afspm Overview

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Outline

1 Justification

2 Introduction to afspm

3 Design Particulars

SPM Basics

In Scanning Probe Microscopy (SPM), an atomically-sharp tip is scanned above a surface, while measuring one or more properties gleaned from this tip.

This process allows **atomic-level imaging** of properties, spectroscopic analysis, and even manipulation of a sample (toward **atomic-scale manufacturing**).

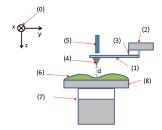


Figure: Typical AFM Configuration, Tom Toyosaki, Wikimedia Commons.

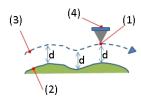
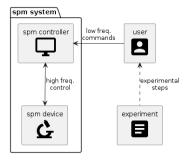


Figure: Schematics of AFM topographic image forming, Tom Toyosaki, Wikimedia Commons.

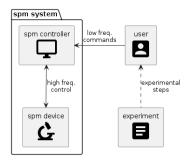
Standard Experiment



In a traditional SPM experiment, a researcher with domain knowledge will:

- Prepare the system: including defining the SPM mode (e.g. FM-AFM).
- Run the experiment: monitoring collected scans, deciding on next scans, and updating any aspects of the experiment.
- Finalize the experiment: by undoing any experiment-specific setup needed to run.

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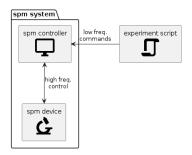
Running the experiment is often long, and requires constant researcher attention

System Scripting and Code Reuse

Many SPM systems allow custom scripts to run an experiment.

However:

- Scripts written for a specific SPM system cannot be re-used for other SPM systems: different API/language constraints
- While decoupling of SPM device and experiment logic is possible, it is rarely a priority for researchers.

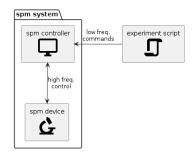


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Code reuse is rare.

Goals and Scope

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- Clear Decoupling: of SPM device specifics from the desired experiment; to allow reuse of a given experiment on multiple devices.
- Multi-Language Support: for integration with SPM devices; we should not be the limiting factor to integration.
- Pausable Automation: to allow a researcher to take over.
- Separable on Multiple Devices: composed of concise, separable components.

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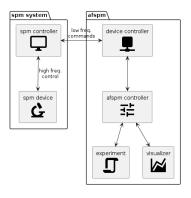
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Scope

afspm will concern itself **only** with automation of high-level, low-frequency decisions a researcher would perform **during** an experiment.

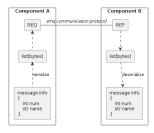
High-Level Design



afspm is designed around 'computation' components that correspond to nodes in a network. An experiment contains:

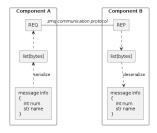
- Device Controller: abstract specifies the required methods to communicate with an SPM device. Each SPM device will have its own DeviceController implementation.
- Afspm Controller: mediates control of the SPM device (only 1 component in control at a time).
- Afspm Components: the one or more components the user requires to run their experiment.

Communication Protocol



afspm uses ZeroMQ as its communications/concurrency framework and protobuffers as its serialization layer. Both are cross-platform and cross-language.

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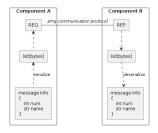


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What are protobuffers?

Library for serializing structured data (translating a data structure into a format that can be stored/communicated).

I/O Paths

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Publisher-Subscriber Path

- The DeviceController **publishes** ScanState, ScanParameters, and Scan **changes**.
- These are passed on by the AfspmController. Data is **stored** in a **cache** and resent to new/crashed components.
- Each component choose what aspects to **subscribe** to, and receives data from these.

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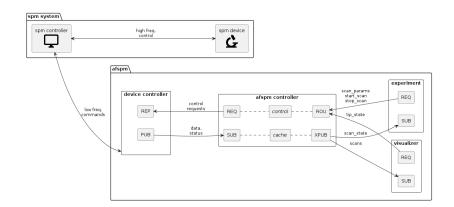
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Control Path

- Each component can send control requests over its client.
- The AfspmController determines which client is in-control, and forwards these to the DeviceController.
- The DeviceController receives control requests from one client and responds.

afspm: Detailed View



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Experiment Problems

Any component can **report** experiment **problems**, indicating issues that should cause the experiment to **pause** until **resolved**, and can **remove** these problems.

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Control Modes

The AfspmController defines the control mode, which can be:

- Automated: default, automation runs.
- Manual: pause automation.
- Problem: experiment problems are logged, pause automation.

The Config File

afspm uses a single TOML configuration file per experiment.

Within this file, a user defines:

- The communication protocols used between components.
- Common variables passed between components (e.g. how big the scan size will be).
- The components to spawn.

Top-level definitions can function as variables: any references deeper in the config are replaced by them. This should minimize repeating oneself.

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Component Monitoring

All spawned components are monitored:

- Each sends heartbeats at a regular cadence.
- If one **stops** beating, it is **restarted**.

This should minimize a crash breaking experiments.

The End

Let us know what you think and help us make it better.

afspm on github