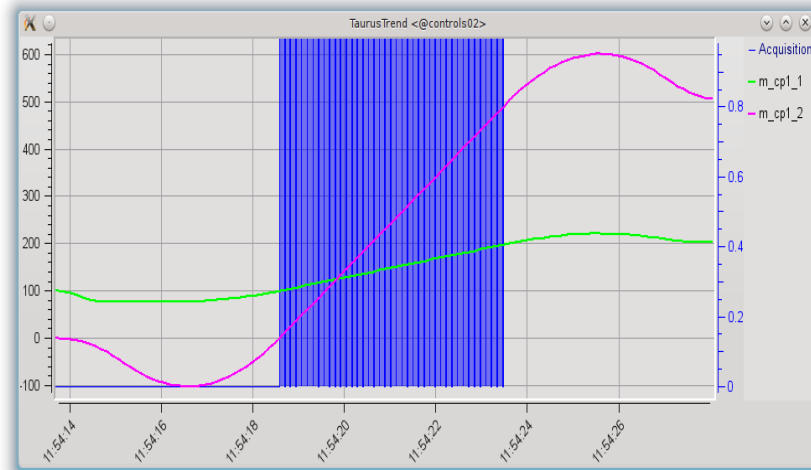


Iterative Development of the Generic Continuous Scans in Sardana



Zbigniew Reszela, Guifre Cuní, Carlos Falcón Torres, David Fernandez-Carreiras,
Carlos Pascual-Izarra, Marc Rosanes Siscart
(Alba Synchrotron, Spain)



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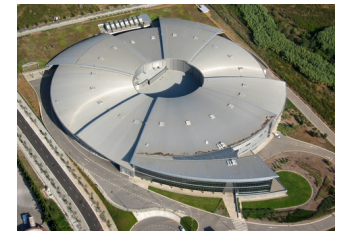
Summary &
Questions

- Sardana is an **open source**, **Python based**, **scientific SCADA** suite applicable in large spectrum of installations such as particle accelerators, experimental stations or small labs



www.sardana-controls.org

- Sardana was initially an internal Alba project ...but after its successful use in other synchrotrons it became a **community** driven project



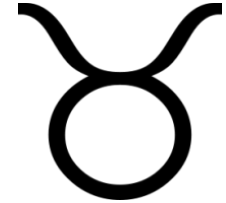
www.albasynchrotron.es



- Its architecture is based on the **client-server** model with **Tango** as the middleware



- Taurus is a framework for creating GUI and CLI to interact with control systems or other data sources



www.taurus-scada.org

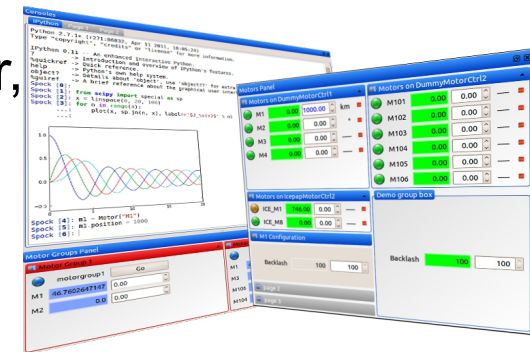
THHC3O03

- Spock** – IPython based Sardana CLI which syntax mimics **SPEC** commands, provides total control over the system: executes procedures, interacts with the elements, ...

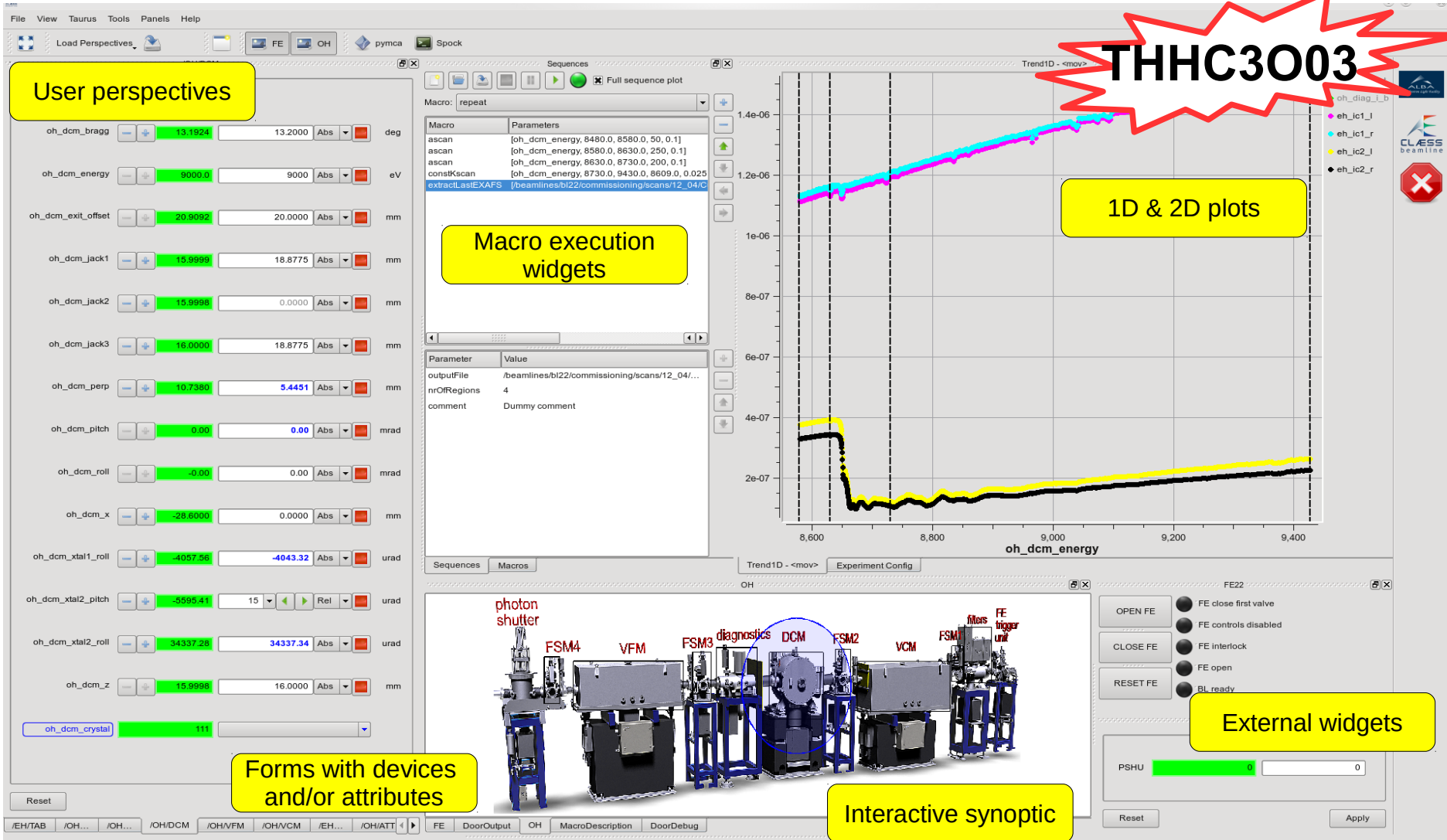
```
Door_1[2]: ascan mot01 0 10 3 0.1
Operation will be saved in /data/test.h5 (w5)
Scan #323 started at Sat Oct 11 21:27:02 2014.
Moving to start positions...
#Pt No    mot01    ct01    dt
0      0      0.1    0.6228
1    3.33333  0.1    0.921683
2    6.66667  0.1    1.16706
3     10     0.1    1.41391
Operation saved in /data/test.h5 (w5)
Scan #323 ended at Sat Oct 11 21:27:04 2014
Door_1[2]:
```

