

Manual EINSfit class for Python 3, version 1.0.0

Dominik Zeller

November 2019

Contents

Disclaimer	1
Abbreviations	1
1 Introduction	2
1.1 Gaussian approximation = GA model	2
1.2 PK model	2
1.3 Yi model	2
1.4 Do model	2
2 Installation	3
2.1 Requirements	3
2.2 Step to step install instructions	3
2.2.1 Installation with pip (recommended):	3
2.2.2 Installation without pip:	3
2.2.3 Without installation	3
3 Config file	4
4 How to use	5
5 Help Doc	8

Disclaimer

This documentation is NEITHER thought as an introduction to neutron scattering NOR does it explain the theory behind the used models. It is ONLY thought as a help to understand and use the EINSfit class and its output data files! Basic knowledge of elastic incoherent neutron scattering (EINS) is explicitly needed and assumed. If you are interested in the reasoning behind the EINSfit class, you are invited to read my [Ph.D. thesis](#) (or <http://www.theses.fr/s146914>) [1].

Abbreviations

- EINS - elastic incoherent neutron scattering
- Q - neutron momentum transfer
- T - temperature
- $S_{inc}(Q,\omega)$ - dynamic incoherent structure factor
- EISF(Q) - elastic incoherent structure factor, defined as $S_{inc}(Q,\omega = 0)$, so that in theory: EISF(Q=0)=1
- EISF(Q=0) - EISF at zero momentum transfer, also called offset in text
- EI(Q) - (experimental) elastic intensity, defined like in [1, 2], \sim EISF(Q)
- GA - Gaussian Approximation
- MSD or $\langle r^2 \rangle$ - mean square displacement, defined as a time independent/static MSD
- STD - standard deviation of the MSD
- MSD3 or STD3 - value of the MSD or STD, defined with the pre-factor 3 in the GA

1 Introduction

The EINSfit class helps to fit EINS data with different models at the same time. The main model is the Gaussian Approximation (GA), which is only valid in the low momentum transfer range Q . The results of the GA model can be used to set the EISF($Q=0$) parameter for the other models. In the following EISF($Q=0$) will also be called 'offset'. Using the offset obtained by the GA helps to fit the other available models more consistently since they have more degrees of freedom and can use a larger momentum transfer range Q .

The other models are:

- Peters and Kneller (PK model) [3], first publication of model [4]
- Yi et al. (Yi model) [5], first publication of model [6]
- Doster et al. (Do model) [7]

The used fitting functions are defined in the following. Additional information can also be found in Zeller et al. [2] and in my [Ph.D. thesis](http://www.theses.fr/s146914) [1] (<http://www.theses.fr/s146914>).

1.1 Gaussian approximation = GA model

The GA is applied via a linear fit of the natural logarithm of the intensities $\ln(\text{EISF})$ vs the momentum transfer Q squared:

$$\text{EISF}(Q) = \text{EISF}(Q=0) * \exp \left\{ -Q^2 \frac{\langle R^2 \rangle_{\text{GA}}}{3} \right\} \quad (1)$$

$$\ln(\text{EISF}) = \ln(\text{EISF}(Q=0)) - Q^2 \frac{\langle R^2 \rangle_{\text{GA}}}{3} \quad (2)$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \text{slope} * x + \text{intercept} \quad (3)$$

$$\text{with the substitution: } x = Q^2, y = \ln(\text{EISF}), \text{slope} = -\frac{\langle R^2 \rangle_{\text{GA}}}{3}, \text{intercept} = \ln(\text{EISF}(Q=0)) \quad (4)$$

Therefore, the MSD3 and offset is:

$$\text{MSD3}_{\text{GA}} = -3 * \text{slope} \quad (5)$$

$$\text{offset} = \text{EISF}(Q=0) = \exp(\text{intercept}) \quad (6)$$

1.2 PK model

In the program the PK model is defined as in the original paper [3]:

$$\text{EISF}(Q) = \text{EISF}(Q=0) * \left(1 + \frac{(\sigma_{\text{PK}} * Q)^2}{\beta} \right)^{-\beta} \quad (7)$$

The MSD3 and STD3 is calculated according to:

$$\text{MSD3}_{\text{PK}} = 3 * \langle R^2 \rangle_{\text{PK}} = 3 * \sigma_{\text{PK}}^2 \quad (8)$$

$$\text{STD3}_{\text{PK}} = 3 * \frac{\langle R^2 \rangle_{\text{PK}}}{\sqrt{\beta}} = \frac{\text{MSD3}_{\text{PK}}}{\sqrt{\beta}} \quad (9)$$

1.3 Yi model

In the program the Yi model is defined as in the original paper [5]:

$$\text{EISF}(Q) = \text{EISF}(Q=0) * \exp \left\{ -Q^2 \frac{\langle R^2 \rangle_{\text{Yi}}}{6} \right\} \left(1 + \frac{Q^4}{72} \sigma_{\text{Yi}}^2 \right), \quad (10)$$

