

**AGH**



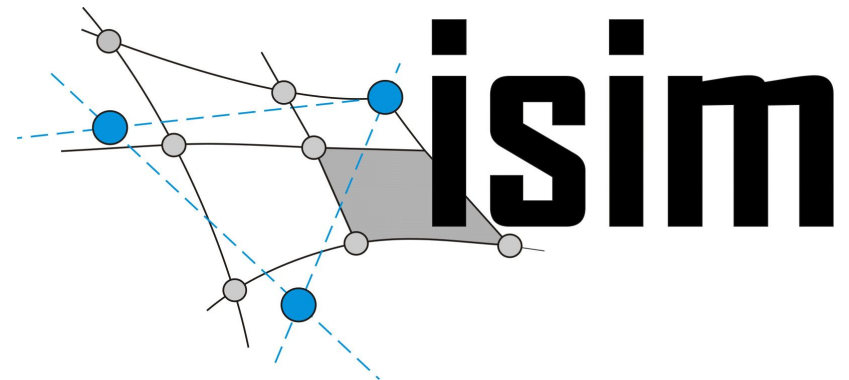
# Multiscale Modeling

Dawid Zych

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Room : B5 607

Consultation: Sunday 1 pm - 2 pm  
(please, contact me before )



# Course credit terms and rules

- At the beginning of the classes your work from previous classes is rated
  - Working software, live demo
- One short test - announced beforehand
- Presence at the classes is obligatory
  - 1 absence without any after-effects
  - Medical leaves - right after absence period
  - Sum of absences cannot be  $> 50\%$
- Final grade is weighted arithmetic mean, but each grade has to be positive
  - Project progress -  $5 \times 0.8$
  - Reports -  $5 \times 0.2$
  - Test -  $1 \times 0.8$
- Exam "0" from 4.0

# Reports



- Has to be short, concise
- What was the topic? What have I done?
- How the user interface looks like? Functionalities
- Sample results with the input parameters
- Conclusion / Afterthoughts / Discussion of some problem which you had and how you solved it?
- Link to GitHub / Bitbucket / GitLab / Any VCS provider
  - Repository is necessary
  - Commits should be meaningful, and not too big
- How the solution can be built and run, required dependencies?
- Mail to [dawid.zych@agh.edu.pl](mailto:dawid.zych@agh.edu.pl) with report saved as .pdf file - before next classes

