

SIMPA

version 0.1.0

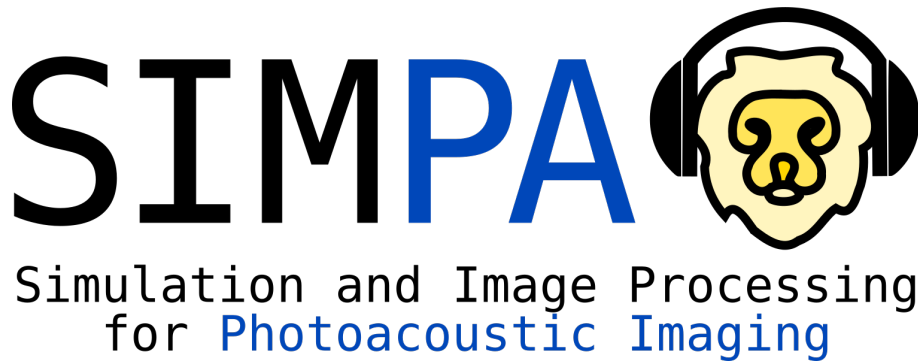
CAMI (Computer Assisted Medical Interventions), DKFZ, Heidelberg

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Contents

Welcome to the SIMPA documentation!	1
README	1
SIMPA Install Instructions	1
Building the documentation	1
External Tools installation instructions	1
mcx (Optical Forward Model)	1
k-Wave (Acoustic Forward Model)	2
MITK	2
Overview	2
Simulating photoacoustic images	2
Performance profiling	2
Developer Guide	2
How to contribute	2
Coding style	3
Documenting your code	3
Adding literature absorption spectra	3
Class references	4
Module: core	4
Volume creation	4
Optical forward modeling	4
Acoustic forward modeling	5
k-Wave	6
Noise modeling	6
Image reconstruction	6
Backprojection	7
Time Reversal	8
Digital device twins	8
MSOT Acuity Echo	8
RSOM Explorer P50	9
Module: utils	10
Libraries	12
Module: io_handling	15
Examples	15
Performing a complete forward simulation with acoustic modeling, optical modeling, as well as image reconstruction	15
Reading the HDF5 simulation output	17
Defining custom tissue structures and properties	20
Index	23
Python Module Index	27

Welcome to the SIMPA documentation!



README

The Simulation and Image Processing for Photoacoustic Imaging (SIMPA) toolkit.

SIMPA Install Instructions

These install instructions are made under the assumption that you have access to the phabricator simpa project. When you are reading these instructions there is a 99% chance that is the case (or someone send these instructions to you).

So, for the 1% of you: Please also follow steps 1 - 3:

1. `git clone https://phabricator.mtk.org/source/simpa.git`
2. `git checkout master`
3. `git pull`

Now open a python instance in the 'simpa' folder that you have just downloaded. Make sure that you have your preferred virtual environment activated

1. `cd simpa`
2. `python -m setup.py build install`
3. Test if the installation worked by using `python` followed by `import simpa` then `exit()`

If no error messages arise, you are now setup to use simpa in your project.

Building the documentation

When the installation went fine and you want to make sure that you have the latest documentation you should do the following steps in a command line:

1. Navigate to the `simpa` source directory (same level where the `setup.py` is in)
2. Execute the command
`sphinx-build -b pdf -a simpa_documentation/src simpa_documentation`
3. Find the PDF file in `simpa_documentation/simpa_documentation.pdf`

External Tools installation instructions

mcx (Optical Forward Model)

Either download suitable executables or build yourself from the following sources: <http://mcx.space/>

k-Wave (Acoustic Forward Model)

Please follow the following steps and use the k-Wave install instructions for further (and much better) guidance under <http://www.k-wave.org/>!

1. Install MATLAB with the core and parallel computing toolboxes activated at the minimum.
2. Download the kWave toolbox
3. Add the kWave toolbox base path to the toolbox paths in MATLAB
4. If wanted: Download the CPP and CUDA binary files and place them in the k-Wave/binaries folder
5. Note down the system path to the `matlab` executable file.

On MATLAB r2020a or newer there is a bug when using the GPU binaries with kWave. Please follow these instructions <http://www.k-wave.org/forum/topic/error-reading-h5-files-when-using-binaries> to fix this bug.

MITK

Overview

The main use case for the simpa framework is the simulation of photoacoustic images. However, it can also be used for image processing.

Simulating photoacoustic images

A basic example on how to use simpa in your project to run an optical forward simulation is given in the `samples/minimal_optical_simulation.py` file.

Performance profiling

Do you wish to know which parts of the simulation pipeline cost the most amount of time? If that is the case then you can use the following commands to profile the execution of your simulation script. You simply need to replace the `myscript` name with your script name.

```
python -m cProfile -o myscript.cprof myscript.py
pyprof2calltree -k -i myscript.cprof
```

Developer Guide

Dear SIMPA developers, Dear person who wants to contribute to the SIMPA toolkit,

First of all: Thank you for your participation and help! It is much appreciated! This Guide is meant to be used as a collection of How-To's to contribute to the framework. In case you have any questions, do not hesitate to get in touch with the members of the core development team:

Kris K. Dreher (k.dreher@dkfz-heidelberg.de)

Jane M. Groehl (janek.groehl@cruk.cam.ac.uk)

How to contribute

The SIMPA code is written and maintained on a closed repository that is hosted on a server of the German Cancer Research Center. The current master branch of the repository is open source and mirrored on github.

To contribute to SIMPA, please fork the SIMPA github repository and create a pull request with a branch containing your suggested changes. The core team developers will then review the suggested changes and integrate these into the code base.

Please see the [github guidelines](https://docs.github.com/en/github/collaborating-with-issues-and-pull-requests/about-pull-requests) for creating pull requests:

Coding style

When writing code for SIMPA, please use the PEP 8 python coding conventions (<https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0008/>) and consider to use the following structures in your code in order to make a new developer or someone external always know exactly what to expect.

- Classnames are written in camel-case notation `ClassName`
- Function names are written in small letter with `_` as the delimiter `function_name`
- Function parameters are always annotated with their type `arg1: type = default`
- Only use primitive types as defaults. If a non-primitive type is used, then the default should be `None` and the parameter should be initialized in the beginning of a function.
- A single line of code should not be longer than 120 characters.
- Functions should follow the following simple structure:
 1. Input validation (arguments all not `None`, correct type, and acceptable value ranges?)
 2. Processing (clean handling of errors that might occur)
 3. Output generation (sanity checking of the output before handing it off to the caller)

Documenting your code

Only documented code will appear in the sphinx generated documentation.

A class should be documented using the following syntax:

```
class ClassName(Superclass):
    """
    Explain how the class is used and what it does.
    """
```

For functions, a lot of extra attributes can be added to the documentation:

```
def function_name(self, arg1: type = default, arg2: type = default) -> return_type:
    """
    Explain how the function is used and what it does.

    :param arg1: type, value range, Null acceptable?
    :param arg2: type, value range, Null acceptable?
    :returns: type, value range, does it return Null?
    :raises ExceptionType: explain when and why this exception is raised
    """
```

