



| The European Synchrotron

- **MXCuBE3 at ESRF**
- **Remote Access**
- **Quick Review of 3.0**
- **New in version 3.0.1**
- **Future work**



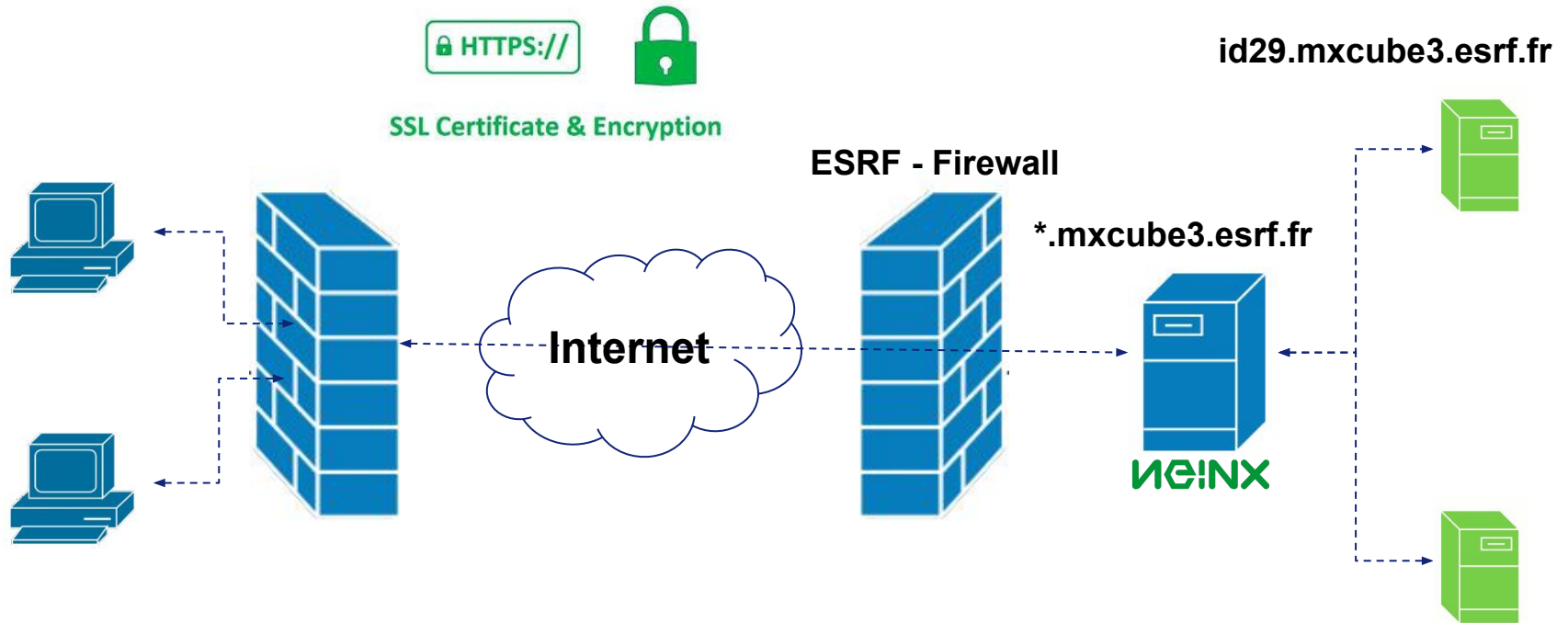
- Installed and in production on ID29 and ID23-2
- Installed and in commissioning on ID30a1 (MASSIF 1), ID30a3 (MASSIF 3) and ID30b
- Remote access usage since early spring 2018
- Positive user feedback and big interest in the application

*“In general, everyone had a very positive experience with MXCube3. I think most of our crystallographers have now used it and are happy with it.”*

- Industrial user



# Remote Access

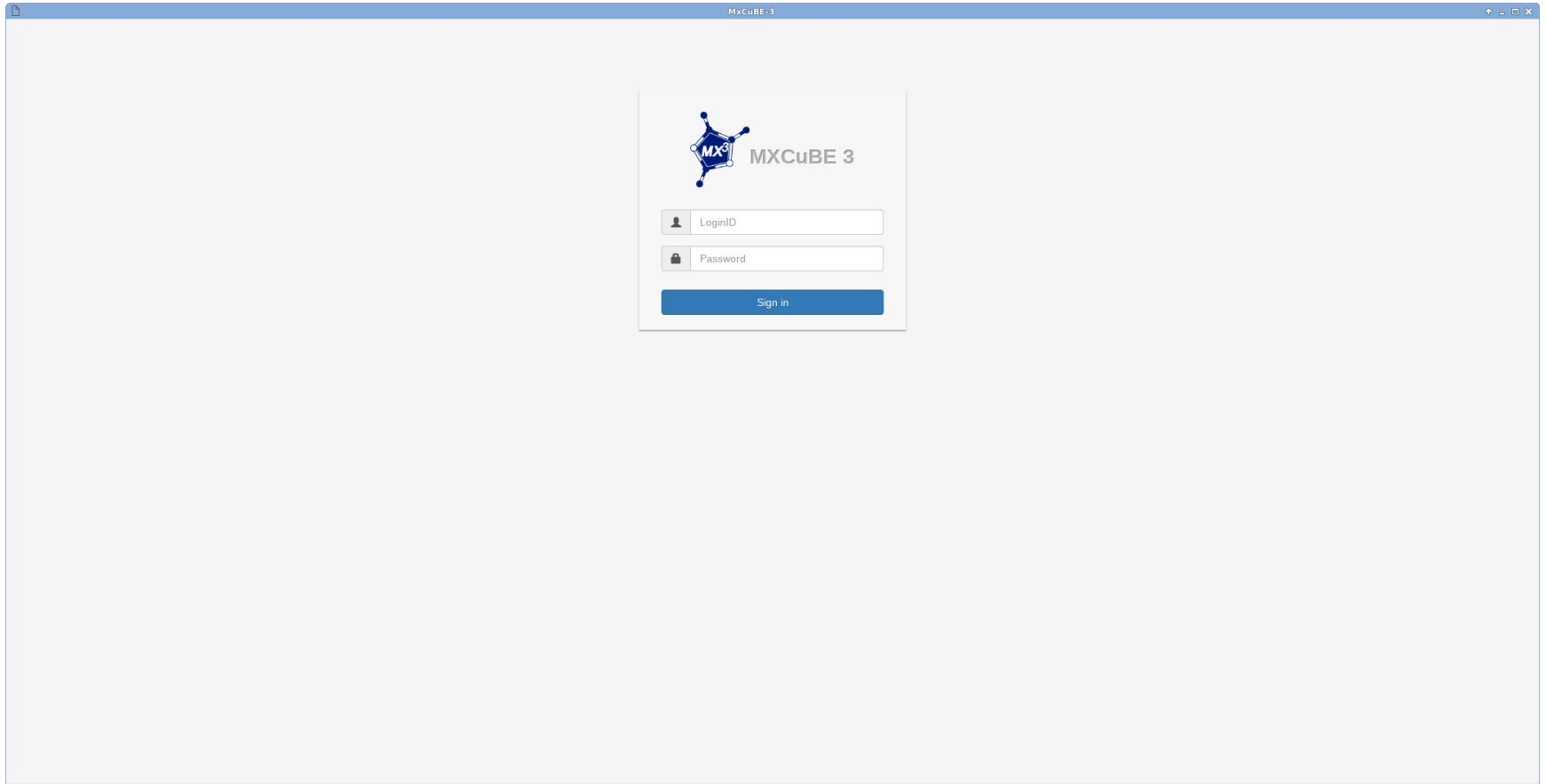


- Reverse proxy that relays traffic to and from the MXCuBE3 application servers.
- Loading balancing with 3 nodes foreseen

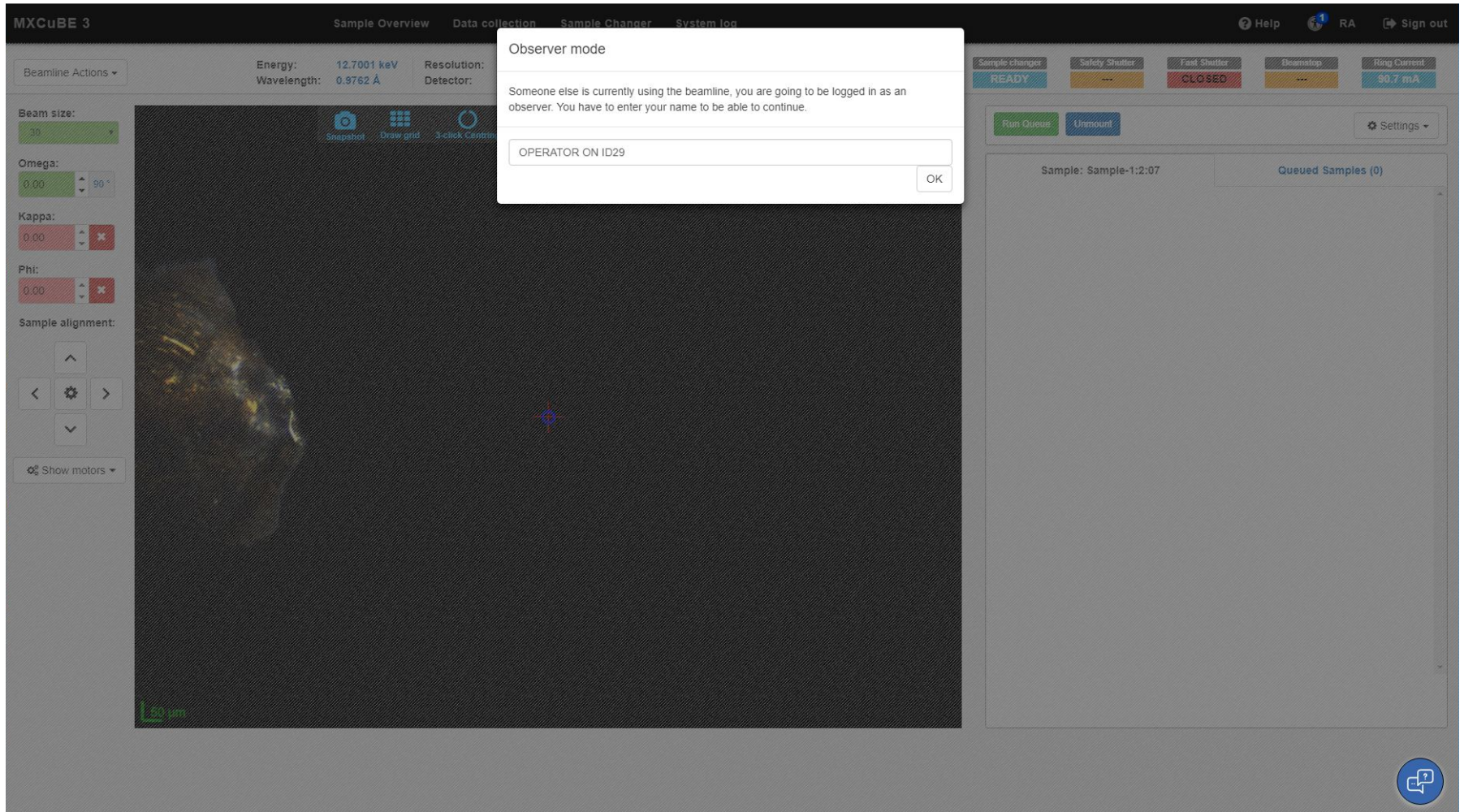


Runs MXCuBE3 Server





- Remote users logins at <https://idxx.mxcube3.esrf.fr> or <https://mxcube3.esrf.fr>
- Only scheduled users and non beamline operator accounts can login remotely



