

# Data analysis with artificial intelligence

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[julio-cesar.da-silva@neel.cnrs.fr](mailto:julio-cesar.da-silva@neel.cnrs.fr)

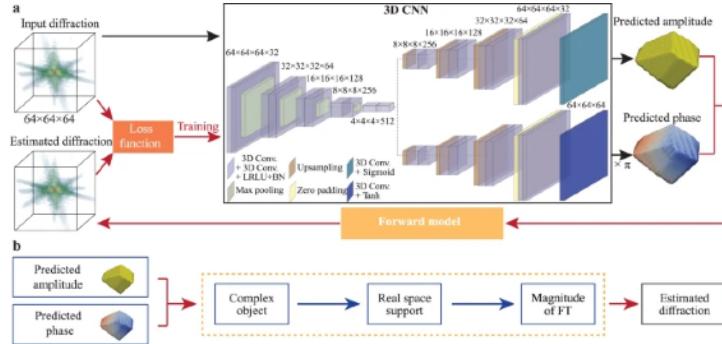






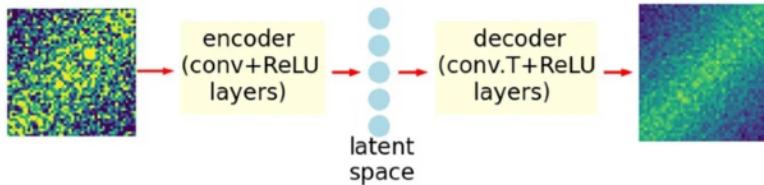
I WANT YOU

## AutoPhaseNN for Bragg CDI



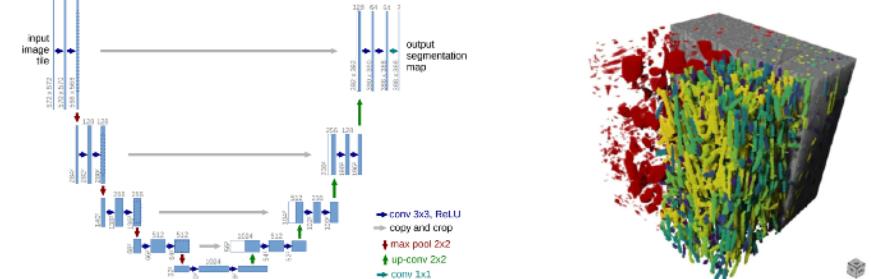
Y. Yao et al., *npj Comput Mater* 8, 124 (2022)

## CNN Encoder-Decoder for XPCS



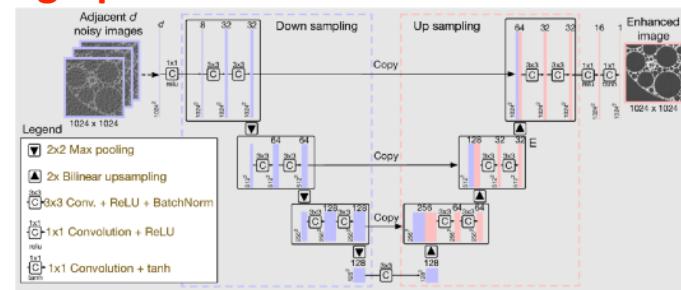
T. Konstantinova et al. *Sci Rep* 11, 14756 (2021)

## 3D image segmentation or denoising with U-NET

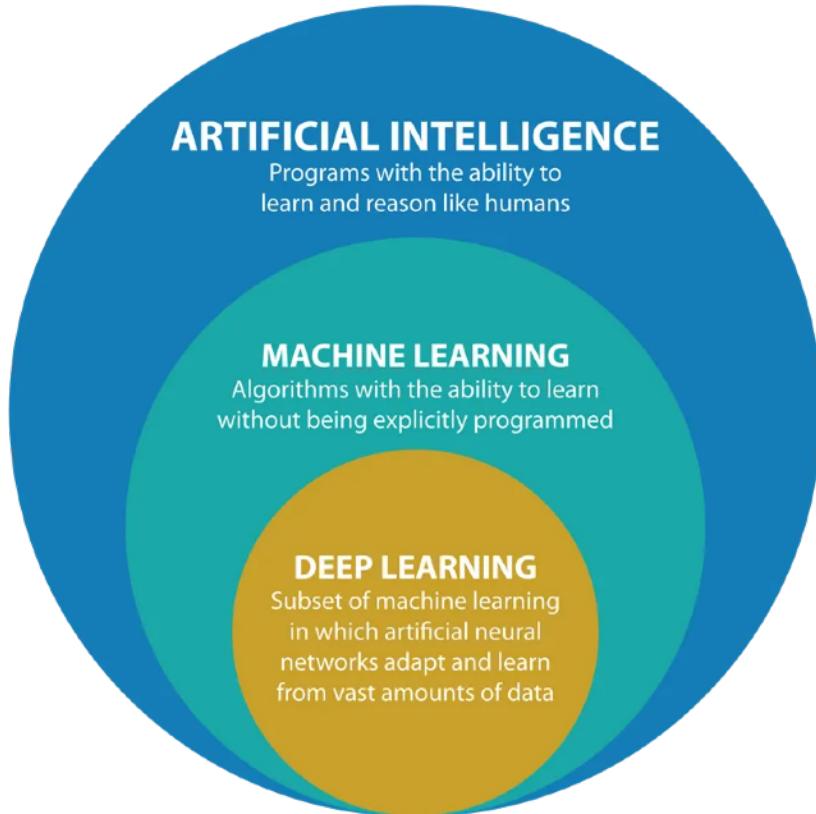


O. Ronneberger et al. (2015). *MICCAI 2015. Lecture Notes in Computer Science*, vol 9351. Springer

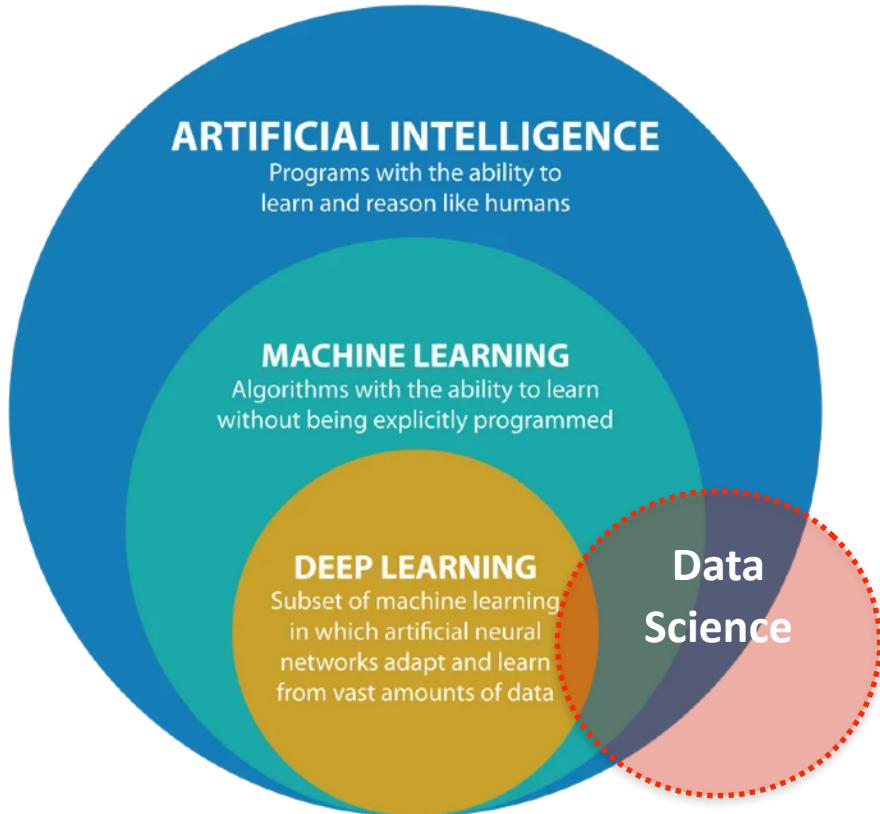
## Tomographic Reconstruction with TomoGAN



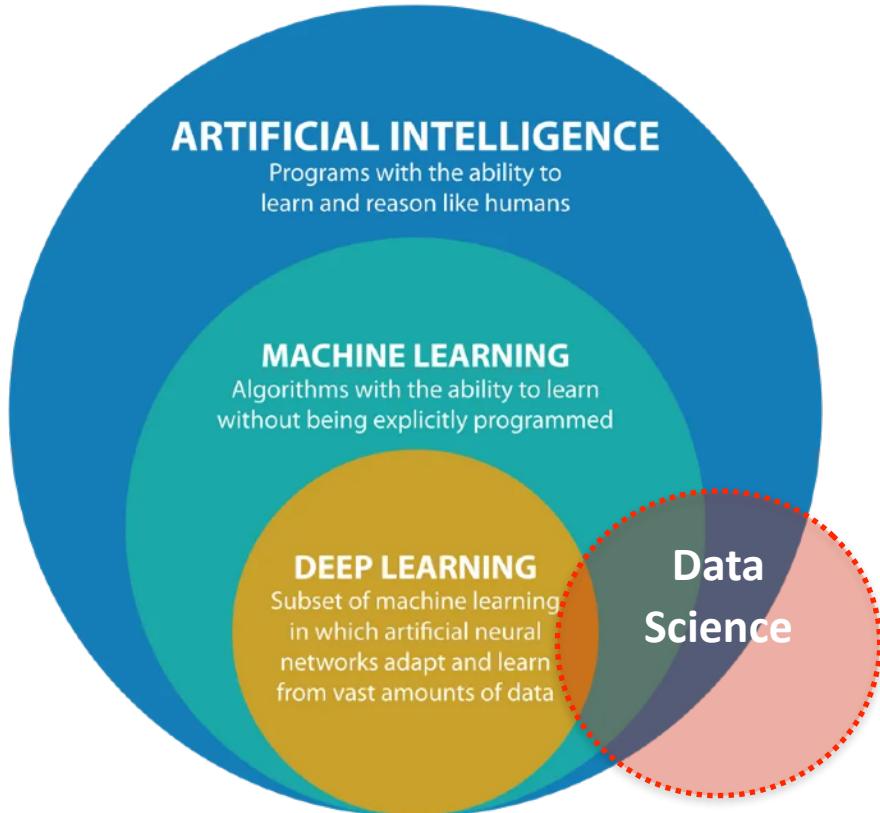
Z. Liu, et al. *J. Opt. Soc. Am. A* 37, 422-434 (2020)



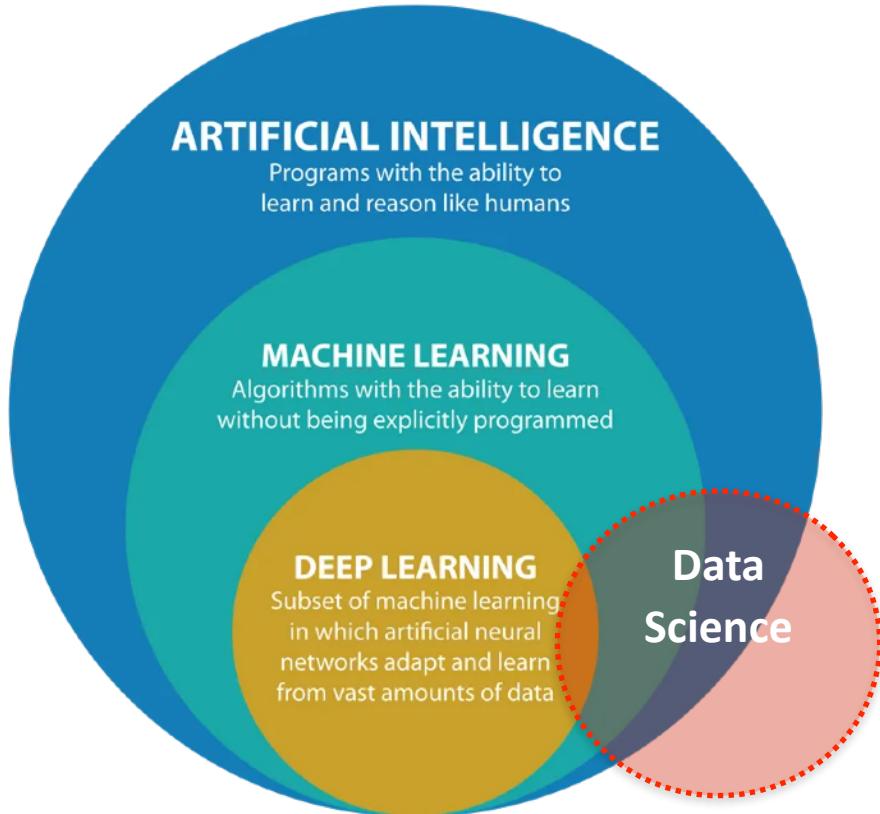
*Deep Learning with Python, François Chollet, 2nd edition*



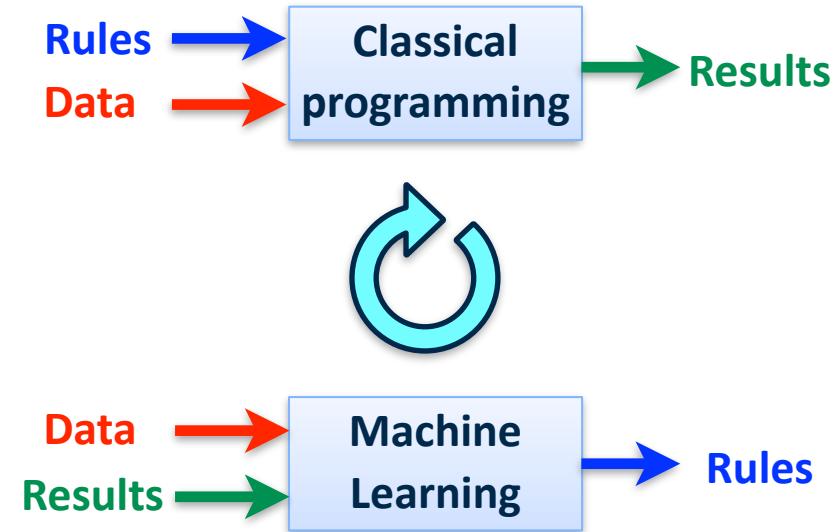
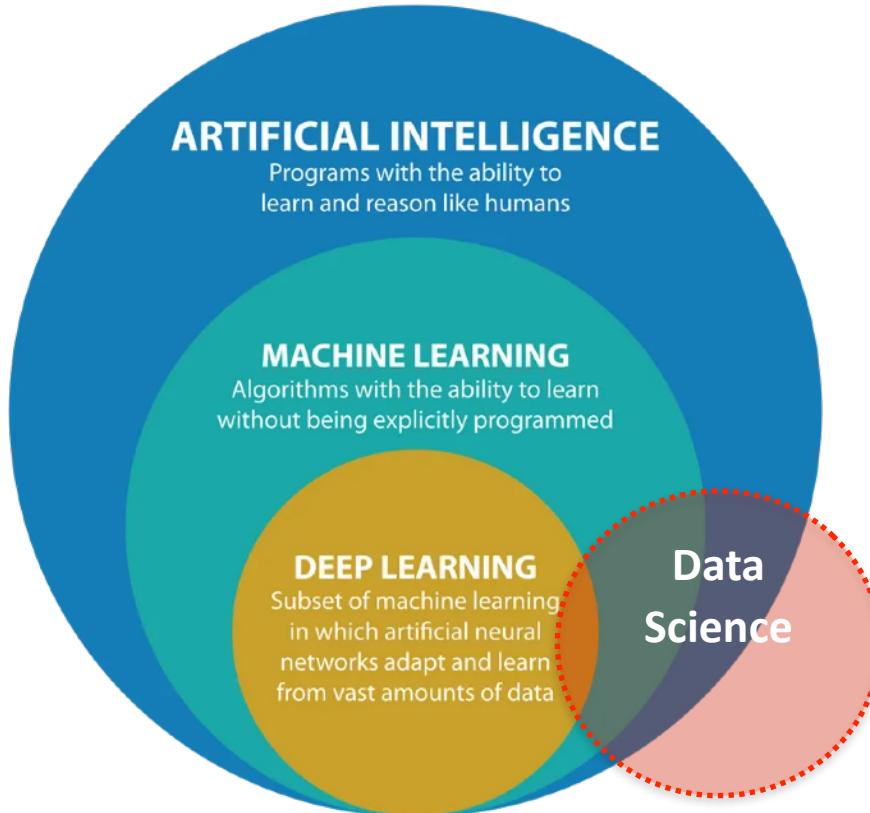
*Deep Learning with Python, François Chollet, 2nd edition*



