

Eiger X at SOLEIL MX beamlines

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Proxima 1

Source: **U20** in vacuum undulator

Focussing: KB, **CRL**

Tunable: 5.5 - 15.5 keV

Flux: 2.0e12 ph/s @ 500mA @ 12.65keV

Beam size: **20x40 μm**

Area Detector: **Eiger X 16M**

XRF Detector: Ketek AXAS-M2 **H150**

OAV Camera: Prosilica GC 1350

Goniometer: **SmarGon**

Sample Changer: CATS (**48 samples**)

MXCuBE: Qt4 v 2.3 (**CentOS 7**)

Proxima 2A

Source: **U24** in vacuum undulator

Focussing: KB, **horizontal PFM**

Tunable: 5.5 - 18.5 keV

Flux: 1.6e12 ph/s @ 500mA @ 12.65keV

Beam size: **5x10 μm**

Area Detector: **Eiger X 9M**

XRF Detector: Ketek AXAS-M2 **H80**

OAV Camera: Prosilica GC 1350

Goniometer: **MD2 with MK3**

Sample Changer: CATS (**144 samples**)

MXCuBE: Qt4 v2.3 (**Ubuntu 14.04**)

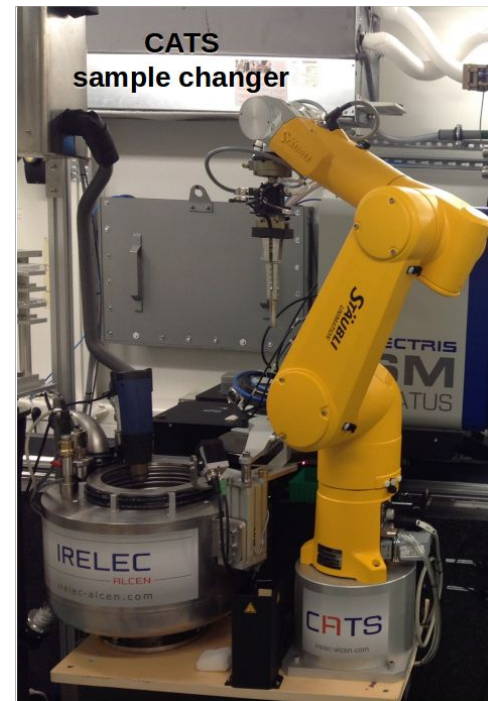
Multiaxis goniometry

- Smargon on Proxima 1 (SmarAct)
 - SmarAxis Tango Device Server (C++) developed at SOLEIL
- MK3 on Proxima 2A (Arinax)
 - JLIB software accessed through Tango Device server



Sample changers

- CATS robots on both beamlines. Control via PyCats Tango Device Server
- Mature integration
 - Failure rate below 1 per 4000
 - Exchange time 35 seconds

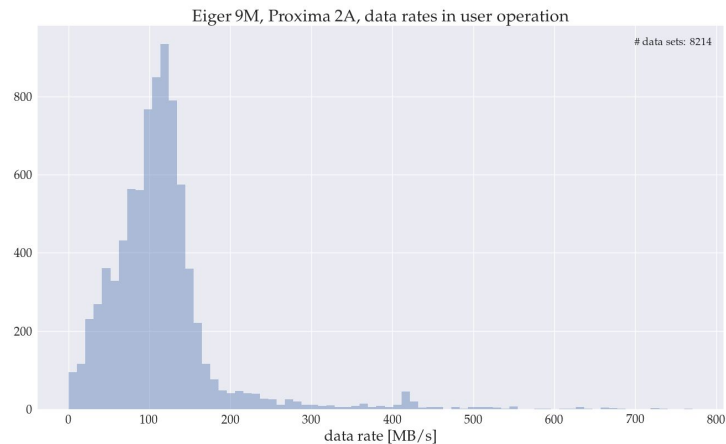


X-ray Area Detectors at SOLEIL's MX beamlines

- Eiger X 9M (PROXIMA 2A) and 16M (PROXIMA 1)
- Firmware version: SIMPLON v. 1.6.6
- User operation
 - Eiger X 9M December 2015
 - Eiger X 16M October 2018
- bslz4 compression
- Max speeds
 - 750Hz @ 4M ROI
 - 238Hz @ 9M
 - 133Hz @ 16M
- ~10 TB of raw data per day on average
- ~1PB raw data per year, ~100TB with bslz4 compression

Network and performance of the setup

- 10 GbE network
- ~ 1000 MB/sec download speed
 - Using both 10Gbit ports of the DCU
 - ~600 MB/sec with single 10Gbit port
- ~ 114 MB/s is the average data rate
 - Maximum observed data rate ~ 770.57 MB/s
 - In practice no data transfer bottleneck thanks to
- The server has RAM cache of 170 GB
 - ~ 20 min autonomy assuming average data rate in bslz4 compression
- 12.75 is the average observed bslz4 compression ratio
 - x 14.4 per 32bit -- average compressed image size ~3 MB (for 9M)
 - x 10.9 per 16bit -- average compressed image size ~2 MB (for 9M)

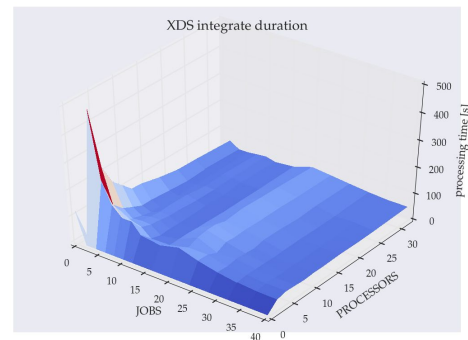


Processing infrastructure

- Systems dedicated to a single beamline
 - Keeping data close to source
 - Tailor processing power to the detector
 - Minimizing administrative overhead
- Huawei FusionServer RH8100 V3 Rack Server
 - 8 x XEON E7-8890 v3 @ 2.5GHz, 144 cores, 288 threads
 - 2.56 TB RAM (DDR4 1866MHz)
 - 4 x 10GBe
 - 5.76 TFlops
 - spot finding with `dials.find_spots` and Dozor
 - data integration with XDS

```
MAXIMUM_NUMBER_OF JOBS= 10  
MAXIMUM_NUMBER_OF_PROCESSORS= 32
```

