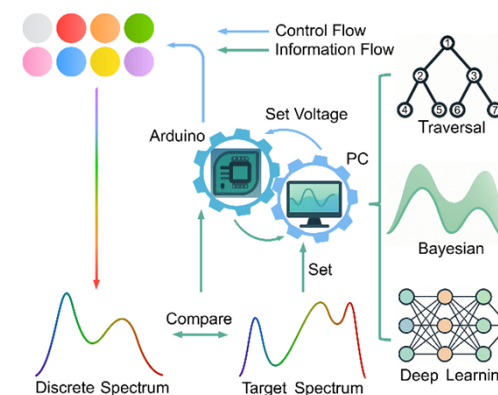
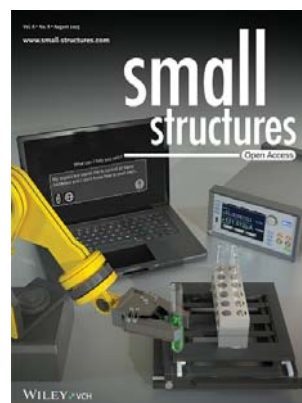
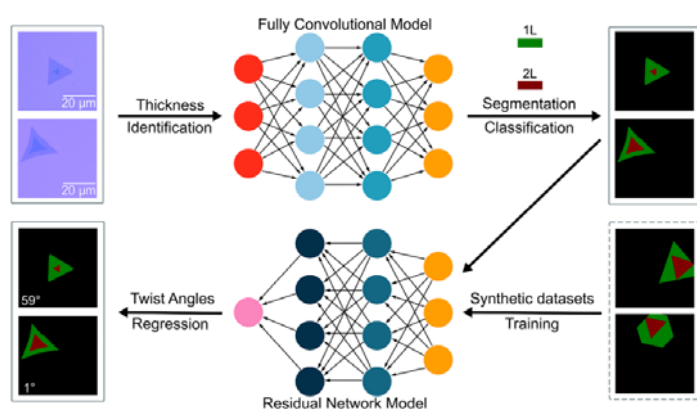


Towards Full Autonomous Synthesis and Characterization of 2D Materials

Yong Xie

Instituto de Ciencia de Materiales de Madrid
(ICMM-CSIC), Spain

xieyong.nwpu@gmail.com



- **Motivation**
- **Deep learning for recognition of twisted angles of CVD-grown 2D materials**
- **Toward fully autonomous laboratory instrumentation control with large language model**
- **Toward fully autonomous laboratory**
- **Take home message**

The concept of autonomous (self-driving) lab

Can we make everything autonomously?



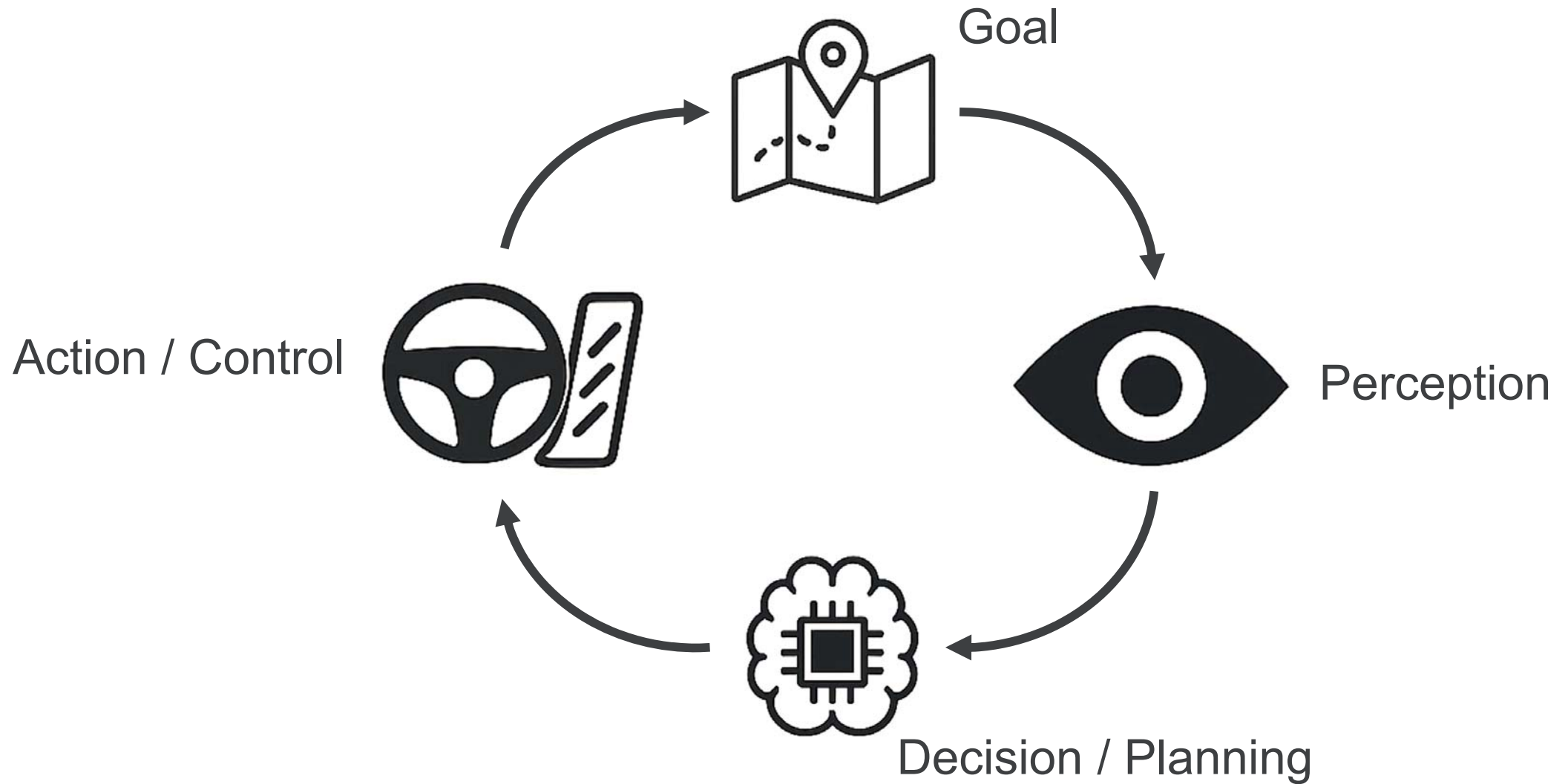
Create/Have a **Doraemon**

Doraemon is a famous Japanese cartoon about a blue robotic cat from the future who helps a boy fulfill **all his wishes**.

Doraemon (ドラえもん) is a Japanese [manga](#) series written and illustrated by [Fujiko F. Fujio](#)

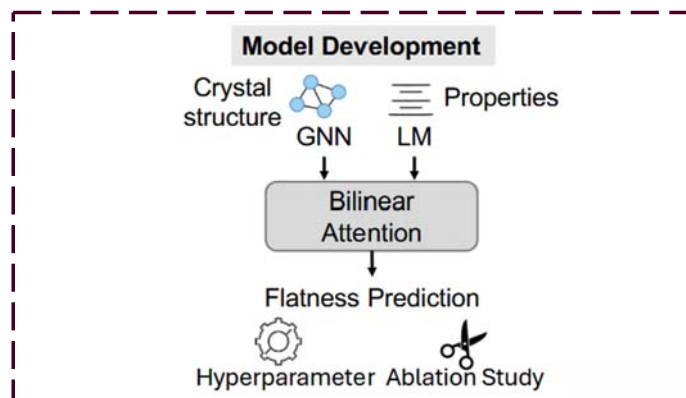


The concept of autonomous (self-driving) lab



The concept of autonomous (self-driving) lab for 2D Mat.

A. Mishchenko *et. al*,
Structure-Informed
Learning of Flat Band
2D Materials
arXiv:2506.07518

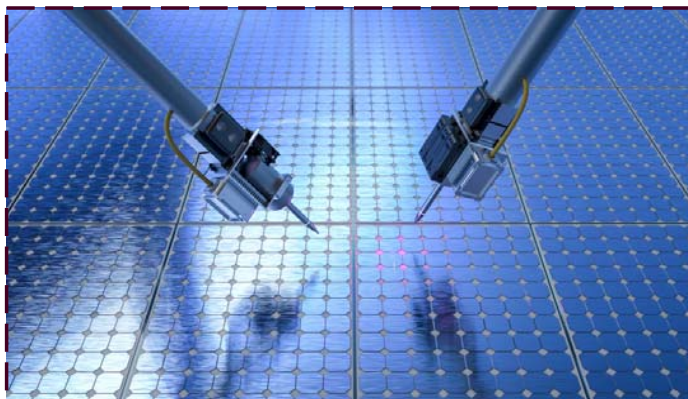


Design

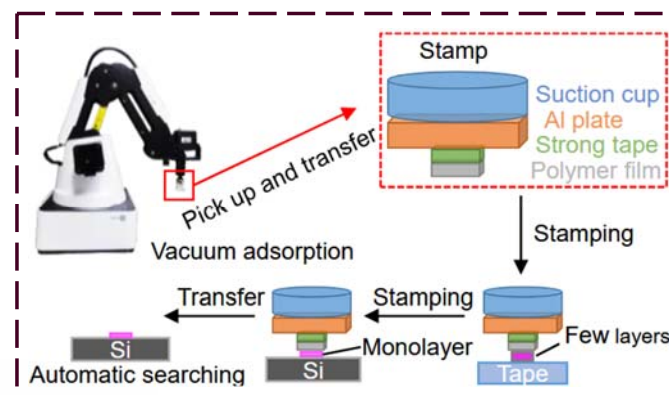
Graph neural networks and language models guide **inverse design** of 2D materials, predicting flat-band candidates from crystal structures.

Robotic assembly and **automated** probing accelerate device prototyping, ensuring precise stacking and scalable integration.

Devices



T. Buonassisi *et. al*, A self-supervised robotic system for autonomous contact-based spatial mapping of semiconductor properties
Sci. Adv. 11, eadw7071 (2025)

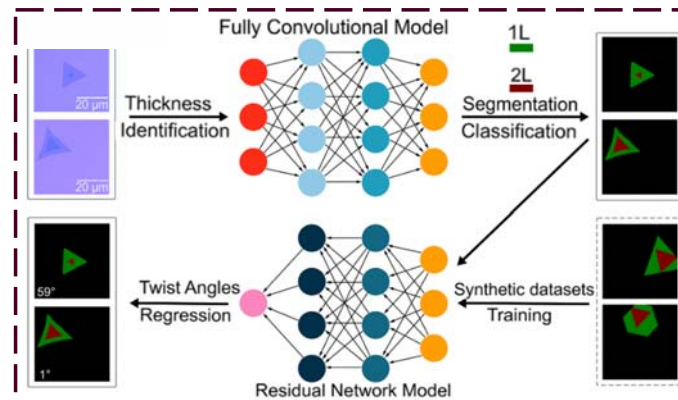


Materials Synthesis

Autonomous robotic exfoliation with **Bayesian optimization (BO)** enables reproducible fabrication of monolayer and few-layer 2D crystals.

AI-driven image analysis **rapidly identifies** layer thickness, stacking, and twist angles from microscopy data.

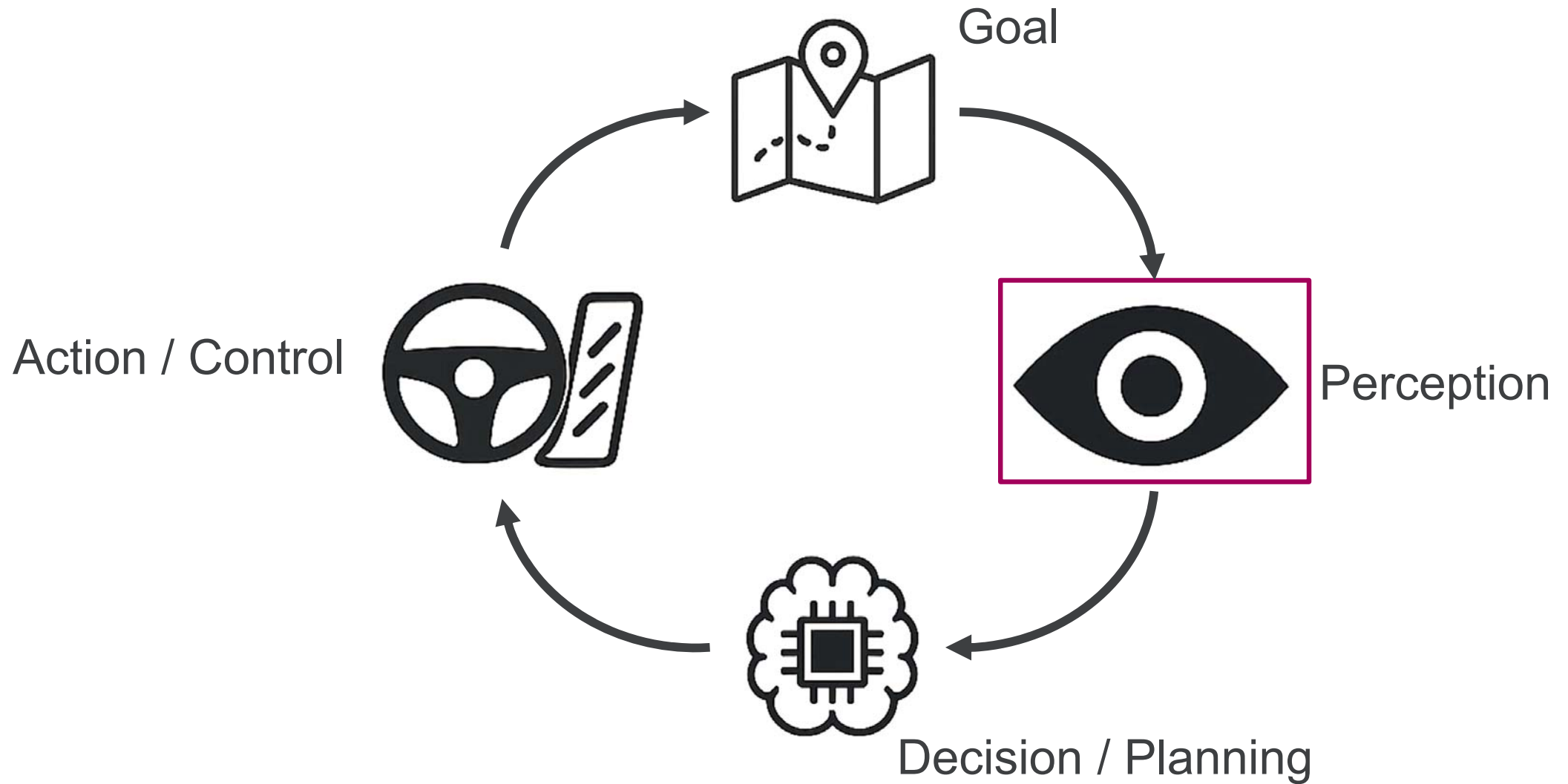
Materials Characterization



K. Matsuda *et. al*,
Autonomous robotic
mechanical exfoliation of two-dimensional semiconductors combined with Bayesian optimization
arXiv: 2411.06891v1

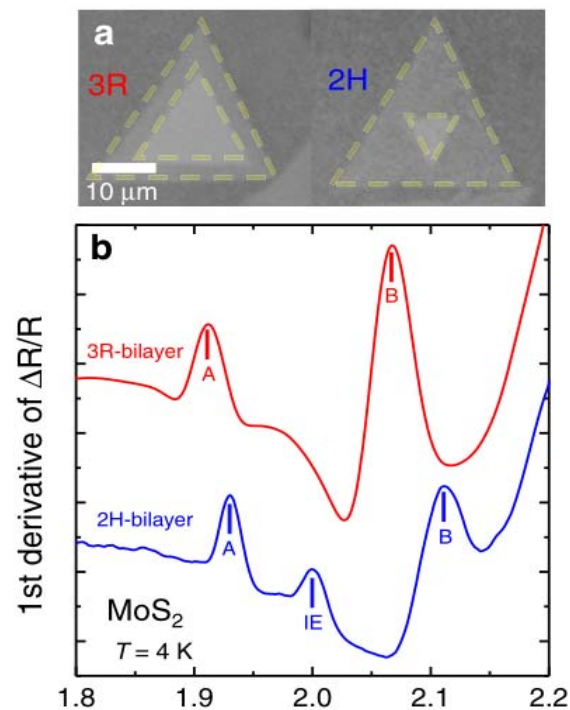
Y. Xie *et. al*, Identification and structural characterization of twisted atomically thin bilayer materials by deep learning
Nano Lett. 24 (9), 2789-2797 (2024)