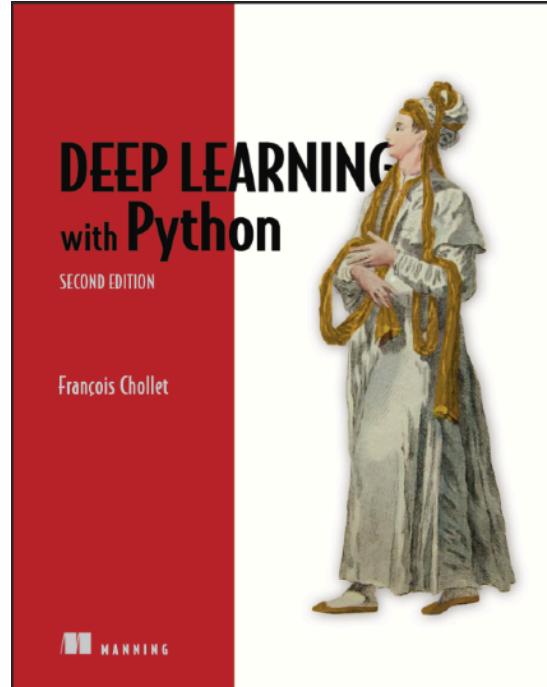
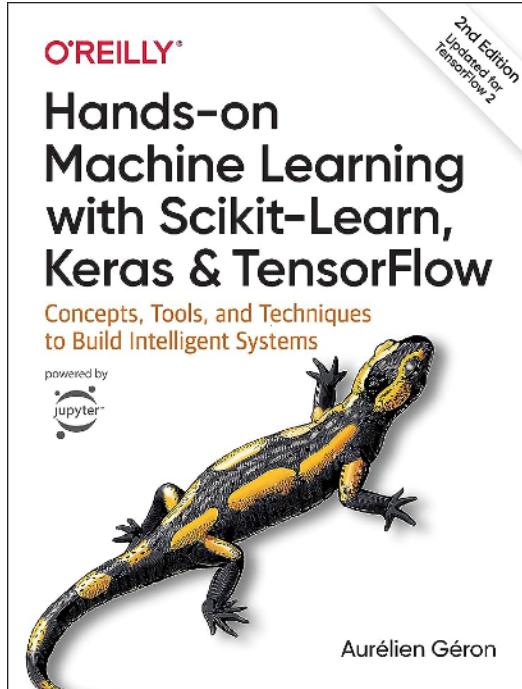
*Deep Learning with Python, François Chollet, 2nd edition*



*Deep Learning with Python, François Chollet, 2nd edition*

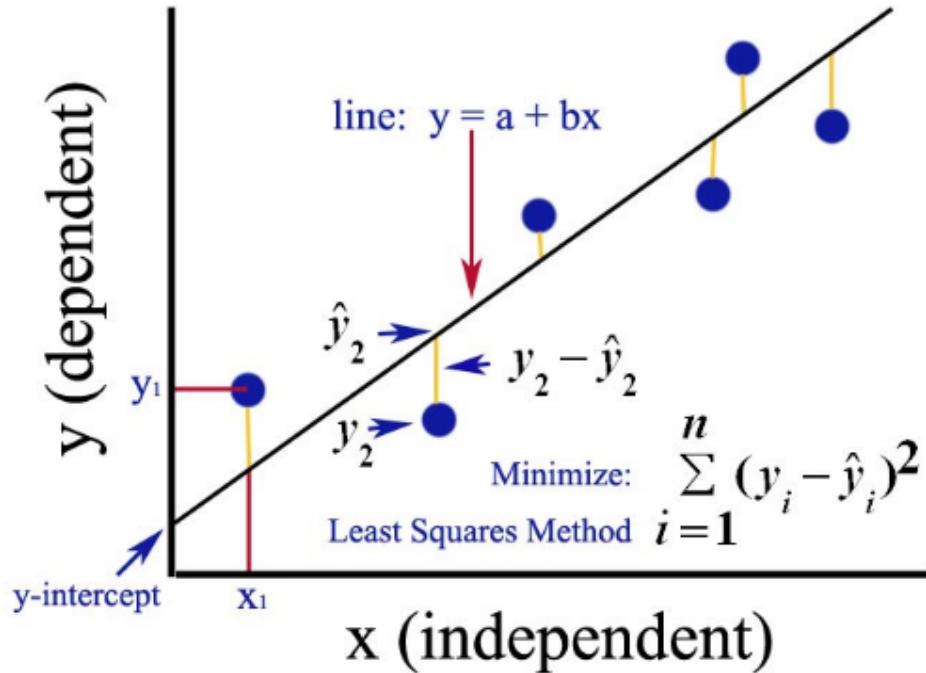


*Deep Learning with Python, François Chollet, 2nd edition*



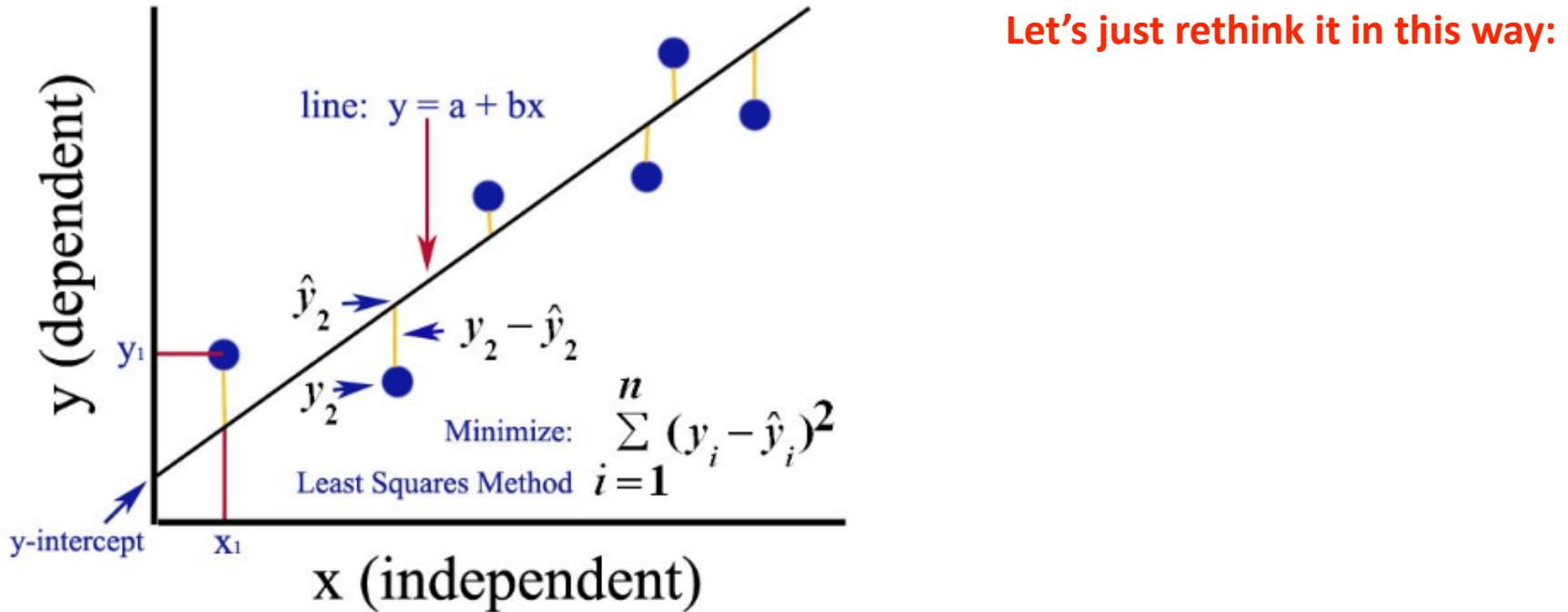
Also, AI competition

# The linear regression



*Hands-on Machine Learning with Scikit-learn, Keras & Tensorflow, Aurélien Géron, 2nd edition*

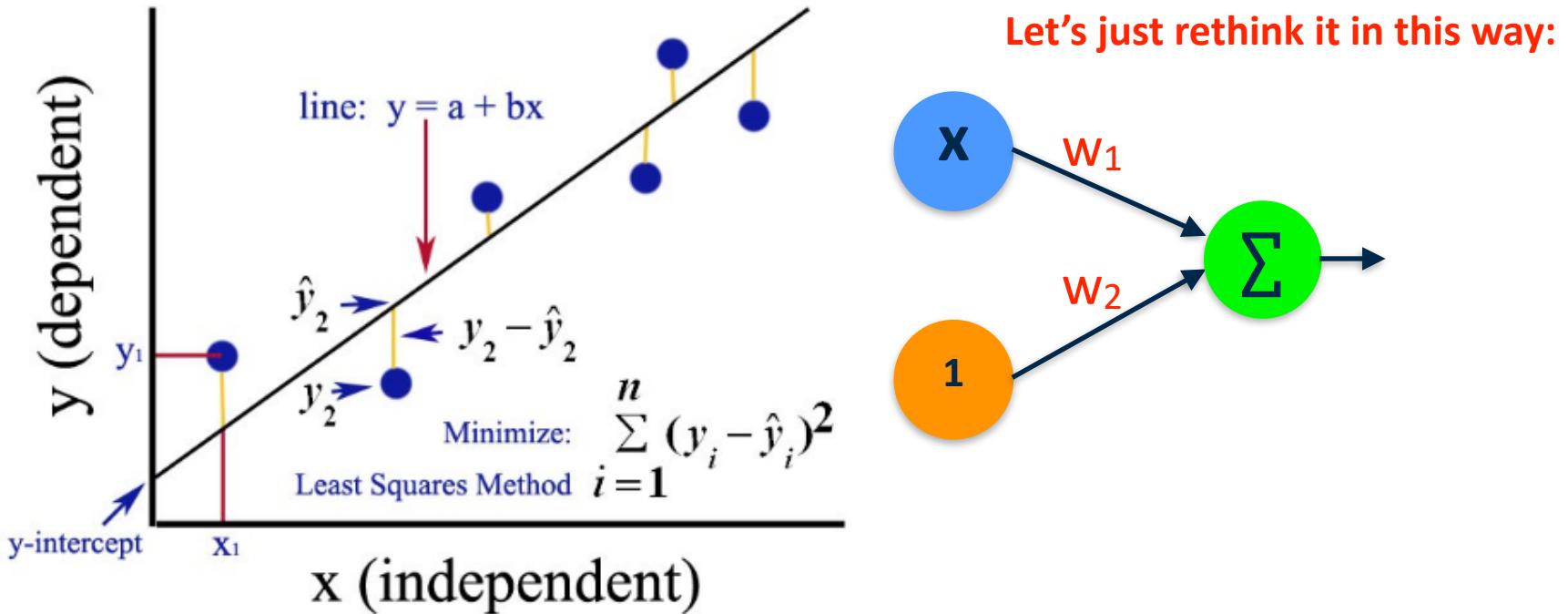
# The linear regression



Let's just rethink it in this way:

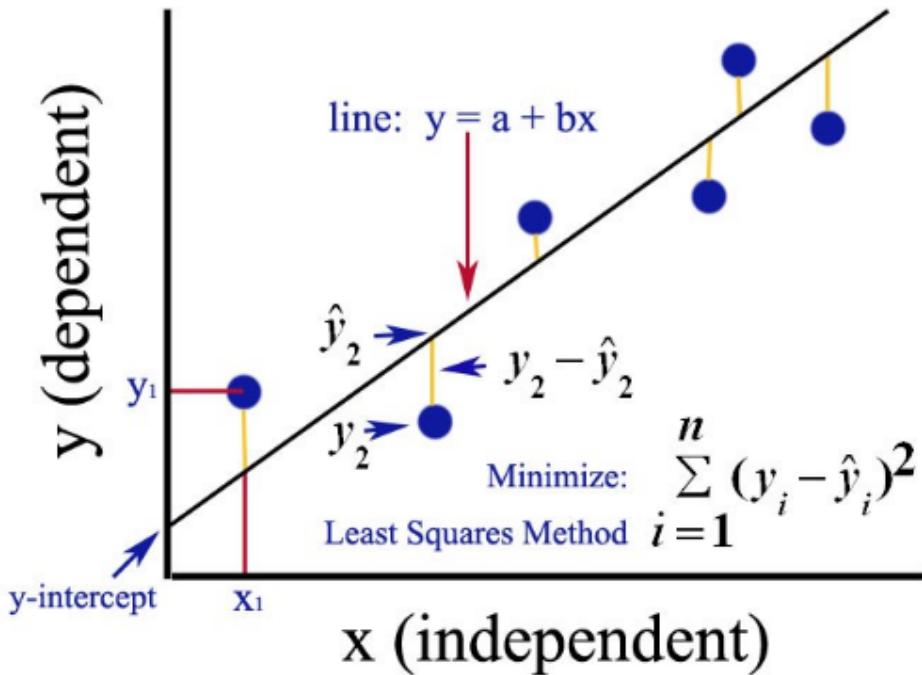
*Hands-on Machine Learning with Scikit-learn, Keras & Tensorflow, Aurélien Géron, 2nd edition*

# The linear regression

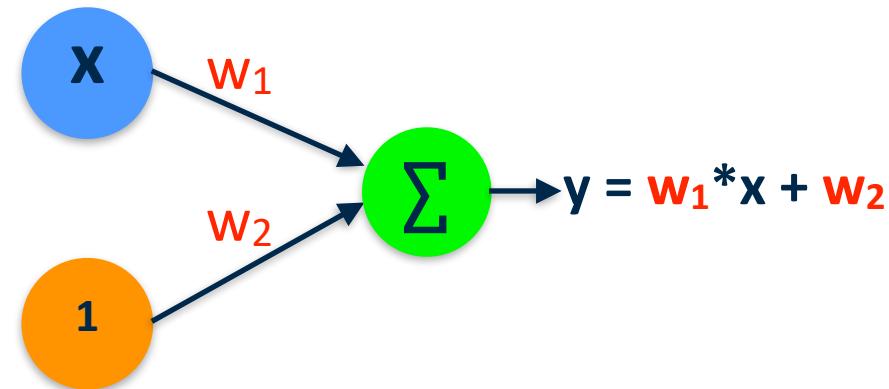


*Hands-on Machine Learning with Scikit-learn, Keras & Tensorflow, Aurélien Géron, 2nd edition*

