

# ***SIMPLON 1.6 API Reference***

## ***EIGER R/X Detector Systems***

Document Version v1.0.0





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## DOCUMENT HISTORY

### Current Document

**Table 1:** Current Version of this Document

Version	Date	Status	Prepared	Checked	Released
v1.0.0	2017-06-26	release	AM, CE	MM, SB, DM	PH, SG, AM

### Changes

**Table 2:** Changes to this Document

Version	Date	Changes
v1.0.0	2017-05-24	Revision and redesign of the documentation.

## 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

### 1.1. Contact and Support

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Should you have questions concerning the system or its use, please contact us via telephone, mail or fax.

### 1.2. Explanation of Symbols

#### Caution

#0



Caution blocks are used to indicate danger or risk to equipment.

#### Information

#0



Information blocks are used to highlight important information.

### 1.3. Warranty Information

#### Caution

#1



Do not ship the system back before you receive the necessary transport and shipping information.

### 1.4. Disclaminer

DECTRIS has carefully compiled the contents of this manual according to the current state of knowledge. Damage and warranty claims arising from missing or incorrect data are excluded.

DECTRIS bears no responsibility or liability for damage of any kind, also for indirect or consequential damage resulting from the use of this system.

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## 2. INTRODUCTION – RESTLIKE API

The main objective of the SIMPLON API is to provide platform-independent control of EIGER detector systems using a well-established standardized protocol. The RESTlike API requires no additional software to be installed on the detector control unit nor is access to the detector restricted to a specific programming language. In order to define the state of the detector, trigger an exposure or request an image file, an HTTP requests need to be transmitted to the server and the requested data may be received within the HTTP response.

For instance consider the common detector control parameter *count\_time*, which defines the duration of a frame (i.e. the time the detector is counting X-rays). You may request the current state of this parameter by entering its URL `http://<address_of_dcu>/detector/api/1.6.0/config/count_time` in your favorite web browser's address field, where `<address_of_dcu>` needs to be replaced by the IP address of the detector computer. The SIMPLON API will respond with a JSON dictionary containing information about the current setting, the limits and other useful information. Analogously, the URL of the frame time is `http://<address_of_dcu>/detector/api/1.6.0/config/frame_time`.

This HTTP-based API is RESTlike, because every detector resource is uniquely identified by its URL. A comprehensive definition of RESTful goes beyond the scope of this documentation. This documentation is confined to a instruction on how to work with the SIMPLON API. The API is RESTlike rather than RESTful, because it does not fulfill all requirements of a RESTful API.

Let's have a further look at the sample request *count\_time*. We have learned that the parameter is mapped to a unique URL, and that the request is transferred to the server via HTTP. Besides the URL, the HTTP request contains extra data. The HTTP verb or method defines which kind of action has to be performed on the server. The SIMPLON API uses the verbs *GET*, *PUT* and *DELETE*. When entering `http://<address_of_dcu>/detector/api/1.6.0/config/count_time` into your browser, your browser will send a *GET* request to the server, which is meant to return a representation of the resource but, by definition, must not change the resource itself. In our case, we receive the value of *count\_time*. The value of *count\_time* may be changed by a *PUT* request on the same URL. The data itself that is requested from the server or uploaded to the server, i.e. the value of *count\_time*, is transferred in the message body of the HTTP request. The SIMPLON API relies on JSON as its default messaging data format. For instance, your browser may display the following string after you have issued a *GET* request to the *count\_time* parameter:

[ ]\$\_ Python Code

```
{
  "min" : 0.000002999900061695371,
  "max" : 1800,
  "value" : 0.5,
  "value_type" : "float",
  "access_mode" : "rw",
  "unit" : "s"
}
```

This is a JSON dictionary that contains the keys *"min"*, *"max"*, *"value"*, *"value\_type"*, *"access\_mode"* and *"unit"*. From the value of the keys *"value"* and *"unit"* we find the value of the *count\_time* to be 0.5 seconds.

## Information

#1



If you try this example and the browser prints instead "Parameter *count\_time* does not exist", your detector may not have been initialized. The detector must be initialized beforehand because the SIMPLON API needs to obtain information on the detector's configuration. The initialization process reads the configuration back from the detector. In order to initialize the detector, you must send a *PUT* request to *http://<address\_of\_dcu>/detector/api/1.6.0/command//initialize*.

A *PUT* request cannot be sent from a web browser. For testing, you may either use the plugin *HttpRequester* for Mozilla Firefox or the command line tool *cURL*. *HttpRequester* (version 2.0) opens a window with a field "URL", where you have to enter *http://<address\_of\_dcu>/detector/api/1.6.0/command/initialize*. Again, substitute *<address\_of\_dcu>* by the IP of the EIGER detector control unit. Press *PUT* and wait for the reply, which may take some time. The API will respond with status code 200 OK and an empty message body.

Now we want to set *count\_time* to 1.0 seconds. To set the *count\_time* you have to upload the value 1.0 (datatype *float*). The API assumes the value to be in seconds, because *count\_time* has that unit.

## Information

#2



There is no way to change the unit of a parameter.

In *HttpRequester* we set the URL to *http://<address\_of\_dcu>/detector/api/1.6.0/config/count\_time*. Below you will find a field "Content to Send". The content type must be changed to "application/json" and the following string must be pasted into the content field.

[ ]\$\_ Python Code

```
{
  "value" : 1
}
```

*HttpRequester* will upload a JSON dictionary with its only key "value" set to 1.0. After pressing *PUT*, in the return window on the right hand, we receive the list:

[ ]\$\_ Python Code

```
[
  "bit_depth_image",
  "count_time",
  "count_rate_correction_count_cutoff",
  "frame_count_time",
  "frame_period",
  "nframes_sum"
]
```

This is the list of parameters that have been (implicitly) changed. The SIMPLON API always keeps the configuration in a consistent state. So if the *count\_time* has been changed, the frame time (time between two successive images) might need to be changed as well, because frame time must be longer than the count time. A *GET* request on *http://<address\_of\_dcu>/detector/api/1.6.0/config/frame\_time* tells us that *frame\_time* is now slightly longer than *count\_time*.



