
PyHyperScattering

Release 0+unknown

Peter Beaucage

Apr 01, 2025

CONTENTS

| | | |
|-----------|--|-----------|
| 1 | Loading: getting your data into PyHyperScattering | 1 |
| 2 | Integration: raw intensity to $I(q)$ | 3 |
| 3 | Learning to Fly | 5 |
| 4 | Utility Modules | 7 |
| 5 | Loading Data | 9 |
| 6 | Integration | 11 |
| 7 | Custom Analysis | 13 |
| 8 | Utilities | 15 |
| 9 | User Guide | 17 |
| 10 | API Reference | 19 |
| 11 | Development and Contributing Info: TODO | 31 |
| 12 | Release Notes | 33 |
| 13 | About | 35 |
| 14 | Documentation | 37 |
| 15 | Sitemap | 39 |
| | Python Module Index | 41 |
| | Index | 43 |

LOADING: GETTING YOUR DATA INTO PYHYPERSCATTERING

INTEGRATION: RAW INTENSITY TO $I(Q)$

LEARNING TO FLY

From this point, you're in a place where the next steps largely depend on the analysis you want to do with your data.

The tools and language are that of the xarray package, so the main goal of this section is to teach you just enough xarray to have a vocabulary for converting scientific lines of thought into commands and visualize/dissect the results.

The most important command, by far, is `select` or `.sel`

UTILITY MODULES

Despite the power of writing your own analyses, it seems likely that many of the analyses you'll want to do won't actually be that novel.

To that end, we furnish two modules of 'canned' approaches: RSoXS and fitting. User contributions are encouraged in this area.

4.1 RSoXS

4.2 Fitting

PyHyperScattering aims to make working with hyperspectral x-ray and neutron scattering data easy, to make programs that work with such data a combination of simple, logical commands with minimal 'cruft'. In the era of modern computing, there is no reason you should have to think about for loops and how you're storing different intermediate data products - you should be able to go immediately from raw data to an analysis with clear commands, punch down to the data you need for your science quickly. The goal is for these tools to make the mechanics of hyperspectral scattering easier and in so doing, more reproducible, explainable, and robust.

It grew out of the NIST RSoXS program, but aims to be broadly applicable. If it's scattering data, you should be able to load it, reduce it, and slice it.

Run tutorials using [Binder](#):

The tools PyHyper provides are basically divided into three categories:

LOADING DATA

Get your data from a source - files on disk or a network connection to a DataBroker or whatever - into a standardized structure we call a raw xarray. The metadata should be loaded and converted to a standardized set of terms, intensity corrections applied, and the frames stacked along whatever dimensions you want.

INTEGRATION

Convert your data from pixel space or qx/qy space to χ - q space - perfect for slicing. generally tools here are built on pyFAI, though some variants also use `warp_polar` from numpy.

CUSTOM ANALYSIS

Slice your data along specified dimensions and visualize the results.

UTILITIES

These are pre-canned routines for common analyses, such as RSoXS anisotropic ratio or peak/background fitting. the intent here is that the barrier to building your own code is low, and contributions in module space are especially welcomed and encouraged.

Have fun!

USER GUIDE

Work in progress cookbook for specific tasks.

API REFERENCE

10.1 PyHyperScattering package

10.1.1 Submodules

10.1.2 PyHyperScattering.load module

PyHyperScattering.load.FileLoader module

class PyHyperScattering.load.FileLoader

Bases: object

Abstract class defining a generic scattering file loader. Input is a (or multiple) filename/s and output is a xarray I(pix_x,pix_y,dims,coords) where dims and coords are loaded by user request.

Difference: all coords are dims but not all dims are coords. Dims can also be auto-hinted using the following standard names: energy,exposure,pos_x,pos_y,pos_z,theta.

Individual loaders can try searching metadata for other dim names but this is not guaranteed. Coords can be used to provide a list of values for a dimension when that dimension cannot be hinted, e.g. where vals come from external data.

file_ext = ''

loadFileSeries(basepath, dims, coords={}, file_filter=None, file_filter_regex=None, file_skip=None, md_filter={}, quiet=True, output_qxy=False, dest_qx=None, dest_qy=None, output_raw=False, image_slice=None)

Load a series into a single xarray.

- = not implemented yet

Parameters

- **basepath** (*str* or *Path*) – path to the directory to load
- **dims** (*list*) – dimensions of the resulting xarray (excluding ‘pix_x’ and ‘pix_y’), as list of str
- **coords** (*dict*) – dictionary of any dims that are *not* present in metadata
- **file_filter** (*str*) – string that must be in each file name
- ***file_filer_regex** (*str*) – regex string that must match in each file name
- ***file_skip** (*str*) – string that, if present in file name, means file should be skipped.

