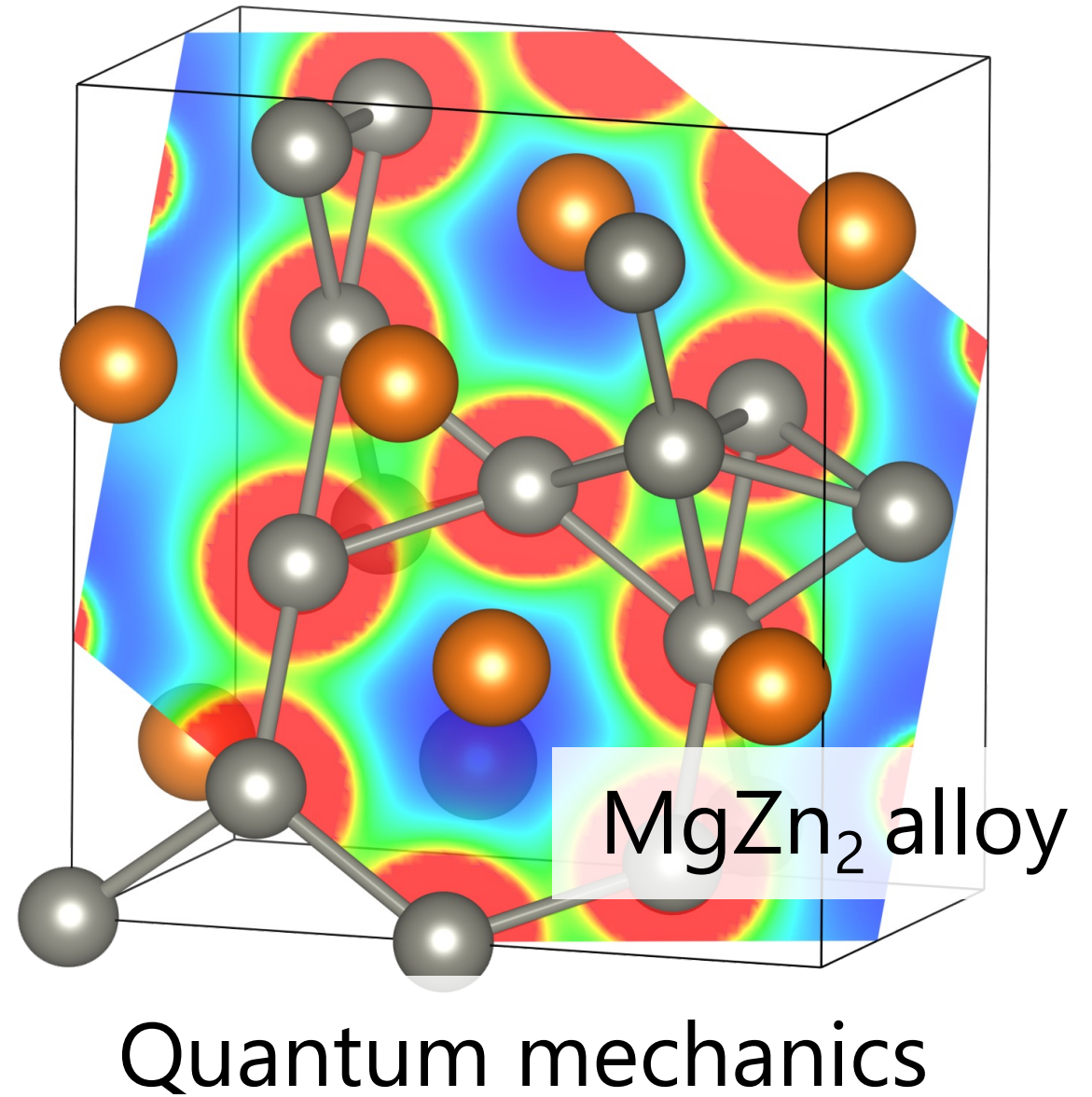
