

Physics-Aware AI-Directed Framework for Microstructural Design of Shocked Materials

Joseph B. Choi¹, Phong C.H. Nguyen¹, Yen-Thi Nguyen², H.S. Udaykumar², Stephen Baek¹

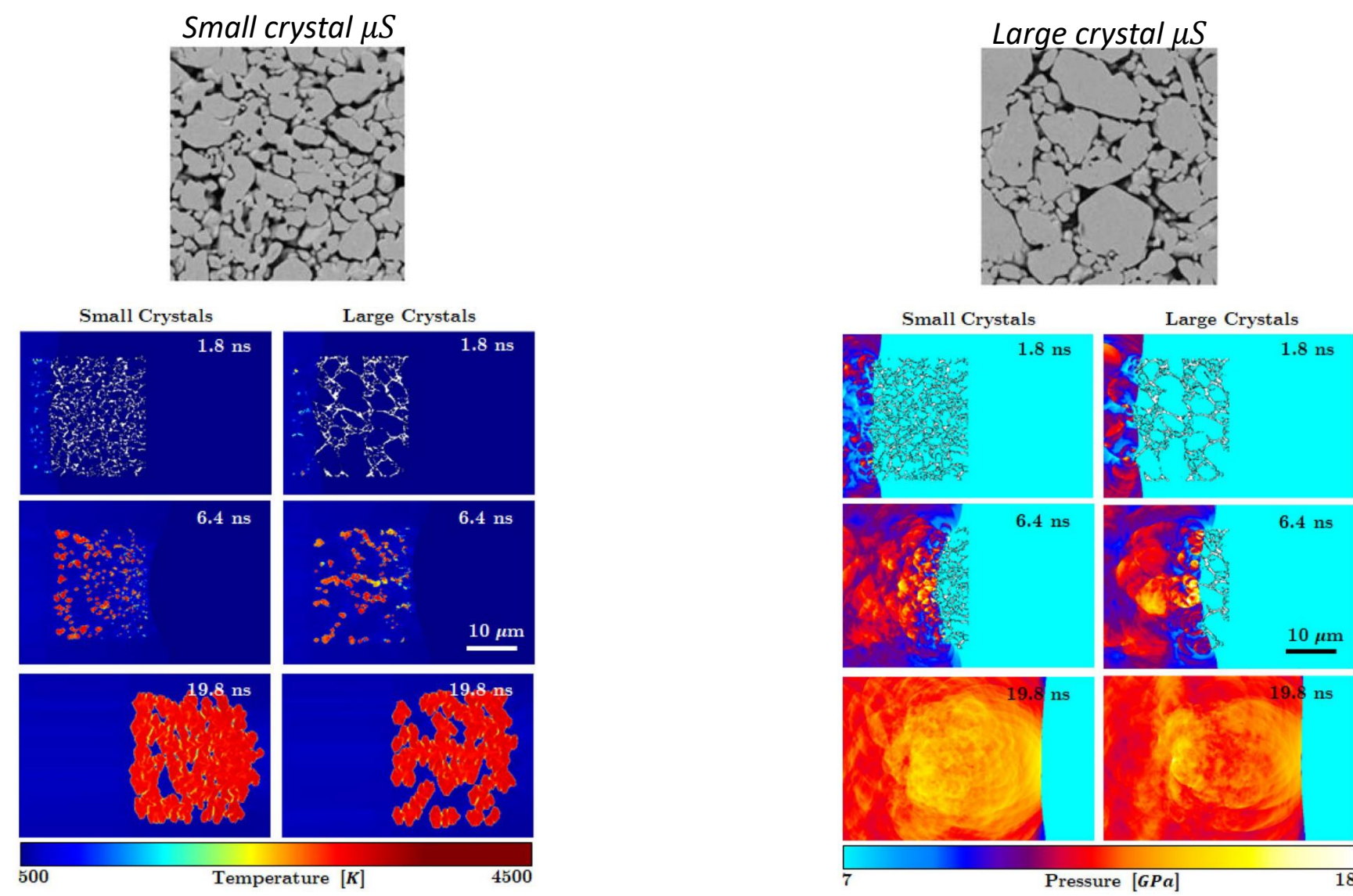
¹University of Virginia

²University of Iowa

