

Design of Metal Alloys via Machine Learning Methods

Houlong Zhuang
Artificial Intelligence for Alloys Laboratory
Arizona State University



Metal Alloys for Aerospace Applications



<http://aerospacelegacyfoundation.com/>



https://spinoff.nasa.gov/Spinoff2015/ip_4.html

Ni-Ti alloys as hard bearing materials

Multicomponent Alloys

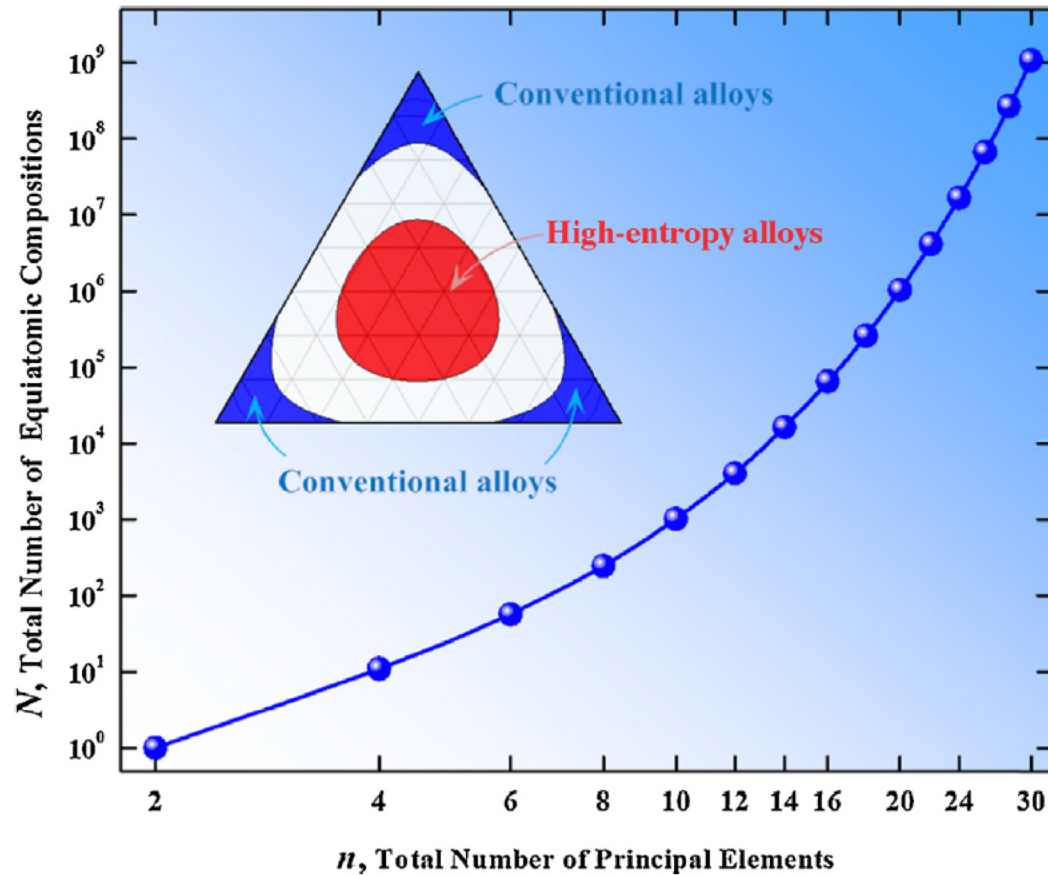
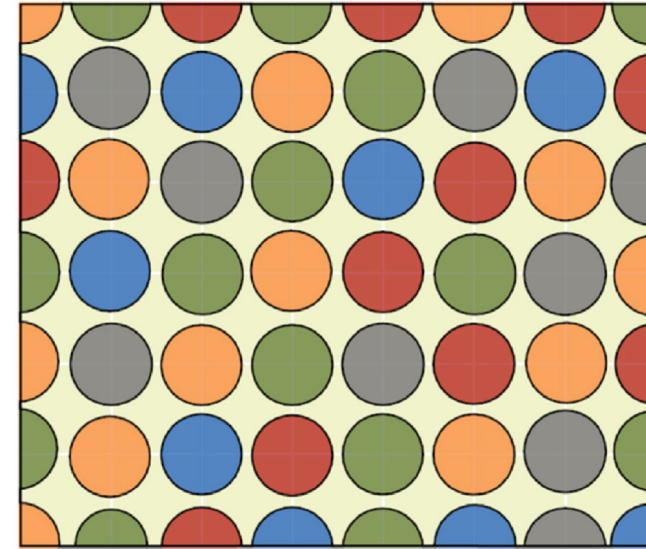


FIGURE 1

The variation in the total number of equiatomic compositions with the total number of principal elements. The inset illustrates the difference between the design of conventional alloys and high-entropy alloys on a ternary plot.