- **md_filter** (*dict*) – dict of *required* metadata values; points without these metadata values will be dropped
- **md_filter_regex** (*dict*) – dict of *required* metadata regex; points without these metadata values will be dropped
- **quiet** (*bool*) – skip printing most intermediate output if true.
- **output_qxy** (*bool*) – output a qx/qy stack rather than a pix_x/pix_y stack. This is a lossy operation, the array will be remeshed. Not recommended.
- **output_raw** (*bool*) – Do not apply pixel or q coordinates to the final stack.
- **dest_qx** (*array-like or None*) – set of qx points that you would like the final stack to have. If None, will take the middle image and remesh to that.
- **dest_qy** (*array-like or None*) – set of qy points that you would like the final stack to have. If None, will take the middle image and remesh to that.
- **image_slice** (*tuple of slices*) – If provided, all images will be reduced according to these slice objects

loadSingleImage(*filepath*, *coords=None*, *return_q=None*, ***kwargs*)

md_loading_is_quick = False

peekAtMd(*filepath*)

PyHyperScattering.load.ALS11012RSoXSLoader module

```
class PyHyperScattering.load.ALS11012RSoXSLoader(corr_mode=None, user_corr_func=None,  
                                                dark_pedestal=0, exposure_offset=0.002,  
                                                dark_subtract=False,  
                                                data_collected_after_mar2021=False,  
                                                constant_md={})
```

Bases: [FileLoader](#)

Loader for FITS files from the ALS 11.0.1.2 RSoXS instrument

Additional requirement: astropy, for FITS file loader

Usage is mainly via the inherited function `integrateImageStack` from `FileLoader`

file_ext = `'(.*?).fits'`

loadDarks(*basepath*, *dark_base_name*)

Load a series of dark images as a function of exposure time, to be subtracted from subsequently-loaded data.

Parameters

- **basepath** (*str or Path*) – path to load images from
- **dark_base_name** (*str*) – str that must be in file for file to be a dark

loadSampleSpecificDarks(*basepath*, *file_filter=''*, *file_skip='donotskip'*, *md_filter={}*)

load darks matching a specific sample metadata

Used, e.g., to load darks taken at a time of measurement in order to improve the connection between the dark and sample data.

Parameters

- **basepath** (*str*) – path to load darks from
- **file_filter** (*str*) – string that must be in each file name
- **file_skip** (*str*) – string that, if in file name, means file should be skipped.
- **md_filter** (*dict*) – dict of required metadata values. this will be appended with dark images only, no need to put that here.

loadSingleImage(*filepath*, *coords=None*, *return_q=False*, ***kwargs*)

THIS IS A HELPER FUNCTION, mostly - should not be called directly unless you know what you are doing

Load a single image from filepath and return a single-image, raw xarray, performing dark subtraction if so configured.

md_loading_is_quick = True

normalizeMetadata(*headerdict*)

convert the local metadata terms in headerdict to standard nomenclature

Parameters

headerdict (*dict*) – the header returned by the file loader

peekAtMd(*file*)

load the header/metadata without opening the corresponding image

Parameters

file (*str*) – fits file from which to load metadata

PyHyperScattering.load.SST1RSoXSLoader module

```
class PyHyperScattering.load.SST1RSoXSLoader(corr_mode=None, user_corr_func=None,
                                              dark_pedestal=100, exposure_offset=0, constant_md={},
                                              use_chunked_loading=False)
```

Bases: [FileLoader](#)

Loader for TIFF files from NSLS-II SST1 RSoXS instrument

file_ext = '(.*?)primary(.*?)\.tiff'

loadMd(*filepath*)

loadSingleImage(*filepath*, *coords=None*, *return_q=False*, *image_slice=None*, *use_cached_md=False*, ***kwargs*)

HELPER FUNCTION that loads a single image and returns an xarray with either *pix_x* / *pix_y* dimensions (if *return_q == False*) or *qx* / *qy* (if *return_q == True*)

Parameters

- **filepath** (*Pathlib.path*) – path of the file to load
- **coords** (*dict-like*) – coordinate values to inject into the metadata
- **return_q** (*bool*) – return *qx* / *qy* coords. If false, returns pixel coords.

md_loading_is_quick = True

peekAtMd(*filepath*)

```
pix_size_1 = 0.06
pix_size_2 = 0.06
read_baseline(baseline_csv)
read_json(jsonfile)
read_primary(primary_csv, seq_num, cwd)
read_shutter_toggle(shutter_csv)
```

PyHyperScattering.load.SST1RSoXSDB module

```
class PyHyperScattering.load.SST1RSoXSDB(corr_mode=None, user_corr_fun=None, dark_subtract=True,  
                                          dark_pedestal=0, exposure_offset=0, catalog=None,  
                                          catalog_kwargs={}, use_precise_positions=False,  
                                          use_chunked_loading=False, suppress_time_dimension=True)
```

Bases: object

Loader for bluesky run xarrays from NSLS-II SST1 RSoXS instrument

background()

do_list_append(kwargs)**

file_ext = ''

loadMd(run)

return a dict of metadata entries from the databroker run xarray

loadMonitors(entry, integrate_onto_images: bool = True, useShutterThinning: bool = True,
 n_thinning_iters: int = 1, directLoadPulsedMonitors: bool = True)

Load the monitor streams for entry.

Creates a dataset containing all monitor streams (e.g., Mesh Current, Shutter Timing, etc.) as data variables mapped against time. Optionally, all streams can be indexed against the primary measurement time for the images using `integrate_onto_images`. Whether or not time integration attempts to account for shutter opening/closing is controlled by `useShutterThinning`. Warning: for exposure times < 0.5 seconds at SST (as of 9 Feb 2023), `useShutterThinning=True` may excessively cull data points.

Parameters

- **entry** (*databroker.client.BlueskyRun*) – Bluesky Document containing run information. ex: `phs.load.SST1RSoXSDB.c[scanID]` or `databroker.client.CatalogOfBlueskyRuns[scanID]`
- **integrate_onto_images** (*bool, optional*) – whether or not to map timepoints to the image measurement times (as held by the ‘primary’ stream), by default True. Presently bins are averaged between measurements intervals.
- **useShutterThinning** (*bool, optional*) – Whether or not to attempt to thin (filter) the raw time streams to remove data collected during shutter opening/closing, by default False. As of 9 Feb 2023 at NSLS2 SST1, using `useShutterThinning=True` for exposure times of < 0.5s is not recommended because the shutter data is unreliable and too many points will be removed.