# The linear regression

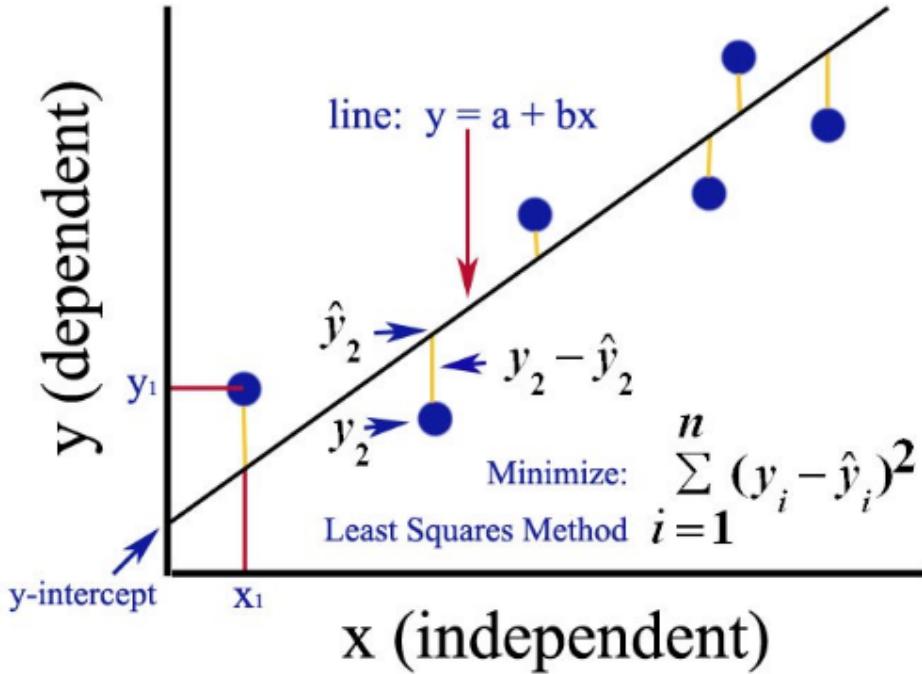


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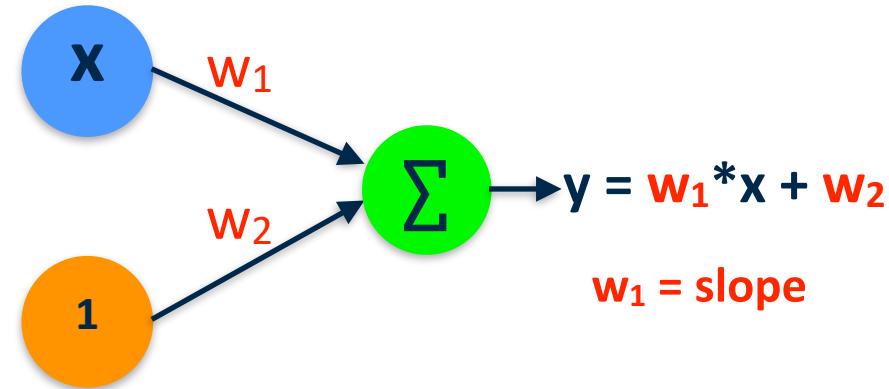


*Hands-on Machine Learning with Scikit-learn, Keras & Tensorflow, Aurélien Géron, 2nd edition*

# The linear regression

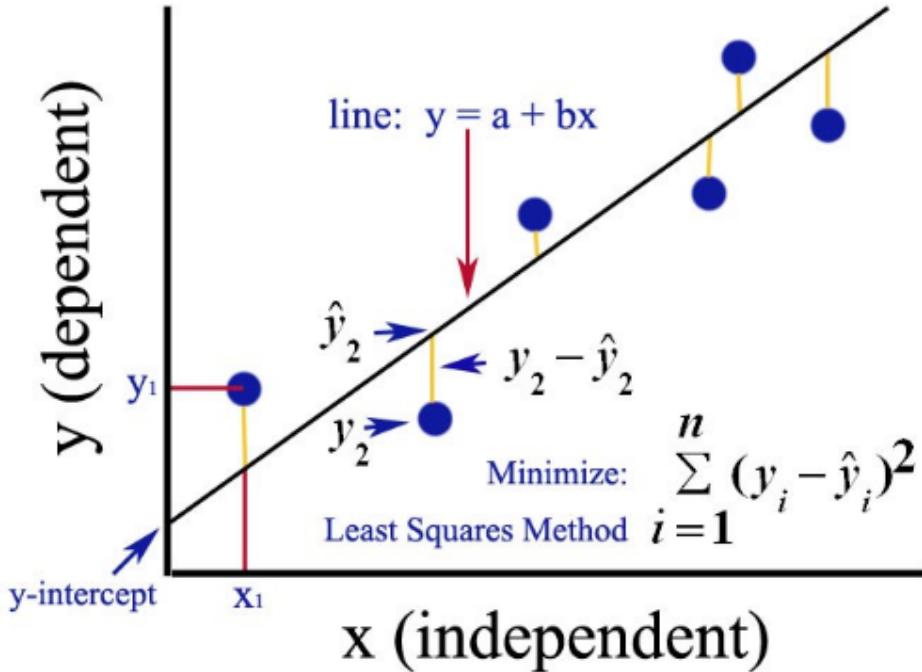


Let's just rethink it in this way:

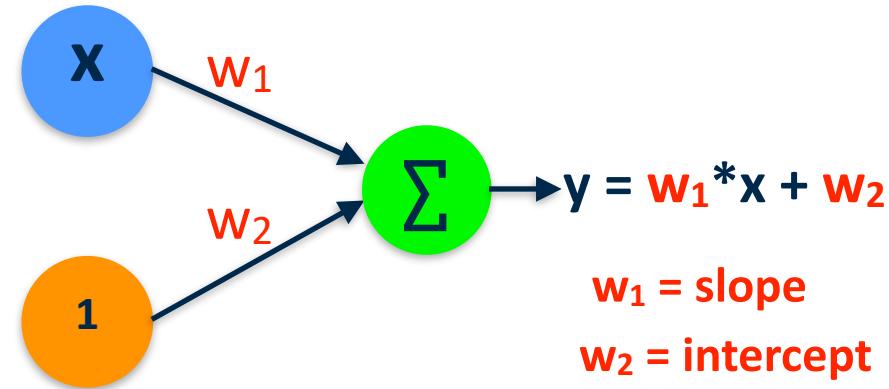


*Hands-on Machine Learning with Scikit-learn, Keras & Tensorflow, Aurélien Géron, 2nd edition*

# The linear regression



Let's just rethink it in this way:



*Hands-on Machine Learning with Scikit-learn, Keras & Tensorflow, Aurélien Géron, 2nd edition*

# Jupyter notebook

# Linear models

# The machine-learning eco-system

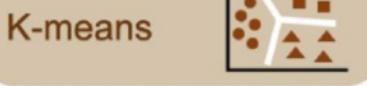
## Unsupervised learning

### Clustering



### Dimensional reduction

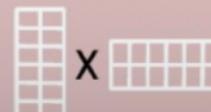
PCA



tSNE



NMF



## Supervised Learning

### "Machine Learning"

SVM



KNN



Regression

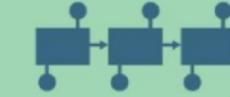


### "Deep Learning"

CNN



RNN



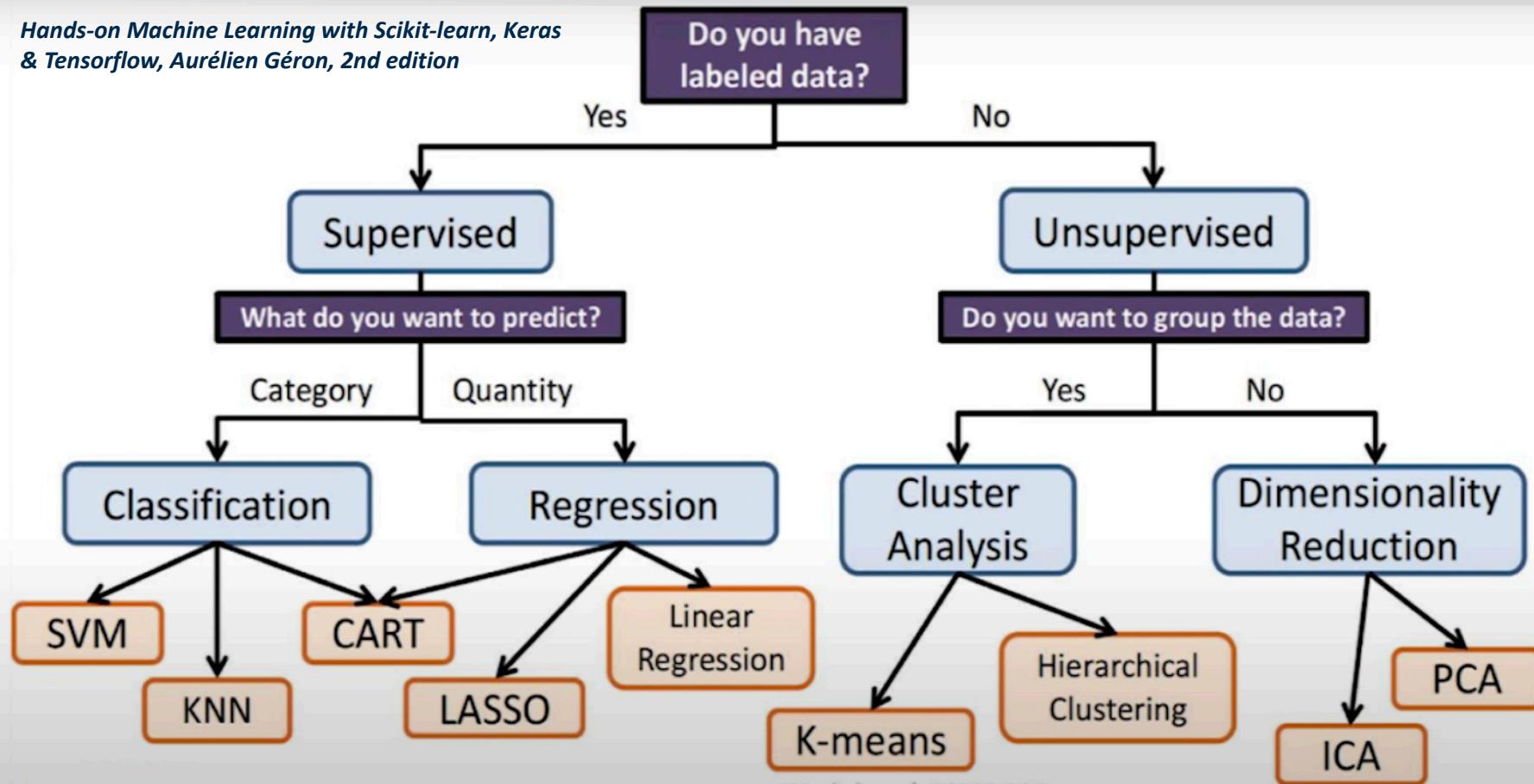
Random forest



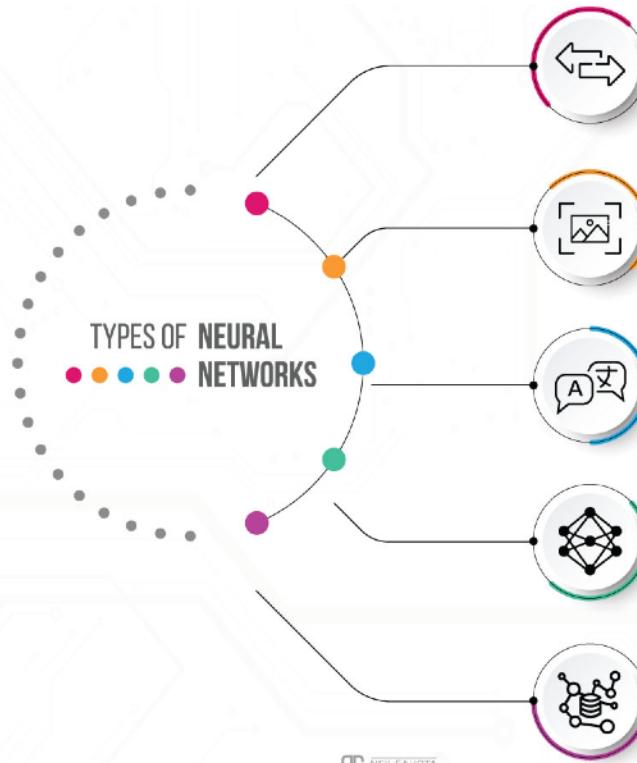
*Hands-on Machine Learning with Scikit-learn, Keras & Tensorflow, Aurélien Géron, 2nd edition*

# The (« non-deep") machine-learning eco-system

*Hands-on Machine Learning with Scikit-learn, Keras & Tensorflow, Aurélien Géron, 2nd edition*



# Main types of Deep Learning networks



## FEEDFORWARD NEURAL NETWORKS

Feedforward neural networks are good at solving problems with a clear relationship between the input and the output, but may not be as effective at figuring out more complex relationships.

## CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORKS

Convolutional neural networks are used for tasks that involve data with a grid-like structure, such as image recognition, but may require a large amount of data and be slow.

## RECURRENT NEURAL NETWORKS

Recurrent neural networks are used for tasks involving data in a sequence, such as a language translation and speech recognition, but they may need help learning long-term relationships, which can be challenging to train.

## GENERATIVE ADVERSARIAL NETWORKS

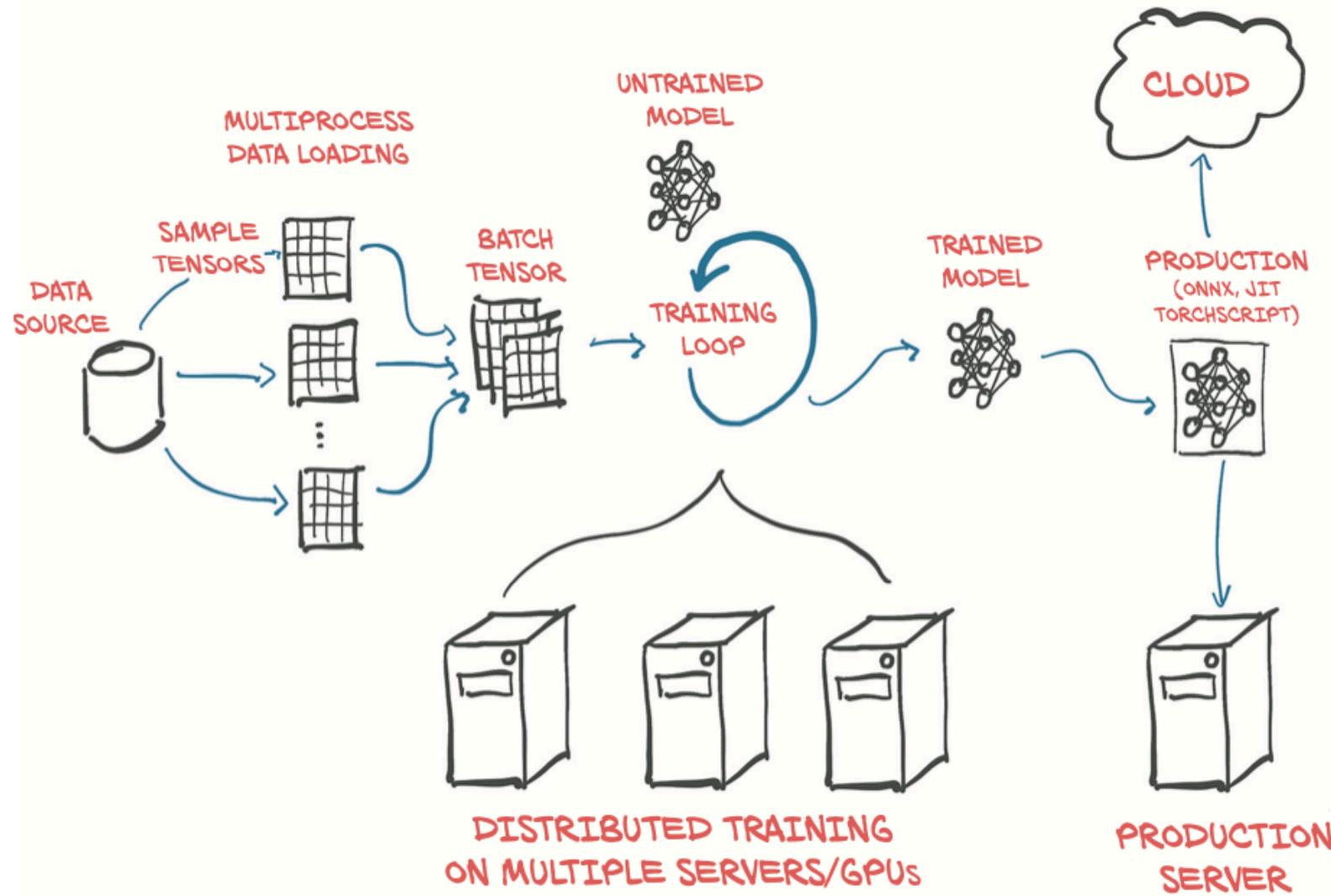
Generative adversarial networks are composed of two neural networks that work together to generate synthetic data that appears real but may be challenging to train and require a large amount of data to perform well. They have been used for tasks such as creating realistic images and

## AUTOENCODER NEURAL NETWORKS

Autoencoders are used to reduce the complexity of data and learn important features, but they may be sensitive to the settings used and may not always learn meaningful patterns in the data. They have been applied in tasks such as image and speech recognition.

