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Abstract

This report serves as a the documentation for deliverable D8.8 of the SINE2020 project: Port of selected scattering kernels from McStas to SIMRES.

The McStas¹ distribution contains a large number of components that are used as sample models ranging from very simple benchmarking tools (e.g. Incoherent) to full scale virtual sample-models such as Isotropic Sqw and Single crystal. A full overview list of all included sample models and capabilities is maintained at² A snapshot of this web page is shown as Figure 2. This project was intended toward porting the most important/commonly used ones to SIMRES³ to serve both communities. Such a capability could serve two purposes in that it would match the capabilities of SIMRES allowing in some cases to access the backward ray tracing mechanism for speed and still perform accurate simulation with sample models.

In general porting a large code-base to another framework requires careful thought in terms of reliability and maintainability. Simply translating a large piece of code is not considered best practice: as the main development branch evolves and gets updates, the ported code tends to lag behind. It is far better to have an automatic mechanism to transfer code through, or to maintain an solid standard interface between codes. In the case of McStas and SIMRES, the use of MCPL-files⁴ may serve that purpose. This effectively renders *all* sample-components of McStas available to the SIMRES community all at once

Interface using McStas instruments and MCPL-files

Figure 1 below shows the minimal McStas-code needed to connect a single crystal, in this case a corundum crystal, to SIMRES. The code simply exposes some parameters of a McStas-crystal to the outside world.

```
1 COMPONENT in = MCPL_input(repeat=1, filename="vin.mcpl")
2 \text{ AT}(0,0,0) \text{ RELATIVE Origin}
3
4 COMPONENT single_crystal = Single_crystal(
       reflections="Al2O3_sapphire.lau",
5
6
       yheight=0.05, radius=0.01, mosaic=1, delta_d=1e-4,
7
       az=4.757, ay=0, az=0, bx=2.3785, by=0, bz=-3.364,
8
       cx=0, cy=12.9877, cz=0,
       p_{transmit} = 0.1
10 AT (0, 0, 0) RELATIVE PREVIOUS
11
12 COMPONENT out = MCPL_output(filename="vout.mcpl")
13 AT(0,0,0) RELATIVE PREVIOUS
```

Figure 1: Listing of minimal McStas sample instrument, with a Sapphire single crystal as scattering element. In principle the sample description can be any McStas instrument - that can thus be integrated into SIMRES.

An example of a bare-bones surrounding SIMRES-defined diffractometer is shown in Figure 3 and Figure 4. In Figure 3 we define a primary spectrometer that generates neutrons from a source-model and transports them to the sample area. Once there, they Monte Carlo-neutrons are saved to disk in the efficient MCPL file-format. From this file events are read by the minimal McStas instrument-listing Figure 1, processed by the sample kernel and fed into a new MCPL-file. This latter file is read by the SIMRES secondary spectrometer, and the events contained in it are processed further until detected or otherwise terminated.

Method summary

In summary, the developed simulation pipeline, from a user perspective, is:

- 1. Define the primary spectrometer in SIMRES
- 2. Define the secondary spectrometer in SIMRES
- 3. Set parameters for the sample scattering kernel in a minimal McStas-file, and compile it.
- 4. In sequence:
 - a. run primary spectrometer,
 - b. run minimal McStas sample
 - c. run secondary spectrometer.

This procedure effectively "ports" *all* available McStas sample kernels to SIMRES in one go, and keeps the operating modalities of both simulation programs with *no* additional maintenance effort. The primary upshot of the developed strategy is that the risk of breakdowns is kept at an absolute minimum. The division of responsibility is clear - additionally the procedure is very accessible to users. Users can use their established work flows as they please for anything that is not the sample, and only have to write sample parameters in McStas. Users who require more complex sample models on the other hand have access to the full McStas sample range and combinations thereof, e.g. the Union-concept⁵.

Ready-made ports of selected samples

To further illustrate the possibilities and ease of use of McStas samples from within SIMRES (or other codes supporting the MCPL format), a subset of the McStas sample components have been wrapped in the same type of instrument file as illustrated in Figure 1. For standardization purposes all of the instrument files take input from an MCPL file named similarly to the instrument file and give output with a similar naming scheme, i.e.

