

Introduction to CISM_DX and Overview of OpenDX

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Heliophysics Summer School
NCAR , August 2, 2007

Outline

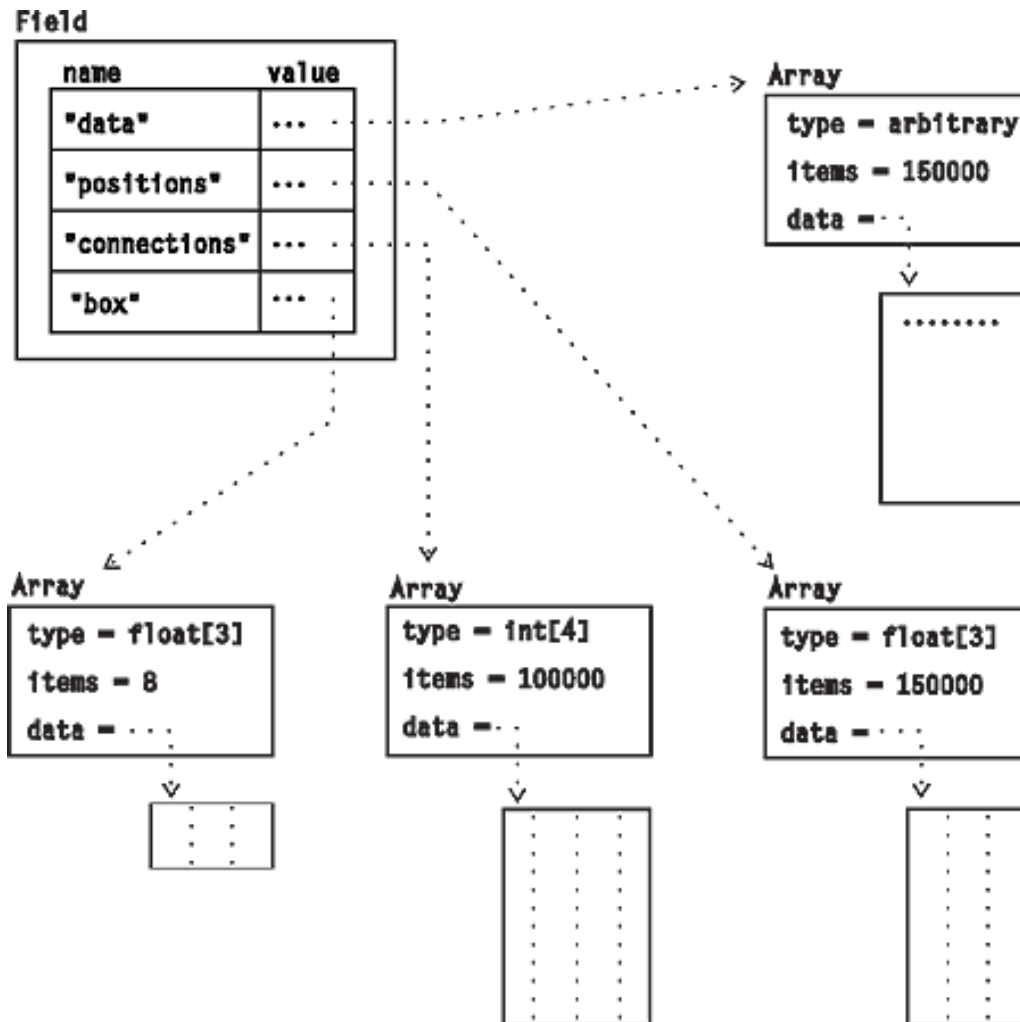
- Examples
 - Novice User Interface
 - Exploring the structure of the magnetosphere
 - Satellite and map views of geographic model data
 - Advanced Analysis
 - Energy Partitioning in the magnetosphere
 - Additional Features
 - Coordinate system transformations
 - Tools for making visualizations

What is OpenDX?

- An open source data visualization package based upon IBM's commercial Data Explorer (DX) visualization system
 - Full featured software package for visualization scientific, engineering, and analytic data
 - Open system design built upon standard interface environments which allow great flexibility in creating visualizations
 - Very active development community

Version 4.3 available and thoroughly tested
- www.opendx.org for more information

