

Supplier: Device: Document: Anfatec Instruments AG, Melanchthonstr. 28, 08606 Oelsnitz

Scanning Probe Controlling System -- SXM-Software

**Language Description** 

# **Script Language description**

## **General Syntax**

The general style is Pascal:

- **x** There is no case sensitivity.
- x The program starts with begin and stops at end...
- x ( ) brackets are used in mathematical formulas.
- X Strings are enclosed in ' ' (" " is also working).
- x Decimal separator for floating point numbers is a point: ".".
- **x** Each command is completed with a semicolon: ";".
- **x** Available mathematical operations:
- **x** Available relational operations:

# <>

## **Variables & Assignments**

Variables are <u>single characters only</u>. The data format of all variables is real.

Predefined variables are: **USER1** and **USER2** as well as **Ch** as result of GetChannel.

**Example for variable usage:** A := A + 1.2;

#### **Command Overview**

Command	Meaning
ClrScr	Deletes the visible data on the data screen
CCDScan	Takes a spectrum with the spectrometer with the current settings
if then	Condition
Execute('filename')	Executes another script ./script/filename.scr
FeedPara('t', v)	Sets the parameter $t$ for the feedback to the value $v$
FileName ('name1')	Defines the name of the data storage file as ./data/name1.txt
for to	Loop definition
GetChannel (Ch)	Acquires data from output or input channels of the software
GetFeedPara(v)	Gets the value of the feedback parameter v and stores it in the variable c
Goto marke	Jumps to the position <i>marke</i> defined as Label
GoXY(x,y)	Moves tip to a position inside the current scan range
Move(dir,dist)	Uses the current coarse positioning settings to move sample/ tip
ScanPara(p,v)	Sets the parameter p in the ScanParameter window to the value v
ScanImage	Starts to acquire an image
ScanLine( Nr )	Scan (Nr-1) lines
SetChannel( <i>Ch</i> , <i>v</i> )	Sets an output channel number <i>Ch</i> to a value <i>v</i>
SetLaser()	Switches the laser On or Off

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SpectPara(n,v)	Sets parameter n for the spectrum acquisition to the value v
SpectStart	Starts to acquire and save a spectrum with current settings.
Wait(t)	Waits for a time t in seconds
Writeln('text',)	Displays text in the Memo

## **Commands (alphabetical)**

#### CIrSrc

deletes all visible data and spectra on the memo.

Example: ClrSrc;

#### **CCDScan**

takes a spectrum with the attached spectrometer with the current spectrometer settings

#### **Example:**

```
GoXY(0.5,0.5); // Moves to middle of the scan range
CCDScan; // Takes a spectrum
```

#### if condition then command

Evaluation of conditions. ELSE is not supported.

#### **Example:**

```
if (c < -160) then writeln('Channel X =', c);
```

#### **Execute (scriptfilename)**

Calls and executes another script file.

**Parameters:** scriptfilename: string

**Example:** 

**Execute ('Ref-HOPG')**;  $\rightarrow$  calls the script "./scipts/Ref-HOPG.scr".

#### FeedPara ('type', value)

Sets parameters for the feedback system.

Parameters: type: string from list

allowed values: Ref, Ki, Kp, Bias, Flyheight

value: real

**Example:** 

**FeedPara** ('Ki', 100);  $\rightarrow$  sets Ki in the parameter window to 100

#### FileName (YourFileName)

defines a file name for the log file, which collects all data during one script run.

If no file name is defined in the script, the system writes its messages into a file *NoName.txt*. With each run of the script, old data in NoName.txt are deleted.

If a file name is defined, the file name given by the user is extended automatically by the system with a number representing current date and time (date-time-string), so that the log file is



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YourName\_DateTime.txt. Thus, the user does not need to rename its file in the script for every run.

Parameters: YourFileName: string → file is ./data/YourFileName\_DateTime.txt

Example: FileName('t3'); → the data are written to ./data/t3 xxxxxxxxx.txt

#### for start counter to stop counter do begin command(s) end;

Loop definition based on an integer counter. The commands **do begin** and **end** are always required, even if there is one program line in between, only.

