

# Satellite workshop on Data Analysis and Karabo

XFEL User Meeting 2018, 23 January 2018



## Agenda

- 14:00 Welcome (S. Brockhauser)
- 14:05 Overview (H. Fangohr)
- 14:15 Introduction to Karabo (G Flucke)
- 14:30 Detectors and Calibration (S Hauf)
- 15:15 Break (Coffee)
- 15:45 Offline and Online Data analysis at XFEL  
(T Michelat)
- 16:30 Discussion
- 17:00 Close

## Online agenda and URLs at

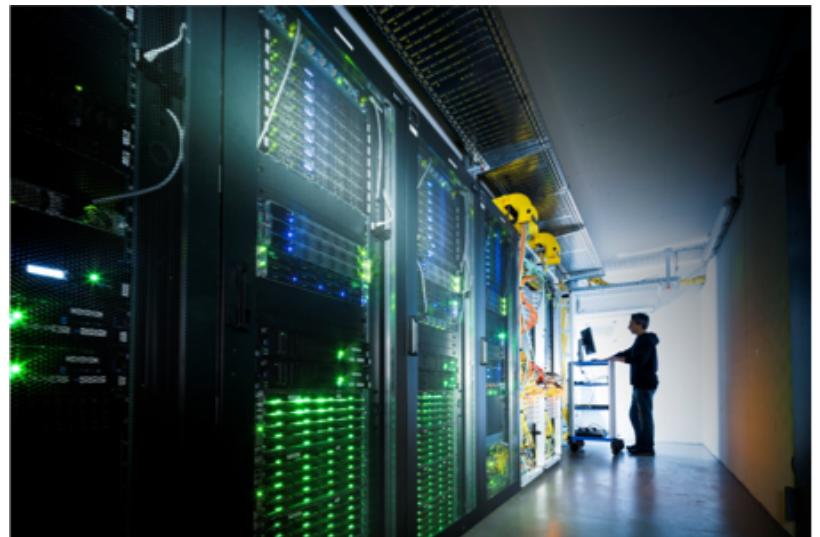
- <http://bit.ly/2dayxfel>



# Overview: Data Analysis and Karabo

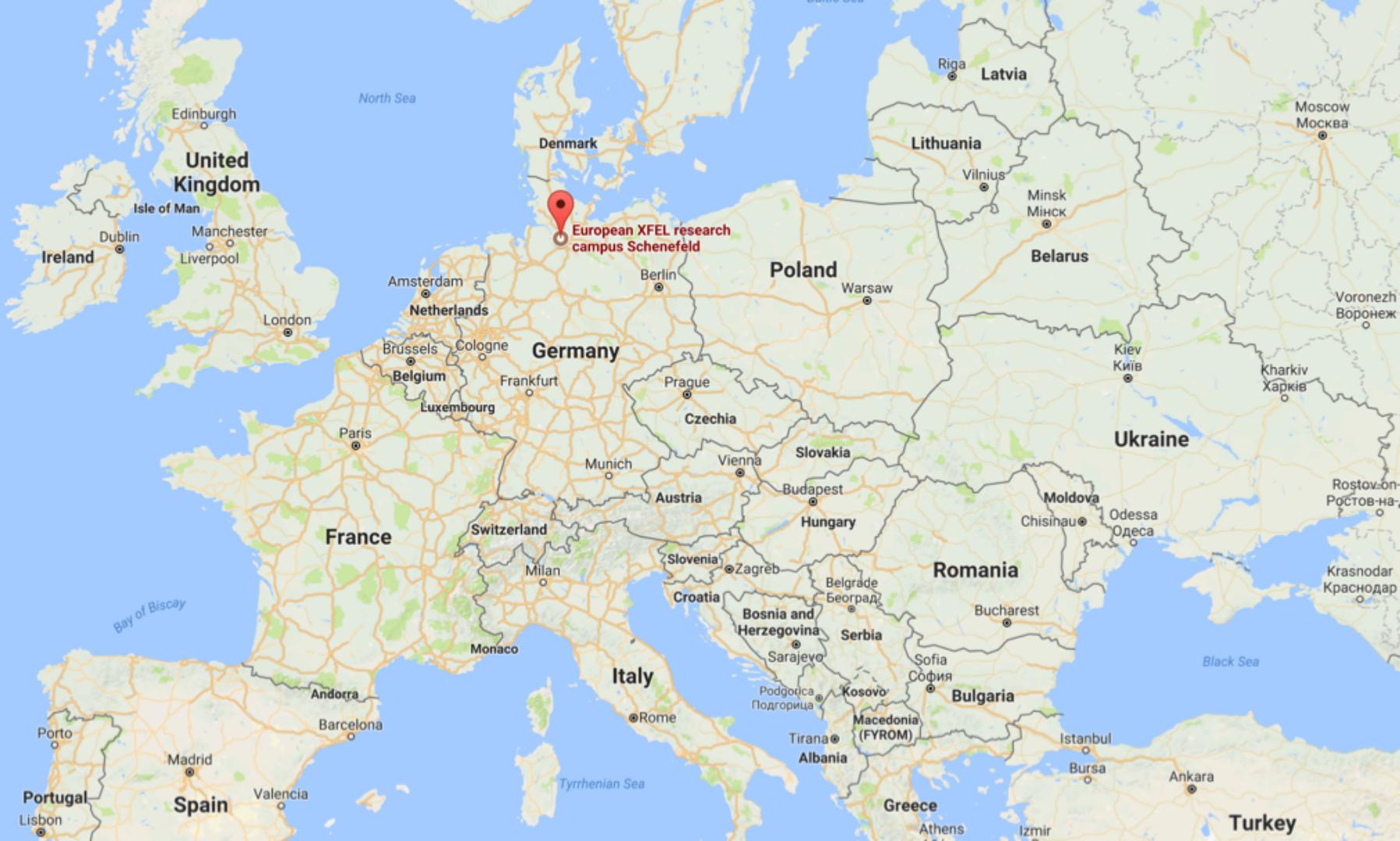
Hans Fangohr  
Control and Analysis Software Group  
Senior Data Analysis Scientist

