

004.942:519.6

In the work considered methods of artificial intelligence for solving problem of electron spectrum reconstruction by measured distribution of charge deposition. Previously shown that based on neural networks methods can be used to resolve this problem. Accuracy of reconstruction depends on networks type, their parameters and form of neurons activation function. The aim of this work is an investigation of dependency between inaccuracy of spectrum reconstruction based on general regression neural network and neurons smoothness. The results of computational experiment allowed to find points of the dependency under investigation which correspond to maximum accuracy of reconstruction of electron beam spectrum.

Keywords: *Inverse problems, radiation technology, computer simulation, RBF neural network, activation function.*

1.

[1]:

$$\int_{E_L}^{E_R} Q(x, E)y(E)dE = f(x). \tag{1}$$

$$Ay = f, \tag{2}$$

$$y(E_j) (\Delta E) \approx f(x_i) (\Delta x)$$

$$\tilde{f} \approx f(x)$$

$$Err(\tilde{f}, A\tilde{y}) \rightarrow \min. \tag{3}$$

$$\tilde{y} = \{(\tilde{f})\}$$

$$[6]$$

$$\Phi: \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^M,$$

$$(E_{p_1}, E_{p_2}, \dots, E_{p_M}, \tilde{f})_l, \dots$$

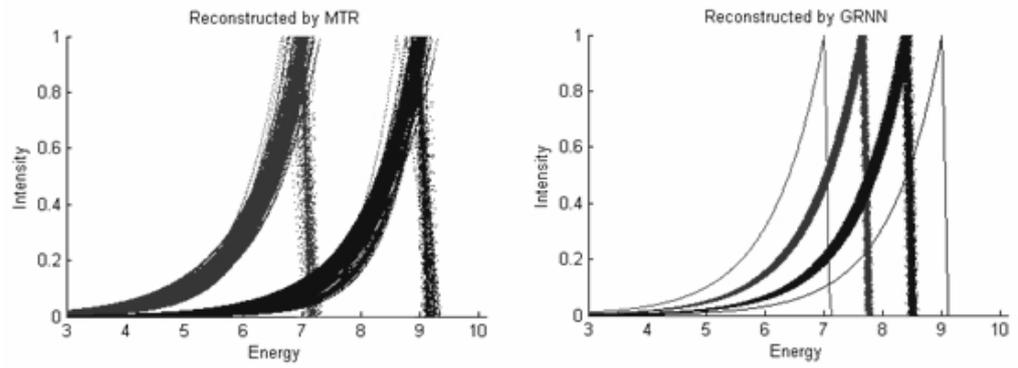
$$[6]$$

$$[7],$$

$$(\dots, 1).$$

$$[8, 9]$$

(),



. 1.

2.
2.1

. 2) , [10]. Common (.

