

# Machine Learning for Plasticity and Continuum Damage Models

Genetic Programming with Symbolic Regression

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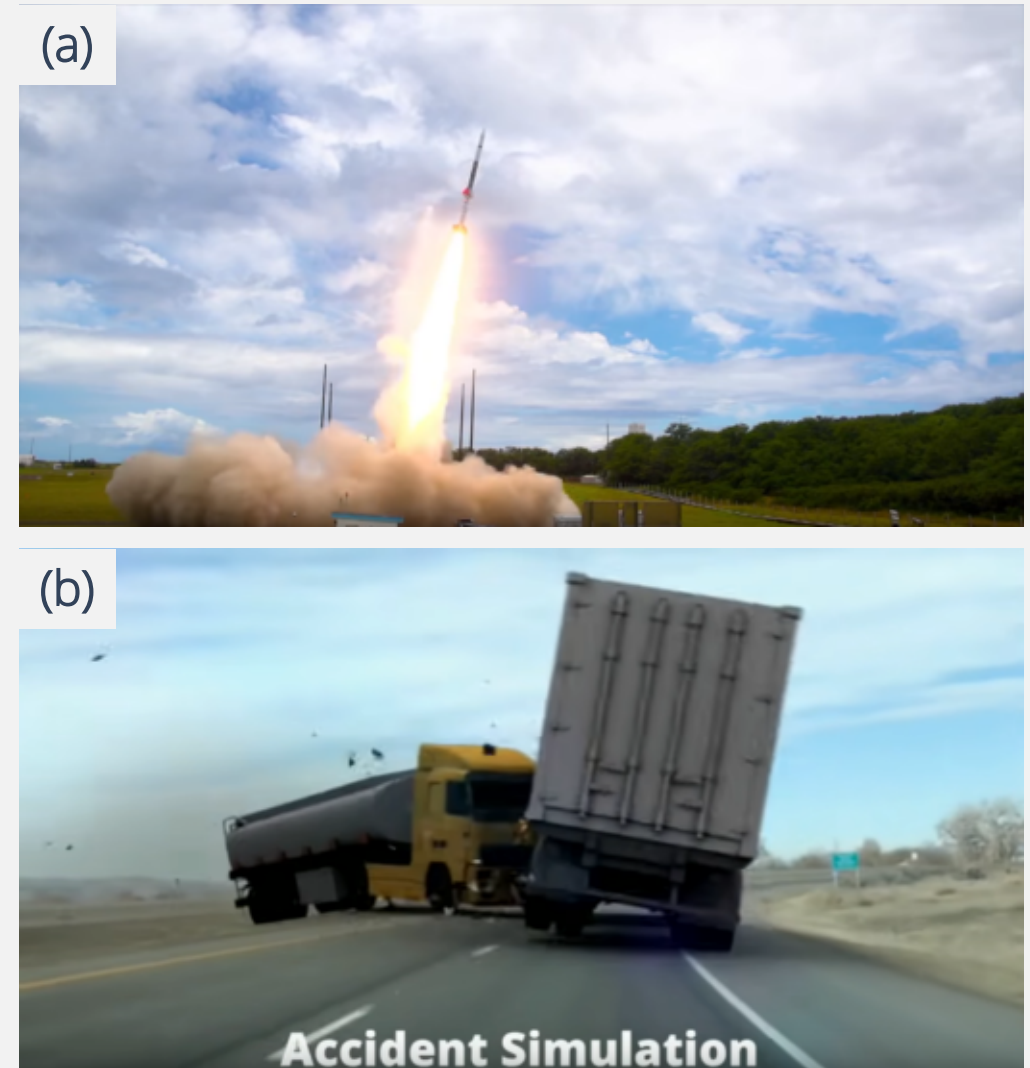
July 26, 2021

# The Need for Reliability in Extreme Environments

- Weapons systems need to perform reliably in a wide range of environments
- Several potential points of failure:
  - Mechanical
  - Electrical
- What can we do to make the future better?
- Present focus: ductile mechanical failure

