

T3tris: AI-Driven Inverse Design of Cellular Materials

An AI capability that helps design materials with customized mechanical properties.

Capability at a Glance

Challenge

Designing materials with specific mechanical properties often requires repeated testing and refinement.

Solution

T3tris uses generative AI to generate material designs based on user-defined performance requirements.

Benefit

Reduces the time and effort required for trial-and-error design while providing multiple design options for evaluation.

Technology Readiness Level 4

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Overview

Designing materials to achieve specific mechanical properties often requires repeated testing and refinement. T3tris helps accelerate this process by generating material designs based on the performance users want to achieve.

Using thousands of examples that link a material's internal structure to its performance, the system generates new designs that can be manufactured and evaluated. This approach reduces the time and effort associated with conventional trial-and-error design while giving researchers more design options to explore.

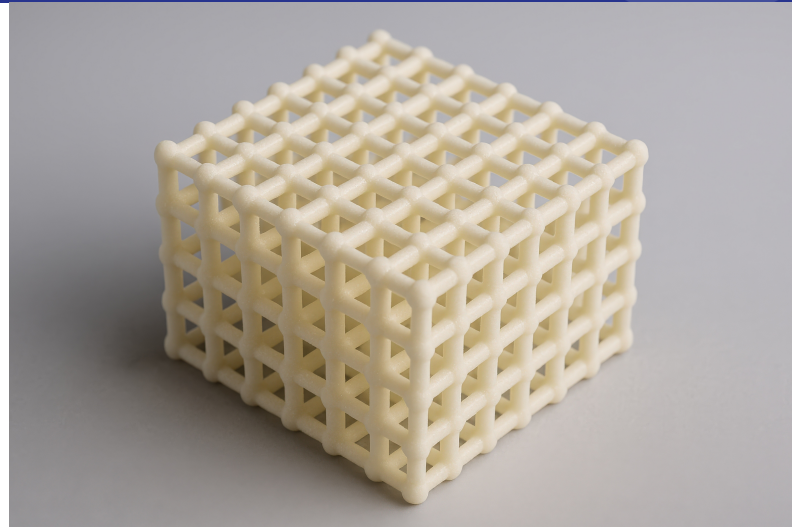


Figure 1. Conceptual illustration of a 3D-printed lattice structure representative of architected cellular materials. Image shown for illustrative purposes only.

Key Features

- **Performance-driven design:** Creates material designs based on the mechanical properties users want to achieve.
- **Shape and performance control:** Balances mechanical performance with desired structural characteristics.
- **Design flexibility:** Provides multiple design options for the same performance target, supporting design exploration.
- **Ready for additive manufacturing:** Produces designs that can be fabricated using commercial stereolithography (SLA), a type of 3D printing.
- **Rapid design generation:** Quickly creates new design candidates, enabling faster design iteration.

Experimental Validation

The capability was evaluated using computer simulations and physical testing. Selected AI-generated designs were 3D printed using stereolithography (SLA), a type of 3D printing that creates highly detailed parts from liquid resin, and then tested under compression. The results showed that the AI-generated designs performed as intended and closely matched the predicted mechanical behavior.

How It Works

T3tris uses a generative AI model trained on examples that link a material's internal structure to its mechanical performance. The system is built on a conditional variational autoencoder (cVAE), a type of generative AI model that creates new designs based on user-defined performance requirements and can account for both mechanical performance and structural characteristics.

Instead of starting with a material design and testing how it performs, the system starts with the desired performance and generates candidate material designs that meet those requirements. This inverse design approach helps researchers explore multiple solutions while reducing the need for trial-and-error design.

Market Applications

- **Defense:** Protective equipment, armor components, and energy-absorbing structures.
- **Aerospace and Automotive:** Lightweight structural materials.
- **Biomedical Engineering:** Orthopedic implants, tissue scaffolds, and soft robotics.
- **Packaging:** Shock-absorbing materials and protective structures.
- **Materials Research and Development:** Programmable mechanical materials.

Partnering and Deployment

LANL is seeking partners to evaluate, integrate, or further develop this capability. Opportunities include collaborative research, technology development, and application across a range of industries.

Contact

To learn more or to discuss potential interest in this capability, please contact the Feynman Center for Innovation at licensing@lanl.gov.