

The collage consists of several windows from the SasView software interface. Top left: A 2D intensity map with a color scale and various experimental parameters like 'Background' and 'Model'. Top center: A 1D plot of scattering intensity versus scattering vector Q . Top right: A 2D intensity map showing a peak. Bottom left: A 3D surface plot of a crystal unit cell. Bottom center: A schematic of a neutron scattering experiment with a source, sample, and detector. Bottom right: A 3D diagram of a detector plane with axes x , y , and z .

SasView

Logos:

- UR ISIS
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SasView Tutorials

**Simultaneous 1D Data Fitting
in SasView Version 6**

www.sasview.org

Preamble

SasView was originally developed by the University of Tennessee as part of the Distributed Data Analysis of Neutron Scattering Experiments (DANSE) project funded by the US National Science Foundation (NSF), but is currently being developed as an Open Source project hosted on GitHub and managed by a consortium of scattering facilities. Participating facilities include (in alphabetical order): the Australian National Science & Technology Centre for Neutron Scattering, the Diamond Light Source, the European Spallation Source, the Federal Institute for Materials Research and Testing, the Institut Laue Langevin, the ISIS Pulsed Neutron & Muon Source, the National Institute of Standards & Technology Center for Neutron Research, the Oak Ridge National Laboratory Neutron Sciences Directorate, and the Technical University Delft Reactor Institute.

SasView is distributed under a 'Three-clause' BSD licence which you may read here:
<https://github.com/SasView/sasview/blob/master/LICENSE.TXT>

SasView is free to download and use, including for commercial purposes.

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If you make use of SasView

If you use SasView to do productive scientific research that leads to a publication, we ask that you acknowledge use of the program with the following text:

This work benefited from the use of the SasView application, originally developed under NSF Award DMR-0520547. SasView also contains code developed with funding from the EU Horizon 2020 programme under the SINE2020 project Grant No 654000.

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Learning Objective

This tutorial will demonstrate how to simultaneously fit 1D ('intensity' versus Q) datasets in SasView. Batch fitting of multiple 1D datasets, and the fitting of 2D datasets, are considered in separate tutorials.

It is assumed that the reader has some familiarity with the purpose and principles of data fitting. If not, these Wikipedia articles provide an overview:

- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Curve_fitting
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mathematical_optimization

It is also assumed that the reader is familiar with using SasView to fit individual datasets (Single Fitting Mode) as covered in the tutorial **[basic_1d_fitting_in_sasview](#)**.

The program interface shown in this tutorial is SasView Version 5.0.6 running on a Windows platform but, apart from a few small differences in look and functionality, this tutorial is generally applicable to any earlier version of SasView on any platform.

Glossary

<i>a priori</i> information	Known facts about the system whose datasets are being modelled that can guide the selection of model or model parameters.
Chi-square (X^2 , 'Chi2')	A statistical test of how well a chosen model fits the data with a given set of model parameters. In SasView this means $X^2 = \sum ((I(Q)_{meas} - I(Q)_{calc})^2 / E(Q)^2)$ where I is the scattering intensity and E is the error on the intensity value. Clearly, as $X^2 \rightarrow 0$, the better the model fit is. NB: The SasView interface actually reports a variation of chi-square called the <u>reduced chi-square</u> , sometimes referred to as the ' <u>goodness-of-fit</u> ' $X_{Reduced}^2 = \sum ((I(Q)_{meas} - I(Q)_{calc})^2 / E(Q)^2) / (N_{pts} - N_{params})$ where N_{pts} is the number of data points in the dataset and N_{params} is the number of model parameters being optimised (which may be less than the total number of parameters in the model!). As $X_R^2 \rightarrow 1$, the better the model fit is.
Compute [button]	Perform a direct calculation of the model with the current parameters but <u>without any optimisation</u>
Correlated parameters	To obtain the best solutions the optimiser needs to explore the

	<p>widest possible parameter space. That is best achieved if every parameter can be considered independent of every other parameter. However, there will be instances where this is not the case and one or more parameters may be correlated. In such cases the best approach is to fix the values of some of correlated parameters using <i>a priori</i> information and then optimise the remaining values.</p> <p>A particularly common instance of correlated parameters encountered when model-fitting SAS data is when the components of the forward scattering intensity</p> $I(0) = \phi V (\Delta \rho)^2$ <p>where Φ is the volume fraction of scatterers, V is the volume of one scatterer (and so dependent on size parameters), and $\Delta \rho$ is the contrast (difference in SLDs), are separated out as individual parameters in a model.</p> <p>Correlated parameters often manifest themselves in the SasView interface as having very large uncertainties.</p>				
Fit [button]	Perform a calculation of the model <u>optimising the selected parameters</u>				
Model-fitting	The process of finding a good yet <u>physically-realistic</u> mathematical description ('solution') for a dataset or collection of datasets. The procedure employed to achieve this is called optimisation.				
OpenCL	A low-level software framework that allows calculations to be distributed between any compatible processors (eg, GPUs as well as CPUs) on the host computer. OpenCL can speed up demanding model-fits if suitable hardware is available.				
OpenMP	A software framework that permits shared-memory multi-processing (ie, parallelisation) of calculations. OpenMP can speed up demanding model-fits if suitable hardware is available.				
Optimiser	The mathematical algorithm used to perform the model-fitting.				
Polydispersity	<p>Where one or more model parameters have a distribution of values.</p> <p>SasView allows for 2 types of polydispersity:</p> <table> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top; padding-right: 20px;">Size</td> <td>where, for example, the radii and/or lengths of the scatterers have a distribution of values</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;"><i>This will apply in most instances</i></td> </tr> </table>	Size	where, for example, the radii and/or lengths of the scatterers have a distribution of values	<i>This will apply in most instances</i>	
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	<i>Angular</i>	where the scatterers are anisometric in shape (eg, cylinders) and exhibit preferred orientations with respect to Q, for example, in under shear or in a magnetic field
Reduced Chi2	See Chi-square	
Residual	<p>The difference between the measured and calculated values of a function at a given point. In SasView this means:</p> $R(Q) = I(Q)_{\text{meas}} - I(Q)_{\text{calc}}$ <p>where I is the scattering intensity.</p> <p>NB: The SasView interface actually reports a variation of the residual called the <u>normalised residual</u></p> $R(Q)_{\text{Normalised}} = (I(Q)_{\text{meas}} - I(Q)_{\text{calc}}) / E(Q)$ <p>where E is the error on the intensity value.</p> <p>A normalised residual can be thought of as the number of standard deviations between the measured value and the calculated value. Thus, for a good fit, 68% of the values will lie within $-1 < R(Q)_{\text{Normalised}} < +1$, and 95% within ± 2.</p> <p>Residuals larger than ± 3 indicate significant problems with either the input data or the choice of model or model parameters.</p>	
SLD	<p>Abbreviation for Scattering Length Density, a measure of the ability of a molecule to scatter. Strictly speaking, SLD is a SANS quantity, so if fitting SAXS data use electron density values in their place.</p> <p>SLD values (neutron and X-ray) can be calculated with the SLD Calculator Tool in SasView.</p>	
Smearing	<p>Sometimes the instrumental geometry used to acquire the experimental data has an impact on the clarity of features in the scattering curve. For example, peaks or fringes might be slightly broadened. This is known as Q-resolution smearing.</p> <p>To compensate for this effect SasView can add a resolution contribution into a model calculation (which by definition will be exact) to make it more representative of what has been measured experimentally.</p> <p>SasView provides 4 smearing options:</p>	