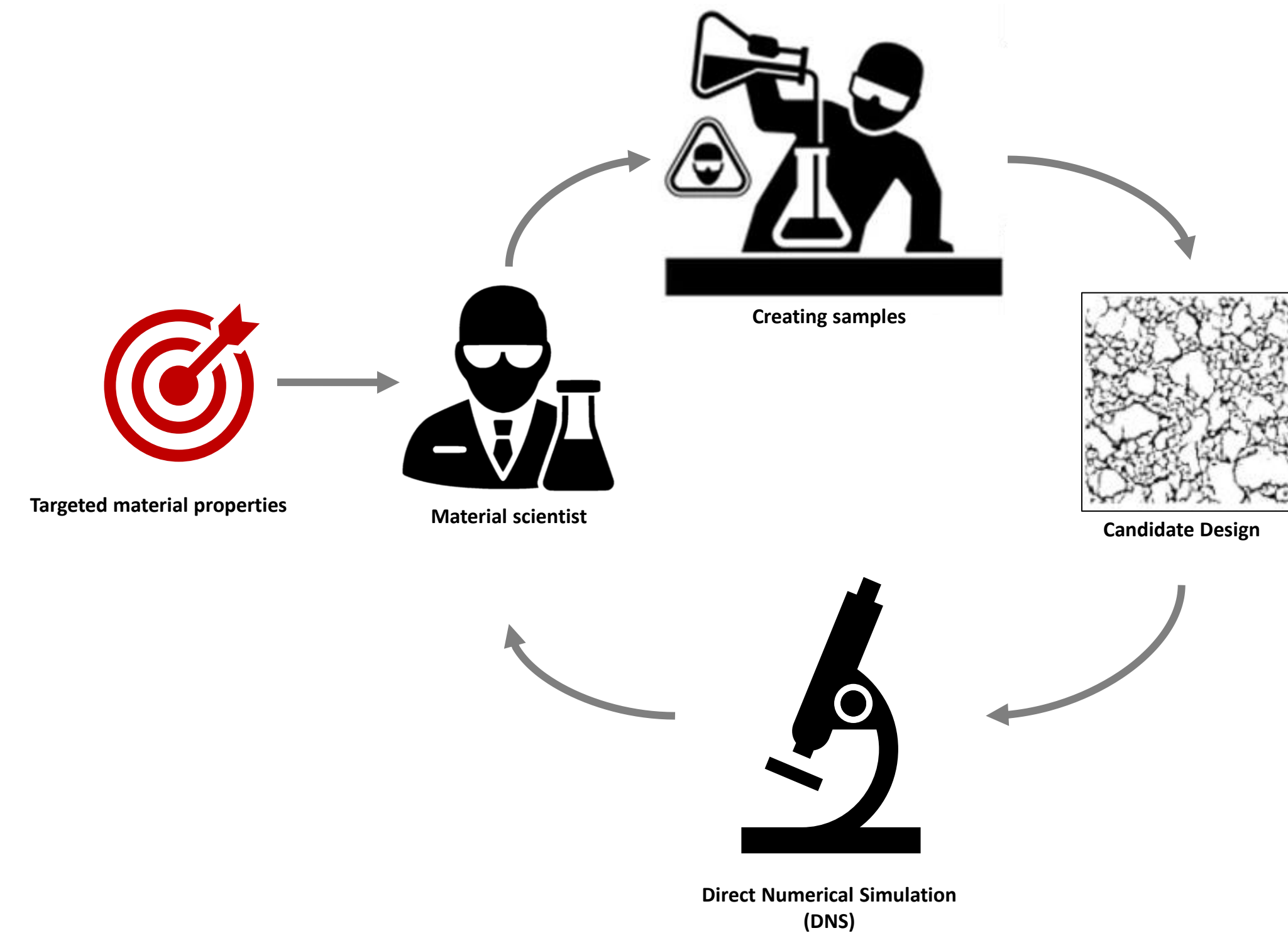
UVA DATA SCIENCE

Pressed Energetic Material (EM) and its background

- Key component in many applications (propellant, mining)
- Sensitivity (performance and safety)
- Microstructure highly affects the sensitivity of EM (strong SPP linkage)

