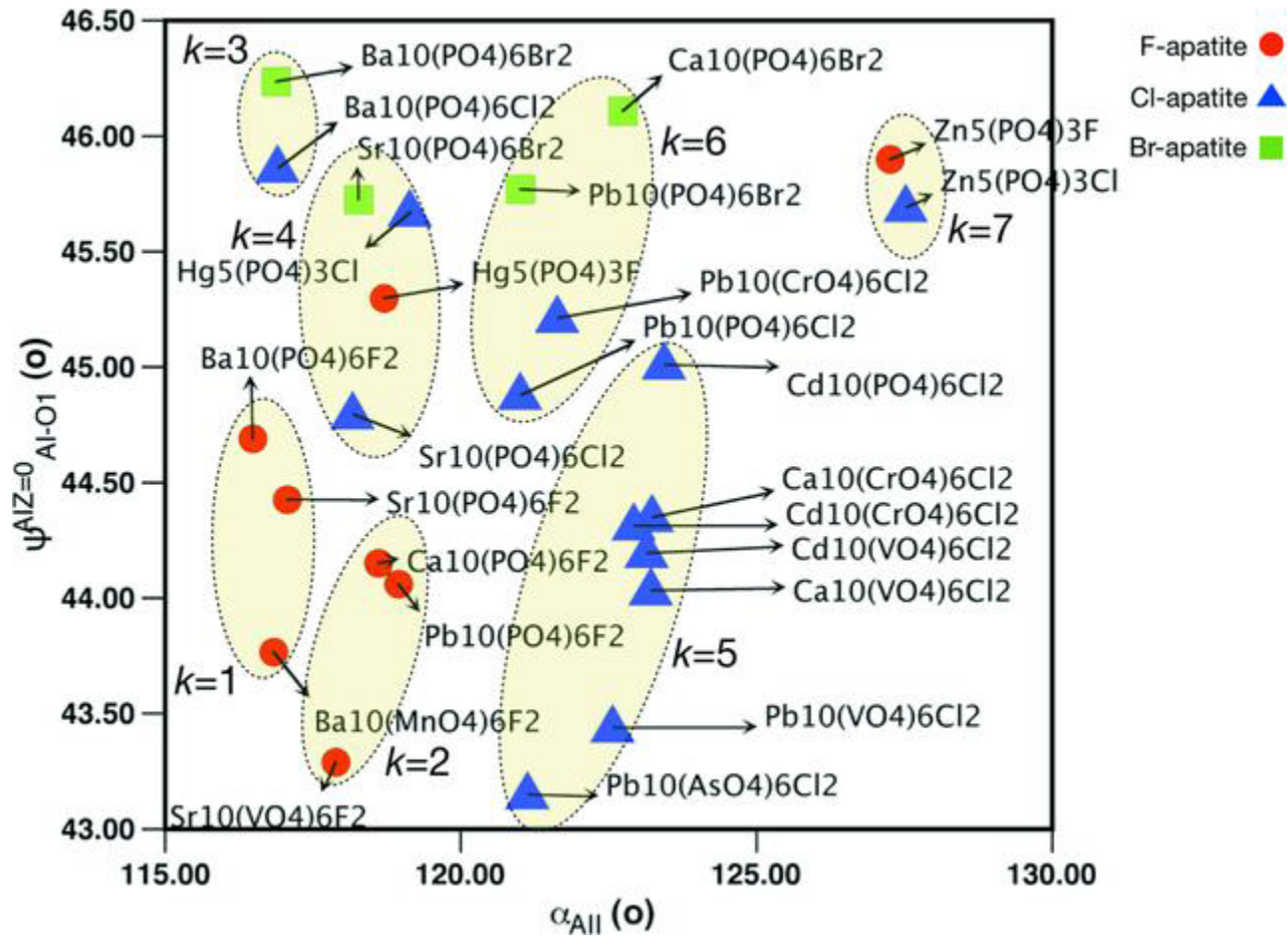


Total possibilities:

