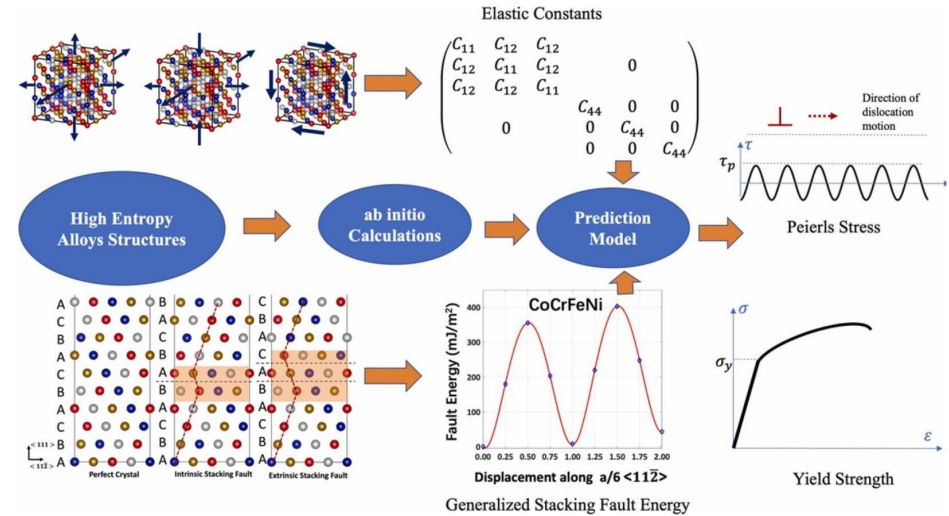


Property Prediction of HEAs using ML



[Reference](#)

Endsem ME793

Shiv Modi
19D100011

Background of the Problem

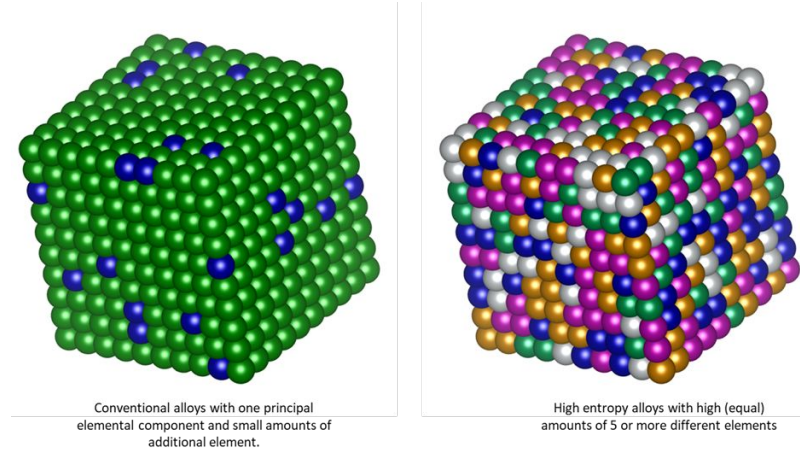
[Science Direct](#) - [Yield strength prediction of high-entropy alloys using machine learning](#).

Why is it important ?

Predicting the properties of HEAs is important for several reasons:

1. Material Design and Optimization
2. Performance Assessment
3. Cost Reduction
4. HEAs tend to have 'good' properties
5. Understanding Structure-Property Relationships

Overall, accurate prediction of properties of high-entropy alloys is essential for advancing the development and application of promising materials in various industries.



Motivation & Objectives

Motivation:

- HEAs have many ‘good’ properties
- Traditional trial and error method is costly and time consuming
- Thus, a good ML model can help us in this pursuit
- Particularly, finding the relationship between alloy properties is of great scientific importance
- Further, a model that can predict alloy composition for a given set of requirements is highly desirable
- There are vast datasets available for HEAs

