

# 100 nm Al on Fe 20kV base case 4096 ch

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## Abstract

The objective was to analyze the base case for 100 nm of Al on Fe at 15 kV using the base case from Llovet and Salvat 2018 table 3 case 1 using the Al K-L3 ( $K_{\alpha 1}$ ) transition. In this second (baseline) simulation I collected 4096 channels of data.

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## 1 Set up for the analysis

**Note:** This simulation used the same MSIMPA parameters for all layers and a REFLIN parameter (5E-1) to finish.

```
MFNAME Al.mat           [Material file, up to 20 chars]
MSIMPA 1.0E+3 1.0E+3 1E+3 0 0 0 -1E+2      [EABS(1:3),C1,C2,WCC,WCR]
MFNAME Fe.mat           [Material file, up to 20 chars]
MSIMPA 1.0E+3 1.0E+3 1E+3 0.2 0.2 1 1      [EABS(1:3),C1,C2,WCC,WCR]
```

First load the libraries we need...

```
library(rpenepma)
library(dplyr)
library(pander)
panderOptions('table.split.table', Inf)
library(ggplot2)
```

Next, set the paths and constants that we need...

```
moved_data <- TRUE # set to TRUE when simulation is done and .rda with data is moved...
e0          <- 15 # kV
int_lo_lim  <- 1.0e-1
int_hi_lim  <- 1.0e4
reflin_crit <- 5e-1
```

```

sim_dir    <- "C:/Users/jrminter/Documents/work/penepma16/Al-100nm-on-Fe/Al_100_Fe_15kV_4096_ch"
sim_nam    <- "Al-100nm-on-Fe-base-4096-channels"
res_fi     <- "./penepma-res.dat"
int_fi     <- "./pe-intens-01.dat"
spc_fi     <- "./pe-spect-01.dat"
out_ti     <- sprintf("%s-%gkV", sim_nam, e0)
msa_fi     <- sprintf("./%s-%gkV.msa", sim_nam, e0)

```

## 2 Get the current simulation time

```

if (moved_data==FALSE){
  # When we have not moved the simulation measure the simulation time.
  # Note copying the files to another directory seems to change the time
  # Test a reload.
  delta_t <- penepma_measure_simulation_time(sim_dir)
  # print(delta_t)
  save(delta_t, file="./delta_t.rda")
  rm(delta_t)
  load("./delta_t.rda")
  msg <- "Analyzed from simulation directory."
} else {
  # When we have moved the simulation, reload the delta_t.rda
  msg <- "Analyzed from data stored in delta_t.rda."
  load("./delta_t.rda")
}
cat(c(msg, "\nCurrent simulation time:",
      round(as.numeric(delta_t, units="hours"), 3), "hrs"))

```

Analyzed from data stored in delta\_t.rda.  
 Current simulation time: 1.261 hrs

## 3 Retrieve the number of showers

We want retrieve the number of showers (trajectories) that our penepma16 simulation calculated.

```

options(scipen = -6) # force printing in exponential format
num_showers <- penepma_get_number_of_showers(res_fi)
options(scipen = 3) # reset to default
cat("Number of trajectories: ", num_showers)

```

Number of trajectories: 3144

## 4 Compute the total maximum intensity for each element

### 4.1 Retrieve the data

First retrieve the intensity data as a tibble and print a preview.

```
tib <- penepma_get_intensities(int_fi)
print(tib)
```

```
# A tibble: 7 x 14
  IZ S0 S1 keV P.mu P.se C.mu C.se B.mu B.se
<int> <chr> <chr> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
1 13 K L2 1.49 1.06e-5 7.05e-6 0. 0. 0. 0.
2 13 K L3 1.49 1.83e-5 8.85e-6 1.14e-8 3.42e-8 1.15e-7 1.99e-7
3 13 K M3 1.56 4.82e-7 1.44e-6 0. 0. 0. 0.
4 26 K L2 6.39 4.46e-5 2.34e-6 2.28e-7 1.52e-7 1.69e-6 8.32e-7
5 26 K L3 6.40 8.66e-5 3.52e-6 5.70e-7 2.45e-7 3.32e-6 1.14e-6
6 26 K M2 7.06 5.24e-6 7.47e-7 1.14e-8 3.42e-8 1.53e-7 2.29e-7
7 26 K M3 7.06 1.11e-5 1.10e-6 2.28e-8 4.84e-8 3.09e-7 3.15e-7
# ... with 4 more variables: TF.mu <dbl>, TF.se <dbl>, Int.mu <dbl>,
# Int.se <dbl>
```