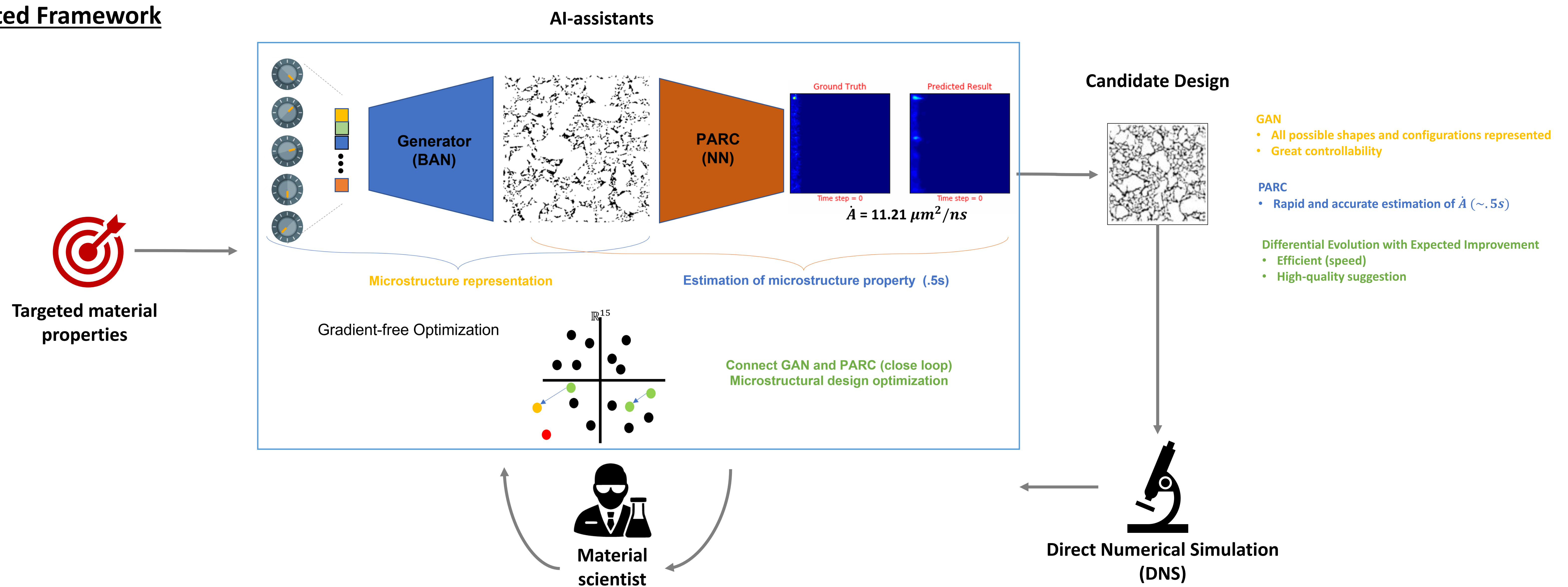


Traditional Design Approach



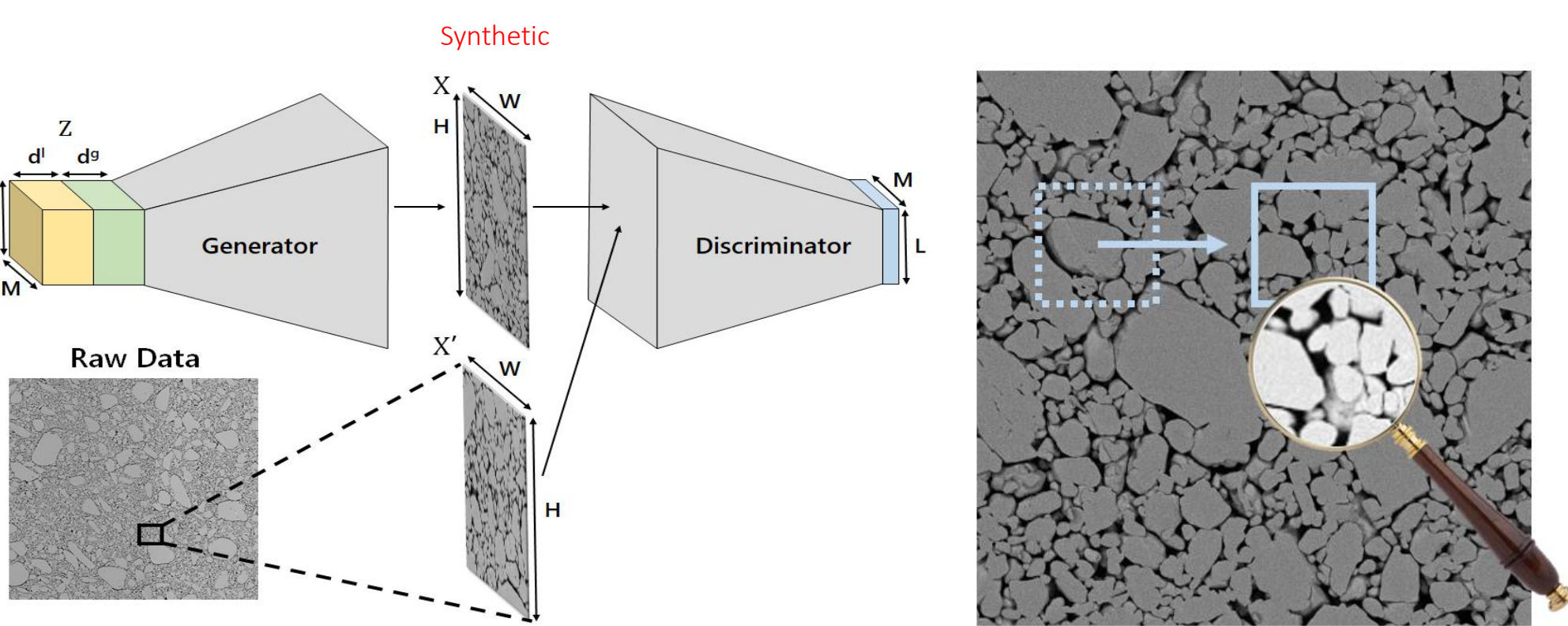
- Slow and expensive (hours - days)
 - Vast search space
 - Limited (idealized) representation
 - Geometric primitives
 - Simple shape descriptors
 - Not able to model all complex microstructure detail
- Practically impossible to fully explore the design space and converge on an optimal solution

