



# Group Meeting Report

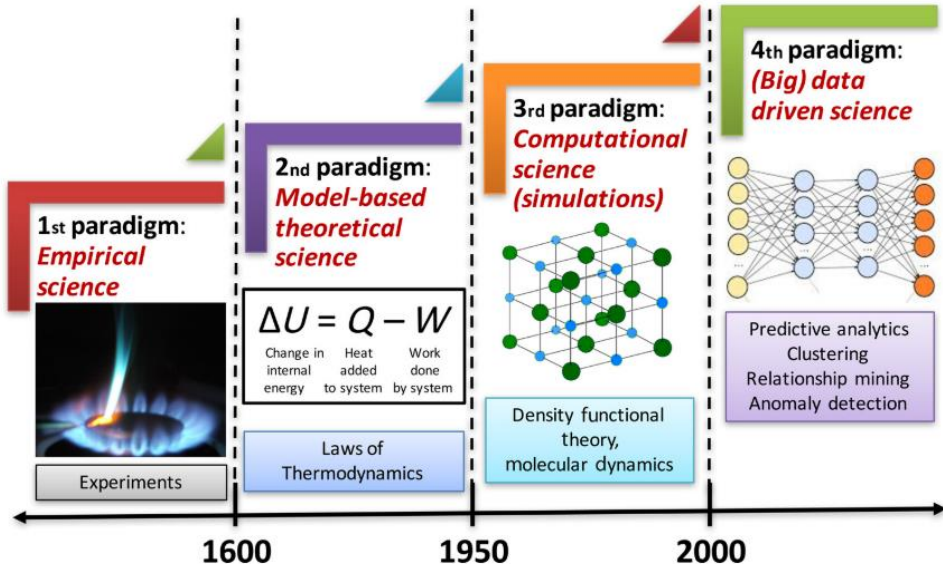
## Efficient Material Design aided by Machine Learning Techniques

PRESENTED BY **Liu Shubo**

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# Paradigm evolution of Material Science

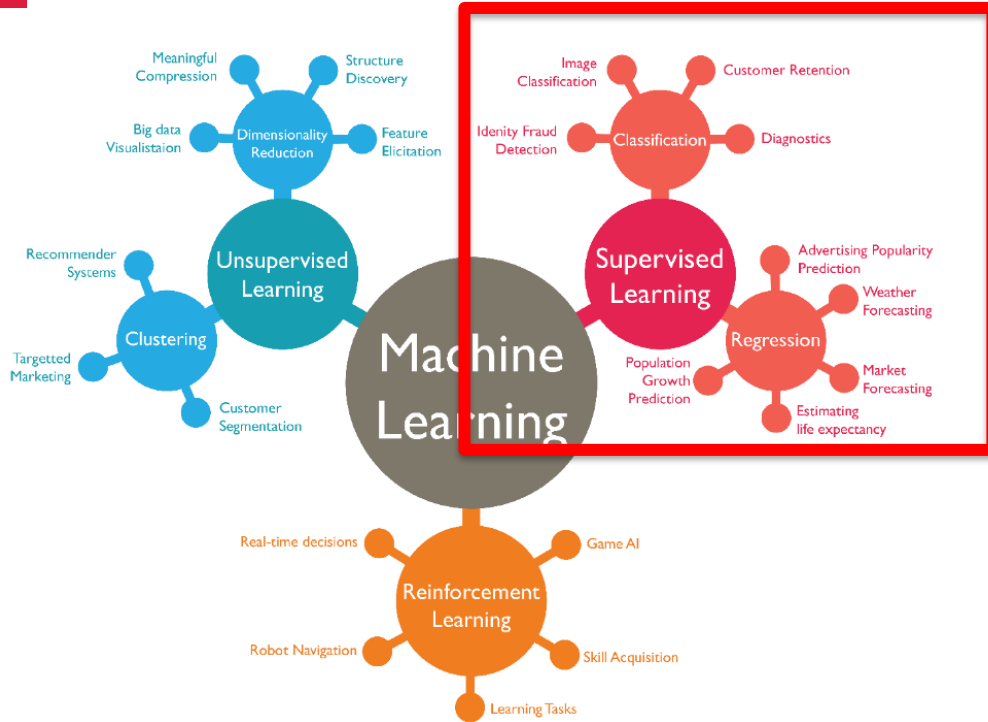
Material research evolves into big data driven paradigm



- Traditional material science study based on empirical and experience.
- After the invention of calculus in 17th century, quantitatively description of natural phenomena became possible.
- Invention of complex computer enables large scale simulation based on DFT and MD method.
- Data science developed in the last two decades enables material researcher to find the rules behind both experimental and simulation data.

