



Hands-on tutorial:

Maximizing High-Throughput Discovery and Machine Learning Efficiency Through Computational Workflows

Sarath Menon and Jörg Neugebauer

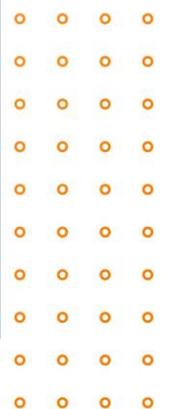
Acknowledgments

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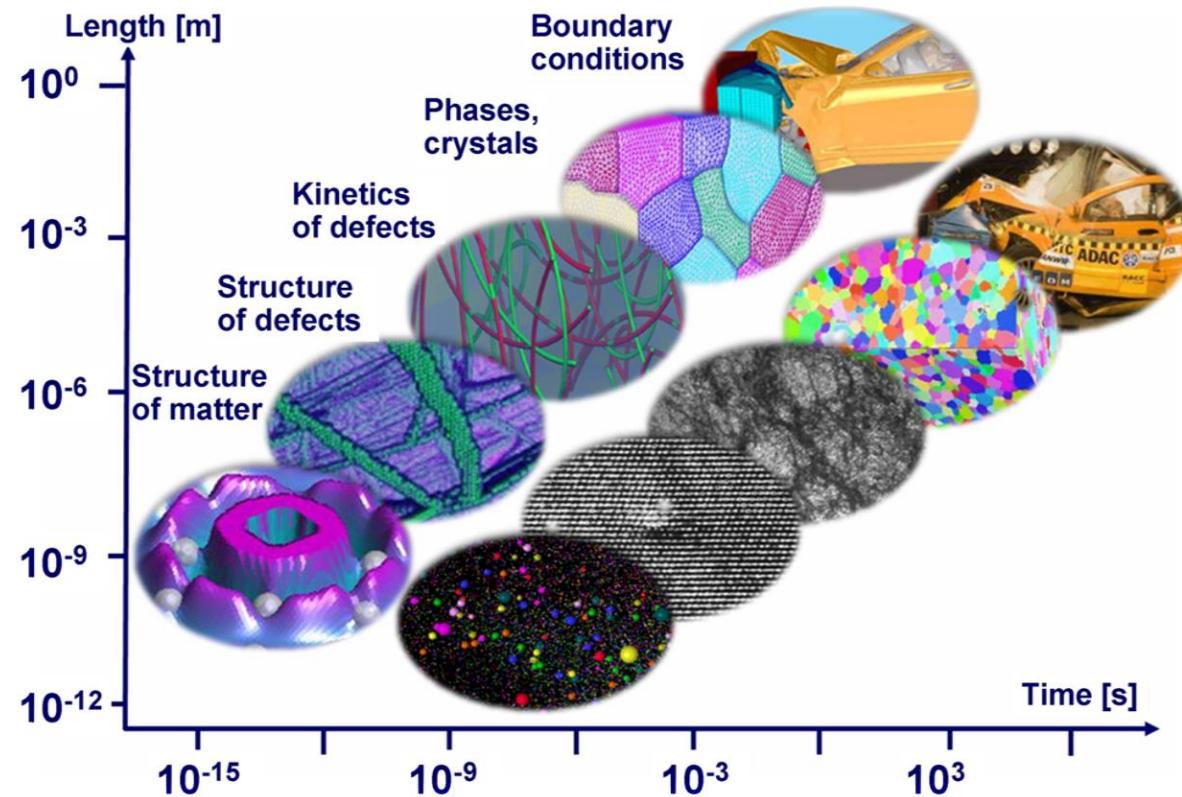
³ICAMS, Ruhr-Universität Bochum



Multiscale challenge in materials modeling and experiment



Inherent multiscale character of materials



Multiscale & multiscale simulations often require complex simulation workflows and large-scale simulations

- **But: Tools have been independently developed and are not interoperable**

Key Challenge – Sampling Huge Configuration Spaces



$$Z(V, T, x, \alpha_{phase}) = \left\langle e^{-E^{QM}(\{\vec{R}_I, Z_I, \sigma_I, f_i, \dots\}_V)/k_B T} \right\rangle_{V, T, x, \alpha_{phase}}$$

3N N 3N N

N ... Number of atoms

➤ Exploration of a huge (8N dimensional) configuration space!

