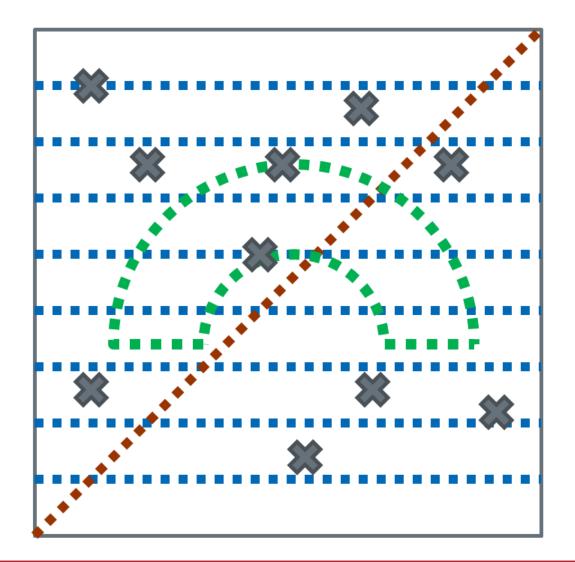


#### **Usage of the Parameter Run Document**

#### Abstract



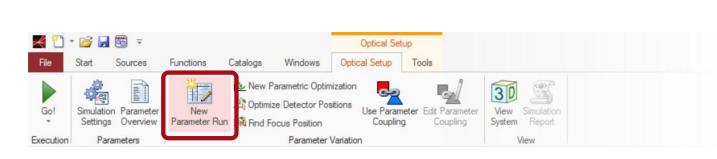
For a given optical system, it is helpful to check its performance by controlling and varying selected parameters. VirtualLab Fusion provides a fully flexible and computationally efficient (via parallelization) Parameter Run, which enables the user specify different manners of parameter variations. As an example, it can be used for the tolerance analysis with respect to any system parameters under investigation. The analysis result can be visualized in different ways, such as single numbers, graphs, or even animations.

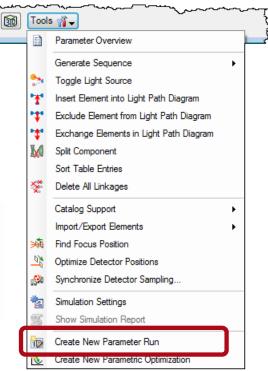
#### **Parameter Run Document**

- The Parameter Run document allows the variation of the numerical parameters of an Optical Setup.
- It can be used e.g.
  - to investigate the system's sensitivity for parameter tolerances
  - to optimize parameters
  - to evaluate the changing profile of a beam in the vicinity of a focus
  - ...
- One or multiple parameters can be varied.
- Detector results are recorded within the Parameter Run document.
- A copy of the original Optical Setup is stored in the Parameter Run document.

### **New Parameter Run**

- To generate a new Parameter Run an open and activated Optical Setup window is required.
- A new Parameter Run document can be generated via
  - ribbon
  - Optical Setup Tools
  - shortcut Ctrl + P





# **Parameter Specification Page**

rame	eter Specification								
et up f	the parameter(s) to be va	aried.							
ou ca	n select one or more par	ameters which shall	be varied as well as the re	esulting n	umber of iterations.	Several modes	are availa	ble specifying how	the parameters are
aried	per iteration.								
sage	Mode Standard	$\sim$							
Filter b	DY							× Show	Only Varied Paramete
12	• Object	Category	Parameter	Vary	From	Το	Steps	Step Size	Original Value
-	Object	Category	Wavelength		210.0655221 nm	3.71 μm	2	3.499934478 µm	532 nm
	Ideal Plane Wave #0		Weight		0	1E+300	1	1E+300	1
			Polarization Angle		0°	360°	1	360°	0°
Đ	Sawtooth Grating #1								
		Basal Positioning	Distance Before		-1E+303 mm	1E+303 mm	1	2E+303 mm	0 mm
			Window Size Scaling X		1E-300	1E+300	1	1E+300	1
	Virtual Screen #600		Window Size Scaling Y		1E-300	1E+300	1	1E+300	1
			Resolution Scaling X		1E-300	1E+300	1	1E+300	1
			Resolution Scaling Y		1E-300	1E+300	1	1E+300	1
Ð		Basal Positioning	Distance Before		-1E+303 mm	1E+303 mm	1	2E+303 mm	0 mm
	Virtual Screen #601		Window Size Scaling X		1E-300	1E+300	1	1E+300	1
			Window Size Scaling Y		1E-300	1E+300	1	1E+300	1
			Resolution Scaling X		1E-300	1E+300	1	1E+300	1
			Resolution Scaling Y		1E-300	1E+300	1	1E+300	1

- This page allows you to select the parameters that should be varied.
- The parameter range and the number of steps can be specified.
- Four different Usage Modes (Standard, Programmable, Scanning, Random) will be Explained later.

