



**NIST** } NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF  
STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

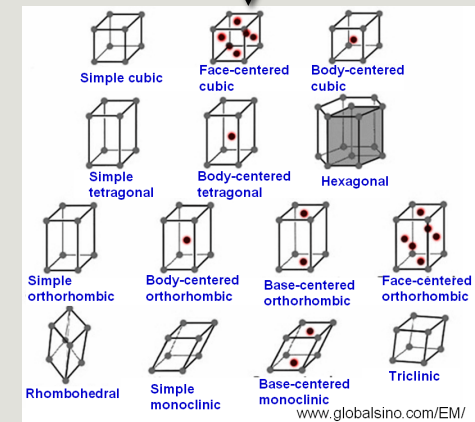
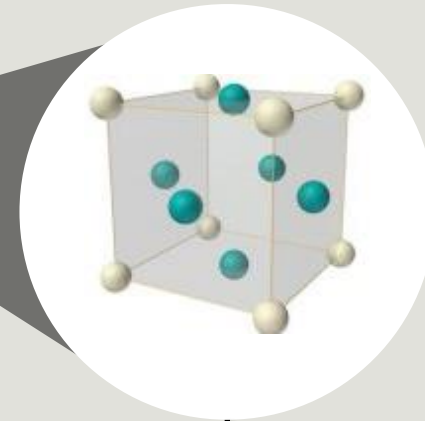
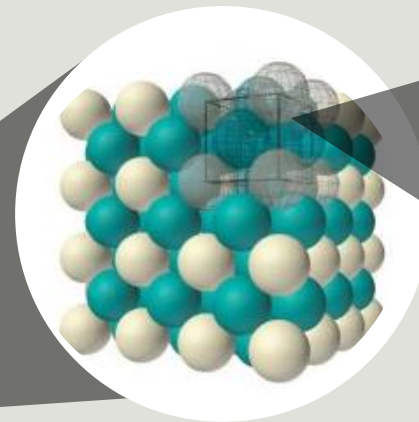
# Classifying Crystal Structure using Deep Learning

---

EDWARD FRIEDMAN, WHEATON HIGH SCHOOL, SILVER SPRING MD

MENTOR: WILLIAM RATCLIFF

# Crystallography



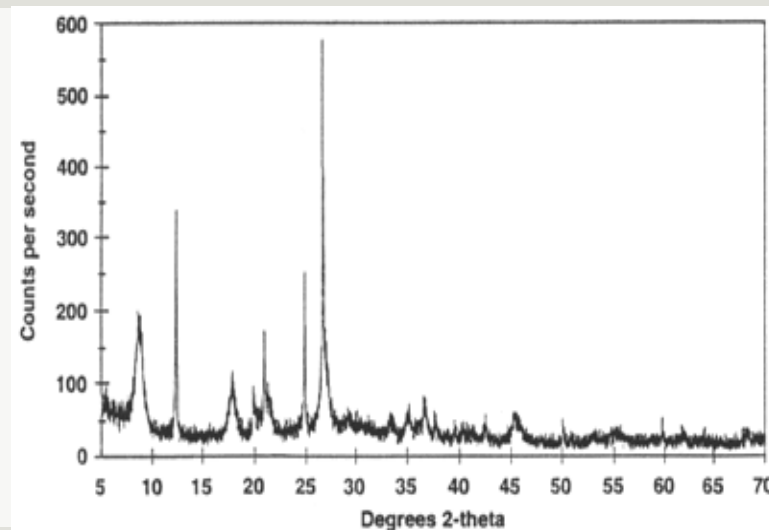
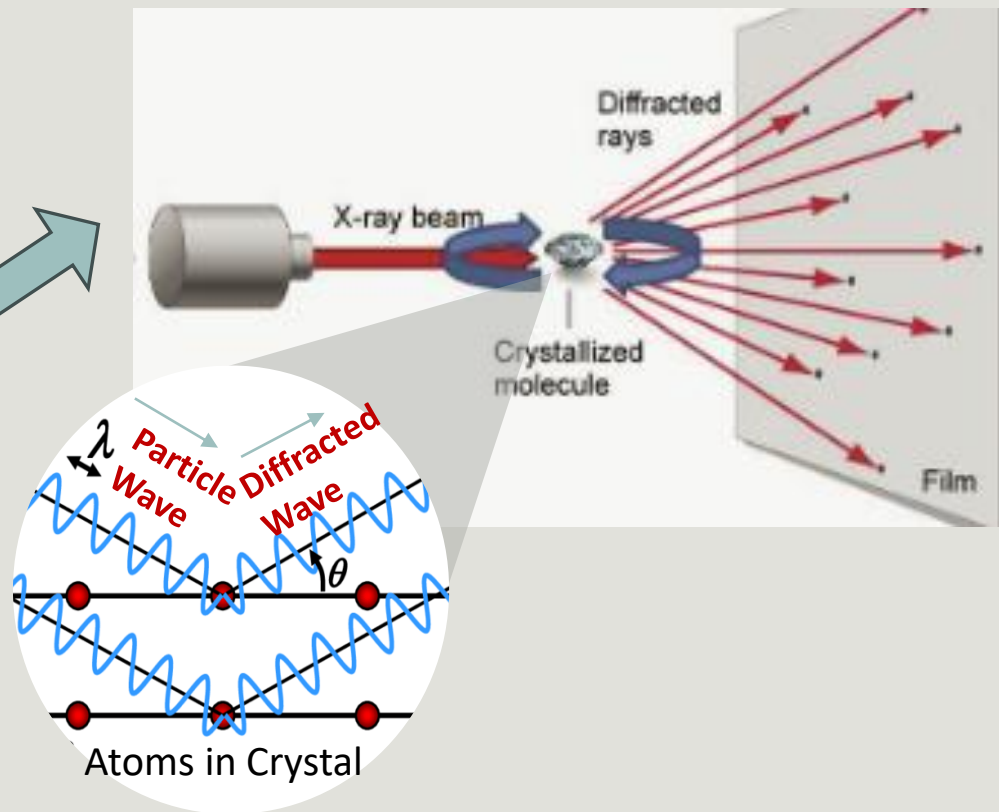
# Powder Diffraction



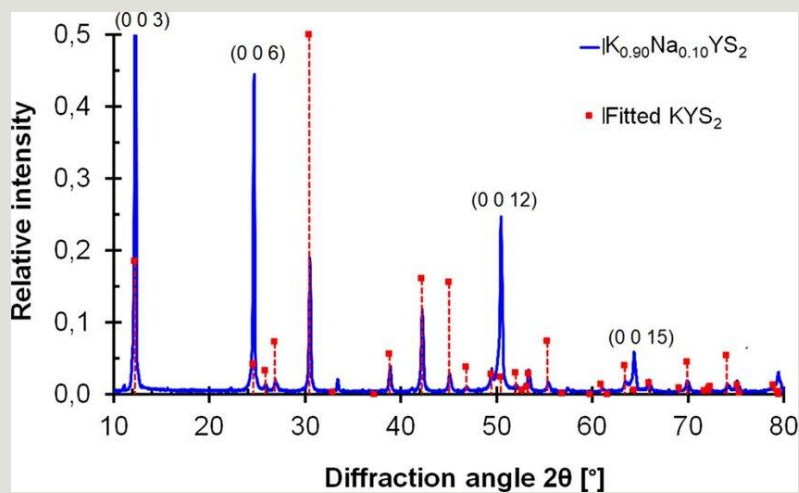
Unknown Power of Crystals

**IN:** Neutron beams

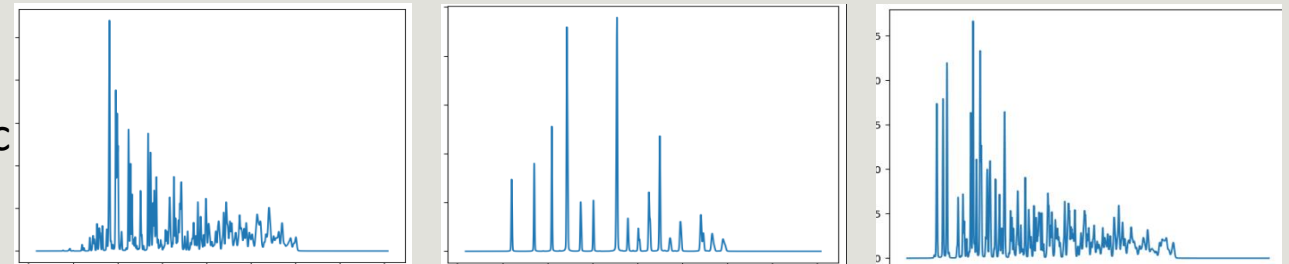
**Out:** Particle intensities at each angle



