

Atomic simulation based on
machine learning techniques:
application to material strength
problems

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Acknowledgement

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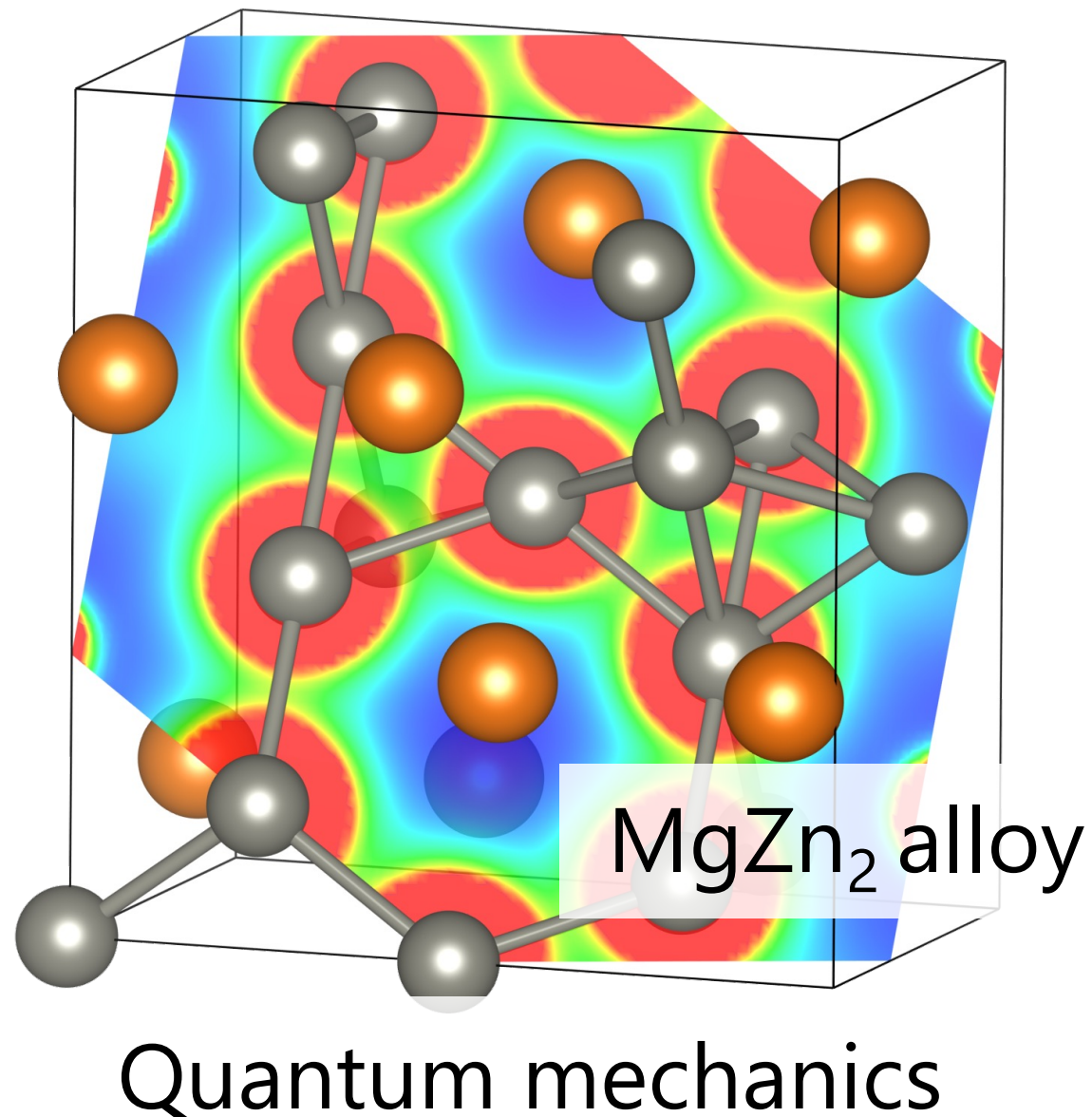
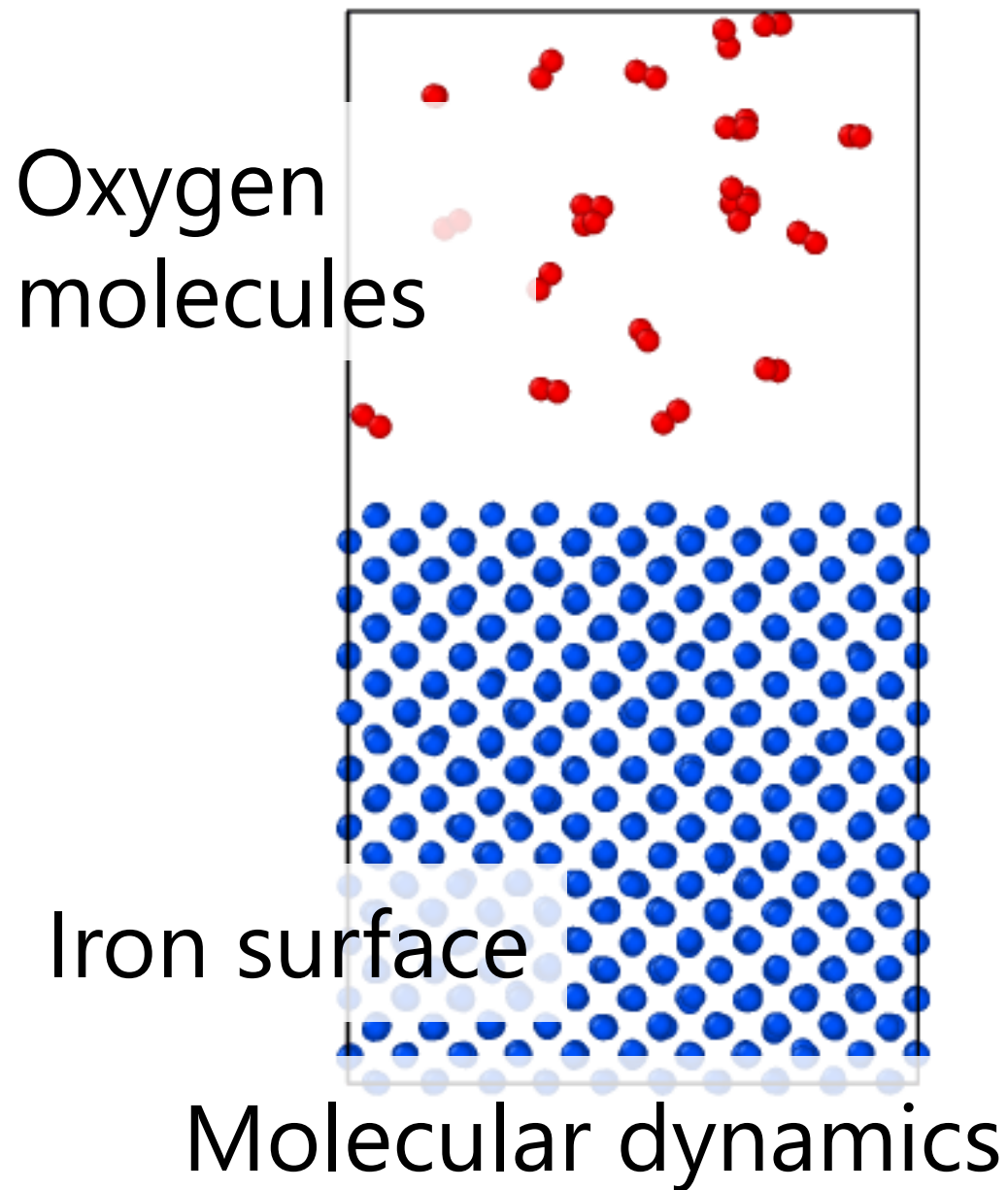


