

Strahlenlinien (beamline), Kandisky

Utilisation des notebooks Jupyter pour la diffraction de poudre pour le « BAG matériaux historiques »

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SOME ARTEFACTS ANALYZED AT THE ESRF



Egyptian cosmetics
Louvre museum,
(18th dynasty, 1570-1292 BC)
Ph. Walter,
Paris



Inks in Egyptian papyri
Carlsberg Collection
(1st-3rd C.),
T. Christiansen,
Copenhagen



Ming porcelains
Beijing Archaeological
Institute (15th-16th C.),
Ph. Sciau,
Toulouse



Rembrandt's impasto Rijksmuseum (1634), V. Gonzalez, Delft



Van Gogh's Sunflowers
van Gogh Museum,
(1888-1889),
L. Monico,
Perugia, Antwerp



Munch's Scream, Munch Museum (1910), L. Monico, Perugia

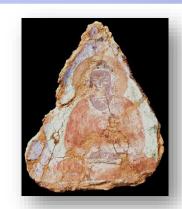


Rodin's sculptures
Rodin museum
(1908-1913),
J. Langlois,
Paris

Antiquity



Opaque Egyptian glasses
Louvre museum and
British museum,
(18th dynasty, 1570-1292 BC)
I. Biron,
Paris



Bamiyan Buddhist paintings (6th-9th C.) Y. Taniguchi, Tokyo



Leonardo da Vinci's whites Louvre Museum (1452–1519) V. Gonzalez, Paris



Ultramarine pigment in Girl with a Pearl Earing, Mauritshuis (1665), A. Gambardella,

Amsterdam



Matisse's Joy of Life
Barnes Foundation,
(1905-1906),
E. Pouyet,
Grenoble

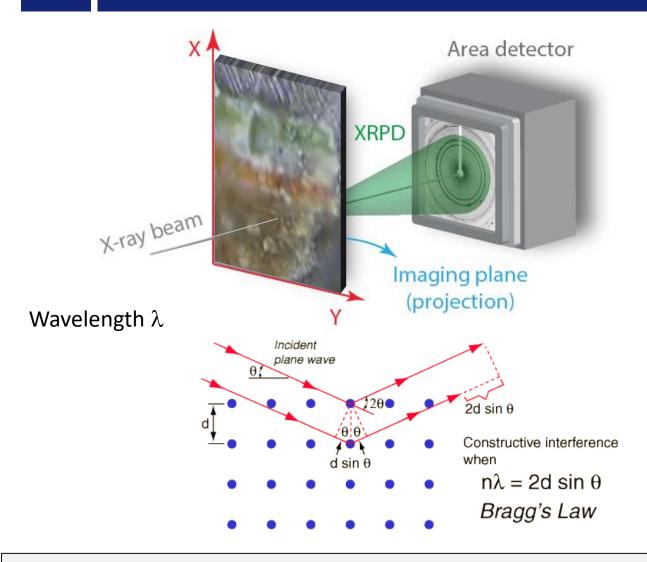


Italian design objects in plastics private collection, 1960's, L. Toniolo, Milano

The European Synchrotron

ESRF

X-RAY DIFFRACTION: IDENTIFICATION OF PHASES AND STRUCTURAL INFORMATION



V. Gonzalez, M. Cotte, F. Vanmeert, W. de Nolf and K. Janssens, "X-ray Diffraction Mapping for Cultural Heritage Science: a Review of Experimental Configurations and Applications", Chemistry – A European Journal, 26, 1703 –1719 (2020).



DOI: 10.1002/chem.201903284



■ Heritage Science

X-ray Diffraction Mapping for Cultural Heritage Science: a Review of Experimental Configurations and Applications

Victor Gonzalez⁺,*^[a] Marine Cotte⁺,^[b, c] Frederik Vanmeert⁺,^[d] Wout de Nolf,^[b] and Koen Janssens^[d]



REMBRANDT'S IMPASTO TECHNIQUE

WORKS LED BY

Victor Gonzalez, TU Delft and Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam

SAMPLES

Tiny fragments from *Portrait of Marten Soolmans*, 1634, Rijksmuseum, *Susanna*, 1636, Mauritshuis and *Bathsheba*, 1654, Louvre, from the *impasto* and the paint layers.

