Detector Software Integration

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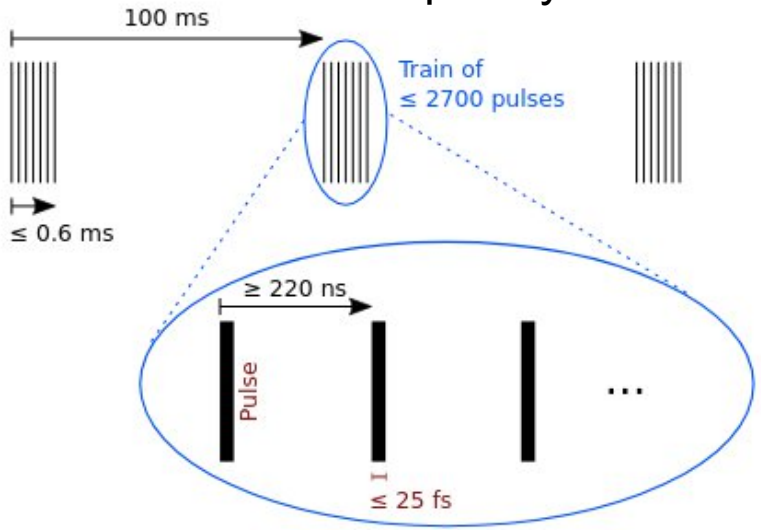
The Setup

European XFEL generates a pulse train of up to 2700 individual X-ray pulses, at a rate of 10 trains per second.
Within a train, pulses arrive with a maximum frequency of 4.5 MHz.



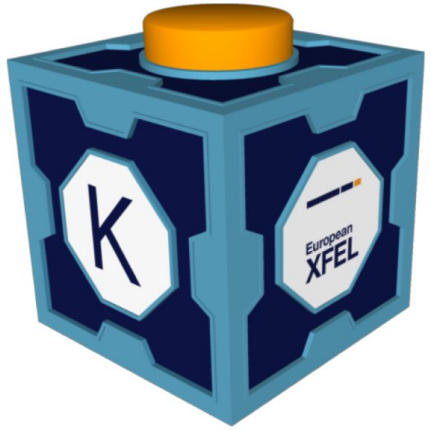
The structure of trains and pulses at European XFEL

Each train receives an unique train ID, which is used to find and match up data.
Some kinds of data are recorded once per train, others may be per pulses, some have even higher sampling rates.

The Setup

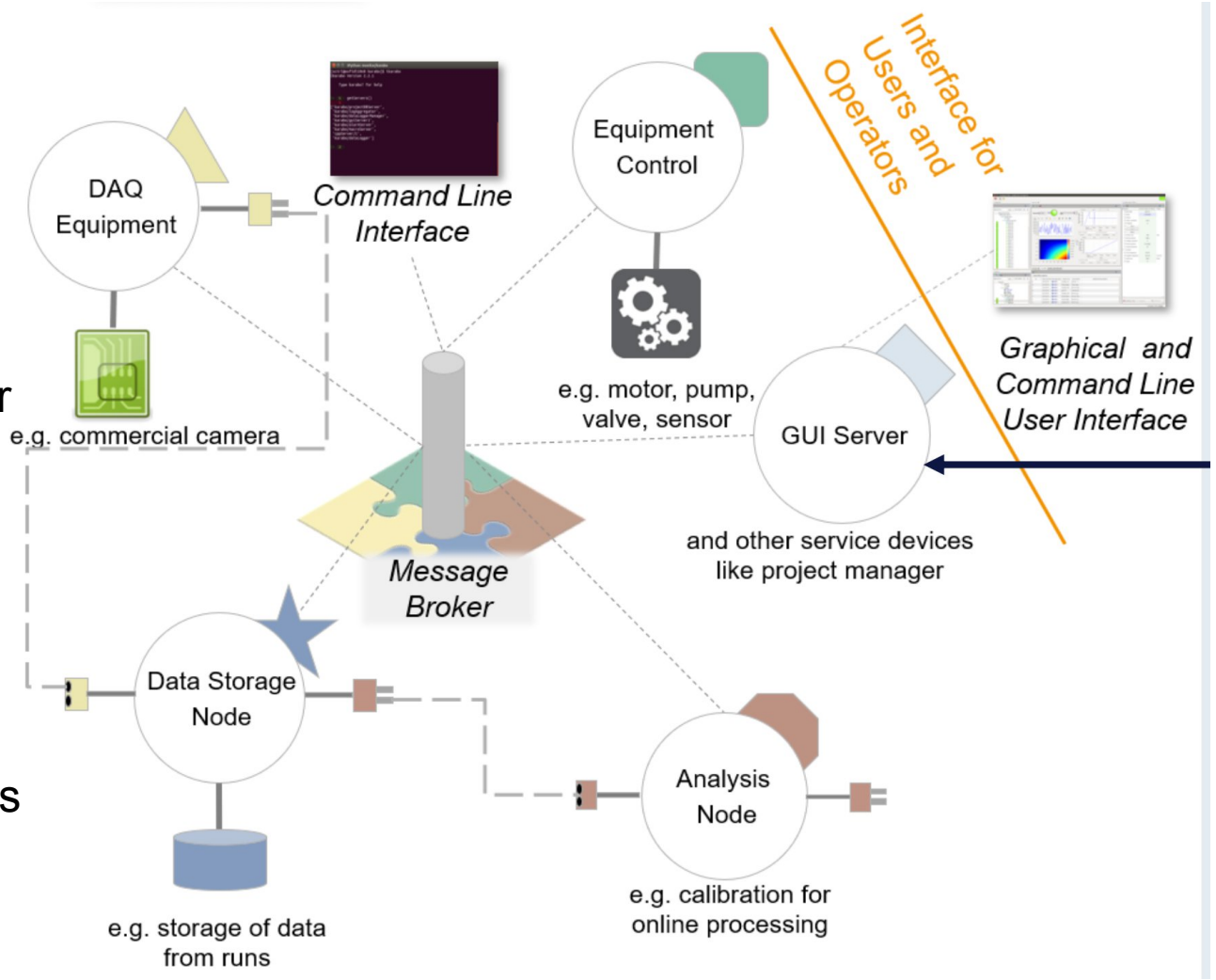
- 3 types of detectors:
  - Commercial detectors (e.g. Cameras, Spectrometers) ➔ the easiest ones to integrate
  - “Semi-commercial” detectors (eg. JUNGFRAU developed at PSI)
  - Bespoke large detectors (AGIPD, DSSC, LPD) ➔ the most complex

- Karabo: European XFEL’s Control System
  - Control
  - DAQ
  - Monitoring



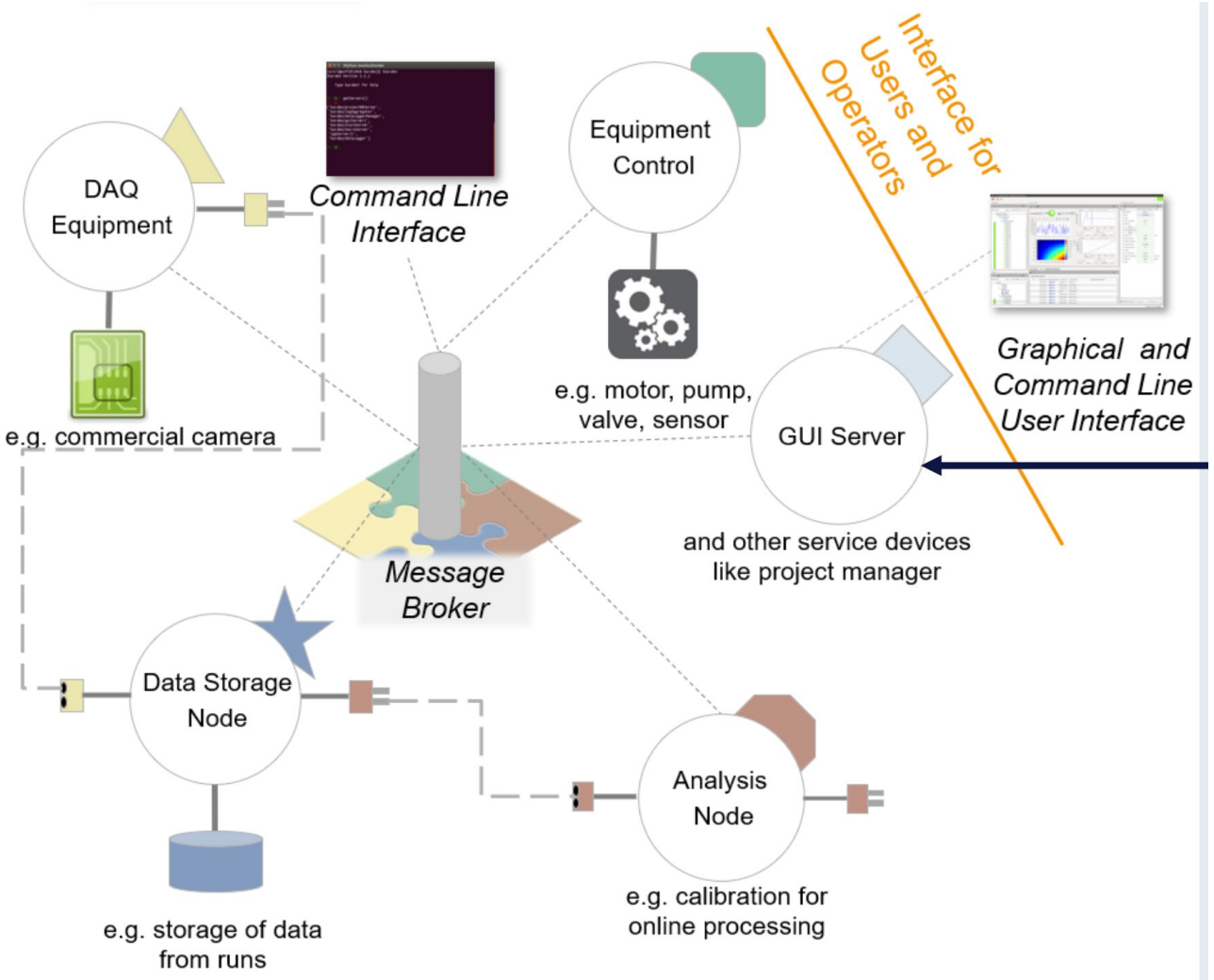
The Karabo Control System

- Distributed system of devices that communicate with each other through a message broker
- A device can be a physical device, like a motor or a camera, or a logical device
- Devices are aggregated in Topics. Each XFEL instrument has its own Topic – e.g. MID, SPB, SCS
- The GUI Client allows Scientists and Engineers to interact with and control the devices in a topic



