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# **nrefocus Documentation**

***Release 0.5.1***

**Paul Müller**

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Nrefocus is a Python 3 library that allows to numerically refocus (including autofocusing) complex wave fields. This is the documentaion of nrefocus version 0.5.1.



## INTRODUCTION

This package provides methods for numerical propagation of a complex wave in free space. The available propagators are the angular spectrum method (*helmholtz*) and the Fresnel approximation (*fresnel*). Both implementations are convolution-based. The angular spectrum method is suited for near-field propagation (numerical focusing) and yields better results than the Fresnel approximation. The single Fourier transform-based Fresnel propagation method which is suitable for far-field propagation is not implemented in this package.

### 1.1 Obtaining nrefocus

You can install nrefocus via:

```
pip install nrefocus
```

If you would like to take advantage of fast Fourier transforms with **PyFFTW**, please also install the *pyfftw* package or use the extras key *FFTW*:

```
pip install nrefocus[FFTW]
```

The source code of nrefocus is available at <https://github.com/RI-imaging/nrefocus>.

### 1.2 Citing nrefocus

Please cite this package if you are using it in a scientific publication.

This package should be cited like this<sup>1</sup>.

You can find out what version you are using by typing (in a Python console):

```
>>> import nrefocus
>>> nrefocus.__version__
'0.1.2'
```

---

<sup>1</sup> Paul Müller (2013) *nrefocus: Python algorithms for numerical focusing* (Version x.x.x) [Software]. Available at <https://pypi.python.org/pypi/nrefocus/>.

## 1.3 Acknowledgments

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## 1.4 References



## THEORY

The derivations given here are treated in more detail in the relevant literature, e.g. [ST91] and [Goo05].

### 2.1 Optical transfer function

Let us consider a wave field  $u(\mathbf{r}_0)$  whose values we know at an initial plane  $\mathbf{r}_0 = (x_0, y_0, z_0)$  ( $z_0$  fixed). The field has a certain vacuum wavelength  $\lambda$  and is traveling through a homogeneous medium with refractive index  $n_m$ . From the knowledge of the wave field at the plane  $\mathbf{r}_0$  and its wavelength  $\lambda/n_m$ , we can infer the direction of propagation of the wave field for every point in  $\mathbf{r}_0$ . We rewrite the field at  $\mathbf{r}_0$  as an angular spectrum, a sum over all possible directions  $\mathbf{s} = (p, q, M)$ , assuming that the field is only traveling from left to right

$$\begin{aligned} u(\mathbf{r}_0) &= \iint dp dq A(p, q) e^{ik_m(px_0 + qy_0 + Mz_0)} \\ |\mathbf{s}| &= p^2 + q^2 + M^2 = 1 \\ M &= \sqrt{1 - p^2 - q^2}. \end{aligned}$$

The equation above describes the Huygens-Fresnel principle: the value of the field  $u$  at a certain position  $\mathbf{r}_0$  at the initial plane (point source) is defined as an integral over all possible plane waves with wavenumber  $k_m = \frac{2\pi n_m}{\lambda}$ , weighted with the amplitude  $A(p, q)$ .

Let us now consider the 2D Fourier transform of  $u(\mathbf{r}_0)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{U}_0(k_x, k_y) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \iint dx_0 dy_0 \iint dp dq A(p, q) e^{ik_m(px_0 + qy_0 + Mz_0)} e^{-i(k_x x_0 + k_y y_0)} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \iint dx_0 dy_0 \iint dp dq A(p, q) e^{ik_m M z_0} e^{ix_0(k_m p - k_x)} e^{iy_0(k_m q - k_y)} \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{k_m^2} A(k_x, k_y) e^{ik_m M z_0} \end{aligned}$$

Here we made use of the identity of the delta distribution

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int dx_0 e^{ix_0(k_m p - k_x)} &= \delta(k_m p - k_x) = \frac{1}{k_m} \delta(p - k_x/k_m) \\ \frac{1}{2\pi} \int dy_0 e^{iy_0(k_m q - k_y)} &= \delta(k_m q - k_y) = \frac{1}{k_m} \delta(q - k_y/k_m) \end{aligned}$$