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Research
Review

High-entropy alloy: challenges and prospects

Y.F. Ye, Q. Wang, J. Lu, C.T. Liu, Y. Yang

Hume-Rothery Rules

William Hume-Rothery



William Hume-Rothery OBE FRS was an English metallurgist and materials scientist who studied the constitution of alloys. [Wikipedia](#)

Born: May 15, 1899, Worcester Park, United Kingdom

Died: September 27, 1968, Oxford, United Kingdom

Award: Fellow of the Royal Society

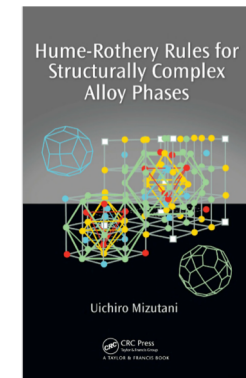
Known for: Hume-Rothery rules

Notable award: Fellow of the Royal Society

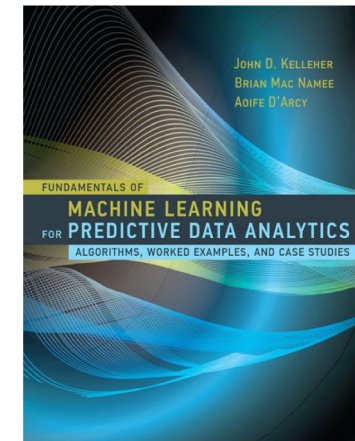
Books: [The structure of metals and alloys](#), [MORE](#)

Education: [University of Oxford](#), [Cheltenham College](#)

1. The difference between the electronegativities, $\Delta\chi$, of the elements involved. The larger the $\Delta\chi$, the higher is the tendency for the atoms to unite in either liquid or solid phases. This is often called the *electrochemical effects*.
2. A tendency for atoms of elements near the ends of the short periods and B subgroups to complete their octets of electrons.
3. Size factor effects, that is, effects related to the difference in the atomic diameters of the elements.
4. A tendency for definite crystal structures to occur at characteristic numbers of electrons per unit cell, which, if all atomic sites are occupied, is equivalent to saying that similar structures occur at characteristic electrons per atom ratio e/a or the electron concentration.*
5. Orbital-type restrictions.