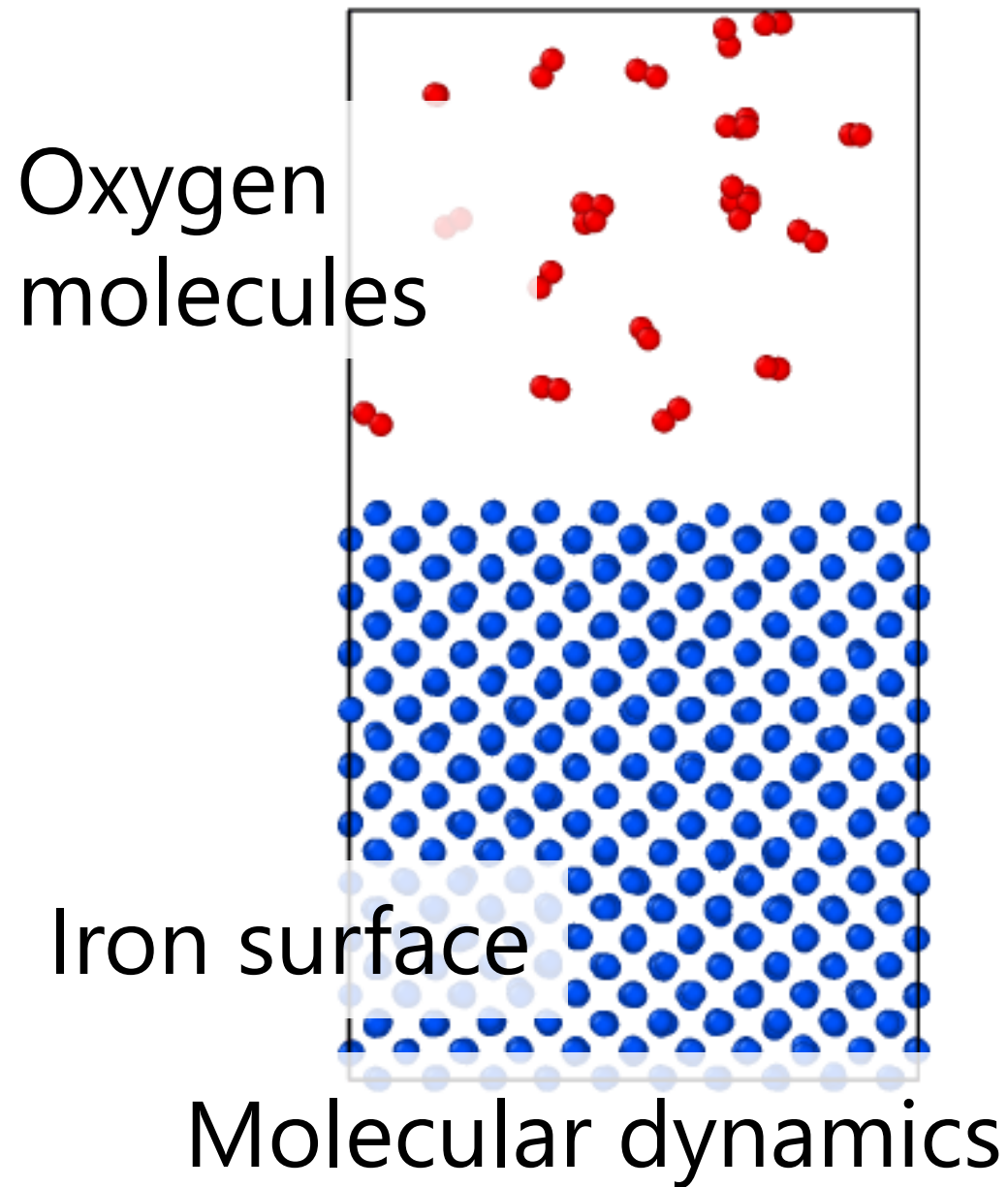