The Karabo Control System

- Its tight coupling of controls and DAQ is meant for large bespoke detectors
  - DAQ is generic for all data source
  - Centrally stored, centrally accessible
- Control Integration enables orchestration of different parts
  - Power procedures
  - Dark procedures
  - Interlocking ensures operations under safe conditions
  - Vitals (eg. temperatures, power)
- Data previews enable near real-time experiment feedback

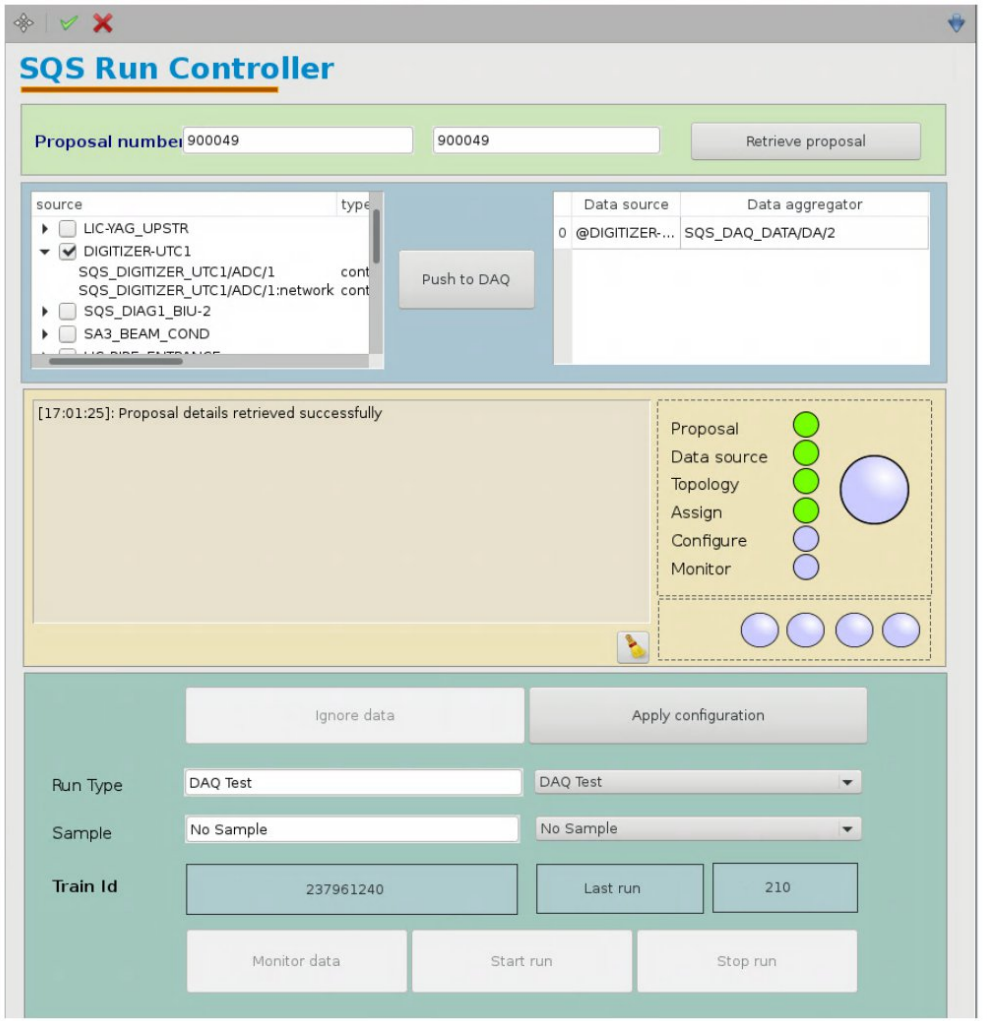


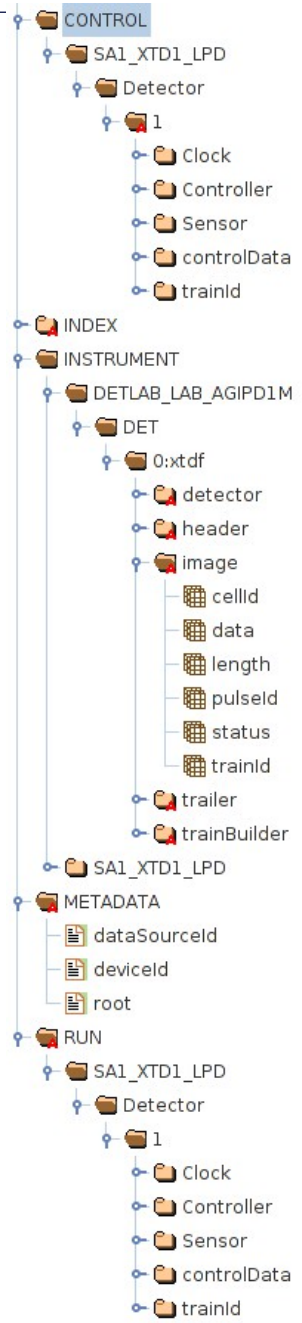
The Data Acquisition (DAQ)

- Uniformity is key
- Anything in Karabo can be recorded
- One Manager
- One central storage
- One portal to access data
- Everything indexed by trainId

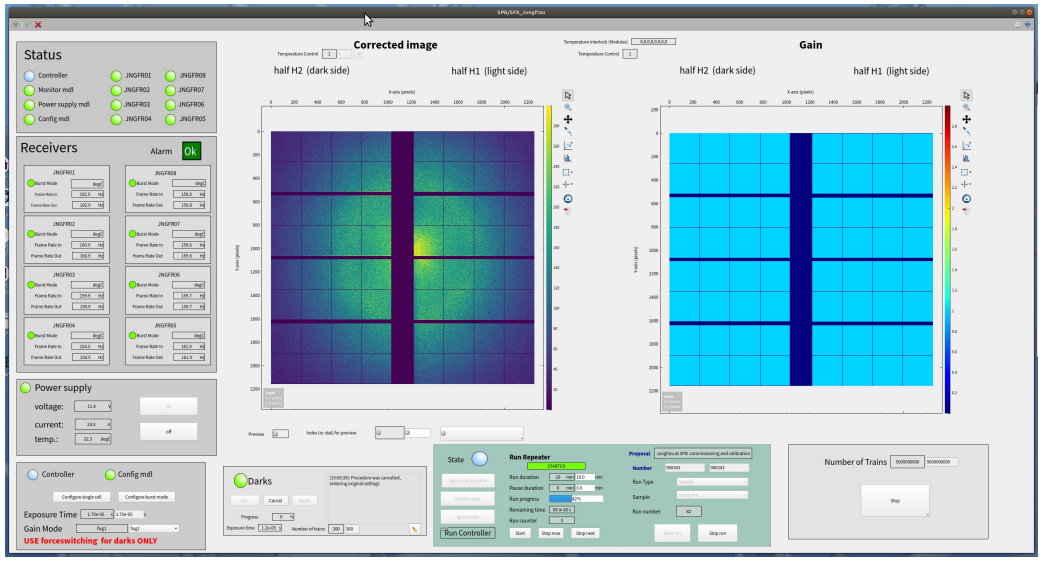
➔ FAIR Data

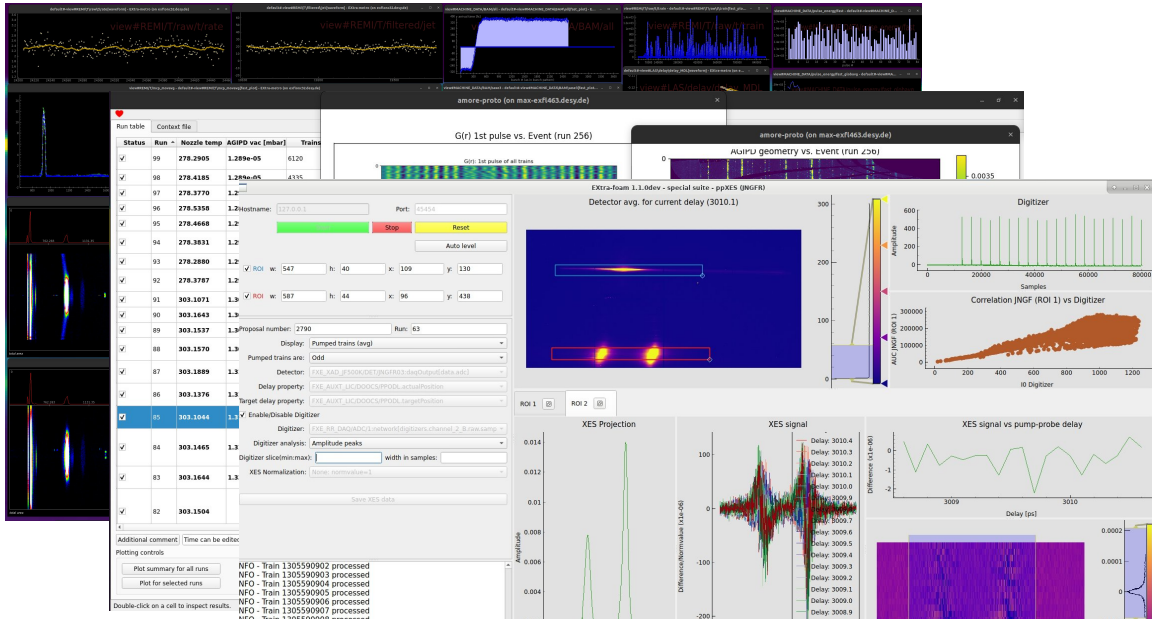
Findeable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable





Control and Preview





Detector and facility monitoring

Online and Offline Analysis

Detector integration in Karabo

- Karabo offers C++ and Python API on Linux
- Prerequisite for a standard integration is therefore a C/C++ library, a Python module or well defined communication protocol
  - In case of external library, open-source is a plus as it enables to investigate ourselves bugs and create (or suggest) fixes
  - Use of standard protocols* can also be beneficial, as already existing and well tested libraries can be used for the integration

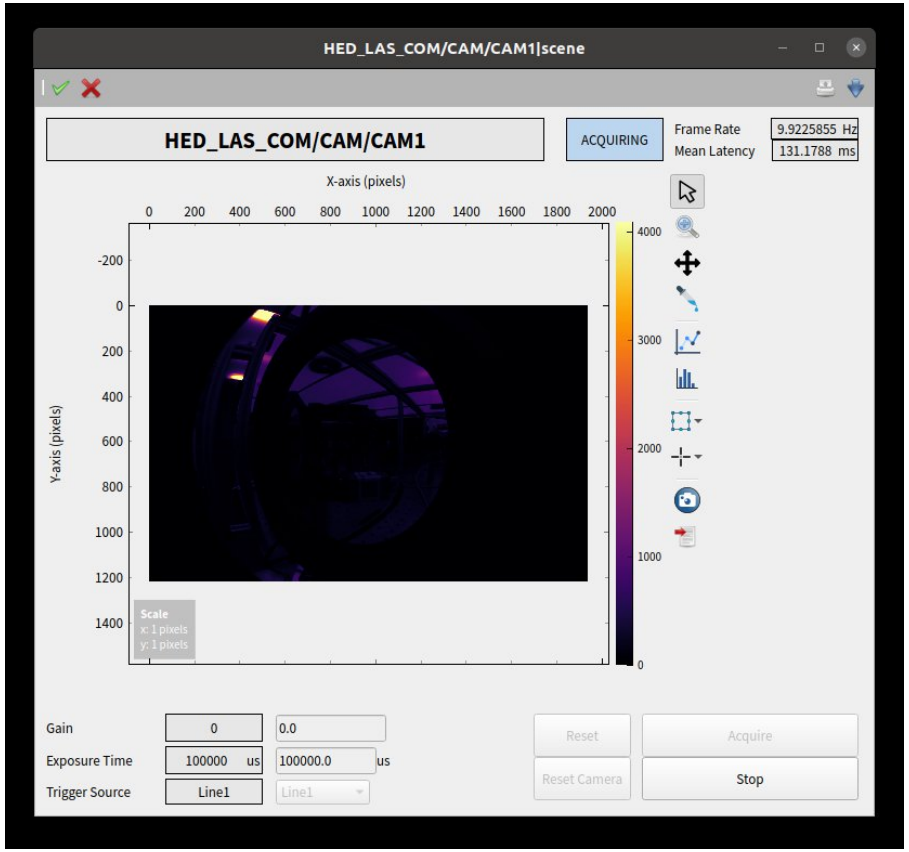
* e.g. GenICam for Ethernet or USB cameras

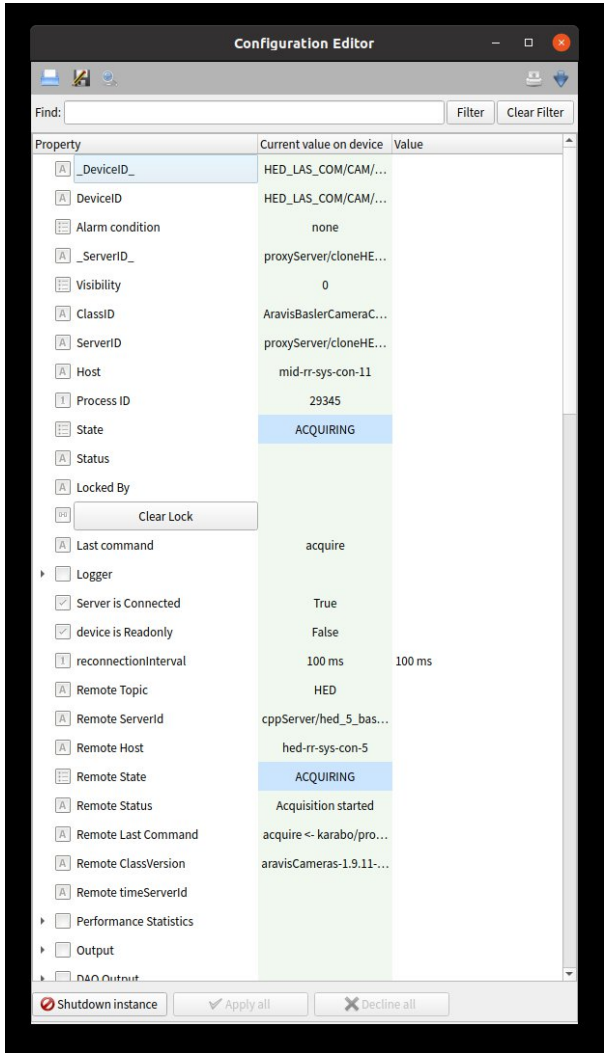
Zoom on Commercial Detectors: Basler Cameras

- 650+ Basler cameras in the facility, 30+ models from 1st and 2nd generation (according to the inventory)
- Selected because of standard interface (Ethernet) and standard communication protocol (GenICam)
- “Easy” to integrate: only control device and possibly remote power
- Vendor provided GUI (PylonViewer) used for first tests and diagnostic
- Integration into the control system is needed to have data stored by DAQ (NB synchronization of the sources is crucial!)
- Originally integrated in Karabo via the LImA library (Python), currently via the ARAVIS library (C)
  - Both can support cameras from several vendors, thus most of the Karabo code is in a base class
  - Integration of other “compliant” cameras can be done with “small” effort
- Large range of models supported by just two Karabo devices (for 1st and 2nd generation cameras)
- Default scene is provided by the device (and full access to all parameters via the navigator panel)
- Custom scenes can be created by instruments with no coding

Device provided scene and expert view

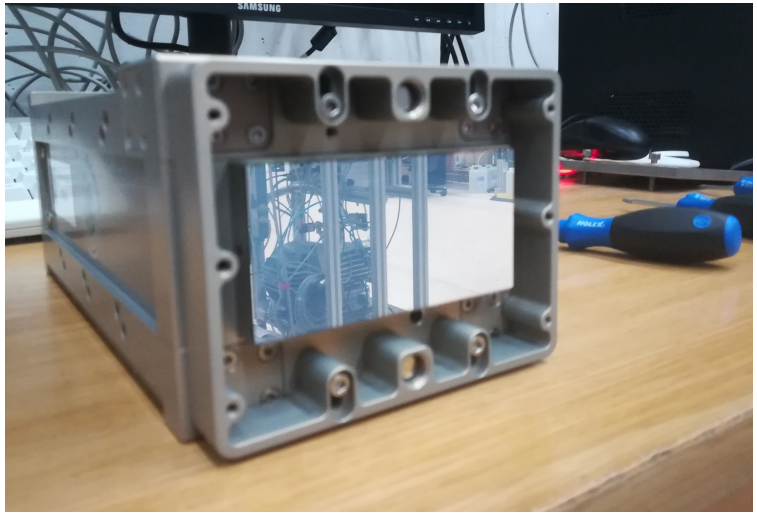
- The Karabo device provides a default scene with the most important settings
- All other (implemented) settings are available in the “navigator” GUI panel