The concept of autonomous (self-driving) lab

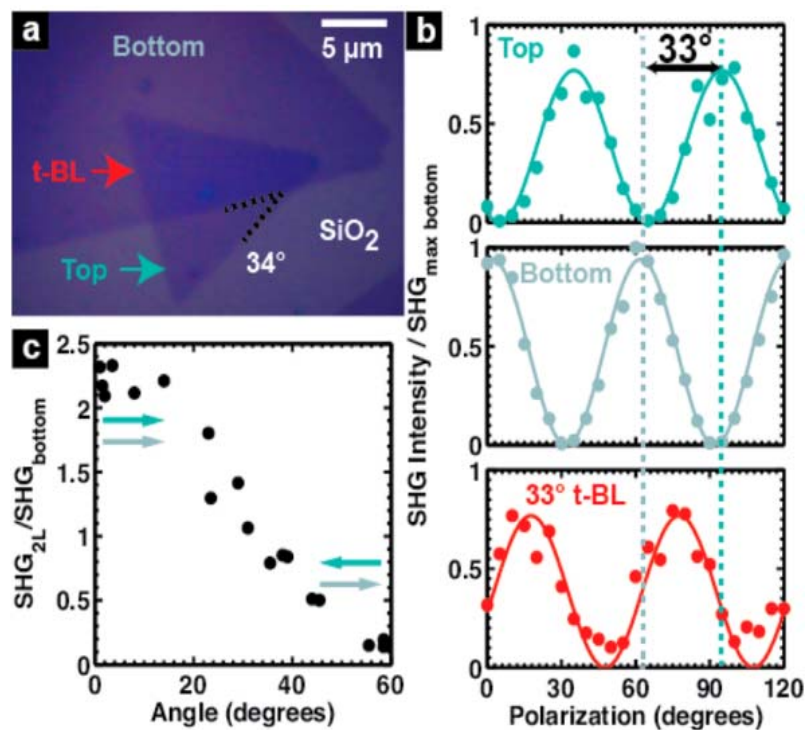


Motivation

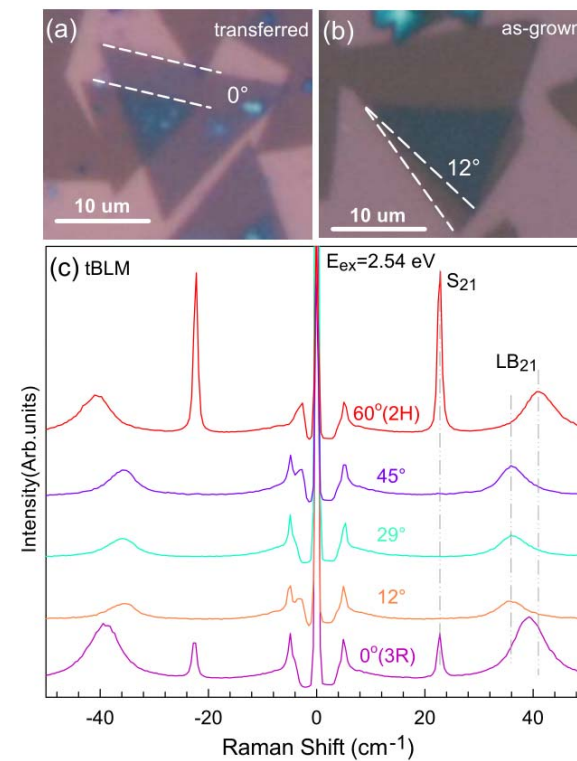
The current measurement methods for twist angles in bilayer TMDs



Differential Reflectance [1]



Second-harmonic generation [2]



Low wavenumber Raman spectra [3]

[1] Nat Commun 11, 2391 (2020)

[2] Nano Lett. 2014 Jul 9;14(7):3869-75.

[3] ACS Nano 2018, 12, 8, 8770–8780

a Workflow of the proposed method for detecting and classiating microplastic debris. The process starts with 'Data loading' (loading total pixels and color), followed by 'Background and Noise removal' (Mean filter, Median filter, Contrast enhancement, Histogram equalization). This leads to 'Grayscale image' and 'Threshold image'. The 'Grayscale image' is processed by 'Edge detection', 'Microplastic classification', 'Scribble image', 'Connected components with small removal', and 'Microplastic classification'. The 'Threshold image' is processed by 'Microplastic operation'. Both 'Microplastic classification' and 'Microplastic operation' lead to a decision point 'AND'. If 'Not selected', it goes to 'Reclassification'. If 'Selected', it goes to 'Classification'.

b Raw images showing debris on a background. Labels: 'Debris', 'Carbonized debris', 'Microplastic debris and debris', 'PVC film', 'graphene'.

c Image showing debris on a background.

d Image showing debris on a background.

e Image showing debris on a background.

f Image showing debris on a background.

g Image showing debris on a background.

h Image showing debris on a background.

i Image showing debris on a background.

j Image showing debris on a background.

k Image showing debris on a background.

l Image showing debris on a background.

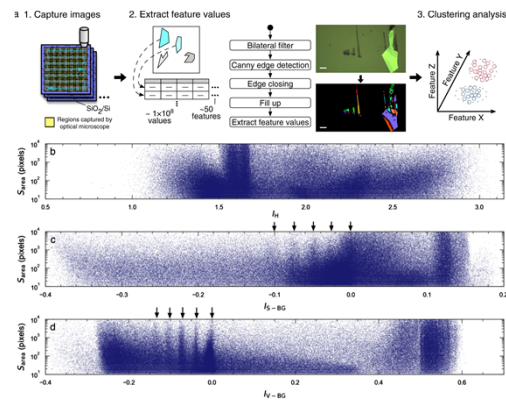
m Image showing debris on a background.

n Image showing debris on a background.

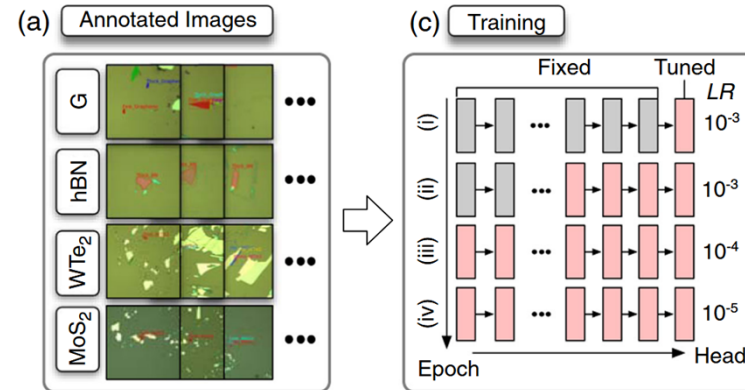
o Image showing debris on a background.

Timeline of the 2019-2020 season:

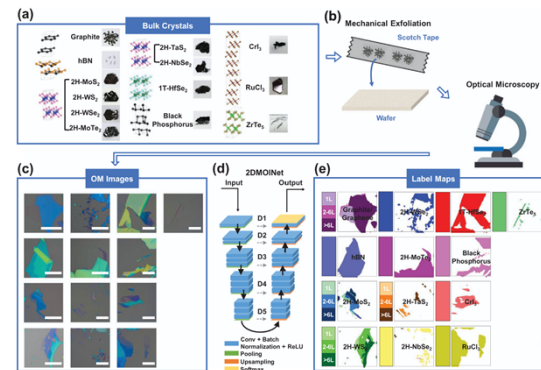
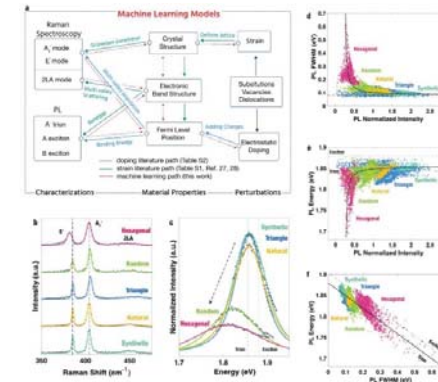
- Early season: No cases reported
- Mid season: First case reported
- Late season: Cases begin to rise
- End of season: Cases begin to decline



A horizontal timeline arrow pointing to the right, divided into segments by vertical tick marks. The years 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2020 are labeled at the top of the arrow.

[illegible]

A horizontal timeline arrow pointing to the right, divided into segments by vertical tick marks. The years 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2020 are labeled at the top of the arrow.

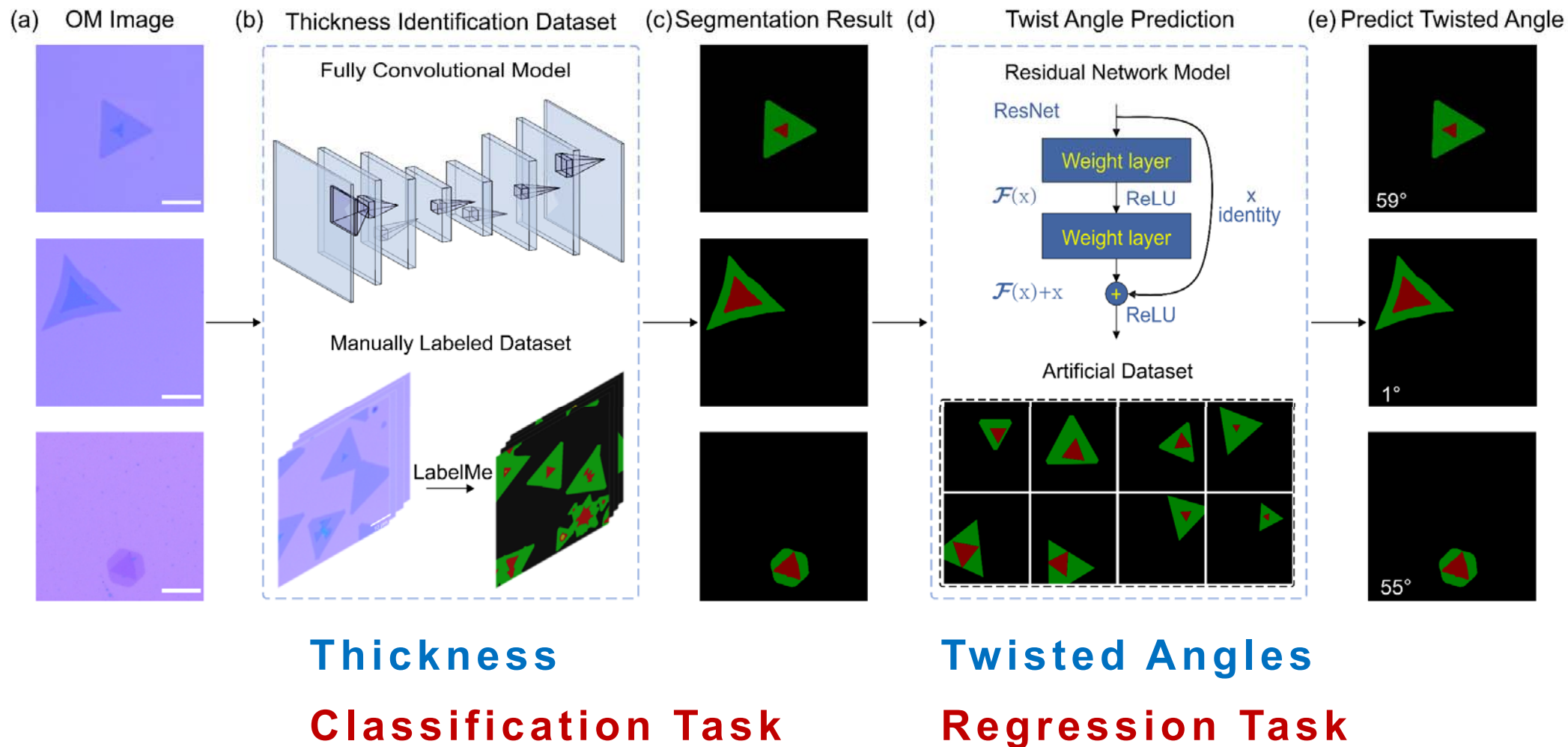
[illegible]

The identification of **contrast, color, edges, shapes, flake sizes**, and their **distributions** is crucial for advancing research on 2D materials and their device applications.

What's the main difficulty in the design of the AI (NN) to recognize the twisted angle of 2D materials?

Enough Datasets?

Two-step process



Data Preparation (CVD growth process)



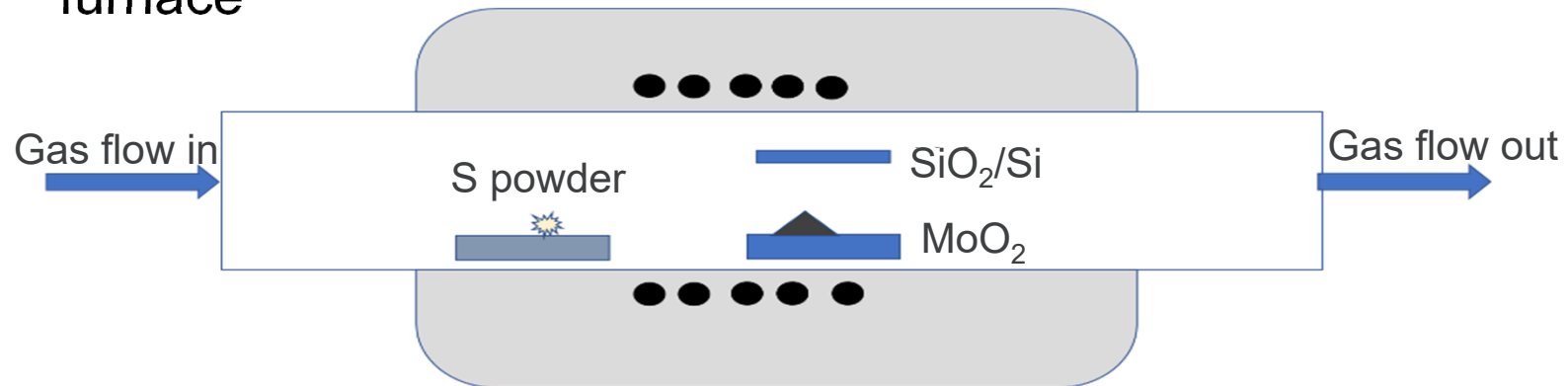
Thermo Scientific
Single-zone tube
furnace



