

Automation of Beamlines and Experimental Stations at the SPring-8

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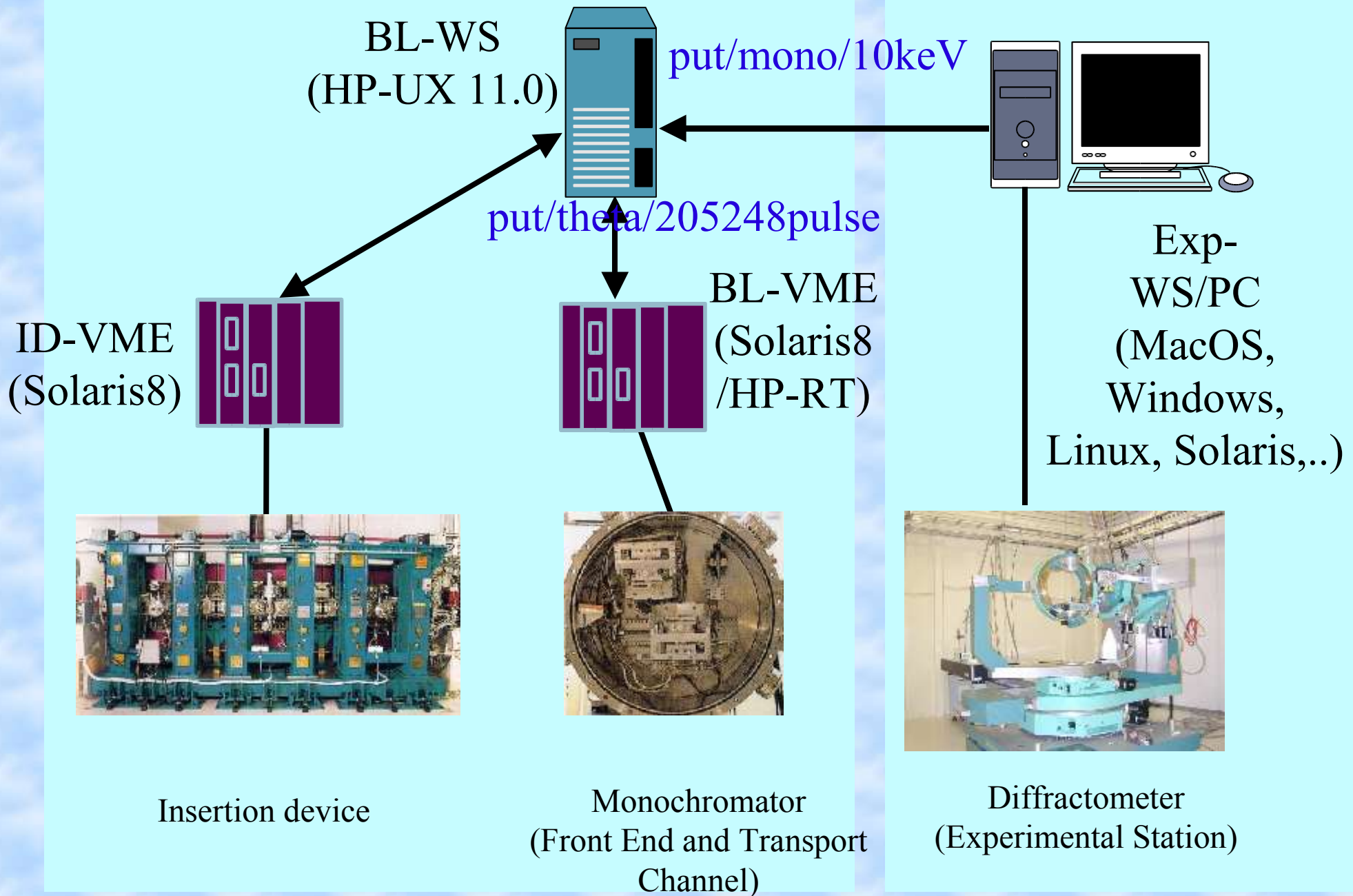
Introduction

- BL automation system deals with not only beam delivery (optics) but also experimental system.
- Experiment control computer controls
 - experimental apparatus/equipments
 - beamline components (including ID) to optimize the experimental condition.
- Most x-ray detectors installed in experimental station.

Automation method

- Automatic feedforward using equations or tables
 - Relationship among light source and/or optical devices is well known
 - ex. X-ray energy of monochromator and ID gap
- Automatic tuning
 - Tuning required after motion of devices
 - ex. finding a rocking curve peak of the DXM
- Feedback
 - Suppressing vibration or drift.
 - ex. MOSTAB (monochromator stabilization)

