

Automated analysis workflows

James Wrigley for DA/MID/FXE/lots of lovely users



whoami

- Data analysis contact for MID.
- Spends lots of time preparing analysis for experiments and helping users.



Common pain points :(

(from an analysis perspective)

1. Many experiments produce large amounts of data that require significant work to get something scientifically meaningful. Examples:
 - XPCS: 404 runs, 628TB
 - SFX: 286 runs, 161TB
 - Solution scattering: 435 runs, 441TB
2. The raw data recorded by the facility is often difficult to understand (many data sources, confusing names, etc) and in a different representation than what's desired. Examples:
 - Nozzle temperature: MID_EXP_UPP/CTRL/LSHORE.inputB.krdg
 - Monochromator position: FXE_XTD9_MONO-1/MOTOR/ACCM_PITCH.actualPosition

Key takeaway

With *high-level analysis* and *automation* it's possible to get a synchrotron analysis experience¹!

¹This is a lie, but it's close to being true.

That synchrotron feeling

Concrete steps that we suggest doing:

That synchrotron feeling

Concrete steps that we suggest doing:

- Most importantly, talk to us. Tell the instrument contact or local data contact about what you want to do or send an email to da@xfel.eu.

That synchrotron feeling

Concrete steps that we suggest doing:

- Most importantly, talk to us. Tell the instrument contact or local data contact about what you want to do or send an email to da@xfel.eu.
- Some technical steps:
 - Use extra-data's aliases for sensible names to do e.g. `run.alias["mono-position"]`:

```
extra-data-aliases.yml
```

```
nozzle-temperature: [MID_EXP_UPP/CTRL/LSHORE, inputB.krdg]  
mono-position:      [FXE_XTD9_MONO-1/MOTOR/ACCM_PITCH, actualPosition]
```

That synchrotron feeling

Concrete steps that we suggest doing:

- Most importantly, talk to us. Tell the instrument contact or local data contact about what you want to do or send an email to da@xfel.eu.
- Some technical steps:

- Use extra-data's aliases for sensible names to do e.g. `run.alias["mono-position"]`:

```
extra-data-aliases.yml
```

```
nozzle-temperature: [MID_EXP_UPP/CTRL/LSHORE, inputB.krdg]  
mono-position:      [FXE_XTD9_MONO-1/MOTOR/ACCM_PITCH, actualPosition]
```

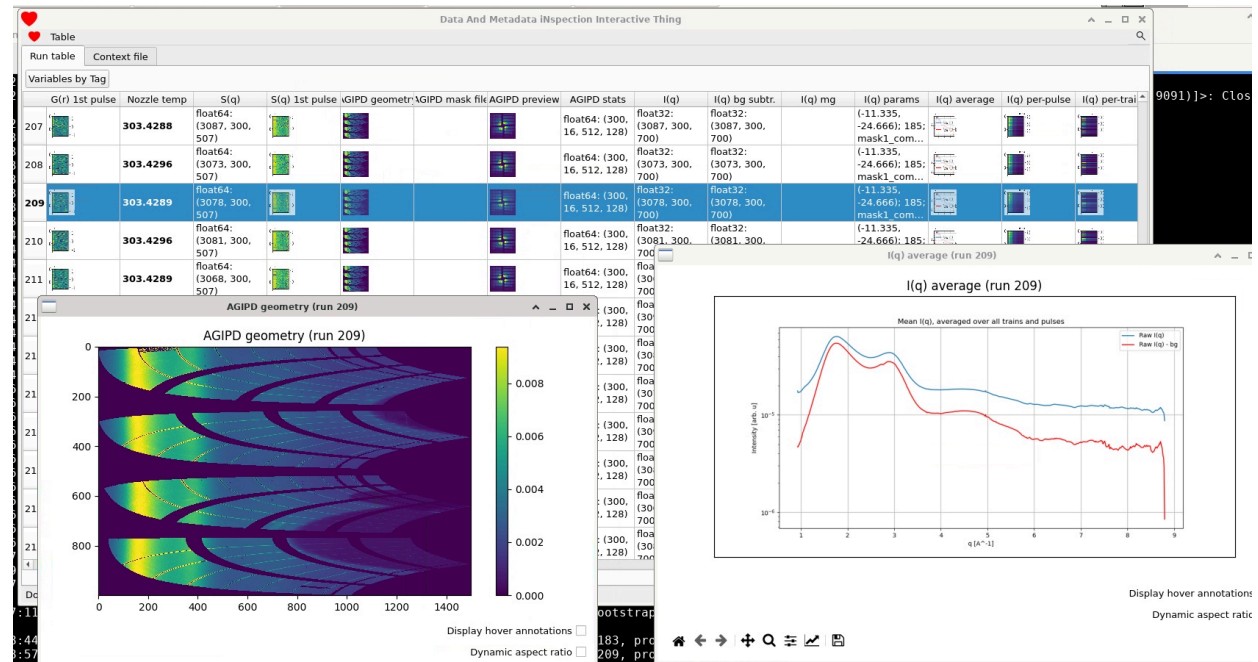
- Move code from notebooks into an automated pipeline with DAMNIT.