- In principle well-suited for exascale computing
- But any brute force approach is unfeasible:
 - 10 data points on each coordinate
 - 100 atoms
 - 10^{800} configurations

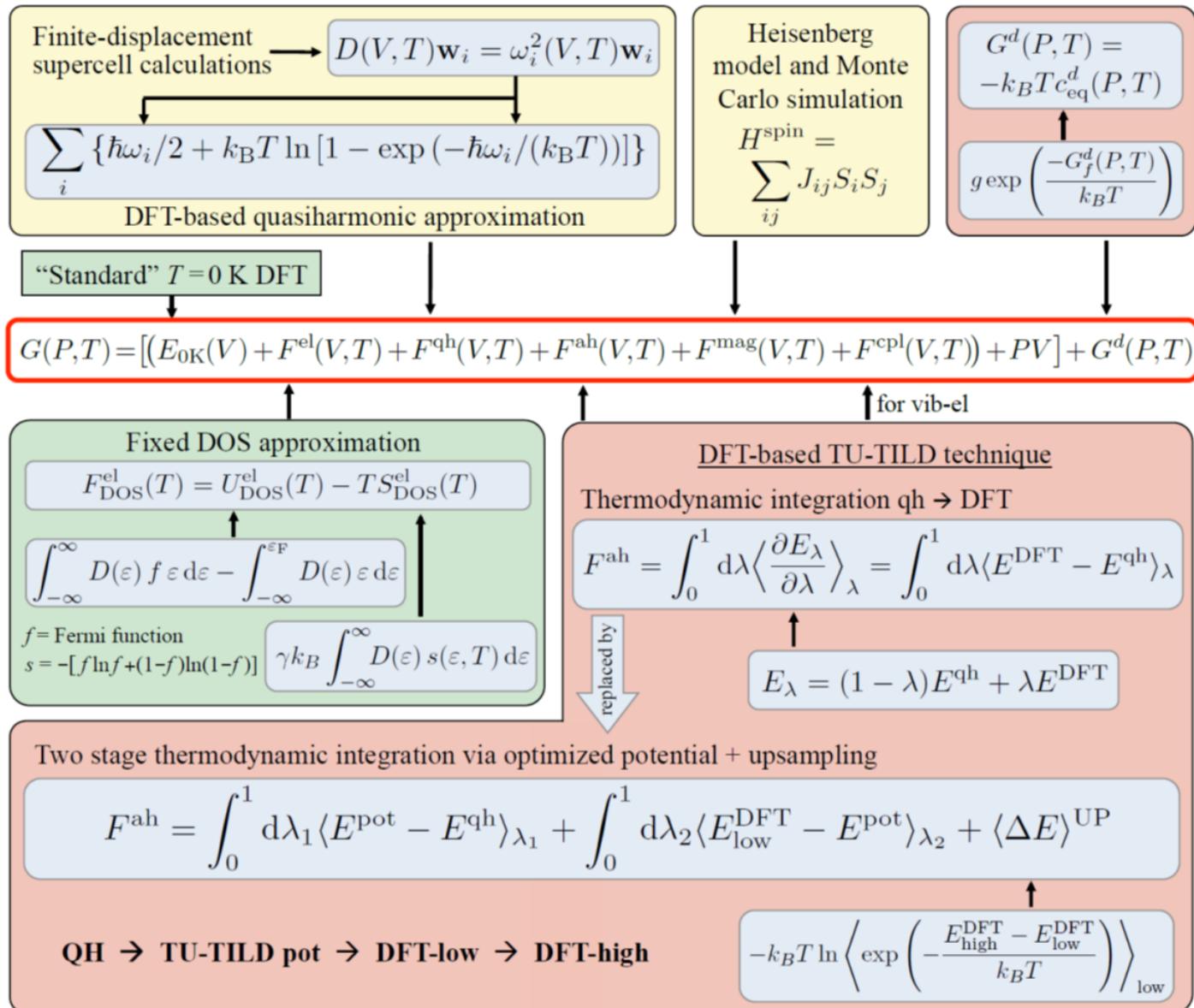
Dimensionality reduction is mandatory!

