

# Semi-Supervised Learning for Materials Informatics

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November 20, 2023

# Bridging the Gap

## Materials Informatics

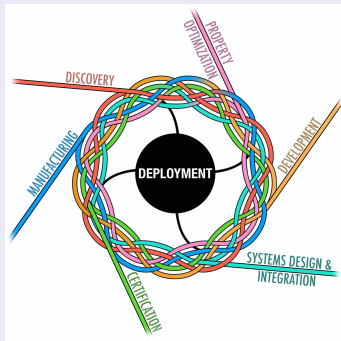


Figure 1: Materials Genome Initiative: (mgi.gov)

## Semi-Supervised Learning

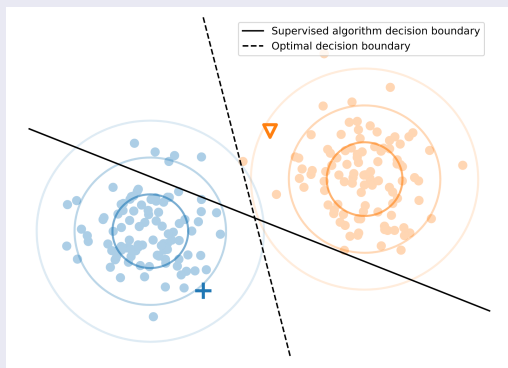


Figure 2: SSL Example (van Engelen, 2020)

Collaboration between these two fields is limited; we need to bridge the gap

## Materials Informatics

- *MatBench* dataset provides benchmark for model performance
- GNN models show high predictive accuracy, on par with simulations

$$\mathcal{G} = (\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{X}, [M, u]) \quad (1)$$

- $v_i \in \mathcal{V}$  is atom information for  $i$
- $e_{ij} \in \mathcal{E}$  is the bond information

## Semi-Supervised Learning

- *FlexMatch* uses a *flexible confidence threshold* to identify high-confidence pseudo-labels

$$\sigma_t(c) = \sum_{n=1}^N 1(\max(p_{m,t}(y|u_n)) > \tau) \cdot 1(\operatorname{argmax}(p_{m,t}(y|u_n)) = c) \quad (2)$$

Restriction: FlexMatch uses 32x32 images as input

How can we apply this model to materials informatics?

# Representing Crystal Structures as Images

## Idea

Use graph representations of materials to generate images

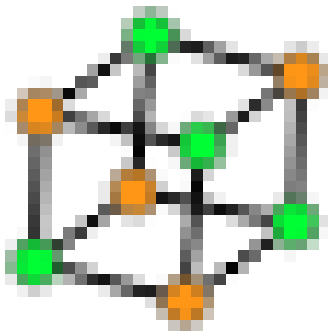
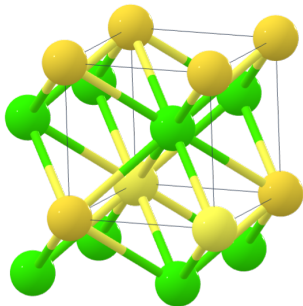


Figure 3: NaCl crystal structure and its 32x32 embedding

## Data Augmentation

- Random horizontal flipping
- Random cropping with padding
- Normalization of pixel values

## Hyperparameters

- 1 epoch
- 5000 iterations
- 10,000 data points
- 500 labels
- 80/10/10  $\mathcal{T}/\mathcal{E}/\mathcal{V}$

# Benchmarking FlexMatch on CIFAR-10 Dataset

## CIFAR-10 Dataset

Table 1: Measured *FixMatch* and *FlexMatch* performance

Method	Accuracy
<i>FixMatch</i>	0.936
<i>FlexMatch</i>	0.867

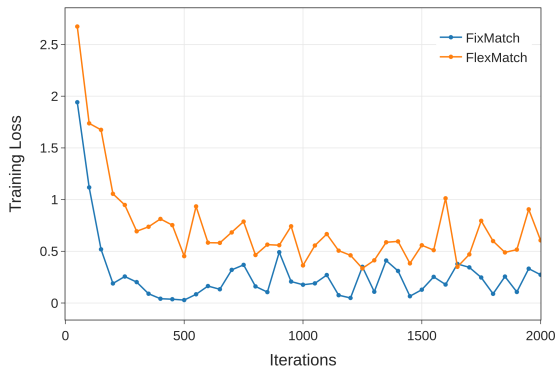


Figure 4: Training loss on CIFAR-10 dataset

FixMatch slightly outperforms FlexMatch on CIFAR-10 dataset\*

# Benchmarking FlexMatch on MatBench Dataset

## MatBench Dataset

Table 2: Measured *FixMatch* and *FlexMatch* performance

Method	Accuracy
<i>FixMatch</i>	0.582
<i>FlexMatch</i>	0.586

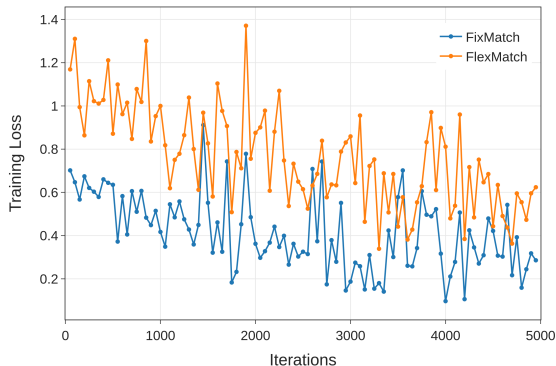


Figure 5: Training loss on MatBench dataset

Both FixMatch and FlexMatch struggle to train on this data; more work is needed

## Conclusions

- FixMatch outperforms FlexMatch on CIFAR-10 dataset, contradictory to paper results.
- More work is needed to overcome the image translation barrier between materials informatics and semi-supervised algorithms.

## Future Work

- Train models for more epochs
- Refine dataset to better capture chemistry
- Publish!