

Data analysis with machine learning and artificial intelligence

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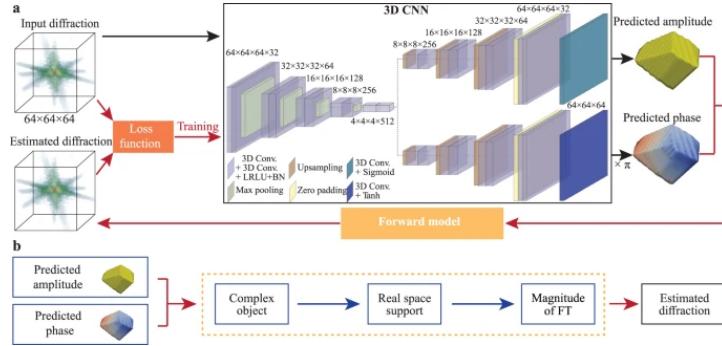






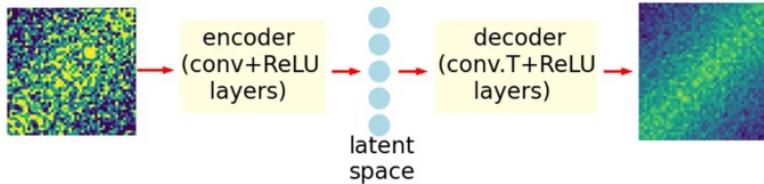
I WANT YOU

AutoPhaseNN for Bragg CDI



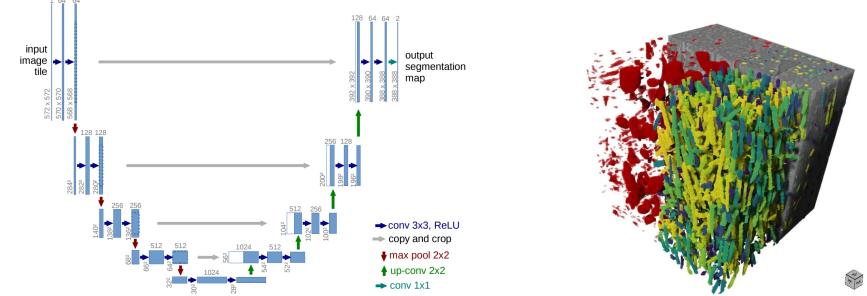
Y. Yao et al., *npj Comput Mater* 8, 124 (2022)

CNN Encoder-Decoder for XPCS



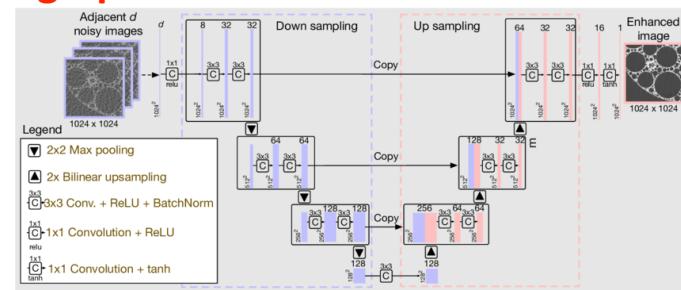
T. Konstantinova et al. *Sci Rep* 11, 14756 (2021)

3D image segmentation or denoising with U-NET

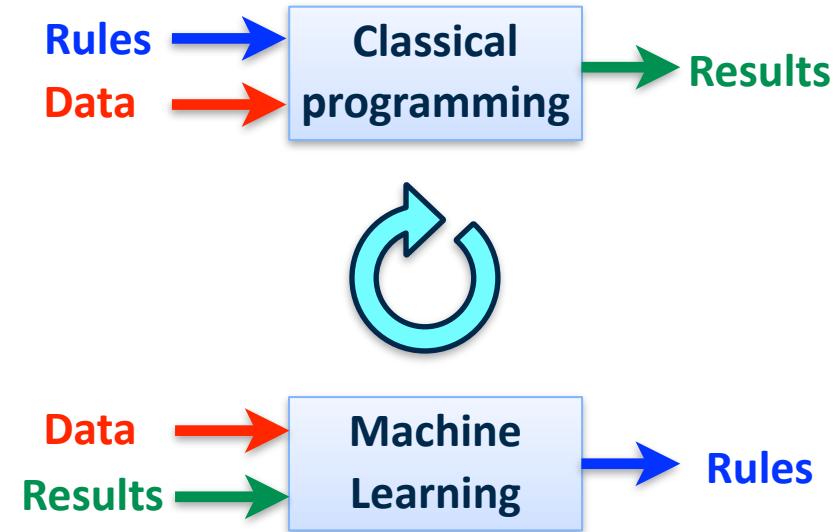
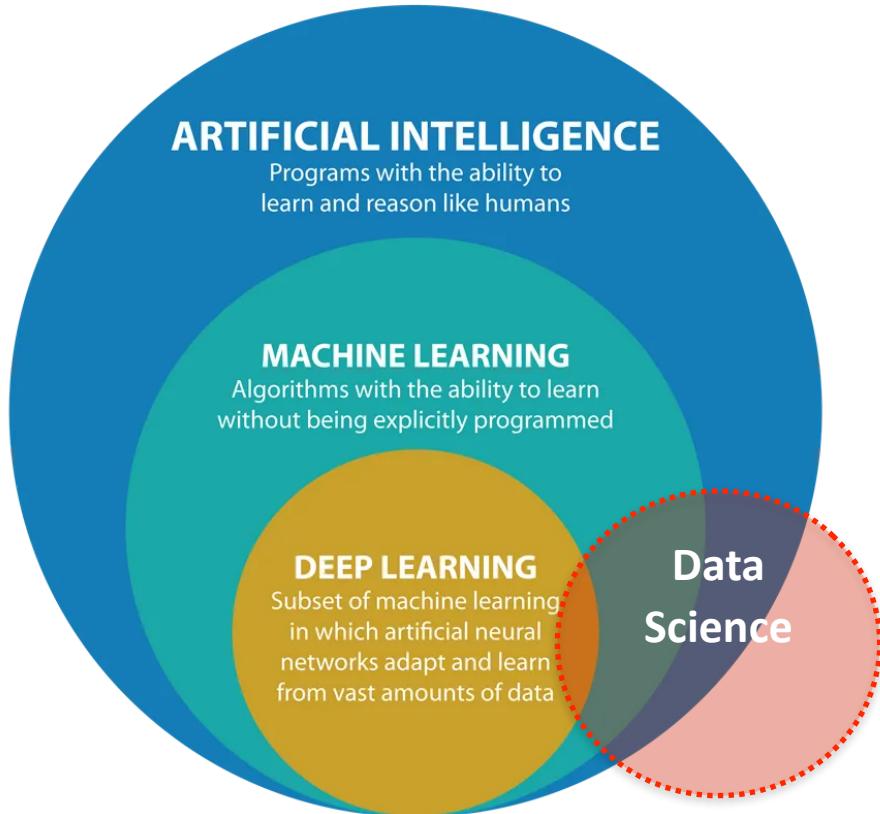


O. Ronneberger et al. (2015). *MICCAI 2015. Lecture Notes in Computer Science*, vol 9351. Springer

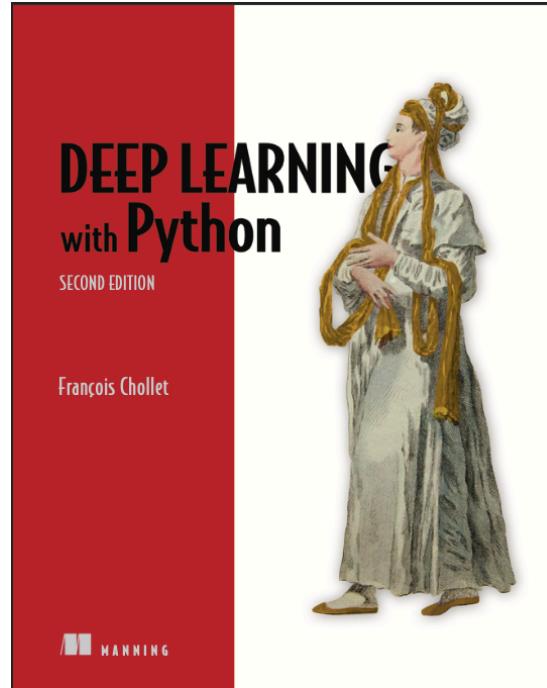
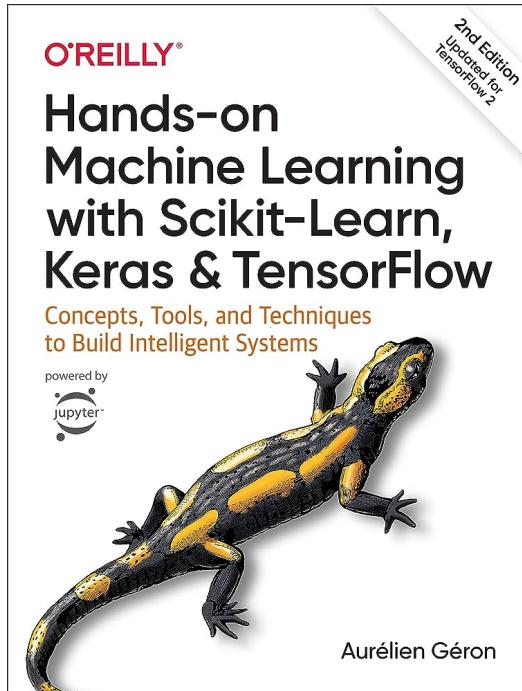
Tomographic Reconstruction with TomoGAN



