

PSI Center for
Photon Science

The *Pixelator* Instrument Control System

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The Pixelator Project

- History
- Structure:
 - Controller
 - Realtime
 - GUI options
 - Scripting
- Scan implementation details:
 - Interferometric position metrology
 - Scan modes and patterns
 - Monitors and further data sources
- NeXus data files
- Future developments



Pixelator History

2006: PolLux STXM installed at SLS

- ALS design purchased from Accel (now Axilon, sort of)
- Controlled via *STXM Control* by Tolek Tyliszczak

2010: Begin *Pixelator* project to replace *STXM Control*

- Collaboration agreement with *Max-Planck-Institut für Intelligente Systeme*

2011: Contract *Semafor Informatik & Energie AG* to write most of the code

2012: Begin “production” use of *Pixelator* at PolLux (and writing *NeXus/NXstxm* files)

2014: *NXstxm* definition ratified by *NeXus*

2014: Implemented at I08@Diamond (since switched to *GDA*)

2015: Implemented at HERMES@Soleil

2023: Switch to *Orocos* realtime system (previously *Orchestra*)

2023: Implemented at SOPHIE@SLS (Stationed at MAXIV 2024+2025)

2023: Implemented at MYSTIIC@BESSYII

2024: Implemented at MAXYMUS@BESSYII

2026: Tested at CHIARA/SoftiMAX@MAXIV with *pyStxm* as GUI

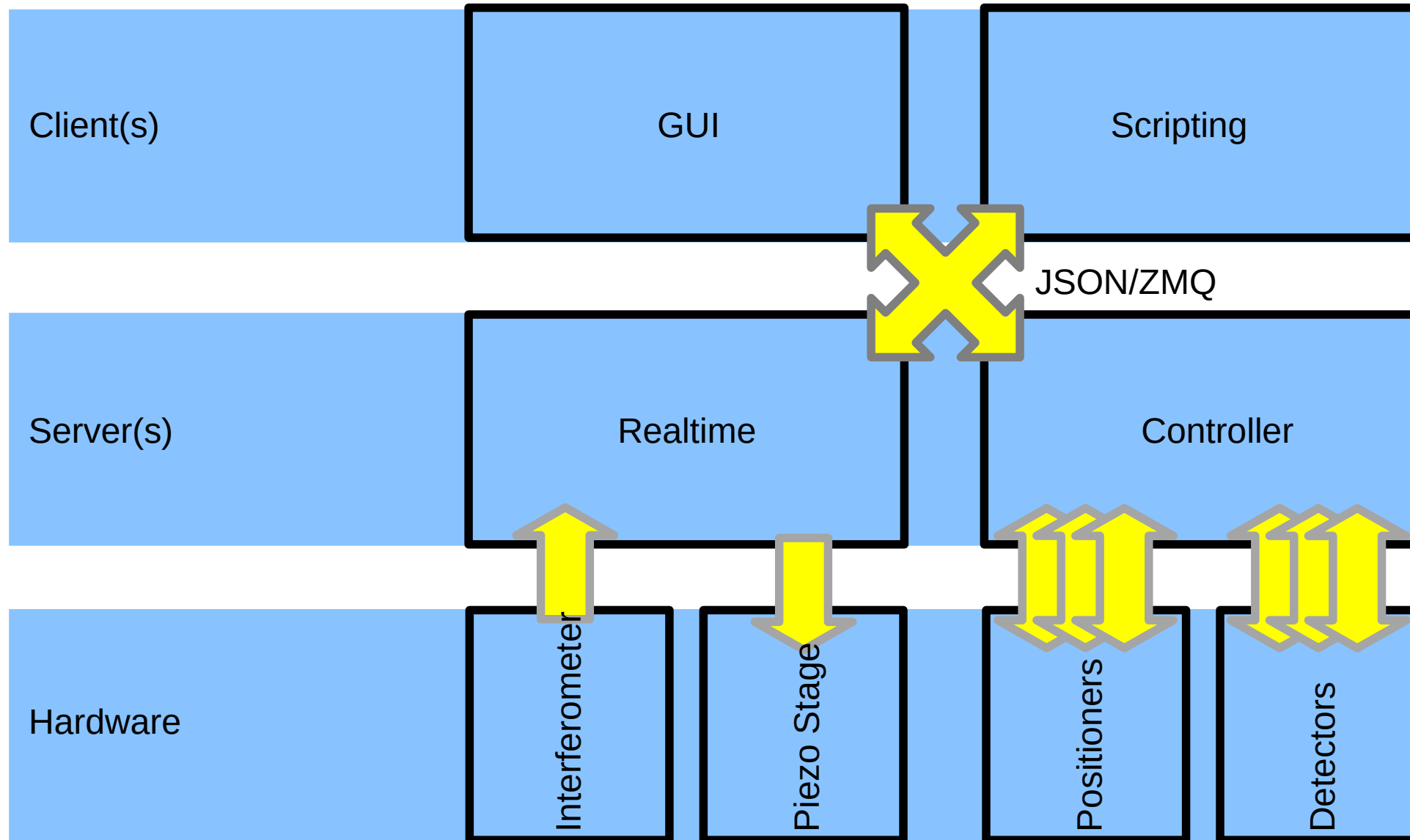


Pixelator Philosophy



- Strong server/client separation with ZMQ messaging in between
- Modular hardware interface to make it easy to implement new hardware
- Rely on messaging rather than assuming actions are performed
- Avoid code forks
 - Beamline implementations differ only by configuration settings
 - Features implemented in a general way in order to not limit possibilities
- Focus on supporting STXM & ptychography instruments, but applicable to a wide variety of scanning instruments
- Standard file format (NeXus/HDF5)
 - Write lots of metadata
 - Write interferometer positions

Pixelator System Components



C++ program with:

- Core logic
- All scan logic
- Configuration

Hardware modules consist of:

- **Controllers**
 - Handles communication with actual hardware
 - Implements communication protocols
- **Positioners**
 - Has a value (not always a physical position)
- **Detectors**
 - Provide value(s) at each scan point

Listen for client commands via JSON/ZMQ:

- Scan requests
- Movement requests

Publish information to clients via JSON/ZMQ:

- Scan data
- All info relevant to a GUI

Supported hardware modules include:

- **Motor Controllers**

- NewPort (TCP)
- PI NexLine (TCP)
- SmarAct (Serial, USB, or TCP)
- Zaber (Serial)
- ZMI (via EPICS)

- **Industrial Control**

- EPICS
- TANGO

- **Special**

- PandAbox (TCP)
- Transform (combined positioners)

- **Detectors**

- Counter input (e.g. for PMT)
- Analog input
- EPICS areaDetector
- Andor CCD (TCP)
- ZMQ interface

