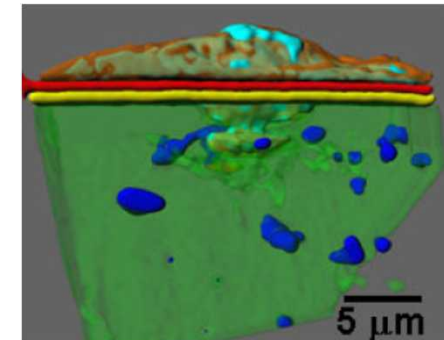
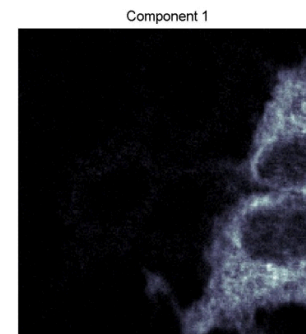
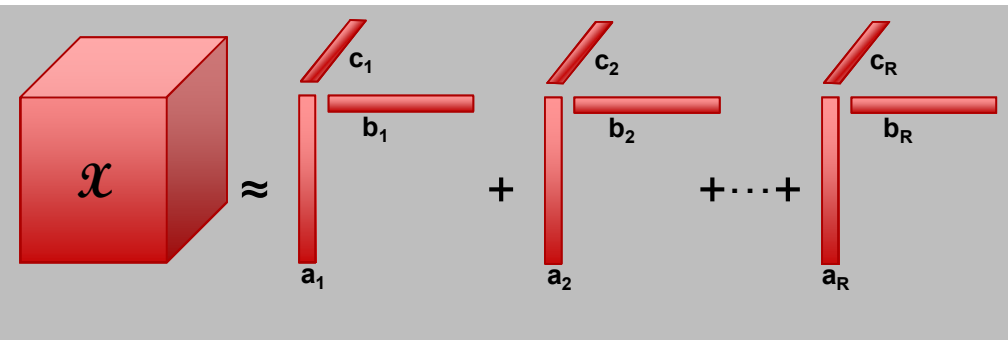


Exceptional service in the national interest



Multivariate Analysis: A Tool for Turning Data to Information

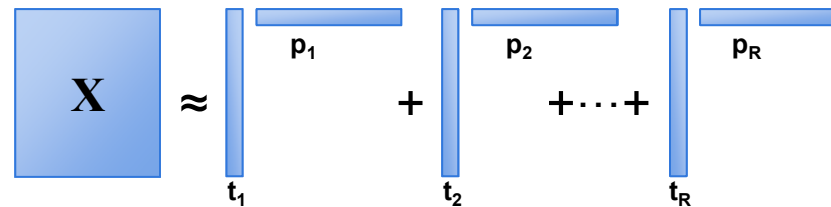
Mark Van Benthem

Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, NM

Motivation

- Multivariate analysis can reduce the time to analyze and interpret data
 - Reducing data dimensionality is the key to extracting the greatest amount of information from laboratory data
- Using the right tools in preprocessing and optimized multivariate tools is a boon to the researcher
 - Using appropriate data scaling for the nature of the data variance and the assumptions of the analytical tool
 - Optimal scaling for Poisson-distributed data
 - Fast and mathematically rigorous algorithms
 - Fast-combinatorial nonnegative least squares
 - Rigorous equality constrained least squares

Two-Way Analysis Methods



- Principal Component Analysis (PCA)
- Given a matrix containing data, D , as a first step in many analyses we want principal components

$$D \cong TP^T$$

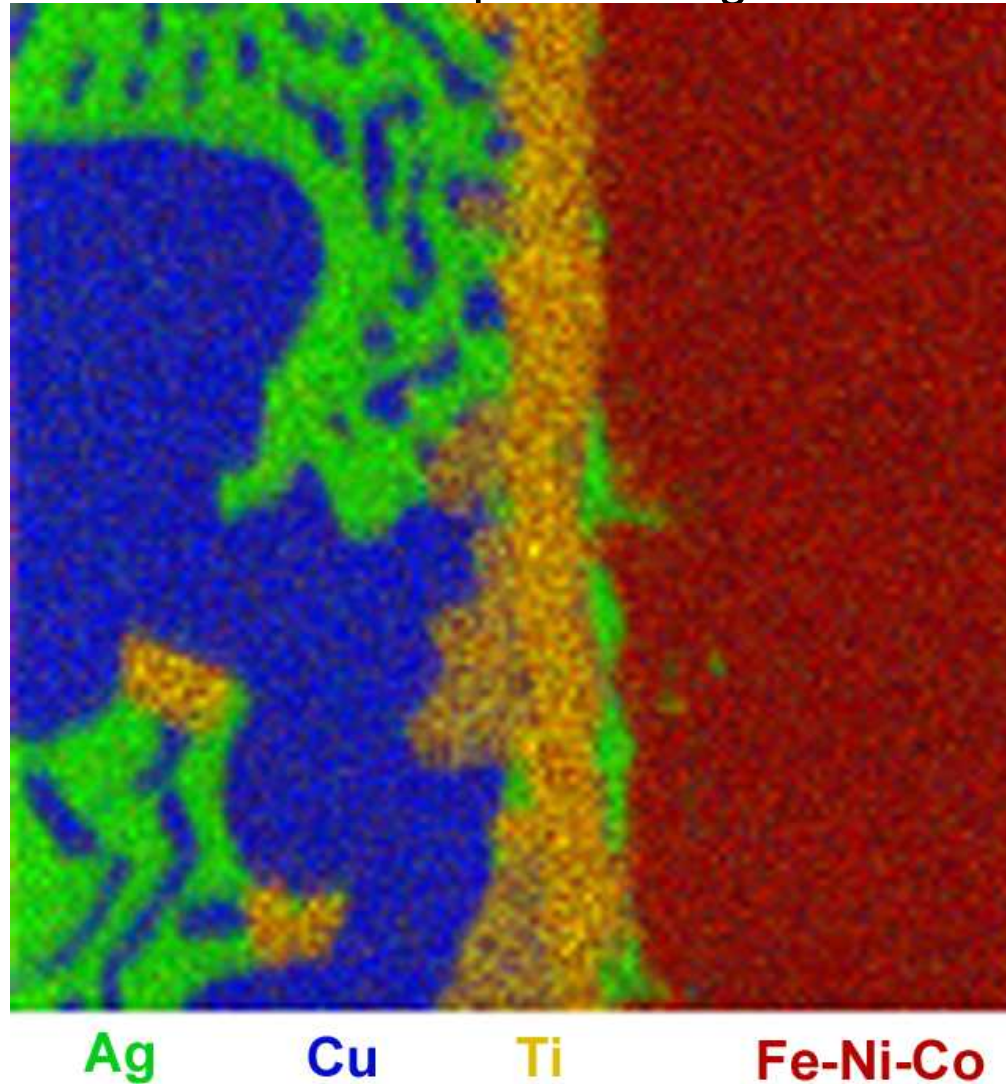
- Such that T and P are an orthogonal basis sets, that is a reduced dimensional representation of D , with ordered maximized variance.
 - T is orthogonal (scores); P is orthonormal (loadings).
- Optimal Scaling-Scale D using the column and row space means