QUESTIONS

How did Rembrandt obtain his unique *impasto* effect? Is there a chemical difference between *impasto* and paint layers giving a clue about his technique?

SOME RESULTS

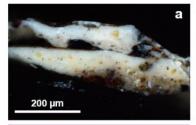
Presence of a very rare lead phase (plumbonacrite), indicative of the treatment of oil with an alkaline lead. In agreement with contemporaneous recipes to produce thick oils (made of lead soaps!).

V. Gonzalez, M. Cotte, G. Wallez, A. van Loon, W. de Nolf, M. Eveno, K. Keune, P. Noble and J. Dik, "Unraveling the Composition of Rembrandt's Impasto through the Identification of Unusual Plumbonacrite by Multimodal X-ray Diffraction Analysis", *Angewandte Chemie International Edition*, 58 (2019).

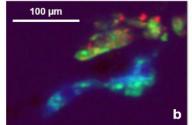


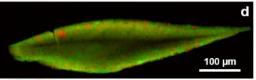
















ESRF-EXTREMELY BRIGHT SOURCE (EBS) IN PRACTICE: A SMALLER AND BRIGHTER BEAM

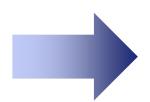


- ŗ
- map size: $150 \times 60 \mu m^2$ pixel size: $1 \times 20 \mu m^2$

15s / pixel

Dec 2006

1h52 for 450 pixels



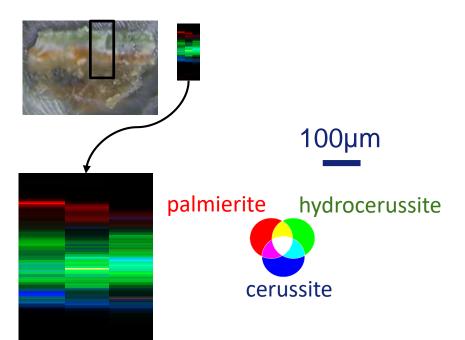
Nov 2021

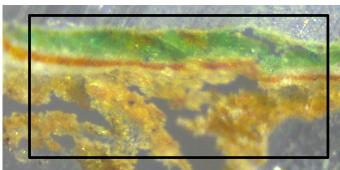
map size: $800 \times 370 \ \mu m^2$

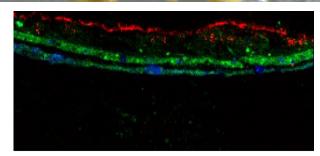
pixel size: $1 \times 1 \, \mu m^2$

0.016s / pixel

1h18 for 296 000 pixels