Adding literature absorption spectra

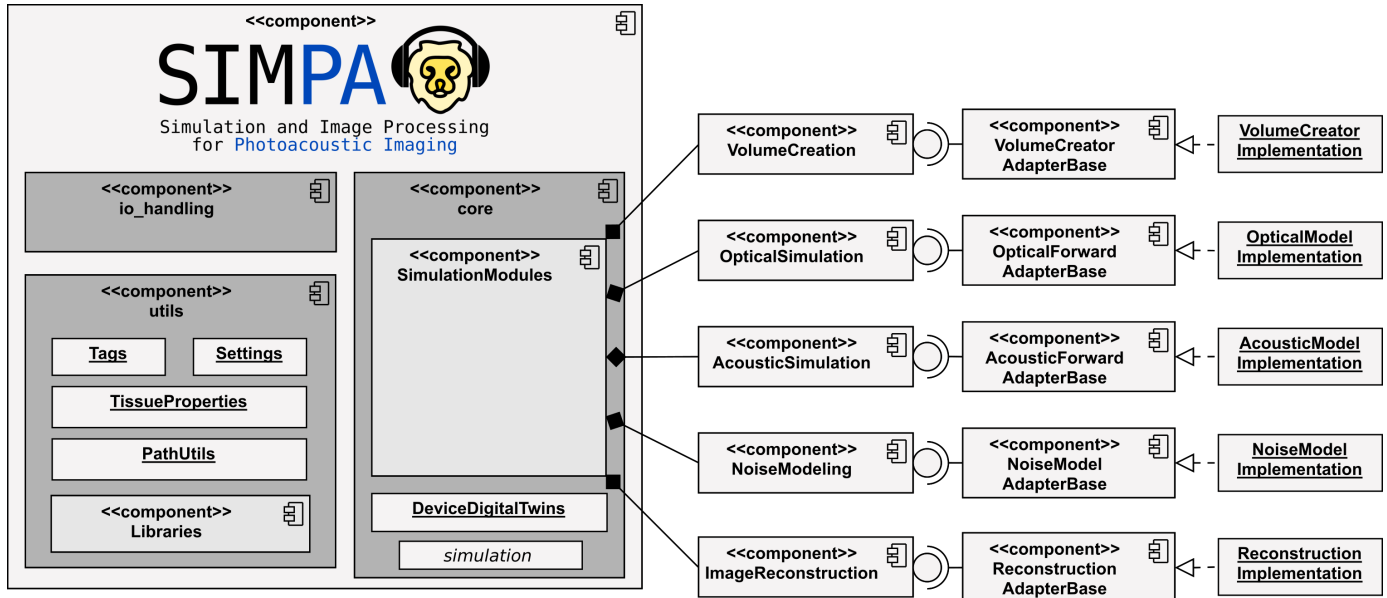
The central point, where absorption spectra are collected and handled is in `simpa.utils.libraries.spectra_library.py`. The file comprises the class `AbsorptionSpectrumLibrary`, in which the new absorption spectra can be added using the following two steps:

1. In the beginning of the class, there is a bunch of constants that define spectra using the `AbsorptionSpectrum` class. Add a new constant here: `NEW_SPECTRUM = AbsorptionSpectrum(absorber_name, wavelengths, absorptions)`. By convention, the naming of the constant should be the same as the `absorber_name` field. The `wavelengths` and `absorptions` arrays must be of the same length and contain corresponding values.
2. In the `__init__` method of the `AbsorptionSpectrumLibrary` class, the class constants are added to an internal list. This has the benefit of enabling the Library class to be iterable. Add your newly added constant field to the list here.

3. Your absorption spectrum is now usable throughout all of simpa and is accessible using the `SPECTRAL_LIBRARY` singleton that can be imported using `from simpa.utils import SPECTRAL_LIBRARY`.

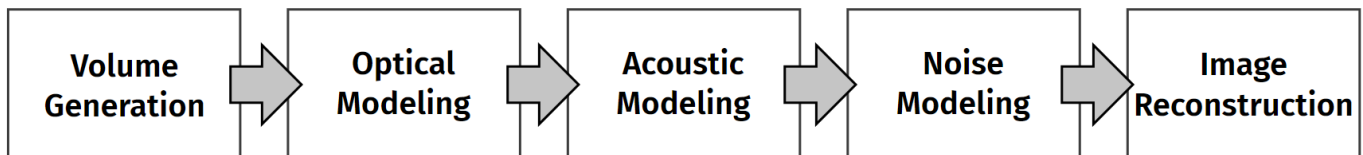
Class references

This component diagram shows the three principle modules of the SIMPA toolkit and gives an insight into their constituents. The core is concerned with providing interfaces for the simulation tools, while the utils module contains many scripts and classes to facilitate the use of the simulation pipeline.



Module: core

The purpose of the core module is to provide interfaces that facilitate the integration of toolboxes and code for photoacoustic modeling into a single continuous pipeline:



Volume creation

`class simpa.core.volume_creation.VolumeCreatorBase`

Use this class to define your own volume creation adapter.

abstract `create_simulation_volume` (settings: `simpa.utils.settings_generator.Settings`) → dict

This method will be called to create a simulation volume. @param settings:

Optical forward modeling

`class simpa.core.optical_simulation.OpticalForwardAdapterBase`

Use this class as a base for implementations of optical forward models.

abstract `forward_model` (absorption_cm, scattering_cm, anisotropy, settings)

A deriving class needs to implement this method according to its model.

Parameters:

- **absorption_cm** – Absorption in units of per centimeter
- **scattering_cm** – Scattering in units of per centimeter
- **anisotropy** – Dimensionless scattering anisotropy
- **settings** – Setting dictionary

Returns: Fluence in units of J/cm²

simulate(*optical_properties_path*, *settings*)

Call this method to invoke the simulation process.

A adapter that implements the `forward_model` method, will take optical properties of absorption, scattering, and scattering anisotropy as input and return the light fluence as output.

Parameters:

- **optical_properties_path** – path to a .npz file that contains the following tags:
Tags.PROPERTY_ABSORPTION_PER_CM -> contains the optical absorptions in units of one per centimeter
Tags.PROPERTY_SCATTERING_PER_CM -> contains the optical scattering in units of one per centimeter
Tags.PROPERTY_ANISOTROPY -> contains the dimensionless optical scattering anisotropy
- **settings** –

Returns:

Acoustic forward modeling

`simpa.core.acoustic_simulation.acoustic_modelling.run_acoustic_forward_model(settings)`

This method is the entry method for running an acoustic forward model. It is invoked in the `simpa.core.simulation.simulate` method, but can also be called individually for the purposes of performing acoustic forward modeling only or in a different context.

The concrete will be chosen based on the:

`Tags.ACOUSTIC_MODEL`

tag in the settings dictionary.

Parameters: **settings** – The settings dictionary containing key-value pairs that determine the simulation. Here, it must contain the `Tags.ACOUSTIC_MODEL` tag and any tags that might be required by the specific acoustic model.

Raises: **AssertionError** – an assertion error is raised if the `Tags.ACOUSTIC_MODEL` tag is not given or points to an unknown acoustic forward model.

Returns: returns the path to the simulated data within the saved HDF5 container.

`class simpa.core.acoustic_simulation.AcousticForwardAdapterBase`

This class should be used as a base for implementations of acoustic forward models.

abstract forward_model(*settings*) → `numpy.ndarray`

This method performs the acoustic forward modeling given the initial pressure distribution and the acoustic tissue properties contained in the settings file. A deriving class needs to implement this method according to its model.

Parameters: **settings** – Setting dictionary

Returns: time series pressure data

simulate(*settings*) → `numpy.ndarray`

Call this method to invoke the simulation process.

Parameters: **settings** – the settings dictionary containing all simulation parameters.

Returns: a numpy array containing the time series pressure data per detection element

k-Wave

`class simpa.core.acoustic_simulation.k_wave_adapter.KwaveAcousticForwardModel`

The KwaveAcousticForwardModel adapter enables acoustic simulations to be run with the k-wave MATLAB toolbox. k-Wave is a free toolbox (<http://www.k-wave.org/>) developed by Bradley Treeby and Ben Cox (University College London) and Jiri Jaros (Brno University of Technology).

In order to use this toolbox, MATLAB needs to be installed on your system and the path to the MATLAB binary needs to be specified in the settings dictionary.

