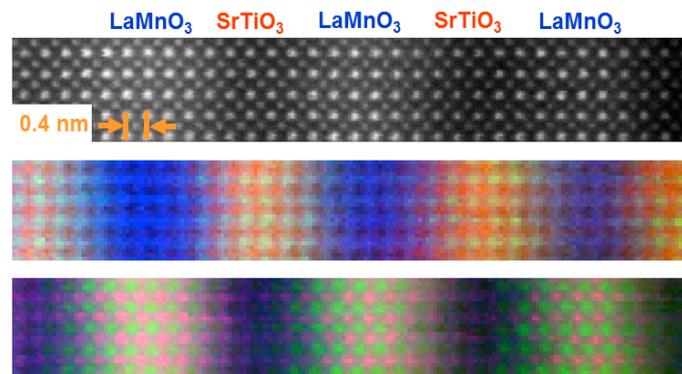


2015/July

MSA for DigitalMicrograph

Multivariate Statistical Analysis

*Advanced Manipulation Tools
for Spectrum Images (SIs)*



MSA User Manual v2.1

HREM Research Inc.

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Acknowledgements

The scientific developer of this method (Dr. Masashi Watanabe.) would like to acknowledge to all authors of the references cited in this manual for their collaboration in the process of its application to the scientific problems presented in these cited papers.

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Conventions

The typographic conventions used in this manual are described below.

Convention	Description
Bold	Used to denote specified elements of the user interface such as buttons, field names, menus, and menu options. For example, the New button.
Menu...MenuOption	Select the Menu from the Menu bar then select the Menu Option from the Menu. For example, File...Open would mean select the File Menu and then the Open Option.
CAPS	Used to denote the name of a key on the keyboard. For example, the ENTER key.
<i>Italics</i>	Used to denote emphasis, captions and the result of an action in a procedure.

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Welcome to MSA

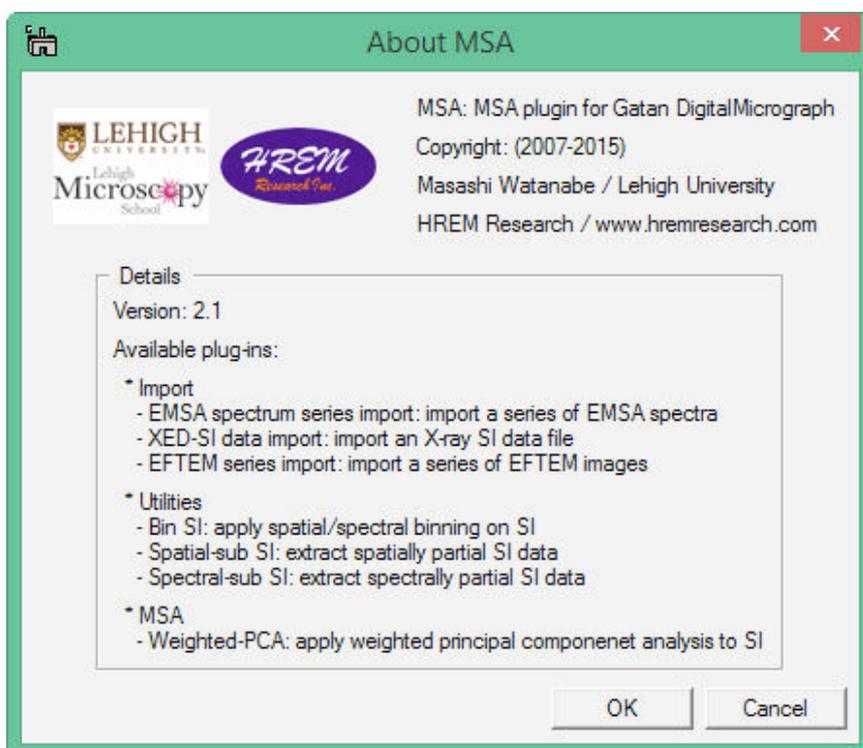
Welcome to MSA, the multivariate statistical analysis (MSA) plugin package for Gatan DigitalMicrograph.

The current package version is 2.1, which consists of following functions:

- Import
 - EMSA spectrum series import: import a series of EMSA spectra
 - XED-SI data import: import an x-ray SI data file
 - EFTEM image series import: import a series of EFTEM images
- MSA
 - Weighted-PCA: apply weighted principal component analysis on SI
 - Local wPCA: apply weighted PCA on local regions of SI data
- Utilities
 - Bin SI: apply spatial/spectral binning on SI data
 - Spatial sub SI: extract spatially partial SI data
 - Spectral sub SI: extract spectrally partial SI data
 - Extract component(s): extract a component(s) from a stacked component(s)
- Release notes

These plugins should work in GMS version 1.7.1 or higher.

Information of the package version and available functions can be seen by selecting **MSA...About MSA**



Software requirements

The following is a list of the software requirements necessary to run the MSA plug-in:

- DigitalMicrograph (Gatan™)
- USB Key Driver
- IPU Plug-in (freeware downloadable from www.hremresearch.com)

Software Installation

Installing USB Key Driver

The user key driver should be installed by following the instructions given by the key driver installer. You can find the key driver installer at the plug-in page on HREM Research web site.

Installing DigitalMicrograph Plug-ins

The DigitalMicrograph Plug-in will be provided as Gatan compiled script file(s) (.gtk) and dynamic link library file(s) (.dll). All these files can be installed by copy-and-paste to the folder “PlugIns.” (The PlugIns folder should exist under a normal installation of the DigitalMicrograph).

When the DigitalMicrograph is launched after placing the plug-ins into the PlugIns folder, the PlugIns will appear as a new menu or an addition to the standard tools.

Installing IPU Plug-in

The MSA plug-in uses some functions based on the Intel’ MKL (Math Kernel Library) provided by the IPU plug-in. All the files relating the IPU plug-in can be installed by copy-and-paste copy. The IPU plug-in will appear as under *IPU* menu. Please consult the ReadMe file that comes with the IPU plug-in.

Installing MSA

DMMSA32(64).dll, DMMSAUtills32(64).dll and DMMSA32(64).gtk can be installed by drag-and-copy to the folder “PlugIns” (The PlugIns folder should exist under a normal installation of the DigitalMicrograph.)

When the DigitalMicrograph is launched after placing the plug-ins into the PlugIns folder, MSA menu commands will appear.



New features of version 2

MSA 2.x is a major upgrade that includes local PCA analysis, which will reduce some artifacts and substantially extend an area of application of the PCA.

MSA - Getting Started

Brief Description

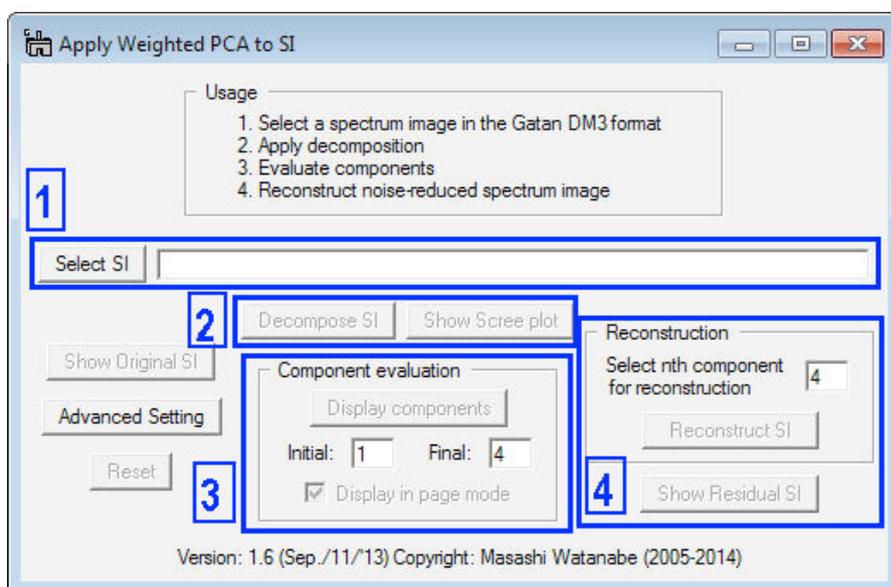
MSA performs principal component analysis (PCA) to a 2D or 3D spectrum image (SI) with proper weighting based on Poisson statistics. Since this function creates many result files from a single SI file, it would be better to create a dedicated folder before you apply this function. After decomposing the SI file, you can extract each component: a pair of a loading spectrum (spectral feature) and a score image (spatial amplitude). Then, you can reconstruct a noise-free (or noise-reduced) dataset from the original SI. In addition, you can also check the PCA application from a residual data (difference between the original and reconstructed SIs).

Before using MSA

As mentioned above, you should create a dedicated folder before you apply PCA to your SI. This technique requires a lot of memory. So, it is strongly recommended to close all files in DigitalMicrograph prior to applying MSA. This function tries to use only available physical memory. Even if the available physical memory is limited or smaller than the targeting SI, you can still complete PCA as long as the SI can be opened in DigitalMicrograph. However, if the available physical memory is smaller, it would take much longer for processing.

Usage

After closing all the opened files, select **MSA...MSA...Weighted PCA** from the menu bar. Then, the following dialog appears.

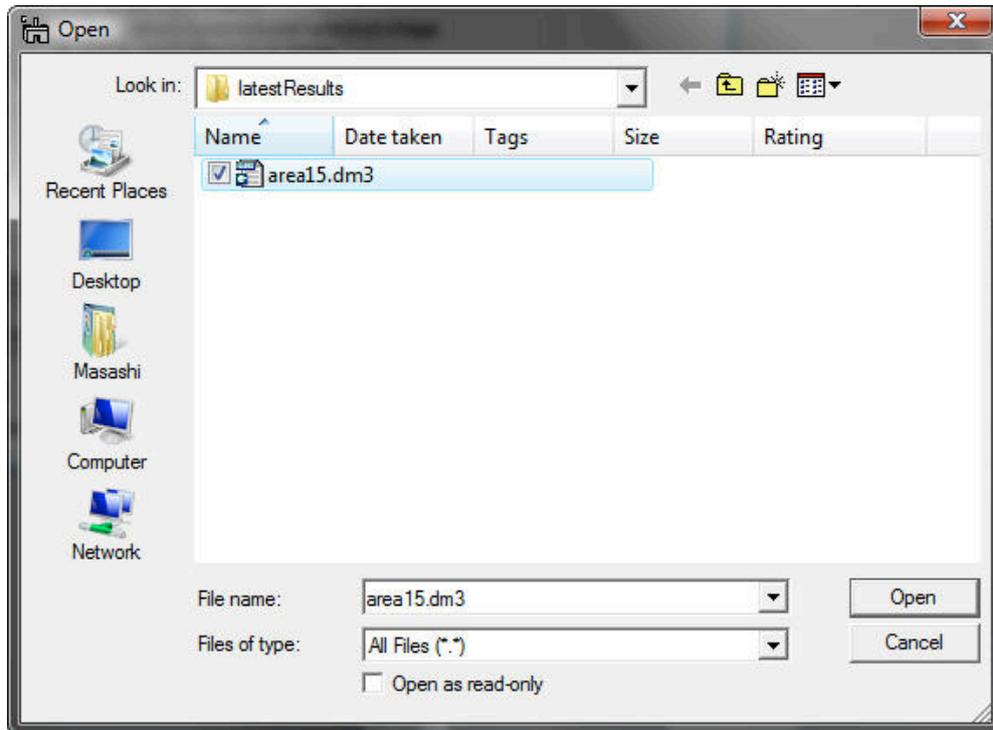


The numbers in the blue boxes indicate the step you should follow in order to apply PCA. Namely,

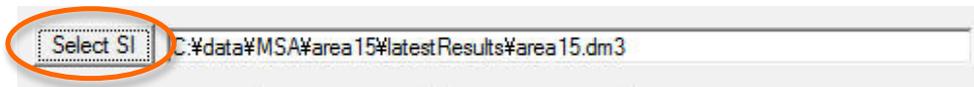
1. Select a 2D or 3D spectrum image in the Gatan dm3 (dm4 for GMS 2.x) format
2. Apply matrix decomposition to the SI
3. Evaluate components
4. Reconstruct the noise-reduced spectrum image

Each step is explained as follows:

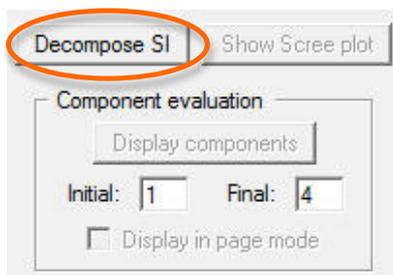
1. First, click the **Select SI** button in the *region 1* of the dialog, then the dialog for file open appears.



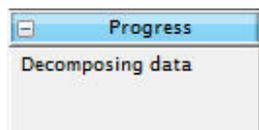
You can select the desired SI file and click the **Open** button. The selected file name appears in the string filed with the absolute path



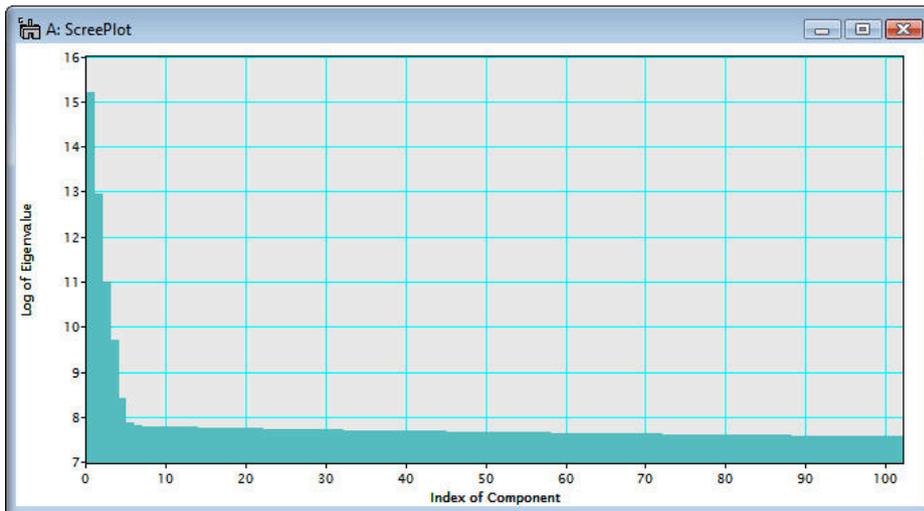
2. Once the data is selected, the **Decompose SI** button is activated in the *region 2*.



Then, click the **Decompose SI** button. This process would take a few seconds to a few minutes depending on your CPU speed and the data size. As long as the progress window displays the following message, your PC is NOT frozen.