### **Parameter Specification Page**

You can

- filter for specific parameters
- show only the ones that are already set for variation
- fold/unfold the parameter list for a clearer representation by using the first three columns

Specification arameter(s) to be va ect one or more para teration.								
ect one or more para								
	ameters which shall	be varied as well as the re	sulting n	umber of iterations.	Several <u>modes</u>	are availa	ble specifying how t	he parameters are
Standard	$\sim$							
							× Show	Unly Varied Param
Object	Category	Parameter	Vary	From	To	Steps	Step Size	Original Value
Ideal Plane Wave #0		Wavelength	$\checkmark$	210.0655221 nm	3.71 µm	2	3.499934478 μm	532 nm
		Weight		0	1E+300	1	1E+300	1
		Polarization Angle		0°	360°	1	360°	0°
wtooth Grating #1								
Virtual Screen #600	Basal Positioning	Distance Before		-1E+303 mm	1E+303 mm	1	2E+303 mm	0 mm
		Window Size Scaling X		1E-300	1E+300	1	1E+300	1
		Window Size Scaling Y		1E-300	1E+300	1	1E+300	1
		Resolution Scaling X		1E-300	1E+300	1	1E+300	1
		Resolution Scaling Y		1E-300	1E+300	1	1E+300	1
	Basal Positioning	Distance Before		-1E+303 mm	1E+303 mm	1	2E+303 mm	0 mm
Virtual Screen #601		Window Size Scaling X		1E-300	1E+300	1	1E+300	1
		Window Size Scaling Y		1E-300	1E+300	1	1E+300	1
		Resolution Scaling X		1E-300	1E+300	1	1E+300	1
		Resolution Scaling Y		1E-300	1E+300	1	1E+300	1
v	Object al Plane Wave #0 wtooth Grating #1 tual Screen #600	Object     Category       al Plane Wave #0	Object         Category         Parameter           al Plane Wave #0         Wavelength         Weight           vototh Grating #1         Polarization Angle           wtooth Grating #1         Distance Before           tual Screen #600         Window Size Scaling X           Basal Positioning         Distance Before           Window Size Scaling X         Resolution Scaling X           Resolution Scaling Y         Resolution Size Scaling X           tual Screen #601         Window Size Scaling X	Object         Category         Parameter         Vary           al Plane Wave #0         Wavelength         Image: Category         Wavelength         Image: Category         Image: Category	Object         Category         Parameter         Vary         From           al Plane Wave #0         Wavelength         ✓         210.0655221 nm           Weight         0         0           Polarization Angle         0°           wtooth Grating #1          0°           Musel Screen #600         Distance Before         -11E+303 mm           Window Size Scaling X         1E-300         1E-300           Resolution Scaling X         1E-300         Resolution Scaling Y         1E-300           Mundow Size Scaling X         1E-300         1E-300         Resolution Scaling X         1E-300           Mundow Size Scaling Y         1E-300         1E-300         1E-300         1E-300           Mundow Size Scaling Y         1E-300         1E-300         1E-300         1E-300	Object         Category         Parameter         Vary         From         To           al Plane Wave #0         Wavelength         210.0655221 nm         3.71 µm           Weight         0         1E+300           vtooth Grating #1         0°         360°           wtooth Grating #1         0         1E+303 nm           Basal Positioning         Distance Before         -1E+303 nm         1E+303 nm           tual Screen #600         Window Size Scaling X         1E+300         1E+300           Resolution Scaling X         1E+300         1E+300         1E+300           tual Screen #600         Distance Before         -1E+300         1E+300           Window Size Scaling X         1E+300         1E+300         1E+300           tual Screen #600         Distance Before         -1E+303 nm         1E+300           window Size Scaling X         1E+300         1E+300         1E+300           tual Screen #601         Window Size Scaling X         1E+300         1E+303 nm	Object         Category         Parameter         Vary         From         To         Steps           al Plane Wave #0         Wavelength         210.0655221 nm         3.71 μm         2           Weight         0         0         1E+300         1           wtooth Grating #1         0°         360°         1           wtooth Grating #1         0°         0°         360°         1           wtooth Grating #1         0°         1E+303 mm         1E+303 mm         1           wtooth Grating #1         0°         1E+303 mm         1         1           wtindow Size Scaling X         1         1E+300         1         1           wtindow Size Scaling Y         1         1E+300         1         1           wtindow Size Scaling Y         1	Object         Category         Parameter         Vary         From         To         Steps         StepSize           al Plane Wave #0         Wavelength         210.0655221 nm         3.71 µm         2         3.499934478 µm           Meight         0         0         1E+300         1         1E+300           vtooth Grating #1         0         0°         360°         1         360°           wtooth Grating #1         0         0°         360°         1         1E+300           wtooth Grating #1         0         0°         360°         1         360°           wtooth Grating #1         0         0°         360°         1         1E+300           wtooth Grating #1         0         0         1E+303 mm         1         2E+303 mm           wtooth Grating #1         0         0         1E+300         1         1E+300           wtooth Grating #1         0         0         1E+303 mm         1         2E+303 mm           wtooth Grating #1         0         1         1E+300         1         1E+300           wtooth Grating #1         0         1         1E+300         1         1E+300           wtindow Size Scaling X         1<