Typical Scheme of BL/Station- Control System

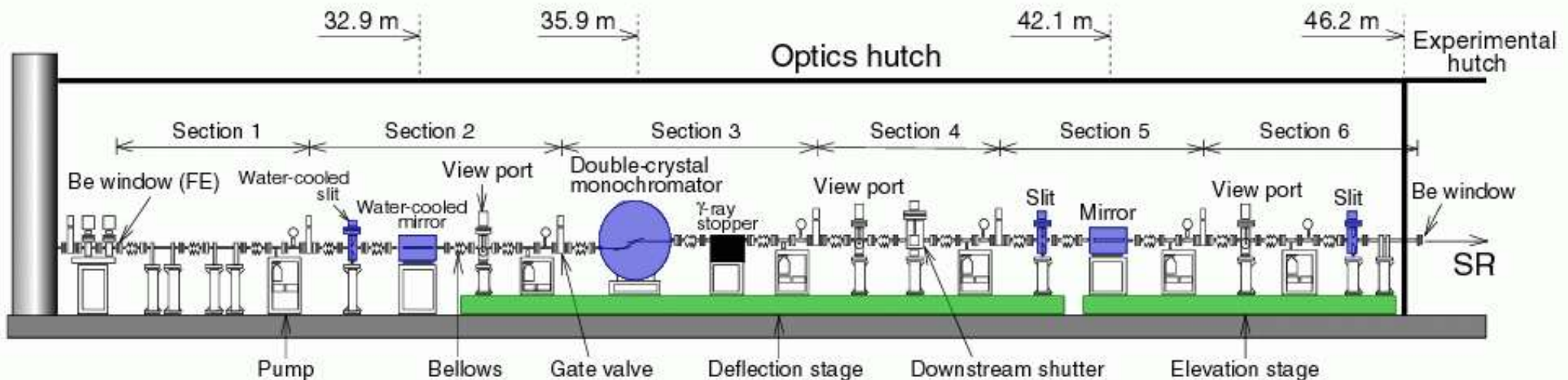


Examples

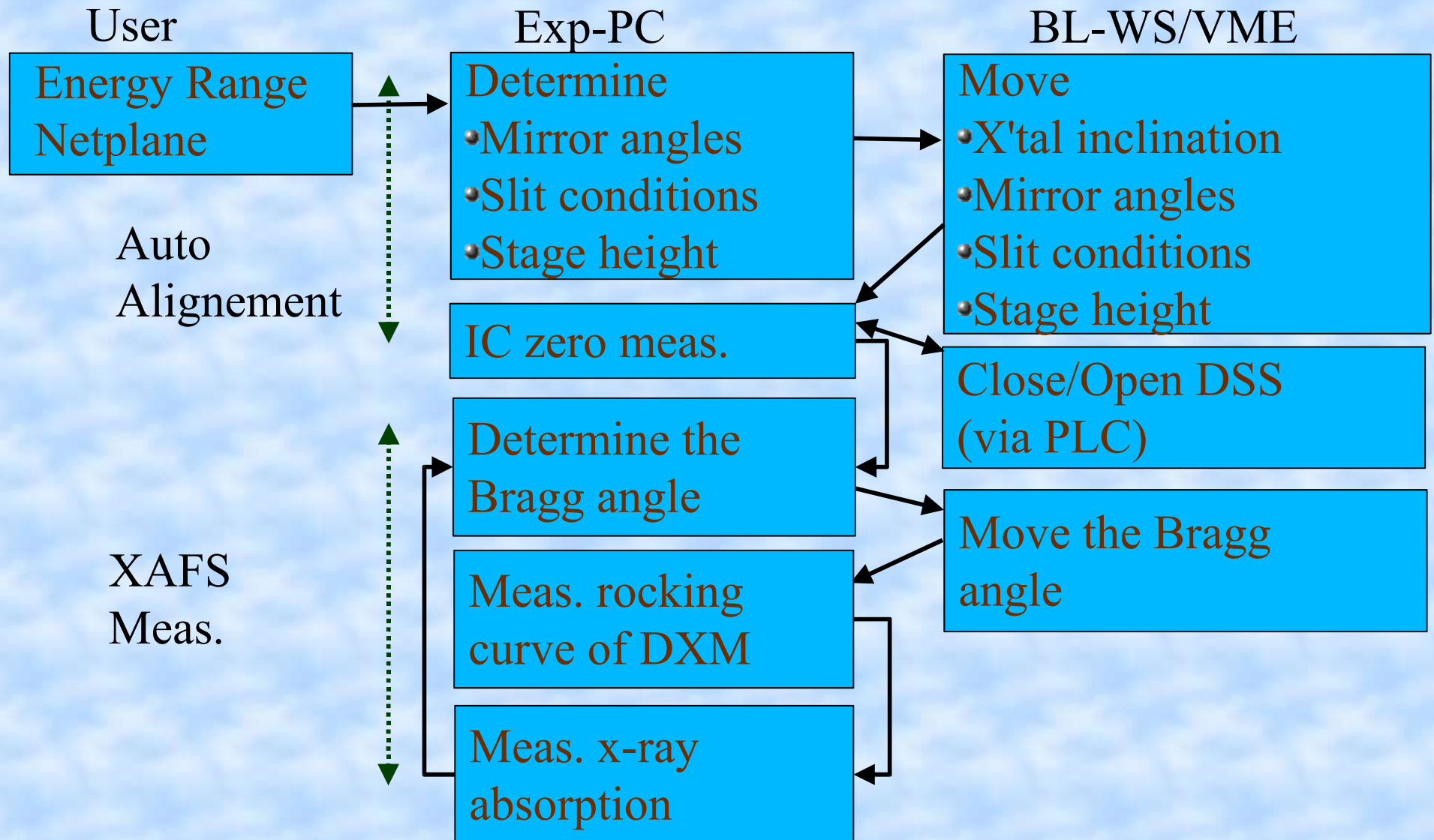
- XAFS (BL01B1)
 - Tables
- HX-MCD (BL39XU)
 - Equation and Tables
- Protein Crystallography(BL26B1/B2, BL32B2, BL38B1)
 - VME crates for the station control

XAFS-BL (BL01B1)

- Using tables, set mirror angles, slit apertures, monochromator angles and stage height for the selected x-ray energy range. (Element and edge selection)
- Using an ionization chamber in the experimental hutch, finding a peak position of the DXM rocking curve for each energy steps.

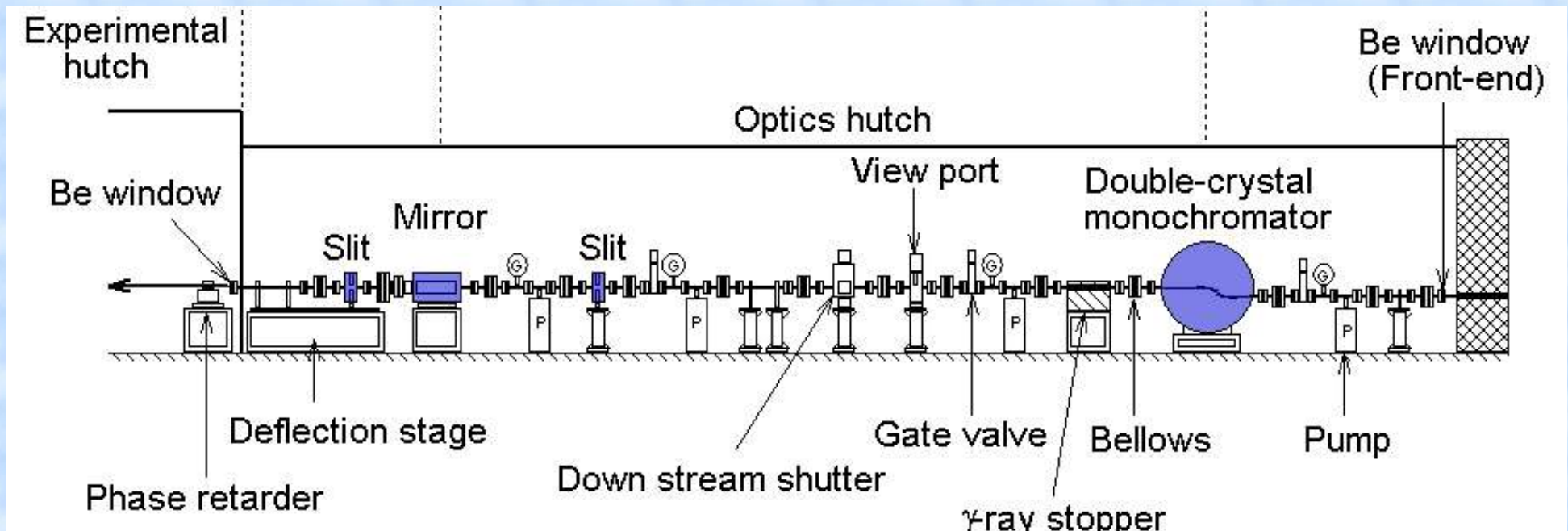


Flow of Changing Optical Parameters and XAFS Meas.



