

Development and Analysis of Multicomponent Alloy Database Using Large Language Models

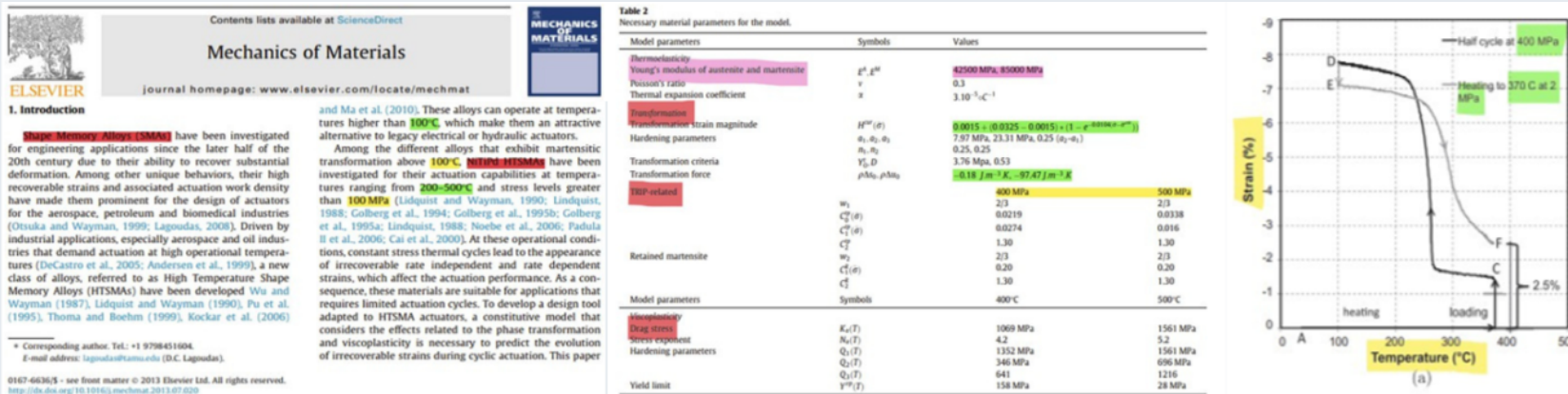
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Introduction

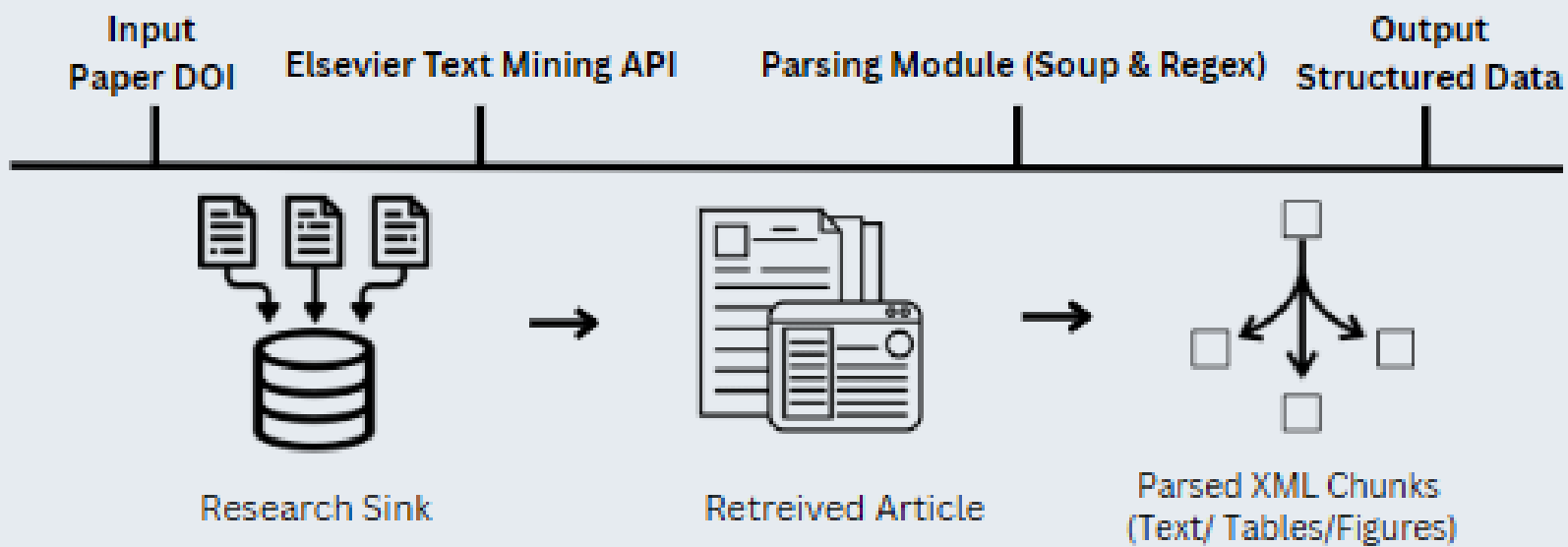
- ML-driven materials discovery is hampered by small, costly, manually curated datasets. Prior NLP/LLM approaches extract data from papers, but often miss critical alloy details or narrow scopes.
- We present an LLM-based extraction pipeline for both text and tables, tuned with prompt engineering and Retrieval Augmented Generation.
- Achieves F1 score **0.83** in textual fields (composition, processing, characterization, properties) and **0.96** in tabular data.
- We developed comprehensive methods to assess the LLMs' performance, testing the pipeline against existing alloy datasets.
- Applied to more than **10,000 papers**, producing the largest, most accurate public High Entropy Alloys dataset, readily extensible to polymers, MOFs, and ceramics.