$$\tilde{D} = GDH$$

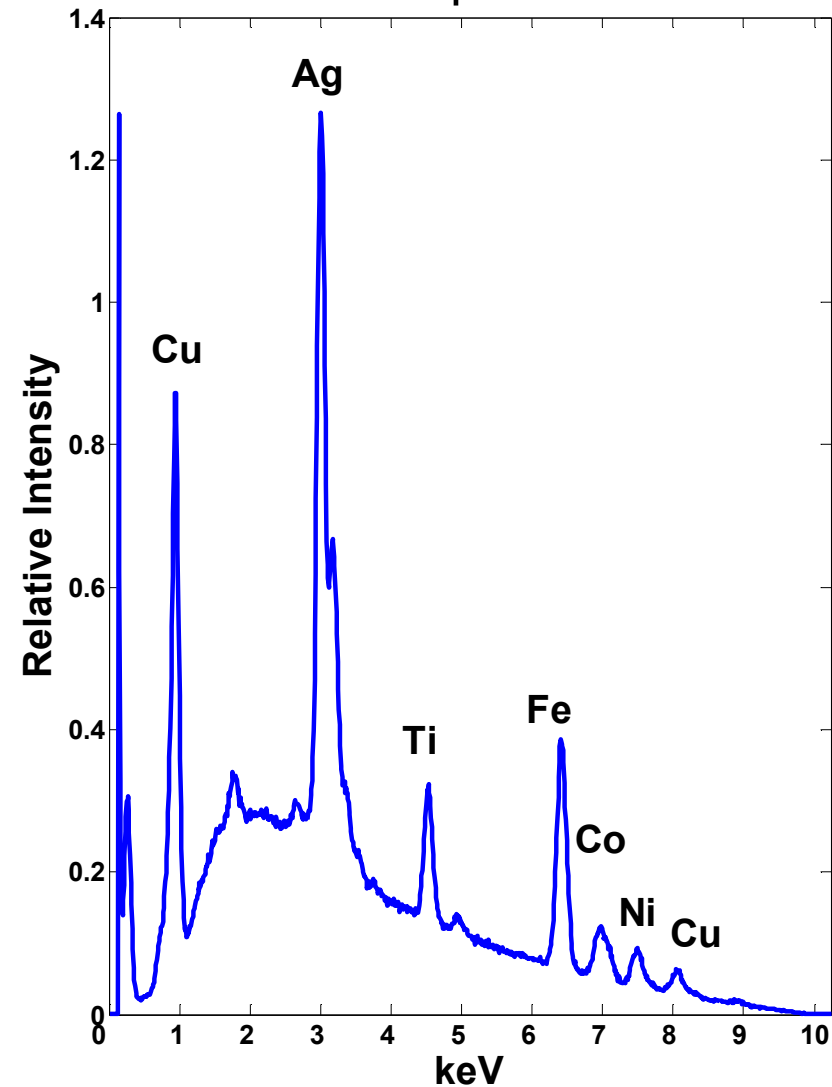
- Multivariate Curve Resolution (MCR)
 - Impose constraints on solution space
 - Alternating least squares employing constraints