In order to use the toolbox from with SIMPA, a number of parameters have to be specified in the settings dictionary:

```
The initial pressure distribution:
    Tags.OPTICAL_MODEL_INITIAL_PRESSURE
Acoustic tissue properties:
    Tags.PROPERTY_SPEED_OF_SOUND
    Tags.PROPERTY_DENSITY
    Tags.PROPERTY_ALPHA_COEFF
The digital twin of the imaging device:
    Tags.DIGITAL_DEVICE
Other parameters:
    Tags.PERFORM_UPSAMPLING
    Tags.SPACING_MM
    Tags.UPSCALE_FACTOR
    Tags.MEDIUM_ALPHA_POWER
    Tags.GPU
    Tags.PMLInside
    Tags.PMLAlpha
    Tags.PlotPML
    Tags.RECORDMOVIE
    Tags.MOVIE_NAME
    Tags.ACOUSTIC_LOG_SCALE
    Tags.SENSOR_DIRECTIVITY_PATTERN
```

Many of these will be set automatically by SIMPA, but you may use the `simpa.utils.settings_generator` convenience methods to generate settings files that contain sensible defaults for these parameters.

Please also refer to the `simpa_examples` scripts to see how the settings file can be parametrized successfully.

forward_model (settings) → `numpy.ndarray`

This method performs the acoustic forward modeling given the initial pressure distribution and the acoustic tissue properties contained in the settings file. A deriving class needs to implement this method according to its model.

Parameters: **settings** – Setting dictionary

Returns: time series pressure data

Noise modeling

`class simpa.core.noise_simulation.GaussianNoiseModel`

This class is responsible to apply an additive gaussian noise to the input data.

apply_noise_model (data, settings)

Parameters:

- **data** –
- **settings** –

Returns:

Image reconstruction

```
class simpa.core.image_reconstruction.ReconstructionAdapterBase
    TODO
```

abstract reconstruction_algorithm(time_series_sensor_data, settings)

A deriving class needs to implement this method according to its model.

Parameters:

- **time_series_sensor_data** – the time series sensor data
- **settings** – Setting dictionary

Returns: a reconstructed photoacoustic image

```
simulate(settings)
```

Parameters: settings –

Returns:

Backprojection

```
class simpa.core.image_reconstruction.BackprojectionAdapter.BackprojectionAdapter
    SIMPA provides a pytorch-based implementations of the universal backprojection algorithm:
```

Xu, Minghua, and Lihong V. Wang. "Universal back-projection algorithm for photoacoustic computed tomography." Physical Review E 71.1 (2005): 016706.

In case a CUDA-capable device is available on the system, the backprojection algorithm will be computed on the GPU, otherwise, the code will be run on the CPU.

Depending on the reconstruction mode (Tags.RECONSTRUCTION_MODE), the image reconstruction will be performed using the time series pressure (Tags.RECONSTRUCTION_MODE_PRESSURE), the derivative of the time series pressure (Tags.RECONSTRUCTION_MODE_DIFFERENTIAL), or a combination (Tags.RECONSTRUCTION_MODE_FULL).

```
backprojection3D_torch(time_series_data, speed_of_sound_m, target_dim_m, resolution_m,
    sensor_positions_m, sampling_frequency_Hz, mode=None)
```

The implementation of the actual algorithm.

Parameters:

- **time_series_data** – The time series pressure data with the shape [num_samples, num_detectors]
- **speed_of_sound_m** – The speed of sound in meters
- **target_dim_m** – The target dimension of the reconstruction volume in meters
- **resolution_m** – The target resolution of the reconstruction volume in meters
- **sensor_positions_m** – The sensor positions in meters. Must be num_detector elements.
- **sampling_frequency_Hz** – The sampling frequency of the device in Hertz
- **mode** – The reconstruction mode. Depending on the reconstruction mode (Tags.RECONSTRUCTION_MODE), the image reconstruction will be performed using the time series pressure (Tags.RECONSTRUCTION_MODE_PRESSURE), the derivative of the time series pressure (Tags.RECONSTRUCTION_MODE_DIFFERENTIAL), or a combination (Tags.RECONSTRUCTION_MODE_FULL).

Returns: a numpy array containing the reconstructed volume.

```
reconstruction_algorithm(time_series_sensor_data, settings)
```

A deriving class needs to implement this method according to its model.

Parameters:

- **time_series_sensor_data** – the time series sensor data
- **settings** – Setting dictionary

Returns: a reconstructed photoacoustic image

Time Reversal

```
class simpa.core.image_reconstruction.TimeReversalAdapter.TimeReversalAdapter
```

```
reconstruction_algorithm(time_series_sensor_data, settings)
```

A deriving class needs to implement this method according to its model.

Parameters:

- **time_series_sensor_data** – the time series sensor data
- **settings** – Setting dictionary

Returns: a reconstructed photoacoustic image

Digital device twins

At every step along the forward simulation, knowledge of the photoacoustic device that is used for the measurements is needed. This is important to reflect characteristic artefacts and challenges for the respective device.

To this end, we have included digital twins of commonly used devices into the SIMPA core.

MSOT Acuity Echo

```
class simpa.core.device_digital_twins.msot_devices.MSOTAcuityEcho
```

This class represents a digital twin of the MSOT Acuity Echo, manufactured by iThera Medical, Munich, Germany (<https://www.ithera-medical.com/products/msot-acuity/>). It is based on the real specifications of the device, but due to the limitations of the possibilities how to represent a device in the software frameworks, constitutes only an approximation.

Some important publications that showcase the use cases of the MSOT Acuity and Acuity Echo device are:

Regensburger, Adrian P., et al. "Detection of collagens by multispectral optoacoustic tomography as an imaging biomarker for Duchenne muscular dystrophy." *Nature Medicine* 25.12 (2019): 1905-1915.

Knieling, Ferdinand, et al. "Multispectral Optoacoustic Tomography for Assessment of Crohn's Disease Activity." *The New England journal of medicine* 376.13 (2017): 1292.

```
adjust_simulation_volume_and_settings
```

```
(global_settings:
```

```
simpa.utils.settings_generator.Settings)
```

In case that the PAI device needs space for the arrangement of detectors or illuminators in the volume, this method will update the volume accordingly.

```
check_settings_prerequisites
```

```
(global_settings:
```

```
simpa.utils.settings_generator.Settings) → bool
```

It might be that certain device geometries need a certain dimensionality of the simulated PAI volume, or that it required the existence of certain Tags in the global global_settings. To this end, a PAI device should use this method to inform the user about a mismatch of the desired device and throw a ValueError if that is the case.

Raises: **ValueError** – raises a value error if the prerequisites are not matched.

Returns: True if the prerequisites are met, False if they are not met, but no exception has been raised.

```
get_detector_element_orientations
```

```
(global_settings:
```

```
simpa.utils.settings_generator.Settings) → numpy.ndarray
```

This method yields a normalised orientation vector for each detection element. The length of this vector is the same as the one obtained via the position methods:

```
get_detector_element_positions_base_mm
get_detector_element_positions_accounting_for_device_position_mm
```

Returns: a numpy array that contains normalised orientation vectors for each detection element

get_detector_element_positions_accounting_for_device_position_mm (global_settings: simpa.utils.settings_generator.Settings) → numpy.ndarray

Similar to:

```
get_detector_element_positions_base_mm
```

This method returns the absolute positions of the detection elements relative to the device position in the imaged volume, where the device position is defined by the following tag:

```
Tags.DIGITAL_DEVICE_POSITION
```

Returns: A numpy array containing the coordinates of the detection elements

get_detector_element_positions_base_mm() → numpy.ndarray

Defines the abstract positions of the detection elements in an arbitrary coordinate system. Typically, the center of the field of view is defined as the origin.

To obtain the positions in an interpretable coordinate system, please use the other method:

```
get_detector_element_positions_accounting_for_device_position_mm
```

Returns: A numpy array containing the position vectors of the detection elements.

get_illuminator_definition(global_settings: simpa.utils.settings_generator.Settings)
Defines the illumination geometry of the device in the settings dictionary.