- Remote user is presented with a “Observer mode” dialog



MXCuBE 3

Sample Overview Data collection Sample Changer System log

Help RA Sign out

Users

Name	Host
OPERATOR ON ID29	127.0.0.1

Give control

RA Options

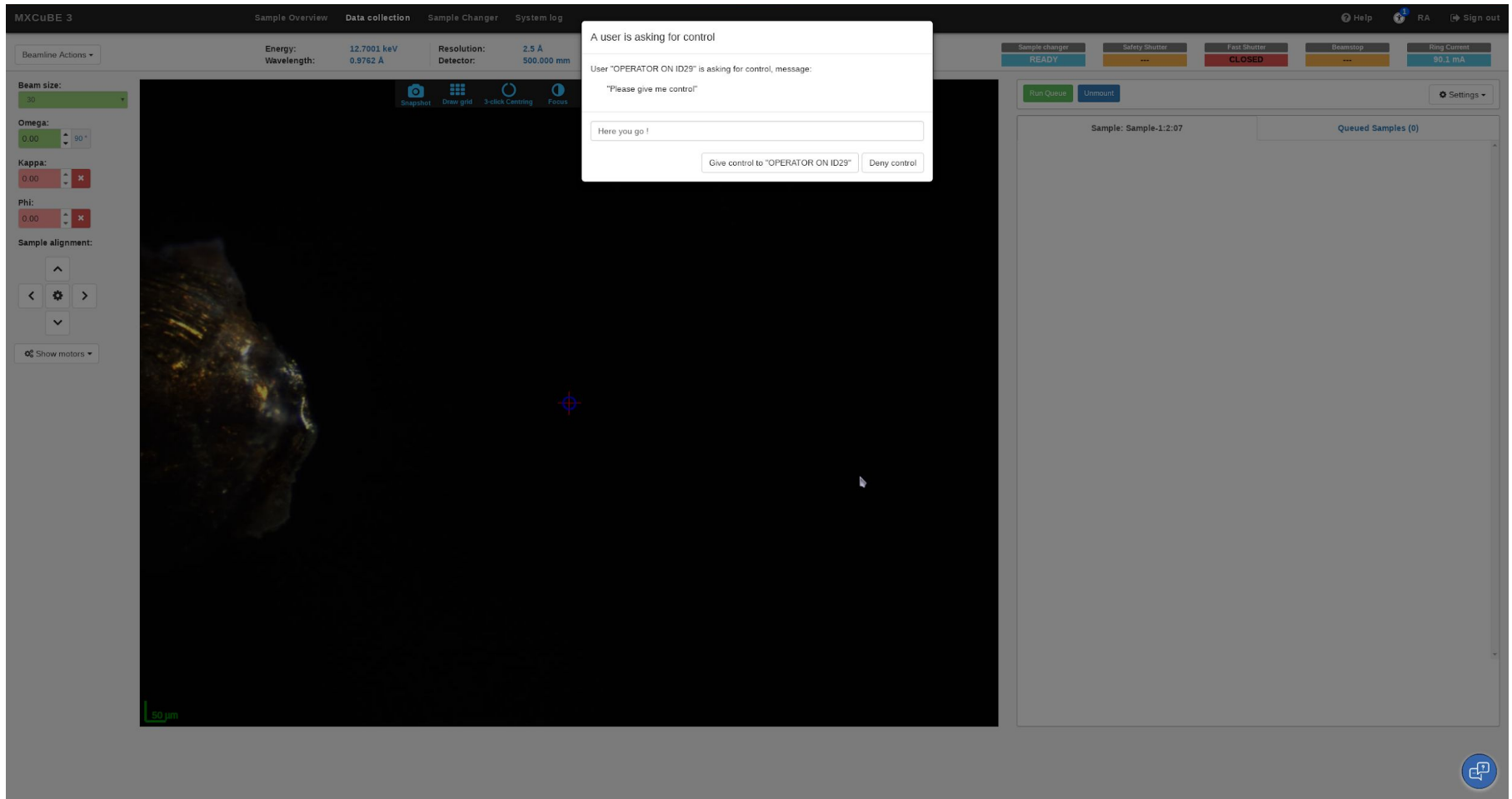
- Enable remote access
- Timeout gives control

Chat

OPERATOR ON ID29 (127.0.0.1) connected.

Type a message...

- Goes to RA page to ask for control
- User in control can also give away control, like in the screenshot above



- If asked for control the user on control gets a dialog with the possibility to deny or accept request

# Remote Access - UI

MXCuBE 3

Sample Overview Data collection Sample Changer System log

Help RA Sign out

Beamline Actions

Energy: 12.7001 keV  
Wavelength: 0.9762 Å

Resolution: 2.5 Å  
Detector: 500.000 mm

Transmission: 19.998 %  
Flux: ? ph/s

Cryo: 100.2 K

Sample changer: READY  
Safety Shutter: ---  
Fast Shutter: CLOSED  
Beam stop: ---  
Ring Current: 90.5 mA

Run Queue Unmount

Sample: Sample.1:2:07

Queued Samples (0)

Settings

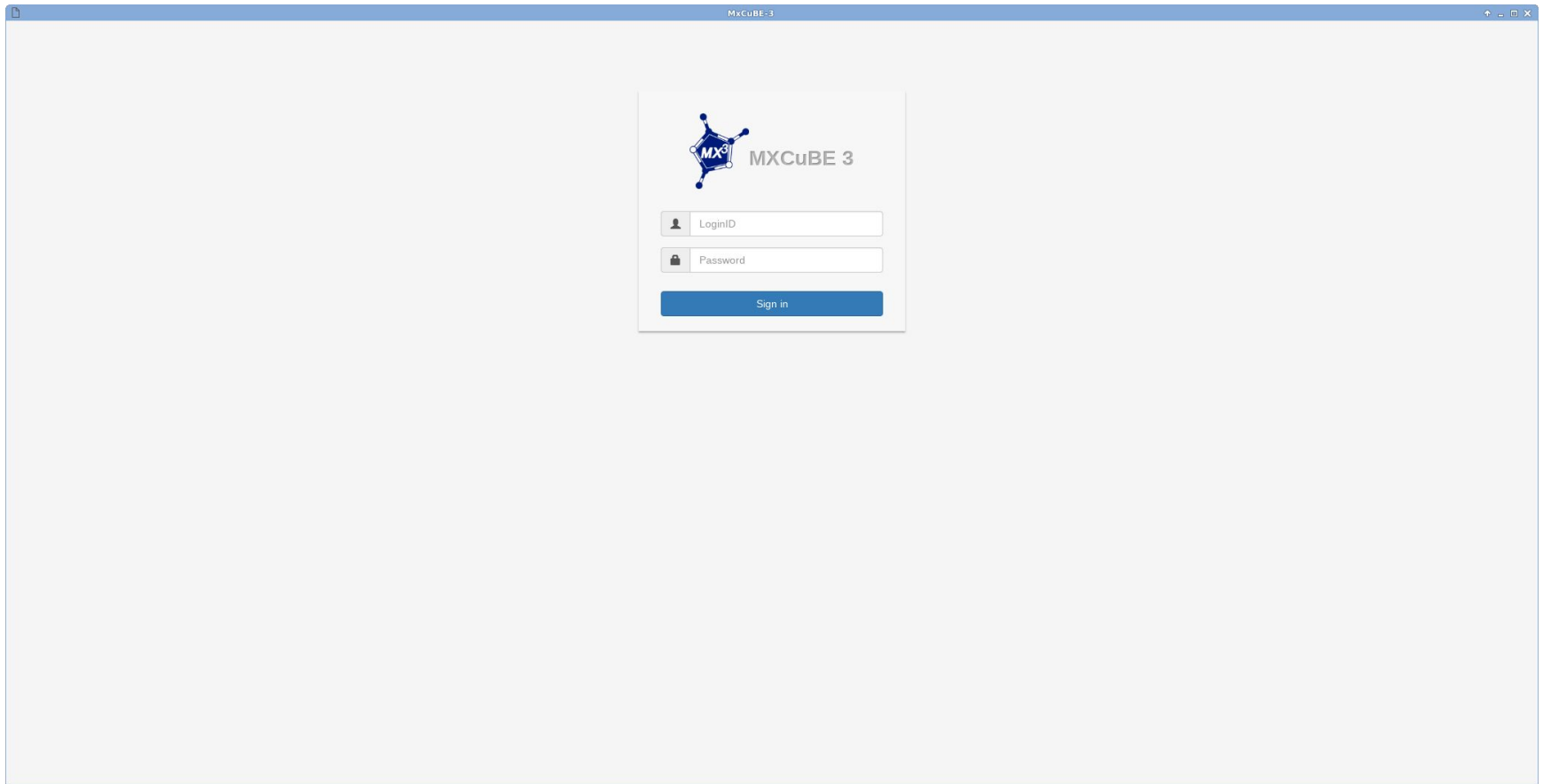
50 µm

- The RA link icon on the top right shows the number of connected users
- The chat dialog opens when the chat icon, on the lower right, is clicked