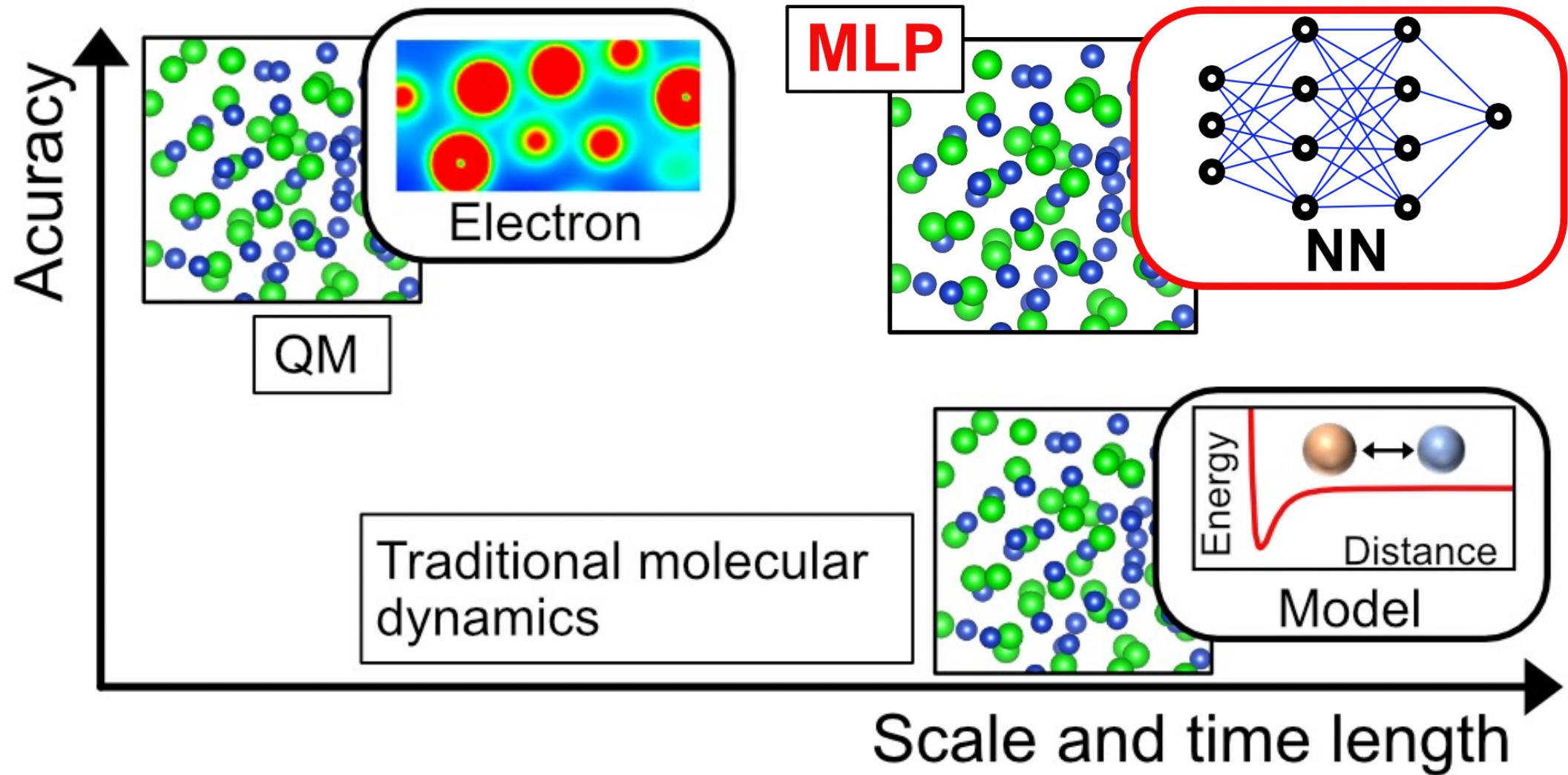
# Atomic simulation based on machine learning techniques: application to material strength problems