*

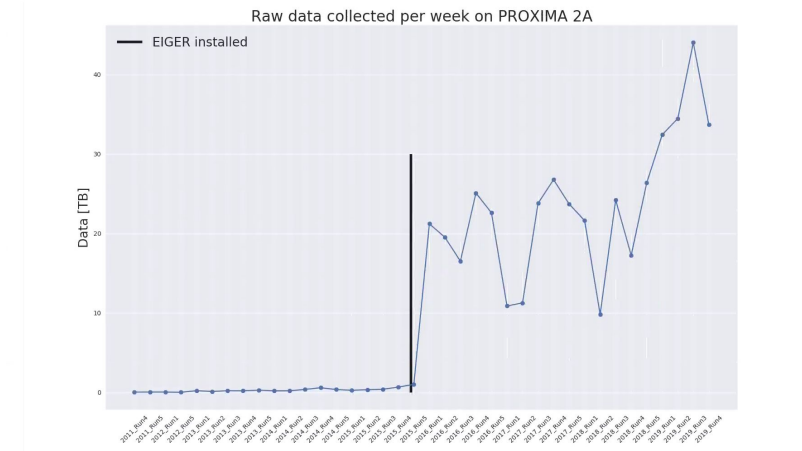


Automated processing of data

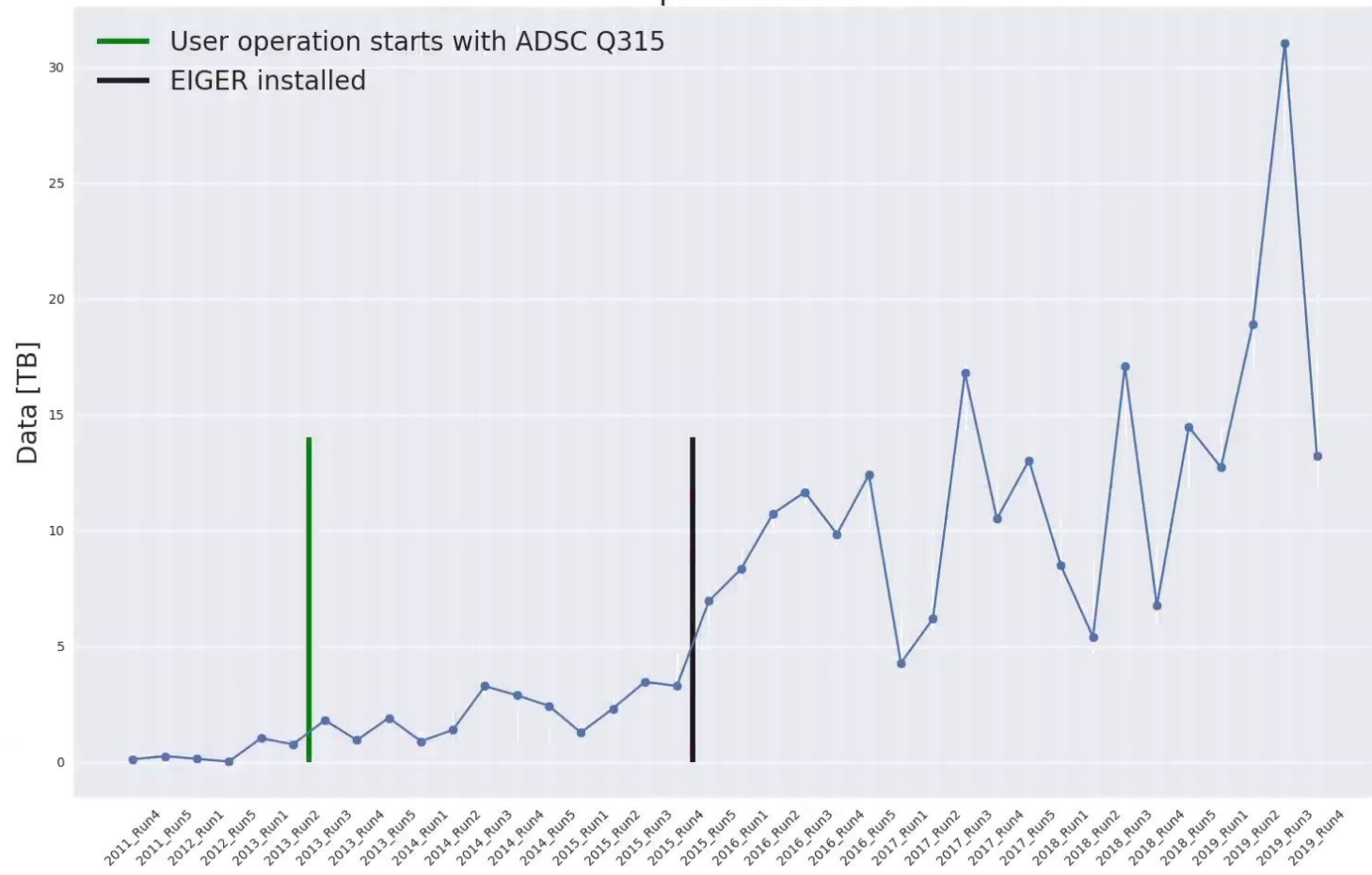
- XDSME data processing for every collect if user logged into ISPyB
 - Stable as of the last three runs
- autoPROC pipeline added over the last run
- Characterization images automatically analyzed
 - `dials.find_spots`
 - DOZOR
 - xdsme
 - BEST strategy calculation (upon successful integration with xdsme)

Data handling infrastructure

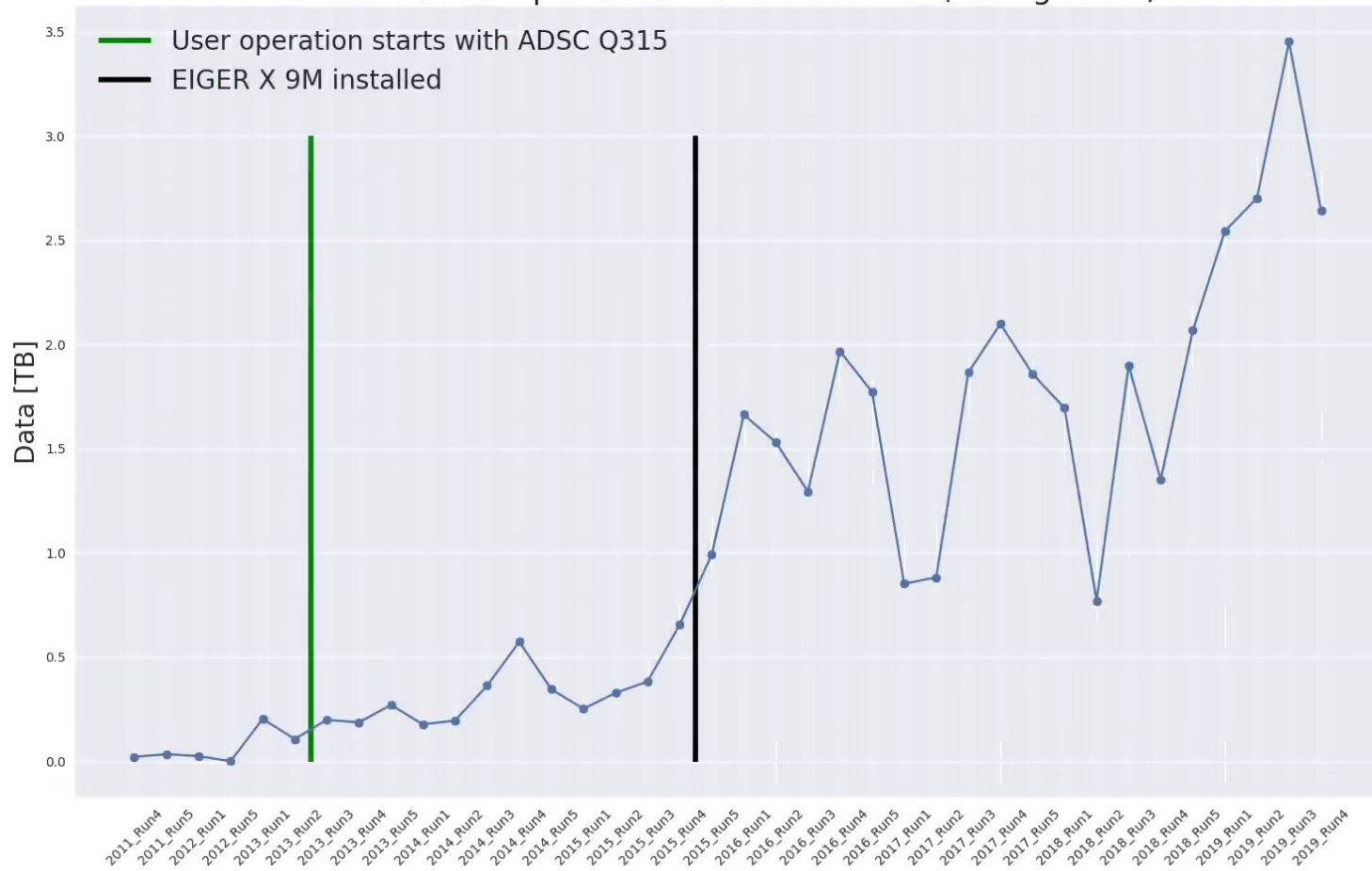
- 10GBe network
- Local buffer on the processing server
 - 2.56TB RAM
 - 3TB RAID 6 SAS + 16TB SSD
 - 256 TB RAID 60 SAS (double that on PX1)
 - Directly attached storage (DELL MD 1400 with PERC H840 SAS external PCI card)
- Medium and long term storage (Active Circle based), NFS access
 - Local cell: 10TB SSD, 20TB SAS
 - Remote cell: 1PB via 10Gbe