Scan execution using Spock.

- GUI:** Taurus based widgets e.g. macro executor, motor, experiment configuration, scan plots, ...
...or a complete SardanaGUI without programming a single line of code!



Taurus based widgets interacting with Sardana



User perspectives

oh_dcm_bragg 13.1924 13.2000 Abs deg

oh_dcm_energy 9000.0 9000 Abs eV

oh_dcm_exit_offset 20.9092 20.0000 Abs mm

oh_dcm_jack1 15.9999 18.8775 Abs mm

oh_dcm_jack2 15.9998 0.0000 Abs mm

oh_dcm_jack3 16.0000 18.8775 Abs mm

oh_dcm_perp 10.7380 5.4451 Abs mm

oh_dcm_pitch 0.00 0.00 Abs mrad

oh_dcm_roll -0.00 0.00 Abs mrad

oh_dcm_x -28.6000 0.0000 Abs mm

oh_dcm_xtal1_roll -4057.56 -4043.32 Abs urad

oh_dcm_xtal2_pitch -5995.41 15 Rel urad

oh_dcm_xtal2_roll 34337.28 34337.34 Abs urad

oh_dcm_z 15.9998 16.0000 Abs mm

oh_dcm_crystal 111

Macro execution widgets

Macro: repeat

Parameters

- oh_dcm_energy 8480.0, 8580.0, 50, 0.1]
- ascan [oh_dcm_energy, 8580.0, 8630.0, 250, 0.1]
- ascan [oh_dcm_energy, 8630.0, 8730.0, 200, 0.1]
- constKscan [oh_dcm_energy, 8730.0, 8430.0, 8609.0, 0.025]
- extractLastEXAFS [beamlines/bl22/commissioning/scans/12_04/0

Parameter Value

- outputFile /beamlines/bl22/commissioning/scans/12_04/...
- nrOfRegions 4
- comment Dummy comment

THHC3003

1D & 2D plots

Forms with devices and/or attributes

Interactive synoptic

External widgets

photon shutter

FSM4 VFM FSM3 diagnostics DCM FSM2 VCM FSM1 filters FE trigger unit

FE22

OPEN FE FE close first valve

CLOSE FE FE controls disabled

RESET FE FE interlock

FE open

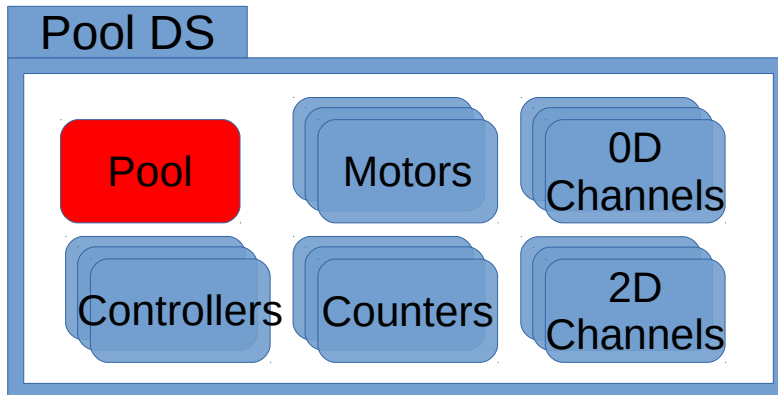
BL ready

PSHU 0

Reset Apply

BL22 (ALBA) GUI created with the TaurusGUI framework

- All the equipments are interfaced via Pool and its **plug-in** controller classes (**Python**)
- Generic elements' interfaces allow building high level layers on top of them e.g. MeasurementGroup, virtual/pseudo elements, generic GUIs, ...