SOURCE: SHUTTERSTOCK

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MACHINE LEARNING



# The laws of Machine Learning

*Deep Learning with Python, François Chollet, 2nd edition*

# The laws of Machine Learning



*Deep Learning with Python, François Chollet, 2nd edition*

# The laws of Machine Learning



*Deep Learning with Python, François Chollet, 2nd edition*

# The laws of Machine Learning



1) Only use Machine Learning if the classical approaches fail to solve your problems.

*Deep Learning with Python, François Chollet, 2nd edition*

# The laws of Machine Learning



- 1) Only use Machine Learning if the classical approaches fail to solve your problems.**
- 2) A neural network can only produce outputs that resemble the data it was trained on.**

*Deep Learning with Python, François Chollet, 2nd edition*



- 1) Only use Machine Learning if the classical approaches fail to solve your problems.**
- 2) A neural network can only produce outputs that resemble the data it was trained on.**
- 3) Data preparation is the most important part of the machine and deep learning approaches.**

*Deep Learning with Python, François Chollet, 2nd edition*

# The biological neural network

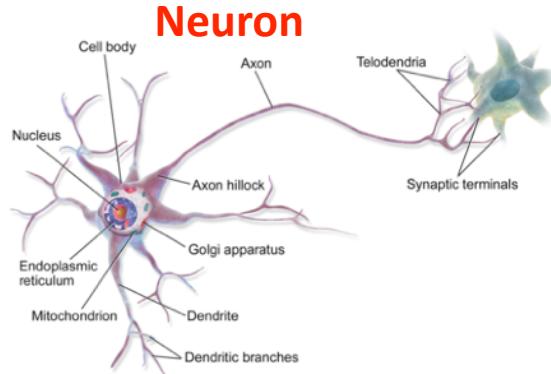
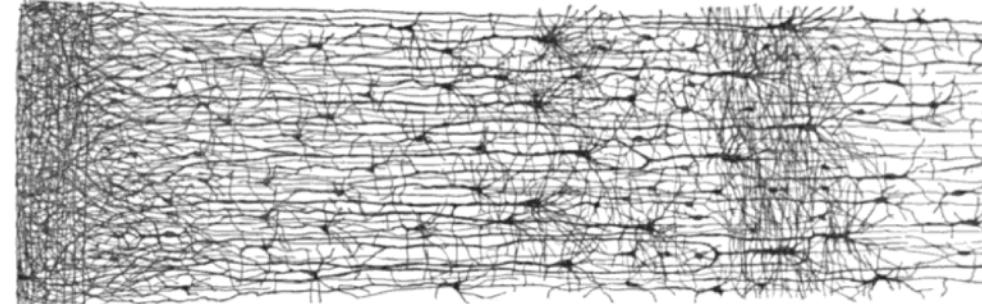


Image by Bruce Blaus (Creative Commons 3.0)  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neuron>.

## Biological neural network



Drawing of a cortical lamination by S. Ramon y Cajal (public domain).  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cerebral\\_cortex](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cerebral_cortex)

# The biological neural network

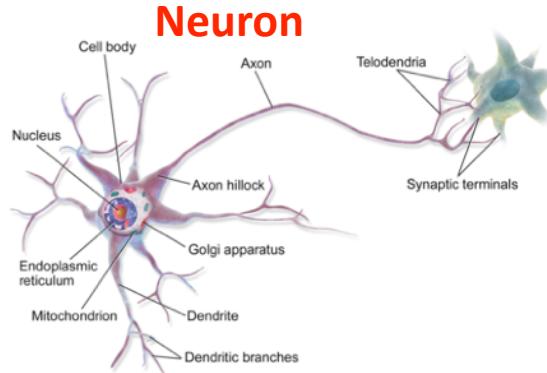
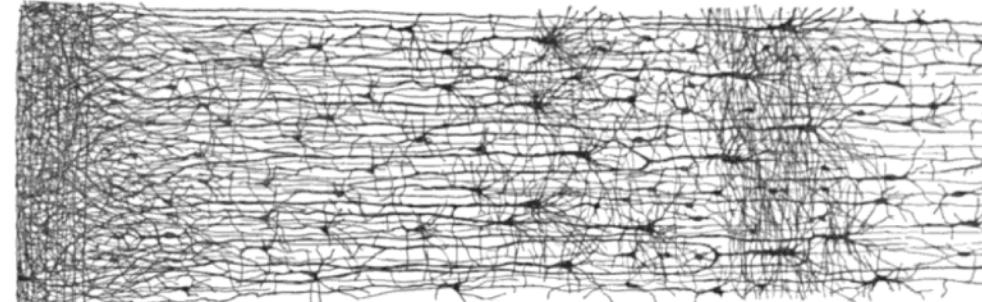


Image by Bruce Blaus (Creative Commons 3.0)  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neuron>.

McCulloch and Walter Pitts proposed a model for biological neurons, which later became **artificial neurons**.

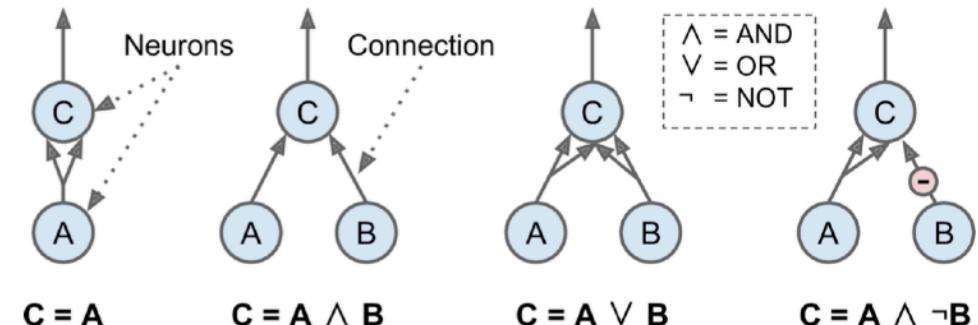
McCulloch, Warren S.; Pitts, Walter (1943). *Bulletin of Mathematical Biophysics*. 5 (4): 115–133.

## Biological neural network



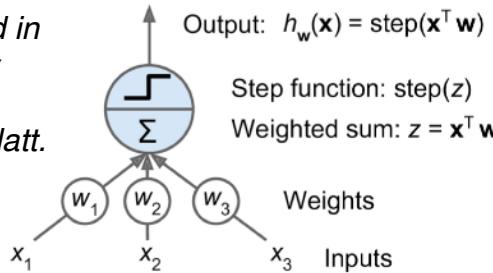
Drawing of a cortical lamination by S. Ramon y Cajal (public domain).  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cerebral\\_cortex](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cerebral_cortex)

## ANNs performing simple logical computations



## Threshold logic unit (TLU)

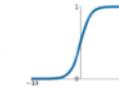
*invented in  
1957 by  
Frank  
Rosenblatt.*



## Activation Functions

### Sigmoid

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$$



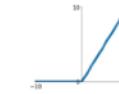
### tanh

$$\tanh(x)$$



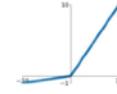
### ReLU

$$\max(0, x)$$



### Leaky ReLU

$$\max(0.1x, x)$$

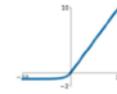


### Maxout

$$\max(w_1^T x + b_1, w_2^T x + b_2)$$

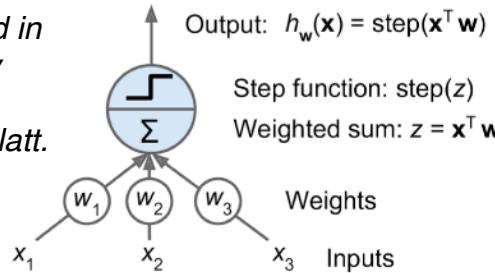
### ELU

$$\begin{cases} x & x \geq 0 \\ \alpha(e^x - 1) & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

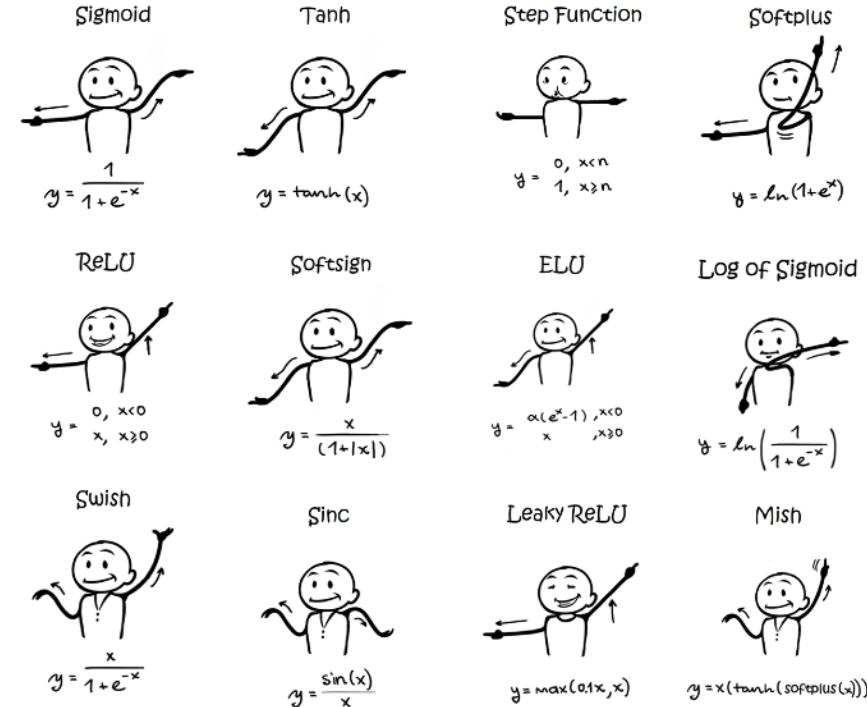


## Threshold logic unit (TLU)

*invented in  
1957 by  
Frank  
Rosenblatt.*

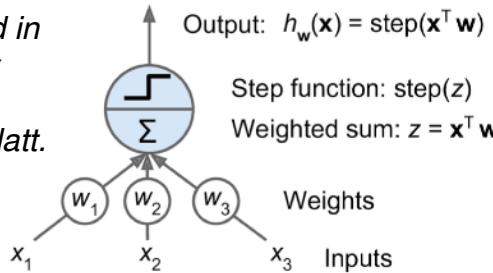


## Activation Functions



## Threshold logic unit (TLU)

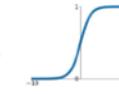
*invented in  
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## Activation Functions

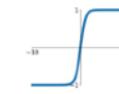
### Sigmoid

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$$



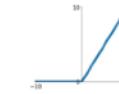
### tanh

$$\tanh(x)$$



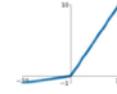
### ReLU

$$\max(0, x)$$



### Leaky ReLU

$$\max(0.1x, x)$$

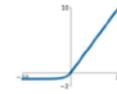


### Maxout

$$\max(w_1^T x + b_1, w_2^T x + b_2)$$

### ELU

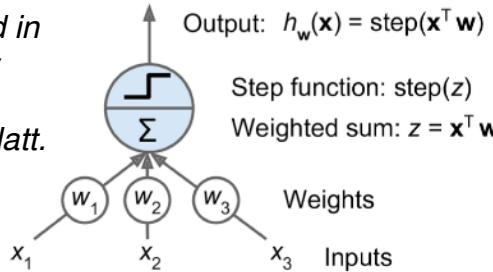
$$\begin{cases} x & x \geq 0 \\ \alpha(e^x - 1) & x < 0 \end{cases}$$



# TLU, Perceptron, Multi-layer perceptron

## Threshold logic unit (TLU)

*invented in 1957 by Frank Rosenblatt.*

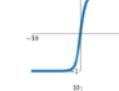


## Activation Functions

**Sigmoid**  
 $\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$



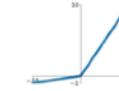
**tanh**  
 $\tanh(x)$



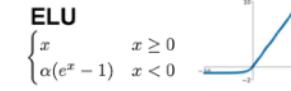
**ReLU**  
 $\max(0, x)$



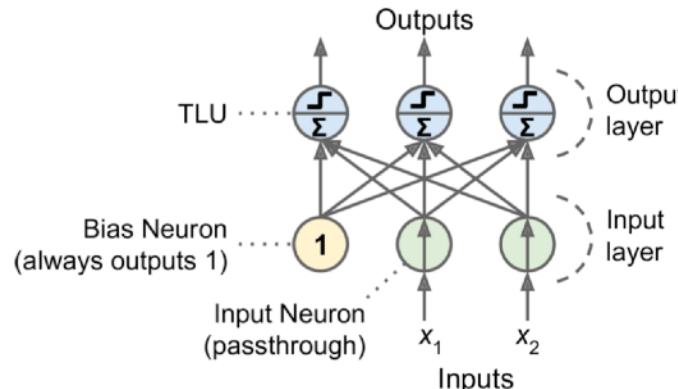
**Leaky ReLU**  
 $\max(0.1x, x)$



**Maxout**  
 $\max(w_1^T x + b_1, w_2^T x + b_2)$



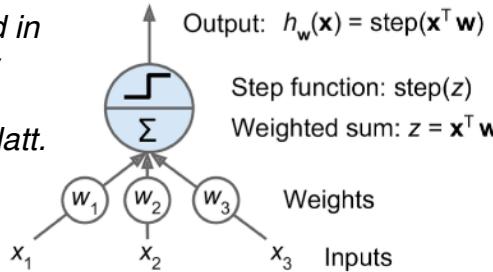
## Perceptron (single layer of TLUs)



# TLU, Perceptron, Multi-layer perceptron

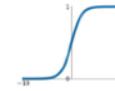
## Threshold logic unit (TLU)

*invented in 1957 by Frank Rosenblatt.*

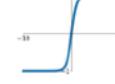


## Activation Functions

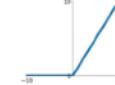
**Sigmoid**  
 $\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$



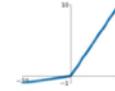
**tanh**  
 $\tanh(x)$



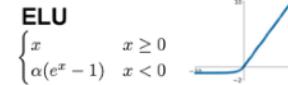
**ReLU**  
 $\max(0, x)$



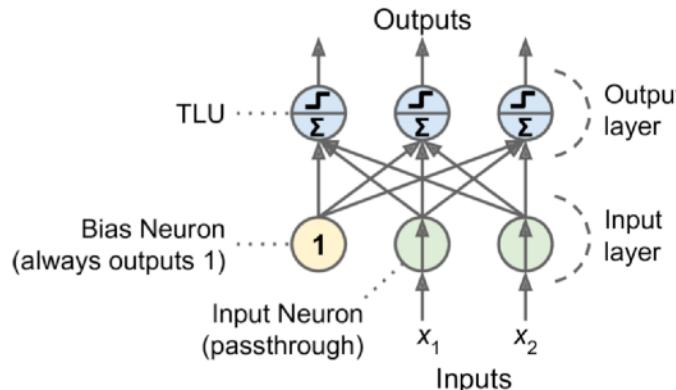
**Leaky ReLU**  
 $\max(0.1x, x)$



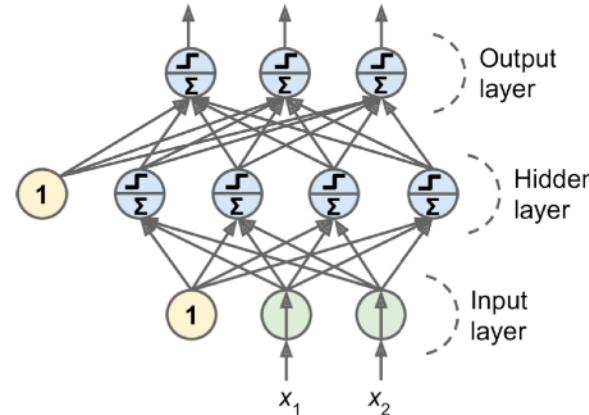
**Maxout**  
 $\max(w_1^T \mathbf{x} + b_1, w_2^T \mathbf{x} + b_2)$



