



名古屋大学 **IMaSS** **NAGOYA UNIV. HVEM**
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NANO INFO

新しい情報・統計理論に基づくスペクトル分解
ー化学イメージング法の開発

名古屋大学 未来材料・システム研究所
高度計測技術実践センター・電子顕微鏡計測部
武藤 俊介

第3回SPring-8材料構造の解析に役立つ計算科学研究会・第10回SPring-8先端利用技術ワークショップ
ー放射光利用者のためのマテリアルズ・インフォマティクス入門ー
2017年2月27日（月）（株）ニチイ学館

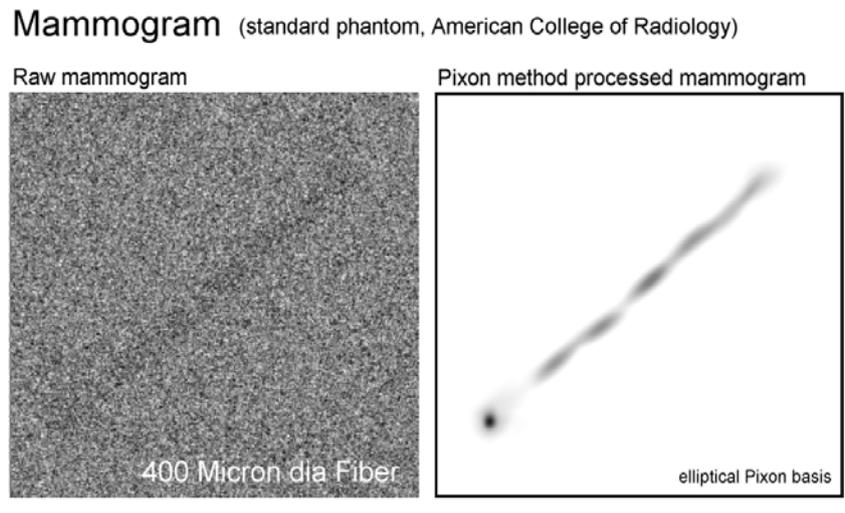


「いつ」分光データに統計処理が必要か

- 信号強度がノイズレベルに対して同等なとき
（ランダムノイズの除去）
- 特にデータ点数（評本点の数）が膨大なとき（機械学習）
- さらに分光データにどのような成分が含まれているか不明なとき（複数成分の重なりが予測されるとき）

統計処理が有効なデータ解析例の紹介 1

PIXON法のデモ: 画像復元



- 微弱シグナルの検出への応用

データ解析の現状

- 分析装置のデジタル化 → PC制御
- 測定の自動化
- ソフトウェアのブラックボックス化

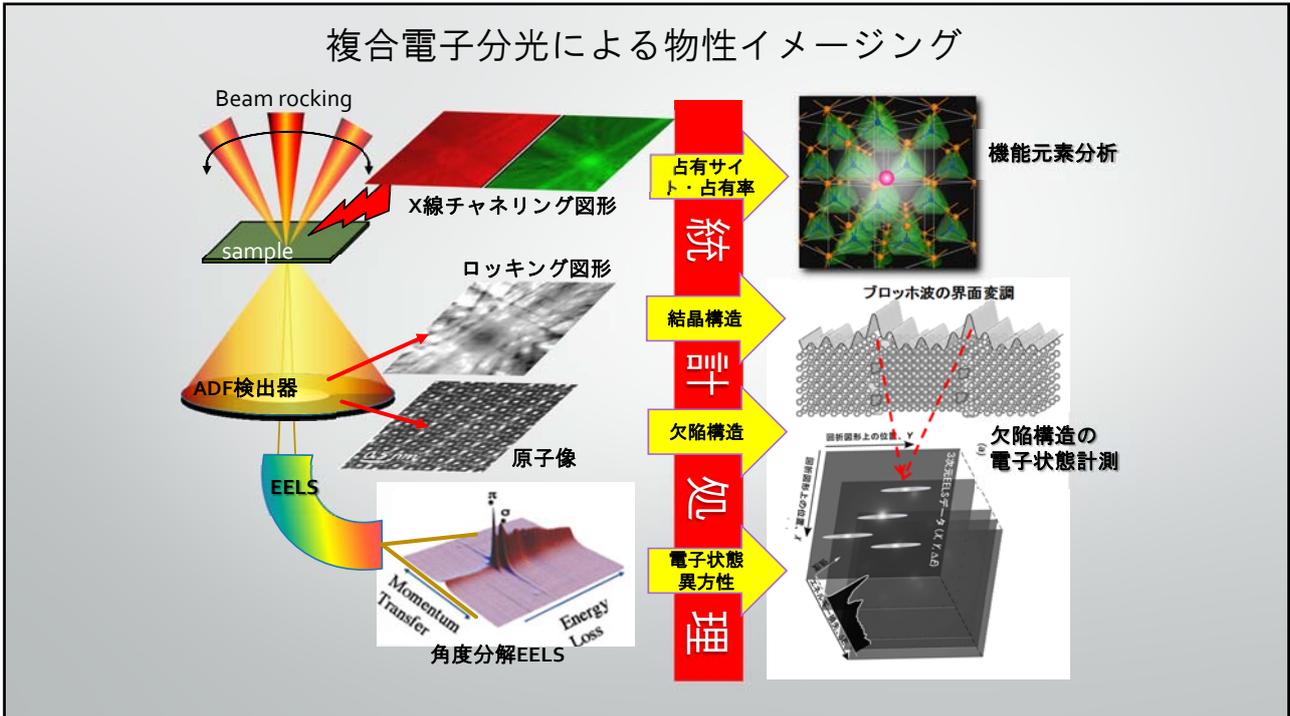
利点:

- 測定の精度向上
- 同種測定の繰り返しの容易化による網羅的測定

難点:

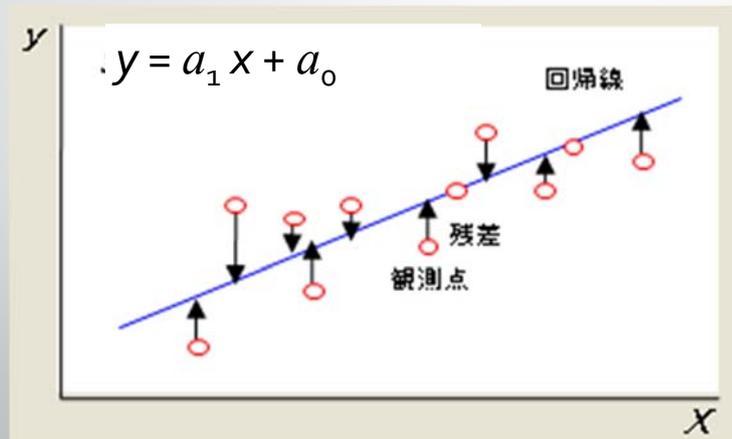
- 膨大なデータサイズ
- 定型解析にしばられ内在する情報を拾い切れていない





一種類のデータをモデル化するには？
 (一変数から)
 → 最小二乗法

関係のモデル化：回帰分析：最小二乗法



$$\text{残差二乗和 } S = \sum \text{残差}^2 = \text{最小}$$

係数 a_1, a_0 はどう決められるか

$$\text{残差二乗和 } S = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - a_1 x_i - a_0)^2$$

$$\text{Sの最小条件 } \frac{\partial S}{\partial a_1} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial S}{\partial a_0} = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial S}{\partial a_1} = \sum_{i=1}^n -2(y_i - a_1 x_i - a_0) x_i = 0 \\ \frac{\partial S}{\partial a_0} = \sum_{i=1}^n -2(y_i - a_1 x_i - a_0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{X^T X a = X^T y}, \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ x_n & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad a = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