DAMNIT

- Automatically creates a run table from custom, user-defined functions.
- Results saved into a database for display and accessible through a Python API.

```
from extra.damniti import Damnit

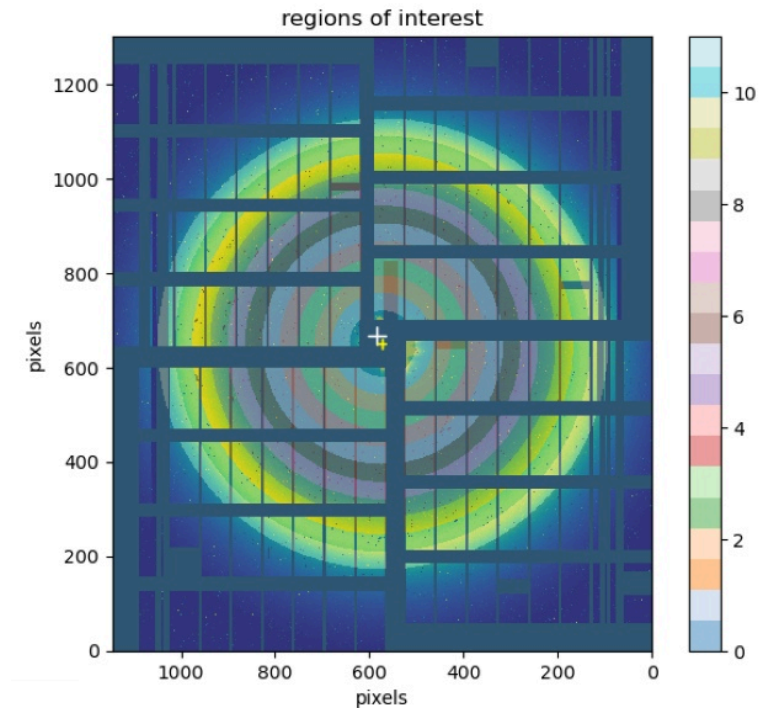
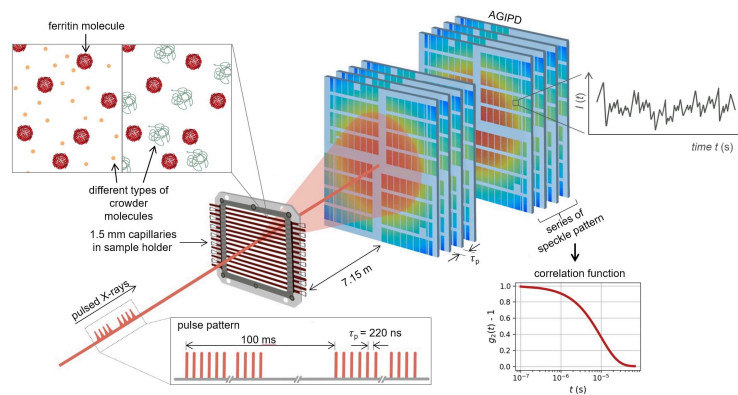
db = Damnit(1234)
i_q = db[200]["i_q"].read()
```



Also see poster 58, "DAMNIT, a tool for Automated Experiment Overview" by T. Michelat.