So far we have seen two examples of addressing a detector resource via a URL. Parameters are configured via *GET/PUT* requests on *http://<address\_of\_dcu>/detector/api/1.6.0/config/<parameter>*, detector commands are transferred via *PUT* requests *http://<address\_of\_dcu>/detector/api/1.6.0/command/<command>*. Finally the status of the detector may be queried via *http://<address\_of\_dcu>/detector/api/1.6.0/status/<statusparameter>*. The term commonly used for the configuration, status and command subsystem is task. In addition to the detector interface (i.e. module) there is a monitor interface (*http://<address\_of\_dcu>/monitor/api/1.6.0/<module>*) and a filewriter interface (*http://<address\_of\_dcu>/filewriter/api/1.6.0/<module>*). A resource thus is composed of the module (e.g. detector, stream, filewriter etc.), the API and version references as well as the task (e.g. config, status, command) and the parameter.

As an example the parameter *count\_time* is child to the module detector and the task config.

Protocol Prefix	Host	Resource				
		module		version	task	parameter
<i>http://</i>	<i>&lt;address_of_dcu&gt;/</i>	<i>&lt;module&gt;/</i>	<i>api/</i>	<i>&lt;version&gt;/</i>	<i>&lt;task&gt;/</i>	<i>&lt;parameter&gt;</i>

As an example the parameter *count\_time* is child to the module detector and the task config.

Protocol Prefix	Host	Resource				
		module		version	task	parameter
<i>http://</i>	<i>10.42.41.10/</i>	<i>detector/</i>	<i>api/</i>	<i>1.6.0/</i>	<i>config/</i>	<i>count_time</i>

Further modules are *stream* and *system*. The monitor interface lets you inspect images of the currently running measurement. The filewriter interface lets you control how the data is stored in *hdf5* files. In addition the *hdf5* files may be received from */data/*. There are two *hdf5* files. The *master* file contains header data and links to the image data, which reside in *series\_1\_data\_000001.h5*. Image series that contain more than one dataset may be distributed over multiple data files, each containing a block of (e.g. 1000) images.

### 3. OPERATING THE EIGER DETECTOR SYSTEM

In order to acquire data with an EIGER detector system, these steps need to be performed:

#### Initialize the detector

- Mandatory only once after any of the following events: power-up of the detector; power-up of the detector control unit, restart of the DAQ service providing the SIMPLON API.
- Depending on system configuration, this may take up to 2 minutes
- Blocking operation, no other API operation may be performed until successful completion
- See Detector -> Commands -> Initialize

#### Configuration

- Although this does not result in error if not performed, the user should set the required parameters for the experiment
- If nothing is configured, defaults will be used
- See Detector -> Configuration

#### Arm the detector (mandatory)

- This uploads the configuration to the detector and prepares the system for data acquisition, but does not yet activate acquisition
- Depending on System configuration, this may take up to 17 seconds. If the configuration is not changed, arm will be performed very quickly.
- See Detector -> Commands -> Arm

#### Trigger the detector

##### Information

#3



Sending a "Trigger" command is mandatory in software trigger mode (ints) and has to be omitted in external enabled modes (exts, exte).

- This activates the actual data acquisition.
- See Detector -> Commands -> Trigger

#### Disarm the detector

##### Information

#4



Depending on trigger mode the last acquired image (or the image, if only one image was configured) is available only after a disarm command has been issued.

- Disables the trigger unit
- See Detector -> Commands -> Disarm

If a new acquisition is required, repeat these steps in the given order:

Configure	(optional)
Arm	(mandatory)
Trigger	(mandatory for internal trigger, omit for external trigger/enable)
Disarm	(optional as of firmware > 1.5.1 <sup>1</sup> )

## Information

#5



The status of the EIGER detector system may be optionally checked during acquisition, but detector status parameters can only be updated while the system is not acquiring data.

### For receiving data, three options are available:

- Writing and downloading *HDF5* files via the filewriter interface (section 4.3)
- Retrieving individual images via the monitor interface (section 4.2)
- Retrieving the data as a stream via the stream interface (section 4.4)

## 3.1. Interface: http/REST

The interface to the EIGER detector system is defined through its protocol. The protocol is based on the http/REST framework. This definition helps to cleanly isolate the detector system. Thus, no DECTRIS software is needed on the user control computer. The main idea behind the http/RESTful interface is the following:

- A configuration parameter, a status message, a detector command etc. correspond to a RESTful resource. Each resource has an URL.
- A user can perform **get** or **put** operations on the URL. Special resources in the filewriter and monitor subsystem can also be **deleted**.
- A **get** request returns the current value of the configuration parameter.
- A **put** request sets the value of a configuration parameter.
- A **delete** request deletes the resource.
- Every configuration parameter has a corresponding data type (e.g. float or string). The data type in a **put** request must agree. The type of the value of a parameter can be requested with a **get** operation.
- For every configurable parameter with numeric data type, the minimum and maximum value can be requested if available. For enumerated data types, the available values can be requested.
- Any **put** request changing parameters may implicitly change dependent parameters. **Put** will always return a list of all parameters implicitly and explicitly changed.
- If an invalid resource is requested, an HTTP error code is returned.
- The serialization format of the configuration parameter values is, by default, in the JSON format. The syntax is described below. Larger datasets can be received in the hdf5 format.

<sup>1</sup> The detector will disarm after an internally triggered (*trigger\_mode*: ints) series has been completed.