	<i>None</i>	no smearing correction is applied								
	<i>Use dQ Data</i>	the measured Q-resolution for each data point is used to apply a smearing correction <i>This is the default if dQ data is present</i>								
	<i>Custom Pinhole</i>	SasView will apply a smearing correction suitable for data measured on 'pinhole geometry' instruments (eg, most SAXS/SANS instruments)								
	<i>Custom Slit</i>	SasView will apply a smearing correction suitable for data measured on 'slit geometry' instruments (eg, most USAXS/USANS instruments)								
Theory	The name SasView gives to a model calculation.									
Uncertainties	<p>Every experimental measurement, including the measurement of $I/(Q)$, is subject to some degree of error (which will, ideally, be included in the dataset). Similarly, the parameters returned by optimisation will have some associated range of uncertainty.</p> <p>Parameters with uncertainties that are more than 95% of the parameter value should be viewed with deep suspicion.</p> <p>NB: Unhelpfully, but for reasons of space, the SasView interface actually labels parameter uncertainties as errors.</p>									
Weighting	<p>An optimiser can be instructed to pay less or more attention to data points in a dataset by changing the weighting of those data points.</p> <p>SasView provides 4 weighting options:</p> <table> <tr> <td><i>No Weighting</i></td> <td>all data points will be weighted equally</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Use dl Data</i></td> <td>the data points will be inversely weighted according to their measured intensity errors (ie, less prominence will be given to data points with large errors) <i>This is the default if dl data is present</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Use sqrt (I Data) </i></td> <td>the data points will be inversely weighted according to the square root of their intensity values</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Use (I Data) </i></td> <td>the data points will be inversely weighted according to their intensity values</td> </tr> </table>		<i>No Weighting</i>	all data points will be weighted equally	<i>Use dl Data</i>	the data points will be inversely weighted according to their measured intensity errors (ie, less prominence will be given to data points with large errors) <i>This is the default if dl data is present</i>	<i>Use sqrt (I Data) </i>	the data points will be inversely weighted according to the square root of their intensity values	<i>Use (I Data) </i>	the data points will be inversely weighted according to their intensity values
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Running SasView

Windows

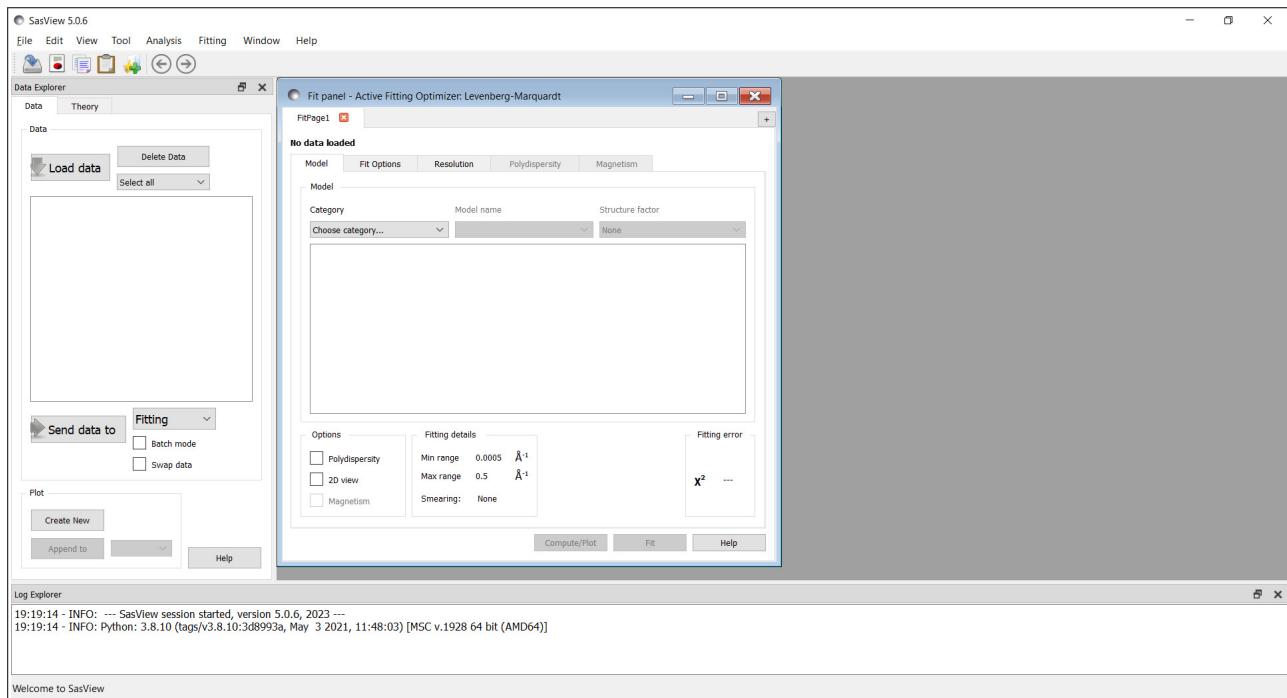
Either select SasView from ‘Start’> ‘All Programs’ or, if you asked the installer to create one, double-click on the SasView desktop icon.



SasView

Mac OS

Go in to your ‘Applications’ folder and select SasView.



Example

This demonstrates a simultaneous model fit to three datasets with constraints and the use of the DREAM optimiser.