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

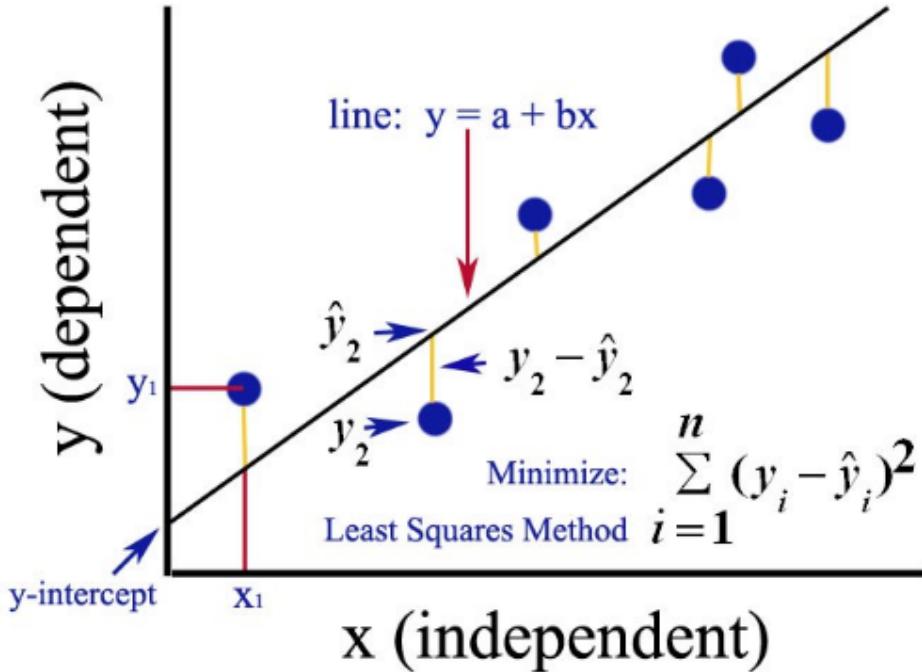


Deep Learning with Python, François Chollet, 2nd edition

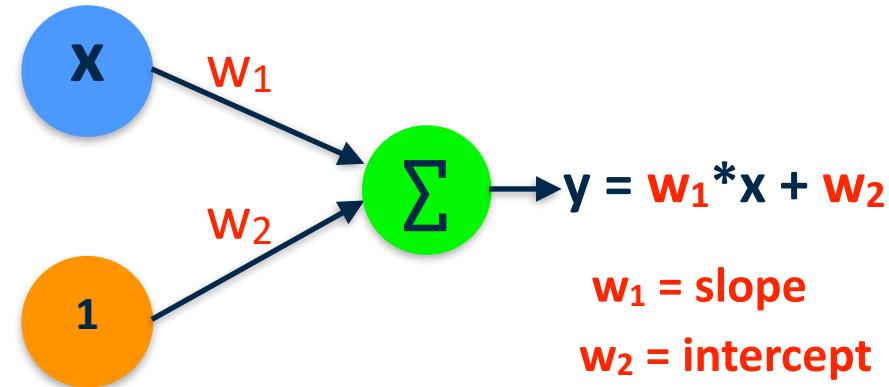


Also, AI competition

The linear regression



Let's just rethink it in this way:



Jupyter notebook

Linear models

The machine-learning eco-system

Unsupervised learning

Clustering



Dimensional reduction

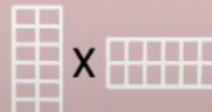
PCA



tSNE



NMF



Supervised Learning

"Machine Learning"

SVM



KNN



Regression



Random forest

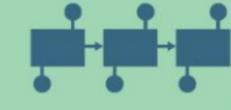


"Deep Learning"

CNN



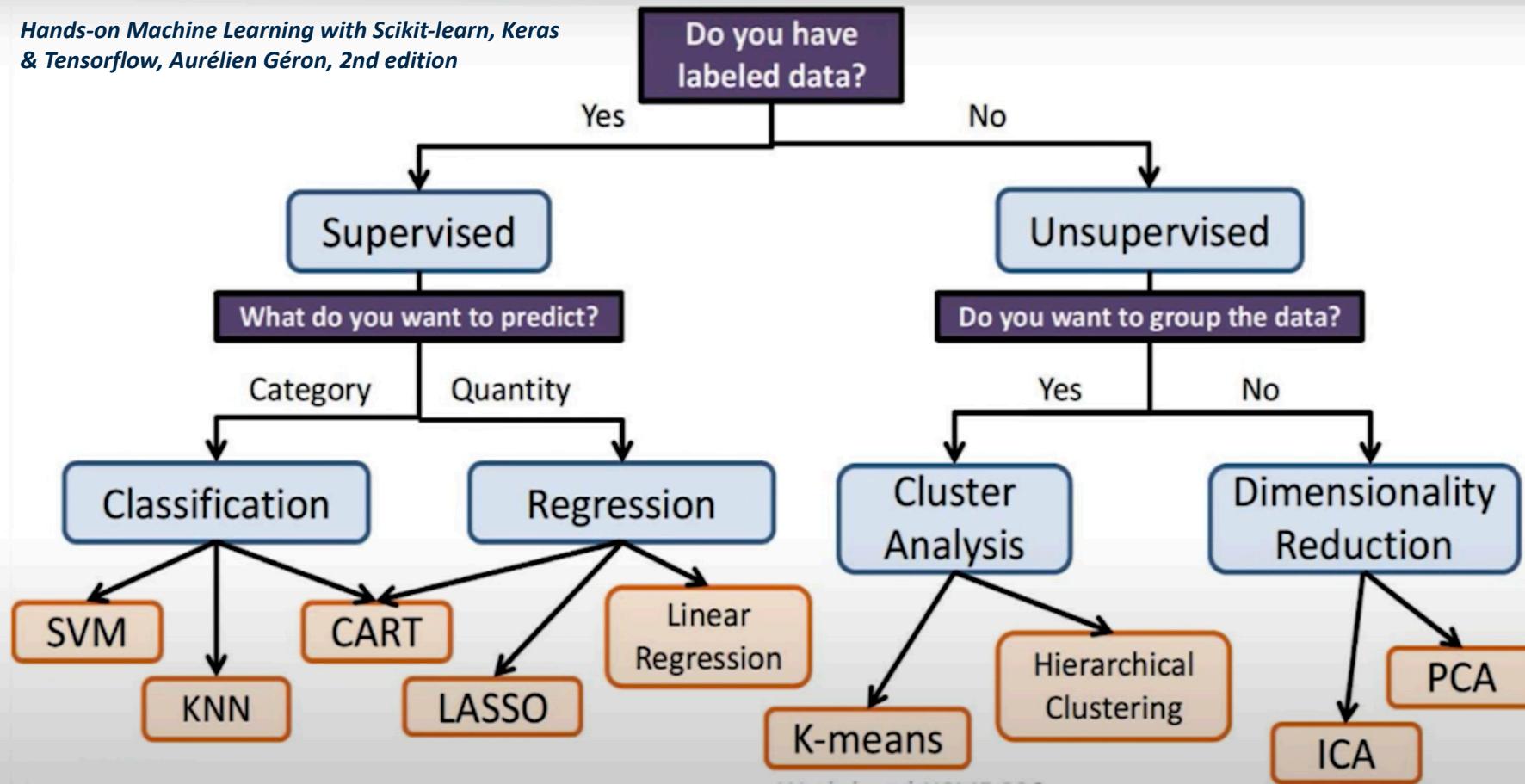
RNN



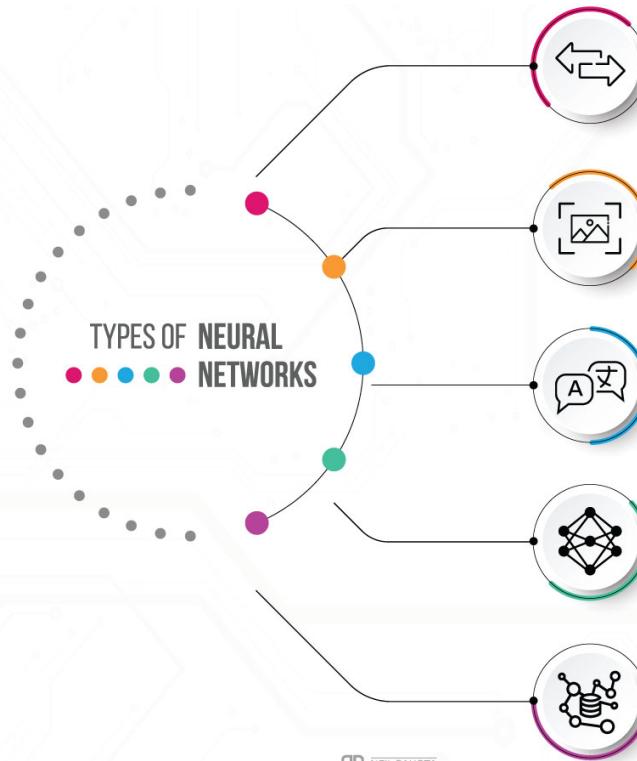
Hands-on Machine Learning with Scikit-learn, Keras & Tensorflow, Aurélien Géron, 2nd edition

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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- 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

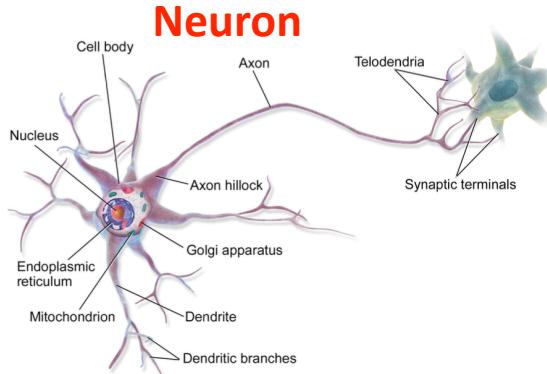
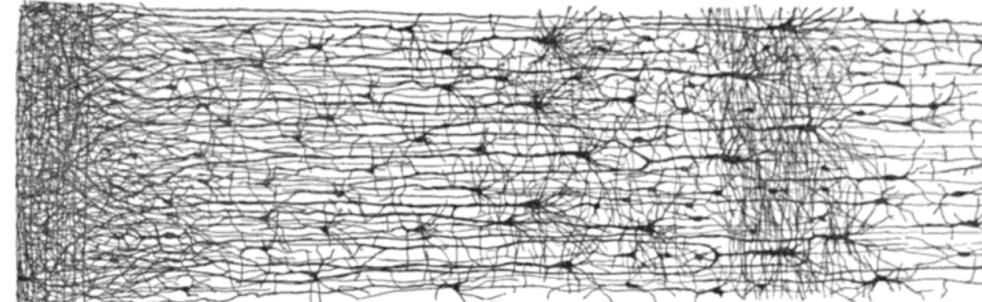


Image by Bruce Blaus (Creative Commons 3.0)
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neuron>.