If we now perform the same procedure for a different position  $\mathbf{r}_d = (x_0, y_0, z_d)$ , we will see that the Fourier transform of the field becomes

$$\hat{U}_d(k_x, k_y) = \frac{2\pi}{k_m^2} A(k_x, k_y) e^{ik_m M z_d}.$$

Thus, the propagation of the field  $u(\mathbf{r}_0)$  by a distance  $d = z_d - z_0$  is described by a multiplication with the transfer function

$$\mathcal{H}^{\text{Helmholtz}} = e^{ik_m M d}$$

in Fourier space. This is the basis of the convolution-based numerical propagation algorithms implemented in nrefocus. The process of numerical propagation with the angular spectrum method can be written as

$$u(\mathbf{r}_d) = \mathcal{F}^{-1} \{ \mathcal{F} \{ u(\mathbf{r}_0) \} \cdot e^{ik_m M d} \}$$

with the Fourier transform  $\mathcal{F}$  and its inverse  $\mathcal{F}^{-1}$ . With the convolution operator  $*$ , we may rewrite this equation to

$$u(\mathbf{r}_d) = u(\mathbf{r}_0) * \mathcal{F}^{-1} \{ e^{ik_m M d} \}.$$

## 2.2 Fresnel approximation

The Fresnel approximation (or paraxial approximation) uses a Taylor expansion to simplify the exponent of the transfer function  $e^{ik_m M d}$ . The exponent can be rewritten as

$$ik_m M d = ik_m d (1 - p^2 - q^2)^{1/2}.$$

If the angles of propagation  $\theta_x$  and  $\theta_y$  for each plane wave of the angular spectrum is small, then we can make the paraxial approximation:

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_x &\approx p \\ \theta_y &\approx q \\ \theta^2 &= \theta_x^2 + \theta_y^2 \approx p^2 + q^2 \end{aligned}$$

We now Taylor-expand the exponent around small values of  $\theta$

$$ik_m d (1 - \theta^2)^{1/2} \approx ik_m d \left( 1 - \frac{\theta^2}{2} + \frac{\theta^4}{8} - \dots \right).$$

The Fresnel approximation discards the third term ( $\sim \theta^4$ ) and the transfer function then reads:

$$\begin{aligned} e^{ik_m M d} &\approx e^{ik_m d} \cdot e^{-\frac{ik_m d(p^2 + q^2)}{2}} \\ e^{i\sqrt{k_m^2 - k_x^2 - k_y^2} d} &\approx e^{ik_m d} \cdot e^{-\frac{id(k_x^2 + k_y^2)}{2k_m}} \\ \mathcal{H}^{\text{Fresnel}} &= e^{ik_m d} \cdot e^{-\frac{id(k_x^2 + k_y^2)}{2k_m}} \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the propagation by a distance  $d = z_d - d$  in the Fresnel approximation can be written in the form of the convolution

$$u(\mathbf{r}_d) = e^{ik_m d} \cdot u(\mathbf{r}_0) * \mathcal{F}^{-1} \left\{ e^{-\frac{id(k_x^2 + k_y^2)}{2k_m}} \right\}.$$

Note that the Fresnel approximation results in paraboloidal waves ( $p^2 + q^2$ ) whereas spherical waves are used with the Helmholtz equation.

## 2.3 Transfer functions in nrefocus

The numerical focusing algorithms in this package require the input data  $u_{\text{in}}$  to be normalized by the incident plane wave  $u_0(\mathbf{r}_0)$  according to