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Toyota Technological Institute

# Simulations of atomic behavior



# Problems in atomic simulations



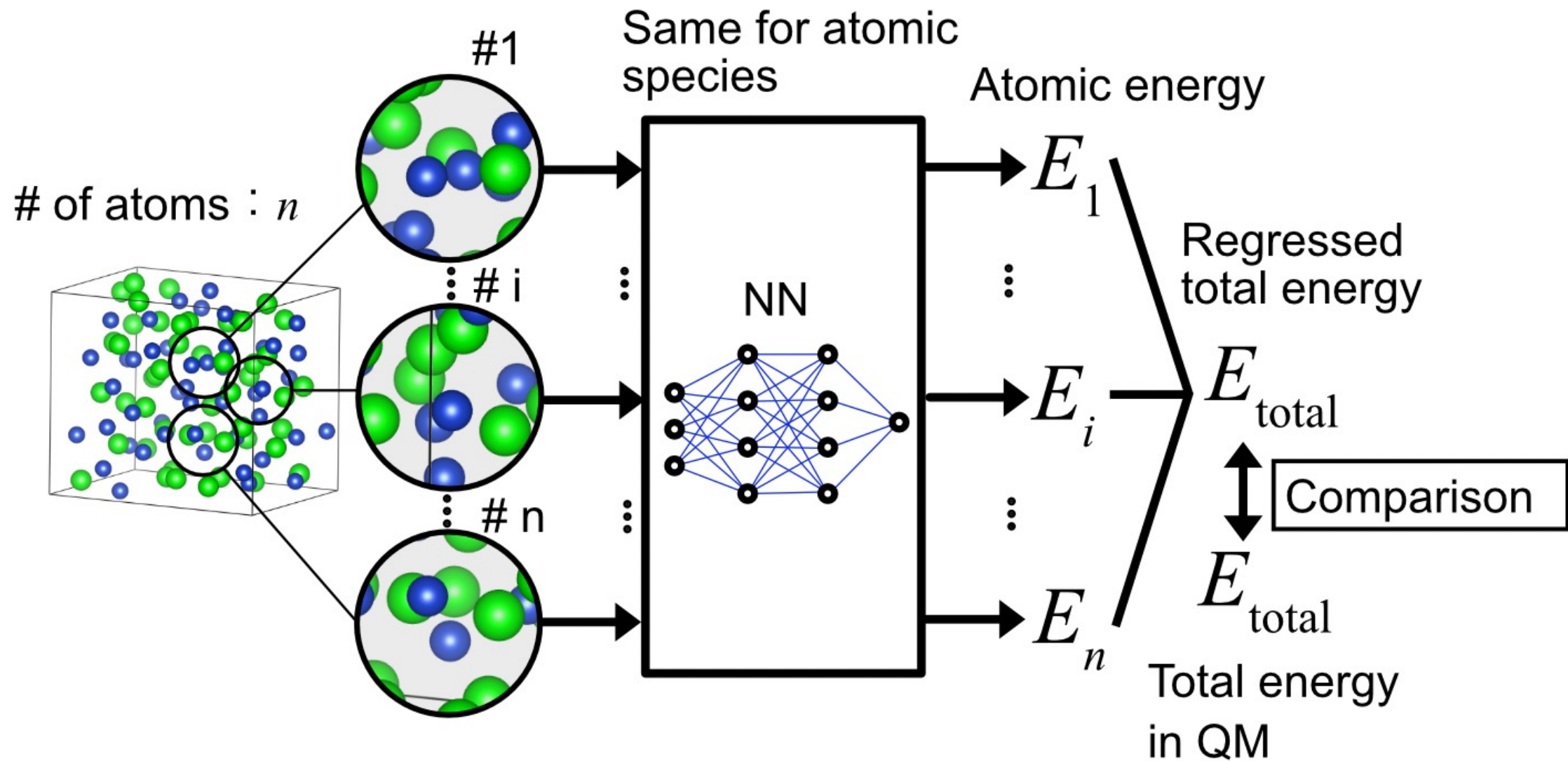
**Machine learning is the breakthrough.**