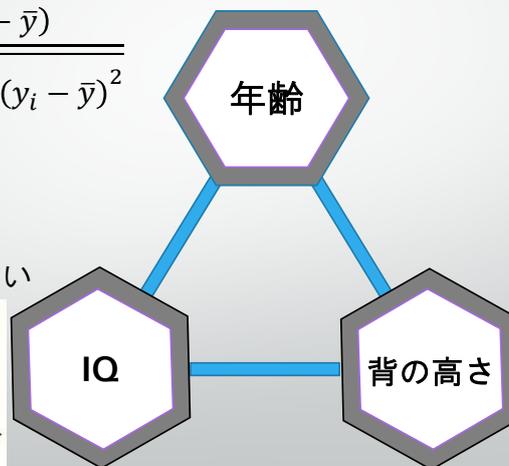
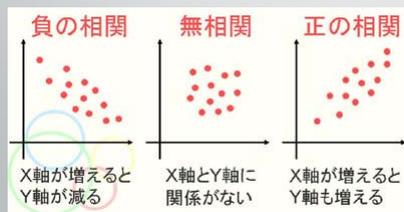
異なる変数間の関係は？ 多変量解析

膨大なデータへの統計学的アプローチ：
多変量解析

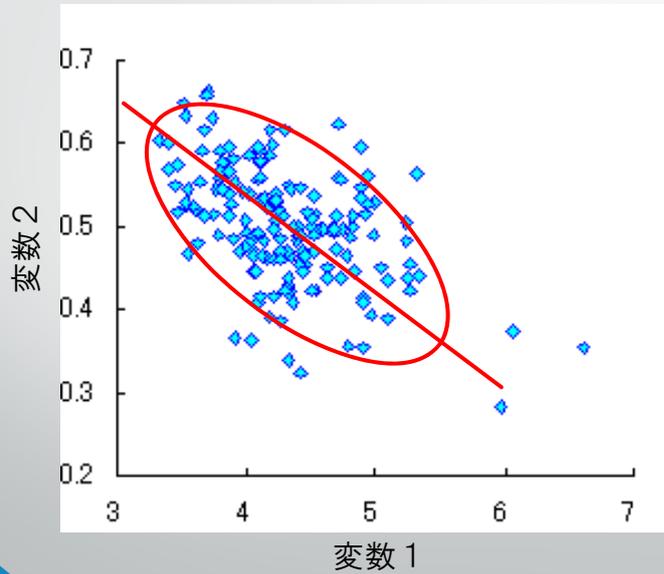
$$r = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - \bar{y})^2}}$$

相関係数

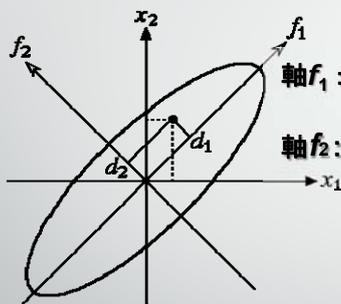
二つの変数間の関連度合い



こんな分布ならどうする？



多次元変数空間：主成分解析（PCA）



軸 f_1 : 最も分散 (情報量) の大きい軸 (新しい変数)
変数 x_1, x_2 と最も相関が高い

軸 f_2 : f_1 と直交して (f_1 と f_2 は無相関), 次に分散の大きい軸

PCA: 特異値分解

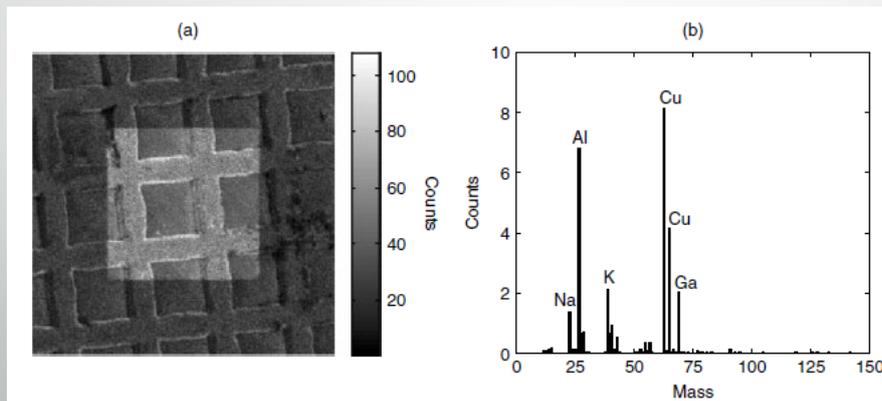
$$X = UL^{1/2}V^T = RV^T$$

固有値行列 (スコア)

固有ベクトル (ローディング)