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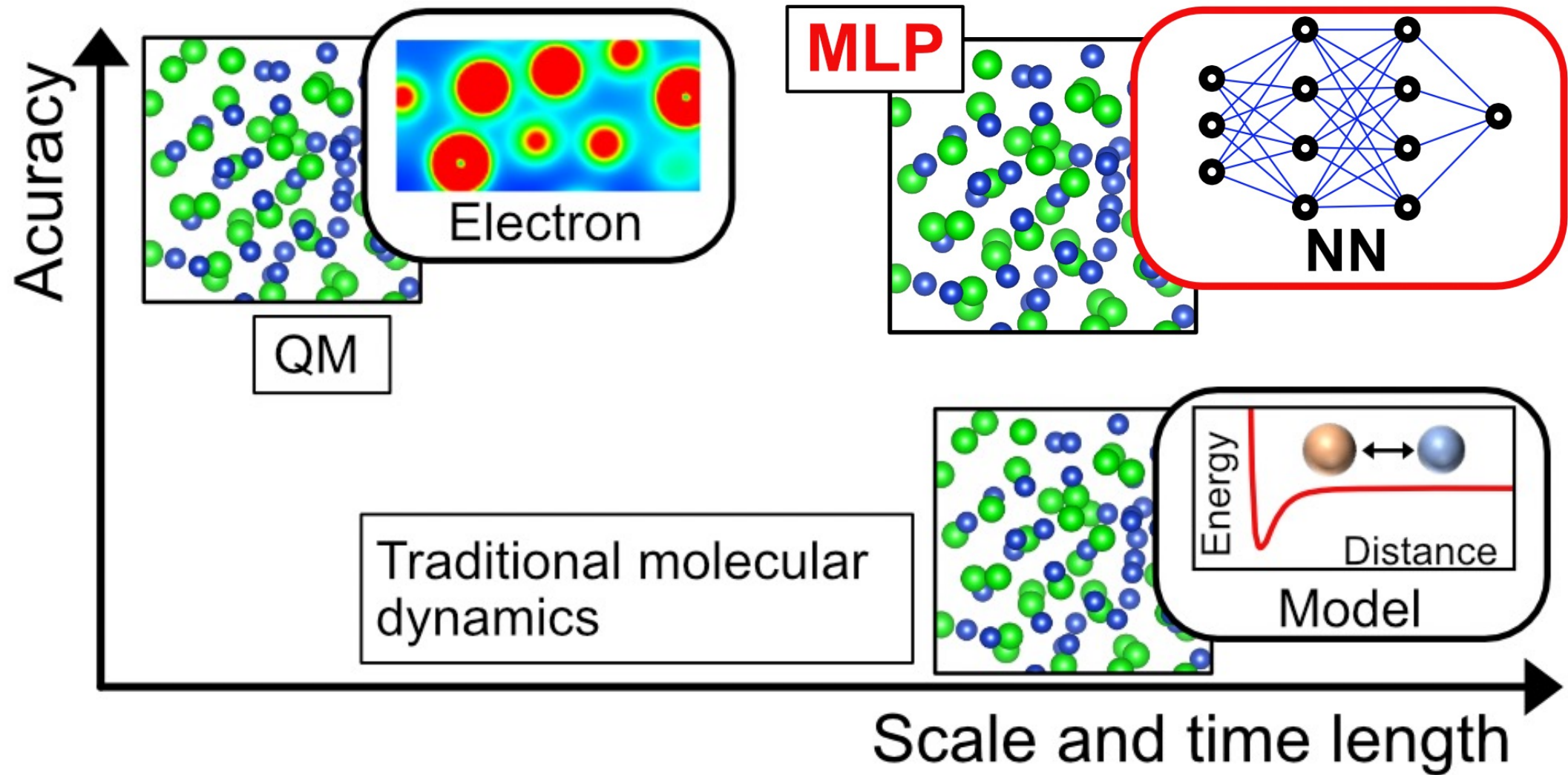
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JSPS KAKENHI: 学術変革領域研究B (研究代表者, 研究総括 岩下拓哉 大分大学准教授)
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Simulations of atomic behavior



