

DIALS as LEGO

Build your own data processing toys!

Ben Williams – Diamond Light Source





EU FP7: #283570 NIH: GM095887 & GM102520

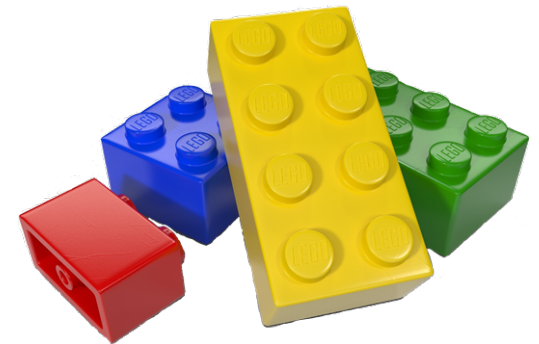


A pipeline, and a toolkit too!

DIALS is a toolkit for analysing diffraction data.
It's built in Python (for the most part).

You already have the toolkit!

```
$ dials.python
```



A pipeline, and a toolkit too!

Documentation:

<https://dials.github.io>



The DIALS data structure



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Data files

The DIALS programs read and write three main types of data file for storing the experimental geometry, image data and processed reflection data. These are summarized in the following table and described in more detail in the sections below.

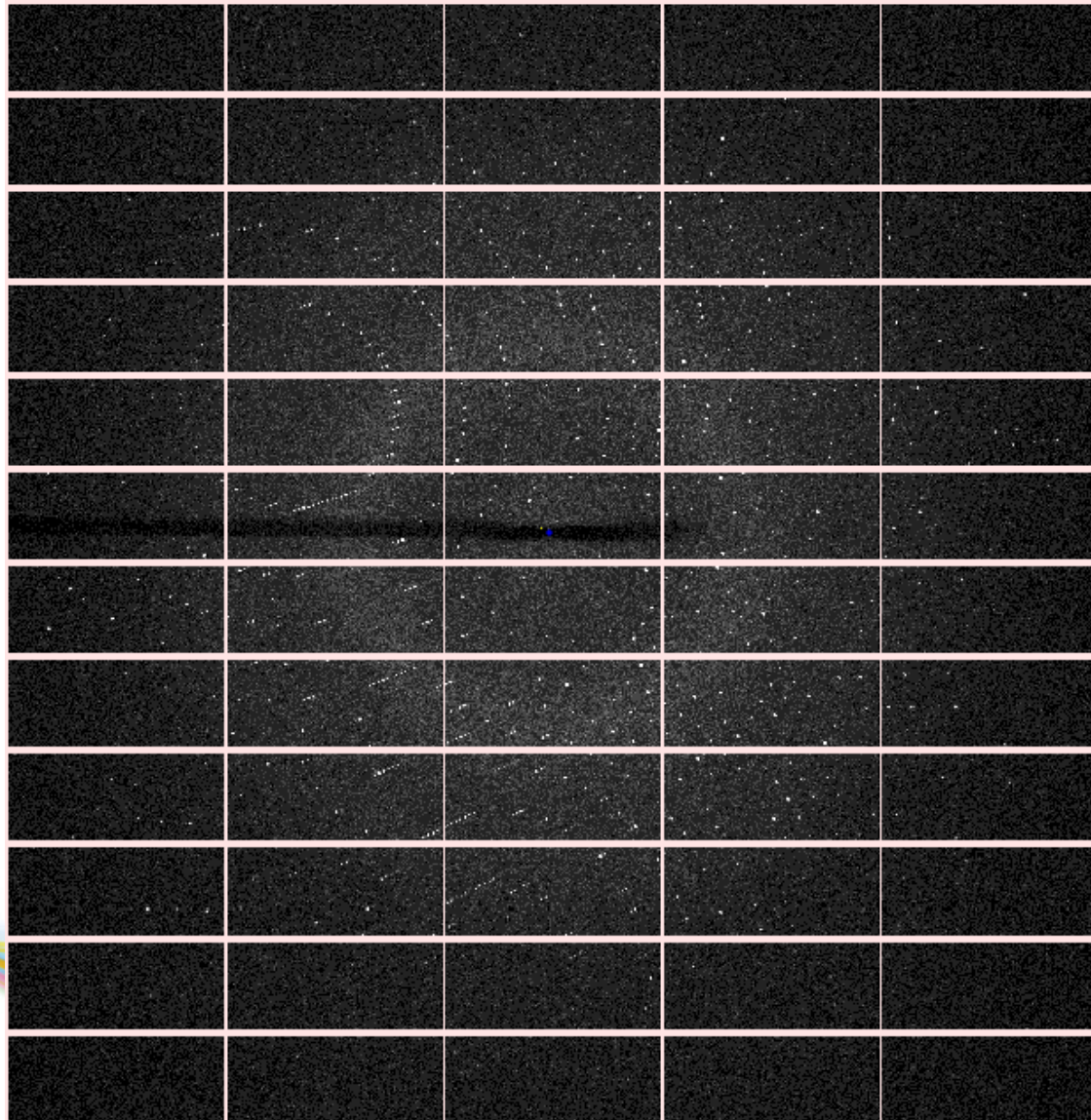
File type	Contains
Datablock	Experimental geometry and image data
Experiment list	Experimental geometry (plus crystal) and image data
Reflection table	Processed reflection data

