

# How to discover new materials quickly

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By simultaneously depositing atoms from three or more directions on a substrate, the researchers produce so-called thin-film materials libraries. Credit: RUB, Drießen

The number of potential new materials that can be assembled from elements in the periodic table is immense—even if researchers were to

limit themselves to the 40 to 50 elements that are non-toxic, eco-friendly, and available on Earth in sufficient quantities. These possibilities remain as yet for the most part unexplored.

New methods of manufacturing such [materials](#) open up new possibilities for a more efficient approach. "By simultaneously depositing atoms from three or more directions on a substrate, we produce so-called thin-film materials libraries," explains Alfred Ludwig.

## High-throughput screening

In order to render those libraries usable, they not only must be manufactured in high-throughput processes, but efficient methods must be deployed to analyze the properties of the materials. This is the only way to find out if the library contains any material composition that offers properties that are interesting for a potential application. "In order to accelerate the entire process of discovering new materials, both the measurements and the analysis should ideally be automated," explains Ludwig.

He would like the use of a database to become at least partially automated, in order to maintain control over the anticipated immense volumes of material data. "It is moreover important for these data to be compatible for the use by research groups from different disciplines," as he points out. Documentation should be carried out not only for the data of element compositions that seem particularly promising, but also for all others. "The purpose of this approach is to facilitate [machine learning](#) and to enable [artificial intelligence](#) to aid the search for new materials," concludes Ludwig.

**More information:** Alfred Ludwig. Discovery of new materials using combinatorial synthesis and high-throughput characterization of thin-film materials libraries combined with computational methods, *npj*

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