- **Interferometers**

- Agilent/Keysight
- Zygo
- Attocube
- Renishaw
- Generic AquadB interface

- **PCI Cards**

Pixel Clock

- NI-6602 Counter/Timer
- NI-6733 Analog Output
- NI-6289 Analog Input

Pixelator Realtime



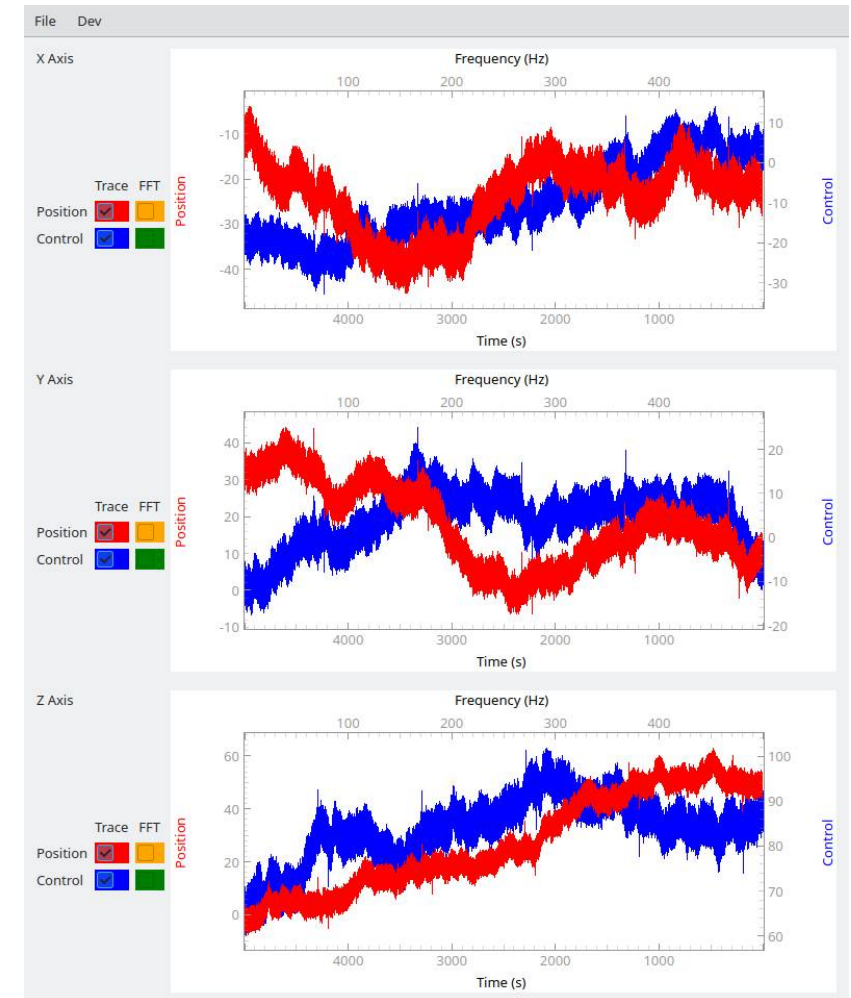
Based on Orocos toolchain:

<https://www.orocos.org/toolchain.html>

Realtime environment for time-critical tasks

- Configuration of endstation done in the `start.ops` script
 - Various interferometer axes
 - Different geometries
- Interferometric sample position feedback
 - Positions and control voltages published via ZMQ
- Fast data sampling
- Coordination of combined-axis (i.e. tilted) scans
- Software correction of energy-drift

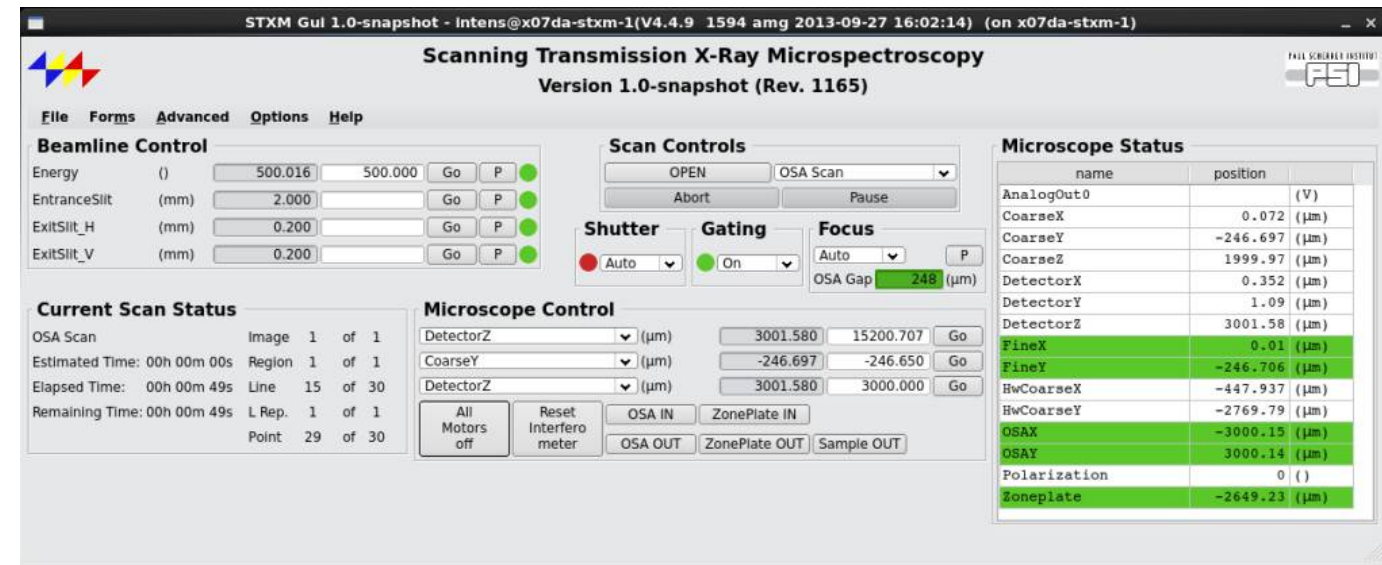
Typically run in a Shellbox and interact with via telnet.



Pixelator GUI

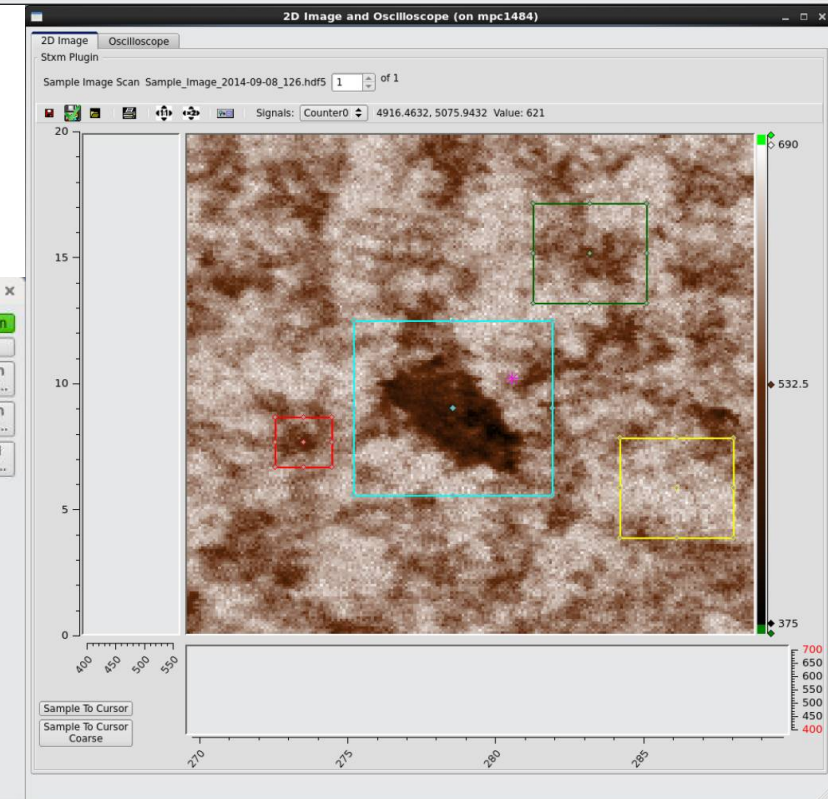
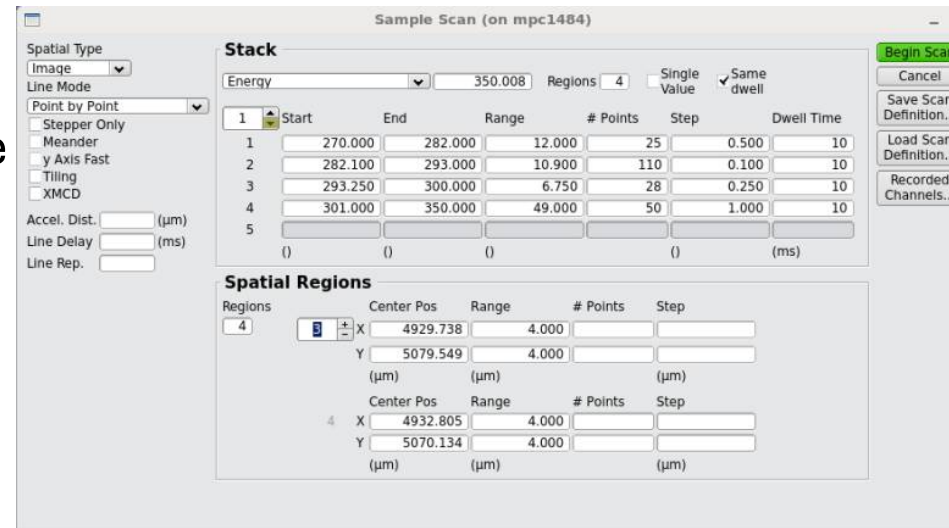
GUI design:

