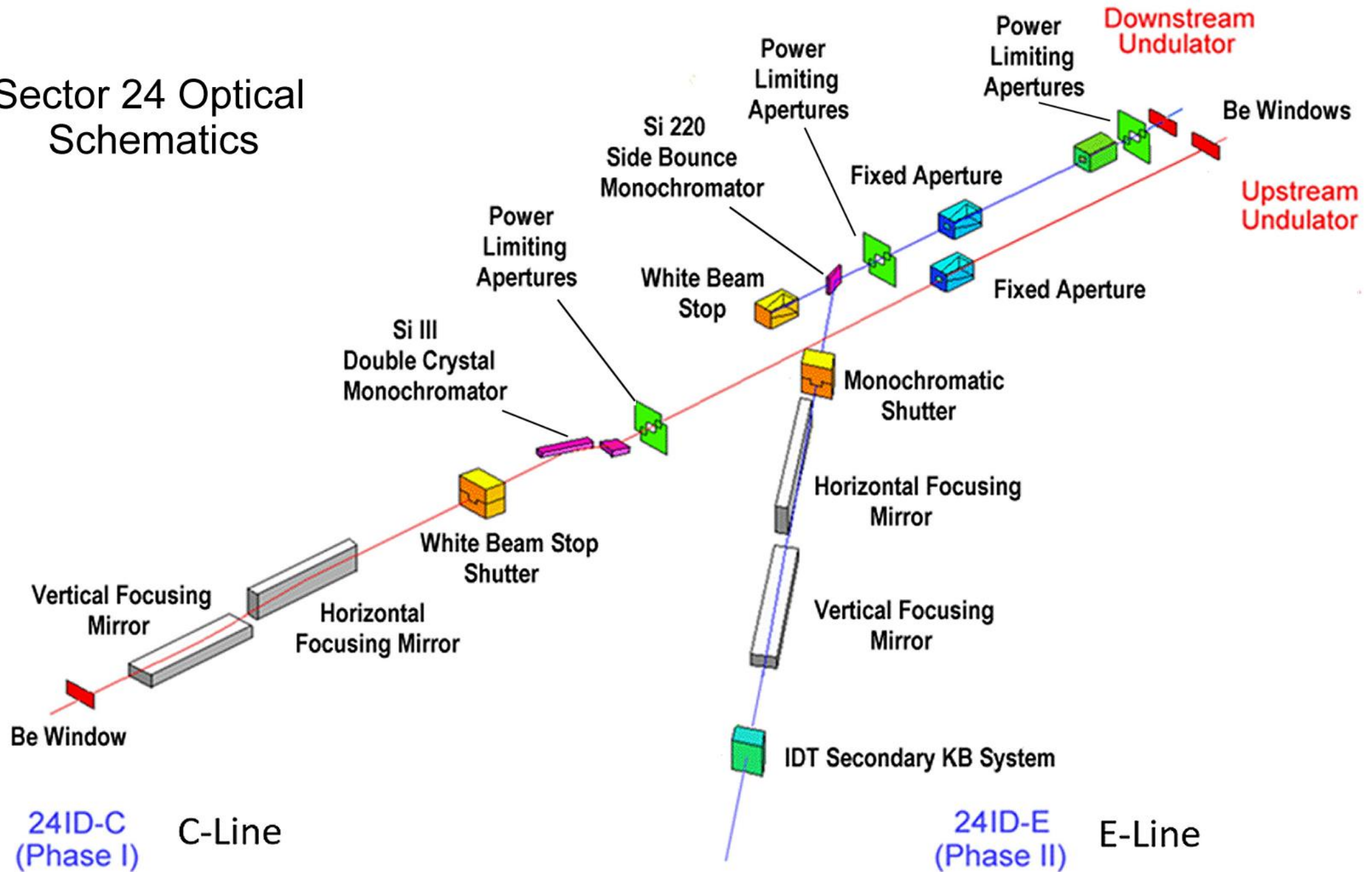


New End Stations at NE-CAT: MD3UP Microdiffractometer & 30 Puck ALS-style Loader.

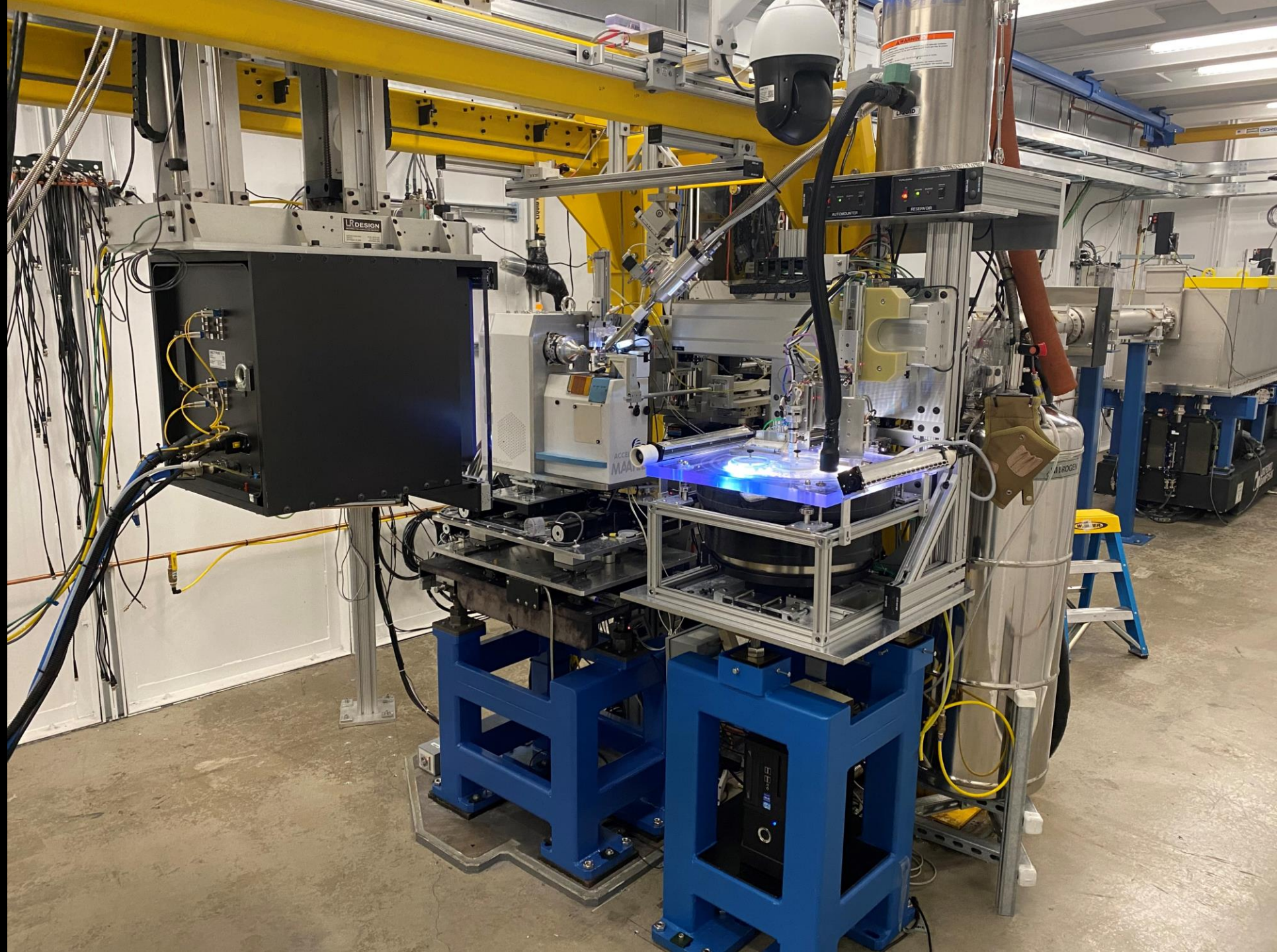
Malcolm Capel, Deputy Director NE-CAT, APS
Dept. Chemistry & Chemical Biology
Cornell University
March 16, 2021

