

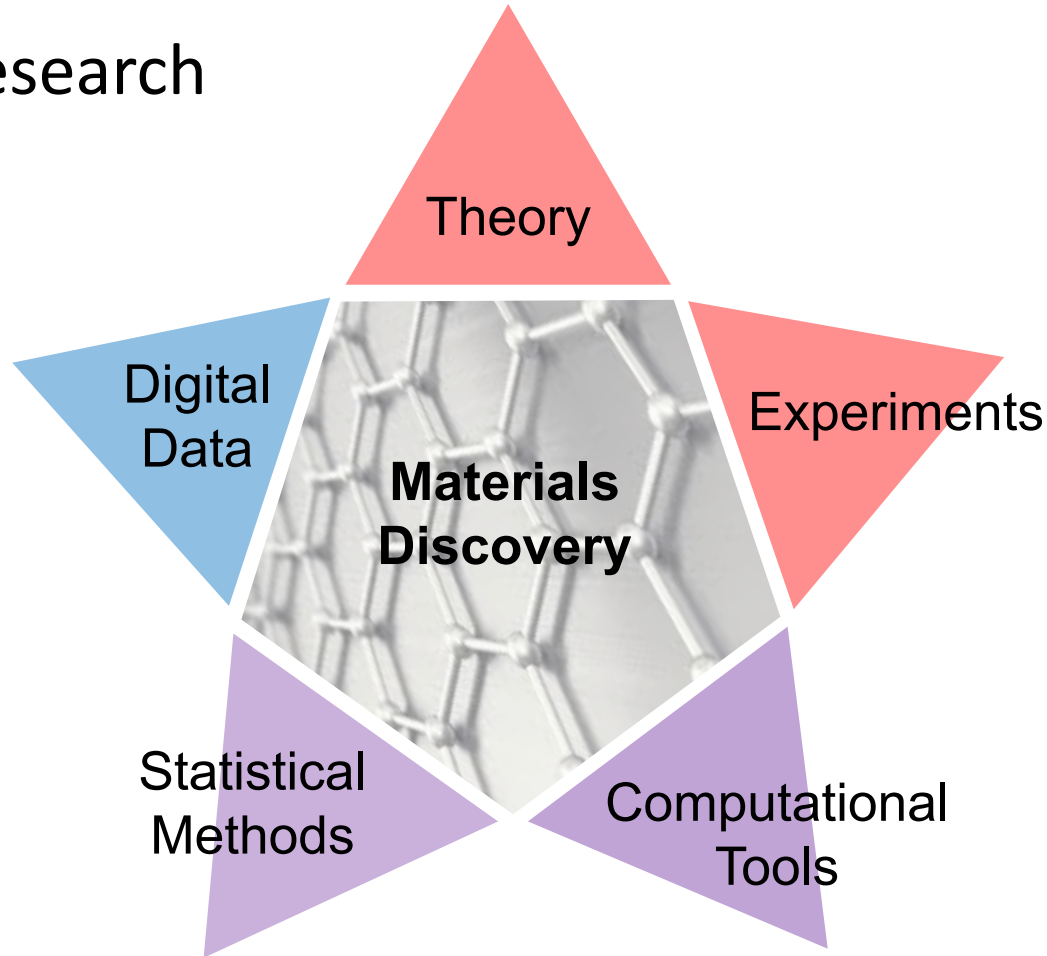


Machine Learning in Materials Physics Education

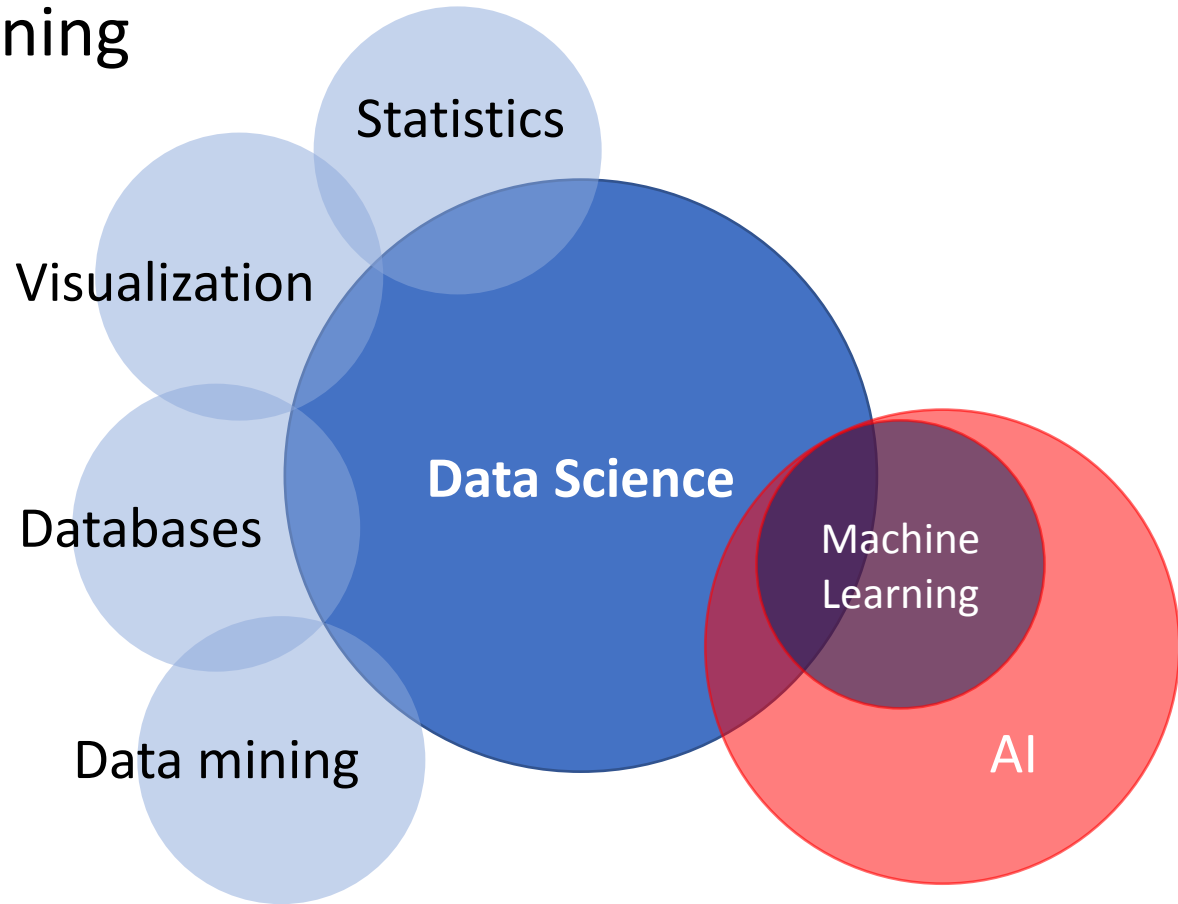
Trevor David Rhone

¹Department of Physics, Applied Physics and Astronomy, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute;

Materials research using ML



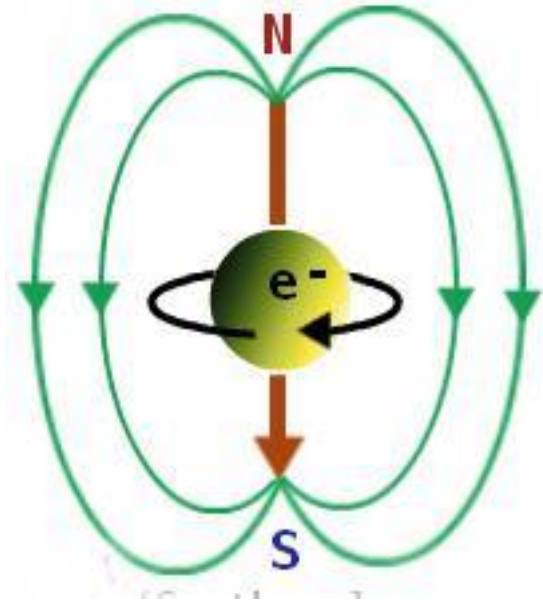
Machine learning



More Is Different

Broken symmetry and the nature of the hierarchical structure of science.

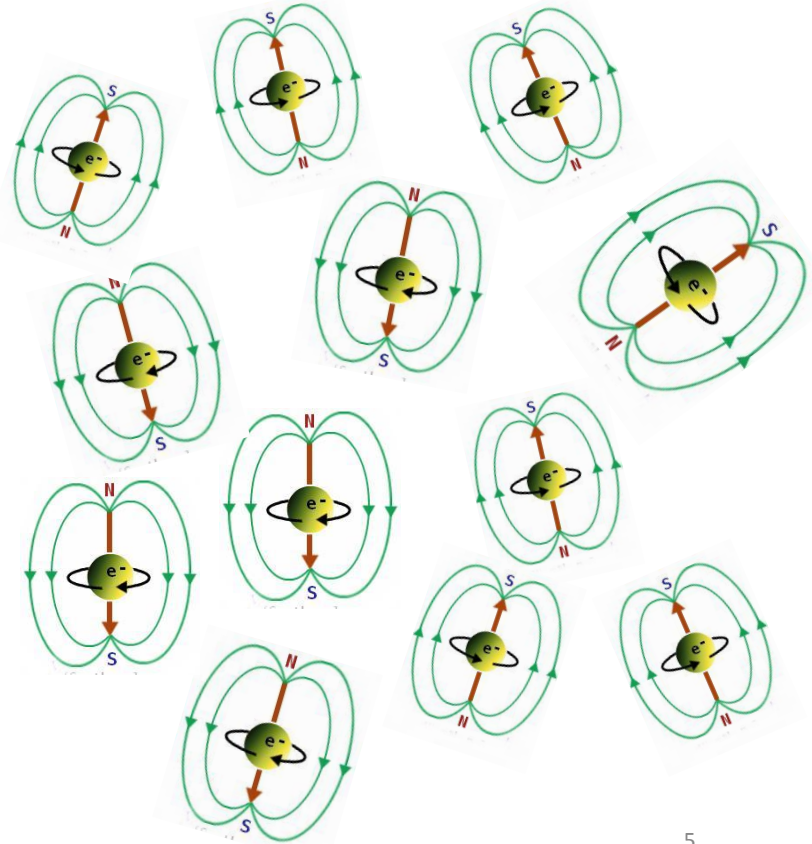
P. W. Anderson



More Is Different

Broken symmetry and the nature of
the hierarchical structure of science.

