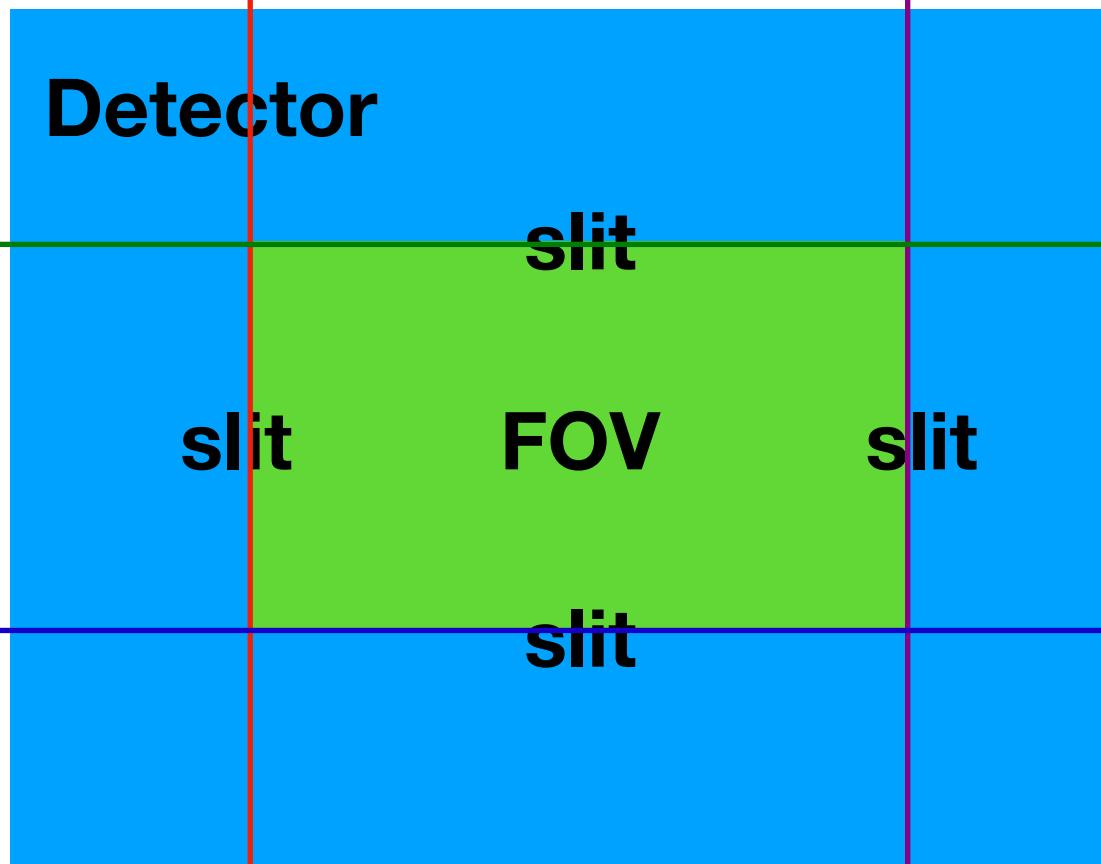