## Perceptron (single layer of TLUs)



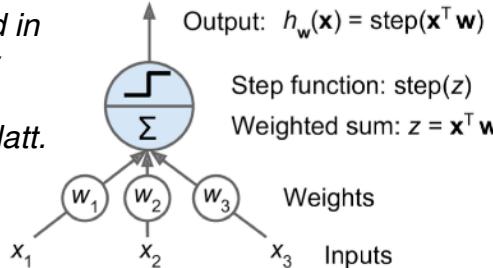
## Multi-layer perceptron (deep neural network)



# TLU, Perceptron, Multi-layer perceptron

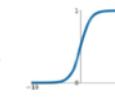
## Threshold logic unit (TLU)

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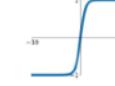


## Activation Functions

**Sigmoid**  
 $\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$



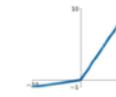
**tanh**  
 $\tanh(x)$



**ReLU**  
 $\max(0, x)$

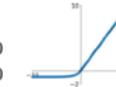


**Leaky ReLU**  
 $\max(0.1x, x)$

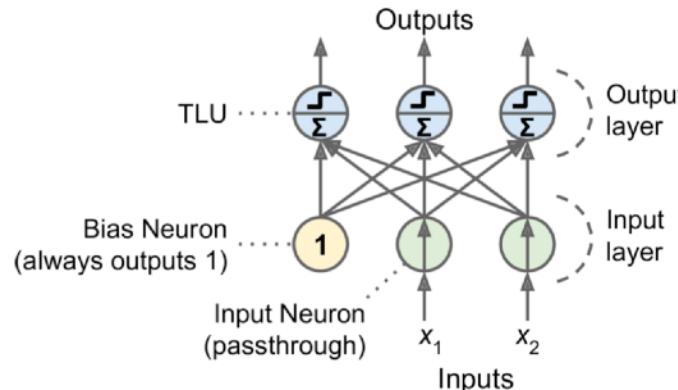


**Maxout**  
 $\max(w_1^T \mathbf{x} + b_1, w_2^T \mathbf{x} + b_2)$

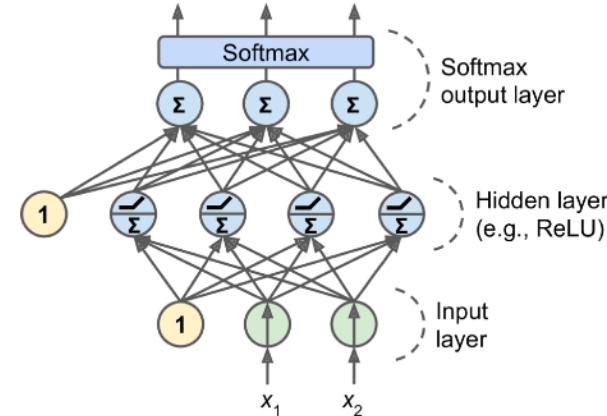
**ELU**  
 $\begin{cases} x & x \geq 0 \\ \alpha(e^x - 1) & x < 0 \end{cases}$

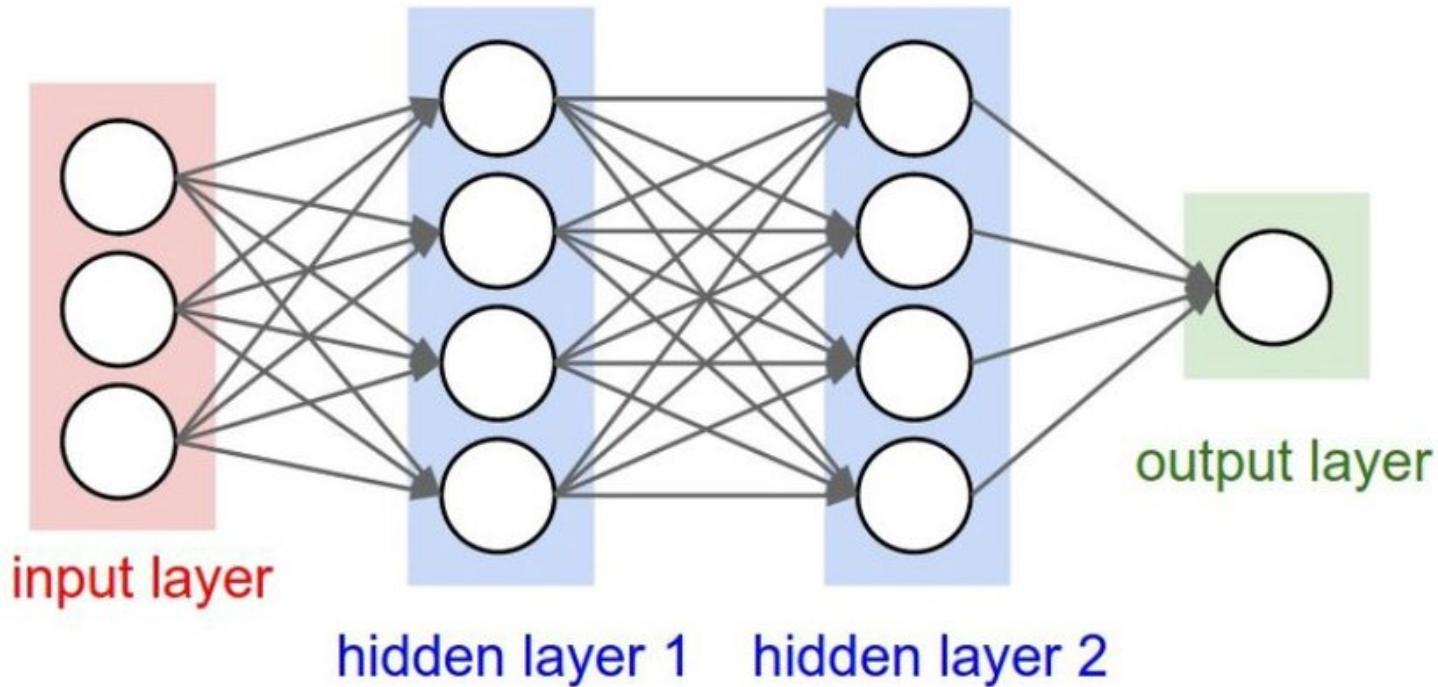


## Perceptron (single layer of TLUs)



## Multi-layer perceptron (deep neural network)

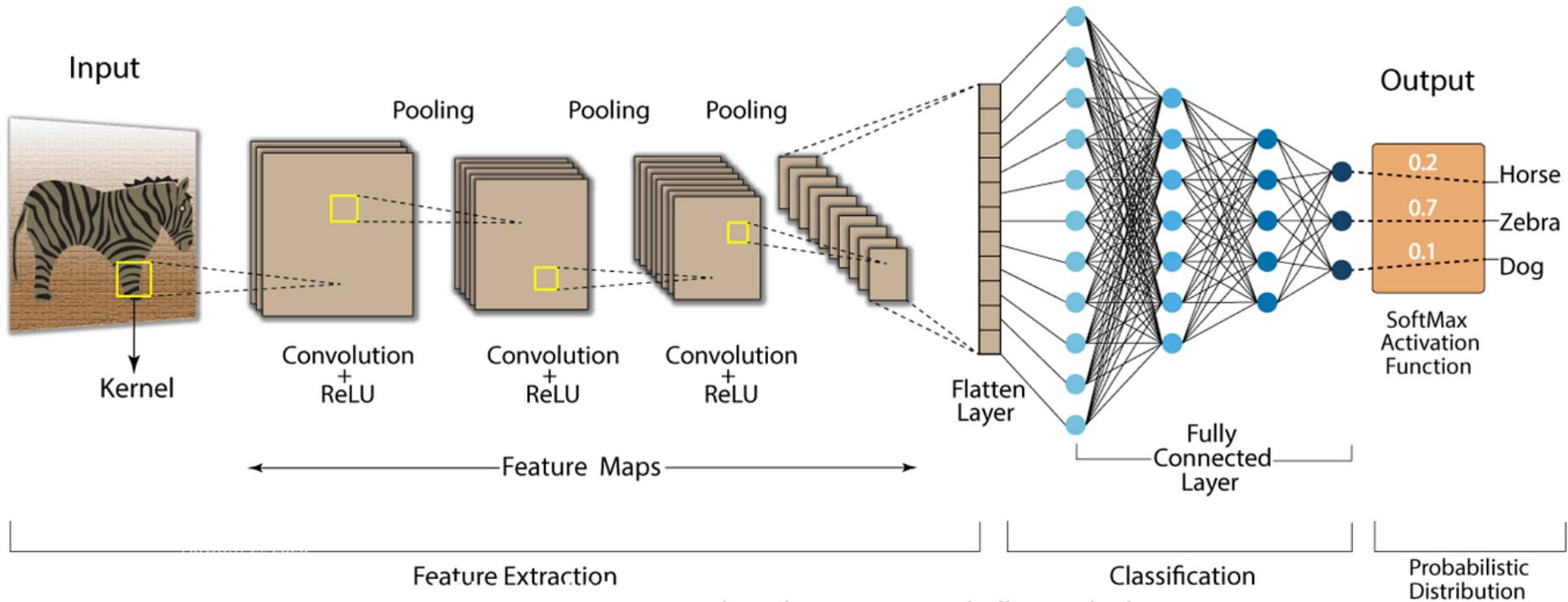




# Jupyter notebook

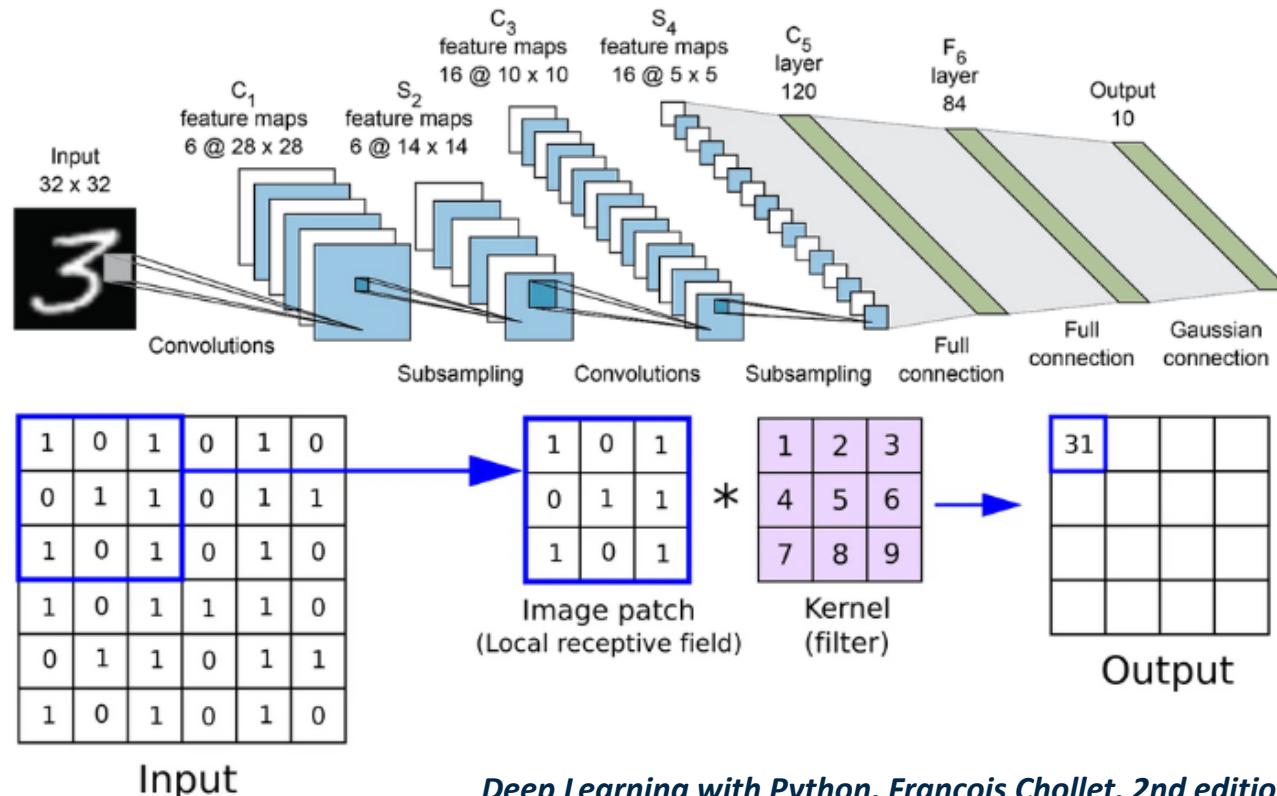
# Clothes classification

# Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN)



