

# The NeXus Data Format for muon Spectroscopy and Neutron or X-ray Scattering

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- Cannot read her collaborators data
- Has to keep extra information in yet another form

- Definition of a standard data format
  - Rules
  - Validation tools
- Promotion of NeXus
  - Documentation
  - NeXus API
  - Outreach to the scientific community

- Complete data for typical use
- Extendable, add additional data as you please
- Self describing
- Easy automatic plotting
- Platform independent, public domain, efficient
- Suitable for a wild variety of applications

- 1 Physical file format and API for accessing files
- 2 Rules for storing data in files
- 3 Component and application definitions
- 4 NeXus Utilities

- Portable, self describing, extendable, public domain
- Hierarchical data format, NCSA, HDF-4, later HDF-5
- HDF-5:
  - grouping support
  - on the fly compression
  - reading/writing subsets
  - first dimension appendable
  - Public domain C, F77 access library
  - Used by: NASA, Boing, the weathermen, ....
- XML for those who wish to edit their data

- NeXus-API hides complex HDF API
- Transparent access to all three supported physical file formats
- ANSI-C implementation
- Bindings: C++, F77, Java, python, IDL, SWIG
- January, 4, 2010: 1311217 files processed at PSI alone

- Planned: NeXus is threadsafe when each thread has its own NXhandle
- A little work needs to be done to arrive there
- **BUT:** HDF-5 serialises access, no performance gain!
- Parallel HDF5, PHDF, with a different API
- PHDF requires: MPI, MPI-IO, parallel file system
- A new NeXus file driver for PHDF would be required
- Will only be implemented when the community really wants it

- Files
- Groups identified by name and a classname beginning with NX
- Scientific data sets
- Attributes
- Links

- McStas Coordinate System
- Angle based polar coordinate system
- NEW: full mapping imageCIF - NeXus now possible
- NEW: General axis and transformations

- NeXus reserves the prefix NX for group names.
- Store as much as possible
- A NeXus file has one to many NXentry groups
- There are two types of entries: raw data and processed data
- Multiple different techniques in one file go into separate NXsubentries
- If there is only one entry, the preferred name is entry, else entry1, entry2... entryn
- If an entry or an NXsubentry conforms to an application definition, the application definitions must be stated in the entries definition field.

```
entry:NXentry
  sample:NXsample

  instrument:NXinstrument
    source:NXsource
    velocity_selector:NXvelocity_selector
    detector:NXdetector
      data[xsize,ysize], signal=1 (1)
  control:NXmonitor
    data
  data:NXdata
    link to (1)
```

```
entry:NXentry
  sample:NXsample
  processing_name:NXprocess
    program
    version
    parameters:NXparameter
      raw_file
  data:NXdata
    data[nx,ny,nz], signal=1
```

entry:NXentry

sample:NXsample

instrument:NXinstrument

.....

**sas:NXsubentry**

sample:NXsample

instrument:NXinstrument

source:NXsource

velocity\_selector:NXvelocity\_selector

detector:NXdetector

data[xsize,ysize], signal=1 (1)

control:NXmonitor

data

data:NXdata

link to (1)

```
entry, NXentry
  measurement: NXcollection
    positions: NXcollection
      om
      two_theta
    scalars: NXcollection
      title
      wavelength
  data: NXdata
    detector1
    mca5
```

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- Take care once when writing, use n times

- Store physical values in C storage order
- Use NeXus components and dictionary names
- Missing names will be quickly accepted by the NIAC
- Names: full words separated by \_
- Specify units in same format as used by UDunits
- Application definitions may restrict units

- There are situations where data has to be dumped as fast as possible in order to keep up with a high data rate. Or to save disk space.
- **Data not in C storage order:** use attributes stride and offset to describe the memory layout of the data.
- **Data needs scaling:** Use a NXformula group to specify a formula in muParser notations plus the parameters and data necessary to do the scaling.
- Details on both methods will be in the NeXus manual

```
entry:NXentry
  data:NXdata
    data[nx,ny,nz], signal=1, axes=x_axis,y_axis,z_axis
    x_axis[nx]
    y_axis[ny]
    z_axis[nz]
```

- Preserve original dimensionality of detector, if possible
- Time-of-flight becomes last dimension
- Highly irregular detectors:

```
entry:NXentry
```

```
    instrument:NXinstrument
```

```
        detector:NXdetector
```

```
            data[ndet], signal=1
```

```
            polar_angle[ndet], axis=1
```

```
            azimuthal_angle[ndet]
```

```
            distance[ndet]
```

- Come in all shapes and sizes
- Captured by rules:
  - Store all varied parameters as arrays of length NP at the appropriate place in the NeXus hierarchy
  - For multi detectors, NP, number of scan points is always the first dimension
  - In NXdata: create links to counts and varied variables

# Scan Example 1: rotating sample

```
entry:NXentry
  sample:NXsample
    rotation_angle[NP], axis=1 (1)
  instrument:NXinstrument
    detector:NXdetector
      data[NP],signal=1 (2)
  control:NXmonitor
    data[NP]
  data:NXdata
    link to (1)
    link to (2)
```

## Scan Example 2: complex scan in Q

```
entry:NXentry
  sample:NXsample
    rotation_angle[NP], axis=1 (1)
    phi[NP], axis=1 (2)
    chi[NP], axis=1 (3)
    h[NP], axis=1 (4), primary=1
    k[NP], axis=1 (5)
    l[NP], axis=1 (6)
  instrument:NXinstrument
    detector:NXdetector
      data[NP], signal=1 (7)
      polar_angle[NP], signal=1 (8)
  data:NXdata
    link to (1)
    link to (2)
    link to (...)
    link to (8)
```