# ML / DL help material design

Supervised Learning is the key for material design

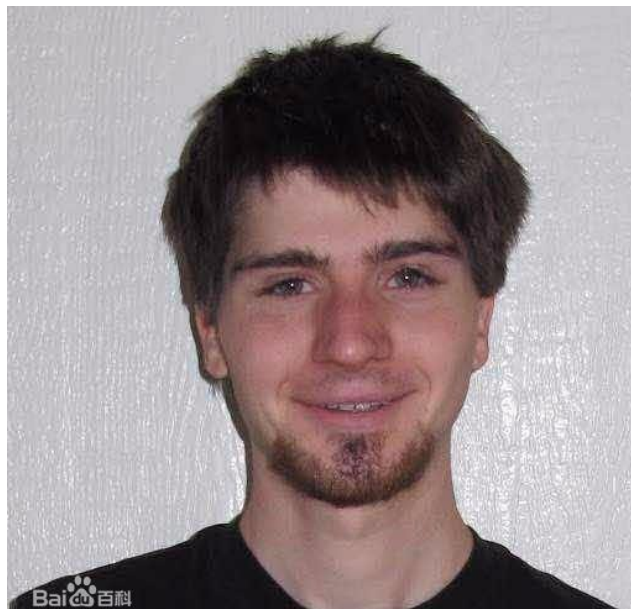


- Supervised learning is the most useful tool in machine learning added material design
- Unsupervised learning is used to clustering task while reinforcement learning is used for game theory
- Deep learning method as a subsequence of machine learning have raised researcher's attentional due to its unimageable ability in multi-factor prediction