- Minimal logic, just forward requests
- Plot published data
- Configuration provided by *Controller*:
 - *Beamline Control* section
 - Can hide positioners



Original GUI by Semafor AG:

- Qt widgets
- *Intens* scripting language
- Very similar to the ALS *StxmControl* GUI



Pixelator GUI



- Many scan options
- Thin client – all calculations done in the Controller

The screenshot displays the Pixelator GUI interface, divided into two main sections: configuration and visualization.

Sample Scan (on mpc1484) Configuration:

- Spatial Type:** Image
- Line Mode:** Constant Velocity
- Options:** Coarse Only, Meander, y Axis Fast, Tiling, Polarization (all unchecked).
- Accel. Dist.:** 2.00 (μm)
- Tile Delay:** (ms)
- Line Delay:** 50 (ms)
- Point Delay:** (ms)
- Line Rep.:** (ms)
- Adapt position precision:** (unchecked)
- Precision:** (% of pixel size)
- Defocus:** Auto (unchecked)
- Diameter:** 0.000 (μm)
- Estimated Time:** 00h 01m 07s

Stack Configuration:

- Energy:** 350.008
- Regions:** 4
- Single Value:** (unchecked)
- Same dwell:** (checked)

Region	Start	End	Range	# Points	Step	Dwell Time
1	270.000	282.000	12.000	25	0.500	10
2	282.100	293.000	10.900	110	0.100	10
3	293.250	300.000	6.750	28	0.250	10
4	301.000	350.000	49.000	50	1.000	10

Spatial Regions Configuration:

Region	Center Pos X (μm)	Center Pos Y (μm)	Range (μm)	# Points	Step (μm)
1	4929.738	5079.549	4.000		
4	4932.805	5070.134	4.000		

2D Image and Oscilloscope (on mpc1484) Visualization:

- Sample Image Scan:** Sample_Image_2014-09-08_126.hdf5 (1 of 1)
- Signals:** Counter0 (4916.4632, 5075.9432, Value: 621)
- Image:** A 2D grayscale image showing a textured surface with several colored boxes (red, cyan, yellow, green) highlighting specific regions of interest.
- Y-axis:** 0 to 20, with a vertical scale on the right from 375 to 690.
- X-axis:** 270 to 285, with a horizontal scale at the bottom from 400 to 550.
- Buttons:** Begin Scan, Cancel, Save Scan Definition..., Load Scan Definition..., Recorded Channels...

Pyxcellent GUI



Name	Position	Unit
CoarseX	0.000	(μm)
CoarseY	0.000	(μm)
DetectorX	-9.000	(μm)
DetectorY	3.000	(μm)
DetectorZ	0.000	(μm)
FineX	0.000	(μm)
FineY	0.000	(μm)
OSAX	0.000	(μm)
OSAY	0.000	(μm)
Polarization	0.000	()
Zoneplate	13.000	(μm)

Rewrite of standard GUI in Python
(aim to replace Intens GUI)

Currently work in progress
(Shown here with dark theme on KDE)

Start	End	Range	# Points	Step	Dwell Time
300	310	10	11	1	0.1

Center	Range	# Points	Step	Max Velocity
FineX: 1	50	10	5	0.000
FineY: -1	50	10	5	

PyStxm GUI – Russ Berg (CLS)



The screenshot shows the PyStxm GUI interface with several panels and windows. Yellow callouts are placed over the interface to highlight specific features:

- 1**: Live counts plot showing detector counts over time.
- 2**: Scan Parameters panel, including a table for scan parameters.
- 3**: Scan Queue panel showing a list of scans with columns for ID, File, Range, # of Points, and Progress.
- 4**: Data visualisation area showing a large grayscale image of a sample and a corresponding intensity profile plot.
- 5**: Data browser panel displaying a grid of image thumbnails.
- 6**: Devices overview panel listing various hardware components and their settings.
- 7**: Log panel showing system messages and status updates.
- 8**: Status bar at the bottom of the window displaying real-time system information.

- 1) Live counts
Shutter control
- 2) Scan Parameters
Device monitor
Preferences
- 3) Scan Queue
- 4) Data visualisation
- 5) Data browser
- 6) Devices overview
- 7) Log
Python console
- 8) Status bar