Machine Learning



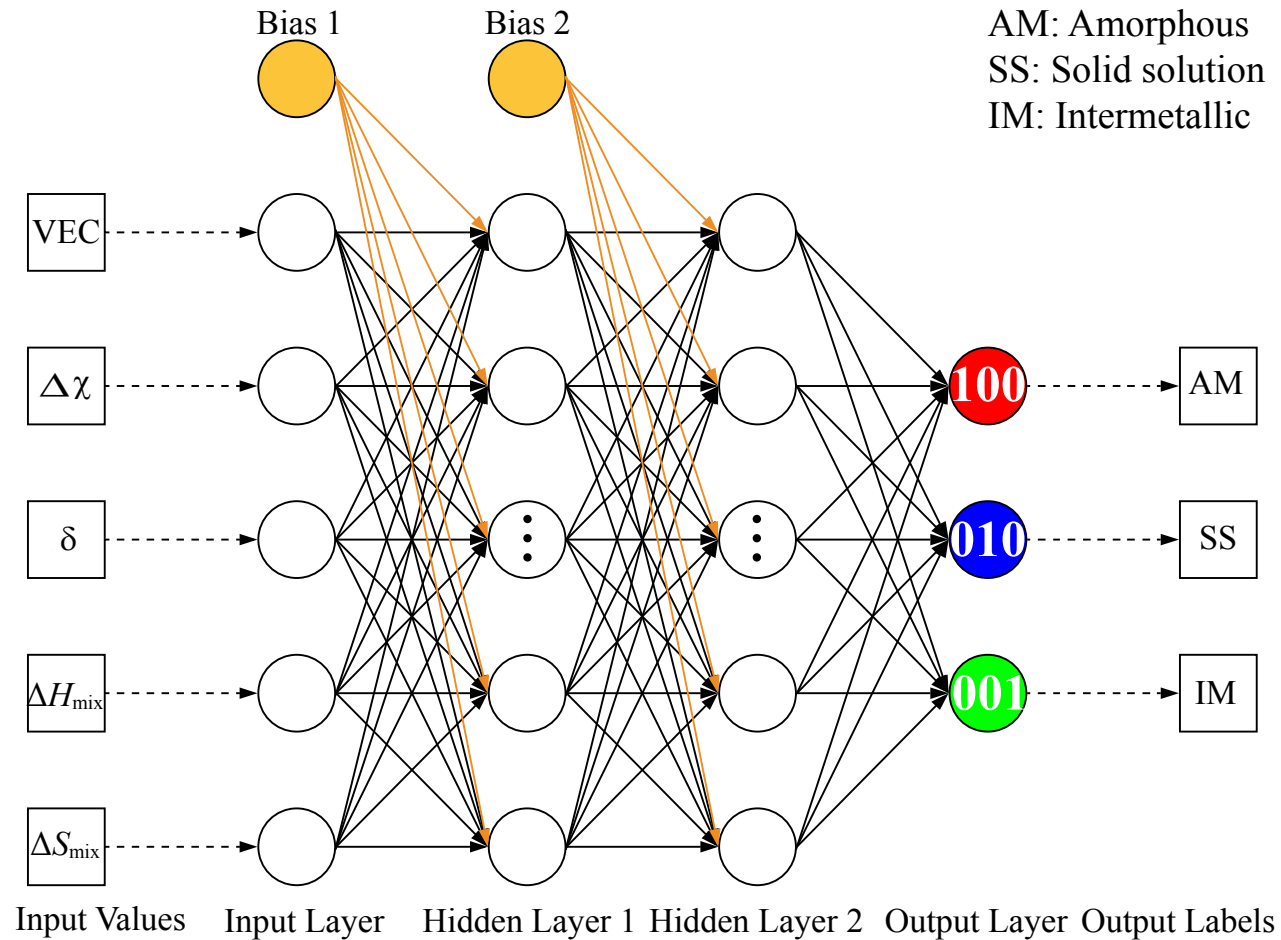
**Phase selection in
multicomponent alloys**