https://dials.github.io/documentation/data_files.html

Four little Lego sets

1. How big are the spots?
2. Which spots appear on only one image?
3. Can we extract the background?
4. Ooh, let's look at integrated intensities for systematically absent reflections!



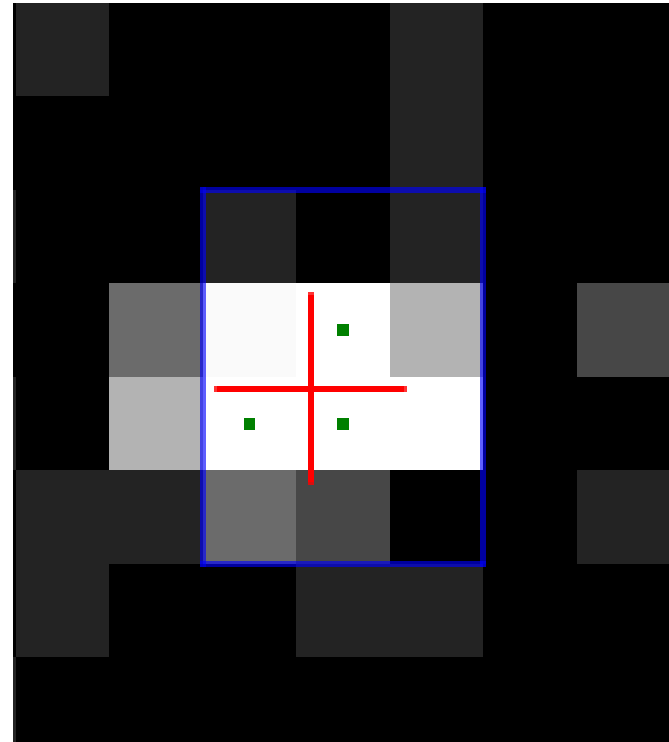


https://dials.github.io/documentation/tutorials/processing_in_detail_tutorial.html



What do the spots consist of?

How big are they?

