

Optimising the Diamond experience from a user's perspective

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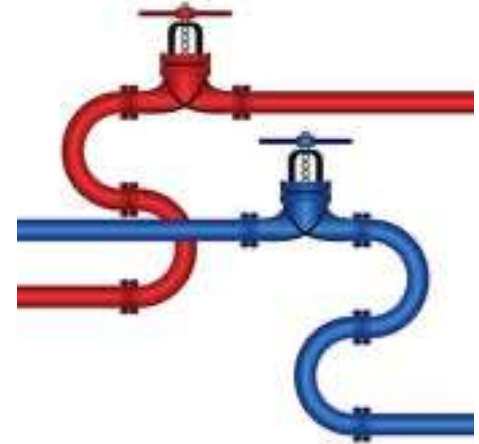
Strategy



Tools



Pipelines



Remote



- Maximizing efficiency
- Minimizing time commitment
- Managing your data
- How to ~~collect~~ data

“Routine” data collection:

- on non-hazardous samples
- at cryogenic temperatures
- on pre-cooled crystals in pucks
- at conventional wavelengths
- not unattended data collection (UDC)

Primary goals (data quantity **AND** quality...)

- To collect as much data as possible...
- To collect the best possible data...
- To collect the data that will enable me to:
 - Solve my structure
 - Extend the resolution of my structure
 - Show that my ligand is bound

Secondary goal (make your life easier!)

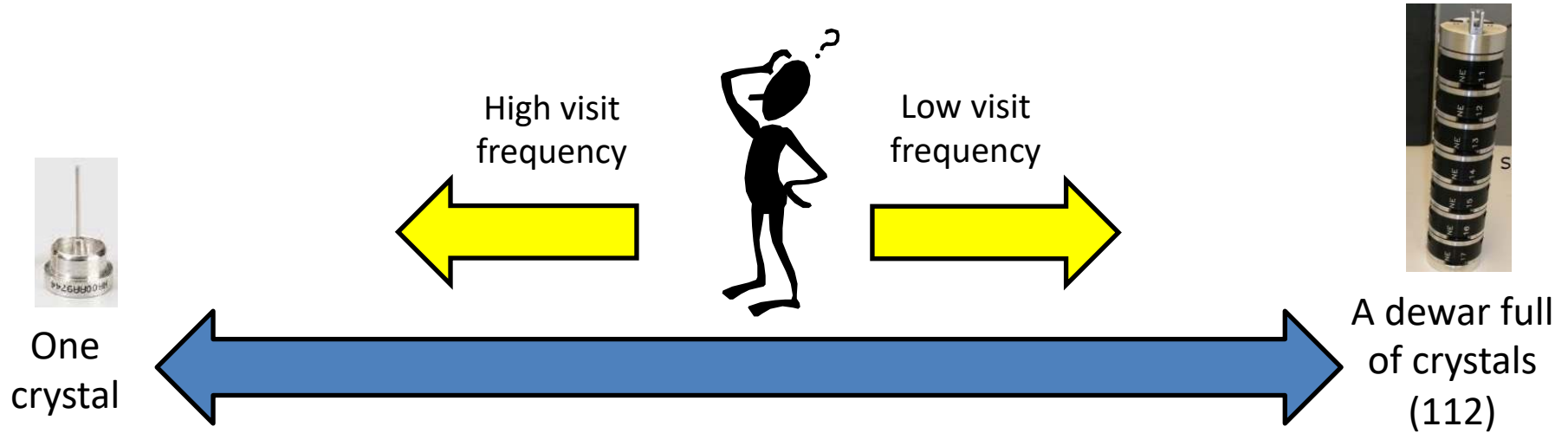
Primary goals (data quantity AND quality...)

- To collect as much data as possible...
- To collect the best possible data...
- To collect the data that will enable me to:
 - Solve my structure
 - Extend the resolution of my structure
 - Show that my ligand is bound

Secondary goal (make your life easier!)

- Try to answer these questions during your beamtime:
 - Can I solve my structure?
 - Can I extend the resolution of my structure?
 - Is my ligand bound?
- Make best use of time and minimise the amount of follow-up work...

How many samples to prepare per project...



Effort before,
during and
after beamtime

Time available
for other
projects/users

Number of crystals

Likelihood of
'success' within
a single visit

Number of crystals

Data collection is always a compromise...

*How much
data do I
need?*

*What
resolution
do I need?*

*What are
the data
for?*

*How much
time do I
have?*

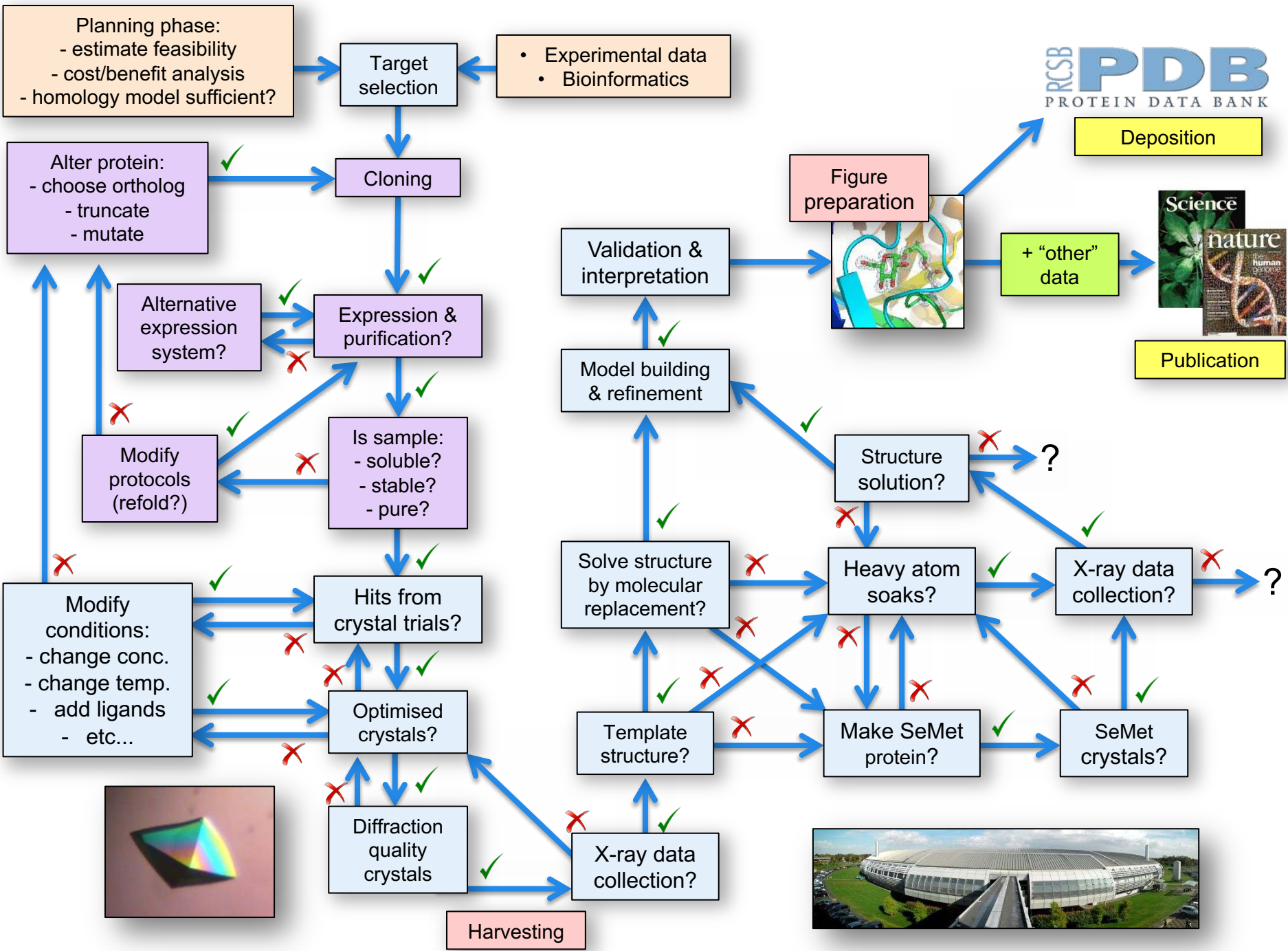


*How many
crystals do
I have?*

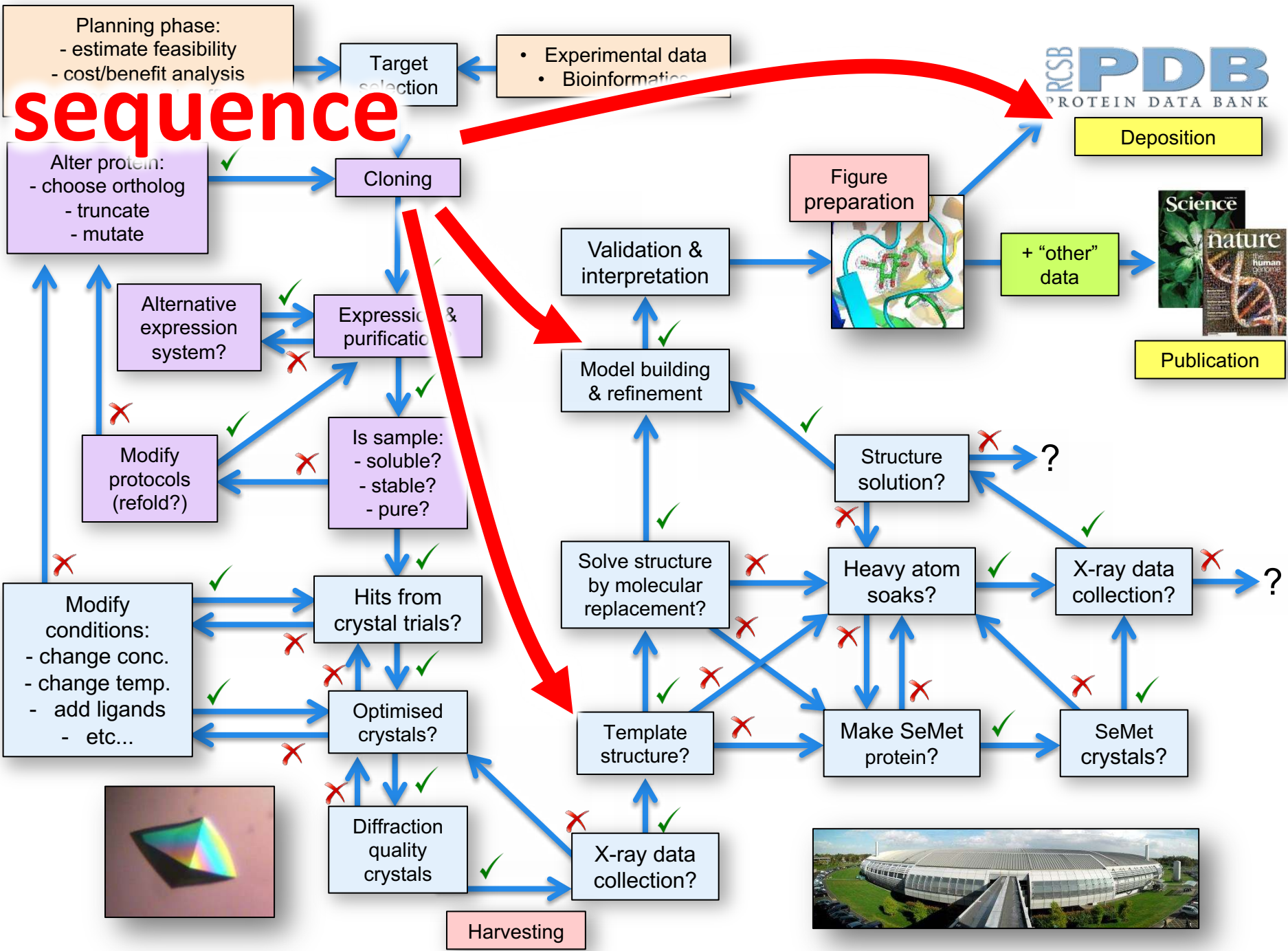
When is it my turn?

