

## Demonstration of *hkl*

Demonstrate the [hkl](https://people.debian.org/~picca/hkl/hkl.html) (<https://people.debian.org/~picca/hkl/hkl.html>) package for diffractometer computations.

First, consider you have a sample of "*demo*" with known unit cell parameters, mounted on a 6-circle (non kappa) diffractometer:

a	b	c	$\alpha$	$\beta$	$\gamma$
4.542	16.955	7.389	90	90	90

This example was derived from the unit test code: <https://repo.or.cz/hkl.git/blob/HEAD:/tests/bindings/polarisation.py> (<https://repo.or.cz/hkl.git/blob/HEAD:/tests/bindings/polarisation.py>) with settings from <https://repo.or.cz/hkl.git/blob/refs/heads/next:/tests/bindings/crystal.ini> (<https://repo.or.cz/hkl.git/blob/refs/heads/next:/tests/bindings/crystal.ini>)

---

```
# these other parameters from crystal.ini
```

```
Wavelength 1.62751693358
```

```
R0 0 0.0 8.0 0.0 0 1 0.0 22.31594 89.1377 0.0 0.0 45.15857
R1 1 0.0 12.0 1.0 0 1 0.0 34.96232 78.3139 0.0 0.0 71.8007
```

```
Engine hkl
```

```
Mode constant_phi_vertical
```

```
PsiRef not available in current engine mode
```

## Before you start ...

In the console window:

```
# make sure to use the bash shell
bash

# use python3
source /APShare/anaconda3/x86_64/bin/activate

# setup the custom hkl environment
(base) jemian@wow ~ $ . /APShare/linux/64/hkl-5/hkl_environment.sh

# start jupyter
jupyter-notebook
```

You'll see jupyter start reporting messages in the console:

```
[I 11:21:25.136 NotebookApp] Serving notebooks from local directory: /home
/JEMIAN
[I 11:21:25.136 NotebookApp] The Jupyter Notebook is running at:
[I 11:21:25.137 NotebookApp] http://localhost:8888/?token=_____very_long_
unique_hexadecimal_code_here_____
[I 11:21:25.137 NotebookApp] Use Control-C to stop this server and shut do
wn all kernels (twice to skip confirmation).
[C 11:21:25.143 NotebookApp]
```

To access the notebook, open this file in a browser:

file:///run/user/970/jupyter/nbserver-24247-open.html

Or copy and paste one of these URLs:

http://localhost:8888/?token=\_\_\_\_\_very\_long\_unique\_hexadecimal\_co  
de\_here\_\_\_\_\_

... more to come, ignore until you're done

## imports

```
In [1]: from collections import namedtuple
from gi.repository import GLib
import gi
gi.require_version("Hkl", "5.0")
from gi.repository import Hkl
import math
from numpy import (linspace, empty)
from numpy.linalg import inv, norm
import os
import pyRestTable
import unittest

H_NII = 12 3084244 # voltage*wavelength product angstrom * keV
```

## declare the sample lattice parameters

```

In [2]: sample = Hkl.Sample.new("demo")
        lattice = Hkl.Lattice.new(
            4.542,          # a, angstrom
            16.955,         # b, angstrom
            7.389,          # c, angstrom
            math.radians(90.0), # alpha, radians
            math.radians(90.0), # beta, radians
            math.radians(90.0) # gamma, radians
        )
        sample.lattice.set(lattice)

In [3]: wavelength = 1.62751693358
        energy = H.NII / wavelength

In [4]: detector = Hkl.Detector.factory.new(0) # TODO: what other values?

In [5]: # factories will be used to make the *hkl* objects we'll need
        factories = Hkl.factories()

        # list the diffractometers known to this version of *hkl*
        print(f"diffractometers: {sorted(factories.keys())}")

        # our diffractometer is E6C: Eulerian 6-circle (not kappa or Petra P23)
        # define a "factory" since we'll use it later
        diffractometer_type = "E6C"
        e6c_factory = factories[diffractometer_type]

        # axes: MU, OMEGA, CHI, PHI, GAMMA, DELTA
        print(f"{diffractometer_type} axes: {e6c_factory.create_new_geometry().axis_names}")
        diffractometers: ['E4CH', 'E4CV', 'E6C', 'K4CV', 'K6C', 'PETRA3 P09 EH2', 'PETRA
        3 P23 4C', 'PETRA3 P23 6C', 'SOLEIL MARS', 'SOLEIL SIRIUS KAPPA', 'SOLEIL SIRIUS
        TURRET', 'SOLEIL SIXS MED1+2', 'SOLEIL SIXS MED2+2', 'SOLEIL SIXS MED2+3', 'SOLE
        IL SIXS MED2+3 v2', 'TwoC', 'ZAXIS']
        E6C axes: ['mu', 'omega', 'chi', 'phi', 'gamma', 'delta']

In [6]: # sample orientation and reflection 0 (0 8 0)
        angles = [0.0, 22.31594, 89.1377, 0.0, 0.0, 45.15857]

        geometry = e6c_factory.create_new_geometry()
        geometry.axis_values_set(angles, Hkl.UnitEnum.USER)
        geometry.wavelength_set(wavelength, Hkl.UnitEnum.USER)

        or0 = sample.add_reflection(geometry, detector, 0, 8, 0)

In [7]: # add reflection or1 (0 12 1)
        angles = [0.0, 34.96232, 78.3139, 0.0, 0.0, 71.8007]
        geometry.axis_values_set(angles, Hkl.UnitEnum.USER)
        or1 = sample.add_reflection(geometry, detector, 0, 12, 1)

