

3.3.2.3. NXcanSAS

Status:

application definition, extends [NXObject](#), version 1.0

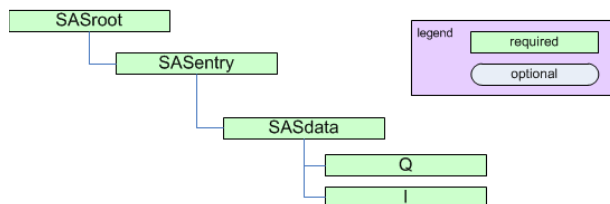
Description:

Implementation of the canSAS standard to store reduced small-angle scattering data of any dimension.

For more details, see:

- <http://www.cansas.org/>
- <http://www.cansas.org/formats/canSAS1d/1.1/doc/>
- <http://cansas-org.github.io/canSAS2012/>
- https://github.com/canSAS-org/NXcanSAS_examples

The minimum requirements for *reduced* small-angle scattering data as described by canSAS are summarized in the following figure:



The minimum requirements for *reduced* small-angle scattering data. ([full image](#))

Implementation of canSAS standard in NeXus

This application definition is an implementation of the canSAS standard for storing both one-dimensional and multi-dimensional *reduced* small-angle scattering data.

- NXcanSAS is for reduced SAS data and metadata to be stored together in one file.
- *Reduced* SAS data consists of $I(\vec{Q})$ or $I(|\vec{Q}|)$
- External file links are not to be used for the reduced data.
- A good practice/practise is, at least, to include a reference to how the data was acquired and processed. Yet this is not a requirement.
- There is no need for NXcanSAS to refer to any raw data.

The canSAS data format has a structure similar to NeXus, not identical. To allow canSAS data to be expressed in NeXus, yet identifiable by the canSAS standard, an additional group attribute `canSAS_class` was introduced. Here is the mapping of some common groups.

group (*)	NX_class	canSAS_class
sasentry	NXentry	SASentry
sasdata	NXdata	SASdata
sasdetector	NXdetector	SASdetector
sasinstrument	NXinstrument	SASinstrument
sasnote	NXnote	SASnote

group (*)	NX_class	canSAS_class
sasprocess	NXprocess	SASprocess
sasprocessnote	NXcollection	SASprocessnote
sastransmission	NXdata	SASstransmission_spectrum
sassample	NXsample	SASsample
sassource	NXsource	SASsource

(*) The name of each group is a suggestion, not a fixed requirement and is chosen as fits each data file. See the section on defining [NXDL group and field names](#).

Refer to the NeXus Coordinate System drawing ([NeXus Coordinate Systems](#)) for choice and direction of x , y , and z axes.

Symbols:

No symbol table

Groups cited:

[NXaperture](#), [NXcollection](#), [NXcollimator](#), [NXdata](#), [NXdetector](#), [NXentry](#), [NXinstrument](#), [NXnote](#), [NXprocess](#), [NXsample](#), [NXsource](#)

Structure:

(entry): [NXentry](#)

Place the canSAS SASentry group as a child of a NeXus NXentry group (when data from multiple techniques are being stored) or as a replacement for the NXentry group.

Note: It is required for all numerical objects to provide a *units* attribute that describes the engineering units. Use the Unidata UDunits [\[1\]](#) specification as this is compatible with various community standards.

[\[1\]](#) The UDunits specification also includes instructions for derived units.

@default: [NX_CHAR](#)

Declares which [NXdata](#) group contains the data to be shown by default. It is needed to resolve ambiguity when more than one [NXdata](#) group exists. The value is the name of the default [NXdata](#) group. Usually, this will be the name of the first *SASdata* group.

@canSAS_class: [NX_CHAR](#)

Official canSAS group: **SASentry**

Obligatory value: [SASentry](#)

@version: [NX_CHAR](#)

Describes the version of the canSAS standard used to write this data. This must be a text (not numerical) representation. Such as:

```
@version="1.0"
```

Obligatory value: [1.0](#)

definition: [NX_CHAR](#)

Official NeXus NXDL schema to which this subentry conforms.

