Fitting from Python

Gennady Pospelov

Jülich Centre for Neutron Science at MLZ

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Demo

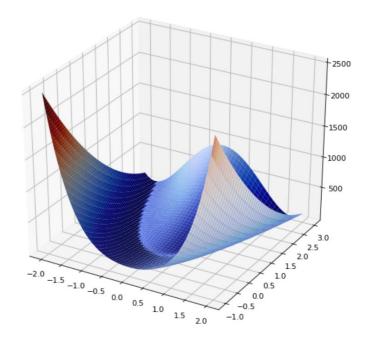
Minimization and fitting in Python

pyapi06_rosenbrock_minimum.ipynb
pyapi06_lmfit_decaying_wave.ipynb

Minimization example

Finding the minimum of multi argument function in given region

pyapi06_rosenbrock_minimum.ipynb



$$f(x,y) = (a-x)^2 + b(y-x^2)^2$$

```
In [87]: def rosenbrock(pars):
    x = pars[0]
    y = pars[1]
    tmp1 = y - x * x
    tmp2 = 1 - x
    return 100 * tmp1 * tmp1 + tmp2 * tmp2
```

```
In [91]: x0 = np.array([-2.0, -1.0])
    res = minimize(rosenbrock, x0, method='nelder-mead', options={'xtol': 1e-8, 'disp': True})
    Optimization terminated successfully.
```

Current function value: 0.000000 Iterations: 107 Function evaluations: 201

Fitting example

Finding the best set of parameter values to represent data according to some criteria

```
pyapi06_lmfit_decaying_wave.ipynb
```

```
10.0 - 7.5 - 5.0 - 2.5 - -5.0 - -7.5 - -10.0 - 2 4 6 8 10
```

```
In [ ]: import lmfit
In [ ]: def decaying_sin(params, x):
            amp = params['amp']
            phaseshift = params['phase']
            freq = params['frequency']
            decay = params['decay']
            return amp * np.sin(x*freq + phaseshift) * np.exp(<math>-x*x*decay)
In [ ]: def objective_function(params):
            model = decaying_sin(params, x)
            return (data - model) / eps
In [ ]: params = lmfit.Parameters()
        params.add('amp', value=1)
        params.add('decay', value=0.1)
        params.add('phase', value=0.1)
        params.add('frequency', value=1.0)
In [ ]: lmfit.minimize(objective_function, params, iter_cb=plotter)
```

Fitting in BornAgain from Python

Conceptually, is all about constructing an objective function that represents the difference between simulation and data, and passing it to a minimization engine

```
In []: def create_simulation(params):
    simulation = GISASSimulation()
    ...
    return simulation

In []: def residual(params):
        simulation = create_simulation(params)
        simulation.runSimulation()
    return data-simulation

In []: params = {"cylinder_radius" : 5.0, "lattice_length" : 12.0}
    lmft.minimizer(residual, params)
```

New fitting API

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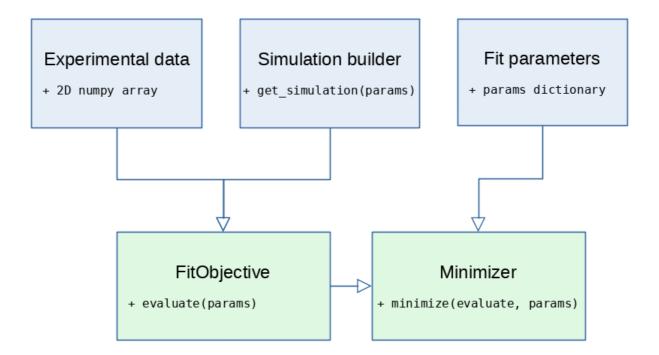
- Unified fitting interface
- Possibility to use external minimizers
- Custom objective functions
- Allow usage of our minimizer for optimization problems outside the BornAgain context.
- Allow the usage of other, possibly more advanced minimization libraries, for BornAgain fits.

Demo

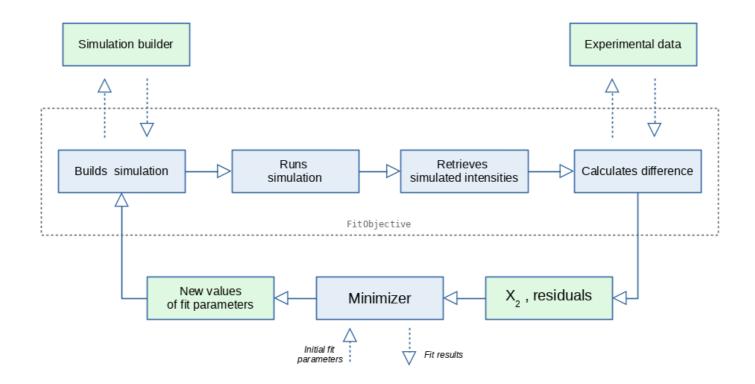
Exact Python equivalent of GUI fit from day_1

pyapi07_hexspheres_fit.py

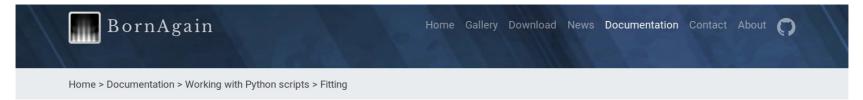
Fitting components



Fitting workflow



Tutorials and fitting examples



Fitting

Fitting in BornAgain is used to find the values of sample or instrument parameters that best represent the data obtained in the user's scattering experiment.

In this section we will give a brief overview of the concept and describe how to setup and perform fits in BornAgain using the Python API. For a brief overview about fitting using the graphical user interface please see here.

- Introduction
- Basic concept
- Fitting in GISAS
- Minimal fitting example
- · Basic fitting tutorial
- Fitting highlights
- o Importing experimental data
- Experiment description
- Minimizer settings



- ⊕ Getting started
- ☐ Working with Python scripts
 - · Setup of a PyCharm project
 - ⊞ Basic simulation tutorial
 - Material types
 - ⊕ Detector types
 - · Accessing simulation results
 - Particle positioning
 - Particle rotation
 - Particle composition
- Magnetic particles
- Pvthon API

☐ Fitting

- **⊞** Introduction
- · Basic fitting tutorial
- ⊕ Sample model reference
- ⊕ Getting help
- ⊕ Developer's corner







Tutorials and fitting examples

