Variational Autoencoders- III Applications to Real World Systems

Sergei V. Kalinin

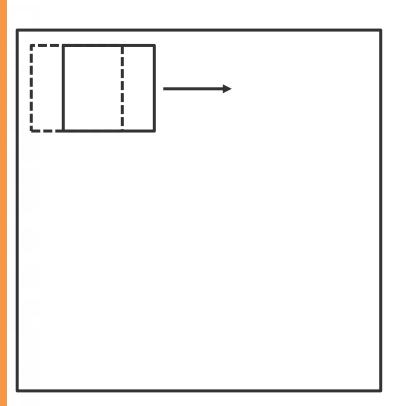
PURPOSE

- (Super-brief) introduction into Neural Networks
- What are (Variational) autoencoders?
- Key notions:
 - Encoding and decoding
 - Latent distribution
 - Latent representations
- Why invariances: rotational, translational, and scale
- Other colors of VAEs:
 - Semi-supervised
 - Conditional
 - Joint
- Real world VAE applications
- From VAEs to encoder-decoders (VED)
- Further opportunities:
 - Physics constraints
 - Representation learning
- Active learning: DKL

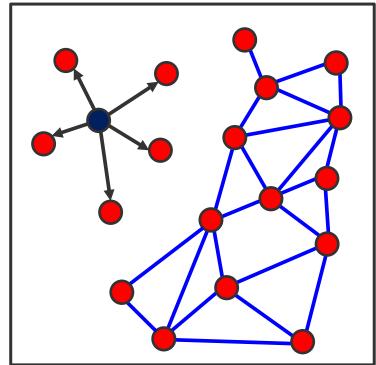
Describing the building blocks

- The classical physical descriptions (symmetry, etc) can be defined locally only in Bayesian sense
- We can argue that local descriptors are simple, if not necessarily known
- And the rules that guide their emergence are also simple, if not known