Pool Device Server and its elements

<i>Element Type</i>	<i>Example of application</i>
Motor	stepper, servo or piezo actuator
PseudoMotor	energy, HKL of a diffractometer, slit's gap or offset
CounterTimer	event counter, position measurement
PseudoCounter	vertical beam position in the X-ray beam position monitor (XBPM)
0DExpChannel	analog to digital converter (ADC), low current electrometer
1DExpChannel	position sensitive detector (PSD), multichannel analyzer (MCA)
2DExpChannel	CCD camera, 2D X-ray detector

Sardana element types and its examples

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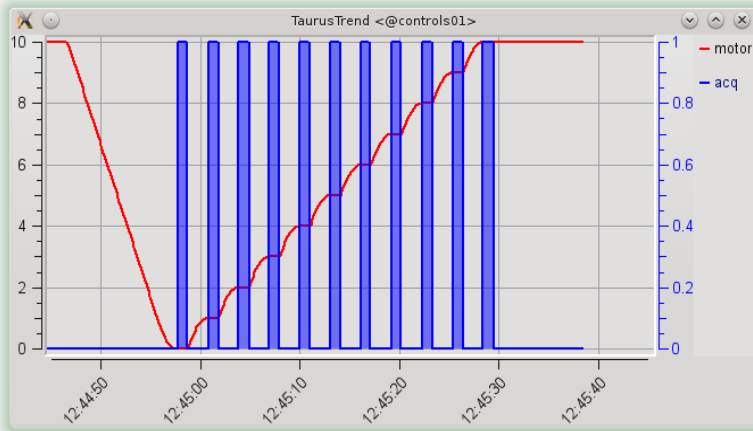
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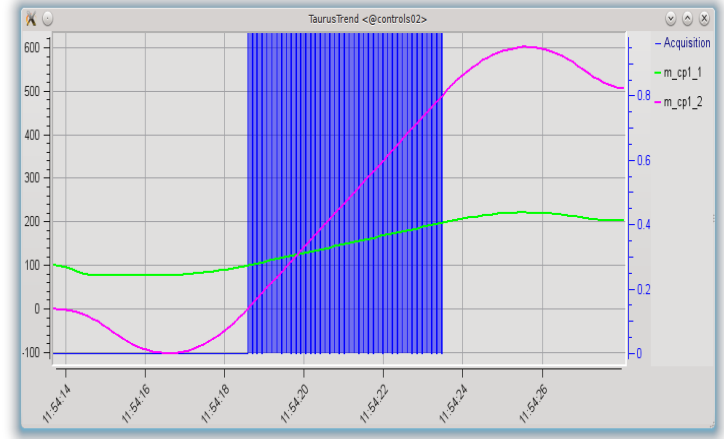
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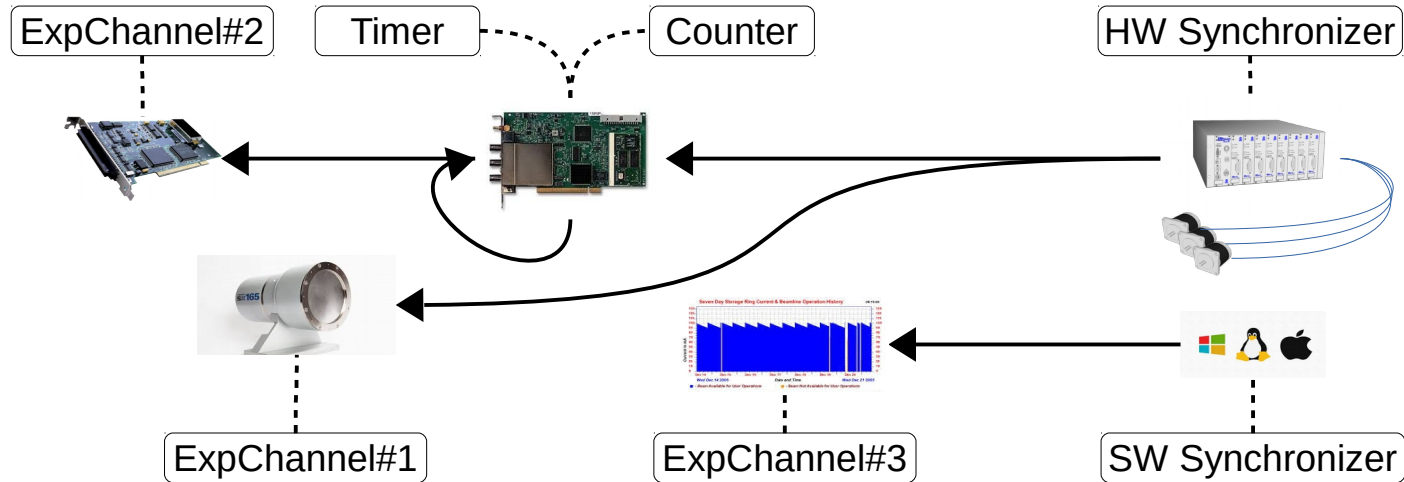


Motion & acquisition during the step scan.



Motion & acquisition during the continuous scan

- Give many benefits, but also many challenges...
- Numerous ad-hoc implementations, but hard to reuse...
- What do we focus on?
 - Abstract access to the hardware.
 - Generic hardware & software synchronization.
 - Common experiment configuration.
 - Transparent user experience with the scans: scan inputs and outputs.

