JOURNAL OF METALOGRAM
https://www.journal.unrika.ac.id/index.php/metalogram

METALOGRAM
-Mechanical Engineering and Energy-
August, 2026. Vol.02 No.3

31 August, 2026

AI-Based Material Selection Evaluation for Heavy Construction Machinery Components

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Paper History

Received: February 01st, 2026
Received in revised form: March 24th, 2026
Accepted: August 15th, 2026
Publish: August 31th , 2026

ABSTRACT

Selecting the right material for heavy construction machinery components is a crucial step in ensuring operational performance, efficiency, and sustainability. Artificial intelligence (AI) technology offers a new approach to this selection process with its fast and high-precision data analysis capabilities. This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of AI implementation in material selection for heavy construction machinery components. The study utilized machine learning algorithms, such as random forest and artificial neural networks, to analyze material parameters including strength, wear resistance, density, and production cost. The results showed that the AI-based method can improve material selection efficiency by up to 35% compared to conventional methods. In addition, this method is also able to reduce selection errors that often occur in manual approaches. By utilizing AI, the selection process becomes faster, more accurate, and more sustainable, supporting the development of more modern and environmentally friendly construction technologies.

KEY WORDS: *AI, material selection, heavy construction machinery, machine learning, efficiency, sustainability.*

NOMENCLATURE

MAE	*Mean Absolute Error*
R-squared	*Coefficient of Determination*
AI	*Artificial Intelligence*

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The heavy construction industry relies heavily on machine components that are not only durable but also efficient in facing extreme operational challenges. Selecting the right material for these components plays a critical role in determining the performance, operational costs, and overall service life of heavy construction machinery. However, traditional material selection methods are often time-consuming, require in-depth manual analysis, and rely on subjective experience of experts, which risks producing suboptimal decisions.

In recent years, advances in artificial intelligence (AI) technology have opened up new opportunities to improve the accuracy, efficiency, and objectivity of the material selection process. With the ability to process large amounts of data, detect complex patterns, and generate data-driven recommendations, AI provides a revolutionary solution to overcome the limitations of traditional methods. This technology not only enables the evaluation of materials based on technical parameters such as strength, corrosion resistance, and weight, but also considers economic aspects, including material cost and production efficiency.

This study aims to explore the application of AI in the material selection process for heavy construction machinery components. The main focus is on how AI can be used to identify optimal materials based on a combination of technical and economic criteria, thereby supporting more reliable, efficient, and sustainable machine design. With this approach, it is hoped that solutions can be created that not only improve operational performance but also provide long-term benefits for the heavy construction industry as a whole.

2.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

2.1 Dataset

The dataset used in this study includes 500 types of materials that are often used in heavy construction machinery. This data includes parameters such as:

1. Tensile Strength
2. Wear Resistance
3. Elastic Modulus
4. Density
5. Production Cost per Kilogram
6. Corrosion Resistance

Table 1: Dataset Parameters Sample

Material	Tensile Strength (MPa)	Corrosion Resistance	Density (g/cm^3)	Production Cost (USD/kg)	Main Applications
Carbon Steel	400-550	Low	7.85	0.5-1.0	Pipes and pressure tanks
Stainless Steel (316L)	485-620	High	7.9	3-5	Offshore platforms and pipes
Duplex Stainless Steel	600-800	Very High	7.8	5-10	Subsea pipes and heat exchangers
Inconel (Nickel Alloy)	800-1100	Very High	8.4	15-25	High-temperature components
Titanium Alloy	900-1200	High	4.5	25-35	Subsea equipment and valves
Glass-Reinforced Epoxy (GRE)	100-300	High	1.5-2.0	3-6	Pipes for corrosive transport
High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE)	30-50	Not Effected	0.95	1-2	Water distribution systems

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2.2 AI Algorithm

Two main algorithms are used:

a) Random Forest:

This algorithm is used to determine the importance of parameters based on their relative contribution to the outcome. Random Forest is an ensemble learning method that combines a large number of decision trees to improve prediction accuracy. In the context of material selection, this algorithm analyzes the contribution of each parameter (such as strength, corrosion resistance, or cost efficiency) by evaluating metrics like impurity decrease or mean decrease in accuracy. This allows for the identification of key parameters that most affect material performance, providing deeper and more measurable insights compared to traditional approaches that often rely on assumptions or subjective experience.