Extractable Data from Research Articles

Methodology

1. Data Ingestion & Parsing



2. Text Extraction

- Prompt Engineering:** Prompts consist of context, few-shot examples, and instructions.

Context

1. An alloy is a solid mixture of multiple elements. Its chemical composition conveys the amount of each element present in the alloy. For example, an alloy with chemical composition AlCoCr contains elements Al, Co and Cr in equal amount. Similarly, an alloy with chemical composition $Al_2Co_3Ni_5$ contains 2 parts Al, 3 parts Co and 5 parts Ni.

2. Here are some of the common structures adopted by alloys

...

n. Abbreviations for subsequent thermo-mechanical processes are: CR=Cold Rolled; FC=Furnace Cooled; FOR=Forged; HIP=Hot Isostatic Pressing; HPT=High Pressure Torsion; HR=Hot Rolled; VHP=Vacuum Hot Pressed; WQ=Water Quenched.

Few shot examples

1. Article: We have experimented on the chemical and mechanical high-entropy alloys CoCrFeMnNi. We have also done experiments with alloys after substituting elements, Ti for Co Mo or V for Cr. The factors affecting stability of various phases is studied.
Answer: CoCrFeMnNi, TiCrFeMnNi, CoMoFeMnNi, CoVFeMnNi

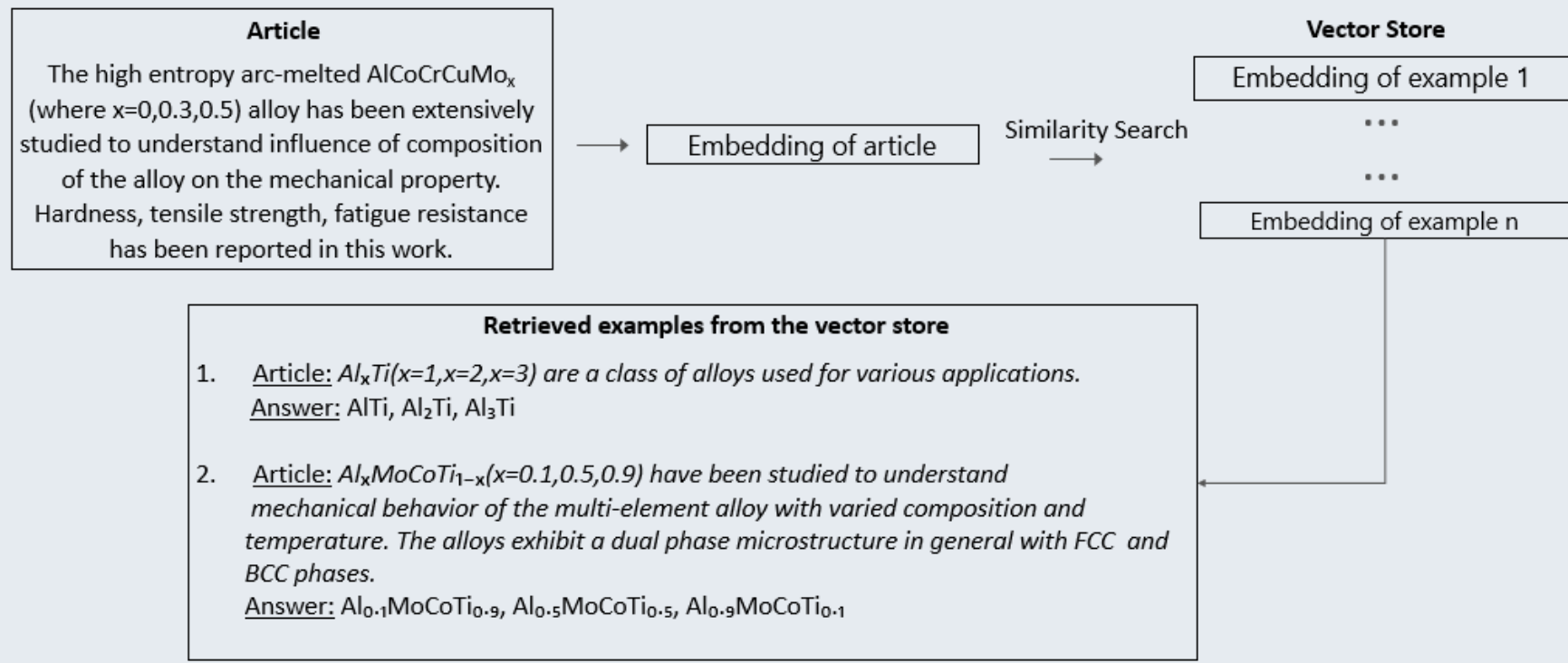
2. Article: AlCrFeCoNiCuTi alloy contains BCC1 phase, BCC2 phase and a FCC phase. AlCrFeCoNiCuV alloy contains two different phases with BCC, FCC structure, respectively.
Answer: AlCrFeCoNiCuTi, AlCrFeCoNiCuV

...

n. Article: Al_xTi ($x=1, x=2, x=3$) are a class of alloys used for various applications.
Answer: AlTi, Al₂Ti, Al₃Ti

Few-shot prompt examples for text extraction

- Retrieval-Augmented Generation:** RAG retrieves relevant domain-specific examples to augment the LLM prompt.



RAG workflow: embedding → similarity search → retrieval

3. Table Extraction

Instructions

1. Identify properties from the context section.
2. <Formatting Instructions>.

Context

1. Ultimate Tensile Strength (UTS):
Definition: Maximum stress a material withstands before breaking during a tensile test.
Units: Pascals (Pa), Megapascals (MPa), or Pounds per Square Inch (psi).
Variations: Referred to as tensile strength or breaking strength.