Obligatory value: [NXcanSAS](#)

title: [NX_CHAR](#)

Title of this *SASentry*.

run: [NX_CHAR](#)

Run identification for this *SASentry*. For many facilities, this is an integer. Use multiple instances of *run* as needed, keeping in mind that HDF5 requires unique names for all entities in a group.

@name: [NX_CHAR](#)

Optional string attribute to identify this particular *run*. Could use this to associate (correlate) multiple *SASdata* elements with *run* elements.

(data): [NXdata](#)

A *SASdata* group contains reduced a single small-angle scattering data set that can be represented as $I(\vec{Q})$ or $I(|\vec{Q}|)$.

Q can be either a vector (\vec{Q}) or a vector magnitude ($|\vec{Q}|$)

The name of each *SASdata* group must be unique within a *SASentry* group. Suggest using names such as `sasdata01`.

NOTE: For the first *SASdata* group, be sure to write the chosen name into the *SASentry/@default* attribute, as in:

```
SASentry/@default="sasdata01"
```

A *SASdata* group has several attributes:

- `I_axes`
- `Q_indices`
- `Mask_indices`

To indicate the dependency relationships of other varied parameters, use attributes similar to `@Mask_indices` (such as `@Temperature_indices` or `@Pressure_indices`).

@canSAS_class: [NX_CHAR](#)

Official canSAS group: NXcanSAS (applications); *SASdata*

Obligatory value: *SASdata*

@signal: [NX_CHAR](#)

Name of the default data field.

Obligatory value:

- `I`: For canSAS **SASdata**, this is always "I".

@I_axes: [NX_CHAR](#)

String array that defines the independent data fields used in the default plot

for all of the dimensions of the *signal* field (the *signal* field is the field in this group that is named by the `signal` attribute of this group). One entry is provided for every dimension of the `I` data object. Such as:

```
@I_axes="Temperature", "Time", "Pressure", "Q", "Q"
```

Since there are five items in the list, the intensity field of this example `I` must be a five-dimensional array (rank=5).

@Q_indices: [NX_INT](#)

Integer or integer array that describes which indices (of the *I* data object) are used to reference the *Q* data object. The items in this array use zero-based indexing. Such as:

```
@Q_indices=1,3,4
```

which indicates that *Q* requires three indices from the *I* data object: one for time and two for *Q* position. Thus, in this example, the *Q* data is time-dependent: $\vec{Q}(t)$.

@Mask_indices: [NX_CHAR](#)

Integer or integer array that describes which indices (of the *I* data object) are used to reference the *Mask* data object. The items in this array use zero-based indexing. Such as:

```
@Mask_indices=3,4
```

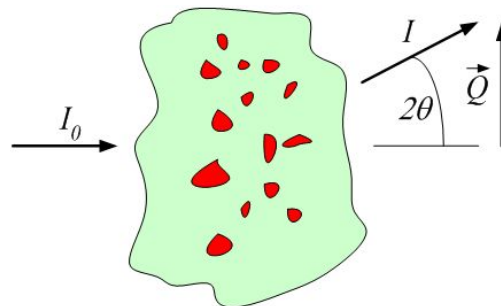
which indicates that *Q* requires two indices from the *I* data object for *Q* position.

@timestamp: [NX_DATE_TIME](#)

ISO-8601 time [\[2\]](#)

Q: [NX_NUMBER](#) {units=[NX_PER_LENGTH](#)}

Array of *Q* data to accompany *I*.



The \vec{Q} geometry. ([full image](#))

Q may be represented as either the three-dimensional scattering vector \vec{Q} or the magnitude of the scattering vector, $|\vec{Q}|$.

$$|\vec{Q}| = (4\pi/\lambda)\sin(\theta)$$

When we write Q , we may refer to either or both of $|\vec{Q}|$ or \vec{Q} , depending on the context.

