MonoChromatorEnergyChanger Documentation

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MONOCHROMATOR AND UNDULATOR ENERGY INTRODUCTION

Purpose of this middlelayer device is to enable photon energy scans from the scantool, with the photon energy provided as setpoint for both the monochromator(s) and the undulator(s). While the monochromators will move for every scan step, the undulators will move only when the requested energy is outside of the emitted spectrum. The calibration is described here below.

In the scantool, the "motors" "/FXE_XTD9_MONO/MDL/ACCM_PITCH" and/or "FXE_XTD2_UND/DOOCS/ENERGY" have to be included, depending on which device has to be scanned. For the mono this is the "top-level" MDL, which forwards the target energy to the "low-level" monochromator MDL devices "FXE_XTD9_MONO-[1,2]/MDL/ACCM_PITCH", which contain the calibration photon energy -> motor position. Calibration of the undulator is done directly in "FXE_XTD2_UND/DOOCS/ENERGY". The scan is performed as "ascan" or "a2scan" depending if only mono or undulator is moved or both.

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MONOCHROMATOR CALIBRATION

If a discrepancy is observed between the monochromator actual energy and the physically transmitted photon energy (observed e.g. from an edge scan), most likely the linear stage offset x_0 must be adjusted. This is done by using the "calibrate" function available on the two "low-level" monochromator devices "FXE_XTD9_MONO-[1,2]/MDL/ACCM_PITCH". Move the monochromator to where it transmits the desired energy (e.g. the edge position), type in "Calibrated Energy" and click "Calibrate". This has to be done for both mono devices individually. If only one monochromator is to be scanned, go to "/FXE_XTD9_MONO/MDL/ACCM_PITCH" and set the "Motor Environment" accordingly.

THREE

UNDULATOR CALIBRATION

Also the undulator calibration should be checked from time to time. After the monochromator is calibrated, scan I0 against the undulator energy and move them to the maximum. Then go to the undulator device "FXE_XTD2_UND/DOOCS/ENERGY", type in the "Calibrated Energy" and click "Calibrate". It will simply derive a scaling factor between the undulator setpoint E_{set} and the emitted energy E_{emit} , which is called "Calibration Factor" in the device. It is defined as $\alpha = \frac{E_{set}}{E_{emit}}$. The undulator will execute a move only if the set energy E_{set} is outside of the range defined by the tolerance t according to $E_{range} = E_{set} \cdot (1 \pm \frac{1}{100})$. As an example, the tolerance is typically t = 0.05, and for an energy of 9 keV this results in a range of $\pm 3 \text{ eV}$ in which it is not necessary to move the ondulators.

MONOCHROMATOR GEOMETRY

Two different models can be used to mathematically describe the motion of the monochromator with different accuracy. The discrepancy of the simplified model as compared to the exact model is less than 1 eV, if calibrated correctly over the entire scan range, as shown in Fig. 4.1. The simplified model has four parameters and therefore it needs four data points of scanned absorption edges at energies E_i at corresponding motor positions x_i for an accurate calibration. The exact model needs six such data points.



Fig. 4.1: <fig-models>: Energy difference between the two mentioned geometry models after fitting three reference energies at 11.919 keV (Au L3), 8.979 keV (Cu K) and 7.112 keV (Fe K).

Due to the mentioned good precision of the simplified geometrical model, it was initially developed only a Karabo device implementing such model. In the remaining section this model and device will be described.

SIMPLIFIED GEOMETRICAL MODEL

The geometry of the monochromator is presented in Fig. 5.1.

The main simplification in this model is that the angle θ is assumed to be determined directly by the linear stage (not via an extra joint in between).

The parameters to be configured via Karabo by the instrument scientist are:

- *Proportionality constant*: Distance L₁ between the linear translation axis and center of rotation of long arm. The default value is set to 213, without minimum and maximum limits;
- Bragg Constant: Conversion parameter d_B . In case of Si111 material at ambient conditions it is

$$d_B = \frac{qhce}{4\pi} = 1.977 \ keV \ ;$$

• Angular Offset: θ_0 . It has default value 0.0, and minimum and maximum limits set to -1 rad and +1 rad, respectively.

Mapping between motor position and target energy can be formulated by below equation:

$$x_t = L_1 \cdot \sin\left(a\sin\left(\frac{d_B}{E_t}\right)\theta_0\right) x_0$$

Where, E_t is the target photon energy; x_t is the target Stage/motor position; x_0 is the translation stage offset

To use the above model, first we need to perform the calibration. Calibration can be done by setting the calibrated target energy (E_c) to calibrate target parameter in karabo device and then by executing the calibrate slot from the karbo device. The calibration function reads the current motor position x_c and compute the offset x_0 using the below formula

$$x_0 = L_1 \cdot \sin\left(a\sin\left(\frac{d_B}{E_c}\right)\theta_0\right) x_c$$

Where, E_c is the calibrated target energy x_c is the current motor position

To calculate the actual energy from the current motor position, the MDL device applies the inverse operation,

$$E = \frac{d_B}{\sin\left(a\sin\left(\frac{x+x_0}{L_1\cdot}\right)\right) + \theta_0}$$



Fig. 5.1: Fig. 5.1: Geometry of the monochromator.

