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Large neutron scattering datasets are commonly collected at TOF sources, particularly for single crystal diffraction experiments. A full understanding of the materials of interest often requires the complete mapping of data in an n-dimensional manifold. Increasingly, and particularly in single crystal diffraction, the correct treatment of data as part of data reduction and analysis, for a range of techniques, involves the efficient and flexible processing of large n-dimensional datasets.

The Mantid1,2 framework, our extensible framework for neutron and muon data reduction and analysis, has been successfully deployed for use on a large range of instruments. An on-going area of development within that framework has been the development of tools to analyse and visualise n-dimensional data. This work has involved collaboration between ISIS at RAL, SNS at Oakridge and the ESS in Lund.

Additional complexities introduced in single crystal diffraction techniques are to accurately find, index, and integrate peaks with minimal user-intervention. The integration alone presents a major challenge, and this has been an area of focus for us recently. Our initial offering was based a spherical integration approach, with in momentum-transfer space, we found this worked well in some, but not all cases. We have since developed new algorithms based on a peak-by-peak principle component analysis for which the integrated region falls into an ellipsoid. For weak and diffuse peaks, we have been experimenting with

connected component analysis to identify and integrate arbitrary peak shapes over the background.

Visualisation has become a fundamental part of the data-treatment in single crystal diffraction, not just an end output. Users need to retain the ability to step-in to the processing, for example by editing and separating of peaks lists and verifying the outputs via visual inspection, or reports.

We have developed tools for showing, sorting and simultaneously editing several peaks lists overlaid on n-dimensional datasets. We have a number of harmonised tools to allow different perspectives on the same data, for example in three-dimensions of reciprocal space, via two-dimensional projections, and in detector space. We have developed a flexible format so that algorithms can write out information about how each peak has individually been integrated and we can therefore provide an exact visual representation of how the integration has been performed. We use a range of third-party frameworks to achieve our visualisations ranging from VTK based ParaView3 to direct implementations in OpenGL depending upon our user-based visualisation needs.

**References**

[1] [www.mantidroject.org](http://www.mantidroject.org)

[2] O. Arnold, et al., Mantid—Data analysis and visualization package for neutron scattering and μSR experiments, Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research Section A, Volume 764, 11 November 2014, Pages 156-166, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.nima.2014.07.029>

[3] <http://www.paraview.org/>