Compatibility work is in progress

Pixelator Script

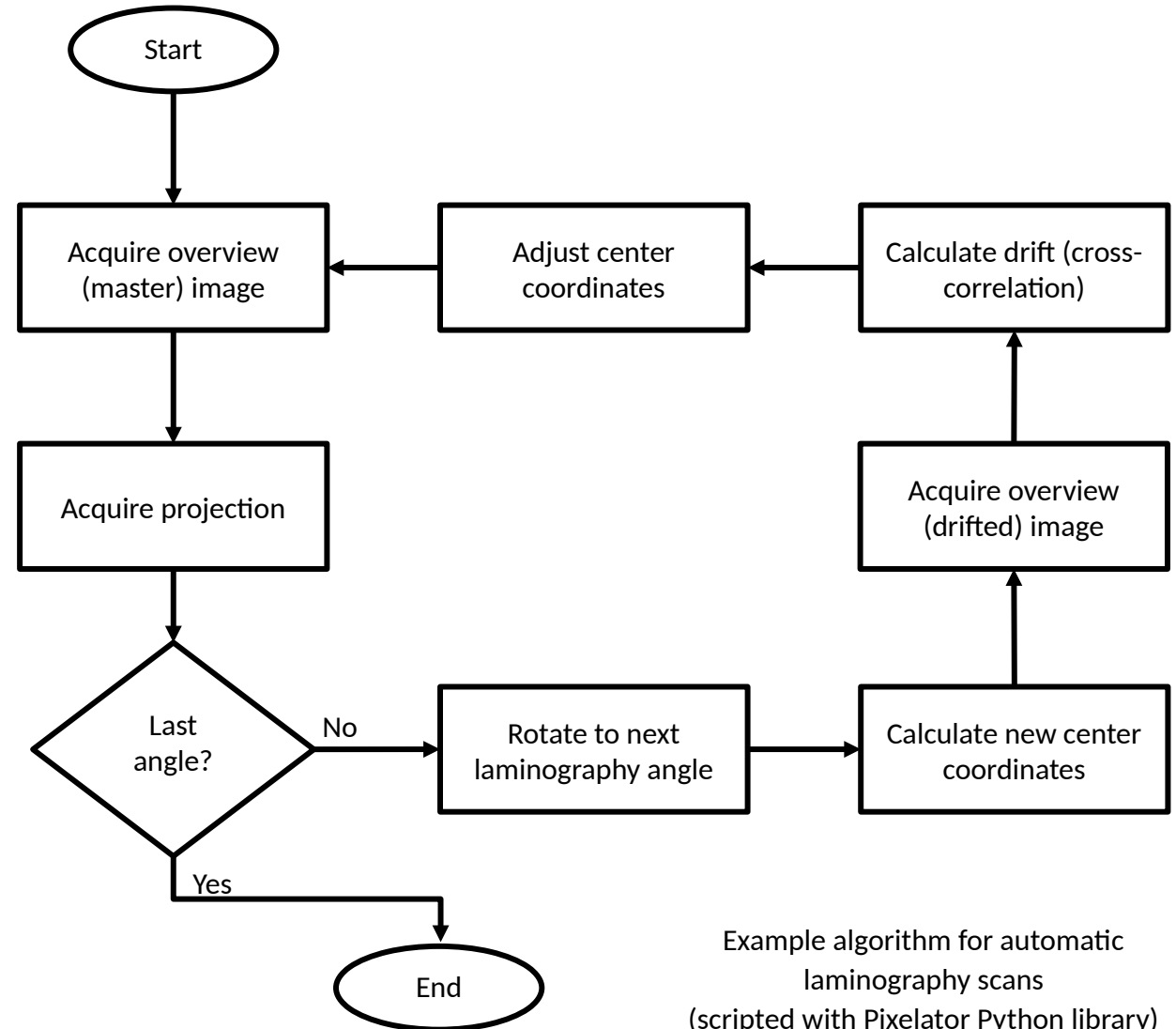
Python module

Send command requests over ZMQ:

- Scans
- Positioner motions
- Simple analysis:
 - Sample position tracking
 - Focus adjustment

Mostly used for repetitive experiments:

- Laminography
- XMCD hysteresis loops

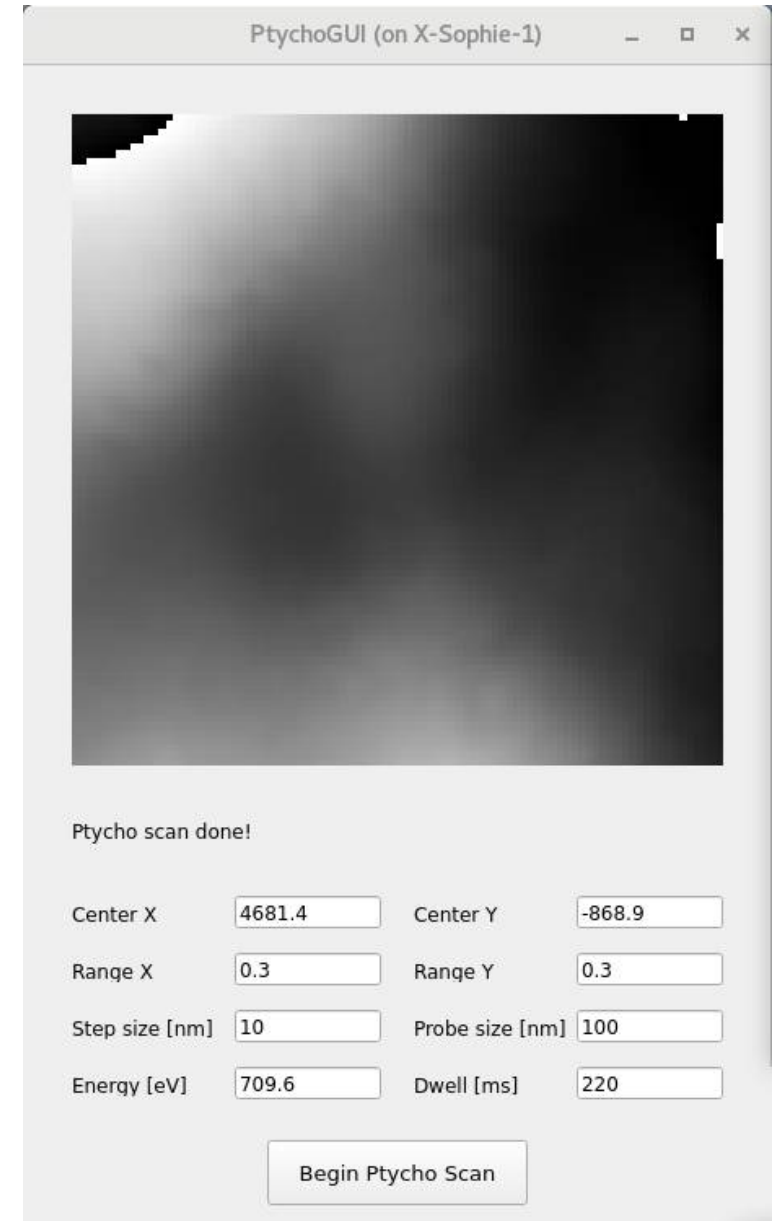


Pixelator GUI: PtychoGUI



GUI specifically for launching ptychography scans:

- Thin GUI using the scripting library
- Calculates points in Fermat spiral pattern
- Points are re-ordered into a roughly rectangular raster path
- Point list is given to Pixelator in the scan request
- Published scan data is regridded for plotting



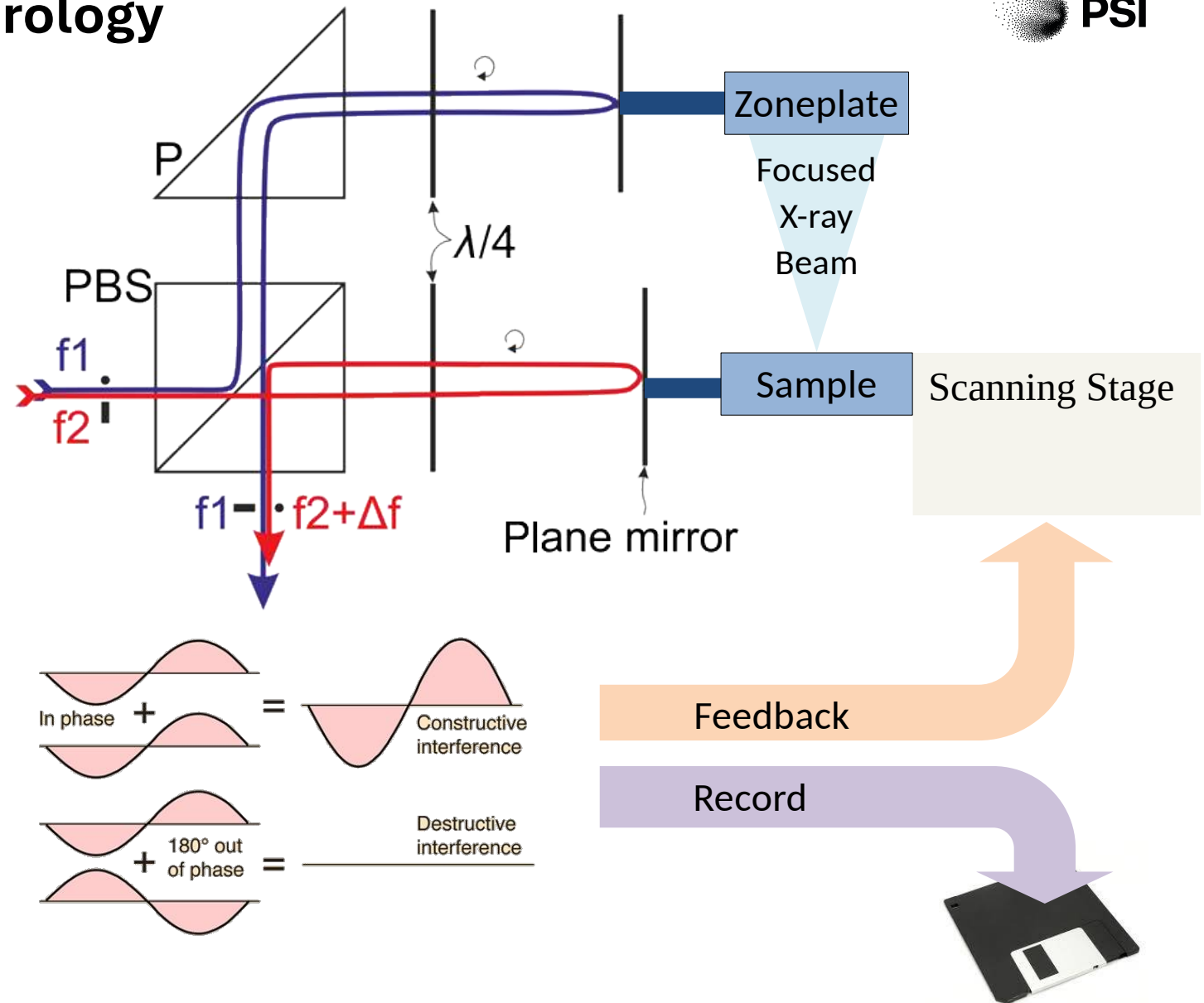
Interferometric Position Metrology

On the nanometer scale:

- All materials bend and wobble like Jello
- Stage motions are imprecise

Laser interferometers provide stable position metrology:

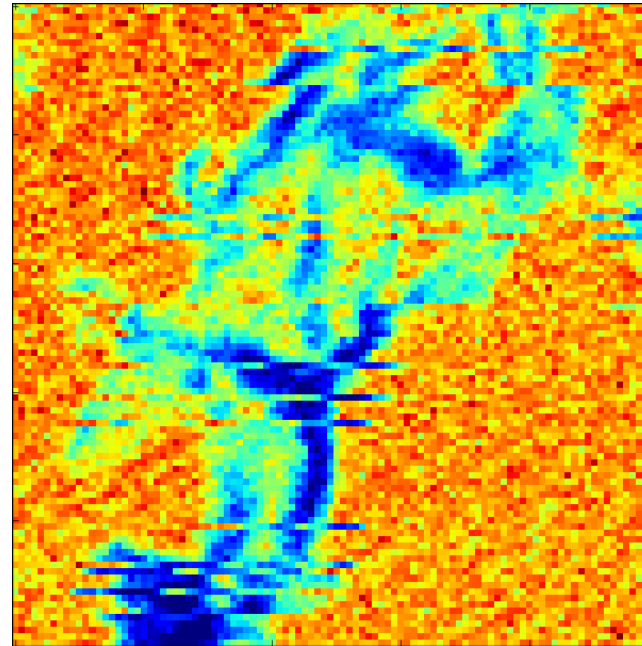
- 1) Split beam
- 2) Bounce beam off mirrors attached to reference objects
- 3) Recombine beams
- 4) Use variations in interference to calculate changes in relative position



Interferometric Position Metrology

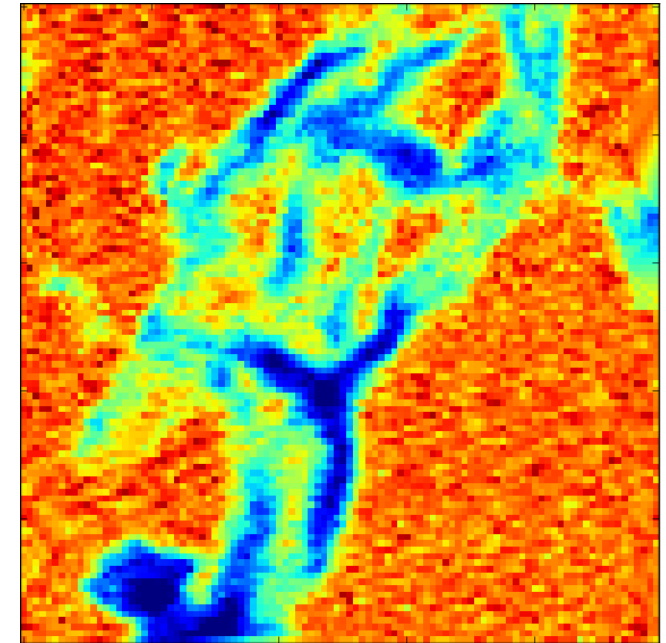
Heterodyne laser interferometer:

- Resolution: 0.3 nm
- non-contact, long range
- exteroceptive:
include thermal drifts in the measurement
- linear, accurate and stable scale



Assumed pixel positions

Position Correction

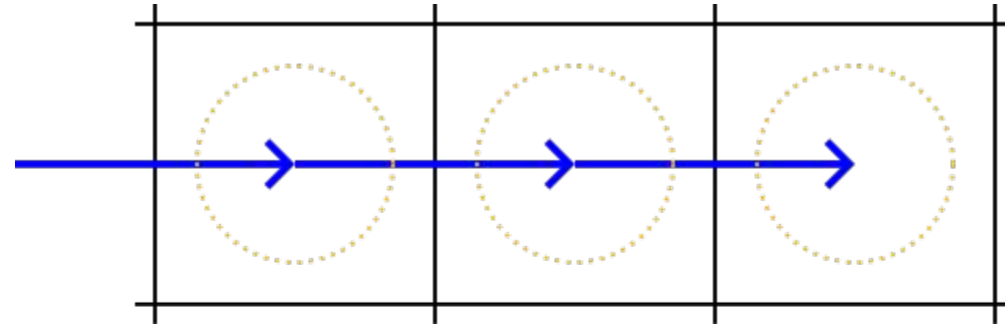


Measured pixel positions

Point-by-Point Scan

Stop at each pixel position:

- High positional accuracy
- Start counter timer when arriving close enough to pixel center
- Dead time when moving between pixels
- Lots of acceleration/deceleration



Spatial Pixels

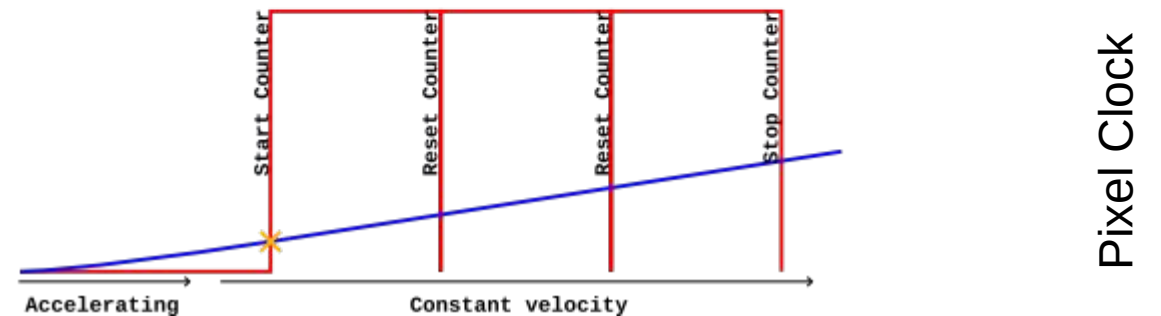
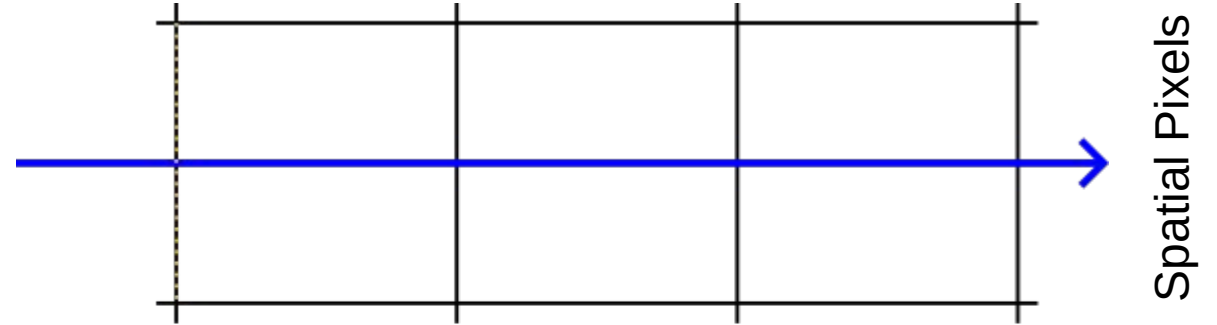


