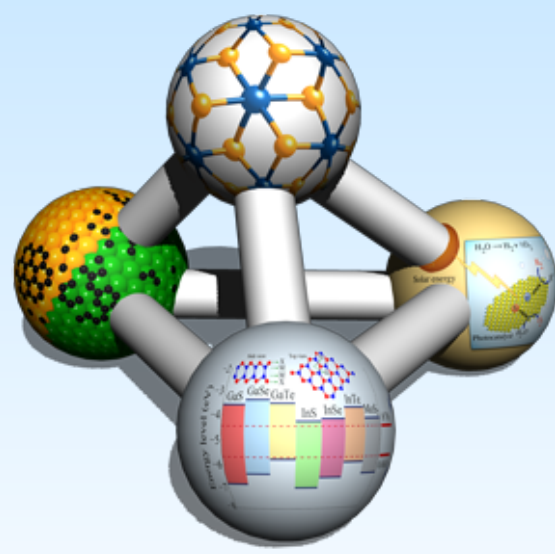
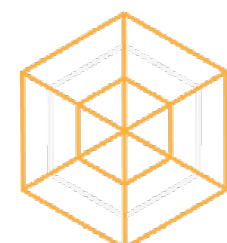
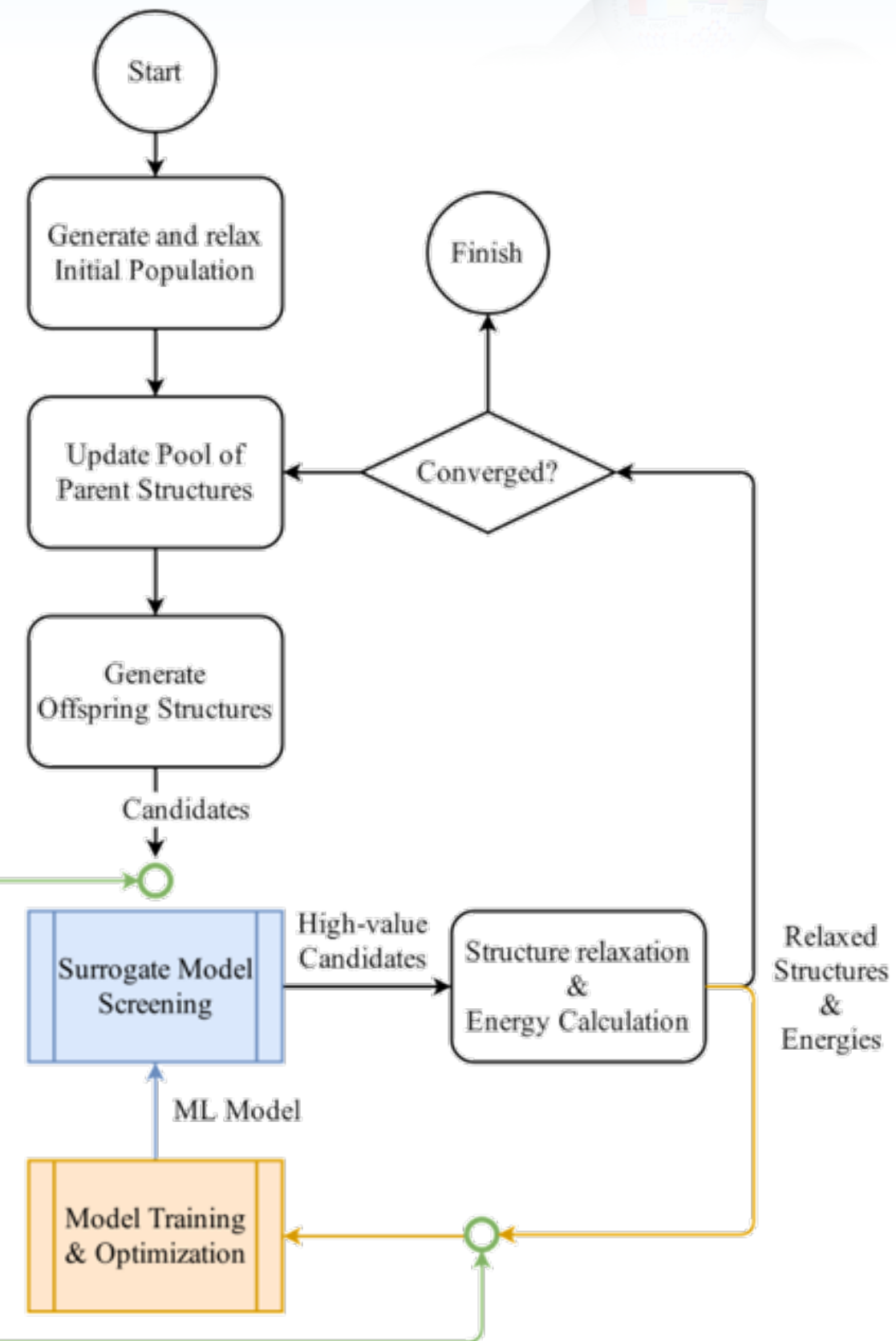
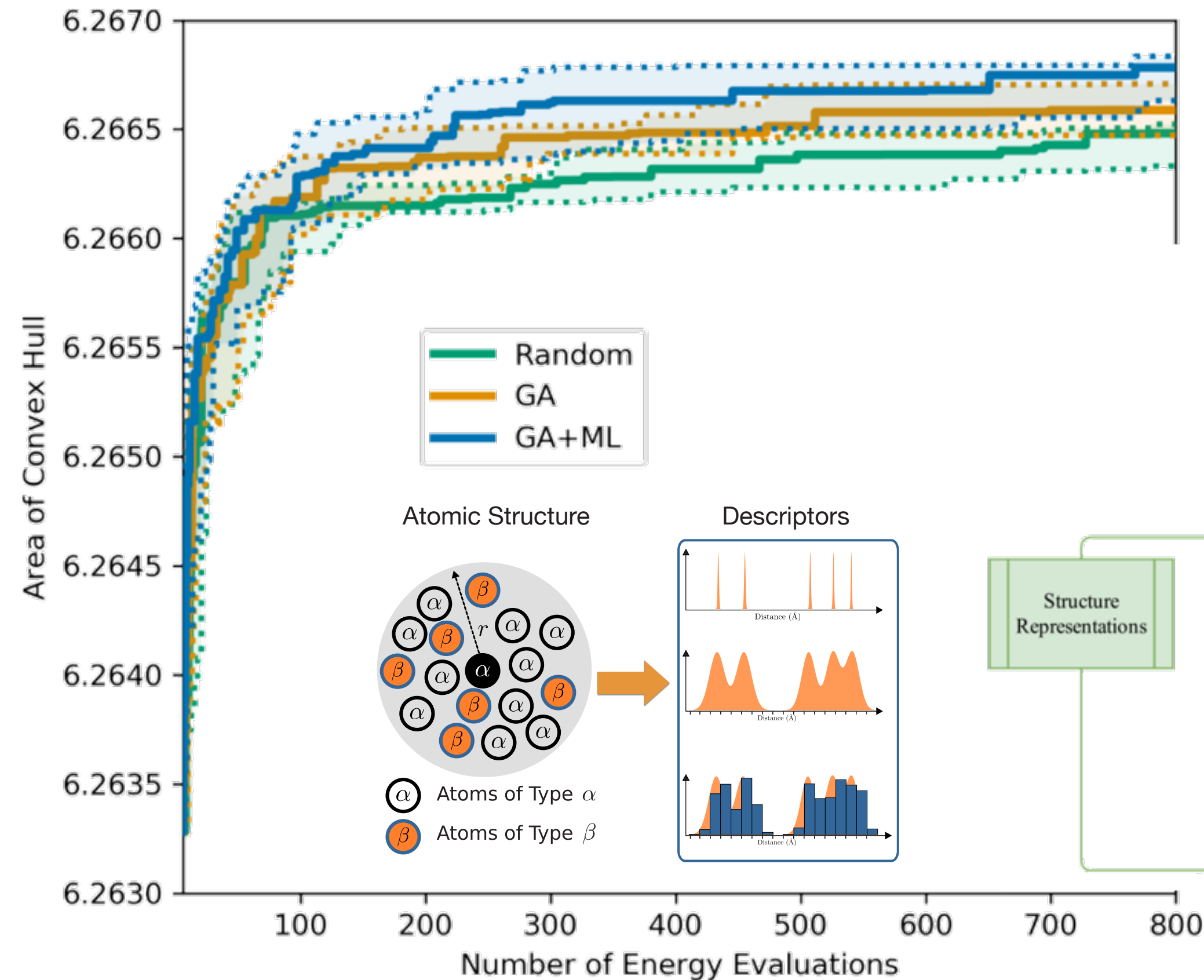


Machine-learning for the Exploration of Energy Landscapes

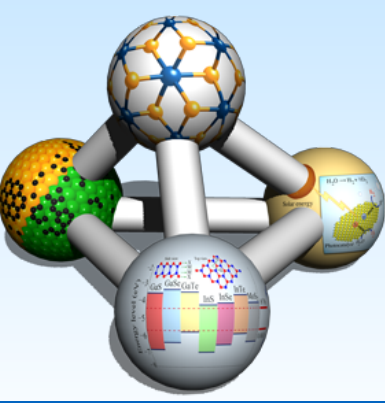
Stephen Xie, Shreyas Honrao, Anne Marie Tan, Halee Lester, and Richard G. Hennig
Materials Science and Engineering & Quantum Theory Project, University of Florida



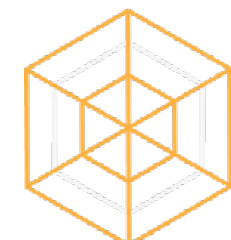
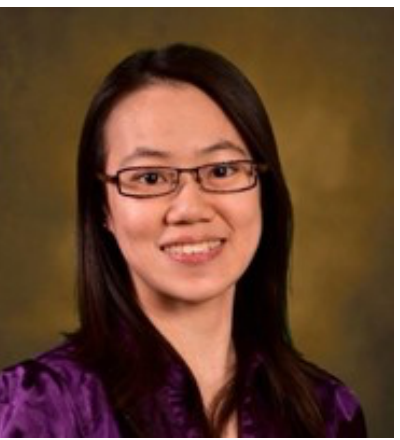
- Machine learning of energy landscapes of multi-component materials
- Radial and angular distribution functions as descriptors
- On-the-fly machine learning of the relaxed energy landscape accelerates evolutionary structure searches
- Choice of stochastic screening criteria affects convergence behavior of GASP+ML



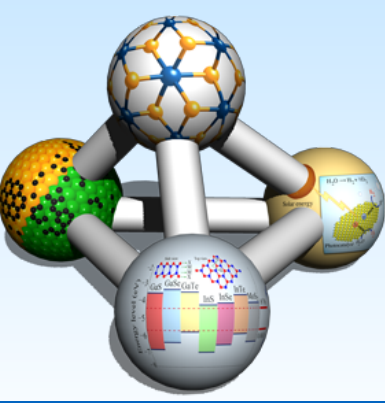
Acknowledgment



- GASP genetic algorithm: **B. Revard**, W. Tipton, A. Yesupenko, **H. Lester**
- **Machine learning of energy landscapes: S. Xie, S. Honrao, B. Antonio, A. M. Tan, M. Rupp** (U. Konstanz)
- Machine learning of superconductivity: P. Hirschfeld, J. Hamlin, G. Stewart
- Financial support by NSF, DOE, NIST
- Computational resources: HiPerGator@UF, NSF XSEDE, and Google Cloud Platform



Machine Learning in Materials Science



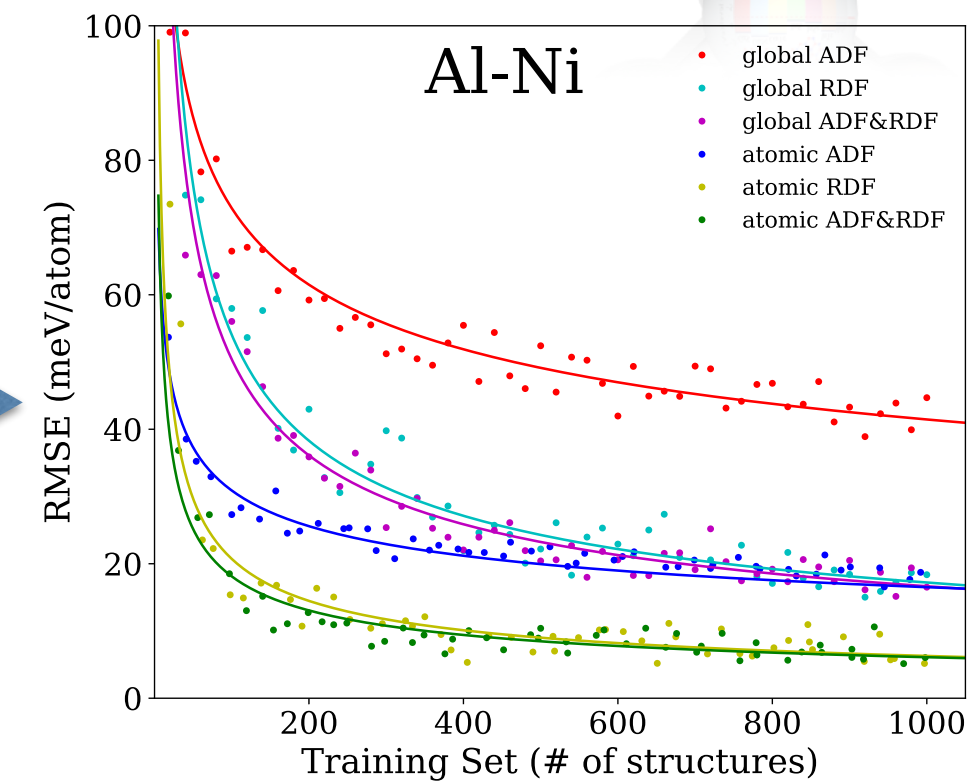
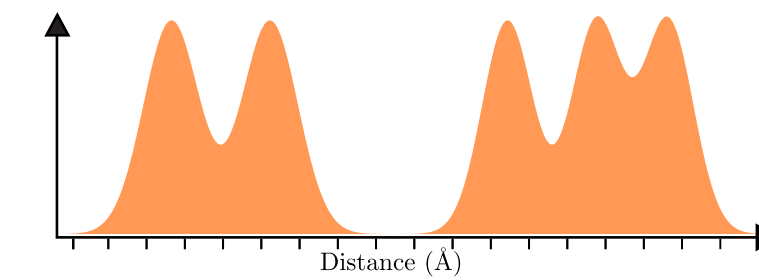
Supervised Learning

Big data

- High-throughput screening for properties
- Surrogate models for structure exploration