Problems in atomic simulations

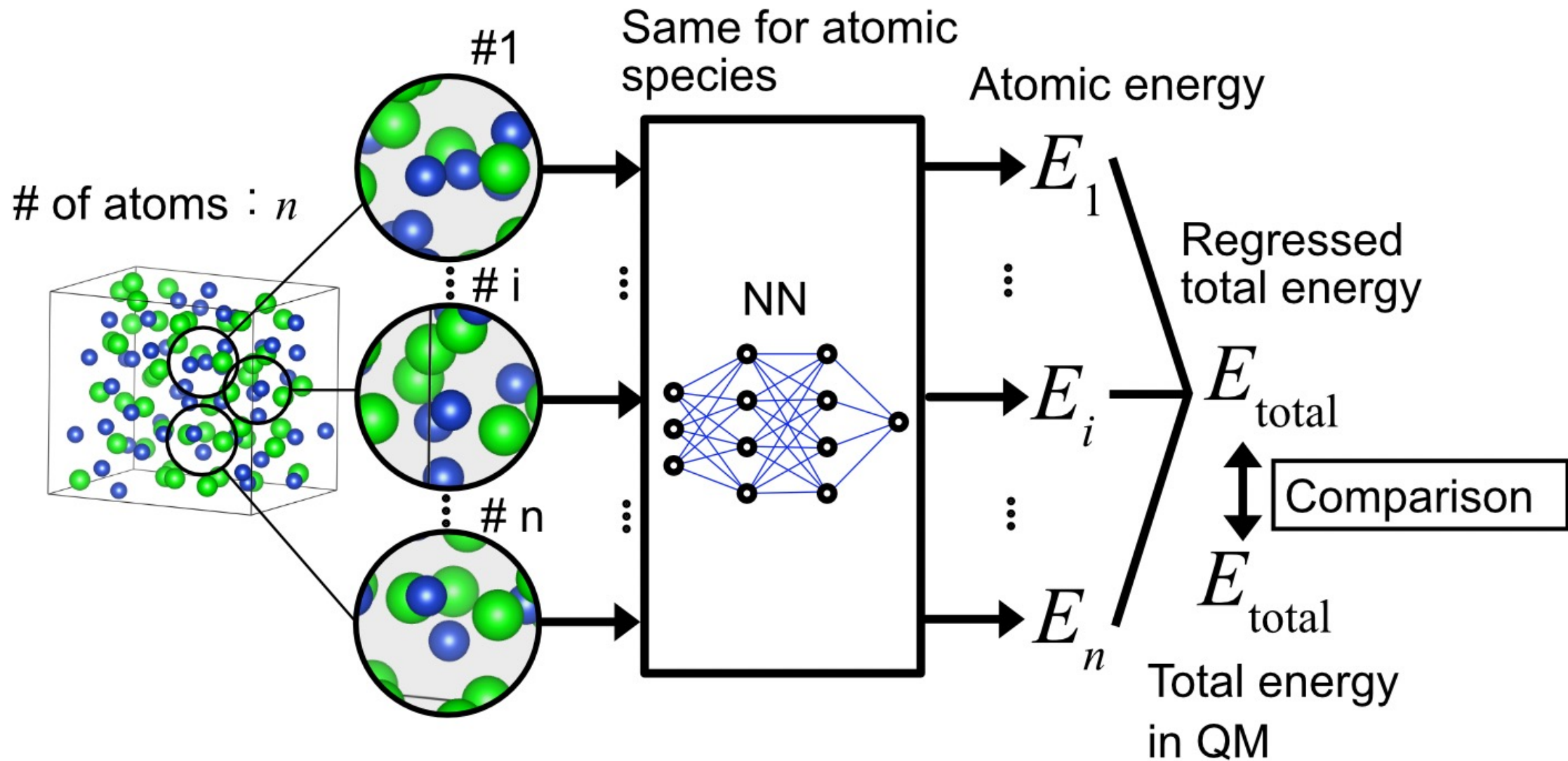


Machine learning is the breakthrough.

A grayscale micrograph showing the grain structure of iron. The grains are large and roughly polygonal, separated by dark, thick lines representing grain boundaries. The interior of each grain shows a fine, textured pattern, likely due to dislocations or other microstructural features. A white rectangular box is overlaid in the center of the image, containing the text "Application to grain boundary of iron".