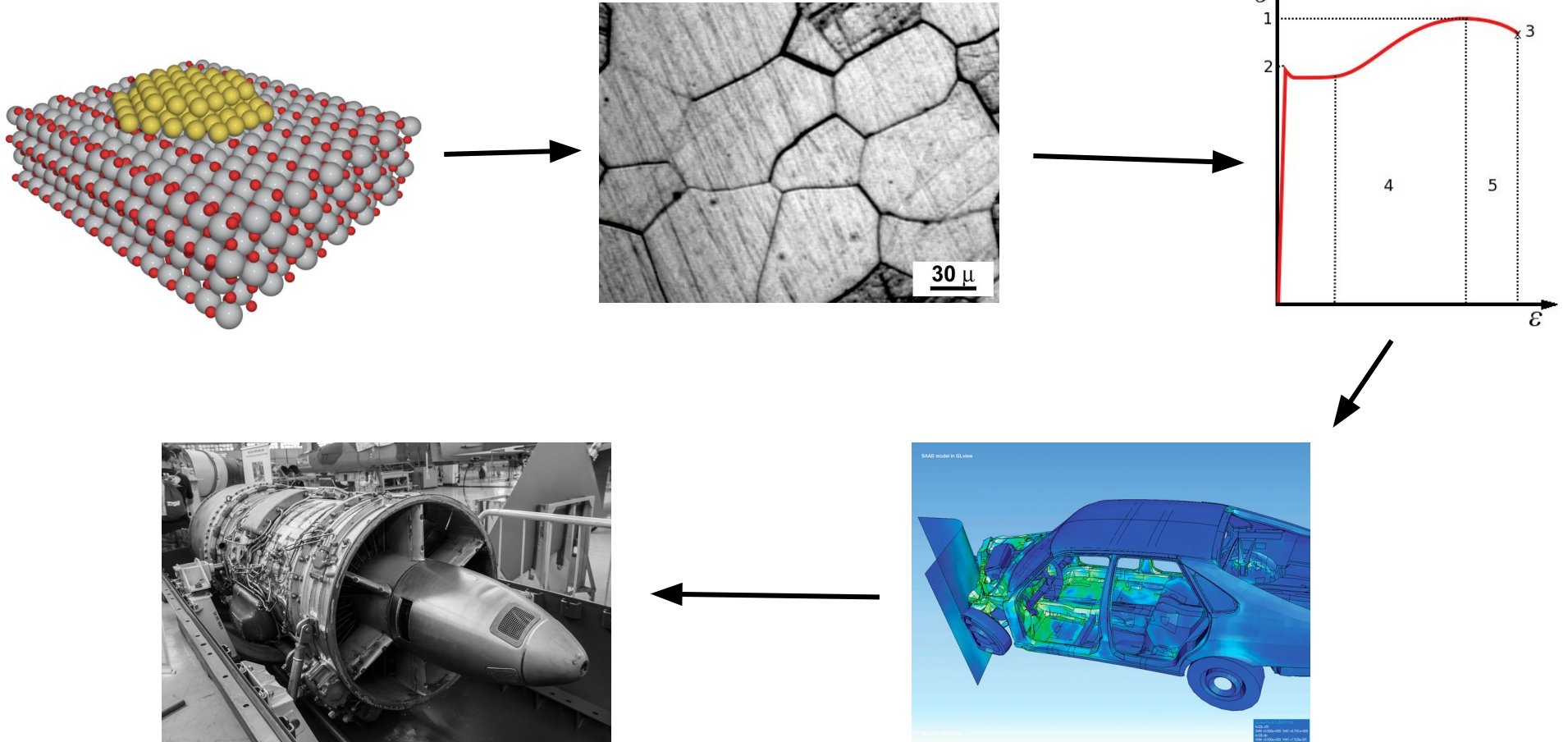
# Classes Schedule



1. **Kickoff meeting. Introduction. Simple Grain Growth Cellular Automaton**
2. Inclusions feature
3. Consideration of grain curvature
4. Substructures
5. Boundaries detection
6. Leftovers, project submitting