A black and white micrograph showing the grain structure of iron. The grains are large and roughly polygonal, separated by dark, well-defined grain boundaries. The interior of each grain shows a fine, textured pattern, likely due to the grain's internal structure or the etching process used to reveal the boundaries. The overall appearance is that of a polycrystalline material.

Application to grain boundary of iron

# Construction of machine learning potential

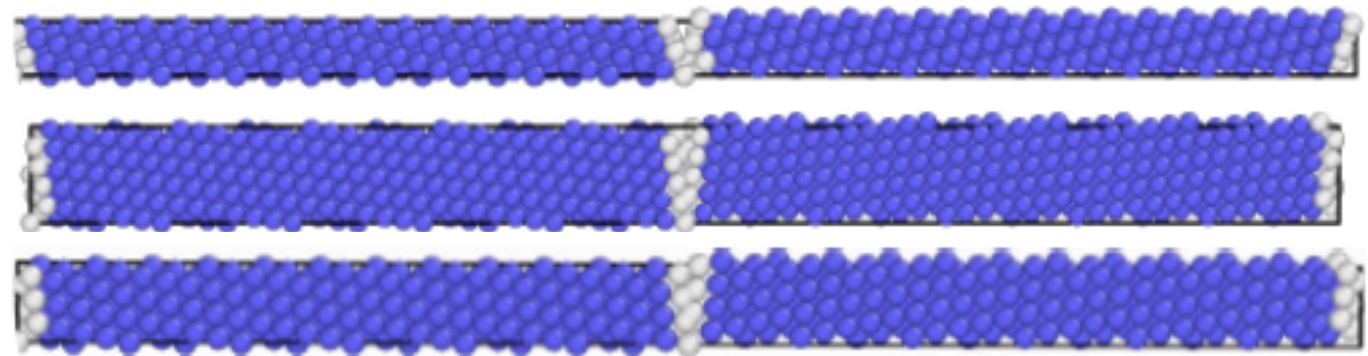
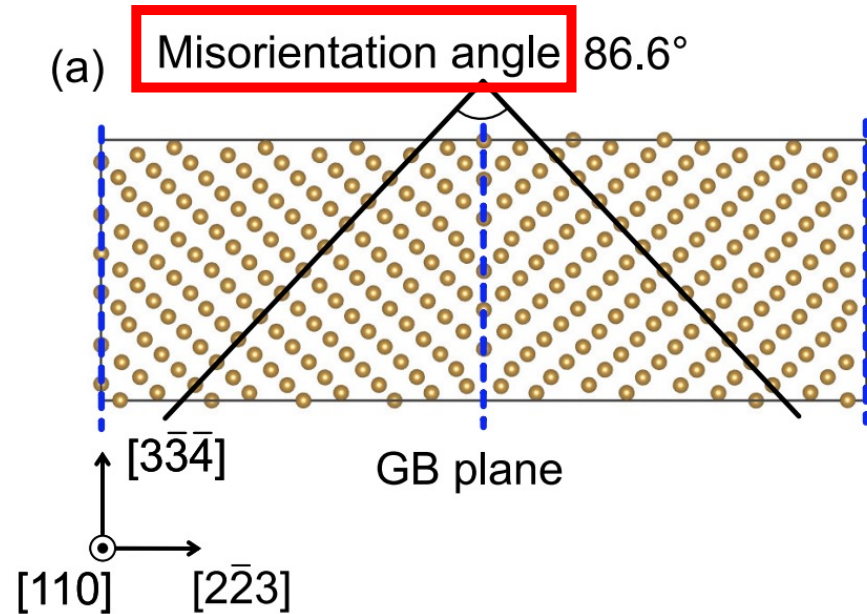
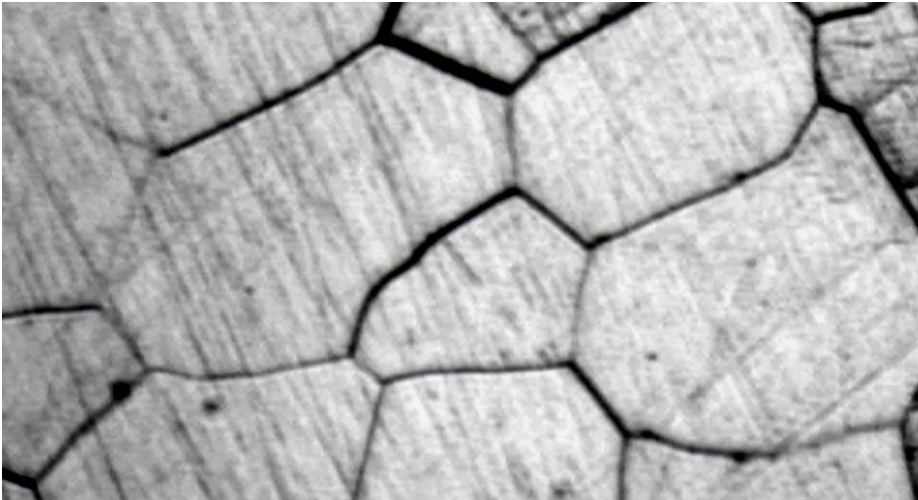


