

Applied machine learning

# Turning uncertainty into good decisions for chemical, materials, and formulations R&D

14 June 2022

### Today's live, interactive webinar





Host

Stephen Warde Intellegens Marketing



**Presentation** Dr Gareth Conduit CSO

### Please ask **questions** at any time

- Use the "Questions" box on the control panel
- Questions will be answered at the end of the webinar

Look out for a follow-up email with links to the **presentation slides** and a **recording** of the webinar

### **Alchemite<sup>™</sup> machine learning**





### Alchemite<sup>™</sup> designs formulations for multiple target properties

Merge simulations, analytics, and experimental data to exploit all knowledge

Exploit **Uncertainties** to deliver most robust predictions to customers

### **Alchemite<sup>™</sup> machine learning**





### Alchemite<sup>™</sup> designs formulations for multiple target properties

Merge simulations, analytics, and experimental data to exploit all knowledge

Exploit **Uncertainties** to deliver most robust predictions to customers

Extract information from **NOISE** itself



## Training a machine learning model

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### **Train the machine learning**



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### Use the machine learning

















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### **Machine learning estimates uncertainty**



### Handling uncertainty

### **Unveil the unseen**



Design formulations Design of experiments Outlier detection

Exploit information hidden in noise



## Handling uncertainty

### Model within Alchemite<sup>™</sup>

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### **Training data**

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### Machine learning model



### **Uncertainty in the model**







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Conduit, Jones, Stone & GJC, Materials & Design **131**, 358 (2017)







Whitehead, Chen, Daly & GJC, Johnson Matthey Technology Review 66, 130 (2022)







Verpoort, MacDonald & GJC, Computational Materials Science 147, 176 (2018)



## Exploit uncertainty



### Bogdan Zviazhynski



### Dr Gareth Conduit

### **Cavendish Laboratory, University of Cambridge**

### **Concrete in construction**





### **Cement & aggregate look like noise**



### **Cement & aggregate look like noise**









### Design a concrete that is robust and environmentally friendly







### Design a concrete that is **robust** and **environmentally friendly**

### Experimentally validate the concrete

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### Carbonation









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### **Machine learning**







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### **Carbonation depth to strength**



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### **Carbonation front**



### Atmosphere

### Depth



### **Uncertainty in the carbonation front**





### Uncertainty

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### **Carbonation depth uncertainty to strength**



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### **Original model accuracy**





### Model accuracy exploiting uncertainty



### **Concrete specification**





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### **First mix**

10.5% cement

48.4% gravel

32.6% sand

8.5% water









### Second mix

### 14.2% cement

### 48.9% gravel

28.4% sand

#### 8.5% water





## **Experimental validation**





### Jess Forsdyke

**Professor Janet Lees** 

### **Civil Engineering, University of Cambridge**

### **Concrete manufacture**





### **Experimental validation of carbonation coefficient**





### **Experimental validation of environmental impact**



Second mix **First mix** Carbonation coefficient  $[mm day^{-\frac{1}{2}}]$ 0.0 1.0 2.5 0.0 0.5 1.5 2.0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 Environmental . impact  $[kg CO_2 e kg^{-1}]$ 0.15 0.09 0.09 0.10 0.11 0.12 0.13 0.14 0.10 0.11 0.12 0.13 0.14 0.15

### **Experimental validation of cost**



Second mix **First mix** Carbonation coefficient  $[mm day^{-\frac{1}{2}}]$ 1.0 2.0 2.5 0.0 0.0 0.5 1.5 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 Environmental . Δ. impact  $[kg CO_2 e kg^{-1}]$ 0.11 0.15 0.09 0.09 0.10 0.12 0.13 0.14 0.10 0.11 0.12 0.13 0.14 0.15 Cost . [£ kg<sup>-1</sup>] 0.022 0.022 0.023 0.024 0.026 0.028 0.029 0.030 0.025 0.027 0.023 0.024 0.025 0.026 0.027 0.028 0.029 0.030

