3元系複合酸化物の光電流応答データの機械学習による解析

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Machine learning was applied to the photocurrent response data of ternary composite oxides, which was accumulated in our laboratory by the high-throughput screening automatic system consisting of the automatic synthesis and the automatic photocurrent evaluation for semiconductor library. From the existing experimental data, the patterns were analyzed for the combinations of elements constituting ternary composite oxides in which the photocurrent response is likely to occur.

The experimental data of photocurrent response has been accumulated for the semiconductor library of composite oxides, which was produced by mixing up to 3 solutions selected from the coating solution group containing any one of the 30 candidate elements constituting the composite oxide, and coating and firing on conductive glass. For these data set, the correlation between the element combination and the photocurrent response was examined by some machine learning methods with the element combination as the explanatory variables and the presence or absence of the photocurrent response / its magnitude as the objective variable. The data set was divided into training data and test data and some machine learning models were trained with the training data so that the pattern of the photocurrent response of the test data could be reproduced to some extent. The combination pattern of elements in which the photocurrent response is likely to occur was found in the existing experimental data.

Keywords: Machine Learning; Composite Oxide; Photocurrent; Photoelectrode; Highthroughput Screening

半導体ライブラリーの自動合成と光電流自動評価からなる高速自動探索システムによって我々の研究室で蓄積された3元系複合酸化物の光電流応答データに対して機械学習を適用した。既存の実験データについて3元系複合酸化物を構成する元素における光電流応答が生じやすい組み合わせの傾向を解析した。

複合酸化物を構成する候補元素30種類の内のいずれか1元素を含む塗布溶液群から選ばれた3種類までの溶液を混合して導電性ガラスに塗布・焼成することにより作製された複合酸化物半導体ライブラリーに対して光電流応答を測定した実験データが蓄積されている。そのデータセットに対し、元素の組み合わせを説明変数、光電流応答の有無もしくはその大きさを目的変数として機械学習の手法により元素の組み合わせと光電流応答の相関について調べた。データセットを学習データと評価データに分割し、複数の機械学習モデルを学習データによって訓練したところ、評価データの光電流応答の傾向をある程度まで再現できた。光電流応答が生じやすい元素の組み合わせの傾向を既存の実験データから見出した。

- 1) J. Comb. Chem. 2007, 9, 574-581.
- 2) J. Comb. Chem. 2010, 12, 356-362.