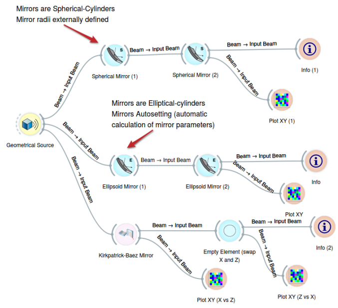
Tutorials on computer simulations for X-ray optics

Part II: TUTORIALS on ray tracing with ShadowOui



Manuel Sanchez del Rio, ESRF, Grenoble (France)
srio@esrf.eu

(last updated 2016-01-13)

These tutorials consist on a set of examples of different practical cases to be run using ShadowOui, the Oasys User Interface for SHADOW.

Appendix – The very basics of SHADOW

11. Learning reference frames in SHADOW using a geometrical source.

You will:

- learn to define geometrical sources
- understand the use of a python script for modifying an existing source
- understand reference frames

i) Create a collimated (i.e., zero divergence) geometric source with elliptical shape with vertical semi axis twice the horizontal semi axis (e.g., 0.2 cm and 0.1 cm in Z and X, respectively). Visualize it

ii) Apply a python script that received the source and keeps only the rays with positive values of X and Z (i.e., sets the flag as "lost" for rays with negative values of X and Z), and resend the beam. Visualize the new result after this modification of the beam.

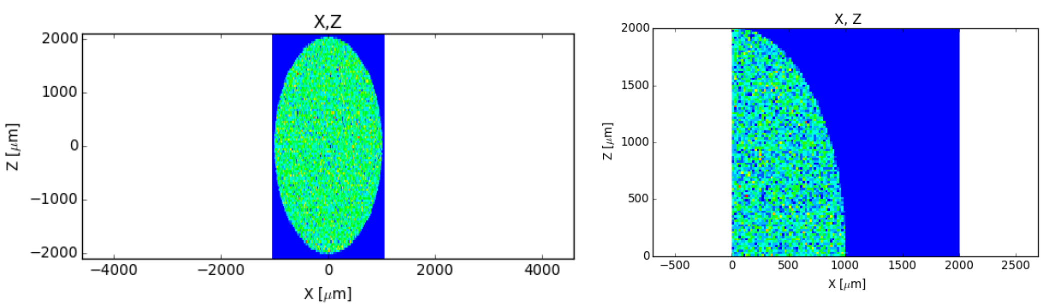
iii) Create a mirror optical element, with incident angle 45 deg, and p=q=1m. Trace the system in two cases, with Mirror orientation angle 0 and 90 degrees. Verify the results with the pictures shown before.

Hints: you may load the workspace `ex11_referenceframe.ows`.

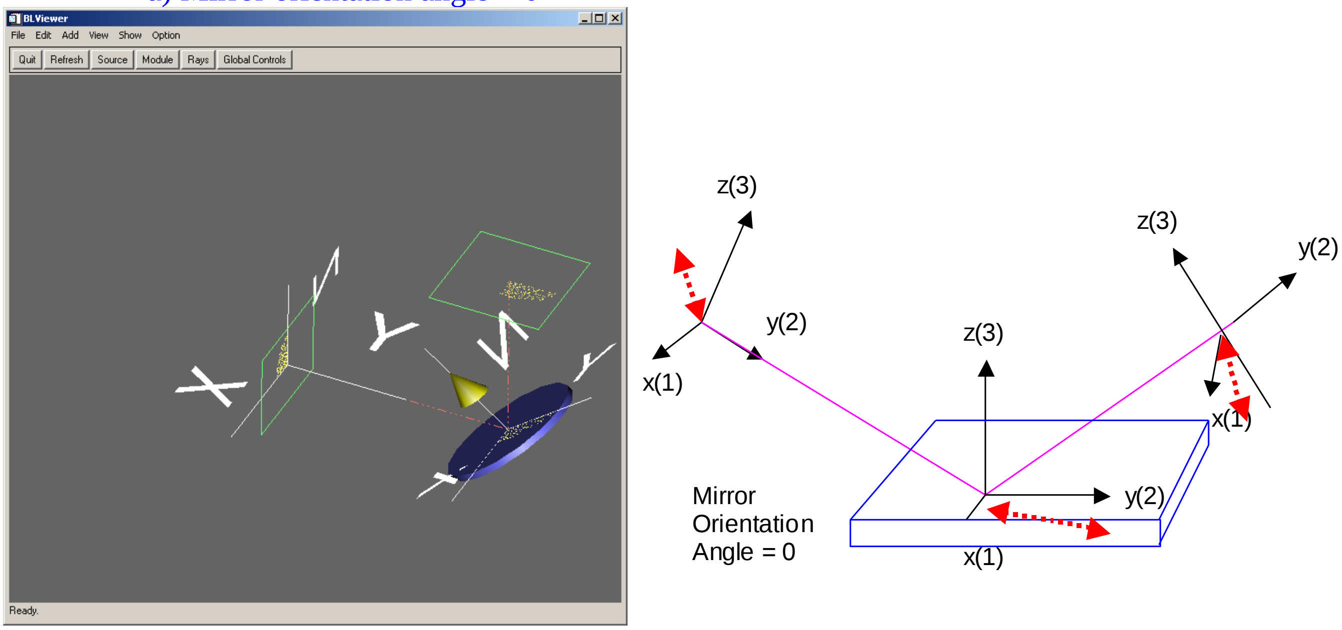
Answer

Pay attention to make plots using "Rays: Good Only" and same aspect ratio (click the blue octagon in )

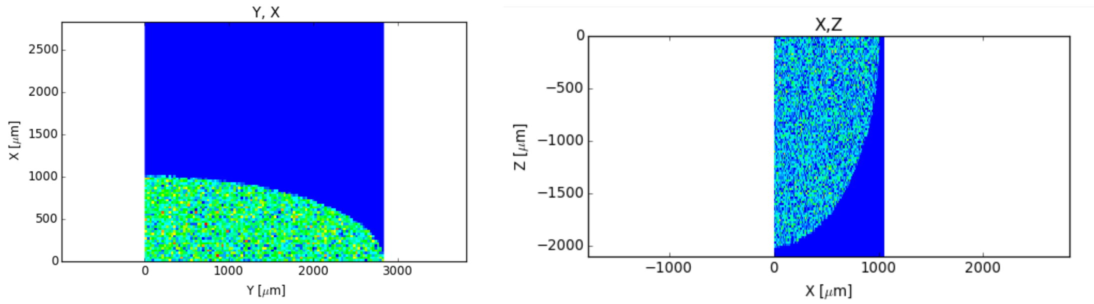
Source (x,z) plane before and after applying the script that select only "positive" rays



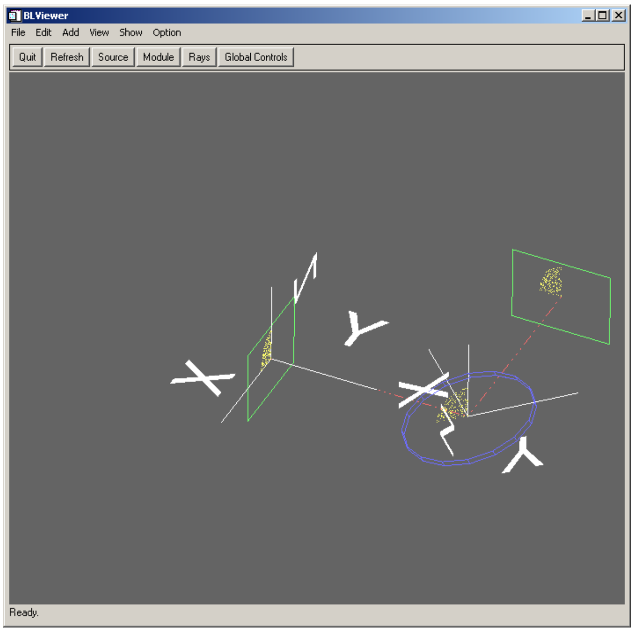
a) Mirror orientation angle = 0

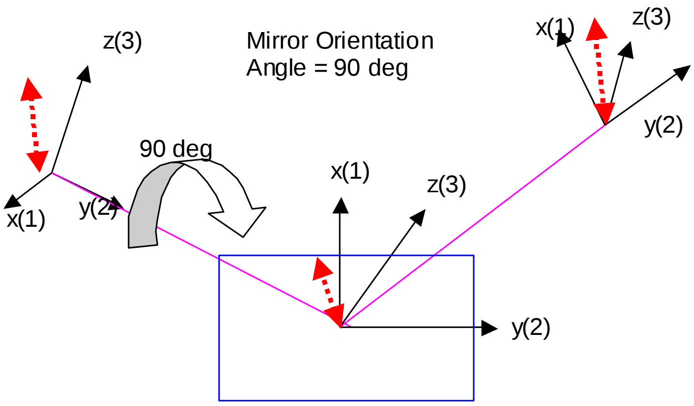


Left: footprint (Y,X) plane. Right: image (X,Z) plane

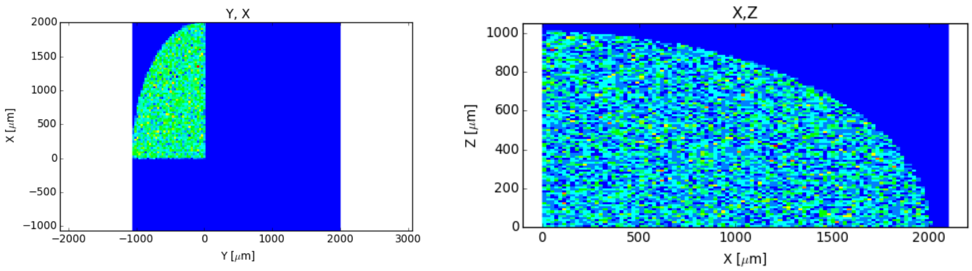


b) Mirror orientation angle = 90 deg





Left: footprint (Y,X) plane. Right: image (X,Z) plane:



12. Synchrotron sources: Bending magnets.

You will learn to

- simulate bending magnets

i) Simulate the source for the ESRF bending magnet (full emission) at a fixed energy (e.g.,. 8 keV). Use one mrad of horizontal divergence. Visualize the cross section (x,z), the divergence space (x',z'), the phase spaces (x,x') and (z,z'). Visualize the top view (y,x). Make histograms of intensity (total, σ-polarized and π-polarized) as a function of the vertical divergence. Plot also the degree of circular polarization (S3 component of the Stokes vector).

ii) Change the source energy to 18 keV and compare the plot f intensity versus vertical divergence with the result at 8 keV. Verify that the radiation is more collimated. Simulate the same source but on a limited vertical divergence (e.g., +/- 50 μrad).