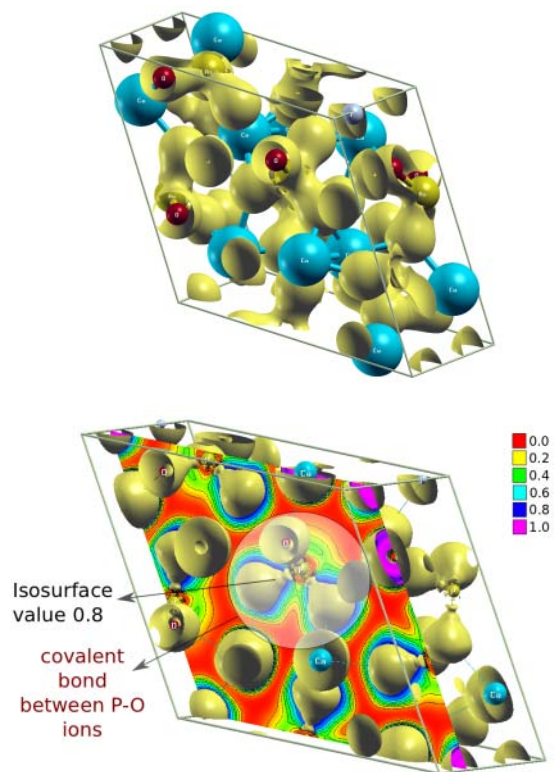
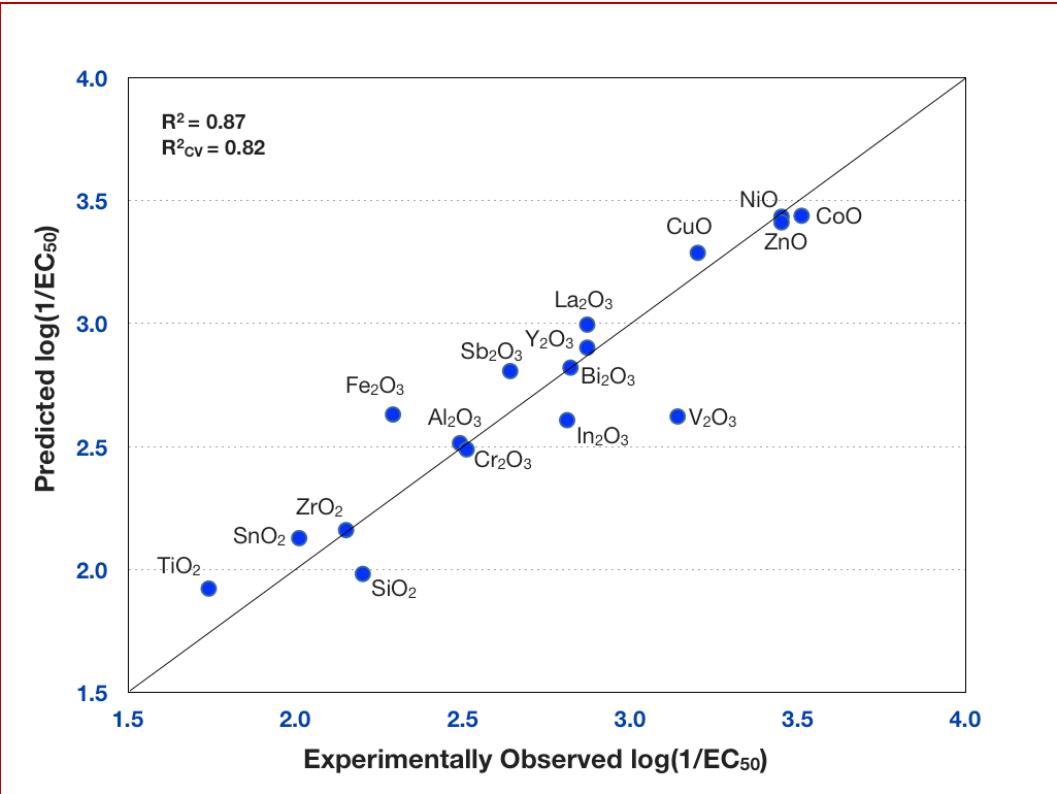
~ **10,000** chemical compositions