### **Usage Modes**

• Standard Mode:

Linear variation of all selected parameters between minimum and maximum value.

• Programmable Mode:

Customized parameter values per variation step. A table with the parameter values per variation step is filled by a snippet.

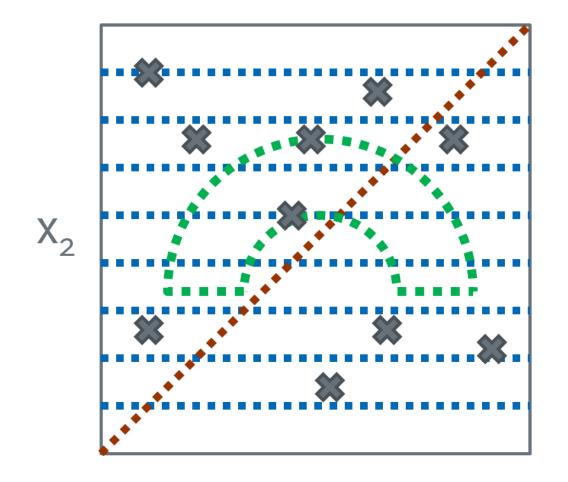
• Scanning Mode:

Scan of parameter space – all possible parameter combinations are simulated.

• Random Mode:

Random variation of parameters between minimum and maximum value. Sometimes also called Monte-Carlo-Simulation. A seed can be used for reproducible results.

#### **Usage Modes**



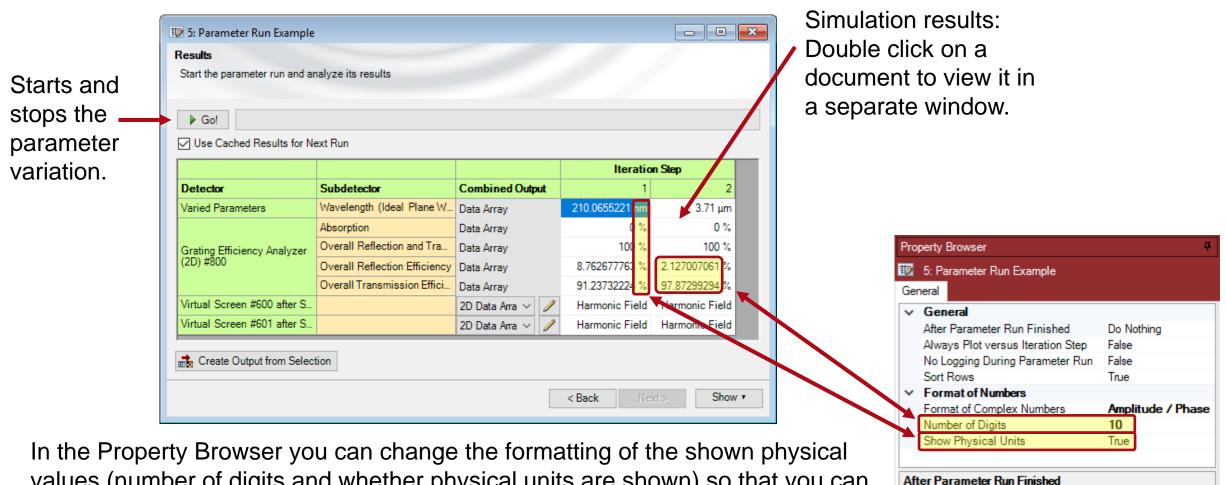
- Illustration of the different usage modes for the parameter run. A two-dimensional parameter space defined by two parameters X<sub>1</sub> and X<sub>2</sub> is shown.
- Red: Resulting parameter sets for the standard mode.
- Green: Example how the parameter sets can be generated by a snippet in the programmable mode.
- Blue: Resulting parameter sets for the scanning mode.
- Grey: Some randomly generated parameter sets.