Sector 24 Optical Schematics

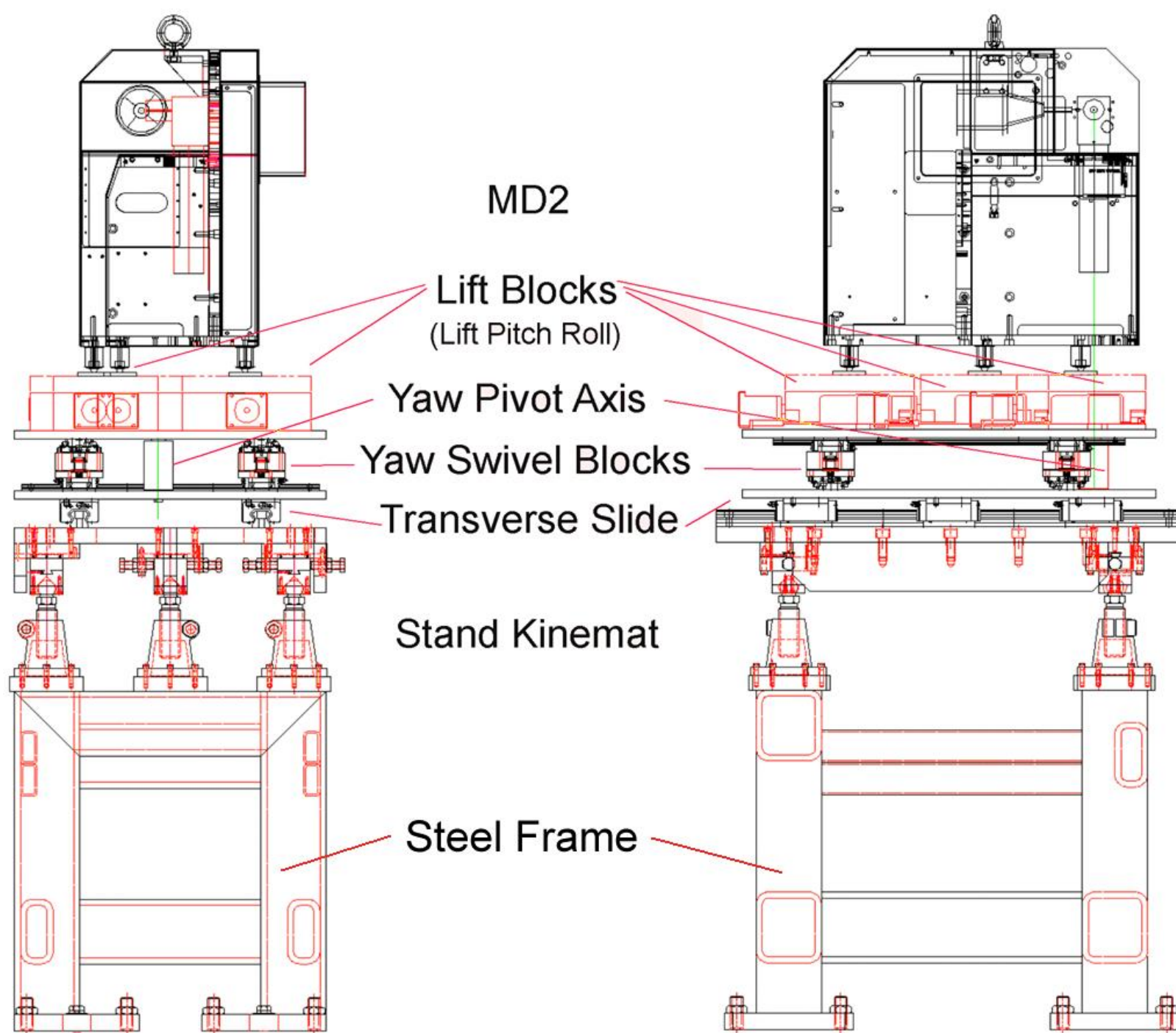


Beam Line Optical Parameters

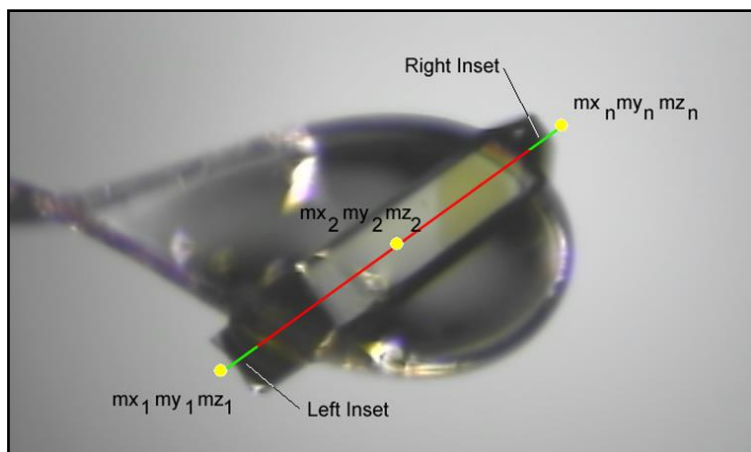
Optical Property	24_ID_C	24_ID_E
Spectral Range	6 – 20 KeV	12.66 KeV
Spectral Bandwidth	$1 \times 10^{-4} \Delta\lambda / \lambda$	$2 \times 10^{-4} \Delta\lambda / \lambda$
Total Flux 12.66 KeV	2×10^{13} phot / sec	1×10^{13} phot / sec
Best Focus	$3 \times 20 \mu$ (1 σ , V x H)	$4 \times 38 \mu$ (1 σ , V x H)
Positional Stability	$1.5 \times 2.5 \mu$ (RMS, V x H)	$0.75 \times 1.0 \mu$ (RMS, V x H)
Apertured Beam Diameter	5x70, 5x30, 5x10 μ (V x H)	5x50, 5x20, 5x5 μ (V x H)
Refocused Beam Diameter (in development)	na	5x5 μ (without aperture)