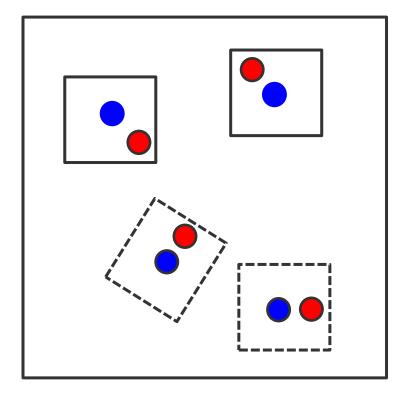
Continuous translational symmetry



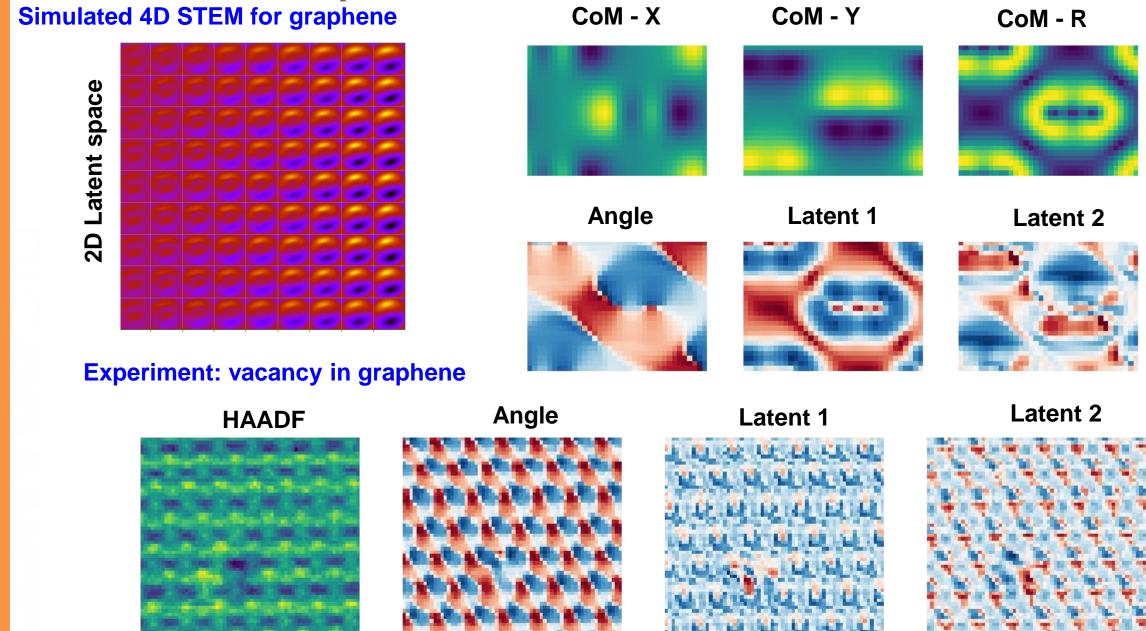
Atom based descriptions



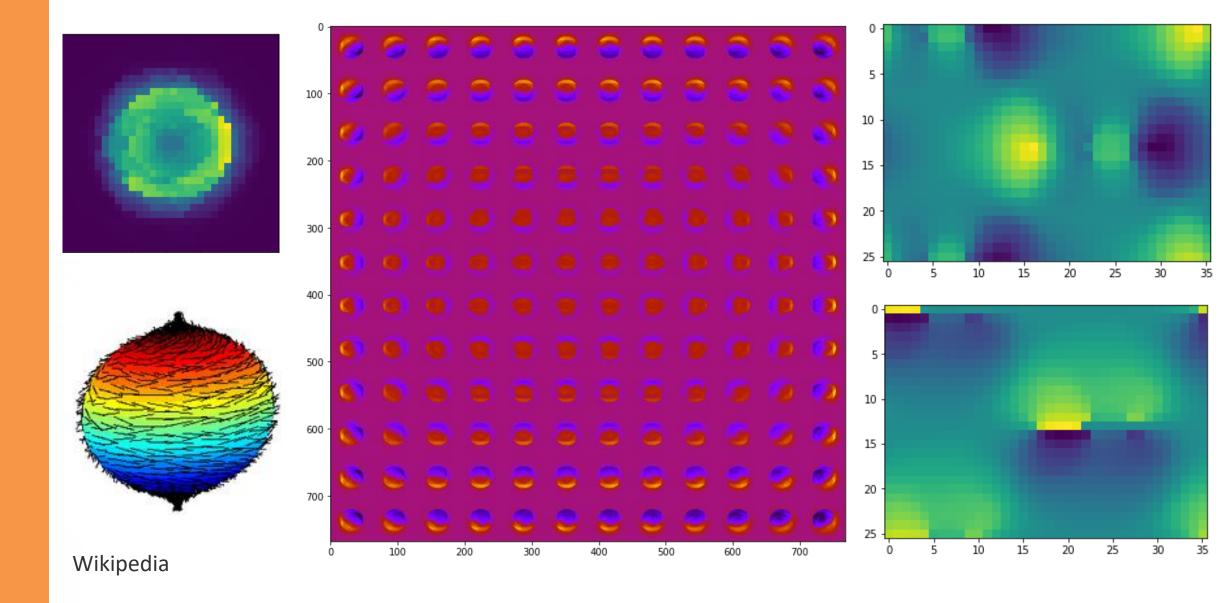
Localized subimages



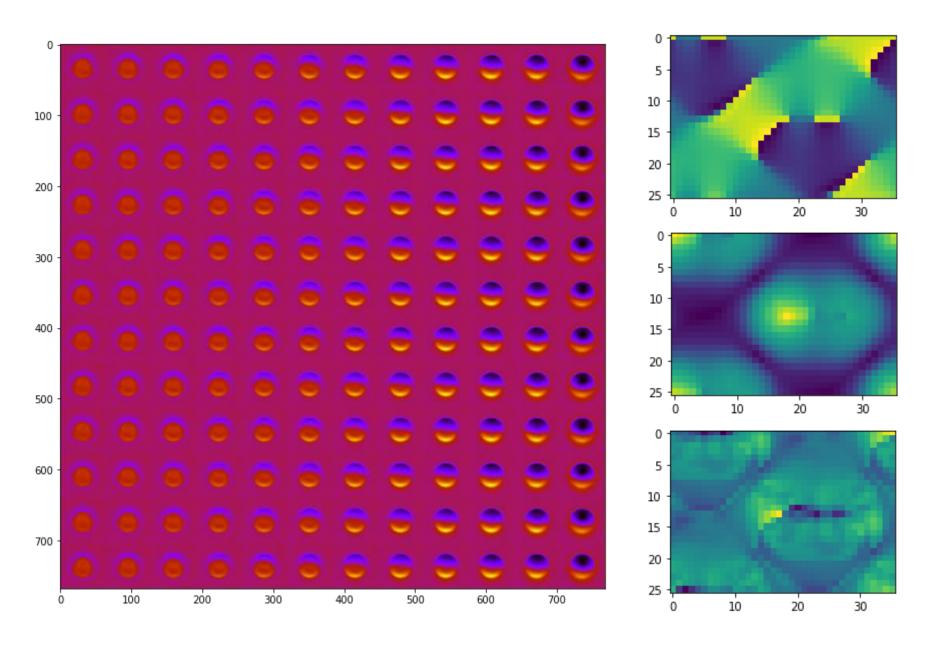
What about 4D STEM?