DESY, FLASH seminar room, 23 January 2018

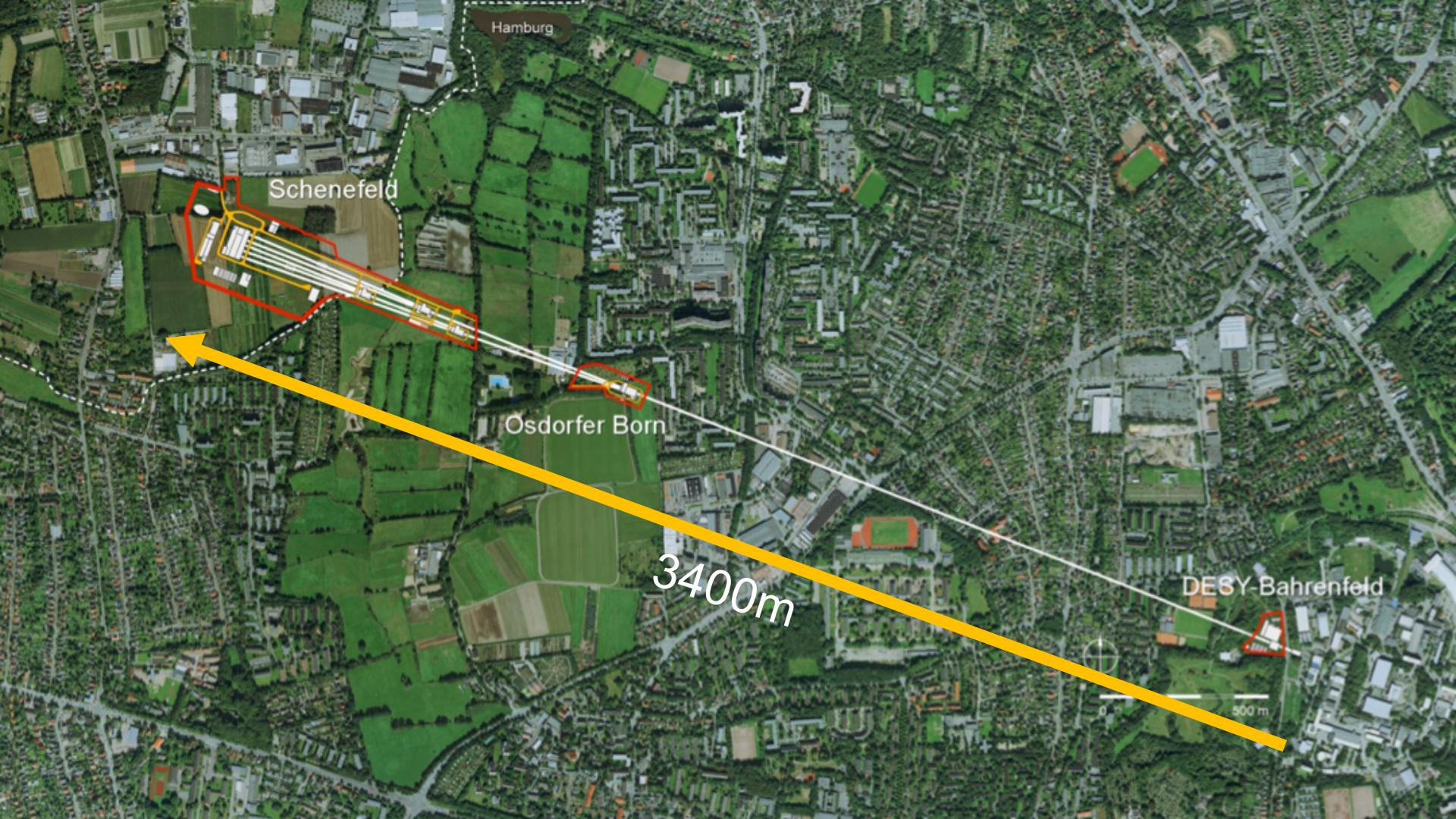


# Outline

- European XFEL status
- Karabo
- Overview data analysis infrastructure
- Online data analysis
- Offline data analysis
- Reproducible science
- Outline of the day



European XFEL research  
campus Schenefeld



Hamburg

Schenefeld

Osdorfer Born