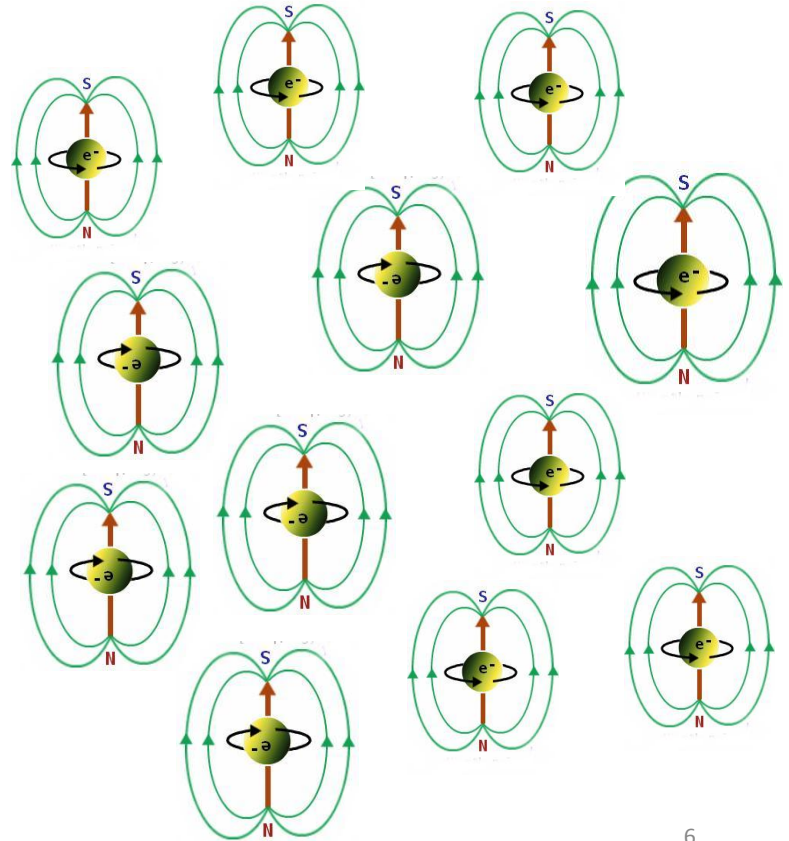
P. W. Anderson



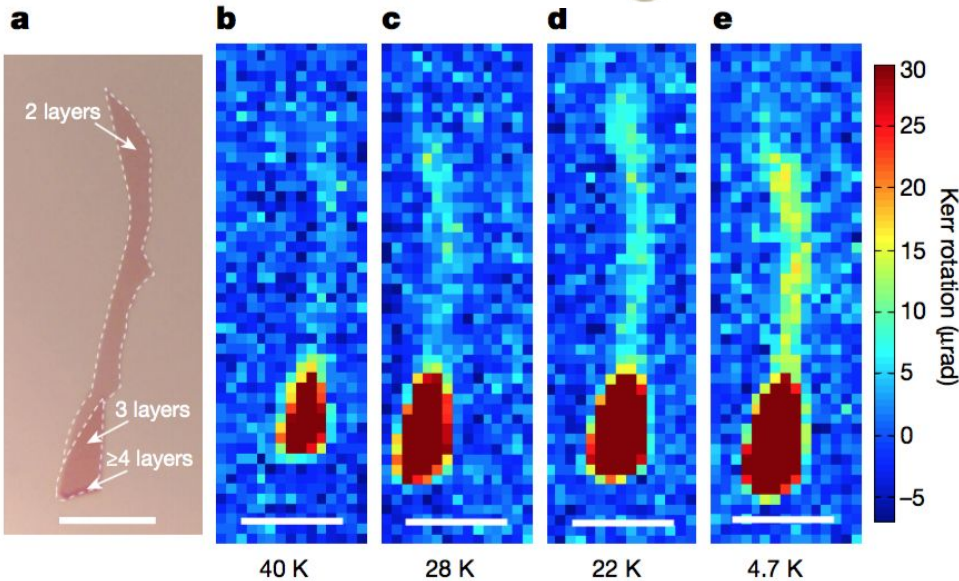
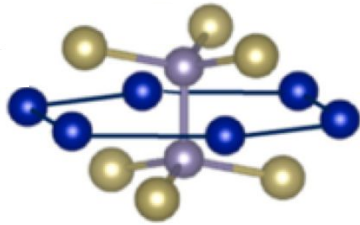
More Is Different

Broken symmetry and the nature of
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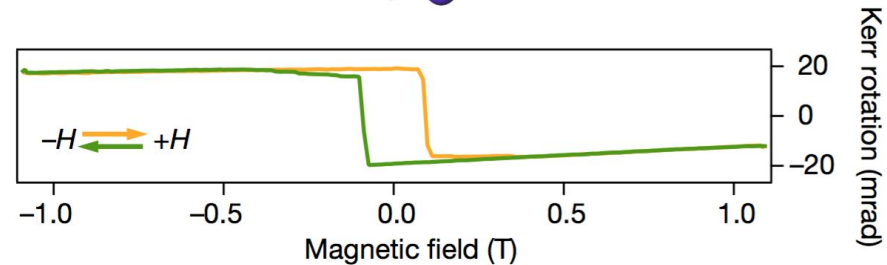
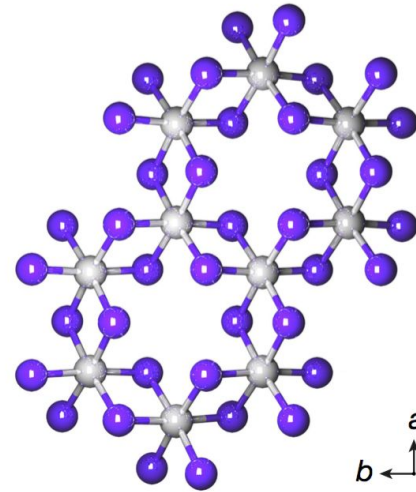
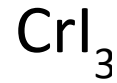
P. W. Anderson



Magnetic two-dimensional materials




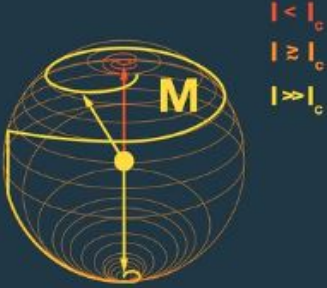


Gong, doi:10.1038/nature22060



Jarillo-Herrero,

doi:10.1038/nature22060

Key Advances in Spin-Transfer-Torque MRAM

Device	Write	Read	Scaling
<p>1974 Slonczewski (IBM) invents magnetic tunnel junction.</p> <p>1995 Moodera (MIT) and Miyazaki (Tohoku U.) demonstrate first room temperature magnetic tunnel junctions.</p>  <p>LOW RESISTANCE HIGH RESISTANCE</p> <p>A magnetic tunnel junction is a sandwich of two magnetic layers separated by a thin insulating layer. When the two magnets both point in the same direction ('0' state), the resistance is low. When they point in opposite directions ('1' state), the resistance is high.</p>	<p>1996 Slonczewski (IBM) invents spin-transfer-torque switching.</p>  <p>Spin torque switching is used to write the tunnel junction. As current is driven through the junction, the spins of the electrons are transferred from one magnet to the other magnet, thus switching it from pointing north to pointing south, or vice versa.</p>	<p>2004 Parkin (IBM) and Yuasa (AIST) publish discovery of high magnetoresistance in MgO tunnel junctions.</p>  <p>The first junctions used amorphous AlOx tunnel barriers, but the change in resistance between '0' and '1' states was fairly small. Crystalline MgO tunnel barriers give much larger changes in resistance, typically about 2-3x, enabling faster read.</p>	<p>2010 Worledge (IBM) and Ohno (Tohoku U.) demonstrate first perpendicular CoFeB tunnel junctions.</p>  <p>All early junctions had the north-south poles of the magnets lying in the plane of the wafer, even though Slonczewski had predicted having them aligned perpendicular to the plane of the wafer would require much lower write currents. New perpendicular magnetic materials had to be discovered to make this possible.</p>

ML in materials physics education

Overview

1. Physics research: Beginners guide to ML
 2. Coursework: ML in physics
 3. Workshops: Data science for physicists
- Machine learning for materials discovery
 - Two-dimensional (2D) magnetic materials

ML in materials physics education

Overview

1. Physics research: Beginners guide to ML
2. Coursework: ML in physics
3. Workshops: Data science for physicists

Magnetic two-dimensional materials

How do we find new 2D materials?

How to find new 2D magnetic materials?