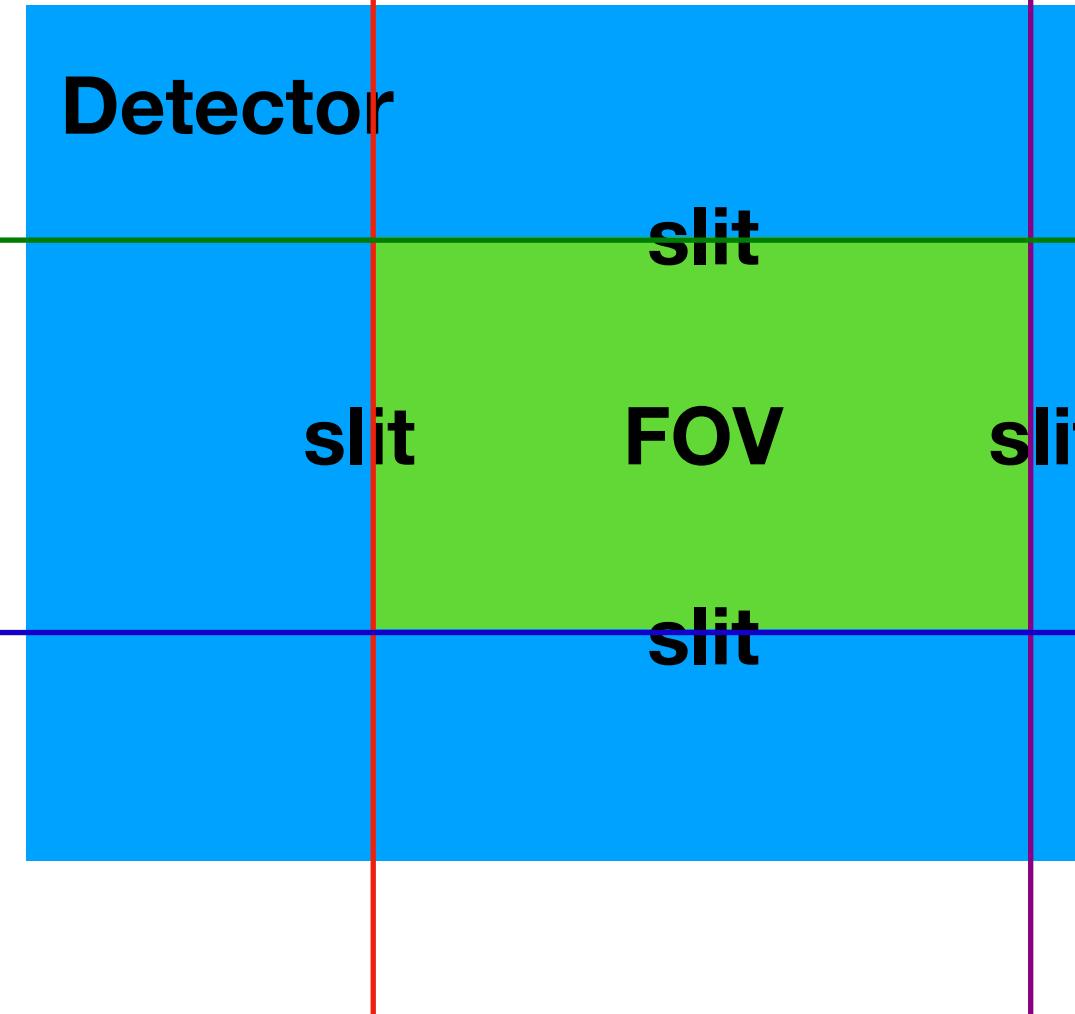