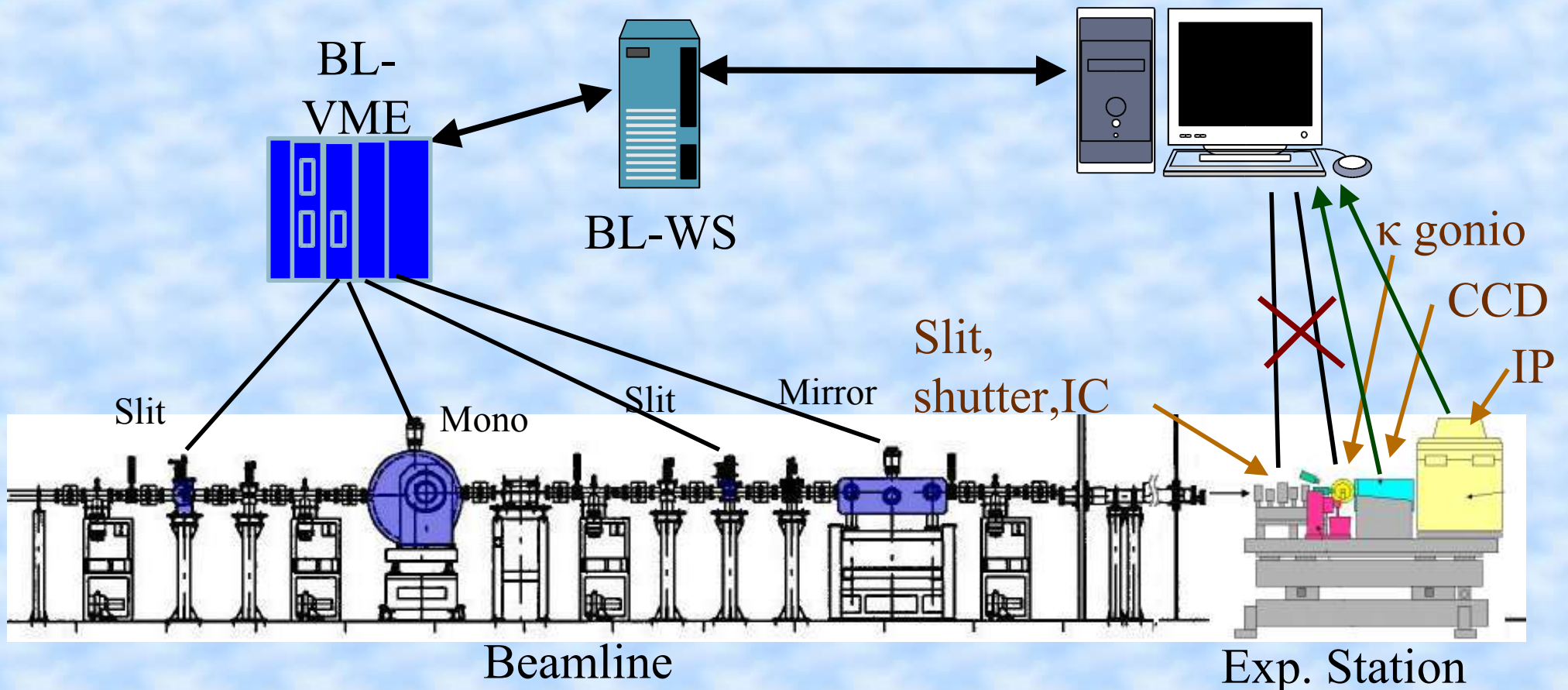
HX-MCD (BL39XU)

- Using an equation between x-ray energy (E in keV) and ID gap (G in mm),
 - $G = a \ln(b/E-1) + c$
 - where a, b and c are determined by ID spectrum measurements.
 - Error in G is within $\pm 10 \mu\text{m}$ (6-16 keV)
- Mirror and Slit conditions are determined using tables for the given x-ray energy region.



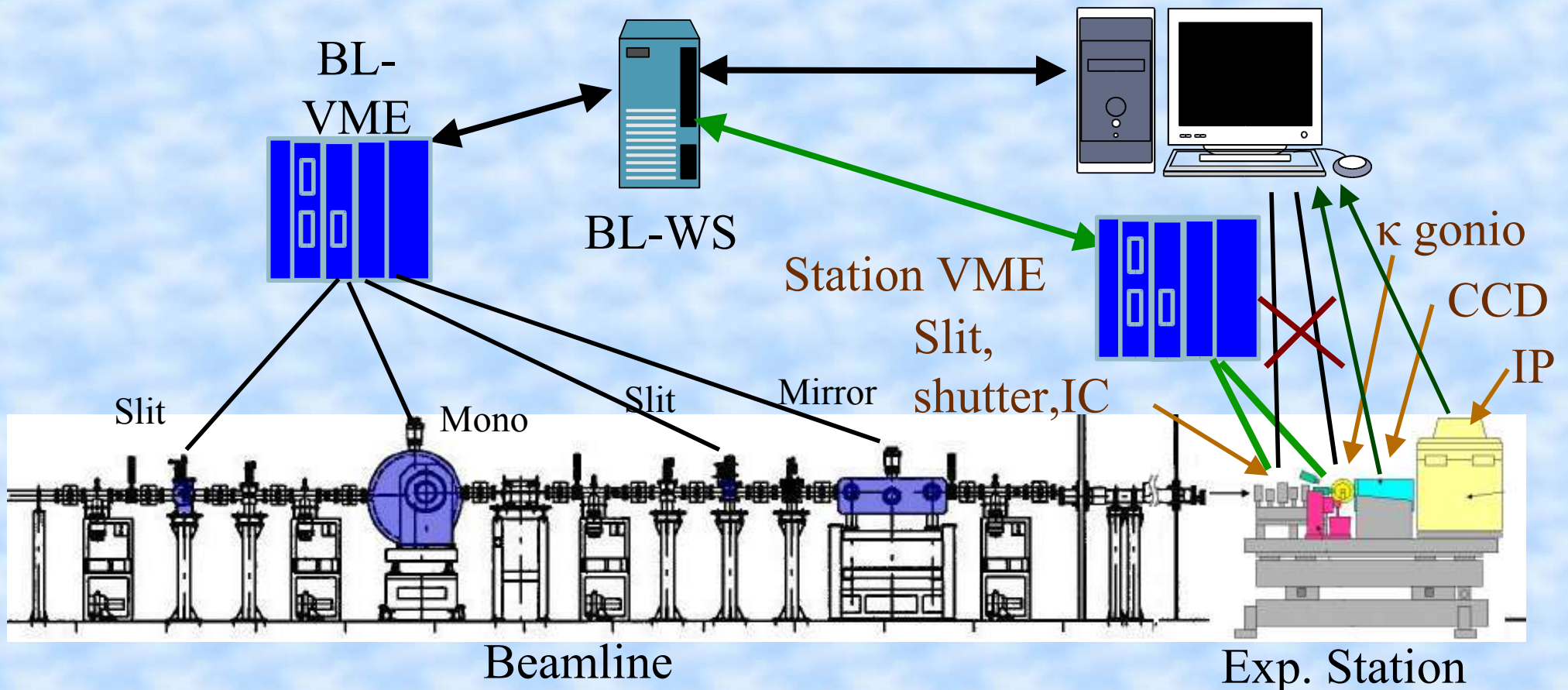
Protein Crystallography (BL26B1/B2, BL32B2, BL38B1,...)

Station VME is under control of the BL-WS.
Some tuning routines are installed in the BL-WS.



