

PSI

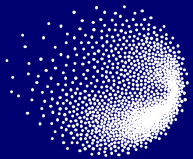
Center for Scientific Computing,
Theory and Data

A glimpse into BEC's event and scan logic

Christian Appel

AWI department meeting, 2024/09/03

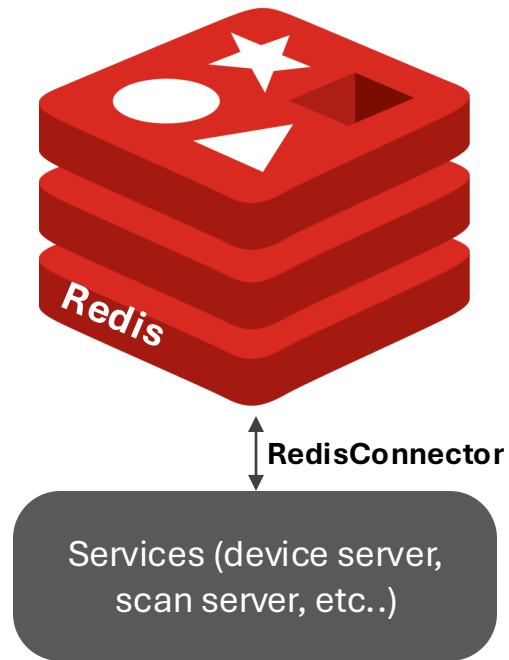
- Introduction to the event system
 - RedisConnector, MessageEndpoints, BECMessage
- Scan logic
 - Step and fly scans
- Integration with hardware and secondary services
 - JungfrauJoch@cSAXS
 - PandaBox@Pollux
 - NiDAQ motor controller@Debye



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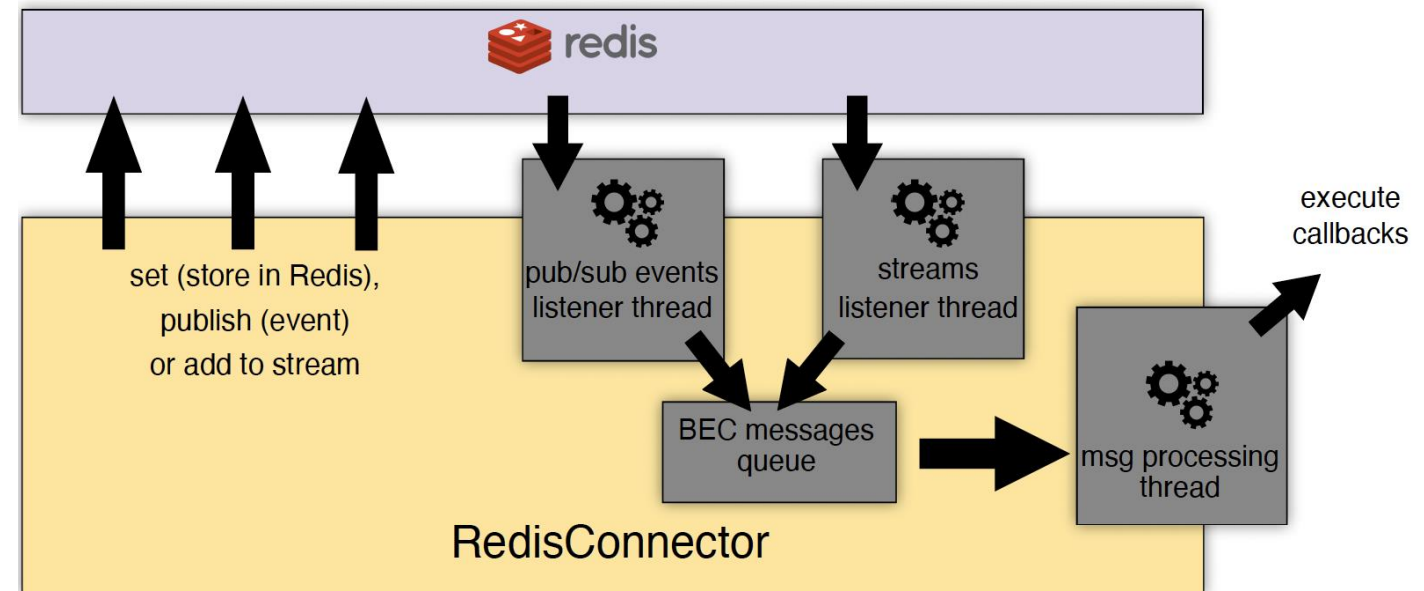
BEC Events