An Example: Energy Dispersive X-ray Analysis of a Braze Interface

RGB Composite Image

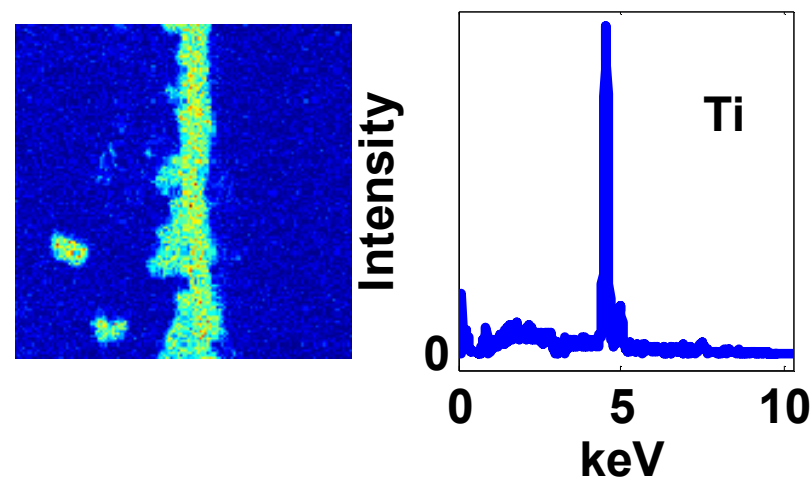
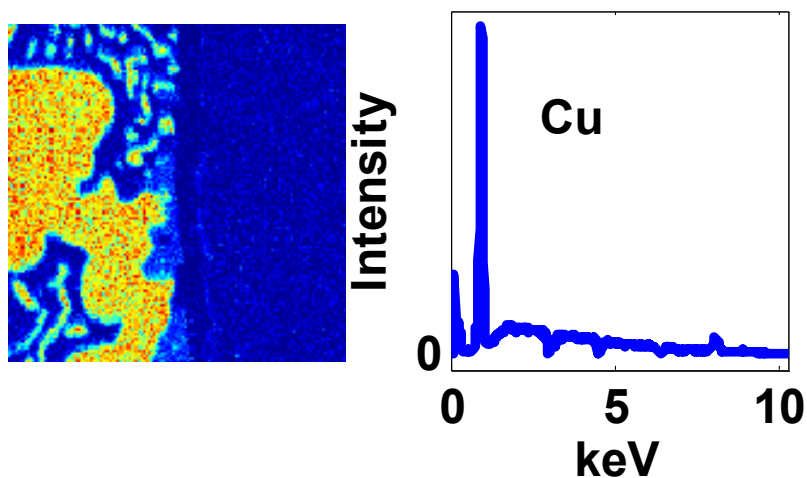
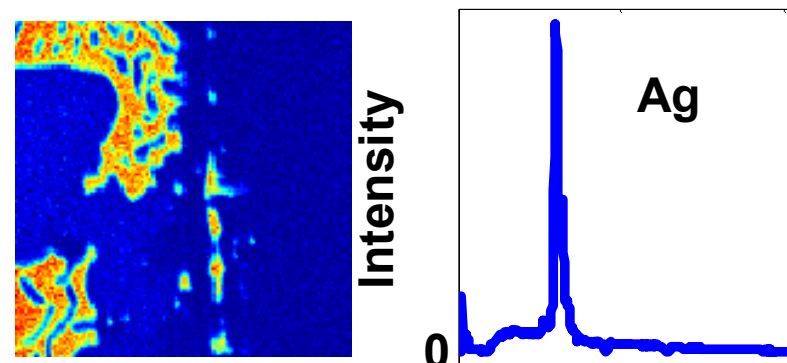
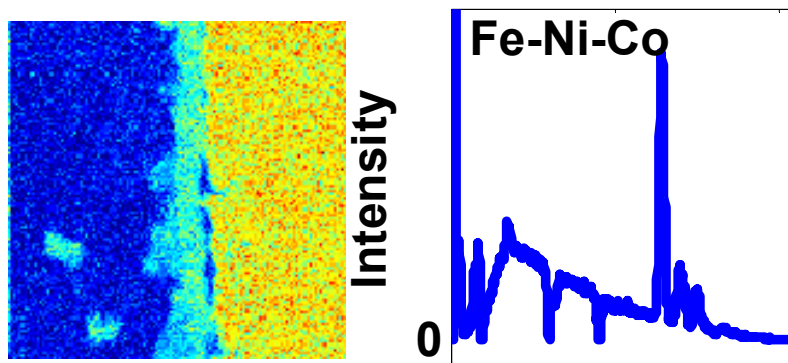