...

n. Hardness:
Definition: Material's resistance to deformation or penetration by an indenter.
Units: Specific test scales like Vickers (HV), Rockwell (HRC).
Variations: Includes microhardness and nano-hard

Few shot examples

Table Caption: "Table 4. Shear Modulus(GPa) measured at various temperatures"

Temperature (K)	FeNiCoCr	FeNi	Ni
77	-	68	84
203	-	66	80
293	84	62	76

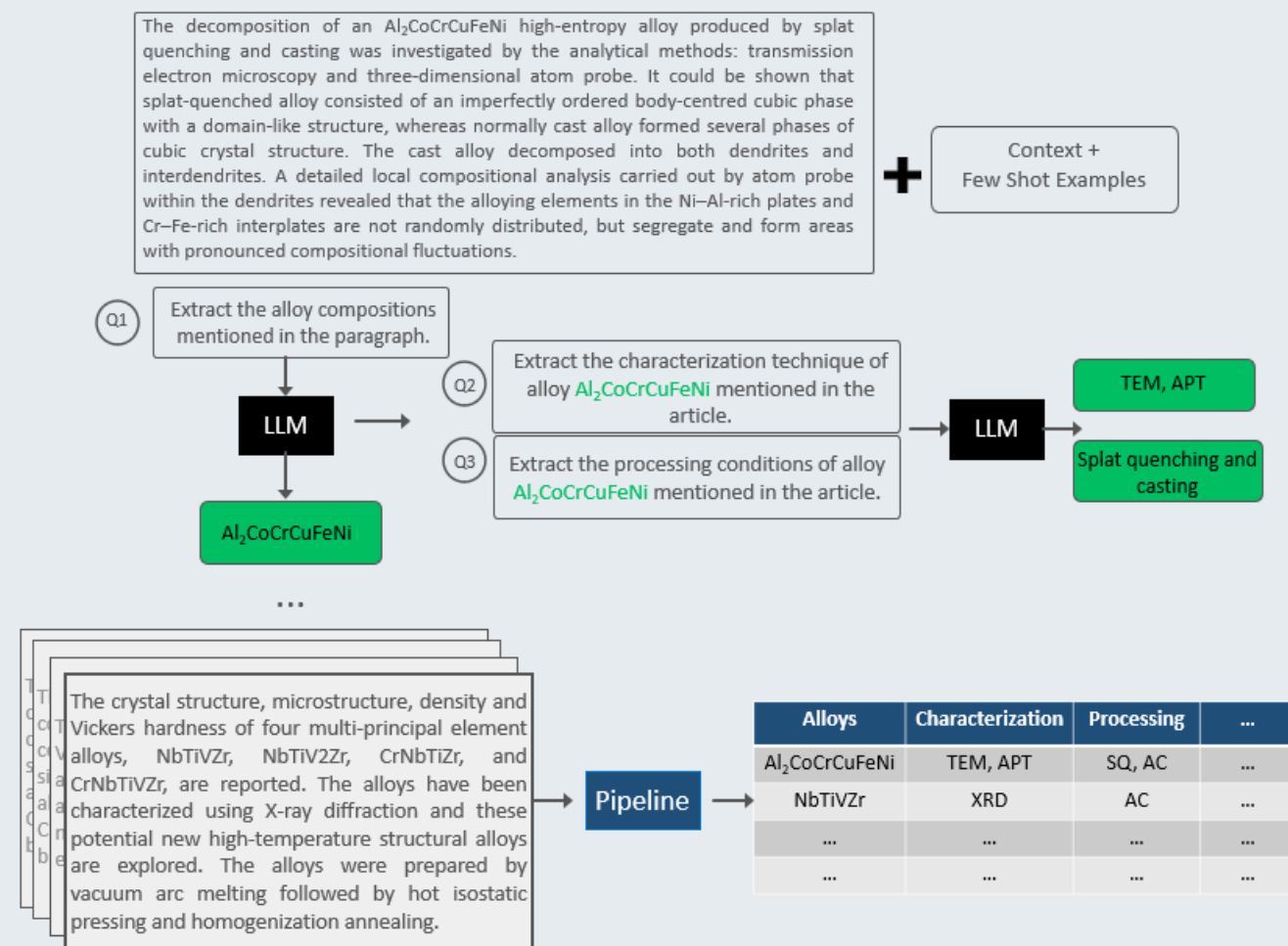
Alloy	Processing condition	Testing condition	Property	Value	Unit
FeNiCoCr	-	293	Shear Modulus	84	GPa
FeNi	-	77	Shear Modulus	68	GPa
FeNi	-	203	Shear Modulus	66	GPa
FeNi	-	293	Shear Modulus	62	GPa
Ni	-	77	Shear Modulus	84	GPa
Ni	-	203	Shear Modulus	80	GPa
Ni	-	293	Shear Modulus	76	GPa

Table Caption: "Table 4. Hardness of Al_{0.5}CoCrCuFeNi alloys in four different states."