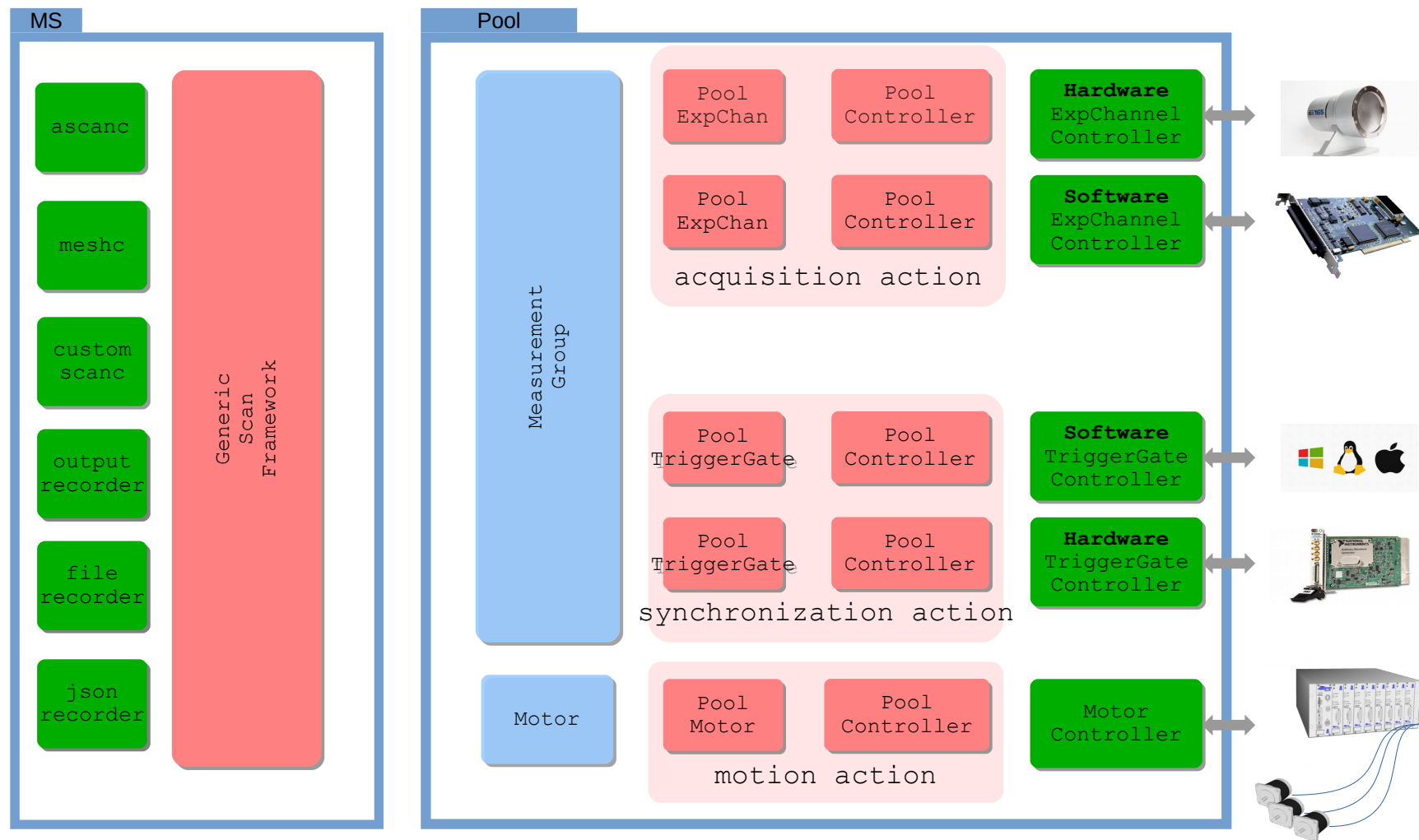


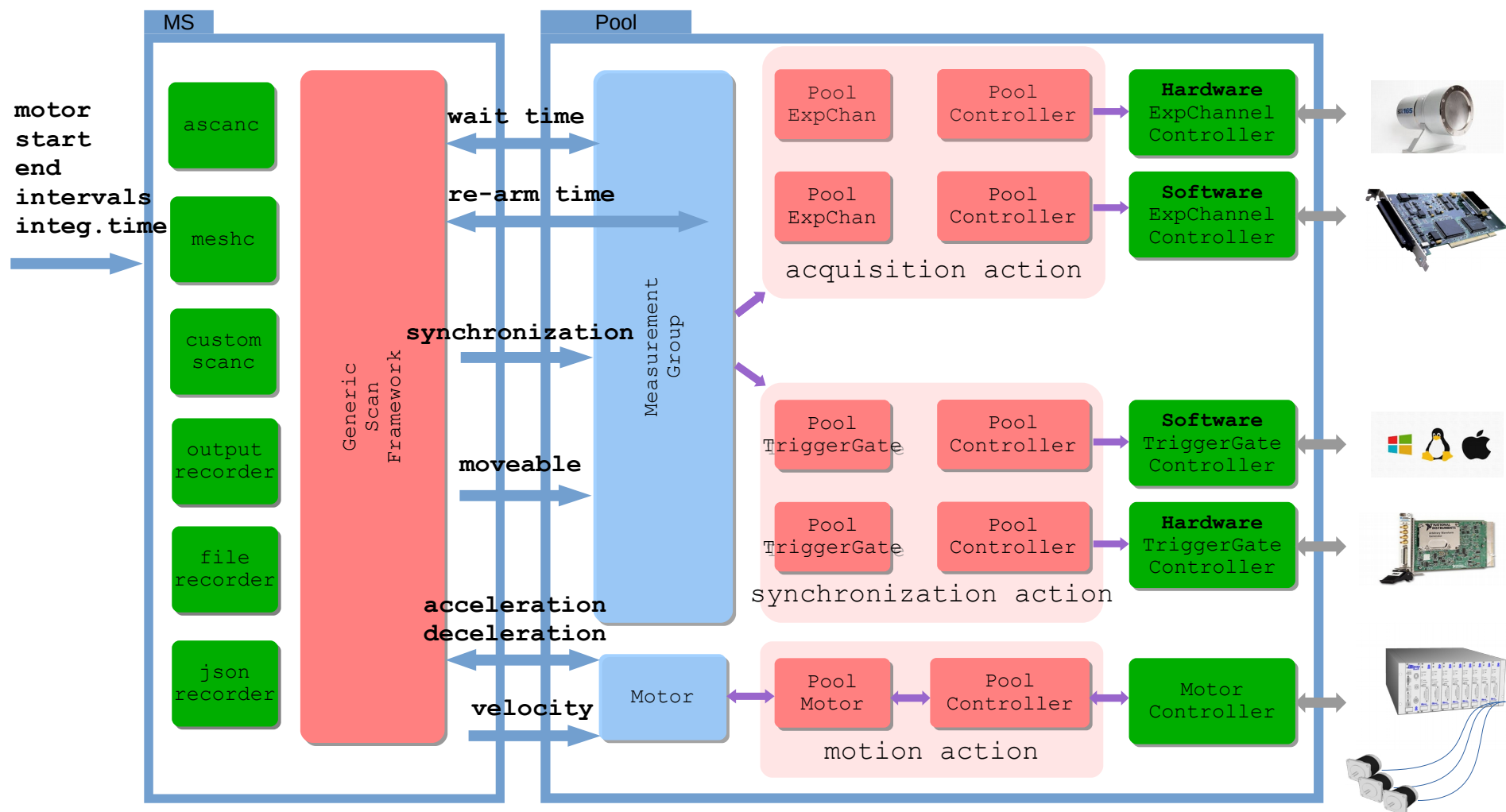
Exemplary setup involved in a continuous scan comprising mixture of hardware and software synchronization