DESY-Bahrenfeld

3400m

500 m

## European XFEL

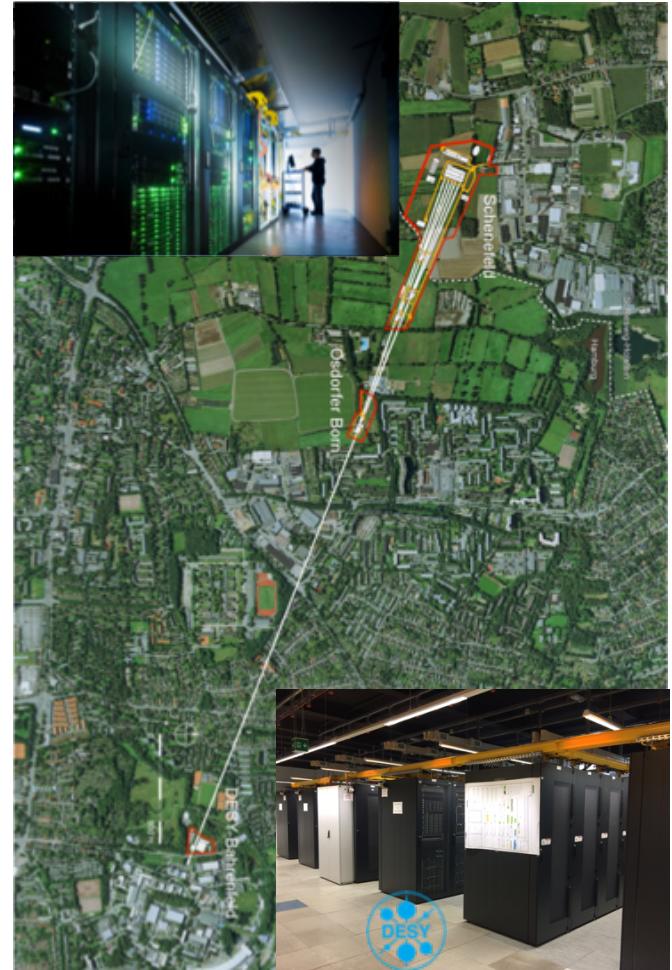
- Official opening 1 September 2017
- 2 of 6 scientific instruments live
- First experiments started 14 Sept 2017
- 12 proposals collected ~700 TB data
- Positive feedback



Prof. Dr. Johanna Wanka, Bundesministerin für Bildung und Forschung, visits SPB hutch