Custom scene in MID

Zoom on Semi-Commercial Detectors: JUNGFRAU



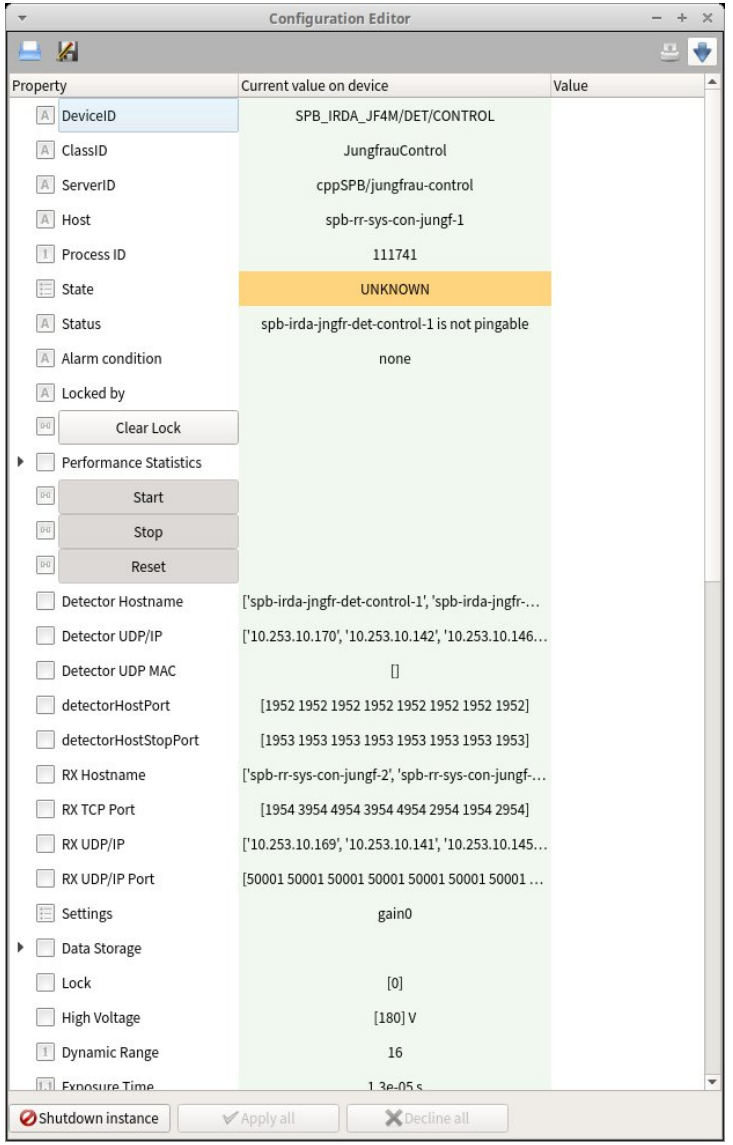
- 18 modules in the facility
- Provided SLS command-line tools used for first tests and diagnostic
- Integrated in Karabo via the provided SLS library
  - C++ open source library
  - Good relationship with manufacturer enables rapid feedback and eases integration of new features when needed
  - Most of the features implemented in a base class, also used for Gotthard and Gotthard-II
- Control and receiver devices are just the first step of the integration

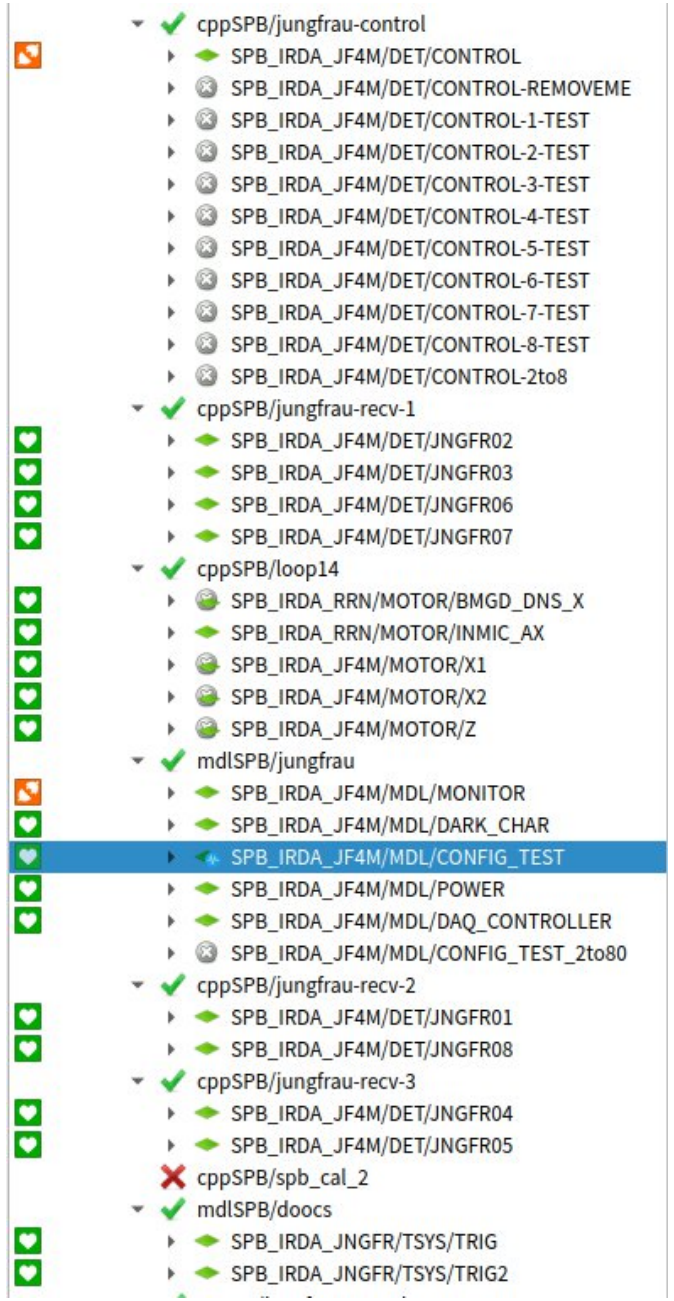
JUNGFRAU Integration: How Did We Get There?

- Low level Karabo device, based on the SLS detector library
- From manual to remote power via Karabo device
- From manually taking dark runs to a fully automatic procedure
  - Loop over detector settings
  - Automatically configure all modules
  - Automatically acquire data in the DAQ
  - Automatically create calibration constants
- Corrected online preview
  - Partial images from the 8 modules are glued together according to the geometry
  - Images are corrected used previously taken dark runs and displayed live in the Karabo GUI

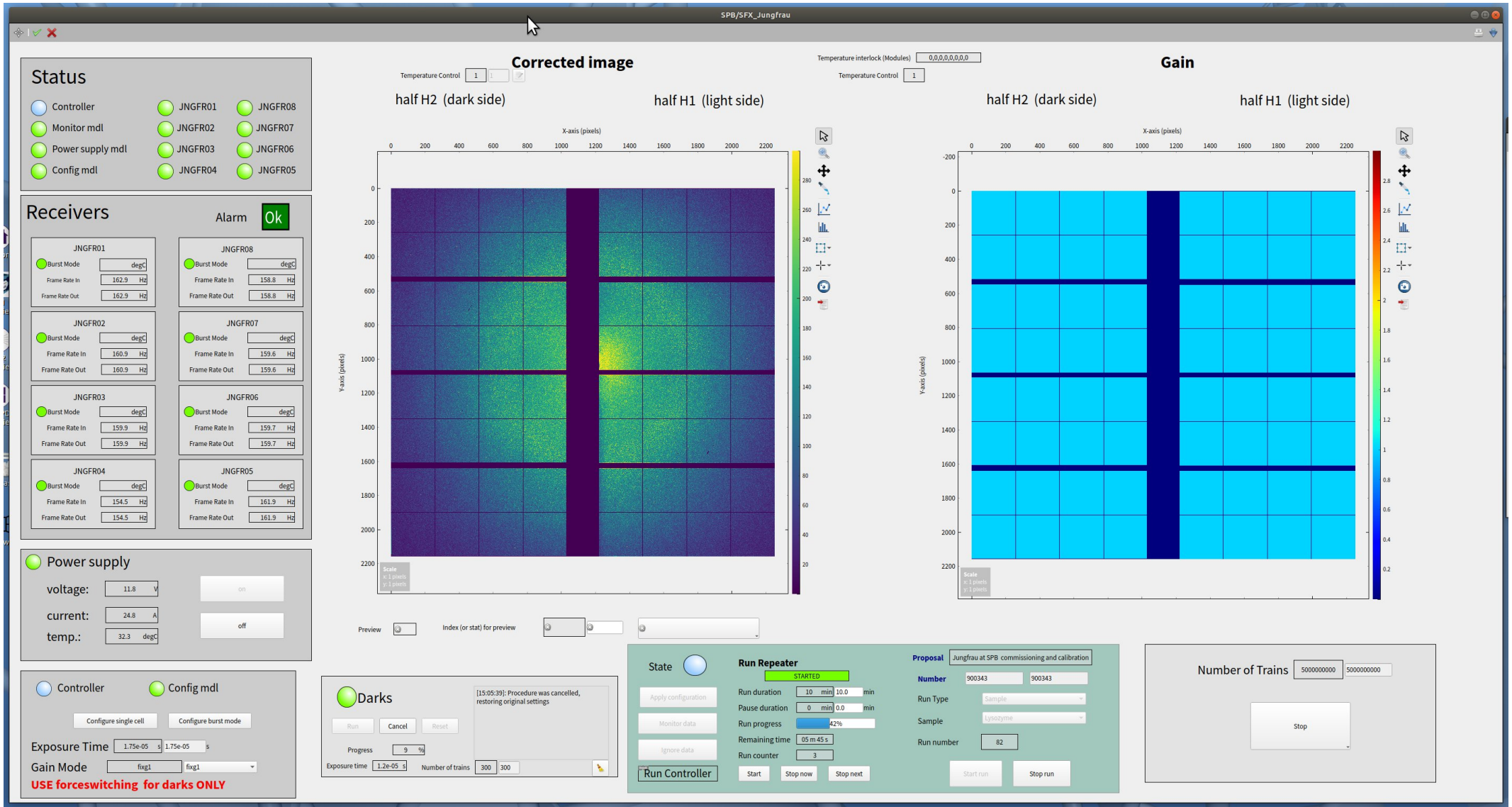
JUNGFRAU Control at SPB

- The 8 JUNGFRAU modules at SPB are controlled by Karabo devices based on PSI's SLS detector library (C++)
- In addition to low-level control devices, high-level device have been added over time to ease detector operation:
  - Temperature monitor device
  - Configuration device
  - Power procedure device
  - Dark run device
- Already pretty complex Karabo setup:
  - 1x control device
  - 8x receiver devices
  - 1x power device
  - 1x monitor device
  - 1x dark procedure device (+2 configuration devices)
  - 2x trigger configuration devices
- The overview scene can be created by the detector expert without the need of any coding.