# Grain boundary model

Target: calculation of grain boundary energy

$$\gamma_{\text{GB}} = \frac{E_{\text{GB}} - N E_{\text{bulk}}}{2A}$$

represents stability of GB

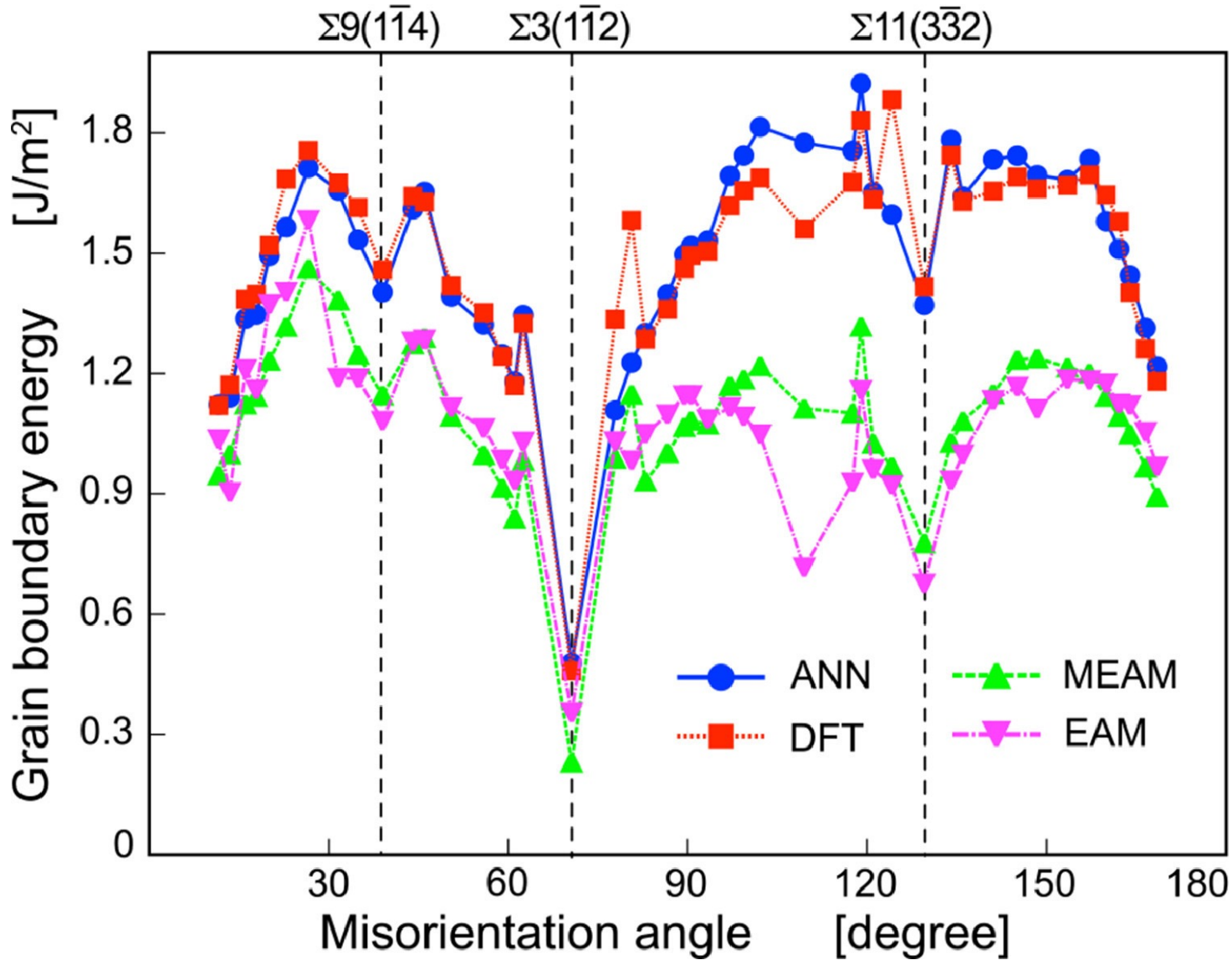


...