RSOM Explorer P50

```
class simpa.core.device_digital_twins.rsom_device.RSOMExplorerP50
(element_spacing_mm=0.02)
```

This class represents an approximation of the Raster-scanning Optoacoustic Mesoscopy (RSOM) device built by iThera Medical (Munich, Germany). Please refer to the company's website for more information (<https://www.ithera-medical.com/products/rsom-explorer-p50/>).

Since simulating thousands of individual forward modeling steps to obtain a single raster-scanned image is computationally not feasible, we approximate the process with a device design that has detection elements across the entire field of view. Because of this limitation we also need to approximate the light source with a homogeneous illumination across the field of view.

The digital device is modeled based on the reported specifications of the RSOM Explorer P50 system. Technical details of the system can be found in the dissertation of Mathias Schwarz (<https://mediatum.ub.tum.de/doc/1324031/1324031.pdf>) and you can find more details on use cases of the device in the following literature sources:

```
Yew, Yik Weng, et al. "Raster-scanning optoacoustic mesoscopy (RSOM) imaging
as an objective disease severity tool in atopic dermatitis patients."
Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology (2020).
```

```
Hindelang, B., et al. "Non-invasive imaging in dermatology and the unique
potential of raster-scan optoacoustic mesoscopy."
Journal of the European Academy of Dermatology and Venereology
33.6 (2019): 1051-1061.
```

adjust_simulation_volume_and_settings (global_settings: simpa.utils.settings_generator.Settings)

In case that the PAI device needs space for the arrangement of detectors or illuminators in the volume, this method will update the volume accordingly.

check_settings_prerequisites (global_settings: `simpa.utils.settings_generator.Settings`) → bool

It might be that certain device geometries need a certain dimensionality of the simulated PAI volume, or that it required the existence of certain Tags in the global global_settings. To this end, a PAI device should use this method to inform the user about a mismatch of the desired device and throw a `ValueError` if that is the case.

Raises: **ValueError** – raises a value error if the prerequisites are not matched.

Returns: True if the prerequisites are met, False if they are not met, but no exception has been raised.

get_detector_element_orientations (global_settings: `simpa.utils.settings_generator.Settings`)

This method yields a normalised orientation vector for each detection element. The length of this vector is the same as the one obtained via the position methods:

```
get_detector_element_positions_base_mm
get_detector_element_positions_accounting_for_device_position_mm
```

Returns: a numpy array that contains normalised orientation vectors for each detection element

get_detector_element_positions_accounting_for_device_position_mm (global_settings: `simpa.utils.settings_generator.Settings`)

Similar to:

```
get_detector_element_positions_base_mm
```

This method returns the absolute positions of the detection elements relative to the device position in the imaged volume, where the device position is defined by the following tag:

```
Tags.DIGITAL_DEVICE_POSITION
```

Returns: A numpy array containing the coordinates of the detection elements

get_detector_element_positions_base_mm ()

Defines the abstract positions of the detection elements in an arbitrary coordinate system. Typically, the center of the field of view is defined as the origin.

To obtain the positions in an interpretable coordinate system, please use the other method:

```
get_detector_element_positions_accounting_for_device_position_mm
```

Returns: A numpy array containing the position vectors of the detection elements.

get_illuminator_definition (global_settings: `simpa.utils.settings_generator.Settings`)
Defines the illumination geometry of the device in the settings dictionary.

Module: utils

The utils module contains several general-purpose utility functions whose purpose it is to facilitate the use of SIMPA. The most important of these is the `Tags` class, which defines the strings and data types that have to be used for the keys and values of the settings dictionary.

`class simpa.utils.tags.Tags`

This class contains all 'Tags' for the use in the settings dictionary.

`BACKGROUND = 'Background'`

`ADHERE_TO_DEFORMATION` default is True

```
DIGITAL_DEVICE_POSITION = ('digital_device_position', (<class 'list'>, <class 'tuple'>, <class 'numpy.ndarray'>))
```

Optical model settings

```
MAX_DEFORMATION_MM = 'max_deformation'
```

Structure Settings

```
MEDIUM_TEMPERATURE_CELCIUS = ('medium_temperature', (<class 'int'>, <class 'numpy.integer'>, <class 'float'>, <class 'float'>))
```

Volume Creation Settings

```
PROPERTY_SEGMENTATION = 'seg'
```

We define PROPERTY_GRUNEISEN_PARAMETER to contain all wavelength-independent constituents of the PA signal. This means that it contains the percentage of absorbed light converted into heat. Naturally, one could make an argument that this should not be the case, however, it simplifies the usage of this tool.

```
RECONSTRUCTION_MODE_FULL = 'full'
```

Upsampling settings

```
STRUCTURE_DIRECTION = ('structure_direction', (<class 'list'>, <class 'tuple'>, <class 'numpy.ndarray'>))
```

Digital Device Twin Settings

```
TIME_REVEARSAL_SCRIPT_LOCATION = ('time_revearsal_script_location', <class 'str'>)
```

Acoustic model settings

```
UNITS_PRESSURE = 'newton_per_meters_squared'
```

IO settings

```
class simpa.utils.constants.SaveFilePaths
```

The save file paths specify the path of a specific data structure in the dictionary of the simpa output hdf5. All of these paths have to be used like: SaveFilePaths.PATH.format(Tags.UPSAMPLED_DATA or Tags.ORIGINAL_DATA, wavelength)

```
class simpa.utils.constants.SegmentationClasses
```

The segmentation classes define which “tissue types” are modelled in the simulation volumes.

```
simpa.utils.deformation_manager.create_deformation_settings(bounds_mm,
maximum_z_elevation_mm=1, filter_sigma=1, cosine_scaling_factor=4)
```

FIXME

```
simpa.utils.deformation_manager.get_functional_from_deformation_settings
(deformation_settings: dict)
```

FIXME

```
class simpa.utils.settings_generator.Settings(dictionary: dict = None)
```

```
simpa.utils.calculate.calculate_gruneisen_parameter_from_temperature
(temperature_in_celcius)
```

This function returns the dimensionless gruneisen parameter based on a heuristic formula that was determined experimentally:

```
@book{wang2012biomedical,
  title={Biomedical optics: principles and imaging},
  author={Wang, Lihong V and Wu, Hsin-i},
  year={2012},
  publisher={John Wiley & Sons}
}
```

Parameters: `temperature_in_celcius` – the temperature in degrees celcius

Returns: a floating point number, if `temperature_in_celcius` is a number or a float array, if `temperature_in_celcius` is an array


```
simpa.utils.calculate.calculate_oxygenation(molecule_list)
```

Returns: an oxygenation value between 0 and 1 if possible, or None, if not computable.

```
simpa.utils.calculate.create_spline_for_range(xmin_mm=0, xmax_mm=10,
maximum_y_elevation_mm=1, spacing=0.1)
```

Creates a functional that simulates distortion along the y position between the minimum and maximum x positions. The elevation can never be smaller than 0 or bigger than maximum_y_elevation_mm.