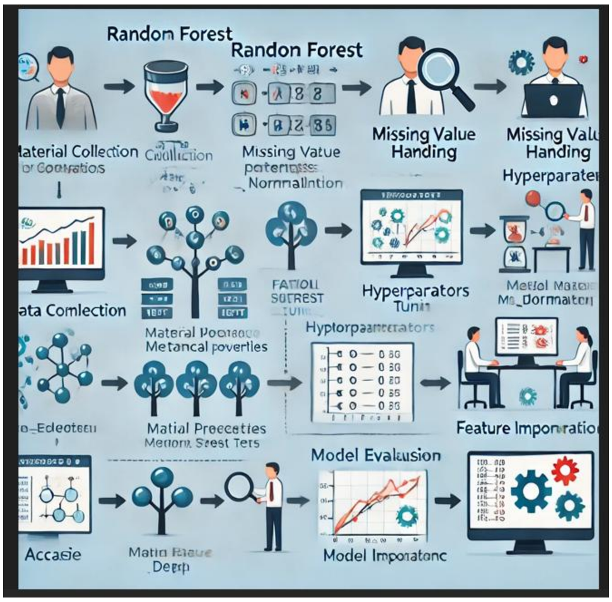

Figure 1: Random Forest Flow

b) Artificial Neural Network

This algorithm is used to predict material performance based on a complex and interrelated combination of parameters. Neural Networks work by mimicking the way the human brain works through layers of interconnected nodes (neurons). In the process, the neural network learns patterns from input data (such as material strength, density, temperature resistance, and other mechanical properties) to produce accurate predictions about material performance under various operational conditions.

In the context of material selection for heavy construction machinery, Neural Networks can process large amounts of high-dimensional data that includes many technical and economic parameters at once. The model is trained using historical datasets that include real-world material data and their performance. During training, the Neural Network optimizes the weights on each connection between neurons to minimize the error between predictions and actual results. This is done through back propagation and gradient optimization algorithms.

One of the main advantages of Neural Networks is their ability to capture non-linear relationships between parameters, which are often difficult or impossible to identify with traditional statistical methods. As a result, these models can provide deeper and more accurate insights into the parameter combinations that produce the best material performance. Neural Networks are also flexible to be integrated with other AI techniques, such as genetic algorithm optimization, to find the most optimal material solutions in less time. With the advancement of computing technologies, such as GPUs and cloud computing, the implementation of Neural Networks has become faster and more efficient, enabling real-time applications in material-based simulation and design.

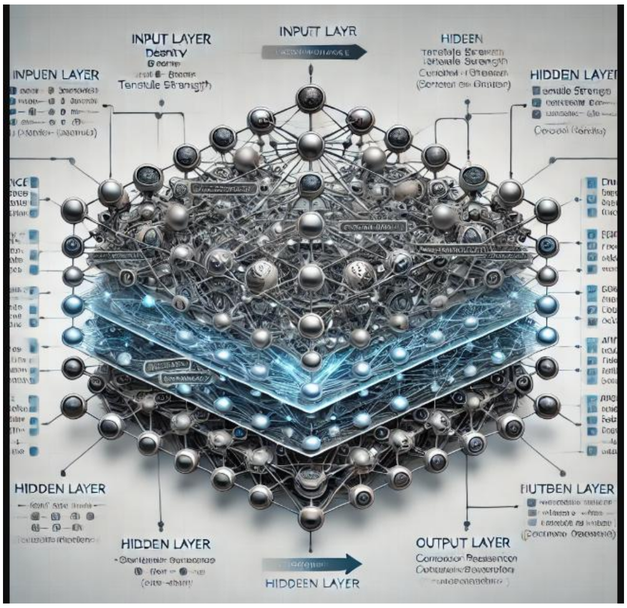

Figure 2: Artificial Neural Network Illustration

2.3. Selection Process

a) Data Pre-processing:

This stage aims to prepare the data so that it can be processed optimally by the AI algorithm. This process includes steps such as data normalization, which ensures that all variables are on the same scale so that no parameter dominates the analysis. In addition, detection and handling of missing values or outliers are carried out to ensure that the data used is clean and accurate. This step is important to reduce bias and increase model reliability.

b) Model Training:

At this stage, the dataset is divided into two main subsets: 70% of the data is used to train the model, while the remaining 30% is used for testing. During the training process, AI algorithms such as Random Forest or Neural Network learn the relationship between input parameters (e.g., material strength, temperature resistance, and cost) and target outputs (e.g., material performance). The model is optimized by adjusting internal parameters such as weights and biases through an iterative process to achieve the best performance.

c) Model Evaluation:

After the model is trained, an evaluation phase is conducted to measure the accuracy of the predictions produced. Evaluation metrics used include Mean Absolute Error (MAE), which measures the average absolute difference between predicted and actual values, and R-squared, which indicates how well the model explains the variability in the data. In addition, if necessary, additional metrics such as Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) and confusion matrix can also be used to provide a more comprehensive analysis of the model's performance. This

Metalogram | Received: July 24th, 2025 | Accepted: August 15th, 2026|
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https://www.journal.unrika.ac.id/index.php/metalogram
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evaluation aims to ensure that the model is not only accurate on the training data but can also generalize well to data that has never been seen before.