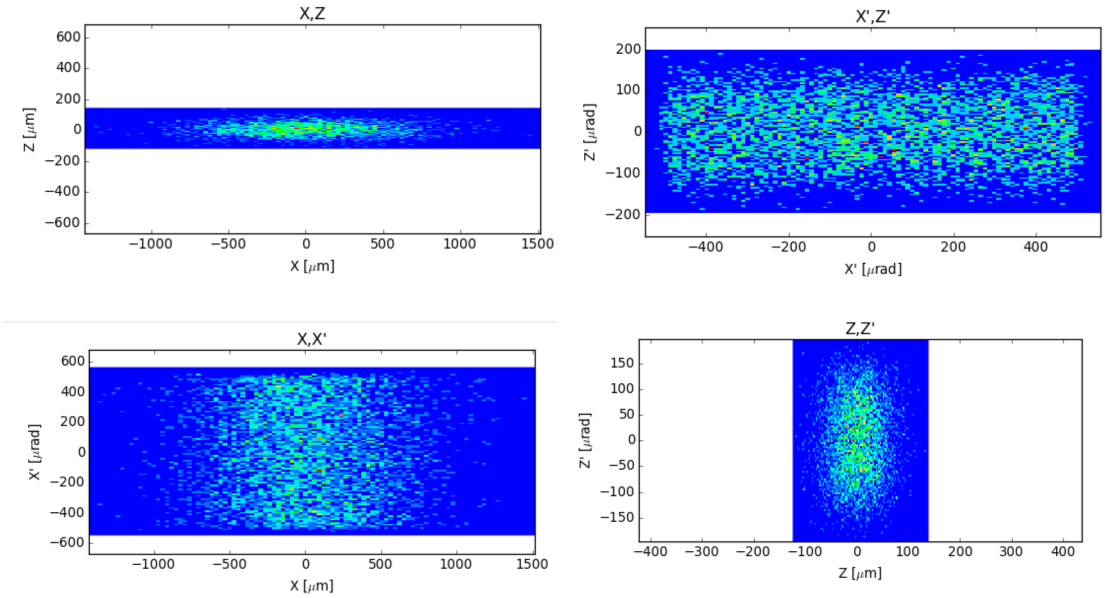
Hints: you may load the workspace `ex12_bendingmagnet.ows`, where this system is defined, for full vertical emission.

Notes:
By default one can use Calculation Mode = Precomputed, and select an "infinite" *Max vertical half-divergence* (we set to 1 rad which contains everything that is radiated). Shadow will calculate rays following the full emission. In case that one wants to work very far from the critical energy (like for infrared beamlines), one should use "Exact Calculation". In this case, the *Max vertical half-divergence* should be larger than the natural full divergence but not much larger. For example, in this case one can set 0.001: 1 mrad is still much larger than the full vertical emission (~200 μrad).

Answer

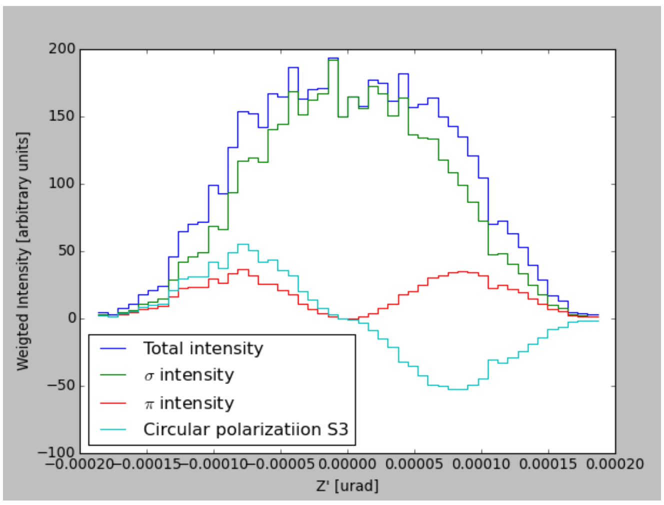
i)

Open the “Bending Magnet” widget, click “Run Shadow/Source” and display in the right panel using “Detailed Plot” the cross section (x,z), the divergence space (x’,z’), and phase spaces (x,x'), (z,z’):



Another way is to plug a “Plot XY” widget and select the wanted coordinates for the plot. This can also be used to display the “top view” (y,x).

Plug the “Histogram” widget to display histograms of intensity weighted by 23:Total Intensity, 24:σ-polarized, 24: π-polarized, S3-Stokes or circular polarization). Although it is not possible to combine histograms in a single plot, it is always possible to prepare a simple script that performs customized plots, like the one included in the workspace that produces:



13. Insertion devices

You will learn to

- Simulate wigglers and undulators

a) Simulate the old wiggler for the ESRF ID17 (medical beamline) the energy interval 10000±10 eV . Calculate the total horizontal divergence (width of the x' histogram) and visualize a top view of the emission (y,x) with finite emittance and source size, and without emittances (i.e., setting emittances and sigma's to zero).

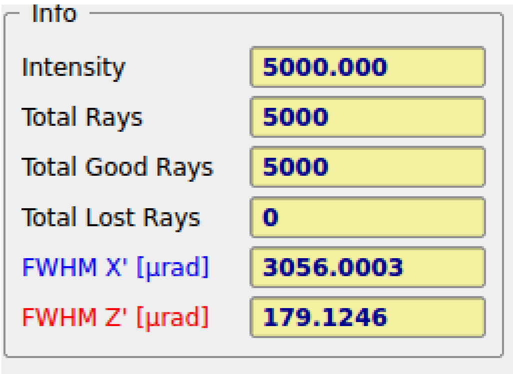
b) Simulate the ESRF U46 undulator with gap tunned to have its third harmonic at 7833.5 eV. Use Gaussian approximation and understand the parameters.

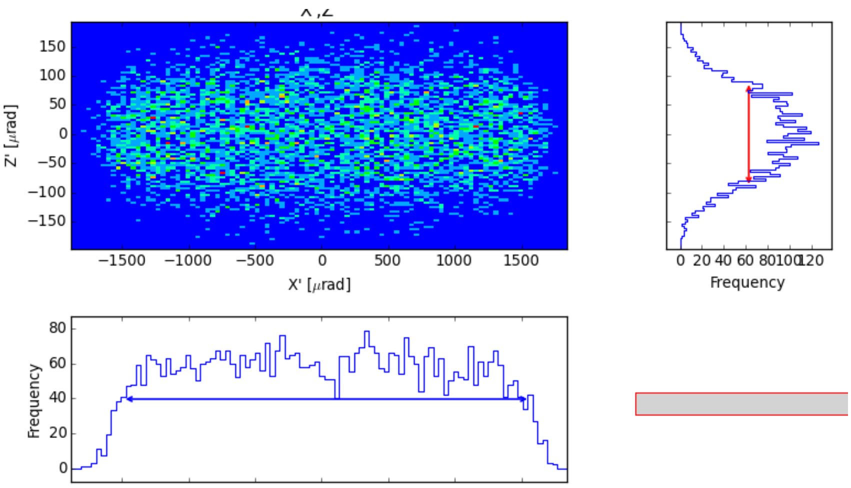
Hint: you may use the workspace file `ex13_insertiondevices.ows`

Answer

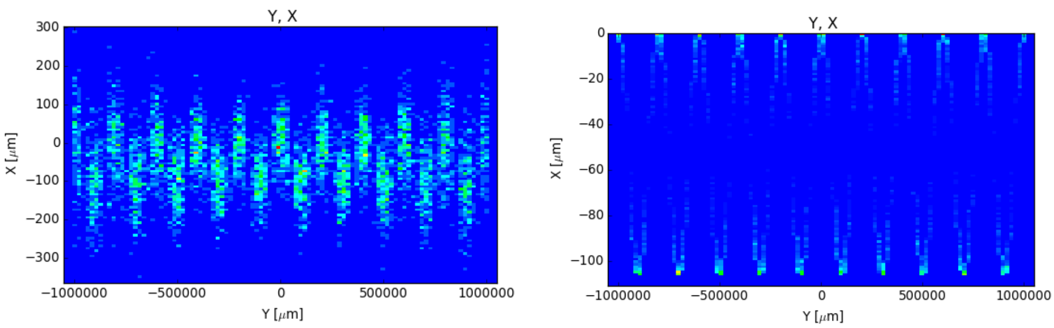
a)

E [keV]	x’[μrad]	z’[μrad]
10	3056	179





Plot of X versus Y for the wiggler with (left) and without (right) emittances



b)

Use the “Undulator Gaussian” widget and input the corresponding parameters for the *electron beam* and *photon energy*. This application will create a source using the Shadow Geometrical source with divergences and sizes corresponding to the *photon beam*. These values or the photon beam (Σ,Σ') comes from a convolution (sum in quadrature) of the values for the electron beam (σ_e σ_e') with the values corresponding to the photon emission of a single electron beam (σ_γ, σ_γ') and wavelength λ=1.58274326 A (7833.5 eV), and undulator length L=1.65 m .