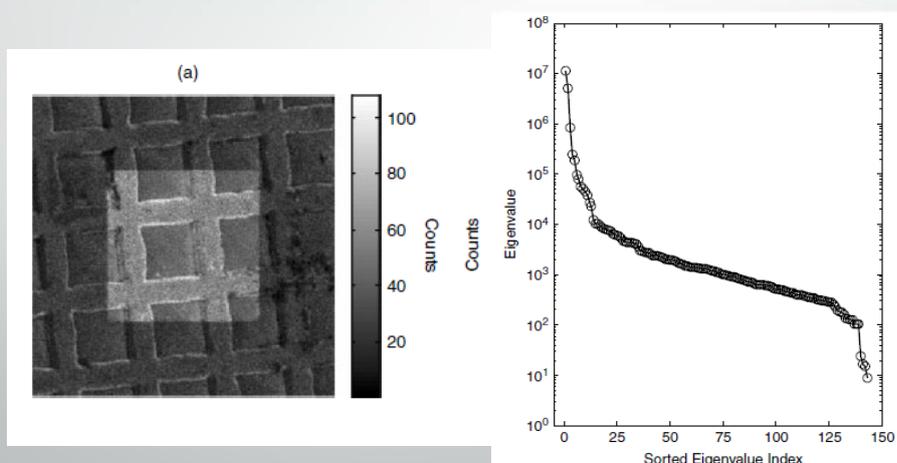
テストデータ：アルミ箔上のCuグリッド TOF-SIMS

Keenan and Kotula, Surf. Interface Anal.; 2004; **36**; 203-212

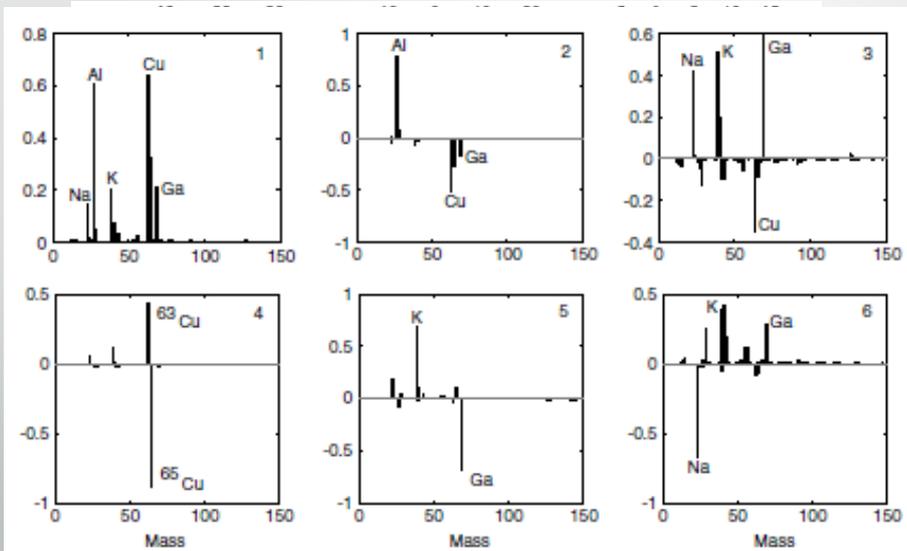


テストデータ：アルミ箔上のCuグリッド TOF-SIMS

Keenan and Kotula, Surf. Interface Anal.; 2004; **36**; 203-212

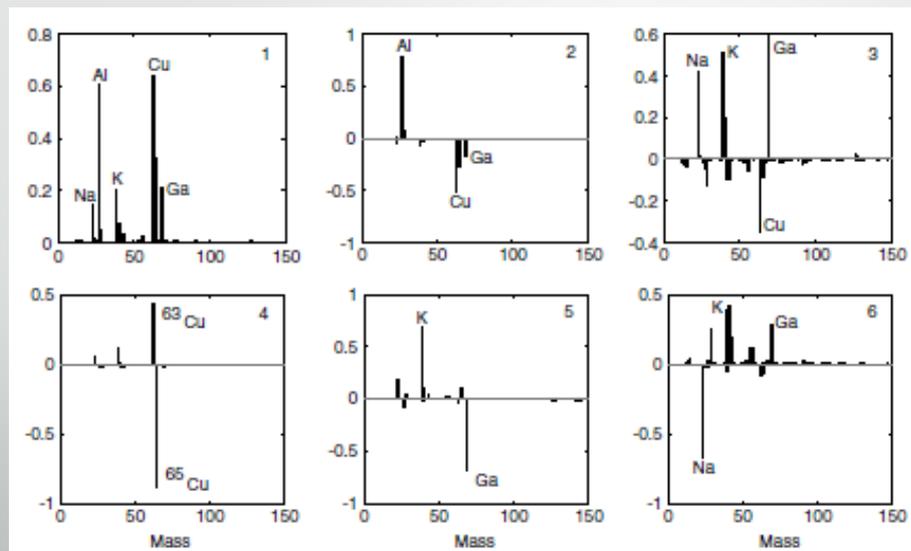


PCAによる主要成分



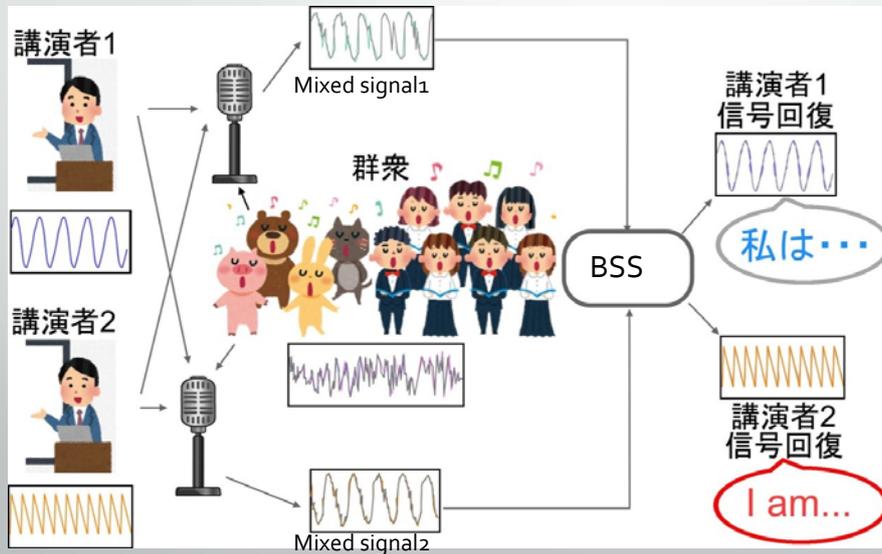
スペクトルの物理的意味を直接表さない

PCAによる主要成分

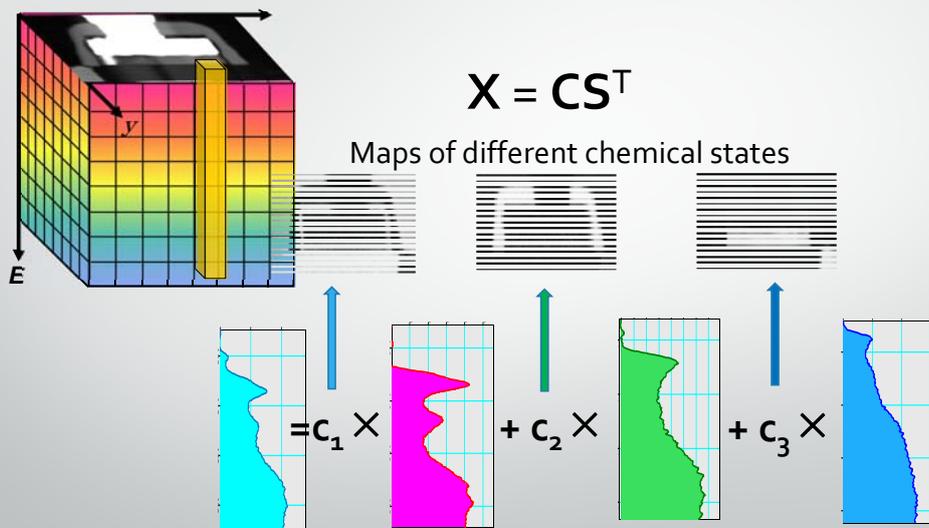


スペクトルの物理的意味を直接表さない

Blind Signal Separation (BSS)