Suggested Framework

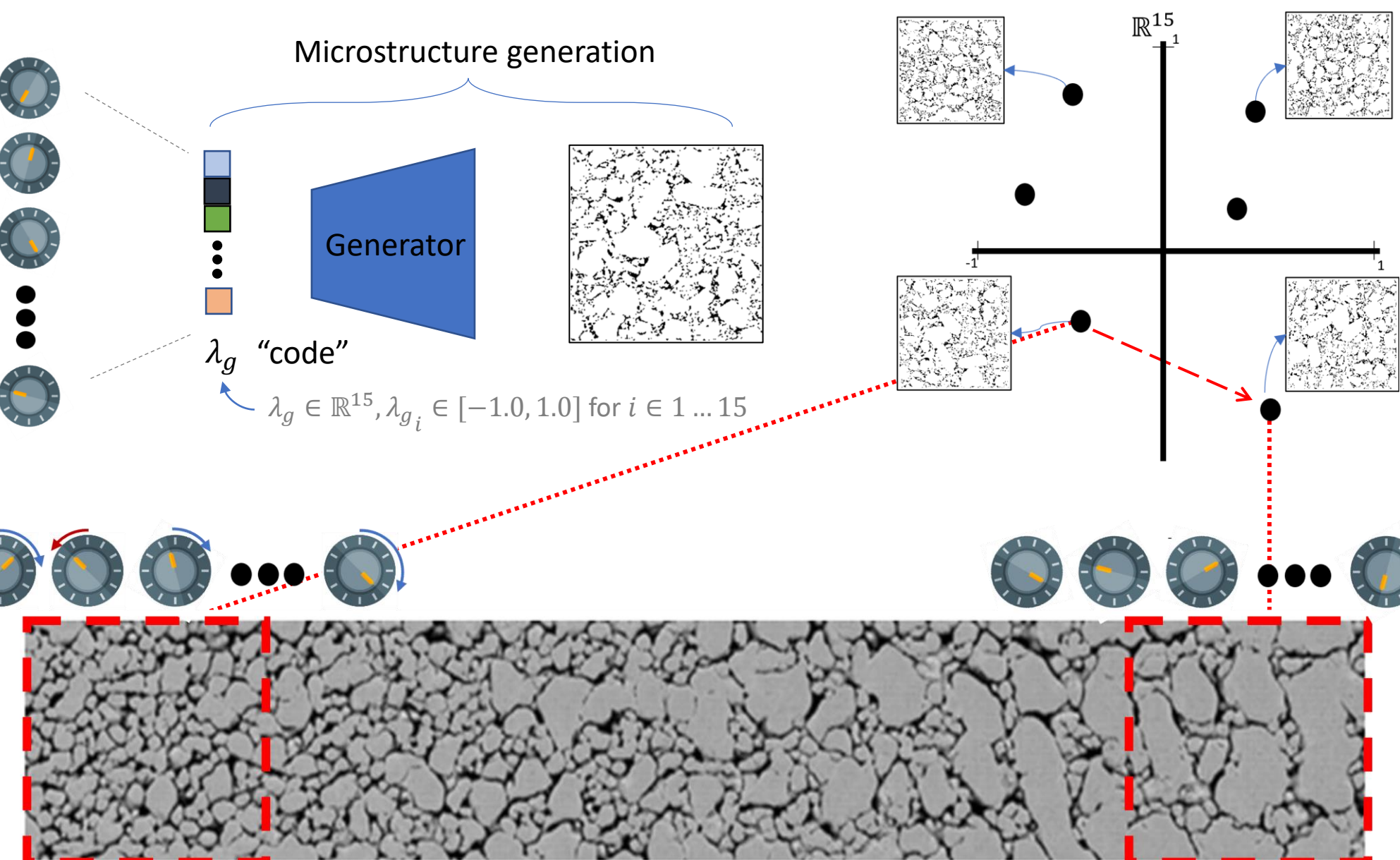


Generative Adversarial Network (GAN)

Representation Learning



Microstructure Representation and Search Space Defined



