

## A foundational atomistic model for materials

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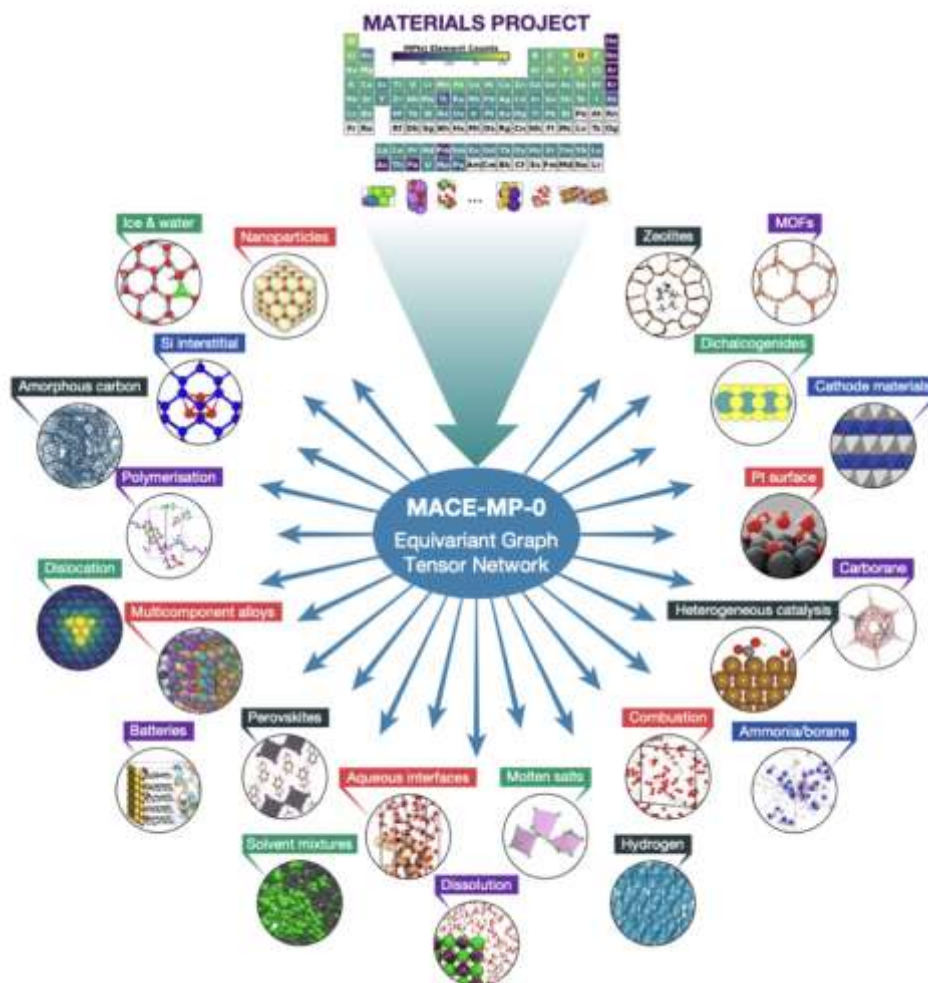
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A new computational task has been defined and solved over the past 15 years for extended material systems: the analytic fitting of the Born-Oppenheimer potential energy surface as a function of nuclear coordinates. The resulting potentials ("force fields") are reactive, many-body, with evaluation costs that are currently on the order of 0.1-10 ms/atom/cpu core (or about 1-10ms on a powerful GPU), and reach accuracies of a few meV/atom when trained specifically for a given system using iterative or active learning methods. The latest and most successful architectures leverage many-body symmetric descriptions of local geometry and equivariant message passing networks. Perhaps the most surprising recent result is the stability of models trained on very diverse training sets across the whole periodic table. Our recently discovery [1] is that the MACE-MP-0 model that was trained on just ~150,000 real and hypothetical small inorganic crystals (90% of training set < 70 atoms), is capable of stable molecular dynamics for several nanoseconds/day on any chemical or material system tested so far - this includes crystals, liquids, surfaces, clusters, molecules, and combinations of all of these (see Figure 1). The astounding generalisation performance of such foundation models open the possibility to creating a universally applicable interatomic potential with useful accuracy (especially when fine-tuned with a little bit of domain-specific data), and democratise quantum-accurate large scale molecular simulations by lowering the barrier to entry into the field.

## References

[1] Batatia *et al.* <https://arxiv.org/abs/2401.00096>.



**Figure 1.** The foundation model, trained only on small inorganic crystals, is capable of stable molecular dynamics simulation of a wide variety of chemical and material systems.