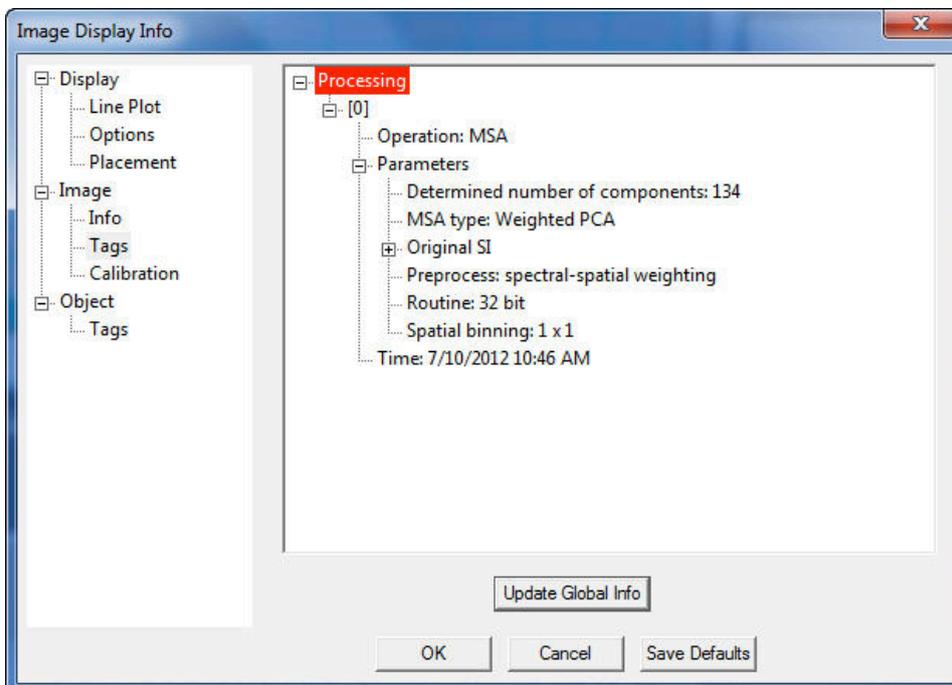
Just wait until the scree plot is displayed as shown below:



Note that the scree plot is logarithm of the eigenvalues graphically plotted against the index of component. A number of principal components is usually evaluated based on the scree plot. In the above example, a number of the principal components distinguished from the noise components can be 6 or 7 from the primary principle component.

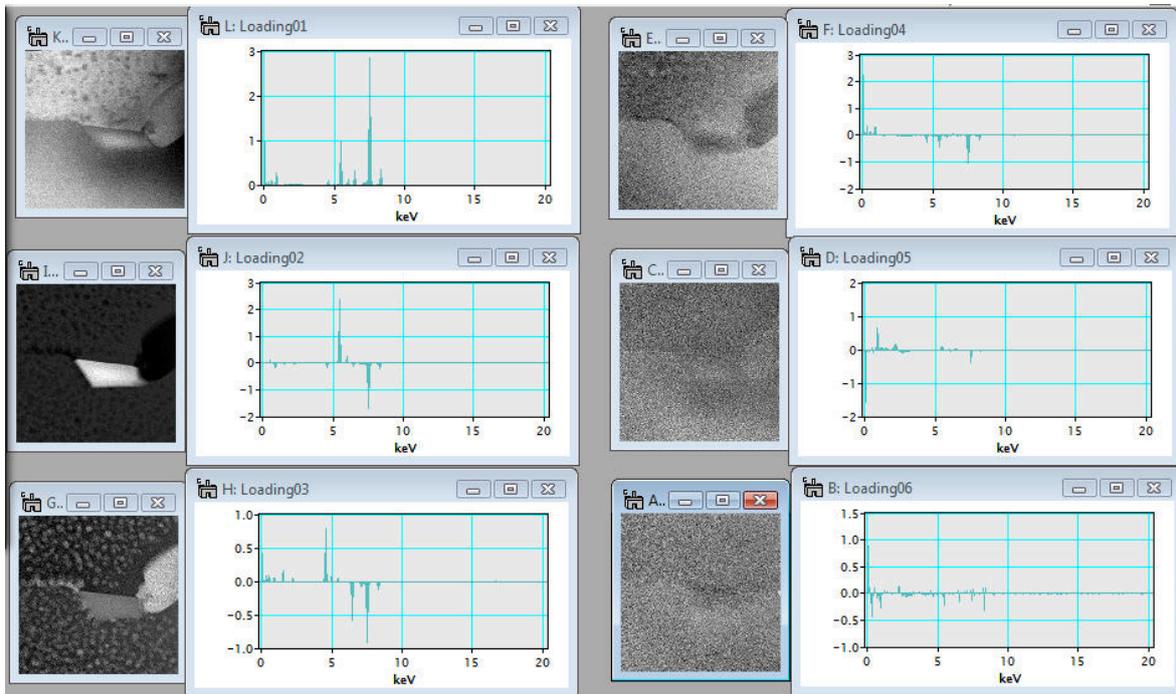
Once the data has been decomposed, the **Show Scree plot** button is activated in the *region 2*. When you have closed the scree plot window, you can open again the window clicking the **Show Scree plot** button.

Tips: Detailed information of this Weighted PCA process can be found in **Operation: MSA** tag under the **Processing** Tag of the Scree Plot, available through **Image Display Info**.

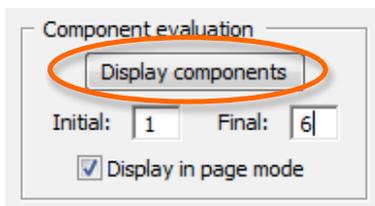


It is essential to evaluate each component in terms of a pair of a loading spectrum (spectral feature) and a score image (spatial amplitude) in order to distinguish the principal components from noise. The function of displaying components is one of main features of this plugin.

In the example below, the spectral feature and spatial amplitude of each component are displayed individually (Note: in this example, the components are rearranged manually to show all six of them).

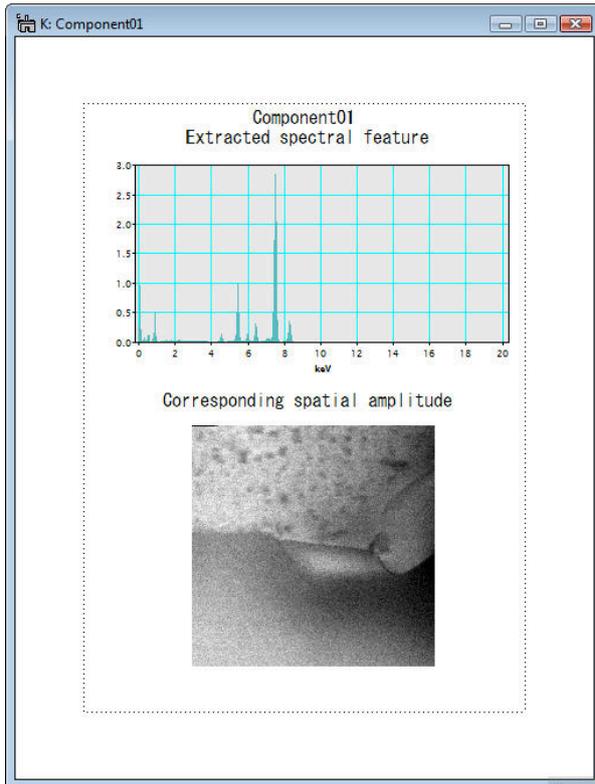


- After the data is decomposed, the **Display components** button is activated in the *region 3*.

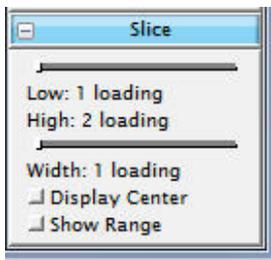


To view components, input the component range you want to evaluate in the Initial and Final boxes and click the **Display components** button. When the check box **Display in page mode** is checked in the *region 3*, the spectral feature (loading) and spatial amplitude (score) can be displayed together in the page mode.

As in the example below, the spectral feature and spatial amplitude of each component are displayed as an image stack (Slice). Here, the spectral feature and spatial amplitude of the first component (Component 1) are displayed in one page (page mode).



In order to check other extracted components, you can use the slice tool, which is used to manipulate 3D data cubes such as spectrum images. Since the spectral feature and spatial amplitude are displayed as an image stack, the slice tool becomes active, when you select the spectral feature or spatial amplitude in the page mode.

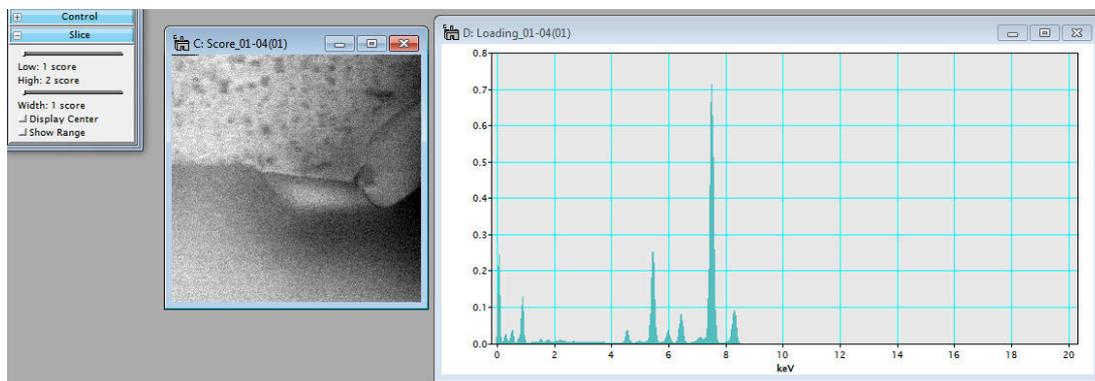


By sliding the index of component in the slice-tool pane, a desired component can be displayed.

Tips: To extract a displayed component, select **MSA...Extract Component(s)...Current Component** from the menu bar. Then, the displayed component (both the loading spectrum and score image) is extracted.

If you want to extract all the components currently contained in the page mode stack, select **MSA...Extract Component(s)...Extract All** from the menu bar.

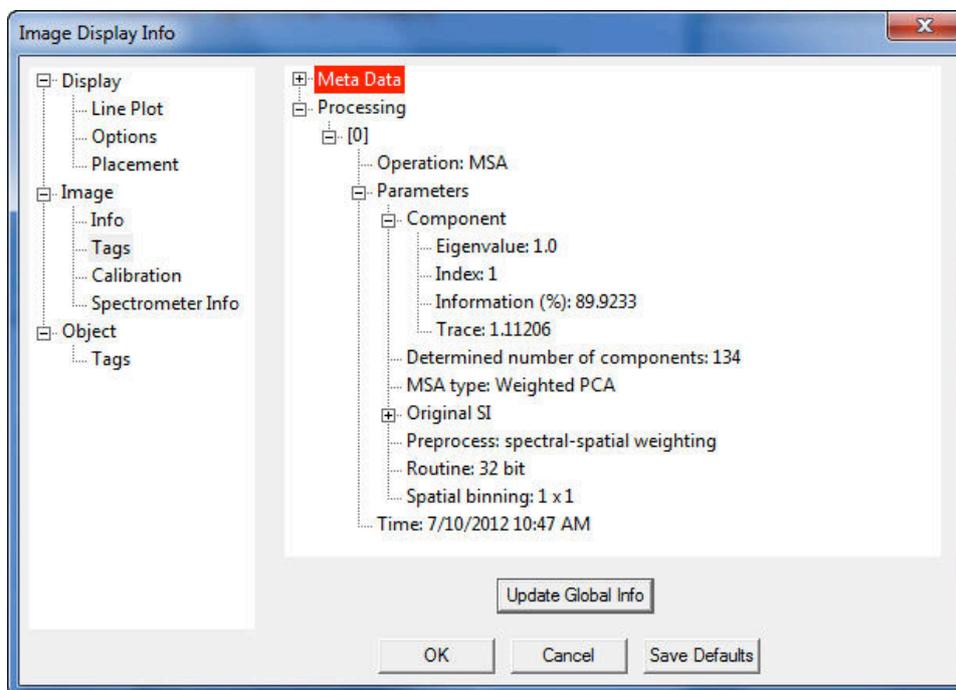
Alternatively, the image stacks of spectral features (loadings) and spatial amplitudes (scores) can also be displayed separately (not a page mode), if the **Display in page mode** is unchecked.



Again, using the slice tool, an individual loading and score of the components can be evaluated. (The slices of the loading and score changes simultaneously, when you change one of them by using the slice tool.)

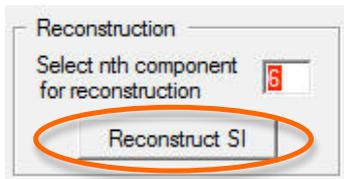
In order to extract individual or all components, select **MSA...Extract...Component(s)...Current Component** or **MSA...Extract Component(s)...Extract All** from the menu bar.

Again, detailed information of the individual components including this weighted PCA process can be found in **Operation: MSA** tag under the **Processing** Tag of the Loading spectra or Score images, available through **Image Display Info**.

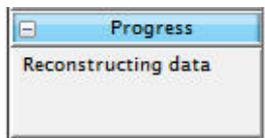


It may be noted that the **information (%)** tag under the Component tag indicates the fraction of information that this particular component (index 3 in the above example) contains in this SI data.

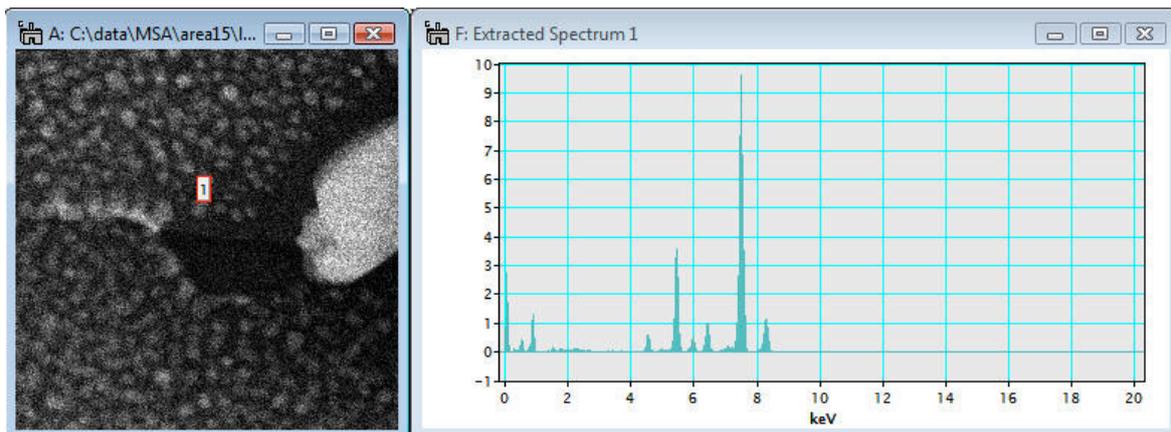
4. After the data is decomposed, the **Reconstruct SI** button is also activated in the *region 4*.