An Example of Alloy Data Set

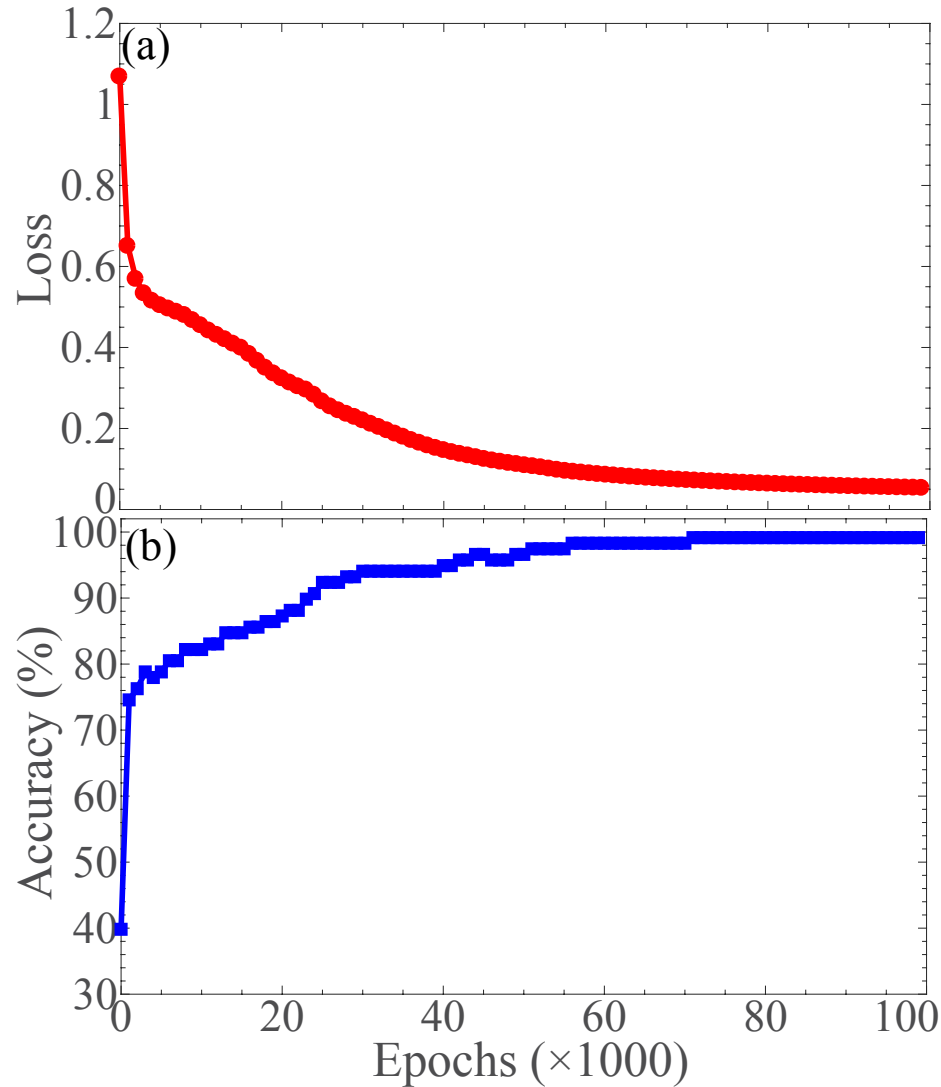
	VEC	$\Delta\chi$	δ	ΔH_{mix}	ΔS_{mix}	Phase	
		Valence electron concentration	Electronegativity difference	Atomic radii difference	Mixing enthalpy		Mixing entropy
Cu _{0.5} NiAlCoCrFeSi	7.00	0.12	6.35	-22.58	16.01	AM	
Zr ₁₇ Ta ₁₆ Ti ₁₉ Nb ₂₂ Si ₂₆	4.38	0.20	11.08	-48.64	13.25	AM	
Cu ₅₀ Zr ₅₀	7.50	0.29	11.25	-23.00	5.76	AM	
Ni ₅₀ Nb ₅₀	7.50	0.16	6.84	-30.00	5.76	AM	
PdPtCuNiP	9.20	0.16	9.29	-23.68	13.38	AM	
SrCaYbMgZn	4.20	0.26	15.25	-13.12	13.38	AM	