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

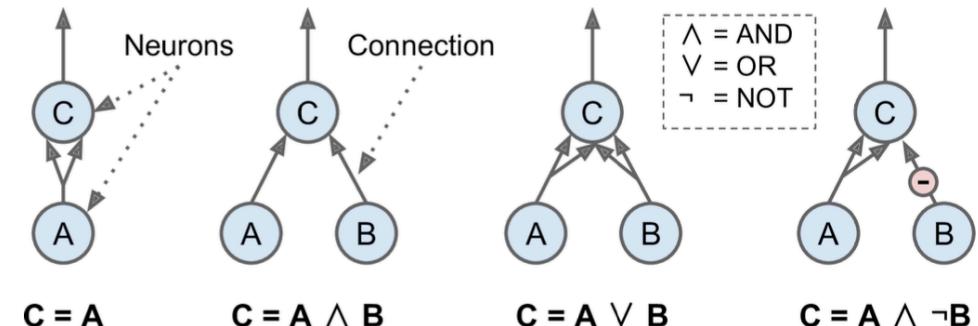
McCulloch, Warren S.; Pitts, Walter (1943). *Bulletin of Mathematical Biophysics*. 5 (4): 115–133.

Biological neural network



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

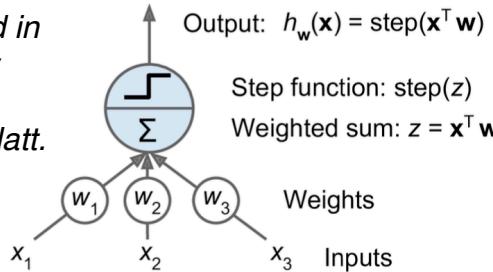
ANNs performing simple logical computations



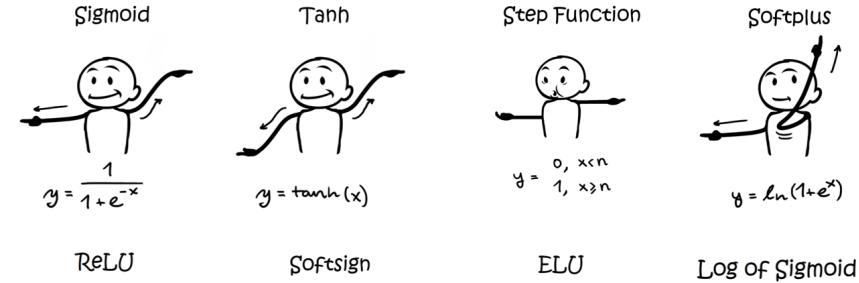
TLU, Perceptron, Multi-layer perceptron

Threshold logic unit (TLU)

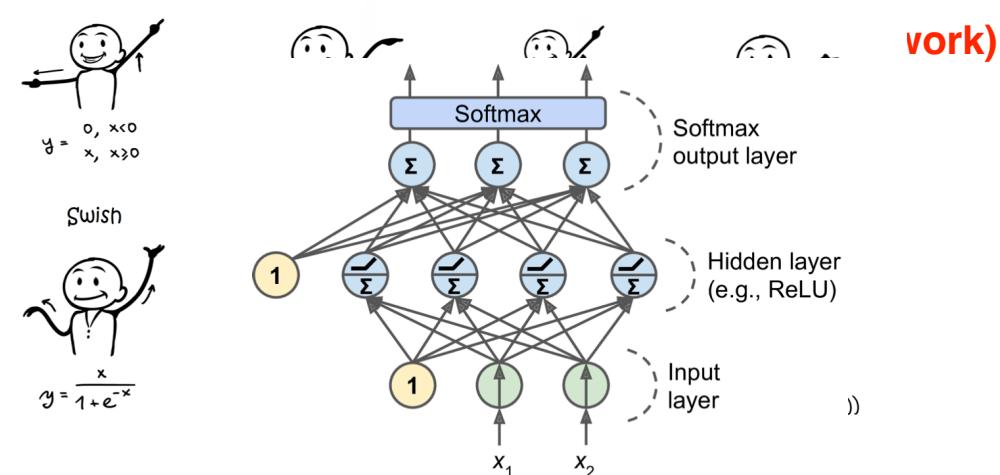
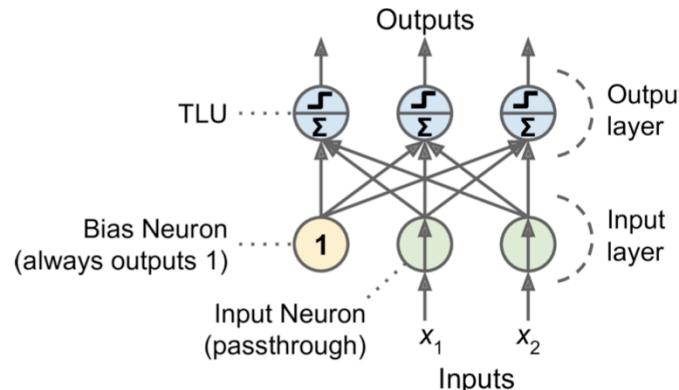
invented in 1957 by Frank Rosenblatt.



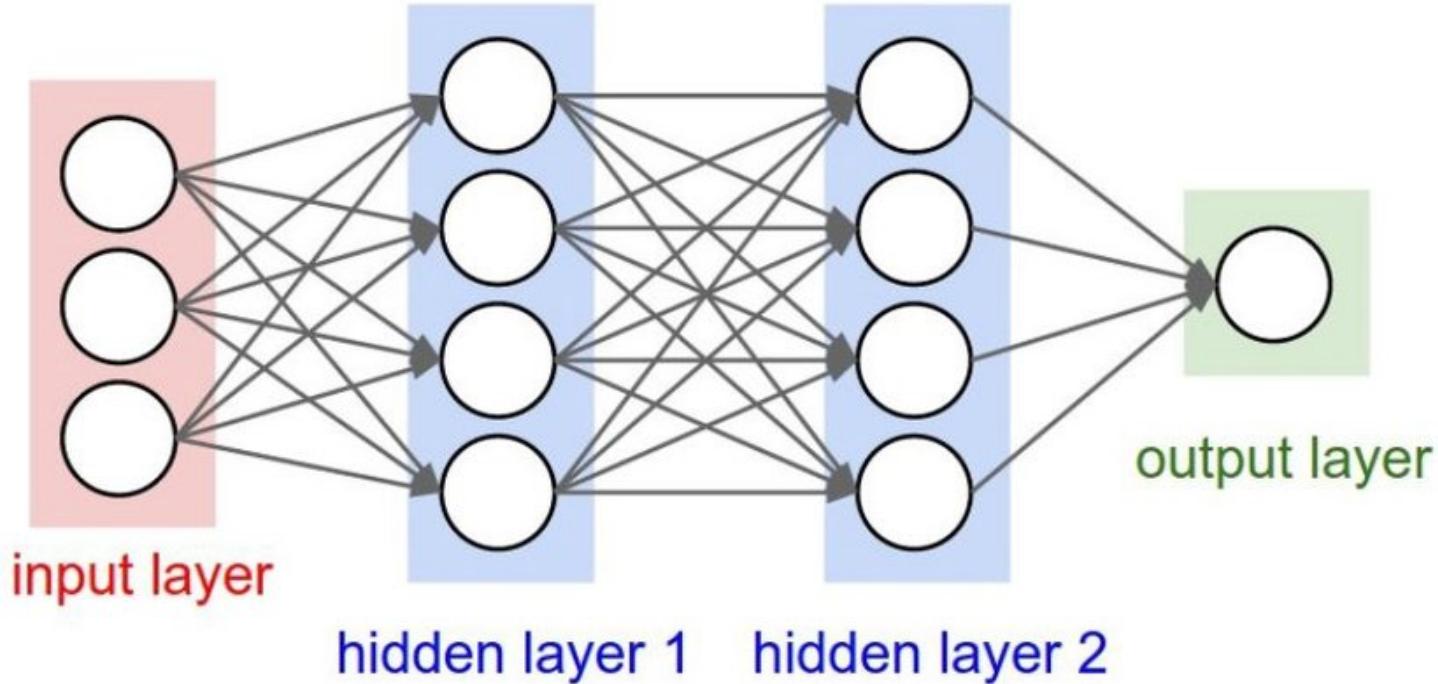
Activation Functions



Perceptron (single layer of TLUs)