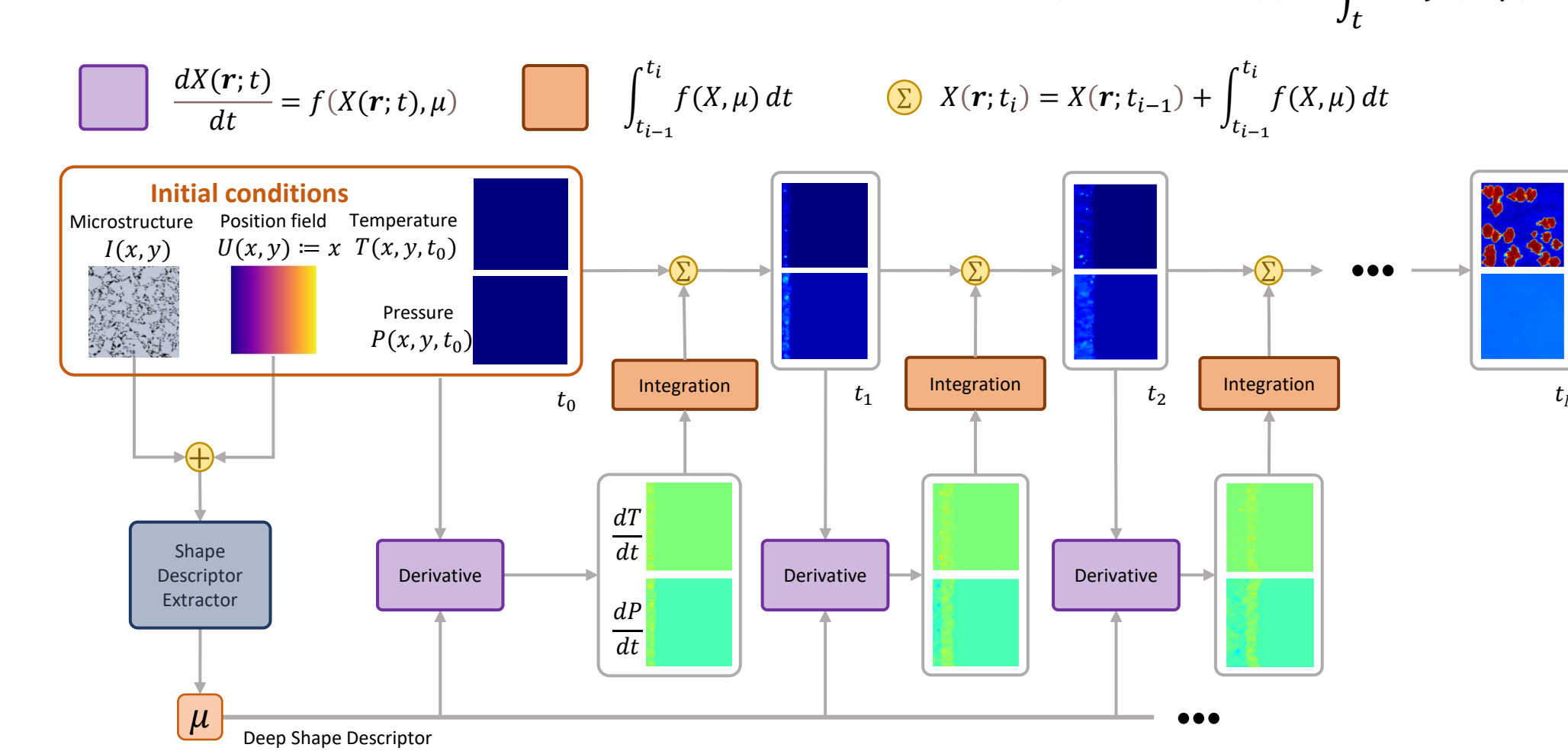
Result

- Strong Parameterization: parameterize microstructural design with low-dimensional latent vector
- Controllability allows sophisticated optimization