Protein Crystallography (BL26B1/B2, BL32B2, BL38B1,...)

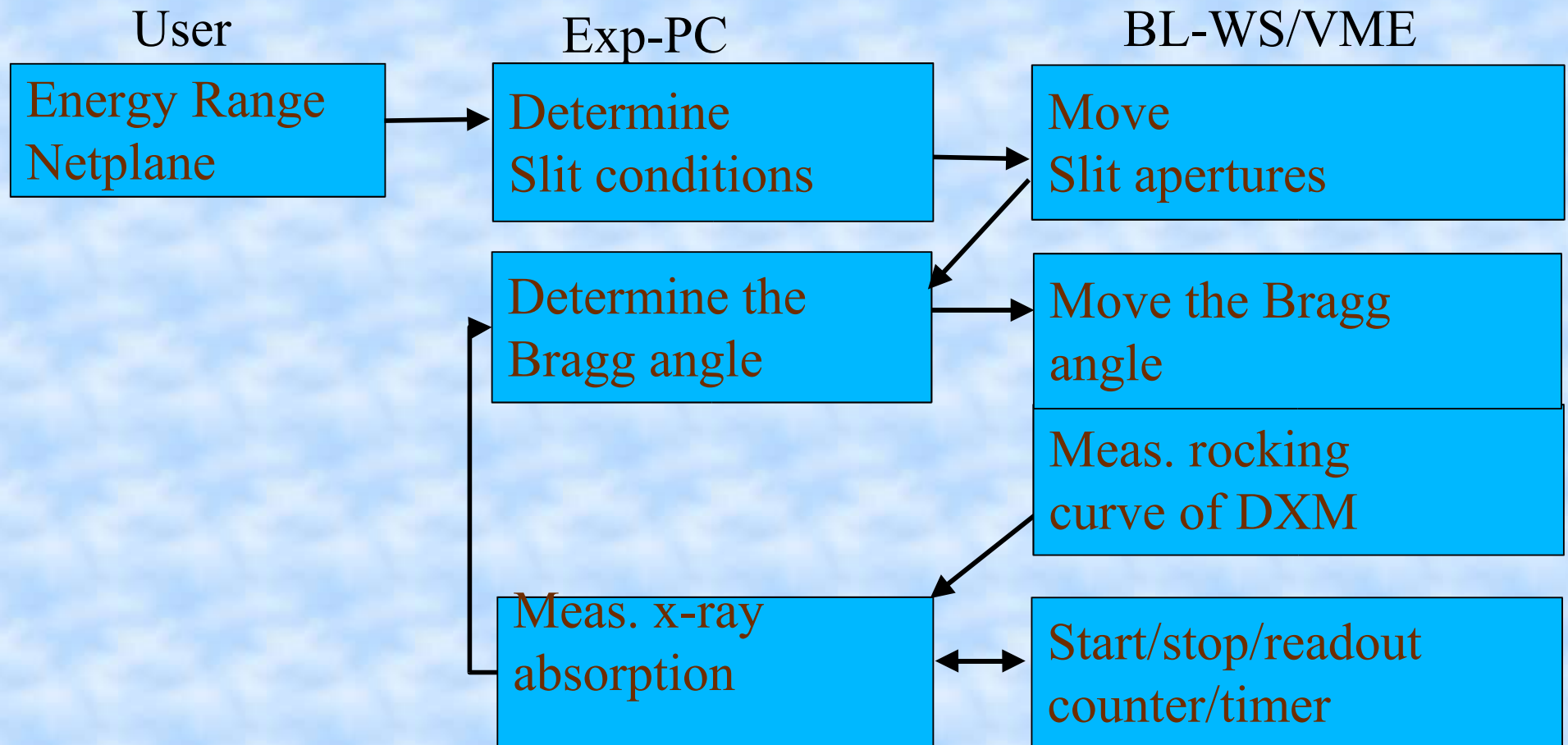
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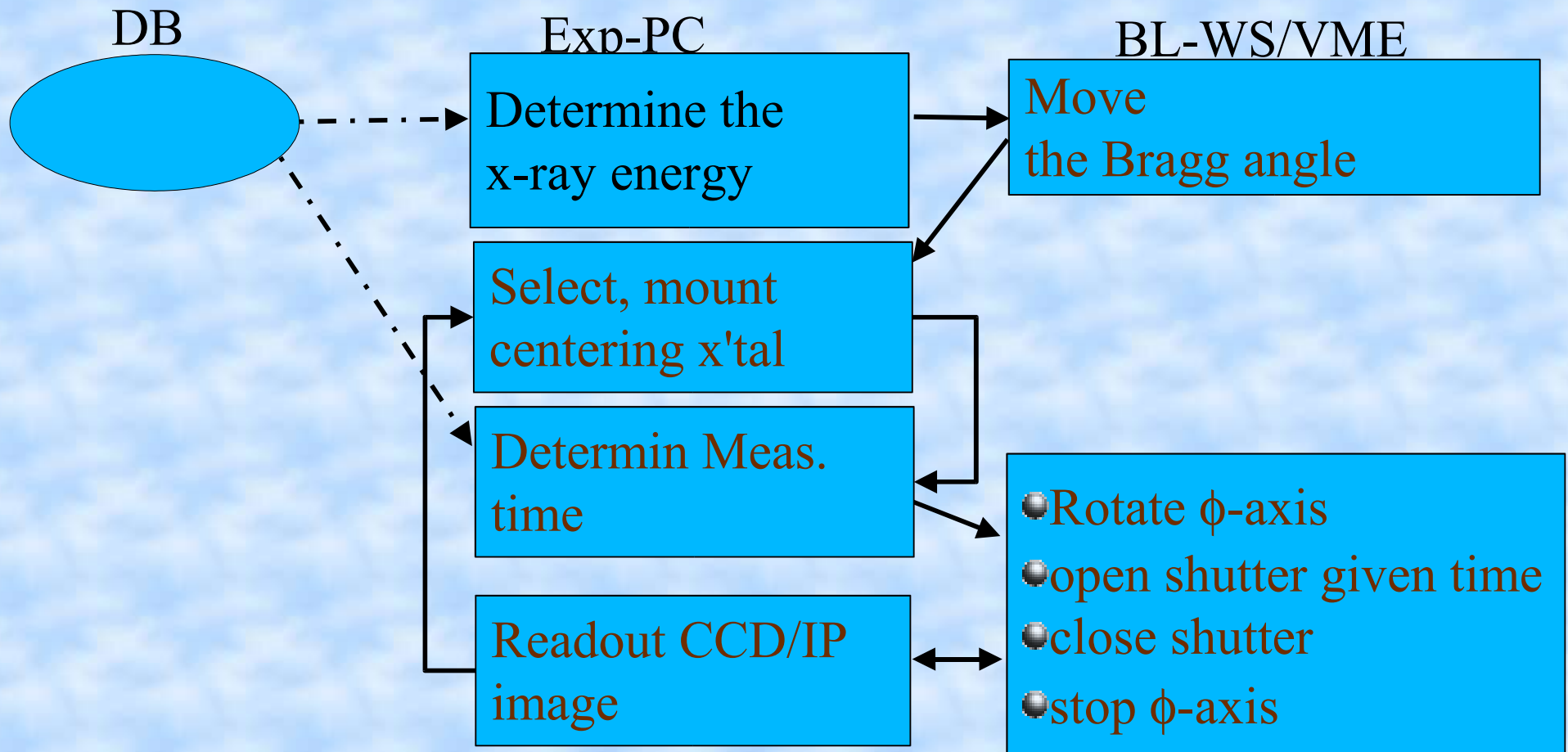
Merit of the scheme

- Station control computer uses same board/system: easy to maintain.
- Programming on the user PC/WS is simplified: only message exchanging.
- Beamline components and station components are tightly binded: fast combined control to tune the beamline and to measure x-ray diffraction.
- Easy code sharing with other beamlines.

