User Manual of Research and Test Facilities Database, 

RTFDB 

Revised on 28 February 2008

1 Top page

- The top page (Fig.1), offers a choice of “Search” or “Directory”.
- “Search” allows a manual input of keywords to find data and related matches (see Fig.2).
- Utilizing “Directory” pulls keywords from an alphabetized list (see Fig.7). Clicking on a keyword will pull up the relevant data.
- The relationship between “Search” and “Directory” is described in Appendix A.
2 “Search” with a known keyword

2.1 Search functions

For search functions, JAVA script must be enabled. A search is performed by typing keywords into the "Select Word(s)" section for a full text search in all database fields, or by selecting keywords from the "Select Condition(s)" section. "Select Word(s)" and "Select Condition(s)" sections are “AND” combined. Detailed setting conditions, with examples, are described in Appendix B.

2.1.1 “Select Word(s)” Section (see Fig.2)

- If words or characters are within quotation marks, only full matches will be displayed. Without quotations, ALL partial matches are shown.
- Characters are case sensitive within quotation marks.

Fig.2 Search page.
- A comma is used to combine a string of words or characters. Ex: Japan, JAEA = Japan AND JAEA

2.1.2 "Select Condition(s)" Section (see Fig.2)

The selected search conditions are identified by choosing keywords from the pull down menus. Multiple selections are possible. Simply reopen the list after a choice is made.

- Conditions defined within one field are "OR" combined. Ex: Choosing 'Australia' from the pull down menu and then 'Korea' and 'Japan' makes 'Australia OR Korea OR Japan'.

- Once a condition is defined in one menu, press the "Select" button next to the menu and the remaining pull down menus are then populated corresponding to the selected condition.

- Click category for a keyword list.

2.1.3 "Search" with selected keywords (see Fig.2)

- Check "Search Conditions Selected" after choosing condition(s) in one or more field. The default setting without any input will show "All" records.

- The "Search Results" page is shown after hitting the "Search" button (See Fig.3)

2.1.4 Clear all selected keywords (see Fig.2)

- Hit the "Clear All" button to clear all previously selected search options.
3 Viewing Search Results

3.1 Viewing Breakdown

After hitting the “Search” button, the search results are displayed. Fig.3 shows results for a search with “Japan” and “Fuel Research”.

The search results can be resorted by clicking the header of each table column. Consecutive clicks of the same column header will reverse the search order.

To change the number of results shown on each page, change the number in the textbox “rows/page” and click the “Refresh” button. By default, 25 records will be displayed on each page.

- Click “Details” on a record of interest to see data detail. See Fig.4.
- Any data appearing in blue letters is a link to a related website.
- Click “Display” to see the overview of affiliations. See Fig.5.

Fig.3 Search results.
3.2 Viewing Record Details

**Fig.4 Display record details and brochure view page.**

When clicking on the “Details” for a record of interest, a detailed data display is shown.

- This record shows specific data on the facility.
- Click the homepage address to visit the website of the selected facility.
- Clicking the file name in the file section pulls up related brochures, photos, files, etc.
- Click the contact form button to load the contact form page.
3.3 Viewing Overview of Affiliations

When clicking “Display” on the Search Results page, an overview of affiliations is displayed (see Fig.5).

- Shows relationship of organizations (owners) and facilities.
- Click facility name to view details.
3.4 Feedback

To improve and maintain accuracy of data, a feedback function was designed. Below the search result details table, a button can be found, which will open a contact form (Fig. 4). Users could inform the administrator of typographical errors and obsolete data whenever encountered. Login name, record No., and facility name are automatically populated in the form. Please write specific comments in the message box (Fig. 6). The administrator can read messages written in English or French, and regrets that other languages cannot be read in the administrator’s domain.

Fig 6. Contact form
4 Browsing the Directory

To search without specific keywords, go to the Directory page by clicking the Directory link, which is placed at the right top of any page ((Search)/(Directory)). An example when selecting “Application” is shown in Fig.7.

- Keywords in specific categories are arranged in alphabetical order.
- Clicking a keyword pulls up the same Search Results as the “Search” with known keyword (see Fig.3 and Appendix A).
- Directory pages also explain definitions of some keywords.

Fig.7 Example of Directory pages.
Appendix A - Web page sequence

(1) The Web page sequence of the database is shown in Fig.8.

The database interfaces with Mozilla Firefox 2.0 and Internet Explorer 6.0 or higher (other browsers are currently not supported)

Fig.8 Web page sequence of database.
Appendix B – Setting Search Conditions

This appendix B is a supplement to the chapter 3 “Search with known keyword”.

(1) Setting Conditions (keywords) without Categories

Example (Fig.9):

If the desired search is for **critical assemblies** in **Japan**, type the following into the textbox of **Select Word(s)**:

| Japan, critical |

Hit the “Search” button and a results breakdown will show. Using a comma as a separator means that the search data will include both “Japan” **AND** “critical”. The search feature can be expanded to include multiple words, separated with commas. Single word searches can also be performed, without a comma.