The MSD3 and STD3 is calculated according to:

$$\text{MSD3}_{\text{Yi}} = \frac{\langle R^2 \rangle_{\text{Yi}}}{2} \quad (11)$$

$$\text{STD3}_{\text{Yi}} = \frac{\sigma_{\text{Yi}}}{2} \quad (12)$$

1.4 Do model

In the program the Do model is defined as in the original paper [7]:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EISF}(Q) = & \text{EISF}(Q=0) * \exp \left\{ -Q^2 \langle R^2 \rangle_{\text{Do},G} \right\} \\ & \times (1 - 2p_{12} (1 - \text{sinc}(Qd))), \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

$$p_{12} = p_1 * p_2 \quad (14)$$

$$p_1 + p_2 = 1 \quad (15)$$

The total MSD is defined as :

$$\begin{aligned} \langle R^2 \rangle_{\text{Do,tot}} = & - \left(\frac{d \ln [\text{EISF}(Q)]}{d(Q^2)} \right)_{Q=0} \\ = & \langle R^2 \rangle_{\text{Do},G} + p_{12} d^2. \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

The MSD3, population p_1 and p_2 are calculated according to:

$$\text{MSD3}_{\text{Do}} = 3 * \langle R^2 \rangle_{\text{Do,tot}} \quad (17)$$

$$p_1 = 0.5 + \sqrt{0.25 - p_{12}} \quad (18)$$

$$p_2 = 1 - p_1 \quad (19)$$

2 Installation

2.1 Requirements

Requirements for functionality of EINSfit class:

- Python version ≥ 3.6
- Packages needed:
 - numpy
 - lmfit (from channel conda-forge)
 - matplotlib
 - cycler (normally included in matplotlib)
 - ipython or jupyter (not needed but for interactive usage)

Conda install latest versions:

- `conda create --channel conda-forge --name p3_EINSfit python=3 numpy matplotlib lmfit ipython`

Conda install tested version:

- `conda create --channel conda-forge --name p3_EINSfit python=3.7 numpy=1.16 matplotlib=3.1 lmfit=0.9.13 ipython=7.5`

2.2 Step to step install instructions

1. download git repository at <https://github.com/DominikZ/EINSfit/archive/master.zip>
2. unpack zip file
3. install package [with](#) or [without](#) pip OR save [EINSfit/definitions.py](#)

2.2.1 Installation with pip (recommended):

Install:

- open terminal (lnx) or conda shell (win)
- activate conda environment via:
`lnx: source activate p3_EINSfit`
`win: activate p3_EINSfit`
- navigate to un-packed EINSfit package and type:
`python setup.py sdist`
`pip install .dist/EINSfit-***VERSION***.tar.gz`

To uninstall use:

```
pip uninstall EINSfit
```

2.2.2 Installation without pip:

Install:

- open terminal (lnx) or conda shell (win)
- activate conda environment via:
`lnx: source activate p3_EINSfit`
`win: activate p3_EINSfit`
- navigate to un-packed EINSfit package and type:
`python setup.py build`
`python setup.py install`

2.2.3 Without installation

Save "EINSfit/definitions.py" in wished directory and import class EINSfit to your python3 script via:

```
# add directory where definitions.py is saved to path variable
import sys
sys.path.append('DIRECTORY') #replace DIRECTORY by the path of your chosen directory

from definitions import EINSfit
```

3 Config file

The config file defines how the fitting of the 4 different models is performed. The config file has different 5 categories:

- Global: defines general fitting parameters, e.g. no weighting of fit or use the offset of the GA model to fix the offset of the other models
- GA: define maximal Q value used for fit
- PK: define maximal Q value used for fit; define start, min and max value of β and σ_{PK}
- Yi: define maximal Q value used for fit; define start, min and max value of $\langle R^2 \rangle_{Yi}$ and σ_{Yi}
- Do: define if model is used; if d is fixed and its value; used Q range is equal to PK model

The values can be changed by the user at any time in two different ways:

1. `set_config_dic(input_dic)` : loads parameters which are defined in an nested dictionary `input_dic`
2. `load_config_dic(FILENAME)` : loads parameters which are defined in a config file (see Listing 1)

The nested dictionary has to have as first key the category and as second key the option, e.g.:

```
1 #create dictionary which sets the Q value for GA model to 2.0 and for the PK model to 4.0
2 input_dic={'GA' : {'Q_max' : 2.0}, 'PK' : {'Q_max' : 4.0}}
```

The complete default config is shown in Listing 1 and each parameter is explained in the following.