```

In [8]: *# Helper methods*

```
def hkl_matrix_to_numpy(m):
    M = empty((3, 3))
    for i in range(3):
        for j in range(3):
            M[i, j] = m.get(i, j)
    return M

def from_numpy_to_hkl_vector(v):
    V = Hkl.Vector()
    V.init(v[0], v[1], v[2])
    return V
```

In [9]: *# compute UB with or0 and or1*

```
sample.compute_UB_busing_levy(or0, or1)
IIR = hkl_matrix_to_numpy(sample.IIR.get())
```

In [10]: *# compute angles for reciprocal lattice vector h, k, l*

```
engine_name = "hkl"
engines = e6c_factory.create_new_engine_list()
engines.init(geometry, detector, sample)

engine = engines.engine_get_by_name(engine_name)
print(engine.modes_names_get())

# pick our mode
engine.current_mode.set("constant_phi_vertical")

['bisector_vertical', 'constant_omega_vertical', 'constant_chi_vertical', 'constant_phi_vertical', 'lifting_detector_phi', 'lifting_detector_omega', 'lifting_detector_mu', 'double_diffraction_vertical', 'bisector_horizontal', 'double_diffraction_horizontal', 'psi_constant_vertical', 'psi_constant_horizontal', 'constant_mu_horizontal']
```

Out[10]: 1

That defines our diffractometer setup.

```
In [11]: def calc(hkl):
# assumes these are known: sample, geometry, detector, engine
solutions = engine.pseudo_axis_values_set(hkl, Hkl.UnitEnum.USER)
for i, s in enumerate(solutions.items()):
    values = s.geometry_get().axis_values_get(Hkl.UnitEnum.USER)
    # print(f"solution {i+1}: {values}")
first_solution = solutions.items()[0]
values = first_solution.geometry_get().axis_values_get(Hkl.UnitEnum.USER)
# print("picking first one")
return values

table = pyRestTable.Table()
table.labels = "h k l".split()
table.labels += geometry.axis_names_get()

hkl = (0, 1, 1)
angles = calc(hkl)
# print(f"{hkl}: {angles}")
table.addRow(list(hkl) + angles)

for reflection in (or0, or1):
    hkl = reflection.hkl_get()
    angles = calc(hkl)
    # print(f"{hkl}: {angles}")
    table.addRow(list(hkl) + angles)

print(table)

=== ===
h    k    l    mu    omega                chi                phi gamma delta
=== ===
0    1    1    0.0  3.4824458166048444  22.712897698011936  0.0 0.0    13.799774663132
288
0.0  8.0    0.0  0.0  22.31594087562736   89.13769999977886   0.0 0.0    45.158571742842
376
0.0 12.0  1.0  0.0  34.963469180020944  78.33265876350477   0.0 0.0    71.800704217914
22
=== ===
```

**step scan from or0 to or1**

```
In [12]: num_points = 5
# get the sequence of hkl values for each Miller index
# reference by name, not position
# these are named tuples
_s = or0.hkl_get()
_f = or1.hkl_get()
_h = linspace(_s.h, _f.h, num_points)
_k = linspace(_s.k, _f.k, num_points)
_l = linspace(_s.l, _f.l, num_points)

table = pyRestTable.Table()
table.labels = "h k l".split()
table.labels += geometry.axis_names_get()

for hkl in zip(_h, _k, _l):
    angles = calc(hkl)
    #print(f"({hkl[0]:6g} {hkl[1]:6g} {hkl[2]:6g}): {angles}")
    table.addRow(list(hkl) + angles)

print(table)
```

```
====
h    k    l    mu  omega          chi          phi gamma delta
====
0.0  8.0   0.0   0.0  22.31594087562736  89.13769999977886  0.0  0.0   45.158571742842
376
0.0  9.0   0.25  0.0  25.15499515419808  85.49774632991891  0.0  0.0   51.295005992443
16
0.0 10.0   0.5   0.0  28.214868205373786  82.60530989054361  0.0  0.0   57.776188360860
02
0.0 11.0   0.75  0.0  31.482805809422153  80.26265823893127  0.0  0.0   64.602307648447
36
0.0 12.0   1.0   0.0  34.963469180020944  78.33265876350477  0.0  0.0   71.800704217914
22
====
```