Simultaneous Fitting is an extension of the Single Fitting that allows for some relatively extensive constraints between several FitPage’s (eg, to constrain all parameters in a series of datasets at different contrasts to be the same except for the solvent SLD parameter, or to fix the radius of the sphere in one FitPage to be the same as the radius of

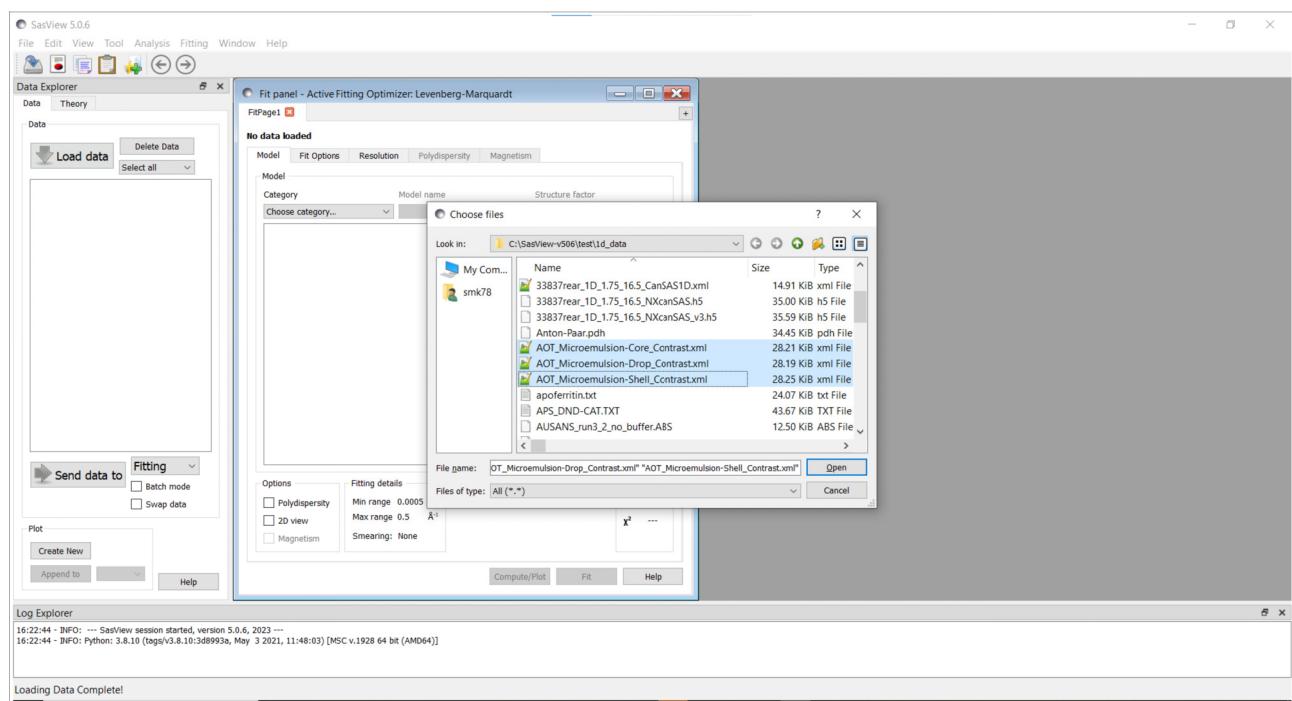
the cylinder in a second FitPage, etc), or between parameters in a single FitPage (eg, to constrain the length to be twice that of the radius, etc).

Tip: If you need to use a custom Plugin Model, you must ensure that model is available to SasView before proceeding.

In the Data Explorer panel, click the **Load Data** button, and navigate to the **\example_data\1d_data** folder in the SasView installation directory.

Select the datasets **AOT_Microemulsion-Core_Contrast.xml**, **AOT_Microemulsion-Shell_Contrast.xml**, and **AOT_Microemulsion-Drop_Contrast.xml** and click the **Open** button.

These data are from a water-in-cyclohexane microemulsion system stabilised by a layer of the surfactant Aerosol OT® (AOT) located at the water/oil interface. The three datasets correspond to three different contrast conditions highlighting three different structural components: the ‘core’ (just the water droplets), the ‘shell’ (just the surfactant layer), and ‘drop’ (the water droplets plus the surfactant layer). The different contrasts (differences in SLD values) are achieved by changing which components are deuterated.

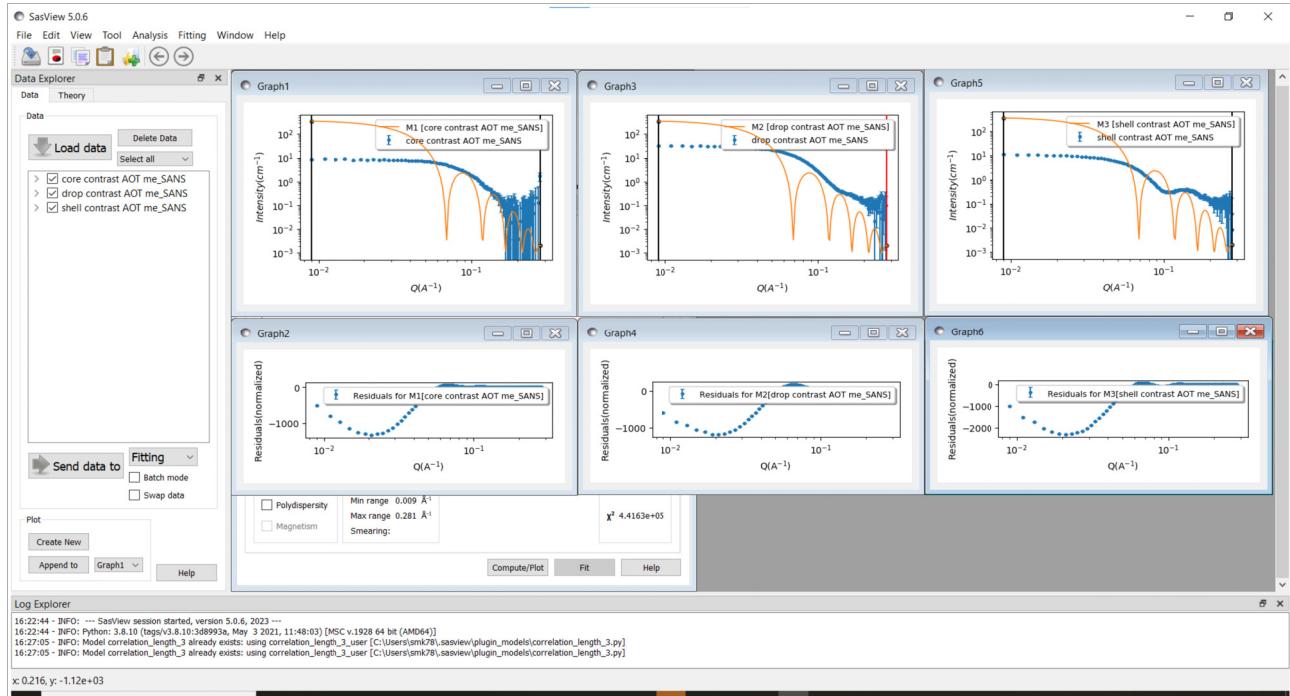


At the bottom of the Data Explorer panel, click the **Send To** button. As the load will have left all three datasets checked in the Data Explorer panel, this should result in the creation of three FitPage's.