Global:

- `GA.intercept_max`: float, maximal intercept value of linear fit of GA
- `GA.refit_if_interceptGreater0_OR_slopeGreater0`: bool, if True, the intercept of the linear GA is fixed to 0 when intercept is > 0 or slope is greater 0 (=negative MSD)
- `fix_to_offset`: bool, if True, fix the EISF($Q=0$) of all models to the value of the GA
- `no_weighting_in_fit`: bool, if True, fits are not weighted by errors
- `offset_start_min_max`: list, Fitting variable boundaries for offset [starting value, min value, max value], only taken into account if `fix_to_offset = False`
- `print_report`: bool, if True give a report example for each fit during the fitting process (helps to verbose)

GA:

- `Q_max`: float, maximal Q value of GA fit

PK:

- `Q_max`: float, maximal Q value of PK fit (same is taken for Do model, if used)
- `beta_start-min-max`: list, Fitting variable boundaries for beta [starting value, min value, max value]
- `sigma_start-min-max`: list, Fitting variable boundaries for sigma [starting value, min value, max value]

Yi:

- `Q_max`: float, maximal Q value of Yi fit
- `msd_start-min-max`: list, Fitting variable boundaries for msd [starting value, min value, max value], msd here from original paper = factor 6 instead of 3
- `sigma_start-min-max`: list, Fitting variable boundaries for sigma [starting value, min value, max value]

Do:

- `use_fit_doster`: bool, if True, Doster fit is also calculated
- `doster_d_fixed`: bool, if True, fix the d variable
- `doster_d_val`: float, value of fixed d variable

```
1 [Global]
2 GA_intercept_max=0.4
3 GA_refit_if_interceptGreater0_OR_slopeGreater0=False
4 fix_to_offset=True
5 no_weighting_in_fit=False
6 offset_start_min_max=[0.9, 0.1, 1.4918246976412703]
7 print_report=False
8 [GA]
9 Q_max=2.0
10 [PK]
11 Q_max=4.5
12 beta_start-min-max=[0.5, 0.01, 100.0]
13 sigma_start-min-max=[1.0, 0.01, 10.0]
14 [Yi]
15 Q_max=4.5
16 msd_start-min-max=[0.2, 1e-07, 5.0]
17 sigma_start-min-max=[0.6, 1e-07, 5.0]
18 [Do]
19 doster_d_fixed=False
20 doster_d_val=1.5
21 use_fit_doster=False
```

Listing 1: Default config file

4 How to use

The EINSfit class is designed to save each data set (consisting of multiple temperature values T and momentum transfer values Q) in a separate object. Therefore, you have to create a new object for each measured sample, e.g.:

```
1 from EINSfit import EINSfit
2 sample_1 = EINSfit('Sample_1_file_Elascan')
3 sample_2 = EINSfit('Sample_2_file_Elascan')
```

Each data set can be manipulated independently. If you want to use the standard config, the fitting process can be started directly via

```
1 sample_1.run_fit()
```

and saves the results in record number 0. If wished, another fit can be conducted on the same object by running the same command again. Of course, the fitting options (config dictionary) `config_dic` should be changed before to obtain different results. Each fitting result will be saved in a new record number and can be compared or saved later. If no record number, `record_nb`, is given during a function call, the results of the latest record will be shown. The config dictionary can be changed by defining an input dictionary `input_dic` and set it via `set_config_dic(input_dic)` or loading an existing config file via `read_config_file('config_file.ini')`. The `input_dic` has to be a nested dictionary. Only values with the same key as the default config dictionary will be replaced, e.g.:

```
1 #changes maximal considered Q value for GA model to 2.0
2 sample_1.set_config_dic({'GA' : {'Q_max' : 2.0},})
```

For more details about loading a config file or all the available options for the config, see section 3.

To make sure the same fitting parameters are used for each data set you can save the config dictionary, `config_dic`, either in a variable or a file and load its content into the other samples.

```
1 #local variable for config dic (can also be directly passed to function)
2 config_dic=sample_1.get_config_dic()
3 sample_2.set_config_dic(config_dic)
4 #or save config
5 sample_1.save_config_file(save_path='./') #saves config_dic in path './' with the name "
    config_file_SAMPLENAME.ini"
6 sample_2.load_config_file('./config_file'+sample_1.name+'.ini') #load created config file from sample_1
```

After the fitting process the result can be plotted via

```
1 #plot results of last fit
2 sample_1.plot_results()
```

This will plot the results of the last fit. In order to plot an result from a previous fit, the record number (integer number) can be passed via the optional keyword `record_nb`. To compare two different config settings of the same sample, the function `print_diff_in_config()` can be used and to compare the config settings of two different samples use the function `print_diff_between_two_dics()`.

```
1 #print difference between config of record_nb1 and record_nb2. As default the first (=0) and last (=-1)
    are taken.
2 sample_1.print_diff_in_config(record_nb1=0,record_nb2=-1)
3 #print difference between two config dictionaries of different samples:
4 EINSfit.print_diff_between_two_dics(sample_1.get_config_dic(),sample_2.get_config_dic())
```

In order to make it easier to compare the obtained fitting results a results dictionary is created after each fit. It can be accessed with the command `get_nice_results_dic()`.

```
1 #get results dictionary of last fit (record_nb=-1) and save it to variable results_dic
2 results_dic=sample_1.get_nice_results_dic(record_nb=-1)
```

This dictionary saves all important information in the following keys.