Blachandran & Rajan (2012)



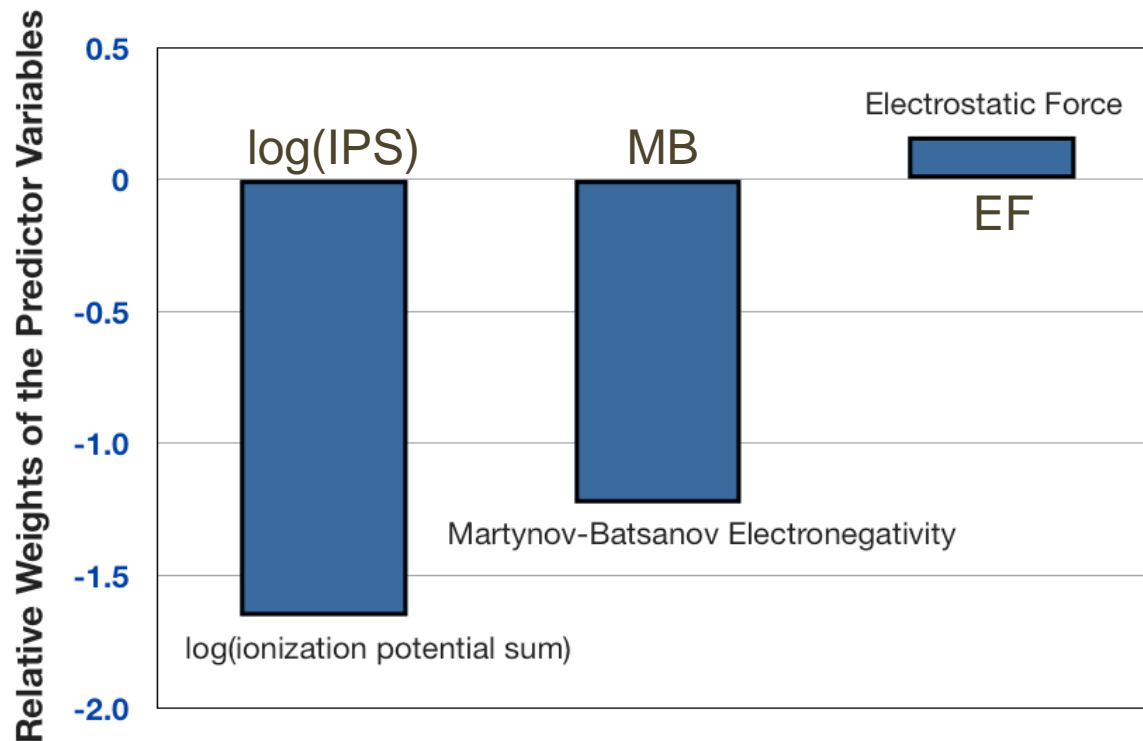


Predictive Nanotoxicology



Nanochemistry	Predicted $\log(1/EC_{50})$	Classification
CeO ₂	2.197	Harmful
FeO	3.45	Extremely Toxic
(Zn _{0.95} Al _{0.05})O [§]	3.355	Extremely Toxic
(Cu _{0.95} Al _{0.05})O [§]	3.241	Very Toxic
-(Zn _{0.9} Fe ³⁺ _{0.1})O [*]	3.016	Very Toxic
Sc ₂ O ₃	2.741	Toxic
MnO	3.477	Extremely Toxic
MnO ₂	1.807	Harmful