### 3.1.1. URLs

To represent the resources of the SIMPLON API, URLs are used:

**Table 3.2:** Module API URLs

<b>Detector</b> (section 4.1)	Configuration of the detector and the readout system, control of data acquisition and requesting the detector status <i>http://&lt;address_of_dcu&gt;/detector/api/1.6.0/</i>
<b>Monitor</b> (section 4.2)	Receiving single frames at a low rate. <i>http://&lt;address_of_dcu&gt;/monitor/api/1.6.0/</i>
<b>Filewriter</b> (section 4.3)	Configuration of the HDF5 filewriter. <i>http://&lt;address_of_dcu&gt;/filewriter/api/1.6.0/</i>
<b>Stream</b> (section 4.4)	Configuration of the stream interface. <i>http://&lt;address_of_dcu&gt;/stream/api/1.6.0/</i>
<b>System</b> (section 4.5)	Configuration and control of the system. <i>http://&lt;address_of_dcu&gt;/system/api/1.6.0/</i>

The URLs to configure the detector, to send a command to the detector and to request its status are:

[]\$\_ URLs

```
http://<address_of_dcu>/detector/api/<VERSION>/config
http://<address_of_dcu>/detector/api/<VERSION>/command
http://<address_of_dcu>/detector/api/<VERSION>/status
```

A configuration parameter resource has the following URL:

[]\$\_ URLs

```
http://<address_of_dcu>/detector/api/<VERSION>/config/<parameter_name>
```

For get requests, the image format can be chosen with the header item:

[]\$\_ URLs

```
accept=<format>
```

Possible formats are JSON and, for data arrays, hdf5 and tiff as well. (MIME types *application/json*, *application/hdf5* and *application/tiff*). The header item "content-type" is set respectively in all responses.

#### Information

#6



Default format is *application/json*. The default format will be used if no specific format is requested. For small datasets *application/json* is recommended. For larger datasets, in particular 2d arrays (ie. *flatfields* and *pixel\_masks*), only *application/tiff* is supported, other MIME types may provide experimental access.

### 3.1.2. Tree-Like View of Resources

Below table contains an interactive tree view of all resources. You may click on any field to get more information about the resource in question.

**Table 3.3:** Tree-Like View of Resources (i.e. modules, tasks and parameters)

module	version	task	parameter
http://<address_of_dcu>/detector/api/<version>/config/			auto_summation beam_center_x beam_center_y bit_depth_image bit_depth_readout chi_increment chi_start compression count_time countrate_correction_applied countrate_correction_count_cutoff data_collection_date description detector_distance detector_number detector_readout_time element flatfield flatfield_correction_applied frame_time kappa_increment kappa_start nimages ntrigger number_of_excluded_pixels omega_increment omega_start phi_increment phi_start photon_energy pixel_mask pixel_mask_applied roi_mode sensor_material sensor_thickness software_version threshold_energy trigger_mode two_theta_increment two_theta_start wavelength x_pixel_size x_pixels_in_detector y_pixel_size y_pixels_in_detector

**Table 3.3:** Tree-Like View of Resources (i.e. modules, tasks and parameters) - continued

module	version	task	parameter
		<i>status/</i>	<i>state</i> <i>error</i> <i>time</i> <i>board_000/th0_temp</i> <i>board_000/th0_humidity</i> <i>builder/dcu_buffer_free</i>
		<i>command/</i>	<i>initialize</i> <i>arm</i> <i>disarm</i> <i>trigger</i> <i>cancel</i> <i>abort</i> <i>status_update</i>
<i>monitor/</i>	<i>api/&lt;version&gt;/config/</i>		<i>mode</i> <i>buffer_size</i>
		<i>status/</i>	<i>state</i> <i>error</i> <i>buffer_fill_level</i> <i>dropped</i> <i>next_image_number</i> <i>monitor_image_number</i>
		<i>command/</i>	<i>clear</i> <i>initialize</i>
<i>filewriter/</i>	<i>api/&lt;version&gt;/config/</i>		<i>mode</i> <i>transfer_mode</i> <i>nimages_per_file</i> <i>image_nr_start</i> <i>name_pattern</i> <i>compression_enabled</i>
		<i>status/</i>	<i>state</i> <i>error</i> <i>time</i> <i>buffer_free</i>
		<i>command/</i>	<i>clear</i> <i>initialize</i>
<i>stream/</i>	<i>api/&lt;version&gt;/config/</i>		<i>mode</i> <i>header_detail</i> <i>header_appendix</i> <i>image_appendix</i>
		<i>status/</i>	<i>state</i> <i>error</i> <i>dropped</i>
		<i>command/</i>	<i>initialize</i>
<i>system/</i>	<i>api/&lt;version&gt;/command/</i>	<i>restart</i>	

## 4. SIMPLON API

### Caution

#2



Undocumented keys might be available in all modules. Using those keys is strongly discouraged. Undocumented features are subject to change. No official support is provided for undocumented features and no warranties are provided for the functionality of such features.

### 4.1. Detector Subsystem

The detector subsystem has the base URL:

[ ]\$\_ URLs

```
http://<address_of_dcu>/detector/api/<version>
```

It is used to configure the detector, to request its status and send control commands.

#### 4.1.1. Detector Configuration Parameters

The user can set the parameters listed below. The base path to the resource is always:

[ ]\$\_ URLs

```
<base_path> = http://<address_of_dcu>/detector/api/<version>/config/  
<uri> = <base_path>/<parameter>
```

**Table 4.1:** Detector Config Parameters

Parameter	Data Type	Access	Remarks
auto_summation	bool	rw	Enables ( <i>True</i> ) or disables ( <i>False</i> ) auto-summation. Should always be enabled.
beam_center_x	float	rw	Beam position on detector.
beam_center_y	float	rw	Beam position on detector.
bit_depth_image	int	r	Bit depth of generated images
bit_depth_readout	int	r	Bit depth of the internal readout.
chi_increment	float	rw	Chi increment per frame.
chi_start	float	rw	Chi start angle (start angle of the first frame) for an exposure series.