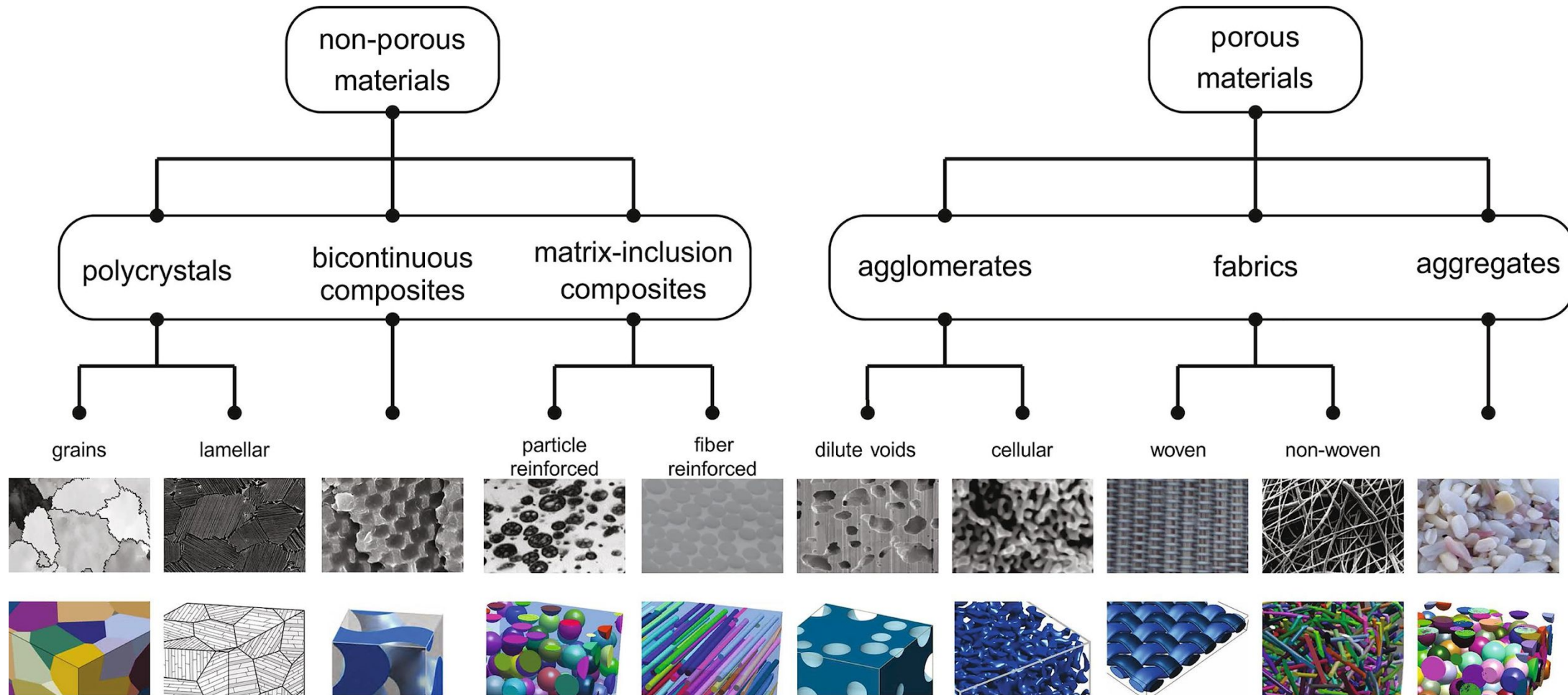
# Multiscale modeling

Problem of the scale

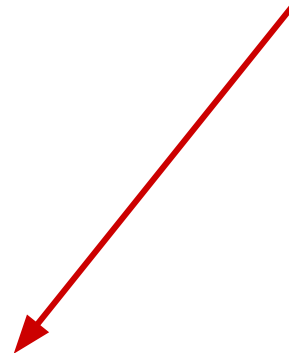
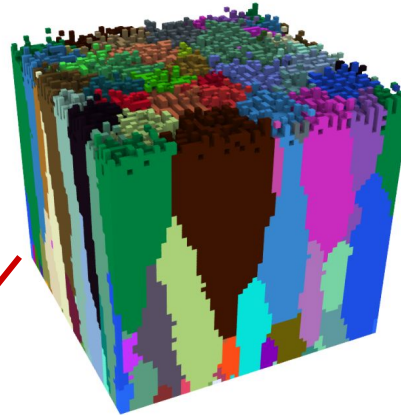


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# Digital Material Representation



# How DMR can be obtained?



Microscopy Image Analysis (SEM, STM)