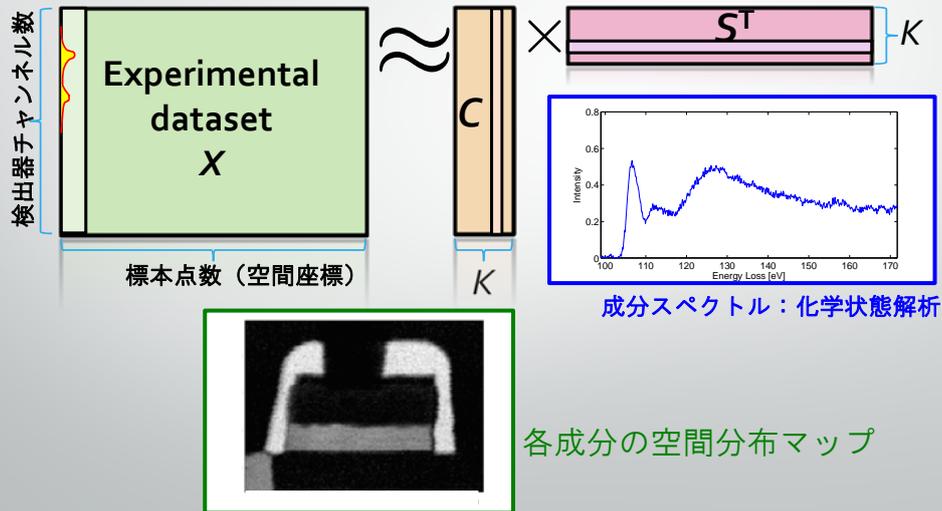
Datacube : データの数学的構造 Mathematical structure of Two-way Spectral image



Non-negative entries for all the matrices: NMF

Nonnegative Matrix Factorization (NMF)

Resolve into product of low-rank two matrices
based on non-negativity constraint



多変量スペクトル分解 MCR-ALS

multivariate curve resolution-alternating least-square

n experimental spectra, each consisting of m points

⇒ $m \times n$ matrix, X

$$X = A B + R$$

Pure component spectra weights noise

of component > # of spectra → non-determinant

$$X B^T = A B B^T ; B \text{ 行列を正方向行列化}$$

$$A = (X B^T) (B B^T)^{-1} ; A \text{ 行列の妥協解}$$

同様に

$$B = (A^T A)^{-1} (A^T X) ; B \text{ 行列の妥協解}$$

A, B 行列の妥協解が収束するまで以上の繰り返し

主成分解析（PCA）との比較

$$\text{MCR: } X = CS^T$$

PCA: 特異値分解

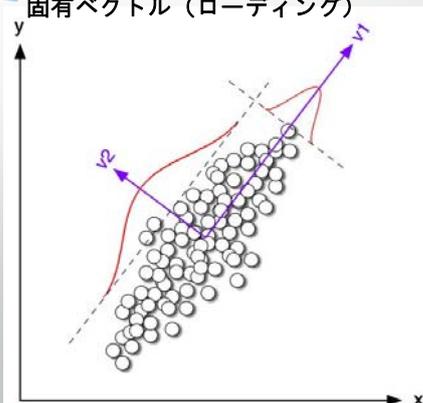
$$X = UL^{1/2}V^T = RV^T$$

固有値行列（スコア）

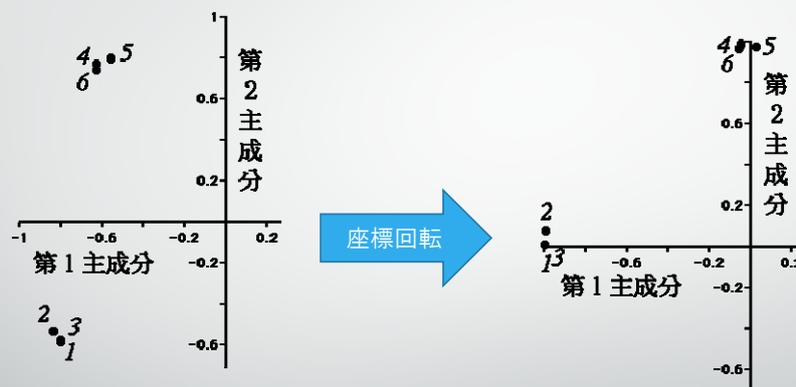
固有ベクトル（ローディング）

$$S = VT, C = RT^{-1}$$

MCRとMCAを結びつける
回転行列



具体的な回転行列の意味の一例：Varimax

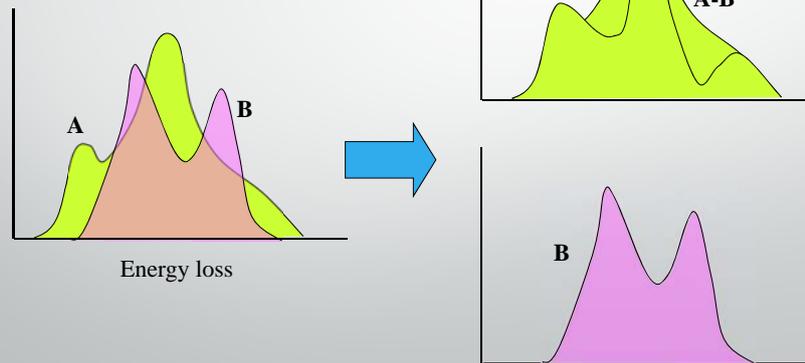


NMFまたはMCRの問題点（特にEELS 不定形）

$$\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{C}_{\text{old}} \mathbf{S}_{\text{old}}^T = (\mathbf{C}_{\text{old}} \mathbf{T}) (\mathbf{T}^{-1} \mathbf{S}_{\text{old}}^T) = \mathbf{C}_{\text{new}} \mathbf{S}_{\text{new}}^T$$

\mathbf{T} : arbitrary regular matrix (rotation)

ALS解はユニークで無い！



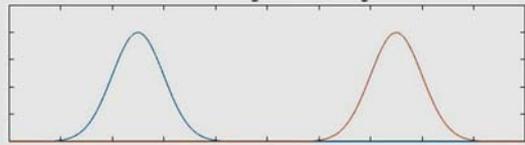
NMF 三つのモード (S or C in $\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{C}\mathbf{S}^T$)



Case 1: Non-negative + orthogonal

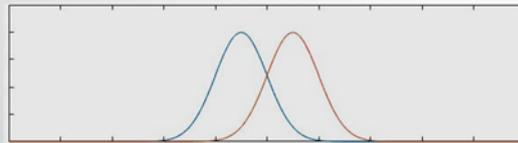
ALS-MCR
(最小二乗法)

NMF 三つのモード (S or C)



Case 1: Non-negative + orthogonal

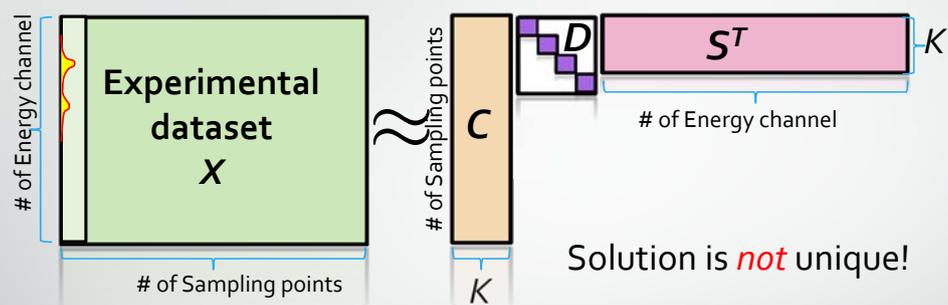
ALS-MCR
(最小二乗法)
VCA



Case 2: Non-negative + partially orthogonal

Soft-orthogonality
VCA

Soft-orthogonality in NMF

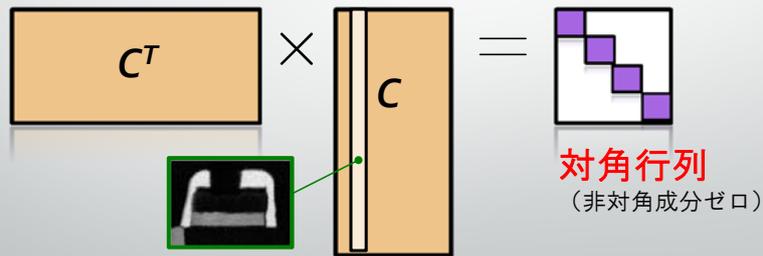
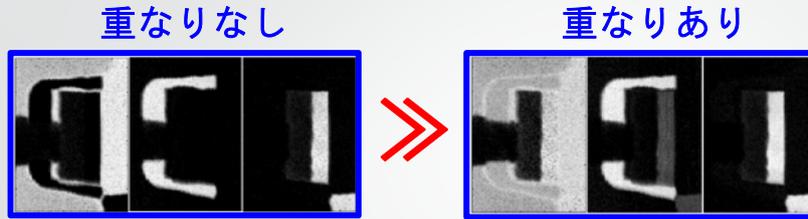