Data-driven study of 2D magnetic materials

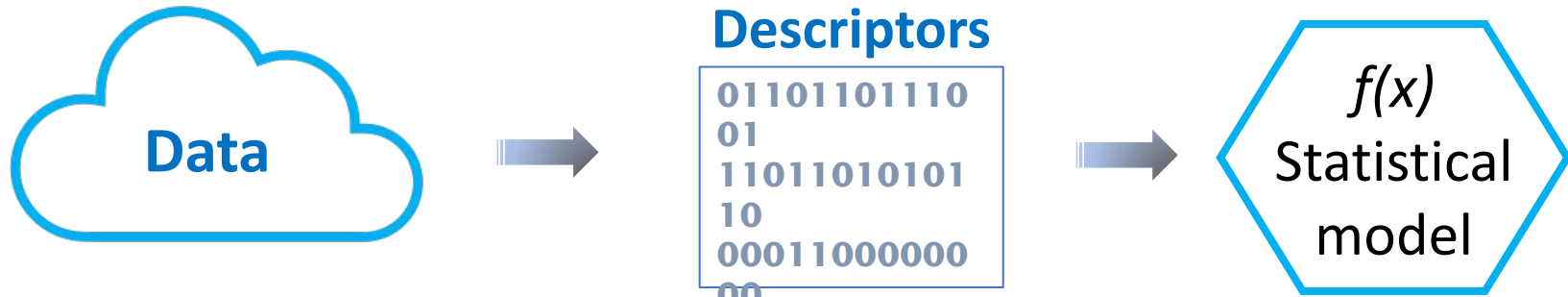
Materials science + Artificial intelligence

$$y = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N)$$

Magnetic moment

Number of spin up electrons
Number of valence electrons
...
Electronegativity

Machine Learning for Materials studies



- Materials databases
- Chemical space descriptors exist
- Datascience tools
 - Scikit learn, TensorFlow, Pytorch

Machine Learning for Materials studies



MATERIALSCLOUD

scientific reports

Data-driven studies of magnetic two-dimensional materials

[Trevor David Rhone](#) , [Wei Chen](#), [Shaan Desai](#), [Steven B. Torrisi](#), [Daniel T. Larson](#), [Amir Yacoby](#) & [Efthimos Kaxiras](#)



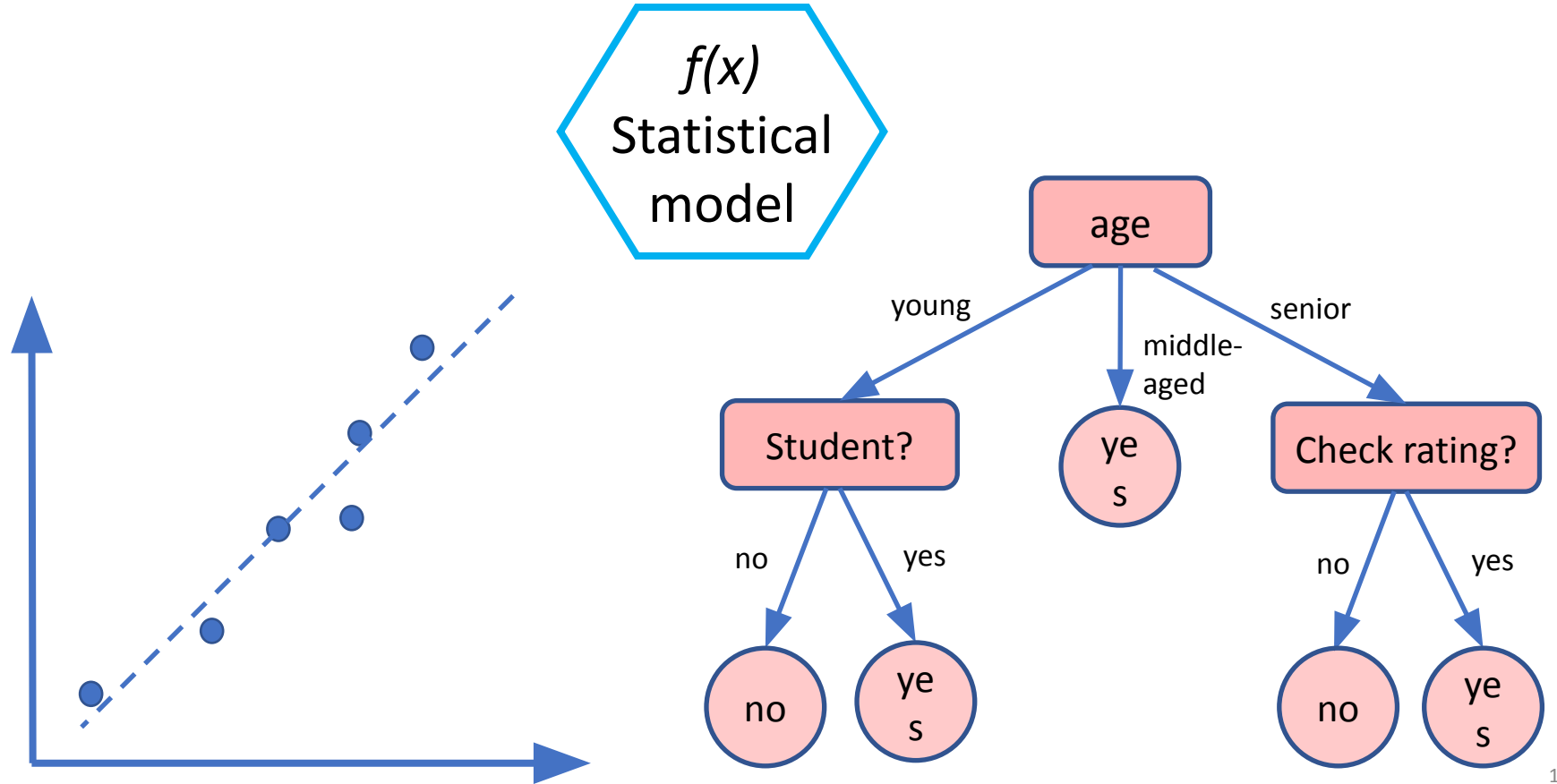
Machine Learning for Materials studies

Descriptors

```
01101101110
01
11011010101
10
00011000000
00
11001001001
11
11001101101
01
```

- Mathematical representation of a material
 - Atomic properties
 - Pymatgen, Matminer
 - Encodes the crystal structure
 - SOAP kernel, Coulomb kernel (Dscribe python package)

Machine Learning for Materials studies



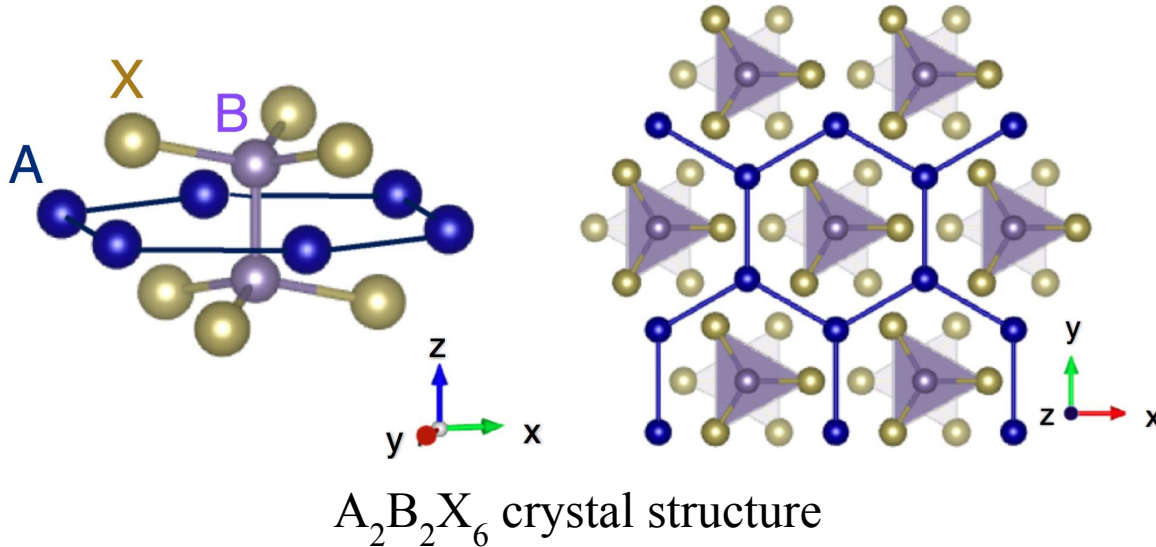
Machine Learning for Materials studies

Magnetic 2D crystals

Machine Learning for Materials studies

Magnetic 2D crystals

Transition metal chalcogenides are magnetic 2D crystals



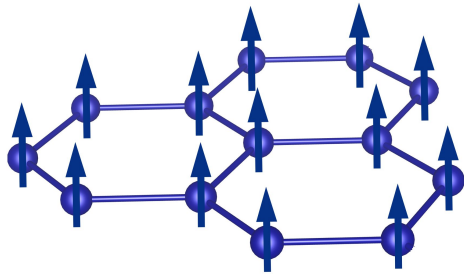
- $CrGeTe_3$ is a ferromagnet (FM)^{1,2}
- $CrSiTe_3$ is an antiferromagnet (AFM)¹