Parameters:

- **xmin_mm** – the minimum x axis value the return functional is defined in
- **xmax_mm** – the maximum x axis value the return functional is defined in
- **maximum_y_elevation_mm** – the maximum y axis value the return functional will yield

Returns: a functional that describes a distortion field along the y axis

```
simpa.utils.calculate.randomize_uniform(min_value: float, max_value: float)
```

returns a uniformly drawn random number in [min_value, max_value]

Parameters:

- **min_value** – minimum value
- **max_value** – maximum value

Returns: random number in [min_value, max_value]

```
class simpa.utils.tissue_properties.TissueProperties
```

Libraries

Another important aspect of the utils class is the libraries that are being provided. These contain compilations of literature values for the acoustic and optical properties of commonly used tissue.

```
class simpa.utils.libraries.molecule_library.MolecularComposition
(segmentation_type=None, molecular_composition_settings=None)
```

```
update_internal_properties ()
FIXME
```

```
class simpa.utils.libraries.literature_values.MorphologicalTissueProperties
```

This class contains a listing of morphological tissue parameters as reported in literature. The listing is not the result of a meta analysis, but rather uses the best fitting paper at the time of implementation. Each of the fields is annotated with a literature reference or a descriptions of how the particular values were derived for tissue modelling.

```
class simpa.utils.libraries.literature_values.OpticalTissueProperties
```

This class contains a listing of optical tissue parameters as reported in literature. The listing is not the result of a meta analysis, but rather uses the best fitting paper at the time of implementation. Each of the fields is annotated with a literature reference or a descriptions of how the particular values were derived for tissue modelling.

```
class simpa.utils.libraries.literature_values.StandardProperties
```

This class contains a listing of default parameters that can be used. These values are sensible default values but are generally not backed up by proper scientific references, or are rather specific for internal use cases.

```
class simpa.utils.libraries.spectra_library.AbsorptionSpectrum (spectrum_name: str,
wavelengths: numpy.ndarray, absorption_per_centimeter: numpy.ndarray)
```

An instance of this class represents the absorption spectrum over wavelength for a particular

```
get_absorption_for_wavelength (wavelength: int) → float
```

Parameters: **wavelength** – the wavelength to retrieve a optical absorption value for [cm⁻¹]. Must be an integer value between the minimum and maximum wavelength.

Returns: the best matching linearly interpolated absorption value for the given wavelength.

get_absorption_over_wavelength ()

Returns: numpy array with the available wavelengths and the corresponding absorption properties

`simpa.utils.libraries.spectra_library.view_absorption_spectra (save_path=None)`

Opens a matplotlib plot and visualizes the available absorption spectra.

Parameters: **save_path** – If not None, then the figure will be saved as a png file to the destination.

`class simpa.utils.libraries.tissue_library.MolecularCompositionGenerator`

The MolecularCompositionGenerator is a helper class to facilitate the creation of a MolecularComposition instance.

`class simpa.utils.libraries.tissue_library.TissueLibrary`

TODO

blood_arterial ()

Returns: a settings dictionary containing all min and max parameters fitting for full blood.

blood_generic (oxygenation=None)

Returns: a settings dictionary containing all min and max parameters fitting for full blood.

blood_venous ()

Returns: a settings dictionary containing all min and max parameters fitting for full blood.

bone ()

Returns: a settings dictionary containing all min and max parameters fitting for full blood.

constant (mua, mus, g)

TODO

dermis (background_oxy=0.5)

Returns: a settings dictionary containing all min and max parameters fitting for dermis tissue.

epidermis ()

Returns: a settings dictionary containing all min and max parameters fitting for epidermis tissue.

get_blood_volume_fractions (total_blood_volume_fraction, oxygenation)

TODO

muscle (background_oxy=0.5)

Returns: a settings dictionary containing all min and max parameters fitting for generic background tissue.

subcutaneous_fat (background_oxy=0.5)

Returns: a settings dictionary containing all min and max parameters fitting for subcutaneous fat tissue.

`class simpa.utils.libraries.structure_library.Background (global_settings: simpa.utils.settings_generator.Settings, background_settings: simpa.utils.settings_generator.Settings = None)`

to_settings () → dict

TODO :return : A tuple containing the settings key and the needed entries

```
class simpa.utils.libraries.structure_library.CircularTubularStructure (global_settings:
simpa.utils.settings_generator.Settings,                               single_structure_settings:
simpa.utils.settings_generator.Settings = None)
```

```
to_settings ()
```

```
TODO :return : A tuple containing the settings key and the needed entries
```

```
class                               simpa.utils.libraries.structure_library.EllipticalTubularStructure
(global_settings:  simpa.utils.settings_generator.Settings,  single_structure_settings:
simpa.utils.settings_generator.Settings = None)
```

```
to_settings ()
```

```
TODO :return : A tuple containing the settings key and the needed entries
```

```
class  simpa.utils.libraries.structure_library.GeometricalStructure  (global_settings:
simpa.utils.settings_generator.Settings,                               single_structure_settings:
simpa.utils.settings_generator.Settings = None)
```

```
TODO
```

```
abstract to_settings () → simpa.utils.settings_generator.Settings
```

```
TODO :return : A tuple containing the settings key and the needed entries
```

```
class simpa.utils.libraries.structure_library.HorizontalLayerStructure (global_settings:
simpa.utils.settings_generator.Settings,                               single_structure_settings:
simpa.utils.settings_generator.Settings = None)
```

```
to_settings ()
```

```
TODO :return : A tuple containing the settings key and the needed entries
```

```
class simpa.utils.libraries.structure_library.ParallelepipedStructure (global_settings:
simpa.utils.settings_generator.Settings,                               single_structure_settings:
simpa.utils.settings_generator.Settings = None)
```

```
This class currently has no partial volume effects implemented. TODO
```

```
to_settings ()
```

```
TODO :return : A tuple containing the settings key and the needed entries
```

```
class                               simpa.utils.libraries.structure_library.RectangularCuboidStructure
(global_settings:  simpa.utils.settings_generator.Settings,  single_structure_settings:
simpa.utils.settings_generator.Settings = None)
```

```
to_settings ()
```

```
TODO :return : A tuple containing the settings key and the needed entries
```

```
class  simpa.utils.libraries.structure_library.SphericalStructure  (global_settings:
simpa.utils.settings_generator.Settings,                               single_structure_settings:
simpa.utils.settings_generator.Settings = None)
```

```
to_settings ()
```

```
TODO :return : A tuple containing the settings key and the needed entries
```

```
class                               simpa.utils.libraries.structure_library.Structures                               (settings:
simpa.utils.settings_generator.Settings)
```

```
TODO
```

```
class  simpa.utils.libraries.structure_library.VesselStructure  (global_settings:
simpa.utils.settings_generator.Settings,                               single_structure_settings:
simpa.utils.settings_generator.Settings = None)
```

```
to_settings ()
```

```
TODO :return : A tuple containing the settings key and the needed entries
```

Module: io_handling

`simpa.io_handling.io_hdf5.load_hdf5 (file_path, file_dictionary_path='/')`
 Loads a dictionary from an hdf5 file.

Parameters:

- **file_path** – Path of the file to load the dictionary from.
- **file_dictionary_path** – Path in dictionary structure of hdf5 file to load the dictionary in.

Returns: Dictionary

`simpa.io_handling.io_hdf5.save_hdf5 (dictionary: dict, file_path: str, file_dictionary_path: str = '/', file_compression: str = None)`
 Saves a dictionary with arbitrary content to an hdf5-file with given filepath.

Parameters:

- **dictionary** – Dictionary to save.
- **file_path** – Path of the file to save the dictionary in.
- **file_dictionary_path** – Path in dictionary structure of existing hdf5 file to store the dictionary in.
- **file_compression** – possible file compression for the hdf5 output file. Values are: gzip, lzf and szip.