Update **C** and **S** iteratively
by minimizing **“objective function”**

$$\left[\text{Distance}(\|X - CS^T\|^2) \right] + \left[\text{Orthogonality}(w\lambda(C^T C - I)) \right] + \left[\text{sparsity}(D) \right]$$

Shiga et al, *Ultramicroscopy*, **170** (2016) 43-59.

成分の空間的な重なりを解消

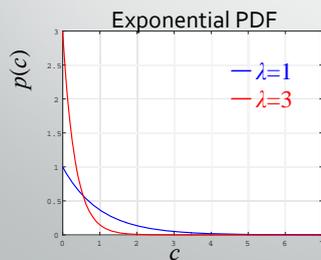
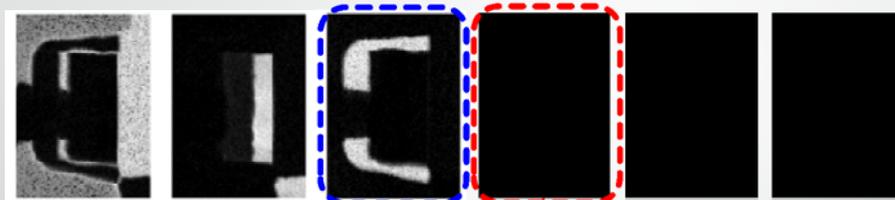


「対角行列からのズレ」を評価指標に。

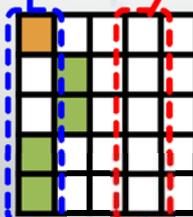
27

成分数の最適化

Ideal result: removing redundant components



PDF of intensities

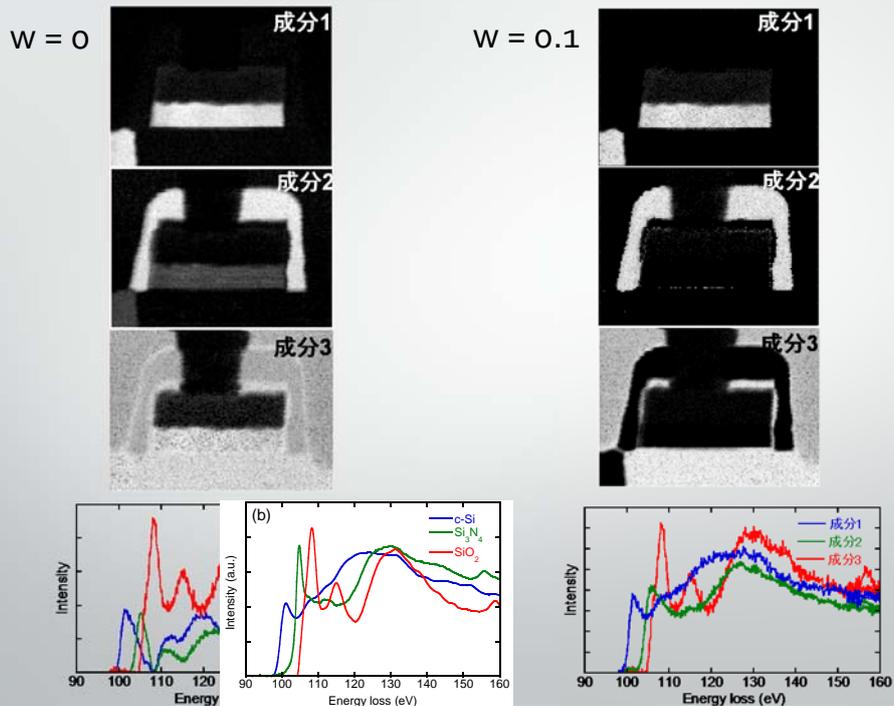
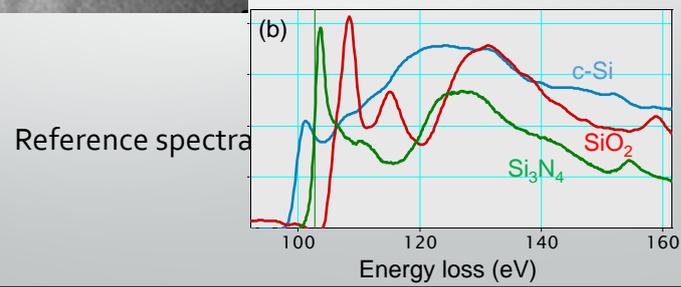
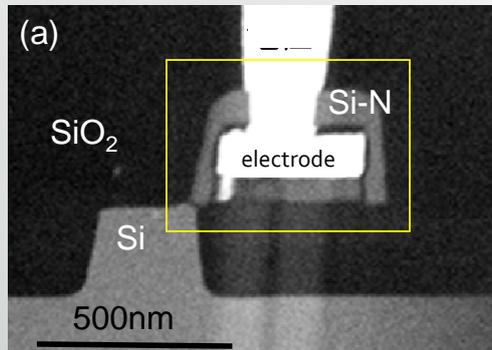


Intensity matrix

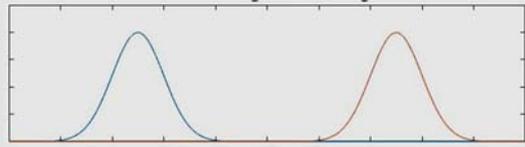
Sparsity constraint for intensities of components

28

ケーススタディ: XSTEM-EELS

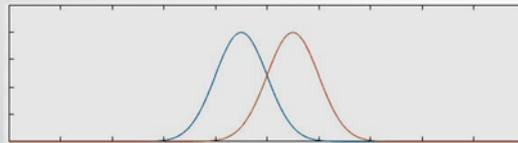


NMF 三つのモード (S or C)



Case 1: Non-negative + orthogonal

ALS-MCR
(最小二乗法)
VCA

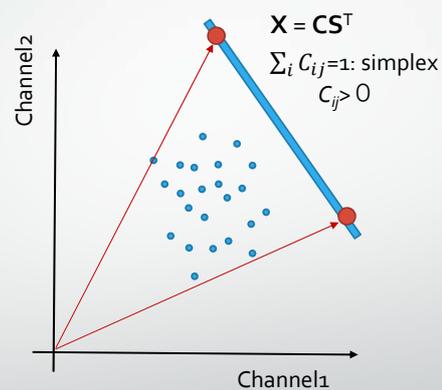
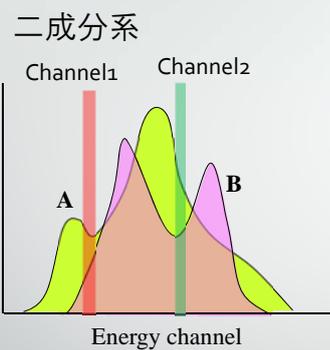


Case 2: Non-negative + partially orthogonal

Soft-orthogonality
VCA

Vertex component analysis (VCA)

IEEE Trans. Geoscience and Remote Sensing, 43 (2005) 898.