Machine Learning for Materials studies

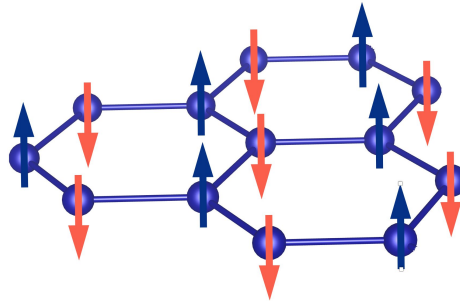
Magnetic 2D crystals

Transition metal chalcogenides are magnetic 2D crystals

FM



AFM



- CrGeTe₃ is a ferromagnet (FM)^{1,2}
- CrSiTe₃ is an antiferromagnet (AFM)¹

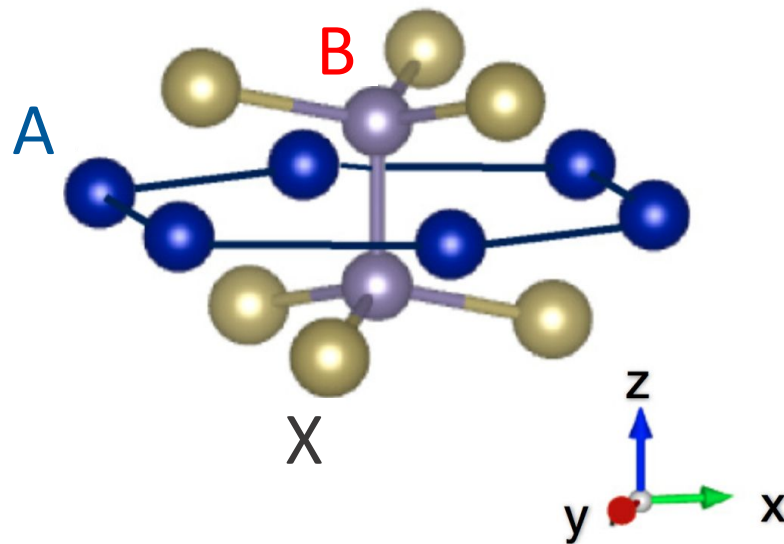
↑ spin up
↓ spin down

Magnetic configurations

Magnetic van der Waals materials

$A_2B_2X_6$ structures

- 198 $A_2B_2X_6$ structures using first-principles quantum calculations (DFT)
 - Total # of structures $\sim 10^4$
 - NM, FM and AFM spin configurations
- Extract data:
 - Formation energy
 - Magnetic order
 - Magnetic moment



Magnetic van der Waals materials

$A_2B_2X_6$ structures

Substitutions:

○ A site:

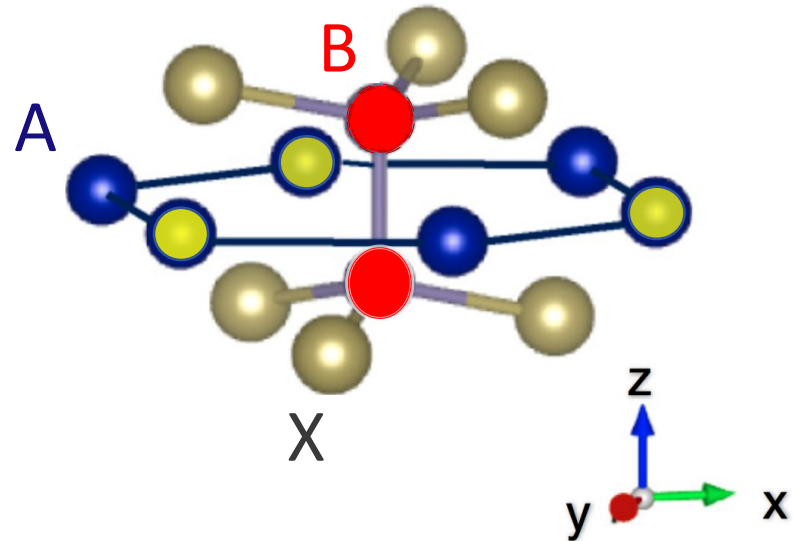
- $Cr_{0.5}A_{0.5}$
- A: Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Y, Nb, Ru

○ B site:

- Si, Ge, P combinations
- B: Si, Ge, P, $Si_{0.5}Ge_{0.5}$, $Si_{0.5}P_{0.5}$, $Ge_{0.5}P_{0.5}$

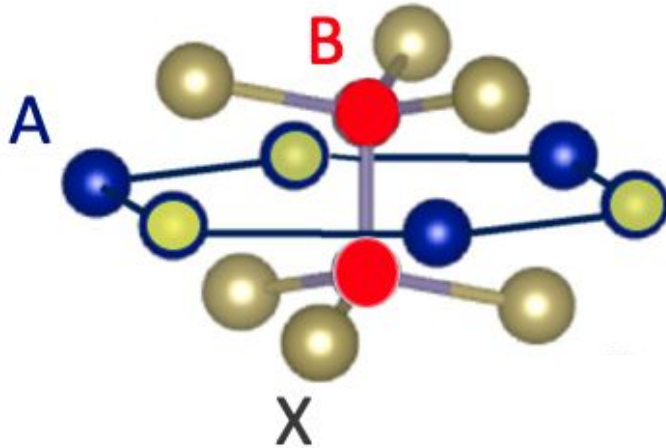
○ X site:

- S, Se, Te



Magnetic van der Waals materials

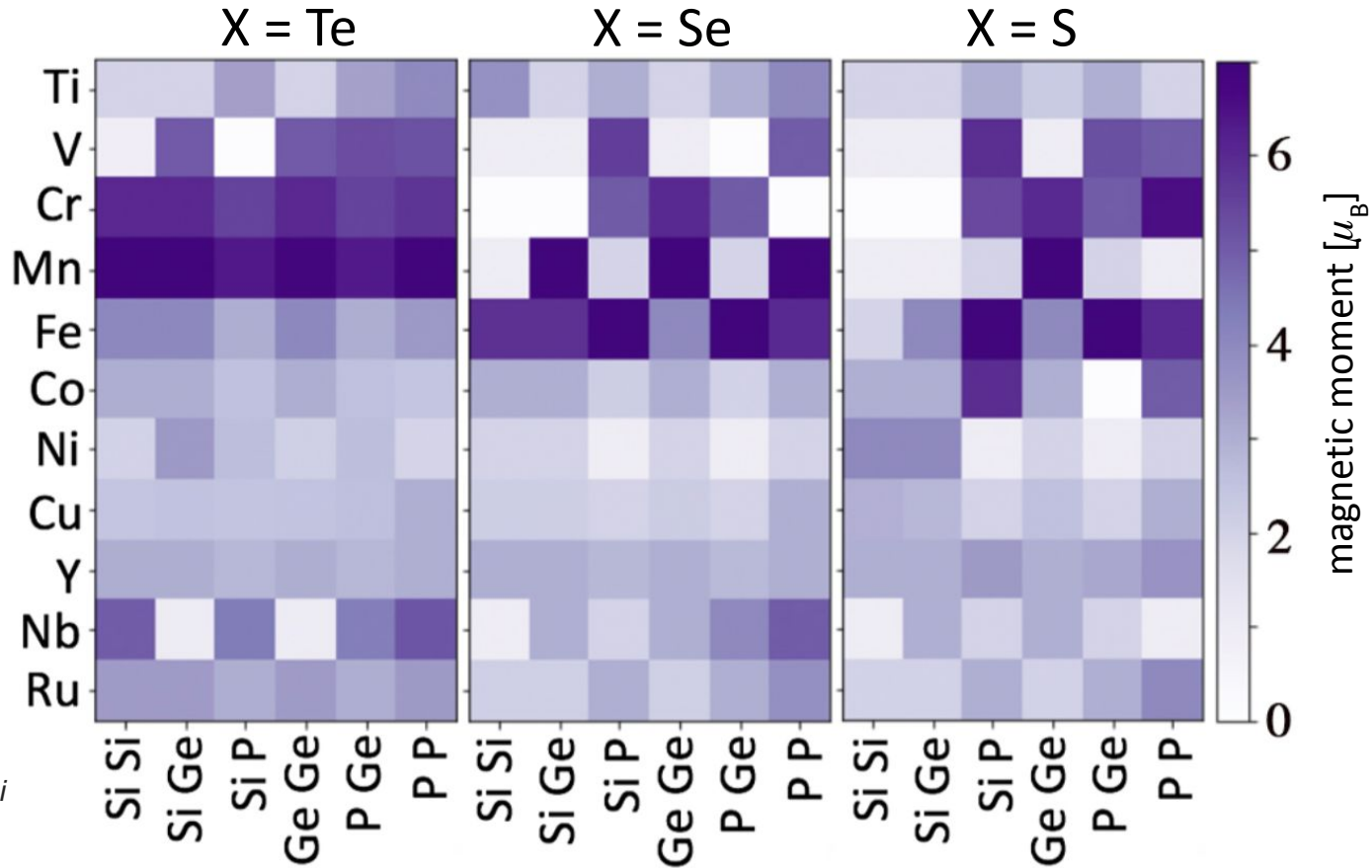
$A_2B_2X_6$ structures



1 H Hydrogen 1.008	2 He Helium 4.003																		
3 Li Lithium 6.941	4 Be Beryllium 9.012	5 B Boron 10.811	6 C Carbon 12.011	7 N Nitrogen 14.007	8 O Oxygen 15.999	9 F Fluorine 18.998	10 Ne Neon 20.180												
11 Na Sodium 22.990	12 Mg Magnesium 24.305	13 Al Aluminum 26.982	14 Si Silicon 28.086	15 P Phosphorus 30.974	16 S Sulfur 32.066	17 Cl Chlorine 35.453	18 Ar Argon 39.948												
19 K Potassium 39.098	20 Ca Calcium 40.078	21 Sc Scandium 44.956	22 Ti Titanium 47.88	23 V Vanadium 50.942	24 Cr Chromium 51.996	25 Mn Manganese 54.938	26 Fe Iron 55.933	27 Co Cobalt 58.933	28 Ni Nickel 58.693	29 Cu Copper 63.546	30 Zn Zinc 65.39	31 Ga Gallium 69.732	32 Ge Germanium 72.61	33 As Arsenic 74.922	34 Se Selenium 78.972	35 Br Bromine 79.904	36 Kr Krypton 84.80		
37 Rb Rubidium 84.468	38 Sr Strontium 87.62	39 Y Yttrium 88.906	40 Zr Zirconium 91.224	41 Nb Niobium 92.906	42 Mo Molybdenum 95.95	43 Tc Technetium 98.907	44 Ru Ruthenium 101.07	45 Rh Rhodium 102.906	46 Pd Palladium 106.42	47 Ag Silver 107.868	48 Cd Cadmium 112.411	49 In Indium 114.818	50 Sn Tin 118.71	51 Sb Antimony 121.760	52 Te Tellurium 127.6	53 I Iodine 126.904	54 Xe Xenon 131.29		
55 Cs Cesium 132.905	56 Ba Barium 137.327	57-71	72 Hf Hafnium 178.49	73 Ta Tantalum 180.948	74 W Tungsten 183.85	75 Re Rhenium 186.207	76 Os Osmium 190.23	77 Ir Iridium 192.22	78 Pt Platinum 195.08	79 Au Gold 196.967	80 Hg Mercury 200.59	81 Tl Thallium 204.383	82 Pb Lead 207.2	83 Bi Bismuth 208.980	84 Po Polonium [208.982]	85 At Astatine 209.987	86 Rn Radon 222.018		