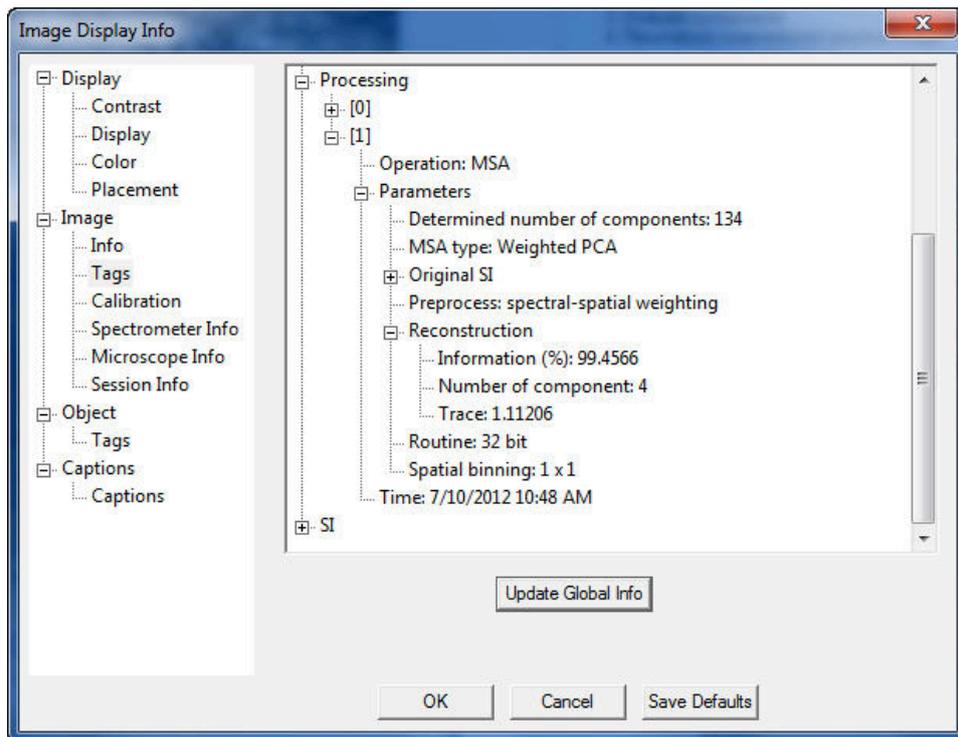
By evaluating of individual components, principal components can be distinguished from noise components and it is possible to reconstruct the spectrum image data with reduced noise. Input the last index of principal component in the box and click the **Reconstruct SI** button. Then, data reconstruction process starts. This process could take longer depending on the using PC and data size. However, if the following message appears in the progress window, the process is progressing.



After the reconstruction process is completed, the reconstructed spectrum image is displayed.

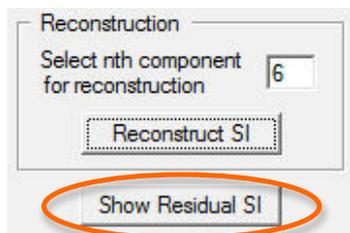


Detailed information of the reconstruction process can also be found in in **Operation: MSA ... Reconstruction** tag under the **Processing** Tag of the Reconstructed SI file, available through **Image Display Info**.



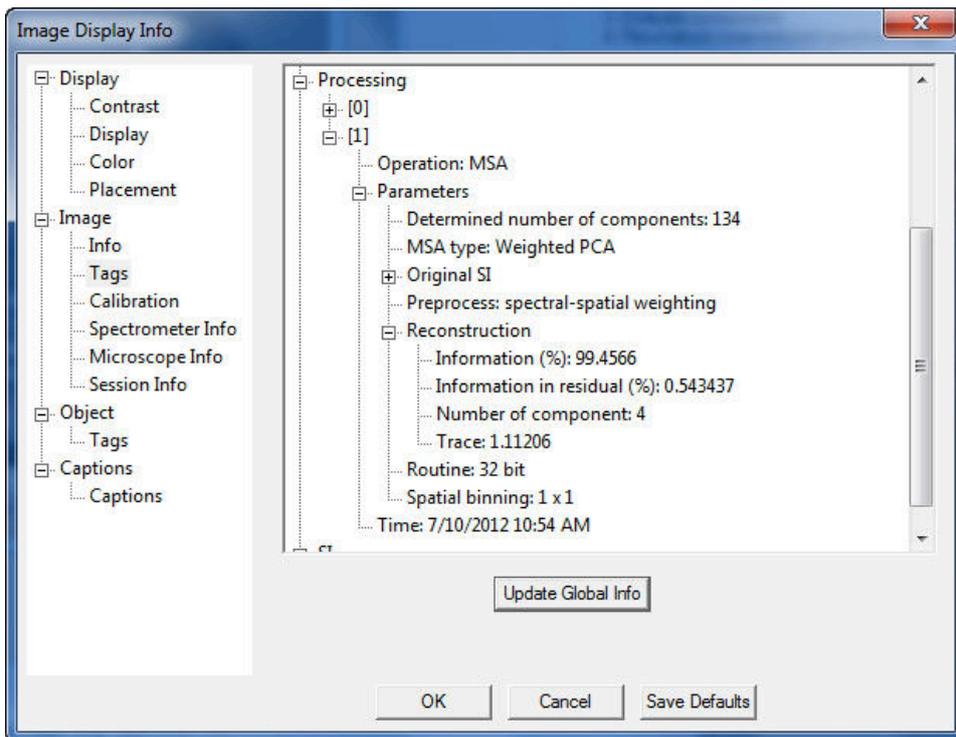
The fraction of information contained in the reconstructed SI file over the original SI file can be found in **Information (%)** tag under the Reconstruction tag.

5. Now, the **Show Residual SI** button is finally activated in the *region 5*.



The residual SI is the difference between the original and reconstructed SIs. Therefore, the validity of reconstruction can be confirmed by comparing the residual SI with the original and reconstructed SIs.

Detailed information of the reconstruction process can also be found in **Operation: MSA ... Reconstruction** Tag under the **Processing** Tag of the Reconstructed SI file, available through **Image Display Info**.

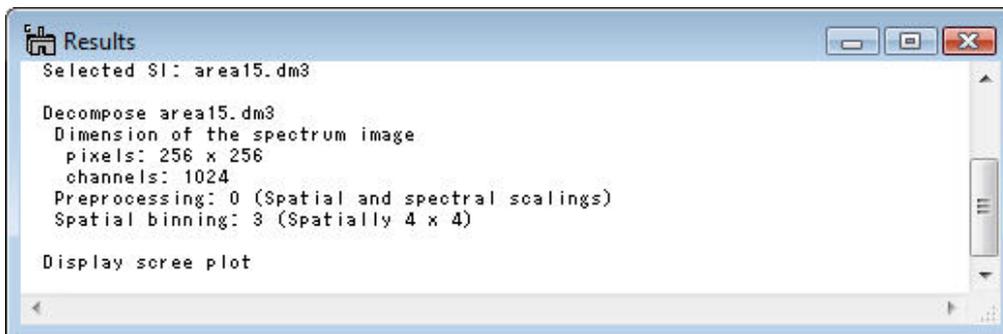


The fraction of information contained in the residual SI file over the original SI file can be found in **Information in residual (%)** tag under the **Reconstruction** tag.

Note that you can reset the parameters in this dialog by clicking the **Reset** button



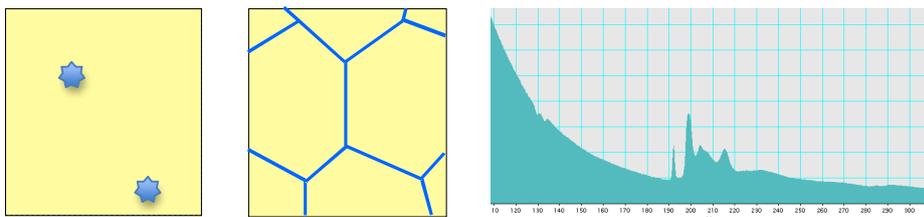
The summary of each step described above can be seen in the **Result** window.



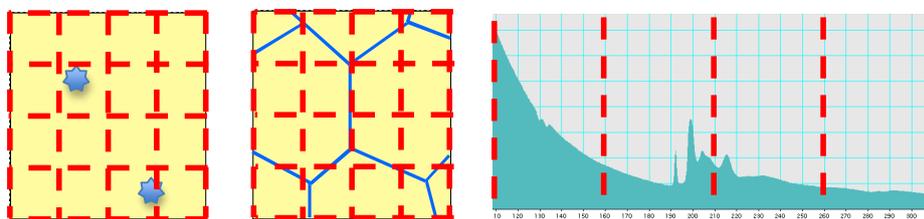
Local PCA

Brief Description

PCA (Principal Component Analysis) of the MSA plug-in is briefly explained above. The PCA approach tries to explain the data variation (variance) as much as possible using a small number of components. If the variance in random surpasses any fluctuation of true signals, the PCA may not successfully extract the signals as components. In the worst case, PCA might induce unexpected artefacts. Such situations might arise when you are analysing SI datasets containing minor or trace-level impurities in matrix, interface components, or weak signals in a wide variation of the background:



In general, there may be two possible approaches to improve the PCA sensitivity: one is to reduce random noise components in the SI datasets and other is to enhance true variations. The former requires modifications in experimental conditions, e.g. higher currents and/or a longer acquisition time to enhance signals (remember, more signal counts are always beneficial even for PCA!). Conversely, the latter can be achieved by applying PCA treatment to small segments divided from an original SI dataset. We provide this functionality in this MSA plug-ins, which is now called the local PCA approach. The segments can be achieved spatially and spectrally as shown below.



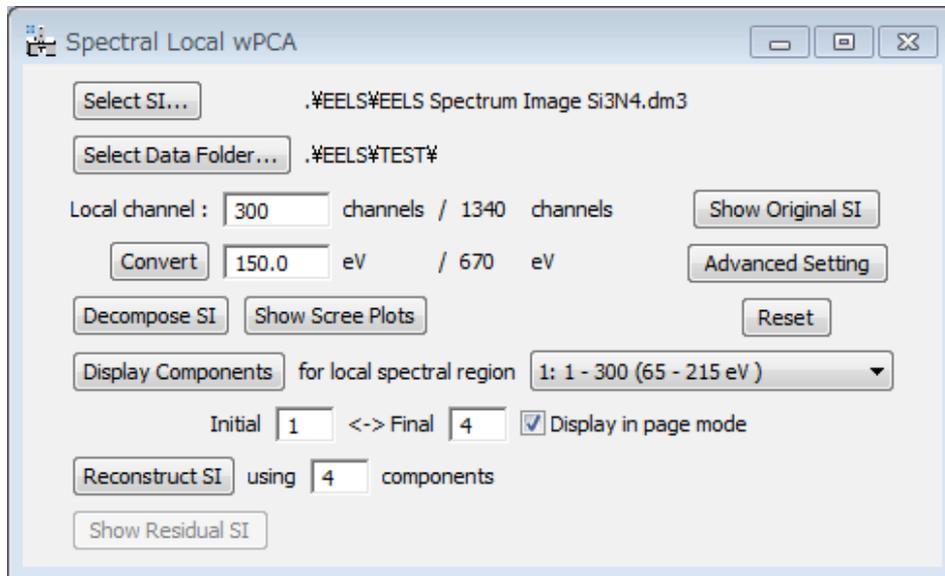
The spatially local PCA approach might enhance moderate signals, which are not repeated very frequently in the SI datasets. For example, signals from interface segregant elements on grain boundaries with relatively large grain components (Note: in this case, we also recommend to extract a part of the SI dataset in the vicinity of the grain boundaries).

The spectrally local PCA is useful to enhance weak signals in a SI dataset, in which higher signal intensities are also contained, e.g. characteristic edge-signals at a high energy-loss region with lower energy-loss signals (i.e. most of EELS SIs!).

Both local PCA approaches are available in the MSA plug-in. Users can decide the division direction (spatially or spectrally) and a number of divided segments prior to applying the local PCA method. Then, all the local segments are processed sequentially, and component evaluation and following data reconstruction of all the segments can be carried out together.

Spectrally Local wPCA

The dialog below corresponds to Spectrally Local weighted PCA. Most of the components of this dialog are essentially similar to those in the regular weighted PCA dialog.



One of the major differences in the local PCA process is that the user must specify a data folder (where all intermediate output files are saved in the local PCA process).

Furthermore, in this dialog you have to define a segment size by specifying either a number of channels or an energy width in eV. In either case, you can convert one to the other by using the **Convert** button. The odd channels will be included in the last segment. In the example above, the original SI dataset will be divided spectrally into the segments of 300 channels except the last one that contains 440 channels.

Simply by clicking the **Decompose SI** button, you can decompose all the local segments one-by-one automatically.

After decomposition process is completed, you can check all Scree plots of individual segments by using **Show Scree Plots** button, similar to the regular PCA.



Since the scree plot is independent at each local segment, you can obtain scree plots as many as the number of segments. So, **Show Scree Plots** shows all the scree plots of local regions as a 2D SI file shown above. Each horizontal line corresponds to the scree plot obtained from a specific energy region.

Tips: You may see that a number of the scree plots is larger than a number of segments defined in the dialog. This is because the local segments shifted halfway are also processed to avoid a disruption at the boundary of each segment.

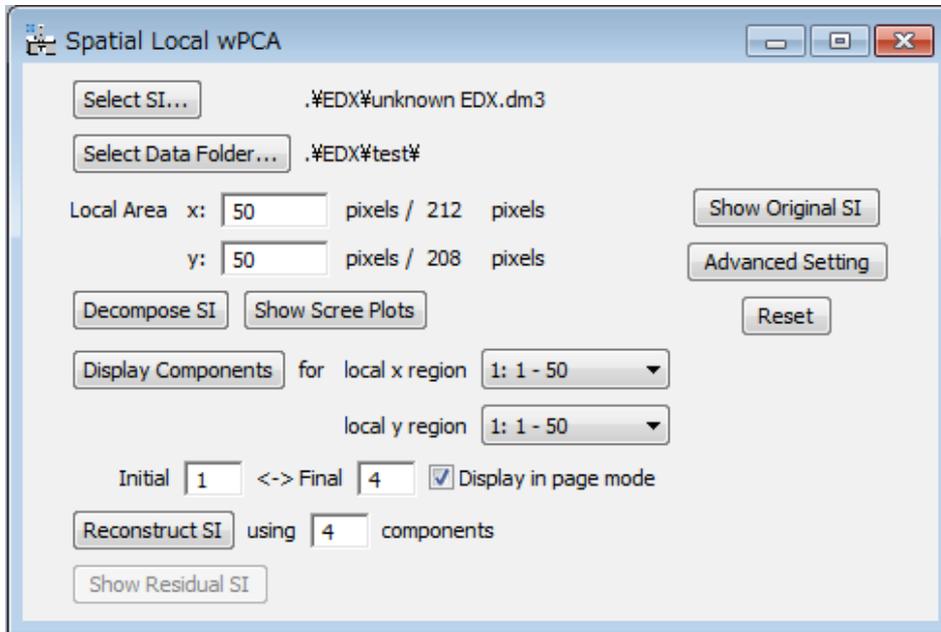
You can also evaluate loading and score of components at a *selected local segment* by using **Display Components** in the similar way to the regular PCA.

Tips: From the pull-down to select a specific region you may find that the local segments shifted halfway are also processed.

Using **Reconstruct SI** you can reconstruct the SI data using the specified number of the components. In this version, the same number of the components is used for reconstruction at all the local segments.

Spatially Local wPCA

The dialog below corresponds to Spatially Local weighted PCA. Most of the components of this dialog are essentially similar to those of the regular PCA dialog.