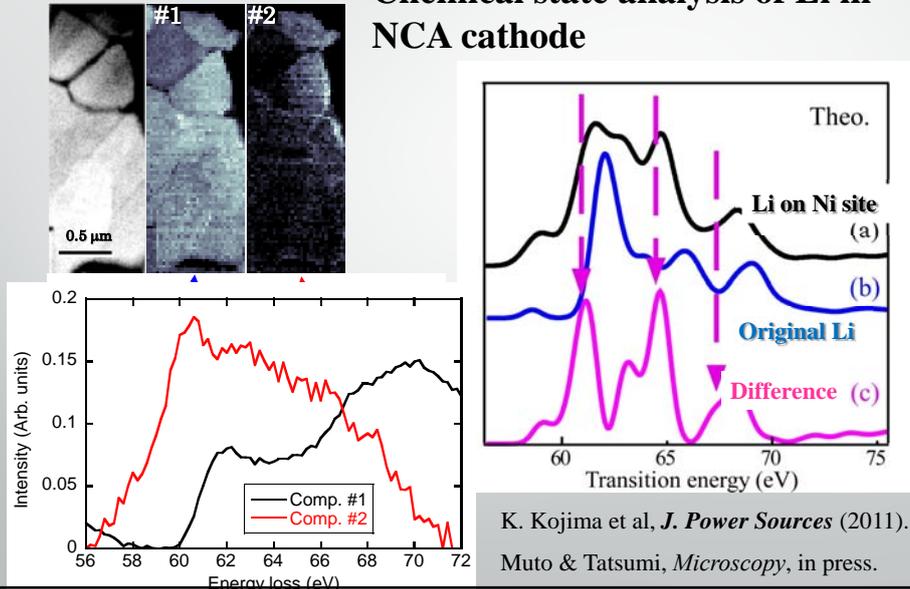


Solution is unique!

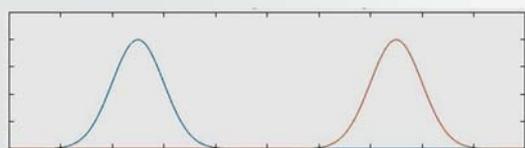
前提：pure pixelの存在

Example in NMF-STEM-EELS-SI

Chemical state analysis of Li in NCA cathode

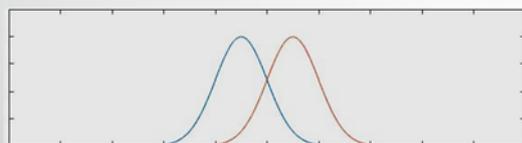


NMF 三つのモード (S or C)



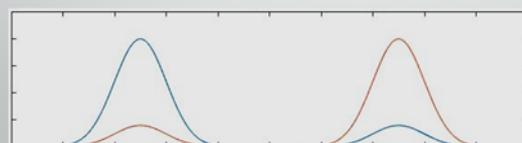
Case 1: Non-negative + orthogonal

ALS-MCR
(最小二乗法)
VCA



Case 2: Non-negative + partially orthogonal

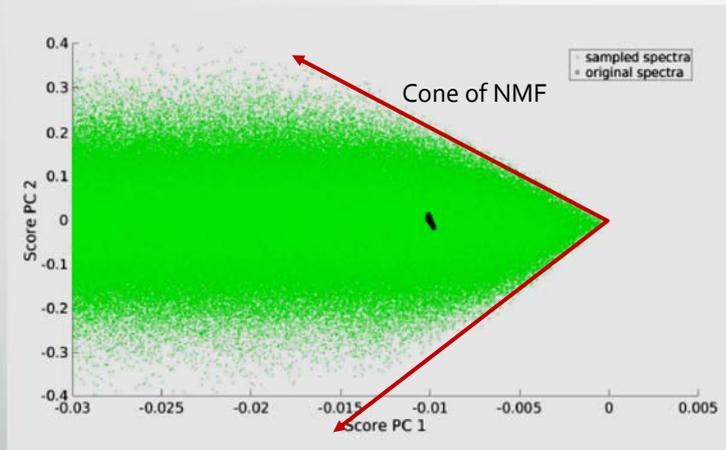
Soft-orthogonality
VCA



Case 3: Non-negative + overlapped

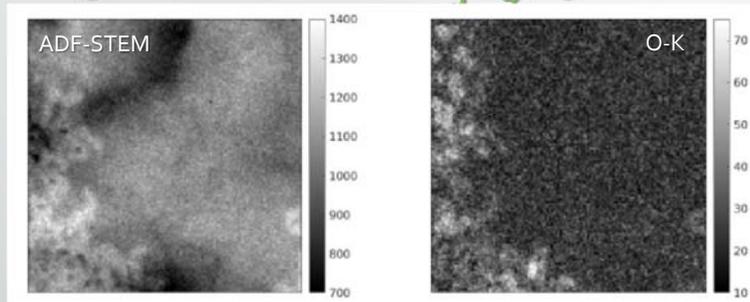
SSS + VCA

Signal Subspace Sampling in NMF (SSS)

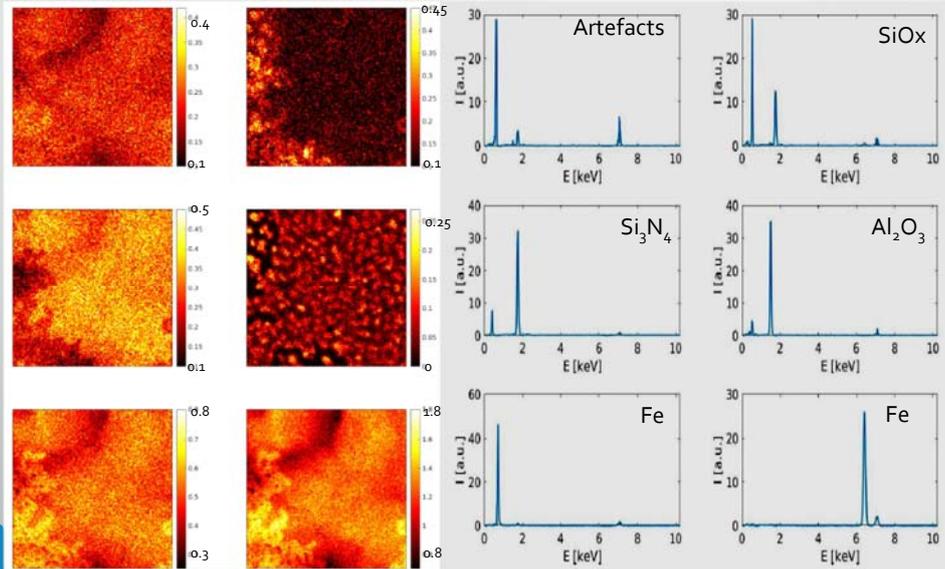


1. Determine the number components by ROB-PCA
2. Select PCs
3. Plot all the linear combinations of PCs under non-negativity constraint
4. Apply VCA