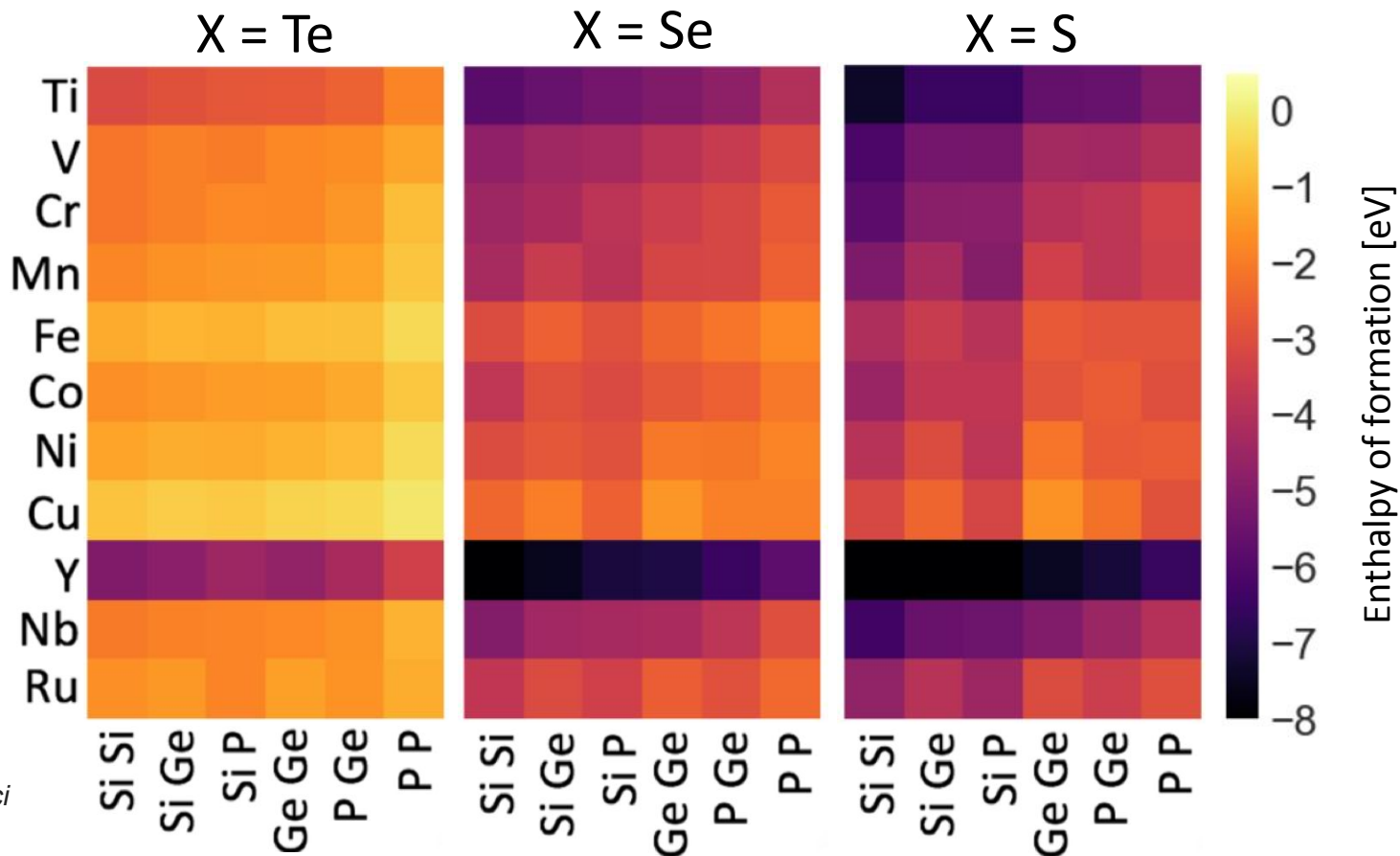
Magnetic moment of $A_2B_2X_6$

Magnetic moment of $A_2B_2X_6$



Formation energy of $A_2B_2X_6$

Formation energy of $A_2B_2X_6$



Machine learning in materials science

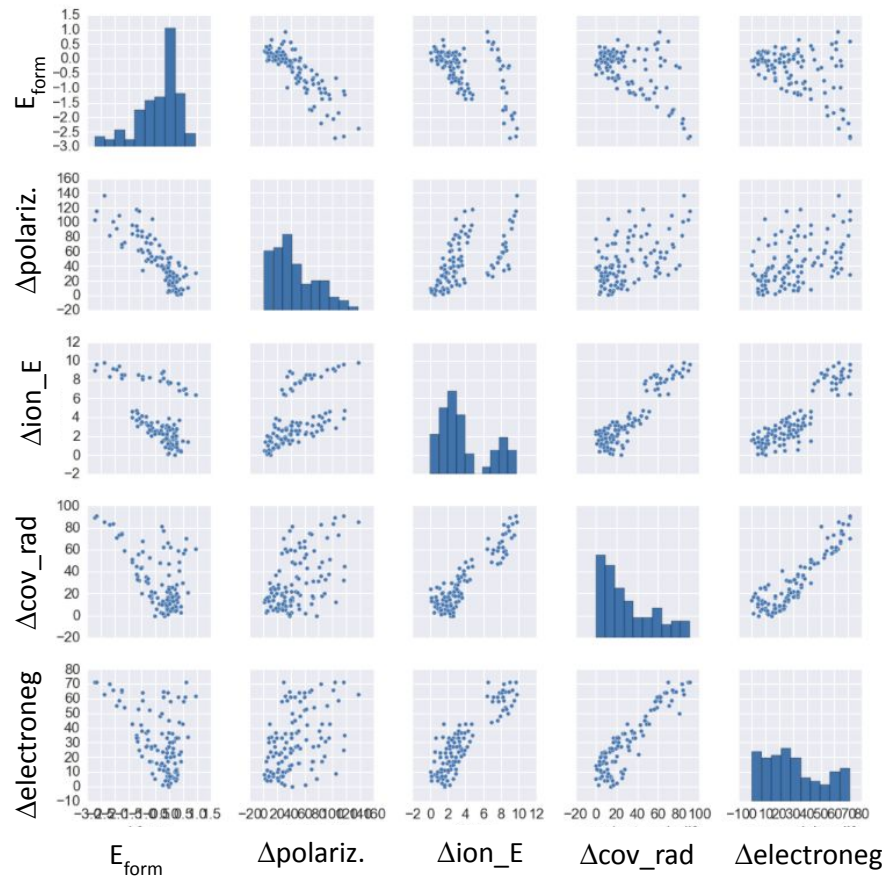
Materials descriptors

- Describe system using easily attainable components
 - Atomic properties, p
- Compound Property, P
 - $\text{mean}(p(A), p(B), p(X))$
 - $\text{variance}(p(A), p(B), p(X))$
- Total # of descriptors:
 - 61
- Atomic property, p :
 - Number of spin up e's
 - atomic radius
 - etc.

Machine learning in materials science

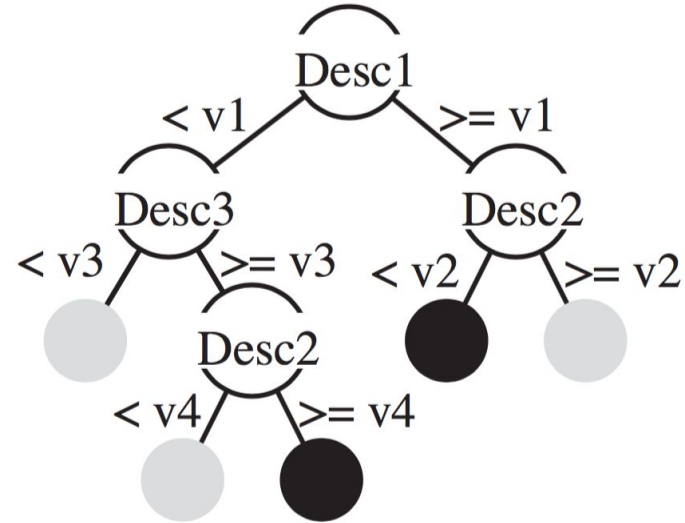
Data visualization

- Atomic properties, p
 - Polarizability
 - Ionization energy
 - Covalent radius
 - electronegativity



Machine Learning models

- Random forest regression
- Inputs: X
 - Number of spin up e's
- Output: Y
 - Magnetic moment
- Training data (70%)
- Test data (30%)