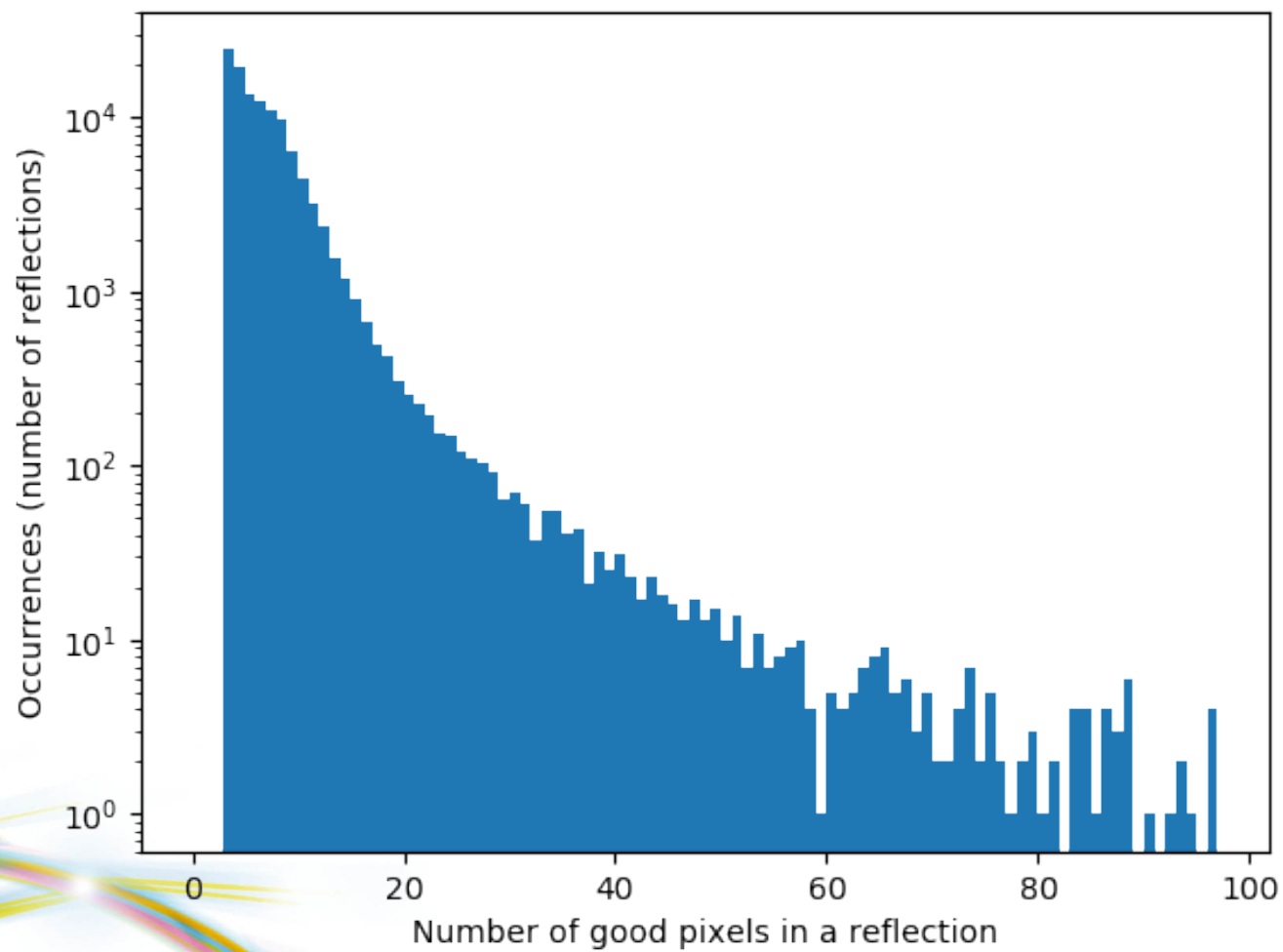


```
import cPickle as pickle
from matplotlib import pyplot
from dials.array_family import flex
from dials.algorithms.shoebox import MaskCode

with open('strong.pickle') as f:
    refl = pickle.load(f)

good = (MaskCode.Foreground | MaskCode.Valid)
n_signal = refl['shoebox'].count_mask_values(good)

max_signal = flex.max(n_signal)
pyplot.hist(n_signal,
             bins=max_signal,
             range=[0, max_signal],
             log=True)
pyplot.show()
```