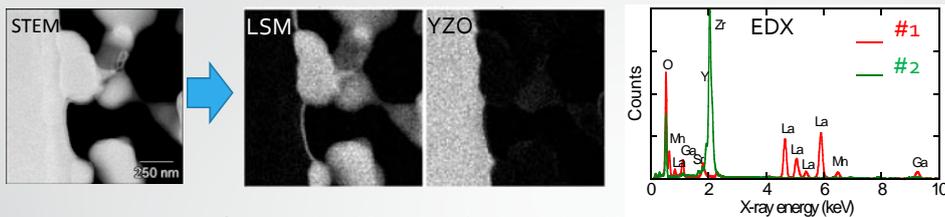
Al(3nm)/Fe(20nm)/Si₃N₄(15nm) film



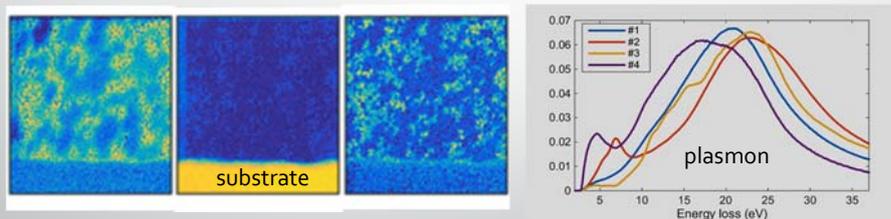
Al(3nm)/Fe(20nm)/Si₃N₄(15nm) film



様々な応用例



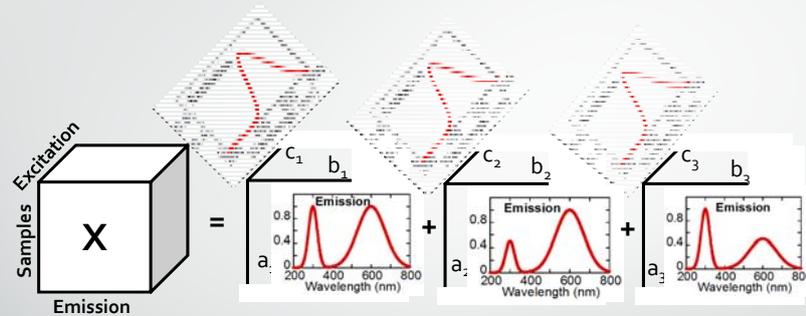
EDX-SI data: 元素マッピング → 相マッピング



EELS-SIによるポリマーブレンドの無染色観察

And many more....

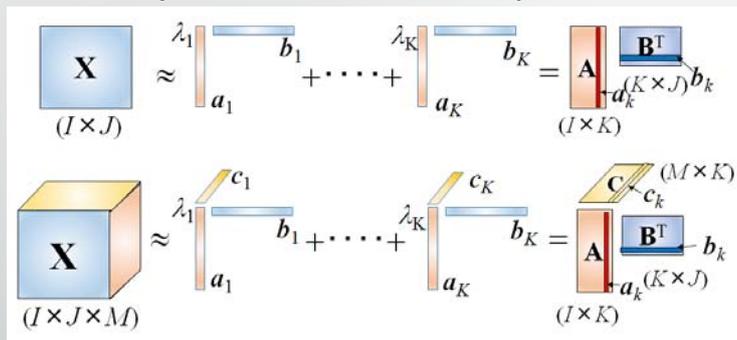
Two-way解析からMulti-wayへ



Tensor Decomposition:

A. Cichocki et al, *IEEE Signal Processing Magazine* **32**, 145 (2015).

A concept of 'Tensor Decomposition'



Tucker Decomposition

Canonical Polyadic Decomposition (CPD)

- テンソル化の利点: ✓コンパクトな表現
 ✓各指標毎に独立した拘束条件設定
 ✓指標間の相関、重み、因果関係の設定または導出

LIB正極材料：Li_{0.21}Ni_{0.7}Mn_{1.64}O_{4-δ}

MICROSCOPY

Microscopy, 2016, 253-262
doi: 10.1093/micro/dfv008
Advance Access Publication Date: 16 March 2016



Article

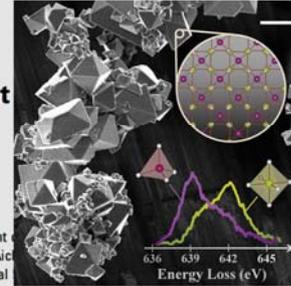
Quantitative analysis of cation mixing and local valence states in LiNi_xMn_{2-x}O₄ using concurrent HARECXS and HARECES measurements

Yu Yamamoto^{1,2,*}, Kunimitsu Kataoka³, Junji Akimoto³, Kazuyoshi Tatsumi⁴, Takashi Kousaka¹, Jun Ohnishi⁵, Teruo Takahashi¹, and Shunsuke Muto⁴

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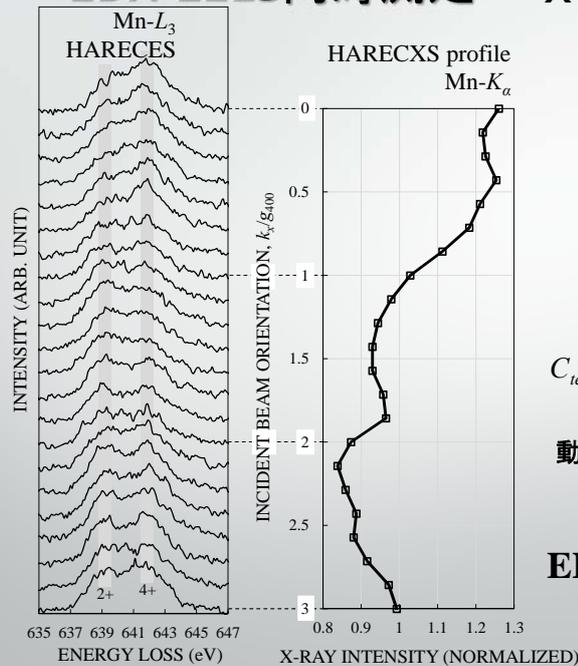
*To whom correspondence should be addressed. E-mail: yuu.yamamoto@scas.co.jp