**Tip**: Use “critical” rather than “critical assembly” to extract any data that contains “critical”, i.e. “criticality assemblies”, “critical assembly”, “critical facility”, “criticality safety” etc.

If you are sure of an exact spelling, type it within quotation marks.

| “USA” |

It avoids unnecessary extraction of words that have ---usa--- within the spelling. For example, the following input searches universities in United States (“USA” **AND** university):

| “USA”, university |
Fig. 9 Example of keyword setting without categories.

(2) Setting Conditions (Keywords) Using Categories

Example (Fig. 10):

To search for accelerators in Japan: First, choose Japan in the pull down menu of the Country field (Category) and press the “Select” button. The Search Conditions Selected section will show the selected keyword as “Country = Japan”.

Next, choose Accelerator from the pull down menu of Facility type and press the “Select” button. The Search Conditions Selected section manifests:

```
Country = Japan
Facility type = Accelerator
```

Hit the Search button. The database program extracts all data that contains both “Japan” and “Accelerator”.

11
Fig.10 Example of keyword setting with categories

**Tip-1:** To clear all previously selected keywords, hit the **Clear All** button.

**Tip-2:** Pull down menus and textboxes within Select Keyword(s) populate keyword choices. For example, looking at the pull down menu in **Facility type** before selecting any keywords will show all keywords in **Facility type**. If you choose **Japan** in **Country** and press the “Select” button first, and then look at the menu in **Facility type**, it will only show keywords in **Facility type** that are in **Japan**.

**Tip-3:** When choosing conditions in both the Select Word(s) and Select Condition(s) sections, facility data that includes all the chosen conditions will be extracted.

More explanation for “AND” and “OR” combination searches:
- **“AND”** searches between categories and **“OR”** searches within each category can be defined simultaneously.
- When combining keywords in different categories, the contents of pull down menus are limited by the possible keywords chosen in the other categories. This functionality operates optimally when defining “And” before “Or” (see Tip 2 mentioned above.)
- Suppose the target search is an ADS application available, either in Japan, Korea or Australia. Search conditions should be “(Australia **OR** Japan **OR** Korea) **AND** ADS”. To make the **AND** combination first, initially choose “ADS” in the
Application category. Then see the pull down menu in the Country category. Options would include “Japan” and “Korea” but not “Australia”. This indicates that specifying “Australia” is unnecessary, as it does not have “ADS”. Next, choose “Japan” and “Korea” in the pull down menu. This defines the search condition “(Japan OR Korea) AND ADS”

(3) Searching Without Special Characters

Sometimes data (for example, facility names, and addresses) provided by European countries are written with diacritics and/or special characters. Even if users cannot input these on their keyboard, the search without special characters function finds data written with these symbols. Searches that include words with these characters (for example, the facility name “Orphée”) can be found by typing into the textbox of Select Word(s) section, not only by inputting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Orphée</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

But also, by inputting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Orphee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Both searches will find the facility name “Orphée”. Special characters covered in this function are defined in ISO8859-1 (see Table1). For example, instead of typing è, é, ê, or ë within the keyword, users can just type “e”.

### Table 1 Conversion of Special Characters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>Ä</th>
<th>Å</th>
<th>Á</th>
<th>Æ</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>å</th>
<th>ä</th>
<th>É</th>
<th>€</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AE</td>
<td>ÄE</td>
<td>ÅE</td>
<td>ÅÁ</td>
<td>Æ</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>å</td>
<td>ä</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>€</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Ç</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>ç</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>é</td>
<td>è</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Î</td>
<td>Î</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>ñ</td>
<td>ñ</td>
<td>ñ</td>
<td>ñ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Ð</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>ð</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>ð</td>
<td>ð</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>Ñ</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>ñ</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>ñ</td>
<td>ñ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>Ô</td>
<td>Ô</td>
<td>ö</td>
<td>ö</td>
<td>ö</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Ô</td>
<td>Ô</td>
<td>Ô</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>Ú</td>
<td>Ú</td>
<td>Ú</td>
<td>Ú</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>ú</td>
<td>ú</td>
<td>Ú</td>
<td>Ú</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Ý</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Ÿ</td>
<td>Ÿ</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Ÿ</td>
<td>Ÿ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TH</td>
<td>Þ</td>
<td>th</td>
<td>th</td>
<td>TH</td>
<td>TH</td>
<td>TH</td>
<td>th</td>
<td>th</td>
<td>th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SS</td>
<td>ß</td>
<td>ss</td>
<td>ß</td>
<td>SS</td>
<td>SS</td>
<td>SS</td>
<td>ss</td>
<td>ß</td>
<td>ß</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Reference: ISO8859-1)