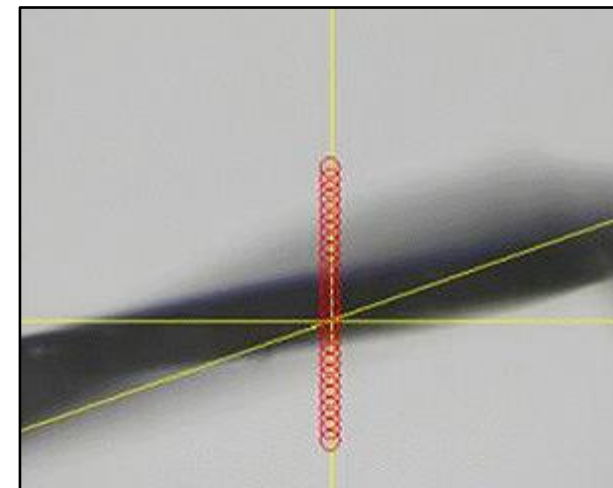
Scanned Data Collection Modes



Definition of Spanning Vector



Arbitrary Vector Scan (quality, location)



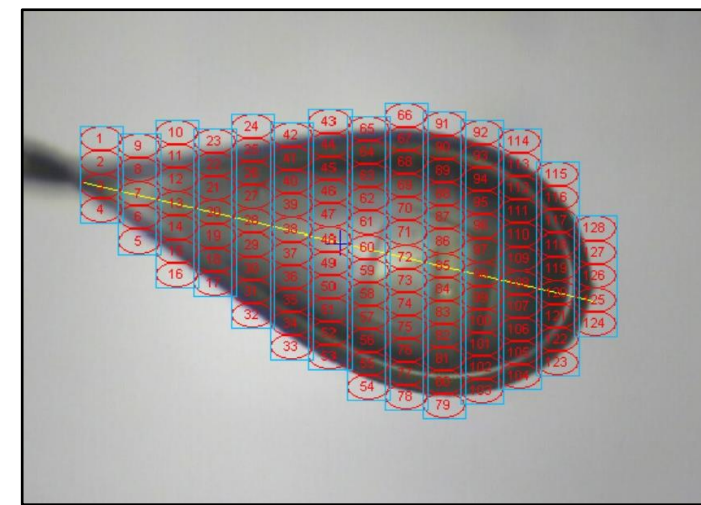
Vertical Linear Scan (location)



Continuous Vector Run
(dose spreading)



Discrete vector Run
(quality, dose spreading)



Grid Scan (location, quality)

Grid Scan Dlg

Grid Scan Configuration

Sample Info

Robot IndexM0PrefixM0_19-JAN-19_16-17-41

View

Aperture

☐ 70 micron☒ 30 micron☐ 10 micron

Zoom6Omega51.17

+ 45+ 5- 45- 5

Primary Scan Parameters

Serpentine

☒ Vertical☐ Horizontal☐ Optimize Omega☐ Auto Zoom

Generator

☒ Contour☐ Contour + ROI☐ ROI☐ Points

% Overlap30.0

DISTL Metrics

Total SpotsGood B SpotsMax Signal

Outer Limit5.0Inner Limit35.0

Data Collection Parameters

Ω 51.17degrees $\Delta \Omega$ 0.200degreesTransmission 10.0%

Frames 139Exposure 0.200secondsDet Distance 450.0mm

☐ Shuttered☒ Shutterless

DEFINE PRIMARY SCANEXECUTE SCAN

RECALL PRIMARY SCANDEFINE SECONDARY SCAN

SCAN COORDSDISTL DATAEXIT

A grayscale micrograph of a biological sample, possibly a cell or tissue section. It features a prominent green outline and a blue outline, likely representing different regions of interest or scan boundaries.

A diagram illustrating a grid scan pattern. It shows a series of numbered points (1 through 128) arranged in a grid, with some points highlighted in red and others in blue. The points are arranged in a grid that is roughly rectangular, with some points missing or highlighted in a specific pattern.

A diagram illustrating a grid scan pattern. It shows a series of numbered points (1 through 128) arranged in a grid, with some points highlighted in red and others in blue. The points are arranged in a grid that is roughly rectangular, with some points missing or highlighted in a specific pattern.

A diagram illustrating a grid scan pattern. It shows a series of numbered points (1 through 128) arranged in a grid, with some points highlighted in red and others in blue. The points are arranged in a grid that is roughly rectangular, with some points missing or highlighted in a specific pattern.

A grayscale micrograph of a biological sample, similar to the one in the first image. It features a red grid overlay, indicating the scan area. The grid is composed of small squares, and the sample is centered within the grid. The grid is labeled 'A' and 'B'.

Grid Scan DISTL Results

	DISTL Res	LABEIT Res	Overloads	Total Spots	Good B Spots	In Res Spots	Max Signal	Mean Signal	Min Signal
55	10.000	0.0000	0	1	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
56	10.000	0.0000	0	0	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
57	6.9500	5.0000	0	109	95	106	6509.1	697.50	79.000
58	6.6500	5.0000	0	238	208	223	15109.	999.60	84.400
59	6.5700	5.0000	0	171	140	155	3485.0	622.10	88.700
60	6.5600	5.0000	0	79	68	76	4738.7	768.90	84.300

HOME

PLOT

MOVE TO

SAVE DATA

BACK LIGHT

EXIT

Automated Grid Scanning for Serial MX or Unattended Survey Operations

- 1) Auto-center sample.
- 2) Determine most oblate presentation (Ω angle) of sample:
 - a) compute convex hull and fit ellipse to hull over an Ω samplings, subtending omega with max oblateness
 - b) move to Ω angle with max fitted vertical ellipse semi major axis.
 - c) auto-center loop at this Ω and re-compute convex hull.
- 3) Compute raster scan lines bounded by convex hull and user supplied constraints.
- 4) Configure and execute shutterless Eiger run over entire raster scan line set
 - a) gate Eiger frame ready signal off during raster line transitions
 - b) involves single Eiger arming event (Eiger arming operation is time costly)

- 5) Binary stream converted to CBFs on fly and submitted to multithreaded DISTL server.
- 6) Translate loop to coincide likely target position (determined from DISTL metrics).
- 7) Rotate omega 90° and execute single vertical line scan (VLS) spanning vertical hull limits above and below selected target point.
- 8) Move vertical alignment pseudo axis to coincide with location with best VLS DISTL metric.
- 9) Acquire partial rotation data set at selection loop position.

Repeat steps 2b,c and 6 through 9 to process entire loop.