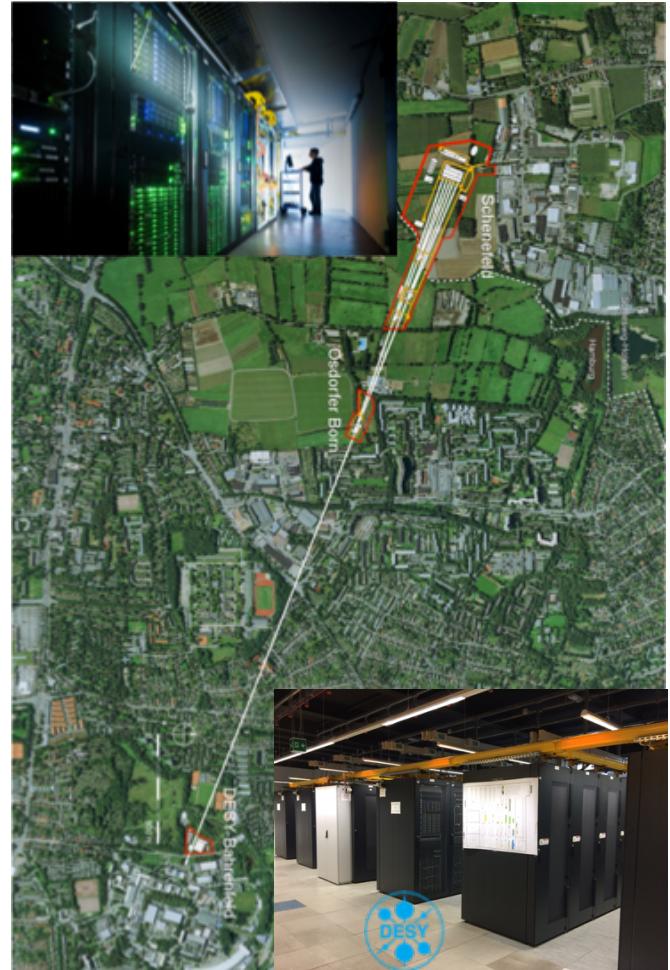
## Data analysis infrastructure

- Hardware: “Online cluster”,
  - 8 nodes x (20 cores, 256GB RAM) dedicated to users
  - Additional nodes for control and XFEL provided calibration and processing
  
- Hardware: “Offline cluster” = Maxwell cluster (DESY)
  - 80 nodes/3200 cores (Intel Xeon E5-2698v4)
  - ~112 TFlops
  - 512GB RAM each node
  - +20 nodes with other spec
  - 7 GPU nodes available



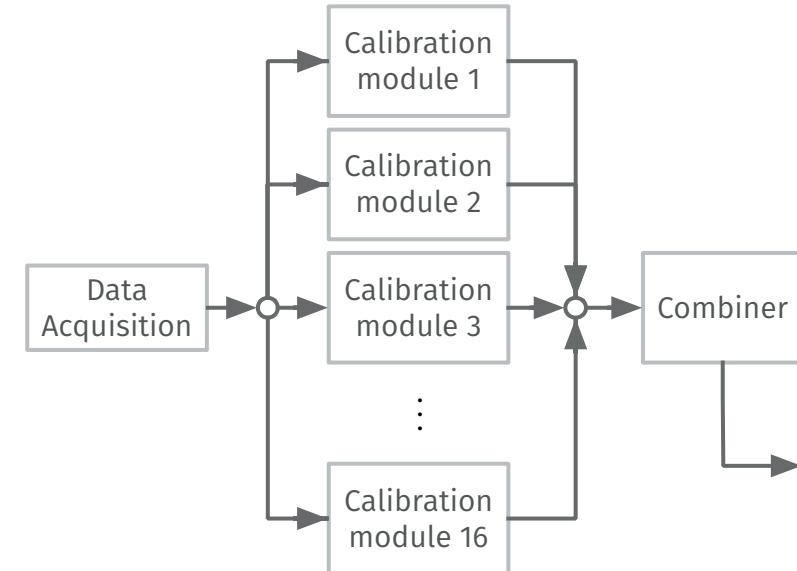
## Data availability

- During a measurement (run)
  - Calibrated and raw data available in hutch (GUI, online)
- Data migration after each run
  - After each run, data manager decides on quality of the data: “good”, “unclear”, “bad”
  - “good” and “unclear” data transferred to “Offline cluster”
  - Migration triggers computation of calibrated data at online cluster
- After experiment
  - Raw and calibrated data available
  - Analysis on “Offline cluster” (Maxwell @ DESY)