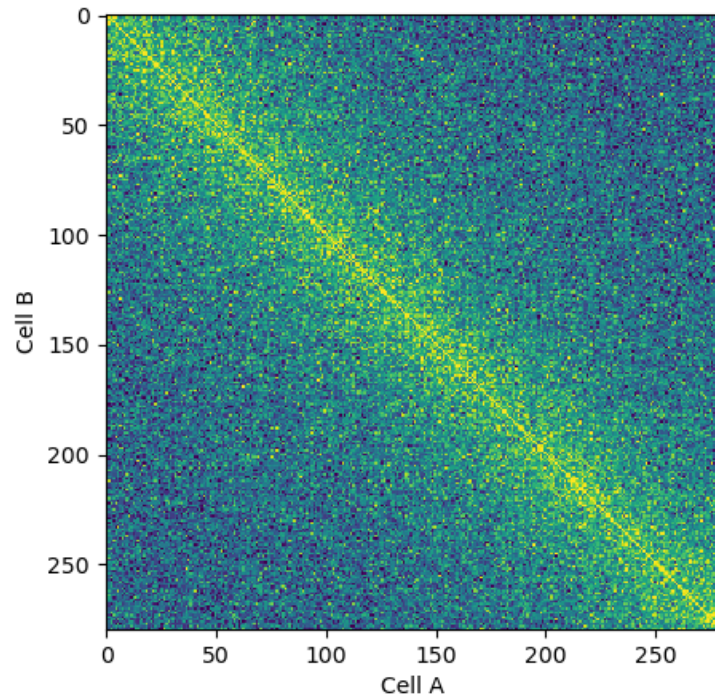
Example: XPCS

- X-ray Photon Correlation Spectroscopy: technique for investigating sample dynamics based on correlating laser speckle across time.
- Key quantities are Two-Time Correlation Functions (TTCFs) and g_2 functions.

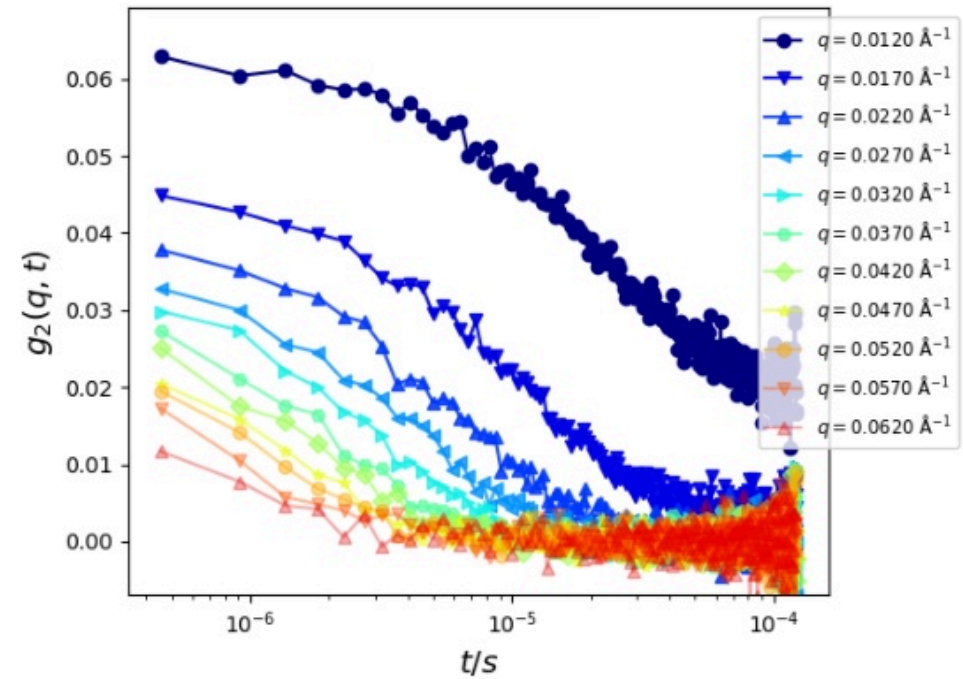


XPCS experiment diagram by M. Dargasz.