Application to grain boundary of iron

Construction of machine learning potential

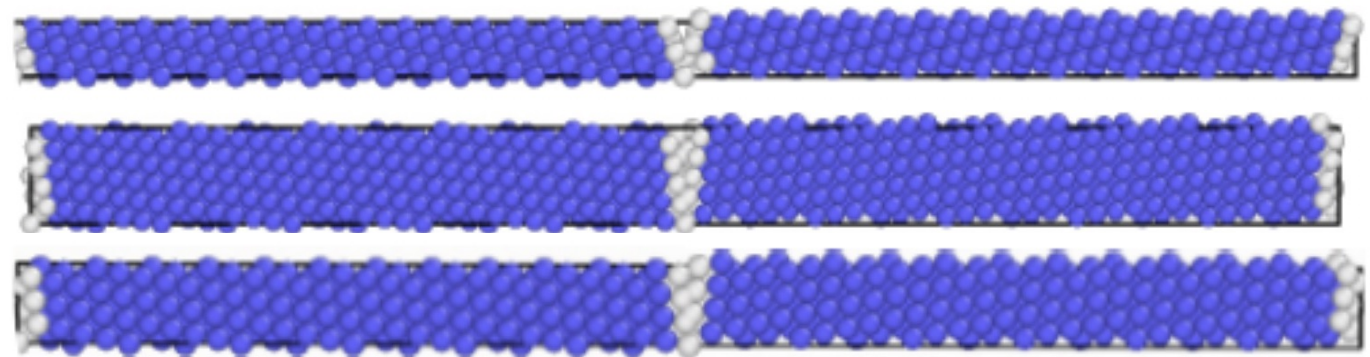
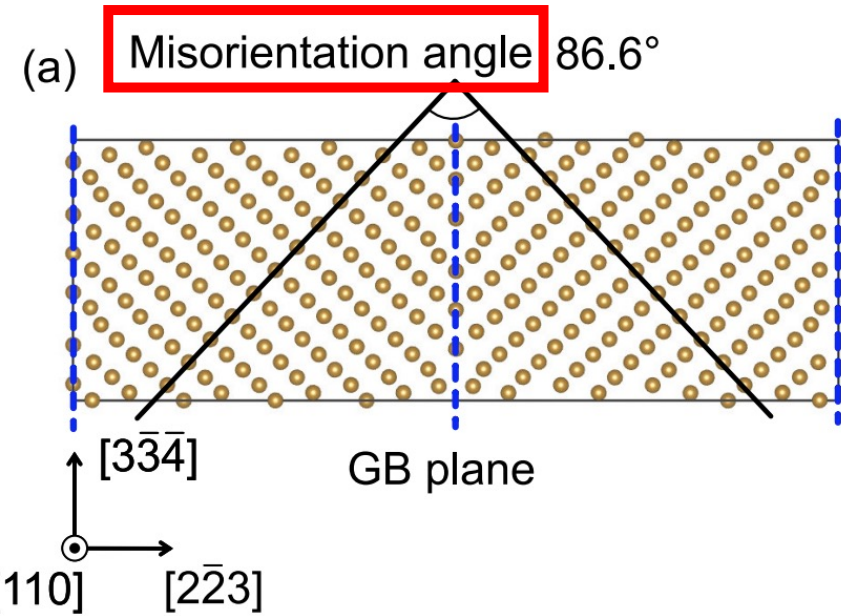
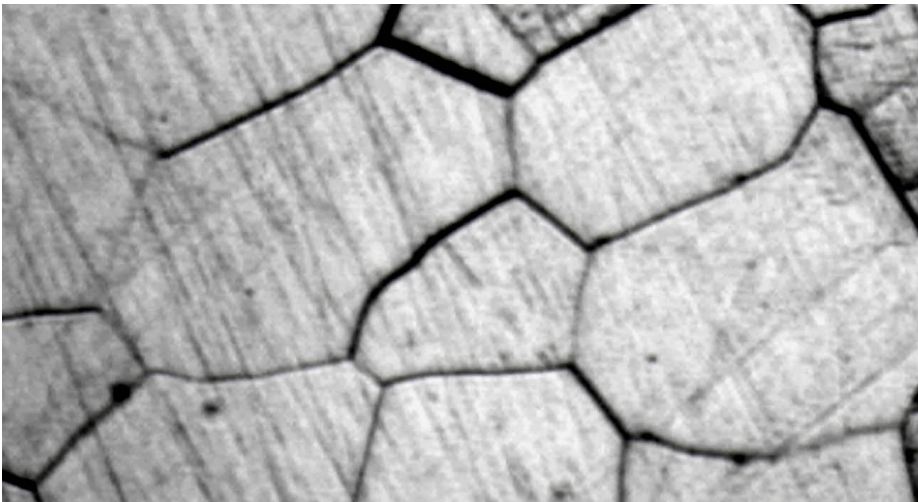