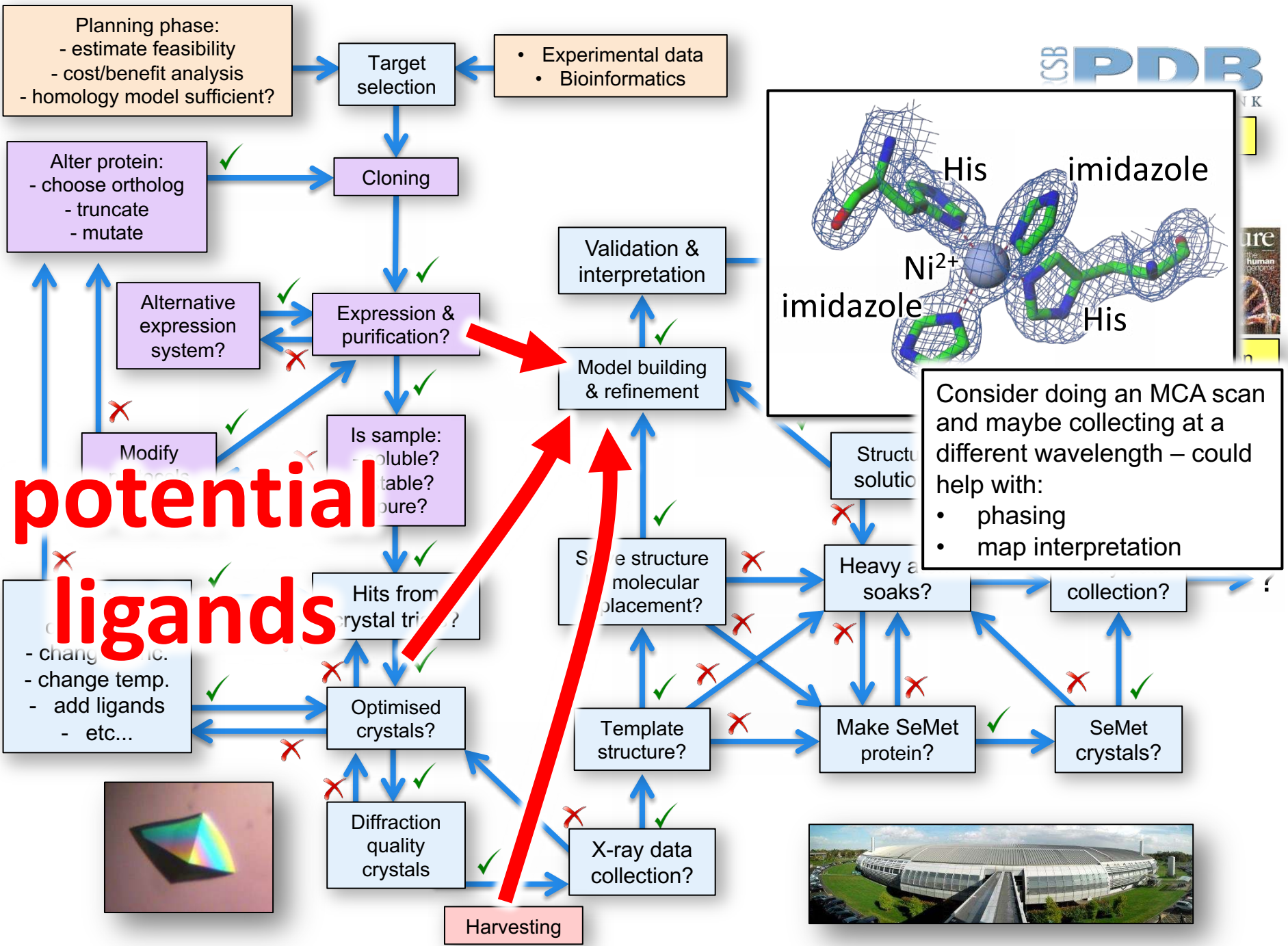


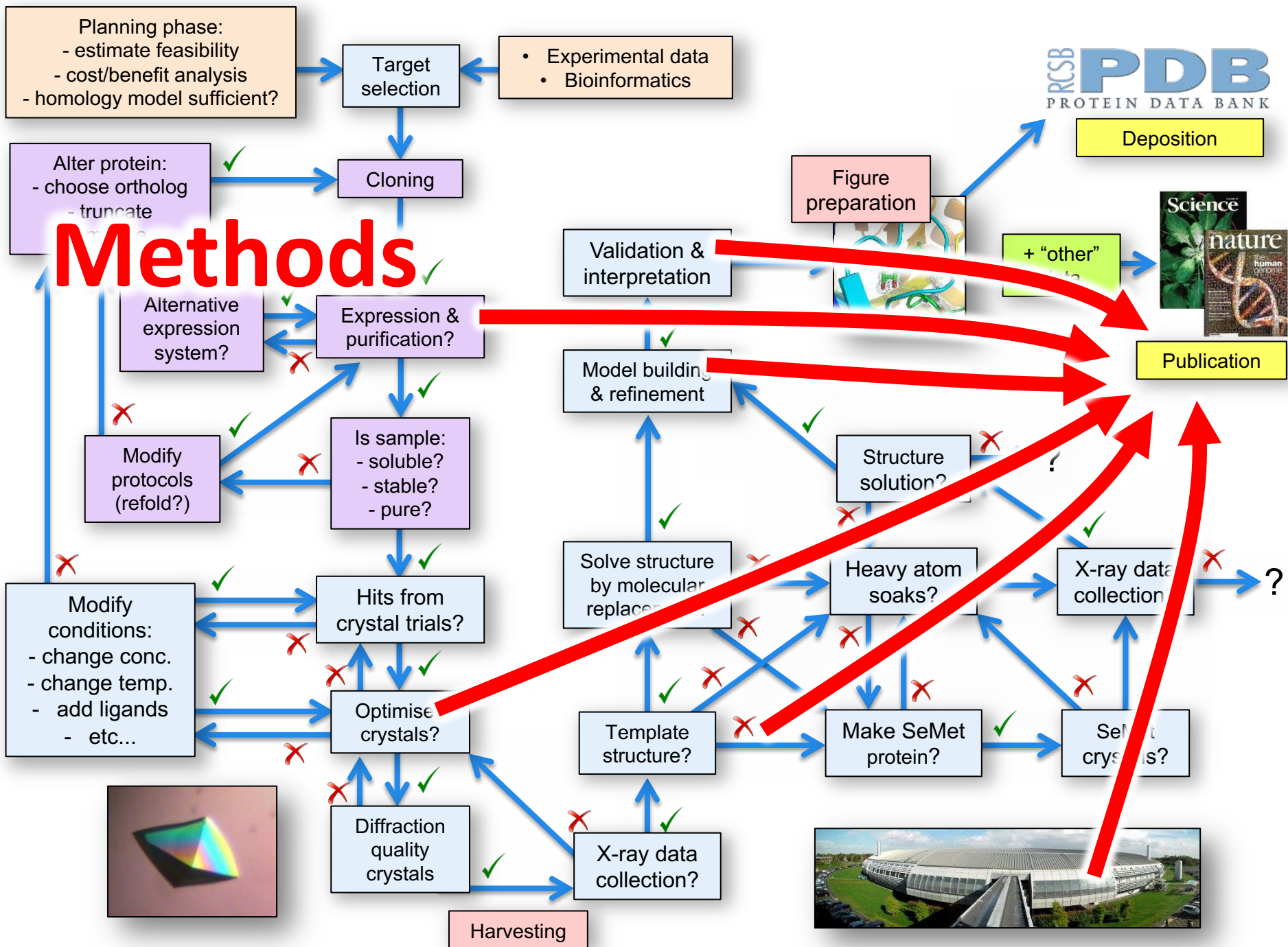
Think about this **before** your beamtime!



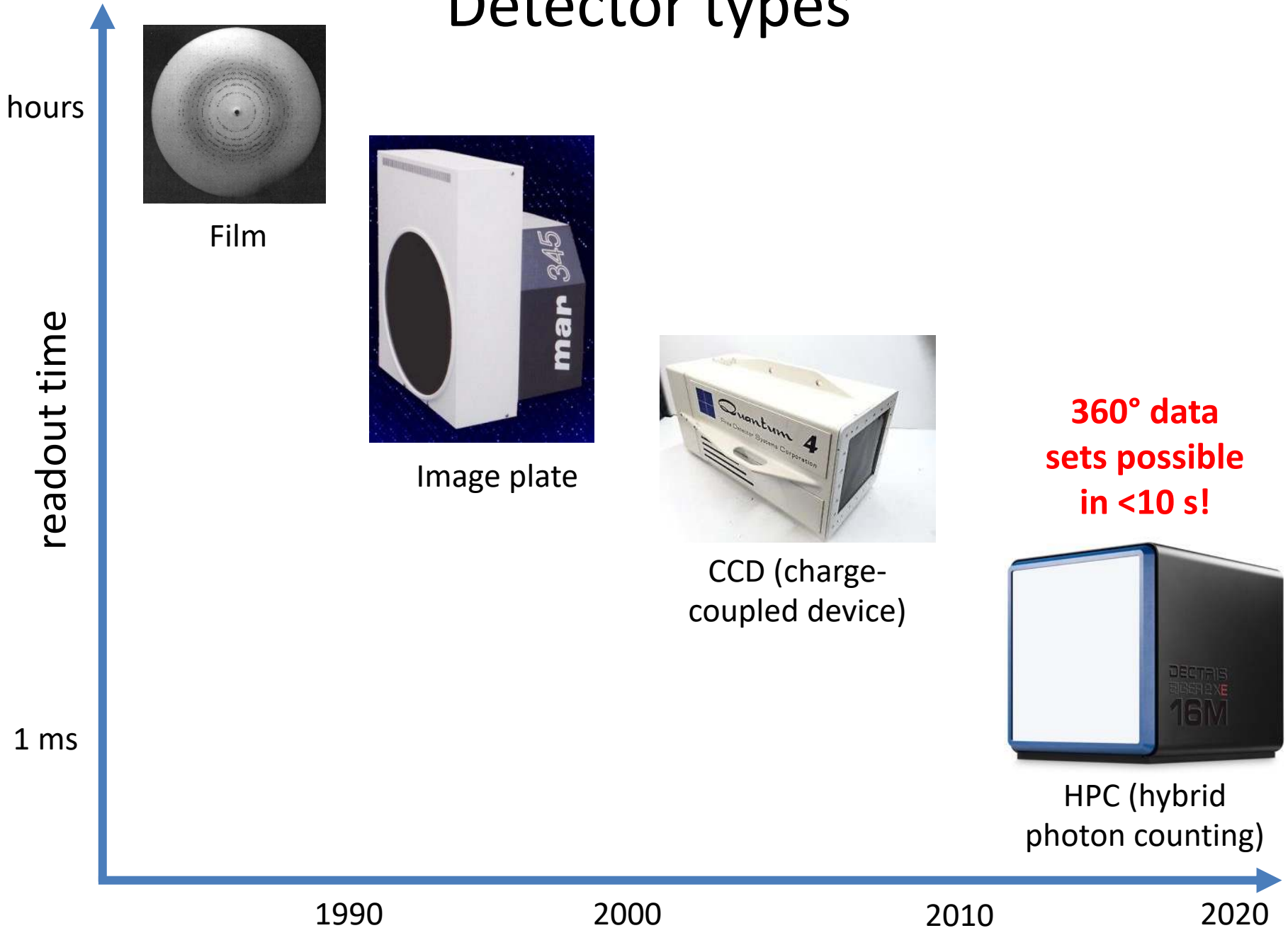
sequence







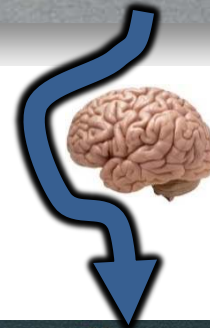
Detector types



MX data collection has become faster...

20th century data collection

21st century data collection



MX data collection has become much faster...

- In principle, could collect one dataset every 5 mins
(mounting/aligning + evaluating test images + collection)
- In practice, ~5 “useful” data sets per hour is good
 - includes screening for “best” crystal
 - ...and thinking!
- But - beamtime is still in high demand
 - users are generating crystals more rapidly
 - can get away with “marginal” samples
- Each session is often split between several groups
 - therefore need to be efficient and organised...

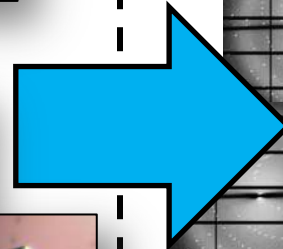
Crystals

*Which
protein did I
crystallize?*

*Was it the
wild-type or
mutant?*

*Did I add
any ligands?*

*What else
was in that
crystal?*



Data

*Which
crystal gave
this dataset?*

*How did I
collect the
data?*

*Is this the best
dataset for
the sample?*

*Are the data
"good enough"*

Taking control...



ISPyB/SynchWeb

+



CCP4i2

+

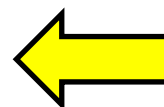
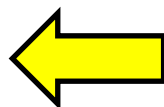
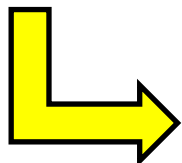
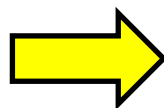