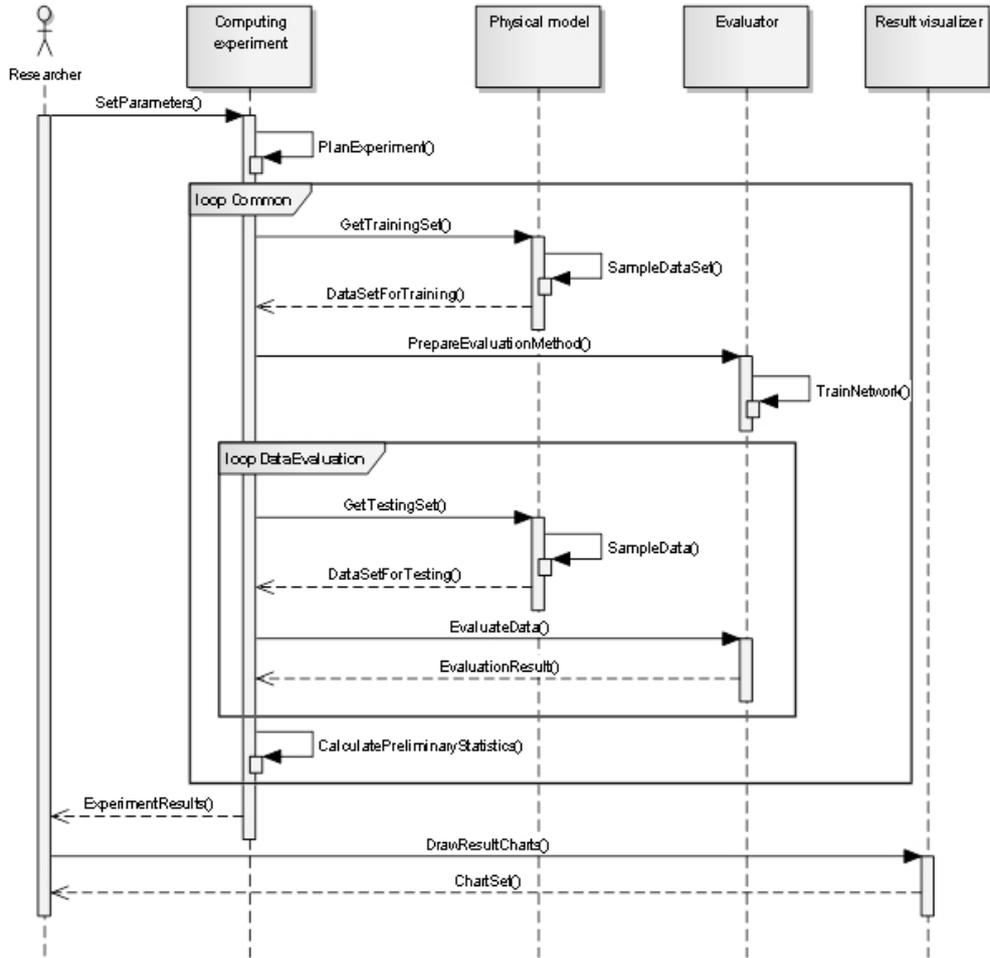
(DataEvaluation)
Common ,

(x_i, \tilde{f}_i) .

f_i

\tilde{f}_i

† .



. 2.

[11],

0%

15%.

:

$$y(E, \bar{E}) = \begin{cases} e^{-(E-E_{prob})}, & 0 < E \leq E_{prob} \\ k_1 E + k_2, & E_{prob} < E \leq E_{max} \\ 0, & E > E_{max} \end{cases}, \quad (2)$$

$$\sim = \frac{\ln(0.1)}{E_{slope} - E_{prob}}, k_1 = \frac{1}{E_{prob} - E_{max}}, k_2 = \frac{E_{max}}{E_{max} - E_{prob}}$$

$$\bar{E} = (E_{slope}, E_{prob}, E_{max}), E_{slope} -$$

, E_{prob} -
 , E_{max} -

2.2

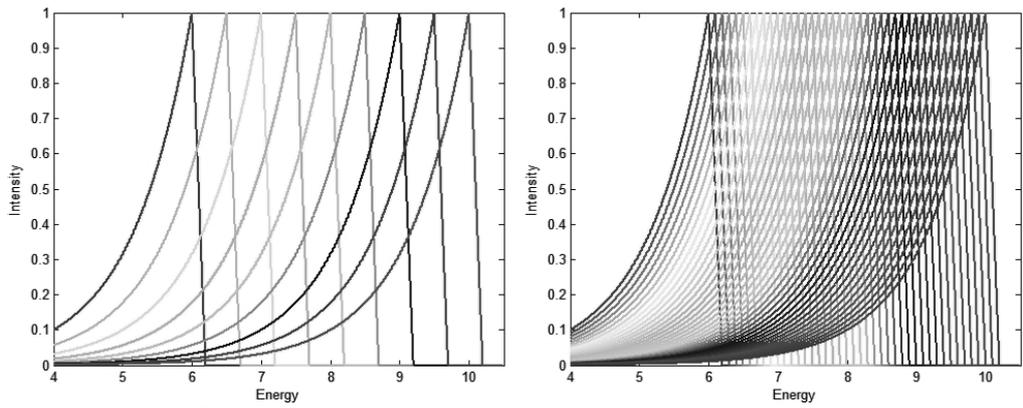
$$s, \quad \tilde{f}_i, \quad E_{slope}, E_{prob}, E_{max},$$

$$s_k = (\tilde{f}, \bar{E})_k = (\tilde{f}_1, \tilde{f}_2, \dots, \tilde{f}_N, E_{10}, E_{prob}, E_{max})_k \quad (3)$$

$$L = (\tilde{f}, \bar{E}_{l_1})_1, (\tilde{f}, \bar{E}_{l_1})_2, \dots, (\tilde{f}, \bar{E}_{l_i})_k, (\tilde{f}, \bar{E}_{l_i})_{k+1}, \dots$$

$$T = (\tilde{f}, \bar{E}_{t_1})_1, (\tilde{f}, \bar{E}_{t_1})_2, \dots, (\tilde{f}, \bar{E}_{t_j})_k, (\tilde{f}, \bar{E}_{t_j})_{k+1}, \dots \quad (4)$$

\bar{E}_{l_i} - i - (), \bar{E}_{t_j} -
 j - , k - (3)



. 3.

