# Insights on the robustness, sensitivity and expressivity of simple many-body potentials: application to $\alpha$ -Zr

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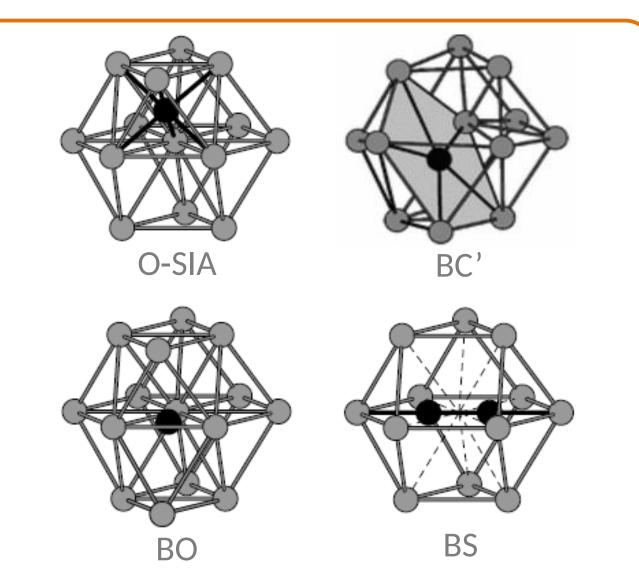
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#### Introduction

Interatomic potentials allow to simulate complex phenomena at length and time scales that outrun the capacity of the most accurate *ab initio* approaches. Many-body potentials, like EAM and tight binding SMA have a limited number of parameters and are based on physically-inspired functional forms, which ensures a reasonable transferability. The identification of the potential parameters for a given system is of crucial importance, but challenging.

In this work, we apply model screening and sensitivity analysis techniques to get insights on the capabilities of two SMA potentials, in the context of irradiated  $\alpha$ -zirconium. We focus on properties that are relevant for irradiation, *i.e.* elastic constants, point defect properties and stacking faults energies.

The screening of the potential allows to check the robustness of the potential, *i.e.* to identify the possible artefacts related to the roughness of the potential. After correction, the most influential parameters on the computed properties are identified. In particular, one parameter affects most of the self-interstitial properties, while having a limited effect on bulk and vacancy properties. This suggests a sensitivity indices-oriented technique to refit existing potentials. Following this approach, we refine a potential for irradiation defects in  $\alpha$ -Zr, thanks to a multi-objective optimization package.

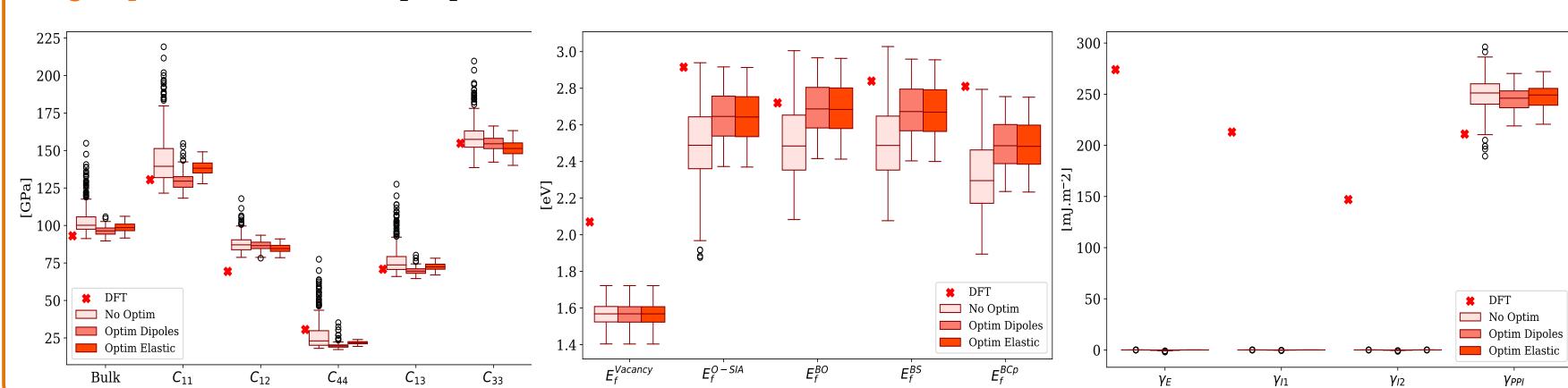


Vérité et al., Phys. Rev. B, 87 (2013)

