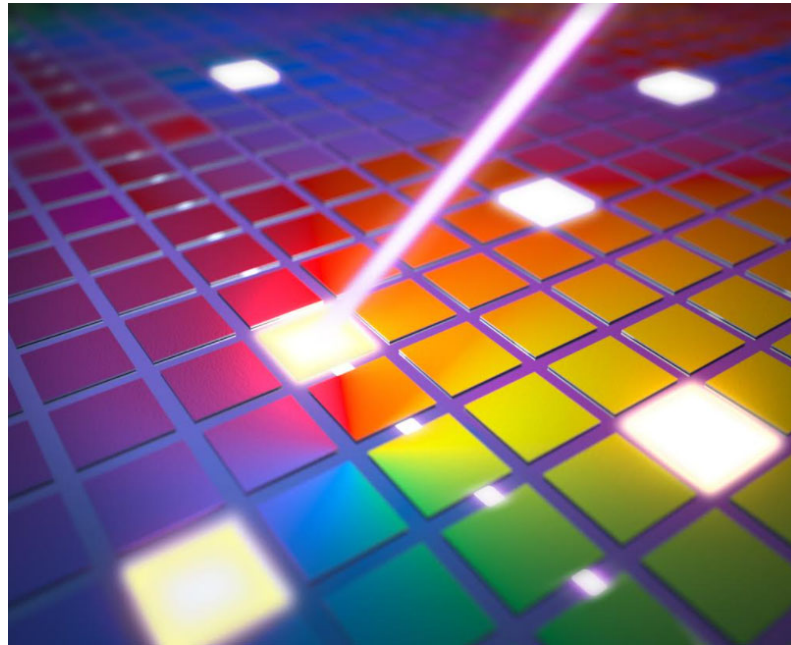


Real-time autonomous combinatorial experimentation: from atomic layer deposition to metal additive manufacturing

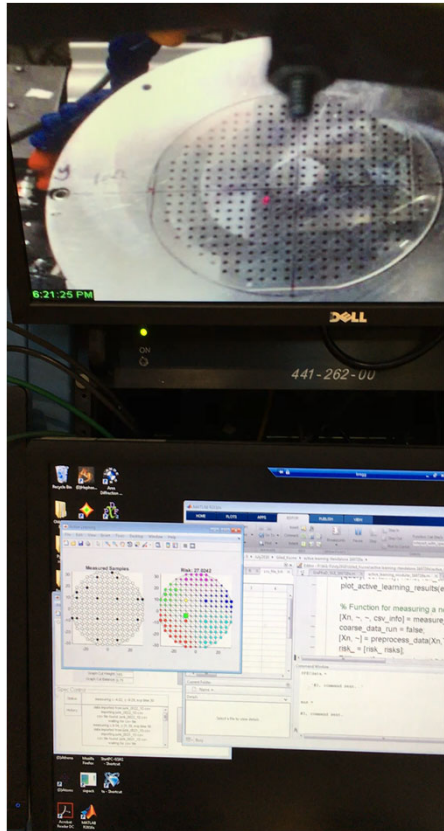


Ichiro Takeuchi
University of Maryland



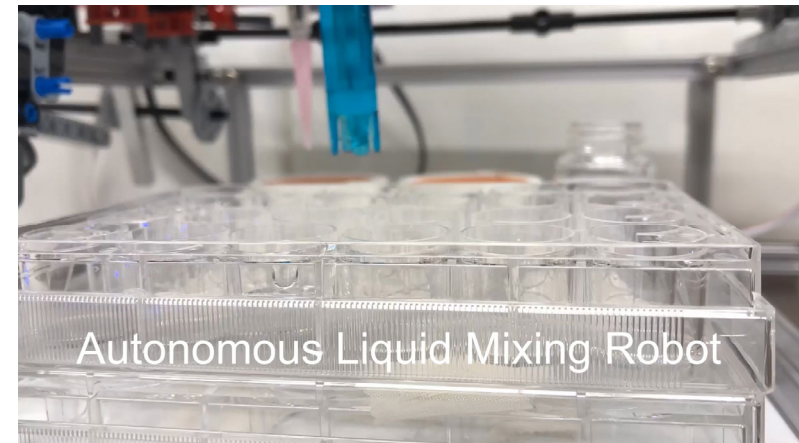
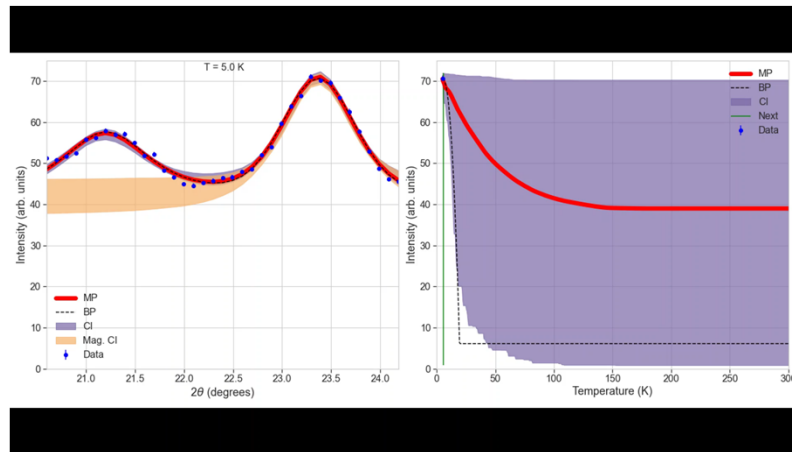


Live autonomous closed-loop materials science w/ G. Kusne, A. McDannald (NIST)



CAMEO: Closed-loop autonomous materials exploration and optimization
Nature Communications 11, 5966 (2020)

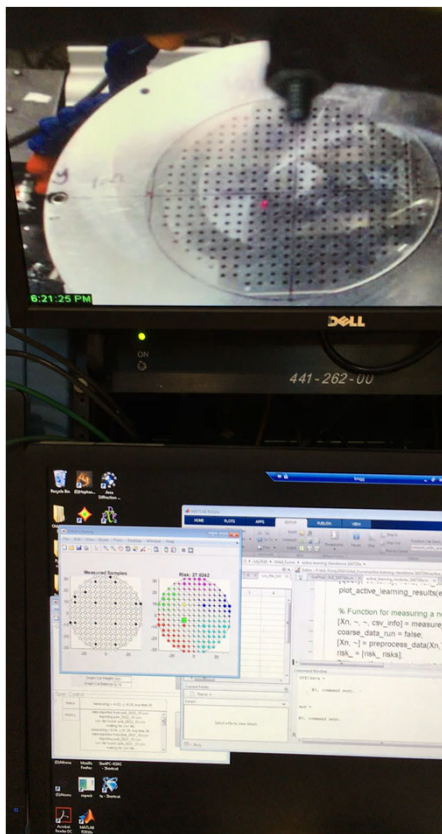
**LEGOLAS: LEGO based Low-cost
Autonomous System for Education**
MRS Bulletin 47, 881 (2022)



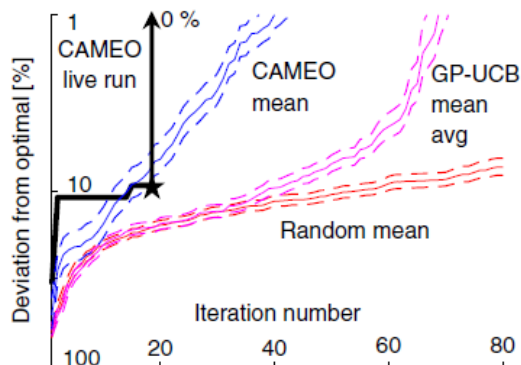
Autonomous neutron diffraction explorer (ANDiE)
Applied Physics Reviews 9, 021408 (2022)



Autonomous combinatorial experimentation: materials discovery via Bayesian active learning



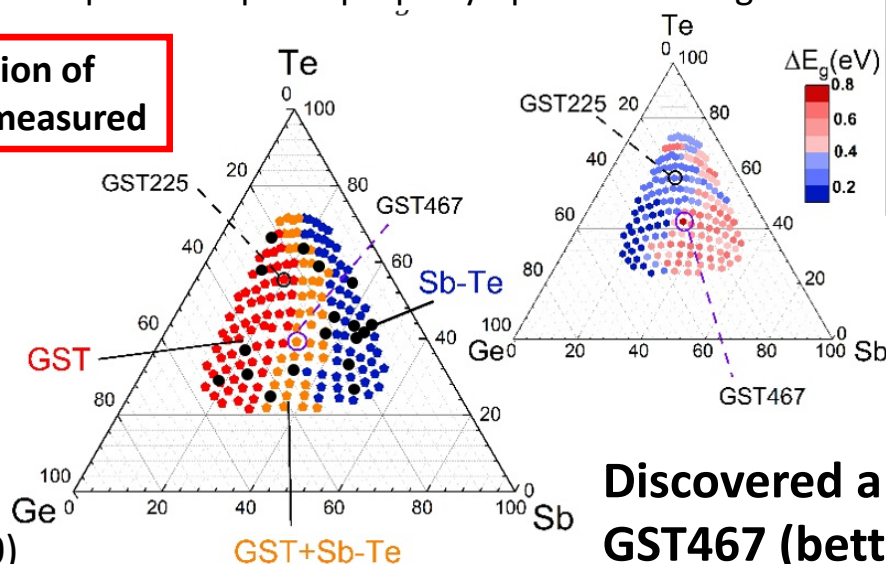
Remote diffraction at SLAC
Nature Communications 11, 5966 (2020)



CAMEO: Closed-loop autonomous materials exploration and optimization

Performs phase map and property optimization together

Only a fraction of points are measured



Discovered a new PCM material, GST467 (better than GST225)