$$u_{\text{in}}(\mathbf{r}_0) = \frac{u(\mathbf{r}_0)}{u_0(\mathbf{r}_0)}$$

As a result, the transfer functions change to

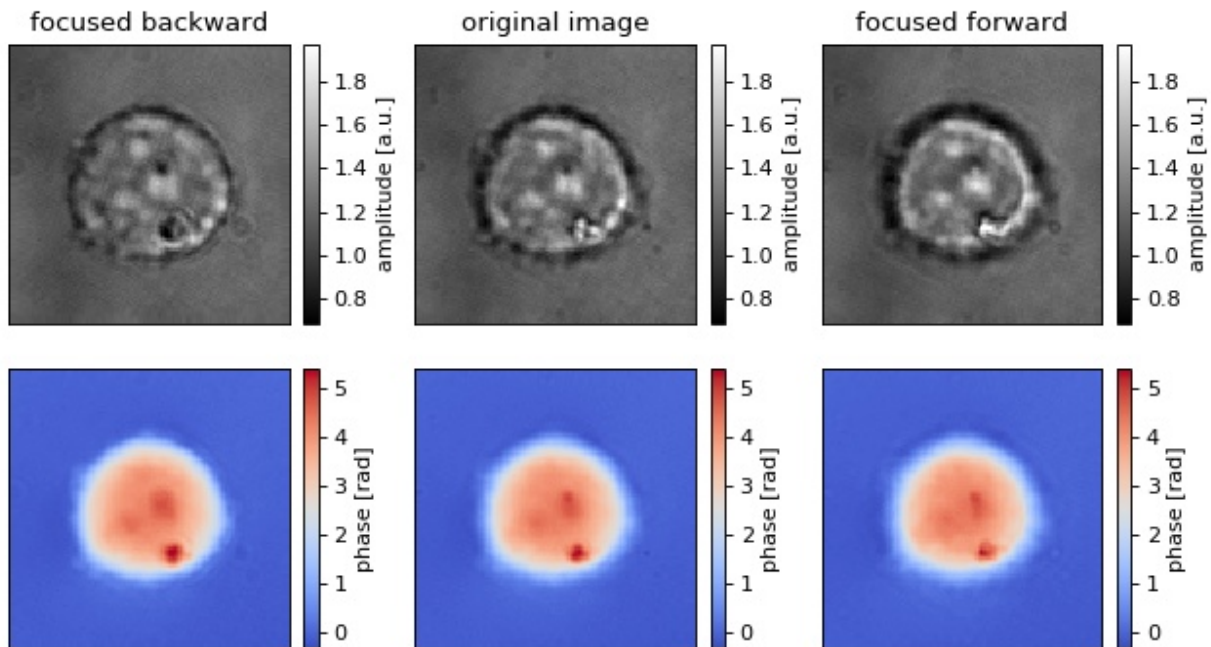
$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{H}_{\text{norm}}^{\text{Helmholtz}} &= e^{ik_{\text{m}}(M-1)d} = e^{id(\sqrt{k_{\text{m}}^2 - k_{\text{x}}^2 - k_{\text{y}}^2} - k_{\text{m}})} \\ \mathcal{H}_{\text{norm}}^{\text{Fresnel}} &= e^{-\frac{id(k_{\text{x}}^2 + k_{\text{y}}^2)}{2k_{\text{m}}}}.\end{aligned}$$



## EXAMPLES

### 3.1 2D Refocusing of an HL60 cell

The data show a live HL60 cell imaged with quadriwave lateral shearing interferometry (SID4Bio, Phasics S.A., France). The diameter of the cell is about  $20\mu\text{m}$ .



refocus\_cell.py

```
1 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
2 import numpy as np
3 import unwrap
4
5 import nrefocus
6
7 from example_helper import load_cell
8
9 # load initial cell
10 cell1 = load_cell("HL60_field.zip")
```