**Table 4.1:** Detector Config Parameters - continued

Parameter	Data Type	Access	Remarks
compression	string	rw	Defines the compression algorithm used. Allowed options are <i>lz4</i> and <i>bslz4</i> . The recommended compression algorithm is <i>bslz4</i> .  For enabling and disabling compression see Section 4.3.1 Filewriter Configuration ( <i>compression_enabled</i> ).
count_time	float	rw	Exposure time per image.
countrate_correction_applied	bool	rw	Enables ( <i>True</i> ) or disables ( <i>False</i> ) countrate correction. Should always be enabled. See the User Manual for details.
countrate_correction_count_cutoff	uint	r	Maximum number of possible counts after count rate correction.
data_collection_date	string	rw	Date and time of data collection. This is the time when the ARM command was issued.
description	string	r	Detector model and type.
detector_distance	float	rw	Sample to detector distance.
detector_number	float	rw	Detector serial number.
detector_readout_time	float	r	Readout dead time between consecutive detector frames.
element	string	rw	Sets parameter <i>photon_energy</i> to the K-alpha fluorescence radiation energy of an element.
flatfield	float[][]	rw	Flatfield correction factors used for flat-field correction. Pixel data are multiplied with these factors for calculating flatfield corrected data.
flatfield_correction_applied	bool	rw	Enables ( <i>True</i> ) or disables ( <i>False</i> ) flat-field correction. Should always be enabled.
frame_time	float	rw	Time interval between start of image acquisitions. This defines the speed of data collection and is the inverse of the frame rate, the frequency of image acquisition.
kappa_increment	float	rw	Kappa increment per frame.
kappa_start	float	rw	Kappa start angle (start angle of the first frame).
nimages	uint	rw	Number of images. See the User Manual for details.



**Table 4.1:** Detector Config Parameters - continued

Parameter	Data Type	Access	Remarks
ntrigger	uint	rw	Number of triggers. See the User Manual for details.
number_of_excluded_pixels	uint	r	Total number of defective, disabled or inactive pixels.
omega_increment	float	rw	Omega increment per frame.
omega_start	float	rw	Omega start angle (start angle of the first frame).
phi_increment	float	rw	Phi increment per frame.
phi_start	float	rw	Phi start angle (start angle of the first frame).
photon_energy	float	rw	Energy of incident X-rays.
pixel_mask	unit[][]	rw	A bit mask that labels and classifies pixels which are either defective, inactive or exhibit non-standard behavior Bit 0: gap (pixel with no sensor) Bit 1: dead Bit 2: under responding Bit 3: over responding Bit 4: noisy Bit 5-31: -undefined- Please note that the actual integer value of a pixel in the mask depends on which bits are set, e.g. a dead pixel has the value $2^1=2$ and an over responding pixel $2^3=8$ .
pixel_mask_applied	bool	rw	Enables ( <i>True</i> ) or disables ( <i>False</i> ) applying the pixel mask on the acquired data. If <i>True</i> (default), pixels that have a corresponding bit set in the <i>pixel_mask</i> are flagged with $(2^{\text{bit\_depth\_image}})-1$ . If disabled, the pixel mask needs to be applied at the point of data processing.
roi_mode <sup>1</sup>	string	rw	Selects the region of interest (ROI). When ROI is disabled, the entire active area is read out. The "4M" ROI mode enables higher frame rates. Please refer to the User Manual for further details.
sensor_material	string	r	Material used for direct detection of X-rays in the sensor.
sensor_thickness	float	r	Thickness of the sensor material.
software_version	string	r	Software version used for data acquisition and correction.

<sup>1</sup> Only available on DECTRIS EIGER X 9M / 16M systems.

**Table 4.1:** Detector Config Parameters - continued

Parameter	Data Type	Access	Remarks
threshold_energy	float	rw	Threshold energy for X-ray counting. Photons with an energy below the threshold are not detected. See the User Manual for details.
trigger_mode	string	rw	Mode of triggering image acquisition. See the User Manual for details.
two_theta_increment	float	rw	Two theta increment per frame.
two_theta_start	float	rw	Two theta start angle (start angle of the first frame).
wavelength	float	rw	Wavelength of incident X-rays. See the User Manual for details.
x_pixel_size	float	r	Size of a single pixel along x-axis of the detector.
x_pixels_in_detector	uint	r	Number of pixels along x-axis of the detector.
y_pixel_size	float	r	Size of a single pixel along y-axis of the detector.
y_pixels_in_detector	uint	r	Number of pixels along y-axis of the detector.

## JSON Serialization

Meta information in the body of the request and in the reply from the HTTP server are serialized in the JSON format and described in the table below.

The returned JSON of a **get** request string contains a subset of the fields below. For hdf5 objects, the JSON metadata is stored with hdf5 attributes.

**Table 4.2:** Key Value Pairs for Detector Config Parameters (GET)

JSON Key	JSON Value	Description
"value"	<parameter_value>	The value of the configuration parameter. Data type can be int, float, string or a list of int or float. Two-dimensional arrays are returned as darrays (see text below)
"value_type"	<string>	Returns the data type of a parameter. Data types are bool, float, int, string or a list of float or int.
"min"	<minimal_parameter_value>	Returns the minimum of a parameter (for numerical datatypes).
"max"	<maximal_parameter_value>	Returns the maximum of a parameter (for numerical datatypes).
"allowed_values"	<list_of_allowed_values>	Returns the list of allowed values. An empty list indicates there are no restrictions.