Patent sponsored by SRC

Reproduced in multiple labs including industry

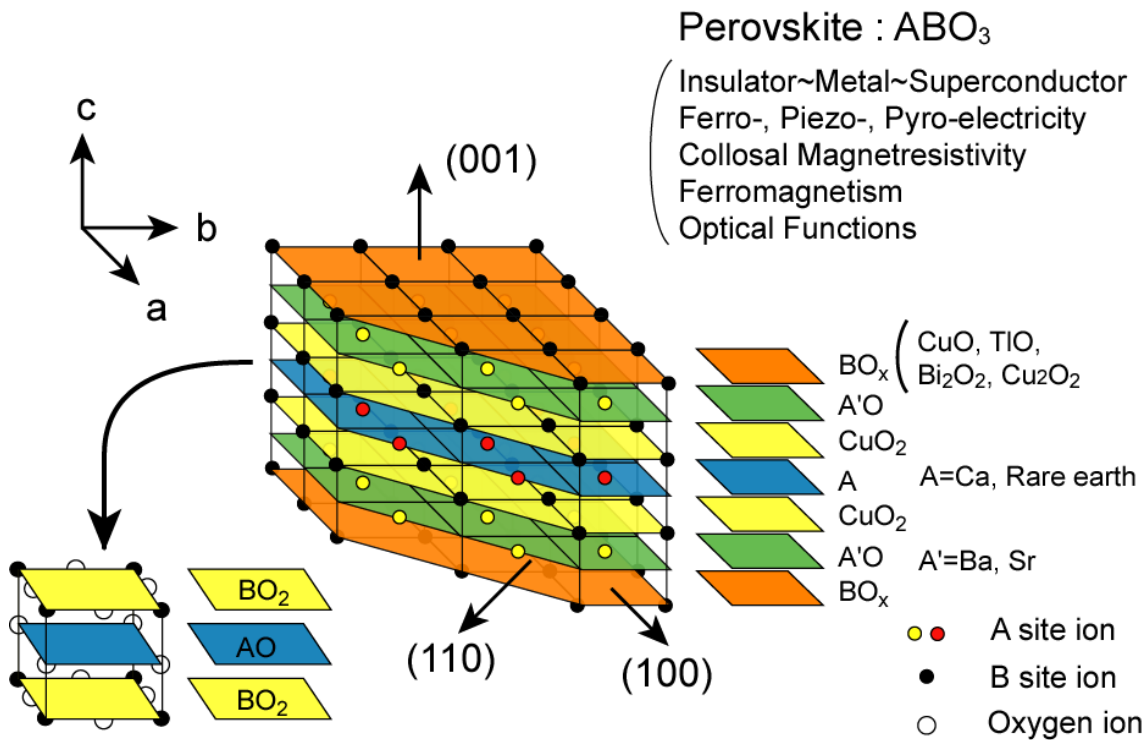
Wu et al., Nat. Commun. 15, 13 (2024)



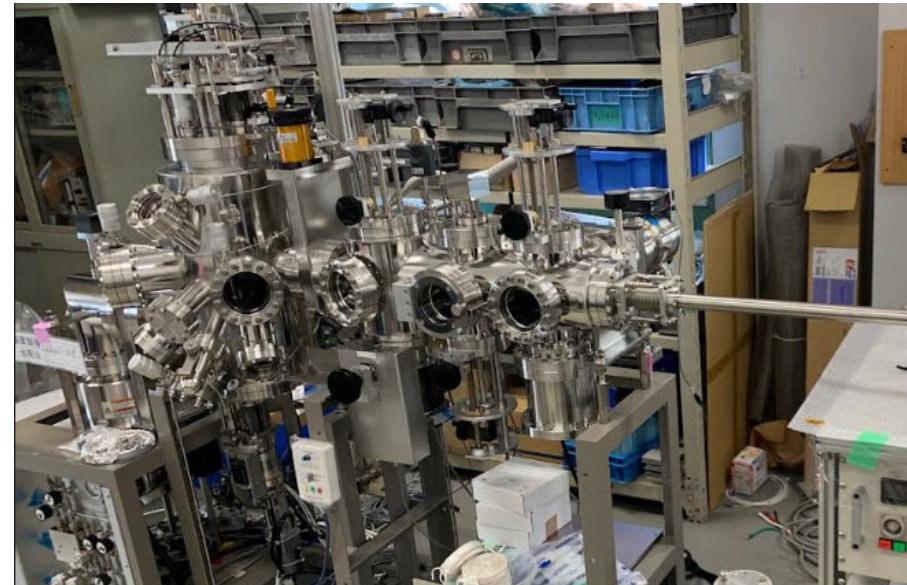
Autonomous atomic-layer synthesis



w/ Haotong Liang (UMD), Yunlong Sun (U. Tokyo), Mikk Lippmaa (U. Tokyo)

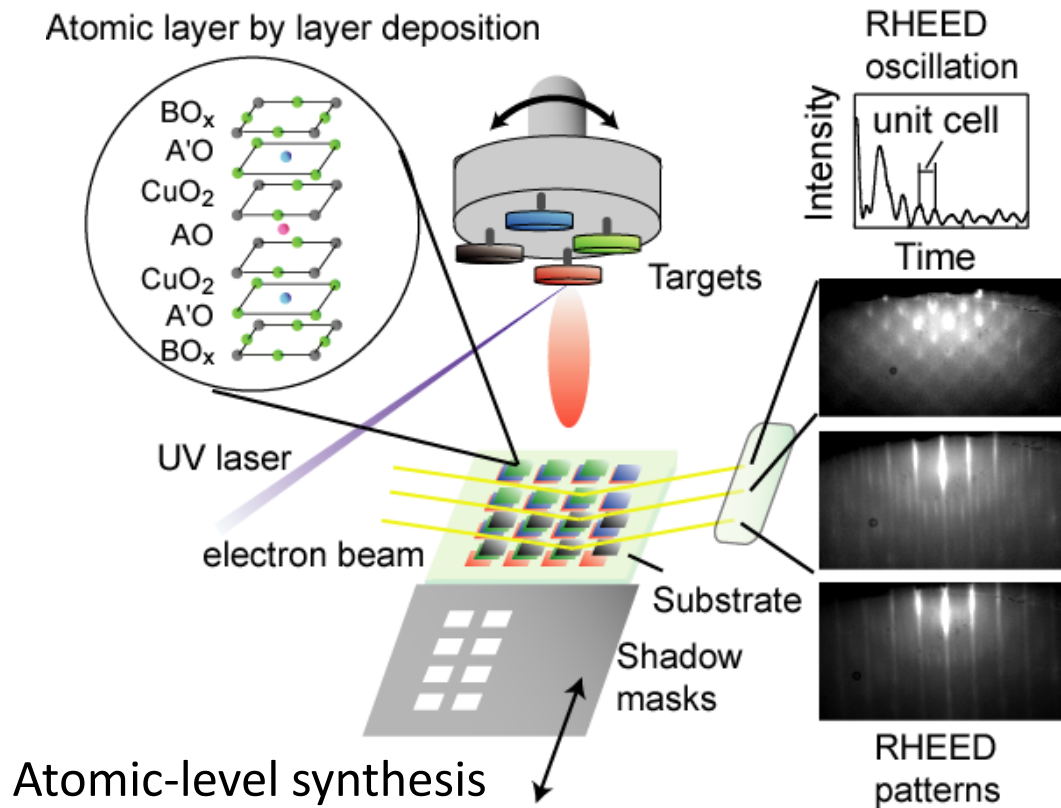


Pulsed laser deposition for creating new materials and tune properties by controlling atomic arrangement at unit-cell level



Autonomous atomic-layer synthesis

w/ Haotong Liang (UMD), Yunlong Sun (U. Tokyo), Mikk Lippmaa (U. Tokyo)



Atomic-level synthesis

Structure determination

Pulsed laser deposition for creating new materials and tune properties by controlling atomic arrangement at unit-cell level

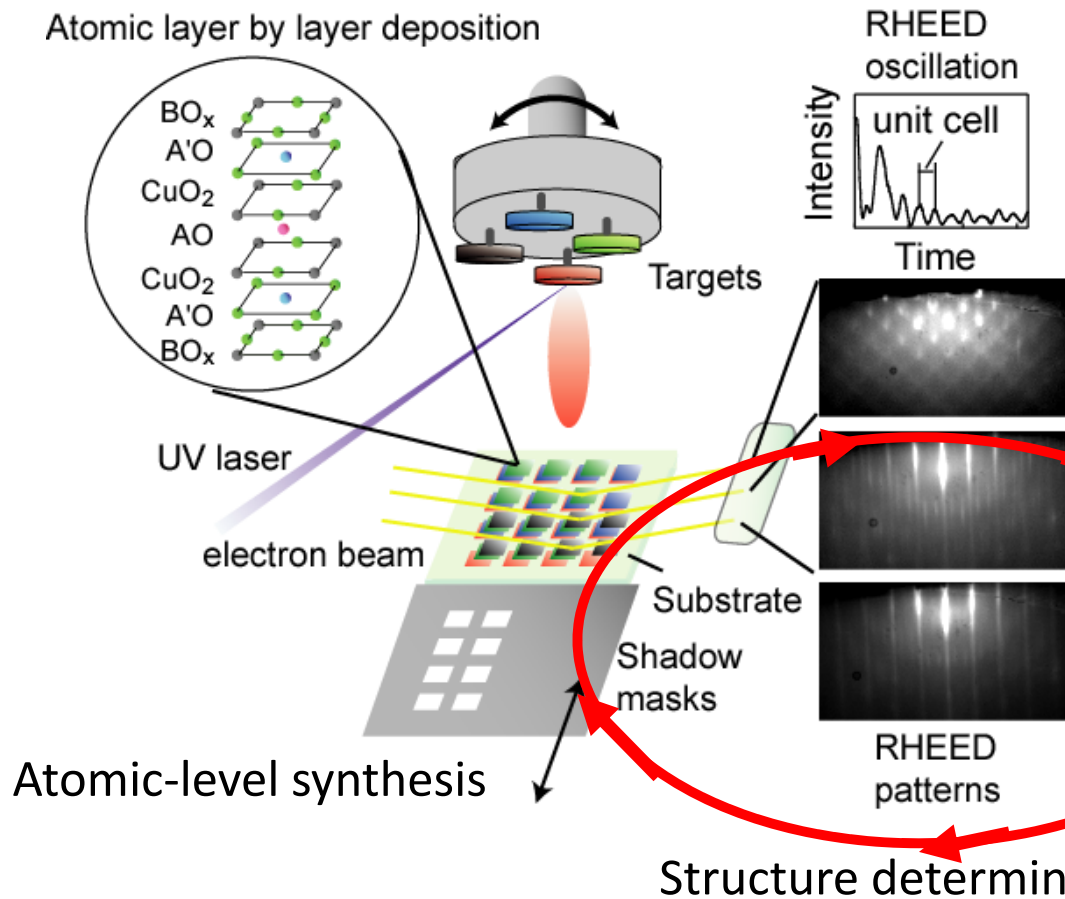
Combinatorial pulsed laser deposition circa. 2000



