

RAMAN DATA PROCESSING V6 QUICK MANUAL

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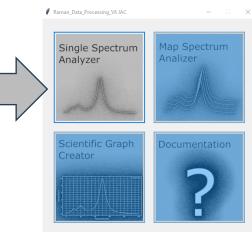
- 1. Install python >= 3.8.18
- 2. Install the following libraries:
 - multiprocessing
 - sys
 - os
 - csv
 - re
 - pillow>=10.2.0
 - numpy>=1.24.4
 - matplotlib>=3.7.4
 - numexpr>=2.8.6
 - scipy>=1.10.1
 - Imfit>=1.2.2
 - tkinter>=8.6



- Currently the software works for individual spectra taken in Horiba YobinYvon and B&WTech spectrometers.
- Data must be saved as .txt files.
- Run the main launcher:

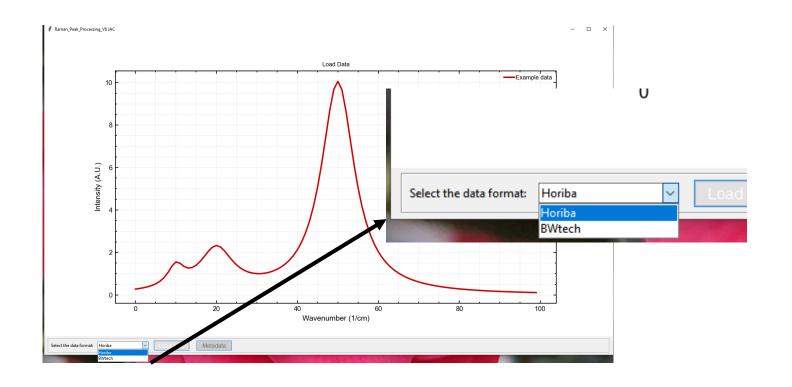


Select the Single Spectrum Analyzer:



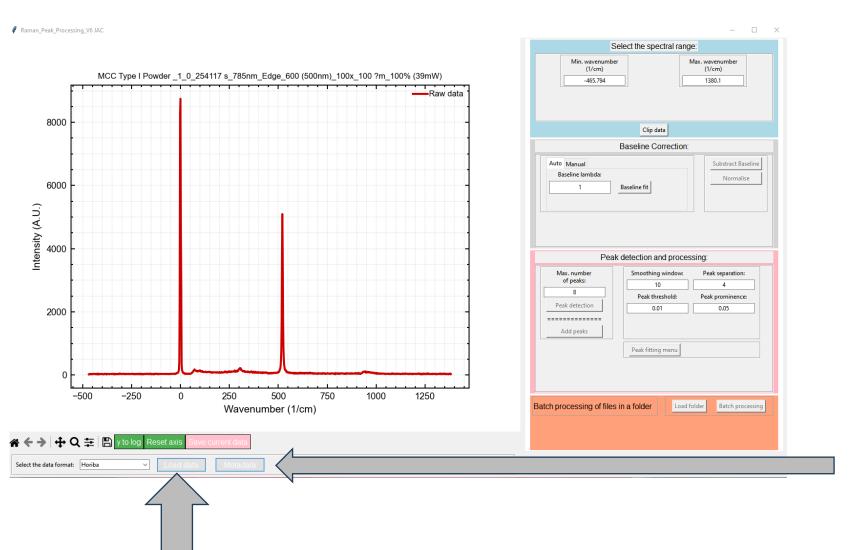


• Select the file format:





• Load data:





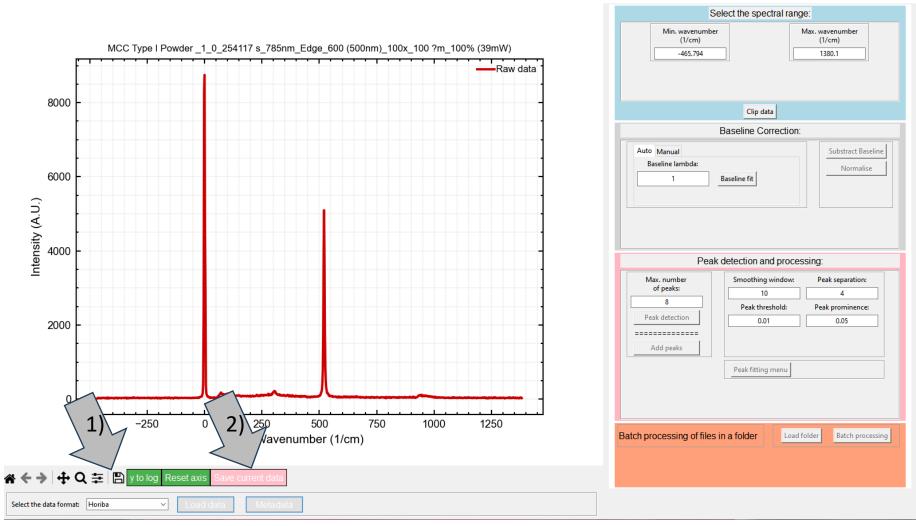
Retrieve metadata:

UVa



• Image can be saved as a .png clicking in 1)

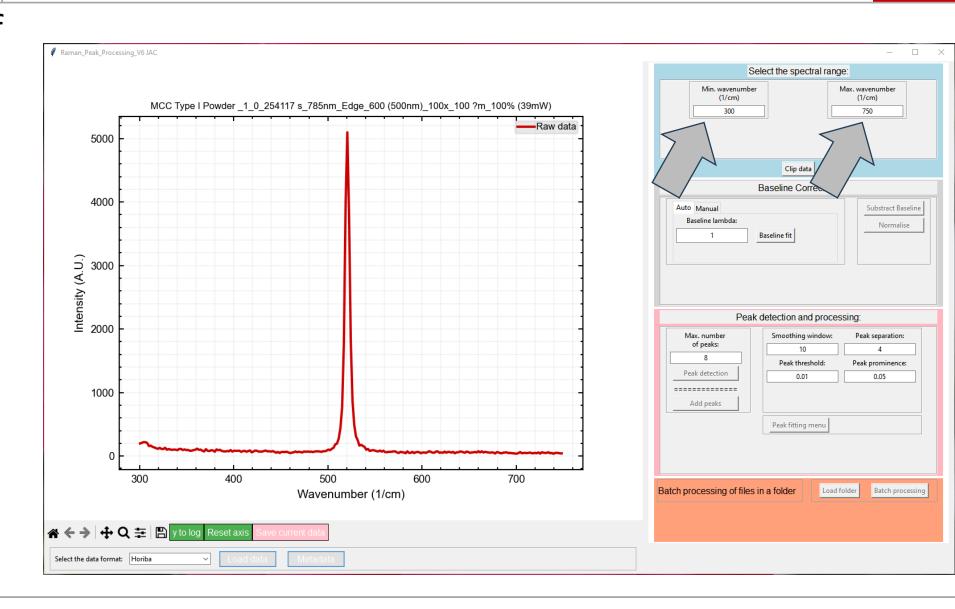
 The data that appears in the image can be saved as a .csv by clicking 2)





Step 5

• Select the region of interest for the analysis.



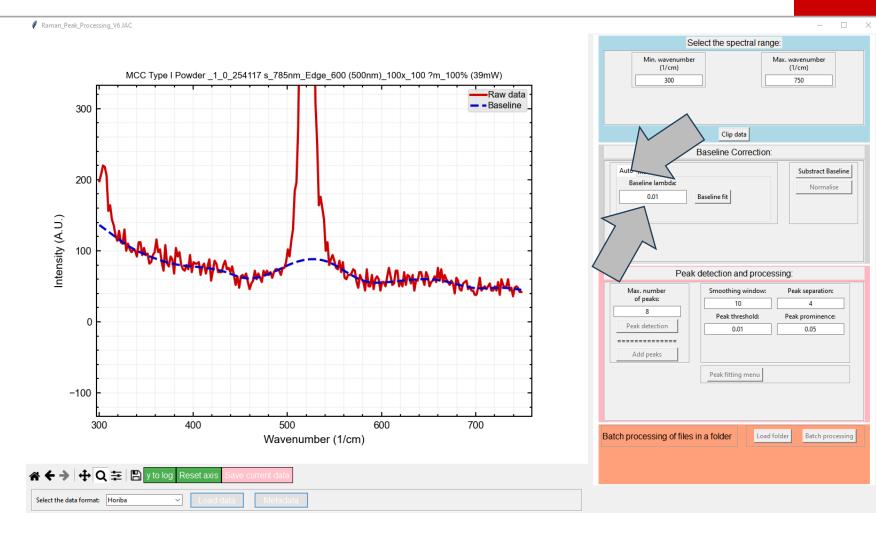
Step 6-a

Remove baseline:

• Auto:

- Uses the asymmetrically reweighted penalized least squares (arPLS) baseline correction on the given spectrum.* Adjust lambda (0-1e6), closer to 1 less sensitive to peak, higher values more sensitive to peaks
- Subtract baseline.
- Normalise the data to the highest peak if needed.