**Table 4.2:** Key Value Pairs for Detector Config Parameters (GET) - continued

JSON Key	JSON Value	Description
"unit"	<string>	The unit of the parameter.
"access_mode"	<string>	String, describing read, and/or write access to resource. When not available, the <i>access_mode</i> is "rw".

**Put** requests send a body serialized in the JSON format. Arrays may be **put** as hdf5 objects. The HTTP header item *content-type* must be set appropriately. The JSON string may contain the following keywords:

**Table 4.3:** Key Value Pairs for Detector Config Parameters (PUT)

JSON Key	JSON Value	Description
"value"	<parameter_value>	The value of the configuration parameter. Data type can be int, float, string or a list of int or float. Two-dimensional arrays are returned as darrays (see text below).

Alternatively you can **put** larger datasets and images as hdf5 files.

The return body of a **put** request is:

**Table 4.4:** Return Body of PUT Requests

JSON Key	JSON Value	Description
None	<changed_parameters>	A list of all resources that are also affected by the put configuration parameter.

## darray

Two-dimensional arrays (*pixel\_mask*, *flatfield*) are exchanged as darrays as defined below:

"\_\_darray\_\_": <VERSION>, "type": <type>, "shape": [<width>, <height>], "filters":["base64"], "data": <base 64 encoded data>

where <VERSION> is the darray version ([major, minor, patch]), <type> is either "<u4" or "<f4" (little endian encoded 4 byte unsigned int or float) and <base 64 encoded data> contains the base 64 encoded data.

Remarks:

- It is highly recommended to change a configuration by **putting** each parameter separately. Do NOT upload a full configuration in one step to the config URL. This will only succeed if the configuration is valid and consistent. Uploading an inconsistent configuration (e.g., element is configured to Cu and energy should be set to 7400 eV) leads to undefined behavior.
- The order in which parameters are **put** is important, as parameters can influence each other.
- A base configuration can be stored on the user computer by using the HTTP header item *accept=application/hdf5* on the base URL. This configuration is consistent and valid and can be uploaded in one step.

### Example – Setting *photon\_energy*

As already mentioned, when setting a value, the DCU returns the names of the parameters that were implicitly changed to maintain a consistent detector configuration in the reply to the set request. The following example of setting the photon energy to 8040 eV uses python libraries as a web client to send HTTP requests:

#### [ ]\$\_ Python Code

```
import json
# Imports "JSON" library
import requests
# Imports "requests" library
dict_data = {'value':8040.0}
# Prepare the dictionary (a "value" with the value 8040.0)
data_json = json.dumps(dict_data)
# Convert the dictionary to JSON
r = requests.put('http://<address_of_dcu>/detector/api/<version>/config/photon_energy', data
                =data_json)
# Execute the request on the config value "photon_energy" (REPLACE <ADDRESS_of_DCU> and <
  VERSION> with the values of YOUR system)
print r.status_code
# Print the http status code (NOTE: Only http code 200 is OK, everything else is an error)
print r.json()
# Print the returned JSON string. (Containing the names of the subsequently changed values)
```

The code will return the following output:

#### [ ]>\_ Return Value

```
200
{"threshold_energy", "flatfield"}}
```

The returned HTTP code "200" indicates successful completion of the put request.

The JSON string "[ "threshold\_energy", "flatfield" ]" indicates that, resulting from the photon energy change, the threshold energy and the applied flatfield were also changed.

### 4.1.2. Detector Status Parameters

Status parameters are read only. The base path to the resource is:

#### [ ]\$\_ URLs

```
<base_path> = http://<address_of_dcu>/detector/api/<version>/status
<uri> = <base_path>/<parameter>
```

Status parameters are measured values which might change without user interaction. They represent the operational conditions.

## Status Information

**Table 4.5:** Detector Status Parameters

Parameter	Data Type	Access	Remarks
state	string	r	<p>Possible states: na (not available), ready, initialize, configure, acquire, test, error</p> <p>NOTE: State is "na", when the DCU is booted or the acquisition service was restarted.</p>
error	string[]	r	Returns list of status parameters causing error condition.
time	date	r	Returns actual system time.
board_000/th0_temp	float	r	Temperature reported by temperature sensor.
board_000/th0_humidity	float	r	Relative humidity reported by humidity sensor.
builder/dcu_buffer_free	float	r	Percentage of available buffer space on the DCU.

## JSON Serialization

**Get** requests have no body. The returned JSON string contains the fields below.

**Table 4.6:** Key Value Pairs for Detector Status Parameters (GET)

JSON Key	JSON Value	Description
"value"	<parameter_value>	The value of the configuration parameter. Data type can be single type or list of int, float or string.
"value_type"	<string>	Returns the data type of a parameter.
"unit"	<string>	The unit of the parameter.
"time"	<date>	Timestamp for when the value was updated.
"state"	<state>	invalid, normal, critical, disabled
"critical_limits"	<list_containing_minimal_and_maximal_parameter_value>	Returns the minimum and maximum error threshold for a parameter if it is a numerical value type.
"critical_values"	<list_of_critical_values>	Returns the list of values treated as error conditions. An empty list indicates there are no states causing an error condition.

### 4.1.3. Detector Command Parameters

Command parameters are write only. The base path to the resource is:

[ ]\$\_ Python Code

```
<base_path> = http://<ADDRESS_of_DCU>/detector/api/<VERSION>/command/  
<uri> = <base_path>/<parameter>
```

**Table 4.7:** Detector Command Parameters

Parameter	Return Value	Access	Remarks
initialize	-	w	Initializes the detector.
arm	sequence_id: int	w	Loads configuration to the detector and arms the trigger unit.
disarm	sequence_id: int	w	Writes all data to file and disarms the trigger unit.
trigger	-	w	Starts data acquisition with the programmed trigger sequence.
cancel	sequence_id: int	w	Stops the data acquisition, <b>but only after the next image is finished.</b>
abort	sequence_id: int	w	Aborts all operations and resets the system <b>immediately</b> . All data in the pipeline will be dropped.
status_update	-	w	Update detector status.