What features did we measure?

```
print(names(tib))
```

```
[1] "IZ" "S0" "S1" "keV" "P.mu" "P.se" "C.mu"
[8] "C.se" "B.mu" "B.se" "TF.mu" "TF.se" "Int.mu" "Int.se"
```

How many transitions did we measure?

```
print(nrow(tib))
```

```
[1] 7
```

Measure our test transition (“Al K-L3”)

```
val <- penepma_get_total_intensity_z_transition(tib, 13, "K", "L3")
print(val)
```

```
# A tibble: 1 x 7
  Symbol IZ S0 S1 Int.mu Int.se Int.snr
<chr> <int> <chr> <chr> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
1 Al 13 K L3 0.0000184 0.00000887 2.08
```

## 4.2 Compute the maximum total intensity for each element

1. Compute the maximum total intensity for each element.
2. Stack each row of data together into a tibble.
3. Prepend the sample ID to the data.
4. Print a well-formatted a table using **pander**.
5. Save the final tibble so it can be r-loaded later

```
# 1
Al_t <- penepma_get_max_total_intensity_z(tib, 13)
Fe_t <- penepma_get_max_total_intensity_z(tib, 26)
# 2
tot_int <- dplyr::bind_rows(Al_t, Fe_t)
# 3
Al_100_Fe_15kV_4096_ch <- prepend_sample_id_max_int_tib(tot_int, out_ti)
# 4
pander(Al_100_Fe_15kV_4096_ch)
```

Sample.ID	Symbol	IZ	S0	S1	Int.mu	Int.se	Int.snr
Al-100nm-on-Fe-base-4096-channels-15kV	Al	13	K	L3	0.00001842	0.00000887	2.077
Al-100nm-on-Fe-base-4096-channels-15kV	Fe	26	K	L3	0.00009045	0.0000038	23.8

```
# 5
save(Al_100_Fe_15kV_4096_ch,
     file="Al_100_Fe_15kV_4096_ch.rda")
# delete and reload be sure it worked...
rm(Al_100_Fe_15kV)
load("./Al_100_Fe_15kV_4096_ch.rda")
```

## 5 Process the spectra data

### 5.1 Load the raw data

```
tib <- penepma_read_raw_data(spc-fi,min_intensity_clip=5.0e-10)
rownames(tib) <- c()
```

### 5.2 Summarize the spectrum data

How many rows of data are there?

```
cat(c("Number of measurements: ", nrow(tib)))
```

Number of measurements: 4096

Generate a summary:

```
pander(summary(tib))
```

keV	mu	se
Min. : 0.01244	Min. : 0.50	Min. : 0.5
1st Qu.: 5.00872	1st Qu.: 0.50	1st Qu.: 0.5
Median :10.00500	Median : 0.50	Median : 0.5
Mean :10.00500	Mean : 16.97	Mean : 22.4
3rd Qu.:15.00128	3rd Qu.: 0.50	3rd Qu.: 0.5
Max. :19.99756	Max. :18524.16	Max. :2394.2

### 5.3 Plot the spectrum.

Start with a log-intensity plot.

```
m_t <- max(pretty(tib$mu))

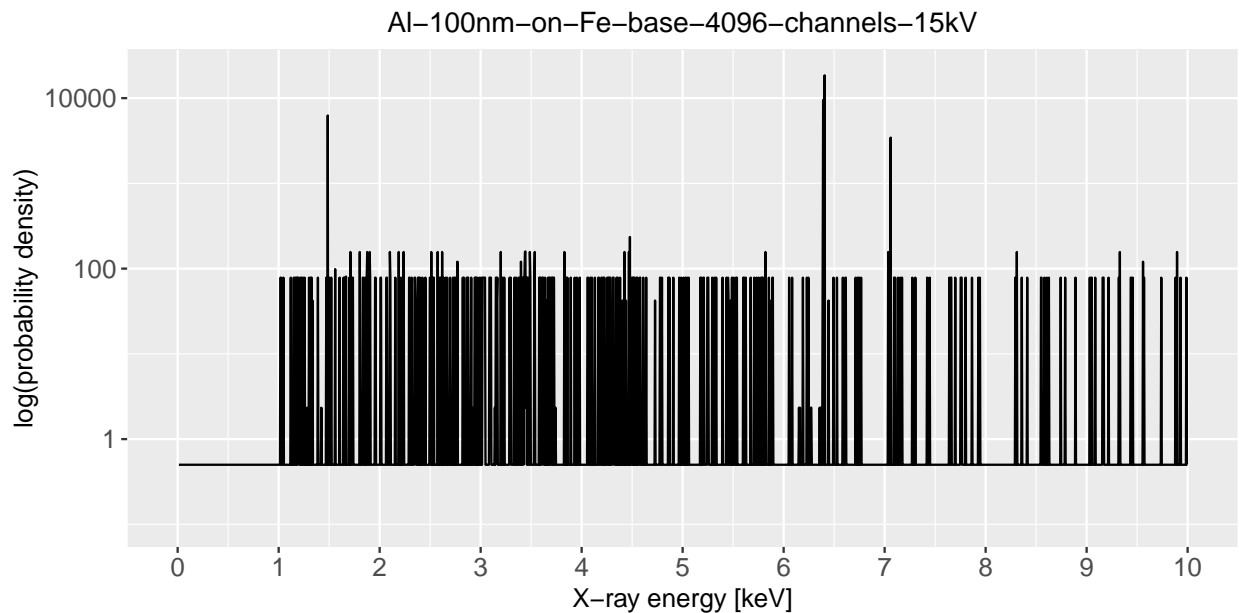
plt <- ggplot(tib, aes(x = keV, y = mu)) +
  geom_line() +
  scale_x_continuous(breaks = seq(from = 0, to = e0-5, by = 1),
```

```

limits = c(0,e0-5)) +
scale_y_log10(limits = c(int_lo_lim, m_t)) +
xlab(label="X-ray energy [keV]") +
ylab(label="log(probability density)" +
# (1/(eV*sr*electron)) +
ggtitle(out_ti) +
theme(axis.text=element_text(size=12),
axis.title=element_text(size=12),
# center the title
plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5))

print(plt)