Small data

- Symbolic regression for analytic expressions



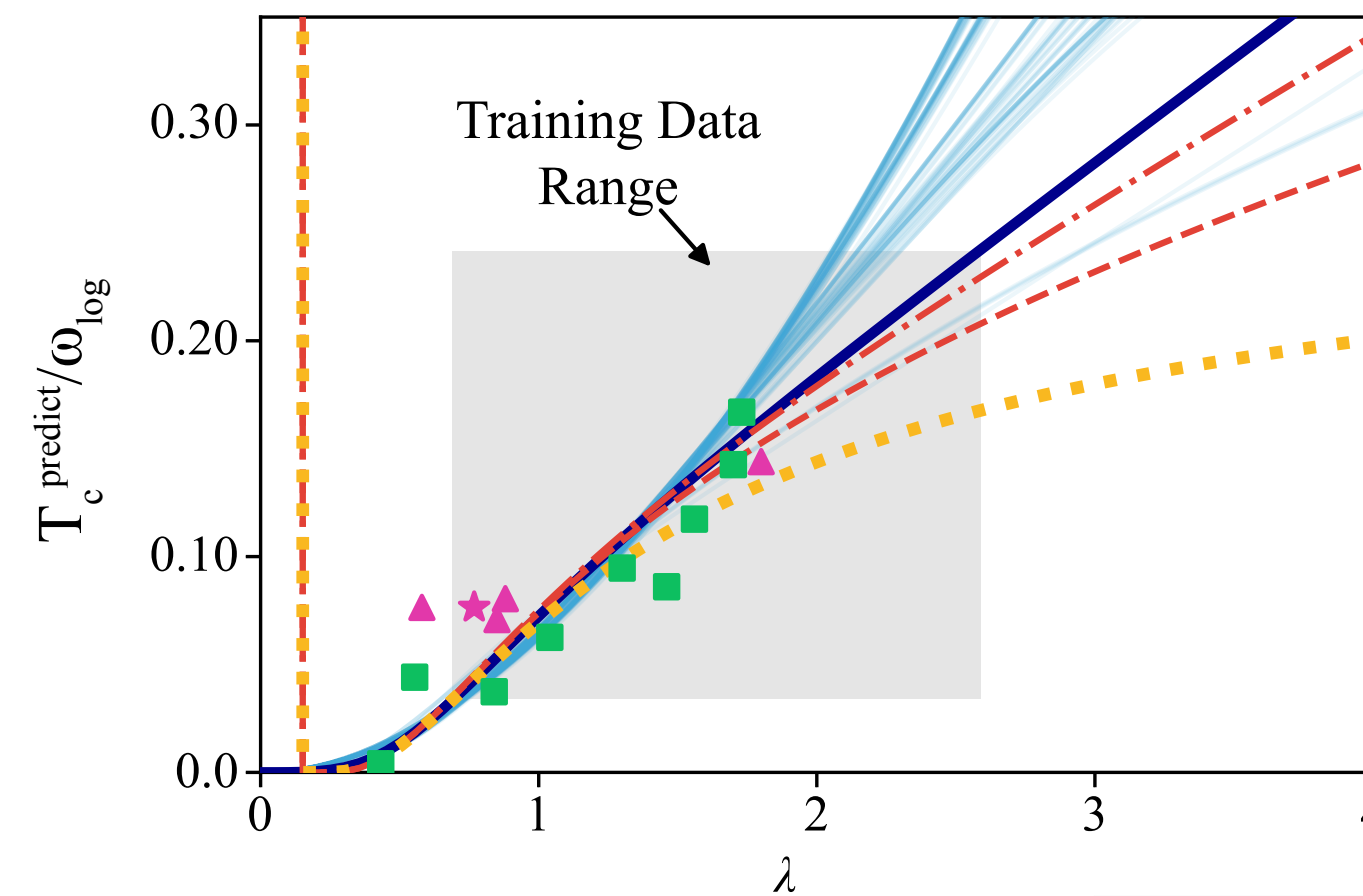
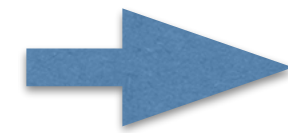
$[\Phi_0]$	3
$[\Phi_1]$	34
$[\Phi_2]$	1,342
$[\Phi_3]$	3,414,094

$$\omega_{\log}, \mu^*, \lambda, \dots$$

$$\omega_{\log} \times \lambda, \sqrt{\mu^*}, \lambda^3, \dots$$

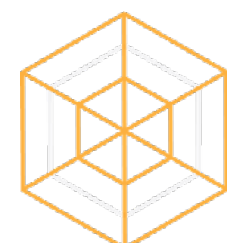
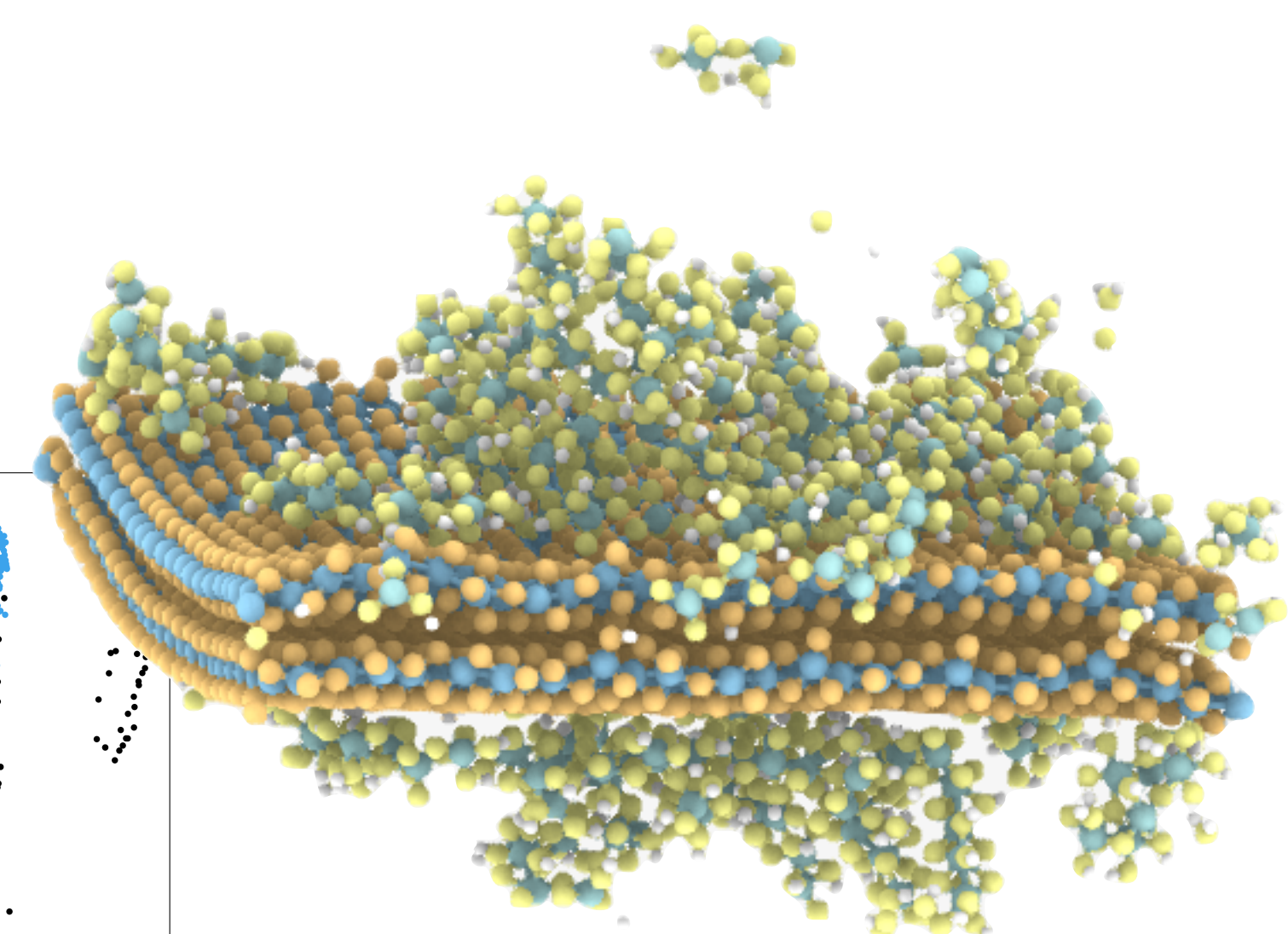
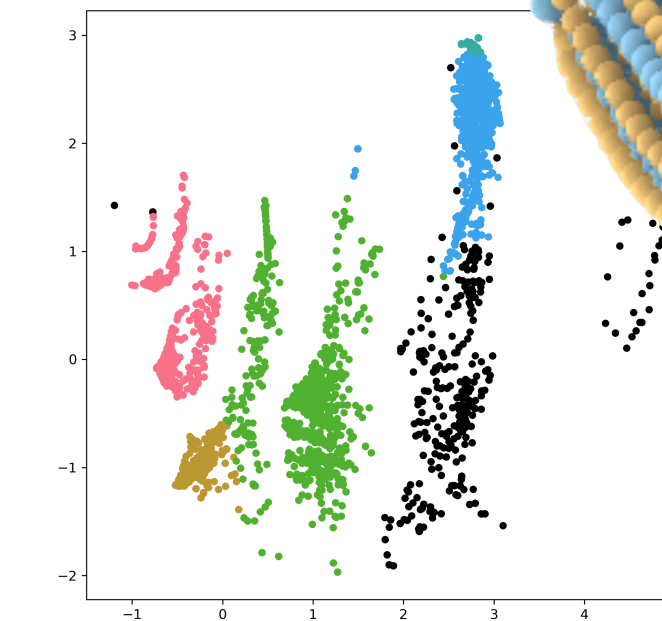
$$\lambda^3 \times (\omega_{\log} \times \lambda), \lambda^3 + \sqrt{\mu^*}, \dots$$

$$\lambda^3 \times (\omega_{\log} \times \lambda) / (\lambda^3 + \sqrt{\mu^*}), \dots$$

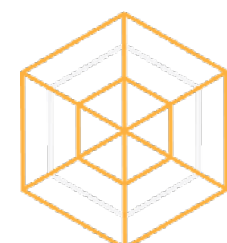


Unsupervised Learning

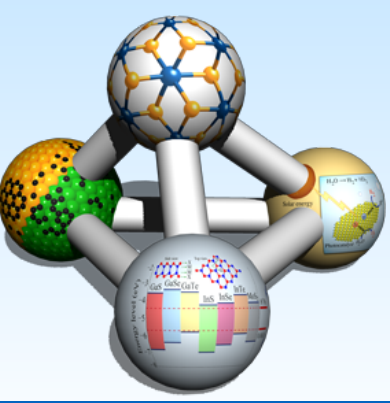
- Identification of new configurations in MD simulations



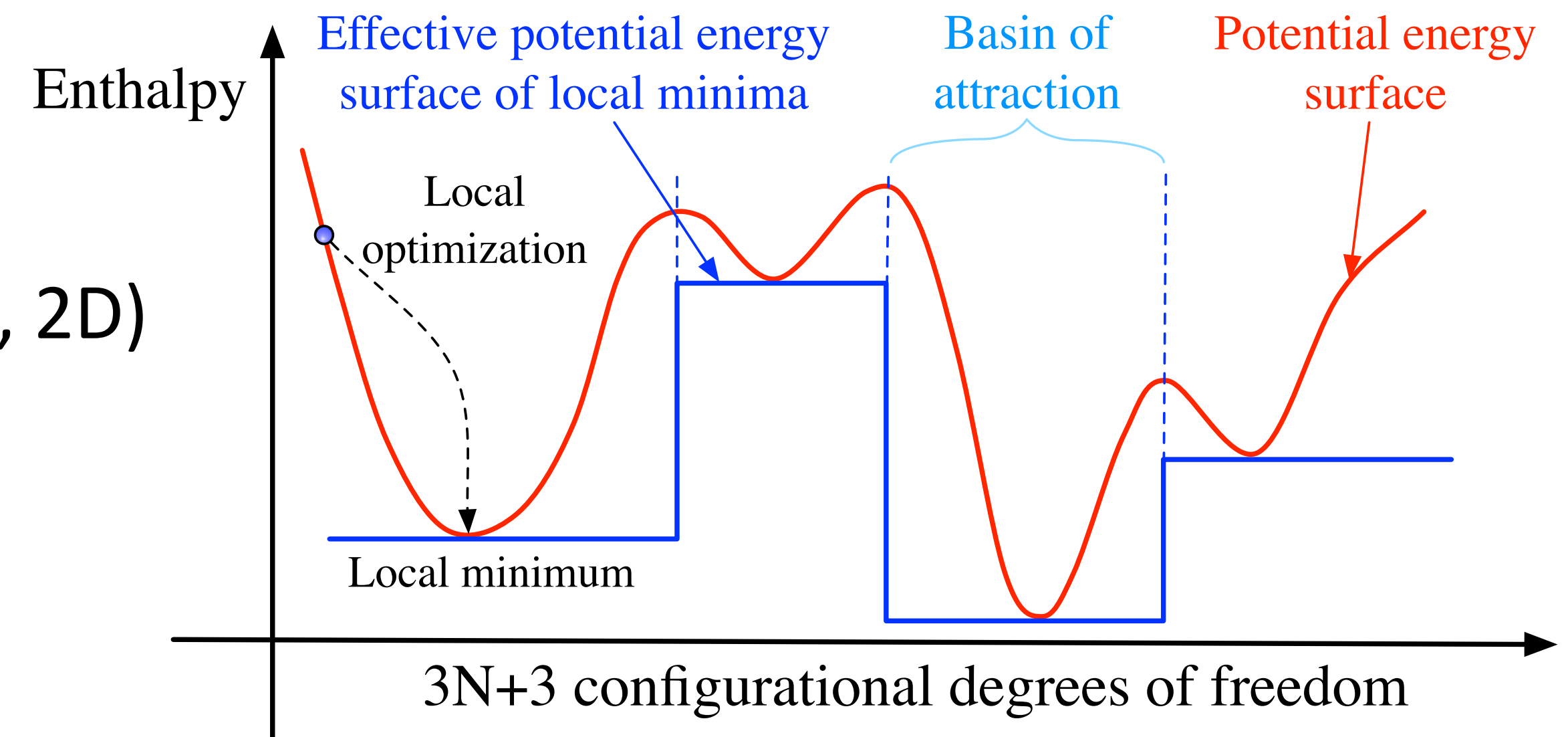
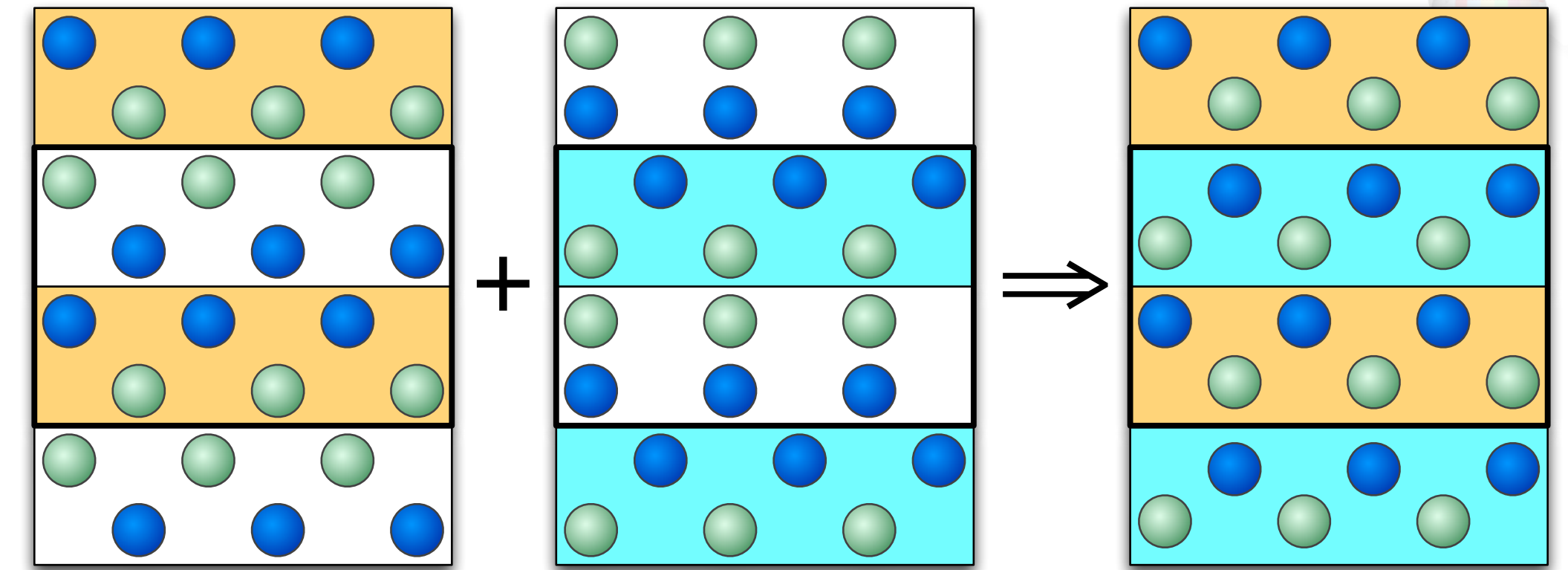
Part I: Exploration of Materials Energy Landscapes by Evolutionary/Genetic Algorithms



Genetic Algorithm Search for Crystalline Materials



- Tipton & Hennig (2013): GASP
- GASP is a grand canonical evolutionary algorithm for global structure optimization
 - Generation with mutation & crossover
 - Local optimization through relaxation
 - Identify low-energy basins of attraction
- Revard et al. (2016): GASP-Python
 - Continuous generation of candidates
 - Support for low-dimensional materials (0D, 1D, 2D)
- Xie and Kolluru et al.: GASP 2.0
 - Support for ML and surface phases

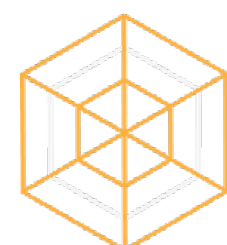


Freely available on our group's Github page:

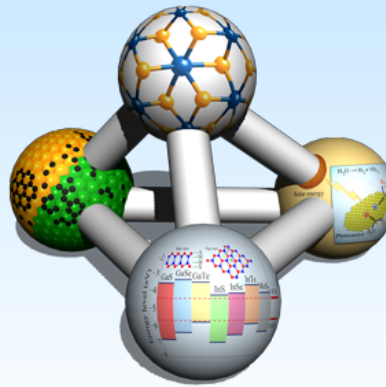
<https://github.com/henniggroup/GASP-python>