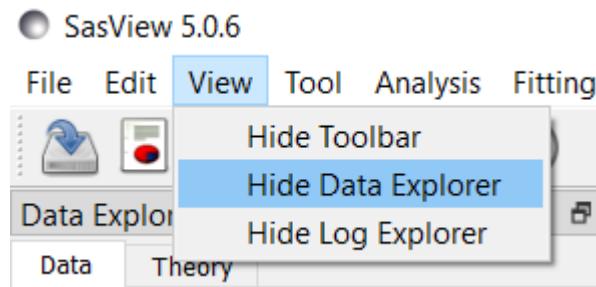
Tip: If the multiple datasets are in one file, load that file, **Unselect all Data** (at the top of the Data Explorer panel), reselect just those datasets to be fitted, and then **Send To Fitting**.

Go to each FitPage in turn and select the **core_shell_sphere** model.

Then click on **Compute/Plot** on each page to see the graphs of the three theory curves added to dataset points.



You may wish to hide the Data Explorer window to maximise the available work space.



Enter the following SLD values in the appropriate FitPage's:

Contrast / SLD	<i>sld_core</i>	<i>sld_shell</i>	<i>sld_solvent</i>
'core'	$+6.39 \times 10^{-6} \text{ \AA}^{-2}$	$+0.62 \times 10^{-6} \text{ \AA}^{-2}$	$-0.28 \times 10^{-6} \text{ \AA}^{-2}$
'drop'	$-0.55 \times 10^{-6} \text{ \AA}^{-2}$	$+0.62 \times 10^{-6} \text{ \AA}^{-2}$	$+6.68 \times 10^{-6} \text{ \AA}^{-2}$
'shell'	$+6.39 \times 10^{-6} \text{ \AA}^{-2}$	$+0.62 \times 10^{-6} \text{ \AA}^{-2}$	$+6.68 \times 10^{-6} \text{ \AA}^{-2}$

The objective of this simultaneous fit will be to find common values for the *radius* (of the droplet cores) and *thickness* (of the surfactant layer) parameters that provide a good solution to all three datasets.

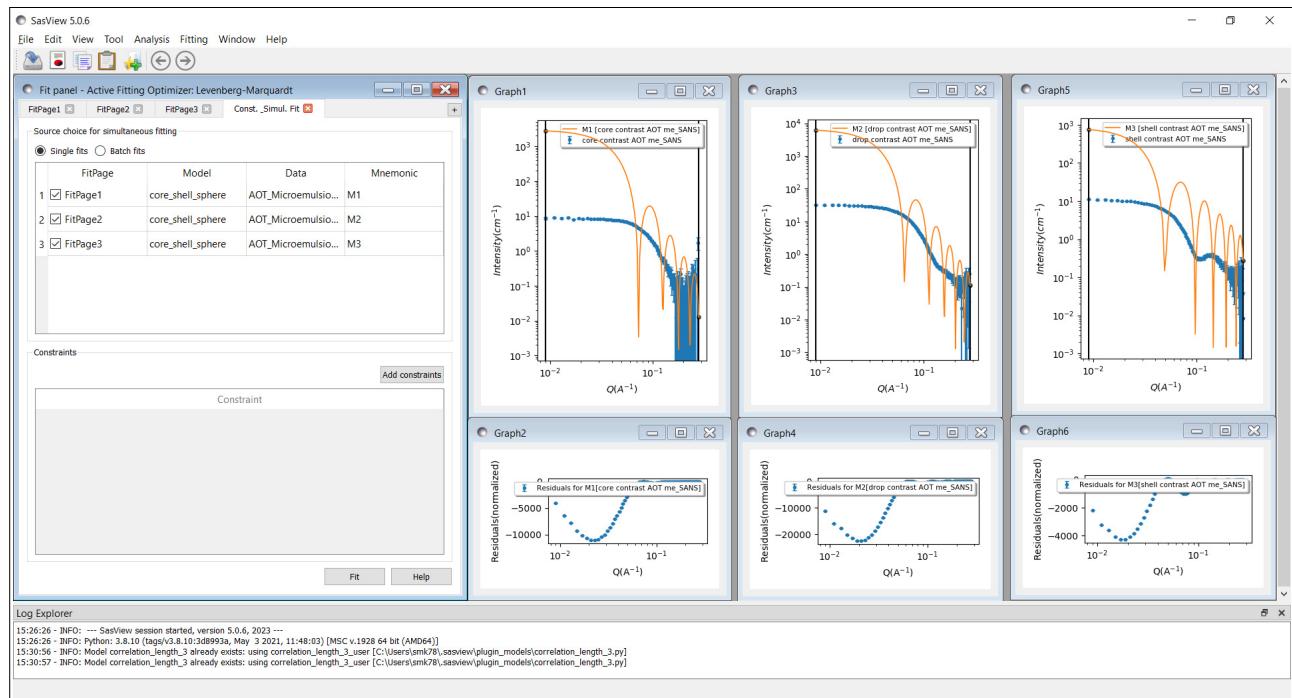
We shall also assume that the person who made the samples was meticulous and that the volume fraction of droplets in each sample is the same!

As when fitting a single dataset, we still have to tell SasView which parameters we want it to optimise. So go to each FitPage and check the *scale*, *background*, *radius* and *thickness* parameters.

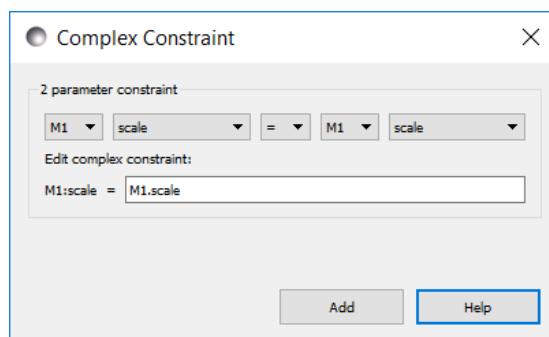
The next step is to tell SasView that the *radius* parameters for the ‘core’ and ‘drop’ contrast datasets are the same as the *radius* parameter for the ‘shell’ contrast dataset, and then do the same for the *thickness* and *scale* parameters. This is called introducing constraints.