AM: Amorphous
 SS: Solid solution
 IM: Intermetallic

Deep-Learning Neural Network



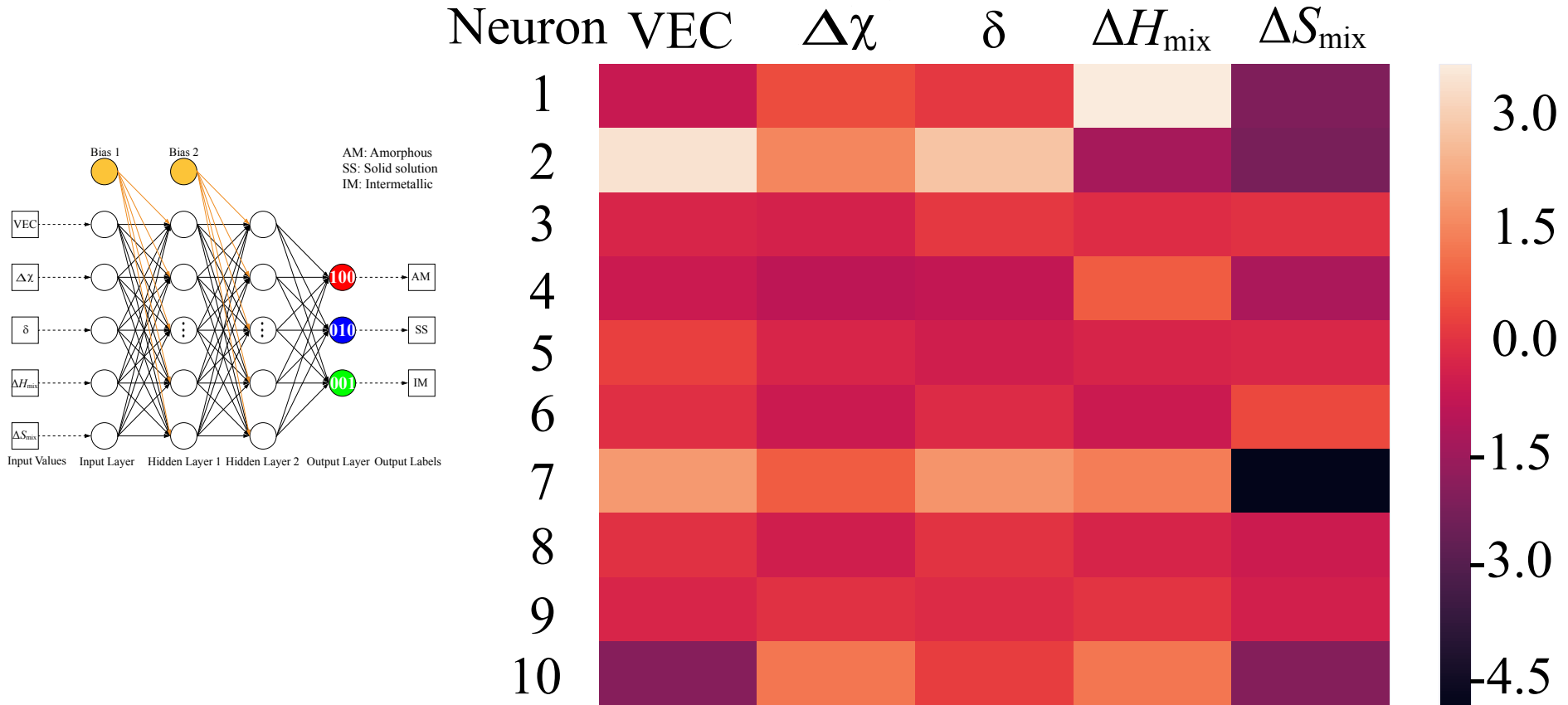
Training the Complete Data Set



“With four parameters I can fit an elephant, and with five I can make him wiggle his trunk”