 $\texttt{McStas}_[\texttt{sample}]_\texttt{in.mcpl} \rightarrow \texttt{McStas}_[\texttt{sample}].\texttt{instr} \rightarrow \texttt{McStas}_[\texttt{sample}]_\texttt{out.mcpl}$

The instrument-interfaces are simplified with respect to the full functionality of the corresponding componets⁶ e.g. those parameters that can be used to overwrite the input given via a *reflection list* in a normal McStas simulation have been left out. Also, focusing-oriented parameters are not sensitive to the position of other elements in the instrument file, i.e. no target_index parameter is available.

The finalised set of interface-instruments developed for SIMRES use are

- 1. McStas_PowderN.instr⁷ with input parameters and example values:
 - reflections=Al.lau

Input file for reflections, laz and lau formats from McStas accepted

• geometry=cube.off

Name of an Object File Format (OFF) or PLY file for complex geometry.

- radius, xwidth, yheight, zdepth Geometry parameters [m].
- thickness

Thickness of hollow sample [m].

pack

Packing factor.

• d_omega, d_phi

Horizontal (incoherent only) and vertical focusing limits [deg]

• focus flip

Controls the sense of d_phi. If 0 d_phi is measured against the xz-plane. If nonzero, d_phi is measured against zy-plane.

tth sign

Sign of the scattering angle. If 0, the sign is chosen randomly

• barns

Flag to indicate if $|F|^2$ from 'reflections' is in barns or fm² (barns = 1 for laz, barns = 0 for lau type files).

• rot x, rot y, rot z

Define rotations of the sample wrt. the incoming beam direction [deg]

- 2. McStas_Single_crystal.instr⁸ with input parameters and example values:
 - reflections=Al.lau

File name containing structure factors of reflections. Use empty ("") or NULL for incoherent scattering only

• geometry=cube.off

Name of an Object File Format (OFF) or PLY file for complex geometry.

- radius, xwidth, yheight, zdepth Geometry parameters [m].
- delta d d, mosaic, mosaic a, mosaic b, mosaic c Definition of lattice spacing spread and mosacities.

• barns

Flag to indicate if $|F|^2$ from 'reflections' is in barns or fm² (barns = 1 for laz, barns = 0 for lau type files).

• order

Limit multiple scattering up to given order (0: all, 1: first, 2: second, ...)

rot_x, rot_y, rot_z

[deg] Define rotations of the sample wrt. the incoming beam direction

3. McStas_Isotropic_Sqw.instr⁹ with input parameters and example values:

Sqw coh

Name of the file containing the values of Q, w and S(Q,w) Coherent part; Q in Angs-1, E in meV, S(q,w) in meV-1. Use 0, NULL or "" to disable.

• Sqw inc

Name of the file containing the values of Q, w and S(Q,w). Incoher- ent (self) part. Use 0, NULL or "" to scatter isotropically (V-like).

geometry=cube.off

Name of an Object File Format (OFF) or PLY file for complex geometry.

radius, xwidth, yheight, zdepth

Geometry parameters [m].

thickness

Thickness of hollow sample [m].

threshold

Value under which S(Q,w) is not accounted for. to set according to the S(Q,w) values, i.e. not too low.

order

Limit multiple scattering up to given order (0: all, 1: first, 2: second, ...)

Temperature of sample, detailed balance. Use T=0 to disable it. and T=-1 to automatically set it from non-classical S(q,w).

verbose

Verbosity level (0:silent, 1:normal, 2:verbose, 3:debug). A ver- bosity¿1 also computes dispersions and S(q,w) analysis.

Scattering vertical angular spreading (usually the height of the next component/detector). Use 0 for full space. This is only relevant for single scattering (order=1).

• classical

Assumes the S(q,w) data from the files is a classical S(q,w), and multiply that data by exp(hw/2kT) on up/down energy sides. Use 0 when obtained from raw experiments, 1 from molecular dynamics. Use -1 to guess from a data set including both energy sides.

norm

Normalize S(q,w) when -1 (default). Use raw data when 0, multiply S(q,w) when norm>0.