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```

11
12 # refocus to two different positions
13 cell2 = nrefocus.refocus(cell1, 15, 1, 1) # forward
14 cell3 = nrefocus.refocus(cell1, -15, 1, 1) # backward
15
16 # amplitude range
17 vmina = np.min(np.abs(cell1))
18 vmaxa = np.max(np.abs(cell1))
19 ampkw = {"cmap": plt.get_cmap("gray"),
20          "vmin": vmina,
21          "vmax": vmaxa}
22
23 # phase range
24 cell1p = unwrap.unwrap(np.angle(cell1))
25 cell2p = unwrap.unwrap(np.angle(cell2))
26 cell3p = unwrap.unwrap(np.angle(cell3))
27 vminp = np.min(cell1p)
28 vmaxp = np.max(cell1p)
29 phakw = {"cmap": plt.get_cmap("coolwarm"),
30          "vmin": vminp,
31          "vmax": vmaxp}
32
33 # plots
34 fig, axes = plt.subplots(2, 3, figsize=(8, 4.5))
35 axes = axes.flatten()
36 for ax in axes:
37     ax.xaxis.set_major_locator(plt.NullLocator())
38     ax.yaxis.set_major_locator(plt.NullLocator())
39
40 # titles
41 axes[0].set_title("focused backward")
42 axes[1].set_title("original image")
43 axes[2].set_title("focused forward")
44
45 # data
46 mapamp = axes[0].imshow(np.abs(cell3), **ampkw)
47 axes[1].imshow(np.abs(cell1), **ampkw)
48 axes[2].imshow(np.abs(cell2), **ampkw)
49 mappha = axes[3].imshow(cell3p, **phakw)
50 axes[4].imshow(cell1p, **phakw)
51 axes[5].imshow(cell2p, **phakw)
52
53 # colobars
54 cbkwargs = {"fraction": 0.045}
55 plt.colorbar(mapamp, ax=axes[0], label="amplitude [a.u.]", **cbkwargs)
56 plt.colorbar(mapamp, ax=axes[1], label="amplitude [a.u.]", **cbkwargs)
57 plt.colorbar(mapamp, ax=axes[2], label="amplitude [a.u.]", **cbkwargs)
58 plt.colorbar(mappha, ax=axes[3], label="phase [rad]", **cbkwargs)
59 plt.colorbar(mappha, ax=axes[4], label="phase [rad]", **cbkwargs)
60 plt.colorbar(mappha, ax=axes[5], label="phase [rad]", **cbkwargs)
61
62 plt.tight_layout()

```

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63 `plt.show()`





## CODE REFERENCE

### 4.1 Refocus interface

*Refocus* is a user-convenient interface for numerical refocusing. Each class implements refocusing for a specific dimensionality (1D or 2D fields) using a specific method for refocusing (e.g. numpy FFT or FFTW).

`nrefocus.get_best_interface()`

Return the fastest refocusing interface available

If *pyfftw* is installed, `nrefocus.RefocusPyFFTW` is returned. The fallback is `nrefocus.RefocusNumpy`.

**class** `nrefocus.RefocusPyFFTW`(*field*, *wavelength*, *pixel\_size*, *medium\_index*=1.3333, *distance*=0,  
                                  *kernel*='helmholtz', *padding*=True)

Refocusing with FFTW

New in version 0.4.0.

#### Parameters

- **field** (2d complex-valued ndarray) – Input field to be refocused
- **wavelength** (float) – Wavelength of the used light [m]
- **pixel\_size** (float) – Pixel size of the input image [m]
- **medium\_index** (float) – Refractive index of the medium, defaults to water (1.3333 at 21.5°C)
- **distance** (float) – Initial focusing distance [m]
- **kernel** (str) – Propagation kernel, one of
  - "helmholtz": the optical transfer function  $\exp\left(id\left(\sqrt{k_m^2 - k_x^2 - k_y^2} - k_m\right)\right)$
  - "fresnel": paraxial approximation  $\exp(-id(k_x^2 + k_y^2)/2k_m)$
- **padding** (bool) – Whether to perform boundary-padding with linear ramp

**autofocus**(*interval*, *metric*='average gradient', *minimizer*='lmfit', *roi*=None, *minimizer\_kwargs*=None,  
          *ret\_grid*=False, *ret\_field*=False)

Autofocus the initial field

#### Parameters

- **interval** (tuple of floats) – Approximate interval to search for optimal focus [m]
- **metric** (str) –
  - "average gradient": average gradient metric of amplitude

- “rms contrast” : RMS contrast of phase data
- “spectrum” : sum of filtered Fourier coefficients
- **minimizer** (*str*) –
  - “legacy”: custom nrefocus minimizer
  - “lmfit”: lmfit-based minimizer (uses `lmfit.minimize`)
- **roi** (*list or tuple or slice or ndarray*) – Region of interest for which the metric will be minimized. This can be either a list [x1, y1, x2, y2], a tuple or list of slices or a numpy indexing array. If not given, the entire field will be used.
- **minimizer\_kwargs** (*dict*) – Any additional keyword arguments for the minimizer
- **ret\_grid** (*bool*) – return focus positions and metric values of the coarse grid search
- **ret\_field** (*bool*) – return the optimal refocused field for user convenience

#### Returns

- **af\_distance** (*float*) – Autofocusing distance
- **(d\_grid, metrid\_grid)** (*ndarray*) – Coarse grid search values (only if *ret\_grid* is True)
- **af\_field** (*ndarray*) – Autofocused field (only if *ret\_field* is True)
- *[other]* – Any other objects returned by *minimizer*; may be definable via *minimizer\_kwargs* (depends on minimizer)

#### **get\_kernel** (*distance*)

Return the current kernel

The kernel type *self.kernel* is used (see `Refocus.__init__()`)

#### **propagate** (*distance*)

Propagate the initial field to a certain distance

**Parameters** *distance* (*float*) – Absolute focusing distance [m]

**Returns** *refocused\_field* – Initial field refocused at *distance*

**Return type** 2d ndarray

#### Notes

Any subclass should perform padding with `nrefocus.pad.pad_rem()` during initialization.

#### **property shape**

Shape of the padded input field or Fourier transform