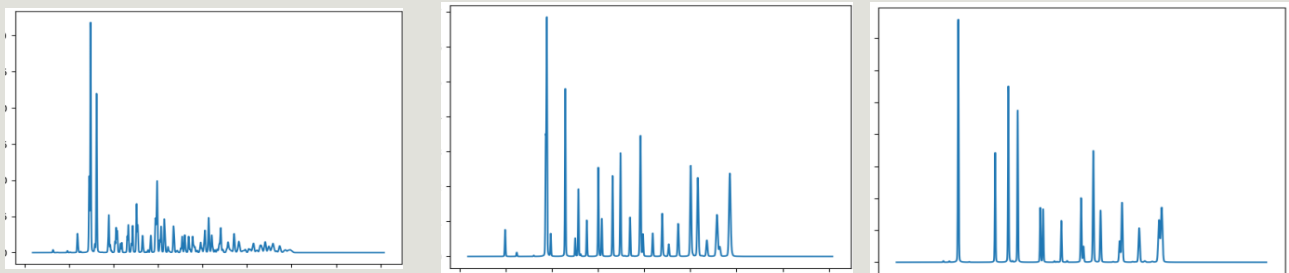
# Classification and Analysis: The Hard Part



3 examples of P-Orthorhombic crystals

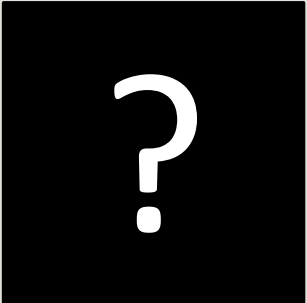


3 examples of I-Tetragonal crystals

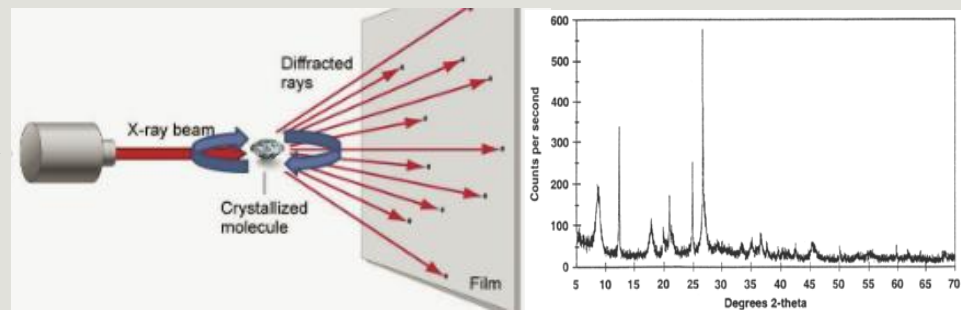


# The Goal

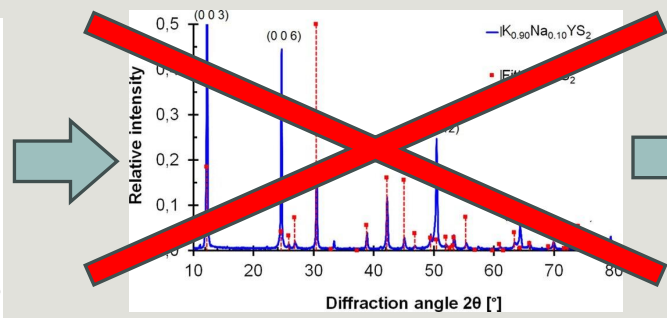
Unknown Crystal Structure



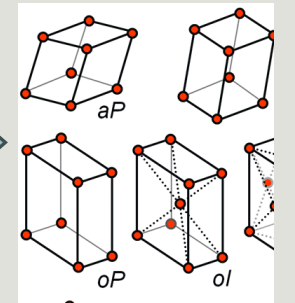
Diffraction Experiments



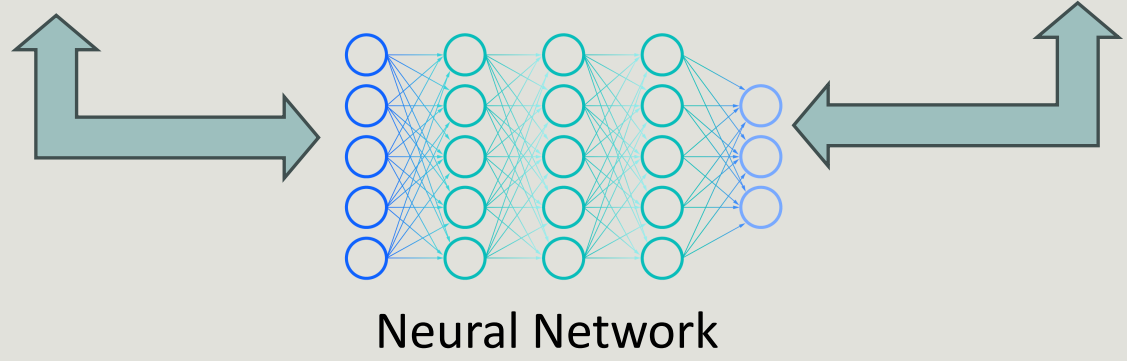
Indexing/Classification



Bravais lattice & Space Group



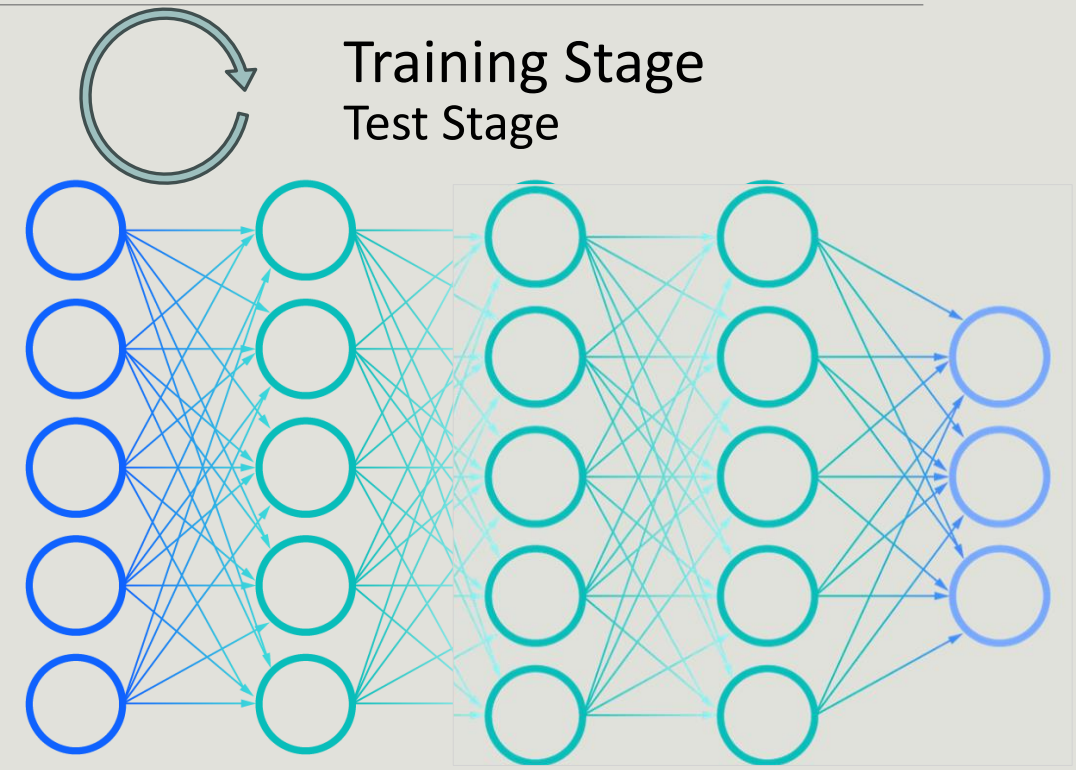
Why Deep Learning??!