Alicat Scientific
Gas flow control valve

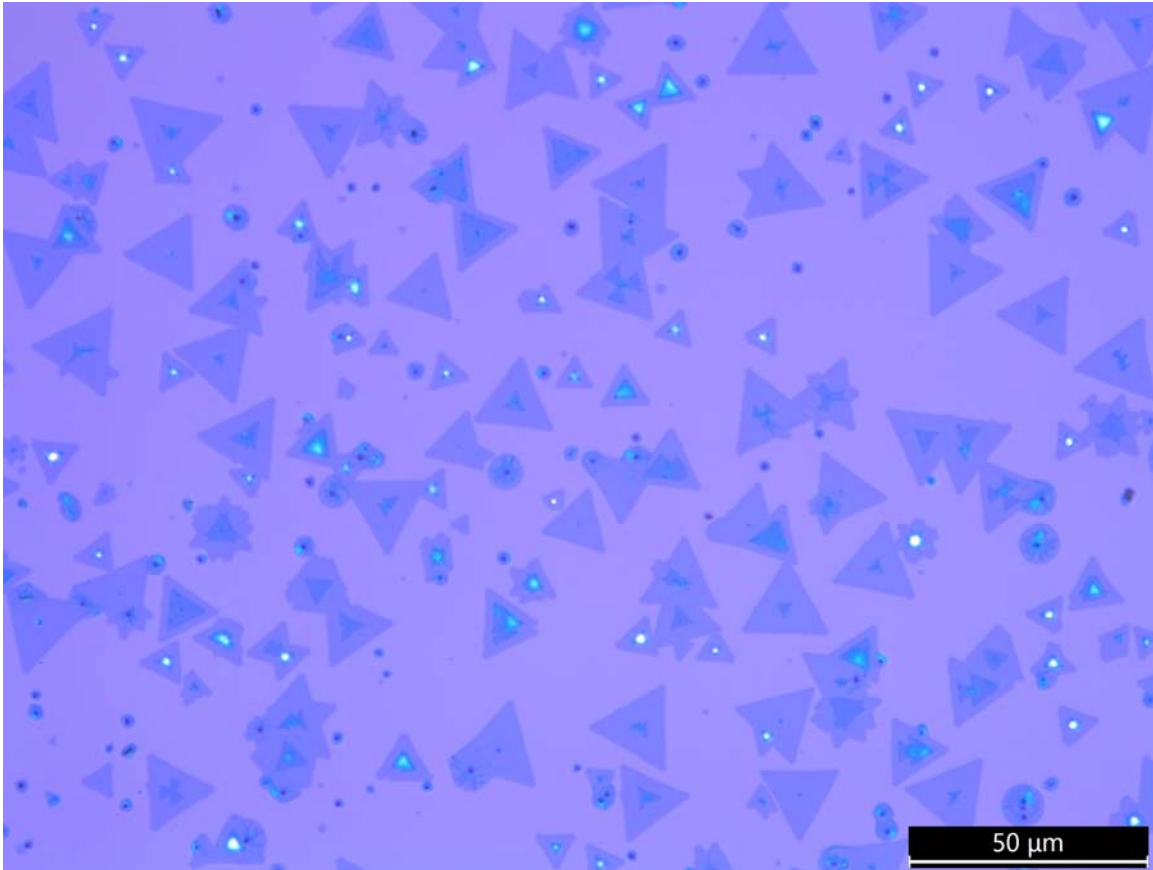


Ar Supply



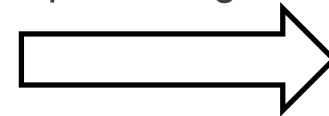
Data preprocessing

2592×1944



In total 1035 micrograph images

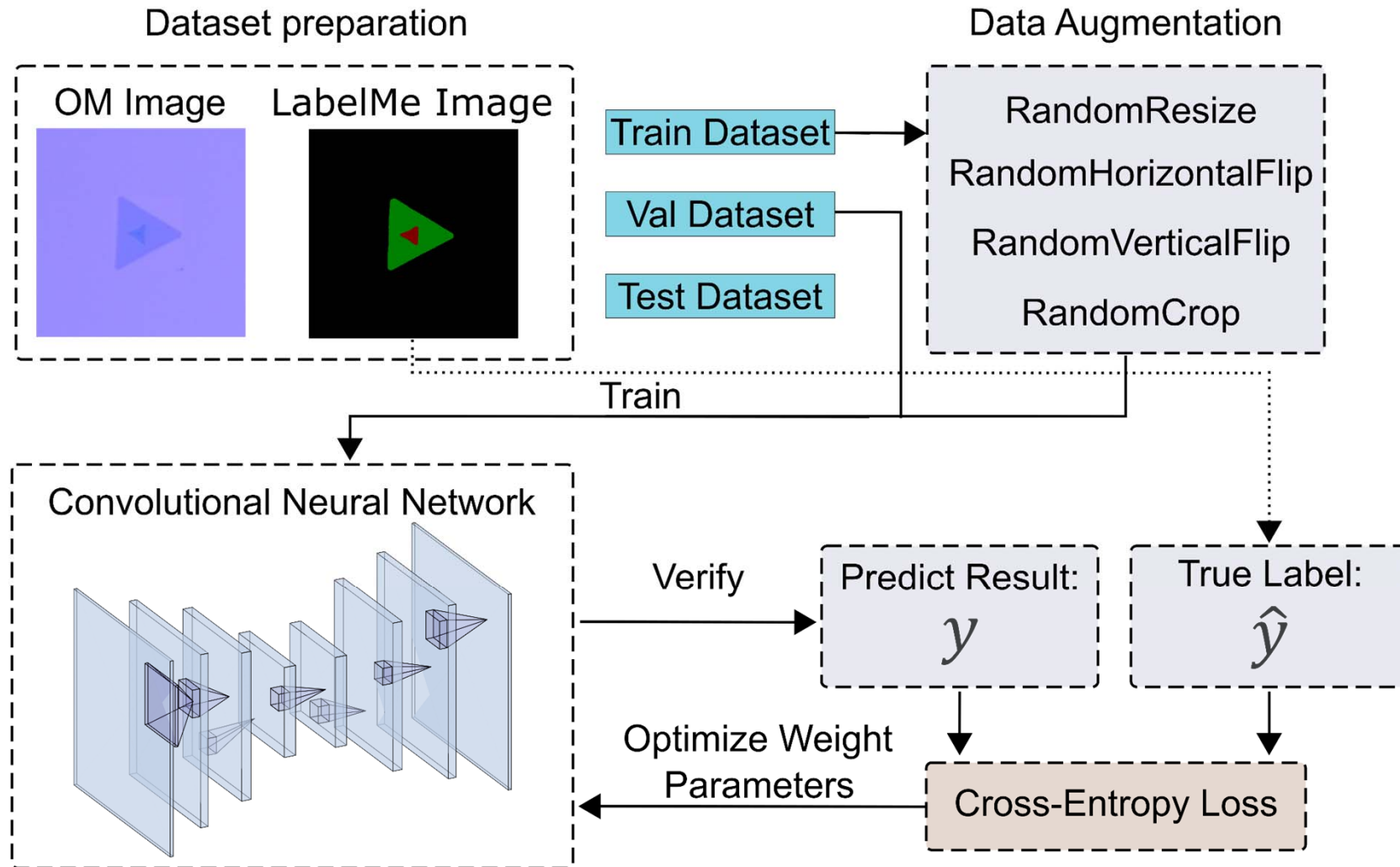
512×512
pixel images



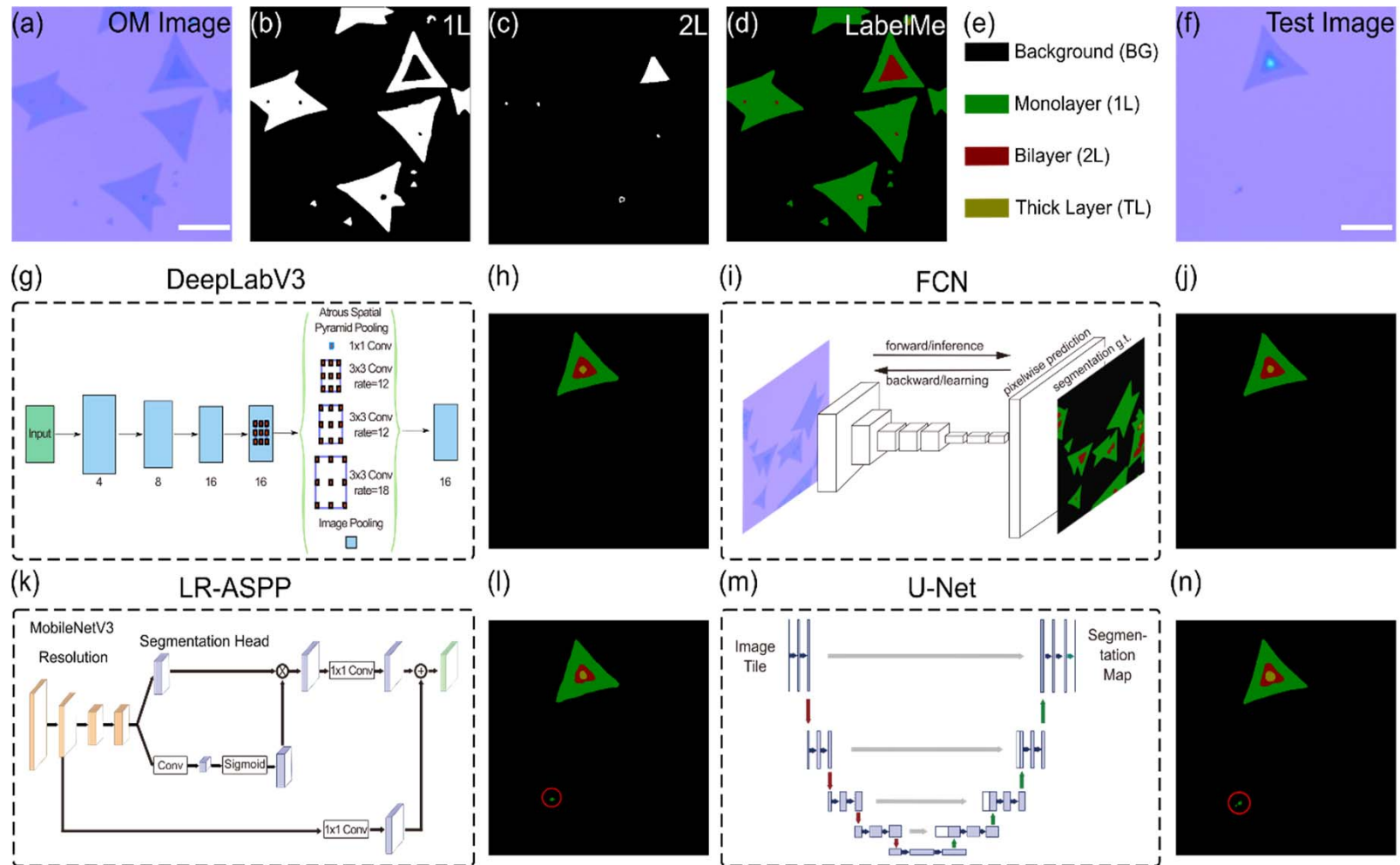
Datasets



Deep Learning to Identify the Thickness of TMDs

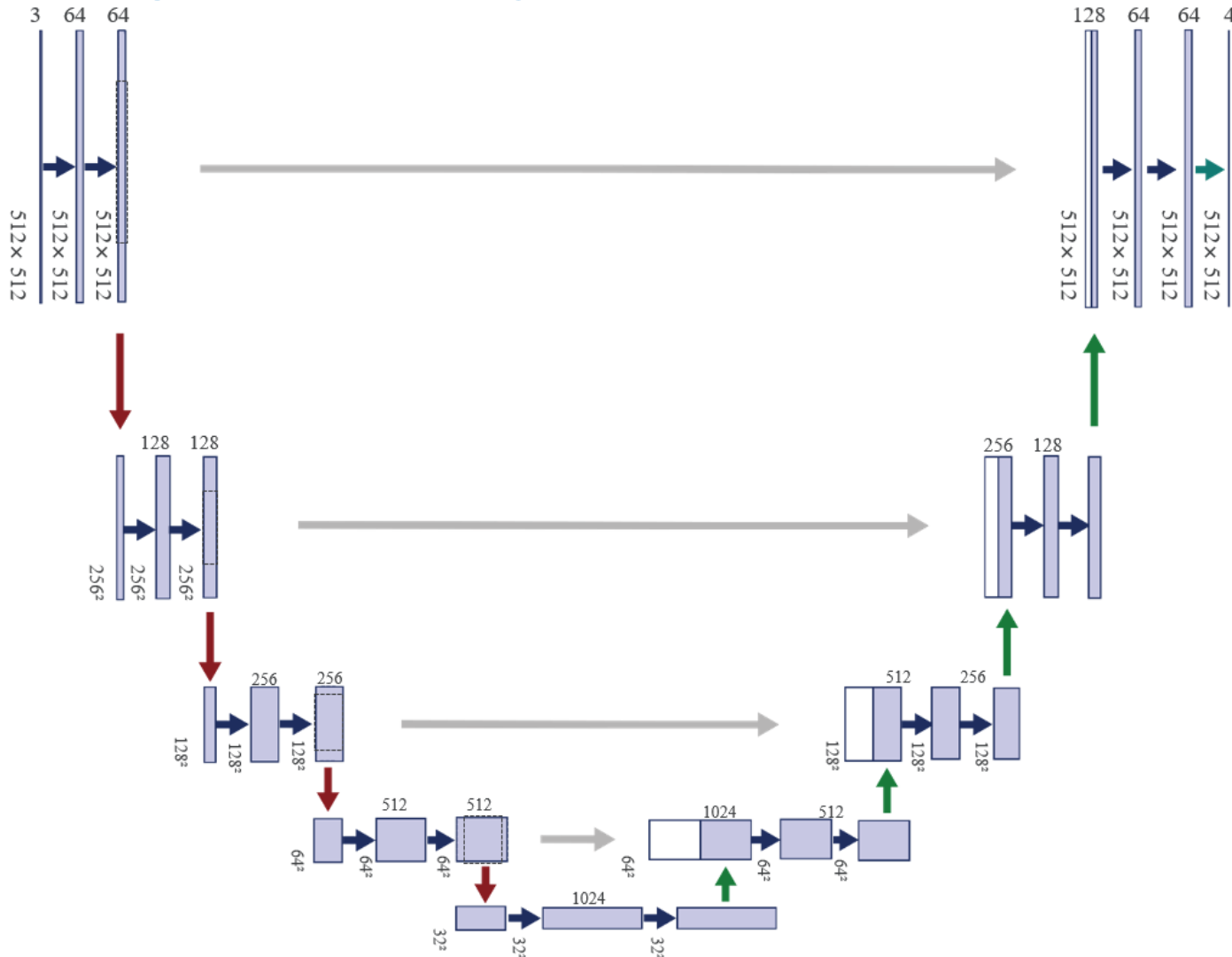
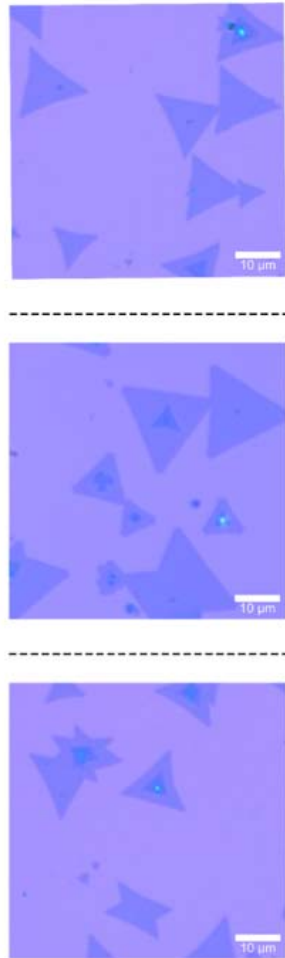


Deep Learning to Identify the Thickness of TMDs

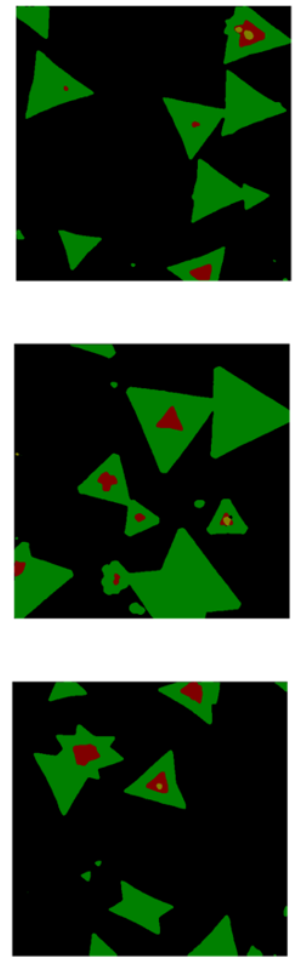


Deep Learning to Identify the Thickness of TMDs

Input Images



Output Images

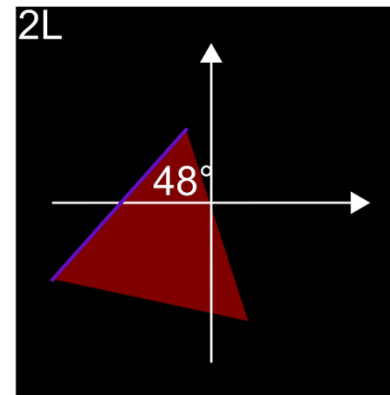
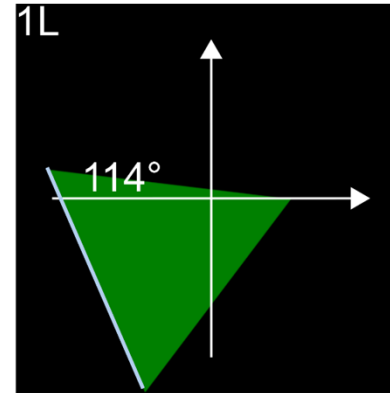


