



A.P. Kaestner, J. Bilheux, C. Carminati, T. Minniti, M. Morgano, M. Schulz, M. Lerche,
T. Shinohara, H. Sato, R. Woracek, T.H. Rod, M. Strobl

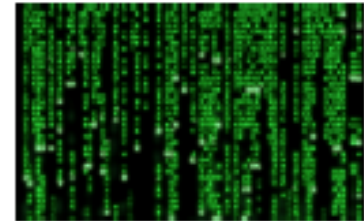
Analyzing imaging data an open-source collaboration

11th World Conference on Neutron Radiography, Sydney, September 1-5, 2018

What happens after an imaging experiment?



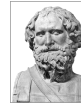
Gigabytes...



Science paradigms and neutron imaging

1. Empirical “Schöni Bildli”⁺

- Observing and describing phenomena
- Already the old Greeks did it



2. Theoretical – analytical, many NI experiments

- Describing observations by model, abstraction/generalization
- Newton



3. Computational – Some NI

- Complex models, detailed problems → Simulations

1. Data exploration – Few NI

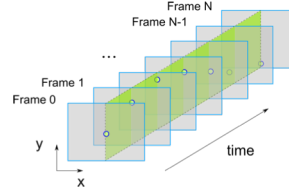
- Analysis by data management and statistics

Need computational methods



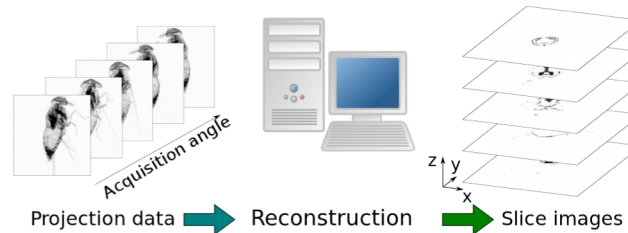
Data processing can be a very labor- and computationally intense task