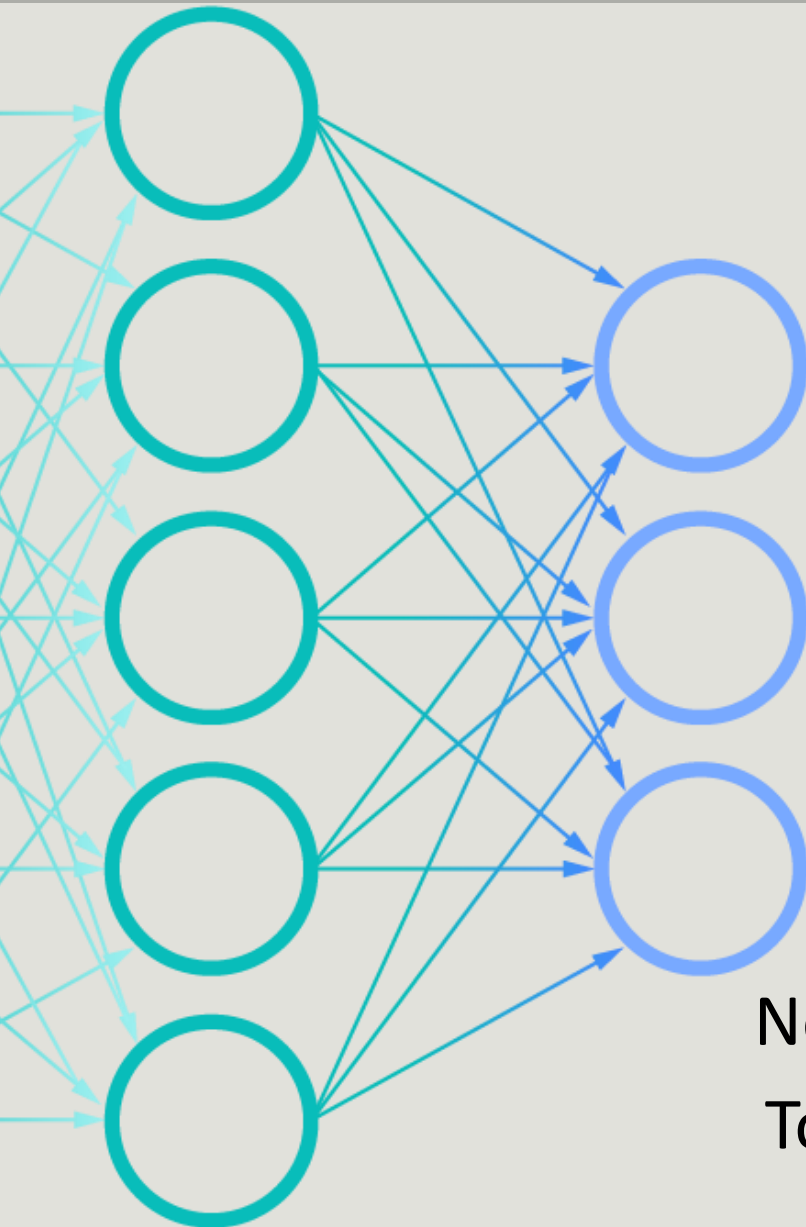
# Deep Learning and Neural Networks(NN)



Training = Homework,  
Testing = Exam





1 epoch = 1 pass through dataset  
How? Really good math



# What do we get?



[  %,  % ]  $(\sum \%_n) = 1$

[0.88, 0.12]

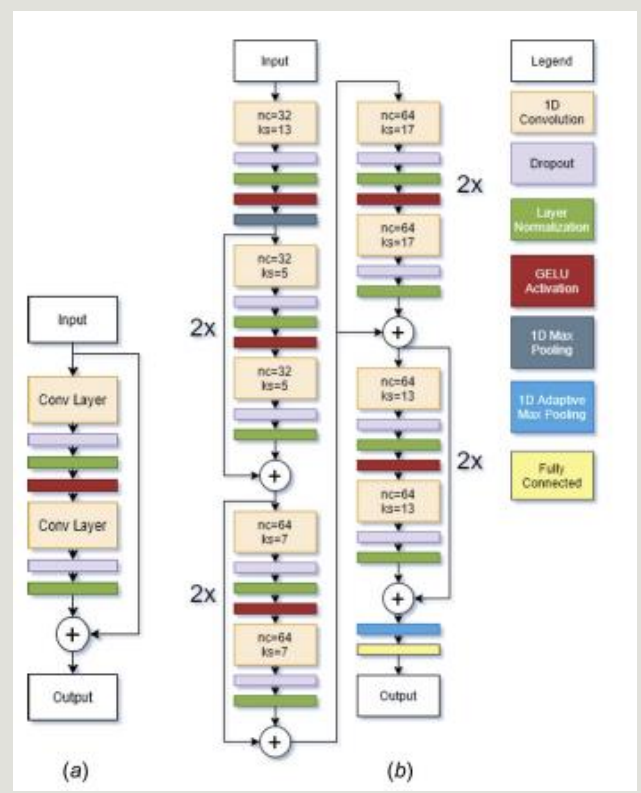


Normal/Top 1 Accuracy: If label is highest model prediction

Top 3 Accuracy: If Label among top 3 model predictions

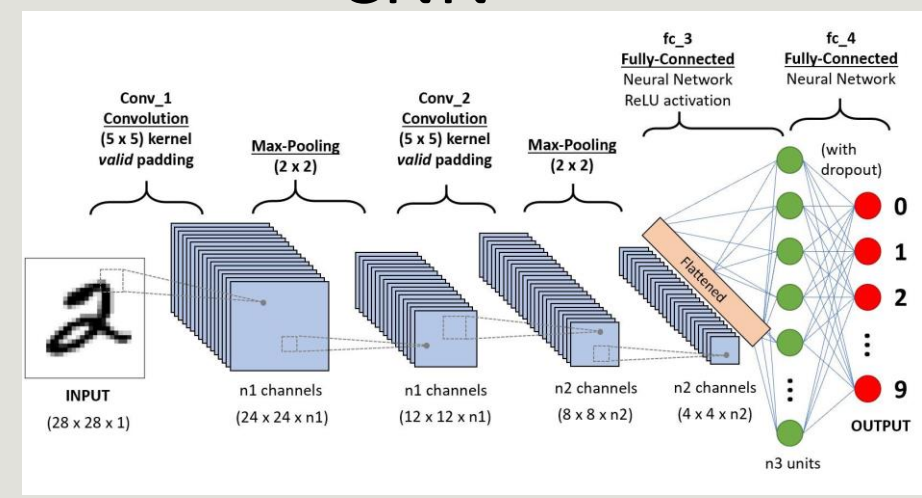
# Methodology

## ResNet CNN

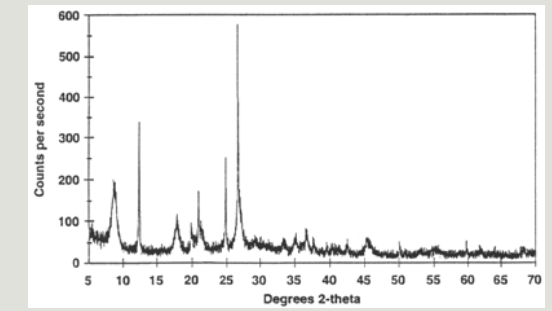


(Lolla et al., 2021)