In this example we shall use the ‘shell’ contrast theory (M3) as the ‘parent’ theory in the expectation that it has greater sensitivity to the shell thickness, but this is an arbitrary choice.

Now go to the Menu Bar and click **Fitting** followed by **Constrained or Simultaneous Fit**. In the Constrained & Simultaneous Fit page that appears, make sure that the boxes next to the three FitPage names are selected (because we want to construct constraints with all three theories).



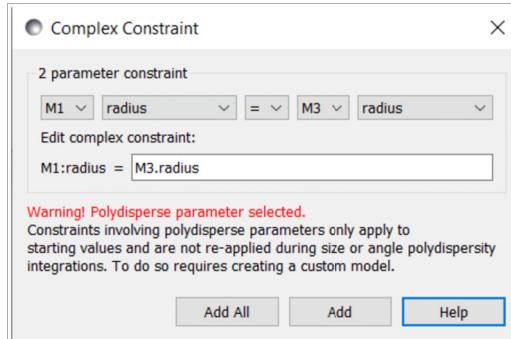
Then, in the section of the page called **Constraints**, click the **Add constraints** button. A new **Complex Constraint** dialog appears.



Constraints can either be added individually or *en masse* (an **Add All** button will appear when one of the theory drop-downs is changed). Use the drop-downs to create the constraint:

$$M1.radius = M3.radius$$

and then click **Add**.



Repeat the process so as to construct the constraints:

$$M1.thickness = M3.thickness$$

$$M1.scale = M3.scale$$

$$M2.radius = M3.radius$$

$$M2.thickness = M3.thickness$$

$$M2.scale = M3.scale$$

Close the **Complex Constraint** dialog box.

As they are created the constraints are listed in the Constraint table in the lower part of the Const. Simul. Fit page.

Constraints	
	Constraint
1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> M1:scale = M3.scale
2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> M1:radius = M3.radius
3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> M1:thickness = M3.thickness
4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> M2:scale = M3.scale
5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> M2:radius = M3.radius
6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> M2:thickness = M3.thickness

Note that these constraints represent the simplest set of constraint conditions but, if required, more complex constraints could be created. For example, if it were known that the volume fraction of droplets in the 'drop' dataset were 10% lower than in the 'shell' dataset then instead of the constraint

$M2.scale = M3.scale$

one could have

$M2.scale = 0.9 * M3.scale$

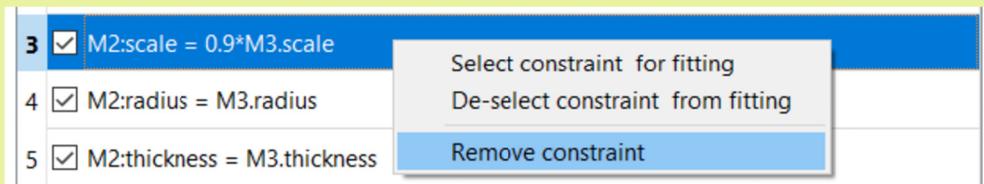
and so on.

Note: we shall set up additional constraints for polydispersity later.

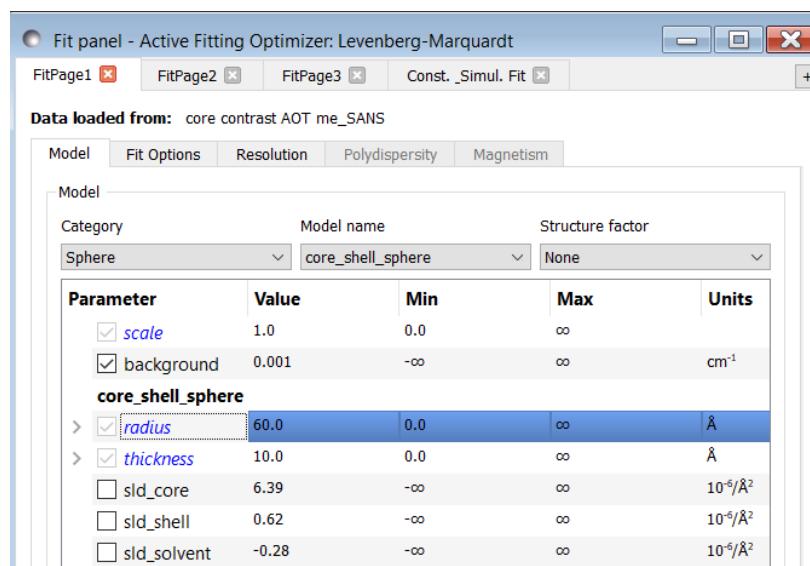
Tip: Double-clicking on a constraint allows you to edit it directly:



And right-clicking on a constraint allows you to select/deselect and remove it.