Returns: `Null`

Examples

Performing a complete forward simulation with acoustic modeling, optical modeling, as well as image reconstruction

The file can be found in `simpa_examples/minimal_optical_simulation.py`:

```
from simpa.utils import Tags, TISSUE_LIBRARY

from simpa.core.simulation import simulate
from simpa.utils.settings_generator import Settings
from simpa.utils.libraries.structure_library import HorizontalLayerStructure
import numpy as np

# TODO change these paths to the desired executable and save folder
SAVE_PATH = "D:/save/"
MCX_BINARY_PATH = "D:/bin/Release/mcx.exe"

VOLUME_TRANSDUCER_DIM_IN_MM = 75
VOLUME_PLANAR_DIM_IN_MM = 20
VOLUME_HEIGHT_IN_MM = 25
SPACING = 0.15
RANDOM_SEED = 4711

def create_example_tissue():
    """
    This is a very simple example script of how to create a tissue definition.
    It contains a muscular background, an epidermis layer on top of the muscles
    and a blood vessel.
    """
    background_dictionary = Settings()
    background_dictionary[Tags.MOLECULE_COMPOSITION] = TISSUE_LIBRARY.muscle()
    background_dictionary[Tags.STRUCTURE_TYPE] = Tags.BACKGROUND
```

```
# Seed the numpy random configuration prior to creating the global_settings file in
# order to ensure that the same volume
# is generated with the same random seed every time.
```

```
settings = {
    # These parameters set the general properties of the simulated volume
    Tags.RANDOM_SEED: RANDOM_SEED,
    Tags.VOLUME_NAME: "CompletePipelineTestMSOT_"+str(RANDOM_SEED),
    Tags.SIMULATION_PATH: SAVE_PATH,
    Tags.SPACING_MM: SPACING,
    Tags.DIM_VOLUME_Z_MM: VOLUME_HEIGHT_IN_MM,
    Tags.DIM_VOLUME_X_MM: VOLUME_TRANSDUCER_DIM_IN_MM,
    Tags.DIM_VOLUME_Y_MM: VOLUME_PLANAR_DIM_IN_MM,
    Tags.VOLUME_CREATOR: Tags.VOLUME_CREATOR_VERSATILE,
    Tags.SIMULATE_DEFORMED_LAYERS: True,
    # Tags.DEFORMED_LAYERS_SETTINGS: create_deformation_settings([0, VOLUME_TRANSDUCER_DIM_IN_MM,
    #                                                                [0, VOLUME_PLANAR_DIM_IN_MM,
    #                                                                maximum_z_elevation_mm=10,
    #                                                                filter_sigma=0,
    #                                                                cosine_scaling_factor=1),
    # Simulation Device
```

```

Tags.DIGITAL_DEVICE: Tags.DIGITAL_DEVICE_MSOT,

# The following parameters set the optical forward model
Tags.RUN_OPTICAL_MODEL: True,
Tags.WAVELENGTHS: [700],
Tags.OPTICAL_MODEL_NUMBER_PHOTONS: 1e7,
Tags.OPTICAL_MODEL_BINARY_PATH: MCX_BINARY_PATH,
Tags.OPTICAL_MODEL: Tags.OPTICAL_MODEL_MCX,
Tags.ILLUMINATION_TYPE: Tags.ILLUMINATION_TYPE_MSOT_ACUITY_ECHO,
Tags.LASER_PULSE_ENERGY_IN_MILLIJOULE: 50,

# The following parameters tell the script that we do not want any extra
# modelling steps
Tags.RUN_ACOUSTIC_MODEL: True,
Tags.ACOUSTIC_SIMULATION_3D: False,
Tags.ACOUSTIC_MODEL: Tags.ACOUSTIC_MODEL_K_WAVE,
Tags.ACOUSTIC_MODEL_BINARY_PATH: "C:/Program Files/MATLAB/R2020b/bin/matlab.exe",
Tags.ACOUSTIC_MODEL_SCRIPT_LOCATION: "C:/simpa/simpa/core/acoustic_simulation",
Tags.GPU: True,

Tags.MEDIUM_ALPHA_POWER: 1.05,

Tags.SENSOR_RECORD: "p",
# Tags.SENSOR_DIRECTIVITY_PATTERN: "pressure",

Tags.PMLInside: False,
Tags.PMLSize: [31, 32],
Tags.PMLAlpha: 1.5,
Tags.PlotPML: False,
Tags.RECORDMOVIE: False,
Tags.MOVIE_NAME: "visualization_log",
Tags.ACOUSTIC_LOG_SCALE: True,

Tags.APPLY_NOISE_MODEL: False,
Tags.SIMULATION_EXTRACT_FIELD_OF_VIEW: True,

Tags.PERFORM_IMAGE_RECONSTRUCTION: True,
Tags.RECONSTRUCTION_ALGORITHM: Tags.RECONSTRUCTION_ALGORITHM_BACKPROJECTION
}
settings = Settings(settings)
# global_settings[Tags.SIMULATE_DEFORMED_LAYERS] = True
np.random.seed(RANDOM_SEED)

settings[Tags.STRUCTURES] = create_example_tissue()
print("Simulating ", RANDOM_SEED)
import time
timer = time.time()
simulate(settings)
print("Needed", time.time()-timer, "seconds")
print("Simulating ", RANDOM_SEED, "[Done]")

```

Reading the HDF5 simulation output

The file can be found in `simpa_examples/access_saved_PAI_data.py`:

```

from simpa.io_handling import load_hdf5, save_hdf5
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib as mpl
import numpy as np
from simpa.utils import SegmentationClasses, Tags

```

```

from simpa.utils.settings_generator import Settings

values = []
names = []

for string in SegmentationClasses.__dict__:
    if string[0:2] != "__":
        values.append(SegmentationClasses.__dict__[string])
        names.append(string)

values = np.asarray(values)
names = np.asarray(names)
sort_indexes = np.argsort(values)
values = values[sort_indexes]
names = names[sort_indexes]

colors = [list(np.random.random(3)) for _ in range(len(names))]
cmap = mpl.colors.LinearSegmentedColormap.from_list(
    'Custom cmap', colors, len(names))

PATH = "D:/save/LNetOpticalForward_planar_0.hdf5"
WAVELENGTH = 532

file = load_hdf5(PATH)
settings = Settings(file["settings"])

fluence = (file['simulations']['original_data']['optical_forward_model_output']
           [str(WAVELENGTH)]['fluence'])
initial_pressure = (file['simulations']['original_data']
                    ['optical_forward_model_output']
                    [str(WAVELENGTH)]['initial_pressure'])
absorption = (file['simulations']['original_data']['simulation_properties']
              [str(WAVELENGTH)]['mua'])

segmentation = (file['simulations']['original_data']['simulation_properties']
                [str(WAVELENGTH)]['seg'])

reconstruction = None
speed_of_sound = None
if Tags.PERFORM_IMAGE_RECONSTRUCTION in settings and settings[Tags.PERFORM_IMAGE_RECONSTRUCT
    time_series = np.squeeze(
        file["simulations"]["original_data"]["time_series_data"][str(WAVELENGTH)]["time_seri
    reconstruction = np.squeeze(
        file["simulations"]["original_data"]["reconstructed_data"][str(WAVELENGTH)]["reo

    speed_of_sound = file['simulations']['original_data']['simulation_properties'][str(WAVEL

reconstruction = reconstruction.T

shape = np.shape(reconstruction)

x_pos = int(shape[0]/2)
y_pos = int(shape[1]/2)
z_pos = int(shape[2]/2)

plt.figure()
plt.subplot(161)
plt.imshow(np.fliplr(np.rot90(reconstruction[x_pos, :, :], -1)))
plt.subplot(162)
plt.imshow(np.rot90(np.log10(initial_pressure[x_pos, :, :]), -1))