Basic processing



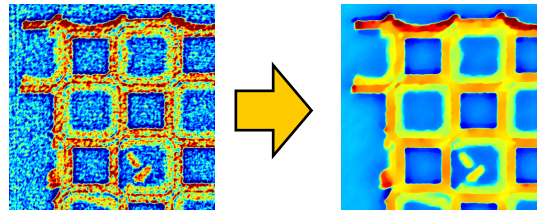
Minutes, hours

CT reconstruction



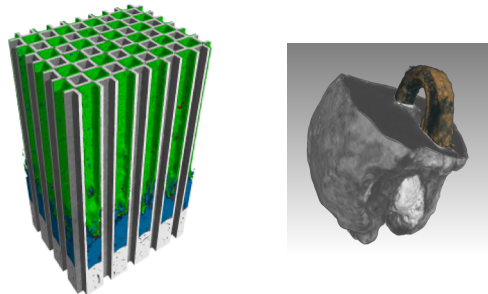
Minutes, hours

Image processing



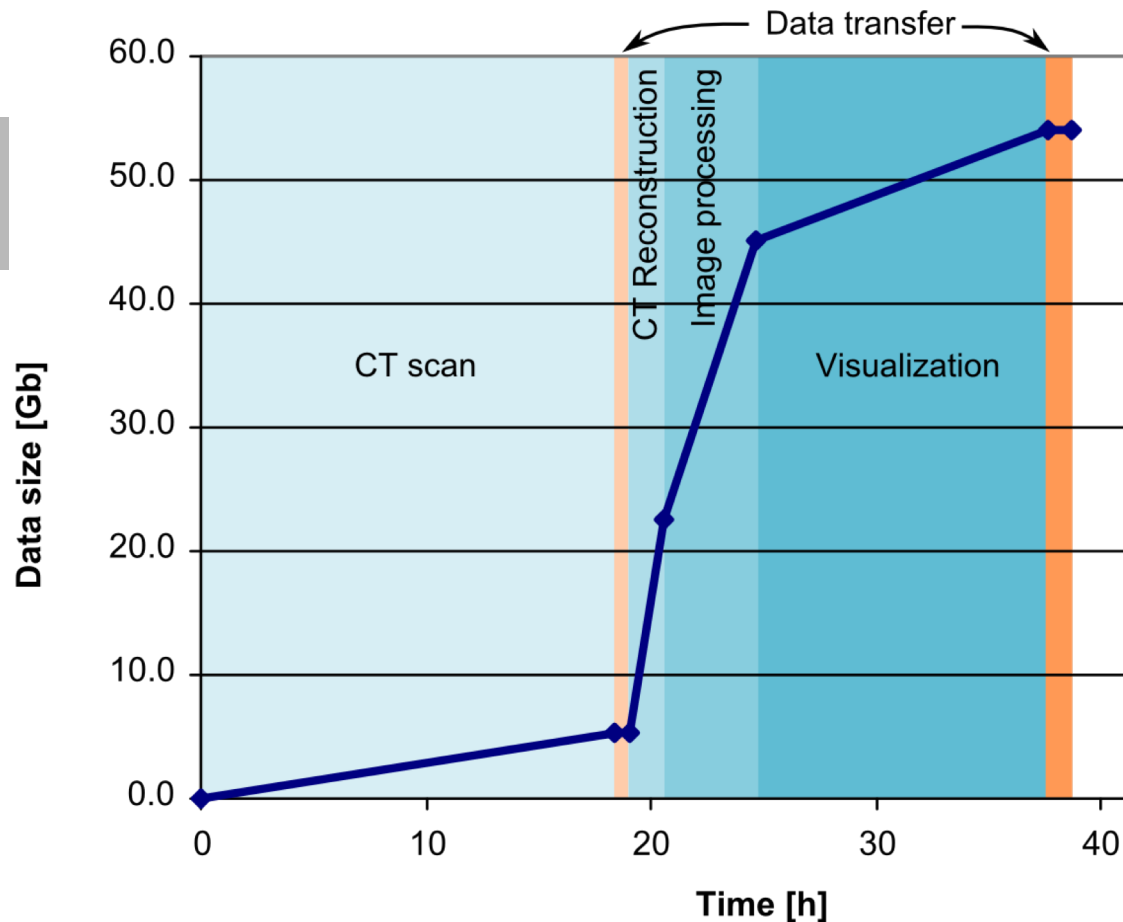
Hours

Visualization
Analysis



Hours, days

Data analysis is time-consuming!

