

SIMPLON 1.7 API Reference

EIGER2 R Detector Systems

Document Version v1.3.2



CONTENT

CONTENT	i
DOCUMENT HISTORY	ii
Current Document	ii
Changes	ii
1 GENERAL INFORMATION	1
1.1 Contact and Support	1
1.2 Explanation of Symbols	1
1.3 Warranty Information	2
1.4 Disclaimer	2
2 INTRODUCTION – RESTLIKE API	3
3 OPERATING THE EIGER2 DETECTOR SYSTEM	6
3.1 Acquiring Data	6
3.2 Interface: http/REST	7
3.2.1 URLs	8
3.2.2 Tree-Like View of Resources	9
4 SIMPLON API	11
4.1 Detector Subsystem	11
4.1.1 Detector Configuration Parameters	11
4.1.2 Detector Status Parameters	17
4.1.3 Detector Command Parameters	20
4.2 Filewriter Subsystem	20
4.2.1 Filewriter Configuration Parameters	21
4.2.2 Data Access	22
4.2.3 Filewriter Status Parameters	23
4.2.4 Filewriter Command Parameters	23
4.3 Stream Subsystem	24
4.3.1 Stream Configuration Parameters	24
4.3.2 Data Access	25
4.3.3 Stream Status Parameters	27
4.3.4 Stream Command Parameters	28
4.4 System Subsystem	29
4.4.1 System Configuration Parameters	29
4.4.2 System Command Parameters	30

DOCUMENT HISTORY

Current Document

Table 1: Current Version of this Document

Version	Date	Status	Prepared	Checked	Released
v1.3.2	2018-05-29	release	AM, DJ, LW	SB, MM	SB

Changes

Table 2: Changes to this Document

Version	Date	Changes
v1.0.0	2017-04-09	First Release.
v1.2.0	2017-09-04	EIGER2 Integration.
v1.3.2	2017-09-04	PILATUS3 and EIGER2 API Documentation integration.

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. Disclaimer

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 EIGER2 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/1.7.0/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/1.7.0/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/1.7.0/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:

[]\$_ JSON Response

```
{
  "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/1.7.0/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/1.7.0/command/initialize*. Again, substitute *<address_of_dcu>* by the IP of the EIGER2 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/1.7.0/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.

[\$_ JSON Response

```
{
  "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:

[\$_ JSON Response

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

This is the list of parameters that have been (implicitly) changed. This items in the list may vary depending on your detector model. 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 needs 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/1.7.0/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/1.7.0/config/<parameter>*, detector commands are transferred via *PUT* requests *http://<address_of_dcu>/detector/api/1.7.0/command/<command>*. Finally the status of the detector may be queried via *http://<address_of_dcu>/detector/api/1.7.0/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 are for example a filewriter interface (*http://<address_of_dcu>/filewriter/api/1.7.0/<module>*) and a stream interface (*http://<address_of_dcu>/stream/api/1.7.0/<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><address_of_dcu>/</i>	<i><module>/</i>	<i>api/</i>	<i><version>/</i>	<i><task>/</i>	<i><parameter></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>1.7.0/</i>	<i>config/</i>	<i>count_time</i>

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 EIGER2 DETECTOR SYSTEM

3.1. Acquiring Data

In order to acquire data with an EIGER2 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

Configure the detector

- 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

- 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

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

Repeating Acquisitions

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 ¹)

Receiving Data

For receiving data, multiple options are available:

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

3.2. Interface: http/REST

The interface to the EIGER2 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, for example filewriter files, 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.

¹ The detector will disarm after an internally triggered (*trigger_mode*: ints) series has been completed.

3.2.1. URLs

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

Table 3.2: API Modules and respective URLs

Detector (section 4.1)	Configuration of the detector and the readout system, control of data acquisition and requesting the detector status <i>http://<address_of_dcu>/detector/api/1.7.0/</i>
Filewriter (section 4.2)	Configuration of the HDF5 filewriter. <i>http://<address_of_dcu>/filewriter/api/1.7.0/</i>
Stream (section 4.3)	Configuration of the stream interface. <i>http://<address_of_dcu>/stream/api/1.7.0/</i>
System (section 4.4)	Configuration and control of the system. <i>http://<address_of_dcu>/system/api/1.7.0/</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 #5



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.