The formulas used are (Onuki & Elleaume: Undulators, Wigglers and their applications, CRC press, 2002):

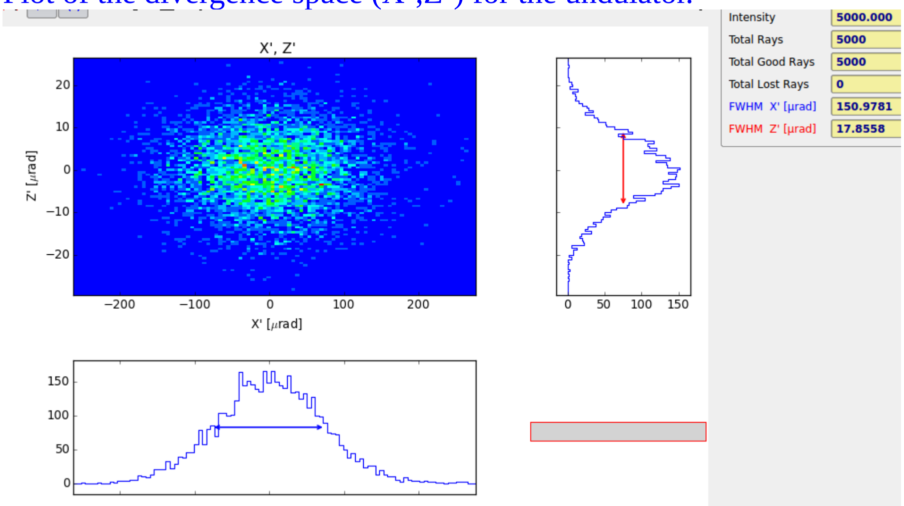
$$\sigma_\gamma = 2.74 \frac{1}{4\pi}\sqrt{L\lambda} \qquad \sigma_\gamma' = 0.69\sqrt{\lambda/L}$$

In our case:

	σ_e	σ_e'	σ_γ	σ_γ'	Σ	Σ'
X	57 µm	68.4 µrad	3.52µm	6.758µrad	57.11µm	68.73µrad
Y	10.3µm	3.78µrad	3.52µm	6.758µrad	10.887µm	7.74µrad

These values can be checked in the “Source Info” available using the “Info” widget.

Plot of the divergence space (X’,Z’) for the undulator.



14. Beam propagation (phase space (z,z') ellipses)

You will learn to

- Define screens and slits associated to optical elements
- Learn about the phase space changes when the beam propagates
- "Optimize the source" in the sense shadow will only store rays that enter in a defined aperture

a) Using the created bending magnet source (example 12) add several screens at 0 (source position), 50, 75 and 100 cm from the source. See the tilt of the (z,z') diagram.

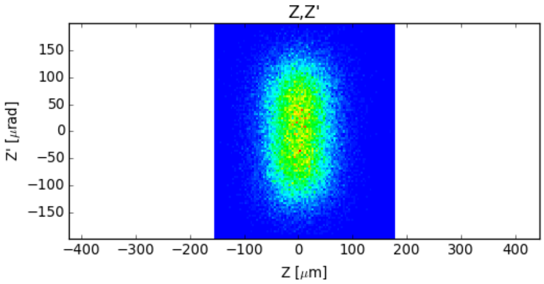
b) Define an aperture (20 μm×20 μm) in the first screen and see its effect in screens #2 and #3. Use

Hints: You may use the workspace files ex`14a_beampropagation.ows`. It also, contains the system with slit, but using an optimised source in order to avoid losing most of the rays at the slit.

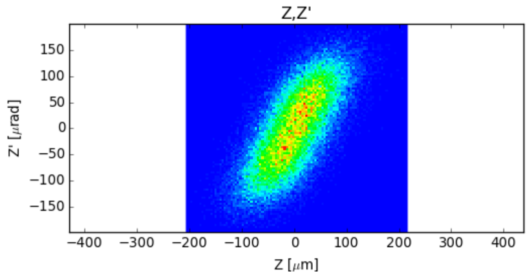
Answer

a)

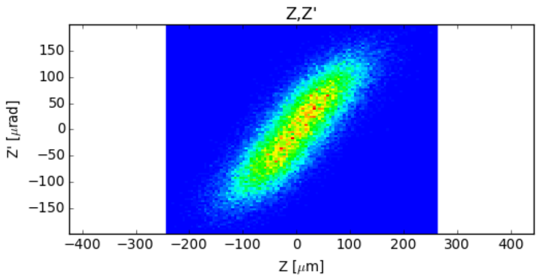
0cm



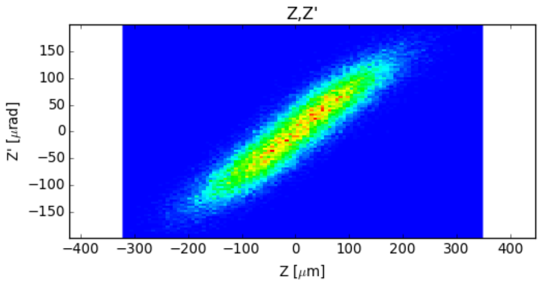
50cm



75cm



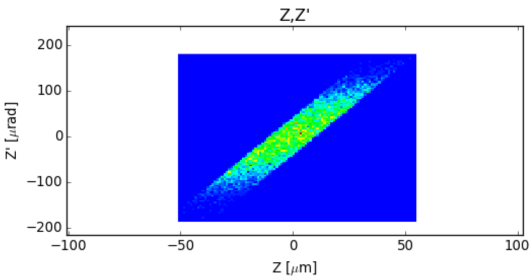
100cm



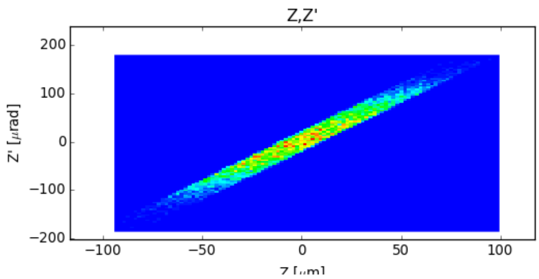
Note that instead of defining the different screens, one can directly plug a "Plot XY" to the source and widget and use "Position of the image" = Retraced and play with the distances.

b)

75cm



100cm



15. Focusing with grazing incidence mirrors: effect of aberrations.

You will learn to

- Use different mirror shapes in SHADOW
- Experience with the automatic calculation of the mirror parameters.
- Include mirror reflectivity by using the “prerefl” preprocessor
- Visualize results using contour curves.

Create a geometrical source with Gaussian shape (σ_x=57 μm, σ_z=10.4 μm) and Gaussian divergence ($\sigma_{x'}$=88.5 μrad and $\sigma_{z'}$=7.2 μrad) to simulate the emission of an ESRF 1.65 m undulator at 10 keV in a Low beta section.

a) Study the case of different mirror shapes (spherical, toroidal and ellipsoidal) for focusing the source with distances (p,q)=(30m,10m) (magnification 1/3) and (30m,1m) (magnification 1/30). Set the grazing angle to 2 mrad. Study the effect of the spherical aberrations and its influence depending on the magnification factor. Study the dependence on mirror dimensions and incident angle.

b) Enter the effect of mirror reflectivity. Consider a Rh (ρ=12.4 g/cm^3) coating and a source with energy distribution in 5-45 keV (box-distribution). Visualize the results. Plot also the intensity versus energy.

Hints. For the different mirrors, Shadow can calculate the surface parameters (curvature radii, ellipse axes, etc). by selecting the parameters in Basic Settings → Surface Shape → Type = “internal/calculated” . The resulting mirror parameters can be seen using the “`MirInfo`” tab from the “Info” widget. For including reflectivity, the preprocessor `PreRefl` must be used. The workspace file `ex15a_aberrations.ows` contains this exercise.

Answer

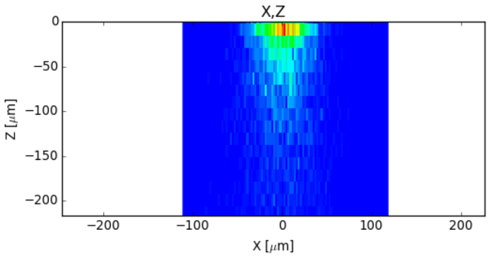
a) The aberrations effect increases if

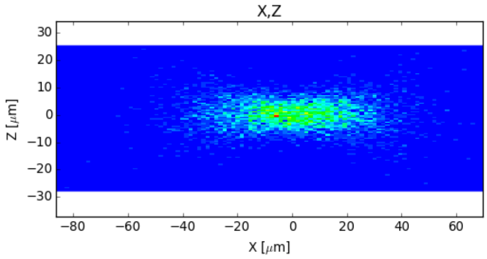
i) one goes to more grazing angle

ii) one reduces the magnification factor (i.e., mode demagnification of the source)

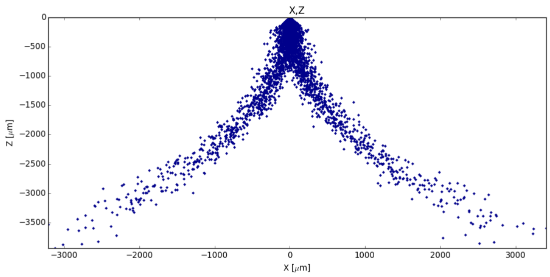
iii) one uses larger mirrors. Small mirrors reduce aberration because cut rays which arrive far from the mirror center. Obviously, this effect reduces also the intensity. For analysing that, use the Basic Settings->Dimensions->Limits Check entry.

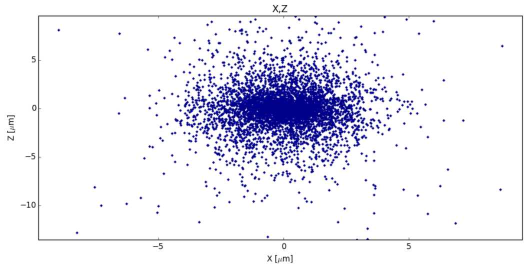
M=1/3 Toroidal: 43 μm x 26 μm FWHM, Ellipsoidal 40 μm x 9 μm



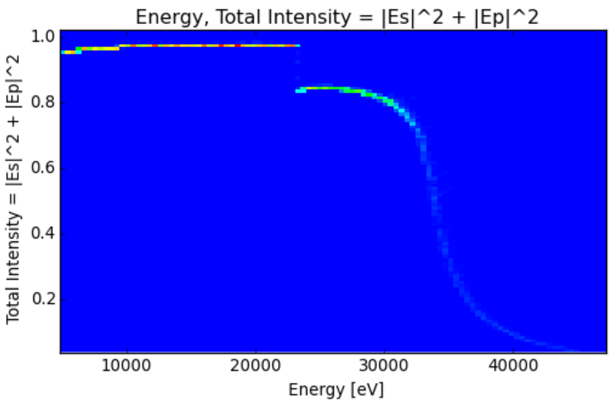


M=1/30 Toroidal: ? μm x 39 μm FWHM, Ellipsoidal 2.4 μm x 1.6 μm. Note that a graph type “preview” has bee used to better observe the aberration tails produced by the toroidal mirror.





b) I(E) plot.