**Example** (measures 20 points along a line in x-direction):

```
X:=100;
for i:=1 to 20 do begin
  Move('CX',X); end;
```

## GetFeedPara ('type')

Sets parameters for the feedback system.

**Parameters:** type: string from list of values: Ref, Ki, Kp, Bias, Flyheight

result: real number stored in the variable c

**Example:** 

```
GetFeedPara('Ki'); Writeln(c);

→ writes the value of Ki on the screen
```

## GetChannel(channelnumber)

Acquires the data of one A/D input channel and stores them in the variable "c".

Parameters: channelnumber: integer

For the A/D-Channels, the channel number is assigned as Port in the Scale-Window as Port. Here, "32" stands for the AD1-channel (=> "T-B"). To get data from the D/A-channels, one chooses negative channel numbers. E.g, "0" equals the channel "Z" and "-1" the channel "Bias". Channel "9" is used for the digital I/O's.

Example: GetChannel (32);  $\rightarrow$  reads the input data of the channel AD1

**GetChannel (-1)**;  $\rightarrow$  reads the bias output provided at DAC 1

#### Goto marke

Allows to jump to a *marke*. It requires:

- the definition of a label with a **LABEL** statement
- a Goto command followed by the labels name
- the label followed by a colon

Labels always start with a character..

**Example:** 

```
LABEL foo, exit;
begin
foo:
  GetChannel(32);
  if c > 1000 then Goto foo;
  exit: writeln('Done.');
  end.
```



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## GoXY (x\_rel, y\_rel)

Moves the tip to the relative positions "x-rel" and "y\_rel" inside the currently given scan range. The upper left corner of the image equals (0,0), while the lower right corner is (1,1).

**Parameters:** x\_rel, y\_rel: real numbers between 0 and 1

Example: GoXY (0.5, 0.5);  $\rightarrow$  moves the tip to image center

GoXY (0.1, 0.1);  $\rightarrow$  moves tip to a point close to the

upper left corner

## Move ('direction', distance)

Allows to operate the coarse positioning system, to set the center position for whole images and to address the functions behind the approach button and retract button in the parameter window. Latter are addressed by their number in the item list, that appears with the right mouse button.

**Parameters:** direction: string from list:

allowed string values: cx, cy, cz, x, y, retract, approach  $\rightarrow$  value in physical units or steps

Examples: Move ('CX', 10);  $\rightarrow$  moves the stepper 10 steps in x-direction

Move ('Y', -1.5);  $\rightarrow$  sets the center position to -1.5  $\mu$ m Move ('Approach', 2);  $\rightarrow$  starts automated appraoch Move ('Retract', 0);  $\rightarrow$  retracts the piezo, only

## ScanPara ('type',value)

allows to set scan parameters in the window "Parameter". With the type 'Autosave', the knob 'Autosave' for the image acquisition is toggled.

**Parameters: type**: string from list:

allowed string values: range, speed, pixel, x,y, angle, linenr, autosave

**value :** real  $\rightarrow$  value in physical units

Examples: ScanPara ('Speed', 1.5);  $\rightarrow$  line speed set to 1.5 lines/s

ScanPara ('X', -0.5);  $\rightarrow$  image center X set to -0.5  $\mu$ m ScanPara ('Autosave', 1);  $\rightarrow$  switches automated save on

#### Scanlmage

Starts the acquisition of an image. When two or more images needs to be acquired, one has to repeat this command.

Example: ScanImage;  $\rightarrow$  starts to acquire a whole image

#### ScanLine (Number)

Starts the scan of (Number-1) lines with the current settings. If the scan mode is "2D", it starts to scan a number of lines in an image at the current scan position. If the scan mode is "1D" and "cont. on restart" is off, it scans the 1<sup>st</sup> line of an image. In "1D" with "cont. on restart" off, it scans the same line (number-1) times at the current position.

Example: StartLine (10);  $\rightarrow$  starts to acquire 9 lines with the current

settings



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## SetLaser(value)

Switches the laser on or off.