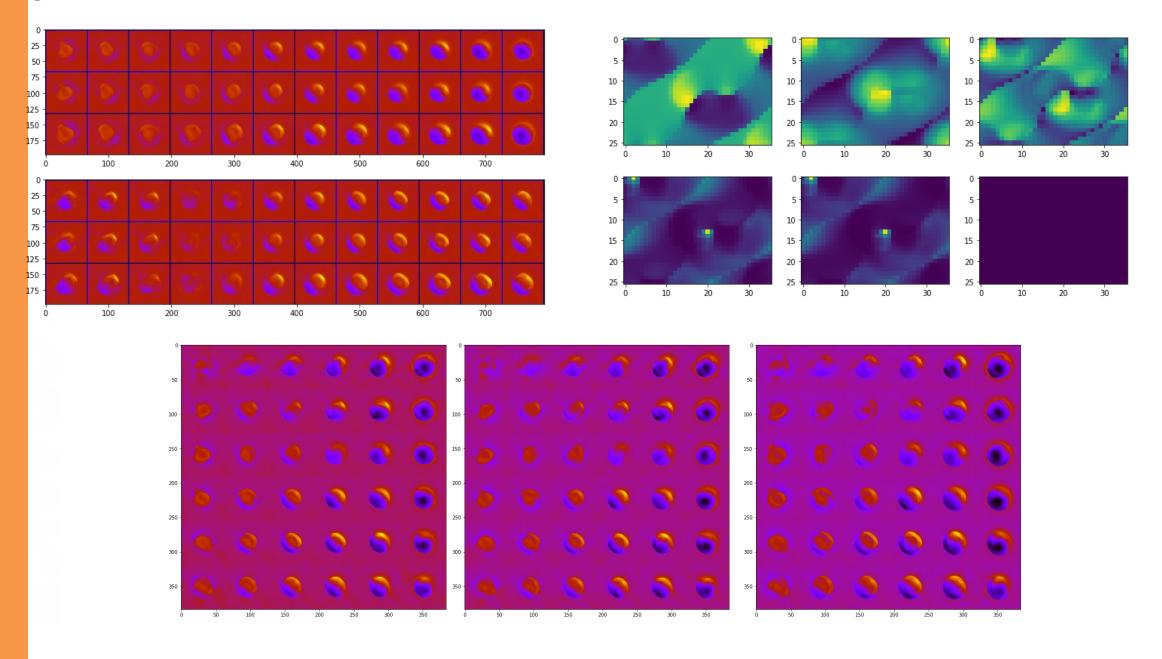
Simple VAE



rVAE of 4D STEM

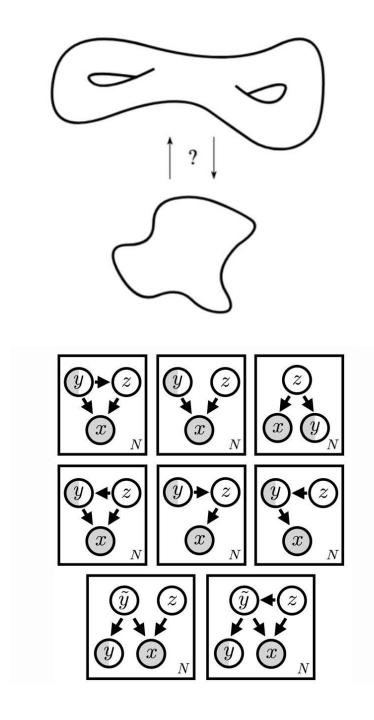


jrVAE of 4D STEM



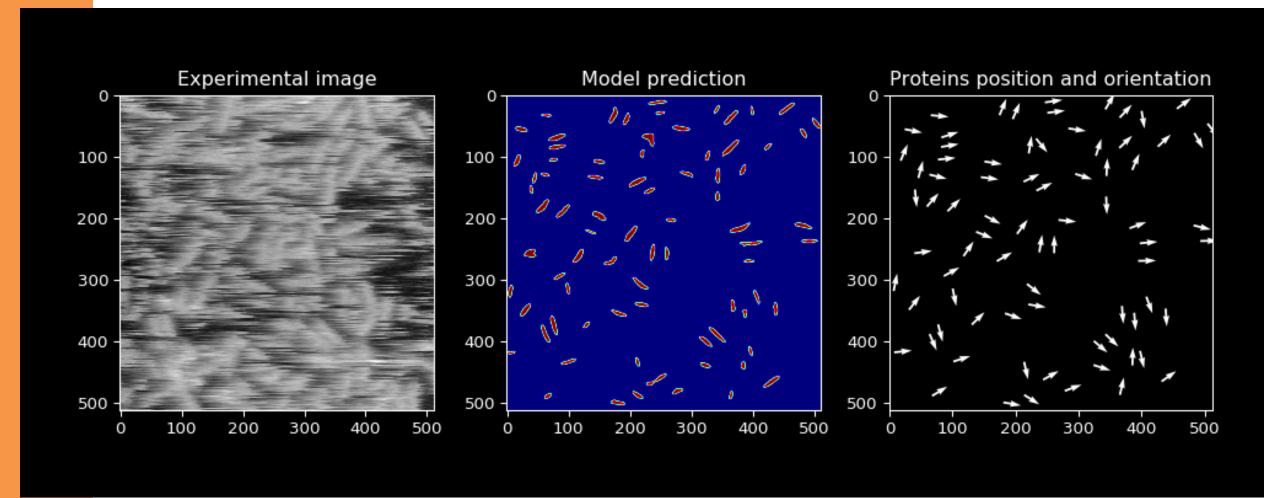
Non-trivial opportunities

- Extend towards encoder-decoder architectures: structure-property relationships
- Explore adaptation beyond SO(2) group: torus,
 SO(3), etc.
- Structure DAGs in the latent space
- Applications for scattering?



VAE for ordering nanoparticles

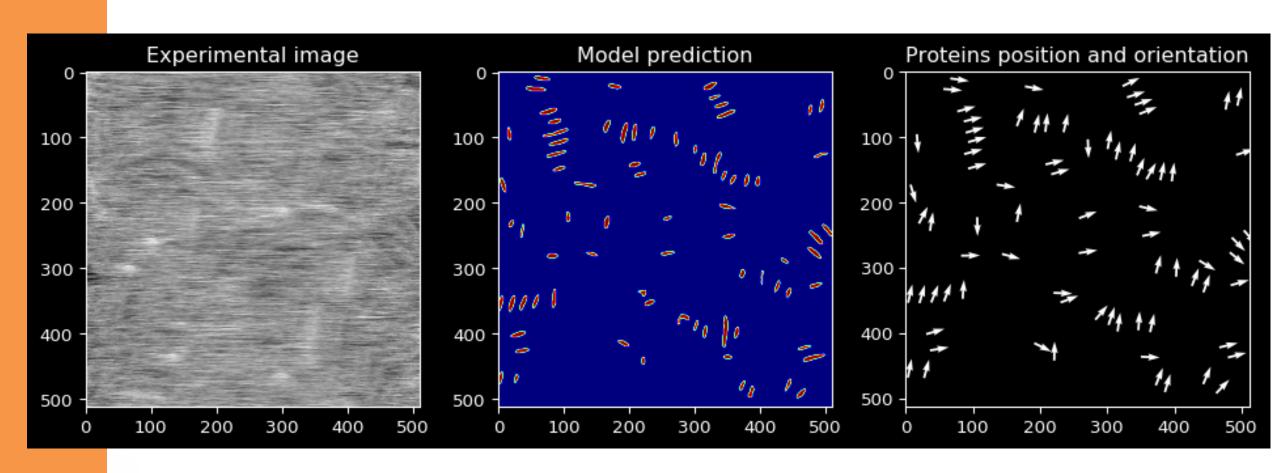