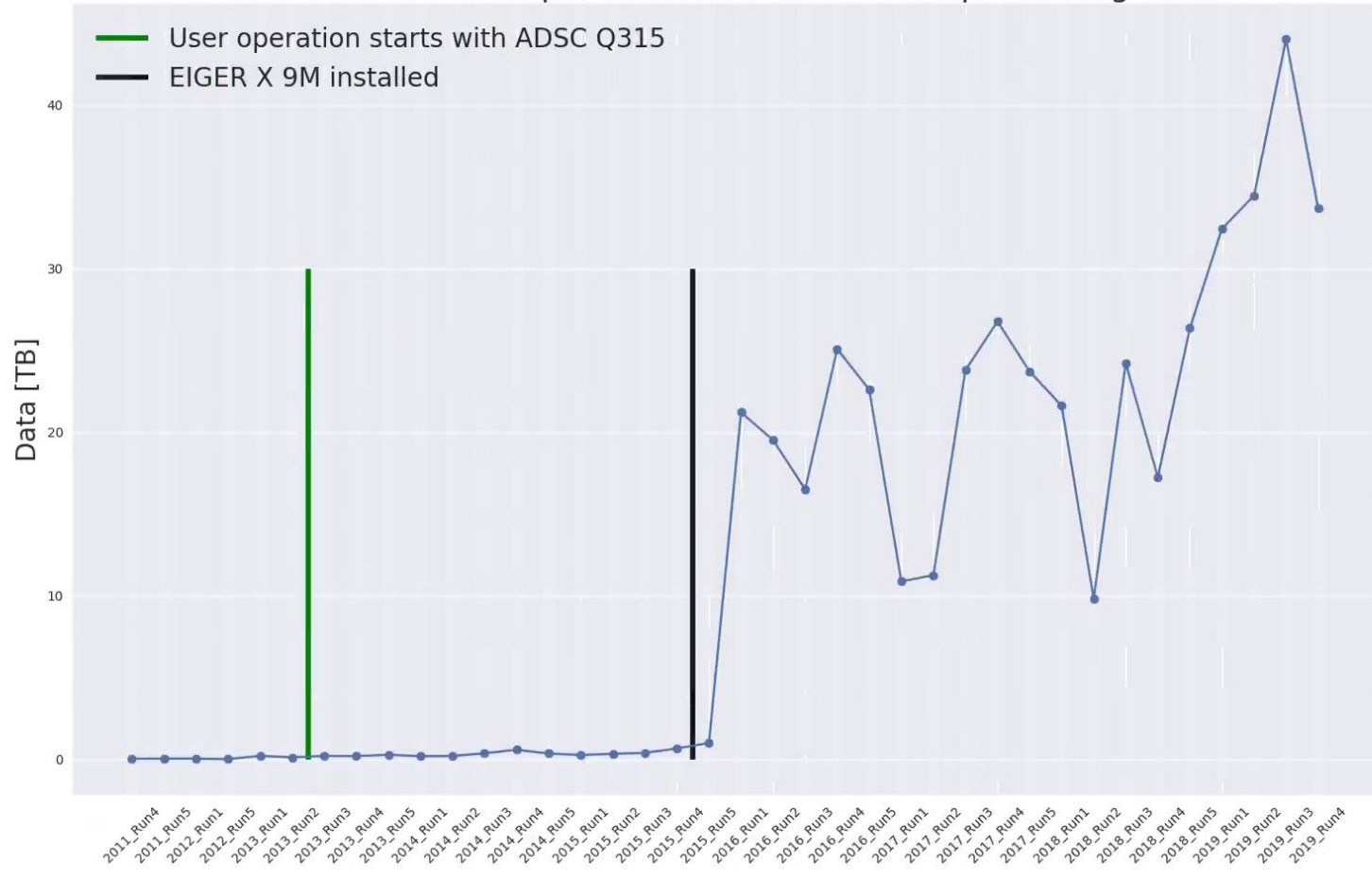
Data collected per run on PROXIMA 2A



Data collected per week on PROXIMA 2A (storage cost)



Raw data collected per week on PROXIMA 2A (processing cost)



Handling On Axis Viewer

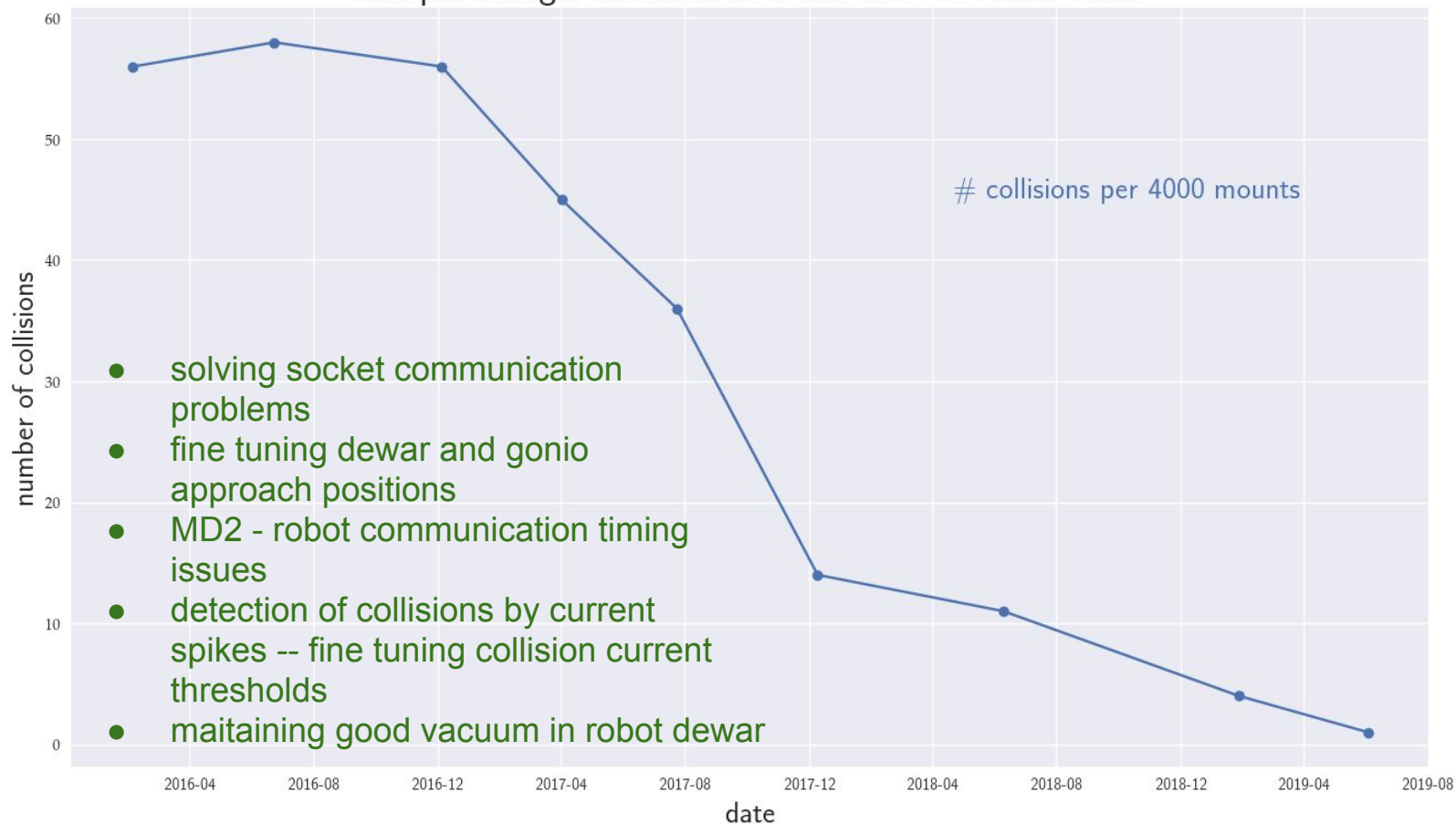
- 1024x1360 pixels
- run @20Hz
- using Vimba
- redis in-memory database used to distribute images to unlimited number of clients
- 5TB data per day

