Object-Oriented Data Analysis Environment for Neutron Scattering

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1, J-PARC / MLF

Current Facility of Pulsed Neutron Scattering --- KENS of KEK – have been operated since 1980. is the first facility in the world.

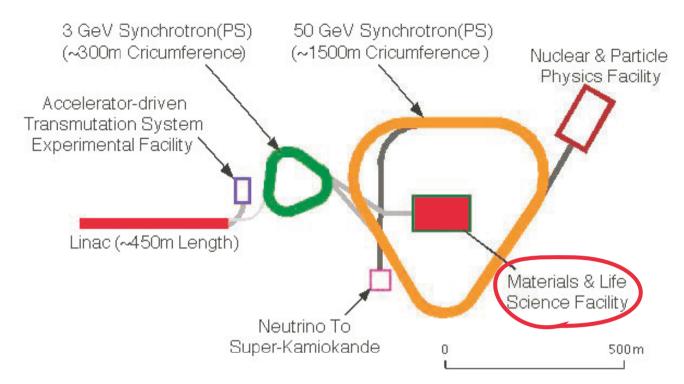
Its operating neutron beam power is 3kW. ISIS (Rutherford Appleton Lab. UK) 160kW.

J-PARC / MLF

is constructing at Tokai campus of JAERI (Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute) by KEK and JAERI.

The operation for user will be started on 2007. Its beam power will be 1MW.

--- the highest intensity beam power in the world



High Intensity Proton Accelerator Project

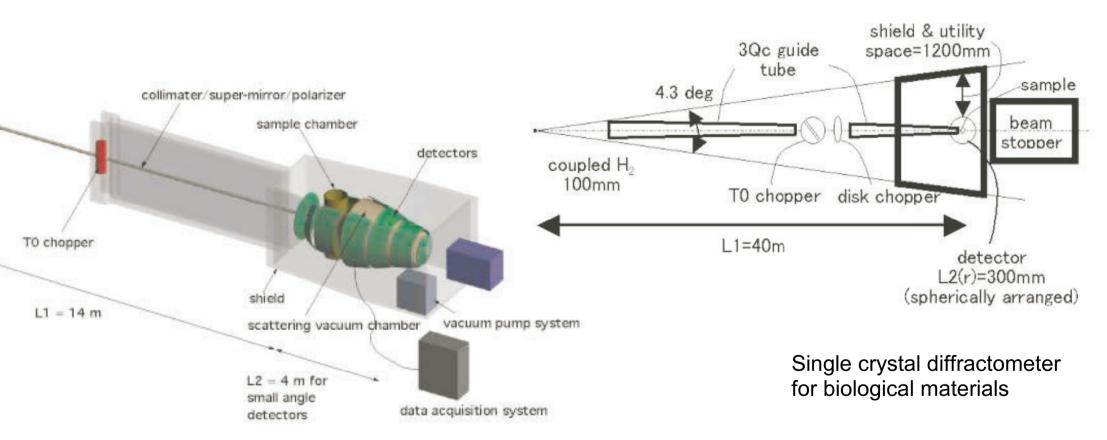
High Intensity Proton Accelerator Facility, J-PARC, aims to pursue frontier science in particle physics, materials and life-science and nuclear technology, using a new proton accelerator complex.

The Material and Life Science Facility, MLF, is a user facility providing a neutron source for experiments of materials and life sciences.

Twenty-three instruments, Many types of instruments will be installed in MLF.

All experimental components have to be applied to each instrument.

Hardware control, Data analysis tools, Simulation tools,



Total scattering diffractometer

The estimation of the user and instrument activity in MLF.

The number of users

100 users / day 200 days / year

The time period of each experiment.