CCP4 Cloud

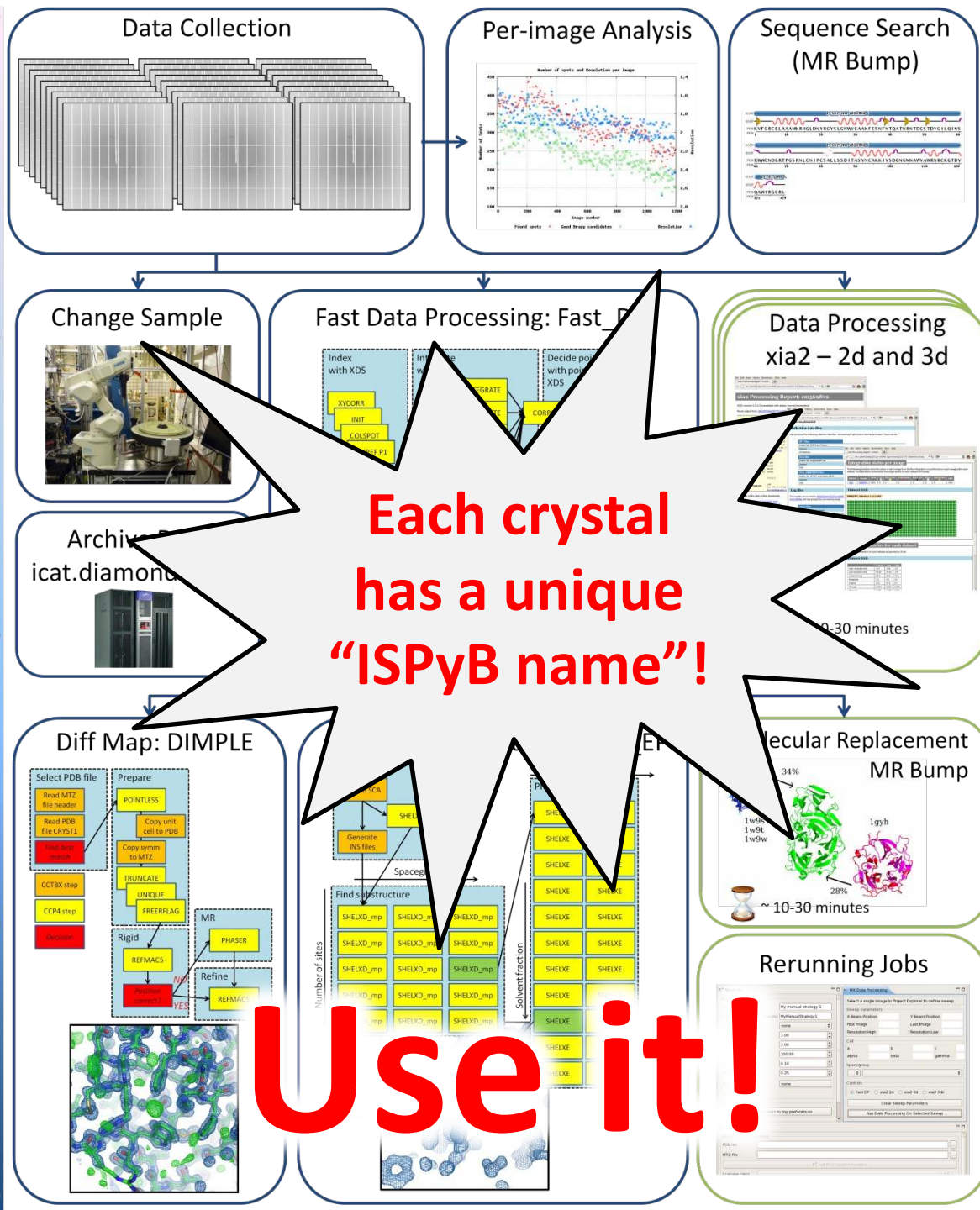


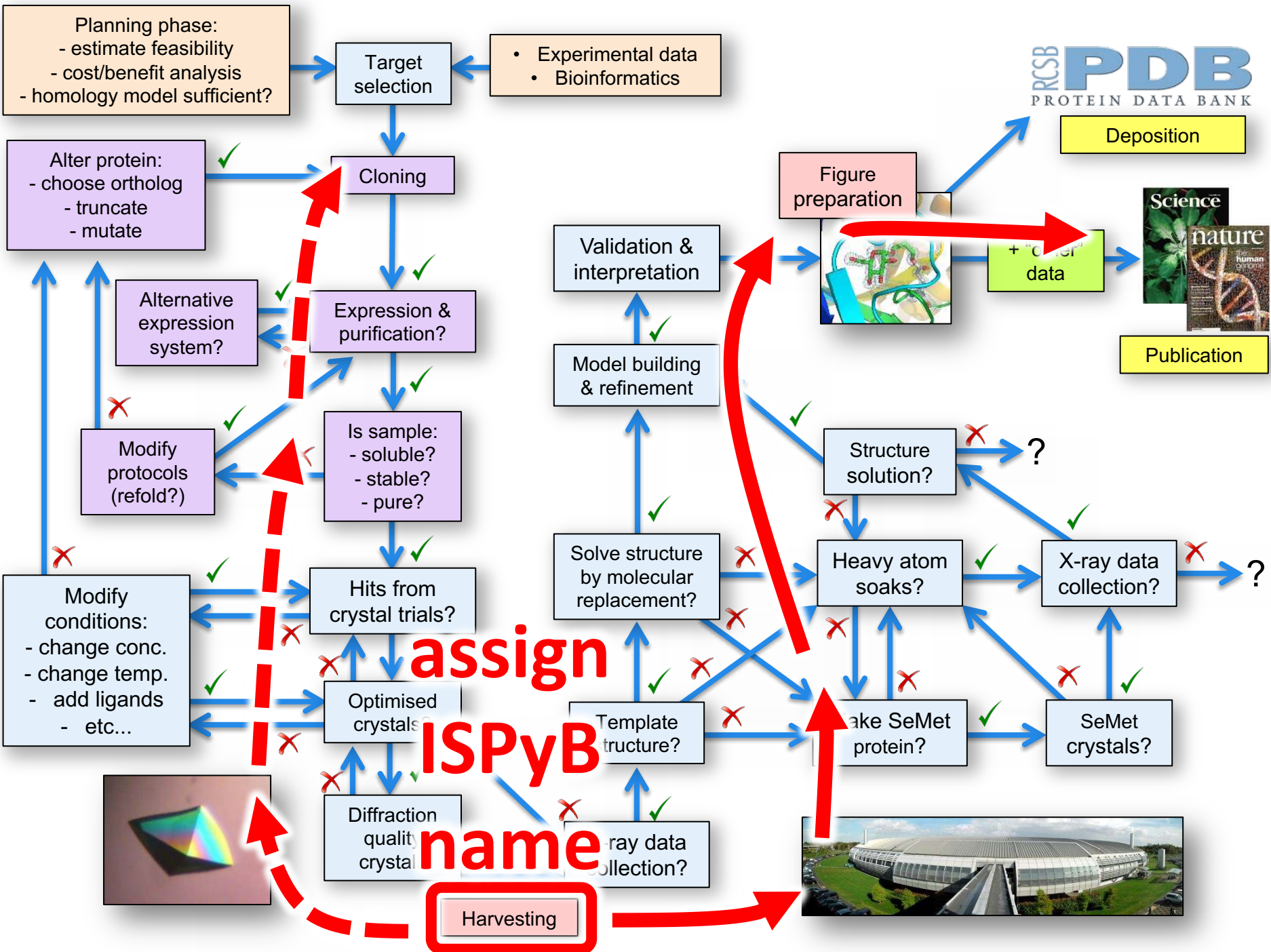
ISPyB database

Sample info.



Time / s
0
60
120
180
240





Date: 29-JUL-2017

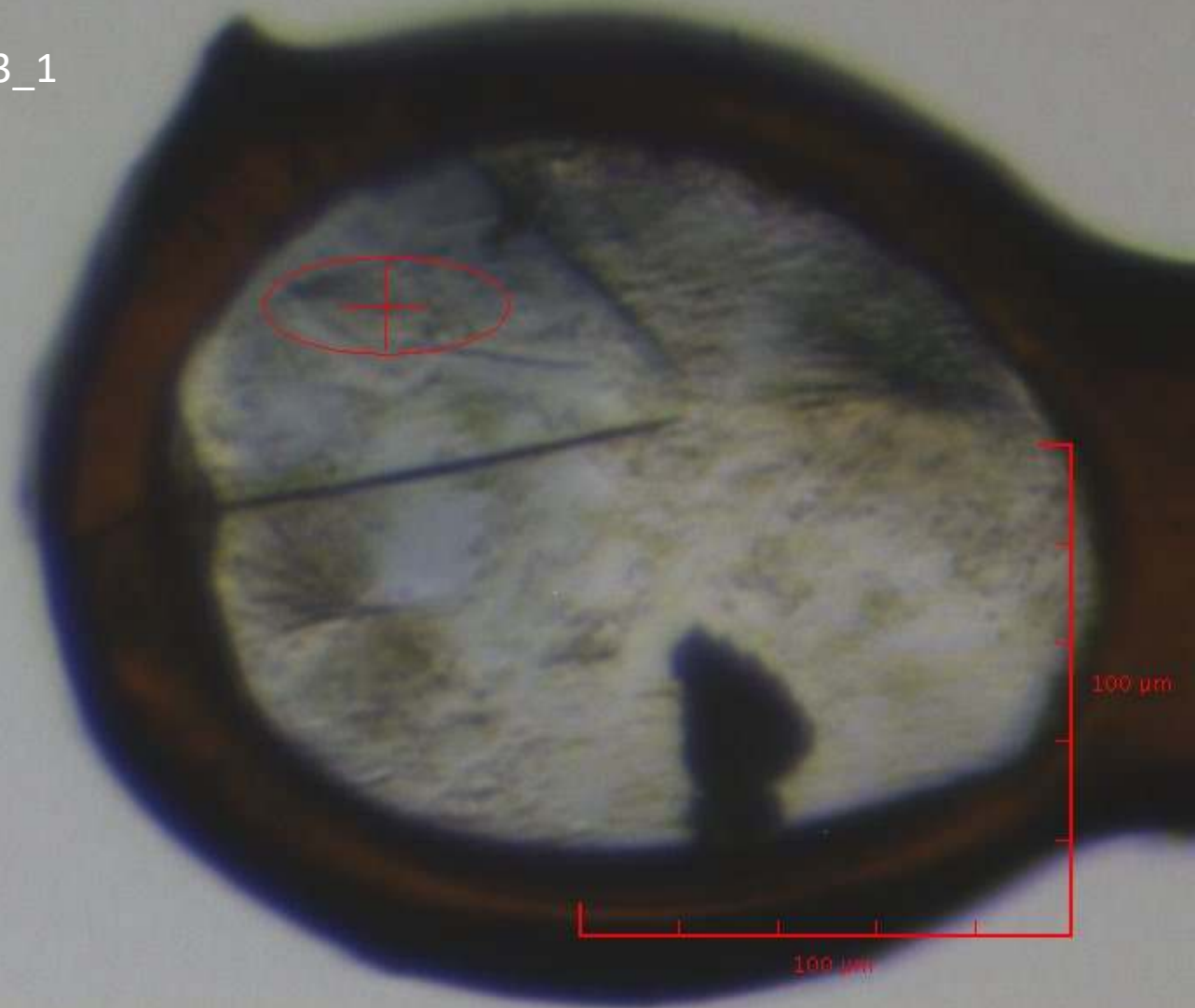
Beamline: i03 Diamond

Visit ID: mx13467-41

Protein acronym: NmADH9

ISPyB name: NmADH9_23

Dataset name: NmADH9_23_1



Beam size: 50.0 × 20.0 μm

Harvest your crystals and enter sample info into ISPyB

Shipment [JIC 260717 i03](#)

Dewar DLS-MX-0002

Container Type Puck

Registered Container DLS-442 [\[View\]](#)

Barcode [Click to edit](#)

Automated Collection [+ Queue](#) this container for Auto Collect

Comments [Click to edit](#)

Location History

Date	Status	Location	Beamline
08-09-2017 10:49	at facility		
04-08-2017 15:58	at DLS		
29-07-2017 11:26	processing	7	i03
21-07-2017 12:04	at DLS		

10 Page << < 1 > >>

this is **UNIQUE**

Location	Protein Acronym	Abundance	Components	Name	Spacegroup	Barcode	Comment	Status
9	NmADH9			NmADH9_18				Q
10	NmADH9			NmADH9_19				Q
11	NmADH9			NmADH9_20				Q
12	NmADH9			NmADH9_21				Q
13	NmADH9			NmADH9_22				Q
14	NmADH9			NmADH9_23				Q

Basic Extra Fields Unattended (UDC)

Loc	Protein Acronym	Name	Sample Group	Anomalous	Barcode	Comment	Status
1	LYS	JIC_LYS_OCT	-				

turns on EP
pipelines

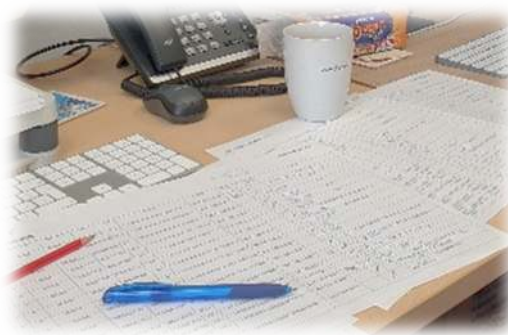
Required
for UDC

Use a spreadsheet...

crystals_MX13467-41_i03_29-July-2017

Puck number – DLS442

Position	Person	Protein name	IspeyB_name	Plate	Well	Conditions	Soak/cryo	Space group	Test	Resolution	Comments
9	Benjy	NmADH9	NmADH9_18	MCBL0004	A11.1	"	Cis cis nepetalactol+ 20%EG				10mM soak for approx 1 h
10	Benjy	NmADH9	NmADH9_19	MCBL0004	A11.1	"	8 oxogeranial+ 20%EG				10mM soak for approx 1 h
11	Benjy	NmADH9	NmADH9_20	MCBL0004	A11.1	"	8 oxogeranial+ 20%EG				10mM soak for approx 1 h
12	Benjy	NmADH9	NmADH9_21	HD01	B6	PEG 4k 29%, 0.1M Mes pH 6.5, 1 mM NAD	8-oxocitronellal+ 20%EG				5mM soak for approx 1.5 h
13	Benjy	NmADH9	NmADH9_22	HD01	B4	"	8-oxocitronellal+ 20%EG				5mM soak for approx 1.5 h
14	Benjy	NmADH9	NmADH9_23	HD01	B3	"	Cis cis nepetalactone+ 20%EG				5mM soak for approx 1.5 h
15	Benjy	NmADH9	NmADH9_24	HD01	B2	"	Cis cis nepetalactol+ 20%EG				5mM soak for approx 1.5 h
16	Benjy	NmADH9	NmADH9_25	HD01	B1	"	8 hydroxygeranial+ 20%EG				5mM soak for approx 1 h



annotate hardcopy
during data collection
– helps decision
making

Data collection setup in GDA

Select required sample from drop-down menu:

- no need to enter sample information or specify sample location
- less likely to get the wrong sample

Put your data into your own directory....

...especially important if there are multiple users from several institutions – simplifies backing up too....

The screenshot shows the 'Data Collection Settings' window in GDA. The 'Screening' tab is selected and highlighted with a red box. A red arrow points from the text 'use the "screening" tab for test images – keeps them separate from datasets' to this tab. The 'Sample' section has a dropdown menu with 'NmADH9_23' selected, highlighted by a red box and an arrow from the text 'Select required sample from drop-down menu:'. The 'Files' section has a 'Folder' field with the path 'JIC/\${proteinacronym}/\${samplena' highlighted by a red box and an arrow from the text 'Put your data into your own directory....'. Other visible fields include 'Barcode' (NR), 'Holder' (2), 'Position' (14), 'Visit directory' (/dls/i03/data/2017/mx13467-41), 'Prefix' (\${samplename}), and 'Run number' (0). The 'Omega' section shows 'Start' (45.00), 'Oscillation' (0.100), 'Total oscillation' (360.0), and 'Delta' (0.00). The 'Image' section shows 'Number of images' (3600), 'Exposure time' (0.010 s), 'Total exposure time' (36.0 s), and 'First image number' (1). The 'Beam and Detector' section shows 'Maximum resolution' (1.3000 Å), 'Detector distance' (213.5 mm), 'Wavelength' (0.97623 Å), 'Energy' (12700.3 eV), and 'Transmission' (50.156283 %).

use the "screening" tab for test images – keeps them separate from datasets

What you did...