16. Kirkpatrick-Baez system

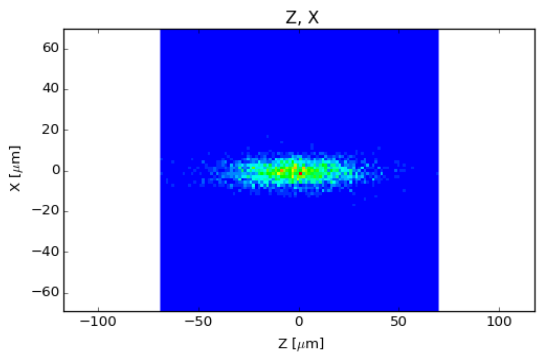
You will learn to

- define an optical system with two mirrors either of circular or elliptical section
- tell SHADOW to calculate automatically the mirror parameters in the case that focal planes are not coincident with continuations planes
- lear the impact of the “mirror orientation angle”
- define mirror dimensions

Study the case of the previous exercise (M=1/30) with a Kirkpatrick-Baez system with cylindrical (and later with elliptical) mirrors of length=40 cm and width=4 cm. Distance source-M1=29.5m; Distance M1-M2=1m; Distance M2-spot=9.5m. Use 25000 rays. Do not include the mirror reflectivity.
Hint: you may use the workspace file `ex16a_kb.ows`.

Answer

First branch corresponds to the KB with circular (cylindrical) mirrors. Note that the image plane displays (X vs Z) in the “Plot XY” widget, corresponding to the horizontal (Z) and vertical (X) directions. Note that these directions are swapped respect to the source because the mirror orientation angle for the second mirror is 90 degrees. The mirror parameters are input externally R(M1)=739455.7 cm and R(M2)=691710.4 cm. The Resulting spot is 36 µm x 8.3 µm. The second branch corresponds to the KB with elliptical mirrors, where the ellipse parameters are calculated internally. (check them using `MirInfo`) The Resulting spot is ~31 µm x 7 µm. A third branch uses the widget for the compound element “Kirkpatrick-Baez Mirror” which reproduces the elliptical KB setup in a simpler way. This branch also implements a trick useful in some cases: if one wants to reverse the axes to come back to X in horizontal and Z in vertical is possible to use an “Empty Element” with incident angle zero, output angle 180 deg and mirror orientation angle 90 deg.



17. Double crystal monochromator.

You will learn to

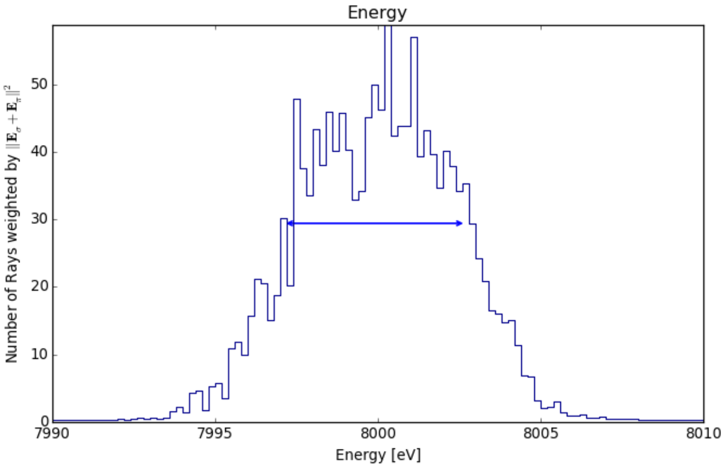
- create crystal reflectivity data using the "`bragg`" preprocessor
- use the "autotunning" facility to align the crystal
- calculate the energy resolution for a crystal and a combination of systems
- optimise the source bandwidth
- play with the mirror orientation angle. Relate its values to the crystal dispersion ((+,-) and (+,+) crystal combination)

Create a bending magnet source (starting from exercise 12) at 8000±25 eV with 3 mrad horizontal divergence. Verify its energy dependence and horizontal and vertical divergence values.
a) Implement a flat Si 111 crystal at 30 m from the source. Verify the energy dependence and calculate resolution. Redefine the source energy bandwidth to optimize the calculation in order to obtain the energy dependence with the highest signal.
b) Add a second crystal 10 cm downstream from the first one in (+,-) and (+,+) configurations (play with the mirror orientation angle). Explain the obtained differences in energy resolution.

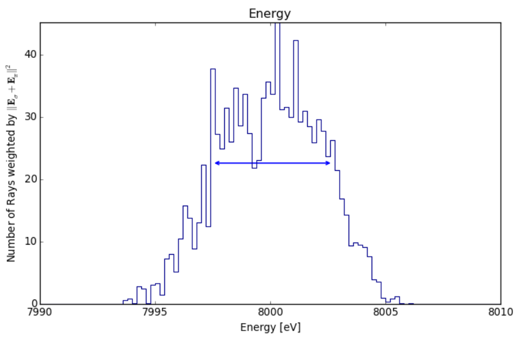
Hint: you may use the workspace file `ex17_crystalmono.ows` containing three branches: i) (+,-) ii) (+,+), and iii) the double crystal monochromator compound element (same as (+,-). Use the `Bragg` preprocessor to create the reflectivity data for a Si 111 crystal. You can create the output file for a large range of energy (e.g., from 5000 to 15000 eV). Pay attention to the file name when you run bragg, because it also appears in the o.e. crystal menus. In this case, the file is called si5_15.111.

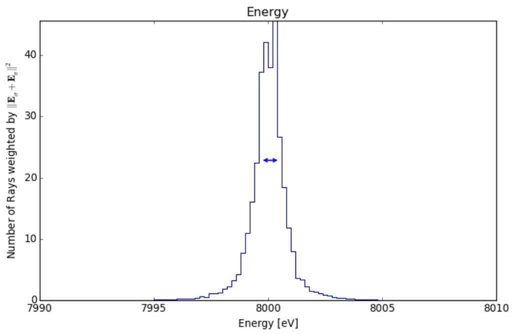
Answer

a) The optimized energy range selected is 8000±10 eV. The histogram of the energy (including reflectivity) after the first crystal has FWHM~5.6eV:



b) Left: resolution function for (+,-) (non-dispersive configuration). Here the mirror orientation angles are 0 and 180 deg for the first and second crystals, respectively. Note that the width (5.2 eV) is very similar to a single crystal in a), but with a slightly lower intensity due to the absorption of the second crystal. Right: resolution function for (+,+) (dispersive configuration). The mirror orientation angle is 0 for both crystals. Here one can see the effect of the dispersive setup, the final energy resolution depends only on the crystal Darwin width and does not depend on the beam divergence.





18. Sagittal focusing - python script

You will learn to

- define a cylindrical mirror for sagittal focusing
- define “externally” the optical element radius of curvature
- optimize the focal spot

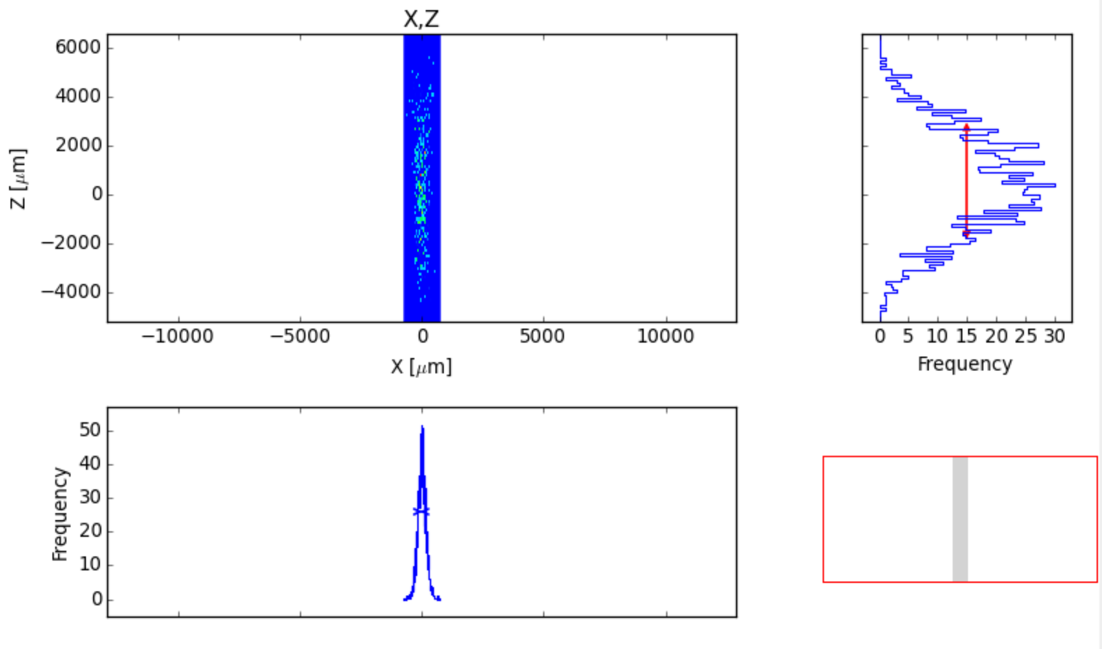
a) Using the (+,-) system defined in the last exercise at photon energy 20 keV, bend sagittally the second crystal to focus in the horizontal plane at the sample position, placed 1000 cm downstream from the monochromator (monochromator at 3000 cm from the source). Calculate horizontal spot size.

b) Study the effect of the ratio between the distances mono-sample and source-mono in the transmitted intensity. Study the case of M=1/30. See the effects in energy resolution and system transmitivity. Explain these differences. Verify that ratio 1/3 is the optimum.

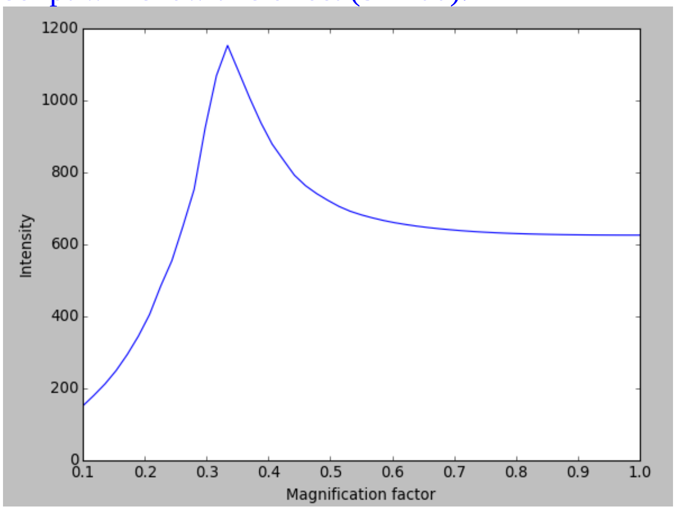
Hints: You may use the workspace files ex`18a_sagittalfocusing.ows` also contains a python script that scans the magnification. One can see that the intensity peaks at about 1/3. A script is included to calculate the curvature radius: Rs (20 keV, M=1/3)=148.3 cm.