Autonomous atomic-layer synthesis



w/ Haotong Liang (UMD), Yunlong Sun (U. Tokyo), Mikk Lippmaa (U. Tokyo)



Pulsed laser deposition for creating new materials and tune properties by controlling atomic arrangement at unit-cell level

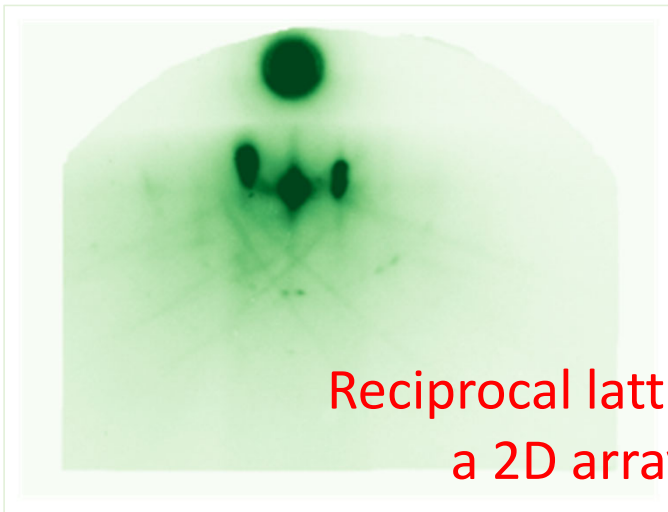
Combinatorial pulsed laser deposition circa. 2000

Live autonomous cycle (2023)

ML analysis of RHEED patterns

Bayesian optimization

RHEED is useful for understanding surface structures



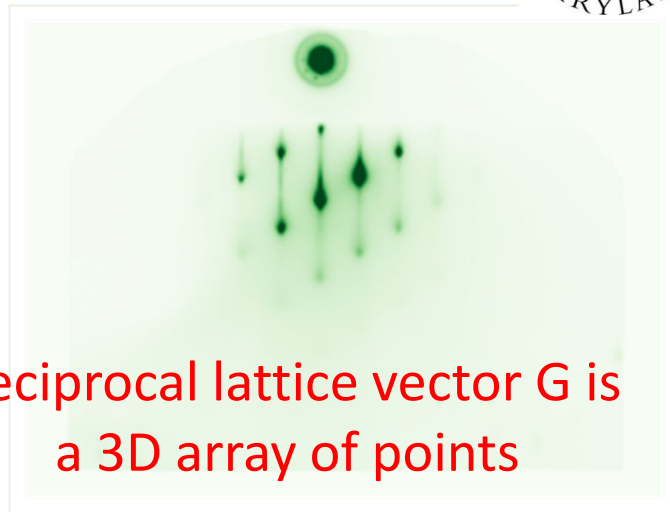
Reciprocal lattice vector G is
a 2D array of rods

- Spotty pattern
- Kikuchi line (secondary scattering)
- Atomically **flat** surface



Reciprocal lattice vector G is
a 3D array of points

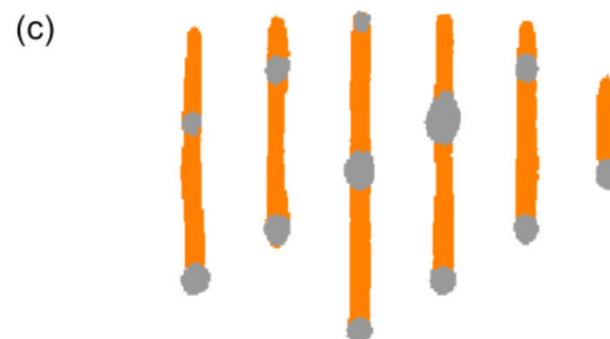
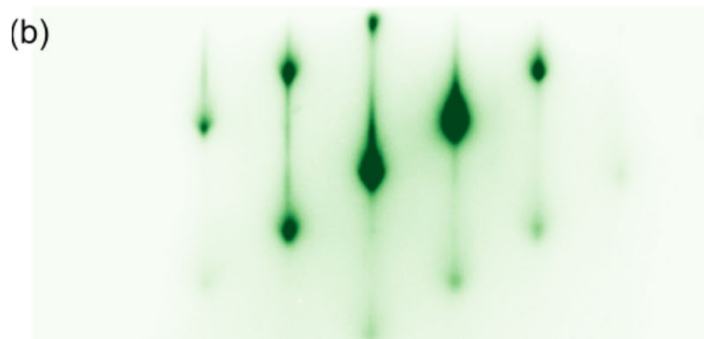
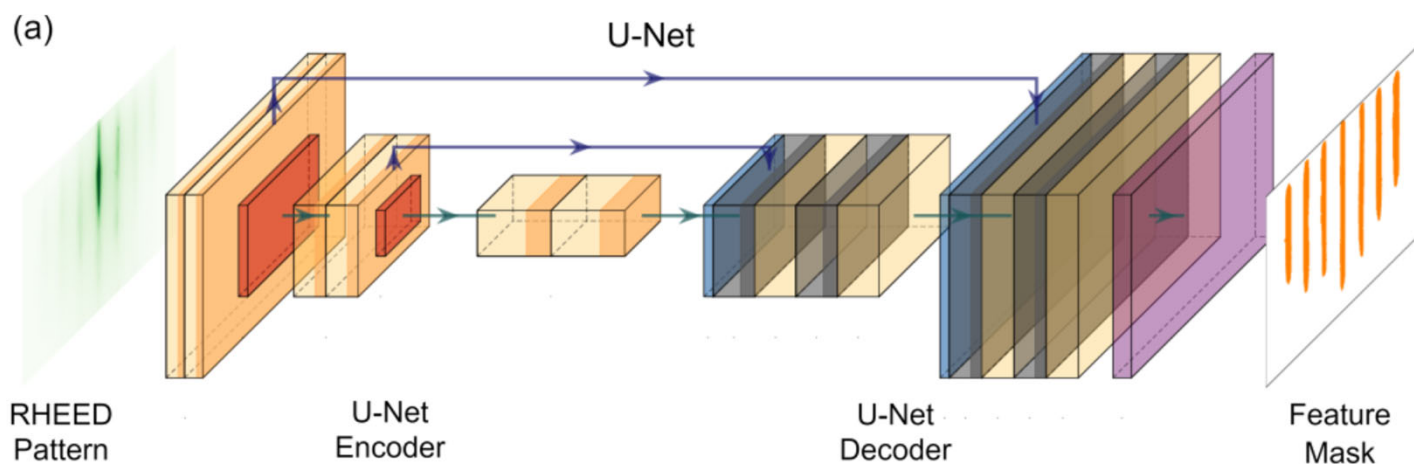
- Streaky pattern
- Common in MBE
- Disorder in the atomic-scale



- Streaky + spotty pattern:
3D structures
- Transmission patterns: 3D structure mixed with 2D structure

.....but it's usually for qualitative characterization

Quantitative live analysis of RHEED patterns using ML



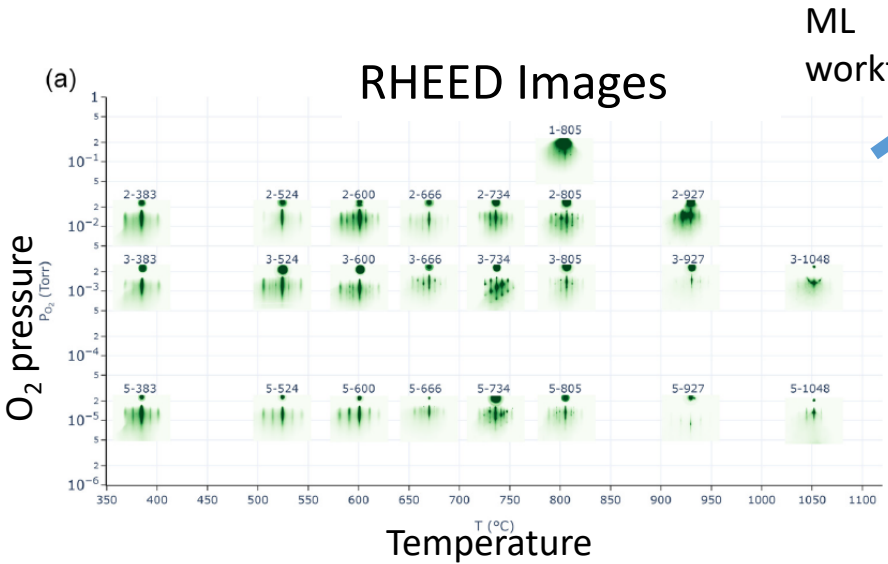
Liang et al., Phys. Rev. Mat. 6, 063805 (2022)

Other ML work on RHEED:
 Vasudevan et al., ACS Nano 8, 10899 (2014);
 Provence et al., Phys. Rev. Materials 4, 083807 (2020).