*Sung-June Baek, Aaron Park, Young-Jin Ahna and Jaebum Choo: "Baseline correction using asymmetrically reweighted penalized least squares smoothing", Analyst, 2015,140, 250-257

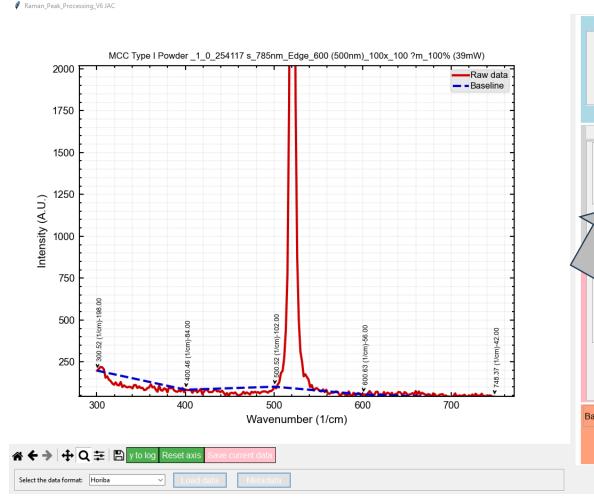


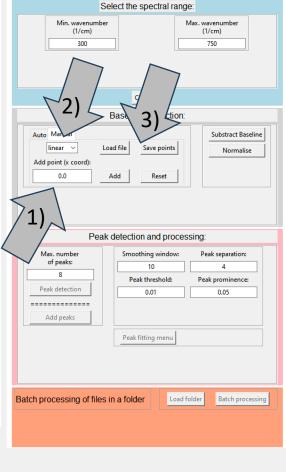
Step 6-b

• Remove baseline:

• Manual:

- Uses baseline defined by the user.
- Add manually as many wavenumber points as need 1).
- Choose the order of the baseline 2).
- The user can save the baseline as a .csv file and load that file for other datasets 3).
- Subtract baseline.
- Normalise the data to the highest peak if needed.





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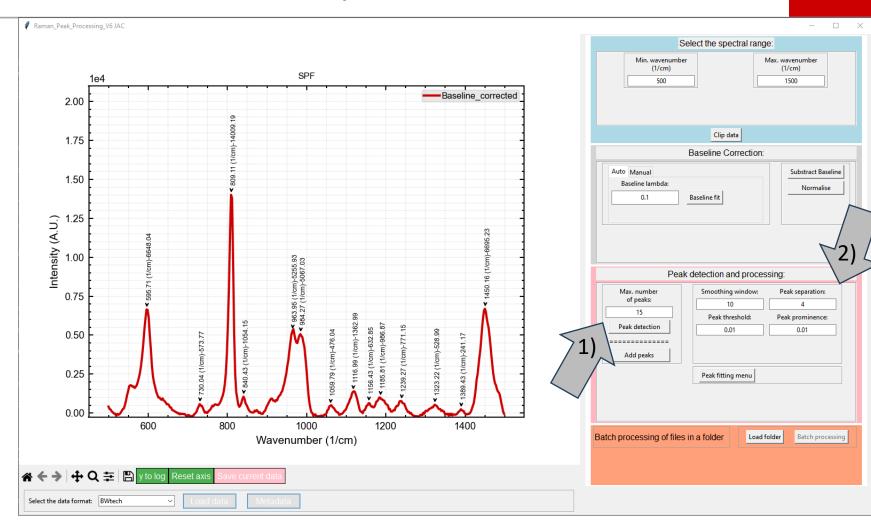


Step 7-a

• Peak detection:

• Auto:

- Select maximum number of peaks to be detected (maximum 25) 1).
- Tweak the detection parameters to find the peaks 2).
 - Smoothing window: Size of the smoothing window to produce a smooth and continuous dataset for derivative-based peak finding algorithm).
 - Peak separation: in pixels, minimum of 3pixels to detect contiguous peaks.
 - Peak Threshold: Ratio from minimum peak heigh to max peak heigh to be detected.
 - Peak prominence: Parameter to be more or less sensitive to shoulders.