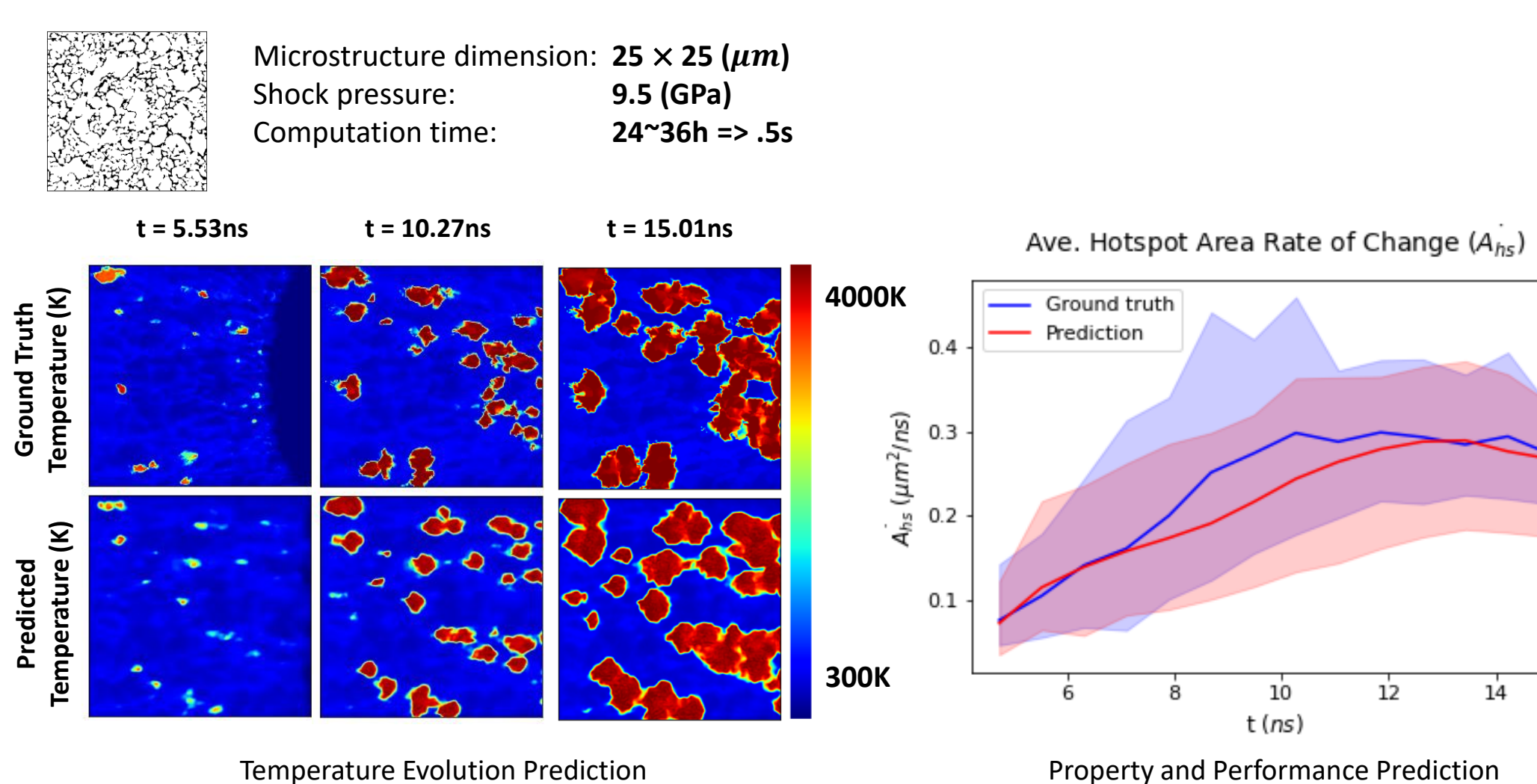
Chun et al. (2020). Deep learning for synthetic microstructure generation in a materials-by-design framework for heterogeneous energetic materials. *Sci Rep* 10, 13307 (2020).