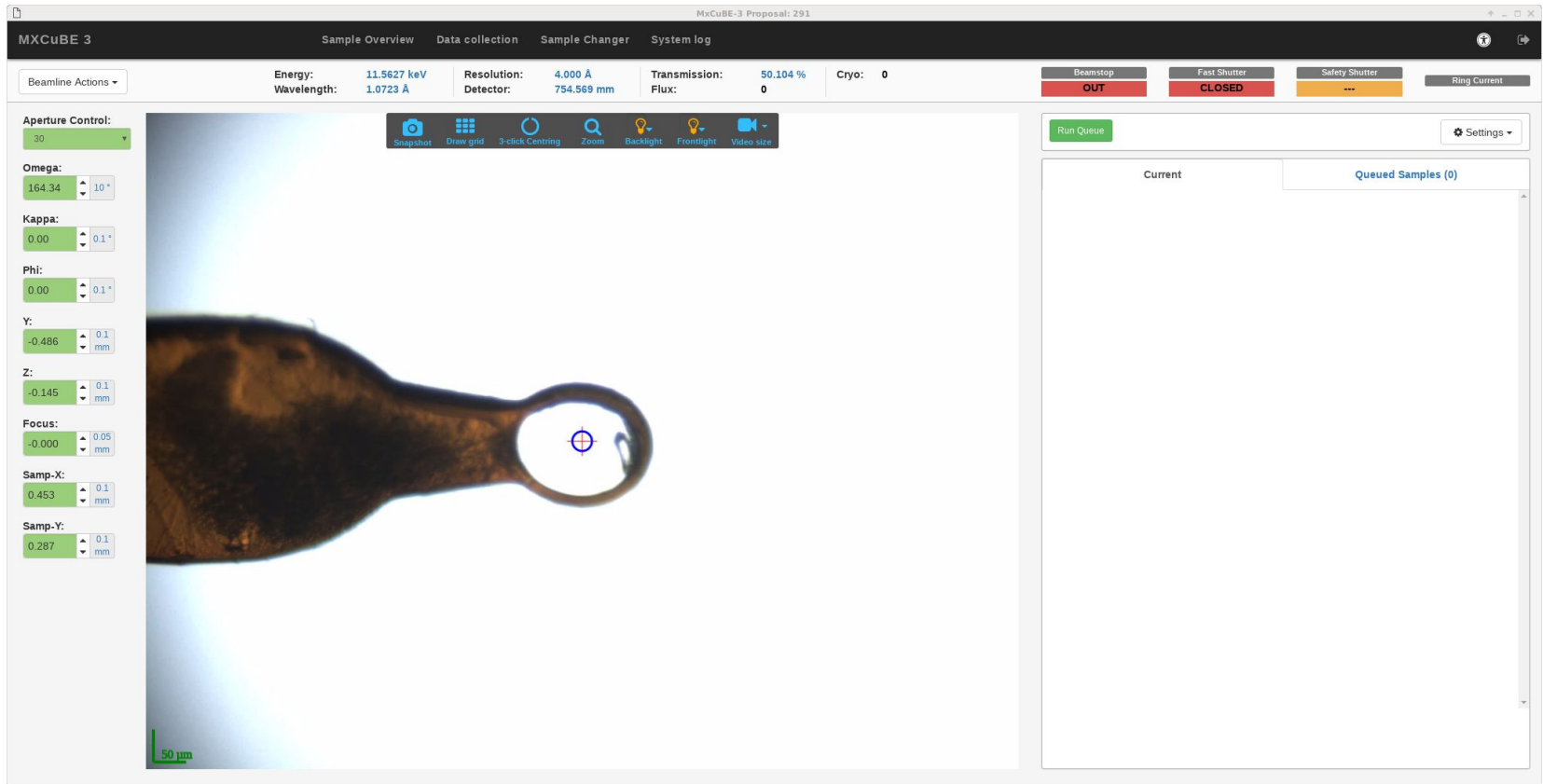
# *Version 3.0*

## *a review*



- Login view, in the future site and beamline customizable
- Possible to configure login to use either user accounts or proposals directly

# MXCuBE 3 - Sample Video with video controls



## Use:

**Shift** + **DBL Click**: Move to beam

**Z** + **Mouse wheel**: microscope zoom

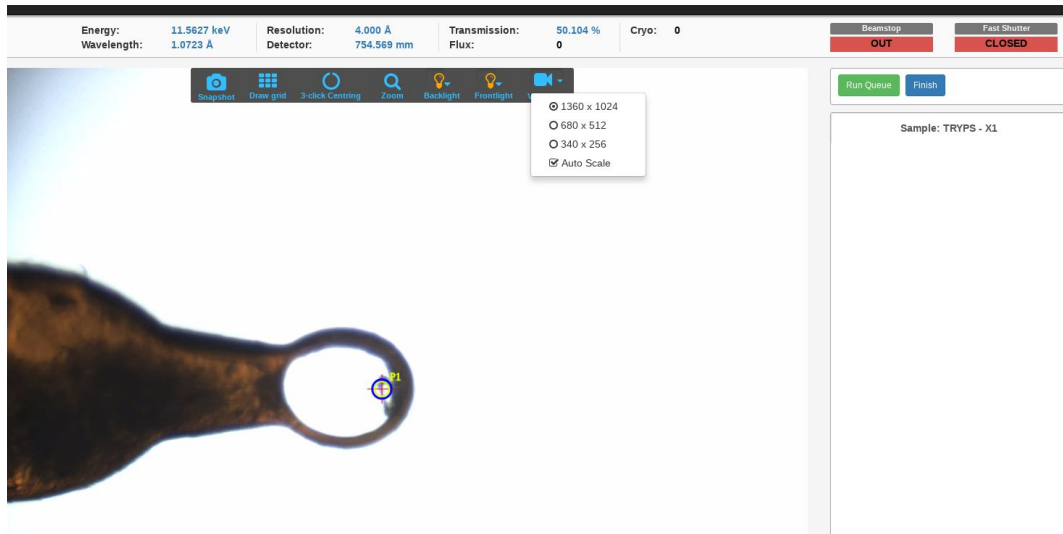
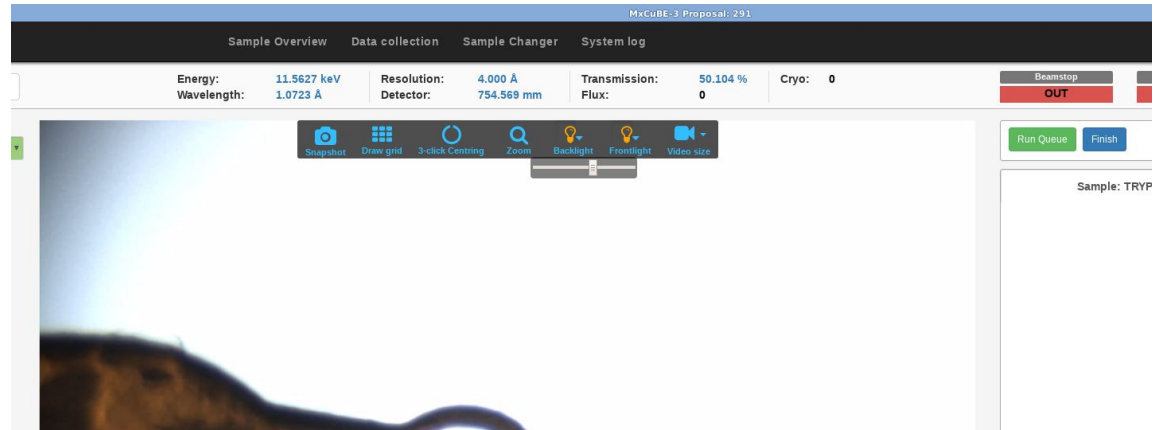
**r** + **Mouse wheel**: Rotate sample

**f** + **Mouse wheel**: microscope focus

Or, simply motor controls (located to the left)

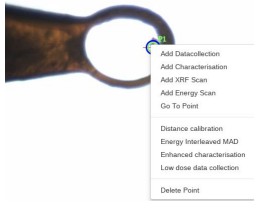
## Microscope / video controls:

- Light and zoom intensity changed by slider



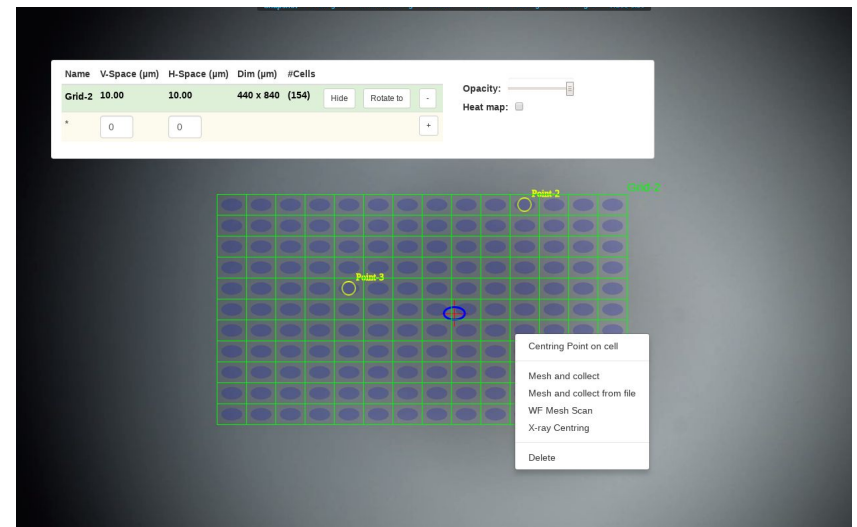
- Video is streamed as MPEG-1, perhaps adaptive MPEG-4 in the future
- Possibility to select video stream size (particularly useful for remote users)
- With auto scale option

## Right click context menu to add tasks:



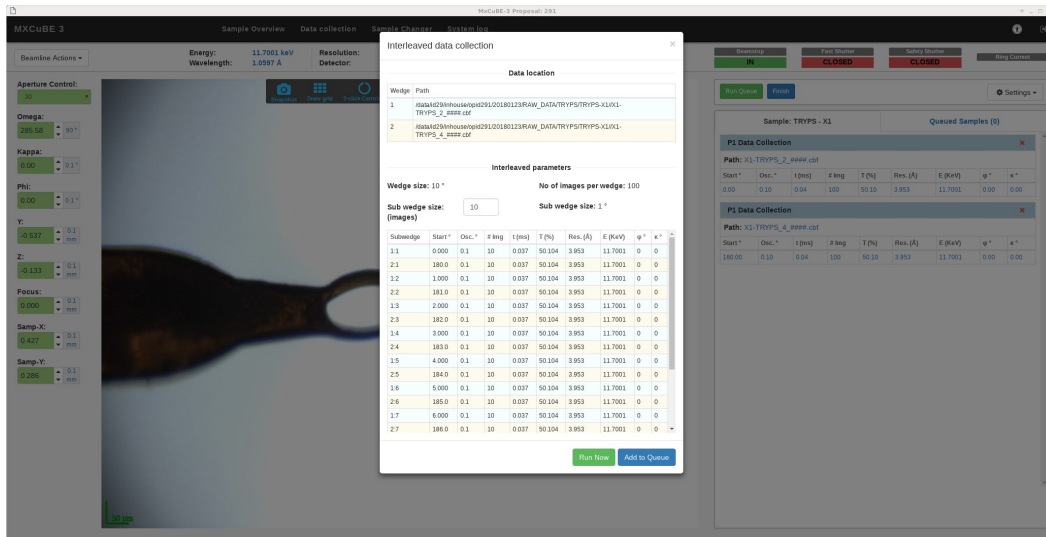
- Data collection
- Helical
- Characterisation
- XRF
- Energy Scan

