

¹ Molass Library: A Python Package for SEC-SAXS Data Analysis

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⁹ Summary

¹⁰ Molass Library is a modern, open-source Python package designed for the analysis of SEC-SAXS (Small-Angle X-ray Scattering coupled with Size Exclusion Chromatography) experimental data. It represents a comprehensive rewrite of the original MOLASS tool ([Yonezawa et al., 2023](#)), currently hosted at the [Photon Factory](#) and [SPring-8](#), Japan. By leveraging the Python ecosystem and supporting interactive scripting in Jupyter notebooks, Molass Library provides enhanced flexibility, reproducibility, and extensibility compared to its predecessor.
¹¹ ¹² ¹³ ¹⁴ ¹⁵

¹⁶ A typical SEC-SAXS experiment involves two interconnected processes:

- **SEC** – Size Exclusion Chromatography
- **SAXS** – Small-Angle X-ray Scattering

Effective analysis requires seamless integration of both domains, which Molass Library facilitates through a unified, scriptable workflow.



Figure 1: Logo of Molass Library designed by K. Yatabe

²¹ Statement of Need

²² Analysis of SEC-SAXS data is inherently multi-step and complex. A typical workflow includes:

1. Circular (Azimuthal) averaging
2. Background subtraction
3. Trimming of data
4. Baseline correction
5. Low rank factorization
6. Radius of gyration (R_g) estimation – Guinier plot ([Guinier, 1939](#))
7. Folding state estimation – Kratky plot ([Kratky, 1963](#))
8. Electron density calculation

³¹ Molass Library currently implements steps 3–7. For steps 1 and 2, users may employ SAngler ([Shimizu et al., 2016](#)) or device-specific software, while for step 8, DENSS ([Grant, 2018](#)) is

33 recommended. Although alternative tools exist, such as the proprietary program suite ATSAS
 34 ([Manalastas-Cantos et al., 2021](#)) and the open-source program BioXTAS RAW ([Hopkins, 2024](#)),
 35 Molass Library distinguishes itself by providing an open, scriptable, and modular platform. This
 36 design empowers researchers to flexibly tailor and extend their analysis pipelines within the
 37 Python ecosystem, thereby enhancing both reproducibility and adaptability.

38 Notable package dependencies

39 Molass Library is built on robust scientific Python libraries, including NumPy, SciPy, and
 40 Matplotlib. It further integrates:

- 41 ■ [pybaselines](#) ([Erb, n.d.](#)) for advanced baseline correction
- 42 ■ [ruptures](#) ([Truong et al., 2020](#)) for change point detection
- 43 ■ [scipy.signal.find_peaks](#) for peak recognition

44 By adopting these well-maintained packages, Molass Library reduces custom code and enhances
 45 reliability. The transition from a GUI-based workflow (previously using Tkinter) to Jupyter-based
 46 scripting further streamlines reproducibility and collaboration.

47 Theoretical Foundation

48 A central feature of Molass Library is its implementation of **low rank factorization** using elution
 49 curve models, enabling decomposition of overlapping chromatographic peaks, a common
 50 challenge in SEC-SAXS analysis. The decomposition is formulated as:

$$M = P \cdot C \quad (1)$$

51 where:

- 52 ■ M : measured data matrix
- 53 ■ P : matrix of component scattering curves
- 54 ■ C : matrix of component elution curves

55 The optimal solution in the least-squares sense is given by:

$$P = M \cdot C^+ \quad (2)$$

56 where C^+ denotes the Moore-Penrose pseudoinverse ([Penrose, 1955, 1956](#)). This approach
 57 enables robust separation of components, even in the presence of overlapping peaks, provided
 58 suitable constraints are applied. Moreover, interparticle interference effects can be separated
 59 by adding row vectors based on the quadratic approximation derived from SAXS theory.

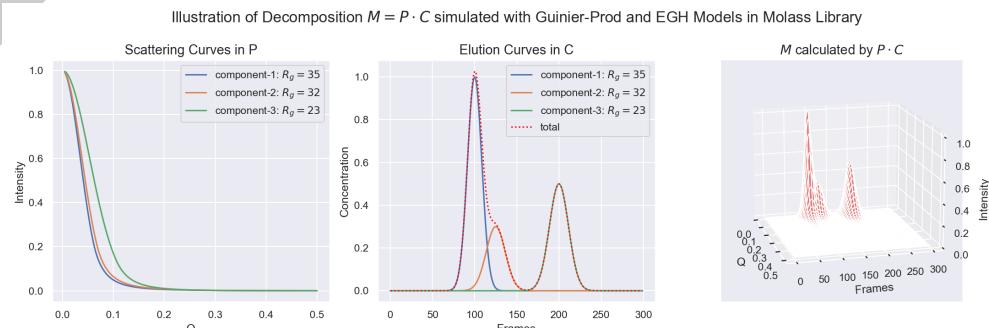


Figure 2: Illustration of decomposition using simulated data

60 Elution Curve Modeling

61 To address underdeterminedness and enhance interpretability, Molass Library incorporates
62 several established elution curve models:

- 63 ■ **EGH**: Exponential Gaussian Hybrid ([Lan & Jorgenson, 2001](#))
- 64 ■ **SDM**: Stochastic Dispersive Model ([Felinger et al., 1999](#))
- 65 ■ **EDM**: Equilibrium Dispersive Model ([Ur Rehman et al., 2021](#))

66 These models allow users to impose domain-specific constraints, thereby enhancing both the
67 accuracy and the physical relevance of the chromatographic peak decomposition.

68 Availability and Documentation

69 Molass Library is freely available under an open-source license at <https://github.com/biosaxs-dev/molass-library>. Comprehensive documentation, including tutorials and theoretical
70 background, is provided at [Molass Essence](#).

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