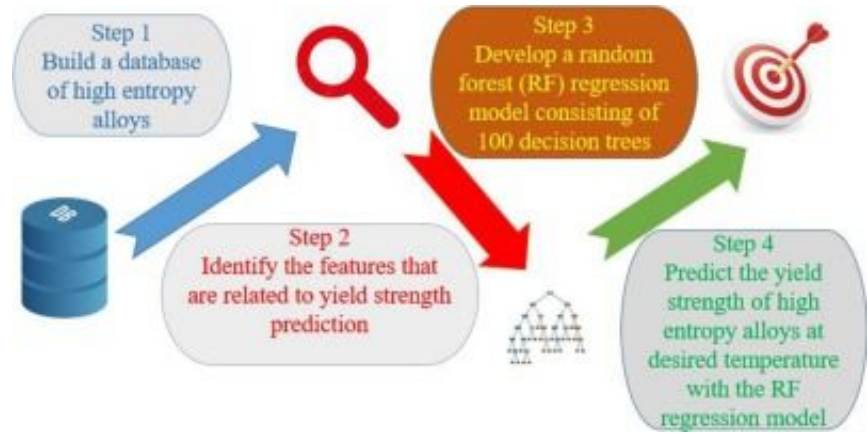


Fig2: Key Steps [Reference](#)

Objectives:

- Utilizing a Random Forest (RF) regressor model to predict yield strengths of MoNbTaTiW and HfMoNbTaTiZr at 800°C, 1200°C, and 1500°C. [\[1\]](#)
- Incorporating features like mixing of entropy, bulk modulus, valence electron concentration, and melting temperature in the ML model.
- Testing other algorithms like SVM[\[2\]](#), GP[\[3\]](#), KNN[\[4\]](#), NN[\[5\]](#) to predict other properties like UTS, phase type, Melting point, etc.

Data Analysis

- On left side, calculated the F-values and P-Values of all (103) features with respect to Bulk Modulus and D Bulk.
- The result was that there are about 50 key properties correlated with Bulk Modulus, and about 30 key properties correlated with D_Bulk.
- Rest of the properties had P values more than 10^{-3}
- The bottom values commonly correspond to elements

	features	f_values	p_values
0	a (Å)	1885.752281	7.714943e-241
1	Elec_neg	1235.266947	4.480027e-182
2	Tm (K)	651.885366	2.586338e-113
3	VEC	305.140318	1.680523e-60
4	SSsp	243.778620	8.544190e-50

	features	f_values	p_values
93	K	0.0	1.0
94	Ne	0.0	1.0
95	Ns	0.0	1.0
96	O	0.0	1.0
97	Os	0.0	1.0
98	Rb	0.0	1.0
99	S	0.0	1.0
100	Se	0.0	1.0
101	Te	0.0	1.0
102	Tl	0.0	1.0

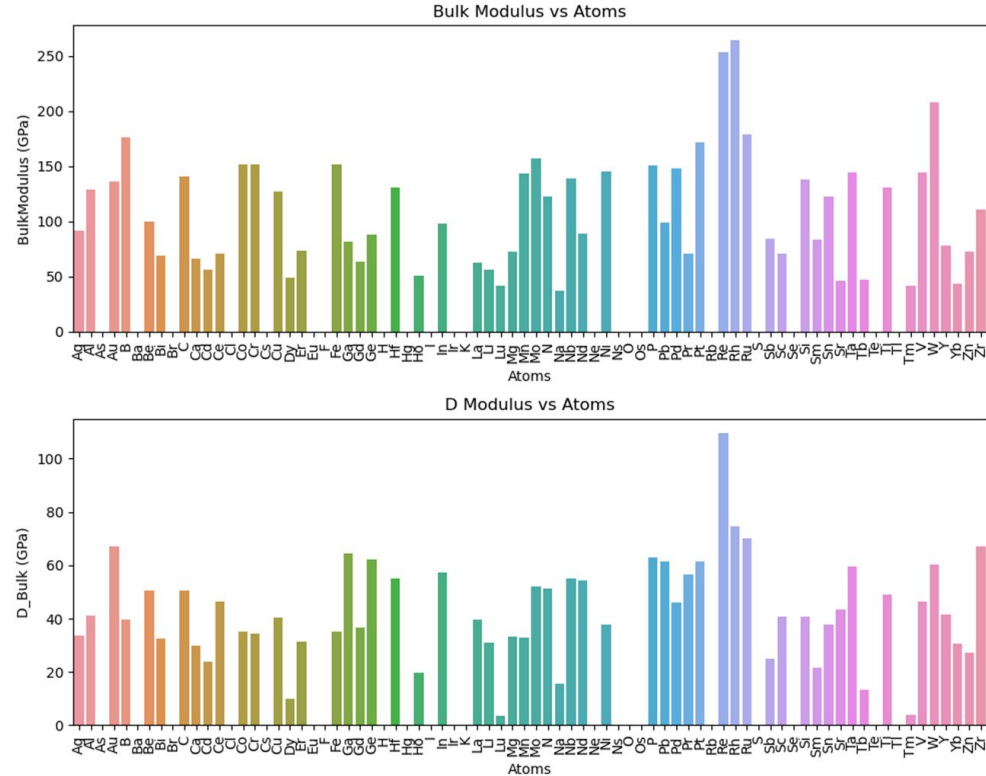
	features	f_values	p_values
0	D_elec_neg	320.565804	4.061945e-63
1	D_Tm (K)	216.025241	8.687131e-45
2	Zr	199.002622	1.158671e-41
3	FCCp	187.965045	1.296955e-39
4	delta	133.417913	3.272282e-29