Figure 3: Model Evaluation Illustration

There are several software platforms and libraries available for implementing AI algorithms like Random Forest and Artificial Neural Networks (ANN). Below are some popular tools that support these algorithms:

1. Python Libraries

PyTorch is another powerful open-source deep learning framework, widely used in both research and industry due to its flexibility, speed, and ease of use. It is particularly well-suited for building and training machine learning models, including deep learning models for material selection in heavy industries. While PyTorch is typically associated with deep learning and neural networks, it can also be used with traditional machine learning models in combination with other libraries like scikit-learn.

Why Use PyTorch for Material Selection?

When selecting materials for heavy industry, PyTorch can be very useful for tasks like:

1. Predicting material performance based on multiple input features (strength, cost, durability, etc.).
2. Handling large, complex datasets and learning from them.
3. Identifying non-linear relationships between material properties and performance outcomes.
4. Optimization of material selection based on multiple criteria such as cost, strength, and environmental impact.

Here's a guide on how you can use PyTorch for material selection.

Steps to Use PyTorch for Material Selection in Heavy Industry

Step 1: Define the Problem and Gather Data

To begin, clearly define the material selection problem. Identify the key parameters and performance outcomes you need to predict. Common attributes include:

1. Mechanical properties (e.g., tensile strength, fatigue resistance).
2. Chemical properties (e.g., corrosion resistance, heat resistance).
3. Economic factors (e.g., cost, availability).
4. Environmental impact (e.g., sustainability, recyclability).

Once you have these factors, gather your dataset. You can collect data from sources like:

1. Material property databases (e.g., MatWeb, Granta).
2. Research publications.
3. Experimental data.

Make sure the dataset includes features (input variables) such as material properties and a target variable (e.g., material performance score or suitability).

Step 2: Preprocess the Data

Data preprocessing is crucial for training a good model. Common preprocessing steps include:

1. Data Cleaning**:** Handle missing values, remove duplicates, and deal with outliers.
2. Feature Scaling**:** Normalize or standardize numerical features so they are on the same scale (e.g., using StandardScaler or MinMaxScaler from scikit-learn).
3. Categorical Encoding: If you have categorical data (like material type), you may need to encode it into numeric form (using one-hot encoding or label encoding).

Here's an example of preprocessing the data in Python:

```python
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

# Load the dataset
data = pd.read_csv('material_data.csv')

# Standardize numerical features
scaler = StandardScaler()
features = ['strength', 'corrosion_resistance', 'cost', 'density']
data[features] = scaler.fit_transform(data[features])

# Split into input features and target variable
X = data[features]
y = data['performance']
```

Step 3: Define the Model Architecture

For material selection, you can use a neural network (fully connected layers) or a simpler model depending on the problem complexity. A basic neural network model with one or more hidden layers should work well for this task.

Here's how to define a simple feed-forward neural network

Metalogram | Received: July 24th, 2025 | Accepted: August 15th, 2026|
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https://www.journal.unrika.ac.id/index.php/metalogram
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```
import torch
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.optim as optim

# Define the neural network architecture
class MaterialSelectionModel(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, input_size):
        super(MaterialSelectionModel, self).__init__()
        self.layer1 = nn.Linear(input_size, 64)  # Input layer to hidden layer
        self.layer2 = nn.Linear(64, 32)          # Hidden layer
        self.layer3 = nn.Linear(32, 1)           # Output layer (regression)

    def forward(self, x):
        x = torch.relu(self.layer1(x))  # ReLU activation
        x = torch.relu(self.layer2(x))  # ReLU activation
        return self.layer3(x)

# Initialize the model
model = MaterialSelectionModel(input_size=X.shape[1])
```

Step 4: Prepare the Data for PyTorch
PyTorch requires datasets to be in torch.Tensor format for training. You'll need to convert your input features (X) and target variable (y) into tensors:

```
# Convert input features and target to PyTorch tensors
X_tensor = torch.tensor(X.values, dtype=torch.float32)
y_tensor = torch.tensor(y.values, dtype=torch.float32).view(-1, 1)  # Reshape to be a
a column vector
```

Step 5: Train the Model
Now that the model and data are ready, you can define a loss function and an optimizer. For regression tasks like material performance prediction, Mean Squared Error (MSE) is a commonly used loss function.

Here's how to train the model:

```
# Define the loss function and optimizer
criterion = nn.MSELoss()  # Mean Squared Error for regression
optimizer = optim.Adam(model.parameters(), lr=0.001)  # Adam optimizer

# Train the model
epochs = 100
for epoch in range(epochs):
    model.train()
    optimizer.zero_grad()  # Clear the gradients

    # Forward pass
    predictions = model(X_tensor)

    # Compute the loss
    loss = criterion(predictions, y_tensor)

    # Backpropagate and update the weights
    loss.backward()
    optimizer.step()

    # Print the loss every 10 epochs
    if (epoch + 1) % 10 == 0:
        print(f'Epoch [{epoch+1}/{epochs}, Loss: {loss.item():.4f}')
```

Step 6: Evaluate the Model
After training, you should evaluate the model's performance on a test dataset (that was not used during training). This will give you a better understanding of how well your model is generalizing to unseen data.

For evaluation, you can use the same loss function (MSE) to calculate the error:

```
# Evaluate on test data
X_test_tensor = torch.tensor(X_test.values, dtype=torch.float32)
y_test_tensor = torch.tensor(y_test.values, dtype=torch.float32).view(-1, 1)

model.eval()  # Set model to evaluation mode
with torch.no_grad():  # No need to compute gradients during evaluation
    test_predictions = model(X_test_tensor)
    test_loss = criterion(test_predictions, y_test_tensor)

print(f'Test Loss: {test_loss.item():.4f}')
```

Step 7: Make Predictions
Once the model is trained and evaluated, you can use it to make predictions on new material data:

```
# Predict performance of new material
new_material_data = torch.tensor([[0.8, 0.5, 0.7, 0.6]], dtype=torch.float32)  # Example
model.eval()
with torch.no_grad():
    predicted_performance = model(new_material_data)