3.2.2. 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/			bit_depth_image bit_depth_readout compression count_time countrate_correction_applied countrate_correction_table data_collection_date description detector_number detector_readout_time element flatfield flatfield_correction_applied frame_time nimages ntrigger number_of_excluded_pixels photon_energy pixel_mask pixel_mask_applied sensor_material sensor_thickness software_version threshold_energy threshold/difference/mode threshold/difference/upper_ threshold threshold/difference/lower_ threshold threshold/n/energy threshold/n/mode trigger_mode wavelength x_pixel_size x_pixels_in_detector y_pixel_size y_pixels_in_detector
			status/ state error time humidity temperature link/n

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

module	version	task	parameter
		<i>command/</i>	<i>initialize arm disarm trigger cancel abort</i>
<i>filewriter/</i>	<i>api/<version>/config/</i>		<i>mode nimages_per_file image_nr_start name_pattern compression_enabled</i>
		<i>status/</i>	<i>data error state</i>
		<i>command/</i>	<i>clear initialize</i>
<i>stream/</i>	<i>api/<version>/config/</i>		<i>mode header_detail header_appendix image_appendix</i>
		<i>status/</i>	<i>state error dropped</i>
		<i>command/</i>	<i>initialize</i>
<i>system/</i>	<i>api/<version>/config/</i>		<i>datetime/date datetime/ntp datetime/ntp_server datetime/time datetime/timezone network/n/addr network/n/dhcp network/n/dns1 network/n/dns2 network/n/mtu network/n/netmask system_info/service_tag</i>
		<i>command/</i>	<i>restart reboot create_log_tarball</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
bit_depth_image	int	r	Bit depth of generated images.
bit_depth_readout	int	r	Bit depth of the internal readout.
compression	string	rw	Defines the compression algorithm used. Allowed options are <i>lz4</i> and <i>bslz4</i> .
			<div style="background-color: #0056b3; color: white; padding: 5px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> Information #6 </div> <p> To ensure highest stability at full frame rates, DECTRIS strongly advises using <i>bslz4</i> compression.</p> <p>For enabling and disabling compression see section 4.2.1 Filewriter Configuration (<i>compression_enabled</i>).</p>
count_time	float	rw	Exposure time per image.

Table 4.1: Detector Config Parameters - continued

Parameter	Data Type	Access	Remarks
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_table	uint[][]	rw	Returns the countrate correction table.
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_number	string	r	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 flatfield 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>) flatfield 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.
nimages	unit	rw	Number of images. See the User Manual for details.
ntrigger	unit	rw	Number of triggers. See the User Manual for details.
number_of_excluded_pixels	unit	r	Total number of defective, disabled or inactive pixels.
photon_energy	float	rw	Energy of incident X-rays.

Table 4.1: Detector Config Parameters - continued



Parameter	Data Type	Access	Remarks
pixel_mask	unit[][]	rw	<p>A bit mask that labels and classifies pixels which are either defective, inactive or exhibit non-standard behavior</p> <p>Bit 0: gap (pixel with no sensor)</p> <p>Bit 1: dead</p> <p>Bit 2: under responding</p> <p>Bit 3: over responding</p> <p>Bit 4: noisy</p> <p>Bit 5-31: -undefined-</p>
			<p style="text-align: right;">Information #7</p> <p> 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 $2^3=8$.</p>
pixel_mask_applied	bool	rw	<p>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 $(2^{bit_depth_image})-1$. If disabled, the pixel mask needs to be applied at the point of data processing.</p>
sensor_material	string	r	<p>Material used for direct detection of X-rays in the sensor.</p>
sensor_thickness	float	r	<p>Thickness of the sensor material.</p>
software_version	string	r	<p>Software version used for data acquisition and correction.</p>
threshold_energy	float	rw	<p>Threshold energy for X-ray counting. Photons with an energy below the threshold are not detected. See the User Manual for details.</p>
			<p style="text-align: right;">Information #8</p> <p> For detectors with more than one threshold, this resource is mapped to the resource <code>threshold/1/energy</code>.</p>