- More samples
- Larger fields of view
- Higher resolution
- Better statistics



"STREAMLINE": BEYOND DATA COLLECTION

- New access models
- New communities
- User outreach



- New/ refurbished beamlines
 - New techniques

 New tools for data collection, on-line analysis,

Open access















Users

- ➢ New users

Samples

Data

- Quantity
- Complexity

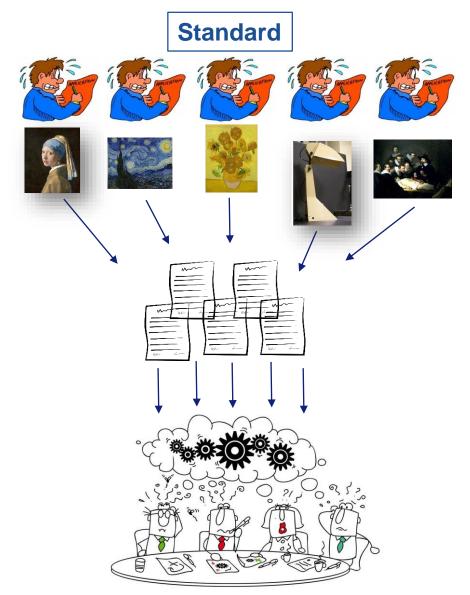
Results

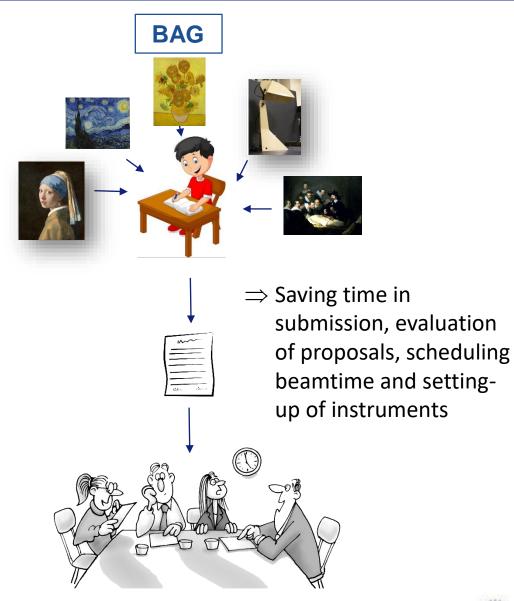
- Quantity
- Quality





FROM STANDARD ACCESS MODELS TO BLOCK ALLOCATION GROUP (BAG) ACCESS







THE "HISTORICAL MATERIALS" BLOCK ALLOCATION GROUP: A NEW SHARED ACCESS





RUKS MUSEUM















11 European teams

- ENS Paris-Saclay: V. Gonzalez
- CNR-SCITEC: L. Monico
- Courtauld Institute of Art: A. Nevin, A. Burnstock
- Politecnico di Milano: D. Comelli
- Rijksmuseum: K. Keune
- IRCP/C2RMF: I. Reiche
- Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya: N. Jiménez
- ESRF: M. Cotte
- IRCP: G. Wallez
- University of Antwerp: K. Janssens
- TU Delft: M. Alfeld

molecules



Access to 2 beamlines (ID13 and ID22), every 6 months for 2 years

⇒ Collaborative training of new users and development of tools for data acquisition, for data processing



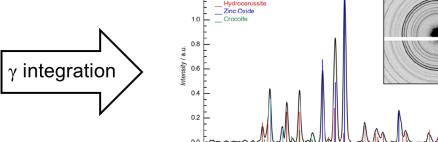
The "Historical Materials BAG": A New Facilitated Access to