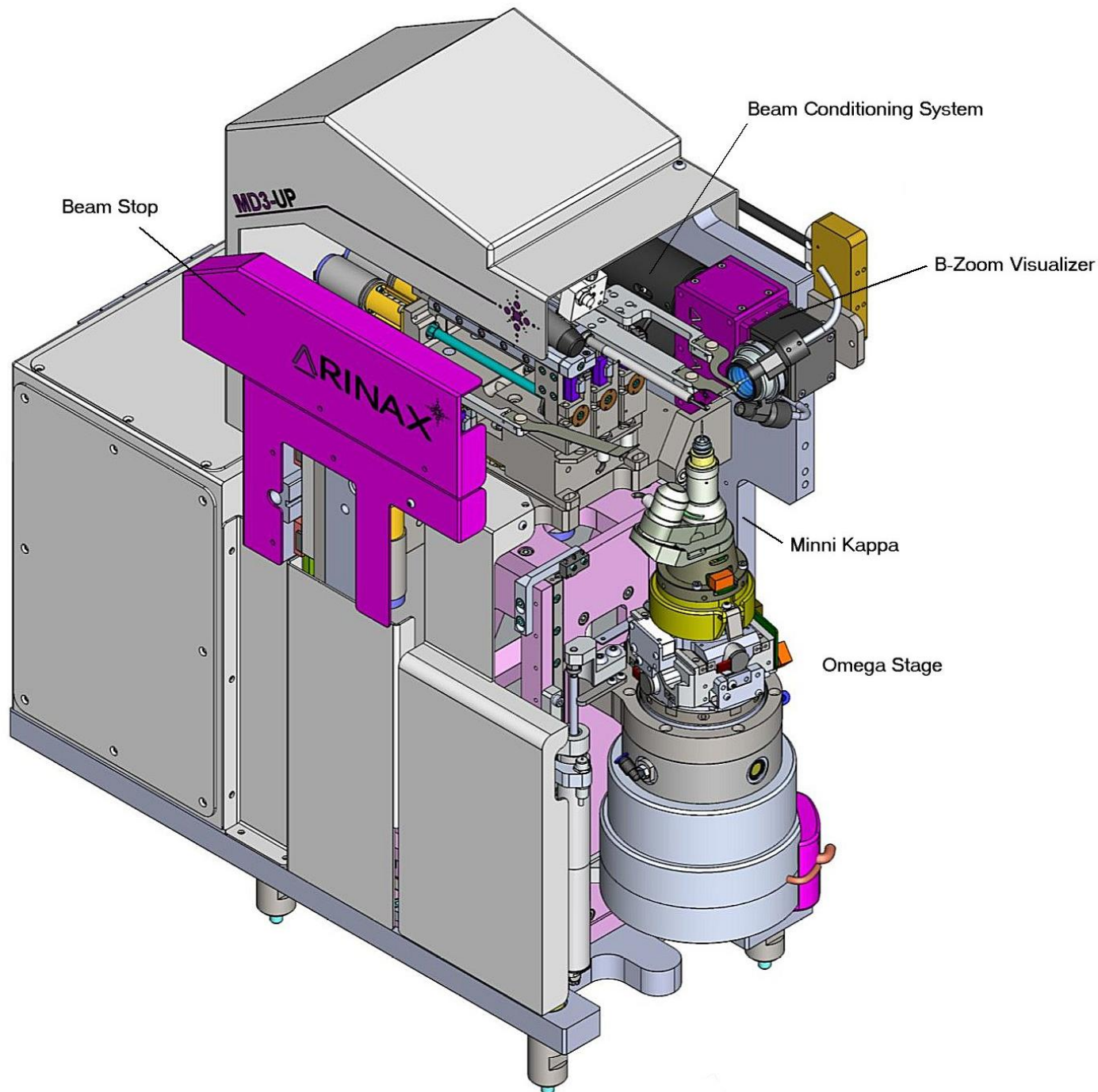
For serial MX generate composite data set (cladistic merging).

For unattended survey acquire full data set at centered DISTL target locations.

Converting from Arinax MD2 to the MD3UP Microdiffractometer

Motivation:

- 1) NE-CAT's MD2 microdiffractometers are 15 years old
 - Spares/replacements are difficult or impossible to obtain
 - Delta Tau PMAC2 components
 - Visualizer zoom tubes
 - Arinax driver/interface boards
- 2) Working with progressively smaller sample crystals
 - Scanning and data collection requires a spindle with reduced sphere of confusion
- 3) Improved sample / beam visualization



Arinax MD3UP

Vertically oriented omega axis avoids gravitational deflections of centering/ Kappa head...improved sphere of confusion.

Dual high speed digital sample and beam imager
Eliminates fault prone Zoom tube.
Provides higher video resolution.
Image server software.

High speed data shutter (< 5 msec opening time)

Variable distance beam stop assembly.

Better cryostream aerodynamics in relation to cleaning capillary and aperture block manipulators

Plans for MD3UP Installation and Commissioning

Reuse most of existing MD2 support system components:

- 1) Precision elevation, pitch roll and yaw adjustments of the MD3, with a coordinate system centered on the MD3 aperture.
- 2) Existing MD2 image analysis based auto-alignment scripting will work with MD3UP with minor revisions.
- 3) Replace steel support frame with granite plinth.

MD3UP uses a Delta Tau Power PMAC controller with a C-like command language (no similarity to MD2's PMAC2 syntax or lexical structure).