Received 19 November 2015; Accepted 5 February 2016



EDX-EELS同時測定

$$X = CS^T \times 2$$



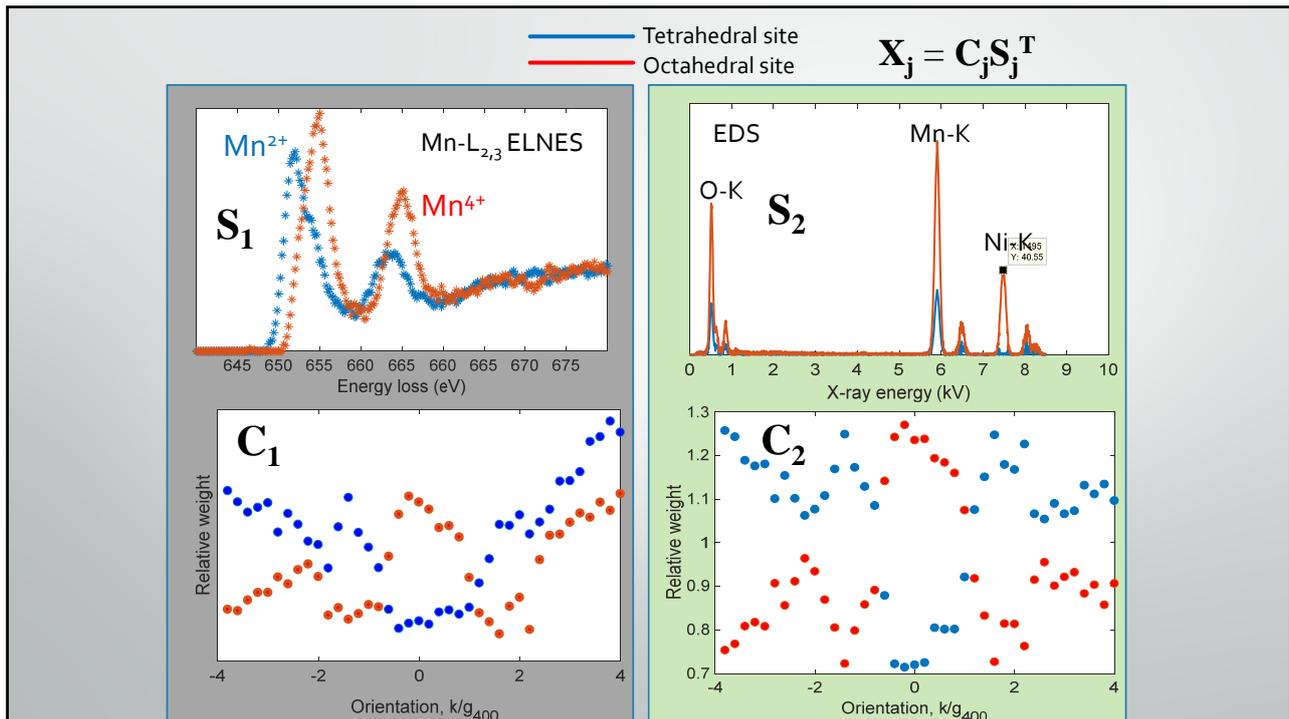
HARECXS

↓
サイト占有率

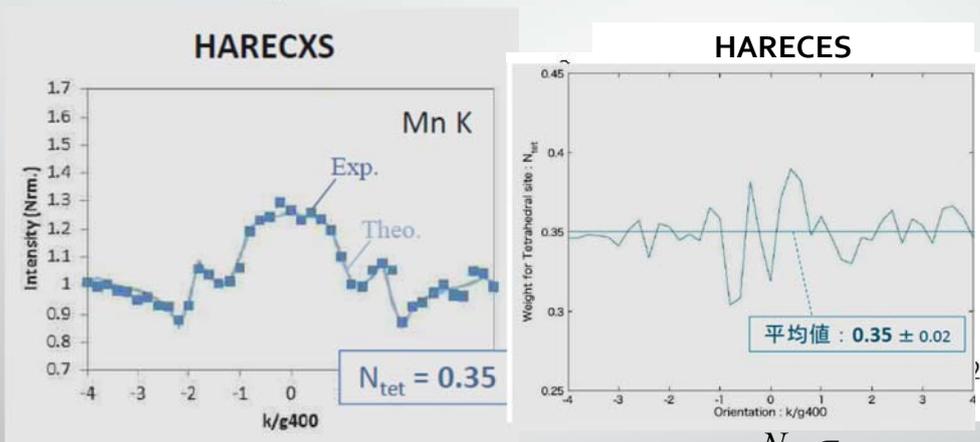
$$C_{tet} = \frac{N_{tet} \sigma_{tet}}{N_{tet} \sigma_{tet} + N_{oct} \sigma_{oct}}$$

↓
動力学電子回折理論計算

↓
ELNESプロファイル

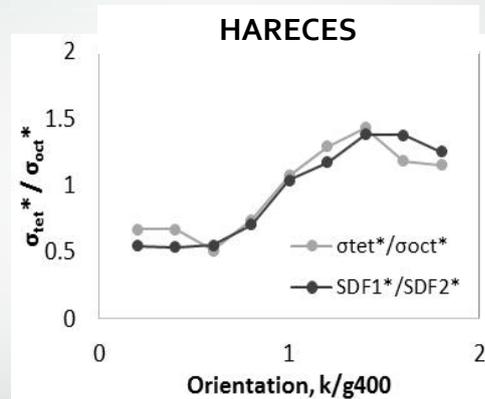
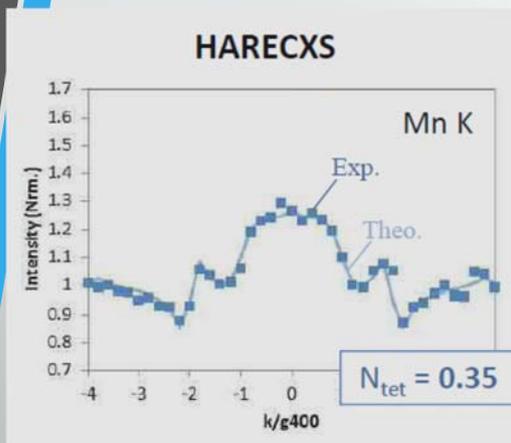


Site occupancies : 定量性確認



$$C_{tet} = \frac{N_{tet} \sigma_{tet}}{N_{tet} \sigma_{tet} + N_{oct} \sigma_{oct}}$$

Site occupancies : 定量性確認



$$C_{tet} = \frac{N_{tet} \sigma_{tet}}{N_{tet} \sigma_{tet} + N_{oct} \sigma_{oct}}$$

まとめ : Hyperspectral Image Analysisの進展

➤ Two-way解析 : NMF

解の唯一性問題の解決

①ソフト直交性の導入

Shiga et al, *Ultramicroscopy*, **170** (2016) 43-59.

②SSS+VCAによる強く重畳した場合の分解

J. Spiegelberg et al, *Ultramicroscopy*, **submitted**.

➤ Two-way からMulti-way解析へ

SDFによる複数分光データの取り扱い

装置に左右されない
高度に洗練された新しい分析技術の確立

Machine learning << Human learning

Collaborators

- Dr. Motoki Shiga (Gifu Univ., Japan)
- Dr. Masahiro Ohtsuka (Nagoya Univ., Japan)
- Jakob Spiegelberg (Uppsala Univ., Sweden)
- Dr. Jan Ruzs (Uppsala Univ., Sweden)



Dr. M. Shiga



Dr. M. Ohtsuka



J. Spiegelberg



Dr. J. Ruzs

Thank you for your kind attention!