# EuXFEL Processing Update

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# Processing Meeting 12th April 2023

### Agenda:

- uf-TS/PDF processing requirements
- EuXFEL processing capabilities
- Discussion of best processing route
- Downstream analysis



# **Summary of Discussion**

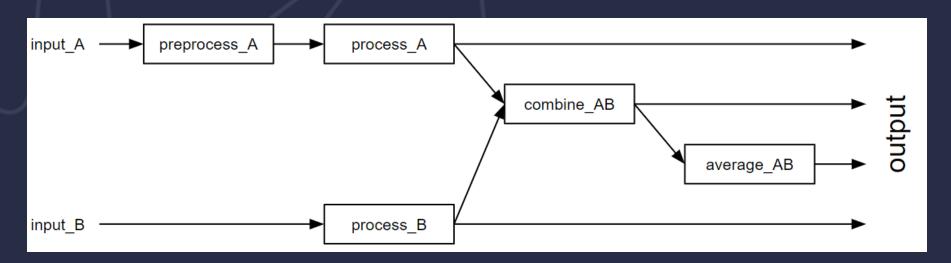
## Aim for automation as much as possible

- Use PDFGetX3 for processing
- One EuXEFL processing framework called EXtra-metro seems very suitable
- Some questions remain on best way to handle sample metadata



## **EXtra-metro**

- Operates on streams of data
- Allows for the description of processing graphs using a context, so a graph such as



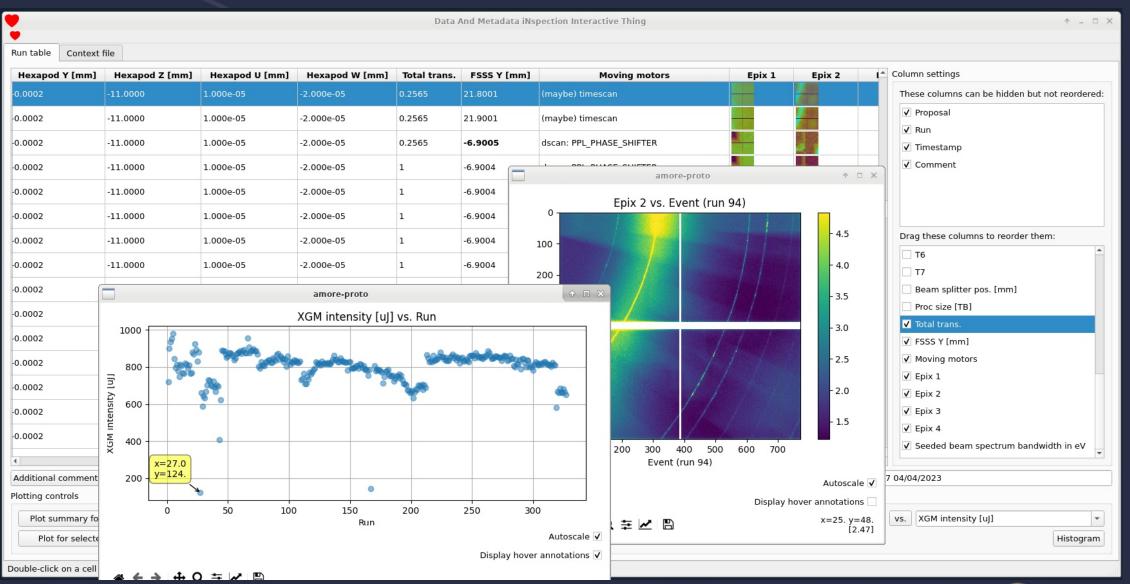


```
import numpy as np
import xarray as xr
from my_analysis_library import correct_background
@View.Compute
def preprocess_A(data: 'input_A'):
    return correct_background(data)
@View.Vector
def process_A(data: 'preprocess_A'):
    # Add calibration axis specific for A.
    return xr.DataArray(data, dims=['position'],
                        coords={'position': np.linspace(0, 1, len(data)))
@View.Vector
def process B(data: 'preprocess B'):
    # Add calibration axis specific for B.
    return xr.DataArray(data, dims=['position'],
                        coords={'position': np.linspace(0, 1, len(data)))
@View.Vector
def combine_AB(data_A: 'process_A', data_B: 'process_B'):
    # Calculate interpolated quotient.
    common_axis = np.linspace(0, 1, min(len(data_A), len(data_B)))
    return data A.interp(position=common axis) / data B.interp(position=common axis)
@View.Vector MovingAverage(N=20)
def average AB(AB: 'combine AB'):
    return AB
```