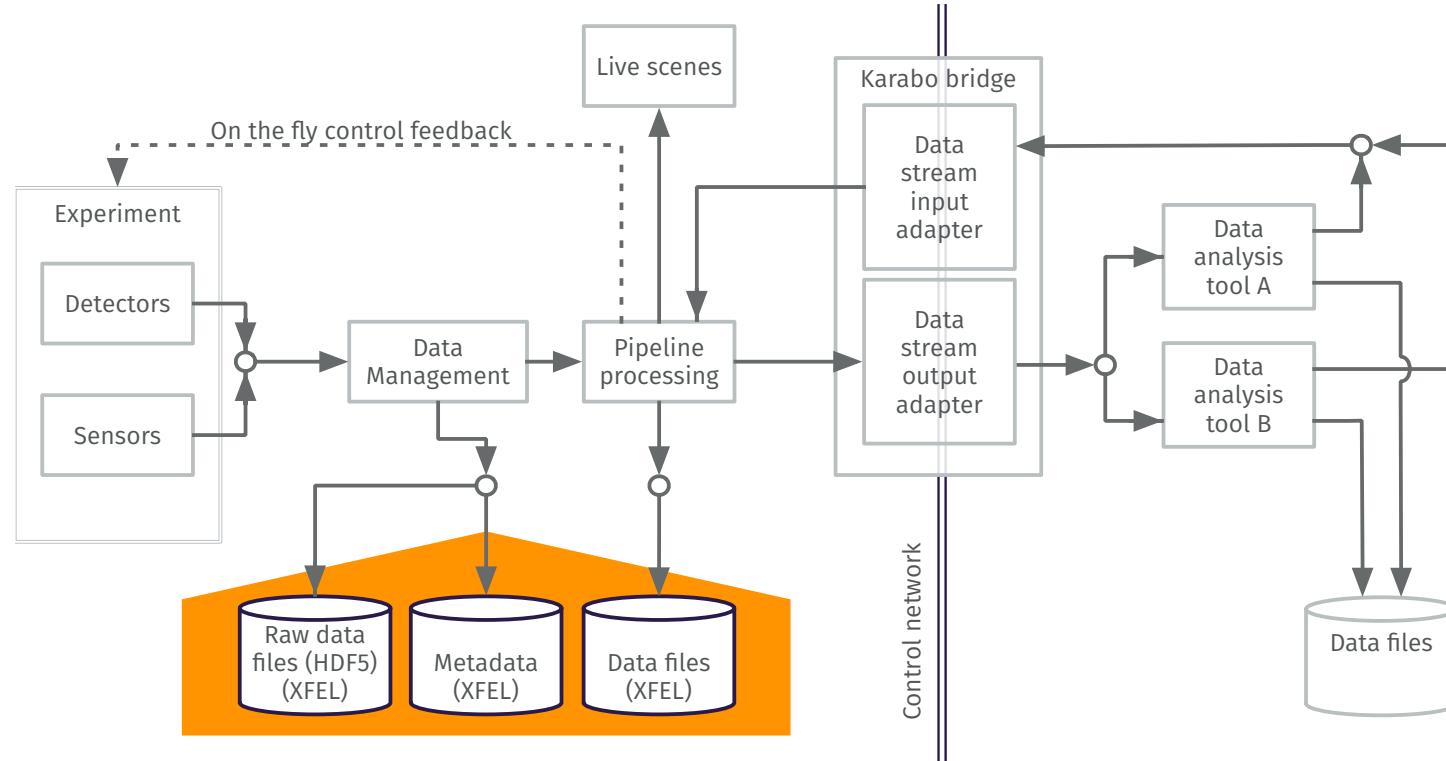
## Karabo & Karabo processing pipeline example

- Karabo is framework for control and data
  - Data tokens pass through pipeline
  - Processing units called “devices”
  - Devices can be distributed over hardware
  - Simplified example in figure: calibration for detector modules carried out in parallel