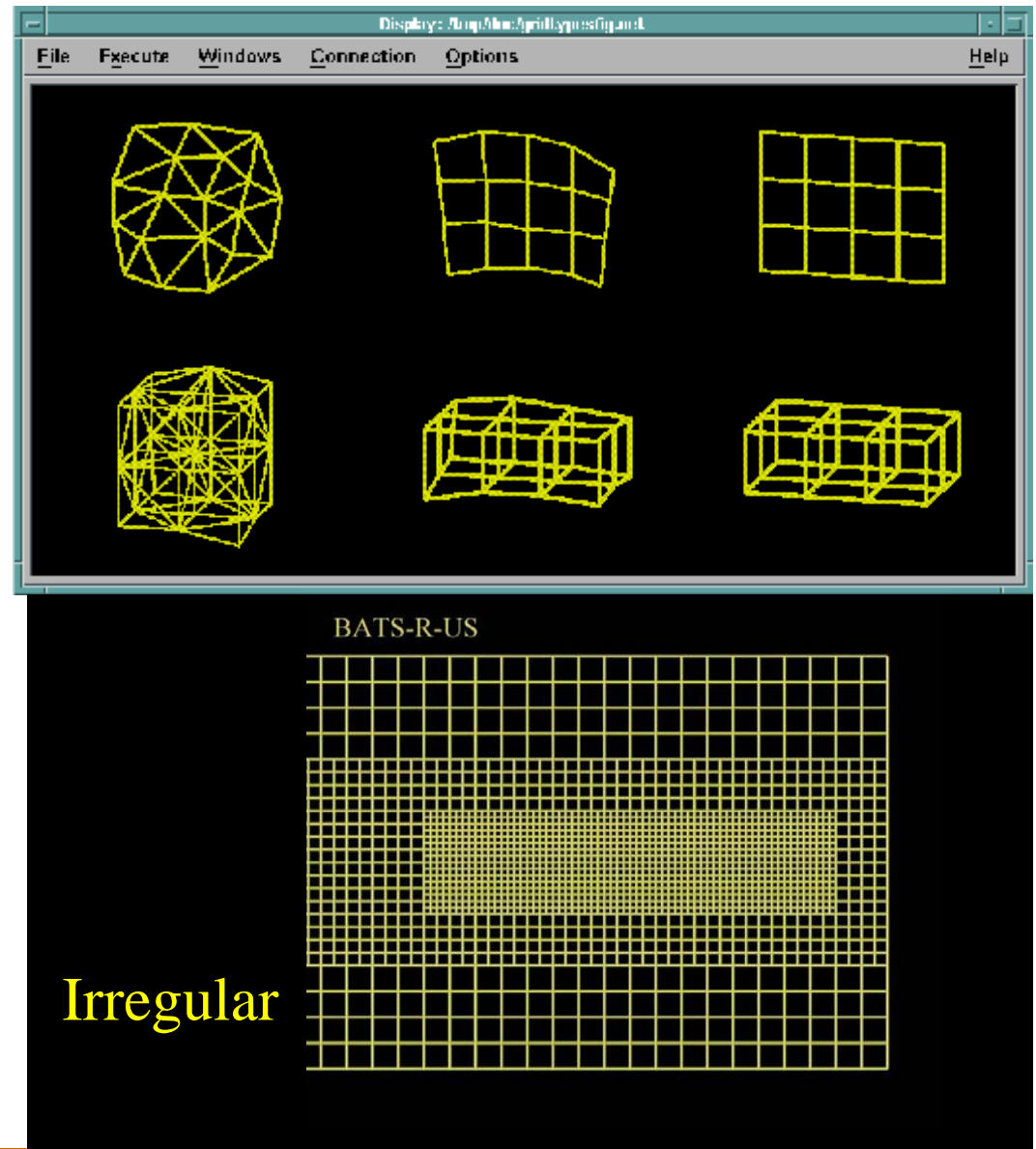
Data Structures: The Field Object



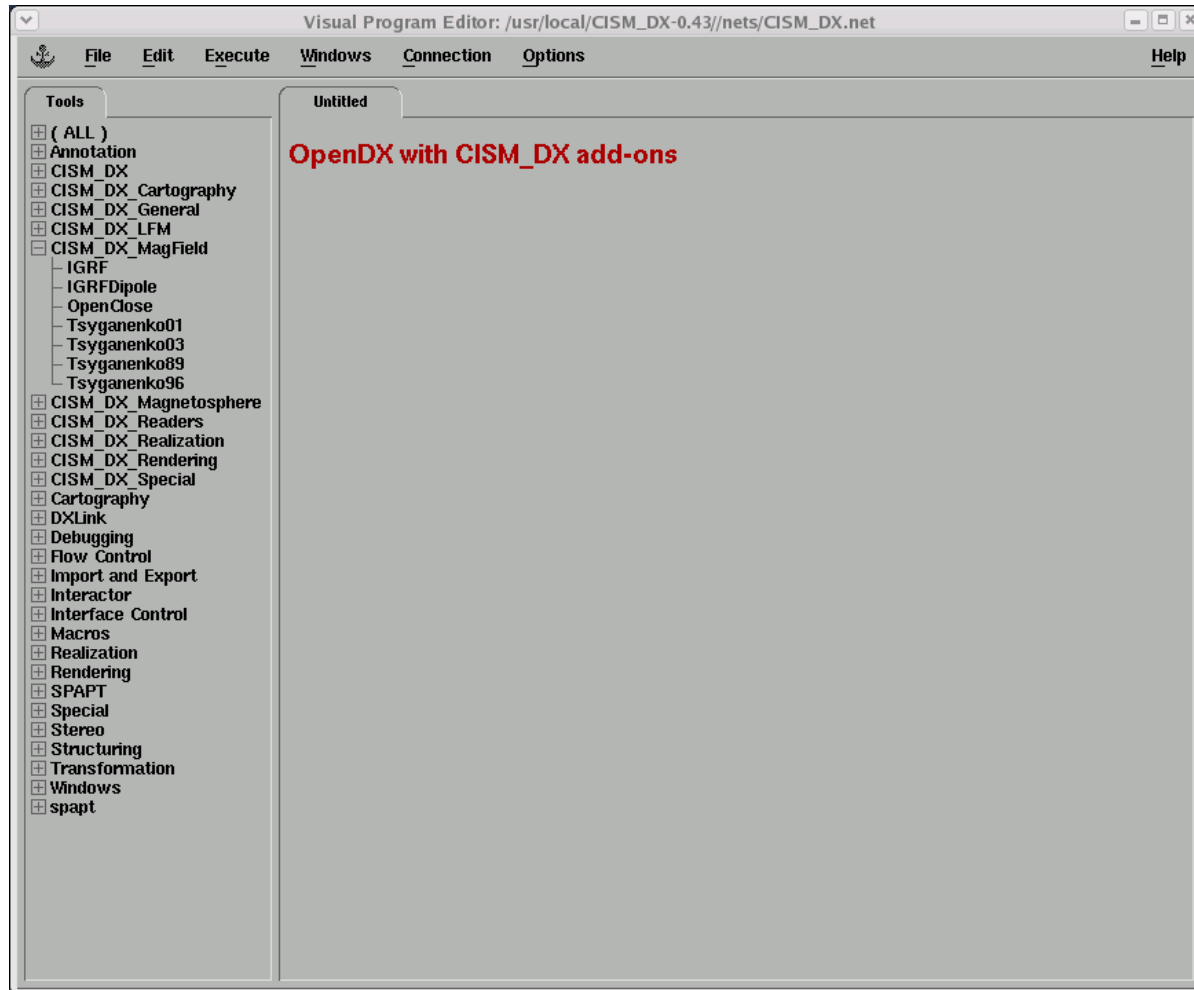
- A Field is the fundamental programming object in the OpenDX
- 3 main parts
 - Positions
 - Locations in space
 - Connections
 - Explains how the positions relate to each other
 - Data
 - Actual information can be scalar, 3-vector or beyond

Grids

- The connection between points forms the grid
- DX supports 3 grid types
 - irregular
 - irregular positions – irregular connections
 - deformed regular
 - irregular positions – regular connections
 - regular
 - regular positions – regular connections
- Some DX modules require regular connections
 - e.g. slab

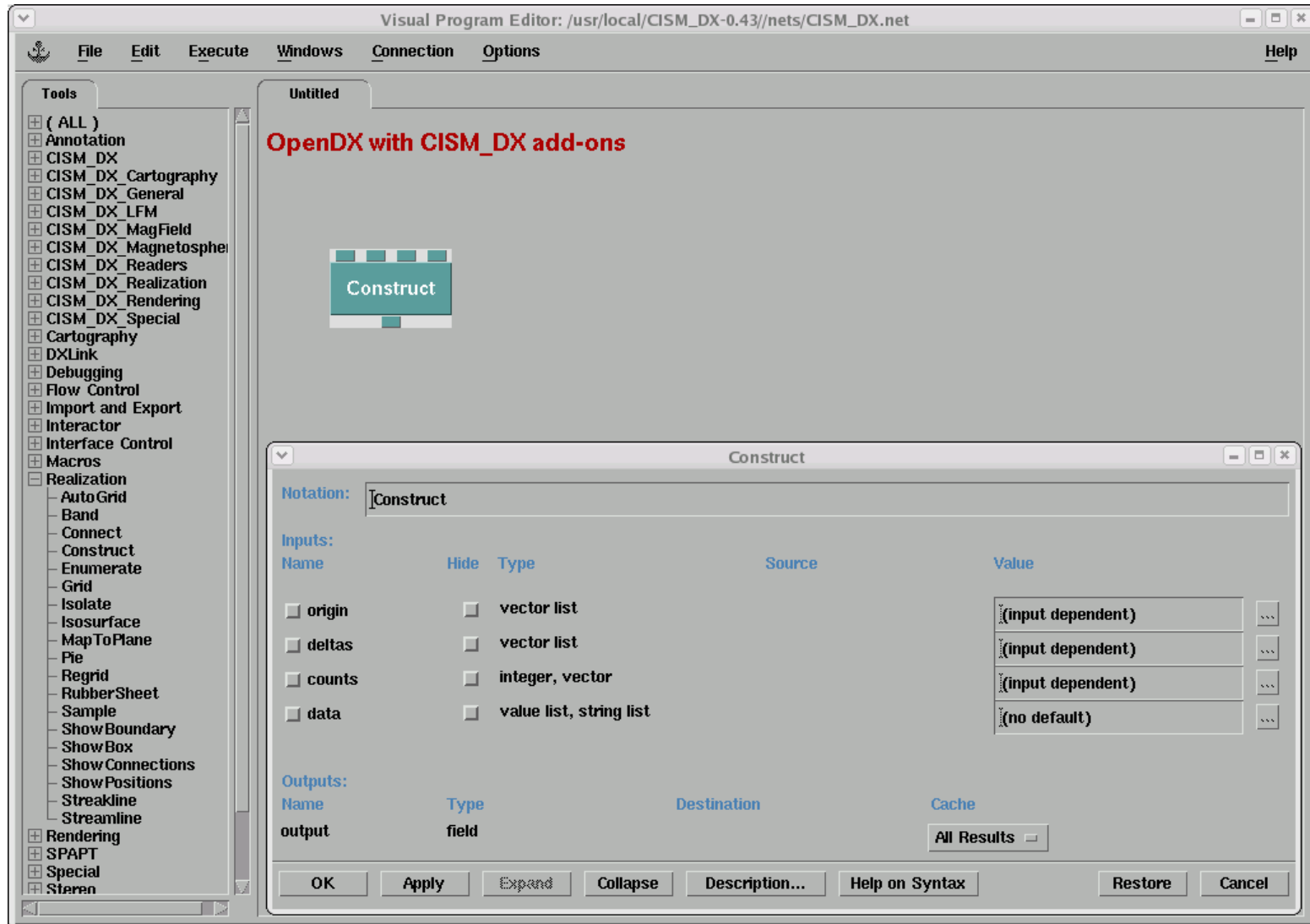


Visual Program Environment (VPE)

