

# Skywalker

Automated Alignment at LCLS

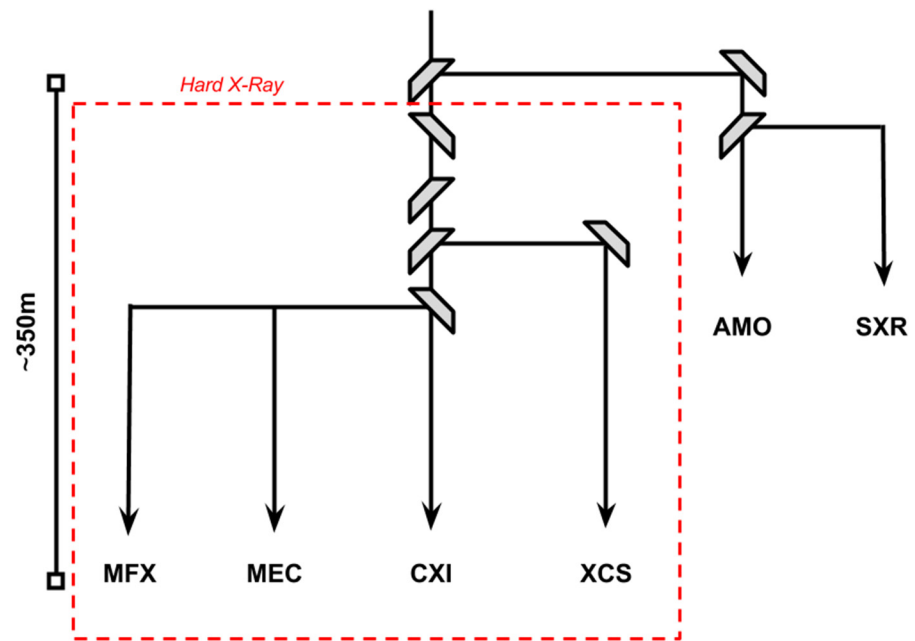
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## Outline

- Motivation
- Project Goals
- Stepping Stones
- Aligning LCLS
- Next Steps

## Motivation

- Seven experimental hutches, each requiring unique pointing of flat mirror systems
  - Each with sensitive downstream optics
  - Common for experiments to run in serial
- LCLS-II upgrade in 2019 adds more mirrors and more endstations
  - Emphasis on automation



## Why Skywalker?

SLAC

DAQ BCS OCIO CDS DOE FDR  
SRD API PPS POC  
TXI XPP CXI  
TLA MPS MFX ICL PDR  
CDR ACR ECS ANA SXR

- **Manual Alignment**

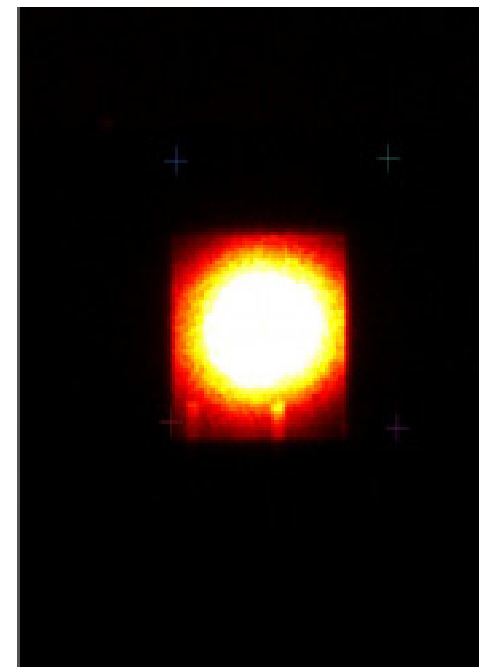
- Pointing of the FEL is not repeatable enough for `set and forget` values
  - No diagnostics sensitive enough to determine undulator pointing for optics 350m away
- Over 190 devices in the common areas of the beamline