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### **Experimental validation of density**



Second mix **First mix** Carbonation coefficient  $[mm day^{-\frac{1}{2}}]$ Δ 2.5 0.0 0.0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 Environmental impact  $[kg CO_2 e kg^{-1}]$ 0.15 0.09 0.09 0.10 0.11 0.12 0.13 0.14 0.10 0.11 0.12 0.13 0.14 0.15 Cost . [£ kg<sup>-1</sup>] 0.022 0.023 0.024 0.026 0.027 0.029 0.030 0.022 0.023 0.026 0.025 0.028 0.024 0.025 0.027 0.028 0.029 0.030 Density [kg m<sup>-3</sup>] 2200 2300 2350 2400 2150 2200 2250 2350 2150 2250 2300 2400

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### **Experimental validation of strength**



Second mix **First mix** Carbonation coefficient  $[mm day^{-\frac{1}{2}}]$ 2.5 0.0 0.0 1.0 1.5 2.0 0.5 1.5 2.0 2.5 0.5 1.0 Environmental . impact  $[kg CO_2 e kg^{-1}]$ 0.15 0.09 0.10 0.11 0.12 0.13 0.14 0.09 0.10 0.11 0.12 0.13 0.14 0.15 Cost . [£ kg<sup>-1</sup>] 0.022 0.023 0.026 0.029 0.030 0.022 0.024 0.025 0.027 0.028 0.023 0.024 0.025 0.026 0.027 0.028 0.029 0.030 Density  $[kg m^{-3}]$ 2200 2250 2300 2400 2150 2200 2150 2350 2250 2300 2350 2400 Strength [MPa] 10 20 30 40 50 60 10 20 30 40 50 60

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Extract information from **Uncertainty** to design two verified concrete mixes





### Extract information from **Uncertainty** to design two verified concrete mixes



# Alloy **microstructure** has information hidden in the noise

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### Extract information from **Uncertainty** to design two verified concrete mixes



Alloy **microstructure** has information hidden in the noise

Rubber and plastic **tangled polymer** chains govern properties



## Alchemite<sup>™</sup> product

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### **Alchemite**<sup>™</sup> product family



**Scientists & engineers** Fast start, easy-to-use, visual

Option to deploy models







Optional

Lab systems



Software & scripts



Sharing & collaboration

### **Alchemite<sup>™</sup> Analytics**

Deep data insights on your desktop Guide experiments, predict, design, optimise

### **Alchemite<sup>™</sup> Engine**

Integrate into your workflow (API, Python) Advanced configuration, enterprise deployment

Alchemite<sup>™</sup> Success

Access Intellegens deep learning expertise Advice to your data science team or full project management











Heat exchanger & shape memory alloy applications

machine intelligence

REVIEW ARTICLE https://doi.org/10.1038/s42256-020-0156-7

Check for upda

### Predicting the state of charge and health of batteries using data-driven machine learning

Man-Fai Ng¹, Jin Zhao², Qingyu Yan²⊠, Gareth J. Conduit³⊠ and Zhi Wei Seh©⁴⊠

Machine learning is a specific application of artificial intelligence that allows computers to learn and improve from data and experience via sets of algorithms, without the need for reprogramming. In the field of energy storage, machine learning has recently emerged as a promising modelling approach to determine the state of charge, state of health and remaining useful life of batteries. First. we review the two most studied types of batterv models in the literature for batterv state prediction: the







Fluid Phase Equilibria **501**, 112259 (2019)

Journal of Chemical Physics **153**, 014102 (2020)

Nature Machine Intelligence 2, 161 (2020)

### **Alchemite**<sup>™</sup> summary



### **Applied machine learning**

Accelerating innovation for chemicals, formulations, manufacturing, and beyond...





Extract more value from real-world, sparse, noisy data

Extract unseen information out of noise itself



Save time and cost with up to 90% fewer experiments

### **Next steps**

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