- `'EISF_T'` : all temperature values
- `'EISF_Q'` : all used Q values
- `'EISF_data'` : all used data for fits (2D array) [T,Q]
- `'EISF_data_err'` : error of all used data (2D array) [T,Q]
- `'EISF_data_log'` : logarithm of all used data (2D array) [T,Q]
- `'EISF_data_err_log'` : error of the logarithm of all used data (2D array) [T,Q]
- `'raw_data'` : contains a nested dictionary with the keys above which contain the raw data
- `'Q_range'` : contains a nested dictionary with the Q ranges used for each model
 - `'GA','PK','Yi','Do'` : key to choose model
 - * `'Q_fit'` : all Q values used for chosen model
 - * `'Q_min'` : minimal Q value used for chosen model
 - * `'Q_max'` : maximal Q value used for chosen model
- `'MSD3'` : contains a nested dictionary with the MSD3 values and errors of each model
 - `'GA','PK','Yi','Do'` : key to choose model
 - * `'vals'` : MSD3 values for each temperature (same order as `'EISF_T'`)
 - * `'errors'` : MSD3 errors for each temperature (same order as `'EISF_T'`)
- `'STD3'` : contains a nested dictionary with the STD3 values and errors of PK and Yi model (see `'MSD3'` key)
- `'redchi'` : all reduced χ values for each temperature (same order as `'EISF_T'`)
- `'EISF(Q=0)'` : all offset values for each temperature (same order as `'EISF_T'`)

- 'name' : name of sample

An example to compare the results with this dictionary is show in Listing 2, plot 1 and 2.

To save all the results of one record number, the function `sample_1.save_all(record_nb=-1)` can be used.

Examples for how to use the EINSfit class are shown in Listing 2. In addition, there are three examples which show more advanced methods:

A.Ex1: shows how to choose a subset of data by defining a `dic_data_to_use`

A.Ex2: shows how to load a saved data set (only data and config, not fitting results!)

A.Ex3: shows how to load user data defined in numpy arrays

Additional information can be found in the internal help of the EINSfit class.

```

1 from EINSfit import EINSfit #import EINSfit class from EINfit.py file
2
3 #####
4 # Minimal examples for 1 or 2 data sets
5 #####
6
7 #####
8 # Ex1: 1 data set loaded from elascan file called EISF_sample1.q.dat and EISF_sample1.t.dat
9 my_sample=EINSfit('EISF_sample1')
10 my_sample.save_config_file() #creates default config file
11 #my_sample.read_config_file() #reads the created config file above
12 my_sample.run_fit() # runs the sample with the parameters given by config file
13 my_sample.plot_results() #show plots of results
14 my_sample.save_all() #save results
15 #####
16
17 #####
18 # Ex2: 2 data sets with config file = config-all.ini
19 my_samples=[]
20 results_dic=[]
21 sample_names=['EISF_sample1','EISF_sample2']
22 for sample in my_samples:
23     sample.append(EINSfit(sample))
24     sample[-1].read_config_file('config-all.ini')
25     sample[-1].run_fit()
26     sample[-1].save_all()
27 #save ordered results in list of dictionaries
28 for sample in my_samples:
29     results_dic.append(sample.get_nice_results_dic())
30 #####
31 #####
32
33 #####
34 # examples to compare results of 2 data sets (from above created dictionary)
35 #####
36
37 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
38 color_l=['blue','red']
39
40 #####
41 # plot 1, MSD or STD of different models
42 plt.figure()
43 model='GA' # GA, PK, Yi or Do
44 para='MSD3' # MSD3 or STD3
45 for i,dic in enumerate(results_dic):
46     plt.errorbar(dic['EISF_T'],dic[para][model]['vals'],dic[para][model]['errors'],label=dic['name'],
47                 color=color_l[i])
48 plt.title(model)
49 plt.legend()
50 #####
51 #####
52 # plot 2, compare fits at same/similar temperature
53 from EINSfit import take_closest_value #gives you index of value, which is closest to the desired value
54 import numpy as np
55
56 plt.figure()
57 t_wanted=360 # desired temperature value
58 model='PK' # GA, PK, Yi or Do
59 q=np.linspace(0,5,100) # x axis
60 for i,sample in enumerate(my_samples):
61     t_used,t_idx=take_closest_value(sample.used_T,t_wanted)
62     plt.errorbar(sample.used_q,sample.used_data[t_idx,:],sample.used_data_err[t_idx,:],label=sample.
63                 name,color=color_l[i])
64     plt.plot(q,sample.give_fit_value(q,t=t_idx,model=model),label='T=%iK'%t_used,color=color_l[i])
65 plt.title(model)
66 plt.legend()
67 #####
68 #####
69 #####
70 # Additional examples
71 #####
72
73 #personal save direcorey
74 my_save_path='all-data'
75
76 #####
77 # A.Ex1: Change input data set:
78
79 # exampe for dic_data_to_use with no changes, values have to be floats