*Deep Learning with Python, François Chollet, 2nd edition*

# The convolution step



# Max Pooling / Average Pooling

Max Pooling

29	15	28	184
0	100	70	38
12	12	7	2
12	12	45	6

2 x 2  
pool size

100	184
12	45

Average Pooling

31	15	28	184
0	100	70	38
12	12	7	2
12	12	45	6

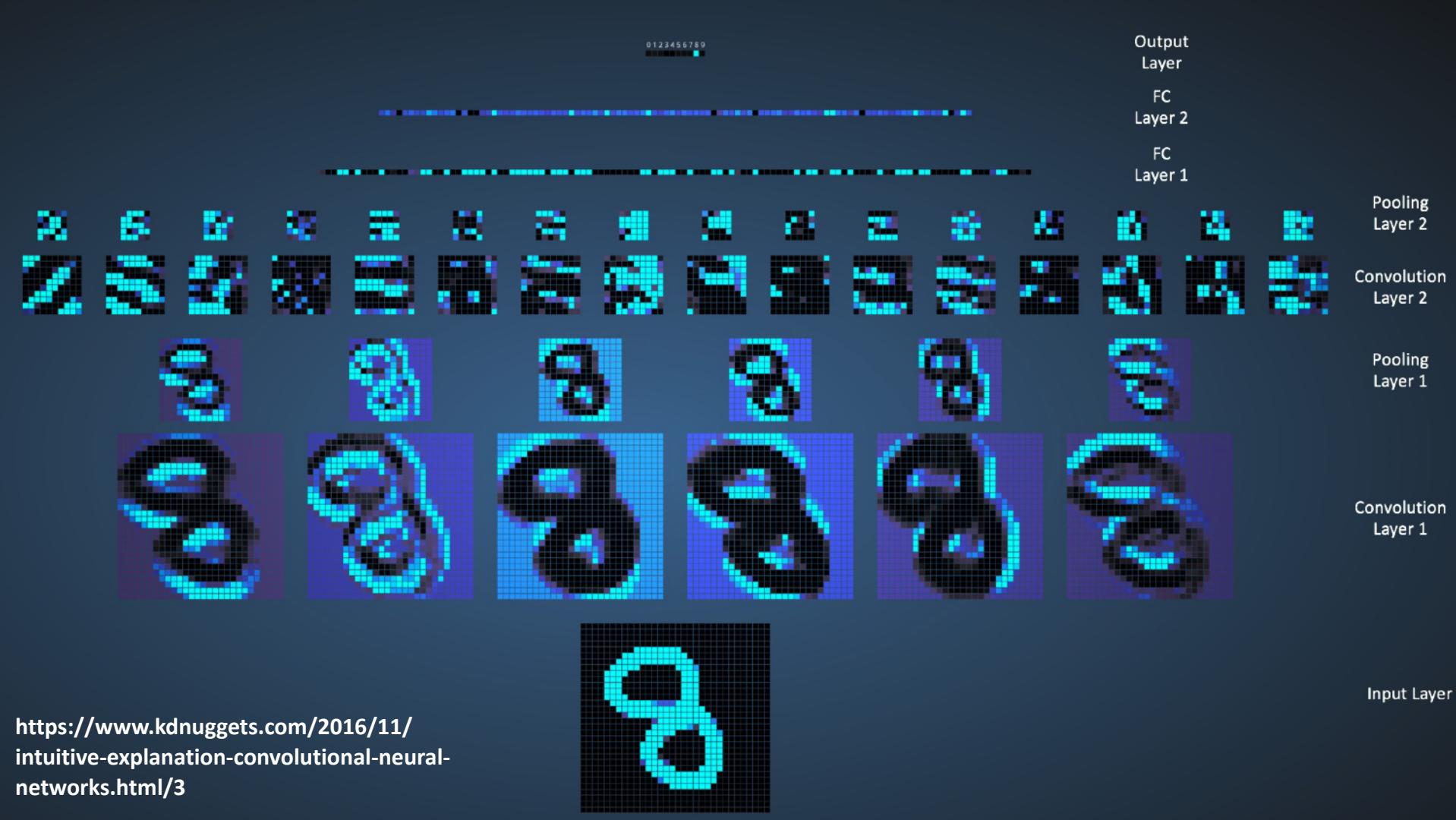
2 x 2  
pool size

36	80
12	15

*Deep Learning with Python,  
François Chollet, 2nd edition*







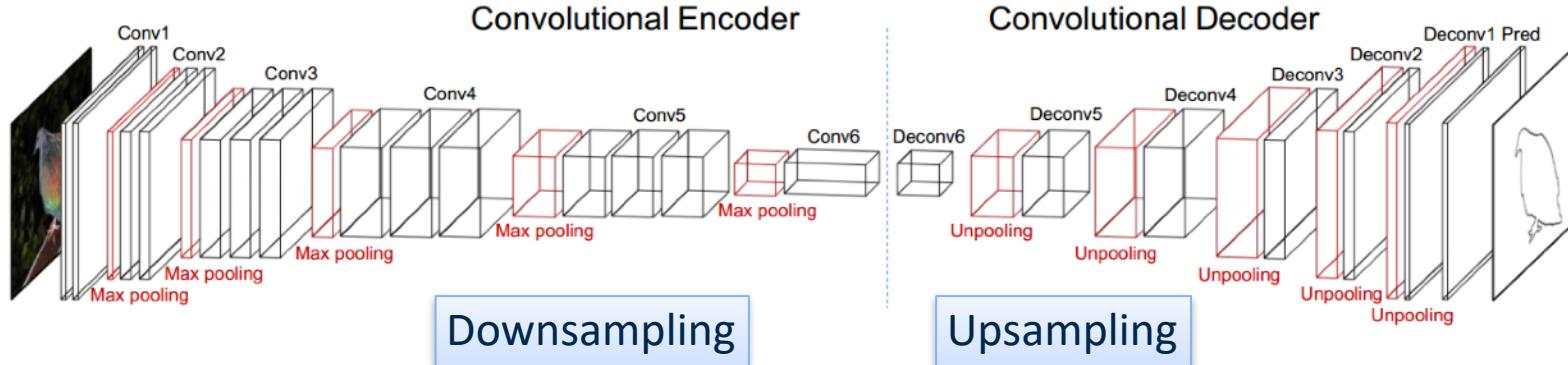
<https://www.kdnuggets.com/2016/11/intuitive-explanation-convolutional-neural-networks.html/3>

# Jupyter notebook Clothes classification with CNN

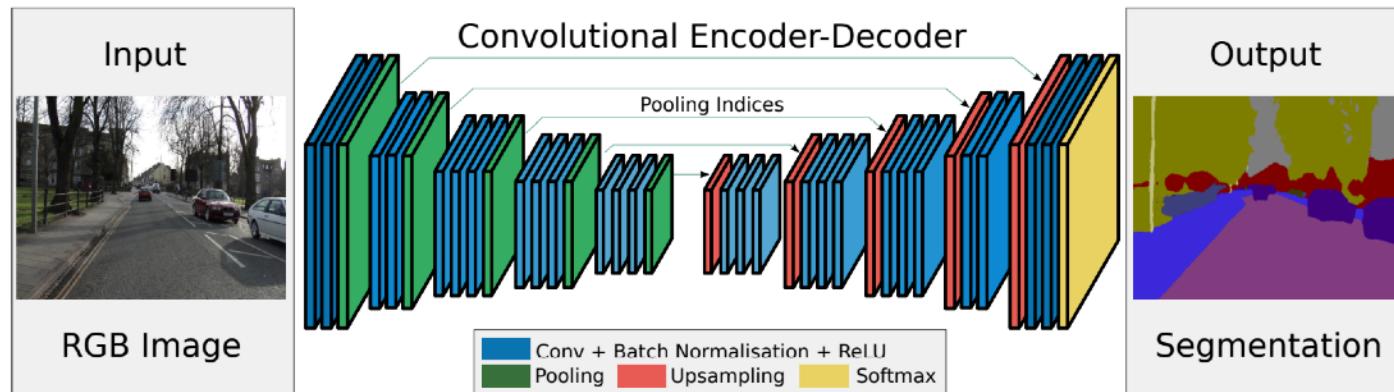
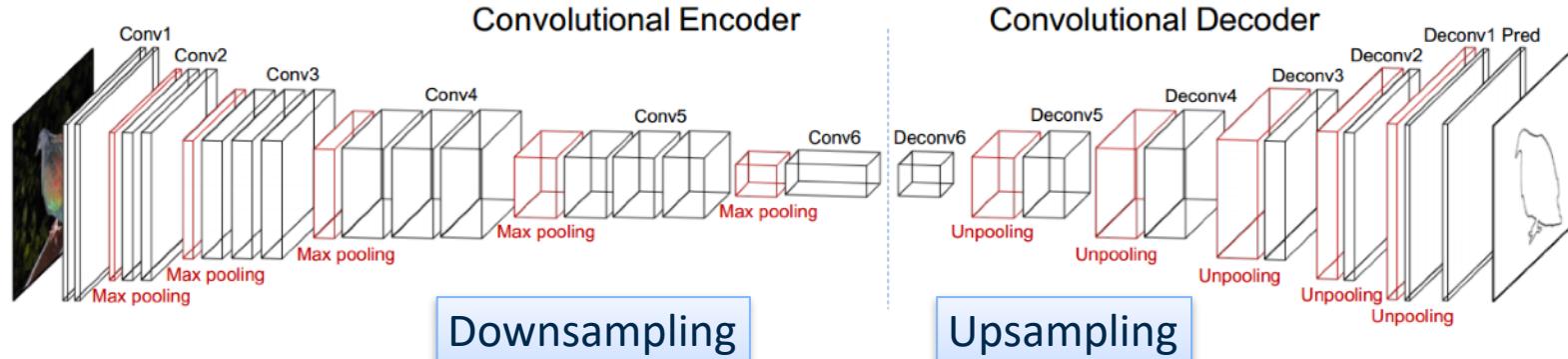
# Jupyter notebook

## Dogs and cats with and without data augmentation

# Encoder-Decoder network



# Encoder-Decoder network



# Max Pooling / Unpooling

0.1	0.5	<b>1.2</b>	-0.7
<b>0.8</b>	-0.2	-0.5	0.3
0.4	<b>0.9</b>	-0.1	-0.2
-0.6	0.1	<b>0.5</b>	0.3

max-pooling

0.8	1.2
0.9	0.5

		x	
x			
	x		
		x	

max locations

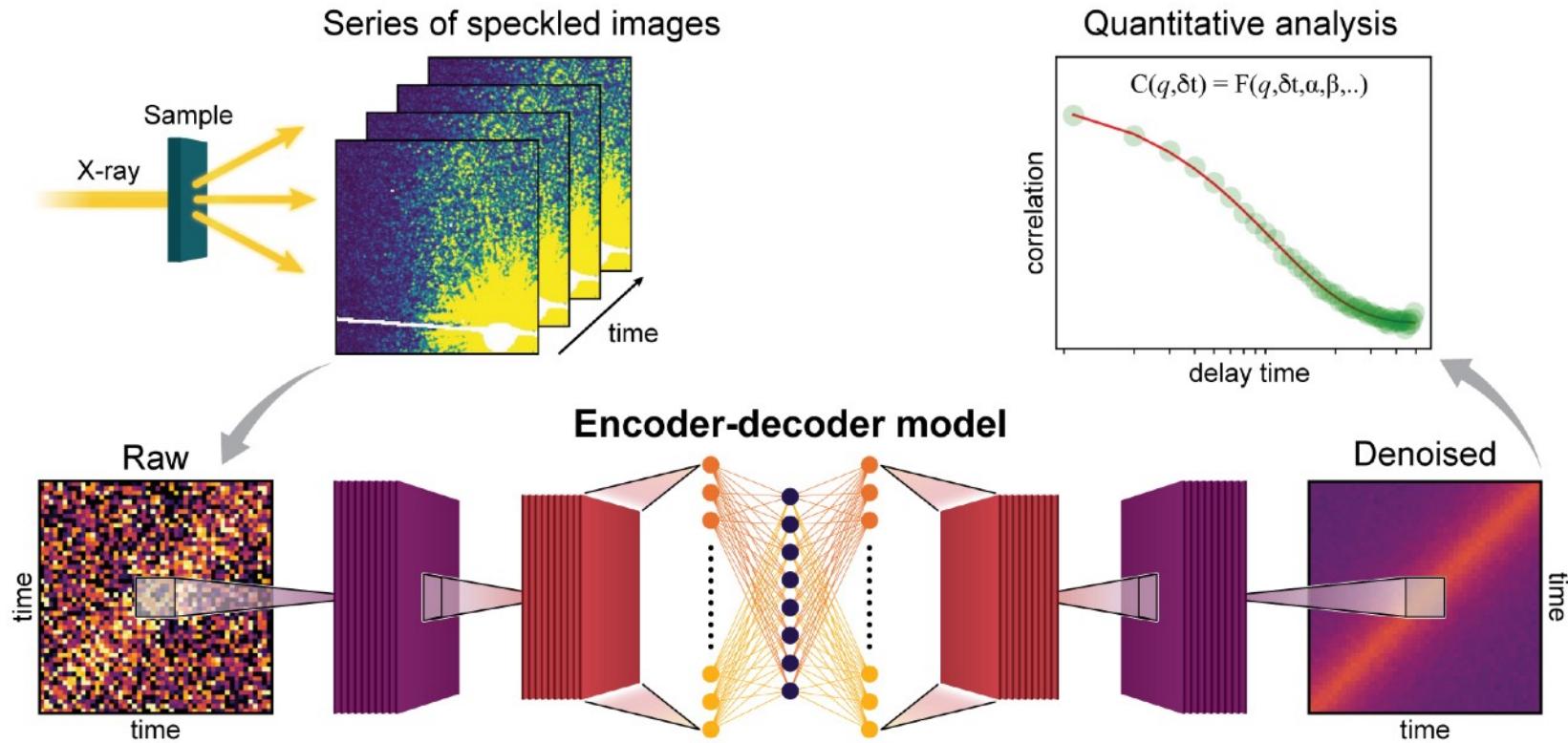
0	0	<b>0.5</b>	0
<b>1.3</b>	0	0	0
0	<b>0.4</b>	0	0
0	0	<b>0.1</b>	0