- Math + ML concepts

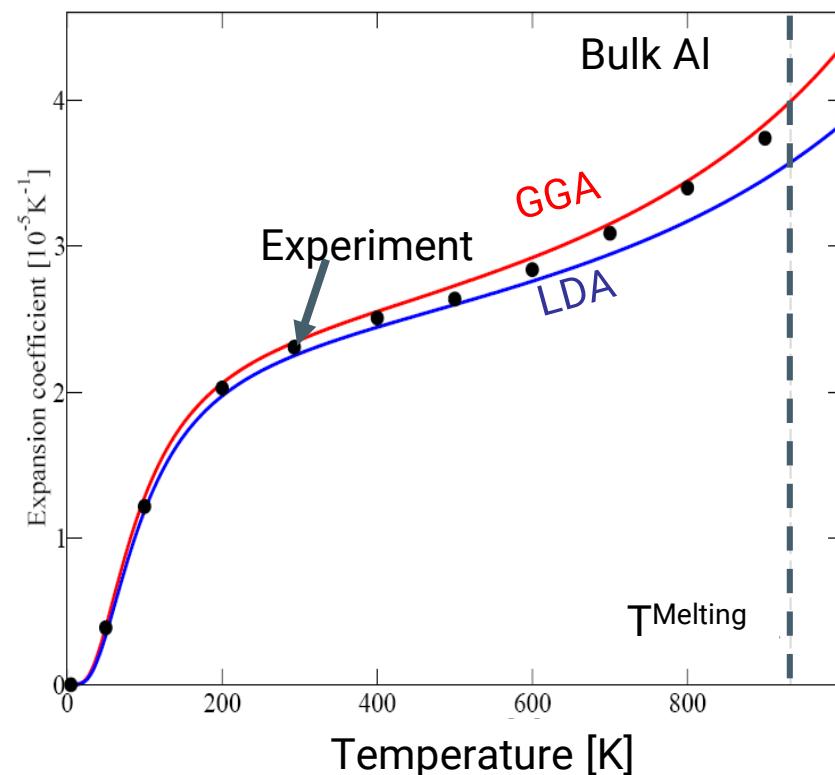


Practical examples of sampling/navigating in high-dimensional configuration spaces