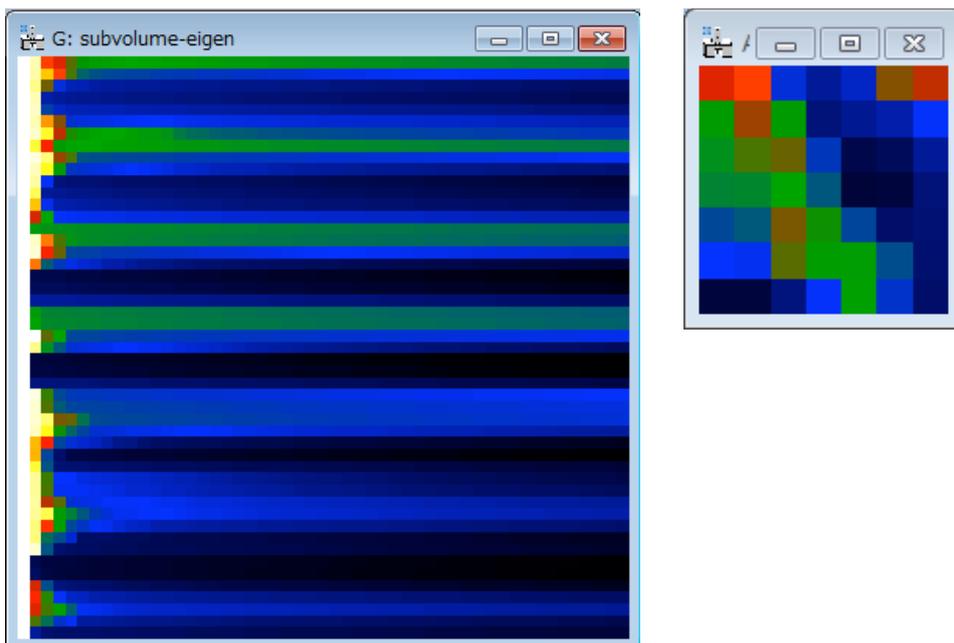
One of the major differences in the local PCA process is that the user must specify a data folder (where all intermediate output files are saved in the local PCA process).

Furthermore, in this dialog you have to define a segment area size by selecting a number of pixels. The odd pixels will be included in the last segment. In the example above, the original SI dataset will be divided spatially into the segments of 50 pixels in both x- and y-direction except the last segment that contains 62 pixels in x-direction, and 58 pixels in y-direction.

Simply by clicking the **Decompose SI** button, you can decompose all the local segments one-by-one automatically.

After decomposition process is completed, you can check all Scree plots of individual segments by using **Show Scree Plots** button, similar to the regular PCA.

Since there is one scree plot for each local region, **Show Scree Plots** shows the scree plots of all regions in a 3D image and a 2D image as shown below:



Since the scree plot is independent at each local segment, you can obtain scree plots as many as the number of segments. So, **Show Scree Plots** shows all the scree plots of local regions as 2D and 3D SI file shown above. In the 2D scree plots (left), each horizontal line corresponds to the scree plot of a specific region. In the 3D Scree Plots (right), the direction of the scree plot (i.e. the index of component) is z-direction, and you can use **Spectrum Picker** tool  to select a specific scree plot, similar to a 3D SI file. The numbers of pixels in x and y directions in the 3D scree-plot file correspond to the number of local segments in x and y directions divided in the spatial local PCA process. Therefore, a scree plot at a certain position in the 3D scree-plot file indicates that in the specific segment. It should be noted that both the 2D and 3D scree-plot files represent the same result, but only the display style is different.

Tips: You may see that a number of the scree plots is larger than a number of segments defined in the dialog. This is because the local segments shifted halfway are also processed to avoid a disruption at the boundary of each segment.

You can also evaluate loading and score of components at a *selected local segment* by using **Display Components** in the similar way to the regular PCA.

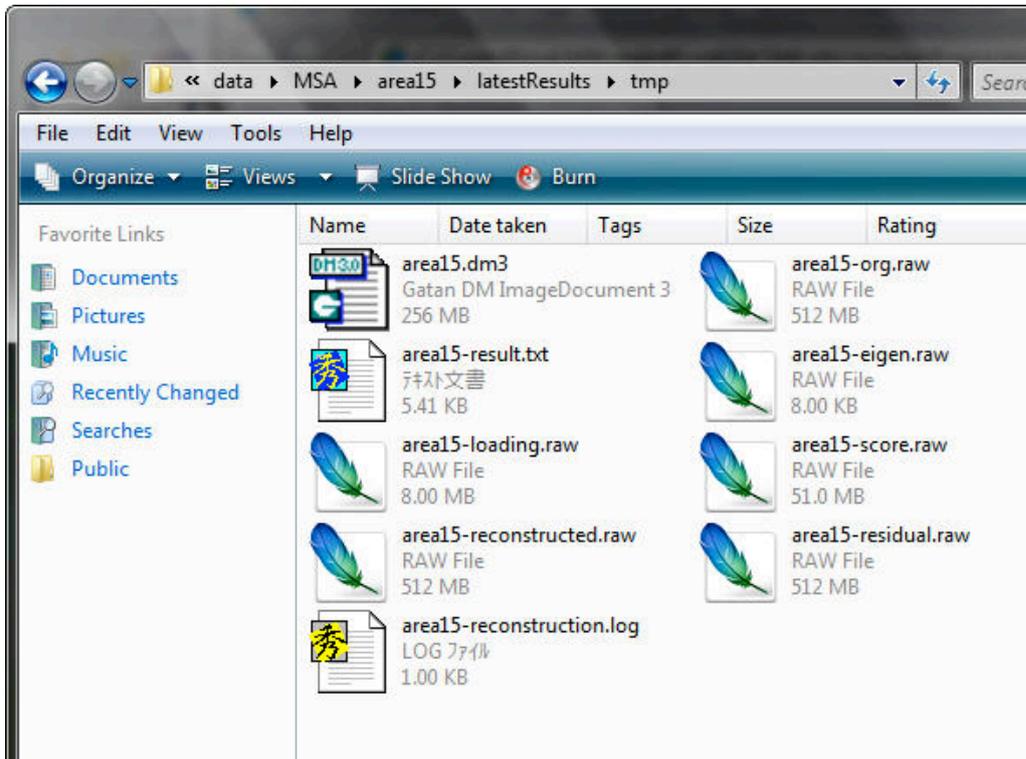
Tips: From the pull-down to select a specific region you may find that the local segments shifted halfway are also processed.

Using **Reconstruct SI** you can reconstruct the SI data using the specified number of the components. In this version, the same number of the components is used for reconstruction at all the local segments.

MSA – Advanced Topics

Output files

Many output files are generated from a single spectrum image by this PCA plugin. Here is the summary:



If a spectrum image file in the dm3 format named foo.dm3 is processed, following files are generated:

- foo-org.raw: original data converted from the original dm3 file (8 byte real, binary)
- foo-result.txt: summary of eigenvalues for scree plot (ascii)

```
# C:\data\MSA\area15\latestResults\area15-result.txt: Results of eigen analysis↓
# Preprocessing: 0 (Spatial and spectral scalings)↓
# Spatial binning: 3 (Spatially 4 x 4)↓
# Routine: 64 bit↓
# dimensions of original spectrum image↓
# nPixelX: 256↓
# nPixelY: 256↓
# nChannel: 1024↓
# dimensions of result vectors by eigen decomposition↓
# Score: 65536x102↓
# Loading: 1024x102↓
# Eigenvalue: 102↓
# trace = 1.3950591↓
# eigenvalue      C ratio  absolute eigenvalue ↓
1 1.00000000  0.71681553  4194304.00000000↓
2 0.10515268  0.79219060  441042.30608604↓
3 0.01474060  0.80275689  61826.54907351↓
4 0.00401008  0.80563138  16819.48802894↓
5 0.00110764  0.80642535  4645.77184136↓
6 0.00064896  0.80689054  2721.94933466↓
7 0.00060927  0.80732727  2555.47619955↓
8 0.00060500  0.80776094  2537.53892223↓
```

- foo-eigen.raw: full eigenvalues (8 byte real, binary)
- foo-loading.raw: limited loading matrix (8 byte real, binary)

- foo-score.raw: limited score matrix (8 byte real, binary)
- foo-reconstructed.raw: reconstructed data matrix (4 byte real, binary)
- foo-residual.raw: area15-residual.raw: difference between original and reconstructed data matrices (4 byte, binary)
- foo-reconstruction.log: summary of reconstruction (ascii)

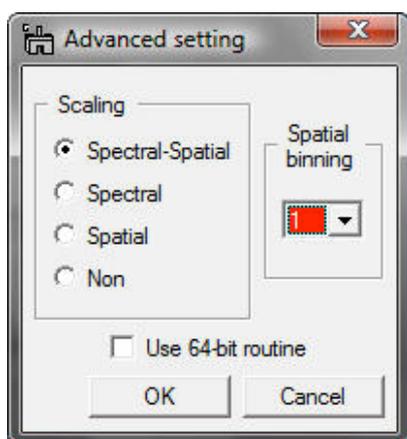
```
# C:\data\MSA\area15\latestResults\area15-reconstruction.log: detail information of data reconstruction via MSA
# dimensions of original spectrum image
# nPixelX: 256
# nPixelY: 256
# nChannel: 1024
# dimensions of result vectors by eigen decomposition
# Score: 65536x102
# Loading: 1024x102
# Eigenvalue: 102
# number of components selected for data reconstruction: 7
# number of non-zero data: 6792197
# chi square value between original and reconstructed SIs: 0.751857
#
# result file names
# - area15-org.raw: original data (8 byte real, binary)
# - area15-loading.raw: limited loading matrix (8 byte real, binary)
# - area15-score.raw: limited score matrix (8 byte real, binary)
# - area15-eigen.raw: full eigenvalues (8 byte real, binary)
# - area15-result.txt: summary of eigenvalues for scree plot (ascii)
# - area15-reconstructed.raw: reconstructed data matrix (4 byte real, binary)
# - area15-residual.raw: difference between original and reconstructed data matrices (4 byte, binary)
#
#
```

Advanced Setting

Several parameters for pre-processing/processing can be chosen in this plugin. If you prefer to change those settings, click **Advanced Setting** button.



Then, a sub dialog appears.



Caution: *If you do not have any idea, DO NOT CHANGE THESE PARAMETERS (KEEP THE DEFAULT SETTING)!*

Scaling: selection of scaling is extremely important for proper PCA applications. The detail can be seen in literature (R.N. Cochran & F.H. Home, "Statistically weighted principal component analysis of rapid scanning wavelength kinetics experiments", *Anal. Chem.*, 49 (1977) 846-853; M.R. Keenan, P.G. Kotula, "Accounting for Poisson noise in the multivariate analysis of ToF-SIMS spectrum images", *Surf. Interface Anal.*, 36 (2004) 203-212).

Binning: you can apply spatial binning to enhance your spectral features from a spectrum image with many pixels. If the spectrum image has many pixels, you may apply spatial binning of 2 or 4. However, this preprocess does not degrade spatial resolution in the final decomposed data.

Use 64-bit routine (Only for GMS 1.x): the major limit of the 32-bit DigitalMicrograph is memory size to allocate continually (about 2GB). If you use DigitalMicrograph 32bit version under 64-bit Windows, this check box is automatically activated. If this option is checked, this plugin uses a 64-bit PCA routine via a system call. This 64-bit routine can expand the limitation up to whatever your PC has (now 4GB is just a standard in any 64-bit system). Other than that, this 64-bit routine works exactly same as this plugin. If data size is larger than 2 GB, this 64-bit routine can process much faster than the 32-bit routine. If data size is larger than 8 GB, this 64-bit routine is only way to process the data in this plugin. *In the MSA package for GMS 2.x, this option is no longer necessary because GMS 2,x 64bit is available!*

References related to the PCA process

General references related to the PCA process:

1. S.J. Gould, *The Mismeasure of Man*, Norton, New York, NY, (1996).
2. P. Geladi & H. Grahn, *Multivariate Image Analysis*, Wiley, West Sussex, UK, (1996).
3. J.T. Jolliffe, *Principal Component Analysis*, 2nd ed., Springer, New York, NY, (2002).
4. E.R. Malinowski, *Factor Analysis in Chemistry*, 3ed ed., Wiley, New York, NY, (2002).

Specific references of PCA applications for electron microscopy:

1. P. Trebbia & N. Bonnet, "EELS elemental mapping with unconventional methods I. Theoretical basis: Image analysis with multivariate statistics and entropy concepts", *Ultramicrosc.*, 34 (1990) 165-178.
2. J.M. Titchmarsh & S. Dumbill, "Multivariate statistical analysis of FEG-STEM EDX spectra", *J. Microsc.*, 184 (1996) 195-207.
3. N. Bonnet, N. Brun & C. Colliex, "Extracting information from sequences of spatially resolved EELS spectra using multivariate statistical analysis", *Ultramicrosc.*, 77 (1999) 97-112.
4. J.M. Titchmarsh, "Detection of electron energy-loss edge shifts and fine structure variations at grain boundaries and interfaces", *Ultramicrosc.*, 78 (1999) 241-250.
5. P.G. Kotula, M.R. Keenan & J.R. Michael, "Automated analysis of SEM X-ray spectral images: a powerful new microanalysis tool", *Microsc. Microanal.*, 9 (2003) 1-17.
6. M.R. Keenan, P.G. Kotula, "Accounting for Poisson noise in the multivariate analysis of ToF-SIMS spectrum images", *Surf. Interface Anal.*, 36 (2004) 203-212.
7. M. Watanabe, D.B. Williams & M.G. Burke, "Atomic-Level Analytical Electron Microscopy of Diffusional Phase", in *Proc. Inter. Conf. on Solid-Solid Phase Transformations in Inorganic Materials 2005 - Vol. 2*, The Minerals, Metals and Materials Society, Warrendale, PA, pp. 431-442 (2005).
8. M.G. Burke, M. Watanabe, D.B. Williams & J.M. Hyde, "Quantitative characterization of nanoprecipitates in irradiated low alloy steels: advances in the application of FEG-STEM quantitative analysis to real materials", *J. Mater. Sci.*, 41 (2006) 4512.
9. M. Bosman, M. Watanabe, D.T.L. Alexander, and V.J. Keast, "Mapping chemical and bonding information using multivariate analysis of electron energy-loss spectrum images", *Ultramicrosc.*, 106 (2006) 1024.
10. P.G. Kotula, M.R. Keenan, J.R. Michael, "Tomographic spectral imaging with multivariate statistical analysis: comprehensive 3D microanalysis", *Microsc Microanal.*, 12 (2006) 36-48.
11. P.G. Kotula & M.R. Keenan, "Application of Multivariate statistical analysis to STEM X-ray spectral images: interfacial analysis in microelectronics", *Microsc Microanal.*, 12 (2006) 538-544.
12. M. Bosman, V.J. Keast, M. Watanabe, A.I. Maarroof & M.B. Cortie, "Mapping surface plasmons at the nanometre scale with an electron beam", *Nanotechnology*, 18 (2007) 165505 (5pp).
13. T. Yaguchi, M. Konno, T. Kamino & M. Watanabe, "Observation of three-dimensional elemental distributions of a Si-device using a 360-degree-rotation FIB/STEM system", *Ultramicrosc.*, 108 (2008) 1603-1615.