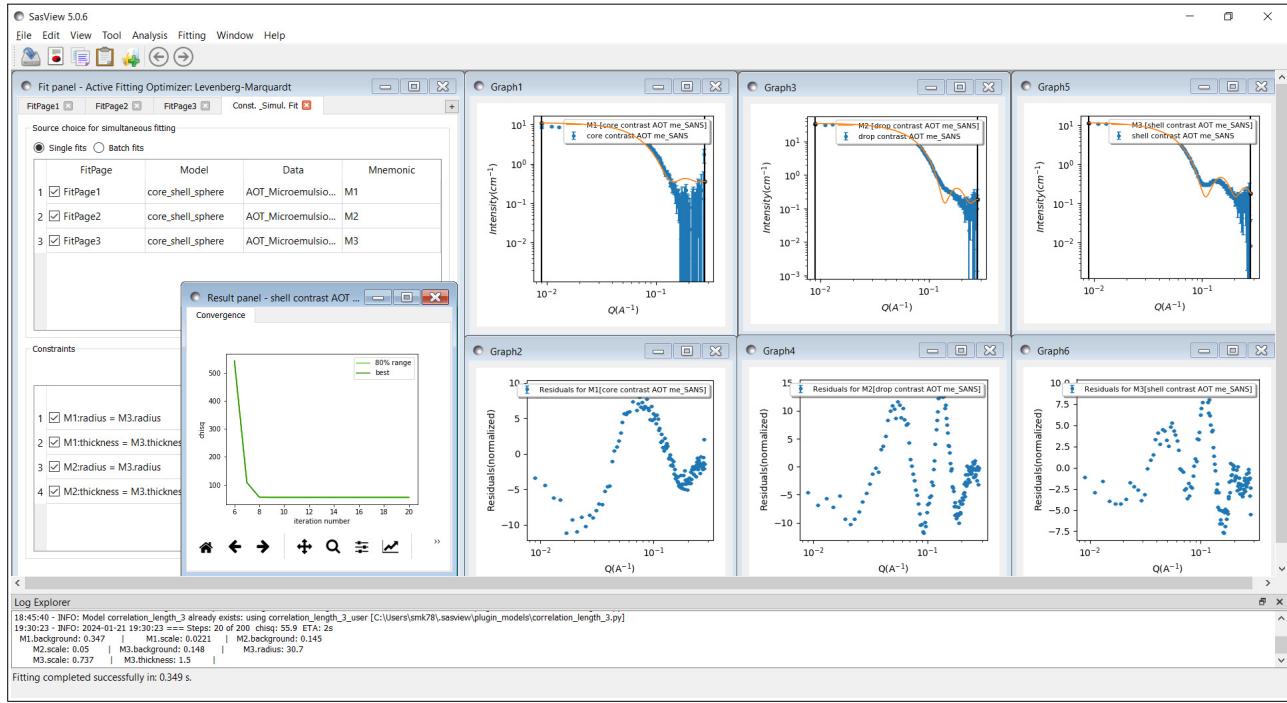


Now click on FitPage1 or FitPage2. Notice that the constrained parameters are shown in **blue italic** font.



When ready, click the **Fit** button on the Const. Simult. Fit tab. DO NOT click the Fit buttons on the individual FitPages.

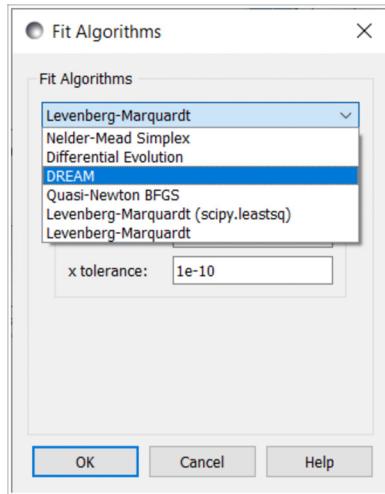
Fitting proceeds and the plots and FitPage parameters update. A Results Panel will also appear.



The fits returned leave room for improvement, particularly in the case of the ‘drop’ contrast (theory M2). This might be because the default optimiser is struggling to handle three datasets. To test this, we can change the optimiser.

Tip: In a constrained fit the number of degrees of freedom are reduced by the constraints. This will impact the *Reduced Chi²* value shown on a specific FitPage.

Go to the Menu Bar and click Fitting followed by Fit Algorithms.



The default optimiser, called the Levenberg-Marquardt, is a fast optimiser, but is prone to finding what are called ‘local solutions’ in parameter-space, rather than the true ‘global solution’. More robust optimisers will be more likely to find the ‘global solution’ but will be slower. The most robust optimiser in SasView is the one called DREAM.

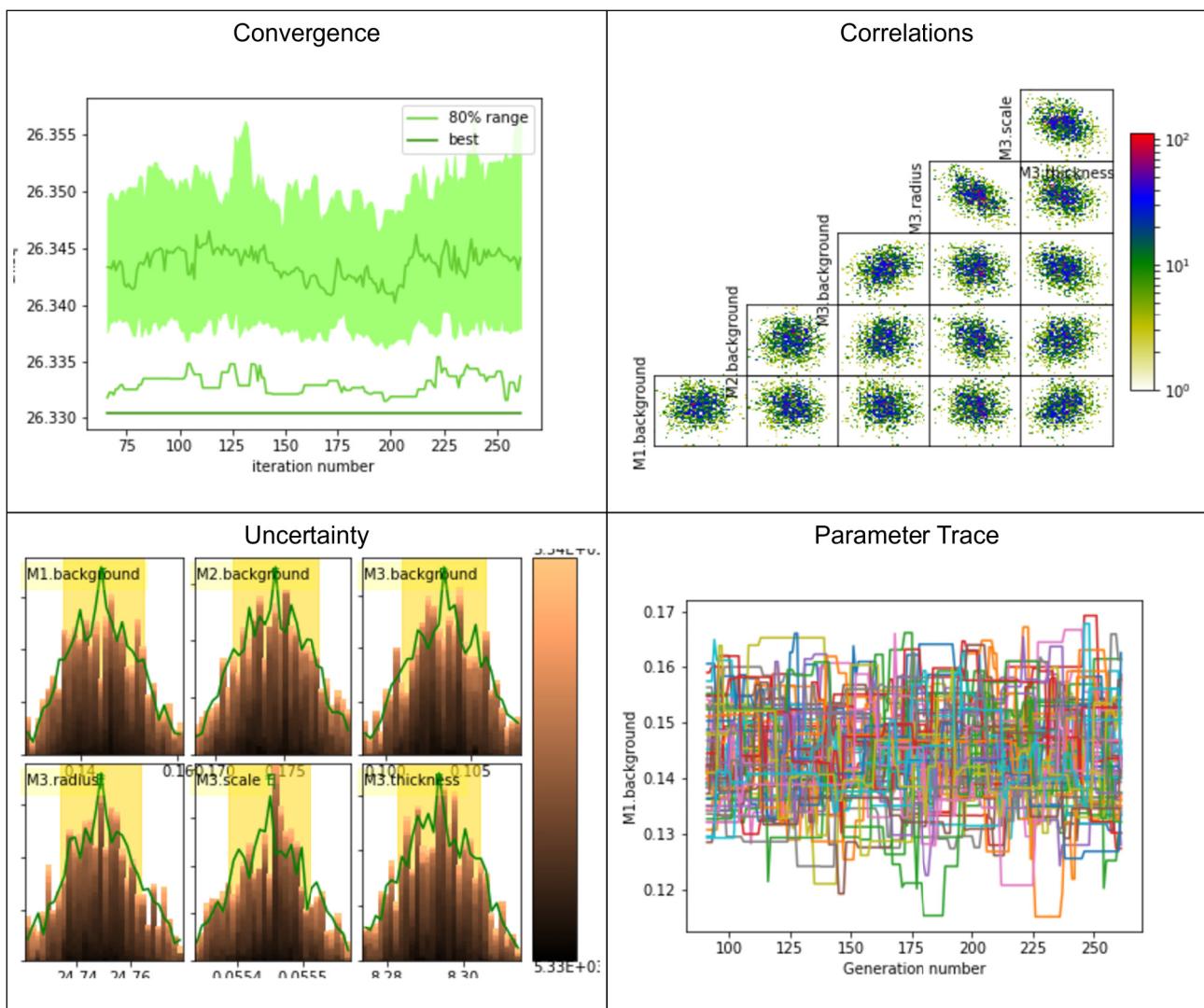
Select DREAM from the drop-down list of algorithms and click **Ok**.