Physics-Aware Recurrent Convolution (PARC)

Rapid SPP estimator



PARC performance



Result

- Rapid SPP estimation: from 24 ~ 48 hours to 0.5 seconds in a commodity desktop
- Interpretable and Accurate estimation: PARC was carefully designed to model differential equations of thermodynamics of energetic materials.

Nguyen, et al. (2022). Physics-Aware Recurrent Convolutional (PARC) Neural Networks to assimilate meso-scale reactive mechanics of energetic materials. *arxiv:2204.07234*.

Differential Evolution with EI

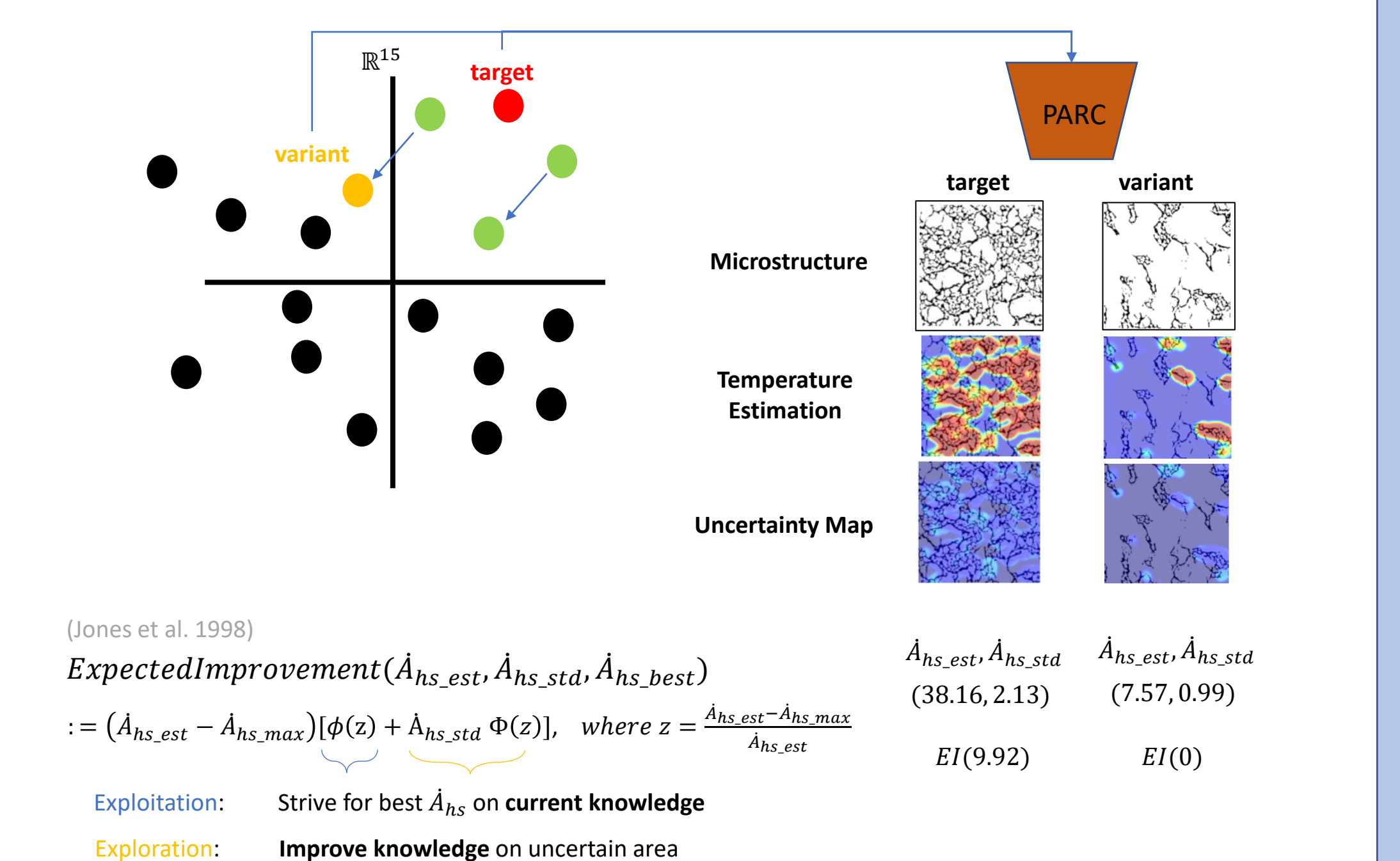
Microstructure Design Optimization

- AI-assistants
 - GAN Microstructure Representation (search space)
 - PARC Rapid and accurate estimation (<1s)