```

```

80 dic_data_to_use_example={'T_start': None, 'T_end': None, 'Q_min': None, 'Q_max': None, '
    delete_specific_T-values_list': None, 'delete_specific_Q-values_list': None}
81 # example for dic_data_to_use with all temperature values, but without Q values smaller than 0.48A-1
    and the maximal Q value allowed is 4.5A-1,
82 #
    and Q value 3.1252 A-1 is deleted
83 dic_data_to_use_example2={'Q_min': 0.48, 'Q_max': 4.5, 'delete_specific_Q-values_list': [3.1252,],}
84
85 my_sample=EINSfit('EISF_sample1',name='sample1',data_type='elascan',dic_data_to_use=
    dic_data_to_use_example,save_dir_path=my_save_path)
86 #####
87
88 #####
89 # A.Ex2: load saved data set (only raw/used data and if wanted config file, but NOT results!)
90 my_sample=EINSfit(datafile=my_save_path,name='loaded sample1',data_type='save')
91 my_sample.read_config_file() #loads saved config file if wanted
92 #####
93
94 #####
95 # A.Ex3: data set created by user
96 data_example={'raw_data': np.array([[1,1],[2,2],[3,3]]),'raw_data_err': np.array([[1,1],[2,2],[3,3]]),'
    raw_T':np.array([100,200,300]),'raw_q':np.array([0.5,1.5])}
97 my_sample=EINSfit(datafile=data_example,name='created data',data_type='numpy_dic')
98 #####
99 #####

```

Listing 2: Example tasks (can be found in folder tasks/)