State	Hardness (HV)
As-cast	208 ± 2
As forged	203 ± 3
As homogenized FC	203 ± 4
As homogenized WQ	194 ± 4

Table caption & cells → few-shot schema examples → CSV

Data Extraction Workflow



Results

Evaluation Metrics

$$\text{precision} = \frac{|\{\text{relevant entries}\} \cap \{\text{retrieved entries}\}|}{|\{\text{retrieved entries}\}|} \quad \text{recall} = \frac{|\{\text{relevant entries}\} \cap \{\text{retrieved entries}\}|}{|\{\text{relevant entries}\}|} \quad \text{F1-score} = \frac{2 \times \text{precision} \times \text{recall}}{\text{precision} + \text{recall}}$$

Query Set 1: Text Extraction

Evaluation on Review Articles:

Metric	Value
Precision	0.80
Recall	0.86
F1 Score	0.83

10K Papers Implementation:

GPT-4o mini for standard processing
Cost: \$160 total (\$0.015 per article)
Processing time: 230 hours (90 sec/article)
Successfully processed all 10,000+ papers

Query Set 2: Table Extraction

Evaluation on Review Articles:

Metric	Value
Precision	0.99
Recall	0.96
F1 Score	0.96

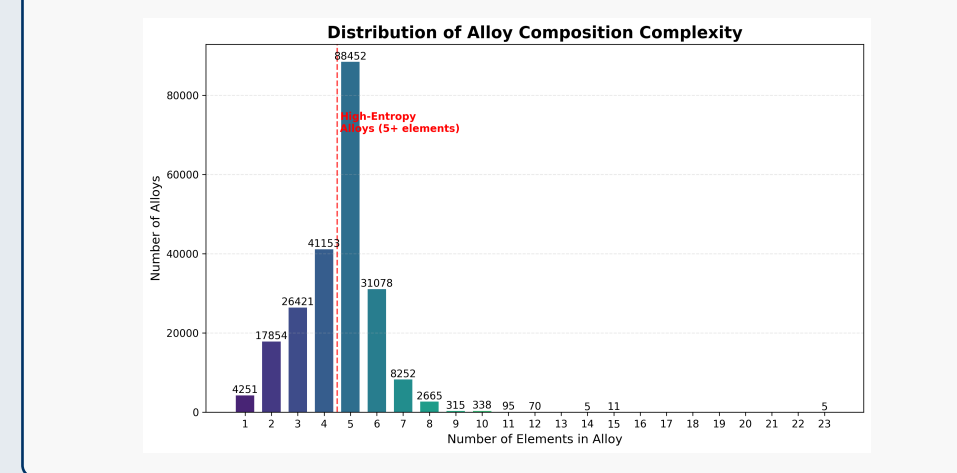
10K Papers Implementation:

GPT-4o for complex table processing
5,294 articles with tables extracted
Cost: \$150.70 total
Processing time: 49.3 hours

Database Statistics

10,829 processed journal articles
37,556 alloy systems extracted
32,846 (88%) directly usable alloy entries
15,998 unique alloy compositions
3 unique alloy compositions per article
2,202 alloy compositions discussed in multiple articles