- **n_thinning_iters** (*int, optional*) – how many iterations of thinning to perform, by default 1 (former default was 5 before gated monitor loading was added) If you receive errors in assigning image timepoints to counters, try fewer iterations
- **directLoadPulsedMonitors** (*bool, optional*) – Whether or not to load the pulsed monitors using direct reading, by default True This only applies if `integrate_onto_images` is True; otherwise you'll get very raw data. If False, the pulsed monitors will be loaded using a shutter-thinning and masking approach as with continuous counters

Returns

xarray dataset containing all monitor streams as data variables mapped against the dimension “time”

Return type

xr.Dataset

loadRun(*run, dims=None, coords={}, return_dataset=False, useMonitorShutterThinning=True*)

Loads a run entry from a catalog result into a raw xarray.

Parameters

- **run** (*DataBroker result, int of a scan id, list of scan ids, list of DataBroker runs*) – a single run from BlueSky
- **dims** (*list*) – list of dimensions you'd like in the resulting xarray. See list of allowed dimensions in documentation. If not set or None, tries to auto-hint the dims from the RSoXS `plan_name`.
- **CHANGE** – List of dimensions you'd like. If not set, will set all possibilities as dimensions (x, y, theta, energy, polarization)
- **coords** (*dict*) – user-supplied dimensions, see syntax examples in documentation.
- **return_dataset** (*bool, default False*) – return both the data and the monitors as a xr.dataset. If false (default), just returns the data.

Returns

raw xarray containing your scan in PyHyper-compliant format

Return type

raw (xarray)

loadSeries(*run_list, meta_dim, loadrun_kwargs={}*)

Loads a series of runs into a single xarray object, stacking along `meta_dim`.

Useful for a set of samples, or a set of polarizations, etc., taken in different scans.

Parameters

- **run_list** (*list*) – list of scan ids to load
- **meta_dim** (*str*) – dimension to stack along. must be a valid attribute/metadata value, such as polarization or sample_name

Returns

xarray.Dataset with all scans stacked

Return type

raw

loadSingleImage(*filepath, coords=None, return_q=False, **kwargs*)

DO NOT USE

This function is preserved as reference for the qx/qy loading conventions.

NOT FOR ACTIVE USE. DOES NOT WORK.

```
md_loading_is_quick = True
```

```
md_lookup = {'energy': ['en_energy_setpoint', 'en_monoen_setpoint'], 'exposure':
['RSoXS Shutter Opening Time (ms)'], 'polarization': ['en_polarization_setpoint'],
'sam_th': ['solid_sample_r', 'manipulator_r', 'RSoXS Sample Rotation'], 'sam_x':
['solid_sample_x', 'manipulator_x', 'RSoXS Sample Outboard-Inboard'], 'sam_y':
['solid_sample_y', 'manipulator_y', 'RSoXS Sample Up-Down'], 'sam_z':
['solid_sample_z', 'manipulator_z', 'RSoXS Sample Downstream-Upstream'], 'time':
['time']}
```

```
peekAtMd(run)
```

```
pix_size_1 = 0.06
```

```
pix_size_2 = 0.06
```

```
runSearch(**kwargs)
```

Search the catalog using given commands.

Parameters

****kwargs** – passed through to the RawMongo search method of the catalog.

Returns

a catalog result object

Return type

result (obj)

```
searchCatalog(outputType: str = 'default', cycle: str = None, proposal: str = None, saf: str = None, user:
str = None, institution: str = None, project: str = None, sample: str = None, sampleID: str =
None, plan: str = None, userOutputs: list = [], debugWarnings: bool = False, **kwargs) →
DataFrame
```

Search the Bluesky catalog for scans matching all provided keywords and return metadata as a dataframe.

Matches are made based on the values in the top level of the ‘start’ dict within the metadata of each entry in the Bluesky Catalog (databroker.client.CatalogOfBlueskyRuns). Based on the search arguments provided, a pandas dataframe is returned where rows correspond to catalog entries (scans) and columns contain meta-data. Several presets are provided for choosing which columns are generated, along with an interface for user-provided search arguments and additional metadata. Fails gracefully on bad user input/ changes to underlying metadata scheme.

Ex1: All of the carbon,fluorine,or oxygen scans for a single sample series in the most recent cycle:

```
bsCatalogReduced4 = db_loader.searchCatalog(sample="BBP_", institution="NIST", cycle = "2022-
2", plan="carbon|fluorine|oxygen")
```

Ex2: Just all of the scan Ids for a particular sample:

```
bsCatalogReduced4 = db_loader.searchCatalog(sample="BBP_PFP09A", outputType='scans')
```

Ex3: Complex Search with custom parameters

```
bsCatalogReduced3 = db_loader.searchCatalog(['angle', '-1.6', 'numeric'], output-
Type='all',sample="BBP_", cycle = "2022-2", institution="NIST",plan="carbon", userOutputs
= [{"Exposure Multiplier", "exptime", r'catalog.start'}, [{"Stop Time", "time", r'catalog.stop'}]])
```