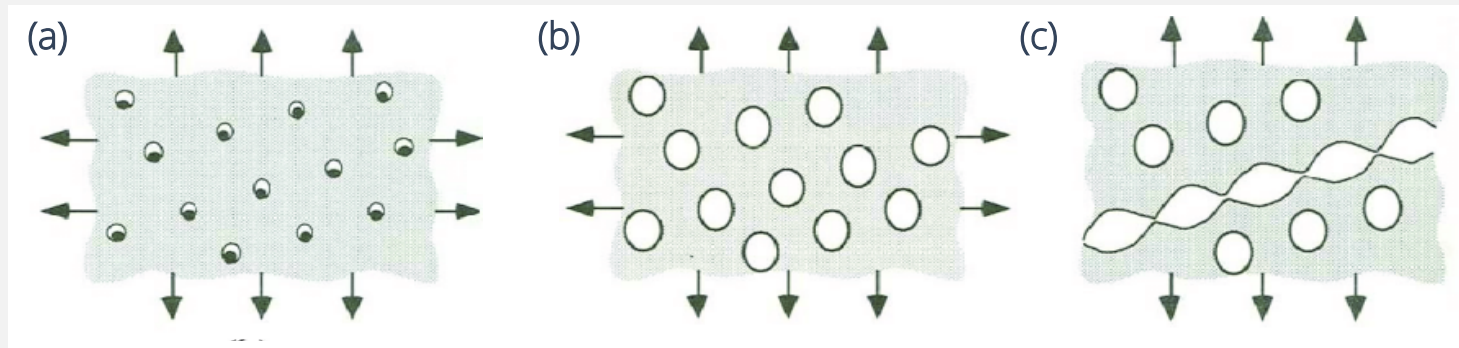
**Figure:** (a) A sounding rocket, testing how technologies will fare in flight (SAND2018-11495V).

(b) Simulation of a vehicle accident during materials transport (SAND2018-13982V).



# Ductile Mechanical Failure is Accelerated in Porous Materials

- Void nucleation (a), growth (b), and coalescence (c) lead to ductile fracture.
- (d) Example of defects (pores) present in metal components formed by selective laser melting and electron beam melting.

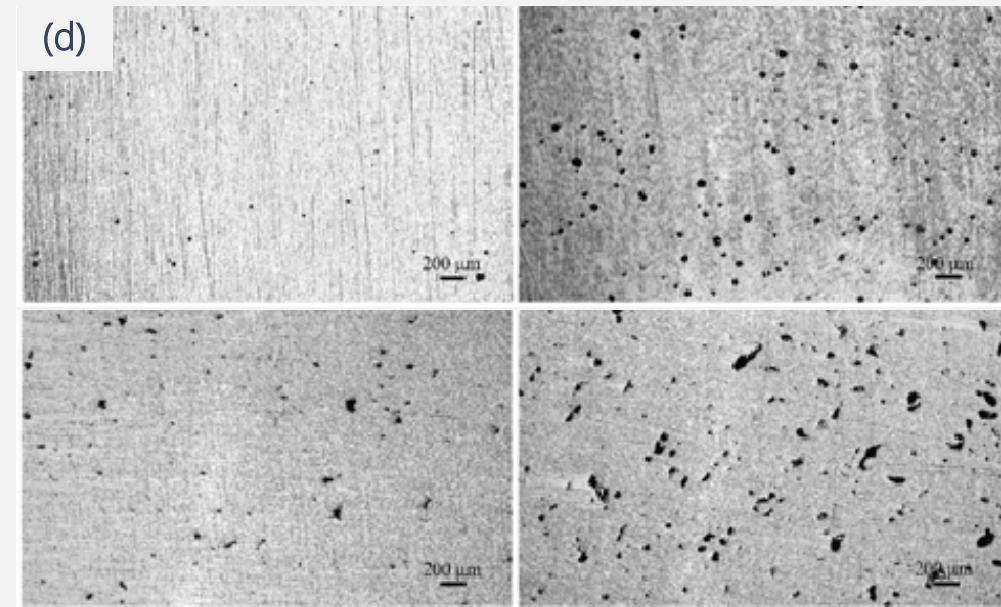


Adapted from Das et al. 2013.