```



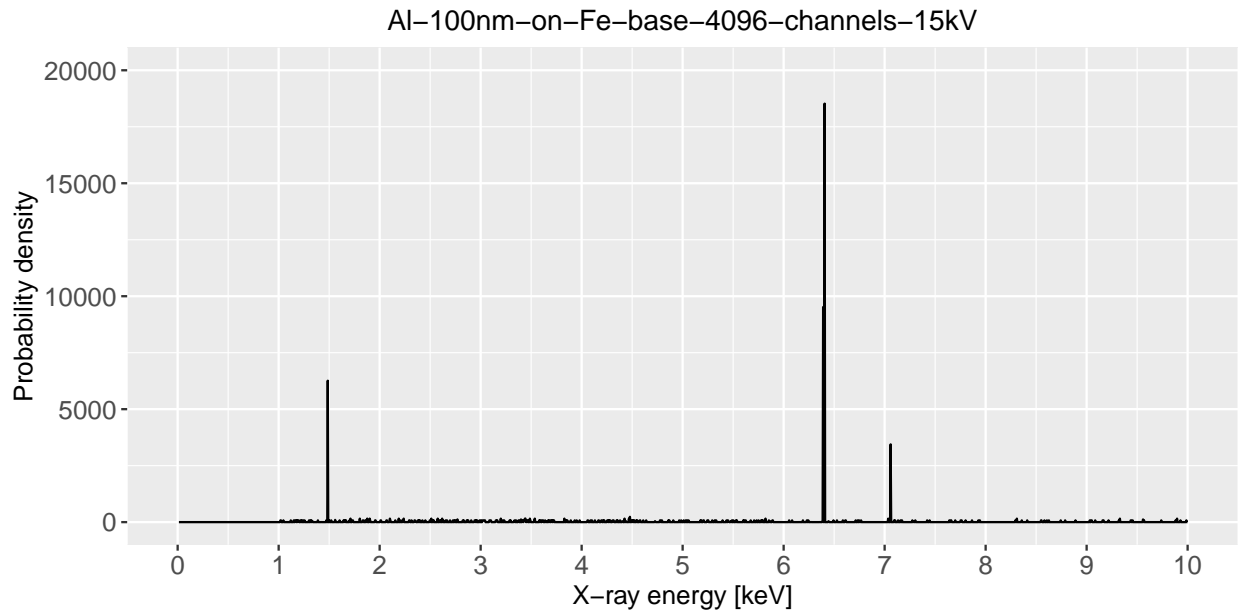
And then on a linear intensity scale...

```

plt <- ggplot(tib, aes(x = keV, y = mu)) +
  geom_line() +
  scale_x_continuous(breaks = seq(from = 0, to = e0-5, by = 1),
    limits = c(0,e0-5)) +
  scale_y_continuous(limits = c(int_lo_lim, m_t)) +
  xlab(label="X-ray energy [keV]") +
  ylab(label="Probability density" +
# (1/(eV*sr*electron)) +
ggtitle(out_ti) +
theme(axis.text=element_text(size=12),
axis.title=element_text(size=12),
# center the title
plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5))

print(plt)

```



#### 5.4 Write a spectrum file in MSA format

```
penepma_to_msa(spc-fi, msa-fi,e0, out-ti)
```