Ab initio up to the melting temperature

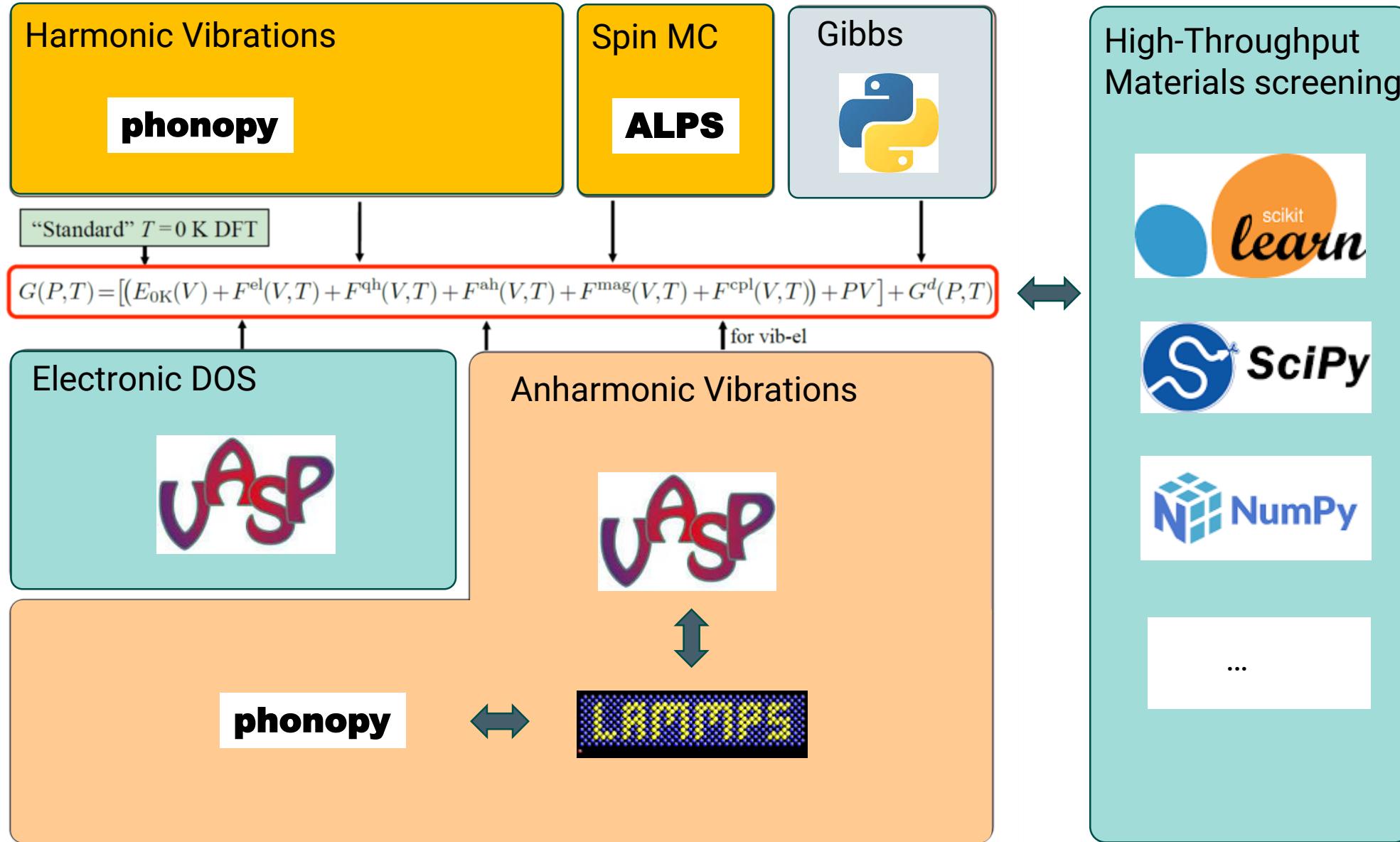


Thermal expansion coefficient vs T

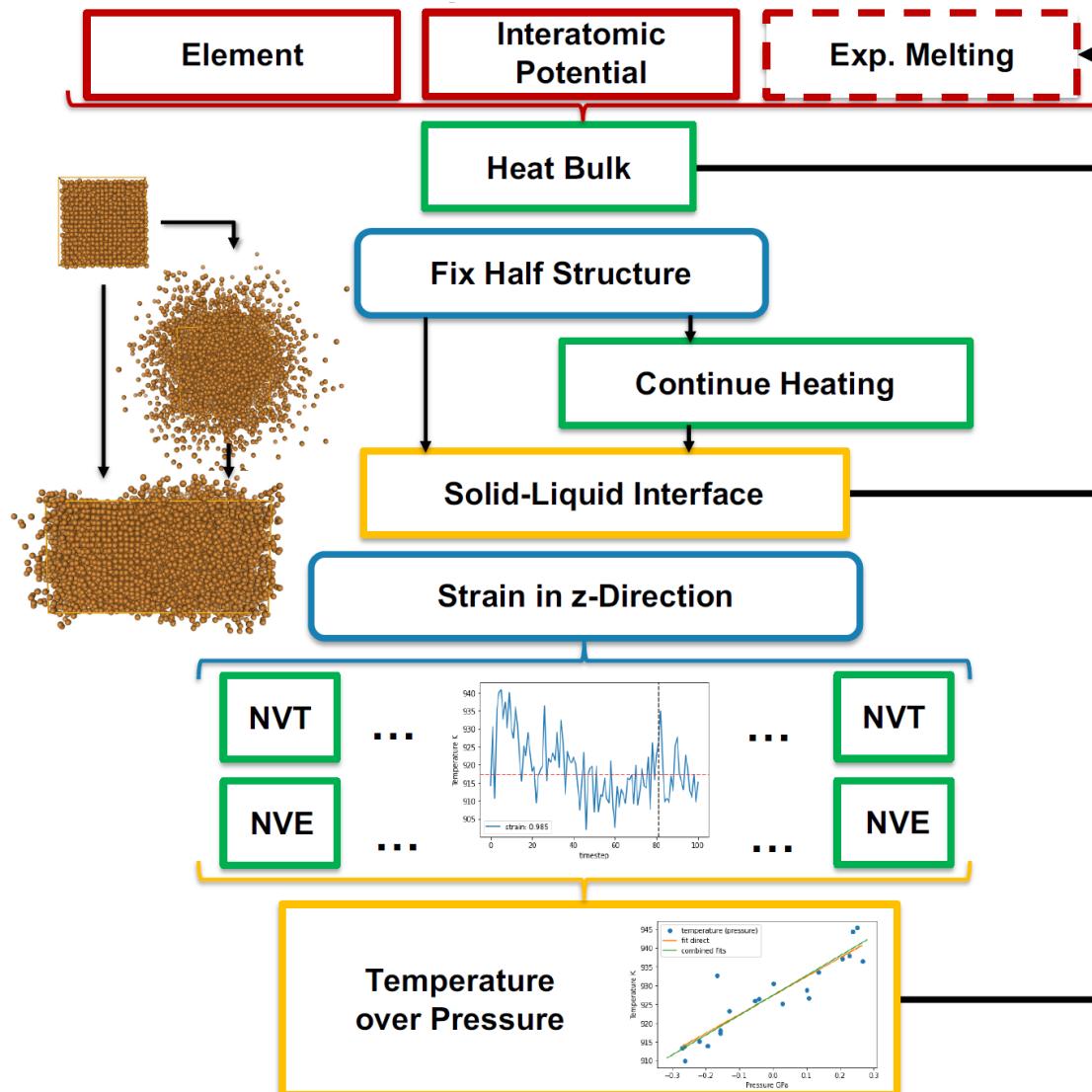


Workflows reduce computational effort from 10^7 down to 10^2 high-quality DFT calculations needed!

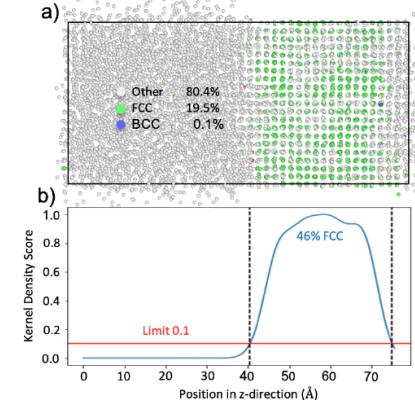
Ab initio up to the melting temperature



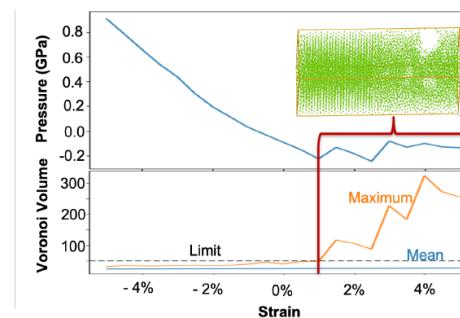
Fully autonomous algorithm to determine melting point