MDPI

The European Synchrotron

THE DATA ACQUISITION AND PROCESSING WORKFLOW FOR ID13 MICRO-XRD MAPS

XRD Detector: EIGER 6M Monochromatic Nov 2021: X-ray beam

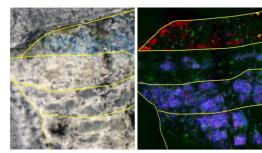


Identification of crystalline phases

Linear combination of reference patterns

Integration on regions of interest

Quantitative Rietveld fitting

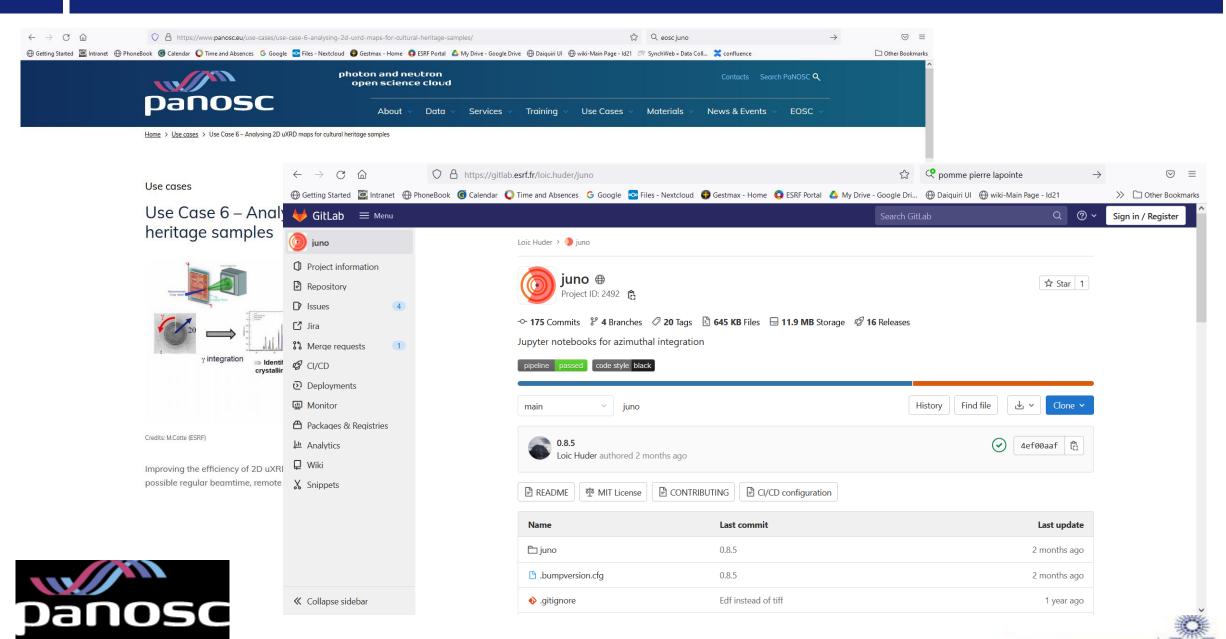






4 days 186 samples + 2 references 15 end-users

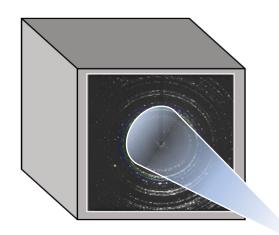
"JUNO": JUPYTER NOTEBOOK



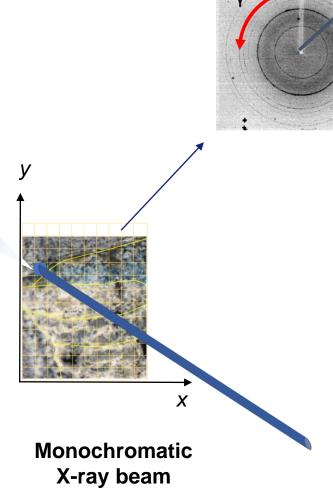
THE DATA ACQUISITION AND PROCESSING WORKFLOW FOR ID13 MICRO-XRD MAPS

20

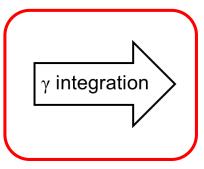
XRD Detector : EIGER 6M

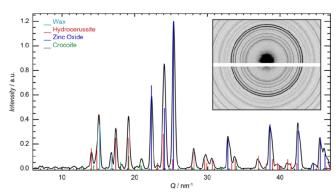


Steps 0 and 1: set-up calibration



Step 2





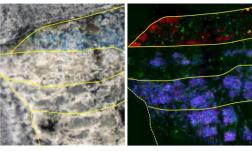
Identification of crystalline phases

Linear combination of reference patterns

Step 3

Integration on regions of interest

Quantitative Rietveld fitting



Distribution Images
The European Synchrotron



REASONS TO GO TO JUPYTER NOTEBOOKS

Keeping a stable (but flexible) procedure for:

- All BAG users, with different teams working in parallel (avoid parallel scripts development)
- Including non-expert users (who just want results with basic procedure)
- But also expert users (requiring additional options for high quality analysis)
- Without computing skills (no complicated software installation, limited list of command lines)
- Coming every 6 months: (avoid re-develop tools every 6 months)
- Being on-site or participating remotely (web interface)
- Future "data re-users" in a couple of years (post embargo): very important taking into account the preciousness of samples (therefore of data)
- Using a stable experimental set-up (data acquisition, data format, data type)

WHY NOT A BLACK BOX? (AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING)

The advantages of the Notebook

- Having texts explaining each step
- Having the possibility to change some parameters easily
- Having the possibility to display some results and easily check the acquisition
 / data processing quality