## CNN



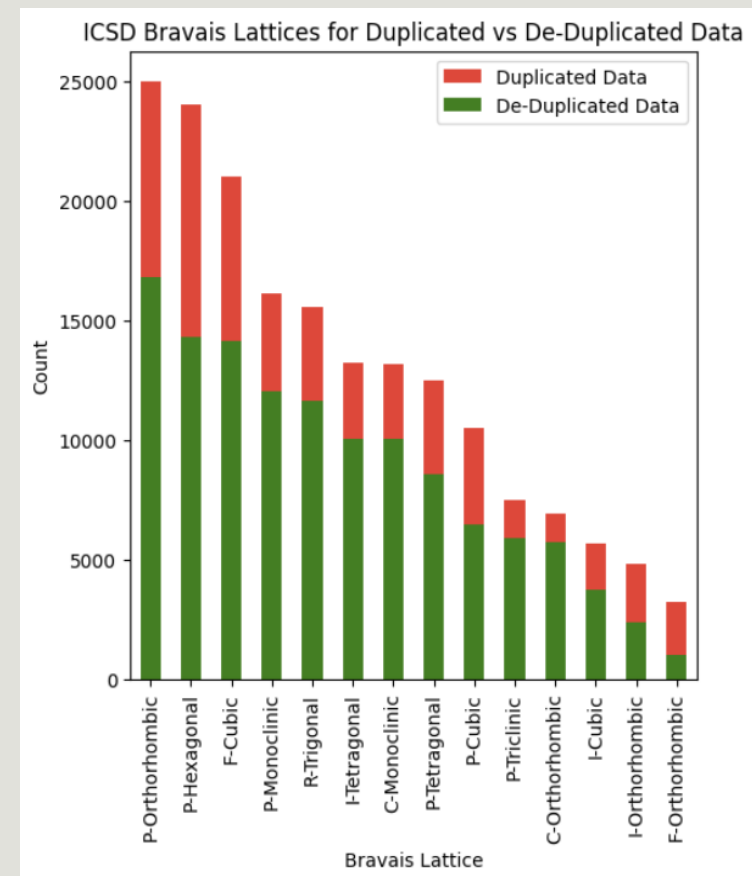
180k Set



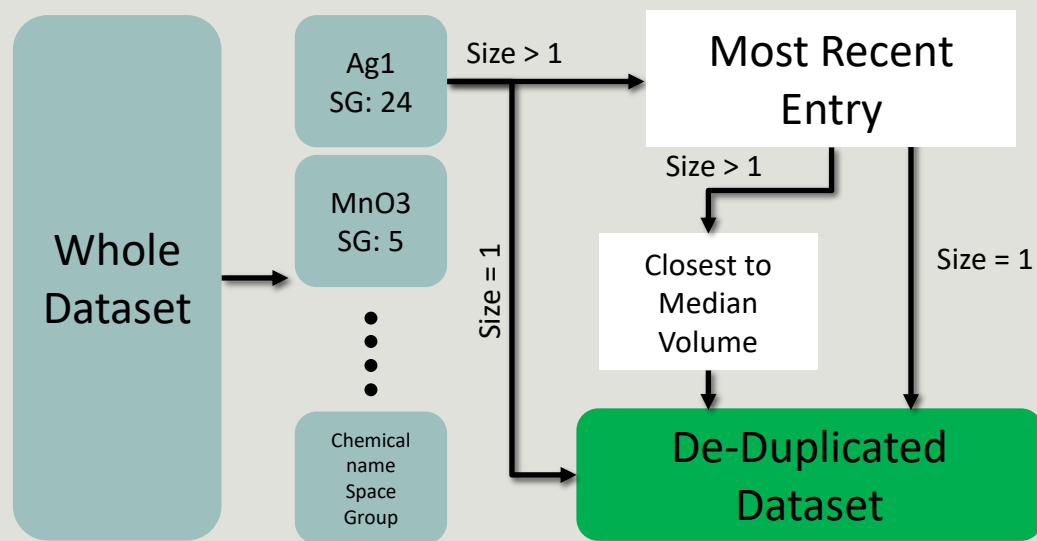


# De-Duplicating

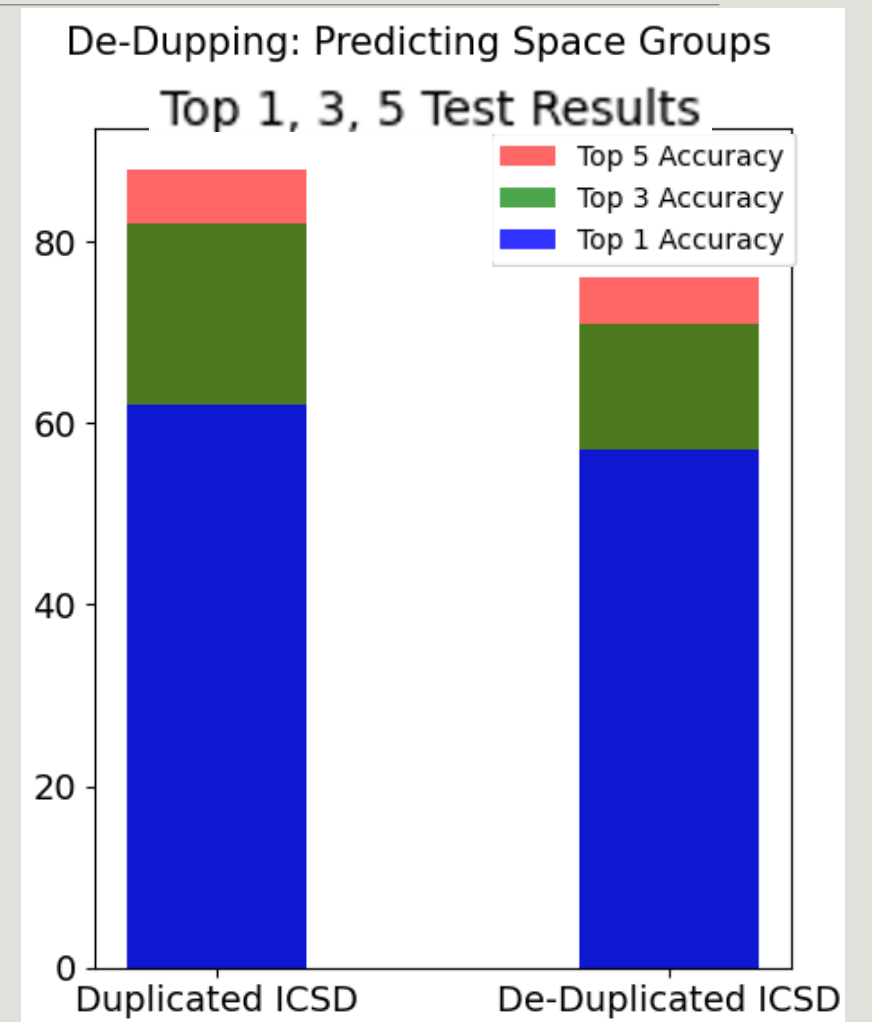
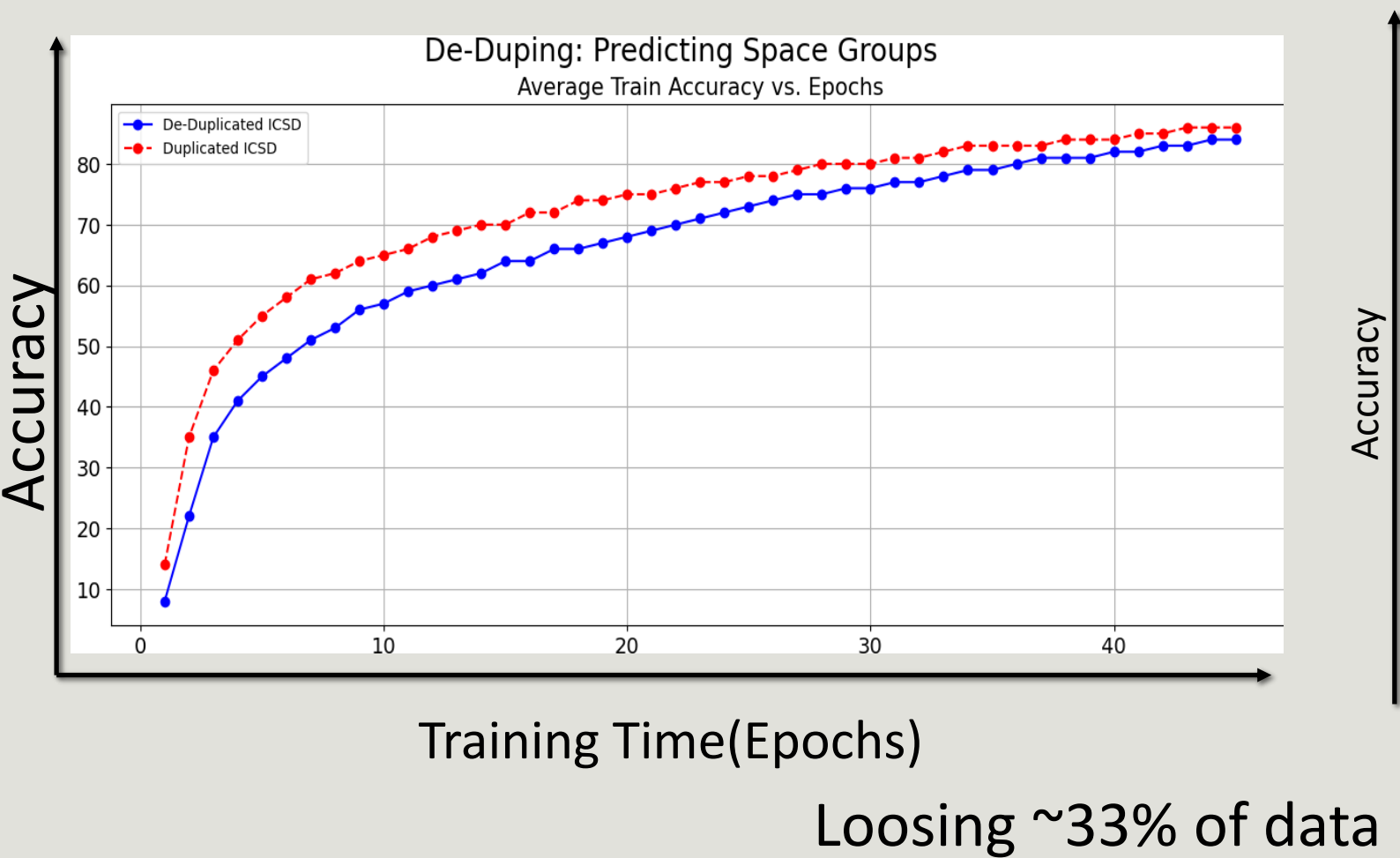
Chemical Name	PubYear	Space Group										
Ag0.02Cu1.98S3Si1	155130	2006 4/1/2007	monoclinic	9	6.3405	11.257	6.2812	90	107.464	90	427.66	
Ag0.02Li0.98	58311	1969 4/1/2004	cubic	229	3.4913	3.4913	3.4913	90	90	90	42.56	
Ag0.034In0.037Sb0.764Te0.165	94288	2001 #####	hexagonal	166	4.347	4.347	11.2415	90	90	120	183.96	
Ag0.034In0.037Sb0.764Te0.165	94289	2001 #####	hexagonal	166	4.3553	4.3553	11.276	90	90	120	185.23	
Ag0.034In0.037Sb0.764Te0.165	94290	2001 #####	hexagonal	166	4.3696	4.3696	11.5759	90	90	120	191.41	
Ag0.034In0.037Sb0.764Te0.165	94291	2001 #####	hexagonal	166	4.3747	4.3747	5.8087	90	90	120	96.27	
Ag0.034In0.037Sb0.764Te0.165	426574	2013 2/1/2014	hexagonal	166	4.338	4.338	11.004	90	90	120	179.33	
Ag0.034In0.037Sb0.764Te0.165	426575	2013 2/1/2014	hexagonal	166	4.3032	4.3032	11.2623	90	90	120	180.61	
Ag0.03Cd0.98SO1	29297	1960 1/1/1980	cubic	225	4.69385	4.69385	4.69385	90	90	90	103.42	
Ag0.03Mg0.97	58325	1950 4/1/2004	hexagonal	194	3.1936	3.1936	5.1769	90	90	120	45.73	
Ag0.04Cu3.96	604103	1993 8/1/2008	cubic	225	3.62	3.62	3.62	90	90	90	47.44	