- Mesh interface similar to MXCuBE 2
- Possibility to change transparency of grid
- Also possible to add centring point to cell



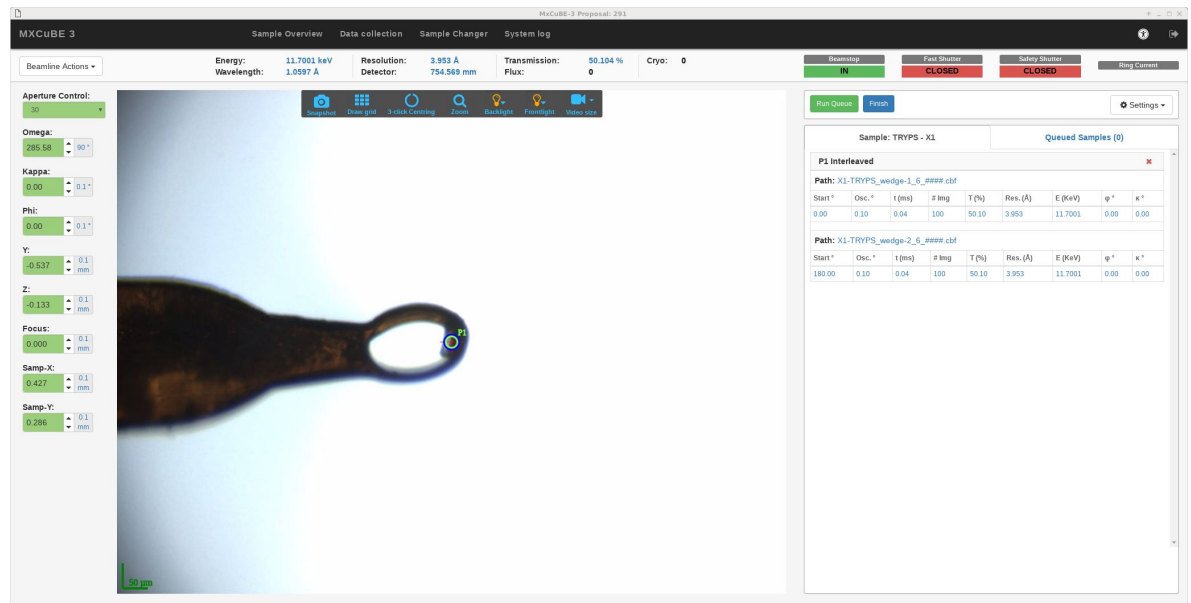


# Interleaved data collection



- Now possible to **interleave n data collections**.
- Also possible to **interleave any parameter** such as energy, kappa, omega, resolution ...
- In the future **pie chart like display**, potentially with the possibility to **change subwedge order**

- The two (or *n*) principal wedges to be collected are shown in the task



# Energy Scan

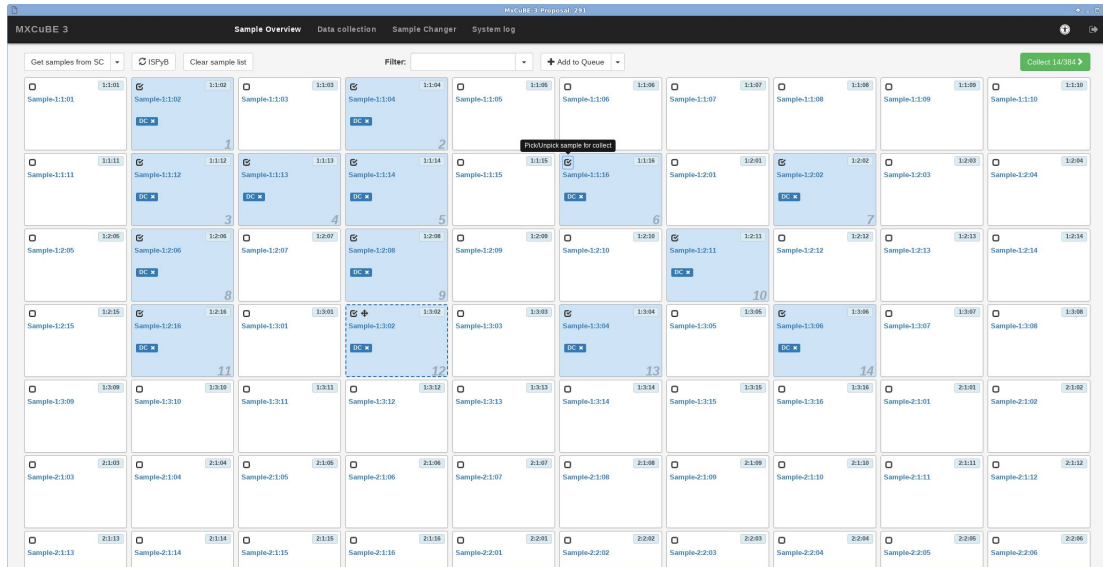
The screenshot displays the MXCuBE 3 software interface. The main window shows various parameters and controls for the synchrotron beamline. A central dialog box titled "Energy Scan" is open, allowing the user to configure an energy scan. The dialog box includes the following fields and options:

- Path:** /data/d29/inhouse/opid291/20180615/RAW\_DATA/test/test-test/
- Filename:** (empty)
- Subdirectory:** test/test-test/
- Prefix:** opid291
- Element:** A periodic table of elements is displayed, with the element Os (Osmium) selected.
- Element:** Os
- Edge:** L
- Buttons:** Run Now (green) and Add to Queue (blue)

The background interface shows the following information:

- Beamline Actions:** Beam size: 50, Omega: 0.00, Kappa: 0.00, Phi: 0.00, Y: 0.002, Z: -0.133, Focus: -0.000, Samp-X: -0.001, Samp-Y: 0.001.
- Energy:** 11.5600 keV, Wavelength: 1.0725 Å, Resolution: 2.721 Å, Detector: 500.000 mm.
- Status:** Sample changer: READY, Safety Shutter: OPEN, Fast Shutter: CLOSED, Beamstop: OUT, Ring Current: 201.4 mA.
- Sample:** test - test, Queued Samples (0).

# Sample Grid

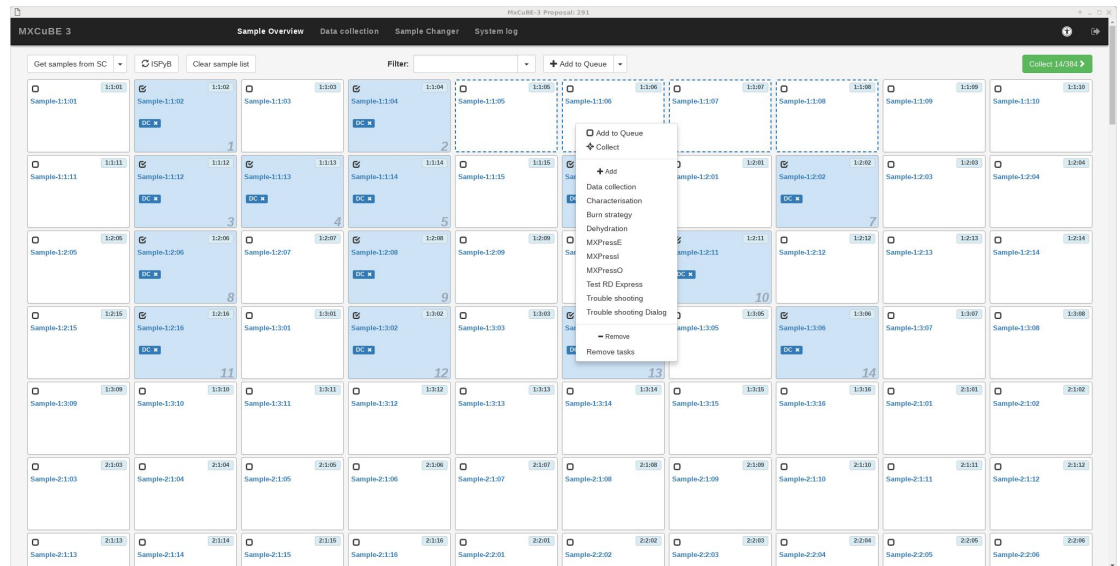


## Sample grid contains available samples

- Synch with LIMS
- Filtering (name, position, LIMS)
- Results view
- Tasks to be executed

## Sample grid context menu

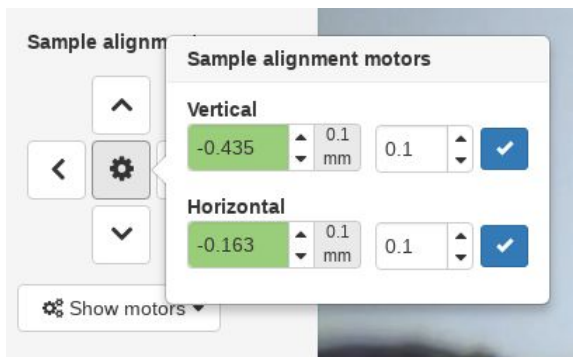
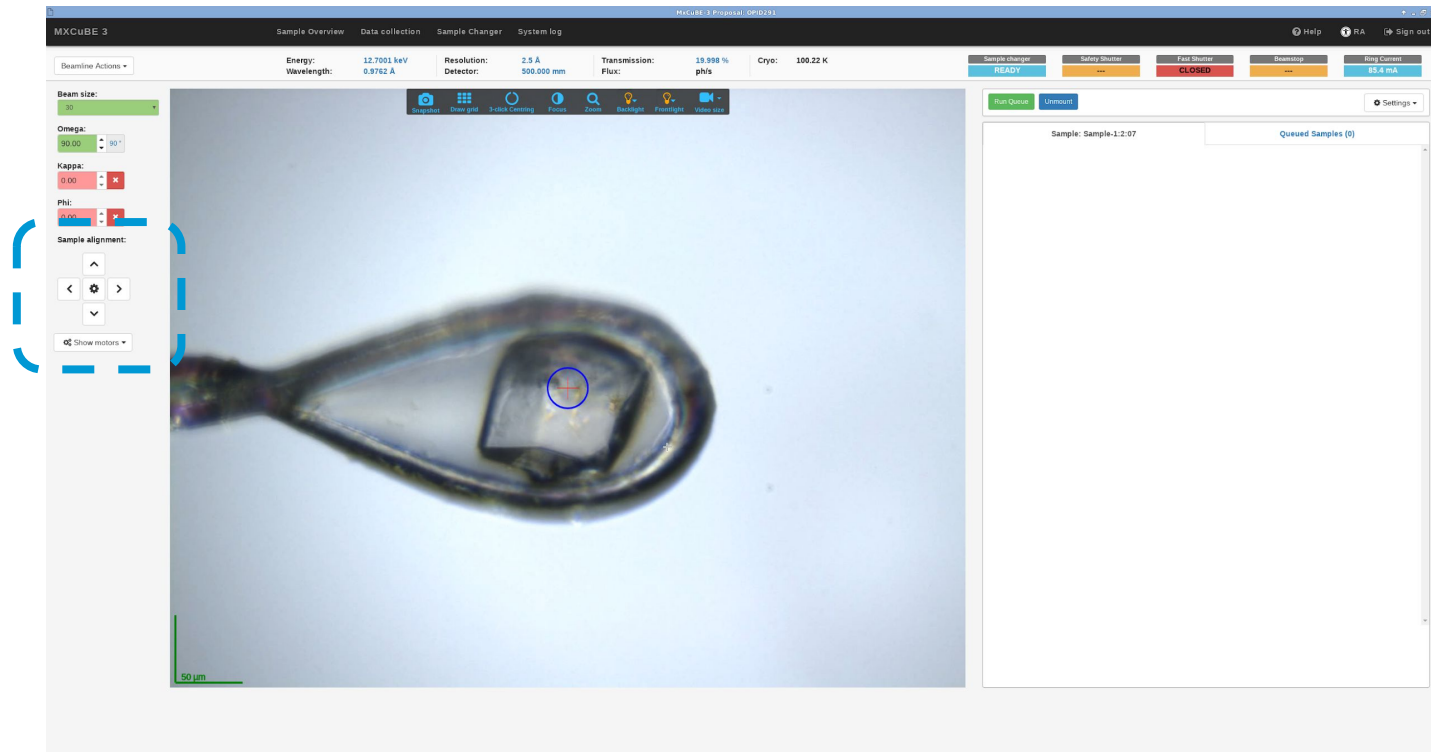
- Preparing for automated execution by selecting multiple samples
- Use context menu to add tasks