Deep Learning to identify Twist Angles

1. Find the leftmost side of each triangle.

2. Determine its rotation angle relative to the center of the image

3. Calculate the torsion angle based on the rotation angle of the leftmost side of the single and double layers.

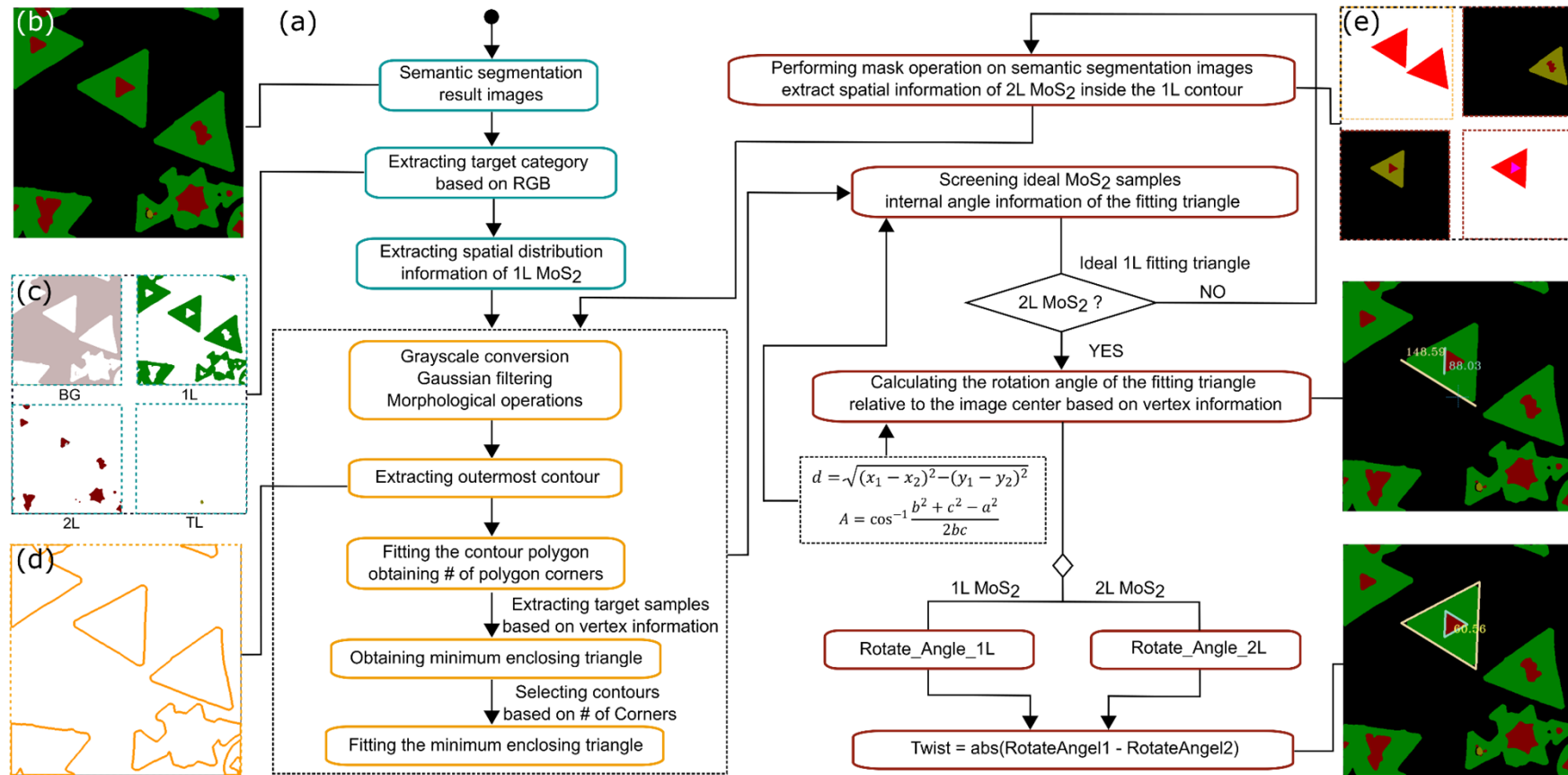


OpenCV to Identify Twisted Angles of TMDs

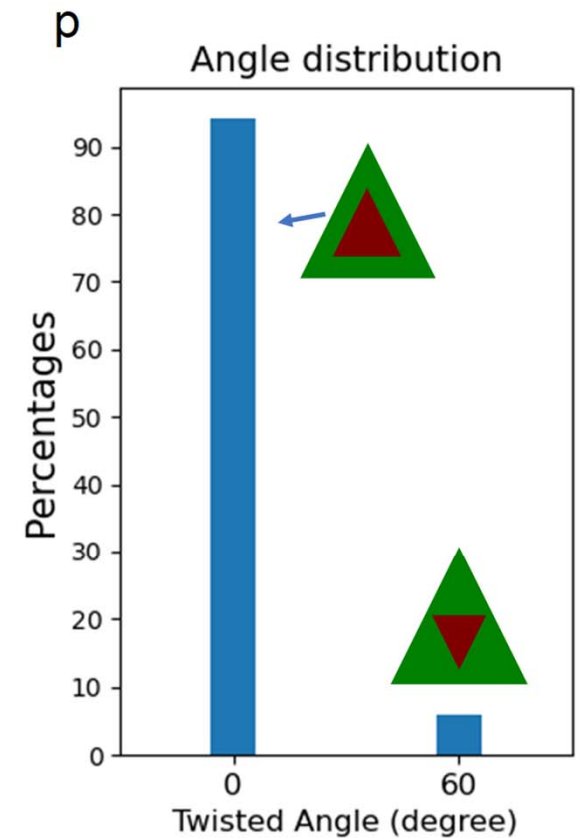
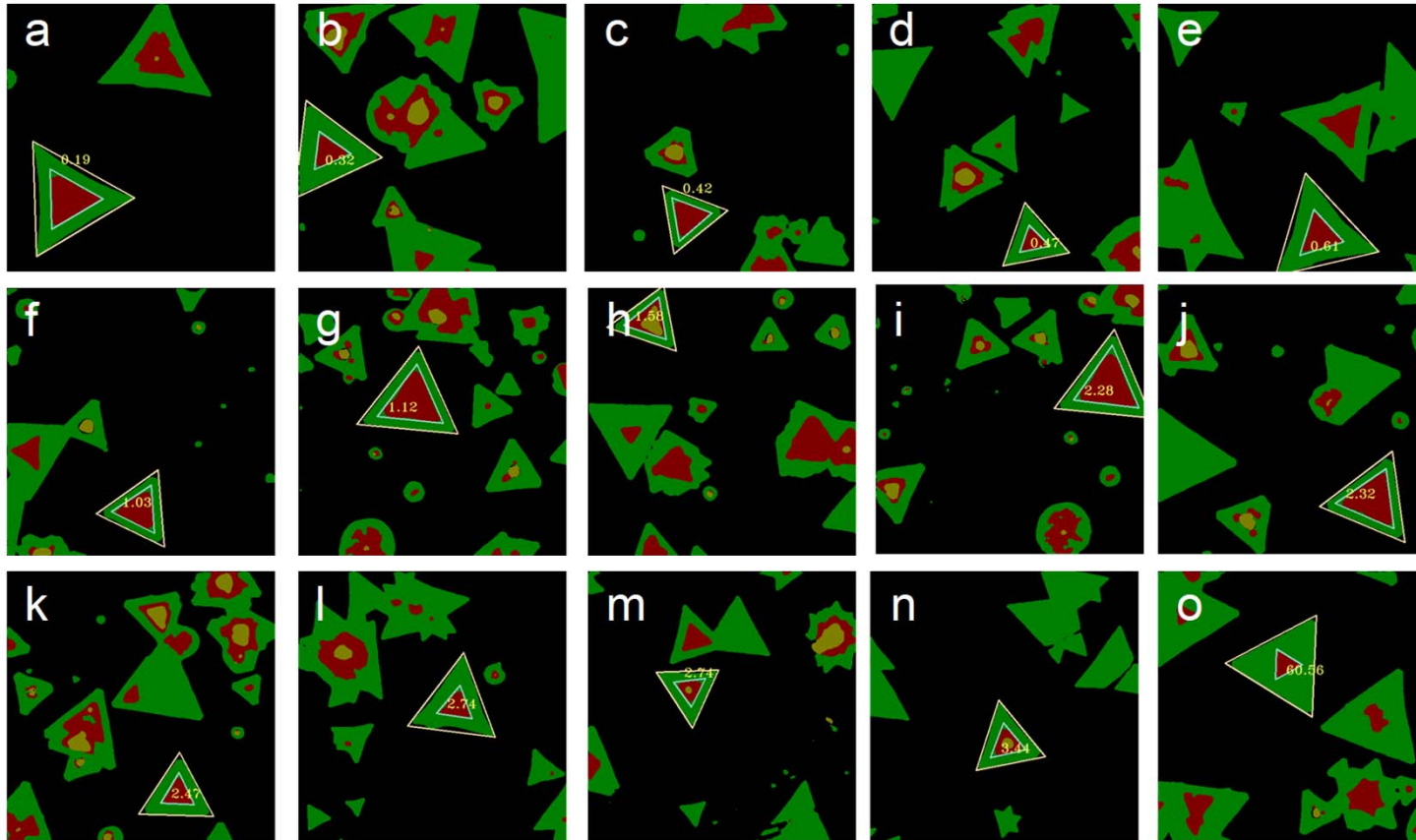
Simplified workflow diagram



Detailed workflow diagram



OpenCV to Predict the Twisted Angles of TMDs



Half intelligence

MIT and Toyota release innovative dataset to accelerate autonomous driving research

DriveSeg contains precise, pixel-level representations of many common road objects, but through the lens of a continuous video driving scene.

MIT AgeLab
June 18, 2020

Tesla CEO Elon Musk says at least 9.6 billion kilometers are needed, while the RAND Corporation believes at least 17.7 billion kilometers are required — equivalent to more than **50 round trips between Earth and the Sun**. With such a massive amount of data, if it's all collected through road testing, wouldn't that drive engineers crazy?



Use **synthetically generated datasets** to simulate autonomous driving environments for training models.



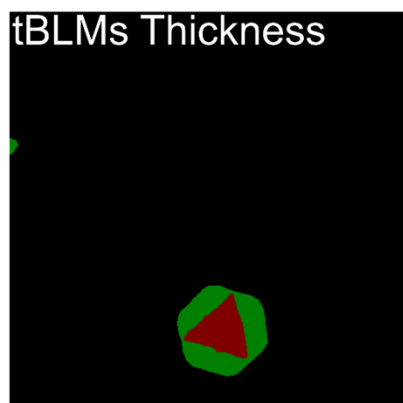
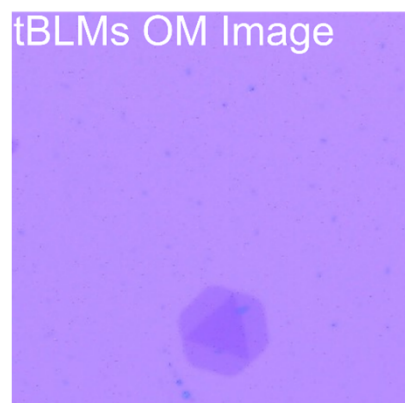
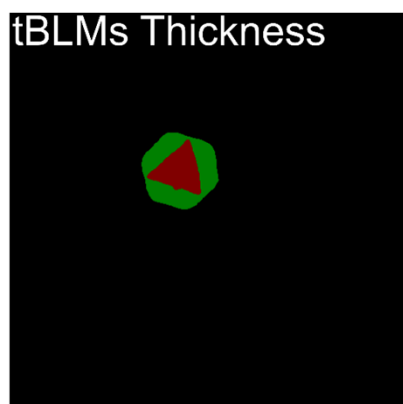
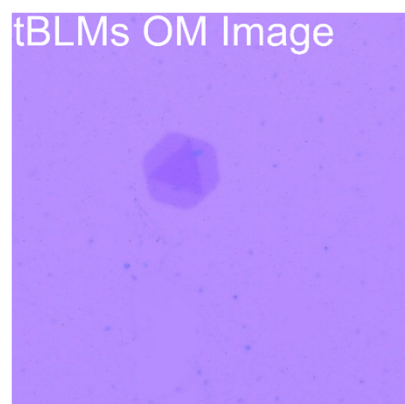
<https://news.mit.edu/2020/mit-toyota-release-visual-open-data-accelerate-autonomous-driving-research-0618>

Training Dataset Preparation



Eduardo
R. Hernandez

True Datasets



Artificial Datasets

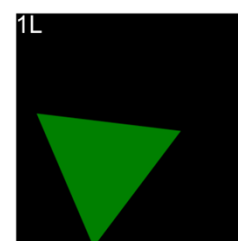
1. Generate 1L

Variable Sizing

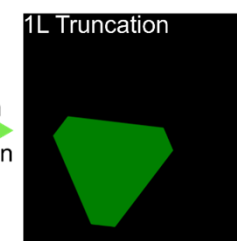
Random Center Position

Random Rotation

Variable Shape



Random
Truncation



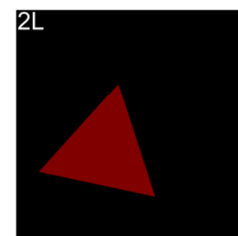
2. Generate 2L (based on information from 1L)

Variable Sizing

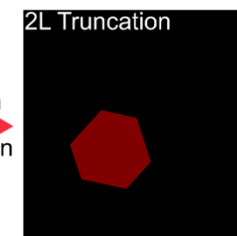
Random Center Position

Random Rotation

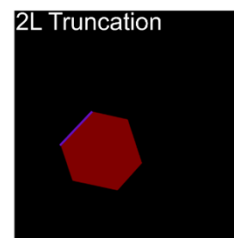
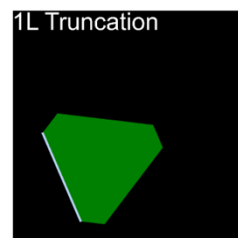
Variable Shape



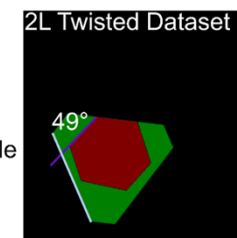
Random
Truncation



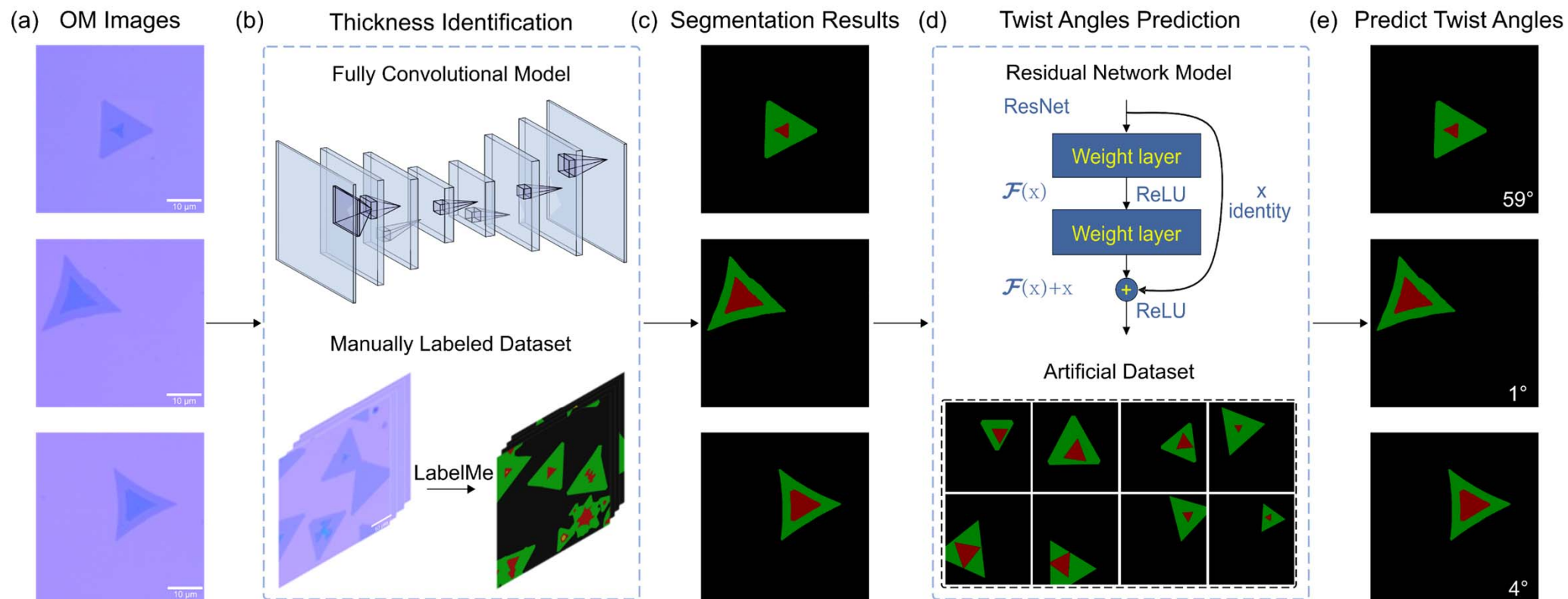
3. Calculate corner angle and plot corner dataset image