Answer

a) Focusing system: Spot width H=334 µm, I/I_0=1090/25000, ΔE=18 eV
Non-focusing system: Spot width H=189mm, I/I_0=1094/25000, ΔE=18 eV
Best focus very close to the focal position. The spot size does not change appreciably.
b) p=30m, q=1m, R_s=47.8 cm, Spot width=0.012 cm, I/I_0=168/25000, ΔE=5.8 eV



The study of the variation of the intensity as a function of the magnifications needs to run shadow for many points of M. It can be done with a macro. The result should show an optimum magnification of M=1/3 for large divergence values. The python script will show this effect (5 mrad).



Intensity (in arbitrary units) versus magnification factor M for a point and monochromatic (E= 20 keV) source placed at 30 m from the sagittaly bent crystals. The beam divergences is 5 mrad (can be changed in the macro). We clearly observe the maximum of the transmission at M=0.33, as predicted by the theory.

19. Simulation of a complete beamline.

You will learn to:

- Combine several optical elements
- Obtain final results for a beamline in terms of flux, resolution and spot size.

Define the following elements in SHADOW:
Geometrical Gaussian source at 10000±10 keV (box distribution) (like in exercise 15 b, but changing the energy interval)
M1: Cylindrically collimating mirror in the vertical plane at 25 m. Grazing angle 0.12 degrees. Rh coating (density=12.4 g/cc). Infinite dimensions.
MONO: Double crystal monochromator, Si 111, with second crystal sagittally bent (focusing the source into the sample position in the horizontal plane), at 30 m from the source (Rs=296.6 cm)
M2: Re-focusing mirror at 35m from the source, focusing at the sample position. Same angle as M1
Sample at 40 m

Calculate:

i) Beam geometry at the sample position
ii) Energy resolution
iii) Transmitivity of the whole beamline. Number of photons at the sample position supposing that at the source we have, at 10 keV, a flux of 5 10^{13} ph/sec/0.1%bw

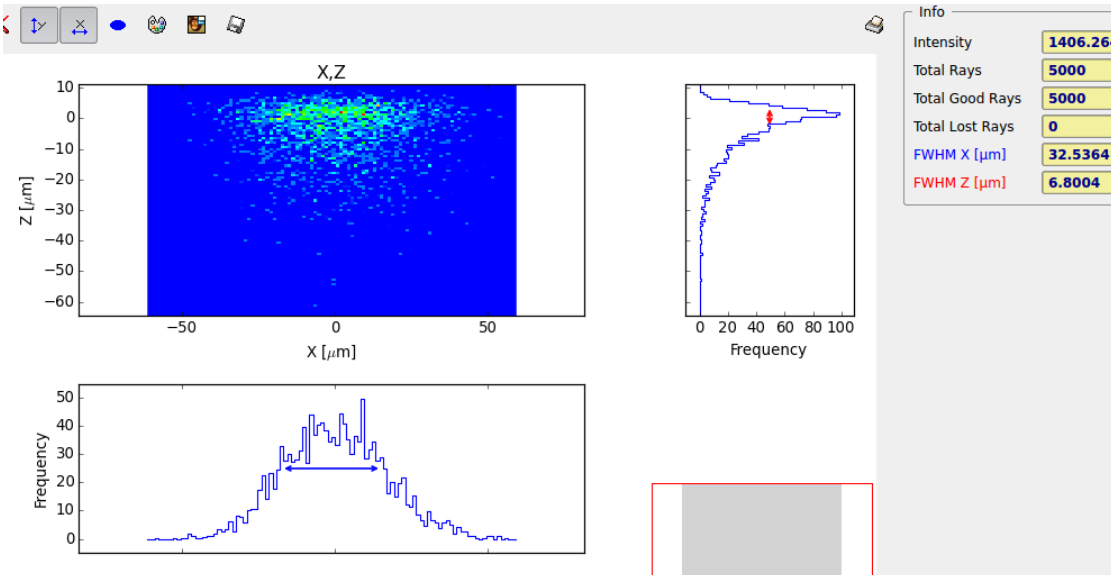
b) How are these results modified using a focusing first mirror and a flat second mirror?

Hint: you may use the workspace file `ex19_beamline.ows`

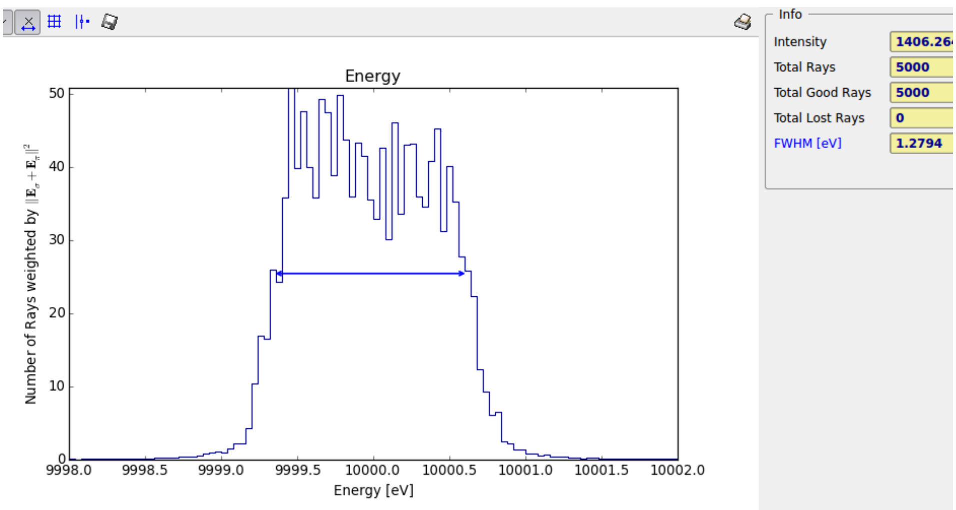
Answer

ΔE_{source}=4 eV (optimized source bandwidth); ΔE=1.3eV; I/I_0=1406/5000
Transmitivity in one eV=T=($I/\Delta E$) /($I_0/\Delta E_{source}$)=(1406/1.3)/(5000/4)
Number of photons at the source in one eV bandwidth =N= 5 10^{12}
Total number of photons = N×T×ΔE

Intensity distribution in the (X,Z) plane at the image position



Energy distribution:



20. Slope errors.

You will learn to:

- Use `Waviness` preprocessor to create a file sampling slope errors
- Use `presurface` to inject it in SHADOW
- See the important effect of slope errors in the focal size

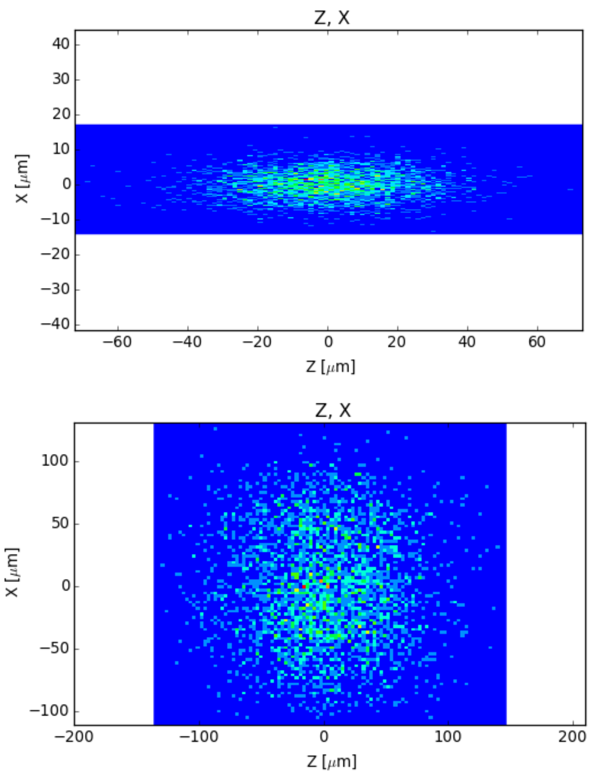
a) Load the Kirkpatrick-Baez system of exercise 16. Set mirror surface to be elliptical. Check that mirror dimensions are 40×4 cm^2. Calculate spot sizes without slope errors.

b) use the preprocessor widget `Waviness` to create maps of slope errors. For adjusting the slope errors to the wanted values, modify the value of the initial Y slope error in order to get a value close to the desired tangential slope error of 0.5 arcsec rms. Then modify the number of points in X in order to adjust the sagittal slope error to 1 arcsec rms. In the oe "Advanced setting" tab, select "Modified surface" subtab and check the file name containing the errors. This is automatically populated if one connects the Waviness with the Mirror widgets. One can also have a quick preview from there/

Hints: use the workspace `ex20_slopeerrors.ows`

Answer

Top: No slope errors: 7.5 (V) × 40 (H) μm^2. Bottom: with Slope errors: 111 (H) × 89 (V) μm^2



21. Thermal bump.

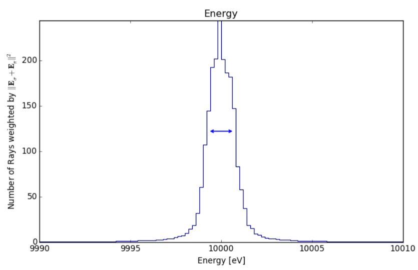
You will learn to:

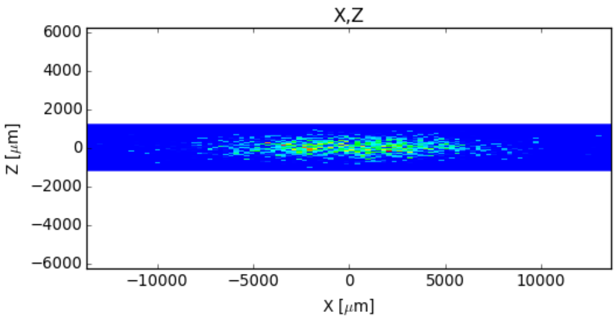
- use a python script to create a file sampling a thermal bump
- see the effect of the bump in energy resolution.