@uncertainties: [NX_CHAR](#)

(optional: for numerical arrays)

Names the dataset (in this SASdata group) that provides the uncertainty to be used for data analysis. The name of the dataset containing the Q uncertainty is flexible. The name must be unique in the SASdata group.

Such as:

```
@uncertainties="Q_uncertainties"
```

The *uncertainties* field will have the same *shape* (dimensions) as the Q field.

These values are the estimates of uncertainty of each Q . By default, this will be interpreted to be the estimated standard deviation. In special cases, when a standard deviation cannot possibly be used, its value can specify another measure of distribution width.

There may also be a subdirectory (optional) with constituent components.

Note

To report distribution in reported Q values, use the `@resolutions` attribute. It is possible for both `@resolutions` and `uncertainties` to be reported.

@resolutions: [NX_CHAR](#)

(optional: for numerical arrays)

Names the dataset (in this SASdata group) containing the Q resolution. The name of the dataset containing the Q resolution is flexible. The name must be unique in the SASdata group.

The *resolutions* field will have the same *shape* (dimensions) as the Q field.

Generally, this is the principal resolution of each Q . Names the data object (in this SASdata group) that provides the Q resolution to be used for data analysis. Such as:

```
@resolutions="Qdev"
```

To specify two-dimensional resolution for slit-smearing geometry, such as (dQ_w , dQ_l), use a string array, such as:

```
@resolutions="dQw", "dQl"
```

There may also be a subdirectory (optional) with constituent

components.

This pattern will demonstrate how to introduce further as-yet unanticipated terms related to the data.

By default, the values of the resolutions data object are assumed to be one standard deviation of any function used to approximate the resolution function. This equates to the width of the gaussian distribution if a Gaussian is chosen. See the [@resolutions_description](#) attribute.

Note

To report uncertainty in reported Q values, use the [@uncertainties](#) attribute. It is possible for both [@resolutions](#) and [uncertainties](#) to be reported.

@resolutions_description: [NX_CHAR](#)

(optional) Generally, this describes the Q [@resolutions](#) data object. By default, the value is assumed to be “Gaussian”. These are suggestions:

- Gaussian
- Lorentzian
- Square : note that the full width of the square would be ~ 2.9 times the standard deviation specified in the vector
- Triangular
- Sawtooth-outward : vertical edge pointing to larger Q
- Sawtooth-inward vertical edge pointing to smaller Q
- Bin : range of values contributing (for example, when 2-D detector data have been reduced to a 1-D $I(|Q|)$ dataset)

For other meanings, it may be necessary to provide further details such as the function used to assess the resolution. In such cases, use additional datasets or a [NXnote](#) subgroup to include that detail.

I: [NX_NUMBER](#)

Array of intensity (I) data.

The intensity may be represented in one of these forms:

absolute units: $d\Sigma/d\Omega(Q)$ differential cross-section per unit volume per unit solid angle (such as: 1/cm/sr or 1/m/sr)

absolute units: $d\sigma/d\Omega(Q)$ differential cross-section per unit atom per unit solid angle (such as: cm² or m²)

arbitrary units: $I(Q)$ usually a ratio of two detectors but units are meaningless (such as: a.u. or counts)

This presents a few problems for analysis software to sort out when reading the data. Fortunately, it is possible to analyze the *units* to determine which type of intensity is being reported and make choices at the time the file is read. But this is an area for consideration and possible improvement.

One problem arises with software that automatically converts data into some

canonical units used by that software. The software should not convert units between these different types of intensity indiscriminately.

A second problem is that when arbitrary units are used, then the set of possible analytical results is restricted. With such units, no meaningful volume fraction or number density can be determined directly from $I(Q)$.

In some cases, it is possible to apply a factor to convert the arbitrary units to an absolute scale. This should be considered as a possibility of the analysis process.

Where this documentation says *typical units*, it is possible that small-angle data may be presented in other units and still be consistent with NeXus. See the [NeXus Data Units](#) section.