```
class nrefocus.RefocusNumpy(field, wavelength, pixel_size, medium_index=1.3333, distance=0,  
                           kernel='helmholtz', padding=True)
```

Refocusing with numpy-based Fourier transform

New in version 0.3.0.

#### **Parameters**

- **field** (*2d complex-valued ndarray*) – Input field to be refocused
- **wavelength** (*float*) – Wavelength of the used light [m]
- **pixel\_size** (*float*) – Pixel size of the input image [m]

- **medium\_index** (*float*) – Refractive index of the medium, defaults to water (1.3333 at 21.5°C)
- **distance** (*float*) – Initial focusing distance [m]
- **kernel** (*str*) – Propagation kernel, one of
  - “helmholtz”: the optical transfer function  $\exp\left(id\left(\sqrt{k_m^2 - k_x^2 - k_y^2} - k_m\right)\right)$
  - “fresnel”: paraxial approximation  $\exp(-id(k_x^2 + k_y^2)/2k_m)$
- **padding** (*bool*) – Whether to perform boundary-padding with linear ramp

**autofocus**(*interval*, *metric*='average gradient', *minimizer*='lmfit', *roi*=None, *minimizer\_kwargs*=None, *ret\_grid*=False, *ret\_field*=False)

Autofocus the initial field

#### Parameters

- **interval** (*tuple of floats*) – Approximate interval to search for optimal focus [m]
- **metric** (*str*) –
  - “average gradient”: average gradient metric of amplitude
  - “rms contrast”: RMS contrast of phase data
  - “spectrum”: sum of filtered Fourier coefficients
- **minimizer** (*str*) –
  - “legacy”: custom nrefocus minimizer
  - “lmfit”: lmfit-based minimizer (uses `lmfit.minimize`)
- **roi** (*list or tuple or slice or ndarray*) – Region of interest for which the metric will be minimized. This can be either a list [x1, y1, x2, y2], a tuple or list of slices or a numpy indexing array. If not given, the entire field will be used.
- **minimizer\_kwargs** (*dict*) – Any additional keyword arguments for the minimizer
- **ret\_grid** (*bool*) – return focus positions and metric values of the coarse grid search
- **ret\_field** (*bool*) – return the optimal refocused field for user convenience

#### Returns

- **af\_distance** (*float*) – Autofocusing distance
- **(d\_grid, metrid\_grid)** (*ndarray*) – Coarse grid search values (only if *ret\_grid* is True)
- **af\_field** (*ndarray*) – Autofocused field (only if *ret\_field* is True)
- *[other]* – Any other objects returned by *minimizer*; may be definable via *minimizer\_kwargs* (depends on minimizer)

**get\_kernel**(*distance*)

Return the current kernel

The kernel type *self.kernel* is used (see `Refocus.__init__()`)

**propagate**(*distance*)

Propagate the initial field to a certain distance

**Parameters** **distance** (*float*) – Absolute focusing distance [m]

**Returns** **refocused\_field** – Initial field refocused at *distance*

**Return type** 2d ndarray

### Notes

Any subclass should perform padding with `nrefocus.pad.pad_rem()` during initialization.

#### property shape

Shape of the padded input field or Fourier transform

```
class nrefocus.RefocusNumpy1D(field, wavelength, pixel_size, medium_index=1.3333, distance=0,  
                             kernel='helmholtz', padding=True)
```

Refocus a 1D field with numpy

New in version 0.3.0.

#### Parameters

- **field** (*1d complex-valued ndarray*) – Input 1D field to be refocused
- **wavelength** (*float*) – Wavelength of the used light [m]
- **pixel\_size** (*float*) – Pixel size of the input image [m]
- **medium\_index** (*float*) – Refractive index of the medium, defaults to water (1.3333 at 21.5°C)
- **distance** (*float*) – Initial focusing distance [m]
- **kernel** (*str*) – Propagation kernel, one of
  - “helmholtz”: the optical transfer function  $\exp\left(id\left(\sqrt{k_m^2 - k_x^2} - k_m\right)\right)$
  - “fresnel”: paraxial approximation  $\exp(-idk_x^2/2k_m)$
- **padding** (*bool*) – Whether to perform boundary-padding with linear ramp