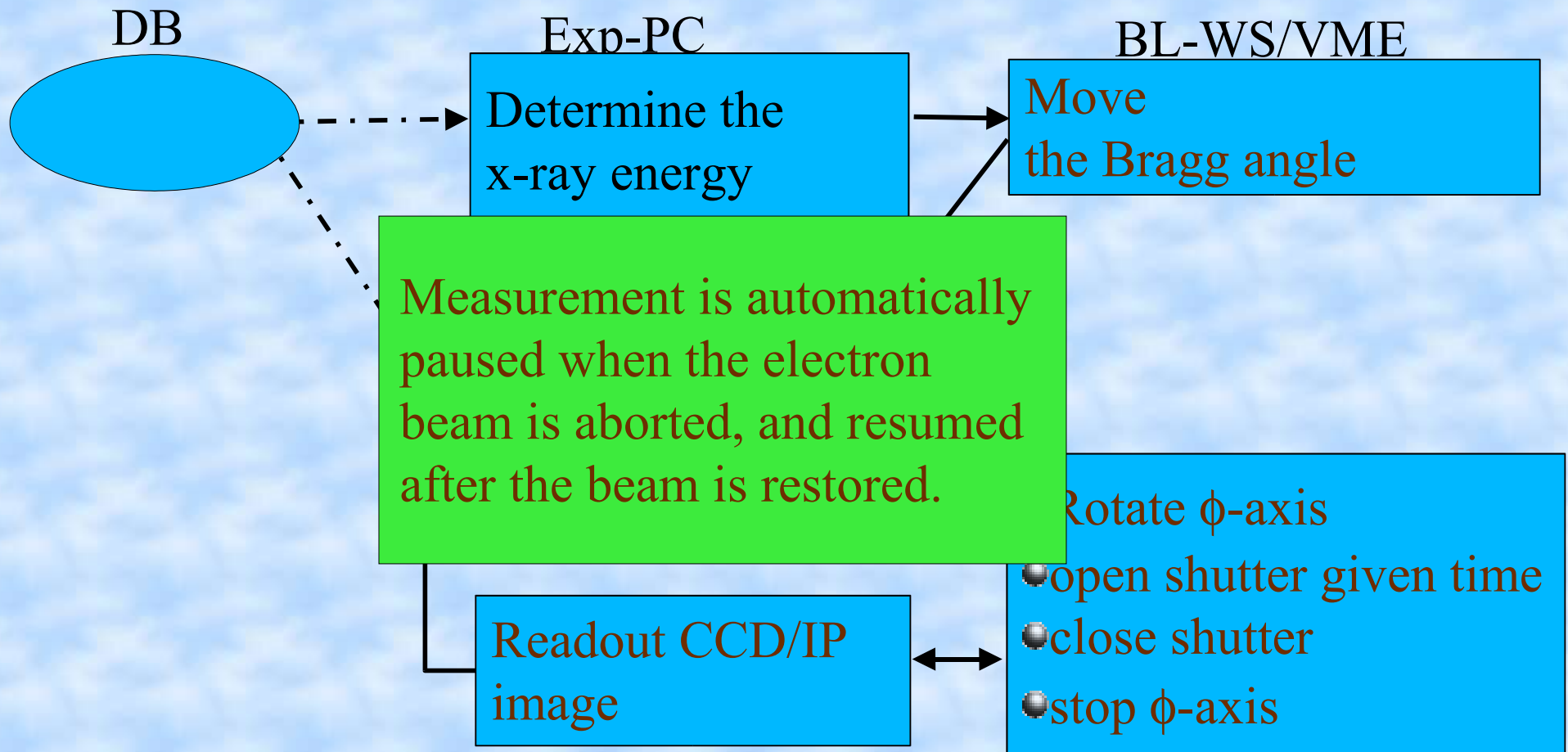
Flow of Changing Optical Parameters and XAFS Meas.(2)



Flow of automatic diffraction profile meas.



Flow of automatic diffraction profile meas.



BSS GUI

Beamline Scheduling Software [Version Jul 26, 2002, 19:33 ueno@Linux]

File Tool Setting Help

Schedule Mount Sample XAFS Current Status Devices Miscellaneous

Edit Menu

- Edit / View
- Append
- Delete
- Up
- Down
- Kill
- All Clear

Job ID#	Status	Mode	Crystal ID#	Tray Position	From	To	step	Exp. Time	Wavelength
1	Waiting	Crystal Check	1001001	1	-90.0	90.0	1.0	4.00	1.00000
2	Waiting	XAFS	1001001	1	0.0	1.0	1.0	4.00	1.00000
3	Waiting	Crystal Check	1001001	2	-90.0	90.0	1.0	10.00	1.00000
4	Waiting	XAFS	1001001	2	0.0	1.0	1.0	4.00	1.00000
5	Waiting	Crystal Check	1001001	3	-90.0	90.0	1.0	8.00	1.00000
6	Waiting	XAFS	1001001	3	0.0	1.0	1.0	4.00	1.00000
7	Waiting	Single Wavelength	1001001	4	0.0	1.0	1.0	4.00	1.00000
8	Waiting	Single Wavelength	1001001	5	0.0	1.0	1.0	4.00	1.00000
9	Waiting	Multiwavelength	1001001	1	0.0	1.0	1.0	4.00	1.00000
10	Waiting	Multiwavelength	1001001	2	0.0	1.0	1.0	4.00	1.00000
11	Waiting	Single Wavelength	1001001	6	0.0	1.0	1.0	4.00	1.00000
12	Waiting	Multiwavelength	1001001	3	0.0	1.0	1.0	4.00	1.00000

Start Pause Stop Exit

Message Console

System Message Job Message Error Message

Beamline Scheduling Software Start.
[Version Jul 26, 2002, 19:33 ueno@Linux]

--- Start at 2002/07/29 [Mon] 17:13:49 ---

Now Loading [bss.config] Success.

BSS GUI(2)

Edit Schedule

Job ID# 9

Tray Position 1

Crystal ID# 1001001

Sample Name sample

Data Directory /image/ccd/ Browse...