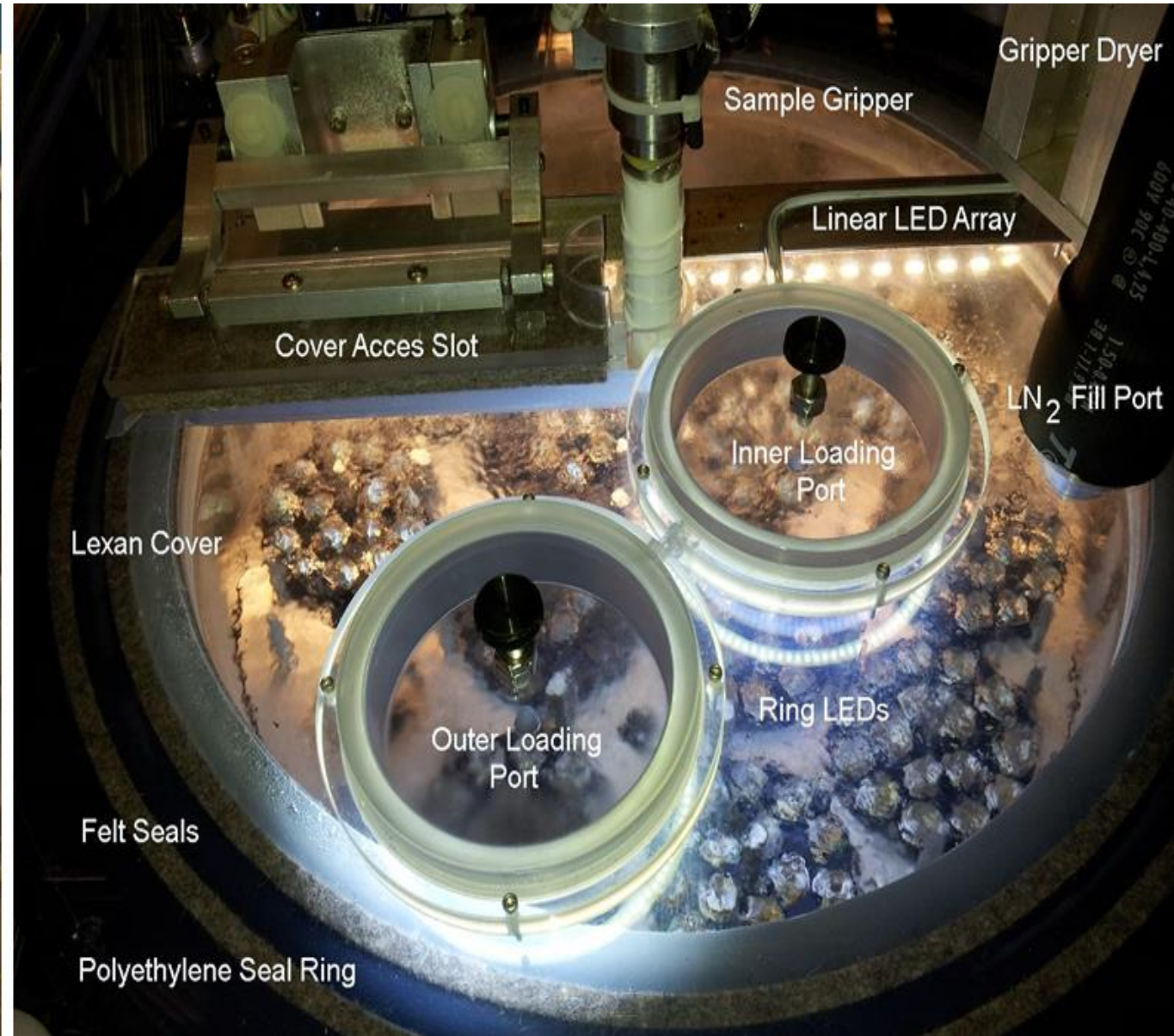
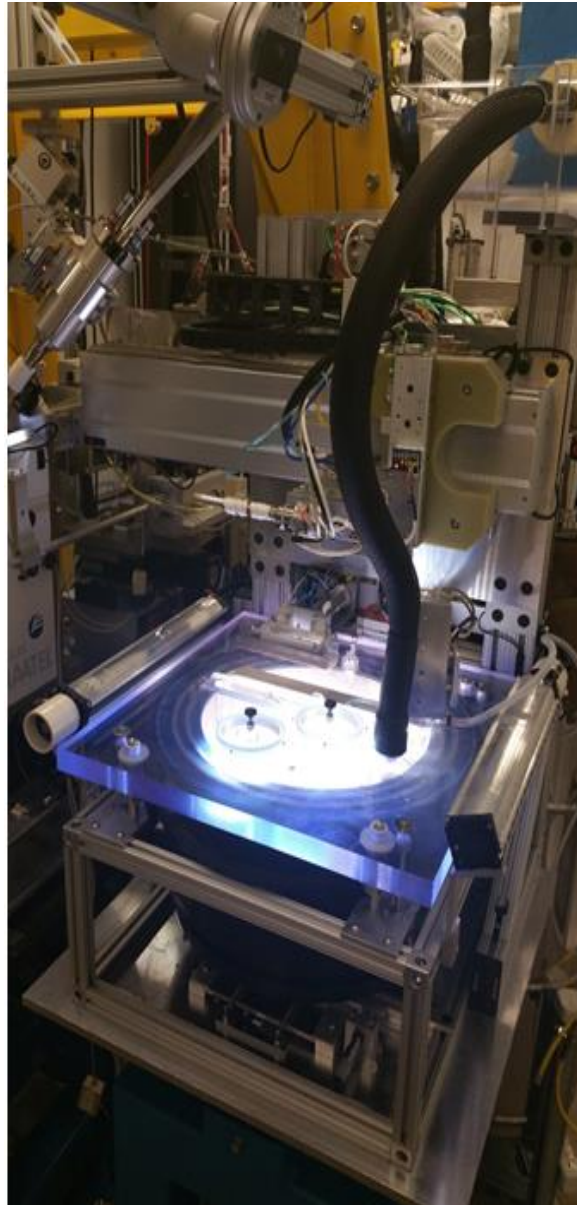
- 1) Arinax provides low level drivers: Python, Epics and Tango.
- 2) Redis-based command interface to their low-level drivers under development.
- 3) NE-CAT will develop a shim driver to Redis interface to avoid reworking of existing Console scripting for MD2.

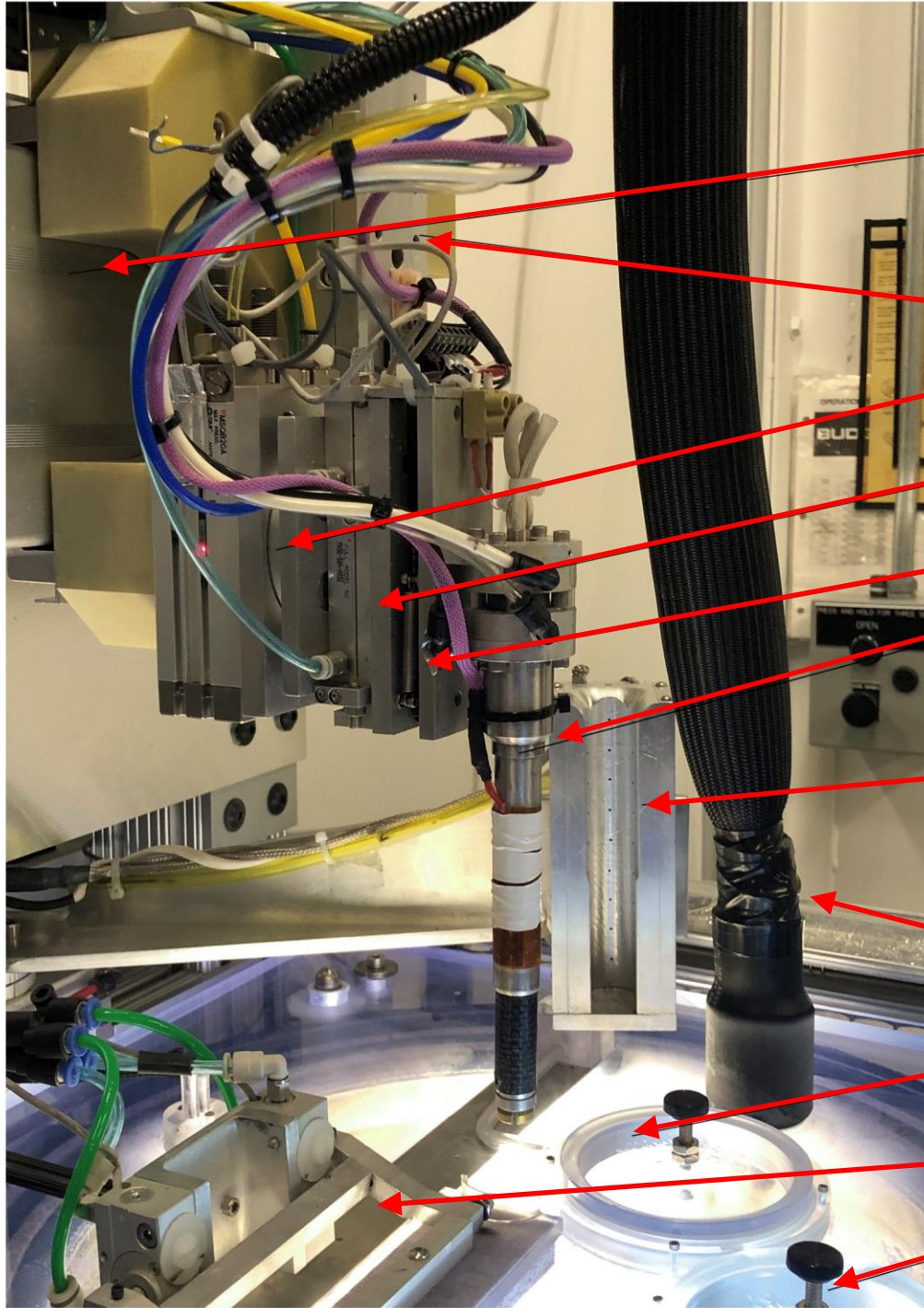
Large Magazine ALS-Style Automounter with MD3UP Compatibility

Motivation:

- 1) Accommodate vertical orientation of MD3UP spindle.
- 2) Increased sample capacity:
 - a) Reduce frequency of staff trips to facility.
 - b) Increased granularity of remote user scheduling.
 - c) Facilitate unattended/fully automated sample survey and data collection.