@uncertainties: [NX_CHAR](#)

(optional: for numerical arrays)

Names the dataset (in this SASdata group) that provides the uncertainty of I to be used for data analysis. The name of the dataset containing the I uncertainty is flexible. The name must be unique in the SASdata group.

Generally, this is the estimate of the uncertainty of each I . Typically the estimated standard deviation.

Idev is the canonical name from the 1D standard. The NXcanSAS standard allows for the name to be described using this attribute. Such as:

```
@uncertainties="Idev"
```

@scaling_factor: [NX_CHAR](#)

(optional) Names the field (a.k.a. dataset) that contains a factor to multiply I . By default, this value is unity. Should an uncertainty be associated with the scaling factor field, the field containing that uncertainty would be designated via the [uncertainties](#) attribute. Such as:

```
I : NX_NUMBER
  @uncertainties="Idev" : NX_CHAR
  @scaling_factor="I_scaling" : NX_CHAR
Idev : NX_NUMBER
I_scaling : NX_NUMBER
  @uncertainties="I_scaling_dev" : NX_CHAR
I_scaling_dev : NX_NUMBER
```

The exact names for `I_scaling` and `I_scaling_dev` are not defined by NXcanSAS. The user has the flexibility to use names different than those shown in this example.

Idev: (optional) [NX_NUMBER](#)

Estimated **uncertainty** (usually standard deviation) in I . Must have the same units as I .

When present, the name of this field is also recorded in the *uncertainties* attribute of *I*, as in:

```
I/@uncertainties="Idev"
```

Qdev: (optional) [NX_NUMBER](#) {units=[NX_PER_LENGTH](#)}

Estimated *Q* **resolution** (usually standard deviation). Must have the same units as *Q*.

When present, the name of this field is also recorded in the *resolutions* attribute of *Q*, as in:

```
Q/@resolutions="Qdev"
```

or:

```
Q/@resolutions="dQw", "dQl"
```

dQw: (optional) [NX_NUMBER](#) {units=[NX_PER_LENGTH](#)}

Q **resolution** along the axis of scanning (the high-resolution *slit width* direction). Useful for defining resolution data from slit-smearing instruments such as Bonse-Hart geometry. Must have the same units as *Q*.

When present, the name of this field is also recorded in the *resolutions* attribute of *Q*, as in:

```
Q/@resolutions="dQw", "dQl"
```

dQl: (optional) [NX_NUMBER](#) {units=[NX_PER_LENGTH](#)}

Q **resolution** perpendicular to the axis of scanning (the low-resolution *slit length* direction). Useful for defining resolution data from slit-smearing instruments such as Bonse-Hart geometry. Must have the same units as *Q*.

When present, the name of this field is also recorded in the *resolutions* attribute of *Q*, as in:

```
Q/@resolutions="dQw", "dQl"
```

Qmean: (optional) [NX_NUMBER](#) {units=[NX_PER_LENGTH](#)}

Mean value of *Q* for this data point. Useful when describing data that has been binned from higher-resolution data.

It is expected that *Q* is provided and that both *Q* and *Qmean* will have the same units.

ShadowFactor: (optional) [NX_CHAR](#) {units=[NX_DIMENSIONLESS](#)}

A numerical factor applied to pixels affected by the beam stop penumbra. Used in data files from NIST/NCNR instruments.

See: J.G. Barker and J.S. Pedersen (1995) *J. Appl. Cryst.* **28**, 105-114.

(instrument): (optional) [NXinstrument](#)

Description of the small-angle scattering instrument.

Consider, carefully, the relevance to the SAS data analysis process when adding subgroups in this **NXinstrument** group. Additional information can be added but will likely be ignored by standardized data analysis processes.

The NeXus [NXbeam](#) base class may be added as a subgroup of this **NXinstrument** group or as a subgroup of the **NXsample** group to describe properties of the beam at any point downstream from the source.