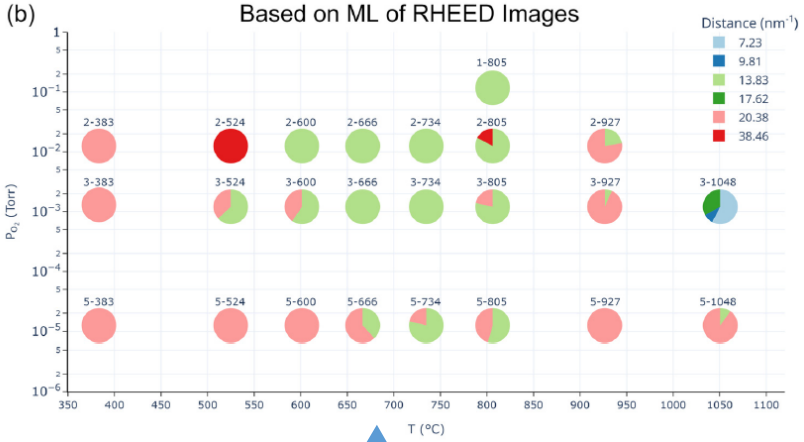


Quantitative analysis of RHEED patterns using ML

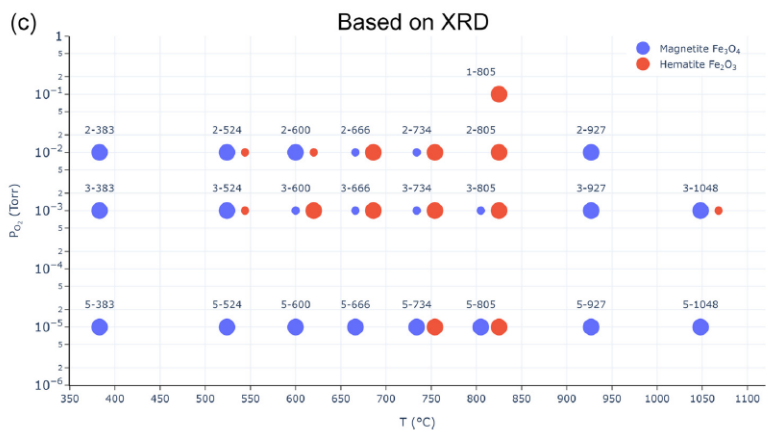
Growth phase map of FeO_x thin films:
 Fe_2O_3 vs Fe_3O_4 vs... as functions of O_2
 pressure and temperature during growth



ML workflow

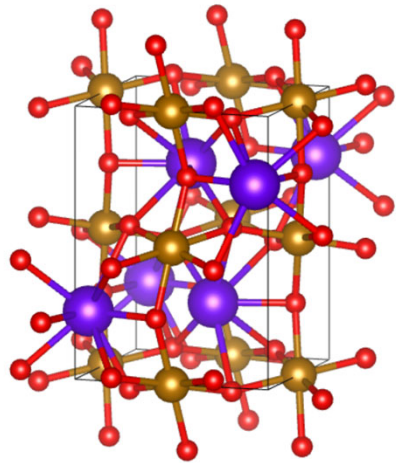


Good agreement with "post mortem" XRD



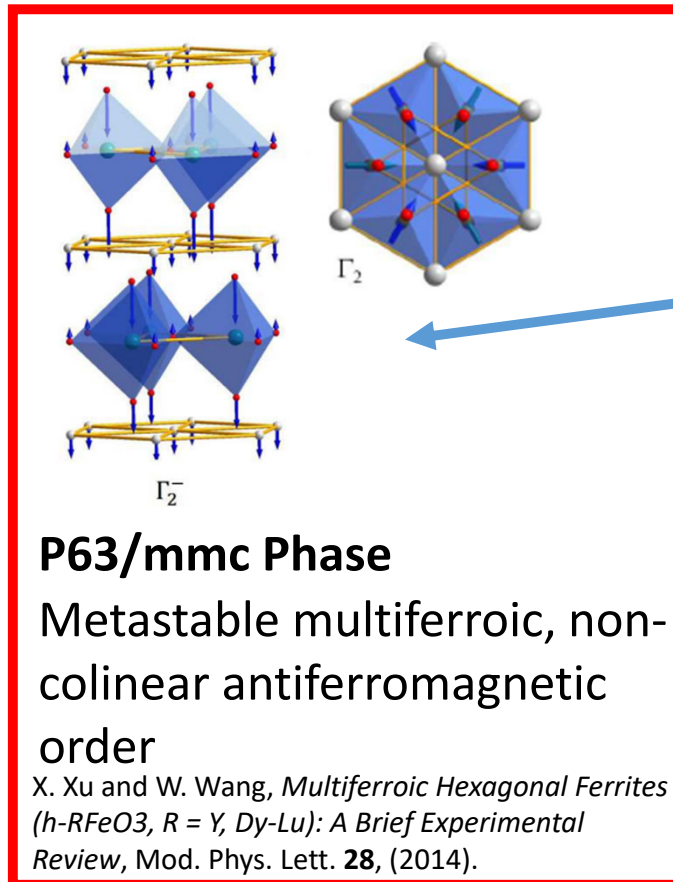
Liang et al., Phys. Rev. Mat. 6, 063805 (2022)

Target material: metastable hexagonal TbFeO_3



Pbnm Phase

Stable structure
colinear antiferromagnetic
order



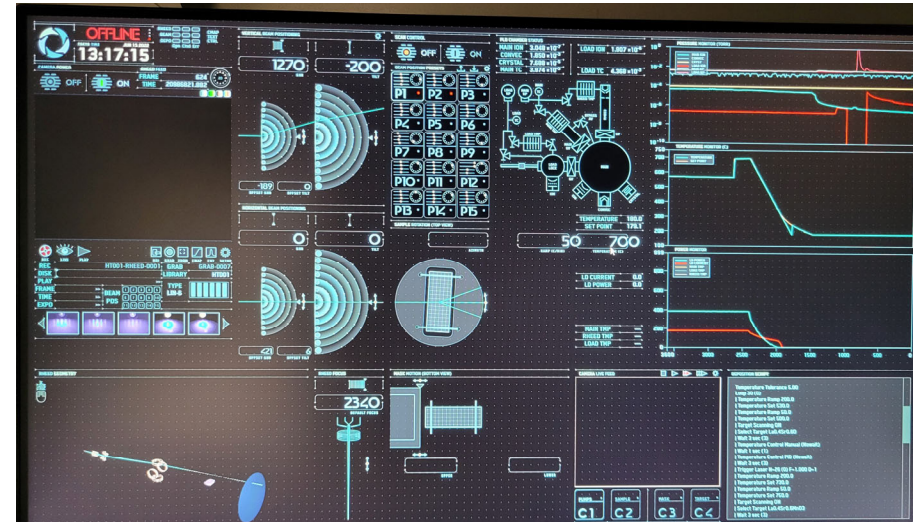
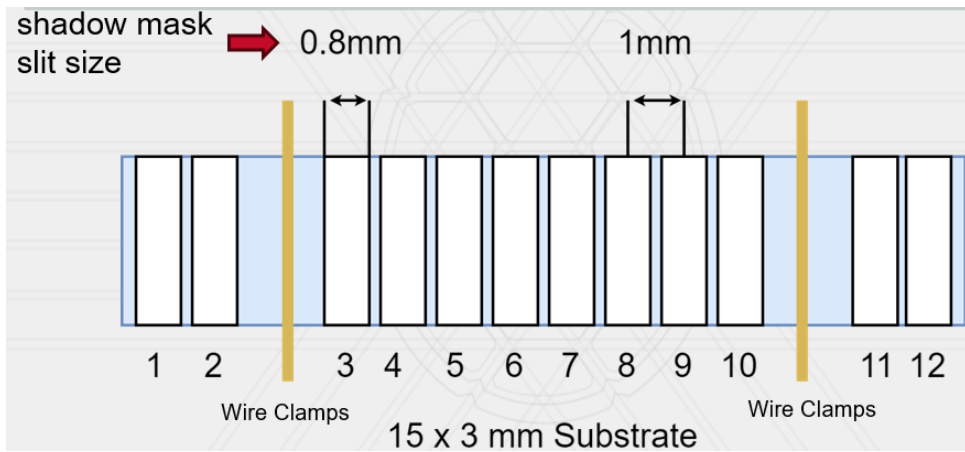
P63/mmc Phase

Metastable multiferroic, non-
colinear antiferromagnetic
order

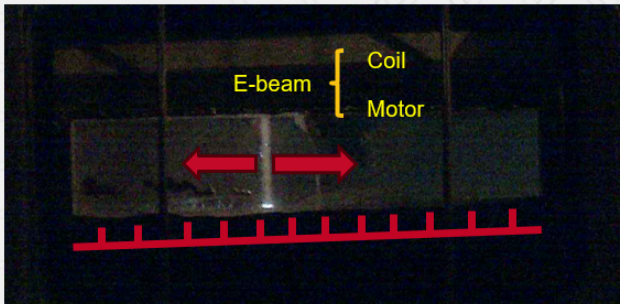
X. Xu and W. Wang, *Multiferroic Hexagonal Ferrites (h-RFeO3, R = Y, Dy-Lu): A Brief Experimental Review*, *Mod. Phys. Lett.* **28**, (2014).

- Stabilize metastable hexagonal P63/mmc
- Search for optimal growth condition for thin films

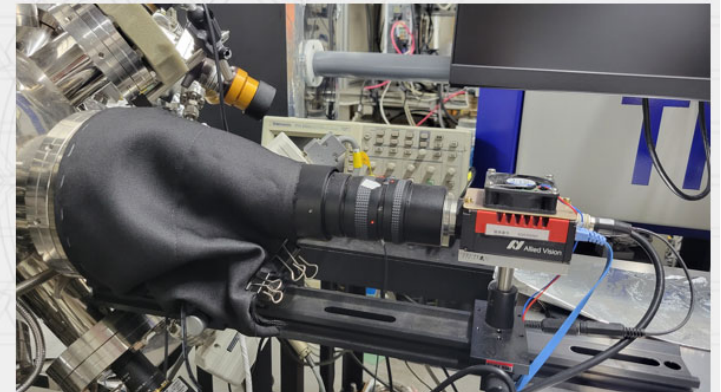
Autonomous atomic-layer synthesis setup 2023