Example: XPCS



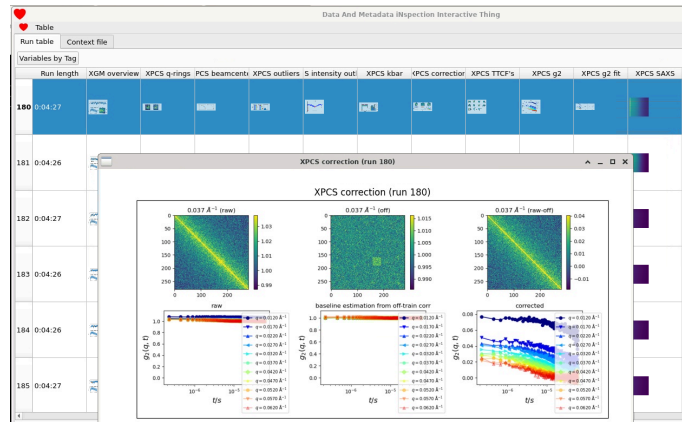
Example TTCF



g_2 's for multiple TTCFs at different q values

Example: XPCS

- Mature offline pipeline, developed over a few years by multiple people from DA/MID/University of Siegen.
- Performance: processing a 5 minute run takes ~20 minutes using multiple processes.
- Fully integrated with DAMNIT



```
from extra.damniti import Damnit

db = Damnit(1234)
xpcs = db[300]["xpcs_mean_dataset"].read()
```

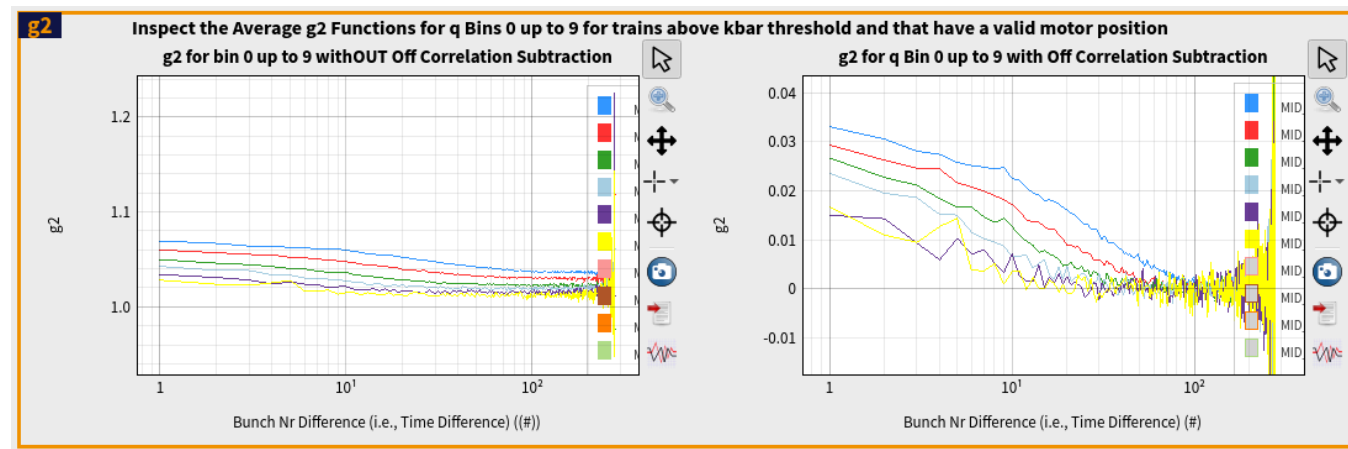
```
xarray.Dataset
Dimensions:      (qBin: 9, t: 269, pulse_1: 280, pulse_2: 280)
Coordinates:
  pulse_1        (pulse_1)      int64  0 1 2 3 4 5 ... 275 276 277 278 279
  pulse_2        (pulse_2)      int64  0 1 2 3 4 5 ... 275 276 277 278 279
  qBin           (qBin)         float64  0.008919 0.01121 ... 0.05566
  t              (t)            float64  9.091e-07 1.364e-06 ... 0.0001227
Data variables:
  g2              (qBin, t)      float64  0.04906 0.05513 ... -1.358 0.2497
  ttcf_mean       (qBin, pulse_1, pulse_2) float64  158.3 -0.06327 0.4306 ... nan nan
Indexes: (4)
Attributes: (0)
```

Also see poster 11, “A High-Throughput Data Pipeline for MHz-XPCS: Offline Analysis” by A. Leonau.