. 3

$E_{slope}, E_{prob}, E_{max}$

L

1.

u^*

2. \bar{E} , u^* .

$$s_k \in T \cup L$$

$$[0; \max_L E_{\max}] \rightarrow [0;1] \tag{5}$$

2.3

... $\tilde{E}_{slope}, \tilde{E}_{prob}, \tilde{E}_{max}$, $E_{slope}, E_{prob}, E_{max}$, ... $\dots_{slope} = E_{slope} - \tilde{E}_{slope}$.

... $(M[\dots_{\bar{E}_{t_j}, r}])$, $(\dagger(\dots_{\bar{E}_{t_j}, r}))$.

... \bar{E}_{t_j} .

... $M[\dots_{\bar{E}_{t_j}, r}]$ $\dagger(\dots_{\bar{E}_{t_j}, r})$.

Ox

Oy -

...

$[0; \max_L E_p] \rightarrow [0;1]$, $E_{slope}, E_{prob}, E_{max}$.

Oz $M[\dots]$ $\dagger(\dots)$.

3.

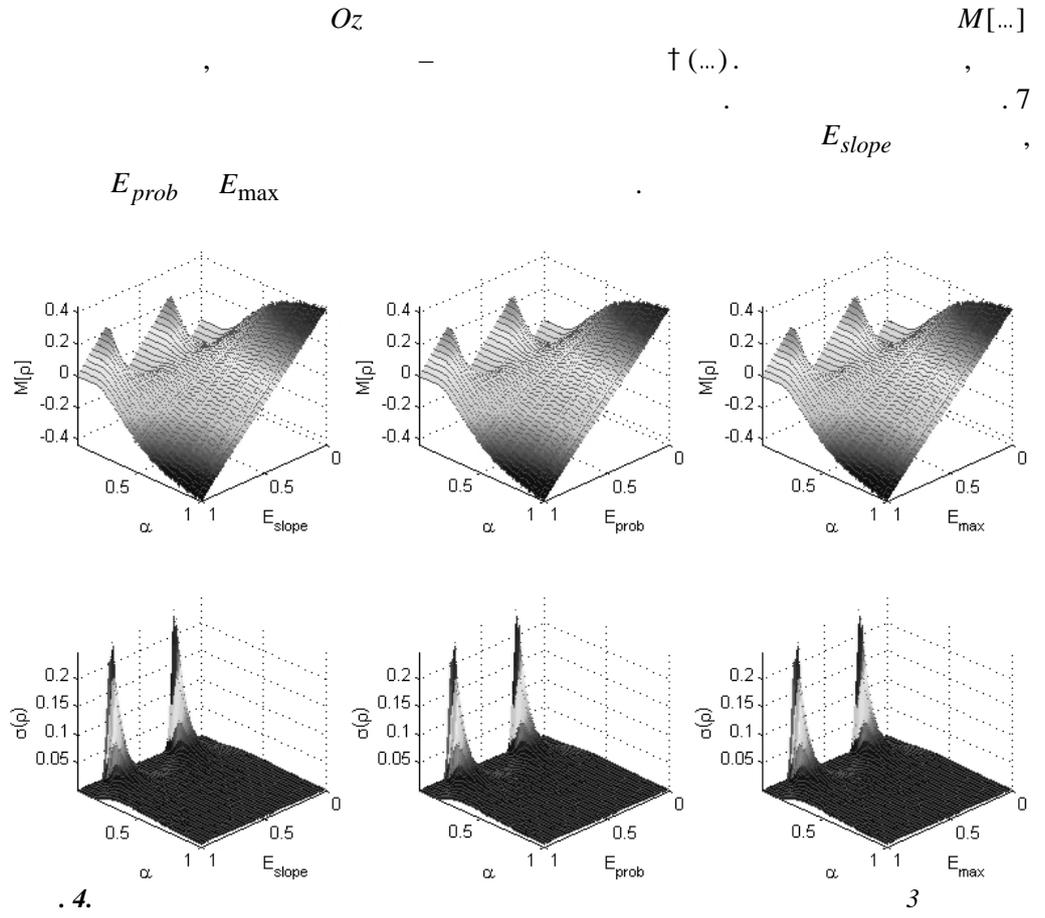
MATLAB. - newgrnn. . 1.

