

# Protein Crystallography at NSLS2

## System Administrator view

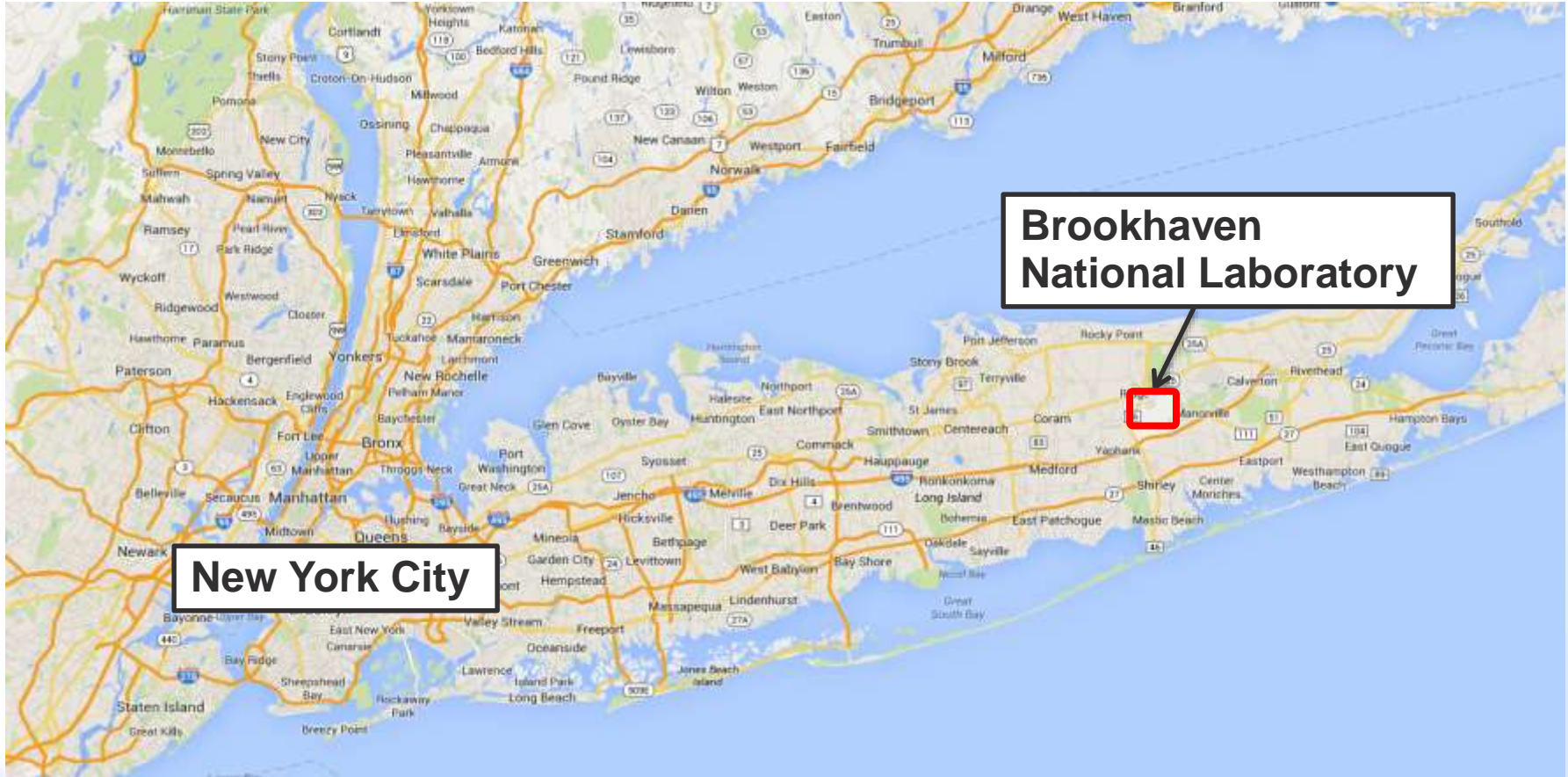
Leon Flaks & Matt Cowan  
Photon Sciences Directorate