## Model screening and robustness

TB SMA potential : 
$$E_i^{tot} = -\xi \sqrt{\sum_{j \neq i}^{r_{cut}} e^{-2q\left(\frac{r_{ij}}{r_0} - 1\right)}} + A \sum_{j \neq i}^{r_{cut}} e^{-p\left(\frac{r_{ij}}{r_0} - 1\right)}$$

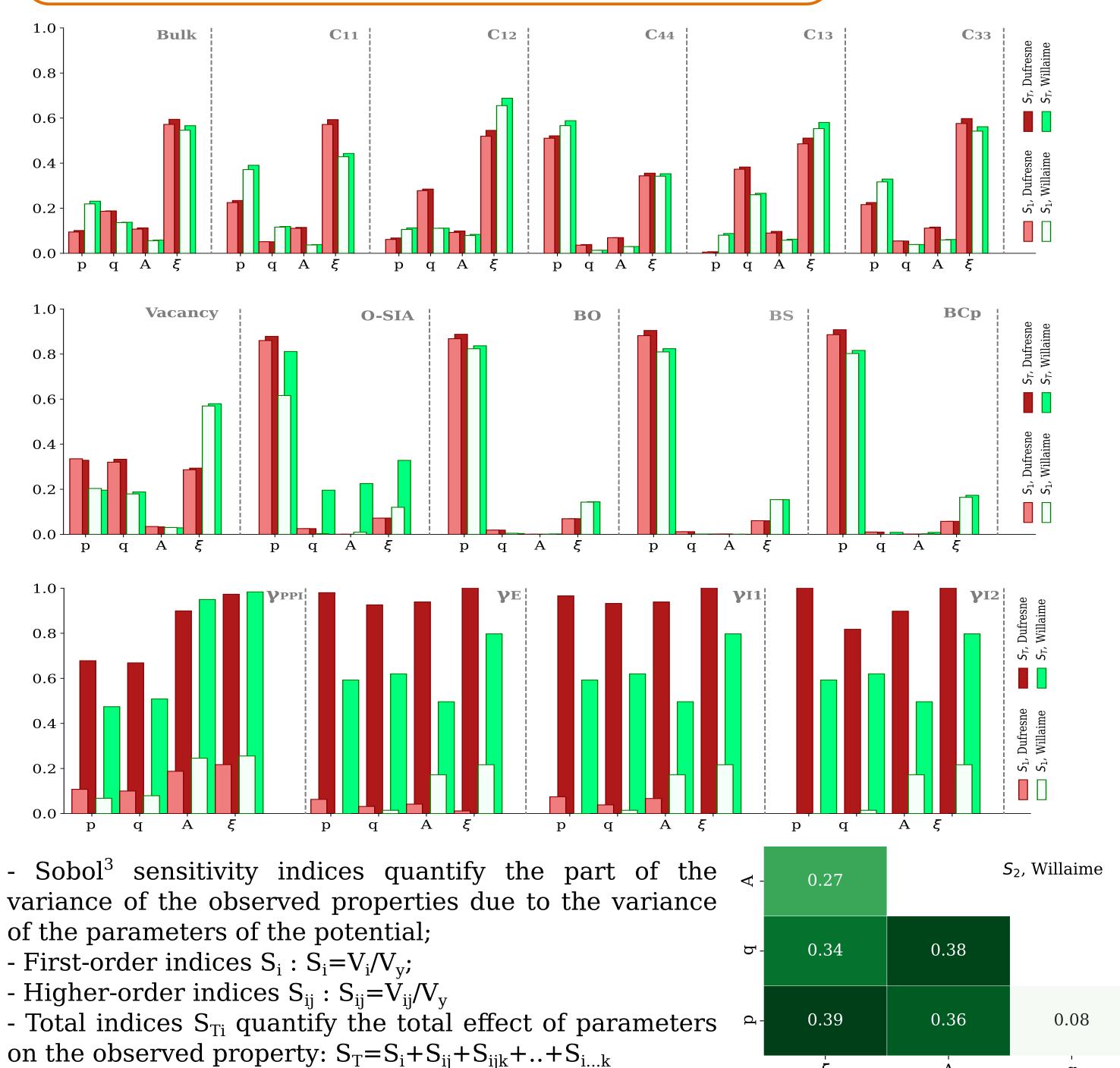
- Nominal  $r_{cut}$  interval (SMA "Dufresne" potential<sup>1</sup>), varying parameters in 2.5% range from the nominal set; - High spread of observed properties, outliers.