Also see the “A High-Throughput Data Pipeline for MHz XPCS: Analyzing Protein Dynamics via Solution Scattering” talk by A. Leonau in the Data Science session on the 22nd.

Example: XPCS (online)

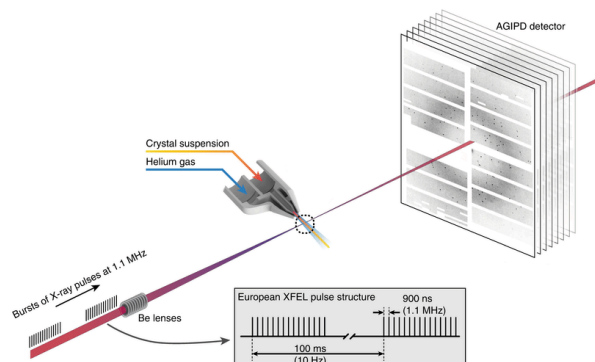
- Quantities are computed in the same way as offline, modulo certain filtering methods.
- Provides real-time feedback at 10Hz.
- Also integrated with DAMNIT to make online results available as soon as the run finishes.



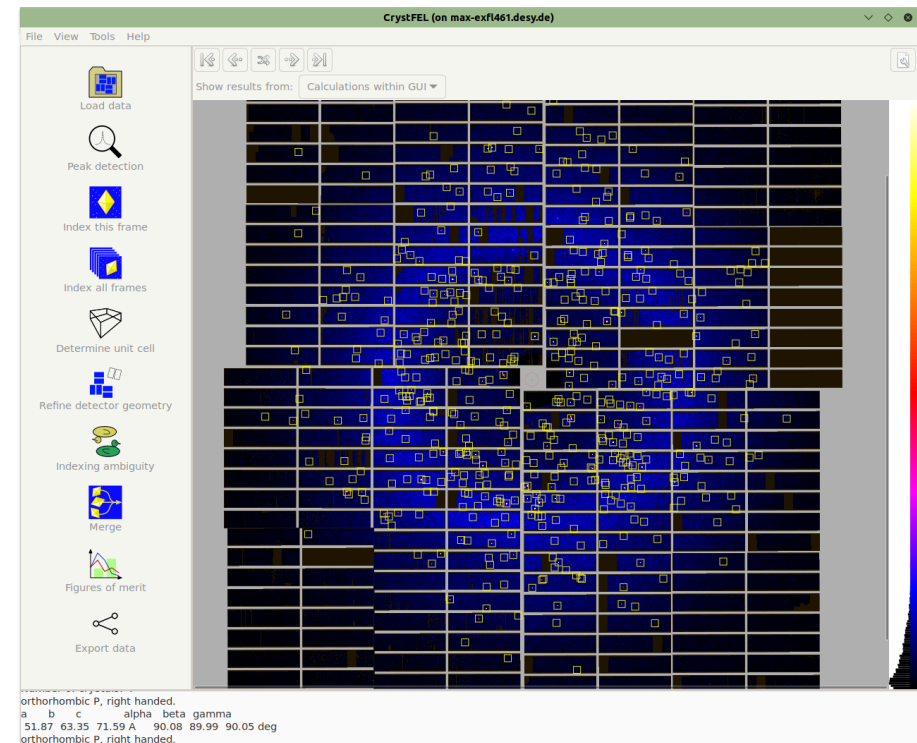
Also see poster 10, “A high throughput Data Pipeline for MHz XPCS: Online Analysis” by M. Jakobsen.

Example: SFX

- Serial Femtosecond Crystallography: technique for finding the atomic structure of a sample.
- Users come with many small crystals (e.g. from a protein), which are fed into the beam to diffract onto the detector.
- Analysis requires multiple steps (e.g. hit finding, indexing) to end up with an electron density map.



SFX experiment diagram adapted from Wiedorn et al. (2018), Nat. Comm. 9.



Example: SFX

- Extra-Xwiz: a wrapper around CrystFEL.
- Goal is to simplify parallelization, data handling, and configuration. End result is the structure factors.
- Integrated with DAMNIT to analyze runs automatically.