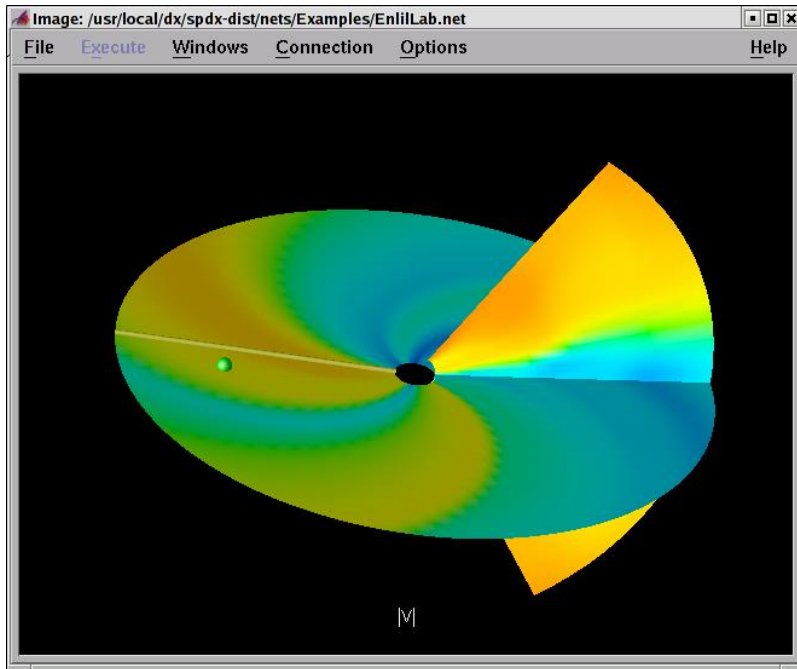


- User 'writes' a visual program or net to create visualizations
- These programs use the modules provided by OpenDX or modules written by the user to accomplish specific tasks such as data importing, coordinate system rotations, etc

Modules

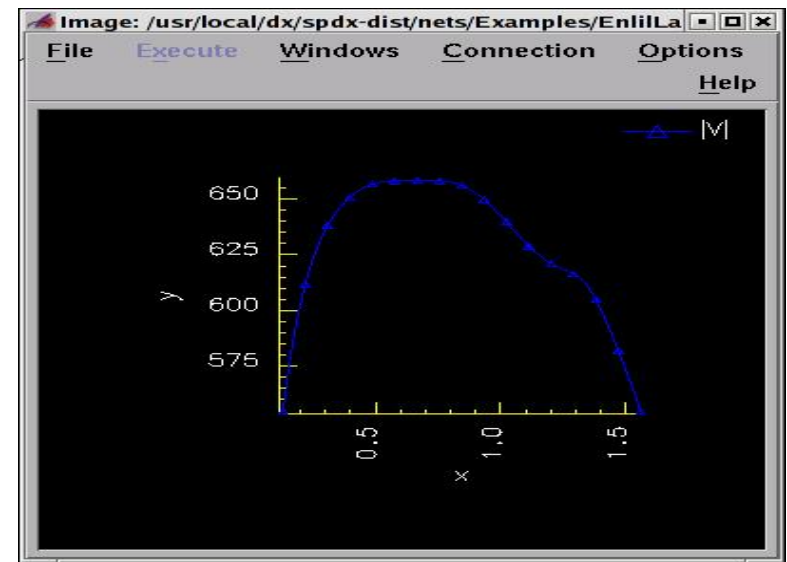


The Map Module

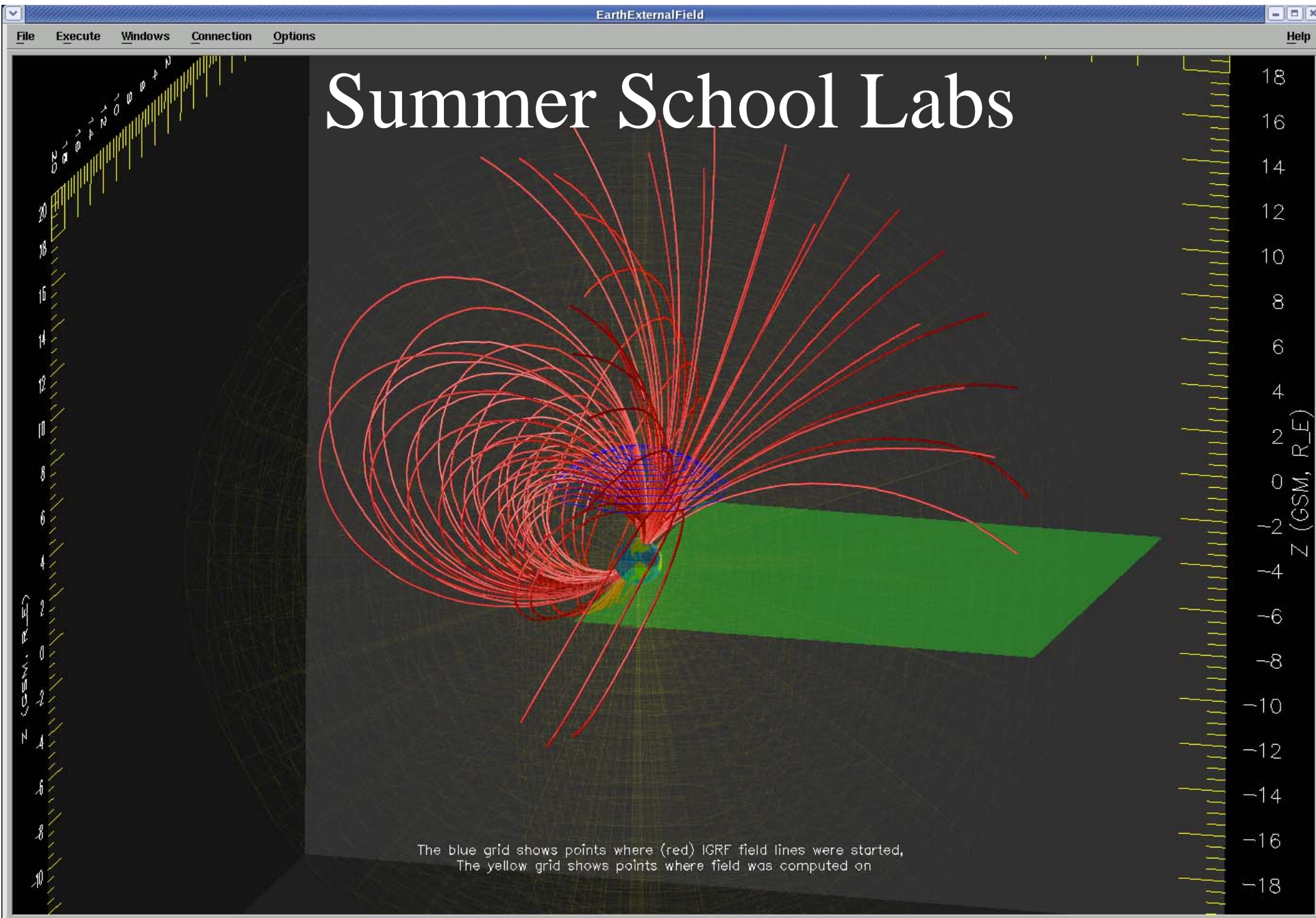


- Velocity data from the ENLIL model is interpolated along a radial line in the ecliptic plane and displayed in a second window