• powder_barns

0 when F^2 data in powder file are fm², 1 when in barns (barns=1 for laz, barns=0 for lau type files).

quantum correction

Specify the type of quantum correction to use "Boltzmann"/"Schofield", "harmonic"/"Bader" or "standard"/"Frommhold" (default)

rot_x, rot_y, rot_z

Define rotations of the sample wrt. the incoming beam direction [deg]

Conclusion

As outlined in the deliverable report, a general mechanism for the use of McStas code in RESTRAX has been devised via the MCPL event interchange format. The developed McStas instrument files will become publicly available with mcstas-2.5.1 expected during the spring of 2019. As a further example of the possibility to exchange simulation data between SIMRES and McStas, the ESS_BEER_MCPL example instrument was already released with mcstas-2.5 in December 2018. The general availability of MCPL support in SIMRES will come with the next release expected during the spring of 2019.



Figure 2: A snapshot of the McStas sample table maintained at [2]. For each sample model its main limitations and features are indicated, e.g. if it includes multiple scattering.

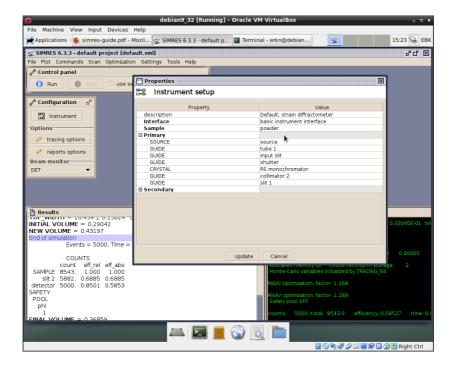


Figure 3: Screenshot of SIMRES showing an example front-end of a simplistic diffractometer, up to the sample position.

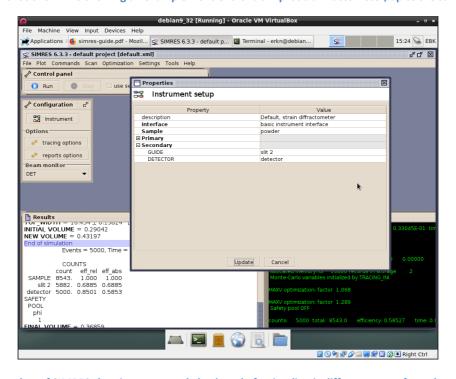


Figure 4: Screenshot of SIMRES showing an example back-end of a simplis- tic diffractometer, from the sample, to the detector(s). In this case it merely consists of a slit and a detector.

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 $^{^1}$ See the McStas website at http://www.mcstas.org and the publication https://doi.org/10.3233/JNR-130004

² McStas-sample table at the ESS Confluence page https://confluence.esss.lu.se/display/MCSTAS/McStas+sample+model+ functionality-matrix

³ See the RESTRAX/SIMRES website at http://neutron.ujf.cas.cz/restrax/ and the publication https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nima.2010.06.219

⁴ Monte Carlo Particle List (MCPL) format, see https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cpc.2017.04.012, https://mctools.github.io/mcpl/, and SINE2020 deliverable report D8.2

⁵ McStas-Union Concept by Mads Bertelsen, see e.g. https://europeanspallationsource.se/article/2018/02/08/instrument-simulation-software-advances-help-eu-interview-mads-bertelsen

⁶ Component documentation at the McStas website. http://www.mcstas.org/download/components/

⁷ Source code for McStas_PowderN.instr at https://github.com/McStasMcXtrace/McCode/blob/master/mcstas-comps/examples/McStas_PowderN.instr

⁸ Source code for McStas_Single_crystal.instr at https://github.com/McStasMcXtrace/McCode/blob/master/mcstas-comps/examples/McStas Single crystal.instr

⁹ Source code for McStas_Isotropic_Sqw.instr at https://github.com/McStasMcXtrace/McCode/blob/master/mcstascomps/examples/McStas_Isotropic_Sqw.instr