Auto-detect Detector Motion from Slit Corners

Motivation & Experiment

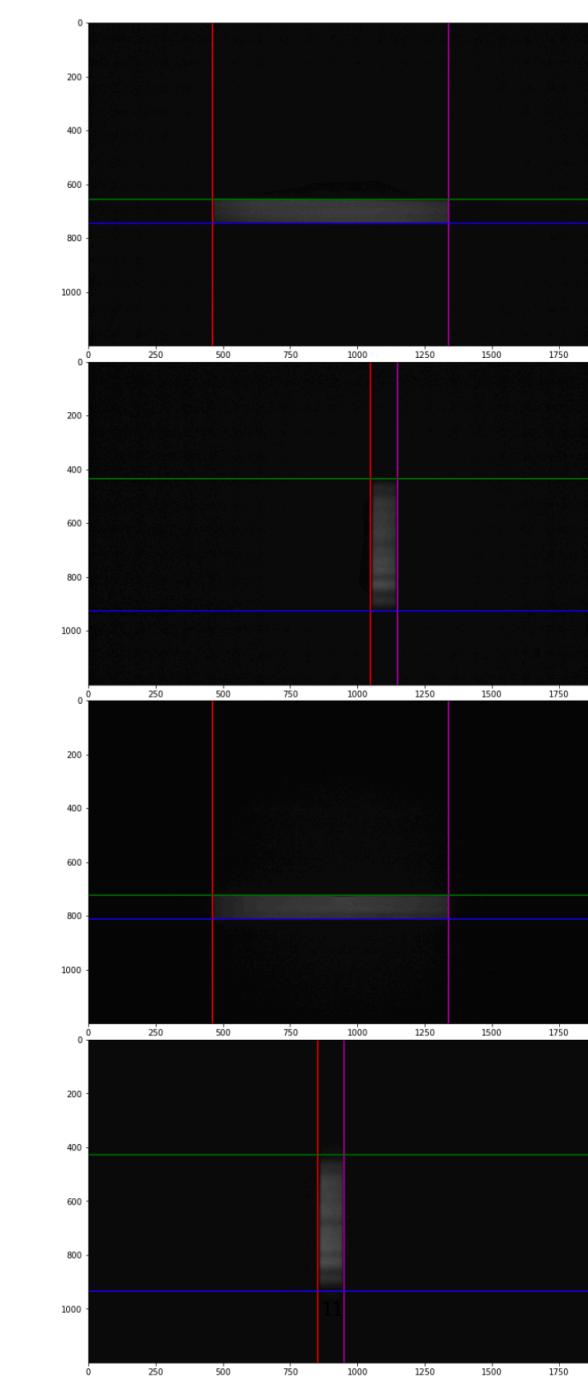