Import Functions

Three import functions are available in this plugin package. These functions import a series of spectra/images and a spectrum image obtained from different software or acquisition systems, and convert them as a single spectrum image in the dm3 format. Currently available functions are as follows:

- EMSA spectrum series import
- XED-SI data import
- EFTEM image series import

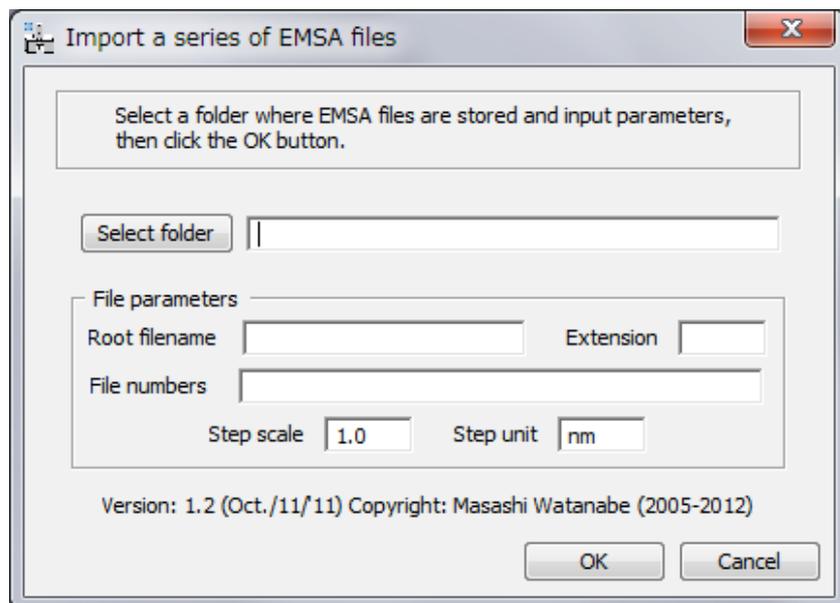
EMSA spectrum file series

Brief Description

This function imports a series of EMSA formatted X-ray spectra (i.e. a line profile) into Gatan DigitalMicrograph as a 2D spectrum image.

Usage

Select **MSA...Import...EMSA** spectrum file series from the menu bar. Then, a dialog appears.



First, you should select a folder, where a series of EMSA formatted X-ray spectra is saved, by clicking the **Select folder** button.

Second, input the rootfile name and extension name into the fields. Note that the EMSA formatted files must be named as **foojj.ext**, where foo is the rootfile name, jjj is an index number of the series and ext is the extension name. For example, Linescan4.emsa or Spectrum10.txt. If there is a space between the rootfile name and an index number (e.g. default output name from Oxford INCA system), add a space after the root name in the Root filename box.

Third, input list of index numbers in the file numbers field, e.g. case 1: 1-100 (if you want to import 100 spectra (#1 - #100) continuously) or case 2: 1-8, 10, 12, 14, 15-48, 51-78, 80 (if

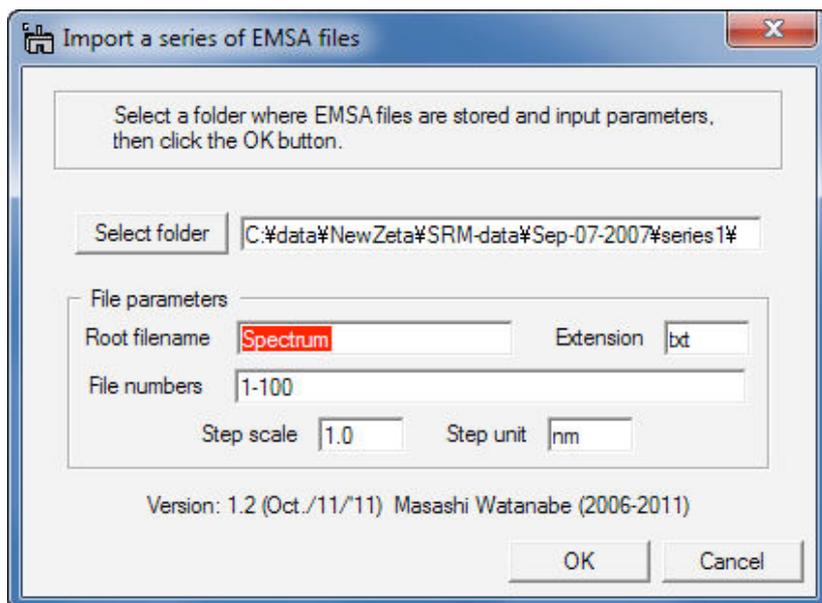
you want to skip spectrum #9, #11, #13, #49, #50 and #79). You can set the range of spectra to be imported just as setting of page range in the general print dialog.

Then, input the Step scale and Step Unit in the fields. For example, input 5.0 and nm into the fields respectively if you measured the line profile with 5 nm step.

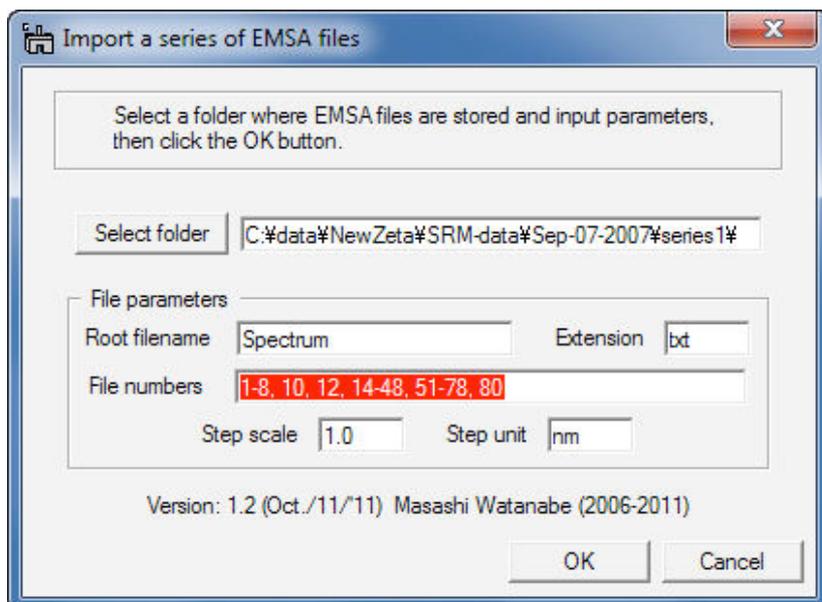
Finally, click the **OK** button.

Here is an example of the dialog just before clicking the Import button.

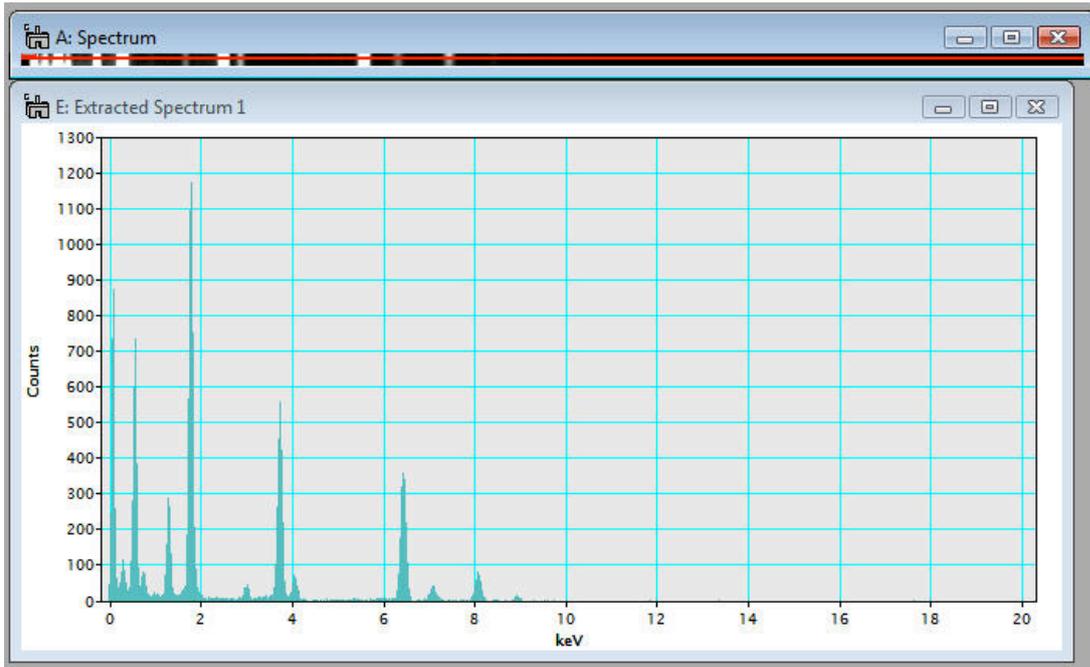
Example for case 1:



Example for case 2:



The imported file can be treated as a 2D spectrum image. So, individual spectra can be displayed via Spectrum Picker tool  in the tool bar (after DigitalMicrograph version 3.11.1) or in the Basic Tools window (before version 3.11.1) as shown below:



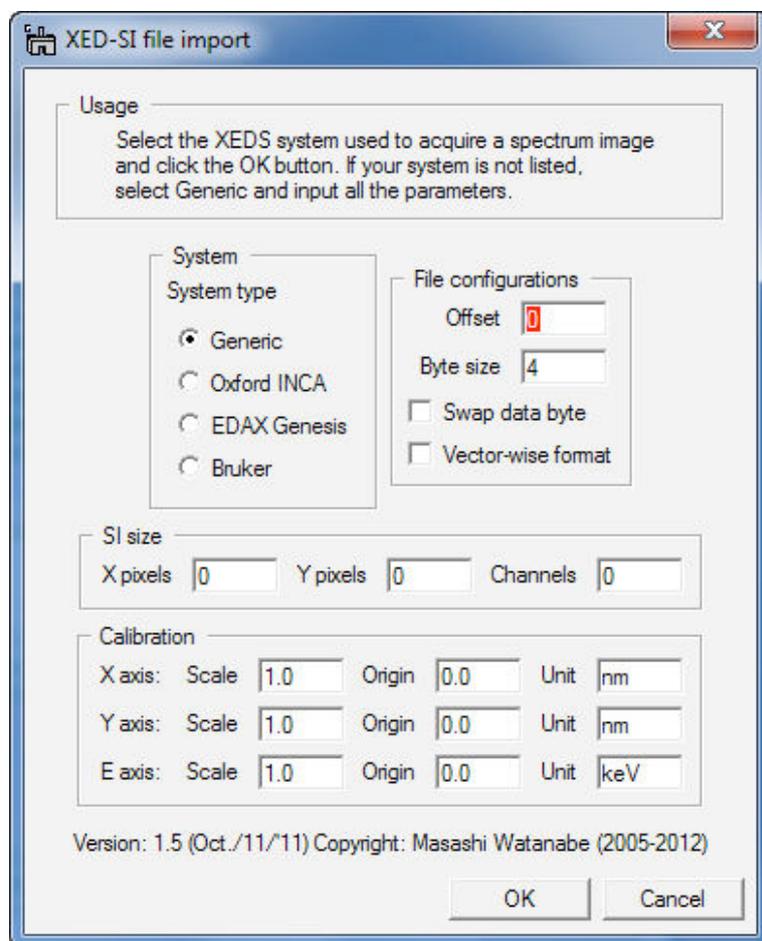
XED-SI data

Brief Description

This function imports an X-ray energy dispersive spectrum-image (XED-SI) saved in a binary format from your software for X-ray acquisition/analysis. Currently, this routine can load "foo.raw" files from Oxford INCA system and "foo.spd" files from EDAX Genesis system (where "foo" means the spectrum image file name). In addition, any "uncompressed" binary 3D data can be loaded if you can figure out the file format. You may need to consult the original software manual or manufacture whether you can save X-ray spectrum images as a regular binary file.

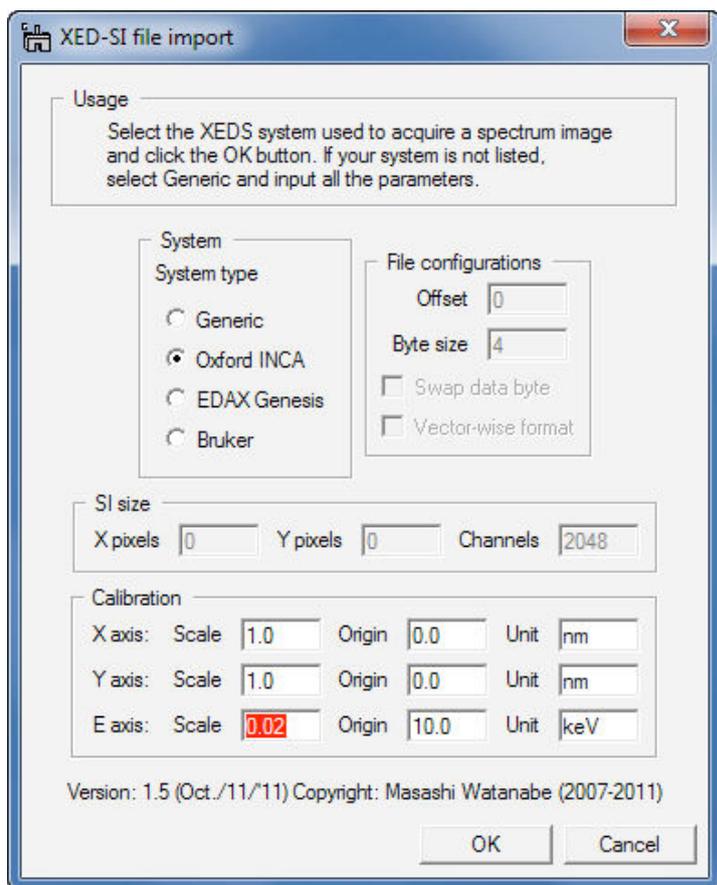
Usage

Select **MSA...Import...XED-SI data** from the menu bar. Then, a dialog appears.

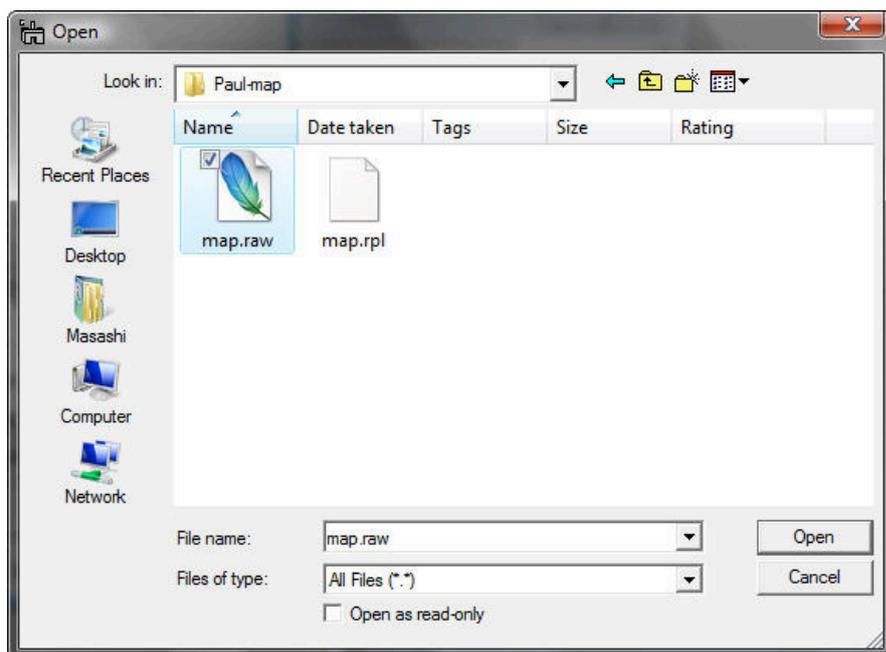


First, should select your system for X-ray analysis by clicking the radio button.

