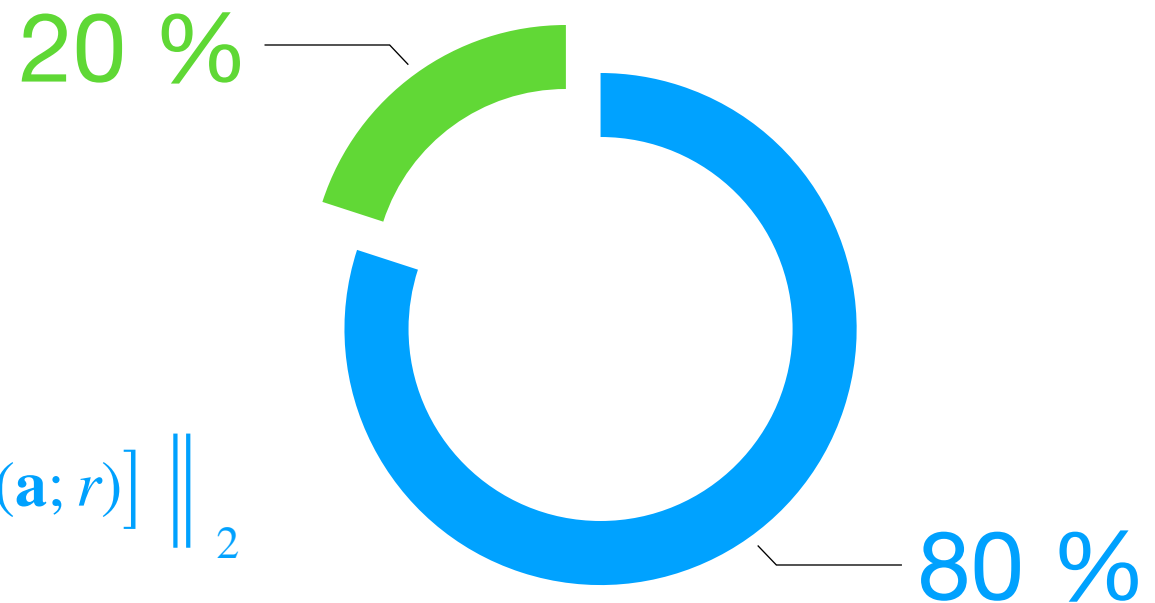


Beyond Classical Fitting

From Linear Programming to Projection

Classical SAXS solves

$$\min_{\mathbf{a}} \left\| I_{\text{exp}}(q) - F[p(\mathbf{a}; r)] \right\|_2$$



Traditional analysis relies on mean-least-squares for simple models and linear-programming refinements for more complex ones — yet obtaining a reliable profile can still take weeks to months, which is why most studies remain confined to crude reciprocal-space interpretations.