Mode Collection Detector Gonio XAFS

Scan from -90.0 to 90.0 step 1.0 [deg]

Camera distance 150.0 [mm] Sampling interval 1 [points] Oscillation delay 200.0 [msec]

Wavelength [Å]

#1: 1.00000 #2: 1.02000 #3: 1.04000 #4: 1.06000

Exposure time [sec]

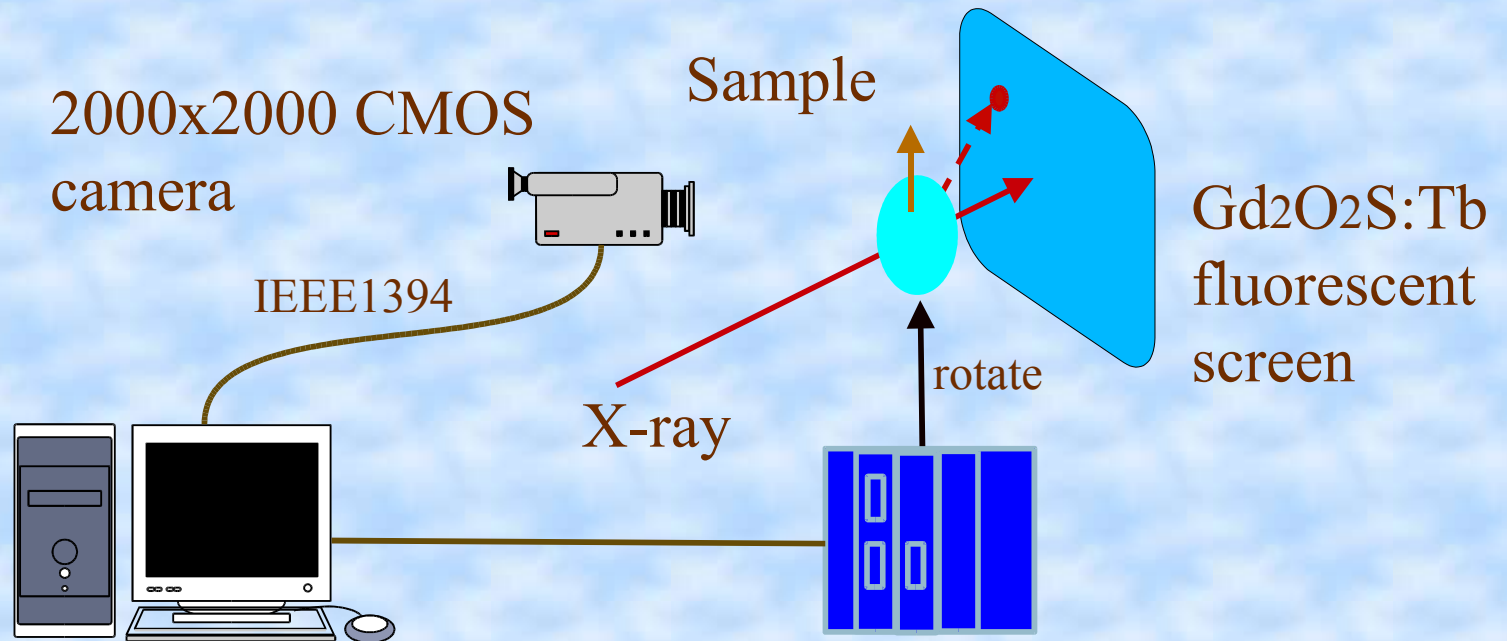
#1: 4.0 #2: 4.0 #3: 4.0 #4: 4.0

Number of Wavelength 3 MAD interval 10 [points]

Apply Exit

Crystal orientation determination

- Using a fluorescent screen and CCD/CMOS video camera.
- Rotating ϕ -axis of 4-circle diffractometer and finding diffraction spots automatically.

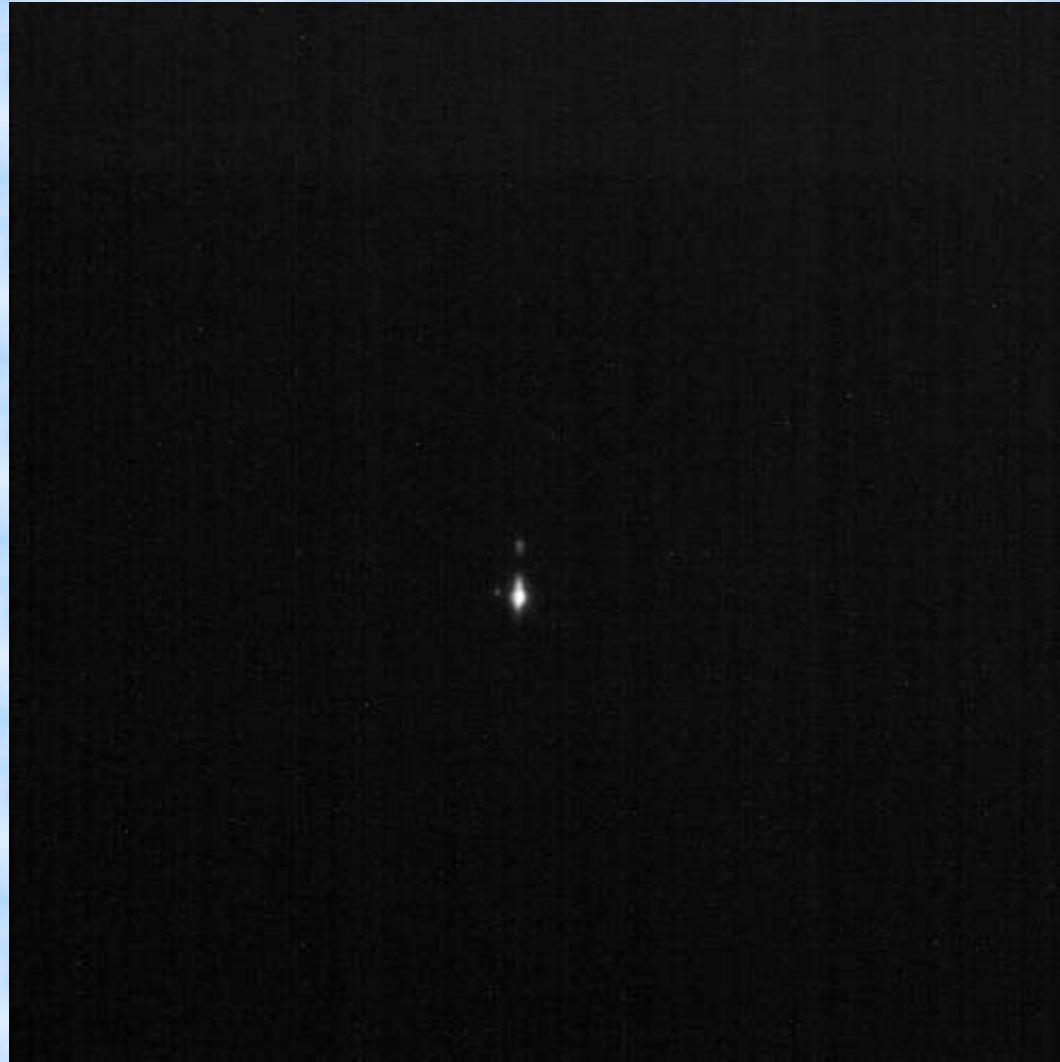


Crystal orientation determination (2)

- 800x600 pixels data with ~6 frames/sec.
- Rotate φ -axis about 0.1degrees/sec continuously.
- After finding spot, step scan φ -axis and find peak φ angle.
- Calculate 2θ and inclination angle from spot position.
- From two independent diffraction, crystal orientation is determined.