Linking length scales



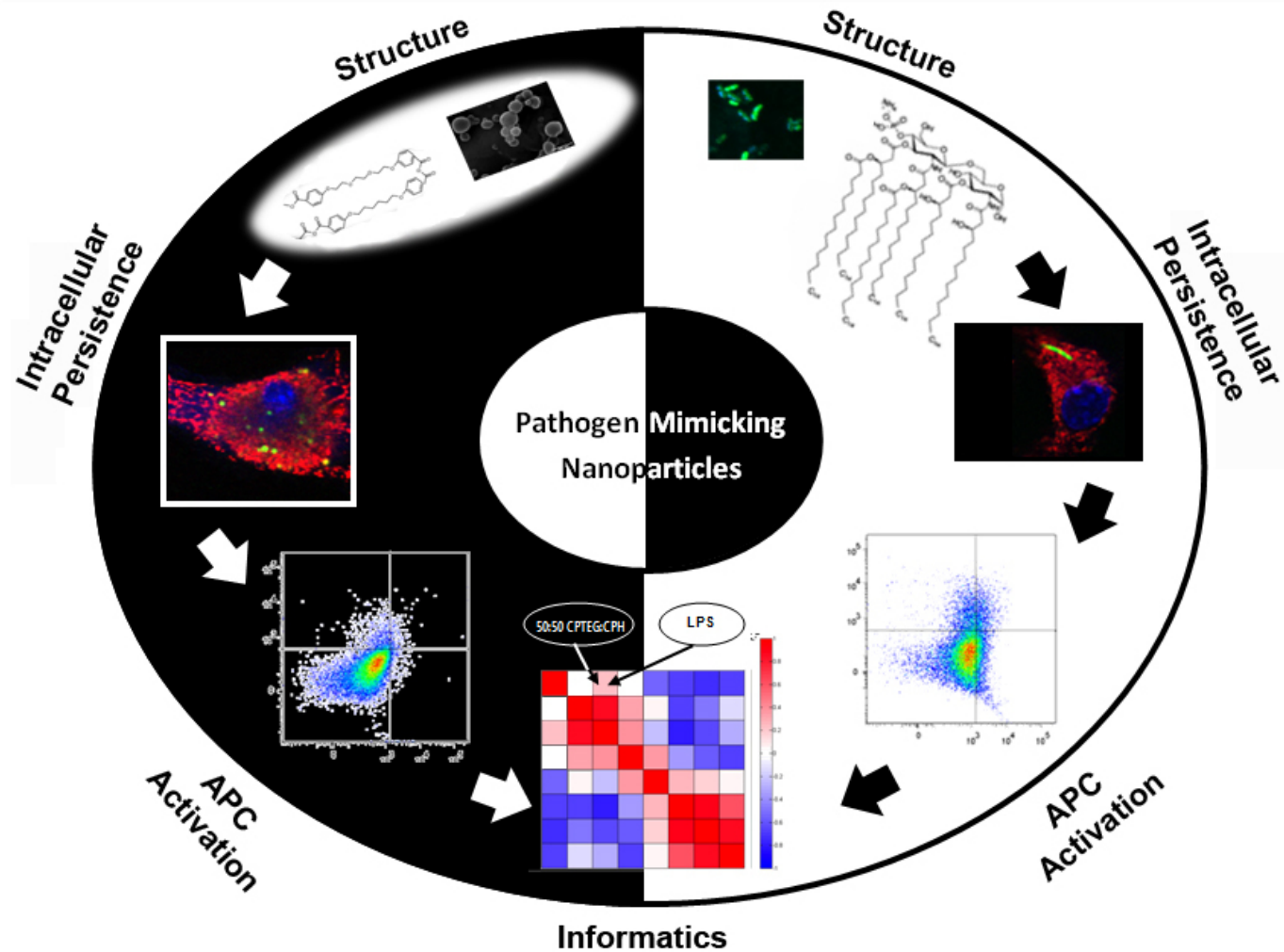
❖ $\log(\text{IPS})$ describes the difference between enthalpy of formation of gaseous cation and enthalpy of sublimation [1].

❖ MB electronegativity describes bonding associated with the relative ability of an atom in a nanoparticle to attract valence electrons [2].

❖ EF describes the force exerted by the effective nucleus of metal cation on the valence electrons [3]



Ideal vaccine will mimic the way in which a naturally occurring infection induces a robust immune response yet avoid the undesirable effects of disease



Ulery et.al (2012)

- Data driven design of materials chemistry
- Nano-QSAR---linking chemistry to structure
- Nanotoxicity: chemical sequestration and chemical transport

Structure Matters !!