John von Neumann

Weight Matrix and Singular Value Decomposition

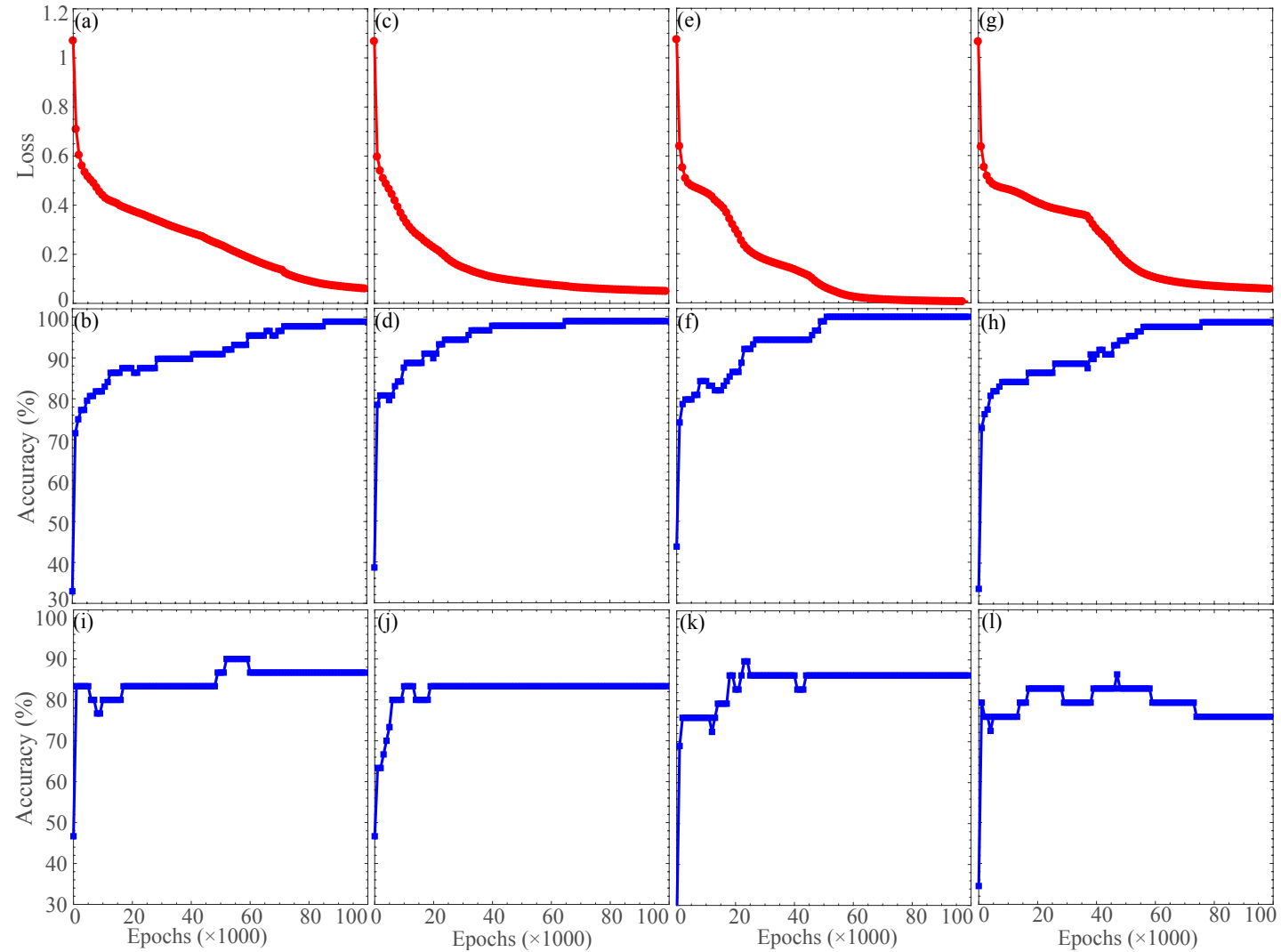


$$A = U\Sigma V^T \quad \text{Singular values: } \text{VEC} > \Delta\chi > \Delta H_{\text{mix}} > \delta > \Delta S_{\text{mix}}$$

Cross-Validation

30	30	29	29
Testing	Training	Training	Training
Training	Testing	Training	Training
Training	Training	Testing	Training
Training	Training	Training	Testing

Cross-Validation: Training and Testing



Ongoing Work: Applying ML to High Entropy Alloys

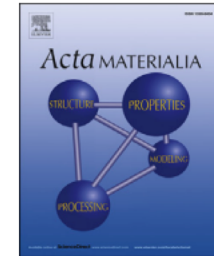
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By invitation only: overview article

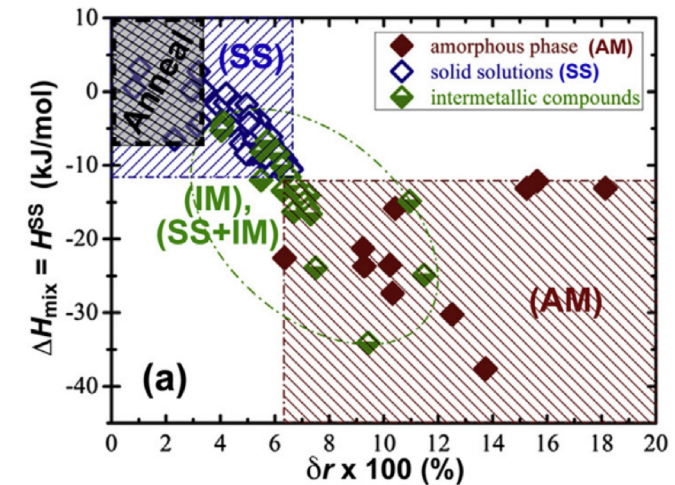
A critical review of high entropy alloys and related concepts



D.B. Miracle^{a,*}, O.N. Senkov^{a,b}

^a AF Research Laboratory, Materials and Manufacturing Directorate, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH USA

^b UES, Inc., 4401 Dayton-Xenia Road, Beavercreek, OH, USA



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Nusrat Islam



Wenjiang Huang



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