- Nominal SMA "WM1" potential's parameters  $\theta = \{A, p, \xi, q\}$ ;
- Cutoff radius ( $r_{cut}$ ) interval varying in 30% range of the nominal case;
- Complex mapping  $C_{ij}=C_{ij}(r_{cut})$ ,  $E^f=E^f(r_{cut})$ ,  $\gamma=\gamma(r_{cut})$ ;
- Optimization of the cutoff radius based on the convergence of  $C_{ij}$  and elastic dipoles of point defects;
- Reduction of artifacts / improved robustness: suppression of outliers, modification of median values, reduces asymmetry.

<sup>1</sup>Dufresne et al., J. Phys. Condens. Matter, 27 (2015) <sup>2</sup>Willaime et al., Phys. Rev. B, 43 (1991)

## Identification of the most influential parameters

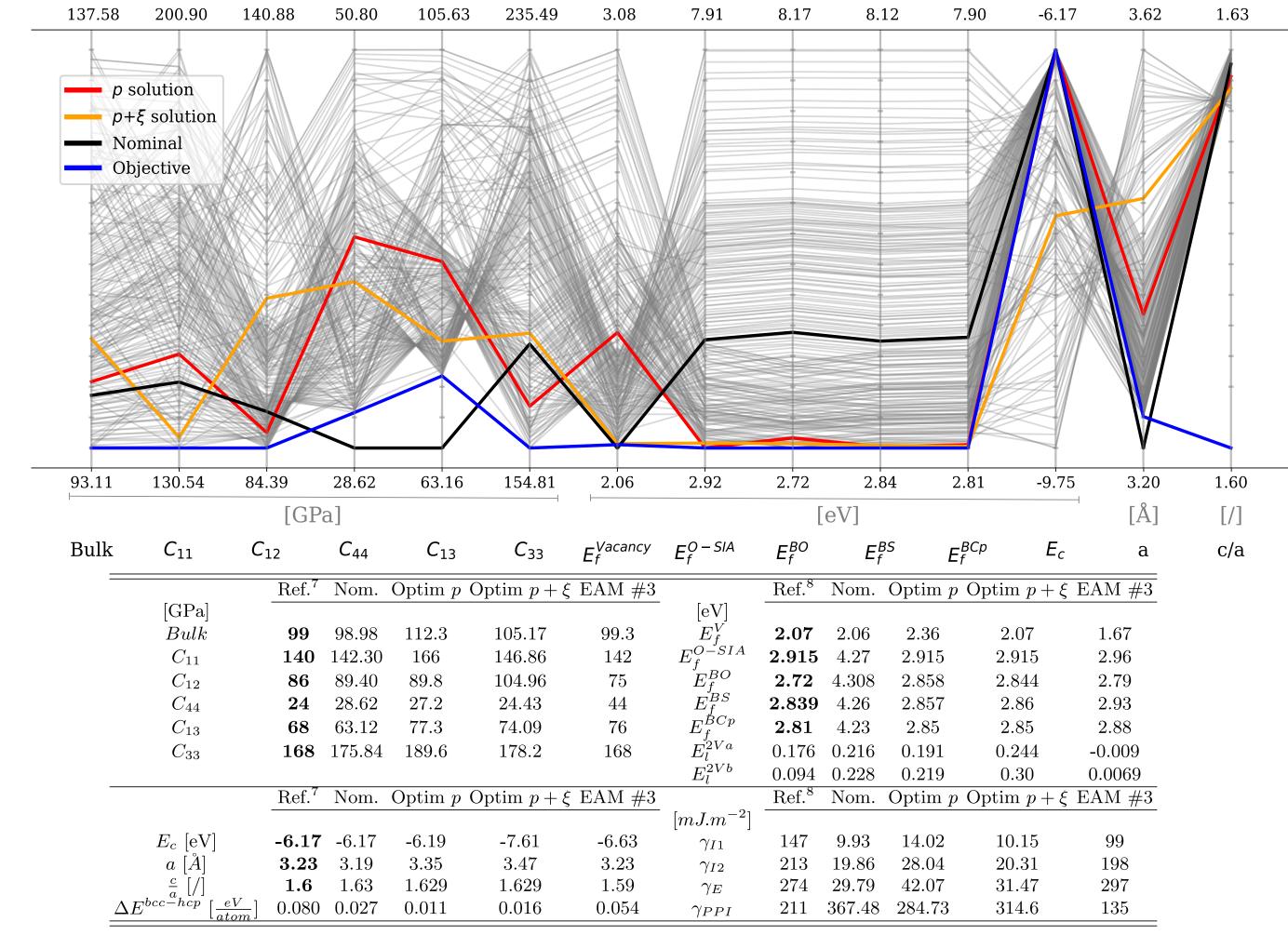


- p: strong effect on  $E_f^{SIAs}$ , moderate effect on  $E_f^{Vacancy}$  and  $C_{ij}$  (except  $C_{44}$ );
- $\xi$ : strong effect on  $C_{ij}$ , rather important on  $E_f^{Vacancy}$ ;
- $\gamma_{\rm SF}$  : effects of parameters are indirect. fairly high influence of  $(p,\xi)$  interaction.

<sup>3</sup>Sobol, *Math. Model. Comput. Exp.*, 407 (1993)

### Sensitivity indices-oriented refit of the "Willaime" potential

- Refitting using only p and  $(p,\xi)$  couple, A and q are kept nominal;
- PCE<sup>4</sup> surrogate model of observed properties;
- p=[0.42, 3],  $\xi$ =[7, 13.94], A=0.17936, q=2.1;
- Multi-objective optimization algorithm NSGA-II<sup>5</sup> (pymoo<sup>6</sup>);
- 14 DFT objectives (6  $C_{ij}$ , 5  $E^f$ , 2 lattice parameters a and c/a and cohesive energy  $E_c$ ;