Grain boundary model

Target: calculation of grain boundary energy

$$\gamma_{\text{GB}} = \frac{E_{\text{GB}} - N E_{\text{bulk}}}{2A}$$

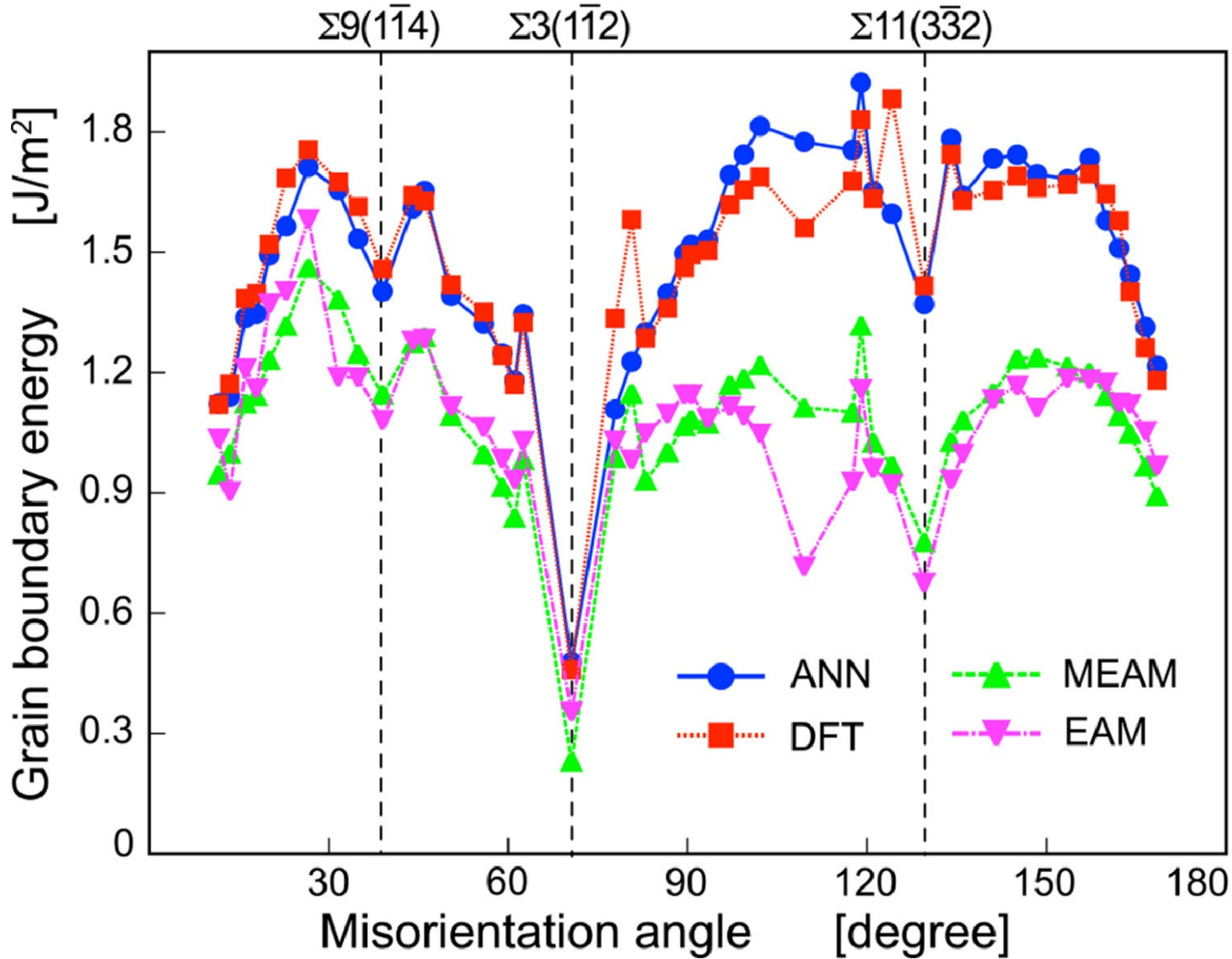
represents stability of GB



...