Load the `ex21_thermalbump.ows` workspace. Run the script to create a Gaussian bump `bump.dat` Run the system (a single Si111 crystal) without and with thermal bump. See the changes in the energy resolution.

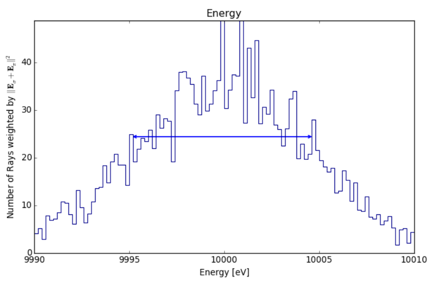
Answer

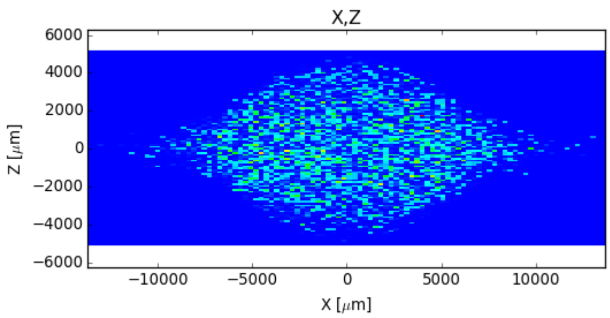
No bump: 1.4 eV, H: 8.5 mm, V: 0.59 m





With bump: 9.6 eV, H: 10.1 mm, V: 4.4 m





22. Curved crystal monochromators: Rowland and off-Rowland configurations

You will learn to:

- understand the effect of crystal radius in energy resolution and focusing conditions
- calculate the focusing conditions in and out Rowland configuration
- understand the importance of using contour curves with PlotXY
- simulate an asymmetric crystal

a) Using the same Gaussian source as in exercise 21, verify the focusing conditions for a symmetrical Si111 Bragg crystal at 10 keV, with p=30m. Calculate ΔE. Calculate ΔE for R_t=5000 cm and R_t=2500 cm. Explain the differences.

b) Calculate the Rowland conditions for 10 keV, Si111, p=30m and asymmetry angle α=5º. Calculate energy resolution and spot size.

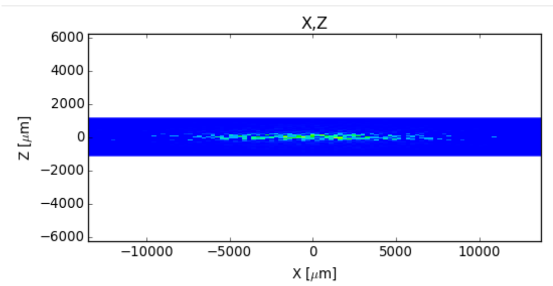
Hint: use `ex22_rowland.ows`

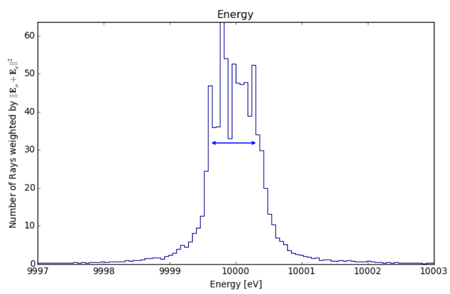
Answer

a) For the focusing conditions (first branch), we have R_t=15171 cm (see results in Info widget) and ΔE=1.32 eV

For R_t=5000 cm (second branch) we then have ΔE=1.38 eV
For R_t=2500 cm (third branch) we then have ΔE=3.9 eV

b) Using the script to calculate Rowland conditions, we get R_t=10623.284 cm, q=1184.8 cm; We get .ΔE=0.72 eV; spot size = 7.1 mm ×276 µm.



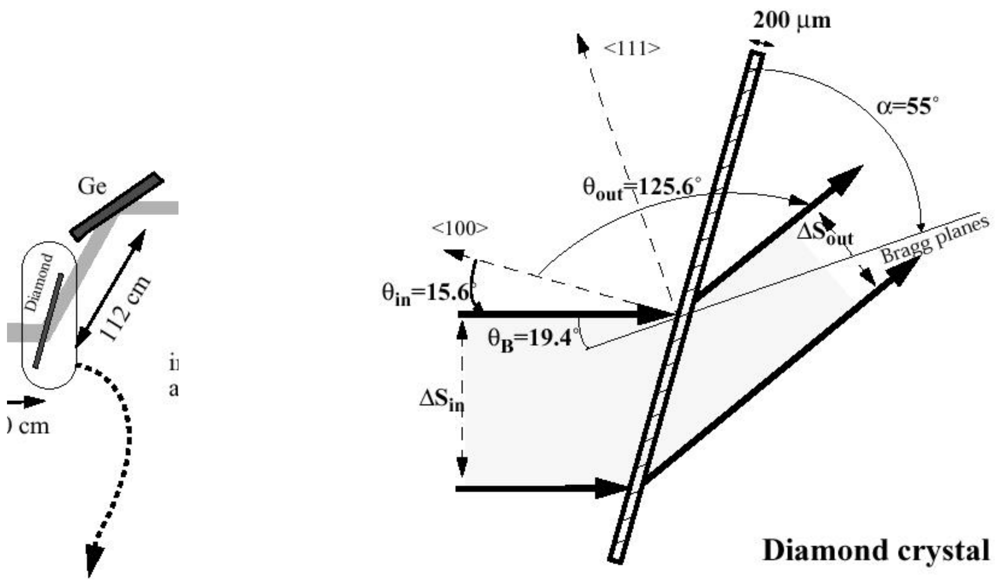


23. Crystals in Laue geometry

You will learn to:

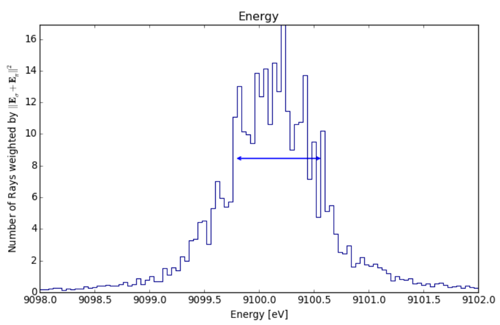
- Set Laue crystals in SHADOW
- See the transformation in the phase space
- Apply a macro to copy intensity from one file to another.

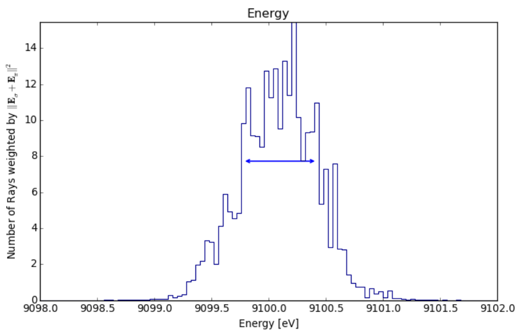
Load the system from file `ex23_laue.ows`, consisting in an asymmetric Laue diamond (111) crystal (a=3.55 Å) and a symmetric Bragg germanium (220) crystal (a=5.57 Å) in non-dispersive configuration. Show the energy histograms after the two crystals. Study how the Laue crystal change of phase space of the beam. Relate these changes to the Liouville theorem.



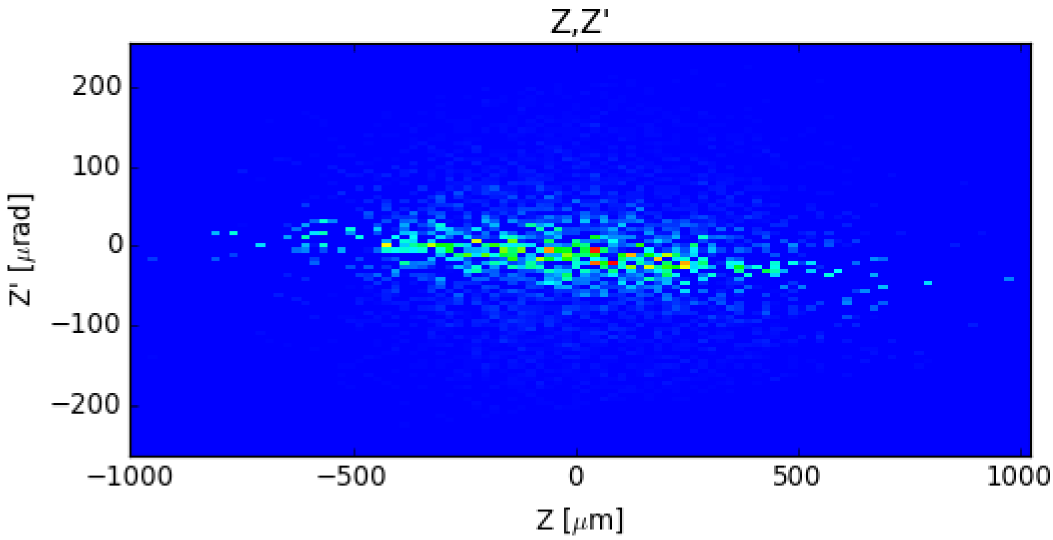
Answer

Left: Energy resolution after the first Laue crystal (0.8 eV) and, Right: energy resolution after the second Bragg Ge crystal (0.64 eV)





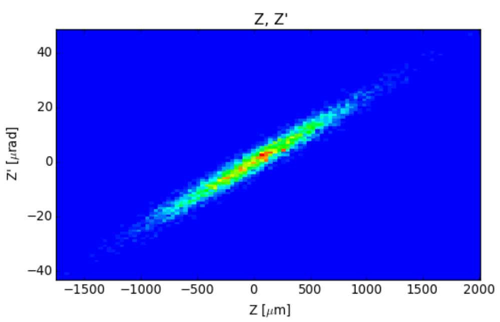
Phase space (Z,Z') after the Laue crystal:

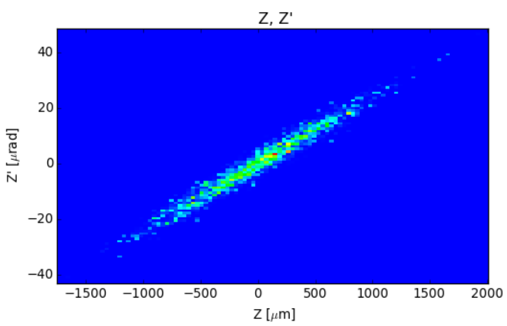


Phase space (Z,Z') before the crystal.