	features	f_values	p_values
93	K	0.0	1.0
94	Ne	0.0	1.0
95	Ns	0.0	1.0
96	O	0.0	1.0
97	Os	0.0	1.0
98	Rb	0.0	1.0
99	S	0.0	1.0
100	Se	0.0	1.0
101	Te	0.0	1.0
102	Tl	0.0	1.0

Top 5 and Bottom 10 values for Bulk Modulus (left)
D_Bulk (right)

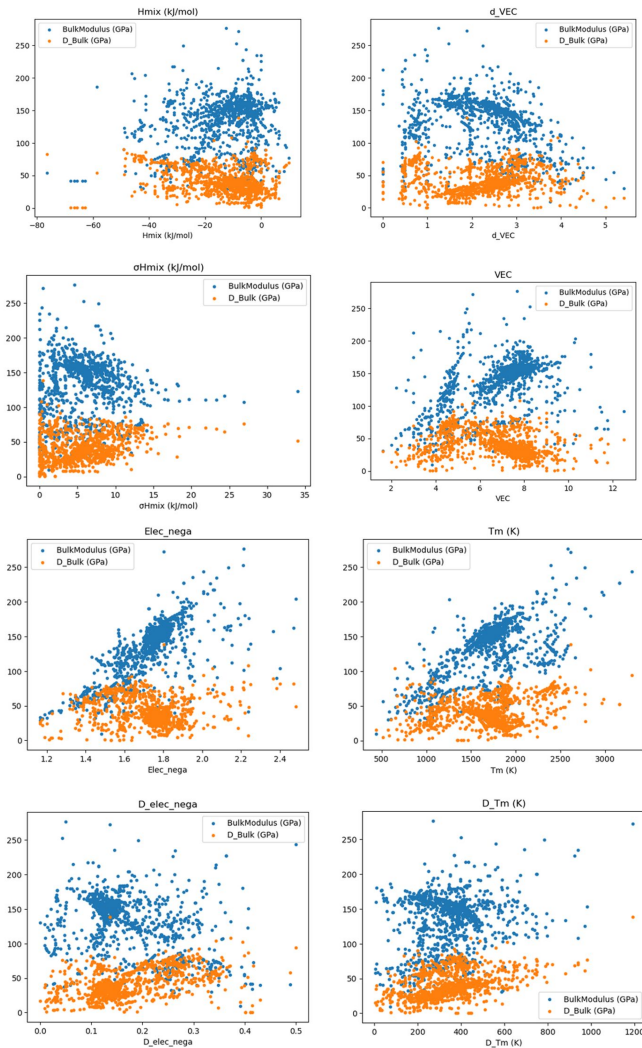
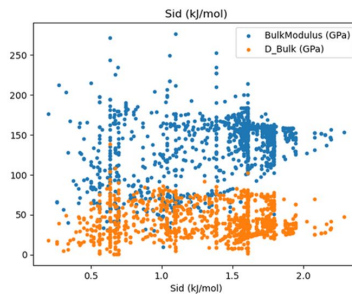
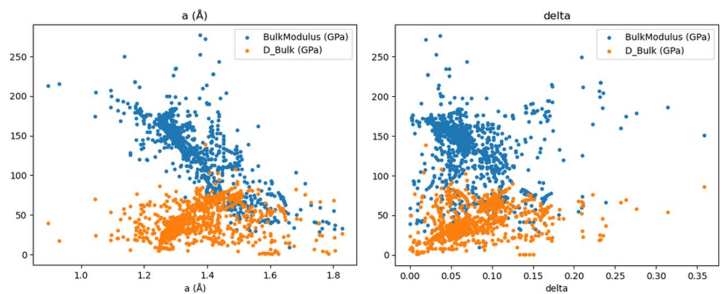
Data Analysis (Contd.)