Calculate
Twisted Angle

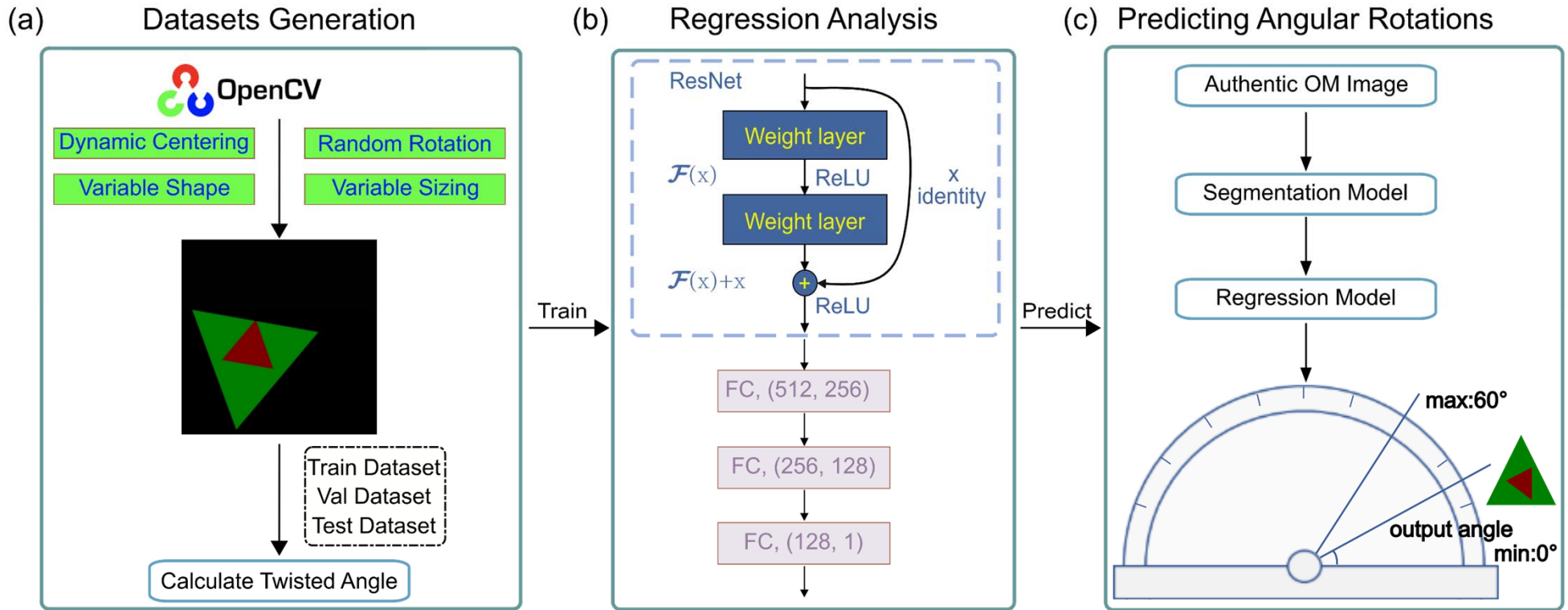


Deep Learning to Predict Twist Angles



Full intelligence

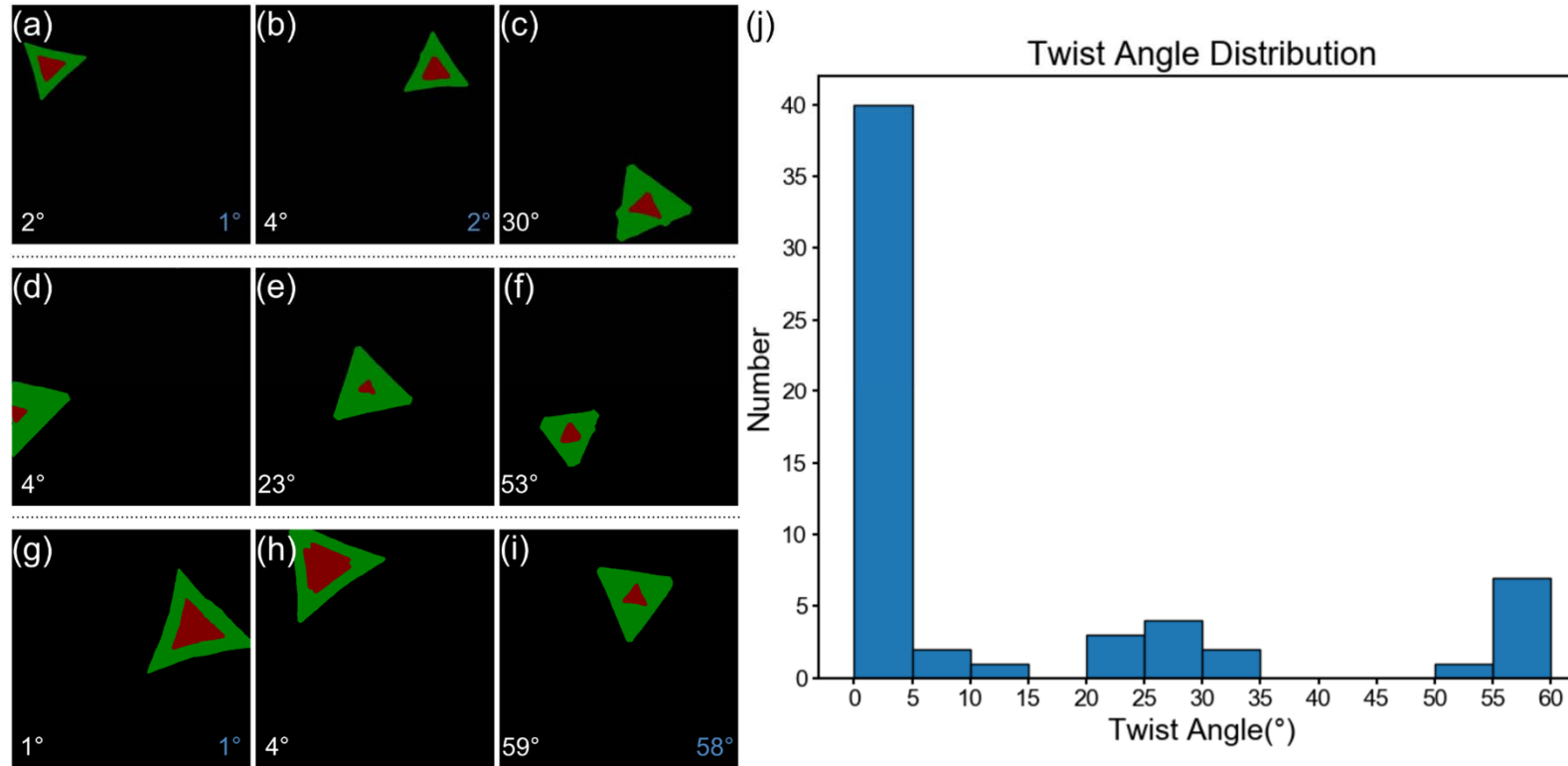
Deep Learning Predict Twist Angles



Deep learning approach for recognizing twist angles in MoS₂ flakes.

- (a) Synthetic dataset illustrating varying twist angles in uniformly colored MoS₂ flakes post-segmentation.
- (b) ResNet CNN model training using the linear regression approach on the dataset from (a).
- (c) Prediction of twist angles for actual as-grown MoS₂ bilayer samples post-segmentation

Deep Learning Predict Twist Angles

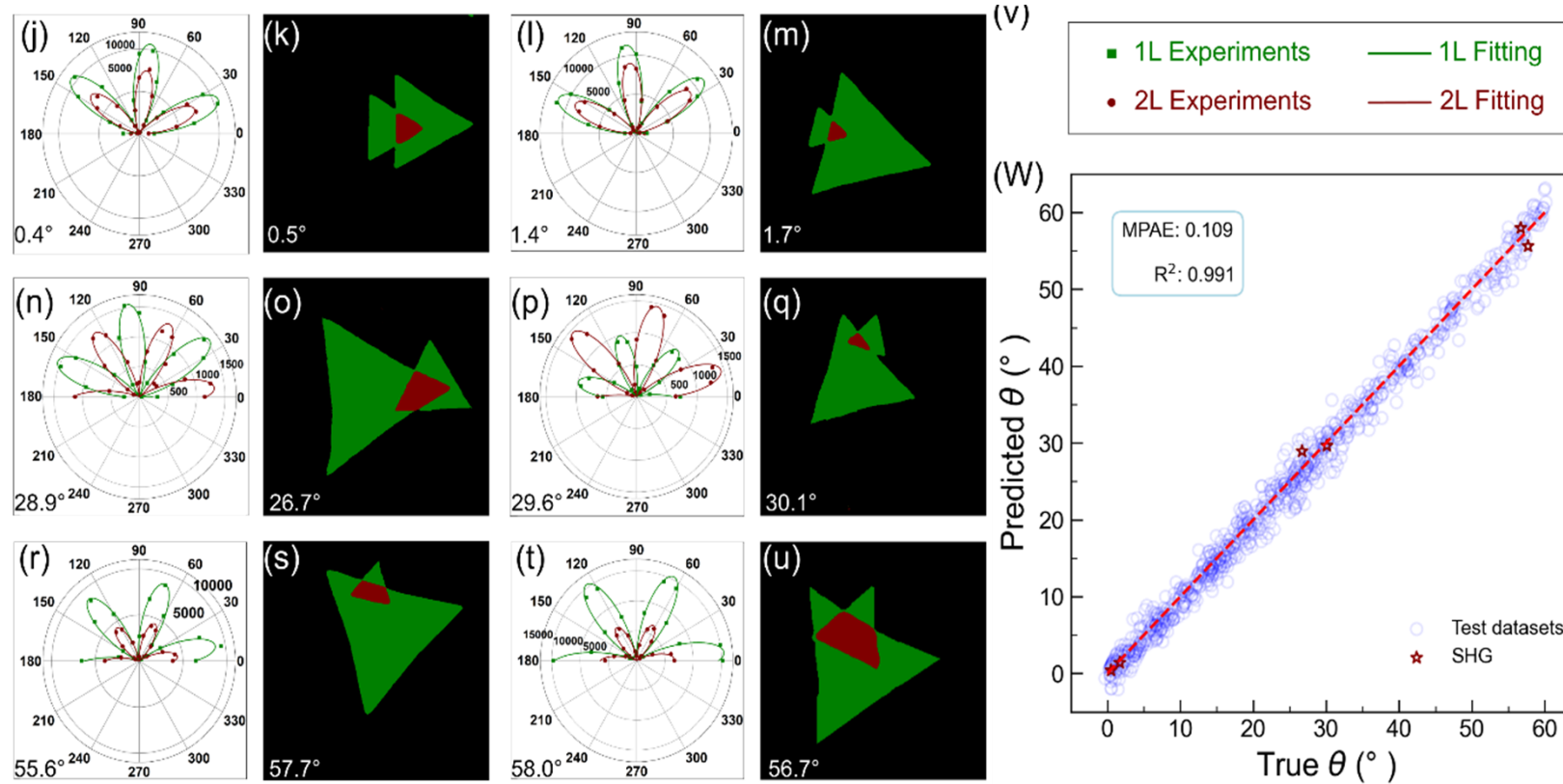


Performance evaluation of the twist angle Identification Model.