- The Map Module interpolates data from any DX Object to another DX Object
 - This includes field lines and isosurfaces
 - Relies on the Connections component of OpenDX Field

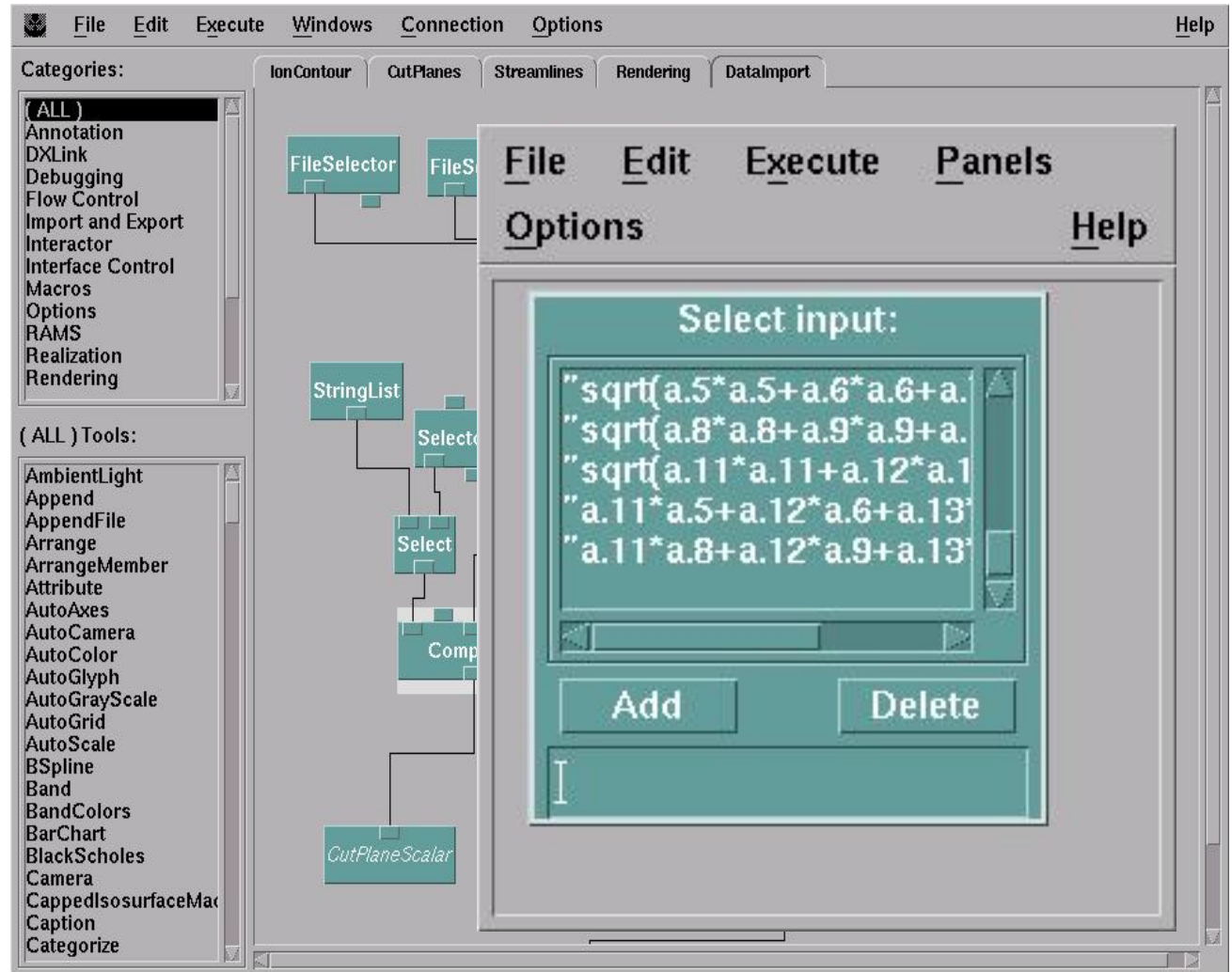


Thanks to Dusan Odstrcil and Nick Arge



The Compute Module

- Compute module moves OpenDX from just a visualization tool into an analysis tool
 - Basic math, trig functions, logical, & vector operations
- Works on both data and underlying grids



The Map Module

The image displays a software interface for a visualization module, featuring a central 3D rendering area and several surrounding panels.

Left Panel (Tools): A list of tools and modules, including:

- (ALL)
- Annotation
- CISM_DX_Cartography
 - Earth
 - Fiducials
 - MapToSphere
- CISM_DX_General
- CISM_DX_LFM
- CISM_DX_MagField
- CISM_DX_Magnetosphere
- CISM_DX_Realization
- CISM_DX_Rendering
- CISM_DX_Special
- Cartography
- DXLink
- Debugging
- Flow Control
- Import and Export
- Interactor
- Interface Control
- Macros
- Realization
- Rendering
- SPAPT
- Special
- Stereo
- Structuring
- Transformation
- Windows

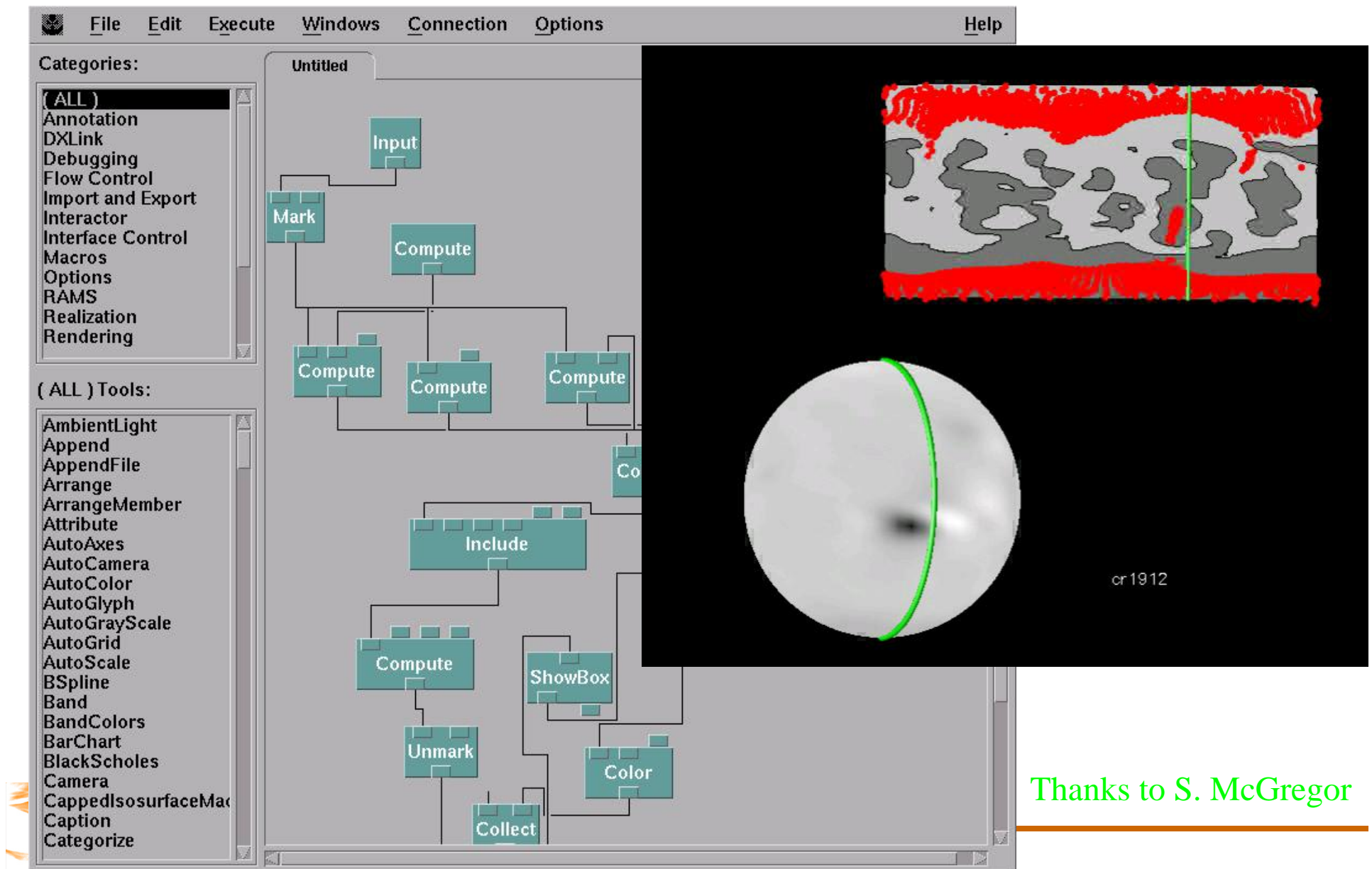
Top Left Panel (Main): A diagram showing the workflow of the MapToSphere module. It includes components like Import, Partition, Image, Normals, Grid, and ShowConnections, connected by lines indicating data flow.