```

```

plt.subplot(163)
plt.imshow(np.fliplr(np.rot90(reconstruction[:, y_pos, :], -1)))
plt.subplot(164)
plt.imshow(np.rot90(np.log10(initial_pressure[:, y_pos, :]), -1))
plt.subplot(165)
plt.imshow(np.fliplr(np.rot90(reconstruction[:, :, z_pos], -1)))
plt.subplot(166)
plt.imshow(np.rot90(np.log10(initial_pressure[:, :, z_pos]), -3))
plt.show()
exit()

if Tags.PERFORM_IMAGE_RECONSTRUCTION in settings and settings[Tags.PERFORM_IMAGE_RECONSTRUCT
    if len(shape) > 2:
        plt.figure()
        plt.subplot(141)
        plt.imshow(np.rot90(np.log10(np.log10(time_series[:, :]-np.min(time_series))), -1),
        plt.subplot(142)
        plt.imshow(np.rot90((reconstruction[:, y_pos, :]), -2))
        plt.subplot(143)
        plt.imshow(np.rot90(np.log10(initial_pressure[:, y_pos, :]), -1))
        plt.subplot(144)
        plt.imshow(np.rot90(segmentation[:, y_pos, :], -1), vmin=values[0], vmax=values[-1],
        plt.show()
    else:
        plt.figure()
        plt.subplot(141)
        plt.imshow(np.rot90((reconstruction[:, :]), -1))
        plt.subplot(142)
        plt.imshow(np.rot90((speed_of_sound), -1))
        plt.subplot(143)
        plt.imshow(np.rot90(np.log10(initial_pressure), -1))
        plt.subplot(144)
        plt.imshow(np.rot90(segmentation, -1), vmin=values[0], vmax=values[-1], cmap=cmap)
        plt.show()
else:
    if len(shape) > 2:
        plt.figure()
        plt.subplot(241)
        plt.title("Fluence")
        plt.imshow(np.rot90((fluence[x_pos, :, :]), -1))
        plt.subplot(242)
        plt.title("Absorption")
        plt.imshow(np.rot90(np.log10(absorption[x_pos, :, :]), -1))
        plt.subplot(243)
        plt.title("Initial Pressure")
        plt.imshow(np.rot90(np.log10(initial_pressure[x_pos, :, :]), -1))
        plt.subplot(244)
        plt.title("Segmentation")
        plt.imshow(np.rot90(segmentation[x_pos, :, :], -1), vmin=values[0], vmax=values[-1],
        cbar = plt.colorbar(ticks=values)
        cbar.ax.set_yticklabels(names)
        plt.subplot(245)
        plt.imshow(np.rot90(fluence[:, y_pos, :], -1))
        plt.subplot(246)
        plt.imshow(np.rot90(np.log10(absorption[:, y_pos, :]), -1))
        plt.subplot(247)
        plt.imshow(np.rot90(np.log10(initial_pressure[:, y_pos, :]), -1))
        plt.subplot(248)
        plt.imshow(np.rot90(segmentation[:, y_pos, :], -1), vmin=values[0], vmax=values[-1],
        cbar = plt.colorbar(ticks=values)

```

```

        cbar.ax.set_yticklabels(names)
    plt.show()
else:
    plt.figure()
    plt.subplot(141)
    plt.imshow(np.rot90(np.log10(fluence), -1))
    plt.subplot(142)
    plt.imshow(np.rot90(np.log10(absorption), -1))
    plt.subplot(143)
    plt.imshow(np.rot90(np.log10(initial_pressure), -1))
    plt.subplot(144)
    plt.imshow(np.rot90(segmentation, -1))
    plt.show()

```

Defining custom tissue structures and properties

The file can be found in `simpa_examples/create_custom_tissues.py`:

```

from simpa.utils import MolecularCompositionGenerator
from simpa.utils import MOLECULE_LIBRARY
from simpa.utils import Molecule
from simpa.utils import AbsorptionSpectrum
import numpy as np

def create_custom_absorber():
    wavelengths = np.linspace(200, 1500, 100)
    absorber = AbsorptionSpectrum(spectrum_name="random absorber",
                                wavelengths=wavelengths,
                                absorption_per_centimeter=np.random.random(
                                    np.shape(wavelengths)))

    return absorber

def create_custom_chromophore(volume_fraction: float = 1.0):
    chromophore = Molecule(
        spectrum=create_custom_absorber(),
        volume_fraction=volume_fraction,
        mus500=40.0,
        b_mie=1.1,
        f_ray=0.9,
        anisotropy=0.9
    )
    return chromophore

def create_custom_tissue_type():
    # First create an instance of a TissueSettingsGenerator
    tissue_settings_generator = MolecularCompositionGenerator()

    water_volume_fraction = 0.4
    bvf = 0.5
    oxy = 0.4

    # Then append chromophores that you want
    tissue_settings_generator.append(key="oxyhemoglobin", value=
                                    MOLECULE_LIBRARY.oxyhemoglobin(oxy * bvf))
    tissue_settings_generator.append(key="deoxyhemoglobin", value=
                                    MOLECULE_LIBRARY.deoxyhemoglobin(oxy * bvf))

```


Defining custom tissue structures and properties

```
tissue_settings_generator.append(key="water", value=
                                MOLECULE_LIBRARY.water(water_volume_fraction))
tissue_settings_generator.append(key="custom", value=
                                create_custom_chromophore(0.1))

return tissue_settings_generator.get_settings()
```


Index

A

AbsorptionSpectrum (class in
simpa.utils.libraries.spectra_library)

AcousticForwardAdapterBase (class in
simpa.core.acoustic_simulation)

adjust_simulation_volume_and_settings() (simpa.core.
device_digital_twins.msot_devices.MSOTAcuityEcho
method)

(simpa.core.device_digital_twins.rsom_device.RSOMExplorerP50
method)

apply_noise_model()
(simpa.core.noise_simulation.GaussianNoiseModel
method)

B

Background (class in
simpa.utils.libraries.structure_library)

BACKGROUND (simpa.utils.tags.Tags attribute)

backprojection3D_torch() (simpa.core.image_reconstru
ction.BackprojectionAdapter.BackprojectionAdapter
method)

BackprojectionAdapter (class in simpa.core.image_rec
onstruction.BackprojectionAdapter)

blood_arterial()
(simpa.utils.libraries.tissue_library.TissueLibrary
method)

blood_generic()
(simpa.utils.libraries.tissue_library.TissueLibrary
method)

blood_venous()
(simpa.utils.libraries.tissue_library.TissueLibrary
method)

bone() (simpa.utils.libraries.tissue_library.TissueLibrary
method)

C

calculate_gruneisen_parameter_from_temperature() (in
module simpa.utils.calculate)

calculate_oxygenation() (in module
simpa.utils.calculate)

check_settings_prerequisites() (simpa.core.device_digi
tal_twins.msot_devices.MSOTAcuityEcho method)

(simpa.core.device_digital_twins.rsom_device.RSOMExplorerP50
method)

CircularTubularStructure (class in
simpa.utils.libraries.structure_library)

constant()
(simpa.utils.libraries.tissue_library.TissueLibrary
method)

create_deformation_settings() (in module
simpa.utils.deformation_manager)

create_simulation_volume()
(simpa.core.volume_creation.VolumeCreatorBase
method)

create_spline_for_range() (in module
simpa.utils.calculate)

D

dermis()
(simpa.utils.libraries.tissue_library.TissueLibrary
method)

DIGITAL_DEVICE_POSITION (simpa.utils.tags.Tags
attribute)

E

EllipticalTubularStructure (class in
simpa.utils.libraries.structure_library)

epidermis()
(simpa.utils.libraries.tissue_library.TissueLibrary
method)

F

forward_model() (simpa.core.acoustic_simulation.Acou
sticForwardAdapterBase method)

(simpa.core.acoustic_simulation.k_wave_adapter.KwaveAcousticForwardM
ethod)

(simpa.core.optical_simulation.OpticalForwardAdapterBase method)

G

GaussianNoiseModel (class in
simpa.core.noise_simulation)

GeometricalStructure (class in
simpa.utils.libraries.structure_library)

get_absorption_for_wavelength() (simpa.utils.libraries.s
pectra_library.AbsorptionSpectrum method)

get_absorption_over_wavelength() (simpa.utils.libraries
.spectra_library.AbsorptionSpectrum method)

get_blood_volume_fractions()
(simpa.utils.libraries.tissue_library.TissueLibrary
method)

get_detector_element_orientations() (simpa.core.devic
e_digital_twins.msot_devices.MSOTAcuityEcho
method)