Data And Metadata Inspection Interactive Thing (on max-exf1461.desy.de)

Run	Run length	Run type	Sample Name	Requested geometry	Input geometry	Requested xwiz_config	Input xwiz_config	Ht rate, %	Indexing rate, %	N crystals	Cell parameters	Peakogram	Peak count
104	0:00:54	LPD dark	No Sample										
103	0:11:10	SFX	CI-rSEGFP2		sam_geom_21_11.geom		xwiz_RSEGFP2_v0.toml						
102	0:06:15	SFX	CI-rSEGFP2		sam_geom_21_11.geom		xwiz_RSEGFP2_v0.toml	3.1590	3.4003	2170	1.11 1.11 1.11	1.11 1.11 1.11	101...
101	0:08:44	SFX	CI-rSEGFP2		sam_geom_21_11.geom		xwiz_RSEGFP2_v0.toml	5.8868	6.5170	5812	1.11 1.11 1.11	1.11 1.11 1.11	101...
100	0:08:12	SFX	CI-rSEGFP2		sam_geom_21_11.geom		xwiz_RSEGFP2_v0.toml	0	0	0	1.11 1.11 1.11	1.11 1.11 1.11	101...
99	0:01:19	SFX	CI-rSEGFP2		sam_geom_21_11.geom	xwiz_RSEGFP2_v1.toml	xwiz_RSEGFP2_v1.toml						
98	0:01:19	SFX	CI-rSEGFP2		sam_geom_21_11.geom	xwiz_RSEGFP2_v0.toml	xwiz_RSEGFP2_v0.toml	3.6488	3.7299	506	1.11 1.11 1.11	1.11 1.11 1.11	101...
97	0:03:38	SFX	CI-rSEGFP2	sam_geom_21_11.geom	sam_geom_21_11.geom	xwiz_RSEGFP2_v0.toml	xwiz_RSEGFP2_v0.toml	9.2487	10.0506	3735	1.11 1.11 1.11	1.11 1.11 1.11	101...
96	0:01:27	LPD Darks Parallel gain mode	Lysozyme										
95	0:12:12	SFX	Lysozyme		sam_geom_with_masks_19_11.geom		xwiz_lyso_01.toml	36.1195	0.0844	99	1.11 1.11 1.11	1.11 1.11 1.11	101...

Additional comment: Time can be edited in the field on the right. at 10:40 09/01/2025

Plotting controls

Plot summary for all runs

Plot for selected runs

Y: Indexing rate, % X: Hit rate, % Histogram

Double-click on a cell to inspect results.

Getting updates (a9b60573e54b9474efdb6b4caad9474dbf2a1e8c)

xwiz_lysozyme.toml

```
[data]
proposal = 1234
runs = [28, 33, 34]
list_prefix = "r0028_t12"

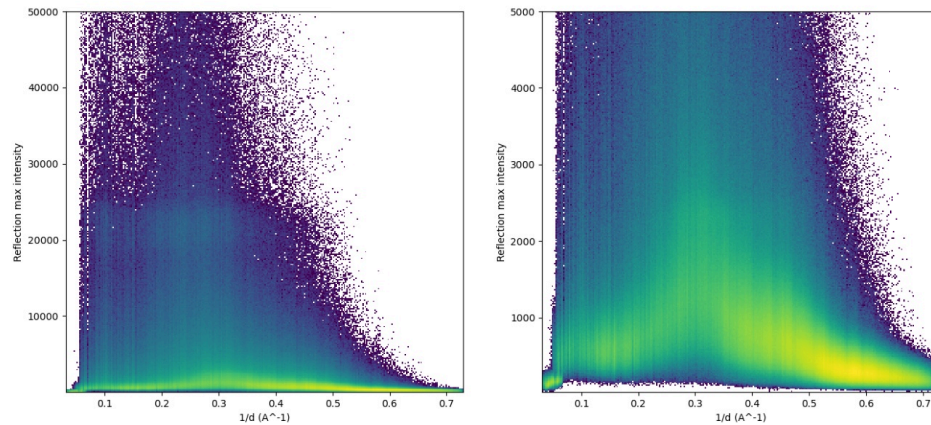
[geom]
file_path = "geom_with_masks.geom"

[proc_coarse]
resolution = 0.4
peak_method = "peakfinder8"
peak_threshold = 300
peak_snr = 7.0
peak_min_px = 1
peak_max_px = 20
peaks_hdf5_path = "entry_1/result_1"
index_method = "xgandalf"
```