- **Skywalker Deliverables**

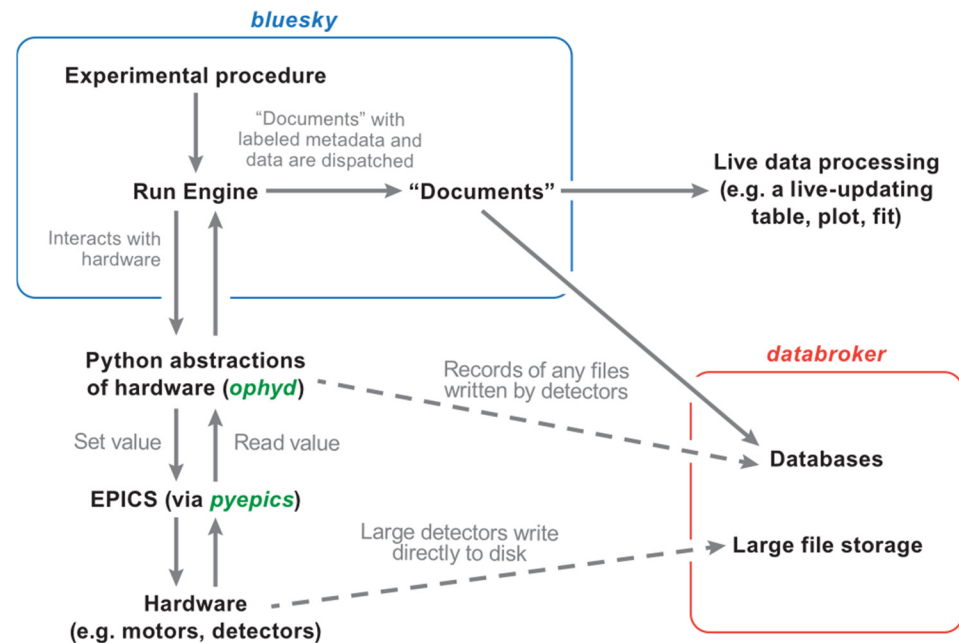
- Operators should be able to `single-click` align to any of Hard X-Ray endstations
  - Should be done faster than manual alignment (or time claimed by operators for manual alignment)
- Deal with dynamic target selection
- Full automation
  - Watch for drops in FEL energy
  - Clear the beamline of obstructions
  - Durable against day to day operation
- Create a suite of tools for future automation projects

# The Tools

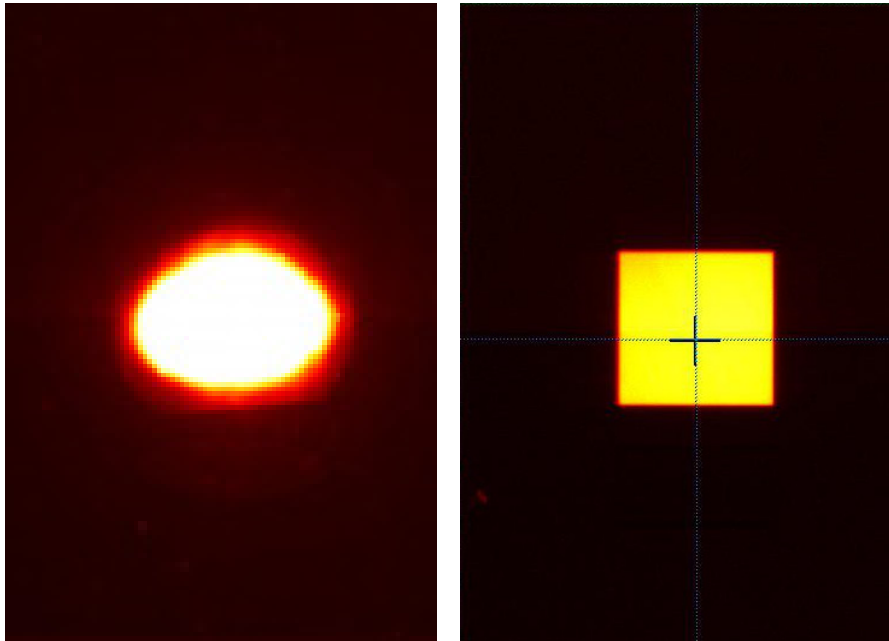
- Flat Mirror System
  - Controlled by ELMO Drives with a Beckhoff PLC Ethercat Master
  - Stepper and piezo in series on the pitch mechanism
- 4 Jaw-Slits
  - Produced by JJ-XRAY
  - Use EPICS motor record
- Imagers
  - YAG crystal fluoresces when X-Rays are incident
  - EPICS AreaDetector
- Software
  - Python 3.5 and up
  - Ophyd and Bluesky



- Developed at NSLS-II
- Abstracts experimental plans into Python generators
  - Allows for adaptive plans
- RunEngine controls plan execution
  - Start / Stop / Pause
  - Emits live scan data as `Documents` for long term storage and live feedback for operators