(simpa.core.device_digital_twins.rsom_device.RSOMExplorerP50
method)

get_detector_element_positions_accounting_for_device_position_mm() (simpa.core.device_digital_twins.msot_devices.MSOTAcuityEcho method)
(simpa.core.device_digital_twins.rsom_device.RSOMEExplorerP50 method)

get_detector_element_positions_base_mm() (simpa.core.device_digital_twins.msot_devices.MSOTAcuityEcho method)

(simpa.core.device_digital_twins.rsom_device.RSOMEExplorerP50 method)

get_functional_from_deformation_settings() (in module simpa.utils.deformation_manager)

get_illuminator_definition() (simpa.core.device_digital_twins.msot_devices.MSOTAcuityEcho method)

(simpa.core.device_digital_twins.rsom_device.RSOMEExplorerP50 method)

H

HorizontalLayerStructure (class in simpa.utils.libraries.structure_library)

K

KwaveAcousticForwardModel (class in simpa.core.acoustic_simulation.k_wave_adapter)

L

load_hdf5() (in module simpa.io_handling.io_hdf5)

M

MAX_DEFORMATION_MM (simpa.utils.tags.Tags attribute)

MEDIUM_TEMPERATURE_CELCIUS (simpa.utils.tags.Tags attribute)

MolecularComposition (class in simpa.utils.libraries.molecule_library)

MolecularCompositionGenerator (class in simpa.utils.libraries.tissue_library)

MorphologicalTissueProperties (class in simpa.utils.libraries.literature_values)

MSOTAcuityEcho (class in simpa.core.device_digital_twins.msot_devices)

muscle() (simpa.utils.libraries.tissue_library.TissueLibrary method)

O

OpticalForwardAdapterBase (class in simpa.core.optical_simulation)

OpticalTissueProperties (class in simpa.utils.libraries.literature_values)

P

ParallelepipedStructure (class in simpa.utils.libraries.structure_library)

PROPERTY_SEGMENTATION (simpa.utils.tags.Tags attribute)

R

randomize_uniform() (in module simpa.utils.calculate)

reconstruction_algorithm() (simpa.core.image_reconstruction.BackprojectionAdapter.BackprojectionAdapter method)

(simpa.core.image_reconstruction.ReconstructionAdapterBase method)

(simpa.core.image_reconstruction.TimeReversalAdapter.TimeReversalAdapter method)

RECONSTRUCTION_MODE_FULL (simpa.utils.tags.Tags attribute)

ReconstructionAdapterBase (class in simpa.core.image_reconstruction)

RectangularCuboidStructure (class in simpa.utils.libraries.structure_library)

RSOMEExplorerP50 (class in simpa.core.device_digital_twins.rsom_device)

run_acoustic_forward_model() (in module simpa.core.acoustic_simulation.acoustic_modelling)

S

save_hdf5() (in module simpa.io_handling.io_hdf5)

SaveFilePaths (class in simpa.utils.constants)

SegmentationClasses (class in simpa.utils.constants)

Settings (class in simpa.utils.settings_generator)

simpa.core.acoustic_simulation (module)

simpa.core.acoustic_simulation.acoustic_modelling (module)

simpa.core.acoustic_simulation.k_wave_adapter (module)

simpa.core.device_digital_twins.msot_devices (module)

simpa.core.device_digital_twins.rsom_device (module)

simpa.core.image_reconstruction (module)

simpa.core.image_reconstruction.BackprojectionAdapter (module)

simpa.core.image_reconstruction.reconstruction_modelling (module)

simpa.core.image_reconstruction.TimeReversalAdapter (module)

simpa.core.noise_simulation (module)

simpa.core.optical_simulation (module)

simpa.core.volume_creation (module)

simpa.io_handling (module)	(simpa.utils.libraries.structure_library.CircularTubularStructure method)
simpa.io_handling.io_hdf5 (module)	(simpa.utils.libraries.structure_library.EllipticalTubularStructure method)
simpa.utils.calculate (module)	(simpa.utils.libraries.structure_library.GeometricalStructure method)
simpa.utils.constants (module)	(simpa.utils.libraries.structure_library.HorizontalLayerStructure method)
simpa.utils.deformation_manager (module)	(simpa.utils.libraries.structure_library.ParallelepipedStructure method)
simpa.utils.dict_path_manager (module)	(simpa.utils.libraries.structure_library.RectangularCuboidStructure method)
simpa.utils.libraries (module)	(simpa.utils.libraries.structure_library.SphericalStructure method)
simpa.utils.libraries.literature_values (module)	(simpa.utils.libraries.structure_library.VesselStructure method)
simpa.utils.libraries.molecule_library (module)	
simpa.utils.libraries.spectra_library (module)	
simpa.utils.libraries.structure_library (module)	
simpa.utils.libraries.tissue_library (module)	
simpa.utils.settings_generator (module)	
simpa.utils.tags (module)	
simpa.utils.tissue_properties (module)	
simulate() (simpa.core.acoustic_simulation.AcousticForwardAdapterBase method)	
(simpa.core.image_reconstruction.ReconstructionAdapterBase method)	
(simpa.core.optical_simulation.OpticalForwardAdapterBase method)	
SphericalStructure (class in simpa.utils.libraries.structure_library)	
StandardProperties (class in simpa.utils.libraries.literature_values)	
STRUCTURE_DIRECTION (simpa.utils.tags.Tags attribute)	
Structures (class in simpa.utils.libraries.structure_library)	
subcutaneous_fat() (simpa.utils.libraries.tissue_library.TissueLibrary method)	

U

UNITS_PRESSURE (simpa.utils.tags.Tags attribute)
update_internal_properties() (simpa.utils.libraries.molecule_library.MolecularComposition method)

V

VesselStructure (class in simpa.utils.libraries.structure_library)
view_absorption_spectra() (in simpa.utils.libraries.spectra_library module)
VolumeCreatorBase (class in simpa.core.volume_creation)

T

Tags (class in simpa.utils.tags)
TIME_REVEARSAL_SCRIPT_LOCATION (simpa.utils.tags.Tags attribute)
TimeReversalAdapter (class in simpa.core.image_reconstruction.TimeReversalAdapter)
TissueLibrary (class in simpa.utils.libraries.tissue_library)
TissueProperties (class in simpa.utils.tissue_properties)
to_settings() (simpa.utils.libraries.structure_library.Background method)

Python Module Index

s

[simpa](#)

[simpa.core.acoustic_simulation](#)

[simpa.core.acoustic_simulation.acoustic_modelling](#)

[simpa.core.acoustic_simulation.k_wave_adapter](#)

[simpa.core.device_digital_twins.msot_devices](#)

[simpa.core.device_digital_twins.rsom_device](#)

[simpa.core.image_reconstruction](#)

[simpa.core.image_reconstruction.BackprojectionAdapter](#)

[simpa.core.image_reconstruction.reconstruction_modelling](#)

[simpa.core.image_reconstruction.TimeReversalAdapter](#)

[simpa.core.noise_simulation](#)

[simpa.core.optical_simulation](#)

[simpa.core.volume_creation](#)

[simpa.io_handling](#)

[simpa.io_handling.io_hdf5](#)

[simpa.utils.calculate](#)

[simpa.utils.constants](#)

[simpa.utils.deformation_manager](#)

[simpa.utils.dict_path_manager](#)

[simpa.utils.libraries](#)

[simpa.utils.libraries.literature_values](#)

[simpa.utils.libraries.molecule_library](#)

[simpa.utils.libraries.spectra_library](#)

[simpa.utils.libraries.structure_library](#)

[simpa.utils.libraries.tissue_library](#)

[simpa.utils.settings_generator](#)

[simpa.utils.tags](#)

[simpa.utils.tissue_properties](#)