

# Modelling Grain Growth

## Using the Metropolis Algorithm

Mythreyi Ramesh

Indian Institute of Technology Madras

12th November, 2018

# Outline

- 1 Introduction & Context
- 2 Monte Carlo Metropolis Algorithm
  - Potts Model
- 3 Implementation
- 4 References

# Grains and Grain Growth

- Most materials are polycrystalline
- Grains grow.

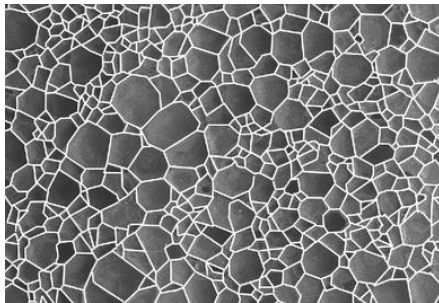


Image from literature<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Morfa et al., "Virtual modeling of polycrystalline structures of materials using particle packing algorithms and Laguerre cells".

# The Metropolis Algorithm

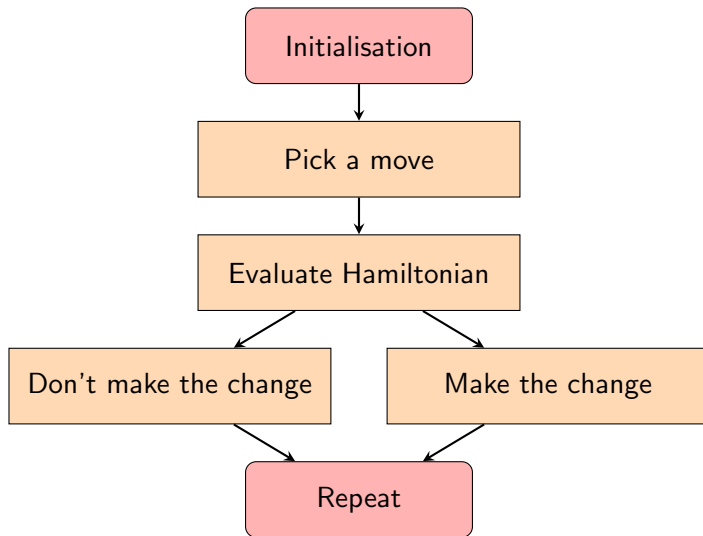
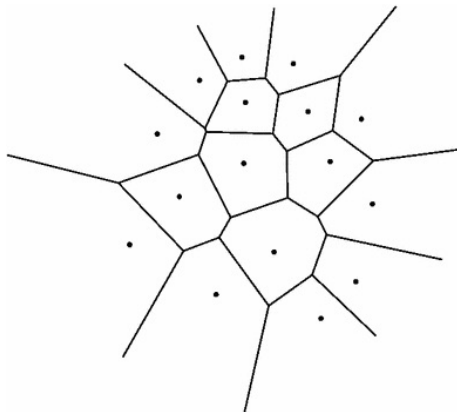


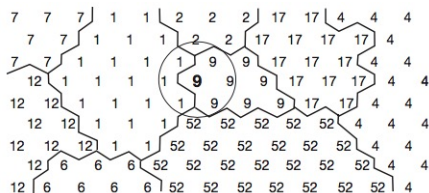
Figure: Metropolis Algorithm

# The Potts Model

- States represent orientation
- Very similar to the Ising Model
- Initialisation?



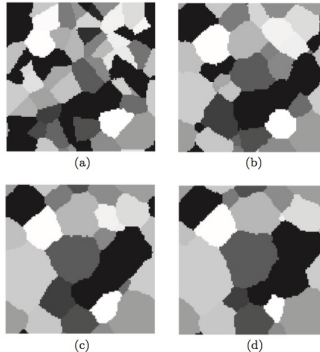
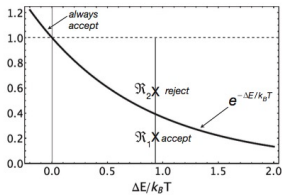
# The Potts Model



$$\Delta E = -J \sum_{j=1}^N (\delta_{S_i, S_j} - 1)$$

$$p = \exp \frac{-\Delta E}{k_B T}$$

# The Potts Model



**Figure 10.5** Three microstructures from a MC Potts model study of normal “grain growth”. (a)  $t = 1$ , (b)  $t = 350$ , (c)  $t = 700$ , and (d)  $t = 1000$ . The data for the figures are courtesy of A. D. Rollett. Visualization by the ParaView graphics package [265].

Images from Prof. Richard LeSar's book.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup>LeSar, *Introduction to Computational Materials Science: Fundamentals to Applications*.

# Data Structures and Complexity

## Data Structures:

- Data structure depends on flavour of lattice
- Can be an array for square lattices
- Structures (C) or objects (Python) for triangular lattices

## Complexity:

- Complexity?
- Choice of "Monte Carlo time step"
- $\mathcal{O}(\text{neighbours}) \times \# \text{ iterations}$



# References I

- LeSar, Richard. *Introduction to Computational Materials Science: Fundamentals to Applications*. Cambridge University Press, 2013. DOI: 10.1017/CB09781139033398.
- Morfa, Carlos Recarey et al. "Virtual modeling of polycrystalline structures of materials using particle packing algorithms and Laguerre cells". In: *Computational Particle Mechanics* 5.2 (2018), pp. 213–226. ISSN: 2196-4386. DOI: 10.1007/s40571-017-0164-5. URL: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40571-017-0164-5>.

# Thank You!