Top Right Panel: A 3D visualization of a sphere (Earth) with a grid overlay, showing the mapping process. The axes are labeled X, Y, and Z, with values ranging from -200 to 200.

Bottom Left Panel: A 3D visualization of a sphere (Earth) with a grid overlay, showing the mapping process. The axes are labeled X, Y, and Z, with values ranging from -200 to 200.

Bottom Right Panel: A 3D visualization of a sphere (Earth) with a grid overlay, showing the mapping process. The axes are labeled X, Y, and Z, with values ranging from -200 to 200.

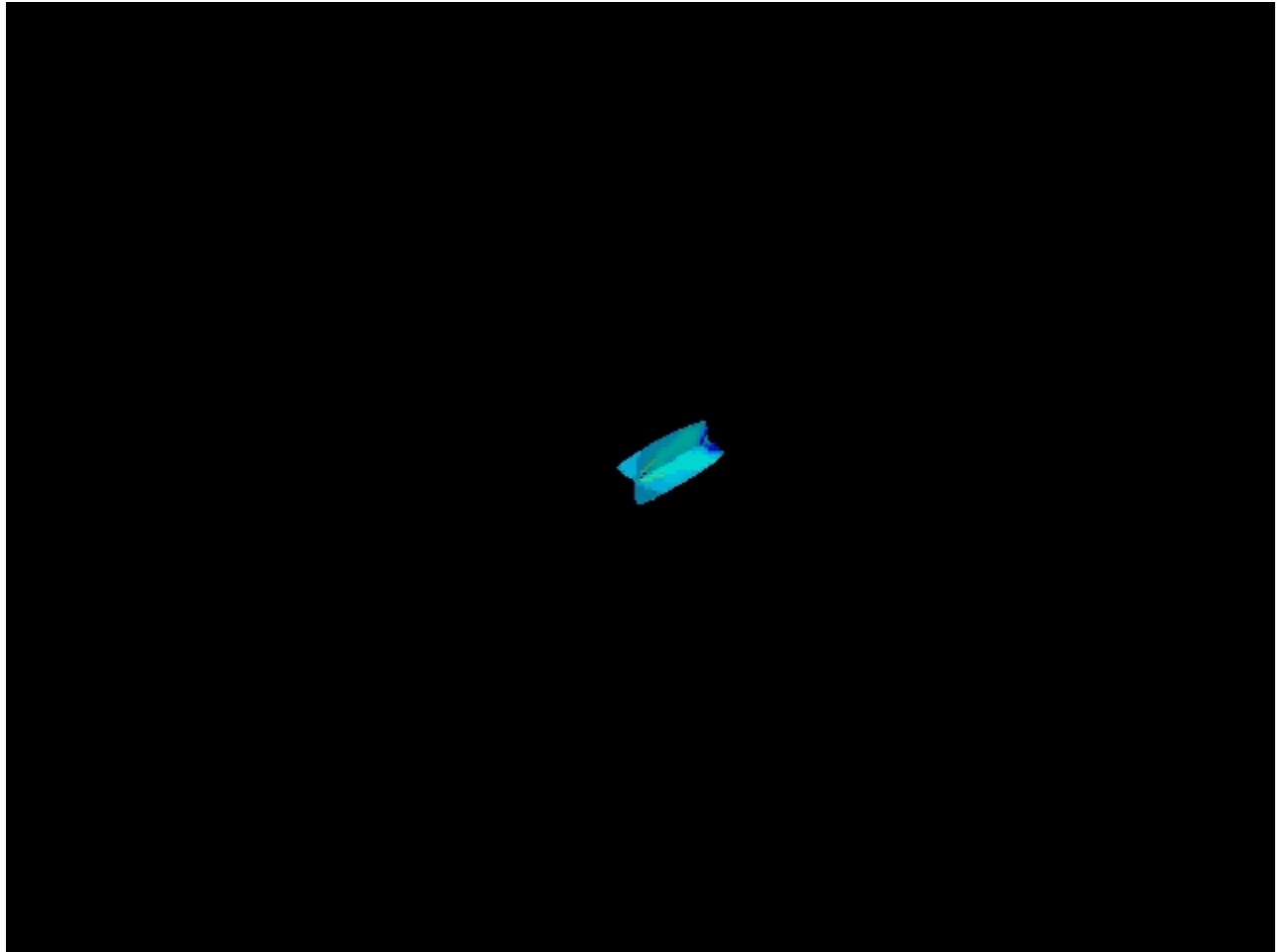
The Mark/Unmark modules



Thanks to S. McGregor

Movie Making

- Example networks and macro modules provide tools for generating movies
 - Easily define camera trajectory and look direction through computational domain
 - Sequencer and compute are used to synchronize camera motion and temporal evolution of model results