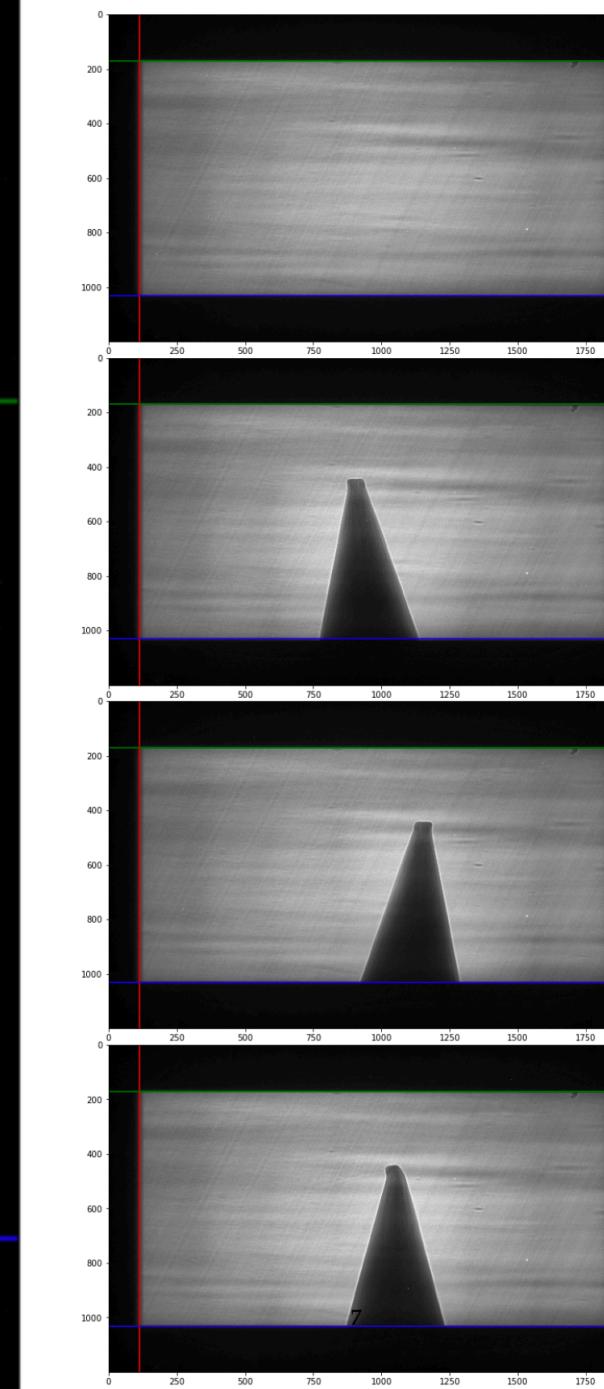
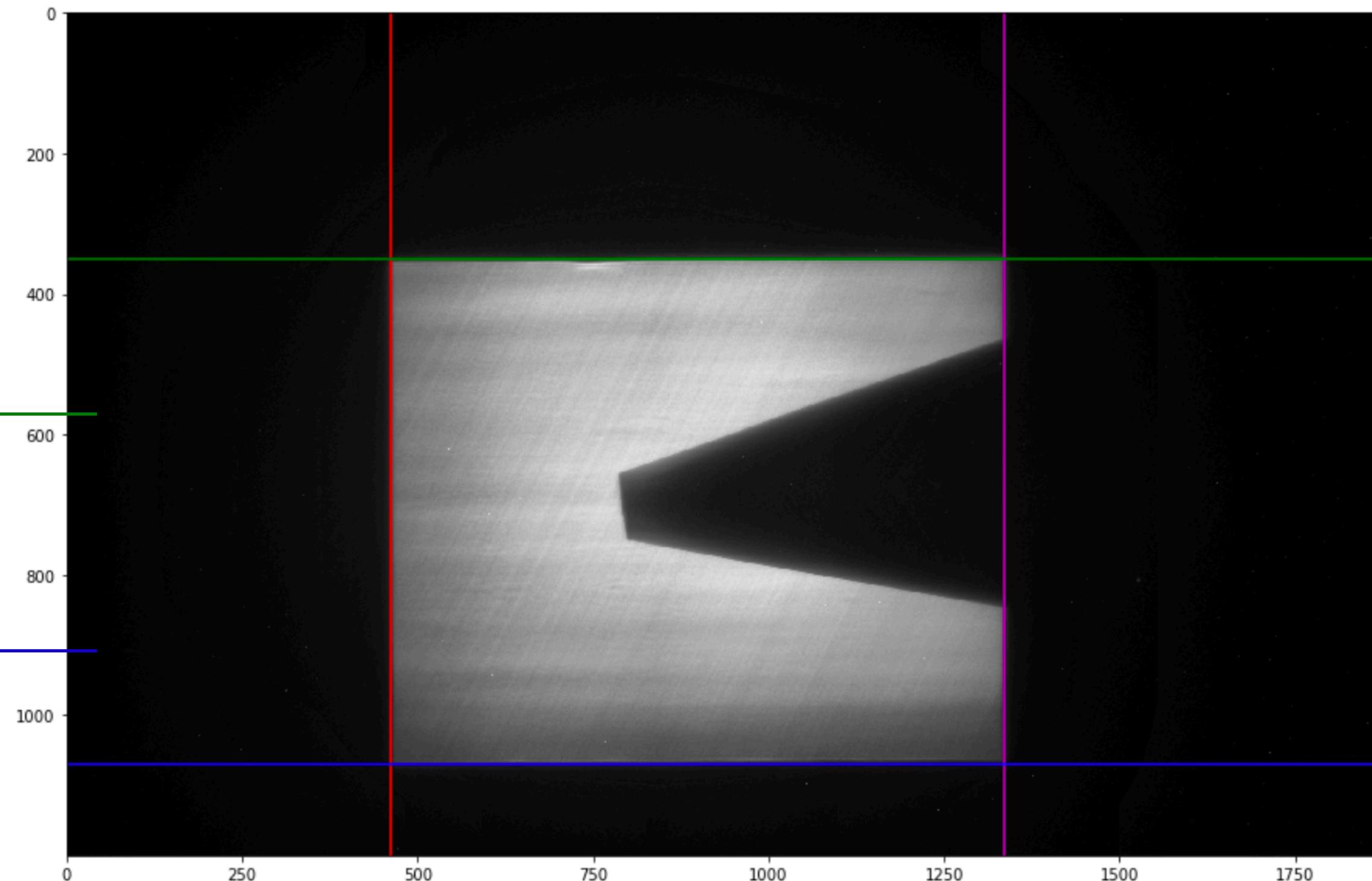