Pixel Clock

Contant-Velocity Scan

Measurements on the fly:

- Lower positional accuracy
- Give some run-up distance (dead time)
- Start pixel train at line start
- Divide counts by time to assign to pixels
- Minimised acceleration/deceleration



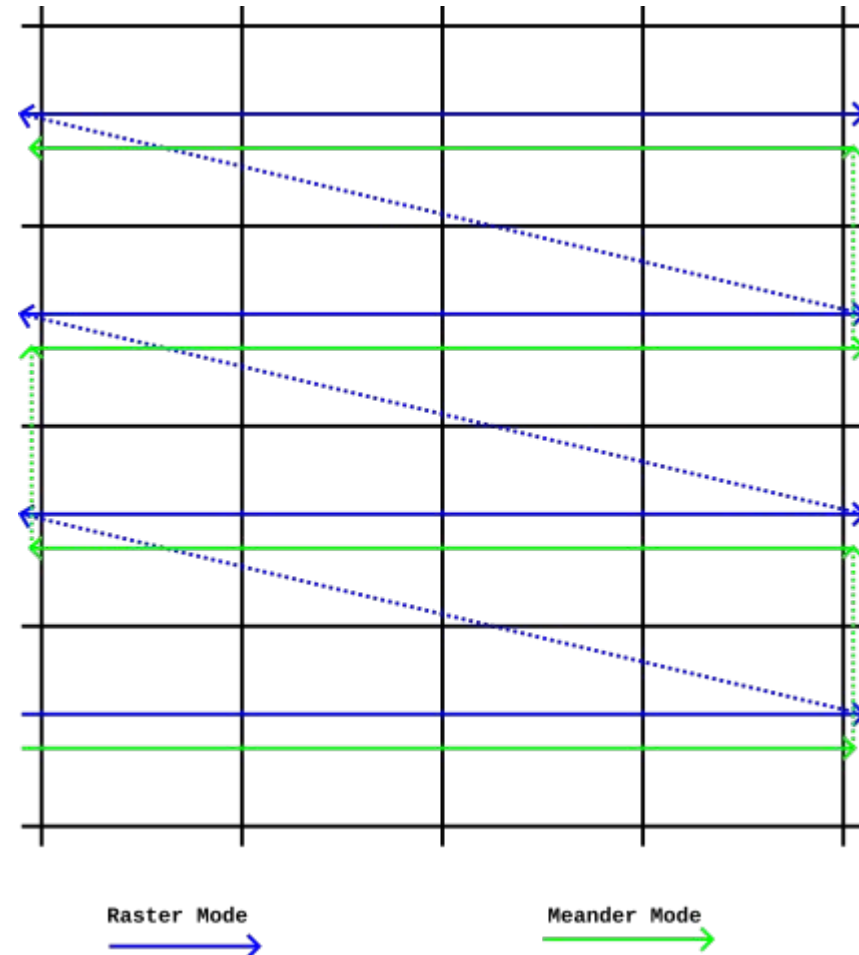
Scan Patterns

STXM scan patterns:

- Sawtooth raster (scan row then rewind)
- Meander (scan odd rows to right, even rows to left)
- Y-axis fast sawtooth raster (scan column then rewind)
- Y-axis fast meander (scan odd columns up, even columns down)

Ptychography scan patterns:

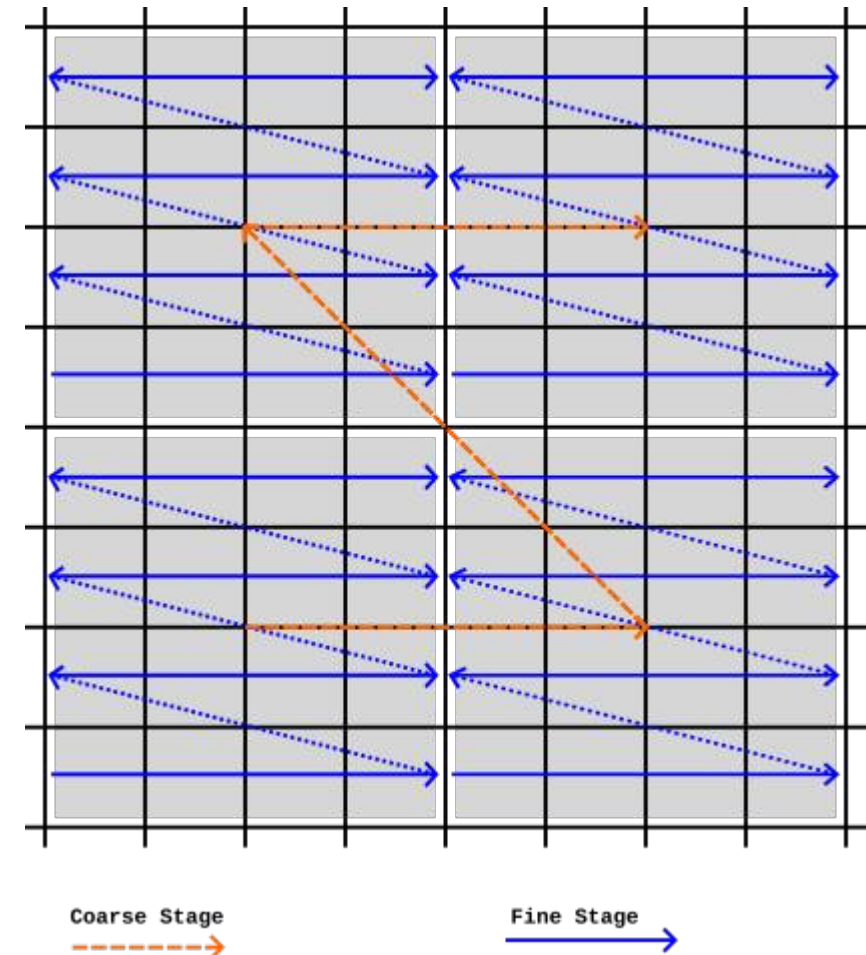
- Fermat spiral (reordered to quasi-rectangular scan)
- Arbitrary list of points