5 Help Doc

The documentation can be find in the git repository in the folder doc/ and the example tasks shown in Listing 2 can be found in folder tasks/. Listing 3 shows the help of EINSfit class.

```
1 Help on class EINSfit in EINSfit:
2
3 EINSfit.EINSfit = class EINSfit(builtins.object)
4 | EINSfit.EINSfit(datafile, name=None, data_type='elascan', dic_data_to_use=None, save_dir_path=None)
5 |
6 | Fits different EINS models (EISF vs Q) to one data set of one or multiple temperature scans.
7 | Data set has to be defined via a Path (string) datafile='your_elascan_baseName' or 'your_save_directory'.
8 | The datafile has to be
9 | - the prefix(='your_elascan_BaseName') of the two elascan output files from LAMP (prefix+'_q.dat' and
  | prefix+'_t.dat')
10 | or
11 | - the directory of your previously saved data set.
12 |     --> This will ONLY load the raw input data + used input dictionary
13 |     --> This will NOT load fit results or the configuration file (=config_dic), if wanted, load saved
  | config file with read_config_file()
14 | or
15 | - data saved in a dictionary with entries 'raw_data', 'raw_data_err', 'raw_q', 'raw_T'
16 |     --> data has to be a numpy array: numpy.ndarray
17 |     --> 'raw_q' and 'raw_T' are 1D arrays
18 |     --> 'raw_data' and 'raw_data_err' are 2D arrays, axis1=len(raw_T) and axis2=len(raw_q)
19 |
20 | Parameters
21 | -----
22 | datafile : string or dict, mandatory
23 |     "data_type" == 'elascan' : string = 'your_elascan_BaseName' (without '_q.dat' or '_t.dat')
24 |     "data_type" == 'save'      : string = 'your_save_BaseDirectory'
25 |     "data_type" == 'numpy_dic': dict  = {'raw_data': np.ndarray[q,T], 'raw_data_err': np.ndarray[q,T], '
  | raw_T': np.ndarray, 'raw_q': np.ndarray}
26 |
27 | name : string, optional if not "data_type" = 'save'
28 |     Name you want to give your data set.
29 |     ! Must be set if "data_type" = 'save'
30 |
31 | data_type : 'elascan' or 'save' or 'numpy_dic', optional
32 |     Defines your data input type.
33 |     'elascan' = load elascan output files from LAMP
34 |     'save'      = load directory of your previously saved data set
35 |     'numpy_dic' = load data dictionary which has to be defined in the input variable 'datafile'
36 |
37 | dic_data_to_use : {'T_start': float, 'T_end': float, 'Q_min': float, 'Q_max': float, 'delete_specific_Q-
  | values_list': [] } , optional
38 |     Dictionary which defines the used data from the loaded data set.
39 |     All values are optional, if set to None or not defined all values are used.
40 |     'T_start' : first used temperature value (type: float)
41 |     'T_end'   : last used temperature value (type: float)
42 |     'Q_min'   : first used q value (type: float)
43 |     'Q_max'   : last used q value (type: float)
44 |     'delete_specific_T-values_list' : list of T values which should be excluded, has to be the exact value!
  | (type list)
45 |     'delete_specific_Q-values_list' : list of q values which should be excluded, has to be the exact value!
  | (type list)
46 |
47 |
48 | save_dir_path : string, optional
49 |     Defines where you want to save your data (Base directory).
50 |
51 | Attributes
52 | -----
53 | name : string, name of your data set
54 |
55 | Readable Attributes (only a copy of the original variable is returned)
56 | -----
57 | config_dic : dict, dictionary of config for data fitting,
58 |     To change this dictionary, use set_config_dic() or read_config_file()
59 |     For a nice overview over this dictionary, use print_config()
60 |
61 | raw_data_type : string, return the loaded data type ('elascan' or 'save')
62 | raw_file_path : string, return loaded data set path
63 |
64 | raw_T : numpy.ndarray, return raw temperature data
65 | raw_q : numpy.ndarray, return raw Q data
66 | raw_data : numpy.ndarray, return raw EISF data as 2D numpy.array with [T,Q]
67 | raw_data_err : numpy.ndarray, return raw EISF data error as 2D numpy.array with [T,Q]
68 |
69 | used_T : numpy.ndarray, return used temperature data
70 | used_q : numpy.ndarray, return used Q data
71 | used_data : numpy.ndarray, return used EISF data as 2D numpy.array with [T,Q]
72 | used_data_err : numpy.ndarray, return used EISF data error as 2D numpy.array with [T,Q]
73 | used_data_log : numpy.ndarray, return used log(EISF data) as 2D numpy.array with [T,Q]
```



```

74 | used_data_err_log : numpy.ndarray, return used log(EISF data) error as 2D numpy.array with [T,Q]
75 | used_Tmin : float, return first allowed T value in comparision to raw data
76 | used_Tmax : float, return last allowed T value in comparision to raw data
77 | used_qmin : float, return first allowed Q value in comparision to raw data
78 | used_qmax : float, return last allowed Q value in comparision to raw data
79 |
80 | Methods defined here:
81 |
82 | __del__(self)
83 |     Remove created dictionary if it is empty.
84 |
85 | __init__(self, datafile, name=None, data_type='elascan', dic_data_to_use=None, save_dir_path=None)
86 |     Initializes class object, for help see help(EINS_fit)
87 |
88 | get_config_dic(self, record_nb=None)
89 |     Returns copy of config saved in config dictionary, either the current config or from a saved record.
90 |     Parameters:
91 |     record_nb : int, optional
92 |         Define from which record number you want to read the config (-1 = last record).
93 |     If None, current config is printed.
94 |
95 | get_nice_results_dic(self, record_nb=-1, silent=False) -> dict
96 |     Returns nice dictionary with results for given record_nb.
97 |     Parameters
98 |     -----
99 |     record_nb : int, optional
100 |         Define from which record number you want to have the results (-1 = last record).
101 |     silent : bool, optional
102 |         If True, no output is printed to the terminal.
103 |
104 | get_save_dir(self)
105 |
106 | give_fit_value(self, x, t=0, model='GA', record_nb=-1, GA_lin=False)
107 |     Returns the y [=EISF(q)] value(s) to given x [=q] value(s) of requested model.
108 |     Parameters:
109 |     -----
110 |     x : float / array (or list) of floats
111 |     t : int
112 |         Number of temperature set (0=first, len(self._used_T)=last)
113 |     model : 'GA' or 'PK' or 'Yi' or 'Do' or 'linAllQ', optional
114 |         Name of desired model.
115 |     record_nb : int, optional
116 |         Define from which record number you want to have the results. (-1 = last record).
117 |     GA_lin: bool, optional
118 |         If True, function gives values of linear fit defined via ln(EISF) vs Q**2, e.g. for such a plot:
119 |          $\ln(\text{EISF}(Q)) = Q^2 * \text{MSD} + \ln(\text{EISF}(0))$ 
120 |         -->  $\ln(\text{EISF}(x)) = \text{give\_fit\_value}(x=x^2, \text{GA\_lin}=\text{True})$ 
121 |         If False, definition as for other models:
122 |          $\text{EISF}(Q) = \exp(-Q^2 * \text{MSD} + \text{EISF}(0))$ 
123 |         -->  $\text{EISF}(x) = \text{give\_fit\_value}(x=x, \text{GA\_lin}=\text{False})$  (since internally x is squared)
124 |
125 | load_lmfit_results_local(self) -> dict
126 |     Loads dictionary of lmfit results (pickle file) saved in default save path and returns the dictionary
127 |     file.
128 |
129 | load_nice_results_dic_local(self) -> dict
130 |     Loads dictionary of nice results (pickle or json file) saved in default save path and returns the
131 |     dictionary file.
132 |
133 | plot_results(self, record_nb=-1, save=False, close_all=False, save_path=None, silent=False, outputfile_type
134 |     ='png', outputfile_dpi=200)
135 |     Plots the results of the fitted data set.
136 |     Parameters:
137 |     -----
138 |     record_nb : int, optional
139 |         Define from which record number you want to plot the results. (-1 = last record).
140 |     save : bool, optional
141 |         If True, saves the plots in the default save directory (can be changed with set_save_dir() )
142 |         or in path given in "save_path" parameter.
143 |     close_all : bool, optional
144 |         If True, closes all plotted figures after execution. Suggested if parameter "save" = True.
145 |     save_path : string, optional
146 |         Directory where plotted figures are saved. If None, the default save directory (can be changed with
147 |         set_save_dir() ) is used.
148 |     silent : bool, optional
149 |         If True, no output is printed to the terminal.
150 |     outputfile_type : string, optional
151 |         Define the type of your saved output, e.g. '.png', '.jpg', '.pdf'
152 |     outputfile_dpi : int, optional
153 |         Define the dpi (dots per inch) of your saved output, e.g. 200, 300, 600
154 |
155 | print_config(self, record_nb=None)
156 |     Prints config saved in config dictionary, either the current config or from a saved record.
157 |     Parameters:

```

```

154 |     record_nb : int, optional
155 |         Define from which record number you want to read the config (-1 = last record).
156 |         If None, current config is printed.
157 |
158 | print_diff_in_config(self, record_nb1=0, record_nb2=-1, all=False, record_nb_ref=0)
159 |     Prints the difference between the config of two records.
160 |     For differences between two different config dictionaries of different samples, use
161 |     print_diff_between_two_dics()
162 |
163 |     Parameters:
164 |     -----
165 |     record_nb1 : int, optional
166 |         Record number of first config to compare. ["0" = first config, "-1" = last config]
167 |     record_nb2 : int, optional
168 |         Record number of second config to compare. ["0" = first config, "-1" = last config]
169 |     all : bool, optional
170 |         Get differences of configs of all records. First record is the reference config.
171 |     record_nb_ref : int, optional
172 |         Record number of reference config -> all available configs are compared to this config. ["0" =
173 |         first config, "-1" = last config]
174 |
175 | print_nb_of_records(self)
176 |     Prints the number of records saved.
177 |
178 | read_config_file(self, filename=None)
179 |     Reads the config from given file and overwrite config dictionary with new Values.
180 |     Parameters:
181 |     -----
182 |     filename : string
183 |         Config file location.
184 |
185 | run_fit(self)
186 |     Fits the data set.
187 |     Fits are done with the config defined in self.config_dic dictionary.
188 |     self.config_dic can be set via read_config_file() or set_config_dic().
189 |     The results and configurations are saved in a new record. To get the number of available records use:
190 |     print_nb_of_records.
191 |
192 | save_all(self, record_nb=-1, save_path=None, plot=True, silent=True)
193 |     Saves data set, config, results and if wanted also figures.
194 |     Parameters:
195 |     -----
196 |     record_nb : int, optional
197 |         Define from which record number you want to save the results. (-1 = last record).
198 |     save_path : string, optional
199 |         Base directory where results are saved. If None, the default save directory (can be changed with
200 |         set_save_dir() ) is used.
201 |     plot : bool, optional
202 |         If False, figures are not plotted and are not saved.
203 |     silent : bool, optional
204 |         If False, all output is printed to the terminal.
205 |
206 | save_config_file(self, record_nb=None, save_path=None, silent=False)
207 |     Saves the config dictionary to a file.
208 |     Parameters:
209 |     -----
210 |     record_nb : int, optional
211 |         Define from which record number you want to have the config (-1 = last record).
212 |     save_path : string, optional
213 |         Directory where config file is saved (save_path / 'config_file_SAMPLENAME.ini'). If None, the
214 |         default save directory (can be changed with set_save_dir() ) is used.
215 |     silent : bool, optional
216 |         If True, no output is printed to the terminal.
217 |
218 | save_input(self, save_path=None, silent=False)
219 |     Saves the raw data and if used data is different, the dictionary of the used data
220 |     Parameters:
221 |     -----
222 |     save_path : string, optional
223 |         Directory where text files are saved. If None, the default save directory (can be changed with
224 |         set_save_dir() ) is used.
225 |     silent : bool, optional
226 |         If True, no output is printed to the terminal.
227 |
228 | save_lmfit_results(self, record_nb=-1, save_path=None, silent=False)
229 |     Save dictionary of lmfit results of given record number as pickle file.
230 |
231 |     Parameters:
232 |     -----
233 |     record_nb : int, optional
234 |         Define from which record number you want to plot the results. (-1 = last record).
235 |     save_path : string, optional
236 |         Directory where the pickle file is saved. If None, the default save directory (can be changed with
237 |         set_save_dir() ) is used.