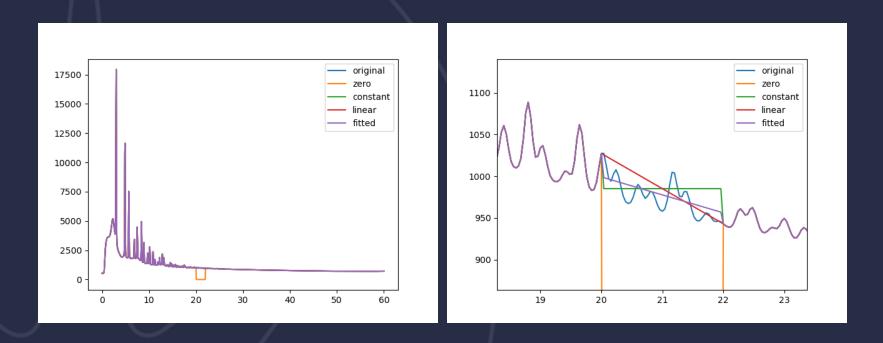
- These context files present an ideal language in which to discuss our processing needs in pure python
- Work is currently underway to describe our processing specifications (in some cases just using pseudo-code) in this format
- Aim to reuse code blocks for processing of accumulated data and reprocessing





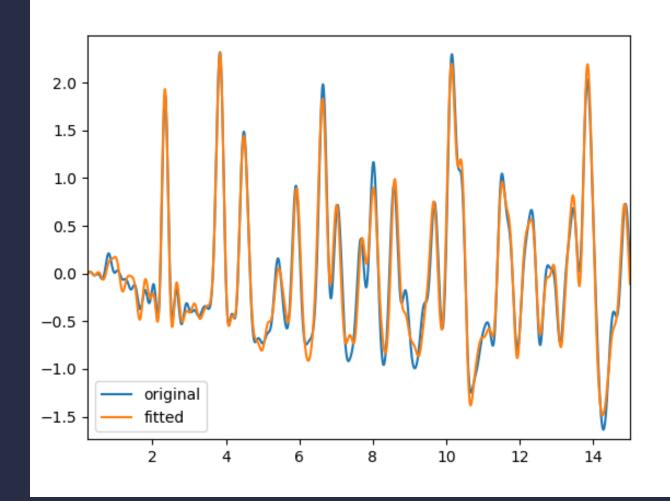


# PDFGetX3 and detector gaps



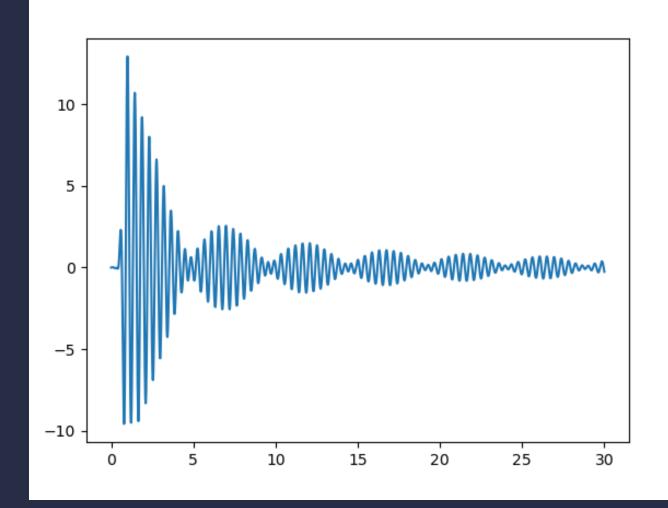
The exact detector geometry is yet to be finalised, but processing should be prepared for incomplete data

 Some simple linear fitting gives the best match to the original data





 Can also attempt to optimise gap placement relative to expected sample features





# Summary

• Discussions have been ongoing