Lost ~33% of data (~180k -> ~120k)

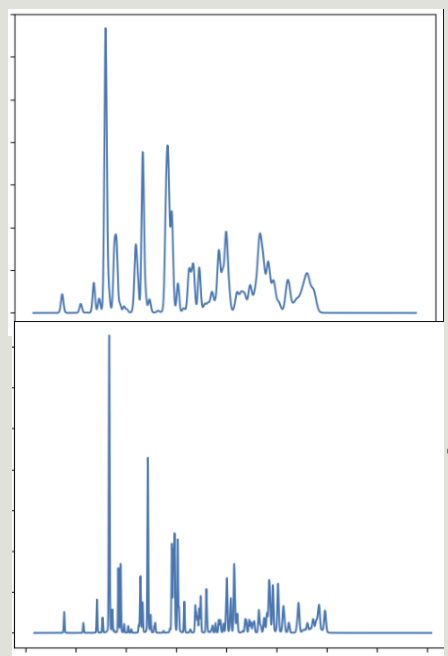


# Duplicated Vs De-Duplicated Data Performance

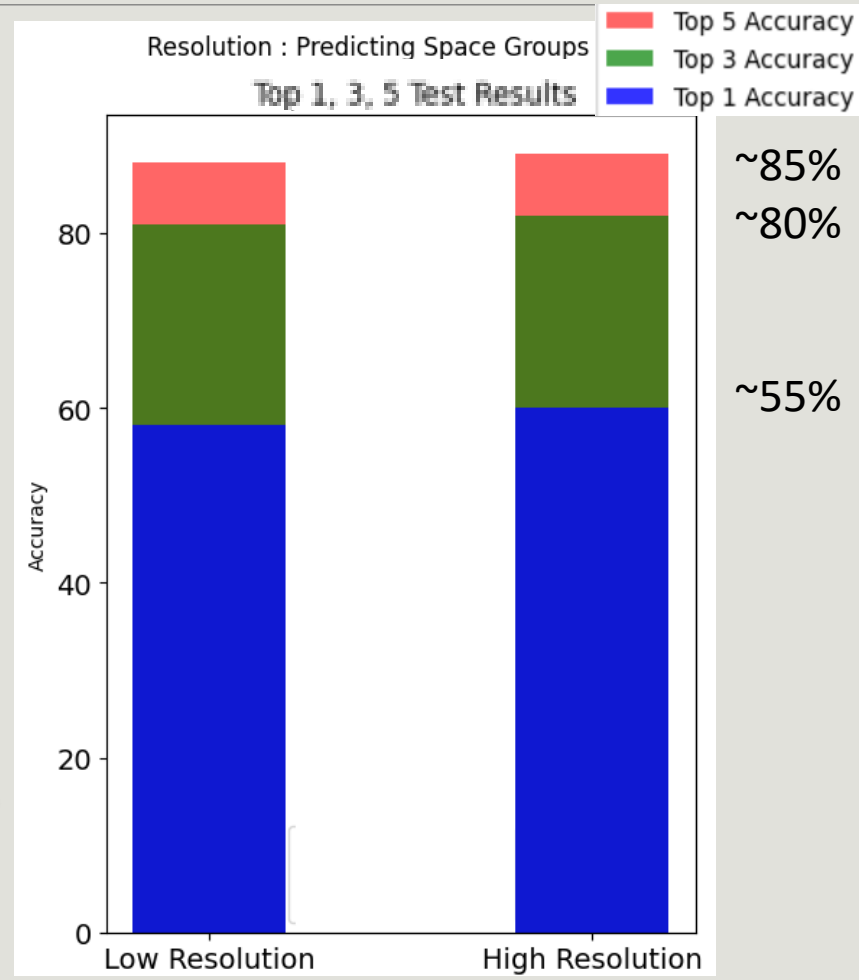
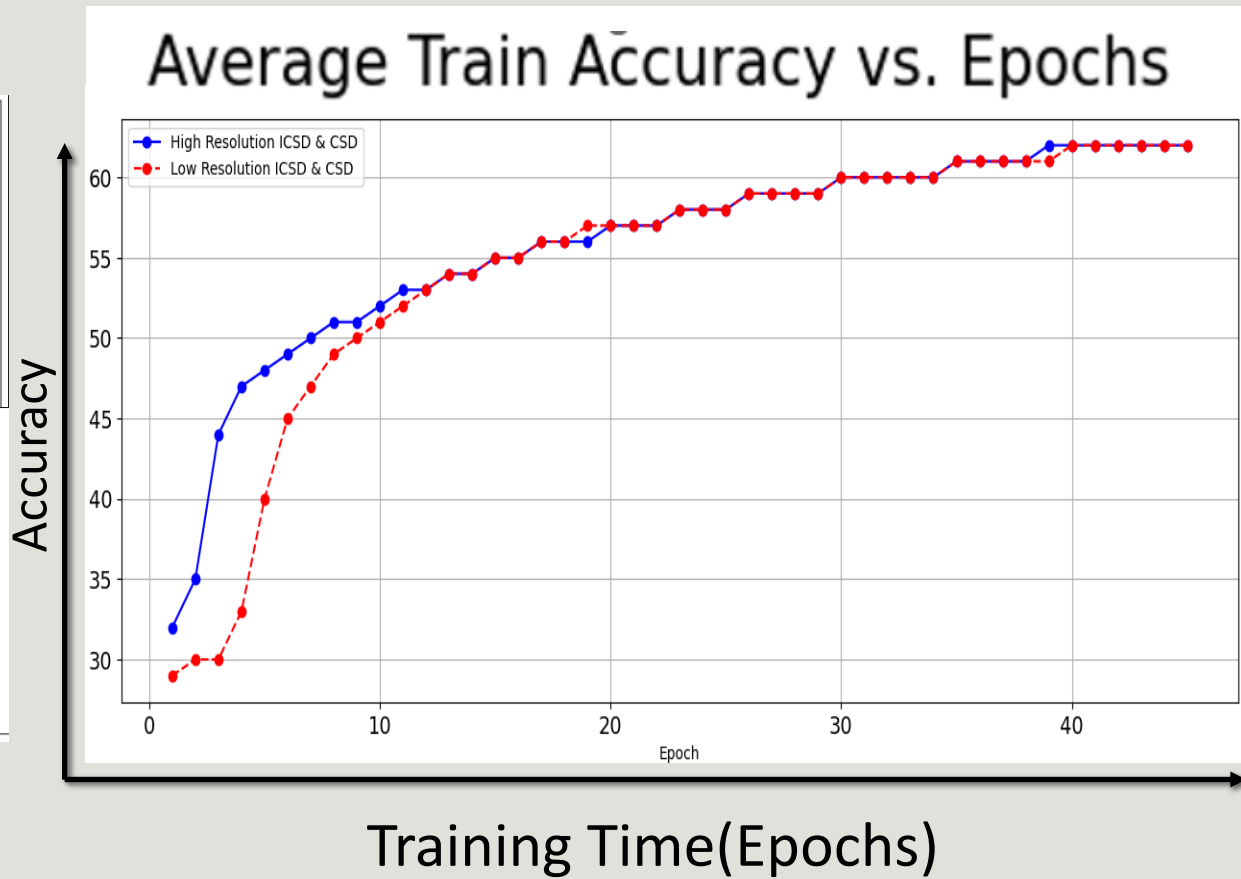


