

**NAME**

pyFAI-recalib – pyFAI-recalib

**DESCRIPTION**usage: pyFAI-recalib [options] **-p** ponifile **-w** 1 **-c** calibrant.D imagefile.edf

Calibrate the diffraction setup geometry based on Debye–Sherrer rings images with a priori knowledge of your setup (an input PONI–file). You will need a "d–spacing" file containing the spacing of Miller plans in Angstrom (in decreasing order). If you are using a standart calibrant, look at <https://github.com/kif/pyFAI/tree/master/calibration> or search in the American Mineralogist database: <http://rruff.geo.arizona.edu/AMS/amcsd.php>

**positional arguments:**

FILE List of files to calibrate

**optional arguments:****-h, --help**

show this help message and exit

**-V, --version****-o** FILE, **--out** FILE

Filename where processed image is saved

**-v, --verbose**

switch to debug/verbose mode

**-c** FILE, **--calibrant** FILE

Calibrant name or file containing d–spacing of the reference sample (MANDATORY)

**-w** WAVELENGTH, **--wavelength** WAVELENGTH

wavelength of the X–Ray beam in Angstrom

**-e** ENERGY, **--energy** ENERGYenergy of the X–Ray beam in keV ( $hc=12.398419292\text{keV.A}$ )**-P** POLARIZATION\_FACTOR, **--polarization** POLARIZATION\_FACTORpolarization factor, from **-1** (vertical) to **+1** (horizontal), default is None (no correction), synchrotrons are around 0.95**-b** BACKGROUND, **--background** BACKGROUND

Automatic background subtraction if no value are provided

**-d** DARK, **--dark** DARK

list of dark images to average and subtract

**-f** FLAT, **--flat** FLAT

list of flat images to average and divide

**-s** SPLINE, **--spline** SPLINE

spline file describing the detector distortion

**-D** DETECTOR\_NAME, **--detector** DETECTOR\_NAME

Detector name (instead of pixel size+spline)

**-m** MASK, **--mask** MASK

file containing the mask (for image reconstruction)

**-n** NPT, **--pt** NPT

file with datapoints saved. Default: basename.npt

**--filter** FILTER

select the filter, either mean(default), max or median

**-l** DISTANCE, **--distance** DISTANCE  
sample-detector distance in millimeter

**--poni1** PONI1  
poni1 coordinate in meter

**--poni2** PONI2  
poni2 coordinate in meter

**--rot1** ROT1  
rot1 in radians

**--rot2** ROT2  
rot2 in radians

**--rot3** ROT3  
rot3 in radians

**--fix-dist**  
fix the distance parameter

**--free-dist**  
free the distance parameter

**--fix-poni1**  
fix the poni1 parameter

**--free-poni1**  
free the poni1 parameter

**--fix-poni2**  
fix the poni2 parameter

**--free-poni2**  
free the poni2 parameter

**--fix-rot1**  
fix the rot1 parameter

**--free-rot1**  
free the rot1 parameter

**--fix-rot2**  
fix the rot2 parameter

**--free-rot2**  
free the rot2 parameter

**--fix-rot3**  
fix the rot3 parameter

**--free-rot3**  
free the rot3 parameter

**--fix-wavelength**  
fix the wavelength parameter

**--free-wavelength**  
free the wavelength parameter

**--saturation** SATURATION  
consider all pixel>max\*(1-saturation) as saturated and reconstruct them

**--weighted**  
weight fit by intensity, by default not.

- npt** NPT\_1D  
Number of point in 1D integrated pattern, Default: 1024
- npt--azim** NPT\_2D\_AZIM  
Number of azimuthal sectors in 2D integrated images. Default: 360
- npt--rad** NPT\_2D\_RAD  
Number of radial bins in 2D integrated images. Default: 400
- unit** UNIT  
Valid units for radial range: 2th\_deg, 2th\_rad,  $q_{nm}^{-1}$ ,  $q_A^{-1}$ , r\_mm. Default: 2th\_deg
- no--gui**  
force the program to run without a Graphical interface
- no--interactive**  
force the program to run and exit without prompting for refinements
- r** MAX\_RINGS, **--ring** MAX\_RINGS  
maximum number of rings to extract. Default: all accessible
- p** FILE, **--poni** FILE  
file containing the diffraction parameter (poni-file). MANDATORY
- k, --keep**  
Keep existing control point and append new

The main difference with pyFAI-calib is the way control-point hence DebyeSherrer rings are extracted. While pyFAI-calib relies on the contiguity of a region of peaks called massif; pyFAI-recalib knows approximately the geometry and is able to select the region where the ring should be. From this region it selects automatically the various peaks; making pyFAI-recalib able to run without graphical interface and without human intervention (**--no--gui** and **--nointeractive** options).