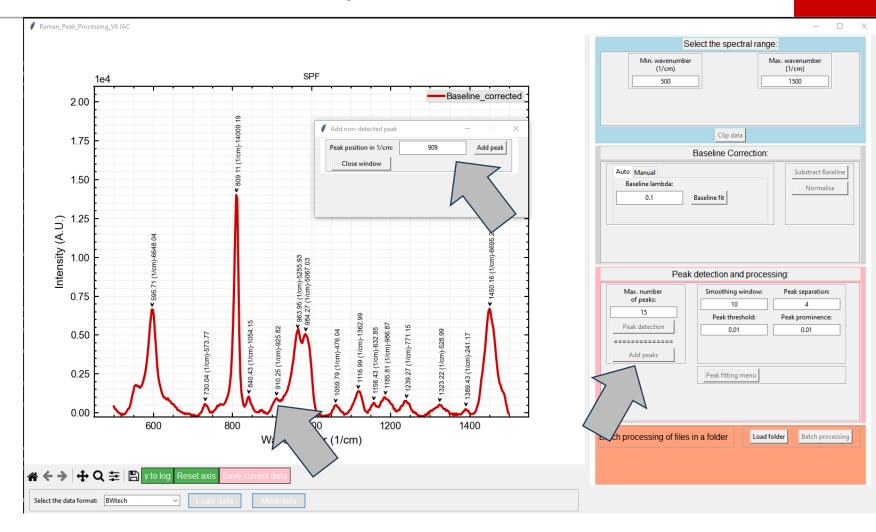
Step 7-b

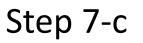
• Peak detection:

• Auto:

• Manual:

- Automatic Peaks can be added if the automatic routine cannot find them by introducing their wavenumber.
- This is a combination of the automatic routine (7-a) and only works for the single spectrum processing. The batch processing only works with automatic detection limits or the full manual routine.



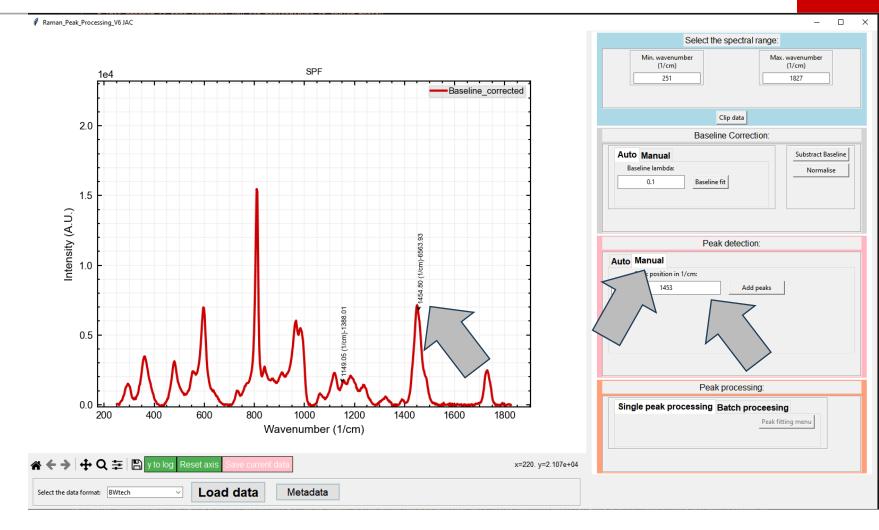




• Peak detection:

• Manual:

- Peak positions can be specified manually.
- This positions will also be remembered for the batch processing, but if new peaks appear the will be ignored or not detected.
- Note that when swapping the tab from manual; to auto or auto to manual the previous peaks are erased.