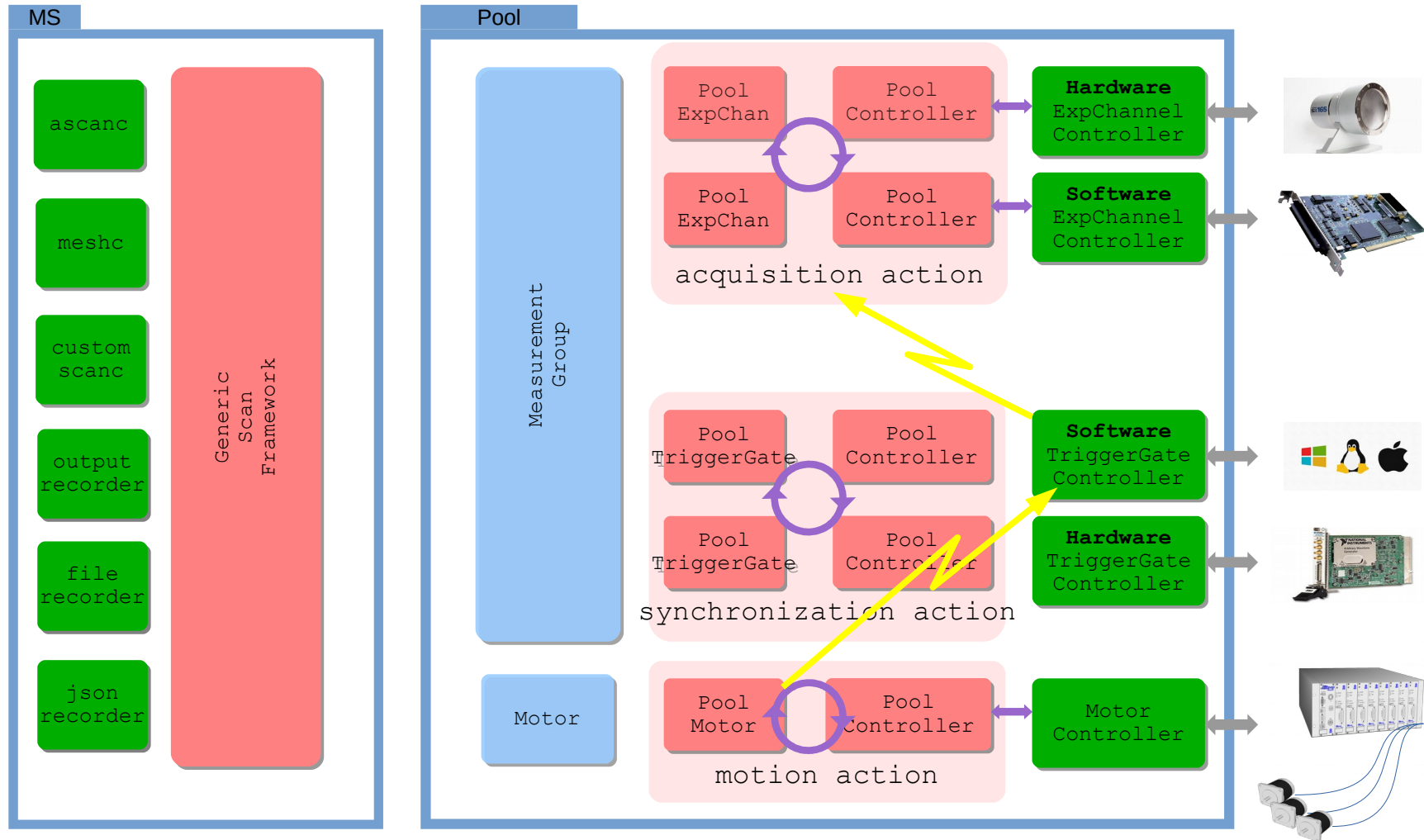
Channel	Control	Synchronizer
Timer	Trigger	HW Synchronizer
ExpChannel#1	Trigger	HW Synchronizer
Counter	Gate	Timer
ExpChannel#2	Gate	Timer
ExpChannel#3	Trigger	SW Synchronizer