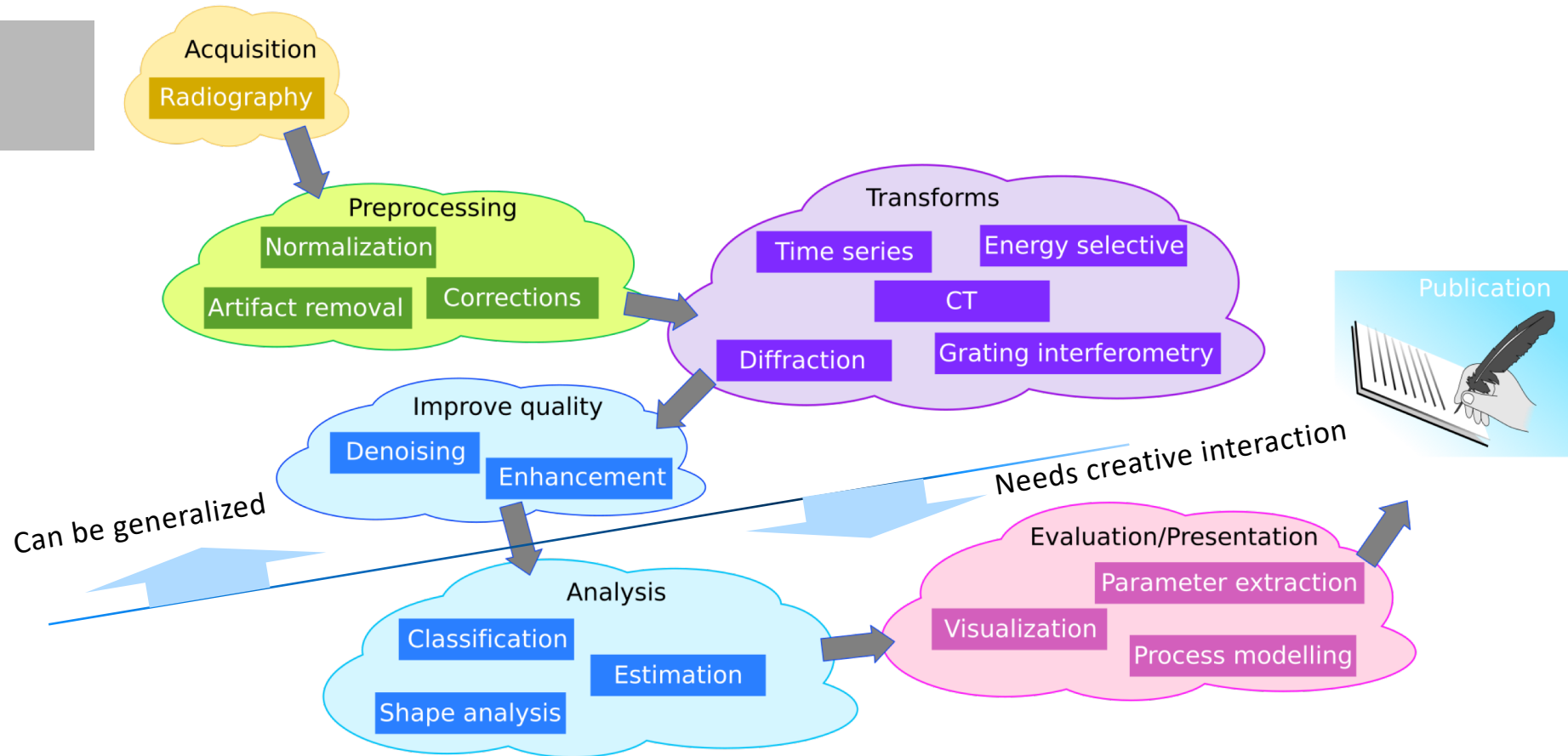


+ evaluation
+ modeling
+ publication

Months of work from experiment to publication...

... if ever!!!

Analysis workflow



Characterizing neutron imaging data

Data quality

- Limited number of observations
- Low SNR
- Less sharp than X-rays

long experiment times

weaker sources

detection principle

Data structure

- Single modality
- Temporal dependency
- Multi modality
- Multi energy
- Tensor valued