46 cases with different angles



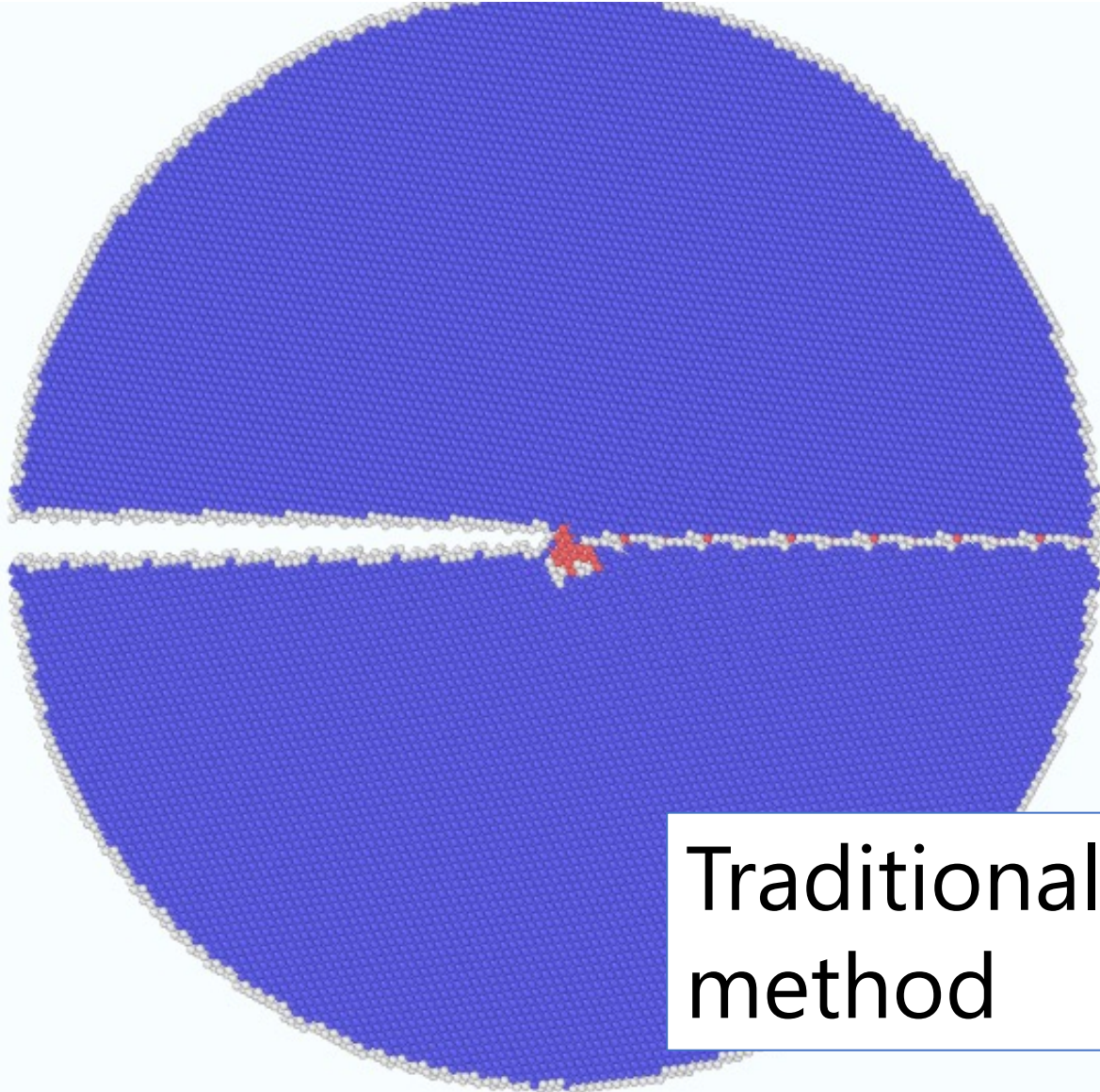
# Results: grain boundary energy



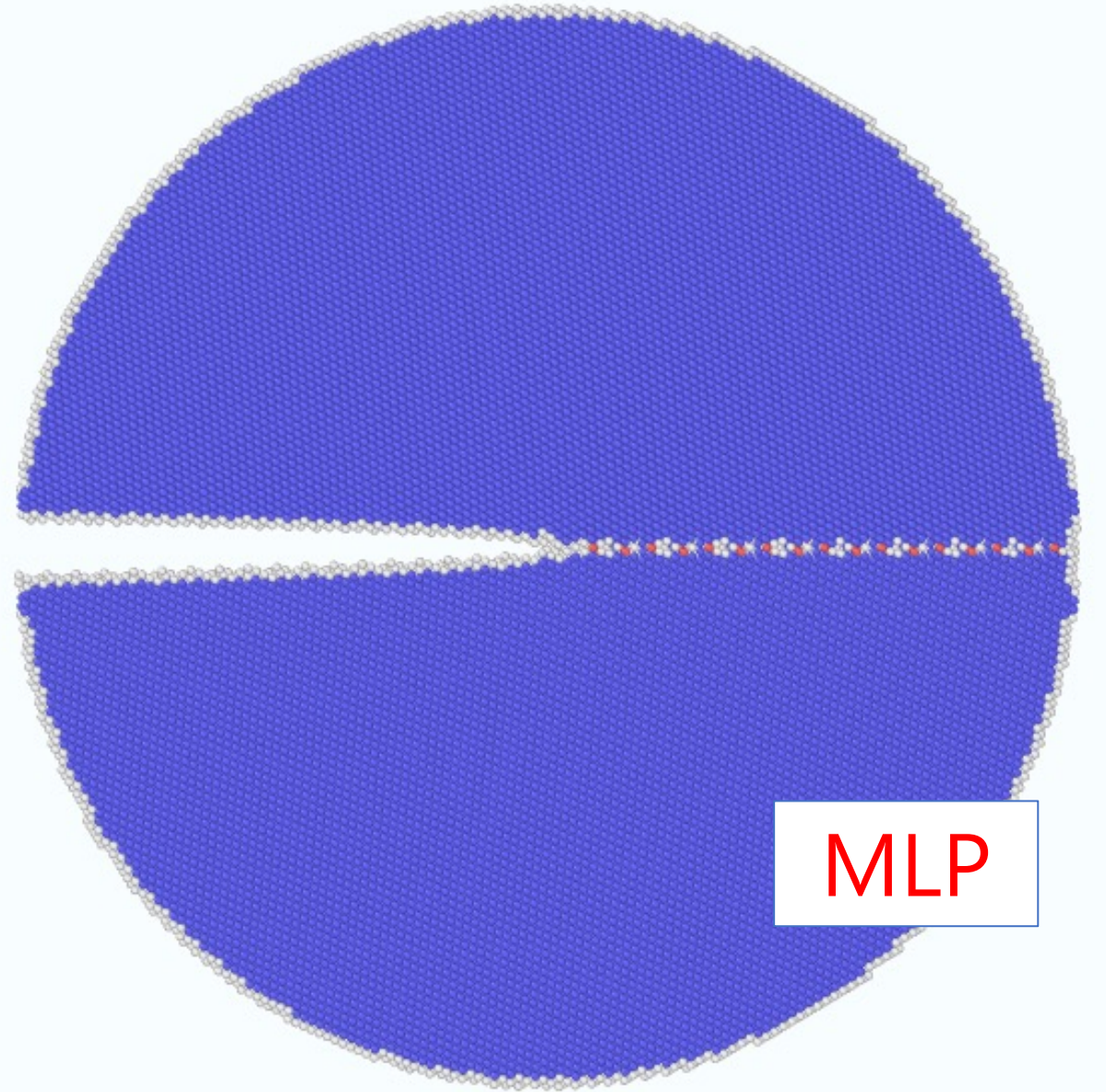
QM and  
MLP

Traditional  
methods