Methods statistically representative

- **Cellular Automata**
- Monte Carlo
- Voronoi diagrams

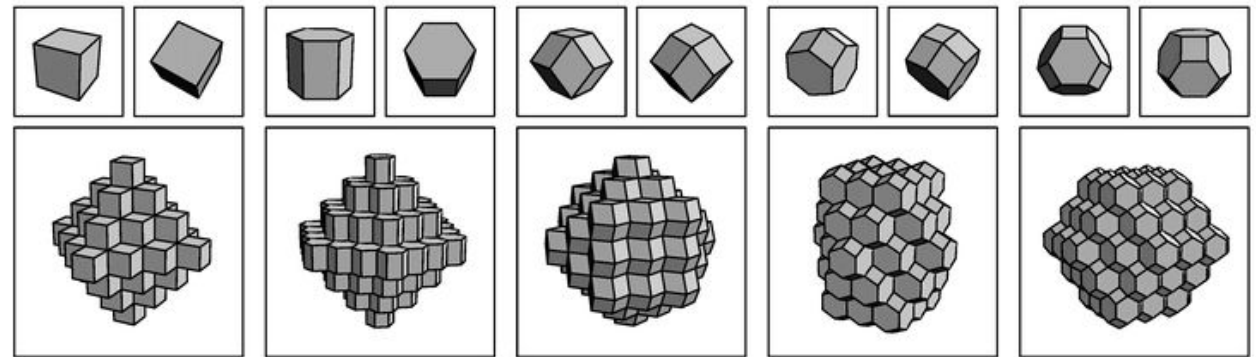


# Cellular Automata Model

Fundamental definitions

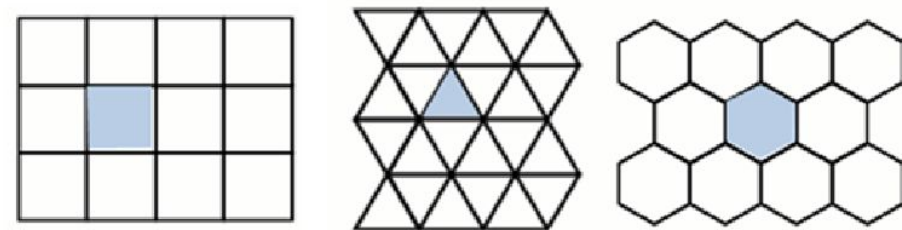


Idea of the model : Divide domain into finite set of cells, each cell has the state which can evolve in time.



Different cell shapes, different lattices. Space 3D

- **CA Space** - finite set of cells, where each cell is described by a set of internal variables describing the state of a cell.



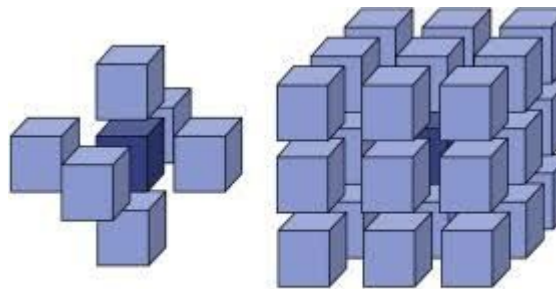
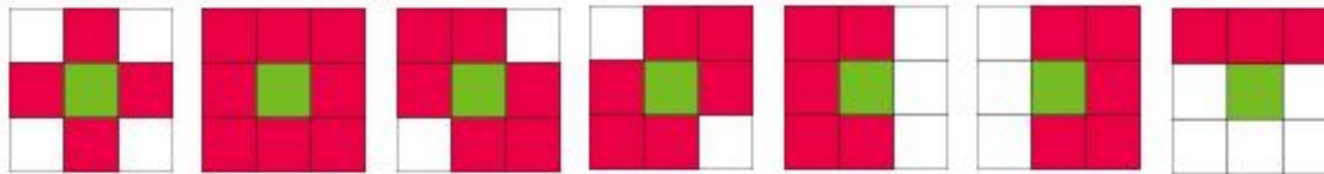
Space 2D

# Cellular Automata Model

Fundamental definitions



- **Neighbourhood** - set of cells which are located in particular, close order to considered cell



(a) Von Neumann Neighbor

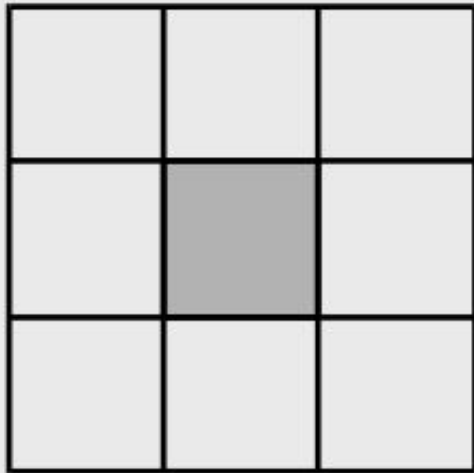
(b) Moore Neighbor

# Cellular Automata Model

Fundamental definitions



- **Transition rule** - a function which returns new state of the cell based on:
  - state of considered cell in previous time step
  - state of neighbourhood of considered cell in previous time step



$$\gamma_{i,j}^{t+\Delta t} = f \left( \begin{matrix} \gamma_{i-1,j-1}^t, & \gamma_{i-1,j}^t, & \gamma_{i-1,j+1}^t, \\ \gamma_{i,j-1}^t, & \gamma_{i,j}^t, & \gamma_{i,j+1}^t, \\ \gamma_{i+1,j-1}^t, & \gamma_{i+1,j}^t, & \gamma_{i+1,j+1}^t \end{matrix} \right)$$

# Boundary conditions



- How we can fetch the neighbourhood when considered cell is on the edge of the lattice?