Redis as central component



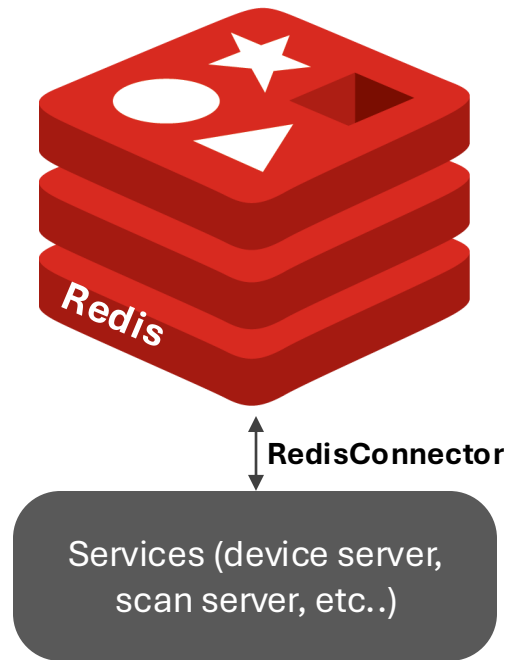
Redis as message broker, events are published to Redis

I. RedisConnector



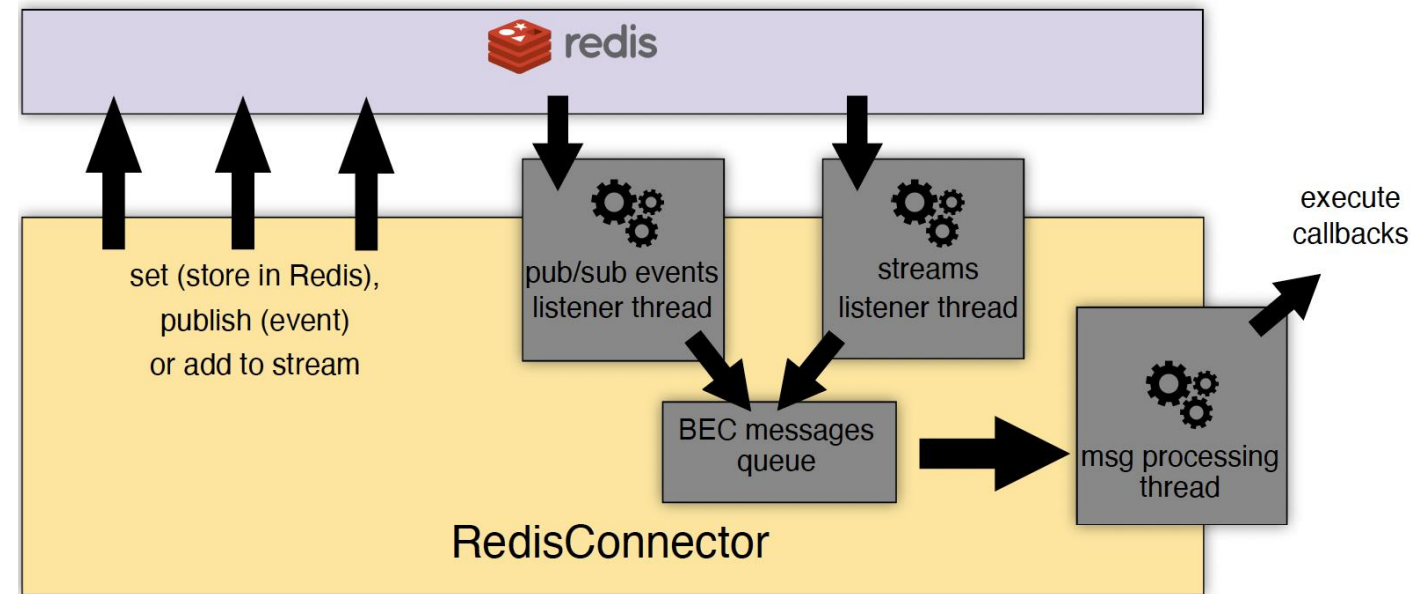
Image/Content courtesy of Matias

Redis as central component



Redis as message broker, events are published to Redis

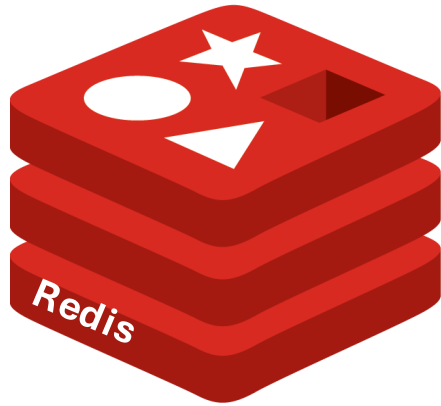
I. RedisConnector



Image/Content courtesy of Matias

Examples:

```
>>> def my_callback(msg, **kwargs):  
...     print(msg)  
...  
>>> connector.register("test", my_callback)  
>>> connector.register(topics="test", cb=my_callback)  
>>> connector.register(patterns="test:*", cb=my_callback)  
>>> connector.register(patterns="test:*", cb=my_callback, start_thread=False)  
>>> connector.register(patterns="test:*", cb=my_callback, start_thread=False, my_arg="test")  
.....
```



Redis as message broker, events are published to Redis

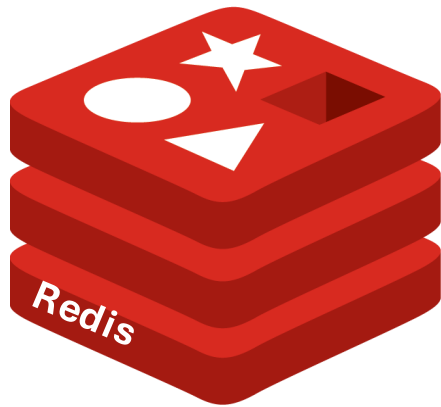
I. RedisConnector

II. MessageEndpoints

III. BECMessage (*Pydantic models*)

```
from bec_lib import messages
from bec_lib.endpoints import MessageEndpoints

MessageEndpoints.file_event("samx")
EndpointInfo(endpoint='public/file_event/samx',
             message_type=<class 'bec_lib.messages.FileMessage'>,
             message_op=<MessageOp.SET_PUBLISH: ['register', 'set_and_publish', 'delete', 'get', 'keys']>)
```



Redis as message broker, events are published to Redis

- I. RedisConnector
- II. MessageEndpoints
- III. **BECMessage** (*Pydantic models*)

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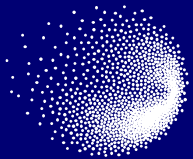
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             message_type=<class 'bec_lib.messages.FileMessage'>,
             message_op=<MessageOp.SET_PUBLISH: ['register', 'set_and_publish', 'delete', 'get', 'keys']>)

# create a new instance of a BECMessage class, e.g. a FileMessage
msg = messages.FileMessage(file_path='path/to/file', done=False, successful=True, metadata={'scan_id': "1234"})