<https://github.com/henniggroup/gasp-python>

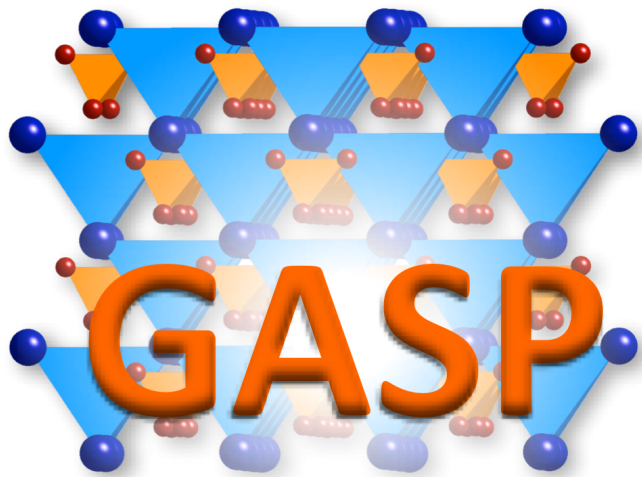
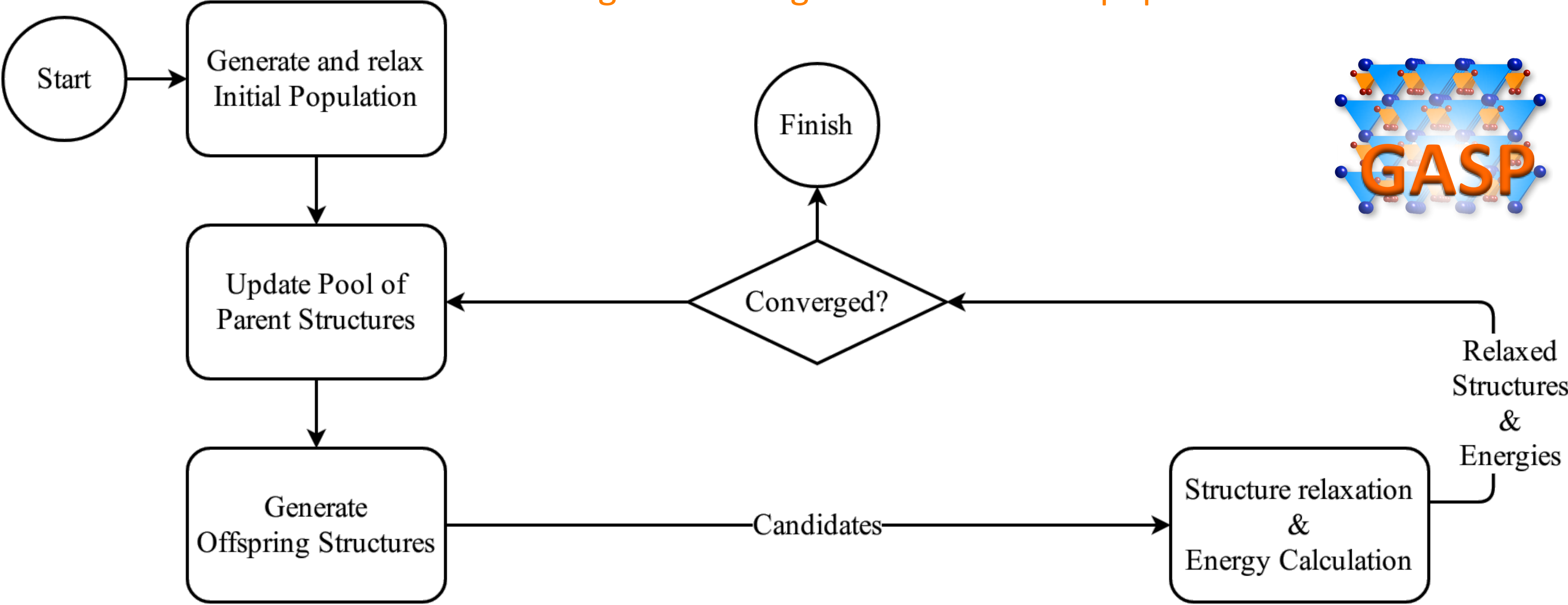
Tipton, Hennig, J. Phys.: Cond. Matter 25, 495401 (2013)
Revard, Tipton, Yesypenko, Hennig, PRB 93, 054117 (2016)



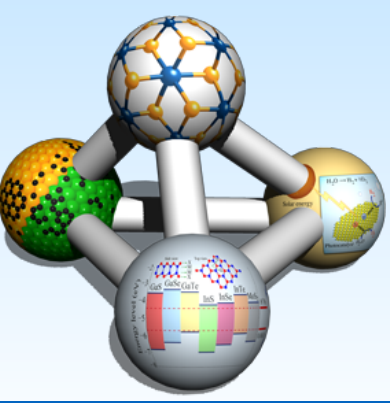
Genetic Algorithm for Structure Predictions (GASP)



Parent candidates with higher fitness are preferentially selected to guide the algorithm towards a population with better fitness.



Fitness Criterion: Thermodynamic Stability

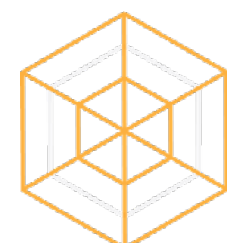
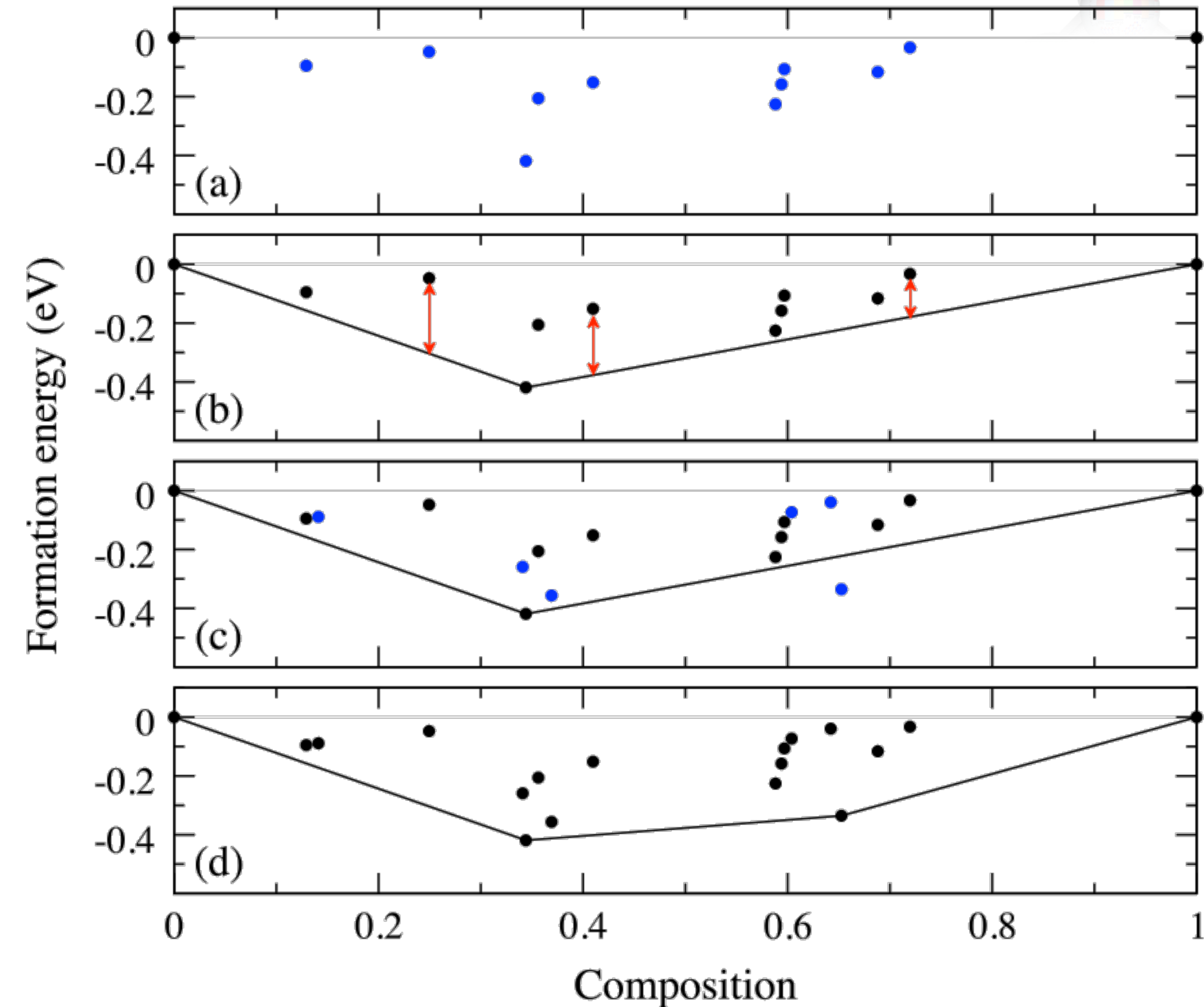


- **Formation Energy:** $E_F = E_{\text{tot}} - x_A E_A - x_B E_B$
- Distance from the convex hull ΔE_H is a measure of relative stability

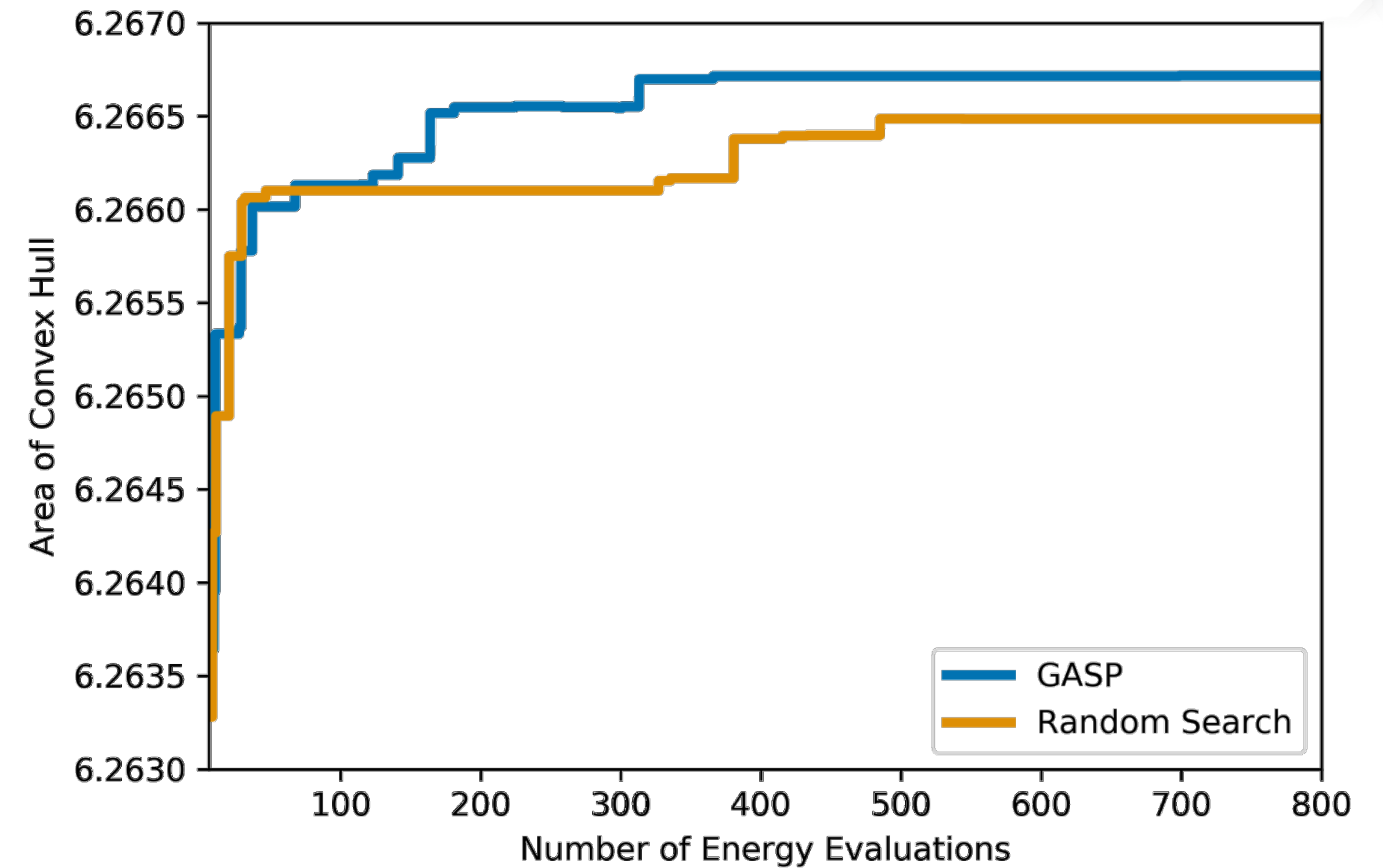
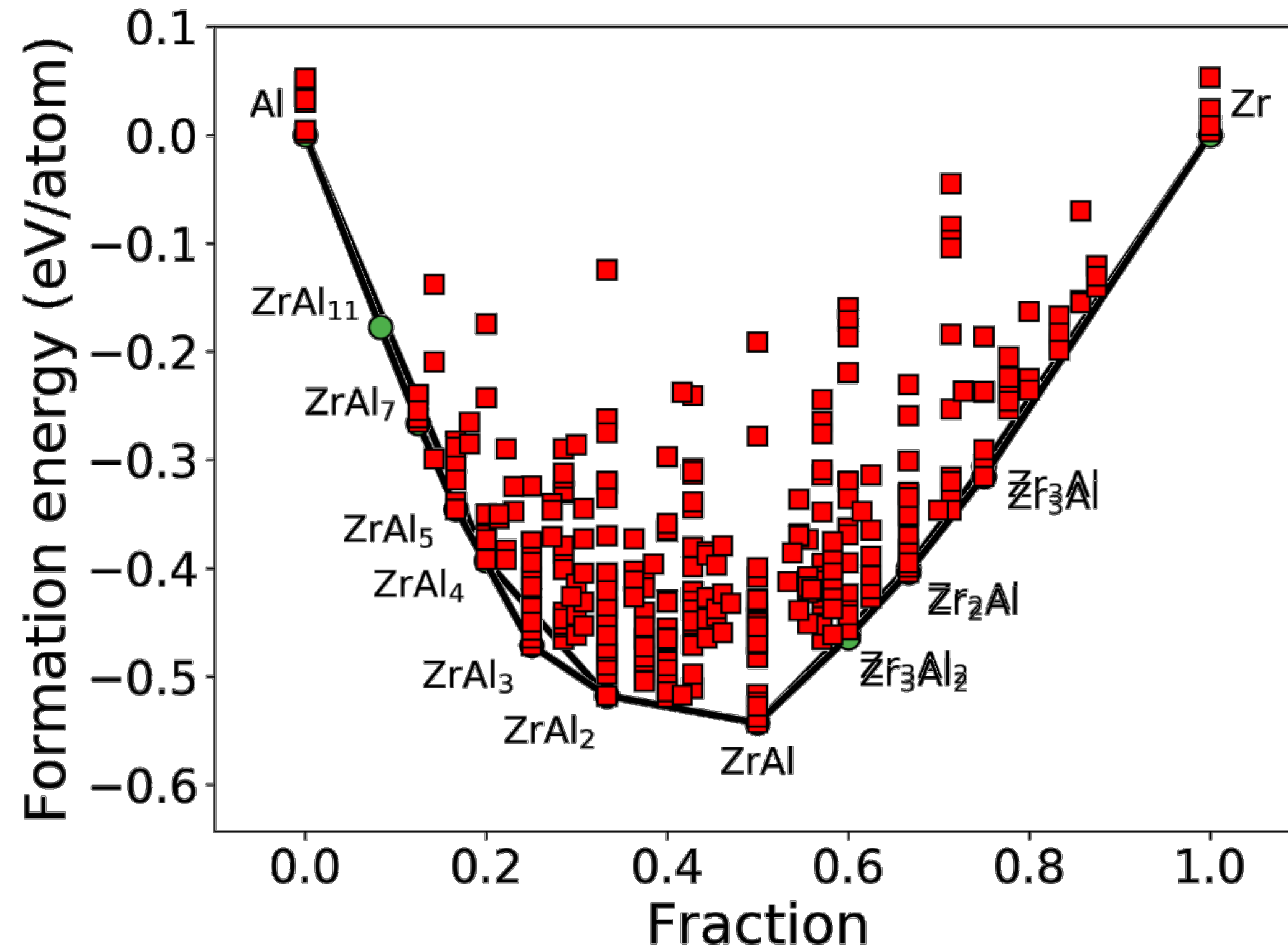
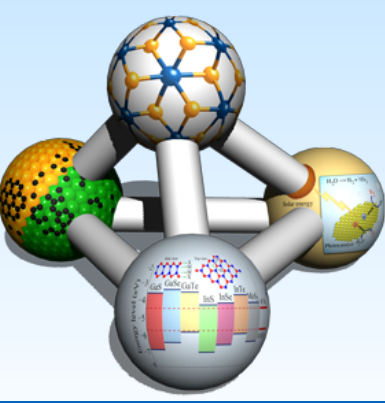
- **Fitness:**

$$f = \frac{E_{H,\text{max}} - E_H}{E_{H,\text{max}} - E_{H,\text{min}}}$$

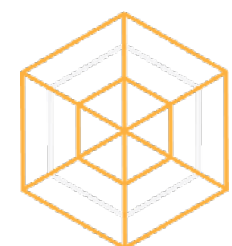
Parent candidate with higher fitness has higher probability of participating in mutation and crossover



