## Implementing New Methods in MXCuBE

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# Outline

- Purpose of a Graphical User Interfaces
- Native MXCuBE experimental methods
- Motivation for extended catalog of methods
- Implementing a method
  - Choosing between a native method and an external workflow
  - Third option
  - Is there a right way ?
- Beyond MX
  - Alignment of beamline components
  - Beam characterisation
  - 3D sample characterisation (Optical and X-ray tomography)

# Purpose of a graphical user interface

- Streamlining use of a beamline
- Exploring sample
- Defining experiment
- Presenting results

# Native methods of MXCuBE

- Scan
  - position, orientation and a rotation axis
  - scan\_range, scan\_start\_angle, angle\_per\_frame, transmission, photon\_energy, resolution
- Characterisation
  - axes, wedge\_range, scan\_start\_angles, angle\_per\_frame ...
  - collect followed by inspection or automated analysis
- Helical scan
  - scan parameters + translation vector
- Fluorescence spectrum
  - photon\_energy, count\_time
- Energy scan
  - element, edge, scan\_range, sampling rate

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  - element, edge, scan\_range, sampling rate
- Optical alignment
  - 3+orientations manual or automated(circular model)

## Advanced methods

- Mesh scan (grid, raster, area mapper...)
  - Usually a rectangular region -- vertical and horizontal dimensions, horizontal and vertical pitch
  - photon\_energy, transmission (flux), resolution
  - analysis, interpretation ...
- X-ray centring
  - series of mesh scans
  - $\circ$  analysis
- Burn strategy
  - determining rate of radiation damage in a sample
  - radiation damage induced phasing

0 ...

#### 🔋 🗐 🗐 MXCuBE



com-proxima2a@PROXIMA2A State: Ready Diffractometer: Ready Sample changer: - Last collect: OSC : Successful (2018-01-31 03:33:01)

## Atom of an execution

- Scan (helical)
  - Any diffraction experiment currently supported by MXCuBE can be mapped to a series of helical scans
  - Translation vector set to zero for standard and characterisation, non-zero for helical, x-ray centring and mesh collection
- If queuing is available, any current experiment outline can be reformulated as a series of scans

# **Experiment finality**

What is the question we are asking ?

Is experiment best characterised by it ? Analysis should be an inherent part of a definition of a method.

Experiment is really defined by the analysis.

## New features for characterisation method

- Fine sliced wedges instead of single images
- Combining x-ray centring with characterisation
  - Helical scan orthogonal to the rotational axis during wedge measurement
- Strategy + Sample shape determination + Alignment (offsets)

## List of available methods

• Scan, Characterisation, Helical Scan, X-ray centring, Mesh, SSX, MAD, Burn, Interleaved, Energy scan, Tomography, XRF spectrum, N-click optical alignment, Sample optical segmentation, Detector pixel health analysis

# Hierarchy of available methods

- Experiment
  - Xray
    - Diffraction
      - Scan,
        - Characterisation, Burn, MAD, Interleaved, detector pixel health analysis
      - Helical Scan
        - Helical, X-ray centring, Mesh, SSX
    - Fluorescence
      - Energy scan, XRF spectrum
    - Absorption
      - Tomography
    - Intensity
      - Flux measurement, Slits alignment, Monochromator tuning
  - Optical
    - N-click centring, Sample segmentation

## Implementing a method

- Declare necessary equipment and methods and procedures for a class of experiments
  - inherit from AbstractCollect -- diffraction based experiments (Scan, Characterisation, Helical, Interleaved experiments)
  - Can be used for Energy scan, fluorescence spectrum and optical alignment as well ?
- queue\_entry
  - pre\_execute, execute, post\_execute
- data\_model
- input widget
  - Parameter specification, queue insertion
- Make Collect object aware of it.

Class AbstractCollect(device):

```
...
@abc.abstractmethod
def data_collection_hook(self):
    """
    Descript. :
    """
    pass
```

Class PX2Collect(AbstractCollect):

. . .

```
def data_collection_hook(self):
```

```
if experiment_type == 'OSC':
    name_pattern = template[:-8]
```

```
os = omega_scan(name_pattern,
```

directory,
photon\_energy=energy,
transmission=transmission,
resolution=resolution,
simulation=True)

os.execute()

## Supported methods

- 1. from omega\_scan import omega\_scan
- 2. from inverse\_scan import inverse\_scan
- 3. from reference\_images import reference\_images
- 4. from helical\_scan import helical\_scan
- 5. from fluorescence\_spectrum import fluorescence\_spectrum
- 6. from energy\_scan import energy\_scan
- 7. from xray\_centring import xray\_centring
- 8. from raster\_scan import raster\_scan
- 9. from nested\_helical\_acquisition import nested\_helical\_acquisition
- 10. from tomography import tomography
- 11. from film import film

# Beyond MX experiment control in MXCuBE

- Using MXCuBE framework as a GUI for beamline characterisation and optimisation
  - alignment of slits, apertures and collimators
  - undulator tuning curves
  - monochromator alignment
  - precise beam shape and flux determination
  - determination of beam center on the detector (function of focussing mode, energy, distance)
  - detector pixels health verification
- https://github.com/MartinSavko/experimental\_methods

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#### Additional methods

- 1. from omega\_scan import beamcenter\_calibration
- 2. from monochromator\_scan import monochromator\_scan
- 3. from fast\_shutter\_scan import fast\_shutter\_scan
- 4. from monochromator\_pitch\_scan import monochromator\_pitch\_scan

## Advantages

- Possible to test from command line (evaluation of GUI overhead in execution)
- Easier debugging
- Command line interface for every method
- Complexity encapsulation
- Full control of the execution at the inner most level of the procedure
- Full awareness of the finality and any parameter of the experiment at any time

#### Drawbacks

- At the moment the connections to lower level objects are recreated
- Many methdods in AbstractCollect are left unused

#### More is more

- Sharing experiment protocols via catalog of methods native to MXCuBE
  - Benefiting from shared knowledge
- Sharing analysis protocols as well (ideally inherent to the method definition)
  - Even more useful
- Society of experimental methods flowering in MXCuBE ecosystem
  - Many levels of complexity -- from slit scans to multisweep interleaved experiments

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