Alloy Composition Complexity Distribution



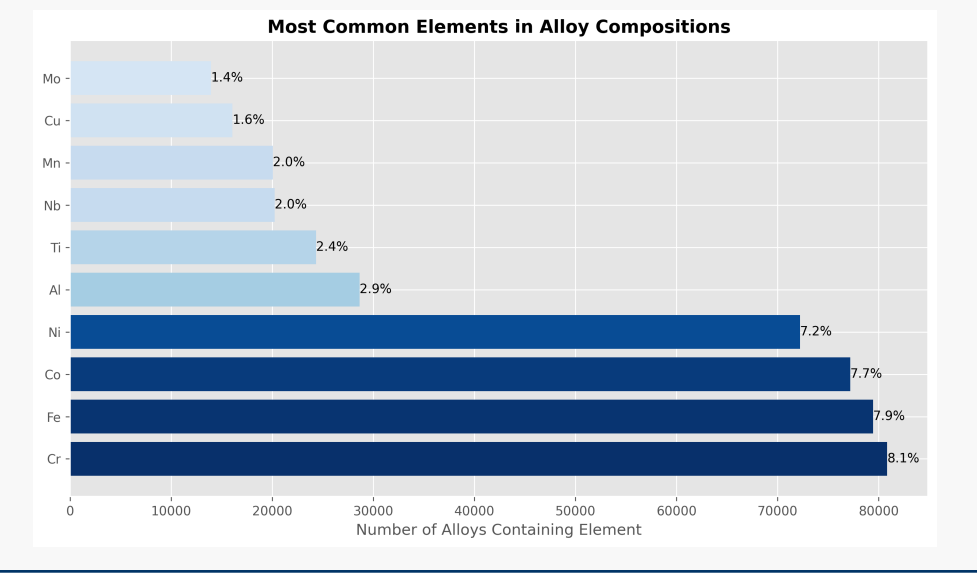
Word cloud of Processing Conditions



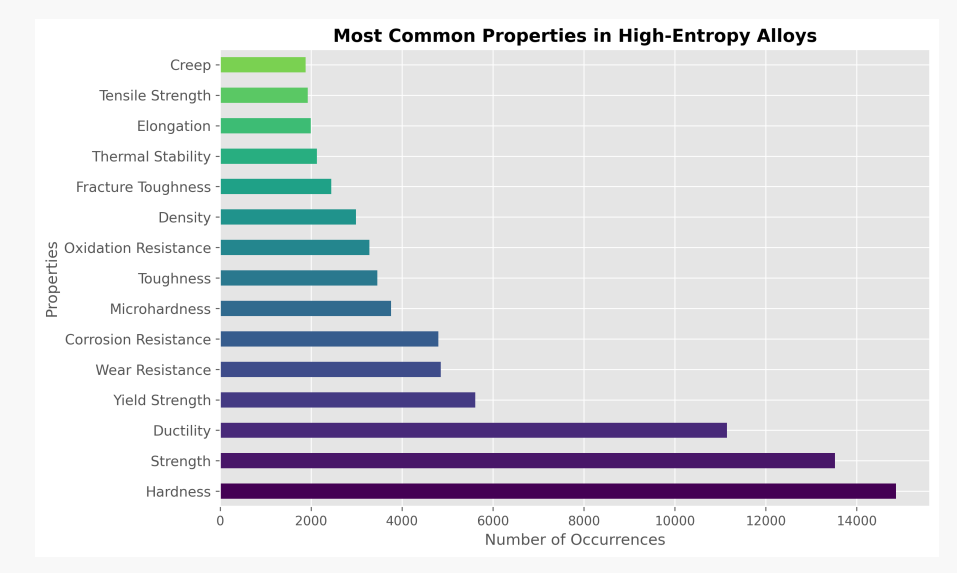
Word cloud of Properties Extracted



Most Common Elements



Most Common Properties



Sample Extracted Data

	Alloys	Characterization techniques	Processing conditions	Properties	Value	Units
1	NbMoTaW	X-Ray diffraction	Vacuum arc-melting	Yield Stress	1390	MPa
2	NbTiVZr	X-Ray diffraction	As-cast, Splat quenched	-	-	-
3	Al _{0.5} CoCrCuFeNi	Scanning electron microscopy, Electron dispersive spectroscopy	Arc-melting, water quenched and cold rolled	Hardness	208	HV

Acknowledgements