Parameters

- **outputType** (*str*, *optional*) – modulates the content of output columns in the returned dataframe ‘default’ returns scan_id, start time, cycle, institution, project, sample_name,

sample_id, plan name, detector, polarization, exit_status, and num_images 'scans' returns only the scan_ids (1-column dataframe) 'ext_msmt' returns default columns AND bar_spot, sample_rotation 'ext_bio' returns default columns AND uid, saf, user_name 'all' is equivalent to 'default' and all other additive choices

- **cycle** (*str*, *optional*) – NSLS2 beamtime cycle, regex search e.g., “2022” matches “2022-2”, “2022-1”
- **proposal** (*str*, *optional*) – NSLS2 PASS proposal ID, case-insensitive, exact match, e.g., “GU-310176”
- **saf** (*str*, *optional*) – Safety Approval Form (SAF) number, exact match, e.g., “309441”
- **user** (*str*, *optional*) – User name, case-insensitive, regex search e.g., “eliot” matches “Eliot”, “Eliot Gann”
- **institution** (*str*, *optional*) – Research Institution, case-insensitive, exact match, e.g., “NIST”
- **project** (*str*, *optional*) – Project code, case-insensitive, regex search, e.g., “liquid” matches “Liquids”, “Liquid-RSoXS”
- **sample** (*str*, *optional*) – Sample name, case-insensitive, regex search, e.g., “**BBP_**” matches “BBP_PF902A”
- **sampleID** (*str*, *optional*) – Sample ID, case-insensitive, regex search, e.g., “**BBP_**” matches “BBP_PF902A”
- **plan** (*str*, *optional*) – Measurement Plan, case-insensitive, regex search, e.g., “Full” matches “full_carbon_scan_nd”, “full_fluorine_scan_nd” e.g., “carbon|oxygen|fluorine” matches carbon OR oxygen OR fluorine scans
- ****kwargs** – Additional search terms can be provided as keyword args and will further filter the catalog Valid input follows metadataLabel='searchTerm' or metadataLabel = ['searchTerm','matchType']. Metadata labels must match an entry in the 'start' dictionary of the catalog. Supported match types are combinations of 'case-insensitive', 'case-sensitive', and 'exact' OR 'numeric'. Default behavior is to do a case-sensitive regex match. For metadata labels that are not valid python names, create the kwarg dict before passing into the function (see example 3). Additional search terms will appear in the output data columns. Ex1: passing in cycle='2022' would match 'cycle'='2022-2' AND 'cycle'='2022-1' Ex2: passing in grazing=[0,'numeric'] would match grazing==0 Ex3: create kwargs first, then pass it into the function.

```
kwargs = {'2weird metadata label': "Bob", 'grazing': 0, 'angle':-1.6}
db_loader.searchCatalog(sample="BBP_PFP09A", outputType='scans', **kwargs)
```

- **userOutputs** (*list of lists*, *optional*) – Additional metadata to be added to output can be specified as a list of lists. Each sub-list specifies a metadata field as a 3 element list of format: [Output column title (str), Metadata label (str), Metadata Source (raw str)], Valid options for the Metadata Source are any of [r'catalog.start', r'catalog.start["plan_args"]', r'catalog.stop', r'catalog.stop["num_events"]'] e.g., userOutputs = [[“Exposure Multiplier”,“exptime”, r'catalog.start'], [“Stop Time”,“time”,r'catalog.stop']]
- **debugWarnings** (*bool*, *optional*) – if True, raises a warning with debugging information whenever a key can't be found.

Returns

Pandas dataframe containing the results of the search, or an empty dataframe if the search fails

summarize_run(*args, **kwargs)

Deprecated function for searching the bluesky catalog for a run. Replaced by searchCatalog()

To be removed in PyHyperScattering 1.0.0+.

PyHyperScattering.load.cyrsoxsLoader module

class PyHyperScattering.load.cyrsoxsLoader(*eager_load=False, profile_time=True, use_chunked_loading=False*)

Bases: object

Loader for cyrsoxs simulation files

This code is modified from Dean Delongchamp.

file_ext = 'config.txt'

loadDirectory(*directory, method=None, **kwargs*)

loadDirectoryDask(*directory, output_dir='HDF5', morphology_file=None, PhysSize=None*)

Loads a CyRSoXS simulation output directory into a Dask-backed qx/qy xarray.

Parameters

- **directory** (*string or Path*) – root simulation directory
- **output_dir** (*string or Path, default /HDF5*) – directory relative to the base to look for hdf5 files in.

loadDirectoryLegacy(*directory, output_dir='HDF5', morphology_file=None, PhysSize=None*)

Loads a CyRSoXS simulation output directory into a qx/qy xarray.

Parameters

- **directory** (*string or Path*) – root simulation directory
- **output_dir** (*string or Path, default /HDF5*) – directory relative to the base to look for hdf5 files in.

md_loading_is_quick = False

read_config(*fname*)

Reads config.txt from a CyRSoXS simulation and produces a dictionary of values.

Parameters

fname (*string or Path*) – path to file

Returns

dict representation of config file

Return type

config

10.1.3 PyHyperScattering.integrate module

PyHyperScattering.integrate.PFEnergySeriesIntegrator module

class PyHyperScattering.PFEnergySeriesIntegrator.PFEnergySeriesIntegrator(**kwargs)

Bases: *PFGeneralIntegrator*

createIntegrator(en, recreate=False)

integrateImageStack(img_stack, method=None, chunksize=None)

integrateImageStack_dask(img_stack, chunksize=5)

integrateImageStack_legacy(img_stack)

integrateSingleImage(img)

recreateIntegrator()

recreate the integrator, after geometry change

setupDestQ(energies)

setupIntegrators(energies)

Sets up the integrator stack as a function of energy.