# What is NSLS2? Where is it?



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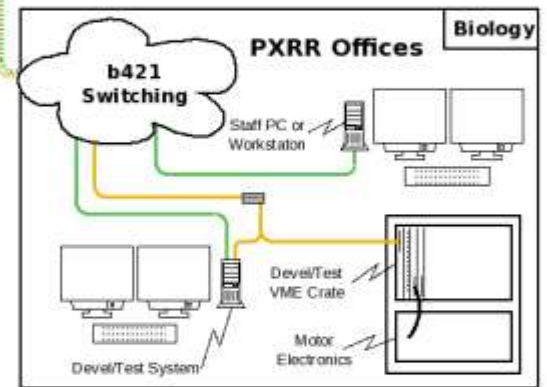
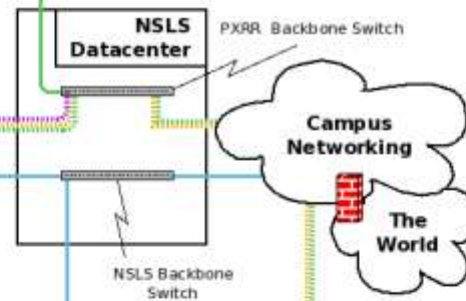
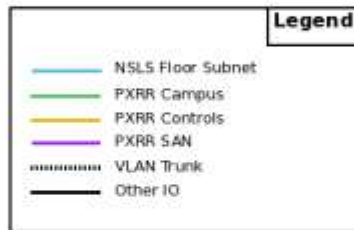
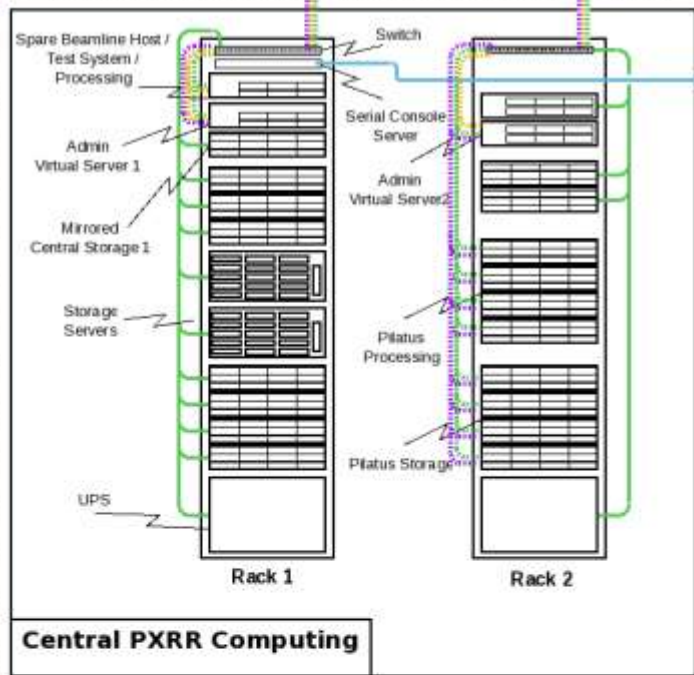
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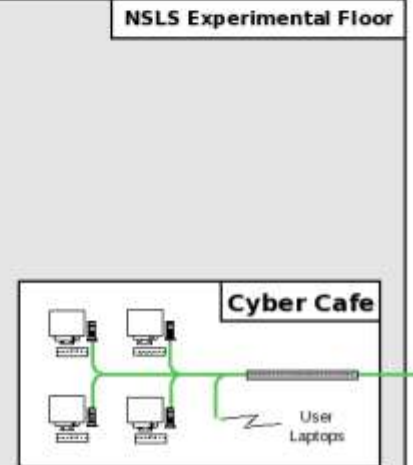
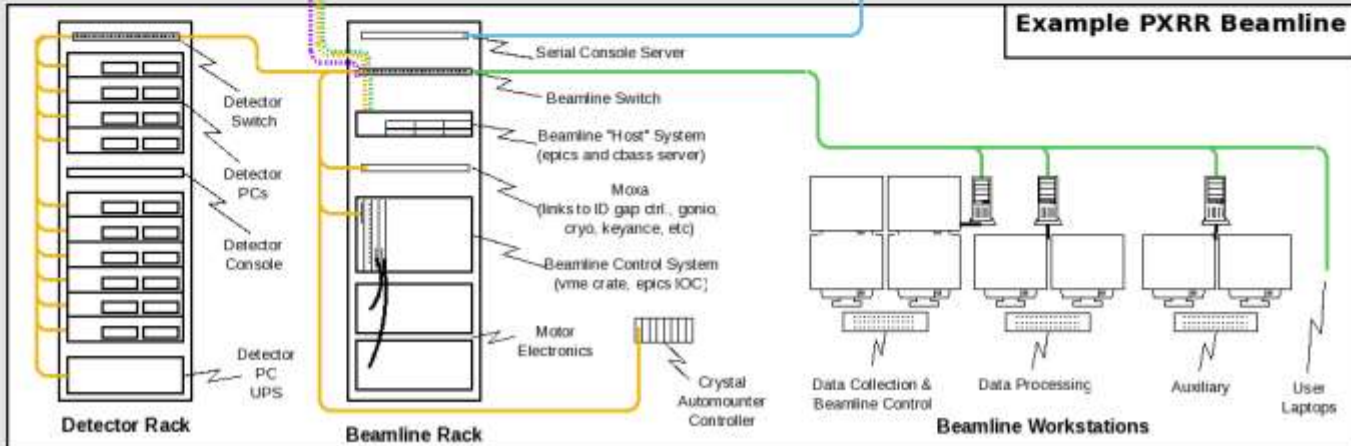
# NSLS MX highlights