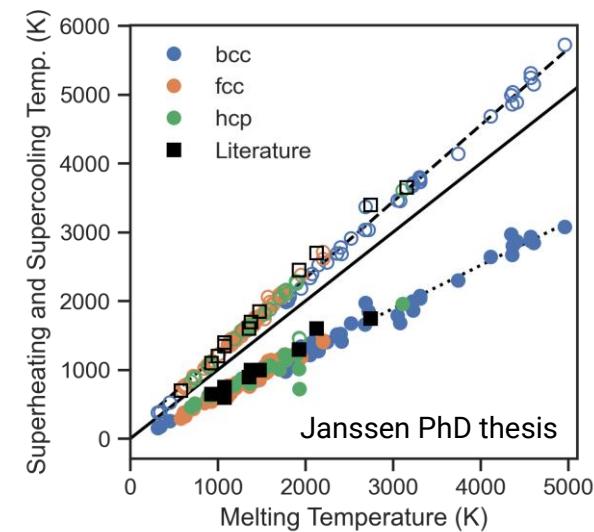
Solid Liquid Detector



Void Detector

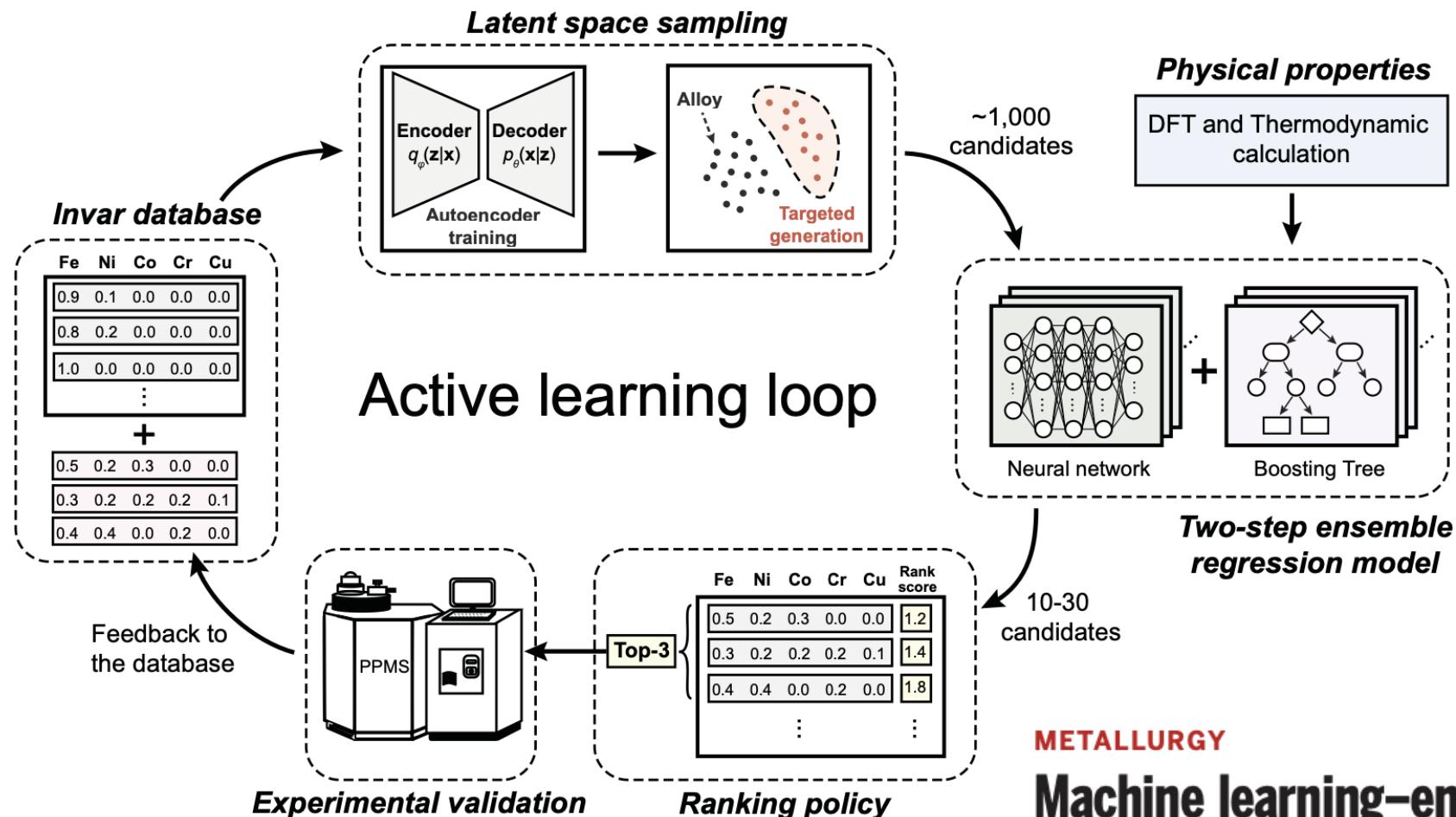


Chemical trends & descriptors

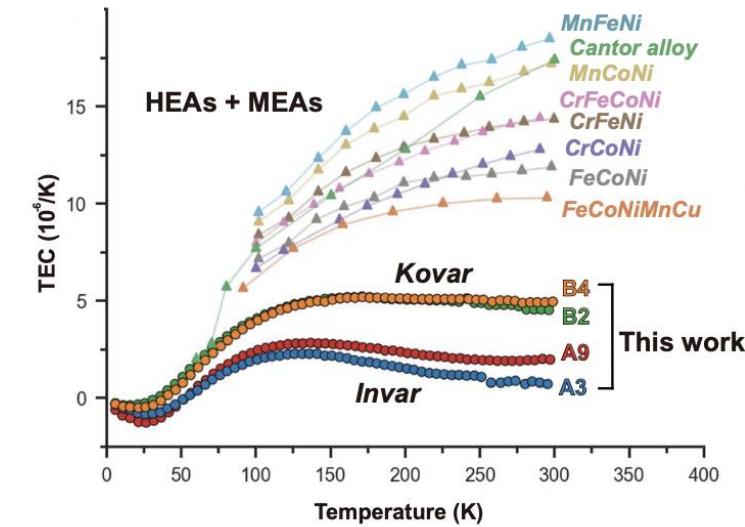


- Overheating/undercooling vs T_m
- > 300 emp. potentials

High-entropy alloy discovery



Experimental validation



Discovery of a new generation of invar alloys

Rao *et al.*, *Science* **378**, 78–85 (2022)