# Scan Example 3: sample rotation, area detector

```
entry:NXentry
  sample:NXsample
    rotation_angle[NP], axis=1 (1)
  instrument:NXinstrument
    detector:NXdetector
      data[NP,xsize,ysize],signal=1 (2)
  control:NXmonitor
    data[NP]
  data:NXdata
    link to (1)
    link to (2)
```

- This is rastering a sample at different wavelengths, positions etc.
- Same treatment as scans, NP replaced by NR number of raster points
- For the common case of rastering on a 2D grid one can store [nx,ny,detdim]. Be aware, though, that this causes problems if the rasterisation is aborted in mid operation.

- Component definitions: dictionaries of allowed field names for the various NeXus groups
- **APPLICATION DEFINITIONS**
  - **DEFINE WHAT HAS TO BE IN A NEXUS FILE FOR A CERTAIN APPLICATION**
  - **DEFINES STANDARDS**
  - **ANOTHER VIEW: CONTRACT BETWEEN FILE PRODUCERS AND USERS ABOUT WHAT HAS TO BE IN A NEXUS FILE FOR A WELL DEFINED PURPOSE**
  - **VALIDATION BY NXVALIDATE**
- Written in NeXus Definition Language, NXDL

NXaperture	NXattenuator	NXbeam_stop
NXbeam	NXbending_magnet	NXcharacterization
NXcollimator	NXcrystal	NXdata
NXdetector	NXdisk_chopper	NXentry
NXenvironment	NXevent_data	NXfermi_chopper
NXfilter	NXflipper	NXgeometry
NXguide	NXinsertion_device	NXinstrument
NXlog	NXmirror	NXmoderator
NXmonitor	NXmonochromator	NXnote
NXorientation	NXparameters	NXpolarizer
NXprocess	NXsample	NXsensor
NXshape	NXsource	NXtranslation
NXuser	NXvelocity_selector	

- 1 Construct an application definition with advice from the NIAC
  - 2 You can also inherit from and extend an existing definition
  - 3 Cure for a year; data should be produced in the new format in this time
  - 4 After curation and review: this is the standard for this application type.
- No promises, but the NIAC may do it for you
    - Description of experiment
    - Minimum set of data items necessary form common use
    - Example data

- 1 **Think!** what ought to go into the file
- 2 **Map** this into the NeXus file structure
- 3 **Cast** this mapping into a NXDL file
- 4 **Standardize** your application definition together with the NIAC

- What has to go into the file?
- Minimum data necessary for common usage scenarios
- Haggle it out with your community
- Coverage ratio:  $> 80\%$  of use cases

- Consider into which NeXus group an item might belong
- Look in the base class for a suitable data field
- Link the data items required for the default plot into NXdata

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- Remember: Adding more fields does not break application definition compliance!

# NEW: Available NeXus Application Definitions

<b>NXARCHIVE</b>	<b>NXMONOPD</b>	<b>NXREFSCAN</b>
<b>NXREFTOF</b>	<b>NXSAS</b>	<b>NXSCAN</b>
<b>NXTAS</b>	<b>NXTOFRAW</b>	<b>NXTOMO</b>
<b>NXTOMOPHASE</b>	<b>NXXEULER</b>	<b>NXXKAPPA</b>
<b>NXXNB</b>	<b>NXXROT</b>	<b>NXIQPROC</b>
<b>NXTOMOPROC</b>	<b>NXTOFSINGLE</b>	<b>NXDIRECTOF</b>
<b>NXINDIRECTOF</b>	<b>NXIQPROC</b>	<b>NXLAUETO</b>
<b>NXSASTOF</b>	<b>NXSQOM</b>	<b>NXTOFRAW</b>
<b>NXTOFSINGLE</b>	<b>NXXAS</b>	<b>NXXASPROC</b>

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- Challenge 2 in order to establish a standard a lot of people need to agree
- Challenge 3 a standard requires scarce scientific programming resources for adoption

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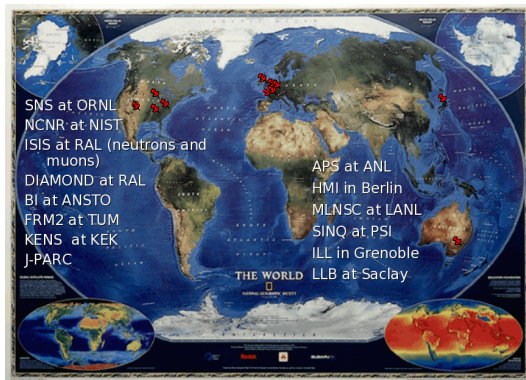
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- Benefit 6 Application Definitions

# Who commits to NeXus?



- 1 Store and archive data from a wild variety of instruments
- 2 Store processed data
- 3 Store a complete workflow from raw data to publication ready data in several NXentries in one file
- 4 Store a set of related experiments in one file
- 5 Define strict and validatable standards

- New systems tend to use NeXus
- No competitor for a general purpose data format
- Planned:
  - Refine application definitions together with communities
  - Release application definitions and NXvalidate
  - Update manuals and the NeXus WWW-site
  - [www.nexusformat.org](http://www.nexusformat.org), embarrassingly outdated, download manual