Tip: Detailed information about the different optimisers available in SasView can be found in the Help Documentation.

Return to the Const & Simul Fit page and click **Fit**. When the fit has completed, go to the Menu Bar and click **Fitting** and then select **Fit Results** (it might be hidden).

The Result Panel now contains additional tabs providing detailed insight into the quality of the fit. The tabs are:

- **Convergence:** how χ^2 has evolved during the fit
- **Correlation:** ‘maps’ depicting the relationships between parameters
- **Uncertainty:** the distribution of best fit values for each parameter
- **Parameter Trace:** the relative variation of each parameter



These plots indicate that DREAM has found a robust solution, but it is also evident from the theory fits to the experimental data that the model is still misrepresenting the data. Something else needs to be incorporated.

On each FitPage, check the Polydispersity box, then go into the Polydispersity tab and set a *Distribution of radius* parameter (*PD[ratio]*) of 0.15 with a **lognormal** distribution, and check the box so it will optimise.

Polydispersity and Orientational Distribution							
Parameter	PD[ratio]	Error	Min	Max	Npts	Nsigs	Function
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Distribution of radius	0.15		0.0	1.0	80	8	lognormal

Tip: Select the polydispersity distribution *function* type before setting the *PD[ratio]* value.

Return to the Const & Simul Fit page and create constraints to tell SasView that the *Distribution of radius* parameters for the ‘core’ and ‘drop’ contrast datasets are the same as the *Distribution of radius* parameter for the ‘shell’ contrast dataset.

Constraint	
2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> M1:radius = M3.radius
3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> M1:thickness = M3.thickness
4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> M1:radius.width = M3.radius.width
5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> M2:scale = M3.scale
6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> M2:radius = M3.radius
7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> M2:thickness = M3.thickness
8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> M2:radius.width = M3.radius.width

Click Fit.

When the fit completes three additional plots will appear for each of the *radius* distributions. Check that they have reached a baseline to both sides of their peak (they should have) and then minimise them.

In the Polydispersity tabs of each of the FitPages. uncheck the *Distribution of radius* parameters (but otherwise leave them untouched) and now set a *Distribution of thickness* parameter of 0.2 with a **gaussian** distribution and check it so it will optimise. Minimise the *thickness* distribution plots as they appear.

Return to the Const & Simul Fit page and this time create constraints to tell SasView that the *Distribution of thickness* parameters for the ‘core’ and ‘drop’ contrast datasets are the same as the *Distribution of thickness* parameter for the ‘shell’ contrast dataset.

Constraint	
4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> M1:radius.width = M3.radius.width
5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> M1:thickness.width = M3.thickness.width
6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> M2:scale = M3.scale
7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> M2:radius = M3.radius
8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> M2:thickness = M3.thickness
9	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> M2:radius.width = M3.radius.width
10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> M2:thickness.width = M3.thickness.width

Click Fit.

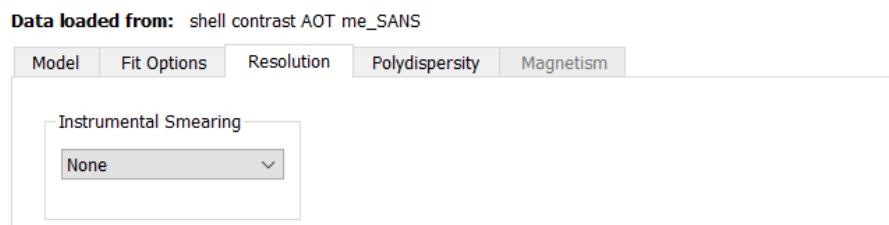
WARNING: This fit may take ~20 mins to complete!!!

The fits are clearly improving but could be improved further.

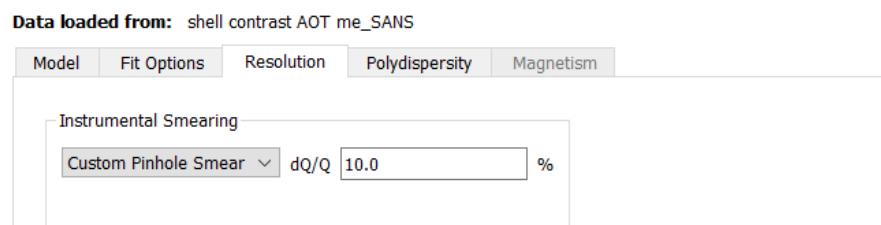
None of the three datasets contain any instrumental resolution information. This is actually flagged at the bottom of each FitPage