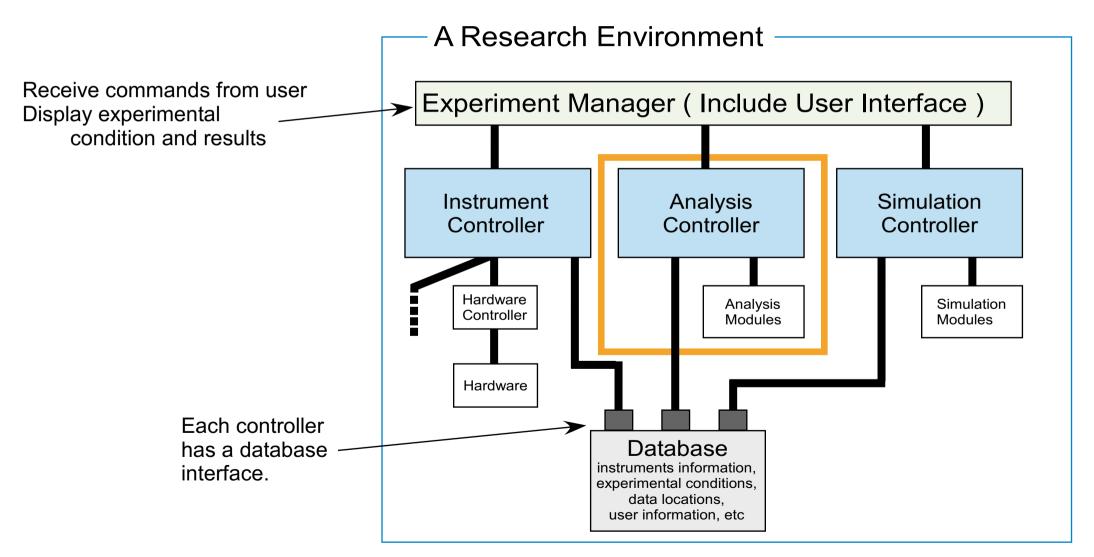
---- include the time of setup.

0.5 - 2 days / group

The established total experimental environment must be provided by the facility side.

2, Computer-assisted Research Environment for Neutron Scattering.

The research environment should be a framework, which unifies all experimental components.



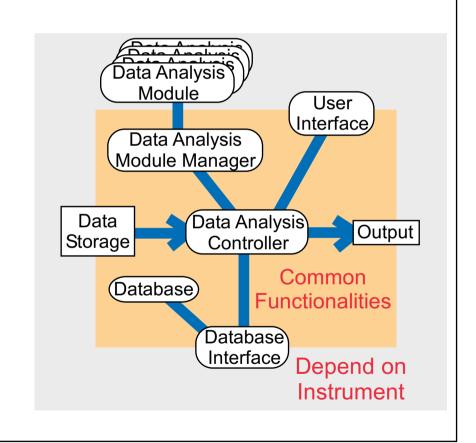
3, Design of Analysis Package

Current Way of Analysis

- * Number of analysis softwares specific to instruments have been developed.
 - -- It is far from making good use of software resources.

Our New Concept of Data Analysis Environment

- * We provide a framework, which has common and generic analysis functionalities .
- * We take full advantage of Object-Oriented methodology in;
 - Object-Oriented Analysis / Design
 - Rapid prototyping, spiral approach.
- * Various merits of Object-Oriented approach help us.
 - requirements of keeping good software for a long time
 - safe access to data
 - obvious definition of common functionalities



The Aim of this Framework

Standard framework for analysis software in MLF (and another facilities).

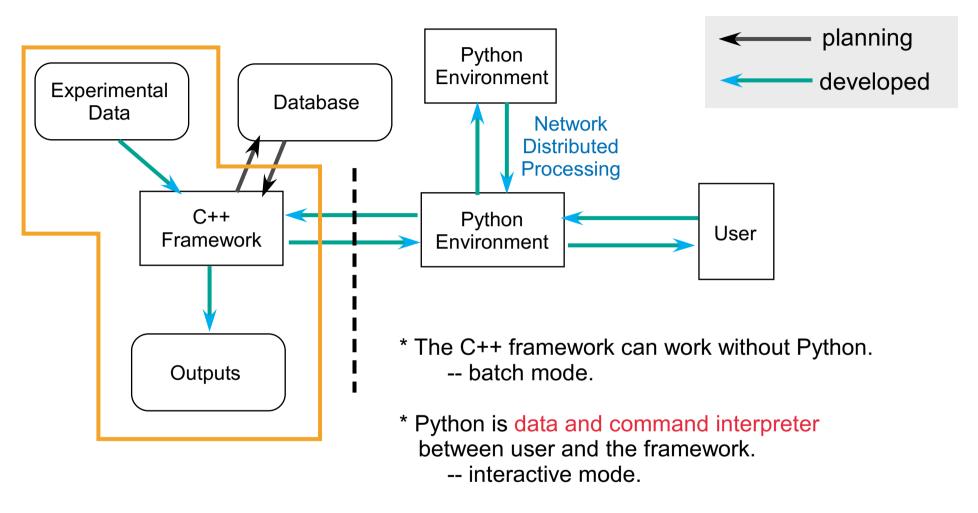
- -- required good-performance in on- and off-line data analysis.
 - ---> batch mode, interactive mode
- -- confirm to run on various systems.