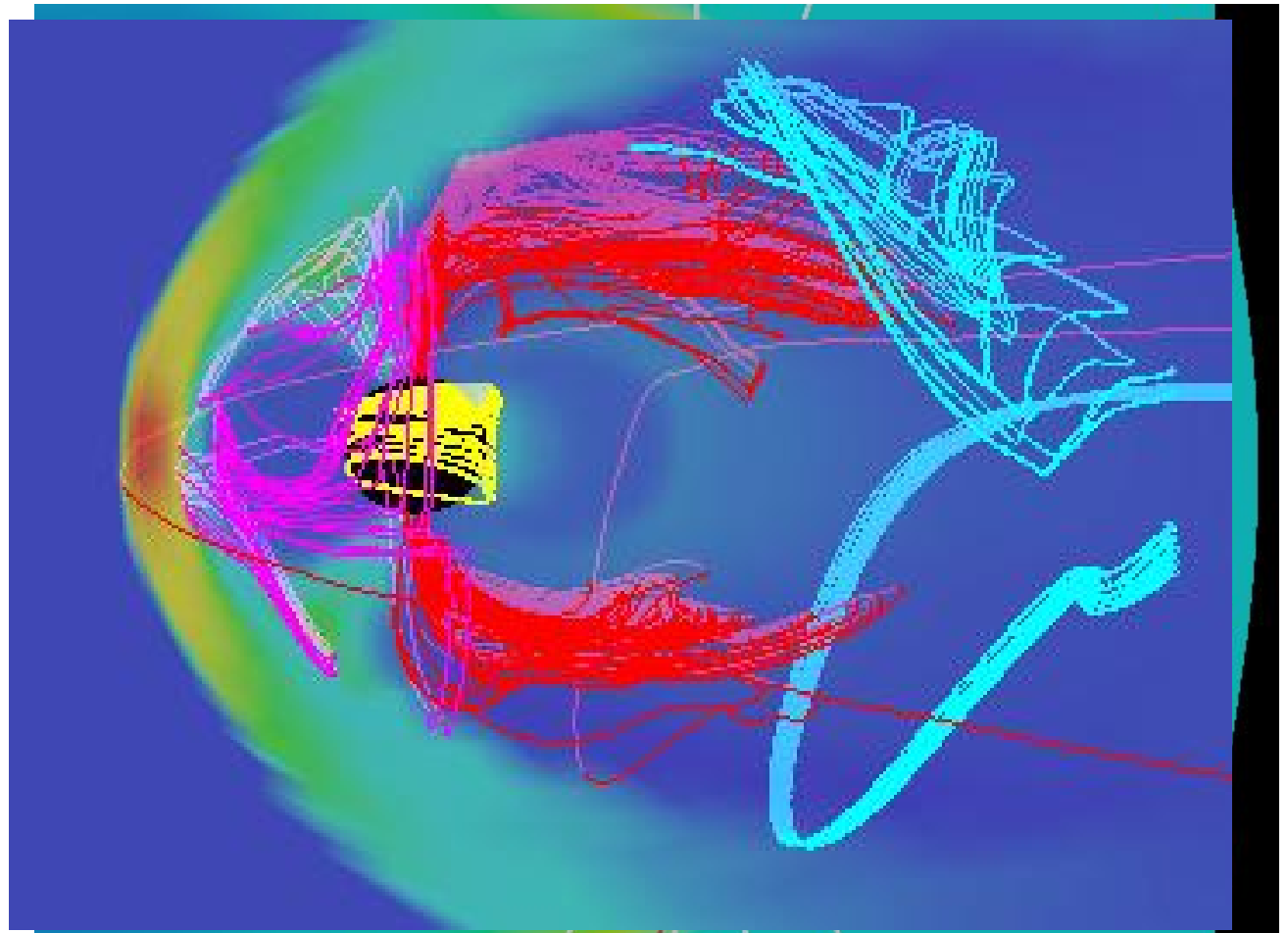
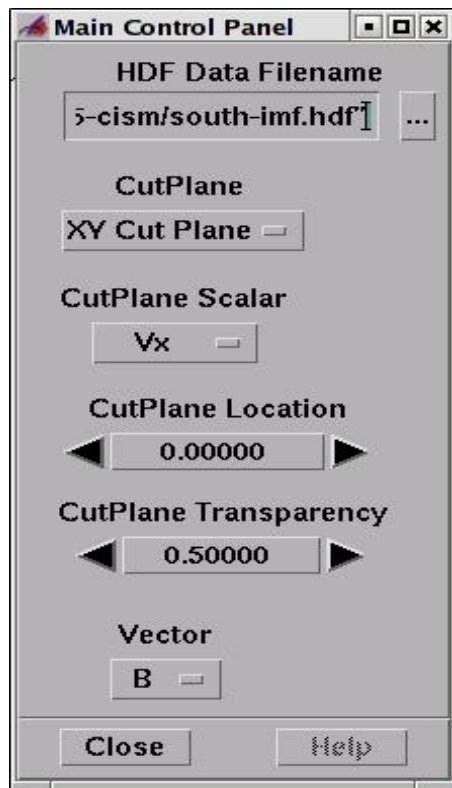


Thanks to Tim Guild

OpenDX applications in CISM_DX package

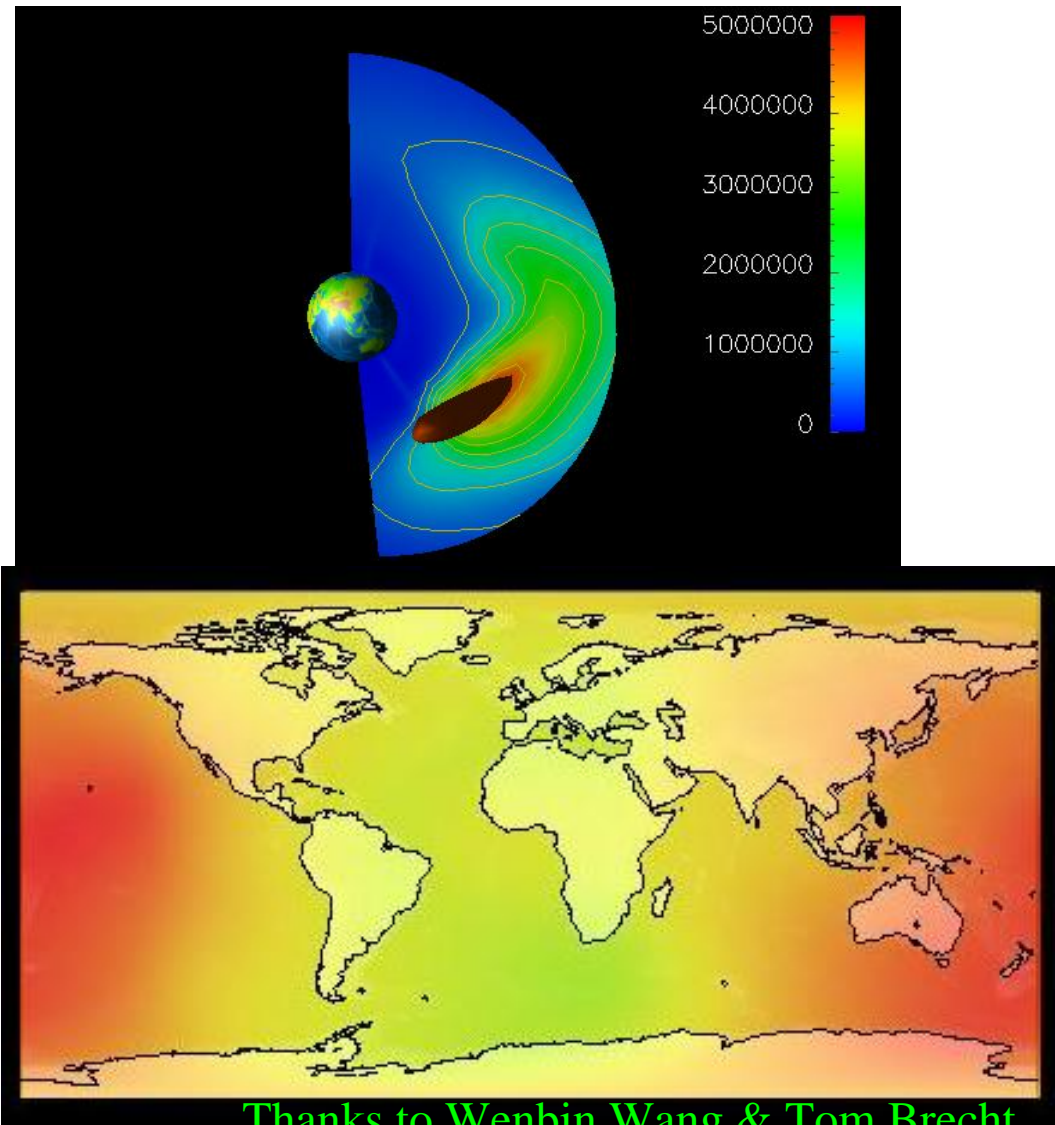
LFM – Magnetospheric Model

- CISM Summer School Students used this network to explore the 3D structure of the Magnetosphere