Left: It can be displayed using the Plot XY widget connected to the Source and retraced 40 m.

Right: However, it is interesting to display only the beam that will be diffracted by the Laue crystal. For that we need to manipulate the beam incoming to the Laue crystal, and change the ray intensities (i.e., the electric fields) copying the values after the diffraction. This is done with a script. It guaranteed that the area of the phase space (corresponding to the beam intensity) is conserved as required by the Liouville theorem.





24. Transfocators

You will learn to:

- Run a transfocator
- Find the position of the best focus
- Study the changes due to the source energy (chromatic aberrations)

Implement a monochromatoc Gaussian source of 48.2 (H) x 9.5 (V) µm RMS size and 100 (H) x 4.3 (V) µrad RMS divergence. Create the same source for two different energies (E1=35200 eV and E2=35700 eV).
Implement a transfocator consisting of two CRLs, 2D-focusing (in both H and V), the first made in Be (16 lenses of radius 200 µm, separated 50µm), and the second in Al (21 lenses of radius 200 µm, separated 50µm). The focal distances are p=3150 cm and q=1000 cm. This setup is discussen in Baltser et al. http://dx.doi.org/10.1117/12.893343

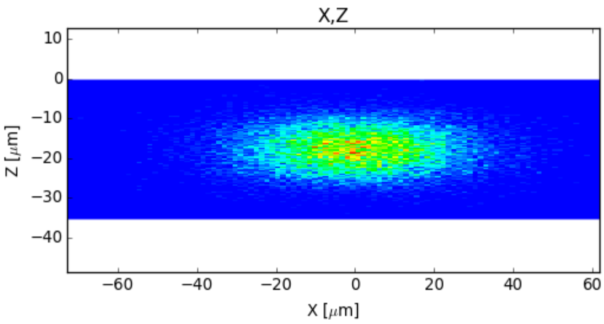
Compare the results using `plotxy`. Study the beam evolution close to the focal plane using `focnew` and `ray_prop`: you will find a small astigmatism, i.e., the H and V foci are at slightly different position (you will find that the astigmatism disappears when using a point source, so it is the result of the final dimensions of the source). Change the energy of the source from 35200 eV to 35700 eV and see the effect in focal position and intensity.

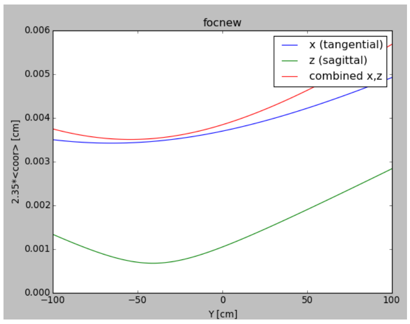
Hint: use the system in file `ex24_transfocator.ows`.

Answer

For E=35200 eV we find a focus of 34 x 10 µm (FWHM) with I= 11528, best H focus at about -40 cm (you can use `focnew` or `ray_prop` implemented in two scripts).

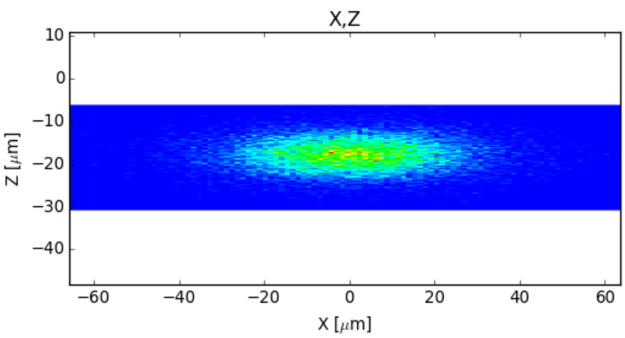
Sagittal focus at : -65.4294
Tangential focus at : -40.9559
Circle of least confusion : -54.2916

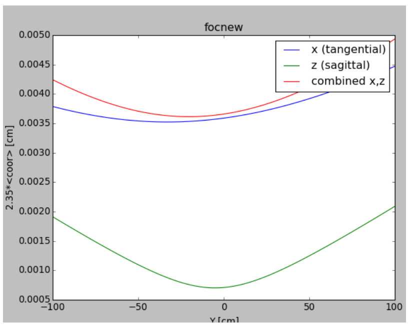




For E=35700 eV we find a focus of 34 x 6.1 µm (FWHM) with I= 11734

Sagittal focus at : -32.9289
Tangential focus at : -5.03177
Circle of least confusion : -20.3752





25. Fresnel propagator

You will learn to:

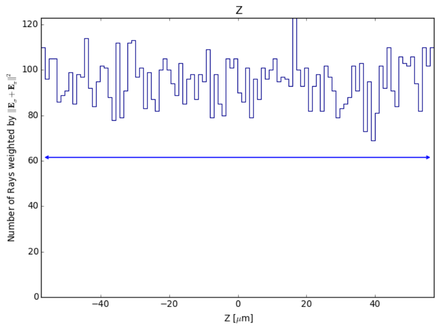
- Compare the ray tracing results versus wave optics results for an aperture in 1D
- Use a python script to compute the Fresnel wave optics propagator.

Implement a monochromatoc (E=11000 eV) , collimated in H and with enough divergence in V to illuminate a 100 μm slit placed at 3760 cm from the source. Compare the results by ray tracing propagation at 550 cm from the slit with the diffraction pattern calculated by wave optics.

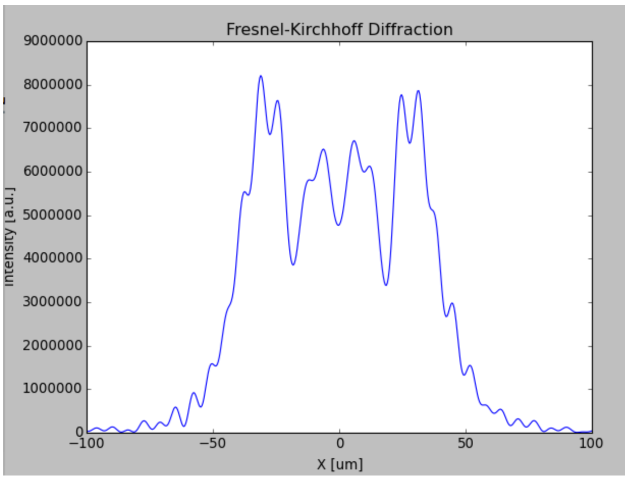
Hints: Use the `ex25_fresnel.ows` workspace.

Answer

A monochromatic (E=11000 eV) point geometric source with negligible horizontal divergence is created. A slit is placed and the histogram of Z retraced at 550 cm shows a mostly planar distribution (ray tracing results), so the projection of the screen in the image plane:



the script included in the workspace implements a Fresnel propagator that computes the propagation of the shadow rays at the exit of the screen, into a detector plane at 550 cm:



26. Two slits experiment - python scripts

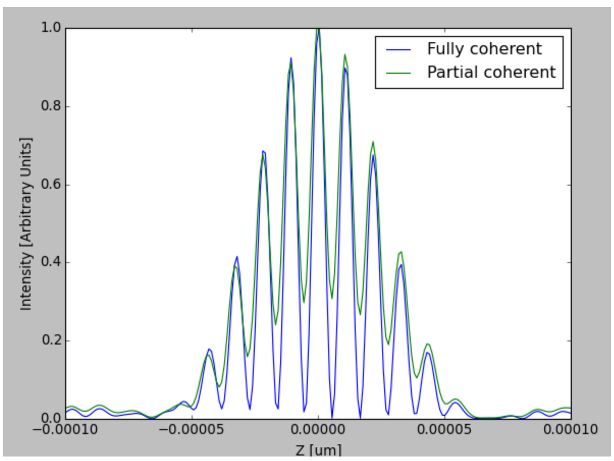
You will learn to:

- Reproduce experimental results of a diffraction from a double-slit Leitenberg *et al.* Physica B 336 (2003) 63-67 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0921-4526(03)00270-9
- Define a doube-slit in SHADOW using a screen/slit with external file definition
- Define a source optimised to illuminate into a reduced acceptance.
- Implement a Fresnel-Kirchhoff propagator in a python script to compute the diffraction patter produced by two slits

Implement a monochromatic (E=14000 eV) rectangular source of 0 (H) x 140 (V) µm RMS size and 0 (H) x 2500 (V) µrad RMS divergence optimised to illuminate a square of 100 µm at 3090 cm (defined in file `acceptance.dat`). Trace the source into a screen containing the double slit, defined in a file `twoslits.pol`. Perform Fresnel propagation to to plane at 500 cm from the slits plane (fully coherent illumination). Do the same for an ensemble of sources with different phases, and add the final intensities (partial coherence).

Tips:
Use the file `ex26_two_slits.ows`
Use a source of 140 microns vertical, with enough divergence to fully illuminate the slits plane (15.4 microns) at 30.9m, so the divergence is (70+7.7)*1e-3/30.9 rads.
Use variance reduction at the source to improve efficiency, with acceptance file: `acceptance.dat`
The two slits can be defined using external file in the Screen-Slit widget
`twoslits.pol` in the Screen-Slit widget
After running SHADOW, the python script performs the propagation in vacuum and the ensemble average. Please note that there are parameters hard-coded in this script.

Answer



27. More Examples

Other workspaces with more examples are also available:

- `CRL_Snigirev_1996.ows`
- `EBS_3_pole_wiggler.ows`
- `crystal_analyzer_diced.ows`
- `crystal_asymmetric_backscattering.ows`
- `crystal_mosaic.ows`
- `hybrid-mirror.ows`
- `hybrid-twoslits.ows`
- `knife_edge_scan.ows`
- `screen_pattern.ows`

Appendix - The very basics of SHADOW

1 SHADOW introduction

SHADOW is a ray-tracing program specially optimized for the design of the synchrotron radiation beamline optics.

