

電子論に根ざした機械学習による高精度かつ迅速なスピン軌道相互作用の予測検討

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The spin-orbit coupling (SOC), which governs spin forbidden processes, is an essential physical property in many sciences ranging from materials to biology. However, the molecular size of functional materials is generally large, making it challenging to perform SOC calculations with high accuracy. This study investigated how to predict SOC accurately and quickly by using an electronic structure informatics, in which combines high-precision quantum chemical calculations and machine learning.

For the purpose, we focused on CH₂O, of which spin-orbit coupling has been well studied, and other photochemically oriented molecules such as acetone and benzophenone. The prediction accuracy of SOC between the S₀-T₁, S₁-T₁, and S₁-T₂ states for these molecules was investigated using multiple linear regression (MLR) and nonlinear machine learning models such as Gaussian process regression (GPR). Using electronic features based on relativistic effective potentials, a maximum coefficient of determination of 0.999 was obtained, and we have succeeded in obtaining a highly accurate machine learning model.

Keywords : *Spin-Orbit Coupling; Machine Learning; Electronic Structure Informatics; Excited States; El-Sayed rule*

項間交差や燐光といったスピン禁制過程を支配するスピン軌道相互作用 (SOC; Spin-Orbit Coupling) は、有機 EL デバイス¹⁾や金属タンパク質の機能解明や模倣²⁾など、材料から生命分野に亘る多くの物質科学に欠かせない物理量である。だが、機能性材料の分子サイズは一般に大きく、精度の高い SOC 計算を行うことは難しい。本研究では高精度量子化学計算と機械学習を組み合わせた電子状態インフォマティクスのアプローチにより、SOC を高精度かつ迅速に予測する方法について検討した。

今回はスピン軌道相互作用がよく調べられている CH₂O を中心に、アセトン・ベンゾフェノンなど光化学を志向した分子群を取り扱った。それらに対して S₀-T₁、S₁-T₁、S₁-T₂ 状態間での SOC を、線形重回帰およびガウス過程回帰などの非線形機械学習モデルでその予測精度を検討した。相対論的有効ポテンシャルを基とした電子的特徴量を用いた結果、決定係数は最大で 0.999 が得られた。

1) Aizawa N. *et al. Nat. Commun.* **2020**, *11*, 1-6.

2) Miyake R. *et al. Angew. Chem. Intl. Ed.* **2021**, *60*, 5179-5183.