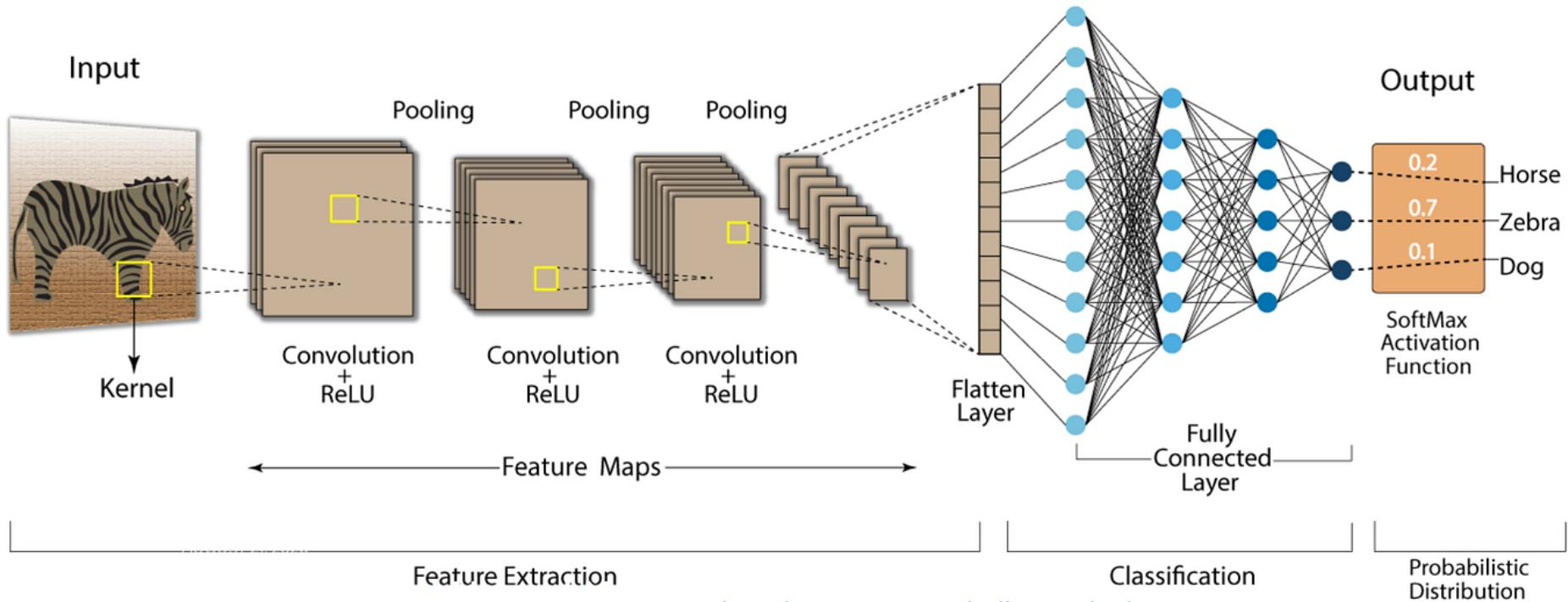


Dense Neural Networks



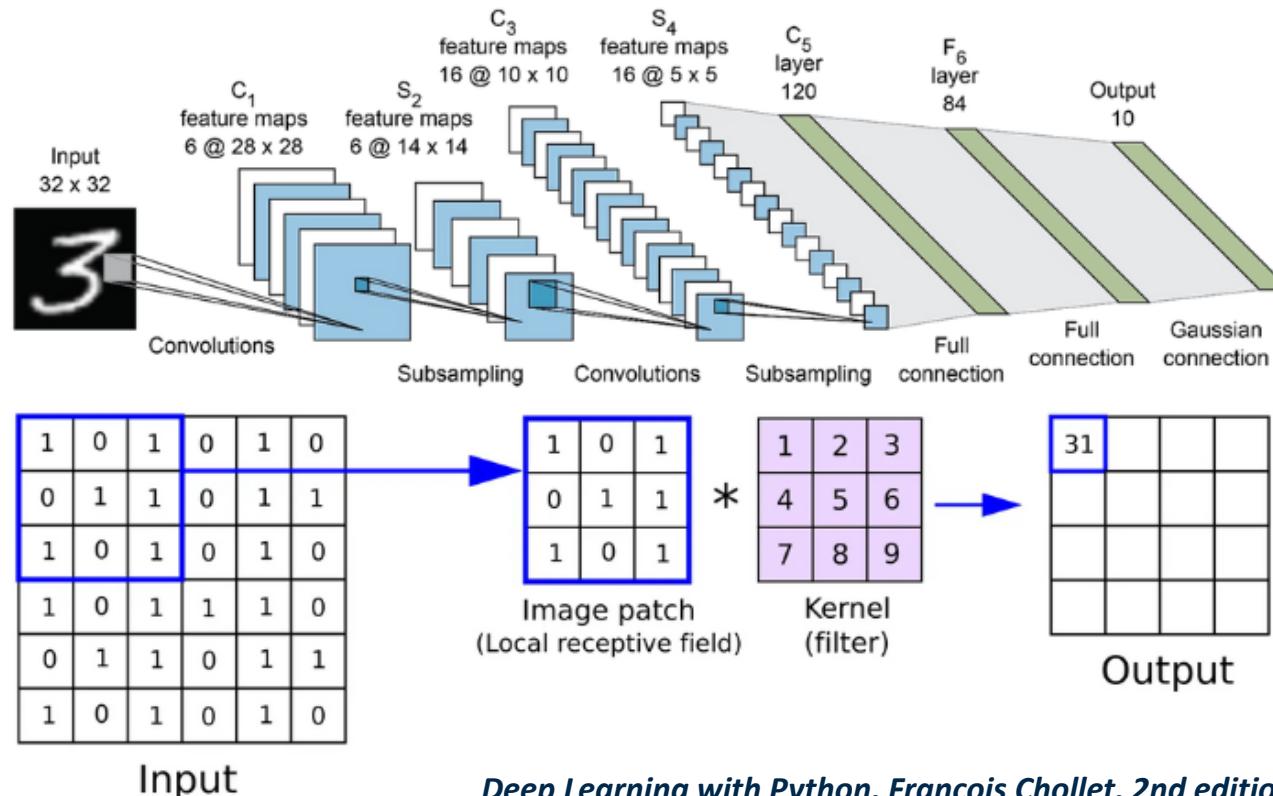
Jupyter notebook Clothes classification

Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN)



Deep Learning with Python, François Chollet, 2nd edition

The convolution step



Deep Learning with Python, François Chollet, 2nd edition

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

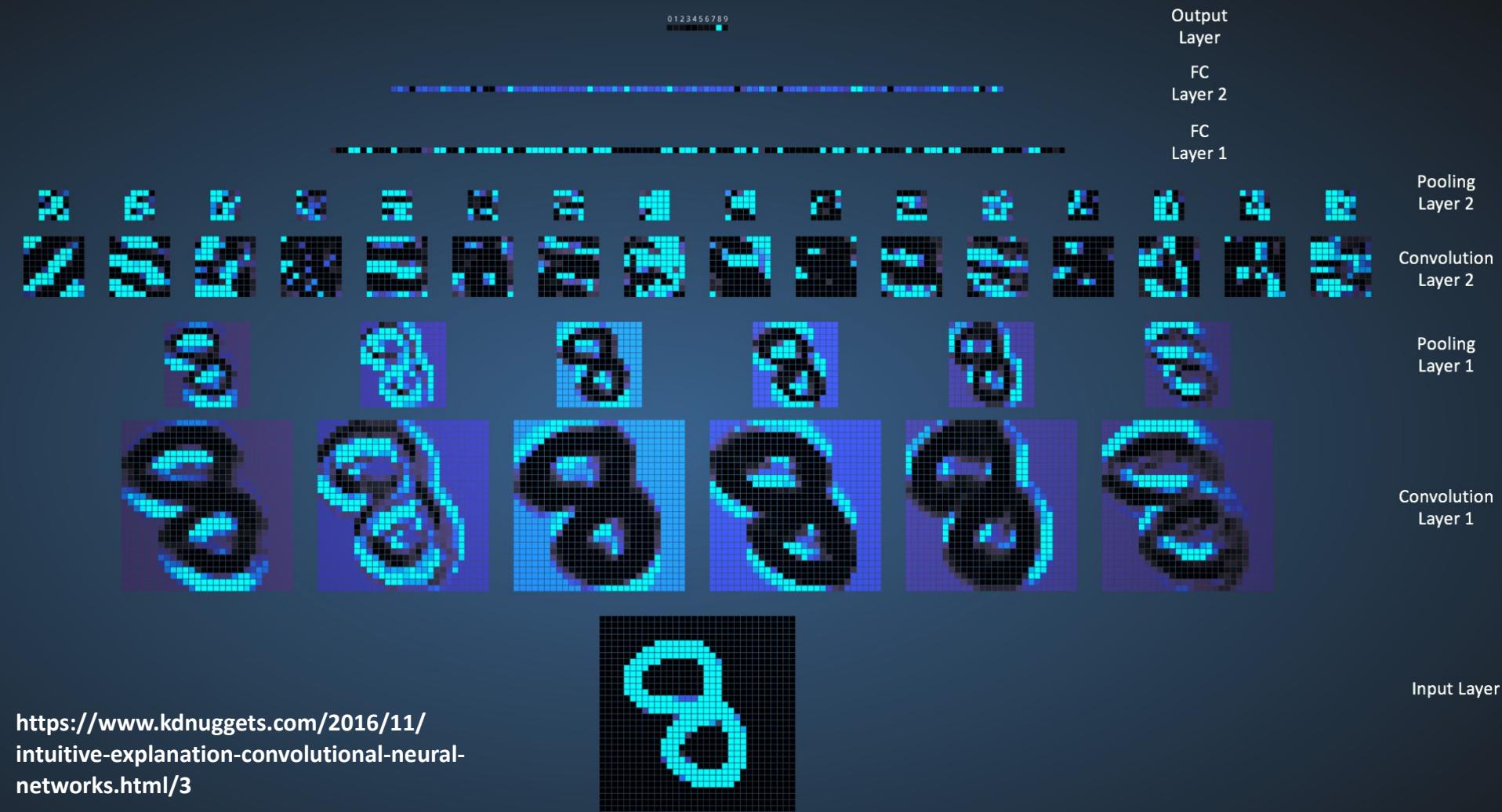
31	15	28	184
0	100	70	38
12	12	7	2
12	12	45	6

2 x 2
pool size

36	80
12	15

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





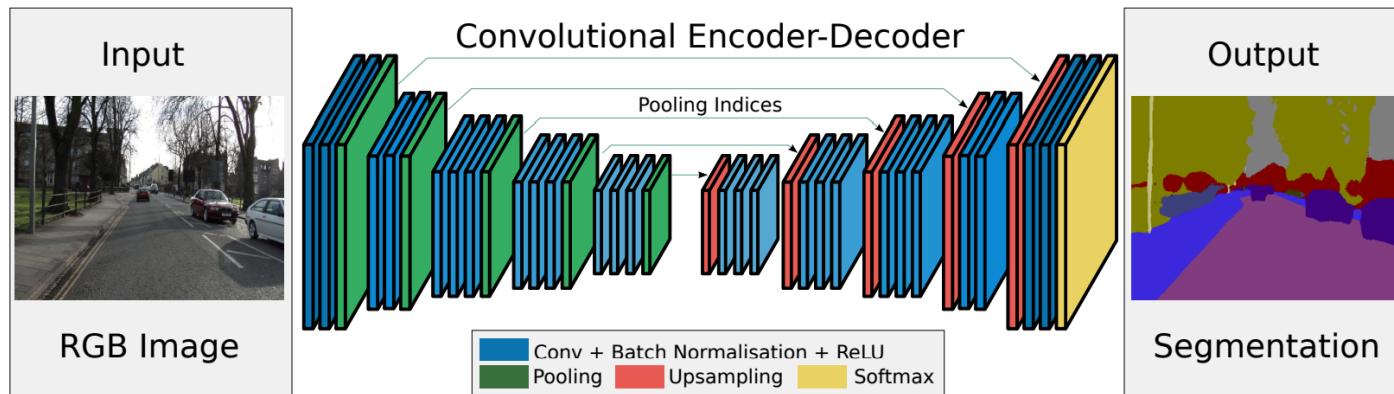
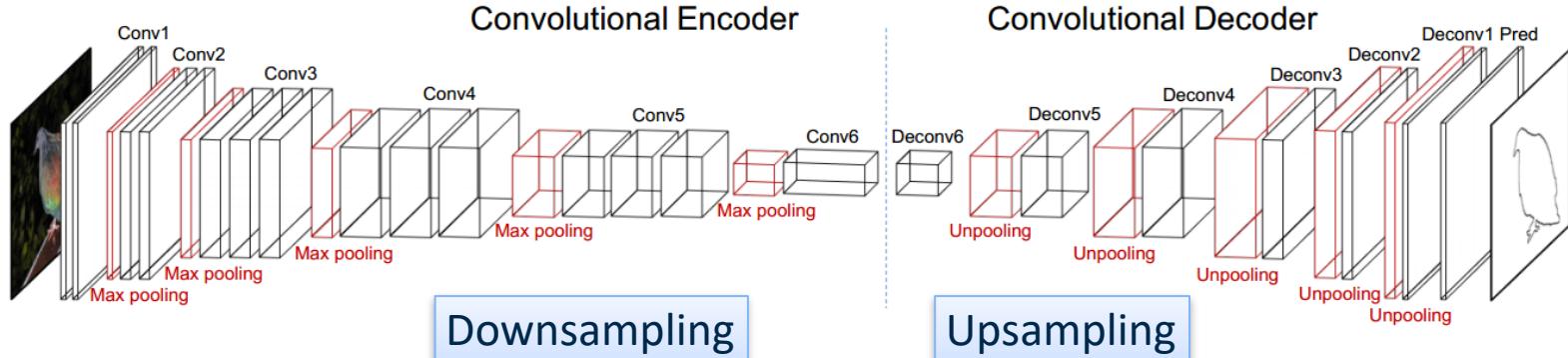
<https://www.kdnuggets.com/2016/11/intuitive-explanation-convolutional-neural-networks.html/3>