# Does the resolution of the experiment help?

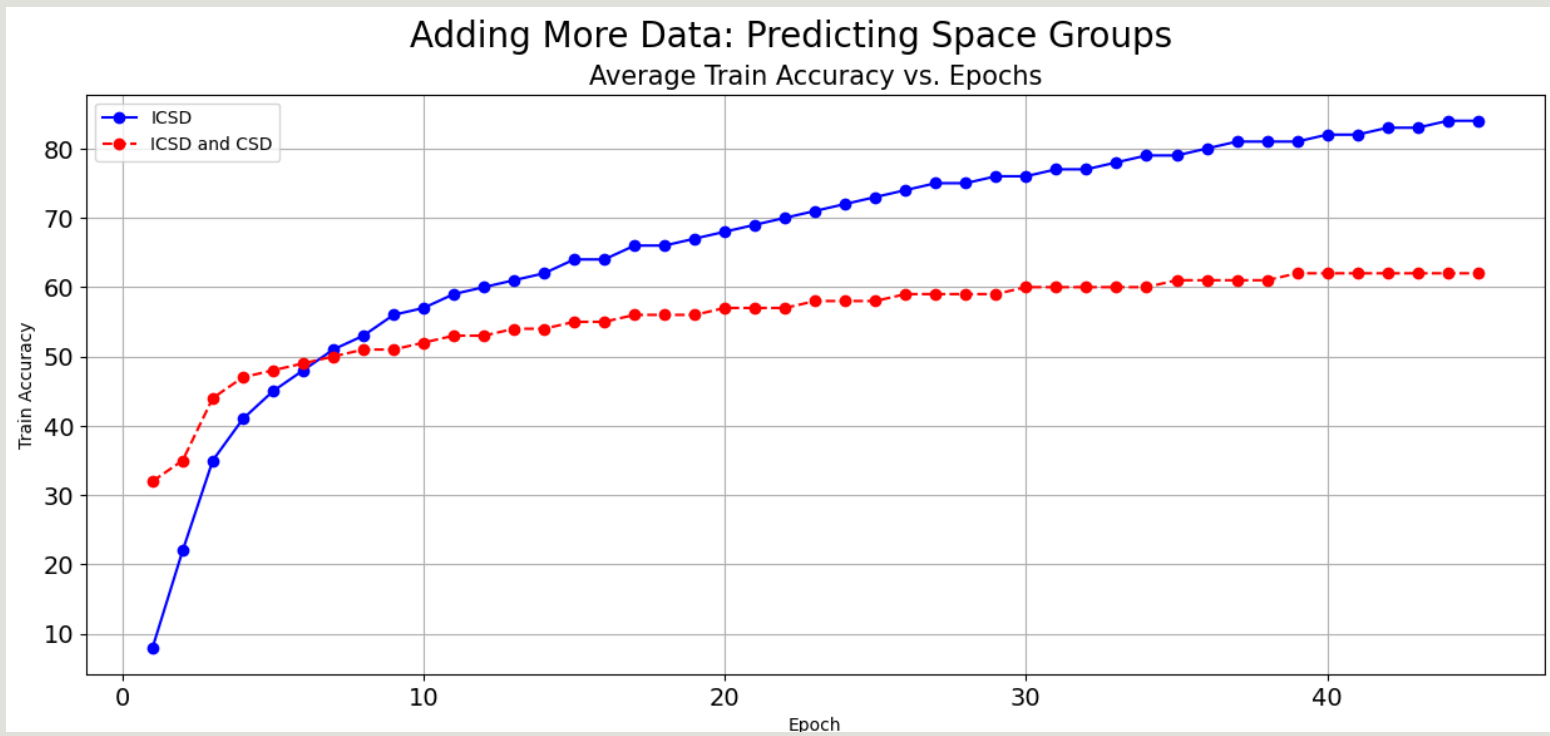
Low Res



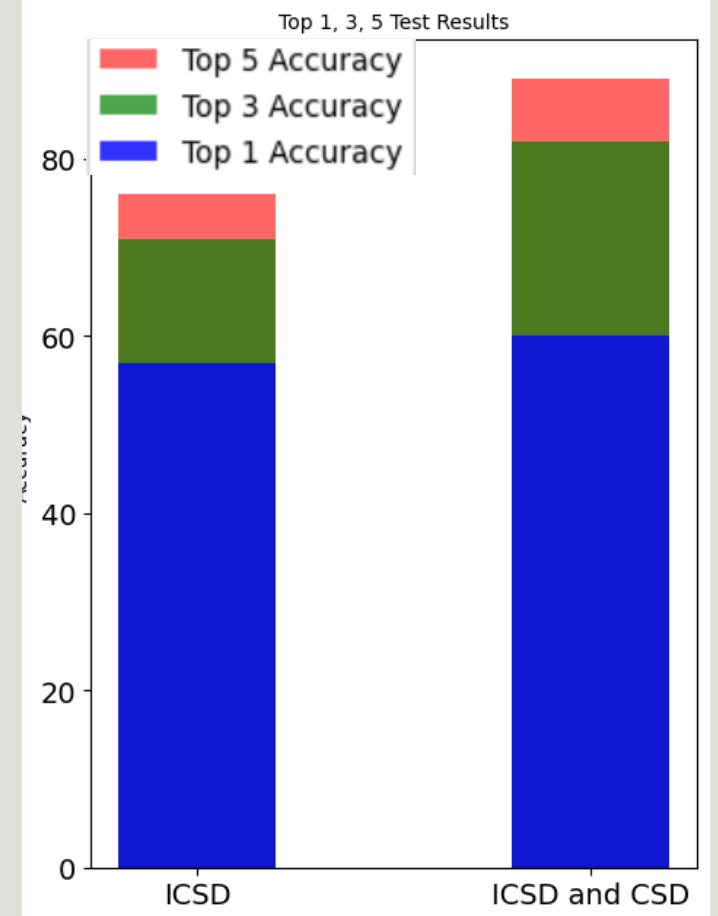
High Res



# Let's add the more data to try to get better?