Example: SetLaser(0); Wait(1); SetLaser(1);

→ switches the laser off for 1 second

#### SetChannel(channelnumber, value)

Sets the output of an I/O channel to the value given as "v".

Parameters: channelnumber: integer

value: real

SetChannel is possible for D/A-channels only. In order to set a value of a D/A-channel, one chooses a (positive) channel number in contrast to GetChannel. E.g, "0" equals the channel "Z" and "1" the channel "Bias". Channel "9" is used for the digital I/O's.

**Example:** GetChannel (0);  $\rightarrow$  reads the position of z

**SetChannel** (0, c+0.1);  $\rightarrow$  set the position of z 0.1 nm higher **SetChannel** (1, -0.6);  $\rightarrow$  set the Bias at DAC1 to -0.6 V

#### SpectPara (number, value)

allows to set scan parameters in the window "spectroscopy". With the type 'Autosave', the knob 'Autosave' in the spectroscopy window is toggled. When data are saved automatically, they are saved numbered in the directory ./data/.. In order to find out which data equal which setting, the complete path of the saved file is written into the log file (*NoName.txt* or *YourName DateTime.txt*).

**Parameters:** number: integer or string  $\rightarrow$  number/name of the parameter

number/name description

0 type of spectrum from the drop down list 'autosave' toggles the automated save in spectroscopy **SpectPara** (0,0);  $\rightarrow$  sets the type to "X s"

SpectPara (5,50);  $\rightarrow$  sets the distance dz to 50 nm

#### **SpectStart**

**Examples:** 

Starts a spectroscopy data acquisition with the current settings.

**Example:** SpectStart; → starts a spectrum with current settings

#### Wait (time)

Allows to pause the operation a time given in seconds.

**Parameters:** time : real

**Example:** Wait (1.5);  $\rightarrow$  waits for 1.5 seconds

#### Writeln ('text1', variable, 'text2', variable2 ...)

Allows to write additional information in the memo and to the log file (*NoName.txt* or *YourName\_DateTime.txt*) simultaneously. In the brackets, a series of strings, variables and numbers can be written, which are separated by commas. Strings should be enclosed in ' '.

Parameters: text1, text2 : string; variable1, variable2 : real



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Example: a := 5;  $\rightarrow$  sets the value of the variable a to 5 writeln ('a=', a);  $\rightarrow$  writes "a = 5" in the Memo

## **Example programs**

#### Scan a set of images with different sizes

```
Begin
                                       required at the begin of each program
                                       Automated approach
      Move('Approach',2);
                                       waits 1 s to stabilize conditions
      Wait(1);
                                       sets Ki=1000
      FeedPara('Ki', 1000);
                                       sets Speed = 2 lines/s
      ScanPara('Speed',2);
                                       sets center position X = 0 \mu m
      ScanPara('X',0);
                                       sets center position X = 0 \mu m
      ScanPara('Y',0);
                                       switches the automated image save knob ON
      ScanPara('AutoSave',1);
      for i:=1 to 3 do begin
                                       loop for I = 1, 2 and 3, so that
         R:=i*20-10;
                                       this equation sets R to 10, 30 and 50.
                                       sets scan range to R = 10 \mu m, 30 \mu m, or 50 \mu m
         ScanPara('Range',R);
         ScanImage;
                                       starts one image
      end;
                                       end of loop.
end.
                                       end of program.
```

## Data acquisition with Stop at a certain condition

this program exits, if the input channel AD1 is > 1000.

```
defines jump labels "back" and "exit"
Label back, exit;
                                         begin of program
begin
                                         sets the variable c to zero.
  c := 0;
                                         position of jump label "back"
  back:
                                         read Channel No. 32 = T-B and
  GetChannel(32);
                                         put the result into the variable c
                                         writes result into result file
  writeln(c);
  if c < -1000 then Goto exit;
                                                exit the program, if result < -1000
  Goto back;
                                         otherwise jump back to check channel 32
                                         position of jump label "exit"
  exit:
                                         writes the text "exit!" in the result file.
  writeln('exit');
End.
                                         end of program
```