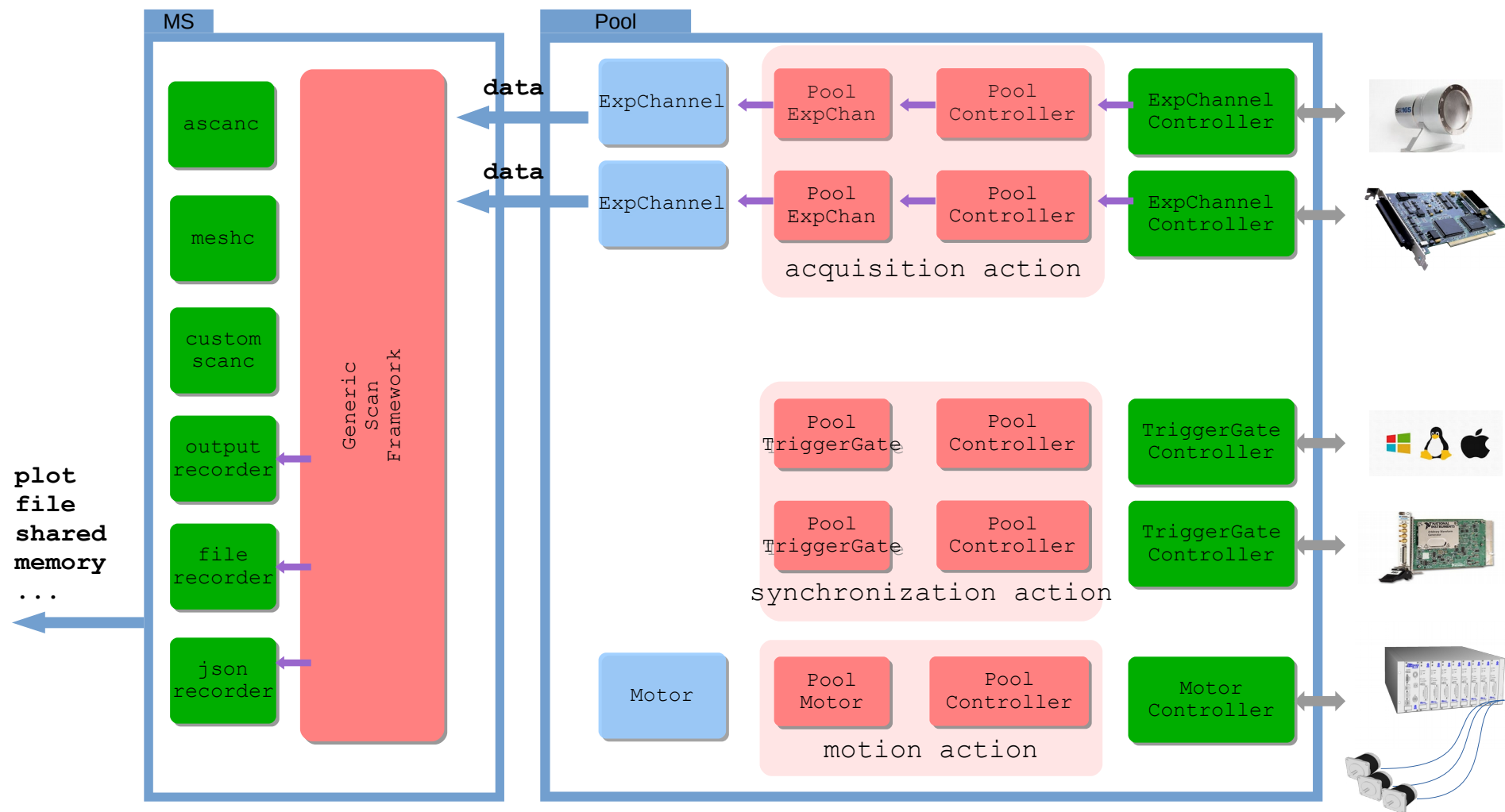
Direction of the synchronization control

Measurement Group configuration expressed by 1-to-1 relation between the Synchronizer and the Experimental Channel