# Publish the message to the file_event endpoint
bec.connector.set_and_publish(MessageEndpoints.file_event("samx"), msg)

# Get the message from the file_event endpoint
bec.connector.get(MessageEndpoints.file_event("samx"))

# Subscribe to the file_event endpoint
bec.connector.register(MessageEndpoints.file_event("samx"), my_callback)
```

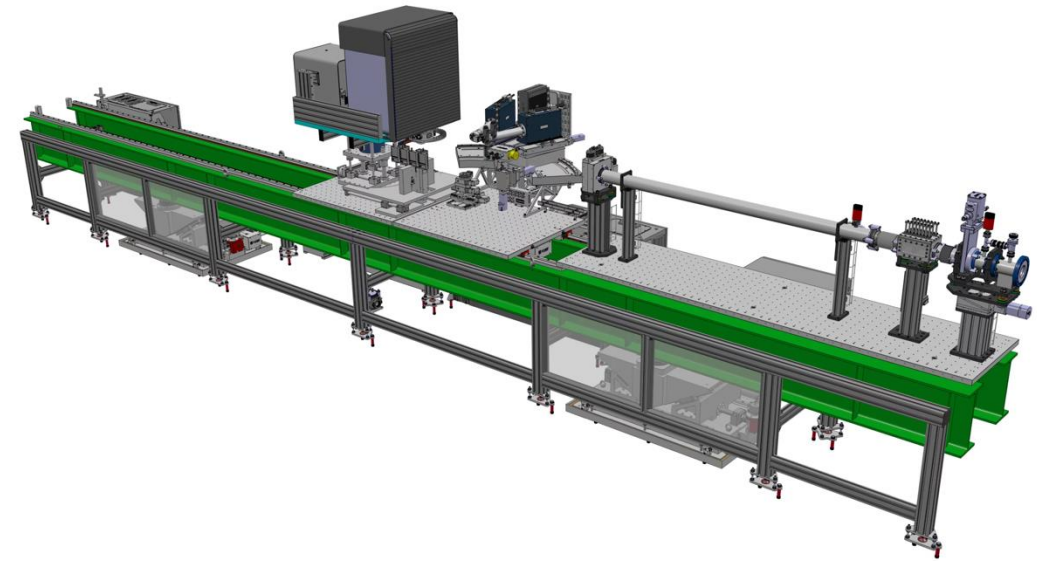


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Scan Logic

Scan Logic within BEC

BEC



<https://www.psi.ch/en/sls/debye/experimental-station>

Must have:

The option to scan (almost) all motors, detectors etc at any beamline...

Type of scans



Step scan:

Array with N points, move scan motors from point to point, measure and repeat.
BEC controls triggering monitored devices for each point of the scan.

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BEC controls triggering monitored devices for each point of the scan.

Fly scan:

More flexibility to implement dedicated (potentially device specific) logic. Typically, a single device drives the scan and triggers the relevant detectors (usually $> 100\text{Hz}$).
Monitored devices are read out at lower frequency ($\sim 1\text{-}10\text{Hz}$).

So how do we implement this?

Hardware abstraction:

Clean interface to positioner, signals & devices → ophyd_devices

positioner

Devices
(i.e. detector)

signals

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Hardware abstraction:

Clean interface to positioner, signals & devices → ophys_devices