- Node m , region R_m , N_m observations
- Mean Absolute Error
 - minimize L1 error using median values at terminal nodes

$$L(X_m) = \frac{1}{N_m} \sum_{i \in N_m} |y_i - \bar{y}_m|$$

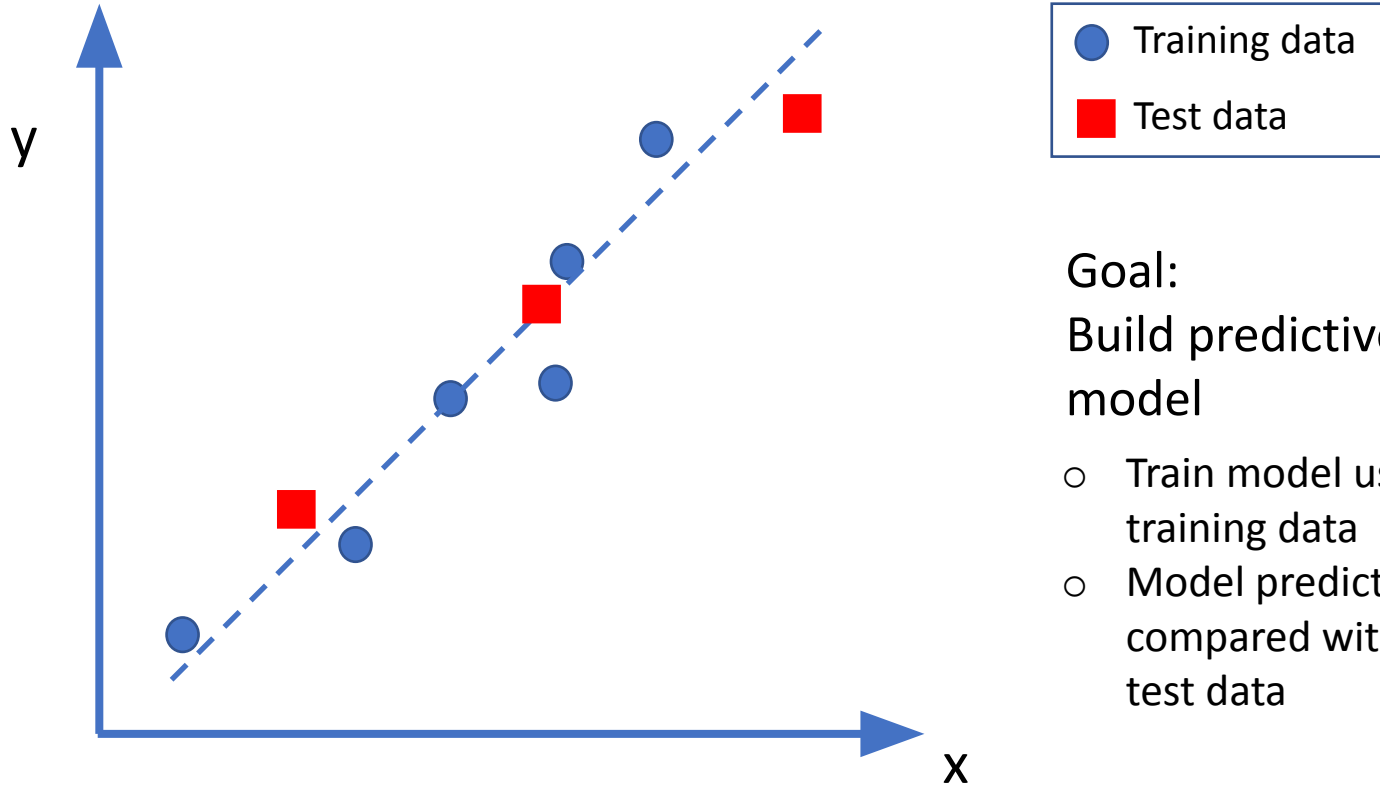
$$\bar{y}_m = \frac{1}{N_m} \sum_{i \in N_m} y_i$$

