

# 学术报告

**题目:** Computational Materials Discovery

**报告人:** Artem Oganov

**时间:** 2014年7月8日(周二)晚上 19:00

**地点:** 中科院固体所3号楼321会议室

## 报告摘要:

The development of powerful structure prediction methods and codes, such as our USPEX code enables prediction of materials with superior or unusual properties. I will discuss several thrusts of our recent work and related fundamental questions:

A. Search for superhard and ultrahard materials. Discovery of new ultrahard phases (e.g.  $\text{MnB}_3$ ) in apparently well-studied systems at normal conditions. Phase diagram of the elusive C-N system. Can a material harder than diamond exist?

B. Low-dimensional systems. New techniques have been developed to deal with surfaces, 2D-crystals, polymers. Recently, we made discovered two new high-permittivity polymers, and predicted a 2D boron crystal, much more stable than previous proposals and having massless Dirac fermions.

C. Search for exotic chemistry, which produces unusual materials.

Recently, we predicted a new hydrogen hydrate  $\text{H}_2\text{O}\cdot 2\text{H}_2$  (i.e.  $\text{H}_6\text{O}$ ) to be stable at pressures above 38 GPa; having 18 wt.% of easily removable hydrogen, this could be an ideal energy storage material if one can find a way of stabilizing it at normal conditions. More intriguingly, we have discovered a class of “impossible” chemical compounds – such as  $\text{Na}_3\text{Cl}$ ,  $\text{Na}_2\text{Cl}$ ,  $\text{Na}_3\text{Cl}_2$ ,  $\text{NaCl}_3$ ,  $\text{NaCl}_7$  – to become stable under pressure. More recently, we predicted some of such compounds, e.g.  $\text{KCl}_3$ , to be stable at normal conditions.  $\text{KCl}_3$  can find industrial use as a chlorine storage material.

## 报告人简介:

Artem Oganov 教授 1975 年 3 月生于俄罗斯莫斯科，2002 年博士毕业于英国伦敦大学学院 (UCL)，2003–2007 年执教于瑞士苏黎世联邦理工学院 (ETH)，2008 年起执教于美国纽约州立大学石溪分校 (Stony Brook University)，2010 年晋升正教授，2012 年 8 月入选中组部第八批“千人计划 (创新人才短期项目)”，受聘于西北工业大学材料学院。截至 2012 年已发表文章 100 多篇，包括 5 篇 Nature (IF=36.101)、1 篇 Nature Chemistry (IF=20.524) 1 篇 Nature Materials (IF=29.897)、1 篇 Acc. Chem. Res. (IF=21.84)、5 篇 PNAS (IF=9.771) 和 5 篇 PRL (IF=7.621) 等世界顶级刊物 (某些论文与诺贝尔化学奖得主 Roald Hoffmann 合作发表)，总引用 2635 次，Hirsch's h-index 为 28。主导开发的 USPEX 晶体结构预测软件 (Universal Structure Predictor: Evolutionary Xtallography: USPEX) 能够基于材料的化学成分和给定的温度/压力，预测材料的稳定结构和一系列低能介稳结构，从而奠定了该方法在晶体结构预测领域的重要地位，已拥有 1000 多个全球用户 (组)，并对学术研究免费开放。现在，该方法已推广到分子晶体、团簇、变成分结构、相变路径和基于力学和功能性质的晶体结构预测。担任 Journal of Superhard Materials 编委、Nature 出版集团《Scientific Reports》编辑顾问、《American Mineralogist》编辑、《Zeitschrift für Kristallographie》客座编辑，共同创建了欧洲晶体学会的矿物晶体学分会，并担任副主席。是“新闻周刊”评选的 20 位俄罗斯籍海外科学家之一 (Top 20 Newsweek's Russian scientist abroad) 和“福布斯”评选的十位著名俄罗斯籍科学家之一 (Top 10 the world's most renowned scholars of Russian origin)。

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