Build scans following a well-established chain of commands (selection shown):

open → stage → pre → “scan core” → complete → unstage → close

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Most of the time, all relevant information from the scan is available at the first step.
Leverage from BEC events to inform all services & devices about upcoming scan.

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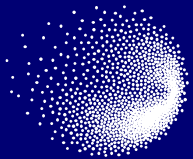
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positioner

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(i.e. detector)

signals

**Devices request scaninfo during stage, prepare themselves autonomously.
Afterwards they report whether they successfully complete the scan!**



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Use Cases

PandaBox at Pollux

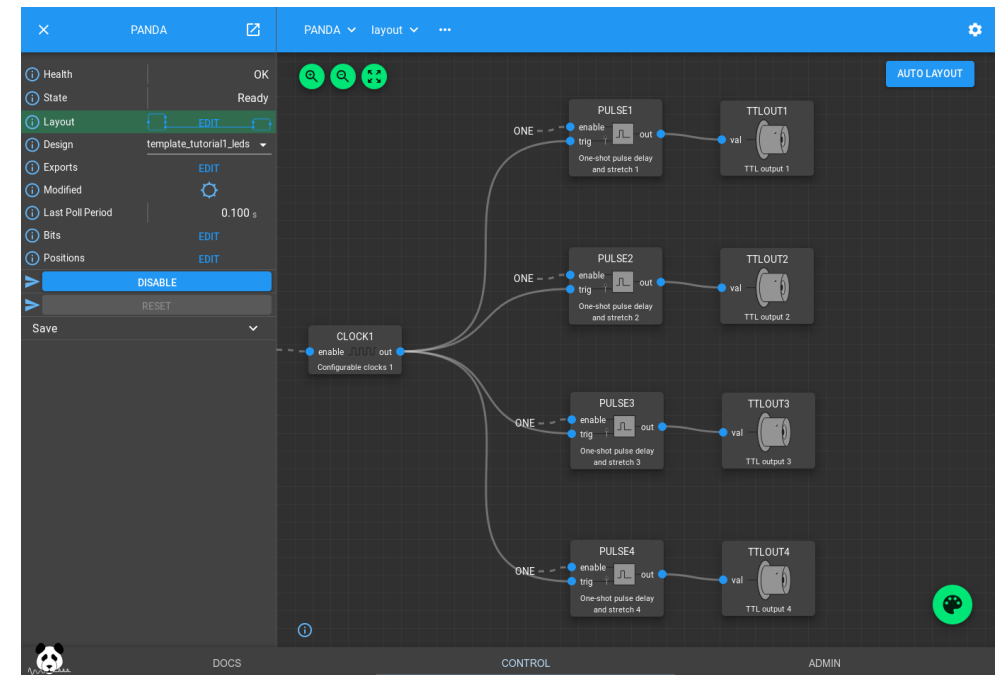


FPGA based device to compare, record and act on encoder and digital inputs. Can also produce TTL outputs (trigger signals)

Established mode for automated switching between 4 layouts (step & fly) for low (<1kHz) and high frequency (50kHz) sampling

Outlook:

Live updates of encoder readings can be pushed to Redis and allow BEC to react.

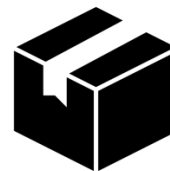


“Detector” control and backend, hardware installed but further integration work is on hold

Data analysis pipelines (DAP) can be configured, on FPGA boards or GPUs. High throughput/data volume solution

Outlook:

BEC can be configured to react on results of the live feedback