Model trained on a single movie frame from the well-ordered phase and applied to the entire movie



Maxim Ziatdinov, Xin Li, Shuai Zhang, Harley Pyles, David Baker, James J. De Yoreo, Sergei V. Kalinin

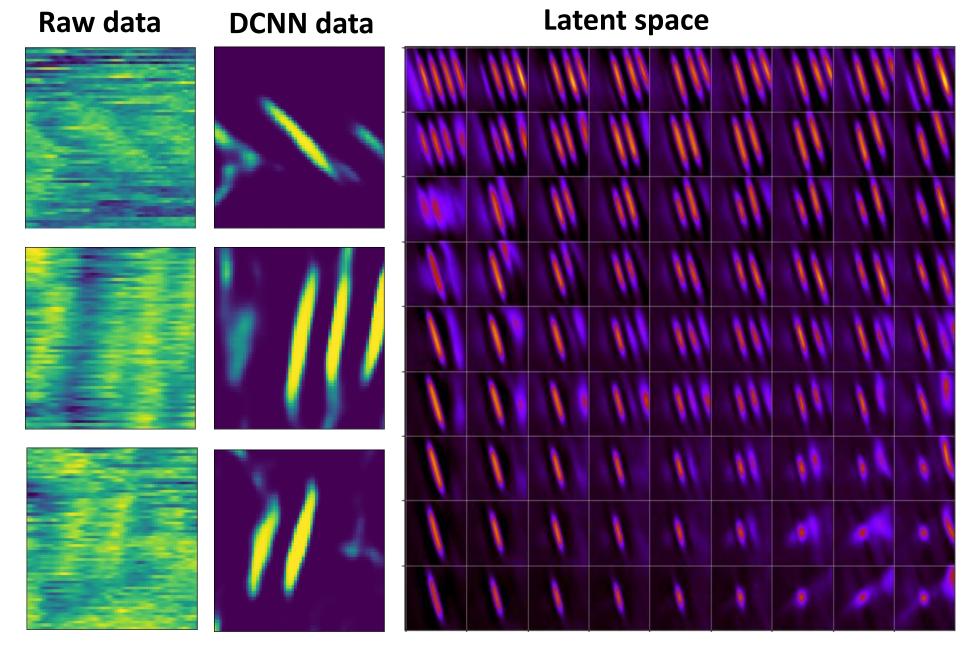
VAE on ordering nanoparticles

Model trained on a single movie frame from the well-ordered phase and applied to the entire movie

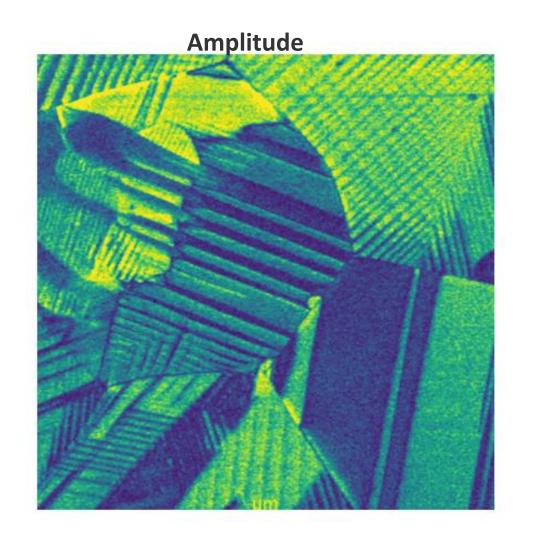


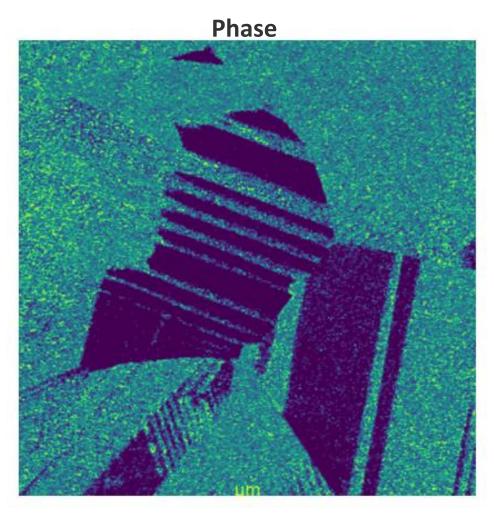
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Encoding the particles