- On the left, there are two bar plots- the top plot displays the average bulk modulus of HEAs that have a particular element, say Ag present in them. Similarly, the bottom plot corresponds to the D_{bulk} parameter.
- The gaps in the plot are because of the presence of no HEAs of the given elements, and this has been taken care of while cleaning the data.
- This plot gives a clear direction about which elements to choose for a particular range of bulk modulus.



Data Analysis (Contd.)

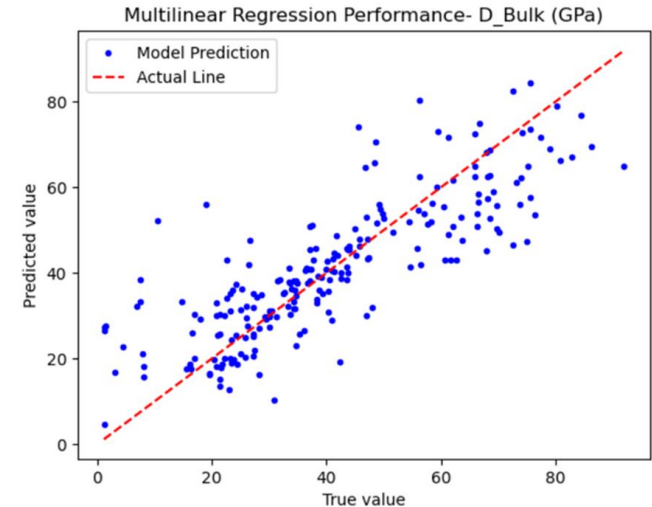
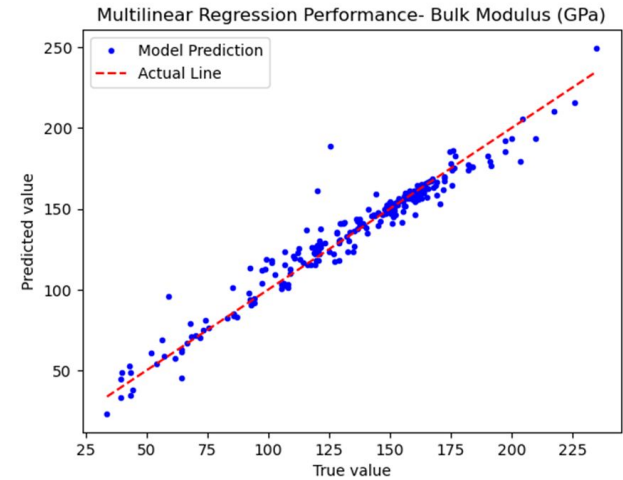
- These plots indicate the trends for the Bulk Modulus and its standard deviation with other property variables.
- Often, we can observe linear relationships for Bulk Modulus, but the D_Bulk (standard deviation) parameter often displays non-linear behavior
- Thus, it is logical to use a multilinear regression for the Bulk Modulus model.
- The exploratory data analysis (EDA) indicates that equivalent performance for D_bulk cannot be anticipated.