(1) ISPyB interface



(2) Visit PDF (combine with others...)

mx13467-41 on i03 at 29-07-2017 12:00										
Sample	Images	Res	λ	Ω Osc	Spacegroup	Unit Cell	Processed Resolution	Rmeas	Completeness	Comments
NmADH9_23	3600	1.3	0.9763	0.10	P 1 2 1	63.92, 107.75, 69.36 90.00, 104.27, 90.00	29.77 - 1.5 29.77 - 6.7 1.54 - 1.5	0.085 0.036 0.824	98.8 98.7 96.6	(-262,-192,1150) EDNAStrategy1: subWedge:1Aperture: Medium

(3) Visit Excel sheet (annotate...)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	
1		mx13467-41_i03_29-JUL-2017 - 7 hr - Pilatus3 6M detector (100 Hz)																			
2																					
3		data:Image prefix	Run	Sta	Sam	Prot	# imag	Wavele	Dista	Exp.	Phi s	Phi ra	Xbe	Ybe	Det	auto/m	resoln	space gr	cell	twinn	in comments
54		NmADH9_23	2	##	NmADH9	NAI	3	0.9763	428	0.04	0	0.5	212	206	2.2						
55		NmADH9_23	3	##	NmADH9	NAI	3	0.9763	265	0.04	0	0.5	212	207	1.5						
56	12	NmADH9_23	1	##	NmADH9	NAI	3600	0.9763	213	0.01	45	0.1	212	207	1.3	a/3dii	1.37	P21	64 108 69 / 90 104 90	2.09	Binary complex with NAD - best data so far
57		NmADH9_24	1	##	NmADH9	NAI	3	0.9763	265	0.04	0	0.5	212	207	1.5						
58		NmADH9_24	2	##	NmADH9	NAI	3	0.9763	265	0.04	0	0.5	212	207	1.5						

Ideal scenario during session:

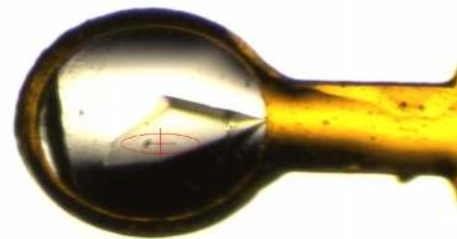
- Load first sample
- Collect test images
- Based on these, decide:
 - to collect...
 - not to collect...
 - to revisit later...
- For a “suitable” sample:
 - devise a data collection strategy
 - collect data set
- Analyse data as they are collected
- Based on this analysis, revise plans if appropriate
- Move on to next sample...

– not efficient
without automation



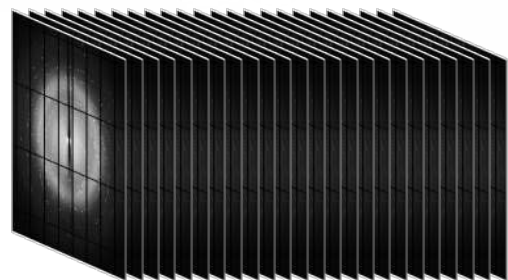


robotic sample exchange



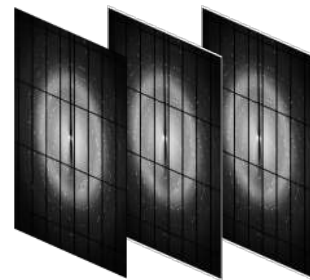
align crystal in X-ray beam

analyse data
on-the-fly



collect dataset

typically 3,600 x
0.1° images



collect test images



devise data collection strategy based on test
images (and what you want to use the data for)

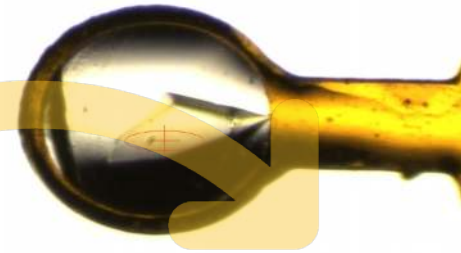


Don't
forget to
think!

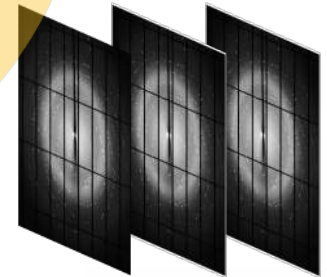




robotic sample exchange



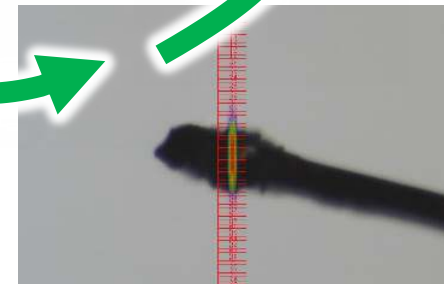
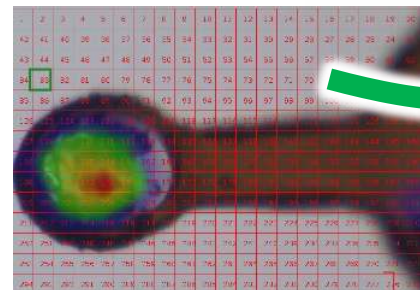
align crystal in X-ray beam

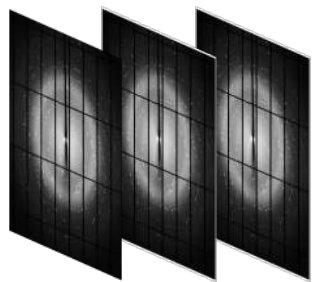


collect test images

May be more efficient to screen your samples in batches, then decide what to do...

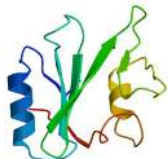
- do this automatically with X-ray centring
- also an opportunity to grab a coffee!





test images

before session...

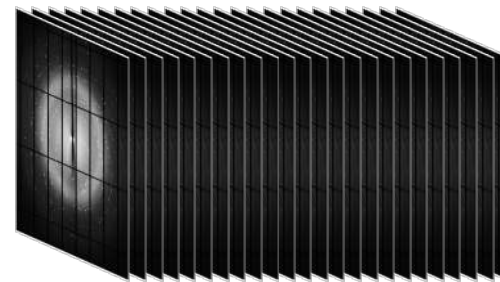


```

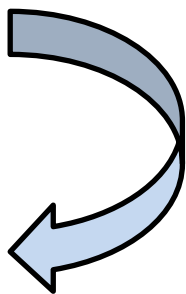
10      20      30      40      50      60
MANLGNHLY LFVAWEDLG LKKRPKPG WFGGRKPG QGPGGRYP PGGGGGQGP
70      80      90     100     110     120
HGGGQPHG GQWQPHGG WQPHGGWG QGGTRGSH KFKPKTNK IHMAAANA
130     140     150     160     170     180
VVGGLGML GHAERPIH FQDIEDRY KEMERTPG VTRPMDEIS NQHFYIDY
190     200     210     220     230     240
NITIKHVT TTKGEPFQ TDVQGRVY ESMITQER ESGATYRGQ SMVLFSPFV

```

template sequence



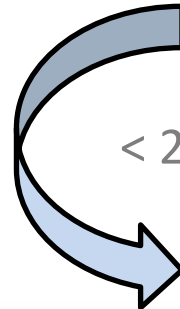
dataset



Look at images
(e.g. in ADXV)
- can they be
indexed?



ISPyB



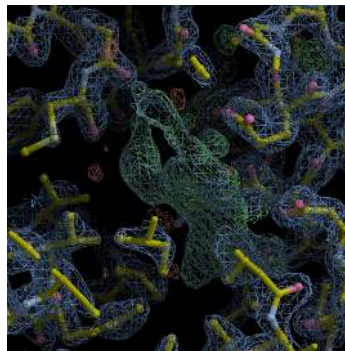
< 2 min

Fast DP

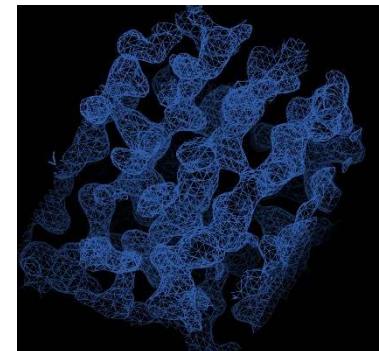
h	k	l	lplus	SIGlplus	lminus	SIGlminus
-45	0	4	-1.00	1.20	-1.00	1.20
-45	0	5	-0.03	1.82	-0.03	1.82
-45	0	6	2.17	2.01	2.17	2.01
-45	0	7	-0.22	1.24	-0.22	1.24
-45	0	8	0.63	1.33	0.63	1.33
-45	0	9	1.46	1.40	1.46	1.40
-45	0	10	0.11	1.34	0.11	1.34
-45	0	11	2.02	1.41	2.02	1.41
-45	0	12	0.63	1.33	0.63	1.33

< 5 min

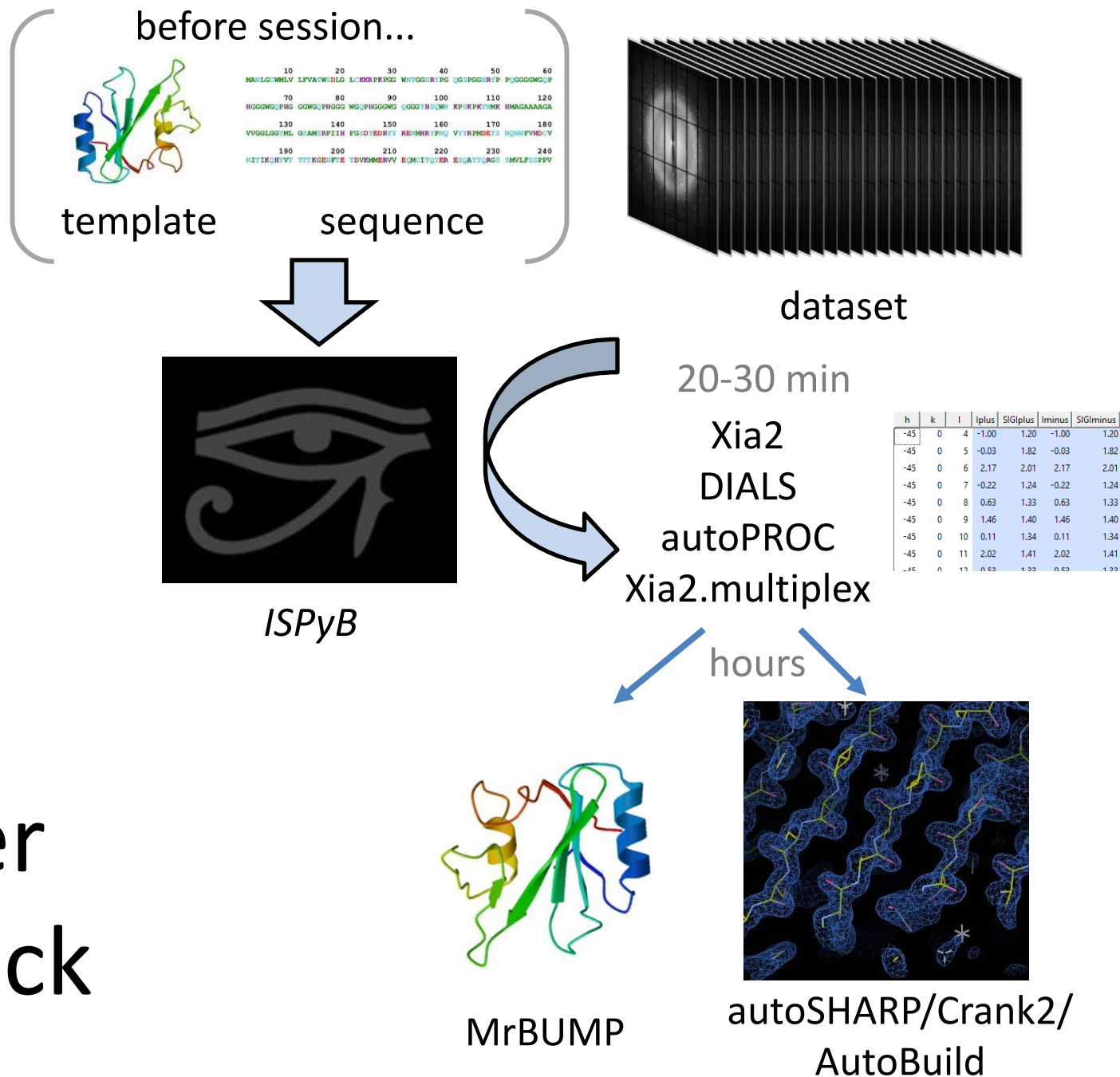
Quick feedback



Dimple

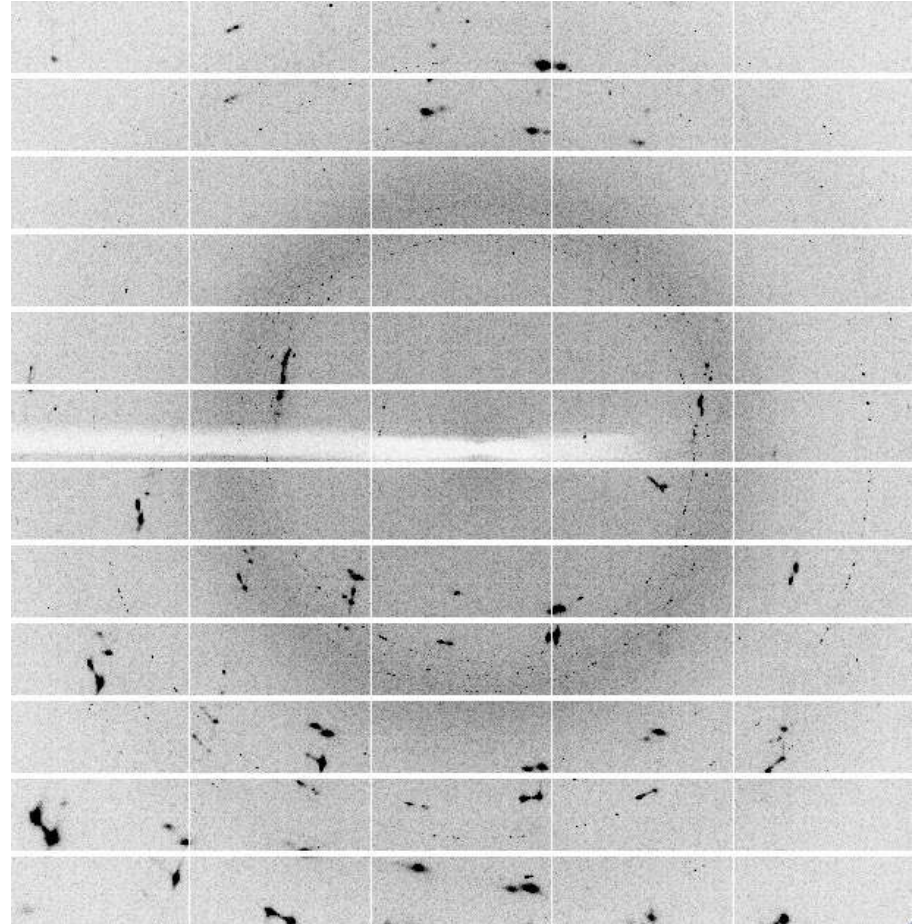
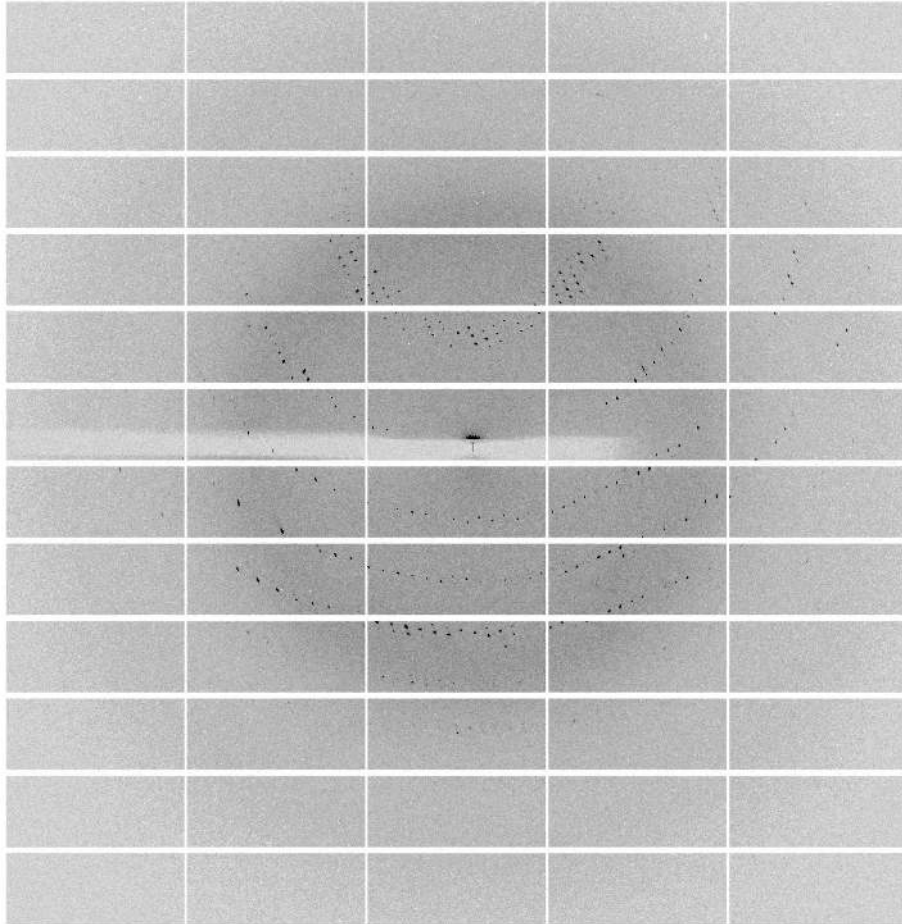