Challenges

- Complex Objective function (latent space)
- Vast Search Space (10⁶ evals. for grid search)
- Scarce Labeled data (prone to overfitting)

=> Optimizer concerns efficient, near-optimal, uncertainty (PARC in Bayesian NN) (Gal et al. 2015) (Storn et al. 1997)



Result

- Efficient, near-optimal solution optimization: A significantly lower number of evaluations, but still provides near-optimal
- Optimization with uncertainty concerned: Balance in exploitation and exploration using uncertainty from Bayesian PARC

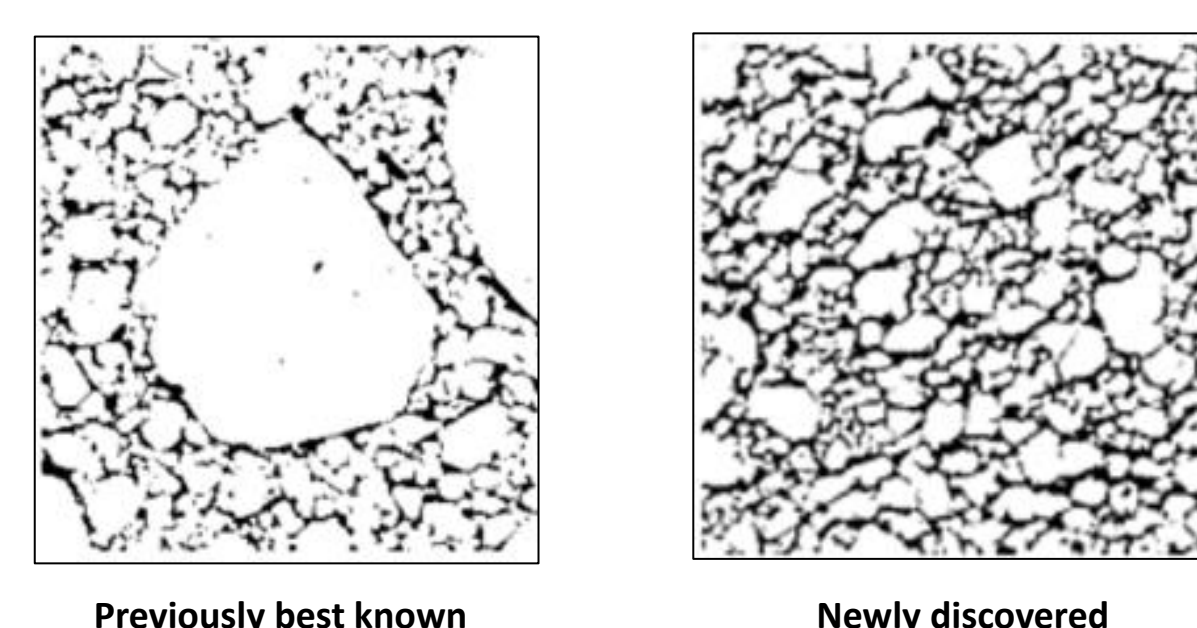
Gal et al. (2015). Dropout as a Bayesian approximation: representing model uncertainty in Deep Learning. In *Proc. 33rd Int. Conf. Mach. Learn.*, pp. 1050-1059.

Storn et al. (1997). Differential Evolution – a simple and efficient heuristic for global optimization over continuous spaces. *Journal of Global Optimization* 11, 341-359.

Jones et al. (1998). Efficient global optimization of expensive black-box functions. *Journal of Global Optimization*, 13(4):455-492.

Experiments and Results

- 42 cases of HMX with the initially best reaction rate of 28.23 μm²/ns
- Found new microstructural design with over 180% increase (53.18 μm²/ns)
- Voids mostly aligned parallel to the direction of the shock propagation are highly reactive



Conclusion

- Suggested AI-assisted framework for microstructural design with targeted property:
 - 1) GAN: for better microstructure representation (search space)
 - 2) Bayesian PARC: for accurate and rapid estimation (from 24-36 hours to 0.5s)
 - 3) Efficient Optimizer: gradient-free optimization with uncertainty (efficient, near optimal)
- Validated suggested framework by discovering microstructural design with over 180% increase in reaction rate