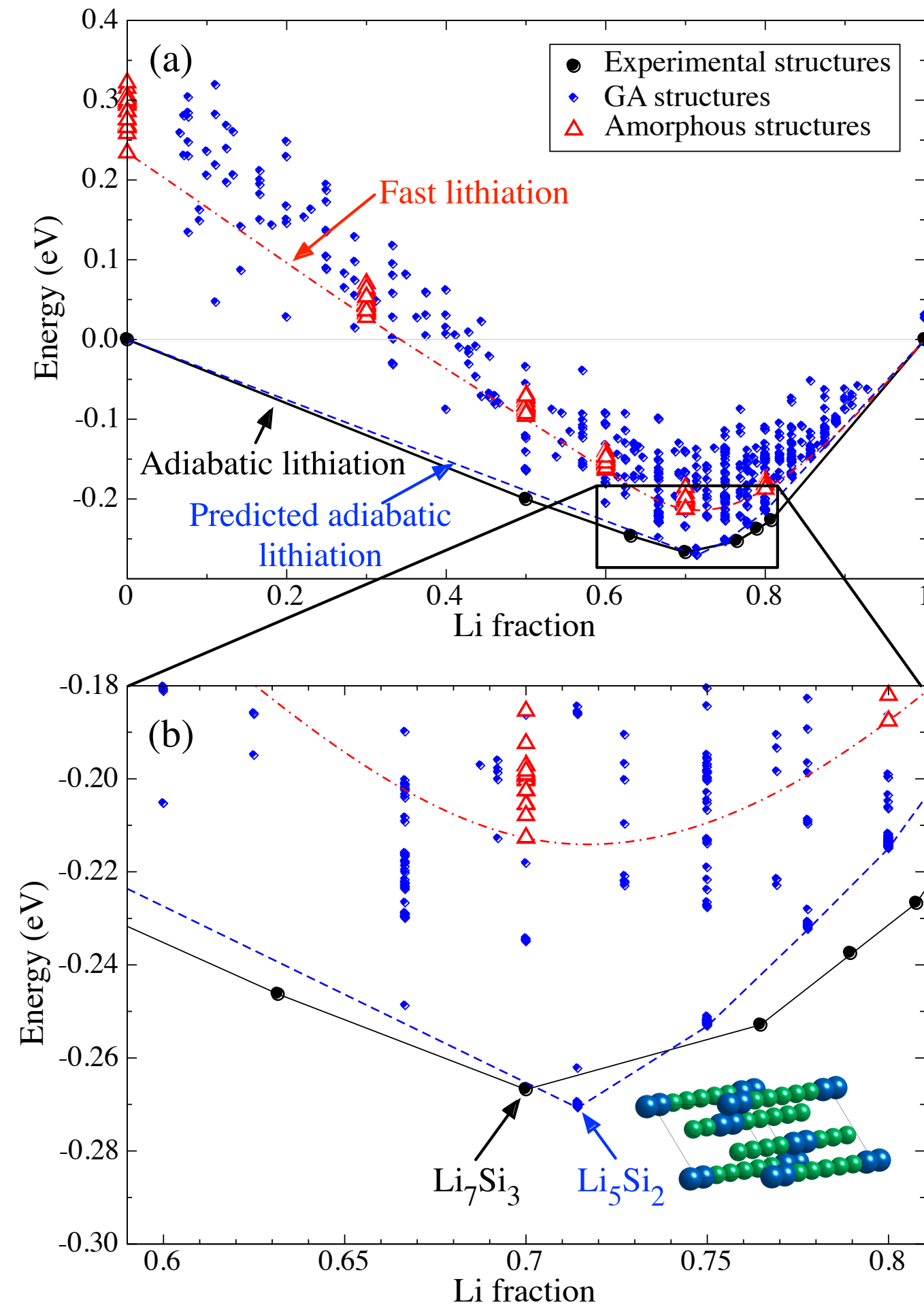
Example: Zr-Al with EAM Potential



- Random search requires 2-3x more structure relaxations
- Genetic algorithm learns from previous structures

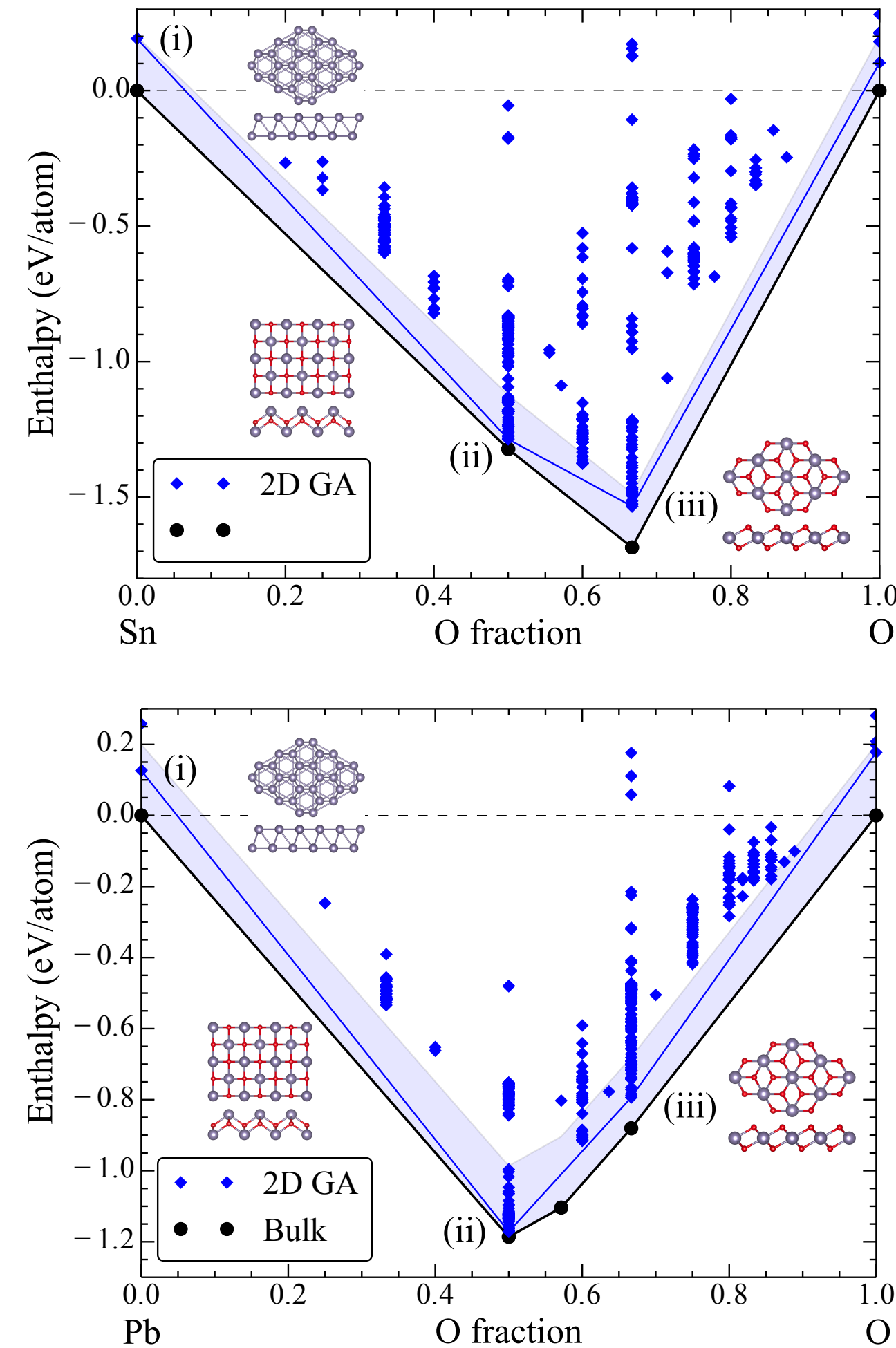


Li-Si for Batteries



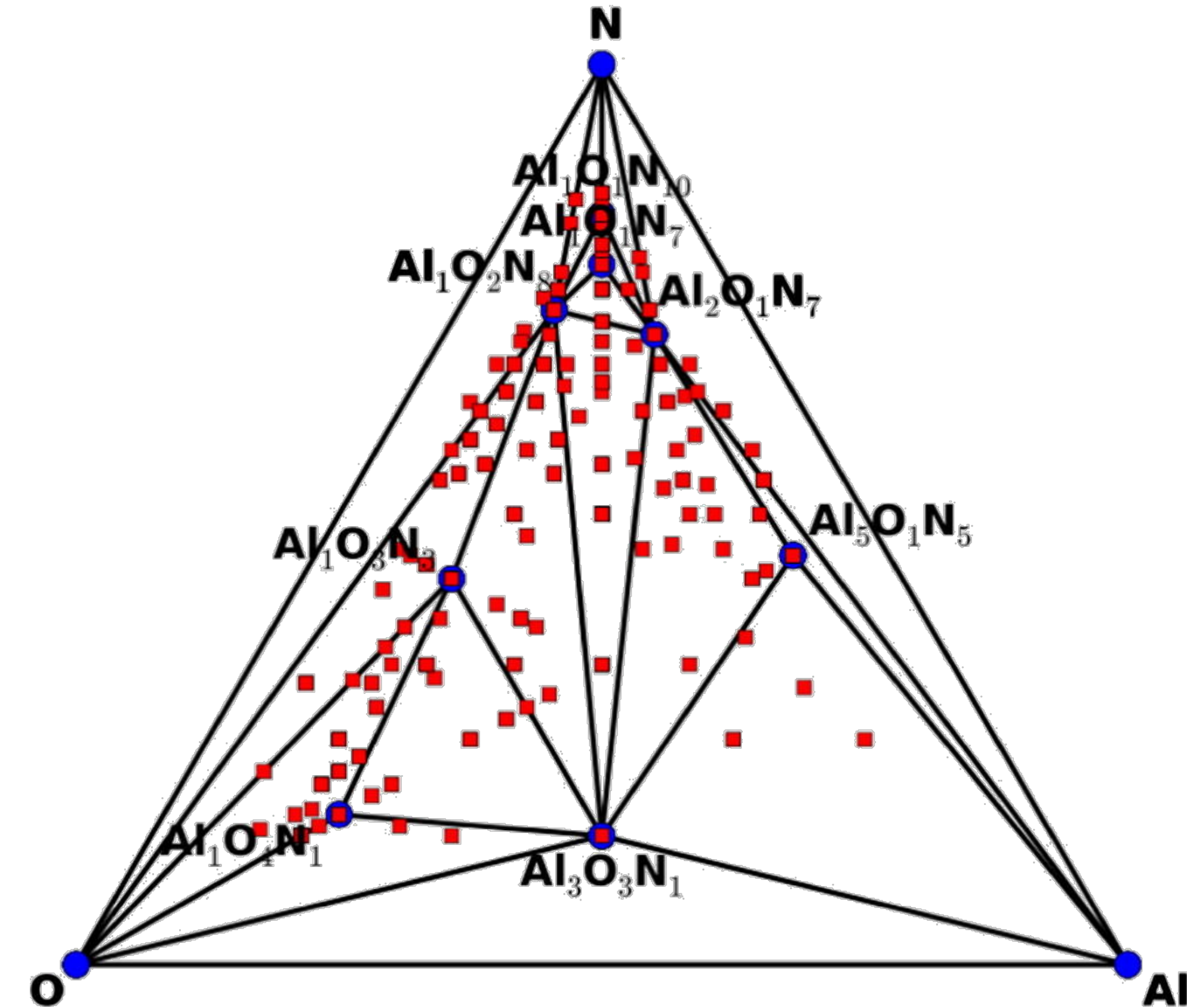
Tipton, Bealing, Mathew, Hennig,
Phys. Rev. B 87, 184114 (2013)

2D Materials for Dielectrics



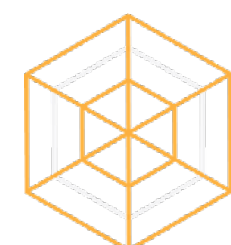
Singh, Revard, Ramanathan, Ashton, Tavazza, Hennig
Phys. Rev. B 95, 155426 (2017).

Multinary Phase Diagrams (COMB)

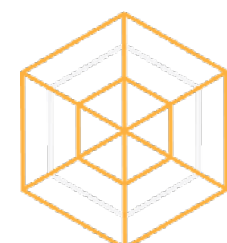


Choudhary, Liang, Mathew, Revard, Chernatynskiy,
Phillpot, Hennig, Sinnott, Comp. Mater. Sci. 113, 80 (2016).

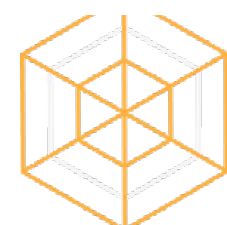
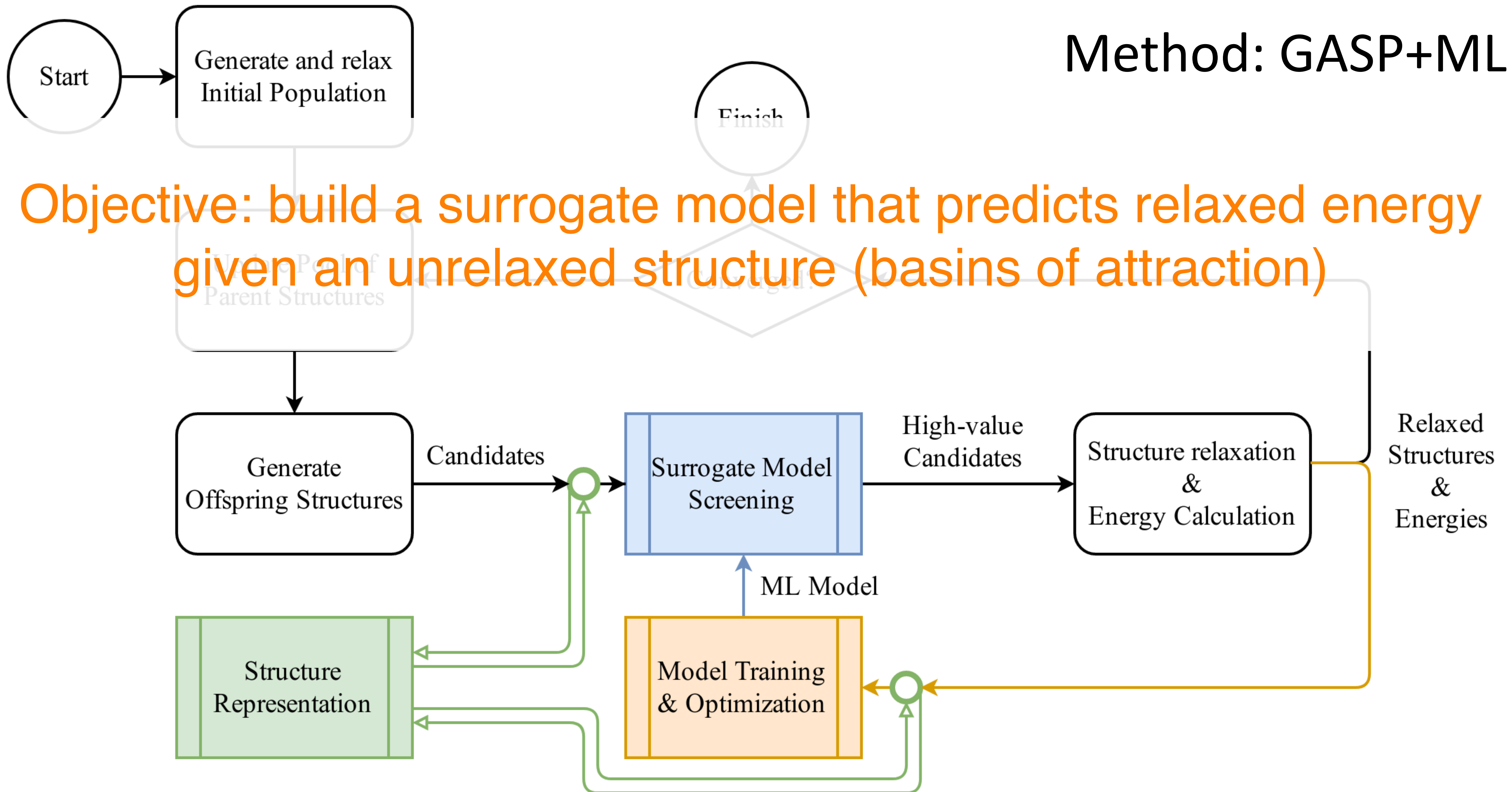
Can we use surrogate models to discover new phases with fewer energy evaluations?