[1] Das et al. 2013, Procedia Engineering 55, doi:[10.1016/j.proeng.2013.03.332](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.proeng.2013.03.332)

[2] Kim and Moylan 2016, NIST Advanced Manufacturing Series 100-16, <https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.AMS.100-16>

[3] Gong et al. 2015, Materials & Design 86:545-554.



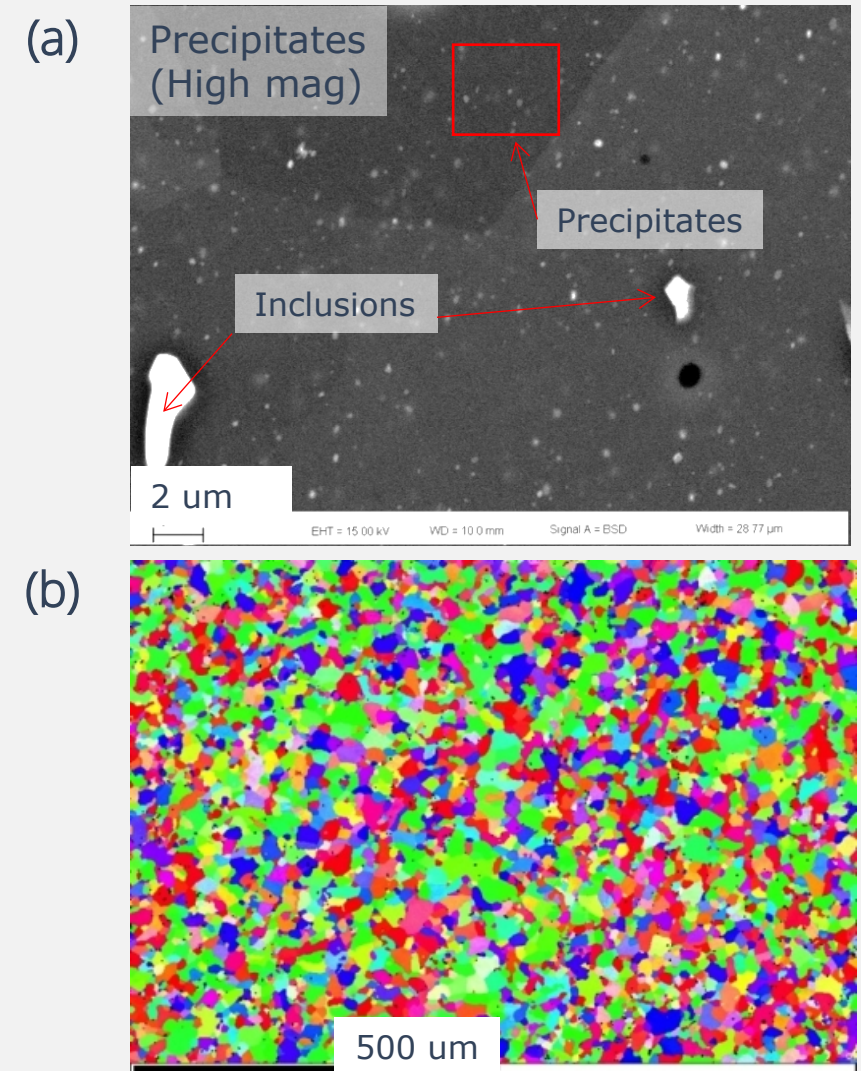
Adapted from Gong et al. 2015.