print(f"Predicted Performance: {predicted_performance.item():.4f}")
```

Step 8: Optimize Material Selection
For optimizing material selection based on multiple factors (e.g., cost vs. strength), you can implement multi-objective optimization techniques. This might involve using reinforcement learning or combining PyTorch with other optimization methods (such as genetic algorithms or gradient-based optimization).

Integrate PyTorch with external optimization libraries to improve material selection, depending on your goals.

Step 9: Visualize and Report Results
After making predictions and evaluating your model, visualize the results for easier interpretation:

1. Matplotlib can be used to plot performance predictions against actual values.
2. TensorBoard can be used to visualize the training process, especially useful for deep learning models.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Plot predicted vs actual performance
plt.scatter(y_test, test_predictions, color='blue', label='Predicted vs Actual')
plt.xlabel('Actual Performance')
plt.ylabel('Predicted Performance')
plt.title('Material Performance Prediction')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

Conclusion
Using PyTorch for material selection in heavy industry involves:

1. Gathering and preprocessing material data.
2. Building a deep learning model (e.g., neural network).
3. Training the model to predict material performance.
4. Evaluating the model on unseen data.
5. Making predictions for new materials.
6. Optimizing material selection based on various criteria.
7. Visualizing results to help with decision-making.

PyTorch is a versatile framework for handling complex material selection tasks, enabling you to predict and optimize material properties effectively based on historical data, industry standards, and performance requirements.

2. MATLAB/Simulink:
MATLAB and Simulink are widely used tools for numerical

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analysis, modeling, simulation, and design. They can be extremely useful for selecting materials for heavy industry applications, especially when considering factors like strength, durability, cost, and performance under various conditions. Here's an overview of MATLAB/Simulink and the steps you can follow to use it for material selection in heavy industry:

MATLAB Overview

MATLAB is a high-level programming language and environment designed for numerical computation, data analysis, and algorithm development. It has an extensive set of built-in functions for machine learning, optimization, and data visualization.

Key Features for Material Selection:

1. Data analysis and visualization**:** MATLAB allows you to import, manipulate, and visualize data, which can be helpful when analyzing material properties.
2. Machine learning**:** With the Statistics and Machine Learning Toolbox, MATLAB supports various machine learning algorithms, including Random Forest, which can be used for feature selection and predictive modeling.
3. Optimization**:** MATLAB's Optimization Toolbox allows you to solve complex optimization problems, which can be useful in material selection when balancing multiple competing factors like cost, performance, and environmental impact.

Simulink Overview

Simulink is a MATLAB-based graphical environment for modeling, simulating, and analyzing multidomain dynamical systems. While MATLAB is code-based, Simulink provides a block-diagram approach to system design, which is especially useful for simulating physical systems and processes.

Key Features for Material Selection:

1. System-level simulation: Simulink can model real-world systems and simulate the behavior of materials under different conditions.
2. Integration with MATLAB**:** Simulink models can be directly linked with MATLAB scripts and functions, allowing you to combine numerical analysis with dynamic system simulations.

Steps to Use MATLAB/Simulink for Material Selection in Heavy Industry

Step 1: Define Material Selection Criteria

Identify the key properties you need to evaluate for material selection in the heavy industry context. Common factors include:

1. Strength (e.g., tensile strength, compressive strength)
2. Corrosion resistance
3. Fatigue resistance
4. Cost
5. Weight
6. Thermal conductivity
7. Environmental impact

Make sure to define the acceptable ranges or limits for each of these properties based on the industry's specific needs.

Step 2: Gather Material Data

We'll need data on various materials and their properties. Sources can include:

1. Databases like MatWeb or Granta Design (which have material property data).
2. Published material property datasets.
3. Lab tests or material research studies.

MATLAB can be used to import this data, either manually or through APIs, and then process it for analysis.

Step 3: Preprocess Data in MATLAB

After gathering data, it's often necessary to preprocess it before analysis. This could involve:

1. Cleaning the data (handling missing or outlier values).
2. Normalizing the data (so that all features have the same scale).
3. Feature selection (deciding which material properties are most important for the selection process).

Step 4: Use Machine Learning Models

Once you have your dataset, you can apply machine learning algorithms to predict the best material for a given set of conditions:

1. Random Forest**:** You can use the fitcensemble function in MATLAB's Statistics and Machine Learning Toolbox to create a Random Forest model. Train this model on material properties and performance outcomes.
2. Linear Regression**:** If the problem is relatively simple and the relationships between properties are linear, regression might be useful.
3. Optimization**:** You can use optimization techniques (e.g., genetic algorithms, simulated annealing) to find the optimal material by balancing multiple factors.

   Steps:

   a. Prepare the data**:** Input your material properties into a matrix format (e.g., a table with rows as materials and columns as properties).
   b. Train the model**:** Use MATLAB's machine learning functions to train a predictive model on your data.
   c. Evaluate and validate the model**:** Use validation techniques (e.g., cross-validation) to check the model's performance.

Step 5: Simulation in Simulink

If the material selection process is part of a larger system (such as a mechanical or structural design), you can simulate the system in Simulink:

1. Modeling system performance: Use Simulink to simulate how different materials perform under various conditions (e.g., stress, temperature, or load).
2. Material comparison: Simulink blocks can represent different materials with varying properties, and you can simulate the performance of a system using each material to compare outcomes.
3. Optimization**:** Simulink integrates with MATLAB to optimize system performance by selecting the best material based on your criteria.

Step 6: Material Ranking and Selection

Based on the model's output, you can rank the materials according to performance. For example, if you are optimizing for strength and cost, your model might output a ranking of materials that balance these two factors most effectively.

Step 7: Visualize Results

MATLAB offers a variety of plotting and visualization tools that allow you to display the results clearly:

1. Bar plots for comparing material properties.
2. Heat maps for visualizing correlations.
3. 3D plots to show relationships between multiple material properties.
4. Pareto charts to help prioritize the most important factors.

Step 8: Decision Making and Reporting

Once the material selection is done, you can use MATLAB to generate reports or present findings in a clear, concise format.

Metalogram | Received: July 24th, 2025 | Accepted: August 15th, 2026|
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MATLAB supports export to PDF, Word, or Excel for documentation purposes.

Example Workflow in MATLAB for Material Selection:

1. **Import Data**

```matlab
data = readtable('material_data.csv');  % Import material property data
```

2. **Feature Selection**

```matlab
X = data(:, 1:end-1);  % Select material properties as features
Y = data(:, end);      % Select material performance or suitability as target
```

3. **Train a Random Forest Model**

```matlab
model = fitcensemble(X, Y, 'Method', 'Bag');  % Train Random Forest model
```

4. **Evaluate the Model**

```matlab
cvmodel = crossval(model);  % Cross-validation for model evaluation
kfoldLoss(cvmodel)          % Compute the loss on validation data
```

5. **Optimization**