Current 14 Puck Autoloader





Gripper Stack

Magnetic Pulse Servo
"Horizontal" Slide

"Vertical" Pneumatic Slide

Pneumatic Rotator

"Small" Pneumatic Slide

Passive, Spring Loaded Slide

Gripper

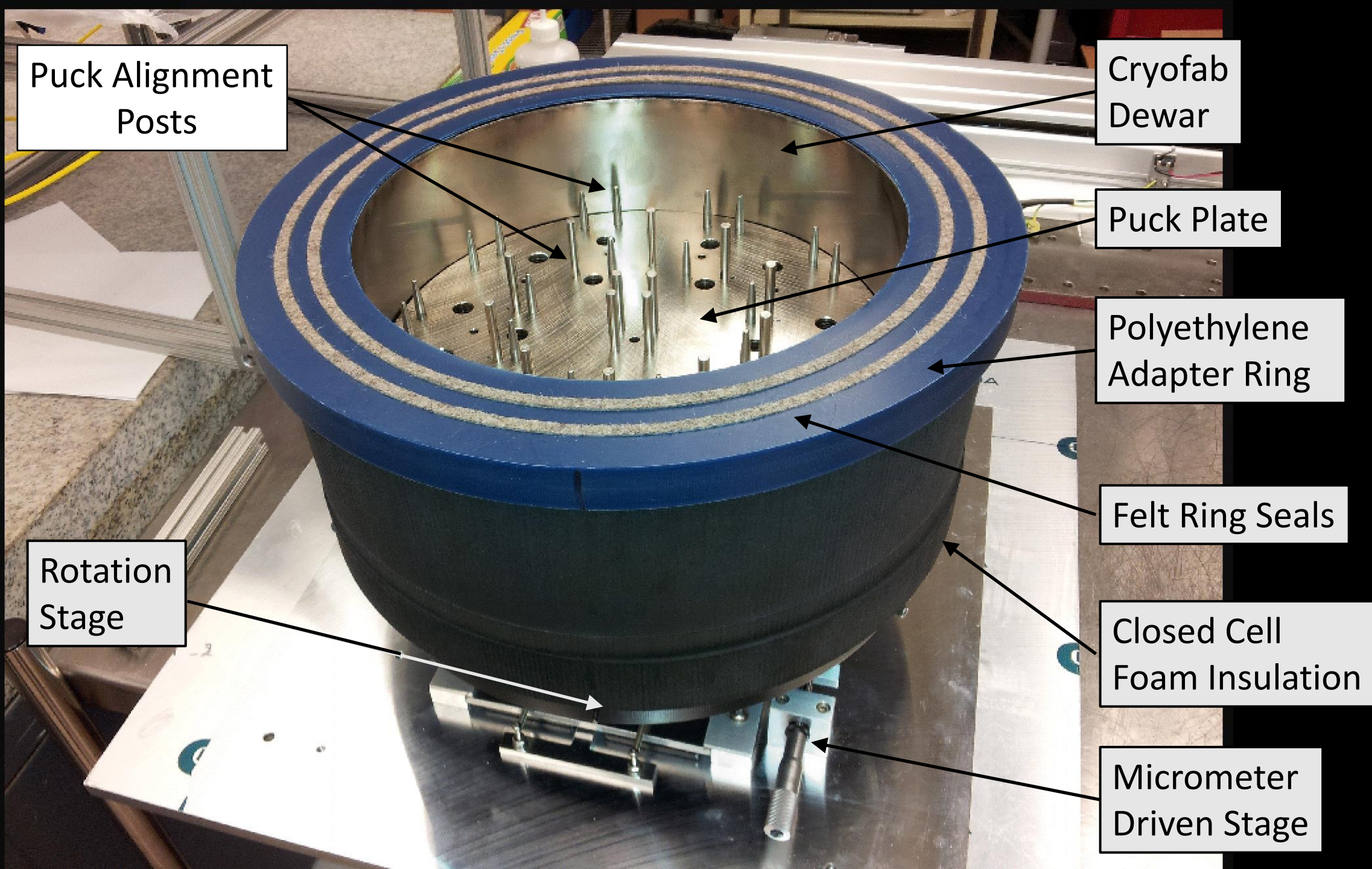
Dryer Blower

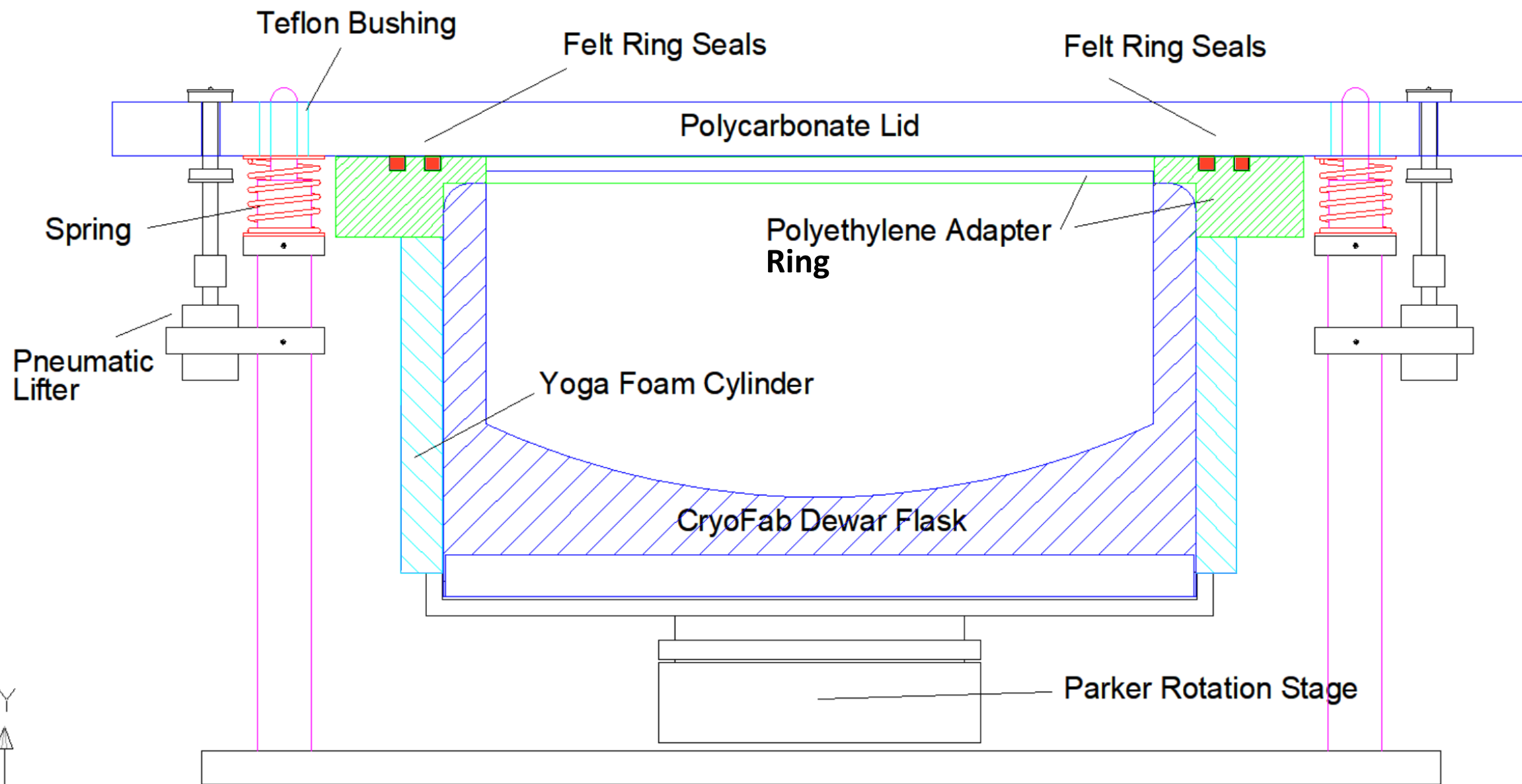
LN2 Drop

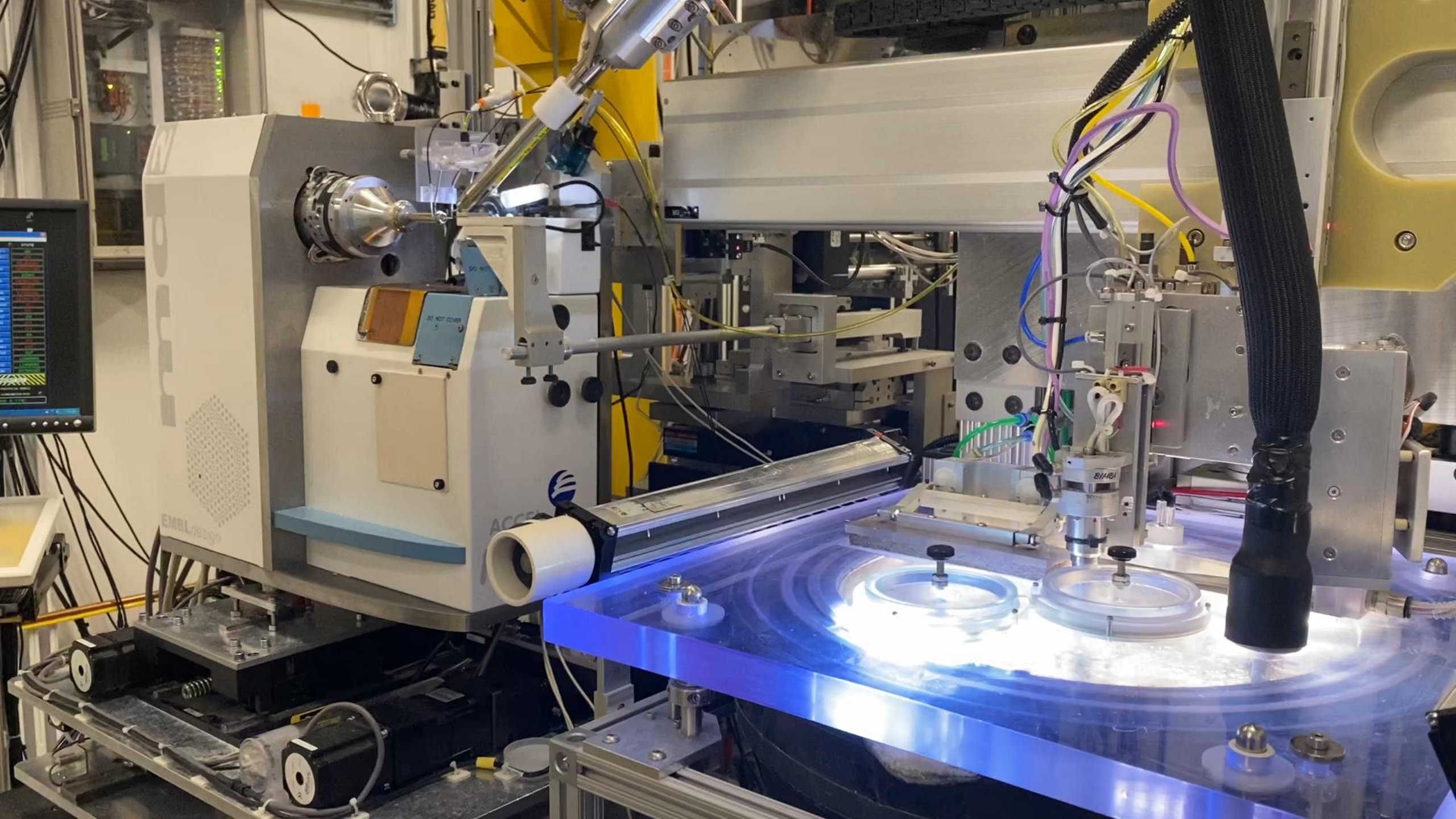
Inner Puck Ring Port

Sample Slot Plug

Outer Puck Ring Port



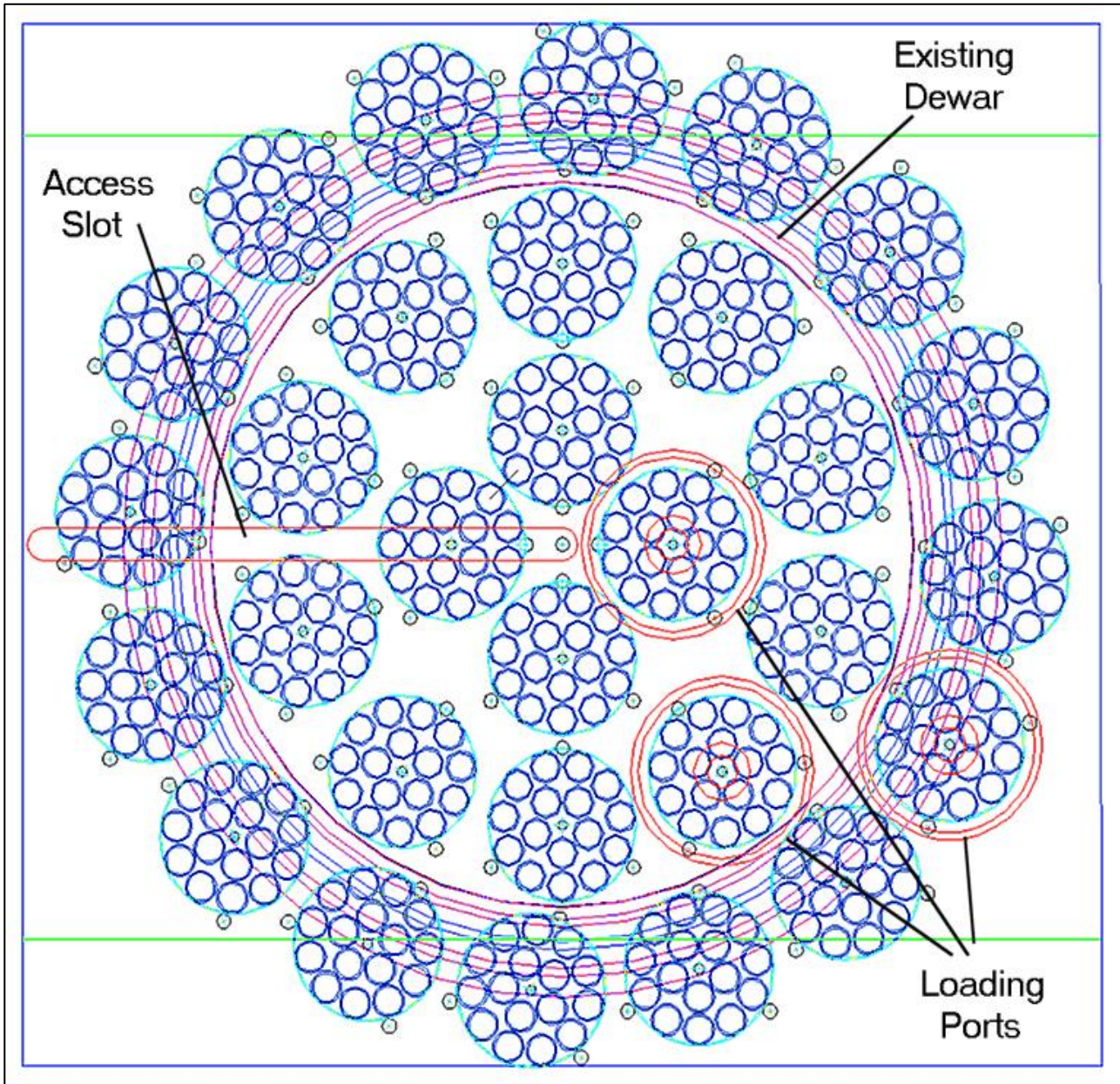




Redesign of NE-CAT Autoloader for Increased Capacity & Compatibility with the MD3UP

- 1) Modify diameter of dewar and base plates to accommodate additional outer ring of 16 pucks (total of 30) yielding a maximum sample load of 480....more than doubling current sample capacity.
- 2) Eliminate gripper assembly pneumatic rotation stage, increase throw of gripper assembly “vertical” pneumatic slide. Gripper remains in vertical position throughout load/unload cycle, additional clearance for MD3UP spindle.
- 3) Add additional small horizontal pneumatic slide to gripper assembly stack (increased separation between dewar and spindle due to size of new dewar).
- 4) Situate cryostream head below magnetic pulse motor rail, to project upwards towards spindle (avoids aerodynamic interactions with MD3UP’s BGO mast and beam shaper).

Puck Plate Plan View



Remaining Effort on Project

- 1) Design and fabricate dewar components:
 - Dewar seal assemblies
 - Puck support plates
 - Dewar rotary stage
 - Lexan dewar cover.
 - Support structure
- 2) Software revision
 - optimization of duty cycle
(current mount-next cycle time
40 sec).

Acknowledgements

PI: **Steve Ealick**, Dept. Chemistry & Chemical Biology, Cornell
NIGMS P30, GM124165

Mechanical Systems Detailed Design & Fabrication:
Anthony Lynch, Cornell, NE-CAT

Electronics, Driver Software:
Jim Withrow, Cornell, NE-CAT

MD2 Driver Software (PGPMAC):
Keith Brister, Northwestern, LS-CAT

Eiger Binary Stream->CBF Converter, High Performance DISTL Server:
John Schuermann, Cornell, NE-CAT

Remote Interface Software:
Frank Murphy, Cornell, NE-CAT

Design, High Level Controls & Scripting:
Malcolm Capel, Cornell, NE-CAT

Auxiliary Slides

Comparison: MD2 MD2-S MD3

Device / Specification	MD2	MD2-S	MD3
Control System			
CPU	Delta Tau PMAC CPCI	Omron/Delta Tau Power Brick	Omron/Delta Tau Power Brick
CPU Clock	80/230 MHz	1 GHz	1 GHz
Ethernet	1 GHz	1 GHz	1GHz
Visualizer System	OAV Navitar Zoom Tube Analogue Camera	B Zoom Fixed Achromats Dual Digital Cameras	B Zoom Fixed Achromats Dual Digital Cameras
Resolution Pixels	659 x 493	2560 x 2048	2560 x 2048
Scale Range μm / pixel	0.27 – 27.0	0.16 – 1.9	0.16 - 1.9
Omega Stage			
Sphere of Confusion	2 μm	2 μm	100 nm
Angular Resolution	0.1 mdeg	0.1 mdeg	0.1 μdeg