unpooling

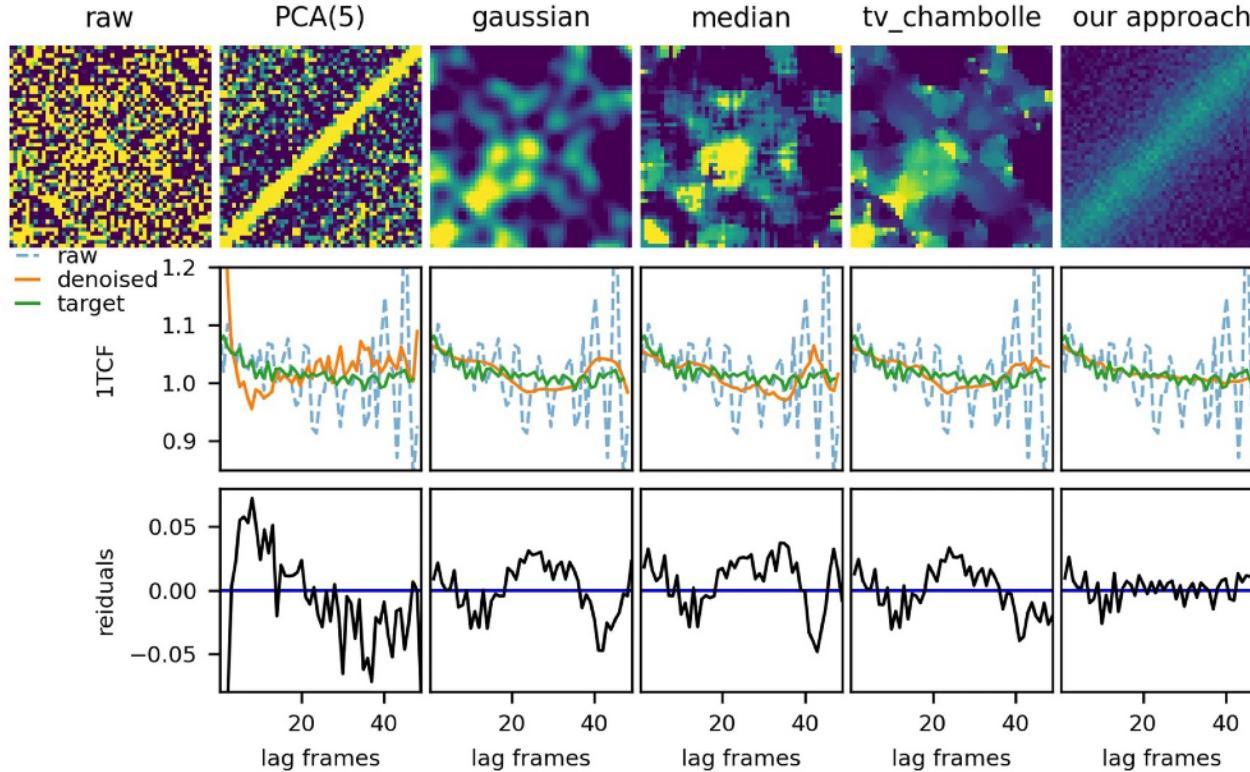
1.3	0.5
0.4	0.1

*Deep Learning with Python, François Chollet, 2nd edition*

# Encoder - decoder for XPCS data denoising

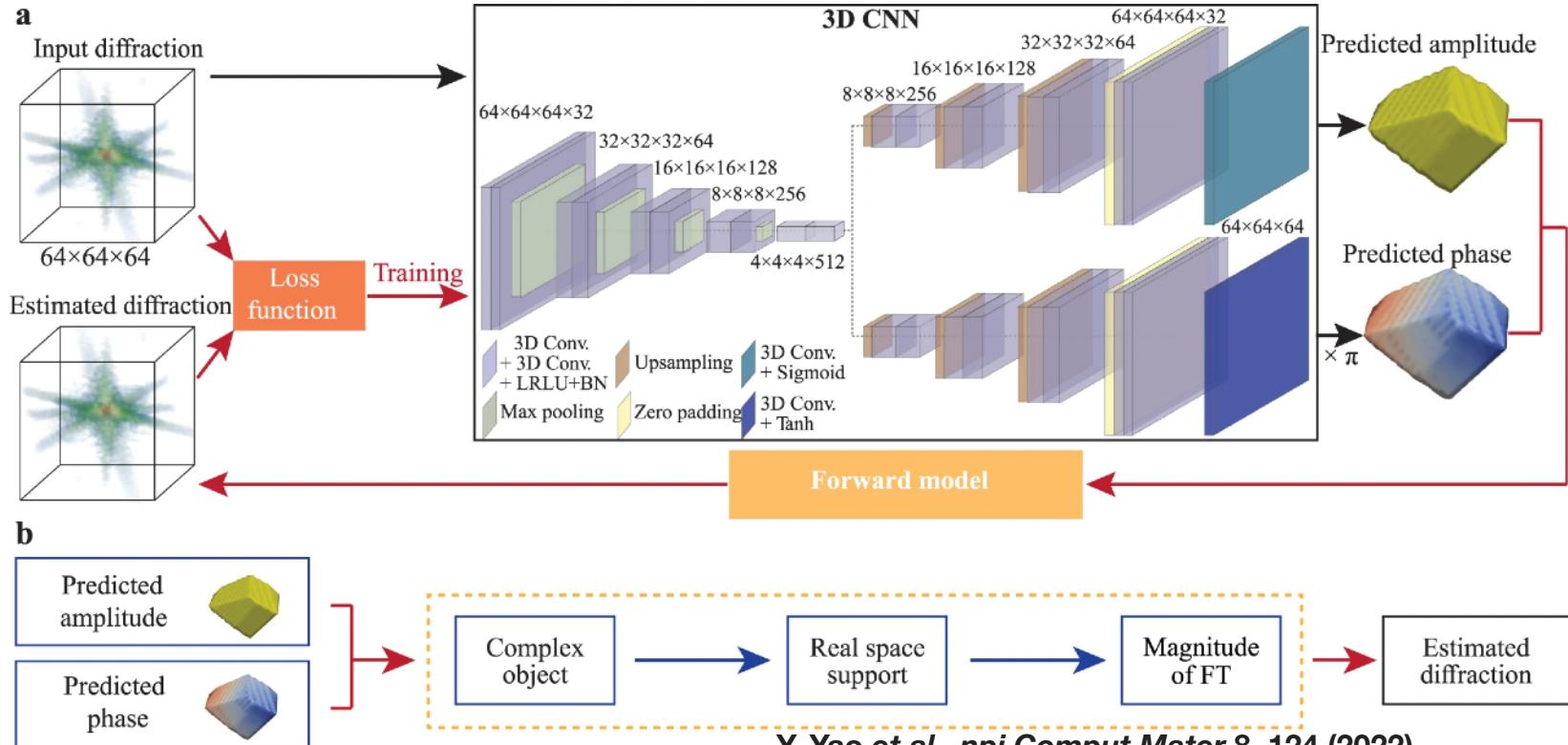


# Encoder - decoder for XPCS data denoising



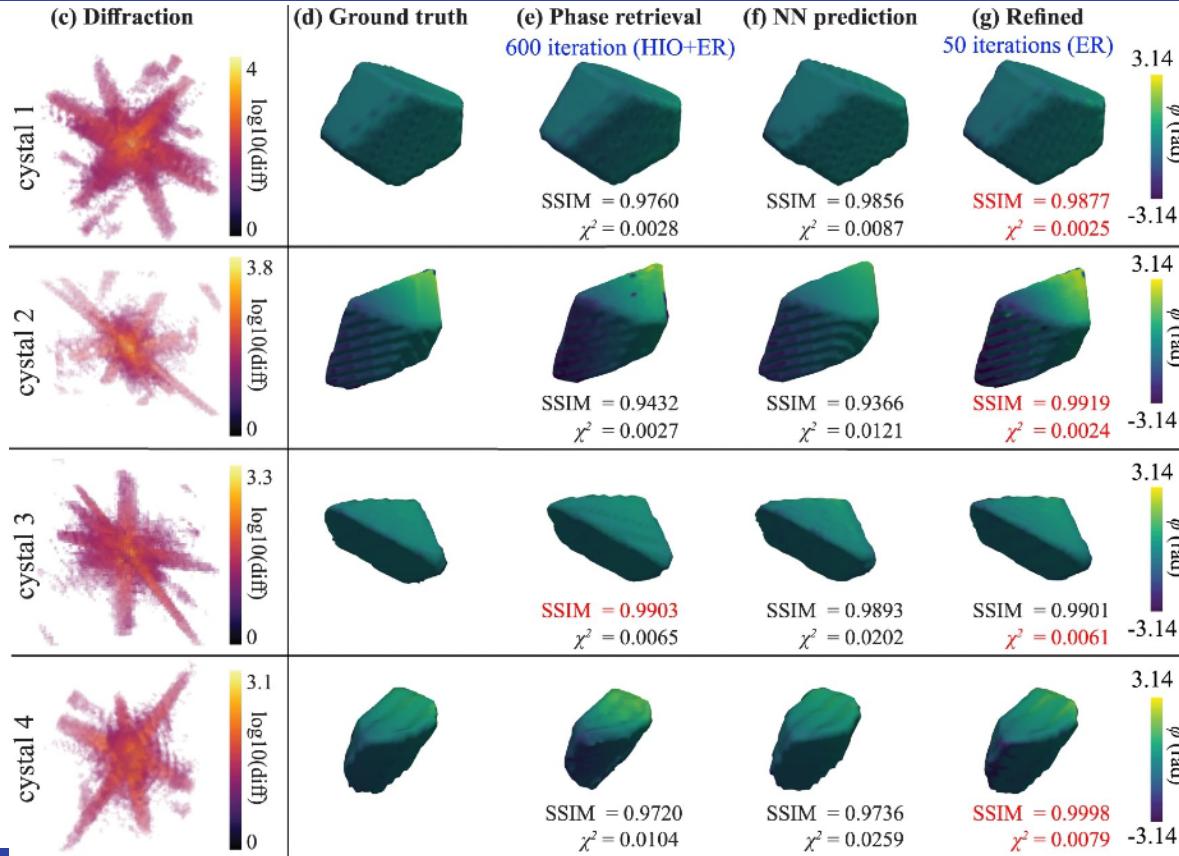
T. Konstantinova et al. Sci Rep 11, 14756 (2021)

# AutoPhaseNN for Bragg CDI

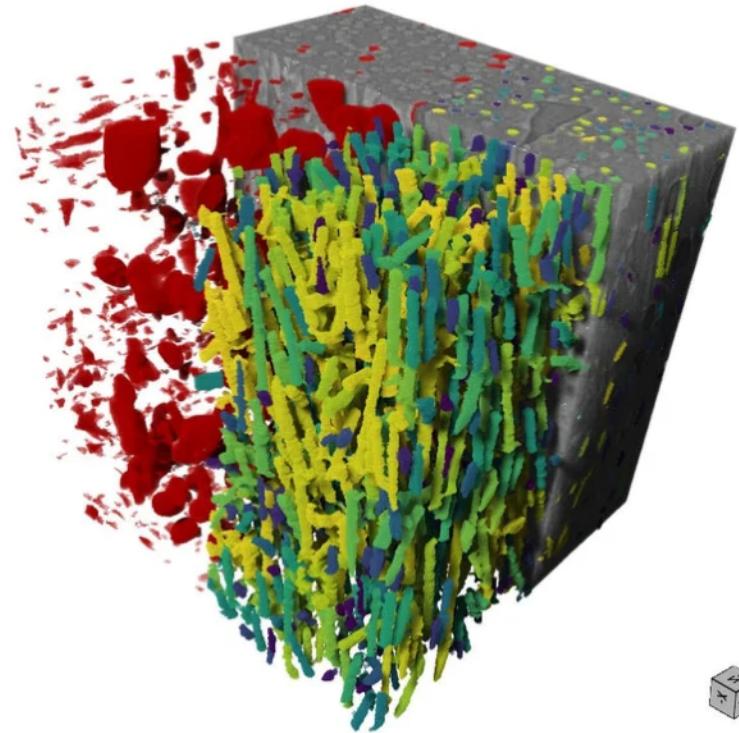
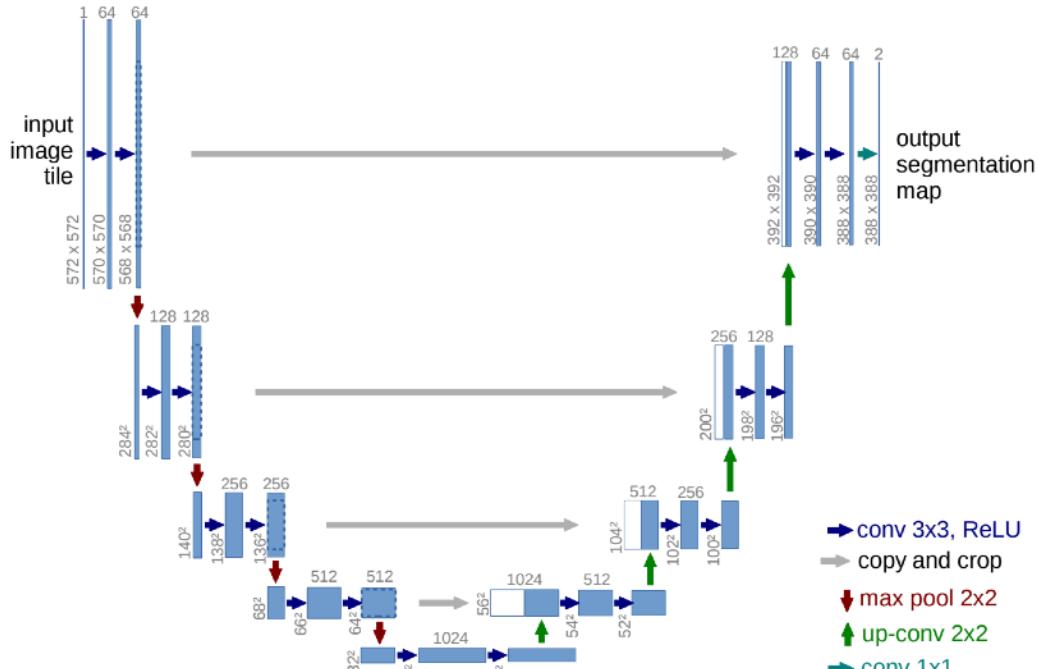


Y. Yao et al., *npj Comput Mater* 8, 124 (2022)

# AutoPhaseNN for Bragg CDI



# The U-NET Architecture



O. Ronneberger et al. (2015). MICCAI 2015. Lecture Notes in Computer Science, vol 9351. Springer



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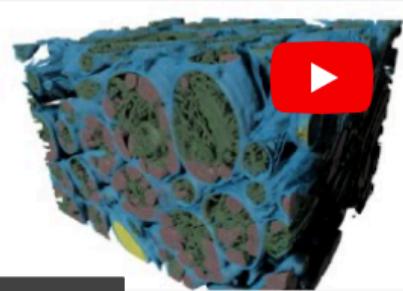
DRAGONFLY FREE 30-DAY TRIAL

Dragonfly Daily 15 Deep Learning for Imaging Scientists (2020)

## DEEP LEARNING

Partager

ESSON 15



Deep Learning for Imaging Scientists

Regarder sur  YouTube

## Deep Learning for Imaging Scientists

This video provides the background details for a better understanding of Dragonfly's Deep Learning Tool and how to train deep models for denoising, image segmentation, and super-resolution. Topics include the comparison of image processing to linear regression, fitting and applying functions, perceptron and neural networks as functions, as well as model training and optimization.

### References and data examples:

Go to Grant Sanderson's YouTube Channel, 3Brown1Blue, for a deeper explanation on neural networks and how they are trained.

Pharmaceutical tablets example from Ma et al. 2020.

Rat neurons example from Eustaquio et al. 2018.