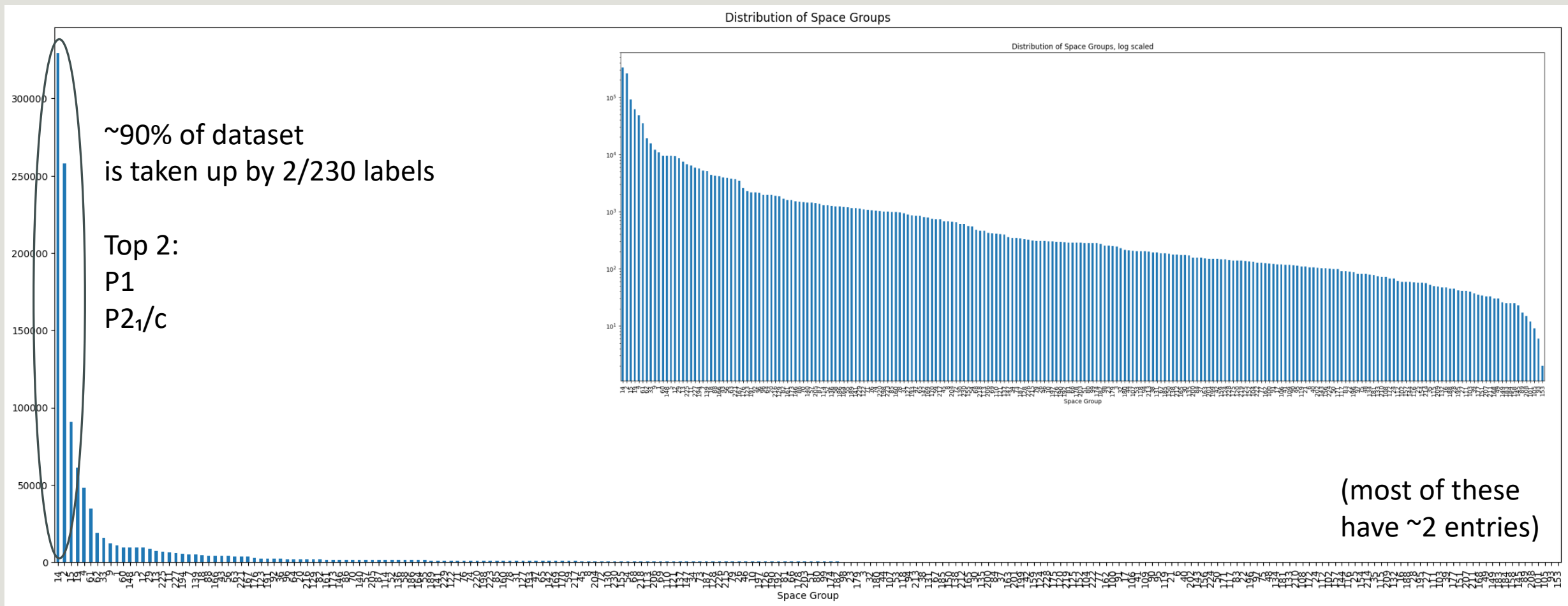


Adding More Data : Predicting Space Groups

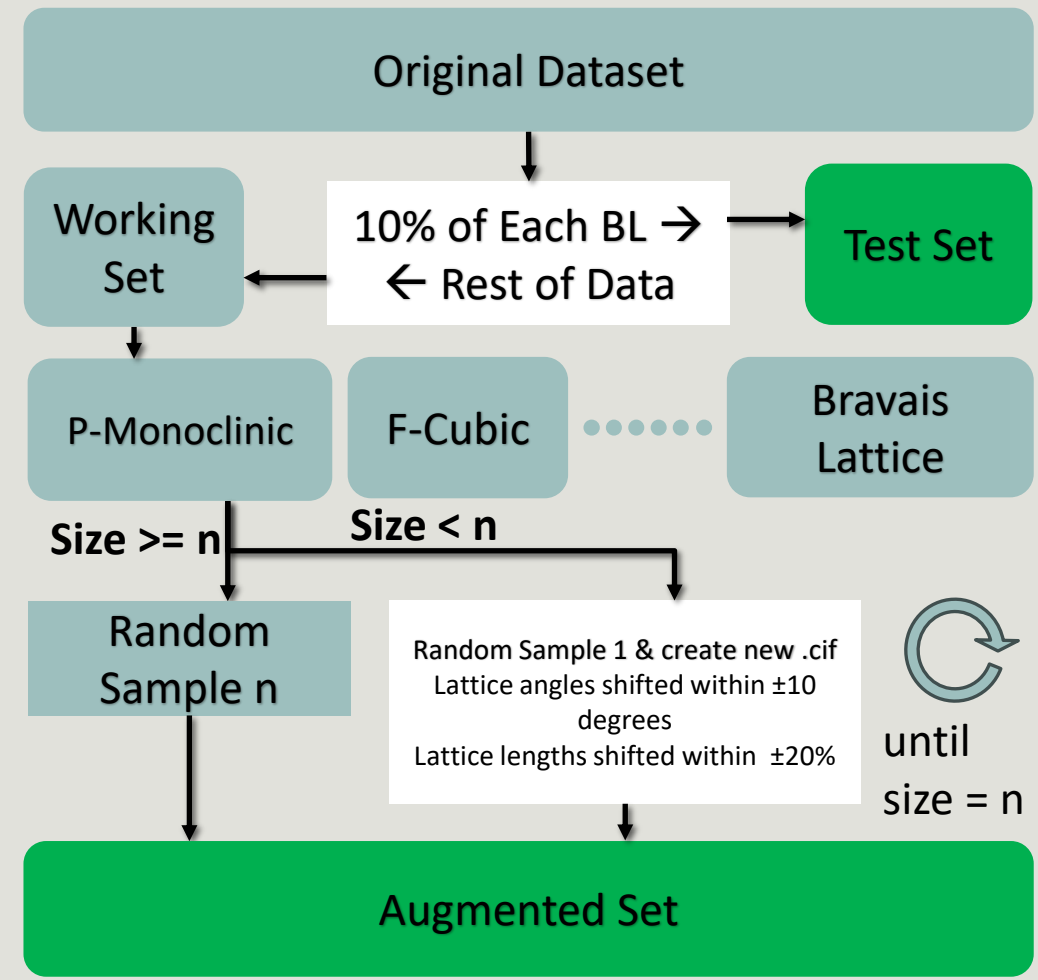
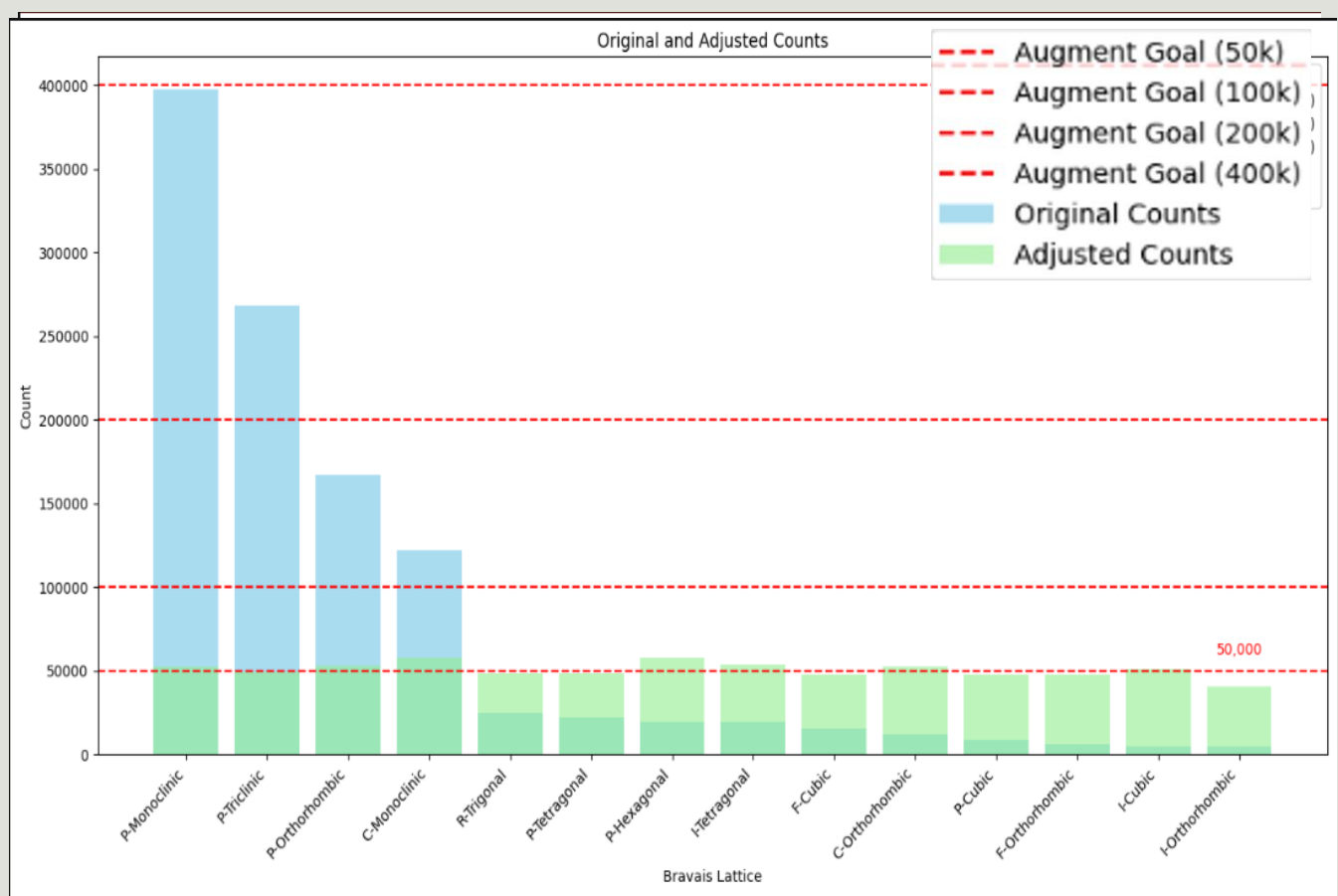