# Existing Models of Damage are Insufficient

- Want to model and predict failure for accurate engineering analysis
- Established models of continuum damage have many (often unrealistic) assumptions
  - Spherical (self-similar) void growth
  - Perfect plasticity
  - Rate and temperature-independent
  - Isotropic, homogenous matrix
- Real materials are complex!

**Figure:** (a) SEM images showing multiple phases that conspire to nucleate damage, (b) Electron backscatter diffraction (EBSD) describing crystallographic orientation.



# Approach: Machine Learning/Artificial Intelligence

Generate Training Data



Train ML Model



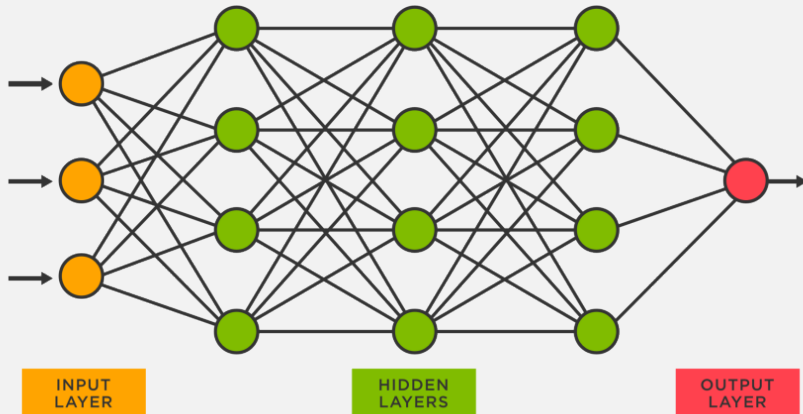
Find Best-Fit Expressions



Determine Optimal Solution

Want to improve physical accuracy and maintain interpretability!

Neural network: "black box"



vs.

Genetic programming with symbolic regression:  
interpretable algebraic expressions

$$-X_1 \left( X_1 + X_0^2 X_3 \left( 0.9534 (X_0 + X_2 - \cosh(X_0) + \frac{\cosh(X_0)}{X_1}) + X_0^2 \right) \right)$$