Machine Learning models

Training data versus test data

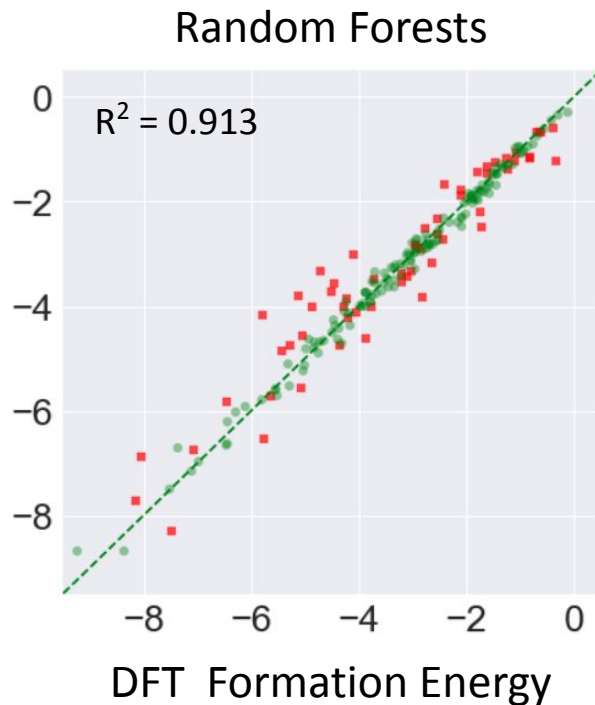
Machine Learning models

Training data versus test data

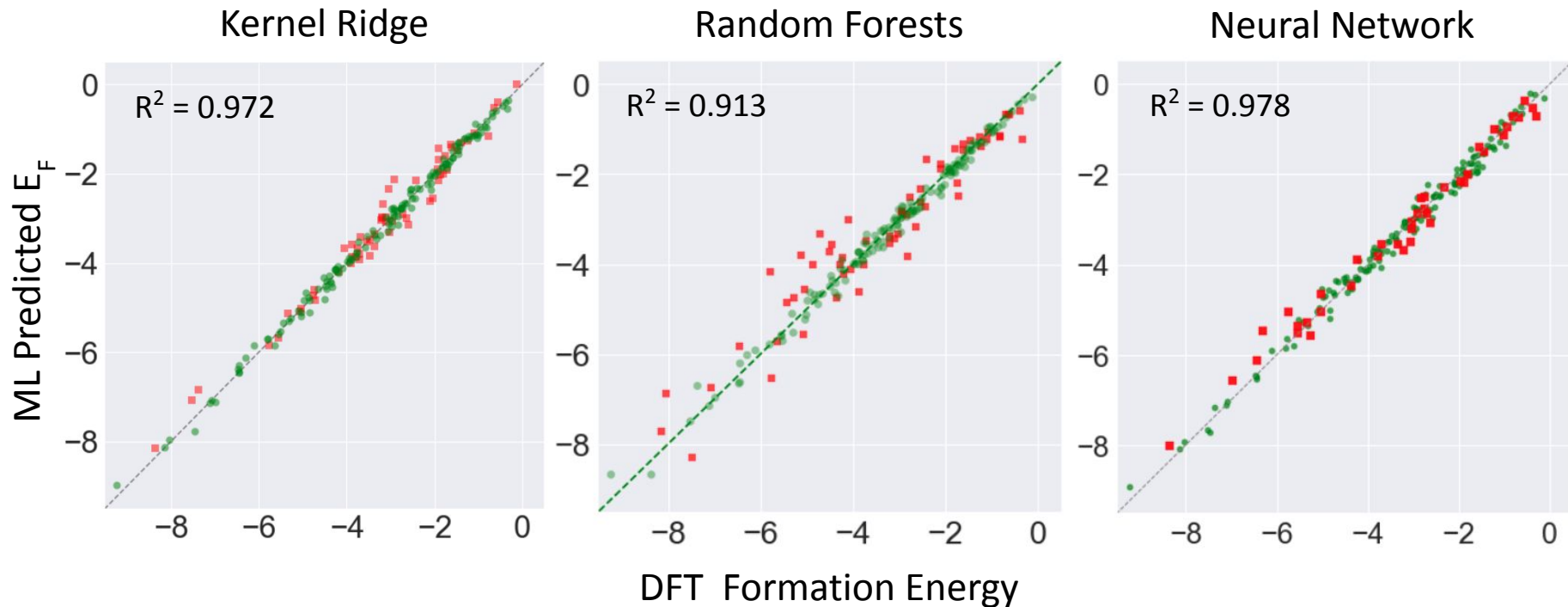


Machine learning predictions of DFT formation energy

Machine learning predictions of DFT formation energy

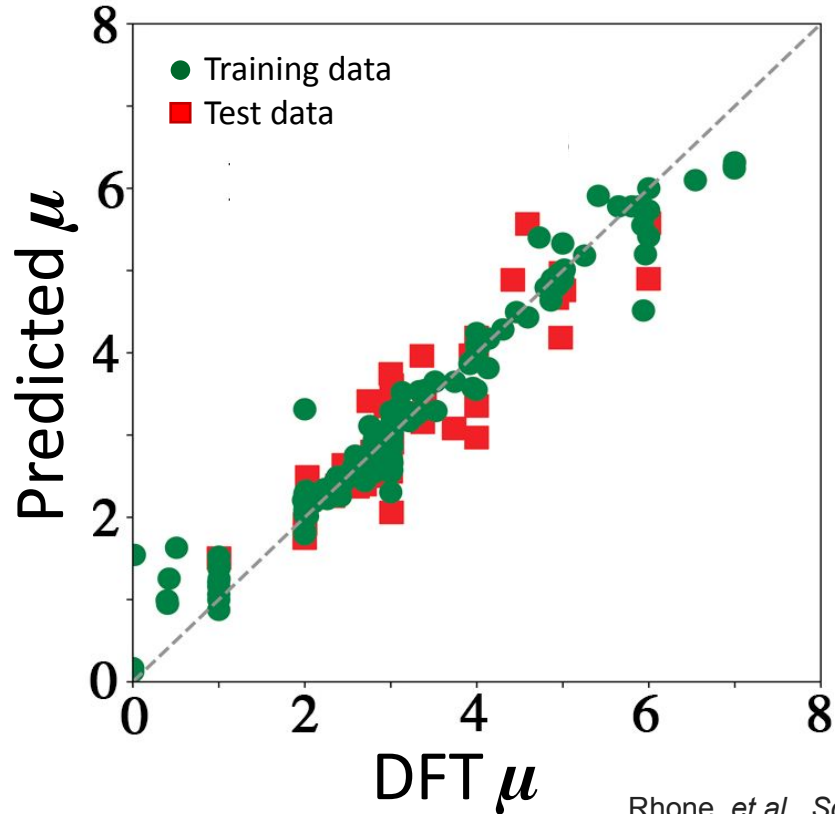


Machine learning predictions of DFT formation energy



Machine learning predictions

Magnetic moment, X=Te

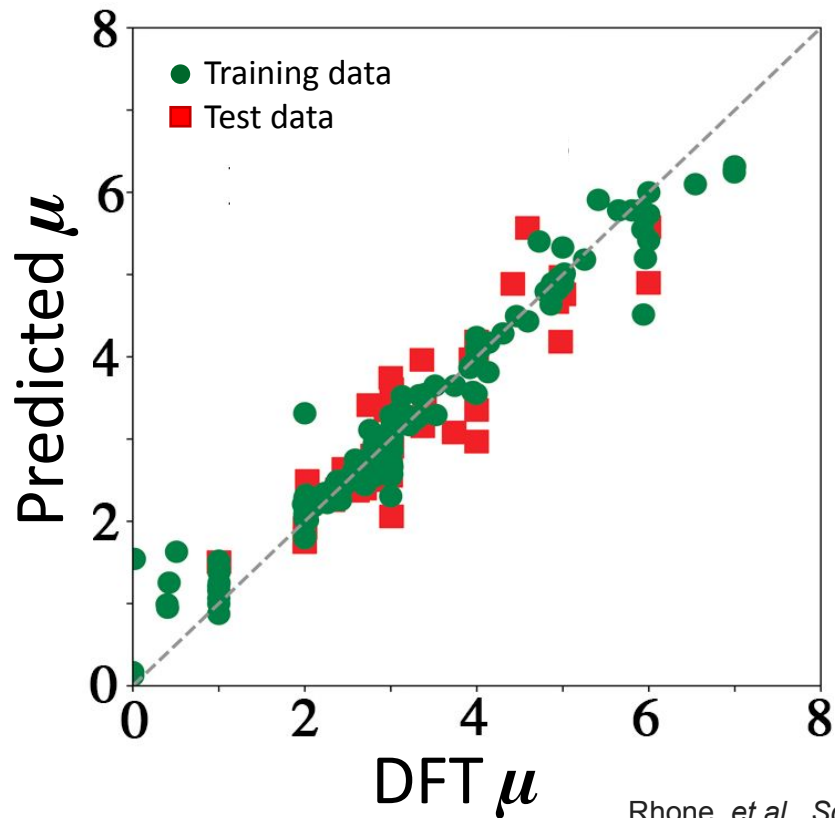


- N = 262
- Random forest $R^2 = 0.98$
- Mean absolute error (MAE) = $0.30 \mu_B$

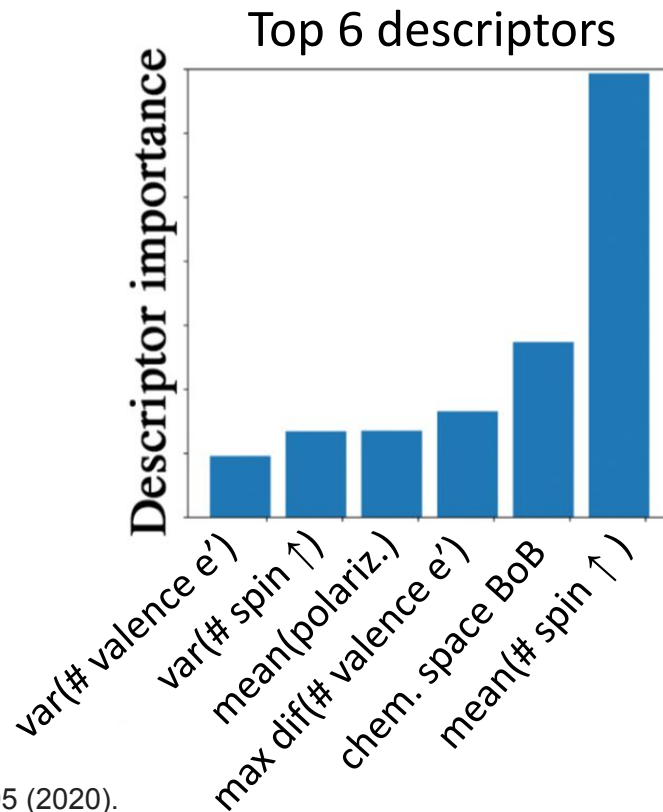
DFT: first-principles quantum calculations
 μ : magnetic moment \sim magnetization

Machine learning predictions

Magnetic moment, X=Te



Rhone, et al., *Sci Rep* 10, 15795 (2020).



ML in materials physics education

Overview

1. Physics research: Beginners guide to ML
2. Coursework: ML in physics
3. Workshops: Data science for physicists

ML in physics coursework

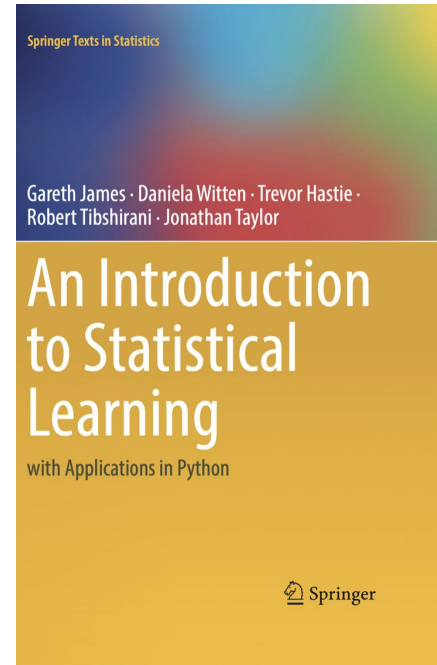
Computational physics course

- 5 lectures on data science:
 - Introduction to data science
 - Introduction to neural networks
 - Neural networks for image analysis

ML in physics coursework

Computational physics course

- Introduction to data science
 - Data mining
 - Data visualization
 - Machine learning models



ML in physics coursework

Computational physics course

- Introduction to data science
 - In-class exercises

scientific reports

Data-driven studies of magnetic two-dimensional materials

[Trevor David Rhone](#) , [Wei Chen](#), [Shaan Desai](#), [Steven B. Torrisi](#), [Daniel T. Larson](#), [Amir Yacoby](#) & [Efthimios Kaxiras](#)



MATERIALSCLOUD

ML in physics coursework

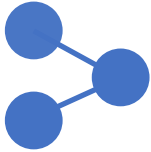
Computational physics course

- Introduction to neural networks
 - Feed forward neural networks
 - Convolutional neural networks