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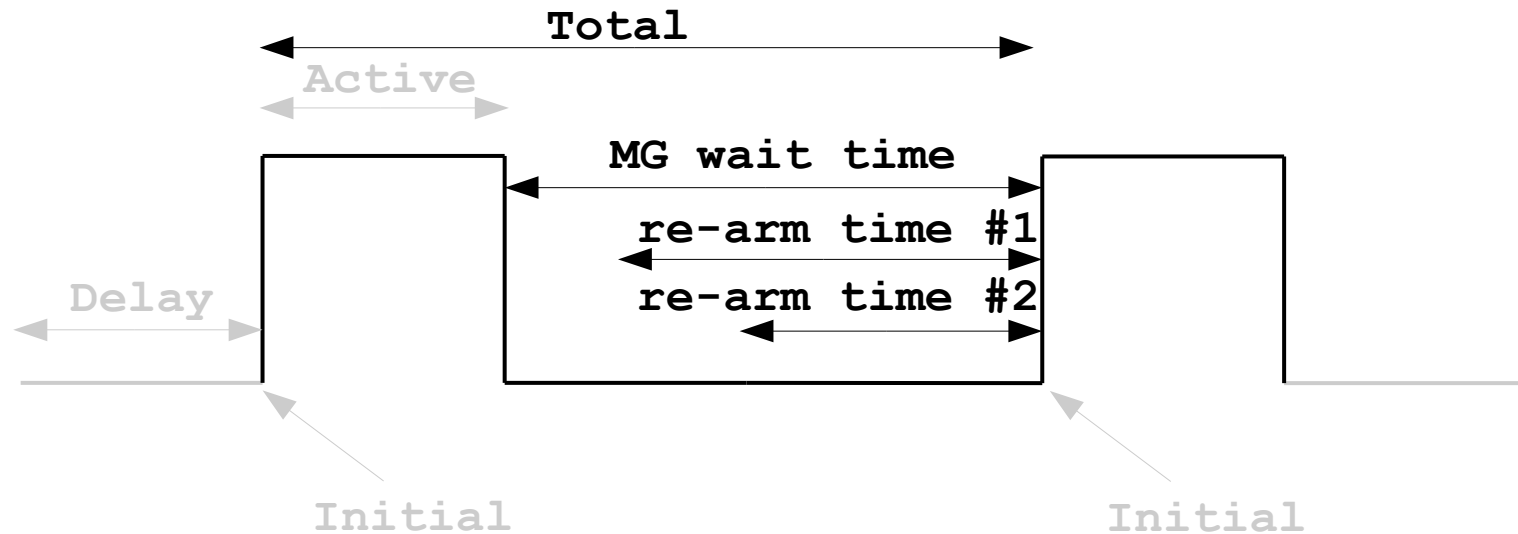
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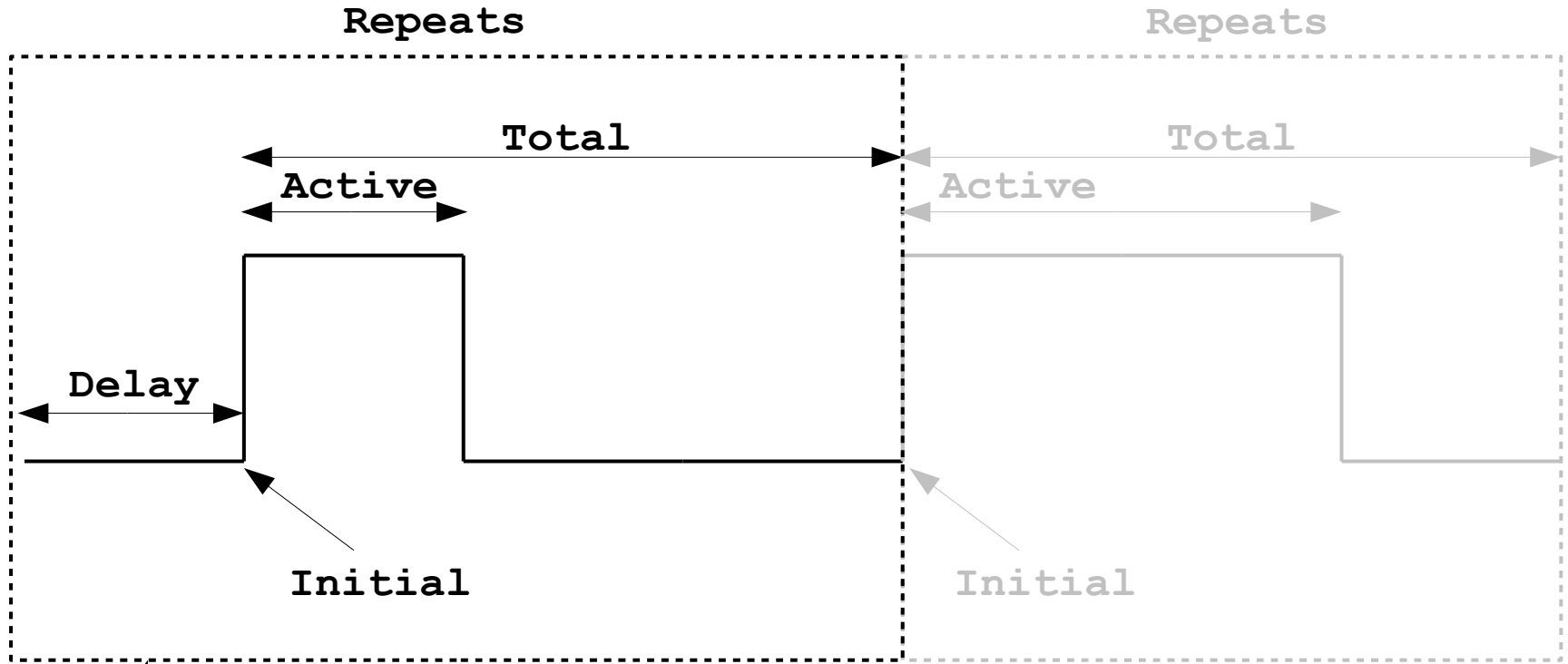
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- **MG wait time** – configurable by user, useful when software synchronization is in use – helps to avoid skipped acquisitions.
- **re-arm time** – specification parameter defined by the experiment channel hardware controller
- **Passive time** = $\max(\text{re-arm time \#1}, \text{re-arm time \#2}, \text{MG wait time})$
- Affects directly total interval (time) and indirectly motors' velocities.