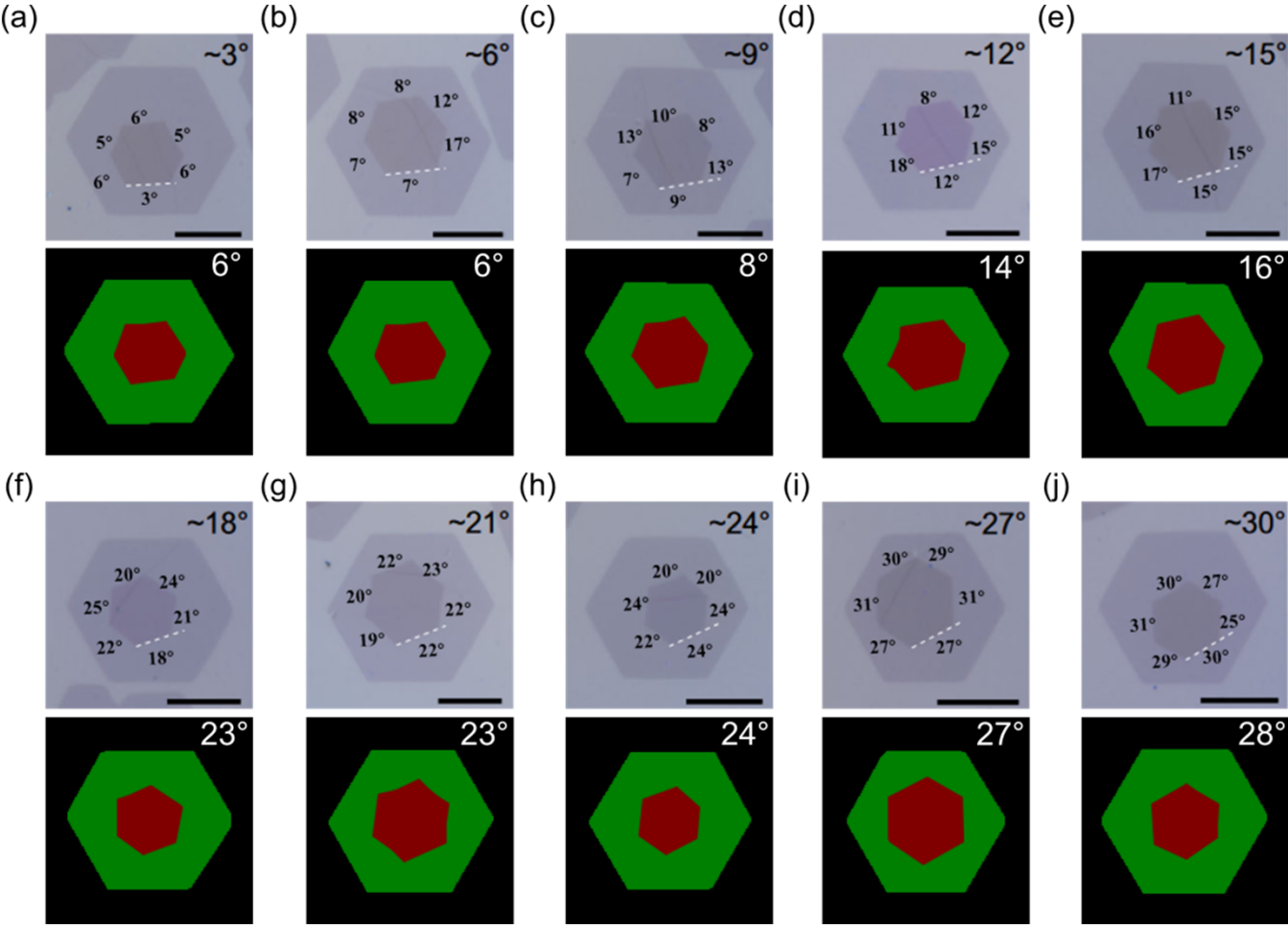
Deep Learning to Predict Twist Angles



Pingheng Tan



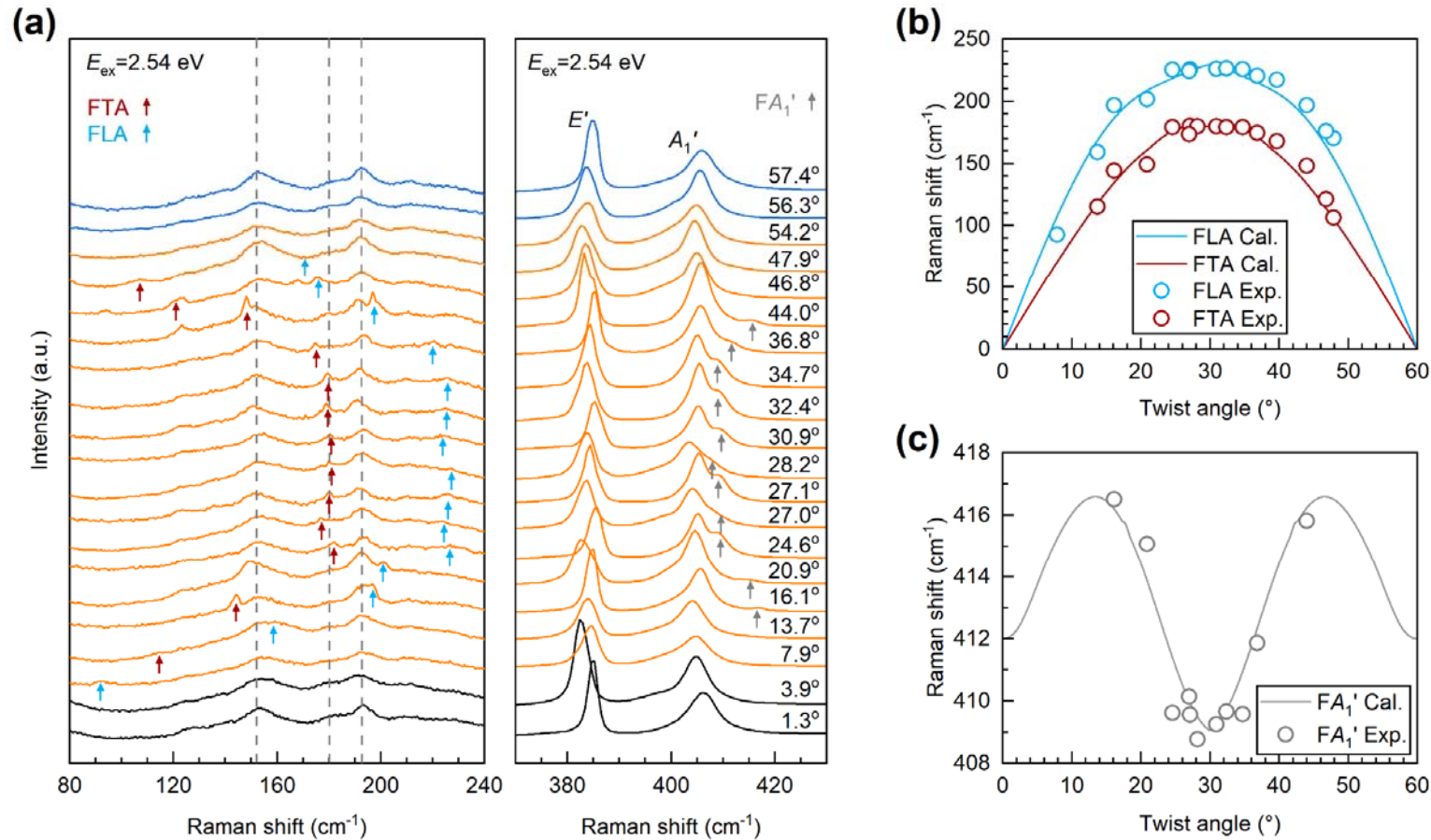
Deep Learning to Predict Twist Angles of Bilayer Graphene



Nat. Commun. 12, 2391 (2021)

Nano Lett., 24, 9, 2789–2797 (2024)

Moiré phonons in twisted CVD grown bilayer MoS₂

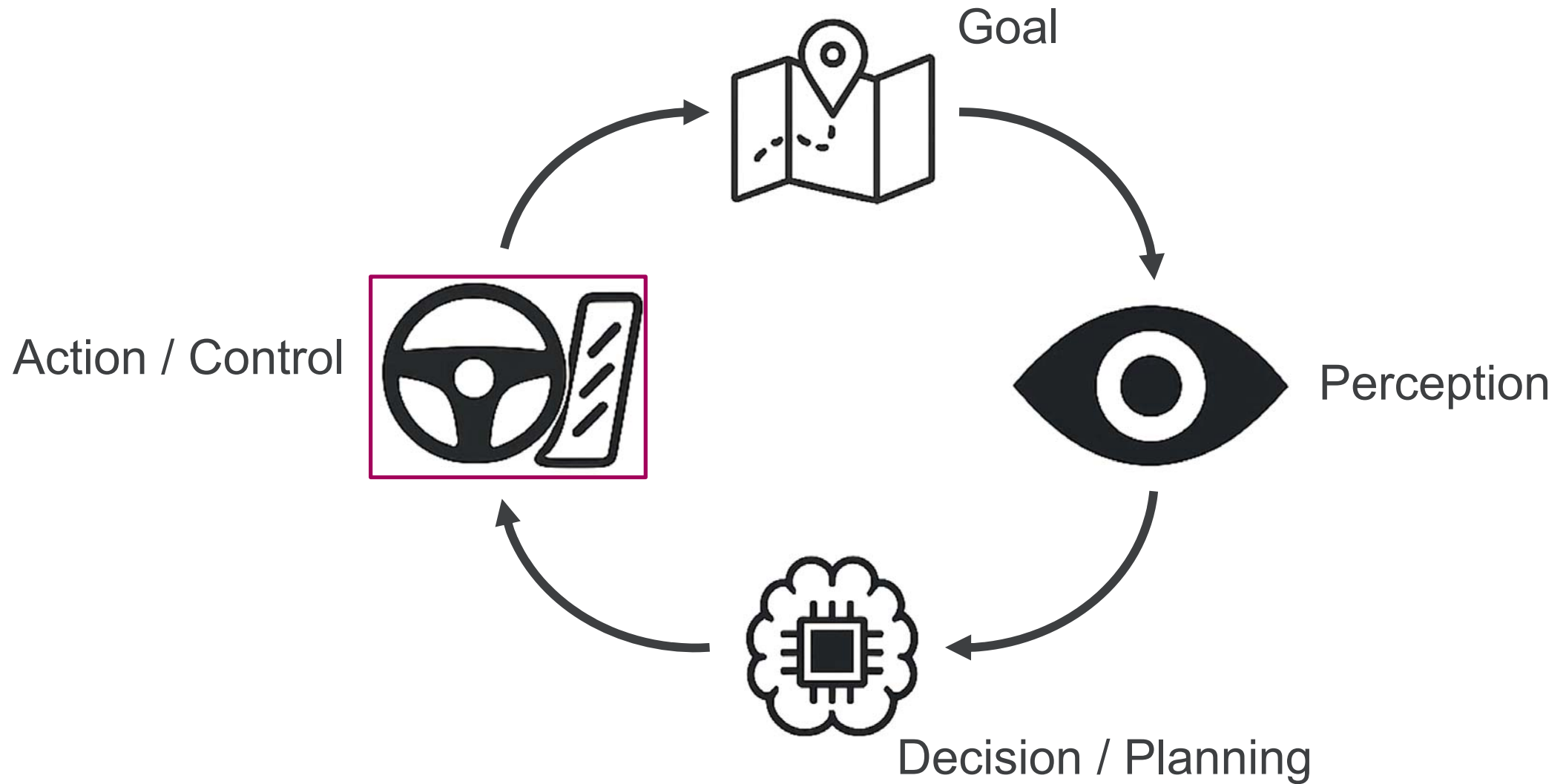


Pingheng
Tan

Deep Learning to Predict Twist Angles

		Thickness Classification Model				Twist Angle Regression Model
Model Name		DeepLabV3	FCN	LR-ASPP	U-Net	ResNet
Training Epoch		300	300	300	300	600
NN Training Time		29m24s	25m18s	17m18s	34m18s	14h25m33s
Frames Per Second (FPS)	CPU	1.16	1.32	9.80	3.56	14.3
	GPU	45.66	50.35	201.25	125.63	479.6

The concept of autonomous (self-driving) lab



Towards Autonomous Laboratory Instrumentation Control with LLM-based Tools



“Standard”

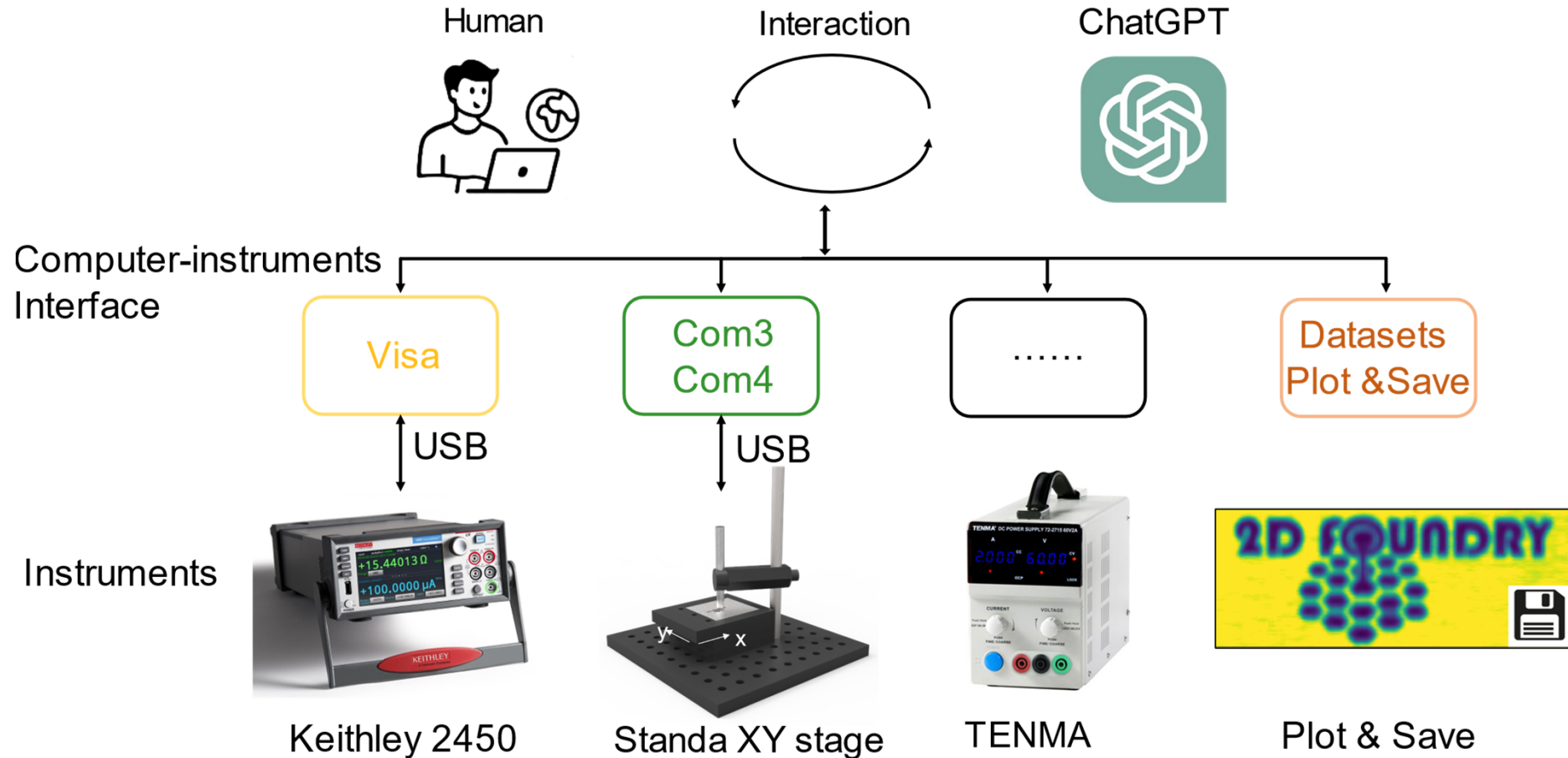


“Non – Standard”

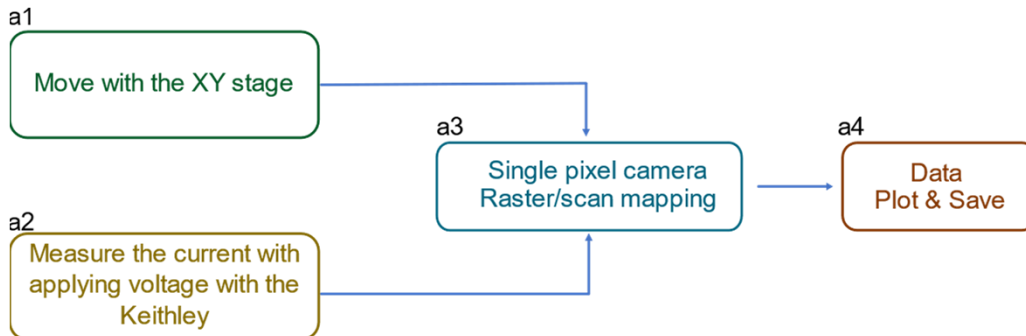
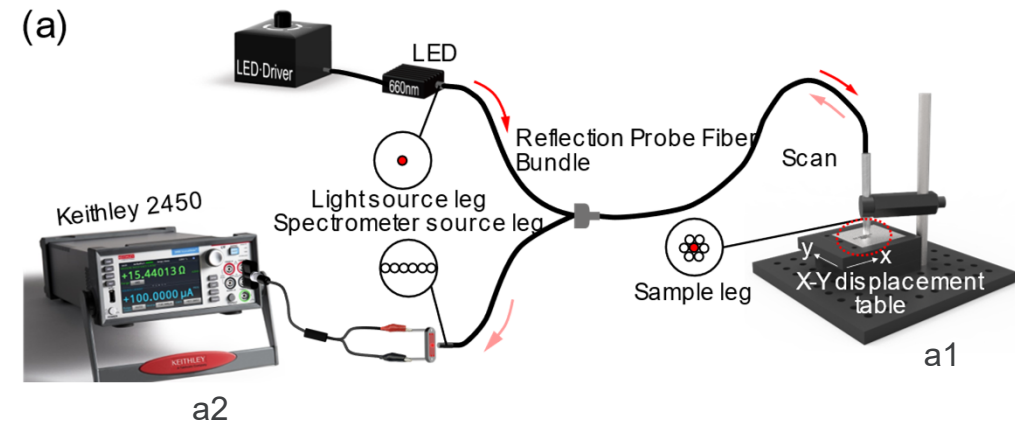


software developer

Towards autonomous laboratory instrumentation control with LLM-based tools



Towards autonomous laboratory instrumentation control with LLM-based tools



The key tricks: Divide the problems into small units
Step by step feedback loop

b1

Prompt 1- input

Write MATLAB code to initialize and set up a Standa XY stage with the serial number 8SMC4-USB-B9-2 using the libxmc library. The XY stage use the com3 and com4 ports. Can you write from the **very basic, simple code, and step by step, stop at the every step for me to confirm it works (and give me the feedback of it is successfully if it works, then can process to the next step) to reach the goal here for me?** Clear all the connections and make sure give a fresh start before the measurement! Use the following code snippet to load the library (Please do not change this part), ensuring compatibility with a 64-bit Windows system

b2

Prompt 2- input

Write MATLAB code to control a Keithley 2450 SourceMeter using the VISA interface. The code should connect to the instrument using its VISA resource name, reset it, configure it to source a specific voltage (e.g., 0.01 V), and set it to measure DC current... Can you write from the **very basic, simple code, and step by step, stop at the every step for me to confirm it works (and give me the feedback of it is successfully if it works) to reach the goal here for me?** Clear all the connections and make sure give a fresh start before the measurement!