Jupyter notebook Clothes classification with CNN

Jupyter notebook

Dogs and cats with and without data augmentation

Encoder-Decoder network



Max Pooling / Unpooling

0.1	0.5	1.2	-0.7
0.8	-0.2	-0.5	0.3
0.4	0.9	-0.1	-0.2
-0.6	0.1	0.5	0.3

max-pooling

0.8	1.2
0.9	0.5

		x	
x			
	x		
		x	

max locations

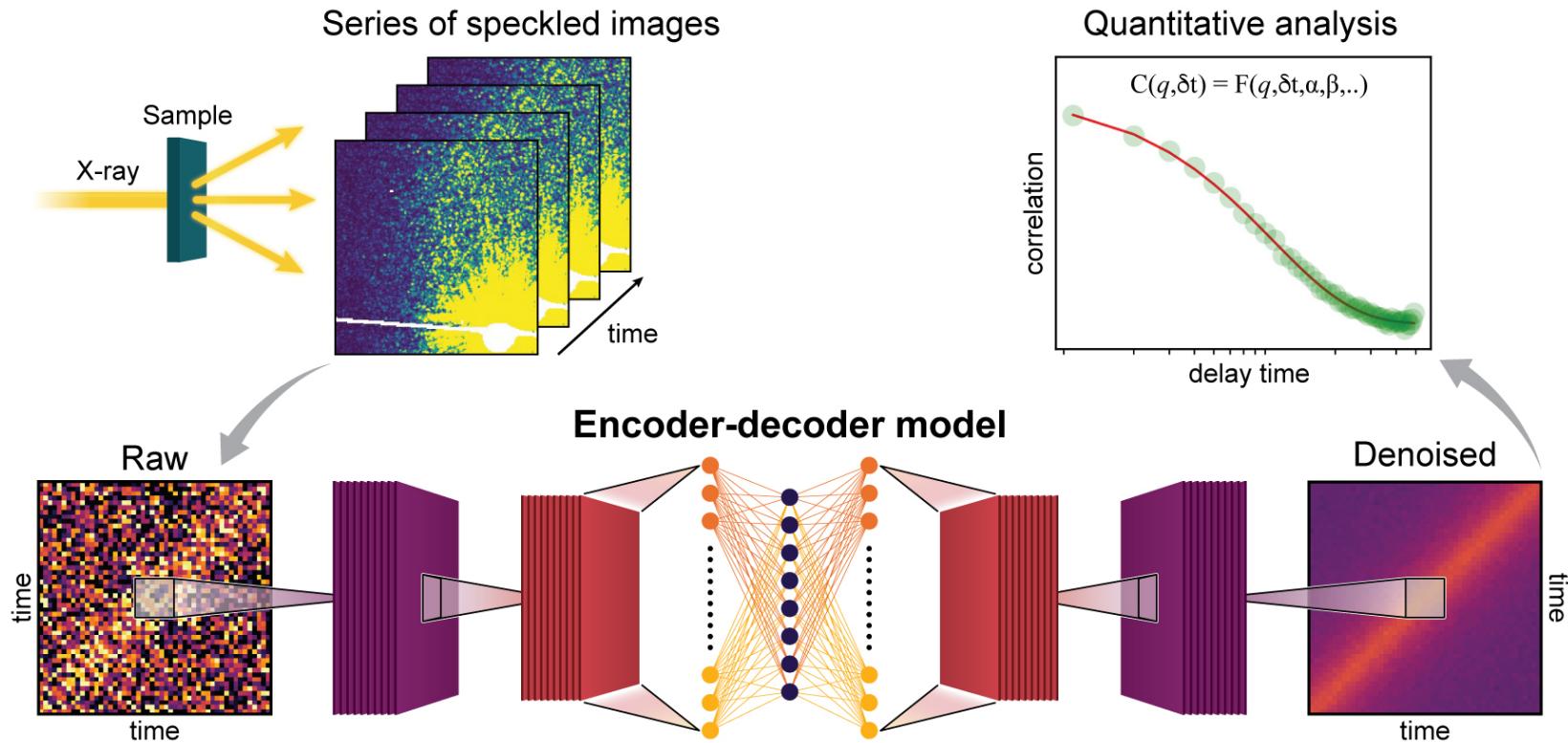
0	0	0.5	0
1.3	0	0	0
0	0.4	0	0
0	0	0.1	0

unpooling

1.3	0.5
0.4	0.1

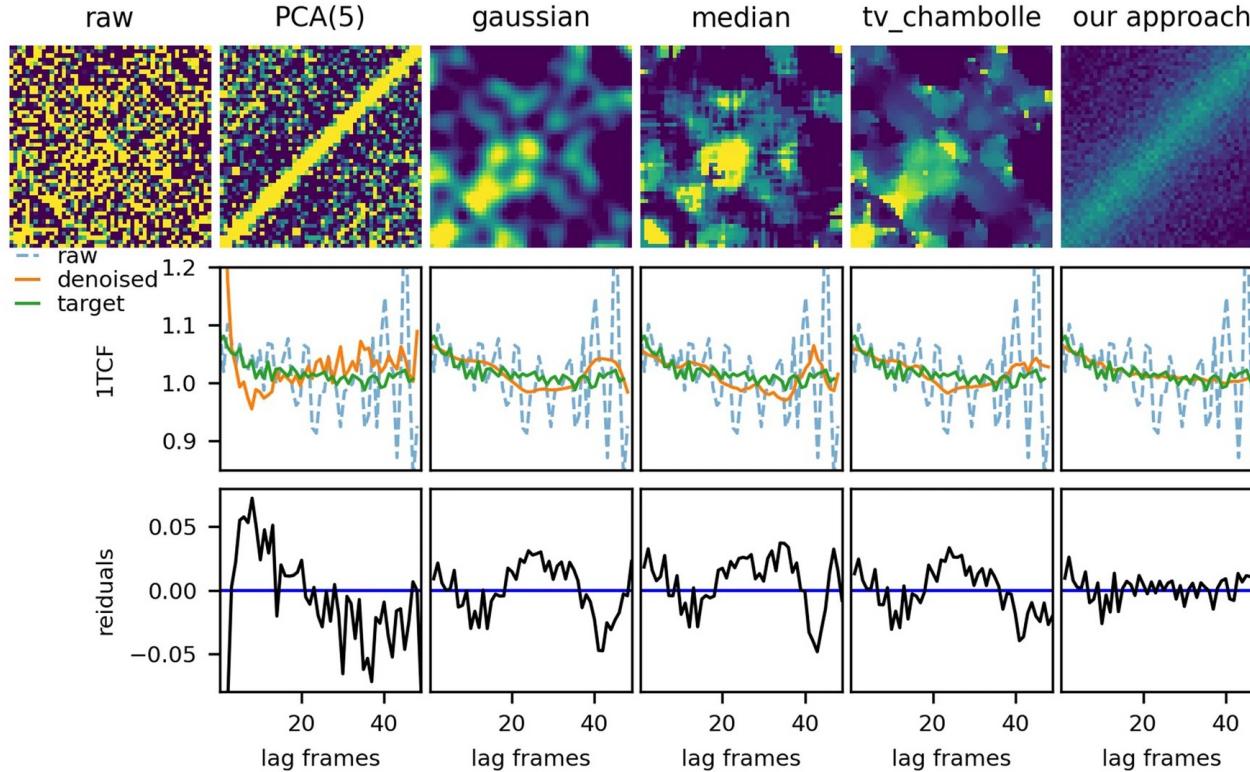
Deep Learning with Python, François Chollet, 2nd edition