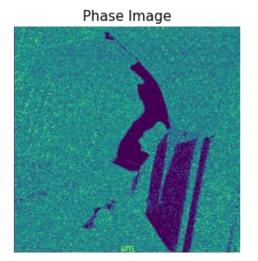
Ferroelectric domain and domain walls

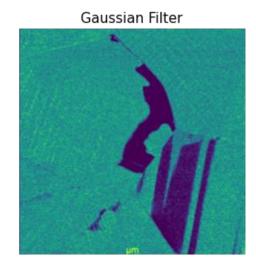




Detecting domain walls

Canny filter

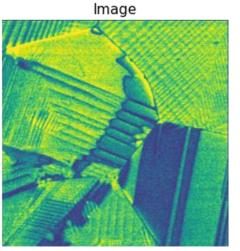


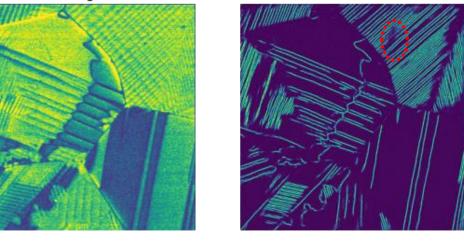


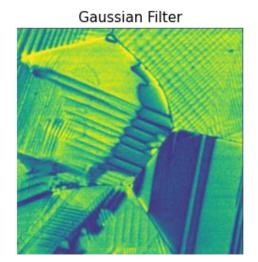
Wall by Canny Filter

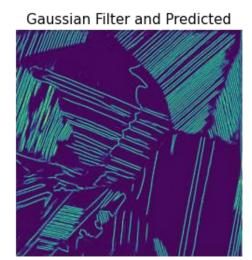


DCNN Prediction





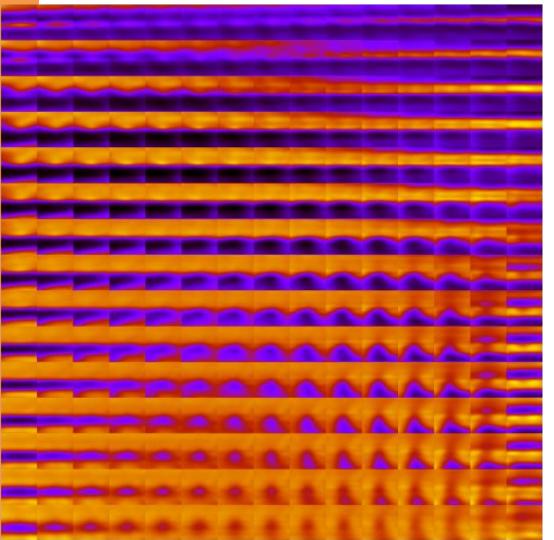




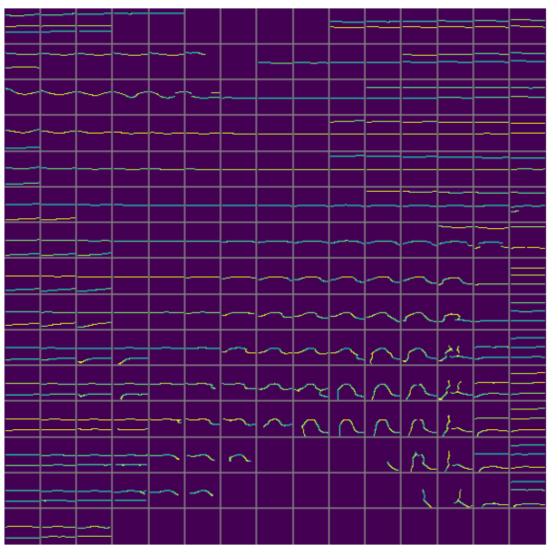
Predicted

rVAE analysis

Latent Space

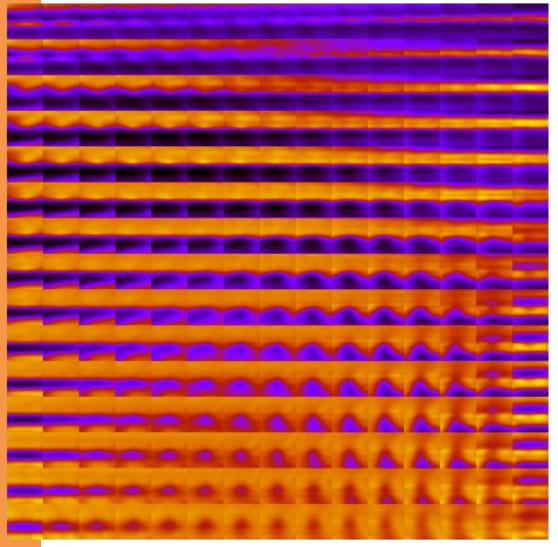


Domain Walls

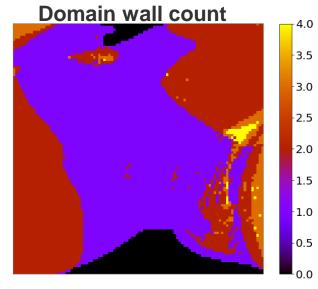


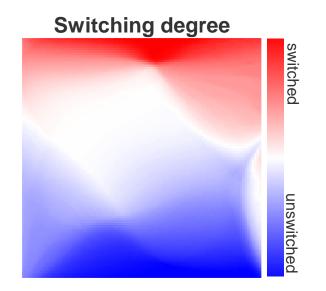
rVAE latent space

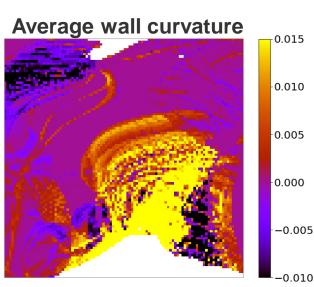
Latent Space

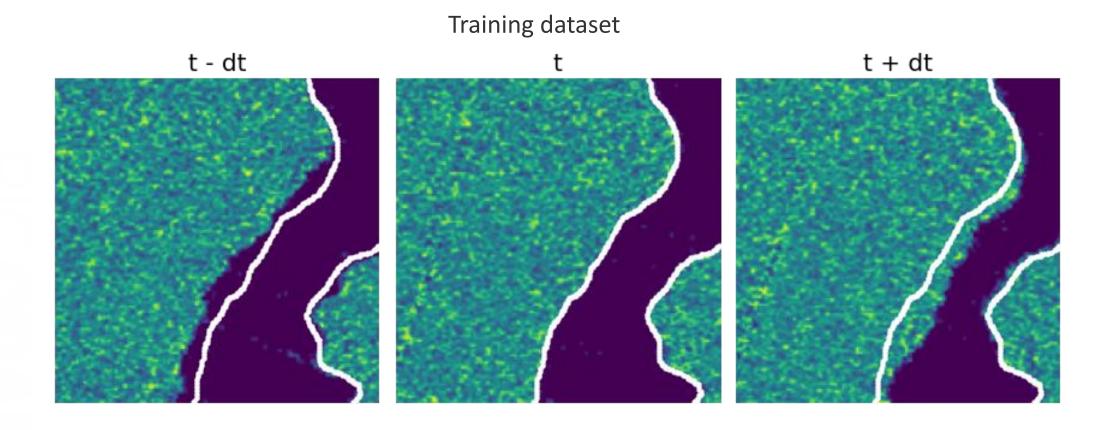






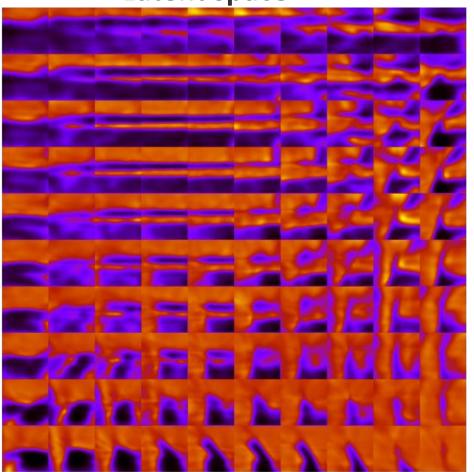




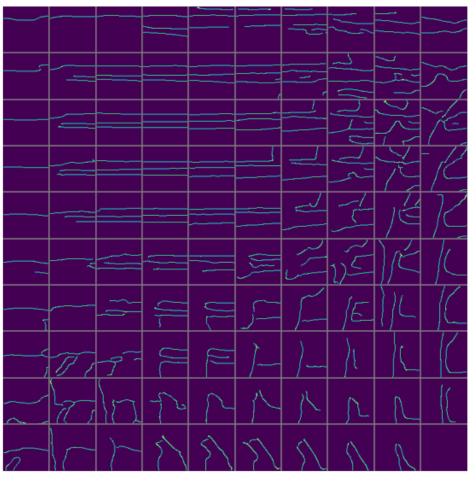


rVAE with time delay





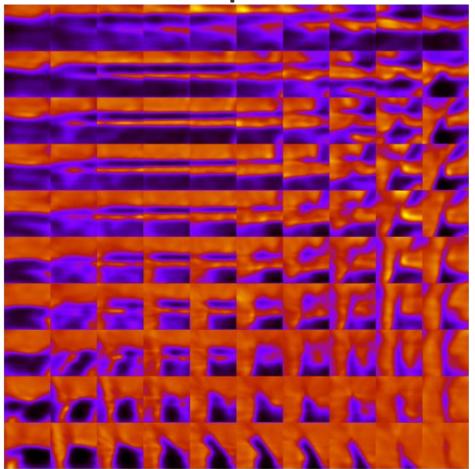
Domain wall

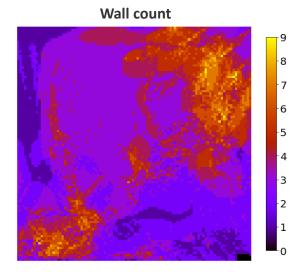


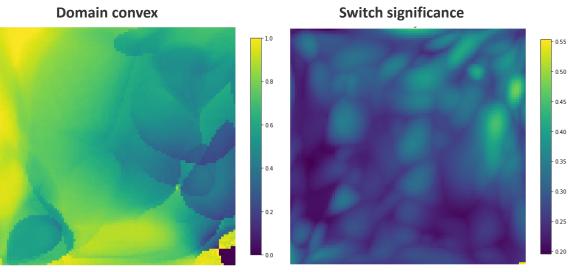
rVAE with time delay

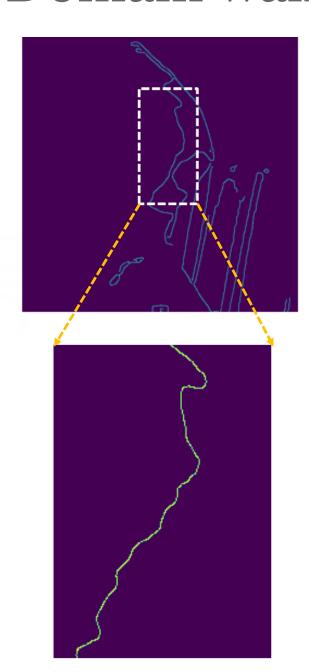
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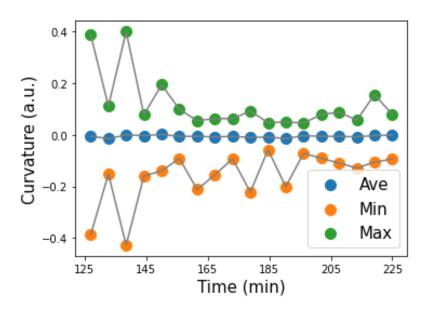