Machine learning–enabled high-entropy alloy discovery

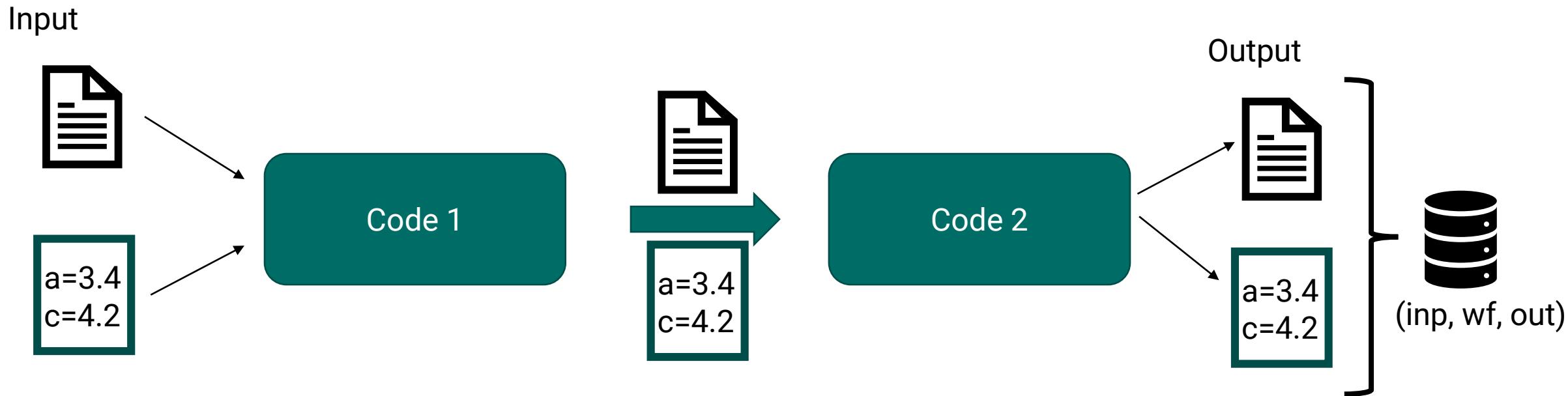
Ziyuan Rao¹, Po-Yen Tung^{1,2}, Ruiwen Xie³, Ye Wei^{1*}, Hongbin Zhang³, Alberto Ferrari⁴, T.P.C. Klaver⁴, Fritz Körmann^{1,4}, Prithiv Thoudden Sukumar¹, Alisson Kwiatkowski da Silva¹, Yao Chen^{1,5}, Zhiming Li^{1,6}, Dirk Ponge¹, Jörg Neugebauer¹, Oliver Gutfleisch^{1,3}, Stefan Bauer⁷, Dierk Raabe^{1*}