Calibration

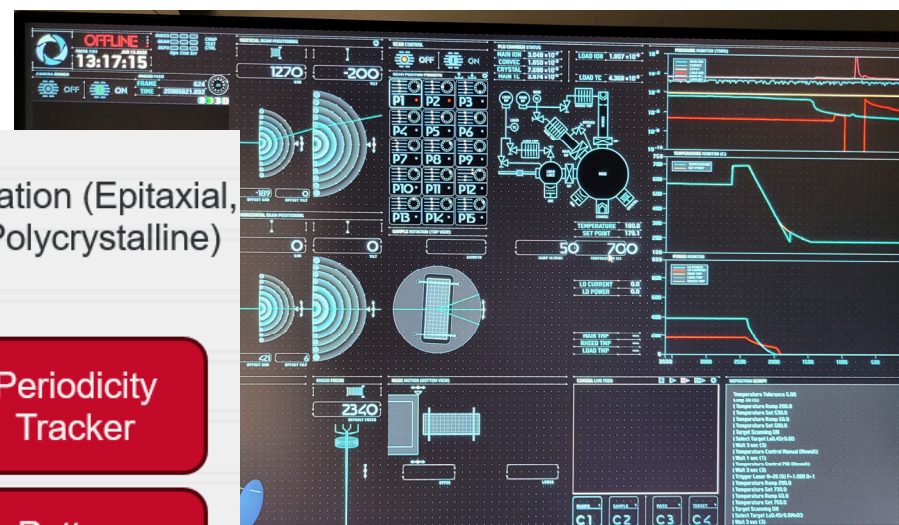
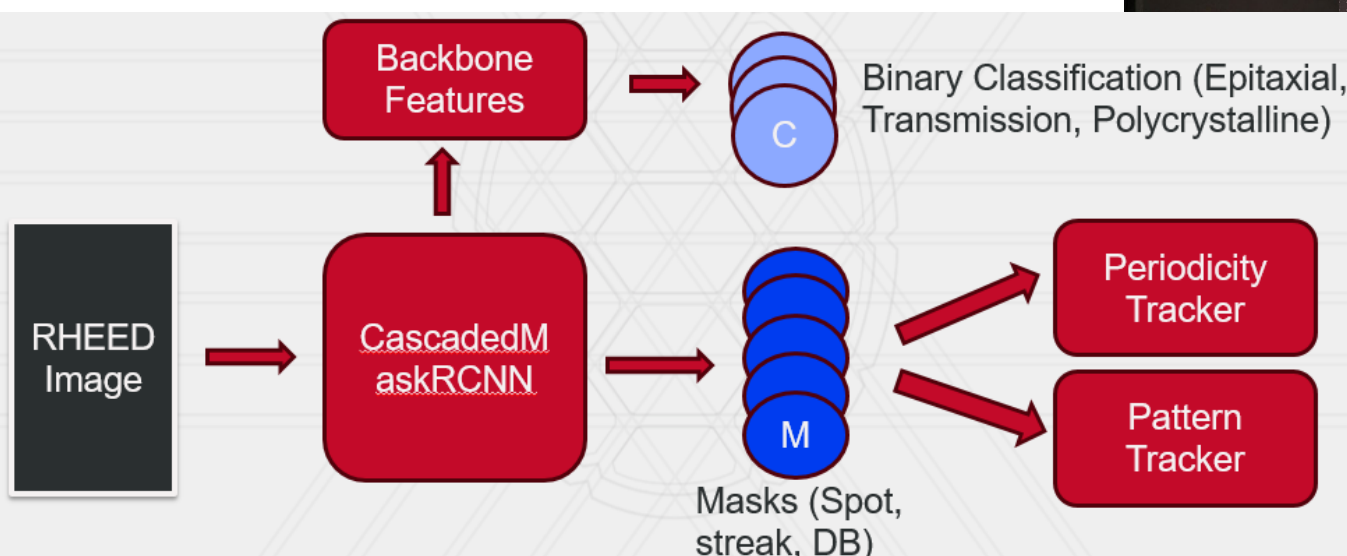


Low-light sensitive Camera (ELP)

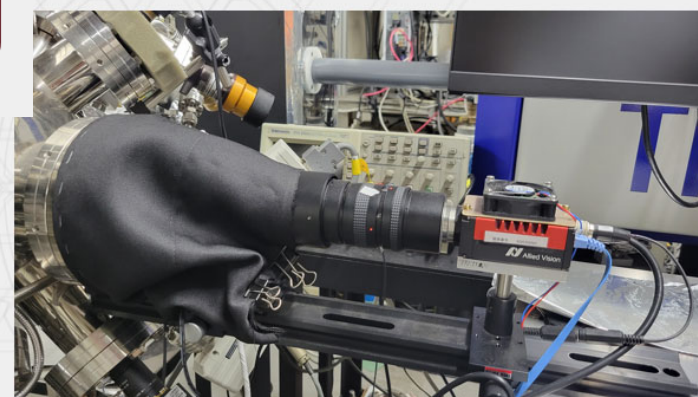


High Speed Network Camera (Allied Vision)

New RHEED analysis pipeline

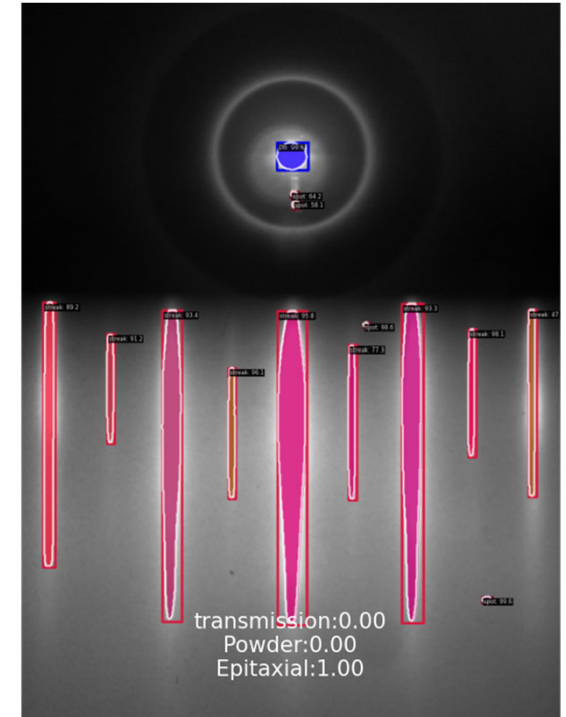
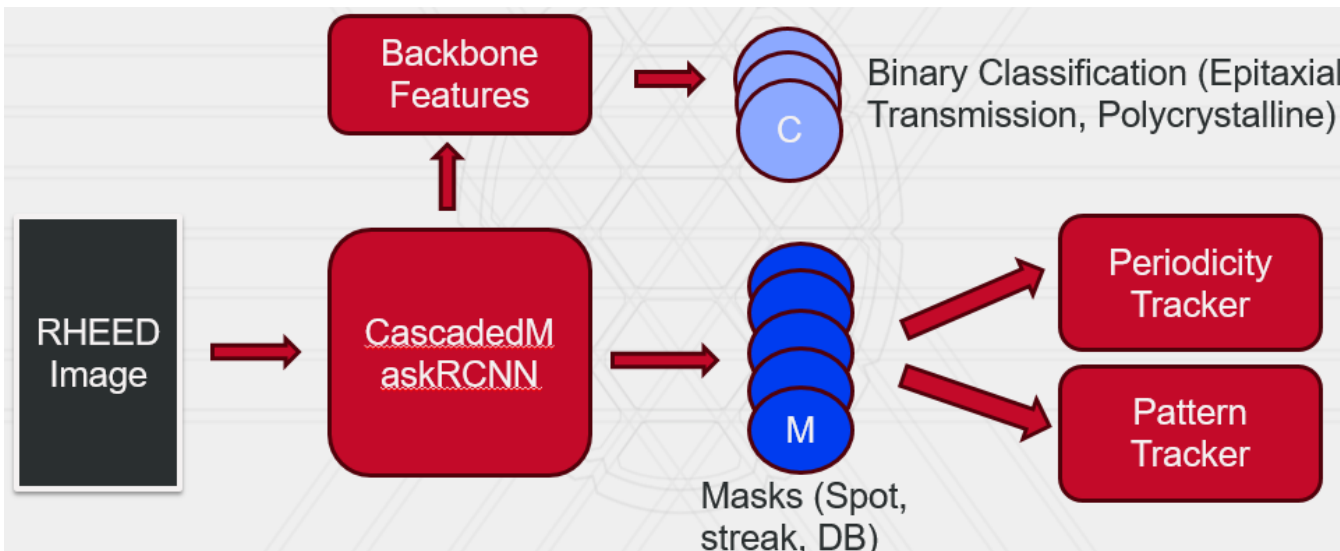


Low-light sensitive Camera (ELP)



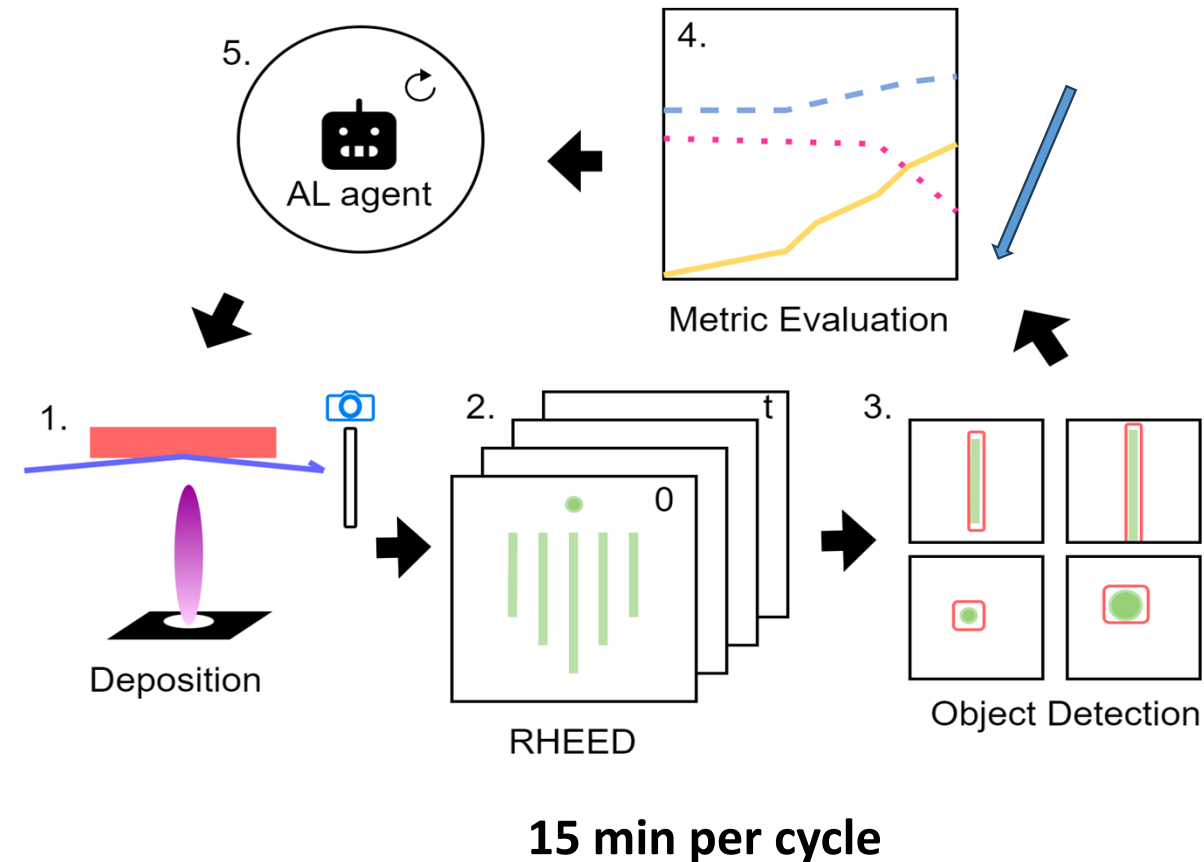
High Speed Network Camera (Allied Vision)