Fast EP



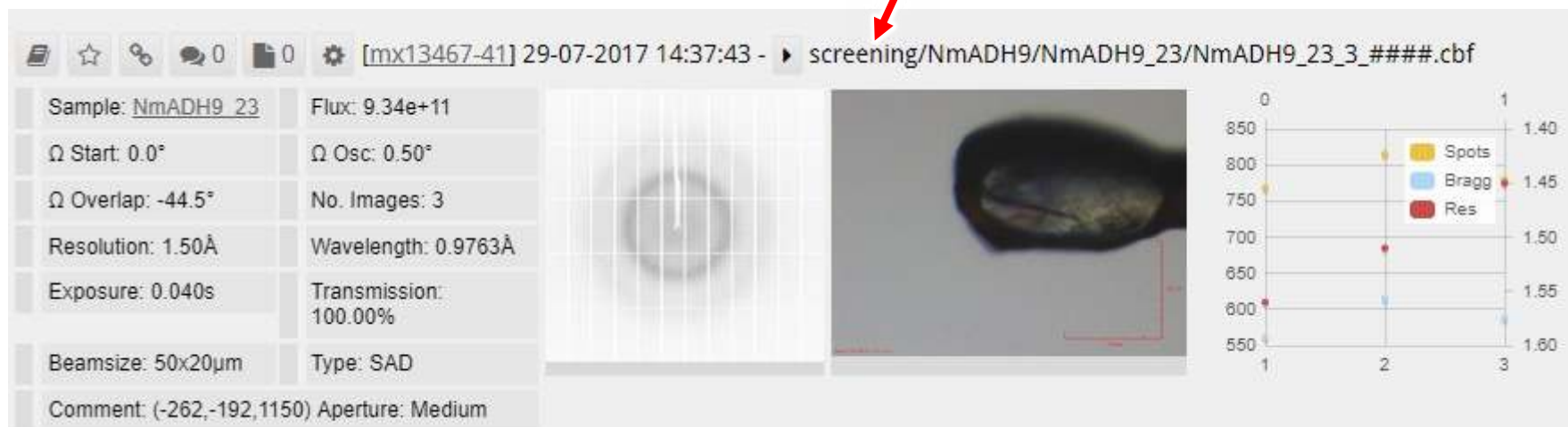
Slower
feedback

LOOK at your images!!!!

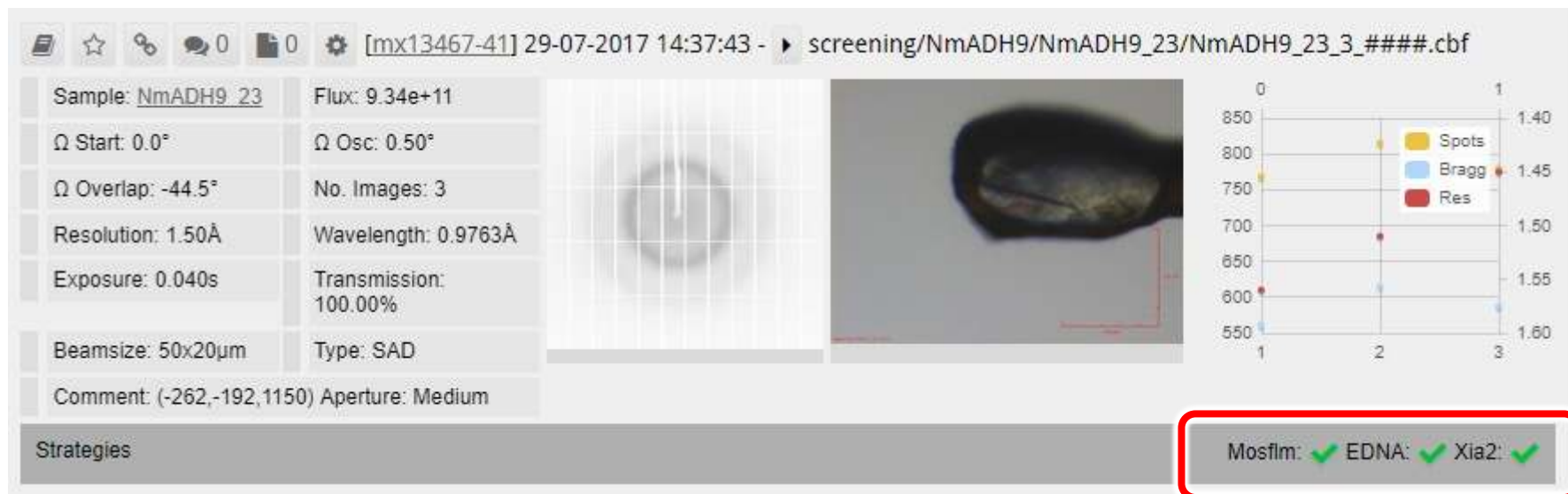


Screening...

(using the “screening” tab...)



Screening...



Screening...

Have I seen
this crystal
form before?

Mosfilm: ☒ EDNA: ☒ Xia2: ☒

Q Lookup Cell

xia2.strategy

Space Group	A	B	C	α	β	γ
P 1 2 1	63.87	107.69	69.31	90.00	104.25	90.00

Strategy

Description

Ω Start Ω Osc Res (Å) Ranking Res Rel Trn (%) Abs Trn (%) Exposure (s) No. Images

anomalous Wedge1	Standard Anomalous Dataset Multiplicity=3 I/sig=2 202s	0	0.15	1.51	1.1	4.0	4	0.010	2214
gentle Wedge1	Gentle: Target Multiplicity=2 I/sig=2 Maxlifespan=20s	6	0.15	1.51	1.2	4.0	4	0.010	2000
high multiplicity Wedge1	Strategy with target multiplicity=16 I/sig=2 202s	0	0.15	1.51	1.1	4.1	4.1	0.010	2400
native Wedge1	Native Dataset Multiplicity=3 I/sig=2 202s	162	0.15	1.51	1.1	2.2	2.2	0.010	1947

EDNA MXV

Space Group	A	B	C	α	β	γ
P2	63.99	107.4				

Q Lookup Cell

Strategy

Ω Start Ω Osc Res (Å) Ranking Res (Å) Rel Trn (%) Abs Trn (%) Exposure (s) No. Images

Strategy1 Wedge1	Standard Native Dataset Multiplicity=3 I/sig=2 202s		0.10	1.51	1.21	11.0	11	0.010	1630
Strategy2 Wedge1	Standard Anomalous Dataset Multiplicity=3 I/sig=2 Maxlifespan=202 s				1.24	12.4	12.4	0.010	2740
Strategy3 Wedge1	strategy with target multiplicity=1 s					5.1	5.1	0.010	3800
Strategy4 Wedge1	Gentle: Target Multiplicity=2 and s		0.10				14.8	0.010	1110
Strategy5 Wedge1	UnderDEV Anomalous Dataset, I		0.10	1.51	1.24			0.010	2740

mosfilm

Space Group	A	B	C	α	β	γ
P2	63.80	107.65	69.44	90.00	104.25	90.00

Q Lookup Cell

Strategy

Description

Ω Start Ω Osc Res (Å) Ranking Res (Å) Rel Trn (%) Abs Trn (%) Exposure (s) No. Images

anomalous Wedge1		196	0.20	1.46	0.00	0.0	0	0.000	525
native Wedge1		211	0.20	1.46	0.00	0.0	0	0.000	525

Strategies are currently not reliable



Notes about strategies...

Despite what your supervisor or colleague advises...

- always collect a minimum of 360° (unless you have a very good reason not to)
- consider multiple 360° passes if you have low symmetry (ideally rotating around a different axis for each – see data collection talks...)

If your test images don't index, but the crystal is diffracting reasonably well...

- collect a data set anyway – it might be useful!
 - inspect screening images in ADXV
 - look for highest resolution spots (NOT ice or salt spots!)
 - subtract 0.5 from this resolution value. E.g. spots at 2.5 \AA → collect to 2.0 \AA
 - collect $3,600 \times 0.1^\circ$ images with a total dose of 1-2 MGy

Checking the results...



Checking the results...

Auto Processing								Fast DP: ✓ Xia2: ✓ ✓ ✓ MultiXia2: ? ? autoPROC: ✓			
Type	Resolution	Spacegroup	ln<I/sig(I)>	Rmeas Inner	Rmeas Outer	Completeness	Cell	Status			
fast_dp	29.77 - 1.50	P 1 2 1	5.2	0.038	0.824	98.8	63.92 107.75 69.36 90.00 104.27 90.00				
xia2 3d	28.52 - 1.37	P 1 2 1 1	0.9	0.038	1.688	98.4	63.92 107.75 69.36 90.00 104.27 90.00				
xia2 3dii	42.04 - 1.37	P 1 2 1 1	0.8	0.038	1.685	98.5	63.92 107.75 69.36 90.00 104.27 90.00				
xia2 dials	107.77 - 1.30	P 1 2 1 1	9	0.039	1.753	98.2	63.94 107.77 69.37 90.00 104.26 90.00				
autoPROC 1.0.5 (see: http://www.globalphasing.com/autoproc/)	107.76 - 1.50	P 1 2 1 1	3.3	0.038	0.877	98.8	63.93 107.76 69.37 90.00 104.26 90.00				

fast_dp	xia2 3d	xia2 3dii	xia2 dials	autoPROC 1.0.5 (see: http://www.globalphasing.com/autoproc/)
---------	---------	-----------	------------	--

Beam Centre	X	Y
Start	211.60	206.96
Refined	211.50	206.92
Δ	0.10	0.04

Space Group	A	B	C	α	β	γ
P 1 2 1 1	63.92	107.75	69.36	90.00	104.27	90.00

Shell	Observations	Unique	Resolution	Rmeas	I/sig(I)	CC Half	Completeness	Multiplicity	Anom Completeness	Anom Multiplicity	CC Anom
outerShell	64205	9220	1.37 - 1.39	1.685	1.1	0.5	96.7	7.0	96.0	3.5	0.0
innerShell	64845	9660	3.72 - 42.06	0.038	44.2	1.0	99.9	6.7	98.6	3.5	0.1
overall	1285570	187412	1.37 - 42.04	0.099	10.8	1.0	98.5	6.9	98.0	3.5	0.1