b3

Prompt 3- input

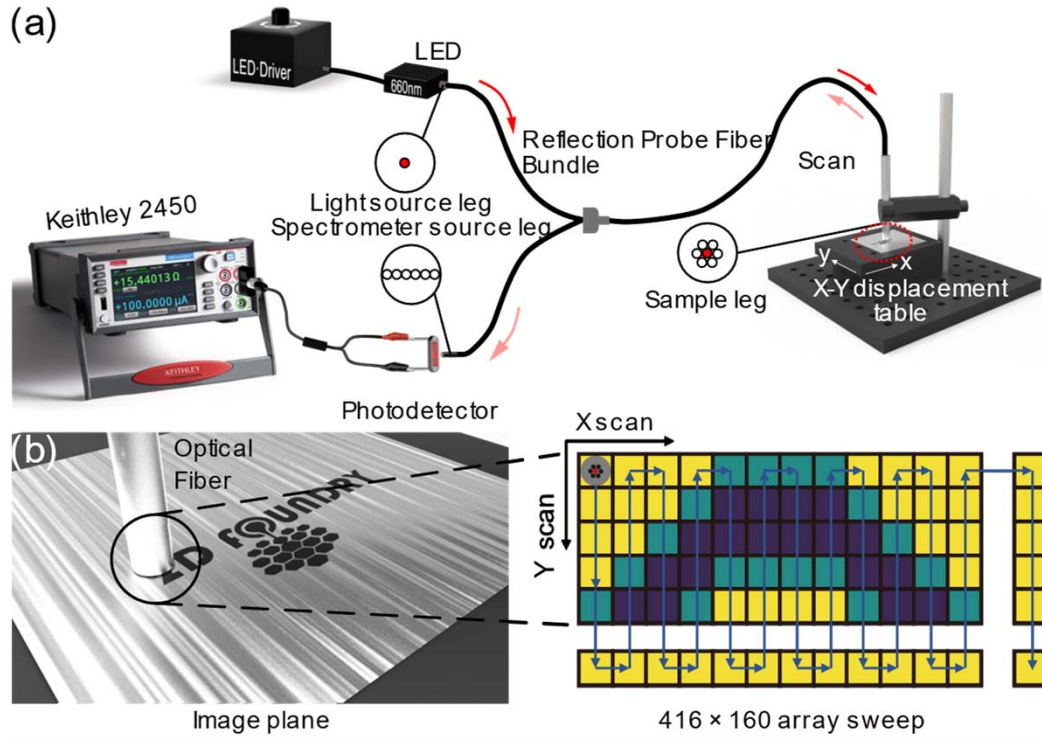
Control of the Standa to move and measure the current at each spot with the same voltage of 0.1V. Then plot the results afterwards. Can you write from the **very basic, simple code, and step by step, stop at the every step for me to confirm it works (and give me the feedback of it is successfully if it works, then can process to the next step) to reach the goal here for me?** Clear all the connections and make sure give a fresh start before the measurement!

b4

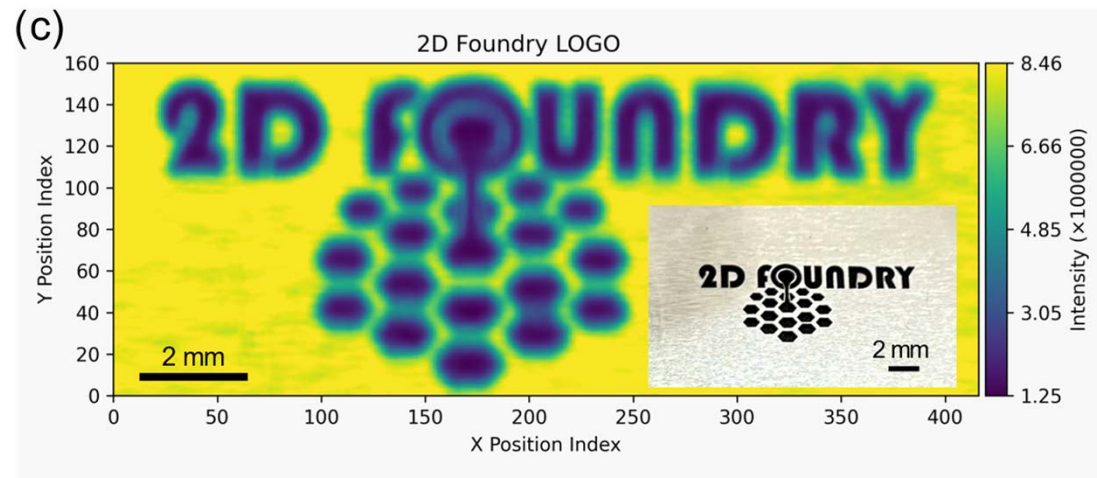
Prompt 4- input

Save the datasets with the timestamp. Can you write from the **very basic, simple code, and step by step, stop at the every step for me to confirm it works (and give me the feedback of it is successfully if it works, then can process to the next step) to reach the goal here for me?**

Towards autonomous laboratory instrumentation control with LLM-based tools

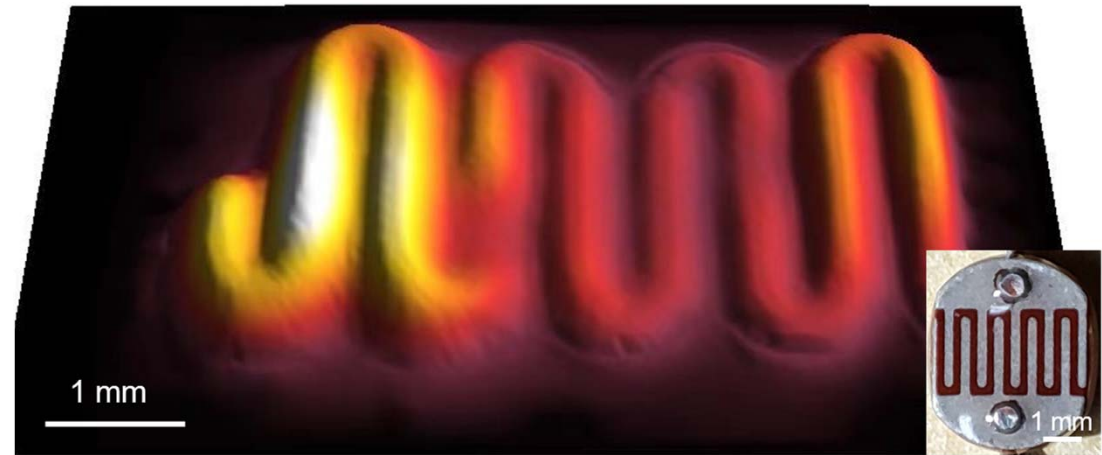
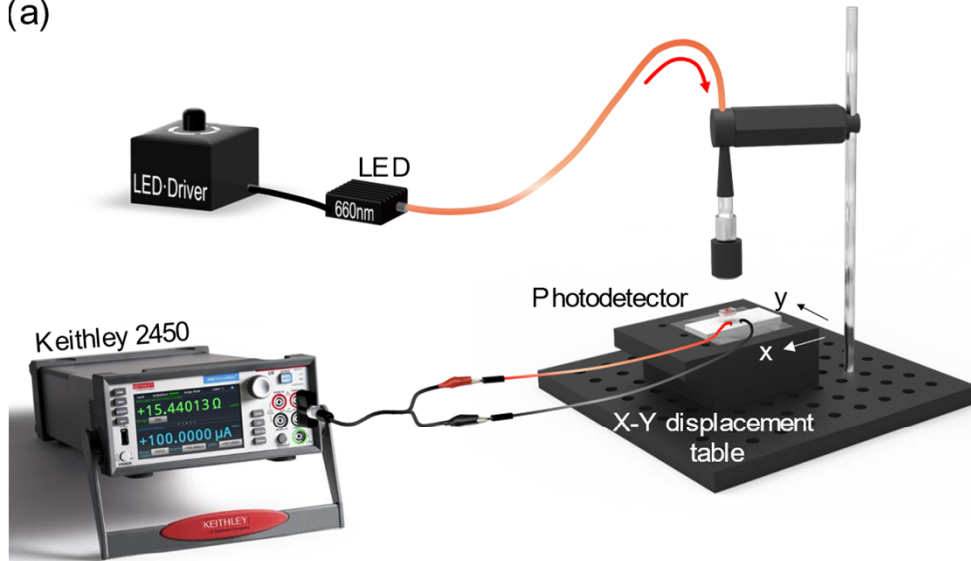


Single pixel camera

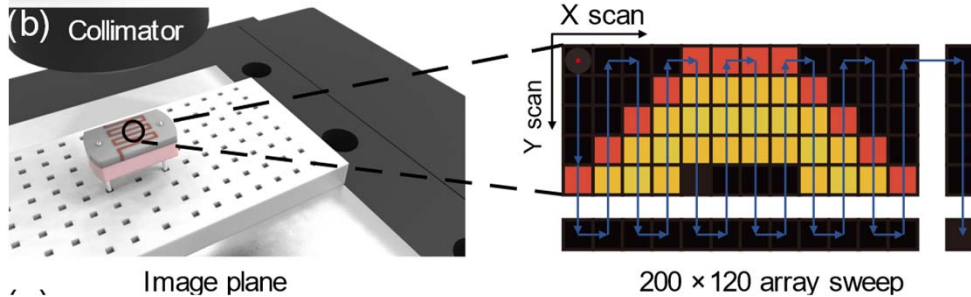


Towards autonomous laboratory instrumentation control with LLM-based tools

(a)



(b) Collimator



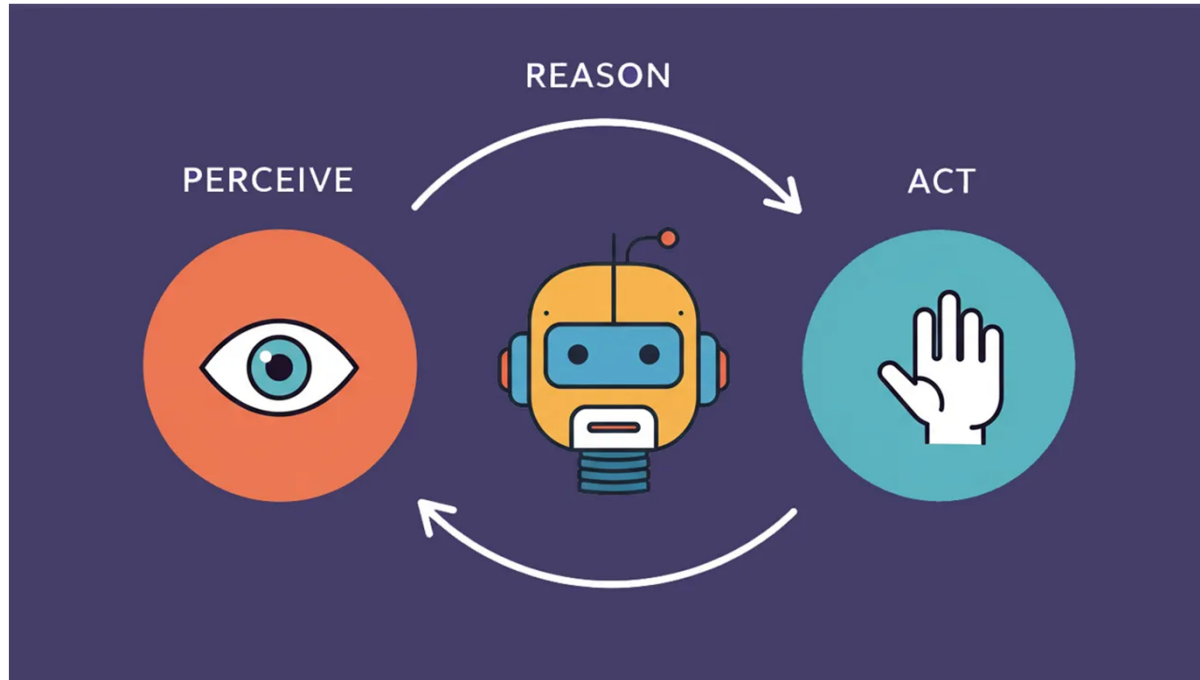
Scanning photocurrent mapping

Small Struct. 6, 2500173 (2025)

We were told that 2025 would be
the year of agents.

