Introduction to McStas

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Agenda

- •An introduction to McStas
- •Instruments, components, the neutron ray
- •Quick overview of example instruments
- •A quick demo





McStas Introduction

- •Flexible, general simulation utility for neutron scattering experiments.
- Original design for Monte carlo Simulation of triple axis spectrometers
- Developed at DTU Physics, ILL, PSI, Uni CPH
- •V. 1.0 by K Nielsen & K Lefmann (1998) RISØ
- •Currently 2.5+1 people full time plus students



GNU GPL license Open Source



Project website at http://www.mcstas.org

mcstas-users@mcstas.org mailinglist



McStas Introduction







McStas Introduction







What is McStas used for? Instrumentation Virtual experiments_□ Data analysis Teaching (KU, DTU, schools & workshops) INTRODUCTION TO THE THEORY OF THERMAL NEUTRON SCATTERING -An G.L. Squires 100

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Reliability - cross comparisons

- Much effort has gone into this
- •Here: simulations vs. exp. at powder diffract. DMC, PSI
- The bottom line is
- McStas agree very well with other packages (NISP, Vitess, IDEAS, RESTRAX, ...)
- Experimental line shapes are within 5%
- Absolute intensities are within 10%
- Common understanding: McStas and similar codes are reliable



E. Farhi, P. Willendrup et al., in preparation



P. Willendrup et al., Physica B, 386, (2006), 1032.









Crystal in Bragg scattering condition







Crystal in Bragg scattering condition













Crystal in Bragg scattering condition





Crystal in Bragg scattering condition





McStas overview

Portable code (Unix/Linux/Mac/Windoze)



•Ran on everything from iPhone to 1000+ node cluster!

'Component' files (~100) inserted from library

- Sources
- Optics
- Samples
- Monitors
- If needed, write your own comps

•DSL + ISO-C code gen.



Under-the-hood / inner workings

• Domain-specific-language (DSL) based on compiler technology (LeX+Yacc)

•Simple Instrument language



- Component codes realizing beamline parts (including user contribs)
- •Library of common functions for e.g.
 - •I/O
 - Random numbers
 - Physical constants
 - Propagation
 - Precession in fields
 - . . .







Implementation

• Three levels of source code:

- Instrument file (All users)
- Component files (Some users)
- ANSI c code (no users)





Instrument file

```
DEFINE INSTRUMENT My Instrument(DIST=10)
/* Here comes the TRACE section, where the actual
                                                          */
/* instrument is defined as a sequence of components.
                                                          */
TRACE
/* The Arm() class component defines reference points and orientations
/* in 3D space.
COMPONENT Origin = Arm()
  AT (0,0,0) ABSOLUTE
COMPONENT Source = Source simple(
    radius = 0.1, dist = \overline{10}, \overline{xw} = 0.1, \overline{yh} = 0.1, E0 = 5, dE = 1)
  AT (0, 0, 0) RELATIVE Origin
COMPONENT Emon = E monitor (
    filename = "Emon. dat", xmin = -0.1, xmax = 0.1, ymin = -0.1,
    y_{max} = 0.1, Emin = 0, Emax = 10)
  AT (0, 0, DIST) RELATIVE Origin
COMPONENT PSD = PSD monitor(
    nx = 128, ny = 128, filename = "PSD.dat", xmin = -0.1,
    xmax = 0.1, ymin = -0.1, ymax = 0.1)
  AT (0, 0, 1e-10) RELATIVE Emon
/* The END token marks the instrument definition end */
END
```





Component file

```
Mcstas, neutron ray-tracing package
Copyright 1997-2002, All rights reserved
4
         Risce National Laboratory, Roskilde, Denmark
         Institut Laue Langevin, Grenoble, France
*
* Component: Source flat
* %I
* Written by: Kim Lefmann
* Date: October 30, 1997
* Modified by: KL, October 4, 2001
* Modified by: Emmanuel Farhi, October 30, 2001. Serious bug corrected.
* Version: $Revision: 1.22 $
* Origin: Risoe
* Release: McStas 1.6
* A circular neutron source with flat energy spectrum and arbitrary flux
* 80
* The routine is a circular neutron source, which aims at a square target
* centered at the beam (in order to improve MC-acceptance rate). The angular
* divergence is then given by the dimensions of the target.
* The neutron energy is uniformly distributed between E0-dE and E0+dE.
* Example: Source_flat(radius=0.1, dist=2, xw=.1, yh=.1, E0=14, dE=2)
+ %P
* radius: (m)
              Radius of circle in (x, y, 0) plane where neutrons
               are generated.
* dist:
         (m)
              Distance to target along z axis.
* 20V :
              Width(x) of target
         (m)
* yh:
         (m) Height(y) of target
         (meV) Mean energy of neutrons.
* E0:
* dE :
         (meV) Energy spread of neutrons.
* LambdaO (AA) Mean wavelength of neutrons.
* dLambda (AA) Wavelength spread of neutrons.
* flux
         (1/(s*cm**2*st)) Energy integrated flux
* %E
DEFINE COMPONENT Source_simple
DEFINITION PARAMETERS ()
SETTING PARAMETERS (radius, dist, xw, yh, E0=0, dE=0, Lambda0=0, dLambda=0, flux=1)
OUTPUT PARAMETERS ()
STATE PARAMETERS (x, y, z, vx, vy, vz, t, s1, s2, p)
DECLARE
${
 double pmul, pdir;
$}
INITIALIZE
${
 pmul=flux*PI*1e4*radius*radius/mcget ncount();
8}
```