Max Angular Speed	120 deg/sec	720 deg/sec	720 deg/sec
Dynamic Accuracy	+/- 1 mdeg	+/- 1 mdeg	+/- 0.5 μdeg
CX,CY Centering Table	Open Loop Steppers	Open Loop Steppers	Encoded Steppers
Range	6 mm	6mm	5mm
Resolution	5 nm	5 nm	10 nm
Repeatability	+/- 2 μm	+/- 2 μm	+/- 100 nm
Beam Conditioning Axes			
Aperture Horizontal			
Max Speed	2 mm/sec	2 mm/sec	2 mm/sec
Resolution	16 nm	16 nm	16 nm
Repeatability	1 μm	1 μm	1 μm
Aperture Vertical			
Max Speed	2 mm/sec	10 mm/sec	10 mm/sec
Resolution	16 nm	45 nm	45 nm
Repeatability	1 μm	1 μm	1 μm

Device / Specification	MD2	MD2-S	MD3
Cleaning Capillary Horizontal			
Max Speed	2 mm/sec	2 mm/sec	2 mm/sec
Resolution	16 nm	16 nm	16 nm
Repeatability	2 μm	2 μm	2 μm
Cleaning Capillary Vertical			
Max Speed	20 mm/sec	20 mm/sec	3.8 mm/sec
Resolution	90 nm	90 nm	50 nm
Repeatability	2 μm	2 μm	2 μm
BGO Mast Vertical			
Max Speed	8 mm/sec	20 mm/sec	20 mm/sec
Resolution	97 nm	97 nm	97 nm
Repeatability	2 μm	2 μm	2 μm
Beam Stop Motions			
Parallel to Beam Axis	NA	NA	
Range			89 mm
Resolution			1.5 μm
Repeatability			2 μm
Perpendicular to Beam Axis	NA	NA	
X,Y			
Range			4 mm, 4 mm
Resolution			3 nm, 3 nm
Repeatability			2 μm , 2 μm
Rough Pricing			
Base	NA	\$418K	\$605
+MK3			
+Beam Stop			





Puck Plate Sub Base Plate

Material $\frac{3}{8}$ " Low Carbon Steel ground top and bottom 16" x 16" all holes
.251" (45 total)

Puck Plate

Expansion Clamp