and in the accompanying *Resolution* tab



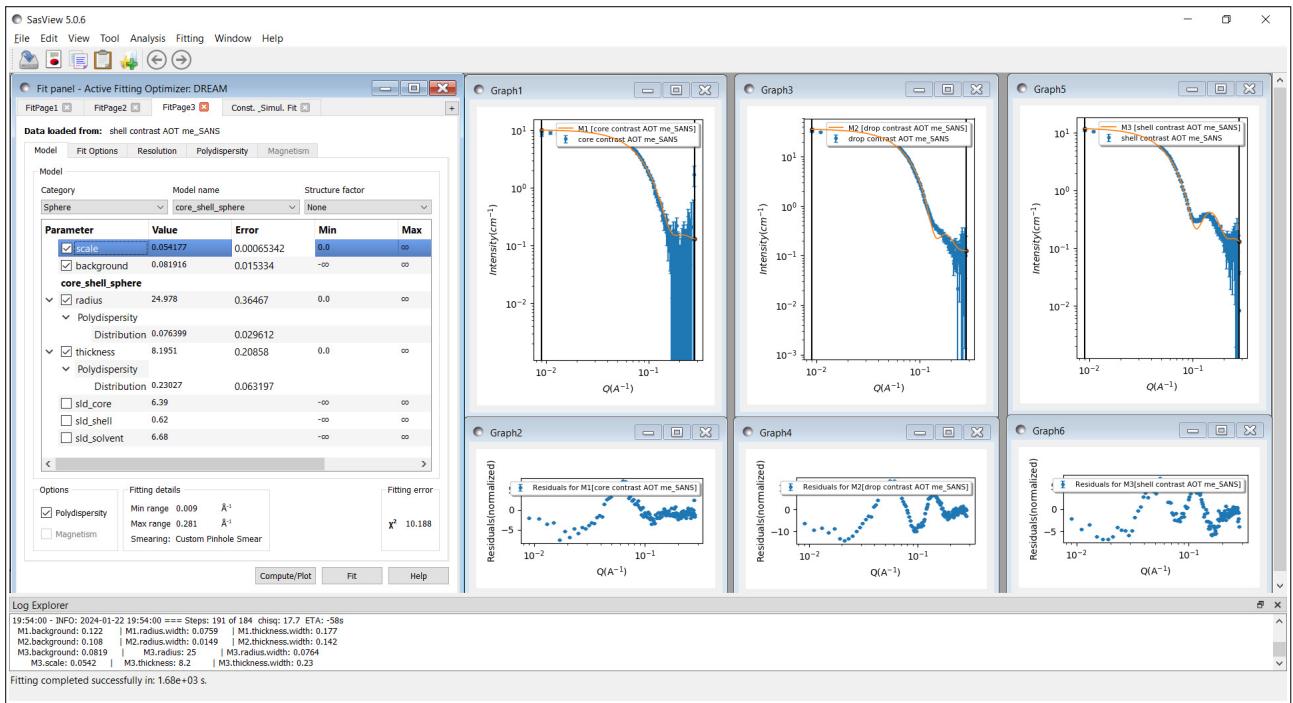
However, these data will have been subject to smearing by instrumental resolution factors. In such cases, SasView can estimate and apply a generic compensation. The test data help documentation (https://www.sasview.org/docs/user/sasview/test/testdata_help.html) tells us that the data were collected on the LOQ instrument at the ISIS Neutron Source. This is a classic pinhole-collimated SANS instrument. So go to the *Resolution* tab in each FitPage, select *Custom Pinhole Smear* from the dropdown and set $dQ/Q = 10\%$ (this will likely under-estimate the resolution at low Q-values and over-estimate it at higher Q-values).



Then go to each *Polydispersity* tab and check both distribution parameters.

Return to the Const & Simul Fit page click Fit.

This fit could take even longer to complete than the preceding one, so pay attention to the parameter values in the *Log Explorer*. If they have stopped changing, click *Stop fit*. Note that you will need to let the fit run for at least a few minutes to see any change!



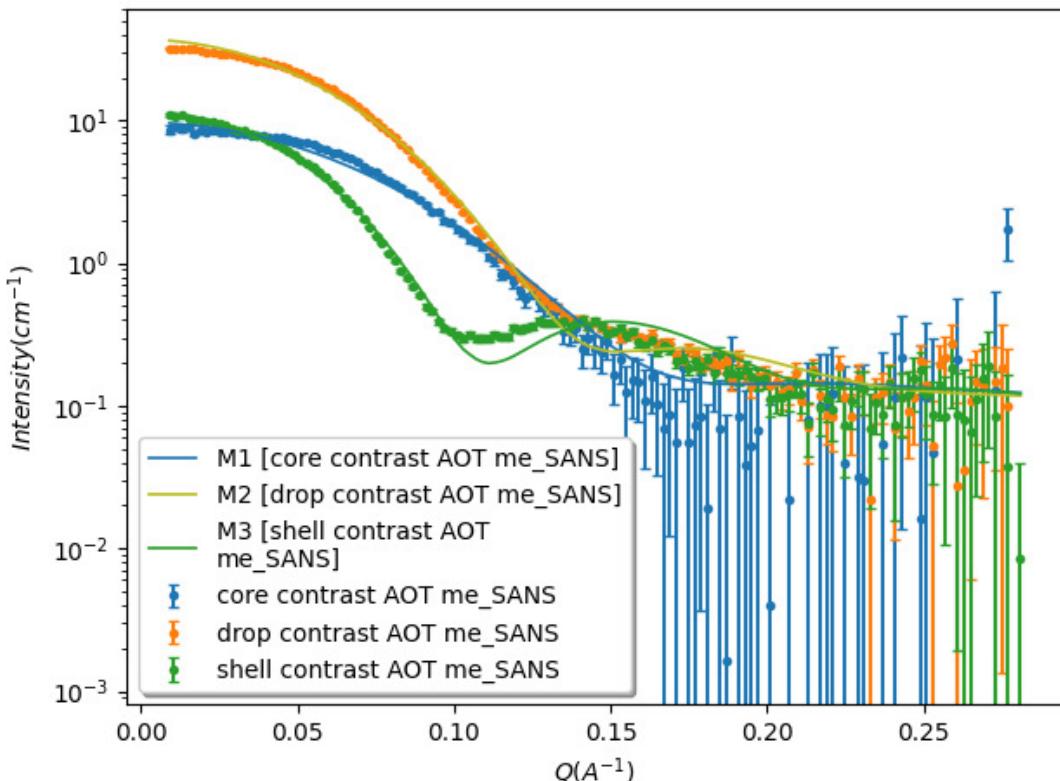
The resulting solution suggests the microemulsion droplets have a water core of *radius* $\sim 24 \pm 0.01 \text{ \AA}$ (with $\sim 8\%$ Log-Normal polydispersity) and a surfactant shell layer $\sim 8 \pm 0.01 \text{ \AA}$ thick (with $\sim 18\%$ Gaussian polydispersity). These values are consistent with literature reports on similar systems, for example, [https://doi.org/10.1016/0921-4526\(92\)90822-A](https://doi.org/10.1016/0921-4526(92)90822-A) and <https://doi.org/10.1021/la00035a016>, but the actual droplet sizes do vary with the water/oil ratio. However, as can be seen, the fitting is still far from perfect.

Can you improve it further?!

Summary of Fit Results

	'core'	'drop'	'shell'
χ^2	7.9	38.2	11.7
<i>scale</i>	0.054 ± 0.001	0.054 ± 0.001	0.054 ± 0.001
<i>background (cm⁻¹)</i>	0.11 ± 0.006	0.10 ± 0.002	0.08 ± 0.01
<i>radius (Å)</i>	24.4 ± 0.01	24.4 ± 0.01	24.4 ± 0.01
<i>radius distribution^a</i>	0.083 ± 0.025	0.083 ± 0.025	0.083 ± 0.025
<i>thickness (Å)</i>	8.21 ± 0.01	8.21 ± 0.01	8.21 ± 0.01
<i>thickness distribution^b</i>	0.18 ± 0.07	0.18 ± 0.07	0.18 ± 0.07

Notes: a) LogNormal distribution; b) Gaussian distribution



Further Information

For further information, please consult the

SasView Tutorial Series

or

<http://www.sasview.org>

or email

help@sasview.org