@canSAS_class: [NX_CHAR](#)

Official canSAS group: NXcanSAS (applications); SASinstrument

Obligatory value: [SASinstrument](#)

(aperture): (optional) [NXaperture](#)

[NXaperture](#) is generic and limits the variation in data files.

Possible NeXus base class alternatives are: [NXpinhole](#) or [NXslit](#).

@canSAS_class: [NX_CHAR](#)

Official canSAS group: NXcanSAS (applications); SASaperture

Obligatory value: [SASaperture](#)

shape: [NX_CHAR](#)

describe the type of aperture (pinhole, 4-blade slit, Soller slit, ...)

x_gap: (optional) [NX_NUMBER](#) {units=[NX_LENGTH](#)}

opening along the x axis

y_gap: (optional) [NX_NUMBER](#) {units=[NX_LENGTH](#)}

opening along the y axis

(collimator): (optional) [NXcollimator](#)

Description of a collimating element (defines the divergence of the beam) in the instrument.

To document a slit, pinhole, or the beam, refer to the documentation of the [NXinstrument](#) group above.

@canSAS_class: [NX_CHAR](#)

Official canSAS group: NXcanSAS (applications); SAScollimation

Obligatory value: [SAScollimation](#)

length: (optional) [NX_NUMBER](#) {units=[NX_LENGTH](#)}

Amount/length of collimation inserted (as on a SANS instrument)

distance: (optional) [NX_NUMBER](#) {units=[NX_LENGTH](#)}

Distance from this collimation element to the sample

(detector): (optional) [NXdetector](#)

Description of a detector in the instrument.

@canSAS_class: [NX_CHAR](#)

Official canSAS group: NXcanSAS (applications); SASdetector

Obligatory value: [SASdetector](#)

name: [NX_CHAR](#)

Identifies the name of this detector

SDD: (optional) [NX_NUMBER](#) {units=[NX_LENGTH](#)}

Distance between sample and detector.

Note: In [NXdetector](#), the [distance](#) field records the distance to the previous component ... most often the sample. This use is the same as [SDD](#) for most SAS instruments but not all. For example, Bense-Hart cameras have one or more crystals between the sample and detector.

We define here the field [SDD](#) to document without ambiguity the distance between sample and detector.

slit_length: (optional) [NX_NUMBER](#) {units=[NX_PER_LENGTH](#)}

Slit length of the instrument for this detector, expressed in the same units as Q .

x_position: (optional) [NX_NUMBER](#) {units=[NX_LENGTH](#)}

Location of the detector in x

y_position: (optional) [NX_NUMBER](#) {units=[NX_LENGTH](#)}

Location of the detector in y

roll: (optional) [NX_NUMBER](#) {units=[NX_ANGLE](#)}

Rotation of the detector about the z axis (roll)

pitch: (optional) [NX_NUMBER](#) {units=[NX_ANGLE](#)}

Rotation of the detector about the x axis (pitch)

yaw: (optional) [NX_NUMBER](#) {units=[NX_ANGLE](#)}

Rotation of the detector about the y axis (yaw)

beam_center_x: (optional) [NX_FLOAT](#) {units=[NX_LENGTH](#)}

Position of the beam center on the detector.

This is the x position where the direct beam would hit the detector plane. This is a length, not a pixel position, and can be outside of the actual detector. The value can any real number (positive, zero, or negative).

beam_center_y: (optional) [NX_FLOAT](#) {units=[NX_LENGTH](#)}

Position of the beam center on the detector.

This is the y position where the direct beam would hit the detector plane. This is a length, not a pixel position, and can be outside of the actual detector. The value can any real number (positive, zero, or negative).

x_pixel_size: (optional) [NX_FLOAT](#) {units=[NX_LENGTH](#)}

Size of each detector pixel. If it is scalar all pixels are the same size

y_pixel_size: (optional) [NX_FLOAT](#) {units=[NX_LENGTH](#)}

Size of each detector pixel. If it is scalar all pixels are the same size

(source): (optional) [NXsource](#)

Description of the radiation source.