# **Detecting Devices Specification Page**

😰 3: Parameter Run from 1: Light Path Editor (Light Path Diagram #1)*
Detecting Devices Specification
Set up the detecting devices whose results you want to analyze
This page allows you to select one or more detecting devices (detectors, analyzers, or virtual screens). At least one detecting device must be selected. If you click on the "Open" button of one detecting device, the corresponding edit dialog is displayed. In the upper part you can select the simulation engine(s) that shall be executed in the parameter run. Furthermore you can select the detectors that shall be evaluated by the selected simulation engine(s).
Detecting Device     Edit Dialog       Virtual Screen #600     Image: Constraint of the second seco
Virtual Screen #601 Virtual Screen #601 Virtual Screen #601
In the lower part you can select the analyzers that shall be executed in the parameter run. They are independent from the simulation engine(s) selected above.
Analyzer Edit Dialog
Grating Efficiency Analyzer (2D) #800 🔽 Open
< Back Next > Show LPD

- This page allows to select which simulation engines, detectors, screens and analyzers are evaluated.
- The detecting devices can be configured after clicking Open to get to the edit dialog.

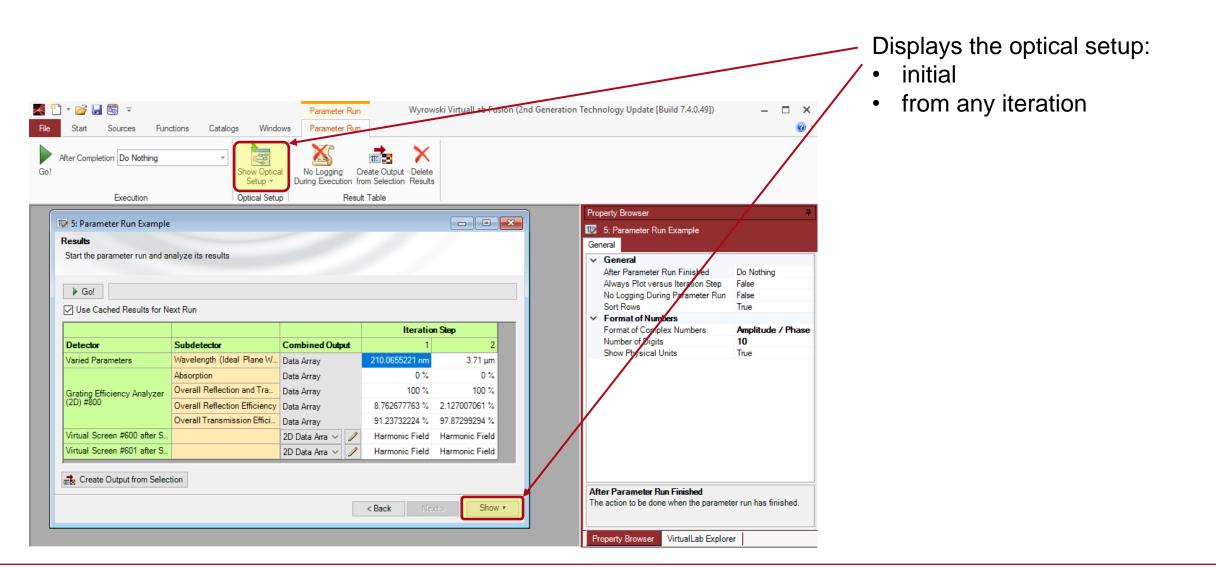
# **Results Page**



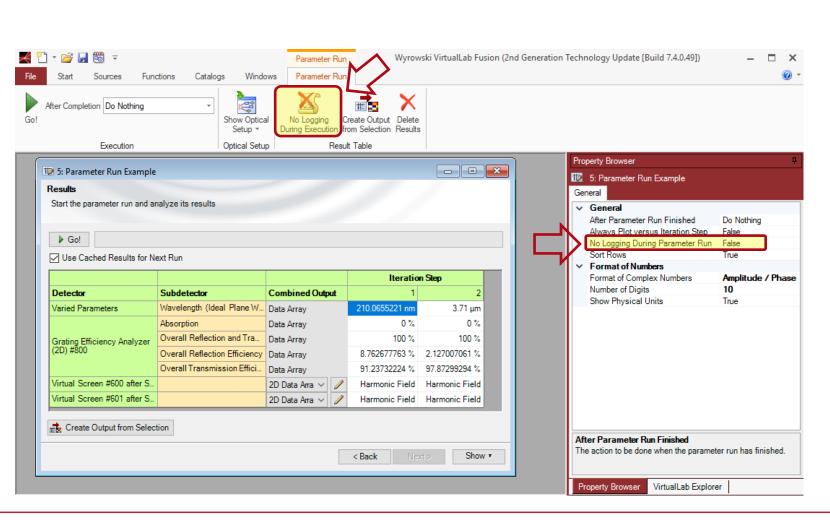
The action to be done when the parameter run has finished.

values (number of digits and whether physical units are shown) so that you can better export them to e.g. spread sheet programs via copy & paste.

#### **Optical Setups within Parameter Run**

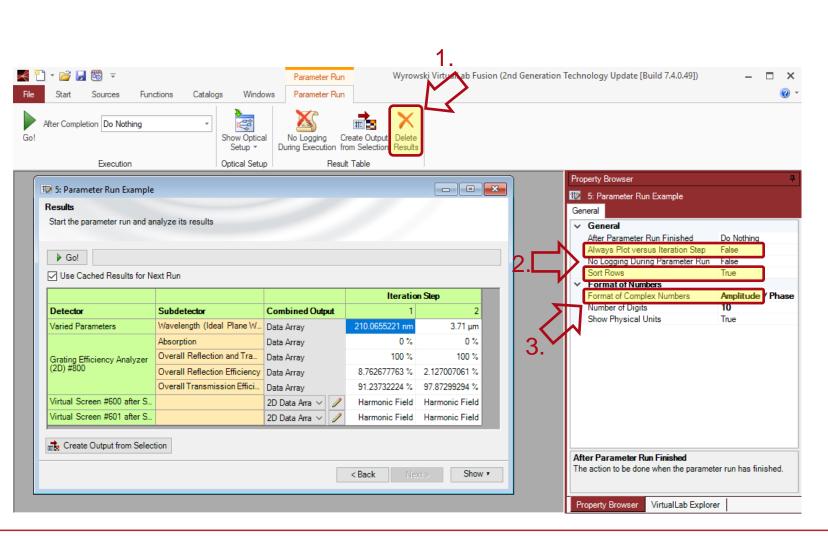


# **Logging of Parameter Run Results**



- For time critical simulations especially for Parameter Runs with many iterations, the simulation time can be reduced by deactivating the logging.
- Thus the results are only shown after all iterations are finished.
- In order to see the results of a running Parameter Run document that have been produced so far, you can duplicate the document via the Windows ribbon; then VirtualLab creates a Paramter Run document of the current status with all already calculated results.