Mean Spectrum



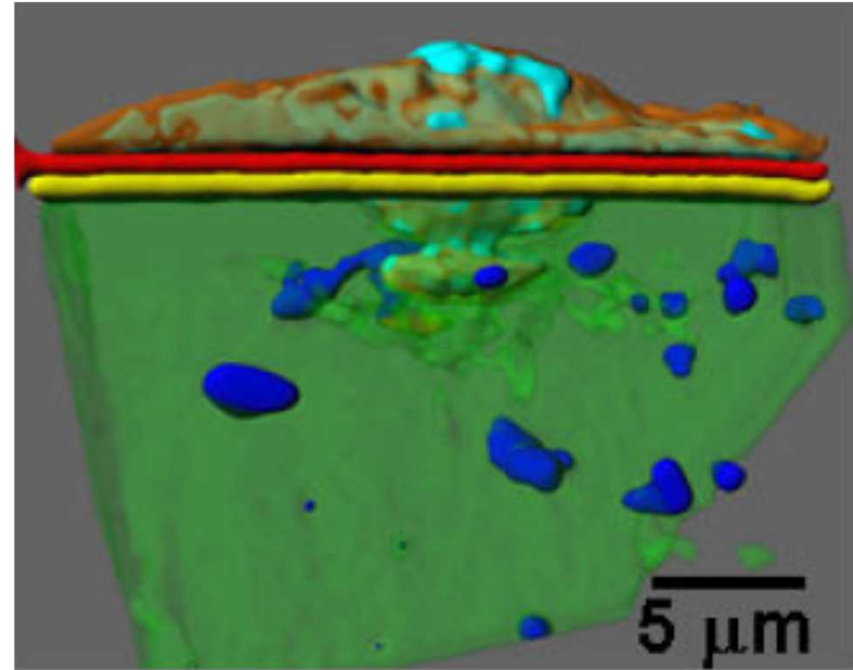
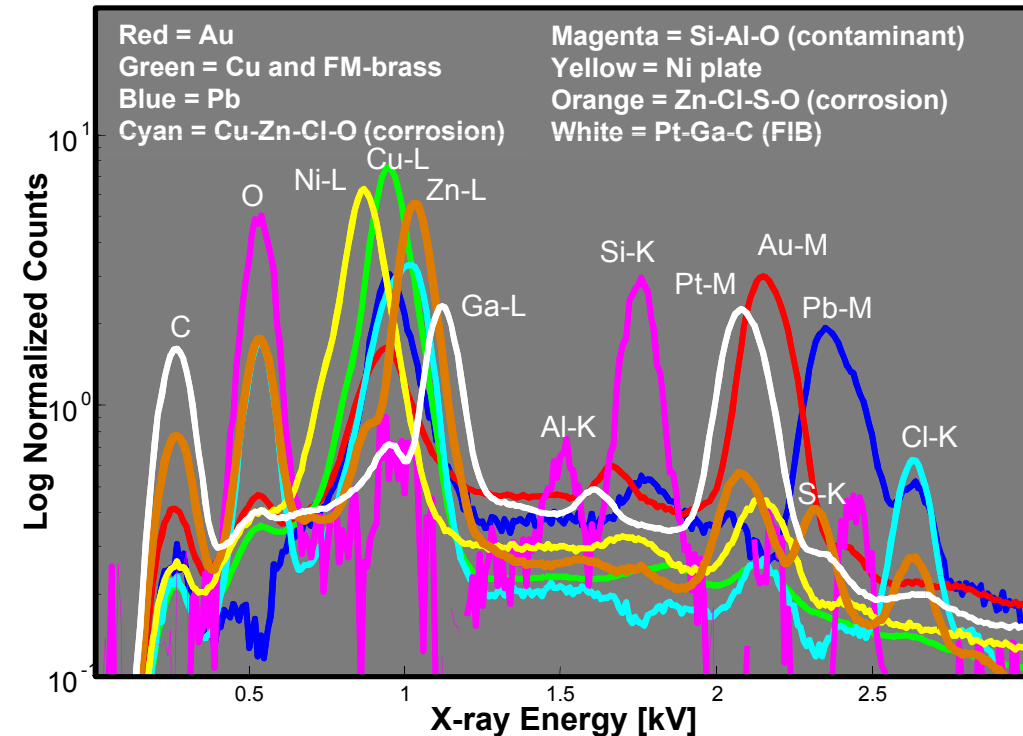
MCR-ALS

MCR-ALS with non-negativity constraints
Energy Dispersive X-ray Analysis of a Braze Interface



MVA of FIB/SEM/EDXS

Tomographic Spectral Imaging (TSI)



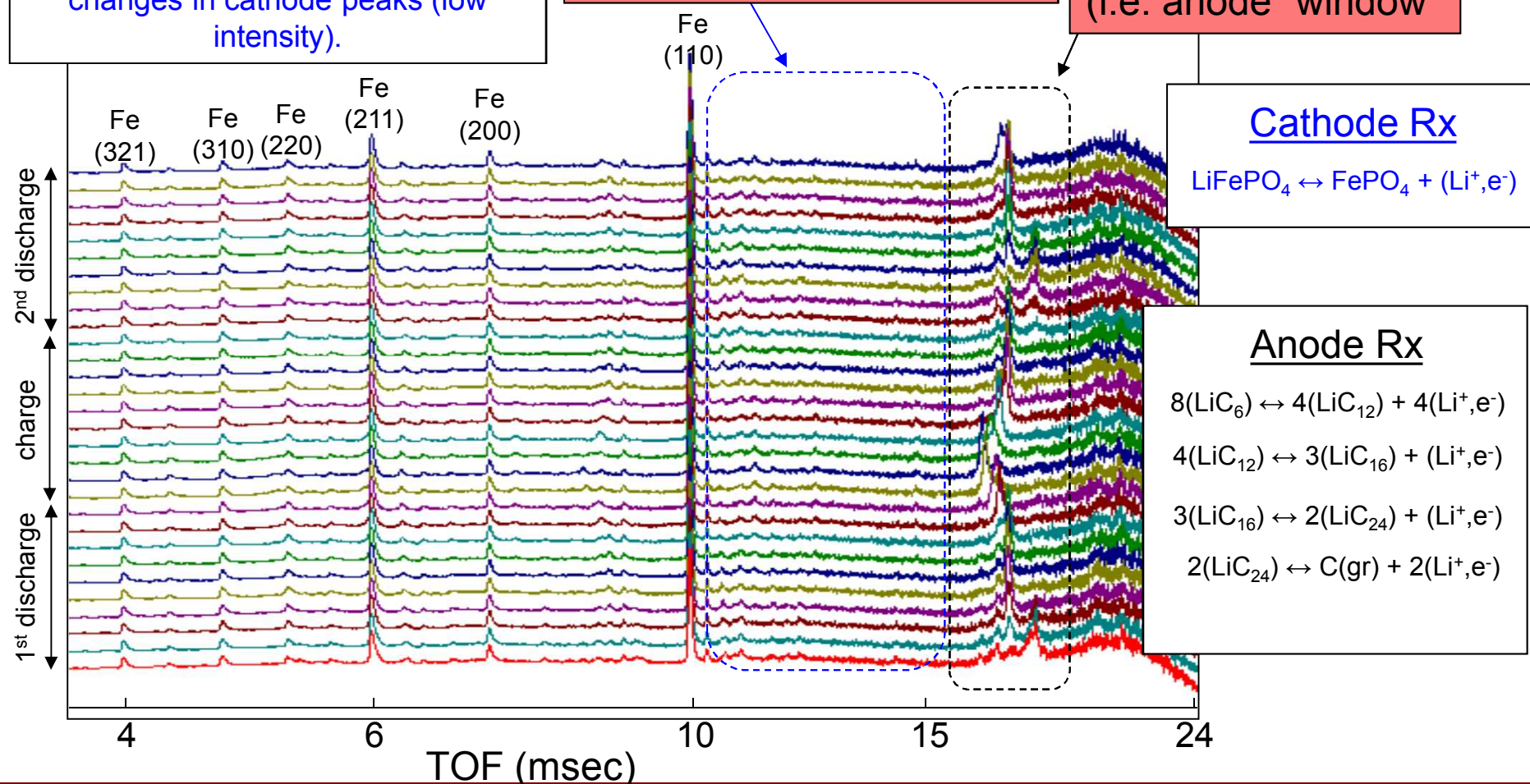
Spectral shapes from the factor analysis of the entire TSI (left). Note the significant pathological overlap of the X-ray lines which SNL-developed Automated eXpert Spectral Image Analysis (AXSIA) has unmixed. Overlay of the component images corresponding to their respective spectral shapes (right). The Cu-brass component (green) is rendered translucently so that internal porosity can be visualized.