New RHEED analysis pipeline



- Multiple features are identified: epitaxial vs islands vs ring (polycrystalline)
- Sharpness of the peak
- Periodicity gives us the lattice constant – can identify the phase

Autonomous live experimental loop for controlled growth of hexagonal TbFeO_3

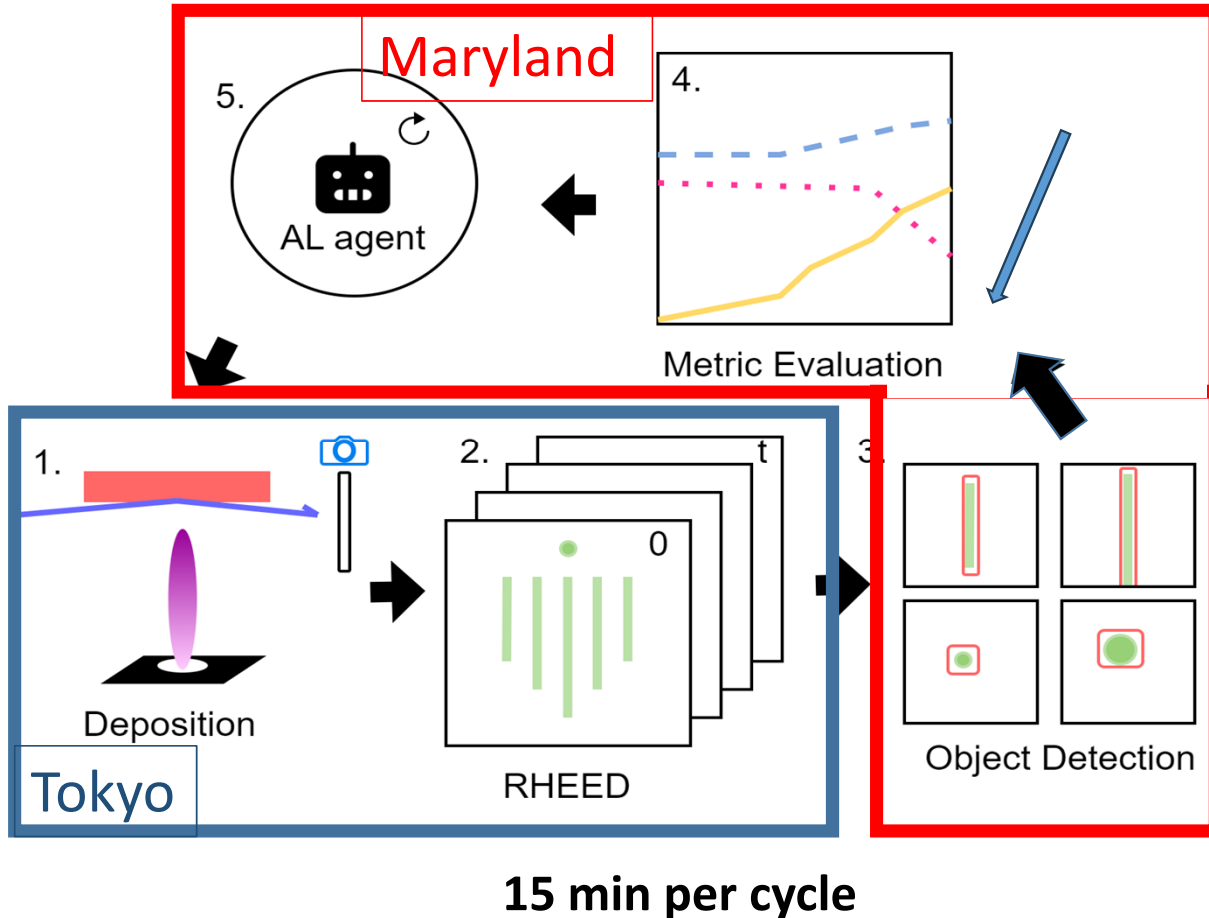


Parameters:

- O_2 pressure: 10^{-7} - 10^{-4} Torr (10 increments)
- Temperature: 600 – 1000 °C (16 increments)
- Laser pulse rate: 0.5 – 20 Hz (7 increments)

Total grid: 1100 experiments

Autonomous live experimental loop for controlled growth of hexagonal TbFeO_3



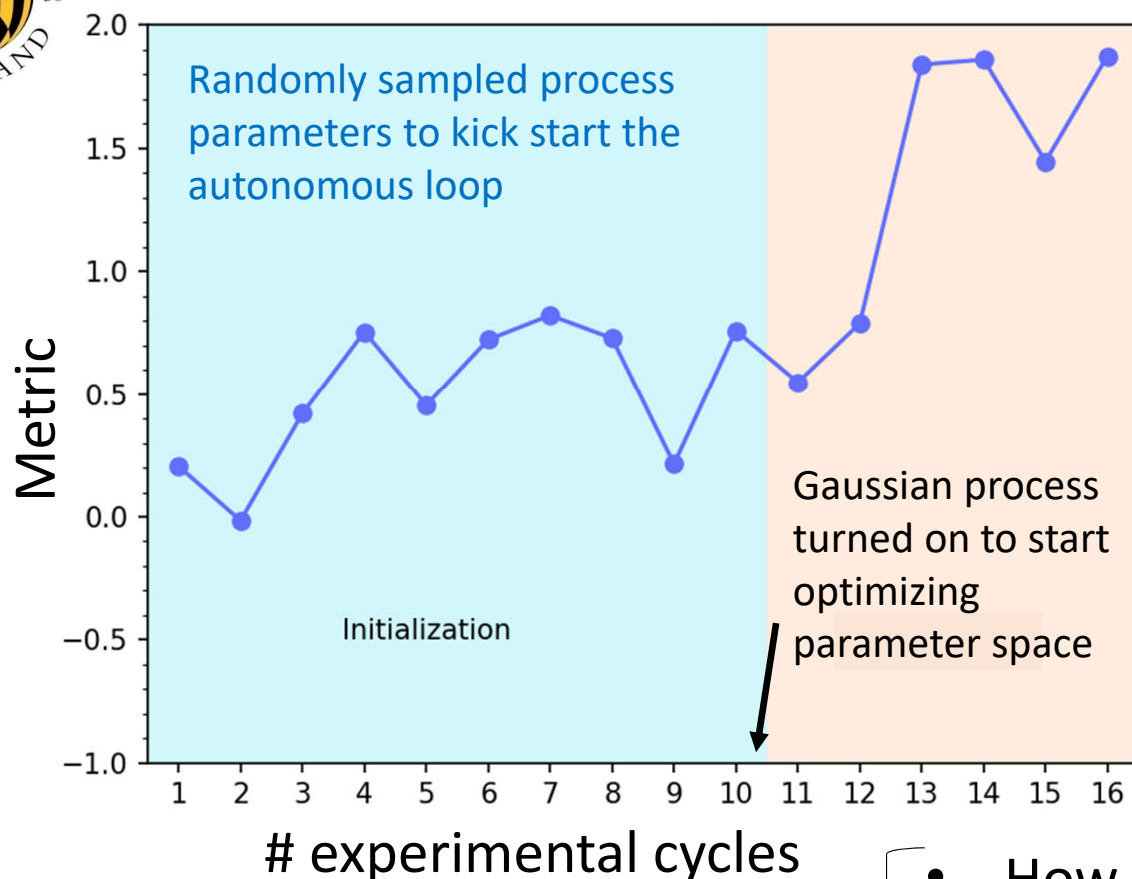
Parameters:

- O_2 pressure: 10^{-7} - 10^{-4} Torr (10 increments)
- Temperature: 600 – 1000 °C (16 increments)
- Laser pulse rate: 0.5 – 20 Hz (7 increments)

Total grid: 1100 experiments



Autonomous atomic-layer synthesis of TbFeO_3



- 3 deposition parameters (pressure, temperature, dep rate: 1100 possibilities)
- Each cycle ~ 15 min
- Takes us to unexpected region of parameter space
- Always converges after only < 15 cycles of autonomous iteration

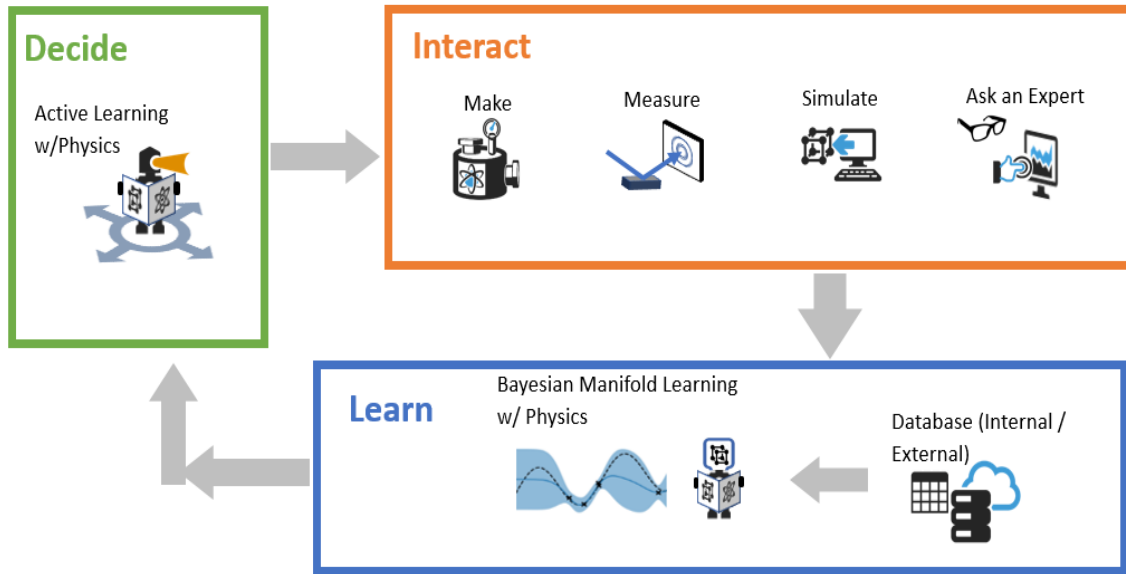
3 figures of merit from RHEED analysis combined into 1 metric ($-1 < \text{range} < 2$)