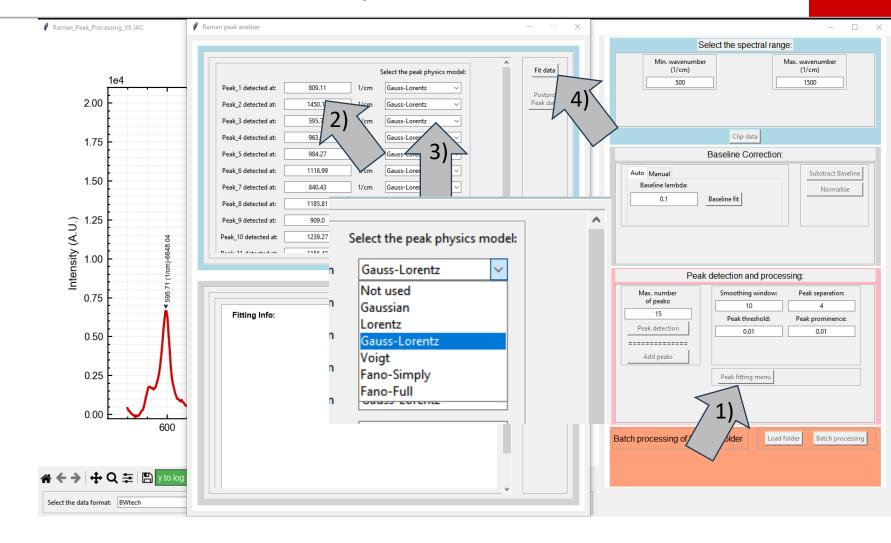




Step 8-a

Peak fitting:

- Select peak fitting menu1).
- Finetune the position of detected peak if needed 2).
- Select the individual model for each peak.
- By default, it uses a Gauss-Lorentz approach (pseudo-Voigt) with a FWHM estimated following Kielkopf approach (0.02% error)*
- Full Voigt and Voigt Fano (Fano-Full) can be used as well.



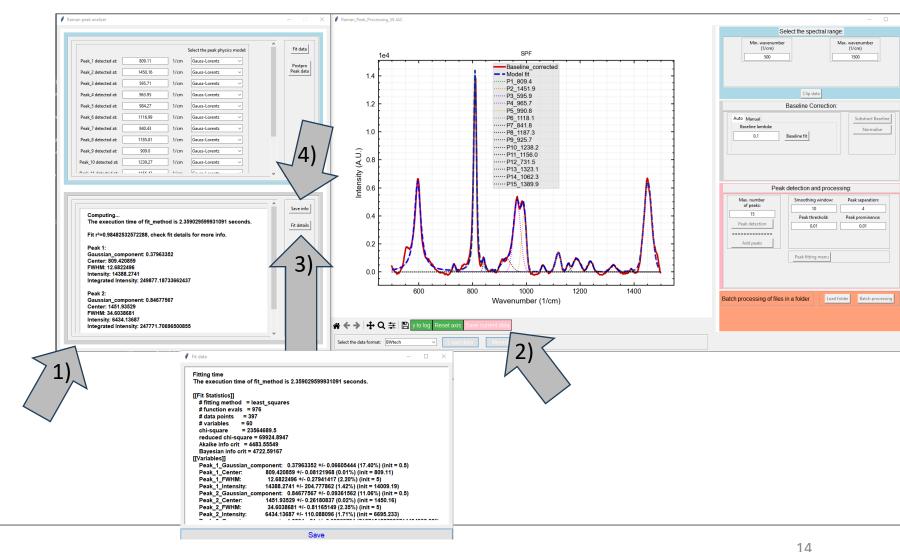
* John F. Kielkopf (1973), "New approximation to the Voigt function with applications to spectral-line profile analysis", *Journal of the Optical Society of America*, **63** (8): 987,





Peak fitting:

- Review the fit data summary 1).
- The resultant fit is shown in the main window.
- Fitted peak positions are shown in the legend from higher intensity to lower intensity.
- All data displayed in the figure can be saved as a .csv file 2).
- Complete fitting details, including crosscorrelations can be retrieved and saved 3)
- Summary report can be saved as .txt 4)