Use neutron diffraction to monitor battery in-situ (during cycling).

Changes in anode were immediately observed in neutron diffraction raw data. It was hard to see changes in cathode peaks (low intensity).

Cathode information is buried deep in the noise in the ~10 -16 msec range (i.e. cathode "window")

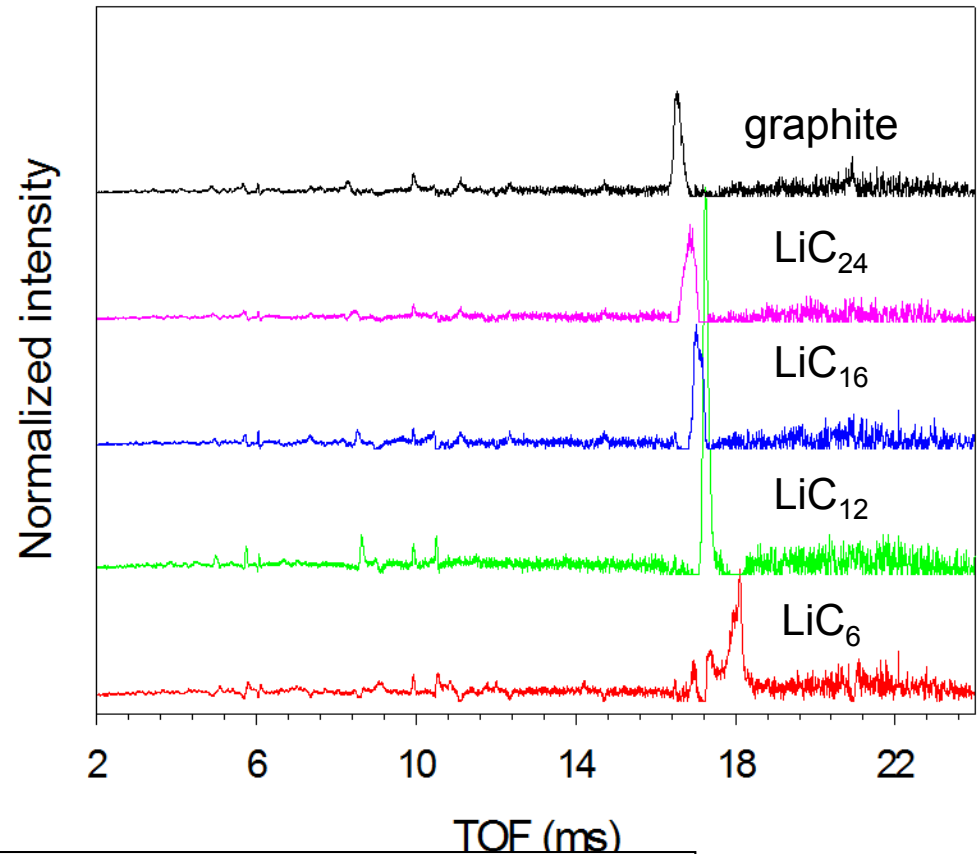
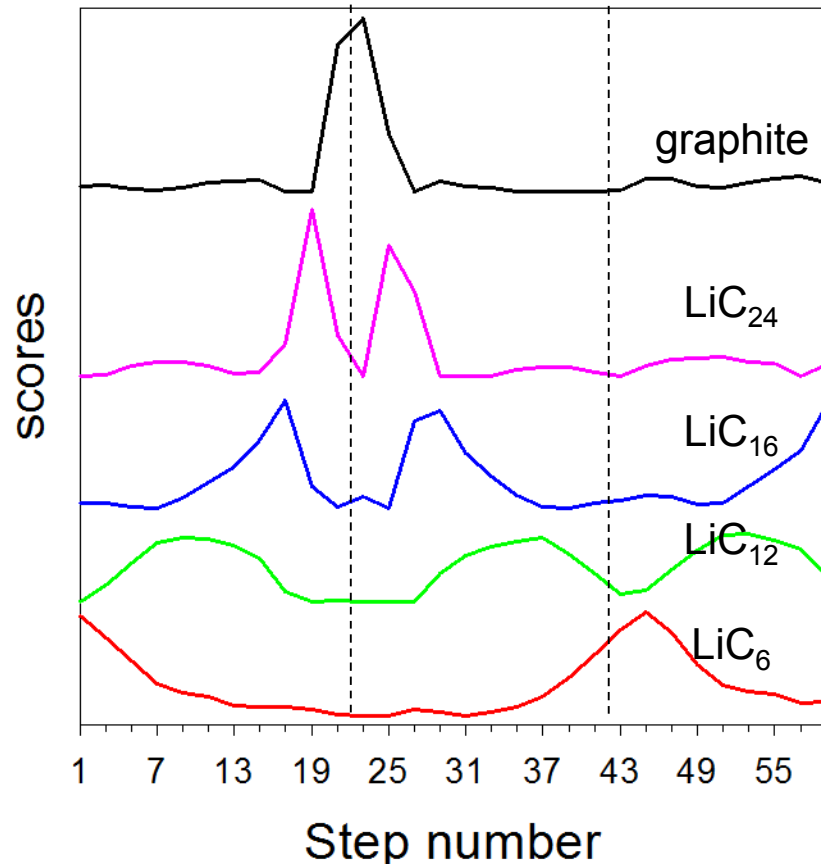
16-20 msec range is sensitive to anode (i.e. anode "window")



- PCA with full histograms (150° banks) yielded 6 components.