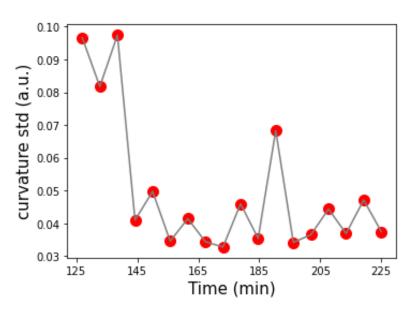




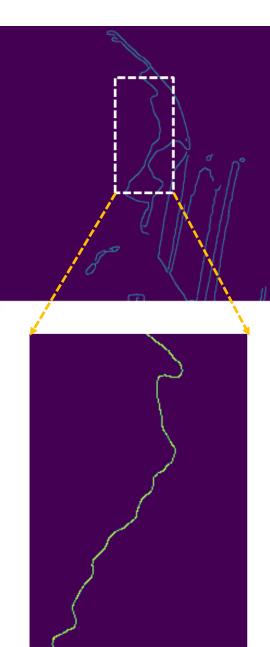




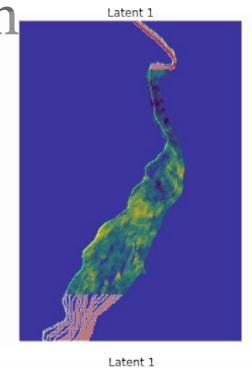




Domain wall evolution

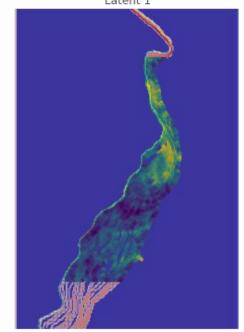


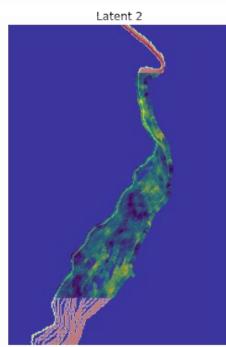
Forward: t vs t+1



Latent 2

Reverse: t vs t+1

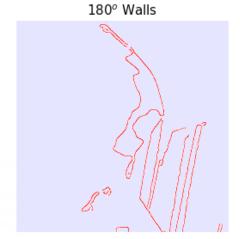




Multilayer rVAE

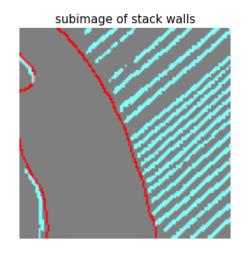
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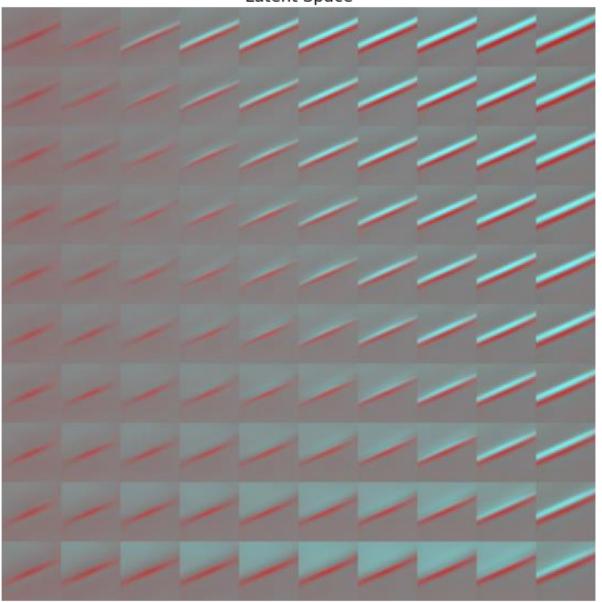
Latent Space