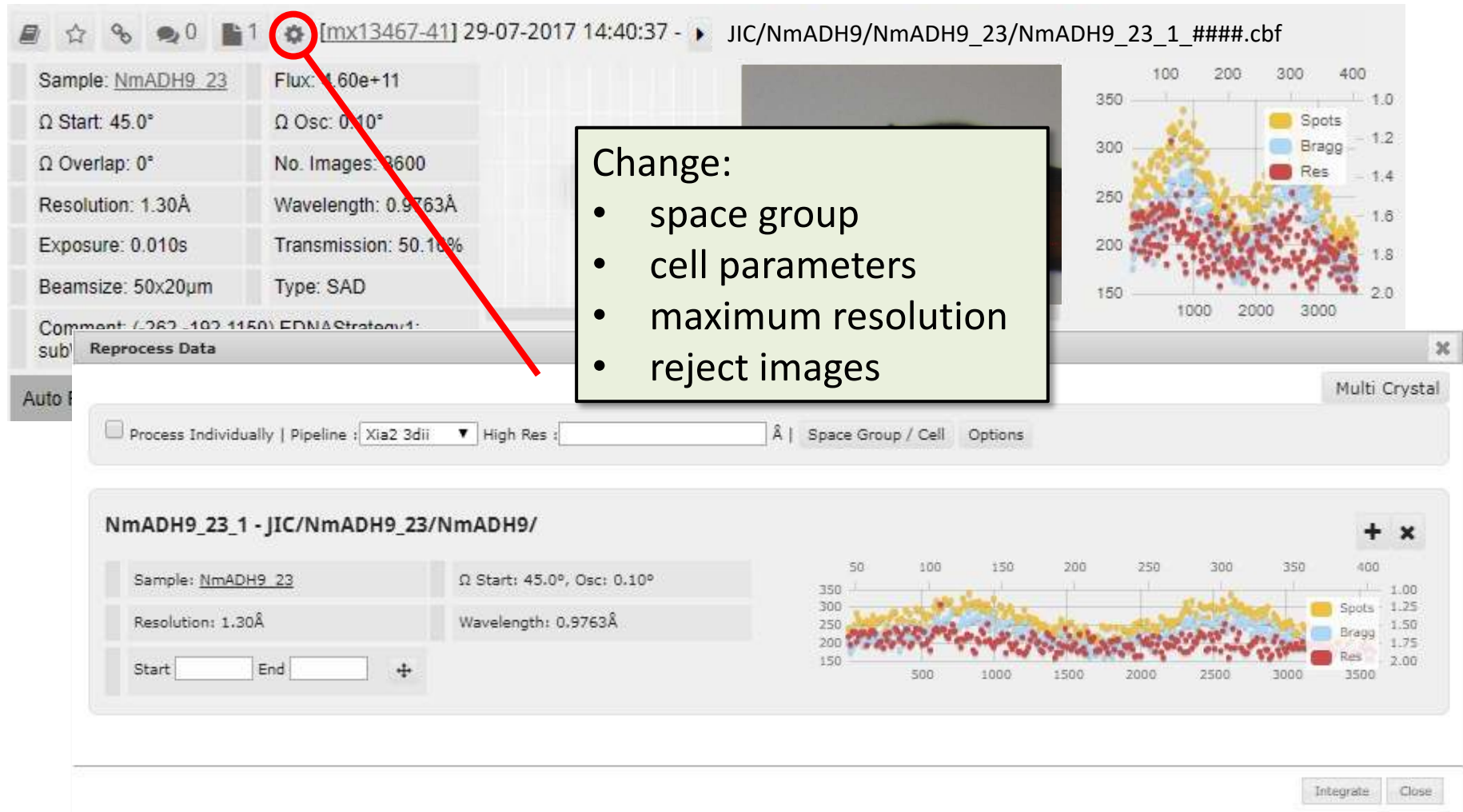
Consistent indexing gives more confidence in the results...

... but treat space group assignment as only a hypothesis at this stage! (see later talks)



Re-running jobs:

- Most pipelines will run from the command line (Terminal window)
- Also through ISPyB interface...

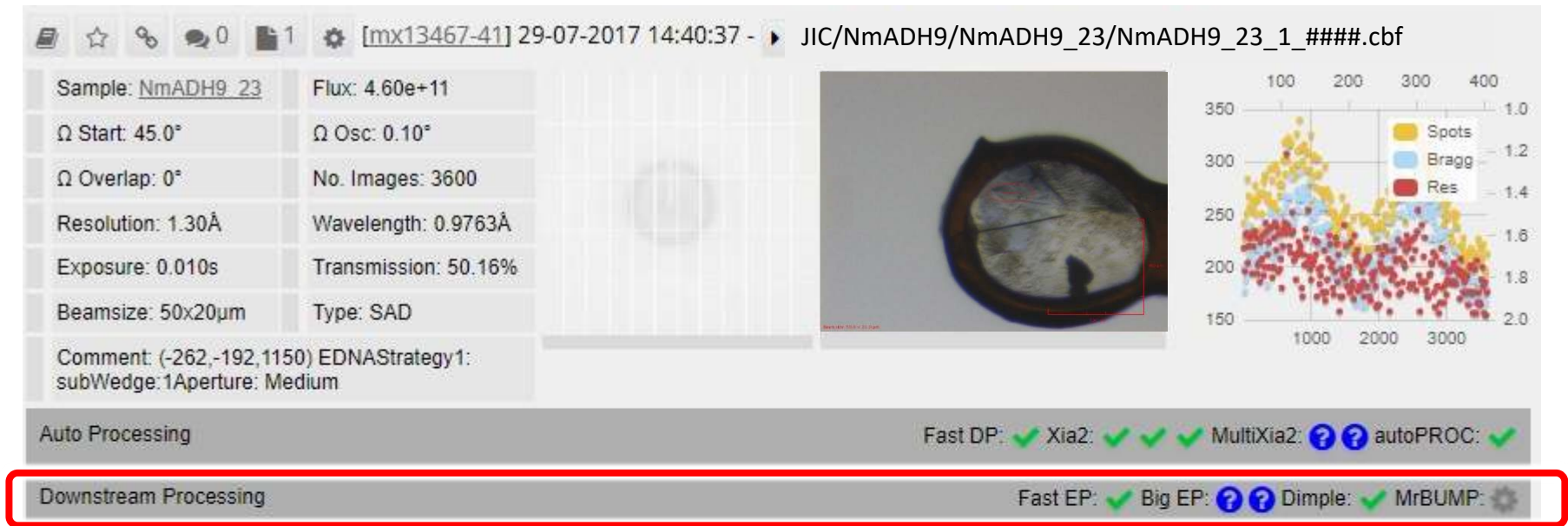


The screenshot displays the ISPyB web interface. At the top, a toolbar includes a gear icon for settings, which is circled in red. Below the toolbar, a table lists job details for 'Sample: NmADH9_23', including Flux, Ω Start, Ω Osc, Ω Overlap, Resolution, Exposure, Beamsize, and Type. A red arrow points from the gear icon to a green box containing the text 'Change:' followed by a list of parameters that can be modified: space group, cell parameters, maximum resolution, and reject images. To the right of the job details is a scatter plot showing the distribution of spots, Bragg reflections, and resolution. Below the job details, a 'Reprocess Data' button is visible. At the bottom, a 'Multi Crystal' window is open, showing a detailed view of the job parameters and a scatter plot. The window includes fields for 'Sample', 'Resolution', 'Start', and 'End', and a 'Reprocess' button.

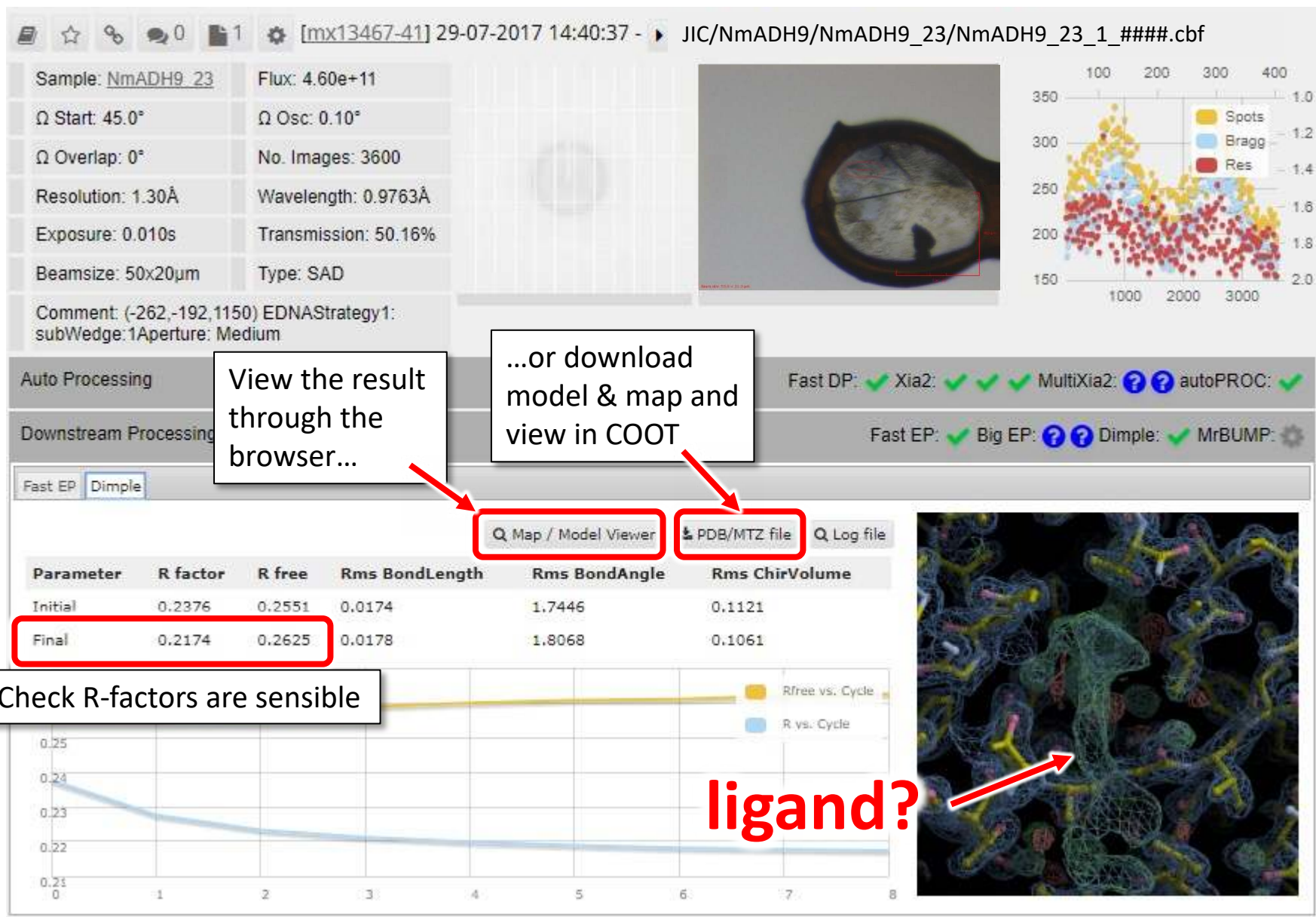
Change:

- space group
- cell parameters
- maximum resolution
- reject images

Checking the results...



Checking the results...



Ideal scenario after session:

- Each data set characterised as:
 - useful/may be useful/not useful
- Some datasets processed to your satisfaction
- You may have interpretable experimental maps
- You may have preliminary structures
- You **will** have less follow-up work to do!

What to do with all the data...

Raw data (images)

- removed from disk after 30 days – still available through TopCAT (tape archive)



“Meta” data – all the other “stuff” – removed from disk after 30 days – not backed up

>90% of useful datasets derived from **Meta data** rather than going back to **Raw data**

...just be thankful it's not cryo-EM!

Getting your data home...

- FTP data home (use an App or a script)



Quite slow...



Faster...



In the meantime:

- use autoproccessing output or...
- (re)process data remotely on DLS computers and transfer output only
- copy and archive raw data later



Retain ISPyB name in CCP4i2...

CCP4i2

Create a separate
“project” for
each dataset

If you have more than one dataset for a given protein – create a separate “dummy project” and group the “dataset projects” under this:

Create a New Project

Name of project/folder: NmADH9_23_1

By default all projects go in the 'CCP4I2_PROJECTS' directory in your home area - click 'Select directory' to choose an alternative.
Hint to organise your projects: in the 'Manage projects' window you can use a project as a folder and drag other projects into it

Description of project: High res data from binary complex with NAD

Choose tag.. Choose tag.. Choose tag..

New tag

Save

Create project Select directory Cancel Help

Manage projects

Name	Directory	Created	Last active	Tags
NmADH9	C:\Users\la...	18 Oct 18	24 Nov 18	
NmADH9_23_1	C:\Users\la...	24 Nov 18	24 Nov 18	
NmADH9_26_1	C:\Users\la...	24 Nov 18	27 Nov 18	
	C:\Users\la...	24 Nov 18	24 Nov 18	

Open

Add project or folder

Rename project

Edit description

Can rename “projects” later... (when you know more...)*

Manage project

Name	Directory	Created	Last active	Tags
NmADH9	C:\Users\la...	18 Oct 18	24 Nov 18	
NmADH9_23_1_NAD	C:\Users\la...	24 Nov 18	24 Nov 18	
NmADH9_26_1_apo	C:\Users\la...	24 Nov 18	27 Nov 18	
	C:\Users\la...	24 Nov 18	24 Nov 18	