$X_0$ -Hydrostatic stress

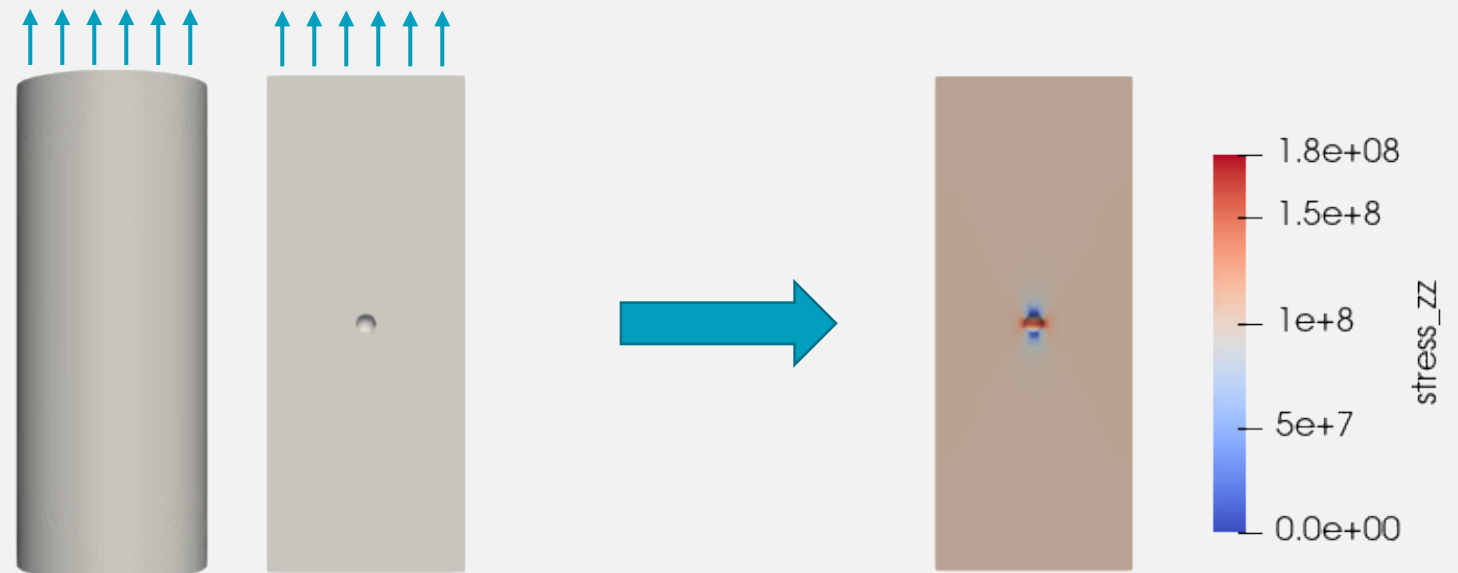
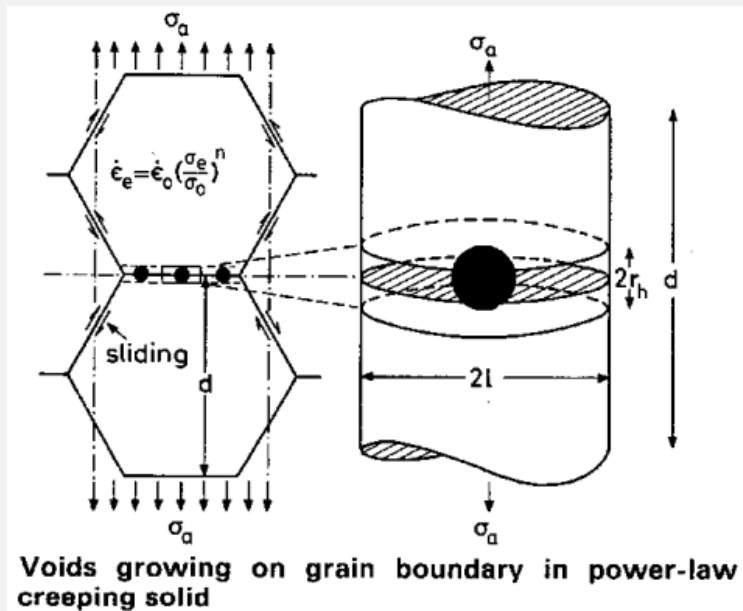
$X_1$ -Von mises stress

$X_2$ -Lode angle

$X_3$ -Void volume fraction

# Training Data Generation

- Training data generated via a series of finite element simulations using the Cocks-Ashby model of void growth
- Hydrostatic stress, von Mises equivalent stress, void volume fraction



# Genetic Programming with Symbolic Regression (GPSR)

Genetic Programming (GP): Evolution of computer programs

Symbolic Regression (SR): Searching space of mathematical functions

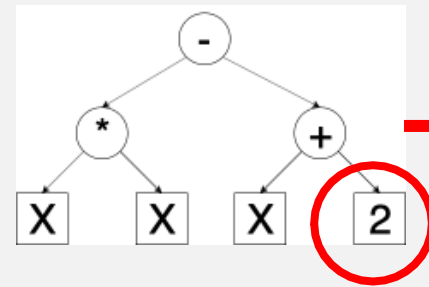
Fitness: Measure of how well model matches data

- Models represented as trees
- Limited number of mathematical operations
- New models generated via mutations