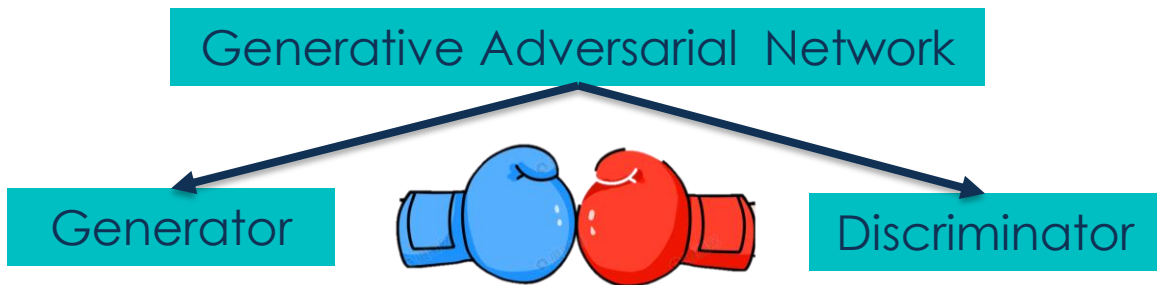


# GAN: A Masterpiece of Two-player Game

Generative adversarial network model was proposed by Ian Goodfellow



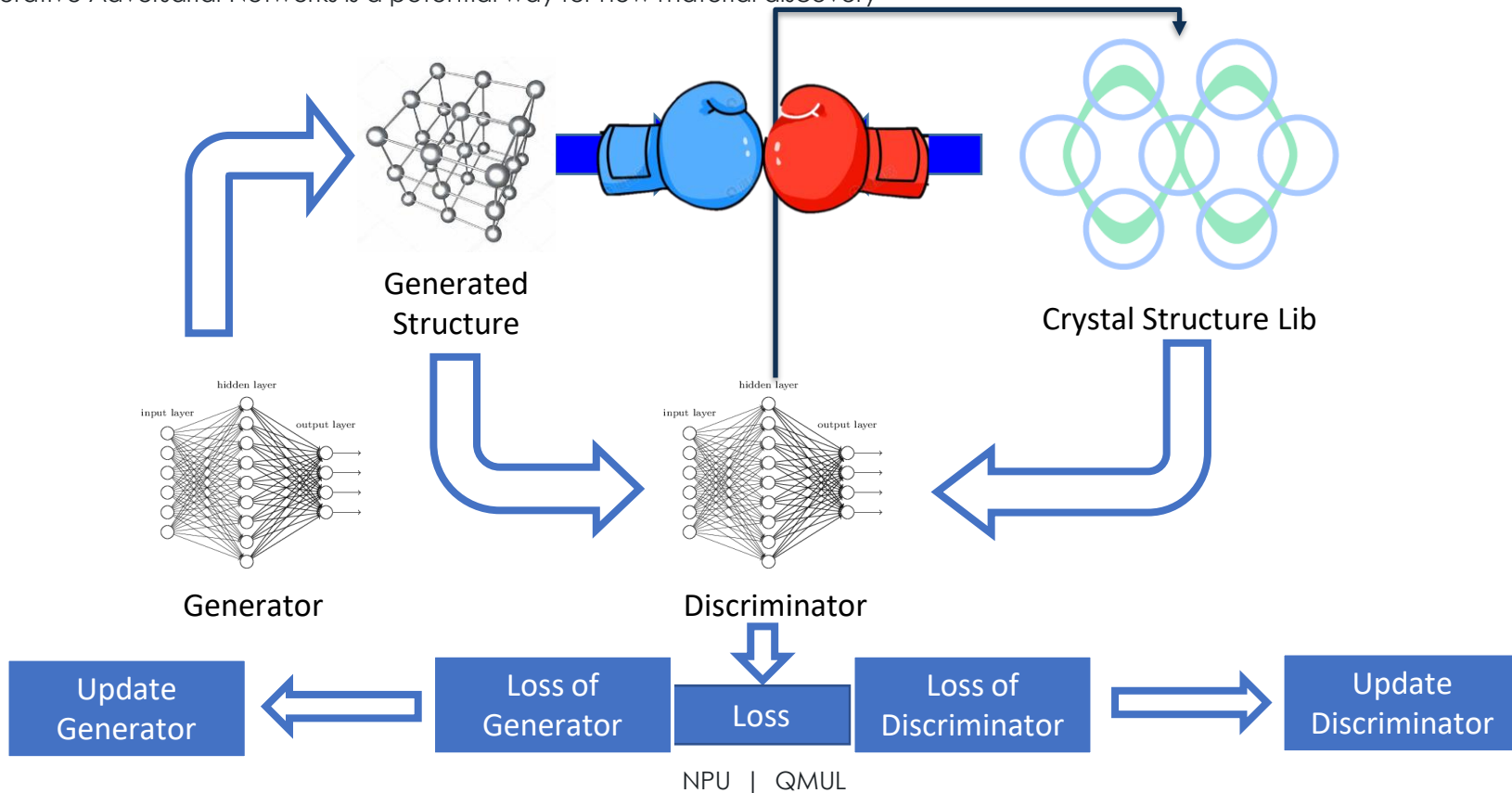
Ian Goodfellow





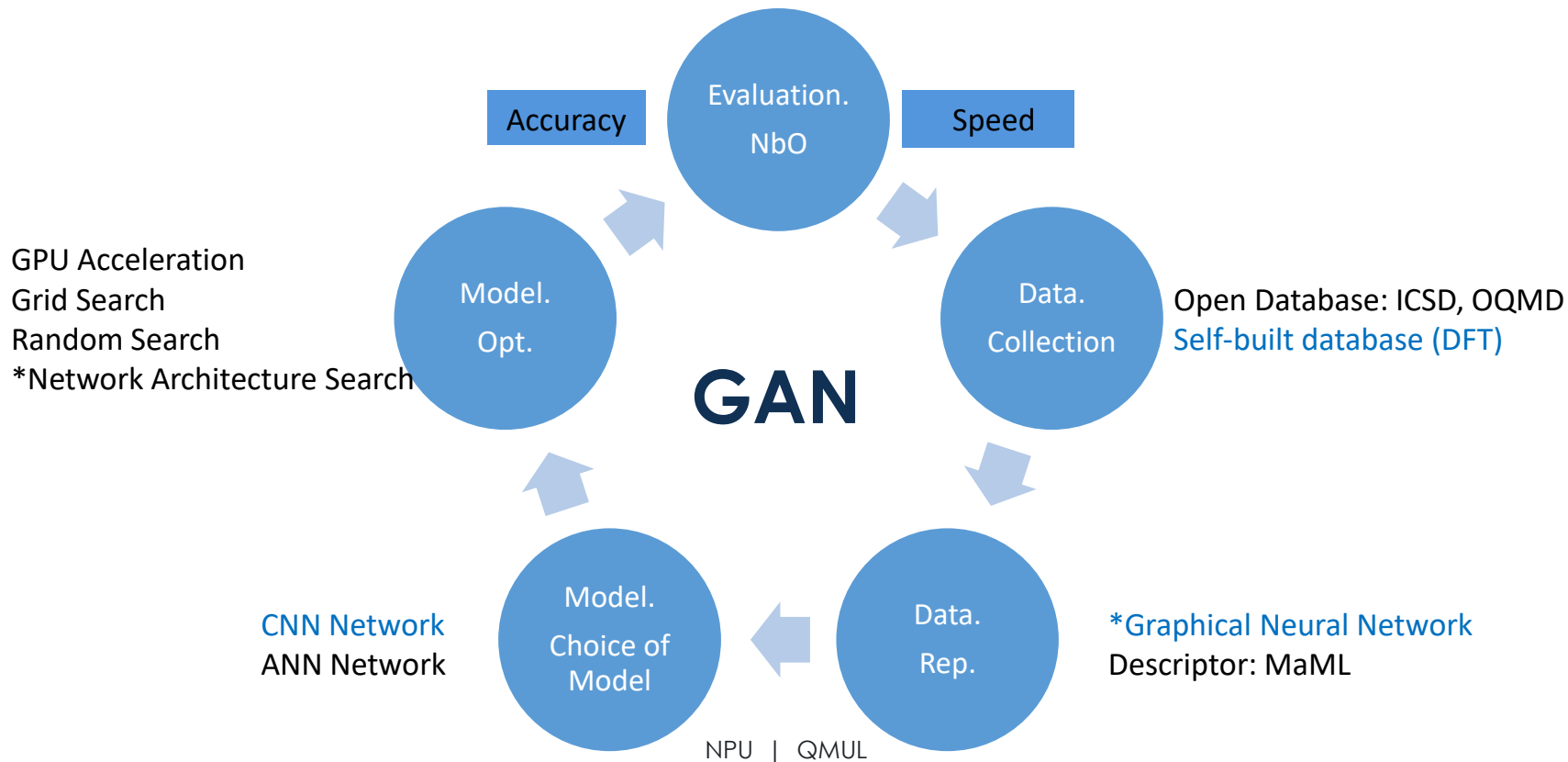
# Crystal-GAN: Guide New Material Discovery

Generative Adversarial Networks is a potential way for new material discovery



# Crystal-GAN: Data Pipeline

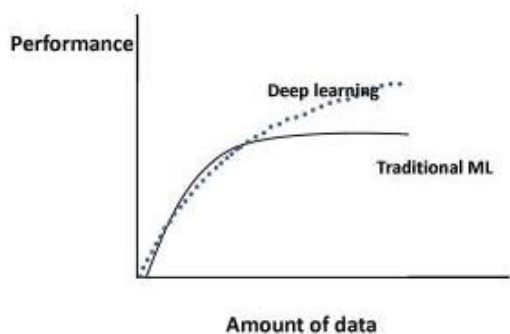