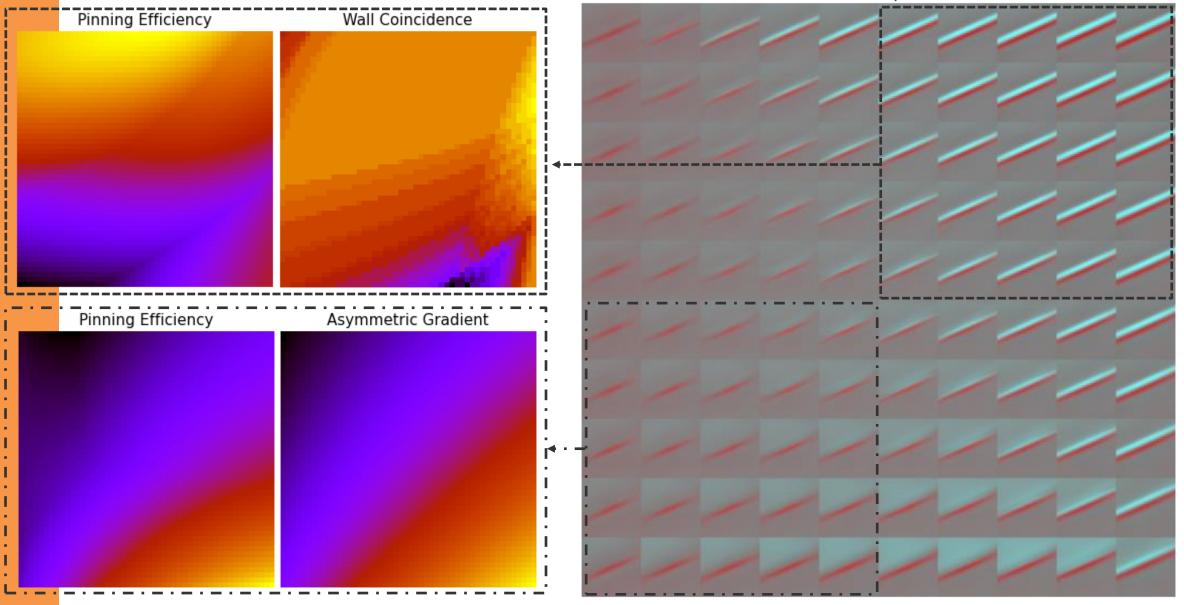




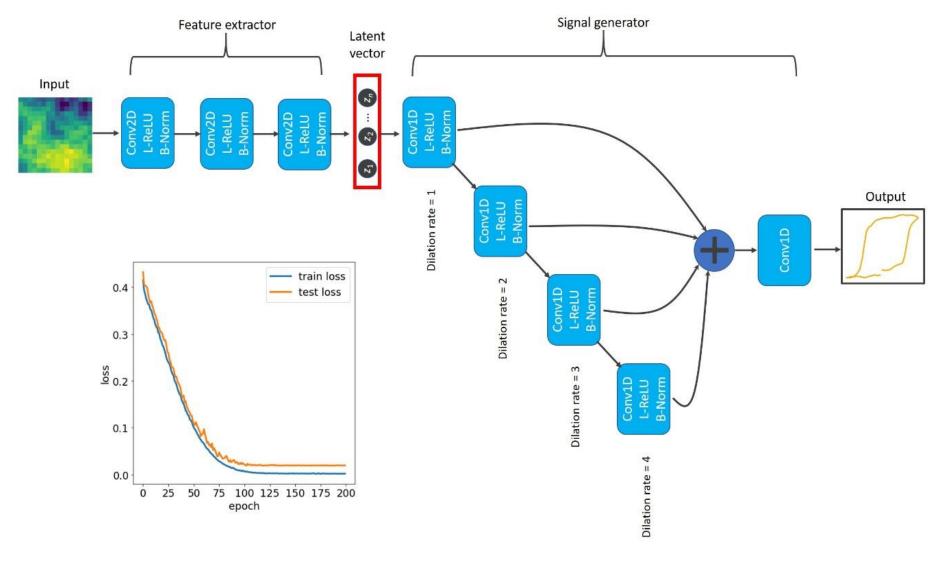


Pinning mechanism

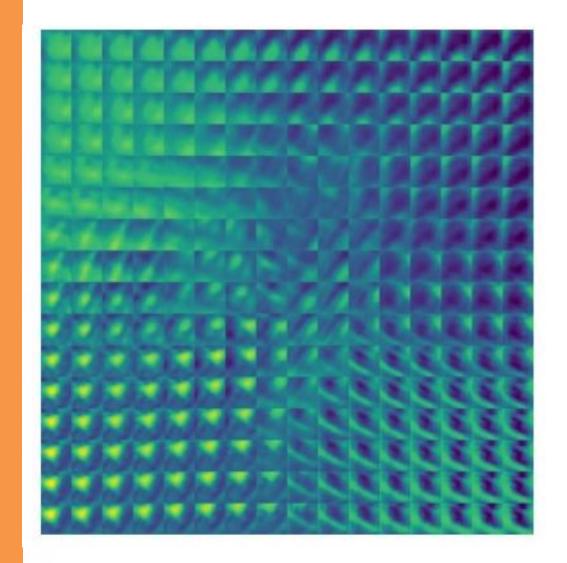


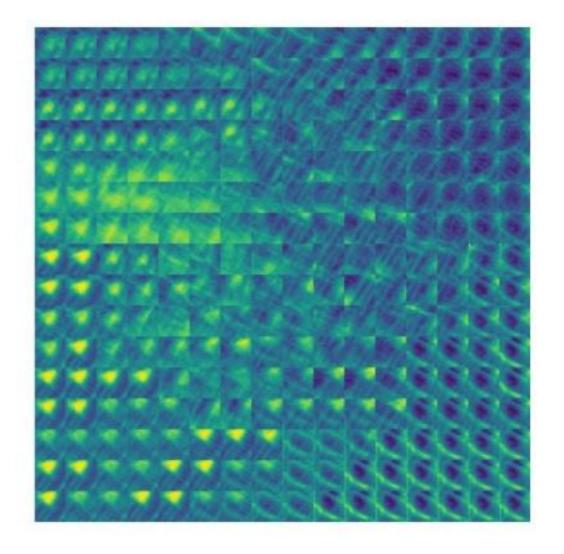


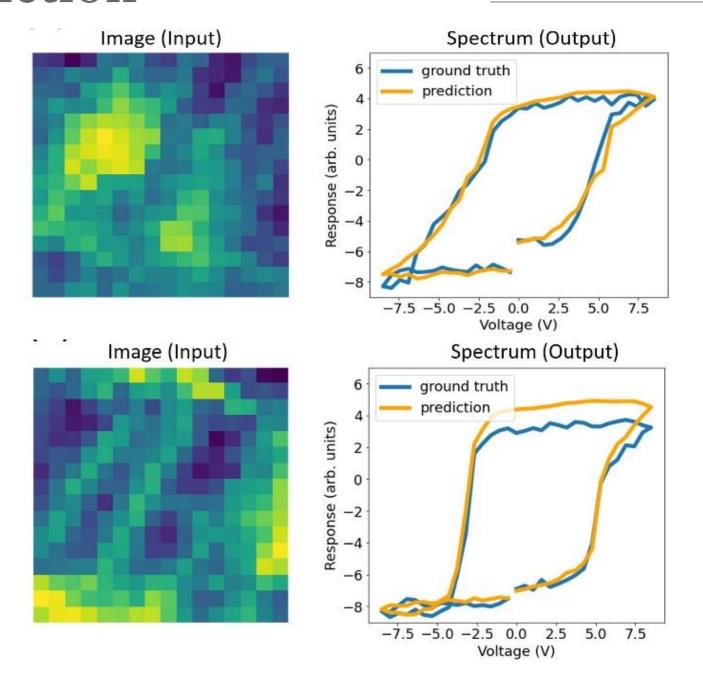
Encoders-Decoders



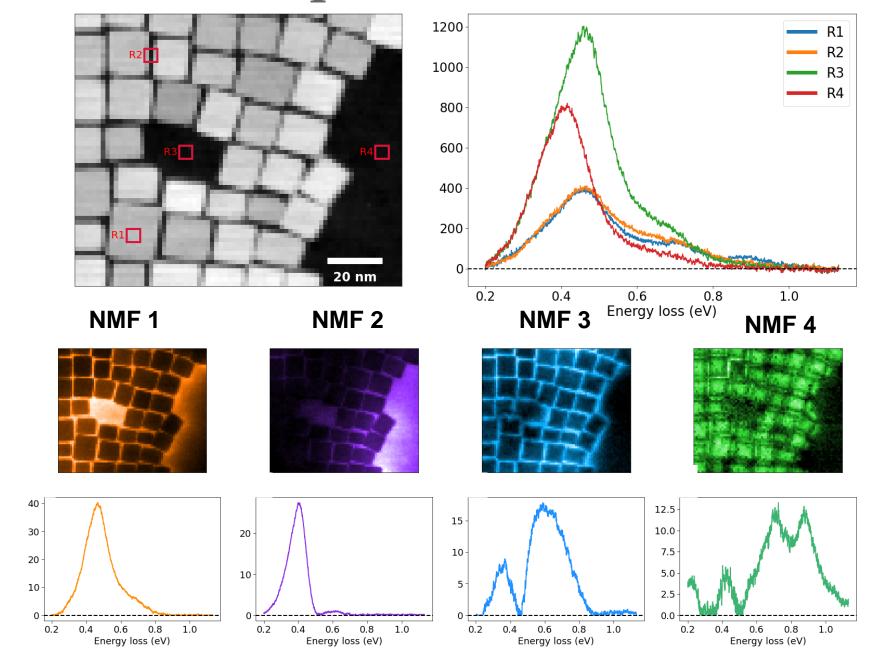
- Use encoder-decoder architecture to transform local structure to local spectra
- And spectra to images
- Predictive within the image