9	3	6	9	3
7	1	4	7	1
8	2	5	8	2
9	3	6	9	3
7	1	4	7	1

Periodic boundary condition  
(snakelike)

0	0	0	0	0
0	1	4	7	0
0	2	5	8	0
0	3	6	9	0
0	0	0	0	0

Non-periodic boundary condition  
(absorbing)

# Simple Grain Growth CA Definition



## 1. Space:

- a. Dimension: 2D
- b. Size: 500x500
- c. Lattice: regular, square
- d. Number of possible states of the cell : 2 (Grain, Empty)
- e. Internal Variable : GrainId

## 2. Neighbourhood:

- a. von Neumann
- b. Moore'a
- c. Hexagonal left / right / random
- d. Pentagonal left / right / random

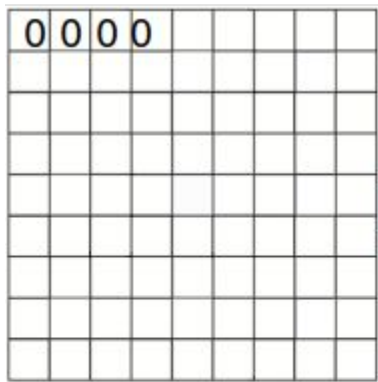
## 3. Transition rules

# Transition Rules

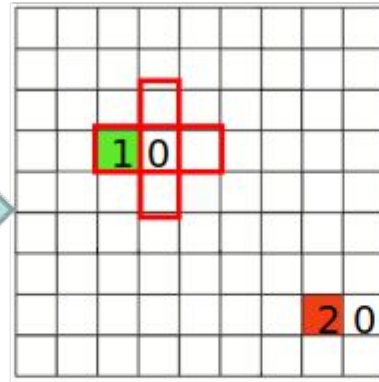
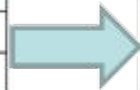


1. If the cell is in state *Grain*, nothing happens
2. If the cell is in state *Empty*, and there is any non-empty cell in the neighbourhood, then the cell will become *Grain*
  - a. The cell is going to belong to the grain (GrainId) which is most numerous in the neighbourhood. In case of tie, the choice should be random across most numerous cases.

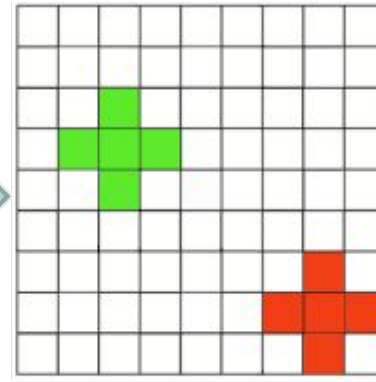
# Progression



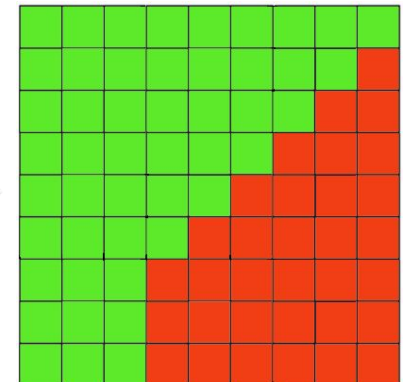
Initial space



1<sup>st</sup> step



2<sup>nd</sup> step



last step

(von Neumann neighbourhood)

# Expected results



Madej, Łukasz & Rauch, Łukasz & Yang, Richard (Chunhui). (2009).

Strain distribution analysis based on the digital material representation. Archives of Metallurgy and Materials. 54. 499-507.



# Implementation

- GUI - any language, any framework, any platform, any OS
- Visual representation of the current space state
- Number of grain seeds
- Size of the space
- Control of the execution
  - Reset - clears the space
  - Next step - performs one CA step
  - Play / Pause - performing in the loop
- Neighbourhood selection
- Boundary condition selection
- Possibility of Export as
  - Dump of the current state (e.g. CSV file: X, Y, Z, GrainId)
  - Bitmap or another raster format
- Possibility of Import and continuation of the calculation from:
  - Dump of state file