ML/DL added material design method is the hotspot in recent years



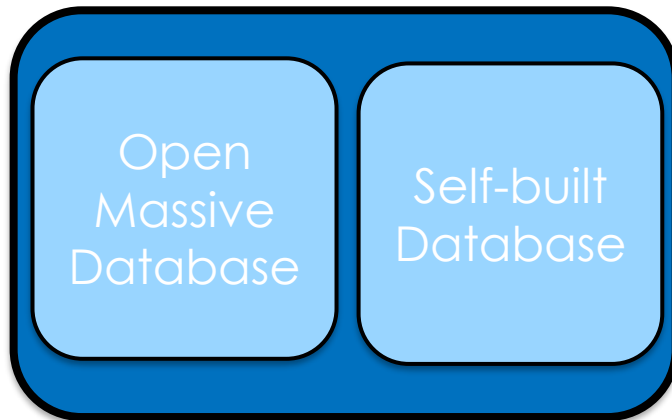
# Data Collection

There are three main resources for database building

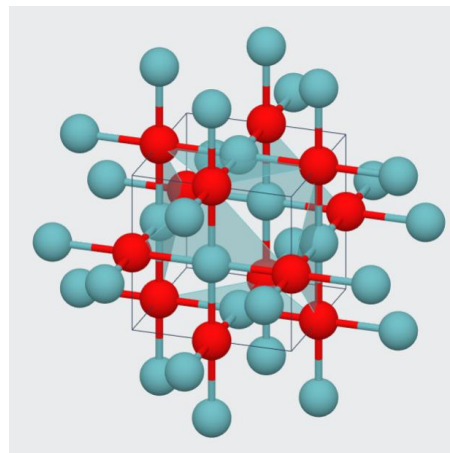
- ❑ With the increase of training data amount, performance of trained model improves (Figure below)
- ❑ Data Sources: Open Massive Database, Self-built Database
- ❑ Open Massive Database includes: ICSD (Material Project), OQMD