traditional transmission imaging

time series

combining images from different sources

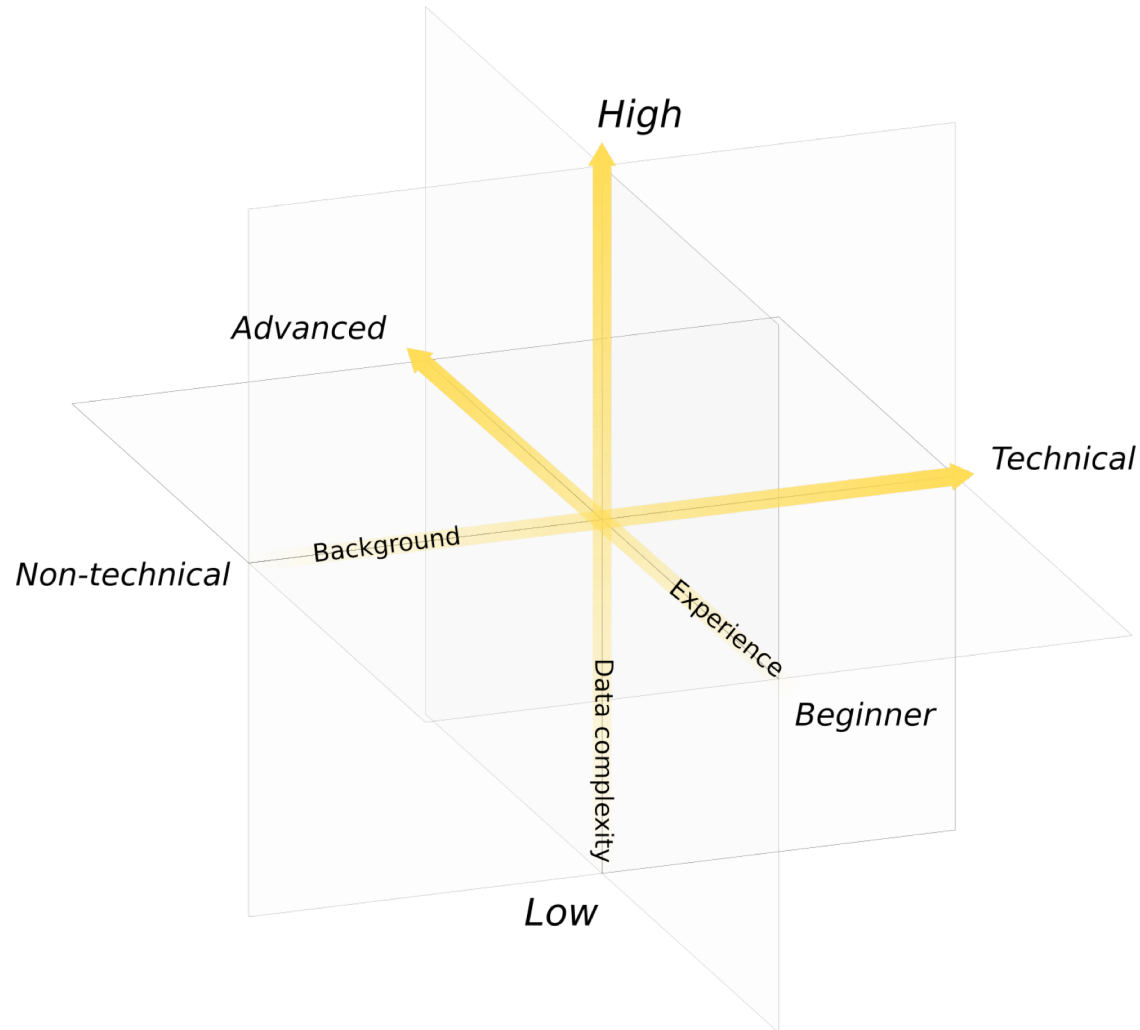
material response, mixes

magnetism, strain, diffraction

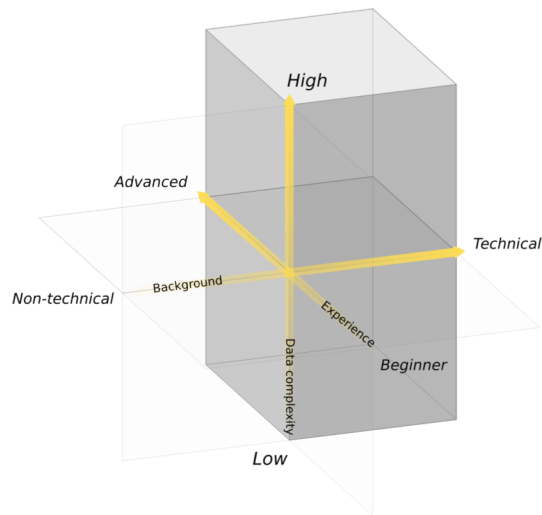
Investigations often only involve few or even single samples → Generalization?

Data evaluation fitness of users

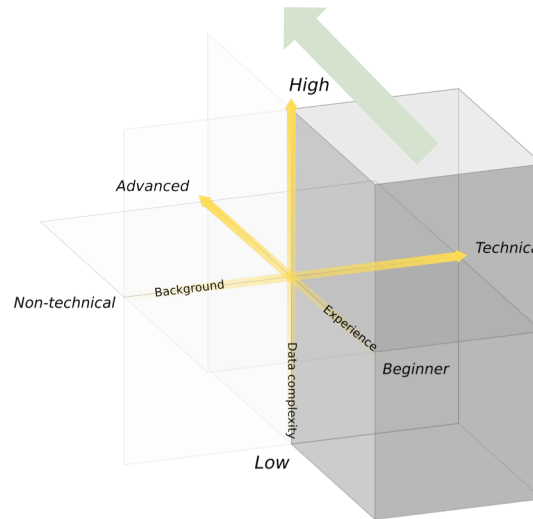
Users neutron imaging have very different background and experience