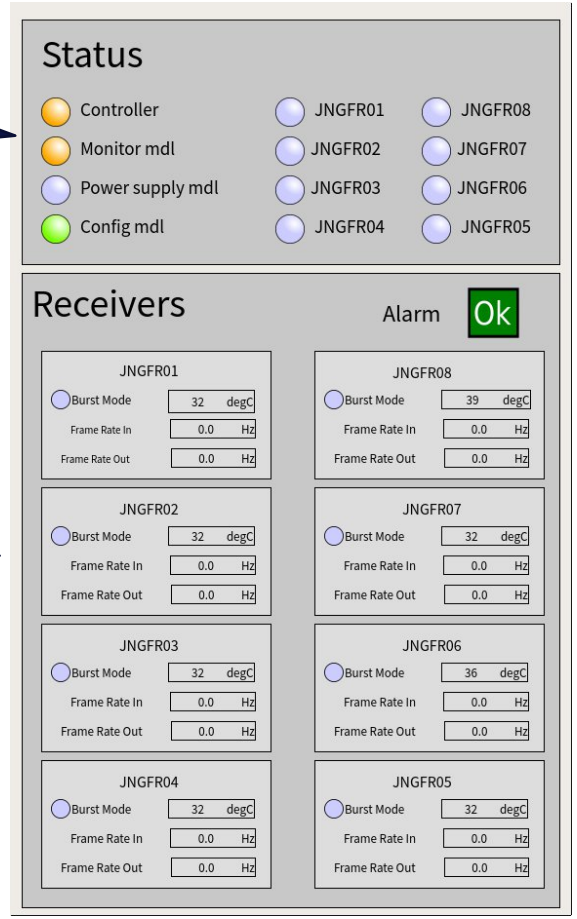


The main JUNGFRAU SPB scene #1



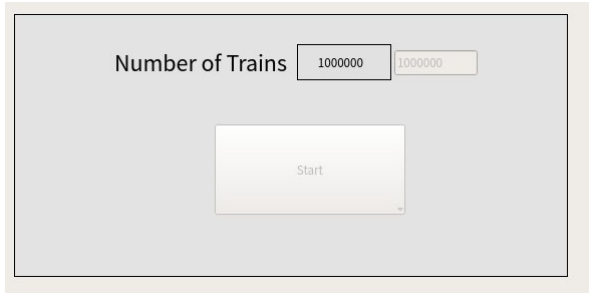
The main JUNGFRAU SPB scene #2

Overview of Karabo devices' states

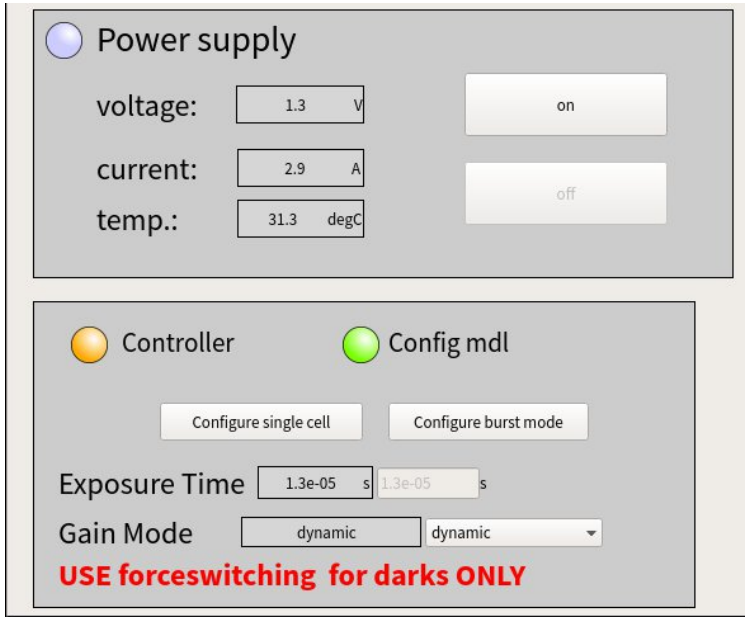


Detailed status of the modules

Configuration and start of acquisition



Power on/off the modules



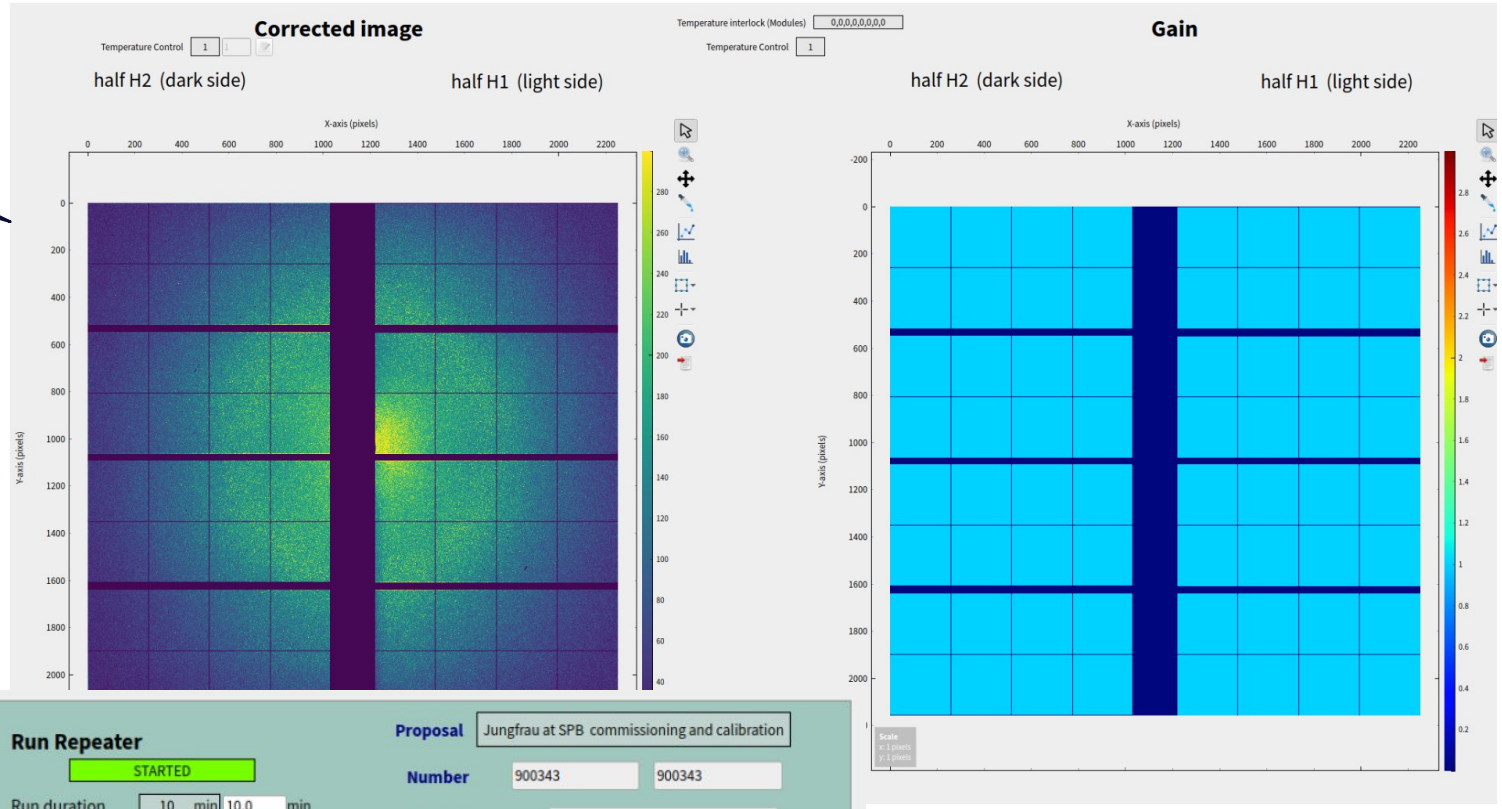
Configure all modules at once