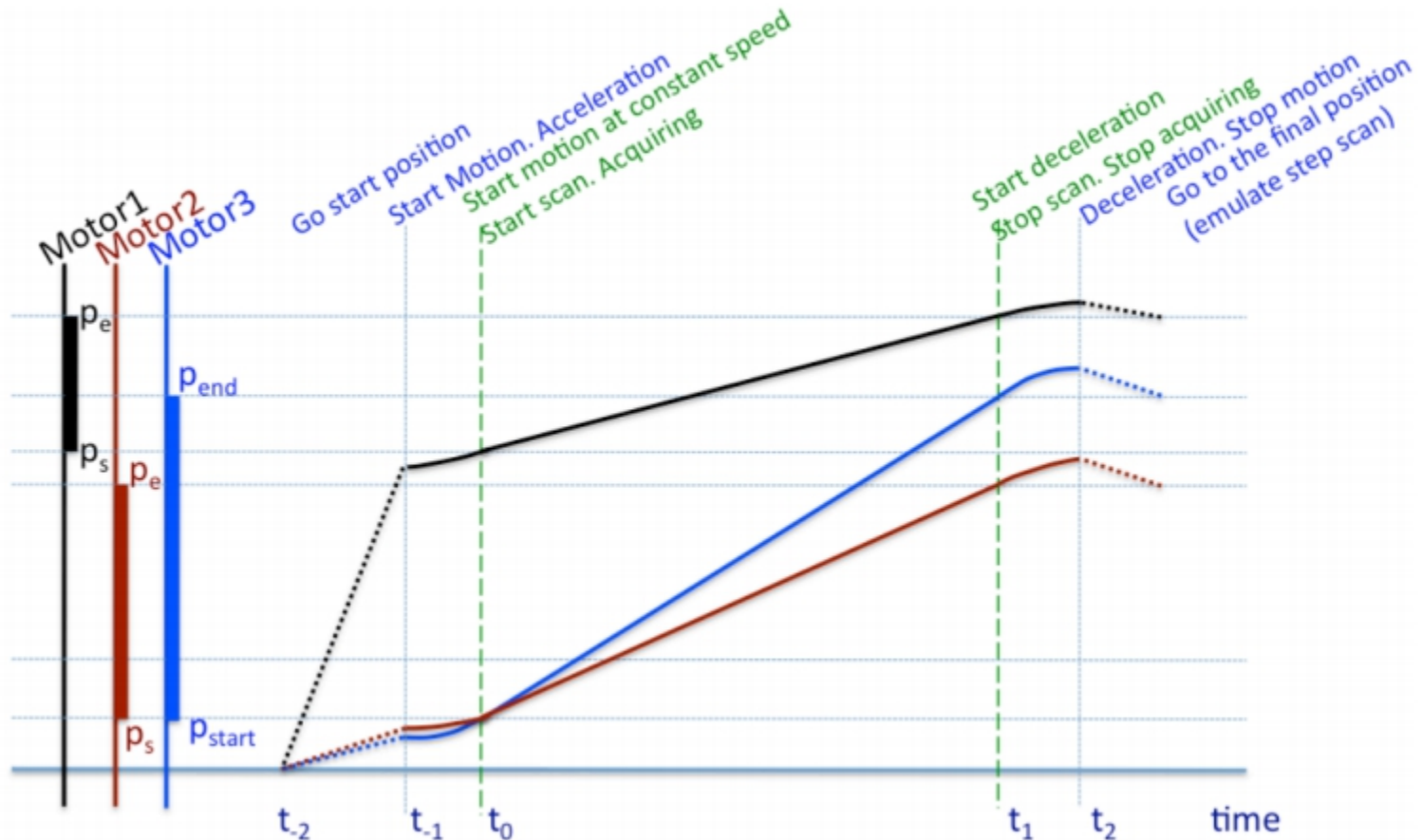
Synchronization description



Group

```
[{Delay: {Time: 0.3, Position: 400},
  Initial: {Time: None, Position: 0},
  Active: {Time: 0.1, Position: 10},
  Total: {Time: 0.15, Position: 15},
  Repeats: 1000},
...]
```

- Physical motors maintain constant velocities while scanning – **no trajectory control** (for the moment...).



- Every acquired value is stamped with the absolute time and the acquisition **index**.
- GSF **receives data in chunks** and fills the records based on the indexes.
- Software synchronized channels do not guarantee to provide data for each record.
- **Zero order hold** (constant interpolation) is applied in case of skipped acquisitions in order to fill the gaps.
- Interpolated data must be easily distinguishable from the raw data.

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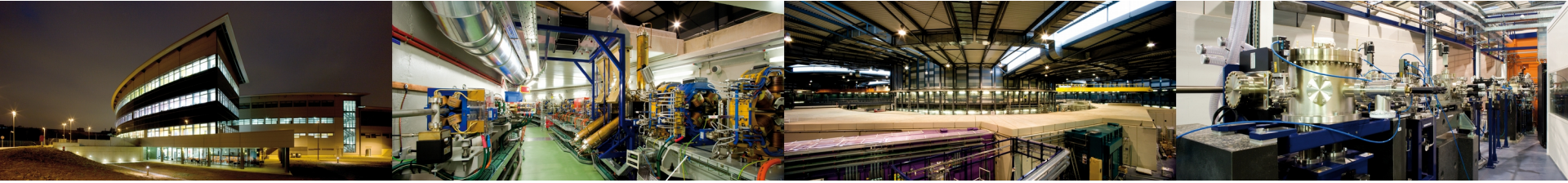
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Summary &
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- Design of the generic continuous scan model for Sardana is complete (for the equidistant scans).
- Implementation is still ongoing – its increments are gradually deployed in three Alba's beamlines.
- Non-equidistant scans will be possible by exchanging the scan configuration layer and use of multiple groups in the synchronization definition.
- Trajectory control is planned to be supported in the future.

Acknowledgement

- Alba beamline scientists – especially **François Fauth**, **Laura Simonelli** and **Manuel Valvidares** for their valuable feedback during the commissioning.
- We would also like to thank the Controls and Electronics Sections of Alba for their active work in this project: **Sergi Rubio**, **Fulvio Becheri**, **Roberto Homs**, **Daniel Roldan**, **Jordi Andreu** and **Xavier Serra**.
- We also appreciate the Sardana Community feedback: **Teresa Nunez**, **Thorsten Kracht** and **Jan Kotanski** from Desy, **Alejandro Homs**, **Tiago Coutinho** and **Jens Meyer** from ESRF, and Controls Groups from MAX-IV and Solaris.



Thank you!