Open

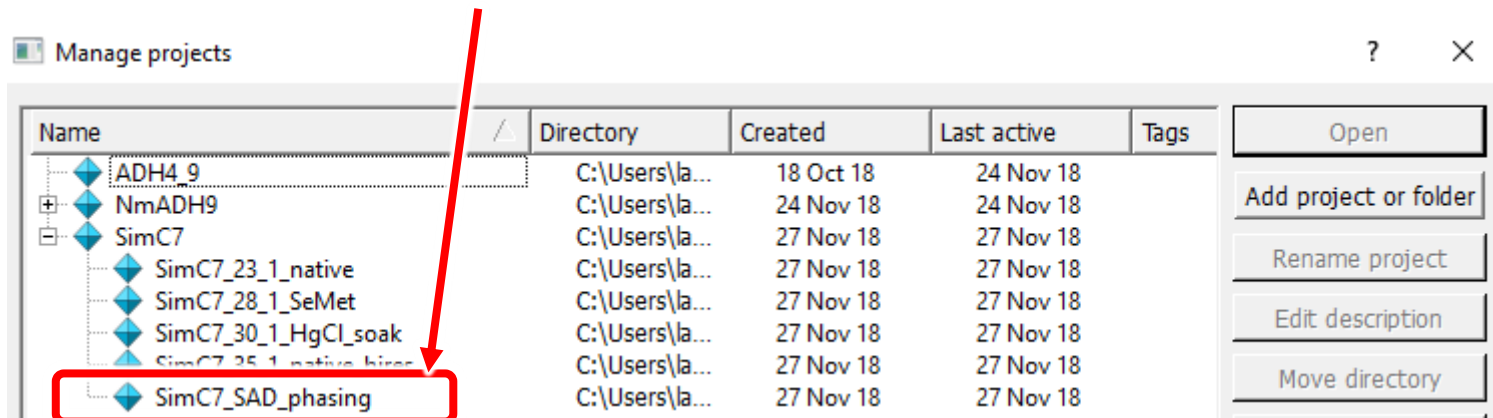
Add project or folder

Rename project

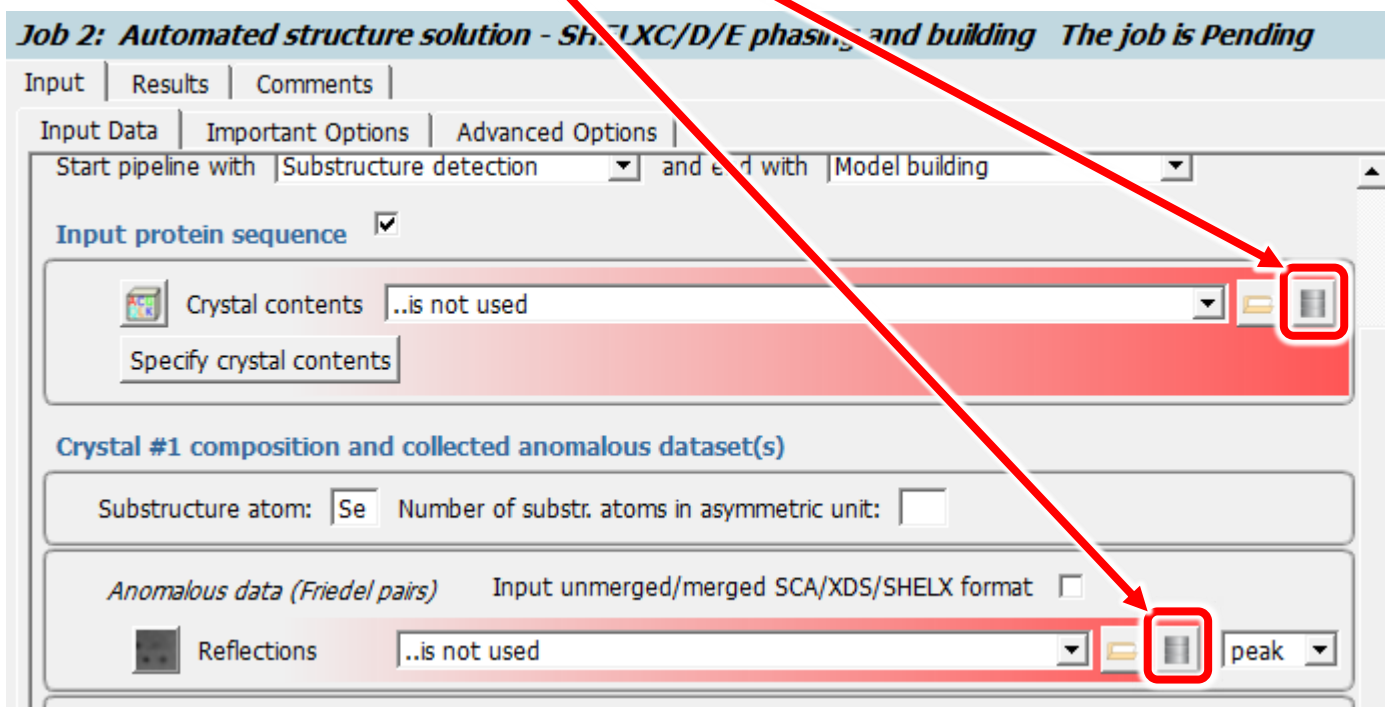
Edit description

*but directory names remain the same

Could create “non-dataset projects” for specific activities such as phasing...



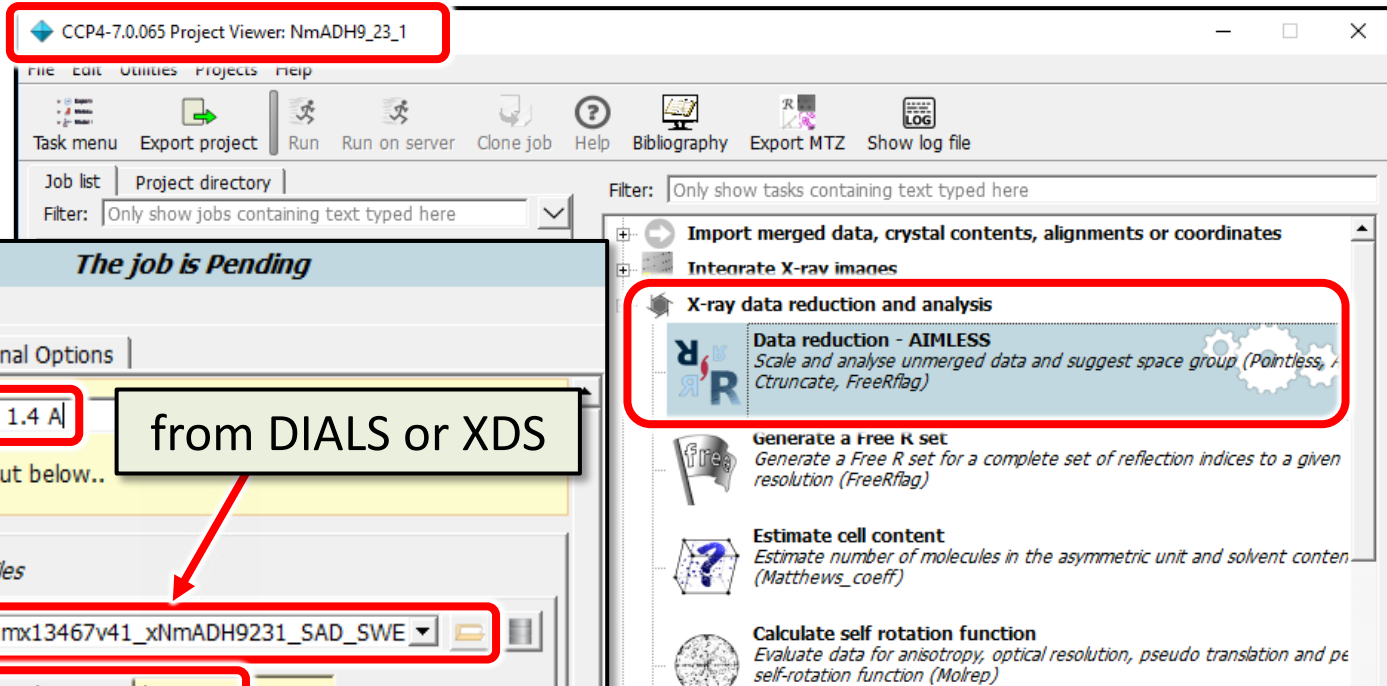
...then “borrow” files from other projects...



My preferred option for processing...

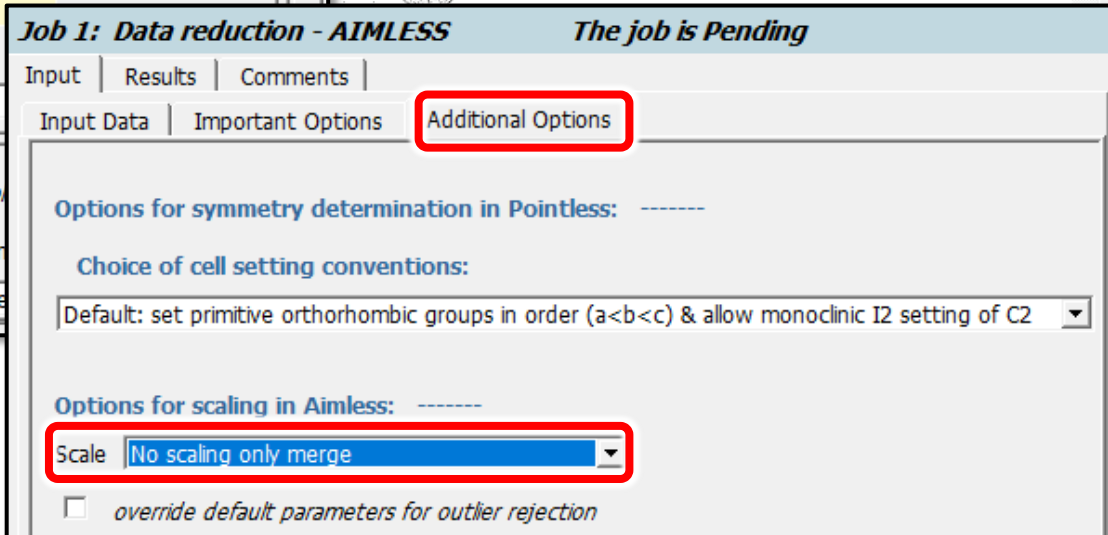
- where the pipelines have done a good job – take part-processed dataset (from the “Meta” data) and re-run the merging step in CCP4i2

use informative
job titles



from DIALS or XDS

may want to change
resolution, exclude
images etc...



Gives lots of output – useful for troubleshooting...

for your
paper/thesis

Job 1: Data reduction - AIMLESS *The job is Finished*

Input | Results | Comments |

Headline | Summary | SG details | MergingGraphs | SDanalysis | MergingDetails | Istats | Biblio

Data reduction – full dataset to 1.4 Å

▼ Key summary

Selecting space group P 1 21 1
as there is a single space group with the highest score

Solution probability: 0.872, Confidence 0.866 (high resolution limit for symmetry testing 1.495Å)

Key statistics for Dataset: NmADH9_23_1/NmADH9_23/1

Unit cell: 63.921 107.750 69.361 90.000 104.265 90.000, wavelength 0.976250Å
Resolution of input data: 1.40Å, resolution estimate: beyond 1.40Å
Anisotropic limits: – Along 0.99 a° – 0.16 c° 1.48Å CC(1/2), 1.58Å I/σ – Along k axis 1.40Å° CC(1/2), 1.42Å I/σ – Along –0.09 1.40Å I/σ
Rmeas: overall 0.096, inner bin 0.037
In outer bin: Mean(I/sd) 1.2 CC(1/2) 0.559
Overall filtered Mean(chi^2): 1.03
Anomalous CC(1/2) in inner bin 0.093
No significant anomalous signal detected
NOTE: no scaling was done, just merging

SD correction information:
SD correction parameters were not refined

✓ No evidence of twinning

✓ No evidence of possible translational non-crystallographic symmetry

● Warning: Some anisotropy detected. This may affect the quality of the data.

● Warning: Completeness test shows some issues.

✗ Warning: Severe deviation from Wilson plot.

✗ Warning: Possible ice rings found.

A free-R set has been created, fraction of the data = 0.05

Show Pointless logfile | Show Aimless logfile | Show Ctruncate logfile

▼ Overall summary

Job 1: Data reduction - AIMLESS *The job is Finished*

Input | Results | Comments |

Headline | Summary | SG details | MergingGraphs | SDanalysis | MergingDetails | Istats | Biblio | Run

▼ Overall summary

Space group determination
Selecting space group P 1 21 1
as there is a single space group with the highest score

Solution type: space group

Group name	P 1 21 1
Reindex	[h,k,l]
Space group confidence	0.866
Laue group confidence	0.821
Laue group probability	0.882
Systematic absence probability	0.988

Scores for each symmetry element
Lattice group name P 1 21 1

Likelihood	CC	R	Symmetry
0.880	0.87	0.087	identity
0.882	0.87	0.087	** 2-fold k (0 1 0) [-h,k,-l]

Data internal consistency statistics

Summary of merging statistics for dataset
NmADH9_23_1/NmADH9_23/1

	Overall	Inner	Outer
Low resolution limit	47.16	47.16	1.42
High resolution limit	1.40	7.67	1.40
Rmerge(within I+ /I-)*	0.081	0.031	1.402
Rmerge(all I+ and I-)*	0.090	0.036	1.563
Rmeas (within I+ /I-)*	0.096	0.037	1.657
Rmeas (all I+ & I-)*	0.097	0.039	1.690
Rpim (within I+ /I-)	0.051	0.020	0.876
Rpim (all I+ & I-)	0.037	0.015	0.636
Rmerge in top intensity bin*	0.048		
Number of observations	1205637	7127	59269
Number unique	175909	1122	8610
Mean(I) / sd(I)	11.2	46.7	1.2
Half-set correlation CC(1/2)	0.999	0.998	0.559
Completeness %	98.6	99.2	97.0
Multiplicity	6.9	6.4	6.9
Filtered Mean(chi^2)	1.03	1.12	1.03
Anomalous completeness %	98.1	97.0	96.4
Anomalous multiplicity	3.4	3.4	3.5
DelAnom CC(1/2)	0.055	0.093	0.034
Mid-Slope of Anom Probability	1.038		

Download

all the important data processing statistics
are now in your CCP4i2 project database

...or reprocess from scratch using DIALS or XDS...

Summary - why use ISPyB & pipelines?

- Faster sample changing (select by ISPyB name)
 - essential for remote...
- Informs the decision making process
 - make decisions sooner
 - revise strategy on the fly
 - (e.g. recollect dataset x... no more data required for project y...)
 - make better overall use of beamtime
- Reduces amount of post-beamtime follow-up work
- Simple to keep track of your samples and data

Remote data collection



not going to cover unattended data collection (UDC)...

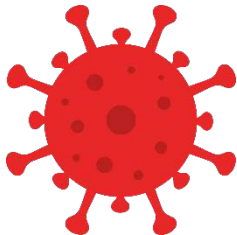
On-site data collection can be a big time commitment...



Remote data collection saves you time...



...and the planet

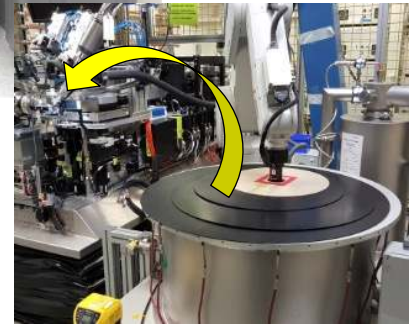


...and is covid-secure



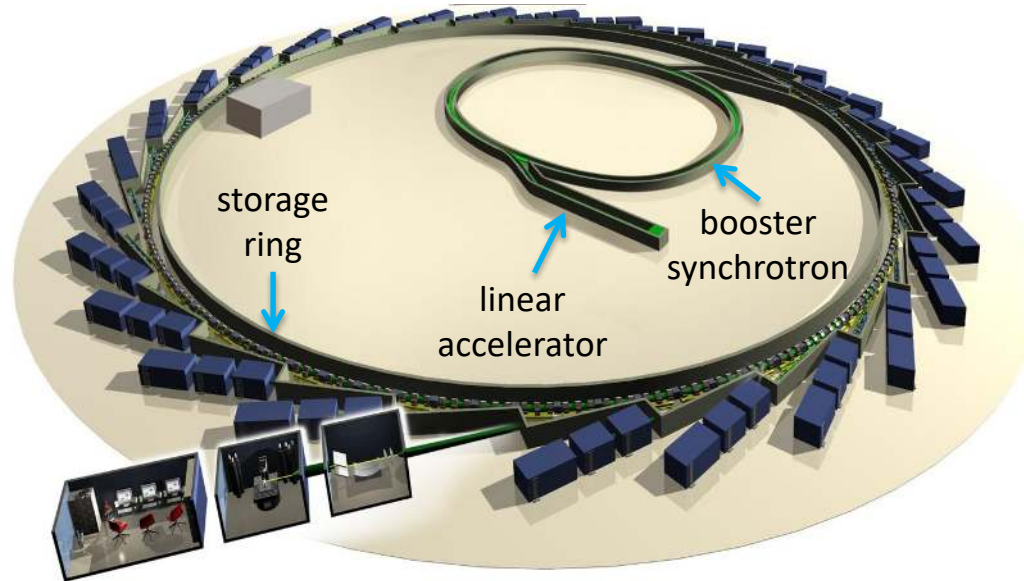
For routine data collection at 100 K:

- Samples prepared and cryo-cooled in home lab
- Sample information entered into ISPyB database
- Transported to Diamond in dry shipping dewars
- Samples mounted robotically
- Data collection controlled through GDA interface
- Only manual operation at DLS: loading/unloading pucks
 - Up to 592 samples can be loaded at once
- Everything else computer driven...