- How long does the phase stay stable?
- Sharpness of the peak
- How fast can we grow it? (Hz)



Autonomous additive manufacturing

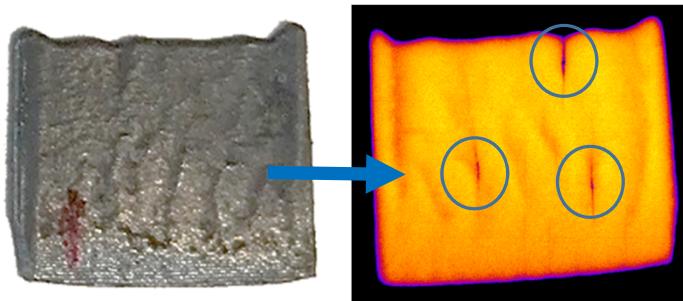
Haotong Liang, J-C Zhao (MSE), Huapeng Huang (AAL)



(LDED tool)

Compact X-ray source and detector mounted inside printer

Optical image of a printed superalloy



In-situ X-ray image detects defects not visible optically



Autonomous additive manufacturing

Haotong Liang, J-C Zhao (MSE), Huapeng Huang (AAL)

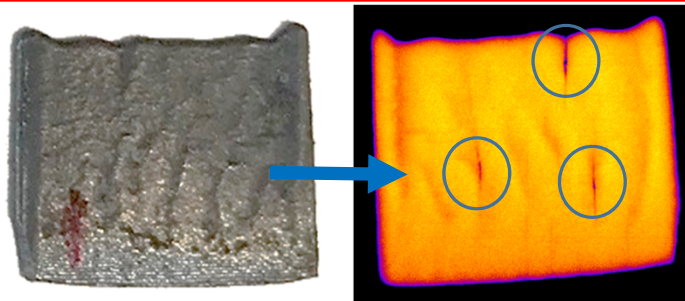
Goal: develop a live closed-loop metal AM tool, which automatically evaluates the quality of printed materials, figures out how to optimize, and proceeds to find the best process conditions with minimum # of iterations w/ no human intervention



(LDED tool)

Compact X-ray source and detector mounted inside printer

Optical image of a printed superalloy



In-situ X-ray image detects defects not visible optically



Autonomous additive manufacturing

Haotong Liang, J-C Zhao (MSE), Huapeng Huang (AAL)

Decide
Active Learning
w/Physics

Interact
Make Measure Simulate Ask an Expert

**The biggest challenge:
No software control from
outside was allowed**

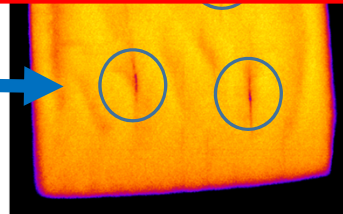
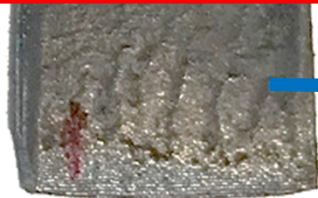
**Solution: Hardware/software
integration hack**



(LDED tool)

Compact X-ray source and detector mounted inside printer

Optical image of a printed superalloy



In-situ X-ray image detects defects not visible optically



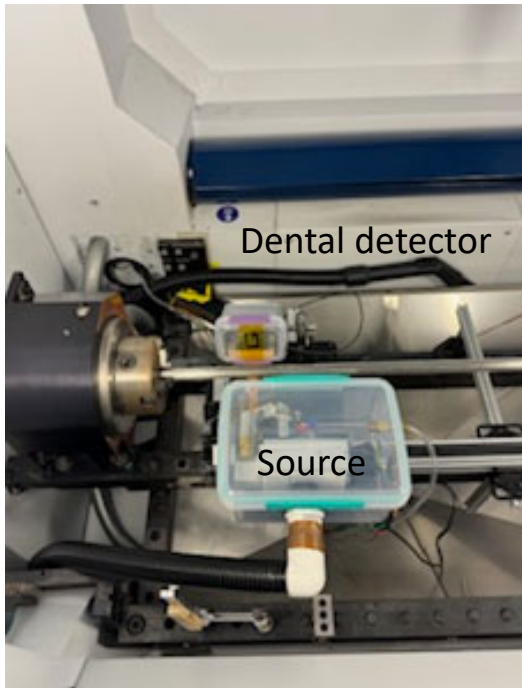
Autonomous additive manufacturing

Haotong Liang, J-C Zhao (MSE), Huapeng Huang (AAL)

Hardware/software integration hack

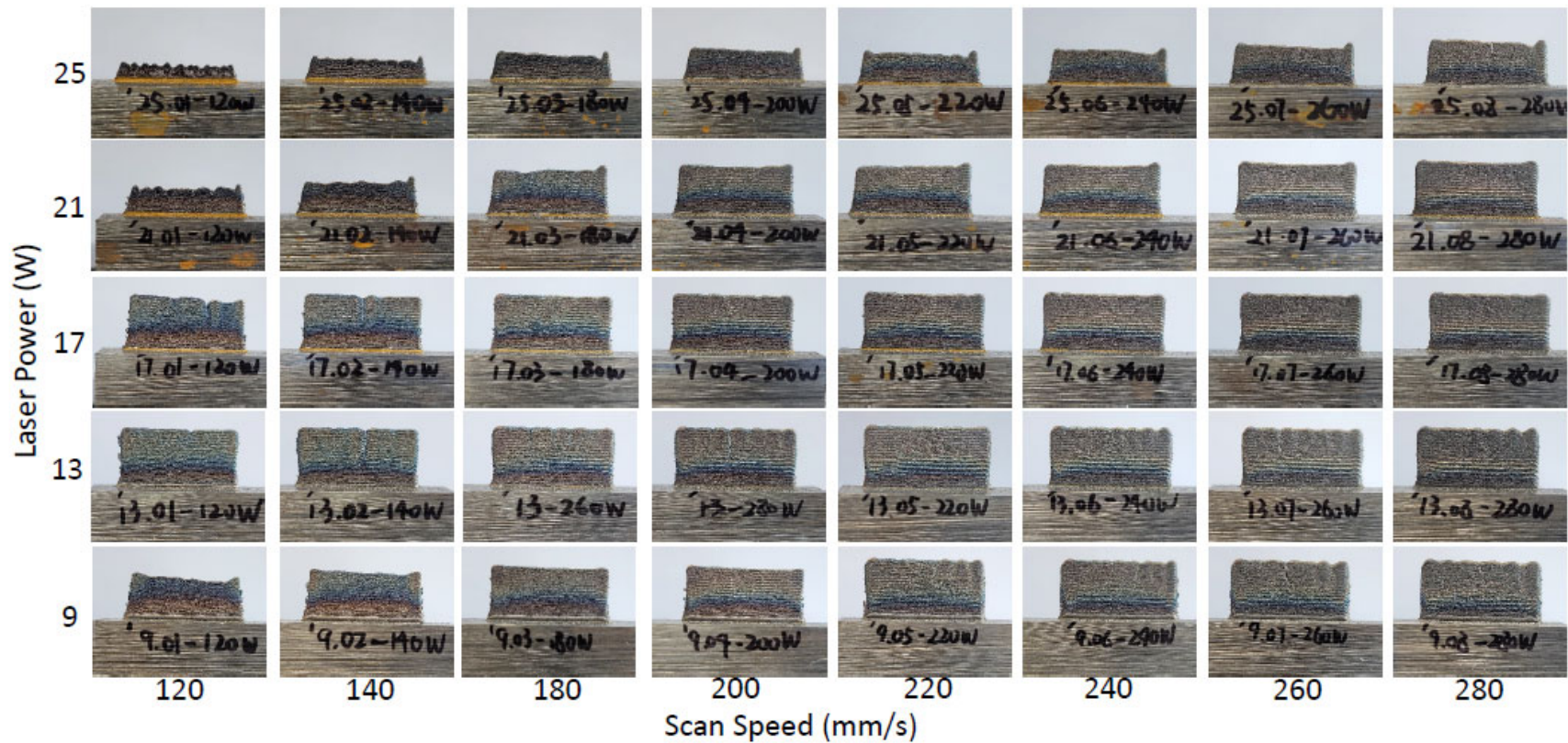
Motor and actuators to replace a knob and on/off button