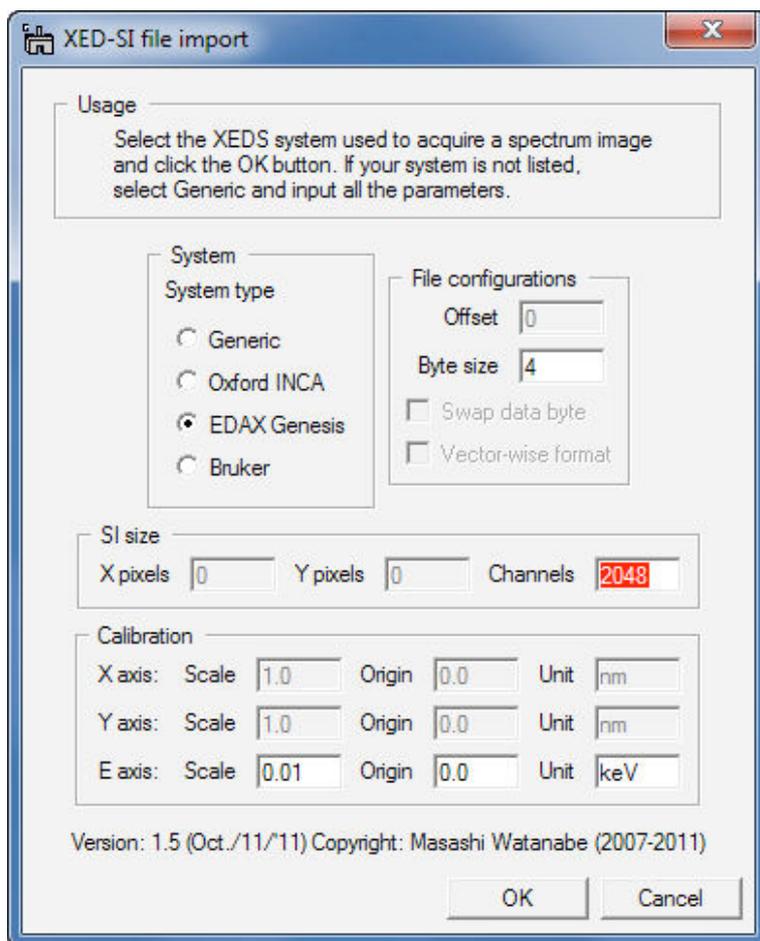
Case 1: if you select **Oxford INCA**, several fields become gray out.



You do not fill the gray fields since this function will obtain the parameters from "foo.rpl" file, which is saved with "foo.raw" file in INCA software (so, you must locate the "foo.rpl" file with the "foo.raw" file in the same folder). Now, the most important thing is to input the E-axis scale, which is the value of channel/keV. This is essential. If you leave this E-axis scale field as 0.0, you will see an error message. Then, click the **OK** button and select a desired "foo.raw" file.

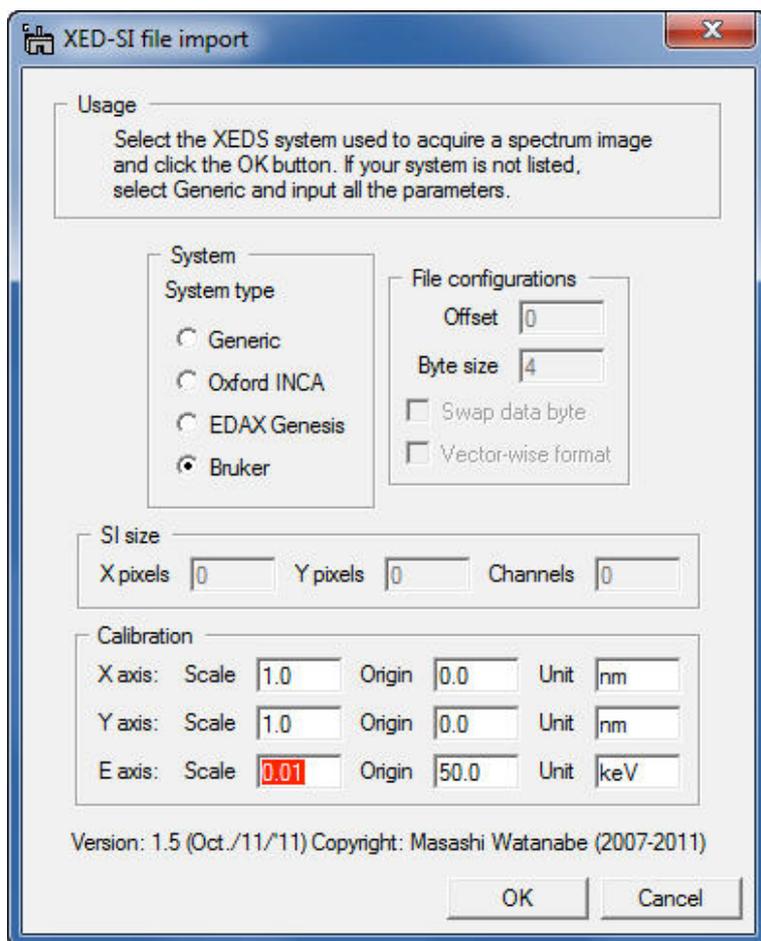


Case 2: if you select **EDAX Genesis**, again several fields are gray out.



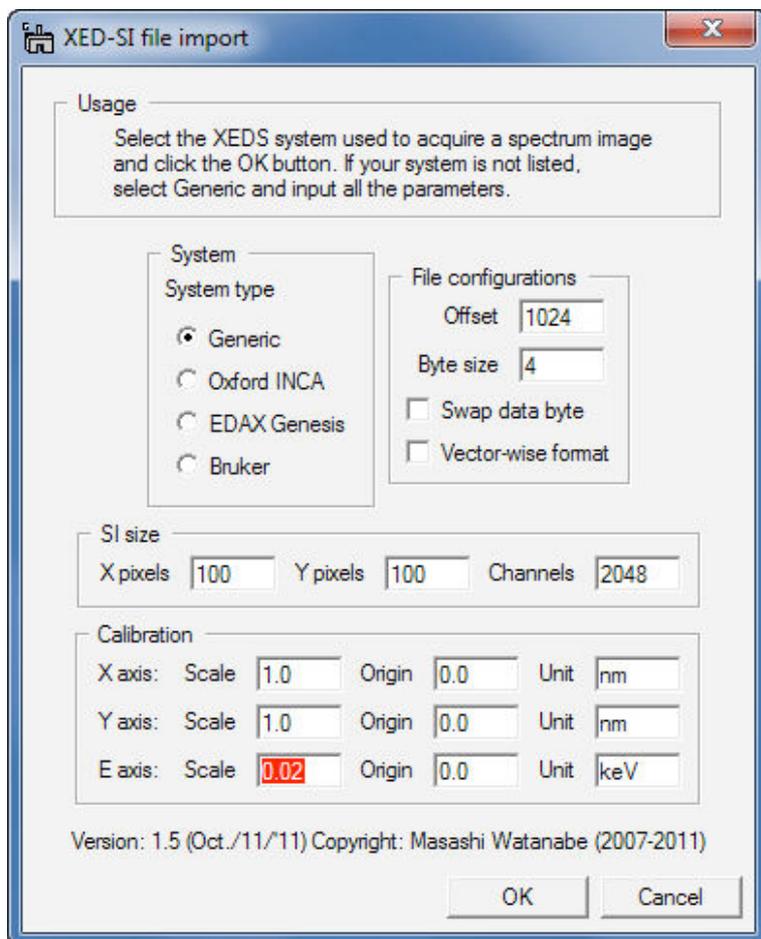
To obtain the parameters for a Genesis spectrum image, this function looks for "foo_SE1.txt" file. When X-ray spectrum image was acquired in EDAX genesis system, an electron image (such as bright-field STEM, annular dark-field STEM, or secondary electron image etc.), you should save the image as a tiff file. The "foo_SE1.txt" file is automatically saved when you save the image as tiff. You must put this "foo_SE1.txt" file into the same folder, where the corresponding "foo.spd" file is saved. Then, click the **OK** button and select a desired "foo.spd" file.

Case 3: if you select **Bruker**, several fields become gray out.

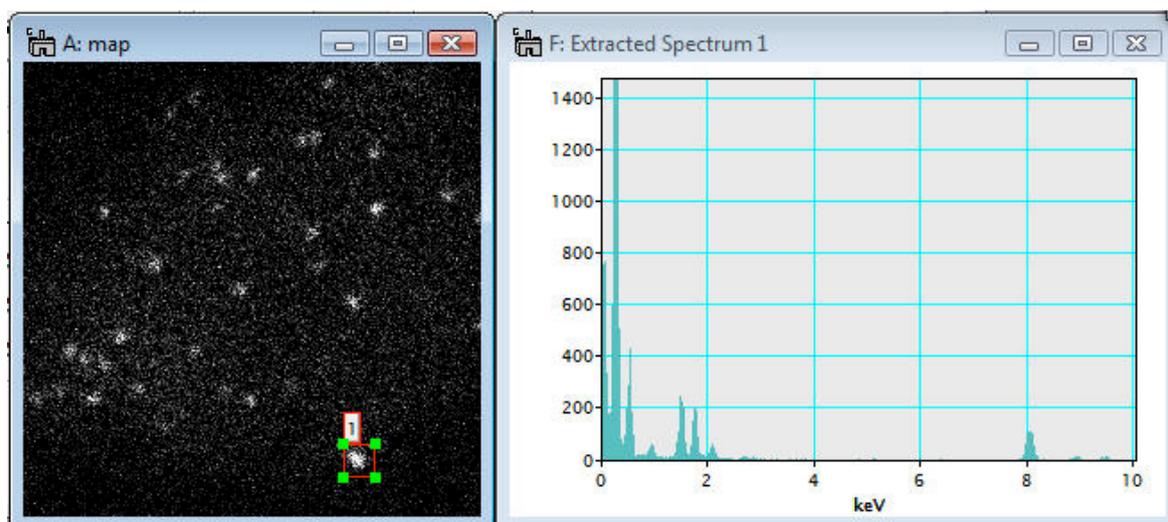


You do not fill the gray fields since this function will obtain the parameters from "**foo.rpl**" file, which is saved with "**foo.raw**" file in Bruker software (so, you must locate the "**foo.rpl**" file with the "**foo.raw**" file in the same folder). Now, the most important thing is to input the E-axis scale, which is the value of channel/keV. This is essential. If you leave this E-axis scale field as 0.0, you will see an error message. Then, click the **OK** button and select a desired "**foo.raw**" file.

Case 4: if you do not have parameter files (for Oxford INCA or EDAX Genesis or Bruker), you can still import your "uncompressed" binary spectrum-image data by filling all the required parameters. Here is an example for EDAX Genesis "foo.spd" file.



Once you successfully import a binary spectrum-image data, you can treat it as a regular 3D spectrum image.



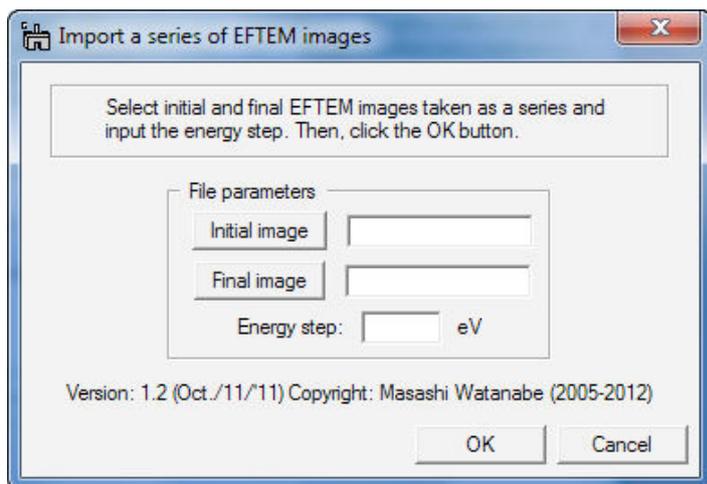
EFTEM image series

Brief Description

This function imports a series of EFTEM images acquired by the Acquire Filtered Series function in Gatan DigitalMicrograph as a spectrum image (data cube).

Usage

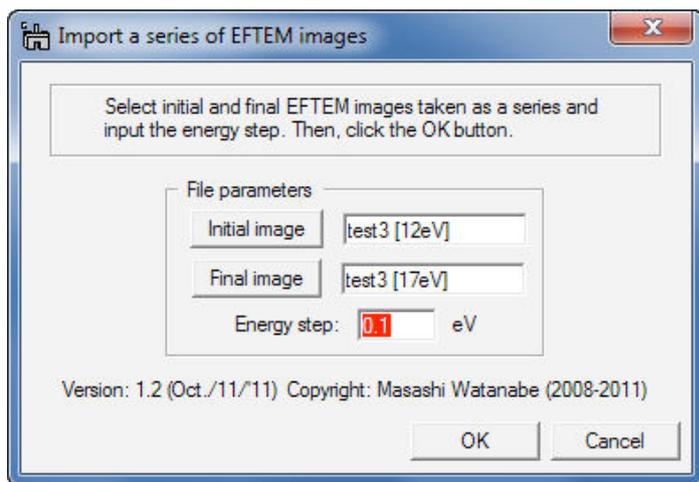
Select **MSA...Import...EFTEM image series** from the menu bar. Then, a dialog appears.



First, you should select the initial and final EFTEM images from a series of acquisition by clicking the **Initial image** and **Final image** buttons.

Second, input the energy step value in eV. Then, click the **OK** button.

Here is an example the dialog just before clicking the Convert button.



Note that the EFTEM image series must be named as **foo [jjeV].dm3**, where foo is the rootfile name, jjj is an energy-loss value of the particular image. For example, test 3 [12eV].dm3.

The imported file can be treated as a regular 3D spectrum image.

Utilities

These functions in Utilities add additional capabilities to process spectrum images, e.g. pixel/channel binning (which are available in newer version of DM as well) and spatial/spectral data extraction. Details are as follows:

- Bin SI
- Spatial sub SI
- Spectral sub SI

Bin SI

Brief Description

This function applies spatial (x- and/or y-axis) and/or spectral (energy-axis) data binning to an existing 2D or 3D spectrum image. Note that this function is available in recent version of GMS (ver. 1.7.1 or higher). This function is only for users who still use previous versions of GMS.

Usage

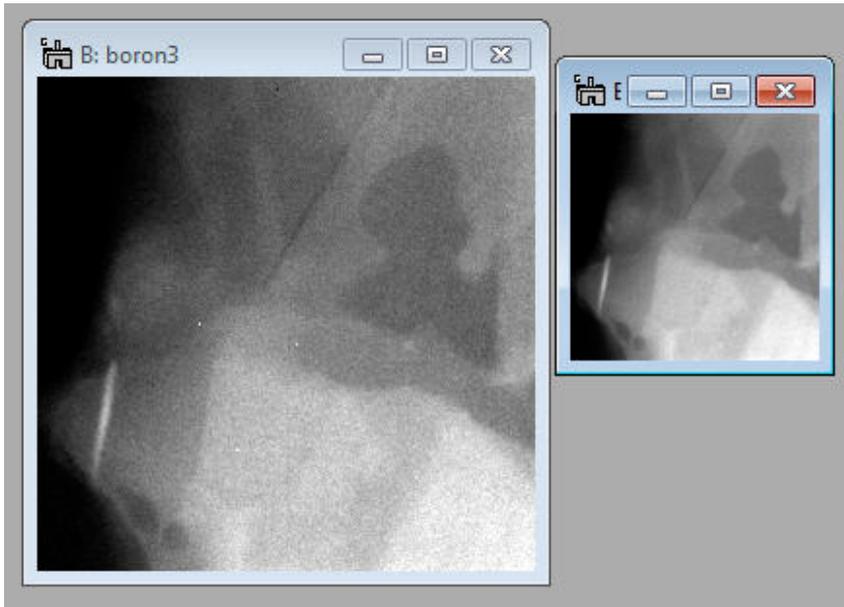
Open a 2D or 3D spectrum image, first. Make sure that the spectrum image is the front image, and select MSA...Utilities...Bin SI from the menu bar. Then, following dialog appears.



