

# Quantitative processing of scanning probe microscopy image with deep learning techniques

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In heterogeneous catalysis, one of the main characteristics of the activity of the catalyst is the turnover frequency of the reaction (TOF), which is calculated by the formula:

$$TOF(s^{-1}) = \frac{W}{D} * 100,$$

where  $W$  - reaction rate,  $D$  - dispersion (0-1)

# Introduction

## Goals

- Developing a custom method for our dataset
- Analysis of results

# Problem statement

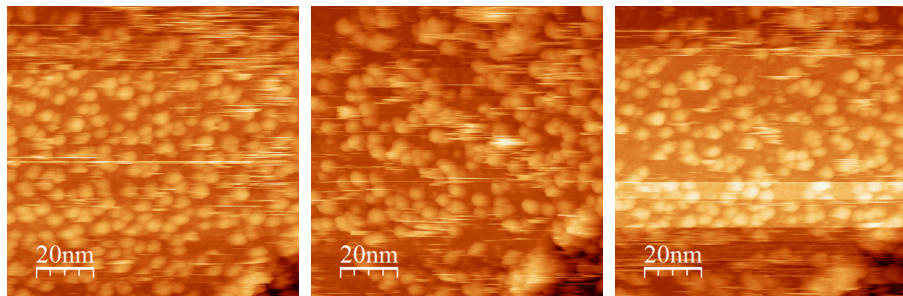
## Formulation

### Problem formulation

- Training data: 8 images
- Test data: 3 images
- Metrics: mean Average Precision (mAP) for segmentation

# Problem statement

## Data examples



**Figure:** Nanoparticles deposited on highly oriented pyrolytic graphite (HOPG)

# Problem statement

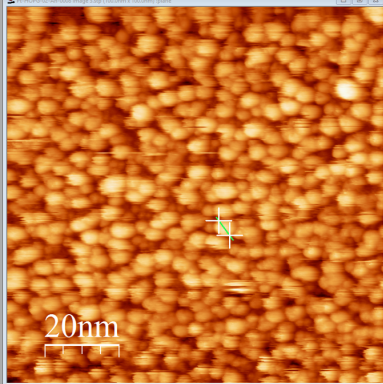
## Program WSxM

WSxM 5.0 Develop 9.2 - Image Browser - Profile from Pt-HOPG-02-Au-0008 Image 3.tif (100.0nm x 100.0nm) plane

File Edit View Display Process Settings Window Help



Pt-HOPG-02-Au-0008 Image 3.tif (100.0nm x 100.0nm) plane



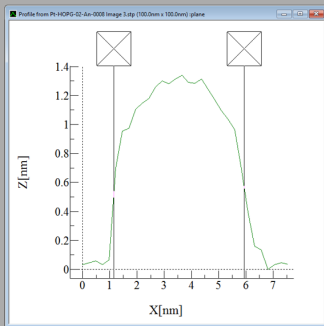
When WSxM contributes to publish a work please cite:  
I. Horcas et al. Rev. Sci. Instrum. 78, 013703 (2007).  
Soft-matter Science: For details, thank you.

Move the mouse for measuring points

Distances: (4.78nm, 0.5nm)