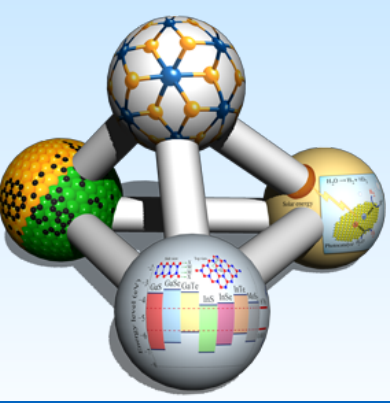
Part II: Machine Learning of Energy Landscapes



Method: GASP+ML



Structure Representation for Machine Learning

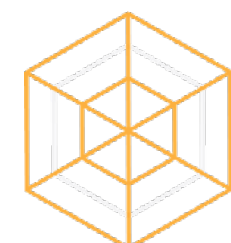
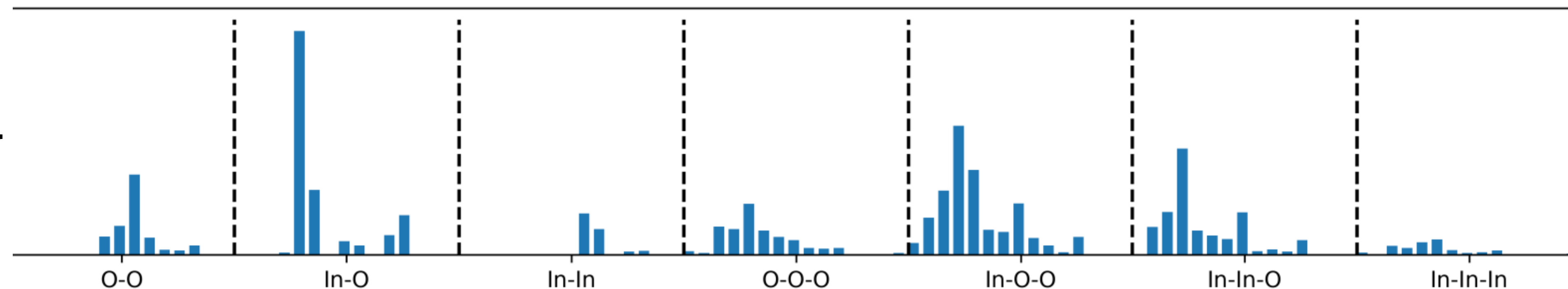
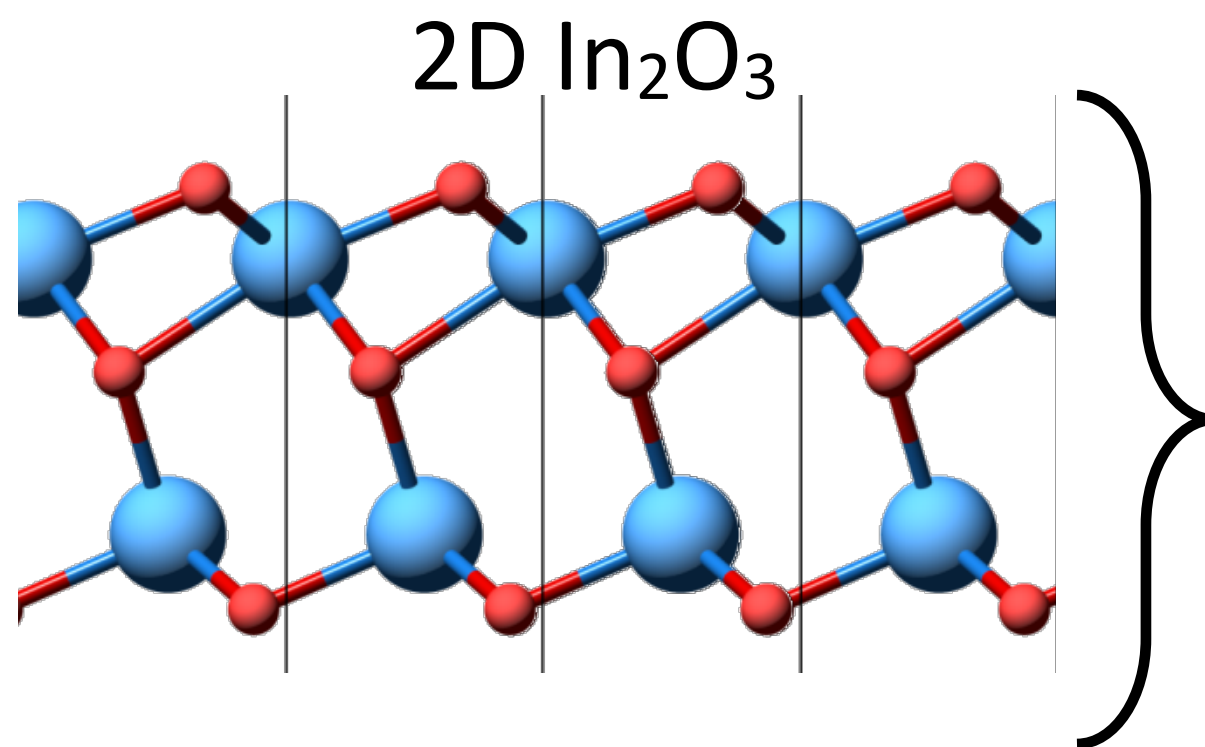


- Representation or descriptor:
Numeral encodings of atomic structure with constant-length vectors
- Requirements for accurate ML:
 - Invariance
 - Uniqueness
 - Smoothness

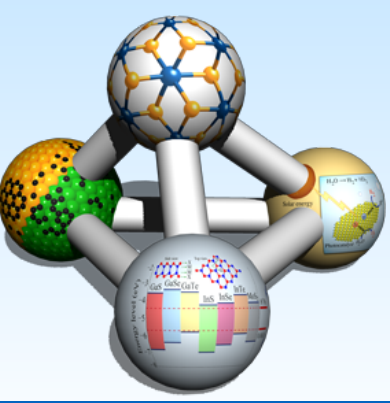
Many Body Tensor Representation

- Based on histograms of distances and angles in structure with smearing
- Sum, arrange by element combinations, concatenate

Goal: Use regression to relate constant-length vector representations to relaxed formation energy



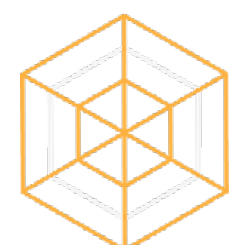
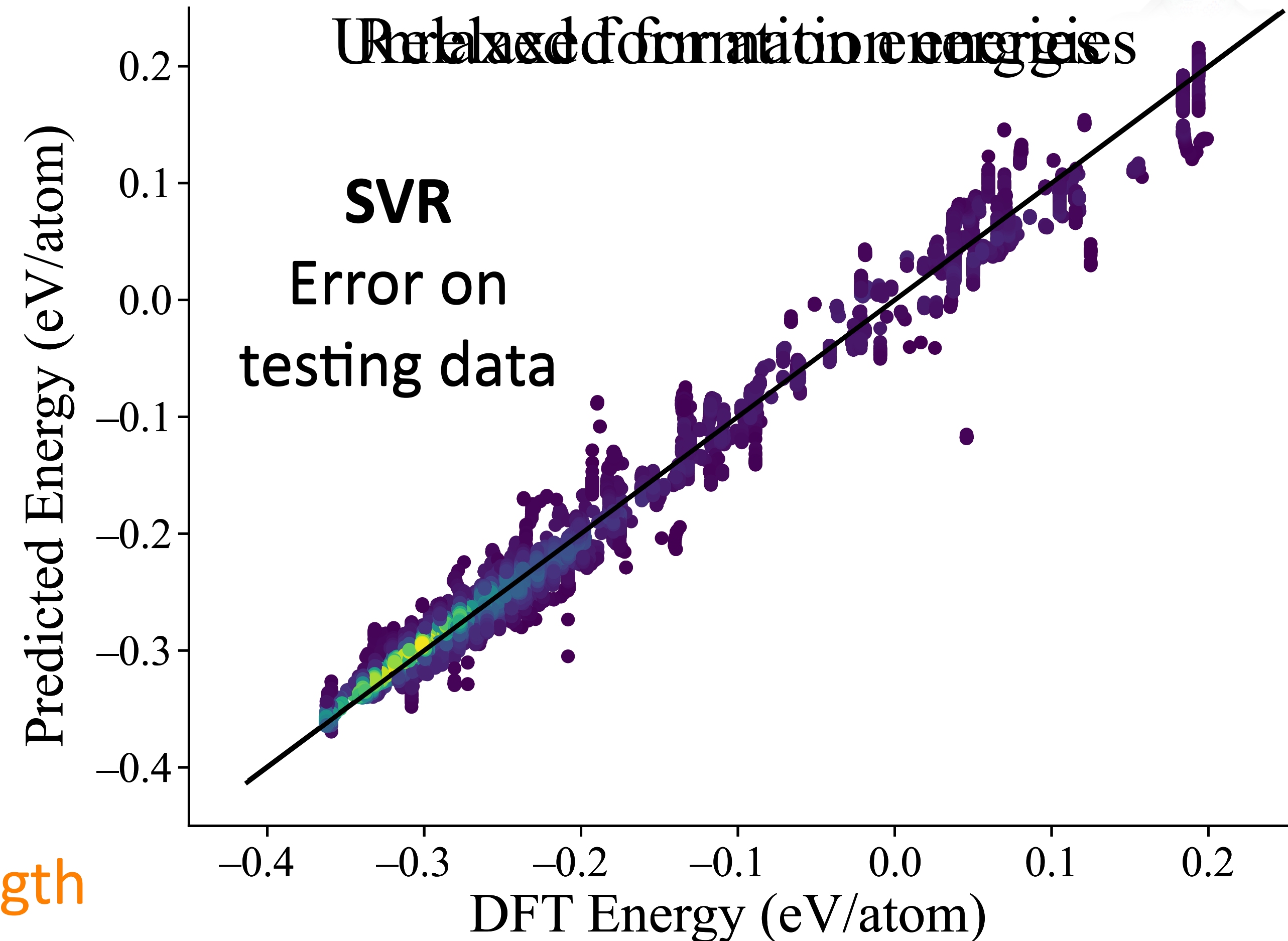
Learning Energies from Structure Representations



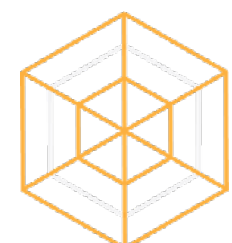
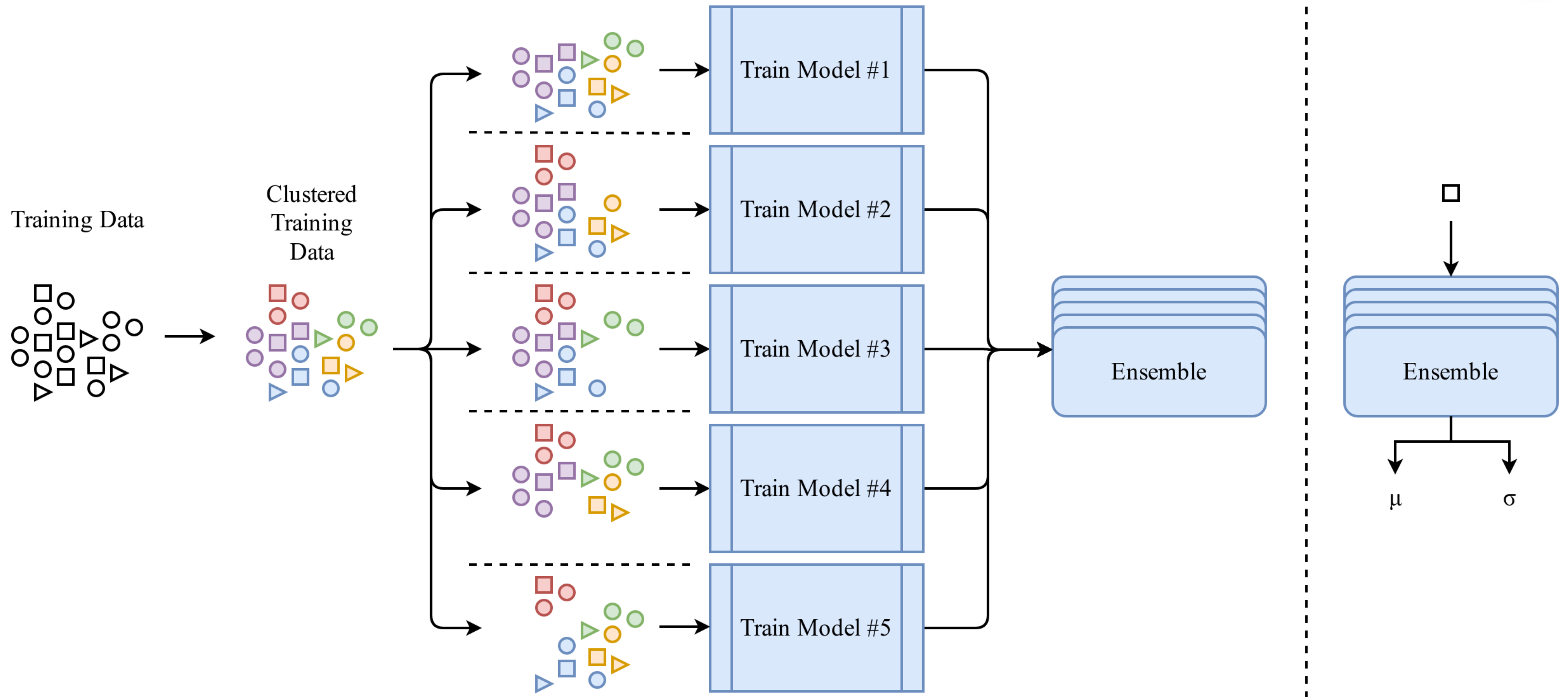
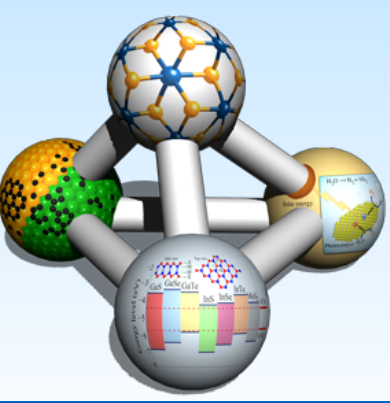
Honrao et al. (2019)

- **Support Vector Machine** and **Kernel Ridge Regression** benchmarks
- Successfully learned the **relaxed formation energies from unrelaxed structures** using distance and angle based representation
- Bulk Li-Ge dataset
- Gaussian Kernel
- Length scale and Regularization parameter optimized by cross-validated random search

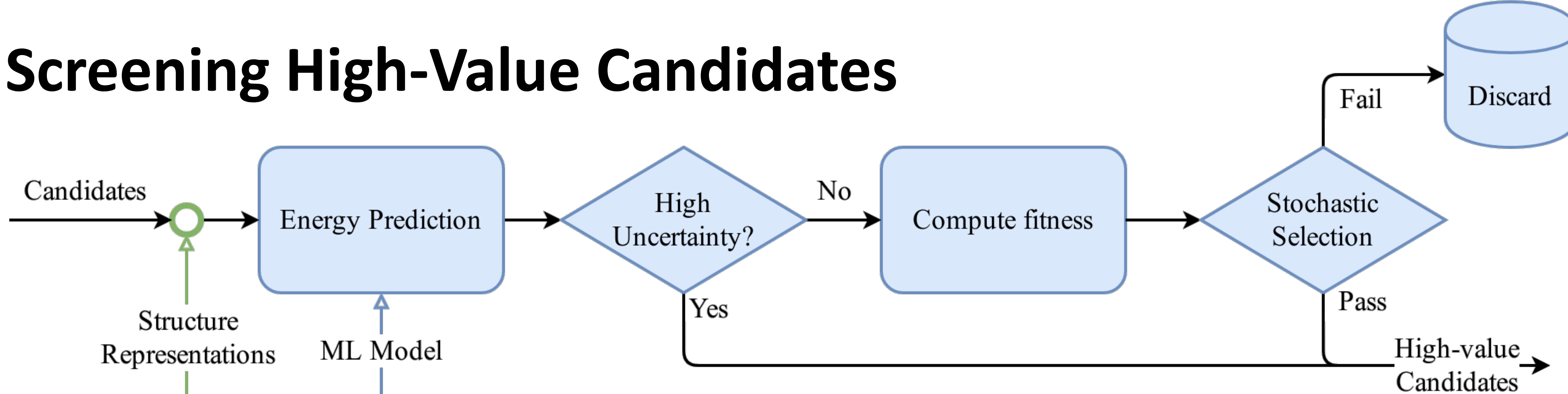
Goal: use regression to relate constant-length vector representations to relaxed formation energy