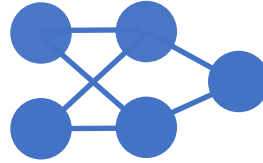
Neural Networks

Architectures

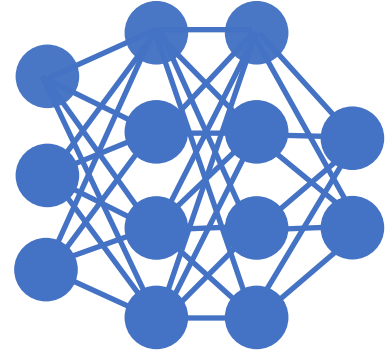
Perceptron



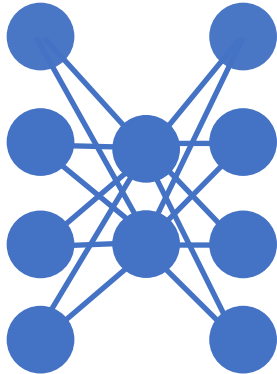
Feed Forward
NN



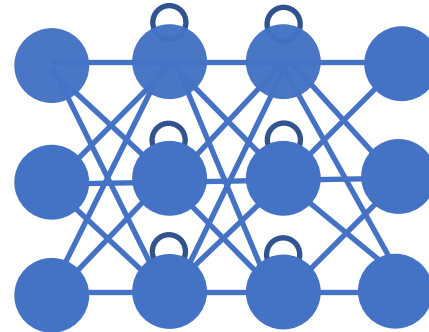
Deep
NN



Autoencoder

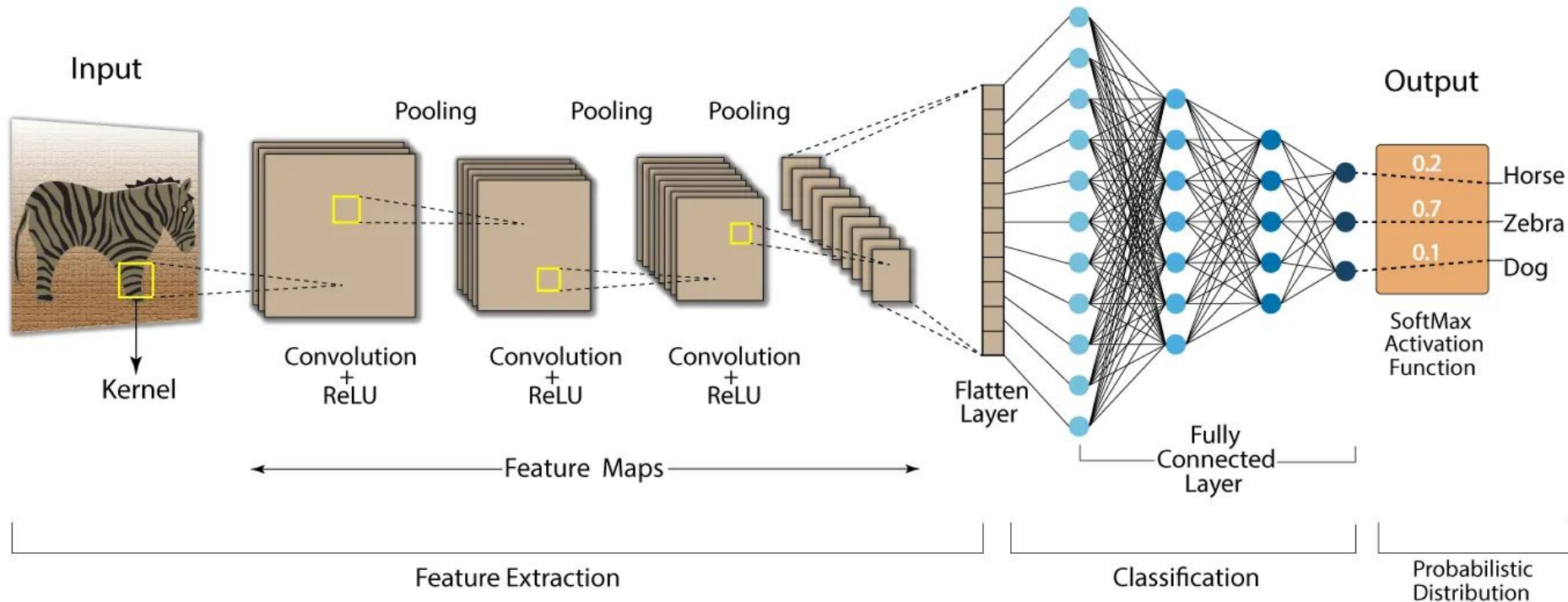


Recurrent
NN



Neural Networks

Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN)



ML in physics coursework

Computational physics course

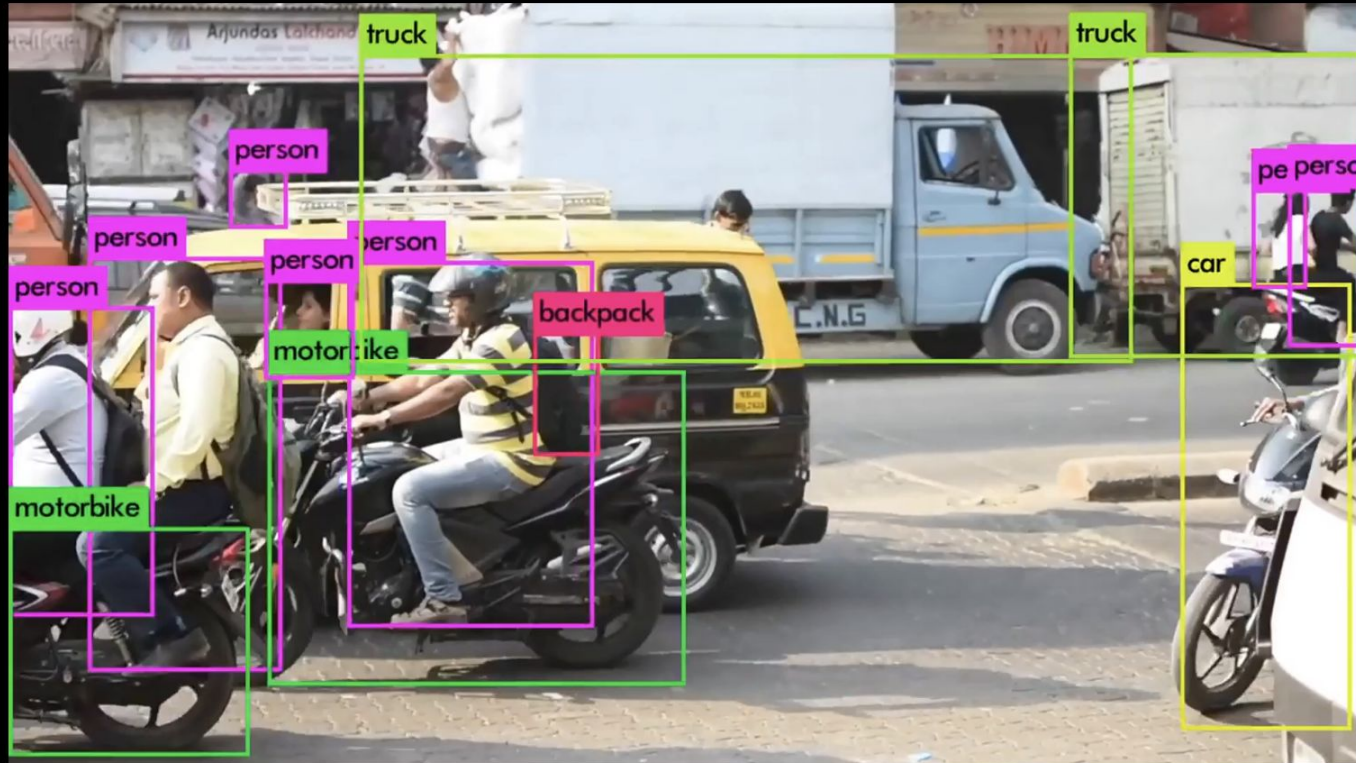
- Neural networks for image analysis



**INSTITUTE FOR APPLIED
COMPUTATIONAL SCIENCE**
AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY

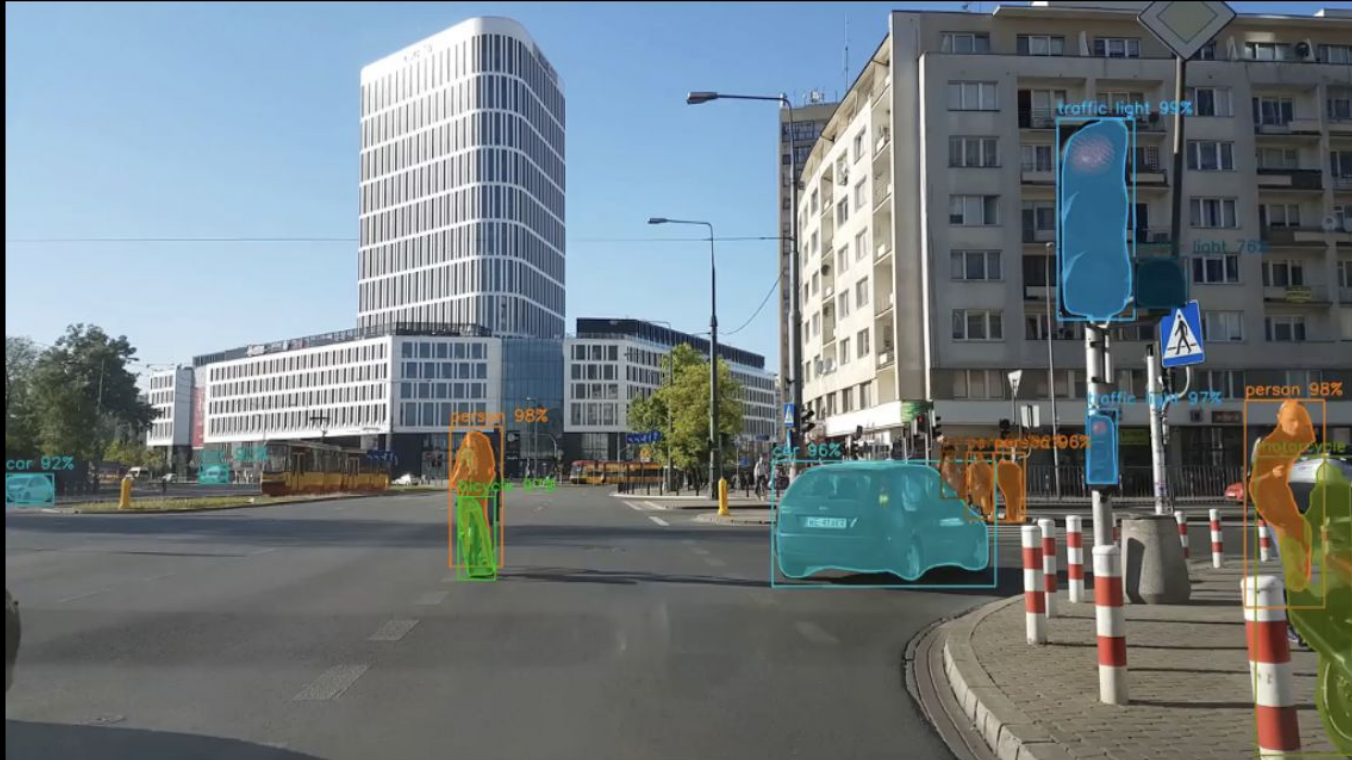
Neural networks for image analysis

You Only Look Once (YOLO) - 2016



Neural networks for image analysis

Mask-RCNN - 2017



ML in physics coursework

Computational physics course

- Neural networks for image analysis

ML in physics coursework

Computational physics course

- Neural networks for image analysis
 - MNIST digits data set
 - Xray images of covid patients

Google colaboratory excercise



COVID-19 RADIOGRAPHY DATABASE

<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/tawsifurrahman/covid19-radiography-database>

Database from Kaggle!



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Workshops: Data science for physicists

- **APS Topical Group on Data Science workshop (2020)**,
A beginner's guide to using data science for physicists
- **TWIML AI Symposium (2020)**, Webinar,
Data science education for physicists
- **Magnetic properties from first-principles workshop, Bilkent University (2021)**,
Machine Learning Approaches for Magnetic Characterization
- YouTube tutorials
 - www.materials-intelligence.com

Acknowledgements



- This work used the Extreme Science and Engineering Discovery Environment (XSEDE), which is supported by National Science Foundation grant number ACI-1548562



- This research used resources of the Argonne Leadership Computing Facility, which is a DOE Office of Science User Facility supported under Contract DE-AC02-06CH11357.



- This material is based upon work supported by the National Science Foundation CAREER award under Grant No 2044842