Crystal orientation determination (3)

Before start φ
rotation,
background
image is
obtained.

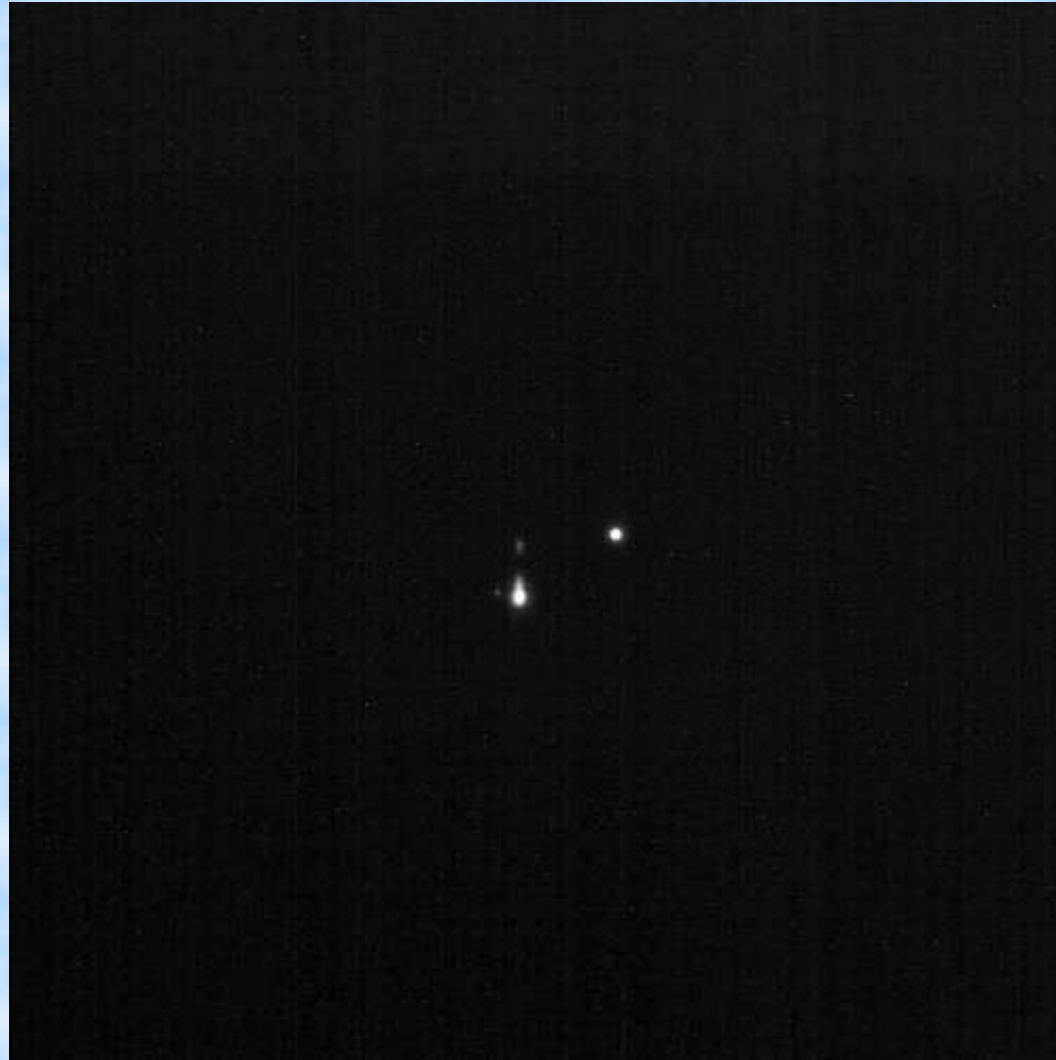


Diamond (111)

Crystal orientation determination (3)

Before start φ
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By each
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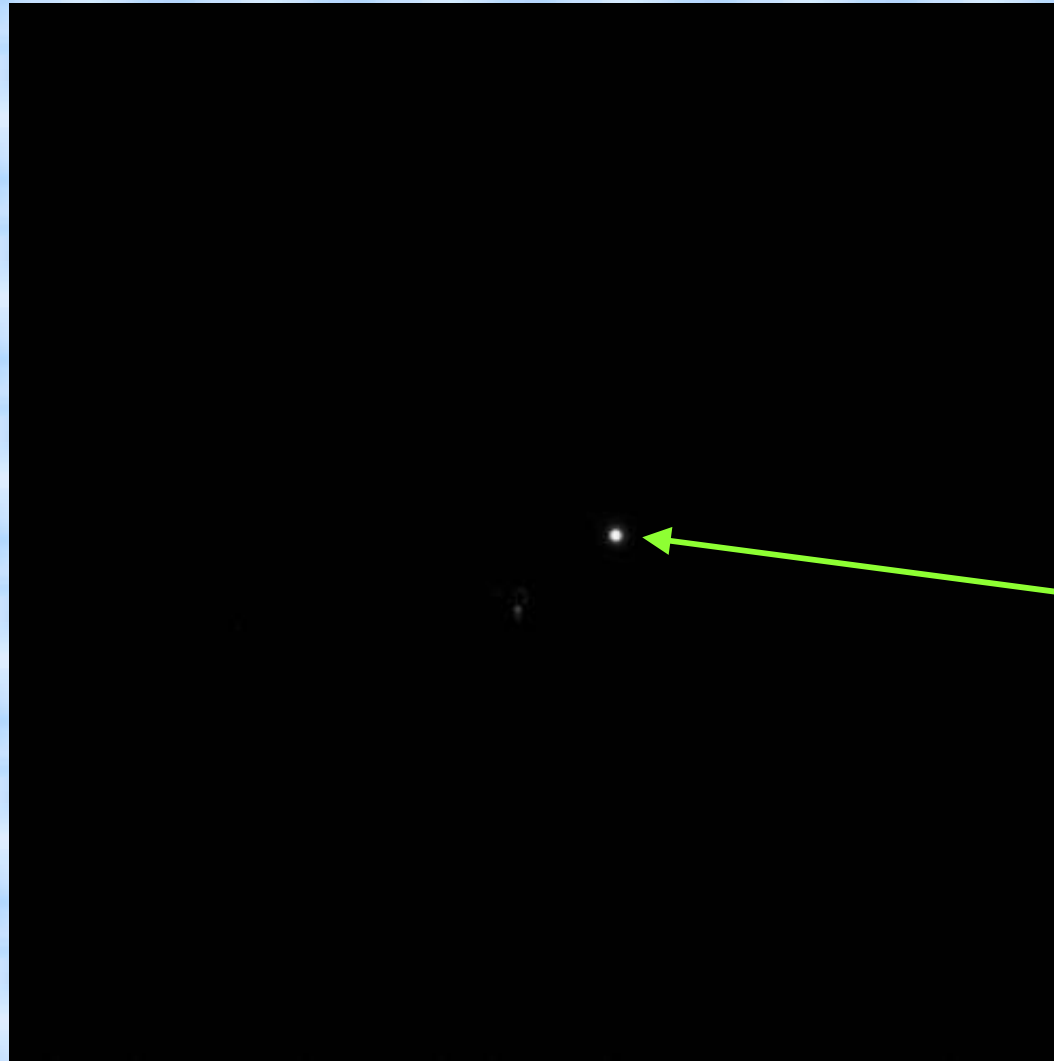


Diamond (111)

Crystal orientation determination (3)

Before start φ rotation, background image is obtained.