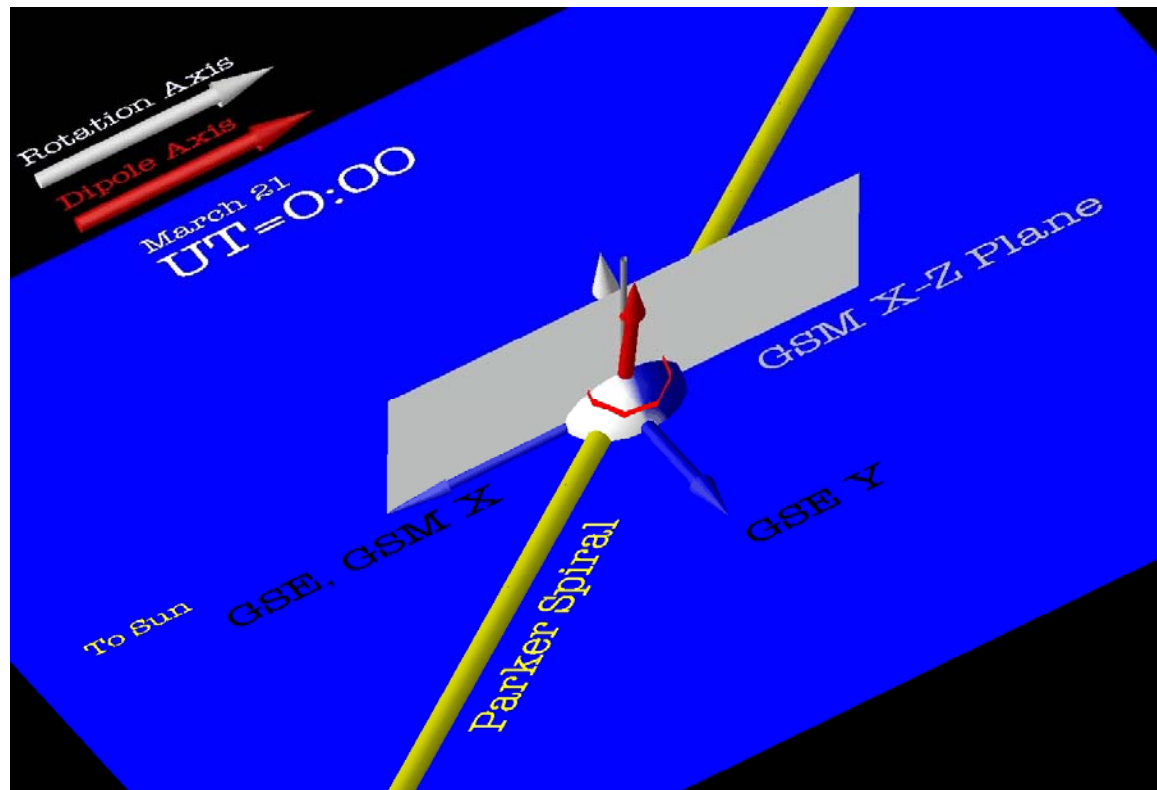
TING Visualizations

- TING is a 3D Global Circulation Model for the Earth's Thermosphere and Ionosphere
 - Variables describing the action of the neutral and ion species in these domains are stored in HDF files
- Networks support satellite views as well as map projections



Thanks to Wenbin Wang & Tom Brecht

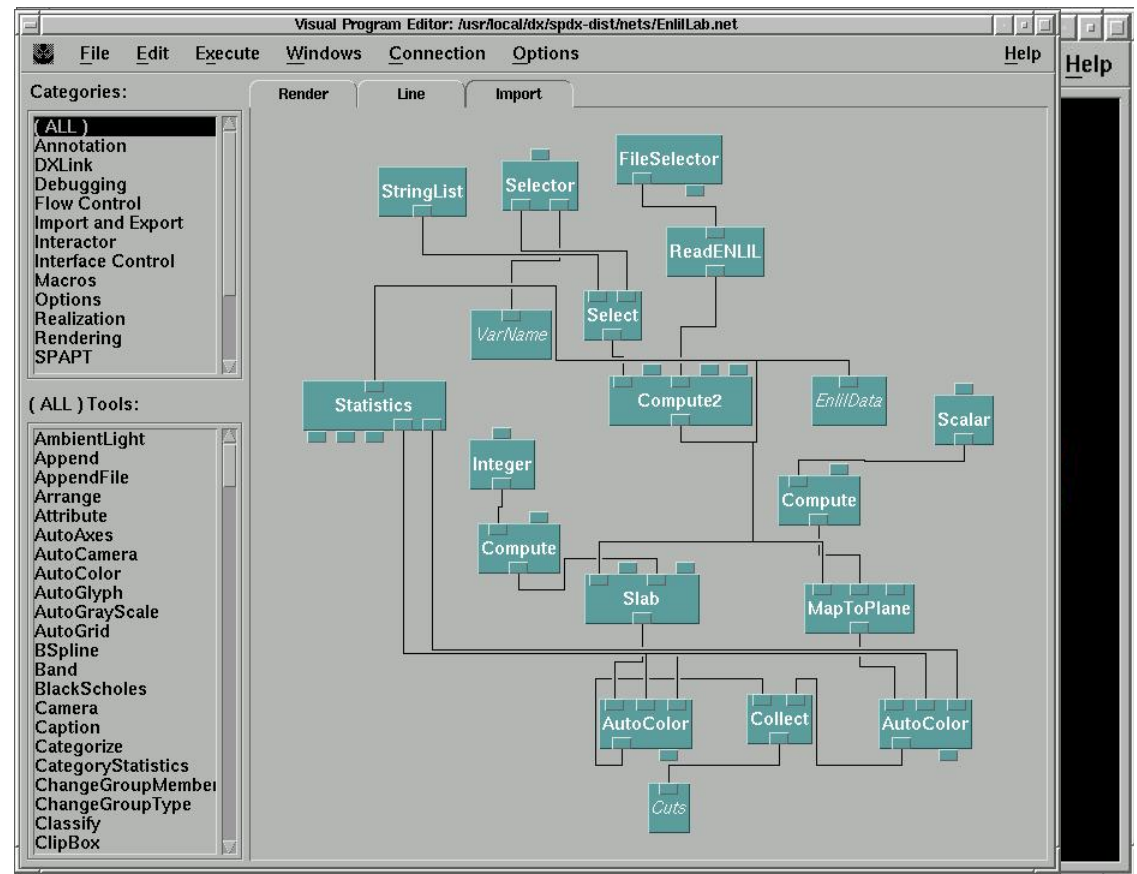
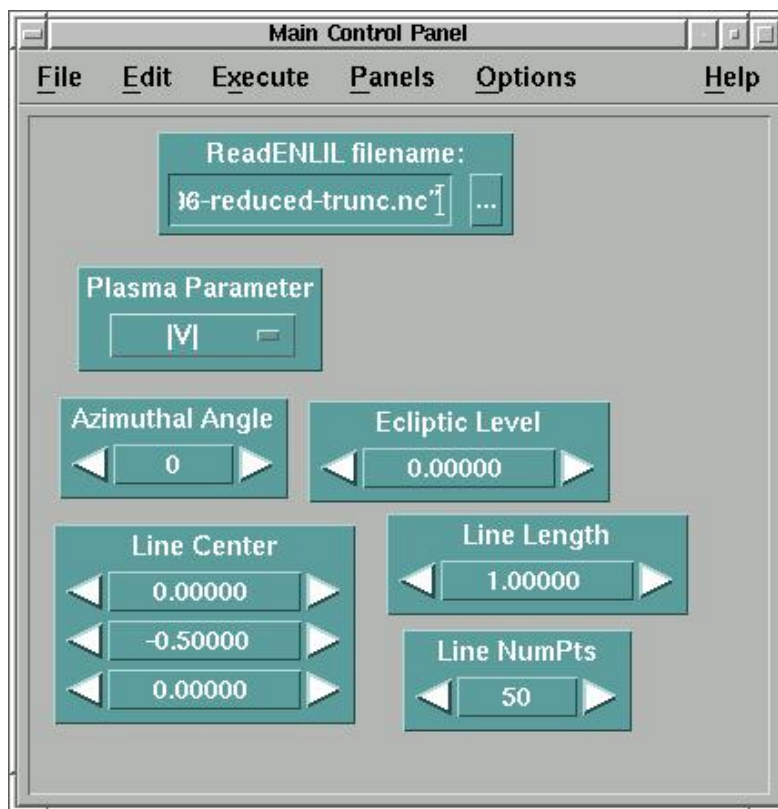
Coordinate Systems