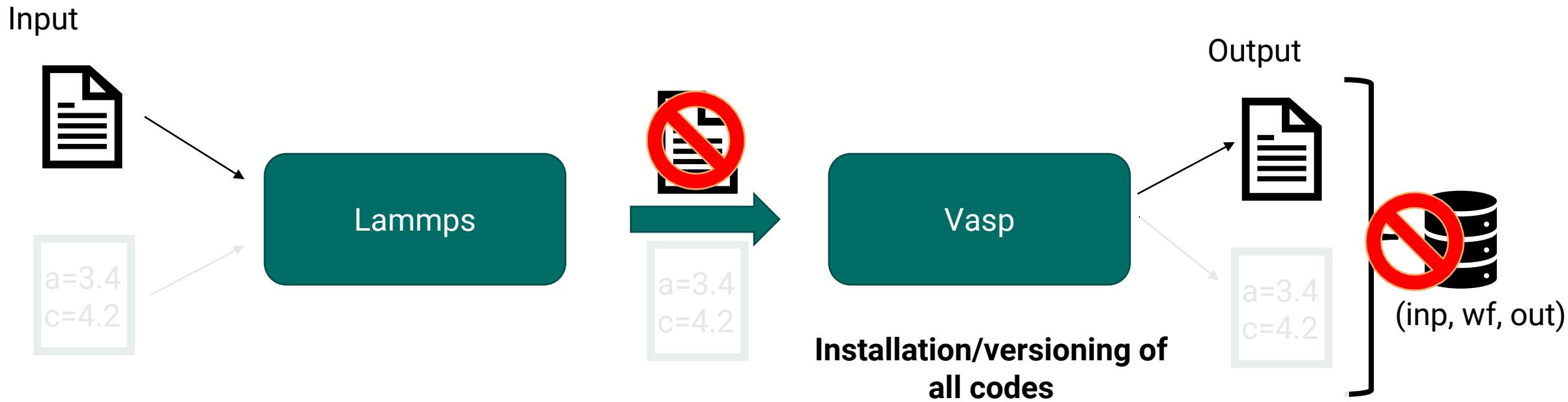
Many of the recent breakthroughs in materials science simulations rely on complex simulation protocols (workflows)



Workflows: Fundamentals



Workflows: Challenges



Code specific input

- Technical expertise for all codes in workflow is mandatory

Lack of interoperability/interactivity

Code specific output

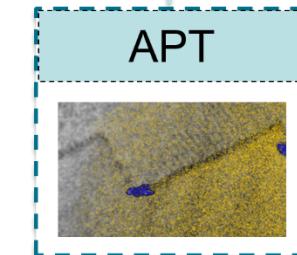
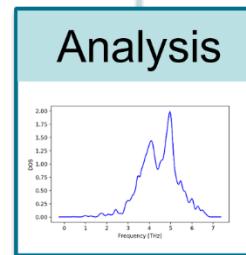
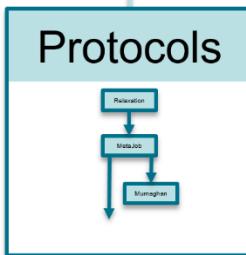
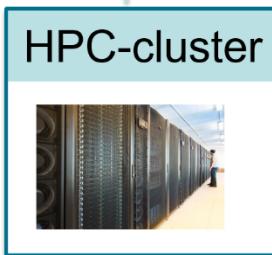
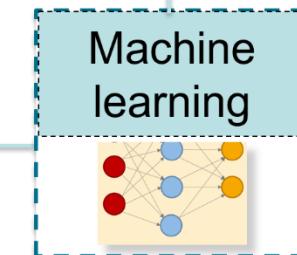
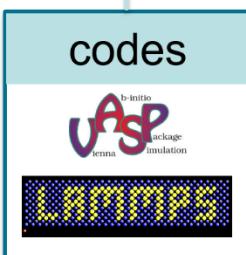
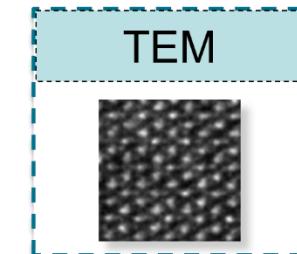
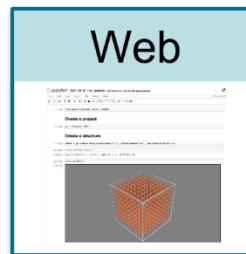
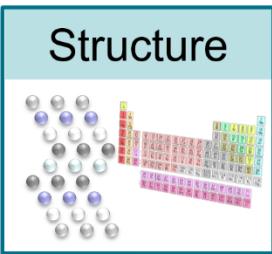
Manual upload to repository