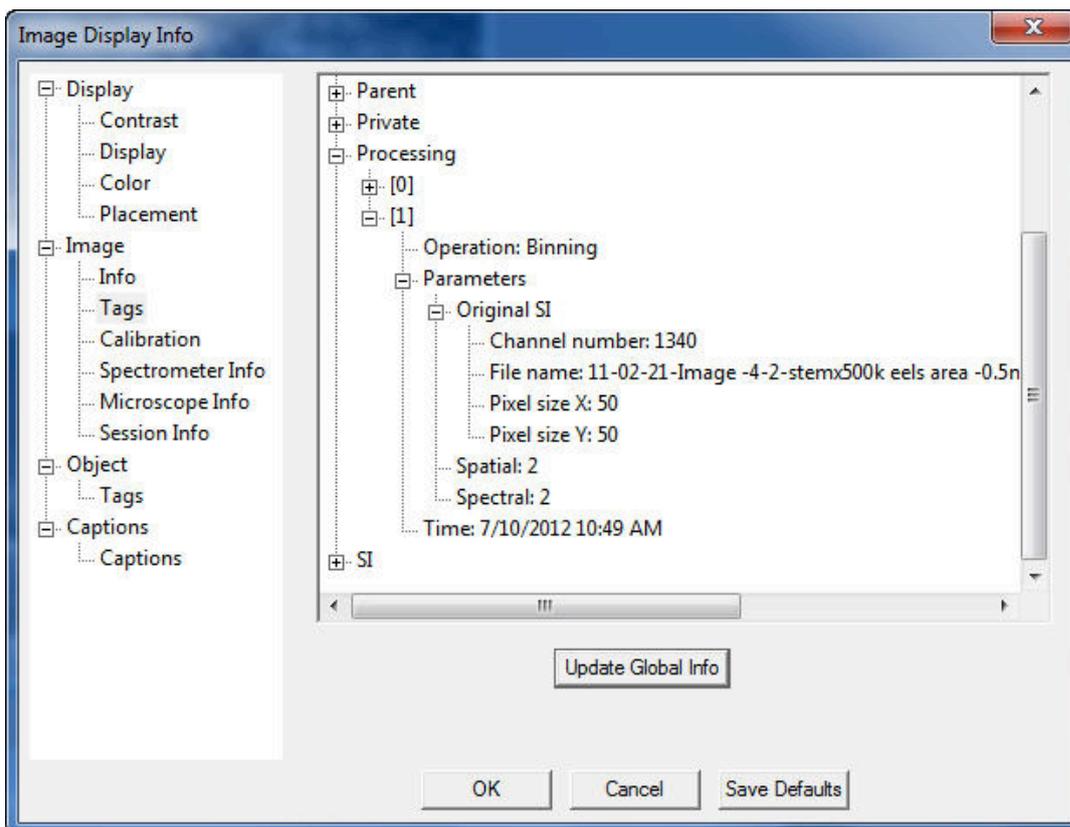
Select binning 2 or 4 in the **spatial** and/or **spectral** popup fields.



Then, click the **Ok** button. The binned spectrum image will appear shortly.



Detailed information of this processing via the Bin SI plugin can be found in Binning tag under the Processing Tag of the binned SI file, available through Image Display Info.



Spatial sub SI

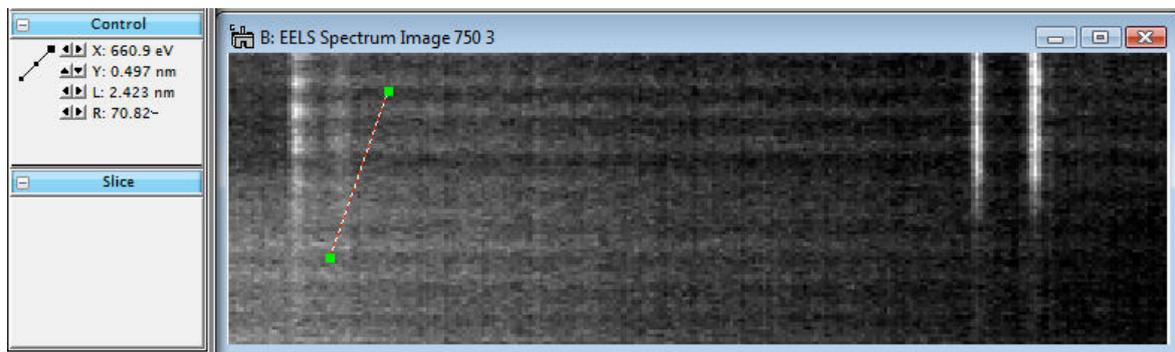
Brief Description

This function extracts a selected area from an existing 2D or 3D spectrum image and shows the selected sub area as a new spectrum image.

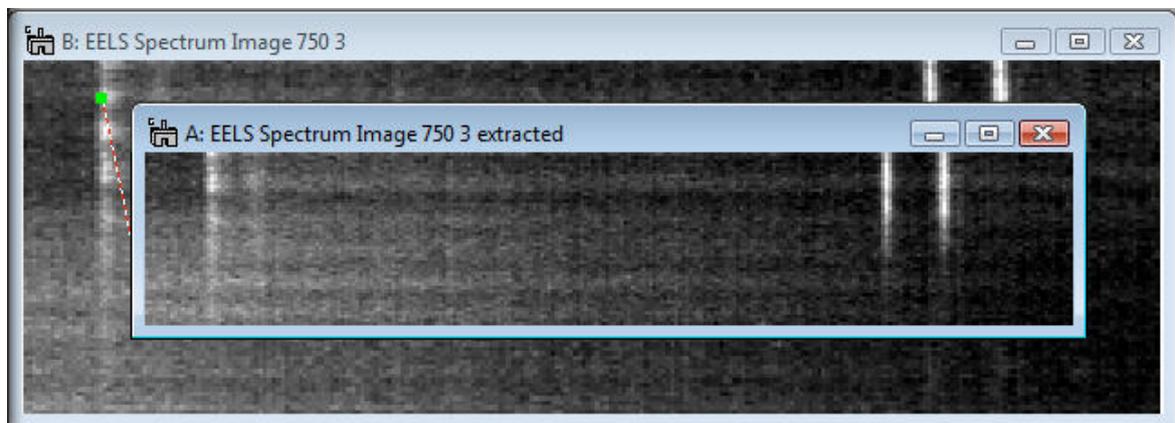
Usage

Case 1: 2D spectrum image

Open a 2D spectrum image and select a sub area to be extracted using the LineROI tool  (note: you do not have to draw a perfectly perpendicular line)

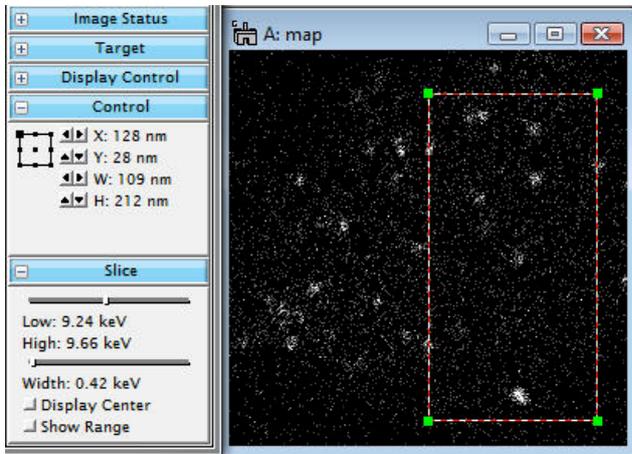


Then, select **MSA...Utilities...Spatial sub SI** from the menu bar. A new 2D spectrum image appears.

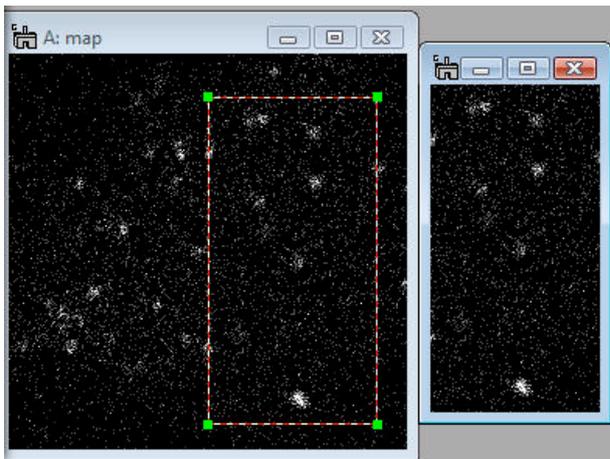


Case 2: 3D spectrum image

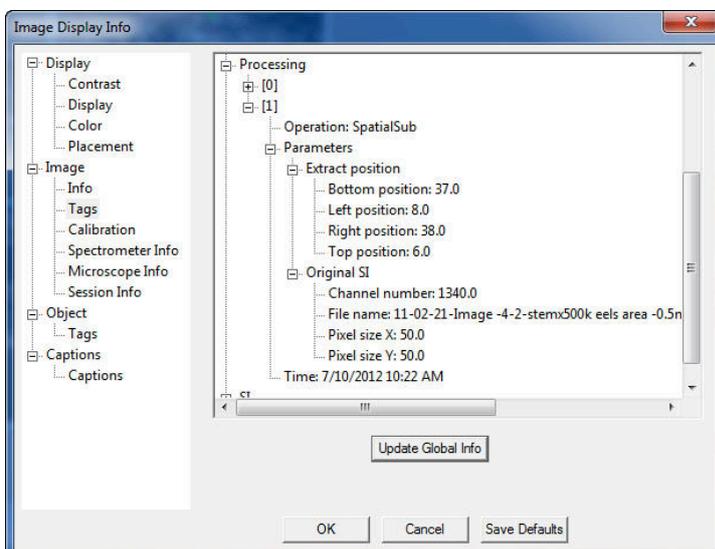
Open a 3D spectrum image and select a sub area using the RectangleROI tool 



Then, select **MSA...Utilities...Spatial sub SI** from the menu bar. A new 3D spectrum image appears



Detailed information of this processing via the **Spatial sub SI** command can be found in **Operation: SpatialSub** tag under the **Processing** Tag of the extracted SI file, available through **Image Display Info**.



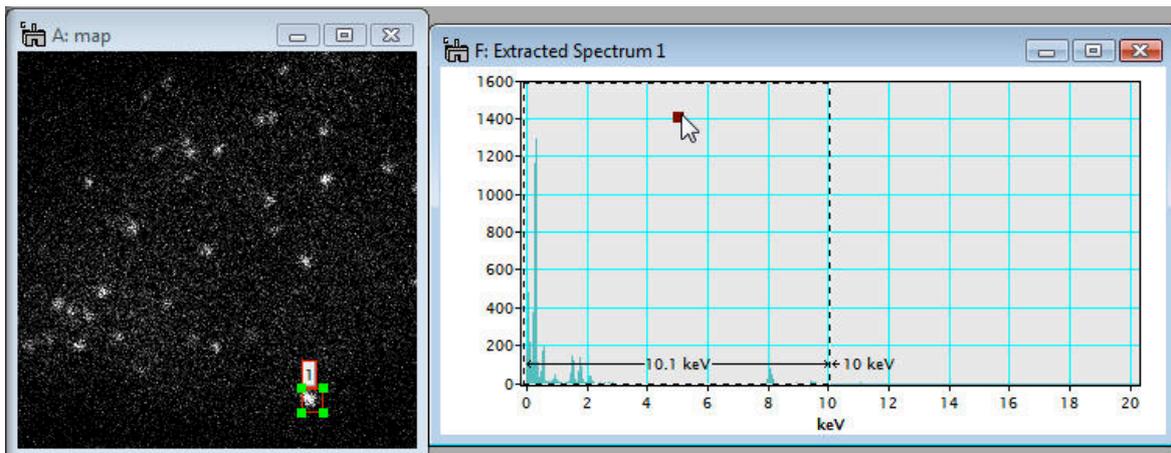
Spectral sub SI

Brief Description

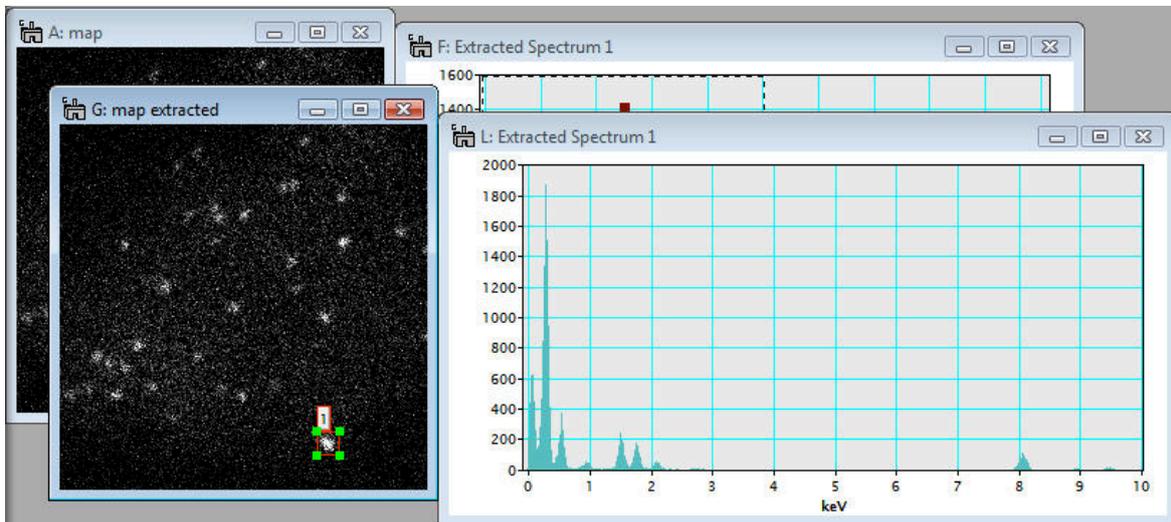
This function extracts a selected energy region from an existing 2D or 3D spectrum image and shows a new spectrum image with the selected energy region.

Usage

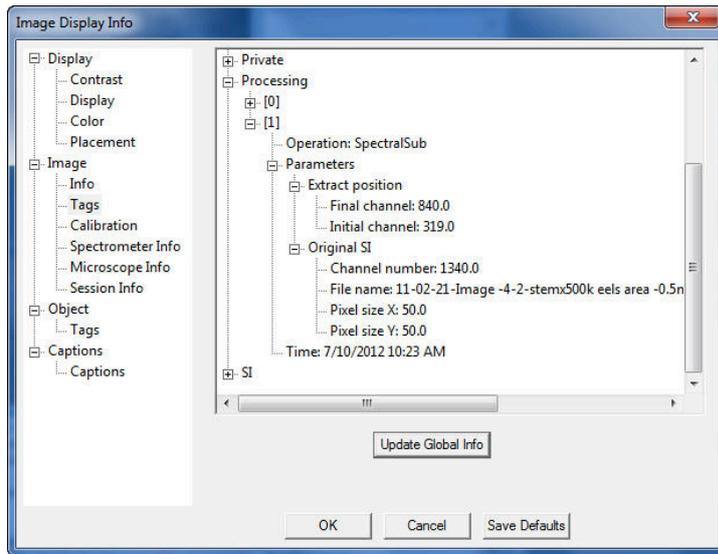
Open a 2D or 3D spectrum image and show a spectrum from the spectrum image using the SpectrumPicker tool  in the tool bar. Next, select an energy range you want to extract from the existing spectrum image.