If an error occurs, the HTTP error code "400" is returned. In this case, please download the API log, which can be accessed by the web interface of the DCU and contact support@dectris.com.

The trigger command can also accept an argument in the put request – the *count\_time* - if used in *trigger\_mode* inte (internal enable).

## 4.2. Monitor Interface

The monitor interface is used to inspect single frames. This is a low performance and low bandwidth interface, and thus should only be used at low frame rates. For high frame rates (>10 Hz), usage of either the filewriter or the streaming interface is advised. In order to use the monitor interface, it must first be configured. The base URL for the Monitor API is:

[ ]\$\_ Python Code

```
http://<address_of_dcu>/monitor/api/<version>
```

#### 4.2.1. Monitor Configuration

The configuration is applied at the URL:

[ ]\$\_URL

```
<base_path> = http://<address_of_dcu>/monitor/api/<version>/config
<uri> = <base_path>/<parameter>
```

with the following commands:

**Table 4.8:** Monitor Config Parameters

Parameter	Data Type	Access	Remarks
mode	bool	rw	Operation mode of the monitor, which can be <i>enabled</i> or <i>disabled</i> . When enabled, a number of <i>buffer_size</i> images are stored in the monitor buffer. The monitor keeps old and drops new images if the buffer is running full.
buffer_size	int	rw	Number of images that can be buffered by the monitor interface.

#### 4.2.2. Data Access

During data taking, the frames can be accessed with a **get** operation at the URL:

[ ]\$\_URL

```
<base_path> = http://<ADDRESS_of_DCU>/monitor/api/<VERSION>/images
<uri> = <base_path>/<parameter>
```

**Table 4.9:** Monitor Data Access (Images) Parameters

Parameter	Data Type	Access	Remarks
<base_path>	JSON Dict	r	List of available images [[seriesId, [imfId, imgId, ...]], ...].
monitor	tif	r	Gets latest image from the buffer. Default waits for 500 ms for image. Timeout via ?timeout=[ms] adjustable. Returns 408 if no image is available.
next	tif	r	Gets next image and removes it from the buffer. Default waits for 500 ms for image. Timeout via ?timeout=[ms] adjustable. Returns 408 if no image available.

**Table 4.9:** Monitor Data Access (Images) Parameters - continued

Parameter	Data Type	Access	Remarks
<series>/<id>	tif	r	Gets corresponding image, if not available, returns HTTP 404 Not Found.

After an image has been requested using the monitor API commands <base\_path>/monitor, <base\_path>/next or <base\_path>/<series>/<id> a Json dictionary is returned.

[ ]\$\_ URLs

```
{
  "state": "normal",
  "critical_values": [],
  "value": [
    8,
    9,
    614078893378,
    614083892870,
    4969946
  ],
  "value_type": "int",
  "time": "rw"
}
```

The value array is built from the values *series\_id*, *frame\_id*, *start\_time*, *end\_time*, *real\_time*. In above example *series\_id* is 8, *frame\_id* is 9, *start\_time* is 614078893378 and so forth.

#### 4.2.3. Monitor Status Parameters

The status of the monitor can be requested at the address:

[ ]\$\_ URLs

```
<base_path> = http://<ADDRESS_of_DCU>/monitor/api/<VERSION>/command
<uri> = <base_path>/<parameter>
```

**Table 4.10:** Monitor Status Parameters

Parameter	Data Type	Access	Remarks
state	string	r	State can be <i>normal</i> or <i>overflow</i> if images have been dropped.
error	string	r	Returns list of status parameters causing error condition.
buffer_fill_level	int	r	Returns a tuple with current number of images and maximum number of images in buffer.



**Table 4.10:** Monitor Status Parameters - continued

Parameter	Data Type	Access	Remarks
dropped	int	r	Number of images which were dropped as not requested.
next_image_number	int	r	seriesId, imageId of the last image requested via images/next.
monitor_image_number	int	r	seriesId, imageId of the last image requested via images/monitor.

#### 4.2.4. Monitor Control Parameters

To clear the buffer of images, the following command can be executed at the address *http://<address\_of\_dcu>/monitor/api/1.6.0/command/clear*

**Table 4.11:** Monitor Control Parameters

Parameter	Return Value	Access	Remarks
clear	-	w	Drops all buffered images and resets status/dropped to zero.
initialize	-	w	Resets the monitor to its original state.

### 4.3. FileWriter

The data itself, the frames, are by default written to HDF5 files, where the metadata is stored in the NeXus compliant metadata standard. These files can be accessed through the SIMPLON API. Individual frames can also be obtained through the SIMPLON API with the monitor interface, but at low performance (see Section 4.2). This is usually used to monitor and follow data acquisition.

The filewriter subsystem writes the frames and the metadata in the NeXus format to an HDF5 file. The base URL for the filewriter is:

[ ]\$\_URLs

*http://<address\_of\_dcu>/filewriter/api/<version>/*

#### 4.3.1. Filewriter Configuration

To configure the filewriter, this URL is used:

[ ]\$\_URL

<base\_path> = *http://<address\_of\_dcu>/filewriter/api/<version>/config*  
 <uri> = <base\_path>/<parameter>