By each frame obtained,...



a subtracted image is calculated and check bright area.

If there is bright are, 2θ and inclination angles are calculated.

Diamond (111)

Crystal orientation determination (4)

(Plan)

This method can be applied to beamline tuning.

- Bent crystal, bent mirror parameters for focusing.
- Crystal alignment for rotated inclined monochromator (installed in ID-BLs).

MOSTAB (monochromator stabilization)



- X-ray beam stabilization.
- Intensity or beam position at exp. station is feedback to first crystal angle of the DXM.
- This module can be controlled via network. Parameters and ring current are set from host (BL-WS) computer.

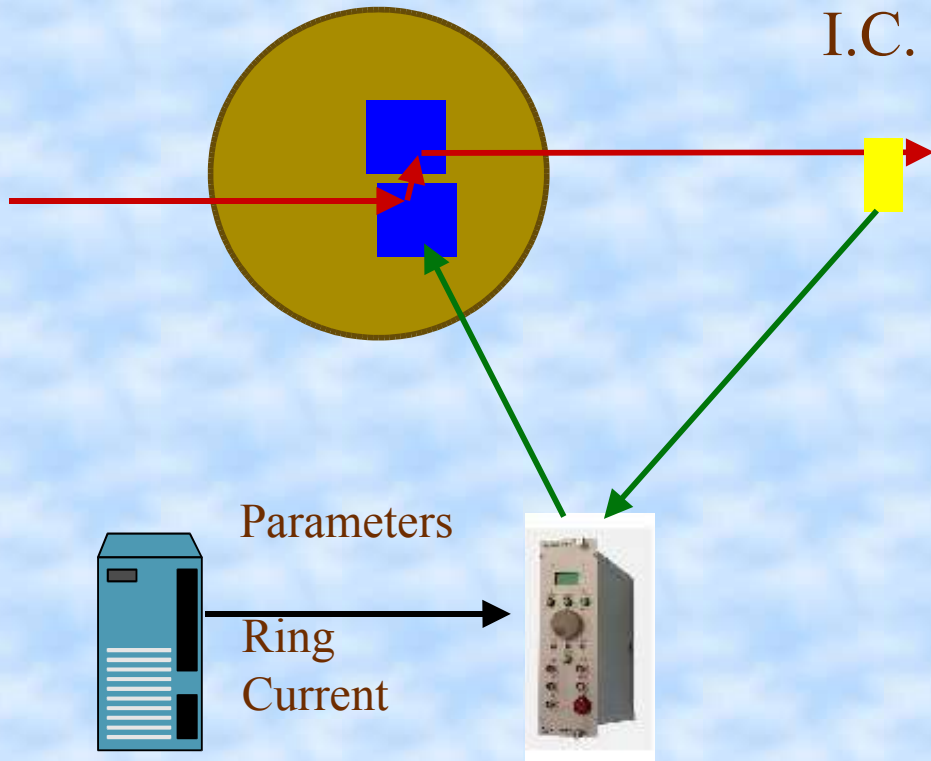
MOSTAB(2)

Monochromator

I.C.

Three control modes

- Intensity constant mode
- Intensity/(Ring current) constant mode
- Beam position constant mode



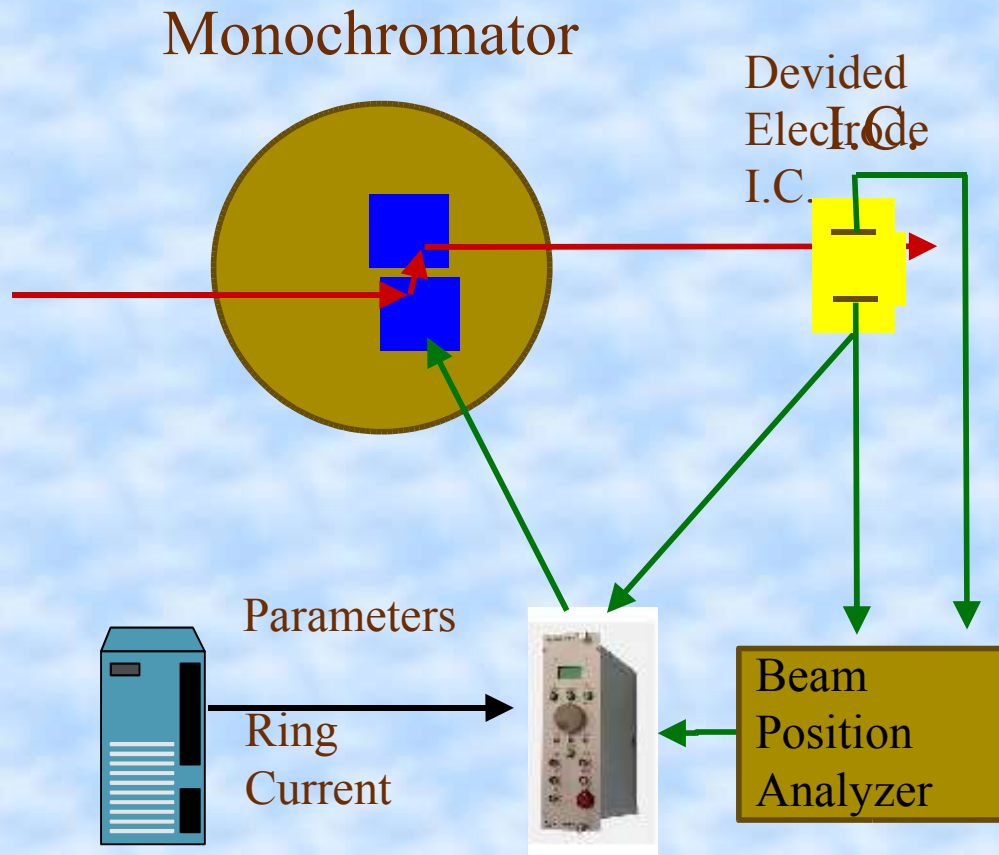
Control software installed in the BL-WS

Automatically measures rocking curve gradient at control point and calculates feedback parameters.

Automatically pauses feedback control when the DSS is closed and resumes feedback control after the DSS is opened.

Automatically stops feedback control when the stored beam is lost.

MOSTAB(2)



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Summary

- Some examples of automation including experimental station were introduced.
- We use proper automation method from
 - Feedforward with tables or equations
 - Tuning only after motion of optical devices
 - Feedback.