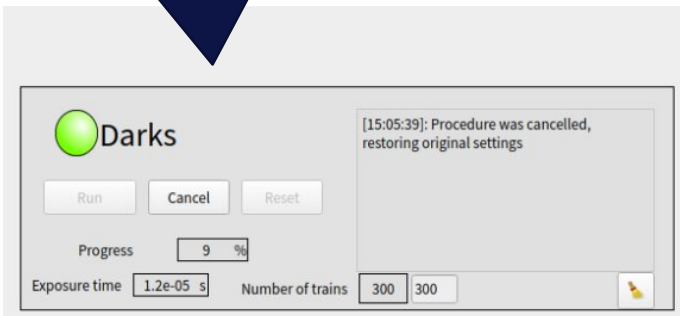
The main JUNGFRAU SPB scene #3

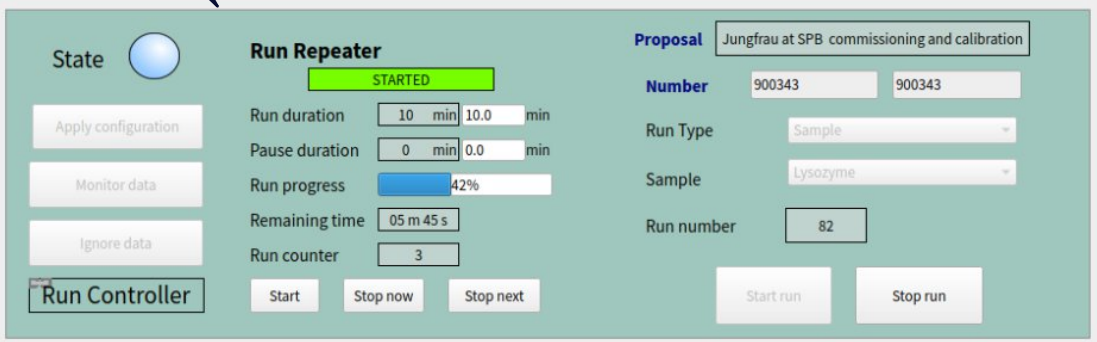
Image online preview

The SPB run controller device

Karabo device for taking dark runs

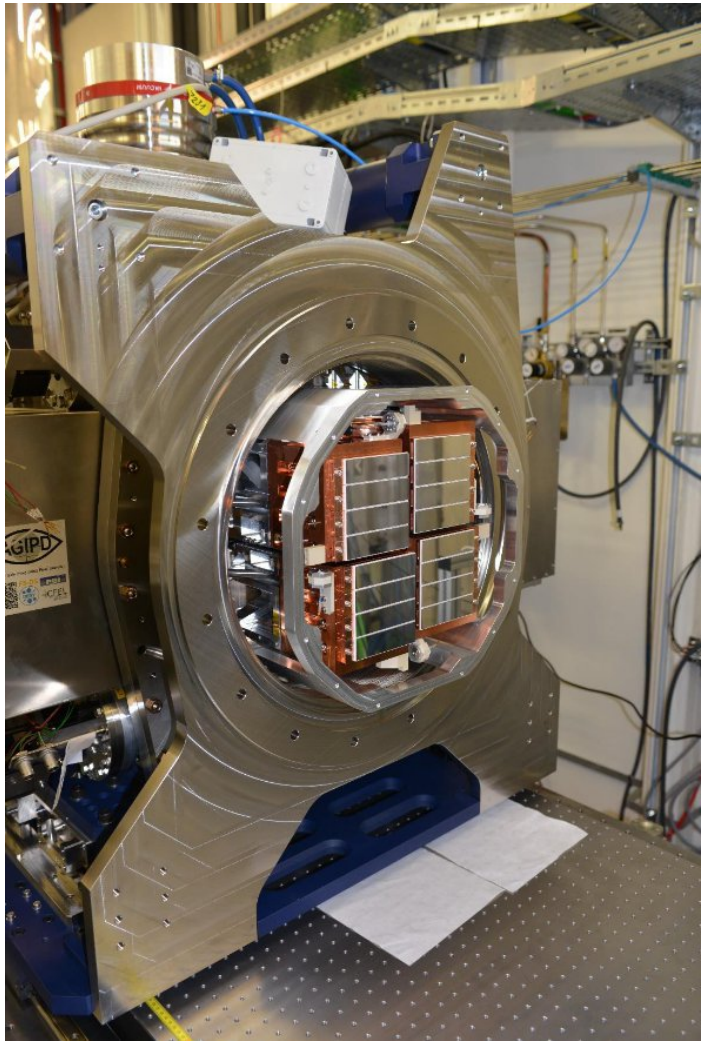


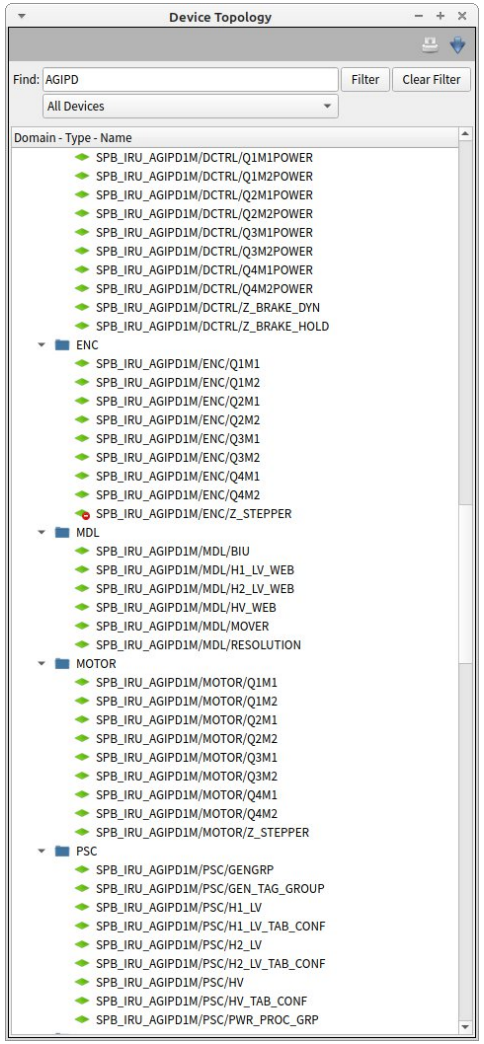




65 devices of 19 different classes

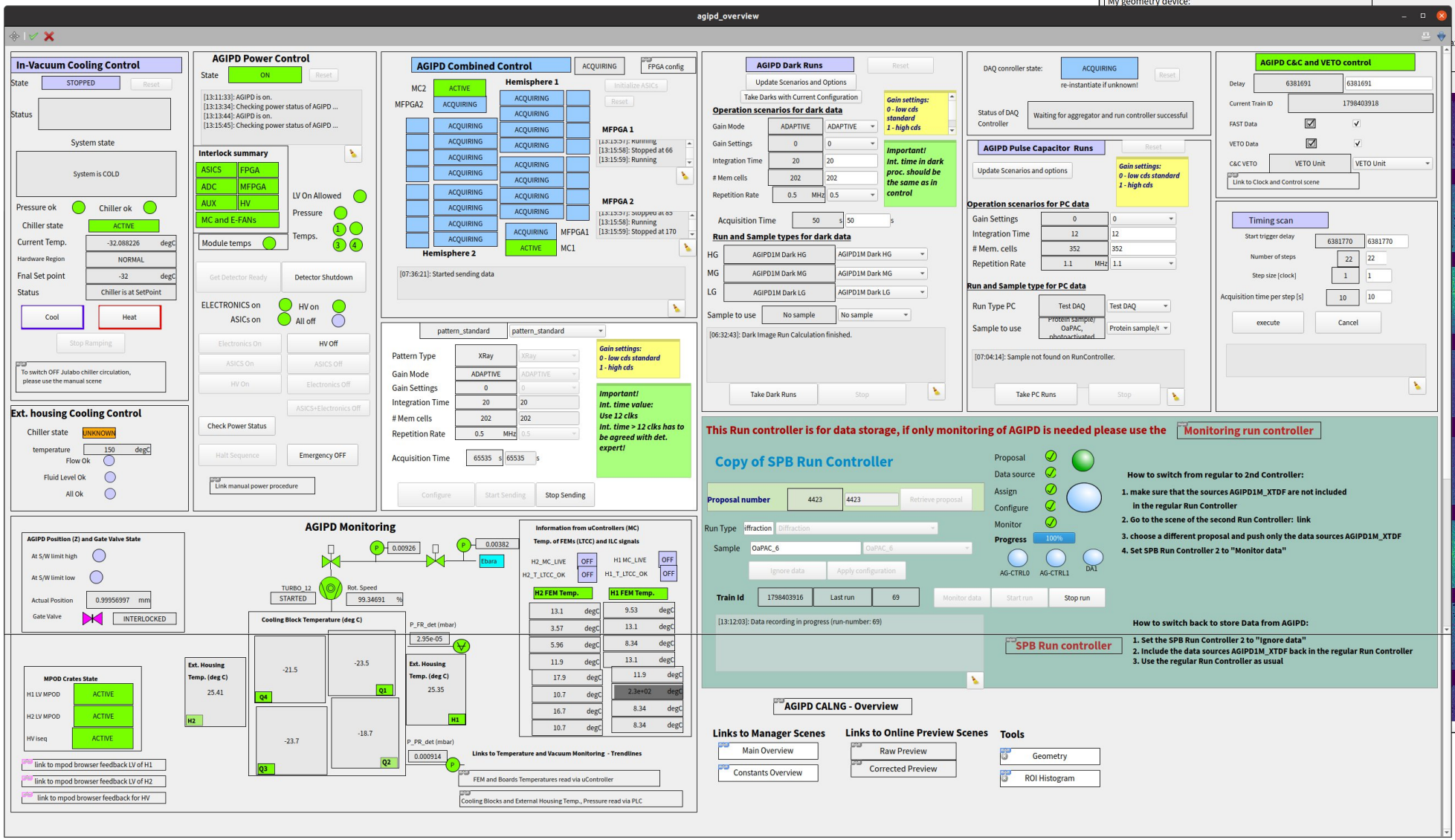
Zoom on Bespoke Detectors: AGIPD

