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**).

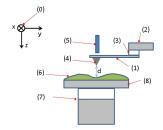


Figure: Typical AFM Configuration, Tom Toyosaki, Wikimedia Commons.

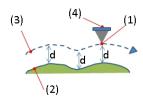
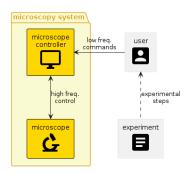


Figure: Schematics of AFM topographic image forming, Tom Toyosaki, Wikimedia Commons.

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.

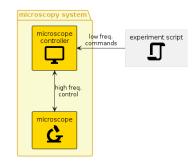
Running the experiment is often long, and requires constant researcher attention

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.



Code reuse is rare.

Goals and Scope

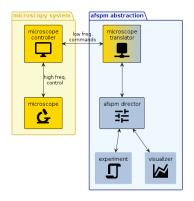
Goals

- 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.

Scope

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

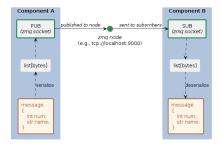
High-Level Design



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

- Microscope Translator: communicates with microscope, translating between afspm-generic and microscope-specific language.
- Afspm Director: mediates control between components and translator (only 1 component in control at a time) and caches data received.
- Other Components: the one or more components the user requires to run their experiment.

Communication Protocol



afspm uses protobuffers and ZeroMQ (both cross-platform / cross-language).

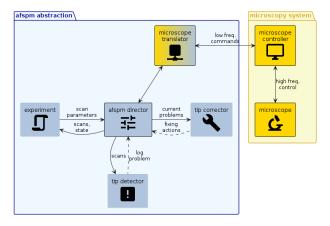
protobuffers: Serialization / Deserialization Library

Translates data structures into a format that can be stored/communicated).

ZeroMQ: Communication / Concurrency Library

Allows data to be sent between 'sockets' via common 'nodes'. Abstracts away protocols used, allowing easy switching between different protocols (e.g., TCP/IP, interprocess communication, threads).

Example



- **Experiment** constantly decides on the next region to scan.
- **Tip Detector** constantly evaluates the state of the tip, logging a problem if deemed poor.
- **Tip Corrector** takes control if 'bad tip' problem has been logged, takes steps to fix it, and releases control once fixed (according to the detector).

I/O Paths

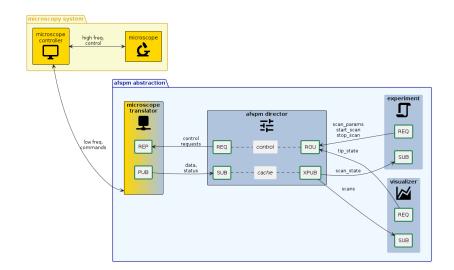
Publisher-Subscriber Path

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

Control Path

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

afspm: Detailed View



afspm Controller

Cache Logic

Data is stored into the cache according to a user-defined configuration.

These map a protobuf message to a cache key (envelope), and vice-versa.

Experiment Problems

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

This allows, e.g., detecting a tip crash and attempting to correct it.

Control Modes

The AfspmDirector 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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Spawning the Experiment

Distributed Computing

Components can be **split up** among devices; on startup, the components to spawn can be specified.

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