@canSAS_class: [NX_CHAR](#)

Official canSAS group: NXcanSAS (applications); SASsource

Obligatory value: [SASsource](#)

radiation: [NX_CHAR](#)

Name of the radiation used. Note that this is **not** the name of the facility!

Any of these values:

- [Spallation Neutron Source](#)
- [Pulsed Reactor Neutron Source](#)
- [Reactor Neutron Source](#)
- [Synchrotron X-ray Source](#)
- [Pulsed Muon Source](#)
- [Rotating Anode X-ray](#)
- [Fixed Tube X-ray](#)
- [UV Laser](#)
- [Free-Electron Laser](#)
- [Optical Laser](#)
- [Ion Source](#)
- [UV Plasma Source](#)
- [neutron](#)
- [x-ray](#)
- [muon](#)
- [electron](#)
- [ultraviolet](#)
- [visible light](#)
- [positron](#)
- [proton](#)

beam_shape: (optional) [NX_CHAR](#)

Text description of the shape of the beam (incident on the sample).

incident_wavelength: (optional) [NX_NUMBER](#) {units=[NX_WAVELENGTH](#)}

wavelength (λ) of radiation incident on the sample

wavelength_min: (optional) [NX_NUMBER](#) {units=[NX_WAVELENGTH](#)}

Some facilities specify wavelength using a range. This is the lowest wavelength in such a range.

wavelength_max: (optional) [NX_NUMBER](#) {units=[NX_WAVELENGTH](#)}

Some facilities specify wavelength using a range. This is the highest wavelength in such a range.

incident_wavelength_spread: (optional) [NX_NUMBER](#) {units=[NX_WAVELENGTH](#)}

Some facilities specify wavelength using a range. This is the width (FWHM) of such a range.

beam_size_x: (optional) [NX_NUMBER](#) {units=[NX_LENGTH](#)}

Size of the incident beam along the x axis.

beam_size_y: (optional) [NX_NUMBER](#) {units=[NX_LENGTH](#)}

Size of the incident beam along the y axis.

(sample): [NXsample](#)

Description of the sample.

@canSAS_class: [NX_CHAR](#)

Official canSAS group: NXcanSAS (applications); SASsample

Obligatory value: SASsample

name: [NX_CHAR](#)

ID: Text string that identifies this sample.

thickness: (optional) [NX_FLOAT](#) {units=[NX_LENGTH](#)}

Thickness of this sample

transmission: (optional) [NX_NUMBER](#) {units=[NX_DIMENSIONLESS](#)}

Transmission (I/I_0) of this sample. There is no *units* attribute as this number is dimensionless.

Note: the ability to store a transmission *spectrum*, instead of a single value, is provided elsewhere in the structure, in the *SAStransmission_spectrum* element.

temperature: (optional) [NX_NUMBER](#) {units=[NX_TEMPERATURE](#)}

Temperature of this sample.

details: (optional) [NX_CHAR](#)

Any additional sample details.

x_position: (optional) [NX_NUMBER](#) {units=[NX_LENGTH](#)}

Location of the sample in x

y_position: (optional) [NX_NUMBER](#) {units=[NX_LENGTH](#)}

Location of the sample in y

roll: (optional) [NX_NUMBER](#) {units=[NX_ANGLE](#)}

Rotation of the sample about the z axis (roll)

pitch: (optional) [NX_NUMBER](#) {units=[NX_ANGLE](#)}

Rotation of the sample about the x axis (roll)

yaw: (optional) [NX_NUMBER](#) {units=[NX_ANGLE](#)}

Rotation of the sample about the y axis (yaw)

(process): (optional) [NXprocess](#)

Description of a processing or analysis step.

Add additional fields as needed to describe value(s) of any variable, parameter, or term related to the *SASprocess* step. Be sure to include *units* attributes for all numerical fields.