Encoder - decoder for XPCS data denoising



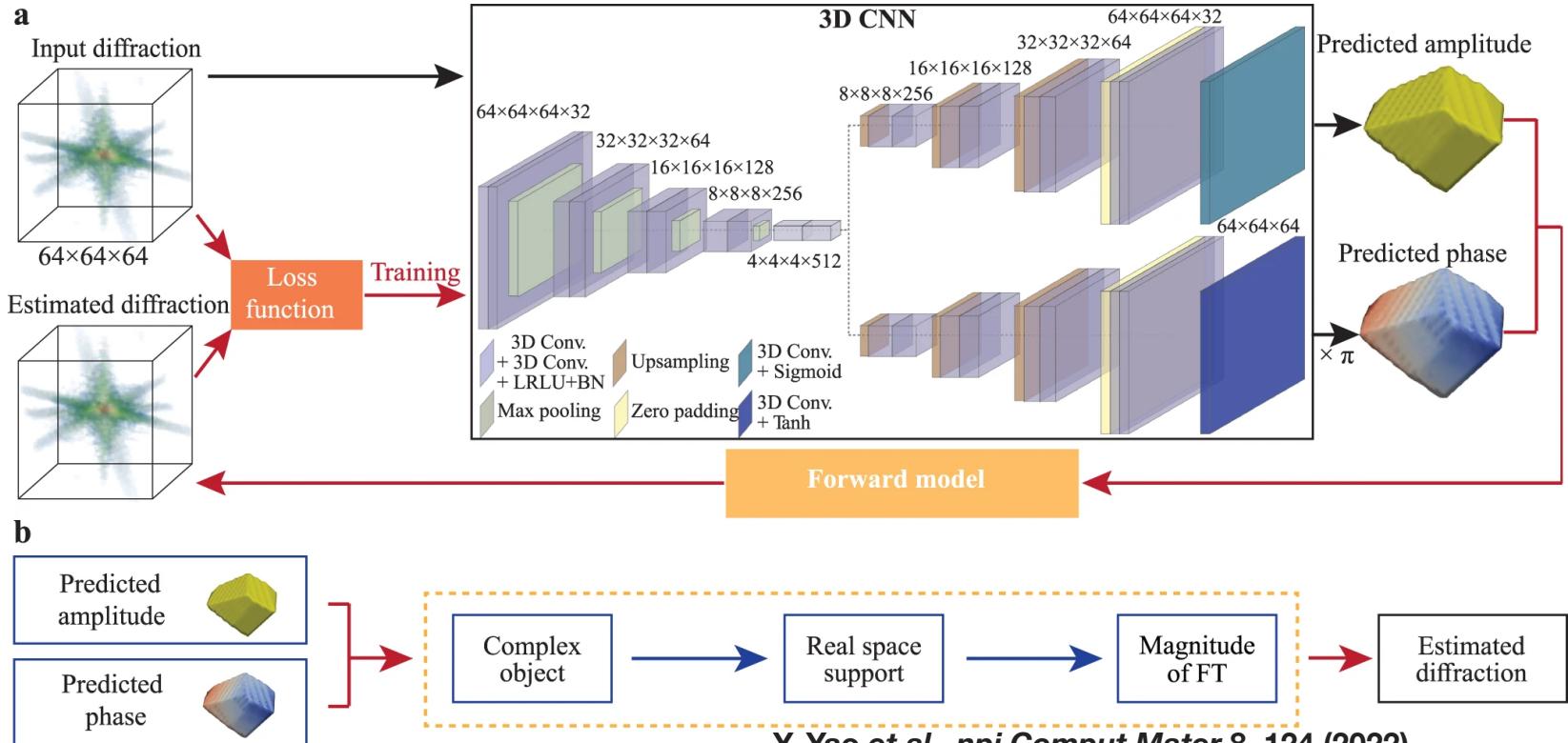
T. Konstantinova et al. Sci Rep 11, 14756 (2021)

Encoder - decoder for XPCS data denoising



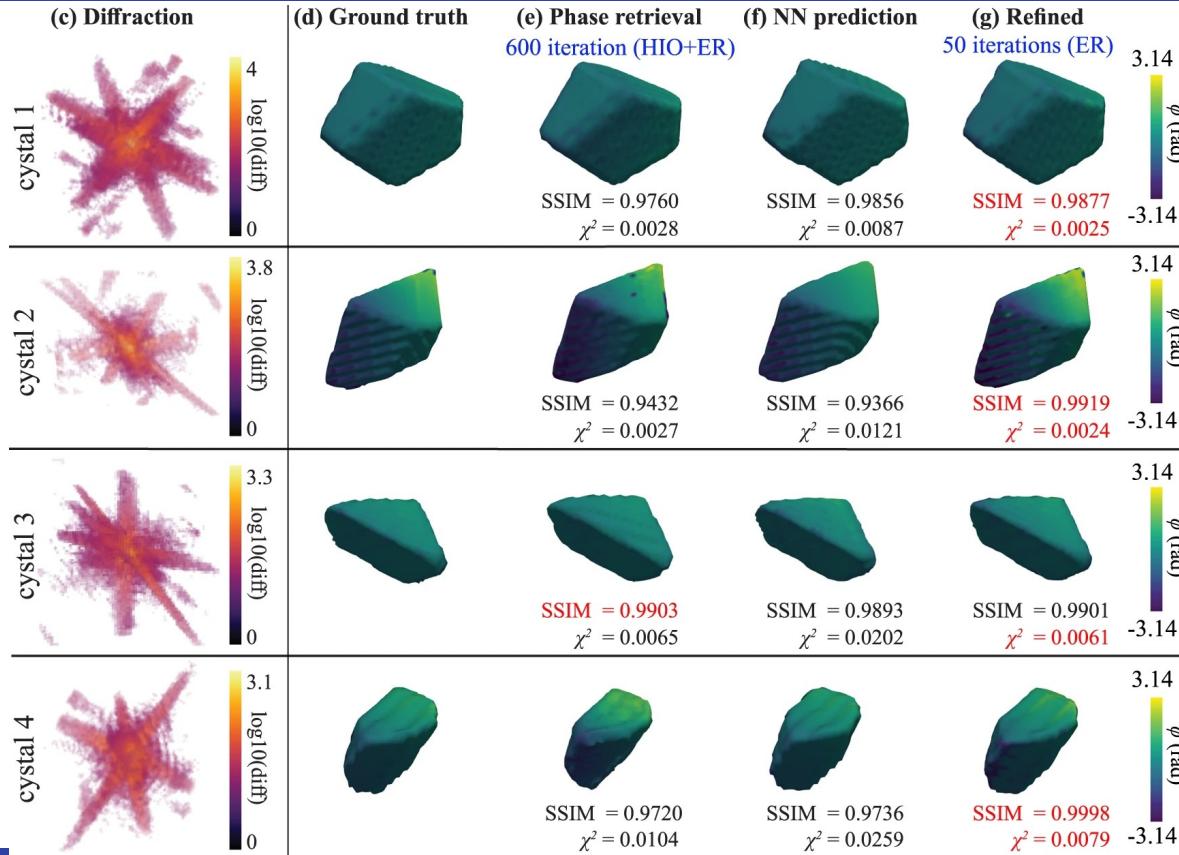
T. Konstantinova et al. Sci Rep 11, 14756 (2021)

AutoPhaseNN for Bragg CDI

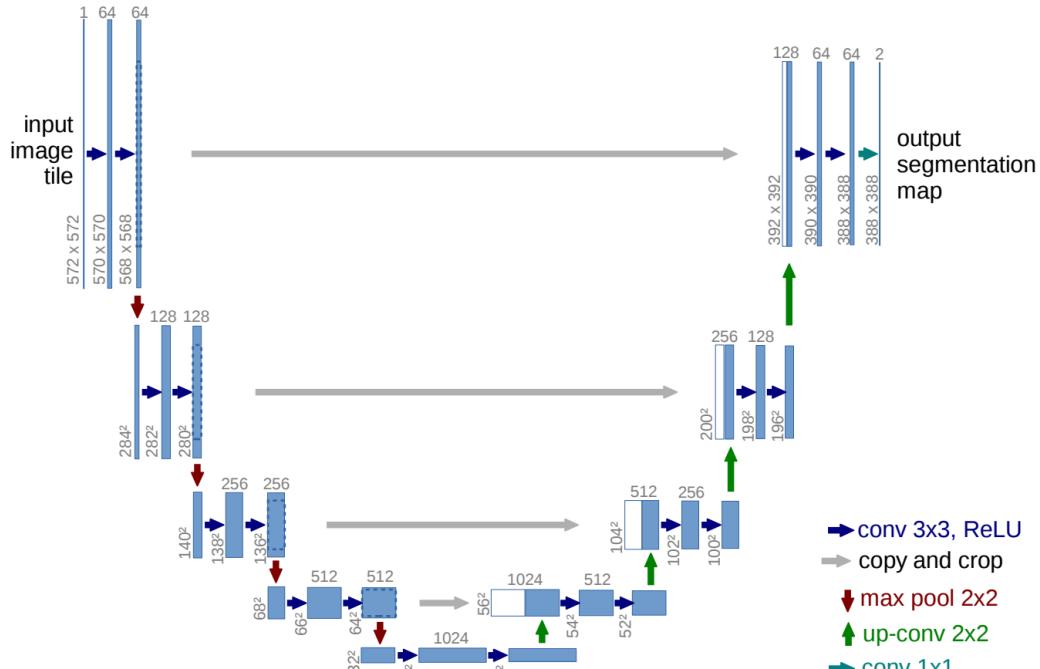


Y. Yao et al., *npj Comput Mater* 8, 124 (2022)

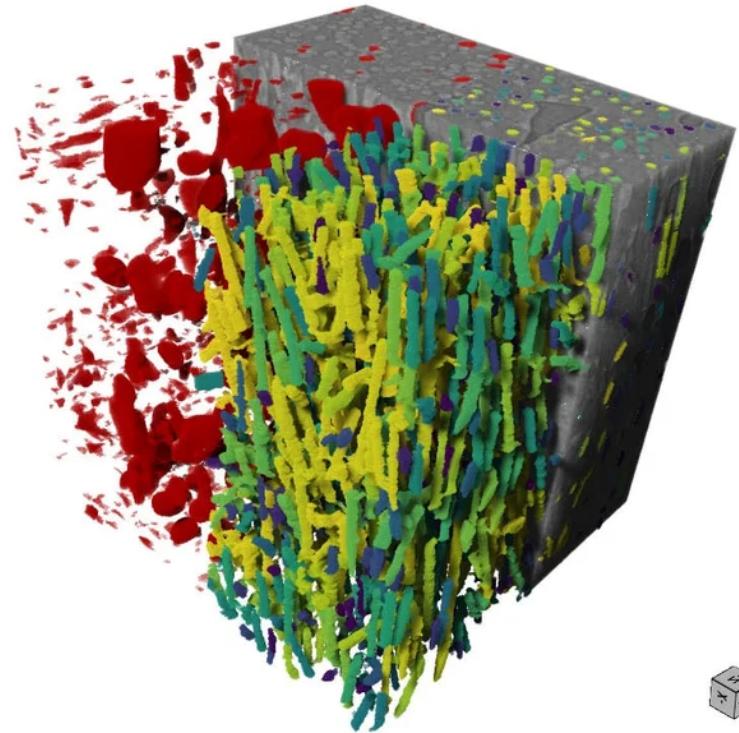
AutoPhaseNN for Bragg CDI



The U-NET Architecture



- conv 3x3, ReLU
- copy and crop
- ↓ max pool 2x2
- ↑ up-conv 2x2
- conv 1x1



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)

Partager

DEEP LEARNING

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Deep Learning for Imaging Scientists

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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:

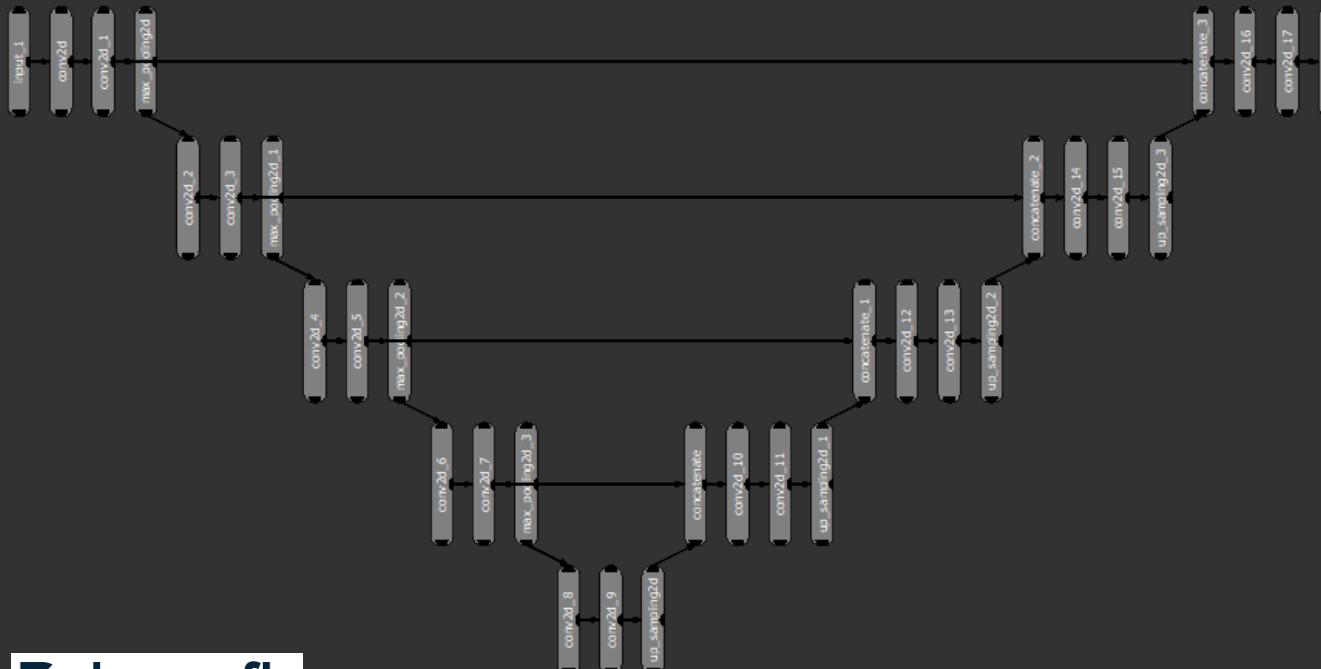
Go to Grant Sanderson's YouTube Channel, 3Brown1Blue, for a deeper explanation on neural networks and how they are trained.

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

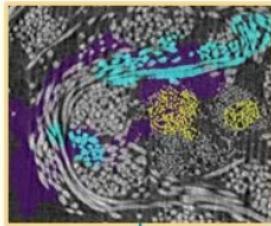
Reset

Reload

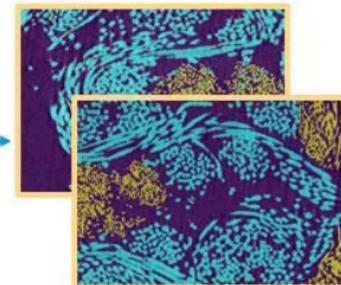
Save

Close

Initial manual input



Prediction & correction



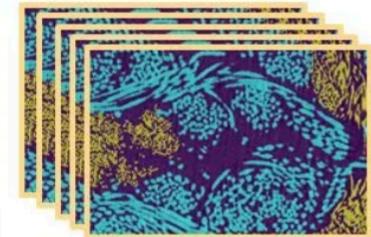
Random Forest 1

Random Forest 2

U-Net

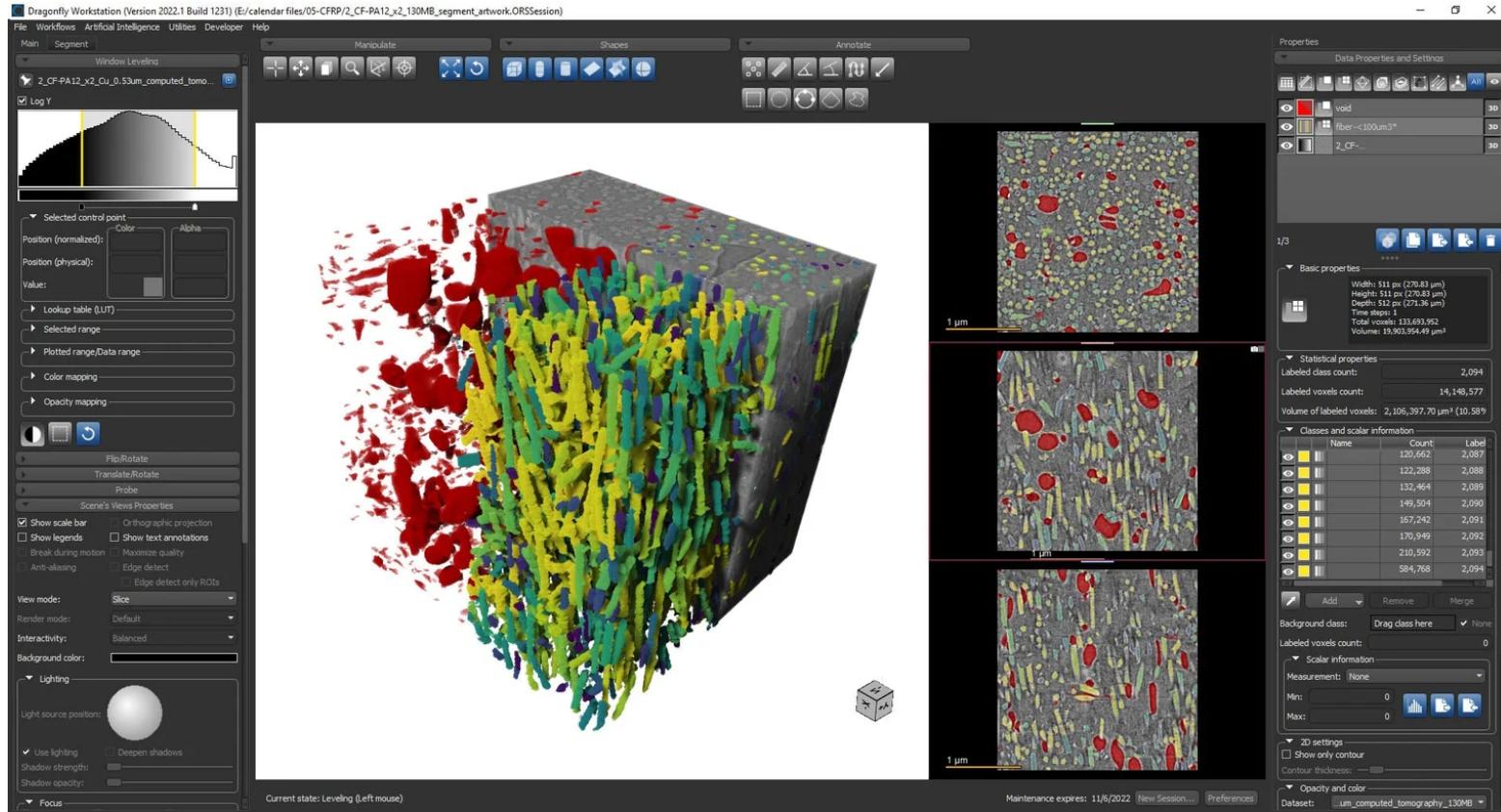
3D sensor

Segment all

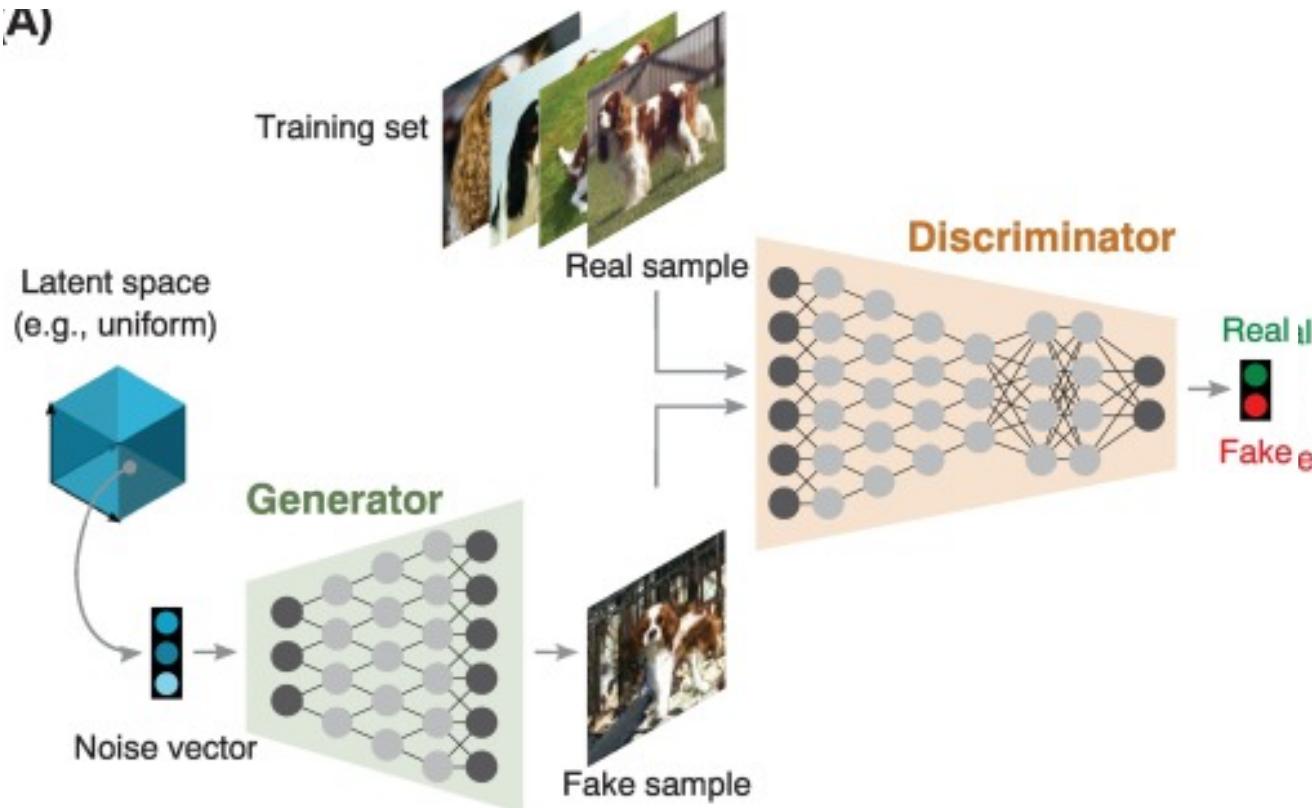


 dragonfly

Deep learning for 2D and 3D image processing



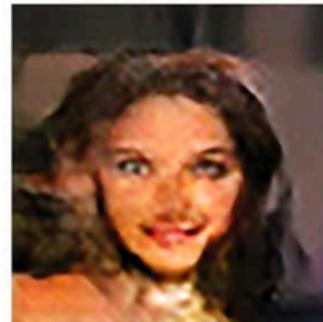
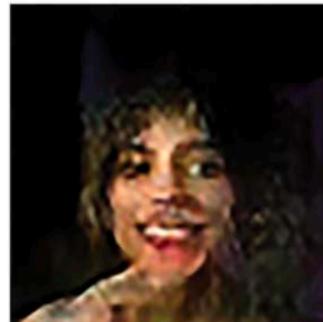
GAN - Generative Adversarial Network