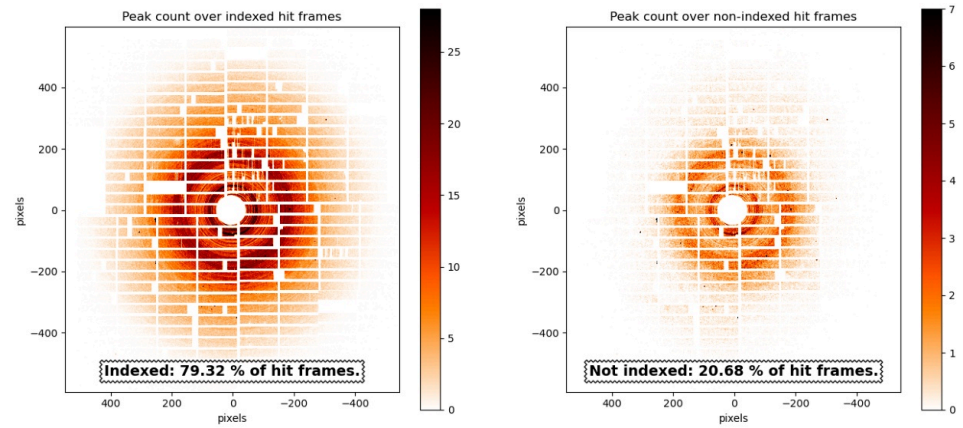
Also see poster 40, "Automatic data processing and results overview during SFX experiments" by O. Turkot.

Example: SFX

Example debugging plots:



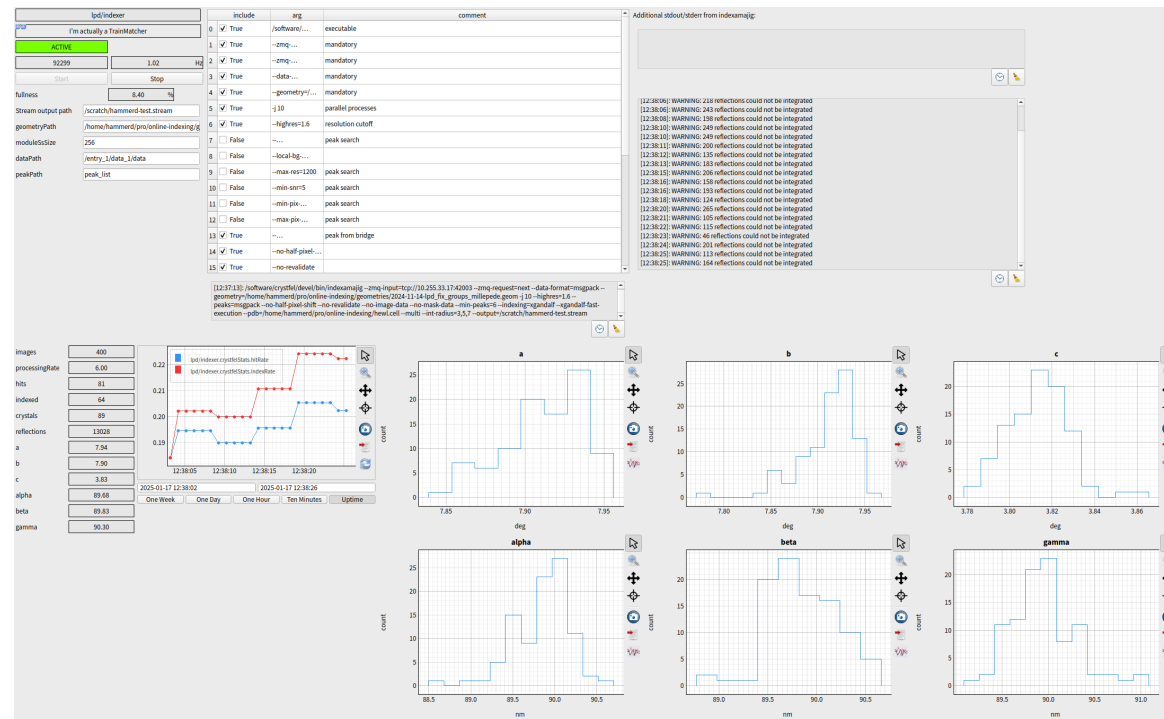
Peakogram



Peak counts for indexed/non-indexed frames

Example: SFX (online)