Needed: Tools for FAIR data and workflows



Pyiron: Python + Max Planck Institute for Iron research

Simulations Data analysis and sharing Experiment



Janssen, Surendralal, Hickel, Todorova, Lysogorskiy, Drautz, JN, Comp.Mat. Sci. **163**, 24 (2019)

www.pyiron.org

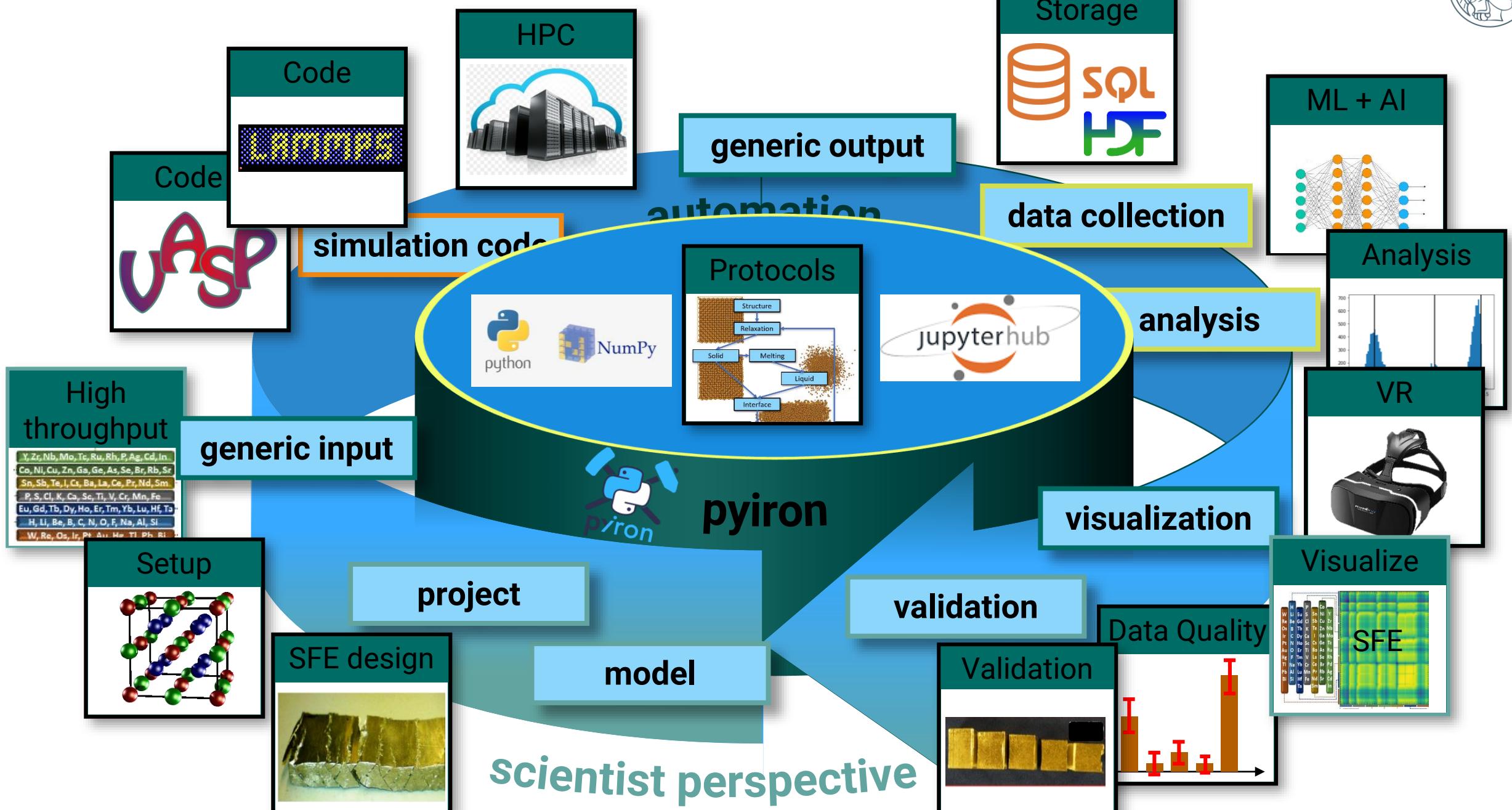
Key pyiron features



User-friendliness:

- Fully integrated in Jupyter ecosystem (no need for console)
- Autocompletion (no need to memorize commands)
- Generic input/output (no need to learn code specific language)
- Upscaling (from interactive notebooks to high-throughput HPC workflows)
- Database centric (without having to ever know about it)
- IDE - Integrated Development Environment (all tools are accessed by same pyiron interface)

Automating simulation life cycle by pyiron



Tutorial



Concept:

- Cloud-Infrastructure and Jupyter Notebooks provided
- No installation, you just need a web browser

Sessions:

- Introduction into pyiron
- Generating (DFT) datasets and ML potential fitting (ACE)
- Validation and real-world applications
- FAIR data and workflows

Enjoy the tutorial!