Prepare network distributed processing environment.

Required to handle large scale data in high performance.

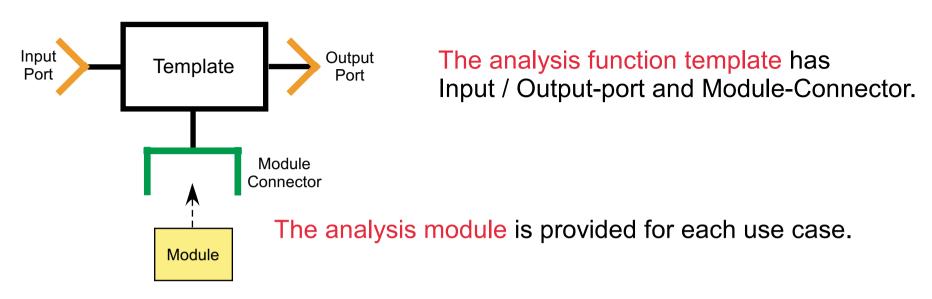
-- provide efficient and good-scalable data container.

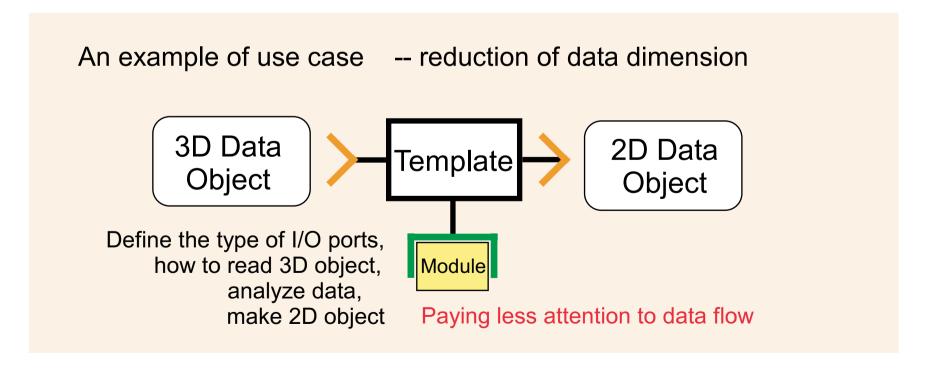
The Structure of Analysis Package



* Network distributed processing environment is provided with Python.

The Design Concept of Analysis Function

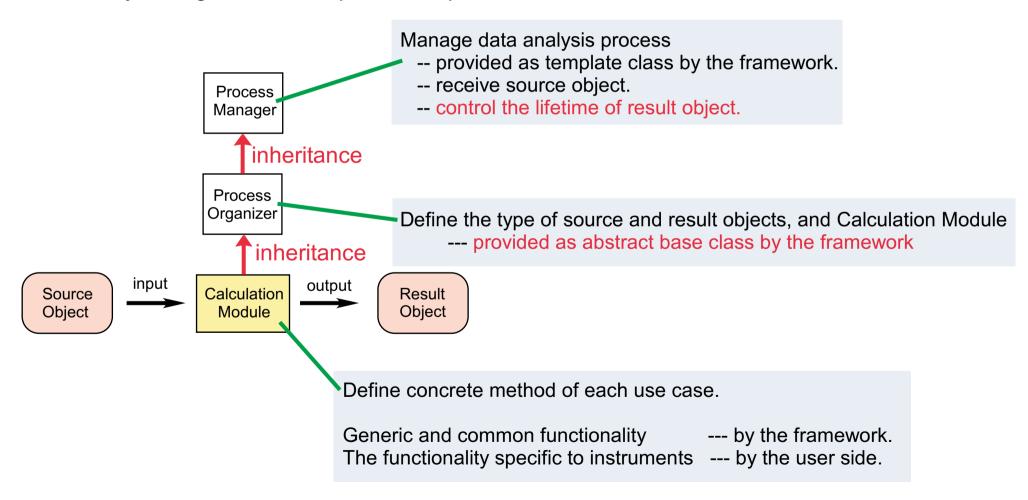




Design of a set of analysis functions

A schematic example of the basic and simple use case

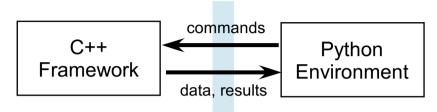
An analysis functionality is organized by using relationship of multiple inheritance.