In which part of the detector do we most often see spots only appearing on a single image?



```
import cPickle as pickle

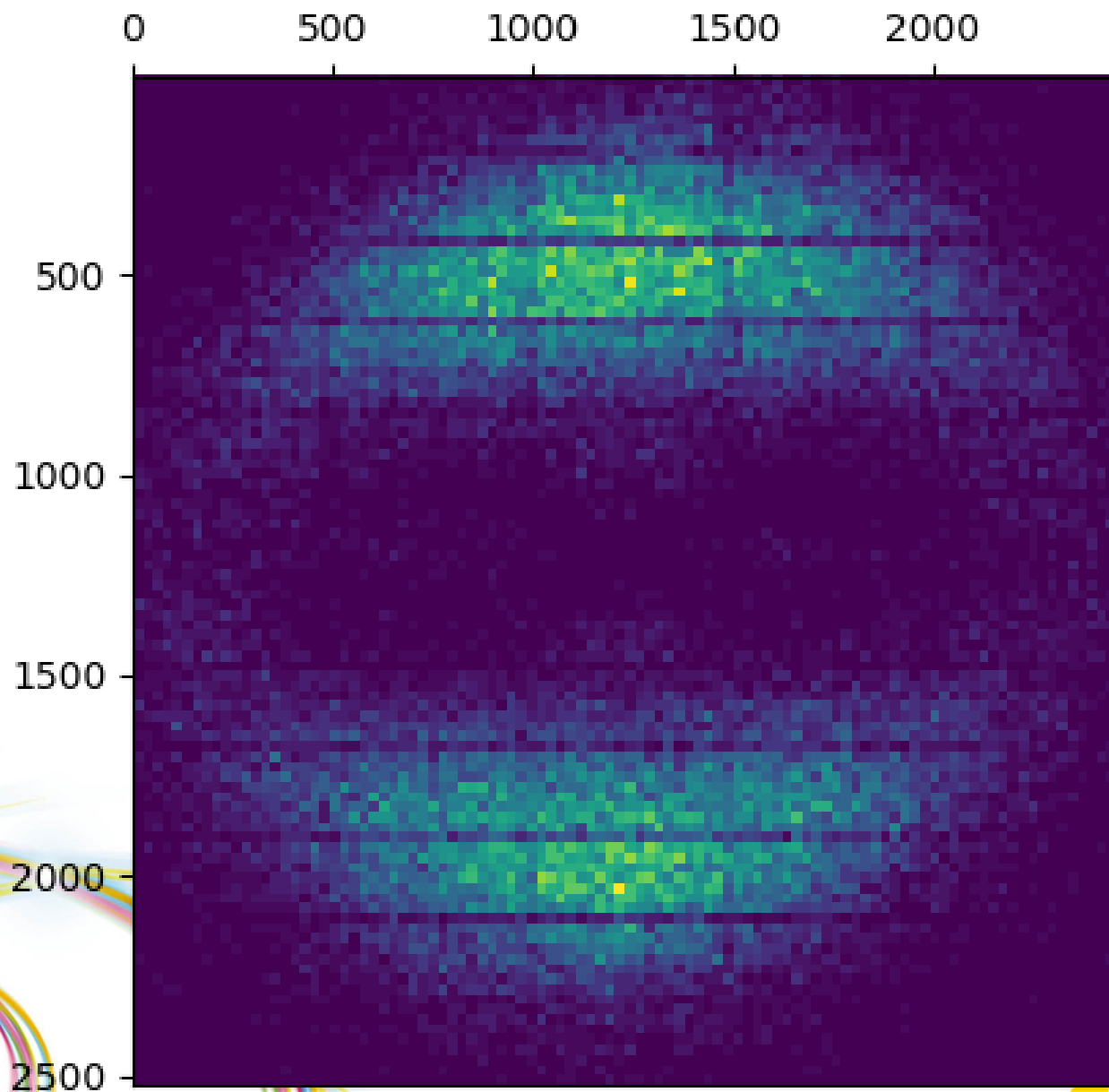
with open('strong.pickle') as f:
    refl = pickle.load(f)

z = refl['xyzobs.px.value'].parts()[2]
refl = refl.select(z < 1200)

z0, z1 = refl['bbox'].parts()[4:]
refl = refl.select((z1 - z0) == 1)

x, y, z = refl['xyzobs.px.value'].parts()

pyplot.hist2d(x, y, bins=[100,100])
pyplot.show()
```