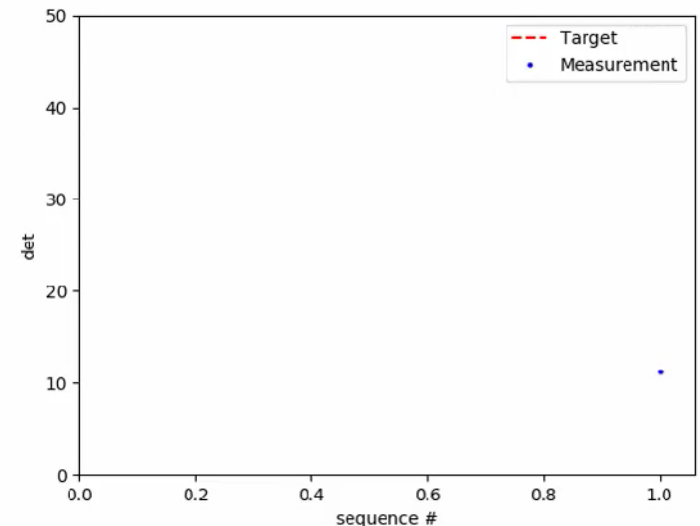
# Defining Alignment



- Fiducialize imager by using previously aligned 4-Jaw slits
  - Trim the beam down to only a small subsection that is aligned
  - Calculate the centroid of this subsection
  - Expand slits and difference between the open and closed centroid is the error in our pointing

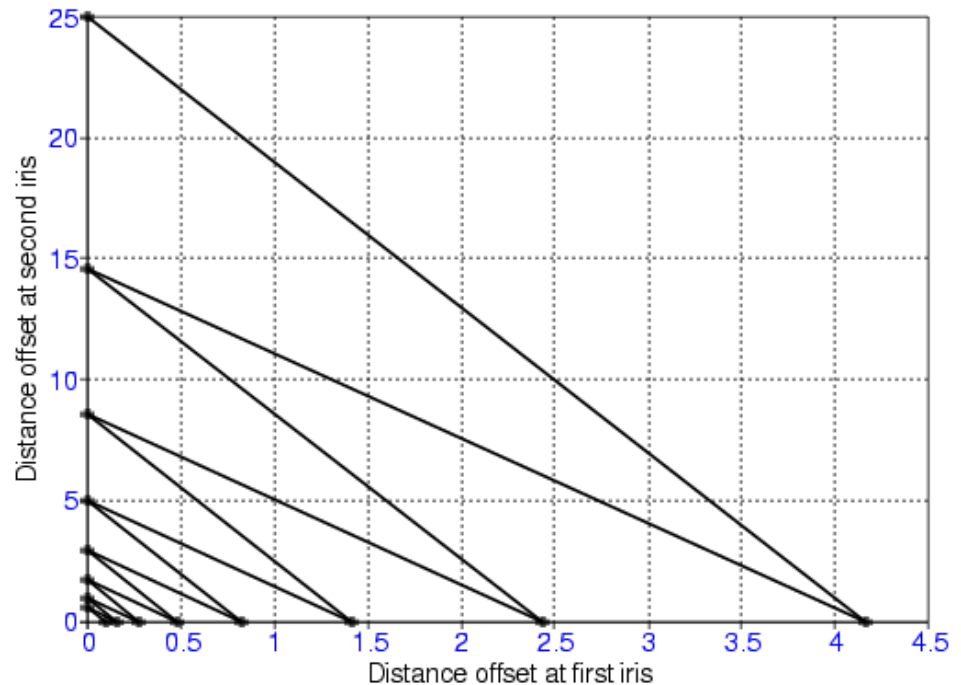
# One Step At a Time ...

- Require as little prior knowledge as possible
- Formulate a mathematical relationship between a motor position and our detector signal
  - Prior knowledge can be included as our 'initial guess' for the model
- Take a single 'naïve step' to explore the parameter space, feeding all information into our model
- Query the model for the motor position that meets our target value
- Repeat until our detector readout is within the operator specified tolerance