```
autofocus(interval, metric='average gradient', minimizer='lmfit', roi=None, minimizer_kwargs=None,  
          ret_grid=False, ret_field=False)
```

Autofocus the initial field

#### Parameters

- **interval** (*tuple of floats*) – Approximate interval to search for optimal focus [m]
- **metric** (*str*) –
  - “average gradient”: average gradient metric of amplitude
  - “rms contrast”: RMS contrast of phase data
  - “spectrum”: sum of filtered Fourier coefficients
- **minimizer** (*str*) –
  - “legacy”: custom nrefocus minimizer
  - “lmfit”: lmfit-based minimizer (uses `lmfit.minimize`)
- **roi** (*list or tuple or slice or ndarray*) – Region of interest for which the metric will be minimized. This can be either a list [x1, y1, x2, y2], a tuple or list of slices or a numpy indexing array. If not given, the entire field will be used.
- **minimizer\_kwargs** (*dict*) – Any additional keyword arguments for the minimizer
- **ret\_grid** (*bool*) – return focus positions and metric values of the coarse grid search

- **ret\_field** (*bool*) – return the optimal refocused field for user convenience

#### Returns

- **af\_distance** (*float*) – Autofocusing distance
- **(d\_grid, metrid\_grid)** (*ndarray*) – Coarse grid search values (only if *ret\_grid* is True)
- **af\_field** (*ndarray*) – Autofocused field (only if *ret\_field* is True)
- *[other]* – Any other objects returned by *minimizer*; may be definable via *minimizer\_kwargs* (depends on minimizer)

#### **get\_kernel**(*distance*)

Return the kernel for a 1D propagation

#### **propagate**(*distance*)

Propagate the initial field to a certain distance

**Parameters** **distance** (*float*) – Absolute focusing distance [m]

**Returns** **refocused\_field** – Initial 1D field refocused at *distance*

**Return type** 1d ndarray

#### **property shape**

Shape of the padded input field or Fourier transform

## 4.2 Metrics

`nrefocus.metrics.metric_average_gradient(rfi, distance, roi=None, **kwargs)`

Compute mean average gradient norm of the amplitude

#### Notes

The absolute value of the gradient is returned.

`nrefocus.metrics.metric_rms_contrast(rfi, distance, roi=None, **kwargs)`

Compute RMS contrast of the phase

#### Notes

The negative angle of the field is used for contrast estimation.

`nrefocus.metrics.metric_spectrum(rfi, distance, roi=None, **kwargs)`

Compute spectral contrast

Performs bandpass filtering in Fourier space according to optical limit of detection system, approximated by twice the wavelength.

`nrefocus.metrics.METRICS = {'average gradient': <function metric_average_gradient>, 'rms contrast': <function metric_rms_contrast>, 'spectrum': <function metric_spectrum>}`

Available metrics

## 4.3 Minimizers

`nrefocus.minimizers.minimize_legacy(rf, metric_func, interval, roi=None, coarse_acc=1, fine_acc=0.005, ret_grid=False, ret_field=False)`

Legacy minimizer

Find the focus by minimizing the *metric* of an image. This is the implementation of the legacy nrefocus minimizer.

### Parameters

- **rf** (`nrefocus.iface.Refocus`) – Refocus interface
- **metric\_func** (`callable`) – metric called during minimization. The metric should take the following arguments: *rf*, *distance*, and *roi*
- **interval** (`tuple of floats`) – (minimum, maximum) of interval to search [m]
- **roi** (`tuple of slices or np.ndarray`) – Region of interest for which the metric will be minimized. If not given, the entire field will be used.
- **coarse\_acc** (`float`) – accuracy for determination of global minimum in pixels; *coarse\_acc=1* means that 100 fields are computed in the initial step; *coarse\_acc=0.5* means 200 fields are computed
- **fine\_acc** (`float`) – accuracy for fine localization percentage of gradient change
- **ret\_grid** (`bool`) – return focus positions and metric values of the coarse grid search
- **ret\_field** (`bool`) – return the optimal refocused field for user convenience

### Returns

- **af\_dist** (`float`) – Autofocusing distance [m]
- **(d\_grid, metrid\_grid)** (`ndarray`) – Coarse grid search values (only if *ret\_grid* is True)
- **af\_field** (`ndarray`) – Autofocused field (only if *ret\_field* is True)

`nrefocus.minimizers.minimize_lmfit(rf, metric_func, interval, roi=None, lmfitkw=None, ret_grid=False, ret_field=False)`

A minimizer that wraps lmfit

Find the focus by minimizing the *metric* of an image A coarse grid search over *interval* with step size of  $2*rf.wavelength$  is performed, followed by a “regular” minimization for the best candidate.

### Parameters

- **rf** (`nrefocus.iface.Refocus`) – Refocus interface
- **metric\_func** (`callable`) – metric called during minimization. The metric should take the following arguments: *rf*, *distance*, and *roi*
- **interval** (`tuple of floats`) – (minimum, maximum) of interval to search [m]
- **roi** (`tuple of slices or np.ndarray`) – Region of interest for which the metric will be minimized. If not given, the entire field will be used.
- **lmfitkw** – Additional keyword arguments for `lmfit.minimize` used in the fine grid search. The default *method* is “leastsq”.
- **ret\_grid** (`bool`) – return focus positions and metric values of the coarse grid search
- **ret\_field** (`bool`) – return the optimal refocused field for user convenience

### Returns

- **af\_dist** (*float*) – Autofocusing distance [m]
- (**d\_grid**, **metrid\_grid**) (*ndarray*) – Coarse grid search values (only if *ret\_grid* is True)
- **af\_field** (*ndarray*) – Autofocused field (only if *ret\_field* is True)