Can we separate the raw data
into signal and background?



```
from dxtbx.datablock import DataBlockFactory
from dials.extensions.dispersion_spotfinder_threshold_ext\
    import DispersionSpotFinderThresholdExt as finder
from dials.command_line.find_spots import phil_scope

dblock = DataBlockFactory.from_args(['datablock.json'])
imageset = dblock.extract_imagesets()[0]
detector = imageset.get_detector()[0]
trusted = detector.get_trusted_range()

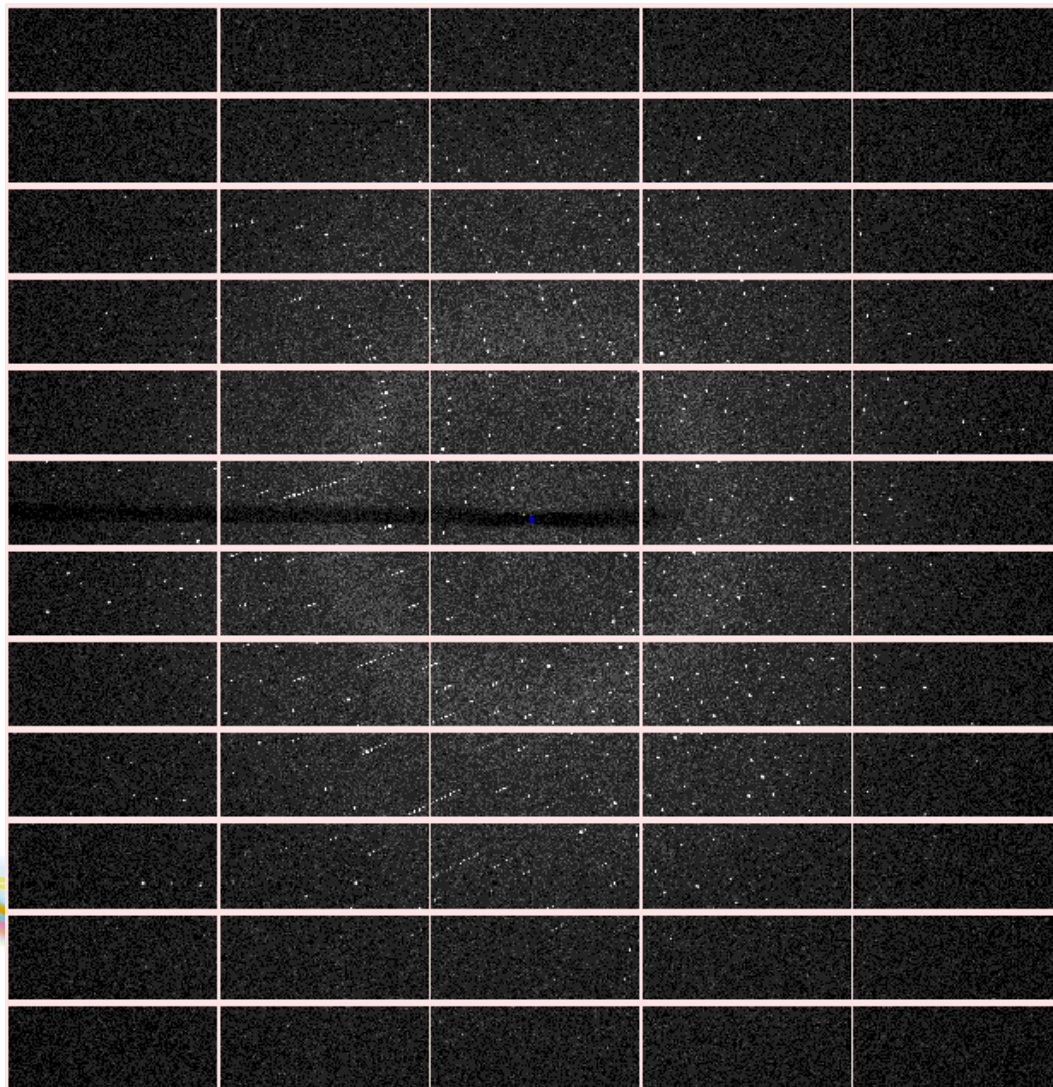
data = imageset.get_raw_data(0)[0]
negative = (data < 0)
hot = (data > int(round(trusted[1])))
bad = negative | hot

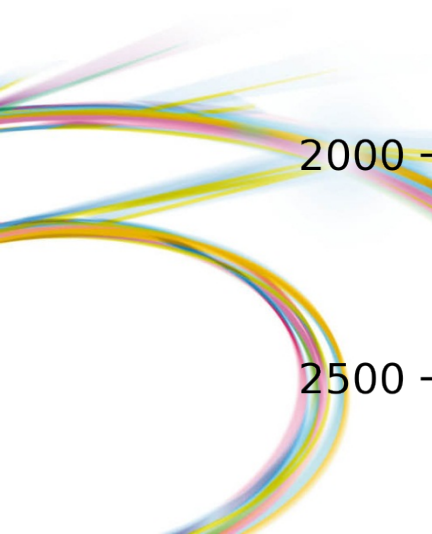