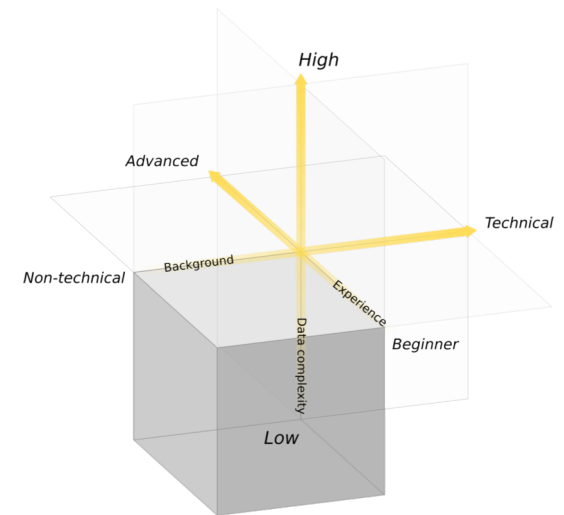
Beamline scientist



Early stage PhD student



Cultural heritage users

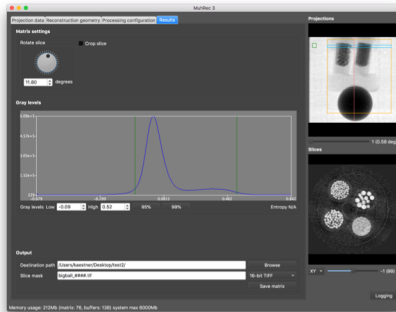


Serving people with different background and needs is a great challenge

Applications developed at PSI

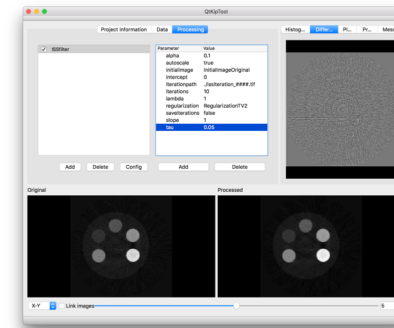
MuhRec

- CT reconstruction tool
- Configurable processing chain



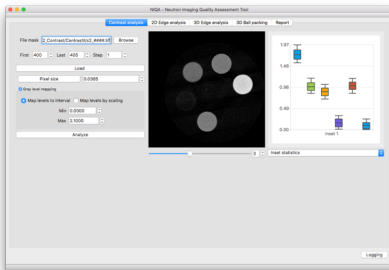
KipTool

- General processing tool 3D images
- Converter tools



NIQA tool

- Analysis of IAEA QA samples



nGI tool

- Reduction of phase stepping scans

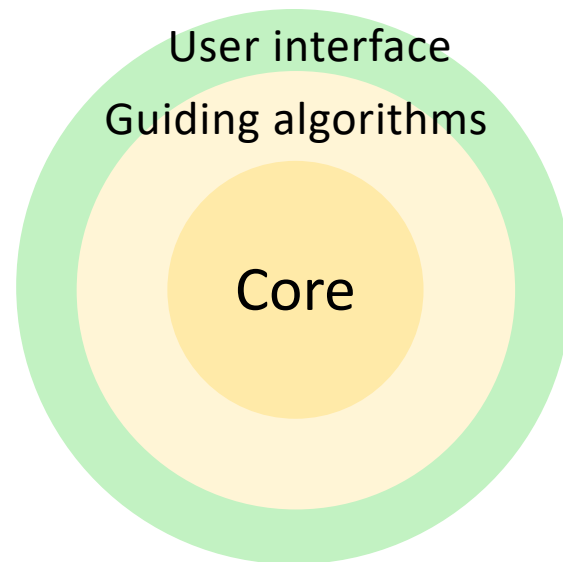
New neutron sources with pulsed beam ...

... Reveal new information about the sample → New science (Many WCNR11 Contributions)

- Bragg edge analysis
- Diffraction imaging
- Modulation techniques

Challenges on the development

- Produce large data
- Adds new dimensions to the data
- Workflow flexibility



- Agile development
 - Iterative development
 - Collaboration
- Using repositories
 - New issues in repository branches
 - Maintain stable master through merge reviews
- Issue tracking (New features, Improvements, Fixing bugs)
- Frequent releases (2 x year)
- Automated testing and builds
- Online documentation



Some technical details about the development

The PSI way

Main coding language



In particular: C++11

- XCode (Mac)
- MSVC15 (Windows)
- g++ (Linux)

GUI Library



Version: 5.9 LTS

- Cross platform
- Qmake
- QTest

Planned binding



Python 3

- *Embedded scripting*
- *Call libs from python*
- *Tutorials*
- *Typical work flows*

Repository: GitHub

<https://github.com/neutronimaging>



- Development history
- Issue tracking
- Documentation (Wiki)