```
nrefocus.minimizers.MINIMIZERS = {'legacy': <function minimize_legacy>, 'lmfit':
<function minimize_lmfit>}
```

Available minimizers

## 4.4 Legacy methods

These methods are legacy functions which are kept for backwards-compatibility.

### 4.4.1 Refocusing

```
nrefocus.refocus(field, d, nm, res, method='helmholtz', padding=True)
```

Refocus a 1D or 2D field

#### Parameters

- **field** (*1d or 2d array*) – 1D or 2D background corrected electric field (Ex/BEx)
- **d** (*float*) – Distance to be propagated in pixels (negative for backwards)
- **nm** (*float*) – Refractive index of medium
- **res** (*float*) – Wavelength in pixels
- **method** (*str*) – Defines the method of propagation; one of
  - "helmholtz" : the optical transfer function  $\exp(idk(M-1))$
  - "fresnel" : paraxial approximation  $\exp(idk^2/k)$
- **padding** (*bool*) – perform padding with linear ramp from edge to average to reduce ringing artifacts.

New in version 0.1.4.

#### Returns

**Return type** Electric field at *d*.

#### Notes

This method uses [nrefocus.RefocusNumpy](#) for refocusing of 2D fields. This is because the [nrefocus.refocus\\_stack\(\)](#) function uses *async* which appears to not work with e.g. [pyfftw](#).

```
nrefocus.refocus_stack(fieldstack, d, nm, res, method='helmholtz', num_cpus=2, copy=True, padding=True)
```

Refocus a stack of 1D or 2D fields

#### Parameters

- **fieldstack** (*2d or 3d array*) – Stack of 1D or 2D background corrected electric fields (Ex/BEx). The first axis iterates through the individual fields.
- **d** (*float*) – Distance to be propagated in pixels (negative for backwards)
- **nm** (*float*) – Refractive index of medium

- **res** (*float*) – Wavelength in pixels
- **method** (*str*) – Defines the method of propagation; one of
  - “helmholtz” : the optical transfer function  $\exp(ik(M-1))$
  - “fresnel” : paraxial approximation  $\exp(ik^2/k)$
- **num\_cpus** (*int*) – Defines the number of CPUs to be used for refocusing.
- **copy** (*bool*) – If False, overwrites input stack.
- **padding** (*bool*) – Perform padding with linear ramp from edge to average to reduce ringing artifacts.

New in version 0.1.4.

#### Returns

**Return type** Electric field stack at  $d$ .

### 4.4.2 Autofocusing

`nrefocus.autofocus(field, nm, res, ival, roi=None, metric='average gradient', minimizer='lmfit', minimizer_kwargs=None, padding=True, num_cpus=1)`

Numerical autofocusing of a field using the Helmholtz equation.

#### Parameters

- **field** (*1d or 2d ndarray*) – Electric field is BG-Corrected, i.e.  $\text{field} = \text{EX}/\text{BEx}$
- **nm** (*float*) – Refractive index of medium.
- **res** (*float*) – Size of wavelength in pixels.
- **ival** (*tuple of floats*) – Approximate interval to search for optimal focus in px.
- **roi** (*rectangular region of interest (x1, y1, x2, y2)*) – Region of interest of *field* for which the metric will be minimized. If not given, the entire *field* will be used.
- **metric** (*str*) –
  - “average gradient” : average gradient metric of amplitude
  - “rms contrast” : RMS contrast of phase data
  - “spectrum” : sum of filtered Fourier coefficients
- **minimizer** (*str*) –
  - “lmfit” : lmfit-based minimizer
  - “legacy” : only use for reproducing old results
- **minimizer\_kwargs** (*dict*) – Optional keyword arguments to the *minimizer* function
- **padding** (*bool*) – Perform padding with linear ramp from edge to average to reduce ringing artifacts.  
Changed in version 0.1.4: improved padding value and padding location
- **num\_cpus** (*int*) – Not implemented.

**Returns** The focusing distance, the field, and optionally any other data returned by the minimizer (specify via *minimizer\_kwargs*).

**Return type**  $d$ , field [, other]



## Notes

This method uses `nrefocus.RefocusNumpy` for refocusing of 2D fields. This is because the `nrefocus.refocus_stack()` function uses `async` which appears to not work with e.g. `pyfftw`.