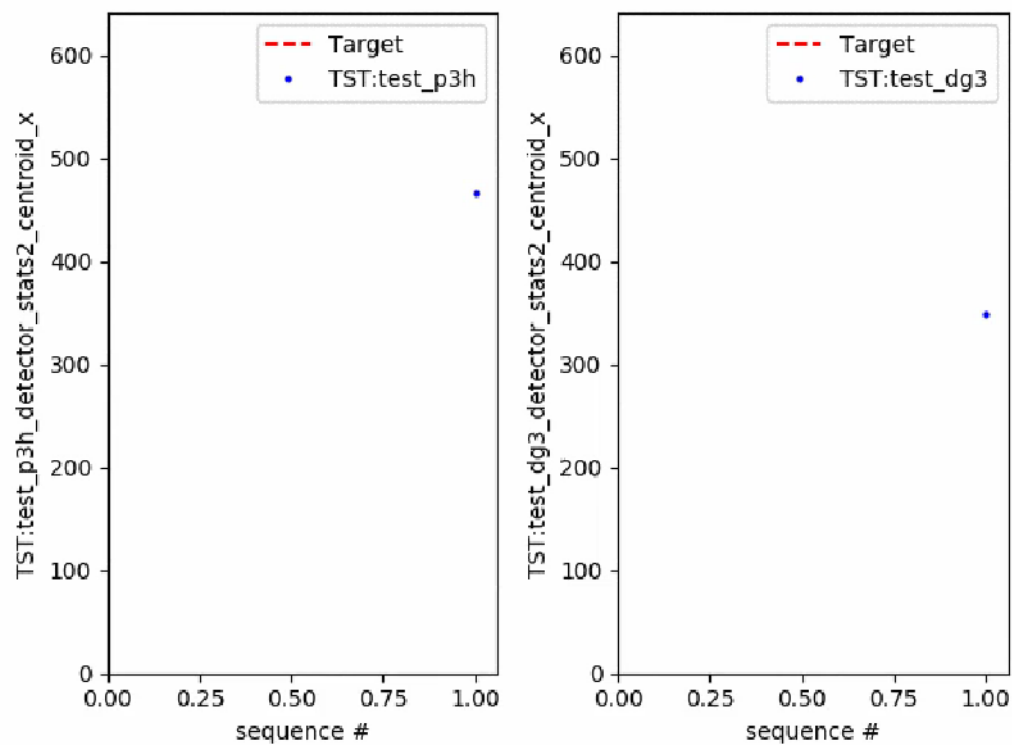


# Two Mirror Alignment

- Used to create a shared central alignment
- Iterate between two different mirrors and two different fiducialized imagers to create an aligned axis
  - Fastest rate of convergence is found by choosing one imager as close as possible to the two mirror system and one as far away
- Scaling tolerance accelerates convergence, but still demands high degree of pointing accuracy

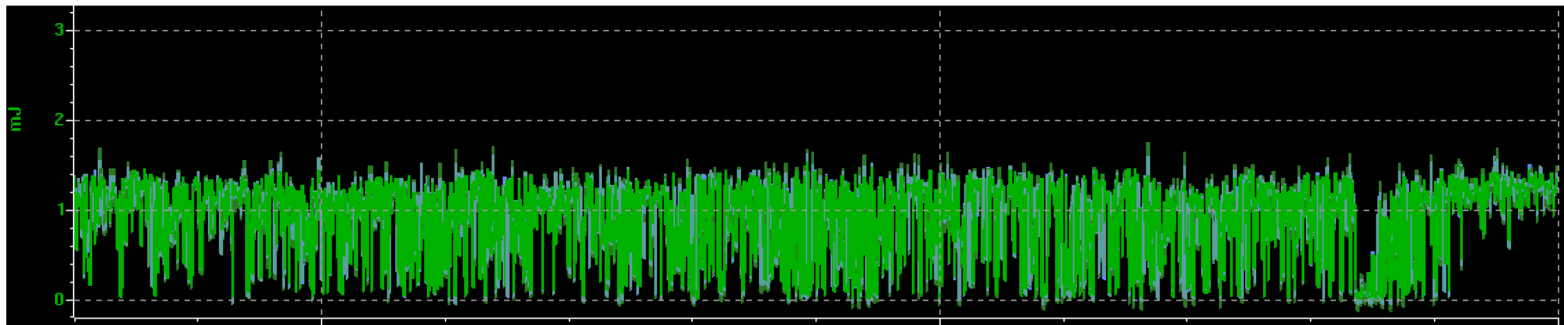
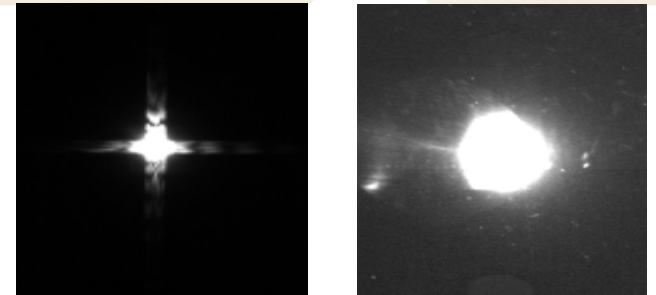