Table 4.1: Detector Config Parameters - continued



Parameter	Data Type	Access	Remarks
threshold/difference/mode	string	rw	Calculation of difference images, which can be 'enabled' or 'disabled'. When disabled, no difference images will be written to file or delivered from any other data interface. Only available for detectors with more than one threshold.
			<div style="background-color: #0056b3; color: white; padding: 5px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> Information #9 </div> <p> Only one mode of threshold/difference/mode or threshold/n/-mode can be enabled at a given time. Enabling one mode will disable all other modes.</p>
threshold/difference/upper_threshold	uint	r	Upper threshold used for calculating difference images. Difference images are calculated by subtracting the counts of the upper threshold image from the counts of the lower threshold image. Only available for detectors with more than one threshold.
threshold/difference/lower_threshold	uint	r	Lower threshold used for calculating difference images. Difference images are calculated by subtracting the counts of the upper threshold image from the counts of the lower threshold image. Only available for detectors with more than one threshold.
threshold/n/energy	float	rw	Threshold energy for X-ray counting for threshold n.
threshold/n/mode	string	rw	Image data acquisition for threshold n, which can be 'enabled' or 'disabled'. When disabled, no image data from this threshold will be written to file or delivered from any other data interface. A disabled threshold can still be used for generating difference images.
			<div style="background-color: #0056b3; color: white; padding: 5px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> Information #10 </div> <p> Only one mode of threshold/difference/mode or threshold/n/-mode can be enabled at a given time. Enabling one mode will disable all other modes.</p>
trigger_mode	string	rw	Mode of triggering image acquisition. See the User Manual for details.

Table 4.1: Detector Config Parameters - continued

Parameter	Data Type	Access	Remarks
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	unit	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	unit	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. Only fields which are applicable for a given resource are present in the returned JSON. 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). Invalid or unknown values are represented as "null" or as empty string, list, or array.
"value_type"	<string>	Returns the data type of a parameter. Data types are bool, float, int, string or a list of float or int. Invalid or unknown values are represented as "null" or as empty string, list, or array.
"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.
"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.

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, idle, test, error.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #0056b3; background-color: #0056b3; color: white; padding: 5px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> Information # 11 </div> <p> 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.
humidity	float	r	Humidity inside the detector module compartment.
temperature	float	r	Detector temperature.
link/n	string	r	State of the data links between detector and DCU. Link state can be "up" or "down". The number of links depends on the detector type. Please refer to the technical specifications of your detector for further details.

JSON Serialization

Get requests have no body. The returned JSON of a **get** request string contains a subset of the fields below. Only fields which are applicable for a given resource are present in the returned JSON.

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. Invalid or unknown values are represented as "null" or as empty string, list, or array.
"value_type"	<string>	Returns the data type of a parameter.
"unit"	<string>	The unit of the parameter. The returned data type may only be valid if a valid value for this parameter is known.
"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.

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

JSON Key	JSON Value	Description
"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, but only after the next image is finished.
abort	sequence_id: int	w	Aborts all operations and resets the system immediately . All data in the pipeline will be dropped.

If an error occurs an HTTP error code 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. Filewriter Subsystem

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.

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>/
```


4.2.1. Filewriter Configuration Parameters

To configure the filewriter, this URL is used:

```
[ ]$_URL
```

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

Table 4.8: 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 another data interface.
nimages_per_file	int	rw	<p>Maximum number of images stored in each <code><name_pattern>_data_<file_nr>.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><name_pattern>_master.h5</code> when this parameter is set to 0.</p> <div style="background-color: yellow; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: right;">Caution #3</p> <p> Only set to 0 when collecting a small number of images.</p> </div>
image_nr_start	int	rw	<p>Sets the <code>image_nr_low</code> metadata parameter in the first HDF5 data file <code><name_pattern>_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.</p>

Table 4.8: Filewriter Config Parameters - continued

Parameter	Data Type	Access	Remarks
name_pattern	string	rw	<p>The basename of the file. The pattern <i>\$id</i> will include the sequence number in the file name. <i>series_\$id</i> is the default name pattern, resulting in the following names of the HDF5 file structure created by the filewriter: <i>series_<sequence_nr>_master.h5</i>, <i>series_<sequence_nr>_data_<filenr>.h5</i></p> <div style="background-color: #ffff00; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Caution #4</p> <p> The filewriter will overwrite existing files with identical names of the files to be written.</p> </div>
compression_enabled	bool	rw	<p>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).</p>

4.2.2. 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/
```

returns a list of all available files.

