

Deep neural network interatomic potentials for α -iron and α -iron–H binary system

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Purpose Development highly efficient and transferable neural network interatomic potentials for α -iron and α -iron–H binary system.

Outline Train and validate the potential. Investigate hydrogen embrittlement for crack model and polycrystalline model using the potential.

Result The efficiency of the potential shows 40 times faster than our previous potential. Hydrogen atoms segregated at crack tip facilitate the brittle-cleavage failure of crack followed by crack growth, as well as those at GB promote the nucleation of intergranular nanovoids and leading to intergranular fracture.

Computing system:	SQUID (GPU nodes)
node-hour	2,000 node-hour
memory used	2 TB
parallelize	1 node for potential training 4 nodes for simulation

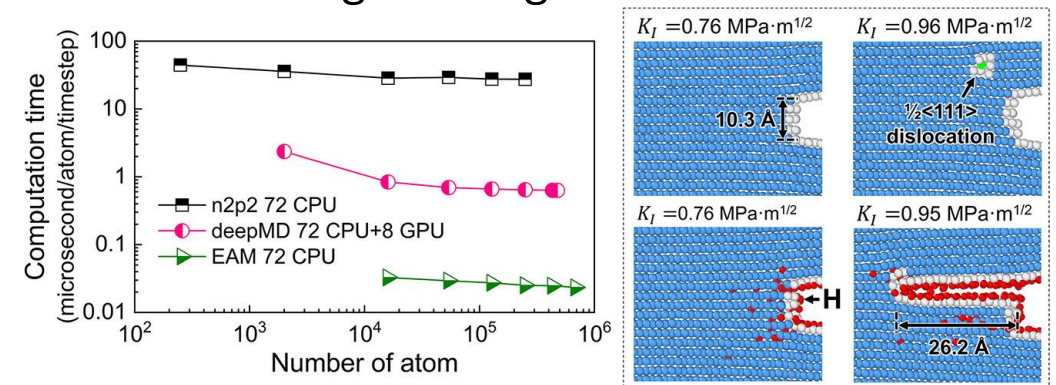


Fig. Performance of DNN potential and simulation results of crack propagation using DNN