Learning Curve



Database Used

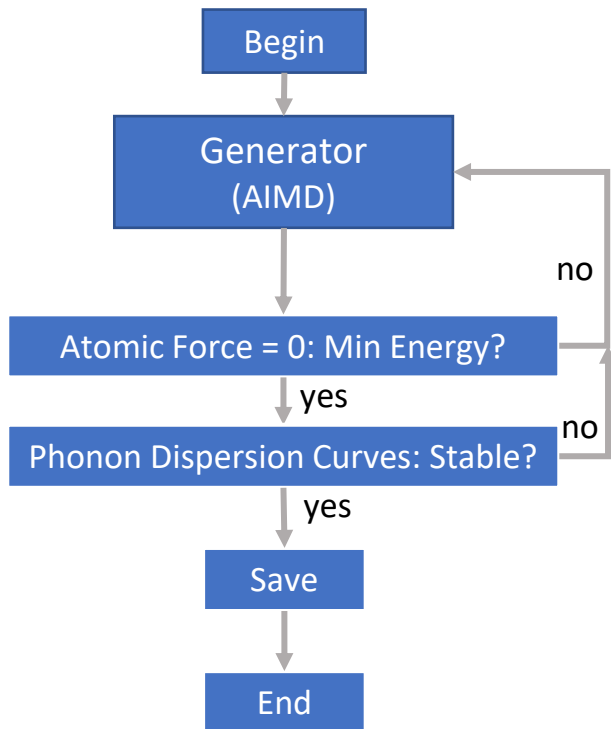


Structure of NbO



# Data Collection: Self-built Database

There are at least 2 method for self-built database generation:



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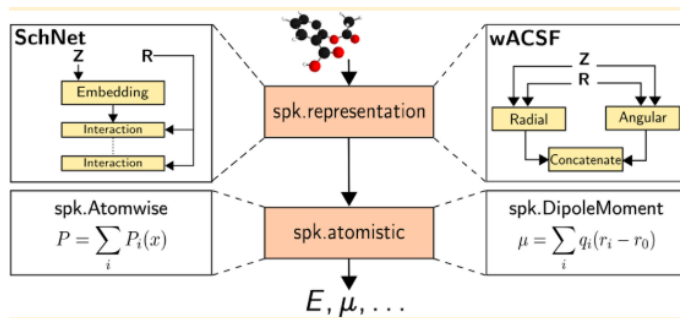
Method 1. Generate structure and use phonon criteria to judge its validation.

Method 2. Generated structure forward by phonon spectrum knowledge.

# Data Representation

There are at least 2 method for data representation method

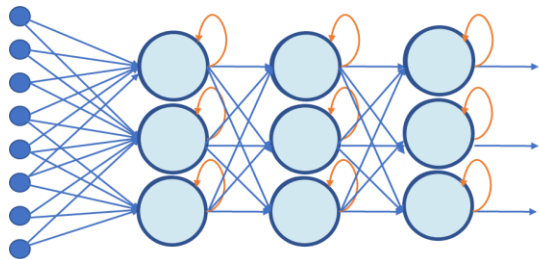
- ❑ Data Representation method must cover 4 properties: reference invariance, degeneracy, smoothness and transformability
- ❑ Data Representation method might include the following method: Graphical Neural Network (GNN) and Describer
- ❑ GNN method is commonly used in molecular dynamic. As a newly developed method, its typical representative includes SchNet, PhyNet



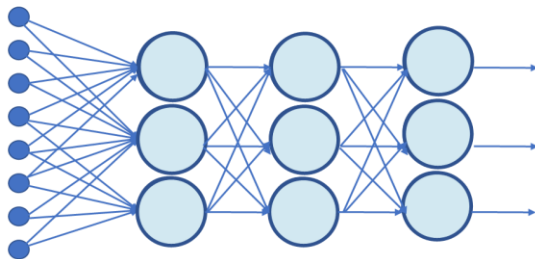
# Model Choice

Choice of model is the key to the robustness and accuracy of the final prediction