4.2.3. 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 4.9: Filewriter Status Parameters

Parameter	Data Type	Access	Remarks
data	string[]	r	Returns a list of available data files.
error	string[]	r	Returns list of status parameters causing error condition.
state	string	r	Possible states: <i>disabled, ready, acquire, error.</i>

4.2.4. Filewriter Command Parameters

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

[]\$_ URL

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

Table 4.10: Filewriter Command 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.

4.3. Stream Subsystem

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>
```

4.3.1. Stream Configuration Parameters

To configure the stream, this URL is used:




```
[$_URL
```

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

Table 4.11: 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 another data interface.

Table 4.11: Stream Config Parameters - continued

Parameter	Data Type	Access	Remarks
header_detail	string	rw	<p>Detail of header data to be sent: Either "all" (all header data), "basic" (no flatfield nor pixel mask, default setting) or "none" (no header data).</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #0056b3; background-color: #0056b3; color: white; padding: 2px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> Information #12 </div> <p> Headerdetail "all" is currently not supported.</p> <hr/> <div style="border: 1px solid #0056b3; background-color: #0056b3; color: white; padding: 2px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> Information #13 </div> <p> Choosing "basic" is recommended only if the detector configuration parameter pixel_mask_applied is set to True.</p> <hr/> <div style="background-color: #ffff00; padding: 2px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> Caution #5 </div> <p> If header_detail "none" is selected, no experimental meta-data is transferred, complicating processing and archiving of the data. Therefore, usage of header_detail "none" is discouraged.</p> <hr/>
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.

4.3.2. Data Access

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*.

Protocol	Zeromq
Port	9999
Scheme	Push/Pull
Direction Connection	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. The value of start_time and stop_time is set to zero when initializing the detector system.

Information

#14



- The time values are based on the clock quartz on the detector control board and therefore have limited accuracy.
- Time values are returned in ns.

- **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>}
```

4.3.3. 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 4.13: 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 <i>disarm</i> , <i>abort</i> or <i>cancel</i> 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.

4.3.4. Stream Command Parameters

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

Table 4.14: Stream Command Parameters

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

4.4. System Subsystem

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

4.4.1. System Configuration Parameters

The status of the system can be accessed at:

```
[ ]$_ URL

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

Table 4.15: System Config Parameters



Parameter	Data Type	Access	Remarks
datetime/date	string	rw	Returns or sets the current date.
datetime/ntp	string	rw	Enables (on) or disables (off) Network Time Protocol (NTP).
datetime/ntp_server	string	rw	Returns or sets the comma separate list of Network Time Protocol (NTP) servers.
datetime/time	string	rw	Gets or sets the current time (HH:MM:SS).
datetime/timezone	string	rw	Gets or sets the current timezone.
network/n/addr	string	r/rw	Returns or sets the network address (IP) of the detector control unit network interface "n".
			<div style="background-color: #0056b3; color: white; padding: 5px; text-align: right;">Information #15</div> <p> Please note that the fall-back interface configurations are read-only.</p>
			<div style="background-color: #0056b3; color: white; padding: 5px; text-align: right;">Information #16</div> <p> Please note that "n" needs to be replaced with the network interface name (e.g. em1).</p>
network/n/dhcp	string	r/rw	Enables (on) or disables (off) DHCP for detector control unit network interface "n".
network/n/dns1	string	r/rw	Returns or sets the primary domain name server (DNS) for detector control unit network interface "n".

Table 4.15: System Config Parameters - continued

Parameter	Data Type	Access	Remarks
network/n/dns2	string	r/rw	Returns or sets the secondary domain name server (DNS) for detector control unit network interface "n".
network/n/mtu	string	r/rw	Returns or sets the maximum transmission unit (MTU) for detector control unit network interface "n".
network/n/netmask	string	r/rw	Return or sets the netmask for detector control unit network interface "n".
system_info/service_tag	string	r	Returns the DELL service tag of the detector control unit.

4.4.2. System Command 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 4.16: System Command Parameters

Parameter	Return Value	Access	Remarks
restart	-	w	Restarts the service providing the SIMPLON API.
reboot	-	w	Reboots the detector control unit.
create_log_tarball	URI of the log tarball	w	Creates a tarball of all logfiles relevant for support.