- SPTransform Module
 - utilizes the Geopack coordinate system library
 - allows transformation of vectors between virtually all Space Physics coordinate systems

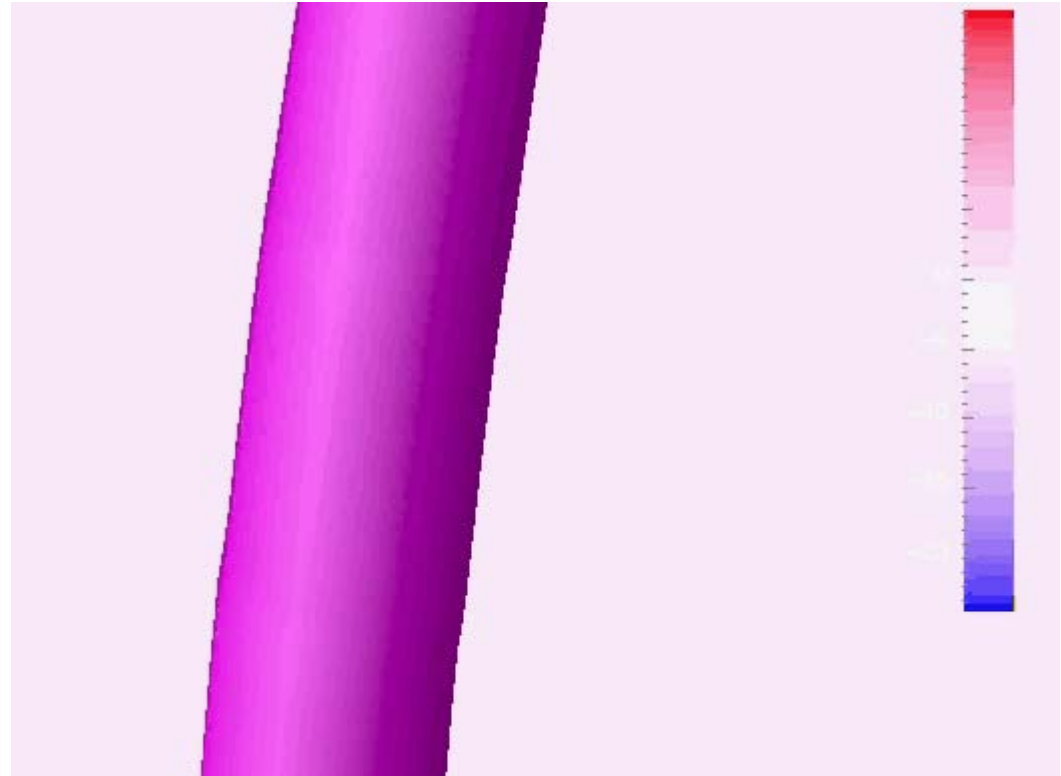
ENLIL – Solar Wind Model

- Network was used as basis for graduate student lab in CISM Summer School

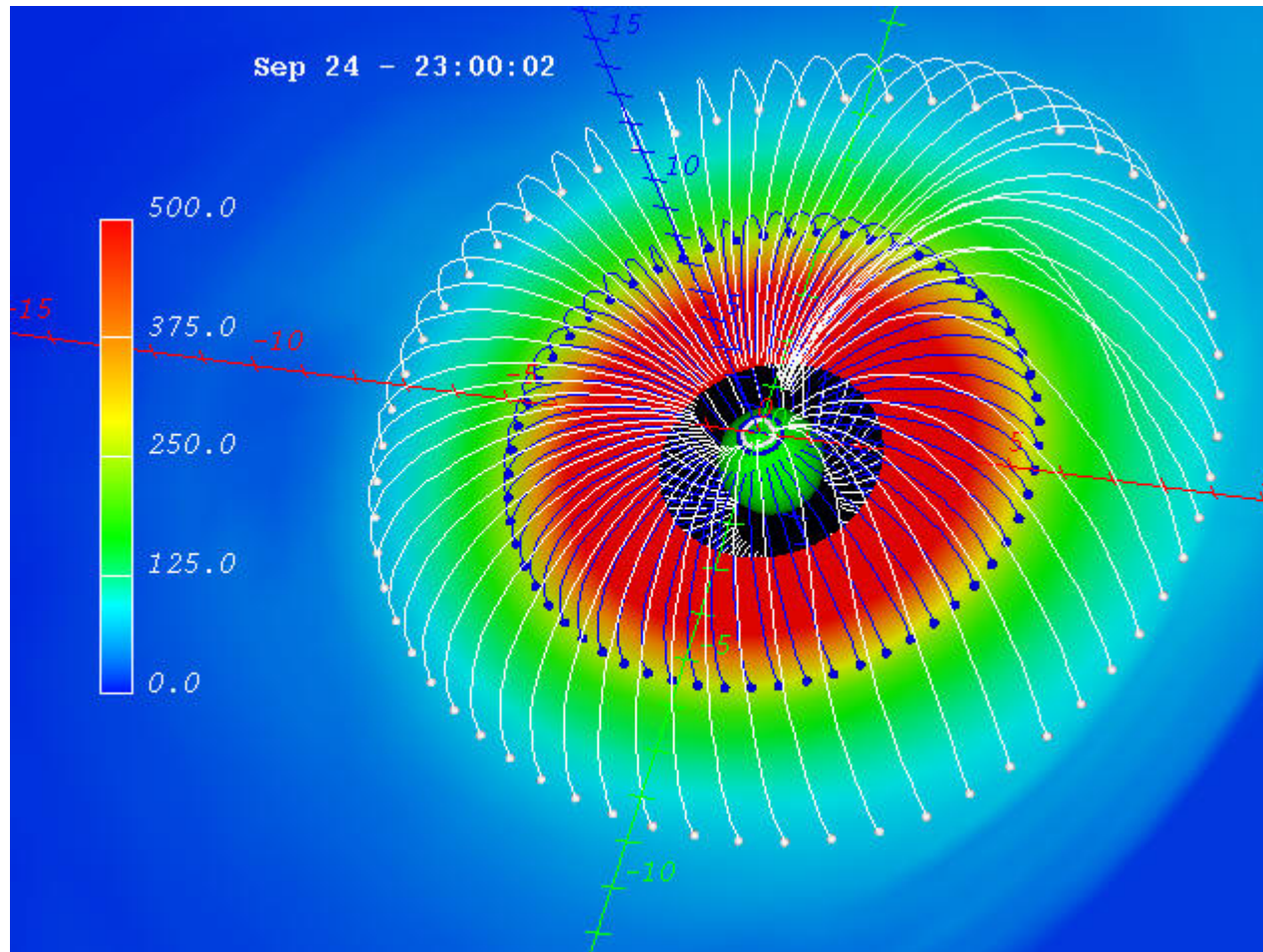


MAS – Coronal Results

- Complicated staggered mesh required writing import module
 - also required transformation from Spherical to Cartesian Coordinates
 - OpenDX modules allowed for implementation of periodic connections in phi direction



LFM – L* Calculation



- Electron drift trajectories are used as source points for field line tracing
 - End points are mapped from inner edge into ionosphere
 - L^* is determined by calculating flux enclosed in orbit
 - In DX the field line is an object that can be used for interpolation
- Thanks to Scot Elkington

LFM – Pathlines

- Streamline
 - Path through vector field that is tangent to vectors throughout
 - magnetic field lines
- Pathline
 - Path of fluid element over a period of time
 - reverse time to see where elements come from
- Combine pathline with streamline object to monitor flux tube volume as a function of time