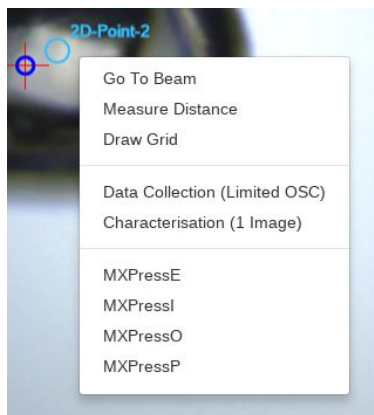
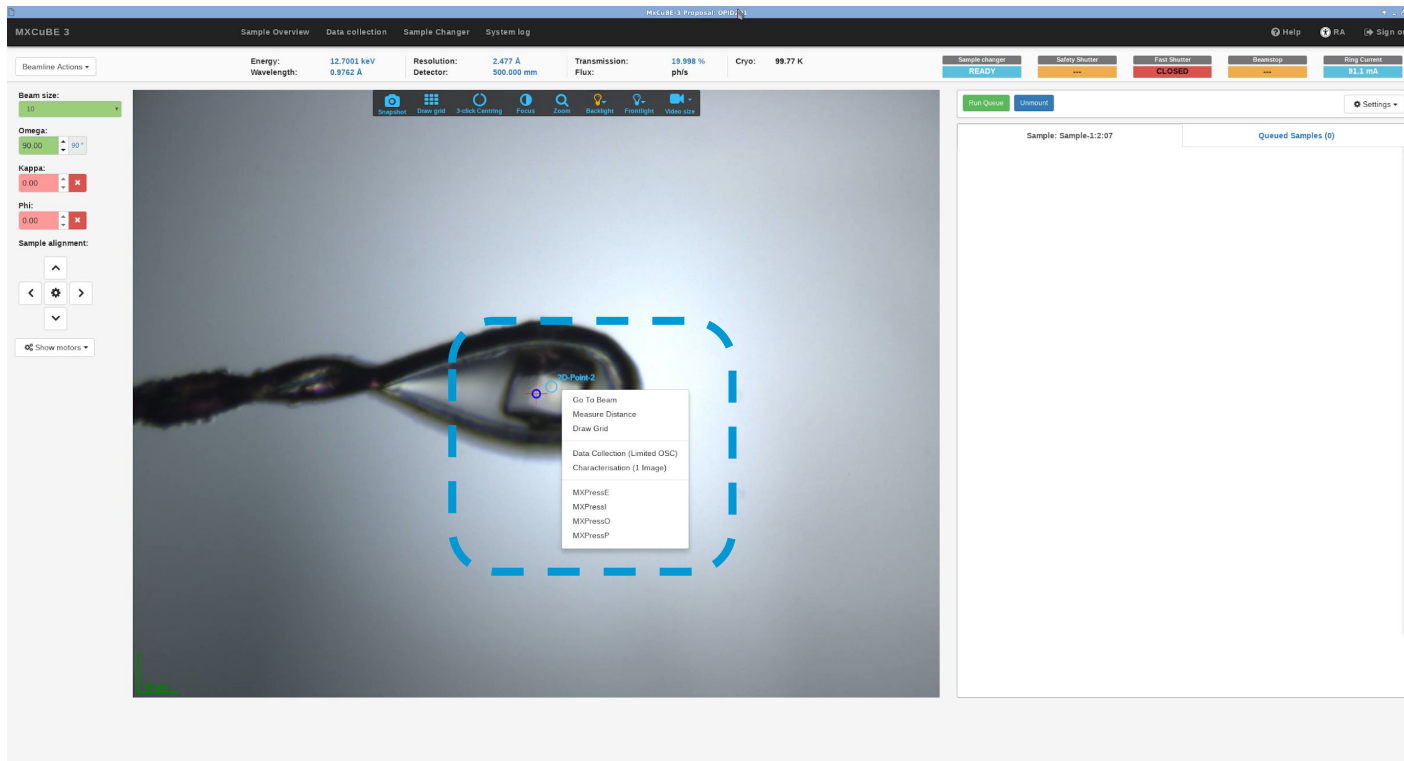


# *New in version 3.0.1*

# Navigation cross for sample translation

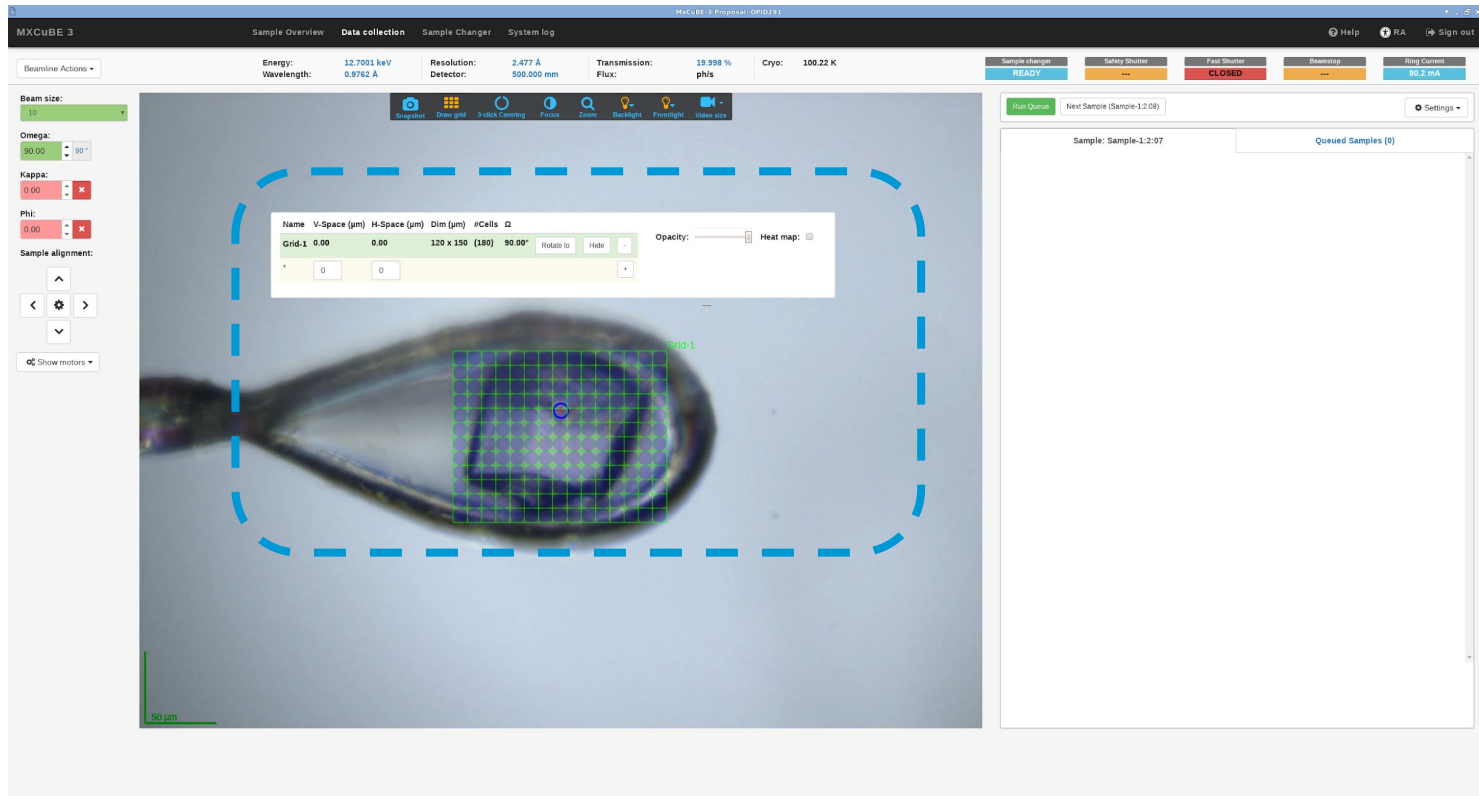


- **New navigation cross (Joystick) control for translating sample**
- **User does not need to know the diffractometer setup**



- **2D Centered position, centring that is only valid for a limited rotation range  $\pm 5$  degrees by default**
- **Useful for experiments that are fixed in a certain plane**
- **Allows for “quick characterisation”**
- **Valid range to be specified by external event, i.e read from or set by diffractometer**

# Grid auto hide



Name	V-Space (µm)	H-Space (µm)	Dim (µm)	#Cells	Ω	Opacity:	Heat map:
Grid-1	0.00	0.00	120 x 150 (180)	(180)	90.00°	<input type="text" value=""/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
*	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>				<input type="text" value=""/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- A grid is automatically hidden when it's not considered to be valid,  $\pm 5$  degrees by default
- Omega angle at which the grid was defined is shown in the table

**Result summary**

**Selected spacings**

Selected spacings	$\theta$ [°]	$\theta$ [Å]	$\theta$ [Å]	alpha [°]	beta [°]	gamma [°]
#1	77.360	17.350	37.350	90.000	90.000	90.000

Best has detected that the sample can diffract to 1.44 Å.

Move the detector to collect 1.44 Å data and re-launch the EDSIA characterization.