😣 🖻 🗉 FXE_MONO/MAIN					
* 🗸 🗙					
ClassIDBeckhoffSimpleMotor MOTOR-1	ClassID BeckhoffSimpleMotor MOTOR-2				
DeviceID FXE_XTD9_MONO-1/MOTOR/ACCM_PITCH ON	DeviceID FXE_XTD9_MONO-2/MOTOR/ACCM_PITCH ON				
On Off	On Off				
Move	Move				
Target position -68,987389 mm -68,98738861083984 mm	Target position 68.987389 mm 68.98738861083984 mm Actual Position 68.987419 mm				
Actual Position -68.987419 mm					
MonoChromator ON MONO -1	MonoChromator ON MONO -2				
Calibrated Position X -68.879997 mm Angular Offset 0.167 rad 0.167 rad	Calibrated Position X 68.879997 mm Angular Offset 0.167 rad 0.167 rad				
Calibrated Energy 9.378 keV Calibrate Target 9.378 keV 9.378 keV	Calibrated Energy 9.378 keV Calibrate Target 9.378 keV 9.378 keV				
	Calibrate				
Translation offset Xo 78.548175 mm Calibrate	Translation offset Xo -78.548175 mm				
Actual Energy 9.4000059 keV	Actual Energy 9.4000059 keV				
Target Energy 9.3999996 keV 9.399999618530273 keV	Target Energy 9.3999996 KeV				
Proposed Position -68.987388 mm	Proposed Position 68.987388 mm				
Move Target Scop	Move Target Stop				
Douisold Activo					
0 FXE_XTD9_MONO-1/MDL/ACCM_PITCH True	ClassID DoocsUndulatorEnergy MONO-UND				
1 FXE_XTD9_MONO-2/MDL/ACCM_PITCH True	DeviceID FXE_X1D2_UND/DOOCS/ENERGY ON				
Master Motor FXE_XTD9_MONO-1/MDL/ACCM_PITCH	Min Photon Energy 9 keV Calibration Factor 2.5 2.5				
Actual Energy 9.4000059 keV	Max Photon Energy 10 keV				
Tarnet Energy 9 3999996 keV	Actual Energy 9.3000002 keV				
	Tolerance 0.050000001 0.0500000074				
Turn On All Motors	Target Energy 9.3000002 keV				
Move Scop	Move Stop				

Fig. 5.2: Fig. 3: A scene allows to monitor and configure the Energy scan devices (Monochromator(s) and Undulator device from a dedicated GUI.

🖲 🖲 FXE_DA	Q_SCAN/MDL/KARABACON01 Main	Control					
×							
Motor Enviro	onment						
Alias	DeviceId	A:	Alias	DeviceId	Axis	Active	
monochro	FXE_XTD9_MONO/MDL/ACCM_PITC	H defaul	0 monochro	FXE_XTD9	default	✓ True	
Und_Energy	FXE_XTD2_UND/DOOCS/ENERGY	defaul	1 Und_Energy	FXE_XTD2	default	✓ True	
1	10	F					
Data Source	s						
Alias	DeviceId	value	Alias	DeviceId	value	Active	
) proc	FXE_OGT2_BIU-1/PROC/CAMERA d	efault	0 proc	FXE_OGT2	default	✓ True	
Trigger Sour	ror						
Alias	DeviceId		Alias	DeviceId		Active	
Dummy Tri	FXE DAO SCAN/TSYS/SIMULATED	TRIGGER			, ∢ True		4
							-
					Exc.		
		Þ			FXE	_DAQ_SCAN/MDL/	/KARABACON01.triggerEnv
State	Progress 0	%	Start Scan	Start Scan St	op Scan Stor	Scan Abort	Abort
	isConfigure	d 🔵					
			Toggle scan T	Toggle scan Co	onfigure Con	figure	
Scan Parame	ter						
Scan Parame	ter						
Scan Parame Scan Typ	e a2scan a2scan	•	[12:25:56]: Sca	an environment	is configured	!!	
Scan Parame Scan Typ Start Position	ter e a2scan a2scan ns 9.2,9.0,2.0 9.2,9.0,2.0	•	[12:25:56]: Sca	an environment figuration	is configured	l! PITCH:default' 'EXI	
Scan Parame Scan Typ Start Position Stop Position	ter e a2scan a2scan ns 9.2,9.0,2.0 9.2,9.0,2.0 ns 9.4,9.4 9.4,9.4		[12:25:56]: Sca Con Motors: ['FXE_ Data Sources: Trigger: ['EvC	an environment figuration XTD9_MONO/ ['FXE_OGT2_BI DAO_SCANT	is configured MDL/ACCM_P U-1/PROC/C/ SYS/CIMULAT	l! PITCH:default', 'FXI AMERA:default'] ISD. TBICGEB']	E_XTD2_UND/DOOCS/ENERGY:default']
Scan Parame Scan Typ Start Position Stop Position Step	ter e a2scan a2scan ns 9.2,9.0,2.0 9.2,9.0,2.0 ns 9.4,9.4 9.4,9.4 ps 10 10		[12:25:56]: Sca Con Motors: ['FXE_ Data Sources: Triggers: ['FXE	an environment figuration XTD9_MONO/ ['FXE_OGT2_BI E_DAQ_SCAN/T	is configured MDL/ACCM_P U-1/PROC/CA SYS/SIMULAT	l! PITCH:default', 'FXI MERA:default'] 'ED_TRIGGER']	E_XTD2_UND/DOOCS/ENERGY:default']
Scan Parame Scan Typ Start Positio Stop Positio Step	ter e a2scan a2scan ns 9.2,9.0,2.0 9.2,9.0,2.0 ns 9.4,9.4 9.4,9.4 ps 10 10 Bidirectional		[12:25:56]: Scc Con Motors: ['FXE Data Sources: Triggers: ['FXE	an environment figuration _XTD9_MONO/ ['FXE_OGT2_BI E_DAQ_SCAN/T	is configured MDL/ACCM_P U-1/PROC/C/ SYS/SIMULAT	l! YITCH:default', 'FXI MMERA:default'] ED_TRIGGER']	E_XTD2_UND/DOOCS/ENERGY:default']

Fig. 5.3: Fig. 4: Integration into scan tool

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