Addressing bottlenecks

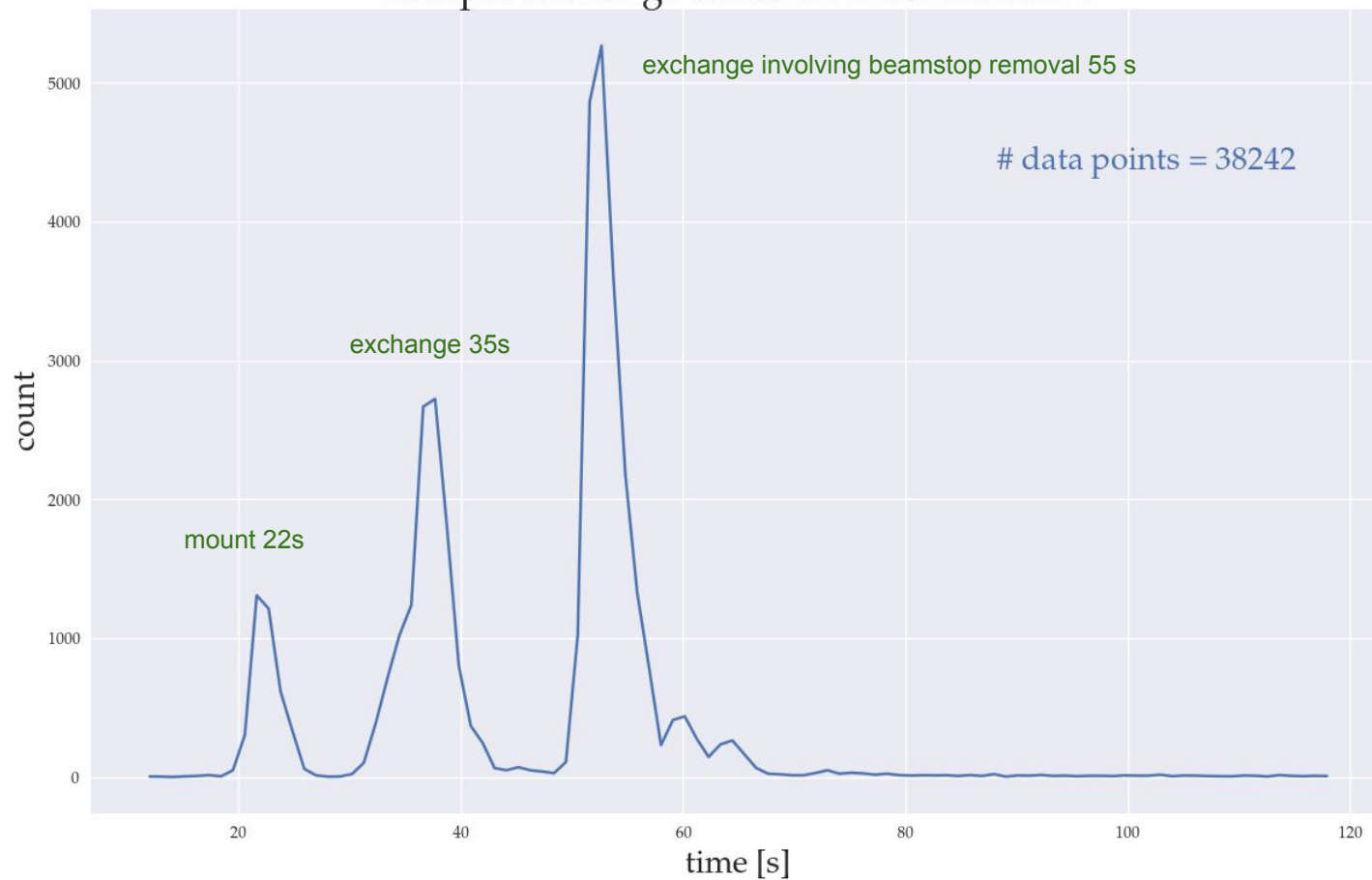
- sample changer reliability
- sample alignment robustness
 - better model of the sample and its environment
 - making x-ray centring non-intrusive and fast to allow to make it the default part of characterization
- sample supply
 - user scheduling

Increasing robot reliability over time

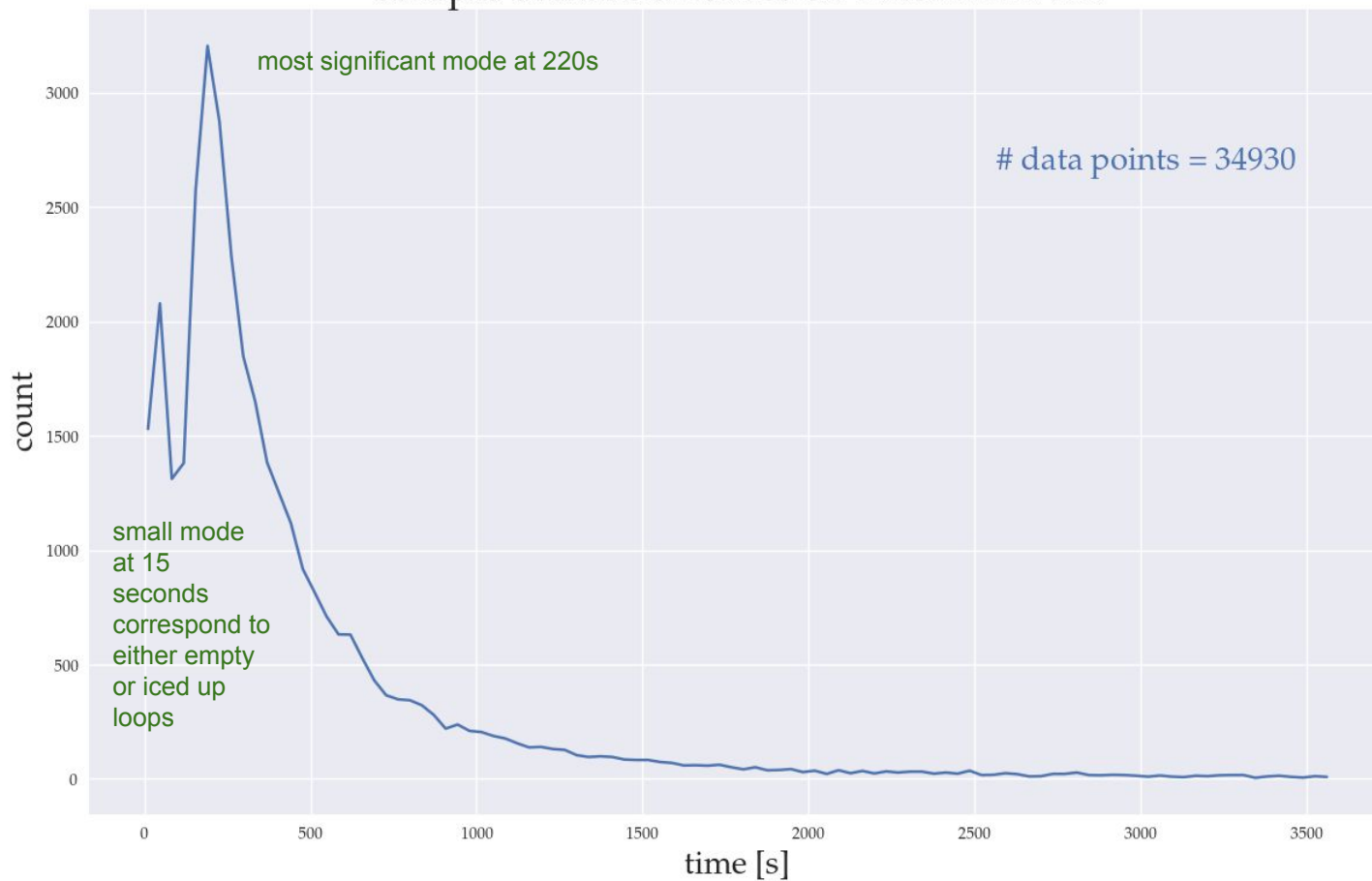
Sample changer collisions on PROXIMA 2A 2015-2019