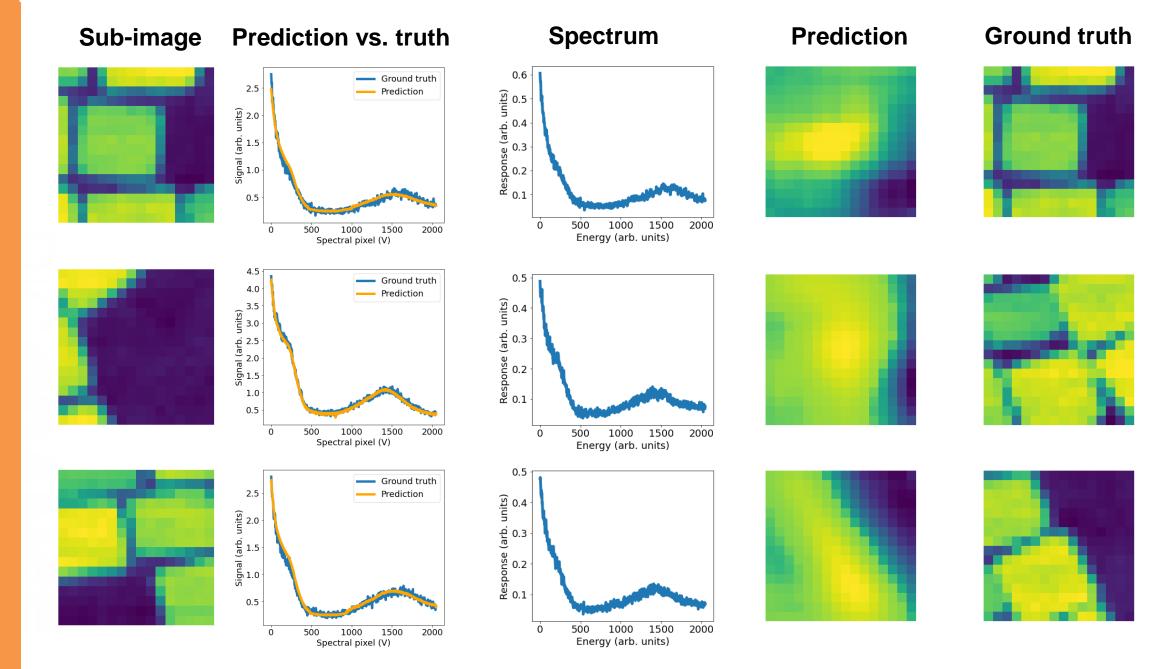




Plasmonic nanoparticles

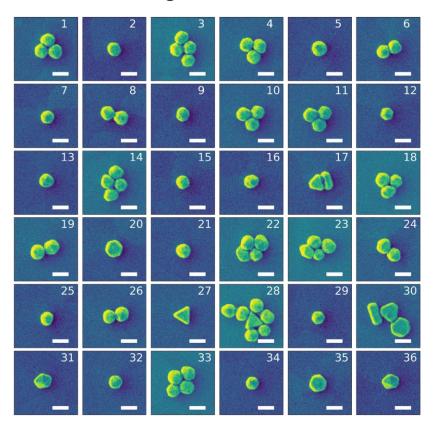


Encoders-Decoders

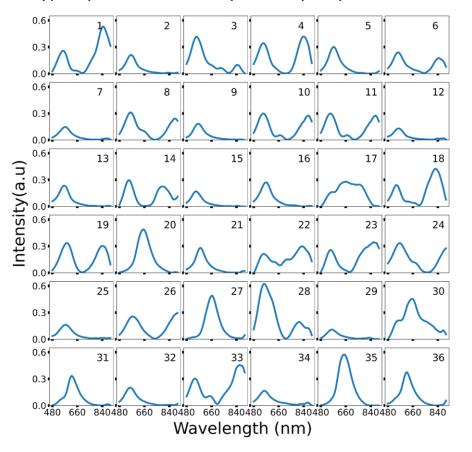


Dual VAE: structure-property relationships

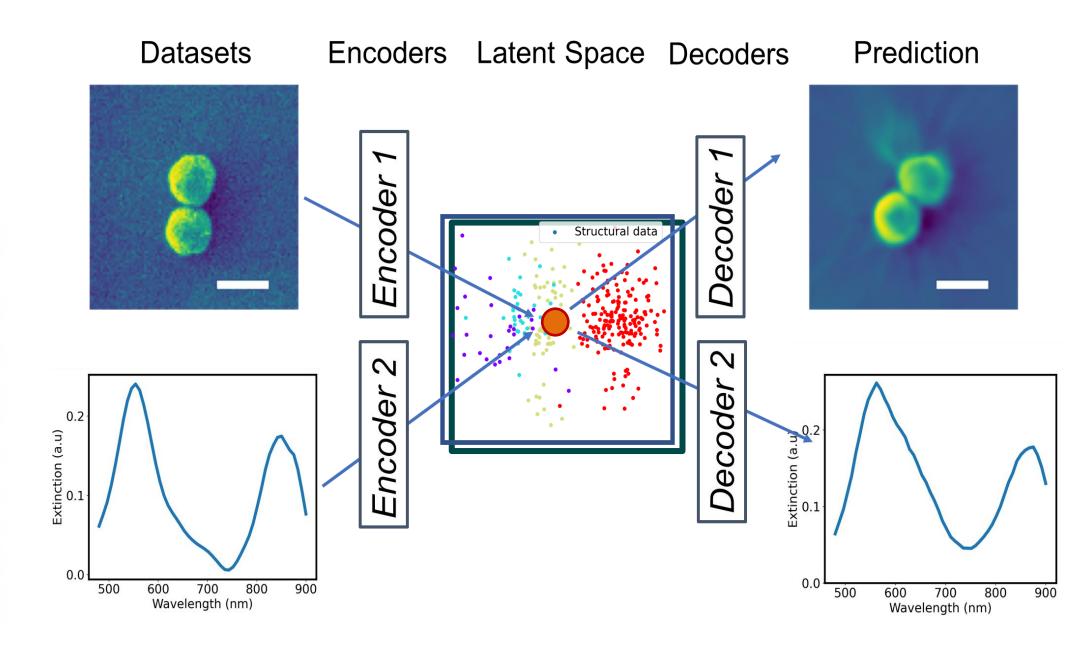
SEM images: "Structure Information"



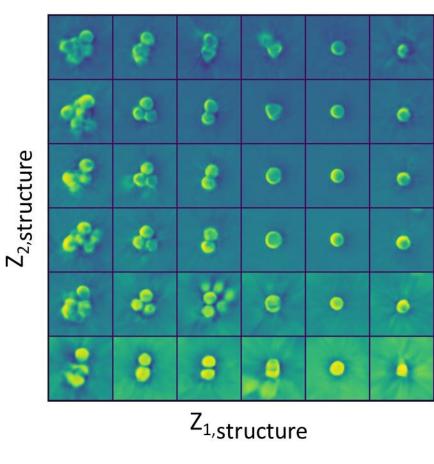
Hyperspectral microscope: "Property Information"

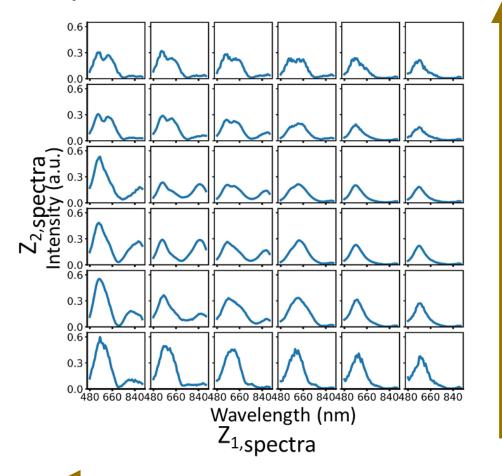


Dual VAE



Manifold Representation





increasing in particle number in a cluster

increasing in the peak intensity

Changing in spectrum shape

Dual VAE: Predictions



Overall Particles