. 1.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	$[E_{slope}; E_{prob}; E_{max}] = [4; 6; 6.2]$ $[E_{slope}; E_{prob}; E_{max}] = [8; 10; 10.2]$: 3, 4, ..., 9	-	.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
()	$[E_{10}; E_{prob}; E_{max}] = [4; 6; 6.2]$ $[E_{10}; E_{prob}; E_{max}] = [8; 10; 10.2]$: 41	x	$[0; 6], \Delta x = 1$
E	$E \in [3; 10.2], \Delta E = 0.1$		Al: (A = 27, Z = 13)
(L)	3.9×1000	(d)	5%
(T)	41×1000		7
	0.01..1 0.01		

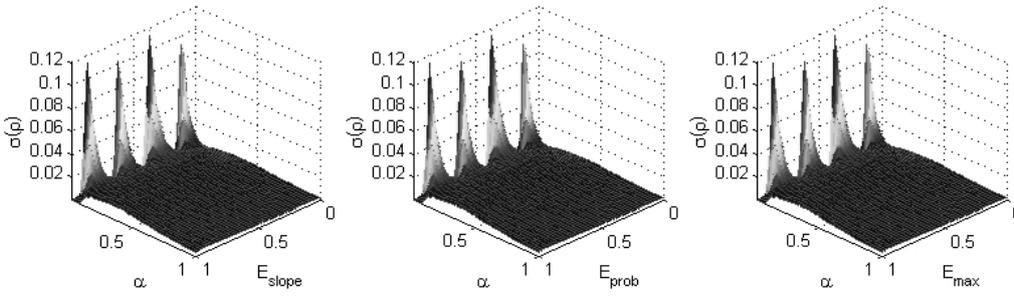
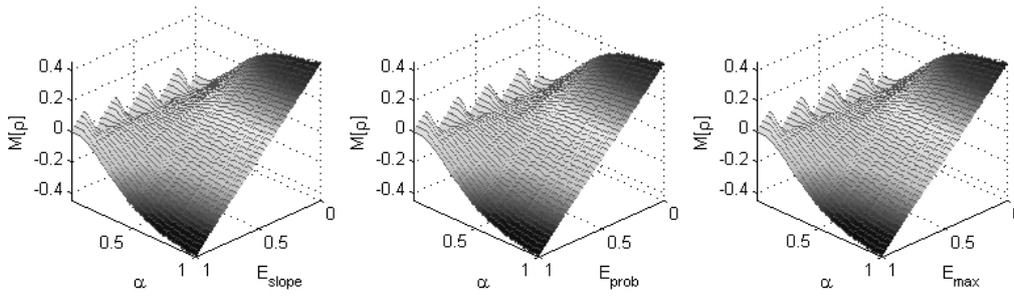
. 4-6



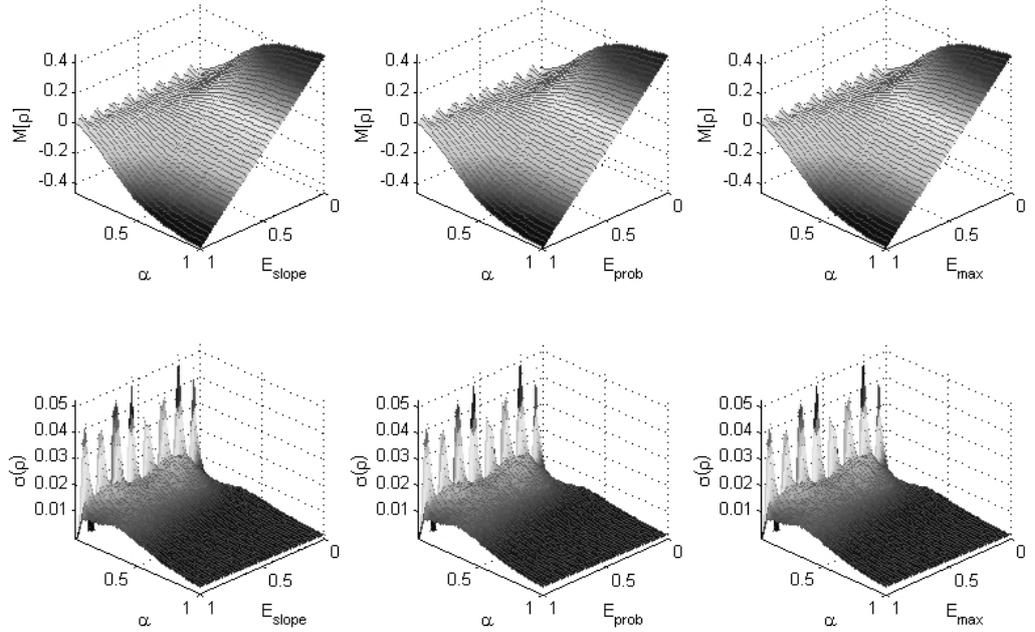
. 4.