# **Display of Parameter Run Results**

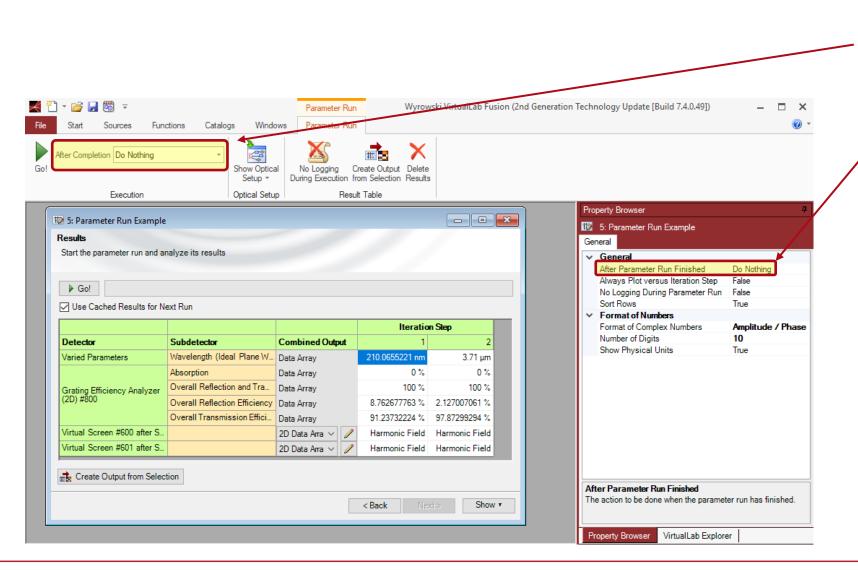


 It is possible to delete the results in order to save a smaller Parameter Run document (e.g. for email sending).

> (Sometimes the saving or opening of a Parameter Run document with many and/or huge results takes longer than the simulation of all iterations.)

- 2. The user can select different orders for the display of the results.
- 3. There are different options to display compex numbers.

# Saving (& Shutdownd) after Parameter Run Completion?



Allows you to save the results after the simulation has finished and then shut down your computer.

# **Results Page – Combined Outputs**

The results for each (sub-)detector can be combined into a Data Array, Animation, Harmonic Fields Set or Ray Distribution. Which combined outputs are available depends on the type and dimensionality of the original documents.

Create the combined output or stop the creation if it takes too long. Clicking/Double clicking on a cell in the Detector or Subdetector column is a shortcut to selecting the whole row and start the output creation with the current combined output. -

5: Parameter Run Example					
Results Start the parameter run and ar Go! Use Cached Results for No	nalyze its results				<ul> <li>Select the results to combine.</li> <li>Clicking on a cell in the Detector or Subdetector column</li> </ul>
			Iteratio	n Step	selects the whole row
Detector	Subdetector	Combined Output	1	2	selects the whole low
Varied Parameters	Wavelength (Ideal Plane W	Data Array	210.0655221 nm	3.71 μm	
	Absorption	Data Array	0 %	0 %	
Grating Efficiency Analyzer (2D) #800	Overall Reflection and Tra	Data Array	100 %	100 %	
	Overall Reflection Efficiency	Data Array	8.762677763 %	2.127007061 %	
	Overall Transmission Effici	Data Array	91.23732224 %	97.87299294 %	
Virtual Screen #600 after S		2D Data Arra 🗸 🥖	Harmonic Field	Harmonic Field	<ul> <li>Choose the desired</li> </ul>
Virtual Screen #601 after S		2D Data Arra 🗸 🥖	Figurenic Field	Harmonic Field	combined output.
Create Output from Selec	tion		< Back Ne	xt≥ Show ▼	<ul> <li>Several combined outputs can be configured by clicking on the pencil icon.</li> </ul>

### **Parallelization & Amount of Data**

- The execution of the different iterations of a Parameter Run simulation is very well parallelized. Thus it represents a very efficient method to simulate many different settings very fast.
- But in case already one simulation is extremely memory consuming, parallel executions are out of the question. They would not be possible or slow down the whole process if VirtualLab may swap such large data on hard disc instead of keeping it in the RAM.
- Then the parallelization should be switched off for Parameter Run Loop.
- VirtualLab will still do parallel computations, as parallelization is also used within single system simulations.

~	Multi Core Processing	$\sim$	~~~	<u> </u>	·/-····	
	✓ Use Multiple Cores	Number of (	Cores To	Use		7
	Use Multiple Cores for Parameter	Run Loop				
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title	Usage of the Parameter Run Document
document code	MISC.0071
version	2.0
toolbox(es)	Starter Toolbox
VL version used for simulations	7.4.0.49
category	Feature Use Case
further reading	<ul> <li>Programming a Scanning Parameter Run</li> <li>Application of the Programmable Mode of a Parameter Run</li> <li>Tolerance Analysis of a Fiber-Coupling Setup</li> </ul>