- 5 Beamlines
- Dectris Pilatus 6M detector: 12 frames/second, 6MB image size
- Storage: 20TB gluster array
- Network: 2Gb aggregate links
- Other detectors – ADSC Q315r, Q210; Storage – 4x 3TB RAID5 systems





## Representative PXRR Computing Infrastructure



# PXRR Systems at NSLS

- 140 computers 81 linux, 58 windows (31 for detectors)
- 12 managed switches (1 managed by ITD)
- 9 ups's
- 8 camera servers
- 7 vme crates
- 6 printers
- 6 compumotors (gonios)
- 5 wago controllers (robots)
- 3 dvd robots
- 3 cyclades terminal servers
- 2 moxa serial device servers
- 1 automatic transfer switch
- 1 firewall (managed by ITD)
- Over 200 hard drives in 2 Racks

= just over 200 networked devices



# System Administration Tools

- Scientific Linux 6 servers and workstations
- Cobbler provisioning for new system builds
- System management with Puppet with ENC using Cobbler and ssh power tools – pdsh, pdcp, dshbak
- Monitoring with Nagios and centralized logging

# NSLS PX Control System

- EPICS based home built system running on Scientific Linux and Fedora.
- Data collection: CBASS – python based
- Database system PXDB: postgresql used to manage samples, datasets, users, scheduling etc.

# Timeline

- NSLS will stop operations in 5 days.
- NSLS-2 general construction is finished
- First new detector Dectris Eiger 16M is scheduled to arrive in March of 2015 – in 6 months
- Beamline components arrive fall of 2015
- MX beamlines will start operations in January 2016.