Area: 4.996nm<sup>2</sup>

Real slope: 6.0 deg Window Slope: 29.5 deg



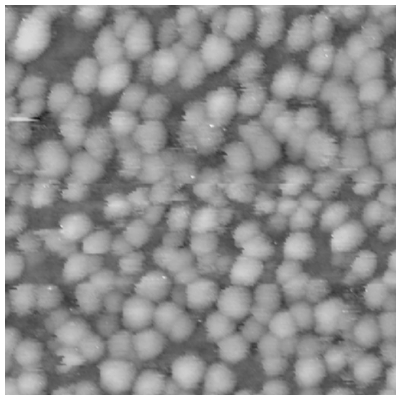


Figure: Original image

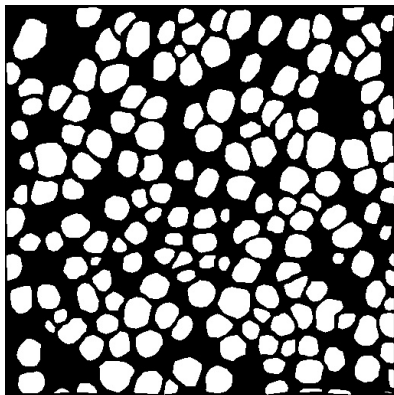


Figure: Main mask



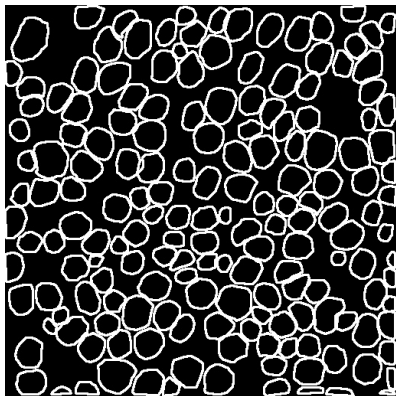


Figure: Border mask

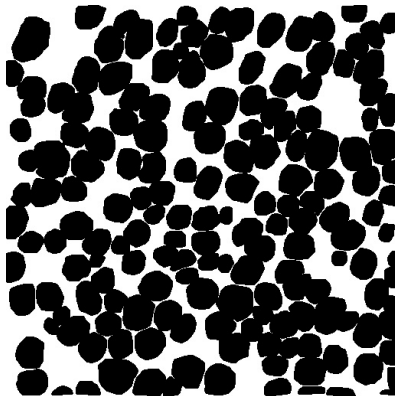


Figure: Background mask

### First stage

- Masks: mask - border, border, 1 - mask - border
- Encoder: EfficientNet-b3
- Optimizer: Adam
- Loss: Focal + Dice
- Scheduler: ReduceLROnPlateau

### Second stage

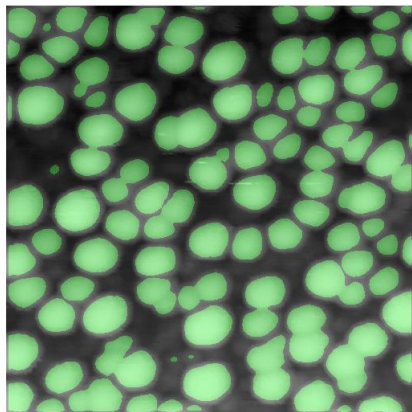
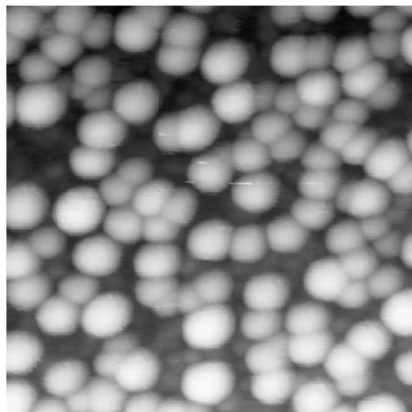
- Masks: from first stage
- Model: from first stage
- Optimizer: Adam
- Loss: Weighted Focal + Dice Loss, weights: border - 0.8, other - 0.2
- Scheduler: ReduceLROnPlateau

We also conducted an additional experiment: we used an open dataset with labeled cells in order to pre-train the U-Net network on these data.

Model output is three masks: cells insides, cells borders and background. We apply softmax for this masks and get each pixel maximum. After that we apply Watershed algorithm to a channel with a full masks and borders and got the final mask.

# Results

## Example of the U-Net



# Results

## Table of results

Results	
Method	mean Average Precision
U-Net	0.01
U-Net + post-processing	0.09
U-Net + post-processing + pre-training	0.12

Thank you for your attention!