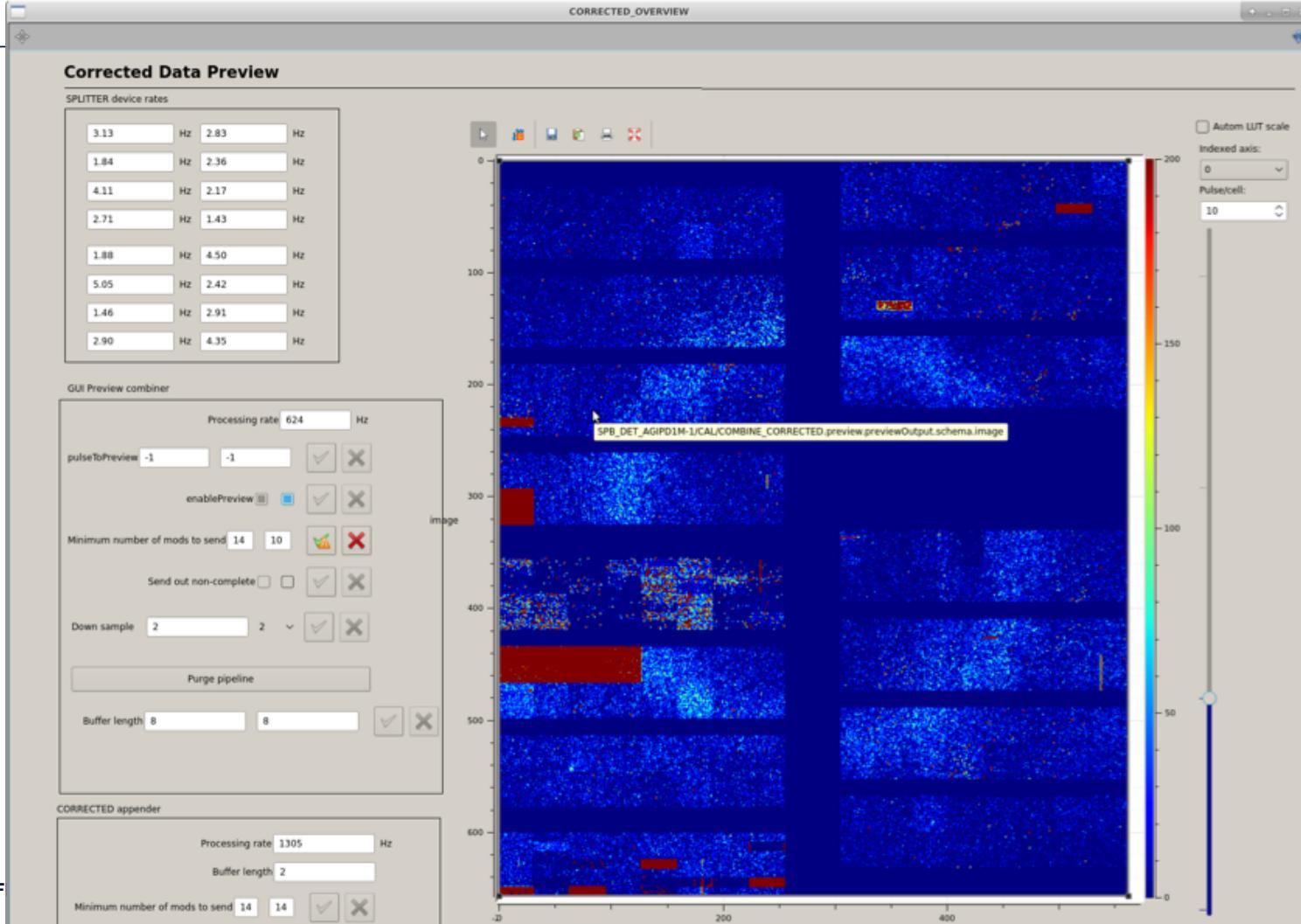
- More details:
  - 14:15 G. Flucke: “Karabo”
  - 14:30 S. Hauf: “Detectors and Calibration”