- Inert component representing average pattern
- 5 components which can be assigned to various stagings of LiC_x

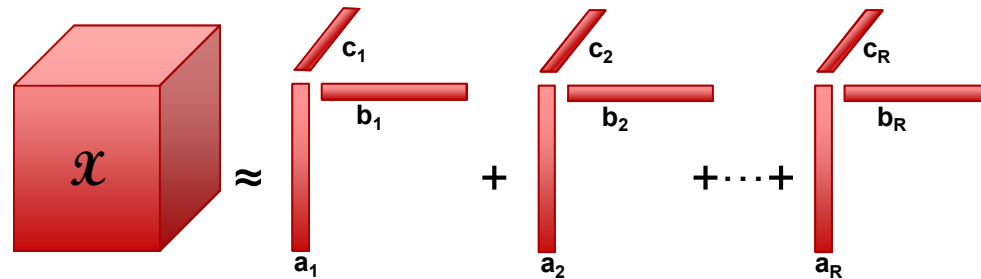
← discharge → ← charge → ← discharge →



Anode staging tracks well with battery cycling

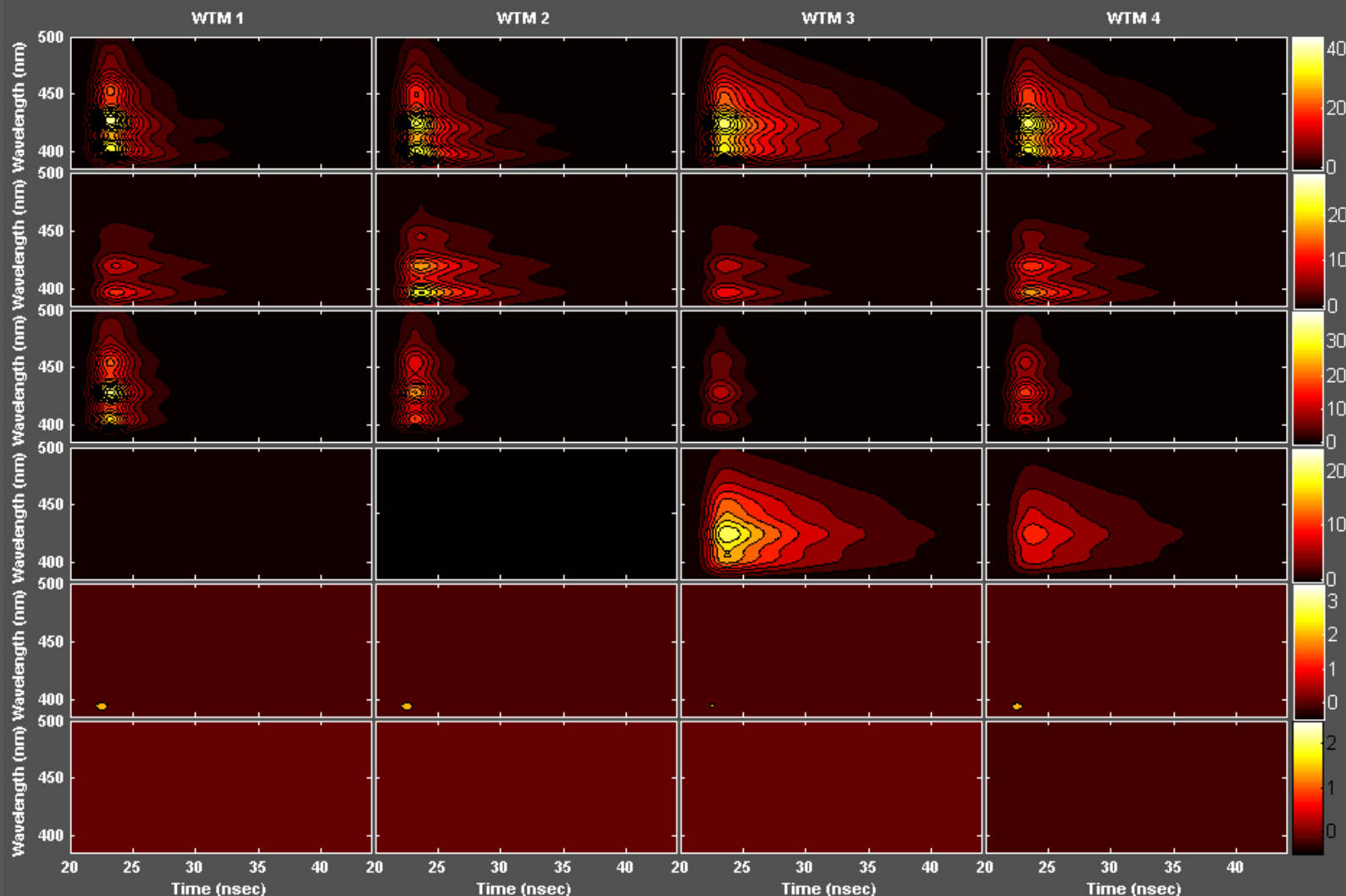
Three-Way Analysis Methods

Tensor Factorization

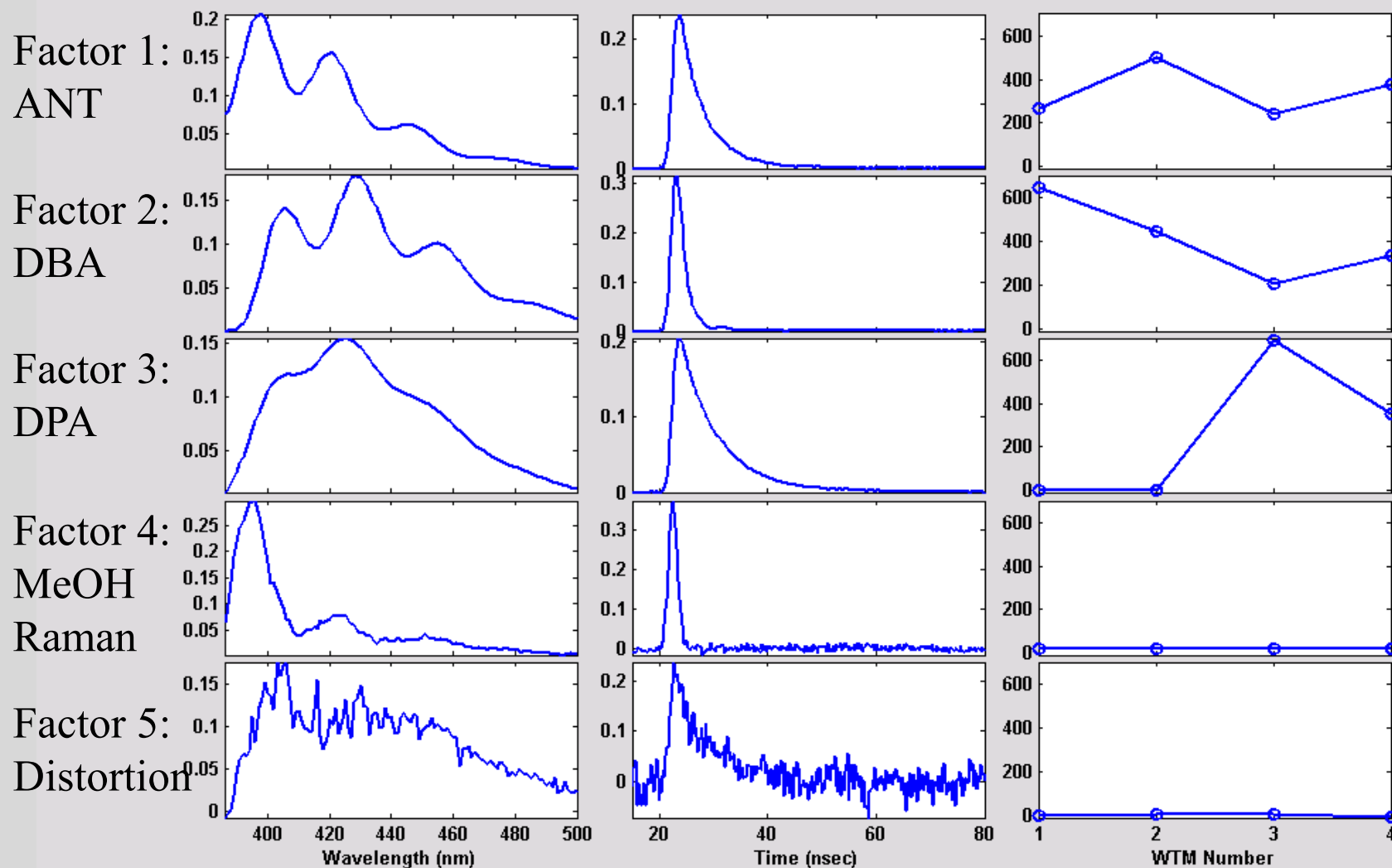


- Tensor factorizations of multi-way data
 - Parallel factor analysis (PARAFAC)
 - Nonnegative tensor factorization (NTF)
 - Similar in idea to least squares matrix techniques: principal component analysis (PCA), singular value decomposition (SVD), multivariate curve resolution (MCR)
- When applied to a data array, data are modeled as a mixture of factors, each with its own triad of signature factors

