Chris Wang^{1, 2}
Advisors: William Ratliff² and Paul Kienzle²

 1 Montgomery Blair High School, 2 NIST Centre for Neutron Research

July 31, 2017

Outline

Introduction

Introduction to SANS Introduction to CNNs

Experimental Setup

Network Design Classification Task

Results

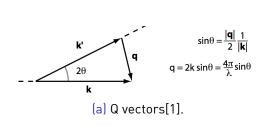
Results

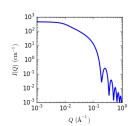
Conclusion

End Matter

Introduction to SANS

- Probes matter structure with neutrons
- Uses neutron's special properties

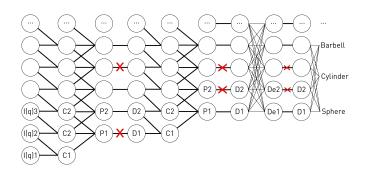


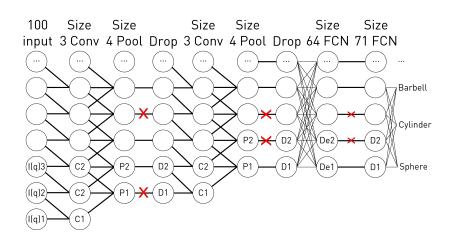


(b) Example SANS result[2].

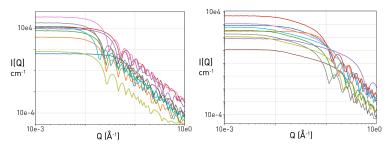
Introduction to Convolutional Neural Networks

- Network of nodes (axons) and connections (synapses).
- Convolutional operation on input → spatial invariance.





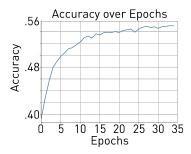
Classification Task

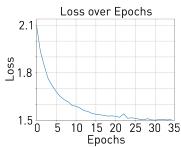


(a) 10 random sphere models. (b) 10 random cylinder models.

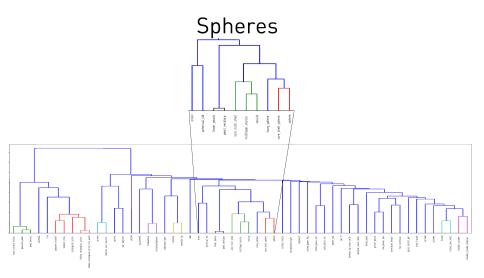
Classification Results

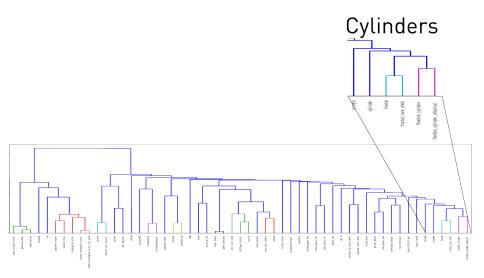
- 54.9% validation accuracy on the 71 model set
- Ran for 34 epochs, 2 hours and 30 minutes
- Adam optimizer[3] using multinominal logistic regression[4]





Classification Results





Conclusion & Next Steps

- Demonstrate CNN can make significant progress on model classification problem
- ► Found that network finds groups of models from raw data
- Current data unrealistic, expand model to real data ranges

References I

- [1] A. J. Jackson, Introduction to small-angle neutron scattering and neutron reflectometry. 2008.
- [2] SASView, "Sasview," 2017.
- [3] D. Kingma and J. Ba, "Adam: A method for stochastic optimization," arXiv preprint arXiv:1412.6980, 2014.
- [4] S. Menard, Applied logistic regression analysis, vol. 106. Sage, 2002.

- NIST Centre for Neutron Research and the Centre for High Resolution Neutron Scattering, for funding and material support.
- The SANS Subproject of NSF-funded DANSE DMR-0520547, for SASView and SASModels.
- The many colleagues, for providing data, advice, and material throughout the project.





Questions

Any Questions? Thanks for listening!

More information can be found at sasnets.readthedocs.io