# Online data analysis

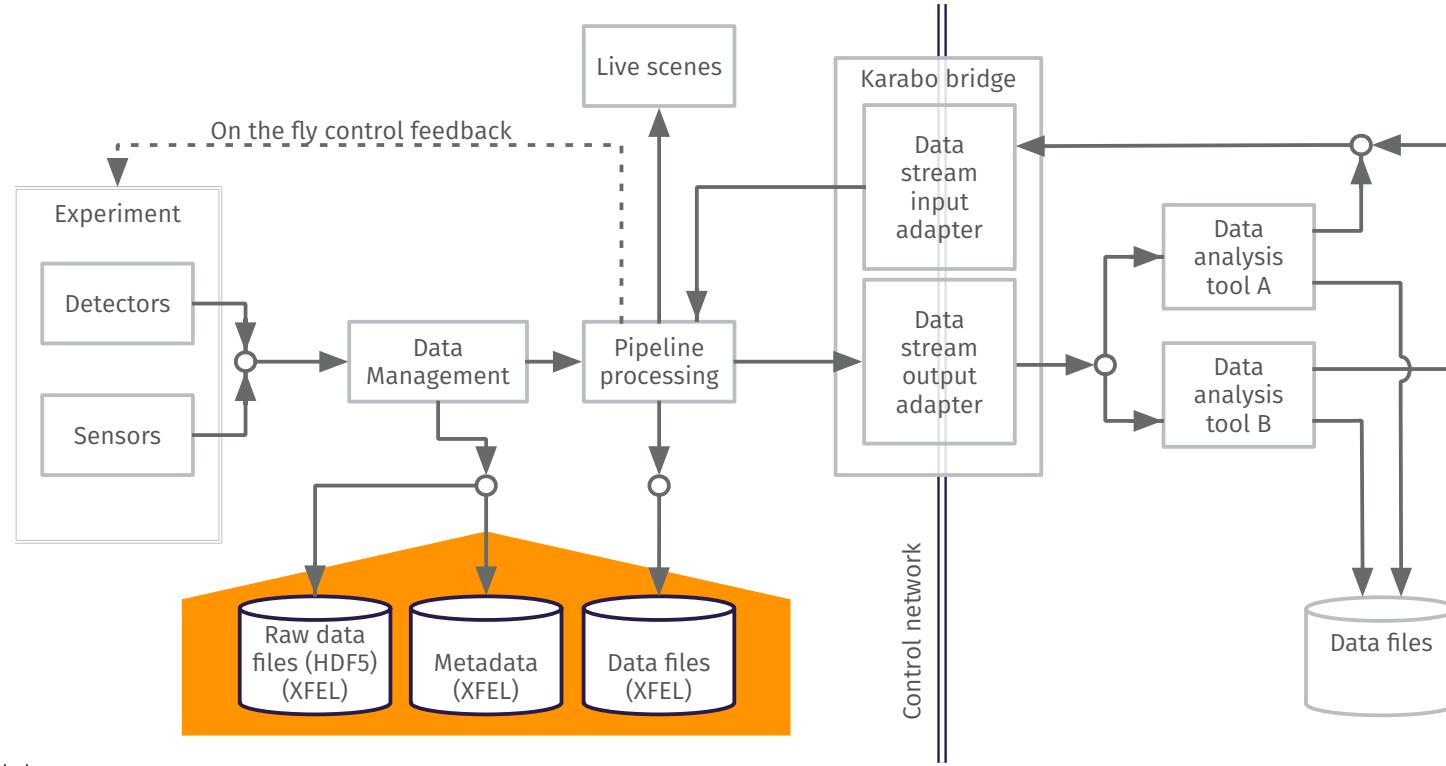


Online data analysis

# Online data analysis: Rapid feedback through GUI



# Online data analysis



Online data analysis

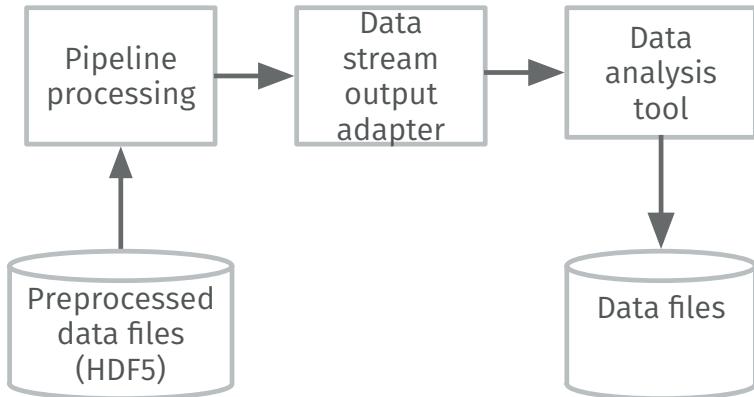
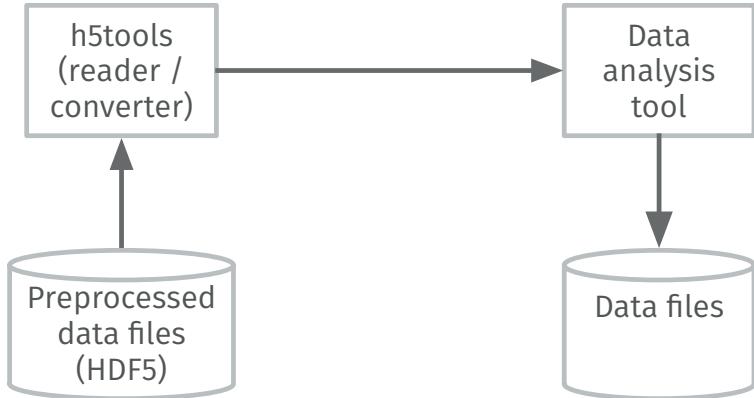
European XFEL

More details:

15:45 T. Michelat: "Online Data analysis"