@canSAS_class: [NX_CHAR](#)

Official canSAS group: NXcanSAS (applications); SASprocess

Obligatory value: [SASprocess](#)

name: (optional) [NX_CHAR](#)

Optional name for this data processing or analysis step

date: (optional) [NX_DATE_TIME](#)

Optional date for this data processing or analysis step. [2]

[2] ([1](#), [2](#), [3](#))

ISO-8601 standard time representation.

NeXus dates and times are reported in ISO-8601 (e.g., yyyy-mm-ddThh:mm:ss) or modified ISO-8601 (e.g., yyyy-mm-dd hh:mm:ss).

See: <http://www.w3.org/TR/NOTE-datetime> or http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO_8601 for more details.

description: (optional) [NX_CHAR](#)

Optional description for this data processing or analysis step

term: (optional) [NX_CHAR](#)

Specifies the value of a single variable, parameter, or term (while defined)

here as a string, it could be a number) related to the *SASprocess* step.

Note: The name *term* is not required, it could take any name, as long as the name is unique within this group.

(note): (optional) [NXnote](#)

Any additional notes or subprocessing steps will be documented here.

An **NXnote** group can be added to any NeXus group at or below the **NXentry** group. It is shown here as a suggestion of a good place to *consider* its use.

(collection): (optional) [NXcollection](#)

Describes anything about *SASprocess* that is not already described.

Any content not defined in the canSAS standard can be placed at this point.

Note: The name of this group is flexible, it could take any name, as long as it is unique within the **NXprocess** group.

@canSAS_class: [NX_CHAR](#)

Official canSAS group: NXcanSAS (applications); SASprocessnote

Obligatory value: [SASprocessnote](#)

(collection): (optional) [NXcollection](#)

Free form description of anything not covered by other elements.

@canSAS_class: [NX_CHAR](#)

Official canSAS group: NXcanSAS (applications); SASnote

Obligatory value: [SASnote](#)

(data): (optional) [NXdata](#)

The *SAStransmission_spectrum* element

This describes certain data obtained from a variable-wavelength source such as pulsed-neutron source.

The name of each *SAStransmission_spectrum* group must be unique within a *SASentry* group. Suggest using names such as [sastransmission_spectrum01](#).

@canSAS_class: [NX_CHAR](#)

Official canSAS group: NXcanSAS (applications); *SAStransmission_spectrum*

Obligatory value: [SAStransmission_spectrum](#)

@signal: [NX_CHAR](#)

Name of the default data field.

Obligatory value:

- T: For **SAStransmission_spectrum**, this is always "T".

@T_axes: [NX_CHAR](#)

Obligatory value:

- T : the wavelengths field (as a dimension scale) corresponding to this transmission

@name: [NX_CHAR](#)

Identify what type of spectrum is being described. It is expected that this value will take either of these two values:

value	meaning
sample	measurement with the sample and container
can	measurement with just the container

@timestamp: [NX_DATE_TIME](#)

ISO-8601 time [2]

lambda: [NX_NUMBER](#) {units=[NX_WAVELENGTH](#)}

Wavelength of the radiation.

This array is of the same shape as T and T_{dev} .

T: [NX_NUMBER](#) {units=[NX_DIMENSIONLESS](#)}

Transmission value (I/I_0)

This array is of the same shape as λ and T_{dev} .

@uncertainties: [NX_CHAR](#)

(optional: for numerical arrays)

Names the dataset (in this SASdata group) that provides the uncertainty of each transmission T to be used for data analysis. The name of the dataset containing the T uncertainty is flexible. The name must be unique in the SASdata group.

Typically:

`@uncertainties="Tdev"`

Tdev: [NX_NUMBER](#) {units=[NX_DIMENSIONLESS](#)}

Estimated uncertainty (usually standard deviation) in T . Must have the same units as T .

When present, the name of this field is also recorded in the *uncertainties* attribute of T , as in:

```
T/@uncertainties="Tdev"
```

This array is of the same shape as λ and T .

NXDL Source:

<https://github.com/nexusformat/definitions/blob/master/applications/NXcanSAS.nxdl.xml>