SHADOW generates and traces *a beam* along the *optical system*. The beam is a collection of *rays* in a given point of the beamline which are stored in a disk file. The optical system is a collection of *optical elements (o.e.)* (mirrors, multilayers, slits, screens, etc.) placed in a sequential order.

Each ray is an array of 18 variables or *column*s. Each variable of column has an special physical meaning. The first six defines the geometry: spatial coordinates (Col. 1,2,3 or x, y and z, respectively) and the direction of the ray (cols. 4,5,6, or x',y' and z', respectively). The rest of the columns defines the history of the ray traversing the optical system (electric vector for s-polarization (cols. 7,8,9) and p-polarization (cols. 16-18), flag for lost ray (10), wavelength (11) etc.).

The *source* is the beam at the starting point. It is generated by SHADOW by sampling the spatial, angular, energy and other qualities of the synchrotron radiations sources (i.e., bending magnets, wigglers and undulators) into a finite number of rays, using a Monte Carlo method. At the source position the intensity of each ray (or better, its probability of observation) is set to 1. This intensity will decrease along the beamline because of the interaction of the ray with the optical elements. The source generated by SHADOW samples linearly the real source, which allows scaling the intensity with the number of photons.

SHADOW traces the source sequentially thought each individual optical element of the optical system. SHADOW solves the intercept of each ray at a given o.e., calculates the output direction and the decrease in intensity. This decrease is calculated for each ray using a physical model (i.e. Fresnel equations for mirrors, Dynamical Theory of the Diffraction for perfect crystals, etc.)

2 SHADOW files (it can be ignored for most ShadowOui users)

By default, ShadowOui runs SHADOW without writing files. It is however possible to write these files, and to understand their meaning, in particular when one wants to recover old SHADOW runs and export results to other programs.

Important input files (written by SHADOW):

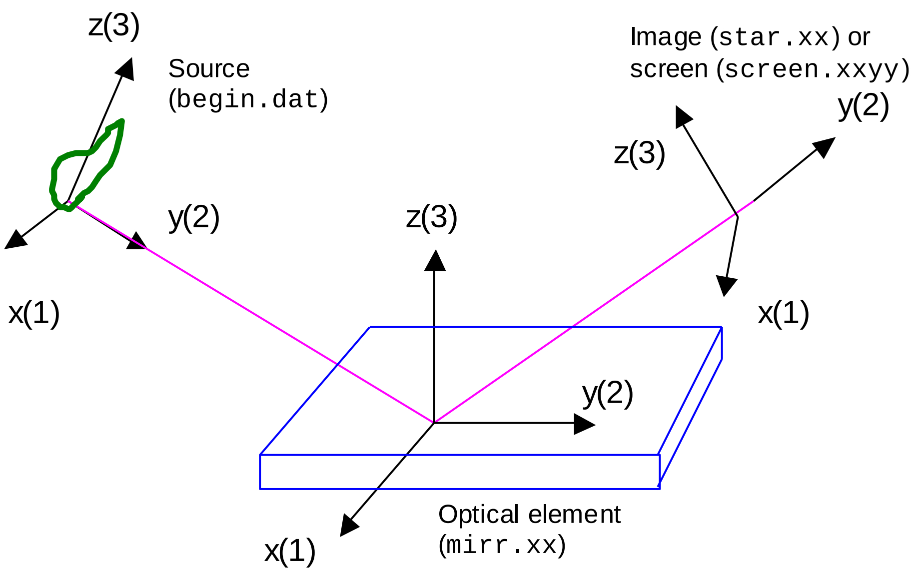
- `start.xx` an ASCII file with the list of variables for the source or optical elements (`start.00` for the source, `start.01` for the first o.e, `start.02` for the second, and so on)
- `systemfile.dat` a small file listing the `start.xx` files to be traced.

After running SHADOW, the binary files containing the rays at different points are:

- `begin.dat` binary file containing the beam at the source position
- `mirr.xx` binary file containing the beam on each o.e. (i.e. `mirr.02` is the beam on the second o.e)
- `star.xx` binary files with the beam at the image created by each o.e. The image of a given o.e. is the source for the following o.e.
- `screen.xxyy` inary files for screens or slits. Screens allow to define apertures (slits or beam stoppers) and absorbers (filters). `xx` refers to the o.e. and `yy` refers to the screen order (i.e. `screen.0204` means the fourth slit associated to the 2^{nd} o.e.)

3 SHADOW frame

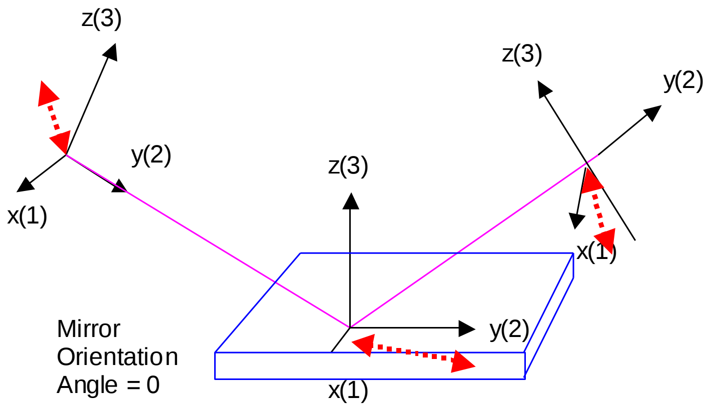
The coordinate system of SHADOW is (schematic,):

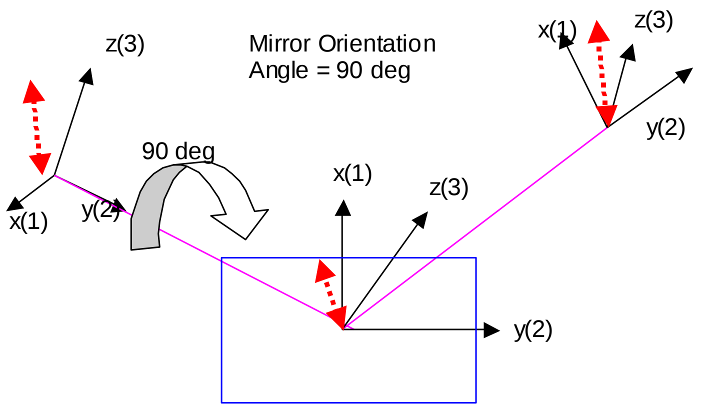


Note that:

- The `y(2)` coordinate is along the beam direction
- The frame is rotated if one o.e. is rotated
- The position, orientation, etc. of any o.e. is always referred to the previous one

4 Effect of o.e. orientation in SHADOW frame





5 Script programming (python): survival guide

Before anything, in python:

```
>>> import Shadow
```

There are only three main objects in Shadow python: a container for the variables needed to create a source (the same variables as in the file start.00), a container for the variables necessary to define an optical element (the same as in the files start.01, start.02, etc.), and a container for the beam (same information as in the binary files begin.dat, star.xx and screen.xxyy)).

Initialize them as:

```
src = Shadow.Source()
oe1 = Shadow.OE()
oe2 = Shadow.OE()
beam = Shadow.Beam()
```

In the case we want to read variables from existing files do:

```
src.load(“start.00”)
oe1.load(“start.01”)
oe2.load(“start.02”)
```

For applying to the beam the source:

```
beam.genSource(src)
```

For tracing the two optical elements:

```
beam.traceOE(oe1)
beam.traceOE(oe2)
```

Access SHADOW beam

The rays are in a numpy array:

```
>>> print(beam.rays)
[[ 0.00039945  0.          0.00034409 ...,  0.          0.          0.        ]
 [-0.00109609  0.          0.00174768 ...,  0.          0.          0.        ]
 [-0.0013806   0.         -0.00160363 ...,  0.          0.          0.        ]
 ...,
 [-0.0005546   0.         -0.00137695 ...,  0.          0.          0.        ]
 [ 0.00045102  0.         -0.00234013 ...,  0.          0.          0.        ]
 [-0.00062769  0.          0.00102393 ...,  0.          0.          0.        ]]
```

Write binary file:

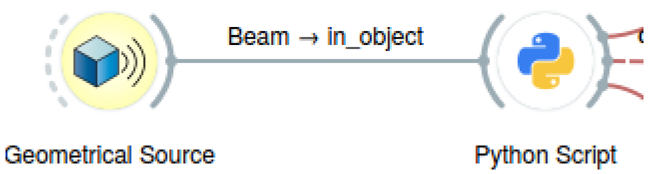
```
beam.write('star.02')
```

Visualizing results

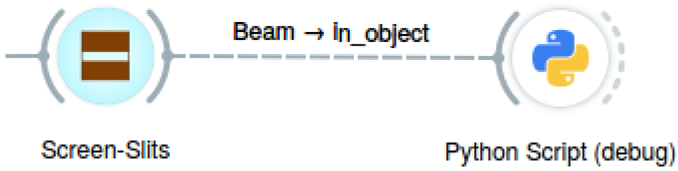
```
Shadow.ShadowTools.plotxy(beam,1,3)
Shadow.ShadowTools.histo1(beam,1)
```

Using Scripts in ShadowOui

It is possible to connect a "Python Script" widget to a source or optical element and extract and modify the information there. This is very useful for making things that are not implemented as widgets. The SHADOW objects are inside a large object that the "Python Script" widget receives as in_object and resends as out_object. For example:




```
beam = in_object._beam
```




```
print((in_object.history[1]._shadow_oe_end._oe.FILE_SCR_EXT))
```

6 Resources

SHADOW papers:

- F. Cerrina and M. Sanchez del Rio "Ray Tracing of X-Ray Optical Systems" Ch. 35 in Handbook of Optics (volume V, 3rd edition), edited by M. Bass, Mc Graw Hill, New York, 2009. ISBN: 0071633138 / 9780071633130 http://www.mhprofessional.com/handbookofoptics/vol5.php
- M. Sanchez del Rio, N. Canestrari, F. Jiang and F. Cerrina "SHADOW3: a new version of the synchrotron X-ray optics modelling package" J. Synchrotron Rad. (2011). 18, 708-716 http://dx.doi.org/10.1107/S0909049511026306

Code repositories:

- ShadowOui-Tutorials (this document and the workspace files used here): https://github.com/srio/ShadowOui-Tutorial/
- ShadowOui repository https://github.com/lucarebuffi/ShadowOui/
SHADOW3 repository https://github.com/srio/shadow3/ (check the README files in the "doc" folder)