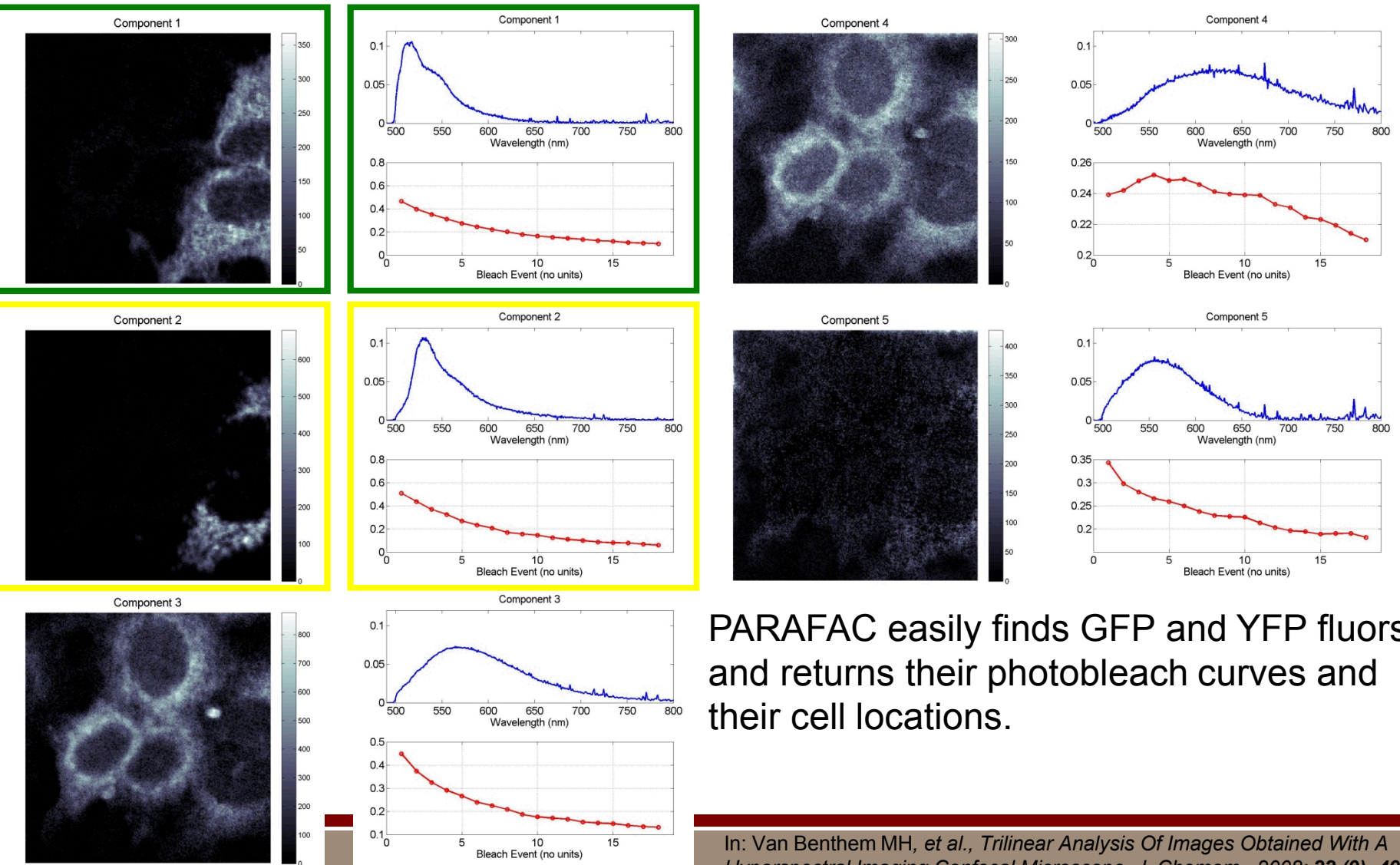
Wavelength-Time Matrix Data and PARAFAC Pure Component WTMs



PARAFAC Factors



GFP-YFP-AF PARAFAC Model



Acknowledgments

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Photos placed in
horizontal position
with even amount
of white space
between photos
and header

Photos placed in horizontal
position
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between photos and header

Backup Slides



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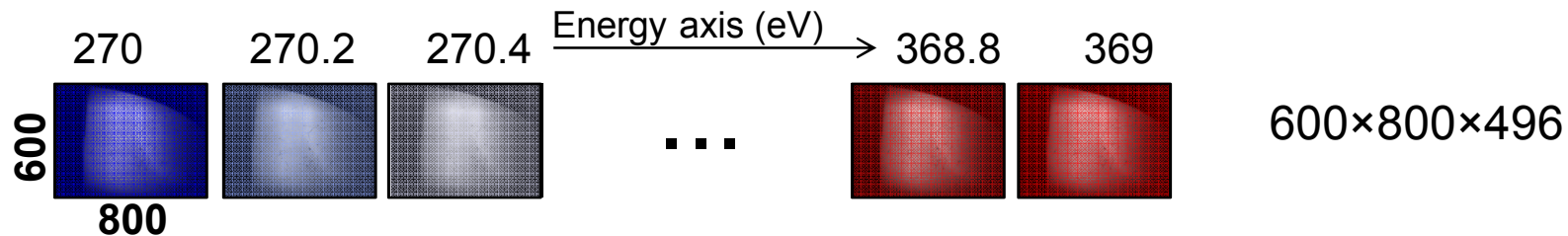
**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY**



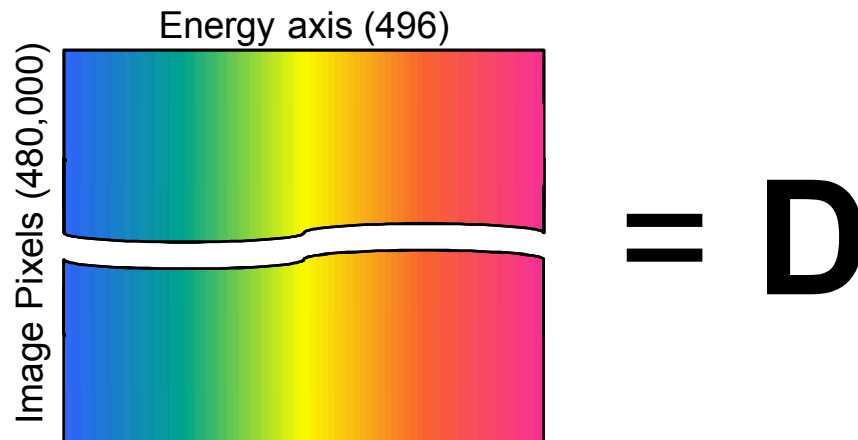
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Global Analysis: NEXAFS Data Arrays Sandia National Laboratories

- Consider a collection of Imaging NEXAFS data



- These data can be reorganized as a matrix by stringing out the images as a vector of pixels



Total Spectrum Fit