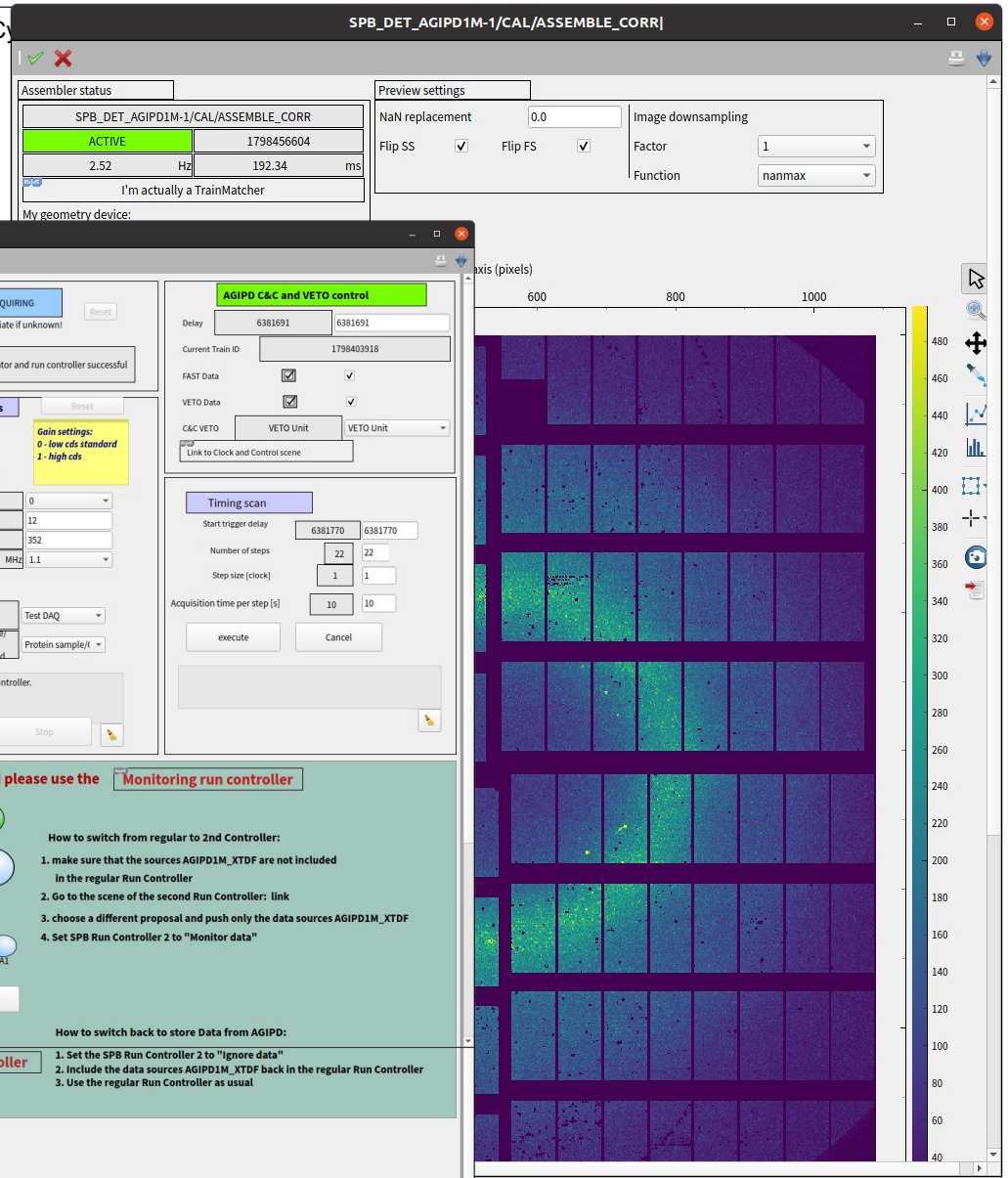




- 237 Karabo devices for AGIPD 1M
  - 21 Motors
  - 38 Interlocks
  - 76 Timing and environment
  - 14 Power
  - 22 Control
  - 28 DAQ
  - 27 Online Calibration
  - 11 Analysis

The main AGIPD scene





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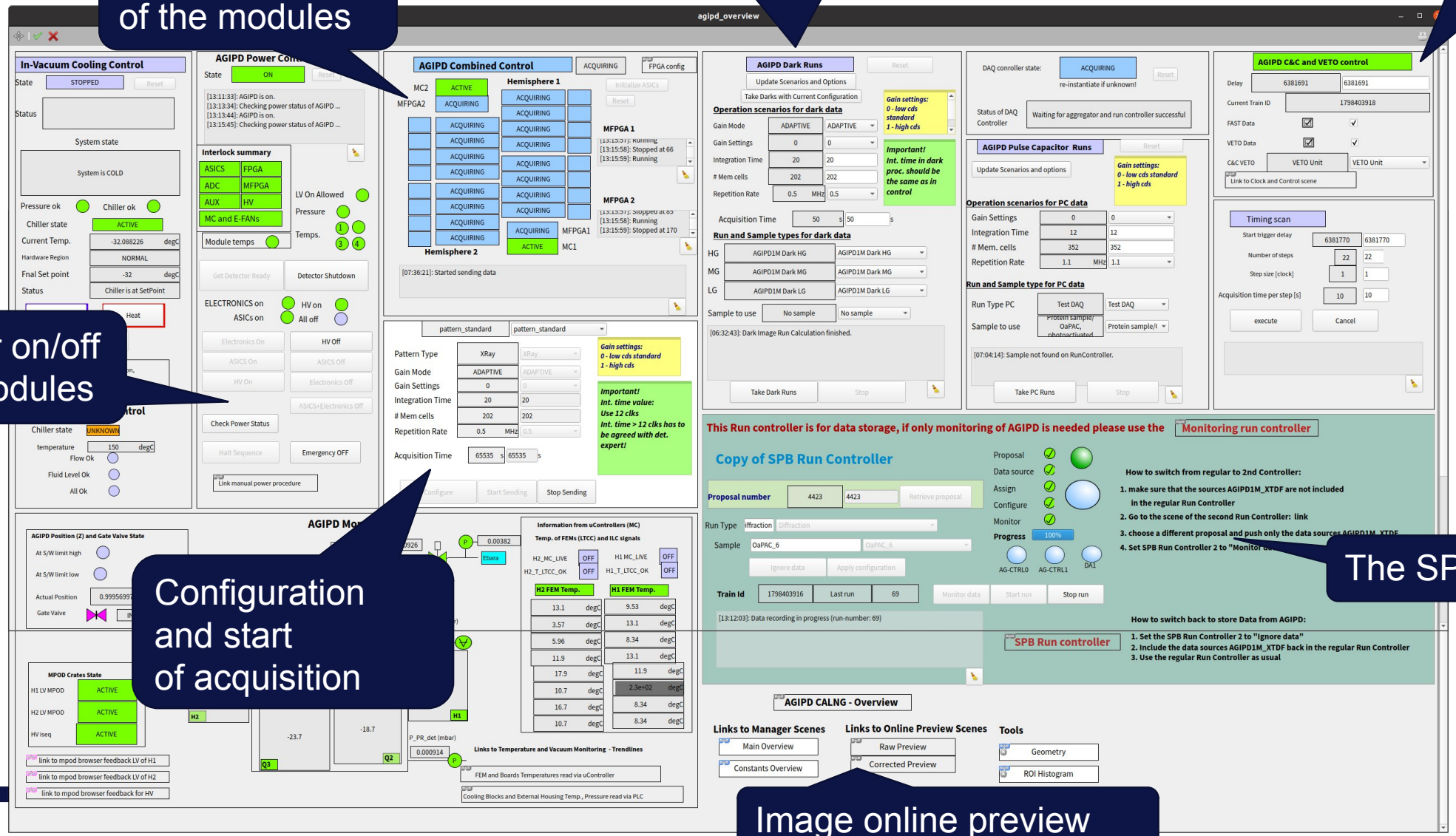
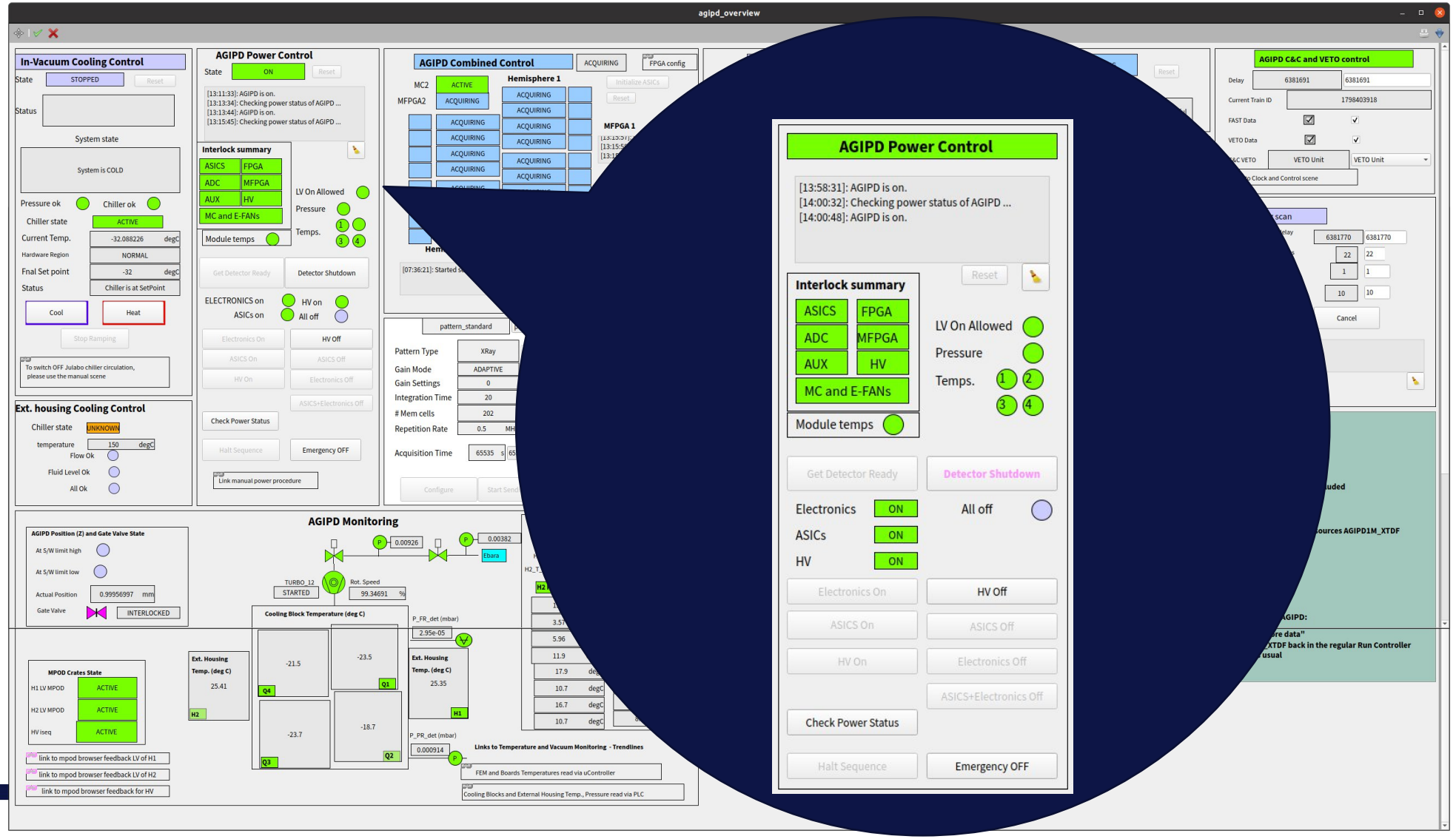