```
nrefocus.autofocus_stack(fieldstack, nm, res, ival, roi=None, metric='average gradient', minimizer='lmfit',
                        minimizer_kwargs=None, padding=True, same_dist=False, num_cpus=2,
                        copy=True)
```

Numerical autofocusing of a stack using the Helmholtz equation.

### Parameters

- **fieldstack** (*2d or 3d ndarray*) – Electric field is BG-Corrected, i.e.  $\text{Field} = \text{EX}/\text{BEx}$
- **nm** (*float*) – Refractive index of medium.
- **res** (*float*) – Size of wavelength in pixels.
- **ival** (*tuple of floats*) – Approximate interval to search for optimal focus in px.
- **roi** (*rectangular region of interest (x1, y1, x2, y2)*) – Region of interest of *field* for which the metric will be minimized. If not given, the entire *field* will be used.
- **metric** (*str*) – see *autofocus\_field*.
- **minimizer** (*str*) –
  - “lmfit” : lmfit-based minimizer
  - “legacy” : only use for reproducing old results
- **minimizer\_kwargs** (*dict*) – Optional keyword arguments to the *minimizer* function
- **padding** (*bool*) – Perform padding with linear ramp from edge to average to reduce ringing artifacts.  
 Changed in version 0.1.4: improved padding value and padding location
- **same\_dist** (*bool*) – Refocus entire sinogram with one distance.
- **num\_cpus** (*int*) – Number of CPUs to use
- **copy** (*bool*) – If False, overwrites input array.

### Returns

- **dopt** (*float or list of float*) – The focusing distance(s) (only one value if *same\_dist*)
- **field\_stack** (*np.ndarray*) – The refocused field stack



## CHANGELOG

List of changes in-between nrefocus releases.

### 5.1 version 0.5.1

- fix: internally normalize focusing distance to the wavelength for autofocusing with lmfit, because the scale seemed to affect the minimizer convergence (#14)

### 5.2 version 0.5.0

- BREAKING CHANGE: The “legacy” minimizer is deprecated in favor of the new lmfit-based minimizer. The default minimizer is now “lmfit”.
- BREAKING CHANGE: Removed the “ret\_grad” and “ret\_d” keyword argument from autofocusing methods; there is now “ret\_grid” and “ret\_field” instead
- BREAKING CHANGE: By default, the minimizers do not anymore return the refocused field, this can be re-enabled by using the *ret\_field* option
- build: lmfit is now a dependency
- fix: check for None instead of boolean evaluation for metrics dealing with ROIs

### 5.3 version 0.4.3

- ref: deprecate minimizer argument
- ref: legacy minimizer now thinks in SI units
- ref: minor cleanup in autofocusing code

## 5.4 version 0.4.2

- docs: minor improvements

## 5.5 version 0.4.1

- fix: *autofocus* method of Refocus was not functional
- ref: use *Refocus.autofocus* for legacy autofocus method
- docs: fix rtd builds

## 5.6 version 0.4.0

- feat: implement `nrefocus.RefocusPyFFTW` for faster refocusing using `pyfftw` (#11)
- enh: speed-up propagation kernel computation using `numexpr`
- docs: cleanup

## 5.7 version 0.3.1

- dist: include submodules in wheel/dist

## 5.8 version 0.3.0

- feat: introduce `nrefocus.RefocusNumpy` and `nrefocus.RefocusNumpy1D` interface class for user-convenience and efficiency
- docs: cleanup
- ref: new submodule for metrics and metrics now accept a Refocus instance as an argument
- ref: new submodule for minimizers and minimizers now accept a Refocus instance
- ref: make legacy autofocusing code use the new Refocus class

## 5.9 version 0.2.1

- fix: fix several minor bugs (deprecations?) that caused the tests to fail
- ci: migrate to GitHub Actions
- setup: `setup.py` test is deprecated
- docs: refurbish documentation

## 5.10 version 0.2.0

- Drop support for Python 2 (#8)
- Code cleanup

## 5.11 version 0.1.8

- Include docs in sdist

## 5.12 version 0.1.7

- Update documentation and examples

## 5.13 version 0.1.6

- Move documentation from GitHub to readthedocs.io
- Add universal wheel on PyPI
- Update tests on travis with new versions of NumPy

## 5.14 version 0.1.5

- Code cleanup

## 5.15 version 0.1.4

- Padding is now available in all methods (#2)
- Added new convenient submodule *pad*
- Bugfix: autofocusing did not return the correct focusing distance. This resulted in a slight offset in the refocusing distance for the method *autofocus\_stack* when *same\_dist=True* was set.
- New test functions for *pad*



## BILBLIOGRAPHY





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