46 cases with different angles

Results: grain boundary energy



QM and
MLP

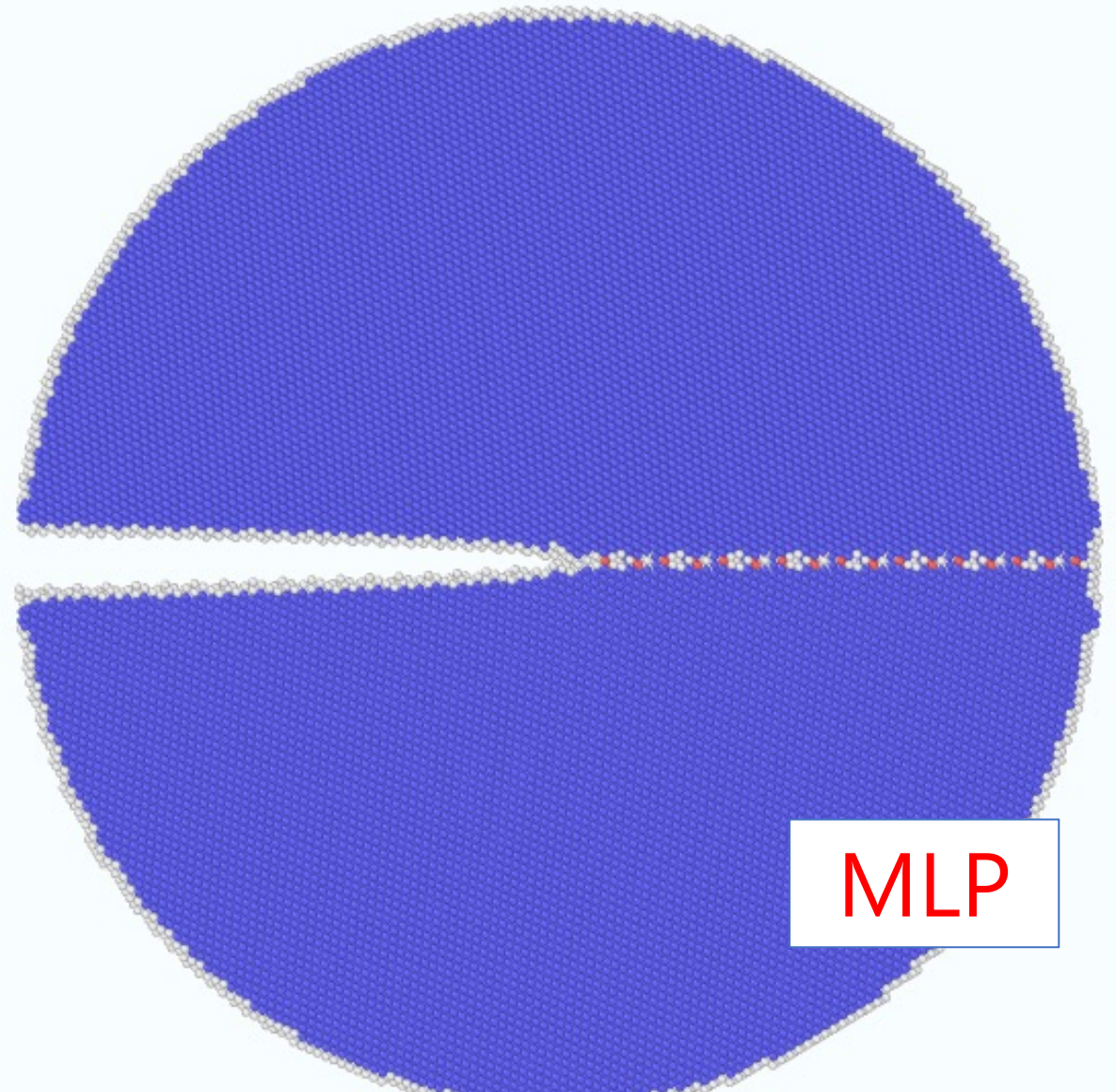


Traditional
methods

Results: crack propagation on GB