## In Action ...



# Hurdles

- Unstable FEL
  - Heavy use of Bluesky `suspenders`
  - Filter event data before it gets to our model
- Optical Phenomena
  - Homegrown image processing library `psbeam` allows more complex image filtering



# Commissioning Results

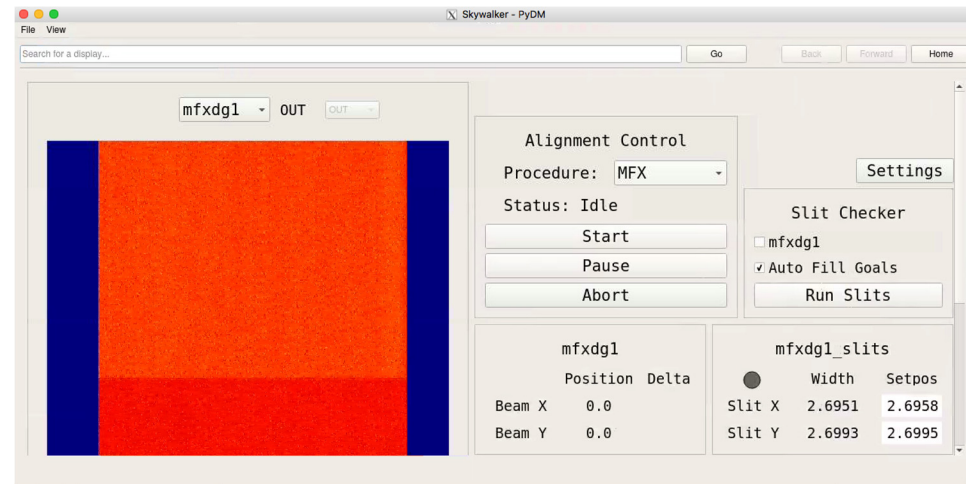
- Single Mirror Alignment
  - No prior knowledge
  - Capable of pixel precision (3.4  $\mu\text{m}$ )
    - Accomplished in roughly 60 seconds
  - Majority of time spent during fine adjustment
    - Within 10 pixel tolerance after first naïve step
  - [Jupyter Notebook](#)
- Two Mirror Alignment
  - Able to reliably solutions within two pixels
  - Starting with no prior knowledge, no beam on imagers
    - 7 minutes
  - Seeding the run with approximate values
    - 90 seconds

## Clearing the beamline ....

- Happi (*Heuristic Access to Positions of Photon Instruments*)
  - Database that contains device positions
  - Stores relevant metadata for alignment
  - Flexible backend support
- Lightpath
  - Interpret complex devices to report a transmission
    - Simple device are binary, others require more care
  - Alert operators to blockages in the beamline
  - GUI and underlying Python objects generated on the fly from happi

# Immediate Agenda

- PyDM UI beta-test begins next week
  - *PyDM Speakers Corner -> Thursday 5:45*
- Create long term storage for alignment results
- Hard X-Ray Split and Delay System
  - *HXRSnD Poster -> Thursday 4:45*
  - System of eight crystals
  - Maximization of signal instead of point to point
- Full separation of LCLS specific routines and modelling toolkit
  - Either as separate module or as an extension of bluesky



## Future Improvements

- Automated tuning
  - Add a short diagnostic run at the beginning of the scan to inform parameter choices
- Easy to imagine continued deployments
  - Feedback system for mirror curvature
  - Visual light lasers
- Automated mirror centering
- Passive monitoring system to alert the operator when a realignment is needed
- Inclusion of LCLS undulators to include vertical pointing

# Links

## Conda Channel

- **skywalker-tag** -> Most recent tagged build
- **skywalker-dev** -> Bleeding edge
- **lightsource2-tag** -> Ophyd and Bluesky

## Documentation

- <https://pswww.slac.stanford.edu/swdoc/releases/skywalker>
- <https://nsls-ii.github.io/ophyd>
- <https://nsls-ii.github.io/bluesky>

## Source

- <https://github.com/slaclab/skywalker>
- <https://github.com/slaclab/pswalker>
- <https://github.com/slaclab/lightpath>
- <https://github.com/slaclab/happi>
- <https://github.com/slaclab/psbeam>
- <https://github.com/NSLS-II/ophyd>
- <https://github.com/NSLS-II/bluesky>

## Special Thanks

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