Build server: Jenkins



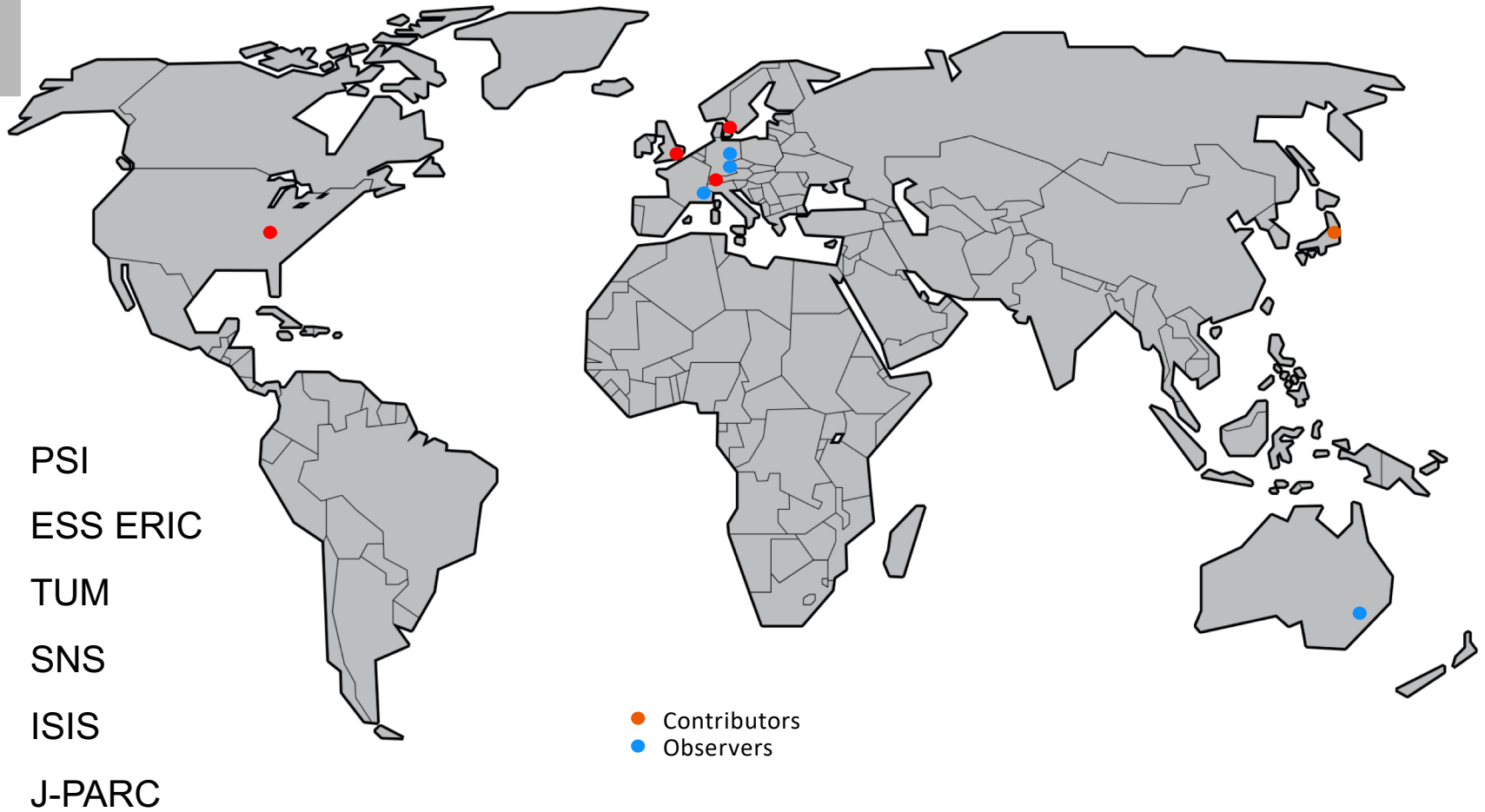
- Automated builds

Planned:

- *Nightly build installers*
- *Automatic unit testing*

Why open source?

- Its free → Thus serves a wide community
- Insight in used methods → Reproducibility and traceability
- Promotes interoperability and collaboration
- A requirement from funding agencies



Do you want to contribute?

There are different ways to contribute

As developer

Contribute to existing code base in ongoing projects

Contribute with your own projects

As user

Using and promoting open source analysis tools

Give feedback (report issues, request new features)

Promote interoperability between different sites

As stakeholder

Identify use cases

Define requirements

Monitoring

Testing and verification

The analysis of imaging data should be ...

- ... done in a reproducible way.
- ... open source to promote collaboration.
- ... developed with modern techniques.

We welcome new partners to join.