**Collection plan strategy: resolution limit is set by the initial image resolution**

Wedge	Subwedge	Start (°)	Width (°)	No images	Exp time (s)	Max res (Å)	Rot turns (°)	Distance (mm)
1	1	99.00	0.10	1220	0.037	1.87	1.00	360.99

**Diffraction Plan**

Selected spacings	Anomalous data	Aimed multiplicity	Aimed completeness	Aimed (theta_max at highest res)	Aimed resolution (Å)	Min osc. width
False	Default (optimized)	0.99	1.00		0.00	Default

**Stage quality indicators**

File	Dscore	Dscore visible res.	Tot image signal	Spot total	In-Rcs Total	Good Strong	Ice Rings	Meth 1 Res.	Meth 2 Res.	Max units cell
ref local: use_2_0001.cbf	49.0	2.0	48209	366	341	271	1	3.29	1.96	319.7
ref local: use_2_0002.cbf	188.1	2.0	67214	360	315	241	0	2.39	2.36	397.6
ref local: use_2_0003.cbf	74.0	2.0	34330	323	294	230	0	2.73	3.08	464.5
ref local: use_2_0004.cbf	165.3	2.0	62961	320	309	256	0	2.49	2.13	125.7

1. Dscore: check of diffraction signal strength that uses iterates over background vs resolution. Popov 2014, to be published.

2. Total integrated signal, spot total etc.: results from cctbx Spotfinder.

- Using “server side rendering” to display LIMS (ISPyB) results
- Template directory that contain the either pure HTML templates or logic that uses the already existing LIMS UI code to generate HTML
- LIMS Independent
- Enables reuse of already existing LIMS views



**Result summary**

Path: /data/id29/inhouse/opid291/20180905/RAW\_DATA/Sample-1.2-07/opid291\_2\_####.cbf  
Status: Data collection successful

**Parameters:**

Oscillation range:	0.10°	First image:	1
Oscillation start:	234.34°	Number of images:	100
Exposure time:	0.037 s	Transmission:	20.00 %
Energy:	12.700 KeV	Wavelength:	0.9762 Å
Resolution:	2.477 Å		

**Collect summary:**

Start time:	Sep 5, 2018 4:32:23 PM	End time:	Sep 5, 2018 4:32:39 PM
Flux at start:	0.0857 e+12 ph/s	Flux at end:	0.084 e+12 ph/s
Resolution at collect:	2.477 Å	Resolution at corner:	1.797 Å

**Quality indicator:**

**First image:**

**Last image:**

[View results in ISPyB](#)

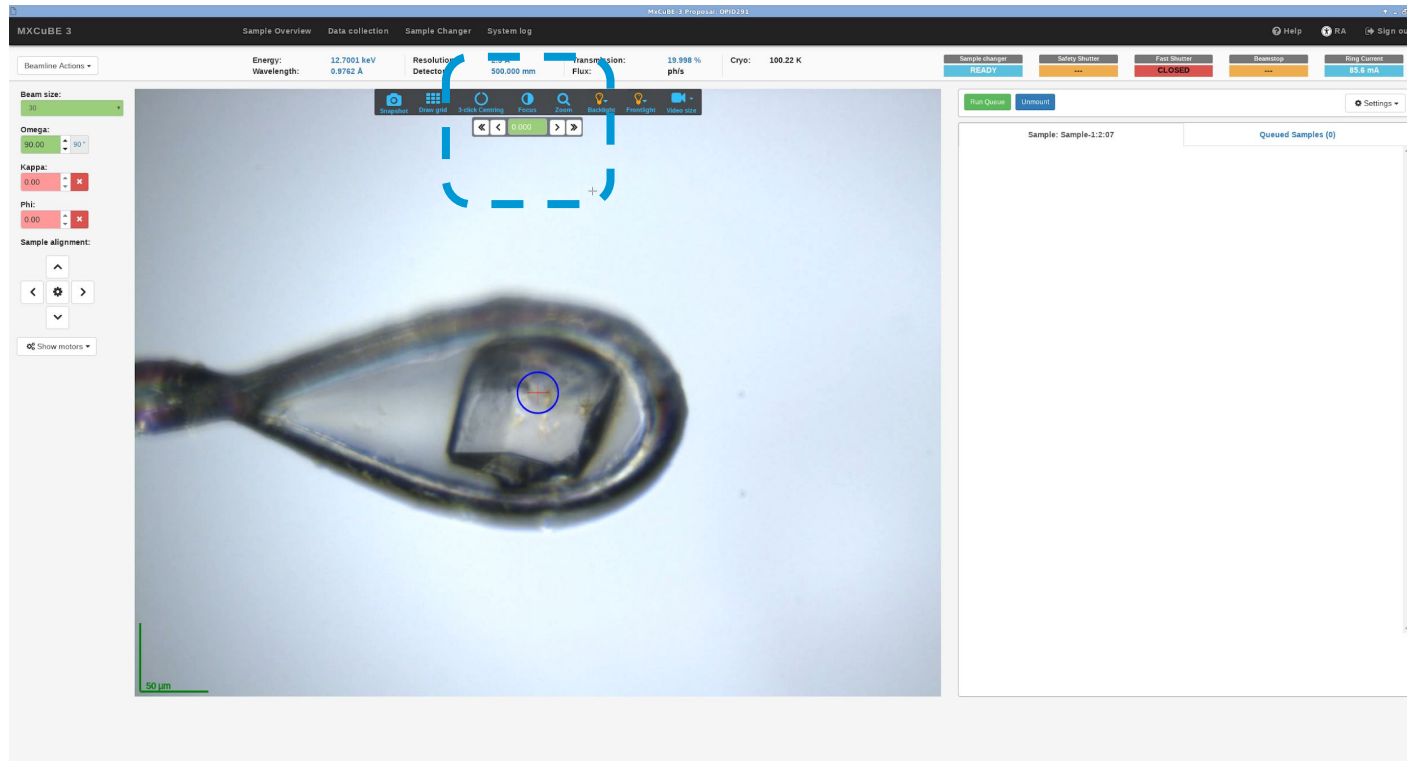
Close

**Data Collection Table:**

Osc. #	t (ms)	# img	T (%)	Res. (Å)	E (KeV)	φ °	κ °
0.10	0.037	100	20.00	2.477	12.7001	0.00	0.00

Data collection results using a pure HTML template

# New focus control

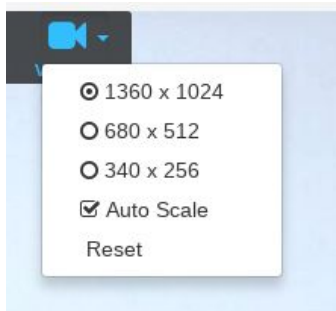
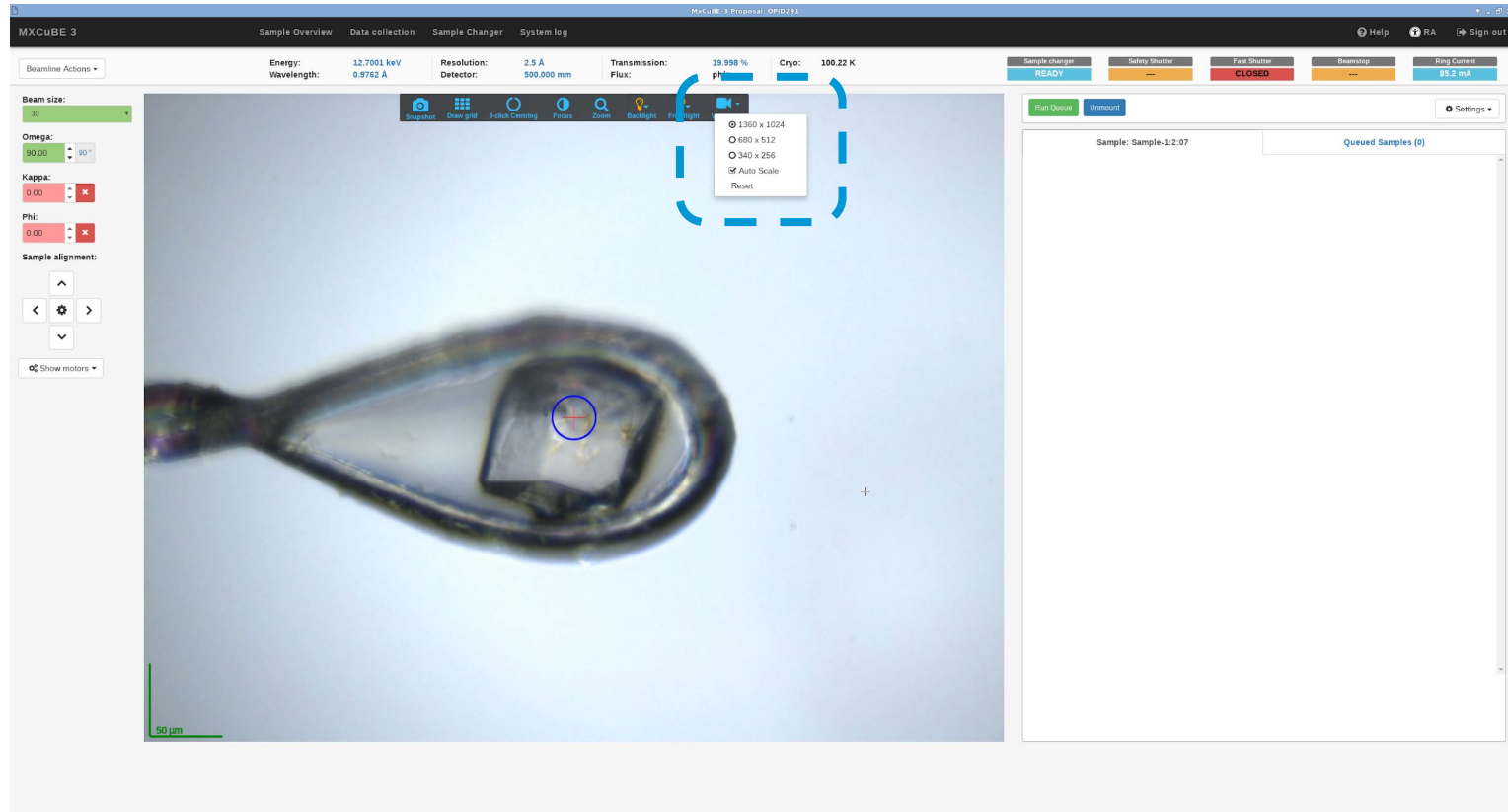


- Focus with step controls instead of slider

Reminder:

 + **Mouse wheel**: microscope focus

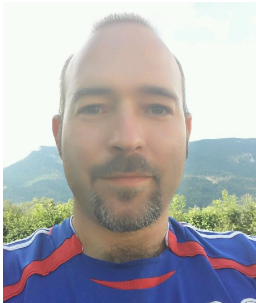
# Reset video stream



**Possibility to reset video stream remotely**

- **Integration of new MESH-BEST results**
- **Diffraction images for grid cells**
- **Hutch camera view**
- **Diffraction image viewer**
- **Plate support, UI control for plate navigation**
- **Serial crystallography data collection methods**