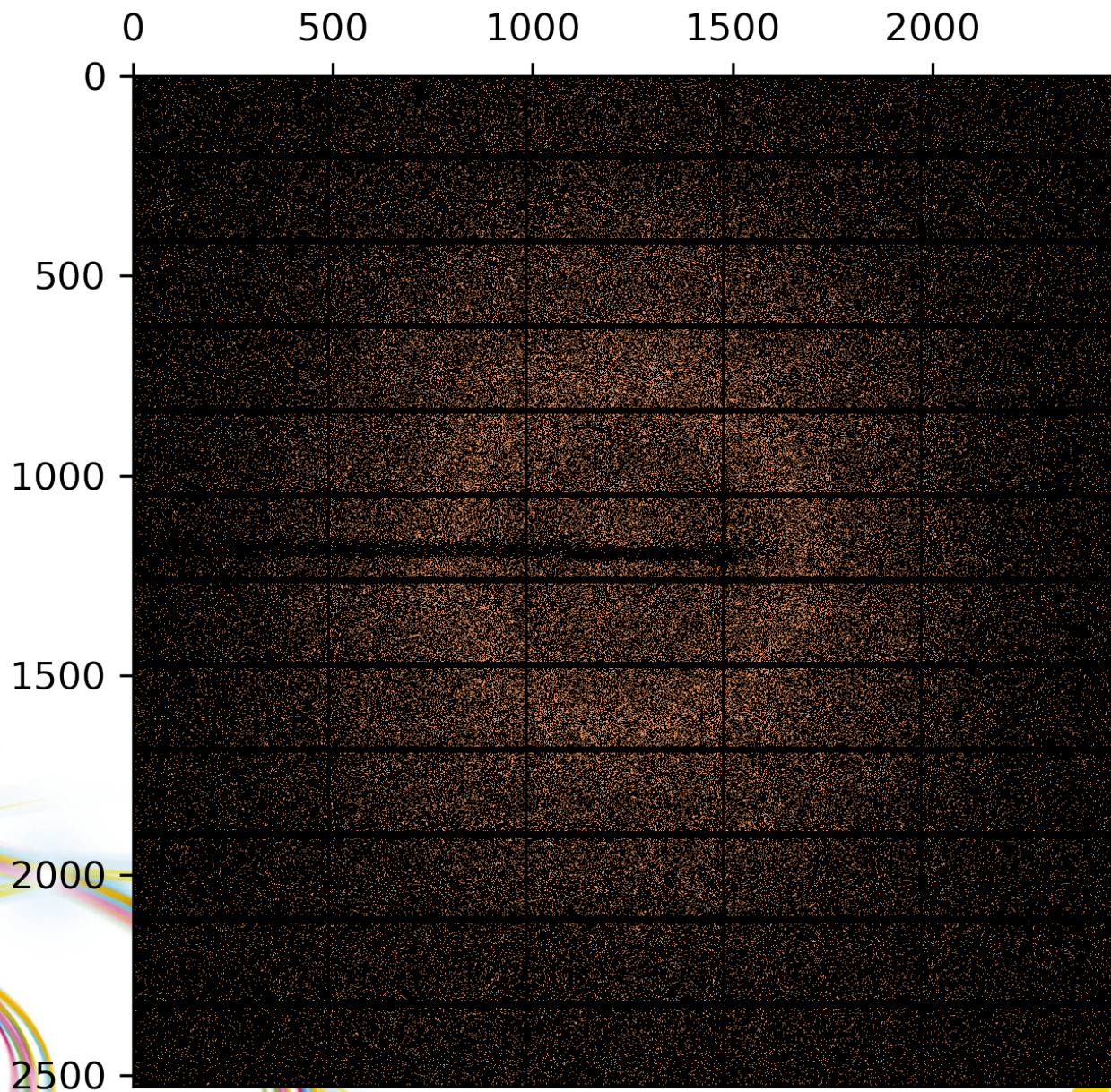
data = data.as_double()

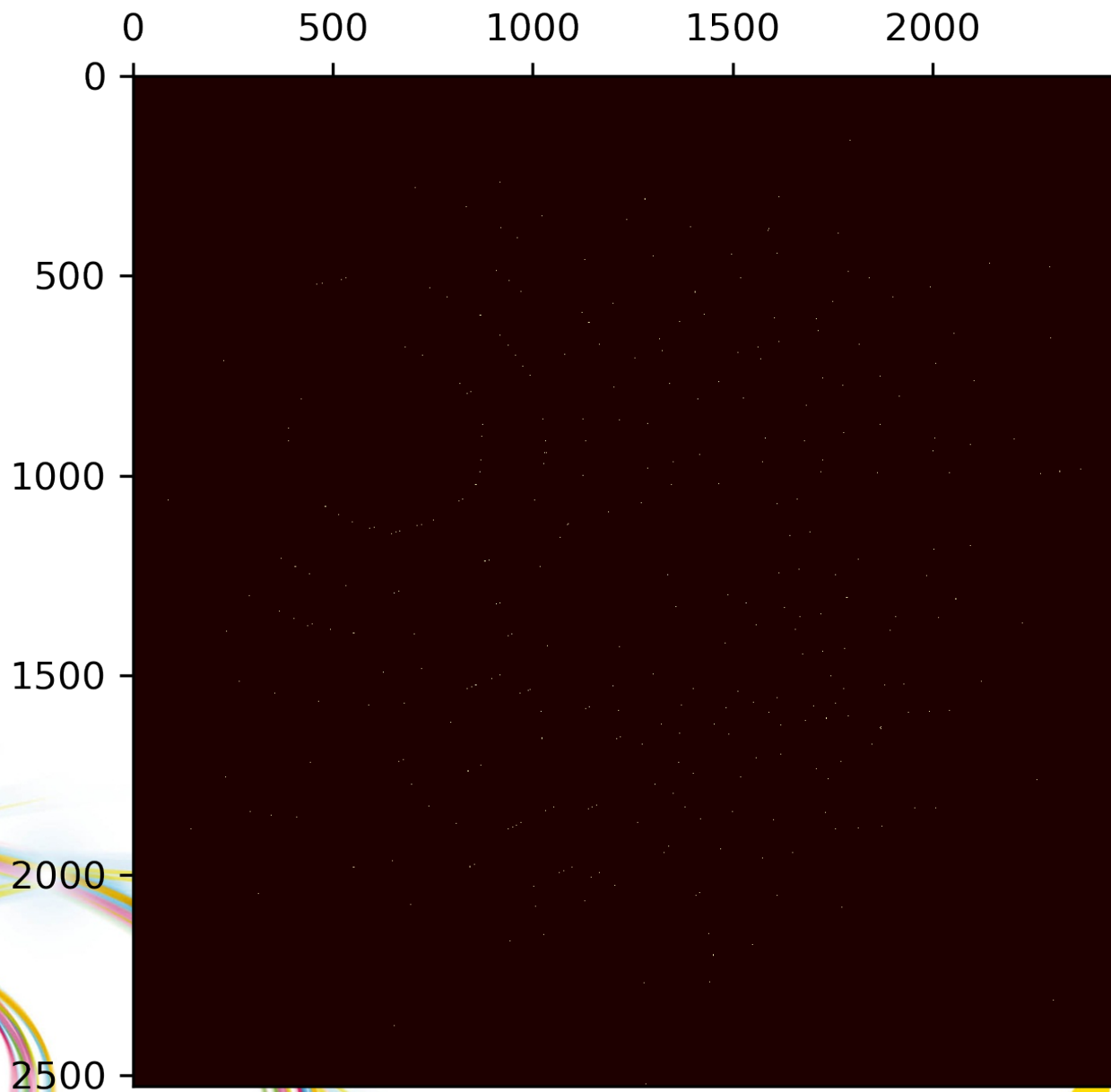
thresholder = finder(phil_scope.extract())
peak = thresholder.compute_threshold(data, ~bad)

signal = data.select(peak.iselection())
background = data.select((~bad & ~peak).iselection())
```