Ensemble Learning for Estimating Predictive Uncertainty

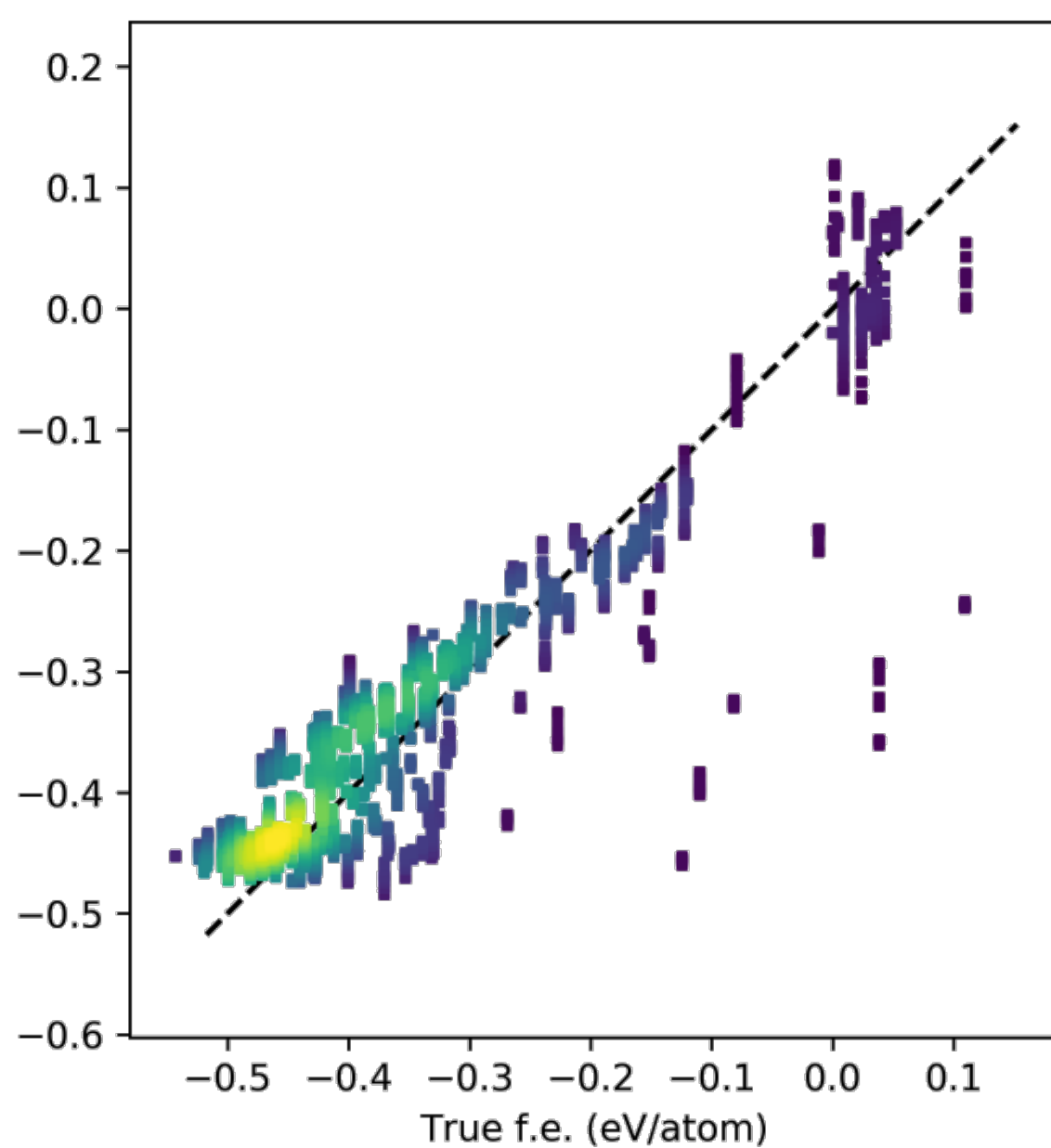


Screening High-Value Candidates

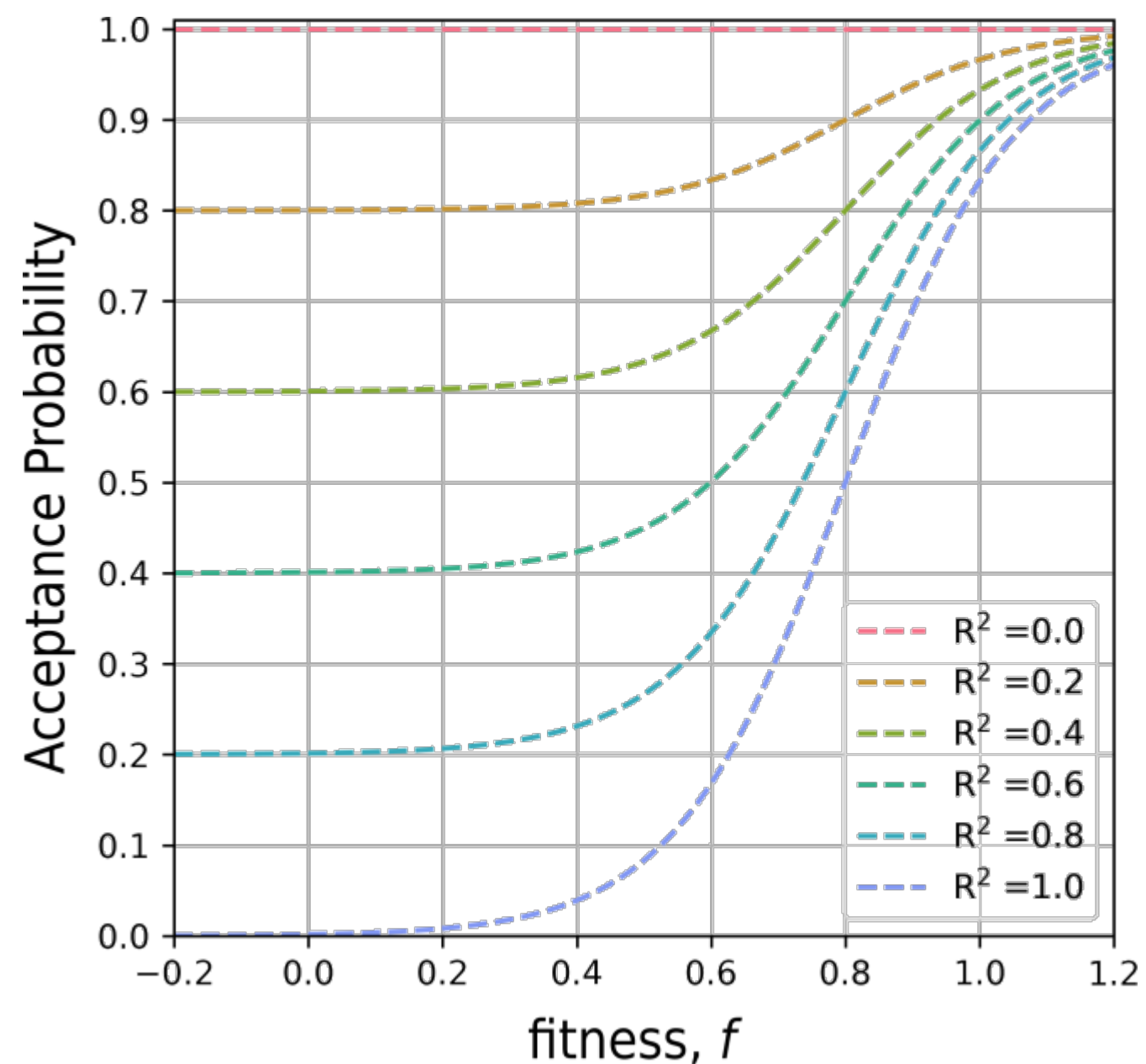


Acceptance probability depends on the predicted fitness and the expected performance of the model

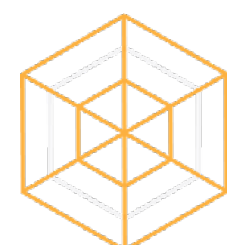
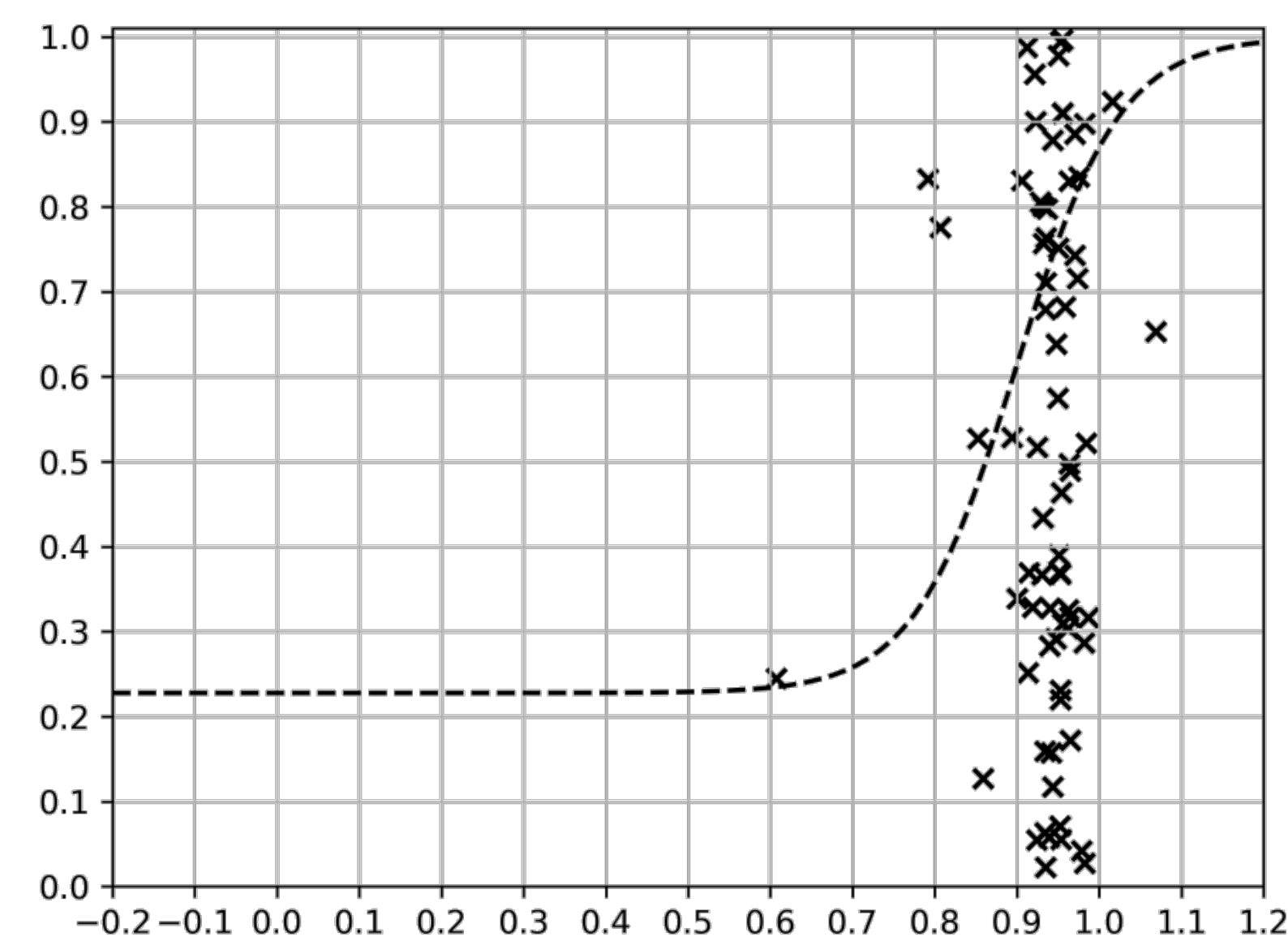
1) Ensemble R^2 from cross validation