The final statement ensures that the integrator for the median of the set is created. This integrator is used to set the output q-binning.

Details: (copied from a message)

The fact that energy is changing during reduction means that if not forced to something, the output q bins of the integrator will move as well (since the pixel to q mappings are moving with energy). Because sparse data in q is a nightmare, we pick a given set of q bins corresponding to the median of the energies in the scan. That is a compromise between a few approaches. This line manually creates that integrator with default q binning settings so we can take those bins and tell all the other integrators to use that output q grid.

It would cosmically be better (for things like resolution calculation) to have the q bins actually move, but sparse arrays are computationally hard. Eventually (2-3 years of high performance Python evolution) I think that will be the right way to do it, this is an intermediate.

PyHyperScattering.PFEnergySeriesIntegrator.**inner_generator**(df_function='apply')

PyHyperScattering.integrate.PFGeneralIntegrator module

```
class PyHyperScattering.PFGeneralIntegrator.PFGeneralIntegrator(maskmethod='none',
                                                                maskrotate=True,
                                                                geomethod='none',
                                                                NIdistance=0, NIbcx=0,
                                                                NIbcy=0, NItiltx=0, NItilty=0,
                                                                NIpixsizex=0, NIpixsizey=0,
                                                                template_xr=None,
                                                                ponifile=None, energy=2000,
                                                                integration_method='csr_ocl',
                                                                correctSolidAngle=True,
                                                                maskToNan=True, npts=500,
                                                                use_log_ish_binning=False,
                                                                do_1d_integration=False,
                                                                return_sigma=False,
                                                                use_chunked_processing=False,
                                                                **kwargs)
```

Bases: object

PyFAI general integrator wrapper

calibrationFromNikaParams(distance, bcx, bcy, tiltx, tilty, pixsizex, pixsizey)

DEPRECATED as of 0.2

Set the local calibrations using Nika parameters.

this will probably only support rotations in the SAXS limit (i.e., where $\sin(x) \sim x$, i.e., a couple degrees) since it assumes the PyFAI and Nika rotations are about the same origin point (which I think isn't true).

Args:

distance: sample-detector distance in mm bcx: beam center x in pixels bcy: beam center y in pixels
tiltx: detector x tilt in deg, see note above tilty: detector y tilt in deg, see note above pixsizex: pixel
size in x, microns pixsizey: pixel size in y, microns

calibrationFromPoniFile(ponifile)

Sets calibration from a pyFAI poni-file

Parameters

- **ponifile** (*str* or *Pathlib.path*) – a pyFAI poni file containing the geometry
- **raw_xr** (*raw format xarray*) – optional, raw xr with correct pixel dimensions for creating an empty mask if necessary

calibrationFromTemplateXRParams(raw_xr)

Sets calibration from a pyFAI values in a template xarray

Parameters

raw_xr (*raw format xarray*) – a raw_xr bearing the metadata in members

property energy

integrateImageStack(img_stack, method=None, chunksize=None)

integrateImageStack_dask(data, chunksize=5)

integrateImageStack_legacy(data)

integrateSingleImage(*img*)

loadEdfMask(***kwargs*)

Loads an edf-format mask (probably from pyFAI.calib2?).

Parameters

filetoload (*pathlib.Path* or *string*) – path to edf format mask

loadImageMask(***kwargs*)

loads a mask from a generic image

Parameters

- **maskpath** ((*pathlib.Path* or *String*)) – path to load
- **maskrotate** (*bool*) – rotate mask using `np.flipud(np.rot90(mask))`

loadNikaMask(*rotate_image=True*, ***kwargs*)

Loads a Nika-generated HDF5 or tiff mask and converts it to an array that matches the local conventions.

Parameters

- **filetoload** (*pathlib.Path* or *string*) – path to hdf5/tiff format mask from Nika.
- **rotate_image** (*bool*, default *True*) – rotate image as should work

loadPolyMask(*maskpoints=[]*, ***kwargs*)

loads a polygon mask from a list of polygon points

Args: (list) maskpoints: a list of lists of points, e.g.

```
[
    [ #begin polygon 1
      [0,0],[0,10],[10,10],[10,0]
    ], [ #later polygons]
]
```

(tuple) **maskshape**: (x,y) dimensions of mask to create

if not passed, will assume that the maximum point is included in the mask

loadPyHyperMask(***kwargs*)

Loads a mask json file saved by PyHyper's drawMask routines.

Parameters

maskpath ((*pathlib.Path* or *string*)) – path to load json file from

property **ni_beamcenter_x**

property **ni_beamcenter_y**

property **ni_distance**

property **ni_pixel_x**

property **ni_pixel_y**

property **ni_tilt_x**

property **ni_tilt_y**

recreateIntegrator()

recreate the integrator, after geometry change

property wavelength

`PyHyperScattering.PFGeneralIntegrator.inner_generator(df_function='apply')`

PyHyperScattering.integrate.WPIntegrator module

Integrator for qx/qy format xarrays using `skimage.transform.warp_polar` or a custom cuda-accelerated version, `warp_polar_gpu`

10.1.4 PyHyperScattering.util module

PyHyperScattering.util.Fitting module

PyHyperScattering.util.HDR module

PyHyperScattering.util.IntegrationUtils module

PyHyperScattering.util.FileIO module

PyHyperScattering.util.RSoXS module

10.1.5 Module contents

DEVELOPMENT AND CONTRIBUTING INFO: TODO

PyHyperScattering is an open-source collaboration maintained by the [National Institute of Standards and Technology \(NIST\)](#). This package is under active development, and the team welcome DMs with questions on the NIST RSoXS slack, Nikea, and NSLS2 slack channels, or by email to [Dr. Peter Beaucage](#). For more information about contributing, development philosophy, and licensing, see [the Development page](#).