Compact X-ray source and detector Camera for monitoring



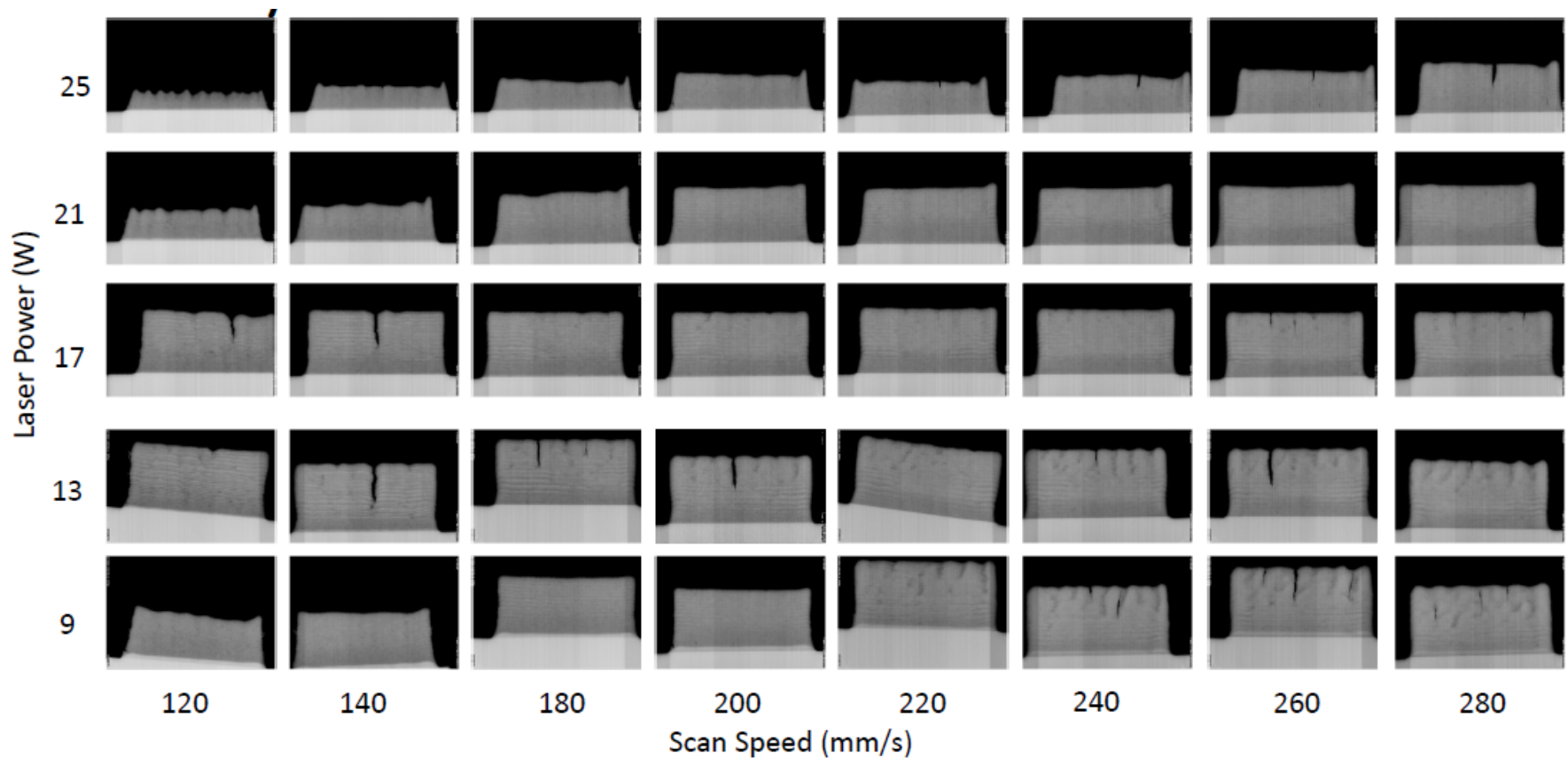
Superalloy (MAR-M247) printing: minimize crack formation by controlling laser power and scan speed

Reality check: grid measurements: optical images



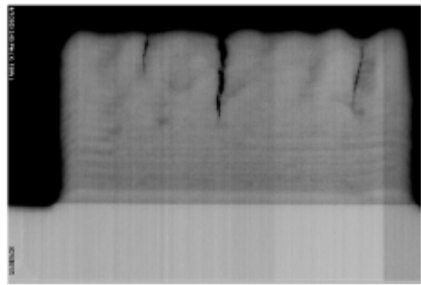
Superalloy (MAR-M247) printing: minimize crack formation by controlling laser power and scan speed

Reality check: grid measurements: X-ray images





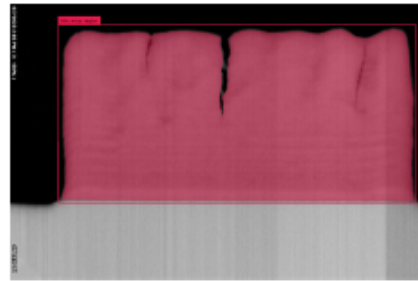
Computer vision workflow for identifying defects from X-ray images and quantify them



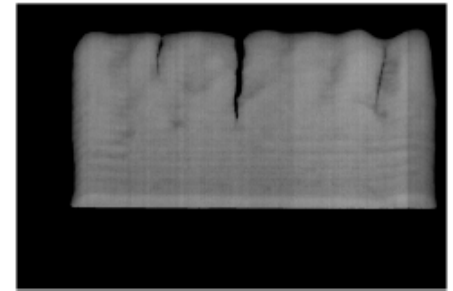
Main object identification



Grounded DINO + SAM



Segmentation



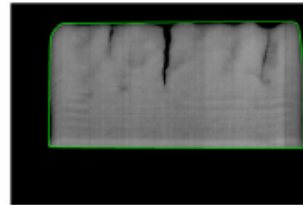
Intensity adjusted crack area : $\sum(I_c/I_s)$
 I_c : crack pixel intensity
 I_s : most frequent non crack pixel intensity
Measure the amount of materials is missing.

Compute Quality

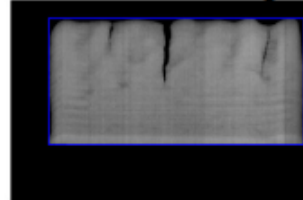


Metric =
Intensity adjusted crack area/sample area

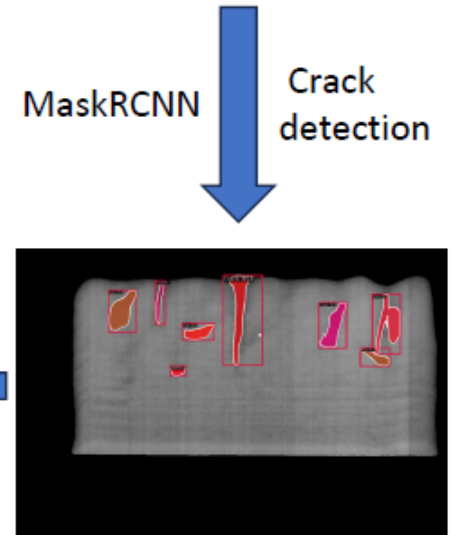
Convex Hull Contour



Minimum Bounding Box

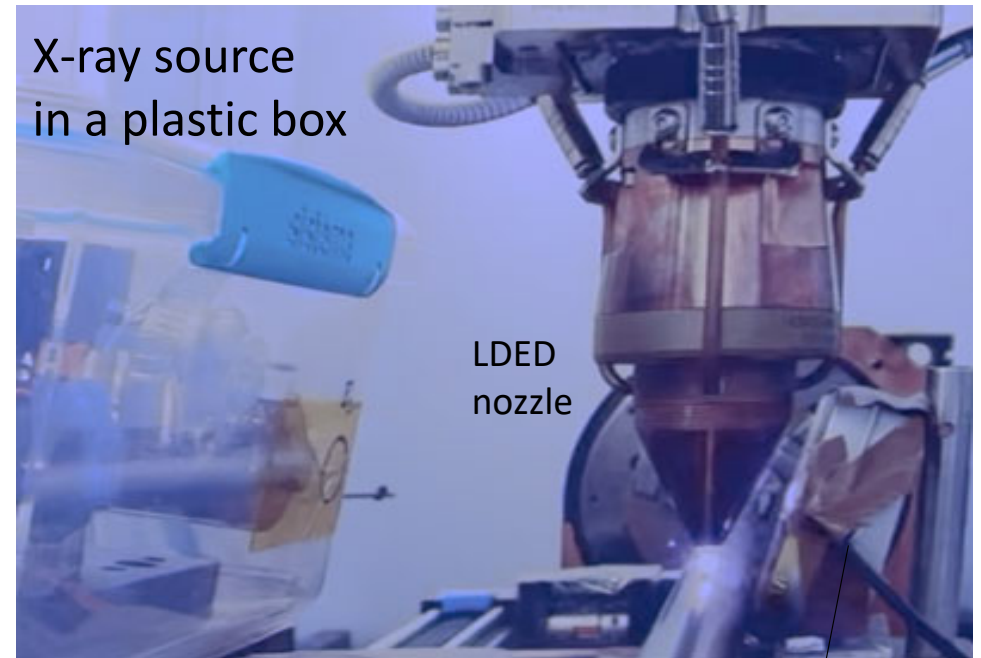
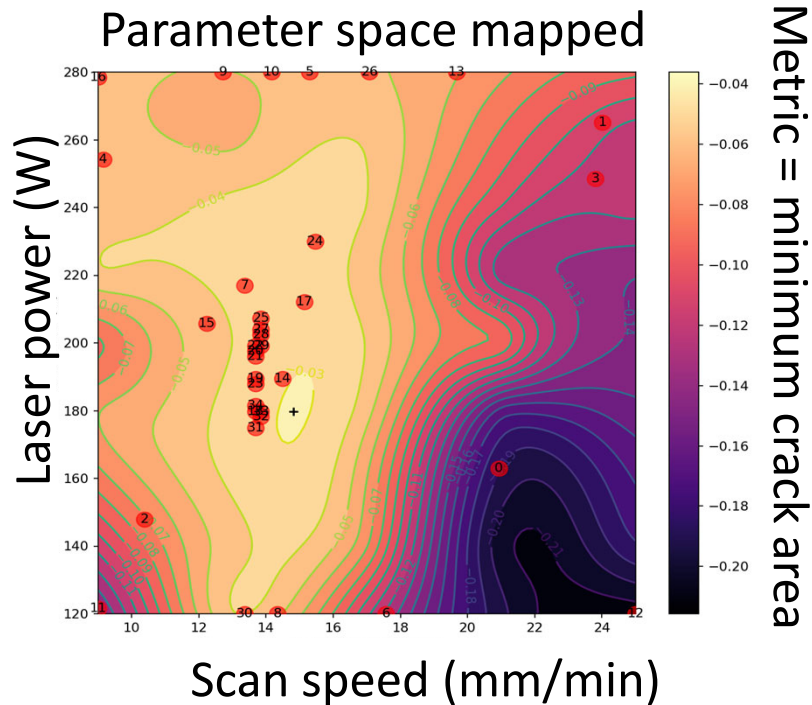


Estimate sample area





Demonstration of autonomous metal additive manufacturing



After ~8 prints,
best conditions are identified

After 40 min:
the plastic had melted and imager was burned

Liang, Takeuchi et al., to be published (2024)



Summary



We are developing various nimble autonomous materials science platforms

We have demonstrated:

- autonomous control of oxide thin film growth by PLD
(the basis for autonomous semiconductor manufacturing)
- autonomous control of metal additive manufacturing

Acknowledgement

University of Maryland

H. Liang
J.-C. Zhao

Advanced Analyzer

H. Huang

NIST

A. G. Kusne

Univ. of Tokyo

M. Lippmaa
Y. Sun

Supported by NIST, ONR, AFOSR, and SRC