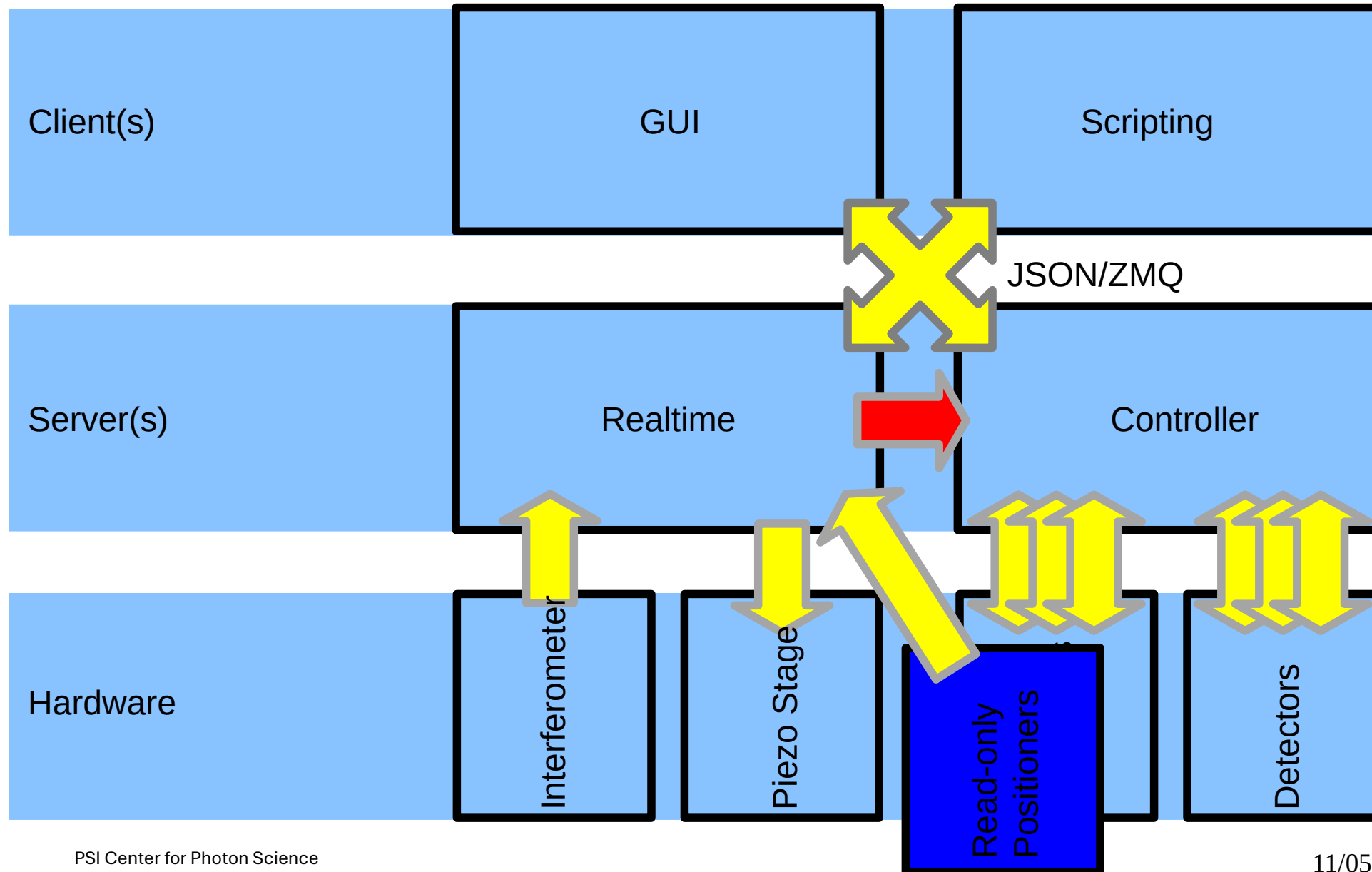
Tiling Mode

Divide scan into “tiles” that fit within the range of the sample fine stage:

- Minimise coarse stage movements
- Less scan overhead
- Interferometric positioning makes stitching precise



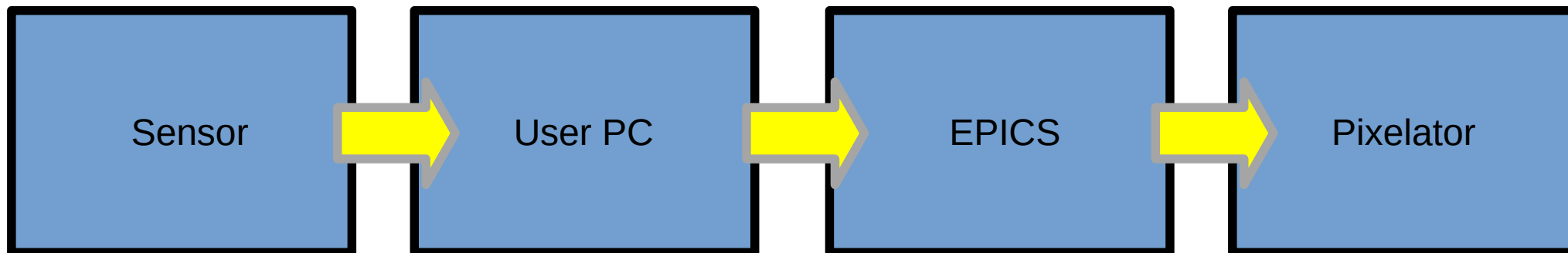
Fast Buffering of Slow Devices



Per-Pixel Recording of Arbitrary Data

Fast buffering of the “read-only positioners” allows per-pixel monitoring of EPICS channels:

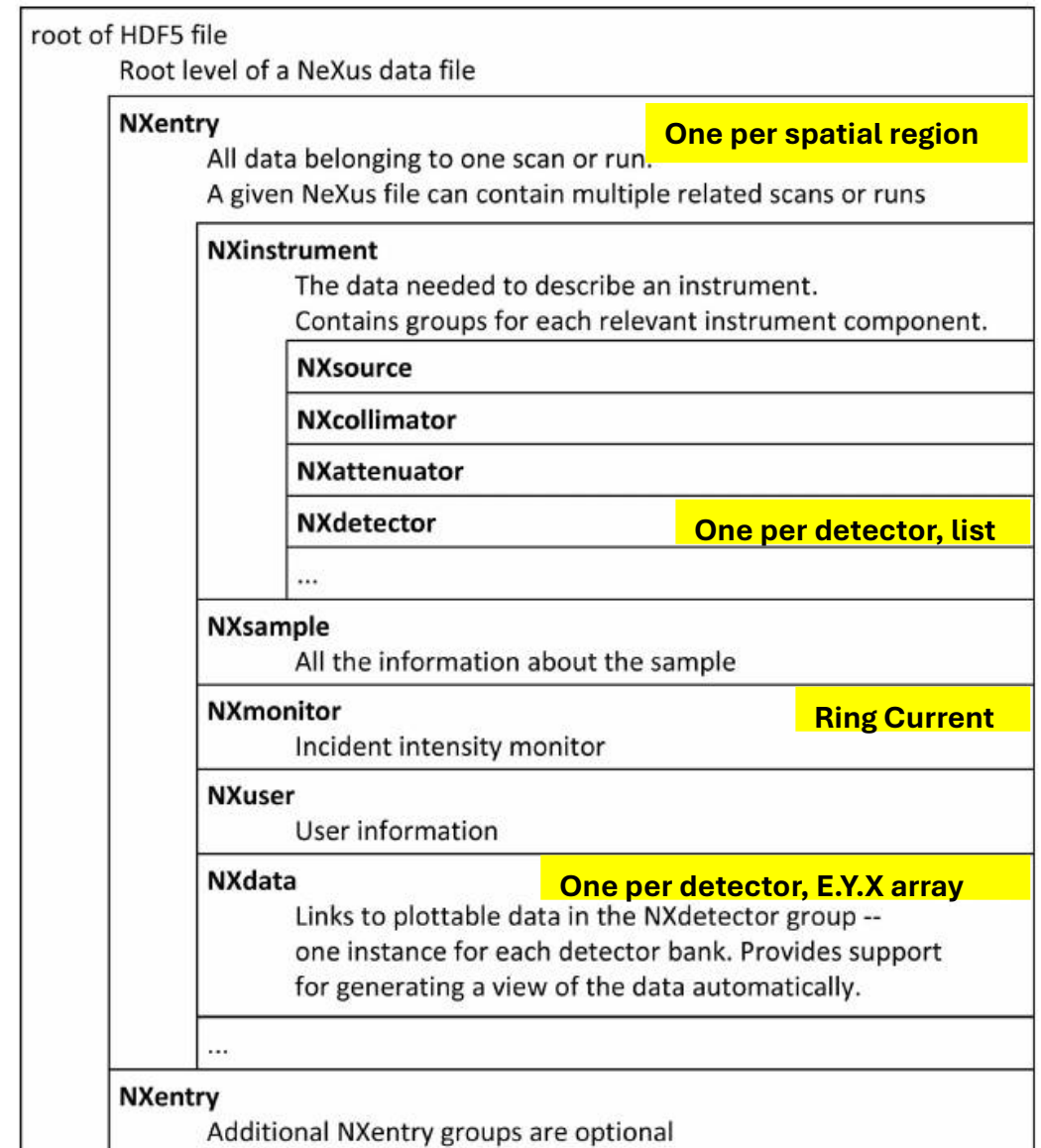
- Storage ring current
- Sample environment, e.g.:
 - Temperature
 - Field strength