Let's look at the integrated intensity
where there is a systematic absence.



```
import cPickle as pickle
from dials.array_family import flex
from cctbx import sgtbx

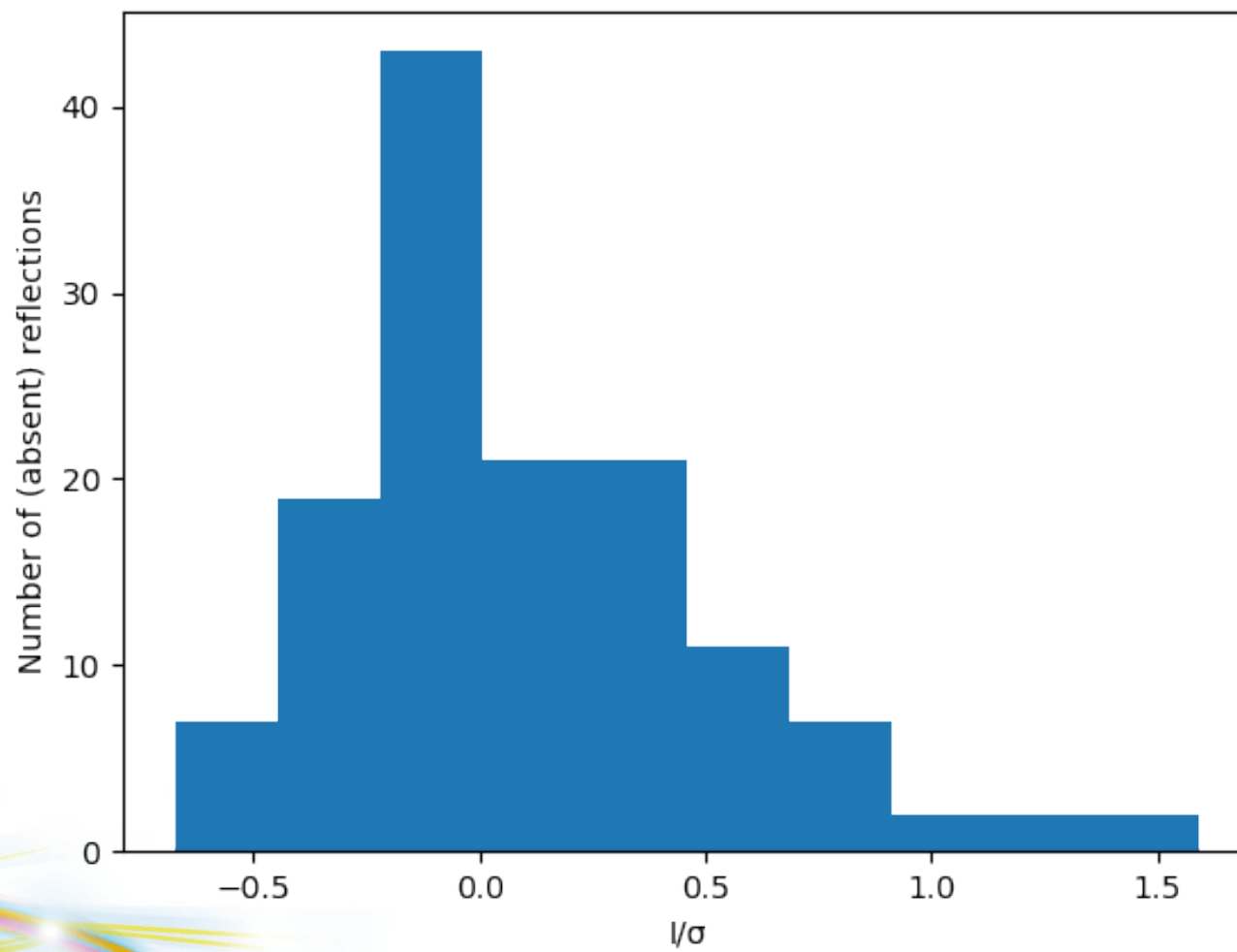
sg = sgtbx.space_group_info('P43212').group()

with open('integrated.pickle') as f:
    data = pickle.load(f)

data = data.select(data.get_flags(data.flags.integrated))
absent = data.select(flex.bool(
    [sg.is_sys_absent(m) for m in data['miller_index']]))

i = absent['intensity.prf.value']
s = flex.sqrt(absent['intensity.prf.variance'])

pyplot.hist(i/s)
pyplot.show()
```



Go and play!

Documentation:

<https://dials.github.io>

https://dials.github.io/documentation/library_reference/index.html

The documentation is not perfect!

Please do email us with your questions.