**Table 4.12:** FileWriter Config Parameters

Parameter	Data Type	Access	Remarks
mode	string	rw	Operation mode of the filewriter, which can be <i>enabled</i> or <i>disabled</i> . When disabling the filewriter, data loss may occur if data is not retrieved via the stream or the monitor.
transfer_mode	string	rw	Transfer mode for files written by the filewriter. Currently, only HTTP is supported.
nimages_per_file	int	rw	<p>Maximum number of images stored in each <code>&lt;name_pattern&gt;_data_&lt;file_nr&gt;.h5</code> file in the HDF5 file structure created by the filewriter.</p> <p>No data files are created and all images are stored in <code>&lt;name_pattern&gt;_master.h5</code> when this parameter is set to 0. WARNING: Only set to 0 when collecting a small number of images.</p>
image_nr_start	int	rw	Sets the <code>image_nr_low</code> metadata parameter in the first HDF5 data file <code>&lt;name_pattern&gt;_data_000001.h5</code> . This parameter is useful when a data set is collected in more than one HDF5 file structures. If you collect image number $m$ to $n$ in the first file structure, you can set <code>image_nr_start</code> to $n+1$ in the subsequent file structure.
name_pattern	string	rw	<p>The basename of the file. The pattern <code>\$id</code> will include the sequence number in the file name. <code>series_\$id</code> is the default name pattern, resulting in the following names of the HDF5 file structure created by the filewriter:</p> <p><code>series_&lt;sequence_nr&gt;_master.h5</code>,  <code>series_&lt;sequence_nr&gt;_data_&lt;filenr&gt;.h5</code></p> <p>WARNING: The filewriter will overwrite existing files with identical names of the files to be written.</p>
compression_enabled	bool	rw	Enables ( <i>True</i> ) or disables ( <i>False</i> ) compression of detector data written to HDF5 files. Compression is required for full detector performance, disabling compression may lead to data loss at high frame rates. For compression modes see Section 4.1.1 Detector Configuration Parameters (compression).

#### 4.3.2. Data Access

The files are created locally on the detector server and have to be transferred to the user computer. The master file is accessible at the URL:

[]\$\_ URL

`http://<address_of_dcu>/data/<name_pattern>_master.h5`

and the data files at:

[]\$\_ URL

`http://<address_of_dcu>/data/<name_pattern>_data_<filenr>.h5`

A **get** request to the URL:

[]\$\_ URL

`http://<address_of_dcu>/filewriter/api/<version>/files/  
<uri> = <base_path>/<parameter>`

returns a list of all available files.

#### 4.3.3. Filewriter Status Parameters

The filewriter is automatically started when data taking is started. The status of the filewriter can be accessed at:

[]\$\_ URL

`<base_path> = http://<address_of_dcu>/filewriter/api/<version>/status  
<uri> = <base_path>/<parameter>`

The following filewriter status variables are accessible:

**Table 4.13:** FileWriter Status Parameters

Parameter	Data Type	Access	Remarks
state	string	r	Possible states: <i>disabled</i> , <i>ready</i> , <i>acquire</i> , <i>error</i> .
error	string	r	List of status parameters causing error state.
time	date	r	Current system time.
buffer_free	int	r	The remaining buffer space in KB.

#### 4.3.4. Filewriter Control Parameters

To clear the buffer of images, the following command can be executed at the address:

```
[ ]$_ URL
```

```
<base_path> = http://<address_of_dcu>/filewriter/api/<version>/command
<uri> = <base_path>/<parameter>
```

**Table 4.14:** FileWriter Control Parameters

Parameter	Return Value	Access	Remarks
clear	-	w	Drops all data (image data and directories) on the DCU.
initialize	-	w	Resets the filewriter to its original state.

#### 4.4. Stream

The SIMPLON API lets you configure and read out the status of the stream.

The base URL for the stream is:

```
[ ]$_ URL
```

```
http://<address_of_dcu>/stream/api/<version>
```

##### 4.4.1. Stream Configuration

To configure the stream, this URL is used:

```
[ ]$_ URL
```

```
<base_path> = http://<address_of_dcu>/stream/api/<version>/config
<uri> = <base_path>/<parameter>
```

**Table 4.15:** Stream Config Parameters

Parameter	Data Type	Access	Remarks
mode	string	rw	Operation mode of the stream, which can be <i>enabled</i> or <i>disabled</i> . When disabling the stream, data loss may occur if data is not retrieved via the filewriter or monitor.

**Table 4.15:** Stream Config Parameters - continued

Parameter	Data Type	Access	Remarks
header_detail	string	rw	<p>Detail of header data to be sent: Either <i>"all"</i> (all header data), <i>"basic"</i> (no flatfield nor pixel mask, default setting) or <i>"none"</i> (no header data).</p> <p>NOTE: Choosing <i>"basic"</i> is recommended only if <i>pixel_mask_applied = True</i> in the detector configuration.</p> <p>WARNING: Choosing <i>"none"</i> will result in the loss of experiment metadata. This will complicate processing and archiving and is not recommended.</p>
header_appendix	string	rw	Data that is appended to the header data as <i>zeromq</i> submessage.
image_appendix	string	rw	Data that is appended to the image data as <i>zeromq</i> submessage.

## Information

#7



Please see Section 4.1.1 for details about the GET and PUT requests.

#### 4.4.2. Data Interface

Image and header data are transferred via *zeromq sockets*. The port is 9999, the scheme is Push/Pull, i.e. the server opens a *zeromq push socket*, whereas the client needs to open a *zeromq pull socket*.

<b>Protocol</b>	Zeromq
<b>Port</b>	9999
<b>Scheme</b>	Push/Pull
<b>Direction Connection</b>	Receiver connects to detector (this enables automatic load balancing if more than 1 client is required to receive/process the data)

There are 3 types of messages, which are defined below in more detail: **Global Header Data**, **Image Data** and **End of Series**. After passing the *"arm"* command to the detector one message containing *Global Header Data* is sent over the *zeromq socket*. After passing *"trigger"* one messages per image containing *Image Data* is sent. After passing *"disarm"*, *"cancel"* or *"abort"*, one message containing *End of Series* is sent.