# NSLS2 MX operations

- Defining factors:
  - Beam brightness
  - Detector speed
  - Storage capacity
  - Data retention policy
  - Funding





# NSLS2 MX operations

- Defining factors:
  - Beam brightness
    - $2 \times 10^{13}$  photon/sec (AMX)  $5 \mu\text{m}^2$
    - $1 \times 10^{13}$  photon/sec (FMX)  $1 \mu\text{m}^2$
    - Sample will be dead with exposure time of 1 second. Full data set should be measured within this time
    - Merging data sets from multiple samples

# Detector Speed

## EIGER X DETECTOR SERIES TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS



	1M	4M	9M	16M
				
Number of detector modules	1 x 2	2 x 4	3 x 6	4 x 8
Sensitive area (width x height) [mm <sup>2</sup> ]	77.2 x 79.9	155.2 x 162.5	233.2 x 245.2	311.2 x 327.8
Pixel size [μm <sup>2</sup> ]	75 x 75			
Total number of pixels	1030 x 1065 = 1,096,950	2070 x 2167 = 4,485,690	3110 x 3269 = 10,166,590	4150 x 4371 = 18,139,650
Gap width, hor. / ver. [pixel]	- / 37	10 / 37	10 / 37	10 / 37
Inactive area [%]	3.5	5.6	6.3	6.6
Defective Pixels [%]	< 0.03			
Maximum frame rate <sup>†</sup> [Hz]	3000	750	238	133
Readout time	continuous readout, 3 μs dead time, duty cycle > 99 %			
Point-spread function	1 pixel			
Sensor thickness [μm]	450			
Threshold energy [keV]	2.7 - 18			
Maximum count rate [phts/s/mm <sup>2</sup> ]	5 · 10 <sup>8</sup>			
Counter bit depth [bit]	12			
Image bit depth [bit]	16 or 32			
Data format	HDF5 / NeXus			
Dimensions (WHD) [mm <sup>3</sup> ]	114 x 133 x 240	235 x 235 x 372	330 x 350 x 500	400 x 430 x 500
Weight [kg]	3.9	18	46	75
Power consumption [W]	75	300	675	1200





<sup>†</sup> Theoretical limit at maximum bandwidth | All specifications are subject to change without notice.

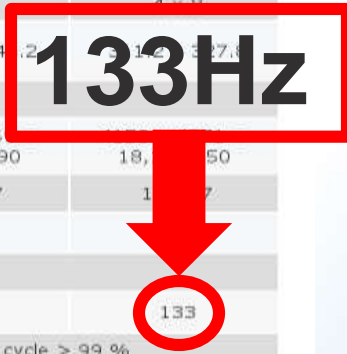


# Detector Speed

EIGER X DETECTOR SERIES TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS



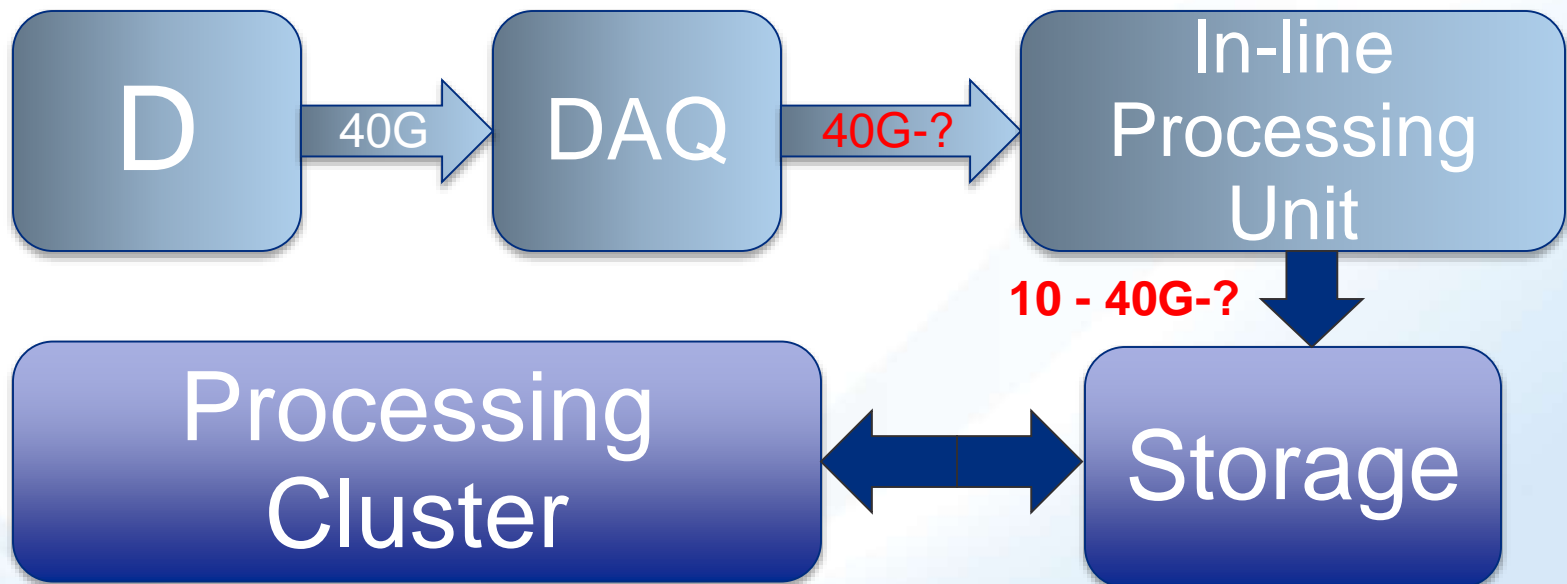
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# Detector Data Flow