- Improvement of the formation energies  $E^{\rm f}$  of point defects and  $C_{44}$ ;
- Little degradation of  $C_{ii}$ , lattice parameter a and cohesive energy  $E_c$ ;
- Stacking fault energies not well reproduced -> link with c/a ratio and expressivity limit of this SMA with  $r_{cut} \sim 6$  nearest neighbors;
- Positive 1nn vacancy binding energies as in DFT, and in contrast with EAM#3.



<sup>4</sup>Ghanemet al., J. Appl. Mech. 57 (1990) <sup>5</sup>Deb et al., IEEE Trans. Evol. Comput., 6 (2002), <sup>6</sup>Blank et al., IEEE Access, 8 (2020)

<sup>7</sup>Clouet, Phys. Rev. B, 86 (2012) <sup>8</sup>Varvenne et al., Acta Mater., 78 (2014)

## Conclusions

- Sensitivity analysis of SMA interatomic potentials needs to get rid of artefacts induced by the cutoff. More generally speaking, the robustness of a potential is affected by its roughness;
- We propose a sensitivity indices-oriented technique to refit interatomic potentials;
- An improved SMA potential is identified, that can be used to study small point defects physics in  $\alpha$ -Zr. Extended defects will not be well described, however, as a better description of stacking faults would be necessary;
- Further efforts to obtain a better SMA potential require (i) to treat the cutoff radius explicitly as an adjustable parameter and to optimize it, and (ii) a more global SMA model screening, in order to push the optimization problem up to the SMA expressivity limits.