SOME RECENT OUTCOMES

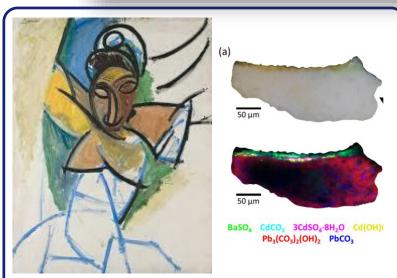




Articl

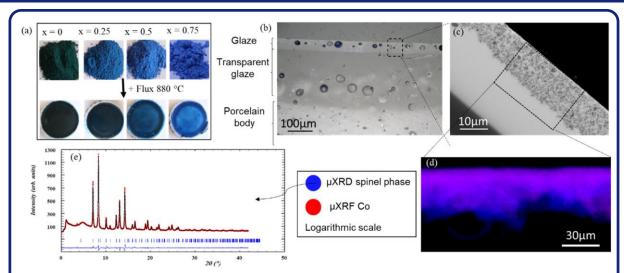
The "Historical Materials BAG": A New Facilitated Access to Synchrotron X-ray Diffraction Analyses for Cultural Heritage Materials at the European Synchrotron Radiation Facility

Marine Cotte ^{1,2,*}, Victor Gonzalez ^{3,*}, Frederik Vanmeert ^{4,5,*}, Letizia Monico ^{4,6,7,*}, Catherine Dejoie ¹, Manfred Burghammer ¹, Loïc Huder ¹, Wout de Nolf ¹, Stuart Fisher ¹, Ida Fazlic ^{1,8}, Christelle Chauffeton ^{9,10,11}, Gilles Wallez ^{9,11,12}, Núria Jiménez ¹³, Francesc Albert-Tortosa ¹³, Nati Salvadó ¹³, Elena Possenti ¹⁴, Chiara Colombo ¹⁴, Marta Ghirardello ¹⁵, Daniela Comelli ¹⁵, Ermanno Avranovich Clerici ^{4,16}, Riccardo Vivani ¹⁷, Aldo Romani ^{6,7}, Claudio Costantino ^{6,7}, Koen Janssens ^{4,8}, Yoko Taniguchi ¹⁸, Joanne McCarthy ¹, Harald Reichert ¹ and Jean Susini ^{1,†}

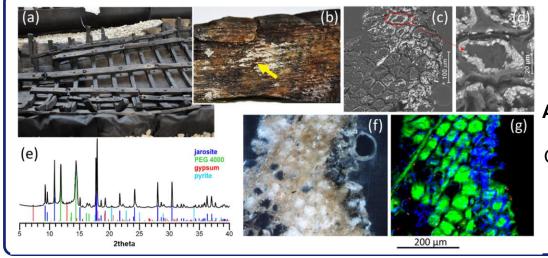


Femmes (1907), Picasso (Fondation Beyeler, Riehen/Basel)

Understanding cadmium yellow degradation in Picasso's *Femmes*Marta Ghirardello, Daniela Comelli
Politecnico di Milano



Understanding the composition of cobalt pigments in *Sèvres* porcelains **Christelle Chauffeton, GillesWallez** Chimie ParisTech, PSL University, CNRS, Institut de Recherche de Chimie Paris

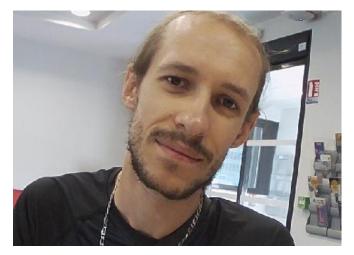


Study of the degradation of a waterlogged medieval timber Núria Jiménez, Francesc Albert-Tortosa, Nati Salvadó, Departament d'Enginyeria Química EPSEVG, Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya

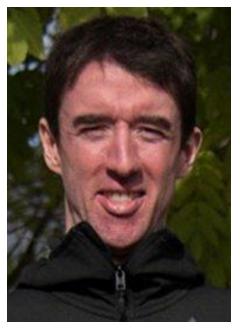
DIRECTIONS FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT?

- Shared account on Jupyter/slurm (to use the same file for all users of the same group)
- More tools for data analysis:
 - Just started: filtering the single crystals signal from the powder signal
 - Access to a reference database for phase identification and linear combination of reference patterns
 - Machine learning analysis (long term future; Jupyterlab?)

SPECIAL THANKS TO



Loïc Huder, ESRF



Wout de Nolf, ESRF





Frederik Vanmeert, AXIS, University of Antwerp, KIK-IRPA, Brussels

PIONEERING SYNCHROTRON SCIENCE









THANK YOU FOR YOUR INVITATION AND YOUR ATTENTION Thanks to all users and colleagues involved in this research!



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