

# Comprehensive Analysis Toolkit for Near-field Imaging and Phase-retrieval (CATNIP) Documentation

Version 1.0

Manuel Fernando Sánchez Alarcón Uniandes High-Energy Physics Research Group June 22, 2025

# **Contents**

1	Description	2
2	Prerequisites	2
3	Installation Instructions	2
4	Execution	4
5	General Structure and Use	4
6	Contact Information	4

## 1 Description

Comprehensive Analysis Toolkit for Near-field Imaging and Phase-retrieval (CATNIP) is a software tool for rapidly generating simulated datasets based on wave-optics simulations, intended for testing multimodal retrieval algorithms in X-ray near-field imaging. It is developed and maintained by the High-Energy Physics Research Group at Universidad de los Andes (Uniandes). The frontend and backend are implemented in Python, and the graphical interface runs within the CATNIP virtual environment, whose installation is described later in this manual.

The simulations rely on the projection approximation, valid for thin samples, with future versions expected to include the multi-slice approach [1]. **CAT-NIP** supports simulations for Edge-Illumination (EI) [2], Single-Grating Based Imaging (SGBI) [3], Speckle-Based Imaging (SBI) [4], and Propagation-Based Imaging (PBI) [5]. It can generate data for both 2D multimodal retrieval and tomographic reconstruction. It also includes implementations of state-of-the-art algorithms such as Unified Modulated Pattern Analysis (UMPA) [6] and Low Coherence System (LCS) [7].

## 2 Prerequisites

To run **CATNIP**, you must have **Python** version 3.12.2 or higher installed on your system. You can verify your Python version by running the following command in your terminal:

```
python --version
```

If your system does not meet this requirement, please install the appropriate version from the official Python website: <a href="https://www.python.org/downloads/">https://www.python.org/downloads/</a>.

## 3 Installation Instructions

Follow the steps below to install all necessary components to run **CATNIP**.

#### 1. Clone the GitHub repository:

```
git clone https://github.com/Spoksonat/CATNIP.git
```

#### 2. Create the CATNIP virtual environment:

```
python3 -m venv CATNIP_env
```

#### 3. Activate the CATNIP virtual environment:

On Linux/Mac:

```
source CATNIP_env/bin/activate
```

· On Windows:

```
CATNIP_env\Scripts\activate

Or
CATNIP_env\Scripts\activate.bat
```

4. Install the required dependencies:

```
pip install -r CATNIP/requirements.txt
```

5. Verify the installed packages:

```
1 pip list
```

6. Deactivate virtual environment:

```
deactivate
```

**Note:** If your default Python version is older than 3.12.2, and you have installed a compatible version separately, replace the command python3 with the full path to the correct Python binary, e.g., /path/to/python3.12. To locate the path, you can use:

```
which python3.12
```

Common installation paths include:

- /usr/local/bin/python3.12 (Linux/macOS)
- ~/.pyenv/versions/3.12.2/bin/python(Linux/macOS with pyenv)
- C:\Users\YourUser\AppData\Local\
   Programs\Python\Python312\python.exe (Windows)

## 4 Execution

To launch the **CATNIP** graphical interface, follow these steps:

- 1. Activate the CATNIP virtual environment:
  - On Linux/macOS:

```
source CATNIP_env/bin/activate
```

· On Windows:

```
CATNIP_env\Scripts\activate
2
```

or

```
CATNIP_env\Scripts\activate.bat
```

2. Navigate to the CATNIP main directory:

```
1 cd CATNIP
```

3. Run the main file:

```
python main.py
```

# 5 General Structure and Use

After executing the command:

```
python main.py
```

the main window of **CATNIP** opens, as shown in Figure .

## 6 Contact Information

For any questions or suggestions, please contact:

Main Developer:
 Manuel Fernando Sánchez Alarcón (mf.sanchez17@uniandes.edu.co)

### References

- [1] Kenan Li, Michael Wojcik, and Chris Jacobsen. "Multislice does it all; calculating the performance of nanofocusing X-ray optics". In: *Opt. Express* 25.3 (Feb. 2017), pp. 1831–1846. DOI: 10.1364/OE.25.001831. URL: https://opg.optica.org/oe/abstract.cfm?URI=oe-25-3-1831.
- [2] Alessandro Olivo. "Edge-illumination x-ray phase-contrast imaging". In: Journal of Physics: Condensed Matter 33.36 (July 2021), p. 363002. DOI: 10.1088/1361-648X/ac0e6e. URL: https://dx.doi.org/10.1088/1361-648X/ac0e6e.
- [3] A. Hipp et al. "Single-grating interferometer for high-resolution phase-contrast imaging at synchrotron radiation sources". In: *Developments in X-Ray Tomography X*. Ed. by Stuart R. Stock, Bert Müller, and Ge Wang. Vol. 9967. International Society for Optics and Photonics. SPIE, 2016, p. 996718. DOI: 10.1117/12.2237582. URL: https://doi.org/10.1117/12.2237582.
- [4] Vittorio Di Trapani et al. "Speckle-based imaging (SBI) applications with spectral photon counting detectors at the newly established OPTIMATO (OPTimal IMAging and TOmography) laboratory". In: *Journal of Instrumentation* 19.01 (Jan. 2024), p. C01018. DOI: 10.1088/1748-0221/19/01/C01018. URL: https://dx.doi.org/10.1088/1748-0221/19/01/C01018.
- [5] Regine Gradl et al. "Propagation-based Phase-Contrast X-ray Imaging at a Compact Light Source". In: *Scientific Reports* 7 (July 2017), p. 4908. DOI: 10.1038/s41598-017-04739-w.
- [6] Fabio De Marco et al. "High-speed processing of X-ray wavefront marking data with the Unified Modulated Pattern Analysis (UMPA) model". In: Opt. Express 31.1 (Jan. 2023), pp. 635–650. DOI: 10.1364/OE.474794. URL: https://opg.optica.org/oe/abstract.cfm?URI=oe-31-1-635.
- [7] Laurène Quénot et al. "Implicit tracking approach for X-ray phase-contrast imaging with a random mask and a conventional system". In: Optica 8.11 (Nov. 2021), pp. 1412-1415. DOI: 10.1364/OPTICA.434954. URL: https://opg.optica.org/optica/abstract.cfm?URI=optica-8-11-1412.