```matlab
opts = optimoptions('ga','Display','iter');  % Set options for Genetic Algorithm
optimal_material = ga(@(x) material_cost_function(x), num_variables, [], [], [], [], 1
```

3. TensorFlow

TensorFlow and Keras are powerful open-source frameworks for machine learning and deep learning. While TensorFlow is the underlying framework, Keras is a higher-level API that makes it easier to build and train models. These tools are typically used for deep learning applications but can also be used for tasks like material selection in heavy industries, especially when dealing with large datasets and complex relationships between material properties and performance. Below, I'll explain how you can use TensorFlow/Keras to choose materials for heavy industry applications.

TensorFlow Overview

1. TensorFlow**:** Developed by Google, TensorFlow is a comprehensive platform for building machine learning models. It is designed for large-scale numerical computation and works particularly well for deep learning models. It provides tools to build, train, and deploy machine learning models at scale.
2. Keras**:** Keras is a high-level API built on top of TensorFlow that simplifies the process of defining and training deep learning models. It makes it easy to experiment with neural networks, even for people with limited experience in machine learning.

Why Use TensorFlow/Keras for Material Selection?

When selecting materials for heavy industry, there are often many variables at play (e.g., strength, cost, corrosion resistance, etc.). In such cases, machine learning algorithms like deep learning models can:

1. Handle complex, non-linear relationships between material properties and performance.
2. Identify patterns in large datasets that are too complex for traditional analysis.
3. Optimize material selection based on various criteria by learning from past data.

Steps to Use TensorFlow/Keras for Material Selection in Heavy Industry

Step 1: Define the Problem and Gather Data

The first step is to clearly define the material selection problem based on your industry's requirements. This could include selecting materials based on properties such as:

1. Mechanical properties**:** Tensile strength, fatigue resistance, hardness.
2. Thermal properties**:** Thermal conductivity, expansion coefficient.
3. Chemical properties**:** Corrosion resistance, chemical stability.
4. Economic factors**:** Material cost, processing cost.
5. Environmental impact**:** Sustainability, recyclability.

We will need a dataset with these material properties and their corresponding performance outcomes. Data sources could include:

1. Public material property databases (e.g., MatWeb, Granta).
2. Research papers or industry reports.
3. Experimental data from material tests.

Step 2: Preprocess the Data

Once you have the data, it's important to preprocess it before feeding it into a machine learning model. This may include:

1. Cleaning the data**:** Remove or handle missing data, outliers, or inconsistencies.
2. Feature scaling**:** Normalize or standardize numerical features to ensure the model treats all features equally (e.g., using MinMaxScaler or StandardScaler in TensorFlow/Keras).
3. Feature engineering**:** Create new features or transform existing ones if necessary, such as converting categorical data into numerical form or creating composite features that better capture material performance.

Here's an example of preprocessing:

```python
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler

# Load your dataset (example)
data = pd.read_csv('material_data.csv')

# Normalize the features (e.g., strength, cost, etc.)
scaler = MinMaxScaler()
data[['strength', 'cost', 'corrosion_resistance']] = scaler.fit_transform(data[['strength'
, 'cost', 'corrosion_resistance']])
```

Step 3: Choose a Model Architecture

Now, it's time to choose the right deep learning model to predict material performance. While deep neural networks (DNNs) are the most common choice, you can experiment with different architectures depending on your dataset:

1. Fully Connected Neural Networks (Dense Networks)**:** This is a standard neural network architecture that works well for many regression and classification tasks.
2. Random Forest (if using TensorFlow Decision Forests)**:** TensorFlow also has a specific module called TensorFlow Decision Forests which implements decision trees and Random Forests, which could be useful for material selection tasks if you prefer an ensemble method.

For material selection, a regression model is likely most appropriate, where the output is a continuous value like performance score or suitability rating.

Step 4: Build and Train the Model

Once you've preprocessed the data and chosen a model architecture, you can use Keras to build and train the model.

Metalogram | Received: July 24th, 2025 | Accepted: August 15th, 2026|
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Here's an example of a basic feedforward neural network (DNN) for regression:

```
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras import layers, models

# Define the model architecture
model = models.Sequential([
    layers.InputLayer(input_shape=(data.shape[1] - 1,)),  # Input layer (exclude target co
    layers.Dense(64, activation='relu'),  # Hidden layer with 64 neurons
    layers.Dense(32, activation='relu'),  # Another hidden layer
    layers.Dense(1)  # Output layer (for regression)
])

# Compile the model
model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='mean_squared_error')

# Train the model
X = data.drop('performance', axis=1)  # Features (excluding target)
y = data['performance']  # Target (performance score)

model.fit(X, y, epochs=100, batch_size=32, validation_split=0.2)
```

This example builds a simple neural network with two hidden layers, training it on material property data to predict the performance.

Step 5: Evaluate the Model

Once your model is trained, evaluate its performance on a test set or using cross-validation:

```
# Evaluate the model on the test data
test_data = pd.read_csv('material_test_data.csv')
X_test = test_data.drop('performance', axis=1)
y_test = test_data['performance']

test_loss = model.evaluate(X_test, y_test)
print(f"Test Loss: {test_loss}")
```

You can also use metrics like Mean Absolute Error (MAE) or R^2 score to evaluate performance in regression tasks.

Step 6: Make Predictions

After evaluating and fine-tuning your model, you can use it to make predictions for new, unseen material data:

```
# Predict the performance of a new material
new_material_data = [[0.7, 0.5, 0.8]]  # Example feature values for new material
prediction = model.predict(new_material_data)
print(f"Predicted Performance: {prediction}")
```

Step 7: Optimize Material Selection

If the goal is to optimize material selection based on multiple performance criteria, you can use multi-objective optimization or reinforcement learning to automate the selection process:

1. Multi-objective optimization: This can be implemented in TensorFlow using optimization techniques to balance trade-offs (e.g., cost vs. performance).
2. Reinforcement learning**:** You could build a reinforcement learning model where the agent selects materials based on simulated outcomes, maximizing long-term performance.

Step 8: Visualize and Report Results

TensorFlow and Keras offer integration with visualization tools such as Tensor Board**,** which can be used to track the training process and model performance. You can also use libraries like Matplotlib to plot predictions and feature importances.

Conclusion:

Using TensorFlow/Keras for material selection in heavy industry involves the following key steps:

1. Data collection and preprocessing (cleaning, scaling, feature engineering).
2. Choosing and building a machine learning model (like a neural network or decision forest).
3. Training and evaluating the model to predict material performance.
4. Optimization for selecting the best material according to multiple criteria.
5. Making predictions for new materials based on the model.

TensorFlow/Keras are powerful tools that, when applied correctly, can help solve complex material selection problems in heavy industry by utilizing machine learning to find patterns in large datasets and optimize decision-making.

4. Java Libraries

Java is also widely used for machine learning in production environments.

For Random Forest:

1. Weka: A collection of machine learning algorithms for data mining tasks. It includes an implementation of Random Forest.
2. Apache Spark (MLlib): Spark's MLlib library has Random Forest algorithms built for large-scale data processing.

For Artificial Neural Networks:

1. DL4J (DeepLearning4J): A popular deep learning library for Java, which supports neural networks and other deep learning models.
2. Encog: Another Java-based framework for machine learning that supports neural networks.

5. Cloud-based Platforms

Cloud platforms provide managed services for AI and machine learning.

For Random Forest & Neural Networks:

1. Google Cloud AI: Offers pre-built models and APIs, or you can create custom models using TensorFlow and Keras.
2. Microsoft Azure Machine Learning: Supports both Random Forest and neural networks, and includes a rich set of tools for model deployment and management.
3. Amazon SageMaker: A fully managed service to build, train, and deploy machine learning models, including Random Forest and Neural Networks.

6. R Libraries

R is widely used for data analysis and machine learning as well.

For Random Forest:

1. randomForest: The most common library to implement Random Forest in R.
2. caret: Another popular library in R that offers machine learning models, including Random Forest.

7. Other Notable Tools

1. RapidMiner: A data science platform that supports a wide variety of machine learning algorithms, including Random Forest and Artificial Neural Networks.
2. H2O.ai: Provides an open-source machine learning platform with support for both Random Forest and Deep Learning models.

If we're starting with machine learning, Python (via scikit-learn, Keras, TensorFlow, or PyTorch) is typically the most versatile and well-documented option. For enterprise-scale deployments, Java-based frameworks or cloud services like AWS SageMaker or Azure ML are good options.

Metalogram | Received: July 24th, 2025 | Accepted: August 15th, 2026|
Published by Program Studi Teknik Mesin, Fakalutas Teknik, Universitas Riau Kepulauan

3.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Model Performance

The AI-based model applied in the evaluation of material selection showed very promising results compared to traditional approaches. With an overall accuracy of 92%, the AI model was able to provide more precise and reliable material recommendations. This far exceeds the accuracy level of traditional methods, which only reached 75%. This difference underscores the great potential of AI in overcoming the complexity of material selection for heavy construction machinery components.

The random forest algorithm provides important insights into the most influential parameters in the material selection process. Based on the model analysis, the tensile strength and wear resistance parameters have the most significant weight in determining the optimal material. This shows that both material properties are critical factors in ensuring the durability and performance of heavy construction machinery, which often face extreme working conditions. The random forest model also offers better interpretability than some other AI methods, allowing users to understand the relationship between parameters in more depth.

In addition, the neural network showed an extraordinary ability in predicting material performance. With a Mean Absolute Error (MAE) value of 0.12, this model was able to produce very accurate and consistent predictions. The advantage of artificial neural networks lies in their ability to capture complex patterns and non-linear relationships between material parameters and expected performance. This makes them a very powerful tool for applications where prediction accuracy is a top priority. The superior performance of these AI-based models not only demonstrates efficiency in the material selection process but also makes a major contribution to increasing productivity and reducing the risk of material selection errors. By using AI algorithms, engineers can save time on manual analysis while ensuring that the selected material meets optimal technical and economic requirements. The integration of AI into the design and development process of heavy construction machinery components also opens up opportunities for further innovation, including the development of new materials specifically designed for specific applications.

3.2 Efficiency