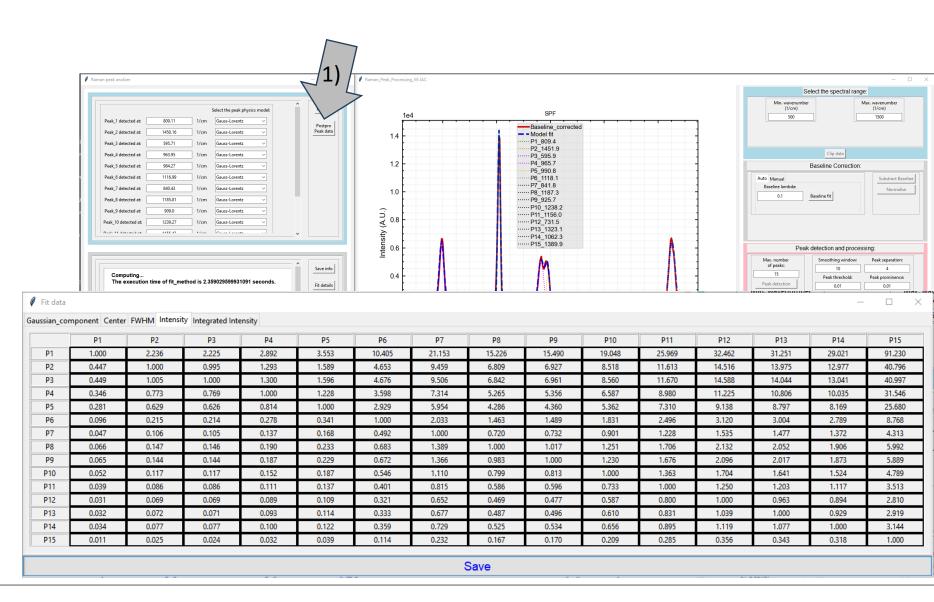




Step 8-c

Peak fitting:

 Postprocessed correlations between all parameters can be calculated and saved 1)

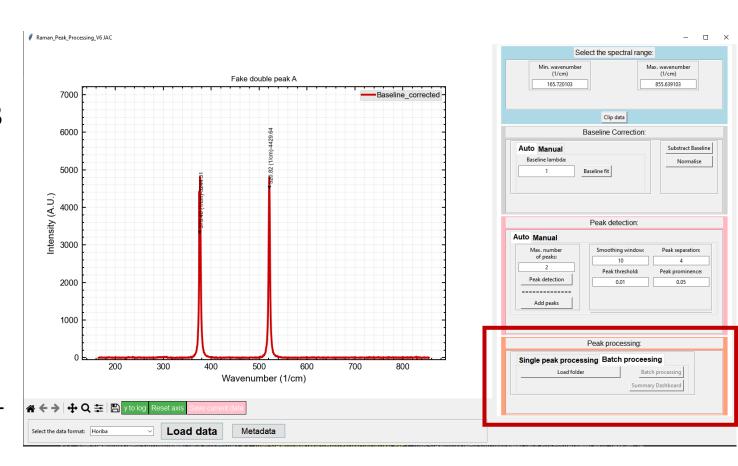


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Batch processing

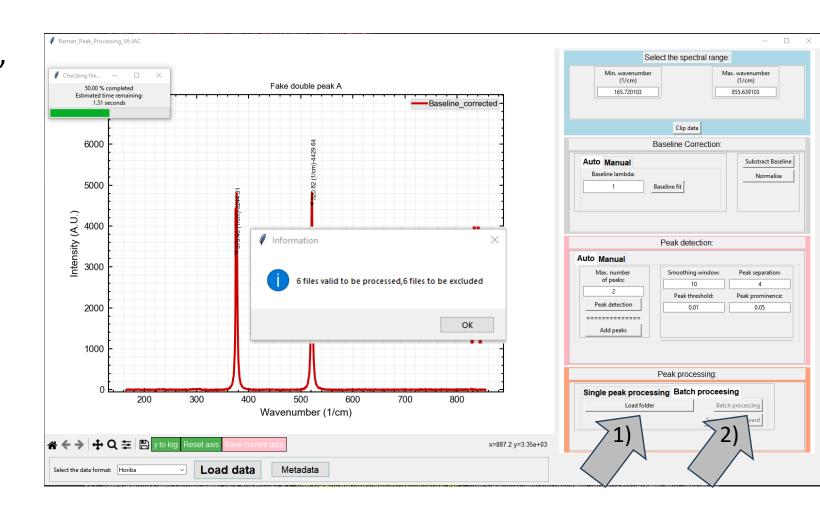
- 1. Save all the raw data files to be processed in . a common folder.
- Open one data file and follow steps 3 to 7.
- 3. This fixes the following conditions to analyse all files in the folder.
 - 1. Data range
 - 2. Baseline type and properties
 - 3. Max peak detected and parameters to detect a peak.
 - 4. All peaks fitted with the default pseudo-Voigt default function.





Batch processing

- 4. When the parameters are selected, click on "Load folder" button 1). This will scan for valid .txt data files in the folder.
- 5. Click on "Batch processing" to analyse all files in folder 2).





- 6. Review Click in summary
 Dashboard to access to a window
 that allows to review the fit of all
 the files in the folder, 1).
- 7. Select the file you want to review, a similar menu than the one shown in 8b will be displayed with the data of the fit.
- 8. A dashboard to perform some postprocessing will be added soon.

