

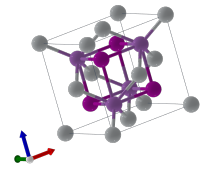
# Application of Machine-Learning Models and XAI in Materials Science Using Magnetic DFT Data

Classifying Heusler compounds for potential industrial application

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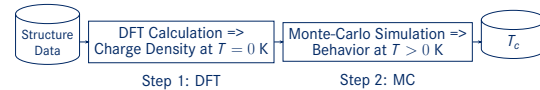
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## INTRODUCTION

- Computational Materials Science: Predict macroscopic properties from molecular structure.
- Example: Predicting the material specific Curie temperature  $T_c$  for different Heusler alloys based on simulation data.<sup>1</sup>  
⇒ Application in magnetic storage devices requires high  $T_c$ .  
⇒ Aim for a regression as well as a classification approach.
- Challenge: Training data is sparse and expensive to get.

## METHODS

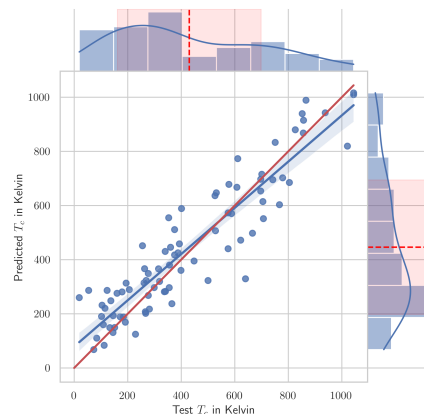
Established - but computationally costly - way to predict  $T_c$ :



Our goal is to either replace both simulation steps or at least the MC step by ML algorithms.

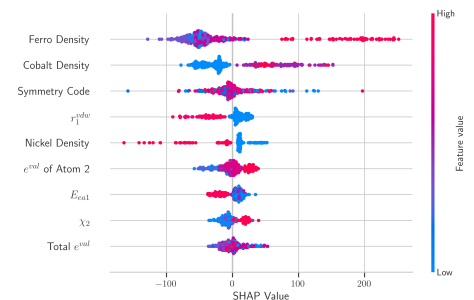


## Results



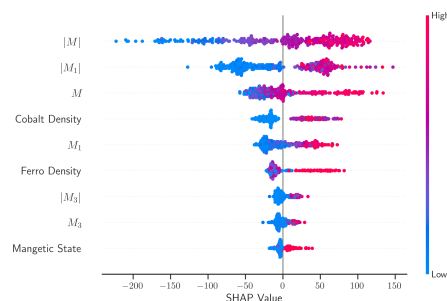
- Classification works well even without DFT/magnetic data.
- Regression requires DFT generated magnetic structure data.
- Using Shapley Additive exPlanation (SHAP) we could validate the magnetic compound properties are crucial for the  $T_c$ .<sup>2</sup>
- We published the developed code and the data we processed from the Heusler data base JuHemd.<sup>3,4</sup>

Model	Test F1 Score	Test Accuracy
Extra Trees	0.90625	0.92683
Logistic Reg.	0.83871	0.87805



## Conclusion

- False negative classification rate < 3% without DFT data  
⇒ Meets industry requirements for high-throughput screening.
- Physical insights can be derived from explainable models (XAI) which have no information about the underlying physics.



## Future work

- Extending the materials space to general 2-D materials instead of picking a subclass. (In Progress)
- Predicting further magnetic material quantities using ML models e.g. screen for half-metallic properties (Paper in preparation)

## REFERENCES

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