Results & Discussion

MULTILINEAR REGRESSION

- Employed a relatively simple model- multilinear regression using Linear Regression function.
- The results were good- r^2 value of 0.94 for a train-test split of 4:1.
- Performance for D_{bulk} was worse (as expected)- a r^2 score of only 0.69
- Still, proper feature selection needs to be done in this aspect as the model performance dipped to as low as $r^2 = 0.84$ when we tried to restrict features.



Results & Discussion

k-NEAREST NEIGHBOURS

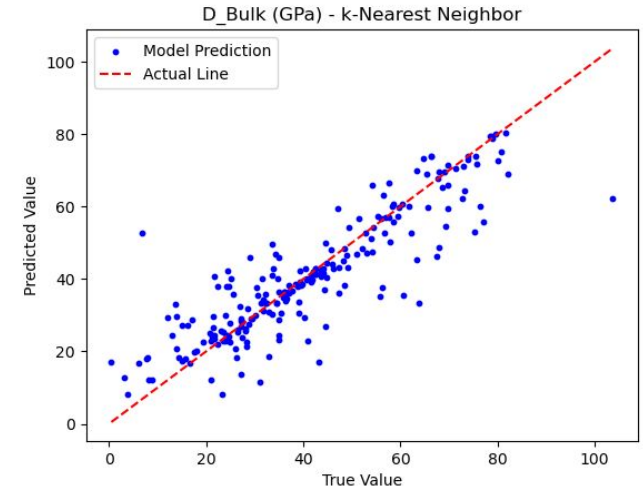
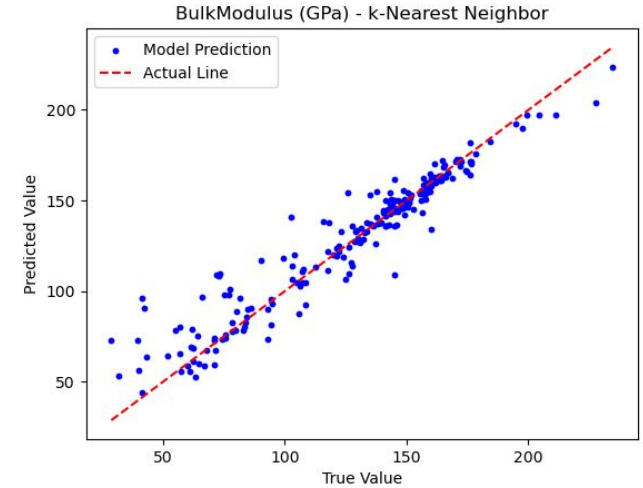
- The key insight from employing the K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) model lies in confirming the presence of non-linear relationships among variables.
- Utilized the KNeighborsRegressor function, leveraging its default settings.
- Achieved a test accuracy of 0.84, notably surpassing the performance of the multilinear regression model.