Sample exchange times on PROXIMA 2A

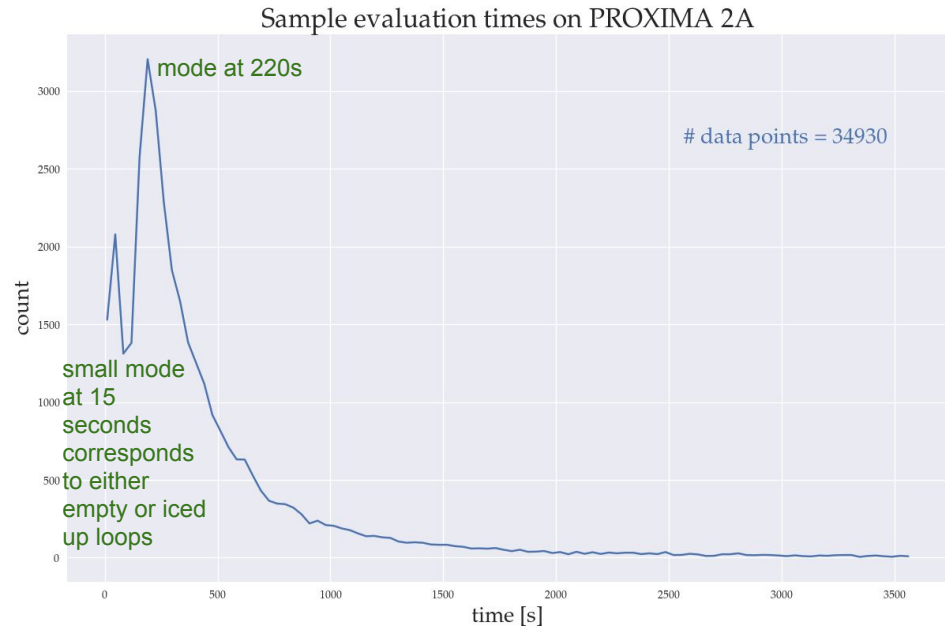


Sample evaluation times on PROXIMA 2A

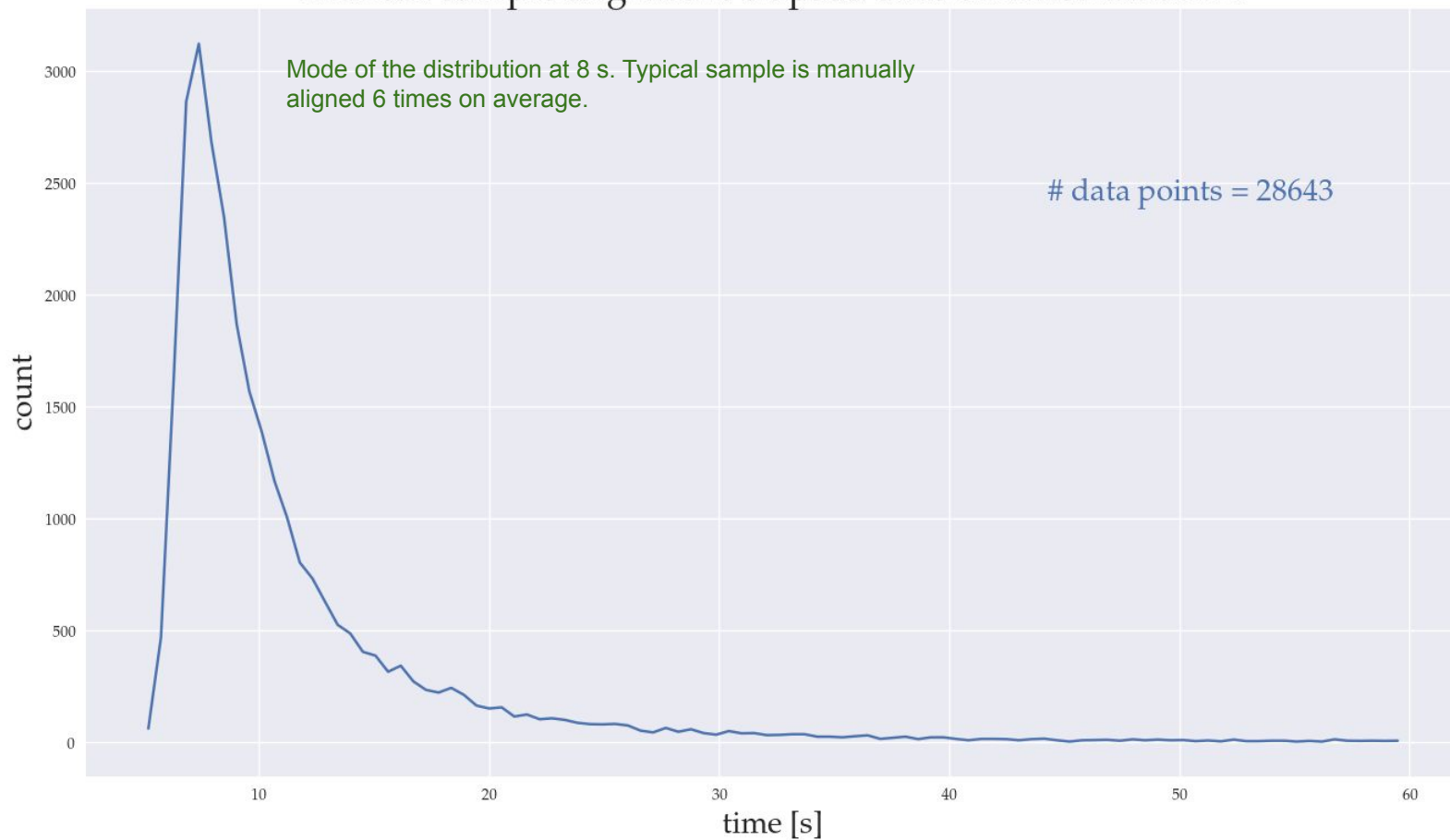


Beamline throughput

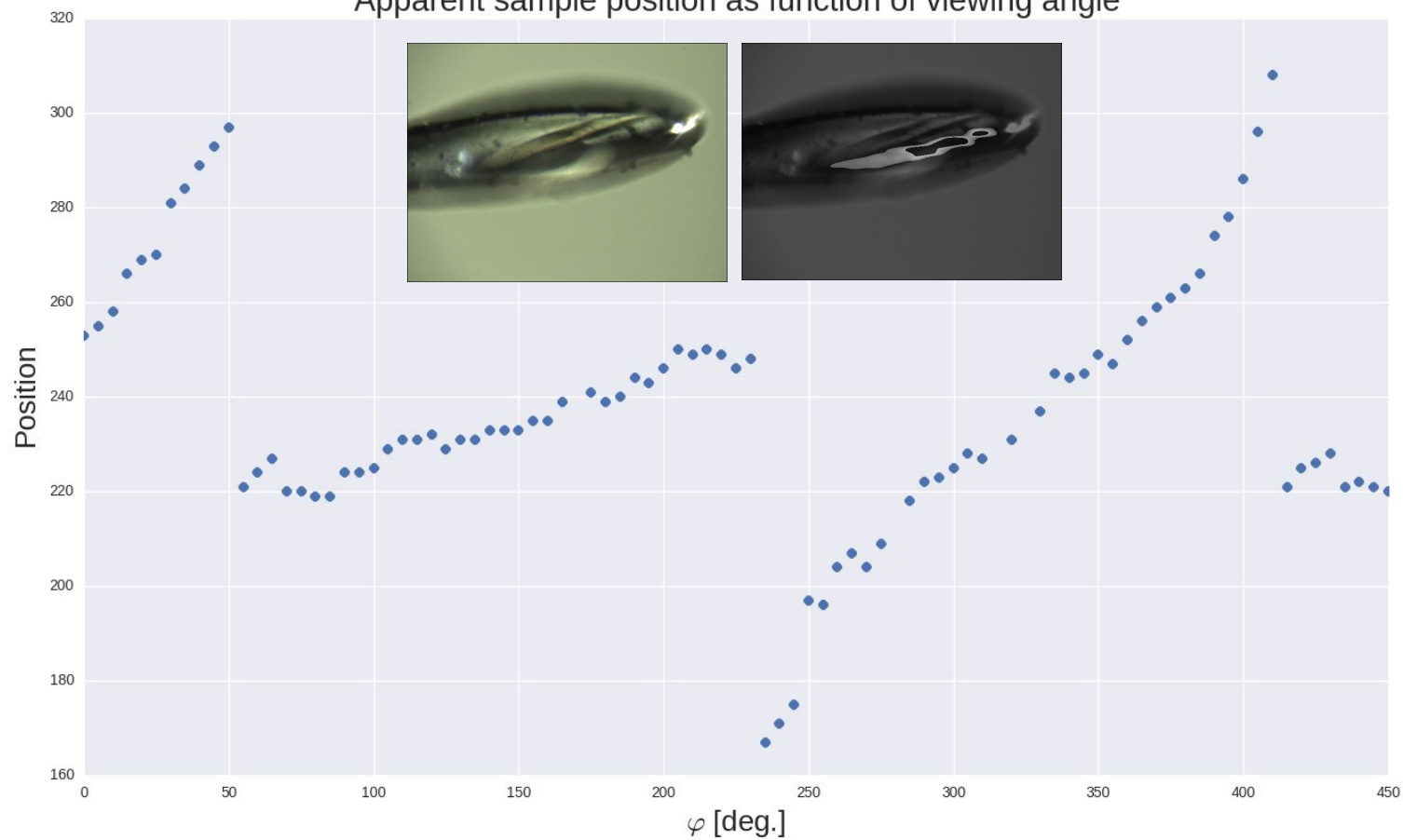
- PROXIMA 2A now passes ~10000 samples per year
- The raw throughput (given current technology) is at least 5 times higher