Detailed status of the modules
Device for taking dark runs
Devices for Timing scans
Power on/off the modules
Configuration and start of acquisition
The SPB DAQ Control
Image online preview
agipd_overview
In-Vacuum Cooling Control
AGIPD Power Control
AGIPD Combined Control
AGIPD Dark Runs
AGIPD Pulse Capacitor Runs
AGIPD C&C and VETO control
Timing scan
This Run controller is for data storage, if only monitoring of AGIPD is needed please use the
Monitoring run controller
Copy of SPB Run Controller
How to switch from regular to 2nd Controller:
How to switch back to store Data from AGIPD:
SPB Run controller
AGIPD CALNG - Overview
Links to Manager Scenes
Links to Online Preview Scenes
Tools
Main Overview
Constants Overview
Raw Preview
Corrected Preview
Geometry
ROI Histogram

The main AGIPD scene



Integration Highlights

What Went Well

- Full integration of bespoke detectors
- Smooth integration of commercial detectors
- Near real-time correction and analysis
- Power procedures

What Could Be Better

- Power feedback independent from detector
- Expert feedback from detector
- Different interfaces makes integration difficult
- Documentation

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What We Want

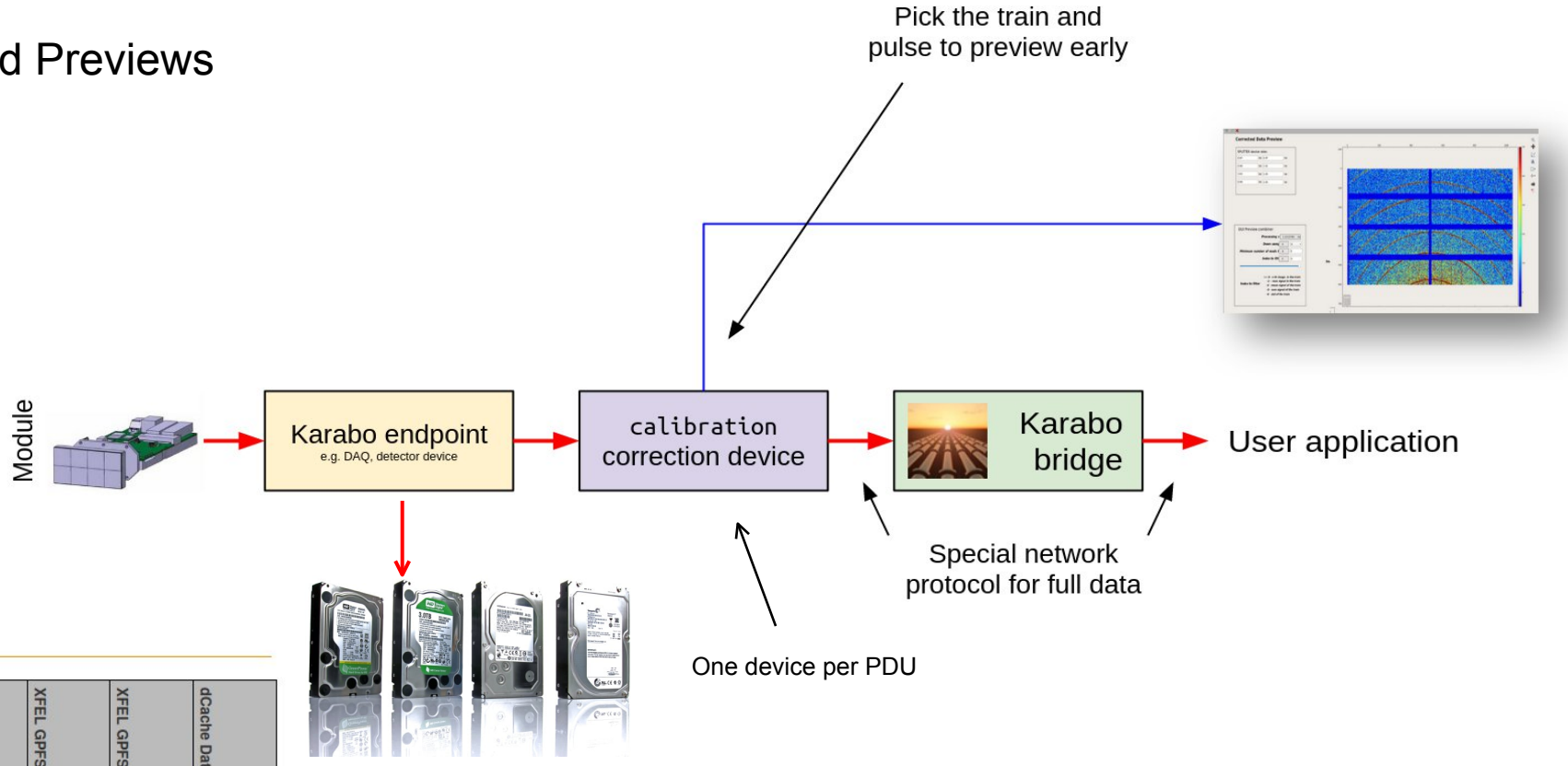
- Early Collaboration, to reduce complexity
- No Black Boxes
- Communication for faster iteration

Thank you

Karabo is a heavy-lifter when it comes to data

* Software written on top of Karabo can ingest up to 5PB of data per week, or approx. 20 GB/s from the MHz-capable detectors
* The slow data logging has an aggregate rate of >50KHz into the Influx timeseries database.
* The RabbitMQ/AMQP broker will be able to handle multi-KHz update rates from singular devices

Online Corrections and Previews



Raw data availability per run and repository

Run Number (alias)	Data Group	Run Quality	XFEL GPFS Raw online for SASE 1	XFEL GPFS online for SASE 2	XFEL GPFS online for SASE 3	XFEL GPFS online for SASE DET	XFEL GPFS offline Raw data in DESY CC	dCache Data in DESY CC
0285	raw_e0005_n0008	Good						
0284	raw_e0004_n0008	Good						
0283	raw_e0003_n0008	Good						
0282	raw_e0002_n0260	Good						
0281	raw_e0002_n0259	Good						
0280	raw_e0002_n0258	Good						
0279	raw_e0002_n0257	Good						

What can we offer to users?

- Network bandwidth (56 Gib/s) fundamentally limits the number of modules in a group
  e.g. a single DSSC module may be approx. 10 Hz · 400 cells · 65 kP · (16 b + 16 b) = 7.8 Gib/s
  a single AGIPD module may be approx. 10 Hz · 352 cells · 65 kP · (32 b + 18 b) = 10.7 Gib/s
  - It is **not** possible right now to have all trains and pulses of a MHz detector on a single node
  - Current default is four modules per group
- Groups can be configured in any composition and changed quickly
- Multiple synchronized preview layers (raw, corrected, gain, …) without matching latency
- Toggleable between raw, fully corrected and any step in-between