Detector moved with fixed FOV



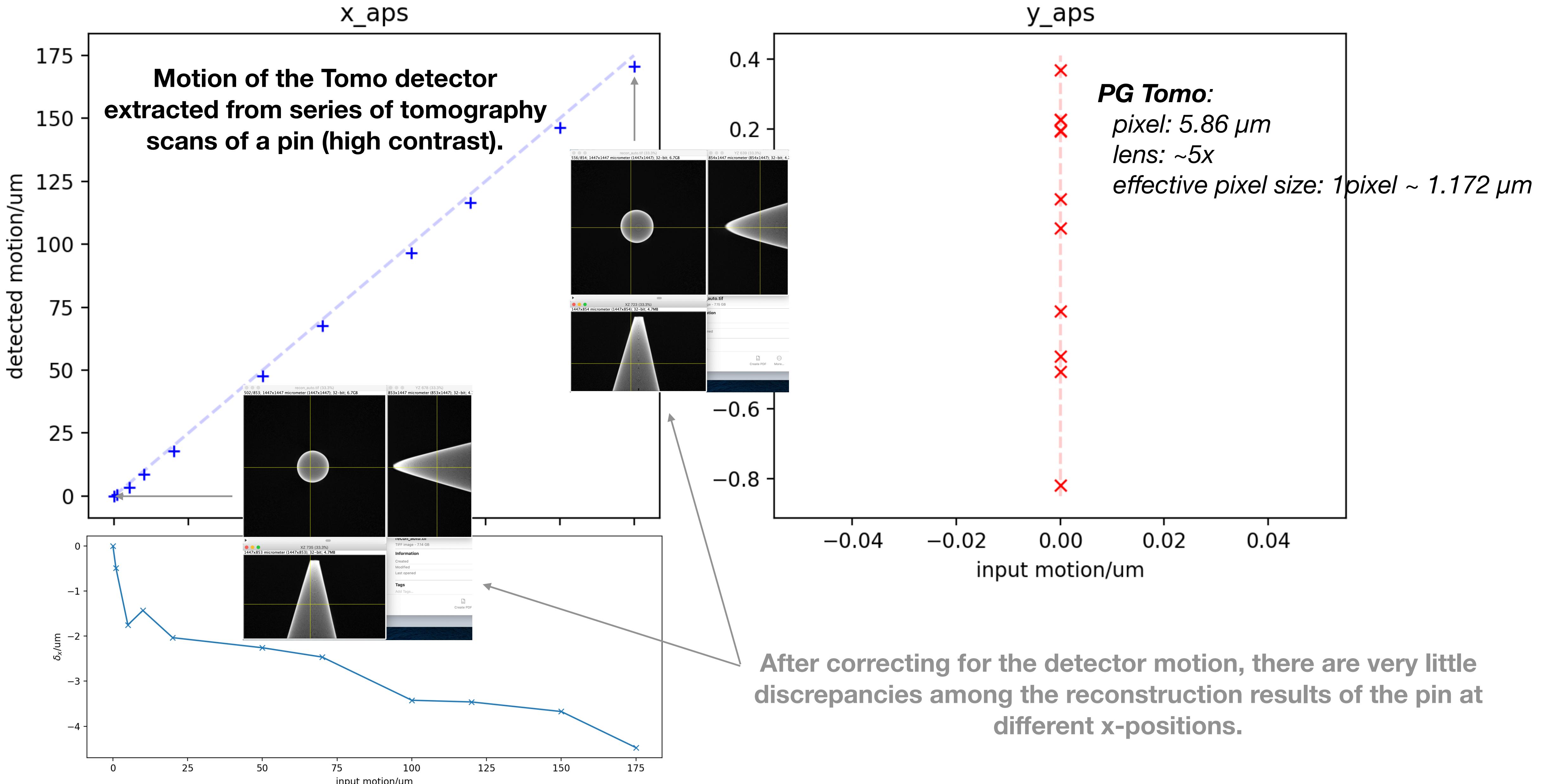
Since most of the motors has limited repeatability, it is possible that the Tomo detector cannot return to the exact position between different set of ff-HEDM scans.

Therefore, it is important to know if the **ambiguity** of the absolute detector position can be **bypassed** by **identifying the FOV** (fixed between ff-HEDM scans), which should be feasible using the slit corner detection from **xproc.tomoproc** (see examples below).