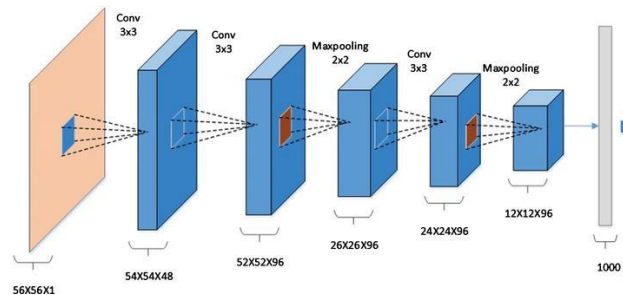
- Choice of model is the key to the robustness and accuracy of the final prediction. It have to follow the nature of data.
- Commonly, hieratical data employs CNN model while sequential data for RNN model and ANN for the rest.



Recurrent Neural Network



Artificial Neural Network



Convolutional Neural Network

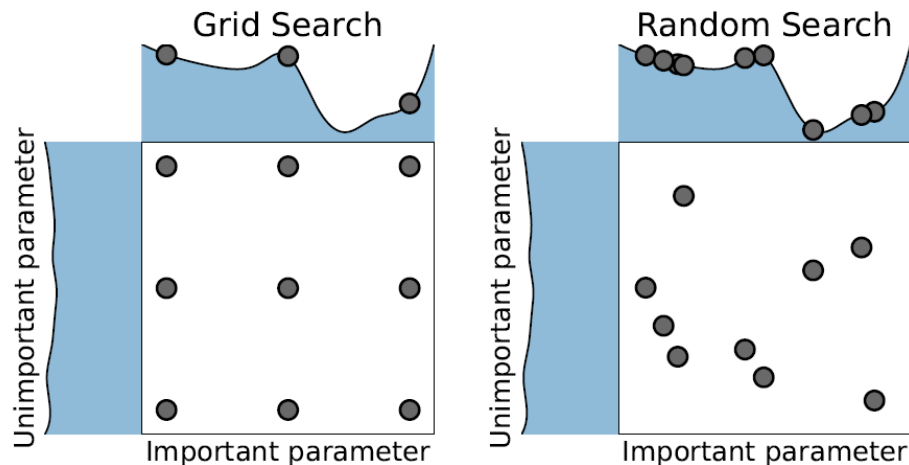
# Model Optimization

Model optimization method directly affect the speed of the final prediction

- ❑ Optimization of hyperparameters: connectivity between neuron, number of layers, number of neuron in each layers, type of activate function, learning rate, batch size
- ❑ Choice of Loss Function

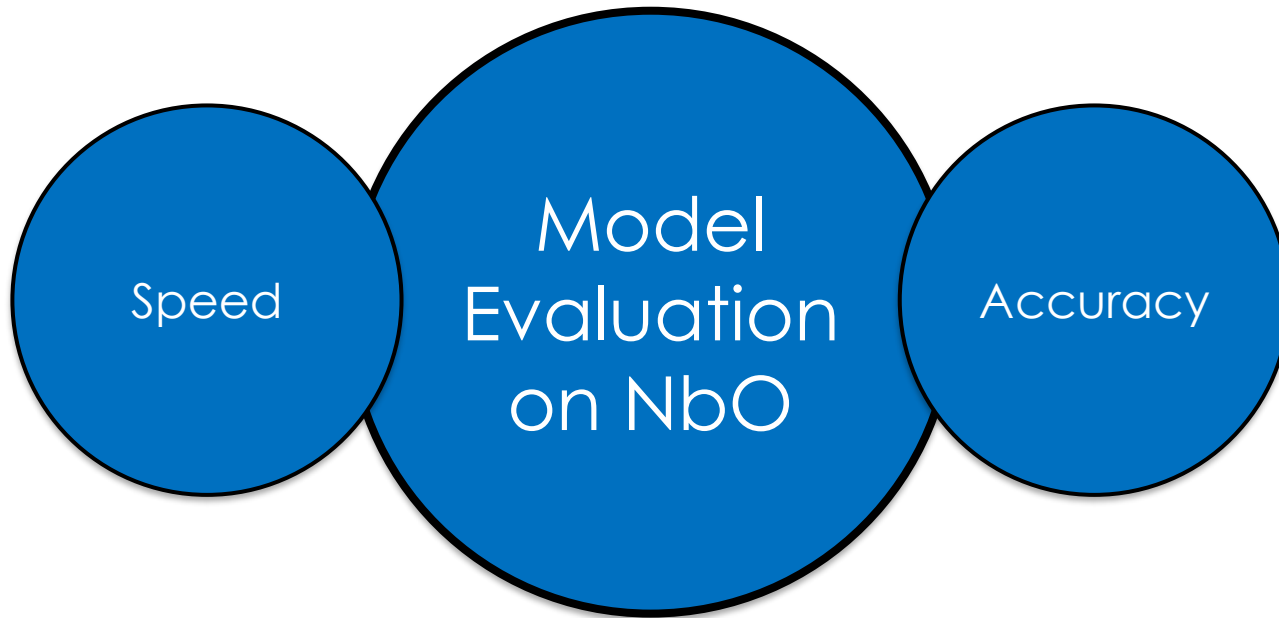
## Methods:

- ❑ Grid Search algorithm,
- ❑ Random Search algorithm
- ❑ Network Architecture Search (NAS) algorithm (if possible)



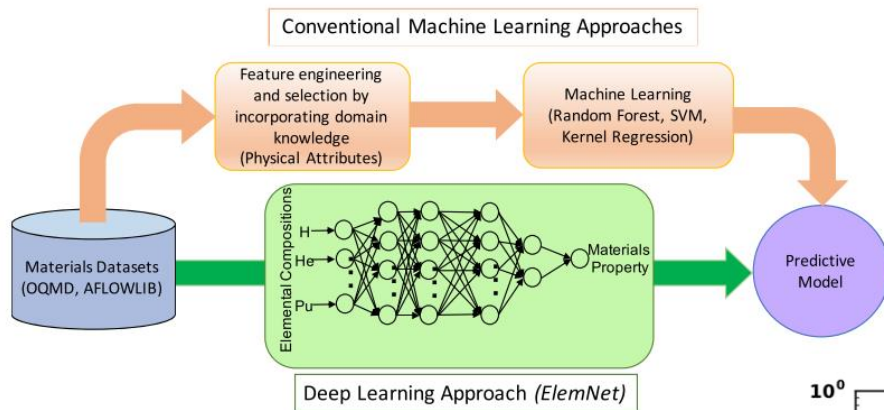
# Evaluation: Take NbO system as an example

NbO binary system will be an example to testify the performance of proposed model



# Related work: ElemNet

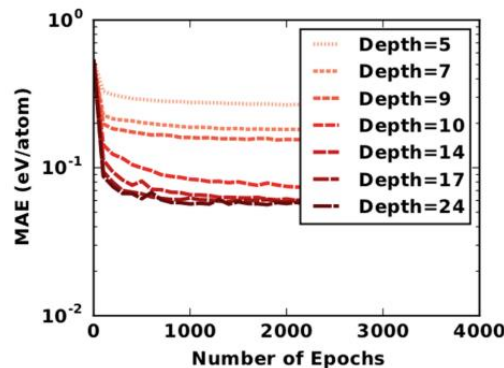
ElemNet that is a deep learning-based material prediction model proposed by Jha, Northwest University



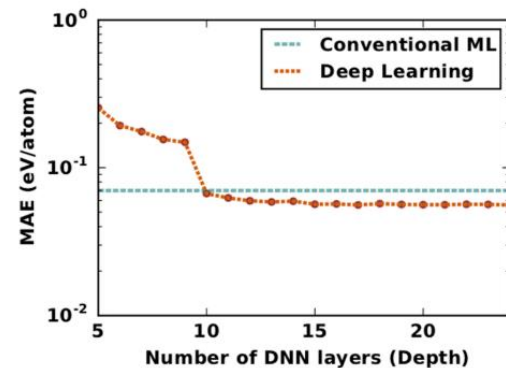
Establish the relationship between chemical composition and macroscopical properties

With the deepen of network, performance will be better, but not always;

More epochs, more accurate



(a) Test Error



(b) Impact of depth

MAE: Mean Absolute Error

D. Jha et al., "ElemNet: Deep Learning the Chemistry of Materials From Only Elemental Composition," Sci. Rep., vol. 8, no. 1, pp. 1–14, 2018, doi: 10.1038/s41598-018-35934-y.



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May the world learn from data!  
Any Question?

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