Vid. Proc. Adv. Mater., Volume 3, Article ID 2210350 (2022)



Understanding the Materials and Chemical World, Atom-by-Atom

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DOI: 10.5185/vpoam.2022.10350

Graphical Abstract



Through development and application of theoretical and computational approaches, the underlying mechanisms for the formation and function of materials ranging from soft matter to nanostructured and layered materials, are explored and connected to experiments to help accelerate new discoveries and understanding.

Abstract

Recent advances in computational algorithms, including machine learning approaches along with computer capacities that are orders of magnitude larger and faster, have enabled extreme-scale simulations and deep data analytics of materials properties and processes starting with nothing but the identity of the atomic species and the basic principles of quantum and statistical mechanics and thermodynamics. At the same time, advances in precision synthesis and nanoscale imaging, spectroscopy and scattering/diffraction have provided tremendous capabilities for experimentally investigating materials structural, dynamical, and functional characteristics. This powerful confluence of capabilities/advances and the information bound in large volumes of high-quality data, offer new opportunities for advancing materials and chemical sciences. To this end, we seek to decode the atomistic origins of the physicochemical processes that control the structure, morphologies and macroscopic physical, mechanical, electrical, and transport properties of materials by using an integrated approach where theory, modelling, and simulation work in concert with precision synthesis, advanced experimental characterization, and device measurements. In this talk I will present results obtained for materials that target applications for energy storage, energy conversion, information technologies, and lightweight functional and structural materials. I will further demonstrate how focused beam-matter interactions might be used to achieve



directed control of atoms and thus deliver "defects and disorder by design" in materials. One of the underlying mechanisms for such beam-induced transformations is found to be due to accessing excited state pathways that are more facile than those on the ground state, underscoring the importance of detailed theoretical developments for such processes.

Keywords: Computational nanoscience, soft matter, functional materials, data analytics.

Acknowledgements

This work was performed at the Center for Nanophase Materials Sciences, a US Department of Energy Office of Science User Facility operated at Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

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Biography of Presenting Author



Bobby G. Sumpter received his Bachelor of Science in Chemistry from Southwestern Oklahoma State University (1983) and a Ph.D. in Physical Chemistry from Oklahoma State University in 1987. Following postdoctoral studies in Chemical Physics at Cornell University and in Polymer Chemistry at the University of Tennessee, Bobby joined the Chemistry Division at Oak Ridge National Laboratory in the Polymer Science group. He is currently the section head for Theory and Computation at the Center for Nanophase Materials Sciences (CNMS) and was the previous group leader for the Computational Chemical and Materials Sciences group, director of the Nanomaterials Theory Institute, and interim group leader for

Macromolecular Nanomaterials at Oak Ridge National Laboratory alongside being the deputy director for the CNMS from 2014-2020. Dr Sumpter's research is focused on the fundamental understanding of nanoscale self-assembly processes, interfacial interactions and dynamics, structure, transport, and dynamics of molecular-based materials, including multicomponent polymers and composites, and the physical, chemical, mechanical, and electronic properties of nanostructured materials. His research groups pursue forefront nanoscience using high-performance computing at scale alongside rational synthesis and materials characterization.

Citation of Video Article

Vid. Proc. Adv. Mater., Volume 3, Article ID 2210350 (2022)

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