# Results: crack propagation on GB



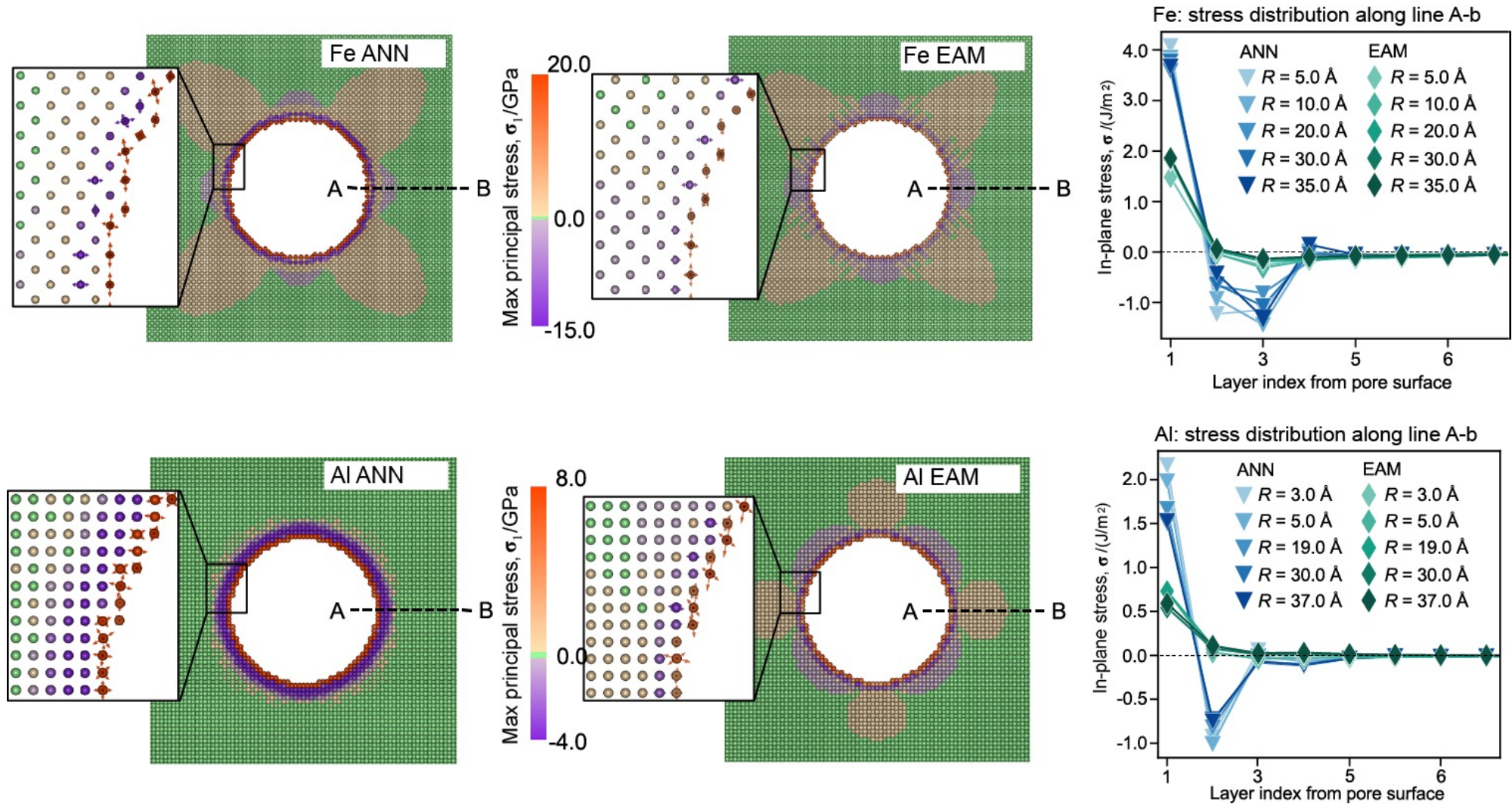
Traditional  
method



MLP



# Atomic stress calculation on MLP



Atomic stress fluctuated by quantum effect was firstly unveiled in large systems.