TRACE double chi, E, Lambda, v, r, xf, yf, rf, dx, dy; t=0; z=0; chi=2*PI*rand01(); r=sqrt(rand01())*radius; x=r*cos(chi); y=r*sin(chi); randvec_target_rect(&xf, &yf, &rf, &pdir, 0, 0, dist, xw, yh, ROT_A_CURRENT_COMP); dx = xf - x;dy = yf-y; rf = sqrt(dx*dx+dy*dy+dist*dist); p = pdir*pmul; if(Lambda0==0) { E=E0+dE*randpm1(); v=sqrt(E)*SE2V; } else { Lambda=Lambda0+dLambda*randpm1(); v = K2V*(2*PI/Lambda);vz=v*dist/rf; vy=v*dy/rf; vx=v*dx/rf; MCDISPLAY \${ magnify("xy"); circle("xy", 0, 0, 0, radius); END



SOURCE

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Generated c-code



Writing new comps or understanding existing is not that complex...

•Check our long list of components and look inside... Most of them are quite simple and short... Statistics:





Example suite: 86 instruments











Including user contribs

- Well-developed community support
 - 30-40% of existing and new additions are from users
 - •No direct refereeing of the code, but these requirements:
 - At least one test-instrument
 - Meaningful documentation headers (in-code docs)
 - Contributions go in dedicated contrib/ section of library
- Natural life-cycle of contrib's
 - Bug-fixes are applied both by contributor and developers
 - If contributor becomes unavailable either:
 - Many users of comp: Promote to official components, e.g. in optics/
 - Few/no users of comp: Move to obsolete/ until next major release





Documentation

- •Basic use info is available inside comp & instr codes, extracte html
- 100+ page manuals documenting
 - Metalanguage
 - •What is "under the hood"
 - •Examples of practical use plus advanced features
 - Assumptions and algorithms applied in the components
- More than 70 example instruments





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n R	www	McStas	30 4	-

Enough Talk! Let's see McStas run?

McStas: h8_test.instr	_ CX mcdisplay contro	ls
File Simulation Neutron site	Help (McDoc) w Insert Tools Desktop Window He	lp
Instrument file: h8_test.instr	Edit/New Run 🗟 🔍 🔍 🐨 🗐 🐙 🔲 📰 🔲]
Simulation results: mostos sim	Page Plat	
Statue: Dono	h8_test	
Monochromator : (DM = 3.3539)		-
A1 = 20.60, A2 = 41.20	mulation h8 test.instr	- Cr
Velocity = 1676 m/s, La Detector: D0 Source I = instrument source: h8 test.instr	HTML docs	
D_Source.psd"	point, I-integer, S-string):	
Bececcor Di_sci_ouc_i 8 "D1_sci_out.psd" Lam	abda (D): 2.36	
Detector: D2_N4_I=3.95 Detector: D4_SC2_In_I=4 Output to (dir):	force Browse	
Detector: D5_SC2_Out_I Neutron count: 1000000 _ gra	avity (BEWARE) Random seed:	
Detector: D7_SC3_In_I=: Simulate - # step	os: 0 _ Plot results, Format: PGPLOT	
_SC3_In.psd" Detector: D8_SC3_Out_I: Clustering: None (single CPU)	- Number of nodes: 2	/
D8_SC3_Out.psd" Detector: D10_SC4_In_I	Source	6.5
D10_SC4_In.psd" Inspect component: Detector: He3H_I=2.3390	D0_Source	
Simulation finished. mcplot mcstas.sim	Source 75	
mcplot mostas.sim	D0_Source PGPLOT Window	1
Last component:	Source	
Eile Edit Search Vie		
/* end of INITIALIZE *. Start		
TRACE		8
Moderator	TOF diagram: Xtalog.out	
COMPONENT Source = Source Monitor_Optimizer		
dist = 2.7473, Source_adapt		
$xv = 0.031$, $yh = 0.054$, Source_div E0 = Ei,		
dE = 0.5) Source_gen AT (0,0,0) ABSOLUTE Source Maxwell 3		
COMPONENT DO Source = PSD Source Optimizer	Ourdel 2	
$x_{min} = -0.015, x_{max} = 0$ $y_{min} = -0.027, y_{max} = 0$ Source_simple	toriPutee	
AT (0, 0, 0,0001) RELATIVE Virtual_input		-
/* SC1 collimator. 40'=3		
COMPONENT SC1 = Guide(Maderator La	
w1 = 0.031, h1 = 0.054,	20 40 60 80 100	
Line: 107 of 207 total. Calumn: 20	TOF [ms]	1 0
Line: 107 of 267 total, Column: 30		









People

•The success of the project is also about the people:

Present McStas team members



• K Lefmann



E Farhi



P Willendrup



E Knudsen



U Filges

Past McStas team members



• K Nielsen



PO Åstrand



K Lieutenant



P Christiansen







Demo time?