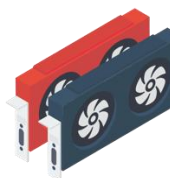
“Black box” design

Inspired by DECTRIS control unit

Unit: all-in-one

Tailored for SLS detectors

(JUNGFRAU, EIGER, MATTERHORN)



HW and SW platform

FPGA smart network card

Image analysis on GPU

Compression on CPU

BEC at Debye

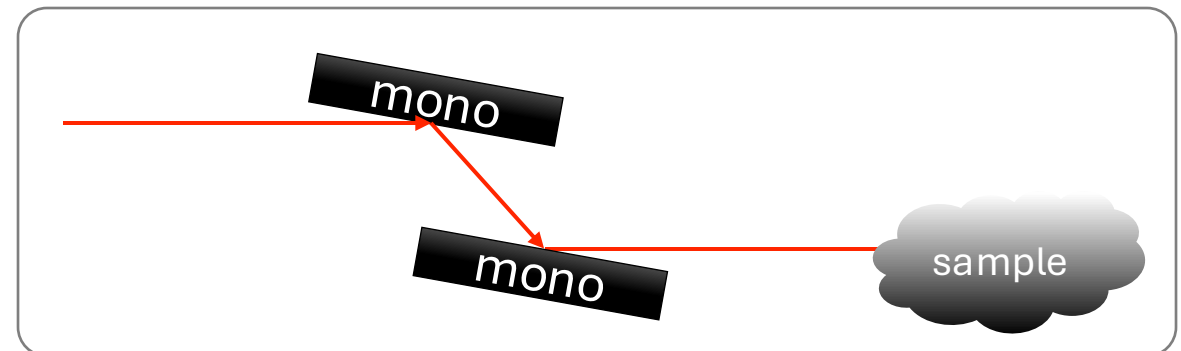
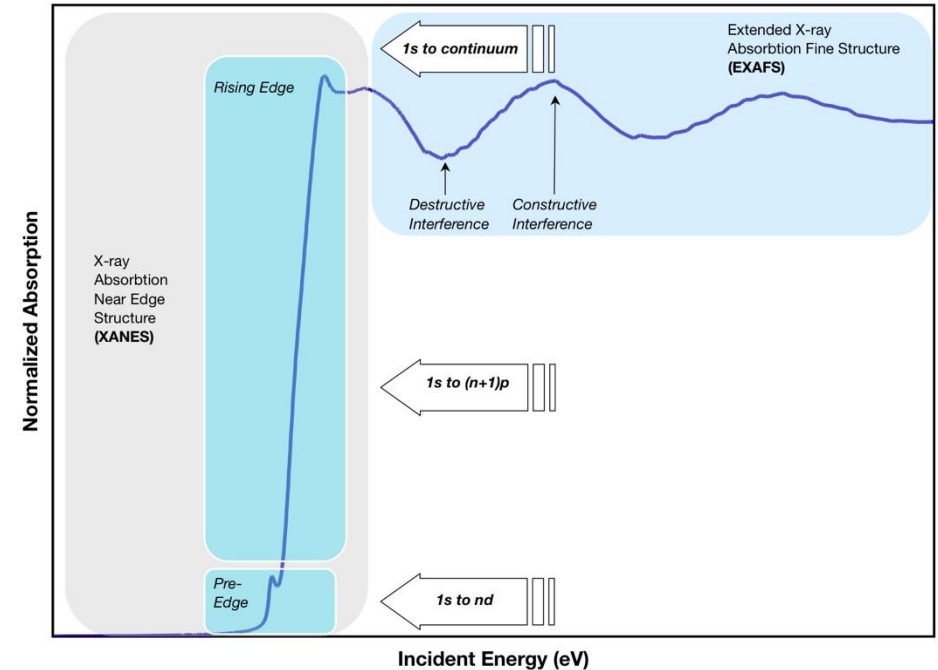
NIDAQ controller steers oscillation of the monochromator. $\sim 1\text{-}2\text{keV}$ at 1Hz.

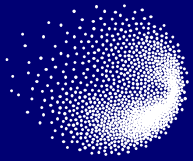
Device control & scans fully integrated, data backend (NIDAQ board) still with controls.

Outlook:

NIDAQ data will be sent to Redis, DAP processing will be expected by BEC, i.e. visualisation, normalisation, background subtraction and filtering.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Extended_X-ray_absorption_fine_structure





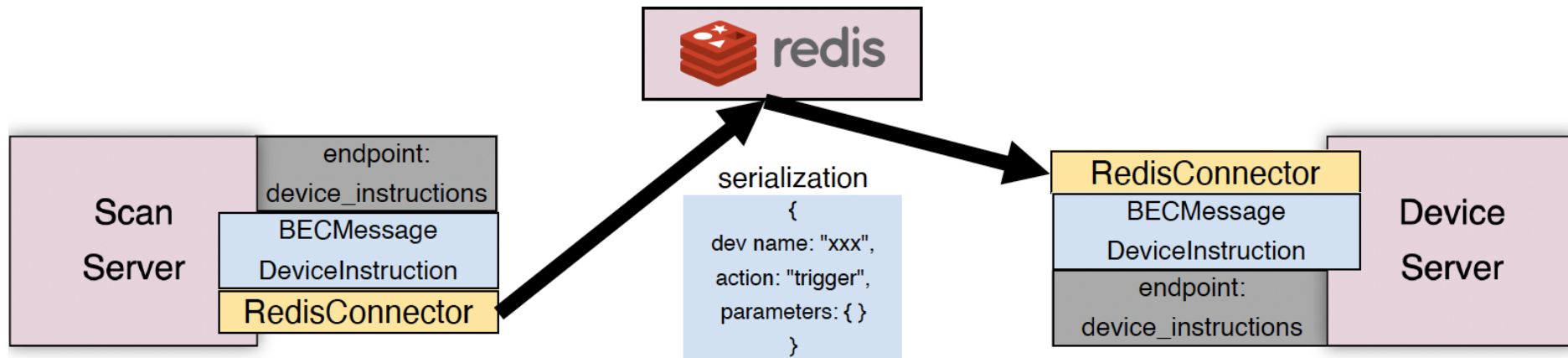
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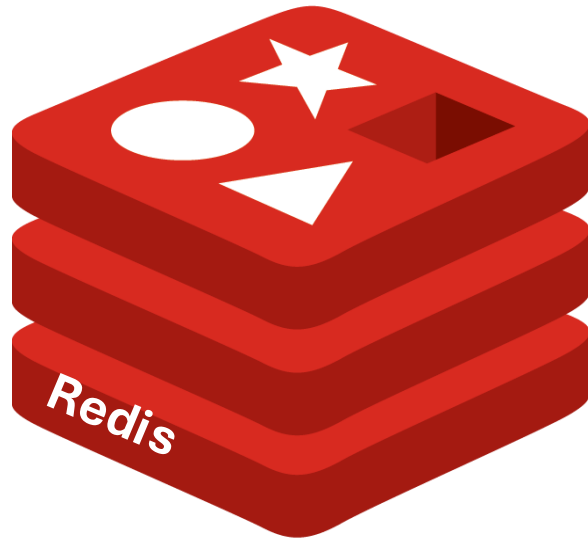
The End!

Enjoy your lunch!

MessageEndpoints



Image/Content courtesy of Matias



Redis as message broker

- Events published to specific **MessageEndpoints**
 - Allowed operations:
 - Set, get, set_and_publish, xread, ...
 - **BEC Message** (*Pydantic models* -> validation)
 - DeviceInstructionMessage, ScanStatusMessage, ...

How does this integrate with other hardware, service and software solutions?

- Device Integration
 - Debye Beamline (XAS, EXAFS measurements)
 - *On The Fly focus group*: PandaBox
- DAQ service integration
 - Jungfraujoch integration at cSAXS