- 18,139,650 pixels
- 12 or 16 bits/pixel
- 133 frames/second
- Total: 38,601,175,200 bits/sec ~40Gb/sec



# Proposed Computing Facility

**SRX**  
100 MB/s (peak)  
15 TB/Month

**SM3**  
ADSC Q270  
34 MB/s (ub)  
2 TB/Month ?

**XFP ?**

**PILATUS 6M 25**  
Hz | 2 Gb

**“Pilatus Processing Unit”**  
24 cores (RAMDISK Buffering: 90 GB)  
On the Fly data Processing  
(integration/fast scoring)

Medium Storage  
Processing Units  
Control Stations

**AMX**

**EIGER 16M 133 Hz (750 Hz 4M ROI)**  
| 20 Gb

**“Eiger Processing Unit”**  
48 cores (RAMDISK Buffering: 1.5 TB)  
On the Fly data Processing  
(integration/fast scoring)

Large Storage  
Processing Units  
Control Stations

**FMX**

100 TB + 200 Cores >>> 400 TB + 600 cores



+++

**Scalable Storage and Processing Nodes**

NLSL-II “standards” : IBM Server

2 Pilatus 300K + 1 Pilatus 1M

**Mini PPU** (8 Cores + 384 Gb RamDisk)

Modest Storage / Processing Units

**LIX**

Dedicated 40 TB + 40 cores in the HPC center



# NSLS2 Beamline Controls

- Debian 7, EPICS prebuilt binary packages.
- Using NSLS2 infrastructure and support
- Storage:
  - IBM storage GPFS
  - alternatives ( Winchester etc.)
  - GlusterFS, Ceph
- Data processing OS:
  - Debian ?
  - Scientific Linux ?



## Brookhaven Lab's National Synchrotron Light Source II Approved to Start Routine Operations

The Department of Energy has approved the start of routine operations at the National Synchrotron Light Source II at Brookhaven National Laboratory, beginning a period of significant transition in project activities from construction and commissioning to operations, and leading to an exciting new chapter of synchrotron science.

### Latest News



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Contact: [Karen McNulty Walsh](#), (631) 344-8350 or [Peter Genzer](#), (631) 344-3174



## NIH/DOE Grant for Life Science Studies at NSLS-II

Funding will support operation of three powerful experimental stations designed to reveal detailed structures of proteins, viruses, and more

October 23, 2014




### Other News...



Brookhaven Lab's National Synchrotron Light Source II Approved to Start Routine Operations



BSA Distinguished Lecture Tuesday, 10/14: 'LCLS: A Stunning New View Through X-ray Laser Eyes'



Energy Secretary Moniz Shows National Laboratories on the



Elusive Quantum Transforma