User Interface -- Python Environment

* The interface between C++ and Python is created by SWIG.

(Simplified Wrapper and Interface Generator --- http://www.swig.org/).



Interface created by SWIG

Why Python is selected as user interface?

- * Python is an object-oriented and interactive programing language.
 - ---- Python is easily adapted for C++ framework.
 - ---- Interactive user interface is useful for developing application software on the framework.
- * Many scientific and mathematical tools on Python have been developed. ex. plotting library, mathematical library
- * Analysis software in SNS is developing with C and Python, we can cooperate in developing software.

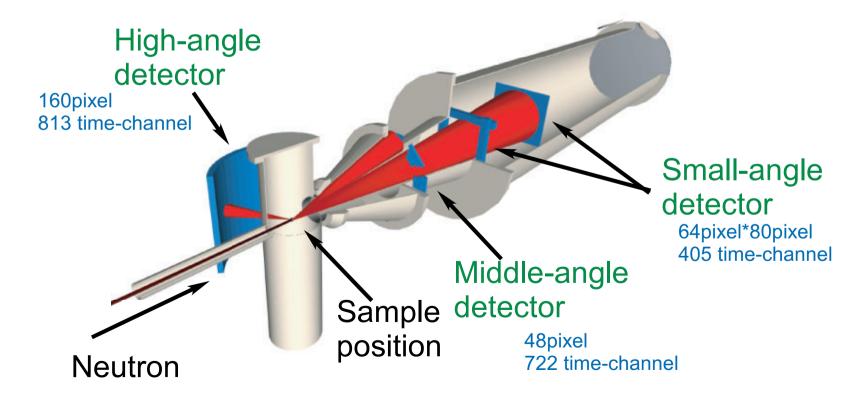
SNS is an accelerator-based neutron source being built in Oak Ridge, US.

4, An Application to the SWAN Real Experiment.

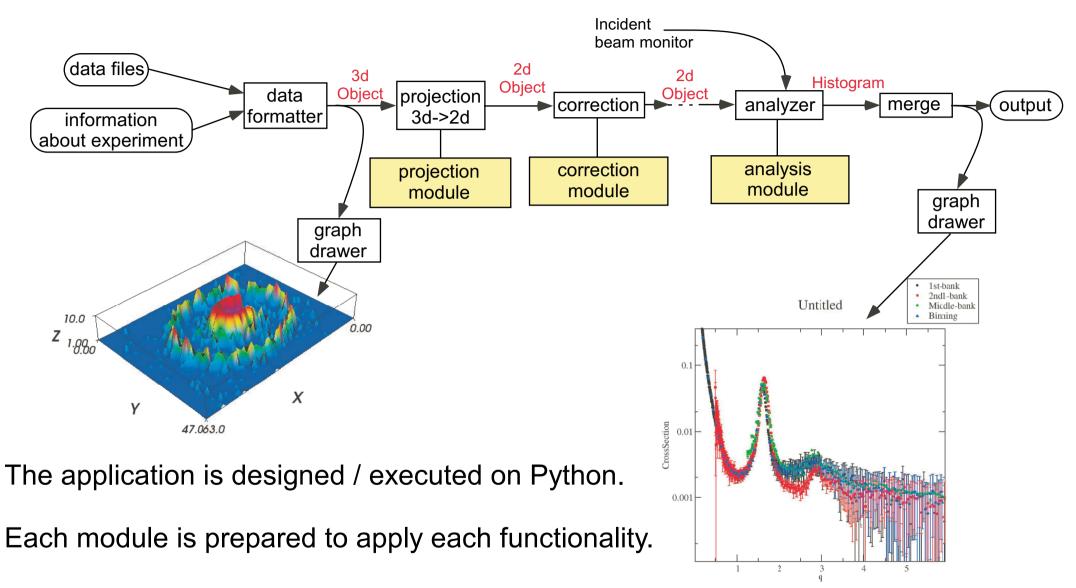
Setting up data analysis software for SWAN on the framework.

