preprocess_demo

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```
[]: import sys
     import numpy as np
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     from matplotlib import collections as mc
     import scipy.signal as sig
     import sys
     import os
     import time
     from tqdm.notebook import tqdm, trange
     import importlib as imp
     import scipy.optimize as opt
     import preprocess_4dstem as prep
     imp.reload(prep)
     # Set matplotlib format
     SMALL_SIZE = 12
     MEDIUM_SIZE = 15
     BIGGER_SIZE = 18
     plt.rc('font', size=SMALL_SIZE)
                                              # controls default text sizes
     plt.rc('axes', titlesize=SMALL_SIZE)
                                              # fontsize of the axes title
     plt.rc('axes', labelsize=MEDIUM_SIZE)
                                               # fontsize of the x and y labels
     plt.rc('xtick', labelsize=SMALL_SIZE)
                                              # fontsize of the tick labels
     plt.rc('ytick', labelsize=SMALL_SIZE)
                                               # fontsize of the tick labels
     plt.rc('legend', fontsize=SMALL_SIZE)
                                              # legend fontsize
     plt.rc('figure', titlesize=BIGGER SIZE)
                                              # fontsize of the figure title
```

1 Process Overview

This notebook is a companion to "preprocess_4dstem.py" and provides a sample workflow for that module.

Preprocessing 4D-STEM data can use a lot of RAM. This program is organized in a way that reduces RAM use, so the total RAM use should only be 2-3x the size of the original file. To do this, instead of saving a new set of images to memory after each step (centering, artifact subtraction, etc), the modifications are tabulated and only applied when necessary.

For example, Box 1 calculates the centers of each image, but doesn't save the centered images to memory - it simply records the image centers to that they can be used as needed. The same is done for artifact subtraction.

2 Input Parameters

```
[]: # These can be defined manually, or captured from your DM4 file or filename_
     \rightarrowusing automated
     # scripts. Be aware that metadata in DM4 files is organized inconsistently.
     # File System
     filename = "sample_4dstem_data_80x80_ss=10_cl=480.dm4"
     directory = "./"
     dm_path = directory + filename
     output_directory = directory
     # Diffraction Data
     n grid = 80
     n_{pixels} = 512
     step size = 10
     camera_length = 480
     print("Reading from File %s\nWriting to Directory %s" % (dm_path, __
      →output_directory))
     # Calculate values from input data
     n_images = n_grid**2
     q_per_pixel = 1152 * np.pi / (camera_length * n_pixels) # At 256 pixels, 1/d =_
      \rightarrow6nm^-1 for CL=480 (GMS 3 shows 5.996).
                                                                # This is equivalent to_
      \rightarrow1.2*pi nm^-1 from center to edge.
```

3 Prepare Image Centers

4 Prepare Artifacts

```
[]: imp.reload(prep)
average_image = prep.get_average_centered_image(dm_path, n_pixels, x_centers,

→y_centers, blocklist, verbose=False)
streak_image = prep.get_streak(average_image, verbose=True)
plt.imshow(average_image, vmax=50)
plt.show()
```

5 Conservative Background Subtraction

```
[]: current_image = average_image - streak_image background_image = prep.get_background_image(current_image, reduction_factor = 0.9, fit_start=40, fit_end=300, verbose=False)
```

6 View Corrected Diffraction Patterns

```
[]: total_artifact = streak_image + background_image
prep.stitch_diffraction_images(dm_path, n_pixels, x_centers, y_centers, u

⇒blocklist, artifact=total_artifact, low_percentile=80, high_percentile=95, u

⇒alpha=0.2,

save=False, output_directory="/home2/luke/

⇒simulations_paper/figures/", max_images=1, start_image=0, figsize=(12, 12), u

⇒filter_size=None,

patterns_per_block=4, colorbar=False, u

⇒cmap='viridis')
```

7 Integrate and Convert to Q vs Chi