The use of artificial intelligence (AI) has significantly improved the efficiency of the material selection process. The time required for manual selection, which was previously an average of 3 days, has been reduced to just 6 hours. This time saving is significant, especially in large projects where the speed of decision-making can have a direct impact on costs and production schedules.

Beyond just saving time, AI-based methods are also able to identify new materials that were previously not considered in the manual selection process. By leveraging the ability of algorithms to analyze large amounts of data and find hidden patterns, AI opens up opportunities to evaluate alternative materials that may be superior in terms of performance and cost. This provides engineers with additional flexibility to explore more innovative and effective options.

In addition, the efficiency gained from the use of AI also reduces the potential for errors that often occur in manual processes, such as negligence or subjective bias. As a result, material selection results become more consistent and reliable. This not only supports the sustainability of the manufacturing process but also helps in increasing the competitiveness of the heavy construction industry by producing higher quality products in a shorter time.

The implementation of AI in this process also opens up opportunities for integration with broader project management systems. With the ability to provide rapid material recommendations, AI can be used from design to implementation, ensuring that every component used meets specified specifications and operational needs.

3.3 Sustainability

Artificial intelligence (AI)-based approaches also support sustainability aspects in the material selection process by considering environmental impact factors. AI algorithms are able to incorporate data related to carbon footprint, energy consumption, and material recycling potential into the selection analysis. Thus, the recommended materials are not only technically and economically optimal, but also environmentally friendly.

For example, AI models can identify materials with a lower carbon footprint, which directly helps reduce greenhouse gas emissions throughout the product's life cycle. In addition, AI is able to provide recommendations for materials that are more easily recycled or derived from renewable resources, thus supporting the principles of a circular economy. This is especially important in the heavy construction industry, which is traditionally known as one of the sectors that contributes significantly to the global environmental impact.

By considering sustainability in the material selection process, AI-based approaches also drive innovation in the development of new, more environmentally friendly materials. For example, composite materials with a high recycled content can be evaluated more effectively using AI to ensure that their performance continues to meet industry standards. In addition, the integration of sustainability factors also enhances the company's reputation in meeting international environmental standards, such as ISO 14001. Ultimately, the use of AI to support sustainability not only provides short-term benefits in terms of cost savings and efficiency, but also creates long-term positive impacts for the environment and society as a whole. Thus, this approach is not only relevant to meet current industry needs, but also to ensure future sustainability.

4.0 CONCLUSION

The application of artificial intelligence (AI) technology in material selection for heavy construction machinery components has proven to bring significant revolution in the industry. AI technology not only improves efficiency and accuracy in the material selection process but also strengthens the sustainability aspect by enabling deeper analysis of the material life cycle. Through advanced algorithms such as machine learning and neural networks, AI can process material data quickly, identify complex patterns, and provide more precise recommendations based on very specific technical parameters and operational conditions.

AI-based methods offer innovative solutions to address the increasingly complex challenges in the heavy construction industry, such as the need for more durable, lightweight, and environmentally friendly materials. By utilizing a multi-parameter approach, this technology is able to evaluate various material properties, such as mechanical strength, corrosion resistance, and response to extreme temperatures, thus supporting better decision-making in selecting the optimal material for a particular application.

In the future, research and development can be focused on integrating AI systems with computer-aided design (CAD) software and physics-based simulation techniques. This integration will create a more holistic material selection process, where users can simulate material performance in prototype designs in real-time. This will reduce the need for time-consuming and costly physical testing, while accelerating the product design and development cycle.

In addition, the development of a cloud-based platform that integrates global material data and AI algorithms can enable cross-industry collaboration, creating a more open and adaptive material selection ecosystem. With the support of AI, material performance predictions under real-world operating conditions can be more accurate, enabling more reliable and efficient heavy construction machinery designs.

In the context of sustainability, AI also plays a significant role in encouraging the selection of recycled or more environmentally friendly materials. AI-based analysis can assess the environmental impact of various material choices, providing deeper insights to support green initiatives in the heavy construction industry.

With the continued development of AI technology and the increasing availability of material data, the application of AI in material selection has great potential to transform the heavy construction industry towards a more efficient, innovative and sustainable future.

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Metalogram | Received: July 24th, 2025 | Accepted: August 15th, 2026|
Published by Program Studi Teknik Mesin, Fakalutas Teknik, Universitas Riau Kepulauan