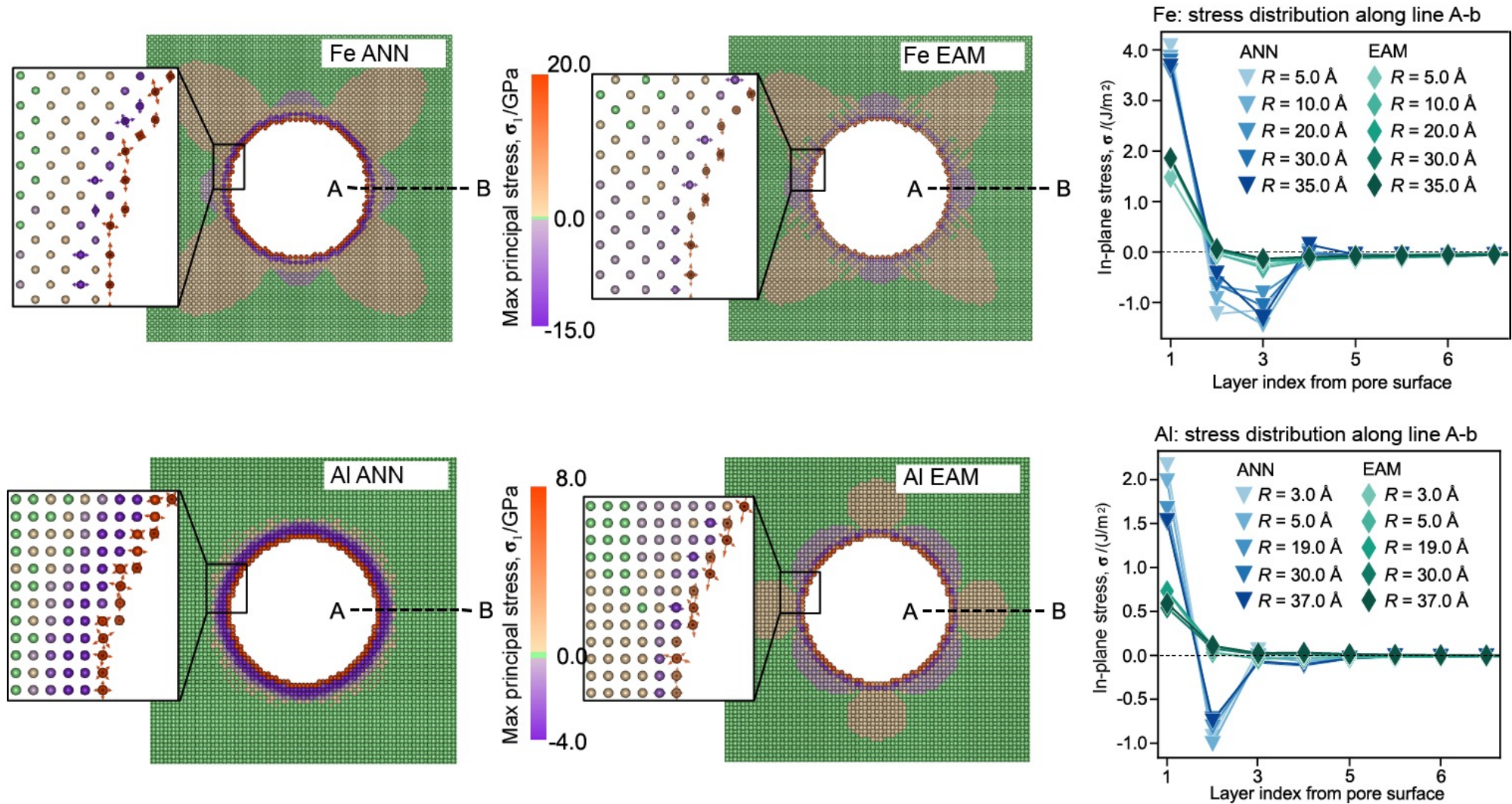


Traditional
method



MLP

Atomic stress calculation on MLP



Atomic stress fluctuated by quantum effect was firstly unveiled in large systems.