11.1 Scope and Package Outline

TODO

11.2 Contributing

Contributions are welcome! Please view our [Contributor Guidelines](#) on github.

11.3 License

This software was developed by employees of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), an agency of the Federal Government and is being made available as a public service. Pursuant to title 17 United States Code Section 105, works of NIST employees are not subject to copyright protection in the United States. This software may be subject to foreign copyright. Permission in the United States and in foreign countries, to the extent that NIST may hold copyright, to use, copy, modify, create derivative works, and distribute this software and its documentation without fee is hereby granted on a non-exclusive basis, provided that this notice and disclaimer of warranty appears in all copies. THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED 'AS IS' WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED, IMPLIED, OR STATUTORY, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, ANY WARRANTY THAT THE SOFTWARE WILL CONFORM TO SPECIFICATIONS, ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, AND FREEDOM FROM INFRINGEMENT, AND ANY WARRANTY THAT THE DOCUMENTATION WILL CONFORM TO THE SOFTWARE, OR ANY WARRANTY THAT THE SOFTWARE WILL BE ERROR FREE. IN NO EVENT SHALL NIST BE LIABLE FOR ANY DAMAGES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, DIRECT, INDIRECT, SPECIAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, ARISING OUT OF, RESULTING FROM, OR IN ANY WAY CONNECTED WITH THIS SOFTWARE, WHETHER OR NOT BASED UPON WARRANTY, CONTRACT, TORT, OR OTHERWISE, WHETHER OR NOT INJURY WAS SUSTAINED BY PERSONS OR PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE, AND WHETHER OR NOT LOSS WAS SUSTAINED FROM, OR AROSE OUT OF THE RESULTS OF, OR USE OF, THE SOFTWARE OR SERVICES PROVIDED HEREUNDER. With respect to the example data package, the following terms apply: The data/work is provided by NIST as a public service and is expressly provided "AS IS." NIST MAKES NO WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS, IMPLIED OR STATUTORY, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, THE IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, NON-INFRINGEMENT AND DATA ACCURACY. NIST does

not warrant or make any representations regarding the use of the data or the results thereof, including but not limited to the correctness, accuracy, reliability or usefulness of the data. NIST SHALL NOT BE LIABLE AND YOU HEREBY RELEASE NIST FROM LIABILITY FOR ANY INDIRECT, CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL, OR INCIDENTAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING DAMAGES FOR LOSS OF BUSINESS PROFITS, BUSINESS INTERRUPTION, LOSS OF BUSINESS INFORMATION, AND THE LIKE), WHETHER ARISING IN TORT, CONTRACT, OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM OR RELATING TO THE DATA (OR THE USE OF OR INABILITY TO USE THIS DATA), EVEN IF NIST HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES. To the extent that NIST may hold copyright in countries other than the United States, you are hereby granted the non-exclusive irrevocable and unconditional right to print, publish, prepare derivative works and distribute the NIST data, in any medium, or authorize others to do so on your behalf, on a royalty-free basis throughout the world. You may improve, modify, and create derivative works of the data or any portion of the data, and you may copy and distribute such modifications or works. Modified works should carry a notice stating that you changed the data and should note the date and nature of any such change. Please explicitly acknowledge the National Institute of Standards and Technology as the source of the data: Data citation recommendations are provided at <https://www.nist.gov/open/license>. Permission to use this data is contingent upon your acceptance of the terms of this agreement and upon your providing appropriate acknowledgments of NIST's creation of the data/work.

RELEASE NOTES

Release notes for each release are on the *GitHub releases page* <<https://github.com/usnistgov/PyHyperScattering/releases>>

Major changes are discussed here:

Preparing for v1.0 release, which includes breaking changes that make xarray Datasets the underlying data structure.

ABOUT

PyHyperScattering aims to make working with hyperspectral x-ray and neutron scattering data easy” to make programs that work with such data a combination of simple, logical commands with minimal ‘cruft’. In the era of modern computing, there is no reason you should have to think about for loops and how you’re storing different intermediate data products - you should be able to go immediately from raw data to an analysis with clear commands, punch down to the data you need for your science quickly. The goal is for these tools to make the mechanics of hyperspectral scattering easier and in so doing, more reproducible, explainable, and robust.

PyHyperScattering is an open-source collaboration maintained by the [National Institute of Standards and Technology \(NIST\)](#). This package is under active development, and the team welcome DMs with questions on the NIST RSoXS slack, Nikea, and NSLS2 slack channels, or by email to [Dr. Peter Beaucage](#). For more information about contributing, development philosophy, and licensing, see [the Development page](#).