2) Select Acceptance Probability Curve

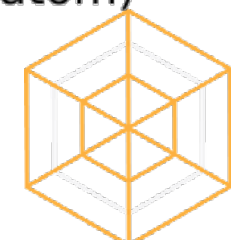
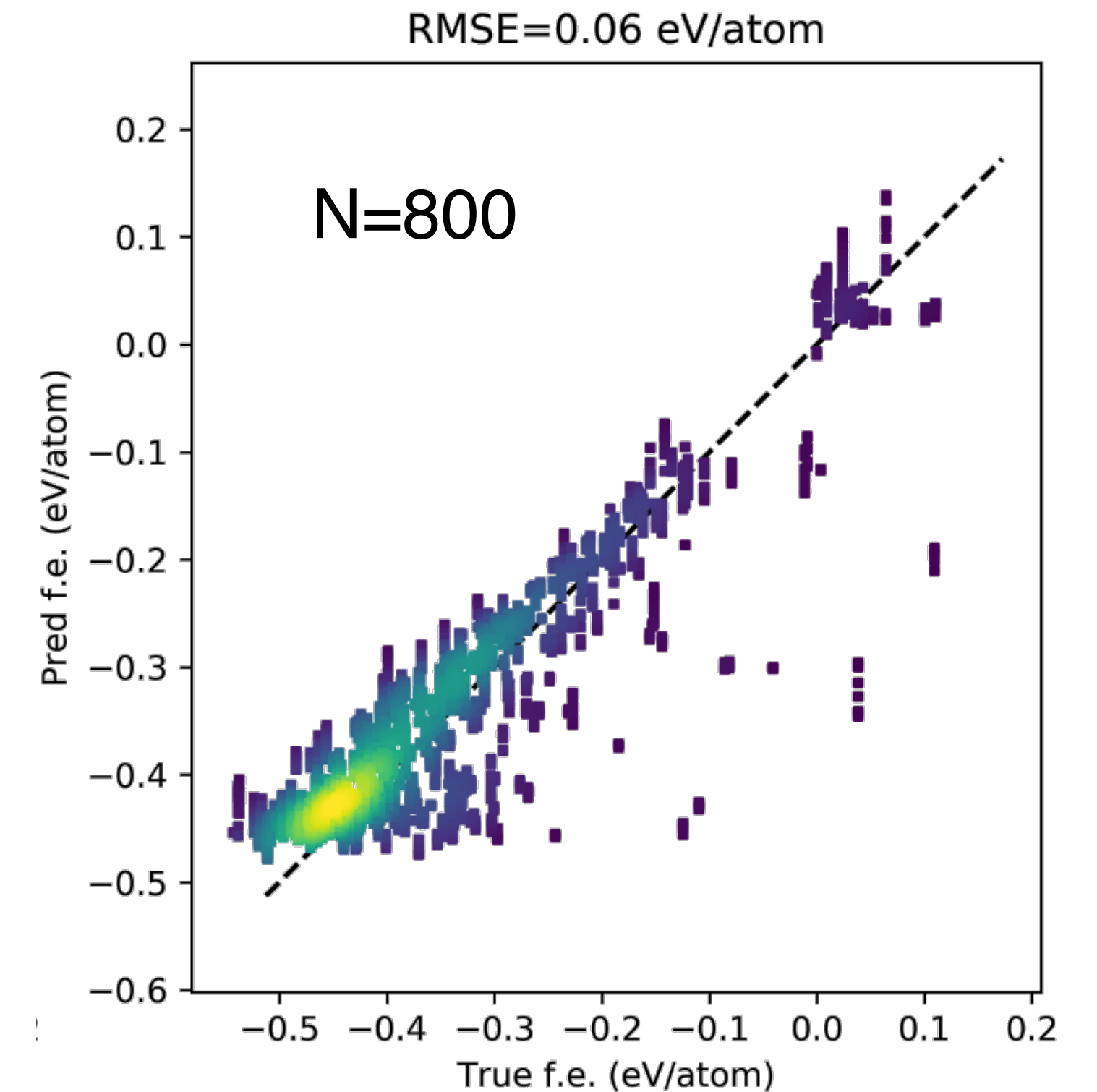
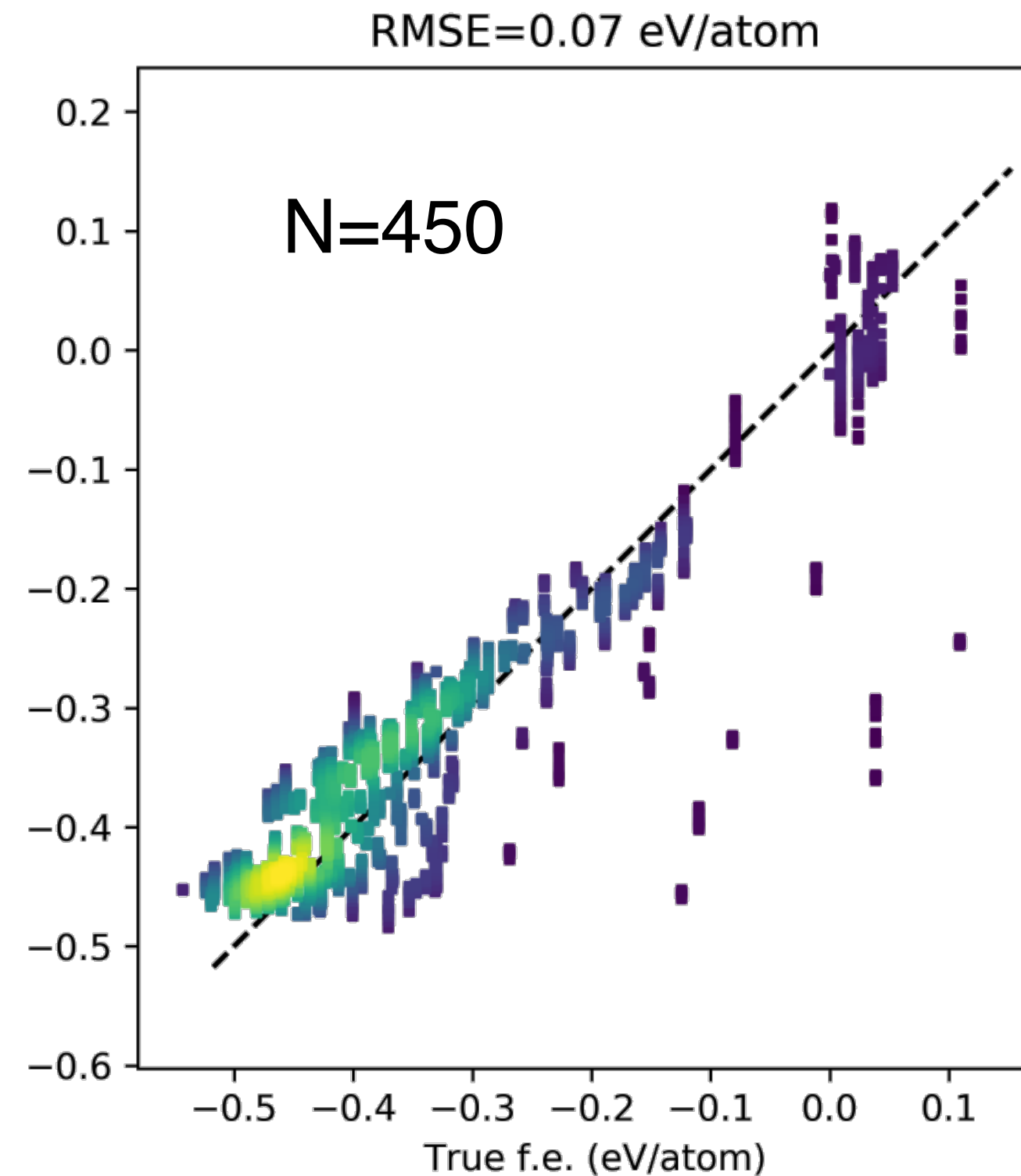
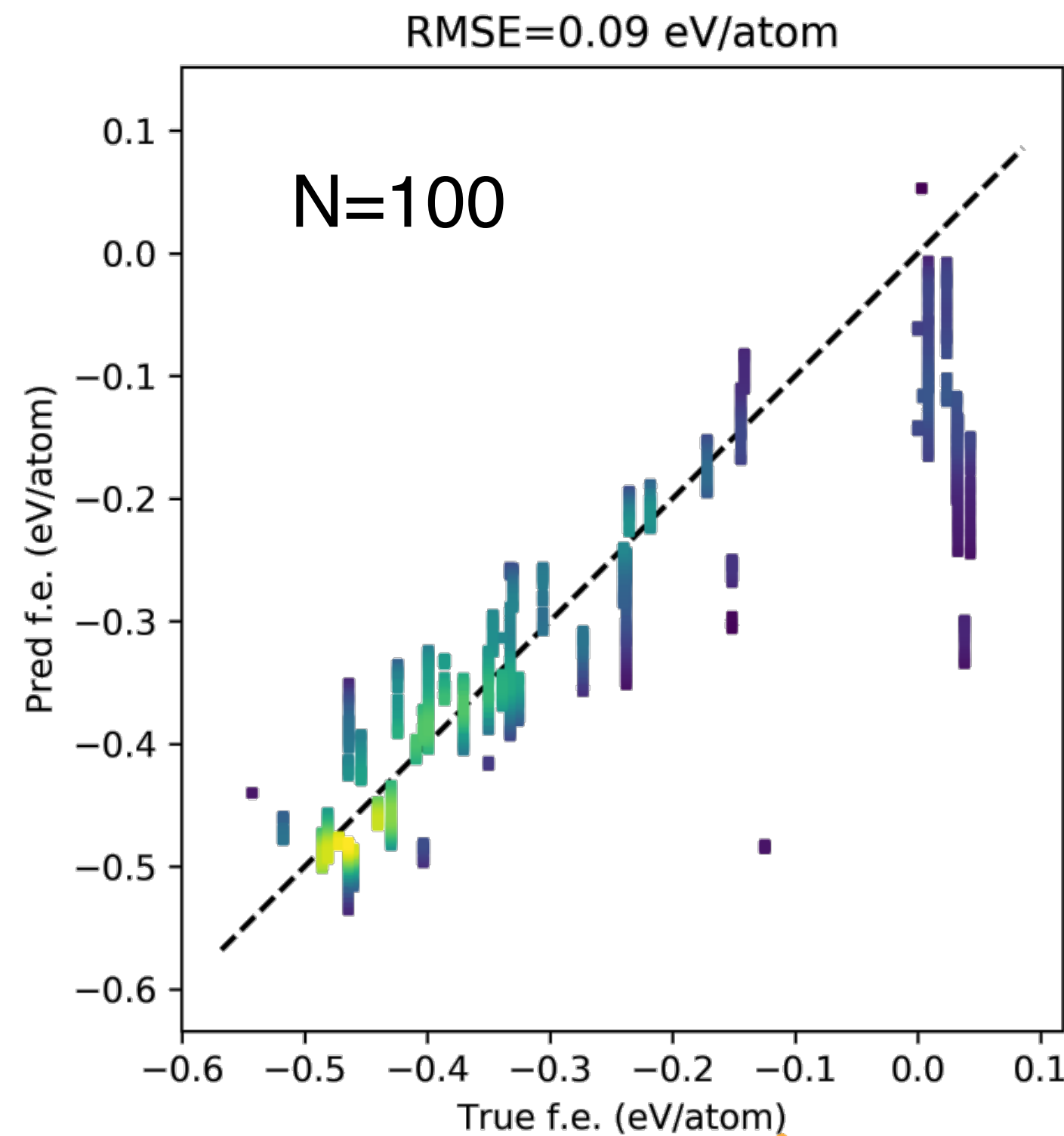
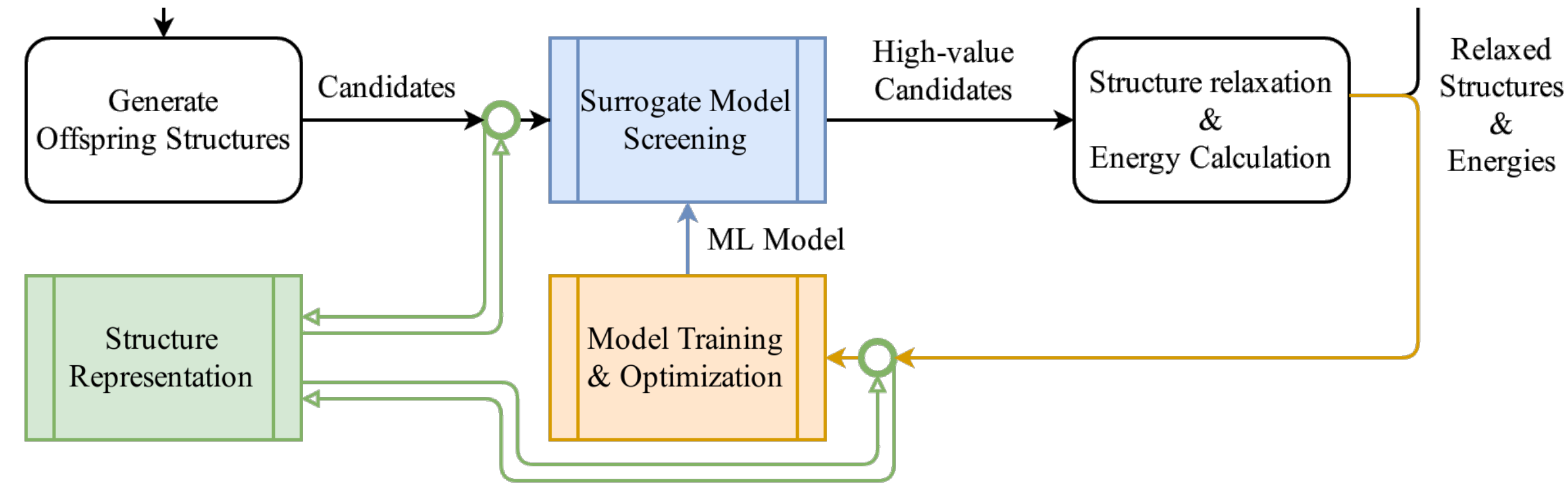


3) Accept/Reject new candidates stochastically

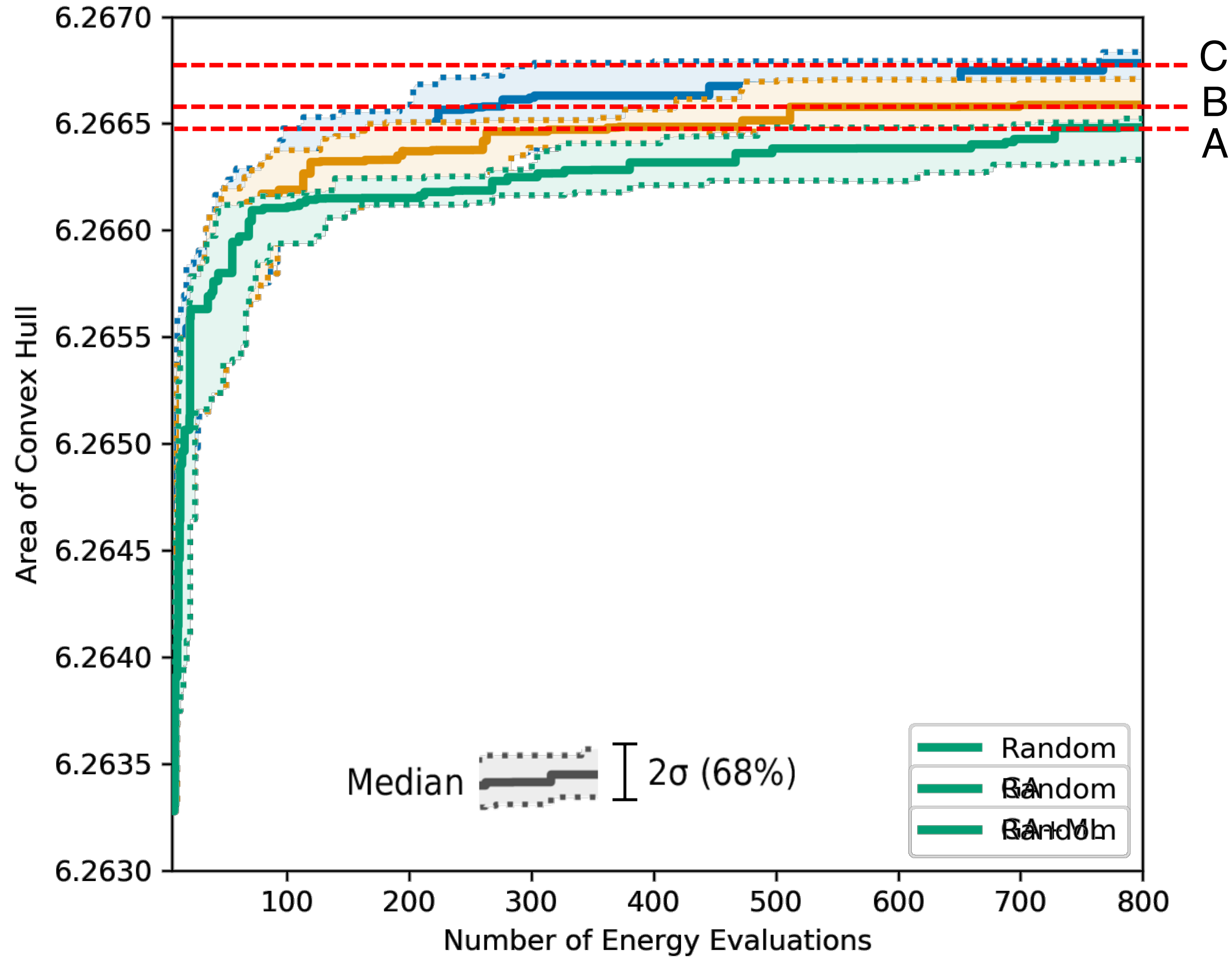


On-the-Fly Machine Learning

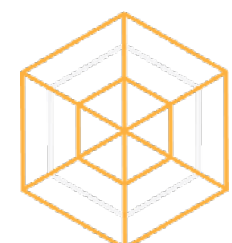
- Retrain the ensemble periodically as new relaxations are completed
- Recompute ensemble R^2 and select acceptance probability curve



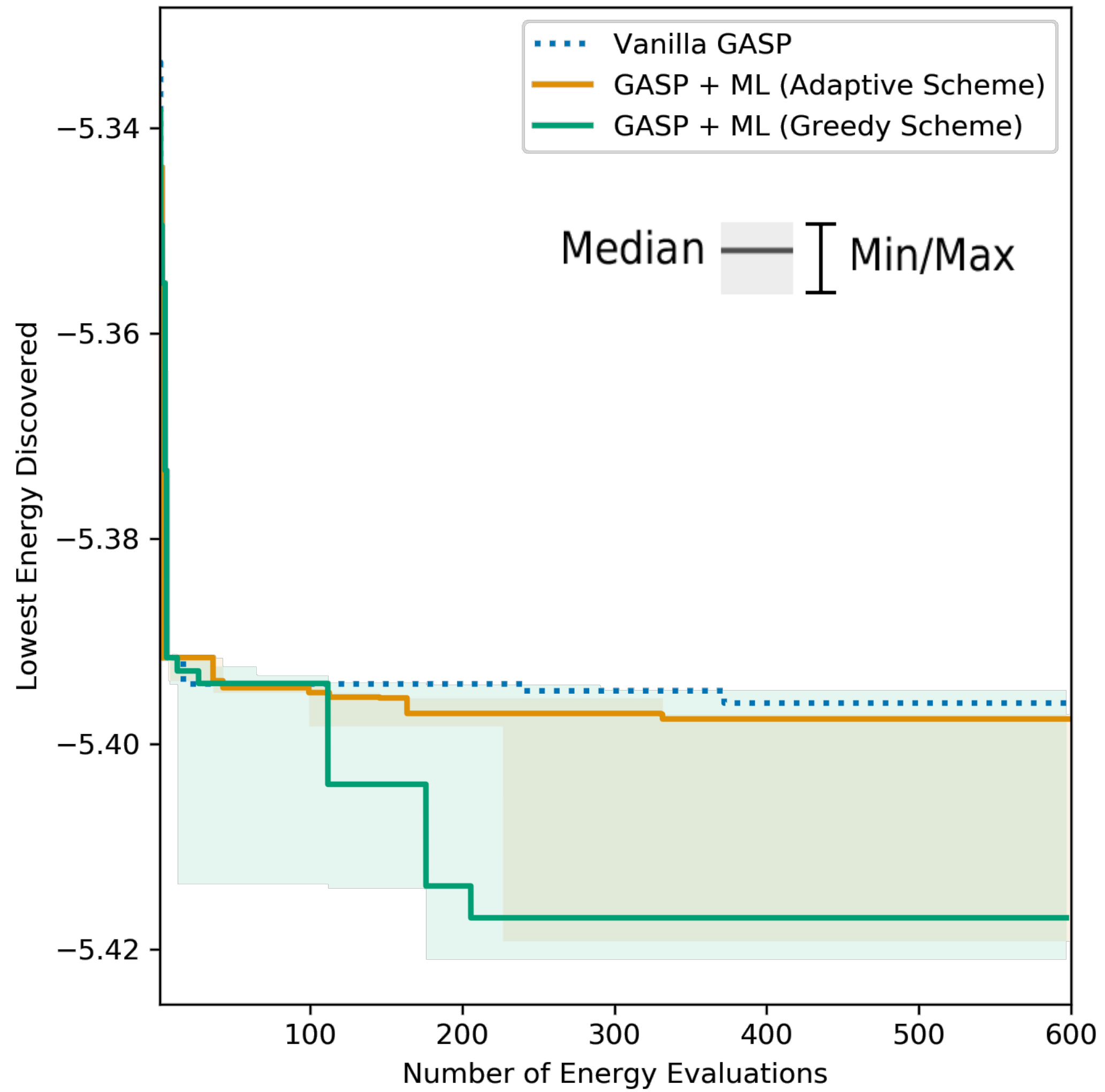
Application #1: Zr-Al (EAM)