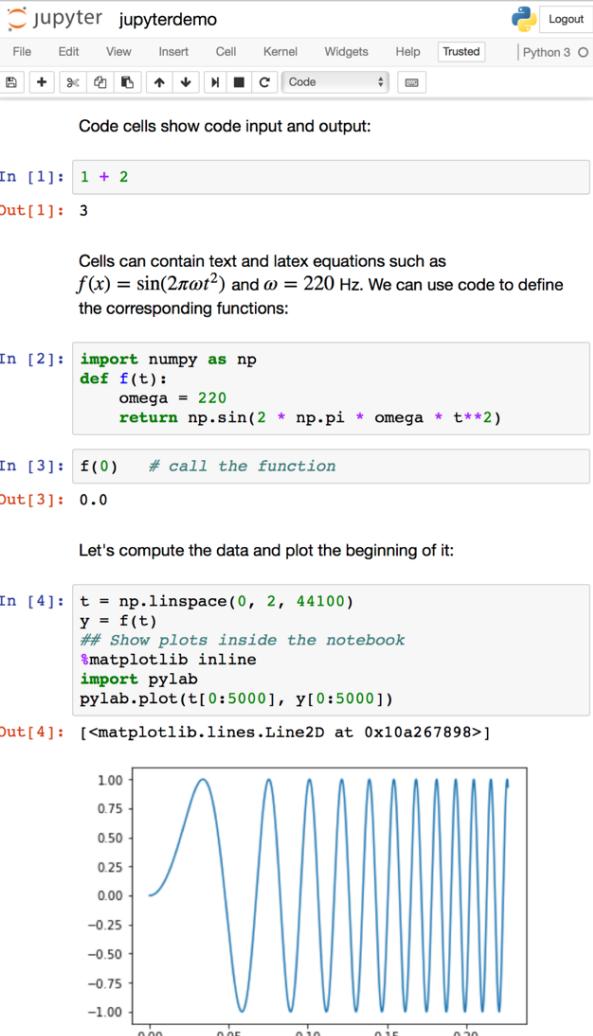
## Offline data analysis

- Processing HDF5 files
  - Using European XFEL's h5tools  
(<https://github.com/European-XFEL/h5tools-py>)
  - Or read files directly
  
- Sending HDF5 files through the Karabo bridge
  - Imitates online setup
  - Good for re-use of interface
  - Under development – ask if interested



# Reproducible Science and Jupyter

- Jupyter Notebook (Morning session)
  - Executable document
  - Code, output, interpretation
  
- Jupyter Ecosystem
  - Docker, Binder
  - Reproducibility -> better science
  
- XFEL tools integrate in Notebook
  - grow library of analysis tools and recipes with community
  
- [1] <http://github.com/European-XFEL>
- [2] <https://in.xfel.eu/readthedocs/docs/pydetlib/en/latest/index.html>



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with the title "jupyter jupyterdemo". The top menu includes File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, Help, Trusted, and Python 3. A "Logout" button is in the top right.

**Code cells show code input and output:**

```
In [1]: 1 + 2
Out[1]: 3
```

Cells can contain text and latex equations such as  $f(x) = \sin(2\pi\omega t^2)$  and  $\omega = 220$  Hz. We can use code to define the corresponding functions:

```
In [2]: import numpy as np
def f(t):
    omega = 220
    return np.sin(2 * np.pi * omega * t**2)

In [3]: f(0) # call the function
Out[3]: 0.0
```

Let's compute the data and plot the beginning of it:

```
In [4]: t = np.linspace(0, 2, 44100)
y = f(t)
## Show plots inside the notebook
%matplotlib inline
import pylab
pylab.plot(t[0:5000], y[0:5000])

Out[4]: []
```

A line plot showing a sinusoidal wave. The x-axis ranges from 0.00 to 0.20 with ticks at 0.00, 0.05, 0.10, 0.15, and 0.20. The y-axis ranges from -1.00 to 1.00 with ticks at -1.00, -0.75, -0.50, -0.25, 0.00, 0.25, 0.50, 0.75, and 1.00. The plot shows a single cycle of the sine wave starting near zero and reaching a maximum of approximately 0.9 at t ≈ 0.03.

## Summary

- Karabo, infrastructure, calibration, online and offline analysis
- User support
  - Support before, during and after experiment
  - Growing set of open source tools
  - Collaboration with users and other facilities desired
- Online agenda and URLs at
  - <http://bit.ly/2dayxfel>

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## Contact

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