(SWAN: <u>Small/Wide Angle Neutron Scattering Diffractmeter at Neutron Scattering Facility of KEK</u>)

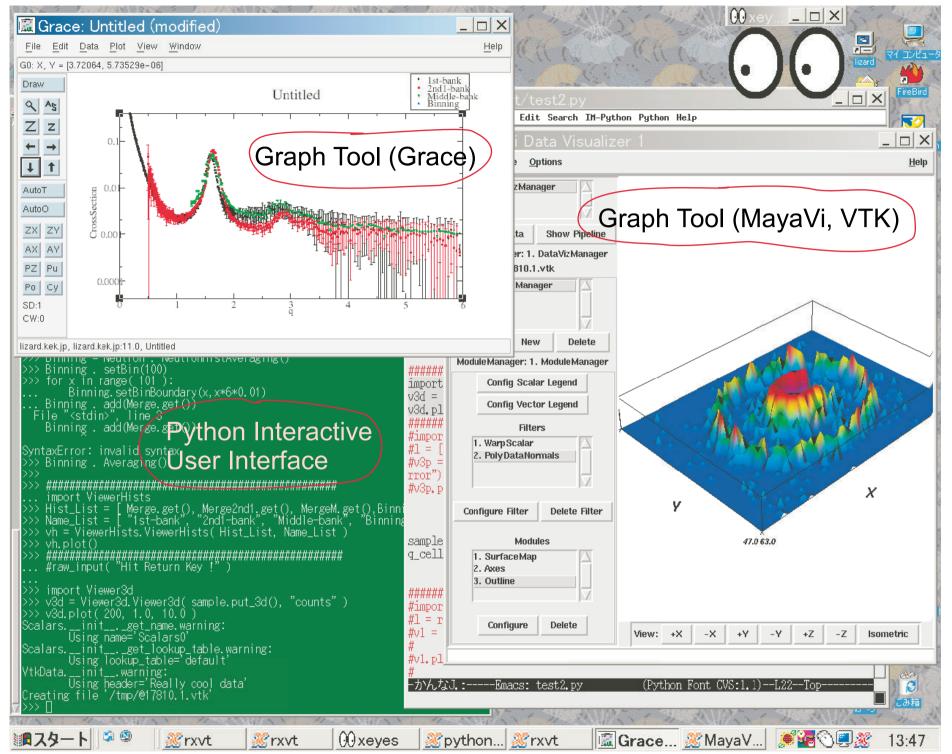
- * Each detector geometry requires to provide its proper analysis method.
- * Three detector banks are installed to obtain wide range (0.05 100nm) structural information. (emulsion, biological -, magnetic-materials,)



Analysis Flow Diagram for SWAN



Data objects are common formats of the framework.



5, Summary.

- 1, We have developed an analysis framework for neutron scattering experiments, based on Object-Oriented approach.
- 2, The framework provides common and generic data analysis functionalities for all neutron scattering instruments.
- 3, We applied the framework to the analysis of a real experiment. The application is well working.

Under developing components are;

- graphical user interface
- database connection
- network distributed processing.

If you want to get further information about this project, please see http://research.kek.jp/group/cred/

Analysis Package (C++) consists of 6 groups.

* System	Data container, Data Input / Output				
* Calculation	Basic calculation tools				
	Setup the environment of analysis package, provide basic tools.				
* Correction	Correction of observed data				
* Projection	Reduction of data dimensions				
* Merge	Merging data sets Integration of data sets				
* Analyzer	Extracting physical values from experimental data				
	Provide common and generic analysis functionalities for neutron scattering				

Design of Data Structure

Design of data structure is one of key issues.

A sets of "simple" and "efficient" data containers are required.

Two types of class templates are provided.

Various experimental data are stored hierarchically.

Type 1: Container for general purpose -- consists of a Header and a set of Sub-Containers.

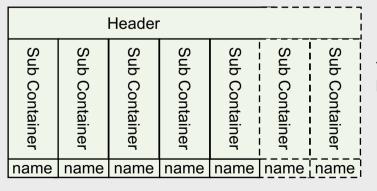
A header describes information about a set of Sub-Containers.

Sub-Container can store any type of object.

Header							
Sub Container							

The number of Sub-Containers can be changed at any time.

Type 2 : Consists of Header, a set of Sub-Containers and its names.



The sub-container is extracted by using its name-tag.

