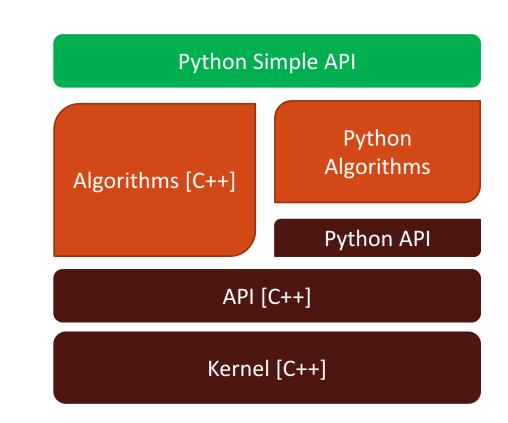
Introduction to Mantid

31.03.17, ILL

Mantid framework

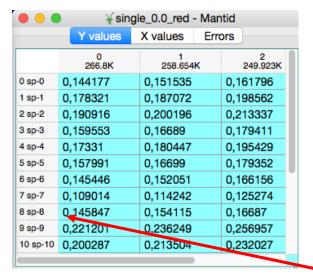
- High performance data treatment and visualisation solution tailored for neutron scattering experiments
- Core implemented in C++, API exposed to python
- Easily extendible due to plug-in architecture
 - Shipped with O(800) existing algorithms
 - New algorithms can be created and plugged in
 - Python algorithms plugged in at run time
- Open source, cross-platform (Linux, OS X, Windows)
- Main tool at ISIS, SNS, ESS and soon at ILL
- Data manipulation is performed using key concepts as workspaces and algorithms



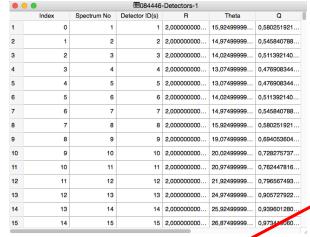
Workspaces

- Are the main data containers, analogue concept exists in LAMP
- Several types of workspaces exist; Matrix, Events, Peaks, Table, MD etc.
- Most common is the MatrixWorkspace which is a list of 1D histograms

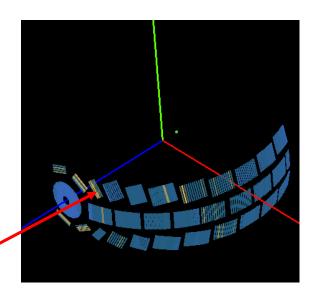
Detector data



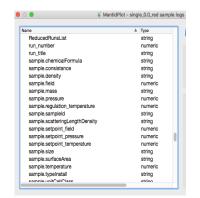
Map between spectrum number to detector pixel



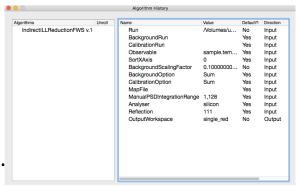
Full 3D instrument geometry



Metadata



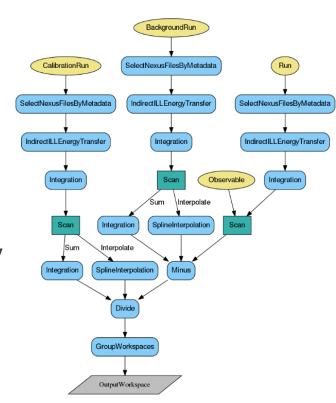
History of algorithm execution



In a typical raw TOF data, each row represents a time-of-flight spectrum of a single detector pixel.

Algorithms

- Manipulate the data in workspaces or files
- Examples can be arithmetic operations, e.g. Integrate, Sum, Transpose, etc.
- New algorithms can be created and added both in C++ and python
- Reduction algorithms are written in python and represent workflow-type algorithms, which call many other algorithms in a sequence
- For each algorithm, a simple GUI dialog is automatically generated on-the-fly
- Python simple API provides function-like interface for invokation of the algorithms, no matter they are written in C++ or python
- > result = SomeAlgorithm(InputWorkspace = inWS, Param="value"



A workflow algorithm flowchart.

MantidPlot GUI