DOCUMENTATION

| | |
|---|--|
| <i>Getting Started</i> Tutorials to help you get your analysis up and running. Beginners should start here. | <i>User Guide</i> A collection of How-To guides (recipes) for specific data reduction, analysis, and visualization tasks. |
| <i>API Reference</i> Detailed technical reference; presents documentation at the function, class, and module level. | <i>Development</i> Information and resources regarding the scope and development philosophy of this project, along with information on contributing and licensing. |

SITEMAP

- [genindex](#)
- [modindex](#)
- [search](#)

PYTHON MODULE INDEX

p

- PyHyperScattering, [30](#)
- PyHyperScattering.integrate, [27](#)
- PyHyperScattering.integrate.WPIntegrator, [30](#)
- PyHyperScattering.load, [19](#)
- PyHyperScattering.PFEnergySeriesIntegrator,
[27](#)
- PyHyperScattering.PFGeneralIntegrator, [27](#)
- PyHyperScattering.util, [30](#)
- PyHyperScattering.util.FileIO, [30](#)
- PyHyperScattering.util.Fitting, [30](#)
- PyHyperScattering.util.HDR, [30](#)
- PyHyperScattering.util.IntegrationUtils, [30](#)
- PyHyperScattering.util.RSoXS, [30](#)

A

ALS11012RSoXSLoader (class in *PyHyperScattering.load*), 20

B

background() (*PyHyperScattering.load.SSTIRSoXSDB* method), 22

C

calibrationFromNikaParams() (*PyHyperScattering.PFGeneralIntegrator.PFGeneralIntegrator* method), 28

calibrationFromPoniFile() (*PyHyperScattering.PFGeneralIntegrator.PFGeneralIntegrator* method), 28

calibrationFromTemplateXRParams() (*PyHyperScattering.PFGeneralIntegrator.PFGeneralIntegrator* method), 28

createIntegrator() (*PyHyperScattering.PFEnergySeriesIntegrator.PFEnergySeriesIntegrator* method), 27

cyrsoxsLoader (class in *PyHyperScattering.load*), 26

D

do_list_append() (*PyHyperScattering.load.SSTIRSoXSDB* method), 22

E

energy (*PyHyperScattering.PFGeneralIntegrator.PFGeneralIntegrator* property), 28

F

file_ext (*PyHyperScattering.load.ALS11012RSoXSLoader* attribute), 20

file_ext (*PyHyperScattering.load.cyrsoxsLoader* attribute), 26

file_ext (*PyHyperScattering.load.FileLoader* attribute), 19

file_ext (*PyHyperScattering.load.SSTIRSoXSDB* attribute), 22

file_ext (*PyHyperScattering.load.SSTIRSoXSLoader* attribute), 21

FileLoader (class in *PyHyperScattering.load*), 19

I

inner_generator() (in module *PyHyperScattering.PFEnergySeriesIntegrator*), 27

inner_generator() (in module *PyHyperScattering.PFGeneralIntegrator*), 30

integrateImageStack() (*PyHyperScattering.PFEnergySeriesIntegrator.PFEnergySeriesIntegrator* method), 27

integrateImageStack() (*PyHyperScattering.PFGeneralIntegrator.PFGeneralIntegrator* method), 28

integrateImageStack_dask() (*PyHyperScattering.PFEnergySeriesIntegrator.PFEnergySeriesIntegrator* method), 27

integrateImageStack_dask() (*PyHyperScattering.PFGeneralIntegrator.PFGeneralIntegrator* method), 28

integrateImageStack_legacy() (*PyHyperScattering.PFEnergySeriesIntegrator.PFEnergySeriesIntegrator* method), 27

integrateImageStack_legacy() (*PyHyperScattering.PFGeneralIntegrator.PFGeneralIntegrator* method), 28

integrateSingleImage() (*PyHyperScattering.PFEnergySeriesIntegrator.PFEnergySeriesIntegrator* method), 27

integrateSingleImage() (*PyHyperScattering.PFGeneralIntegrator.PFGeneralIntegrator* method), 28

L

loadDarks() (*PyHyperScattering.load.ALS11012RSoXSLoader* method), 20

loadDirectory() (*PyHyperScattering.load.cyrsoxsLoader* method), 26

loadDirectoryDask() (PyHyperScattering.load.cyrsoxsLoader method), 26

loadDirectoryLegacy() (PyHyperScattering.load.cyrsoxsLoader method), 26

loadEdfMask() (PyHyperScattering.PFGeneralIntegrator.PFGeneralIntegrator method), 29

loadFileSeries() (PyHyperScattering.load.FileLoader method), 19

loadImageMask() (PyHyperScattering.PFGeneralIntegrator.PFGeneralIntegrator method), 29

loadMd() (PyHyperScattering.load.SSTIRSoXSDB method), 22

loadMd() (PyHyperScattering.load.SSTIRSoXSLoader method), 21

loadMonitors() (PyHyperScattering.load.SSTIRSoXSDB method), 22

loadNikaMask() (PyHyperScattering.PFGeneralIntegrator.PFGeneralIntegrator method), 29

loadPolyMask() (PyHyperScattering.PFGeneralIntegrator.PFGeneralIntegrator method), 29

loadPyHyperMask() (PyHyperScattering.PFGeneralIntegrator.PFGeneralIntegrator method), 29

loadRun() (PyHyperScattering.load.SSTIRSoXSDB method), 23

loadSampleSpecificDarks() (PyHyperScattering.load.ALS11012RSoXSLoader method), 20