<https://www.theobjects.com/dragonfly/deep-learning-getting-started.html>

Model: U-Net\_millet



Train All Layers

Freeze All Layers

Duplicate Layer

Delete Selected

Select New Layer Type ▾ Filter

Attribute	Value

Add New Layer

Attribute	Value
Input Layer	
Output layer	
Degree	

Graph Layout:  Vertical  HorizontalArrange Layers by:  Position  Size

Reorganize Graph

Fit Graph to View

Back to Model Overview

Go to Editing

Go to Training

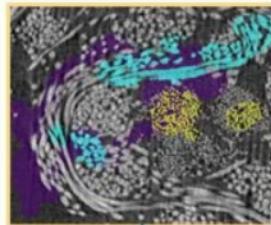
Reset

Reload

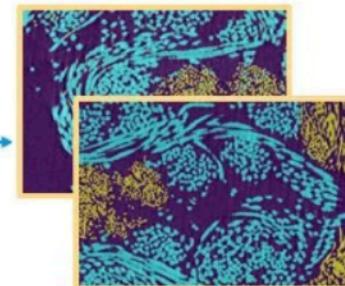
Save

Close

Initial manual input



Prediction & correction



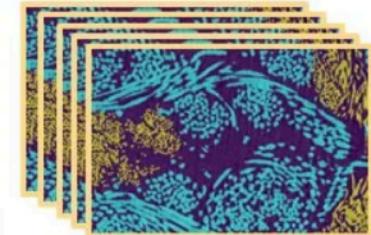
Random Forest 1

Random Forest 2

U-Net

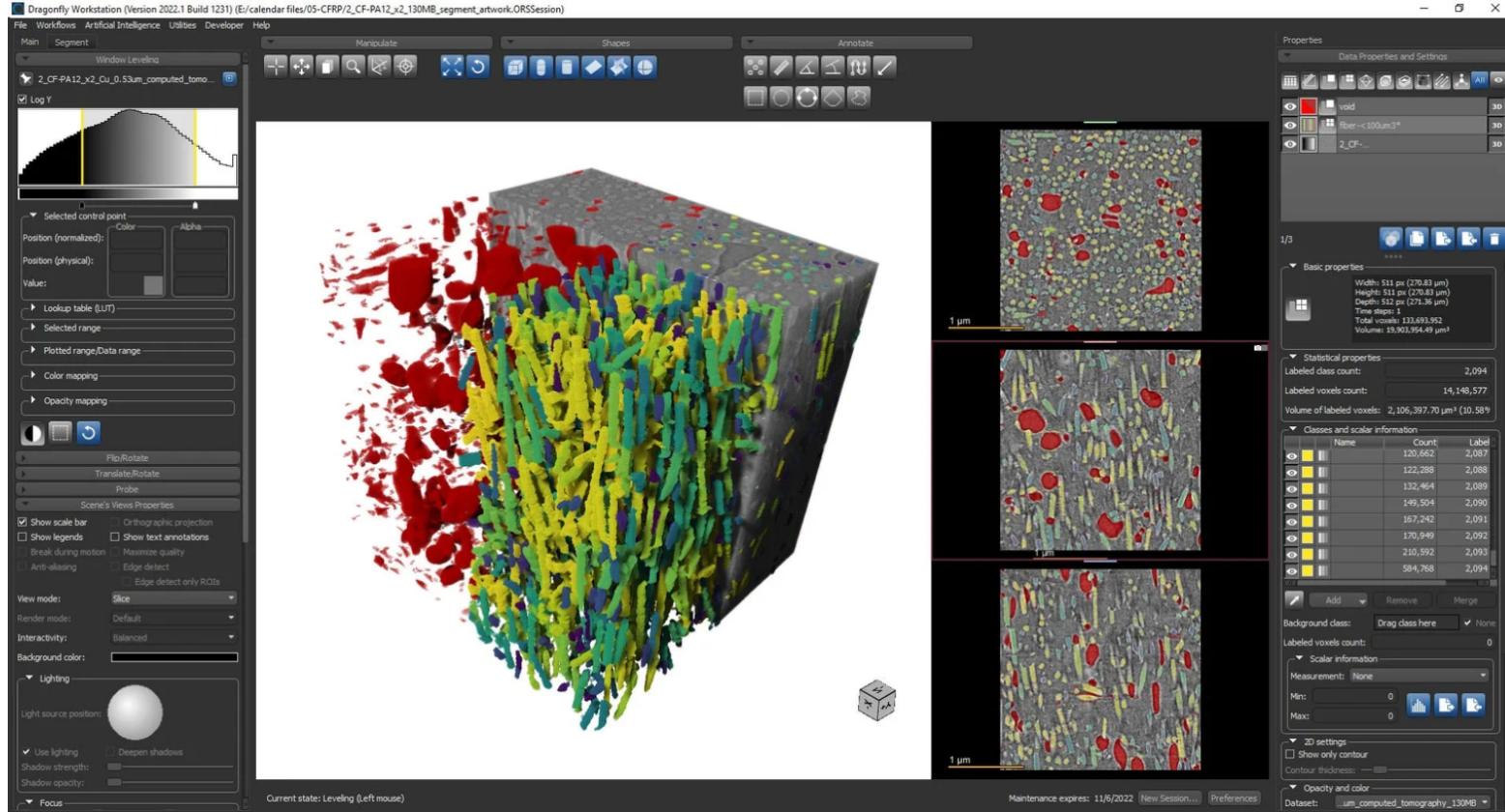
3D sensor

Segment all

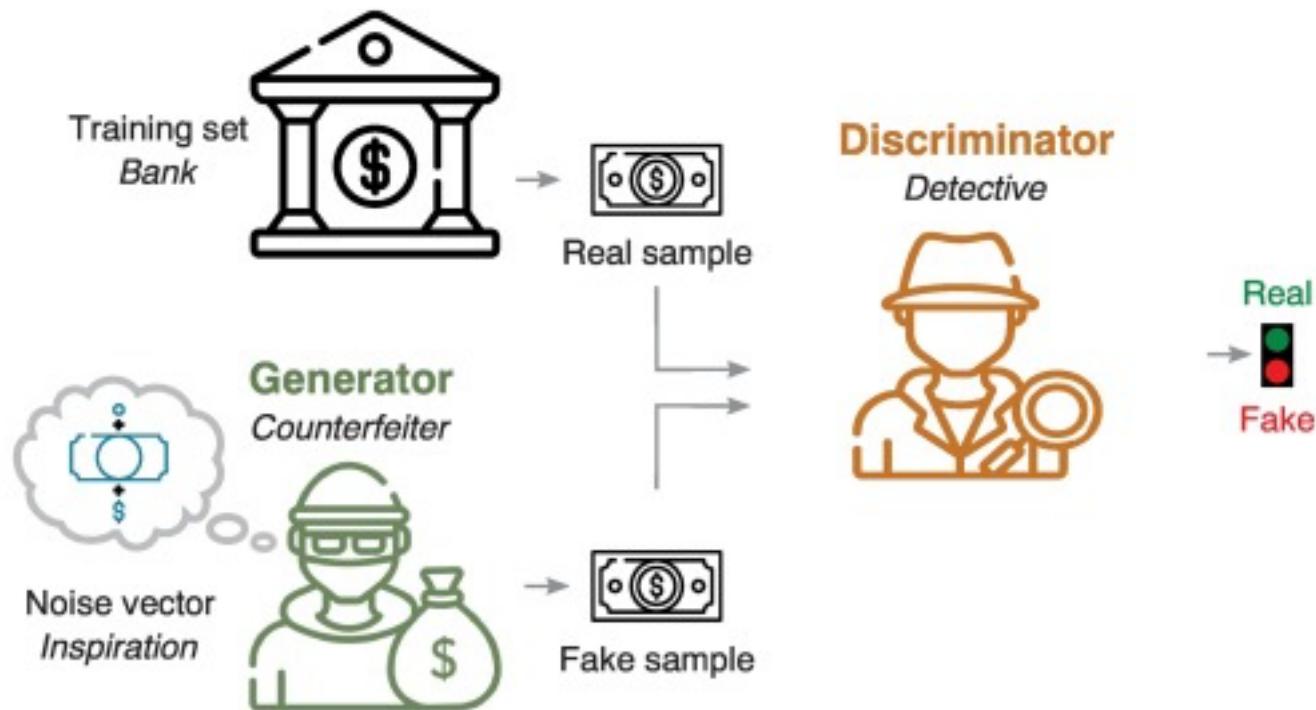


 dragonfly

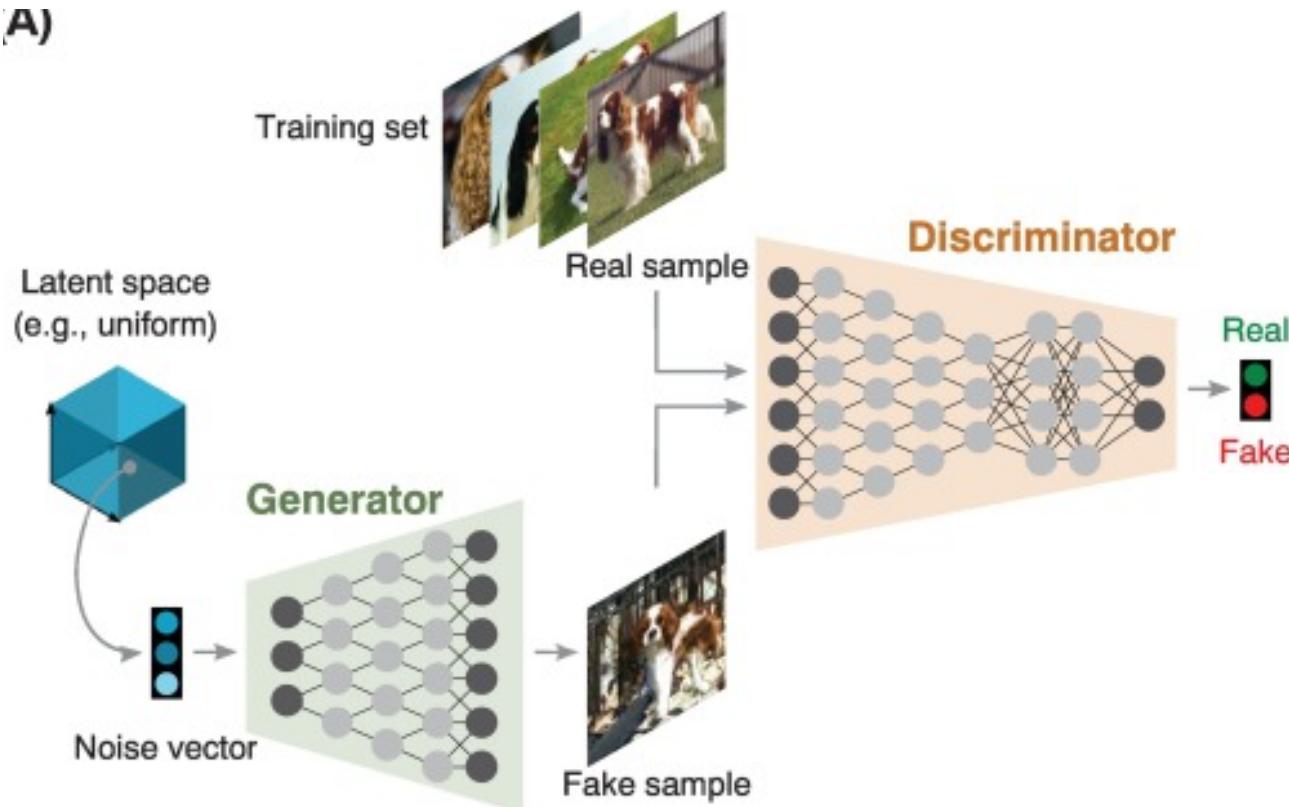
# Deep learning for 2D and 3D image processing



# GAN - Generative Adversarial Network



# GAN - Generative Adversarial Network

**A)**

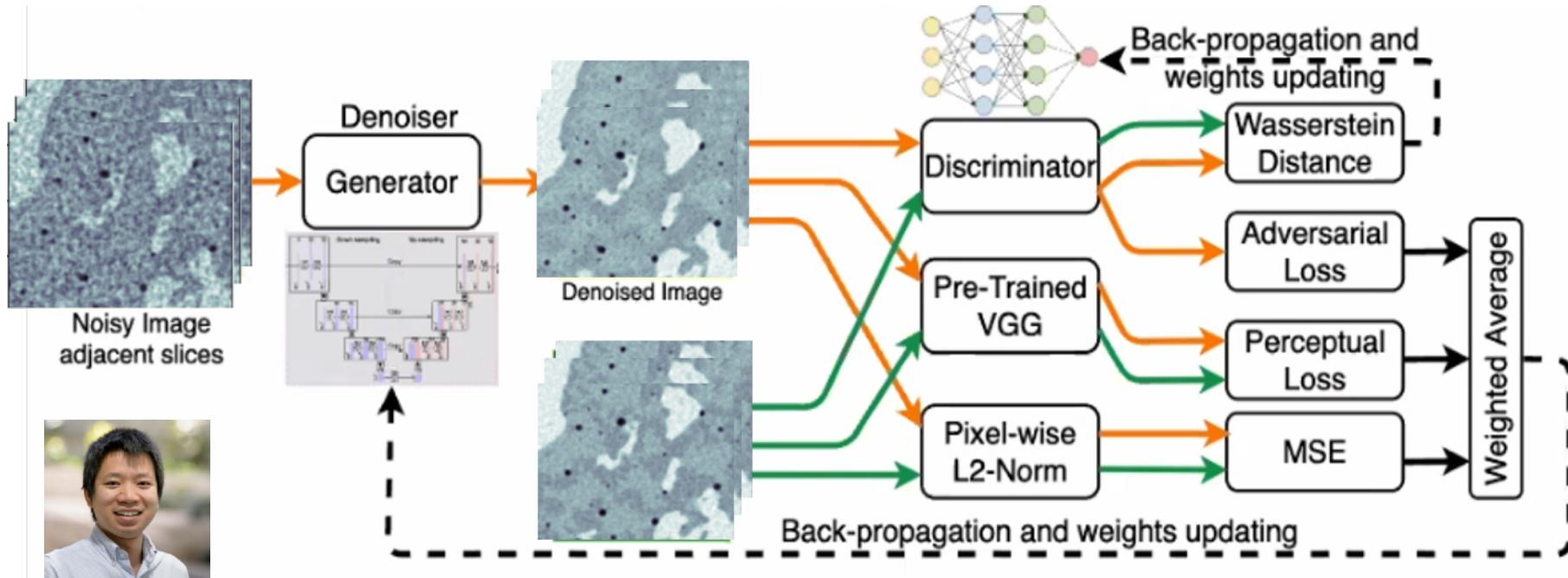
# Jupyter notebook

# Fake Faces with GAN

# Fake Faces - some results after 30 epochs



# The architecture of TomoGAN



Zhengchun Liu

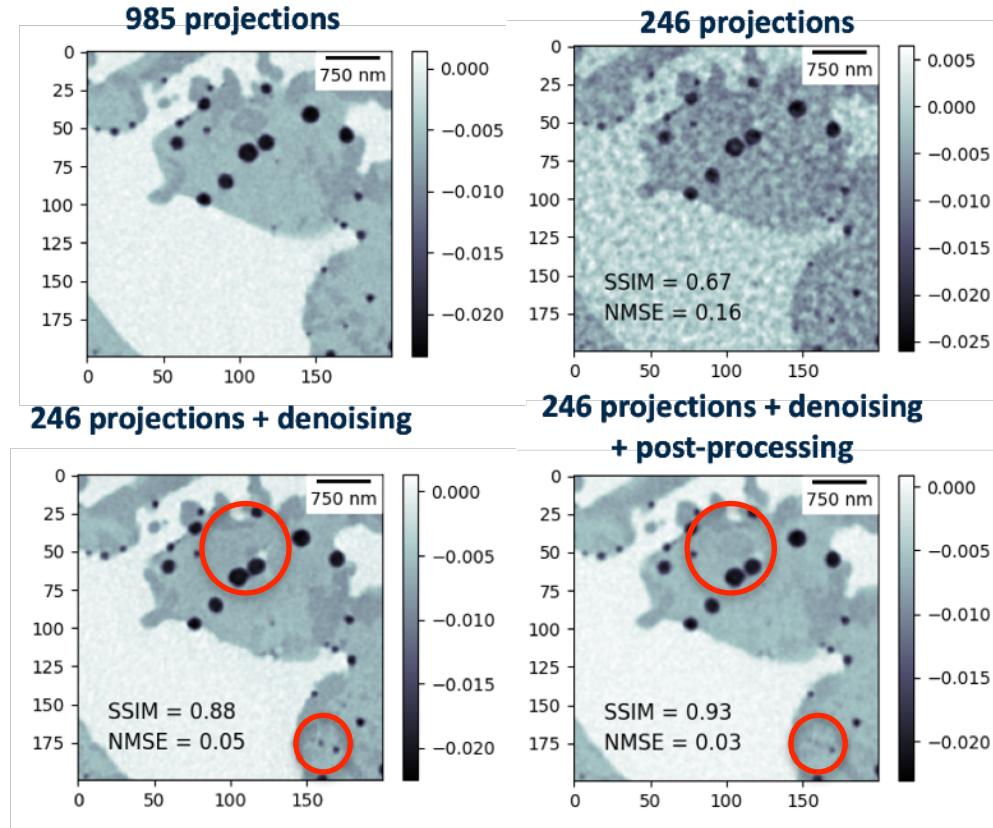
Argonne  
NATIONAL LABORATORY

TomoGAN network: <https://github.com/lzhengchun/TomoGAN>  
Tutorial on denoising: <https://github.com/lzhengchun/dn-tutorial/tree/main>

# Jupyter notebook

# Denoising with TomoGAN

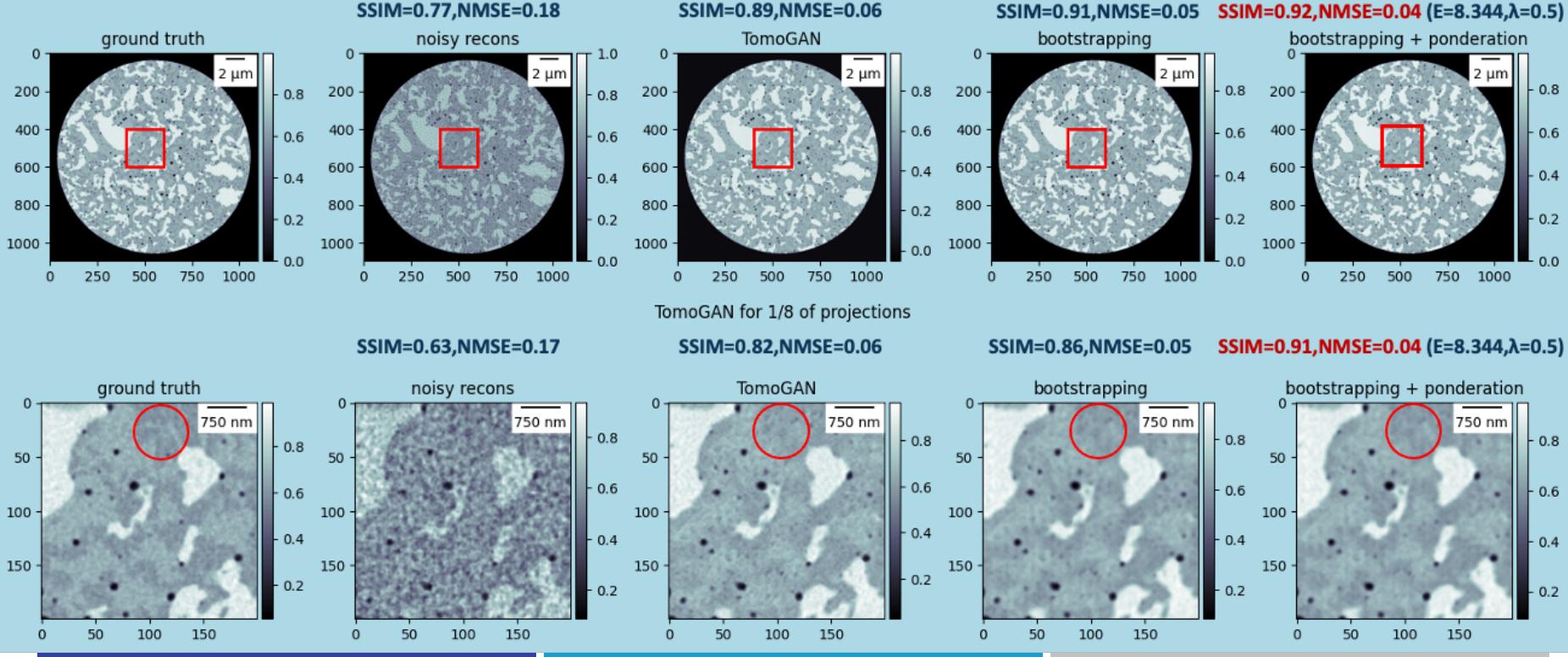
# Application of TomoGAN



# Application of TomoGAN

SSIM: Structural SIMilarity

NMSE: Normalized mean square error



# *Thank you for your attention*

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**Website:**

sites.google.com/view/jcesardasilva

**Data analysis tools:**

<https://github.com/jcesardasilva>

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more info ▼



QR code