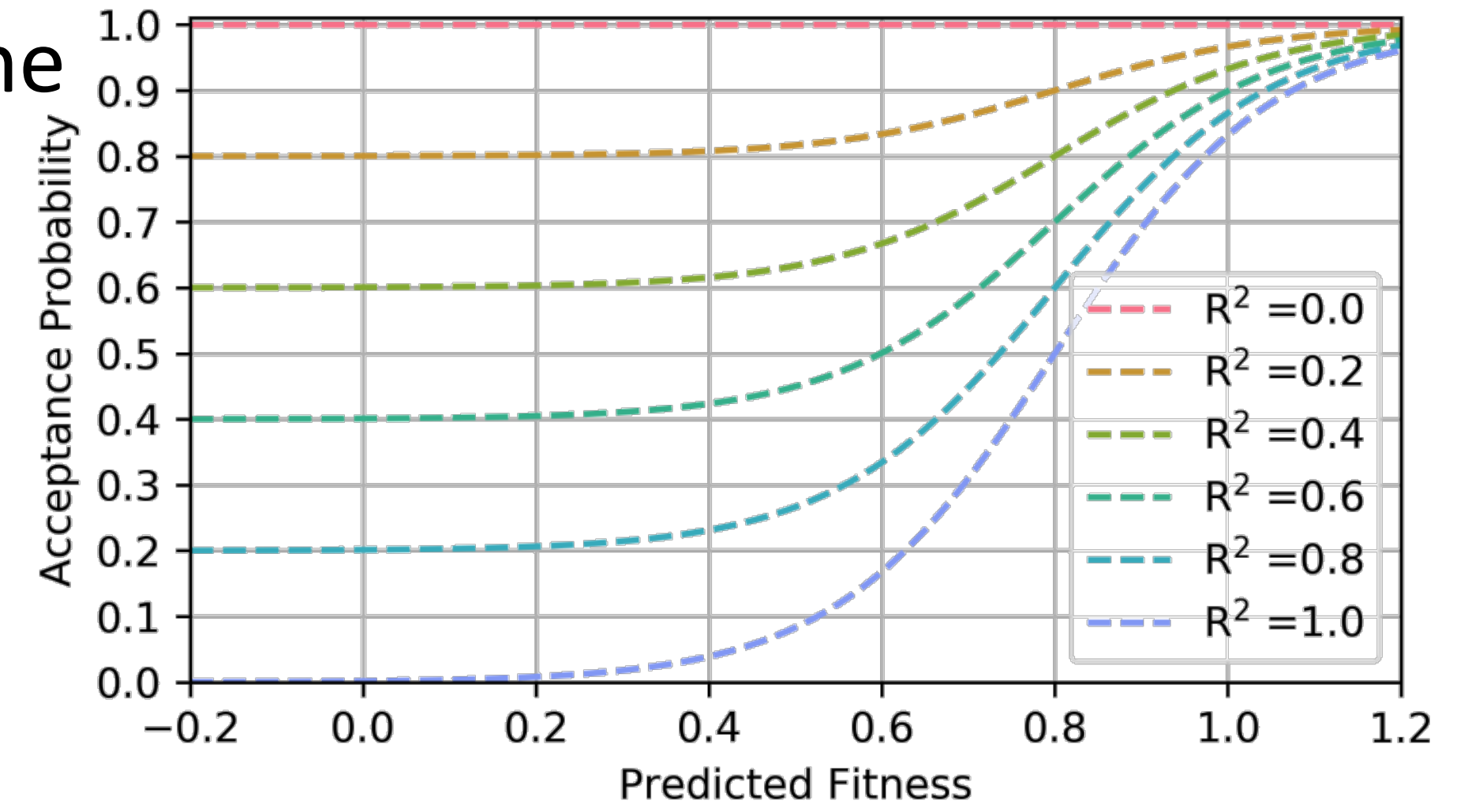
	Random Search	GASP	GASP + ML
A	781	368	217
B	-	743	261
C	-	-	767



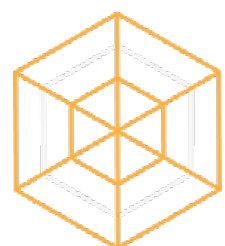
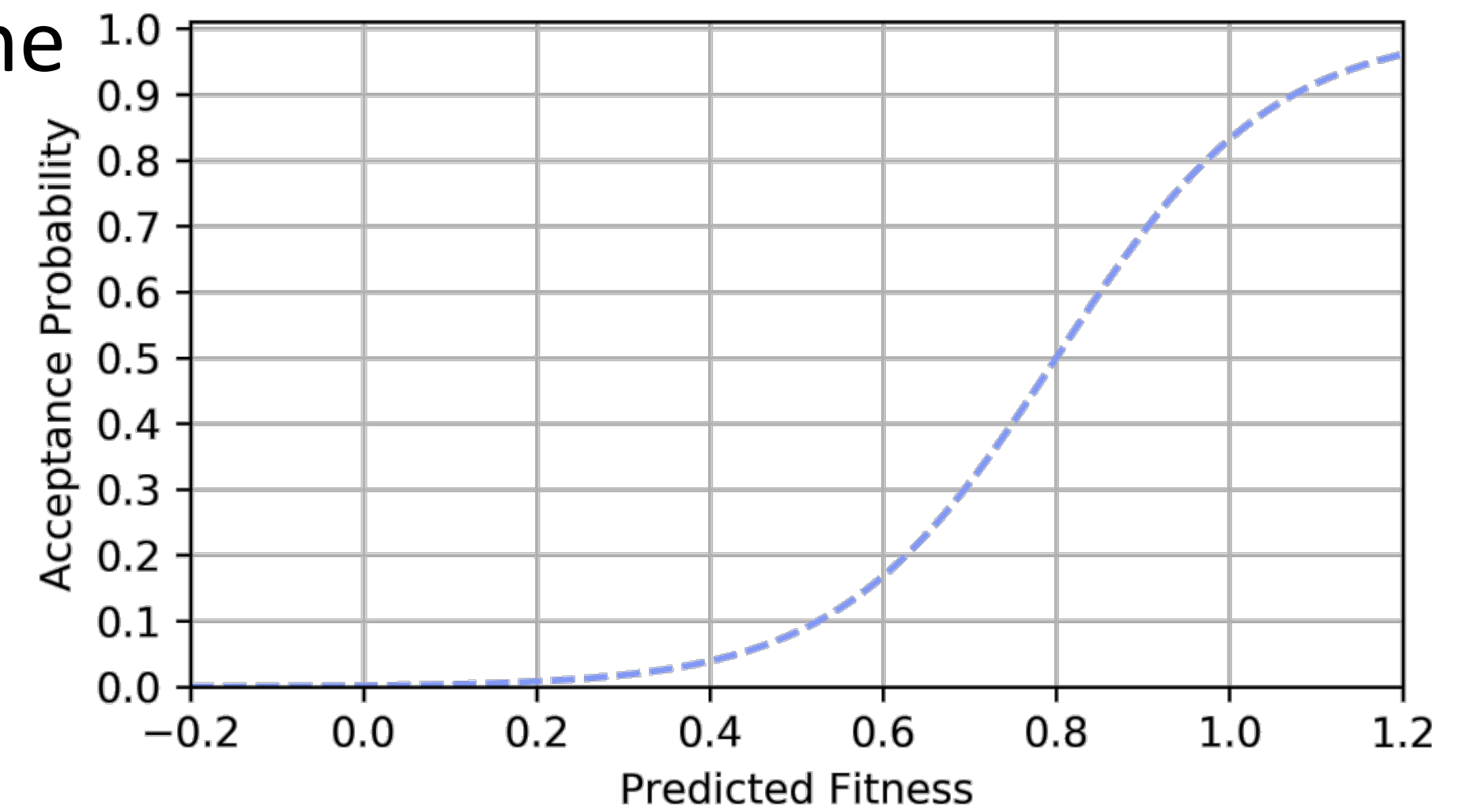
Application #2: In₂O₃ Monolayers (DFT)



Adaptive Scheme



Greedy Scheme



Future Work: Improving Model Performance

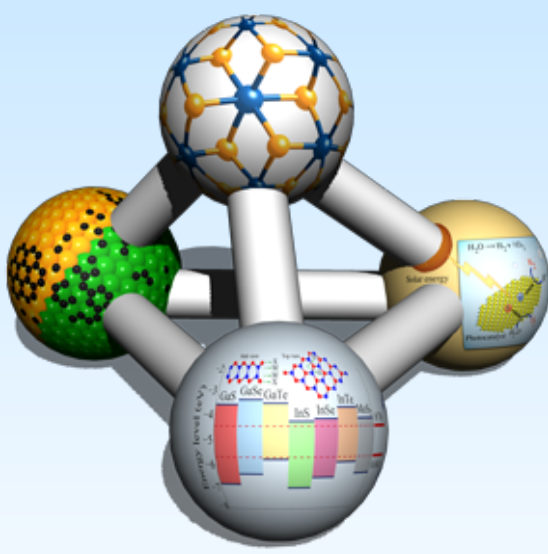
Other representations	Symmetry Functions SOAP Local MBTR Schnet	Behler 2015 Bartok 2014 Rinke 2019 Schutte 2018
Other Models	Support Vector Machines Artificial Neural Networks	Honrao 2018 Roitberg 2018
Learning with Forces	sGDML Truncated Taylor Series	Tkatchenko 2019 Artrith 2020
Uniqueness of descriptions	Completeness	Csanyi 2020

Important: Full on-the-fly ML cycle needs to be faster than DFT

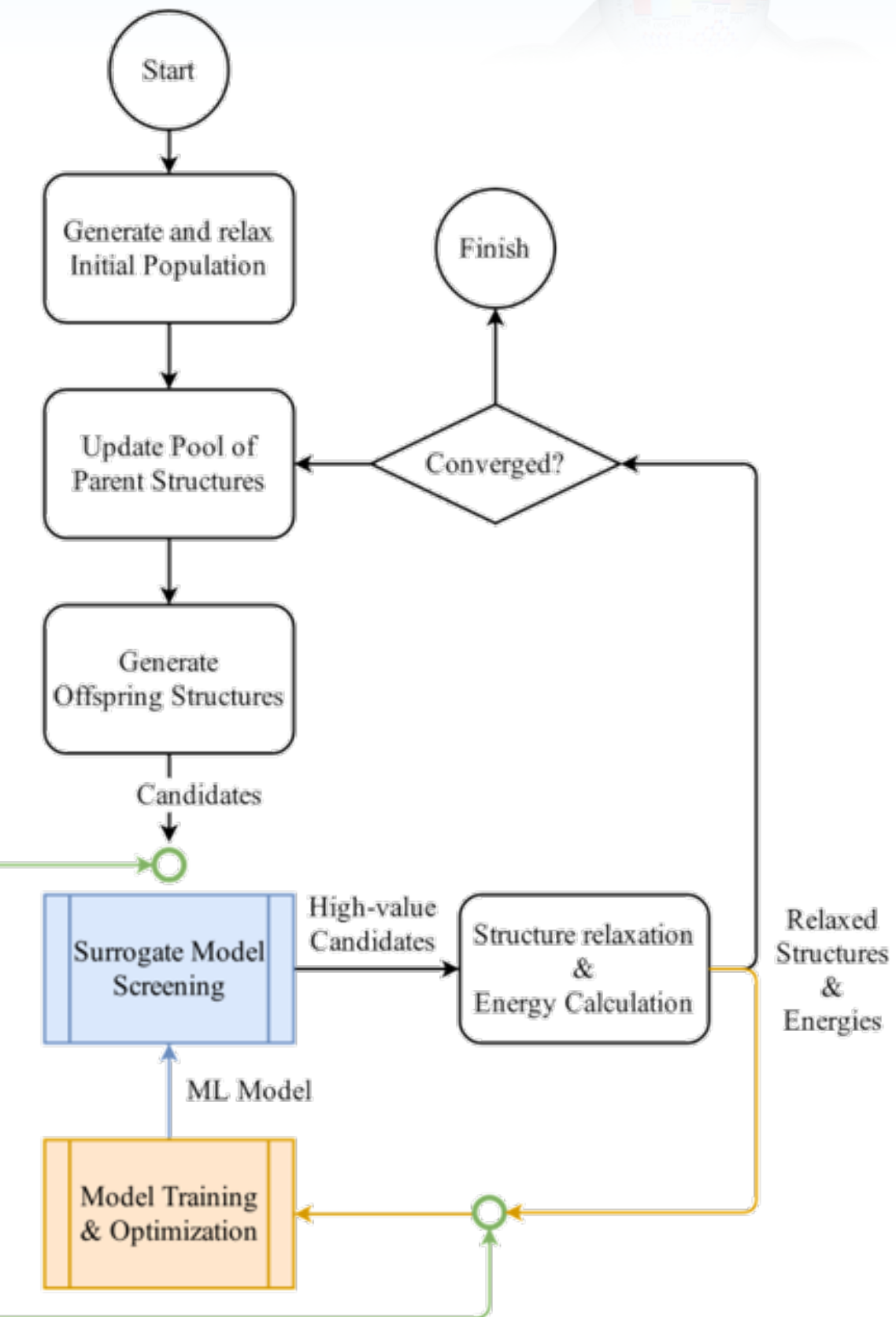
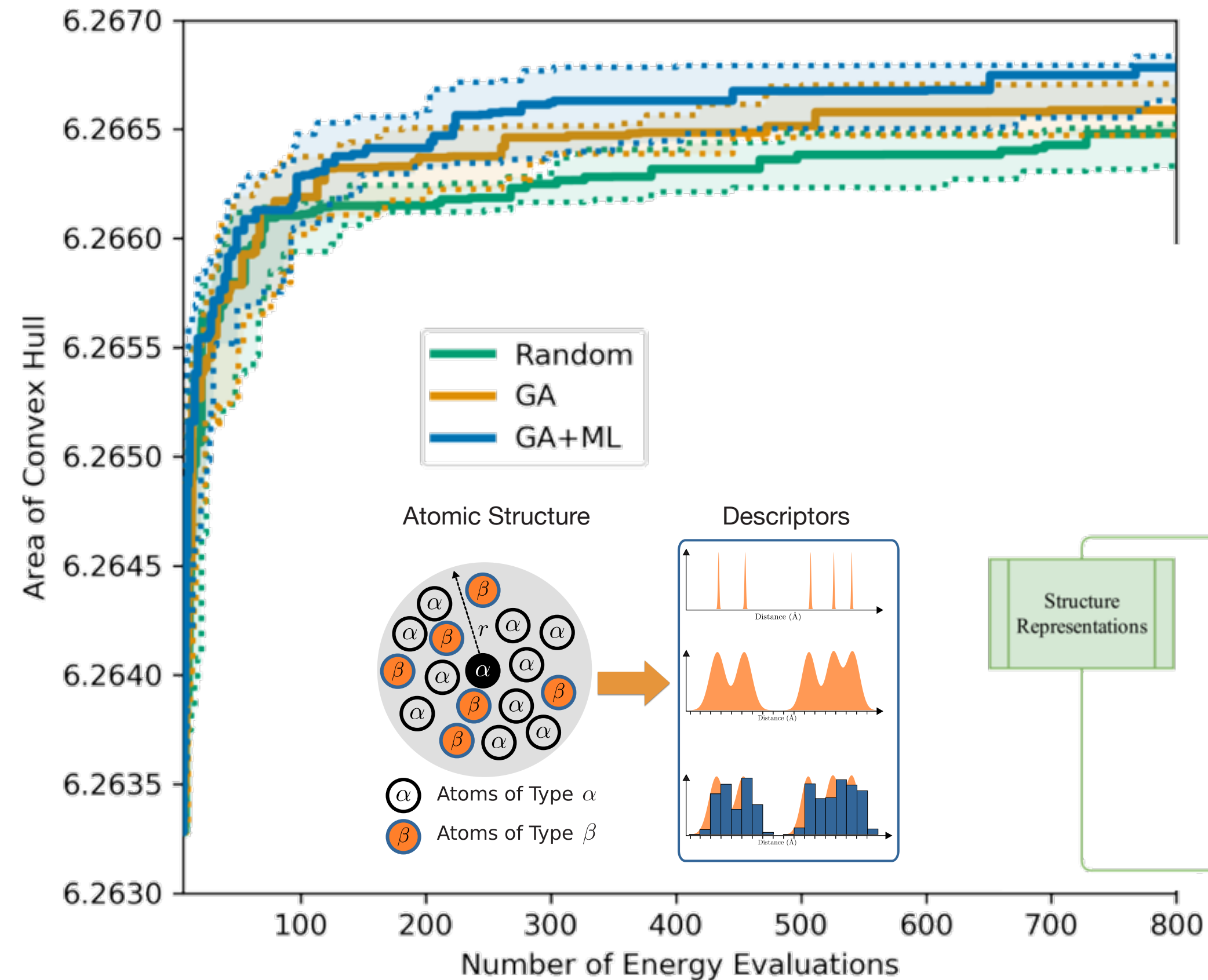
- Representation
- Optimization of model hyperparameters
- Ensemble training
- Prediction

Machine-learning for the Exploration of Energy Landscapes

Stephen Xie, Shreyas Honrao, Anne Marie Tan, Halee Lester, and Richard G. Hennig
Materials Science and Engineering & Quantum Theory Project, University of Florida



- Machine learning of energy landscapes of multi-component materials
- Radial and angular distribution functions as descriptors
- On-the-fly machine learning of the relaxed energy landscape accelerates evolutionary structure searches
- Choice of stochastic screening criteria affects convergence behavior of GASP+ML



Honrao, Xie, Hennig, J. Appl. Phys., in print (2020)

Honrao, Anthonio, Ramanathan, Gabriel, Hennig, Comp. Mater. Sci. 158, 414 (2019)

<https://github.com/henniggroup/gasp-python>