3

.4-6 , 0.05
 (. . 7). , Oz ,
 $M[...]$ †(...), Ox ,
 0.
 .4-6 , $M[...]$ †(...)
 .4, 5 6 ,
 3, 5 9 ,
 $M[...]$ †(...)
 †(...)

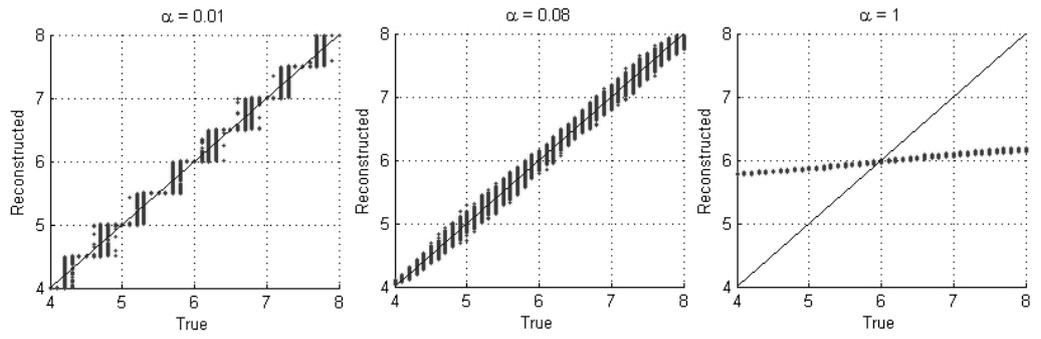


.5.



. 6.

9



. 7.

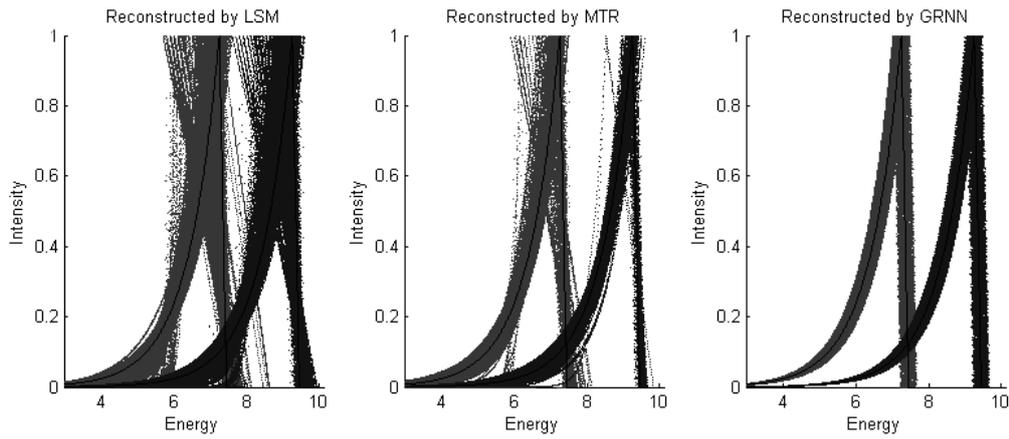
E_{slope} 9

, . . . 9,

0.1.

(. . . 1).

. 8,



. 8.

0.1 9

4.

$$r = 0.1 \pm 0.03 \quad 9$$

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