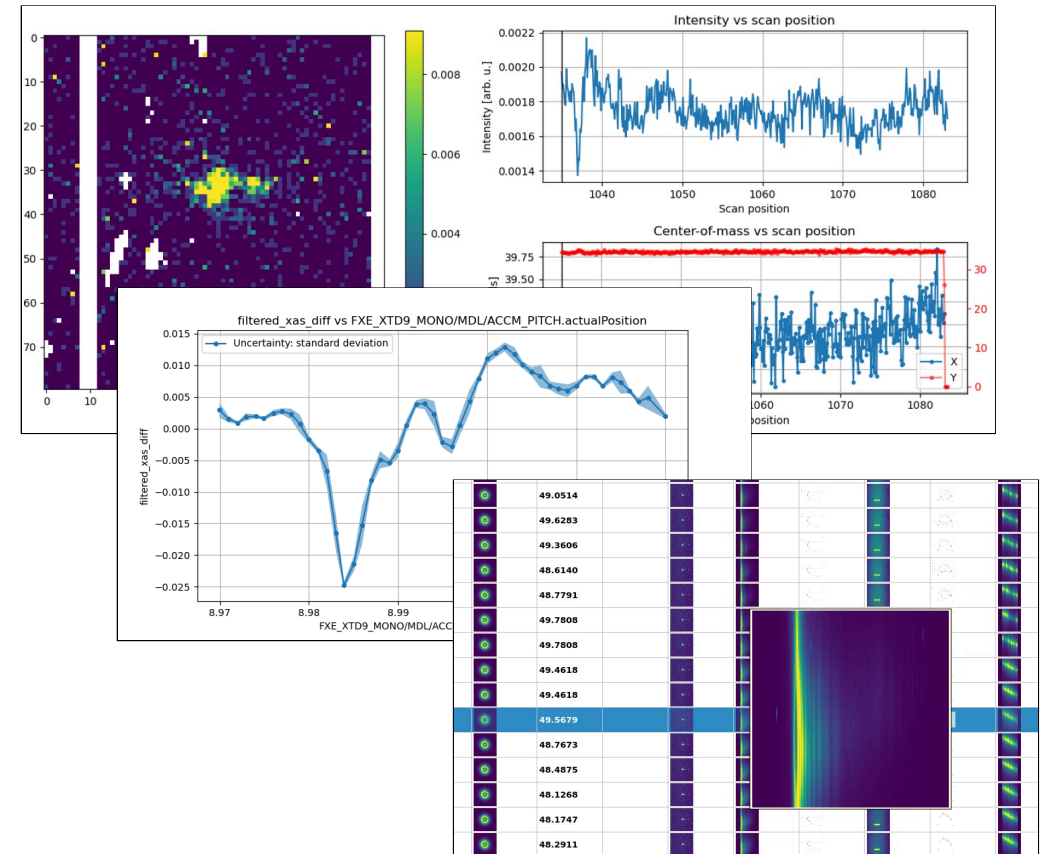
What we can currently do online: hit finding and indexing.




Others

These techniques are in various stages of maturity and coverage:

- Bragg XPCS
- Single particle imaging
- Single crystal diffraction
- X-ray absorption spectroscopy
- X-ray emission spectroscopy
- X-ray scattering



Conclusion

 This only works by collaborating with amazeballs users and instrument scientists <3

Conclusion

- This only works by collaborating with amazeballs users and instrument scientists <3
- Analysis at our facility is probably never going to be quite as easy as at a synchrotron, but we can get close.

Conclusion

- This only works by collaborating with amazeballs users and instrument scientists <3
- Analysis at our facility is probably never going to be quite as easy as at a synchrotron, but we can get close.

Questions?

(or contact us at da@xfel.eu)