# Big thanks to everyone involved



**Matias Guijarro:**  
MXCuBE and  
BLISS Development and support



**Daniele de Sanctis:**  
Scientific coordination



**Antonia Beteva:**  
BLISS Support and development,  
MXCuBE2 Development



**Didier Nurizzo:**  
Sample changer development  
and support



**Olof Svensson:**  
Workflow integration



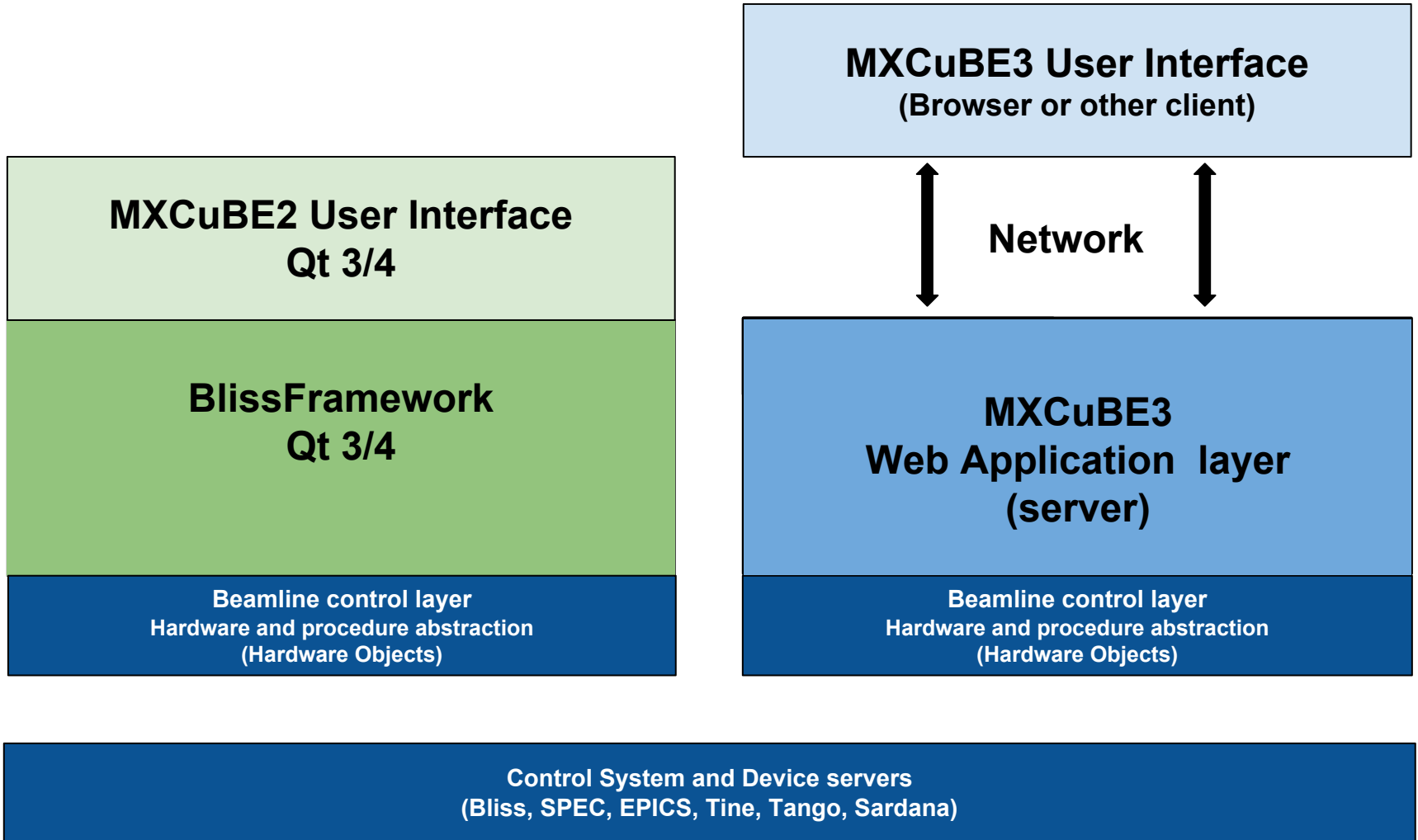
**The MAXIV MXCuBE3 team:**  
Mikel, Uwe, Anna and Jie

**And plenty of other beamline staff, scientists and users, for feedback and support !**

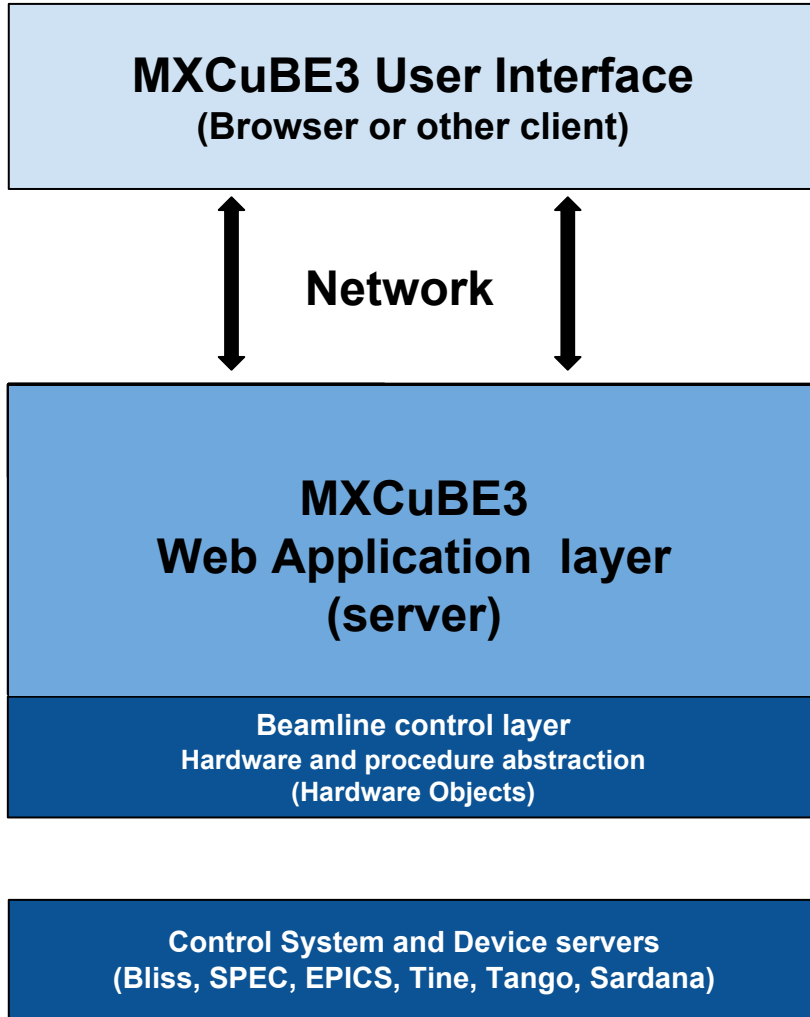
**The Horizon 2020 Program of the European Union  
(iNEXT grant, project 653706) is acknowledged for providing financial  
support**

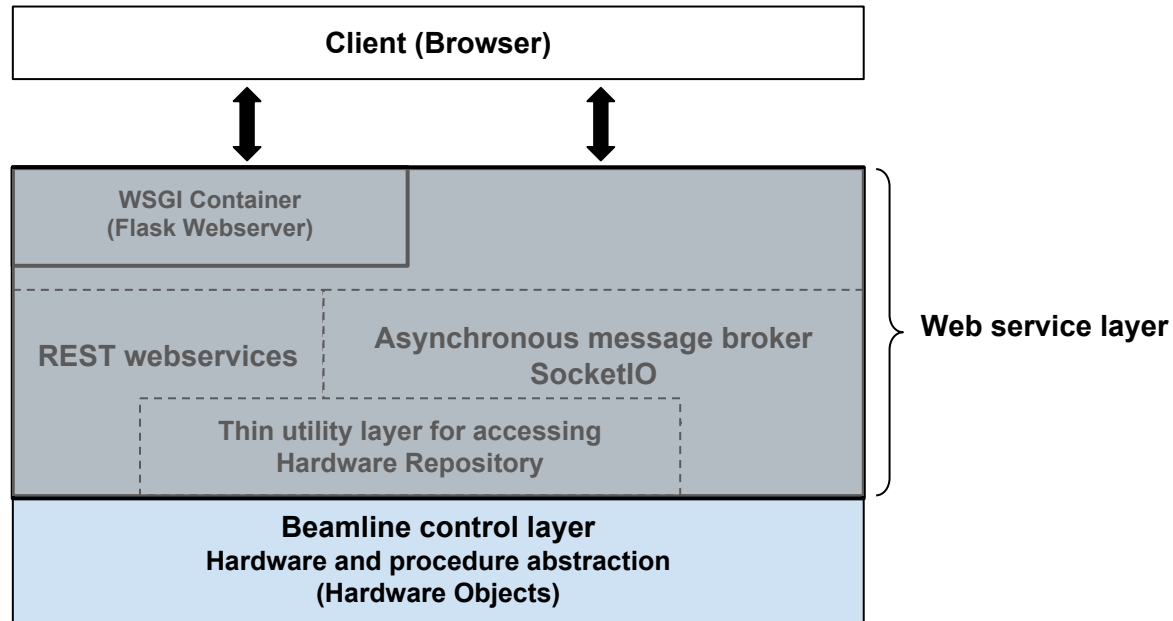
Thank you for your attention !