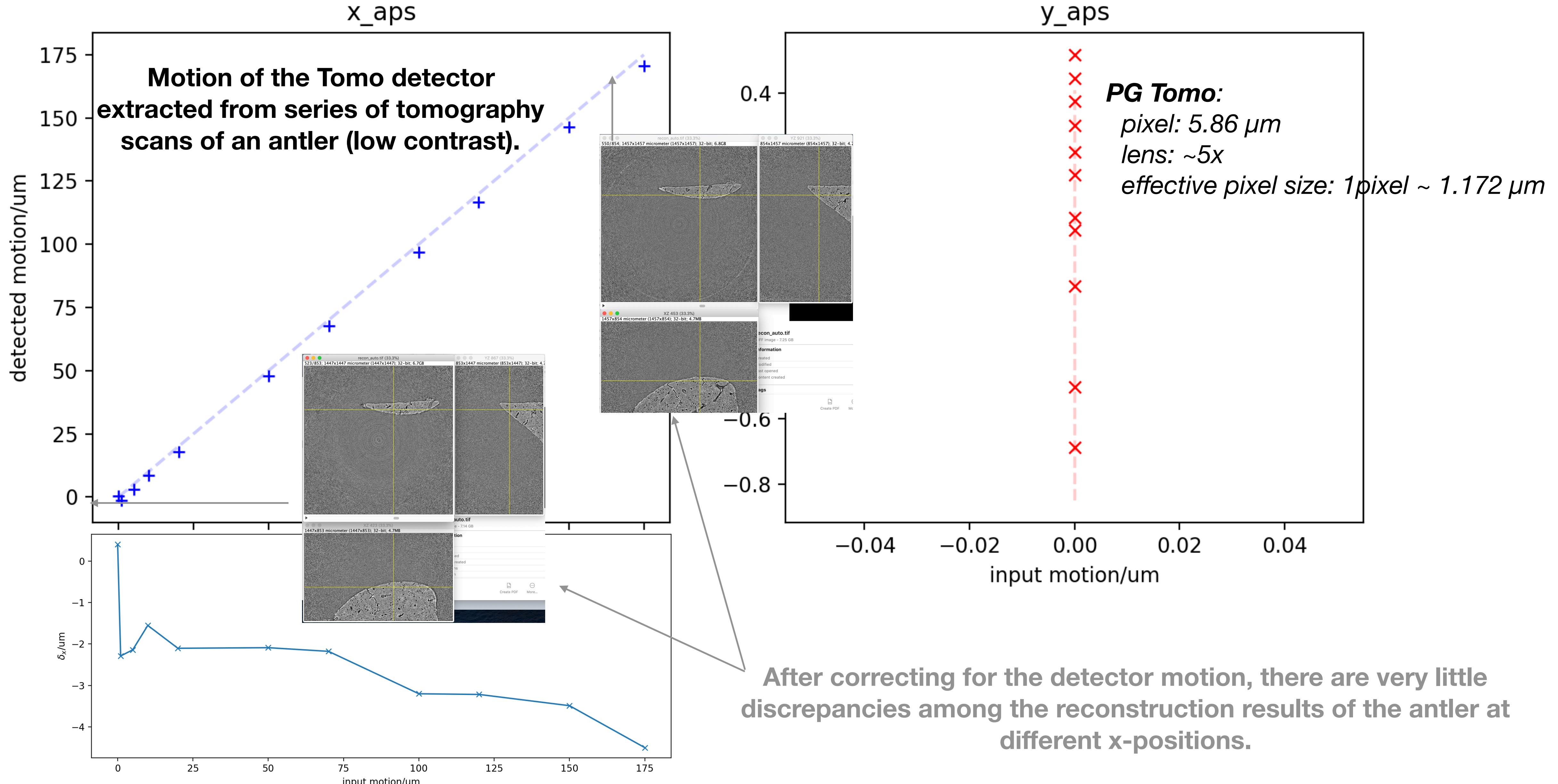
Results (pin)

The Tomo detector was systematically moved along x-axis (APS frame) between tomo scans with known amount.



Results (antler)

The Tomo detector was systematically moved along x-axis (APS frame) between tomo scans with known amount.



Summary

- The existing **slit corner detection** from **xproc.tomoproc** is **sufficient** to identify the active **FOV**, regardless of the actual/physical position of the tomo detector.
 - We can (if necessary) **use a single y-motion to move** tomo detector out of the diffraction cone as the auto slit corner detection can be used to counter the limited motor position repeatability.
- The slit corner detection works for both **high contrast** samples (tungsten pins) and **low contrast** samples (bone).
- We still need to test the **auto rotation center finder**, which requires moving the rotation center while keeping detector position fixed.