loadSeries() (PyHyperScattering.load.SSTIRSoXSDB method), 23

loadSingleImage() (PyHyperScattering.load.ALS11012RSoXSLoader method), 21

loadSingleImage() (PyHyperScattering.load.FileLoader method), 20

loadSingleImage() (PyHyperScattering.load.SSTIRSoXSDB method), 23

loadSingleImage() (PyHyperScattering.load.SSTIRSoXSLoader method), 21

M

md_loading_is_quick (PyHyperScattering.load.ALS11012RSoXSLoader attribute), 21

md_loading_is_quick (PyHyperScattering.load.cyrsoxsLoader attribute), 26

md_loading_is_quick (PyHyperScattering.load.FileLoader attribute), 20

md_loading_is_quick (PyHyperScattering.load.SSTIRSoXSDB attribute), 24

md_loading_is_quick (PyHyperScattering.load.SSTIRSoXSLoader attribute), 21

md_lookup (PyHyperScattering.load.SSTIRSoXSDB attribute), 24

module

- PyHyperScattering, 30
- PyHyperScattering.integrate, 27
- PyHyperScattering.integrate.WPIntegrator, 30
- PyHyperScattering.load, 19
- PyHyperScattering.PFEnergySeriesIntegrator, 27
- PyHyperScattering.PFGeneralIntegrator, 27
- PyHyperScattering.util, 30
- PyHyperScattering.util.FileIO, 30
- PyHyperScattering.util.Fitting, 30
- PyHyperScattering.util.HDR, 30
- PyHyperScattering.util.IntegrationUtils, 30
- PyHyperScattering.util.RSoXS, 30

N

ni_beamcenter_x (PyHyperScattering.PFGeneralIntegrator.PFGeneralIntegrator property), 29

ni_beamcenter_y (PyHyperScattering.PFGeneralIntegrator.PFGeneralIntegrator property), 29

ni_distance (PyHyperScattering.PFGeneralIntegrator.PFGeneralIntegrator property), 29

ni_pixel_x (PyHyperScattering.PFGeneralIntegrator.PFGeneralIntegrator property), 29

ni_pixel_y (PyHyperScattering.PFGeneralIntegrator.PFGeneralIntegrator property), 29

ni_tilt_x (PyHyperScattering.PFGeneralIntegrator.PFGeneralIntegrator property), 29

ni_tilt_y (PyHyperScattering.PFGeneralIntegrator.PFGeneralIntegrator property), 29

normalizeMetadata() (PyHyperScattering.load.ALS11012RSoXSLoader method), 21

P

peekAtMd() (PyHyperScattering.load.ALS11012RSoXSLoader method), 21

peekAtMd() (PyHyperScattering.load.FileLoader method), 20

`peekAtMd()` (*PyHyperScattering.load.SSTIRSoXSDB method*), 24
`peekAtMd()` (*PyHyperScattering.load.SSTIRSoXSLoader method*), 21
`PFEnergySeriesIntegrator` (*class in PyHyperScattering.PFEnergySeriesIntegrator*), 27
`PFGeneralIntegrator` (*class in PyHyperScattering.PFGeneralIntegrator*), 27
`pix_size_1` (*PyHyperScattering.load.SSTIRSoXSDB attribute*), 24
`pix_size_1` (*PyHyperScattering.load.SSTIRSoXSLoader attribute*), 21
`pix_size_2` (*PyHyperScattering.load.SSTIRSoXSDB attribute*), 24
`pix_size_2` (*PyHyperScattering.load.SSTIRSoXSLoader attribute*), 22
`PyHyperScattering`
 module, 30
`PyHyperScattering.integrate`
 module, 27
`PyHyperScattering.integrate.WPIntegrator`
 module, 30
`PyHyperScattering.load`
 module, 19
`PyHyperScattering.PFEnergySeriesIntegrator`
 module, 27
`PyHyperScattering.PFGeneralIntegrator`
 module, 27
`PyHyperScattering.util`
 module, 30
`PyHyperScattering.util.FileIO`
 module, 30
`PyHyperScattering.util.Fitting`
 module, 30
`PyHyperScattering.util.HDR`
 module, 30
`PyHyperScattering.util.IntegrationUtils`
 module, 30
`PyHyperScattering.util.RSoXS`
 module, 30

R

`read_baseline()` (*PyHyperScattering.load.SSTIRSoXSLoader method*), 22
`read_config()` (*PyHyperScattering.load.cyrsoxsLoader method*), 26
`read_json()` (*PyHyperScattering.load.SSTIRSoXSLoader method*), 22
`read_primary()` (*PyHyperScattering.load.SSTIRSoXSLoader method*), 22
`read_shutter_toggle()` (*PyHyperScattering.load.SSTIRSoXSLoader method*), 22
`recreateIntegrator()` (*PyHyperScattering.PFEnergySeriesIntegrator.PFEnergySeriesIntegrator*

method), 27

`recreateIntegrator()` (*PyHyperScattering.PFGeneralIntegrator.PFGeneralIntegrator method*), 29

`runSearch()` (*PyHyperScattering.load.SSTIRSoXSDB method*), 24

S

`searchCatalog()` (*PyHyperScattering.load.SSTIRSoXSDB method*), 24

`setupDestQ()` (*PyHyperScattering.PFEnergySeriesIntegrator.PFEnergySeriesIntegrator method*), 27

`setupIntegrators()` (*PyHyperScattering.PFEnergySeriesIntegrator.PFEnergySeriesIntegrator method*), 27

`SSTIRSoXSDB` (*class in PyHyperScattering.load*), 22

`SSTIRSoXSLoader` (*class in PyHyperScattering.load*), 21

`summarize_run()` (*PyHyperScattering.load.SSTIRSoXSDB method*), 26

W

`wavelength` (*PyHyperScattering.PFGeneralIntegrator.PFGeneralIntegrator property*), 30