~91%  
~80%  
~58%

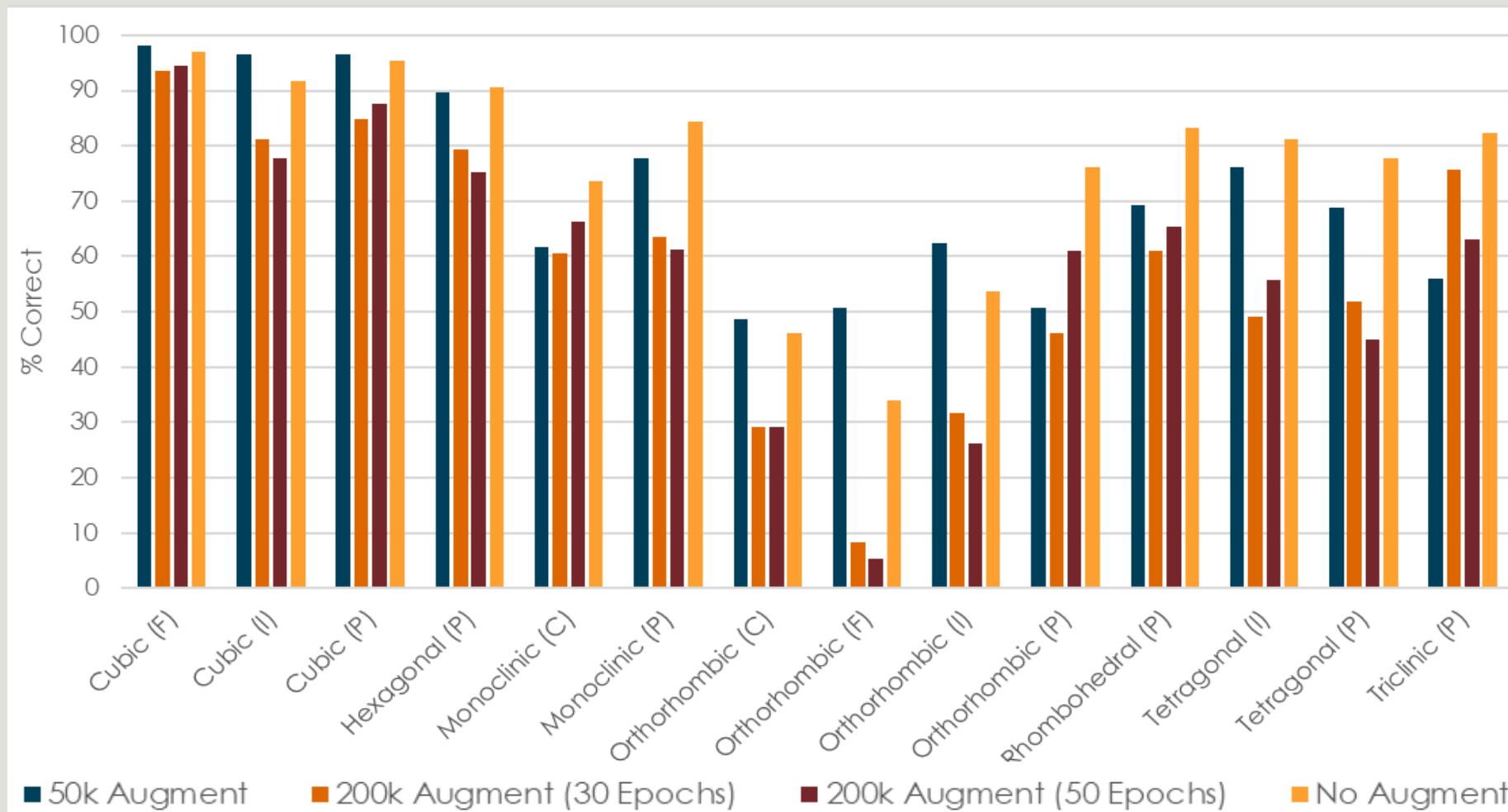
# The real issue: Label Imbalance



# Data Augmentation



# Data Augmentation to 50k Balanced



# Conclusions and Next Steps

---

- De-Duping matters
- Our resolution testing didn't change much
- Adding more data helped, but it wasn't enough to overcome label imbalance
- Data augmentation is promising and strongly needed
- Moving to more complex cases



# Acknowledgments

---

## Collaborators:

- Elizabeth Baggett (Boston College, National Institute and Standards in Technology)
- William Ratcliff (National Institute of Standards and Technology)
- Paul Kienzle (National Institute of Standards and Technology)

## Special thanks to:

- Julie Borchers, Leland Harriger
- National Institute of Standards and Technology
- Center of High-Resolution Neutron Scattering
- UTexas Advanced Computing Center

# Swapping Hydrogen with Deuterium

Det. Could get better