#### Global Header Data

Zeromq multipart message consisting of the following parts:

- **Part 1:** Json Dictionary, reading `{"htype": "dheader-1.0", "series": <id>, "header_detail": "all" | "basic" | "none"}`. `<id>` denotes the series id of the present image series.
- **Part 2:** (only if *header\_detail* is *"all"* or *"basic"*): Detector configuration as json dictionary, reading `{<config parameter>: <value>}`. The keys are the configuration parameters as defined in the detector API. The values are the current configuration values. There are maximum 1 dim arrays, which are stored as json array. *Flatfield* and *Pixelmask* and *countrate\_correction\_table* are not part of the dictionary.
- **Part 3:** (only if *header\_detail* is *"all"*): Flatfield Header. Json Dictionary reading `{"htype": "dflatfield-1.0", "shape": [x,y], "type": <data type>}`. `<data type>` is always *"float32"* (32 bit float) for a flatfield.
- **Part 4:** (only if *header\_detail* is *"all"*): Flatfield data blob.
- **Part 5:** (only if *header\_detail* is *"all"*): Pixel Mask Header. Json Dictionary reading `{"htype": "dpixelmask-1.0", "shape": [x,y], "type": <data type>}`. `<data type>` is always *"uint32"* (32 bit unsigned integer) for a pixel mask.
- **Part 6:** (only if *header\_detail* is *"all"*): Pixel Mask data blob.
- **Part 7:** (only if *header\_detail* is *"all"*): Countrate Table Header. Json Dictionary reading `{"htype": "dcountrate_table-1.0", "shape": [x,y], "type": <data type>}`. `<data type>` is always *"float32"* (32 bit float).
- **Part 8:** (only if *header\_detail* is *"all"*): Countrate Table data blob.
- **Appendix** (only if *header\_detail* is *"all"*): Countrate Table data blob.

Example:

```
{"htype": "dheader-1.0", "series": 1, "header_detail": "all"}
{"auto_summation": true, "photon_energy": 8000, ...}
```

```
{"htype": "dflatfield-1.0", "shape": [1030,1065], "type": "float32"}
DATA BLOB (Flatfield)
```

```
{ "htype": "dpixelmask-1.0", "shape": [1030,1065], "type": "uint32" }
```

DATA BLOB (Pixel Mask)

```
{ "htype": "dcountrate_table-1.0", "shape": [2,1000], "type": "float32" }
```

DATA BLOB (countratecorrection table)

## Image Data

Zeromq multipart message consisting of the following parts:

- **Part 1:** Json Dictionary, reading { "htype": "dimage-1.0", "series": <series id>, "frame": <frame id>, "hash": <md5> }, <series id> is the number identifying the series, <frame id> is the frame id, i.e. the image number. <md5> is the md5 hash of the next message part.
- **Part 2:** { "htype": "dimage\_d-1.0", "shape": [x,y,(z)], "type": <data type>, "encoding": <encoding>, "size": <size of data blob> }.
  - <data type>: "uint16" or "uint32".
  - <encoding>: String of the form "[bs<BIT>][[-]lz4][<|>]". bs<BIT> stands for bit shuffling with <BIT> bits, lz4 for lz4 compression and < (>) for little (big) endian. E.g. "bs8-lz4<" stands for 8bit bitshuffling, lz4 compression and little endian. lz4 data is written as defined at <https://code.google.com/p/lz4/> without any additional data like block size etc.
  - <size of data blob>: Size in bytes of the following data blob
- **Part 3:** Data Blob
- **Part 4:** { "htype": "dconfig-1.0", "start\_time": <start\_time>, "stop\_time": <stop\_time>, "real\_time": <real\_time> }. Begin, end and duration of the exposure of the current image in nano seconds. The start time of first image of the series is by definition zero.
- **Appendix** (only if *image\_appendix* contains non-empty string): Content of API parameter *image\_appendix*

Example:

```
{ "htype": "dimage-1.0", "frame": 324, "hash": "fc67f000d08fe6b380ea9434b8362d22" }
{ "htype": "dimage_d-1.0", "shape": [1030,1065], "type": "uint32", "encoding": "lz4<", "size": 47398247 }
```

DATA BLOB (Image Data)

```
{ "htype": "dconfig-1.0", "start_time": 834759834260, "stop_time": 834760834280, "real_time": 1000000 }
```

## End of Series

Zeromq message consisting of one part containing the json string:

```
{ "htype": "dseries_end-1.0", "series": <id> }
```

#### 4.4.3. Stream Status Parameters

The status of the stream can be accessed at:

```
[]$_URL
```

```
<base_path> = http://<address_of_dcu>/stream/api/<version>/status
<uri> = <base_path>/<parameter>
```

The following stream status variables are accessible:

**Table 4.17:** Stream Status Parameters

Parameter	Data Type	Access	Remarks
state	string	r	<i>disabled, ready, acquire</i> or <i>error</i> . After the detector has been armed the state becomes <i>acquire</i> , after disarm, abort or cancel the state becomes <i>ready</i> . There are currently no error conditions.
error	string	r	Returns list of status parameters causing error condition (currently only " <i>state</i> ").
dropped	int	r	Number of images that got dropped as not requested. After " <i>arm</i> " this number is reset to zero.

#### 4.4.4. Stream Control Parameters

**Table 4.18:** Monitor Control Parameters

Parameter	Return Value	Access	Remarks
initialize	-	w	Resets the stream to its original state.



## 4.5. System

The SIMPLON API lets you control the DAQ service providing the SIMPLON API.

### 4.5.1. System Control Parameters

Command parameters are write only. The base path to the resource is:

[]\$\_URL

<base\_path> = http://<address\_of\_dcu>/system/api/<version>/command  
<uri> = <base\_path>/<parameter>

**Table 4.19:** System Command Parameter

Parameter	Return Value	Access	Remarks
restart	-	w	Restarts the service providing the SIMPLON API.