Then, select **MSA...Utilities...Spectral sub SI** from the menu bar. A new spectrum image with the selected energy range appears.

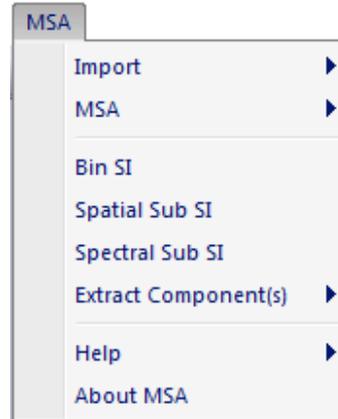


Detailed information of this processing via the **Spectral sub SI** command can be found in **Operation: SpectralSub** tag under the **Processing** Tag of the extracted SI file, available through **Image Display Info**.



Quick Reference Guide

The MSA Main Menu



The commands in the MSA menu are described below.

Command	Description
Import (see sub menus)	Imports an SI data from different software or acquisition systems.
MSA (see sub menus)	Executes wPCA methods.
Bin SI	Bins an SI data spectrally or spatially.
Spatial Sub SI	Extracts SI data spatially specified by a rectangular ROI
Spectral Sub SI	Extracts SI data spectrally specified by a range ROI.
Extract Component(s) (see sub menus)	Extracts a single or all component data from a stacked component data.
Help (see sub menus)	Opens MSA help
About MSA	Displays "About MSA" dialog

Import SubMenu

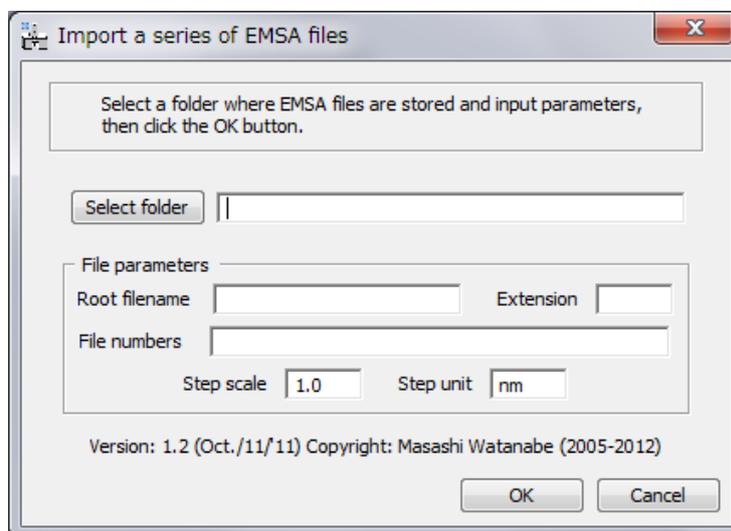
EMSA Spectrum File Series
XED-SI Data
EFTEM Image Series

Component	Description
EMSA Spectrum File Series	Imports an SI data from EMSA spectrum file series (a line profile (1D scan data)).
XED-SI Data	Imports an SI data from XED-SI Data.
EFTEM Image Series	Imports an SI data from EFTEM Image Series.

EMSA Spectrum File Series Dialog

The components of the dialog are described below.

Dialog



Component	Description
Select folder	Specifies the folder where EMSA formatted file is saved.
File parameters	Parameters for input files
Root filename	The root file name (foo of foojjj.ext).
Extension	The extension (ext of foojjj.ext).
File numbers	List of index numbers t (jjj of foojjj.ext).
Step scale	The scan step size.
Step unit	The scan step unit (nm or angstrom).

XED-SI Data Dialog

The components of the dialog are described below.

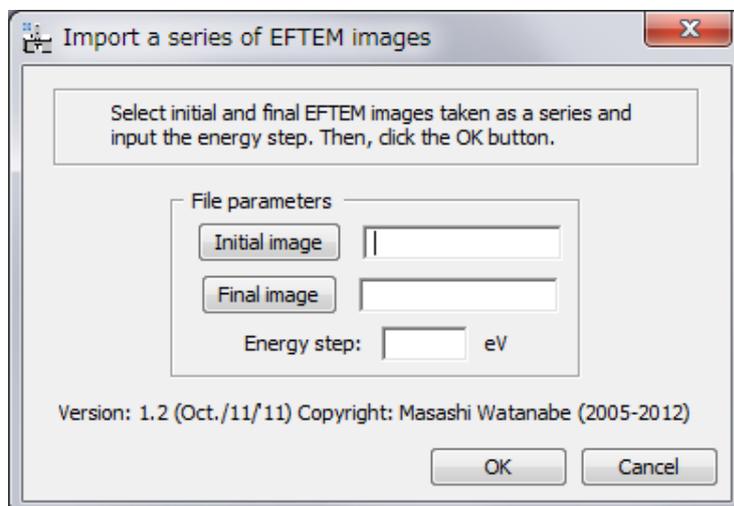
Dialog

Component	Description
System	Select the system type or Generic.
File configurations	Specifies the format of files to be imported. (If the input is not required then it will be gray out.)
Offset	Offset in byte before the data starts.
Byte size	Size of each data value in byte.
Swap data byte	If selected, the data byte order is swapped.
Vector-wise format	If selected, each spectrum has been saved sequentially in the file.
SI size	
X pixels / Y pixels	Number of the image pixels along x-axis / y-axis
Channels	Number of data channels for spectrum.
Calibration	
X axis / Y axis / E axis	Specifies Width / Height / Energy (Spectrum) axes
Scale	Scale of each pixels or channels
Origin	Starting value of each axis
Unit	Unit of Width / Height / Energy (Spectrum) axes

EFTEM Image Series Dialog

The components of the dialog are described below.

Dialog



Component	Description
File parameters	
Initial image	Select the first image using the file browser. (All the images should be in the same folder)
Final image	Select the last image using the file browser. (All the images should be in the same folder)
Energy step	The energy step value in eV between the images.

MSA SubMenu

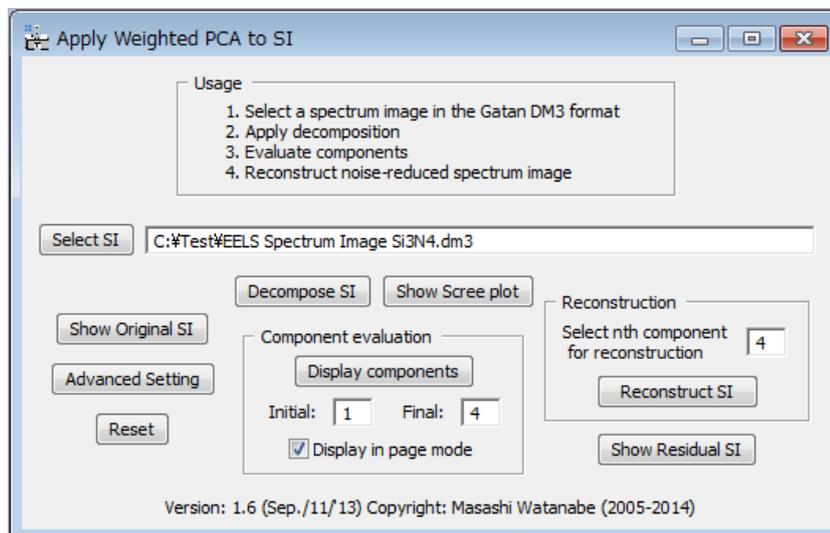


Component	Description
Weighted PCA	Executes Weighted PCA for a whole region.
Spectral Local wPCA	Executes Weighted PCA for each spectrally local region.
Spatial Local wPCA	Executes Weighted PCA for each spatially local region.

Weighted PCA Dialog

The components of the dialog are described below.

Dialog

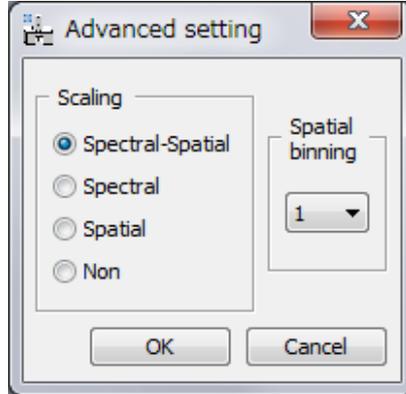


Component	Description
Select SI	Specifies a 2D or 3D SI data file using the file browser.
Decompose SI	Starts decomposing.
Show Scree plot	Displays a scree plot.
Component evaluation	
Display components	Displays details of components (loadings and scores) between Initial and Final indexes.
Initial / Final	Specifies first and last index of components to be evaluated.
Display in page mode	If it is checked, then the loading and score will be displayed in the page mode.
Reconstruction	
Select nth component for reconstruction	Specifies the number of components used for reconstruction
Reconstruct SI	Starts reconstruction.
Show Residual SI	Displays the residue of reconstruction.
Show Original SI	Displays the original SI
Advanced Setting	Open advanced setting dialog (see the dialog below)
Reset	Clear inputs

Weighted PCA Advanced setting Dialog

The components of the dialog are described below.

Dialog

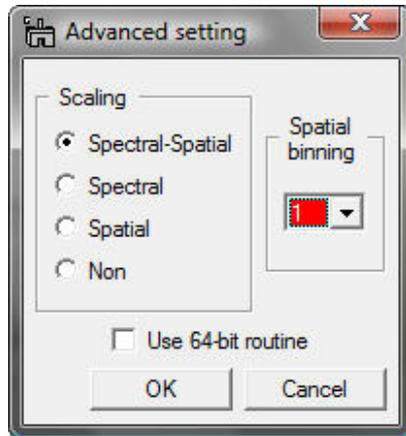


Component	Description
Scaling	Select the scaling mode
Spatial binning	Specifies the spatial binning size.

Weighted PCA Advanced setting Dialog (for GMS 1.x)

The components of the dialog are described below.

Dialog

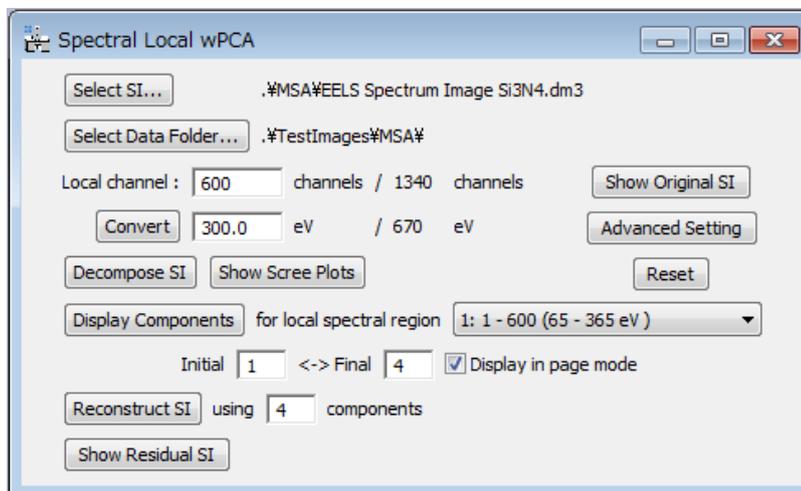


Component	Description
Scaling	Select the scaling mode
Spatial binning	Specifies the spatial binning size.
Use 64-bit routine	If checked, the 64-bit module will be used. (This is only valid for GMS 1.x.)

Spectral Local wPCA Dialog

The components of the dialog are described below.

Dialog

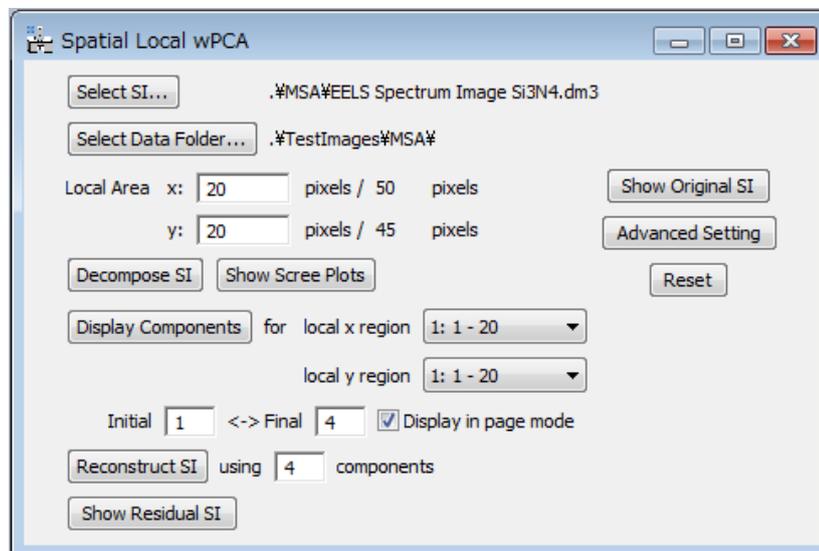


Component	Description
Select SI	Selects a 3D SI data file using the file browser.
Select Data Folder	Selects a folder to save the processed data for each region using the file browser.
Local channel	Specifies an energy range of each local spectrum in channels or eV.
Convert	Convert the energy range between channels and eV.
Decompose SI	Starts decomposition of all the local regions.
Show Scree Plot	Displays all the scree plots.
Display Components	Displays components of the selected local region.
Initial / Final	Specifies the first and last index of components to be evaluated.
Display in page mode	If it is checked, then the loadings and scores will be displayed in the page mode.
Reconstruct SI	Starts reconstruction using the specified number of components.
Show Residual SI	Displays the residue of reconstruction.
Show Original SI	Opens the original SI
Advanced Setting	Open advanced setting dialog (same as regular PCA)
Reset	Clear inputs

Spatial Local wPCA Dialog

The components of the dialog are described below.

Dialog



Component	Description
Select SI	Selects a 3D SI data file using the file browser.
Select Data Folder	Selects the folder to save the processed data for each region using the file browser.
Local Area	Specifies the size of local area in pixels.
Decompose SI	Starts decomposition of all the local regions.
Show Scree Plot	Displays all the scree plots.
Display Components	Displays components of the selected local region.
Initial / Final	Specifies the first and last index of components to be evaluated.
Display in page mode	If it is checked, then the loadings and scores will be displayed in the page mode.
Reconstruct SI	Starts reconstruction using the specified number of components.
Show Residual SI	Displays the residue of reconstruction.
Show Original SI	Opens the original SI.
Advanced Setting	Open advanced setting dialog (same as regular PCA)
Reset	Clear inputs

Bin SI Dialog

The components of the dialog are described below.

Dialog



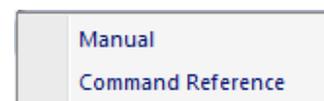
Component	Description
Spatial	Bins an SI data with a selected binning factor along x and y directions.
Spectral	Bins an SI data with a selected binning factor along an energy channel.

Extract component(s) SubMenu



Component	Description
Current Component	Extract the current component data (loading and score) from a stacked component data. (The front image must be a stacked component data)
Extract All	Extract all component data (loading and score) from a stacked component data. (The front image must be a stacked component data)

Help SubMenu



Component	Description
Manual	Displays the manual in pdf format.
Command Reference	Displays the Quick Reference Guide in chm format.