A)

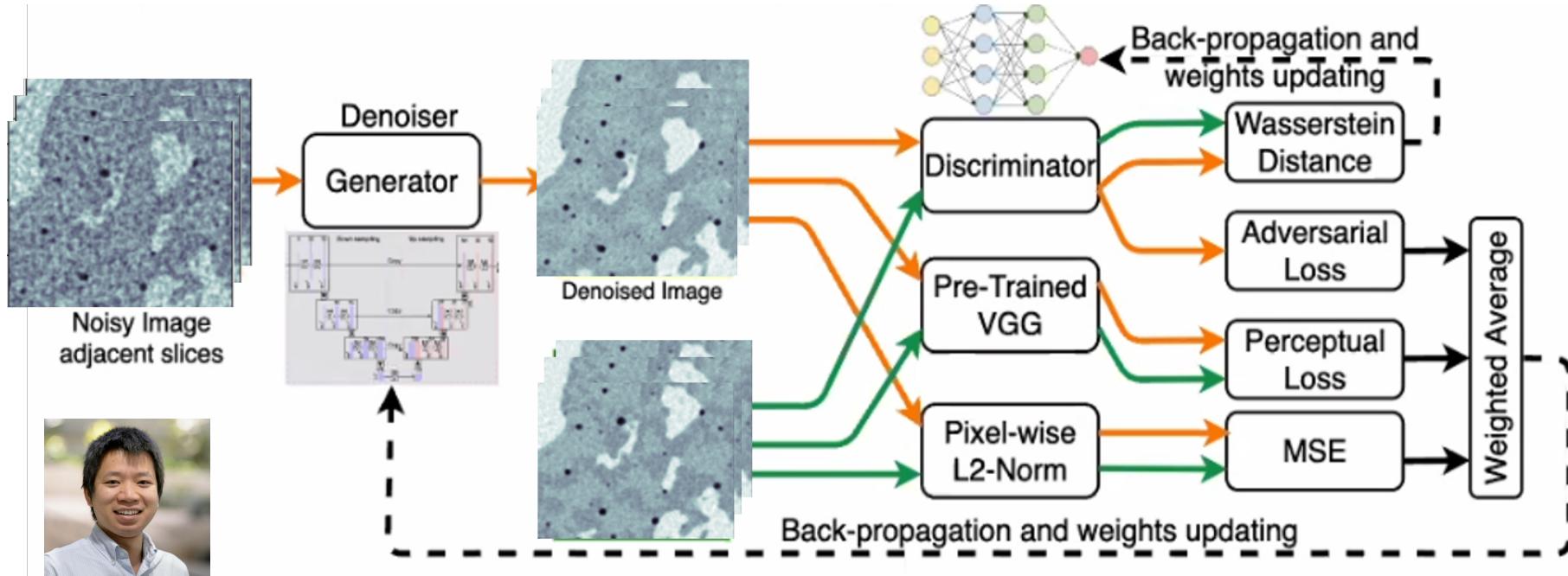
Jupyter notebook

Fake Faces with GAN

Fake Faces - some results after 30 epochs



The architecture of TomoGAN



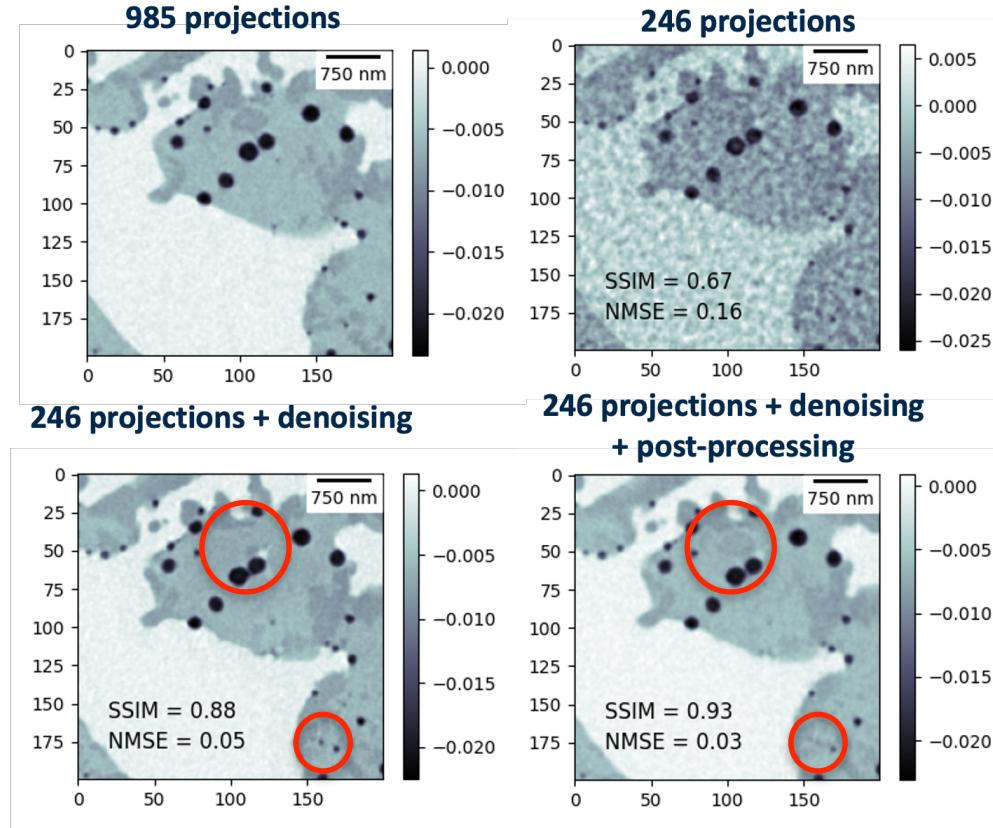
Zhengchun Liu

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

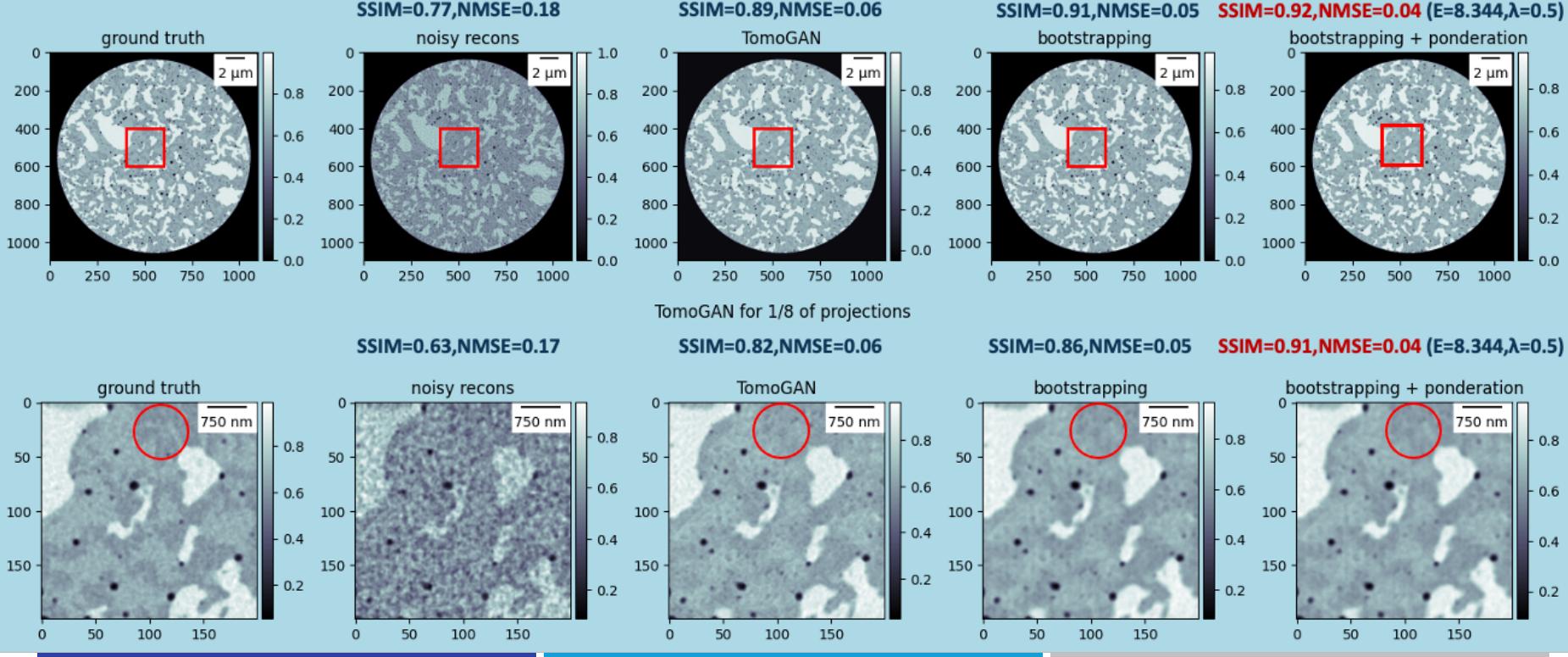
Application of TomoGAN



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>

Flash me for
more info ▼



QR code