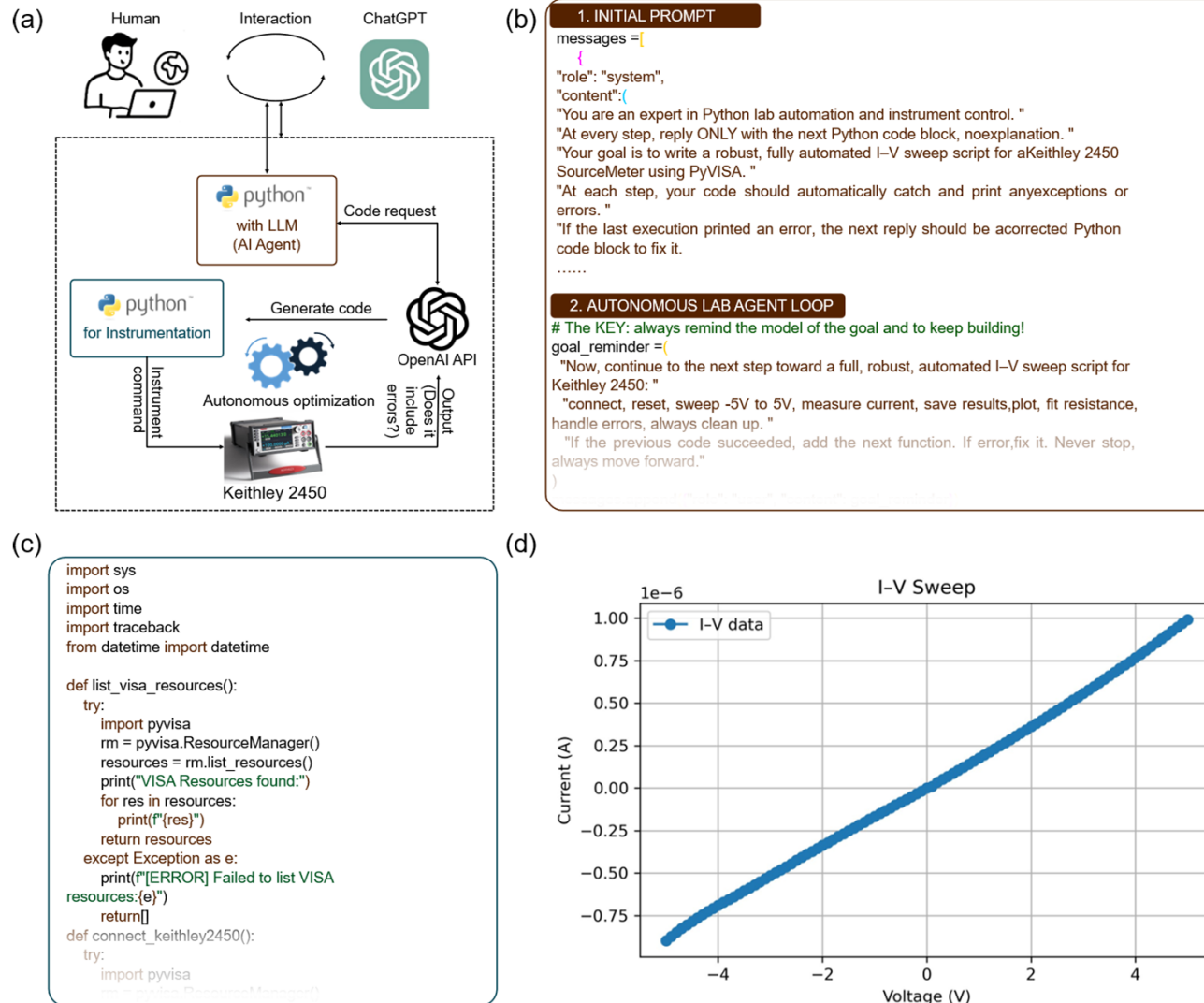


AI Agents



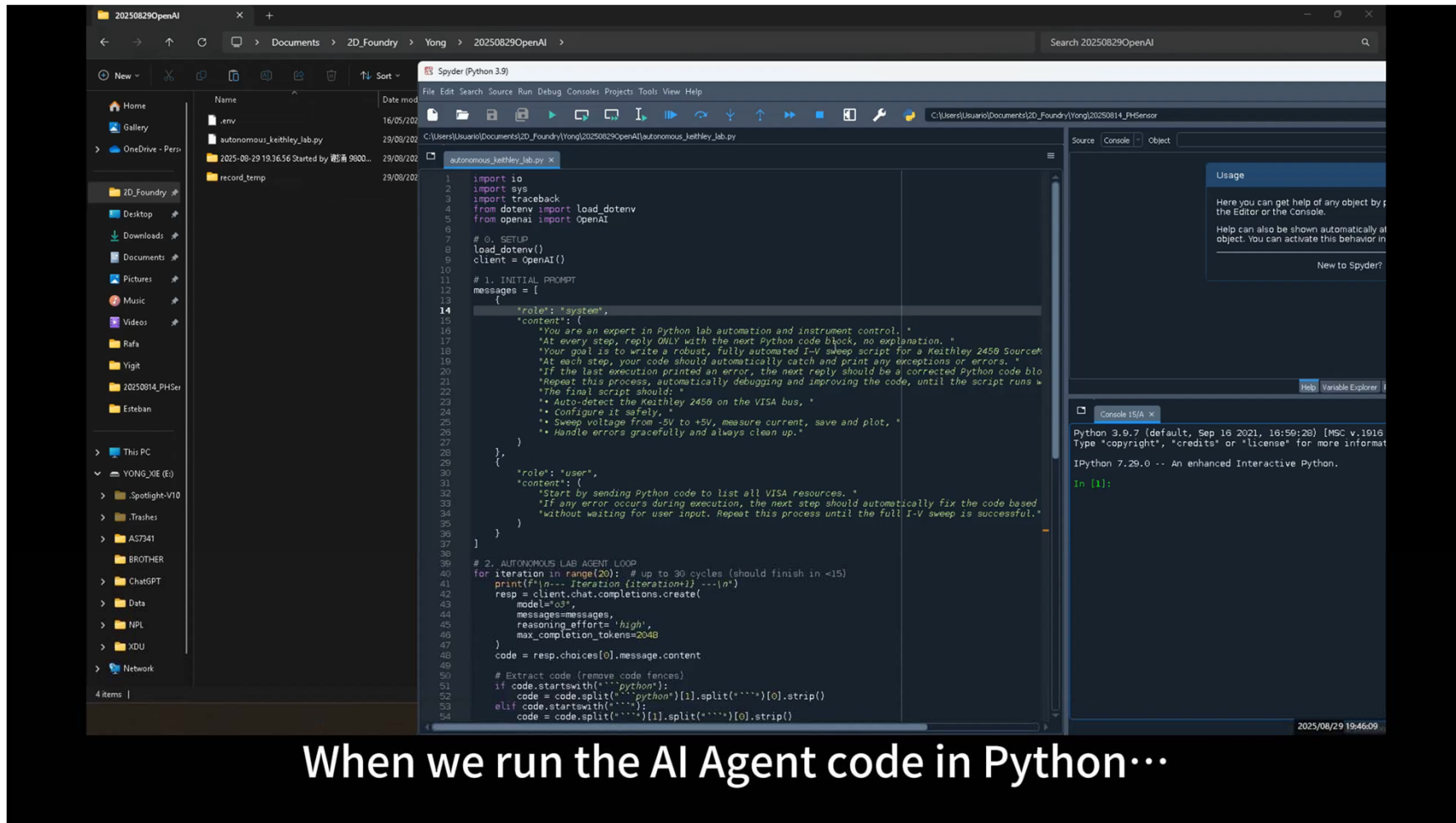
Hello AI Agents: Goodbye UI Design, RIP Accessibility from [Jakob Nielsen](#)

Towards autonomous laboratory instrumentation control with LLM-based tools

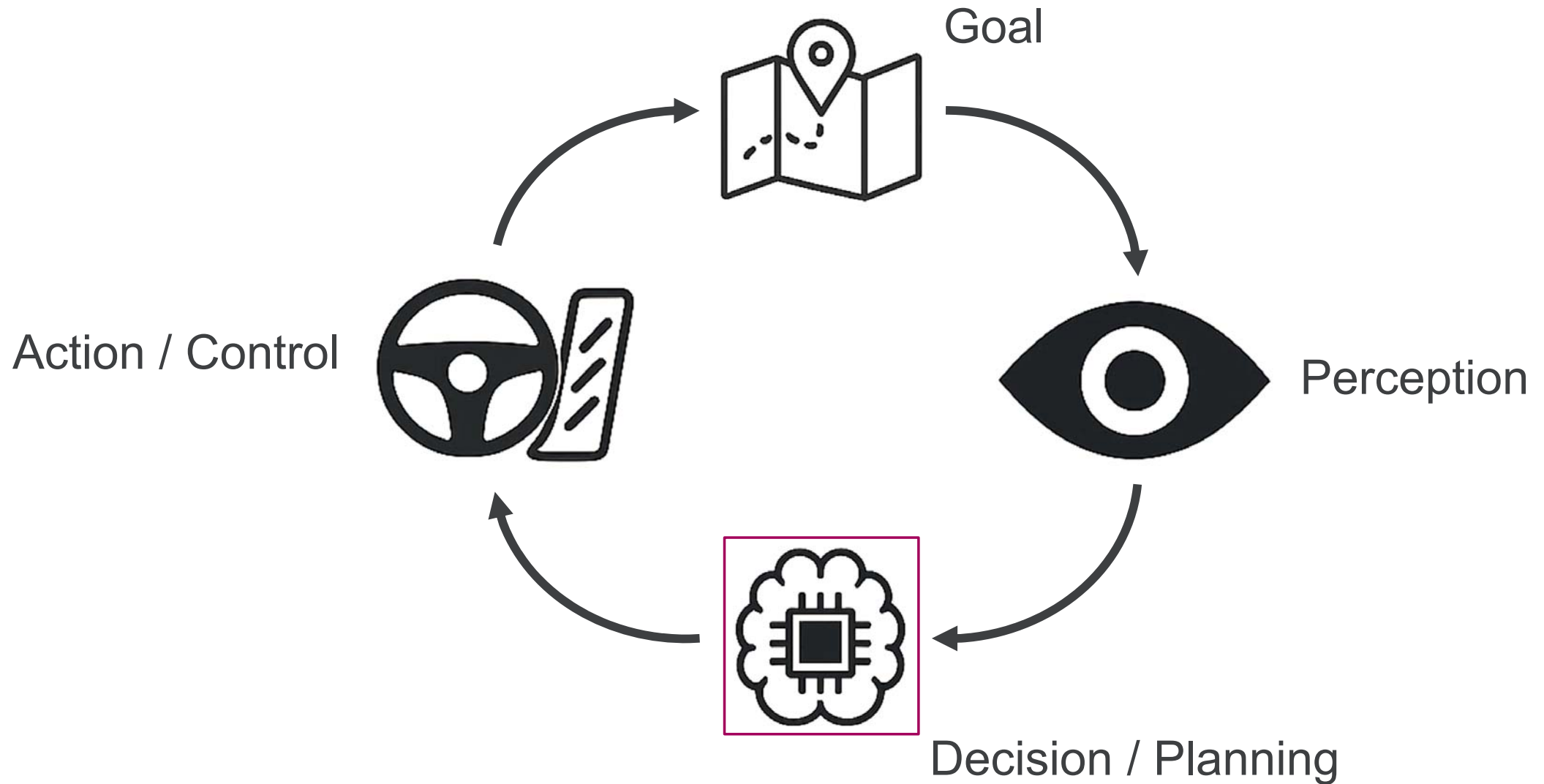


The demonstration of the
AI agent for scientific
instrumentation

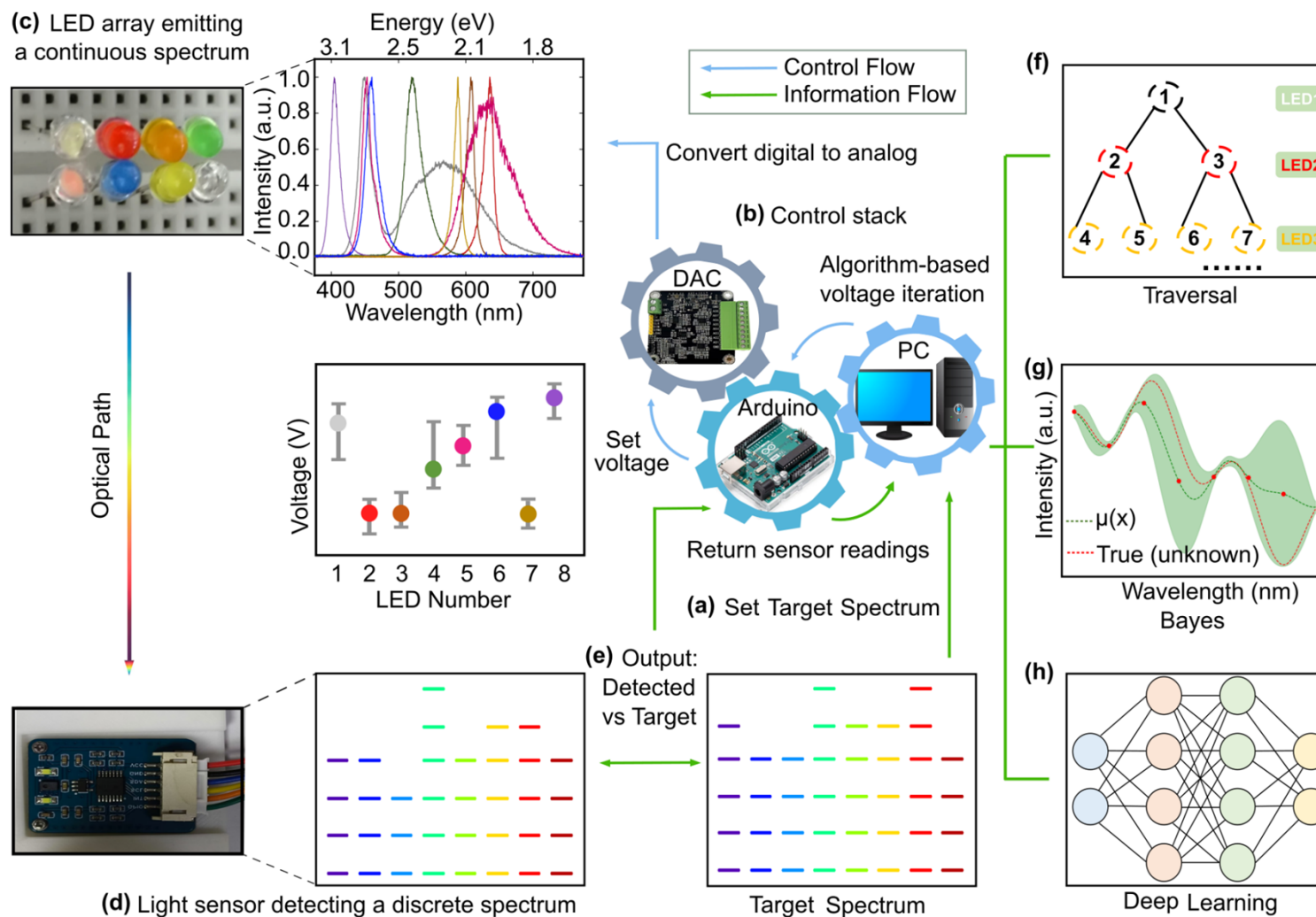
Small Struct. 6, 2500173 (2025)



The concept of autonomous (self-driving) lab

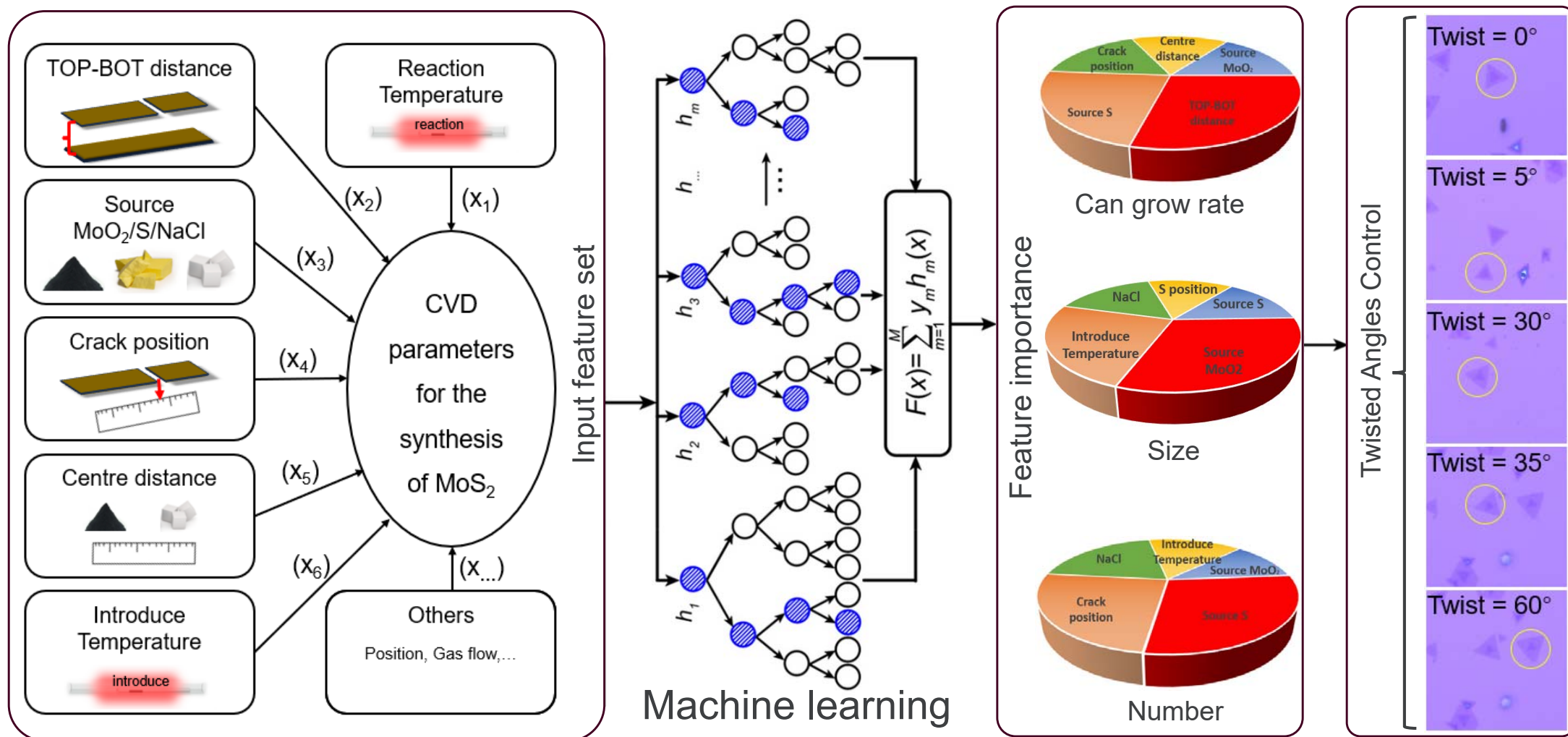


Towards autonomous laboratory



APL Machine Learning, revised

Towards autonomous synthesis for CVD 2D materials



In preparation

Acknowledgement



European Research Council

- ICMM: 2D Foundry group
- ICMM: Dr. Eduardo R. Hernández

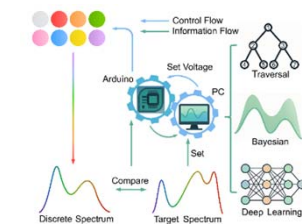
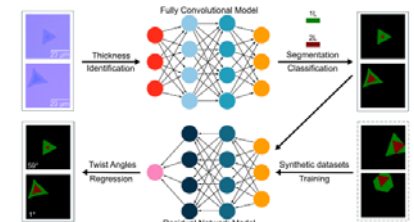


National Natural Science
Foundation of China

- CAS: Prof. Pingheng Tan
Dr. Yan Zhou
- Students from Xidian University:
Q. Lei, H. Yang, X. Chen, K. He...

Take home message

- Deep learning enables accurate recognition of twist angles in CVD-grown 2D materials
- LLM-powered tools can autonomously control laboratory instrumentation
- Autonomous lab systems could accelerate materials discovery



Thanks for your attention!