Test accuracy: 0.84

KNN MSE: 115.18

KNN MAE: 6.69

KNN RMSE: 10.73



Results & Discussion

NEURAL NETWORK

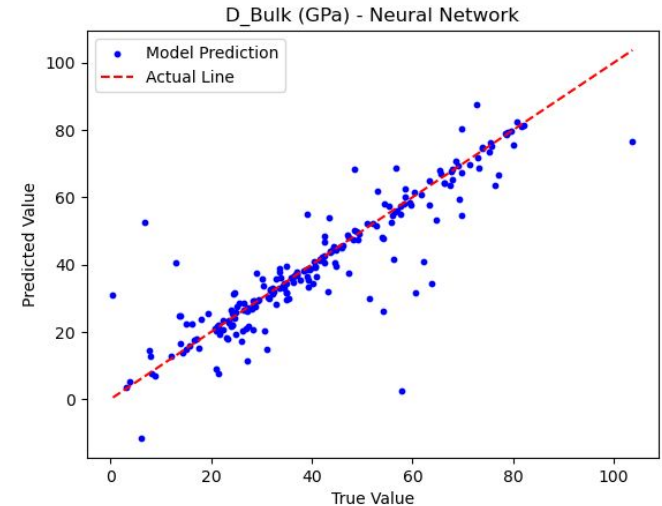
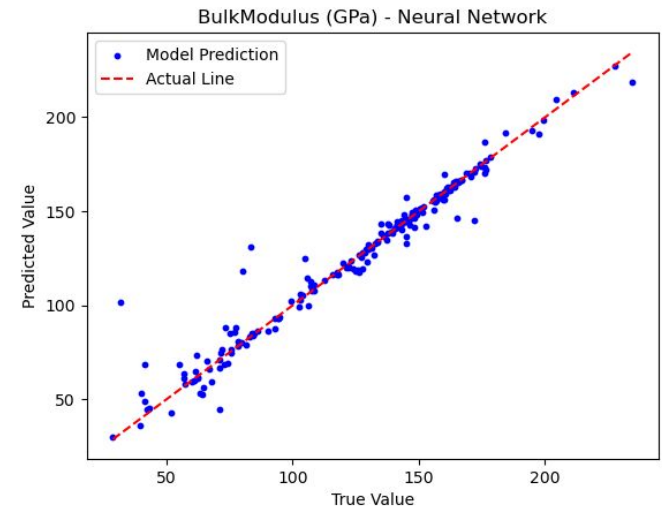
- The important takeaway from this model is the verification of the non-linear relationship of variables.
- Used the MLPRegressor function, whose default activation function is the ReLu function.
- The test accuracy for this model was 0.88, significantly higher compared to the k nearest neighbour and multilinear regression model
- The RMSE, MSE and MAE values are also significant lower than previous model

Test accuracy: 0.88

NN MSE: 72.16

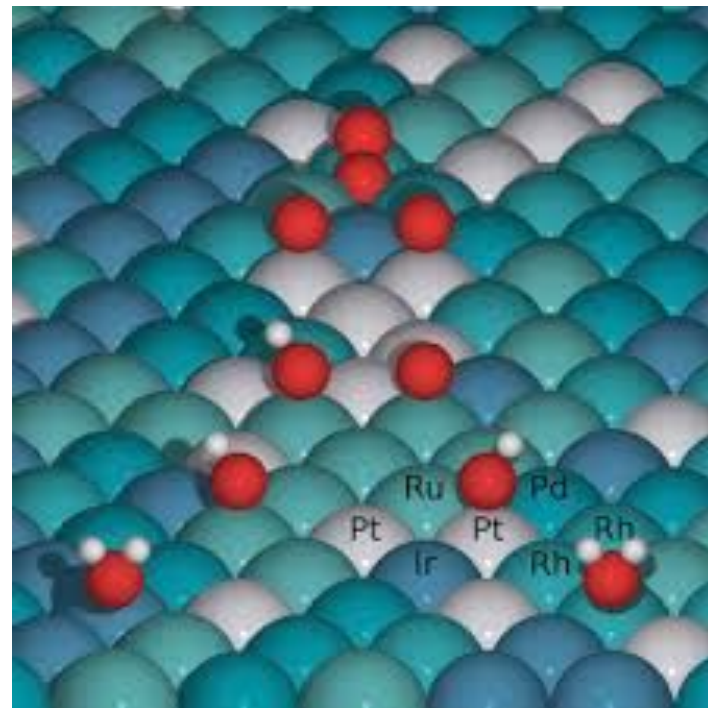
NN MAE: 4.12

NN RMSE: 8.49



Conclusion

- Observation of plots for model choice and correlation for feature selection has made the explanation of model differences possible.
- Multilinear regression, K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN), and Neural Networks display promising outcomes in predicting Bulk Modulus, outperforming their performance on D_Bulk.
- Notably, the neural network exhibits superior performance overall.
- The neural network demonstrates notable efficacy with D_bulk, attributed to its capability to capture non-linear relationships.
- Exploratory data analysis (EDA) proves instrumental in guiding model selection.



[https://www.cell.com/joule/fulltext/S2542-4351\(18\)30621-4](https://www.cell.com/joule/fulltext/S2542-4351(18)30621-4)

Thank you!

Have a nice day!