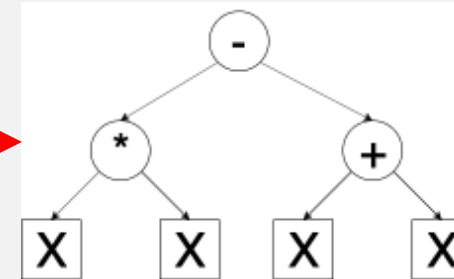


<https://github.com/nasa/bingo>

$$y = x^2 - (x + 2)$$



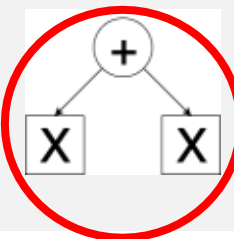
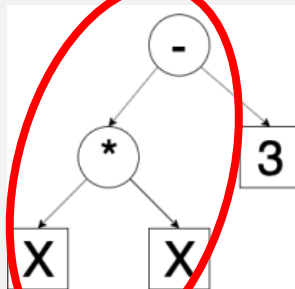
Point Mutation



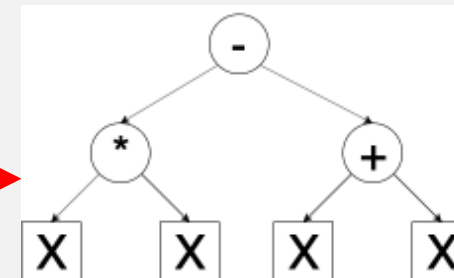
$$y = x^2 - 2x$$

$$y = x^2 - 3$$

$$y = x + x$$



Crossover



$$y = x^2 - 2x$$

# Current Effort: Running GPSR

- Sample output expressions from the Gurson model of continuum damage
- Limited number of mathematical operations (+, -, x)

## Best-fit solution

Fitness: 0.3406

Complexity: 38

$$((X_0 - 2X_1 - X_2 + 3.743 + (X_2 - X_1)^2)(X_2 - (X_2 - X_1)^2))(X_2 - X_1) - (((X_2 - X_1)^2(X_2 + X_0))(4.844) + X_2 - ((X_0 - X_2 + 2X_1)((X_2 - X_1)^2(X_2) + X_1 - (((X_2 - X_1)^2(X_2) - X_0)^2((X_2 + X_1)(X_2 - X_1)^2(X_0 - X_1 + (X_2 - X_1)^2 - (X_2 + X_1)(X_2 - X_1)^4))) + 2X_2 - X_0 - X_1))$$