```

```

231 |     silent : bool, optional
232 |         If True, no output is printed to the terminal.
233 |
234 | save_nice_results_dic(self, record_nb=-1, file_type='json', save_path=None, silent=False)
235 |     Save dictionary of nice results of given record number as .pickle or .json file.
236 |
237 |     Parameters:
238 |     -----
239 |     record_nb : int, optional
240 |         Define from which record number you want to plot the results. (-1 = last record).
241 |     file_type : 'pickle' or 'json', optional
242 |         Define the file type of the saved dictionary file.
243 |     save_path : string, optional
244 |         Directory where the pickle file is saved. If None, the default save directory (can be changed with
245 | set_save_dir() ) is used.
246 |     silent : bool, optional
247 |         If True, no output is printed to the terminal.
248 |
249 | save_results(self, record_nb=-1, save_path=None, silent=False)
250 |     Saves the results of the fitted data set to two text files (prefix+'.txt' and prefix+'-vals.txt').
251 |     prefix=name_data_set + model_type
252 |     Parameters:
253 |     -----
254 |     record_nb : int, optional
255 |         Define from which record number you want to plot the results. (-1 = last record).
256 |     save_path : string, optional
257 |         Directory where text files are saved. If None, the default save directory (can be changed with
258 | set_save_dir() ) is used.
259 |     silent : bool, optional
260 |         If True, no output is printed to the terminal.
261 |
262 | set_config_dic(self, dic)
263 |     Set one or more values to config dictionary via a nested dictionary.
264 |
265 | set_save_dir(self, save_dir_path)
266 |     Sets a new Base directory where data is saved as default.
267 |     Parameters
268 |     -----
269 |     save_dir_path : string
270 |         Defines where you want to save your data (Base directory).
271 |
272 | -----
273 | Static methods defined here:
274 |
275 | load_lmfit_results(loadfile) -> dict
276 |     Loads dictionary of lmfit results (pickle file) and returns the dictionary file.
277 |
278 |     Parameters:
279 |     -----
280 |     loadfile : string
281 |         Filename of lmfit results dictionary with or without supported suffix.
282 |
283 | load_nice_results_dic(loadfile) -> dict
284 |     Loads dictionary of nice results (pickle or json file) and returns the dictionary file.
285 |
286 |     Parameters:
287 |     -----
288 |     loadfile : string
289 |         Filename of nice results dictionary with or without supported suffix.
290 |
291 | print_diff_between_two_dics(d1, d2, as_string=False)
292 |     Prints the difference between two dictionaries d1 and d2; d1 and d2 can be interchanged.
293 |     Only works/tested with config_dic and fitting_dic
294 |
295 |     Parameters:
296 |     -----
297 |     d1 : dict, first dictionary
298 |     d2 : dict, second dictionary
299 |     as_string : bool, optional
300 |         If True, function returns string, else the result is printed to stdout (normally terminal).
301 |
302 | -----
303 | Data descriptors defined here:
304 |
305 | __dict__
306 |     dictionary for instance variables (if defined)
307 |
308 | __weakref__
309 |     list of weak references to the object (if defined)
310 |
311 | config_dic
312 |
313 | name

```

```
312 | raw_T
313 |
314 | raw_data
315 |
316 | raw_data_err
317 |
318 | raw_data_type
319 |
320 | raw_file_path
321 |
322 | raw_q
323 |
324 | used_T
325 |
326 | used_Tmax
327 |
328 | used_Tmin
329 |
330 | used_data
331 |
332 | used_data_err
333 |
334 | used_data_err_log
335 |
336 | used_data_log
337 |
338 | used_q
339 |
340 | used_qmax
341 |
342 | used_qmin
```

Listing 3: EINSfit class help

References

[1] Dominik Zeller. “Investigations of new methods for studying molecular dynamics with elastic neutron scattering”. PhD thesis. Université Grenoble Alpes, Mar. 13, 2019.

[2] D. Zeller et al. “Analysis of elastic incoherent neutron scattering data beyond the Gaussian approximation”. *The Journal of Chemical Physics* 149.23 (Dec. 2018), p. 234908. DOI: [10.1063/1.5049938](https://doi.org/10.1063/1.5049938).

[3] J. Peters and G. R. Kneller. “Motional heterogeneity in human acetylcholinesterase revealed by a non-Gaussian model for elastic incoherent neutron scattering”. *J Chem Phys* 139.16 (2013), p. 165102. ISSN: 1089-7690 (Electronic) 0021-9606 (Linking). DOI: [10.1063/1.4825199](https://doi.org/10.1063/1.4825199). URL: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24182083>.

[4] Gerald R. Kneller and Konrad Hinsén. “Quantitative model for the heterogeneity of atomic position fluctuations in proteins: A simulation study”. *The Journal of Chemical Physics* 131.4 (2009), p. 045104. DOI: [10.1063/1.3170941](https://doi.org/10.1063/1.3170941). eprint: <https://doi.org/10.1063/1.3170941>. URL: <https://doi.org/10.1063/1.3170941>.

[5] Z. Yi et al. “Derivation of mean-square displacements for protein dynamics from elastic incoherent neutron scattering”. *J Phys Chem B* 116.16 (2012), pp. 5028–36. ISSN: 1520-5207 (Electronic) 1520-5207 (Linking). DOI: [10.1021/jp2102868](https://doi.org/10.1021/jp2102868). URL: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22471396>.

[6] Torsten Becker and Jeremy C. Smith. “Energy resolution and dynamical heterogeneity effects on elastic incoherent neutron scattering from molecular systems”. *Phys. Rev. E* 67 (2 Feb. 2003), p. 021904. DOI: [10.1103/PhysRevE.67.021904](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevE.67.021904). URL: <https://link.aps.org/doi/10.1103/PhysRevE.67.021904>.

[7] W. Doster, S. Cusack, and W. Petry. “Dynamical transition of myoglobin revealed by inelastic neutron scattering”. *Nature* 337.6209 (1989), pp. 754–6. ISSN: 0028-0836 (Print) 0028-0836 (Linking). DOI: [10.1038/337754a0](https://doi.org/10.1038/337754a0). URL: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/2918910>.