# **MXCuBE3 Appendix - Development**

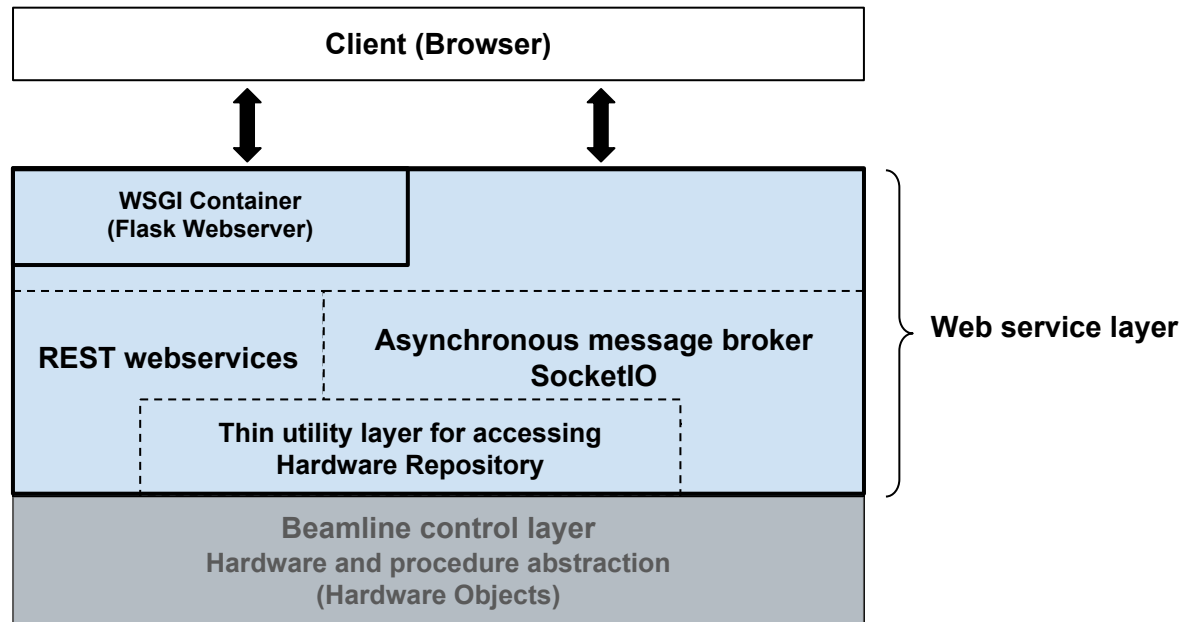








- Built on top of the same **beamline control layer as MXCuBE 2 (Hardware Objects)**
- Instruments and procedures are implemented as what is called **Hardware Objects**
- The beamline control layer is **control system agnostic** and supports for instance **SPEC, EPICS, Sardana, BLISS and TANGO**
- Base classes define a common API for a particular instrument or procedure, which **facilitates cross site adaptation**



- **Defines an API** for clients to access the HardwareObjects, and relays events between Hardware Objects and clients (**not necessarily a browsers**)
- Thin utility layer for providing new **functionality exclusive to MXCuBE 3** and ease access to Hardware Objects
- Websockets, via SocketIO, **used to relay events from backend**
- Implemented on top of a Flask **web server, WSGI container**



- Application written in HTML 5, Javascript 6 (JS6) and CSS
- JS6 gives us the possibility to use **reusable components and modules**
- Problem, no browser have full JS6 support



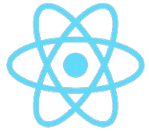
Babel allows us to use reusable modules and classes via ES6 syntax (<https://babeljs.io/>)

```
import React from "react"
class Example extends React.Component {
  constructor(props) {
    super(props)
    console.log("Hello world")
  }
  render() {
    return <div>
      This is an example JSX embedded code
    </div>
  }
}

"use strict";
var _createClass = (function () { function defineProperties(target, props) { for (var i = 0; i < props.length; i++) { var descriptor = props[i]; descriptor.enumerable = descriptor.enumerable || false; descriptor.configurable = true; if ("value" in descriptor) descriptor.writable = true; Object.defineProperty(target, _toPropertyKey(descriptor.key), descriptor); } } return function (target, props) { _createClass(target, props); }; })(Object.getPrototypeOf(Example.prototype), "constructor", this).call(this);
var _get = function get(_x, _x2, _x3) { var _again = true; _function: while (_again) { function _interopRequireDefault(obj) { return obj && obj.__esModule ? obj : { default: obj }; } function _classCallCheck(instance, Constructor) { if (!(instance instanceof Constructor)) { throw new TypeError("Cannot call a class as a function"); } } function _inherits(subClass, superClass) { if (typeof superClass !== "function" && superClass !== null) { throw new TypeError("Super class must be a function or an object"); } subClass.prototype = Object.create(superClass.prototype); subClass.prototype.constructor = subClass; _inherits.__proto__ = superClass.prototype; } } var _react = require("react"); var _react2 = _interopRequireDefault(_react); var Example = (function (_React$Component) { _inherits(Example, _React$Component); function Example(props) { _classCallCheck(this, Example); _get(Object.getPrototypeOf(Example.prototype), "constructor", this).call(this); console.log("Hello world"); } _createClass(Example, [{ key: "render", value: function render() { return _react2["default"].createElement("div", null, "This is an example JSX embedded code"); } }]); return Example; })(_react2["default"].Component);
```

ES6 syntax →

ES6 Code is “transpiled” with babel to ES5 which have good support in most browsers



## React

<https://facebook.github.io/react/>

- React is a library for creating user interfaces
- React makes it possible to use widgets like in traditional UI development
- Provides a way to express the UI in a markup language called JSX
- Can be used with state management library, in order to avoid per widget state

```
import React from "react"

class Example extends React.Component {
  constructor(props) {
    super(props)

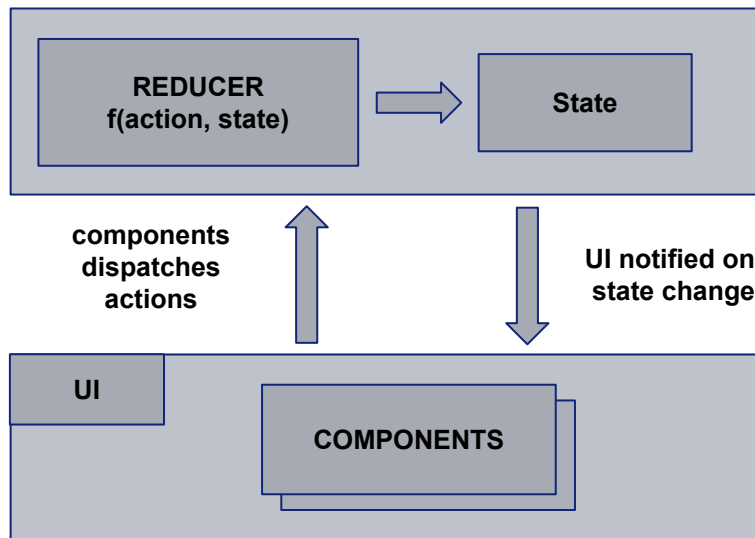
    console.log("Hello world")
  }

  render() {
    return (<div>
      This is an example JSX embedded code
    </div>)
  }
}
```



## Redux

<http://redux.js.org/>



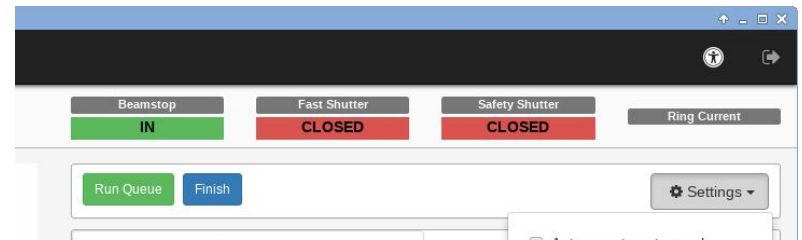
- Application wide state, only source of data for components.
- The redux store is an immutable data structure and can only be updated (replaced) by a pure function, a reducer
- The reducer function is called by dispatching an action for instance when user interacts with UI
- Provides data flow which is easy to debug

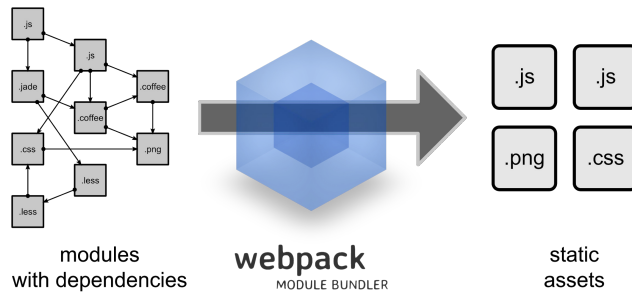
# Frontend development - React and Redux

```
1 import React from 'react';
2 import { Button, ButtonGroup, OverlayTrigger, Popover } from 'react-bootstrap';
3
4 import './style.css';
5 import './input.css';
6
7
8 export default class InOutSwitch extends React.Component {
9   constructor(props) {
10    super(props);
11    this.setIn = this.setIn.bind(this);
12    this.setOut = this.setOut.bind(this);
13  }
14
15
16  shouldComponentUpdate(nextProps) {
17    return nextProps.data !== this.props.data;
18  }
19
20
21  setIn() {
22    if (this.props.onSave !== undefined) {
23      this.props.onSave(this.props.pkey, 'in');
24    }
25  }
26
27
28  setOut() {
29    if (this.props.onSave !== undefined) {
30      this.props.onSave(this.props.pkey, 'out');
31    }
32  }
33
34 }
```

```
46 createActuatorComponent() {
47   const acts = [];
48   for (let key in this.props.data.attributes) {
49     if (this.props.data.attributes[key].type === 'DUOSTATE') {
50       acts.push(<Col key={key} sm={1} smPush={2}>
51         <InOutSwitch
52           onText={ this.props.data.attributes[key].commands[0] }
53           offText={ this.props.data.attributes[key].commands[1] }
54           labelText={ this.props.data.attributes[key].label }
55           pkey={ key }
56           data={ this.props.data.attributes[key] }
57           onSave={ this.setAttribute }
58           />
59         </Col>
60       );
61     }
62   }
63   return acts;
64 }
```

```
35 render() {
36   const isIn = this.props.data.state === 'in';
37   const inButtonStyle = isIn ? 'success' : 'default';
38   const outButtonStyle = isIn ? 'default' : 'success';
39   let msgBgStyle = 'input-bg-moving';
40
41   if (this.props.data.state === 'in') {
42     msgBgStyle = 'input-bg-ready';
43   } else if (this.props.data.state === 'out') {
44     msgBgStyle = 'input-bg-fault';
45   }
46
47
48   return (
49     <div>
50       <div className="inout-label">
51         {this.props.labelText}
52       </div>
53       <OverlayTrigger
54         placement="bottom"
55         overlay={() => <Popover id={this.props.labelText}>
56           {this.props.labelText} is:
57           <div className="inout-switch-msg ${msgBgStyle}">
58             {this.props.data.msg}
59           </div>
60         </Popover>)}
61     >
62     <ButtonGroup>
63
64       <Button
65         className=""
66         bsStyle={inButtonStyle}
67         bsSize="small"
68         onClick={this.setIn}
69         active={isIn}
70       >
71         {this.props.onText}
72       </Button>
73       <Button
74         bsStyle={outButtonStyle}
75         bsSize="small"
76         className=""
77         onClick={this.setOut}
78         active={!isIn}
79       >
80         {this.props.offText}
81       </Button>
82     </ButtonGroup>
83     </OverlayTrigger>
84   </div>
85 );
86 }
87 }
```





- **Webpack is used as a build tool to bundle the various assets, JS, CSS, LESS, Fonts and images to a set of static files that can be loaded by the browser.**



- **Provides a development server with “hot reloading” (changes are automatically built and app updated)**



- **Runtime for Javascript development provided by node.js**