Pixelator *NXstxm* Data Files

NeXus data format in HDF5 files

- Well documented standard:
<https://manual.nexusformat.org/classes/applications/NXstxm.html>
- F.A.I.R. data
- Simple view of data in NXdata groups
- Listed data for image reconstructions in NXdetector groups
- Per-pixel values of any channel
- Can inspect file contents with:
<https://myhdf5.hdfgroup.org/>

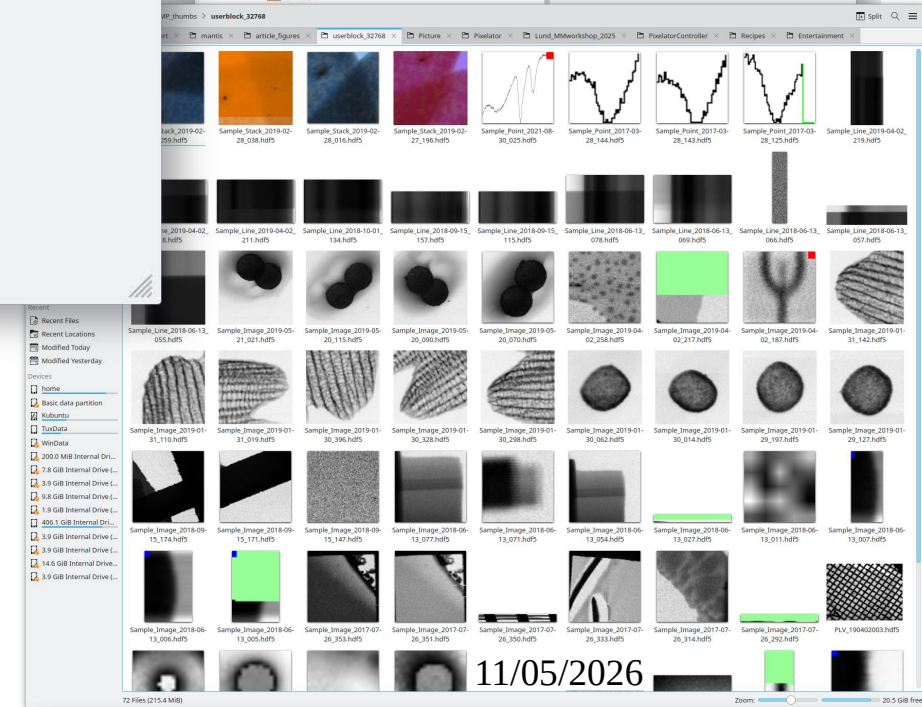
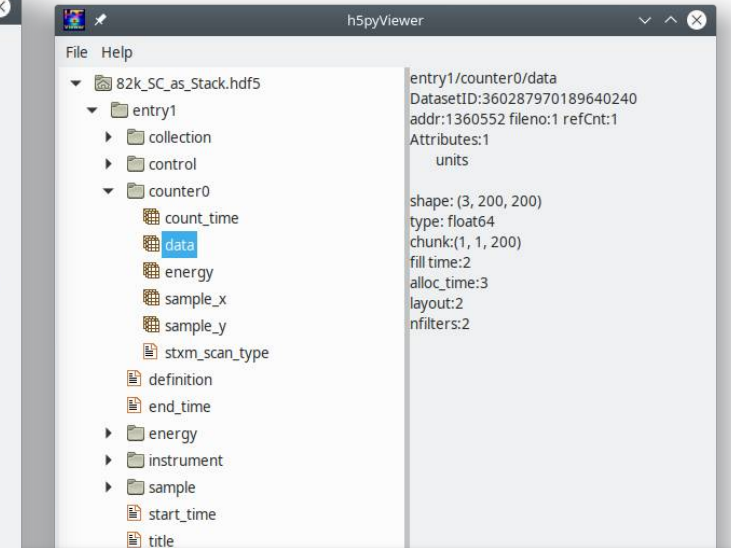
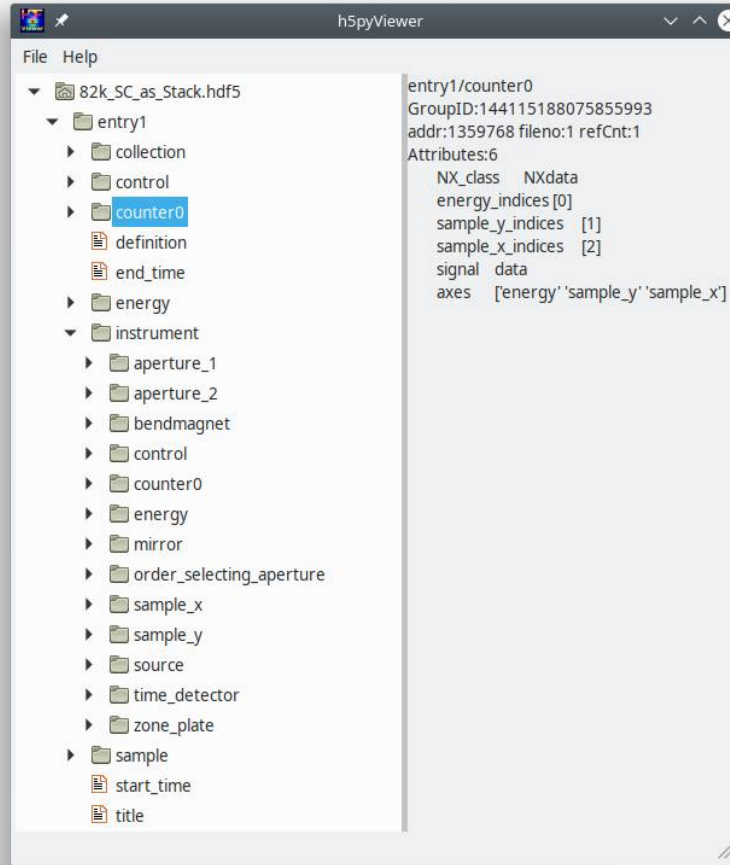


Pixelator *NXstxm* Data Files



NeXus data format in HDF5 files

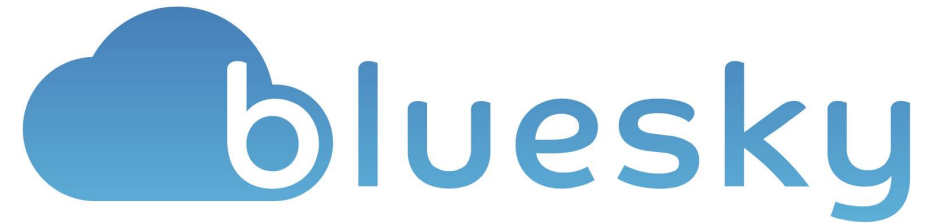
- Well documented standard <https://doi.org/10.1063/1.4937536>
- F.A.I.R. data
- Configurable metadata
- Script inserts thumbnail data
- File browser plugins for previews

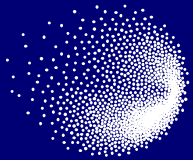


Pixelator Development

Currently planned development goals

- Improve support of *PandAbox* FPGA
- Integrate super-sampling scan mode
- Interoperate with Orphyd/bluesky and BEC
- Improve interoperability with pyStxm
- Improve documentation





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