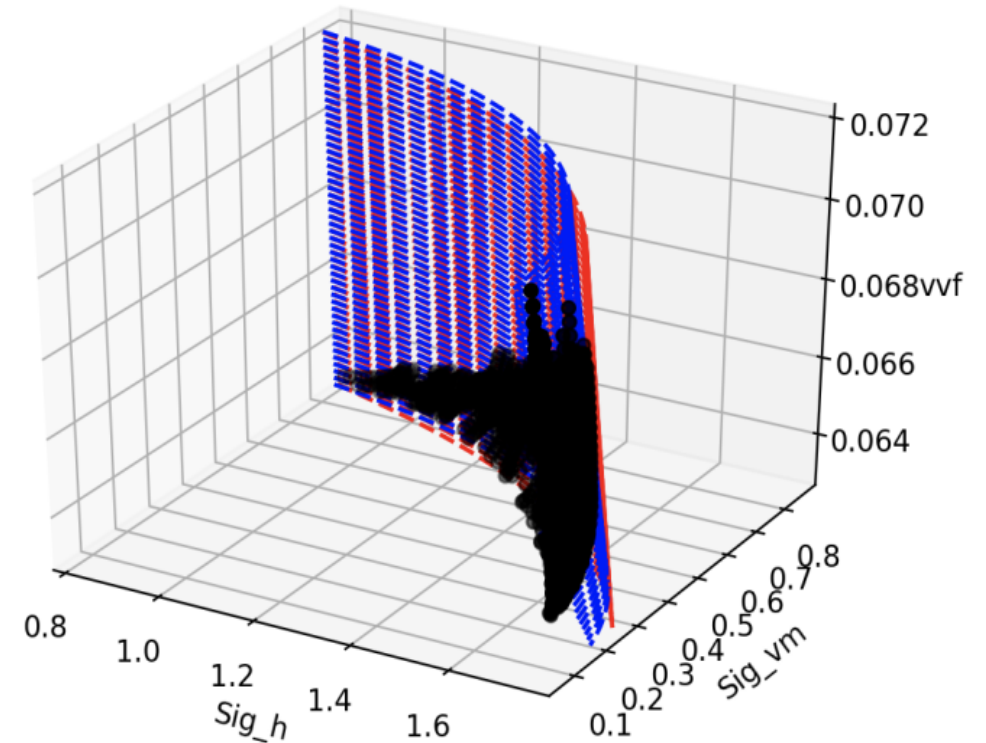
## Alternative solution

Fitness: 0.3512

Complexity: 20

$$X_0^3 X_2 (X_1 - X_2) (X_2 - X_1) (X_1 - X_0) (2X_1 - X_2) - (X_1 - 2X_0 + X_2 + X_0 X_2 (X_1 - X_2)^2)$$

## Comparison of data to model output



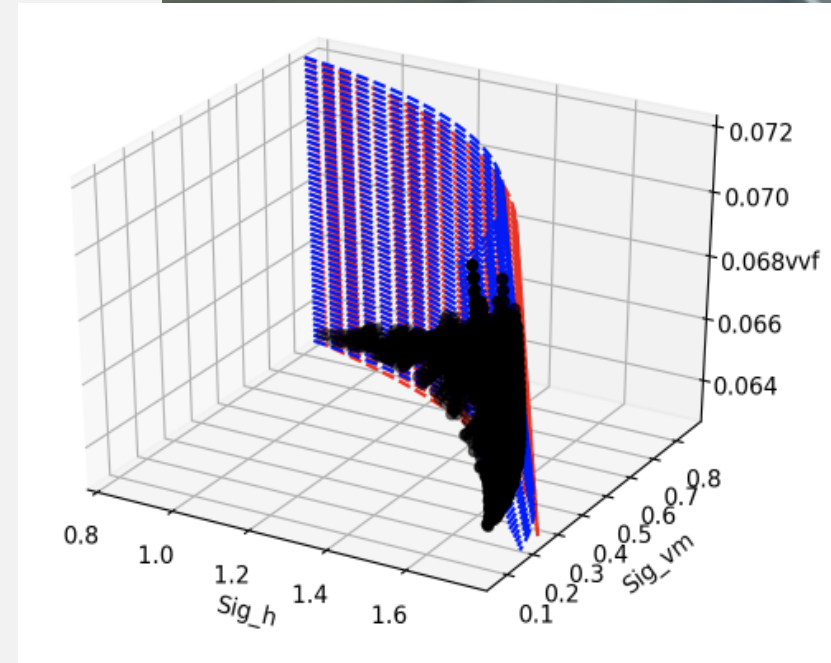
$X_0$ -Hydrostatic stress  
 $X_1$ -Von mises stress  
 $X_2$ -Lode angle  
 $X_3$ -Void volume fraction

Black = FE data  
Blue = Gurson Model  
Red = GPSR Model



# Summary and Future Directions

- GPSR technique: highly tunable, able to generate accurate mathematical models
- Efficacy of GPSR approach demonstrated by collaborators at University of Utah
- Current effort:
  - Improve the fitness of expressions generated for Cocks-Ashby model
  - Demonstrate the validity of all assumptions
- Future work:
  - More complex microstructure, geometry
  - Varied loading



An aerial photograph of a city, likely Salt Lake City, with a large mountain range in the background. The city features several large, modern buildings with many windows. The mountains are covered in sparse vegetation and are a light brown color. The sky is a clear, pale blue. The text "thank you" is overlaid in the center of the image in a white, sans-serif font. A small blue horizontal line is positioned above the text.

thank you