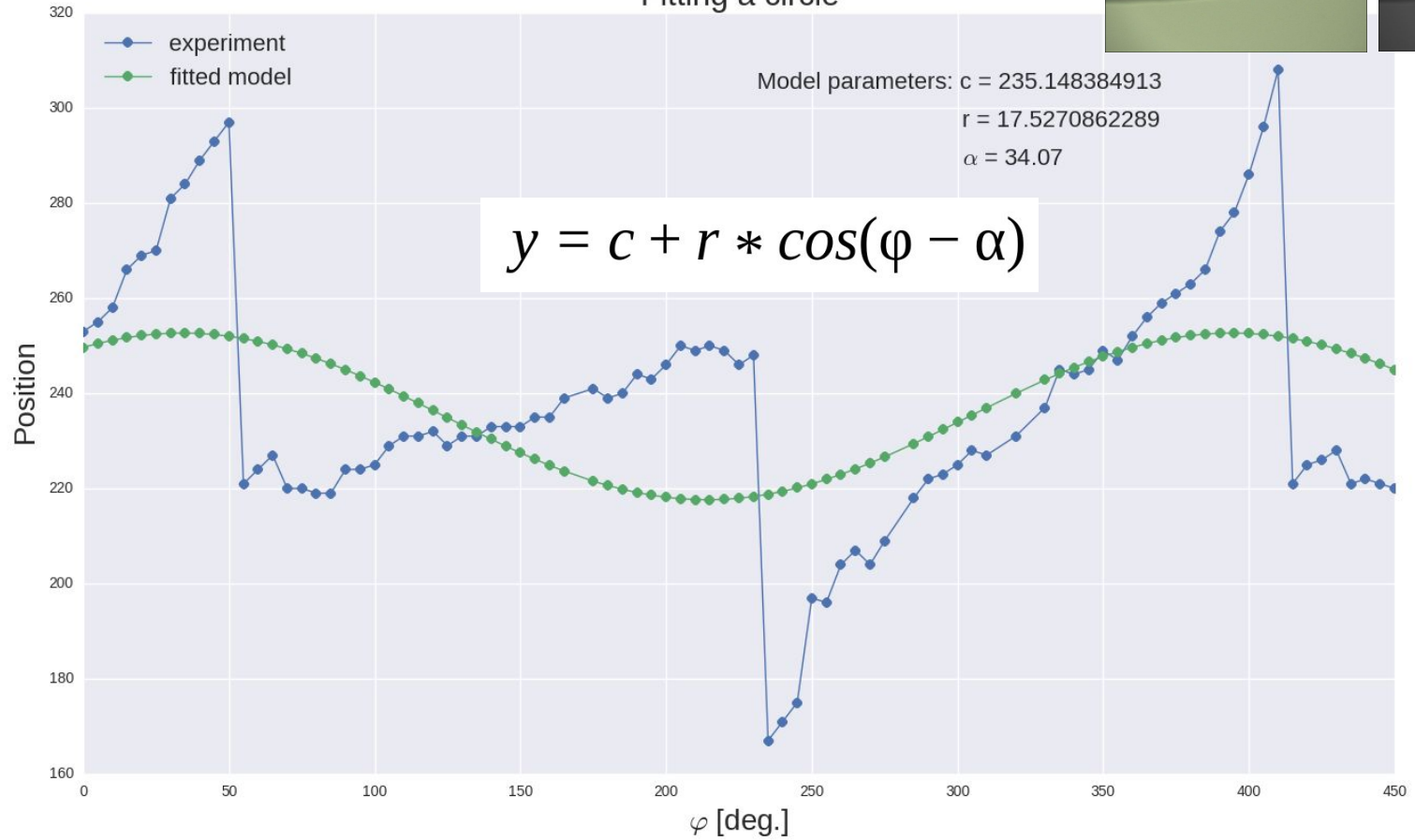
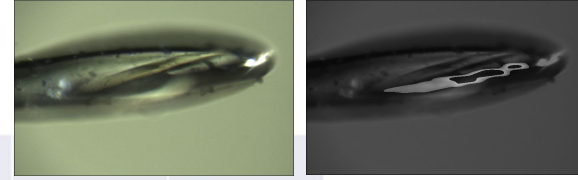
Manual sample alignment elapsed time on PROXIMA 2A