Therefore you don't need to be there!

What is remote data collection?



home lab/home



more remote

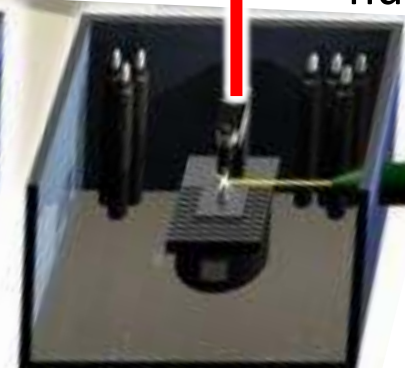
control
cabin



remote



experimental
hutch



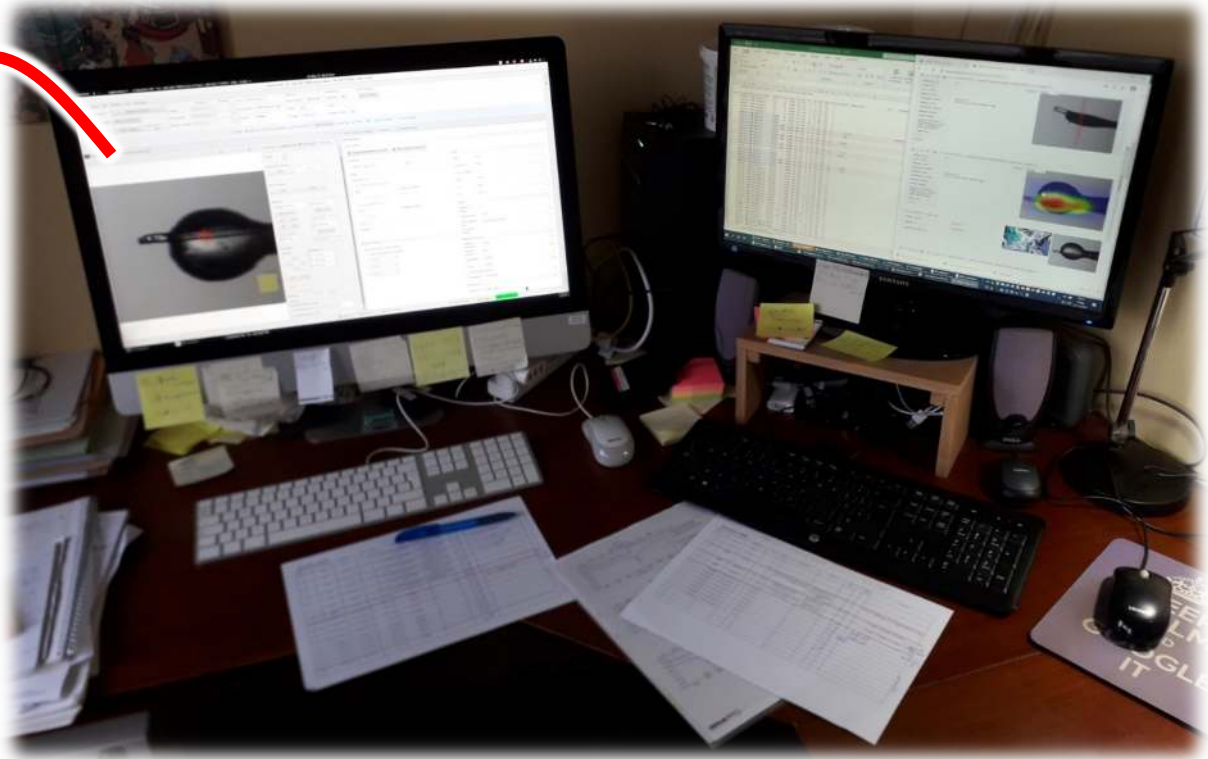
Remote data collection lockdown style!



...from here

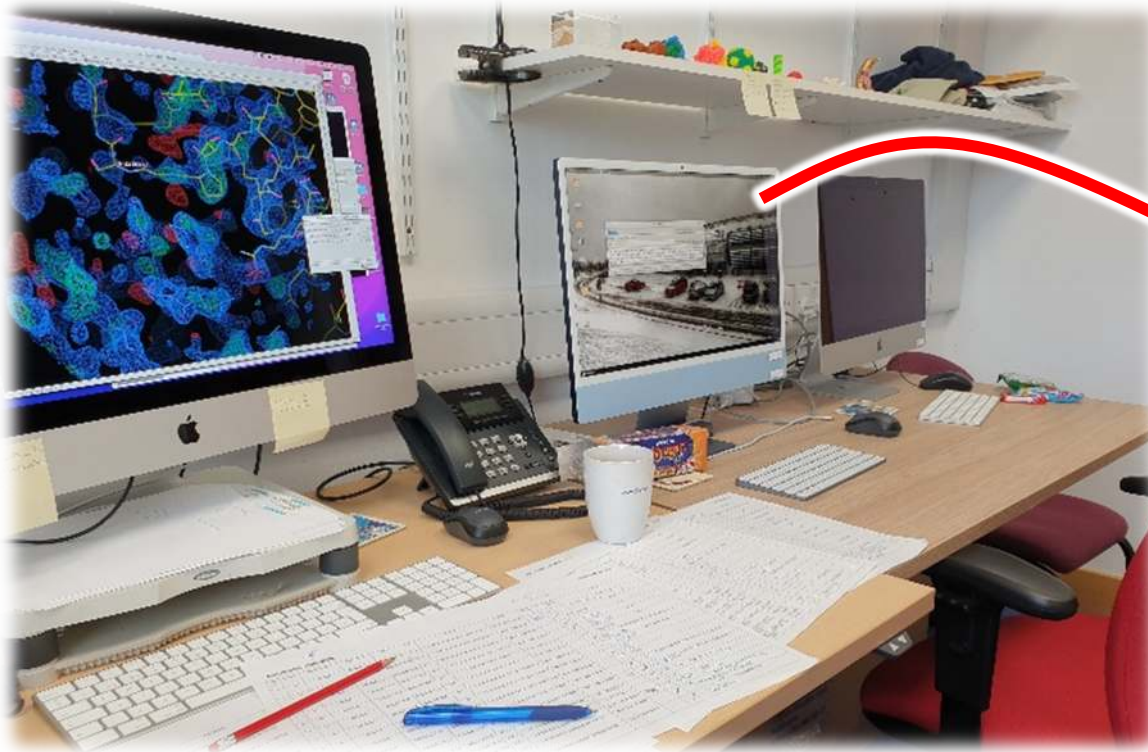


share screen
with others



Remote data collection – normality resumed

...from here



share screen
with others

Do these 3 things well BEFORE your session

1.

Think about the experiments that you want to run

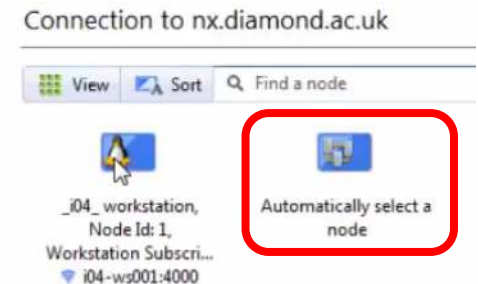
- discuss with your local contact if necessary



2.

Check that your remote NX connection works

- if you are given the option to “automatically select a node”, choose this (unless you are going to collect data)
- if intending to use a 2nd monitor – check it works



3.

While you are connected, read the beamline “message of the day”

- open a Terminal window and type:
- more /dls_sw/<beamline_name>/etc/motd

Timeline for fully remote data collection

Sometime prior to shift:

- LC loads pucks into beamline dewar and enters puck positions into ISPyB database



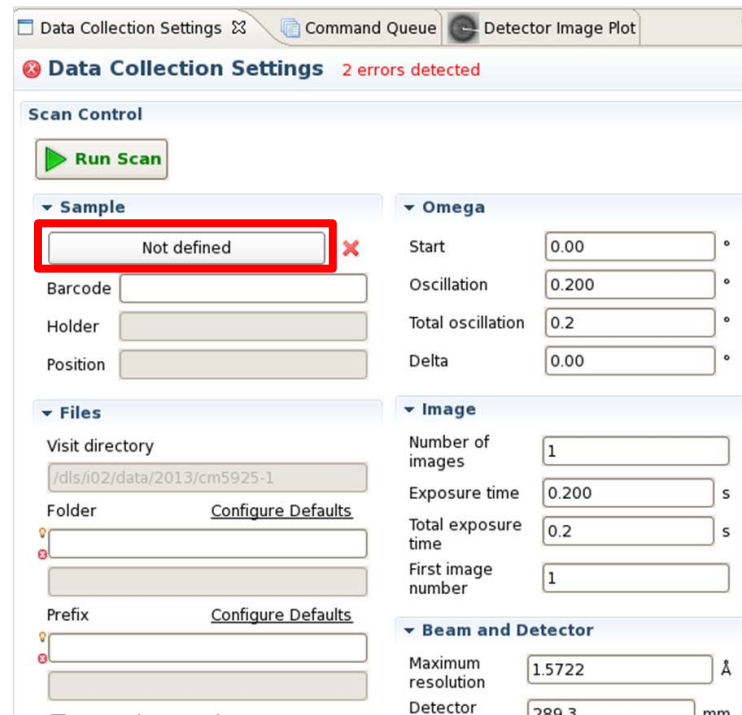
Shortly before start of shift (or your slot in running order):

- connect to beamline computer using NX client
- start GDA



Zero hour:

- take the baton, select sample from menu, collect data!



When things go wrong...

Can you fix things?

- probably not!

On-site user:

- During normal working hours – call local contact
- Out of hours – call EHC

Remote user:

- During normal working hours – call local contact
- Out of hours – call EHC

Therefore you don't need to be there!

Check the webcams!

i04 Webcams & Beamline Status

Ring Current 299.991	Refill 255.758	Hutch Locked	Port Shutter Open	Expt Shutter Open	Fast Shutter Open	Wav 0.9
-------------------------	-------------------	-----------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	------------

Sun Nov 25 15:25:45 - I04 Sample Position



Sun Nov 25 15:25:45 - I04 Sample Ch



The image displays a web interface for monitoring the i04 beamline. It features a status bar with various operational parameters in green boxes, including Ring Current (299.991), Refill (255.758), Hutch (Locked), Port Shutter (Open), Expt Shutter (Open), Fast Shutter (Open), and Wav (0.9). Below the status bar are two large webcam feeds. The left feed, titled 'Sun Nov 25 15:25:45 - I04 Sample Position', shows a close-up of the sample stage. The right feed, titled 'Sun Nov 25 15:25:45 - I04 Sample Ch', shows the sample changer mechanism. A smartphone on the right side of the image displays a mobile version of the same interface, showing the status bar and the two webcam feeds.

If you suspect a problem – call the EHC!

If you see no diffraction – 3 main causes:

...could be all 3 😡

(1) there is a problem (any number of things...)



(2) you are doing something wrong/stupid



(3) your sample is rubbish!



Pop a couple of test crystals into one of your pucks (something you know will diffract e.g. lysozyme)

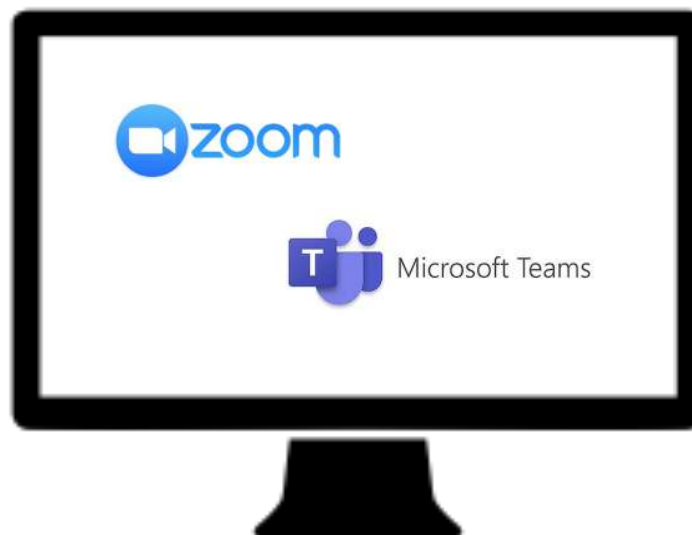


Advantages of remote data collection:

- Beamtime is fully used
- Users collect data on their own crystals
- Users stay at home labs (or at home)
 - time commitment is low
 - your boss/collaborator can observe data collection
 - useful for training non-experts
- Time can be used flexibly
- Less stressful
- Difficult to “break” the beamline

Are there any disadvantages of remote data collection?

- miss the “wow factor” of being at a synchrotron
- lose face-to-face interactions with Diamond staff
 - do BAG training
 - go to User meeting
 - get in touch online



Take home messages

- make full use of ISPyB (use ISPyB name!)
- exploit the MX software tools/pipelines (collect 360°!)
- use remote data collection for routine experiments
- think before and during data collection
- this is may be your last experiment – don't mess it up!

Acknowledgements

- Access to MX beamlines at Diamond
- Excellent support from:
 - Beamline staff
 - EHC/Control Room staff
 - User Office
- Software developers
- BBSRC