Apparent sample position as function of viewing angle



Fitting a circle



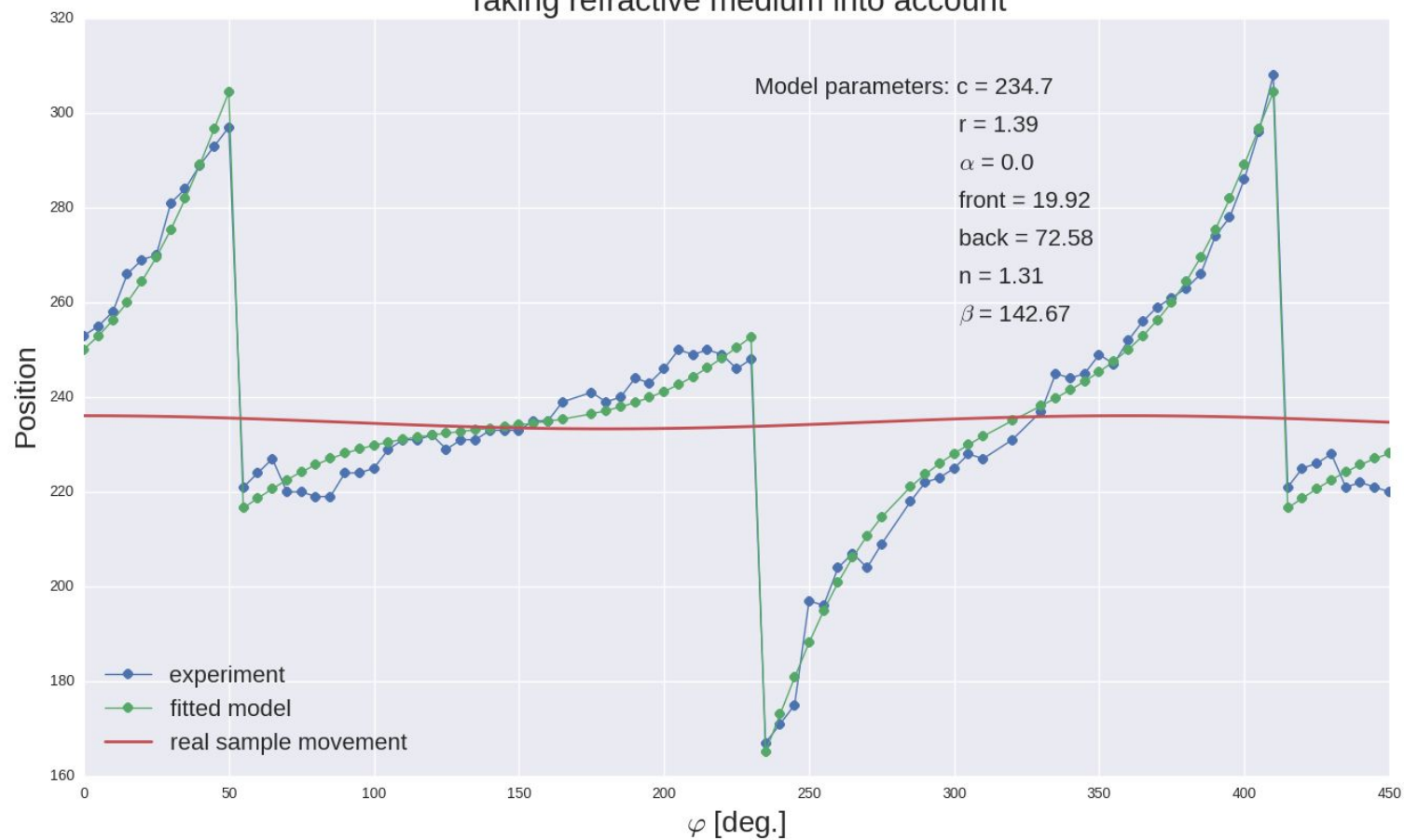
Slab model

$$i = \arcsin(\sin(\frac{\varphi}{n})) - \beta$$

$$y_{corr} = y - \frac{front * \sin(\varphi - i)}{\cos(i)}$$

$$y_{corr} = y - \frac{back * \sin(-\varphi - i)}{\cos(i)}$$

Taking refractive medium into account



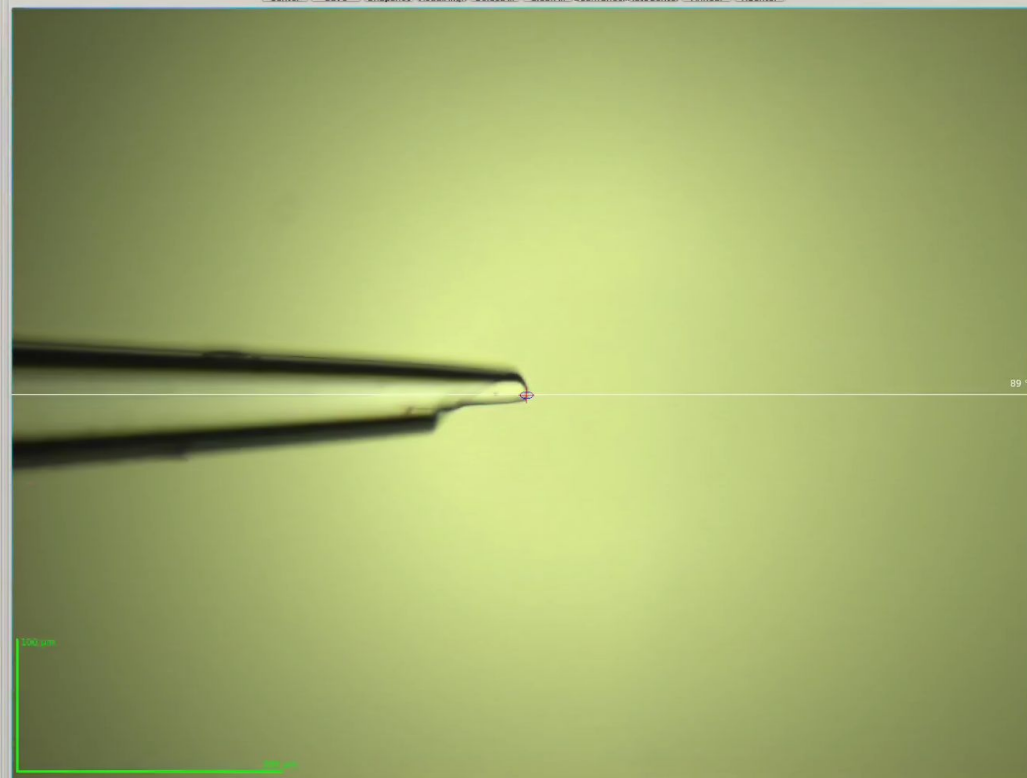
Addressing bottlenecks

- sample changer reliability
- sample alignment robustness
 - better model of the sample and its environment
 - making x-ray centring non-intrusive and fast to allow to make it the default part of characterization
- sample supply
 - user scheduling

Sample centring

u: 89.99 10.0 K: 0.00 φ : 0.00 Focus: -0.127 Horizontal: -0.5617 Vertical: -0.1088 Phase Centring

Zoom: 5 Front: 0 Back: 15



X: 544 Y: 222

Standard Collection

Sample: 1:1

Acquisition

Oscillation start (*): 0 Range per frame (*): 0.1

Number of images: 3600 Total range (*): 360.0

First image: 1 Allowed range: Full range

Exposure time (s): 3 Detector mode: 9M

Kappa (*): 0 Phi (*): 0

Energy (keV): 12.65 MAD jp: -

Resolution (Å): 1.729 Detector distance (mm): 180

Transmission (%): 20 Flux (ph/s): 8.25e+09

Shutterless Estimated dose (MGy): 9.037

Data location

Folder: /hfs/data2/2019_Run5/c/com-proxima2a/2019-10-29/RAW_DATA

File name: prefix_1_####.h5

Prefix: prefix

Run number: 1

Processing

N.o. residues: 200 Space group:

Unit cell:

a: 0 b: 0 c: 0

α : 0 β : 0 γ : 0

☒ Run processing after collection

☐ Run Dozor

Characterisation

Helical Collection

Energy Scan

XRF Spectrum

GPHL Workflows

Advanced

[2019-10-29 23:36:12] Data collection is enabled

[2019-10-29 23:37:42] In do_login as proposal mx PROXIMA2A False

[2019-10-29 23:37:42] ProposalBrick: querying ISPyB database...

[2019-10-29 23:37:42] Using local login: the data collected won't be stored in the database

[2019-10-29 23:37:42] log in successful

[2019-10-29 23:37:42] Diffractometer: setting Centring phase. Please wait...

[2019-10-29 23:36:11] Diffractometer: Current phase changed to Centring

[2019-10-29 23:57:06] starting manual centring

[2019-10-29 23:57:07] expected number of clicks 3

[2019-10-29 23:57:07] default centring step 120.00

ISPyB proposal

Logout

Sample tree

Mode: Sample changer Show robot menu

Sample:

Centring: Double Click n-clicks: 3 step: 120.0

Double Click

Manual n-clicks

Refractive model

Optical semi automatic

Optical fully automatic

Automatic X-ray



FrontEnd

unknown

Safety shutter

disabled

Detector distance

Current: 1.729 Å

Set to: 180.04 mm

Energy

Current: 12.6500 keV

Wavelength: 0.980 Å

Set to: keV

Transmission

Current: 100.00 %

Set to:

Machine current

16.0 mA

Machine state

Tue Oct 29 10:04

Shift Lognes

filling: 1 bunch

9h20-9h50 perturbation

The experiment coordinator

is unavailable. for urgent

Hutch temperature

23.9 C

Flux

4.13e+10 ph/s

Beam size

0.010x0.005 mm

Cryostream

In place

temperature: 300.0 K

Sample changer

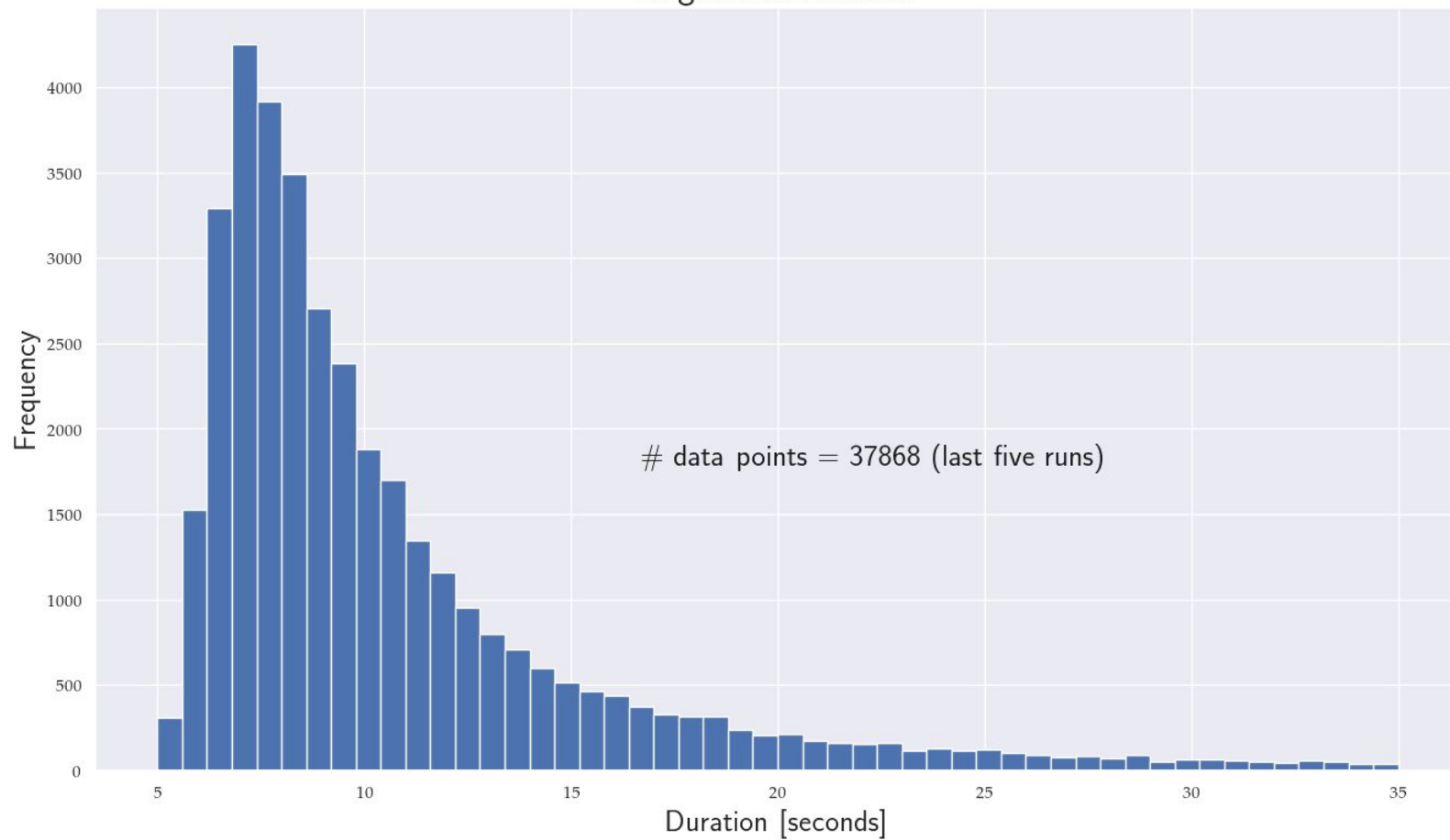
Dewar level in range

refill On

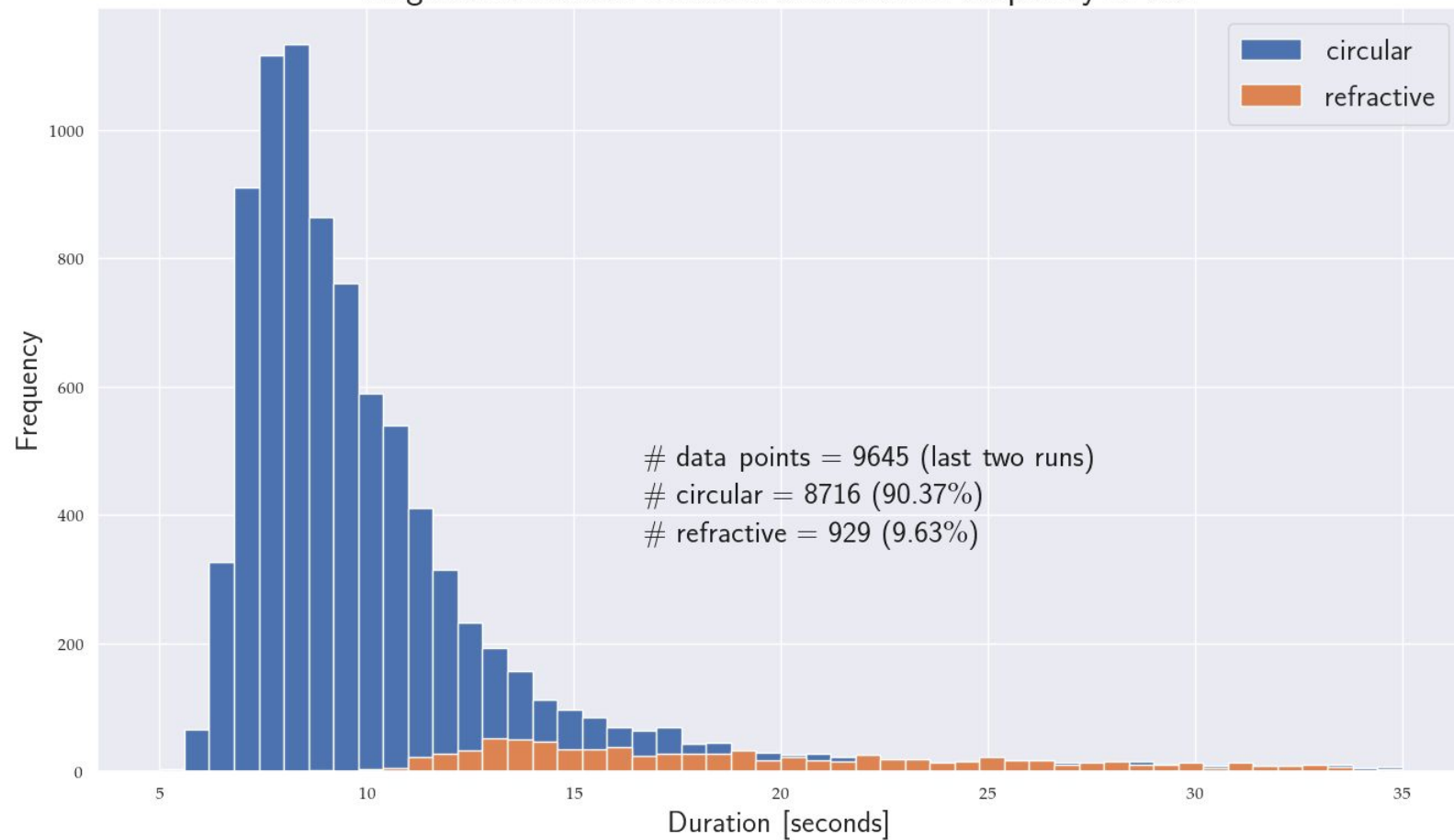
Storage disc space

2048.458 Tera

Alignment duration



Alignment models: duration and relative frequency of use



```
if self.centring_method != CENTRING_METHOD.REFRACTIVE:
```

```
    initial_parameters = [4.0, 25.0, 0.05]
```

```
    fit_y = minimize(
        self.circle_model_residual,
        initial_parameters,
        method="nelder-mead",
        args=(angles, vertical_displacements),
    )
```

```
c, r, alpha = fit_y.x
```

```
c *= 1e-3
```

```
r *= 1.0e-3
```

```
v = {"c": c, "r": r, "alpha": alpha}
```

```
else:
```

```
    initial_parameters = lmfit.Parameters()
```

```
    initial_parameters.add_many(
        ("c", 0.0, True, -5e3, +5e3, None, None),
        ("r", 0.0, True, 0.0, 4e3, None, None),
        ("alpha", -np.pi / 3, True, -2 * np.pi, 2 * np.pi, None, None),
        ("front", 0.01, True, 0.0, 1.0, None, None),
        ("back", 0.005, True, 0.0, 1.0, None, None),
        ("n", 1.31, True, 1.29, 1.33, None, None),
        ("beta", 0.0, True, -2 * np.pi, +2 * np.pi, None, None),
    )
```

```
    fit_y = lmfit.minimize(
        self.refractive_model_residual,
        initial_parameters,
        method="nelder",
        args=(angles, vertical_displacements),
    )
```

```
def circle_model(self, angles, c, r, alpha):
    return c + r * np.cos(angles - alpha)
```

```
def i(self, t, n):
    return np.arcsin(np.sin(t) / n)
```

```
def planparallel_shift(self, depth, t, n, sense=1):
    i = self.i(t, n)
    return -depth * np.sin(sense * t - i) / np.cos(i)
```

```
def shift(self, t, f, b, n, beta):
    t = t - beta
    dt = np.degrees(t)
    s = np.zeros(dt.shape)
    t_base = t % (2 * np.pi)
    mask = np.where(((t_base < 3 * np.pi / 2) & (t_base >= np.pi / 2)), 1, 0)
    s[mask == 0] = self.planparallel_shift(f, t_base[mask == 0], n, sense=1)
    s[mask == 1] = self.planparallel_shift(b, t_base[mask == 1], n, sense=-1)
    return s
```

```
def refractive_model(self, t, c, r, alpha, front, back, n, beta):
    return self.circle_model(t, c, r, alpha) - self.shift(t, front, back, n, beta)
```

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